START

COURIER

MARCH 4, 1818

TO

DEC 27, 1820

NORWICH, CT.

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NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1819. *NORWICH*, (Conn.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [Vol. XXII. No. 17.]

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF

Henry Ward & Co.

IS this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons indebted to said Company, either by book or note, are requested to make immediate payment to Henry Ward. Those who neglect calling, previous to the 15th March next, may expect their accounts to be put in suit

FOR SALE. ALSO, THEIR WHOLE

STOCK IN TRADE,

CONSISTING OF

European and W. I. Goods,
Salt, Paints,
Hollow Ware,
Shingles, &c. &c.

at a liberal time of credit, with good security.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE

Lately occupied by Capt James Williams, with a Garden, &c possession given immediately.

Ichabod Ward.
Henry Ward.

Norwich, Feb 24, 1818 16 3w—

NOTICE.

THE CO PARTNERSHIP

BETWEEN the subscribers, will be dissolved by mutual consent on the 20 h day of March next; and as they wish to dispose of all their Goods prior to the dissolution, they hereby inform their friends and the public, that they will offer for sale

At Public Auction,

at their Store, on the 13th day of March next, all the

GOODS,

THEY MAY HAVE ON HAND

All persons who have unsettled accounts with the firm of Barnes & Gallup, are requested to call and adjust the same without delay, by payment or note

Daniel Briggs.
Asa Gallup.

Plainfield. Feb 23. 1818 16 3w

EZRA LATHROP,

No 7. Buswell's Row

HAS just received a new assortment of

GROCERIES,

which he offers for sale cheap for cash or approved credit.

Norwich, Feb. 4, 1818 13—

Bridge Shares.

WANTED, a few Shares in the New Shetucket Bridge, for which a liberal price will be given.

Enquire of the Printers.

Feb 25 16—

A CONSIGNMENT OF

20 boxes Candles,

To be sold cheap for cash by

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich Feb 24, 1818 16 3w—

The subscriber will pay cash for

2000 lbs Red Clover Seed,
40 bushels Fuztop, and
20 bushels Red Top,

If delivered soon.

John Lathrop.

Norwich, Feb 23, 1818. 16—

Patent Note Singing Books.

LITTLE & SMITH's Patent Note Singing Books, per groce, dozen, or single, for sale at

R. HUBBARD's Book-Store.

Feb 25.

Crackers, Pilot Bread, &c.

Erastus Perkins,

KEEPS constantly for sale, at his Bread and Flour Store, hard and soft Crackers, Pilot Bread, &c. of the first quality, wholesale and retail.

Feb 25. 16—

Plaster of Paris.

THE subscriber has for sale on the best terms, for cash or country produce, a quantity of PLASTER, similar in quality to that sold by him the last season, and used in the towns of Griswold, Canterbury, Hampton, Windham, Lebanon, Lisbon, &c. with such very beneficial effect.

JOSEPH H. STRONG.

Norwich, Jan. 14, 1818. 10—

THE subscriber will pay cash for good *Clover Seed, Oats and Beans*, on delivery.

N. GILBERT

Norwich, Jan. 13. 10—

TUESDAY, NOV. 25.

Felix A. Huntington & Co.

ARE THIS DAY OPENING

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

New Goods

AMONG THEM ARE—

100 ps. Bombazetts, from

1·6 per yard, upwards.
Ladies black Worsted Hose, at 1s6 per pr,
Fine Irish Linens and Long Lawns.
Vestings, Cassimeres, and Pelisse Cloths.
Fur, Plush and Down Trimmings.

A NEW SUPPLY OF

N. York Ladies' Shoes.

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale a good assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,

as cheap as can be had at any store in the place.

Norwich, Nov. 5, 1817. 52—

Looking Glasses.

A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

for sale at reduced prices by

F. A. & G. L. Perkins.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,

OF ALL KINDS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Nov. 18, 1817. 2tf—

50 ps. Domestic SHIRTINGS, very cheap,
A new supply of superfine blue BROADCLOTHS, SATTINETTS, and BOMBAZETTS,
Just received and for sale, cheap for cash, by FELIX A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

Dec. 24. 7—

FLOUR.

Henry C. Avery,

OFFERS for sale, 100 bbls. Baltimore Howard street FLOUR, of the first quality.

LIKEWISE,

A common assortment of

Groceries,
Iron, Stone, Earthen, and Glass Ware, &c.

HE WISHES TO PURCHASE,

2000 bushels Oats,
500 do. Corn, Rye, Beans and Flax-Seed,
A few cwt. good Tallow.

Norwich, Dec. 31, 1817. 8tf—

Salt, &c.

JOSEPH H. STRONG,

HAS FOR SALE,

800 bush. Rock, Turk's Island and Liverpool Blown SALT
40 cwt. CODFISH

He will pay an advanced price in Cash for

Flaxseed & White Beans.

Norwich, Dec 16 1817 6—

Molasses.

SURINAM MOLASSES, in barrels, for sale on low and accommodating terms, by

Wm. George Tracy.

Norwich, Feb. 17. 15 3w—

OATS.

THE subscriber will pay Cash for Oats, per quantity.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Feb 17, 1818. 15—

5 bbls. Vernon Gin,
Wire Riddles and Sieves,

FOR SALE BY

John Lathrop.

Feb 11. 14—

70 bbls. good Cider,

FOR SALE BY

Wm. Rogers.

Feb. 11. 1818. 14—

Plaster of Paris,

FOR SALE BY

Aspenwall & Mathewson.

Norwich, Feb. 4, 1818. 15—

Domestic Cotton Goods.

A NEW SUPPLY OF

Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
White do. do. of superior bleach,
Bed Tick, Checks and Stripes,
Threads and Yarn,

Just received and for sale cheap as usual, by

Felix A. Huntington & Co.

Who have also on sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Coatings, Duffils, Blankets, &c. &c. &c.

February 11, 1818 14—

Jonathan Comstock,

HAS just received and offers for sale, very low, for ready pay only,

12 bbls. Muscovado and Brown Havanna Sugars,
1000 lbs. Richmond manufactured Tobacco, (superior quality,)
Hyson Tea (very good) at 7s6 by ½ doz. lbs.
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas,
Coffee, Chocolate, Molasses,
Rum, Brandy, Gin, Cherry Rum,
Wine, Alspice, Pepper, Ginger,
Cinnamon, Raisins, Flour, Salt,
Earthen and Stone Ware, &c. &c.

WANTED,

Rye, Oats, Corn, Beans, &c. for which good pay will be made by

J COMSTOCK.

Norwich, Jan. 27, 1818. 12—

Look at this.

IN consequence of a different arrangement in business,

Calvin Tyler & Co.

offer for sale, at cost and charges, a choice selection of GROCERIES, among which will be found—

Old Jamaica Spirits,
Antigua do.
New England do.
Cognac and Cider Brandy,
Country Gin,
Molasses, Honey,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas,
Lump and Brown Sugars,
Cape Salt, Liverpool Blown do.
Pepper and Pimento, Pure Ginger,
Coffee, Chocolate, Salt Petre,
Pearlashes, Nutmegs,
Muscatel Raisins, Malaga do.
New crop Rice,
Mould and Dipt Candles,
Spermaceti do.
Plug, Cut and Leaf Tobacco,
Lorrillard's Snuff,
Vieta' and New London Segars,
Washing and Shaving Soap,
Roll Brimstone, Chalk, Bed Cords,
Cut Nails, Hollow Ware,
Powder, Shot and Flints,
Almanacks for 1818,
Wheat, Buck Wheat and Rye Flour,
Indian Meal,
Pork, Butter, Cheese, Lard,
Codfish, Mackarel, Smoked Herring,
Family agitable Lamps,
W. and S. Lamp Oil,
Russia Bristles, Confectionary, &c. &c.

WANTED,

White Beans, Flaxseed, and large Pork in the Hog.

Jan 21, 1818. 11—

SILK DRESSING.

THE subscriber colours and dresses SILK after the European method, with the crushing callender.

New and old Silk dyed and finished so as to possess its original lustre. Silk Hose cleansed, and their primitive beauty restored, at a trifling expence.

☞ All persons who have done winding Silk for the subscriber, are hereby requested to return their winders and wheels, together with all the waste Silk, that their accounts may be closed

JOHN STERRY.

Norwich, Feb 25. 1818. 16-3w

Jackson's Book-Keeping.

BOOK KEEPING in the true Italian form of debtor and creditor, by way of double entry, or practical Book-Keeping, exemplified from the precepts of the late ingenious D Dowling, author of Mercantile Arithmetic. With the addition of computations in exchange, and Tables, shewing the proportion that the weights and measures of the principal cities in Europe bear to each other. By Wm Jackson, Accountant. Price $2. For sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

Feb 3

Household Furniture.

A QUANTITY of second hand Household Furniture, for sale cheap by

Wm. Rogers.

Feb. 11. 14—

NEW BOOKS,

FOR CHILDREN.

THE Affectionate Brothers: a Tale, by Mrs Hofland, author of the Clergyman's Widow, he Panorama of Europe, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

The History of William Selwin. By Miss Sandham, author of the Twin Sisters, and other works for young people. Price 62½ cents.

A Key to Knowledge; or things in common use—simply and shortly explained in a series of Dialogues. Written by a Mother. Price 62½ cents.

The Young Traveller: or adventures of Etienne in search of his father—a tale for youth. By G R Hoare, author of Modern Europe in miniature. Price 42 cents.

The Adopted Daughter: a Tale for young persons. By Miss Sandham Price 75 cents.

The Happy Sequel, or the History of Isabella Mordant. A Tale for young people Price 42 cents.

Always Happy: or Anecdotes of Felix and his sister Serena. Written for her children, by a mother. Price 62½ cents.

The Orphan Boy: or a Journey to Bath Founded on fact. By Mary Belson, author of a number of works for children. Price 50 cents

The History of an Officer's Widow and her young family. Price 62½ cents.

The Fishermen, a Tale for young persons Price 42 cents

The Ornaments Discovered, a story in two parts. By the author of aunt Mary's Tales Price 62½ cents.

The Blind Farmer and his children. By Mrs Hofland Price 62½ cents.

The Seasons; with the Castle of Indolence, by James Thompson Embellished with beautiful engravings from the designs of Richard Westall, R. A Price $1.

Just received and for sale at

R HUBBARD's Book Store.

Feb 18, 1818.

Republican Advocate.

A REPUBLICAN newspaper, with the above title, will be commenced in New London, on the 18th inst. Extract from the Prospectus:

"By a moment's attention to the population of Connecticut, it will be found, at least, that one third of its inhabitants reside on the east side of the Connecticut river;—that, of this population, there is by far a larger proportion of republicans than on the west;—and, that of the 12 newspapers published in the State, there are but two in the eastern section.—Hence the real necessity of an independent Republican Paper on the east side of Connecticut river, will readily and forcibly appear to every mind

"From the foregoing considerations, in addition to the encouragement received from the repeated solicitations of a number of respectable citizens, the subscribers have been induced to issue Proposals for publishing the REPUBLICAN ADVOCATE. It will be established in New London,—which, from its central position together with its commercial relations, is deemed the most eligible situation."

The subscribers solicit the exertions of their political friends, to aid them in the establishment of the Advocate

Clapp & Francis.

The Advocate will be published every Wednesday, on a large sheet Subscribers in the country will be furnished by the Post Riders on the usual terms, and are expected to pay quarterly. Companies, at $1.25 payable in advance

New London. Feb 7 1818 14 4w—

TO LET,

THAT CONVENIENT AND PLEASANT

DWELLING-HOUSE,

ON Bean-Hill, formerly owned by Mr *Abel Hyde*, deceased, with a good *Garden, Barn, Chaise and Wood House.*

LIKEWISE,

About 4 acres of Meadow Land, adjoining, and pasturing for one cow The House will be let with, or without the Land.

For further particulars enquire of

Horace Colton.

Norwich, Feb 24. 1818. 16—

FOR SALE,

AN EXCELLENT SITUATION FOR A

MECHANIC,

OF ANY DESCRIPTION,

IN the centre of the town of Canterbury, on the turnpike road from Hartford to Providence, formerly occupied by a TAILOR, and where one is now very much wanted It consists of a convenient Dwelling House, Barn and other out-buildings, about six acres of LAND, Garden, pure water, and an Orchard of engrafted fruit. Terms of payment will be made easy, and possession given the ensuing spring. ENQUIRE OF

Gad Bulkley,
Agent of the Proprietor

Canterbury, Feb. 24, 1818. 16—

AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE COURANT.

The Improvement of Agriculture.

THE want of a due estimation of the pursuits of Agriculture, in many countries, is a grand impediment to its progress.

Where the cultivation of the soil is regarded with contempt, or as beneath the attention of men of standing and education, it will be entrusted to the management of persons of narrow capitals, and still narrower minds. Such prejudices operate in various places. In almost every part of the United States they are fortunately rapidly dissipating, and agricultural pursuits are viewed as they should be, as the basis of our strength and prosperity, and therefore worthy the attention of the wise and good.

Many of our citizens, who were distinguished in the field, and in the cabinet, are now to be found on their farms, devoting their time and attention to the occupation of husbandry, as the surest means of gaining an honorable subsistence, and of doing good to the country, by thus encouraging and patronizing this first of arts.

An idea, however, yet too generally prevails, that young men and many of those who have fine landed estates, must of necessity, study and pursue some public profession, the pursuits of Agriculture being too low and mean to engage their talents and attention.

Agriculture, when skilfully pursued, is calculated to call into action every noble and improved faculty of the mind, and is capable of being aided by the most interesting branches of the sciences; and in the late improvements which it has undergone, it has been shewn that some of its most important principles are derived from, and are illustrated by chemical doctrines.

The objection, therefore, that young men would have no employment for their talents and learning, were they to engage in the pursuits of Agriculture, is entirely groundless.

I consider the insensibility of the magnitude of the subject to be the greatest obstacle in the way of advancement, which agriculture has to encounter. The first preparatory step towards its improvement is to satisfy the minds, not only of farmers, but of the community at large, that it is an object of primary importance—and not attainable, in perfection, by mere farmers. If this be not accomplished, efforts to introduce any thing like system, or principle, will be arduous indeed.

A Farmer should be considered by himself, as well as by all other members of the community, as one placed in a situation to perform the most beneficial services to the public, by exercising a calling in which all other citizens are peculiarly interested. He may be personally no better or worse than others. But the art in which he is engaged, is the most essential of all others, to the general welfare; an art which, should be encouraged and supported by all manner of citizens. Agriculture having been not only the first of arts, in priority of time, but the first in the estimation of the wisest and greatest men in every age, should ever be deemed the first object, both of public and private attention.

Power, especially that delegated by the people, should extend its arm, and open its hand, for its aid and protection.

Wealth should unlock its coffers for its encouragement—science and every mental acquirement should be liberally bestowed, when instruction is required, as it always has been by the tillers of the earth; whose occupation, in a great degree, secludes them from opportunities of gratifying science, knowledge and a capacity for philosophical research. Commerce should yield to the support of agriculture, a share of those profits whereof it is the source; and manufactures should bestow a willing tribute to the art on which their existence depends. Those who devote themselves to learned professions, should render to it both homage and contribution. Their usefulness or gains would be small indeed, among shepherds or hunters—and those were, for the most part, the employment of man, before agriculture widely diffused its blessing, and mainly contributed, not only to the civilization, but to the happiness, wealth, subsistence and safety of our race. Those who minister at the Altars, and are our instructors and examples in our most exalted concerns are also bound to animate, instruct and encourage the cultivators of the soil. Many of them, in other countries, have been highly meritorious, both in precept and example, on this subject. And they peculiarly know, that the exercise of this art is venerable for its antiquity—was enjoined by a dispensation of Providence, and established by an ordinance of Heaven.

Those who have a permanent residence in our towns and cities, should be more convinced than they have hitherto been, of the obligations they owe to agriculture. Their daily subsistence, and their necessary comforts, and even luxuries, depend, either directly or consequentially, on this first of arts.

The better the style of husbandry, the more benefits they derive from it. It is no reasonable excuse, for withholding their assistance or encouragement, that they are not agriculturalists.—They possess, they should bestow the means of promulgating encouragement and information to those who are engaged in the fatiguing toils and labors of the field.

On us, whose happy lot is cast in a free country, the extension and encouragement of agricultural improvement, is most impressively incumbent. Montesquieu observes, that "countries are not cultivated in proportion to their fertility, but to their liberty."

The Athenians, among the first of the Greeks, who acquired a free government, and

the polish of civilization and science, were famed for their knowledge in agriculture. Xenophon, one of their distinguished citizens and celebrated historians, has many ages ago, remarked, that, "Agriculture is the nursing mother of the arts. For where it succeeds prosperously, there the arts will thrive—but where the earth necessarily lies uncultivated, there the other arts are extinct.

In the early periods of the Roman Republic, where liberty was a substantial blessing, the highest praise that could be given to any citizen, was to say of him, "that he had well cultivated his spot of ground." And the leading propensities of her greatest men, were to cast off their robes of state—lay aside their truncheons, and ensigns of power—to "cultivate and improve their little spots of ground."

Let it not be understood that the encouragement and improvement required for agriculture, is intended for the mere personal emolument of the farmer.

Those who take an incorrect and improper view of the subject, alledge, that "farmers are doing well enough, and want no improvement." Every one acquainted with political economy, knows well how extensively it adds to the general advantage of the community, when the same portion of labor is made to produce an increased number and quantity of supplies. And eminently distinct from all other employments is that of the husbandman, which brings into existence, by a kind of creation, additions to the public stock drawn from the earth.—Whereas most, if not all other occupations are employed on materials pre-existing.

Farmers are truly called by the wisest of writers on political economy—"the productive class," whilst all others are justly styled, "the unproductive class of the great community."

It is not necessary to cite opinions or proofs from great authorities, to shew, that whilst able and intelligent farmers enlarge the mass of property and wealth in the society in which they live, they also encrease greatly, the public security and happiness.

It is observed at once by every one who passes through a country productive and neatly cultivated, that contentment, morals, and exemplary submission to law and good government, are strikingly conspicuous.

But in a district inhabited by a negligent, indolent, and ignorant population, the picture is disgustfully and even dangerously reversed.

So that it behoves every good citizen, for his own security, as well as from motives of patriotism and moral obligation, to assist in furnishing the means of warning the negligent, stimulating the indolent, and enlightening the ignorant husbandman. AGRICOLA.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

From the Religious Remembrancer.

MR. SCOTT,

BELIEVING that the following communication will be interesting, not only to yourself, but to all who admire the character of the Emperor of Russia, I beg leave to request a place for it in your interesting "Remembrancer." It was communicated by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, to a preacher belonging to the Society of Friends in London, and by him related to the person from whose letter I now copy the intelligence. A. M. M.

For many years a great friendship existed between the Emperor of Russia and Prince Galitzin. It is said they had been unbelievers. It is however beyond a doubt, that they were both opposed to the influence of vital religion, as may be observed from the following relation.

"The office of "Minister of Religion" being vacant, the emperor being desirous of disposing of it to an individual whom he esteemed; but understanding he was from principle attached to the BIBLE, he altered his intention, and, with some difficulty, prevailed upon the Prince to accept the situation. The Prince very early felt himself in an awkward predicament, not knowing how to discharge, with propriety, the duties which now devolved on him. He therefore applied to the bishop of the diocese, & asked his advice how he should proceed in his arduous undertaking. The bishop referred him to a certain book, where he said he would find every necessary instruction; and which he entreated him to study, observing "if he faithfully did so, he would find, no difficulty in rightly proceeding in his new situation." This book was the BIBLE. To this he made some opposition; but in a short time he secretly obtained a Bible; read it with much attention; and the more he read, the more his understanding became enlightened and his mind satisfied. This was a short period previous to the entrance of the French army into Russia. When the account of that event reached Petersburgh, the Russian Court were in great alarm. Every one appeared to carry terror in his countenance. Prince Galitzin alone seemed to be calm and composed. This circumstance caused universal surprise.—Knowing the sincere attachment which existed between the Emperor and himself, the former had noticed it, and could hardly suppose that any person could be thus tranquil under circumstances which seemed to threaten ruin to the Russian nation. Neither would he believe his friend was a traitor, or less able to the present difficulties. The Emperor one day called on the Prince, and asked him "how it was that he was so composed while every one else was in dismay?" To which he replied, that he had of late read the scriptures, and that they had fortified his mind against every danger, given him a firm trust in divine help and protection. The Bible lying on the table, he urged the Emperor's perusal of it, believing if he did, it would have the same calming influence on his mind. At these remarks the Emperor appeared displeased, and, with some violence, pushed the Bible from him; it fell open upon the floor. The Prince took it up, and entreated the Emperor to let him read the part which was then open. At length he consented. It was the 91st Psalm. The Emperor was much struck with the appropriate and consoling language.

"When the Hunian army was about to depart from Petersburgh to meet Buonaparte, the Emperor and officers went to Church, as is the usual custom, previous to an army's going on an expedition. The Emperor was greatly astonished when that part of the service of the Greek Church was read (which was a portion of the scriptures) which contained the 91st Psalm. He apprehended that Prince Galitzin (who was with him) had desired this, and, on questioning him, he declared that he "had not seen the person who had read the service, nor had he directly or indirectly any communication with him, since the conversation they had together about the Scriptures."

"The Emperor now became, in some measure, sensible of the value of the Scriptures, and while in camp with his army, he sent for a chaplain of one of the regiments to read to him. His surprise may be readily imagined when the chaplain commenced reading the same Psalm. He immediately asked him "who told him to read that particular Psalm?" To which he replied, "God;" for on being informed on what account the Emperor had sent for him, he had most earnestly implored divine direction in selecting such a portion as would benefit the Emperor; and that it was from a divine impulse he had selected that part. The Emperor now became more and more delighted with the Bible, and his subsequent conduct proves the influence its sacred truths had on his mind."

National Legislature.

XVth CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, FEB. 17.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES.

A MESSAGE was received from the President, enclosing a Report of the Secretary of State, transmitting to him the remainder of the correspondence between our minister in Spain and the British government, touching Morillo's blockade of the Southern coast. The documents are not of much importance.

The following Message was also received from the President, by the hands of Mr. J. J. Monroe, his Secretary:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 12, 1818.

I lay before Congress copies of two communications received at the Department of State, from the Minister of Great-Britain, and submit to their consideration the propriety of making such legislative provisions as may be necessary for a compliance with the representations contained in them.

By the express terms of that compact, it was, when ratified by the two governments, to be in force for the term of four years from the day of its signature. The revocation of all the discriminating duties became therefore the obligation of both the governments from that day, and it is conceived that every individual who has been required to pay, and has paid, any of the extra duties revoked by the convention, has a just and lawful claim upon the respective governments for its return. From various accidents, it has happened that, both here and in Great-Britain, the cessation of the extra duties has been fixed to commence at different times. It is desirable that Congress should pass an act providing for the return of all the extra duties incompatible with the terms of the Convention which have been levied upon British vessels or merchandize after the 3d day of July, 1815. The British Parliament have already set the example of fixing that day for the cession of the extra duties of export, by their act of 30th of June last, and the Minister of the United States, in London is instructed to require the extension of the same principle to all the extra duties levied on vessels and merchandize of the United States, in the ports of Great-Britain since that day. It is not doubted that the British Government will comply with this requisition, and that the act suggested may be passed by Congress with full confidence that the reciprocal measure will receive the sanction of the British Parliament.

JAMES MONROE.

Mr. Bagot, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State.

Washington, Nov. 18th, 1816.

SIR—I have the honor to call your attention to one of the provisions of an act of the United States' Congress, passed on the 27th April last, entitled "An Act to regulate the duties on import and tonnage," which appears to have originated in some misapprehension of the real nature of one of the principal manufactures of Great-Britain, and which has had an operation not only very prejudicial to the British manufacturer, but contrary, as it should seem to the spirit and intent of the 2d article of the commercial treaty.

By the 2d article of the commercial treaty between Great-Britain and the United States, it is stipulated "no higher duties shall be imposed on the importation of any articles, the "growth, produce, or manufacture, of His "Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, "than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign countries."

By the act of the United States, to which I have referred, it is, among other things, enacted on the 6th section, that, upon importation into the United States, iron in bars and bolts, except manufactured by rolling, shall pay a duty of 15 cents per cwt. and that in bars and bolts, when manufactured by rolling, and anchors, it shall pay a duty of 150 cents per cwt.

It was probably not known that the bar and bolt iron, manufactured in Great-Britain, is in the best process rolled, whereas the same articles, both in Sweden and Russia, instead of being rolled, is, in the same process, hammered; but when the iron is manufactured into bar or bolt, whether by rolling or hammering, it is in precisely the same progress of manufacture. And is in every respect applicable to the same purposes of use and ulterior manufacture, and consequently is, to all intents, a "like article." But, by the inequality of the duties which have been imposed, it seems to have been imagined, that rolled bar and bolt iron is in a stage of manufacture beyond that of hammered iron, and you will observe that this supposition is strengthened by the circumstance of its being classed with anchors, which are in a state of complete and finished manufacture, are worth £[illegible] per ton in the British market, whilst bar and bolt iron is only worth £11 per ton.

It is to be assumed that, whenever duties are imposed on any foreign article, in a graduated scale proportioned to its manufactured state, it is intended that the duty should be regulated by that state alone, and not by the process by which it is brought to that state.

Iron, in a certain state of manufacture, is to be charged with a certain duty; the means of bringing it to that state, whether by hammering or rolling, is not to be had in consideration; for, if it were, the effect would be to force each nation to use exactly the same process, and what certainly never could have been intended, to check and punish the application of ingenuity and improvement.

Considering, therefore, that the bar and bolt iron manufactured in Great-Britain is, according to the true spirit and intent of the 2d article of the treaty of commerce, in every respect a "like article," with that manufactured in Sweden and Russia, it is hoped that such measures will be taken by the government of the United States, as will allow of its admission to importation at the same rate of duty, and will place the British manufacturer in that state of equality, in respect to foreign nations, as may accord with undoubted intention of the late treaty of commerce between the two countries.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant, CHARLES BAGOT.

Mr. Bagot, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to Mr. Adams, Secretary of State.

Washington, December 6th, 1817.

SIR—In my letter to the Secretary of the Department of State of the 9th of July, 1816, I had the honor to point out the difference of the periods at which effect had been given, in the two countries, to the convention of the 3d of July, 1815, and to request that all discriminating duties of a nature similar to those described in His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's Order in Council of the 17th of August, 1815, which might have been levied between the date of that order, and the 22d of the following December, upon goods imported into the United States in British built ships, might be refunded.

No mention having been made in His Royal Highness's Order in Council of alien tonnage duties, they were not adverted to in the application which I had then the honor to make; but as it was known that they had in fact been remitted by Great-Britain, the American Legislature, in strict observance of the spirit and intention of the Convention, included them in the act passed on the 3d of last March, authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to cause repayments to be made of certain alien duties. By this act, however it was only provided, that the alien tonnage duties levied upon British ships in American ports subsequently to the 17th of August, 1815, should be refunded; whereas the same duties levied upon American ships in British ports, were remitted from the date of the signature of the Convention.

In order, therefore, that His Majesty's subjects may partake of the full benefit of the reciprocity intended by the Convention, I have the honor to request, that remission may also be made of the amount of the alien tonnage duties which may have been levied upon British ships in the ports of the United States between the 3d of July and the 17th of August, 1815.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant, CHARLES BAGOT.

The message was read and referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

FRIDAY, FEB. 20.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a return of the arms and military stores furnished to the respective states under the act of 1808, for arming the militia of the United States, in obedience to a resolution of the [illegible] ultimo; which was ordered to lie [illegible] the table.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Livermore in the chair, on the

BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. Mason, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Colston, of Va. delivered speeches in support of the bill, and against striking out the first section.

Mr. Hopkinson followed on the same side, and in reply to the various objections urged against the bill by gentlemen opposed to it.

The question was then taken on striking out the first section of the bill, and decided in the negative.

For striking it out	64
Against striking it out	71

The committee then rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

A motion was made to adjourn to Monday, which was ineffectually opposed by Mr. Cobb; And the house adjourned to Monday.

TUESDAY, FEB. 24.

The following bills were severally introduced, accompanied by reports on the respective subjects explanatory thereof.

By Mr. Newton, from the committee on commerce and manufactures, a bill to authorize the apprehension of foreign seamen deserting the vessels to which they belong;

By Mr. Bassett, from a select committee, a bill to authorize the accounting officers of the Treasury Department to settle the claim of the heirs of Baron de Beaumarchais;

By Mr. Johnson, of Ky. from the military committee, a bill respecting invalids; also,

By Mr. J. a bill regulating the admission of cadets into the military academy; also,

By Mr. J. a bill to allow half pay pensions to widows of the militia.

By Mr. Massey, from a select committee, a bill authorizing the renewal of the patent heretofore granted to Andrew Law.

The foregoing bills were severally twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of N. Y. the house resolved, after the present week, to meet at 11 o'clock instead of 12.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. J. J. Monroe, transmitting from the Department of State, in compliance with a resolution of the House, a letter from Arthur Lee, touching the claim of Baron de Beaumarchais.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Mr. Forsyth, in rising to offer the following resolution, adverted to the documents committed to the House by the Executive, from time to time, on the subject of our negotiations with the Spanish government, and observed, that it would be seen by these documents, that attempts had been made by negotiations at Madrid and with the Spanish minister in this country, to bring the matters in dispute with that government to a final settlement, but it had always been evaded by the Spanish government. The House had been informed by the President, that a negociation was then pending in Washington, and it was very important, Mr. F. thought, the House should be informed of the result, or the state of that negociation. For his own part, Mr. F. said, he was perfectly tired of negociating on our differences with Spain. There had been ample time for each government to know its determination on the subject, and it was time to know what prospect there was of its termination. Mr. F. then submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to without opposition, and a committee appointed to communicate it to the President:

Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be and he is hereby requested, if in his opinion it is not inconsistent with the public interest, to lay before this House so much of the correspondence with the government of Spain as will enable Congress to judge what ground there is for expecting an amicable and speedy adjustment of the differences between that government and the U. S.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Livermore in the chair, on the Bankrupt Bill.

Several amendments were offered and negatived.

Mr. Clay moved to re-consider the vote of Friday, which was agreed to—ayes 89, noes 58; when

Mr. Clay renewed the motion to strike out the first section of the bill.

This motion was decided without debate in the negative—ayes 68, noes 68—by a second count, the ayes were 62, noes 71.

The committee, on motion of Mr. Terry, rose, reported progress, and after some opposition thereto, obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Edwards, then, for the purpose of trying conclusively the sense of the House on this subject moved that the committee of the whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and that it be indefinitely postponed.

Before this question was put, a motion to adjourn prevailed, and the House adjourned.

By the late Mails.

TENN. NASHVILLE, JAN. 31.

TENNESSEE TROOPS.

THIS is the day appointed by General Jackson, for the concentration of the troops from this county assembled and marched from here two days since—and yesterday about 100 fine looking men passed through this place on their way to Fayetteville, under the command of Major Cook, from Robertson county.

The annexed order has been printed by authority of General Jackson for the purpose of being distributed among the troops after their organization.

GENERAL ORDER.

Volunteers of West Tennessee.—Once more, after a repose of three years, you are summoned to the field. Your country having again need for your services, has appealed to your patriotism, and you have met it promptly. The cheerfulness with which you have appeared to encounter the hardships and perils of a winter's campaign, affords the highest evidence of what may be expected of you in the hour of conflict and toil.—The savages on your borders, unwilling to be at peace, have once more raised the tomahawk to shed the blood of our citizens, and already they are assembled in considerable force to carry their murderous schemes into execution. Not contented with the liberal policy that has from time to time been shewn them; but yielding themselves victims to foreign seducers, they vainly think to assail and conquer the country that protects them. Stupid mortals! They have forgotten too soon the streams of blood their ill-fated policy heretofore cost them. They have forgotten too, that but a short time since, conquered and almost destroyed, they were only preserved by the mildness and humanity of that country which they now oppose. They must now be taught, that however benevolent and humane that country is, she yet has sacred rights to protect, and with impunity will not permit the butchery of her peaceable and unoffending citizens.

Brave Volunteers—The enemy you are going to contend with, you have heretofore met and fought. You have once done it and can again conquer them. You go not to fight but to be victorious; remember, then, that the way to prove successful, is not by being inattentive to the first duties of a soldier, but by bearing and executing with cheerfulness the orders of superiors, and being constantly mindful of the obligations you are under to your country and to yourselves. Subordination & attention to discipline are all-important and indispensable; without them, nothing like system can be preserved, and this being wanted, nothing favorable can result. But in you, every confidence is reposed. Your General will not believe that brave men, who have so promptly come forth at the call of their country, will withhold their assent to regulations which can alone assure them safety and success. Hardships and dangers are incident to war, but brave men will bear them without murmuring or complaining:—Knowing you to be such, no fears are entertained but that every duty imposed on you, will be met with promptness and cheerfulness.

Your general goes before you to open the way and prepare for your reception. Confiding in your diligence and exertions, he will expect your arrival at your destined point, without unnecessary delay—led by Col. Arthur P. Hayne, an officer in whom he has every confidence. This being effected, he will place himself at your head, and with you share the dangers and hardships of the campaign.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

GEORGIA. MILLEDGEVILLE, FEB. 10.

Latest from the Army.—The militia called for by the late requisition, are marching with alacrity to Hartford, the place of rendezvous. The companies from Wilkes and Elbert passed through this place on Saturday and Sunday last. From other counties they have proceeded to their destination by nearer routes.

Since our last paper, we have no information if any further mischief has been done by the Indians. It is the opinion of many intelligent persons, that the savages, from the nature of their country, can elude a decisive engagement, and procrastinate the war almost at pleasure. We think it unfortunate, that the militia had not been called out, in the first instance, for the full term authorised by law. If the object for which their services were required had been sooner accomplished, their discharge would have followed as a matter of course.

After the above was in type and just before our paper went to press we learned, that the Governor has received a letter from Gen. Jackson, dated from Jackson county in this state. The General was proceeding to Fort Hawkins, and there is little doubt but he arrived there yesterday, as the firing of cannon in that direction was distinctly heard. The quotas of militia from Greene and Oglethrope passed on yesterday for the general rendezvous.

KENTUCKY. LEXINGTON, FEB. 7.

Serious War.—The Louisiana Gazette mentions a report from Mobile, that Fort Crawford had been stormed by the savages, and a garrison of 50 men put to death. We hope that the report may prove unfounded.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, FEB. 21.

Captain Cooper, of the schr. Exchange, arrived below yesterday, from Laguira, informs us according to what information he could collect, that business was at a stand at that place; there are frequent rumours of battles between the Royalists and the Republican forces with various success—the accounts are so contradictory, that it is impossible to form a correct opinion of which party is most successful.

A few hours before Captain C. sailed, an embargo was laid there on account of a Patriot cruiser being off the island of Roca—after which a Spanish frigate had gone in quest of it. Permission had been granted to the Exchange, and Josephine to depart by their taking the leeward passage—immediately commenced towing out—and when abreast of the fort an order was sent for both vessels to come to anchor. The E. kept under way and was two days in sight of the harbor, and by no other vessels attempting to put to sea, was under the impression the embargo was strict.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, FEB. 25.

Valuable arrival.—The vessel mentioned in yesterday's paper, as being ashore at Sandy Hook, proves to be the British ship Neptune, from Jamaica, with a very large sum in specie for the United States' Bank. As near as we can learn the amount is about *half a million* of dollars. The ship remained ashore yesterday afternoon, but the specie was landing on Sandy Hook; and the steam boat Nautilus, which was sent down yesterday to her assistance, and to bring up the money, was alongside at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Revenue Cutter, Capt. Caboone, was also dispatched yesterday afternoon to the assistance of the ship.

FEB. 28.

The Revenue Cutter, Capt. Caboone, came up yesterday with the specie, amounting to 404,000 dollars, brought by the British ship Neptune from Jamaica, ashore at Sandy Hook. The residue of the cargo, consisting only of 50 tierces of coffee was brought up in lighters. It was expected the ship would float off with the next flood tide.

CONN. HARTFORD, FEB. 24.

Crim. Con.—The superior court, now in session in this city, has been occupied most of the week past, in the trial of a cause which has excited great interest. It was an action brought by George Smith, against Rhoderic Lawrence, charging him with having had criminal conversation with the Plaintiff's wife. The investigation was protracted and tedious, occupying the court for several days. The cause was argued with ingenuity and ability by Nathan Smith and Jona. W. Edwards, for the plaintiff, and Roger M. Sherman and Seth P. Staples, for the defendant. Being committed to the jury, they returned, at first without being able to agree upon a verdict; but upon further consultation, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS damages and his cost.

R. ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, FEB. 23.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The trial of petitions has almost exclusively occupied the attention of the Assembly.

The whole docket, containing about [illegible] petitions, has been disposed of; a large number is continued, but about eighty petitions for the benefit of the insolvent act were granted, and about as many dismissed, rejected or withdrawn.

Charters to ten Banks and three Insurance Offices have been granted: one Bank in Newport, two in Providence, one in Warwick, one in Glocester, one in Burrillville, one in Cranston, one in South-Kingstown, one in Seituate, one in Bristol; one Insurance Company in Newport, and two in Providence.

MASS. BOSTON, FEB. 27.

British Plaister Law Repealed.

By a gentleman from Moose Island, we learn, that the Legislature of New-Brunswick on or about the 8th inst. repealed the Act prohibiting the exportation of *Plaister* to any port or place East of Boston, by an unanimous vote. This measure, it was supposed, was adopted in concert with the Legislature of Nova-Scotia. M. H. B.

THE subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Superior Court, at their January term in New-London County, A. D. 1818, Commissioners on the estate of Mr. JOHN GORTON, of Lisbon, in said County, an Insolvent Debtor, hereby give notice, that we will meet at the office of John Hyde, in Norwich, in said County on the 2d Mondays of April and May, and the 3d Wednesday of August next, for the purpose of receiving claims against the estate of said Insolvent Debtor—and no claims will be received after six months from the date. JOHN HYDE, GEORGE PERKINS, } Com'rs.

Norwich March 3d, 1818. 17-

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, March 4, 1818.

FRESHET.

The uncommon warm weather the latter part of last week, together with the rain on Sunday night, produced a very sudden and unexpected rise of water, accompanied with the breaking up of the ice, in the various rivers in this neighborhood. Great damage has been sustained, particularly in the loss of Bridges.

The old Shetucket Bridge, in a very decayed and almost impassable state, entirely swept away.

The new Shetucket Bridge has sustained considerable damage. About two thirds of one of the piers carried away; a part of the other pier, and the north side of the Bridge settled nearly or quite two feet.

Lord's Bridge, on the road to Scotland, swept away.

Lovett's Bridge, on the road to Canterbury, one half swept away;

The Bridge between Canterbury and Plainfield, swept away.

The Bridge at Jewett's City, swept away.

Manning's Bridge, on the road to Windham, swept away.

The two bridges above Manning's, between Lebanon and Windham, both swept away.

The Bridge near Clark & Gray's Mills, swept away.

The Bridge at Col. Fitch's Iron Works, Bozrah, rendered impassable.

The Bridge over the Little River, in this town, on the road to New-London, commonly called the Paper Mill Bridge, three quarters swept away.

Lord's Bridge, on the road from the Court-House to New-London, swept away.

Many other Bridges are probably carried away. The quantity of timber floated down the Shetucket is much greater than usual.

The Thames is now unimpeded with ice, the navigation free, and we hope soon to see increased activity at our wharves.

By a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, the following return of Carriages is made, by which an opinion can be formed as to the amount which has been drawn from the inhabitants of Connecticut, by the tax on Carriages, compared with other States, in 1816.

	No. of Car.	Amount.	
New-Hampshire,	1904	2610	3
Massachusetts,	10391	15650	39
Vermont,	946	1458	60
Rhode-Island,	606	938	27
Connecticut,	5048	8178	21
New-York,	8836	11034	87
New-Jersey,	6330	11825	88
Pennsylvania,	5969	17122	42
Delaware,	1717	3666	90
Maryland,	4031	13072	7
Virginia,	5770	18348	1
North-Carolina,	3586	7582	18
Ohio,	153	480	52
Kentucky,	877	2450	19
South-Carolina,	2997	7936	57
Tennessee,	106	630	65
Georgia,	1294	4486	71
Louisiana,	247	1443	58
Illinois Territory,	8	21	74
Michigan,	21	42	
Indiana,	2	8	25
Missouri,	6	31	
Mississippi,	69	385	40
District of Columbia,	230	1513	68
	55679	130478	62

By the above return it appears that the great State of New-York did not make return of as many Carriages as Connecticut—only five States in the Union making entry of more than Connecticut. There can be but little doubt that the other States did not enter one-horse waggons.

Tax on Furniture, including Watches, in the State of New-York, $2073 50; do. in the State of Connecticut, $1318.

ORDINATION.

On Wednesday the 25th of February, the Rev. Mr. Burton, was ordained, and installed Pastor over the church and society in Columbia. The introductory prayer, by Rev. Mr. Fowler, of Exeter; the sermon by Rev. Mr. Booth, of Coventry; the ordaining prayer by Rev. Mr. Ely, of Lebanon; the charge to the pastor by Rev. Mr. Bassett, of Hebron; the right hand of fellowship by Rev. Mr. Everest, of Windham; the address to the church and society by Rev. Mr. Cone, of Colchester; and the concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. West, of Chatham.

INSTALLATION.

On the 12th ult. at Colchester, New-Salem, the Rev. *Royal Tyler*, late of Andover, was installed over the church and society in that place. The Rev. Abishai Alden, of Moutville, made the introductory prayer; Rev. Salmon Cone, of Colchester, preached the sermon from 1st Cor. 2d. ch. 2d. v. Rev. William Lyman, D. D. of Millington, made the installing prayer; Rev. Amos Bassett, of Hebron, gave the charge; Rev. Hubbel Loomis, of Willington, gave the right hand of fellowship; Rev. Abel M'Ewen, of New-London, made the address to the people, and Rev. Alfred Mitchell, of Norwich, offered the concluding prayer. *Mirror.*

From the National Intelligencer, Feb. 28.

To the list of Bills debated for several days, and then rejected, in the House of Representatives of the United States, during the present session, may now be added the bill to establish an Uniform System of Bankruptcy.—It was yesterday indefinitely postponed, by a majority of twelve votes.

The death of Col. Peterson Goodwin, a representative in Congress from Virginia, was on Monday morning announced to both Houses of Congress; they accordingly adjourned over till Tuesday. A resolution was adopted, that the Member should wear crape on the left arm, for one month.

John Ross has vacated his seat as a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, having accepted the appointment of Presiding Judge of one of the districts of that state.

John Crowell has been elected, by the legislature of Alabama territory, the delegate from that territory to Congress.

The Governor of the state of New-Hampshire, has issued his proclamation appointing Thursday, the 2d day of April, to be observed in that state, as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

The College of Tennessee have conferred the degree of D. D. on the Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely, of Philadelphia.

SMALL POX.—The Small Pox, has broken out in East-Hartford. Every precaution ought to be taken, to prevent the spreading of this alarming disease, which already prevails in some of the adjoining towns.—Let those who have neglected to be inoculated for the Kine Pock, be inoculated immediately, as it will be the best and only method that can be adopted to check this contagious and dangerous disorder. *Hartford Mirror.*

The bill for the relief of Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair (granting him a pension of 720 dollars per annum) finally passed the Senate on Friday.

Married,

At North-Stonington, on the 15th inst. by Elder G. F. Davis, Mr. Asa Prentice, Jr. to Miss Ann Browning, daughter of Mr. William F. Browning.

At Providence, on the 22d ultimo, Mr. Charles R. Kinney, of this city, to Miss Wealthy W. Gordon, daughter of Mr. Archibald Gordon, of Sterling.

At Voluntown, on Sunday evening, Mr. Clark Kinney, of this city, to Miss Dorcas Gates, daughter of Mr. Caleb Gates.

Died,

At Leavittsburgh, township of Ohio, suddenly, Mrs. Sarah Leffingwell, wife of Mr. Phinehas Leffingwell, aged 47; in consequence of a wound in the side by the accidental discharge of a rifle.

At Cornwall, on the 17th ult. Henry Obookiah, aged 26, a native of Owhyhee, and a member of the Foreign Mission school. He was attacked about the first of January, with the Typhus fever, and soon brought very low, but afterwards appeared to be recovering until about ten days before his death, when he suddenly relapsed, and gradually declined until his spirit took its flight.

This youth, who was a few years since, a poor ignorant heathen, has in the last years of his life, and in his death, afforded an example of the power of religion, an example worthy of a Christian. He became hopefully pious about four or five years since, and joined the church of the Rev. Mr. Mills, of Torringford. The evidence which he manifested of genuine piety has been more than satisfactory to all that knew him. It was manifest particularly in his ardent desire to do something for the salvation of his perishing countrymen. For this he was preparing himself, and was anxious for the period to arrive, when he should be thought qualified to go back to his native Island and preach the Gospel.

It is expected that a more particular account of the life and death of Obookiah will be given shortly to the public.

At Plainfield, Mr. Joseph Sheffald, aged 79.

In this city, Mr. John Clerg, aged 37.

The following obituary notice of General Humphreys, is copied from the New-Haven Journal:

General Humphreys, was son to the Rev. Daniel Humphreys, of Derby, Connecticut; and was born in July 1752. He was admitted into Yale College in 1767, and having honorably acquitted himself in his studies, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1771. In college, he paid his addresses successfully to the Muses, and contracted a particular intimacy with their favorite, the late lamented Dr. Dwight.

On leaving college, he went to reside in the family of Col. Phillips in the state of New-York, and while there, is said to have addressed a poetical letter to his friend, in which he displayed his future plans, hopes and prospects with much ease and elegance; that letter we believe has never been published, and perhaps cannot now be found.

He first entered the army in capacity of a captain, but at what time we are not informed; in 1773 however, he was Aid to General Putnam with the rank of Major.

Two years after, he proved the successful candidate of four, for the office of Aid De Camp, to the Commander in Chief—his competitors were Col. Talmadge, Gen. William Hull, and Roger Alden. From this time, he continued with General Washington till the end of the war, and afterwards accompanied him to Virginia. While Aid De Camp to General Washington, his rank was that of Colonel, and for his signal services at the seige of York, Congress voted him an elegant sword in testimony of their high estimation of his fidelity and valor.

On Mr. Jefferson's appointment as ambassador to France, Col. Humphrey's was nominated his secretary, and sailed for Europe, in company with the brave, and unfortunate Kosciusko in 1784. Soon after his return from France in '86, he was sent a representative from Derby, to the legislature of Connecticut, and honorably acquitted himself in that situation for two years, when he was appointed to the command of a regiment, raised for the Western service. During this appointment, his time was principally spent at Hartford, and with Trumbull, Barlow and Hopkins, he assisted in the publication of the *Anarchiad*. On the reduction of his regiment, he repaired to Mount Vernon, and continued with General Washington till 1790, when he received an appointment to the court of Portugal; in '94 he visited America, but very soon returned to Lisbon—he was afterwards appointed to the court of Spain. In '97 he formed a matrimonial connexion with an English lady, and daughter of John Berkley, Esq. a very wealthy merchant in Lisbon—with her he went to reside at Madrid, where he continued till 1802, when he returned to America.

Here ends General Humphrey's public career—since his return to America his attention has been principally given to objects of public utility. His introduction of Merino sheep into this country, has very much improved the quality of wool, and will doubtless prove a lasting benefit to domestic manufactures. He has done much also for the promotion of Agriculture; this seemed to be a favorite pursuit; and he was making strong exertions to form a society for the purpose of procuring an agricultural farm, for experiment.

He had also formed a plan for obtaining and publishing the Biography of the distinguished men who have flourished in Connecticut, and had made applications to a number of literary gentlemen in this State, to aid in the design. It is much to be regretted that this plan was not carried into execution before his death. Gen. Humphrey's had a fund of information, adapted to a purpose of this kind, which could never be collected from any other source; few have had a better acquaintance with men and manners than he, or have possessed more of that kind of information, which is derived from extensive intercourse with the world.

Gen. Humphreys' literary merit is well known; though he has produced no work of magnitude, what he has written has usually done him credit.

He first distinguished himself as a poet, by his Address to the armies of the United States.—In addition to that, he has written

A Poem on the Happiness of America.
A Poem on the Future Glory of the U. S.
A Poem on the Industry of the U. S.
A Poem on the love of Country.
A Poem on the death of Gen. Washington.
Occasional Poems, Epistles, &c.

The Widow of Malabar, a tragedy translated from the French, first played at the Philadelphia Theatre. He has written an essay on the life of Gen. Putnam, and several Political Tracts, and an oration delivered before the Cincinnati of Connecticut, at the dissolution of their society.

FOR NEW-YORK,

THE Packet ELIZA, C. Davison, master, will sail for New-York with all possible despatch. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board.
March 4.

THE regular Packet MORGAN, R. Roath, will commence running to New-York the beginning of next week. Apply to the master, or
JAMES N. BROWN.
March 4, 1818.

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE Proprietors, with a view of accommodating the Public, by extending the line to Norwich, intend making the experiment with the FULTON, Capt Law and if found practicable, the route will be continued during the season.

The Line will commence as soon as the weather will permit, and continue during the season as follows:

The CONNECTICUT, Capt. Dunker, will leave New York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 o'clock, A M

The FULTON, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich, at 6 o'clock in the morning of the same days, touch at New London, and depart from thence for New Haven, at 8 o'clock, A M

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock P M

The Connecticut for New York, and the Fulton for New London and Norwich
Feb 28 17—

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore subsisting between *Elisha Leffingwell* and *Roger Huntington* under the firm of

Roger Huntington & Co.

is this day dissolved The books are in the hands of Roger Huntington for settlement, at the old stand, where all persons indebted are requested to call and close their accounts.

ELISHA LEFFINGWELL
ROGER HUNTINGTON
Feb. 27, 1818. 17—

NOTICE.

THE CO PARTNERSHIP OF

Hart & Armstrong,

HERTOFORE DISSOLVED.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at their old stand

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

for cash or approved notes, and solicits a continuance of the favors of his friends and the public.

Those having unsettled accounts with Hart & Armstrong, are requested to call and settle them with

Oliver Armstrong, Jr.
Norwich, Feb. 25, 1818. 17—

VENDUE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL

At PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT his Store in Preston, on the 19th inst. his whole

Stock in Trade,

Consisting of a handsome assortment of
GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, GLASS, HARD and HOLLOW WARE.

The sales will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. if the weather should be good, if not, the first fair day The Goods will be sold in lots to suit the purchaser, and terms of pay made easy.

Gilbert A. Smith.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment by the first day of April next, and those who have any demands will please to call and receive their pay G. A. S
Preston, March 2 1818 17—

AUCTION.

ON Wednesday the 25th inst. the subscriber will sell at

Public Auction,

part of the real and personal estate of Jas. Backus Esq deceased, viz:

84 acres Wood Land in the *Sheep Walk.*
6 acres Meadow near Yantic Bridge,
4½ acre Lot near Witter's Gate,
Long Lot, 23 acres,
Gifford Wood Lot, 11½ acres,
32 acres on Wawecus Hill,
Gibbons' House on Bean Hill.

ALSO,

150 vols. Books,
Quantity of Dry Goods and Hardware,
35 lbs. Indigo,
1 pair Blacksmith's Bellows,
3 Anvils, and various other Blacksmith and Iron work Tools,
1 Ox Frame,
1 Sleigh,
1 Cutter,
1 Turning Lathe,
Large Scale Beam, Scales and Weights,
Saw-Mill Cranks,
Waggon Tire and other Bar Iron,
2 tons Scrap and Pig Iron,
500 bushels Coal.

With many other articles of
PERSONAL ESTATE.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M at the late dwelling house of said deceased *A liberal credit will be given*

Henry Strong, *Adm'r.*
Norwich, March 3, 1818. 17—

10 boxes Mould Candles, assorted,
1 Ox Cart,
1 Chaise,
FOR SALE BY
Wm. Rogers
March 4 17—

Molasses & Tea.

Hhds. good Molasses,
Chests Hyson Skin Tea,
FOR SALE BY
Joseph H. Strong
March 3, 1818 17—

House of Entertainment.

JOHN W. BICKNELL,

OFFERS FOR SALE

A Valuable Stand for a Tavern,

SITUATED in Canterbury Connecticut, which has been improved as such for many years This stand unites many important advantages In relation to public travel, two excellent turnpike roads pass it—one direct from Providence to Hartford—the other from New-London to Worcester. It is at the centre of a Militia Regiment and a Lodge of Free Masons The House is large and commodious containing convenient apartments and an excellent HALL The Land contiguous is of a superior quality It is furnished with an Orchard of assorted fruit, a productive Garden, Carriage Houses and Stables, and a valuable *Ice House* If the purchaser should be inclined to add merchandize to his pursuit, he will also find, connected with the House, a Store, under which is a large and convenient Cellar—All situated in a place of business and encouragement.

Any one desirous of purchasing, is requested to call and view for himself.

Terms of purchase and mode of payment will be accommodating
Canterbury, Con Feb 10, 1818 17—

FOR SALE,

The House and Lot,

WHERE the subscriber now lives, together with the *Out Buildings and Lot*, between the said House and the estate of Mr *Theodore Barrell* A description is unnecessary, as a purchaser will call and see for himself.

Eben. Cooley.
Norwich, March 4, 1818. 17—

200 Dollars Reward,

For the detection of a certain Incendiary or Incendiaries

WHEREAS a certain person or persons, entered the enclosures of the subscriber the night preceding the 3d inst. and cut down and destroyed a large number of very valuable Fruit Trees—the above person having thus far *by accident* escaped the efficacy of a halter, for crimes, if possible, of a still deeper dye, has once more had an opportunity of indulging in the most extreme malice!—The wretch who would be guilty of so atrocious, so infernal an act, must be possessed with the same spirit that governed the murderer Cain, or the horrible Nero, who played his fiddle over the ruins of conflagrating Rome!—Pity the wretch—awful indeed must be his reflections—he can never recline on his pillow but the horrors of a lacerated conscience must harrass his very soul——never indeed can he again pass the enclosures containing the ruins of his infernal act, but his very soul must sicken at the prospect—Heaven in mercy grant that this may be his most villainous deed.

John Turner.
Norwich, March 3, 1818. 17—

FOR SALE,

A small FARM,

LYING in the town of Lisbon, in the society of Newent, containing about

20 acres of Land,

with a *Dwelling House and Barn* thereon. The situation of this property, in the centre of a flourishing society, within ten rods of the meeting house and school-house, offers very many advantages to the industrious mechanic, who wishes to exercise his trade and educate his family If said property is not sold by the 20th of March, it will be rented, and possession in either case will be given the first day of April. The terms will be made easy, and may be known by applying to

Samuel C. Morgan.
Jewett City, Feb 26 1818. 17—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

Containing about 90 acres,

LYING in the town of Lebanon, about 2 miles north-west of the Baptist meeting house Said Farm is well proportioned for mowing, pasturing and wood, and has never failing water running through it On the premises are a good one story House, and two large Barns, in good repair.

For particulars enquire of the subscriber living on the premises

Samuel Burnham.
Lebanon, March 4, 1818 17—

FOR SALE,

AND possession given the 1st day of April next, that very valuable stand for a Miller and Tanner, now in the improvement of Mr. Samuel Carter, containing a large two story Dwelling House, a Grist Mill with two run of stones, an extensive Tan Yard with new vats, a Bark Mill carried by water a Stone Shop for shoemaking and currying leather, with upwards of 40 acres of first rate LAND—a most excellent situation for a Tanner and Shoemaker. If said property is not sold by the 1st of April next, it will be to be leased

N B A long credit will be given for the greater part of the purchase money, if required

Walter Hough.
Canterbury, March 2, 1818 17-3w

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, Commissioners to receive, examine, adjust and settle the claims of the creditors to the estate of

Mr. Oliver Torrey, 2d,

late of Killingly, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the 4th day of March instant, are allowed the creditors to exhibit their claims properly attested—and that we shall attend on the business of our appointment, at the dwelling house of Capt *Luther Warren*, Inn-holder in said Killingly, on the first Friday of April and the first Friday of September next, at 1 o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

Samson Howe,
Azba Covil,
George Larned, } *Com'rs.*
Killingly, March 4, 1818. 17—

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, on Saturday last, an indented apprentice boy, by the name of

Loring Adams,

about twenty years of age. All persons are forbid trusting said apprentice on my account; harboring or employing him in any manner whatever

Eliphalet Baldwin, Jr.
Norwich, March 2, 1818. 17—

POETRY.

OLD BATCHELORS.

By an Old Maid.

OLD batchelors are hateful things,
Which ought to be despis'd;
With hearts like broken fiddle-strings
And just as little pris'd.

Untun'd to love's soft thrilling touch,
No pleasure do they know;
They feel not, and they taste not much
Of happiness below.

The joys of wedlock, which they spurn,
With all its numerous cares—
E'en for a year should love's lamp burn,
Are worth an age of theirs.

Was't but for them, the human race
Would soon be swept away;
And even earth, to their disgrace,
Would tumble to decay.

The social bond—that bond so sweet,
Where heart and soul unite;
Where friendship, love and union meet,
Would sink in endless night.

But 'tis in vain for me to prate,
I cannot make them clever;
Old batchelors I always hate,
And must and shall forever.

CESSION OF INDIAN LANDS.

Copy of a letter from Gov Mitchell, agent for Indian Affairs, to Gov. Rabun, dated Creek Agency, 28th Jan. 1818.

DEAR SIR—I have but barely time to announce to you the execution of a treaty with the Creeks on the 22d inst. by which they have ceded to the United States, for the use of Georgia, two considerable tracts of land. The one lying to the east side of a line, to be run from what is usually called Jackson's treaty line, by the head of a creek called by the Indians Alcasacalikie, a direct and the nearest course to the Oemulgee river. The creek referred to empties into the Oemulgee somewhere near the Big Bend, and not far above Blackshear's road, but how far the head of it extends is uncertain, although from its size, being considerable, it must of course throw the line considerably above its mouth. The other tract lies between the Ulcofouhatchie, the Appalachie and Chatahoochie, and is said to be of considerable extent and value.

The price stipulated for the two tracts is one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

I expect to leave this for Georgia the first fair day, and will then have the pleasure of presenting for your consideration, an exposition of facts and circumstances attending the present state of affairs in the Creek nation, upon which you can rely; for I perceive by the public papers, that, as usual, false impressions are entertained, and mere conjecture taken for real facts. I am, &c.

D. B. MITCHELL.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, Jan. 15.

"504 flat bottomed boats and 300 barges arrived here from the upper country, with its productions, in the year ending Oct. 1, 1816; 1500 flat-bottomed boats and 500 barges, do. in the year to Oct. 1, 1817.

"987 vessels sailed from this port and Bayou St. John in the year ending Oct. 1, 1816; tonnage 10,000.

"1115 vessels sailed as above in the year ending Oct. 1, 1817; tonnage 19,000.

"These vessels were employed in carrying the produce of the United States, and that part of the Floridas belonging to the United States.

"Ten Steam Boats now navigate the rivers Mississippi and Ohio; two are building at Louisville, one at Cincinnati, and one at Pittsburg.

TRIBUTE TO VALOR.

A committee has been appointed by the Assembly of New-York, to report on the expediency of removing the remains of the gallant Gen. *Montgomery*, who fell in the attack on Quebec, and which lie buried near the spot where he fell, with "no stone to tell where they lie," to St. Paul's Church, in the city of New-York, near the monument erected in that church to his memory.

PRUSSIA.

An association in favor of national manufactures has been formed in Prussia, consisting of 4000 members. All other nations are more attentive to this subject than the United States. They regard manufactures as the *means of commerce*; we as the *destruction* of it: They are guided by *experience*; we by *theory*.

ITEMS.

In the House of Delegates of Virginia, the proposition to tax the Branches of the Bank of the U. States in that State, has received a decided negative, by a vote of 127 to 24.

Flaxseed was selling at Dublin on the 21st Dec. at 20 to 24 dollars in small parcels.

The number of deaths in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, during the year 1817, was 2817.—Population estimated at 120,000 inhabitants. Of the deaths 349 were by the consumption.

The largest Ox said to have ever been offered in the Philadelphia Market was exhibited there last week. The Ox was raised by Mr. Job Tyler, of Salem, New-Jersey, and sold for the sum of thirteen hundred dollars.

Large Cow.—A Cow lately owned and fatted by Roger Vose, Esq. of Walpole, N. H. was lately killed and found to weigh 934 lbs.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich. their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec 17, 1810. 7—

Books and Stationary.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS FOR SALE AT THE

NORWICH BOOK-STORE,

A GREAT VARIETY OF ARTICLES IN HIS LINE, WHICH HE OFFERS FOR SALE AT NEW-YORK PRICES, VIZ:—

BROWN's Concordance of the Bible; Porteus', Lee's, Griffin's, Lathrop's, Abbot's, Clark's, Doddridge's and Jay's Sermons; Jaimeson's Sacred History; Park-street Lectures; Blair's Lectures; Doddridge's Expositor; Life of Christ; Collier's Lectures; American Preacher; Olney Hymns; Stoddard on Judgment; Backus on Regeneration; Spiritual Companion; Romaine on Faith; Murray's Power of Religion; Addison's Evidence of Christianity; Life of Spencer; Baxter's Works; Newton's History; Trial of Virtue; Watson's Apology; Seneca's Morals; Comstock's Essays; Power of Solitude; Sacred Mirror; Necker on Religion; Festival's and Fasts; Selection on the Atonement; Hervey's Meditations; Hannah More's Practical Piety; Solitude Sweetened; Divine Maxims; Bunyan's Visions; Rowe's Devout Exercises; Christian Revelation; Hannah More's Christian Morals; Family Instructor; Faber on the Holy Spirit; West's Letters; Wilberforce's View; Student and Pastor; Jenyn's Lectures; Conquest of Canaan; Pilgrim's Progress; Fuller's Gospel; Family Prayers; Whitfield's Sermons; Dodd on Death; New Jerusalem; Origin of Evil; Buchanan's Works; Abridgement of the Bible; Guide to Christ; Codman's Hymns; Russell's Seven Sermons; Family Duty; Baxter's Call; Hawe's Thoughts; Mourner; Token to Mourners; Monitor's Instructor; Melmouth's Essays; Writings of Nancy Maria Hyde; Moral Pieces in Prose and Verse, by Lydia Huntley; Life of Fenelon; Ely's Journal; Who fares best; Life of Joseph a Hive; Youth's Guide to Domestic Happiness; Dairyman's Daughter; Abel and Cain; History of the Bible; Biblical Catechism; Pious Reflections for every day in the month, by Fenelon; Moral Instructions; Force of Truth; Life of Sarah Grubb; Hymns for Infant Minds; Catechism in Verse; Gospel News; Parish's Bible Gazetteer; Ladies' Cabinet; Penetential Tyrant; Fashionable World; Cary's Miscellanies; Practical Education, by Mrs. Edgeworth; Life of Wellington; Goldsmith's History of England, a late and improved edition; Lady of the Lake; Siege of Corinth; Life of Cowper; Milesian Chief; John DeLancaster; Wanderer, or Female Difficulties; Clark's Travels; Delacroix Artillerist; Hoyt's Cavalry; Life of Nelson; Graham's Scotland; Absentee; Miseries of Human Life; Warren's Letters; Memoirs of Newman; Russian Campaign; Looking Glass; History of America; Avenia; Mordaunt; Children of the Abbey; Twin Sisters; Battle of Waterloo; Home, a Poem; Hope and Memory; Evelina; Charlotte Temple; Life of Burroughs; Vicar of Wakefield; Swith's View of Canada; Thinks-I-to-myself; Junius' Letters; Exile of Siberia; History of Animals; Songster's Companion; Grandprie's Voyages; Carr's Northern Summer; Life of Franklin; Letter Writer; Dinarbas; Life of Lawrence; Smith's Wealth of Nations; Organization of the Militia; Military Laws; Psalms and Hymns.

Powel on Mortgages; Jones on Bailment; Nisi Prius Cases.

Willan on the Skin; Chemical Catechism; Thomas' Practice; Cheselden's Tables; Medical Pocket Book.

Roberts's collection Classical Church Music; Smith & Little's Patent Note Singing Books; the Gamut, with Blank pages for favorite music.

Ledgers and Day Books; Writing and Cyphering Books.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

QUARTO BIBLES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

BLANKS,

of most kinds in common use.

Classical & School-Books.

Lexicon; Ainsworths' Latin Dictionary; Cicero Delphini; Graeca Minora; Davidson's Virgil; Virgil Delphini; Greek Testament; Greek Grammar; Latin Grammar; Clarks' Introduction; Erasmus; Classical Dictionary; Flint's Surveying; Brooks' Gazetteer; American Orator; Murray's Grammar, Reader, Exercise, Key, and Introduction; Columbian Orator; Pike's, Daboll's and Root's Arithmetic; Webster's Elements; School Bibles and Testaments; Webster's, Johnson's, Perry's and Walker's Dictionaries; American Reader; Copper Plate Copies; Dwight's Geography; Webster's Spelling Book; Primers, &c.

Foolscap Writing Paper; Letter ditto; Ink Stands; Drawing Paper; Lead Pencils; Ink Powder; Sand and Pounce Boxes; Letter Stamps; Wafers; Paints; Sealing Wax; Dutch Quills.

Merchants supplied with any of the above articles at the lowest prices, and most kinds of produce, or Rags, received in payment.

FEB. 10.

DWIGHT RIPLEY,

DRUGGIST, NORWICH,

HAS just received a fresh supply of those *justly esteemed and highly approved* "Medicines," *prepared by* W. T. CONWAY, Chemist, No 1, Bumstead-place, Boston—to wit:

☞Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills!

Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops,

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Female Pills. for obstructions, &c

Dr Relfe's Antibilious Pills, for indigestion, bilious affections. &c.

Dr. Relfe's Vegetable Rheumatic Pills, *a most excellent medicine*

Dr. Relfe's Vegetable Specific, a certain cure for *sick head ache*

British Antiseptic Dentifrice, which not only renders discoloured teeth white, but removes the scurvy from the gums, at the same time it imparts to the breath the most delectable sweetness and *prevents tooth ache*

Dumfrie's Ointment, a safe and expeditious cure for the ITCH however inveterate; in *an hour's application* ☞No danger from taking cold!

☞ Albion Corn Plaster, which affords instant cure, at the same time it dissolves and draws the corn out by the root without pain.

Cambrian Tooth Ache pills—the relief is immediate without the least injury to the teeth.

Dr. Jebb's celebrated Rheumatic Liniment, the relief is instantaneous in Rheumatism, though of years standing, and cures frequently in 24 hours

Dr. Hunter's celebrated Pills,

Dr. Hunter's Injection Powders, and

Dr. Hunter's Cerate for the prevention and cure of the Venereal disease. which may be effected thereby with perfect secrecy—Full directions encircle each packet

☞ *None of the above are genuine, unless signed* "*W T CONWAY*"

The whole of the above Medicines may be had of most Druggists, Booksellers and Post Masters throughout the U. States. ✝✝✝ A large *discount* to Country Physicians, Country Traders, and those who buy to sell again.

Feb 4. 13—eof9t

G. W. PARTRIDGE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and its vicinity, that he will wait on them at R. WILLOBY'S HOTEL, or at their houses, if more agreeable, for a few days. He inserts from a single tooth to a full set—Evens, separates and polishes, &c. Carious Teeth mended, to be as useful, lasting, and free from pain as sound teeth. He extracts deranged teeth, roots and stumps, with the utmost care and ease.

Sept 29, 1817. 47—

New London County ss Superior Court. September, A. D. 1818

UPON the Petition of NAOMI WEEKS of Norwich, in New London County, shewing to this Court that on the eleventh day of July, A. D 1816, she was lawfully married to JAMES WEEKS, then of the town of Bozrah, in said County, with whom she lived in the faithful discharge of her duty until on or about the seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1817, when said JAMES wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and hath since committed the crime of adultery—and praying this Court to grant her a Bill of Divorce, as by Petition on file, dated December 23d, A D 1817.

This Court order said Petition to be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at New-London, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of September, A. D. 1818, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers printed in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

13 CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.

PROBATE OFFICE. PLAINFIELD DISTRICT Plainfield, Feb 3. 1818.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the date of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

MR. JOHN APPLY,

late of Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate to

Robert Kennedy, Adm'r.

or be debarred a recovery according to law.

14 *Attest. J EATON, Clerk*

FOR SALE,

A CONVENIENT *Dwelling-House*, large *Shop*, almost new, suitable for almost any mechanic, a *Barn*, and other out buildings, with a good well of water and a never failing stream near the house; and one and a half acres of excellent LAND, situated near the store of Messrs CHARLES THOMAS & Co

For particulars enquire of SAMUEL BAILEY or GURDON EDGERTON, near the premises

Norwich, Dec. 3, 1817. 5—

A Bargain.

On the 16th day of March next, will be sold,

At Public Vendue,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

A certain FARM,

LYING in Griswold, New London county, known by the name of the Withey Farm, now the property of the subscriber; consisting of two good well finished

DWELLING-HOUSES,

one BARN, CORN HOUSE, SHED one good convenient BLACK-SMITH'S SHOP, with other convenient out buildings. Said Farm consists of about

90 acres of choice LAND,

well proportioned into mowing, ploughing and pasture, with an excellent orchard of assorted fruit-trees, not excelled by any in the town; with suitable wells of water immediately adjoining and suitably located as to the buildings Said Farm is in all part accommodated by springs of water, which are not in any degree diminished by the extremes of drought. The whole of said property, or a part, will be sold on said 11th of March, if the weather will admit, or the next fair day, on the premises, and terms of pay liberal.

SIMON GATES.

Griswold, Feb 10 1818. 16—

FOR SALE,

A small FARM,

LATE the property of *Ebenezer Latham* lying in the town of Griswold, adjoining the property of *John Scholfield*. Jun containing about forty acres of excellent LAND with a new HOUSE and BARN thereon. The Land is well fenced and the situation remarkably pleasant, having in prospect the village of Jewett City.

ALSO,

A small Cotton Factory,

Near the above, with its furniture, all in good repair—with a fine water privilege.

Said property will be sold together or separate as may suit the applicant, and possession given the 6th of April If said property is not sold as above, it will be rented—The terms may be known by applying to Captain JOHN WILSON or CHARLES FANNING, Esq or to SAMUEL C MORGAN living near the premises

Feb 10, 1818. 15—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

LYING in the town of Preston, 3 miles from Norwich Landing, and one from Long Society new Meeting House, and joining the Quinabaug river, containing about 125 acres of excellent

LAND,

well proportioned with plough land, mowing, pasture and wood land, with a good orchard and other fruit trees—well watered with living springs; with a good *Dwelling House, Barn and Corn House*, a good well of water, together with the best privilege of shad and other fishery on the Quinabaug river Likewise, a life lease of

48 *acres of excellent Grain Land*,

together or separate, as best suits the purchaser Payment made easy

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

PETER GREENE.

Preston, Oct. 20, 1817 50—

FOR SALE,

THAT VALUABLE AND WELL KNOWN

FARM,

CONSISTING of about 150 acres of excellent LAND, well divided into mowing, pasturing, &c. situated in Montville, first society with a convenient DWELLING HOUSE BARN and other suitable buildings, being the late residence of JOHN G HILLHOUSE Esq An opportunity now is presented, which seldom occurs in the town of Montville, to any person to purchase a pleasant situation, within twenty rods of a place of public worship. where is a fund established for the support of the gospel—and but a few rods from an excellent school It is believed, that, taking into consideration all the advantages, few Farms, in the country are equal to it.

Also,

Another Farm,

Containing about 130 acres about two miles from Montville meeting house and one mile from the Baptist meeting house, Bozrah, at present occupied by Mr Hamilton—being an excellent grazing Farm and well worth the attention of an enterprizing Farmer.

Terms easy for each.

For further particulars enquire of

WM W. HAUGHTON.

N. B. If the latter is not sold by the 20th of March, it will then be to let

Montville Jan 27 1818 12—

TO BE LET.

FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS,

A large Dairy Farm,

LYING in Brooklyn and pay made agreeable, to any person that can bring good credentials For particulars enquire of the subscriber, in Brooklyn.

DANIEL TYLER.

Jan. 20, 1818. 12-6m—

Willett's Geography and Atlas.

WILLETT'S easy Grammar of Geography, for the use of Schools, upon Goldsmith's much approved plan—illustrated with an Atlas of seven maps, bound separately—Price 75 cents.

FOR SALE AT

R HUBBARD's *Book Store.*

RECOMMENDATION.

DANBURY, 14th July, 1814.

Mr. Potter,

SIR—I have thoroughly examined Mr. Willetts' "*Easy Grammar of Geography*" with the accompanying Atlas, published by you; and I might with much propriety (if needful) enter into the particulars of its high merits and great utility: but suffice it to say, that I have been an old teacher, in the usual mode of Geography and Astronomy, and I am now constrained to say, that I regret the many days, months, and I may even say years, I have spent in teaching according to the usual Books, only for the want of just such a one as you have hit upon For young pupils it certainly exceeds any thing of the kind I ever saw. To study Geography and Astronomy without *Maps, Figures, &c.* is as absurd as to teach a child to call over the Alphabet without seeing the shape of the letters. The convenience of having the Atlas by itself is obvious, as it must be constantly used in search for an answer to every question, which I readily conceive will be a kind of pleasing labor to the scholar, and soon make him a proficient in Geography. Yours, &c.

ANDREW BEERS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

APPOINTED by the Hon. Superior Court, at their January term in New-London County, A. D. 1818, Commissioners on the estate of

Capt. JOSEPH STANTON,

of Griswold, in said County, an Insolvent Debtor, hereby give notice, that they will meet at the office of JOHN HYDE Esq in Norwich, in said County, on the second Mondays of April and May, and on the third Wednesday of August next, for the purpose of receiving claims against the estate of said Insolvent Debtor; after which last meeting no claims will be received.

John Hyde,
George Perkins, } *Com'rs.*

Norwich, Feb 25, 1818 16—

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

APPOINTED by the Hon. Superior Court, at their January term in New-London County, A. D. 1818, Commissioners on the estate of

SAMUEL LEFFINGWELL, jr.

of Montville, in said County, an Insolvent Debtor, hereby give notice, that they will meet at the office of JOHN HYDE, Esq of Norwich, in said County, on the second Mondays of April and May, and on the the third Wednesday of August next, for the purpose of receiving claims against the estate of said Insolvent Debtor; after which last meeting no claims will be received.

John Hyde,
George Perkins, } *Com'rs.*

Norwich, Feb 25, 1818 16—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 23d day of Feb A D 1818.—

Present NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Esq Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Capt. FRANCIS SMITH,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to GEORGE PERKINS, Esq. Adm'r or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Norwich.

Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.

☞ All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to said Adm'r. 16—

Probate Notice.

THE subscriber having taken letter of administration on the estate of

DOCT. JONATHAN JAMES,

late of Brooklyn, deceased, hereby gives notice, that the Hon Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, hath allowed six months from the 1st of March next, for the creditors to said deceased, to exhibit their claims properly attested, or be debarred a recovery

It is expected that those indebted will make immediate payment to

VINE ROBINSON, Adm'r.

Brooklyn Feb. 13, 1818 16—

FOR SALE,

A CONVENIENT *House-Barn, Garden*, and small Lot of *Land* near the old Shetucket Bridge, in Preston now occupied by Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Brooks, and owned by Mr. Levi Giddings. Also, a *Lot of Land*, well fenced, about half a mile from the new Shetucket Bridge, in said Preston, containing about 20 acres, and owned by said Giddings. In case said property should not be sold by the 1st of April next, it will be let. The terms of sale may be known by applying to SOLOMON GIDDINGS, Esq Preston, Mr. NEWCOMB KINNEY or GEO. HILL, Norwich

Jan. 6, 1818. 9tlst&eofm

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1818. *NORWICH*, (Conn.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [Vol. XXII. No. 18.]

AUCTION.

ON Wednesday the 25th inst. the subscriber will sell at

Public Auction,

part of the real and personal estate of Jas. Backus Esq. deceased, viz:

84 acres Wood Land in the *Sheep Walk*,
6 acres Meadow near Yantic Bridge,
4½ acre Lot near Witter's Gate,
Long Lot, 23 acres,
Gifford Wood Lot, 11½ acres,
32 acres on Waweeus Hill,
Gibbons' House on Bean Hill.

ALSO,

150 vols. Books,
Quantity of Dry Goods and Hardware,
55 lbs. Indigo,
1 pair Blacksmith's Bellows,
3 Anvils, and various other Blacksmith and Iron-work Tools,
1 Ox Frame,
1 Sleigh,
1 Cutter,
1 Turning Lathe,
Large Scale Beam, Scales and Weights,
Saw-Mill Cranks,
Waggon Tire and other Bar Iron,
2 tons Scrap and Pig Iron,
500 bushels Coal,

With many other articles of

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the late dwelling house of said deceased. *A liberal credit* will be given.

HENRY STRONG, *Adm'r.*

Norwich, March 3, 1818. 17—

VENDUE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL

At PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT his Store in Preston, on the 19th inst. his whole

Stock in Trade,

Consisting of a handsome assortment of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, GLASS, HARD and HOLLOW WARE.

The sales will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. if the weather should be good, if not, the first fair day. The Goods will be sold in lots to suit the purchaser, and terms of pay made easy.

GILBERT A. SMITH.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment by the first day of April next, and those who have any demands will please to call and receive their pay. G. A. S.

Preston, March 2 1818. 17—

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP

BETWEEN the subscribers, will be dissolved by mutual consent on the 20th day of March next; and as they wish to dispose of all their Goods prior to the dissolution, they hereby inform their friends and the public, that they will offer for sale

At Public Auction,

at their Store, on the 13th day of March next, all the

GOODS,

THEY MAY HAVE ON HAND.

All persons who have unsettled accounts with the firm of Briggs & Gallup, are requested to call and adjust the same without delay, by payment or note.

DANIEL BRIGGS.
ASA GALLUP.

Plainfield, Feb. 23, 1818. 16 3w

NOTICE.

THE CO PARTNERSHIP OF

Hart & Armstrong,

BEING DISSOLVED,

THE subscriber offers for sale, at their old stand

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

for cash or approved notes, and solicits a continuance of the favors of his friends and the public.

Those having unsettled accounts with Hart & Armstrong, are requested to call and settle them with

OLIVER ARMSTRONG, Jr.

Norwich, Feb. 25, 1818. 17—

10 boxes Mould Candles, assorted,
1 Ox Cart,
1 Chaise,

FOR SALE BY

WM. ROGERS.

March 4. 17—

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF

Henry Ward & Co.

IS this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons indebted to said Company, either by book or note, are requested to make immediate payment to Henry Ward. Those who neglect calling, previous to the 15th March next, may expect their accounts to be put in suit.

FOR SALE ALSO, THEIR WHOLE

STOCK IN TRADE,

CONSISTING OF

European and W. I. Goods,
Salt, Paints,
Hollow Ware,
Shingles, &c. &c.

at a liberal time of credit, with good security.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE

Lately occupied by Capt. James Williams, with a Garden, &c. possession given immediately.

ICHABOD WARD.
HENRY WARD.

Norwich, Feb. 24, 1818 16 3w—

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore subsisting between *Elisha Leffingwell and Roger Huntington*, under the firm of

Roger Huntington & Co.

is this day dissolved. The books are in the hands of Roger Huntington for settlement, at the old stand, where all persons indebted are requested to call and close their accounts.

ELISHA LEFFINGWELL
ROGER HUNTINGTON.

Feb. 27, 1818. 17—

NEW BOOKS,

FOR CHILDREN.

THE Affectionate Brothers: a Tale, by Mrs. Hoffland, author of the Clergyman's Widow, the Panorama of Europe, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

The History of William Selwin. By Miss Sandham, author of the Twin Sisters, and other works for young people. Price 62½ cents.

A Key to Knowledge; or things in common use—simply and shortly explained in a series of Dialogues. Written by a Mother. Price 62½ cents.

The Young Traveller: or adventures of Eugene in search of his father—a tale for youth. By G. R. Hume, author of Modern Europe in miniature. Price 42 cents.

The Adopted Daughter: a Tale for young persons. By Miss Sandham. Price 75 cents.

The Happy Sequel, or the History of Isabella Mordant. A Tale for young people. Price 42 cents.

Always Happy: or Anecdotes of Felix and his sister Serena. Written for her children, by a mother. Price 62½ cents.

The Orphan Boy: or a Journey to Bath. Founded on fact. By Mary Belson, author of a number of works for children. Price 50 cents.

The History of an Officer's Widow and her young family. Price 62½ cents.

The Fishermen, a Tale for young persons. Price 42 cents.

The Ornaments Discovered, a story in two parts. By the author of aunt Mary's Tales. Price 62½ cents.

The Blind Farmer and his children. By Mrs. Hoffland. Price 62½ cents.

The Seasons; with the Castle of Indolence, by James Thompson. Embellished with beautiful engravings from the designs of Richard Westall, R. A. Price $1.

Just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD's Book Store.

Feb. 18 1818

Molasses & Tea.

Hhds. good Molasses,
Chests Hyson Skin Tea,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH H. STRONG.

March 3, 1818 17—

The subscriber will pay cash for

2000 lbs. Red Clover Seed,
40 bushels Fuzztop, and
20 bushels Red Top,

If delivered soon

JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, Feb 23, 1818. 16—

Patent Note Singing Books.

LITTLE & SMITH's Patent Note Singing Books, per gross, dozen, or single, for sale at

R. HUBBARD's Book-Store,

Feb. 25.

Looking Glasses.

A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

for sale at reduced prices by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,

OF ALL KINDS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Nov. 18, 1817. 2if—

TUESDAY, NOV. 25.

Felix A. Huntington & Co.

ARE THIS DAY OPENING

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

New Goods

AMONG THEM ARE—

100 ps. Bombazetts, from 1s6 per yard, upwards.
Ladies black Worsted Hose, at 1s6 per pr.
Fine Irish Linens and Long Lawns
Vestings, Cassimeres, and Pelisse Cloths
Fur, Plush and Down Trimmings.

A NEW SUPPLY OF

N. York Ladies' Shoes.

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale a good assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,

as cheap as can be had at any store in the place.

Norwich, Nov. 5, 1817. 52—

FLOUR.

Henry C. Avery,

OFFERS for sale, 100 bbls. Baltimore Howard street FLOUR, of the first quality.

LIKEWISE,

A common assortment of

Groceries,
Iron, Stone, Earthen, and Glass Ware, &c.

HE WISHES TO PURCHASE,

2000 bushels Oats,
500 do. Corn, Rye, Beans and Flax Seed,
A few cwt. good Tallow.

Norwich, Dec 31 1817 8if—

Domestic Cotton Goods.

A NEW SUPPLY OF

Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
White do. do. of superior bleach.
Bed Tick, Checks and Stripes,
Thread and Yarn,

Just received and for sale cheap as usual, by

FELIX A. HUNTINGTON & Co.

Who have also on sale

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Coatings, Duffils, Blankets, &c. &c. &c.

February 11, 1818 14—

EZRA LATHROP,

No 7 Bunnell's Row

HAS just received a new assortment of

GROCERIES,

which he offers for sale cheap for cash or approved credit.

Norwich, Feb 4, 1818 13—

Bridge Shares.

WANTED, a few Shares in the New Sinnecket Bridge, for which a liberal price will be given.

Enquire of the Printers

Feb 25 16—

A CONSIGNMENT OF

20 boxes Candles,

To be sold cheap for cash by

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich Feb 24. 1818 16 3w—

5 bbls. Vernon Gin,
Wire Riddles and Sieves,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

Feb 11. 14—

70 bbls. good Cider,

FOR SALE BY

WM. ROGERS.

Feb. 11, 1818. 14—

Jonathan Comstock,

HAS just received and offers for sale, very low, for ready pay only.

12 bbls Muscovado and Brown Havanna Sugars,
1000 lbs. Richmond manufactured Tobacco, (superior quality,)
Hyson Tea (very good) at 7s6 by ½ doz. lbs.
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas,
Coffee, Chocolate, Molasses,
Rum, Brandy, Gin, Cherry Rum,
Wine, Alspice, Pepper, Ginger,
Cinnamon, Raisins, Flour, Salt,
Earthen and Stone Ware &c. &c.

WANTED,

Rye, Oats, Corn, Beans, &c for which good pay will be made by

J. COMSTOCK.

Norwich, Jan 27, 1818 12—

Look at this.

IN consequence of a different arrangement in business,

Calvin Tyler & Co.

Offer for sale, at cost and charges, a choice selection of GROCERIES, among which will be found—

Old Jamaica Spirits,
Antigua do.
New England do.
Cognac and Cider Brandy,
Country Gin,
Molasses, Honey,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Tea,
Lump and Brown Sugars,
Cape Salt, Liverpool Blown do.
Pepper and Pimento, Ptx. Ginger,
Coffee, Chocolate, Salt Petre,
Pearlashes, Nutmegs,
Muscatel Raisins, Malaga do.
New crop Rice,
Mould and Dip Candles,
Spermaceti do.
Pigg Cut and Leaf Tobacco,
Lorillard's Snuff
West and New London Sugars,
Washing and Shaving Soap,
Roll Brimstone, Cut & Bed Cords,
Cut Nails, Hollow Ware,
Powder, Shot and Flints,
Almanacks for 1818,
Wheat Rack Wheat and Rye Flour,
Indian Meal,
Pork, Butter, Cheese, Lard,
Codfish, Mackarel, Smoked Herring
Family sperm Lamps,
Winter Lamp Oil
Russia Bristles, Confectionary, &c. &c.

WANTED.

White Beans, Flaxseed, and large Pork in the Hog.

Jan 21. 1818. 11—

Salt, &c.

JOSEPH H. STRONG,

HAS FOR SALE,

800 sack Rock Turk's Island and Liverpool Blown SALT
40 cwt. CODFISH

He will pay an advanced price in Cash for

Flaxseed & White Beans

Norwich Dec 16 1817 6—

Crackers, Pilot Bread &c.

Erastus Perkins,

KEEPS constantly for sale at his Bread and Flour Store, hard and soft Crackers, Pilot Bread, &c. of the first quality wholesale and retail.

Feb 25 16—

Plaster of Paris.

THE subscriber has for sale on the best terms, for cash or country produce, a quantity of PLASTER, similar in quality to that sold by him the last season, and used in the towns of Griswold, Canterbury, Hampton, Windham, Lebanon, Lisbon, &c. with such *very beneficial effect.*

JOSEPH H. STRONG.

Norwich, Jan. 14, 1818. 10—

Jackson's Book-Keeping.

BOOK KEEPING in the true Italian form of debtor and creditor, by way of double entry, or practical Book Keeping, exemplified from the precepts of the late ingenious D. DowlING, author of Mercantile Arithmetic. With the addition of computations in exchange, and Tables, shewing the proportion that the weights and measures of the principal cities in Europe bear to each other. By Wm. Jackson, Accountant. Price $2. For sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book Store.

Feb 3

Household Furniture.

A QUANTITY of second hand Household Furniture, for sale cheap by

WM. ROGERS.

Feb. 11. 14—

POETRY.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

SUSAN AND JACK.

THE poor man came home, 'twas a cut on the moor,
And his children to welcome him stood at the door.
Ah, Papa, dear Papa! my sister and I
Ate nothing to-day, but I told her by 'and by,
When the sun was gone down and one hard could see,
We should fully be feasted with mamma and thee,
As he said it Jack seized on his father with joy,
Who placed on his knee the affectionate boy;
And two or three kisses with fervor impress'd,
As his child with a heart full of grief he address'd:
Dear Jack, when I went in the morning away,
I thought to bring something at closing of day;
But I wrought in the snow and the keen biting blast,
And have brought nothing home, but a brown crust at last.
Here, Jack, go divide it with Susan, and share
All your parents, a pitiful portion, can spare.
He took it, and offered his father a part,
But when he said, no, Jack, it grieved him at heart.
Then he offered the piece to his mother, but she
Said, 'tis hardly enough for dear Susan and thee,
He threw down the crust, put his hand to his eye,
And burst into tears, but could hardly tell why,
And Susan rejoined, 'twould be ten times more sweet,
If her parents would share it and with them would eat.
Then they smiled and they wept and divided their store,
A crust of brown bread was a supper for four.
In the fulness of sorrow they found a relief,
For Susan and Jack were the joy of their grief.

OSCAR.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, Feb. 28.

PATENT HARVESTER.

The model of a Machine to cut, thresh and clean wheat, rye, oats, barley, &c. at one operation, is now exhibiting at the Tontine Coffee House, by the inventor, and has attracted the attention of many gentlemen of science, and practical agriculturists, all of whom we understand, express the highest opinion of its merits. The machine is constructed to be moved by the strength of one horse—enters a field of wheat, rye, &c. will take "a two men's land ahead," and cut, thresh and fan the grain fit for the mill or market, & without waste or leaving any thing behind to be gleaned. This complete operation can be performed as fast as a horse can walk. The machine may be separated and used only for cutting and gathering the grain, which will render it extremely simple and effective. It is calculated that two horses, and one man to attend them, will cut and gather the grain from twenty five acres per day. The net cost of a machine for cutting and gathering the grain will not exceed one hundred dollars; and a machine complete, for performing the whole operation of preparing the grain for the mill, about double that sum.

Among the gentlemen who have examined the machine, we may name Doctor Mitchill, Mr. C. R. Livingston, Mr. Thomas Freeboro, Mr. Isaac Denniston, the mayor, &c. Should a board of Agriculture be established in this state, agreeably to the recommendation of the Governor, it is hoped this admirable invention will be one of the first objects of its attention.

From the Spirit of the Times.

ALMANACK PREDICTIONS.

Several mornings, this year, the sun will rise before certain people discover it, and set before they have done their day's work.

In the course of next spring and summer, many alterations will be made in the form and trimmings of the Ladies' head-dresses: but I am not able to give my opinion at present, whether their appearance will be improved by these alterations.

On the 4th of July next, many sober people will be drunk before they are aware of it.

The public debt will not be paid this year.

The same will happen with many private debts.

There will be many eclipses of male and female virtue this year, some visible, and some invisible.

Many people will drink more strong liquor than would be sufficient to keep them sober, and take more physic than would be sufficient to keep them in health.

Many young ladies will be married, who are not yet courted; and many who are courted, will wait another year.

There will be several long debates in Congress; and upon the division, the numbers will be the same as if there had been no debate at all.

And lastly, the new President will find it a difficult matter to please all his friends this year, or, in other words, to give 'every dog a bone.'

We are happy to have it in our power to announce that the President of the United States, and the several Heads of Departments of the General government, have, by their respective contributions, become members for life, of the American Bible Society.

Christian Herald.

The Charleston Courier states that the Rev. Nathaniel Bowen, late Rector of Grace Church, New-York, was, on the 18th ult. elected Bishop of the Diocese of South-Carolina.

Domestic Manufactures.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser.

AT a meeting of the "*American Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures,*" held at Tammany Hall on Wednesday evening, the 25th February, 1818, the following report was made by the corresponding committee.

The corresponding committee of the "American society for the encouragement of domestic manufactures" respectfully report,

That, under a due sense of the importance of their appointment, they entered on its duties with a sincere desire to promote the objects for which this society was associated.

That they have long viewed the subject with deep interest, have recognized in *domestic manufactures* an important source of *national industry*, which, with *agriculture and commerce*, constitute that happy combination essential to the consolidation of the *prosperity and security* of our country. Your committee have consequently experienced peculiar pleasure in being the medium of promoting a cause so truly interesting.

The attention of your committee was first directed to the existing state of the correspondence that has been maintained by their predecessors; replies were made to all communications which were on file, and in their correspondence endeavors have been made to revive those pleasing and gratifying feelings which pervaded the community the new year, but which in a great measure had become dormant and had nearly dwindled into apathy.

Your committee have had the satisfaction by subsequent communications to find that spirit again reviving, and under circumstances which induce the belief that we shall hereafter see an organization among the friends to domestic manufactures, which will ensure their permanency. This subject merits more attention than has hitherto been bestowed on it, and when entered on without prejudice, is sure to draw forth the pulsation of every patriot heart, and, by its own intrinsic weight, carry conviction with it.

The memorial from this society, and others from various parts of the union, being before congress, it became essential for the committee to act on the special charge of the society in the selection of an agent to represent its interest at Washington. This was accomplished in the choice of Ichabod Prall, Esq. who is now at the seat of government.

Four points are embraced by the memorial —viz:

Permanency of the present duties.

A revision of the revenue laws.

A duty of ten per cent on auction sales, and

A prohibition of cotton goods from beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

As regards the permanency of the present duties this we hope will result in their continuation for eight years, by which time we shall be more enabled to develope their efficacy and better qualified to point out its defects.

The revenue laws will probably be revised, in part, this session, and brought to bear more effectually, and from the substitution of specific for advalorem duties, in every case which will admit of this change, we shall find a more certain benefit than at first view may appear. On this subject your committee have to remark, that they have read with peculiar pleasure the report of the secretary of the treasury. But as the specific rate of duties is a subject of great interest, requiring more information than can be immediately possessed, and as correct information can only be procured from the various branches of manufactures and mercantile business, your committee have deemed it advisable to call for information generally on the subject, by public advertisement, and they have advised your agent at Washington, that they would transmit the same to him; and this call will be continued during the recess of congress.

The auction question will probably result in a duty on foreign manufactured goods, but it is apprehended not at this session, for having recently repealed the act laying internal duties, it is thought there will be a reluctance to the resort to this solitary case so immediately. This ought not however to produce a relaxation on the part of the society in their exertions, for under the aspect which can be presented of this mighty evil and its *deleterious effects* on every branch of trade and manufactures, it cannot be doubted that congress will grant that aid so essential to the welfare of the whole. And your committee recommend that in the event of no relief being afforded this session, it be distinctly understood, to be the duty of the corresponding committee, or such special committee as may be empowered for the purpose, to collect and embody all such information on the subject, and report the same to this society, to be acted upon previous to the next meeting of Congress.

The prohibition of cotton goods from beyond the Cape of Good Hope will, in all probability, be refused; but should the treasury department persevere in directing the collectors of the customs to continue the mode of the government adopted, it is believed the operation will be nearly equal to our wishes. This subject ought, however, to be one of special consideration, and claiming particular attention, especially after the close of the present session and during the recess of congress.

The finances of the society are referred to a sub-committee, who have reported a progress highly gratifying, and by which is evinced the interest taken in the objects of our association.—These duties will continue through the year, and it is hoped will reach that condition which may induce the committee to recommend, at some future period, the subject of an exhibition and distribution of premiums, a course which in most countries has been found conducive to that emulation, so requisite to the advancement towards improvement.

As the objects of this institution are general—embracing every description of domestic manufactured articles, and as this fact has not been promulgated as fully as it ought, your committee have issued a circular requiring information on every article manufactured in our country; they have detailed such as are known, and expressed their request generally. These circulars they mean to address to every society and manufacturing establishment in each state, and they flatter themselves that before the next session of congress they will be enabled to complete a statistic account, which will exhibit to the nation the magnitude of the interest at stake, for the protection and promotion of which we have associated. In order the more effectually to obtain this object, the committee beg leave to suggest the propriety of appointing a standing committee for the compilation of this information. The selection however of such committees should be of persons who are perfectly conversant with the branch of manufacture referred to them, and who might also suggest improvements.

In this stage of the report, your committee feel it due to the object for which this society associated, to call the serious attention of every member, to the importance of aiding by *individual consumption*, this great national cause. It is in vain that we organize societies, if our practice be not in conformity with our professions. Let every member look to the amount of his annual consumption and that of his family, and ask himself the question, how much is *domestic?* and he will, the committee apprehend, find that he has been imperceptibly aiding the foreign manufactures more than his own countrymen. It is not simply in the consumption by the members of this society, but in the influence which is more or less possessed by every one of us that we are to look for extended patronage to *domestic fabrics*. The example of the members of this society will extend itself to others, and thus may become prevalent that national feeling, so essential to the manufacturer and so honorable to the community. The resolution of the legislature of this state at their last session speaks volumes.—And how proud the spectacle, to see the representatives of the people, in legislative council, clad in the fabrics of the union. The mind once impressed with the value and importance of this course, we shall have the gratifying sight of citizens vying with each other in the personal and domestic consumption of the manufactures of our country. The committee might enlarge on this inexhaustible theme; they might call your attention to the condition of our country, when a state of war existed; when the army destined to defend our rights, and a second time struggled for our independence, were without clothing, and your government compelled to sanction measures tending to an illicit intercourse with the enemy for its procurement. But they will simply ask your serious attention to the probable consumption of ten millions of souls, and if but a third were patriots on this question, we should see the prosperity of the nation more secure, and a happier order of things prevail. We might then *triumphantly* point to the grand *association of agriculture, manufactures* and commerce, and exultingly say, *now our independence is complete.*

JOSEPH SMITH, Chairman.
M. W. BRETT, Secretary.

Whereupon, it was

Resolved, That the sentiments promulgated in the report of the corresponding committee, respecting the use and consumption of domestic fabrics, merits the unqualified approbation of this society; that we deem it to be the bounden duty of every citizen to stimulate the industry of the nation, and that this cannot be adequately done without a preference of its manufactures; that, therefore, it be recommended to the members of this society, to abstain, as far as may be practicable, from the use of foreign fabrics, and to encourage and promote the manufacturing interest, by personal and domestic consumption, and that the same course of proceeding be earnestly recommended by each member, in the circle of his friends and amongst his fellow-citizens.

PETER H. SCHENCK, } Secretaries.
D. LYNCH, Junior, }

National Legislature.

XVth Congress. First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Feb. 25.

THE Speaker laid before the House the annual list of delinquents, whose balances on the books of the Register of the Treasury have been due more than three years and remained unsettled on the 30th of September, 1817.

GENERAL BANKRUPT BILL.

The question on the motion to postpone this bill indefinitely, was resumed.

Mr. Whitman, of Massachusetts, opposed the postponement, and supported the bill, in a speech of about an hour.

Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, spoke in opposition to the bill, which was supported by Messrs. Livermore, of New-Hampshire, Baldwin, of Pennsylvania, and Beecher, of Georgia, when the question, Shall the bill be postponed indefinitely? was decided as follows: Yeas 84. Nays 70.

So the bill is INDEFINITELY POSTPONED, that is, rejected.

Adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 26.

On motion, it was resolved, that the Secretary of the Navy be directed to report to the House the proceedings of a Court Martial ordered in the Mediterranean for the trial of John Orde Creighton; and also the memorial of the midshipmen and other officers, emanating from the proceedings of the before mentioned Court Martial.—The proceedings of the Courts Martial for the trials of Captains Perry and Heath, were referred to the committee on Naval Affairs.

EXPATRIATION.

The House then resolved itself into a committee on the bill to provide the manner in which the right of expatriation shall be exercised.

After debate, the committee rose reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The debate of this day (says the National Intelligencer) is too interesting for abbreviation, and too extended for our present limits. It is proper, however, now to state, that the right of expatriation was equally acknowledged by those who supported and by those who opposed the bill: the grounds of opposition to the bill being, first, the defect of power in Congress to legislate on the subject, and, secondly, the inexpediency, if not danger, of legislating on it at all.

Adjourned.

Friday, Feb 28.

IRISH EMIGRANTS' PETITION.

The House, having, on motion of Mr. Taylor, of New-York, proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole adverse to the petition of the New-York Irish Emigrant Society, praying to be allowed to purchase a body of public land in Illinois territory, on an extended credit, on condition of actual settlement, and paying interest on the purchase money.

Mr. Taylor moved to amend the report by striking out the word "not," so as to reverse the report.

On this motion there arose a debate, which continued for four hours.

The question on this motion was finally taken by yeas and nays, after a full discussion and decided as follows:

For the amendment	71
Against it	89

So the amendment was negatived; and the house resolved according to the report of the committee, that the prayer of the petition is inexpedient, and ought not to be granted.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill concerning the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army, were received, and referred to the committee on that subject appointed early in the session.

And the House adjourned.

Saturday, Feb. 28.

Mr. Sargeant submitted a joint resolution, authorising the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, to close this session, by adjournment of their respective Houses, on the day of March next; which was ordered to lie on the table.

The House being thin, a motion was made to adjourn; which was lost, ayes 41; noes 67; and

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Hugh Nelson in the chair, on the

EXPATRIATION BILL.

The question under consideration being on the motion to strike out the first section of the bill.

The debate on the bill and on topics incidentally introduced by some of the speakers, occupied the remainder of the sitting. Messrs. Cobb, M'Lane, Forsyth, Clay, Johnson, of Virginia, & Robertson, of Louisiana, engaged in the discussion.

The question was at length taken on striking out the first section of the bill, and decided in the affirmative, by a small majority.

The committee rose, and reported to the House this decision; and after refusing to adjourn or lay the bill on the table—

The question was taken on concurring with the committee in striking out the first section of the bill (considered equivalent to rejection) and was decided affirmatively, by yeas and nays. There were

For striking out the section	80
Against it	68

The remaining sections of any bill, after the first is stricken out, have usually been disposed of by a motion of course. But, on this occasion, the procedure was objected to by Mr Johnson of Va. and by Mr. Robertson, on the ground that the bill was yet capable of amendment, and might be put into a declaratory shape, or amended in some way to recognise the right (acknowledged by all, but controverted by certain judicial decisions) of expatriation. To whom Mr Lowndes replied, that the proceedings now proposed was unparliamentary, and would tend to the utter confusion of the proceedings of the House, if sanctioned; since there would be no end to any question, if it could be debated, and solemnly decided, and then again debated and decided.

Before settling this mooted point of order, a motion to adjourn finally prevailed, after being once or twice first refused, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Feb. 25.

Mr. Lacock presented the memorial of Charles Biddle and others, a committee on behalf of the surviving officers of the revolutionary army, praying an equitable settlement of the half pay for life, as promised by the resolves of Congress.

Mr. Roberts presented the petition of the manufacturers of paper hangings in Philadelphia, praying that a specific duty may be laid on that article imported, instead of an ad valorem duty as at present.

Thursday, Feb. 26.

The report of the committee on naval affairs on the memorial of certain officers of the navy and of the marine corps, attached to the Mediterranean squadron, was further postponed, on motion of Mr. Barbour to next Monday week.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army.

A number of propositions were again successively made to amend the bill in its details, which were variously disposed of; after which the bill was at length ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, by the following vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Burrill, Crittenden, Daggett, Eppes, Fromentin, Gaillard, Goldsborough, Hunter, Hayne, Johnson, King, Leake, Morril, Otis, Ruggles, Stokes, Storer, Tait, Talbot, Tichenor, Van Dyke, Williams, of Miss. Williams, of Tenn.—23.

Nays—Messrs. Barbour, Dickerson, Lacock, Macon, Morrow, Roberts, Smith, Taylor—8.

The Senate then adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 27.

The bill to provide for the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence in the amendments.

Several subjects were taken up, and after being in part considered, were postponed to a future day.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

In Shipton and Melbourn, Canada, there are 30 farmers, who emigrated there about 12 years ago, neither of whom was then worth 10 dollars. They are now worth from 6 to 10,000 each: So much for industry and prudence. One of them made 1100 wt. of maple sugar last year, and 240 gals. currant wine, which sells at near 2 dols. a gallon.

A proposition to tax the U. S. B. Bank, has been negatived in the Legislature of Ohio.

Dr. Barton of the Navy, has been sentenced by a Court Martial to be reprimanded for improper conduct. Charge brought by Mr. Harris.

By the late Mails.

GEORGIA: Savannah, Feb. 18.

A GOOD HAUL.

THE Maria Josepha, which arrived at Savannah on the 15th inst. captured by the Buenos Ayrean privateer San Martin, had on board at the time of her capture, Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Specie Dollars, which the San Martin took out of her. The specie it is said, belonged to the King of Spain.

PENN. Philadelphia, March 4.

From Havanna.—Capt Stoneman, of the brig Commodore Perry, arrived at this port, in 9 days from Havanna, reports that on the 12th of Feb. a Spanish sloop of war of 24 guns put into Matanzas, after an action of 10 minutes with a ship under Patriotic colours, supposed to be Admiral Brown, she was literally cut to pieces before she made her escape, and with difficulty got into Matanzas. The brig Conde Dore, mounting fourteen 18 pounders was captured by a brig under patriot colors, also several Spanish schrs. at the same time.—From authentic information, there was a ship under the patriot flag, mounting twenty-four 24 pounders, and 250 men, and 2 brigs mounting sixteen 18 pounders, and 170 men each, waiting for a Spanish frigate which was expected from Vera Cruz, with $3,000,000. Just fr. from Jamaica, the Salsbury, 74, Admiral Douglass, to proceed for England with 2,000,000 of dollars.

NEW-YORK. New-York, March 4.

The important law case, known as the *American Eagle* cause, was finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, on Friday last, in favor of the plaintiff, Mr. Hoyt. We understand the five judges were unanimous in the decision.

March 5.

Latest from Gibraltar.—By the Thomas-Tenant, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Gibraltar papers to the 10th of Jan.

The Franklin, 74, arrived at Gibraltar on the 13th Jan. in 12 days from Portsmouth, Eng. and had sailed thence to join the American squadron at Syracuse.

Gibraltar, Jan. 10.—An official despatch has been received from Oran, dated the 26th of last month, by which it appears that the Plague continues to desolate Bona and Constantine, and that it still rages in Algiers, where the deaths amount to 50 a day. We are particularly sorry to add, that this dreadful disease has spread to the towns of Blida, Medea and Mina all of them situated to the westward of Algiers, and the last within 25 leagues of Oran, no fewer than 10 individuals being daily carried off in each of those places. In consequence of this unpleasant intelligence, and the malady being expected shortly to extend to Oran, (if even it does not already exist there,) the measures of precaution will be enforced with increased rigor in this port.

The dispatch further confirms the intelligence of the Dey of Algiers having withdrawn to the Citadel of Cappa, and ascribes this determination to the many plots framed by the Janissaries against his life. The Dey has also dismissed the Turkish soldiers who composed his guard, and black troops are now doing duty about his person.

About a month before the date of the dispatch, the Bey of Oran had been strangled, the second in command thrown into confinement, and all the principal officers changed.—The new Bey, a Turk of the name of Cessan, arrived at Oran from Algiers on the 6th of December, with a retinue of 3000 persons. Twelve of his soldiers had died of the plague on the road.

The Algerine squadron, which had gone to sea on the 28th September with the plague on board, returned to Algiers on the 18th November and the ships were immediately laid up.

We have received the Curracoa Courant of Feb. 14th, from which the following articles are copied:

Curracoa, *Feb.* 14.—Letters from Laguira mention, that official accounts had been received there from Spain, stating that 12,000 Russian troops had arrived at Cadiz, and were to embark immediately to take possession of the Floridas. Spain having ceded that country to Russia. What will England and America say to this—the hopes of both nations being thus frustrated.

The schr. Mary, Minera, master, under Danish colors, from St. Croix, bound to Puerto Cabello, was captured a few days ago, in sight of her port of destination, by an independent privateer, commanded by a Frenchman, supposed to be the Bita. The same privateer overhauled the schr. Admiral Kikert on Monday last in sight of this port, and put 6 of the Mary's men on board of her, who were landed same day a little to leeward of Curacoa Bay. The Mary was ordered for Margarita, the master and two of her hands remaining on board. The captain of the privateer declared, that he would capture every vessel he fell in with bound to the Spanish Main, under any flag whatever.—He also stated, that there was a fleet, consisting of 14 sail, besides several gun-boats, lying at Guiana, having orders to put in force the order of blockade issued some time ago, and that the Main was to be blockaded by these vessels. The privateersmen plundered the seamen of the Mary of every thing they possessed, leaving them only the clothes they had on at the time of the capture.

The Caracas Gazette, contains an account of a junta held 16th instant by the principal authorities of Venezuela, for the purpose of laying taxes on horses, in order, with the funds accruing therefrom, to procure a respectable cavalry for the army; from which circumstance, we may fairly deduce as an axiom that the royalists have of late been gravitated down by some moving body from the south of their opulence, and that the 9,000 horses, which not long since, had been taken from the independents, became disloyal to the cause, and ran away from the fields.

CONN. New-Haven, March 7.

The Freshet occasioned by the rain and sudden thawing of the snow and ice on Saturday and Sunday the 1st inst. has produced, we presume, more damage to Bridges, Mills, Roads, &c. than has been experienced at any one time before for many years. We understand that the great Bridge across the Connecticut river at Hartford, has had its principal arch (in which was the draw) carried away, and is otherwise materially injured. The bridge across the Little River at the lower end of the city of Hartford has been swept away by the flood. The Market adjoining on the west side, remains firm.

At Middletown on Wednesday last, the east end of a large store belonging to Messrs. R. & D. Rand & Co. was started from its foundation, carried several feet, and nearly turned over, and remains a complete wreck. There is no passing direct from Middletown to Hartford

We understand the North-Haven long bridge, on the Middletown road is carried off. Mansfield's Bridge near the Meeting-house, is also gone.

The Bridge across Mill River, near the Mills at the foot of Mount Carmel is gone.

We understand that Hamilton's and Doolittle's Bridges in Wallingford, are gone.

The Bridge across the Naugatuck river, near Derby Narrows is carried off. On the Quinnipic river, the Bridge crossing in New-Milford, is carried off—and Bennett's Bridge, below, is so much injured as to be impassable.

R. ISLAND. Providence, March 5.

The Freshet.—The rain which commenced falling on Sunday last continued till Monday, at which time the streams in this town and vicinity had risen to an unusual height. The mill dam belonging to the Hon. Jeremiah B. Howell was entirely swept away about 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and about the same time the mill-dam of the Wenscott Manufacturing Company, in North-Providence, was also destroyed. We also learn that a saw-mill belonging to Messrs. Slater, in Smithfield, was entirely destroyed, and a bridge on the line of Smithfield and Cumberland, called the Hemlock Bridge, was likewise swept away.

MASS. Dedham, March 6.

Freshet.—We have never seen the waters of Charles River so much swollen as at present—and we understand that very serious losses have been sustained by the carrying away of bridges, mill and factory dams on this and other streams, in this vicinity.

Boston, March 7.

Destructive Freshet.—Our fears of the destructive effects of the late thaw begin unhappily to be realized.

The costly bridge over the Connecticut in Springfield, has been entirely swept away: the stone piers offering only a feeble resistance to the force of the current—the flood being calculated to have risen six feet higher than before remembered.

The Chicopee, which empties into the Connecticut at Springfield, and the Agawam, at Westfield, rose to a great height, and destroyed the bridges, &c.

The Worcester papers speak of the destruction of bridges, mill dams, &c. as incalculable; and the freshet the most remarkable ever known there. The thaw was certainly the most rapid we ever recollect: and as the earth was hard frozen, and covered with ice, every drop of water passed rapidly to the brooks, streamlets and rivers.

In Worcester—a bridge, and two mill dams, were swept away—one of them new, and deemed impregnable

On Wednesday Sudbury causeway was impassable, the water flowing four feet over it. It has since subsided.

In Lancaster, we learn, that all the bridges in that town, excepting one or two, were destroyed, or injured: and the cost to restore them is estimated at 8000 dollars.

The bridges in Stow, &c. were also injured.

From Princeton, and other parts of Worcester county, there are reports, but few particulars, of the destruction of numerous bridges, many mill dams, and some mills.

The waters of the Merrimack rose to an uncommon height: and the bridge at Haverhill, and some stores on the river bank damaged. The waters flowed into the river stores, in one of which (Mr. Howe's) property to the estimated loss of 15,000 dollars was destroyed.

THE WELCOME-MESSENGER.

On Wednesday last returned to this port, the brig Messenger, Captain Peterson, from Newfoundland. This vessel conveyed to St. John's the supplies provided by subscription in this town for the numerous distressed sufferers by the unprecedented fires at that place. She was the messenger of sympathy and relief, and is that of the sincerest gratitude. The promptness with which the impulse of humanity was obeyed in Boston, the activity in executing the good intentions which were instantly formed, and the zeal and perseverance with which Capt. Peterson and his hardy Seamen contended against the hazards and extreme inclemency of winter in those northern regions, were, under Heaven, the causes of the arrival of these supplies while it was at all practicable to approach the shore, and land the cargo.

The Messenger sailed from Boston on the 29th of Dec. and reached St. Johns on the 16th of Jan. She was able to enter the harbor, but the ice immediately imposed its imperious embargo, and she remained frozen in, till the grateful inhabitants, profiting by some relaxation of the weather, succeeded after 10 days laborious efforts, in cutting her a passage to the ocean. Frequently 200 men were employed at a time for this purpose, as all were anxious to lessen a detention that might be inconvenient to those concerned in the vessel. The Messenger was embarrassed by the ice for several days after leaving St. Johns Harbor, and even when upwards of 100 miles from the land.

The sensations excited and the scene produced by the arrival of the Messenger at St. Johns, were such as proved that the relief was bestowed among worthy objects, and constituted a rich reward and honorable tribute to the donors.

The sloop from New-York with the supplies and clothing, provided by the inhabitants of New-York and Philadelphia, and which sailed early in January, had not arrived. We heard a short time since, that in unfavorable weather she put into Pope's Harbor, in Nova Scotia, where we fear she has got frozen

up, and as the population is inconsiderable, there might be no alternative but remaining till Spring.

Foreign Intelligence.

The following is a more particular account of the re-capture of a Russian vessel from the Algerines, than has yet been published:

FROM A GERMAN PAPER.

IT will be recollected, that Capt. Schumann, of Petersburg, who commanded the Russian brig Industria, was taken by an Algerine pirate, and that he afterwards effected his liberation.

The particulars of this event are interesting, and deserving of attention; imagine, therefore, that we shall merit the thanks of our readers, by communicating to them word for word, the judicial declaration of the captain, made before M. Von Boxel the Russian Consul-General in Portugal:

"On the third July, when about two leagues from Cape Finisterre, I remarked, towards eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, in the southwest, a brig of war, under English colors, which bore down on me with full sail. When within a short distance of the Industria, I was ordered to tell from whence I came. I answered from Riga, and that I sailed under the Russian flag. I was summoned, under threats, to come on board, which I did without opposition, taking with me the papers relative to the ship and cargo.—When I got on deck I found myself on board an Algerine privateer, of 22 guns.

I shewed my papers to the commander, who immediately looked over them, and as he found no Turkish pass, or firman, he asked if I had none, when I answered in the negative, and observed at the same time, that the use of them was not known to the Russian ships in the Belt; he declared my ship a good prize, and me and my crew prisoners of war. After this declaration, he sent me back in my own boat to the Industria, accompanied by eleven well armed Turks, to whom he gave orders to take five men from it, and to bring them to the privateer, but to retain me with the five other persons of the crew, on board the prize.

After this painful separation, the eleven Turks, who had obtained possession of the Industria set sail, about 6 o'clock, in the evening, towards the west.—They examined every part of the ship, to plunder whatever they chose, and to cram themselves with the best provisions. They then said to us that the said privateer had, two days before, taken two other Russian ships, a brig, and a schooner, from the Belt, and destined for Spain, and sent them to Algiers.

The same evening they made use of a great deal of abusive language towards us: they burst the hatches with axes, that they might examine the cargo, and left them half open. I was guarded in the cabin by two men, who remained with drawn sabres at the door, and they were relieved every hour.

By order of the commander of the privateer, the person placed at the head of the prize, sailed for Algiers, and ordered the five Russian sailors to work, abusing them and threatening to sabre them in case of disobedience. Relying upon the courage of my five sailors, with whom I had beforehand concerted measures for liberating the ship and cargo, in case an opportunity presented itself for so doing, I carried this plan into execution, at the risk of my life, on the 5th of July, in view of the Burlingues, in the following manner:

About eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, while I was in the cabin with the commander of the prize, where he was employed in pointing a chart which was lying before him on the table, he demanded a glass of brandy from me, which I ordered a Russian, serving as a cabin boy, to bring to him—and while I called him to do this, I shewed him at the same time an axe standing in the corner, and told him he might split the Turk's skull from behind his back, when he was busy along with me in looking over the chart. As I turned the examination to the entrance of the harbor of Algiers, the situation of which compelled the Turk to turn his back more than before to the cabin boy, the latter gave him a blow, which stretched him dead at our feet, without the least sound coming from him.

We immediately seized his pistols and his sabre, with which we killed the two guards at the upper door of the cabin, with whose arms we saw, supported by the four sailors who were on deck, attacked the other Turks. After a struggle of an hour, they all lost their lives, with the exception of one man who roaring out "Christians," sprung into the sea and was drowned. As we tumbled the others, who lay stretched out on the deck, into the sea, one of them, still alive held fast to a rope, but a sailor hacked off his hand, and he disappeared in the waves

The vessel was all over covered with blood, and I esteemed myself fortunate, that on an occasion in which my five sailors were exposed to the danger from which we were so providentially saved, the only blood which flowed was my own. I was slightly wounded on the head, the right hand, and the left hip. Of the property of the Turks we retained nothing but their firm, as the dread of a severe quarantine induced me to throw their bodies, with their clothes, into the sea."

The investigation took place on the 17th July, and the declaration of the Captain was confirmed by oath, by the five sailors.

A new report is current of the arrival of Lord Cochrane, in the West-Indies; but he was in London the latter part of December.

Lorenz Furst, Esq. an eminent merchant of Hamburgh, had a child christened George Washington on the 28th Sept. last—on which occasion Mr. Furst gave an entertainment to the *Americans* who were then at Hamburgh. —From this may be seen how dearly the memory of the Author of American Liberty and Independence is cherished in Germany.

It is intimated that some measure will yet be adopted by Congress for the relief of that unfortunate class of citizens whose hopes have been sadly disappointed by the rejection of the Bankrupt Bill

H. Putnam, Esq. of Brunswick, Me. has in operation a large corn and flour mill, and mills for hulling barley, making oatmeal, and splitting peas. The pearl barley there manufactured is found equal to the best from Scotland.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, March 11, 1818.

From the Nat. Intelligencer, of the 6d inst.

SOUTH AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The animated debate which took place in the House of Representatives on Saturday, on the Expatriation Bill, derived additional interest from a declaration of Mr. Speaker Clay, that he should, in the course of the present session, bring the cause of the South American patriots before the House in a manner worthy of the subject; who pledged himself on that occasion to redeem them from aspersions, particularly the calumnious reproaches of ignorance, of superstition, and unfitness for self government, which he said had been cast on them from various quarters. Mr. Forsyth, chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations, expressed his satisfaction at the intimation thus made by the Speaker; and pledged himself, when the occasion arrived, to defend the policy pursued by the United States, in regard to the contest in South America.

The sense of the House appears to be against legislating on the question of expatriation, on the ground, that to prescribe the mode of exercising a fundamental right is to assume the power of limiting it, which power, it is contended, does not belong to Congress. The question is one, it must be confessed, surrounded with difficulties; on which, however, the able Debate which has taken place will have shed a light that may lead to the adoption, at a future day, of a definitive rule on a point regarding which, it appears, the opinion of Congress and the decisions of the courts of the United States are at variance.—*Ibid.*

Adjt. and Ins. General's Office, Feb. 21, 1818.

GENERAL ORDER.

All publications relative to transactions between officers, of a private and personal nature are prohibited. Any newspaper publication or handbill, of such a character, will be cause for the arrest of an officer, and the foundation of charge against him. It is made the duty of all officers, having the power, to arrest and prefer evidence for charge on such publication; and, whenever such charge is preferred, one specification of which will be the violation of this regulation, the proper authority will bring the officer to trial before a general court martial. By order,

D. PARKER, Adj. & Ins. Gen.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Wilmington, N. C. dated St. Mary's Feb. 4. 1818.

"Col. Bankhead has received orders from the government, by last mail, to put Amelia Island in the best possible state of defence, and Com. Henley to remain at Amelia until further orders. The government informed the commanders at that place that orders had been given to have the mail sent twice a week, and to establish a post-office at Fernandina."

CONNECTICUT ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The Asylum will be open for the reception of another class of pupils, the 7th of May next; and there will be room for a few, in addition to those to whom a place has been already promised. Application must be made at least one month previous to the time above mentioned; and at the expiration of one month after that time, no pupil can be admitted till the ensuing year. It will be a peculiar advantage to the pupils to commence with the first lessons of the new class; and a punctual arrival at the time specified is strongly recommended. For terms of admission, and for further information concerning the Asylum, application may be made by letter (post paid) to either of the undersigned Committee. And it is recommended that in every instance such application be made previous to the Deaf and Dumb person's visiting Hartford, with a view to admission; as cases have occurred, in which, from a want of sufficient information with regard to the regulations of the Asylum, it has been found necessary to refuse admittance; and thereby the expense of a long and useless journey has been incurred. No pupil who has not already applied will be received for a less term than two years.

The public are also informed that in the course of the ensuing spring a report will be published of the progress of the Asylum during the first year after the commencement of instruction; and such information will be communicated as shall be thought important to give a just view of the institution, and of what may be expected from it.

DANIEL WADSWORTH,
MASON F. COGSWELL, } Committee.
ABEL FLINT,
Hartford, Feb. 23. 1818.

The "Connecticut Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures," met at Middletown on the 10th of Feb. and made choice of officers for the ensuing year: S. T. Hosmer, *President*; Asher Miller, Alex. Wolcott, Neh. Hubbard and Thomas Macdonough, *Vice-Presidents*; J. Stow, J. R. Watkinson, Isaac Cogeklin, N. Starr, jr Samuel Williams, Aug. Cook, Henry Wolcott, Robt. Johnson, Eph. Bound, Benj. Williams, *Corresponding Committee*; Henry Lyman, and Wm. Johnson, *Secretaries*.

WHALE AND COD FISHERY.

Subscriptions are opened at Newport, for establishing Companies, to carry on the Whale and Cod Fisheries; the former, with a capital of 40,000 dollars, and the latter, 30,000. There is no doubt the subscriptions were immediately filled up; and would be greatly augmented, if required, by the projectors of the plan.—*Bost. Gaz.*

The Hon. William King having declined being considered a candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor in Massachusetts, the democrats have put in nomination the Hon. Thomas Kittredge.

The Hon. Mr. Mason, of New-Hampshire, has declined being a candidate for Governor of that State; it is therefore, probable there will be no opposition to Governor Plumer's re-election.

BY THE LAST WESTERN MAIL.

ALBANY, MARCH 4.

TREMENDOUS FLOOD.

In consequence of the thaw which commenced on Friday, followed by a heavy rain on Saturday night and the whole of Sunday, the Hudson River rose to an uncommon height:—And yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, the ice began to move in the river opposite this city. Two or three small buildings on the dock near the upper part of the city, were swept away. The ice, however, stopped moving in about twenty minutes.

At about two o'clock in the afternoon, during which time the water had been continually and rapidly rising, the ice again started and was hurried with the stream with tremendous force and rapidity. At four o'clock the water had risen in the lower parts of the town to an alarming height. The lower parts of Patroon, Columbia, Steuben, State, Hudson, Hamilton, and Lydius-streets, and Maiden-lane, were deluged for several rods. Quay and Dock-streets were impassable, even with boats, in consequence of the ice, and for fifty rods in South Market-street, the water was several feet deep, and in many places the current excessively rapid.

At Schenectady, we learn that a considerable damage was sustained, in consequence of the rise of the Mohawk. There has been a rumor that the splendid bridge at that place was destroyed, but this report we believe is without foundation. A large two-story house, situated near the river, we learn was burnt, in consequence of the water communicating to a quantity of unslacked lime in the lower story.

MARCH 5.

The Deluge.—The water on Tuesday night continued to rise till 12 o'clock. We believe it has not been so high for the last forty years. The situation of Baird's Eagle Tavern is well known, and the water was more than two feet high in the bar-room.

We are happy to learn that the damages of produce and merchandise in the stores upon the docks, are comparatively inconsiderable; as measures were taken to secure the property.

From various directions, we have accounts of the ravages of the destructive flood. Bridges, &c. have been swept away in all directions.

CATSKILL, MARCH 4.

Freshet.—The late rains having raised the streams in this vicinity, to a considerable height, the ice in the Catskill broke up on Monday, and with such force as to occasion considerable injury. The west end of the Catskill bridge was carried off, and it is now impassable. The lower stories of the warehouses on our wharfs were under water, and more or less damaged.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 7.

The late thaw and rains have broken up the ice in the North River. Immense quantities drifted down with the ebb tide on Thursday night; and at the change of the tide yesterday morning the East River, opposite the city, was completely blocked up, so that great numbers of people crossed upon the ice to and from Brooklyn. The succeeding ebb again cleared the river, and the wind being strong from the northward, the ice was all carried off.

Extract of a letter from the Post-Master at Greenbush, to General Brily, Post-Master in New-York, dated March 5.

"This place has experienced a flood surpassing any thing we have had before within our recollection. On Tuesday last it commenced raining, and continued until Sunday night. On Monday the ice broke up to the distance of four miles below this village, carrying with it a number of stores and dwellings, from this and the adjoining places. The people were obliged to leave their habitations in waggons, boats, &c. to the high lands. At present, some of them are unable to return. The water rose higher at this place by 18 inches, than in 1814. Yours in haste.

S. T. VAN DERZEE, P. M.

A letter from New Orleans, (says the National Intelligencer of Thursday,) dated January 27th, states that the Seminoles and Creek Indians inhabiting the promontory of East-Florida, against whom our forces are marching, are 4000 warriors strong: "that they have destroyed all their towns, placed their women, children, stock and provisions in a fortified camp, situated in the midst of an immense and almost impassable marsh." This account leads us to expect a protracted war in that quarter.

Gov. Brooks has appointed Thursday the 2d day of April next to be observed as a Fast throughout Massachusetts.

Rev. Joel Hawes has been ordained Pastor of the first Presbyterian Church in Hartford, in place of Doctor Strong, deceased.

LARGE COW.

The following is the weight of a Cow, fitted by Mr. Ichabod Brewster, of Lebanon, Exeter Society, and killed in this town on Monday, by Messrs. C. Thomas & Co.

Tallow,	110
Hide,	102
Quarters,	712
Total,	924

Married,

At Hudson, Capt. HENRY WHITTON, of the U. States Army, to Miss NANCY GOODWIN, daughter of Mr. Joseph Goodwin of that city.

Died,

In Pawtucket, on Monday 2d inst. GEORGE JERAULD, in the 15th year of his age. While standing on a steep declivity at the river's bank, to view the ice which was about breaking up, he slipped down and fell into the water. All efforts to save him were unavailing, and he passed down the falls with his arms uplifted, as if imploring the help of the crowd of people which gathered on and about the bridge, and who could only lament the certainty of his fate.

At Franklin, Mrs. LYDIA HYDE, wife of Capt. Thomas Hyde, aged 79 years.—Mrs. ELIZABETH HARTSHORN, relict of Mr. Ebenezer Hartshorn, aged 92 years.—A child of Capt. Stephen Tracy, aged 6 months.

FOR NEW-YORK,

THE Packet VENUS, D. HAVENS, master, will positively sail on the morning of the 11th inst. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or to JEDH. HUNTINGTON, at the Packet Wharf. MARCH 7.

SLOOP MACDONOUGH,
WM. W. COIT, Master,

WILL ply between this place and New-York this season, as a regular Packet. For freight or passage apply to the master, or in his absence to

JOSEPH CHESTER.

☞ She will probably sail from here in the course of next week.

Norwich, March 10, 1818. 18—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE Line will commence on Monday the 9th inst. when the Connecticut, Capt Bunker, will leave New York for New Haven, at 8 o'clock, A. M.—The Fulton, Capt Law, will leave New-London for New-Haven at the same hour; both Boats will leave New Haven at 7 o'clock, P. M. on Monday—The Fulton, Captain Law, for New-London, and the Connecticut, Capt Bunker, for New York. They will continue to run during the season, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

☞ Notice will be given when the Fulton will commence running as far as Norwich.

March 5. 18—

MISS MOLLOY & MISS ARNOLD,
HAVE RECENTLY OPENED A

BOARDING SCHOOL,

AT Mr SAMUEL HYDE's House, in Franklin, for the tuition of

Young Ladies.

They respectfully inform the public, that their next term will commence the first Monday in April. They will instruct in Reading, Writing, English Grammar History, Geography, Cronology, Arithmetic, Drawing Maps, Painting in oil and water colours, Embroidery and Filagree—at $6 per quarter.

Board and washing, $2 per week.

March 11 18—

QUAKER

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH, FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

WHITE, Yellow and Red Onion; Blood and Early Turnip Beet; Scarcity; Carrot; Parsnip; Cucumber; Watermellon; Muskmellon; Dutch Summer, Crookneck Summer, and Crookneck Winter Squash; White Head, Early Curled Head and Speckled Lettuce; Salmon, Scarlet and Early Turnip Radish; Dumhead, Savoy, Red and Early Yorkshire Cabbage; Flat and French Turnip; Sage; Squash Pepper; Double Peppergrass; Burnet; Summer Savory; Parsley; Pink; Saffron; Early June, Early Golden Hotspur, Charlton, White Marrowfat, Green Dwarf Marrowfat and Strawberry Dwarf Peas; Early Sixweek Dwarf, Cranberry Dwarf, White Cranberry Pole and Kidney Pole Beans.

ALSO,

At wholesale 1 box containing the above assortment, at the Quaker price.

1 fierce Albany green Peas.
15 bushels bright Herd's Grass.
Red Clover Seed
700 fresh sweet Oranges
Cash paid for green Calf Skins.

March 11 18—

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500 sweet Oranges,

FOR SALE BY

ROGER HUNTINGTON.

Also to close a consignment.

4 casks Winter Strained, and
4 casks Summer do. Sperm. Oil.

March 9 1818. 18—

Dry Casks for sale.

A QUANTITY of second hand Dry Casks in good order, suitable to hold Grain, Salt, or Plaster, for sale by

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

March 10 18 8 18—

Mandeville,

A TALE of the seventeenth century—in England By Wm Godwin. Price 2 dollars

Lord Amherst's Embassy to China—Price 3 dollars. For sale at

R. HUBBARD's Book-Store

March 9.

PROBATE COURT—PLAINFIELD DISTRICT.
Plainfield March 3, 1818

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the date of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr JOSIAH SHEPARD,

late of Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate to *HANNAH SHEPARD and PHINEHAS ALLEN* Ex'rs or be debarred a recovery according to law

18 *Attest. J. Eaton, Clerk.*

Auction Sale.

ON the 24th instant, will be sold at Public Auction, at the office of GURDON PERKINS, Esq.

Two Mortgages,

in favor of John Schofield, Jun. on the DWELLING HOUSE of Major Simeon Hubbard, BRICK WORK, and LAND belonging to said Buildings, in Chelsea proper. Also, on another Tract of Land and House, in West-Chelsea Said Mortgages are for the security of two notes of hand, signed by Major Simeon Hubbard—one dated April 6th, 1816, for the sum of $650 on interest from date—The other dated June 26, 1817 for $633.72 cts on interest from date Said notes will be transferred with the mortgages. The creditors of said Schofield will find it for their interest to attend the Auction.

John Hyde,
George Perkins, } *Com'rs.*

Norwich, March 11, 1818 18—

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50 Dollars Reward.

THE Store of the subscribers was broken open on the night of the 5th inst. and the following, with other articles, stolen, viz:

1 piece Levantine Silk, dark yellow and black, about 14 yards,
1 do do do yellow and purple, about 7 yards,
1 do green Florence do about 10 yards,
1 do pink do do 6 to 10 yards,
1 do black India do 6 to 10 yards,
1 do white Sarsnet, 10 to 12 yards,
2 Silk Flag Handkerchiefs,
2 do check'd do.
½ doz black Barcelona do.
3 6 4 yellow Silk Shawls,
3 fancy Silk Handkerchiefs blue and green,
5 do. do half do pink, blue and white, with red, pink and green borders,
½ doz Silk Gloves, various colours,
4 to 6 pair Kid Gloves,
1 pair white Silk Stockings,
4 to 6 pieces Marseilles Vesting, different colours,

About ten dollars in change, one half of which was in cents.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will discover the Thief, so that the Goods may be recovered and the Thief brought to justice, or a reasonable reward for either.

AMASA & LEWIS HYDE

Franklin Ct March 6 1818 18—

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Stockholders of the *Norwich and Preston Bridge Company*, to meet at the Bridge on Monday the 23d of instant March, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to consider of the expediency of raising the Bridge, and making any other alterations that may be found necessary—provide funds for the same—and transact any other business that may fairly offer

By order of the President and Directors,
ROGER HUNTINGTON, *Clerk*

March 4, 18 8 18 2w—

Nails, Iron & Steel.

RUSSIA Old Sable Iron by the Ton;—English & Swedes flat square, and round Iron assorted sizes.

London Hoop L. Bloist'd STEEL.
Horse Nail Rods Nail Plates
Cut spikes five inches long for planking.
Tacks of all sizes from 3 to 20 oz per M.
Patent Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes—for sale at Norwich Nail Manufactory, by

WM C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

48—

MUSIC.

WANTED an additional *DRUMMER and FIFER* for the Norwich Artillery Company—APPLY TO

JOHN LATHROP

Norwich, March 11, 18 8. 18—

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to hire a Journeyman Chair Maker, who is a good workman, to whom steady employment and good wages will be given

WM. E. ROBINSON.

Plainfield, March 10. 1818— 18—

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, on the 8th inst. an indented apprentice boy, named

DAVID H SETCHEL,

aged about 18 years Whoever will return said Boy shall receive One Cent Reward, and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said Boy, on penalty of the law.

WM KELLEY.

Bozrah, March 9, 1818 18—

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, on Saturday last, an indented apprentice boy, by the name of

LORING ADAMS,

about twenty years of age All persons are forbid trusting said apprentice on my account, harboring or employing him in any manner whatever.

ELIPHALET BALDWIN, Jr.

Norwich, March 3, 1818. 18w—

Books and Stationary.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS FOR SALE AT THE

NORWICH BOOK-STORE,

A GREAT VARIETY OF ARTICLES IN HIS LINE, WHICH HE OFFERS FOR SALE AT NEW-YORK PRICES, VIZ:—

BROWN's Concordance of the Bible; Porteus', Lee's, Griffin's, Lathrop's, Abbot's, Clark's, Doddridge's and Jay's Sermons; Jaimeson's Sacred History; Park-street Lectures; Blair's Lectures; Doddridge's, Expositor; Life of Christ; Collier's Lectures; American Preacher; Olney Hymns; Stoddard on Judgment; Backus on Regeneration; Spiritual Companion; Romaine on Faith; Murray's Power of Religion; Addison's Evidence of Christianity; Life of Spencer; Baxter's Works; Newton's History; Trial of Virtue; Watson's Apology; Seneca's Morals; Comstock's Essays; Power of Solitude; Sacred Mirror; Necker on Religion; Festival's and Fasts; Selection on the Atonement; Hervey's Meditations; Hannah More's Practical Piety; Solitude Sweetened; Divine Maxims; Bunyan's Visions; Rowe's Devout Exercises; Christian Revelation; Hannah More's Christian Morals; Family Instructor; Faber on the Holy Spirit; West's Letters; Wilberforce's View; Student and Pastor; Jenyn's Lectures; Conquest of Canaan; Pilgrim's Progress; Fuller's Gospel; Family Prayers; Whitfield's Sermons; Dodd on Death; New Jerusalem; Origin of Evil; Buchanan's Works; Abridgement of the Bible; Guide to Christ; Colman's Hymns; Russell's Seven Sermons; Family Duty; Baxter's Call; Howe's Thoughts; Mourner; Token to Mourners; Monitor's Instructor; Melmouth's Essays; Writings of Nancy Maria Hyde; Moral Pieces in Prose and Verse, by Lydia Huntley; Life of Fenelon; Ely's Journal; Who Lives best; Life of Josephus; Hive. Youth's Guide to Domestic Happiness; Dairyman's Daughter; Abel and Cain; History of the Bible; Biblical Catechism; Pious Reflections for every day in the month, by Fenelon; Moral Instructions; Force of Truth; Life of Sarah Grubb; Hymns for Infant Minds; Catechism in Verse; Gospel News; Parish's Bible Gazetteer; Ladies' Cabinet; Penetential Tyrant; Fashionable World; Cupid's Miscellanies; Practical Education, by Mrs. Edgeworth; Life of Wellington; Goldsmith's History of England, a late and improved edition; Lady of the Lake; Siege of Corinth; Life of Cowper; Malvenian Chief; John DeLancaster; Wanderer, or Female Difficulties; Clark's Travels; Delacroix Artillerist; Hoyt's Cavalry; Life of Nelson; Graham's Portugal; Absentee; Miseries of Human Life; Warden's Letters; Memoirs of Newman; Russian Campaign; Looking Glass; History of America; Avenia; Mordaunt; Children of the Abbey; Twin Sisters; Battle of Waterloo; Home, a Poem; Hope and Memory; Evelina; Charlotte Temple; Life of Burroughs; Vicar of Wakefield; Smith's View of Canada; Thinks-I-to-myself; Junius' Letters; Exile of Siberia; History of Animals; Songster's Companion; Grandpre's Voyages; Carr's Northern Summer; Life of Franklin; Letter Writer; Innachas; Life of Lawrence; Smith's Wealth of Nations; Organization of the Militia; Military Laws; Psalms and Hymns.

Powel on Mortgages; Jones on Bailment; Nisi Prius Cases.

Willan on the Skin; Chemical Catechism; Thomas' Practice; Cheselden's Tables, Medical Pocket Book.

Roberts's collection Classical Church Music; Smith & Little's Patent Note Singing Books; the Gamut, with Blank pages for favorite music.

Ledgers and Day Books; Writing and Cyphering Books.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

QUARTO BIBLES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

BLANKS,

of most kinds in common use.

Classical & School-Books.

Lexicon; Ainsworths' Latin Dictionary; Cicero Delphini; Graeca Minora; Davidson's Virgil; Virgil Delphini; Greek Testament; Greek Grammar; Latin Grammar; Clarke' Introduction; Erasmus; Classical Dictionary; Flint's Surveying; Brooks' Gazetteer; American Orator; Murray's Grammar, Reader, Exercise, Key, and Introduction; Columbian Orator; Pike's, Daboll's and Root's Arithmetic; Webster's Elements; School Bibles and Testaments; Webster's, Johnson's, Perry's and Walker's Dictionaries; American Reader; Copper Plate Copies; Dwight's Geography; Webster's Spelling Book; Primers, &c.

Foolscap Writing Paper; Letter ditto; Ink Stands; Drawing Paper; Lead Pencils; Ink Powder; Sand and Pounce Boxes; Letter Stamps; Wafers; Paints; Sealing Wax; Dutch Quills.

Merchants supplied with any of the above articles at the lowest prices, and most kinds of produce, or Rags, received in payment.

FEB. 10.

SILK DRESSING.

THE subscriber colours and dresses SILK, after the European method, with the crushing callender.

New and old Silk dyed and finished, so as to possess its original lustre. Silk Hose cleansed, and their primitive beauty restored, at a trifling expence.

☞ All persons who have done winding Silk for the subscriber, are hereby requested to return their winders and wheels, together with all the waste silk, that their accounts may be closed.

JOHN STERRY.

Norwich, Feb. 25, 1818. 16-3w

Plaster of Paris,

FOR SALE BY

ASPENWALL & MATHEWSON.

Norwich Feb. 4, 1818 13—

THE subscriber will pay cash for good *Clover Seed, Oats and Beans*, on delivery. N. GILBERT

Norwich, Jan 13 10—

Willett's Geography and Atlas.

WILLETT's easy Grammar of Geography, for the use of Schools, upon Goldsmith's much approved plan—illustrated with an Atlas of seven maps, bound separately.—Price 75 cents.

FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD's *Book Store.*

RECOMMENDATION

DANBURY, 14th July, 1814.

Mr. Potter,

Sir,—I have thoroughly examined Mr. Willett's "*Easy Grammar of Geography*" with the accompanying Atlas, published by you; and I might with much propriety (if needful) enter into the particulars of its high merits and great utility; but suffice it to say, that I have been an old teacher, in the usual mode of Geography and Astronomy, and I am now constrained to say, that I regret the many days, months, and I may even say years, I have spent in teaching according to the usual Books, only for the want of just such a one as you have hit upon. For young pupils it certainly exceeds any thing of the kind I ever saw. To study Geography and Astronomy without *Maps Figures, &c.* is as absurd as to teach a child to call over the Alphabet without seeing the shape of the letters. The convenience of having the Atlas by itself is obvious, as it must be constantly used in search for an answer to every question, which I readily conceive will be a kind of pleasing labor to the scholar, and soon make him a proficient in Geography. Yours, &c.

ANDREW BEERS.

THE subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Superior Court, at their January term in New-London County, A. D. 1818, Commissioners on the estate of Mr JOHN GORTON, of Lisbon, in said County, an Insolvent Debtor, hereby give notice, that we will meet at the office of John Hyde, in Norwich, in said County on the 2d Mondays of April and May, and the 3d Wednesday of August next, for the purpose of receiving claims against the estate of said Insolvent Debtor—and no claims will be received after six months from this date. JOHN HYDE, GEORGE PERKINS, } Com'rs.

Norwich March 3d, 1818. 17—

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

APPOINTED by the Hon. Superior Court at their January term in New-London County, A D 1818, Commissioners on the estate of

CAPT. JOSEPH STANTON,

of Griswold, in said County, an Insolvent Debtor hereby give notice, that they will meet at the office of JOHN HYDE Esq in Norwich, in said County, on the second Mondays of April and May, and on the third Wednesday of August next, for the purpose of receiving claims against the estate of said Insolvent Debtor; after which last meeting no claims will be received.

John Hyde,
George Perkins, } *Com'rs.*

Norwich, Feb 25, 1818 16—

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

APPOINTED by the Hon. Superior Court, at their January term in New London County, A. D 1818, Commissioners on the estate of

SAMUEL LEFFINGWELL, jr.

of Montville, in said County an Insolvent Debtor, hereby give notice that they will meet at the office of JOHN HYDE, Esq of Norwich, in said County, on the second Mondays of April and May, and on the the third Wednesday of August next, for the purpose of receiving claims against the estate of said Insolvent Debtor; after which last meeting no claims will be received.

John Hyde,
George Perkins, } *Com'rs.*

Norwich, Feb 25, 1818. 16—

FOR SALE,

The House and Lot,

WHERE the subscriber now lives, together with the *Out Buildings and Lot*, between the said House and the estate of *Mr Theodore Barrell.* A description is unnecessary, as a purchaser will call and see for himself.

EBEN. COOLEY.

Norwich, March 6, 1818. 17—

---

200 Dollars Reward,

For the detection of a certain Incendiary or Incendiaries

WHEREAS a certain person or persons entered the enclosures of the subscriber the night preceding the 3d inst. and cut down and destroyed a large number of very valuable Fruit Trees—the above person having thus far *by accident* escaped the efficacy of a halter, for crimes, if possible, of a still deeper dye, has once more had an opportunity of indulging in the most extreme malice!—The wretch who would be guilty of so atrocious, an infernal an act, must be possessed with the same spirit that governed the murderer Cain, or the horrible Nero, who played his fiddle over the ruins of conflagrating Rome!—Pity the wretch—awful indeed must be his reflections—he can never recline on his pillow but the horrors of a lacerated conscience must harrow his very soul——never indeed can he again pass the enclosures containing the ruins of his infernal act, but his very soul must sicken at the prospect.—Heaven in mercy grant that this may be his most villainous deed.

JOHN TURNER.

Norwich, March 3, 1818. 17—

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, Commissioners to receive, examine, adjust and settle the claims of the creditors to the estate of

MR. OLIVER FORBEY, 2d,

late of Killingly, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the 4th day of March instant, are allowed the creditors to exhibit their claims properly attested—and that we shall attend on the business of our appointment, at the dwelling house of Capt *Luther Warren*, Inn-holder in said Killingly, on the first Friday of April and the first Friday of September next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

Samson Howe,
Azba Covil,
George Larned, } *Com'rs.*

Killingly, March 4, 1818. 17—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich on the 23d day of Feb A D 1818—

Present NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Esq Judge

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Capt. FRANCIS SMITH,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to GEORGE PERKINS, Esq Adm'r or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Norwich.

Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.

☞ All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to said Adm'r 16—

Probate Notice.

THE subscriber having taken letter of administration on the estate of

Doct. JONATHAN JAMES,

late of Brooklyn deceased, hereby gives notice, that the Hon Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, hath allowed six months from the 1st of March next, for the creditors to said deceased, to exhibit their claims properly attested, or be debarred a recovery

It is expected that those indebted will make immediate payment to

VINE ROBINSON, Adm'r.

Brooklyn Feb. 18, 1818 16—

New-London County ss Superior Court. September, A. D. 1818. }

UPON the Petition of NAOMI WEEKS, of Norwich, in New London County, shewing to this Court that on the eleventh day of July, A. D 1816, she was lawfully married to JAMES WEEKS, then of the town of Bozrah, in said County, with whom she lived in the faithful discharge of her duty, until on or about the seventeenth day of March, A D. 1817, when said JAMES wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and hath since committed the crime of adultery—and praying this Court to grant her a Bill of Divorce, as by Petition on file, dated December 23d, A. D 1817.

This Court order said Petition to be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at New-London, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of September, A. D. 1818, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers printed in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

13 CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.

REMARKS

UPON a Sermon preached in Brooklyn, Conn August 24, 1817 by the Rev. Willard Preston, Minister of the Pacific Congregational Society in Providence, R. I. By LUTHER WILLSON late Pastor of the Congregational Society in Brooklyn. Price 10 cents For sale at

R. HUBBARD's Book-Store.

Feb 11.

House of Entertainment.

JOHN W. BICKNELL,

OFFERS FOR SALE

A Valuable Stand for a Tavern,

SITUATED in Canterbury, Connecticut, which has been improved as such for many years. This stand unites many important advantages. In relation to public travel, two excellent turnpike roads pass it—one direct from Providence to Hartford—the other from New-London to Worcester. It is at the centre of a Militia Regiment and a Lodge of Free Masons. The House is large and commodious, containing convenient apartments and an excellent HALL. The Land contiguous is of a superior quality. It is furnished with an Orchard of assorted fruit, a productive Garden, Carriage Houses and Stables, and a valuable *Ice House.* If the purchaser should be inclined to add merchandize to his pursuit, he will also find, connected with the House, a Store, under which is a large and convenient Cellar—All situated in a place of business and encouragement.

Any one desirous of purchasing, is requested to call and view for himself.

Terms of purchase and mode of payment will be accommodating.

Canterbury, Con Feb 10, 1818 17—

A Bargain.

On the 16th day of March next, will be sold,

At Public Vendue,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

A certain FARM,

LYING in Griswold, New London county, known by the name of the Whitney Farm, now the property of the subscriber; consisting of two good well finished

DWELLING-HOUSES,

one BARN, CORN HOUSE, SHED, one good convenient BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, with other convenient out buildings. Said Farm consists of about

90 acres of choice LAND,

well proportioned into mowing, ploughing and pasture, with an excellent orchard of assorted fruit trees, not excelled by any in the town; with suitable wells of water immediately adjoining and suitably located as to the buildings. Said Farm is in all parts accommodated by springs of water, which are not in any degree diminished by the extremes of drought. The whole of said property, or a part, will be sold on said 11th of March, if the weather will admit, or the next fair day, on the premises, and terms of pay liberal.

SIMON GATES.

Griswold, Feb. 10 1818 16—

FOR SALE,

A small FARM,

LYING in the town of Lisbon, in the society of Newent, containing about

20 acres of Land,

with a *Dwelling-house and Barn* thereon. The situation of this property, in the centre of a flourishing society, within ten rods of the meeting house and school house, offers very many advantages to the industrious mechanic, who wishes to exercise his trade and educate his family. If said property is not sold by the 20th of March, it will be rented, and possession in either case will be given the first day of April. The terms will be made easy, and may be known by applying to

SAMUEL C. MORGAN.

Jewett City Feb 26 1818. 17—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

Containing about 90 acres,

LYING in the town of Lebanon, about 2 miles north west of the Baptist meeting house. Said Farm is well proportioned for mowing, pasturing and wood, and has never failing water running through it. On the premises are a good one story HOUSE, and two large BARNS, in good repair.

For particulars enquire of the subscriber living on the premises

SAMUEL BURNHAM.

Lebanon, March 4, 1818 17—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

LYING in the town of Preston, 3 miles from Norwich-Landing, and one from Long Society new Meeting-House, and joining the Quinebaug river, containing about 125 acres of excellent

LAND,

well proportioned with plough land, mowing, pasture and wood land, with a good orchard and other fruit trees—well watered with living springs; with a good *Dwelling-House, Barn and Corn House*, a good well of water, together with the best privilege of shad and other fishery on the Quinebaug river. Likewise, a life lease of

48 acres of excellent Grain Land,

together or separate, as best suits the purchaser. Payment made easy.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

PETER GREENE.

Preston, Oct. 20, 1817. 30—

G. W. PARTRIDGE,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and its vicinity, that he will wait on them at R. WILLOBY'S HOTEL, or at their houses, if more agreeable, for a few days. He inserts from a single tooth to a full set—Evens, separates and polishes, &c. Carious Teeth mended, to be as useful, lasting, and free from pain as sound teeth. He extracts deranged teeth, roots and stumps, with the utmost care and ease.

Sept 29, 1817. 47—

TO LET,

THAT CONVENIENT AND PLEASANT

DWELLING-HOUSE,

ON Bean-Hill, formerly owned by Mr. *Abel Hyde*, deceased, with a good *Garden, Barn, Chaise and Wood House.*

LIKEWISE,

About 4 acres of Meadow Land,

adjoining, and pasturing for one cow. The House will be let with, or without the Land. *For further particulars enquire of*

HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, Feb. 24, 1818. 16—

FOR SALE,

AN EXCELLENT SITUATION FOR A

MECHANIC,

OF ANY DESCRIPTION,

IN the centre of the town of Canterbury, on the turnpike road from Hartford to Providence, formerly occupied by a TAILOR, and where one is now very much wanted. It consists of a convenient DWELLING HOUSE BARN and other out buildings, about six acres of LAND, Garden, pure water, and an Orchard of engrafted fruit. Terms of payment will be made easy, and possession given the ensuing spring. ENQUIRE OF

GAD BULKLEY,

Agent of the Proprietor.

Canterbury, Feb 24, 1818. 16—

FOR SALE,

AND possession given the 1st day of April next, that very valuable stand for a Miller and Tanner, now in the improvement of Mr. Samuel Carter, containing a large two story DWELLING HOUSE, a GRIST MILL with two run of stones, an extensive TAN YARD with new vats, a BARK MILL carried by water a STONE SHOP for shoemaking and currying leather, with upwards of 40 acres of first rate LAND—a most excellent situation for a Tanner and Shoemaker. If said property is not sold by the 1st of April next, it will be to be leased.

N B A long credit will be given for the greater part of the purchase money, if required.

WALTER HOUGH.

Canterbury March 2, 1818 17 3w

FOR SALE,

THAT VALUABLE AND WELL KNOWN

FARM,

CONSISTING of about 150 acres of excellent LAND, well divided into mowing, pasturing, &c. situated in Montville, first society with a convenient DWELLING HOUSE, BARN and other suitable buildings, being the late residence of JONA G. HILLHOUSE Esq. An opportunity now is presented; which seldom occurs in the town of Montville, to any person to purchase a pleasant situation, within twenty rods of a place of public worship where is a fund established for the support of the gospel—and but a few rods from an excellent school. It is believed, that, taking into consideration all the advantages, few Farms, in the country are equal to it.

Also,

Another Farm,

Containing about 130 acres, about two miles from Montville meeting house and one mile from the Baptist meeting house, Bozrah, at present occupied by Mr Hamilton—being an excellent grazing Farm and well worth the attention of an enterprising Farmer.

Terms easy for each.

For further particulars enquire of

WM. W. HAUGHTON.

N B. If the latter is not sold by the 20th of March, it will then be to let.

Montville. Jan 27, 1818. 12—

FOR SALE,

A CONVENIENT *House, Barn, Garden, and* small Lot of *Land* near the old Shetucket Bridge, in Preston now occupied by Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Brooks, and owned by Mr Levi Giddings. Also, a *Lot of Land*, well fenced, about half a mile from the new Shetucket Bridge, in said Preston, containing about 28 acres, and owned by said Giddings. In case said property should not be sold by the 1st of April next, it will be let. The terms of sale may be known by applying to SOLOMON GIDDINGS, Esq Preston, Mr. NEWCOMB KINNEY & GEO. HILL, Norwich.

Jan. 6, 1818. 9w1stAugt

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1818. *NORWICH*, (Conn.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [Vol. XXII. No. 19.]

SLOOP MACDONOUGH,
Wm. W. Coit, Master,

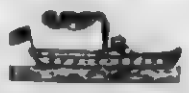
WILL ply between this place and New-York this season, as a regular Packet. For freight or passage apply to the master, or in his absence to

JOSEPH CHESTER.

☞ She will probably sail from here in the course of next week.

Norwich, March 10, 1818. 18—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.



THE Line will commence on Monday the 9th inst. when the Connecticut, Capt Bunker, will leave New York for New Haven, at 8 o'clock, A M—The Fulton, Capt Law, will leave New London for New-Haven at the same hour; both Boats will leave New Haven at 7 o'clock, P. M on Monday—The Fulton, Captain Law, for New London, and the Connecticut, Capt Bunker, for New York. They will continue to run during the season, every Monday Wednesday and Friday.

☞ Notice will be given when the Fulton will commence running as far as Norwich.

March 5. 18—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale a good assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,

as cheap as can be had at any store in the place.

Norwich, Nov. 5, 1817. 52—

TUESDAY, NOV. 25.

Felix A Huntington & Co.

ARE THIS DAY OPENING
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

New Goods

AMONG THEM ARE—

100 ps Bombazetts, from 1s6 per yard, upwards.
Ladies black Worsted Hose, at 1s6 per pr.
Fine Irish Linens and Long Lawns.
Vestings, Cassimeres, and Pelisse Cloths
Fur, Plush and Down Trimmings.

A NEW SUPPLY OF

N. York Ladies' Shoes.

Looking Glasses.

A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

for sale at reduced prices by

F. A. & G L. PERKINS.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,

OF ALL KINDS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Nov. 18, 1817. 2tf—

FLOUR.

Henry C. Avery,

OFFERS for sale 100 bbls Baltimore Howard street FLOUR, of the first quality.

LIKEWISE,

A common assortment of

Groceries,
Iron, Stone, Earthen, and Glass Ware &c.

HE WISHES TO PURCHASE,

2000 bushels Oats.
500 do. Corn, Rye, Beans and Flax Seed.
A few cwt. good Tallow.

Norwich, Dec 31, 1817. 8tf—

Plaster of Paris.

THE subscriber has for sale on the best terms, for cash or country produce, a quantity of PLASTER, similar in quality to that sold by him the last season, and used in the towns of Griswold, Canterbury, Hampton, Windham, Lebanon, Lisbon, &c. with such very beneficial effect.

JOSEPH H. STRONG.

Norwich, Jan. 14, 1818. 10—

The subscriber will pay cash for

2000 lbs. Red Clover Seed,
40 bushels Fuzztop, and
20 bushels Red Top,
If delivered soon

JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, Feb. 23, 1818. 16—

Domestic Cotton Goods.

A NEW SUPPLY OF

Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
White do do. of superior bleach,
Bed Tick, Checks and Stripes,
Threads and Yarn,

Just received and for sale cheap as usual, by

FELIX A. HUNTINGTON & Co.

Who have also on sale

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Coatings, Duffils, Blankets, &c. &c. &c.

February 11, 1818 14—

Salt, &c.

JOSEPH H STRONG,

HAS FOR SALE,

800 bush Rock, Turk's Island and Liverpool Blown SALT
40 cwt COD FISH

He will pay an advanced price in Cash for

Flaxseed & White Beans.

Norwich, Dec. 16 1817 6—

Jonathan Comstock,

HAS just received and offers for sale, very low, for ready pay only

12 bbls Muscovado and Brown Havanna Sugars.
1000 lbs. Richmond manufactured Tobacco, (superior quality.)
Hyson Tea (very good) at 7s6 by ½ doz lbs.
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas,
Coffee, Chocolate, Molasses,
Rum, Brandy, Gin, Cherry Rum,
Wine, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger,
Cinnamon, Raisins Flour, Salt,
Earthen and Stone Ware &c &c.

WANTED.

Rye, Oats, Corn, Beans, &c for which good pay will be made by

J COMSTOCK.

Norwich, Jan 27, 1818 12—

Look at this.

IN consequence of a different arrangement in business,

Calvin Tyler & Co.

offer for sale, at cost and charges, a choice selection of GROCERIES, among which will be found—

Old Jamaica Spirits,
Antigua do
New England do.
Cognac and Cider Brandy,
Country Gin.
Molasses Honey.
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas,
Lump and Brown Sugars,
Cape Salt, Liverpool Blown do.
Pepper and Pimento, Pure Ginger,
Coffee, Chocolate, Salt Petre,
Pearlashes, Nutmegs,
Muscatel Raisins, Malaga do.
New crop Rice,
Mould and Dipt Candles,
Spermaceti do.
Plug Cut and Leaf Tobacco,
Lorrillard's Snuff,
Viets' and New London Segars,
Washing and Shaving Soap,
Rotten Stone, Chalk, Bed Cords,
Cut Nails, Hollow Ware,
Powder, Shot and Flints,
Almanacks for 1818,
Wheat Buck Wheat and Rye Flour,
Indian Meal,
Pork Butter, Cheese, Lard,
Codfish Mackarel Smoked Herring,
Family agreable Lamps,
Winter Lamp Oil,
Russia Bristles, Confectionary, &c. &c.

WANTED.

White Beans, Flaxseed, and large Pork in the Hog.

Jan 21, 1818. 11—

Bridge Shares.

WANTED, a few Shares in the New Shetucket Bridge, for which a liberal price will be given

Enquire of the Printers.

Feb 25 16—

5 buls. Vernon Gin,
Wire Riddles and Sieves,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

Feb 11 14—

70 bbls. good Cider,

FOR SALE BY

WM. ROGERS.

Feb. 11 1818. 14—

Patent Note Singing Books.

LITTLE & SMITH's Patent Note Singing Books, per gross, dozen, or single, for sale at

B. HUBBARD's Book-Store.

Feb. 25.

VENDUE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL

At PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT his Store in Preston, on the 19th inst. his whole

Stock in Trade,

Consisting of a handsome assortment of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, GLASS, HARD and HOLLOW WARE.

The sales will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. if the weather should be good, if not, the first fair day. The Goods will be sold in lots to suit the purchaser, and terms of pay made easy.

GILBERT A. SMITH.

N. B All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment by the first day of April next, and those who have any demands will please to call and receive their pay G. A. S

Preston, March 2, 1818. 17—

QUAKER

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH, FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

WHITE, Yellow and Red Onion; Blood and Early Turnip Beet; Scarcity; Carrot; Parsnip; Cucumber; Watermellon; Muskmellon; Dutch Summer, Crookneck Summer, and Crookneck Winter Squash; White Head, Early Curled Head and Speckled Lettuce; Salmon, Scarlet and Early Turnip Radish; Drumhead, Savoy, Red and Early Yorkshire Cabbage; Flat and French Turnip; Sage; Squash Pepper; Double Peppergrass; Basil; Summer Savory; Parsley; Pink; Saffron; Early June, Early Golden Hotspur, Charlton, White Marrowfat, Green Dwarf Marrowfat and Strawberry Dwarf Peas; Early Sixweek Dwarf, Cranberry Dwarf White Cranberry Pole and Kidney Pole Beans.

ALSO.

At wholesale 1 box containing the above assortment, at the Quaker price.
1 tierce Albany green Peas.
15 bushels bright Herd's Grass.
Red Clover Seed
700 fresh sweet Oranges.
Cash paid for green Calf Skins.

March 11 18—

500 sweet Oranges,

FOR SALE BY

ROGER HUNTINGTON.

Also to close a consignment,

4 casks Winter Strained, and
4 casks Summer do. Sperm. Oil.

March 9—1818. 18—

Dry Casks for sale.

A QUANTITY of second hand Dry Casks, in good order, suitable to hold Grain, Salt or Plaster, for sale by

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

March 10 18 8 18—

10 boxes Mould Candles, assorted,
1 Ox Cart,
1 Chaise,

FOR SALE BY

WM. ROGERS.

March 4. 17—

Molasses & Tea.

Hhds. good Molasses,
Chests Hyson Skin Tea,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH H. STRONG.

March 3, 1818 17—

Jackson's Book-Keeping.

BOOK KEEPING in the true Italian form of debtor and creditor, by way of double entry, or practical Book Keeping, exemplified from the precepts of the late ingenious D DOWLING, author of Mercantile Arithmetic. With the addition of computations in exchange, and Tables, shewing the proportion that the weights and measures of the principal cities in Europe bear to each other By WM JACKSON, Accountant. Price $2 For sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book Store.

Feb. 3

THE subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Superior Court, at their January term in New-London County, A. D. 1818, Commissioners on the estate of Mr. JOHN GORTON, of Lisbon, in said County, an Insolvent Debtor, hereby give notice, that we will meet at the office of John Hyde, in Norwich, in said County on the 2d Mondays of April and May, and the 3d Wednesday of August next, for the purpose of receiving claims against the estate of said Insolvent Debtor—and no claims will be received after six months from this date.

JOHN HYDE, } Com'rs.
GEORGE PERKINS, }

Norwich March 3d, 1818. 17—

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 12.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

THE British Packet Swiftsure, Captain Caddy, arrived at this port yesterday from Falmouth, and 8 days from Bermuda, with the January mail. Sailed from Falmouth on the 18th Jan. The Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a file of London papers to the 12th, which contain nothing important. The Bermuda papers mention the receipt of papers to the 15th, but they give no extracts of any interest.

The President's Message to Congress was received and published in London on the 8th. The Morning Chronicle remarks upon it—"From a press of matter, we can merely allude to this very important State Paper. While the finances of all the governments of Europe are more or less disordered and the subjects are every where ground down with heavy taxes—we find the head of these republicans, at the close of an expensive war, proposing the repeal of all the internal taxes." &c.

The Austrian government, to facilitate the commercial intercourse between that country and the U. States, by the Adriatic sea, has appointed the Baron Charles de Sturmer to proceed to Philadelphia, as Austrian Consul General; his pay is fixed at 24,000 francs, besides a personal salary of 12,000 francs, and 10,000 ducats for an outfit.

The London Gazette of Jan. 10, states the average price of Corn and Wheat in England and Wales as follows—Wheat, 85s. 4; Rye, 50s. 9.

Maj. Gen. Maitland, is appointed Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada.

Letters from Liverpool of the 14th of January were received by the Packet. The market was dull—Cotton declined—New Upland, 21 a 21½d, a few holders of small parcels still asked 22d. Sea Island, steady

Flour dull—about 60s. per bbl.

A large meeting was held at the London Tavern, on the 5th Jan. for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of affording relief to the distressed and unemployed seamen. Mr. Wilberforce presided, and a liberal subscription was commenced It was stated the government had 30,000 seamen and marines belonging to Greenwich Hospital.

An expedition of four ships was fitting in England to proceed to the North Pole, to be ready the first week in March. Capt. Buchan, of the Pike sloop of war is to command.

FRANKFORT, JAN. 1.

There is a report of a new and more intimate alliance being in contemplation between all the christian Powers of Europe, founded upon the principles of the Holy Alliance.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

An article from Frankfort mentions a report of a new and more intimate alliance being in contemplation between all the Christian Powers of Europe, founded upon the principles of the Holy Alliance. It is not very easy to understand what this means, but we have seen enough of the conduct of some of the parties to the Holy Alliance, to deprecate any extension of its principles, which, in whatever form of words they may be clothed, appear to be capable of an interpretation most inimical to the freedom of public opinion throughout Europe.

The Message of the President of the United States to Congress, received yesterday, which we have inserted in another part of our Paper, will, we have no doubt, be read with peculiar interest. From a press of matter we can merely at present allude to this very important State Paper. Whilst the finances of all the Governments of Europe are more or less disordered and the subjects are every where ground down with heavy taxes, we find the head of these Republicans, at the close of an expensive war, proposing the repeal of all the internal taxes.—"After satisfying," he says, "the appropriations made by law for the support of the civil government, and of the military and naval establishments, embracing suitable provisions for fortifications, and for the gradual increase of the navy, paying the interest of the public debt, extinguishing more than eighteen millions of the principal within the present year, it is estimated that a balance of more than six millions of dollars will remain in the treasury on the 1st of Jan. next, applicable to the current service of the ensuing year." The payments into the Treasury for 1818, on account of duties on imports and tonnage, are estimated at twenty millions of dollars—a sum which gives a high idea of the resources of this rising State, towards which the nations of Europe have for some time cast their eyes as a future counterpoise to our maritime greatness. One thing must strike every Englishman more particularly, in this Speech, namely, the enlightened view which the government of the United States takes of the true interest of the people, to whom it is responsible, compared with the views of our own Government. It is aware in what way the strength of the State can be most profitably directed, and accordingly we hear of naval establishments, and a gradual increase of the Navy; and though the United States, from their extensive land frontier, are under the necessity of keeping up a number of military posts, their army is wholly a secondary object with them. We do not hear that the President has yet contracted a taste for splendid hussar uniforms.

Whilst our Government is endeavoring to corrupt the morals of the people by the wicked artifices sanctioned by the Lottery Acts, we see the American government occupying itself with the institution of seminaries of learning, for the all-important purpose of diffusing knowledge among its citizens.

Though a strict neutrality is announced in the contest between Spain and the South-Americans, yet it is stated orders have been given out to suppress the establishments of Amelia Island and Galveston, on the ground of the American commerce having suffered annoyance from them.—Whatever may be the private inclinations of the government of the U. States, this proceeding cannot, we apprehend, be considered as dictated by any hostility to the South-Americans.

We are aware that the following sentiments have always been acted upon by the European nations in their Colonial operations, but we are not aware that they have ever been yet so distinctly avowed by any government. "The Hunter State (says the President) can exist only in the vast uncultivated desart. It yields to the more dense and compact form and greater force of civilized population; and of right it ought to yield; for the earth was given to mankind to support the greatest number of which it is capable, and no tribe or people have a right to withhold from the wants of others more than is necessary for their own support and comfort." It is sufficient to have noticed this doctrine of the President—we trust our readers have penetration enough to see the use that may be made of it.

The following Circular has been sent to all the members of the House of Commons, who usually vote with Administration:—

Foreign Office, 3d Jan. 1818.

SIR—As business of importance will be brought under the consideration of Parliament, immediately upon its meeting, I take the liberty of earnestly requesting your attendance in the House of Commons, on Tuesday the 27th inst.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your faithful and obedient servant,

CASTLEREAGH.

Similar letters have been sent to the Peers by the Earl of Liverpool.

From the Truro, (Eng.) Gazette.

"*United States' ship Franklin*—The late arrival of this formidable vessel in the waters of the country, which once possessed the supremacy over the land where she was built, has excited much attention and curiosity in our shipwrights and seamen, some of whom embraced the opportunity, while she lay at Spithead, of inspecting her construction and equipment. Nothing, we have been credibly assured, can exceed the manner in which the Franklin is fitted out both below and above her gunwale. Her rigging is neat, and admirably managed by one of the finest crews that ever navigated a ship. Her hull is a perfect model of ship-building, and the interior combines every possible accommodation and comfort, with the most excellent arrangements for the deposit of stores, in which respect she is noted to be decidedly superior to any one of our ships of war. Her means of annoyance are on a similar scale of perfection. On all her decks she carries thirty-two pounders, a wise precaution, by which the possibility only of a single mistake in the quantum of powder and shot, is avoided. The guns, however, of the different decks, although of the same calibre, vary in length, and the uppermost tier, or those on the quarter deck and the forecastle, are carronades, the whole being evidently planned for powerful and decisive close combat. Around the masts are hung sharpened axes, ready for cutting away in cases of emergency. Indeed the whole equipment is a *chef d'œuvre*, and manifests no small attention to the American navy, on the part of both its government and its seamen."

LONDON, JAN. 12.

It is said that Ministers have agreed with the Governors and Directors of the Bank, to introduce a Bill into Parliament to continue the Restriction of Cash Payments for two years more, from the month of July next, at which time the present Restriction expires! If this be true, which we apprehend it is, the public will consider it as a proof that all the calculations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer have completely failed—and his system is proved to be deceitful. While there is an unfunded debt of seventy-five millions, and that the public owe the Bank so enormous a sum, the Treasury must yield to the mandate of the blue parlour, and the consequences will be, that speculation in every article, fictitious prices, and the export of capital for the benefit of our rivals in manufacture and commerce, will go on to an increased extent.

PARIS, JAN. 7.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

The Chamber proceeded to the election of a Vice President, in the room of M. Fagel de Baure, deceased.

M. Ravez was declared duly elected.

The Count de Ambrugeac reported from the Committee on the Projet of Law respecting Recruitment. The report, after dwelling upon the difficulties which the consideration of the subject involved, proposes to alter the 1st Article, so that young men drawn by ballot in each year may be distributed amongst the different corps of the army according to the wants of each. Another amendment proposed by the committee purports that an account of the distribution of the annual contingent shall be presented to the chambers, published and posted up. Several other amendments were suggested in the report respecting the details of the ballot, the exceptions, &c.; and one, purporting that the soldiers whose terms of service had expired, should not be discharged in time of war, till the arrival of the contingent by which they were to be replaced.

The report proceeds—

"The military system adopted by all the powers of Europe, render necessary the maintenance of numerous armies. France, by the extent of her territory and her population, ought to be a counterpoise in the political equilibrium, which can alone maintain tranquillity among nations.—The powers of Europe have adopted the principle, that the cessation of hostilities ought to be followed by numerous reforms in their armies; these re-

ductions are imperiously required by the state of their finances and of their agriculture. But in disarming, they look to the possibility of rapidly placing their troops on a war establishment by means of reserves. Several states have found it necessary to arm their whole population, in order to resist invasions which menaced their independence and their institutions. It is thus that the Code of Conscription with all its rigours, has been established amongst our neighbors, and that all the men able to bear arms, have been regimented and called into service according to their strength and their age. But the political situation of France does not require a similar organization of its force.

"Peace prevails throughout Europe, and according to the religious confidence which we ought to place in the words of our King, we may be permitted to hope that our country will resume amongst nations the rank and splendour due to the valor of Frenchmen, and to their noble conduct in adversity. There is no necessity, therefore, to put in motion our whole population, nor to balance our military system against those adopted by other powers; the object is, by a wise foresight, to provide for the hour of danger an auxiliary force proportioned to the necessities of a legitimate defence."

The Report then goes on to approve generally of the project, but suggesting some amendments, and recommending the suppression of the whole of the title 6, respecting the promotion of officers, on the ground of its interfering with the King's prerogative. Instead of the latter, the committee propose to substitute the following—

Art. 27. No one can be an officer, unless he has served four years, including two years service as a sub-officer, or unless he has for two years gone through the exercises of the special military schools, and satisfactorily answered their examinations.

A third of the vacant Sub-Lieutenancies shall be given to Sub-Officers.

The Chamber ordered the printing of the Report, and of the amended project.

Immediately afterwards a great number of Members presented themselves at the Bureau, in the right and left, to inscribe their names.

Wednesday next was fixed for the discussion.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 18.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the brig Reindeer, Capt. Tracy, arrived below last evening, in 17 days from Bordeaux, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a file of the Paris Moniteur to the 18th, and the Journal of Commerce to the 19th January. They announce no political news of moment.

The King of France was in good health, and the country tranquil.

An 80 gun ship called the Centaur, was launched at Cherbourg on the 8th January.

The imposter, calling himself Louis 17th, was to brought before an inferior tribunal on 9th February. His counsel had abandoned his defence.

WEST-INDIES.

KINGSTON, (JAM.) FEB. 12.

In our paper of yesterday we mentioned that John Williams, alias Robinson, the man whom the Americans wished to take out of the Esk ship of war at New-York, was sent to the hospital on account of his bad state of health; we have since been informed that he was received into that institution with a fractured arm, which, by his own confession, he received in a drunken fray at West street—his bodily health is no way impaired, we are induced to be thus particular for this reason—that many of the American journals, so very hostile to the British government, would loudly declaim against our inhumanity (as they would term it) in sending the man on shore because he was sick; such, however, is not the case, as when he left the Esk he was as well as ever he was while he belonged to that vessel.

NASSAU, (N. P.) FEB. 4.

Late information from Quayaquil and Panama, states, that the Royalist Army in Peru had capitulated to the Patriots; and that in consequence the armies of Buenos Ayres and Chili, which had united, were on their march for Lima. Cusco, the former capital of Peru, had become independent, which excited great alarm in Lima, the present capital. The ports of Lima and Quayaquil were strictly blockaded by the Patriots, who are said to have upwards of eighty vessels of war, among which are some frigates.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF

The Late Freshet.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

LANCASTER, MARCH 6.

WE are sorry to hear that the elegant bridge at M'Call's Ferry has been carried away. The flood and multiplicity of ice, has not been known to have been so great for many years. We deem it a public loss. It is said the river Susquehanna has been higher this week than it had been in 40 years before.

Extract of a letter from Rock Run, March 5.

"On Monday night the 3d inst. the Susquehanna commenced rising after a few mild days and a warm rain of 24 hours duration, and continued to rise until Wednesday morning, producing the greatest flood that has been known in this river at the breaking up of the ice, in the memory of any man living: and indeed the rise from this freshet was equal to any ever known here at any season. The ice commenced running with the rise of the water, and the river is still full of floating ice from 10 inches to 2 feet thick, together with large timbers, trees, cattle, and roofs and frames of houses; indeed so much of the latter has appeared that we are apprehensive some of the bridges over the river must have given way: from the quantity of ice that has run down, we reasonably conclude that it has broken up from 150 to 200 miles above this. You will very readily suppose that we have beheld this unprecedented breaking up with no little anxiety apprehensive for the fate of our bridge at this place—but I have the pleasure to inform you that it withstood the shock beyond our expectations: no injury appears to have been done to any part of it, except to one of the ice-breakers, a few stones having been knocked out of it under the inclined plane, probably by some of the floating timbers. As the river has now fallen from 3 to 4 feet, we consider all danger at an end. The travelling over the bridge has not been at any time interrupted."

IN NEW-YORK.

FOUGHKEEPSIE, MARCH 4.

The late rain.—The rain which commenced on Sunday afternoon last, continued with little intermission, until Monday evening. This large fall of rain, aided by the melting of the snow, has raised the water in the creeks in this vicinity, higher than it has been known for many years. We understand that the bridge belonging to the Dutchess turnpike company over Wappenger's creek at Pleasant Valley, was swept off early on Monday morning, very much to the relief of the inhabitants in its immediate vicinity, who in consequence of the damming up of the water, occasioned by the ice lodging against the bridge, were threatened with the general inundation of their dwellings. We also learn that the bridge at Slee's, the bridge at Delavergne's, together with his oil mill, the bridge at Meier's, and the draw bridge at the mouth of Wappenger's creek, are all entirely destroyed.

Extract of a letter, dated Pleasant Valley, March 5.

Yesterday we experienced the greatest freshet that has been known in this place by the oldest men among us. In the spring of 1807 or 8 we had a very high one; but the water rose yesterday nearly two feet higher than it did then, which, if you take into consideration the great space over which the water flows at this place, is very extraordinary. About nine o'clock in the morning the bridge went off. The body of the ice in the mill-pond did not move until that time. It was a sight the most noble I ever beheld; the movement of a body of ice of the space of ten acres; its dashing and breaking as it came in contact with the bridge; the crashing of planks and timber; the tumbling of abutments; the trembling of the bridge in the unequal conflict; and its final movement; all conspired to fill the mind with terror and to render the scene grand, beyond my ability to describe. Some of the houses on the north lane had water on their floors to the depth of two feet; and it was out of our power to remove some of their inhabitants, who were in the greatest apprehension, the ice frequently striking them with great violence. Much damage had been done in sweeping off fences, &c. but on the whole we feel ourselves well off, as we anticipate damages of much greater extent in many other places."

ALBANY, MARCH 6.

The Flood.—We learn from Herkimer, that the splendid and costly stone bridge, erected near that village a few years since, over the West Canada Creek, was carried away on Tuesday.

The elegant bridge known by the name of Brainard's Bridge, near Nassau, (Rensselear county,) we likewise learn was swept off.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

SPRINGFIELD, MARCH 5.

On Sunday last, the weather became warm, with rain, which continued till Monday evening, and occasioned an unusual flood at this time of the year. On Tuesday morning, the Connecticut river had risen to a great height, and about 3 o'clock the ice above the bridge, which was from one to two feet thick, began to move, and in 30 minutes one of the piers was demolished, and a part of the bridge fell into the river with a tremendous crash; many of the piers were considerably injured, and one appeared to be forced entire at least three feet from its original bed. In a very few moments, the strength of the piers stopped the ice, and some hopes were entertained for the remainder of the bridge; but the river continued to rise till half past two o'clock, the ice again started, and in less than one hour almost the whole of that beautiful and commodious structure was entirely demolished—5 of the new piers are lost in the flood, and but two on the west side with a small part of the bridge, remain uninjured.

Several small bridges in this vicinity have been carried off or partially destroyed; and the road much cut up. Such a flood at this season, has not been known by the oldest inhabitants, and we fear the damage yet to be learnt, will prove lamentable to an extreme degree.

Since writing the above, we learn, that the bridge across the Connecticut at Sunderland, has been swept away.

RUINS ON THE MERRIMACK.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Haverhill to his friend in Salem, dated March 6.

"We have had the most extraordinary freshet ever known in this town. On Tuesday night, 3d of March, about 11 o'clock, the ice which was nearly three feet thick, broke up, and formed a dam below the town, which raised the water about 16 feet perpendicular above the common high water mark. It flowed a considerable part of Water-Street, so that they could pass in boats from Israel Bartlett's house to Moses Gale's, and from Appleton's corner to Gage's corner. The cellars and lower rooms in the houses and stores on the river side of that street were principally filled with water, and all the families driven from their houses. Mr. John Cogswell, aged 91, said "he had lived almost an hundred years in his house, and the water had never come into it;" and he refused to have his bed till it was four inches deep in his bedroom—he was then removed. It rose nearly a foot upon his floor. The family were driven from the house formerly owned by Captain Bailey; and when the neighbours went in, they found the bed, bureau, and other furniture, floating about. The water was three feet deep in Mr. Gale's store by the fly-way, and rose so rapidly that nothing was saved; his loss is estimated at 1500 dollars. —The night was very dark; the crashing of the ice at the bridge was terrible: the people, who had generally retired, were called from their beds, and it was a scene of great alarm and confusion. Much property was lost—however, we have great reason for thankfulness; for, although many houses and stores on the bank were injured, the bridge is safe; the loss of property much less than might have been expected. Before the citizens could be called from their beds, the water rose so rapidly, that very few goods were saved in the cellars of Mr. Howe's new block, and the block below the bridge. The flood did not begin to abate till 7 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, when the dam of ice gave way, and swept off the Rocks Bridge to its foundation, and some small bridges in its vicinity."

National Legislature.

XV'th CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, MARCH 2.

THE following messages, in writing, were received from the President of the United States, by J. J. Monroe, severally read, and, with the documents accompanying the same, ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The commissioners of the two governments, under the 4th article of the treaty of Ghent, having come to a decision upon the question submitted to them, I lay before Congress copies of that decision, together with copies of the declaration signed and reported by the commissioners to this government.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Feb. 23, 1818.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I communicate herewith, to the House of Representatives, a copy of a letter from the Governor of the state of South-Carolina, to the Secretary of State, together with extracts from the journals of proceedings in both branches of the Legislature of that Commonwealth, relative to a proposed amendment of the Constitution, which letter and extracts are connected with the subject of my communication to the House of the 6th instant.

Feb. 27, 1818. JAMES MONROE.

The House then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of Saturday; being a motion to lay upon the table the bill (the first section having been stricken out)

CONCERNING EXPATRIATION.

Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, offered the following substitute to the remaining section of the bill.

"That in all prosecutions which may hereafter be instituted against any person for having engaged in military or naval service for or against any foreign power, when without the jurisdiction of the United States, who, before the commission of the fact with which he may stand charged, shall have been a citizen of the United States, but shall have exercised his right of expatriation by becoming the citizen or subject of any foreign state or community by adoption, it shall be lawful for such person to give such fact of expatriation in evidence upon the general issue, and if upon the trial of such person so charged as aforesaid, he shall prove such fact to the satisfaction of the jury, he shall be discharged from such prosecution."

To give time for a little reflection on this new proposition, Mr. Trimble moved that the amendment be laid on the table and printed; which was agreed to; and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

Mr. Lowndes, from the committee of Ways and Means, who were instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the duty on salt, made a report against repealing the duty; which was read and referred to a committee of the whole.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Sergeant, proceeded to the consideration of the proposition, submitted by him a few days ago, contemplating the adjournment of Congress on the —— day of March instant.

On this subject there took place a debate, or rather a conversation, which occupied an hour and a half, and would have been reported at length, if the resolution had been finally acted on; which it was not, the reader will perceive, but was put aside to make way for a different proposition.

Mr. Taylor, of New-York, offered for consideration the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That a joint committee of both Houses be appointed to consider and report when the present session of Congress may be terminated."

The resolution was read once, twice, thrice, passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, in obedience to a resolution of the House, the proceedings of a court martial, held in the Mediterranean during the late year, for the trial of Capt. John O. Creighton, charged with striking a midshipman under his command.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the remaining section of the

EXPATRIATION BILL.

The question under consideration being on the adoption of a substitute offered by Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, as an amendment to the remaining section of the bill. And after considerable debate, and several amendments offered,

The question was taken on Mr. Robertson's substitute for the second section, and carried, Yeas 85, Nays 81.

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, and decided in the negative—ayes 84; noes 75.

So the bill was finally rejected.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5.

Mr. Lowndes, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill supplementary to the several acts relative to direct taxes and internal duties; which was twice read and committed.

GEORGIA MILITIA CLAIMS.

The House resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill for the payment for services rendered by certain Georgia Militia in the years 1793—4.

Mr. Cobb moved an amendment to the bill, with a view to obviate the objection which had been thrown against the bill, and which he feared might defeat it, requiring that the sums claimed and proved to be due, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, should be paid "to the person or persons who performed such services, or his or their legal representatives; thus preventing the payment of these claims to assignees, or persons who may have brought up the claims.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Cobb then moved to fill the blank in the bill with the sum of $109,180 65, being the sum which, according to the report of Secretary Dearborn in 1803, was due for services performed up to the end of the year 1793, and also the same sum as was embraced in the bill which last year passed the Senate, and failed in this house only from the lateness of the session. Mr. C. then proceeded to reply to the remarks of Mr. Tallmadge yesterday, and particularly to the argument against the claim which was founded on the policy of that day, as contradicting the calling out of such a force as 1200 men for the frontier defence—an argument which he replied to with great force and feeling.

Mr. Spencer then rose in opposition to the bill, on the ground that the services proposed by the bill to be compensated were not rendered under the authority of the U. States, as he contended from the documents; and, not being so authorised, ought on no pretence to be compensated by the United States—if for no other reason, because it would establish a dangerous precedent. He also objected to the incompleteness of the documents which had been brought to the view of the house relative to this claim.

Mr. Forsyth replied to Mr. Spencer, controverting his positions, and vindicating the claim from the doubtful character which he had imputed to it, at some length.

The question was at length taken on filling the blank in the bill as moved by Mr. Cobb, and decided thus:

For the motion, 74
Against the motion, 71

The Speaker, (Mr. H. Nelson then acting as Speaker) voted in the affirmative; and the motion was agreed to.

The question was then taken "Shall the bill be engrossed for a third reading?" and decided, by yeas and nays as follows:

For the bill, 70
Against it 90

So the bill was rejected; and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

Among the petitions presented to-day was one by Mr. Butler, from Maj Gen. John Stark, representing his necessitous circumstances, and praying that the bounty of the national government may be extended to him in the decline of his days, in consideration of his faithful services in defence of his country; which was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Claiborne offered the following resolution, which after some debate, was ordered to lie on the table.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before his House a statement of the expences incurred under the 4th, 6th and 7th articles of the treaty of Ghent, specifying the items of expenditure in relation to each.

The house then, on motion of Mr. Tucker, of Va. resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pitkin in the chair on the report of the select committee on the 15th Dec. on the subject of

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The report of the committee concludes with the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That in order to promote and give security to the internal commerce among the several states, to facilitate the safe and expeditious transportation of the mails, by the improvement of post roads, with the assent of the respective states; to render more easy and less expensive the means and provisions necessary for the common defence, by the construction of military roads, with the like assent of the respective states; and for such other internal improvements as may be within the constitutional powers of the general government, it is expedient that the sum to be paid to the U. States by the 20th section of the act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States and the dividend which shall arise from their shares in its capital stock, be constituted as a fund for internal improvement."

The resolution being read, and the question propounded on its adoption, some discussion took place on a motion that the committee rise, (made with a view to prevent a discussion of the principle of the resolution) which was decided in the negative; after which, several gentlemen delivered their sentiments on the main subject, and a good deal of discussion took place on incidental questions which arose.

The committee rose without taking any question, obtained leave to sit again; and

The House adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4.

The bill regulating the pay and emoluments of brevet officers, was, on motion of Mr. Storer, recommitted to the committee on military affairs.

The report of the committee of Claims on the petitions from Portsmouth, &c. on the subject of French spoliations, was taken up and postponed to Monday next.

Several bills received a second reading; and

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, as it respects the election of Representatives in Congress, and of electors of President and Vice-President of the U. S. and after some time spent therein, the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5.

The resolution from the House, for the appointment of a joint committee to consider and report on a day of adjournment, was read thrice and concurred in; and Messrs. Daggett, Gaillard and Tichenor appointed on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Williams, of Tennessee, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to defray the expenses of the militia when marching to places of rendezvous; which was read and passed to a second reading.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution, so as to provide for an uniform mode throughout the union, (by districts,) of electing Representatives in Congress, and electors of President and Vice President of the U. S.; and on the question of engrossing the resolution, for a third reading, it was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 18—Nays 13.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

The military committee were, on motion of Mr. Williams of Tennessee, discharged from the further consideration of the petition of the surviving officers of the revolutionary army, and the same was referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Roberts opposed this course, but the Senate determined against him, by a vote of 14 to 8.

The motion yesterday made by Mr. Campbell, was agreed to in the following words:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending the provision of the law prescribing the mode in which the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings, in each state shall be authenticated, so as to take effect in every other state, to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of the several territories of the U. States.

By the late Mails.

GEORGIA. SAVANNAH, FEB. 28.

INDIAN MURDERS.

A GENTLEMAN from Wayne county informs, that six men, with their families, who found it impracticable to remove from their homes, though exposed to Indian depredations, associated for mutual defence in one house. In the evening of the 14th, five of them went out to call up their swine, when they were fired on from an Indian ambuscade, and four of them (Joseph Stafford, and three brothers named Osteen) were killed; the other escaped to the house, which the Indians dared not attack. The two surviving men, the women and children, have since safely arrived in the white settlements.

The same gentleman adds, that nine persons, of the name of Grantham, living near the source of the Satilla, had all without a single exception been butchered.

S. CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, MARCH 1.

Report of Actual Sales for week past.

Cotton—Sea Island, 55 a 56 cents per pound.—Short Staple, 50 a 58 cents.

Rice—Prime, $6½. Second quality, $5½.

Flour—Camden, (sup.) $10—Philad. 12.

Corn—$1 per bushel.—Oats—50 cents.

Tobacco—Charleston Inspected, $2 a 9½.

Beef—Boston Mess, $16½.

No. 1, $14 a 15.—No. 2, $13.

Cottons—The stock on hand of Uplands is very great, and sales heavy; but holders do not appear willing to give way. One large sale was effected at 23 cents.—Sea Islands remain nominally the same; very few sales making.

Rice—Of prime quality brings $6½, very readily, but that of 2d quality is plenty, and dull at $5½.

Flour and Tobacco—Support the prices of last week.

Freights—Are exceedingly dull—there is a large number of vessels in port; and although there is plenty of produce at hand to load them, yet prices are so high as to deter purchasers from going extensively into the market.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, MARCH 5.

Mitchell, master of the piratical schooner Harriet, and all her officers and crew, have been examined, and committed to prison, by Mr. Justice Cole, a very vigilant magistrate. Capt. Beard, of the revenue cutter, has taken possession of the schooner. The articles of agreement, found on board the schooner, indicate that she was fitted out in Delaware, as a *Spanish patriot* privateer, for the capture of Spanish property; which was to be divided in the usual privateer-manlike shares. The persons connected with her as agents, are Christ. Le Bennett, Delaware, owner, and Wm. Seymore, Norfolk, Madson and Bowker, Philadelphia, *Briscoe, and Patridge, Baltimore, and *Buckly and Abbott, New-York. In a postscript to the instructions, it is added, "Should you fall in with the U. S. frigate Congress in your cruise, and she should like to detain you, let my friend, Cæsar A. Rodney, one of our Commissioners on board, see your instructions and inform him she is on a fair cruise, that I am interested, &c.

"N. B.—Should Mr. Rodney not be on board, Dr. Baldwin, the surgeon on board, is also my particular friend."

** These gentlemen have publicly declared that they never authorized their names to be used as agents.*

Nails, Iron & Steel.

RUSSIA Old Sable Iron by the Ton;
English & Swedes flat, square, and round Iron, assorted sizes.
London Hoop L. Blister'd STEEL.
Horse Nail Rods Nail Plates.
Cut Spikes five inches long for planking.
Tacks of all sizes from 3 to 20 oz. per M.
Patent Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes—for sale at Norwich Nail Manufactory, by
WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
148—

FOR SALE,

A CONVENIENT *House, Barn, Garden*, and small Lot of *Land*, near the old Shetucket Bridge, in Preston, now occupied by Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Brooks, and owned by Mr. Levi Giddings. Also, a *Lot of Land*, well fenced, about half a mile from the new Shetucket Bridge, in said Preston containing about 28 acres, and owned by said Giddings. In case said property should not be sold by the 1st of April next, it will be let. The terms of sale may be known by applying to SOLOMON GIDDINGS, Esq Preston, Mr. NEWCOMB KINNEY or GEO HILL, Norwich.

Jan. 6, 1818 9tf

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, March 18, 1818.

To the Freemen of the State of Connecticut.

The subscriber begs leave to decline an election, as a Member of the Council for the year ensuing. NATHAN SMITH.

New-Haven, March 9, 1818.

From the Bridgeport Farmer.

For reasons known to my particular friends I have thought proper to decline being a candidate for the office of Assistant at the ensuing election. J. S. CANNON.

From the National Intelligencer of March 10.

We heartily congratulate our readers that the bill for making provisions for the surviving indigent soldiers of the revolution has passed both Houses of Congress finally; and, that, although the President had not himself suggested the act, there can be no doubt of its receiving his signature, the bill may be considered as a law of the land.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill respecting the recovery of fugitive slaves and indented servants, was again debated, but was not conclusively acted on.

The bill to reduce the staff of the army, was taken up, and, an amendment having been proposed, the bill was further postponed.

The resolution received from the other House, proposing an adjournment, was not acted on.

In the House of Representatives, besides other business, the following proceedings took place:

The bill concerning the District Courts of the U. States of New-York, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The resolution for an adjournment on the 15th day of April, was read a third time, passed and sent to the Senate.

The remainder of the day was consumed in debate on the report of the committee on Internal Improvement.

The House did not adjourn until nearly sundown, but did not arrive at the question on the report.

The House of Representatives having passed a resolution to adjourn on the 18th of next month, the sittings of Congress will be very laborious for the intermediate time. The House followed up its vote yesterday by a sitting of seven hours.

It appears, (says the National Intelligencer) from the communication transmitted by the Governor of South-Carolina to the President, and by him laid before the House of Representatives, that an amendment to the Constitution, passed by two thirds of both Houses of Congress, and it was supposed concurred in by the requisite majority of the states, was not in fact concurred in, but was rejected by the State of South-Carolina, who had been supposed to have ratified it, and that, without her vote, the proposition did not receive the sanction of two thirds of the states.—The amendments referred to has been printed with the late editions, as a part of the Constitution, and is in the following words:

"*Resolved*, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following section be submitted to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the states, shall be valid and binding as part of the constitution of the United States.—If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without he consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument, of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them or either of them."

It ought to be generally known, as it is now ascertained, that this amendment was not ratified by three fourths of the States, and therefore is not a part of the Constitution.

From the Philadelphia American Daily Adv'r.

MR. POULSON,

The following experiment may not be unworthy of public notice.

Having some fine Grape Vines in my Garden, which afforded a luxurient crop of grapes last fall, I was led to ascertain, with a few of the remaining branches, how long I could leave them on the vine, notwithstanding the frosts of the season.—For this purpose, I selected about half a dozen bunches, and pulled them at various dates, from the early part of Oct. to the latter part of November. They continued unaffected by the frosts which, during that time, took place:—the only effect produced, was a very slight shrivelling, and which might have been anticipated, from the advanced season of the year. In taste, I think them equal if not superior to those antecedently gathered.

But an extension of the experiment occurred to me, perhaps of more utility than the above, and which may give rise to the preservation of this delightful fruit among ourselves, for winter use, as we preserve apples and other articles of horticultural and agricultural industry.

On the 22d of Oct. I carefully cut off a very fine bunch and placed it in an earthen jar, covering it with dry white sand, and put it away to be opened on Christmas-day. On the 29th of the same month, another of the few remaining bunches was cut off, and put away in a similar manner, and was intended to be opened on the 1st of Feb. On Christmas-day, about 12 weeks from the time I gathered the first bunch, it was taken from the jar, as firm and fresh as when first deposited. The other was forgotten until the 22d of Feb. when it was found quite as sound and perfect as when pulled—from its having been so much longer than the first, it was, when taken from the vine, rather shrivelled; but this had not increased from its long confinement of nearly three months—as to its taste and excellence, it is equal to any before eaten, and infinitely superior to those, which at so much expence and trouble is brought to us from Spain and Portugal.

JOHN REDMAN COXE.

Philadelphia, March 5th, 1818.

BY THE LAST WESTERN MAIL.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser of Monday.

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

An express, dispatched from Philadelphia by Mr. Chester Bailey, agent of the General Post-Office, reached the Post-Office, in this city, at half past 11 o'clock on Friday night with the intelligence that the great Southern mail which left Baltimore on the 11th inst. for the eastward, was robbed the same night near Havre-de-Grace.

Extract of a letter from the post-master in Philadelphia to the post-master in Baltimore.

"*Philadelphia, March 13.*

"The night before last, the mail was robbed, as you will see by the notice I have sent you.—The driver was gagged and tied; the portmanteau cut open, and the whole of its contents overhauled. One mail only was untouched, and that contained free letters from Washington city, with some Kentucky letters for this office.—We received the letters without the bills, (for our office,) except those of Baltimore, Richmond and Charleston. The letters came to us tied up promiscuously. C. Bailey, the U. S. agent for the mails, has gone to endeavor to trace the villains. I immediately despatched an express to you so that you might give the earliest notice to the banks to prevent their paying any drafts that might be presented, without strict scrutiny. Every exertion shall be made here to discover the villains. Yours, &c.

R. BACHE, P. M.

T. Bailey, Esq. P. M. New-York."

THE ROBBERS AND MONEY TAKEN.

From the Baltimore Patriot of Friday last.

This morning about 8 o'clock, two persons of suspicious appearance called at the clothing store of Messrs. Bertean & Dumas, corner of Water and South-streets, and immediately bargained for a complete suit of clothes for each; and upon their bills being presented they made a large show of money. Arrangements were made to keep them in waiting until notice was given to a magistrate and officer, by whom they were immediately arrested; upon which they conveyed a package of bills behind the counter.

They were taken before Judge Houston, of the U. States District Court, for examination, which is now going on, half past 1 o'clock.—The amount of bills, drafts and checks found upon them is about 20,000 dollars, principally of the branches of the United States Bank, south of Baltimore, and great quantities of lottery tickets. None of the money recovered belonged to the Baltimore mail—some drafts we observed, were from Richmond.

P. S. 2 o'clock, P. M.—The prisoners have just been put in irons and conducted to prison.

We have just heard that the third person concerned in the robbery is apprehended.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11.

The Speaker presented the petition of Vincente Pazos, representing himself to be the agent of the republics of Venezuela, and Buenos-Ayres, complaining of the capture of Amelia Island, stating that application had been made to the Executive, who had refused justice, as he says, and praying the interposition of Congress.

Mr. Forsyth moved that the petition be not received. He stated that as the petitioner was the agent of a foreign power, and applied to Congress as an appellate power over the Executive, he thought it improper that he should be thus heard.

Mr. Colston called for the reading of the petition.

[The memorial was read, as required. It purports to be "The Memorial of Vincente Pazos, of Peru, deputed agent of the authorities acting in the name of the Representatives of Venezuela, New Grenada and Mexico," and states the motives of these representatives in giving authority to occupy Amelia, &c. and the manifold grievances of loss of military stores, &c. as well as of the military position; complaining also of a recent decision of the admiralty court for the district of Georgia, in the case of a prize vessel, and denying the crimes of smuggling and slave dealing imputed to the occupants of that island. The Memorial, after stating that the memorialist has addressed the President of the United States on this subject, and has received an answer not satisfactory thereto, concludes as follows:

"In repeating these manifold grievances to your honorable house, your memorialist looks with confidence for that dignified and sincere support of the great Republican cause in which those whom he represents are so deeply engaged, and he reposes in the bosom of your august Assemblies those representations depending on such a redress of grievances as shall comport with the honor, dignity and justice of the government of the U. States."]

The result of the whole proceeding was, that the House determined, after a debate of nearly three hours, by a vote of 134 to 28, that the paper should not be received.

The U. S. Gazette and True American, two Philadelphia daily papers, have been united in one establishment, under the title of "*The Union.*"

We learn of Capt. Doane, arrived at New-York in 3 days from St. Marys, that Com. Aury and his fleet, consisting of three vessels, sailed from Amelia on the 3d inst.

The Intelligencer contains the documents communicated by the President in relation to the declarations of the Commissioners under the Treaty of Ghent. It appears by these papers, that "*Moose Island, Dudley Island and Frederick Island, in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, belong to the U. States; and that all the other Islands in the said Bay of Passamaquoddy, and the Island of Grand Menan, in the Bay of Fundy, belong to His Britannic Majesty.*"

Gen. William C. Gibbs has been chosen President of the New-England Commercial Bank, in Newport.

The Resolution to erect a Statue of Patrick Henry, which passed the House of Delegates of Virginia, is said to have been negatived in the Senate.

MANUFACTURES.

The following statement of the progress and present state of manufactures in this country, is made to Congress, by the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, and is the result of a full examination of the subject. It may be relied on as near truth.

In the year	*Bales of cotton manufactured in manufacturing establishments.*
1800	500
1805	5,000
1810	19,000
1815	90,000

This statement the committee have no reason to doubt, nor have they any to question the truth of the following succinct statement of the capital which is employed, of the labor which it commands, and of the products of that labor:—

Capital	$40,000,000
Males employed from the age of seventeen and upwards	16,000
Women and female children	68,000
Boys under 17 years of age	24,000
Wages of 100,000 persons, averaging $50 each	$15,000,000
Cotton wool manufactured, 90,000 bales amounting to	lbs. 27,000,000
Number of yds. of cotton of various kinds,	yds. 87,000,000
Cost per yd. averaging 31 cts.	$26,000,000

In their report on the woollen manufactories, they make the following estimate, which they suppose to be correct.

Amount of capital supposed to be invested in buildings, machinery, &c.		$12,000,000
Value of raw material consumed annually,	$7,000,000	
Increase of value by manufacturing,	$12,000,000	
Value of woollen goods manufactured annually,		$19,000,000
Number of persons employed,	Constantly	50,000
	Occasionally,	50,000
		100,000

A New-York paper mentions, that from ten to fifteen hundred mechanics are employed in the silver plate manufactory in that city.

A Bill for the regulation of Trade between Lower Canada and the United States, by land or by inland navigation, is now under discussion in the Provincial Parliament.

There is also a Bill before the same Parliament "to prevent the pernicious custom of allowing children to go about begging, and to provide means of obliging them to earn their livelihood."

Marine.

At Havre, Jan. 9, ship Woodbine, Willet, of New-York.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 7.—The American schr. Carolina, Noble, of Norfolk, Virginia, commanded by Capt. De St Laurent, bound from Port au Prince to Havre de Grace, in France, was struck by lightning on the 28th of November last, at 3 A. M. and was lost at Meridian the following day; she was in lat. 22, 17, N. long 63, 27, or 37, long. W. from Paris. The first mate, Mr. Charles Chastar, of Boston, and one sailor, named John Bennet, of Connecticut were killed by lightning. Capt. De St. Laurent, who at present is at Aux Cayes with one of his sailors after having undergone for 10 days the most severe suffering as well as two other men who had jumped into the jolly boat, at the time of the loss, were at last picked up by the Buenos-Ayrean privateer Marte. The cabin boy, John Peter Randol, who was taken in the boat with them, almost suffocated, died on board of her. We are still ignorant of the fate of five men—among them the boatswain, named Mill, who during the first moments of alarm threw themselves in the long boat and left the captain in the greatest danger.

Married,

In Paris, the Count d'ORMOND, to Mademoiselle d'ESTILLIERES, the richest heiress in France.

In Savannah, Lieut. THOMAS PAINE, jun. of the U. S. navy, to Miss MARIA LUCY BELLINGER.

In Cavindish, Vt. his Excellency JONAS GALUSHA, Governor of Vermont, to Mrs. BEACH.

At Colchester, by the Rev. Mr. Dwight, JOSEPH TRUMBULL, Esq. of Hartford, to Miss HARRIET CHAMPION, daughter of the Hon. Henry Champion.

At Lisbon, by the Rev. Levi Nelson, Mr. IRA HARTSHORN, merchant, of Cazenovia, N. Y. to Miss JOANNA BURNHAM, daughter of Capt. Benj. Burnham, of the former place.

Died,

At Batavia, on the 3d of November last, Mr. THOMAS HUBBARD, of this city, supercargo of the ship America, of New-York, in the 30th year of his age.

At Lanark, in Scotland, Dec. 14, in the *same day*, a man, named WILLIAM DOUGLAS, and his wife. They had been born within the *same hour*, and were introduced into the world by the *same midwife*; they had been baptized together in the *same church*, and they have never since been separated. At the age of 19 they were married, with the consent of their relatives, in the church where they had been baptized. They had experienced no infirmity during the course of their long life, and died at the age of 100 years, reposing together in the old marriage bed, and were interred in the same grave, beneath the same baptismal font, where they had presented themselves together, in the preceding century.

On his passage from Charleston to Havana, Feb. 11th, Doct. JAMES GILBERT, late of New-Haven, aged 32.

In Savannah (Geo.) on the 11th ult. in peace and in joyful hope of a blessed immortality, Mr. JAMES HUBBARD, son of Mr. Ezra Hubbard, of Providence, aged 22 years, a graduate of Brown University, and a Missionary of the Cross. "*A Christian is the highest style of man.*"

In Piscataway, on the 10th of Feb. Mr. VAN GELDER, aged 11[illegible] years!

On the 13th inst. at his late residence at Yorktown, in New-York, Major JOHN PACKING. Major Paulding was conspicuous for having with Williams and Van Wart, captured Major Andre, during the revolutionary war.

At Groton, Mr. NATHAN DABOLL, aged 63.

Drowned, during the late freshet, in Shawheen river, Andover, as they were attempting to pass the causeway in a chaise, Mr. HERBERT RICHARDSON, jun. of Lynnfield, and Miss CHARLOTTE PALMER, of Londonderry. These lovers were in the bloom of youth, and were on the point of marriage. Their bodies have since been found, conveyed to Lynnfield, and both interred in one grave.

Masonic Notice.

A SPECIAL convocation of *Franklin Chapter, No 4*, will be held at N Kinney's Hotel, on Thursday the 26 h day of March inst precisely at 1 o'clock, P. M—A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the M E H P

JOS KINGSLEY *Sec F C. R. A M*

Norwich, March 16, 1818 19—

UNION UP.

UNION HOTEL,
RETAKEN BY
REUBEN WILLOBY,

WHO solicits the patronage of his late friends and travellers. Will thank them for their custom.

"While the ensign of *Union* in *triumph* unfurl'd,
"*Hush* the *tumults* of *war*, and give peace to the *world*."

Norwich March 7 1818 19—

QUAKER
GARDEN SEEDS,
WARRANTED OF
THE LAST YEAR's GROWTH,
FOR SALE BY
CHAS. K. SNOW,

Early June PEAS,
Early Golden Hotspur do.
Early Charlton do.
White Marrowfat do
Green Dwarf do. do
Strawberry Dwarf do
Early 6 week Beans.
Cranberry Dwarf do
White Cranberry Pole do
Kidney Pole do.
White Onion,
Yellow do.
Red do.
Blood Beet,
Early Turnip do.
Scarcity do.
Carrot,
Parsnip,
Early Cucumber,
Long do.
Dutch Sum Squash,
Crookneck Sum. do.
Crookneck Win. do
White Head Lettuce
Early Curl'd Head do
Speckled do.
Salmon Radish,
Scarlet do
Early Turnip do.
Drum-head Cabbage,
Savoy do.
Red do
Early Yorkshire do
Flat Turnip,
French do.
Sage,
Squash Pepper,
Double Peppergrass
Burnet,
Summer Savory,
Parsley, &c. &c.

Norwich, March 18, 1818 19—

QUAKER
GARDEN SEEDS,
WARRANTED OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH, FOR SALE BY
Calvin Tyler & Co.

WHITE, Yellow and Red Onion; Blood and Early Turnip Beet; Scarcity; Carrot; Parsnip; Cucumber; Watermellon; Muskmellon; Dutch Summer, Crookneck Summer and Crookneck Winter Squash; White Head, Early Curled Head and Speckled Lettuce; Salmon, Scarlet and Early Turnip Radish; Drumhead, Savoy, Red and Early Yorkshire Cabbage; Flat and French Turnip; Sage; Squash Pepper; Double Peppergrass; Burnet; Summer Savory; Parsley; Pink; Saffron; Early June, Early Golden Hotspur, Charlton, White Marrowfat, Green Dwarf Merrowfat and Strawberry Dwarf Peas; Early Sixweek Dwarf, Cranberry Dwarf, White Cranberry Pole and Kidney Pole Beans.

March 18. 19—

1000 half pint Tumblers,

Mess Pork, per bbl. or pound,
Molasses, per bbl. or gallon,
Honey. do do. do.

For sale very low by

ROGER HUNTINGTON.

March 16, 1818. 19—

Farmers attend.

Wanted immediately by the subscribers,
1000 bu. good Oats,
100 " " White Beans, and
20 bbls. of Apples, &c.

For which cash and a generous price will be given

SAMUEL CLAGHORN & Co.

Norwich, First Society. March 17, 1818.

NOTICE.

WANTED a MAN, for the term of one year—of sober and industrious habits—faithful and active—to whom good encouragement will be given.

Enquire of the Printers.

March 17, 1818. 19—

AUCTION.

ON Wednesday the 25th inst. the subscriber will sell at

Public Auction,

part of the real and personal estate of JAS. BACKUS, Esq. deceased, viz:

84 acres Wood Land in the *Sheep Walk*,
6 acres Meadow near Yantic Bridge,
4½ acre Lot near Witter's Gate,
Long Lot, 23 acres,
Gifford Wood Lot, 11½ acres,
32 acres on Waweeus Hill,
Gibbons' House on Bean Hill.

Also,

150 vols. Books,
Quantity of Dry Goods and Hardware,
35 lbs. Indigo,
1 pair Blacksmith's Bellows,
3 Anvils, and various other Blacksmith and Iron-work Tools,
1 Ox Frame,
1 Sleigh,
1 Cutter,
1 Turning Lathe,
Large Scale Beam, Scales and Weights,
Saw-Mill Cranks,
Waggon Tire and other Bar Iron,
2 tons Scrap and Pig Iron,
500 bushels Coal,

With many other articles of

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the late dwelling house of said deceased. *A liberal credit* will be given.

HENRY STRONG, *Adm'r.*

Norwich, March 3, 1818. 17—

THE SUBSCRIBER

EXPECTING to remove from Chelsea by the first of April, requests all persons who have open accounts with him, to call and settle the same immediately, as he should prefer settling his accounts himself to leaving them in the hands of an Attorney.

EZRA LATHROP.

Norwich, March 18, 1818. 19—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of

Roger Huntington & Co.

are hereby informed that after the first day of May next, the books and notes remaining unsettled, will pass into the hands of an Attorney.

ROGER HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, March 12, 1818. 19—

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the *Providence and Norwich Turnpike Company* will be holden at the Lower Gate, in Johnston, on MONDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock. A general attendance is requested, as the Gates will then be to let, or Keepers agreed upon to attend the same for the ensuing year.

March 18. 19—

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern.

THE subscriber having distributed the NORWICH COURIER for the term of one year, and wishing to make a settlement for the same, earnestly requests all those indebted to him for the Papers, to make immediate payment, as the demands of the Printers are urgent and indispensable

To a respectable list of customers, the subscriber returns his sincere thanks for all past favors, and solicits a continuation of their patronage

PETER PETTIS.

Franklin, March 18, 1818. 19—

TO LET,

A PLEASANTLY situated and convenient

Dwelling-House,

with a large GARDEN adjoining, and a new BARN and CHAISE HOUSE; formerly owned by Mr. JUDAH HART. Apply at the office of JOSEPH WILLIAMS, in Norwich, or the owner in Plainfield

ROGER COIT.

March 17, 1818. 19—

NOTICE.

THE Hon Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, having appointed the subscribers Commissioners on the estate of

ELIZABETH WHITEMORE,

late of Killingly, deceased, represented insolvent, to receive and adjust the claims of the creditors against said estate, six months from the 12th inst. being allowed by said Court for the exhibition of said claims, we hereby give notice, that we will attend to the business of our appointment, at the dwelling house of Mr PHILIP RICHMOND, in said Killingly, on the second Mondays of August and September next.

Joseph Adams, } Com'rs.
Jedediah Sabin, }

Killingly, March 13, 1818. 19—

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

FROM THE EVANGELICAL REVIEW.

LIFE AND DEATH.

YEARS roll, and ages swiftly fly,
Moons rise to wane, man blooms to die,
To-morrow's dawn, by sudden fate,
Sees prostrate pride, and ruin'd state:
Finds ruling monarchs yield their crowns,
To lordling's will, and tyrant's frowns:
Views wither'd age, and burning youth,
Unthinking vice, and watchful truth,
The infant's bloom, and manhood's fire,
Quit the gay drama, and expire.

Man fades. The maxim's granted. All
Must wither on this fleeting ball.
The boast of power, and beauty's pride,
The bridegroom and the laughing bride.
Must yield their joys, and drop the bloom,
That waits till time prepares the tomb.
But why, with careless gaze survey,
The yawning grave, or sheeted clay?
Pause! while the ghastly ruins tell,
How glory sunk, and virtue fell,
Muse on the tale of varnish'd times,
Ambition's stains, and murder's crimes,
The bleeding wounds that deck'd the brave,
Were warning preludes to the grave.
The deeds of war, the arts of peace,
Began their little reign to cease.
All point with beck'ning hand, to show
The giant arm that heaves the blow,
In living strains, to all, and you,
The voice of ages answers true;
Proclaims the fate, reveals the end,
That waits the hero and the friend.

So dark a picture, youth, survey,
As ent'ring on the chequer'd way;
Stop your brief smiles, for death restrains
Your bursting mirth with final pains.
He calls—knocks—enters; life is o'er,
And folly lifts her voice no more.
The pangs of love, the thirst of power,
And fame, the meteor of an hour,
The soldier's shout, the victor's cry,
The song of mirth, the dying sigh,
All cease; the grisly monarch's charm
Controls the will, and curbs the arm.
For reason's light, and wisdom's ray,
Are but the beacons of a day.

AN ECCENTRIC SHEEP.

This animal, which died lately at Salisbury, was yeaned in the north highlands of Scotland; embarked in 1804 in the Arab, and visited Iceland, Greenland and Norway: here she was set on shore to graze. The next day, seeing the boat row past the place where she was feeding, she leaped into the water, and swam to the boat: this circumstance protected her life ever after from the butcher. She was in fourteen different actions with the enemy's flotilla and batteries at Boulogne, in the last of which, she lost part of her horns. After that, she traversed the whole western coast of Africa, across the Equator to the Brazils, and along the Guinea coast and South America to the West-Indies; from thence to Ireland, and then home. She was so tame as to feed from the hand, and, like the dog, followed her protector; would dance for a cabbage leaf; preferred the house and fireside to the stable; for several months was never known to touch hay or grass, living with the sailors upon pudding and grog, nibbling the ends of rope and canvass. The paring of an apple or a potatoe, was her greatest luxury The docility of this animal was highly amusing: she would eat off your plate, and put her head under your arm at dinner; would drink wine or spirits, and tea, if well sweetened; run up and down the stairs; and in the kitchen would take the cover from the pot and peep into it. Her wool was of a soft and silky nature. After weathering many storms, she was brought as a present by Lieut. Bagnold to a lady in Salisbury, where she died the second day after her arrival.

Cruelty to an Intelligent Ape.

An English captain, returning from the Indies, having touched on the coast of Guinea, took on board an ape that appeared to be endowed with extraordinary mildness and intelligence. The animal, during the voyage, perfectly answered the captain's expectations: he assisted in the cookery, and in his business always rested himself on his hams, holding a stick in one hand; and appeared particularly attentive in extinguishing the sparks that in any way caused a danger of fire. This animal, so interesting for observation, died on the voyage, a victim to the ill usage of the second in command. This man caused him to be unjustly punished. The ape submitted to the chastisement with the most affecting resignation, during which, he held up his hands in a supplicating attitude, as if imploring the cessation of his sufferings. From that moment he obstinately refused every kind of nourishment, and died after an illness of five days.

NOTICE.

THE CO PARTNERSHIP OF

Hart & Armstrong,

BEING DISSOLVED,

THE subscriber offers for sale, at their old stand

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

for cash or approved notes, and solicits a continuance of the favors of his friends and the public.

Those having unsettled accounts with HART & ARMSTRONG, are requested to call and settle them with

OLIVER ARMSTRONG, Jr.

Norwich, Feb 25, 1818 17—

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to hire a Journeyman Chair Maker, who is a good workman, to whom steady employment and good wages will be given

WM. F. ROBINSON.

Plainfield, March 10, 1818. 18—

NEW BOOKS,

FOR CHILDREN.

THE Affectionate Brothers: a Tale, by Mrs Hofland, author of the Clergyman's Widow, the Panorama of Europe, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

The History of William Selwin. By Miss Sandham, author of the Twin Sisters, and other works for young people. Price 62½ cents.

A Key to Knowledge; or things in common use—simply and shortly explained in a series of Dialogues. Written by a Mother. Price 62½ cents.

The Young Traveller: or adventures of Etienne in search of his father—a tale for youth. By G R Hoare, author of Modern Europe in miniature. Price 42 cents.

The Adopted Daughter: a Tale for young persons. By Miss Sandham. Price 75 cents

The Happy Sequel, or the History of Isabella Mordant. A Tale for young people. Price 42 cents.

Always Happy: or Anecdotes of Felix, and his sister Serena. Written for her children, by a mother. Price 62½ cents.

The Orphan Boy: or a Journey to Bath. Founded on fact. By Mary Belson, author of a number of works for children. Price 50 cents

The History of an Officer's Widow and her young family Price 62½ cents.

The Fishermen, a Tale for young persons Price 42 cents

The Ornaments Discovered, a story in two parts By the author of aunt Mary's Tales Price 62½ cents

The Blind Farmer and his children. By Mrs Hofland. Price 62½ cents.

The Seasons; with the Castle of Indolence, by James Thompson Embellished with beautiful engravings from the designs of Richard Westall, R A. Price $1.

Just received and for sale at

R HUBBARD's Book Store.

Feb 18 1818

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore subsisting between *ELISHA LEFFINGWELL and ROGER HUNTINGTON*, under the firm of

Roger Huntington & Co.

is this day dissolved The books are in the hands of ROGER HUNTINGTON for settlement, at the old stand, where all persons indebted are requested to call and close their accounts.

ELISHA LEFFINGWELL
ROGER HUNTINGTON

Feb, 27, 1818. 17—

200 Dollars Reward,

For the detection of a certain Incendiary or Incendiaries

WHEREAS a certain person or persons entered the enclosures of the subscriber the night preceding the 3d inst and cut down and destroyed a large number of very valuable Fruit Trees—the above person having thus far *by accident* escaped the efficacy of a halter, for crimes, if possible, of a still deeper dye, has once more had an opportunity of indulging in the most extreme malice!—The wretch who would be guilty of so atrocious, so infernal an act, must be possessed with the same spirit that governed the murderer Cain, or the horrible Nero, who played his fiddle over the ruins of conflagrating Rome!—Pity the wretch—awful indeed must be his reflections—he can never recline on his pillow but the horrors of a lacerated conscience must harrow his very soul——never indeed can he again pass the enclosures containing the ruins of his infernal act, but his very soul must sicken at the prospect—Heaven in mercy grant that this may be his most villainous deed.

JOHN TURNER.

Norwich, March 3, 1818. 17—

MUSIC.

WANTED, an additional *DRUMMER and FIFER*, for the Norwich Artillery Company—APPLY TO

JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, March 11, 1818. 18—

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, on the 8th inst. an indented apprentice boy, named

DAVID H. SETCHEL,

aged about 18 years. Whoever will return said Boy shall receive One Cent Reward, and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said Boy, on penalty of the law.

WM. KELLEY.

Bozrah, March 9, 1818 18—

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, on Saturday last, an indented apprentice boy, by the name of

LORING ADAMS,

about twenty years of age. All persons are forbid trusting said apprentice on my account; harboring or employing him in any manner whatever

ELIPHALET BALDWIN, Jr.

Norwich, March 2, 1818. 17—

MISS MOLLOY & MISS ARNOLD,

HAVE RECENTLY OPENED A

BOARDING SCHOOL,

AT Mr SAMUEL HYDE's House, in Franklin, for the tuition of

Young Ladies.

They respectfully inform the public, that their next term will commence the first Monday in April. They will instruct in Reading, Writing, English Grammar, History, Geography, Cronology, Arithmetic, Drawing Maps, Painting in oil and water colours, Embroidery and Filigree—at $6 per quarter.

Board and washing, $2 per week.

March 11. 18—

Auction Sale.

ON the 24th instant, will be sold at Public Auction, at the office of GEO. PERKINS, Esq.

Two Mortgages,

in favor of John Scholfield, Jun. on the DWELLING HOUSE of Major Simeon Hubbard BRICK STORE, and LAND belonging to said Buildings, in Chelsea proper. Also, on another Tract of Land and House, in West Chelsea Said Mortgages are for the security of two notes of hand, signed by Major Simeon Hubbard—one dated April 6th, 1816, for the sum of $650, on interest from date—The other dated June 3d, 1817, for $633,72 cts on interest from date. Said notes will be transferred with the mortgages. The creditors of said Scholfield will find it for their interest to attend the Auction.

John Hyde,
George Perkins, } *Com'rs.*

Norwich, March 11, 1818 18—

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Stockholders of the *Norwich and Preston Bridge Company* to meet at the Bridge, on Monday the 23d of instant March, at 10 o'clock, A M. to consider of the expediency of raising the Bridge, and making any other alterations that may be found necessary—provide funds for the same—and transact any other business that may fairly offer

By order of the President and Directors.

ROGER HUNTINGTON, *Clerk*

March 4, 1818. 18 2w—

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, Commissioners to receive, examine, adjust and settle the claims of the creditors to the estate of

Mr. OLIVER FORBES, 2d,

late of Killingly, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the 4th day of March instant, are allowed the creditors to exhibit their claims properly attested—and that we shall attend on the business of our appointment, at the dwelling house of Capt *Luther Warren*, Inn-holder in said Killingly, on the first Friday of April and the first Friday of September next, at 1 o'clock, P M. on each of said days.

Samson Howe,
Azba Covil,
George Larned, } *Com'rs.*

Killingly, March 4, 1818. 17—

THE subscriber will pay cash for good *CLOVER SEED, OATS and BEANS*, on delivery N. GILBERT

Norwich, Jan 13 10—

PROBATE OFFICE—PLAINFIELD DISTRICT

Plainfield, March 3, 1818

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the date of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. JOSEPH SHEPARD,

late of Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate to *HANNAH SHEPARD and PHINEHAS SHEPARD, Ex'rs* or be debarred a recovery according to law.

18 *Attest, J. Eaton, Clerk.*

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec 17, 1810. 7—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

Containing about 90 acres,

LYING in the town of Lebanon, about 2 miles north west of the Baptist meeting house. Said Farm is well proportioned for mowing, pasturing and wood, and has never failing water running through it. On the premises are a good one story HOUSE, and two large BARNS, in good repair.

For particulars enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

SAMUEL BURNHAM.

Lebanon, March 4, 1818. 17

DWIGHT RIPLEY,

DRUGGIST, NORWICH,

HAS just received a fresh supply of those *justly deemed and highly approved* 'Medicines,' *prepared by* W. T. CONWAY, Chemist, No. 1, Bumstead-place, Boston—to wit:

☞ Dr Relfe's Asthmatic Pills!

Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops,

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Female Pills, for obstructions, &c

Dr. Relfe's Antibilious Pills, for indigestion, bilious affections, &c.

Dr. Relfe's Vegetable Rheumatic Pills, *a most excellent medicine*

Dr. Relfe's Vegetable Specific, a certain cure for *sick head ache*

British Antiseptic Dentifrice, which not only renders discoloured teeth white, but removes the scurvy from the gums, at the same time it imparts to the breath the most delectable sweetness and *prevents tooth ache*

Dumfrie's Ointment, a safe and expeditious cure for the ITCH, however inveterate; in *an hour's application*. ☞ No danger from taking cold!

☞ Albion Corn Plaster, which affords instant cure, at the same time it dissolves and draws the corn out by the root without pain.

Cambrian Tooth Ache pills—the relief is immediate without the least injury to the teeth.

Dr. Jebb's celebrated Rheumatic Liniment, the relief is instantaneous in Rheumatism, though of years standing, and cures frequently in 24 hours.

Dr. Hunter's celebrated Pills,

Dr. Hunter's Injection Powders, and

Dr. Hunter's Cerate for the prevention and cure of the Venereal disease, which may be effected thereby with perfect secrecy—Full directions encircle each packet.

☞ *None of the above are genuine, unless signed "W. T. CONWAY"*

The whole of the above Medicines may be had of most Druggists, Booksellers and Post Masters throughout the U. States. ††† A large *discount* to Country Physicians, Country Traders, and those who buy to sell again.

Feb 4 18—*oaf*9t

G. W. PARTRIDGE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and its vicinity, that he will wait on them at R WILLOBY's HOTEL, or at their houses, if more agreeable, for a few days. He inserts from a single tooth to a full set—Evens, separates and polishes, &c Carious Teeth mended, to be as useful lasting, and free from pain as sound teeth. He extracts deranged teeth, roots and stumps, with the utmost care and ease.

Sept 29, 1817 47—

House of Entertainment.

JOHN W. BICKNELL,

OFFERS FOR SALE

A Valuable Stand for a Tavern,

SITUATED in Canterbury Connecticut, which has been improved as such for many years. This stand unites many important advantages In relation to public travel, two excellent turnpike roads pass it—one direct from Providence to Hartford—the other from New-London to Worcester. It is at the centre of a Militia Regiment and a Lodge of Free Masons. The House is large and commodious, containing convenient apartments and an excellent HALL The Land contiguous is of a superior quality. It is furnished with an Orchard of assorted fruit, a productive Garden, Carriage Houses and Stables, and a valuable *Ice House* If the purchaser should be inclined to add merchandize to his pursuit, he will also find, connected with the House, a Store, under which is a large and convenient Cellar—All situated in a place of business and encouragement.

Any one desirous of purchasing, is requested to call and view for himself.

Terms of purchase and mode of payment will be accommodating

Canterbury, Con Feb. 10, 1818 17—

FOR SALE,

A small FARM,

LYING in the town of Lisbon, in the society of Newent, containing about

20 acres of Land,

with a *Dwelling-House and Barn* thereon. The situation of this property, in the centre of a flourishing society, within ten rods of the meeting house and school house, offers very many advantages to the industrious mechanic, who wishes to exercise his trade and educate his family If said property is not sold by the 30th of March, it will be rented, and possession in either case will be given the first day of April. The terms will be made easy, and may be known by applying to

SAMUEL C. MORGAN.

36, 1818. 17—

Willett's Geography and Atlas:

WILLETT's easy Grammar of Geography, for the use of Schools, upon Goldsmith's much approved plan—illustrated with an Atlas of seven maps, bound separately—Price 75 cents.

FOR SALE AT

R HUBBARD's *Book Store.*

RECOMMENDATION.

DANBURY, 14th July, 1814.

Mr. Potter,

SIR—I have thoroughly examined Mr. Willetts' "*Easy Grammar of Geography*" with the accompanying Atlas, published by you; and I might with much propriety (if needful) enter into the particulars of its high merits and great utility: but suffice it to say, that I have been an old teacher, in the usual mode of Geography and Astronomy, and I am now constrained to say, that I regret the many days, months, and I may even say years, I have spent in teaching according to the usual Books, only for the want of just such a one as you have hit upon For young pupils it certainly exceeds any thing of the kind I ever saw. To study Geography and Astronomy without *Maps, Figures, &c.* is as absurd as to teach a child to call over the Alphabet without seeing the shape of the letters. The convenience of having the Atlas by itself is obvious, as it must be constantly used in search for an answer to every question, which I readily conceive will be a kind of pleasing labor to the scholar, and soon make him a proficient in Geography. Yours, &c.

ANDREW BEERS.

FOR SALE,

The House and Lot,

WHERE the subscriber now lives, together with the *Out Buildings and Lot*, between the said House and the estate of Mr. *Theodore Barrell*. A description is unnecessary, as a purchaser will call and see for himself.

EBEN. COOLEY.

Norwich, March 4, 1818. 17—

FOR SALE,

AND possession given the 1st day of April next, that very valuable stand for a Miller and Tanner, now in the improvement of Mr. Samuel Carter, containing a large two story DWELLING-HOUSE, a GRIST MILL with two run of stones, an extensive TAN YARD with new vats, a BARK MILL carried by water a STORE SHOP for shoemaking and currying leather, with upwards of 40 acres of first rate LAND—a most excellent situation for a Tanner and Shoemaker. If said property is not sold by the 1st of April next, it will be to be leased.

N B A long credit will be given for the greater part of the purchase money, if required.

WALTER HOUGH.

Canterbury, March 2, 1818 17 3w

FOR SALE,

THAT VALUABLE AND WELL KNOWN

FARM,

CONSISTING of about 150 acres of excellent LAND, well divided into mowing, pasturing, &c. situated in Montville, first society with a convenient DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, and other suitable buildings, being the late residence of JOHN G HILLHOUSE, Esq. An opportunity now is presented, which seldom occurs in the town of Montville, to any person to purchase a pleasant situation, within twenty rods of a place of public worship, where is a fund established for the support of the gospel—and but a few rods from an excellent school. It is believed, that, taking into consideration all the advantages, few Farms, in the country are equal to it.

Also,

Another Farm,

Containing about 130 acres, about two miles from Montville meeting-house and one mile from the Baptist meeting-house, Bozrah, at present occupied by Mr Hamilton—being an excellent grazing Farm and well worth the attention of an enterprizing Farmer.

Terms easy for each.

For further particulars enquire of

WM. W. HAUGHTON.

N B. If the latter is not sold by the 20th of March, it will then be to let.

Montville, Jan 27, 1818 12—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

LYING in the town of Preston, 3 miles from Norwich-Landing, and one from Long Society new Meeting-House, and joining the Quinebaug river, containing about 125 acres of excellent

LAND,

well proportioned with plough land, mowing, pasture and wood land, with a good orchard and other fruit trees—well watered with living springs; with a good *Dwelling-House, Barn and Corn House*, a good well of water, together with the best privilege of shad and other fishery on the Quinebaug river. Likewise, a life lease of

48 acres of excellent Grain Land,

together or separate, as best suits the purchaser Payment made easy.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

PETER GREENE.

Preston, Oct. 20, 1817. 50—

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1818. *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXII. No. 20.]

SLOOP MACDONOUGH,
WM. W. COIT, Master,

WILL ply between this place and New-York this season, as a regular Packet. For freight or passage apply to the master, or in his absence to
JOSEPH CHESTER.
☞ She will probably sail from here in the course of next week.
Norwich, March 10, 1818. 18—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,
HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale a good assortment of
Fall & Winter Goods,
as cheap as can be had at any store in the place.
Norwich, Nov. 5, 1817. 52—

TUESDAY, NOV. 25.
Felix A. Huntington & Co.
ARE THIS DAY OPENING
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
New Goods
AMONG THEM ARE—
100 ps. Bombazetts, from 1s6 per yard, upwards.
Ladies black Worsted Hose, at 1s6 per pr.
Fine Irish Linens and Long Lawns.
Vestings, Cassimeres, and Pelisse Cloths.
Fur, Plush and Down Trimmings.
A NEW SUPPLY OF
N. York Ladies' Shoes.

Looking Glasses.
A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed
LOOKING GLASSES,
for sale at reduced prices by
F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.
WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,
OF ALL KINDS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nov. 18, 1817. 2tf—

Domestic Cotton Goods,
A NEW SUPPLY OF
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
White do. do. of superior bleach,
Red Tick, Checks and Stripes,
Threads and Yarn,
Just received and for sale cheap as usual, by
FELIX A. HUNTINGTON & Co.
Who have also on sale.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Coatings, Duffils, Blankets, &c. &c. &c.
February 11, 1818. 14—

FLOUR.
Henry C. Avery,
OFFERS for sale, 100 bbls. Baltimore Howard-street FLOUR, of the first quality. LIKEWISE,
A common assortment of
Groceries,
Iron, Stone, Earthen, and Glass Ware, &c.
HE WISHES TO PURCHASE,
2000 bushels Oats,
500 do. Corn, Rye, Beans and Flax-Seed,
A few cwt. good Tallow.
Norwich, Dec. 31, 1817. 8tf—

Plaster of Paris.
THE subscriber has for sale on the best terms, for cash or country produce, a quantity of PLASTER, similar in quality to that sold by him the last season, and used in the towns of Griswold, Canterbury, Hampton, Windham, Lebanon, Lisbon, &c. with such very beneficial effect.
JOSEPH H. STRONG.
Norwich, Jan. 14, 1818. 10—

The subscriber will pay cash for
2000 lbs. Red Clover Seed,
40 bushels Fuztop, and
20 bushels Red Top,
If delivered soon.
JOHN LATHROP.
Norwich, Feb. 23, 1818. 16—

THE subscriber will pay cash for good CLOVER SEED, OATS and BEANS, on delivery. N. GILBERT
Norwich, Jan. 13. 10—

QUAKER
GARDEN SEEDS,
WARRANTED OF
THE LAST YEAR's GROWTH,
FOR SALE BY
CHAS. K. SNOW,

Early June PEAS,	Dutch Sum. Squash,
Early Golden Hotspur do.	Crookneck Sum. do.
Early Charlton do.	Crookneck Wint. do.
White Marrowfat do.	White Head Lettuce,
Green Dwarf do. do	Early Curl'd Head do.
Strawberry Dwarf do.	Speckled do.
Early 6-week Beans,	Salmon Radish,
Cranberry Dwarf do	Scarlet do.
White Cranberry Pole do.	Early Turnip do.
Kidney Pole do.	Drum-head Cabbage,
White Onion,	Savoy do.
Yellow do.	Red do.
Red do.	Early Yorkshire do.
Blood Beet,	Flat Turnip,
Early Turnip do.	French do.
Scarcity do.	Sage,
Carrot,	Squash Pepper,
Parsnip,	Double Peppergrass
Early Cucumber,	Burnet,
Long do.	Summer Savory,
	Parsley, &c. &c.

Norwich, March 18, 1818. 19—

QUAKER
GARDEN SEEDS,
WARRANTED OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH, FOR SALE BY
Calvin Tyler & Co.
WHITE, Yellow and Red Onion; Blood and Early Turnip Beet; Scarcity; Carrot; Parsnip; Cucumber; Watermellon; Muskmellon; Dutch Summer, Crookneck Summer and Crookneck Winter Squash; White Head, Early Curled Head and Speckled Lettuce; Salmon, Scarlet and Early Turnip Radish; Drumhead, Savoy, Red and Early Yorkshire Cabbage; Flat and French Turnip; Sage; Squash Pepper; Double Peppergrass; Burnet; Summer Savory; Parsley; Pink; Saffron; Early June, Early Golden Hotspur, Charlton, White Marrowfat, Green Dwarf Marrowfat and Strawberry Dwarf Peas; Early Sixweek Dwarf, Cranberry Dwarf, White Cranberry Pole and Kidney Pole Beans.
March 18. 19—

QUAKER
GARDEN SEEDS,
WARRANTED OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH, FOR SALE BY
JOHN LATHROP.
WHITE, Yellow and Red Onion; Blood and Early Turnip Beet; Scarcity; Carrot; Parsnip; Cucumber; Watermellon; Muskmellon; Dutch Summer, Crookneck Summer, and Crookneck Winter Squash; White Head, Early Curled Head and Speckled Lettuce; Salmon, Scarlet and Early Turnip Radish; Drumhead, Savoy, Red. and Early Yorkshire Cabbage; Flat and French Turnip; Sage; Squash Pepper; Double Peppergrass; Burnet; Summer Savory; Parsley; Pink; Saffron; Early June, Early Golden Hotspur, Charlton, White Marrowfat, Green Dwarf Marrowfat and Strawberry Dwarf Peas; Early Sixweek Dwarf, Cranberry Dwarf, White Cranberry Pole and Kidney Pole Beans.
ALSO,
At wholesale 1 box containing the above assortment, at the Quaker price.
1 tierce Albany green Peas.
15 bushels bright Herd's Grass.
Red Clover Seed
700 fresh sweet Oranges.
Cash paid for green Calf Skins.
March 11. 18—

1000 half pint Tumblers,
Mess Pork, per bbl. or pound,
Molasses, per bbl. or gallon,
Honey, do. do. do.
For sale very low by
ROGER HUNTINGTON.
March 16, 1818. 19—

Farmers attend.
Wanted immediately, by the subscribers,
1000 bu. good Oats,
100 " " White Beans, and
20 bbls. of Apples, Cider, &c.
For which cash and a generous price will be given.
SAMUEL CLAGHORN & Co.
A new milch COW for sale.
Norwich, First Society, March 17, 1818.

NOTICE.
WANTED, a MAN, for the term of one year—of sober and industrious habits—faithful and active—to whom good encouragement will be given.
Enquire of the Printers.
March 17, 1818. 19—

NEW BOOKS,
FOR CHILDREN.

THE Affectionate Brothers: a Tale, by Mrs Hofland, author of the Clergyman's Widow, the Panorama of Europe, &c. &c. Price 50 cents
The History of William Selwin. By Miss Sandham, author of the Twin Sisters, and other works for young people. Price 62½ cents.
A Key to Knowledge; or things in common use—simply and shortly explained in a series of Dialogues. Written by a Mother. Price 62½ cents.
The Young Traveller: or adventures of Etienne in search of his father—a tale for youth. By G. R. Hoare, author of Modern Europe in miniature. Price 42 cents.
The Adopted Daughter: a Tale for young persons. By Miss Sandham. Price 75 cents
The Happy Sequel, or the History of Isabella Mordant. A Tale for young people. Price 42 cents.
Always Happy: or Anecdotes of Felix and his sister Serena. Written for her children, by a mother. Price 62½ cents.
The Orphan Boy: or a Journey to Bath Founded on fact. By Mary Belson, author of a number of works for children. Price 50 cents
The History of an Officer's Widow and her young family Price 62½ cents.
The Fishermen, a Tale for young persons Price 42 cents
The Ornaments Discovered, a story in two parts By the author of aunt Mary's Tales Price 62½ cents.
The Blind Farmer and his children. By Mrs Hofland. Price 62½ cents.
The Seasons; with the Castle of Indolence, by James Thompson Embellished with beautiful engravings from the designs of Richard Westall, R. A. Price $1.
Just received and for sale at
R HUBBARD's Book-Store.
Feb. 18, 1818.

500 sweet Oranges,
FOR SALE BY
ROGER HUNTINGTON.
Also to close a consignment,
4 casks Winter Strained, and
4 casks Summer do. Sperm. Oil.
March 9 1818 18—

Dry Casks for sale.
A QUANTITY of second hand Dry Casks, in good order, suitable to hold Grain, Salt, or Plaster, for sale by
JABEZ HUNTINGTON
March 10, 1818 18—

10 boxes Mould Candles, assorted,
1 Ox Cart,
1 Chaise,
FOR SALE BY
WM. ROGERS
March 4. 17—

Molasses & Tea.
Hhds. good Molasses,
Chests Hyson Skin Tea,
FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH H. STRONG
March 3, 1818 17—

Bridge Shares.
WANTED, a few Shares in the New Shetucket Bridge, for which a liberal price will be given
Enquire of the Printers
Feb 25. 16—

5 bbls. Vernon Gin,
Wire Riddles and Sieves,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN LATHROP.
Feb. 11. 14—

70 bbls. good Cider,
FOR SALE BY
WM. ROGERS.
Feb. 11 1818 14—

Patent Note Singing Books.
LITTLE & SMITH's Patent Note Singing Books, per groce, dozen, or single, for sale at
R. HUBBARD's Book-Store.
Feb 25.

Salt, &c.
JOSEPH H. STRONG,
HAS FOR SALE,
800 bush. Rock, Turk's Island and Liverpool Blown SALT
40 cwt. CODFISH
He will pay an advanced price in Cash for
Flaxseed & White Beans.
Norwich, Dec 16, 1817. 6—

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

From the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 20.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

ON Saturday the President communicated to the House of Representatives, a complete view of the state of our Relations with Spain, up to this date.

The Message and the Report of the Secretary of State are as follows.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 16th December, and of the House of Representatives of the 24th of February last, I lay before Congress a report of the Secretary of State, and the papers referred to in it, respecting the negociation with the Government of Spain. To explain fully the nature of the differences between the United States and Spain, and the conduct of the parties it has been found necessary to go back to an early epoch. The recent correspondence, with the documents accompanying it, will give a full view of the whole subject, and place the conduct of the United States, in every stage, and under every circumstance, for justice, moderation, and a firm adherence to their rights, on the high and honorable ground, which it has invariably sustained. JAMES MONROE.
Washington, March 14, 1818.

Department of State, March 14th, 1818.

The Secretary of State, to whom have been referred the resolutions of the Senate of the 16th December, and of the House of Representatives of the 24th of February last, has the honor of submitting to the President the correspondence between this Department and the Spanish Minister residing here, since he received the last instructions from his government to renew the negotiation which, at the time of the last communication to Congress, was suspended by the insufficiency of his powers. These documents will shew the present state of the relations between the two governments

As in the remonstrance by Mr De Onis of the 5th of Dec. against the occupation by the United States of Amelia Island, he refers to a previous communication from him, denouncing the expedition of Sir Gregor M'Gregor against that place, his note of 9th July, cent, the paper thus referred to, is added to the papers now transmitted. Its date, when compared with that of the occupation of Amelia by M'Gregor, will shew that it was written ten days after that event; and the contents of his note of 5th Dec. will shew that measures had been taken by the competent authorities of the United States to arrest M'Gregor as soon as the unlawfulness of his proceedings within our jurisdiction had been made known to them by legal evidence, although he was beyond the reach of the process before it could be served upon his person. The readiness of Mr. Onis's remonstrance is of itself a decisive vindication of the Magistrates of the United States against any imputation of neglect to enforce the laws; for, if the Spanish Minister himself had no evidence of the project of McGregor, sufficient to warrant him in addressing a note upon the subject to this Department, until ten days after it had been accomplished, it cannot be supposed that officers, whose authority to act commenced only at the moment of the actual violation of the laws, and who could be justified only by clear and explicit evidence of the facts in proof of such violation, should have been apprized of the necessity of their interposition in time to make it effectual before the person accused had departed from this country.

As, in the recent discussions between Mr. Onis and this Department, there is frequent reference to those of the negotiation at Aranjuez in 1505, the correspondence between the Extraordinary Mission of the United States at that period, and Don Pedro Cevallos, then the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Spain, will be also submitted as soon as may be, to be laid before Congress, together with the correspondence between Don Francisco Pizarro and Mr. Erving, immediately preceding the transmission of new instructions to Mr. Onis, and other correspondence of Mr. Onis with this Department, tending to complete the view of the relations between the two countries.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[Accompanying this Report were the Documents of which the following is a list:]

No. 1. Don Luis de Onis to the Secretary of State, 9th July, 1817.

No. 2. The same to the same, 6th Dec. 1817.

No. 3. The same to the same, 10th Dec. 1817.

No. 4. The Secretary of State to Don Luis de Onis, 16th Dec. 1817.

No. 5. Don Luis de Onis to the Secretary of State, 29th Dec. 1817.

No. 6. The same to the same, 5th Jan. 1818.

No. 7. The same to the same, 8th Jan. 1818.

No. 8. The same to the same, 8th Jan. 1818.

No. 9. The Secretary of State to Don Luis de Onis, 16th Jan. 1818.

No. 10. Don Luis de Onis to the Secretary of State, 24th Jan. 1818.

No. 11. The same to the same, 10th Feb. 1818.

No. 12. The Secretary of State to Don Luis De Onis, 12th March, 1818, (with enclosures, A. 1, B. 2, C. 3, D. 4, E. 5.)

The documents are of such volume, that it would require the whole space of our columns for a week to publish them.

We must therefore content ourselves with the following abstract, for the present.

No. 1. Is a letter from the Spanish Minister to the Secretary of State remonstrating against the expedition of Sir Gregor M'Gregor, then on foot.

No. 2. Is also a letter from the Spanish Minister to the Secretary of State, dated Dec. 6, 1817, remonstrating against the measure, just announced in the President's Message, of the suppression of the Establishments at Amelia Island and Galveston.

No. 3. Is a letter from the same to the same, of the 10th Dec. 1817, announcing his readiness and desire to renew the negociations on the existing differences between the U. S. and Spain, and to bring the same to a speedy termination.

No. 4. Is a letter from the Secretary of State to the Spanish Minister, appointing a time to communicate with him on the subject of his last note, and assuring him of the satisfaction of the President at the information it conveyed.

No. 5. Is a long letter from the Minister of Spain, of 29th Dec. last, containing a treatise relative to the Eastern Boundary of Louisiana, and advancing anew all the claims heretofore set up by Spain in this respect.

No. 6. Is a letter of still greater length, of the 5th of Jan. last, from the Spanish Minister, and of the same character, respecting the Western Boundary of Louisiana.

No. 7. Is a letter, also of considerable length, of the 8th of Jan. last, respecting the claims of the U. S. on Spain for spoliations.

No. 8. Is a letter from the Spanish Minister of the same date, making a formal protest against the actual occupation of Amelia Island, just then announced by the President to Congress.

No 9. Is a letter from the Secretary of State to the Spanish Minister, under date of the 16th Jan. waving a reply to the long letters of M. de Onis, on the ground of the staleness of the subjects of them, and their frequent discussion heretofore; proposing a negociation on specific terms; justifying the occupation of Amelia Island; and expressing a desire to proceed to conclude a treaty, without reverting to a course of proceeding, the only result of which must be further procrastination.

No. 10. Is a letter from the Spanish Minister of date January 24, complaining that a discussion of the old topics is avoided, and intimating that it must be because his arguments and the claims of Spain are unanswerable, &c.—proposing a different project of a Treaty; and renewing the protest against the occupation of Amelia Island and Galveston.

No. 11. Is another letter from the Spanish Minister, soliciting a reply to his former letters; recapitulating his former points, and offering to submit the differences between the United States and Spain to the meditation of any one or more of the European powers.

No. 12. Is a very long and able reply from the Secretary of State to the several letters of the Spanish Minister; complying with his wish for a particular reply to his representations, and commencing at the source of each of the subjects of difference, and exploring them to their present state.—This letter, framed with much precision and force, may be considered as conclusive. It is impossible to present the whole of it in one paper.—We have selected the concluding paragraphs, which will afford to every reader a general idea of the present state of our relations with Spain.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Secretary Adams to Don Luis De Onis, dated March 12, 1818.

"You perceive, sir, that the government of the United States is not prepared either to renounce any of the claims which it has been so long urging upon the justice of Spain, or to acquiesce in any of those arguments which appear to you so luminous and irresistible. Determined to pursue the establishment of their rights, as long as by any possibility they can be pursued through the paths of *peace*, they have acquiesced, as the Message of the President at the commencement of the present session of Congress has informed you, in that policy of Spain which has hitherto procrastinated the amicable adjustment of these interests; not from an insensibility to their importance to this union, nor from

any indifference to the object of being upon terms of cordial harmony with Spain; but, because peace is among the dearest and most earnest objects of their policy; and because they have considered, and still consider it, more congenial to the principles of humanity, and to the permanent welfare of both nations, to wait for the favorable operation of time upon the prejudices and passions opposed to them, than to resort to the unnecessary agency of force. After a lapse of thirteen years of patient forbearance, in waiting for the moment when Spain should find it expedient to meet their constant desire of bringing to a happy and harmonious termination all the conflicting interests between them, it will need little additional effort to wait somewhat longer with the same expectation. The President deems this course even more advisable than that of referring the questions depending between the two nations to the arbitration or mediation of one or more friendly European powers, as you have been authorized to propose. The statement in your note of the 10th of February, in reference to this subject, is not altogether correct.—It is not the British Government which, on this occasion, has offered; but your government which, without first consulting or asking the concurrence of the United States, has requested the mediation of Great-Britain. The British Government, as must be well known to you, have declined the offer of their mediation, unless it should be requested by both parties; and have communicated to the government of the United States this overture on the part of Spain. The President has thought proper, from motives which he has no doubt will be deemed satisfactory, both to Great-Britain and Spain to decline uniting in this request. He is indeed fully persuaded that, notwithstanding any prepossessions which the British government may heretofore have entertained with regard to any of the points in controversy, they would have been entirely discarded in assuming the office of a mediator. But it has hitherto been the policy, both of Europe and of the United States, to keep aloof from the general federative system of each other. The European States are combined together, and connected with one another, by a multitude of important interests and relations, with which the United States have no concern, with which they have always manifested the determination not to interfere, and of which no communication being made to them by the governments of Europe, they have not information competent to enable them to estimate their extent and bearings. The United States, in justice to themselves, in justice to that harmony which they earnestly desire to cultivate with all the powers of Europe, in justice to that fundamental system of policy which forbids them from entering the labyrinth of European politics, must decline soliciting or acceding to the interference of any other government of Europe, for the settlement of their differences with Spain.

But however discouraging the tenor and character of your recent notes has been to the hopes which the premises and professions of your government had excited, that the time for adjustment of these differences with Spain, herself, had at length arrived, the United States will not abandon the expectation that more correct views of the subject will ultimately be suggested to your government, and they will always be disposed to meet them in the spirit of justice and amity. With regard to those parts of the province of Louisiana, which have been incorporated within the state of that name, it is time the discussion should cease—forming part of the territory of a sovereign and independent state of this union, to dispose of them is not within the competency of the executive government of the United States; nor will the discussion be hereafter continued. But if you have proposals to make, to which it is possible for the government of the United States to listen with a prospect of bringing them to any practicable conclusion, I am authorized to receive them, and to conclude with you a treaty for the adjustment of all the differences between the two nations, upon terms which may be satisfactory to both.

With regard to the motives for the occupation of Amelia Island, the Messages from the President of the United States to Congress, and my letter to you of the 15th January, have given the explanations which, it is presumed, will be satisfactory to your government. The exposed and feeble situation of that island, as well as of the remainder of East Florida, with their local position in the neighborhood of the United States, have always been among the primary inducements of the United States for urging to Spain the expediency to the interests of both nations, that Spain should cede them for a just and suitable equivalent to the United States.

In the letter of the 28th of Jan. 1805, from Messrs. Pinkney and Monroe, to Mr. Cevallos, the following passage stands prominent among the arguments used by them to that effect. "Should Spain," say they, "not place a strong force in Florida, it will not escape your excellency's attention, that it will be much exposed to the danger of being taken possession of by some other power, who might wish to hold it with very different views towards Spain than those which animate the government of the United States. Without a strong force being there, it might even become an asylum for adventurers and freebooters, to the great annoyance of both nations."

You know, sir, how far the events thus anticipated, and pointed out so early as in January, 1805, to the prudent forecast of Spain, has been realized. Pensacola has been occupied by another power, for the purpose of carrying on war from it against the United States, and Amelia Island has been occupied by adventurers to the great annoyance of both nations, and of all others engaged in lawful commerce upon the Gulph of Mexico. Before these events occured, the Congress of the United States, aware of the great and growing danger of them, which had been so long before distinctly foreseen, had made it the duty of the Executive government, in the case of such a contingency, to take the temporary possession of the country, which might be necessary to avert the injuries that must result from it. Amelia Island was taken not from the possession of Spain, but of those from whom she had been equally incapable of keeping or of recovering its possession, and who were using it for purposes incompatible with the laws of nations and of the United States. No purpose, either of taking or of retaining it as a conquest from Spain, has ever been entertained, and unless ceded by Spain to the U. States, it will be restored, whenever the danger of its being again thus occupied and misused shall have ceased.

It is needless to add, that the proposal that the United States should take any further measures than those already provided by law for preventing armaments hostile to Spain within the territories of the United States is inadmissible. The measures already taken, and the laws existing against all hostile armaments within our jurisdiction, incompatible with the obligations of neutrality, are sufficient for its preservation; and the necessary means will continue to be used, as they have been, to carry them faithfully into execution.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW YORK, MARCH 17.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

THE fine fast sailing and regular trading ship Importer, Rogers, arrived below on Sunday evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 29th January, to which date the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser received papers and Lloyd's Lists.

The British Parliament met on the 27th of Jan.

The papers furnish but little news.

The letters state that a great dullness has prevailed in the grain and flour market for several weeks, but no material decline, and express a confident expectation that the ports would open in February; the averages of the 1st and 2d returns for the weeks ending on the 6th and 13th Jan. being 57s 6d and 8s per quarter, and the price of wheat remaining nearly as high as they were upon the two first returns. To reduce the price to the maximum which continues the ports open, would require a decline from 84 to 68s per quarter in the period of the fifth return, to continue in the 6th.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

Yesterday the Imperial Parliament assembled for the despatch of business.

The session was opened by commission. The Commons having assembled in the House of Peers, the Lords Commissioners delivered the following

SPEECH:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to inform you, that it is with great concern that he is obliged to announce to you the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

The Prince Regent is persuaded that you will deeply participate in the affliction with which his Royal Highness has been visited, by the calamitous and untimely death of his beloved and only child the Princess CHARLOTTE. Under this awful dispensation of Providence, it has been a soothing consolation to the Prince Regent's heart to receive from all descriptions of his Majesty's subjects, the most cordial assurances, both of their just sense of the loss which they have sustained, and of their sympathy with his parental sorrow; and amidst his own sufferings his Royal Highness has not been unmindful of the effect which the sad event must have on the interests and future prospects of the kingdom.

We are commanded to acquaint you, that the Prince continues to receive from Foreign Powers, the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country, and of their desire to maintain the general tranquillity.

His Royal Highness has the satisfaction of being able to assure you, that the confidence he has invariably felt in the stability of the great sources of our national prosperity, has not been disappointed.

The improvement which has taken place in the course of the last year, in almost every branch of our domestic industry, and the present state of public credit, afford abundant proof that the difficulties under which the country was laboring were chiefly to be ascribed to temporary causes.

So important a change could not fail to withdraw from the disaffected the principal means of which they had availed themselves for the purpose of fomenting a spirit of discontent, which unhappily led to acts of insurrection and treason; and his Royal Highness entertains the most confident expectation, that the state of peace and tranquillity to which the country is now restored, will be maintained against all attempts to disturb it, by the persevering vigilance of the magistracy, and by the loyalty and good sense of the people.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The Prince Regent has directed the estimates for the current year to be laid before you.

His Royal Highness recommends to your continued attention the state of the public income and expenditure; and he is most happy in being able to acquaint you, that, since you were last assembled in Parliament, the revenue has been in a state of progressive improvement in its most important branches.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by the Prince Regent to inform you, that he has concluded treaties with the Courts of Spain and Portugal, on the important subject of the abolition of the Slave Trade.

His Royal Highness has directed that a copy of the former Treaty should be immediately laid before you: and he will order a similar communication to be made of the latter Treaty, as soon as the ratification of it shall have been exchanged.

In these negotiations it has been his Royal Highness' endeavor, as far as circumstances would permit, to give effect to the recommendations contained in the joint Addresses of the two Houses of Parliament; and his Royal Highness has a full reliance on your readiness to adopt such measures as may be necessary for fulfilling the engagement into which he has entered for that purpose.

The Prince Regent has commanded us to direct your particular attention to the deficiency which has so long existed in the number of places of Public Worship belonging to the Established Church, when compared with the increased and increasing population of the country.

His Royal Highness most earnestly recommends this important subject to your early consideration, deeply impressed, as he has no doubt you are, with a just sense of the many blessings which this country by the favor of Divine Providence has enjoyed; and with the conviction, that the religious and moral habits of the people are the most sure and firm foundation of national prosperity.

From the London Globe of Jan. 22.

It is said that the British minister at Washington, Mr Bagot, has formally protested against the occupation of Florida by the U. States, either as a cession from Spain, or in any other manner.

It is stated in the Dublin Evening Post that fourteen Roman Catholic Clergymen have fallen sacrifices to their duty in attendance upon the sick afflicted with typhus fever in Londonderry.

The Princess to whom the Duke of Cambridge is about to be married, is the youngest daughter of Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse, by Caroline of Nassau. She is the grand daughter of Mary, second daughter of George II, and, consequently, second cousin to His Royal Highness, and is the 59th heir, in her own right to the crown of England.

CLAIMS ON FRANCE.

Copy of the Emperor of Russia's letter to the Duke of Wellington.

"MOSCOW, OCT. 30.

"Placed as you are, my Lord Marshal, at the head of the military forces of the European Alliance, you have contributed more than once, by the wisdom and moderation which distinguish you, to reconcile the most important interests. I have constantly addressed myself to you in all circumstances which might influence the consolidation of that order of things which was established, principally in France, by your glorious exploits.—Your energy in action, your prudence in council, have never ceased to produce the most desirable results.

"Now that the question of private claims on France acquires a critical and decided character, on account of the difficulties presented by the literal execution of the convention of November, I could not think it right to conceal my opinion from the Monarchs, my Allies, on the mode of considering this burdensome engagement, so as to prevent its infraction, and to render its execution possible.

"The assertions of the French Government are known to you, my Lord Marshal; my Minister at Paris has received directions to communicate to you the Memorial which was drawn up under my eyes, relative to this important question. I invite you to fix all your attention on the connexion of the motives of right and political expedience, which are laid down in this document, in support of the principles of accommodation, which alone can simplify the complication inherent in the payment of private debts, which were imposed upon France at a time when it was not easy to foresee the result.

"You, doubtless, appreciate, my Lord Marshal, all those graver considerations which plead in favor of a system of equitable conciliation: you will bring all the warmth of a soul elevated to the height of the occasion to a question on which depends, perhaps, the repose of France, and the inviolability of the most sacred engagements. Moderation and good faith have been, in our time, the sources of a healing and beneficent power; and it is for Him who prepared and furthered the triumph, to cause to be heard, in all critical moments, the language of that same moderation, and of that same good faith.

"In this conviction, if I had still a wish to express, it would be to see you conducting, with the consent of my Allies, and that of the parties interested, the principal part of the negociation which may be opened at Paris on the question of the private claims, and on the most equitable mode of deciding it with the common consent.

"Receive, Marshal, the reiterated testimonies of my entire esteem. (Signed)

"ALEXANDER."

On the above letter the Editor of the Globe remarks as follows:—

"From other sources we are apprised that the most urgent creditor of France is the cabinet of Berlin, and were the question one merely of feeling, we might feel some excuse for the unrelaxing severity of the Prussians in their claims upon France. But circumstances render it no less a matter of prudence, and it is evident from the high tone assumed upon this point, both by the King of France, in his speech to the Legislature, the unchecked vivacity with which it had been re-echoed by the Chambers, that the court of the Thuilleries will not easily submit to the extravagant claims that have been made by foreign creditors. From the Emperor of Russia's letter, it is plain that his weight will be thrown on the side of France; and as it cannot be the interest of any power in Europe to embarrass the French government in its present unsettled condition, we may conclude that the affair will be finally arranged in a manner more consistent with moderation, and, what is of more importance, with the ability and wishes of the French people."

National Legislature.

XVth CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10.

A BILL to regulate passenger ships and vessels was reported; as were bills regulating the payments to invalid pensioners; and to fix the salaries of the clerks in the public offices. Read twice.

Mr. Mason, of Mass. from a committee on the subject, reported a bill to authorize the settlement and payment of the claim from Massachusetts for expenses incurred in calling out her militia. Read twice and committed.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14.

The House having resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole, on the report of a committee on the subject of Roads and Canals; and

The question being on agreeing to the first resolution reported by said committee, in the following words:

1. Resolved, That Congress has power, under the constitution, to appropriate money for the construction of Post Roads, Military and other roads, and of Canals, and for the improvement of water courses.

Mr. Johnson of Ky. delivered his reasons for voting in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. Mills moved to postpone indefinitely the further consideration of the subject, and supported this motion in a speech of half an hour.

The motion for indefinite postponement, was decided in the negative, by Yeas and Nays:

For the postponement.	77
Against it	87

The question was then taken on concurring in the first resolution adopted by the committee of the whole, as above stated, and decided as follows: Yeas, 90—Nays, 75.

So the first resolution was adopted.

The second resolution having been read in the following words:

2. Resolved, That Congress has power, under the constitution, to construct Post Roads and Military roads, provided that property be not taken for public use without just compensation.

The question was taken on agreeing to the second resolution as above stated, and decided as follows:—Yeas, 82—Nays, 84.

So the resolution was not agreed to.

The third resolution was then read as follows:

"Resolved, That Congress has power under the constitution to construct roads and canals necessary for commerce between the states; provided, that private property be not taken for public purposes, without just compensation."

The question on concurring in the third resolve, as above stated, was decided as follows:—Yeas, 71—Nays, 95.

So the resolution was not agreed to.

The fourth resolution was then read in the following words:

"Resolved, That Congress has power under the constitution, to construct canals for military purposes, provided that no private property be taken for any such purpose without just compensation being made therefor."

The question on said resolution was decided as follows:—Yeas 81—Nays 83.

So the resolution was not agreed to.

The result of the whole proceeding is, that the House have come to the following resolution.

"That Congress have power under the Constitution to appropriate money for the construction of post roads, military and other roads, and canals, and for the improvement of water courses."

Mr. Lowndes remarked, that, after the decision of this House to day, there could be no doubt that a large majority of the House entertained the conviction of the power of Congress to appropriate money for the purpose of constructing Roads and Canals. The sense of the House being thus ascertained, and the obstructions removed to any proposition embracing that object; he moved that the further consideration of the report lie on the table.

The motion having been agreed to—

Mr. Tucker of Va. from the committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill making further appropriations for the Cumberland Road; which was twice read and committed.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

A Message in writing was received from the President of the United States by Mr. J. J. Monroe, respecting the Relations of the United States with Spain; which Message and Report were read and referred to the committee of Foreign Relations.

And the House adjourned.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

The Senate concurred in the report of the committee of claims unfavorable to the petition of certain surviving officers of the revolutionary army who pray for an equitable settlement of the half pay promised them by the resolves of Congress: On concurring in the latter report, the vote was 23 to 6.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

The resolution yesterday moved by Mr. King and amended to read as follows, was taken up and agreed to:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, requested to cause to be resumed and completed, a survey of the harbors of Portsmouth, Boston, Newport, New-London, New-York, with the two entrances thereof, of the waters of the lower Chesapeake bay, and of York river, for the purpose that two suitable stations may be selected for the establishment of arsenal ports; that in connection with, and aid of, the naval officers to be employed in this service, officers of the corps of engineers be joined with instructions to survey the harbors and waters aforesaid, and the islands and shores in and about the same, and to report sketches of the works necessary for the protection of the several places so surveyed, with estimates of the expence of their construction, and of the force requisite to defend the same.

That these surveys and reports be laid before the Senate during the first week of the next session of Congress, with a designation of the two stations, which in the separate or joint opinion of the persons to be employed as aforesaid, are the most fit for the establishment of the two arsenal ports aforesaid.

By the late Mails.

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK, MARCH 18.

SUCCESS OF THE PATRIOTS.

CAPT. Bell of the schr. Decatur, from St. Thomas, has furnished the following article of intelligence.

Extract of a letter received at St. Thomas, from Porto Bello, 10th Feb. 1818.

"Bolivar is at Hogara, where La Terra defeated Sazayo. He has 12 pieces of artillery and 3000 men. A few days ago his cavalry surprized the Royalists, and cut to pieces a fine regiment of huzzars, of Ferdinand the 7th, 500 in number. The advanced pickets of the Royalists, have been also defeated, in some late attacks by the cavalry of the Patriots, which is very formidable, and has formed a junction with Bolivar. Morillo has advanced from Calabozo to join the army. Much is expected from his presence; and should the Patriots risk a general engagement, Morillo no doubt will succeed, otherwise it is very doubtful. By this you will perceive that Bolivar is advancing, and Morillo on the defensive. Both main armies are not one day's march from each other; but the vast superiority of the Patriots' cavalry shields their army from Morillo's infantry. We look every hour for some decisive act from one side or the other.—The fact is, Morillo is surrounded; and, unless by some desperate act on his part, it will be difficult for him to escape. The above may be relied on, as it comes in such a manner as to put the truth beyond a doubt."

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 21.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION.

One of the most melancholy and disastrous events which it has fallen to our lot to record, is the late explosion of the powder manufacture and magazine of the Messrs. Duponts, near Wilmington (Del.) which took place about nine o'clock on Thursday morning last, the following are all the particulars we have been able to gather: we have gathered them from sources which we believe entitled to credit.

The workmen had just turned the water on the machinery and passed to the door of the grinding house when an explosion took place, which blew two of the men a distance of about 200 yards without sustaining any other injury than some bruises occasioned by the fall. One of those men were literally blown out of his slippers, and the slippers were afterwards found in the place where the man had been standing.

Our readers will bear in mind that the grinding, the granulating and drying houses and magazine, all frame buildings, were respectively distant from each other, nearly 400 yards. At the point of time when the grinding house exploded there was a waggon and five horses waiting at the magazine to receive a load of powder. The explosion blew the waggoner out of his waggon some yards—he instantly recovered his feet, cut the horses clear, jumped on one of them and whipped them as violently as he could to as great a distance as possible. The waggon was blown into small pieces; the tire, which was new and an inch and a half thick, was so shattered that not one piece of it could be found six inches long. One of the horses was killed by a stone, the other four and the waggoner were unhurt. The first explosion caused such an alarm in Wilmington that the mass of the population rushed out of their houses and pressed over the bridge at the south end of the borough into the marsh. The damage sustained in that borough is not so great as was apprehended. The fire from the grinding house was soon communicated to the other buildings, and three explosions, the distance between the first and last about 10 minutes, terminated this shocking calamity.

Marshal Grouchy, M. Dupont and another gentleman gathered close round a large tree, the heavy branches of which preserved them from the many pieces of timber and fragments of rock which fell round them. The windows, floors, and roof of Mr. Dupont's house were blown off. His daughter, Madame Bid-

ORIGINAL STAINED

dermann, was sitting in a chair when the floor on which it rested and that above it were blown up, the chair was blown to atoms, fortunately M. Biddermann was very little hurt.

In the magazine it is said there was 25,000 wt. of gun powder; this, together with the sulphur, saltpetre, buildings, &c. has caused a loss of property to the enterprising and intelligent owners of more $30,000. The field near the house of Mr. Dupont was nearly covered with stones. One very large stone passed through the trunk of a large chesnut tree in the twinkling of an eye. Many trees were torn up by the roots, many were prostrated and many had all their limbs cut off. All the buildings in the vicinity were more or less injured. We look, with confidence, for particulars to the editor of the Wilmington Watchman.

It was most affecting and heart rending to see the blackened and mangled corpses of the dead and dying. Twenty-six persons were found dead and others are yet missing. The hardest heart would have been softened, the sternest eye would have wept over the distress and human misery which was created in a few hours. We have neither ability nor inclination to call forth the feelings which the most artless narrative of an eye-witness would excite in every heart not steeled against humanity.—Here was a wretched mother distractedly carrying and dragging her orphan children while she was searching for the shattered corpse of their father. There sat another weeping; one who having found the blackened remains of a man was gazing upon it with wild anxiety to ascertain whether indeed it was the beloved being who but a few hours before had pillowed his head upon her now aching bosom. A little further with clasped hands and streaming eyes was seen a young woman who had just found the body of her father and with loud cries was lamenting his untimely death. These were scenes which were calculated to make man feel for man and make him in agony of soul exclaim—"to what better, to what nobler use can gold be applied than to bind up the broken heart, be a father to the fatherless and a friend to him who had none to help him."

We just learn that the only article unhurt in the house of M. Dupont, was a portrait of Napoleon Bonaparte.—*D. Press.*

The Editor of the American Centinel, says, we have conversed with a gentleman direct from Wilmington, who visited the scene of destruction, from whom we have obtained the following corrections and additional particulars. The workmen's houses, amounting to 8 or 9, are rendered entirely unfit to be inhabited. The machinery completely destroyed. The bodies of 26 persons have been found. Mrs. Dupont and her sister were slightly hurt; Mr. Delmas had his shoulder dislocated.

Extract of a letter from Wilmington, (Del.) to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated March 19.

"Vincent has just returned from there, and really, he gives the most horrid description of it, that can be imagined—the mangled bodies of perhaps 30 persons, (the correct number not yet ascertained, but supposed to be at present, 31 men missing,) strewed in small pieces over all the yard; here a hand, there a head; here a body, without arms or legs; there the intestines! and so on. From the above, which I write in great haste, you may form some idea of the horrid figures that meet the eye, on entering the yard. None of Mr. Dupont's family were killed; some of them were slightly hurt by the glass breaking and the severity of the shock, among whom is Mrs. Dupont, but not materially. Mr. Dupont's house is much injured, all the windows are out, both sash and glass. I have not time to write more, as the mail is just closing."

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, March 25, 1818.

SOUND STEAM BOAT LINE.

It will be seen on reference to an advertisement in this day's paper, that the Sound Steam Boat Line is extended to this place. The Fulton, Capt. Law, arrived here yesterday morning on her second trip, and passed over the bar without any obstruction. This arrangement gives great satisfaction to passengers, as it reduces the land travel to little more than eighty miles between New-York and Boston.

From the National Intelligencer.

General Post-Office, March 16, 1818.

The amount of Bank Notes, Post Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange and Checks (saved and recovered from the robbery of the mail of the 11th) is about ninety thousand dollars, and now in possession of the General Post-Office. As soon as the mutilated fragments of the addresses and envelopes can be arranged, with their proper contents, they will be forwarded by mail, as originally designed.

A descriptive schedule of the whole will be immediately published, and transmitted to the several sections of the United States, for the information of those concerned.

Law Intelligence.—The case of the Trustees of Dartmouth College vs. William H. Woodward, has been argued before the Supreme Court at this term. The argument was concluded on Thursday, and on Friday morning the Chief Justice observed: "The Judges had conferred on the cause between the Trustees of Dartmouth College and William H. Woodward. Some of the Judges have not come to an opinion on the case. Those of the Judges who have formed opinions do not agree.—The cause must therefore be continued until next term."—*Ibid.*

A correspondent states that Oliver Pollock, an old seventy-sixer, has arrived here with a view to prosecute his claim against the government for $30,000 advanced for the service of the United States, whilst commercial agent at New-Orleans, during the revolutionary war. Whatever can be established as justly due by the United States for claims of this description, will no doubt be allowed, under the just disposition recently shown by congress on this subject.—*Nat. Int.*

From the American Centinel of March 20.

MAIL ROBBERY.

John Alexander and Thomas Hare, charged with being concerned in the robbery of the United States mail, were yesterday afternoon brought up, before alderman Bartram, for examination. The facts that appeared from the evidence, so far as they come to our knowledge, were briefly as follows:

The plan for robbing the mail was conceived in this city, several weeks ago. John Alexander, John Thompson Hare, and Lewis Hare, left this city together for that purpose. Thomas Hare intended to have accompanied them, but was prevented by indisposition.

John Alexander is the person who had possession of the pistols during the commission of the robbery. He borrowed them from Wood, who has been apprehended and committed to prison. One of the pistols, and the belt which were returned to him by Alexander, after his return to this city, were found on his person. Alexander gave the pistols to Thomas Hare, previous to leaving the city, who cleaned and loaded them. They intended to have robbed the mail the night before, but thought they were too far from Philadelphia. One of the pistols was left on the ground.

After the robbery, the three went on to Baltimore, where they arrived on Friday morning about day break. Alexander remained in Baltimore about 9 hours. Having heard of the apprehension of his two associates, J. T. Hare and Lewis Hare, he left Baltimore in the steam boat, and arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon last. He says, that the amount of the plunder received by him, was less than 4000 dollars, in post and bank notes. Of this sum, about 2500 dollars have already been recovered. A canister containing about 900 dollars; he says, he threw into a yard in the neighborhood of the place where he resided. Some he had spent.

Wood acknowledges, that he has about 500 dollars, but refuses to give it up. He says, they might as well attempt to rob the mail as to take it from him.

Alexander at first denied his guilt; but the pair of pistols having been exhibited to him, he became alarmed, and desired to speak with the Attorney General. They went into a separate room, where he made a full confession. The facts stated by him were corroborated, by the testimony of Thomas Hare, who together with Benjamin Hare, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and Mrs. Alexander, were committed to prison.

Another of the accomplices of the villains who robbed the mail was taken last night at Bridgetown, (N. J.) by Mr. Sergeant, who rides as guard to the Mail Coach. The gentleman had received his dividend of the booty, made his escape from Philadelphia, and was bending his course towards this city.—This makes eleven of the gang who are now in custody.—*N. Y. Evg. Post.*

REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS.

AN ACT to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, musician and private soldier, and all officers in the Hospital department and Medical Staff, who served in the war of the revolution until the end thereof, or for the term of nine months or longer, at any period of the war, on the continental establishment; and every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, mariner, or marine, who served at the same time and for a like term in the naval service of the United States, who is yet a resident citizen of the United States, and who is, or hereafter by reason of his reduced circumstances in life, shall be in need of assistance from his country for support, and shall have substantiated his claim to a pension, in the manner hereafter directed, shall receive a pension from the United States; if an officer, of twenty dollars per month during life: if a non-commissioned officer, musician, mariner, marine, or private soldier, of eight dollars per month during life: Provided no person shall be entitled to the provisions of this act, until he shall have relinquished his claim to every pension heretofore allowed him by the laws of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That to entitle any person to the provisions of this act, he shall make, a declaration, under oath or affirmation, before the district judge of the United States of the district, or before any judge or court of record of the county, state, or territory in which the applicant shall reside, setting forth, if he belonged to the army, the company, regiment, and line to which he belonged; the time he entered the service, and the time and manner of leaving the service; and in case he belonged to the navy, a like declaration, setting forth the name of the vessel, and particular service in which he was employed, and the time and manner of leaving the service, and shall offer such other evidence as may be in his power; and on its appearing to the satisfaction of the said judge, that the applicant served in the revolutionary war, as aforesaid, against the common enemy, he shall certify and transmit the testimony in the case, and the proceedings had thereon, to the secretary of the Department of war, whose duty it shall be, if satisfied the applicant comes under the provisions of this act, to place such officer, musician, mariner, marine, or private soldier on the pension list of the United States, to be paid in the same manner as pensions to invalids, who have been placed on the pension list, are now paid, and under such restrictions and regulations, in all respects, as are prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That every pension, by virtue of this act, shall commence on the day that the declaration under oath or affirmation, prescribed in the foregoing section shall be made.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the passage of this act, no sale, transfer, or mortgage of the whole, or any part of the pension payable in pursuance to this act, shall be valid; and any person who shall swear or affirm falsely in the premises, and be thereof convicted shall suffer as for wilful and corrupt perjury.

A man was fined $25 a few days since, in the Baltimore Court, for unmerciful treatment to one of his horses.

At an adjourned Town-Meeting held on the 2d March, A. D. 1818, in North-Stonington, whereof Elias Hewit was chosen Moderator—the following resolutions, with others, were passed.

Resolved unanimously, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the state of Connecticut is destitute of a Constitution, securing to its inhabitants those rights which the God of nature has designed for them; and defining and limiting the powers of its rulers.

Resolved, That no truth is more evident than that the accumulation of power, legislative, executive and judiciary, whether in the hands of one, a few or many, self-appointed or elective, to make laws and judge of the same, is inconsistent with freedom and anti-republican.

Voted, That the representatives from this town at the next session of the General Assembly, be instructed to use their influence in obtaining a constitution of civil government; and that each representative be furnished by the town clerk with a true and attested copy of the doing of this meeting, and that the same be also published.

Signed by

ELIAS HEWIT, Moderator.

STEPHEN AVERY, Town Clerk.

From Natchitoches.—A letter, dated at Natchitoches on the 30th of January, says—"Some traders lately arrived here from the Hietan Indians, and say, that about three months ago, a party of these Indians, with their great chief, Chewawa, fell in with some Spaniards not far from St. Antonio; they fought, and Chewawa was killed; and, as these traders left the nation, (less than a month ago) 4000 warriors were assembled, to go against St. Antonio, and said they would revenge the death of their chief, or all perish; that they would not leave a soul alive, or a house standing at St. Antonio, or on this side of the River Grand—that the country which was once a prairie should be again a prairie."

Marine.

At Liverpool, Jan. 21, brig Alliance, Colver, for New-Orleans.

At Lisbon, Feb 7, ship Support, Williams, of this port, for New-Orleans.

Ship Woodbine Willet, sailed from Havre Feb. 4, for New-York.

Married,

At Killingly, on the 16th inst. by Joseph Adams, Esq. Lieut. THOMAS L. SPENCER, to Miss BETSEY WILLIAMS, daughter of Jas. Williams, Esq. all of Killingly.

At Colchester, Col. HENRY F. LAMB, of Preston, to Mrs. FRANCES M'SHANE, of Wilkesbarre, daughter of Col. E. Bulkley, late of Colchester.

In this city, by Rev. Dr. Strong, Mr. SAMUEL CASE, to Miss SALLY BAILEY, daughter of Mr. Samuel Bailey.

Died,

At Trinidad, on the 6th of Feb. last, Mr. DYER PERKINS, of this city, aged 35 years.

At Canterbury, Dr. WALTER HOUGH, aged 61.

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE Proprietors, with a view of accommodating the public, by extending the line to Norwich, intend making the experiment with the Fulton, Capt Law, and this route (if found practicable) will be continued during the season

The line will in future be from New York to Norwich, as follows: The Connecticut, Captain Barker, will leave New York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock, in the morning for New Haven The Fulton, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich at 6 o'clock in the morning of the same days, touch at New London and depart from thence for New Haven at 8 o'clock. The boats will meet at New Haven, and depart from thence every Monday Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

March 25. 20—

For Boston,

THE schr PEACE, Capt Lovell, will sail with all convenient despatch. For freight or passage apply to the master on board.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

Plaster of Paris,
Codfish,
Pickled do.
Grindstones,
N. E. Rum by the bbl.
2 tons Paper Rags,
Raisins in Boxes, and
Bristol blown Salt by the bbl.

Corn, Oats and Beans,

will be taken in exchange, at a fair price, for any of the above articles.

March 25 1818. 20—

ANTIGUA RUM.

6 bbls. Antigua RUM, for sale on accommodating terms by

WM. GEO. TRACY.

Norwich, March 24, 1818. 20—

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Court of Probate for the District of Windham, this is to give notice, that the whole of the Real and Personal Estate of Mr. DANIEL BREWSTER, late of Lebanon, deceased, (except the Widow's Dower on said Estate,) will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of said deceased, on Thursday the 16th day of April next, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

CALEB ABEL, } Adm'rs.
BETSEY BREWSTER, }

Lebanon, March 23, 1818. 20—

GROCERIES

AT WHOLESALE,

A GENERAL assortment, for sale at the Store of

E. Coit & Co.

Norwich, March 25, 1818. 20—

FRESH

GARDEN SEEDS,

FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL TYLER.

WHITE, Yellow and Red Onion; Blood and Turnip Beet; Carrot; Parsnip; Long and Early Cucumber; Early and Winter Squash; Head and Curled Lettuce; Scarlet, Turnip and Salmon Radish; Drumhead, Savoy, Early Yorkshire and Red Cabbage; Flat, French and Swedish Turnip; Sage; Cayenne and Squash Pepper; Double Peppergrass; Summer Savory; Sweet Thyme; Parsley; Saffron; Early June, Early Golden Hotspur, Charlton, White Marrowfat Green Dwarf Marrowfat and Strawberry Dwarf Peas; Early Beans, &c &c.

Norwich, March 25, 1818 20—

NOTICE.

Sixty good Weavers,

CAN have steady employ, by applying to the subscriber, who will pay a very liberal price for weaving

ADAMS WHITE, jr.

Brooklyn March 19, 1818. 20—

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of Oak PLANK, and Oak and Chestnut HOUSE TIMBER, for which cash will be paid

JOHN MURRAY.

Norwich March 25, 1818 20—

English and American Window Glass, all sizes—from 6 by 8 to 14 by 20

Cut and Wrought Nails, per cask, at manufactory prices,

5 tons Iron Hollow Ware,

200 sets Cart and Waggon Boxes,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BEEBE.

March 25. 20—

Nails, Iron & Steel.

RUSSIA Old Sable Iron by the Ton;—English & Swedes flat, square, and round Iron, assorted sizes

London Hoop L. Blister'd STEEL.

Horse Nail Rods Nail Plates

Cut Spikes five inches long for planking.

Tacks of all sizes from 3 to 20 oz per M

Patent Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes—for sale at Norwich Nail Manufactory, by

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

48—

WANTED,

A STEADY BOY in a retail Dry Goods Store, from 16 to 18 years of age.—Inquire of the Printers.

March 25 20—

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Stockholders of the *Norwich and Preston Bridge Company,* to meet at Kinney's Hotel in Chelsea, on Monday the 6th of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M for the choice of a President, and any other officer whose place may be vacant—provide funds for repairing the Bridge, and transact any other business that may fairly offer.

All persons indebted for Toll are notified that payment must be made by the first of April, to save cost

By order of the Directors.

ROGER HUNTINGTON, *Clerk.*

March 23, 1818 20—

TO LET,

THE two story HOUSE, with a STORE in front, situated in Shetucket street, adjoining the abutment of the old Shetucket Bridge.—APPLY TO

SALLY HUNTINGTON,

on the premises.

Norwich March 23 1818 20—

TAKE NOTICE.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the public, that he has made application to the Selectmen of this town, for the emancipation of a negro woman, by name ELIZA SAMISON, a creole of the colony of Demerary, and a slave to the undersigned, 25 years of age—That the Selectmen have declined permitting her emancipation—since which, on the 16th inst. said woman left my residence to do and act for herself.—Now therefore, I forbid all persons trusting said woman on my account, under any circumstances whatever, as I shall not pay any debts of her contracting, she being welcome to her liberty as long as she conducts herself well, and does not become chargeable to the undersigned It, however, she or the one previously advertised, should not conduct themselves properly, and become chargeable; it is the determination of the undersigned, to send them to the colony from whence they came.

RICHARD ADAMS.

Norwich, March 24, 1818. 20—

Public Auction.

ON Monday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the subscriber will offer at Public Vendue, his

Household Furniture;

Consisting of

A Mahogany Bureau,
Tables,
Chairs,
Crockery and
Hard Ware, &c. &c.

GUSTAVUS F DAVIS.

N Stonington, March 23, 1818.

FOR SALE,

By order of Probate that valuable

Tanyard & Buildings,

IN East Chelsea, late the property of Mr. HENRY GORDON, deceased. Also, two thirds of the

House & Land,

situated at the junction of the turnpike road to Providence and the road across the new Bridge to Preston. The lower story of said House is well calculated and is an eligible situation for a grocery store

GEORGE PERKINS, Ex'r.

Norwich, March 25, 1818 20—

TO BE LET,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS,

A FARM,

OF excellent LAND, adjoining the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Canterbury, containing about one hundred and seventy acres.

ALSO,

The Dwelling-House,

Now occupied by Mr. GILBERT BREWSTER, very conveniently situated for a merchant or mechanic: with or without a Pasture adjoining.

ALSO,

Two Dwelling-Houses,

With large GARDENS adjoining, situated in West Chelsea

ENQUIRE OF

NATH. SHIPMAN.

March 25 20 3w—

TO LET.

And possession given the 1st of April,

A FARM,

SITUATED in Lebanon, two miles from the Brick Meeting-House, on the road leading to Windham, containing 160 acres, well proportioned for agricultural pursuits.

It is comprised in three separate Lots, all within half a mile of the Dwelling House, Barn, &c They will be let together or separate.

GEORGE TISDALE.

Norwich, March 25 1818. 20—

TO LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE HOUSE, STORE, &c. in Franklin, near Capt Burril Woodworth's Tavern, and formerly the residence of Augustus Perkins, Esq of Norwich. It is one of the best situations for a country merchant, in the county of New-London.

APPLY TO

GARDER HAZARD, or
HARVEY MORGAN.

ALSO, TO LET,

A FARM, in Colchester, on the road leading to New London, now in the occupancy of John Smith—containing about 100 acres, APPLY TO

HARVEY MORGAN.

Norwich, (Bean-Hill,) Feb. 11, 1818. cf20

Probate Office, Pomfret District Pomfret, Jan 13, 1818

THIS Court limits and appoints the term of six months from the first publication of this notice, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. ELISHA PAINE,

late of said Pomfret, deceased, to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, to *JERUSHA PAINE* or *JOB WILLIAMS,* Executors to the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law

Attest. *ELISHA B. PERKINS, Clerk.*

Those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, to said Executors. 20—

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the creditors of the estate of

Mr. FREEMAN CADY,

late of Pomfret, deceased, represented insolvent,—That the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, on the 3d day of March instant, appointed the subscribers Commissioners on said estate, allowing six months from the publication of this notice, for the creditors to exhibit their claims—That we will attend at the house of Capt. CHESTER CADY, in said Pomfret, on the 2d Tuesday of August next, at 1 o'clock, afternoon, to receive, examine, adjust and settle all claims of the creditors to said estate—and our report make to said Court.

Given under our hands at Pomfret, March 12, 1818

Thomas Grosvenor,
Job Williams,
Daniel Putnam, } Com'rs.

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

From the London Globe of the 5th of May.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ON SEEING THE WATERLOO WALTZ IN A NEW CATALOGUE OF MUSIC.

A MOMENT pause, ye British fair,
While Pleasure's phantom ye pursue,
And say, if sprightly dance or air
Suit with the name of Waterloo.
Awful was the victory—
Chastened should the triumph be;
'Midst the laurels she has won,
Britain mourns for many a son.
Veil'd in clouds the morning rose;
Nature seem'd to mourn the day
Which consign'd, before its close,
Thousands to their kindred clay.
How unfit for Courtly ball,
Or the giddy festival,
Was the grim and ghostly view,
Ere evening clos'd on Waterloo.
See the Highland warrior rushing,
Firm in danger, on the foe;
'Till the life blood warmly gushing,
Lays the plaided hero low.
His native pipes accustom'd sound,
'Mid wars infernal concert drown'd,
Cannot soothe his last adieu,
Or wake his sleep at Waterloo.
Chasing o'er the cuirassier,
See the foaming charger flying,
Trampling in his wild career,
All alike, the dead and dying!
See the bullets through his side,
Answer'd by the spouting tide;
Helmet, horse, and rider too,
Roll on bloody Waterloo.
Shall scenes like these the dance inspire,
Or wake th' enlivening notes of mirth?
O! shiver'd be the recreant lyre,
That gave the base idea birth.
Other sounds I ween were there,
Other music rent the air;
Other waltz the warriors knew,
When they clos'd on Waterloo.
Forbear, 'till time with lenient hand,
Hath sooth'd the pang of recent sorrow;
And let the picture distant stand,
The soft'ning hue of years to borrow.
When our race has pass'd away,
Hands unborn may wake the lay,
And give to joy alone the view,
Of Britain's fame at Waterloo.

Masonic Notice.

A SPECIAL convocation of *Franklin Chapter, No. 4*, will be held at N. Kinney's Hotel, on Thursday the 26th day of March inst. precisely at 1 o'clock, P. M.—A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the M. E. H P.
JOS KINGSLEY. *Sec F C. R. A M.*
Norwich, March 16, 1818. 19—

UNION UP.

UNION HOTEL,

RETAKEN BY

REUBEN WILLOBY,

WHO solicits the patronage of his late friends and travellers. Will thank them for their custom.

"While the ensign of *Union* in *triumph* unfurl'd,
"*Hush* the *tumults* of *war*, and give peace to the *world*."

Norwich. March 7. 1818. 19—

THE SUBSCRIBER

EXPECTING to remove from Chelsea by the first of April, requests all persons who have open accounts with him, to call and settle the same immediately, as he should prefer settling his accounts himself to leaving them in the hands of an Attorney.

EZRA LATHROP.
Norwich, March 18. 1818 19—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of

Roger Huntington & Co.

are hereby informed that after the first day of May next, the books and notes remaining unsettled, will pass into the hands of an Attorney.

ROGER HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, March 12. 1818. 19—

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to hire a Journeyman Chair Maker, who is a good workman, to whom steady employment and good wages will be given.

WM. E. ROBINSON.
Plainfield, March 10, 1818. 81—

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern.

THE subscriber having distributed the NORWICH COURIER for the term of one year, and wishing to make a settlement for the same, earnestly requests all those indebted to him for the Papers, to make immediate payment, as the demands of the Printers are urgent and indispensable

To a respectable list of customers, the subscriber returns his sincere thanks for all past favors, and solicits a continuation of their patronage

PETER PETTIS.
Franklin, March 18, 1818. 19—

Look at this.

IN consequence of a different arrangement in business,

Calvin Tyler & Co.

offer for sale, at cost and charges, a choice selection of GROCERIES, among which will be found—

Old Jamaica Spirits,
Antigua do.
New-England do.
Cognac and Cider Brandy,
Country Gin,
Molasses, Honey,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas,
Lump and Brown Sugars,
Cape Salt, Liverpool Blown do.
Pepper and Pimento, Pure Ginger,
Coffee, Chocolate, Salt Petre,
Pearlashes, Nutmegs,
Muscatel Raisins, Malaga do.
New crop Rice,
Mould and Dipt Candles,
Spermaceti do.
Plug, Cut and Leaf Tobacco,
Lorrillard's Snuff,
Viets' and New-London Segars,
Washing and Shaving Soap,
Roll Brimstone, Chalk, Bed Cords,
Cut Nails, Hollow Ware,
Powder, Shot and Flints,
Almanacks for 1818,
Wheat, Buck Wheat and Rye Flour,
Indian Meal,
Pork, Butter, Cheese, Lard,
Codfish Mackarel, Smoked Herring
Family agitable Lamps,
W. and S Lamp Oil,
Russia Bristles, Confectionary, &c. &c.

WANTED,

White Beans, Flaxseed, and large Pork in the Hog.

Jan 21, 1818. 11—

Jonathan Comstock,

HAS just received and offers for sale, very low, for ready pay only.

12 bbls. Muscovado and Brown Havanna Sugars,
1000 lbs. Richmond manufactured Tobacco, (superior quality.)
Hyson Tea (very good) at 7s6 by 1/2 doz. lbs.
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas,
Coffee, Chocolate, Molasses,
Rum, Brandy, Gin, Cherry Rum,
Wine, Alspice, Pepper, Ginger,
Cinnamon, Raisins. Flour, Salt,
Earthen and Stone Ware &c &c.

WANTED,

Rye, Oats, Corn, Beans, &c for which good pay will be made by

J COMSTOCK.
Norwich, Jan. 27, 1818. 12—

Willett's Geography and Atlas.

WILLETT's easy Grammar of Geography, for the use of Schools, upon Goldsmith's much approved plan—illustrated with an Atlas of seven maps, bound separately—Price 75 cents.

FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD's *Book Store.*

RECOMMENDATION.

DANBURY, 14th July, 1814.

Mr. Potter,

SIR—I have thoroughly examined Mr. Willetts' "*Easy Grammar of Geography*" with the accompanying Atlas, published by you; and I might with much propriety (if needful) enter into the particulars of its high merits and great utility: but suffice it to say, that I have been an old teacher, in the usual mode of Geography and Astronomy, and I am now constrained to say, that I regret the many days, months, and I may even say years, I have spent in teaching according to the usual Books, only for the want of just such a one as you have hit upon For young pupils it certainly exceeds any thing of the kind I ever saw. To study Geography and Astronomy without *Maps, Figures, &c.* is as absurd as to teach a child to call over the Alphabet without seeing the shape of the letters. The convenience of having the Atlas by itself is obvious, as it must be constantly used in search for an answer to every question, which I readily conceive will be a kind of pleasing labor to the scholar, and soon make him a proficient in Geography. Yours, &c.

ANDREW BEERS.

Miss MOLLOY & Miss ARNOLD,

HAVE RECENTLY OPENED A

BOARDING SCHOOL,

AT Mr SAMUEL HYDE's House, in Franklin, for the tuition of

Young Ladies.

They respectfully inform the public, that their next term will commence the first Monday in April. They will instruct in Reading, Writing, English Grammar, History, Geography, Cronology, Arithmetic, Drawing Maps, Painting in oil and water colours, Embroidery and Filigree—at $6 per quarter.

Board and washing, $2 per week.
March 11. 18—

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, on the 8th inst. an indented apprentice boy, named

DAVID H. SETCHEL,

aged about 18 years. Whoever will return said Boy shall receive One Cent Reward, and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said Boy, on penalty of the law.

WM. KELLEY.
Bozrah, March 9, 1818. 18—

Books and Stationary.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS FOR SALE AT THE

NORWICH BOOK-STORE,

A GREAT VARIETY OF ARTICLES IN HIS LINE, WHICH HE OFFERS FOR SALE AT NEW-YORK PRICES, VIZ:—

BROWN's Concordance of the Bible; Porteus', Lee's, Griffin's, Lathrop's, Abbot's, Clark's, Doddridge's and Jay's Sermons; Jaimeson's Sacred History; Park-street Lectures; Blair's Lectures; Doddridge's Expositor; Life of Christ; Collier's Lectures; American Preacher; Olney Hymns; Stoddard on Judgment; Backus on Regeneration; Spiritual Companion; Romaine on Faith; Murray's Power of Religion; Addison's Evidence of Christianity; Life of Spencer; Baxter's Works; Newton's History; Trial of Virtue; Watson's Apology; Seneca's Morals; Comstock's Essays; Power of Solitude; Sacred Mirror; Necker on Religion; Festival's and Fasts; Selection on the Atonement; Hervey's Meditations; Hannah More's Practical Piety; Solitude Sweetened; Divine Maxims; Bunyan's Visions; Rowe's Devout Exercises; Christian Revelation; Hannah More's Christian Morals; Family Instructor; Faber on the Holy Spirit; West's Letters; Wilberforce's View; Student and Pastor; Jenyn's Lectures; Conquest of Canaan; Pilgrim's Progress; Fuller's Gospel; Family Prayers; Whitfield's Sermons; Dodd on Death; New Jerusalem; Origin of Evil; Buchanan's Works; Abridgement of the Bible; Guide to Christ; Codman's Hymns; Russell's Seven Sermons; Family Duty; Baxter's Call; Howe's Thoughts; Mourner; Token to Mourners; Monitor's Instructor; Melmouth's Essays; Writings of Nancy Maria Hyde; Moral Pieces in Prose and Verse, by Lydia Huntley; Life of Fenelon; Ely's Journal; Who fares best; Life of Joseph a Hive; Youth's Guide to Domestic Happiness; Dairyman's Daughter; Abel and Cain; History of the Bible; Biblical Catechism; Pious Reflections for every day in the month, by Fenelon; Moral Instructions; Force of Truth; Life of Sarah Grubb; Hymns for Infant Minds; Catechism in Verse; Gospel News; Parish's Bible Gazetteer; Ladies' Cabinet; Penetential Tyrant; Fashionable World; Cary's Miscellanies; Practical Education, by Mrs. Edgeworth; Life of Wellington; Goldsmith's History of England, a late and improved edition; Lady of the Lake; Siege of Corinth; Life of Cowper; Milesian Chief; John DeLancaster; Wanderer, or Female Difficulties; Clark's Travels; Delacroix Artillerist; Hoyt's Cavalry; Life of Nelson; Graham's Scotland; Absentee; Miseries of Human Life; Warden's Letters; Memoirs of Newman; Russian Campaign; Looking Glass; History of America; Avenia; Mordaunt; Children of the Abbey; Twin Sisters; Battle of Waterloo; Home, a Poem; Hope and Memory; Evelina; Charlotte Temple; Life of Burroughs; Vicar of Wakefield; Smith's View of Canada; Thinks-I-to-myself; Junius' Letters; Exile of Siberia; History of Animals; Songster's Companion; Grandprie's Voyages; Carr's Northern Summer; Life of Franklin; Letter Writer; Dinarbas; Life of Lawrence; Smith's Wealth of Nations; Organization of the Militia; Military Laws; Psalms and Hymns.

Powel on Mortgages; Jones on Bailment; Nisi Prius Cases.

Willan on the Skin; Chemical Catechism; Thomas' Practice; Cheselden's Tables; Medical Pocket Book.

Roberts's collection Classical Church Music; Smith & Little's Patent Note Singing Books; the Gamut, with Blank pages for favorite music.

Ledgers and Day Books; Writing and Cyphering Books.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

QUARTO BIBLES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

BLANKS,

of most kinds in common use.

Classical & School-Books.

Lexicon; Ainsworths' Latin Dictionary; Cicero Delphini; Graeca Minora; Davidson's Virgil; Virgil Delphini; Greek Testament; Greek Grammar; Latin Grammar; Clarks' Introduction; Erasmus; Classical Dictionary; Flint's Surveying; Brooks' Gazetteer; American Orator; Murray's Grammar, Reader, Exercise, Key, and Introduction; Columbian Orator; Pike's, Daboll's and Root's Arithmetic; Webster's Elements; School Bibles and Testaments; Webster's, Johnson's, Perry's and Walker's Dictionaries; American Reader; Copper Plate Copies; Dwight's Geography; Webster's Spelling Book; Primers, &c.

Foolscap Writing Paper; Letter ditto; Ink Stands; Drawing Paper; Lead Pencils; Ink Powder; Sand and Pounce Boxes; Letter Stamps; Wafers; Paints; Sealing Wax; Dutch Quills.

Merchants supplied with any of the above articles at the lowest prices, and most kinds of produce, or Rags, received in payment.

FEB. 10.

DWIGHT RIPLEY,

DRUGGIST, NORWICH,

HAS just received a fresh supply of those *justly esteemed and highly approved* 'Medicines,' *prepared by* W. T. CONWAY, Chemist, No. 1, Bumstead-place, Boston—to wit:

☞Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills!

Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops,

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Female Pills. for obstructions, &c

Dr. Relfe's Antibilious Pills, for indigestion, bilious affections, &c.

Dr. Relfe's Vegetable Rheumatic Pills, *a most excellent medicine.*

Dr. Relfe's Vegetable Specific, a certain cure for *sick head ache.*

British Antiseptic Dentifrice, which not only renders discoloured teeth white, but removes the scurvy from the gums, at the same time it imparts to the breath the most delectable sweetness and *prevents tooth ache.*

Dumfrie's Ointment, a safe and expeditious cure for the ITCH, however inveterate; in *an hour's application.* ☞No danger from taking cold!

☞Albion Corn Plaster, which affords instant ease, at the same time it dissolves and draws the corn out by the root without pain.

Cambrian Tooth Ache pills—the relief is immediate without the least injury to the teeth.

Dr. Jebb's celebrated Rheumatic Liniment, the relief is instantaneous in Rheumatism, though of years standing, and cures frequently in 24 hours.

Dr. Hunter's celebrated Pills,

Dr. Hunter's Injection Powders, and

Dr. Hunter's Cerate for the prevention and cure of the Venereal disease. which may be effected thereby with perfect secrecy—Full directions encircle each packet.

☞ *None of the above are genuine, unless signed "W T. CONWAY."*

The whole of the above Medicines may be had of most Druggists, Booksellers and Post Masters throughout the U. States. ††† A large *discount* to Country Physicians, Country Traders, and those who buy to sell again.

Feb 4. 18—oaf91

G. W. PARTRIDGE,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and its vicinity, that he will wait on them at R. WILLOBY's HOTEL, or at their houses, if more agreeable, for a few days. He inserts from a single tooth to a full set—Evens, separates and polishes, &c. Carious Teeth mended, to be as useful, lasting, and free from pain as sound teeth He extracts deranged teeth, roots and stumps, with the utmost care and ease.

Sept 29, 1817. 47—

MUSIC.

WANTED an additional *DRUMMER and FIFER* for the Norwich Artillery Company—APPLY TO

JOHN LATHROP.
Norwich, March 11, 1818. 18—

Jackson's Book-Keeping.

BOOK KEEPING in the true Italian form of debtor and creditor, by way of double entry, or practical Book-Keeping, exemplified from the precepts of the late ingenious D DOWLING, author of Mercantile Arithmetic. With the addition of computations in exchange. and Tables, shewing the proportion that the weights and measures of the principal cities in Europe bear to each other. By WM JACKSON, Accountant. Price $2. For sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book Store.
Feb 3.

PROBATE OFFICE—PLAINFIELD DISTRICT.

Plainfield, March 3, 1818

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the date of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. JOSEPH SHEPARD,

late of Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate to *HANNAH SHEPARD and PHINEHAS SHEPARD, Ex'rs.* or be debarred a recovery according to law.

18 *Attest. J. Eaton, Clerk.*

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*
Hartford, Dec 17, 1810. 7—

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the *Providence and Norwich Turnpike Company,* will be holden at the Lower Gate, in Johnston, on MONDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, A general attendance is requested, as the Gates will then be to let, or Keepers agreed upon to attend the same for the ensuing year.

March 16. 19—

NOTICE.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, having appointed the subscribers Commissioners on the estate of

ELIZABETH WHITEMORE,

late of Killingly, deceased, represented insolvent, to receive and adjust the claims of the creditors against said estate, six months from the 12th inst. being allowed by said Court for the exhibition of said claims, we hereby give notice, that we will attend to the business of our appointment, at the dwelling house of Mr PHILIP RICHMOND, in said Killingly, on the second Mondays of August and September next.

Joseph Adams, }
Jedediah Sabin, } Com'rs.
Killingly, March 12, 1818 19—

FOR SALE,

A CONVENIENT *House Barn, Garden,* and small Lot of *Land* near the old Shetucket Bridge, in Preston, now occupied by Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Brooks, and owned by Mr. Levi Giddings. Also, a *Lot of Land*, well fenced, about half a mile from the new Shetucket Bridge, in said Preston, containing about 28 acres, and owned by said Giddings. In case said property should not be sold by the 1st of April next, it will be let. The terms of sale may be known by applying to SOLOMON GIDDINGS, Esq Preston, Mr. NEWCOMB KINNEY or GEO HILL, Norwich.

Jan 6, 1818. 91stAuf—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

Containing about 90 acres,

LYING in the town of Lebanon, about 2 miles north-west of the Baptist meeting house. Said Farm is well proportioned for mowing, pasturing and wood, and has never failing water running through it. On the premises are a good one story House, and two large BARNS, in good repair.

For particulars enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

SAMUEL BURNHAM.
Lebanon, March 4, 1818. 17—

FOR SALE,

THAT VALUABLE AND WELL KNOWN

FARM,

CONSISTING of about 150 acres of excellent LAND, well divided into mowing, pasturing, &c. situated in Montville, first society, with a convenient DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, and other suitable buildings, being the late residence of JOHN G HILLHOUSE, Esq. An opportunity now is presented, which seldom occurs in the town of Montville, to any person to purchase a pleasant situation, within twenty rods of a place of public worship, where is a fund established for the support of the gospel—and but a few rods from an excellent school. It is believed, that, taking into consideration all the advantages. few Farms, in the country are equal to it.

Also,

Another Farm,

Containing about 130 acres, about two miles from Montville meeting-house and one mile from the Baptist meeting house, Bozrah, at present occupied by Mr. Hamilton—being an excellent grazing Farm. and well worth the attention of an enterprising Farmer.

Terms easy for each.
For further particulars enquire of

WM. W. HAUGHTON.

N. B. If the latter is not sold by the 20th of March, it will then be to let.

Montville, Jan. 27, 1818. 12—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

LYING in the town of Preston, 3 miles from Norwich-Landing, and one from Long Society new Meeting-House, and joining the Quinabaug river, containing about 125 acres of excellent

LAND,

well proportioned with plough land, mowing, pasture and wood land, with a good orchard and other fruit trees—well watered with living springs; with a good *Dwelling-House, Barn and Corn House*, a good well of water, together with the best privilege of shad and other fishery on the Quinabaug river. Likewise, a life lease of

48 *acres of excellent Grain Land,*

together or separate, as best suits the purchaser. Payment made easy.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

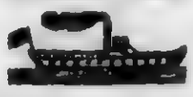
PETER GREENE.
Preston, Oct. 20, 1817. 80—

ORIGINAL STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1818. *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXII. No. 21.]

Sound Steam-Boat Line.



THE Proprietors, with a view of accommodating the public, by extending the line to Norwich, intend making the experiment with the Fulton, Capt. Law, and this route (if found practicable) will be continued during the season.

The line will in future be from New-York to Norwich, as follows: The Connecticut, Captain Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock, in the morning, for New-Haven. The Fulton, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich at 6 o'clock in the morning of the same days, touch at New-London and depart from thence for New Haven at 8 o'clock. The boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

March 25. 20—

For Boston,

THE schr. PEACE, Capt. Lovell, will sail with all convenient despatch. For freight or passage apply to the master on board.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

Plaster of Paris,
Codfish,
Pickled do.
Grindstones,
N. E. Rum by the bbl.
2 tons Paper Rags,
Raisins in Boxes, and
Bristol blown Salt by the bbl.

Corn, Oats and Beans,

will be taken in exchange, at a fair price, for any of the above articles.

March 25. 1818. 20—

GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE,

A GENERAL assortment, for sale at the Store of

E. Coit & Co.

Norwich, March 25, 1818. 20—

ANTIGUA RUM.

6 bbls. Antigua RUM, for sale on accommodating terms by

WM. GEO. TRACY.

Norwich, March 24, 1818. 20—

English and American Window Glass, all sizes—from 6 by 8 to 14 by 20,
Cut and Wrought Nails, per cask, at manufactory prices,
5 tons Iron Hollow Ware,
200 sets Cart and Waggon Boxes,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BEEED.

March 25. 20—

Plaster of Paris.

THE subscriber has for sale on the best terms, for cash or country produce, a quantity of PLASTER, similar in quality to that sold by him the last season, and used in the towns of Griswold, Canterbury, Hampton, Windham, Lebanon, Lisbon, &c. with such *very beneficial effect.*

JOSEPH H. STRONG.

Norwich, Jan. 14, 1818. 10—

The subscriber will pay cash for

2000 lbs. Red Clover Seed,
40 bushels Fuztop, and
20 bushels Red Top,
If delivered soon.

JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, Feb. 23, 1818. 16—

THE subscriber will pay cash for good *CLOVER SEED, OATS and BEANS*, on delivery. N. GILBERT.

Norwich, Jan. 13. 10—

1000 half pint Tumblers,

Mess Pork, per bbl. or pound,
Molasses, per bbl. or gallon,
Honey, do. do. do.

For sale very low by

ROGER HUNTINGTON.

March 16, 1818. 19—

Farmers attend.

Wanted immediately, by the subscribers,

1000 bu. good Oats,
100 „ „ White Beans, and
20 bbls. of Apples, Cider, &c.

For which cash and a generous price will be given.

SAMUEL CLAGHORN & Co.

A new milch COW for sale.

Norwich, First Society, March 17, 1818.

FRESH
GARDEN SEEDS,
FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL TYLER.

WHITE, Yellow and Red Onion; Blood and Turnip Beet; Carrot; Parsnip; Long and Early Cucumber; Early and Winter Squash; Head and Curled Lettuce; Scarlet, Turnip and Salmon Radish; Drumhead, Savoy, Early Yorkshire and Red Cabbage; Flat, French and Swedish Turnip; Sage; Cayenne and Squash Pepper; Double Peppergrass; Summer Savory; Sweet Thyme; Parsley; Saffron; Early June, Early Golden Hotspur, Charlton, White Marrowfat Green Dwarf Marrowfat and Strawberry Dwarf Peas; Early Beans, &c. &c.

Norwich, March 25, 1818 20—

QUAKER
GARDEN SEEDS,
WARRANTED OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH, FOR SALE BY
JOHN LATHROP.

WHITE, Yellow and Red Onion; Blood and Early Turnip Beet; Scarcity; Carrot; Parsnip; Cucumber; Watermellon; Muskmellon; Dutch Summer, Crookneck Summer, and Crookneck Winter Squash; White Head, Early Curled Head and Speckled Lettuce; Salmon, Scarlet and Early Turnip Radish; Drumhead, Savoy, Red, and Early Yorkshire Cabbage; Flat and French Turnip; Sage; Squash Pepper; Double Peppergrass; Burnet; Summer Savory; Parsley; Pink; Saffron; Early June, Early Golden Hotspur, Charlton, White Marrowfat, Green Dwarf Marrowfat and Strawberry Dwarf Peas; Early Sixweek Dwarf, Cramberry Dwarf, White Cramberry Pole and Kidney Pole Beans.

ALSO,

At wholesale 1 box containing the above assortment, at the Quaker price.
1 tierce Albany green Peas.
15 bushels bright Herd's Grass.
Red Clover Seed.
700 fresh sweet Oranges.
Cash paid for green Calf Skins.

March 11. 18—

QUAKER
GARDEN SEEDS,
WARRANTED OF
THE LAST YEAR's GROWTH,
FOR SALE BY
CHAS. K. SNOW,

Early June PEAS,	Dutch Sum. Squash,
Early Golden Hotspur do.	Crookneck Sum. do.
Early Charlton do.	Crookneck Wint. do
White Marrowfat do	White Head Lettuce
Green Dwarf do. do	Early Curl'd Head do.
Strawberry Dwarf do	Speckled do.
Early 6 week Beans,	Salmon Radish,
Cramberry Dwarf do	Scarlet do.
White Cramberry Pole do.	Early Turnip do.
Kidney Pole do.	Drum-head Cabbage.
White Onion,	Savoy do.
Yellow do.	Red do.
Red do.	Early Yorkshire do
Blood Beet,	Flat Turnip,
Early Turnip do.	French do.
Scarcity do.	Sage,
Carrot,	Squash Pepper,
Parsnip,	Double Peppergrass
Early Cucumber,	Burnet,
Long do.	Summer Savory,
	Parsley, &c. &c.

Norwich, March 18, 1818. 19—

QUAKER
GARDEN SEEDS,
WARRANTED OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH, FOR SALE BY
Calvin Tyler & Co.

WHITE, Yellow and Red Onion; Blood and Early Turnip Beet; Scarcity; Carrot; Parsnip; Cucumber; Watermellon; Muskmellon; Dutch Summer, Crookneck Summer and Crookneck Winter Squash; White Head, Early Curled Head and Speckled Lettuce; Salmon, Scarlet and Early Turnip Radish; Drumhead, Savoy, Red and Early Yorkshire Cabbage; Flat and French Turnip; Sage; Squash Pepper; Double Peppergrass; Burnet; Summer Savory; Parsley; Pink; Saffron; Early June, Early Golden Hotspur, Charlton, White Marrowfat, Green Dwarf Marrowfat and Strawberry Dwarf Peas; Early Sixweek Dwarf, Cramberry Dwarf, White Cramberry Pole and Kidney Pole Beans

March 18 19—

Salt, &c.
JOSEPH H. STRONG,
HAS FOR SALE,

800 hush Rock, Turk's Island and Liverpool Blown SALT
40 cwt COD FISH

He will pay an advanced price in Cash for

Flaxseed & White Beans.

Norwich, Dec 16, 17. 6—

Looking Glasses.

A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

for sale at reduced prices by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,

OF ALL KINDS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Nov. 18, 1817. 2tf—

Domestic Cotton Goods.

A NEW SUPPLY OF

Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
White do. do of superior bleach
Bed Tick, Checks and Stripes,
Threads and Yarn,

Just received and for sale cheap as usual, by

FELIX A. HUNTINGTON & Co.

Who have also on sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Coatings, Duffils, Blankets, &c. &c &c.

February 11, 1818. 14—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New York, and now offers for sale a good assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,

as cheap as can be had at any store in the place.

Norwich, Nov. 5, 1817. 52—

TUESDAY, NOV. 25.

Felix A. Huntington & Co.

ARE THIS DAY OPENING
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

New Goods

AMONG THEM ARE—

100 ps. Bombazetts, from

1s6 per yard, upwards.
Ladies black Worsted Hose, at 1s6 per pr
Fine Irish Linens and Long Lawns
Vestings, Cassimeres, and Pelisse Cloths
Fur, Plush and Down Trimmings.

A NEW SUPPLY OF

N. York Ladies' Shoes.

FLOUR.

Henry C. Avery,

OFFERS for sale. 100 bbls Baltimore Howard street FLOUR, of the first quality.

LIKEWISE,

A common assortment of

Groceries,
Iron, Stone, Earthen, and Glass Ware, &c.

HE WISHES TO PURCHASE,

2000 bushels Oats.
500 do. Corn, Rye, Beans and Flax Seed.
A few cwt. good Tallow.

Norwich, Dec. 31, 1817. 8tf—

10 boxes Mould Candles, assorted,
1 Ox Cart,
1 Chaise,

FOR SALE BY

WM. ROGERS.

March 4. 17—

Molasses & Tea.

Hhds. good Molasses,
Chests Hyson Skin Tea,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH H. STRONG.

March 3, 1818 17—

5 bbls. Vernon Gin,
Wire Riddles and Sieves,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

Feb. 11. 14—

70 bbls. good Cider,

FOR SALE BY

WM. ROGERS.

Feb. 11. 1818. 14—

WANTED,

A STEADY BOY in a retail Dry Goods Store, from 16 to 18 years of age.—Inquire of the Printers.

March 25. 20—

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

MEASURES have commenced in Spain for the gradual abolition of the Slave Trade. A decree has passed prohibiting the trade in Slaves on the coast of Africa north of the equator under severe penalties, and restricting the duration of it south of the line to two years and five months, from the date of the decree—Dec. 1817.

Letters of 29th ult. from Madrid, mention that another complete hoax had been played off on the Russian Ambassador. Some time ago we noticed, that in consequence of the expected arrival of the Russian fleet at Cadiz, his excellency had proceeded there, post haste, but tired of waiting, had again returned to Madrid. On the morning of Christmas day, his excellency a second time took post for Cadiz, in consequence of the arrival of an officer from that port, stating, that the Russian squadron had actually arrived! It now appears certain, that the embargo which took place in Cadiz some months ago, was not intended to carry out troops to South-America, but to convey the Russian crews back to their homes, in conformity to an article contained in the bill of sale of the ships.

The count de Palmelo, the Portuguese ambassador at our court, is said to have quitted Paris on Monday last. The presumed object of his mission there was to confer with the Plenipotentiaries of the high allied powers, respecting the differences between Spain and Portugal.—His departure is at once gratuitously ascribed, by the Morning Chronicle, to a peremptory refusal, on the part of his government, to deliver up the territory of Monte Video to Spain, until Spain shall have settled her dispute with her revolted colonies. We are far from believing that Portugal would venture to conduct herself with so little of a conciliatory disposition, after the note which was delivered to her minister by the allied powers in May last.

A few days since, a vessel, supposed to belong to the United States, with a cargo of staves and tobacco, put into Kinnare river. Officers were on board, but in a short time after, a number of countrymen arrived in two boats, who put the officers below, and proceeded to land and carry off the tobacco, in which they not only succeeded, but also secreted it in such a manner, that notwithstanding a most diligent search was made, not more than 200 lbs of the tobacco could be discovered. The captain and crew are not with the vessel, which still remains in the river Kinnare.

In the course of the last year, five hundred and forty thousand barrels of flour were imported into Liverpool from the United States of America. To this circumstance more perhaps than any other, is to be ascribed the badness of the bread which has been an universal complaint—The adulteration of American flour is a notorious fact. It eludes detection, except by chemical process, until its effects are felt in the stomach. Wheat only ought to be admitted from foreign ports.

We have received German papers of a recent date, from which the following is an extract:—

On the Political Interests of France, and of the Netherlands.

England, in uniting with France, as it seems to intend to do, would leave the union imperfect if it did not admit the House of Orange as a third party, and this house would act in opposition to its own interests if it did not adhere to this alliance, especially since Belgium is united to Holland; for we must not look at France, such as she now is, but such as she has often shewn herself after the tempest, haughty, terrible, and recriminating. May we not fear, with some reason, that the southern frontiers of the Netherlands would be always in danger of being threatened as long as this kingdom shall not make a common cause with France and England? (on the hypothesis that these two powers shall unite cordially and sincerely). If we may ever believe in a miracle so extraordinary as that of this triple alliance, it would awe Prussia, which always has its eyes fixed on Westphalia and the northern provinces of Holland; it would add the strength of Hanover to that of the Netherlands, whose too extentive frontiers would be secured on all points. This union might, in the sequel, be increased in the South by Spain, Savoy, and Naples, and on the north by Sweden, Denmark, and the Hanseatic Cities. These contiguous Powers would form an inexpugnable maritime line on which they would rest with security; and, in case of aggression, they might concentrate, extend, and divide their force as necessity required, and successfully resist the invasions of the North.

The alliance of the Netherlands is not to be disdained. Holland formerly proved, that a small country, with but a few inhabitants, may, by its situation, its trade, and its police, balance the fortune of a great state and a populous nation: whether we compare them for strength, or for riches, there is nothing which more powerfully tends to establish this equality than a marine and commerce. The progress of commerce, in all countries immediately follows the progress of the marine, and the marine lending wings to commerce, increases its prosperity and promotes its extension.

The Netherlands unite at this moment every thing that is necessary to form an agricultural, manufacturing, and maritime power of the first order.

When Belgium and Holland united shall be fully aware of their strength, their means, their resources, and the advantages of their soil, and of their geographical position—when those two countries, amalgamated by policy, shall be blended together by confidence and their mutual interests—when they shall reciprocally favour the exchange of their several advantages—when a solid credit and various relations shall be established between these two parts of the same whole, we may predict, without presumption, that the kingdom of the Netherlands will be of great weight in the balance of Europe.

Let us cast our eyes upon the past, it is the school of the future. In 1699 Holland and Zealand contained a million acres of land, and France then contained 9,000,000, yet the riches and strength of Holland were estimated at one third of those of France, and the rents of the lands in proportion to those of France as nine to one.

The burden of all the vessels belonging to Europe in the same year (1699) amounted to 2,000,000 of tons; the English had 500,000, the Dutch 900,000, the French 100,000, and the rest was divided among the other nations. The sums levied in al. the United Provinces amounted to the half of those levied in France. Of 900,000,000 of souls of which the population of the globe was at that time estimated, the Dutch traded with 100,000,000. Look at the Austrian monarchy, it possesses a great territory, a fertile soil, and abundant mines; and yet it is in the greatest embarrassment in respect to its finances, and this embarrassment has existed above 25 years. It has created paper currency of various descriptions, which has but increased its distress; it has adopted a great many plans of finance none of which have had any success; and notwithstanding its good faith and its good will, it has not yet been able either to repay its loans, or even to discharge the accumulated interest of them. Whence comes this incurable malady, notwithstanding all the endeavours of empires to remove it? It comes from the obstinacy with which the great Powers persist in maintaining in time of peace a military force disproportioned to the revenues and to the population. It is this false system which throws Prussia into financial embarrassments, from which it tries to extricate itself at the expense of France.

We see by this that it is out of the extent of a kingdom which constitutes its strength and riches, and that the Netherlands, under a good administration, may in the sequel go on the same line as the Powers which now seek to draw into their orbit what they call the States of the second order.—*(Journal de la Belgique.)*

LAS CASES.

M. de Las Cases, (the companion and counsellor of Bonaparte) has been delivered over to the Austrian authorities. He will be confined at Gratz.

The intrigues of Las Cases compelled the authorities of *St. Helena* to send him back to Europe. He arrived in *England* where his papers were seized, seals placed upon them, and he was ordered to quit the kingdom.

Among these papers are said to be a letter from Bonaparte to the Ex-Empress Maria Louisa, which purports to give a description of the afflictions Napoleon has suffered, and the constancy with which he has endured them. Las Cases says, he has a present to the Archduchess of a lock of Bonaparte's hair, which he says he will not surrender to any one but his august consort, who is alone capable of appreciating it.

Another of these papers is addressed to the Grand Duke of Baden, in which Las Cases prays to be allowed an asylum in his territories.

A third is for Prince Joseph in America, giving what is called a faithful picture of the "torments" of the exile at St. Helena.

A fourth is supposed to be intended for the Duke of Rovigo (Savary.)

The 5th and 6th are addressed to Prince Lucien, and Cardinal Fesch at Rome. After repeating the details to the Archduchess Maria Louisa and Prince Joseph, M. de Las Cases, informs the Cardinal, that there is no Minister of religion at St. Helena, that the French inhabitants feel severely this privation, and that he is assured if Napoleon were allowed to do so, he would request his uncle to look out for a clergyman, who, in addition to his other duties of a sacred nature, would copy correctly from dictation. Las Cases inquires of Prince Lucien, if he could procure for him a place of refuge at Rome.

The letter in which these particulars were contained adds the following remarks:—

"This anxiety to obtain an asylum, expressed in all the letters from the Count, shows that he did not expect to be allowed a residence in England. But the language to the Archduchess Maria Louisa sufficiently proves, that he should have preferred to remain in London, if leave should have been given. He acknowledges that his first object, on reaching Europe, would have been to have placed at the foot of the Archduchess, his most respectful homage, but that the object to which his whole life had been devoted, would have induced him to remain in England, to invoke the laws and Ministers of that country in favor of the illustrious prisoner, in order to obtain some alleviation of his miseries. 'The British Ministry,' he says, 'could not have been deaf to my entreaties, because I cannot believe that they would have been guilty of any personal revenge; and I am persuaded that they would content themselves with measures that, at the same time they rendered sure his confinement, would not add persecution and cruelty to the restraints imposed.' 'Who,' says the Count, 'could better fulfil this important duty than I, who have witnessed all the wretchedness to which this august prisoner has been exposed? That duty I will

ORIGINAL STAINED

fulness with the most ardent zeal, and most faithful loyalty.'" &c.

BONAPARTE AT ST. HELENA.

Las Cases has published in the Flemish papers several apologetical anecdotes of Bonaparte, of which the following are a part:—

Napoleon, at the commencement of his residence on the island, voluntarily received the English officers, and admitted them at Longwood into social circles formed by the companions of his captivity, and two or three of the principal families of St. Helena. We are bound to say, to the credit of the English officers, that they never approached Napoleon but with that respect which his great misfortunes commanded. One would have believed that he saw the Emperor at the Thuilleries, surrounded with his courtiers. He made the English journals be translated to him, and as he was allowed only the Ministerial journals, he soon remarked those articles of corrosive gall and insipid irony, in which he was represented as successively surrendering himself to childish spleen, or disgusting caprices. He was so unjust as to believe that those even whom he admitted to his society, and from whom he received the most abject adulation, were caterers for *The Times* and *The Courier*. He then formed a resolution to see nobody, and did not even make an exception in favor of the Governor. Sir Hudson Lowe took a singular mode of overcoming this determination; he transmitted one day a request for an interview, under the pretext of having to communicate things of an agreeable and interesting nature. He was admitted: but what was the astonishment of Napoleon when he perceived that the only object of his conversation was to inform him, that the expenditure of the captives exceeded by 1200 louis the funds placed at his disposal by the government and to beg him to find the means of covering the deficit. He sharply replied, "M. le Gouverneur, I never intermeddle in such details. Never did any complaint of mine descend so low as you. I command, or I am silent. If after this you allow me to want for necessaries, I will go to seek them in your two rooms (pointing his finger to the English tents which are seen from Longwood,) and these British soldiers will not drive from their messes the oldest and the first soldier of Europe."

In the private conversations which he held with Bertrand and Las Cases he sometimes indulged in effusion of feelings, which gave the lie to what has been said about the aridity of his heart. In speaking of the double catastrophe which deprived him of his crown, he sometimes said, 'Have I done all that was my duty for that good people, the French? Ought I not likewise to have died for them? They did so many services for me; but they likewise abandoned me. I deceive myself; they abandoned me twice, in the most cruel manner. The first defection may be excused, but for the second should they not have understood better?"

They asked him why, among the numerous expedients which presented themselves to him, he had adopted that of surrendering himself to his most cruel enemies. Without replying directly to the question, he said, that he had had at one time the idea of proposing his abdication on condition of retiring into Corsica, and retaining the sovereignty of that island; but, added he, "my enemies would not have failed to have said, that after launching France and Frenchmen on a stormy sea, I abandoned them after the tempest, to shelter myself in port"

He cannot believe that the two Emperors of Austria and of Russia entertain towards him personal animosity. "They only (said he) persecute in me the sword of that revolution which made them tremble on their thrones." He said of Ney and Murat, "they were, perhaps, the bravest men that ever existed; but if they had had but two ounces of good sense more, they would, perhaps, have been the greatest of poltroons." The English journals, containing the death of Murat, were read to him. When he heard the word *shot*, he abruptly interrupted the reader, and said, "the Calabrians were more generous and less inhuman than the people of Plymouth—proceed;" and he listened to the details of the death of his brother in law, without shedding a tear. The tone of these discourses, though in general severe, is not always remote from pleasantry. With Gen. Bertrand and Las Cases in particular, he abandoned himself to all the communicativeness of confiding familiarity. One day he asked the former what party he was of at the commencement of the revolution? "Of the constitutional, Sire, replied he, since I narrowly escaped death at the Thuilleries in defending the throne, and the inviolability of the monarch." "And you, Las Cases," said Napoleon, pinching familiarly the ear of his chamberlain, "I shall not ask what party you belong to; you emigrated; you were essentially an aristocrat. Don't you allow it, now, to be very strange, that of us three I am the only republican?" "Very singular indeed," replied Bertrand; "But, Sire, they made you pay dear for it." "It is very true that he repeats frequently, *liberal ideas have ruined me*: but he adds, that mistakes *prevailed* over his ultimate views. "I wished," says he, "to restrain liberal ideas first, in order to make them burn with all their lustre afterwards."

The London Courier of Feb. 2, in speaking of American affairs, says—"Amelia Island was taken possession of by the U. S. troops on the 24th Dec. Com. Aury wrote a letter to the American officer, in which he not unsuccessfully questioned the right of the American government to occupy the Island, and expressed his surprise that a nation which so recently established its own Independence, should obstruct others in the pursuit of the same object. This, is, at least, fair language between Republicans, who, we think, should not be very fastidious about their associates. We have heard no outcries yet from the journals in this country which affect to advocate the universal rights of mankind at the proceedings of America. We need not hint at the exclamation of horror which we should have been assailed, had a legitimate government, that is, a regal government, occupied a territory as a measure of precaution. But republics, in the opinion of these publicists, are privileged to "commit the oldest sins the newest kind of ways"

The News of the occupation of Amelia, and the publication of the secret journal of Congress, the London Star of Feb. 3, says—"The American system seems to require, at this time, some official elucidation, and if we mistake not very greatly, it will not be long that one or more of the Governments of Europe will be able to avoid demanding some satisfactory explanation. Britain has precisely the same right to occupy Amelia Island at this moment, that the United States had on the 22d Dec. last."

General M'Gregor had arrived at Liverpool from New-Providence, and set off for Scotland.

From the Liverpool Mercury, Feb. 6.

Shortly after the opening of Parliament, the Earl of Aylesford moved the usual address. He adverted to the melancholy loss the country had sustained in the death of the Princess Charlotte; and stated that the difficulties under which the country had for so long a period labored had been great, but the present state of affairs afforded a more gratifying prospect.

Earl Stanhope deprecated a systematic hostility to ministers who had steered the vessel of state through a heavy and tremendous storm. He had heard with great pain the report relative to the withdrawing the allied troops from France. They might as well at once release the prisoner at St. Helena. Undoubtedly the House of Bourbon could not rely for support upon the throne of France on the affections of the people of that country. When unaided by foreign force they had been twice expelled. It must be obvious that if another convulsion took place in France, the whole of Europe must be again involved in war, in which this country could not escape from taking part. Then would the laurels we had won wither on our brow, and the battle of Waterloo would have been fought in vain. The Duke of Otranto had given it as his decided opinion, that if the allied troops were withdrawn, the Bourbons would not remain in France. The allies had twice conquered France—and by the right of conquest, they might have partitioned France according to the divisions in Cæsar's Commentaries.—Louis XVIII. his disposition afforded reason to believe that he would become a instrument in the hands of the Almighty to sweep down the bad passions of the French people.

In this view, the tranquillity of Europe was the end, and the government of the Bourbons the means. The consequence of withdrawing the Army of Occupation would probably be a convulsion leading to revolution. The French would again overrun the Netherland and the Rhenish provinces, and demand the release of Bonaparte. He adjured ministers to use every effort to avert any resolution on the part of the Allies to withdraw their troops, pregnant as he feared such resolution must be, with the most calamitous consequences.

Addresses of condolence to the respective members of the Royal Family, on the death of the Princess Charlotte, were moved and adopted.

Mr. Burdett gave notice that he should shortly present some petitions in favor of parliamentary reform.

National Legislature.

XVth Congress. First Session.

SENATE.

Friday, March 20.

MR. WILLIAMS, of Tenn. from the committee on military affairs, reported the bill to reduce the staff of the army, with an amendment proposing the following additional sections.

Sec 6 And be it further enacted, that after the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, the present system of supplying the army with rations, be abolished, and that in lieu thereof there be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, one commissary general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonel of ordnance, who shall, before entering on the duties of his office, give bond and security, in such sum as the President may direct, and as many assistants to be taken from the subalterns of the line, as the service may require, who shall receive twenty dollars per month, in addition to their pay in the line, and who shall, before entering on the duties of their office, give bond and security, in such sums as the President may direct.

The commissary general and his assistants shall perform such duties, in purchasing and issuing of rations to the army of the United States, as the President may direct.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That supplies for the army, unless in particular and urgent cases the Secretary of War should otherwise direct, shall be purchased by contract, to be made by the commissary general, on public notice, to be delivered on inspection, in the bulk, and at such places as shall be stipulated; which contract shall be made under such regulations as the Secretary of War may direct.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the President may make such alterations in the component parts of the ration as a due regard to the health and comfort of the army, and economy, may require.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the commissary general, and his assistants, shall not be concerned, directly or indirectly, in the purchase or sale, in trade or commerce, of any article entering into the composition of the ration allowed to the troops in the service of the United States, except on account of the United States; nor shall such officer take and apply to his own use any gain or emolument for negotiating or transacting any business connected with the duties of his office, other than what is or may be allowed by law; and the commissary general and his assistants, shall be subject to martial law

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That all letters to and from the commissary general, which may relate to his office duties, shall be free from postage.

The President laid before the Senate the general account of the Treasurer of the United States for 1817, and the accounts of the War and Navy Departments, from October 1816, to October, 1817, together with the reports thereon.

A message in writing was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. J. J. Monroe, respecting negotiations which took place last year with the government of the Netherlands, which was read.

Tuesday, March 24.

Mr. Barbour, from the committee of foreign relations, to whom had been referred the representations in behalf of Mr. Meade, made a report of considerable length, taking a full view of the subject, recognizing the wrongs of Mr. Meade, and declaring, substantially, that if the demand of the Executive for his release be not complied with, the offence ought to be visited with severe retribution.

Wednesday, March 25.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce the staff of the army; and on the question of agreeing to the amendment reported by the military committee (to substitute a commissariat instead of the present mode of subsisting the army by contract,) it was determined in the affirmative by yeas and nays, as follows:—Yeas, 25—Nays, 5.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Thursday, March 26.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to increase the salaries of the Heads of Departments and of the Attorney General.

Various propositions were received and disposed of respecting the increase proper to be made, the impropriety of discrimination in fixing the compensation of these officers, &c.

The bill was finally amended so as to fix the salaries of the Secretaries of State and of the Treasury at $6500 each; the Secretaries of War and of the Navy at $6000 each; that of the Attorney General at $3500; and that of the Post Master General at $4000, to commence on the first of January last.

In this shape the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, March 20.

Mr. Sergeant submitted the following motion:

Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be, and he is hereby requested to lay before this House, if not inconsistent with the public interest, any communications made to the Department of State, relating to the occupation of Amelia Island, not heretofore communicated.

After an unsuccessful motion to lay the resolution on the table, and a good deal of discussion on the propriety of making this additional call on the Executive, the resolution was agreed to.

A message in writing was received from the President of the U. S by Mr. J. J. Monroe, relative to late communications and our relations with the Netherlands.

Monday, March 23.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the amendments reported by the committee of the whole, to the bill in addition to the act "to punish certain crimes against the U. States," and to repeal the acts therein mentioned.

After various propositions to amend, some of which were rejected and others agreed to, the question was taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed as amended and read the third time, and carried—yeas 95—nays 51.

Tuesday, March 26.

Mr. Taylor, from a select committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill fixing a time for the next meeting of Congress, (on the first Monday in November;) which was twice read and postponed to the 31st instant.

NATIONAL FLAG.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Desha in the chair, on the bill to alter the flag of the United States, (providing that from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be twenty stars, white in a blue field; and that, on the admission of every new state into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag, and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July then next succeeding such admission.)

Mr. Wendover sustained the expediency of adopting the regulation proposed by the bill, in a speech of some length.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

REVENUE.—DUTY ON SALT. OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Treasury Department, January 5, 1818.

Sir—In reply to your letter of the 12th ult. enclosing a resolution of the House of Representatives, instructing the committee of ways and means "to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries," requesting any information or opinion which I may think proper to communicate, and particularly an estimate of the revenue which has accrued from the salt duty in the years 1816, & 1817, I have the honor to submit a statement of the revenue accruing from the duty during the years 1815, 1816 and the two first quarters of 1817; and of the amount paid upon the exportation of pickled fish, as well as the allowances to vessels employed in the fisheries.

Deducting the bounty and allowance from the gross amount of duty, and apportioning the remainder, between the two years and an half, the period within which it was accrued, the annual average revenue arising from that duty is estimated at $710,910. But as the war prevented importations to any considerable extent during the first quarter of the year 1815, if that quarter should be omitted in the estimate, the annual revenue arising from the duty on salt during the period embraced by the statement, would exceed $900,000. By comparing the revenue of the two first quarters of the year 1817 with that which accrued in the year 1816, it appears that there has been a considerable diminution during the latter period; it may therefore be unsafe to estimate it above $800,000 a year.

The revenue in the Annual Report of the Treasury, has been estimated, for the year 1818, at $24,525,000, including the internal duties, which have been since repealed.—The revenue for that, and for the two next years, may be estimated at $22,025,000. The expenditures for the same year have been estimated at $21,916,551 74 cents, which being deducted from the estimated revenue, there would remain a surplus of revenue beyond the expenditure at present authorized by law, of $77,848 26.

It therefore appears that if the salt tax be repealed, there will be a deficit in the revenue of more than $700,000 annually, until the proceeds of the lands in the state of Mississippi and Alabama territory, shall be applicable to the current expences of the government.—During this interval the deficit will have to be supplied by the balance estimated to be in the Treasury on the first day of January of the present year.

As it is uncertain what appropriations may be made during the present session of Congress beyond those authorized by existing laws, and upon which the estimates of expenditure for the year 1818 are founded, it is impossible to determine whether the balance in the Treasury will be equal to the supply of the deficiency which the repeal of the duty upon salt will create. It may be proper also to observe that after paying the interest of the public debt, and reimbursing the old six per cent. and deferred stock, according to the principles of the funding system, the appropriation of ten millions of dollars, constituting the sinking fund, will be unequal to the discharge of the Louisiana debt during the years 1818 and 1819. The deficiency was intended to be supplied from the balance remaining in the Treasury, under the provisions of the act of the last session of Congress, providing for the redemption of the public debt. A reduction of the balance in the Treasury, so as to prevent its application to this object ought to be carefully guarded against.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient, and very humble servant,

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. William Lowndes,
Chairman of the Committee of Ways & Means.

Statement showing the amount of duty which accrued on salt, imported during the years 1815 and 1816, and from the first of January to the 30th June, 1817, together with the amount paid for bounty on pickled fish exported, and for allowances to vessels employed in the fisheries during the same period.

Period.	*Duty on salt.*	*Bounty.*	*Allowances.*
From Jan. 1, to Dec. 31, 1815.	855448 40		1811 74
From Jan. 1, to Dec. 31, 1816.	11,100745 70	586 80	24736 26
From Jan. 1, to June 30, 1817.	232133 74	1836 28	76786 48

Treasury Department, Register's Office, 18th Dec. 1817.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

By the late Mails.

GEORGIA. MILLEDGEVILLE, MARCH 11.

SKIRMISH WITH THE INDIANS.

The following was received this evening by Express to the Governor.

HARTFORD, March 10, 1818.

SIR—I have this moment received information through Mr. Isham Jordon, of Telfair county, which I rely on, of a skirmish between the Indians and some of the citizens of Telfair on the south side of the Oakmulgee river, in the afternoon of the 9th inst. 20 or 25 miles below this.

On the night of the 3d inst. Joseph Bush and his son were fired on by a party of Indians, the father killed and the son severely wounded and scalped, but he so far recovered as to reach home in two days after. The citizens receiving information of the foregoing facts, assembled on the 9th inst. to the number of 56, and crossed the river in the afternoon to seek redress. Finding considerable signs of Indians, they pursued the trail leading from the river some distance out, where they came in view of a body of Indians, 50 or 60, advancing within gun shot. The firing was commenced by each party, and warmly kept up for three quarters of an hour. A part of the detachment effected their retreat, bringing off one badly wounded—four are certainly killed—the balance of the detachment has not been heard from—Major Cothom (commandant of the Telfair militia) is among the missing. Four indians were killed.

From information, the citizens below this are much alarmed and leaving their homes. I have thought proper to communicate the foregoing to you by express.

I am your Excellency's most obedient servant,

RICHARD H. THOMAS, Lieut. Col.

In consequence of the foregoing, the Pulaski Troop of Cavalry has been ordered out by the Executive, to secure the frontier and afford protection to the inhabitants. The Telfair detachment, we fear, has suffered greatly, and we shall rejoice if all who are missing have not perished. It would seem, that the Indians, confiding in superior numbers, had sought to draw out the militia, by permitting the young man whom they scalped to reach the settlement.

March 13.—A letter from a gentleman in Hartford, to his friend in this place, says—"An express has just arrived which contradicts the report of the drowning of General Gaines. A soldier was drowned, which gave rise to the report."

DELAWARE. WILMINGTON, MARCH 21.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

About half past nine o'clock, last Thursday morning, the people of Wilmington, were alarmed by a severe shock, which in some respects resembled an Earthquake, and which was so violent as to induce some to fly precipitately from their houses. Immediately after a fleecy column of smoke, opposed to the sun (which under other circumstances would have been a beautiful spectacle) indicated the fatal cause of the concussion—it being in the direction of Dupont's extensive Powder works. In about 15 minutes after, another and sharper explosion took place, which, it seems, was the blowing up of the magazine, then open for the purpose of loading waggons for the transportation of Powder. Curiosity and a desire to be useful, attracted crowds of people to the awful scene, (at a distance of 4 or 5 miles.)—In a short time, Rumor, with her hundred tongues, warned us of the expected and almost inevitable blast of 30 tons of Powder, already said to be surrounded by fire, which, it was apprehended, would shatter the houses of Wilmington. The panic spread and increased; the inhabitants rushed from their houses into the streets, and some hardly thought themselves safe after crossing the bridge. The consternation was such as might be expected from the sudden menace of bombardment by an enemy's fleet. All business was for a considerable time suspended, and a mixture of personal apprehension and anxiety for the probable sufferers at the mills, occasioned a general agitation among the citizens. It was not till late in the afternoon that the contradictory rumors were resolved into any thing like a consistent account of this dreadful calamity. And even now much remains to be learned. The plainest matters of fact (as is usual in moments of alarm) were differently conceived by various persons who observed them at the same time. The general result appears to be, that three explosions, in instantaneous succession, occasioned the first shock; which, it is said, destroyed upwards of 20 persons. The second, before mentioned, destroyed several and increased the devastation. When the unfounded apprehension of the expected great explosion had subsided, a multitude of citizens witnessed a scene of havoc, probably unequalled by any occasion of the kind in this country. From 25 to 30 persons were killed; some of them scattered in fragments, in various directions, to a great distance. Several were badly wounded, some of whom it is supposed will recover. The buildings for a considerable distance, were very much shattered. The house of Mr. Dupont (who was absent) though at some distance, was considerably injured; but, fortunately, the family escaped without material injury.

An attempt to describe this awful scene, had we even the fullest information, would be vain. The effect of the explosion of some tons of Powder, hurling the stones, buildings and flaming timbers in every direction, sweeping men, animals, houses and trees before them, can better be conceived than told. We shall hereafter give such simple facts as may be useful or interesting; endeavoring to avoid the Editorial sin of spinning out horrible descriptions, and racking the nerves of others for the sake of selfish profit, or the amusement of the idle.

The loss of property, as we have been informed, is by no means so great as might have been expected.

We may add that the injury is confined to the Eleutherean or upper Powder works; the Hagley works, belonging to the same proprietor, which were recently erected, and are of superior importance, have entirely escaped.—*Watchman.*

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 23.

Dupont's Powder Mills.—We are happy to learn, from an authentic source, that not only has one of the Factories and the principal Magazine, full of Gunpowder, entirely escaped from injury, but that at the Factory, where the accident happened, the extensive and valuable Refinery with the Drying House, and a quantity of finished Gunpowder, was saved. The great stock of raw materials, being at a distance, was not endangered, and the remaining works continue in active operation.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, April 1, 1818.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The following letter from a member of Congress, was received on Wednesday last at the office of the New-York Evening Post.

"*Washington, Sunday, March 22.*

Dear Sir—The Spanish papers communicated to Congress are now printed—On Friday, in a debate, the chairman of the committee of foreign relations made some remarks which were understood to hint at a rupture with Spain. The City Gazette of last evening speaks in plain terms of a contest with Spain. I understand the committee of foreign relations were last evening summoned to meet *this day*, at 12 o'clock, at their committee room—What is to be inferred from this circumstance I am unable to inform you—As the deliberations of this committee may produce important results to the country, I give you their names.

Messrs. Forsyth, of Georgia, Chairman; Holmes, Massachusetts; Barbour, Virginia; Robertson, Louisiana; Porter, New-York; Tallmadge, New-York; Mills, Massachusetts.

The two last gentlemen have recently been added to the committee."

A letter from Washington, to the editor of the Alexandria Gazette, says "The people here are all elated at the prospect of war with Spain. It is reported here that the chevalier Onis is preparing to depart: and I have heard it whispered that troops of the United States have been ordered to enter and take possession of the Floridas."

From the Baltimore American, of March 23d.

Our Relations with Spain have now assumed a most important character. The negotiations have advanced to that point which renders the prevaricating diplomacy of Don Onis of no avail to his "adored master," in delaying the reparation of those injuries which our government has for thirteen years so patiently awaited. If the King of Spain do not forthwith make ample satisfaction for the wrongs sustained by the United States, we are strongly inclined to believe that our government will adopt measures to obtain it by force of arms.

ORIGINAL STAINED

We take this opportunity (says the National Intelligencer of Monday) to notice a suggestion which has been made in a newspaper, that an intimation thrown out by Mr. Forsyth, in the Debate on that bill, had reference to a proposition to declare war against Spain. Mr. F's remarks, we are confident, had no such bearing.

The long expected proposition of Mr. Clay, (says the National Intelligencer of Thursday) has been made, and is in full debate in the House of Representatives, having reference to the acknowledgment of the Independence of the United Provinces of Rio La Plata.—The Speaker has broken ground at a greater distance from the object than we before had been generally expected, his proposition being to appropriate a sum for the outfit and a year's salary of a Minister to the government of La Plata, whenever the President shall think fit to send one. The proposition, therefore, does not contemplate any direct change in the actual state of our relations, but an expression of the readiness of Congress to second such a measure as is proposed, when the Executive shall deem it expedient to resort to it.

The proposition has covered ground enough, however, to form the foundation of an animated debate, in which the whole policy of the United States, in respect to the South American provinces, and incidentally as to all the European powers, and to Spain particularly, have been brought into view.

From the National Intelligencer of Friday.

The papers laid before Congress during the two last days have shed much light on the question now pending in the House of Representatives, as well as on several others which have been lately agitated. Those who have railed the government on the score of the suppression of the rendezvous at Amelia Island, may nib their jaded pens; fresh food is afforded for their rage by new proof of the correctness of that measure of the Executive.

The debate yet continues in the House of Representatives on the general question respecting the South American provinces, and grows even more animated as it proceeds.—The question of a War with Spain is almost as much debated as the question actually before the House, such is the latitude of the discussion.—*Ibid.*

From the Savannah Republican, of March 18.

IMPORTANT—if true.

We are informed that a respectable farmer, who was in town yesterday, reported that an Indian runner arrived on the frontier of Tattnall county, on the 11th instant, bringing information that the savages had made an unsuccessful attempt to surprise the forces under General Jackson at a place called the Hammock, near Flint river. It was night when our army was assailed, but so well were their arms directed, that FIVE HUNDRED of the enemy were left dead on the field, and among them several whites and negroes. All the wounded were carried off, so that their exact loss could not be ascertained. Jackson is represented as having lost one hundred men in killed and wounded.

From the Baltimore Republican of Friday.

GEN. MINA NOT DEAD!

On the authority of two letters received in this city, one from the aid of General Mina, dated 14 days since, the other from General Mina himself, dated only 20 days since, we are justified in asserting that the account published of that officer's being taken and shot, is without foundation and that his affairs are now in a more prosperous situation than ever they have been.

Washington, March 27.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PENSION OFFICE, MARCH 26.

Rules and regulations for substantiating claims to pensions, to be observed under the law of Congress of the 18th of March, 1818, viz:

The commissions of officers, and the discharge of the regular soldiers of the army of the Revolution, (if in existence) applying for pensions under the above act, will, in every instance, be furnished to the War Department; and the signatures of the respective Judges, certifying in these cases, must be attested by the seal of the Courts where such Judges preside. The person applying for pension to declare, under oath, before the Judge, that from his reduced circumstances, he needs the assistance of his country for support.

Approved, J. C. CALHOUN.

From the National Intelligencer of March 23d.

Our readers will recollect the Report we published, some weeks ago, of the committee of Elections of the House of Representatives, in the case of the contested Election of General Herrick, a Member from Ohio. That report came up last week, and was decided, after an able Debate of two days in the favor of the right of the sitting member, by agreeing to the report of the committee. The principle involved in this discussion is of more than common interest; and the decision which has taken place has not put it at rest.—When we consider that the question involved the rights of three or four other members to their seats, and that there is always in such cases an insensible bias operating on the House in favor of the sitting member, the decision of the question, by so lean a majority as three votes, in favor of the right of the member, may be considered as a decision against the principle on which that right was sustained. Less personal merit than that of the Member whose seat was contested, would be sufficient to influence more than twice three votes on a doubtful question.

These remarks are not made under the impression that the decision was not a just one; on that point it is not our business to express an opinion. We have made this suggestion, that, under the view we have taken of the decision, no citizen may hereafter subject his right to a seat in the Legislative Body to be jeopardized, by holding an office under the United States, however unimportant—be it that only of a Postmaster at a country store or tavern—for one moment after the commencement of the term for which he is elected. By an oversight in this respect, several districts have nearly been deprived of their Representatives at the present Session; and, though these gentlemen would no doubt have been immediately re-elected, their absence for the remainder of this session, when great questions are decided, might have seriously affected the interests of their constituents.

Extract of a letter from a merchant on his way from the Alabama Territory, to his partner in New-York, dated Milledgeville, March 11.

"Thus far have I got on my return home. I passed through the Creek nation and stopped at Fort Mitchell. While there an express arrived from Fort Scott, stating that as Gen. Gaines was descending the Flint river, his boat struck upon a snag and almost immediately sunk. Major Wright, among others, was drowned—Gaines and a soldier succeeded in reaching the shore, and the latter made the best of his way for Fort Scott, which he reached. Gaines started for Fort Gaines, since which time he has not been heard from. There appears to be no doubt but that he has been killed by the Indians or starved to death.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have seen a gentleman from Fort Mitchell, who left there three days after I did, and no accounts at that time had been received of General Gaines."

From the National Intelligencer, March 24.

THE INDIAN WAR.—Our accounts from Milledgeville, under date of the 15th inst. furnish us the pleasing occasion for contradicting the report of the disaster said to have occurred to Gen. Gaines; though it was not without some foundation, an accident having occurred, of the particulars of which we have no information, except that some person was drowned. From the present state of our information, we incline to believe that Major Wright escaped as well as Gen. Gaines. The reports from the interior are so vague as to lose all definite shape before they reach even Milledgeville.

The following important extract of a letter (says the Savannah Republican of the 13th inst.) was handed to us in the morning for publication.

Hartford, March 1, 1818.

"The army is now on its march to Fort Early. We are informed that Gen. Jackson has ordered all the Indians, who are friendly, to join his command immediately, or they will be treated as hostiles. Col. Davis, inspector general, direct from Washington City, informs me, that it is the intention of the general government, to occupy the Floridas immediately, and he expects that orders have been sent to General Jackson to that effect."

UNITED STATES AND NAPLES.

The President has communicated to Congress the documents which relate to the special mission of Mr. Pinkney to the Court of Naples, to seek a remuneration for the American property seized and confiscated by Murat in 1809.

Mr. Pinkney made his demand on the 24th August, 1816—"explicitly and firmly, but at the same time without arrogance or harshness." The Neapolitan Court treated the reclamation with diplomatic respect, promised verbally, to consider it as soon as opportunity was afforded to ascertain the facts; but gave no formal answer until after Mr. Pinkney's special mission had closed, & he had left Naples which he did on the 17th October, and had proceeded on his permanent mission to Russia.

Soon after Mr. Pinkney left Naples, the answer to his note of the 24th August was sent after him, and passing him on the road reached Petersburg before he did. But Mr. P. refused to open it, and sent the packet to his government at Washington. A copy of it was afterwards transmitted by the Neapolitan Minister, to Mr. Gallatin, in Paris, who sent it to the Secretary of State.

This note, dated Oct. 15, 1816, is explicit, and puts an end to all hopes of our merchants of obtaining a remuneration of their losses from the existing government of Naples, unless force is resorted to, which will not be.—The Minister (the Marquis of Circello) says, that though at the moment of the note of Mr. P. was received, the King of the Two Sicilies was in a situation to judge of the validity of the demand; yet wishing to examine and discuss it under the aspect of right and of fact, it was impracticable to reply to it until after Mr. P. had left Naples. He then in the usual style of modern diplomacy, goes on to show that the spoliations complained of were committed during the usurpation of Murat:—that the legitimate government of the two Sicilies (Naples) could not be accountable for the misdeeds of an Usurper:—That the King had always been the enemy of this Usurper; and at the time of the sequestration of the American property, was carrying on an expedition against him:—That indemnification had been sought for from Murat, by the American Consul General; but had been refused to be attended to by him: and that the Neapolitan nation so far from being able to indemnify for the spoliations of others, will be exceedingly fortunate if they should find the means of compensating herself for her own losses.

The Minister then asserts, that granting the position to be true, that a government is responsible for the acts of its predecessors, the King of Naples could not be in the present instance, as the spoliations complained of were made by Napoleon, who, by a special decree, declared the vessels and cargoes to be forfeited for a breach of the Berlin and Milan decrees:—He adds, that the proceeds of the sales were never paid into the general treasury of the State, but into the *private chest* of the Usurper; and that they were dissipated in largesses to his favorites; in marriage portions to his relatives; and in supporting the oriental pomp of his favorites and adherents.—He concludes by intimating, that the American government is too impartial and enlightened to think of calling, after this knowledge, on the existing government of Naples, for indemnification for spoliations thus made, and property thus wasted.—[*The documents occupy nearly eight columns of the National Intelligencer.*]

Bost. Cent.

When Dupont's Powder Mills were blown up, the shock was felt at Lancaster, Penn. near 90 miles from the place of explosion.

Com. Barney, still suffering from the wound that he received at Bladensburg, is confined to his bed, at Baltimore, and unable to attend to the duties of his office in the Custom House. An unsuccessful attempt has been made to extract the ball.

We learn from Providence that Captain Heath, late of the Marines, arrived there on Saturday last, with a friend and surgeon from the south; when, it being suspected that their business was to challenge Com. Perry, an express went off to Newport to acquaint the Municipal Authorities thereof.—When the second arrived he was arrested, and a challenge to Com. P. found on him. Information was immediately sent back to Providence, when Capt. H. was cited before the Supreme Court, then in session.—*Bost. Centinel.*

FRENCH FLAGS.

The French Government has divided France into five Maritime Districts—and assigned a particular flag to each; as well as a flag for vessels belonging to its West and East India Colonies, and the African Colony. Vessels are also allowed to have private signals. All their colours are to be hoisted when they approach a French port, and in port on Sundays, holidays, &c. They are always to hoist the general French flag with their other colours—the District Flag at the maintop gallant mast head, the private signal at the next mast-head in rank, and the French Flag at the stern.

Died,

At Moulines, France, on the 2d Jan. last, the Rev. SAMUEL C. THATCHER, of Boston, aged 31 years.

At Plainfield, Capt. STEPHEN HALL, aged 93 years.

At Griswold on the 21st of March, Mrs. MARY HERRICK, wife of Mr. Eleazer Herrick, aged 31.

In this city, Mrs. MARTHA ROATH, aged 88 years.

At sea, (drowned,) on the 9th ult. on his passage from Lisbon to the United States, Capt. WILLIAM C. WILLIAMS, of this city, aged 38 years.

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the *NORWICH COURIER* is removed to the Blue Store, in Shetucket-street, next north of the Brick Store of *Jabez Huntington*, Esq.

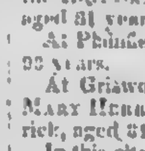
R. HUBBARD.

Has removed his *BOOKS & STATIONARY* to the same building.

April 1.

Sale of Pews.

THE PEWS, in the Baptist Meeting-House will be sold at Auction on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the meeting-house. *April 1.*



FOR NEW-YORK,

THE Packet VENUS, *D Hutens*, master, will sail on Friday next, at 7 o'clock in the morning. *April 1*

ROB ROY,

BY the Author of Waverly, Guy Mannering, and the Antiquary. In two vols. Price $1 71—for sale at R HUBBARD's *Book Store.*

April 1

Masonic Notice.

AN adjourned convocation of *Franklin Chapter No 4.* will be held at Masonic Hall, on Wednesday the 22 day of April next precisely at 1 o'clock. P. M—A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the M E H P

JOS KINGSLEY *Sc P C R A M*

Norwich, March 31. 1818 21—

LUMBER, PLASTER, &c.

Merchantable and clear Clapboards and Shingles,
French Plaster,
Superfine Wheat Flour, per bbl
Philadelphia Rye Flour, first quality,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

Norwich, April 1, 1818. 21—

Cart Boxes.

Just received, on consignment,

Chaise, Waggon, & Cart Boxes,

Of all sizes, which are offered for sale by the quantity, at the New-York Foundery prices

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent.

March 31 21—

RUM, MOLASSES, &c.

14 hhds. W. I. and N. E. Rum,
8 do. 1st quality retailing Molasses,
Coffee, L. Sugar,
Fresh Teas, &c. &c.

THIS DAY RECEIVED BY

ASPINWALL & MATHEWSON.

Norwich, April 1, 1818. 21—

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS removed from the *Union Hotel*—requests all those who have open accounts with him for said Hotel concerns, to call and settle the same by the 15th day of April next—as some of the accounts are small should prefer settling them himself, to making costly way of an attorney

JOSEPH R WILLOUGHBY.

Norwich, March 21, 1818 21—

GROCERIES, DIE STUFFS, &c.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, the following articles, which he offers at a small profit for cash—and he presumes that the Providence market will not hold out a greater inducement to purchasers than he can, for prompt pay.

Cash will buy cheap,

CALL AND SEE.

St Croix Rum, N. E do French Brandy, Gin, Cider Brandy, Rasberry Cordial, Madeira, Teneriffe, Port, Lisbon, Sherry and Malaga WINES, Coffee, Chocolate, Allspice, Pepper, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs by lb or less, very low, box and cask Raisins. Pearlashes by doz lb. Figs, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas, St. Croix Sugar, common Brown do. Lump do. Starch, Segars per thousand, Tobacco, Molasses, Ginger, Peppersauce, &c. &c.

White and Red Lead, Stone Yellow, Spanish Brown and White, Paris White, ground and lump Verdigris, Patent, King's and Chronic Yellow, Prussian Blue, Dutch and Rose Pink, Strewing Smalt, Venetian and India Red, Umber, Terra de Siena, Carmine, Drop Lake, Chinese and English Vermillion, Coach Lacker, Copal Varnish, Spirits Turpentine, Powdered Litharge, 150 lbs. Glue, &c. &c.

Stick and ground Logwood, Nicaragua and Red Wood, 2500 lbs ground Camwood, Allum, 2300 lbs Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Argol, Bengal Indigo, Grain Tin, Tenter Hooks, Press Papers, Gold, Silver and Brass Leaf, &c &c.

Cut Nails from 3d to 30d; 8d, 10d and 20d Wrought do.; Brads from 1d. to 8d.; Tacks.

7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Glass.

Herd's Grass Seed.

A large additional supply of

Drugs and Medicine,

Among which are the following, viz

150 lbs. Senna, 100 lbs Carolina Pink. 30 lbs. Camphor. 140 lbs Liquorice Root, 60 bottles American and W I. Castor Oil, 50 lbs. Aloes. Arnatto and Roco for cheese colouring, Borax, Bois Peru, Calomel Cantharides, Peruvian Bark, Cologne Water, Cream Tartar, Extract Hyosiamus do Peruvian Bark, Flour Sulphur, Gum Tacmahac, Opium, South American, African and E India Gum Copal Shellac, Hull's Pyes &c. Lunar Caustic, Flake Manna, Red Precipitate, Magnesia, do calcined, Oxyde Bismuth Opodeldock, Oil Annisee l, Roses and Lavender, Powdered Blue, Ipecac, Jalap, Gentian, Columbo, Rheubarb, Valerian, Sac Saturni, Fine Sponge, Salts Lemon, 12 bottles double distilled Rose Water, Durable Ink, &c &c.

Samuel Tyler.

Norwich March 31, 1818 21—

PLASTER, LIME, LUMBER, &c.

Plaster Paris,
Stone Lime,
Merchantable and clear Pine Boards and Plank.
Mercht. and clear Clapboards,
Shingles, Lath, Chesnut Joist,
Mercht. and clear Pine Joist,
Turks-Island, St. Ubes, Cape and Liverpool SALT,
Rum, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee,
Codfish, Sounds and Tongues,
Lamp Oil, Lamp Black, Tar,
Malt, Corn, Rye, Flax, Oats,
Grindstones,
Cider in barrels,
Butter in firkins,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Glass,
Nails, cut and wrought,
Cotton Bed Tickings and Shirtings,
Cherry Joist and Plank,

FOR SALE BY

C. FELLS.

March 30, 1818 21 6w—

WINES, DIE STUFFS, &c.

Lisbon Wine of a superior quality,
Do. do. common,
Sicily Madeira and Malaga do.
Log Wood,
Nicaragua do.
Allum,
Copperas,
Indigo,
Salt Petre,
Chalk,
3 firkins Butter,
3 boxes Figs,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Glass, per box,

FOR SALE BY

ROGER HUNTINGTON.

March 31, 1818 21—

Military Accoutrements.

FOR SALE,

2 Military Guns, of the first rate, with apparatus.
1 Sword, suitable for an officer in the Infantry,
1 do. do. for Matross.

LIKEWISE,

A new Waggon Harness.

All cheap for cash.

JOSEPH G. LAMB.

Norwich, Bean hill, April 1. 21—

AUCTION.

THE sale of part of the *Real and Personal Estate* of *Jas. Backus*, Esq deceased, advertised in the Courier of 4th, 11th, and 21st inst. will be completed on Friday next, (the 3d day of April,) commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the late dwelling-house of said deceased. Property to the amount of more than *three thousand dollars* remains to be sold; and as the sales will then be completed, those persons wishing to make good bargains, will do well to attend.

HENRY STRONG, Adm'r.

Norwich, March 31, 1818.

Grass Seed.

CLOVER,
HERD's GRASS, and
RED TOP SEED,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

April 1. 21—

Wanted Immediately,

By the subscriber, for which a generous price will be given,

50 bbls. Prime Pork,
50 do. Beef,
1000 bushels Oats,
1000 do. Potatoes,
5000 wt. late Cheese,
200 bushels White Beans,
100 do. Corn.

OLIVER ARMSTRONG, Jr.

Norwich, March 31, 1818. 21—

Nails, Iron & Steel.

RUSSIA Old Sable Iron by the Ton;—English & Swedes flat, square, and round Iron, assorted sizes.
London Hoop L. Blister'd STEEL.
Horse Nail Rods. Nail Plates.
Cut Spikes five inches long for planking.
Tacks of all sizes from 3 to 20 oz per M.
Patent Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes—for sale at Norwich Nail Manufactory, by

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

48—

WANTED,

An Apprentice,

IN a Woollen Factory,—a Lad about 14 or 16 years of age. Also, a young, sprightly Girl is wanted in a family. None need apply but those of steady habits and of good families.

APPLY TO

DAN. WIGHT.

Who has for sale one good *Carding Machine*, and *Woollen Cloth* of various kinds.

Lebanon, March 31, 1818. 21—

LOST,

IN Chelsea, three Silk HANDKERCHIEFS—two striped and one flag—The finder shall be handsomely rewarded on leaving them with the Printers.

April 1. 21—

A HOUSE, with a quarter of an acre of Land, to be let at $30 a year; and a STORE, that is convenient for retailing Dry Goods and Groceries, to be let at $25 dollars per annum, in Norwich Landing.

Inquire of the Printers.

April 1, 1818 21—

TO LET,

A convenient STORE,

FOR Dry Goods or Groceries—one of the best stands in Chelsea.

Inquire of

JAMES GORDON.

April 1. 21—

THE Hon Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, has allowed six months from this date, for the Creditors to the estate of

Doct. WALTER HOUGH,

late of Canterbury, deceased, to exhibit their claims to the subscribers, or be debarred a recovery.

Martha Hough, Adm'x.
Sam'l L Hough, Adm'r.

Canterbury, April 1, 1818. 21—

NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, being by the Hon Court of Probate for Windham district, appointed Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of

DANIEL BREWSTER,

late of Lebanon, in said district, represented insolvent, hereby give notice—that we shall meet on the business of our appointment, on the first Mondays of May and October next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Capt *Denison Wattles*, in said Lebanon, in said District. Six Months from the first day of April next, are allowed to said creditors to exhibit their claims. Claims not exhibited within said time, or not duly attested, will be debarred.

William Huntington, } Com'rs,
Samuel Buckingham, }

Lebanon, March 23, 1818. 21—

POETRY.

FROM THE UNION.

NEW-ENGLAND.

HAIL, land of good feeling! hail, home of the poor,
Hail, cradle of freedom! sweet scene of delight!
May the ROSE and the OLIVE long thrive on thy shore,
And curst be the wretch who their beauty would blight.

May thy sons be as brave as thy daughters are fair—
Thy veterans be honoured, thy statesmen caressed;
May all nations revere thee, no traitor ensnare,
But the sunshine of freedom beam bright on thy breast.

May the deeds of thy sons be as lasting and bright,
As thy fame is unclouded, thy charity pure:
May thy virtues be written in letters of light,
And thy name be immortal as heaven is sure.

The Eagle that soars o'er thy mountains afar,
And the raven that nests where those mountains decrease,
Shall be to oppression the prophets of war,
While they point the lone exile to freedom and peace.

Then hail to thee, home of the wretched and poor!
Hail, cradle of freedom! the stranger's delight!
May the ROSE and the OLIVE long thrive on thy shore,
And curst be the wretch who their beauty would blight. BOSTON BARD.

The Picture of a Happy Society.—From Belknap's History of N. Hampshire.—"Were I to form the picture of a happy society, it would be a town consisting of a due mixture of hills, valleys and streams of water; the land well fenced and cultivated; and the roads and bridges in good repair: a decent inn for the refreshment of travellers and for public entertainments. The inhabitants mostly husbandmen; their wives and daughters domestic manufacturers; a suitable proportion of handicraft workmen, and two or three traders; a physician and a lawyer, each of whom shall have a farm for their support; a clergyman of any denomination, which should be agreeable to the majority, a man of good understanding, of candid disposition and exemplary morals, not a metaphysical, nor a polemic, but a serious and practical preacher; a schoolmaster who should understand his business and teach his pupils to govern themselves; a social library, annually increasing, and under good regulations; a club of sensible men, seeking mutual improvement; a decent musical society. No intriguing politician, horse jockey, gambler or sot; but all such characters treated with contempt. Such a situation may be considered as most favorable to social happiness of any which this world can afford."

Look at this.

IN consequence of a different arrangement in business,

Calvin Tyler & Co.

offer for sale, at cost and charges, a choice selection of GROCERIES, among which will be found—

Old Jamaica Spirits,
Antigua do.
New-England do.
Cogniac and Cider Brandy,
Country Gin,
Molasses Honey,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas,
Lump and Brown Sugars,
Cape Salt, Liverpool Blown do.
Pepper and Pimento, Pure Ginger,
Coffee, Chocolate, Salt Petre,
Pearlashes Nutmegs,
Muscatel Raisins Malaga do.
New crop Rice,
Mould and Dipt Candles,
Spermaceti do.
Plug Cut and Leaf Tobacco,
Lorrillard's Snuff,
Viets' and New London Segars,
Washing and Shaving Soap,
Roll Brimstone, Chalk, Bed Cords,
Cut Nails, Hollow Ware,
Powder, Shot and Flints,
Almanacks for 1818,
Wheat Buck Wheat and Rye Flour,
Indian Meal,
Pork Butter, Cheese, Lard,
Codfish Mackerel, Smoked Herring,
Family agitable Lamps,
W and S Lamp Oil,
Russia Bristles, Confectionary, &c. &c.

WANTED,

White Beans, Flaxseed, and large Pork in the H[illegible].

Jan 21, 1818. 11—

Jonathan Comstock,

HAS just received and offers for sale, very low, for ready pay only,

12 hhds Muscovado and Brown Havanna Sugars,
1000 lbs. Richmond manufactured Tobacco, (superior quality,)
Hyson Tea (very good) at 7s6 by ½ doz. lbs.
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas,
Coffee, Chocolate, Molasses,
Rum, Brandy, Gin, Cherry Rum,
Wine, Alspice, Pepper, Ginger,
Cinnamon, Raisins, Flour, Salt,
Earthen and Stone Ware &c &c.

WANTED.

Rye, Oats, Corn, Beans, &c. for which good pay will be made by

J COMSTOCK

Norwich, Jan. 27, 1818. 12—

UNION UP.

UNION HOTEL,

RETAKEN BY

REUBEN WILLOBY,

WHO solicits the patronage of his late friends and travellers. Will thank them for their custom.

"While the ensign of *Union* in triumph unfurl'd,
"*Hush the tumults of war*, and give peace to the *world*."

Norwich March 7 1818 19—

THE SUBSCRIBER

EXPECTING to remove from Chelsea by the first of April, requests all persons who have open accounts with him, to call and settle the same immediately, as he should prefer settling his accounts himself to leaving them in the hands of an Attorney.

EZRA LATHROP.

Norwich, March 18, 1818 19—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of

Roger Huntington & Co

are hereby informed that after the first day of May next, the books and notes remaining unsettled, will pass into the hands of an Attorney.

ROGER HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, March 18 1818. 19—

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern.

THE subscriber having distributed the NORWICH COURIER for the term of one year, and wishing to make a settlement for the same, earnestly requests all those indebted to him for the Papers, to make immediate payment, as the demands of the Printers are urgent and indispensable

To a respectable list of customers, the subscriber returns his sincere thanks for all past favors, and solicits a continuation of their patronage

PETER PETTIS.

Franklin, March 18, 1818. 19—

NOTICE.

Sixty good Weavers,

CAN have steady employ, by applying to the subscriber, who will pay a very liberal price for weaving

ADAMS WHITE, jr.

Brooklyn March 19, 1818 20—

NOTICE.

WANTED a MAN, for the term of one year—of sober and industrious habits—faithful and active—to whom good encouragement will be given

Enquire of the Printers

March 17, 1818. 19—

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the stockholders of the *Norwich and Preston Bridge Company*, to meet at Kinney's Hotel in Chelsea, on Monday the 6th of April next, at 10 o'clock A M for the choice of a President, and any other officer whose place may be vacant—provide funds for repairing the Bridge, and transact any other business that may fairly offer

All persons indebted for Toll, are notified that payment must be made by the first of April, to save cost

By order of the Directors,

ROGER HUNTINGTON, *Clerk.*

March 23, 1818 20—

TAKE NOTICE.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the public, that he has made application to the Selectmen of this town, for the emancipation of a negro woman, by name ELIZA SAMPSON, a creole of the colony of Demerary and a slave to the undersigned, 25 years of age—That the Selectmen have declined permitting her emancipation—since which, on the 16th inst said woman left my residence to do and act for herself.—Now therefore, I forbid all persons trusting said woman on my account, under any circumstances whatever, as I shall not pay any debts of her contracting, she being welcome to her liberty as long as she conducts herself well, and does not become chargeable to the undersigned —If, however, she or the one previously advertised, should not conduct themselves properly, and become chargeable; it is the determination of the undersigned, to send them to the colony from whence they came.

RICHARD ADAMS.

Norwich, March 24, 1818 20—

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec 17, 1810. 7—

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the creditors of the estate of

Mr. FREEMAN CADY,

late of Pomfret, deceased, represented insolvent,—That the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, on the 3d day of March instant, appointed the subscribers Commissioners on said estate, allowing six months from the publication of this notice, for the creditors to exhibit their claims—That we will attend at the house of Capt. CHESTER CADY, in said Pomfret, on the 2d Tuesday of August next, at 1 o'clock, afternoon, to receive examine, adjust and settle all claims of the creditors to said estate—and our report make to said Court

Given under our hands at Pomfret, March 12, 1818

Thomas Grosvenor,
Job Williams, } Com'rs.
Daniel Putnam,

Probate Office, Pomfret District Pomfret, Jan 12, 1818

THIS Court limits and appoints the term of six months from the first publication of this notice, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. ELISHA PAINE,

late of said Pomfret, deceased, to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased to *JERUSHA PAINE or JOB WILLIAMS*, Executors to the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law

Attest. *ELISHA B PERKINS, Clerk*

Those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, to said Executors 20—

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Court of Probate for the District of Windham, this is to give notice, that the whole of the Real and Personal Estate of Mr. DANIEL BREWSTER, late of Lebanon, deceased, (except the Widow's Dower on said Estate,) will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of said deceased, on Thursday the 16th day of April next, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

CALEB ABEL,
BETSEY BREWSTER, } *Adm'rs.*

Lebanon, March 23, 1818. 20—

TO LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE HOUSE, STORE, &c. in Franklin, near Capt. Burril Woodworth's Tavern, and formerly the residence of Augustus Perkins, Esq of Norwich. It is one of the best situations for a country merchant, in the county of New-London.

APPLY TO

CARDER HAZARD or
HARVEY MORGAN.

ALSO, TO LET,

A FARM, in Colchester, on the road leading to New London, now in the occupancy of John Smith—containing about 100 acres APPLY TO

HARVEY MORGAN

Norwich, (Bean-Hill,) Feb. 11, 1818. of20

TO BE LET.

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS,

A FARM,

OF excellent LAND, adjoining the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Canterbury, containing about one hundred and seventy acres.

ALSO,

The Dwelling-House,

Now occupied by Mr GILBERT BREWSTER, very conveniently situated for a merchant or mechanic: with or without a Pasture adjoining.

ALSO,

Two Dwelling-Houses,

With large GARDENS adjoining, situated in West Chelsea.

ENQUIRE OF

NATH. SHIPMAN.

March 25 20 3w—

FOR SALE,

By order of Probate that valuable

Tanyard & Buildings,

IN East Chelsea, late the property of Mr HENRY GORDON, deceased. Also, two thirds of the

House & Land,

situated at the junction of the turnpike road to Providence and the road across the new Bridge to Preston. The lower story of said House is well calculated and in an eligible situation for a grocery store

GEORGE PERKINS, Ex'r.

Norwich, March 25, 1818 20—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

Containing about 90 acres,

LYING in the town of Lebanon, about 2 miles north-west of the Baptist meeting house. Said Farm is well proportioned for mowing, pasturing and wood, and has never failing water running through it. On the premises are a good one story House, and two large BARNS, in good repair.

For particulars enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

SAMUEL BURNHAM.

Lebanon, March 4, 1818. 17—

NEW BOOKS,

FOR CHILDREN.

THE Affectionate Brothers: a Tale, by Mrs Hofland, author of the Clergyman's Widow, the Panorama of Europe, &c &c. Price 50 cents.

The History of William Selwin. By Miss Sandham, author of the Twin Sisters, and other works for young people. Price 62½ cents.

A Key to Knowledge; or things in common use—simply and shortly explained in a series of Dialogues. Written by a Mother. Price 62½ cents.

The Young Traveller: or adventures of Etienne in search of his father—a tale for youth. By G R Hoare, author of Modern Europe in miniature. Price 62 cents.

The Adopted Daughter: a Tale for young persons. By Miss Sandham. Price 75 cents

The Happy Sequel, or the History of Isabella Mordant. A Tale for young people. Price 42 cents.

Always Happy: or Anecdotes of Felix, and his sister Serena. Written for her children, by a mother. Price 62½ cents.

The Orphan Boy: or a Journey to Bath. Founded on fact By Mary Belson, author of a number of works for children. Price 50 cents.

The History of an Officer's Widow and her young family Price 62½ cents.

The Fishermen, a Tale for young persons Price 42 cents

The Ornaments Discovered, a story in two parts By the author of aunt Mary's Tales Price 62½ cents.

The Blind Farmer and his children. By Mrs Hofland Price 62½ cents.

The Seasons; with the Castle of Indolence, by James Thompson. Embellished with beautiful engravings from the designs of Richard Westall. R. A. Price $1.

Just received and for sale at

R HUBBARD's Book-Store.

Feb. 18, 1818.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the *Providence and Norwich Turnpike Company*, will be holden at the Lower Gate, in Johnston, on MONDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock. A general attendance is requested, as the Gates will then be to let, or Keepers agreed upon to attend the same for the ensuing year.

March 18 19—

G. W. PARTRIDGE,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and its vicinity, that he will wait on them at R. WILLOBY's HOTEL, or at their houses, if more agreeable, for a few days He inserts from a single tooth to a full set—Evens, separates and polishes, &c. Carious Teeth mended, to be as useful lasting, and free from pain as sound teeth. He extracts deranged teeth, roots and stumps, with the utmost care and ease.

Sept 29, 1817 47—

NOTICE.

THE Hon Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, having appointed the subscribers Commissioners on the estate of

ELIZABETH WHITEMORE,

late of Killingly, deceased, represented insolvent, to receive and adjust the claims of the creditors against said estate, six months from the 12th inst being allowed by said Court for the exhibition of said claims, we hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our appointment, at the dwelling house of Mr PHILIP RICHMOND, in said Killingly, on the second Mondays of August and September next.

Joseph Adams
Jedediah Sabin, } Com'rs.

Killingly, March 12, 1818 19—

TO LET,

And possession given the 1st of April,

A FARM,

SITUATED in Lebanon, two miles from the Brick Meeting-House, on the road leading to Windham, containing 160 acres, well proportioned for agricultural pursuits.

It is comprised in three separate Lots, all within half a mile of the Dwelling House, Barn &c They will be let together or separate.

GEORGE TISDALE.

Norwich, March 25 1818 20—

TO LET,

THE two-story HOUSE, with a STORE in front, situated in Shetucket street, adjoining the abutment of the old Shetucket Bridge. APPLY TO

SALLY HUNTINGTON,

on the premises.

Norwich March 23 1818 20—

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of Oak PLANK, and Oak and Chesnut HOUSE TIMBER, for which cash will be paid

JOHN MURRAY.

Norwich, March 25, 1818. 20—

DWIGHT RIPLEY,

DRUGGIST, NORWICH,

HAS just received a fresh supply of those *justly esteemed and highly approved* 'Medicines,' *prepared by* W. T. CONWAY, Chemist, No. 1, Bumstead-place, Boston—to wit:

☞Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills!

Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops,

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Female Pills, for obstructions, &c.

Dr. Relfe's Antibilious Pills, for indigestion, bilious affections, &c.

Dr. Relfe's Vegetable Rheumatic Pills, *a most excellent medicine.*

Dr. Relfe's Vegetable Specific, a certain cure for *sick head ache.*

British Antiseptic Dentifrice, which not only renders discoloured teeth white, but removes the scurvy from the gums, at the same time it imparts to the breath the most delectable sweetness and *prevents tooth ache.*

Dumfrie's Ointment, a safe and expeditious cure for the ITCH, however inveterate; *in an hour's application.* ☞No danger from taking cold!

☞Albion Corn Plaster, which affords instant cure, at the same time it dissolves and draws the corn out by the root without pain.

Cambrian Tooth Ache pills—the relief is immediate without the least injury to the teeth.

Dr. Jebb's celebrated Rheumatic Liniment, the relief is instantaneous in Rheumatism, though of years standing, and cures frequently in 24 hours.

Dr. Hunter's celebrated Pills,

Dr. Hunter's Injection Powders and

Dr. Hunter's Cerate for the prevention and cure of the Venereal disease, which may be effected thereby with perfect secrecy—Full directions encircle each packet.

☞ *None of the above are genuine, unless signed "W. T. CONWAY."*

The whole of the above Medicines may be had of most Druggists, Booksellers and Post Masters throughout the U. States. †‡† A large *discount* to Country Physicians, Country Traders, and those who buy to sell again.

Feb. 4. 15—eqfw

FOR SALE,

A CONVENIENT *House Barn, Garden*, and small Lot of *Land* near the old Shetucket Bridge, in Preston, now occupied by Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Brooks, and owned by Mr. Levi Giddings. Also, a *Lot of Land*, well fenced, about half a mile from the new Shetucket Bridge, in said Preston, containing about 28 acres, and owned by said Giddings. In case said property should not be sold by the 1st of April next, it will be let The terms of sale may be known by applying to SOLOMON GIDDINGS, Esq Preston, Mr. NEWCOMB KINNEY or GEO HILL, Norwich.

Jan 6, 1818. 9tfstAug—

FOR SALE,

THAT VALUABLE AND WELL KNOWN

FARM,

CONSISTING of about 180 acres of excellent LAND, well divided into mowing, pasturing, &c. situated in Montville, first society with a convenient DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, and other suitable buildings, being the late residence of JOHN G HILLHOUSE, Esq An opportunity now is presented, which seldom occurs in the town of Montville, to any person to purchase a pleasant situation, within twenty rods of a place of public worship, where is a fund established for the support of the gospel—and but a few rods from an excellent school. It is believed, that, taking into consideration all the advantages, few Farms, in the country are equal to it.

Also,

Another Farm,

Containing about 130 acres, about two miles from Montville meeting house and one mile from the Baptist meeting-house, Bozrah, at present occupied by Mr Hamilton—being an excellent grazing Farm and well worth the attention of an enterprising Farmer.

Terms easy for each.

For further particulars enquire of

WM. W. HAUGHTON.

N. B. If the latter is not sold by the 20th of March, it will then be to let.

Montville, Jan 27, 1818 12—

MUSIC.

WANTED, an additional *DRUMMER and FIFER*, for the Norwich Artillery Company—APPLY TO

JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, March 11, 1818. 18—

Patent Note Singing Books.

LITTLE & SMITH's Patent Note Singing Books, per gross, dozen, or single, for sale at

R. HUBBARD's Book-Store.

Feb. 25.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1818. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXII. No. 22.]

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE Proprietors, with a view of accommodating the public, by extending the line to Norwich, intend making the experiment with the Fulton, Capt. Law, and this route (if found practicable) will be continued during the season

The line will in future be from New-York to Norwich, as follows: The Connecticut, Captain Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock, in the morning, for New-Haven The Fulton, Capt Law, will leave Norwich at 6 o'clock in the morning of the same days, touch at New London and depart from thence for New Haven at 8 o'clock. The boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

March 25 20—

For Boston,

THE schr. PEACE, Capt Lovell, will sail with all convenient despatch. For freight or passage apply to the master on board.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

Plaster of Paris,
Codfish,
Pickled do.
Grindstones,
N. E. Rum by the bbl.
2 tons Paper Rags,
Raisins in Boxes, and
Bristol blown Salt by the bbl.

Corn, Oats and Beans,

will be taken in exchange, at a fair price, for any of the above articles.

March 25 1818 20—

PLASTER, LIME, LUMBER, &c.

Plaster Paris,
Stone Lime,
Merchantable and clear Pine Boards and Plank,
Mercht. and clear Clapboards,
Shingles, Lath, Chesnut Joist,
Mercht. and clear Pine Joist,
Turks-Island, St. Ubes, Cape and Liverpool SALT,
Rum, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee,
Codfish, Sounds and Tongues,
Lamp Oil, Lamp Black, Tar,
Malt, Corn, Rye, Flax, Oats,
Grindstones,
Cider in barrels,
Butter in firkins,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Glass,
Nails, cut and wrought,
Cotton Bed Tickings and Shirtings,
Cherry Joist and Plank,

FOR SALE BY

C. EELLS.

March 30, 1818. 21 6w—

WINES, DIE STUFFS, &c.

Lisbon Wine of a superior quality,
Do. do. common,
Sicily Madeira and Malaga do.
Log Wood,
Nicaragua do.
Allum,
Copperas,
Indigo,
Salt Petre,
Chalk,
3 firkins Butter,
3 boxes Figs,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Glass, per box,

FOR SALE BY

ROGER HUNTINGTON.

March 31, 1818. 21—

RUM, MOLASSES, &c.

14 hhds. W. I. and N. E. Rum,
8 do. 1st quality retailing Molasses,
Coffee, L. Sugar,
Fresh Teas, &c. &c.

THIS DAY RECEIVED BY

ASPENWALL & MATHEWSON.

Norwich, April 1, 1818. 21—

LUMBER, PLASTER, &c.

Merchantable and clear Clapboards and Shingles,
French Plaster,
Superfine Wheat Flour, per bbl
Philadelphia Rye Flour, first quality,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

Norwich, April 1, 1818. 21—

GROCERIES, DIE STUFFS, &c.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, the following articles, which he offers at a small profit for cash—and he presumes that the Providence market will not hold out a greater inducement to purchasers than he can, for prompt pay.

Cash will buy cheap,

CALL AND SEE.

St. Croix Rum, N. E do. French Brandy, Gin, Cider Brandy, Rasberry Cordial, Madeira, Teneriffe, Port, Lisbon, Sherry and Malaga WINES. Coffee, Chocolate, Allspice, Pepper, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs by lb or less, very low, box and cask Raisins, Pearlashes by doz. lb. Figs, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas, St. Croix Sugar, common Brown do. Lump do. Starch, Segars per thousand, Tobacco, Molasses, Ginger, Peppersauce, &c. &c.

White and Red Lead, Stone Yellow, Spanish Brown and White, Paris White, ground and lump Verdigris, Patent, King's and Chronic Yellow, Prussian Blue, Dutch and Rose Pink, Strewing Smalt, Venetian and India Red, Umber, Terra de Siena, Carmine, Drop Lake, Chinese and English Vermilion, Coach Lacker, Copal Varnish, Spirits Turpentine, Powdered Litharge 150 lbs. Glue, &c. &c.

Sack and ground Logwood, Nicaragua and Red Wood, 2500 lbs ground Camwood, Allum, 2500 lbs Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Argol, Bengal Indigo, Grain Tin, Tenter Hooks, Press Papers, Gold, Silver and Brass Leaf, &c &c.

Cut Nails from 3d to 30d; 8d, 10d and 20d Wrought do.; Brads from 4d. to 8d.; Tacks.

7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Glass.

Herd's Grass Seed.

A large additional supply of

Drugs and Medicine,

Among which are the following, viz

150 lbs. Senna, 100 lbs. Carolina Pink, 30 lbs Camphor, 140 lbs Liquorice Root, 60 bottles American and W. I. Castor Oil, 50 lbs Aloes, Arnatto and Roco for cheese colouring, Borax, Bals Peru, Calomel, Cantharides, Peruvian Bark, Cologne Water, Cream Tartar, Extract Hyosiamus, do Peruvian Bark, Flour Sulphur, Gum Tacmahac, Opium, South-American, African and E. India Gum Copal, Shellac, Hull's Physic, Lunar Caustic, Flake Manna, Red Precipitate, Magnesia, do calcined, Oxyde Bismuth, Opodeldock, Oil Aniseed, Roses and Lavender, Powdered Blue, Ipecac, Jalap, Gentian, Columbo, Rheubarb, Valerian, Sacc. Saturni, Fine Sponge, Salts Lemon, 12 bottles double distilled Rose Water, Durable Ink, &c. &c.

Samuel Tyler.

Norwich March, 31, 1818. 21—

Cart Boxes.

Just received, on consignment,

Chaise, Waggon, & Cart Boxes,

Of all sizes, which are offered for sale by the quantity, at the New-York Foundery prices.

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent.

March 31. 21—

Wanted Immediately,

By the subscriber, for which a generous price will be given,

50 bbls. Prime Pork,
50 do. Beef,
1000 bushels Oats,
1000 do. Potatoes,
5000 wt. late Cheese,
200 bushels White Beans,
100 do. Corn.

OLIVER ARMSTRONG, Jr.

Norwich, March 31, 1818. 21—

Military Accoutrements.

FOR SALE,

2 Military Guns, of the first rate, with apparatus,
1 Sword, suitable for an officer in the Infantry,
1 do. do. for Matross.

LIKEWISE,

A new Waggon Harness.

All cheap for cash

JOSEPH G. LAMB.

Norwich, Bean hill, April 1 21—

Salt, &c.

JOSEPH H STRONG,

HAS FOR SALE,

800 bush. Rock, Turk's Island and Liverpool Blown SALT
40 cwt. CODFISH

He will pay an advance price in Cash for

Flaxseed & White Beans.

Norwich, Dec. 16, 1817. 6—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New York, and now offers for sale a good assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,

as cheap as can be had at any store in the place.

Norwich, Nov. 5, 1817. 52—

TUESDAY, NOV. 25.

Felix A. Huntington & Co.

ARE THIS DAY OPENING

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

New Goods

AMONG THEM ARE—

100 ps. Bombazetts, from 1s6 per yard, upwards.

Ladies black Worsted Hose, at 1s6 per pr
Fine Irish Linens and Long Lawns.
Vestings, Cassimeres, and Pelisse Cloths
Fur, Plush and Down Trimmings.

A NEW SUPPLY OF

N. York Ladies' Shoes.

Looking Glasses.

A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

for sale at reduced prices by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,

OF ALL KINDS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Nov. 18, 1817. 2tf—

Domestic Cotton Goods.

A NEW SUPPLY OF

Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
White do. do of superior bleach.
Bed Tick, Checks and Stripes,
Threads and Yarn,

Just received and for sale, cheap as usual. by

FELIX A. HUNTINGTON & Co.

Who have also on sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Coatings, Duffils, Blankets, &c. &c. &c.

February 11, 1818 14—

GROCERIES

AT WHOLESALE,

A GENERAL assortment, for sale at the Store of

E Coit & Co.

Norwich, March 25, 1818 20—

ANTIGUA RUM.

6 bbls Antigua RUM, for sale on accommodating terms by

WM. GEO. TRACY.

Norwich, March 21, 1818. 20—

English and American Window Glass, all sizes—from 6 by 8 to 14 by 20.

Cut and Wrought Nails, per cask, at manufactory prices.

5 tons Iron Hollow Ware,
200 sets Cart and Waggon Boxes,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BEEED.

March 25 20—

FLOUR.

Henry C. Avery,

OFFERS for sale 100 bbls Baltimore Howard street FLOUR, of the first quality.

LIKEWISE,

A common assortment of

Groceries,
Iron, Stone, Earthen, and Glass Ware, &c.

HE WISHES TO PURCHASE,

2000 bushels Oats,
500 do. Corn, Rye, Beans and Flax Seed.
A few cwt. good Tallow.

Norwich, Dec 31, 1817 8tf—

Plaster of Paris.

THE subscriber has for sale on the best terms, for cash or country produce, a quantity of PLASTER, similar in quality to that sold by him the last season, and used in the towns of Griswold, Canterbury, Hampton, Windham, Lebanon, Lisbon, &c. with such *very beneficial effect.*

JOSEPH H. STRONG.

Norwich, Jan. 1s 10—

POETRY.

From the London Star.

Lines on hearing that the plant called the *Myosotis Arvensis*, or *forget me not*, was growing on the plain of Waterloo, after the battle.

THERE is a flow'r whose op'ning bloom,
Beams softly o'er the Hero's grave;
Whose trembling leaf, and sweet perfume
Denote the dwelling of the brave.

No urn is there, that little flow'r,
Alone remains their woes to tell,
How oft they bled in battle's hour,
How valor fought and prudence fell!

Sweet child of spring, thy modest head
Was born to grace some happier spot;
And wilt thou bloom among the dead,
And only say, "*forget me not?*"

"I would not leave this plain of rest
For brighter skies and milder climes;
Here I repose on Honor's breast,
Unmov'd by fear, unstain'd by crimes.

At midnight oft the Orphan steals
O'er me to pour the sacred tear;
And while his heart a throbbing feels,
He knows his parent's grave is here.

And shall I leave the Hero's tomb,
Or mock the Orphan's tender wo?
No! stranger, I was born to bloom
Where streams of widow'd sorrow flow."

Guard of the midnight hour, farewell!
Still o'er the slumb'ring warrior wave;
Be mine the sacred task to tell
The charms that smile on glory's grave!

FROM THE ATHENEUM.

LINES

BY WILLIAM HAYLEY, Esq.

THIS blooming world is but a thorny bower,
Where treacherous sweets and latent stings abound,
Where ills in ambush every path surround;
Health, beauty, opulence, and mental power
Shrink in an instant, like a shriveld flower.
How sinks the heart in sorrow's gulf profound,
When hope's gay visions are in vapours drown'd,
And friendship fails us in the trying hour!
Yet all the troubles that on mortals wait,
Dark as they are, new scenes of light portend,
Teaching the soul to triumph over fate,
And rise from deep depression more elate.
Our chastened thoughts as they to Heaven ascend,
Find but in God the never-failing friend.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

FROM A NEW-YORK PAPER.

LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN ADAMS.

Quincy, Feb. 12, 1818.

SIR,

I HAVE received and read with pleasure an Address to the Agricultural Society of Jefferson county in the state of New-York, and as I know not from whom it came, who should I thank for it but its author? I rejoice in every new society which has agriculture for its object, and see with delight that the spirit is spreading through the United States. If I could worship any of the heathen gods, it would be old Saturn, because I believe him to be only an allegorical personification of Agriculture, and the children he devoured to be only his own grapes and figs, apples and pears, wheat and barley. I agree with you, in the main, in every sentiment, particularly relative to grapes and corn; yet we cannot have perfect roast beef, nor perfect roast spare ribs, nor perfect poultry, without maize. We must therefore sacrifice a little luxury to a great deal of public good. From the style of this address, I should not have suspected it to have been written by any other than a native of this country.

Thirty-nine years ago, I little thought, I should live to see the heir apparent to the princely Palaces and gardens of Passy, my fellow-citizen in the republican wilderness of America, laying the foundation of more ample domains, and perhaps more splendid palaces. I observed the motto of the Hotel de Valentinois which I had then the honor to inhabit, "*Se sta bene non se muove.*" "If you stand well, stand still." But you have proved the maxim not to be infallible; and I rejoice in it.

Your sincere and well wisher, and most humble servant,

JOHN ADAMS.

J. Le Ray de Chaumont, Esq.

From the Philadelphia Centinel, of March 23.

It appears by a very interesting table of the heights of mountains, contained in Melish's geographical description of the world, which we took the liberty of recommending to our readers, that the highest lands known on the globe are the Himalaya mountains in the valley of Nepaul between Hindostan and Thibet, Asia. The highest of which is

	Number of feet above the level of the sea.
Dhawalagir or Dhalagir, is	26,162
Chimborazo, the highest summit of the Andes in South America, considered until lately as the highest in the world is	21,457
The highest ground in North-America, is the great Peak on the frontiers of Louisiana, and is	19,782
Mont Blanc one of the Alps in Europe, is	15,680
Mountains of Gecsh, Abyssinia, Africa, are	15,050

National Legislature.

XVth CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24.

THE House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Desha in the chair, making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1818.

After going through the details of this bill, on some of which an incidental discussion took place,

Mr. Clay rose and moved to insert in the bill a provision to appropriate the sum of eighteen thousand dollars, as the outfit and one year's salary of a minister to be deputed from the United States to the independent provinces of the river Plate, in South-America.

This proposition Mr. Clay followed up by entering into a discussion of the question, involved in his motion of a formal recognition of the independence of the South-American states mentioned. He had spoken more than an hour, when, having given way for a motion to that effect,

The committee rose about half past four o'clock, and

The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25.

The engrossed bill "in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the U. States, and to repeal the acts therein mentioned," was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence; as also was the engrossed bill to establish the flag of the United States.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE SOUTH.

The House having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Desha in the chair, on the annual general appropriation bill; and Mr. Clay's proposition to amend the bill by inserting a clause for appropriating eighteen thousand dollars for the outfit and year's salary of a Minister to Buenos Ayres, yet pending,

Mr. Clay concluded, in a speech of three hours in length, the observations he yesterday commenced in support of his proposition.

Mr Forsyth then took the floor, in opposition to the motion, and in reply to Mr. Clay.

When Mr. Forsyth concluded his speech, which occupied two hours in the delivery—

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again, on the intimation of Mr. Lowndes, that he proposed to deliver his views of the subject.

SEMINOLE WAR.

The following Message was received from the President of the U. States.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I now lay before Congress all the information in the possession of the Executive, respecting the war with the Seminoles, and the measures, which it has been thought proper to adopt, for the safety of our fellow-citizens, on the frontier exposed to their ravages. The enclosed documents shew that the hostilities of this tribe were unprovoked, the offspring of a spirit long cherished and often manifested towards the United States, and that, in the present instance, it was extending itself to other tribes, and daily assuming a more serious aspect. As soon as the nature and object of this combination were perceived, the Major General commanding the Southern division of the troops of the United States, was ordered to the theatre of action, charged with the management of the war, and vested with the powers necessary to give it effect. The season of the year being unfavorable to active operations, and the recesses of the country affording shelter to these savages, in case of retreat, may prevent a prompt termination of the war; but it may be fairly presumed, that it will not be long before this tribe and its associates receive the punishment which they have provoked and justly merited.

As almost the whole of this tribe inhabits the country within the limits of Florida, Spain was bound, by the treaty of 1795, to restrain them from committing hostilities against the United States. We have seen, with regret, that her government has altogether failed to fulfil this obligation, nor are we aware that it made any effort to that effect. When we consider her utter inability to check, even in the slightest degree, the movements of this tribe, by her very small and incompetent force in Florida, we are not disposed to ascribe the failure to any other cause. The inability, however, of Spain, to maintain her authority over the territory and Indians, within her limits, and in consequence to fulfil the treaty, ought not to expose the United States to other and greater injuries.—Where the authority of Spain ceases to exist, there the United States have a right to pursue their enemy, on a principle of self defence. In this instance, the right is more complete and obvious, because we shall perform only what Spain was bound to have performed herself. To the high obligations and privileges of this great and sacred right of self-defence, will the movement of our troops be strictly confined. Orders have been given to the General in command not to enter Florida, unless it be in pursuit of the enemy, and in that case to respect the Spanish authority wherever it is maintained; and he will be instructed to withdraw his forces from the province, as soon as he shall have reduced that tribe to order, and secured our fellow-citizens in that quarter, by satisfactory arrangements, against its unprovoked and savage hostilities in future.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington March 25, 1818.

Another Message was received from the President of the United States, in compliance with a resolution of this House of the 10th of December last, transmitting a copy of the Documents which it is proper to commu-

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nicate, relating to the Independence and condition of the Spanish provinces of South-America.

Another message was also received from the President, in conformity to a resolution of the House of Representatives transmitting a statement of the items of expenditure by the commissioners under certain articles of the Treaty of Ghent.

These several Messages, with the accompanying Documents were ordered to lie on the table, and be printed; and

The House adjourned at a late hour.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26.

FURTHER OF AMELIA ISLAND.

The following Message was received from the President, by Mr. J. J. Monroe, his Secretary:

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit to the House of Representatives, in compliance with their resolution, of March 20th, such information not heretofore communicated, as is in the possession of the Executive, relating to the occupation of Amelia-Island. If any doubt had before existed of the improper conduct of the persons who authorised, and of those who were engaged in the invasion, and previous occupancy of that island; of the unfriendly spirit towards the U States, with which it was commenced and prosecuted, and of its injurious effect on their highest interests, particularly by its tendency to compromit them with foreign powers in all the unwarrantable acts of the adventurers, it is presumed that these documents would remove it. It appears by the letter of M. Pazos, agent of Com. Aury, that the project of seizing the Floridas was formed and executed, at a time when it was understood that Spain had resolved to cede them to the U. States, and to prevent such cession from taking effect. —The whole proceeding, in every stage and in all its circumstances was unlawful. The commission to Gen. M'Gregor was granted at Philadelphia, in direct violation of a positive law, and all the measures pursued under it, by him, in collecting his force, and directing its movements, were equally unlawful. With the conduct of these persons, I have always been unwilling to connect any of the colonial governments; because I never could believe that they had given the sanction either to the project in its origin, or to the measures which were pursued in the execution of it. These documents confirm the opinion which I have invariably entertained and expressed in their favor.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, March 26, 1818.

List of papers transmitted with the Message of the President to the House of Representatives, in pursuance of the resolution of the 20th March, in relation to the occupation of Amelia Island.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in the District of Columbia, dated Baltimore, 30th July, 1817, with an enclosure, being

Copy of a letter from Sir Gregor M'Gregor, to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated Fernandina, 17th July, 1817.

The same to the same, dated at Nassau, New-Providence, 25th Dec. 1817, with an enclosure, being,

Extract of a Proclamation.

Extract of a letter to the Secretary of State, dated 28th December, 1817, with an enclosure, being directions for sailing into Tampa Bay.

Extract of a letter from the same to the same, dated 13th January, 1818, with enclosures, being directions for sailing into Tortola; Translation of a letter of Marque, and of Naturalization, granted by Sir Gregor Mc Gregor.

Extract of a letter to the same, dated 19th Jan. 1818.

Major J. Bankhead, and Commodore J. D Henley to the President, dated Fernandina 20th Jan. 1818.

Don Vincente Pazos to the Secretary of State, dated 8th Feb. 1813.

Don Luis de Aury to the President of the United States, dated Fernandina, 23d Dec. 1817.

Memorial of Don Vincente Pazos to the President of the U. States, dated Washington, 7th February, 1818; accompanied with several documents.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27.

Mr. Rich, from the committee of claims, to which was referred two reports of the commissioners of claims, containing the reports of the facts in one hundred and fifty-eight cases, for applications for payment for property destroyed by the enemy in Buffaloe, and its vicinity, on the Niagara frontier, from the 19th December, 1813, to the 1st January, 1814, both inclusive, made a report thereon, accompanied by a bill for the relief of the sufferers on the Niagara frontier; which was twice read and committed.

The bill "concerning the bounty or allowance to fishing vessels in certain cases," was read the third time and passed.

SOUTH-AMERICAN QUESTION.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the general appropriation bill; to which an amendment had been moved by Mr. Clay to introduce an appropriation for the outfit of a Minister to Buenos Ayres—

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, opposed this motion in a speech of something more than an hour's length.

Mr. Holmes, of Massachusetts, advocated it in a speech of about the same extent.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, next spoke at considerable length, in favor of the motion.

Mr. Nelson then delivered a speech of about an hour's length against it.

When, at a late hour, the committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28.

The bill to increase the salaries of certain officers of government, was received from the Senate, twice read and referred to a select committee.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN QUESTION.

The House having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Desha in the chair, on the general appropriation bill; into which an amendment had been made by Mr. Clay, [illegible] ending, to introduce an appropriation [illegible] Minister to Buenos Ayres;

[illegible] a speech of two hours length, [illegible] and replied to gentlemen [illegible] the other side.

[illegible] addressed the committee [illegible] motion, in a speech of considerable [illegible]

Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Smith, of Maryland, and Mr. H. Nelson, severally made replies to Mr. Clay, who rejoined.

The question was then taken on the proposition of Mr. Clay, and on the division of the committee, the vote stood thus:

For the motion 43—Against it 115.

So the motion was rejected.

The House then proceeded to the other clauses of the appropriation bill.

The first clause which came under consideration was that of ——— dollars for the salaries, expences, &c. &c. of the commissions under the 5th, 6th and 7th articles of the Treaty of Ghent.

This clause gave rise to some debate.

The discussion resulted in a partial appropriation for the expences under these articles of the British treaty; and in restricting the salary of the agents to 5000 dollars, notwithstanding the objection of Mr. Baldwin and others, that, as one half of the expences were to be paid by each government, the salaries of our officers ought certainly to be as large as those of the British officers of the same description.

The committee then rose, and reported the appropriation bill, with the amendments which had been made; and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, MARCH 30.

Mr. Holmes, of Mass. from the committee appointed to enquire whether any, and what, clerks or other officers in either of the departments, or in any office at the seat of government, have conducted themselves improperly in their official duties, made a long report, embracing a particular detail of facts touching the conduct of several clerks accompanied by a voluminous mass of papers, containing evidence, &c. and concluding with the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to prohibit the clerks in the several departments, from acting as agents for claimants against the U. States

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to prohibit the clerks in the several departments from engaging in the business of trade.

3. Resolved, That the several acts relating to the Treasury Department should be amended and certain penalties increased.

4. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report a bill or bills to carry into effect the above resolutions.

The resolutions were severally agreed to, and a committee was appointed accordingly.

Mr. Robertson of Lou. from a select committee to whom the memorial of Giles & Seaton was referred, made a report thereon, accompanied by a bill authorising a subscription to the History of Congress; which bill was twice read and committed.

The Speaker laid before the House papers referred to in the report of the Sec'ry of State of the 14th inst. accompanying the message of the President of that date, on the subject of our affairs with Spain; embracing an immense volume of correspondence between our government and the minister of Spain, antecedent to that communicated on the 14th, and sundry other papers—transmitted to the House by the Secretary of State, in obedience to instruction from the President of the U. States. The papers were referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The House took up and proceeded to consider the amendments reported by the committee of the whole to the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1818; [illegible] amendments were severally concurred [illegible] debate, with the exception of that making an appropriation of [illegible] the judgment of damages [illegible] against David Gelston and Peter [illegible] in the supreme Court of New-York, by [illegible] Hoyt, for the seizure of the vessel the American Eagle.

Mr. Hopkinson, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Livermore, and Mr. Mercer opposed, and Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Smith, of Md. and Mr. Spencer supported the appropriation. The opponents contended that the claimants were not entitled to relief, because they seized the vessel on their own responsibility; because they did not take the proper steps to appeal from the decision of the District Court refusing a certificate that the seizure was made on probable cause; and because, as they would derive a benefit from the forfeiture, if one had been decreed, they ought to submit to the consequence of an improper seizure. It was answered, that the claimants had refused to seize until peremptorily directed by the Executive; that the proceedings were left in the hands of the law officers of the Government, over whom the claimants had no control and they could not direct an appeal to the superior courts; that such appeal would have been useless, as there was a decision of the supreme court of the United States in another cause, confirming the decision of the District Court, that St. Domingo was not a prince or state, within the meaning of the act of 1794; that an appeal would have involved greater expence unnecessarily: that the claimants, not being the informers, it was doubtful whether they would have derived any advantage from a condemnation; and that at all events it was shewn from the documents, that such an expectation did not influence them. Mr. Hopkinson mentioned that money had been drawn from the Treasury, and paid to the sureties of the claimants, and he would not sanction such an act by passing the present law. To this Mr. Lowndes answered, by producing a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, from which it appeared that the rules of the Court of Errors in New-York required security to be given before a writ of error could be brought upon the judgment rendered against the claimants: and that Mr. Gelston had deposited $125,000 in a bank to the credit of his sureties, out of monies collected by him, and that it had been stated in his quarterly accounts regularly ever since. Many other incidental points arose. The clause finally passed, by a vote of 60 to 59.

The amendment having been gone through,

Mr. Forsyth moved to strike out the specific appropriation of 30,000 dollars to pay the mission to South-America, and to add the 30,000 dollars to the contingent fund.

The motion was agreed to without opposition.

THE SOUTH-AMERICAN QUESTION.

Mr. Anderson, of Ken. then rose and renewed the proposition unsuccessfully made in committee of the whole, by Mr. Clay, to appropriate a sum not exceeding 18,000 dollars "for an outfit and one year's salary of a Minister to the united provinces of the River Plate, the outfit to be paid, and the salary to commence whenever the President shall deem it expedient to send a minister to the government of the said provinces."

The question was then taken on the motion, and decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, by exactly the same vote as decided the question, in committee of the whole, viz. yeas 43, nays 115.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The joint resolution sent to the Senate from this House, fixing on the 15th proximo for the adjournment of the Senate with an amendment, substituting the 20th of April for the 15th.

The amendment of the Senate was then agreed to without a division.

VOTE OF THANKS.

The joint resolution directing medals to be struck, and together with the thanks of Congress, presented to Maj. Gen. William H. Harrison and Gov. Isaac Shelby, were received from the Senate and read three times and passed.

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31.

The engrossed bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1818, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1.

Mr. Seybert, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill to increase the duty on certain manufactured articles imported into the United States, which was twice read and committed.

Mr Pleasants from the committee on naval affairs, made a report on the resolutions, some time since submitted by Mr. Johnson of Virginia on the subject of the court martial upon Captain Perry and Captain Heath of the marines. The report was long, with the statement of the opinion of the committee, that the defect was not in the law but in the administration of it.

Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, made several observations on the report; contending that if there had been any omission of duty on the part of any officers entrusted with the administration of the law, they ought to be brought to the notice of the house, and maintained his original idea, that the law was unequal and defective; and he submitted a resolution instructing the same committee to report a bill to deprive any officer who should strike his inferior officer, or draw or raise a weapon upon him, of his commission.

Mr. Pleasants made some remarks in explanation, and moved that the report and resolution be laid on the table and printed, which was carried without a division.

NEXT MEETING OF CONGRESS.

The engrossed bill fixing an earlier period for the next meeting of Congress than is appointed by the constitution, was read a third time and passed 87 to 42.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2.

Among the petitions presented this morning, was one by the Speaker, from Vincente Pazos, of Peru in South America, on behalf of himself and others, praying compensation for their private property, which was taken possession of at Amelia Island by the troops of the United States; which petition was referred to the committee of claims.

SENATE.

MONDAY, MARCH 30.

The bill for amending the acts for enforcing the neutral relations of the United States, was referred to the committee on foreign relations

The President laid before the Senate certain documents from the President of the U. States being connected with other documents relating to our affairs with Spain heretofore transmitted, but of a prior date.

A message was received from the President transmitting a list of all the pensioners of the U. States, the sum annually paid to each, and the state and territories in which the said pensioners are respectively paid, according to a request of the Senate.

The resolution from the House of Representatives, fixing the day of adjournment of Congress for the 15th of April, was taken up, amended so as to fix it for the 20th, passed to a third reading, and finally passed.

The resolution ordering medals to be struck, and, with the thanks of Congress, to be presented to Gen. Harrison and Gov. Shelby, was read a third time, passed and sent to the House of Representatives.

Previous to adjournment, the Vice President informed the Senate that he should not attend the Senate, after this day, for the remainder of the session, his private concerns requiring his attention.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31.

The Senate proceeded to the choice of a President pro-tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President. The following was the result:

For Mr. Gaillard 17—Mr. Macon 12—Mr. Tait 2.

So Mr. Gaillard was duly elected, and, being conducted to the chair, made his acknowledgements for the distinguished honor again conferred upon him.

The following Documents were read in Congress on the 24th inst.

Department of State, March 3, 1818.

SIR—I have the honor to enclose a copy of the commission from this Department with which Messrs. Rodney, Graham and Bland were furnished by direction of the President. They have, as you will perceive, no distinct diplomatic rank.—They are expected to be absent seven or eight months; and the compensation allowed them by the President is six thousand dollars each, and two thousand dollars to their Secretary. Their expences on the voyage, until their return, except while on shore in South America, are likewise allowed; and Messrs. Rodney and Graham having been appointed in June last and prepared to go, but by various accidents detained until the beginning of December, when they sailed, claim on that account a further allowance. If, after their arrival at Buenos Ayres, they find it advisable that one or more of them should remain on that continent, and go to Chili, that measure is within their discretionary powers. As this contingency was, however, not expected as probable: and, if it should occur, it was not foreseen to what extent of time it might go, no specific allowance was fixed upon for it. Under these circumstances, it was anticipated that the sum of $0,000 dollars would not more than suffice to cover the expences of the mission.

I am, with great respect, sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

William Lowndes, Esq. Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

To all who shall see these presents:

Be it known, Cæsar Augustus Rodney, John Graham, and Theodoric Bland, three distinguished citizens of the United States, and enjoying in a high degree the confidence and esteem of the President, are about to visit, in a national ship on just and friendly objects, and at the special desire of the President, divers places and countries in South-America.

These are therefore to request, that, whithersoever they may go, they, with their suite, may be received and treated in a manner due to the confidence reposed in them, and each of them, as aforesaid by the President of the United States, and to their own merit.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Department of State, this twenty fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen. [L. S.]

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

THE Factor, from Liverpool, has arrived in Philadelphia, and brought London dates to the 12th Feb.

It was considered certain that the average price of grain for the six weeks preceding the 15th Feb. would be above the rate for restricting importations, and that the ports will be open for the importation of foreign grain during the ensuing quarter.

The last average of wheat quoted in the London Gazette, which is up to the 31st January, is 83s. 11d. being 8s. 11d. above the minimum.

Prices of Corn and Flour at Liverpool, Feb. 10.—American wheat, per 70lb. 14 a 15s. Flour, per bbl. 58 a 60s.: sour, 40 a 45.

By the subsequent postcript, annexed to a letter received in Philadelphia from Messrs. Hayes & Story, Liverpool, it is presumed the most accurate prices for Cotton may be drawn to the last dates:—"Feb. 14, throughout this week there has been an animated demand for Brazil cotton, particularly Pernam.: and there has been considerable investments made on speculation, at an advance of 1d. per lb. Uplands have also been in good request, and former quotations are fully supported; so that the qualities which last week brought 21d.; have been sold at 21½d; most of Sea Islands are in second hands, and holders are obtaining high prices, particularly for the finer descriptions. At the same time, East-India cotton continues heavy. The entire sales of the week are upwards of 15,000 packages, 8650 of which are U. States, at 18¾ a 21½d. for Uplands; Orleans, fair to good, 22 a 23½d; and Sea-Islands, 2s. 6d. a 2s. including a few lots very choice, at 3s. 2d. a 3s. 6d.

The bill for recruiting the French army, after *twenty-one day's debate*, has passed the French Chamber of Deputies, 147 to 92

The Peace Establishment of France will be about 400,000; that of Russia is 600,000: Austria 350,000; and Prussia 250,000. But a great proportion of these, in peace, are all the time on furlough, and short pay.

The expedition for South-America, fitting at Cadiz, proceeds with activity. Three ships of the line, and two frigates of 40 guns, are ready to take troops on board.

ANOTHER ROYAL MATCH.

The marriage of the Princess Elizabeth (third daughter of their Majesties) to Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse Hombourg, is settled, and will take place at Easter. Her marriage portion is to be 10,000*l.* and her annual income 15,000*l.* The Prince is in his 40th year, and has been a General of cavalry in the Austrian service.—The Princess is younger.

The London Morning Chronicle, after praising the American liberality in affording relief to the inhabitants of Newfoundland, observes—"May the period soon arrive in which Britain, and the descendants of Britons, shall be found engaged in no other rivalry with each other, than what has for its objects the comforts, the happiness, the improvement, and independence of all the nations on earth."

LONDON, FEB. 6.

Very little reliance can be placed on French and Italian accounts of our relations with the Barbary powers. The following story is given in the Paris papers of the 3d; but are wholly unconfirmed.—They say, that the London Vice-Consul at Algiers, having been ordered to leave that place, had arrived at Genoa, and brought information, that the English Consul having presented himself before the Dey, to complain of the arrest and imprisonment of his son, and the consignment of his two nieces to the Seraglio of the Dey, where they were compelled to take the Turkish dresses; that the Dey, in a fury, ordered the young Englishman to be brought before him, and his head to be struck off in the presence of his father; that the bleeding head was exposed on the gate of the palace, and that the Consul withdrew trembling. The daughter of the Sardinian Vice-Consul had also been sent to the harem.

Another account says, "The Dey received the English and Sardinian consuls, surrounded by his guard, and with his sabre in his hand; but he fell into such a rage, that he threatened the English Consul to have his son's head cut off, and to have it fixed up at the door of the hall of audience, if they troubled him any further. At the request of the terrified father, all the Consuls desisted for the moment. The next day the Sardinian Vice-Consul was ordered to leave Algiers."

This account, therefore, differs from the other in not mentioning the seizure of the Vice Consul's daughter, nor the clothing of the British Consul's neices in a Turkish dress; but it states that they were seized in the streets and put in the harem.

From the London Globe of Jan 20.

An important circumstance has come to our knowledge, which, at any preceding time of our history, would have excited universal indignation, if national right and the dignity of the crown were not instantly and peremptorily asserted. We learn that the United States have actually dispatched a frigate round into the Pacific Ocean, to take possession of the river Columbia, a British station, where there is a small colony of settlers, with a fort upon which the British flag flies. It was originally taken possession of by Vancouver in his Majesty's name; and that the British American subjects have long occupied posts on the heads of the Columbia, and the rivers flowing from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, is well known; and that they had previously to the discoveries of Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, (particularly by the expedition of Sir Alexander M'Kenzie,) explored the whole country, but they had made no establishment on the coast till 1813. In that year, previous to the arrival of the Racoon, their traders from the interior made an arrangement with some citizens of the United States, who had established themselves at the mouth of the Columbia, by which they purchased their goods and post, and were found in possession by Capt. Black, of the Racoon, who again declared his Majesty's title to the settlement by the right of original discovery, and on this repeated the solemnities before made use of by Vancouver, and the other British navigators who had visited the spot. This is, in fact, a revival of the Nootka Sound question, the claim made by the United States arising solely from the purchase of Louisiana from Spain, and which, by their construction, would put an end to our projected expedition to the North Pole, since, if discovered, they would claim possession of the whole of it! What must be the mortified feelings of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on reflecting that the system which he has countenanced, as pursued by the followers of the immortal Mr. Pitt, have brought us to a condition to wink at such indignities.

The drill of the Horse Artillery is thus described, and in the battle of Waterloo was practiced with great success:—"The Horse Artillery learn to dismount their guns, take off a wheel, or all the wheels, and leave and scatter them about, so as to render them useless to an enemy, the men retiring each with an allotted portable article, essential to their utility. On a given signal by bugle, each man instantly rushes to his assigned post and part, and the gun is remounted and fired, in less time than it has required to write, or perhaps to read this note. On some occasions, in anticipation of an abandonment of position, the gun itself is moved off by the men without the carriage, the latter being supposed to be disabled: or, supposing a wheel to be disabled, or any other part of the gun, such part is replaced at the drill, from the spare stores in reserve, with a rapidity and facility not easily imagined by those who have not witnessed it. Thus all the contingent casualties of actual service, are anticipated at drill, and when they really occur, scarcely interrupt the executive operation of the gun."

CALCUTTA PAPERS.

By the Cadmus, from India, arrived at Newport, Calcutta papers to the 19th November have been received.

They contain but little news of interest.—Canton letters, in them, mention, that the Hong Merchant in Canton who generally serves the Americans, had been *squeezed* by the Chinese government for 150,000 tales:—That the Hong Merchants after this endeavored to compel all the foreign merchants to give bond, making themselves liable for the whole, if detected in smuggling; but that by the judicious interference of the select committee the matter had been got over, though the trade had been stopped for three weeks by it.

PEACE IN INDIA.

The *Calcutta Gazette* of November 13, contains an official announciation of a treaty of Peace having been concluded by the Marquis of Hastings (Lord Moira) with Schindeah, one of the most powerful of the remaining native Princes;—by which the latter agrees to afford every facility to the passage through his dominions of the British force sent in pursuit of the freebooters, the Pindarees; and as a guarantee had agreed to give up to the British five of his principal fortresses, (including Nurwar and Asseen Ghur) The terms of the treaty were prescribed by Lord Moira.

Treaties of Amity and Friendship had also been concluded with the several chiefs on the Nerbudda.

It was stated, that Mr. Elphinstone, the British Resident at Poonah, had informed the Peishwa, that the British government *intended to restore the provinces which had been ceded by him.* If this is true, it is extraordinary.

A royal salute had been fired on the promulgation of the Treaty.

The Governor-General in announcing the treaty, says, "though it may disappoint the prospects of the army, he is convinced that every officer and soldier must be satisfied that the carrying every desired point by equity and moderation is the proudest triumph for the British character."

By the late Mails.

MISSISSIPPI. NATCHEZ, MARCH 5.

PASSED this place on Sunday last, 120 soldiers, of Col. Lindsay's regiment of U. S. Artillery; they are destined for Appalachicola, to act with Gen. Jackson, in the Seminolian war. They were accompanied by several Lieutenants, among whom were Lieuts. Taylor and Snyder, the former from Kentucky, the latter from Pennsylvania, both distinguished for their good conduct in the late war. Another company under the command of Capt. Peter, of the same regiment, passed here 12 or 15 days ago for the same destination.

GEORGIA. MILLEDGEVILLE, MARCH 30.

For some days a most painful anxiety has been felt for the fate of Maj. Gen. Gaines. It is now positively ascertained that the General is safe, though some of those who were with

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him are lost. In consequence of information from Fort Scott, that the commanding officer intended to evacuate it, being scarce of provisions, Gen. Gaines, to prevent a measure so disastrous, started with a few others in a boat from Fort Early to descend the river to Fort Scott. In the night, when about 40 miles distant from the latter place, the boat was upset; the General, Major Nix, and one of the men escaped; Major Wright (aid to the General) and four men are stated to have been drowned. Gen. Gaines and those who reached the shore with him, are understood to have fallen in with the Georgia detachment on its march, near Fort Scott.

S. CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, MARCH 26.

From Havanna.—A report reached us yesterday, by the Adriana, Captain Tate, that the port of Havanna was shortly to be closed to all foreign vessels, by order of the King; but we have not learnt on what ground this measure was predicated. Our correspondent, (a mercantile gentleman of intelligence and veracity) of date the 16th instant, makes no mention of such a circumstance, and we therefore think it very questionable.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, MARCH 31.

The British frigate Cybelle, arrived here yesterday, from Jamaica, via Havanna and Charleston, with about half a million of dollars for the U. S. Bank.

A passenger in the brig Four Sisters, 21 days from St. Michaels, informs us, that a vessel arrived there on the 5th inst. in a short passage from Lisbon, and brought intelligence of the capture of a Portuguese frigate by the Algerines, on the 16th February near Gibraltar. It was said the Portuguese government had declared war against Algiers, immediately on hearing of this event.

We also learn that a Dutch ship from Holland, with 200 passengers, ostensibly bound to the United States, touched at St. Michaels in November last, where under some pretence she landed and left her passengers wholly destitute, and without any means of removing themselves.

We learn of Capt. Fraser, 19 days from Havanna, that the Spanish frigate Iphigenia, from Vera Cruz, bound to Havanna and Cadiz, had put into Campeachy in a sinking condition, with eight millions of dollars on board. A squadron had sailed from Havanna, to afford relief to the frigate, and take charge of the money.

APRIL 3.

The U. S. sloop of war Hornet, Captain Reed, sailed from this port on Tuesday for St. Domingo, with Com. Lewis, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Irvine, United States' commissioners, the two first named to treat with Petion and Christophe.

SAG-HARBOR, MARCH 23.

Distressing Wind.—On Sunday last the citizens of this place were visited by a tremendous gale of wind from the North-east. The new house belonging to Mr. Howes Crowell, was blown from its foundation and entirely destroyed. Mr. Crowell, is one of the principal sufferers by the fire of last summer. The frame of the new store belonging to C. Sleight & Co. was blown a number of feet from its foundation.

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the *NORWICH COURIER* is removed to the Blue Store, in Shetucket-street, next north of the Brick Store of *Jabez Huntington*, Esq.

R. HUBBARD,

Has removed his *BOOKS & STATIONARY* to the same building.

April 1.

Nails, Iron & Steel.

RUSSIA Old Sable Iron by the Ton;—English & Swedes flat, square, and round Iron, assorted sizes.
London Hoop L. Blister'd STEEL.
Horse Nail Rods Nail Plates.
Cut Spikes five inches long for planking.
Tacks of all sizes from 3 to 20 oz per M
Patent Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes—for sale at Norwich Nail Manufactory, by
WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
48—

Infantry Discipline.

RULES and regulations for the Field Exercise and Manœuvres of Infantry, compiled and adapted to the organization of the Army of the United States, agreeably to a resolve of Congress, dated December 1814—with an Atlas. Published by order of the War Department. Price $3 75.

FOR SALE BY
R. HUBBARD.
Blue Store, Shetucket street.
April 6.

CORN.

N. GILBERT will pay cash for 300 bushels good yellow CORN, if delivered in 10 days.
Who offers for sale.
A second hand HACK COACH with harness—and a quantity of Ox and Cow HORNS.
April 7. 22—

Probate Office, ss. District of Plainfield. April 2, 1818.

SIX months are allowed from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. WILLIAM WHEELER,

late of Canterbury, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate, or be debarred a recovery.

22 Warren Wheeler, *Ex'r.*

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, April 8, 1818.

☞ *The presiding officers in the several towns, are requested to forward to this office, a statement of votes for Governor and Treasurer, and the names of the Representatives elected, at the Freemen's Meeting on Monday next.*

TOLERATION TICKET.

HIS EXCELLENCY
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
For Governor.
HIS HONOR
JONA. INGERSOLL,
For Lieut. Governor.
ISAAC SPENCER, Jun.
For Treasurer.
THOMAS DAY,
For Secretary.

COUNCIL.
JONATHAN BRACE,
FREDERICK WOLCOTT,
ASA CHAPMAN,
ELIAS PERKINS,
DAVID TOMLINSON,
ELIJAH BOARDMAN,
SYLVESTER WELLS,
*ELI TODD,
WILLIAM BRISTOL,
*NATHAN SMITH,
MOSES WARREN,
ENOCH BURROWS,
JAMES LANMAN,
*JOHN S. CANNON,
DAVID HILL,
PETER WEBB,
*EDMUND FREEMAN,
JOSHUA STOW,
JOHN S. PETERS,
CALVIN WILLEY.
* *Declined.*

CONGRESS.
JOHN T. PETERS,
JOHN RUSS,
ELISHA PHELPS,
HENRY W. EDWARDS,
SAMUEL A. FOOT,
RALPH I. INGERSOLL,
ELISHA TRACY,
CHRISTOPHER MANWARING,
NOYES BARBER,
GIDEON TOMLINSON,
JAMES STEVENS,
SIMEON H. MINER,
DAVID BOLLES,
ANSEL STERLING,
ORANGE MERWIN,
SETH P. BEERS,
JONATHAN O. MOSELEY,
CALVIN WILLEY.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR TREASURER.
ANDREW KINGSBURY.
FOR SECRETARY,
THOMAS DAY.
FOR CONGRESS,
Hon. TIMOTHY PITKIN,
" SAMUEL B. SHERWOOD,
" THOMAS S. WILLIAMS,
" NATHANIEL TERRY,
" URIEL HOLMES,
" JONATHAN O. MOSELEY,
" EBENEZER HUNTINGTON,
" ROGER M. SHERMAN,
" LYMAN LAW,
" SAMUEL W. JOHNSON,
" NOAH B. BENEDICT,
SETH P. STAPLES, Esq.
ELI WHITNEY, Esq.
DAVID S. BOARDMAN, Esq.
JOSEPH EATON, Esq.
JOHN HALL, Esq.
JIRAH ISHAM, Esq.
LUTHER PAINE, Esq.

From the National Intelligencer, March 31.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

We find in the Documents on this subject, recently transmitted by the President to Congress, an official annunciation of those circumstances which have preceded and attended the recent movements of our troops in the South. These official papers vary so little in substance from the unofficial accounts, that we do not think it material to publish them, with the exception of the following documents, which reduce to form and certainty the rumors we have heard concerning the instructions to our military authorities respecting the prosecution of the war.

Department of War, 16th Dec. 1817.

SIR—On the receipt of this letter, should the Seminole Indians still refuse to make reparation for their outrages and depredations on the citizens of the United States, it is the wish of the President that you consider yourself at liberty to march across the Florida line, and to attack them within its limits, should it be found necessary, unless they should shelter themselves under a Spanish post. In the last event, you will immediately notify this Department.

I have the honor to be, &c.
J. C. CALHOUN.

General EDMUND P. GAINES,
Fort Scott, Georgia.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War to Major-General Andrew Jackson, at Nashville, Tennessee, dated December 26th, 1817.

You will repair, with as little delay as practicable, to Fort Scott, and assume the immediate command of the forces in that quarter of the southern division.

The increasing display of hostile intentions by the Seminole Indians, may render it necessary to concentrate all the contiguous disposable force of our division upon that quarter. The regular force now there, is about 800 strong, and 1,000 militia of the state of Georgia is called into service. General Gaines estimates the strength of the Indians at 2700. Should you be of opinion that our numbers are too small to beat the enemy, you will call on the executives of the adjacent states for such an additional militia force as you may deem requisite.

From the National Intelligencer March 30.

The debate which has occupied the House of Representatives for the greater part of last week, was brought to a close on Saturday, and resulted in a vote of one hundred and fifteen to forty-five against the proposition of Mr. Clay to make an appropriation for sending a Minister to the United Provinces of La Plata.

The discussion was able and quite as interesting as any we have heard in that house. It covered a wide field, which was very fully, freely and boldly traversed.

The decision which has taken place is, that it is not thought proper now to make an appropriation for an outfit and a year's salary for a Minister to Buenos Ayres. The reasons of that decision, in all their modifications, we will not rob our readers of the satisfaction of learning from the debate which will be placed before them.—We will only say, generally, that the resolution was advocated as a measure which would enlarge the power of the executive, and relieve the mind of the President from all doubt of the disposition of Congress to sustain him in recognizing the independence of La Plata, whenever he should deem it expedient to do so, which he would shortly do as was inferred from his having sent commissioners to that country, whose favorable report might be daily expected. The proposition was opposed, as premature and unnecessary, unless intended to be obligatory; and, if intended to be obligatory, as incompatible with the spirit of the constitution, which has reposed with the executive the duty of conducting our intercourse with foreign powers.

This is a brief statement of the argument on the proposition, which however occupied but a small portion of the debate; in the course of which the conduct of the government of the United States in relation to that contest, and our relations with all nations of Europe, with Spain particularly, as bearing on the question, were reviewed. It was affirmed on the one hand, that the proposed measure, without benefiting either the Republic of La Plata of this nation, might involve the peace of the United States, which is its essential policy. On the other hand, it was denied that the recognition formed a ground of offence to any nation; but, it was at the same time contended, that if the measure would afford countenance to the Patriots, and benefit our commercial interests in any degree, it ought not to be avoided from the apprehension, of exciting the hostility of any foreign nation. On this branch of the discussion, the Law of Nations was investigated, and the examples of History were adduced in illustration of the arguments on both sides of the question.

Interesting as the reader will conceive these views of the question to have been, we will frankly confess that there was another feature of this debate, to us not less so. It may not have escaped the attention of the reader, that no gentleman of the Federal party participated in the Debate; they stood aloof from the controversy—not we presume, because as citizens and legislators they did not feel a deep interest in what so nearly concerned the public welfare, but because they regarded the question as one on which the Republican party was seriously divided, and on which they were willing to leave the floor free for them to combat each other. It cannot, if it ought to be, concealed, that the Republican party in the House, besides distracting the public councils, might have diffused itself among the people, who have little expected, and are not prepared for it. It may be inferred, therefore, that there was occasionally rather too much point in the debate. It has terminated, however, without an open rupture; and the sentiment with which Mr. Forsyth concluded his remarks on Saturday, we hope, will prevail in every breast. "Where the difference between us," said he, "is so small as on the question before us, however anxious we may feel for the success of our particular views, I hope that anxiety will cease when the question is decided. Whether the motion be adopted or rejected, let us recollect nothing but the ability and the eagerness which has been displayed in the contest, and feel nothing either of the bitterness of defeat or of the joy of triumph."

We do not know whether we have succeeded in conveying to our readers an impression that the debate was an important and interesting one; but we certainly felt it to be both the one and the other.

FROM THE SPANISH MAIN.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability now in Guayana, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated 7th January, 1818.

"The state of this country answers my expectations as much as I could wish. Affairs go on well. General Bolivar has been unanimously recognized supreme chief of the independent provinces, with such restrictions of time and authority as are suitable to the welfare of the country. He departed from here with 30 gun-boats for San Fernando de Apure, to unite himself with the Gens. Paez, Zaraza, Cedeno, and others, whose divisions amount to 3000 troops. A battle is expected to take place in about three weeks, the success of which is not doubted, and which will certainly decide the contest."

From the Baltimore American of April 1.

We learn that Mr. Politticen, at present Secretary to the Russian Embassy at London, has been appointed by the Emperor of Russia his Minister Extraordinary near the United States. Mr. Politticen was here formerly as Secretary of Legation to Count Pahlen. He was preparing to depart for this country at the last accounts from London.

This appointment, we learn, is made in place of Baron Von Tuil, who will continue in Europe.

The Hon. Samuel W. Dana has so far recovered as to be able to proceed on his journey to the seat of government.

Curracoa, February, 31.

By the schooner Catharina, from Aguila, a report has reached this Island of the arrival of Lord Cochran at St. Bartholomews, with a frigate and three transports, having on board, as is said, 1000 men. His Lordship is further stated to have sailed from thence, but his destination is not known.

Private letters from Carraccas corroborate the above report, and state that it is supposed His Lordship was bound to Guyana, and that he will soon have to repent of his chimerical undertaking.

Married,

In this city, on Sunday evening, by the Rev. John Sterry, Mr. DORUS PORTER, of Northampton, Ms. to Miss LAURA TUBBS.

At Franklin, Mr. URI HARTSHORN, to Miss CLARISSA TRACY, daughter of Mr. Erastus Tracy.——Mr. JACOB HYDE, to Miss ORILLA BLACKMAN.——Mr. ASA PECK, to Miss LYDIA HUNTINGTON, daughter of Mr. Elisha Huntington.

Died,

At Windham, Mr. JONATHAN JENNINGS, aged 65 years.

At Bloomfield, N. Y. Mrs. LUCY CLEVELAND, wife of Mr. Stephen Cleveland, and daughter of Mr. Joseph Huntington, of this city.

COMMUNICATION.

☞ *Some HOGS are still at large, contrary to law—owners beware!!*

FOR NEW-YORK,

THE Sloop M'Donough, *Wm. W. Coit*, master, will positively sail on Thursday the 9th inst. at 12 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, at C.Ells' wharf.

April 7.

NEW GOODS.

TRUMBULL & BREED,

HAVE just received per the ships Importer and Pacific, from Liverpool, and are now opening at their store, Norwich Landing, a large and extensive supply of

Hardware & Cutlery.

The Goods are of their own importation, direct from the manufactories, in prime order, and form, together with those before on hand, a very complete assortment, and will be sold at a small advance, for cash or approved credit.

Among their Goods are—
Smith's Anvils and Vices,
Brass Kettles. Sad Irons,
Tailor's and Hatter's Irons,
Frying Pans, Grid Irons. Coffee Mills,
Chafing Dishes, Tea Kettles,
Trace Chains. Iron Shovels and Spades,
Cast Steel, English blis'd do.
Single double and treble ro lled Sheet Iron,
Iron Wire. Cut and wrought Nails,
Bellows Pipes and Nails,
Clou. Nails and Tacks,
Hoop and tinn'd Rivets, Sheep Shears,
Sickles, Curry Combs.
Shovel and Tongs and Andirons,
750 doz. table and deser Knives and Forks.
500 „ one and two blade Pen and Pocket Knives,
Razors, Scissors, and Shears,
Razor Strops and Cases.
Shaving Boxes and Brushes,
Cloth and hair Brushes.
Paint white-wash, table and horse Brushes.
Plated, tinn'd and japann'd Sadlery and Harness Trimmings,
Brass Cabinet Furniture—a great variety,
Brass and white metal Nails, Brass Cocks,
Brass and Iron Thumb Latches and Knockers.
Stock, knob, trunk, chest and draw Locks
Hinges, of all kinds,
Chest and table Butts,
Wood Screws, Bed and Couch Screws,
Joiner's, Cooper's, Saddler's & Shoemaker's Tools,
Spectacles,
Morocco Pocket Books and Purses,
Plated, brass, japann'd & iron Candlesticks,
Brass and japann'd Lamps,
Snuffers and Trays,
Tea Trays and Waiters,
Snuff and Tobacco Boxes,
Silver eyed, old patent and White Chapel Needles,
300 gross gilt, plated and common Coat and Vest Buttons,
Mill, cross-cut, pit, hand and tenon Saws, &c &c.

Norwich, April 6, 1818. 22—6w—

New Spring Goods,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Felix A. Huntington & Co.

WILL receive by the first packet from New York, a large assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,

selected by *F. A. Huntington*, from the latest importations from Europe and India, and shall be sold at small advance for cash.

Norwich, April 7, 1818.

MILL, cross-cut and hand Saws. Cart and Waggon Tires and Boxes, Crow Bar, Axle-tree and Share Moulds, Nail Rods, Sheet and Bar Iron, Steel, 6 by 8. 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 Window Glass, per box, Paints and Dye Stuffs of best kinds, per cwt. China. Glass, Earthen and Stone Ware. Looking Glasses. Guns and Pistols, Swords and Sabres, Feathers and Plumes, Laces, Cords. Epaulettes, red, white and blue Cloths, Cassimeres and Rattinetts, French Brandy, Wines of various kinds, Rum and Gin of the best quality, Molasses, Honey, Teas, Sugars, Salt, &c.

For sale on good terms for cash by
S. AVERY, & SON.

Norwich April 8, 1818 22—

Flaxseed Oil Cake,

For sale by J. H. STRONG.
April 8. 22—

POST COACH

AND

STEAM-BOAT LINE,

FROM BOSTON TO NORWICH,
Distance 80 miles,
Fare through, $6.

LEAVES Boston Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Norwich at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Returning leaves Norwich on the arrival of the Boat and arrives in Boston the same evening.

Towns through which it passes:
DEDHAM, MEDFIELD, MENDON, THOMPSON, BROOKLYN TO NORWICH.

The Proprietors respectfully inform the Public that they have furnished themselves with the best of horses, good carriages, careful and experienced drivers, and no pains will be spared on their part to make the TRAVELLERS' passage pleasant and expeditious. As it is the shortest and most direct Rout, they hope to receive a share of the Public Patronage.

Each Passenger allowed 20 lbs. baggage gratis. 100 lbs. equal to a seat.

Stage books kept in Boston, at Earl's Coffee House, 24 Hanover-street, Barnum's Ex. Coffee-House, and Bolles' Coffee-House Norwich.

L. EATON & CO. *Boston.*
D. WILBUR, *Mendon.*
JACOBS & JOHNSON, *Thompson.*
TYLER & GALLUP, *Brooklyn.*
R. BOLLES, *Norwich.*
April 8. 22—

REMOVAL.

Calvin Tyler & Co.

HAVE removed to the store recently occupied by Mr. *Russell Hubbard*, and next door west of Messrs. *Aspenwall & Mathewson*, where will be kept constantly on hand, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

at reduced prices for ready pay. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call.

April 8. 22—

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Chelsea Landing, Ct. April 1, 1818.

JOHN Avery, 2, Christian Albert, Eleazer P. Andrus, *Preston*, Polly Allen, *Preston*, Isaac Walden, Mary Berry, Wm. Barrows, Stephen Barrows, Nath. Burdick, 2, Eunice Bacon, Lucy O'Brien, Joseph Bromley, 2, Alpheus Billings, David Baldwin, David Boardman, *Preston*, Samuel P. Babcock, *Colchester*, Rebecca Cranston, John Crocker, Abby Crawly, Lucinda Cheney, Joseph Coats, Clarissa Deming, *Preston*, Sally Danforth, Esther Fanning, *Preston*, Asenath Green, Lydia Graves, Jeremiah Green, James Gordon, Jeffery D. Green, Martha Hyde, Abiah Hyde, Samuel Hyatt, David Helm, *Mohegan*, Wm. S. Hart, Patty Hosmer, Lucretia Hatch, Joseph O. Hopkins, Wm. W. Hopkins, Eliza Helping, George Hill, Jabez Huntington, 2, Hart & L'Hommedieu, Wm. Henckley, *Preston*, Jacob W. Kinney, Joseph Kingsley, Ezra Lathrop, James Lanman, Amy F. Larrabee, Henry F. Lamb, Ursula Frink, Eunice Minor, Wm Mayo, Nathan Minor, Otis Morse, John Murry, Azel Metcalf, *Lebanon*, Robert Niles, John Nicols, *Preston*, Roxana Nott, *Franklin*, Mary Parish, Erastus Perkins, George Perkins, Alden Partridge, Avery Prentice, Mrs. Dan'l Perkins, John Pitcher, *Preston*, Lem'l Raymond, David Rogers, Henry T. Rogers, *Montville*, Walter Roberts, John Sanger, Wm. Starr, John Smith, 2, Stephen Stetson, Mary Ann Smith, Agippa Smith, Gideon Sanford, Silas Sterry, *Groton*, Joseph Tuttle, 2, Trumbull & Breed, John Vernet, J. W. Vanderbilt, Ebenezer Willson, Phebe Wright, Joseph D. Wattles. 22—

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office, at Norwich, Ct. April 1, 1818.

ERASTUS Backus, Polly Barrett, Emanuel Brady, Elisha Brewster, Hannah M. Brewster, Ebenezer Bushnell, Julius Clark, John Cowan, William Crocker, William L. Crocker, Beriah Hartshorn, Thomas Hawkes, Joseph B. Huntington, 3, Thaddeus Johnson, Lydia Lord, James Oney, Alden Partridge, Bela Peck, Jerusha Tilley, 2, Elisha Tracy, Harvey Tracy, James L. Whipple, George T. T. Willard—*Norwich.*

Ashel Bottom, Lorin Butts, Allethea B. Hyde, Joseph Jewett, Lory Meritt, Joshua Perkins, Amos Reed, Nathan Ross—*Lisbon.*

David Gardner, Avery Tracy—*Bozrah.*

Delia Ellis—*Franklin.*

Thomas Kaples—*Lebanon.*

22 J. HYDE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, April 1, 1818.

SALLY Alliton, Mary Burges, Chester F. Butts, Nathaniel Cole, Ebenezer Case, Spencer Cole, Alexander Dorrance, Jesse Dean, Benjamin Gallup, Abner Green, Oliver Goff, George Hopkins, Jeptha Harris, William Knight, Ephraim Keach, John Lester, Parthana Munro, George Middleton, Lot Morgan, Joseph W. Orchard, Jabez Parkis, Isaac Parkis, Rowland Pickham, Lucy Russel, John S. Stranahan, 2, Luther Smith, Charles Spalding, 2, Anthony Stranahan, James Tucker, Joseph Whipple, 2, Elijah Warner, Ann Eliza Whiting, Abraham Wilson—*of Plainfield.*

Amos Trent, Susan Stewart, Ludovicus Robins, Jabez Newton, Solomon V. or Lewis Littlefield—*of Voluntown.*

Henry Wilcox or Nathan Phillips—*of Griswold.* E. G. EATON, P. M.

AN APPRENTICE to the *Paper Making Business* is wanted immediately by R. HUBBARD.

April 7.

ORIGINAL STAINED

FRESH

GARDEN SEEDS,

FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL TYLER.

WHITE, Yellow and Red Onion; Blood and Turnip Beet; Carrot; Parsnip; Long and Early Cucumber; Early and Winter Squash; Head and Curled Lettuce; Scarlet, Turnip and Salmon Radish; Drumhead, Savoy, Early Yorkshire and Red Cabbage; Flat, French and Swedish Turnip; Sage; Cayenne and Squash Pepper; Double Peppergrass; Summer Savory; Sweet Thyme; Parsley; Saffron; Early June, Early Golden Hotspur, Charlton, White Marrowfat Green Dwarf Marrowfat and Strawberry Dwarf Peas; Early Beans, &c. &c.

Norwich, March 25, 1818 20—

QUAKER

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH, FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

WHITE, Yellow and Red Onion; Blood and Early Turnip Beet; Scarcity; Carrot; Parsnip; Cucumber; Watermellon; Muskmellon; Dutch Summer, Crookneck Summer, and Crookneck Winter Squash; White Head, Early Curled Head and Speckled Lettuce; Salmon, Scarlet and Early Turnip Radish; Drumhead, Savoy, Red, and Early Yorkshire Cabbage; Flat and French Turnip; Sage; Squash Pepper; Double Peppergrass; Burnet; Summer Savory; Parsley; Pink; Saffron; Early June, Early Golden Hotspur, Charlton, White Marrowfat, Green Dwarf Marrowfat and Strawberry Dwarf Peas; Early Sixweek Dwarf, Cranberry Dwarf, White Cranberry Pole and Kidney Pole Beans.

ALSO,

At wholesale 1 box containing the above assortment, at the Quaker price.

1 tierce Albany green Peas.
15 bushels bright Herd's Grass.
Red Clover Seed
700 fresh sweet Oranges.
Cash paid for green Calf Skins.

March 11. 18—

QUAKER

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH, FOR SALE BY

Calvin Tyler & Co.

WHITE, Yellow and Red Onion; Blood and Early Turnip Beet; Scarcity; Carrot; Parsnip; Cucumber; Watermellon; Muskmellon; Dutch Summer, Crookneck Summer and Crookneck Winter Squash; White Head, Early Curled Head and Speckled Lettuce; Salmon, Scarlet and Early Turnip Radish; Drumhead, Savoy, Red and Early Yorkshire Cabbage; Flat and French Turnip; Sage; Squash Pepper; Double Peppergrass; Burnet; Summer Savory; Parsley; Pink; Saffron; Early June, Early Golden Hotspur, Charlton, White Marrowfat, Green Dwarf Marrowfat and Strawberry Dwarf Peas; Early Sixweek Dwarf, Cranberry Dwarf, White Cranberry Pole and Kidney Pole Beans.

March 18 19—

The subscriber will pay cash for

2000 lbs Red Clover Seed,
40 bushels Fuztop, and
20 bushels Red Top,

If delivered soon.

JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, Feb 23. 1818. 16—

Grass Seed.

CLOVER,
HERD's GRASS, and
RED TOP SEED,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

April 1. 21—

Jonathan Comstock,

HAS just received and offers for sale, very low, for ready pay only

12 bbls. Muscovado and Brown Havanna Sugars,
1000 lbs. Richmond manufactured Tobacco, (superior quality.)
Hyson Tea (very good) at 7s6 by ½ doz. lbs.
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas,
Coffee, Chocolate, Molasses,
Rum, Brandy, Gin, Cherry Rum,
Wine, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger,
Cinnamon, Raisins, Flour, Salt,
Earthen and Stone Ware &c &c.

WANTED,

Rye, Oats, Corn, Beans, &c. for which good pay will be made by

J. COMSTOCK.

Norwich, Jan. 27. 1818 12—

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10 boxes Mould Candles, assorted,
1 Ox Cart,
1 Chaise,

FOR SALE BY

WM. ROGERS.

March 4. 17—

THE subscriber will pay cash for good CLOVER SEED, OATS and BEANS, on delivery N. GILBERT.

Norwich, Jan. 13. 10—

NEW-BOOKS,

FOR CHILDREN.

THE Affectionate Brothers: a Tale, by Mrs Hoffland, author of the Clergyman's Widow, the Panorama of Europe, &c. &c. Price 50 cents

The History of William Selwin. By Miss Sandham, author of the Twin Sisters, and other works for young people. Price 62½ cents.

A Key to Knowledge; or things in common use—simply and shortly explained in a series of Dialogues. Written by a Mother. Price 62½ cents.

The Young Traveller: or adventures of Etienne in search of his father—a tale for youth. By G R Hoare, author of Modern Europe in miniature. Price 42 cents.

The Adopted Daughter: a Tale for young persons. By Miss Sandham. Price 75 cents

The Happy Sequel, or the History of Isabella Mordant. A Tale for young people. Price 42 cents.

Always Happy: or Anecdotes of Felix and his sister Serena. Written for her children, by a mother. Price 62½ cents

The Orphan Boy: or a Journey to Bath. Founded on fact. By Mary Belson, author of a number of works for children. Price 50 cents

The History of an Officer's Widow and her young family. Price 62½ cents.

The Fishermen, a Tale for young persons Price 42 cents

The Ornaments Discovered, a story in two parts By the author of aunt Mary's Tales Price 62½ cents.

The Blind Farmer and his children. By Mrs Hoffland Price 62½ cents.

The Seasons; with the Castle of Indolence, by James Thompson Embellished with beautiful engravings from the designs of Richard Westall R. A. Price $1.

Just received and for sale at

R HUBBARD's Book Store.

Feb 18, 1818

Masonic Notice.

AN adjourned convocation of *Franklin Chapter, No 4,* will be held at Masonic Hall, on Wednesday the 22d day of April next, precisely 1 o'clock, P. M—A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the M E. H P.

JOS KINGSLEY *Sec F C. R. A. M*

Norwich, March 31, 1818. 21—

Molasses & Tea.

Hhds. good Molasses,
Chests Hyson Skin Tea,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH H. STRONG.

March 3, 1818 17—

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5 bbls. Vernon Gin,
Wire Riddles and Sieves,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

Feb. 11. 14—

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70 bbls. good Cider,

FOR SALE BY

WM. ROGERS.

Feb. 11 1818. 14—

WANTED,

A STEADY BOY in a retail Dry Goods Store, from 16 to 18 years of age.—Inquire of the Printers.

March 25 20—

NOTICE.

Sixty good Weavers,

CAN have steady employ, by applying to the subscriber, who will pay a very liberal price for weaving

ADAMS WHITE, jr.

Brooklyn, March 19, 1818 20—

WANTED,
An Apprentice,

IN a Woollen Factory,—a Lad about 14 or 16 years of age Also, a young, sprightly Girl is wanted in a family. None need apply but those of steady habits and of good families.

APPLY TO

DAN. WIGHT.

Who has for sale one good *Carding Machine,* and *Woollen Cloth* of various kinds.

Lebanon, March 31, 1818. 21—

LOST,

IN Chelsea, three Silk HANDKERCHIEFS—two striped and one flag—The finder shall be handsomely rewarded on leaving them with the Printers.

April 1. 21—

Patent Note Singing Books.

LITTLE & SMITH's Patent Note Singing Books, per groce, dozen, or single, for sale at

R. HUBBARD's Book-Store.

Feb. 25.

TO LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE HOUSE, STORE, &c. in Franklin, near Capt. Burril Woodworth's Tavern, and formerly the residence of Augustus Perkins, Esq of Norwich. It is one of the best situations for a country merchant, in the county of New-London.

APPLY TO

CARDER HAZARD, or
HARVEY MORGAN.

ALSO, TO LET,

A FARM, in Colchester, on the road leading to New London, now in the occupancy of John Smith—containing about 100 acres APPLY TO

HARVEY MORGAN

Norwich, (Bean-Hill,) Feb. 11, 1818. *cf20*

TO BE LET,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS,

A FARM,

OF excellent LAND, adjoining the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Canterbury, containing about one hundred and seventy acres.

ALSO,

The Dwelling-House,

Now occupied by Mr. GILBERT BREWSTER, very convenien ly situated for a merchant or mechanic: with or without a Pasture adjoining.

ALSO,

Two Dwelling-Houses,

With large GARDENS adjoining, situated in West Chelsea.

ENQUIRE OF

NATH. SHIPMAN.

March 25 20-3w—

FOR SALE,

By order of Probate that valuable

Tanyard & Buildings,

IN East Chelsea, late the property of Mr HENRY GORDON, deceased. Also, two thirds of the

House & Land,

situated at the junction of the turnpike road to Providence and the road across the new Bridge to Preston. The lower story of said House is well calculated and in an eligible situation for a grocery store

GEORGE PERKINS, Ex'r.

Norwich, March 25. 1818 20—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

Containing about 90 acres,

LYING in the town of Lebanon, about 2 miles north west of the Baptist meeting house. Said Farm is well proportioned for mowing, pasturing and wood, and has never failing water running through it. On the premises are a good one story House, and two large BARNS, in good repair.

For particulars enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

SAMUEL BURNHAM.

Lebanon, March 4, 1818 17—

TO LET.

And possession given the 1st of April,

A FARM,

SITUATED in Lebanon, two miles from the Brick Meeting-House, on the road leading to Windham, containing 160 acres, well proportioned for agricultural pursuits.

It is comprised in three separate Lots, all within half a mile of the Dwelling House, Barn, &c. They will be let together or separate.

GEORGE TISDALE.

Norwich, March 25 1818 20—

TO LET,

THE two-story HOUSE, with a STORE in front, situated in Shetucket street, adjoining the abutment of the old Shetucket Bridge. APPLY TO

SALLY HUNTINGTON,
on the premises.

Norwich March 23 1818 20—

TO LET,
A convenient STORE,

FOR Dry Goods or Groceries—one of the best stands in Chelsea.

Inquire of

JAMES GORDON.

April 1. 21—

A HOUSE, with a quarter of an acre of Land, to be let at $30 a year; and a STORE, that is convenient for retailing Dry Goods and Groceries, to be let at $25 dollars per annum, in Norwich Landing

Inquire of the Printers

April 1, 1818. 21—

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS removed from the *Union Hotel*—requests all those who have open accounts with him for said Hotel concerns, to call and settle the same by the 15th day of April next—as some of the accounts are small, should prefer settling them himself, to making cost by way of an attorney

JOSEPH R. WILLOUGHBY.

Norwich, March 24, 1818. 21—

FOR SALE,

THAT VALUABLE AND WELL KNOWN

FARM,

CONSISTING of about 150 acres of excellent LAND, well divided into mowing, pasturing, &c. situated in Montville, first society, with a convenient DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, and other suitable buildings, being the late residence of JOHN G HILLHOUSE, Esq. An opportunity now is presented, which seldom occurs in the town of Montville, to any person to purchase a pleasant situation, within twenty rods of a place of public worship, where is a fund established for the support of the gospel—and but a few rods from an excellent school. It is believed, that, taking into consideration all the advantages, few Farms, in the country are equal to it.

Also,

Another Farm,

Containing about 130 acres, about two miles from Montville meeting-house and one mile from the Baptist meeting-house, Bograh, at present occupied by Mr Hamilton—being an excellent grazing Farm and well worth the attention of an enterprizing Farmer.

Terms easy for each.

For further particulars enquire of

WM. W. HAUGHTON.

N B. If the latter is not sold by the 20th of March, it will then be to let.

Montville. Jan. 27. 1818. 12—

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, has allowed six months from this date, for the Creditors to the estate of

DOCT. WALTER HOUGH,

late of Canterbury, deceased, to exhibit their claims to the subscribers, or be debarred a recovery.

Martha Hough, Adm'x.
Sam'l L Hough, Adm'r.

Canterbury. April 1, 1818 21—

NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, being by the Hon Court of Probate for Windham district, appointed Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of

DANIEL BREWSTER,

late of Lebanon, in said district, represented insolvent, hereby give notice—that we shall meet on the business of our appointment, on the first Mondays of May and October next, at 1 o'clock, P M at the house of Capt *Denison Wattles,* in said Lebanon, in said District. Six Months from the first day of April next, are allowed to said creditors to exhibit their claims Claims not exhibited within said time, or not duly attested, will be debarred.

William Huntington, } Com'rs.
Samuel Buckingham }

Lebanon. March 28 1818 21—

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the creditors of the estate of

Mr. FREEMAN CADY,

late of Pomfret, deceased, represented insolvent.—That the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, on the 3d day of March instant, appointed the subscribers Commissioners on said estate, allowing six months from the publication of this notice, for the creditors to exhibit their claims—That we will attend at the house of Capt. CHESTER CADY, in said Pomfret, on the 2d Tuesday of August next, at 1 o'clock, afternoon, to receive, examine, adjust and settle all claims of the creditors to said estate—and our report make to said Court

Given under our hands at Pomfret, March 12. 1818

Thomas Grosvenor, }
Job Williams, } Com'rs.
Daniel Putnam, }

Probate Office, Pomfret District. Pomfret. Jan 13. 1818

THIS Court limits and appoints the term of six months from the first publication of this notice, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. ELISHA PAINE,

late of said Pomfret, deceased, to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, to *JERUSHA PAINE or JOB WILLIAMS,* Executors to the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law

Attest. ELISHA B. PERKINS, Clerk

Those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, to said Executors. 20—

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Court of Probate for the District of Windham, this is to give notice, that the whole of the Real and Personal Estate of Mr DANIEL BREWSTER, late of Lebanon, deceased, (except the Widow's Dower on said Estate,) will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of said deceased, on Thursday the 16th day of April next, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

CALEB ABEL, }
BETSEY BREWSTER, } *Adm'rs.*

Lebanon, March 23, 1818. 20—

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of OAK PLANK, and Oak and Chesnut HOUSE TIMBER, for which cash will be paid

JOHN MURRAY.

Norwich, March 25, 1818. 20—

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Stockholders of the *Norwich and Preston Bridge Company,* to meet at Kinney's Hotel in Chelsea, on Monday the 6th of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the choice of a President, and any other officer whose place may be vacant—provide funds for repairing the Bridge, and transact any other business that may fairly offer.

All persons indebted for Toll, are notified that payment must be made by the first of April, to save cost.

By order of the Directors,

ROGER HUNTINGTON, *Clerk.*

March 25, 1818. 20—

G. W. PARTRIDGE,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and its vicinity, that he will wait on them at R. WILLOBY's HOTEL, or at their houses, if more agreeable, for a few days. He inserts from a single tooth to a full set—Evens, separates and polishes, &c. Carious Teeth mended, to be as useful lasting, and free from pain as sound teeth. He extracts deranged teeth, roots and stumps, with the utmost care and ease.

Sept 29. 1817. 47—

DWIGHT RIPLEY,

DRUGGIST, NORWICH,

HAS just received a fresh supply of those *justly esteemed and highly approved* 'Medicines,' *prepared by* W. T. CONWAY, Chemist, No. 1, Bumstead-place, Boston—to wit:

☞ Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills!

Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops,

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Female Pills, for obstructions, &c.

Dr. Relfe's Antibilious Pills, for indigestion, bilious affections, &c.

Dr. Relfe's Vegetable Rheumatic Pills, *a most excellent medicine*

Dr. Relfe's Vegetable Specific, a certain cure for *sick head ache*

British Antiseptic Dentifrice, which not only renders discoloured teeth white, but removes the scurvy from the gums, at the same time it imparts to the breath the most delectable sweetness and *prevents tooth ache.*

Dumfrie's Ointment, a safe and expeditious cure for the ITCH, however inveterate; in *an hour's application.* ☞ No danger from taking cold!

☞ Albion Corn Plaster, which affords instant cure at the same time it dissolves and draws the corn out by the root without pain.

Cambrian Tooth Ache pills—the relief is immediate without the least injury to the teeth.

Dr. Jebb's celebrated Rheumatic Liniment, the relief is instantaneous in Rheumatism, though of years standing, and cures frequently in 24 hours

Dr. Hunter's celebrated Pills,

Dr. Hunter's Injection Powders, and

Dr. Hunter's Cerate for the prevention and cure of the Venereal disease, which may be effected thereby with perfect secrecy—Full directions encircle each packet.

☞ *None of the above are genuine, unless signed "W. T. CONWAY."*

The whole of the above Medicines may be had of most Druggists, Booksellers and Post Masters throughout the U. States. ††† A large *discount* to Country Physicians, Country Traders, and those who buy to sell again.

Feb 4. 13—*cof*9 1

TAKE NOTICE.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the public, that he has made application to the Selectmen of this town, for the emancipation of a negro woman, by name ELIZA SAMPSON, a creole of the colony of Demerary, and a slave to the undersigned, 25 years of age—That the Selectmen have declined permitting her emancipation—since which, on the 16th inst. said woman left my residence to do and act for herself.—Now therefore, I forbid all persons trusting said woman on my account, under any circumstances whatever, as I shall not pay any debts of her contracting, she being welcome to her liberty as long as she conducts herself well, and does not become chargeable to the undersigned. If, however, she or the one previously advertised, should not conduct themselves properly, and become chargeable; it is the determination of the undersigned, to send them to the colony from whence they came.

RICHARD ADAMS.

Norwich, March 24, 1818. 20—

MUSIC.

WANTED, an additional *DRUMMER and FIFER,* for the Norwich Artillery Company—APPLY TO

JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, March 11, 1818. 18—

ORIGINAL STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1818. *NORWICH*, (Conn.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXII. No. 23.]

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE Proprietors, with a view of accommodating the public, by extending the line to Norwich, intend making the experiment with the Fulton, Capt. Law, and this route (if found practicable) will be continued during the season.

The line will in future be from New-York to Norwich, as follows: The Connecticut, Captain Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock, in the morning, for New-Haven. The Fulton, Capt Law, will leave Norwich at 6 o'clock in the morning of the same days, touch at New London and depart from thence for New Haven at 8 o'clock. The boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

☞ *Those who intend taking passage in the Fulton, Steam-Boat, who do not come in the Stages, are requested to be in Norwich at day light, on the mornings of her departure*

March 25. 20—

POST COACH
AND
STEAM-BOAT LINE.
FROM BOSTON TO NORWICH,
Distance 80 miles,
Fare through. $6.

LEAVES Boston Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Norwich at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Returning leaves Norwich on the arrival of the Boat and arrives in Boston the same evening.

Towns through which it passes;
DEDHAM, MEDFIELD, MENDON, THOMPSON, BROOKLYN TO NORWICH.

The Proprietors respectfully inform the Public that they have furnished themselves with the best of horses, good carriages, careful and experienced drivers, and no pains will be spared on their part to make the Travellers' passage pleasant and expeditious. As it is the shortest and most direct Route, they hope to receive a share of the Public Patronage.

Each Passenger allowed 20 lbs. baggage gratis. 100 lbs equal to a seat.

Stage books kept in Boston, at Earl's Coffee House 24 Hanover street, Barnum's Ex. Coffee House, and Bolles' Coffee-House, Norwich

L. EATON & CO. *Boston.*
D. WILBUR, *Mendon.*
JACOBS & JOHNSON, *Thompson.*
TYLER & GALLUP, *Brooklyn.*
R. BOLLES, *Norwich.*

April 8. 23—

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the *NORWICH COURIER* is removed to the Blue Store, in Shetucket-street, next north of the Brick Store of *Jabez Huntington*, Esq.

R. HUBBARD,

Has removed his *BOOKS & STATIONARY* to the same building.

April 1.

REMOVAL.
Calvin Tyler & Co.

HAVE removed to the store recently occupied by Mr. *Russell Hubbard*, and next door west of Messrs. *Aspenwall & Mathewson*, where will be kept constantly on hand, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

at reduced prices for ready pay. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call.

April 8. 22—

CORN.

N. GILBERT will pay cash for 300 bushels good yellow CORN, if delivered in 10 days

Who offers for sale.

A second hand HACK COACH with harness—and a quantity of Ox and Cow HORNS.

April 7. 22—

Wanted Immediately,

By the subscriber, for which a generous price will be given,

50 bbls. Prime Pork,
50 do. Beef,
1000 bushels Oats,
1000 do. Potatoes,
5000 wt. late Cheese,
200 bushels White Beans,
100 do. Corn.

OLIVER ARMSTRONG, Jr.

Norwich, March 31, 1818. 21—

NEW GOODS.

TRUMBULL & BREED,

HAVE just received per the ships Importer and Pacific, from Liverpool, and are now opening, at their store, Norwich Landing, a large and extensive supply of

Hardware & Cutlery.

The Goods are of their own importation, direct from the manufactories, in prime order, and form, together with those before on hand, a very complete assortment, and will be sold at a small advance, for cash or approved credit.

Among their Goods are—

Smith's Anvils and Vices,
Brass Kettles, Sad Irons,
Tailor's and Hatter's Irons,
Frying Pans, Grid Irons, Coffee Mills,
Chaffing Dishes, Tea Kettles,
Trace Chains, Iron Shovels and Spades,
Cast Steel, English blistered do.
Single, dble. and treble rolled Sheet Iron,
Iron Wire, Cut and wrought Nails,
Bellows Pipes and Nails,
Clour Nails and Tacks,
Hoop and tinn'd Rivets, Sheep Shears,
Sickles, Curry Combs,
Shovel and Tongs and Andirons,
750 doz. table and dessert Knives and Forks,
500 ,, one and two blade Pen and Pocket Knives,
Razors, Scissors, and Shears,
Razor Strops and Cases,
Shaving Boxes and Brushes,
Cloth and hair Brushes,
Paint, white-wash, table and horse Brushes,
Plated, tinn'd and japann'd Sadlery and Harness Trimmings,
Brass Cabinet Furniture—a great variety,
Brass and white mettle Nails, Brass Cocks,
Brass and Iron Thumb Latches and Knockers,
Stock, knob, trunk, chest and draw Locks,
Hinges, of all kinds,
Chest and table Butts,
Wood Screws, Bed and Couch Screws,
Joiner's, Cooper's, Saddler's & Shoemaker's Tools,
Spectacles,
Morocco Pocket Books and Purses,
Plated, brass, japann'd & iron Candlesticks,
Brass and japann'd Lamps,
Snuffers and Trays,
Tea Trays and Waiters,
Snuff and Tobacco Boxes,
Silver eyed, old patent and White Chapel Needles,
300 groce gilt, plated and common Coat and Vest Buttons,
Mill, cross-cut, pit, hand and tenon Saws, &c. &c.

Norwich April 6, 1818. 22—6w—

MILL, cross-cut and hand Saws, Cart and Waggon Tires and Boxes, Crow Bar, Axle-tree and Share Moulds, Nail Rods, Sheet and Bar Iron, Steel, 6 by 8, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 Window Glass, per box. Paints and Dye Stuffs of best kinds, per cwt. China, Glass, Earthen and Stone Ware, Looking Glasses, Guns and Pistols, Swords and Sabres, Feathers and Plumes Laces, Cords, Epaulatts, red, white and blue Cloths, Cassimeres and Rattinetts, French Brandy, Wines of various kinds, Rum and Gin of the best quality, Molasses, Honey, Teas, Sugars, Salt, &c.

For sale on good terms for cash by

S. AVERY, & SON.

Norwich April 8, 1818. 22—

Cart Boxes.

Just received, on consignment,

Chaise, Waggon, & Cart Boxes,

Of all sizes, which are offered for sale by the quantity, at the New-York Foundery prices

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent.

March 31. 21—

English and American Window Glass, all sizes—from 6 by 8 to 14 by 20,
Cut and Wrought Nails, per cask, at manufactory prices,
5 tons Iron Hollow Ware,
200 sets Cart and Waggon Boxes,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

March 25. 20—

Military Accoutrements.

FOR SALE,

2 Military Guns, of the first rate, with apparatus,
1 Sword, suitable for an officer in the Infantry,
1 do. do. for Matross.

LIKEWISE,

A new Waggon Harness.

All cheap for cash.

JOSEPH G. LAMB.

Norwich, Bean-hill, April 1. 21—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New York, and now offers for sale a good assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,

as cheap as can be had at any store in the place.

Norwich, Nov. 5, 1817. 52—

Looking Glasses.

A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

for sale at reduced prices by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,

OF ALL KINDS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Nov. 18, 1817. 21—

GROCERIES, DIE STUFFS, &c.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, the following articles, which he offers at a small profit for cash—and he presumes that the Providence market will not hold out a greater inducement to purchasers than he can, for prompt pay.

Cash will buy cheap,

CALL AND SEE.

St Croix Rum, N. E. do. French Brandy, Gin, Cider Brandy, Raspberry Cordial, Madeira, Teneriffe, Port, Lisbon, Sherry and Malaga WINES. Coffee, Chocolate, Allspice, Pepper, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs by lb or less, very low, box and cask Raisins, Pearlashes by doz. lb. Pipe, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas, St. Croix Sugar, common Brown do. Lump do. Starch, Segars per thousand, Tobacco, Molasses, Ginger, Pepperasauce, &c. &c.

White and Red Lead, Stone Yellow, Spanish Brown and White, Paris White, ground and lump Verdigris, Patent, King's and Chronic Yellow, Prussian Blue, Dutch and Rose Pink, Strewing Smalt, Venetian and India Red, Umber, Terra de Siena, Carmine, Drop Lake, Chinese and English Vermillion, Coach Lacker, Copal Varnish, Spirits Turpentine, Powdered Litharge, 150 lbs. Glue, &c &c.

Stick and ground Logwood, Nicaragua and Red Wood, 3500 lbs ground Camwood, Allum, 2500 lbs. Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Argol, Bengal Indigo, Grain Tin Tenter Hooks, Press Papers, Gold, Silver and Brass Leaf, &c. &c.

Cut Nails from 3d to 30d; 8d, 10d and 20d Wrought do.; Brads from 1d. to 8d; Tacks.

7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Glass.

Herd's Grass Seed.

A large additional supply of

Drugs and Medicine,

Among which are the following, viz

150 lbs. Senna, 100 lbs. Carolina Pink, 30 lbs. Camphor, 140 lbs Liquorice Root, 60 bottles American and W. I. Castor Oil, 50 lbs. Aloes, Arnatto and Roco for cheese colouring, Borax, Bals Peru, Calomel, Cantharides, Peruvian Bark, Cologne Water, Cream Tartar, Extract Hyosiamus, do Peruvian Bark, Flour Sulphur, Gum Tragacanth, Opium, South-American, African and E. India Gum Copal, Shellac, Hull's Physic, Lunar Caustic, Fluke Manna, Red Precipitate, Magnesia, do. calcined, Oxyde Bismuth, Opodeldock, Oil Annaseed, Roses and Lavender, Powdered Blue, Ipecac, Jalap Gentian, Columbo, Rheubarb, Valerian, Sacc. Saturni, Fine Sponge, Salts Lemon, 12 bottles double distilled Rose Water, Durable Ink, &c. &c.

Samuel Tyler.

Norwich March. 31, 1818. 21—

RUM, MOLASSES, &c.

14 hhds. W. I. and N. E. Rum,
8 do. 1st quality retailing Molasses,
Coffee, L. Sugar,
Fresh Teas, &c. &c.

THIS DAY RECEIVED BY

ASPENWALL & MATHEWSON.

Norwich, April 1. 1818 21—

LUMBER, PLASTER, &c.

Merchantable and clear Clapboards and Shingles,
French Plaster,
Superfine Wheat Flour, per bbl
Philadelphia Rye Flour, first quality,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

Norwich, April 1, 1818. 21—

MISCELLANY.

CHARACTERS, IN HIGH LIFE.

DRAWN IN WASHINGTON.

[*Extracted from letters originally and recently inserted in the Washington National Register.*]

PRESIDENT MONROE.

"I HAD yesterday the honor of an introduction to Mr. Monroe, the present chief Magistrate of the United States. 'It is seldom,' says Dr. Johnson, 'that we find men or places such as we expect to find them,' and I must confess that in the present instance, the truth of this observation has been realised. I found Mr. Monroe a little different from what my fancy had presented him, but neither a Lilliputian nor a Patagonian.—He appears to be between fifty and sixty years of age, with a form above the middle size, compact, muscular, and indicating a constitution of considerable hardiness and vigor; his countenance exhibits lineaments of great severity, and seems as if it had been seldom irradiated by the rays of joy, or softened by the touch of sensibility; he does smile, however, but not like Shakespeare's Cassius,

——— "in such a sort
As if he mocked himself and scorned his spirit
That could be moved to smile at any thing."

At these moments, there is a benignity and suavity in him, that invite confidence and repel suspicion. He is rather awkward in his address for a man who has mingled so much in polite society and his manners and habiliments are more those of a plain country gentleman, than an accomplished statesman and a profound politician. Awkwardness of manners, however, seems to be more common among the Americans, than I had conceived. Their most eminent men are, I think, deficient in that ease, elegance and grace, which distinguish the prominent political characters of France and England. The nature of their government has a tendency to beget this, by preventing those sacrifices to the graces, which are made in the more refined and polished nations of Europe. The importance and magnitude of their pursuits, and their general association with what we call the lower ranks of society, preclude the acquisition of those exterior embellishments so industriously cultivated by our countrymen. A disciple of Chesterfield, with all his refinement and fascination, would be regarded in this country as a mere *petit maitre*, calculated only to charm the eye and to fascinate the heart of female ignorance. But I have wandered from my subject. Mr. Monroe is attached to what was once denominated the republican party; for at present all party distinctions seem to be lost and the parties themselves wholly amalgamated. In his political career, he has manifested the most unimpeachable and unbending integrity, and though long before the public, has never failed to meet the expectations and to gratify the wishes of the people. That he possesses ambition, will not be denied; but his ambition is limited to the attainment of excellence and distinction within the bounds of patriotism and honor. If he has not the unbinding sternness of a Cato, he has the more pleasing and benignant integrity of Fabricius. Mr. Monroe entered early into public life, and has performed the various duties of a soldier, a politician, and a statesman. His mind has been accustomed to dwell on the nature of governments and the revolutions of Europe; subjects so vast produce a correspondent enlargement of intellect, and sweep of comprehension. The mind which is occupied in trifles will not be apt to amuse by its greatness, or astonish by its magnificence; it may glitter, but will never blaze. The peculiar character and magnitude of Mr. Monroe's pursuits have withheld his attention from the minor and less important subjects of literature and he is very far from what we should call a man of reading or general science. The knowledge he possesses has been acquired more by personal observation, laborious reflection and frequent conversation, than by repeated perusals of books, to which his occupations would not permit him to devote his time, but he has examined and re-examined that knowledge, till it has in fact become his own; re-created by combination, established by practice, and tested by experience. It is said, his mind is neither rich nor brilliant, but capable of the most laborious analysis, and the most patient research—not hasty in its decisions, and not easily changed when its decisions are formed. Judgment appears to be his prominent intellectual feature, and in the examination of any object, he seldom suffers it to be darkened by prejudice, or warped by passion.

"Mr. Monroe has never been blessed with male issue, and what is remarkable, out of the five Presidents who have served since the organization of this government, but one has had sons. I mention this merely as a curious circumstance. Mr. J. Q. Adams, the present Secretary of State, is I believe, the only son of the second President of the United States,* and is, you know, a man of great talent, information and industry. Mr. Monroe, since his elevation to the Presidential chair, is said to have discovered much sagacity in the selection of his cabinet counsel or executive officers. These are the Secretaries of State, War, Treasury, Navy, and Attorney General, who with one exception, possess the rare gifts of nature in no ordinary degree; and who have already rendered themselves conspicuous in the walks of literature, the fields of eloquence and on the theatre of politics. You will understand that I do not mean to include in these remarks the Secretary of the Navy, (the exception I have mentioned,) with whom I have no acquaintance, and with whom, from what cause I am unable to say, the American public seem to be a little dissatisfied.

** The writer is in error in this particular — Mr. Adams has two sons.*

MRS. MONROE.

"Mrs. Monroe, to whom I was also introduced, is a lady of retired and domestic habits—not elegant, but apparently very amiable. She receives company but returns no visits—she seems more attached to the silence and peace of obscurity, than the bustle, confusion and glare of public assemblies, but to preserve the custom established by her predecessor, a lady, it is said, of great elegance of manners and dignity of deportment, she gives what we call *conversations*, but what is here termed *drawing-rooms*, for the purpose of gratifying the wishes and curiosity of such strangers as may please to visit her and the President. These *conversations* are conducted on principles of republican simplicity, and are widely different from the magnificence and splendour of the English levees. They appeared to me, however, very unpleasant. The rooms are so crowded, the hum of voices so loud, and the motion of the company so constant, that the possibility of continuing a conversation on any subject is wholly precluded, and you are obliged to move with the company, by whom you are jostled every instant, without the power of enjoying the "feast of reason," or even the pleasure of sense.

MR. CRAWFORD.

"The Secretary of the Treasury, is the same gentleman to whom you were introduced at Paris, and though he possesses great dignity, wants the graceful elegance of manners, of which I have previously spoken. What he was thought of in France I cannot inform you; but it is impossible he could have succeeded amidst the polite and splendid frippery of the Parisian circles—the courtly nonsense, and graceful and elegant *nonchalence* of a French politician, must have been strikingly and ludicrously contrasted by the republican simplicity and awkward movements of the American Minister. Mr. Crawford has risen from obscurity to the situation he now holds, by the force of native genius; he was employed in his early life in an occupation which is now unfortunately too much degraded, but which ought to be more highly esteemed—I mean that of "teaching the young idea how to shoot."—His next career was at the bar at which he acquired both emolument and reputation.—The excellence of his understanding, and the superiority of his intellect soon brought him into public life, where he displayed to advantage those powers with which nature had gifted him—he became Ambassador to France, and during his absence, was appointed Secretary of War, and afterwards Minister of Finance. In all of these various situations he has never failed to discover the same powers and energies of mind; he has literally the *mens sana in corpore sano*, and the vigorous and athletic appearance of his body serves as an unerring index to the power and energy of his intellect. It is invidious to make comparisons; but it is by comparisons we are often enabled to arrive at the truth. I will therefore endeavor to draw a parallel between the gentleman of whom I have been speaking, Mr. Monroe and Mr. Crawford, are alike distinguished by integrity of understanding; but the latter has more quickness, and the former a greater range of mind. In the specimens of parliamentary eloquence, which are preserved here only in the ephemeral and fugitive column of newspapers, and which I have taken the trouble to examine for my own amusement, Mr. Crawford evinces some vigor of imagination, and occasionally some brilliancy of thought—Mr. Monroe has never wished to excel in the flowery parterre of fancy—his compositions display only the soundness of his mind, and the excellence of his sense, without any of the frippery and festooning of rhetoric, or the meretricious and extrinsic drapery of imagination.—Mr. Monroe has more practical knowledge, but is less prompt in his decisions. Mr. Crawford has greater powers of invention, but is less skilful in combination—Mr. Monroe has had more experience, but Mr. Crawford, from his superior quickness of comprehension, has treasured up as many results, and acquired as many facts.—Mr. Monroe's knowledge of mankind is more correct and more practical; but he wants Mr. Crawford's energy to render it extensively useful. In political shrewdness, moral integrity, and intellectual acquirements, they are supposed to be nearly equal.

[*To be continued.*]

EXTRACT.

From the Report of the British and Foreign School Society, to the General Meeting, held May 1817.

In the United States of America, where the System had no opposition to encounter from old prejudices, it is spreading in all directions; the southern and western provinces seem to evince a more than ordinary zeal.

Mr. Shaw, a member of this Committee, now on a visit to America, in a letter to the Treasurer says, "I have seen at Cincinnati 400 children assembled in one of these schools; the building (of brick) was raised by subscription, and I think it superior to any I have ever seen at home. Lexington and Louisville have also considerable schools on the plan; the schools at New-York are in a flourishing state, as well as in many other large cities." He remarks upon a school for the children of Africans at New-York: "Never was any one more highly gratified than myself, on visiting the school. Whether the unusual sight of 300 Africans in an improved and improving mental state, made me look with partiality on them, I know not; but I conceive that there was more order there, and more strict attention paid to the System, than in any school which I had visited.—In one corner was an African Prince attentively copying the alphabet. A young lad about 14 years of age was reciting passages from the best authors, suiting the action to the words; another was working difficult questions in geography, &c. In fact, let the enemies of these neglected children of men perform a pilgrimage to New-York, and at the shrine of

Education recall their principles, and confess that the poor despised African is as capable of every intellectual improvement as themselves.

From the Missouri Emigrant.

EXTRAORDINARY PERSEVERANCE.

Dr. Samuel Peters, is now waiting at Prairie des Chien, the upper military post and settlement on the Mississippi for the permission of the proper authorities to hold council with Indians. His object is to gain their consent for him to settle the tract of land at Lake Pepin given by them to the celebrated Captain Jonathan Carver. Dr. P. is upwards of 81 years of age, he formerly lived at Hebron, Con. and is one of those who retired to England during the American revolutionary struggle, and for his loyalty received several appointments from the King. He was Bishop of Con. and Chaplain to one of the British Commissioners at the first treaty of Peace with America.

In London he met Captain Carver, with whom he was formerly acquainted after he had been disappointed in having his grant confirmed and so frequently deceived by the ministry that he had spent all his property and means of support in fruitless attendance upon them and had at last given up his claim in despair—Dr. P. took him home and supported him through a long and expensive series of troubles, until by the influence of his friends he brought the Petition before the King in council, who was pleased to grant it—Capt. C. was soon after taken sick and died, but before his death he assigned to Dr. P. all his rights to the land as a remuneration for his expences and trouble, only requesting the Dr. to remember his children and do for them as if they were his own. For this purpose Dr. P. returned to America in 1807 and collected together the heirs of Capt. C. and offered to give them back his right to the Land or do any thing else that they might suggest as meeting their wishes and enable him to fulfil the injunctions of his friend; they concluded that it would be best for him to complete the title, as he was better qualified, &c. and they would be satisfied with a Township of the lands afterwards.

Dr. P. returned to England and before he was ready to return War commenced, which kept him in England until the Peace. Since this period he has been ardently employed to commence a settlement, and notwithstanding his age and infirmities, the extreme danger and almost insurmountable difficulties of the undertaking, he has undauntedly progressed as far as above stated, and so sanguine is he of ultimate success, that in a letter to the writer of this for information, &c. he says—"I expect to build next summer, a saw and grist mill, dwelling house, &c. at Mount Lesolle,* Township of ——, County of Monroe and Territory of Petrsylvania, near Lake Pepin."

S.

* *Lesolle is the principal chief of the Sioux and I suppose the greatest counsellor of their nation.*

"In the midst of life we are in death.

The Editor of the Baltimore Telegraph indulges his fine moral pen in the following appropriate reflections on the awful catastrophe at Dupont's powder mills.

"Inspiration has informed us that in the midst of life we are in death; and in the midst of such awful dispensations, we feel in all its sightness the truth of this passage—but it requires such dreadful evidence to convince our fellow beings of the truth of their own mortality; we forget that we are at the present moment walking upon the graves—that while the sensible and warm body is engaged in committing to the tomb, the cold and lifeless corpse, death stands beside the grave and whispers to the surviving mourners, prepare to become likewise the subjects of my empire of dust and ashes; the dying are now summoned to bury the dead. When we see some extraordinary agent in motion beyond the power of human strength or of skill to resist, we tremble and sink into our own insignificance—when we behold the billows of the ocean lashed into fury by the winds, or a stately city red with the beams of conflagration—when we witness the passage of a thunderbolt through the firmament, or the silent march of an earthquake over our continent,—we tremble with fear and prostrate ourselves in the dust, we sympathize with those who have fallen the victims; it requires all this evidence to convince man that he is mortal."

From the National Intelligencer.

MISSOURI SALINES.

The *Grand Saline* is situated about 250 miles south-west of Fort Osage, between the forks of a small branch of the Arkansas, one of which washes its southern extremity; and the other, the principal one, runs nearly parallel with, and within a mile of its opposite side. It is a hard level plain, of reddish colored land, of an irregular or mixed figure—its greatest length is from north-west to south-east, and its circumference full thirty miles. This plain is entirely covered in dry hot weather, from *two* to *six* inches deep with a crust of clear white *Salt*, of a quality rather superior, I think, to the imported blown Salt. In this state the Saline bears a striking resemblance to a field of brilliant white snow, with a frozen crust on it after a rain.

The *Rock Saline* lies about 75 miles north west of the Grand Saline, surrounded by naked mountains of red clay and *gypsum*. It is a level flat of hard red sand, of about 500 acres, through which passes a small stream, dividing it into two unequal parts, one fifth or about 100 acres, being on the south-west side, close under a tremendous hill, from the base of which issues several springs of *salt* water, which gradually covers the plain, and by the action of the sun, is, in dry or hot seasons, converted into a solid mass of salt several inches in thickness. There are also within this plain four springs of *salt* water perfectly saturated, around which are formed hollow cones of *rock salt*, from twelve to twenty inches in thickness. When I visited this Saline it had just been inundated by excessive rains, and all the salt was swept off, except that around the four springs; I found an immense quantity there, and actually blocked out with my *tomahawk* a very clear piece full sixteen inches thick. From what I saw myself and what my faithful Indian guides told me on the spot, and had often told me before, I have not the least doubt but there are times when this whole section, near the hills, is covered completely with a solid rock of salt, from four to twelve inches thick, and, immediately around the four springs, twelve to twenty inches thick, resembling a field of ice in large flakes. The other section produces salt exactly like that of the Grand Saline. The country around the Rock Saline is very mountainous, and the Saline can be approached only on foot, or (with some difficulty) on horseback.

You have a specimen of the salt which I got at this Saline from one of the springs; therefore I need not describe it.

G. SIBLEY.

Col. Rector. July 20, 1814.

National Legislature.

XVth Congress. First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, April 3.

MR. SCOTT, from a select committee, reported a bill to authorize the people of Missouri territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Cobb submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of increasing the pay of the militia now in the service, or which may hereafter be called into the service of the United States, in the war now prosecuting against the Seminole tribe of Indians, and of affording additional pay to those who have been in service in said war and have been discharged.

Mr. C. observed that an apology was due to the House, for offering this resolution at such a late day in the session—the apology he should make was, that he had understood this measure had been introduced early in the session in the Senate—From causes unknown to him, that body had not yet acted upon it.

Mr. C. further observed that if he recollected correctly the published arguments which were urged for retaining the number of 10,000 men upon the peace establishment of the army, one was, that out of that number a sufficient force could at all times be commanded, to put an end to any Indian war which might happen, without calling upon the militia—Yet an Indian war had happened, which one of the general officers of the United States had chosen emphatically to call a *little* war, to terminate which a militia force of at least four thousand men had been called into service. It was not for him to give reasons for this procedure. There were at this time in service at least 3000 of the Georgia and Tennessee militia.—They had been called into service at a season of the year above all others of the most consequence to them; for that they would be in service just long enough to deprive them of the opportunity of making a crop upon their farms. In addition to this he would observe, that a more inclement season had hardly ever been witnessed in that part of the country where the militia were. If his information was correct, they had been exposed to incessant rains from the time they were embodied until he last heard from them. But this was not all; *they had been starved*. He had understood and believed that the Tennessee militia, after having entered the nation, were compelled to return to their settlements in Georgia in order to be subsisted; and that the Georgia militia had been reduced to an allowance of a *half* pint of corn a day. To whom the blame of this state of things was to be attached, he would not say; but he thought that persons suffering such hardships and privations were entitled to a greater compensation than the pitiful sum of five dollars per month. He thought that the House would agree with him that not less than double that sum would be but a poor reward to men thus situated. He was of opinion that, had the militia been properly fed and attended to, they would not have complained, or cared for the trifling pay now allowed them by law. But he thought the government ought at least to increase the weight of their pockets, after failing to afford them food. He concluded by saying, he had offered these observations with a motive of inducing the House not only to adopt the resolution he had offered, but speedily to adopt any measure founded on it.

The motion was agreed to.

Saturday, April 4.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to increase the pay of militia while in actual service.

The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Sergeant, from the select committee, to whom was referred a resolution of the 15th Feb. and a memorial from a number of the citizens of Philadelphia, respecting the imprisonment of Richard W. Meade, made a report comprising a general view of the case; and concluding with the recommendation of a resolution that this House will support the Executive in all proper measures which he may take to procure the release of Mr. Meade from confinement.

The report was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Secretary of the Navy to report to the House during the first week of the next session, a particular statement of the expenditure of the appropriations made by the act to reward the officers and crew of the frigate Constitution, and of the Wasp: the act to reward the officers and crew of the sloop Hornet, and Lieut. Elliott and his officers and crew; the acts authorizing the purchase of the vessels captured on Lake Champlain; the act to reward the officers and crew of the Hornet for the destruction of the Penguin; and the act authorizing the distribution of 100,000 dollars among the captors of the Algerine vessels captured and restored to the Dey of Algiers, designating the names of the prize agents appointed and the payments by them respectively made, specifying the time when and persons by whom the same was made, and the balances, if any, remaining in their hands unexpended.

On motion of Mr. Slocumb,

Resolved, That the Secretary for the Department of War, be directed to prepare and report to this House, at the next session, a system providing for the abolition of the existing Indian trading establishments of the U. S. and providing for the opening of the trade with the Indians to individuals, under suitable regulations.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. H. Nelson in the chair, on the bill to enable the people of Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on a footing with the original states.

Mr. Pope moved to amend the bill by striking out the lines defining the boundaries of the new state, and to insert the following.

"Beginning at the mouth of Wabash River; thence up the same, and with the line or Indiana to the north west corner of said state; thence east with the line of the same state, to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence north along the middle of Lake Michigan; thence north along the middle of said lake, to north latitude 42 de. 30 minutes; thence west to the middle of the Mississippi river; and thence down along the middle of that river to its confluence with the Ohio River; and thence up the latter river, along its north western shore, to the beginning."

The object of this amendment, Mr. P. said was to gain for the proposed state a coast on Michigan. This would afford additional security to the perpetuity of the Union, inasmuch as the state would thereby be connected with the states of Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-York, through the lakes. The facility of opening a canal between Lake Michigan and the Illinois River, said Mr. P. is acknowledged by every one who has visited the place. Giving to the proposed state port of Chicago, (embraced in the proposed limits) will draw its attention to the opening of the communication between the Illinois River and that place, and the improvement of that harbor. It was believed, he said, upon good authority, that the line of separation between Indiana and Illinois would strike Lake Michigan south of Chicago, and not west of it, as had been supposed by some geographers who had furnished us with maps of that country; and, Mr. P. added, that all the country north of the proposed state, and bounded by Lakes Michigan, Huron, Superior, and of the Woods and the Mississippi River, must form but one state, Congress being restricted, by the ordinance of 1787, from erecting more than five states in the North Western Territory.

This motion was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Pope then moved further to amend the bill, by striking out that part which appropriated the state's proportion of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the construction of roads and canals in said state, and to insert the following:

"For the purposes following, viz: two fifths to be disbursed, under the direction of Congress, in making roads leading to the state; the residue to be appropriated by the Legislature of the state for the encouragement of learning, of which one —— part shall be exclusively bestowed on a college or University."

This motion was also agreed to without a division; and after receiving some further amendments, the most important of which was one moved by Mr. Taylor, to exempt the soldiers' bounty lands in the state, from taxation for three years.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the house, and it was ordered to be engrossed, as amended, and read a third time, *nemine contradicente*.

The amendments of the Senate to the general appropriation bill were considered in a committee of the whole House, agreed to by the committee and concurred in by the House.

And the House adjourned.

Monday, April 6.

The report of the naval committee on the enquiry into the propriety of changing the Discipline of the Navy, was taken up, and, after Debate, agreed to.

The following engrossed bills were severally read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence:

A bill providing for the admission of the territory of Illinois into the Union, as an equal and sovereign state.

A bill for the relief of John Anderson; and

A bill respecting the organization of the army.

The Speaker laid before the House, a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, in obedience to a resolution of this House, the proceedings on the trial of Lieut. Col. F. Wharton, of Marines; which was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth, it was

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of limiting the allowance of drawback of duties upon merchandize, to merchandize imported into States, and exported therefrom *in American vessels*.

The House then went into committee, Mr. Desha in the chair, on the bill to provide for erecting additional buildings for the accommodation of the Executive departments, and the bill making appropriations for the public buildings, and for furnishing the Capitol and the President's House.

Much time was occupied in maturing the details of these bills, and in discussing the various sums with which it was proposed to fill the blanks.

After having gone through these bills, they were reported to the House, and various other amendments were proposed, and variously decided, after a good deal of debate; on some of which the Yeas and Nays were called for, and were twice taken, and once or twice refused.

On the question to concur with the committee of the whole in their amendment to fill the blank in the bill attached to the following item—"for furnishing the Representative chamber and committee room," with the sum of 30,000 dollars, the vote stood thus: Yeas, 74—Nays, 68.

The question was then stated to concur with the committee of the whole on the amendment to fill the blank in said bill attached to the following item: "for furnishing the President's house" with the sum of 40,789 dollars, and was decided negatively. Yeas 52—Nays 90.

The said blank was then filled with $30,000.

The question was then stated on concurring with the committee of the whole in filling the blank "for offices to the President's house" with 9,867 dollars; and decided in the negative.

Mr. Taylor then moved to fill the blank with 9,000 dollars, which was rejected.

Mr Bassett moved nine thousand four hundred, which was rejected.

Mr. Holmes, of Massachusetts, moved 8,000—Rejected.

On motion of Mr. Colston, the blank was then filled with 7000 dollars.

And the bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. As ordered to be engrossed, the bill embraces the following appropriations:

For the completion of the wings of the capitol, in addition to the sum of 200,000 dollars, already appropriated, the further sum of $20,000.

For procuring materials, laying the foundation, and other preparations for the Centre Building of the Capitol, 100,000 dollars.

For finishing the President's House, $15,214.

For offices to the President's House, $7000.

For the wall north of the President's House, with gates and railing the width of the House, $3,213.

For contingencies, 437 dollars.

For graduating and improving the President's square, 10,000.

For erecting a temporary building for committee rooms near the Capitol, 3,684 dollars.

For furnishing the Representative Chamber and Committee Rooms, 30,000 dollars.

For furnishing the Senate Chamber and Committee Rooms, 20,000 dollars

For furnishing the President's House, $20,000.

And, before taking up the other bill, reported from the committee of the whole, respecting the building additional Public Offices,

The House adjourned.

Thursday, April 9.

The house took up the bill to increase the pay of the militia while in actual service, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The engrossed resolution, directing the completion of the surveys of the Chesapeake bay, for establishing naval arsenals, &c. was read the third time, passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The house then, on motion of Mr. Trimble, proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee, to whom were referred a resolution of the 12th of February, and a memorial of a number of the citizens of Philadelphia, relating to the imprisonment of Richard W. Meade; which report concludes with recommending a resolution, that this house will support the executive in any proper measures, which he may hereafter adopt, to obtain the release of Mr. Meade, &c.

Mr. Trimble moved a substitute for the resolution, authorising the President to retaliate by reprisal on a Spanish Consul, &c.

Mr. Trimble's motion was ultimately negatived, and the report of the committee agreed to.

NIAGARA CLAIMS.

The House then took up the report of the committee of the whole on the bill to provide for the relief of the sufferers on the Niagara frontier, by the ravages of the enemy, in the late war—the question being on concurring in the amendment adopted by the committee on the motion of Mr. Reed

After a good deal of debate, in which Mr. Rich opposed concurring in the amendment; and Messrs. Smith, of Md. and Reed supported it; and after some additional remarks by Mr. Spencer in support of the Niagara claims

The amendment was concurred in without a division.

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, and decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, as follows:—yeas, 51—nays 91.

So the bill was rejected

SENATE.

Tuesday, March 31.

Mr. Barbour, having obtained leave, introduced the following resolution.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to present to Colonel Richard M. Johnson a sword, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the daring and distinguished valor displayed by himself and the regiment of volunteers under his command, in charging and essentially contributing to vanquish the combined British and Indian forces under Major General Proctor, on the Thames, in Upper Canada, on the 5th October, 1813.

The said resolution was twice read, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Wednesday, April 1.

The resolution requesting the President of the U. States to procure a sword, to be presented to Richard M. Johnson, was read a third time, unanimously passed, and sent to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Barbour, from the committee of foreign relations, reported a bill "concerning the navigation," which was read a first and second time, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Friday, April 3.

NAVIGATION BILL.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill concerning navigation, reported by the committee of foreign relations on Wednesday.

[The first section provides, that from and after the 30th September next, the ports of the United States shall be and remain closed against every vessel owned wholly or in part by a subject or subjects of his Britannic Majesty, coming or arriving from any port or place in a colony or territory of his Britannic Majesty, that is or shall be, by the ordinary laws of navigation and trade, closed against vessels owned by citizens of the United States; and every such vessel, so excluded from the ports of the United States, that shall enter, or attempt to enter the same, in violation of this act, shall, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, together with the cargo on board such vessel, be forfeited to the United States.

The 2d section provides, substantially, that any British vessel entering our ports, shall, on her departure, if laden with the productions of the U. States, give bonds not to land her cargo at any of the British ports prohibited in the first section, and to forfeit vessel, tackle, &c. if she attempts to sail without so giving bond.

The third section enacts the manner of recovering the penalties, accounting for them, &c.]

Messrs. Barbour, King, and Macon, each spoke in support of this bill; after which,

The question was taken on ordering it to be engrossed and read a third time, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:—YEAS, 32—NAYS, Mr. Eppes 1.

Saturday, April 4.

The general appropriation bill was read a third time and passed, with some amendments. On its passage, objection was made by Mr. Crittenden to that part of it which makes an addition to the contingent fund of the President, for the purpose of defraying the expences of the three commissioners to South-America. One or two gentlemen replied to Mr. C. and no motion was predicated on the objection.

The bill concerning navigation (for countervailing the British colonial policy) was read a third time, passed with only two dissenting voices (Mr. Eppes and Mr. Wilson) and sent to the other House for concurrence.

Monday, April 6.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to increase the compensation of certain judges of the U. S. courts.

On motion of Mr. Fromentin, the salary of the Chief Justice of the U. S. was fixed at 5000 dollars, by yeas and nays—yeas 25, noes 4.

The blanks were then filled so as to make the salaries of the other Judges of the Supreme Court 4500 dollars.

A motion, by Mr. Williams, of Miss. to fix the salary of the Judge of the district of Louisiana, at 3000 dollars (it being now 3000) was negatived by yeas and nays—yeas 5, nays 27.

The compensations of the Judges of the districts of Massachusetts, of the two districts of New-York, the two districts of Pennsylvania, the district of Maryland, of Virginia, of North-Carolina, of South-Carolina, of Georgia, of Kentucky, and of Tennessee, was fixed at 2000 a year; and that of the judges of the district of Maine, of New-Hampshire, of Rhode-Island, of Connecticut, of Vermont, of N. Jersey, of Delaware, of Ohio, of Indiana, of Mississippi, and the territorial judges, at 1500 dollars each, all to commence in July next; in which shape the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Tuesday, April 9.

Mr. Dana, of Connecticut, this day appeared and took his seat.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill from the other house in addition to the act to prohibit the introduction of slaves within the United States; and, after making some amendment thereto, the bill was ordered to a third reading as amended.

The bill to provide for publishing the laws of the United States was taken up, and being further amended, was ordered to be read a third time.

By the late Mails.

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK, APRIL 1.

AMONG the vessels which went up the bay on Sunday afternoon was the brig Huron, Martin, 16 days from Havanna. Capt. Appleby of this town, came passenger in the H. and states that about 8 days previous to his sailing, despatches had been received by the Governor from the government of Old Spain, instructing him to close the port of Havanna against all nations indiscriminately; which order it was expected would be carried into execution in a few days, as the governor only waited the arrival of the next packet for a duplicate of his instructions. Capt. A. further states, that the British government, had determined to enforce their measures for putting a stop to the African slave trade, and sent two agents on that business, who had arrived at Havanna a few days before he left there. It was thought that this step, coupled with the new order of Ferdinand, would produce something like a revolution at Havanna.—The Buenos Ayrean squadron, was still cruising close in with the Moro and blockading the harbor. The sickness had again made its appearance.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, APRIL 7.

From Cadiz.—Capt. Pitt, who arrived this morning, in the ship Scioto, 36 days from Cadiz informs, that the Russian fleet, of five 74's and four frigates, arrived at Cadiz, on the 23d February, four days before he sailed; as also, two valuable ships from Lima, with dollars, &c.—Flour at Cadiz, and Gibraltar, 39½, and dull.

APRIL 8.

It appears by an article from a Charleston paper, which will be found in this day's Gazette, that Colonel Melville, one of General Mina's staff, was stated to have arrived at Savannah, who contradicted the report of Mina's death.—We have been informed, that a gentleman arrived in this city on Saturday last from Savannah, in the schooner Colonel Lowry, who gives the same information as to the safety of Mina, having been in company with him long after the time when he is reported to have been executed.—*Fed. Gaz.*

MASS. BOSTON, APRIL 11.

Law Intelligence.—On Monday last, Palmer, Wilson and Gallighan, who were part of the crew of the Buenos Ayres privateer, who were indicted at the last term of the Circuit Court of the United States, in this town, on a charge of piracy, were brought before the Hon. Judge Davis, by writ of habeas corpus issued at the motion of Messrs. J. T. Austin and Otis, jun. who had been Counsel for the prisoners.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the U. States, on the questions reserved at the trial of the prisoners, having been made known to the Judge, it appeared that the acts alledged against them, were not cognizable as crimes under the laws of the U. States, and they were accordingly discharged from imprisonment.

Late Gibraltar papers contradict the late story of the brutal conduct of the Dey of Algiers. The wife of Don Carlos, brother to the King of Spain, had blessed her husband with a Prince, and Spain an heir to the crown.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

[illegible]day Evening, April 15, 1818.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

[illegible] Monday last the Freemen of this State [illegible] for the choice of Officers for the [illegible]ing: the following is the statement [illegible] in this city :—

FOR GOVERNOR,

OLIVER WOLCOTT,	193
Scattering,	4

LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

JONATHAN INGERSOLL,	136
Scattering,	4

TREASURER.

ANDREW KINGSBURY,	75
ISAAC SPENCER, Jun.	86
Scattering,	4

SECRETARY.

THOMAS DAY,	73
Scattering,	1

REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible] following gentlemen were chosen to [illegible] the towns annexed to their names, [illegible] General Assembly in May next :—

[illegible], Cushing Eells, Newcomb Kinney.
[illegible] London, Henry T. Channing, William Stockman.
[illegible], John T. Mott, John Brewster.
[illegible], William Whiting.
[illegible], Frederick Perkins.
[illegible], Joshua Tracy.
[illegible], Noyes Barber, Philip Gray.
[illegible], Nathan Geer.
[illegible], Benj. Trumbull, John R. Watrous.
[illegible], Oliver Comstock.
[illegible], Wm. Randall, George Hubbard.
[illegible]ington, Nathan Pendleton, Stanton Hewitt.
[illegible], Edmund Badger, John Baldwin.
[illegible], David Keyes, David Brewster.
[illegible], Sessions Lester, Oliver Coats.
[illegible]bury, Solomon Paine, Asa Butts.
[illegible], Vine Robinson.
[illegible], Andrew Leavens, Shubael Hutchens.
[illegible], Joseph Prentice.
[illegible], Jacob Loomis, Simeon Webster.
[illegible], William Gallup.
[illegible]field, Wm Brewster, Seth Dunham.
[illegible], Simeon House, Daniel Burrows.
[illegible]ington, Daniel Glasier, Jonathan Sidley.
[illegible]ford, Jona. W. Edwards, Michael Olcott.
[illegible] Haven, Thos. Ward, H. W. Edwards.

Massachusetts Election.

The votes for Governor in 143 towns, in [illegible] State of Massachusetts, are

For His Ex. Gov. BROOKS,	20,124.
Hon. B. W. CROWNINSHIELD,	12,302.

Rhode-Island Election.

The Election of Officers in the State of [Rh]ode-Island, takes place this day.

[illegible]

We find that several papers continue to [in]culcate the opinion that war with Spain is a [pro]bable event; deriving this impression from [a re]mark which fell from Mr. Forsyth in the [dis]cussion on the neutrality bill. That re[mark], as we observed at the time, we were [cer]tain did not look to a proposition for war; [an]d we can now state, with the same confi[den]ce, that circumstances have rendered it [v]ery probable that no proposition will be [m]ade by Mr. Forsyth, during the present ses[si]on, touching our relations with Spain. He [h]ad intended, we understand, when he signifi[e]d his purpose to prove the responsibility of [t]he Spanish government, to introduce into [t]he House through the committee on foreign [rel]ations, of which he is chairman, a motion to [a]uthorize the executive to take possession [o]f the Spanish territory of East Florida; but, [o]n submitting the proposition to the commit[te]e of foreign relations, he was overruled by [a] majority of that body, and, finding from the [s]ubsequent declarations of Mr. Clay that he [w]ould oppose such a measure, and other in[d]ications of hostility to such a motion in the [H]ouse, Mr. F. became convinced that the at[te]mpt would be fruitless at this session, and [h]as accordingly abandoned his purpose of [br]inging it forward.

SKIRMISH WITH THE INDIANS.

We learn, (says the Savannah Republican of the 28th March) that, on the 16th inst. a party of 34 of the Telfair militia, seventeen were mounted, and seventeen on foot, under Maj. Cawthorn, passed over the Oemulgee in pursuit of a party of Indians. The order of march was, that if they fell in with the Indians in a thicket, on advantageous ground, a retreat would be ordered, and to be continued, until they gained suitable ground to combat with the enemy.—They met the Indians, fifty or sixty in number, in a thicket, and the retreat was ordered by the major—the horsemen continued the retreat; on suitable ground, Mitchel Griffin, who commanded the footmen, ordered them to face about and fight the Indians. Griffin was immediately killed, and four others fell dead, and two were wounded. The Indian loss is reported to be about ten killed, including their chief, whose body and that of one other Indian was found after the action. It was a drawn battle. The horsemen under Major Cawthorn, it is reported, did not return to the aid of their countrymen who fought on foot.—This skirmish, no doubt is the one, in which it was stated that General Jackson was engaged.

The Tennessee troops at Hartford, about 400 in number, marched from Fort Scott, on 9th inst. and the remainder, amounting to 800, left Fort Hawkins 20th and 21st for the Creek Agency. It is the intention of the latter detachment to join the army, by descending Flint River.

The same paper contains a contradiction of the report of General Mina's death. It is stated to be received from Colonel Melville, belonging to the Staff of the General, who informs that he left him at Quanaxuato on the 28th November, with 5000 men under his command, and his affairs in a very prosperous state. Colonel Melville, it is said, is on his way to Washington city, at which place he intends to contradict the Spanish bulletin of the 27th Oct. announcing the execution of Gen. Mina.

From the Georgetown Messenger of the 4th inst.

A young gentleman, formerly of this town, and now an officer in the Patriot service, writes from Augustura to his father in this place, & gives him an account of the very flattering reception he met with from Gen. Bolivar. He states the army of Independents now at San Fernandas to be fifteen thousand well disciplined troops, and that they are destined to attack Caraccas—this is confirmed by subsequent intelligence, which states, that "At Porto Cabello the superior officers learnt that the Royalists had suffered a signal defeat from the Independents under General Bolivar, who was within a few days march of Caraccas. On the 14th inst. a despatch was received by the commandant at Porto Cabello from Carraccas, which was supposed to give an account of the above disaster, as nothing was allowed to transpire. Much dissatisfaction is said to exist among the Spanish soldiery. Some of Briod's squadron had recently made many valuable captures.

Capt. Hazard, of the ship Deborah, arrived at Philadelphia, in 18 days from Campeachy, informs, that the Spanish frigate Iphigenia, had put in from La Vera Cruz, with two millions of dollars, which had been landed, and the frigate condemned as unseaworthy—she had nine Americans on board, who had been taken prisoners from the Patriots, and were on their way to the fortress of Centa, in Africa; they were in close confinement when Captain Hazard sailed, and denied all communication with their countrymen—Mr. W. D. Robinson of Philadelphia is one of them.

A letter from a Member of Congress of the 6th inst. says, "The Committee of Foreign Relations have had several meetings on the subject of our differences with Spain. All I can say on the subject, at present, is that they will take no measures that will produce a war with that nation."

Huntsville, (Alabama Territory,) March 17.

PUBLIC LAND SALES.

The sales of public Lands on the north side of the Tennessee River closed in this place on Saturday last.

It is not yet ascertained from actual calculation what is the amount for which this section of country has been sold; but it is confidently believed that it has exceeded $4,000,000.

There were about 42 townships offered; and the quantity which would not bring the government price was very inconsiderable: On the other hand, many, very many, places have been purchased, by the practical farmer, for agricultural purposes, at rates, which, although the fact may astonish our *transmontane* brethren, and perhaps stagger their credulity, yet afford the most convincing evidence of the unexampled prosperity of this important section of the union. From 40 to 70 dollars per acre were repeatedly paid for choice places, estimated for their intrinsic worth, calculated only for cultivation and bought by practical farmers. These facts speak volumes on the growing importance of this part of Alabama Territory—no artificial value has been put upon the land by the competition of visionary speculators. Purchases have been for the most part made with a view to actual settlement. More than $1,000,000 the first instalment must be immediately realized, by the government for an inconsiderable portion of their forests of Alabama.

It is but lately, that the whole of the receipts from all the public land offices in the United States have amounted to more than about $600,000.

From the National Intelligencer, 4th instant.

The following is the material part of the bill to encrease the duties on certain manufactured articles imported into the United States, reported on Wednesday, by Mr. Seybert, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

"Be it enacted, &c. That, from and after the —— day of —— 1818, the duties now in force upon the articles hereinafter enumerated and described, at their importation into the United States shall cease; and that in lieu thereof, there shall be thenceforth laid, levied, and collected, upon the said articles at their importation, the several and respective rates or duties following, that is to say, on steel, one dollar and fifty cents per 100 weight; on shot manufactured from lead, three cents per pound; on articles manufactured from copper, or of which copper is the material of chief value, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on silver plated saddlery, coach and harness furniture, twenty-five per centum ad valorem: on all paper commonly used for copper plate printing or writing, twelve and a half cents per pound: on all other paper, eight cents per pound; on tacks, brads, and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents on every thousand thereof; and on tacks, brads, and sprigs, exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, the same duty as on nails.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties above specified and imposed, in respect to all such goods, wares and merchandise, on the importation of which, in American or foreign vessels, a specific discrimination has not been herein already made, which, after the said —— day of —— 1818, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the U. States: Provided, That this additional duty shall not apply to goods, wares, and merchandize imported in ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by any act or acts of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States, on the payment of the same duties as are paid on goods, wares and merchandize imported in ships or vessels of the United States."

The 3d and 4th sections merely continue the present drawbacks, and the operation of the existing provisions for the collection of the duties, &c.

AN ACT to establish the flag of the U. States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be twenty stars, white in a blue field.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, on the admission of every new state into the union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July then next succeeding such admission.

[Approved April 4, 1818.]

From the Charleston, (S. C.) Gazette.

Cure for the Asthma.—A gentleman of this city, travelling a short time since in Europe, for the benefit of his health, obtained from a celebrated Physician in Ireland, the following receipt for the cure of the Asthma, with which he was afflicted. Having been himself effectually cured by it, he has since recommended it to others, who have experienced great relief from the same; and it is now published for the benefit of those suffering under that distressing malady.

First.—Take of Powdered Hippo, 20 grains; Prepared Calomel, 20 grains; Dried Squills, 20 grains; Soap, 16 grains; Syrup of any kind, as much as will give the above articles a proper consistency. Then divide the mass into 24 pills. Take one pill every night.

Second.—Take of Powdered Columbo, 2 drachms; Powdered Ginger, 2 drachms; Chamomile Flowers, 1 ounce. Pour boiling water on the above ingredients, one pint and a half in quantity. Take 2 ounces, or 4 table spoons full of the cold infusion in the morning and at mid-day.

Marine.

Spoken, March 27, lat. 40, 30, long. 62, 30, ship Woodbine, Willet, 50 days from Havre, for New-York.

Married,

In this city, on Sunday evening, Mr. JEREMIAH D. GREEN, to Miss ANN SMITH, daughter of Mr. Jonathan Smith.

At Weston, Mass. Mr. JOSHUA B. CLAPP, printer, of New-London, to Miss CLARISSA CLARK, of the former place.

Died,

At Cumberland Island, S. C. Gen. HENRY LEE, of Maryland.

At Portsmouth, Ohio, Mrs. MARY SARGEANT, wife of Mr. Arnold Sargeant, and daughter of Mr. John Pool formerly of this city.

In Philadelphia, Maj. Gen. JOHN BARKER, aged 72. He was an officer in the revolutionary army.

At Groton, Deacon BENADAM GALLUP, aged 76 years.

In this city, Capt. JONATHAN CADY, aged 69 years.

On Sunday morning, Mrs. MARY S. PERKINS, wife of Henry Perkins, Esq. of Lyme, aged 28 years.

FOR NEW-YORK,

THE Packet ELIZA, *C. Davison*, master, will sail on Friday next, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

April 15.

FOR NEW-YORK,

THE Packet VENUS, *D. Havens*, master, will sail on Wednesday next, 22d inst.

April 15.

Felix A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received and are now opening a very large assortment of

New Spring Goods,

of the latest importations, which shall be sold very cheap for cash.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

AMONG THEM ARE—

Cloths, Cassimeres and Flannels,
Calicoes, Ginghams and Poplins,
Irish Linens,
Steam Loom and dress'd Cotton Shirtings,
Furniture Chintz, do. Dimity,
Scotch Linen Bed Tick, Cotton do.
Bandanna, Flag, and black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
A large assortment of superior three cord wire Thread, from No. 20 to 120,
Canton and Italian Crape,
Do Crape Shawls,
Silk, Cotton and Cassimere do.
Bombazetts and Rattinetts,
20 ps heavy Cotton Cassimere, for Chaise Tops, colours drab, blue and dark green,
English Ingrain Carpeting, (at New-York prices,)
30 doz Madras Handkerchiefs, (cheap,)
30 ps. Carlisle Ginghams, 6 4 wide, good goods. from 2s6 per yard, upwards,

A great variety of

FANCY GOODS.

LIKEWISE,

200 pr Ladies' Morocco and Kid SHOES, of the best stile and quality, New-York manufacture.

April 15. 23—

WM. ROGERS,

HAS just received some cheap GOODS from New York, that will be sold very low for cash.

He has for sale one ton good HAY.

Those indebted to him are requested to call and close their accounts.

April 15. 1818 23—

50 ps Domestic Shirtings, Sheetings, Stripes, Checks and Ginghams,

An assortment of knitting and weaving Yarn, Thread and Slacks,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

April 15. 23—

SPRING GOODS.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received from New-York, a general assortment of

ENGLISH, FRENCH & INDIA

DRY GOODS,

selected from the latest importations, and of the newest fashions.

ALSO, FROM BOSTON,

A large assortment of Ladies' Kid and Morocco

Shoes.

Norwich, April 15, 1818. 23—

JOHN P. AUSTIN,

HAVING taken a stand at the red store of Col. *Joshua Huntington*, in Norwich Landing, tenders his services to the public as

COMMISSION MERCHANT, CASH, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER.

HE OFFERS FOR SALE

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

For which most kinds of country produce will be received in payment.

ALSO,

A great variety of excellent

GARDEN SEEDS,

of last year's growth.

Also, for sale,

1 Horse, (kind,) 1 new Saddle, 1 box Hats, 1 Clock, 1 handsome Fowling Piece, Grape and Currant Wine per bbl. and good Mould Candles of various sizes.

Tallow will be received in exchange for Candles, the customary allowance being made for manufacturing.

Convenient Storage for Goods.

Norwich, April 15, 1818. 23tf—

Military Goods.

Blue and red Broadcloths,
Blue, red, white and buff Cassimere,
White Rattinett,
Red Bombazett,
Lace, Cords, Buttons, &c.
Ostrich Plumes, Feathers,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

April 15. 23—

JEWETT CITY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

HAVE on hand a quantity of COTTON YARN, which they wish to have wove into Cloth immediately, for which they will pay an extra price. Those who wish to take Yarn to weave, will do well to call soon

WALTER PALMER, Jr *Agent.*

Griswold, April 15. 23 4w—

RUM.

A CONSIGNMENT of 10 hhds. first quality N E. RUM,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

April 15 23—

Clean Long-Island Flax-Seed,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

April 15, 1818. 23—

Plaster.

THE public can be accommodated with grinding Plaster at a reasonable rate at the Norwich Mills—Where also is kept constantly for sale French and Nova-Scotia

PLASTER,

in quantities to suit buyers.

WM. WILLIAMS, Jr. & Co.

WANTED,

Corn and Rye,

for which Cash will be paid.

April 15 23—

Nails, Iron & Steel.

RUSSIA Old Sable Iron by the Ton;—English & Swedes flat, square, and round Iron, assorted sizes.
London Hoop L. Blister'd STEEL.
Horse Nail Rods Nail Plates.
Cut Spikes five inches long for planking.
Tacks of all sizes from 3 to 20 oz per M.
Patent Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes—for sale at Norwich Nail Manufactory, by

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

48—

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT

R HUBBARD's Book-Store,

LETTERS on Christian Baptism. I. The mode of baptism. II The subjects of baptism, containing some direct arguments in support of infant baptism. III. Further arguments for infant baptism—the evidence for infant baptism and for female communion compared—and an application of the subject. From Rev. Hubbel Loomis, of Willington, to his brother Mr. Joel Loomis, of Lyme. Price 25 cents.

April 6.

KINGSTON, IN JAMAICA, OCTOBER, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given to whom it may concern, that if the heirs of Mrs. ELIZABETH GALE, formerly of the Bay of Honduras, but afterwards resident of Kingston in Jamaica, widow of Mr. ROGER GALE, formerly of the Bay of Honduras, master mariner, will apply to the subscriber, producing vouchers to prove they are such, he will gladly pay over to such a small balance belonging to the estate of Mrs. *Elizabeth Gale*—But if such application be not made within one year of this date, the money will be distributed amongst poor families in this parish.

23 STEPHEN COOK.

☞ *Further information on this subject may be obtained on application to the publishers of this paper.*

FOR SALE,

A ONE horse *Waggon and Harness*, both new—Enquire of

SAMUEL RUDD.

Norwich, April 15. 23—

WE the undersigned, Physicians and Surgeons of the town of Norwich, being acquainted with Doct. PARTRIDGE, in his capacity of SURGEON DENTIST, do not hesitate to recommend him to the public, in the line of his profession.

JOHN TURNER.
RICHARD P. TRACY.

April 13, 1818 23—

NOTICE.

IT is with great reluctance that the subscribers find themselves compelled to call the attention of a proportion of their customers to the subject of their accounts. To a numerous class who have been regular and punctual in their payments, we tender our most hearty acknowledgments, with an assurance that to them alone we have been indebted for the means of sustaining our business. We therefore confidently hope, that every one who is conscious of having delayed to discharge an obligation voluntarily entered into, and for which he has received a valuable consideration, will no longer withhold a debt trifling in itself, but amounting in the aggregate to many hundreds of dollars, and at this time of indispensable importance to

CALVIN TYLER & Co.

Norwich, April 15, 1818. 23—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1818.—

Present NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of Mr. THOMAS HUBBARD, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Messrs RUSSELL HUBBARD and AMOS H. HUBBARD. Executors, or be debarred a recovery according to law—they giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Norwich.

23— *Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.*

Probate Notice.

ALL persons interested in the estate of Capt. SIMEON HUNTINGTON, late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent, are hereby notified to appear, if they see cause, before the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, on the first Monday of May next, to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners upon said estate.

By Order of Court,

JAMES STEDMAN, *Adm'r.*

Norwich, April 10, 1818. 23—

NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, Commissioners on the estate of

Mr. ZADOC SPALDING,

late of Killingly, deceased, represented insolvent,—Notice is hereby given, that we will attend to the duties of our appointment, on the first Tuesdays of June and September next, at the house of Major *Solomon Sikes*, in said Killingly, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.——*Six Months* from the date of this notice, being allowed for the creditors to exhibit their claims.

WILLIAM DANIELSON,
NATHAN FULLER, } Com'rs.
SOLOMON SIKES,

Killingly, April 7, 1818. 23—

NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, having been by the Hon. Court of Probate for the County of Windham, appointed Commissioners on the estate of

JOHN CLARK,

late of Lebanon, deceased, will attend to the office of our said appointment, at the dwelling house of *Wm Lyman, Jr* in said Lebanon, on the 13th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.—All persons having any claims against said estate, will forward on or before said 13th day of October, or be debarred according to law—said estate being represented insolvent.

Daniel Sherman,
Jacob M. C. Loomis, } Com'rs.

Lebanon, April 7, 1818. 23—

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

POETRY.

THE TREBLE VOICE.

BY SELLECK OSBORN.

THAT voice—O, how its warblings thrill
Each nerve with rapture, while I hear!
While ev'ry earthly thought is still,
And none but purest pleasures fill
My senses, crowding at my ear.

Hark!—how it swells!—so swells my soul
With joy exalted, pure and holy:—
It rises! Earth thy base control
I spurn!—Adieu vain world of folly!

For I disclaim all grov'lling joys—
I feast on sound—I live on song—
I rise, immortal, with that voice,
To heaven, where all such strains belong.

In tender cadence now it falls—
Breathes gently through the sacred dome,
Like the angelic tone that calls
A kindred spirit to its home.

'Tis ended—But the lovely strain
Still breathes delight on Fancy's ear;—
Mortal! I find myself again;
I know it by this starting tear.

'Tis not my present sense alone
That wakes, sweet LAURA, at thy song!
But images of *pleasures flown*,
Around the seat of Memory throng.

For then I think of other days,
When one, with heart as pure as thine,
Beside me rais'd the hymn of praise,
And blended all her soul with mine.

Sing on, fair warbler! O, restore
The dear illusion to my view!
To soothe my widow'd heart, once more
The dream of past delights renew.

ITEMS.

More than 1500 Creek Warriors have been mustered into the service of the U. States to proceed against the hostile Seminoles;—they are commanded by the brave chief, Colonel M'Intosh.

Gov. Plumer, of New-Hampshire, is re-elected by a large majority.—The Federalists of the State did not organize any opposition to him.

The Philadelphia papers state, that there are at present on their way to England, or in the course of shipping for English ports, 60,000 bbls. of flour from that port.

Capt. Buchan, of the Pike sloop of war, recently returned from Newfoundland, is appointed to the expedition to the North Pole. Capt. Ross is the other officer who proceeds thither.—They are to be accompanied by four lieutenants, one attached to each of the captains, and the others to command the two vessels to act as tenders. Two of the ships proceed up Davis's Straits, the extent or termination of which is utterly unknown: and the other two if possible, to the Pole, between Iceland and Greenland.—*London paper.*

PLASTER, LIME, LUMBER, &c.

Plaster Paris,
Stone Lime,
Merchantable and clear Pine Boards and Plank,
Mercht. and clear Clapboards,
Shingles, Lath, Chesnut Joist,
Mercht. and clear Pine Joist,
Turks-Island, St. Ubes, Cape and Liverpool SALT,
Rum, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee,
Codfish, Sounds and Tongues,
Lamp Oil, Lamp Black, Tar,
Malt, Corn, Rye, Flax, Oats,
Grindstones,
Cider in barrels,
Butter in firkins,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Glass,
Nails, cut and wrought,
Cotton Bed Tickings and Shirtings,
Cherry Joist and Plank,

FOR SALE BY
C. EELLS.
March 30, 1818 21 6w—

WINES, DIE STUFFS, &c.

Lisbon Wine of a superior quality,
Do. do. common,
Sicily Madeira and Malaga do.
Log Wood,
Nicaragua do.
Allum,
Copperas,
Indigo,
Salt Petre,
Chalk,
3 firkins Butter,
3 boxes Figs,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Glass, per box,

FOR SALE BY
ROGER HUNTINGTON.
March 31, 1818. 21—

Infantry Discipline.

RULES and regulations for the Field Exercise and Manœuvres of Infantry compiled and adapted to the organization of the Army of the United States, agreeably to a resolve of Congress, dated December 1814—with an Atlas. Published by order of the War Department. Price $3.75.

FOR SALE BY
R HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket-street.
April 6.

QUAKER
GARDEN SEEDS,
WARRANTED OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH, FOR SALE BY
Calvin Tyler & Co.

WHITE, Yellow and Red Onion; Blood and Early Turnip Beet; Scarcity; Carrot; Parsnip; Cucumber; Watermellon; Muskmelion; Dutch Summer, Crookneck Summer and Crookneck Winter Squash; White Head, Early Curled Head and Speckled Lettuce; Salmon, Scarlet and Early Turnip Radish; Drumhead, Savoy, Red and Early Yorkshire Cabbage; Flat and French Turnip; Sage; Squash Pepper; Double Peppergrass; Burnet; Summer Savory; Parsley; Pink; Saffron; Early June, Early Golden Hotspur, Charlton, White Marrowfat, Green Dwarf Marrowfat and Strawberry Dwarf Peas; Early Sixweek Dwarf, Cranberry Dwarf, White Cranberry Pole and Kidney Pole Beans.
March 18. 19—

QUAKER
GARDEN SEEDS,
WARRANTED OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH, FOR SALE BY
JOHN LATHROP.

WHITE, Yellow and Red Onion; Blood and Early Turnip Beet; Scarcity; Carrot; Parsnip; Cucumber; Watermellon; Muskmelion; Dutch Summer, Crookneck Summer, and Crookneck Winter Squash; White Head, Early Curled Head and Speckled Lettuce; Salmon, Scarlet and Early Turnip Radish; Drumhead, Savoy, Red and Early Yorkshire Cabbage; Flat and French Turnip; Sage; Squash Pepper; Double Peppergrass; Burnet; Summer Savory; Parsley; Pink; Saffron; Early June, Early Golden Hotspur, Charlton, White Marrowfat, Green Dwarf Marrowfat and Strawberry Dwarf Peas; Early Sixweek Dwarf, Cranberry Dwarf, White Cranberry Pole and Kidney Pole Beans.

ALSO,
At wholesale 1 box containing the above assortment, at the Quaker price.
1 firkin Albany green Peas.
15 bushels bright Herd's Grass.
Red Clover Seed
700 fresh sweet Oranges.
Cash paid for green Calf Skins.
March 11. 18—

Grass Seed.
CLOVER,
HERD's GRASS, and
RED TOP SEED,
FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.
April 1. 21—

Jonathan Comstock,
HAS just received and offers for sale, very low, for ready pay only
12 bbls. Muscovado and Brown Havanna Sugars,
1000 lbs. Richmond manufactured Tobacco, (superior quality,)
Hyson Tea (very good) at 7s6 by ½ doz lbs.
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas,
Coffee, Chocolate, Molasses,
Rum, Brandy, Gin, Cherry Rum,
Wine, Alspice, Pepper, Ginger,
Cinnamon, Raisins Flour, Salt,
Earthen and Stone Ware &c &c.

WANTED,
Rye, Oats, Corn, Beans, &c. for which good pay will be made by
J COMSTOCK.
Norwich, Jan 27, 1818 12—

THE subscriber will pay cash for good *CLOVER SEED, OATS and BEANS*, on delivery. N. GILBERT
Norwich, Jan 13. 10—

Flaxseed Oil Cake,
For sale by J H STRONG
April 8. 22—

5 bbls. Vernon Gin,
Wire Riddles and Sieves,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN LATHROP.
Feb. 11. 14—

70 bbls. good Cider,
FOR SALE BY
WM. ROGERS.
Feb. 11. 1818. 14—

FLOUR.
Henry C. Avery,
OFFERS for sale, 100 bbls. Baltimore Howard street FLOUR, of the first quality.

LIKEWISE,
A common assortment of
Groceries,
Iron, Stone, Earthen, and Glass-Ware, &c.
HE WISHES TO PURCHASE,
2000 bushels Oats.
500 do. Corn, Rye, Beans and Flax-Seed.
A few cwt. good Tallow.
Norwich, Dec. 31, 1817. 8tf—

NEW BOOKS,
FOR CHILDREN.

THE Affectionate Brothers: a Tale, by Mrs Hofland, author of the Clergyman's Widow, the Panorama of Europe, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

The History of William Selwin. By Miss Sandham, author of the Twin Sisters, and other works for young people. Price 62½ cents.

A Key to Knowledge; or things in common use—simply and shortly explained in a series of Dialogues. Written by a Mother. Price 62½ cents.

The Young Traveller: or adventures of Etienne in search of his father—a tale for youth. By G R Hoare, author of Modern Europe in miniature. Price 42 cents.

The Adopted Daughter: a Tale for young persons. By Miss Sandham. Price 75 cents

The Happy Sequel, or the History of Isabella Mordant. A Tale for young people. Price 42 cents.

Always Happy: or Anecdotes of Felix, and his sister Serena. Written for her children, by a mother. Price 62½ cents

The Orphan Boy: or a Journey to Bath. Founded on fact. By Mary Belson, author of a number of works for children. Price 50 cents

The History of an Officer's Widow and her young family Price 62½ cents.

The Fishermen, a Tale for young persons Price 40 cents

The Ornaments Discovered, a story in two parts By the author of aunt Mary's Tales Price 62½ cents.

The Blind Farmer and his children. By Mrs Hofland. Price 62½ cents.

The Seasons; with the Castle of Indolence, by James Thompson. Embellished with beautiful engravings from the designs of Richard Westall R. A. Price $1.

Just received and for sale at
R HUBBARD's Book-Store.
Feb 18, 1818.

LIST OF LETTERS,
Remaining in the Post-Office, Chelsea Landing, Ct. April 1, 1818.

JOHN Avery, 2, Christian Albert, Eleazer P. Andrus, *Preston*, Polly Allen, *Preston*, Isaac Walden, Mary Berry, Wm. Barrows, Stephen Barrows, Nath. Burdick, 2, Eunice Bacon, Lucy O'Brien, Joseph Bromley, 2, Alpheus Billings, David Baldwin, David Boardman, *Preston*, Samuel P. Babcock, *Colchester*, Rebecca Cranston, John Crocker, Abby Crawly, Lucinda Cheney, Joseph Coats, Clarissa Deming, *Preston*, Sally Danforth, Esther Fanning, *Preston*, Asenath Green, Lydia Graves, Jeremiah Green, James Gordon, Jeffery D. Green, Martha Hyde, Abiah Hyde, Samuel Hyatt, David Helm, *Mohegan*, Wm. S. Hart, Patty Hosmer, Lucretia Hatch, Joseph O. Hopkins, Wm. W. Hopkins, Eliza Helping, George Hill, Jabez Huntington, 2, Hart & L'Hommedieu, Wm. Henckley, *Preston*, Jacob W. Kinney, Joseph Kingsley, Esra Lathrop, James Lanman, Amy F. Larrabee, Henry F. Lamb, Ursula Frink, Eunice Minor, Wm Mayo, Nathan Minor, Otis Morse, John Murry, Azel Metcalf, *Lebanon*, Robert Niles, John Nicols, *Preston*, Roxana Nott, *Franklin*, Mary Parish, Erastus Perkins, George Perkins, Alden Partridge, Avery Prentice, Mrs. Dan'l Perkins, John Pitcher, *Preston*, Lem'l Raymond, David Rogers, Henry T. Rogers, *Montville*, Walter Roberts, John Sangar, Wm. Starr, John Smith, 2, Stephen Stetson, Mary Ann Smith, Agrippa Smith, Gideon Sanford, Silas Sterry, *Groton*, Joseph Tuttle, 2, Trumbull & Breed, John Vernet, J. W. Vanderbilt, Ebenezer Willson, Phebe Wright, Joseph L. Wattles. 22—

LIST OF LETTERS,
Remaining in the Post-Office, at Norwich, Ct. April 1, 1818.

ERASTUS Backus, Polly Barrett, Emanuel Brady, Elisha Brewster, Hannah M. Brewster, Ebenezer Bushnell, Julius Clark, John Cowan, William Crocker, William L. Crocker, Beriah Hartshorn, Thomas Hawkes, Joseph B. Huntington, 3, Thaddeus Johnson, Lydia Lord, James Oney, Alden Partridge, Bela Peck, Jemsha Tilley, 2, Elisha Tracy, Harvey Tracy, James L. Whipple, George T. T. Willard—*Norwich.*

Ashel Bottom, Lorin Butts, Allethea B. Hyde, Joseph Jewett, Lory Meritt, Joshua Perkins, Amos Reed, Nathan Rose—*Lisbon.*

David Gardner, Avery Tracy—*Bozrah.*

Delia Ellis—*Franklin.*

Thomas Kaples—*Lebanon.*

22 J. HYDE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS,
Remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, April 1, 1818.

SALLY Allton, Mary Burges, Chester F. Butts, Nathaniel Cole, Ebenezer Case, Spencer Cole, Alexander Dorrance, Jesse Dean, Benjamin Gallup, Abner Green, Oliver Goff, George Hopkins, Jeptha Harris, William Knight, Ephraim Keach, John Lester, Parthana Munro, George Middleton, Lot Morgan, Joseph W. Orchard, Jabez Parkis, Isaac Parkis, Rowland Pickham, Lucy Russel, John S. Stranahan, 2, Luther Smith, Charles Spalding, 2, Anthony Stranahan, James Tucker, Joseph Whipple, 2, Elijah Warner, Ann Eliza Whiting, Abraham Wilson—*of Plainfield.*

Amos Treat, Susan Stewart, Ludovicus Robins, Jabez Newton, Solomon Viar Lewis Littlefield—*of Voluntown.*

Henry Wilcox or Nathan Phillips—*of Griswold.*

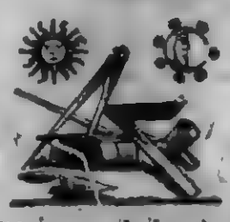
E. C. EATON, P. M.

Patent Note Singing Books.
LITTLE & SMITH's Patent Note Singing Books, per groce, dozen, or single, for sale at
R. HUBBARD's Book-Store.
Feb. 25.

G. W. PARTRIDGE,
SURGEON-DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and its vicinity, that he will wait on them at R. WILLOBY's HOTEL, or at their houses, if more agreeable, for a few days. He inserts from a single tooth to a full set—Evens, separates and polishes, &c. Carious Teeth mended, to be as useful, lasting, and free from pain as sound teeth. He extracts deranged teeth, roots and stumps, with the utmost care and ease.
Sept 29, 1817. 47—

Masonic Notice.



AN adjourned convocation of *Franklin Chapter, No* 4, will be held at Masonic Hall, on Wednesday the 22d day of April next, precisely at 3 o'clock, P. M—A general and punctual attendance is requested.
By order of the M. E. H. P.
JOS KINGSLEY, *Sec F. C. R. A. M*
Norwich, March 31, 1818. 21—

WANTED,
An Apprentice,
IN a Woollen Factory.—a Lad about 14 or 16 years of age. Also, a young, sprightly Girl is wanted in a family None need apply but those of steady habits and of good families.

APPLY TO
DAN. WIGHT.
Who has for sale one good *Carding Machine*, and *Woollen Cloth* of various kinds.
Lebanon, March 31, 1818. 21—

LOST,
IN Chelsea, three Silk HANDKERCHIEFS—two striped and one flag—The finder shall be handsomely rewarded on leaving them with the Printers.
April 1. 21—

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAS removed from the *Union Hotel*—requests all those who have open accounts with him for said Hotel concerns, to call and settle the same by the 15th day of April next—as some of the accounts are small, should prefer settling them himself, to making cost by way of an attorney
JOSEPH R. WILLOUGHBY.
Norwich, March 24, 1818. 21—

Plaster of Paris.
THE subscriber has for sale on the best terms, for cash or country produce, a quantity of PLASTER, similar in quality to that sold by him the last season, and used in the towns of Griswold, Canterbury, Hampton, Windham, Lebanon, Lisbon, &c. with such *very beneficial effect.*
JOSEPH H. STRONG.
Norwich, Jan. 14, 1818. 10—

Probate Office, ss. District of Plainfield. April 2, 1818

SIX months are allowed from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. WILLIAM WHEELER,

late of Canterbury, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate, or be debarred a recovery.
22 Warren Wheeler, *Ex'r.*

THE Hon Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, has allowed six months from this date, for the Creditors to the estate of

Doct. WALTER HOUGH,

late of Canterbury, deceased, to exhibit their claims to the subscribers, or be debarred a recovery.
Martha Hough, Adm'x.
Sam'l L. Hough, Adm'r.
Canterbury, April 1, 1818 21—

NOTICE.
WE the subscribers, being by the Hon Court of Probate for Windham district, appointed Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of

DANIEL BREWSTER,

late of Lebanon, in said district, represented insolvent, hereby give notice—that we shall meet on the business of our appointment, on the first Mondays of May and October next, at 1 o'clock, P M at the house of Capt *Denison Wattles*, in said Lebanon, in said District. Six Months from the first day of April next, are allowed to said creditors to exhibit their claims. Claims not exhibited within said time, or not duly attested, will be debarred.
William Huntington, } Com'rs.
Samuel Buckingham, }
Lebanon, March 28 1818. 21—

TO LET,
A convenient STORE,
FOR Dry Goods or Groceries—one of the best stands in Chelsea.
Inquire of
JAMES GORDON.
April 1. 21—

FOR SALE,
THAT VALUABLE AND WELL
FARM,
CONSISTING of about [illegible] excellent LAND, well [illegible] mowing, pasturing, &c. situated [illegible] ville, first society with a convenient [illegible] LIVE HOUSE, BARN and other buildings, being the late residence of G. HILLHOUSE, Esq An opportunity is presented, which seldom occurs [illegible] town of Montville, to any person in [illegible] a pleasant situation, within two [illegible] a place of public worship where [illegible] established for the support of the [illegible] and but a few rods from an excellent [illegible] It is believed, that, taking into consideration all the advantages, few Farms, [illegible] try are equal to it.

Also,
Another Farm
Containing about 130 acres [illegible] miles from Montville meeting [illegible] one mile from the Baptist meeting [illegible] Branch, at present occupied by [illegible] to—being an excellent grazing [illegible] well worth the attention of an [illegible] Farmer.

Terms easy for each.
For further particulars enquire [illegible]
WM. W. HAVEN.
N. B. If the latter is not sold by [illegible] of March, it will then be to let.
Montville Jan 27, 1818

TO LET,
AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
THE HOUSE, STORE, &c. [illegible] lin, near Capt. Burril W[illegible] Tavern, and formerly the residence [illegible] gustus Perkins, Esq of Norwich, [illegible] of the best situations for a country [illegible] chant, in the county of New-London.

APPLY TO
CARDER HAZ[illegible]
HARVEY MORG[illegible]

ALSO, TO LET,
A FARM, in Colchester, on [illegible] leading to New London, now in [illegible] pancy of John Smith—containing [illegible] acres APPLY TO
HARVEY MOR[illegible]
Norwich, (Bean-Hill,) Feb. 11, 1818

FOR SALE,
A FARM
Containing about 90 acres
LYING in the town of Lebanon [illegible] miles north-west of the Baptist meeting house. Said Farm is well proportioned for mowing, pasturing and wood, [illegible] never failing water running through [illegible] the premises are a good one story [illegible] and two large BARNS, in good repair.

For particulars enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.
SAMUEL BURNS.
Lebanon, March 4, 1818

A HOUSE, with a quarter of an acre [illegible] Land, to be let at $30 a year [illegible] STORE, that is convenient for [illegible] Dry Goods and Groceries, to be let [illegible] dollars per annum, in Norwich Land [illegible]
Inquire of the Printers.
April 1, 1818.

Willett's Geography and Atlas
WILLETT's easy Grammar [illegible] ography, for the use of [illegible] upon Goldsmith's much approved [illegible] illustrated with an Atlas of seven [illegible] bound separately—Price 75 cents.

FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD's Book [illegible]

RECOMMENDATION
DANBURY, 14th July [illegible]

Mr. Potter,

SIR—I have thoroughly examined [illegible] letts' "*Easy Grammar of Geography*" [illegible] accompanying Atlas, published by [illegible] I might with much propriety (if not [illegible] ter into the particulars of its high [illegible] great utility: but suffice it to say, that [illegible] been an old teacher, in the usual [illegible] Geography and Astronomy, and I [illegible] constrained to say, that I regret the [illegible] days, months, and I may even say [illegible] have spent in teaching according to the [illegible] Books, only for the want of just such a [illegible] you have hit upon. For young pupils [illegible] tainly exceeds any thing of the kind [illegible] saw. To study Geography and Astro[illegible] without *Maps, Figures, &c.* is as absurd [illegible] teach a child to call over the Alphabet [illegible] out seeing the shape of the letters. The [illegible] venience of having the Atlas by itself [illegible] ous, as it must be constantly used in [illegible] for an answer to every question, which [illegible] ily conceive will be a kind of pleasing [illegible] to the scholar, and soon make him [illegible] cient in Geography. Yours, &c.
ANDREW BEE[illegible]

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to [illegible] proposals for Insurance against Loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.
WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*
Hartford Dec. 17, 1810

AN APPRENTICE to the *Printing Business* is wanted immediately by R. HUBBA[illegible]
April 7.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1818. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXII. No. 24.]

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE Proprietors, with a view of accommodating the public, by extending the line to Norwich, intend making the experiment with the Fulton, Capt Law, and this route (if found practicable) will be continued during the season.

The line will in future be from New York to Norwich, as follows: The Connecticut, Captain Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock, in the morning for New-Haven. The Fulton, Capt Law, will leave Norwich at 6 o'clock in the morning of the same days, touch at New London and depart from thence for New Haven at 8 o'clock. The boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

☞ *Those who intend taking passage in the Fulton. Steam-Boat, who do not come in the Stages, are requested to be in Norwich at day light, on the mornings of her departure*

March 25 20—

POST COACH
AND
STEAM-BOAT LINE.
FROM BOSTON TO NORWICH,
Distance 80 miles,
Fare through, $6.

LEAVES Boston Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Norwich at 6 o'clock, P M.

Returning leaves Norwich on the arrival of the Boat and arrives in Boston the same evening.

Towns through which it passes:
DEDHAM, MEDFIELD, MENDON, THOMPSON, BROOKLYN TO NORWICH.

The Proprietors respectfully inform the Public that they have furnished themselves with the best of horses, good carriages, careful and experienced drivers, and no pains will be spared on their part to make the TRAVELLERS' passage pleasant and expeditious. As it is the shortest and most direct Route, they hope to receive a share of the Public Patronage.

Each Passenger allowed 20 lbs. baggage gratis. 100 lbs equal to a seat

Stage books kept in Boston, at Earl's Coffee House 24 Hanover street, Barnum's Ex Coffee House, and Bolles' Coffee-House Norwich.

L. EATON & CO. *Boston.*
D. WILBUR, *Mendon.*
JACOBS & JOHNSON, *Thompson.*
TYLER & GALLUP, *Brooklyn.*
R. BOLLES, *Norwich.*

April 8. 22—

PLASTER, LIME, LUMBER, &c.

Plaster Paris,
Stone Lime,
Merchantable and clear Pine Boards and Plank,
Mercht. and clear Clapboards,
Shingles, Lath, Chesnut Joist,
Mercht. and clear Pine Joist,
Turks-Island, St. Ubes, Cape and Liverpool SALT,
Rum, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee,
Codfish, Sounds and Tongues,
Lamp Oil, Lamp Black, Tar,
Malt, Corn, Rye, Flax, Oats,
Grindstones,
Cider in barrels,
Butter in firkins,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Glass,
Nails, cut and wrought,
Cotton Bed Tickings and Shirtings,
Cherry Joist and Plank,

FOR SALE BY
C. EELLS.

March 30, 1818. 21 6w—

Cart Boxes.
Just received, on consignment,
Chaise, Waggon, & Cart Boxes,
Of all sizes, which are offered for sale by the quantity, at the New-York Foundery prices.

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent.

March 31. 21—

English and American Window Glass, all sizes—from 6 by 8 to 14 by 20.
Cut and Wrought Nails, per cask, at manufactory prices,
5 tons Iron Hollow Ware,
200 sets Cart and Waggon Boxes,

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.

March 25. 20—

Felix A. Huntington & Co.
HAVE just received and are now opening a very large assortment of
New Spring Goods,
of the latest importations, which shall be sold very cheap for cash.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

AMONG THEM ARE—
Cloths, Cassimeres and Flannels,
Calicoes, Ginghams and Poplins,
Irish Linens,
Steam Loom and dress'd Cotton Shirtings,
Furniture Chintz, do. Dimity,
Scotch Linen Bed Tick, Cotton do.
Bandanna, Flag, and black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
A large assortment of superior three cord wire Thread, from No. 20 to 120,
Canton and Italian Crape,
Do Crape Shawls,
Silk, Cotton and Cassimere do.
Bombazette and Rattinetts,
20 ps heavy Cotton Cassimere, for Chaise Tops, colours drab, blue and dark green,
English Ingrain Carpeting, (at New York prices,)
30 doz Madras Handkerchiefs, (cheap,)
30 ps Carlisle Ginghams, 6 4 wide, good goods, from 2s6 per yard, upwards,

A great variety of
FANCY GOODS.
LIKEWISE,
200 pr. Ladies' Morocco and Kid SHOES, of the best stile and quality, New-York manufacture.

April 15. 23—

SPRING GOODS.
G. & H. B Buckingham,
HAVE just received from New-York, a general assortment of
ENGLISH, FRENCH & INDIA
DRY GOODS,
selected from the latest importations, and of the newest fashions

ALSO, FROM BOSTON,
A large assortment of Ladies' Kid and Morocco
Shoes.
Norwich, April 15, 1818. 23—

NEW GOODS.
J. W. KINNEY,
HAS just received from New York, and now offers for sale a good assortment of
Fall & Winter Goods,
as cheap as can be had at any store in the place.

Norwich, Nov. 5, 1817. 52—

Looking Glasses.
A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed
LOOKING GLASSES,
for sale at reduced prices by
F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,
OF ALL KINDS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Nov. 18, 1817. 2tf—

Military Goods.
Blue and red Broadcloths,
Blue, red, white and buff Cassimere,
White Rattinett,
Red Bombazett,
Lace, Cords, Buttons, &c.
Ostrich Plumes, Feathers,

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.

April 15. 23—

WM. ROGERS,
HAS just received some cheap GOODS from New York that will be sold very low for cash.

He has for sale one ton good HAY.

Those indebted to him are requested to call and close their accounts

April 15. 1818 23—

JEWETT CITY MANUFACTURING COMPANY
HAVE on hand a quantity of COTTON YARN, which they wish to have wove into Cloth immediately for which they will pay an extra price. Those who wish to take Yarn to weave, will do well to call soon

WALTER PALMER, Jr. *Agent*

Griswold, April 15. 23-4w—

NEW GOODS.
TRUMBULL & BREED,
HAVE just received per the ships Importer and Pacific, from Liverpool, and are now opening, at their store, Norwich-Landing, a large and extensive supply of
Hardware & Cutlery.
The Goods are of their own importation, direct from the manufactories, to prime order, and form, together with those before on hand, a very complete assortment, and will be sold at a small advance, for cash or approved credit.

Among their Goods are—
Smith's Anvils and Vices,
Brass Kettles, Sad Irons,
Tailor's and Hatter's Irons,
Frying Pans, Grid Irons, Coffee Mills,
Chaffing Dishes, Tea Kettles,
Trace Chains, Iron Shovels and Spades,
Cast Steel, English blistered do.
Single, dble and treble rolled Sheet Iron,
Iron Wire, Cut and wrought Nails,
Bellows Pipes and Nails,
Clout Nails and Tacks,
Hoop and tinn'd Rivets, Sheep Shears,
Sickles, Curry Combs,
Shovel and Tongs and Andirons,
750 doz. table and dessert Knives and Forks,
500 „ one and two blade Pen and Pocket Knives,
Razors, Scissors, and Shears,
Razor Strops and Cases,
Shaving Boxes and Brushes,
Cloth and hair Brushes,
Paint, white-wash, table and horse Brushes,
Plated, tinn'd and japann'd Saddlery and Harness Trimmings,
Brass Cabinet Furniture—a great variety,
Brass and white metle Nails, Brass Cocks,
Brass and Iron Thumb Latches and Knockers,
Stock, knob, trunk, chest and draw Locks
Hinges, of all kinds,
Chest and table Bolts,
Wood Screws, Bed and Couch Screws,
Joiner's, Cooper's, Saddler's & Shoemaker's Tools,
Spectacles,
Morocco Pocket Books and Purses,
Plated, brass, japann'd & iron Candlesticks,
Brass and japann'd Lamps,
Snuffers and Trays,
Tea Trays and Waiters,
Snuff and Tobacco Boxes,
Silver eyed, old patent and White Chapel Needles,
300 groce gilt, plated and common Coat and Vest Buttons,
Mill, cross-cut, pit, hand and tenon Saws, &c. &c.

Norwich, April 6, 1818. 22-6w—

JOHN P. AUSTIN,
HAVING taken a stand at the red store of Col. *Joshua Huntington*, in Norwich Landing, tenders his services to the public as
COMMISSION MERCHANT, CASH, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER.

HE OFFERS FOR SALE
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES,
For which most kinds of country produce will be received in payment.

ALSO,
A great variety of excellent
GARDEN SEEDS,
of last year's growth.

Also, for sale,
1 Horse, (kind,) 1 new Saddle, 1 box Hats, 1 Clock, 1 handsome Fowling Piece. Grape and Currant Wine per bbl. and good Mould Candles of various sizes

Tallow will be received in exchange for Candles, the customary allowance being made for manufacturing

Convenient Storage for Goods.

Norwich, April 15. 1818. 23 f—

Plaster.
THE public can be accommodated with grinding Plaster at a reasonable rate at the Norwich Mills—Where also is kept constantly for sale French and Nova-Scotia
PLASTER,
in quantities to suit buyers

WM. WILLIAMS, Jr. & Co.

WANTED,
Corn and Rye,
for which Cash will be paid.

April 15. 23—

50 ps Domestic Shirtings,
Sheetings, Stripes, Checks and Ginghams,
An assortment of knitting and weaving Yarn, Thread and Slacks,

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.

April 15. 23—

NEW BOOKS,
FOR CHILDREN.

THE Affectionate Brothers: a Tale, by Mrs Hoffland, author of the Clergyman's Widow, the Panorama of Europe, &c &c. Price 50 cents.

The History of William Selwin. By Miss Sandham, author of the Twin Sisters, and other works for young people. Price 62½ cents.

A Key to Knowledge; or things in common use—simply and shortly explained in a series of Dialogues. Written by a Mother. Price 62½ cents.

The Young Traveller: or adventures of Etienne in search of his father—a tale for youth. By G R Hoare, author of Modern Europe in miniature. Price 42 cents.

The Adopted Daughter: a Tale for young persons. By Miss Sandham. Price 75 cents.

The Happy Sequel, or the History of Isabella Mordant. A Tale for young people. Price 42 cents.

Always Happy; or Anecdotes of Felix and his sister Serena. Written for her children, by a mother. Price 62½ cents

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The Fishermen, a Tale for young persons Price 42 cents

The Ornaments Discovered, a story in two parts By the author of aunt Mary's Tales Price 62½ cents.

The Blind Farmer and his children. By Mrs Hoffland Price 62½ cents.

The Seasons; with the Castle of Indolence, by James Thompson Embellished with beautiful engravings from the designs of Richard Westall, R A Price $1.

Just received and for sale at
R HUBBARD's Book Store.

Feb. 18, 1818.

DWIGHT RIPLEY,
DRUGGIST, NORWICH,
HAS just received a fresh supply of those *justly esteemed and highly approved* "Medicines," *prepared by* W T CONWAY, Chemist, No 1, Bumstead-place, Boston—to wit:

☞ Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills!
Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops,
Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Female Pills, for obstructions, &c.
Dr. Relfe's Antibilious Pills, for indigestion, bilious affections, &c.
Dr. Relfe's Vegetable Rheumatic Pills, *a most excellent medicine*
Dr. Relfe's Vegetable Specific, a certain cure for *sick head ache*
British Antiseptic Dentifrice, which not only renders discoloured teeth white, but removes the scurvy from the gums, at the same time it imparts to the breath the most delectable sweetness and *prevents tooth ache*
Dumfrie's Ointment, a safe and expeditious cure for the ITCH however inveterate; in *an hour's application.* ☞ No danger from taking cold!
☞ Albion Corn Plaster, which affords instant ease at the same time it dissolves and draws the corn out by the root without pain.
Cambrian Tooth Ache pills—the relief is immediate without the least injury to the teeth.
Dr. Jebb's celebrated Rheumatic Liniment, the relief is instantaneous in Rheumatism, though of years standing, and cures frequently in 24 hours.
Dr. Hunter's celebrated Pills,
Dr. Hunter's Injection Powders, and
Dr. Hunter's Cerate for the prevention and cure of the Venereal disease, which may be effected thereby with perfect secrecy—Full directions encircle each packet.

☞ *None of the above are genuine, unless signed "W. T. CONWAY"*

The whole of the above Medicines may be had of most Druggists, Booksellers and Post Masters throughout the U. States. †‡† A large *discount* to Country Physicians, Country Traders, and those who buy to sell again.

Feb 4 13—ow9t

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec 17, 1810. 1—

MISCELLANY.

CHARACTERS, IN HIGH LIFE.

[*From the National Register published in Washington.*]

NO. II.

MR. CALHOUN.

"THE *Secretary of War*, is a young man, of about thirty-years of age—his form is above the middle size, but meagre, bony and slender—his face wants beauty, but his eye possesses all the brilliancy and fire of genius. He is a native of the south, and has been educated for the bar. It is not my intention to enter into any abstract speculations on the influence of climate upon the human intellect. On this subject much ingenuity and learning have been wasted, and the visionary theories of Buffon, Raynal, &c. have been laid aside as the lumber of the schools, or the idle sportings of fancy; but it has always appeared to me that some climates are more propitious to genius, and the rapid development of the intellectual powers, than others. The soft and voluptuous climate of Jonia, for example, is better adapted to nourish and expand the genius of man, than the inclement "thick Beotian air" of northern latitudes. Be this, however, as it may; whether Mr. Calhoun be indebted to climate, to nature, or to circumstances, for the powers he possesses, he is unquestionably an extraordinary young man. He started up, on the theatre of legislation, a political Roscius, and astonished the veterans around him, by the force of his mind and the singularity and resistlessness of his eloquence. He has the ingenuity without the sophistry of Godwin, to whose mind his bears a striking analogy. On all subjects, whether abstract or common, whether political or moral, he thinks with a rapidity that no difficulties can resist, and with a novelty that never fails to delight. He has the brilliancy without the ornament of Burke, the correctness without the literature of Fox. With an invention, which never abandons him, and whose fertility astonishes, he seems to loath the parade of rhetoric and the glitter and decorations of art—his style of eloquence is peculiar and extraordinary—without any apparent pageantry of imagination, or any of the flowers of language, his seizes on the mind, which like the unfortunate bird under the influence of fascination becomes passive and obedient to the power it neither can nor wishes to resist. In the "tempest and whirlwind" of his eloquence, his argumentation is so rapid, his thoughts are so novel, and his conclusions so unexpected, yet correct, that you can neither anticipate nor think—the attention is rivetted, and the mind occupied alone with the subject which he is handling, and it is not until the fascination of his manner has subsided that you feel inclined to reason or become capable of detecting his errors—even then his witchery lingers on the imagination, and casts a veil over the judgment which it cannot remove, and which, in opposition to the strongest efforts, obscures its perceptions and weakens its energies. I have heard gentlemen, who were associated with him, declare, that when he spoke, they were for some time after he had closed, unable to remove the spell by which they were bound, and that, by condensing almost to obscurity, they could not answer the whole of his numerous arguments and ingenuous deductions, without occupying too much of the time of the House. And yet, what is very singular, he has never been known to attempt but one rhetorical flourish, and in that he unfortunately failed. His oratorical style has none of the embellishments of art, or the witcheries of fancy, but is almost to dryness, plain, unadorned and concise. With all the excellencies I have mentioned, however, Mr. Calhoun has some great faults—"*il a' appartient,*" says the duke de la Rochefoucault, "*qu aux grands hommes d'avoir de grands defauts.*" He wants consistency and perseverance of mind, and is incapable of long continued and patient investigation—what he does not see at the first examination, he takes no pains to search for; but still the lightning glance of his mind seldom fails to furnish him with all that may be necessary for his immediate purposes. In his legislative career, which though short, was uncommonly luminous; he sometimes advocated a measure which he afterwards abandoned, and often opposed a question which he afterwards supported. His decisions were in many cases, marked with a precipitation and haste, inconsistent with the character of an able statesman, and though he sometimes could satisfy his coadjutors, he but seldom was so successful as to satisfy himself.—His love of novelty, and his solicitude to astonish were so great, that he has often been known to go beyond even the wildest dreams of acknowledged political visionaries and to propose schemes that were wholly impracticable, and that he seemed to offer merely for the purpose of displaying the exuberance of his mind, and the extent of his ingenuity.—Youth and the necessary want of experience, may be pled as an apology for his eccentricities of intellect, his apparent aberations, and his occasional perversion of talent. The wisdom of age, and a more correct and extensive acquaintance with men and things, will doubtless allay the order of his mind, and lessen the impetuosity of his passions. Like our excentric countryman, Darwin, he is capable of broaching new theories, but wants the perseverance, depth of thought, and patience of judgement, necessary to bring them to maturity, or to render them useful. Such men are often both very serviceable and very injurious to society. In such a body as the Congress of the United States, where the concentrated wisdom of the nation is assembled, such a man's sphere of usefulness cannot be ascertained or defined. Amidst the variety of schemes his ingenuity suggests, and his ambition urges him to propose, many will no doubt be found to be practicable; and though he cannot himself mature them, the mass of

mind by which he is surrounded, and on which he blazes, will reduce them to shape, and give to his "airy nothings a local habitation and a name." In short, Mr. Calhoun is one of those beings whom you can only trace like the comet, by the light which he casts upon his path. But the situation to which he has recently been elevated, has, I fear, abridged his sphere of usefulness, and as Secretary of War, Mr. Calhoun, who occupied every tongue during the sessions of the national legislature, may dwindle into obscurity, but will never be forgotten."

[*To be continued.*]

From the Boston Centinel.

MEDICAL PRIZE QUESTIONS.

At a meeting of the *Boylston Medical Committee of Harvard College*, April 14, 1818, it was voted, That the premium of fifty dollars in money, or a medal of that value, be awarded to the author of a dissertation on *Hæmoptysis*; the author was found to be John Ware, M. D. of Boston.

Voted, That the two following subjects be the Prize Questions for the year 1819, viz:—

1. What are the best means of promoting suppuration? N. B. *This question was announced last year, but no satisfactory dissertation on it having been received, the subject is continued.*

2. On the diagnosis and treatment of the cynanche trachealis, or croup.

The author of the best dissertation on each of these questions, if approved, will be entitled to the premium above mentioned. Each dissertation must be accompanied with a sealed packet, on which shall be written some device or sentence, and within shall be enclosed the author's name and place of residence. The same device or sentence is to be written on the dissertation to which the packet is attached.

The dissertations are to be transmitted, *post paid*, to David Townsend, M. D. of Boston, on or before the 31st day of Dec. 1819. No dissertation received after this day can be read.

All unsuccessful dissertations are deposited with the Secretary of the Committee, from whom their authors can obtain them, if called for within one year after they are received.

The prize questions for the present year, were published a year ago; they are to be received by the last day of Dec. 1818. They are as follows:

1. Is there any communication from the stomach to the bladder, more direct than that through the circulating system, and the kidneys?

2. On the vegetable articles, the growth of the United States, which have been, or may be, advantageously employed as Emetics, or Cathartics.

J. G. COFFIN, *Secretary.*

In a work lately published in England, and which we understand, will shortly appear in this country, entitled "*The History of all Religions*," by the Rev. Robert Adams, the author makes the following interesting calculations:

Of the whole number of inhabitants in the world, he supposes there are

Christians,	175,500,000
Jews,	2,500,000
Pagans,	482,000,000
Mahomedans,	140,000,000
Total,	800,500,000

Of the above number of Christians, he supposes there may be

Of Roman Catholics,	80,000,000
Of the Reformed Church,	65,500,000
Greek and Eastern Church,	30,000,000

Some few years ago, Mr. John Pinkerton, the author of Modern Geography, made an estimate of the number of persons inhabiting the globe as follows:

Asia,	500,000,000
Africa,	80,000,000
America,	30,000,000
Europe,	150,000,000
	700,000,000
If we add to this, half a million for New-Holland, and the isles in the Pacific Ocean	500,000
	700,500,000

it will still fall short of the number supposed by our reverend author. *Phila. Centinel.*

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 14.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

BY the fast sailing brig Tom Hazard, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser received early yesterday morning Liverpool papers to the 2d March, London papers to the 1st, and Lloyd's lists to the 27th Feb. all inclusive.

The ports of Great-Britain were opened on the 21st February, for the admission to home consumption of all Foreign Grain, Pulse and Flour, (except Rye, Rye Flour, Beans and Peas) for the following quarter, terminating on the 15th May next.—The aggregate average of wheat on the 21st Feb. was 86s 4.

At the Prince Regent's levee, on the 12th February, Mr. Rush, Envoy Extraordinary, from the United States, was presented by Lord Castlereagh, as Foreign Secretary, and was "most graciously received." The Secretary, and under Secretary Mr. Adams Smith, and Mr. Taylor, were likewise presented.

The Queen's Birth Day was celebrated at her Palace on the 26th of February, and her Drawing Room was numerously attended. Among the presentations to her Majesty, were Mr. Rush, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America accompanied by his Lady, who was presented to the Queen by Viscountess Castlereagh. His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. A. Smith, Secretary of Legation of the United States, and Mr. Taylor, attached to the Legation, who were presented to her Majesty by his Excellency.

An attempt has been made in Paris to assassinate the Duke of Wellington. On the night of the 10th of February as he was returning to his Hotel, a pistol shot was fired which neither touched him nor the carriage. Search had been made in vain for the assassin. The Duke had received the congratulations of all the Foreign Ministers and French nobility.

A London paper of the 23d of Feb. states that the Ex-Emperor Napoleon, is very ill of a liver complaint.

The Gazette of Aix-La-Chapelle, repeats the report, that Maria Louisa, the Ex-Empress, may be expected in London in the course of the ensuing spring.

DEATH OF THE KING OF SWEDEN.

The London Globe of Feb. 19th, says, a Hamburgh mail to Feb. 14, has just arrived, bringing intelligence of the death of the King of Sweden, Charles the 13th. He died on the 5th of February, at Stockholm. The Crown Prince was immediately proclaimed King of Sweden, by the name of Charles John.

From the Liverpool Mercury, Feb. 20.

Projected voyages to the North Pole.—The four ships now fitting out at Deptford, for a voyage to the north pole, for the discovery of a north west passage, are actively preparing for their destinations. From the superior nautical knowledge, tried gallantry, and undaunted resolution of the officers so judiciously selected for this dangerous service, the greatest hopes are entertained of ultimate success. It appears from the best informed Greenland Captains, that great quantities of ice have broken away from the N. E. coast of Greenland; and one ship made her way last year to 83½ degrees.—It is doubtful if the northern parts of Baffin's bay have ever been visited: Baffin gives names to several inlets situated there; but in his original manuscript journal and charts, now in the possession of the Lords of the Admiralty, no mention or notice is taken of his ever having past the straits. In fact, all beyond 76 degrees on the Greenland coast is still unknown. It is supposed that the ice breaks away from the pole during the summer, and is driven by winds & currents to the south, till it grounds, and then forms the barrier which Captain Phipps mentions in his voyage. That it shifts about is certain. The sun's rays, during the summer solstice, being incessantly on the pole, must naturally create great warmth; indeed, greater than a few degrees to the south, where the atmosphere is cooled during the night. The conjecture, that the pole is clear from ice during the summer, is founded on that hypothesis. Sir Joseph Banks has given every assistance in his power to the success of this national undertaking.

The ships for the northern regions are nearly completed. The bed-places in the cabins, &c. are so constructed as to be removed, and every requisite for the construction of barracks, will be conveyed in the ships, should it be necessary for the officers and crew to remain on those inhospitable shores. An astronomer also proceeds with them, with proper mathematical instruments, a dipping needle, &c. Provisions for two years consumption, and an unlimited quantity of coals are also embarked.

Suicide of Sir Richard Croft.—On Friday morning last, we are sorry to inform our readers, that Sir Richard Croft, the celebrated accoucheur, put a period to his existence. Sir Richard had labored under the severest mental affliction ever since the unfortunate death of the Princess Charlotte. The unfortunate circumstance of not having previously introduced the experienced and able physician, Dr. Sim, to the Princess, so as to have the advantage of his assistance and counsel in the important duty he had to discharge, preyed upon his mind, and his friends have long observed symptoms of uneasiness that alarmed them for the event that has happened.

Sir Richard was in attendance on the lady of the Rev. Dr. Thackery; it was rather a protracted case, and on one of the family expressing some uneasiness, he struck his forehead, and exclaimed with emotion, "If you are uneasy, what must I be?" A room was appointed Sir Richard, immediately above that of his patient, and in this room were hanging two pistols belonging to Dr. Thackery. Sir Richard retired to bed about half past twelve, and about one o'clock Dr. Thackery heard a noise, apparently proceeding from the room occupied by Dr. Croft, and sent a female servant to ascertain the cause; she returned, saying she found the Doctor in bed, and conceived him to be asleep. A short time after a similar noise was heard, and the servant was again sent. She rapped at the door, but received no answer. This circumstance created alarm, in consequence of which the door of his apartment was broken open. Here a shocking spectacle presented itself:—the body of Sir Richard Croft was lying on the bed shockingly mangled; his arms extended over his breast, and a pistol in each hand.—One of the pistols had been loaded with slugs, the other with ball. Both were discharged, and the head the unfortunate gentleman was literally blown to pieces.

The verdict found by the jury was—"The deceased destroyed himself while in a fit of temporary derangement."

Murders at Greenwich.—The murders of Mr. Bird and of Mary Symmonds, his housekeeper, at Greenwich, noticed in our last, were committed under such mysterious circumstances, that the perpetrators of this dreadful scene of blood still defy the search made after them. On Saturday morning the coffins in which the bodies of the unfortunate persons were deposited, were, after the relatives and the friends had taken the last view of them, screwed down. At one o'clock it was reported that they were to be buried, and vast crowds assembled to witness the mournful scene. Such a sight has never before been witnessed in Greenwich. It was a considerable time before the procession could advance, from the multitude assembled to witness the melancholy ceremony of the interment. The spectators were not silent—they invoked the divine vengeance on the heads of the perpetrators of these dreadful crimes. The procession moved from the house of the deceased to Greenwich church.

Slave Trade.—The several treaties by which the right of visitation, under special instructions, is mutually conceded, does honor to ministers, and we sincerely applaud them for the humane and magnanimous act. We are truly pleased when we can join with their daily admirers in their praise, and we do it on this occasion cordially. The notice that we took of the practices at Senegal drew from the French Government the prompt declaration of interference which our readers have seen; and we trust that this declaration will be followed by an act that shall put the spirit of the treaty beyond the power of subterfuge to evade it. But the principle of visitation and detention must be universally recognised; for if there be any one power however insignificant, that affects to stand out, hard-hearted and mercenary individuals will find ships and capital to navigate under the protected flag. We have heard, and believe it, that the vessels spoken of, as trading in slaves at Senegal, under the French flag, with simulated papers, procured at Martinique, were fitted out with British capital—and were, in fact, to our disgrace, British property.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Taxation.—Attempts are making, by some of the commissioners of taxes, to charge, with the assessed duty upon servants, every male child, above fourteen years of age, residing with his own parents, in a tradesman's family. So that, by this forced construction of the act, if the father of a numerous family is carefully training up his children in the habits of industry, until suitable engagements can be found; or, if either of them, for want of employment, should be returned for a few weeks upon his hands, such child must either be retained in a state of idleness, or his parent becomes liable to oppressive taxes in proportion to his *inability* to pay them.

Attempt to assassinate the Duke of Wellington.—We extract the following particulars respecting the atrocious attempt said to have been made upon the life of the Duke of Wellington, from two of the French papers. His Grace has received visits from all the foreign Ambassadors, Ministers, and the French Nobility. No discovery of the assassin has been made. The Morning Chronicle speaks of the whole affair as doubted by many people, and gives its readers the following paragraph on the subject.

"The private letters from Paris speak of the affair of the shot *said* to be fired at the Duke of Wellington, as a *device* on the part of those who wish for a pretext to keep the allied armies in France. Some say it was the report of a *detonating ball. Will there be a green bag, and a secret committee?*"

Morn. Chron.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 13.

Sufferings under the Suspension.

Mr. Bennet said he held in his hand a petition from one of those unfortunate men who suffered so much severity and real cruelty under the suspension act: it was from Joseph Mitchell, at Liverpool. He most certainly believed the representations of harsh usage, unauthorised cruelty, and wanton treatment in the petition to be true. The facts were such as claimed the most serious attention of the House, and the prayer of the petition called upon them *not to pass a bill of indemnity* to screen ministers from the consequences of their abuse of the powers entrusted to them.—(*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. Bennet said, he had a petition from another of the same class of sufferers. It was from Thomas Evans, of Newcastle street, Strand. It contained a complaint of inflictions and cruelties, such as he had represented in his petition last year, and offered to prove the truth of his representations. The prayer was for an enquiry into the truth of the allegations of the petition. It was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Bennet next presented a petition from Wm. Ogden, an aged man of 71 years, who had been taken up under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. On his arrest he was ironed and bound by a chain with some young men. The manacle with which his hands were fettered weighed 30 lb. Its pressure at length *broke his hand*: his cries for assistance were unavailing, as the gaoler could not hear; and under this torture he suffered for sixteen hours. He had *seventeen children* by his two wives, and was rendered by his sufferings wholly unfit to follow his employment. He declared before God he had been guilty of no wrong, and prayed no indemnity should be granted without examination.

The petition, at the desire of Mr. Bennet, was fully read, and ordered to be printed.

Sir Francis Burdett said, he held in his hands a petition, detailing facts, which, while he was reading them, almost induced him to believe that he was living under the brutal despotism of the Dey of Algiers. It was the petition of John Stuart, who underwent tortures the most inhuman and disgraceful. An innocent man he had a right to believe him; but who, whether guilty or innocent, ought not to be treated in the disgraceful manner stated in the petition. But the House should feel, that the petitioner was prevented by the very conduct of his accusers from establishing his innocence before a proper tribunal.—The petitioner stated that he had been arrested at Glasgow, on the 22d of Feb. last, and from that date to the 26th, was immured in a cell, without fire, candle, victuals, or a bed. He had a wife and three children depending on his labor, as a weaver; he prayed, therefore, redress for his losses. The Petition was received, and ordered to be printed.

Reform.—Sir Francis Burdett presented various petitions for reform. One from the inhabitants of St. George's, Hanover square, was rejected, because it said, that if the House would not listen to their complaints, they would no longer pay the taxes.—Adjourned.

National Legislature.

XVth Congress. First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, April 10.

MR. INGHAM, from the committee on post offices, to whom the inquiry was referred, reported against the expediency of allowing to the Governors of states and territories the privilege of franking official communications; which report was read and concurred in.

Mr. Spencer from the judiciary committee, rose and stated that he was instructed by that committee to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the official conduct of William P. Van Ness, as Judge of the southern district of New-York, with power to send for persons and papers; that the said committee shall continue during the present Congress, and may report at the present or ensuing session, by resolution or otherwise.

Mr. S. observed, that it would be recollected a resolution had passed the House early in the present session, directing the judiciary committee to enquire into the disposition of the funds of the district court of the southern district of New-York.—The committee had performed that duty, and had reported that the funds "had been nefariously purloined." In the course of the investigation, the conduct of the judge of the district had been somewhat implicated, but the committee considered themselves restricted by the resolution to the conduct of the clerk only. The committee, therefore, deemed it due to the character of the judge, as well as to the dignity of this house, that the enquiry should proceed, and that an opportunity should be given to the judge to vindicate himself.

Mr. H. Nelson, of Va. moved to insert the name of William Stephens, judge of the district of Georgia; which was carried.

Mr. Forsyth moved to insert the name of Mathias B. Tallmadge, judge of the northern district of New-York.

Mr. Spencer cheerfully assented to the amendment, and stated as a reason for not originally introducing the name of Judge Tallmadge, that the resolution submitted by him seemed to be a necessary consequence of the resolution originally directing the enquiries of the judiciary committee: that Judge Tallmadge was anxious an enquiry should be made, and the introduction of his name would be gratifying to him

A motion was made by Mr. Forsyth, to give the committee power to sit during the recess; on which a discussion arose, in which Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Holmes of Mass. Mr. Williams, of N. C. and Mr. Mercer supported the motion; and Mr. Strother opposed it; and it was finally lost.

The resolution, as amended, was then agreed to, without a division, and a committee of five appointed.

Saturday, April 11.

NAVIGATION BILL.

The House then went into the consideration of the bill from the Senate, "concerning navigation," which was yesterday reported to the House by the committee of the whole, without amendment.

The question on ordering the bill to a third reading, was then taken and decided in the affirmative—yeas, 123—nays, 16.

The bill being thus ordered to a third reading was forthwith read a third time, passed, and returned to the Senate.

Monday, April 13.

On motion, the committee of the whole was discharged from the consideration of the bill supplementary to the act regulating the duties on imports and tonnage, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

The bill in addition to an act giving pensions to the widows and orphans of persons slain in the public and private armed vessels of the United States, passed through a committee of the whole, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The House next resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the bill to increase the duties on imported iron in bars and bolts, iron in pigs, castings, nails and allum, and to disallow the drawback of duties on the re exportation of gunpowder.

The discussion of the object of this bill, and of its details, consumed more than two hours; in which Messrs. Clay, Kinsey, Smith of N. C. Smith of Md. Morton and Sergeant were the most active.

The committee rose without taking any question, and obtained leave to sit again; and the house adjourned.

Tuesday, April 14.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, laid before the House an act of the British Parliament, of July 1, 1812, concerning certain trade between the United States and the West-India islands, which was ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

The bill for laying additional duties was again discussed, in which several alterations were made.

Among the motions which prevailed, was one, by Mr. Pitkin, to strike out the proposed modification of the duty on paper.

The bill was ultimately ordered to a third reading.

[As ordered to a third reading, the contents of these bills vary from the statement heretofore given of them, by the omission of the proposed duty on paper, and by the addition of the following.

On spikes 3 cents per pound; on anchors 2 cents per pound; on cut glass 30 per cent. ad valorem; on brown Russia sheeting, not exceeding 58 archines in each piece, 1 dollar 60 cents per piece; on white do. do. 2 dollars and 50 cents per piece.—The two acts to take effect from the 30th June next.]

Thursday, April 16.

A bill was brought in and ordered to a third reading, authorising the recovery of public money from delinquent paymasters. In the course of the debate on this subject, it appears that three millions of dollars are due from that description of persons alone. Mr. Lowndes observed, that instances had frequently occurred in which, under the present laws, it was found necessary to keep paymasters in office, without any duty to perform, merely to obtain a settlement of their accounts.

Mr. Lewis offered several resolutions, to be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as amendments to the constitution of the U. States. The resolutions are five in number, and were ordered to lie on the table and be printed. The following is the first resolution, which will give a sample of the whole. "The President shall not, in future, have the power of approving or disapproving any bill or bills, or joint resolutions, passed by the Senate and House of Representatives."

The bill from the Senate, to authorise the Bank of the U. S. to appoint a Vice-President, &c. was reported by the Judiciary committee. A motion was made to postpone the bill indefinitely, which was carried 89 to 50. so the bill is rejected.

The bill from the Senate, in addition to the act to prohibit the introduction of slaves, was read a third time and passed; as was also *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the official conduct of William P. Van Ness, as Judge of the southern district of New-York, with power to send for persons and papers; that the said committee shall continue during the present Congress, and may report at the present or ensuing session, by resolution or otherwise.

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The bill from the Senate, in addition to the act to prohibit the introduction of slaves, was read a third time and passed; as was also passed, the bill to continue in force till the year 1825, the clause of the act of 1816, laying duties on imported cottons, woollens, &c.

The general invalid pension bill underwent discussion. A clause was added, inserting the name of Charles Earnest, an orphan boy in the bill as a pensioner.

The facts in this case, as stated by Mr. Clay, were, that the father of this boy, Cha's Earnest, received a wound at Bladensburg which caused his death, leaving his infant son destitute and unprotected, and the more forlorn, as he is both deaf and dumb. To defray the expenses of educating this unfortunate child at the asylum of the deaf and dumb, in Connecticut, Mr. Clay moved to authorise the sum of $250 a year, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War; and followed his motion by a short, but touching appeal to the generous and patriotic feelings of the House.

The motion was carried without opposition, and almost without a dissenting voice.

SENATE.

Friday, April 10.

The bill in addition to the act to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States, was taken up, read a third time, and passed.

Monday, April 13.

The bill in addition to the acts for enforcing our neutral relations, was read a third time as amended in Senate; and the amendments were sent to the House of Representatives for their concurrence therein.

The bill from the House of Representatives authorizing the people of Illinois to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of said state into the Union, was taken up.

A motion was made by Mr. Tait to postpone the further consideration thereof to the 4th day of July next.

This motion was debated, and was supported by Mr. T. not from any disposition to oppose the admission of the state into the Union; but on the ground that there was not sufficiently authentic information that its population was 40,000, as stated from conjecture, or even that its population was sufficient to entitle it to a representative in Congress.

To this argument Messrs. Morrow, Talbot and Barbour replied, and opposed the postponement, believing the evidence on this head to be as strong as to admit of no doubt.

The question on the postponement was decided by yeas and nays as follows:—Yeas, 4—Nays, 29.

So the House refused to postpone, the bill; and, after being amended, the bill was ordered to be read a third time.

The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business; after which they adjourned.

Tuesday, April 14.

The Senate fixed the next meeting of Congress for the *third* Monday of November next.—The Senate also passed the bill for admitting the Illinois territory into the union of states. The bill authorising the appointment of a Vice President and Assistant Cashier, &c. to the U. S. Bank, was passed 18 to 15, and sent to the House for concurrence. The bill from the House for the relief of John Anderson, was rejected.

Thursday, April 16.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Goldsborough yesterday, was taken up and agreed to as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be requested to direct the proper officer to lay before the Senate, at an early period of their next session, a list of such offices of the customs, with the name of their officers, salaries, emoluments, and the places where held, as it may be proper to suppress and discharge, in consequence of their unproductiveness, the inconsiderable services rendered, or of any other cause.

By the late Mails.

GEORGIA. MILLEDGEVILLE, MARCH 31.

News from the Indian Border.

IT is understood that Gen. Jackson's army are descending the Appalachicola river, to meet large supplies of provisions from New-Orleans.

The army of friendly Creeks, under the famous M'Intosh, are descending the Chattahoochee, (west side) and have dispersed and taken all the hostile tribe of Hitchetaw, under the Red Ground King, whom he found there in arms. The intelligence is officially communicated to us.

From Major Hughes, U. S. Factor, to the Editors of the Journal.

"*Fort Mitchell, March 24.*—I have particular pleasure in giving you copies of letters received by me from William M'Intosh, General commanding the Creek regiment of Indians, who marched from here on the 26th ultimo, with only six days provisions, for Fort Gaines. He arrived there on the 5th instant, where he received six days corn only for his warriors, and then pushed against the enemy. He is highly deserving the character of a warrior. His conduct proves him the decided friend of our government and laws; he is the violent enemy of the hostile party, and they must expect to feel the weight of his arm if they give him battle."

"He has done what he mentioned in his letter, while on the march from this post to join General Jackson, and is exclusively entitled to all the merit of his labor and perseverance."

☞ Then follow four letters from M'Intosh. The first contains nothing interesting. The second, dated at Fort Gaines, March 8th, announces, that he had taken three red men, whom he denominates "our enemies," who were proved to have fired on the American boats in the rivers, and one of whom was wounded. "They were" he adds, "doing mischief to our friends; I did not want them to stand on the land, and *I have taken their lives.*" He then announces his intention to push on to attack "our enemies." "The Commanding officer of Fort Gaines has taken the Tame King's son, he says, and gave him up to me. I heard no harm against him, and he has now joined us."

A third letter, dated the 16th mentions, that twenty-four "of our old enemies have

given themselves up," and have communicated information that the Red Ground Chief had a great many men collected to fight; that two of the new comers had engaged to pilot him to where they were; and that he would attack them the next day.

The following is the fourth letter:—

"*Chaubulle Creek, March* 16.

"SIR—I have the honor of writing to you again, as I promised you I would do so. I went down the Creek Chaubulle the 12th day of March, about ten miles above the camp of Coushatee Micco, or Red Ground Chief, and the Creek Swamp was so bad we could not pass it for the high waters; my men had to leave their clothes and provisions, and swim better than one half of the swamp, about six miles wide; we marched within about two miles of his station, and the next morning we surrounded his place, but he was gone, and we could not follow him till we could get some provisions we had left behind us; I and Major Hawkins followed him and overtook his party, and he got away from us with about 30 men. We have taken 53 men, and about 150 women and children prisoners, without the fire of a gun; and we killed ten men that broke to try and make their escape. I have not lost a man since I left Fort Mitchell. He would not have got away from us, but he had some cattle on hand that he tried to drive out of our way; so I sent 100 men to take him and his cattle; when they came in sight, he and his party being well mounted on horses, they got away; we got what cattle he had with him. We are very scarce of provisions, and I have to send the women and children up into our nation. As for the men, I am going to take them to General Jackson. Now there is no danger on the west side of the Chatahoochie river, as this was all the party that was on this side; we have to look for our enemy on the east side of the river now. You will be so good as to inform my head men and agent of this. I send to you my friend and brother.

Gen. WILLIAM M'INTOSH,
Commanding the Creek Indians.

SAVANNAH, APRIL 11.

Colonel Marshall, commanding the 1st regiment in this city, received orders last evening from the major general, requiring him to hold his regiment in readiness to march at a moments warning, each man to be provided with 60 rounds of ball cartridges. We understand a similar order has been made on the whole state—the object of which we are not at this time prepared to say.

A letter from Amelia Island, of the 4th inst. to a gentleman in Savannah says "It is reported that six hundred European veterans are expected at St. Augustine, to defend the place.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, APRIL 18.

Defeat of the Spanish Patriots.—The schr. Tom, Capt. Liddle, arrived at this port on Sunday, in 25 days from Laguira. Capt. L. states, that two days previous to his sailing accounts were received of the defeat of the Patriots, about 40 miles beyond the city of Caraccas; the Royalists represent it a complete route, stating to have made 500 prisoners who were all put to the sword; and taken 800 horses with the principal part of the baggage, and Bolivar's private baggage among the rest. 300 women attached to the Patriot army, were found the next morning in the mountains. The particulars had just been published, but Capt. L. could not obtain a copy, nor could he learn that any officers of distinction were among the prisoners. It was stated that a *Ruse de Guers* had been effected by Morillo, by abandoning Calobosa, that he drew the patriots into an ambush between two mountains—Morillo had been wounded in some of the actions preceding the last.

R. ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, APRIL 18.

The Election—On Wednesday last, the freemen of this State assembled in their respective towns, for the choice of General Officers, and Representatives to the General Assembly for the ensuing six months. As complete returns from all the towns have not yet been received, we shall delay publishing any until after the meeting of the Legislature. The democratic candidates are probably elected by upwards of 400 majority. William Wilkinson, Nathaniel Searle, Samuel G. Arnold and Stephen Waterman, Esquires, were unanimously re-elected Representatives from this town to the next General Assembly.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, April 22, 1818.

CITY MEETING.

The following gentlemen were elected, at the City Meeting on Monday, to the offices annexed to their names:—

Nathaniel Shipman, Simeon Thomas, Erastus Huntington, Joseph Williams—*Aldermen.*

Nathaniel Townsend, Gerard F. Carpenter, Joseph W. Tracy, John Hyde, John De Witt, Jonathan G. W. Trumbull—*Common Council.*

Shubael Breed, Aug. Lathrop—*Sheriffs.*

George Washington Campbell, a Senator in Congress from Tennessee, has been appointed by the President, with the approbation of the Senate, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, in the room of Mr. Pinckney, who is about to return to the United States.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

A few weeks since Robert Wharton, Daniel Smith, Robert Smith, Jonathan Smith, and Samuel Relf, in behalf of themselves and other townsmen of Commodore DECATUR, presented him a *Service of Plate*, which the gallant Commodore has gratefully and politely acknowledged. The service was executed in superior style, and the principal pieces bear this inscription:—"*By citizens of Philadelphia, to their townsman, Commodore Decatur—esteemed for his virtue, honored for his valor.*"

From the National Intelligencer of Wednesday.

Yesterday, about two o'clock, the new flag of the United States was hoisted on the flagstaff of the House of Representatives. This is the first flag that has been made since the passage of the act for altering the banner of the nation. It was made in New-York, under the direction of the gallant Capt. Reed, late commander of the privateer General Armstrong. The stars are twenty in number, and so disposed as to form one great star in the centre of a blue field. The stripes are thirteen. The law on this subject, goes into operation on the 4th day of July next.

We are informed that Theron Rudd, late Clerk of the District Court of the Southern District of New York, who has been reported as a defaulter to a considerable amount, has made propositions to the government for the settlement of its claim against him, offering an immediate indemnity or payment for a considerable portion of the amount due, and to pay the remainder by instalments.—*Ibid.*

The bill for the admission of Illinois into the Union, having passed the House of Representatives by a nearly unanimous vote, and been ordered to a third reading in the Senate by a large majority, its passage into law may be regarded as morally certain. Thus will be added to the Union another State, making the twenty-first in the Confederation. The number of acres of land in the state is estimated at thirty millions, being about one-fifth larger than the state of Ohio—its present population at forty thousand, but increasing with unexampled rapidity.

The unanimity of the vote with which this state is admitted into the association of states, must be highly acceptable to the people of that territory, and, we should think, cannot fail of producing those feelings of cordiality to the sister states, which it is well calculated to excite.—*Ibid.*

Treasury Department, Washington April 10, 1818.

Notice is hereby given, to the proprietors to the old six per cent Stock, that the last payment on account of the principal and interest of the said stock, will become due on the first of October next, ensuing the date hereof, and that the same will be paid on that day, at the Treasury and at the Loan Offices having such stock standing on their books, to the stockholders or to their attornies upon the surrender of the original certificates of the said stock.

It is further made known, for the information of the proprietors of said old six per cent stock, residing in foreign parts, that in order to obviate, as far as practicable, any inconvenience which might result, by reason of loss at sea or otherwise, it will be advisable to retain correct copies of their certificates, authenticated by a Notary Public, duly appointed.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The bill "concerning navigation," which passed the Senate with but two dissenting voices (says the National Intelligencer) has passed the House of Representatives with an almost equal unanimity; sixteen votes only appearing in the negative. If the bill receive the sanction of the President, therefore, of which there is little doubt, it will become a law, and by a stronger vote, probably, than any act of a like character has ever received in Congress. This is the most important act so far, of the present session: particularly with reference to the commercial convention with Great-Britain, which expires in the course of next year by its own limitation. The necessity for the act has been so apparent, as to overcome the reluctance to pass it which, at the last session, caused its postponement; and the vote it has received may be regarded as a pledge of rigid adherance by Congress to the policy it discloses.

The decision which yesterday took place in the House of Representatives, (says the National Intelligencer of Thursday,) is of the highest importance to the manufacturers of the country. A bill has been ordered to a third reading in that body, and will probably pass on its third reading, to continue for seven years after the 30th June, 1819, the existing duties on imported cottons and woollens; so that the present duty is established for eight years to come—we may almost say permanently. The fate of the bill in the Senate, of course is uncertain; but the probability is, that it will pass that body also. If, with the aid of this stimulus, the manufactories cannot be sustained, they must be adjudged uncongenial to our institutions or to our habits. No higher encouragement can be expected to that branch of industry; and it is with much difficulty that so much has been conceded.—We hope it is as much as was necessary to foster the existing establishments.

From Cadiz.—Capt. Nichols, of brig St. Clair, arrived at Newburyport, in 30 days from Cadiz, reports that the ship Mohawk, of New-York, and Fair American, of Baltimore, were taken up to carry home the Russian seamen, and that they got $14,000 each, for the run. No troops had recently sailed for South-America, but a hot press was in operation to man the Russian ships.

The Pittsburg Bank which we mentioned yesterday as having been robbed, was, we learn, opened by means of false keys, and about *ninety thousand dollars*, as nearly as can be ascertained, in notes of the Bank, taken therefrom.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

Washington City, April 11.

Memorandum.—On this day, the 11th of April, Peach Trees are not in blossom within the limits of Washington, if within any part of the District of Columbia. So late a Spring, is considered favorable to the product of fruit.

G.

In Boston alone, about five hundred of the old officers and soldiers of the revolution have put in their claims for the small though needed and timely bounty of their country.

Our correspondent at Washington City informs us, that news had been received from Jackson's army, that the general had penetrated into Florida in pursuit of the hostile Indians, with 1000 regulars, a considerable body of militia, and a large number of friendly Indians.—*Franklin Gaz.*

FROM CARACCAS.

Papers of the 16th and 18th March are received at Philadelphia. They contain the official account of the defeat of Bolivar, at Cabrera, whose force is stated to have consisted of 1200 cavalry, and a small battalion of infantry.—They were attacked by Morales on the 13th of March, and routed in every direction. Morillo's dispatch says, "We have slain more than 250, taking from them a flag, 40 cargoes of ammunition, about 2200 horses, mules and beasts of every description, and a number of baggage boxes of spears, the articles which they cowardly left there. We had only five men killed and 4 wounded."

The Caraccas Gazette Extraordinary, of the 16th of March, announces this event in the following manner: "The stupid Simon Bolivar, (who according to public report, is satisfied with nothing that may fall shorter than the title of an Emperor, because his fondness for titles leads him to believe that his fingers are guests) being tired as a stupid bull, has been enticed from the wild borders of the Oronoco, to the inhabited plains of the valleys of Aragua. Having arranged his pretended army on these plains, his excellency the general in chief saw the moment after what he wished for, and we have attacked him through the rear. It wanted but little knowledge to know the issue for those who are acquainted with his excellency, his brave troops, and the banditti of the enemy and their new emperor."

A Philadelphia paper complains of a gang of swindlers who infest that city, but expresses a kind of consolation, that they came from the Eastern states!

From the Bridgeport Farmer.

On Friday last, as a drove of fat cattle were passing the Toll Bridge, in this Borough, one half of the draw, and one cross work gave way, and let 42 head of cattle down into the water, entangled with the broken bridge; but the neighboring inhabitants, with a promptitude that does them honor, immediately assembled, and by the most vigorous exertions, the cattle were saved, and sustained but little injury.

The Bridge is impassable for the present, but it is supposed it will be repaired in a short time.

Extract of a letter from a lady in Washington, February 12.

"On Wednesday, we were at Mrs. Monroe's drawing-room. It was immensely crowded; so much so, that the ladies, who were all superbly dressed, did not appear to much advantage. Mrs. Monroe is an exceedingly elegant woman; in person and manners, she is very much like the elegant Mrs. W. of Boston. She was in a splendid lama dress; the border round the bottom embroidered with gold half a yard in depth, and thickly spangled—her head-dress of the same, with a brilliant gold sprig in front.

"The grand salon, or drawing-room, is circular; the furniture and paper crimson and gold; the curtains and chairs, crimson silk, elegantly wrought in orange silk, with gilt cornice and fringe to correspond—The chair frames are massy gilt.—In the centre is suspended an elegant chandelier.—The fire-place is marble, the mantle supported by two figures carved.—The fire-gear bronze.—The gilding, pier glasses, marble and gilt tables are correspondingly elegant.

"Another room is furnished with yellow paper, curtains, chairs, &c. with a very elegant piano.—In the centre stands a very handsome marble table.

"The next room is green and gold.

"The fourth, which is the dining room is stone coloured paper, ornamented with silver. The four were opened the first levee day."

The Perpetual Motion is again discovered and the self moving machine is to be exhibited in the Tontine Coffee-House, in New-York in a few days.—A brother type thinks that this motion can only be found in his devil's legs, trotting round for newspaper debts.

Marine.

Ship Woodbine, Willett, has arrived at New-York, 64 days from Havre de Grace, with burr stones, plaster and dry goods.

Spoken April 8, lat. 34. 38, long. 67, brig Sarah, from N. London for West Indies.

HALIFAX, APRIL 2.—An Address from his Majesty's council and the house of assembly, was presented to his Excellency the Lieut. Governor on Friday, requesting his excellency to adopt such measures as will prevent foreigners from frequenting the harbors, rivers and bays in British North America: and engaging on behalf of the people of this Province, that "they will use their utmost endeavors to maintain and defend the rights of the crown."

Married,

At Windham, Mr. JOHN FOWLER, of this city, to Miss BETSEY SPAFFORD.

At Middletown, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Gen. CHAUNCEY WHITTLESEY, to Miss SARAH D. TRACY, daughter of Doct. Ebenezer Tracy.

Died,

In Havanna, (Cuba,) whither he had repaired for the benefit of his health, the Rev. JOSEPH M'KEAN, D. D. LL. D. and Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in the University in Cambridge.

At St. Johns, N. F. His Excellency FRANCIS PICKMORE, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the White, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Newfoundland, and its Dependencies, &c.—aged 62.—His remains were conveyed on board H. M. sloop Fly, bound to England.

In North-Carolina, the Hon. WILLIAM BARRY GRAYSON, aged 55.

In New-York, on Friday last, Mr. CHARLES TRACY, son of Mr. David Tracy, of this city, in the 21st year of his age.

In Hardwick, (Mass.) Mr. SAMUEL HASKINS, Jun. aged 50.—His enormous corpulency excited the curiosity of his neighbors to ascertain his weight, which was found to be 450 lbs. in his winding-sheet.

At New-London, JAMES LEWIS, Esq.

OBITUARY.

The following biographical sketch of Gen. HENRY LEE, (whose death was noticed last week,) is copied from the National Intelligencer:—

He entered as a Captain of cavalry, in the Virginia line, at the age of 18, in which situation he soon commanded the respect and attention of his country, by his active and daring enterprise, and the confidence of the illustrious Commander in Chief of the military forces of the United States; a confidence which continued through life. He was rapidly promoted to the rank of Major, and soon after to that of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of a separate legionary corps. While Major, he planned and executed the celebrated attack on the enemy's post at Paulus Hook, opposite to the city of New-York, their head-quarters; surprised and took the garrison, under the eye of the British army and navy, and safely conducted his prisoners into the American lines, many miles distant from the post taken. There are few enterprizes to be found on military record, equal in hazard or difficulty, or conducted with more consummate skill and daring courage. It was, too, accomplished without loss, filled the camp of the enemy with shame and astonishment, and shed an unfading lustre on the American arms. Sometime after, he accompanied Gen. Greene to the southern department of the United States, subsequent to the memorable and disastrous battle of Camden, which reduced under the power of the enemy the three States of North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia. The many brilliant achievements which he performed in that difficult and arduous war, under this celebrated and consummate commander, it is not necessary to enumerate; they are so many illustrious monuments of American courage and prowess, which, in all future ages, will be the theme of historic praise—of grateful recollection by his countrymen, and of ardent imitation by every brave and patriotic soldier. Those States were recovered from the enemy. The country enjoys peace, independence and liberty, the benefits of his useful services. All that remains to him, is a grave and the glory of his deeds.

At the close of the revolutionary war, he returned to the walks of civil life. He was often a member of the Legislature of the State of Virginia; one of its delegates to Congress under the confederation, and one of the Convention which adopted the present Constitution of the United States, and which he supported; three years Governor of the State, and afterwards a Representative in the Congress of the United States, under the present organization.

While Governor of Virginia, he was selected by President Washington, to command the army sent to quell the insurrection which had been excited from misguided and erroneous impressions in the western counties of Pennsylvania, in which he had the felicity to bring to order and obedience the misguided inhabitants without shedding the blood of one fellow citizen. He possessed this peculiar characteristic as a military commander, of being always careful of the health and lives of his soldiers, never exposing them to unnecessary toils or fruitless hazards, always keeping them in readiness for useful and important enterprizes. Every public station to which he was called he filled with dignity and propriety.

In private life he was kind, hospitable, and generous. Too ardent in the pursuit of his objects, too confident in others, he wanted that prudence which is necessary to guard against imposition and pecuniary losses, and accumulate wealth. Like many other illustrious commanders and patriots, he has died poor.

He has left behind him a valuable historical work, entitled "Memoirs of the war in the Southern Department of the United States," in which the difficulties and privations endured by the patriotic army employed in that quarter—their courage and enterprize, and the skill and talents of their faithful, active, and illustrious commander, are displayed in never-fading colors; a work, to use the language of the publishers, by the perusal of which "the patriot will be always delighted, the statesman informed, and the soldier instructed; which bears in every part the ingenuous stamp of a patriot soldier; and cannot fail to interest all who desire to understand the causes, and to know the difficulties of our memorable struggle. The facts may be relied on, for all of which he saw, and part of which he was."

Fortune seems to have conducted him at the close of his life, almost to the tomb of Greene, and his bones may now repose by the side of those of his beloved chief; friends in life, united in death, and partners in a never dying fame.

FOR NEW YORK,
SLOOP MORGAN, R. ROATH, will sail on Friday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. *April* 22.

Lime, &c.
50 casks new Dexter Lime, received this day,
Plaister, ground and in the stone,
Coarse and fine Salt,
Sugar per bbl. Tobacco per keg,
Seasoned clear and merchantable Plank, Boards, Clapboards and Joist,
Shingles, &c. &c.
FOR SALE BY
JED. HUNTINGTON.
April 20. 24 4w

SEEDS.
GRASS SEEDS, clean Flax-Seed, for sowing, Green Peas, Buck Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, and Barley—FOR SALE BY
April 22. J. H. STRONG.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber will pay cash for CALF SKINS
JONATHAN COMSTOCK.
Norwich, April 20, 1818. 24—

AUCTION.
TUESDAY, 28th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. the remaining
STOCK OF GOODS,
of the subscriber, will be sold at Auction if not previously disposed of at private sale, at the store now occupied by him, for cash or approved endorsed notes, at U. S. Bank, at 3, 4 or 6 months,
CONSISTING OF
GROCERIES,
Teas, Wines, Sugars, Dye Stuffs, Oil, Tumblers, Figs, Tamarinds, Nails, Salt, Candles, Glass, Pork, Stone Ware, Glass Bottles, &c. &c.
ROGER HUNTINGTON.
April 20. 1818.

CHARLES COIT,
HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK A NEW SUPPLY OF
GROCERIES,
among which are—
Old Spirits,
Cognac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Country do.
St. Croix Rum,
West India do.
New England do.
S. Madeira, } WINES, very fine,
L. P. Teneriffe, }
Dry Lisbon, }
St Croix Sugar, superior quality,
Muscovado do. do.
Lump do.
New-Orleans Molasses, very good,
West-India do.
Hyson, } TEAS, fresh & good,
Young Hyson, }
Hyson Skin, }
Souchong and }
Bohea }
Wheat and Rye Flour,
Coffee and Chocolate,
Nutmegs, Allspice, Pepper,
Cassia, Ginger, Starch,
Turkey Figs, Raisins,
Lorillard's Tobacco and Snuff,
An assortment Stone Ware,
English and American Shovels;
Brooms, Candles, Soap, Codfish,
Hair and Wire Sieves,
Turks-Island and Blown Salt,
Powder and Shot,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass.
All kinds Country Produce, &c. &c.
The above articles are warranted to be of a superior quality, and will be sold very low for good pay. Those who will take the trouble to call, shall be satisfied they cannot buy cheaper.
Norwich April 21, 1818. 24—

MILITARY GOODS.
F. A Huntington & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,
Blue Broad Cloths, superfine & low priced.
Scarlet, } Cassimeres.
Buff, }
White and }
Blue }
White Rattinett,
Scarlet Bombazett.
Best plated Coat and Vest Buttons.
Artillery (Eagle) do. do.
April 21. 24—

NOTICE.
THE *Manufacturers of Wool*, in Windham County, are requested to meet at BICKNELL'S Inn, in Canterbury, on MONDAY, 18th of May next, at 1 o'clock P M on business of importance to said Manufacturers.
All of like occupation in Counties adjoining are invited to attend.
April 17, 1818. 24—

Nails, Iron & Steel.
RUSSIA Old Sable Iron by the Ton,
English & Swedes flat, square, and round Iron, assorted sizes.
London Hoop L. Blister'd STEEL.
Horse Nail Rods Nail Plates.
Cut Spikes five inches long for planking.
Tacks of all sizes from 3 to 20 oz per M.
Patent Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes—for sale at Norwich Nail Manufactory, by
WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
48—

FOUND,
ON the road, near Bean Hill, the *Breastplate and Traces*, belonging to a Chaise Harness. The owner may have them by paying for this advertisement.
J. P. AUSTIN.
Norwich, April 22, 1818. 24—

FOR SALE, A VALUABLE
SPANISH JACK,
SUPPOSED to be the largest in the United States. If not sold by the 10th of May, he will be let for one year, on favorable terms.
Apply at the Store of
E. COIT & CO.
Norwich, April 22, 1818. 24—

POETRY.

[The following elegant lines are from the Connecticut Mirror. They are supposed to be the production of Miss HUNTLEY.]

OBOOKIAH's GRAVE.

THERE's a full beaming radiance, it rests on the grave
Of the laurel crown'd victor, the bed of the brave—
Commingling with shadows that circle old time,
It gilds his knee mantle, in every clime.

There's an ob... st rose, and it hangs o'er the tomb
Where premature Beauty lies shrouded in gloom;
Love weeps on its bosom; and soft are the sighs,
That bid the sweet fragrance like incense arise.

There's a cypress that bends over golden wreath'd urns,
Revealing and hiding their splendor by turns;
And the harp that dark sorrow suspends on its boughs,
Is bright with the tinsel that honor bestows.

But thine, Obookiah! thy cold narrow bed!
O'er the turf that enwraps it, what lustre is shed?
'Tis the glory that beams from the STAR in the East,
That breaks the deep night of the isles in the West!

And sweet are the flow'rets that blush on thy grave,
As the roses o'er mouldering Beauty that wave;
Young piety bathes the bright bud with her tears,
And marks, when they wither, the blight of thy years.

O! darkly the cypress droops over thy clay!
No glittering trophies its branches display:
Yet light falls the shade, on each sorrowing breast,
For there are the smiles of thy death-bed imprest.

From the Montreal Herald.

REMEDY FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

Mr. Gray—Several recent cases of Hydrophobia which have occurred, have given such alarm to the public, that it becomes the duty of every one to contribute all in his power to calm the general apprehension excited by this terrible malady.

With this view, I beg leave to communicate through the channel of your useful paper, a Remedy, which has already been tried with the happiest effects in Poland, where it was invented.

The inventor is Dr. D. Monita, physician in ordinary to the late King.

He directs that the wound be covered with fresh snuff, in order to imbibe the saliva of the animal; then wash it with water. When the wound is thus cleaned, he orders that half a pound of butter be melted in four times the quantity of vinegar, and that a compress of linen be steeped in this mixture and often applied to the wound for nine days, after which it may be discontinued.

Besides this topical application, he directs that an ounce of vinegar warmed with a little fresh butter be taken internally four times a day, drinking from time to time vinegar and water as a common beverage. A rigid diet is also insisted on, as well as a total abstinence from all spiritous liquors.

This happy mode of treatment has enabled Dr. De Monita to prevent Hydrophobia in more than sixty persons. C. B.

Boucherville, March, 1818.

A GREAT OFFER.

"During this winter I have repeatedly writen home to my friends to make an offer directly to Lord Bathurst, for my contracting to settle the country with British subjects. I now say that if Government will give me the management of the public lands of upper Canada for 30 year. I will maintain during that time, two regiments for his Majesty; repair all the forts: and for the last twenty years of the term pay an annual Rent to Britain of a hundred thousand pounds sterling."

ROBERT GOURLAY.

Niagara, Feb 24th, 1818.

The courage and enterprize of American seamen continue themes of European applause. In a late trial in London, their adventurous spirit was declared to be inimitable—In a maritime cause, lately tried, the owners of the ship William, of Liverpool, contended, that they were entitled to recover from the underwriters on her, the full amount of the policy, as she had encountered so much bad weather, in a voyage from New-York, as to be in a sinking state, and was abandoned by the captain and crew.—It appeared, that on falling in with two other British ships, the captain and crew of the William abandoned her; on which, eight supernumerary Americans, who were on board the two ships, offered to go on board her, and take the risk of getting her into port.—They succeeded, and arrived in her at Newport; and had one half of her adjudged to them as salvage. The fact of her having been navigated into port, was declared, on the part of the underwriters, to be evidence, that she was not in a sinking state; and on the other hand it was contended that other seamen were not necessarily compelled to undertake such feats of hardihood as were common to Yankee tars.

Bost. Cent.

RUM.

A CONSIGNMENT of 10 hhds. first quality N. E. RUM,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

April 15 23—

Clean Long-Island Flax-Seed,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

April 15, 1818. 23—

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, the following articles, which he offers at a small profit for cash—and he presumes that the Providence market will not hold out a greater inducement to purchasers than he can, for prompt pay.

Cash will buy cheap,

CALL AND SEE.

St Croix Rum, N. E do French Brandy, Gin, Cider Brandy, Rasberry Cordial, Madeira, Teneriffe, Port, Lisbon, Sherry and Malaga WINES Coffee, Chocolate, Allspice, Pepper, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs by lb or less, very low. box and cask Raisins Pearlashes by doz lb. Figs, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas, St Croix Sugar, common Brown do. Lump do. Starch, Segars per thousand, Tobacco, Molasses, Ginger, Peppersauce, &c &c.

White and Red Lead, Stone Yellow, Spanish Brown and White, Paris White, ground and lump Verdigris, Patent, King's and Chronic Yellow, Prussian Blue, Dutch and Rose Pink, Strewing Smalt, Venetian and India Red, Umber, Terra de Siena, Carmine, Drop Lake, Chinese and English Vermillion, Coach Lacker, Copal Varnish, Spirits Turpentine, Powdered Litherage. 140 lbs. Glue. &c &c.

Stick and ground Logwood, Nicaragua and Red Wood, 2500 lbs ground Camwood, Allum, 2500 lbs Copperas. Blue Vitriol, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid. Argol, Bengal Indigo, Grain Tin, Tenter Hooks, Press Papers, Gold, Silver and Brass Leaf, &c. &c

Cut Nails from 3d to 30d; 8d, 10d and 20d Wrought do.; Brads from 1d. to 6d., Tacks.

7 by 9 and 8 by 8 Glass.

Herd's Grass Seed.

A large additional supply of

Drugs and Medicine,

Among which are the following, viz

150 lbs Senna, 100 lbs Carolina Pink, 30 lbs. Camphor, 140 lbs Liquorice Root, 60 bottles American and W. I. Castor Oil, 30 lbs Aloes. Arnatto and Reco for cheese colouring. Borax Bals Peru, Calomel. Cantharides, Peruvian Bark, Cologne Water, Cream Tartar. Extract Hyosiamus. do Peruvian Bark, Flour Sulphur, Gum Tacmahac, Opium South-American, African and E India Gum Copal Shellac, Hull's Physic, Lunar Caustic, Flake Manna. Red Precipitate, Magnesia, do calcined. Oxyde Bismuth Opodeldock. Oil Anniseed, Roses and Lavender, Powdered Blue Ipecac, Jalap, Gentian, Columbo, Rhubarb. Valerian, Sacc Saturni, Fine Sponge, Salts Lemon, 12 bottles double distilled Rose Water, Durable Ink. &c. &c.

Samuel Tyler.

Norwich March 31. 1818. 21—

QUAKER

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH, FOR SALE BY

Calvin Tyler & Co.

WHITE, Yellow and Red Onion; Blood and Early Turnip Beet; Scarcity; Carrot; Parsnip; Cucumber; Watermellon; Muskmellon; Dutch Summer, Crookneck Summer and Crookneck Winter Squash; White Head, Early Curled Head and Speckled Lettuce; Salmon, Scarlet and Early Turnip Radish; Drumhead, Savoy, Red and Early Yorkshire Cabbage; Flat and French Turnip; Sage; Squash Pepper; Double Peppergrass; Burnet; Summer Savory; Parsley; Pink; Saffron; Early June, Early Golden Hotspur, Charlton, White Marrowfat, Green Dwarf Marrowfat and Strawberry Dwarf Peas; Early Sixweek Dwarf, Cramberry Dwarf. White Cramberry Pole and Kidney Pole Beans

March 18. 10—

QUAKER

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH, FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

WHITE, Yellow and Red Onion; Blood and Early Turnip Beet; Scarcity; Carrot; Parsnip; Cucumber; Watermellon; Muskmellon; Dutch Summer, Crookneck Summer, and Crookneck Winter Squash; White Head, Early Curled Head and Speckled Lettuce; Salmon, Scarlet and Early Turnip Radish; Drumhead, Savoy, Red, and Early Yorkshire Cabbage; Flat and French Turnip; Sage; Squash Pepper; Double Peppergrass; Burnet; Summer Savory; Parsley; Pink; Saffron; Early June, Early Golden Hotspur, Charlton, White Marrowfat, Green Dwarf Marrowfat and Strawberry Dwarf Peas; Early Sixweek Dwarf, Cramberry Dwarf, White Cramberry Pole and Kidney Pole Beans.

ALSO,

At wholesale 1 box containing the above assortment, at the Quaker price.

1 tierce Albany green Peas

15 bushels bright Herd's Grass.

Red Clover Seed

700 fresh sweet Oranges.

Cash paid for green Calf Skins.

March 11. 18—

AN APPRENTICE to the *Paper Making Business* is wanted immediately by

R. HUBBARD.

REMOVAL.

Calvin Tyler & Co.

HAVE removed to the store recently occupied by Mr *Russell Hubbard*. and next door west of Messrs. *Aspenwall & Mathewson*, where will be kept constantly on hand, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

at reduced prices for ready pay Those wishing to purchase will do well to call.

April 8. 23—

CORN.

N. GILBERT will pay cash for 300 bushels good yellow CORN, if delivered in 10 days

Who offers for sale,

A second hand HACK COACH with harness—and a quantity of Ox and Cow HORNS.

April 7. 22—

Grass Seed.

CLOVER,
HERD's GRASS, and
RED TOP SEED,

FOR SALE BY.

JOSEPH BREED.

April 1. 21—

THE subscriber will pay cash for good *Clover Seed, Oats and Beans*, on delivery N. GILBERT

Norwich. Jan 13 10—

Flaxseed Oil Cake,

For sale by J. H STRONG

April 8. 23—

5 bbls. Vernon Gin,
Wire Riddles and Sieves,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

Feb. 11. 14—

70 bbls. good Cider,

FOR SALE BY

WM. ROGERS.

Feb. 11 1818. 14—

FLOUR.

Henry C. Avery,

OFFERS for sale. 100 bbls. Baltimore Howard street FLOUR, of the first quality.

LIKEWISE,

A common assortment of
Groceries,
Iron, Stone, Earthen, and Glass Ware, &c.

HE WISHES TO PURCHASE,

2000 bushels Oats.

500 do. Corn, Rye, Beans and Flax Seed.

A few cwt. good Tallow.

Norwich Dec 31 1817. 8tf—

G. W. PARTRIDGE,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and its vicinity, that he will wait on them at R. WILLOBY's HOTEL, or at their houses, if more agreeable, for a few days He inserts from a single tooth to a full set—Evens, separates and polishes, &c Carious Teeth mended, to be as useful lasting, and free from pain as sound teeth He extracts deranged teeth, roots and stumps, with the utmost care and ease.

Sept 29, 1817. 47—

Probate Office, ss. District of Plainfield, April 2, 1818.

SIX months are allowed from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. WILLIAM WHEELER,

late of Canterbury, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate, or be debarred a recovery.

22 Warren Wheeler, *Ex'r.*

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD's Book-Store,

LETTERS on Christian Baptism I. The mode of baptism. II. The subjects of baptism, containing some direct arguments in support of infant baptism III. Further arguments for infant baptism—the evidence for infant baptism and for female communion compared—and an application of the subject From Rev. Hubbel Loomis, of Willington, to his brother Mr. Joel Loomis, of Lyme. Price 25 cents.

April 6

Plaster of Paris.

THE subscriber has for sale on the best terms, for cash or country produce, a quantity of PLASTER, similar in quality to that sold by him the last season, and used in the towns of Griswold, Canterbury, Hampton, Windham, Lebanon, Lisbon, &c. with such very beneficial effect.

JOSEPH H. STRONG.

Norwich, Jan. 14, 1818. 10—

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Chelsea Landing, Ct. April 1, 1818.

JOHN Avery, 2, Christian Albert, Eleanor P. Andrus, *Preston*, Polly Allen, *Preston*, Isaac Walden, Mary Berry, Wm. Barrows, Stephen Barrows, Nath. Burdick, 2, Eunice Bacon, Lucy O'Brien, Joseph Bromley, 2, Alpheus Billings, David Baldwin, David Boardman, *Preston*, Samuel P. Babcock, *Colchester*, Rebecca Cranston, John Crocker, Abby Crawly, Lucinda Cheney, Joseph Coats, Clarissa Deming, *Preston*, Sally Danforth, Esther Fanning, *Preston*, Asenath Green, Lydia Graves, Jeremiah Green, James Gordon, Jeffery D. Green, Martha Hyde, Abiah Hyde, Samuel Hyatt, David Helm, *Mohegan*, Wm. S. Hart, Patty Hosmer, Lucretia Hatch, Joseph D. Hopkins, Wm. W. Hopkins, Eliza Helping, George Hill, Jabez Huntington, 2, Hart & L'Hommedieu, Wm. Hinckley, *Preston*, Jacob W. Kinney, Joseph Kingsley, Ezra Lathrop, James Lanman, Amy F. Larrabee, Henry F. Lamb, Ursula Frink, Eunice Minor, Wm Mayo, Nathan Minor, Otis Morse, John Murry, Azel Metcalf, *Lebanon*, Robert Niles, John Nicols, *Preston*, Roxana Nott, *Franklin*, Mary Parish, Erastus Perkins, George Perkins, Alden Partridge, Avery Prentice, Mrs. Dan'l Perkins, John Pitcher, *Preston*, Lem'l Raymond, David Rogers, Henry T. Rogers, *Montville*, Walter Roberts, John Sangar, Wm. Starr, John Smith, 2, Stephen Stetson, Mary Ann Smith, Agrippa Smith, Gideon Sanford, Silas Sterry, *Groton*, Joseph Tuttle, 2, Trumbull & Breed, John Vernet, J. W. Vanderbilt, Ebenezer Willson, Phebe Wright, Joseph D. Wattles. 22—

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office, at Norwich, Ct. April 1, 1818.

ERASTUS Backus, Polly Barrett, Emanuel Brady, Elisha Brewster, Hannah M. Brewster, Ebenezer Bushnell, Julius Clark, John Cowan, William Crocker, William L. Crocker, Beriah Hartshorn, Thomas Hawkes, Joseph B. Huntington, 3, Thaddeus Johnson, Lydia Lord, James Oney, Alden Partridge, Bela Peck, Jerusha Tilley, 2, Elisha Tracy, Harvey Tracy, James L. Whipple, George T. T. Willard—*Norwich.*

Ashel Bottom, Lovin Butts, Allethea B. Hyde, Joseph Jewett, Lory Meritt, Joshua Perkins, Amos Reed, Nathan Ross—*Lisbon.*

David Gardner, Avery Tracy—*Bozrah.*

Delia Ellis—*Franklin.*

Thomas Kaples—*Lebanon.*

23 J. HYDE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, April 1, 1818.

SALLY Alliton, Mory Burges, Chester F. Butts, Nathaniel Cole, Ebenezer Case, Spencer Cole, Alexander Dorrance, Jesse Dean, Benjamin Gallup, Abner Green, Oliver Goff, George Hopkins, Jeptha Harris, William Knight, Ephraim Keach, John Lester, Parthana Munro, George Middleton, Lot Morgan, Joseph W. Orchard, Jabez Parkis, Isaac Parkis, Rowland Pickham, Lucy Russel, John S. Stranahan, 2, Luther Smith, Charles Spalding, 2, Anthony Stranahan, James Tucker, Joseph Whipple, 2, Elijah Warner, Ann Eliza Whiting, Abraham Wilson—*of Plainfield.*

Amos Treat, Susan Stewart, Ludovicus Robins, Jabez Newton, Solomon V. or Lewis Littlefield—*of Voluntown.*

Henry Wilcox or Nathan Phillips—*of Griswold.* E. C. EATON, P. M.

FOR SALE,

THAT VALUABLE AND WELL KNOWN

F A R M,

CONSISTING of about 150 acres of excellent LAND, well divided into mowing, pasturing, &c. situated in Montville, first society with a convenient DWELLING HOUSE, BARN and other suitable buildings, being the late residence of JOHN G HILLHOUSE Esq An opportunity now is presented, which seldom occurs in the town of Montville, to any person to purchase a pleasant situation, within twenty rods of a place of public worship, where is a fund established for the support of the gospel—and but a few rods from an excellent school It is believed, that, taking into consideration all the advantages few Farms, in the country are equal to it.

Also,

Another Farm,

Containing about 130 acres, about two miles from Montville meeting house and one mile from the Baptist meeting house, Bozrah, at present occupied by Mr Hamilton—being an excellent grazing Farm and well worth the attention of an enterprizing Farmer.

Terms easy for each.

For further particulars enquire of

WM. W. HAUGHTON.

N B If the latter is not sold by the 20th of March, it will then be to let.

Montville Jan 27 1818 12—

TO LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE HOUSE, STORE, &c. in Franklin, near Capt Burrel Woodworth's Tavern, and formerly the residence of Augustus Perkins, Esq of Norwich. It is one of the best situations for a country merchant, in the county of New-London.

APPLY TO

CARDER HAZARD, or
HARVEY MORGAN.

ALSO, TO LET,

A FARM in Colchester, on the road leading to New London, now in the occupancy of John Smith—containing about 100 acres APPLY TO

HARVEY MORGAN

Norwich, (Bean-Hill,) Feb. 11, 1818. c/30

KINGSTON IN JAMAICA, OCTOBER, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given to whom it may concern, that if the heirs of Mrs. ELIZABETH GALE, formerly of the Bay of Honduras but afterwards resident of Kingston in Jamaica, widow of Mr. ROGER GALE, formerly of the Bay of Honduras, master mariner, will apply to the subscriber, producing vouchers to prove they are such, he will gladly pay over to such a small balance belonging to the estate of Mrs *Elizabeth Gale*—But if such application be not made within one year of this date, the money will be distributed amongst poor families in this parish.

23 STEPHEN COOK.

☞ *Further information on this subject may be obtained on application to the publishers of this paper.*

FOR SALE,

A ONE horse WAGGON *and* HARNESS, both new—Enquire of

SAMUEL RUDD.

Norwich, April 15 23—

WE the undersigned, Physicians and Surgeons of the town of Norwich, being acquainted with Doct. *G W Partridge* in his capacity of SURGEON DENTIST, do not hesitate to recommend him to the public, in the line of his profession.

JOHN TURNER.
RICHARD F. TRACY.

April 13. 1818 23—

NOTICE.

IT is with great reluctance that the subscribers find themselves compelled to call the attention of a proportion of their customers to the subject of their accounts. To a numerous class who have been regular and punctual in their payments, we tender our most hearty acknowledgments, with an assurance that to them alone we have been indebted for the means of sustaining our business. We therefore confidently hope, that every one who is conscious of having delayed to discharge an obligation voluntarily entered into, and for which he has received a valuable consideration, will no longer withhold a debt trifling in itself, but amounting in the aggregate to many hundreds of dollars, and at this time of indispensable importance to

CALVIN TYLER & Co.

Norwich April 15, 1818 23—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich on the 11th day of April. A. D 1818 —

Present NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Esq Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. THOMAS HUBBARD,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Messrs *RUSSELL HUBBARD and AMOS H HUBBARD*. Executors, or be debarred a recovery according to law—they giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Norwich.

23 *Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.*

Probate Notice.

ALL persons interested in the estate of Capt. SIMEON HUNTINGTON, late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent, are hereby notified to appear, if they see cause, before the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, on the first Monday of May next, to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners upon said estate.

By Order of Court,

JAMES STEDMAN, *Adm'r.*

Norwich, April 10, 1818 23—

NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, Commissioners on the estate of

Mr. ZADOC SPALDING,

late of Killingly, deceased, represented insolvent.—Notice is hereby given, that we will attend to the duties of our appointment, on the first Tuesdays of June and September next, at the house of Major *Solomon Sikes*, in said Killingly, at 1 o'clock. P M. on each of said days ——*Six Months* from the date of this notice, being allowed for the creditors to exhibit their claims.

WILLIAM DANIELSON,
NATHAN FULLER, } Com'rs.
SOLOMON SIKES,

Killingly April 7, 1818. 23—

NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, having been by the Hon. Court of Probate for the County of Windham, appointed Commissioners on the estate of

JOHN CLARK,

late of Lebanon, deceased, will attend to the office of our said appointment, at the dwelling house of *Wm. Lyman, Jr* in said Lebanon, on the 13th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon — All persons having any claims against said estate, will forward on or before said 13th day of October, or be debarred according to law—said estate being represented insolvent

Daniel Sherman,
Jacob M. C. Loomis, } Com'rs.

Lebanon, April 7, 1818. 23—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1818. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXII. No. 25.]

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE Proprietors, with a view of accommodating the public, by extending the line to Norwich, intend making the experiment with the Fulton, Capt. Law, and this route (if found practicable) will be continued during the season.

The line will in future be from New-York to Norwich, as follows: The Connecticut, Captain Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock, in the morning, for New-Haven. The Fulton, Capt Law, will leave Norwich at 6 o'clock in the morning of the same days touch at New-London and depart from thence for New-Haven at 8 o'clock. The boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

☞ *Those who intend taking passage in the Fulton, Steam-Boat, who do not come in the Stages, are requested to be in Norwich at day light, on the morning of her departure.*

March 25. 20—

POST COACH
AND
STEAM-BOAT LINE.
FROM BOSTON TO NORWICH,
Distance 80 miles,
Fare through, $6.

LEAVES Boston Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Norwich at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Returning leaves Norwich on the arrival of the Boat and arrives in Boston the same evening.

Towns through which it passes:
DEDHAM, MEDFIELD, MENDON, THOMPSON, BROOKLYN TO NORWICH.

The Proprietors respectfully inform the Public that they have furnished themselves with the best of horses, good carriages, careful and experienced drivers, and no pains will be spared on their part to make the TRAVELLERS' passage pleasant and expeditious. As it is the shortest and most direct Rout, they hope to receive a share of the Public Patronage.

Each Passenger allowed 20 lbs. baggage gratis. 100 lbs. equal to a seat.

Stage-books kept in Boston, at Earl's Coffee-House 24 Hanover-street, Barnum's Ex Coffee-House, and Bolles' Coffee-House Norwich.

L. EATON & CO. *Boston.*
D. WILBUR, *Mendon.*
JACOBS & JOHNSON, *Thompson.*
TYLER & GALLUP, *Brooklyn.*
R. BOLLES, *Norwich.*

April 8. 23—

PLASTER, LIME, LUMBER, &c.

Plaster Paris,
Stone Lime,
Merchantable and clear Pine Boards and Plank,
Mercht. and clear Clapboards,
Shingles, Lath, Chesnut Joist,
Mercht. and clear Pine Joist,
Turks-Island, St. Ubes, Cape and Liverpool SALT,
Rum, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee,
Codfish, Sounds and Tongues,
Lamp Oil, Lamp Black, Tar,
Malt, Corn, Rye, Flax, Oats,
Grindstones,
Cider in barrels,
Butter in firkins,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Glass,
Nails, cut and wrought,
Cotton Bed Tickings and Shirtings,
Cherry Joist and Plank,

FOR SALE BY
C. BELLS.

March 30, 1818. 21-6w—

Cart Boxes.
Just received, on consignment,
Chaise, Waggon, & Cart Boxes,
Of all sizes, which are offered for sale by the quantity, at the New-York Foundery prices.

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent.
March 31. 21—

English and American Window Glass, all sizes—from 6 by 8 to 14 by 20,
Cut and Wrought Nails, per cask, at manufactory prices,
5 tons Iron Hollow Ware,
200 sets Cart and Waggon Boxes,

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.

March 25. 20—

SPRING GOODS.
G. & H. B. Buckingham,
HAVE just received from New-York, a general assortment of
ENGLISH, FRENCH & INDIA
DRY GOODS,
selected from the latest importations, and of the newest fashions.

ALSO, FROM BOSTON,
A large assortment of Ladies' Kid and Morocco
Shoes.
Norwich, April 15, 1818. 23—

Felix A. Huntington & Co.
HAVE just received and are now opening a very large assortment of
New Spring Goods,
of the latest importations, which shall be sold very cheap for cash.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
AMONG THEM ARE—
Cloths, Cassimeres and Flannels,
Calicoes, Ginghams and Poplins,
Irish Linens,
Steam Loom and dress'd Cotton Shirtings,
Furniture Chints, do. Dimity,
Scotch Linen Bed Tick, Cotton do.
Bandanna, Flag, and black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
A large assortment of superior three cord wire Thread, from No. 20 to 120,
Canton and Italian Crape,
Do. Crape Shawls,
Silk, Cotton and Cassimere do.
Bombazetts and Rattinetts,
20 ps. heavy Cotton Cassimere, for Choise Tops, colours drab, blue and dark green,
English Ingrain Carpeting, (at New-York prices,)
30 doz Madras Handkerchiefs, (cheap,)
30 ps. Carlisle Ginghams, 6 4 wide, good goods, from 2s6 per yard, upwards,
A great variety of
FANCY GOODS.
LIKEWISE,
200 pr. Ladies' Morocco and Kid SHOES, of the best stile and quality, New-York manufacture.

April 15. 23—

NEW GOODS.
J. W. KINNEY,
HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale a good assortment of
Fall & Winter Goods,
as cheap as can be had at any store in the place.

Norwich, Nov. 5, 1817. 52—

Military Goods.
Blue and red Broadcloths,
Blue, red, white and buff Cassimere,
White Rattinett,
Red Bombazett,
Lace, Cords, Buttons, &c.
Ostrich Plumes, Feathers,

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.

April 15. 23—

MILITARY GOODS.
F. A. Huntington & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,
Blue Broad Cloths, superfine & low priced.
Scarlet, Buff, White and Blue } Cassimeres.
White Rattinett.
Scarlet Bombazett.
Best plated Coat and Vest Buttons.
Artillery (Eagle) do. do.

April 21. 24—

WM. ROGERS,
HAS just received some cheap GOODS from New-York, that will be sold very low for cash.

He has for sale one ton good HAY.

Those indebted to him are requested to call and close their accounts.

April 15, 1818 23—

SEEDS.
GRASS SEEDS, clean Flax-Seed, for sowing, Green Peas, Buck Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, and Barley—FOR SALE BY
April 22. J. H. STRONG.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber will pay cash for CALF SKINS
JONATHAN COMSTOCK.
Norwich, April 20, 1818. 24—

CHARLES COIT,
HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK A NEW SUPPLY OF
GROCERIES,
Among which are—
Old Spirits,
Cognac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Country do.
St. Croix Rum,
West-India do.
New-England do.
S. Madeira, L. P. Tenariffe, Dry Lisbon, } WINES, very fine,
St. Croix Sugar, superior quality,
Muscovado do. do.
Lump do.
New-Orleans Molasses, very good,
West-India do.
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS, fresh & good,
Wheat and Rye Flour,
Coffee and Chocolate,
Nutmegs, Allspice, Pepper,
Cassia, Ginger, Starch,
Turkey Figs, Raisins,
Lorillard's Tobacco and Snuff,
An assortment Stone Ware,
English and American Shovels,
Brooms, Candles, Soap, Codfish,
Hair and Wire Sieves,
Turks-Island and Blown Salt,
Powder and Shot,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass,
All kinds Country Produce, &c. &c.

The above articles are warranted to be of a superior quality, and will be sold very low for good pay. Those who will take the trouble to call, shall be satisfied they cannot buy cheaper.

Norwich, April 21, 1818. 24—

NEW GOODS.
TRUMBULL & BREED,
HAVE just received per the ships Importer and Pacific, from Liverpool, and are now opening, at their store, Norwich-Landing, a large and extensive supply of
Hardware & Cutlery.
The Goods are of their own importation, direct from the manufactories, in prime order, and form, together with those before on hand, a very complete assortment, and will be sold at a small advance, for cash or approved credit

Among their Goods are—
Smith's Anvils and Vices,
Brass Kettles, Sad Irons,
Tailor's and Hatter's Irons,
Frying Pans, Grid Irons, Coffee Mills,
Chaffing Dishes, Tea Kettles,
Trace Chains, Iron Shovels and Spades,
Cast Steel, English blistered do.
Single, dble. and treble rolled Sheet Iron,
Iron Wire, Cut and wrought Nails,
Bellows Pipes and Nails,
Clout Nails and Tacks,
Hoop and tinn'd Rivets, Sheep Shears,
Sickles, Curry Combs,
Shovel and Tongs and Andirons,
750 doz. table and desert Knives and Forks,
500 „ one and two blade Pen and Pocket Knives,
Razors, Scissors, and Shears,
Razor Strops and Cases,
Shaving Boxes and Brushes,
Cloth and hair Brushes,
Paint, white-wash, table and horse Brushes,
Plated, tinn'd and japann'd Sadlery and Harness Trimmings,
Brass Cabinet Furniture—a great variety,
Brass and white mettle Nails, Brass Cocks,
Brass and Iron Thumb Latches and Knockers,
Stock, knob, trunk, chest and draw Locks
Hinges, of all kinds,
Chest and table Butts,
Wood Screws, Bed and Couch Screws,
Joiner's, Cooper's, Saddler's & Shoemaker's Tools,
Spectacles,
Morocco Pocket Books and Purses,
Plated, brass, japann'd & iron Candlesticks,
Brass and japann'd Lamps,
Snuffers and Trays,
Tea Trays and Waiters,
Snuff and Tobacco Boxes,
Silver eyed, old patent and White Chapel Needles,
300 groce gilt, plated and common Coat and Vest Buttons,
Mill, cross-cut, pit, hand and tenon Saws, &c. &c.

Norwich, April 6, 1818. 22-6w—

JEWETT CITY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
HAVE on hand a quantity of COTTON YARN, which they wish to have wove into Cloth immediately for which they will pay an extra price Those who wish to take Yarn to weave, will do well to call soon.

WALTER PALMER, Jr. *Agent.*
Griswold, April 15. 23 4w—

JOHN P. AUSTIN,
HAVING taken a stand at the red store of Col. *Joshua Huntington*, in Norwich Landing, tenders his services to the public as
COMMISSION MERCHANT, CASH, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER.
HE OFFERS FOR SALE
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES,
For which most kinds of country produce will be received in payment.

ALSO,
A great variety of excellent
GARDEN SEEDS,
of last year's growth.

Also, for sale,
1 Horse, (kind,) 1 new Saddle, 1 box Hats, 1 Clock, 1 handsome Fowling Piece, Grape and Currant Wine per bbl. and good Mould Candles of various sizes.

Tallow will be received in exchange for Candles, the customary allowance being made for manufacturing

Convenient Storage for Goods.

Norwich, April 15, 1818. 23tf—

GROCERIES, DIE STUFFS, &c.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, the following articles, which he offers at a small profit for cash—and he presumes that the Providence market will not hold out a greater inducement to purchasers than he can, for prompt pay.

Cash will buy cheap,
CALL AND SEE.

St. Croix Rum, N. E. do. French Brandy, Gin, Cider Brandy, Rasberry Cordial, Madeira, Tenariffe, Port, Lisbon, Sherry and Malaga WINES, Coffee, Chocolate, Allspice, Pepper, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs by lb or less, very low, box and cask Raisins Pearlashes by doz lb. Figs, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas, St. Croix Sugar, common Brown do. Lump do Starch, Segars per thousand, Tobacco, Molasses, Ginger, Peppersauce, &c. &c.

White and Red Lead, Stone Yellow, Spanish Brown and White, Paris White, ground and lump Verdigris, Patent, King's and Chronic Yellow, Prussian Blue, Dutch and Rose Pink, Strewing Smalt, Venetian and India Red, Umber, Terra de Sienna, Cassimer, Drop Lake, Chinese and English Vermillion, Coach Locker, Copal Varnish, Spirits Turpentine, Powdered Litharage, 150 lbs. Glue, &c. &c.

Stick and ground Logwood, Nicaragua and Red Wood, 2500 lbs ground Cam wood, Allum, 2500 lbs Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Argol, Bengal Indigo, Grain Tin, Tenter Hooks, Press Papers, Gold, Silver and Brass Leaf, &c, &c

Cut Nails from 3d to 30d; 8d, 10d and 20d Wrought do.; Brads from 1d. to 8d.; Tacks.

7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Glass.

Herd's Grass Seed.

A large additional supply of
Drugs and Medicine,
Among which are the following, viz

150 lbs. Senna, 100 lbs. Carolina Pink, 30 lbs. Camphor, 140 lbs Liquorice Root, 60 bottles American and W. I. Castor Oil, 50 lbs. Aloes, Arnatto and Roco for cheese colouring, Borax, Balm Peru, Calomel, Cantharides, Peruvian Bark, Cologne Water, Cream Tartar, Extract Hyosiamus, do Peruvian Bark, Flour Sulphur, Gum Tacmahac, Opium, South-American, African and E. India Gum Copal, Shellac, Hull's Physic, Lunar Caustic, Flake Manna, Red Precipitate, Magnesia, do. calcined, Oxyde Bismuth, Opodeldock, Oil Aniseed, Roses and Lavender, Powdered Blue, Ipecac, Jalap, Gentian, Columbo, Rheubarb, Valerian, Sacc. Saturni, Fine Sponge, Salts Lemon, 12 bottles double distilled Rose Water, Durable Ink, &c. &c.

Samuel Tyler.

Norwich March 31. 1818. 21—

Looking Glasses.
A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed
LOOKING GLASSES,
for sale at reduced prices by
F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,
OF ALL KINDS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Nov. 18, 1817. 21f—

Clean Long-Island Flax-Seed,

FOR SALE BY
JOHN LATHROP.

April 15, 1818. 23—

MISCELLANY.

CHARACTERS, IN HIGH LIFE.

[*From the National Register published at Washington.*]

NO. III.

MR. WIRT—*Attorney-General.*

"I MUST now introduce you to another prominent personage, who figures in this government, and of whom, you have requested me to give you some account. Mr. WIRT, the Attorney-General of the United States, has distinguished himself by his literary and forensic labors. In his person, he is more attractive and elegant, and in his manners more graceful and easy, than either of the gentlemen I have mentioned. Mr. Wirt is a native of Maryland, and like Socrates, owes his being to parents, who existed in the humbler walks of life. It is reported, but I shall not vouch for its correctness, that he was "conceived in rapture, and by fire begot." Whether this be true or not, is a matter of indifference to society, and if true, can only add to the merit of the man. Without regular or academic education, without patronage, and without influential and powerful connexions, he has made his way through the difficulties by which he was surrounded, to the sphere of eminence in which he now revolves. His example furnishes another evidence of the excellencies of this government, which opens so easy a way to genius, industry and exertion. Mr. Wirt, in his youth, was distinguished by a brilliant and romantic fancy, and facility in the acquisition of knowledge. At the death of his father, he was left under the guardianship of Dr. Hunt, of Montgomery county, in the State of Maryland, who is said to have been well versed in the Greek and Latin languages, in which he was so good as to instruct his ward. In a few years the guardian paid the debt of nature, and left his young charge to buffet the storms of life as he could. The death of Dr. Hunt not only deprived Wirt, but the neighborhood of a good teacher, and an excellent friend, and the loss was deemed irreparable unless supplied by Wirt himself, who had made no inconsiderable proficiency in the languages and other branches of knowledge, and who, as he was now without fortune, and destitute of other means of support, consented to officiate as preceptor. In this situation he continued only until he had made himself acquainted with the principles of the legal science under the direction of Judge Edwards with whom he had formed an acquaintance, and in whose house he boarded for the benefit of his instruction. It was during his residence in this part of Montgomery, that he formed a juvenile attachment, which was either not reciprocated, or which was not sufficiently ardent to exist for any length of time; it however called forth the exertion of his muse, and the fire of his fancy, and the letters which he addressed to the young lady are said to have been replete with all the imaginary of poetry, and all the common place of love.—Being now prepared for the practice of the law, but entirely destitute of funds, a neighbor, and a friend gave him a horse, and money enough to enable him to proceed to Fauquier, in Virginia, his point of destination, where he took up his residence, and commenced the practice of his profession. He had not been long at the bar before he entered into the conubial state, and become the husband of a respectable young lady of the county in which he resided. Whether he conceived his marriage premature and unfortunate, or whether so improper association with some dissipated and dissolute young men of the neighborhood, was the cause of his intemperance, I am not able to say; but Mr. Wirt became attached to the pleasures of the bottle, and for some years led a life disgraceful to himself and painful to the more moral and virtuous part of his friends. It was about this period too that he began to relish the visionary theories of Godwin, and to imbibe the intoxicating, but deadly poison of infidelity. A cloud hung over his prospects; his wife left this world, and his dissolute life and dangerous opinions excluded him from professional business. To this melancholy blank in his early existence, he alludes in one of the letters of his "British Spy," written in 1808. "It is," he observes, "at this giddy period of life, when a series of dissolute courses have debauched the purity and innocence of the heart, shaken the pillars of the understanding, and converted her sound and wholesome operations into a little more than a set of feverish starts and incoherent and delirious dreams; it is in such a situation that a new fangled theory is welcomed as an amusing guest, and *deism* is embraced as a balmy comforter against the pangs of an offended conscience."—While under the influence of these feelings, and leading this kind of life, he composed a comic piece called the "County Court Lawyer," which has never, I believe, been presented to the public. Among the *dramatic persons* of this little farce, on which as I have never seen it, I can give no opinion, a gentleman, now in Congress, from Virginia, figured under the name of Blunderbuss. It would be gratifying to have a view of this juvenile effort of his comic muse, imperfect as it must have been, from his ignorance of stage effect, and his probable want of acquaintance with the *art dramatique*. As a *jeu d'esprit* however, I doubt not it possessed some merit, and was read with great satisfaction by his friends. I have been informed that about this time, while still trammeled by habits of intemperance, and floating amidst the dark and dreary wilds of scepticism and infidelity, he was prevailed upon to accompany a friend to the rustic church of the divine, he so eloquently and poetically describes in his "Spy." He entered and took his seat, he neither noticed the congregation nor the sightless Demosthenes that addressed him, and was fast sinking into the arms of the drowsy deity, when instinctively, and with an impulse, he could neither control nor repress, he started from the bench on which he sat, as if struck

by electricity, and gave his whole attention to the discourse of the preacher; whose bursts of eloquence had thus roused him from his stupor and rivited his every faculty as if by enchantment. What moral effect the eloquence of Doctor Waddell had upon Mr. Wirt, I have not been able to learn, but it is certain, that soon after this event, he abandoned his former associates, and removed to Richmond, where he underwent a radical change in his religious opinions, and moral feelings, and was chosen by the then Governor of the State, Mr. Monroe, one of his privy counsellors. From that epoch he rose rapidly in his profession, and in the estimation of the public. His "Spy," gave him a reception, which his eloquence at the bar tended to establish, and the fortune and respectability of the lady to whom he is now united, enlarged the circle of his friends, and extended his sphere of action. He has recently endeavored to add to the just fame he has acquired, by the publication of a life of Patrick Henry, whose eloquence he seems to admire a little too much, and whose character he has on all occasions been fond of portraying. As an evidence of respect in which he is held by his adopted State, the vacant situation of Senator of the United States was offered him by the legislature of Virginia, a few sessions ago, but he refused to accept it. Since that, he has been elevated by the President, to the post he now holds, which I presume is more agreeable to his feelings and more consistent with his professional pursuits and studies, to which he has been, for many years, assiduously devoted. I must now beg leave to close this rapid biographical outline." As an apology for its defects, I have nothing to offer. The facts it contains have been furnished me by those who have been long and intimately acquainted with Mr. Wirt, and I flatter myself, that notwithstanding its brevity, it will be regarded by you with some little interest."

"Of the literary productions of Mr. Wirt, the general character is brilliancy of colouring, redundancy of rhetorical embellishment, and a fondness for poetical imagery. The characteristic feature of his mind is fancy, the uncontrolled indulgence of which often leads him into extravagant hyperboles, alike inconsistent with the sober dictates of sound sense, and the canons of correct taste. The remarks which Johnson applies to Collins, may be, I think, not inaptly applied to the subject of these observations. "He loves fairies, genii, giants and monsters; he delights to rove through the meanders of enchantment, to gaze on the magnificence of golden palaces, and to repose by the water-falls of Elysian gardens."* Mr. Wirt does not seem to search for imagery, or to labor after the splendid but fugitive colouring of fancy. From the native fertility of his imagination, this is rendered unnecessary, and new creations spring up in his mind unexpected but not unsolicited. There is a want of simplicity and chastity however, in his compositions, which can only be imputed to his occasional love of extravagance, and his fondness for poetical embellishment. The subjects in which he excels, and in which he displays the best specimens of his style of writing, are those of elocution and oratory, which may be found interspersed throughout all his literary works. His style of speaking bears a strong affinity to his style of writing, and blazes not unfrequently with the effulgence of Curranean eloquence; but the splendor of Curran is only calculated for the modern rostrum, and at the bar, in the pulpit, or in the Senate, can only sparkle on the fancy, without exciting the heart, and play around the imagination without rousing the feelings or convincing the judgment. I am sorry to perceive so strong a propensity generally among the Virginian orators, for this species of glitter and rodomontade. Curran with all his genius, founded a school of false eloquence, to which many in this country wish to belong, and glory in being considered pupils. Phillips has carried in Ireland, his master's style to an unnatural pitch, and what was exuberance in Curran, has become intolerable fustian in him. Into this absurdity and error some of the Virginian speakers have also fallen, from extravagance of admiration, want of judgment, and badness of taste. As an example, I was lately present in the House of Representatives, when a Virginian, of some reputation, reads a very inflated and gorgeous apostrophe to the common law, but instead of exciting tears, as he supposed, on so pathetic an occasion, the reverse was the case, and the poor orator's swollen apostrophe fell dead-borne from his mouth, to his infinite mortification.

"Whatever were the errors into which Mr. Wirt may have fallen, at the commencement of his oratorical career, from false imitation, and a brilliant fancy, his good sense has since enabled him to shun them, and to adopt a more chaste and correct stile of speaking.—As you have never had an opportunity of seeing any of his speeches, I will send you a few extracts from one of his specimens of oratory, in the case of Aaron Burr, who was tried some years ago, for treason. The orator, after describing the character of Burr, proceeds to give the following picture of Blannerhasset, an Irishman, who had come to this country to avoid what he called persecution and who had retired to a beautiful island, in the Ohio. But he carried with him, says Mr. Wirt, taste, science and wealth, and "to the desert smiled. Possessing himself of a beautiful island in the Ohio, he rears upon it a palace, and decorates it with every romantic embellishment of fancy. A Shrubbery that Shenstone might have envied, blooms around him, music, that might have charmed Calpyso and her nymphs, is his; an extensive library spreads its treasures before him; a philosophical apparatus offers to him all the secrets and mysteries of nature; peace, tranquility and innocence shed their mingled delights around him, and to crown the enchantment of the scene, a wife, who is said to be lovely even beyond her sex, and graced with every accomplishment that can render it irresistible, had blessed him with her love, and made him the father of her children. In the midst of all this peace, this innocence, this tranquility, this feast of the mind, this pure banquet of the heart, the destroyer comes; he comes to turn this paradise into hell; yet the flowers do not wither at his approach, and no monitory shuddering through the bosom of their unfortunate possessor, warns him of the ruin that is coming upon him." Blannerhasset is caught in the toils which the arch traitor has set to insnare him, and he becomes a willing accomplice in the conspiracy. The result is thus described by the orator:—

"No more he enjoys the tranquil scene; it has become flat and insipid to his taste; his books are abandoned; his retort and crucible are thrown aside; his shrubbery blooms and breaths its fragrance upon the air in vain; he likes it not; his ear no longer drinks the rich melody of music; it longs for the trumpet's clangor, and the cannon's roar; even the prattle of his babes, once so sweet, no longer affects him; and the angel smile of his wife, which hitherto touched his bosom with ecstacy so unspeakable, is now unfelt and unseen. His enchanted island is destined soon to relapse into a desert; and in a few months we find the tender and beautiful partner of his bosom, whom he lately "permitted not the winds of summer to visit too roughly," we see her shivering, at midnight, on the winter banks of the Ohio, and mingling her tears with the torrents that froze as they fell. Yet this unfortunate man, thus deluded from his interest and happiness—thus seduced from the paths of innocence and peace—thus confounded in the toils which were deliberately spread for him and overwhelmed by the mastering spirit and genius of another—this man, thus ruined and undone, and made to play a subordinate part in this grand drama of guilt and treason—this man is to be called the principal offender; while he, by whom he was thus plunged and steeped in misery, is comparatively innocent—a mere accessary. Sir, neither the human heart nor the human understanding will bear a perversion so monstrous and absurd; so shocking to the soul; so revolting to reason."

"By comparing these passages with some of Curran's crim. con. speeches, you will discover a strong similitude, and an evident imitation; though the American orator falls short of his Irish prototype in picturesque effect and in splendor of painting. I will detain you no longer. Adieu. S."——

* *Dr. Johnson's Life of Collins.*

Foreign Intelligence.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

THE ship Comet, Capt. Coster, has arrived at New-London, in the remarkably short passage of 19 days from Havre.

A letter from Havre of the 24th March says, "Rice is high, and cotton brisk—Another of the 27th says, "No material variation in the market of late.—Upland cotton 55 to 57 cts.; Rice 45 to 46f."

A terrible gale had been experienced on the coast in the early part of March.

The average price of wheat in England, for the week preceding 11th March was 85s. 8.

The Comet has four hundred and fifty-thousand dollars in specie, for the U. S. Bank.

Mr. Pinckney, our late Minister to Russia, arrived at Berlin on the 19th March, on his return to this country.

It was reported in Paris at the last dates that the American vessels in the ports of Spain were embargoed.

It is stated under a Dublin date of March 10, that a great disturbance existed in eight parishes in Ireland.

On the 29th March, the Odeon, one of the most extensive theatres in Paris, was consumed by fire, with the scenery and other property. Five persons perished in the flames; and a person being detected in stealing some of the articles, precipitated himself from the upper gallery into the fire.

It was reported, that the Allied Cautionary Army in France, would be dislocated the ensuing autumn.

The Dey of Algiers, after a stormy reign of six months, had died of the plague, and been succeeded by one of his ministers. So say the Paris papers.

HAVRE, MARCH 16.

The number already known of vessels stranded, or which have suffered more or less in the ports, or on the coast of England, in the terrible gales of the 4th and 5th, is 44 at Ramsgate, 9 at Deal, 6 at Portsmouth, 2 at Cowes, 9 at Southampton, 11 at Yarmouth, and 13 at other places.

PARIS, FEB 28.

Mr. James Swan, an American, who has been a long time detained at Sainte-Pelagie, has just gained in the Tribunal of Commerce an important law suit against Messrs. Lubbert and Dumas, who are sentenced to pay him the sum of 650,000 francs.

MARCH 16.

Yesterday Mr. D'Ohsson, Minister Extraordinary of Sweden, had a public audience, when he delivered his credentials and notified his Majesty's accession to the throne, as well as the death of King Charles XIII.

MARCH 17.

Constantinople has lately witnessed one of those events which are seldom recorded in Turkish history, viz: the deposition of the Mufty, which took place in the beginning of February. The Grand Seignior has nominated in his place one of the principal Ulemas, Mecki—Sade—Hussan—Effendi.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 21.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The fast sailing ship Mercury, Rae, of Philadelphia, arrived at this port yesterday, in 27 days from Liverpool, which port she left, for the last time, on the 27th ult. having twice put back in consequence of contrary winds. By this arrival Liverpool papers to the 26th, and London papers to the 23d March, have been received.

A Liverpool letter of the 25th March says the last week's average of Wheat is 84 6; Flour 55 to 56s.: Upland Cotton 19½ to 21½d.

8000 barrels American Flour were sold at Liverpool on the 24th March, at 55 shillings.

American Stocks at London, March 18,—New Sixes 104¼; Sevens 110½ a 111.

John Gifford, Esq. well known as a great political writer, and one of the contributors to the London Quarterly Review, died on the 6th of March.

The King of Spain has declared the Ports of Alicant, Cadiz, St. Andero, and Coruñna, free ports.

The London Courier states, that the person who attempted to take the life of the Duke of Wellington, has been arrested. Cantillon is his name. He had been in the army, and it is supposed was chosen by the authors of the plot on account of his daring intrepidity, and of his attachment to those principles by which Europe has been made the scene of such butchery and bloodshed.

There is nothing further in the Paris papers respecting the conferences between the Duke of Wellington and the Foreign Ministers, on the liquidation of foreign debt.

Lord Cochrane has caused a steam-boat to be built, in which he intends to make a voyage to the North Pole, and from thence to Behring's Strait. His Lordship is sanguine in the hope of being the first to accomplish the north-west passage over the Pole, and thus to get both of the Parliamentary rewards of £25,000, one half of which will be nearly expended in the outfit.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has moved in the House of Commons, that a million be vested in commissioners to aid the building of new churches and chapels.

The British Parliament adjourned on the 10th of March, to the 2d of April.

The population of London is stated at 1,120,000.

The London papers mention the dreadful gales on the 5th and 6th of March; in which a great many vessels were shipwrecked on the coast, and considerable injury sustained on land. The whole country seems to have severely felt the effects of the gales. Houses in London were unroofed; chimnies thrown down, and several lives lost, &c.

The ships destined for the voyage of discovery of the N. W. Passage into the Pacific, were to sail on the 24th March.

The East-Indians have hung two British officers whom they made prisoners. The London papers threaten retaliation.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The marriage of the princess Elizabeth with the prince of Hesse Hombourg is definitively fixed for Easter week.

London has this night experienced a terrible tempest, more violent than any that has occurred in a number of years. The wind blew from S. W. and the hurricane has caused the greatest damage.

MARCH 9.

From every part we receive accounts of disasters by the late tempest—We have already the sad certainty of more than three hundred shipwrecks.

MARCH 24.

It is announced as official, in the political circles of Paris, that the Emperors of Austria and Russia, with the King of Prussia, the Duke of Richelieu, and Lord Castlereagh, are to meet at Dusseldorf in the course of next month; for what object is not known.

The President, late American frigate, is to be repaired; her establishment will be 60 guns and carronades.

An article from Lower Elbe, dated March 7, says, "Among the reports in circulation but which want confirmation, is, that Porto Rico will probably be ceded to a Northern Power for East-India possessions.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 15.

THE SHIP MINERVA.

Extract of a letter from Capt. William Sketchley, of the ship Minerva, dated from Ullapool, Loch Broom, 27th February, 1818, which presents a most distressing account of the effects of a gale which the vessel encountered soon after she left this port:—

"I left you on the 13th inst. and on getting down to the Skerries the wind blew hard from the S. W. I bore up that night for the north channel, and the night following was past the Mull of Cantire, the wind still prevailing from S. W. I pushed the ship to the westward when an opportunity offered, or the wind allowing me to carry canvas but was generally under bare poles the greater part of the time, till the 21st inst. in lat. 58, lon. 20 On this date, at three o'clock in the morning then lying to under two reefs of the mizen, blowing tremendously heavy, the sea foaming beyond all description, she was struck with one too hard to describe, which carried away my main and mizen mast by the board, and every thing above the deck with one of the crew, bulwarks, rails, stanchions tore the covering boards up, and at that moment I expected the foremast and bowsprit to follow. —The shock on these spars was so great as to start the cutwater three inches from the main stem, head rails all gone. The ship falling on the wreck of the spars sufficient to bilge her. I got her off before the wind to clear her of the wreck, and to prevent her from filling as she was all open in her upper works; in this horrid situation she was pooped by the sea, stove in the dead lights, swept the deck fore and aft, washing poor Matson (the mate) and one of the crew overboard, not to be regained, expecting every moment she would have foundered; the sea making a constant breach over the deck and in at the cabin windows; she had at least five feet of water in her hole, my crew nearly disabled and diminished in number, it was impossible to leave securing the cabin windows for the pumps—we secured them in the best possible way with bales of blankets, beds, and every moveable thing, the sea occasionally driving every thing in upon us. The gale still continuing in all its fury, I set the clews of the foresail to carry hereclear off to sea; this blew into ribbons, yet it saved her, the wreck having parted from the ship. The gale began to abate on the 23d, when we succeeded in freeing the ship, not a particle of canvas left except the fore-top sail attached to the yard broke in the slings; this I shifted as soon as I could get my men (all worn out) to bend it for a foresail and with this sail arrived in this harbor, where we have met with the most kind and friendly assistance to a most extraordinary degree—men of all descriptions vie with each other who shall do the most gratuitously.

Extract of another letter from Capt. Sketchley, of the March 5.

"How is it possible for me to tell you, in addition to my former distressed account, that the ship is burnt down to the water's edge? Last night at 7 o'clock, (Wednesday) whilst in my room, having been confined there from my former suffering, the cry of fire was heard from the ship; crippled and ill as I was, I immediately got on board, and found the fore part betwixt the decks on fire, and so far advanced that it was impossible to get it under though there was every assistance rendered from the shore. We used every effort to save her till the decks were burning through; we directed our attention to save what part of the cargo we could from the after hatchway, and this part of the ship I did not leave till the flames followed me up the companion; I had previously scuttled her aft.—We cut the cables, and let her drift on shore in shallow water. The tide rising, she took the ground, then on fire fore and aft, the foremast falling soon after. She continued burning till the water reached the fire: the after part of the ship under water; the cargo totally destroyed, with the exception of about 20 bales, and these were thrown overboard and drifted on shore. The bottom of the ship is full of hardware in bulk, the packages destroyed.

"You are aware of my having lost all that appertained to the cook-house; I procured here a large pot for the use of the crew, and the only means of using it was by making a deep platform, at least 3 feet from the deck, of large stones and sand, which I considered perfectly safe, and as much so as if I had my proper cabouse; but, by some fatality, it must have penetrated through this to the deck, and finally through to between decks, before it was discovered. My bodily sufferings prevented me from being there at all times, but I was precise and particular in my directions to my second officer, and a very careful man employed from the shore to assist him, as well as the crew, in their taking care of the ship; also to the custom-house officer, who was put on board at my solicitation, for the preservation of the cargo, and to prevent embezzlement. More could not be done; all this is too much for me, it has almost annihilated me. I have as much presence of mind in intricate situations as any man, but a repetition of evils will try the soul of the strongest.

GENOA, FEB. 25.

The commander of the squadron of the U. States of America in the Mediterranean, has required the Dey of Algiers to give orders to the cruisers not to take the liberty in future of visiting American vessels, under any pretext whatever, because, as the plague prevails in the territory of Algiers, it is much to be feared that the contagion might be spread by these visits. He added, in case of refusal, he had orders to give chase to the Algerine vessels and to sink them. If all the maritime Powers would hold the same energetic language, there would not be so much reason to fear that these cruisers would communicate the plague to us, and their piracies would cease of themselves.

WARSAW, MARCH 12.

The emperor Alexander is expected in this city this day. The necessary preparations to receive him at the Palace have been made, the Minister-Secretary of State, Count De Soubelowski, having arrived here on the 26th ult. to arrange them.

The following Document has just been published.—Its object is to convene the Congress of Poland on the 27th.

"WE ALEXANDER, &c. &c.

"In granting a Constitution to our subjects of the kingdom of Poland, our principal object has been to ensure to them the benefits of a national representation. The first wish of our hearts is, that they shall enjoy the liberty which that Constitution guarantees to them. For that purpose, and in conformity to articles 31 and 87 of the said constitutional act, as well of the articles 90, 91 and 98 of the act establishing the national representation, we have resolved to convene the two Chambers in our capital of Warsaw.

"The Diet will open the 15th [27th] of March of the present year, and shall close the 15th [27th] of April.

"The members and deputies of districts will assemble in our capital seven days before the opening of the sessions, in order to establish the validity of their seats. The Senators of our kingdom of Poland will assemble at the same time and place.

"*Senators, Members and Deputies.*

"Misfortune for a long time has weighed heavy on Poland, and disastrous defeats have laid waste your country; but your union with a friendly nation, a union which guarantees your future existence, and which has broke the chain of your bondage; and a Constitution purely national; and with laws beneficient and mild, will finally dissipate the tempest which has so long hung over you. It is to you, and to the wisdom of your counsels, that the Constitution commits this paternal work. In your bosom she confides the strength that is to elevate the State. May your zeal for the public good properly apply that strength. May the love of public good animate you in all your deliberations. May it banish discord from amongst you, that monster as fatal to nations as to Sovereigns. This wish has your happiness for its object—your devotion to your country has inferred it and it will no doubt be realized.

"*Interpreters of the laws! Constitutional Guardians of national liberty!* It is by your respect for the Constitution, which is confided to your care, by your zeal for its establishment, that you will make known the importance of the duties which are imposed upon you by this solemn appeal.

"*Organs of the public opinion!* You who are distinguished by the confidence of your fellow-citizens, alive to the true interests of your country, and animated with a desire for its welfare, you will fulfil its expectations.

"We assure you of our imperial good will, and commend you to the protection of the Almighty. ALEXANDER.

"*Moscow, Feb. 5th, [17th] 1818.*

By the late Mails.

GEORGIA. SAVANNAH, APRIL 14.

INDIAN ALARM.

WE have just seen a gentleman, who arrived in this city last night, from Darien. He informs us, that on Sunday last, the major of the regiment is Wayne county reached Darien, with dispatches for General Hopkins—the substance of which were, that the Indians had entered Wayne county, burnt several houses, and that the inhabitants were flying for refuge into Glynn. On Monday last our informant states, that Gen. Hopkins issued orders for the militia of M'Intosh and Glynn, to march in pursuit of the Indians forthwith.

N. CAROLINA. NEWBERN, APRIL 11.

Arrival of the Steam-Boat.—The Steam Boat Norfolk, (lately purchased by a company of gentlemen in this town for $58,000) arrived here yesterday afternoon, from Norfolk, (Va.) This beautiful Boat, intended to ply between Newbern and Elizabeth City for the conveyance of passengers, has accommodations not inferior to any other in the United States, and is propelled by machinery constructed on the safest and most improved plan.—She will, we understand, make two trips a week to Elizabeth, commencing on Monday next.

When we consider that, in three days a person may go from Newbern to Baltimore—that in four days he may reach Philadelphia, and, in less than five after leaving Newbern, be landed in New-York, (with less than sixty miles land carriage,) it appears almost incredible—and, but a few years since, would have been deemed utterly impracticable.

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK, APRIL 15.

We understand from satisfactory authority, that the President of the United States, will visit Norfolk, on or about the 10th of May. We also learn that the Commissioners appointed to survey the entrance to the Chesapeake, Hampton Roads, &c. will be here about the 1st of May, to resume their operations, which were suspended last winter, in consequence of the inclemency of the season.

COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON, APRIL 17.

We learn, on the authority of letters from Charleston, S. C. that Com. Aury's squadron, consisting of six vessels, having on board 300 troops, commanded by Col. Irwin, sailed from thence, on the 8th instant, for St. Bartholomews.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, APRIL 27.

We are informed by Captain Dominick, from Laguira, that the affairs on the Main were in a very unsettled state, the Royalists being still in alarm at the expected return of General Bolivar, reinforced—Bolivar is stated to be wounded, as is also General Morillo, at the sanguinary battle of Cabraro, near Caracces. The Royal Journals admit that a regiment of blacks, called Morillo's guides, supposed to be his best troops, about 450 strong, were entirely destroyed, fighting to the last man. They state the loss of the Patriots to be from 6 to 700 *hors. de combat*, and 500 horses. It is a fact that they brought into Caraccas 14 female Patriots, with the captured horses, who were taken fighting in the ranks. Bolivar is however still in possession of San Ferdinando, the key to the Province of Caraccas, and will no doubt annoy them much from that situation.

General Morillo had retired in person to Valencia, in consequence of a knee wound in the breast, and the command of the troops devolved on Gen. Morales.

On the 1st of March a squadron of Royal ships left La Guayra for the purpose of blockading the Oronoke, consisting of one frigate two brigs, and five schooners, with two felucca gun-boats. The Jacqetmel Packet was embargoed at Laguira 20 days, for the purpose of carrying the troops to Porto Cabello in the event of Bolivar being successful; there were 30 sail in the roads at the time, of different flags, which would have been all seized for the same purpose.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, April 29, 1818.

CONGRESS.

The Congress of the United States adjourned on Monday evening the 20th inst. The National Intelligencer of Tuesday, remarks, that "All the bills have passed into acts, whose passage in both Houses has been heretofore noticed, except the bill to increase the salaries of the Heads of Departments, which was postponed indefinitely in the Senate, on the disagreement of the two Houses respecting amendments thereto. A complete list of the acts will be published in our next. All the bills relating to the collection of revenue from imports, &c. and duties on imported articles, which have been noticed as having received their third reading, have become laws. The session has terminated harmoniously, and the members have separated with the consciousness of having generally devoted themselves to their public duties in an exemplary manner, and entertaining towards each other reciprocal feelings of respect and good will."

The U. S. frigate Constitution, Capt. Morris, arrived on the 29th January, at Rio Janeiro. She was to leave there the following day for the River of Plate, which would be as far south as the frigate would proceed. A letter from an officer on board her mentions, that she would probably return in June next—and also states, that on the 8th January, the King was proclaimed at Rio King of Portugal, Algarve and Brazils.

The Savannah Museum, of the 18th inst. gives the movements of our force against the Indians to the 30th ult. shortly after which a battle was expected. It was reported that Wm. Butler and Wm. Lee, Esqrs. members of the Legislature, and a Mr. Jones, had been murdered by the Indians in Alabama.

ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The interesting Pupils of the Hartford Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, are now visiting their families and friends, a second vacation having taken place; and we feel a confidence, from what we have seen, that all who have an opportunity of testing their proficiency and intelligence, will be highly gratified by the quickness with which they comprehend the questions asked, and the readiness and precision of their answers. Rapidity in writing enables some of them to hold a conversation, as it were, with a comparative inconsiderable consumption of time.—*Bost. Pal.*

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made by the President, with the consent of the Senate, under the act recently passed, for reducing the Staff of the Army:

Brig. Gen. William Cumming, Quarter-Master General.

Col. George Gibson, Commissary General.

Joseph Lovell, Surgeon General.

Tobias Watkins and J. C. Bronaugh, Assistant Surgeons General.

The other Hospital Surgeons and mates are made Post Surgeons.

S. A. Storrow and R. H. Winder, Judge Advocates, and Dr. Cave Jones, Chaplain and Professor at the Military Academy.

From the National Intelligencer.

It appears probable that the number of applicants for the benefits of the provisions of the act for the relief of the indigent survivors of the Army of the Revolution, will exceed the largest computation which was made whilst the subject was under debate in Congress. Four hundred and forty five, it appears, have already applied from the vicinity of Boston alone. The accounts from various parts of the country give gratifying information of the blessings which this act will shed on the poor and decrepid veterans. In the town of York, Pa. it appears, thirteen persons (none of them commissioned officers) have applied to the proper judicial officer, whose ages combined amount to 936 years! "What a spectacle," says the York Gazette, "is Sergeant Thomas's venerable, honorable, and ancient squad! Their history is all eventful. Poor, old, lame, blind, deaf, and forgetful! They never looked to see this day. They have been handied about from pillar to post, often without a home or stated place of residence."

THE CASE OF THERON RUDD.

We published, a few days ago, a statement respecting an offer which, we were informed Theron Rudd, late Clerk of the District Court of New-York, had made to compound with the United States, it s principal creditor. Finding that public attention has been called to the statement, and that its correctness is denied, we have made it our business to enquire at the fountain-head for the precise facts; which having obtained, we present to our readers.

The substance of Rudd's first proposition, addressed to his counsel, and by them to the United States attorney for the New-York District, was, to give a bond, with approved surety, to pay, twenty thousand dollars in one year, and, for the residue of the monies deposited with him as Clerk, to give his own bonds payable, ten thousand dollars yearly, till the whole was paid. This proposition was made in October last.

The second proposition, addressed directly to the Treasury, was, in substance, an offer to make an extensive contract for supplying the government with cannon. The price given by the government, he stated, being 133 dollars per ton, and large advances being generally made to contractors, he would require no advance, and would consent that 88 dollars a ton should be applied in satisfaction of the amount for which he is a delinquent to the public. No other proposition has been received from Mr. Rudd at the Treasury; and neither of these has been accepted. The publication we recently made, was on highly respectable information. It is not on information but on authority that we now make the above statement, which we have deemed necessary, in consequence of the correctness of the former statement having been questioned.

Ibid.

NEW BANDITTI.

Accounts from Natchitoches, 19th March, report, that banditti, composed of French and other Europeans, were forming a military nest at Galveztown;—that Gens. Lallemand and Rigaud are at their head; that they had promises of large pecuniary supplies from King Joseph, &c. and that they intended to invade from thence the Spanish province of Texas. This is mere report;—should it prove true, there can be no doubt they will soon hear from the American government a second part of the Amelia tune.

By an arrival at New-York, New-Orleans papers to the 4th inst. have been received In the Gazette of the 3d, under the signature of H. Lallemand, is a declaration, that the French colonists who have gone to settle on the river Trinity, have no other object than the choice of productive lands, and look for no other advantages than those to be derived from a rich soil. That they have no connection with any assemblage that has heretofore taken place in those parts, and will never engage either in privateering or smuggling, nor in any other occupation that might render them a subject of disquiet to any people.

Literary.—A new Epic Poem, entitled "*Demetrius, the Hero of the Don,*" is in the press of Messrs. Munroe & Francis, shortly to be published. It is from the pen of Mr. *Eustaphieve*, the Russian Consul, and is highly spoken of by those who have perused the manuscript.—We feel glad to announce any original work of merit, and wish they were more numerous in our country.—*Bost. Cent.*

OFFICIAL METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

From the returns of the registers of the land offices and others, I have deduced the following; which may be interesting.

Mean Temperatures, by Farenheit, for December, 1817.

At Detroit	26	above Zero.
Wooster	29	do.
Zanesville	35	do.
Cincinnati	36	do.
Milledgeville	40	do.
Augusta	54	do.

Lowest Temperature.

At Detroit, Dec. 21	10	below Zero.
Wooster do.	8	do.
Zanesville do.	4	do.
Cincinnati do.	6	above Zero.
Milledgeville do.	22	do.
Augusta do.	[illegible]	do.

The distance between Detroit and Augusta is about 650 miles, or about 9 deg. 21 m. of latitude. It is worth observing that the same day, (the 21st,) was the coldest through the whole of that space.

JOSIAH MEIGS.

Washington City Feb. 27, 1818.

The following are among the acts passed at the last session of Congress.

AN ACT CONCERNING NAVIGATION.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth of September next, the ports of the United States shall be and remain closed against every vessel owned wholly or in part by a subject or subjects of his Britannic Majesty, coming or arriving from any port or place in a colony or territory of his Britannic Majesty, that is or shall be, by the ordinary laws of navigation and *trade*, closed against vessels owned by citizens of the United States; and such vessel, that in the course of the voyage, shall have touched at, or cleared out from, any port or place in a colony or territory of Great Britain, which shall or may be, by the ordinary laws of navigation and trade aforesaid, open to vessels owned by citizens of the United States, shall, nevertheless, be deemed to have come from the port or place in the colony or territory of Great-Britain, closed as aforesaid, against vessels owned by citizens of the United States, from which such vessel cleared out and sailed before touching at and clearing out from an intermediate and open port or place as aforesaid; and every such vessel so excluded from the ports of the United States, that shall enter or attempt to enter the same, in violation of this act, shall, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, together with the cargo on board such vessel, be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the aforesaid thirtieth of September next, the owner, consignee, or agent, of every vessel owned wholly, or in part, by a subject or subjects of his Britannic Majesty, which shall have been duly entered in any port of the United States, and on board of which shall have been there laden for exportation any article or articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, other than provisions and sea stores necessary for the voyage, shall, before such vessel shall have been cleared outward at the custom-house, give bond in a sum double the value of such articles, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the collector, that the article or articles so laden on board such vessel for exportation, shall be landed in some port or place other than a port or place in a colony or territory of his Britannic Majesty, which, by the ordinary laws of navigation and trade, is closed against vessels owned by citizens of the United States; and any such vessel that shall sail, or attempt to sail from any port of the United States, without having complied with the provisions aforesaid, by giving bond as aforesaid, shall, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with the article or articles aforesaid, laden on board the same as aforesaid, be forfeited to the United States; Provided always, that nothing in this act contained shall be so deemed or construed, so as to violate any provision of the convention to regulate commerce between the territories of the United States and his Britannic Majesty, signed the third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the form of the bond aforesaid shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Department of the Treasury, and the same shall and may be discharged, and not otherwise, by producing, within one year after the date thereof, a like certificate to that required by and under the regulations contained in the eighty-first section of the act, "to regulate the collection of duties on imports," passed the second day of March, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, that the articles of the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, laden as aforesaid, were unladen and landed conformably to the provisions of this act, or, in cases of loss by sea, by capture, or other unavoidable accident, by the production of such other proofs as the nature of the case will admit, according to the provisions of the said eighty-first section of the act aforesaid.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all penalties and forfeitures incurred by force of this act, shall be sued for, recovered, distributed, and accounted for; and may be mitigated or remitted, in the manner, and according to the provisions of the revenue laws of the United States.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 18, 1818.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT in addition to "An act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in every case where a person has been put on the pension list, or granted a certificate of pension by virtue of the first section of an act passed the fourth day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and fourteen, entitled "An act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public and private armed vessels of the United States," the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby authorized, at the expiration of the term of five years, for which any pension certificate shall have been granted as aforesaid, to allow the full monthly pension to which the rank of the deceased would have entitled him for the highest rate of disability; and that such pension shall continue to such person for the further term of five years: provided, that such pension shall cease on the death of such widow, child, or children.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any officer, seaman, or marine, shall have died since the eighteenth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and twelve in consequence of an accident or casualty, which occured while in the line of his duty on board a public or private armed vessel, leaving a widow, or, if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby authorized to place such widow, child, or children, on the pension list, and to allow to such widow, child, or children the same monthly pension as if the deceased had died by reason of wounds received in the line of his duty; Provided, that all monies paid by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of the privateer pension fund, and no other.

AN ACT regulating the pay and emoluments of Brevet Officers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers of the army, who have brevet commissions, shall be entitled to and receive the pay and emoluments of their brevet rank when on duty, and having a command according to their brevet rank, and at no other time.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no brevet commission shall hereafter be conferred but by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

AN ACT fixing the time for the next meeting of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the adjournment of the present session, the next meeting of Congress shall be on the third Monday in November next.

The Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is to be holden agreeable to the Constitution on the first Wednesday of June next, at Bridgeport; at which time, together with the usual business, the subject of an Episcopate for the church in this State, will be open for discussion.

Frederick Jacobson, who was under sentence of death for sinking the ship Aristides, has received a pardon from the President of the United States.

Many of the southern papers already anticipate the gratification likely to result from the visit of the President, at the commencement of the approaching summer.

General James Wilkinson has been appointed by the Governor of Louisiana, Quarantine master for the port of New-Orleans.

Married,

At New-York, by the Rev. Mr. Spring, Isaac Wood, M. D. to Miss Ann Morrell.

At Newburgh, N. Y. on the 14th inst Capt. William W. Coit, to Miss Cecilia B. Gardiner.

At Hartford, Mr. Charles Hosmer, to Miss Harriet Hall, daughter of Captain John Hall.

At Killingly, Mr. Jacob Glasko, of Griswold, to Miss Elizabeth Daley, of the former place.

At Preston, by elder Roswell Burrows, Mr. Levi Meech, to Miss Lydia Tyler.

Died,

In Russia, the celebrated Platoff, Hetman of the Cossacks.

In Dorchester, Ms. Mr. Peter Shurtliff, aged about 20, formerly of Carver, Plymouth county. This young man met a most distressing death. He, and two others, were at work in a clay pit, when the partition between the water and the pit giving way, the water rushed in, and overflowed their heads nearly four feet. The two others were not so fast confined, but that by great exertions, they were extricated, and life restored to them, though one of them had his thigh broken. But all exertions to extricate poor Shurtliff were unavailing until nearly an half hour had elapsed; when, after the use of all the means recommended by the Humane Society, for nearly an hour, it was found that the vital spark was wholly extinct.

At Middletown, Miss Elizabeth Magill, aged 36 years, daughter of the late Capt. Arthur Magill.

At Colchester, Mrs. Abigail Champion, wife of Gen. Henry Champion.

At Groton, Mr. Rae Bailey, aged 23 years; Mrs. Mary Perkins, aged 32 years: Miss Betsey Gray, aged 20 years, daughter of Mr. Latham Gray.

At Griswold, Mr. Joseph Davis, aged 84.

Marine.

Brig Dove, Gilbert, of this port, has been condemned at St. Thomas as unseaworthy.

At Havre, March 15, ship Favorite, Hillard, of New-York.

At Havanna, April 9, brig Mary, Brewster, discharging.

Arrived at New-York, schr. Export, Chapman, 20 days from Blakeley, Alabama. Left in the river, March 20, sloop Mary, Lester, bound up to Blakely; schr. Mary Ann, Leffingwell, for New-Orleans.

The schr. John & Philip, Stephen A. Green, master, of and from New-Haven, bound to St. Thomas and Porto Rico, was picked up at sea, Feb. 14, 1816, near the Isle of Bonnaca, in lat. 16, 38, N. lon. 86, 7, entirely dismasted, full of water, and her hatches open, by a turtling schr.; they took from her 50 bbls. mackerel and her papers; by her manifest she was of the burden of 67 tons, built at Freetown, (Mass.) and owned by Nicholas Jaffrey, William Boarding, and the captain. The mackerel was disposed of at Honduras, for the parties concerned. From the quantity of wearing apparel floating in her cabin, it was conjectured she had some passengers.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.

PORTLAND, APRIL 22.—In the sloop Experiment, (arrived at this port,) came passenger Wm. Foster, 2d mate of ship Julia-Ann, of Boston, who has called on us, and given a sketch of the shocking disaster and loss of that vessel.

He states that the Julia-Ann, John Burkett, master, sailed from London about the 16th February, laden with lead, iron, hardware, blocktin, &c. to the Hon. Wm. Gray, of Boston, having on board 64 passengers, principally English families. Having experienced rough weather, they lost a quarter boat, and the ship leaked considerably. On or about the 12th of March, a jar of vitriol, among a number that were stowed in the long boat on deck, burst, and in the exertion to prevent the fire, occasioned by its spread, the Captain was severely burnt by the vitriol and confined to his cabin. On the 17th March, between 1 and 2 o'clock at night, being S. E. about 3 days sail of Cape Sables, started a butt forward; the ship was in a sinking condition, and all hands were engaged in freeing her—but notwithstanding every effort was made, the water gained upon them; and having 7 feet water in the hold, the jolly-boat was lowered from the stern, and 8 souls out of 79, escaped, viz:—Wm. Foster, Thomas Allen, James Armstrong, John Purvis, John Thompson, Wm. Britton, John Jones, and Wm. Peacock. The ship went down about half past 2 o'clock, and every vestige of her with the passengers, all disappeared.

About 15 hours afterwards, being almost exhausted, they were picked up by the schr. Constellation, Capt. Thompson, from Baltimore for Annapolis, (N. S.) where they arrived in safety.

The names of a few of the American gentlemen passengers lost, are stated to be a Doct. M'Intosh, formerly residing at Cambridge Mr. Purvis, said to belong to Philadelphia—Mr. Ellis, of Baltimore—and a French gentleman connected with Mr. Girard in Philadelphia.—*Eastern Argus.*

[We are authorised to say, that Mr. Gray does not own any such vessel as the above, nor does he expect any such, consigned to him.—*Boston Gazette.*]

FOR NEW-YORK,

THE Packet ELIZA, C. *Davison*, master, will sail on Saturday next, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

☞ As impositions are sometimes practised on persons wishing to ship freight to New-York, it is requested that application be made to JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, for any information relative to sloops *Eliza* or *Venus*, whenever they are absent from Norwich.

April 29.

NOTICE.

THE remainder of the subscriber's Goods, consisting of Sperm. Oil, Candles, Bedticks, Stone Ware, Shop Furniture, Glass, Nails, Tea, Sugar, &c. will be sold on *THURSDAY*, 30th of April, at 10 o'clock, forenoon. Credit will be given on good security and all will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

ROGER HUNTINGTON.

LIKEWISE, WILL BE SOLD,
One Eighth of the
Sloop Morgan.

April 28 1818

GROCERIES,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at the store opposite Messrs. *Aspinwall & Mathewson*,

3 hhds 4th proof St. Croix Rum,
4 do New England do.
1 do. 5th proof Old Jamaica Spirits,
7 do. Trinidad Molasses,
1 do. Gin,
1 pipe Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 qr casks London Particular Teneriffe,
2 do. cargo do.
1 do Malaga Wine,
6 chests Hyson Skin Tea, Clothier's and Pacific's cargo,
Gun Powder and Young Hyson Tea,
800 lbs. Lump Sugar, 8 bags Coffee,
1 keg Smyrna, 16 boxes bloom Raisins,
4 boxes Shaving Soap
13 boxes mould and dipt Candles,
2 boxes Figs, 5 boxes Pipes,
8 bbls St Croix Sugar, superior quality,
15 kegs Tobacco.
2 tierces green Peas,
2 boxes Chocolate, 2 do Bar Soap,
2 kegs blue and white Starch,
Scotch Snuff,
Maccoboy do. in half lb. bottles,
Spanish Cigars,
Small and large papers Tobacco,
Cassia, Nutmegs,
Herd's Grass Seed,
Pure Ginger, Pepper, Pimento,
Corn Brooms,
Irish Potatoes for planting,
Naples Shaving Soap, in pots. &c &c.

LYMAN BREWER.

April 28 25—

C. R. KINNEY & Co.

HAVE removed to the store opposite Mr *John DeWitt*, where they offer for sale their usual assortment of

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

St Croix Rum,
New do.
Brandy,
Gin,
A variety of Wines—*good and bad*,
Hyson Tea, Young Hyson do. Hyson Skin do. Souchong do. Bohea do. } all of the Huntress' cargo.
New-Orleans Molasses, better than good,
West India do.
New Orleans Sugar,
Muscovado do.
Havanna brown do.
do. white do.
Lump do.
Coffee, Chocolate,
Muscatel Raisins, fresh,
Bloom do. do.
Smyrna do.
Ginger, Pepper, Allspice, Cassia,
Figs, Oranges, Tobacco, Rice,
Codfish, Pork, Beef, Lard,
Butter, Cheese,
Flour, Rye and Wheat,
Corn Meal,
Pork and Beef Hams,
Hard Soap. &c. &c.

Together with many other articles, the profit of which will not pay for advertizing.

April 27, 1818. 25—

COACH LACES.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

700 yards Coach Laces,

various widths, suitable for Coaches, Gigs, Phaetons, &c. &c.

April 27. 25—

BIBLES.

DR Scott's Family Bible, in three vols. The fourth American quarto edition, on a new and cheap plan: arranged in a different manner from any former edition. Price $24.

A great variety of Quarto Bibles, from 3,75 to 13 50

Octavo Bibles, 3.00 to 3.50
Pocket Bibles, 1.12½ to 3.50
School Bibles—*FOR SALE BY*

R. HUBBARD.
Blue Store, Shetucket street.

April 29

Psalms & Hymns.

DWIGHT's Psalms and Hymns, various sizes and qualities, from 75 cents to $2

Watts' Psalms and Hymns, 75 cents and $1—*FOR SALE AT*

R. HUBBARD's *Book Store*,
April 29 *Shetucket street.*

"*Foreign Mission Society of Norwich and its vicinity.*"

THE annual meeting of this Society, will be holden at the Rev Doctor *Strong's* meeting-house, on Tuesday 19th May next, 2 o'clock, P. M. Sermon by the Rev Mr. *Waldo*, of Griswold.

By Order,
J. HUNTINGTON, *Sec'ry.*

April 28, 1818. 25—

R. HUBBARD,

HAS FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED,

THE Welch Mountaineer; by Catharine Hutton, author of the Miser Married—in 2 vols.

Manners: a novel—in 2 vols.

Mandeville; a tale of the seventeenth century in England—in 2 vols

Rob Roy—by the author of "Waverly," "Guy Mannering," and the "Amiquary,"—in 2 vols.

The Wanderer; or Female Difficulties. By Madame D'Arblay—in 3 vols.

Also,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

MISCELLANEOUS, CLASSICAL & SCHOOL BOOKS.

Books of all descriptions furnished at a week's notice, and at the lowest New-York prices *April* 29.

Cheaper than cheap.

Ladies' Boots and Shoes,

OF various descriptions, made of the best materials and in the newest stile, by

GEORGE D. LAWTON,

who continues to carry on the Boot and Shoemaking Business, in all its various branches.

All those who wish to be accommodated with Boots and Shoes will please to call

Griswold, Jewett's City, April 29. 25-6w

WILL BE SOLD

At Public Auction,

ON Monday the 11th of May next, at 2 o'clock. P M so much of the Real Estate of *Thomas Smith*, late of Preston, deceased, as will raise the sum of Eighteen Dollars Fifty Cents, and incident charges of sale. The property consists of a small *Lot of Land*, on the road leading from Norwich to New London—near the late dwelling-house of Mr. *Thomas Gavit*.

Sale to commence on the premises.

ELIAS BROWN, *Adm'r.*

Stonington, April 17, 1818. 25—

FOR SALE,

A gentle family HORSE, and
A Farrow COW.

Inquire of the Printers.

April 29. 25—

Nails, Iron & Steel.

RUSSIA Old Sable Iron by the Ton;—English & Swedes flat, square, and round Iron, assorted sizes.
London Hoop L. Blister'd STEEL.
Horse Nail Rods. Nail Plates.
Cut Spikes five inches long for planking.
Tacks of all sizes from 3 to 20 oz. per M.
Patent Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes—for sale at Norwich Nail Manufactory, by

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

48—

TO LET,

A VERY convenient *Wharf*, *Lumber Yard*, and an old *Store*, at the point in Chelsea, formerly owned by Capt. Thomas King, deceased.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Agent.*

April 29, 1818. 25tf[illegible]

POETRY.

THE SOLDIER's DREAM.

By Thomas Campbell, Esq.

OUR bugles sang truce, for the night cloud had lower'd,
And the centinel stars set their watch in the sky,
And thousands had sunk on the ground overpower'd,
The weary to sleep and the wounded to die!

When reposing that night on my pallet of straw'
By the wolf-scaring faggot that guarded the slain,
At the dead of the night a sweet vision I saw,
And twice, ere the cock crew, I dreampt it again.

Methought from the battle field's dreadful array,
Far, far, I had roam'd on a desolate track,
'Till nature and sunshine disclos'd the sweet way
To the house of my father, that welcom'd me back.

I flew to the pleasant fields travell'd so oft
In life's morning march, when my bosom was young,
I heard my own mountain goats bleating aloft,
And well knew the strain that the corn reapers sung.

Then pledg'd we the wine cup, and fondly we swore,
From my home and my weeping friends never to part;
My little ones kiss'd me a thousand times o'er,
And my wife sobb'd aloud in the fulness of heart,

Stay! stay with us! rest! thou art weary and worn,
And fain was the war broken soldier to stay;
But sorrow return'd with the dawning of morn,
And the voice in my dreaming ear melted away.

Paris papers contain the following short description of that city:

There are now reckoned in Paris 1109 streets; 110 alleys; 111 passages; 30 quays; 18 boulevards; 87 places; 31 cross streets; 121 *culs de sac*; (courts through which there is no thoroughfare;) 19 public promenades; 56 barriers; 16 gates; 16 bridges; 10 halls; 28 market places; 9 prisons, 15 barracks; 12 palaces; 8 cathedral churches; 88 churches; 4 temples; 8 colleges; 15 hospitals; 9 asylums for monks; and 15 theatres.

TRADE OF NEW-ORLEANS

The following is an extract from a comparative statement of the increase principal articles of produce which have come to that market during the last three years:

Productions	1815.	1816.	1817.
Bacon & Hams, cwt.	7,000	15,000	18,000
Butter, bbl. & kegs	——	500	1,800
Cotton, . . . bales	60,000	65,000	65,000
Corn, . . bushels	120,000	130,000	140,000
Flour, ... bls.	75,000	98,000	100,000
Molasses, . gals.	500,000	800,000	1000,000
Pork, . . . bls.	8,000	9,700	22,000
Sugar, . . . hhds.	12,000	16,000	20,000
Taffia, . . gallons	100,000	300,000	400,000
Tobacco, . . hds.	6,000	7,300	23,000
Wheat, . bushels	——	——	95,000
Whiskey, . . gals.	150,000	250,000	250,000

A man of war of 136 guns, 6 feet long and 18 inches wide, perfectly proportioned, equipped and rigged, is exhibiting at Washington. It was made by an English journeyman shoemaker, with the tools of his trade—and he has been employed upon it occasionally for five years.

ANECDOTE.

A lawyer riding through a town in the county of Worcester, stopped at a cottage to inquire his way. The old woman of the house told him he must keep on straight for some way, and then turn to the right: but said, that she herself was going to pass the road he must take, and that if he would wait a few moments till she could get her horse ready, she would show him the way. "Well, (said he,) *bad company is better than none*, make haste." After jogging on five or six miles, the gentleman asked if they had not come to the road he must take: "O yes, (said she,) we have passed it two or three miles back; but I thought *bad company better than none*, so I kept you along with me."

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the *NORWICH COURIER* is removed to the Blue Store, in Shetucket-street, next north of the Brick Store of *Jabez Huntington*, Esq.

R. HUBBARD,

Has removed his *BOOKS & STATIONARY* to the same building.
April 1.

Plaster.

THE public can be accommodated with grinding Plaster at a reasonable rate at the Norwich Mills—Where also is kept constantly for sale French and Nova-Scotia

PLASTER,

in quantities to suit buyers.

WM. WILLIAMS, Jr. & Co.

WANTED,

Corn and Rye,

for which Cash will be paid.
April 15. 23—

Patent Note Singing Books.

LITTLE & SMITH's Patent Note Singing Books, per gross, dozen, or single, for sale at

H. HUBBARD's Book-Store.
Feb. 25.

QUAKER

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH, FOR SALE BY

Calvin Tyler & Co.

WHITE, Yellow and Red Onion; Blood and Early Turnip Beet; Scarcity; Carrot; Parsnip; Cucumber; Watermellon; Muskmellon; Dutch Summer, Crookneck Summer and Crookneck Winter Squash; White Head, Early Curled Head and Speckled Lettuce; Salmon, Scarlet and Early Turnip Radish; Drumhead, Savoy, Red and Early Yorkshire Cabbage; Flat and French Turnip; Sage; Squash Pepper; Double Peppergrass; Burnet; Summer Savory; Parsley; Pink; Saffron; Early Junø, Early Golden Hotspur, Charlton, White Marrowfat, Green Dwarf Marrowfat and Strawberry Dwarf Peas; Early Sixweek Dwarf, Cramberry Dwarf, White Cramberry Pole and Kidney Pole Beans

March 18 19—

QUAKER

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH, FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

WHITE, Yellow and Red Onion; Blood and Early Turnip Beet; Scarcity; Carrot; Parsnip; Cucumber; Watermellon; Muskmellon; Dutch Summer, Crookneck Summer, and Crookneck Winter Squash; White Head, Early Curled Head and Speckled Lettuce; Salmon, Scarlet and Early Turnip Radish; Drumhead, Savoy, Red, and Early Yorkshire Cabbage; Flat and French Turnip; Sage; Squash Pepper; Double Peppergrass; Burnet; Summer Savory; Paraley; Pink; Saffron; Early June, Early Golden Hotspur, Charlton, White Marrowfat, Green Dwarf Marrowfat and Strawberry Dwarf Peas; Early Sixweek Dwarf, Cramberry Dwarf, White Cramberry Pole and Kidney Pole Beans.

ALSO,

At wholesale 1 box containing the above assortment, at the Quaker price.
1 fierce Albany green Peas.
15 bushels bright Herd's Grass.
Red Clover Seed
700 fresh sweet Oranges.
Cash paid for green Calf Skins.
March 11. 13—

CORN.

N. GILBERT will pay cash for 300 bushels good yellow CORN, if delivered in 10 days.

Who offers for sale,

A second hand HACK COACH with harness—and a quantity of Ox and Cow HORNS.
April 7. 22—

Grass Seed.

CLOVER,
HERD's GRASS, and
RED TOP SEED,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.
April 1 21—

Lime, &c.

50 casks new Dexter Lime, received this day.
Plaister, ground and in the stone,
Coarse and fine Salt,
Sugar per bbl. Tobacco per keg,
Seasoned clear and merchantable Plank, Boards, Clapboards and Joist,
Shingles, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

JED. HUNTINGTON.
April 20. 24 4w

---

50 ps Domestic Shirtings,
Sheetings, Stripes, Checks and Ginghams,
An assortment of knitting and weaving Yarn, Thread and Slacks,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.
April 15. 23—

Flaxseed Oil Cake,

For sale by J. H STRONG.
April 8. 22—

RUM.

A CONSIGNMENT of 10 hhds. first quality N E. RUM,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.
April 15. 23—

REMOVAL.

Calvin Tyler & Co.

HAVE removed to the store recently occupied by Mr *Russell Hubbard*, and next door west of Messrs. *Aspenwall & Mathewson*, where will be kept constantly on hand, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

at reduced prices for ready pay. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call.
April 8. 22—

NEW BOOKS,

FOR CHILDREN.

THE Affectionate Brothers: a Tale, by Mrs Hofland, author of the Clergyman's Widow, the Panorama of Europe, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

The History of William Selwin. By Miss Sandham, author of the Twin Sisters, and other works for young people. Price 62½ cents.

A Key to Knowledge; or things in common use—simply and shortly explained in a series of Dialogues. Written by a Mother. Price 62½ cents.

The Young Traveller: or adventures of Etienne in search of his father—a tale for youth. By G R Hoare, author of Modern Europe in miniature. Price 42 cents.

The Adopted Daughter: a Tale for young persons. By Miss Sandham. Price 75 cents

The Happy Sequel, or the History of Isabella Mordant. A Tale for young people. Price 42 cents.

Always Happy: or Anecdotes of Felix, and his sister Serena. Written for her children, by a mother. Price 62½ cents.

The Orphan Boy: or a Journey to Bath Founded on fact. By Mary Belson, author of a number of works for children. Price 50 cents

The History of an Officer's Widow and her young family Price 62½ cents.

The Fishermen, a Tale for young persons Price 42 cents

The Ornaments Discovered, a story in two parts By the author of aunt Mary's Tales Price 62½ cents.

The Blind Farmer and his children. By Mrs Hofland. Price 62½ cents.

The Seasons; with the Castle of Indolence, by James Thompson. Embellished with beautiful engravings from the designs of Richard Westall, R. A. Price $1.

Just received and for sale at

R HUBBARD's Book Store.
Feb 18 1818.

DWIGHT RIPLEY,

DRUGGIST, NORWICH,

HAS just received a fresh supply of those *justly esteemed and highly approved* 'Medicines,' *prepared by* W. T. CONWAY, Chemist, No. 1, Bumstead-place, Boston—to wit:

☞ Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills!
Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops,
Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Female Pills, for obstructions, &c.
Dr. Relfe's Antibilious Pills, for indigestion, bilious affections, &c.
Dr. Relfe's Vegetable Rheumatic Pills, *a most excellent medicine*
Dr. Relfe's Vegetable Specific, a certain cure *for sick head ache*
British Antiseptic Dentifrice, which not only renders discoloured teeth white, but removes the scurvy from the gums, at the same time it imparts to the breath the most delectable sweetness and *prevents tooth ache.*
Dumfrie's Ointment, a safe and expeditious cure for the ITCH, however inveterate; in *an hour's application.* ☞ No danger from taking cold!
☞ Albion Corn Plaster, which affords instant cure, at the same time it dissolves and draws the corn out by the root without pain.
Cambrian Tooth Ache pills—the relief is immediate without the least injury to the teeth.
Dr. Jebb's celebrated Rheumatic Liniment, the relief is instantaneous in Rheumatism, though of years standing, and cures frequently in 24 hours.
Dr. Hunter's celebrated Pills,
Dr. Hunter's Injection Powders, and
Dr. Hunter's Cerate for the prevention and cure of the Venereal disease which may be effected thereby with perfect secrecy—Full directions encircle each packet.

☞ *None of the above are genuine, unless signed "W. T. CONWAY"*

The whole of the above Medicines may be had of most Druggists, Booksellers and Post Masters throughout the U. States. ††† A large *discount* to Country Physicians, Country Traders, and those who buy to sell again.
Feb 4. 13—*oaf*9t

Jonathan Comstock,

HAS just received and offers for sale, very low, for ready pay only,
12 bbls Muscovado and Brown Havanna Sugars,
1000 lbs. Richmond manufactured Tobacco, (superior quality,)
Hyson Tea (very good) at 7s6 by ½ doz. lbs.
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas,
Coffee, Chocolate, Molasses,
Rum, Brandy, Gin, Cherry Rum,
Wine, Alspice, Pepper, Ginger,
Cinnamon, Raisins Flour, Salt,
Earthen and Stone Ware &c &c.

WANTED,

Rye, Oats, Corn, Beans, &c. for which good pay will be made by

J COMSTOCK.
Norwich, Jan. 27, 1818. 12—

G. W. PARTRIDGE,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and its vicinity, that he will wait on them at R. WILLOBY's HOTEL, or at their houses, if more agreeable, for a few days. He inserts from a single tooth to a full set—Evens, separates and polishes, &c. Carious Teeth mended, to be as useful, lasting, and free from pain as sound teeth. He extracts deranged teeth, roots and stumps, with the utmost care and ease.
Sept 29, 1817. 47—

WE the undersigned, Physicians and Surgeons of the town of Norwich, being acquainted with Doct. *G W Partridge* in his capacity of SURGEON-DENTIST, do not hesitate to recommend him to the public, in the line of his profession.

JOHN TURNER.
RICHARD P. TRACY.
April 13, 1818 23—

Willett's Geography and Atlas.

WILLETT's easy Grammar of Geography, for the use of Schools, upon Goldsmith's much approved plan—illustrated with an Atlas of seven maps, bound separately—Price 75 cents.

FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD's *Book-Store.*

RECOMMENDATION.

DANBURY, 14th July, 1814.

Mr. Potter,

SIR—I have thoroughly examined Mr. Willetts' "*Easy Grammar of Geography*" with the accompanying Atlas, published by you; and I might with much propriety (if needful) enter into the particulars of its high merits and great utility: but suffice it to say, that I have been an old teacher, in the usual mode of Geography and Astronomy, and I am now constrained to say, that I regret the many days, months, and I may even say years, I have spent in teaching according to the usual Books, only for the want of just such a one as you have hit upon For young pupils it certainly exceeds any thing of the kind I ever saw. To study Geography and Astronomy without *Maps, Figures*, &c. is as absurd as to teach a child to call over the Alphabet without seeing the shape of the letters. The convenience of having the Atlas by itself is obvious, as it must be constantly used in search for an answer to every question, which I readily conceive will be a kind of pleasing labor to the scholar, and soon make him a proficient in Geography. Yours, &c.

ANDREW BEERS.

NOTICE.

THE *Manufacturers of Wool*, in Windham County, are requested to meet at BICKNELL's Inn, in Canterbury, on MONDAY, 18 h of May next, at 1 o'clock P M on business of importance to said Manufacturers.

All of like occupation in Counties adjoining are invited to attend.
April 17. 1818 24—

NOTICE.

IT is with great reluctance that the subscribers find themselves compelled to call the attention of a proportion of their customers to the subject of their accounts To a numerous class who have been regular and punctual in their payments, we tender our most hearty acknowledgments, with an assurance that to them alone we have been indebted for the means of sustaining our business. We therefore confidently hope, that every one who is conscious of having delayed to discharge an obligation voluntarily entered into, and for which he has received a valuable consideration, will no longer withhold a debt trifling in itself, but amounting in the aggregate to many hundreds of dollars, and at this time of indispensable importance to

CALVIN TYLER & CO.
Norwich April 15, 1818 23—

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD's Book-Store,

LETTERS on Christian Baptism. I. The mode of baptism. II. The subjects of baptism, containing some direct arguments in support of infant baptism. III. Further arguments for infant baptism—the evidence for infant baptism and for female communion compared—and an application of the subject From Rev. Hubbel Loomis, of Willington, to his brother Mr. Joel Loomis, of Lyme. Price 25 cents.
April 6

FOUND,

ON the road, near Bean Hill, the *Breastplate and Traces*, belonging to a Chaise Harness. The owner may have them by paying for this advertisement.

J. P. AUSTIN.
Norwich, April 22 1818. 24—

FOR SALE, A VALUABLE

SPANISH JACK,

SUPPOSED to be the largest in the United States. If not sold by the 10th of May, he will be let for one year, on favorable terms

Apply at the Store of

E. COIT & CO.
Norwich, April 22, 1818. 24—

KINGSTON, IN JAMAICA, OCTOBER, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given to whom it may concern, that if the heirs of Mrs. ELIZABETH GALE, formerly of the Bay of Honduras, but afterwards resident of Kingston in Jamaica, widow of Mr. ROGER GALE, formerly of the Bay of Honduras, master mariner, will apply to the subscriber, producing vouchers to prove they are such, he will gladly pay over to such a small balance belonging to the estate of Mrs. *Elizabeth Gale*—But if such application be not made within one year of this date, the money will be distributed amongst poor families in this parish.

23 STEPHEN COOK.

☞ *Further information on this subject may be obtained on application to the publishers of this paper.*

FOR SALE,

A ONE-horse *WAGGON and HARNESS*, both new—Enquire of

SAMUEL RUDD.
Norwich, April 15 22—

TO LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE HOUSE, STORE, &c. in Franklin, near Capt. Burril Woodworth's Tavern, and formerly the residence of Augustus Perkins, Esq of Norwich. It is one of the best situations for a country merchant, in the county of New-London.

APPLY TO
CARDER HAZARD, or
HARVEY MORGAN.

ALSO, TO LET,

A FARM, in Colchester, on the road leading to New-London, now in the occupancy of John Smith—containing about 100 acres APPLY TO

HARVEY MORGAN.
Norwich, (Bean-Hill,) Feb. 11, 1818. *cf*20

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 11th day of April, A D 1818.—

Present NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. THOMAS HUBBARD,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Messrs *RUSSELL HUBBARD and ABEL H HUBBARD*, Executors, or be debarred a recovery according to law—they giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Norwich.

23 *Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.*

Probate Notice.

ALL persons interested in the estate of Capt. SIMEON HUNTINGTON, late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent, are hereby notified to appear, if they see cause, before the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, on the first Monday of May next, to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners upon said estate.

By Order of Court,

JAMES STEDMAN, *Adm'r.*
Norwich, April 10, 1818. 23—

NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, Commissioners on the estate of

Mr. ZADOC SPALDING,

late of Killingly, deceased, represented insolvent,—Notice is hereby given, that we will attend to the duties of our appointment, on the first Tuesdays of June and September next, at the house of Major *Solomon Sikes*, in said Killingly, at 1 o'clock, P M. on each of said days —— *Six Months* from the date of this notice, being allowed for the creditors to exhibit their claims.

WILLIAM DANIELSON,
NATHAN FULLER, } Com'rs.
SOLOMON SIKES,
Killingly. April 7, 1818. 23—

NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, having been by the Hon. Court of Probate for the County of Windham appointed Commissioners on the estate of

JOHN CLARK,

late of Lebanon, deceased, will attend to the office of our said appointment, at the dwelling house of *Wm. Lyman*, Jr. in said Lebanon, on the 13th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon—All persons having any claims against said estate, will forward on or before said 13th day of October, or be debarred according to law—said estate being represented insolvent.

Daniel Sherman,
Jacob M. C. Loomis, } Com'rs.
Lebanon, April 7, 1818 22—

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1818. NORWICH, (CONN.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [VOL. XXII. No. 26.]

Felix A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received and are now opening a very large assortment of

New Spring Goods,

of the latest importations, which shall be sold very cheap for cash

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

AMONG THEM ARE—

Cloths Cassimeres and Flannels,
Calicoes, Ginghams and Poplins,
Irish Linens,
Stream Loom and dress'd Cotton Shirtings,
Furniture Chintz, do Dimity,
Scotch Linen Bed Ticks, Cotton do.
Bandanna, Flag, and black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
A large assortment of superior three cord wire Thread, from No. 20 to 120,
Canton and Italian Crape,
Do Crape Shawls,
Silk, Cotton and Cassimere do.
Bombazette and Ratlinetts,
30 pa heavy Cotton Cassimere, for Chaise Tops, colours drab, blue and dark green,
English Ingrain Carpeting, (at New-York prices,)
30 doz Madras Handkerchiefs, (cheap,)
30 pa Carlisle Ginghams, 6 4 wide, good goods, from 2s6 per yard, upwards,

A great variety of

FANCY GOODS.

LIKEWISE,

200 pr Ladies' Morocco and Kid SHOES, of the best style and quality, New York manufacture.

April 15. 23—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New York, and now offers for sale a good assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,

as cheap as can be had at any store in the place.

Norwich, Nov. 5, 1817. 53—

Military Goods.

Blue and red Broadcloths,
Blue, red, white and buff Cassimere,
White Ratlinett,
Red Bombazett,
Lace, Cords, Buttons, &c.
Ostrich Plumes, Feathers,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

April 15. 23—

MILITARY GOODS.

F. A Huntington & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

Blue Broad Cloths, superfine & low priced,
Scarlet, Buff, White and Blue } Cassimeres.
White Ratlinett,
Scarlet Bombazett,
Best plated Coat and Vest Buttons.
Artillery (Eagle) do. do.

April 21 24—

PLASTER, LIME, LUMBER, &c.

Plaster Paris,
Stone Lime,
Merchantable and clear Pine Boards and Plank,
Mercht. and clear Clapboards,
Shingles, Lath, Chesnut Joist,
Mercht. and clear Pine Joist,
Turks-Island, St. Ubes, Cape and Liverpool SALT,
Rum, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee,
Codfish, Sounds and Tongues,
Lamp Oil, Lamp Black, Tar,
Malt, Corn, Rye, Flax, Oats,
Grindstones,
Cider in barrels,
Butter in firkins,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Glass,
Nails, cut and wrought,
Cotton Bed Tickings and Shirtings,
Cherry Joist and Plank,

FOR SALE BY

C. EELLS.

March 30, 1818. 31 6w—

WM. ROGERS,

HAS just received some cheap GOODS from New York, that will be sold very low for cash

He has for sale one ton good HAY

Those indebted to him are requested to call and close their accounts.

April 15, 1818. 25—

NEW GOODS.

TRUMBULL & BREED,

HAVE just received per the ships Importer and Pacific, from Liverpool, and are now opening, at their store, Norwich Landing, a large and extensive supply of

Hardware & Cutlery.

The Goods are of their own importation direct from the manufactories, in prime order, and form, together with those before on hand, a very complete assortment, and will be sold at a small advance, for cash or approved credit:

Among their Goods are—

Smith's Anvils and Vices,
Brass Kettles, Sad Irons,
Tailor's and Hatter's Irons,
Frying Pans, Grid Irons, Coffee Mills,
Chaffing Dishes, Tea Kettles,
Trace Chains, Iron Shovels and Spades,
Cast Steel, English blistered do.
Single, dble. and treble rolled Sheet Iron,
Iron Wire, Cut and wrought Nails,
Bellows Pipes and Nails,
Clout Nails and Tacks,
Hoop and tinn'd Rivets, Sheep Shears,
Sickles, Curry Combs,
Shovel and Tongs and Andirons,
750 doz. table and desert Knives and Forks,
500 „ one and two blade Pen and Pocket Knives,
Razors, Scissors, and Shears,
Razor Strops and Cases,
Shaving Boxes and Brushes,
Cloth and hair Brushes,
Paint, white-wash, table and horse Brushes,
Plated, tinn'd and japann'd Sadlery and Harness Trimmings,
Brass Cabinet Furniture—a great variety,
Brass and white mettle Nails, Brass Cocks,
Brass and Iron Thumb Latches and Knockers
Stock, knob, trunk, chest and draw Locks
Hinges, of all kinds,
Chest and table Butts,
Wood Screws, Bed and Couch Screws,
Joiner's, Cooper's, Saddler's & Shoemaker's Tools,
Spectacles,
Morocco Pocket Books and Purses,
Plated, brass, japann'd & iron Candlesticks,
Brass and japann'd Lamps,
Snuffers and Trays,
Tea Trays and Waiters,
Snuff and Tobacco Boxes,
Silver eyed, old patent and White Chapel Needles,
300 gross gilt, plated and common Coat and Vest Buttons,
Mill, cross-cut, pit, hand and tenon Saws, &c. &c.

Norwich, April 6, 1818. 22—6w—

COACH LACES.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

700 yards Coach Laces,

various widths, suitable for Coaches, Gigs, Phaetons, &c. &c.

April 27 25—

BIBLES.

DR Scott's Family Bible, in three vols. The fourth American quarto edition, on a new and cheap plan: arranged in a different manner from any former edition Price $24

A great variety of Quarto Bibles, from 3.75 to 13 50

Octavo Bibles, 3 00 to 3,50.
Pocket Bibles, 1 12½ to 3,50
School Bibles—*FOR SALE BY*

R HUBBARD,

Blue Store, Shetucket street.

April 29.

Looking Glasses.

A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

for sale at reduced prices by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,

OF ALL KINDS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Nov. 18, 1817. 2yf—

Cart Boxes.

Just received, on consignment,

Chaise, Waggon, & Cart Boxes,

Of all sizes, which are offered for sale by the quantity, at the New-York Foundery prices

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent.

March 31. 31—

C. R. KINNEY & Co.

HAVE removed to the store opposite *Mr. John DeWitt* where they offer for sale their usual assortment of

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

St. Croix Rum,
New do.
Brandy,
Gin,
A variety of Wines—*good and bad,*
Hyson Tea, Young Hyson do, Hyson Skin do, Souchong do, Bohea do. } all of the Huntress' cargo.
New-Orleans Molasses, better than good,
West India do.
New Orleans Sugar,
Muscovado do.
Havanna brown do.
do. white do.
Lump do.
Coffee, Chocolate,
Muscatel Raisins, fresh,
Bloom do. do.
Smyrna do.
Ginger, Pepper, Allspice, Cassia,
Figs, Oranges, Tobacco, Rice,
Codfish, Pork, Beef, Lard,
Butter, Cheese,
Flour, Rye and Wheat,
Corn Meal,
Pork and Beef Hams,
Hard Soap, &c. &c.

Together with many other articles, the profit of which will not pay for advertizing

April 27, 1818. 25—

GROCERIES,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at the store opposite Messrs. *Aspinwall & Mathewson,*

8 hhds 4th proof St. Croix Rum,
4 do. New-England do.
1 do. 5th proof Old Jamaica Spirits,
7 do. Trinidad Molasses,
1 do. Gin,
1 pipe Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 qr. casks London Particular Teneriffe,
2 do. cargo do.
1 do. Madeira Wine,
6 chests Hyson Skin Tea, Clothier's and Pacific's cargo,
Gun Powder and Young Hyson Tea,
800 lbs Lump Sugar, 8 bags Coffee,
1 keg Smyrna, 16 boxes bloom Raisins,
4 boxes Shaving Soap,
13 boxes mould and dipt Candles,
2 boxes Figs, 3 boxes Pipes,
8 bbls. St. Croix Sugar, superior quality,
15 kegs Tobacco,
2 tierces green Teas,
2 boxes Chocolate, 2 do. Bar Soap,
2 kegs blue and white Starch,
Scotch Snuff,
Maccoboy do. in half lb. bottles,
Spanish Cigars,
Small and large papers Tobacco,
Cassia, Nutmegs,
Herd's Grass Seed,
Pure Ginger, Pepper, Pimento,
Corn Brooms,
Irish Potatoes, for planting,
Naples Shaving Soap, in pots, &c. &c.

LYMAN BREWER.

April 28. 25—

JOHN P. AUSTIN,

HAVING taken a stand at the red store of Col. *Joshua Huntington,* in Norwich Landing, tenders his services to the public as

COMMISSION MERCHANT, CASH, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER.

HE OFFERS FOR SALE

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

For which most kinds of country produce will be received in payment.

ALSO,

A great variety of excellent

GARDEN SEEDS,

of last year's growth.

Also for sale,

1 Horse, (kind,) 1 new Saddle, 1 box Hats, 1 Clock, 1 handsome Fowling Piece, Grape and Currant Wine per bbl. and good Mould Candles of various sizes

Tallow will be received in exchange for Candles, the customary allowance being made for manufacturing

Convenient Storage for Goods.

Norwich, April 15, 1818. 23:f—

Psalms & Hymns.

DWIGHT's Psalms and Hymns, various sizes and qualities, from 75 cents to $2.

Watts' Psalms and Hymns, 75 cents and $1—*FOR SALE AT*

R. HUBBARD's *Book Store,*

April 29. *Shetucket-street.*

POETRY.

From the London Literary Gazette.

We are indebted to a distinguished poet for the following lines, though he does not authorise us to give his name. No name (we think) could enhance their beauty.

THE MOSLEM BRIDAL SONG.

FROM THE ITALIAN.

THERE is a radiance in the sky,
A flush of gold and purple dye.
Night lingers in the west—the sun
Floats on the sea—the day's begun.
The wave, slow swelling to the shore,
Gleams on the green like silver ore;
The grove, the cloud, the mountain's brow,
Are burning in the crimson glow;
Yet all is silence—till the gale
Shakes its rich pinions from the vale.

It is a lovely hour—though Heaven
Had ne'er to man his partner given,
That thing of beauty, fatal, fair,
Bright, fickle—child of flame and air;
Yet such an hour, such skies above,
Such earth below, had taught him Love.

But there are sounds along the gale;
Not murmurs of the grot or vale;
Yet wild, yet sweet, as ever stole,
To sooth their twilight wand'rer's soul.
It comes from yonder jasmine bower,
From yonder mosque's enamell'd tower,
From yonder harem's roof of gold,
From yonder castle's haughty hold.
O strain of witchery! who e'er
That heard thee, felt not joy was near?
My soul shall in the grave be dim,
Ere it forget that Bridal Hymn.
'Twas such a morn, 'twas such a tone,
It woke me—Visions! are you gone?

The flute breathes nigh—the portals now
Pour out a train, white veil'd like snow
Upon its mountain summit spread,
In splendor beyond man's rude tread;
And o'er their pomp emerging far,
The Bride, like morning's virgin star.
And soon along the eye may swim
The chorus of the bridal hymn;
Again the bright procession move,
To take the last sweet veil from Love.
Then speed thee on, thou glorious sun!
Swift rise—swift set—be bright—and done.

MISCELLANY.

INTERESTING LETTER.

The following Extract from a recent letter of the venerable President Adams will revive in many of our readers the recollection of events that can never lose their interest.

WHEN the British ministry received from Gen. Amherst his despatches, announcing his conquest of Montreal, and the consequent annihilation of the French government and power in America, in 1759, they immediately conceived the design and took the resolution of conquering the English colonies, and subjecting them to the unlimited authority of Parliament. With this view and intention, they sent orders and instructions to the Collector of the Customs in Boston, Mr. Charles Paxton to apply to the civil authority for writs of assistance, to enable the custom-house officers, tide waiters, land waiters, and all, to command all sheriffs and constables to attend and aid them in breaking open houses, stores, shops, cellars, ships, bales, trunks, chests, casks, packages of all sorts, to search for goods, wares and merchandise, which had been imported against the prohibitions, or without paying the taxes imposed by certain acts of Parliament, called "THE ACTS OF TRADE," i. e. by certain Parliamentary statutes, which had been procured to be passed from time to time for a century before, by a combinaton of selfish intrigues between West-Indian planters and North American Royal Governors. These acts never had been executed, and there never had been a time when they would have been, or could have been, obeyed.

Mr. Paxton, no doubt consulting with Governor Bernard, Lieutenant Governor Hutchinson, and all the principal Crown officers, and all the rest of the Junto, thought it not prudent to commence his operations in Boston. For obvious reasons, he instructed his Deputy Collector in Salem, Mr. Cockle, to apply by petition to the Superior Court, in November, 1760, then sitting in that town, for writs of assistance. Stephen Sewall was then Chief Justice of that Court, an able man, an uncorrupted American, and a sound whig, a sincere friend of liberty, civil and religious. He expressed great doubts of the legality of such a writ, and of the authority of the court to grant it—Not one of his brother judges uttered a word in favour of it; but as it was an application on the part of the Crown it must be heard and determined. After consultation the court ordered the question to be argued at the next February term in Boston, i. e. 1761.

In the mean time Chief Justice Sewall died, and Lieut. Gov. Hutchinson was appointed Chief Justice of that court in his stead. Every observing and thinking man knew that this appointment was made for the direct purpose of deciding this question, in favor of the Crown, and all others in which it should be interested.

An alarm was spread far and wide. Merchants of Salem and Boston applied to Mr. Pratt, who refused, and to Mr. Otis and Mr. Thatcher, who accepted, to defend them against this terrible menacing monster, the writ of assistance. Great fees were offered, but Otis, and I believe Thatcher, would accept of none. "In such a cause," said Otis, "I despise all fees."

Mr. Gridley, argued with his characteristic learning, ingenuity and dignity, and said every thing that could be said in favor of Cockle's petition, all depending however on the "If the Parliament of Great-Britain is the sovereign legislator of all the British Empire."

Mr. Thatcher followed him on the other side, and argued with the softness of manners, the ingenuity, the cool reasoning which were peculiar to this amiable character.

But Otis was a flame of fire! With a promptitude of classical allusions, a depth of research, a rapid summary of historical events and dates, a profusion of legal authorities, a prophetic glare of his eyes into futurity, and a rapid torrent of impetuous eloquence he hurried away all before him. American Independence was then and there born. The seeds of Patriots and Heroes to defend the vigorous youth were then and there sown. Every man of an immense crowded audience appeared to me to go away as I did, ready to take arms against Writs of Assistance. Then and there was the first scene of the first act of opposition to the arbitrary claims of Great-Britain.—Then and there the child of Independence was born. In fifteen years i. e. in 1776, he grew up to Manhood and declared himself free.

The court adjourned for consideration, and after some days at the close of the term, Hutchinson, Chief Justice, arose and said, "The court has considered the subject of "Writs of assistance, and can see no foundation for such a Writ; but as the practice in "England is not known, it has been thought "best, to continue the Question to next term, "that in the mean time opportunity may be "given to write to England for information "concerning the subject" In six months the next term arrived; but no judgment was pronounced; nothing was said about Writs of assistance; no letters from England and nothing more was said in court concerning them. But it was generally reported and understood that the court clandestinely granted them; and the custom house officers had them in their pockets, though I never knew that they dared to produce and execute them in any one instance.—*Repository.*

FROM AN ENGLISH PRINT.

FRANKLIN'S CORRESPONDENCE.

For the amusement and information of our readers, we lay before them some extracts from the Private Correspondence of the late Benjamin Franklin, recently published by his grandson. We begin with his remarks

ON MARRIAGE.

They are taken from a letter written in 1768, to a friend who had asked his impartial thoughts on his own match.

"Particular circumstances of particular persons may possibly sometimes make it prudent to delay entering into that state; but, in general, when nature has rendered our bodies fit for it, the presumption is in nature's favor, that she has not judged amiss in making us desire it. Late marriages are often attended, too, with this further inconvenience, that there is not the same chance that the parents shall live to see their offspring educated.—'*Late Children,*' says the Spanish proverb, '*are early orphans,*' a melancholy reflection to those whose case it may be! With us in America, marriages are generally in the morning of life; our children are therefore educated and settled in the world by noon; and thus, our business being done, we have an afternoon and evening of cheerful leisure to ourselves, such as our friend at present enjoys. By these early marriages we are blessed with more children; and from the mode among us, founded by nature, of every mother suckling and nursing her own child, more of them are raised.—Thence the swift progress of population among us, unparalleled in Europe. In fine, I am glad you are married, and congratulate you most cordially upon it. You are now in the way of becoming a useful citizen; and you have escaped the unnatural state of celibacy for life—the fate of many here who never intended it, but who, having too long postponed the change of their condition, find at length, that it is too late to think of it, and so live all their lives in a situation that greatly lessens a man's value. An odd volume of a set of books bears not the value of its proportion to the set. What think you of the odd half of a pair of scissors? It can't well cut any thing. It may possibly serve to scrape a trencher.

"Pray make my compliments and best wishes acceptable to your bride. I am old and heavy, or I should, ere this, have presented them in person. I shall make but small use of the old man's privilege, that of giving advice to younger friends.—Treat your wife always with respect; it will procure respect to you, not only from her, but from all that observe it. Never use a slighting expression to her, even in jest; for slights in jest, after frequent handyings, are apt to end in angry earnest.—Be studious in your profession and you will be learned. Be industrious and frugal, and you will be rich. Be sober and temperate, and you will be healthy. Be in general virtuous, and you will be happy: at least you will, by such conduct, stand the best chance for such consequences. I pray God to bless you both; being ever your affectionate friend."

ON ECONOMY.

The following passage from a letter to his daughter, Mrs. Bache, in 1779, shows how highly he valued economy, deeming it, as unquestionably it is, a virtue of no little merit in itself, the parent of many others, and the preventive of numberless vices.

"I was charmed with the account you gave me of your industry, the table cloths of your own spinning, &c.: but the latter part of the paragraph, that you had sent for linen from France, because weaving and flax were grown dear; alas that dissolved the charm: and your sending for long black pins, and lace and *feathers!* disgusted me as much as if you had put salt into my strawberries. The spinning, I see, is laid aside, and you are to be dressed for the ball! You seem not to know, my dear

daughter, that of all the dear things in this world, idleness is the dearest, except mischief.

"When I began to read your account of the high prices of goods, "*a pair of gloves seven dollars, a yard of common gauze twenty-four dollars, and that it now required a fortune to maintain a family in a very plain way,*" I expected you would conclude with telling me, that every body as well as yourself was grown frugal and industrious; and I could scarce believe my eyes in reading forward, that "*there never was so much dressing and pleasure going on*; and that you wanted *black pins and feathers from France*, to appear I suppose in the mode! This leads me to imagine, that perhaps it is not so much that the goods are grown dear, as that the money has grown cheap, as every thing else will do when excessively plenty; and that people are still as easy nearly in their circumstances as when a pair of gloves might be had for a crown. The war indeed may in some degree raise the prices of goods, and the high taxes which are necessary to support the war, may make our frugality necessary; and as I am always preaching that doctrine, I cannot in conscience or in decency encourage the contrary, by my example, in furnishing my children with foolish modes and luxuries. I therefore send all the articles you desire that are useful and necessary, and omit the rest; for as you say—you should '*have great pride in wearing any thing I send, and showing it as your father's taste,*' I must avoid giving you an opportunity of doing that with either lace or feathers. If you wear your cambric ruffles as I do, and take care not to mend the holes, they will come in time to be lace; and feathers, my dear girl, may be had in America from every cock's tail."

ON INFIDELITY.

The following letter is to one who had asked his opinion of an irreligious work which he proposed to publish, and sent to Franklin in MS. We recommended the great philosopher's answer to all those who, holding certain sceptical or infidel opinions with great sincerity, believing it to be a duty which they owe to truth, that they should advance them into public notice, and endeavor to unsettle the faith of the people. The authority of so honest a man as Franklin, a man too of such undoubted boldness in maintaining the truth, may weigh, with persons laboring under such unhappy mistakes, more perhaps than any argument.

"I have read your manuscript with some attention. By the argument it contains against a particular Providence, though you allow a general Providence, you strike at the foundations of all religion. For without the belief of a Providence that takes cognizance of, guards and guides, and may favor particular persons, there is no motive to worship a Deity, to fear its displeasure, or to pray for its protection. I will not enter into any discussion of your principles, though you seem to desire it. At present I shall only give you my opinion, that though your reasonings are subtle, and may prevail with some readers, you will not succeed so as to change the general sentiments of mankind on that subject; and the consequence of printing this piece will be a great deal of odium drawn upon yourself, mischief to you, and no benefit to others. He that spits against the wind, spits in his own face. But were you to succeed, do you imagine any good would be done by it? You yourself may find it easy to live a virtuous life, without the assistance afforded by religion; you having a clear perception of the advantages of virtue, and the disadvantages of vice, and possessing a strength of resolution sufficient to enable you to resist common temptations. But think how great a portion of mankind consists of weak and ignorant men and women, and of inexperienced, inconsiderate youth of both sexes, who have need of the motives of religion to restrain them from vice, to support their virtue, and retain them in the practice of it till it becomes habitual, which is the great point for its security. And perhaps you are indebted to her originally, that is, to your religious education, for the habits of virtue upon which you now justly value yourself. You might easily display your excellent talents of reasoning upon a less hazardous subject, and thereby obtain a rank with our most distinguished authors. For among us it is not necessary, as among the Hotentots, that a youth, to be raised into the company of men, should prove his manhood by beating his mother. I would advise you, therefore, not to attempt unchaining the tiger, but to burn this piece before it is seen by any other person; whereby you will save yourself a great deal of mortification from the enemies it may rise against you, and perhaps a good deal of regret and repentance. If mankind are so wicked with religion, what would they be if without it? I intend this letter itself as a *proof* of my friendship, and therefore add no *profaneness* to it; but subscribe simply yours."

ANOTHER NEW MONSTER.

To Dr. Mitchell, of New-York, the editors of the New-York Gazette are indebted for a copy of the following letter, addressed to him by James Crawford, Esq.

Prairie des Chien, 25th Nov. 1817.

SIR—Understanding that you entertain a strong predilection for natural curiosities, I, at the particular request of a friend personally known to you, transmit you the subjoined relation, which you are at liberty to make use of as you may deem consistent.

Returning late last fall from the Indian Hunting Ground, situated near the mouth of the river St. Peters, I had occasion to go ashore at a particular rock, which forms the cave noticed in the journal of the late Mr. Carver, with two of my hunters, when our attention was attracted by a noise, somewhat resembling the bellowing of a buffalo at a distance. We immediately proceeded in search of the object, and on arriving at the mouth of the cave, encountered a serpent of the most prodigious appearance, probably fifteen feet in length, and proportionable in thickness, with four short legs, somewhat resembling the alligator. His head was disproportionably large, with glossy eyes situated towards the back of the head. The back was of a shining black, covered with strong and apparently impenetrable scales. The belly was variegated with different colors. Its tail on perceiving it was called over the back, except when it beat the ground, which was also accompanied by the bellowing which first attracted us. It may be inquired, why we did not fire at it, which can be most easily defined by imagining the indescribable agitation which the menacing attitude of such an extraordinary creature would excite. The whole party stood with their muskets cocked, transfixed with terror, until it quietly glided into the recess of the cave. But be assured Sir, that we have not abandoned the idea of obtaining it in the ensuing spring. A party is already formed for the purpose, who are determined to brave every risk to gratify their curiosity respecting this wonderful creature; and should we succeed, you may depend on receiving a minute delineation, as well as a faithful recital of the circumstances attendant on the expedition.

I am, sir, with respect, your obedient servant, JAMES CRAWFORD.

Dr. SAMUEL L. MITCHELL,
New-York.

To the Editors of the New-York Gazette.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHIP BUILDING.

In your widely diffused and valuable paper of Saturday morning, I observe, a notice of a schooner launched at Belfast, Ireland; in the construction of which, no use is made of *frame timbers, breast-hooks, beams or knees, &c.* It being announced as a *novelty*, and assuringly a *foreign* invention, I feel bound, as an *American* to state, that it is purely an invention of this country: or that at any rate, the same plan and principle were discovered and presented to the public more than 25 years ago, by a gentleman of notoriety in Connecticut: and two vessels at least, built accordingly, and found, upon experiment, to be as valuable as others built in the common way. One was a sloop, that was a good vessel above 20 years. Another was a brig, (the Milo) which sailed in foreign trade from this port, and was well known as a curiosity at the time; and the gentleman who owned her, (whose name I send you) is now living in this city. Colonel Jeremiah Halsey, of Preston, Connecticut, a lawyer and a man of singular native endowments, was the inventor. I understand, he exerted himself to get the invention into general use, at the time; persists in its utility, and has often been heard to declare that he could build the hull of a 74, or other ship of war, on his plan, for *ten thousand* the usual cost, and that she should be much stronger, and less liable to leak than vessels of the common construction. Like many other rare productions of American ingenuity that have been doomed to slumber for a time unpatronised, and then to be revived and carried into execution and use, by other nations, where patronage to genius is awarded with a less timid and niggardly hand, this project of Col. Halsey, has now awakened upon the public curiosity from the distance of 3000 miles, and after the lapse of an age; and, very possibly, may force its way, by its merit, into general adoption! The principle of the invention, I am informed, is shortly this;—*a false frame or model is first erected*, and then, over that is laid a *shell or body*, of inch oak boards, forming the complete figure of the vessel intended; pitch and oakum are then used, and over them a cross course of inch boards is laid, and so on till the proper strength and thickness are obtained. The vessel so constructed, is elastic and buoyant in an unequalled degree, and throws off external violence; a cannon ball; a blow upon a rock, or against another vessel, somewhat, as, on a smaller scale, a basket would do, an external force applied. As it is not impossible that public attention may be more particularly invited to the subject soon, you will perhaps do a service to the mercantile community, besides, asserting, the just credit of your country, by publishing the above.

AMERICANUS.

[☞ The two vessels referred to above, were built on the banks of the Thames—one of them, the brig Milo, in this city. The sloop, we believe, was built under the immediate direction of Col. *Halsey*. The Milo was built on the same plan, by Mr. *Thomas Gorit*, and was owned by Mr. *P. Bruce*. She proved a superior vessel.—*Editors Courier.*]

ACTS OF CONGRESS.

During the late session of Congress, which began on the 1st Dec. and ended April 20th, (141 days,) one hundred and thirty acts, and 12 resolutions (142 in the whole) were passed, and all approved by the President. Of these 87 originated in the House, and 55 in the Senate.

The following are among the most important of the Public Acts passed and approved:

1. An act to abolish the Internal Duties.

2. An act allowing compensation to the Members of Congress, &c. &c.

19. To provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States, in the revolutionary war. 33. An act to establish the FLAG of the United States.—36. Concerning the bounty or allowance to fishing vessels in certain cases.—38. To repeal part of the act entitled, "an act to provide for surveying the coasts of the United States."—51. Regulating the staff of the army.—55. Regulating the pay and emoluments of Brevet officers.

56. An act in addition to an act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public and private armed vessels of the United States."

71. An act concerning Navigation.

79. In addition to "An act to prohibit the introduction of Slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight," and to repeal certain parts of the same.

81. An act to provide for the publication of the laws, &c. &c. of the United States, and for other purposes. [☞ By this act it is provided, that the Laws, Resolutions, Amendments of the Constitution, and Public Treaties, shall be published in not more than three newspapers in each State, &c. and that the compensation therefor shall be at the rate of *one dollar* for each printed page of the pamphlet laws (about, we think, one third of the usual price of advertisements.)—It provides also, that Eleven Thousand copies of each of the Acts, &c. be printed in an uniform pamphlet form for circulation; and provides for the distribution, which is very liberal and extensive; among the additional recipients, are to be the publishers of newspapers authorized to promulgate the laws.—Eight hundred and fifty copies are to be reserved in the various offices in Washington for special distribution, and the residue to be distributed in the States and Territories, in proportion to their Representatives in Congress.]

88. Supplementary to the several acts relative to direct taxes and internal duties.

93. To defray the expenses of the Militia when marching to places of rendezvous.

97. Respecting the organization of the army, and for other purposes.

98. In addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, &c.—106. To establish and alter certain post roads.

108. Providing for the deposit of Wines and distilled Spirits in public ware-houses, &c.—111. To increase the duties on iron in bars and bolts, iron in pigs; castings, nails, and alum.

112. Concerning tonnage and discriminating duties in certain cases.

115. To increase the pay of the militia, while in actual service of the U. S.

127. To authorise the Secretary of the Treasury to repay or remit certain alien duties therein described.

128. To increase the duties on certain manufactured articles imported into the U. S.

129. Supplementary to the act (passed March 2, 1799) "to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

150. To continue in force until June 30, 1826, the 4th per. of the 1st section of the act "to regulate the duties on imports, &c. [*By the section here continued for eight years, the heavy duties on plain cotton and woollen cloths imported, are extended to that period, as an encouragement to American manufactures.*]

LOCAL ACTS, &c.

Of the local Laws, &c. passed, the following only are interesting in this part of the Union:—

4. An act further to prolong the continuance of the Mint at Philadelphia.

9. To allow the benefit of drawback on merchandize transported by land conveyance from Bristol to Boston, and from Boston to Bristol, in like manner as if the same were transported coastwise.

51. Altering the time for holding a session of the District Court in Maine.

57. To authorize the payment of certain certificates.

95. Making the port of Bath, in Massachusetts, a port of entry for ships or vessels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, and from places beyond the same; and for establishing a collection district, whereof Belfast shall be the port of entry.

96. Authorizing a subscription for the Statistical Annals of Adam Seybert, and the purchase of Pitkin's Commercial Statistics.

99. To divide the State of Pennsylvania into two judicial districts.

116. An act to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia.

PRIVATE ACTS.

Acts "for the relief" of the following persons, passed during the session:—

Samuel Aikman; Winslow and Henry Lewis; Joel Earwood; Major General Arthur St. Clair; Israel Smith; John Bate; John Small; Abraham Byington; Wm. Edwards and John G. Stubbs; Cato Burrell; Martin Warner; Narcissus Broutin, &c.; Ashael Clark; widow Sarah Dewees; Daniel Barnett, Gibson Clark, and the heirs of Hubert Rowell; Com. John Rodgers, [*to indemnify him for expenses of a suit respecting sch'r Eleanor, &c.*]; Lemuel H. Osgood; Gen. Moses Porter; John Thompson; Michael Jones; George Pearson; Isaac Briggs; Thomas Miller and Stephen Baker; Seth Sprague and others; Major General Jacob Brown; Mary Sullivan; heirs of Thomas and John Clifford, &c. &c.; Benjamin Berry; Jonathan Amory, Jr. and representatives of Thomas C. Amory, deceased; Loring Austin, and G. R. Wells; Samuel F. Hooker; John Dillon; John R. Dabney; Capt. Henry Gist, and Capt. Benjamin Johnson; Cornelia Mason; John Seybold; James Harrison; Richard M. Johnson; John Work; widow and children of Jacob Graeff; Benjamin Birdsall and Wm. S. Foster; James M'Kay; Major John Hall; Peggy Bailey; and Madame Poldevin.

Of the Resolutions passed are the following:—

1. For the admission of the State of Mississippi into the Union. [☞ An act also passed, authorizing the people of the Illinois Territory to form a Constitution, &c. previous to being admitted into the Union.]

11. Requesting the President to present a Sword to Col. Johnson.

12. Directing Medals, with the thanks of Congress, to be presented to Gen Harrison and Gov. Shelby.

13. Directing the completion of the survey of Chesapeak bay, &c.

The other Resolutions are, for the procurement and distribution, of certain laws, &c. and directing the Supreme Court to be furnished with Wait's State Papers.

☞ Five TREATIES, concluded with tribes, chiefs or warriors, of the Monomenees, Ottoes, Pawnees, the Arkansas river Cherokees, and the Creek Indians, ratified in December and January last, have been communicated to Congress.

By the late Mails.

GEORGIA. AUGUSTA, APRIL 18.

INDIAN BATTLE.

CAPTAIN Collis, who has just arrived in this place from Fort Hawkins, has politely furnished us with the following highly important intelligence.

About the 6th inst. Gen. Jackson attacked and burnt the Miskaukee Town, with an inconsiderable loss on his part. The loss of the Indians is not stated. Previous to and after the action a number of the enemy surrendered themselves prisoners. All their resources, (among which were 1000 head of cattle) were taken or destroyed. The celebrated prophet Francis, and one of the principal chiefs was hanged.

General Jackson afterwards proceeded to St. Marks, and took possession of the fortress without opposition. It is the impression that this blow has been so decisive, that the war with the Indians is now at an end, and that the Georgia militia will soon return to their homes.

SAVANNAH, APRIL 22.

On Monday last 64 men were drafted from the several companies composing the first regiment in this city, and we understand they will march to-morrow morning for the frontier, under the command of captain James Lawrence, lieutenant Thomas Jones, and ensign S. W. Nichols.

APRIL 23.

Latest from the Army.—To the attention of our correspondent at Milledgeville, we are indebted for the following interesting intelligence:—

A letter from Gen. Glascock to the editor of the Georgia Journal, dated Fort St. Marks, 7th April, states, that on the 1st, a skirmish took place between the advance of the army and a portion of the Mickasuckee Indians, (most of them having fled on the approach of our troops.) The Tennessee detachment, being mounted, rushed forward and participated slightly in the action—they had one man killed and four wounded—seven of the enemy were slain; the number of their wounded is not known. Col. Henderson, of Wilkes county, is understood to have killed, during the combat, an Indian Chief, the same who is understood to have headed the party that murdered Lee and Lofter, while crossing Cedar Creek. The day after the skirmish, Gen. Gaines was ordered with 1000 men to scour and lay waste the adjacent country. He did so, but the enemy had disappeared—five negroes were taken by him.

Fowl-Town, Mickasuckee, and some others have been destroyed—1000 head of beef cattle, and several thousand bushels of corn have fallen into our hands. The army has marched against the town of Suwaney, distant about thirty miles, and it is expected reached there on Thursday last; but it was not believed the Indians would make a stand at that, or any other place. Some have surrendered themselves prisoners, and the rest have been dispersed—so that the war with them may be considered nearly at an end.

By hoisting the British flag, several Indians were decoyed on board some of the gunboats that ascended the St. Mark's River, the 31st ult.—among them was a chief, and the prophet Francis, both of whom were hanged—the rest were liberated.

S. CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, APRIL 21.

Black Frost.—A sudden change in the weather took place on Saturday evening last, which continued through the day on Sunday; at night, we had a severe Black Frost, and in several places ice was to be seen yesterday morning, which has completely cut down the young Cotton, and will no doubt operate seriously against that crop the coming season. In many situations the Cotton may be replanted, if seed can be procured: and in others Corn may be substituted to some advantage. The fruit, too, will no doubt suffer very much from this frost.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, APRIL 27.

A HERO FALLEN.

It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow and regret, that we perform the painful duty of announcing to the public the death of COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD, the *gallant defender of Fort M'Henry.* On this melancholy occasion, the recollection of the ever memorable 14th Sept. naturally occurs to our mind—when the *star spangled* banner waved in proud defiance to a formidable foe; and after a furious bombardment of twenty-three hours, continued to float triumphant on the ramparts—then it was that Baltimore was saved, and a wreath of never-fading laurel encircled the departed hero's brow.

Participating in the general grief, the Brig. General ordered out the 3d brigade to attend the funeral, which took place yesterday, (Sunday) afternoon, with the honors of war. The procession of military and citizens was the most numerous ever witnessed in Baltimore. The Reverend Clergy announced the mournful event to their respective congregations, at the conclusion of the morning service. The churches were closed in the afternoon, and a City's tears bore witness to the high estimation in which the deceased was held, as a man, a citizen, and a soldier.

He is gathered to his fathers, and to the father of his country—He is promoted to higher honors than earth can bestow.

The following was the order of procession:—Music in front—Troops from the Fort, and 4 Companies of Volunteers with arms—Clergy—Physicians—Corpse—Six Colonels, pall bearers—The Colonel's Horse caparisoned—Relatives—Volunteers without arms—Officers of the Militia, and Officers of the 14th Brigade—Gens. Smith and Stricker—Governor, and Generals Harper, Ripley, and Winder—Officers of the Navy—Mayor and City Council—Marshal and United States attorney, and the Collector and Officers of the Customs—Judges of the city and of the County Courts—Citizens—Clergy and Congregations of the African Churches.

APRIL 30.

The schooner Plattsburg, Capt. Parthow, from Buenos-Ayres, came up from below last evening—Capt. P. informs that on the 12th of February, the Chilian government made a solemn Declaration of Independence, which the inhabitants of Buenos-Ayres were preparing to celebrate by illuminations, &c. at the time of his sailing—On the 1st of March the American Commissioners had their first audience with the Supreme Director, and were cordially received—the inhabitants were generally much elated by their arrival. Mr. De Forest came passenger in the Plattsburg, and has proceeded on to Washington with despatches from the commissioners—this gentleman has come to this country as Consul General of the United Provinces of South America. The political and military state of South America has varied but little for many months past, with the exception that the army of the Royalists in Chili had been augmented by reinforcements from Europe, and were again making offensive operations, but nothing was feared from the result. Artigas still remained at his capital of Purification, and seems to bid defiance to all the world.

The following is translated from the Buenos Ayres Gazette, of Feb 28th.

NOTABLE OCCURRENCE

Valparaiso.—The North American sloop of war Ontario, Jas Biddle, commander sailed from New-York the beginning of Sept. and touched at Brazils—whence a Russian frigate was to sail, bearing passports from all the maritime nations—her voyage to be of three years duration. She may be expected from day to day.

The American corvette spoke the frigate Venganza on the 24th, when it was proposed to let her pass either to Lima or Talcahuana, to receive wood and water; but they refused to let her go into Valparaiso, saying the royal orders forbid his permitting the blockade to be broken. The American commander replied that he would enter—that if the royal commander has orders to prevent him, he had orders to enter the port of Valparaiso.—It so happened, that the next day the Ontario anchored in the harbour. The American captain represents the Venganza and the Valdos to be in the worst condition and that it was not until their negociations commenced, that they began to charge their guns, so that he could easily have possessed himself of both of them.

The American corvette carries 22 carronades of 32 pounds, and 2 long 12 pounders, with a fine crew and officers.

The commander of the English frigate Amphion has told me, that he should put to sea in two or three days, if the Spanish men of war should make their appearance, to make them understand that the blockade cannot be continued, since they had permitted the American corvette to enter.

Dated Valparaiso, Jan. 27th, 1818.

The above is from the Governor at Valparaiso to the acting Director of St. Jago.—*Pat.*

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, MAY 2.

By the brig Gen. Jackson, Capt. Tear, 10 days from St. Barts, we learn that admiral Brion arrived there from the Orenoke. The day the brig sailed she convoyed several cargoes of mules to St. Eustatius, and visited St. Barts for the purpose of convoying to the main the military stores, on board of three British ships from London. One of the above ships, the Emerald, a sloop of war, formerly in the French service, it is said the admiral had purchased for the use of his country. The admiral reports the events of the battles, in February, to be of a most conclusive nature. The royal army under Gen. Morillo was completely defeated, the general dangerously wounded, and every section of the country yielding to the Independents without a struggle. When Capt. T. sailed, Admiral Brion's squadron of 5 sail, lay in Five Islands passage, and the admiral was at St. Barts, negotiating for the ships, &c. arrived there from England. The admiral stated his government was perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the United States in taking possession of Amelia-Island, and that privateering under his authority had ceased—all armed vessels were to be commissioned and employed for public purposes only.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, APRIL 30.

From Buenos Ayres.—We learn from Capt. Pease, of the ship Orris, that a royal expedition consisting of about 6000 men, had embarked from Lima, to attack the Patriots in Chili. The Patriot General San Martin, has concentrated his forces, consisting of 5000 regulars, and about the same number of militia, and was waiting the attack of the enemy. The patriots had evacuated all the Coast of Chili except Valparaiso, which place they were also preparing to evacuate. It was believed that the issue of the expected battle would decide the fate of the Patriots in Chili. It was very doubtful whether General San Martin would succeed in defending himself.

The Buenos Ayrean government had embarked troops to the opposite side of the river, for the purpose of attacking Artegas, who was still at war with the Portuguese government.

APRIL 29.

Specie.—Four hundred thousand dollars were brought to this port yesterday by the ship George from London, for the U. S. bank; 50,000 dollars were brought by the Edward Byam, from Antigua; and 55,000 by the Adonis from Havre.

MAY 2.

Election.—The canvass of the votes given at the last election was so far completed last evening, that the following result was ascertained:

Assembly—Average republican majority for the Ticket nominated at Tammany Hall, 1196.

Senator—Majority for Mr. Crosby, in the city and county of New-York, about 170.

Congress—Average majority for Mr. Meigs and Mr. Wendover, about 700.

Charter Officers—1st, 2d and 3d Wards Federal, 4th Ward federal majority for Alderman, and republican majority for Assistant. The other six wards republican.

King's County—Mr. Tunis Schenk, the republican candidate for Assembly, is elected by about 129 majority.

We learn by a gentleman from New-Orleans, that Mr. Edward Livingston has sold to the corporation of that city, his title to the well known *Batture*, for the sum of $250,000.

CONNECTICUT. NEW-HAVEN, APRIL 28.

Arrived brig Greyhound, Hoadley, 26 days from Laguira.

The Greyhound sailed 5 days after the Jaquemel Packet, arrived at New-York; and from a gentleman passenger, who has resided at Laguira several months, the following particulars are obtained.

Our informant sailed on the 20th ult. on the morning of which day, news was received from the armies, of a battle having been fought between the Spanish forces under General La Torre, and the Patriots under Bolivar, in which the latter were victorious—the Spaniards having suffered much, and retreated towards Caracas. No official statement of the action was given—the government, and individuals attached to the Spanish cause, endeavoring to suppress all unfavorable reports; yet it was the general opinion of impartial men, that it was of a serious nature; and another embargo was momently expected in consequence of it.

Confidence in the existing government, both in Caracas and Laguira, was daily declining, and little or no commercial business doing. In the previous severe actions fought at Calaboso, Sombraso, &c. both parties suffered considerably, each advancing and re-

treating occasionally.——General Morillo was severely wounded in that of Sambraso, and in consequence had retired from the immediate command of the army. He was on the recovery. It was also stated, that General Bolivar was wounded by a musket ball.

The Spaniards, in the former actions, had invariably claimed the victory; yet the Patriots remain in possession of Calabozo and St. Fernando, two very important posts, particularly the latter, situate on the river Apura, falling into the Orooake, which gives them the command of the extensive plains and fine provinces of Varenas; as also the open country in the rear of Caracca, and enables them to cut off the supplies of Morillo's forces from the interior.

It was rumoured in private circles a few days previous to the sailing of the Greyhound that Bolivar had been reinforced from the Orooake with some English forces, stated to amount to eleven hundred men, with four pieces artillery; should this prove true, it is the opinion of our informant, that in the present state of the respective forces, it would very soon decide the fate of the Province in favor of the Patriots. In the event of the Spanish army being entirely defeated, Caracca and Laguira could not be defended. It was the intention of the Spanish forces to fall back on and occupy Porto Cavello, which, from its local situation, is admirably calculated for defence, both by land and sea.—They were placing it in the best possible state having embarked considerable ordnance and munition from Laguira, for that purpose. The Spanish marine force being much superior to any the Patriots can bring against them, they can not only keep open the harbor, but occasionally blockade Laguira, should it fall into the hands of the Patriots.

MASSACHUSETTS. BOSTON, MAY 2.

From Guadaloupe.—We have received the Guadaloupe Gazette of Feb. 28th. It contains the official order of the French Minister of the Colonies, Count Mole, directing the Governor to put in force the old regulations of 1727,—which have long been forgotten or neglected, which forbids any foreigners, even if naturalized, carrying on any trade in the island, as settlers. The order is couched in very severe terms, and the immediate execution of the old laws urged in the most positive manner.

Exportation of Ice.—We are happy to hear that our enterprizing townsman, Frederick Tudor, Esq. has obtained from the French Government the exclusive privilege of supplying the Islands of Guadaloupe and Martinique with Ice, for ten years, commencing on the first of Jan. 1819.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, May 6, 1818.

In our paper of last week, an article appeared under the Newbern, N. C. head, stating that in less than five days a person might go from Newbern to New-York, and the whole distance in steam-boats, with the exception of less than sixty miles land carriage. It ought to be observed, in addition, that the journey may be continued to this city, in the sound steam-boats, a distance of 130 miles more. The distance from this place to Newbern, by land, is about 760 miles, and the whole journey may be performed without fatigue in six days.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Norwich, legally warned and held at the Court-House in said town, the 2d day of May, 1818.

JAMES LANMAN, Esq. chosen Moderator.

Voted, That the inhabitants of the town of Norwich, in legal Town Meeting assembled, are of opinion that a written Constitution for this State, is necessary for the well ordering and governing of the same.

Therefore Resolved, That the Representatives of this town, to the next General Assembly, are hereby instructed to use their endeavors to obtain a written Constitution of civil government.

Voted, That the Town Clerk furnish to each of the Representatives of this town, a certified copy of the foregoing Resolution.

Voted, That the Town Clerk cause the foregoing Resolutions to be published in the *Norwich Courier*, and *Republican Advocate*.

A true copy of Record,
Attest. PHILIP HUNTINGTON, *Town Clerk.*

Private accounts from the Congress Frigate, (says the National Intelligencer) which bore our three Commissioners, Rodney, Graham, and Bland, to the South, and which was, at the last dates, at Rio Janeiro, represent the conduct of the Portuguese authorities to our Commissioners, not to have been marked by any very friendly feeling or hospitable deportment. On the contrary, it is suggested that they were received with a sort of indifference, amounting nearly to rudeness. Some difficulty arose, too, between the officers of the Congress and the government, respecting a seaman of the frigate, required to be delivered up as a Portuguese citizen; in which Captain Sinclair is said to have exhibited the spirit which belongs to our naval character. Of these occurrences we have heard only from general report, and know nothing of the particulars: nor, perhaps, if we did, would they be sufficiently important to narrate. If they are, we shall no doubt have them in time.

MORE COUNTERFEITING.

Ten Dollar and *Two Dollar* counterfeit Notes of the Middletown Bank, have lately appeared in circulation. The engraving and paper appear as well as the genuine and the filling up and signatures are extremely well imitated. The ten dollar notes are payable at the Mechanic's Bank in the City of New-York, dated January 4, 1817.—*Hartford Mirror.*

By a late estimate, there are in the Public Schools, at Providence, 904 Scholars, viz.—504 Masters, 456 Misses. An examination of them, afforded great satisfaction, and reflected credit on their Tutors.

COMMUNICATION.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

From the first commencement of SABBATH SCHOOLS, until the present time, they have been rapidly extending throughout the Christian world, and are now generally acknowledged to be of the utmost importance for the moral and religious improvement of the rising generation.—Not only have they been established in populous cities, and continued with the most abundant success, but many smaller towns and villages have experienced much of their benefit. Their inestimable advantages are no longer questionable—Many who once doubted the expediency of these institutions, have borne testimony to the good effects resulting from them; and those who regard the happiness of our youth, the peace and good order of society, or the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom, will now feel interested in the prosperity of Sabbath Schools.

While we then hail with joy the increase of Schools abroad, and learn with pleasure of the good effects which they are producing in society, shall nothing be done to support and encourage those nearer home? We readily acknowledge the importance of *united* exertions for this laudable object, but still much, very much, depends upon the influence of individuals. We may not only be useful in providing funds to purchase supplies of Books and other articles for the use of the Schools, but also endeavor to persuade and encourage Parents to prize this opportunity of obtaining instruction for their children; and teach them to esteem it as a privilege which ought not to be neglected. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

Let those who have in early life been favored with good instruction, be active in imparting knowledge to others; that our children may not be allowed to grow up in ignorance, but early be instructed in those principles which will make them respected while they live, useful in society, and more especially prepare them for the sublime employments of Heaven. B.

From the Boston Centinel.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT PETION.

Mr. Hooper has favored us with the "Bee" of Hayti, of the 3d April, published at Port-au-Prince—a pamphlet of 19 pages—which gives the details of the sickness, death, and burial of

THE PRESIDENT OF HAYTI,

and the nomination and installation of Major-General JEAN-PIERRE BOYER, as his successor. PETION was in the 48th year of his age; and died on the 29th March, at Port-au-Prince. The event appeared to have covered the whole of that part of St. Domingo with mourning and grief; and every species of eloquence was employed to emblazon his virtues and services, and embalm his memory. Mourning salutes, fired every ten minutes, and repeated for 24 hours, announced the event in all parts of the Republic.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Imbert, assumed, provisionally, the Executive Government; and gave orders for a splendid interment of the remains of the Chief of the Republic, whose body was directed to be buried at the foot of the Tree of Liberty, his bowels in the national fort, and that his heart be returned to his family. The funeral took place the 30th. It was extremely splendid, and well conducted. All descriptions of citizens were requested to wear mourning three months. In describing the testimonials of respect for the deceased Father of his Country, the account says, "Even the strangers here [mostly Americans] mix their regrets with ours.—They wear, as we do the funeral crape; and as the highest honor they can confer on an illustrious chief, their first words are, "*You have lost your* WASHINGTON."

Immediately after the funeral, the Senate of Hayti convened, and by a decree of urgency, declared Citizen JOHN PIERRE BOYER, General of Division, President of Hayti.

At 10 at night, this decree was announced by a salute of 21 guns. The next day all the public functionaries, the officers of all grades, the merchants, citizens and strangers, assembled in the hall of the Senate, where in their presence, Gen. BOYER, after a short address, declared his acceptance of the honor conferred upon him; and took the following oath; "*I promise before God, and I swear to the nation, by the remains of my deceased predecessor,* ALEXANDER PETION, *faithfully to discharge the office of President of Hayti; to maintain, with all my strength, the Constitution; and to respect, and cause to be respected, the Rights and Independance of the Haytian people.* I SWEAR IT."

A solemn *Te Deum* ensued. All the authorities, in succession, paid their respects to the new Chief of the Republic, and the general tranquillity remained undisturbed.

President PETION's biography occupies many pages of the "Bee." He was a native of St. Domingo, and born in 1770. His revolutionary career is delineated. His bravery in war, they say, was equalled only by his moderation in peace; and, that on the keystone of his monument it may be written—"*He never caused a tear to flow from any eye.*"

Commercial Restrictions discontinued.

The President of the United States, on the 23d ult. issued his Proclamation, announcing, that whereas an act of the province of Nova-Scotia, repealing an act passed therein, in 1816, on the subject of the exportation of Plaister of Paris, (and which produced the retaliatory law of the United States, passed March 3, 1817, on the same subject) has been repealed, and the repeal made known to him by the British Envoy Extraordinary; he does, by his Proclamation, declare that fact and make known, that the restrictions imposed by the said act of Congress, do, from the date of his Proclamation, cease, and are discontinued, in relation to his Britannic Majesty's said province of Nova-Scotia.

Fourteen Steam-Boats are employed in navigating the rivers Mississippi and Ohio.

Exertions are now making to obtain subscriptions to Dr. Ramsay's History of the U. States, from its first settlement in 1607 to the treaty of Ghent in 1814. Dr. R. was upwards of 40 years in preparing this work for the press, and which interfered so much with his other pursuits, that he died insolvent, "leaving a family of 8 children with no patrimony but the reputation of their father, and this valuable manuscript."—The character of the Dr. as a writer and historian, is generally known, and we wish the work success, even if it had no other object than what the proposals announce; but a well written history of America must be interesting to every lover of his country.

Proposals are issued at Philadelphia, for publishing a splendid edition of the British Poets, in 100 volumes, and to contain upwards of 100 engravings. This will be an expensive and arduous undertaking.

We understand that Com. Macdonough is appointed to the command of the Guerriere, which is on the eve of departure for Petersburgh, to take out Mr. Campbell, as minister to Russia, in the place of Mr. Pinkney. *N. Y. Ev. Post.*

Counterfeit Spanish milled dollars are in circulation, which are very difficult to discriminate from the true ones. They are thicker than the genuine, and have a sharp sound.

A Bank has been established at Botany Bay, and a charter of incorporation has been obtained from the English Governor General.

Gen. Pegram is elected a representative to Congress from Virginia, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. P. Goodwyn.—*N. Intelligencer.*

Mr. Meade, the Ex-American Consul, continued in prison in Cadiz, as late as 10th March last.

Marine.

The U. S. sloop Peacock was at Marseilles, 18th Feb, where she arrived 15th; she was to sail about 27th, for Messina, with Mr. Sinclair on board, to join the squadron.

PROVIDENCE, APRIL 11.—Ar. Brig Rambler, Hetherington, 87 days from Canton, with teas nankins, &c. Left Canton, on the 16th of Jan. last, in company with the ships Trumbull, Aboro, of Providence, and Stag, of Baltimore. Left at Canton, ships Thomas Scattergood, to sail for Philadelphia in two days; Phenix, for ditto, in 10 days; Perygan, for Boston, in 8 days; Zephyr, of Providence, for Europe, uncertain; Unicorn, of Baltimore, and Pacific, of Philadelphia, just arrived—passed in the river, a ship from Salem, but from Batavia.—Passed Macao, in company with the Trumbull and Stag, the 20th of Jan. and parted company the 4th of February, in the Straits of Sunda. The brig Rambler, left this port the 9th of January, 1817, and arrived on the coast of Chili, after a passage of 34 days—left the coast, last September, and arrived at Canton, first of December, a passage of 68 days, including 4 days at the Sandwich Islands—having performed a voyage round the world in *fifteen months and 20 days!* Seven months and ten days of the time she lay in port.

BOSTON, MAY 1.—Ar. brig Mary & Eliza, Kinsman, 59 days from Messina, and 53 from Gibraltar. Capt. K. informs, that the U. S. ships Washington, Franklin, United States, and sloops of war, Erie and Spark, were all at Messina; and that the Washington would probably return to the United States about the 1st of April. The sloop of war Peacock, had gone to Marseilles, for the American Consul.

Married,

At Preston, by Elder Roswell Burrows, Mr. MUNDATOR T. RICHARDS, to Miss MARY TYLER.

Died,

At Shawneetown, Indiana, Gen. THOMAS POSEY. Among the number of revolutionary heroes who have passed the inexorable bourne, none were more deserving of the tear of regret than our late governor: As a patriot, he was warmly devoted to his country; as a soldier brave and enterprising; as a christian, pious and resigned. It is not uncommon that bravery, "like charity, covereth a multitude of sins." The character of the veteran Posey required not the friendly protection of its mantle. Like the adamant it was firm and bold, and reflected from every side the pure "unclouded ray" of light. General Posey served during the revolutionary war in the armies of his country, and distinguished himself particularly at the assault of Stoney Point, under the command of the gallant Wayne, being the first man who mounted the walls. He has since held a number of honorable and important appointments in the civil list of the United States. He was a Senator in Congress for some time from the state of Louisiana, and afterwards the territorial governor of Indiana. At the time of his death he held the office of Indian Agent. Few men have passed so useful and so blameless a life.—*Indiana Herald.*

In Albemarle, (Vir.) Mr. WILLIAM GOOLSBY aged 108 years. His eye-sight, at the time of his decease, was so good that spectacles were unnecessary; every tooth was perfectly sound,—and his beard, from a snow white, had for some years been gradually turning black, and he appeared, and certainly believed, that he was reverting to youth. His wife, being but a few years younger than himself, is still alive, possessing great activity both of mind and body. They lived upwards of eighty years together.

At Boston, Mr. JAMES CUTLER, aged 43, one of the Editors of the Boston Gazette; much respected in life and deeply lamented in death.

In Stratford, TOBY PIXLEY, a man of color, aged about 80. It was said he was seized with hydrophobia just before his death, which was occasioned by the bite of a dog about 50 years ago.

At Woodstock, Mrs. SARAH LYON, relict of Capt. Benj. Lyon, aged 84.

At Griswold, Mrs. MARY LEONARD, wife of the late Mr. Samuel Leonard, aged 88 years.

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE Proprietors have determined to extend the Line to *Norwich*, with the FULTON, Capt LAW, and this route will be continued during the season, as follows:

The Connecticut, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New Haven.

The Fulton, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich at day-light in the morning of the same days, touch at New London, and depart from thence for New Haven at 3 o'clk.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich

May, 1818 26—

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE Packet VENUS, *D. Havens*, master, will sail on Saturday next, 9th inst. at 3 o'clock, A. M.

☞ As impositions are sometimes practised on persons wishing to ship freight to New-York, it is requested that application be made to JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, for any information relative to sloops *Eliza* or *Venus*, whenever they are absent from Norwich.

May 9.

FOR NEW-YORK,

THE Sloop M'DONOUGH, *Wm. W. Coit*, master, will sail on Tuesday the 12th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, at C. Kells' wharf.

May 6.

CONNECTICUT
BIBLE SOCIETY.

SUBSCRIBERS to this institution who consider themselves members are requested to pay their annual dues, in time to forward the same to the annual meeting on Thursday 14th inst.

J HUNTINGTON, *Agent.*

May 7, 1818

Other subscriptions, or donations, will be thankfully received and faithfully forwarded.

FREE SCHOOLS.

THE Free Schools in the first district, (Chelsea society,) will commence on Monday the 11th inst Scholars who would wish to attend, will be present to have their names entered at 10 o'clock. A. M. *May 4, 1818*

A SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,

WAS opened at Rev. Mr. HYDE's, Preston City, on Monday the 4th inst by Miss NOYT Boarders may be accommodated in the family of Mr. HYDE

Preston, May 4, 1818 26 3w—

Canton Crapes and Ginghams.

40 pa. black and light dyed Canton Crapes,
30 „ 6 4 wide Carlisle Ginghams,
Just received and for sale by
P. A. HUNTINGTON & CO
May 6. 26—

TABER & LITTLE,
TAILORS,

HAVE removed to the shop lately occupied by GEORGE PERKINS, Esq as an office, opposite Mr KINNEY's Hotel, where their customers are invited to call.

WANTED,

A BOY, about 14 years of age, as an Apprentice to the Tailoring Business

May 6. 1818 26—

STONE LIME.

20 casks Stone Lime, Dexter's brand, superior quality, for sale by
JAMES N. BROWN.
May 5 26—

Free-Mason's Monitor.

THE new Free-Mason's Monitor; or Masonic Guide, for the direction of members of that ancient and honorable fraternity, as well as for the information of those, who may be desirous of becoming acquainted with its principles. By *James Hardie*, A. M. Price $1 25 For sale at *R. HUBBARD's Book Store.*

May 5

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will contract for 1000 bushels of *OATS*. If application is made soon.

JONATHAN COMSTOCK.
Norwich, May 5 1818 26—

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting my wife, on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

WM. PEABODY.
Norwich, May 5, 1818. 26—

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
G. & C. KINNEY,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
GROCERIES,
Among which are—

Cognac, Bordeaux, Spanish & Cider } BRANDIES,
Old Jamaica, St Croix, N. E. and Cherry, } RUM,
Holland, Pierpoints & Country } GIN,
Old Madeira, L. P. Teneriffe, S Madeira, Port, Malaga & Corran } WINES,
CORDIALS,
New Orleans, Muscovado, East India & Lump } SUGARS,
MOLASSES,
Vinegar,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS,
Coffee, Chocolate,
Blown Salt,
Baltimore and Richmond } FLOUR per bbl.
Buck Wheat and Rye Flour,
RICE,

TOBACCO, of all qualities, per keg or less; Hibbert's Brown Stout; N York Porter; Segars, of all kinds; Rose scented, Maccabau, Scotch and Rappee Snuff; Pipes; box and cask Raisins; Currants; Filberts; Peanuts; Walnuts; Butternuts; Oranges; Figs; Prunes; Cassia; Alspice; Ginger; Nutmegs; Poland Starch; Pearlashes; Patent Pitch Forks; Rakes; Hoes and Handles; Scythes and Snaths; Rundlets; Riddles; Axes & Handles; Brooms; Whips and Lashes; Baskets; Bed Cords; Pocket Books; Powder and Shot; Mould Candles per box; Dipped do.; Bar and Shaving Soap; Black Ball; a quantity of Earthen, Stone and Glass Ware, &c &c.

May 5, 1818. 26—

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Stockholders of *Norwich Channel Company*, will be holden at Mr. *Newcomb Kinney's* Hotel, on Monday the 11th inst. at half past 7 o'clock, P M.

SIMEON BREED, *President.*

WANTED,

1000 feet 2 inch Chesnut PLANK, and eight or ten able bodied LABORERS—apply to the Directors of Norwich Channel Company, or at the store of

JESSE & SIMEON BREED.
May 6, 1818 26—

Nails, Iron & Steel.

RUSSIA Old Sable Iron by the Ton;—English & Swedes flat, square, and round Iron, assorted sizes.
London Hoop L. Blister'd STEEL.
Horse Nail Rods Nail Plates
Cut Spikes five inches long for planking.
Tacks of all sizes from 3 to 20 oz per M.
Patent Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes—for sale at Norwich Nail Manufactory, by
WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
48—

THE SUBSCRIBER

GIVES notice to those farmers who would rather raise their Horses than buy them at the present enormous prices, that a Horse, which is certainly worth their attention, will stand for Mares the ensuing season at his stable in Canterbury. Said Horse is one of the Sweepstakes breed, and for strength or speed, perhaps is not second to any Horse in America.

JOHN ASPENWALL.
Canterbury, May 5, 1818 26—

SIX months from this date, are allowed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the exhibition of claims against the estate of

Capt. WILLIAM C. WILLIAMS, late of said Norwich, deceased, to

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Adm'r.*
Norwich, April 29 1818 26—

NOTICE

IS hereby given, That the subscriber, who is guardian to *Frances C. Hubbard, Albert Hubbard*, and *Clarinda B. Hubbard*, minor children and heirs to the estate of Mr. *Samuel S Hubbard*, late of Thompson, deceased, has petitioned the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, for liberty to sell the whole of the Real Estate of said minors, lying in Thompson; and in pursuance of an order of said Court of Probate, Public Notice is hereby given, to all concerned in the welfare of said minors, to appear, if they see cause, before said Court of Probate, to be holden at the Probate Office in Pomfret, the first Tuesday of August next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on said day, to make their objections, if any they have to the granting said Petition.

REBECKAH HUBBARD, *Guardian.*
Dated at Thompson, April 28, 1818. 26

GROCERIES, DRY STUFFS, &c.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, the following articles, which he offers at a small profit for cash—and he presumes that the Providence market will not hold out a greater inducement to purchasers than he can, for prompt pay.

Cash will buy cheap,

CALL AND SEE.

St Croix Rum, N E do French Brandy, Gin, Cider Brandy, Rasberry Cordial, Madeira, Teneriffe, Port, Lisbon, Sherry and Malaga WINES Coffee, Chocolate, Allspice, Pepper, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs by lb or less, very low, box and cask Raisins Pearlashes by dozen lb. Figs, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas, St Croix Sugar, common Brown do. Lump do Starch, Segars per thousand, Tobacco, Molasses Ginger, Peppersauce, &c. &c.

White and Red Lead Stone Yellow, Spanish Brown and White, Paris White, ground and lump Verdigris, Patent, King's and Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Dutch and Rose Pink, Screwing smalt, Venetian and India Red, Umber, Terra de Siena, Carmine, Drop Lake, Chinese and English Vermillion, Coach Lacker, Copal Varnish, Spirits Turpentine, Powdered Litharge 150 lbs. Glue, &c &c.

Stick and ground Logwood, Nicaragua and Red Wood, 2500 lbs ground Camwood, Allum, 2500 lbs Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Argol, Bengal Indigo, Grain Tin, Tenter Hooks, Press Papers, Gold, Silver and Brass Leaf, &c &c

Cut Nails from 3d to 20d; 8d, 10d and 20d Wrought do.; Brads from 1d. to 8d.; Tacks.

7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Glass.

Hard's Grass Seed.

A large additional supply of

Drugs and Medicine,

Among which are the following, viz

150 lbs Senna, 100 lbs. Carolina Pink, 30 lbs Camphor, 140 lbs Liquorice Root, 60 bottles American and W I. Castor Oil, 50 lbs Aloes, Annatto and Roco for cheese colouring, Borax, Bals Peru, Calomel Cantharides, Peruvian Bark Cologne Water, Cream Tartar, Extract Hyoscyamus, do Peruvian Bark, Flour Sulphur, Gum Tragacanth, Opium South American, African and E India Gum Copal, Shellac, Hull's Physic, Lunar Caustic, Flake Manna, Red Precipitate, Magnesia, do calcined, Oxyde Bismuth Opodeldock, Oil Anniseed, Roses and Lavender, Powdered Blue, Ipecac, Jalap, Gentian, Columbo, Rheubarb, Valerian, Sacc Saturni, Fine Sponge, Salts Lemon, 12 bottles double distilled Rose Water, Durable Ink &c &c.

Samuel Tyler.

Norwich March 31, 1818. 21—

JEWETT CITY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

HAVE on hand a quantity of COTTON YARN, which they wish to have woven into Cloth immediately, for which they will pay an extra price—Those who wish to take Yarn to weave, will do well to call soon.

WALTER PALMER, Jr *Agent.*

Griswold April 15 23 4w—

RUM.

A CONSIGNMENT of 10 hhds. first quality N E RUM,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

April 18 23—

REMOVAL.

Calvin Tyler & Co.

HAVE removed to the store recently occupied by Mr *Russell Hubbard*, and next door west of Messrs *Aspinwall & Mathewson*, where will be kept constantly on hand, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

at reduced prices for ready pay. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call

April 8 22—

Lime, &c.

50 casks new Dexter Lime, received this day,

Plaister, ground and in the stone,

Coarse and fine Salt,

Sugar per bbl. Tobacco per keg,

Seasoned clear and merchantable Plank Board-, Clapboards and Joist,

Shingles, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

JED. HUNTINGTON.

April 20. 24 4w

50 ps. Domestic Shirtings,

Sheetings, Stripes, Checks and Ginghams,

An assortment of knitting and weaving Yarn, Thread and Stocks,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

April 15. 23—

Clean Long-Island Flax-Seed,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

April 15, 1818. 22—

CHARLES COIT,

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK A NEW SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

22 Old Spirits,
Cognac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Country do.
St. Croix Rum,
West India do.
New England do.
S. Madeira, } WINES, very fine,
L. P. Teneriffe, }
Dry Lisbon, }
St. Croix Sugar, superior quality,
Muscovado do do.
Lump do.
New Orleans Molasses, very good,
West India do.
Hyson, } TEAS, fresh & good,
Young Hyson, }
Hyson Skin, }
Souchong and }
Bohea }
Wheat and Rye Flour,
Coffee and Chocolate,
Nutmegs, Allspice, Pepper,
Cassia, Ginger, Starch,
Turkey Figs, Raisins,
Lorillard's Tobacco and Snuff,
An assortment Stone Ware,
English and American Shovels,
Brooms, Candles, Soap, Codfish,
Hair and Wire Sieves,
Turks Island and Brown Salt,
Powder and Shot,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass,
All kinds Country Produce, &c &c

The above articles are warranted to be of a superior quality, and will be sold very low for good pay. Those who will take the trouble to call, shall be satisfied they cannot buy cheaper

Norwich, April 21, 1818 24—

NEW BOOKS,

FOR CHILDREN.

THE Affectionate Brothers: a Tale, by Mrs Hoffland, author of the Clergyman's Widow, the Panorama of Europe, &c &c Price 50 cents

The History of William Selwin. By Miss Sandham, author of the Twin Sisters and other works for young people. Price 62½ cents.

A Key to Knowledge; or things in common use—simply and shortly explained in a series of Dialogues. Written by a Mother Price 62½ cents

The Young Traveller: or adventures of Etienne in search of his father—a tale for youth. By G R Hoare, author of Modern Europe in miniature Price 42 cents.

The Adopted Daughter: a Tale for young persons. By Miss Sandham Price 75 cents

The Happy Sequel, or the History of Isabella Mordant. A Tale for young people Price 42 cents.

Always Happy: or Anecdotes of Felix and his sister Serena Written for the children, by a mother Price 62½ cents

The Orphan Boy: or a Journey to Bath Founded on fact By Mary Belson, author of a number of works for children. Price 50 cents

The History of an Officer's Widow and her young family Price 62½ cents.

The Fisherman, a Tale for young persons Price 42 cents

The Ornaments Discovered, a story in two parts By the author of aunt Mary's Tales Price 69½ cents

The Blind Farmer and his children By Mrs Hoffland Price 62½ cents.

The Seasons; with the Castle of Indolence, by James Thompson Embellished with beautiful engravings from the designs of Richard Westall R A Price $1.

Just received and for sale at

R HUBBARD's Book Store.

Feb 18 1818

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will pay cash for CALF SKINS

JONATHAN COMSTOCK.

Norwich, April 20, 1818. 24—

Cheaper than cheap.

Ladies' Boots and Shoes,

OF various descriptions, made of the best materials and in the newest style, by

GEORGE D. LAWTON,

who continues to carry on the Boot and Shoemaking Business, in all its various branches

All those who wish to be accommodated with Boots and Shoes will please to call

Griswold, Jewett's City, April 20. 25-6w

FOR SALE,

A gentle family HORSE, and

A Farrow COW.

Inquire of the Printers.

April 29. 25—

AN APPRENTICE to the *Paper Making Business* is wanted immediately by

R. HUBBARD.

April 7.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED,

THE Welch Mountaineer; by Catharine Hutton, author of the Miser Married—in 2 vols.

Manners: a novel—in 2 vols.

Mandeville; a tale of the seventeenth century in England—in 2 vols.

Rob Roy—by the author of "Waverly," "Guy Mannering," and the "Antiquary," —in 2 vols

The Wanderer; or Female Difficulties. By Madame D'Arblay—in 3 vols.

Also,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

MISCELLANEOUS, CLASSICAL & SCHOOL BOOKS.

Books of all descriptions furnished at a week's notice, and at the lowest New York prices *April 29.*

QUAKER

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH, FOR SALE BY

Calvin Tyler & Co.

WHITE, Yellow and Red Onion; Blood and Early Turnip Beet; Scarcity; Carrot; Parsnip; Cucumber; Watermellon; Muskmellon; Dutch Summer, Crookneck Summer and Crookneck Winter Squash; White Head, Early Curled Head and Speckled Lettuce; Salmon, Scarlet and Early Turnip Radish; Dwarf, Savoy, Red and Early Yorkshire Cabbage; Flat and French Turnip; Sage; Squash Pepper; Double Peppergrass; Borrect; Summer Savory; Parsley; Pink; Saffron; Early June, Early Golden Hotspur, Charlton, White Marrowfat Green Dwarf Marrowfat and Strawberry Dwarf Peas; Early Sixweek Dwarf, Cranberry Dwarf, White Cranberry Pole and Kidney Pole Beans.

March 18. 19—

QUAKER

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH, FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

WHITE, Yellow and Red Onion; Blood and Early Turnip Beet; Scarcity; Carrot; Parsnip; Cucumber; Watermellon; Muskmellon; Dutch Summer, Crookneck Summer, and Crookneck Winter Squash; White Head, Early Curled Head and Speckled Lettuce; Salmon, Scarlet and Early Turnip Radish; Dwarf, Savoy, Red and Early Yorkshire Cabbage; Flat and French Turnip; Sage; Squash Pepper; Double Peppergrass; Borrect; Summer Savory; Parsley; Pink; Saffron; Early June, Early Golden Hotspur, Charlton White Marrowfat, Green Dwarf Marrowfat and Strawberry Dwarf Peas; Early Sixweek Dwarf, Cranberry Dwarf White Cranberry Pole and Kidney Pole Beans.

ALSO,

A wholesale Chest containing the above assortment, at the Quaker price.

Pierce Albany green Peas.

13 bushels bright Herd's Grass.

Red Clover Seed

700 fresh sweet Oranges.

Cash paid for green Calf Skins.

March 11 18—

English and American Window Glass, all sizes—from 6 by 8 to 14 by 20

Cut and Wrought Nails, per, cask, at manufactory prices,

5 tons Iron Hollow Ware,

200 sets Cart and Waggon Boxes,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

March 25 20—

NOTICE.

IT is with great reluctance that the subscribers find themselves compelled to call the attention of a proportion of their customers to the subject of their accounts. To a numerous class who have been regular and punctual in their payments, we tender our most hearty acknowledgments, with an assurance that to them alone we have been indebted for the means of sustaining our business. We therefore confidently hope, that every one who is conscious of having delayed to discharge an obligation voluntarily entered into, and for which he has received a valuable consideration, will no longer withhold a debt trifling in itself, but amounting in the aggregate to many hundreds of dollars, and at this time of indispensable importance to

CALVIN TYLER & CO.

Norwich April 15, 1818 23—

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT

R HUBBARD's Book-Store,

LETTERS on Christian Baptism. I. The mode of baptism. II The subjects of baptism containing some direct arguments in support of infant baptism III. Further arguments for infant baptism—the evidence for infant baptism and for female communion compared—and an application of the subject From Rev. Hubbel Loomis, of Willington, to his brother Mr. Joel Loomis, of Lyme. Price 25 cents.

April 6.

POST COACH

AND

STEAM-BOAT LINE.

FROM BOSTON TO NORWICH,

Distance 80 miles,

Fare through, $6.

LEAVES Boston Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Norwich at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Returning leaves Norwich on the arrival of the Boat and arrives in Boston the same evening

Towns through which it passes:

DEDHAM, MEDFIELD, MENDON, THOMPSON, BROOKLYN TO NORWICH.

The Proprietors respectfully inform the Public that they have furnished themselves with the best of horses, good carriages, careful and experienced drivers, and no pains will be spared on their part to make the TRAVELLERS' passage pleasant and expeditious As it is the shortest and most direct Road, they hope to receive a share of the Public Patronage

Each Passenger allowed 20 lbs. baggage gratis. 100 lbs equal to a seat

Stage books kept in Boston, at Earl's Coffee House 24 Hanover street, Barnum's Ex Coffee House, and Bolles' Coffee House Norwich

L. EATON & CO. *Boston.*
D. WILBUR, *Mendon.*
JACOBS & JOHNSON, *Thompson*
TYLER & GALLUP, *Brooklyn.*
R. BOLLES, *Norwich.*

April 8. 23—

"Foreign Mission Society of Norwich and its vicinity."

THE annual meeting of this Society will be holden at the Rev. Doctor *Strong's* meeting-house, on Tuesday 19 th May next, 2 o'clock, P M Sermon by the Rev. Mr *Waldo*, of Griswold.

By Order

J HUNTINGTON, *Sec'ry*

April 28 1818. 25—

WILL BE SOLD

At Public Auction,

ON Monday the 11th of May next, at 2 o'clock P M. so much of the Real Estate of *THOMAS SMITH*, late of Preston deceased as will raise the sum of Eighteen Dollars Fifty Cents and incident charges of sale The property consists of a small *LOT OF LAND*, on the road leading from Norwich to New London—near the late dwelling-house of Mr *Thomas Gavit*

Sale to commence on the premises.

ELIAS BROWN, *Adm'r.*

Stonington, April 17 1818. 23—

NOTICE.

THE *Manufacturers of Wool*, in Windham County, are requested to meet at BICKNELL's Inn, in Canterbury, on MONDAY, 18 th of May next, at 1 o'clock P M on business of importance to said Manufacturers

All of like occupation in Counties adjoining are invited to attend.

April 17. 1818 24—

KINGSTON IN JAMAICA, OCTOBER, 1817

NOTICE is hereby given to whom it may concern, that if the heirs of Mrs. ELIZABETH GALE, formerly of the Bay of Honduras but afterwards resident of Kingston in Jamaica, widow of Mr. ROBERT GALE, formerly of the Bay of Honduras, master mariner, will apply to the subscriber, producing vouchers to prove they are such, he will gladly pay over to such a small balance belonging to the estate of Mrs *Elizabeth Gale*—But if such application be not made within one year of this date, the money will be distributed amongst poor families in this parish

23 STEPHEN COOK

Further information on this subject may be obtained on application to the publishers of this paper.

TO LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE HOUSE, STORE, &c. in Franklin, near Capt Burrill Woodworth's Tavern, and formerly the residence of Augustus Perkins, Esq of Norwich. It is one of the best situations for a country merchant, in the county of New-London.

APPLY TO

CARDER HAZARD, or
HARVEY MORGAN.

ALSO, TO LET,

A FARM, in Colchester, on the road leading to New London, now in the occupancy of John Smith—containing about 100 acres APPLY TO

HARVEY MORGAN.

Norwich, (Bean-Hill,) Feb. 11, 1818. eof20

FOR SALE, A VALUABLE

SPANISH JACK,

SUPPOSED to be the largest in the United States If not sold by the 20th of May, he will be let for one year, on favorable terms.

Apply at the Store of

E. COIT & CO.

Norwich, April 22, 1818. 26—

DWIGHT RIPLEY,

DRUGGIST, NORWICH,

HAS just received a fresh supply of those *justly esteemed and highly approved* 'Medicines,' *prepared by* W. T. CONWAY, Chemist, No. 1, Bumstead-place, Boston—to wit:

Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills!

Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops,

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Female Pills, for obstructions, &c

Dr Relfe's Antibilious Pills, for indigestion, bilious affections, &c

Dr. Relfe's Vegetable Rheumatic Pills, *a most excellent medicine*

Dr. Relfe's Vegetable Specific, a certain cure for *sick head ache*

British Antiseptic Dentifrice, which not only renders discoloured teeth white, but removes the scurvy from the gums, at the same time it imparts to the breath the most delectable sweetness and *prevents tooth ache.*

Dumfrie's Ointment, a safe and expeditious cure for the ITCH however inveterate; in *an hour's application.* No danger from taking cold!

Albion Corn Plaster, which affords instant ease at the same time it dissolves and draws the corn out by the root without pain.

Cambrian Tooth Ache pills—the relief is immediate without the least injury to the teeth.

Dr Jebb's celebrated Rheumatic Liniment, the relief is instantaneous in Rheumatism, though of years standing, and cures frequently in 24 hours.

Dr. Hunter's celebrated Pills,

Dr. Hunter's Injection Powders, and

Dr. Hunter's Cerate for the prevention and cure of the Venereal disease, which may be effected thereby, with perfect secrecy—Full directions encircle each packet.

None of the above are genuine, unless signed "W T CONWAY"

The whole of the above Medicines may be had of most Druggists, Booksellers and Post Masters throughout the U. States. ††† A large *discount* to Country Physicians, Country Traders, and those who buy to sell again.

Feb 6. 13—eof9

Willett's Geography and Atlas.

WILLETT's easy Grammar of Geography, for the use of Schools, upon Goldsmith's much approved plan—illustrated with an Atlas of seven maps, bound separately—Price 75 cents.

FOR SALE AT

R HUBBARD's *Book Store.*

RECOMMENDATION

DANBURY, 14th July, 1814.

Mr. Potter,

SIR—I have thoroughly examined Mr. WILLETT's *Easy Grammar of Geography*" with the accompanying Atlas, published by you; and I might with much propriety (if needful) enter into the particulars of its high merits and great utility; but suffice it to say, that I have been an old teacher, in the usual mode of Geography and Astronomy, and I am now constrained to say, that I regret the many days, months, and I may even say years, I have spent in teaching according to the usual Books, only for the want of just such a one as you have hit upon For young pupils it certainly exceeds any thing of the kind I ever saw. To study Geography and Astronomy without *Maps, Figures, &c.* is as absurd as to teach a child to call over the Alphabet without seeing the shape of the letters. The convenience of having the Atlas by itself is obvious, as it must be constantly used in search for an answer to every question, which I readily conceive will be a kind of pleasing labor to the scholar, and soon make him a proficient in Geography. Yours, &c.

ANDREW BEERS.

G. W. PARTRIDGE,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and its vicinity, that he will wait on them at R. WILLOBY's HOTEL, or at their houses, if more agreeable, for a few days. He inserts from a single tooth to a full set—Evens, separates and polishes, &c Carious Teeth mended, to be as useful lasting, and free from pain as sound teeth He extracts deranged teeth, roots and stumps, with the utmost care and ease.

Sept 29, 1817. 47—

WE the undersigned, Physicians and Surgeons of the town of Norwich, being acquainted with Doctor G W Partridge in his capacity of SURGEON DENTIST, do not hesitate to recommend him to the public, in the line of his profession.

JOHN TURNER.
RICHARD P. TRACY.

April 15 1818 23—

Patent Note Singing Books.

LITTLE & SMITH's Patent Note Singing Books, per gross, dozen, or single, for sale at

R. HUBBARD's Book-Store

Feb. 25.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1818. *NORWICH*, (Conn.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [Vol. XXII. No. 27.]

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE Proprietors have determined to extend the Line to *Norwich*, with the FULTON, Capt LAW, and this route will be continued during the season, as follows:

The Connecticut, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New Haven.

The Fulton, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich at day light in the morning of the same days, touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New Haven at 8 o'clk.

The Boats will meet at New Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

May, 1818 26—

POST COACH
AND
STEAM-BOAT LINE.
FROM BOSTON TO NORWICH,
Distance 80 miles.
Fare through, $6.

LEAVES Boston Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Norwich at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Returning leaves Norwich on the arrival of the Boat and arrives in Boston the same evening

Towns through which it passes:
DEDHAM, MEDFIELD, MENDON, THOMPSON, BROOKLYN
TO NORWICH.

The Proprietors respectfully inform the Public that they have furnished themselves with the best of horses, good carriages, careful and experienced drivers, and no pains will be spared on their part to make the TRAVELLERS' passage pleasant and expeditious. As it is the shortest and most direct Route, they hope to receive a share of the Public Patronage.

Each Passenger allowed 20 lbs. baggage gratis. 100 lbs equal to a seat.

Stage books kept in Boston, at Earl's Coffee House, 24 Hanover-street, Barnum's Ex. Coffee House, and Bolles' Coffee-House, Norwich.

L. EATON & CO. *Boston.*
D. WILBUR, *Mendon.*
JACOBS & JOHNSON, *Thompson.*
TYLER & GALLUP, *Brooklyn.*
R. BOLLES, *Norwich.*

April 8. 22—

JOHN P. AUSTIN,

HAVING taken a stand at the red store of Col. *Joshua Huntington*, in Norwich Landing, tenders his services to the public as

COMMISSION MERCHANT, CASH, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER.

HE OFFERS FOR SALE
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES,

For which most kinds of country produce will be received in payment.

ALSO,
A great variety of excellent
GARDEN SEEDS,
of last year's growth.

Also, for sale,
1 Horse, (kind,) 1 new Saddle, 1 box Hats, 1 Clock, 1 handsome Fowling Piece, Grape and Currant Wine per bbl. and good Mould Candles of various sizes.

Tallow will be received in exchange for Candles, the customary allowance being made for manufacturing.

Convenient Storage for Goods.

Norwich, April 15, 1818. 23tf—

COACH LACES.

F. A. Huntington & Co.
HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED,
AND OFFER FOR SALE,
700 yards Coach Laces,
various widths, suitable for Coaches, Gig Phaetons, &c. &c.

April 27 25—

STONE LIME.

20 casks Stone Lime, Dexter's brand, superior quality, for sale by
JAMES N. BROWN.

May 5 26—

Canton Crapes and Ginghams.

40 pc. black and light dyed Canton Crapes,
20 „ 6 4 wide Carlisle Ginghams,
Just received and for sale by
F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

May 6. 26—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,
HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale a good assortment of
Fall & Winter Goods,
as cheap as can be had at any store in the place.

Norwich, Nov. 5, 1817. 52—

Felix A. Huntington & Co.
HAVE just received and are now opening a very large assortment of
New Spring Goods,
of the latest importations, which shall be sold very cheap for cash.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
AMONG THEM ARE—
Cloths, Cassimeres and Flannels,
Calicoes, Ginghams and Poplins,
Irish Linens,
Steam Loom and dress'd Cotton Shirtings,
Furniture Chintz, do. Dimity,
Scotch Linen Bed Ticks, Cotton do.
Bandanna, Flag, and black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
A large assortment of superior three cord wire Thread, from No. 30 to 120,
Canton and Italian Crape,
Do. Crape Shawls,
Silk, Cotton and Cassimere do.
Bombazetts and Rattinetts,
20 pc. heavy Cotton Cassimere, for Chaise Tops, colours drab, blue and dark green,
English Ingrain Carpeting, (at New-York prices,)
30 doz. Madras Handkerchiefs, (cheap,)
30 pc Carlisle Ginghams, 6 4 wide, good goods, from 2s6 per yard, upwards,
A great variety of
FANCY GOODS.
LIKEWISE,
200 pr. Ladies' Morocco and Kid SHOES, of the best style and quality, New-York manufacture.

April 15. 23—

NEW GOODS.

TRUMBULL & BREED,
HAVE just received per the ships Importer and Pacific, from Liverpool, and are now opening, at their store, Norwich-Landing, a large and extensive supply of
Hardware & Cutlery.

The Goods are of their own importation direct from the manufactories, in prime order, and form, together with those before on hand, a very complete assortment, and will be sold at a small advance, for cash or approved credit.

Among these Goods are—
Smith's Anvils and Vices,
Brass Kettles, Sad Irons,
Tailor's and Hatter's Irons,
Frying Pans, Grid Irons, Coffee Mills,
Chaffing Dishes, Tea Kettles,
Trace Chains, Iron Shovels and Spades,
Cast Steel, English blistered do.
Single, dble. and treble rolled Sheet Iron,
Iron Wire, Cut and wrought Nails,
Bellows Pipes and Nails,
Clout Nails and Tacks,
Hoop and tinn'd Rivets, Sheep Shears,
Sickles, Curry Combs,
Shovel and Tongs and Andirons,
750 doz. table and desert Knives and Forks.
500 „ one and two blade Pen and Pocket Knives,
Razors, Scissors, and Shears,
Razor Strops and Cases,
Shaving Boxes and Brushes,
Cloth and hair Brushes,
Paint, white-wash, table and horse Brushes,
Plated, tinn'd and japann'd Sadlery and Harness Trimmings,
Brass Cabinet Furniture—a great variety.
Brass and white metal Nails, Brass Cocks,
Brass and Iron Thumb Latches and Knockers,
Stock, knob, trunk, chest and draw Locks
Hinges, of all kinds,
Chest and table Bolts,
Wood Screws, Bed and Couch Screws,
Joiner's, Cooper's, Saddler's & Shoemaker's Tools,
Spectacles,
Morocco Pocket Books and Purses,
Plated, brass, japann'd & iron Candlesticks,
Brass and japann'd Lamps,
Snuffers and Trays,
Tea Trays and Waiters,
Snuff and Tobacco Boxes,
Silver eyed, old patent and White Chapel Needles,
300 gross gilt, plated and common Coat and Vest Buttons,
Mill, cross-cut, pit, hand and tenon Saws, &c. &c.

Norwich, April 6, 1818. 22—3m—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will pay cash for CALF SKINS
JONATHAN COMSTOCK.

Norwich, April 20, 1818. 24—

POETRY.

From the Edinburgh Annual Register.

DIRGE OF A HIGHLAND CHIEF,
Executed after the Rebellion.

SON of the mighty and the free!
Lov'd leader of the faithful brave!
Was it for high rank'd chief like thee,
To fill the nameless grave?
Oh, hadst thou slumber'd with the slain;
Had glory's death have been thy lot,
E'en though on red Culloden's plain,
We then had mourn'd thee not.

But darkly clos'd thy moon of fame,
That mern whose sun beam rose so fair:
Revenge alone may breath thy name—
The watch-word of despair!
Yet oh! if gallant spirit's power
Has e'er ennobled death like thine,
Then glory mark'd thy parting hour,
Last of a mighty line!

O'er thy own bowers the sun shine falls,
But cannot cheer their lonely gloom;
Those beams that gild thy native walls,
Are sleeping on thy tomb.
Spring on thy mountains laughs the while;
The green woods wave in vernal air;
But the lov'd scenes may vainly smile—
Not e'en thy dust is there!

On thy blue hills no bugle sound
Is mingl'd with the torrent's roar;
Unmark'd the red deer sport around;
Thou lead'st the chase no more.
Thy gates are clos'd, thy halls are still;
Those halls where swell'd the chorus strain,
They hear the wild winds murmuring shrill,
And all is hush'd again.

Thy bard his pealing harp has broke;
His fire, his joy of song has past:
One lay to mourn thy fate he woke,
His saddest and his last:
No other theme to him was dear,
Than lofty deeds of thine;
Hush'd be the strain thou canst not hear,
Last of a mighty line!

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

THE LONGITUDE.

WE find by the British papers, that a bill has passed the Commons "for the more effectual discovery of the Longitude, and to encourage the attempts to find a passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and an approach to the North Pole."

The objects of the bill are the consolidation of the acts, (22 in number,) which are in force on the subject; to provide for the correction of many errors which have occurred in Nautical standard Works, and to add three scientific men [Dr Woollaston, Dr. Young, and Capt. Taylor] to the Board of Longitude. Mr. Crocker, of the Admiralty, who introduced the bill, stated a number of facts on the subject, which, we believe, are not generally known. He mentioned, that the first British act passed on it, was in the reign of Queen Ann. (say 1708-10; but that long before that time Philip II. of Spain, [1598] offered a large reward for the discovery of the Longitude:—That the Dutch made a similar offer; and a Frenchman, named Morin, [about 1630] first hit on the idea of finding the longitude by means of lunar observations; but that this was afterwards abandoned as impracticable:—That it was Sir Isaac Newton, [born in 1642 and died 1727] who, alive to the subject, suggested the institution of the Board of Longitude to effect it:—That this board made but little progress until the destruction of Sir Cloudesley Shovel's fleet, owing to a miscreckoning, which awakened attention to the subject, and induced Parliament to offer a munificent reward for the discovery of the longitude. By the law then enacted, provision was made that the author of any method, by which, in a voyage from England to the West-Indies, the ship's longitude should be kept within a degree, should receive a reward of 11,100 dollars. If it proceeded in keeping the longitude within two thirds of a degree, he was to receive 66,600 dollars; but if the longitude could possibly be kept within half a degree, or 30 minutes, then the projector should receive 88,800 dollars:—That, in 1735, an ingenious mechanic, named Harrison, invented a watch, which, on the first trial, fully met the provisions of both acts. In a voyage to Berbice, it kept the longitude of the ship within 20 geographical miles; and he was fortunate enough to obtain the reward of £21,000 sterling, [108,360 dollars;] and that this was effected merely by a chronometer. Mr. C. then stated, there were but two ways of arriving at a true knowledge of the longitude. One was by a watch set in the country from which the ship departed, and afterwards compared with the time in the country to which she has proceeded;—the comparison giving the distance in time, which could afterwards be reduced to space. The second mode was by taking observations of the moon, in relation to a fixed star, which was the surest method. The one was a mechanical, the other a scientific mode of arriving at the same result. In 1760, Mr. C. observed, a Mr. Meyer published tables so extremely useful, that Parliament bestowed on him a gratuity of £3000. By means of those tables, the longitude was now found within a fraction. In examining the log-books of the King's ships, he said, he found a very extraordinary degree of correctness.—The longitude, as found by a chronometer, was discovered to vary very little from the *real longitude*,—if he might be allowed to use that popular expression, since, indeed, there was no real longitude. Suppose, for instance, he added, the true longitude of St. Helena was 5 deg. 45 min. 30 sec.—Captain Martin carried it out 5 deg. 30 min. 30 sec.—Capt. Heywood 5 deg. 39 min.—and his Majesty's ship Bucephalus agreed exactly with the true time, 5 deg. 45 min. 30 sec. Using a poetical expression,

"*So wide is art, so narrow human view.*"

He might, he said, say, that the so long despaired of object of scientific research, the *longitude*, was now discovered.—For all practical purposes it was discovered. Still, he continued, mechanical instruments were liable to decay—and to improve the lunar method, was still a great subject for legislation. What had already been done shewed the great utility of offering rewards. The progress had been principally owing to the exertions of Great-Britain, and the suggestions of the immortal Newton. It might be asked, he said, if so much had been done, what was the object of his bill? He then proceeded to explain the object, declaring he meant not the least disrespect to the present Board of Longitude; but lamented that it did not contain a single scientific man nearer than the Universities.—It could not, he said, be considered as presumption to agitate a subject not discussed in Parliament for nearly one hundred years. He then alluded to the numerous errors which had crept into the *Nautical Almanack* since the death of Dr. Maskelyne, who invented it in 1767.—In the work for the present year, he said, there were no less than 18 errors relating to the places of the Sun and Moon; and in a second edition, not less than 46.—In fact, he said, the "Nautical Almanack" was now a by-word among scientific men. He then pointed out some of the effects of these errors; which, to exculpate the literary men connected with the work, and who had other and more important avocations, he declared were mostly typographical; but that the proof-reader of the Almanack was not recognized by the acts, and therefore not legally known.—This made it necessary that a person should be selected and paid by Parliament to superintend the printing of the work.

Mr. C. then adverted to the reward of £20,000 which had been offered in the reign of George II. for the discovery of a passage between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, which had never been claimed; and respecting which some further provisions were necessary.

Another object, he said, was the approach to the North Pole, which had engaged the attention of Parliament; and one end of the bill he should offer, he said, would be the removal of some inconsistencies in the acts on the subject, which prevented any attempts by the whalers to approach to within the distance (10 degrees) contemplated by the law; and for which £10,000 is offered. Then, alluding to the addition of three scientific men to the Board, residing in or near London, he said, it was only proposed to give them the moderate remuneration of £100 a year each, a sum deemed sufficiently ample by the President of the Royal Society;—all the other members, he said, would bestow their services gratuitously.

NOTE.

We are informed, in a well written article in the Salem Register, that the third volume of the Memoirs of the *Academy of Arts and Sciences*, which will shortly be published in Cambridge, will contain a number of papers from the Hon. NATHANIEL BOWDITCH, LL. D. on the above interesting, scientific subject.—One of them regards the *Solar Tables*, and the discovery of an error by using the tables of the Longitude of the *Sun*, and not of the *Earth*. Another, is his Practical Navigator, and is strictly said to have one great advantage over all other methods of approximation, in having all the *Corrections additive*, which as the ingenious Mathematician observes, renders it peculiarly well adapted to the use of mariners. The aid which Dr. B. gave to the Coasting Pilot, and the corrections he made in the *Nautical Almanack*, are well remembered on both sides of the Atlantic. The tables of the celebrated French Astronomer, Lalande, received a correction from the Doctor which that great man personally acknowledged with thanks. His Lunar Tables by approximations have inclined the present French Astronomer [Count Laplace] to favor a method accommodated to familiar use, which had not heretofore been encouraged, but now appears to possess the greatest safety combined with the greatest ease.

FROM THE VILLAGE RECORD.

"*Why, sir, they are on your nose!*"

—It was even so.—My good uncle Samuel was hunting for his spectacles. We saw him go out to the barn, looking earnestly along the path; from thence he turned into the garden, his eye still fixed on the ground. Sometimes he would feel in his breeches pockets—and thrust his hands impatiently into those of his coat;

"Ods dickens!" cried the old gentleman, as he passed by me—"I have lost my spectacles!"—"Why, sir," answered I, "*there they are upon your nose!*"

—Dost laugh, gentle reader, at my uncle Sam. One half of this wise world are just as simply hunting at a distance for that which is within their reach.

When I see a man with a snug farm—a good stock, and comfort smiling all around him—running to borrow money at Bank, to lay a plant upon which he does not need, because it is *well wooded* or *adjoins him*:—Tut! Tut! thinks I, that man is looking abroad for his spectacles, when verily, *they are upon his nose.*

When I see a farmer, possessed of a good plantation in the prolific plains of Delaware, or the rich valleys of Chester—in a country where the roads are good—markets convenient—and where the opportunities of moral, intellectual and religious improvement, every where abound—in village school-houses—public academies, and houses of religious worship: when I see a man, so situated, breaking up, and wandering to the western wilds in search of happiness—"Alas! poor man," I exclaim, "You search at a great distance for your spectacles, when they are directly on your nose!"

Should I ever see a great nation, rich in an abundant revenue, and yet free from oppressive taxes—its people rapidly prospering from the cultivation of a fruitful soil, and the widely extended range of a profitable commerce—her numerous population rapidly increasing, and holding land enough, unoccupied for a hundred generations—should I ever see such a nation, in the full enjoyment of all the blessings of peace, pursuing a course of policy that tended to put every thing to hazard, by producing war—I should say to the statesman who presided over her destinies—"*Stop rash man!*—you are looking at a distance for those objects which can only be found at home in the council of peace!"

In short, Mr. Printer, the wife and mother who seeks for happiness any where but in the domestic circle, or from above, strays from the point where it may be found. The fragrant incense of a husband's love—the grateful tribute of her children's affection—an approbation of Heaven, which, like the "sweet youth, breathes its calm influence o'er the soul—these are all fruits of domestic growth, and yield their ample bounties to all who assiduously cultivate them.

LEDYARD'S EULOGY ON WOMEN.

I have always remarked that women, in all countries, are civil, obliging, tender and humane; that they are ever inclined to be gay and cheerful, timorous and modest; and that they do not hesitate, like men, to perform a generous action. Not haughty, arrogant nor supercilious, they are full of courtesy, and fond of society; more liable in general to err than men, but generally more virtuous, and performing more meritorious actions. To a woman, either civilized or savage, I never addressed myself in the language of decorum and friendship without receiving a decent and friendly answer—with man it has been otherwise.

In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden and frozen Lapland, rude and churlish Finland, unprincipled Russia, and the wide spreading regions of the wandering Tartar—if hungry, dry, cold, wet or sick, the women have been friendly to me, and uniformly so; and to this virtue, so worthy the appellation of benevolence, these actions have been performed in so free and so kind a manner, that if I was dry I drank the sweetest draught, and if hungry I eat the coarsest morsel with a double relish.

DR. SAMUEL DAVIES.

This great divine, originally a poor boy of Hanover, but for his extraordinary talents and piety, early advanced to a professorship of Princeton College, crossed the Atlantic to solicit means of completing that noble institution. His fame as a mighty man of God had arrived long before him. He was, of course, speedily invited up into the pulpit.—From a soul at once blazing with gospel light and burning with divine love, his style of speaking was so strikingly superior to that of the cold sermon readers of the British metropolis, that the town was presently running after him. There was no getting into the churches where he was to preach. The coaches of the nobility stood in glittering ranks around the long neglected walls of Zion, and even *George the Third* with his royal consort, borne away by the holy epidemic, became humble hearers of the American orator.—Blest with a clear glassy voice, sweet as the notes of the Harmonica, and loud as the battle kindling trumpet, he poured forth the pious ardor of his soul with such force that the honest monarch could not repress his emotions, but starting from his seat with rolling eyes and agitated manner, at every burning period he would exclaim, loud enough to be heard all way over the church, '*Fine! Fine! fine preacher! faith, a fine preacher! Why—why—why—Charlotte!—Why Charlotte! This beats our archbishop!*' The people all stared at the king. The man of God made a full stop, and fixing his eyes upon him, as would a tender parent upon a giddy child, cried aloud, '*When the lion roars, the beasts of the forest tremble: and when the Almighty speaks, let the kings of the earth keep silence.*' The monarch shrunk back into his seat, and behaved, during the rest of the discourse, with the most respectful attention. The next day he sent for Dr. Davies, and after complimenting him highly for an "*honest preacher*," ordered him a check on his banker for a hundred guineas for his college.

Virginia Patriot.

DR. FRANKLIN.

The doctor, in the early part of his life, followed the business of a printer, and had occasion to travel from Philadelphia to Boston. In his journey he stopped at one of their inns, the landlord of which possessed the true disposition of his countrymen, which is, to be inquisitive even to impertinence into the business of every stranger. The doctor, after the fatigue of the day's travel, had set himself down to supper, when his landlord began to torment him with questions. The doctor well knew the disposition of these people; and apprehending that after answering his questions, others would come and go over the same ground, he resolved to stop him. 'Have you a wife, landlord?'—'Yes, sir.'—'Pray let me see her.' Madam was introduced with much form. 'How many children have you?'—'Four, sir.'—'I should be happy to see them.' The children were sought and introduced. 'How many servants have you?'—'Two, sir; a man and a woman.'—'Pray fetch them.' When they came, the doctor asked if there was any one else in the house; and being answered in the negative, addressed himself to them with much solemnity: 'My good friends, I sent for you here, to give an account of myself; my name is Benjamin Franklin; I am a printer; forty-five years of age; reside in Philadelphia, and am going from thence to Boston. I sent for you all,

that if you wish for any further particulars, you may ask, and I will inform you; which done, I flatter myself you will permit me to eat my supper in peace."—*London Mag.*

GENERAL ST. CLAIR.

The Salem Gazette, contains a letter from the Western country, to the Editor, giving an affecting narrative of the brave General St. Clair. "On our Journey," says the writer, "we stopped at his *log house* to warm us. He was then confined to his chamber with illness. His wife exhibited a most striking picture of fallen greatness. She was a tall, majestic figure, 56 years of age, (I think she said.) Her features were noble and her deportment lady like. She is of the Bowdoin family, of Boston. The substantial part of her dress was of the coarse fabric of the country, to which were superadded such ornamental articles as were in fashion probably forty five or fifty years ago, and which, like herself, bore visible marks of the hand of time. She conversed with a Frenchman, a fellow passenger with us, in his language which was familiar to her. Her manners also were French.* But time and sorrow had evidently weakened her mind, which, judging from her countenance, was originally vigorous. This mental debility was strikingly exhibited in her confounding important events of distant dates, and almost forgetting that we had an American government. Her latter ideas were obliterated, and those of early youth had assumed their place. Mrs. ——, was extremely affected with the picture which I have so imperfectly sketched, and for a long time could not speak of it without tears."

[*Elliot's Biographical Dictionary informs us, that the ancestors of the Bowdoin family were French refugees, who left their country after the revocation of the edict of Nantz; that they first went to Ireland, and then came to New-England, 1688.]

N. N. NEWS!

The editor of the Baltimore Federal Republican is speaking of the dearth of news, thus beautifully conveys his ideas.

"From the east, from the west, from the north and from the south, we have nothing of novelty to present to our readers. In other words, every thing like the advancing season is tranquil and serene. The flowers already begin to put forth their blossoms—

"*Spring hangs her infant blossoms on the trees,*
Rock'd in the cradle of the western breeze."—

While the munificence of the Deity is thus unfolding in his works—while we shall so soon be enveloped with such boundless variety of beauty and of fragrance—while the mild and genial rays of the sun are preparing to warm into life and maturity the future treasures of autumn,—shall we complain that no novelty is presented! True, this is no novelty—the mercies of our heavenly Father are as old as the creation that we inhabit.—When we complain of want of novelty, we confess that we are weary of such persevering benevolence. "Could great men thunder (says Shakespeare) as Jove himself does, Jove would ne'er be quiet." How merciful was our Creator to denying us the enjoyment of our wishes!—This is beautifully illustrated in one of the first satires of Juvenal."

OFFSPRING OF MERCY.

An Oriental Tale.

When the Almighty was about to create man, he summoned before him the angels of his attributes. They stood in Council around his hidden throne. "Create him not," said the angel of Justice, 'he will not be equitable to his brethren—he will oppress the weaker.' 'Create him not' said the angel of Peace, 'he will manure the earth with human blood—the first born of his race will be the slayer of his brother.' 'Create him not,' said the angel of Truth, 'he will defile thy sanctuary with falsehood although thou should stamp on his countenance thine image, the seat of confidence.' So spake the attributes of Jehovah; when Mercy, the youngest and dearest child of the Eternal, arose, and clasping his knees, 'create him,' father, said she, 'in thy likeness, the darling of thy loving kindness. When all thy messengers forsake him, I will seek and support, and turn all his faults into good. Because he is weak, I will incline his bowels to compassion and his soul to atonement. When he departs from Peace, from Truth, from Justice, the consequence of his wanderings shall deter him from repeating them, and shall gently lead him to amendment.' The father of all gave ear, and created man a weak, faltering creature; but in all his faults the pupil of Mercy, the son of ever-active and unlimiting love! Remember thine origin, Oh man! when thou art hard and unkind towards thy brother. Mercy only willed thee to be—Love and Pity suckled thee at their bosoms.

WEALTH OF LOUISIANA.

A Milledgeville paper says, that negroes, on the sugar estates of Louisiana, are worth from 600 to 1000 dollars yearly, and the sugar crops are worth from 20 to 150,000 dollars a year.—Sugar land close to the city, sells for 5000 dollars an acre, and no sugar land sells for less than $500 an acre. Mechanics of all descriptions soon grow rich. Decent board is from 40 to $60 per month, but claret is allowed to be used with discretion, without any extra charge; house rent is high, and even naked lots on the front-street, 60 feet rear, rent for $3 a foot per month. The American population is increasing, and already balances the French in the legislature.—That there is a vast field open for persons fond of public life, as the creoles are averse to it, and the state pays her officers better than her sister states.

The governor has $7500 a year; judge of the supreme court $5000; inferior judges in the city 4000, and those in the country 1500 and 2000—yet these salaries are insignificant when compared to the profits of a cultivated farm.

These amounts appear enormous yet they must be great. If the West India sugar planters can live by their business, those of Louisiana must soon grow immensely rich. It is not understood that our sugar lands are less productive than those of the West-Indies, and the duty that we levy on the imported article acts as a bounty equal to, perhaps nearly a third of the amount received for it by the West India planter in favor of our own. As the cultivation rises to meet the demand for consumption, this duty should be reduced—it is too heavy; for sugar, to a very considerable part of our population, is a real necessary of life.—*Niles' Reg.*

ENGLISH AMBASSADOR'S DISH.

When the late Lord Paget was Ambassador at Constantinople, he with the rest of the gentlemen who were in a public capacity at the same court, determined on one *gala day* to have each of them a dish dressed after the manner of their respective countries, and Lord Paget, for the honor of old England, ordered a piece of *roast beef and a plumb pudding.* The beef was easily cooked, but the court cooks not knowing how to make a plumb pudding, he gave them a receipt: So many eggs, so much milk, so much flour and a given quantity of raisins; to be beaten up together, and boiled for three hours in five gallons of water."

When dinner was served up, first came the French Ambassador's dish;—then that of the Spanish Ambassador; and next two fellows bearing a tremendous pan, and bawling, "*Room for the English Ambassador's Dish!*" "By the mother that bore me," cried his lordship, "I forgot the bag, and those stupid scoundrels have boiled it without one and in five gallons of water too! It will be good plumb broth, however."

By the late Mails.

GEORGIA. MILLEDGEVILLE, APRIL 27.

ANOTHER INDIAN BATTLE.

Copy of a letter from General M'Intosh, commanding the Creek Warriors, to B. D. Mitchell, Esq. Agent for Indian affairs:

Camp, 20 miles from Mickasukie, on the way to Suwannee, April 18, 1818.

SIR—Since I have left you, I have not sent you a talk of what we have done, and I now send you this. I heard yesterday of Peter M'Keen being near the road we were travelling, and I took my warriors and went out and fought him. There seemed to be a considerable number collected there. When we first began to fight them, they were in a bad swamp, and fought us for about an hour, when they ran and we followed them three miles; they fought on in all about three hours.—We killed 37 of them, and took 98 women and children, and 6 men, prisoners, and about 700 head of cattle, and a number of horses, with a good many hogs, and some corn. We lost 3 killed, and had 5 wounded. Our prisoners tell us that there was 120 warriors, from 8 different towns. From what we saw, I believe there was more than they say, as some of our prisoners say there was 200 of them. Tom Woodward, and Sir. Brown, and your son *in* agent, and all the white men that live in our country, were with us through the whole fight, and fought well. All my officers fought so well, I do not know which was the bravest. They all fought like men, and run their enemies. Gen. Jackson waited for us about 6 miles from where we fought. After the fight, I went and joined him, and we are going this morning to fight the negroes together. They are at Suwannee, and we shall be there in 4 days. There was among the hostiles a woman that was in the boat when our friends, the white people, were killed on the river below fort Scott. We gave her to her friends—her husband and father are with Gen. Jackson.—Major Rinnard had her himself. This is all I have to tell you. I wish you would send a copy of this to the Big Warrior, and Little Prince.

Your friend, WM. M'INTOSH.

SAVANNAH, APRIL 30.

We learn, that a deputation of Indians from some of the tribes, went into St. Augustine, on last Monday week, with an interpreter, for the purpose of ascertaining, from the governor, whether it was his wish, or advisable for them, to take up arms against the white inhabitants, and attack the frontier, or no;—and whether they should oppose the forces under Gen. Jackson. The governor returned for answer, that it was his decided wish that they should not take up arms, or make the least resistance to any of the United States troops, should they even enter their towns.—He requested them to return home, and adhere to his advice, and enjoined on them the necessity of giving up, forthwith, the negroes that are with them, who have either been stolen or runaway from their owners, in Georgia and elsewhere.—The number of fugitives with the Indians are supposed to be between two and three hundred.—Provisions are scarce and high in Augustine; and the inhabitants of that place are apprehensive of a visit from Gen. Jackson.

N. CAROLINA. NEWBERN, APRIL 25.

A Steam-Boat is now building at Swanborough in this state, and is intended to run between Wilmington and Fayetteville. The machinery, &c. necessary for her equipment, have already arrived at Wilmington.

A new town is establishing at the Eagle Falls on Dan river, 85 miles above Danville, to be called Jackson.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, MAY 5.

The Savannah Republican of the 27th inst. received yesterday, by the schr. Bright Phoebus, states, that the men detailed from the first regiment, for the protection of the southern frontier, have been discharged, their services not being deemed necessary, since the success of Gen. Jackson. It was reported that Arbuthnot, who was taken at St. Marks, has been placed in close confinement by Gen. Jackson, for the purpose of being tried by a court martial.

Capt. Pendleton, 40 days from Gibraltar, reports that an Algerine squadron had passed the Strights, and that three Portuguese frigates and a brig had sailed in pursuit of them.

One of our late Paris papers, state, that the new king of Sweden (Bernadotte,) was to be crowned about the 1st of May, by particular desire of the Diet, who would continue in session till the coronation took place.

Loss of the Jane Coats.—Mr. Gardiner, late mate of the brig Jane Coats, of Richmond, has arrived in town, and furnishes the following melancholy particulars of the loss of that vessel:—The Jane Coats, sailed from London, on the 2d of July for Charleston. On the 22d of August, in lat. 33, 30 long. 52, 50, she was capsized in a heavy gale, and excepting Mr. Gardiner, every soul on board, twenty-one in number, perished. Mr. Gardiner continued on the cotton, until morning, when she righted. The tafrail only remained above water, to which he lashed himself, and continued five days without food, when he was providentially relieved by the Danish brig Frederick the VI, from St. Thomas, bound to Hamburgh, and was landed at that port. Thence he sailed on board a ship bound to the United States, and after being out several days, was obliged to put back in distress. Mr. G. then took passage in the Cannon. The following is a list of the passengers who perished.—Captain W. Billings, of Boston, Mr. Vertine, of Germany, Mr. Rottenburgh, do. do. Mr. Cowen and five children, Mr. and Mrs. West, and child, Mrs. Rutledge and two children, Mrs. Dubar and two daughters, Mrs. Pollock, Mr. Jordan and Mr. E. Cowen.

By the Hippomenes, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser received the Curracoa Courant of the 18th of April, from which the following article is extracted:

Curracoa, April 13.—By arrivals from La Guayra and Puerto Cabello, whence we expected important news, we have not received any political intelligence of interest. Since the battle of La Peurta, no further operations had taken place; but the Spanish troops were preparing to attack the Patriots, who were still in possession of the Town of Calabôza. Gen. Morillo had nearly recovered from his wound, and was soon expected to resume the command. The Spanish troops were supplied with every thing except shoes, which article was momently expected from Granada; while it is said, the Independents were in want of almost every thing required for carrying on the war. About 800 prisoners, mostly Blacks and Sambaes, had arrived at Carracoa and La Guayra, and 5 or 600 more were expected.

MAY 8.

By the schooner Allegro, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser received, yesterday, the Savannah papers of the 1st instant. A gentleman had arrived there who left St. Johns on the preceding Saturday, and reported that a party of Indians had recently killed six men and wounded several others at M'Girt's Creek, about 30 miles up St. Johns' river. The inhabitants in that quarter were much alarmed.

In consequence of the late heavy rains the North River has risen very high. At Albany, on Tuesday, the water was about 3 feet high in Dock-street, and the cellars in the lower parts of the town were filled.

We learn, also, that the Connecticut river has risen the present week to a greater height than at any time within the last four years.

MAY 11.

The Roe of Liverpool Packets having changed the days of departing from this port, from the 5th to the 10th of each month, the ship James Monroe, Watkinson, commenced the new arrangement, and sailed yesterday, at twelve o'clock, with about thirty passengers.

One of our last London papers, states, that a man in England has been tried on a charge of "having dyed, fabricated and manufactured sloe, oak, and other leaves, to imitate tea." Casks of these leaves with dying screens and other apparatus, were seized. But the evidence against the accused was not sufficient to convict him.

R. ISLAND, PROVIDENCE, MAY 9.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We have not been favored with a particular account of the proceedings of the Legislature, during its present session, nor have we seen the correct return of votes given in at the recent election; but we learn that Gov. Knight's majority was 616. Nathaniel Hazard, Esq. (demo.) was chosen Speaker of the House by a majority of two, over Benjamin Hazard, Esq. (federal) late Speaker: and Thomas Burgess, Esq. was re-elected Clerk of the House, by a majority of two, over Dexter Randall, Esq. the democratic candidate. By the following it will be seen that the party in power have commenced their boasted system of *reform*, by turning every federalist out of office, (so far as accounts are received.) This, indeed, is what we expected, notwithstanding their professions for the public good, and from the great number of expectants who have been for some time waiting in anxious expectation of their *reward*, nothing better was to be anticipated.

The following gentlemen (all democrats) have been chosen Judges of the Supreme Court of this State:—James Fenner, Chief, Isaac Wilbour, 2d, Henry Remington, 3d, Daniel Champlin, 4th, John D'Wolf, 5th. Of the Court of Common Pleas for this county, Wheeler Martin was chosen Chief Justice, Thomas Mann, 2d, Robert Hopkins 3d, Josiah Westcott, 4th, James Olney, 5th.

Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, Providence—Dexter Randall.

Clerks of the Court of Common Pleas—Providence county, Bennett H. Wheeler; Newport, Henry Y. Cranston; Washington, Samuel Helme; Bristol, Richard Smith; Kent, J. G. Mawney.

George D'Wolf, Brigadier-General of the 1st Brigade; Benson Helme, Adjutant-General; Richmond Bullock, Quarter-Master General; Adolphus Taft, Quarter Master second Brigade.

Sheriffs.—Providence county, (choice not made that we can learn) Newport, Robert B. Cranston; Washington, Samuel B. Allen; Bristol, William Reynolds; Kent, Samuel Hall.

Public Notaries for this county.—James B. Durrance, Jeremiah B. Howell, William H. Smith, John B. Snow, William A. Shepherd, Thomas Rivers, Dexter Randall, James Thurber, Thomas Carpenter, Daniel Greene, A. Spear, Samuel Brown.

Public Notaries for Newport.—Thomas Peckham, Duty J. Peirce, William B. Mumford.

Justices of the Peace, Providence.—Jeremiah B. Howell, Samuel Thurber, Robert Knight, Abel Allen, William B. Martin, Caleb Williams, Charles Hartshorn, Richard Hoppin, Thomas Rhodes, Stephen Branch, Jesse Metcalf, Stephen Martin, Moses Bassett, Franklin Cooley, William Apley, Christopher Effery, Alpheus Billings, James Thurber, Samuel Brown.

MASS. BOSTON, MAY 6.

FROM EUROPE.

The Galen arrived at this port brought London dates one day latest.

The political affairs of none of the nations of Europe, France excepted, present any interesting aspects.

The finances of France are represented by the Minister of Finance to be in a very embarrassed state. With an unusual freedom, he announces, that the expenditure of the current year, after all the savings which can be made, will exceed the contemplated revenue upwards of Two Hundred and Twenty Millions of francs, (more than 44 Millions of Dollars):—That the supply of this large sum, had been obtained by *loans*; but in those had of Messrs. Barings and Hopes, (foreigners) there was a loss on the stock of more than 16 per cent. while there was yet a still larger loss on the sum borrowed of the French house of Lafitte! The Minister boldly announces, that the most oppressive of the French burthens is the cautionary army. He expresses the hope, that it will be withdrawn the ensuing November; and pronounces, very emphatically, that France is *exhausted*; and that her sacrifices must cease, for the termination of her means had arrived. Whether this statement be true, or whether launched as a *ruse-de-politique* to propitiate or alarm the Congress of Allied Sovereigns, is not easy to say. The reclamations on France by the various nations spoliated by Bonaparte, were not included in the estimates of the Minister, as they had not been reported on. The amount had been stated at Seventeen Hundred Millions of Francs—which the Minister pronounces an exaggeration. But adds, that the pendency of these claims "arrest the flying wing of credit, and impress on peace itself the character of hostility." Many of these claims are unquestionably just, and the enforcement of them on France would not reduce her to a lower ebb than she reduced Prussia, Hamburgh, Holland, &c.; but nevertheless, if France were able to make war, we are confident that one to resist these demands would be very popular.

The Congress of Sovereigns, must by treaty, be held the ensuing autumn. The Emperors of Russia, and Austria, and the King of Prussia, will attend in person, with their Prime Ministers; the British Sovereign will be represented by the Duke of Wellington and Lord Castlereagh; and Louis 18th, by the Duke of Richelieu;—other eminent Ministers will attend from other Courts.—Appearances indicate, that one of their first acts will be to declare the complete tranquillity of France, and that the necessity of continuing the Army of Occupation no longer exists.

All the powers of Europe have recognised King Joachim I.

Sicily suffered severely from an Earthquake the 20th February. The cathedral in Catania, was thrown down, and many ecclesiastics crushed down under the ruins; and by the falling of a church in Zaffrania, the preacher and fifty of his hearers perished in the wreck. All the villages on the sides of Mount Etna were ruined.—*Paris paper, March 25.*

MAY 8.

FROM NOVA-SCOTIA.

We have received Halifax papers to the 25th ult.

It appears by them, that a bill had been before the British Parliament, for granting the privilege of Free Ports to Halifax, and St. Johns; but that it had met with obstructions. This measure has occasioned some excitement in Halifax, and the people anticipated the loss of many commercial advantages should the bill fail

On the 25th April, a meeting of the citizens was held, and a petition was unanimously agreed to, praying the Lieutenant Governor to state to the King's government the very great advantage which would result to them, by permitting foreign vessels to frequent their port.

It is added, that a petition has also been sent from Campo Bello, (in the bay of Passamaquoddy) praying that that also might be made a free port. "Such a measure," say the Halifax papers, "would be ruinous to this province, without producing any beneficial result to the mother country." [*But would it not be highly advantageous to Campo Bello, and very convenient for the citizens of the U. States who may wish to trade with the British colonies?*]

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, May 13, 1818.

The Norwich Channel Company are making preparations to build piers on the Thames for the purpose of increasing the depth of water, instead of digging out the Channel as formerly practised. This plan has been adopted and executed on Connecticut river with great success.

INSTALLATION.

On the 23d ult. the Rev. Gustavus F. Davis was installed to the pastoral charge of the Baptist Church, in South-Reading, Ms. The Rev. Mr. Phippen made the introductory prayer. The Rev. Lucius Bolles, A. M. preached the Sermon from 1st Timothy, 10, 16. The Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin gave the right hand of fellowship. The Rev. Bela Jacobs offered the concluding prayer. The Rev. Mr. Davis then gave out the 77th Hymn in the 1st book of Dr. Watts. The services were concluded by singing an appropriate anthem.

Mr. Prince Saunders, a very respectable black man, has arrived from Cape Henry. We find by the Royal Haytian Almanack of the present year, that he is a Teacher in one of the National Schools established in Cape Henry, on the Lancastrian method. He is said to have effected, under the patronage of King Henry, four national schools, in which the English language is taught.—*Bost. Cour.*

DEATH OF CHRISTOPHE.

A letter received by a respectable mercantile house in this city (says the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal of May 7,) from Port au Prince, dated April 15, says:

"We have just received authentic news of the death of Christophe."

It is singular that both of the rival sovereigns of St. Domingo, should have died within a few days of each other. Will not France eventually obtain possession of that Island?

Louisiana Stock.—The Secretary of the Treasury has given public notice that one moiety, or half the principal of the Louisiana Stock, will be redeemed on the 21st of October next; and that interest on the half so redeemable, will cease from that date.

Notice is also given, by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the several acts of limitation, heretofore passed, and which barred the allowance and settlement of certain evidences of public debt, have been suspended for two years, by an act passed the 15th of April, 1818.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Extract of a letter, dated Valparaiso, Feb. 6, 1818, to a commercial house in Baltimore

The blockade of the ports of Chili, extending as well to ships of war as to merchant ships, was declared by the Viceroy of Lima in March last, and of this the British Commodore Bowles, of the Amphion, was well acquainted when at Lima. He, however, had a good excuse for entering Valparaiso a second time, having promised to return Mr. Torres, the Deputy, whom he carried from this country. But he had no occasion to make use of this pretext, not finding any vessel off this port, when he returned from Lima. The Amphion, went out to the blockading squadron the other day, and Commodore Bowles stated to the commander of the Venganza, Don Tomas Cabrera, that as he had suffered an American ship of war, the Ontario, Captain Biddle, to pass unmolested, he could not consider a blockade existing with regard to government vessels. To this, the Don assented, and agreed that government vessels bound to Chili would not be molested unless he received orders from Lima to the contrary. The commodore then requested that the British ships now here, being ignorant of the blockade when they entered, might be allowed to proceed without hindrance. This was not granted, but Don Tomas promised not to capture vessels bound here, but to inform them of the blockade and warn them off. The Amphion then returned. I have wondered why the Venganza had not captured more ships, and now believe the commander of her to be one of the Liberales, and that he sometimes purposely allows them to escape him.

On the 29th ult. arrived here, the ship Levant, Capt. Cary, 102 days from Boston, with a large quantity of quicksilver and several other articles; reports to be bound to the N. W. Coast with all except the quicksilver, which they endeavor to sell here. The Spanish squadron off this port, now consisting of eight vessels, came very near bringing this vessel to, being nearly within gun shot of her, but Capt. Biddle sent out his boat and towed her in.

On the 2d inst. the privateer Fortuna, formerly Catalina, sailed on a cruise; and on the day following entered this port, the Spanish brig Mercedes, alias Sacta, a prize to the privateer Chileno, formerly Adeline. She was captured in lat. 14½, near the coast, bound from Guayaquil to Africa, via Pisco, laden with rice, cocoa, sugar, tobacco, cigars, Lima hats, sentiles, &c. and about 16 bales ordinary dry goods, valued in all here, at $30,000. The prize-master, and five of the seamen belonging to vessels from the United States, now here, and Captain Biddle had them sent on board the Ontario, that they might be returned to the vessels which they had quitted. He did the same with some who had shipped on board the privateer Fortuna, and thus renders an act of justice to American masters and owners, which would not be done if the Ontario was not here. The sending a national ship to this section of the Globe, is highly important to our country and its commerce, and is highly creditable to the government.

Upper Canada.—The Boston Palladium of the 5th inst. states, that "a political reformer, of the name of Gourlay, from England, has been for some time busy in Upper Canada, in stirring up the people to a sense of their wretched condition and to induce them to insist on a reform—and there is already considerable fermentation. The Legislature has lately been adjourned in consequence of a difference with the Executive authority. But Gourlay says, nothing is to be expected from a new Governor, nor a new representation, the fault being in the system. He then boldly proposes the calling of a provincial Congress, the appointment of Commissioners to state their wishes to England, and the payment of a voluntary tax of one dollar a poll to defray expences. He appoints a day for the people to meet and choose their delegates. His own proceedings and writings in the newspapers, prove that there is some liberty in Upper Canada."

ALIEN DUTIES.

By a law of the United States passed April 20th, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to cause to be repaid and remitted all alien or discriminating duties, either upon tonnage or merchandize imported, in respect to all British vessels, which have been entered in ports of the United States, at any time between the third day of July inclusive, and the eighteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, which have been paid or secured to be paid, contrary to the provisions of the convention, regulating commerce between the territories of the United States and of his Britannic Majesty, bearing date the 3d day of July, eighteen hundred and fifteen: *Provided*, that the law shall not take effect until a similar provision be made by the Government of Great Britain, in favor of American vessels, in regard to duties on tonnage and merchandize, entered in the British European ports during the same period.

The last month completes 114 years since the first newspaper was printed in America. The 'Boston News-Letter,' was first printed April 24, 1704; So that if Boston folks are always full of notions, they always appear the *first*, in every thing thing that is laudable and praiseworthy.—*Boston Gazette.*

From the National Intelligencer, 5th inst.

FRENCH COLONIAL REGULATION.

OFFICIAL.—TRANSLATION.

Royal Ordinance.—Louis, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre.

Taking into consideration the state of the harvest in the southern departments of our kingdom, the interests of our maritime commerce, and the wants of our colonies—

We have ordered and do hereby order as follows:

Art. 1. French vessels are authorized to bring into our colonies, until the end of Oct. 1818, the flour which they shall have loaded in foreign ports.

Art. 2. Our minister, secretary of state, for the department of the marine and colonies, is charged with the execution of the present ordinance.

Given at Paris, palace of the Tuilleries, the tenth of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, of our reign the twenty-third. By the King:

LOUIS.
GOUVION ST. CYR.

PROCLAMATION.

IN THE NAME OF THE KING.

The Governor and Administrator, for the King, at Martinico.

Having seen the ordinance of the King, dated the 10th of September, 1817, authorizing the importation of foreign flour into the French colonies—issues the following order:

Article 1. In execution of the above ordinance and the instructions of his excellency the minister of marine and the colonies, dated 18th Sept. 1817, all French vessels which shall import foreign flour into Martinico until the end of Oct. of the present year, shall be placed on the same footing, as regards the duties, as vessels arriving from French ports with French flour.

Article 2. This regulation to take effect in case of French vessels already arrived in the ports of Martinico, with foreign flour, and the inward duties shall not have been settled.

Article 3. The Intendant Commissary of the colony is charged with the execution of the present proclamation, which shall be registered at the office of the government house and at the registry of the marine. The Lt. General,

DONZELOT.

By the Governor and Administrator of the King, the Secretary General of the Government:

GUILLAUME.

Fort Royal, 21st March, 1818.

A true Copy:
The principal Intendant Commissary,
DE RICARD.

From the Philadelphia Centinel.

COMMERCIAL.

Consulate of the United States,
St. Pierres, 9th April, 1818.

SIR—I beg leave to inform, that the governor of St. Lucie has, by proclamation, declared the port open until the 21st October, for neutral vessels in amity with Great-Britain, for lumber and provisions, except beef, pork, fish, butter, and lard. As it may be of some service to our commerce, please make it known. Also, that flour will be admitted here in *French vessels*, until the end of Oct. next, subject to a duty of two per cent. on valuation. I am, with perfect esteem, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MITCHELL.

JOHN STEELE, Esq. Collector of Customs, Philadelphia.

The President of the United States has issued his proclamation, directing the sales of the public lands in the territory of Missouri, to be held as follows:—At St Louis on the first Monday in August, October, December, February, and April next; each sale to be continued three weeks. And at the seat of justice for Howard county, on the first Monday in September and November, for the sale of lands in said county. Thirty townships to be offered at each of the above sales.

Agreeably to an arrangement with the British government, the President of the United States has issued a Proclamation, declaring that the naval force to be maintained by the respective governments on the American Lakes, shall henceforth be confined to the following vessels on each side:—On Lake Ontario, to one vessel, not exceeding 100 tons burthen, and armed with one 18 pound cannon; on the Upper Lakes to two vessels, and on Lake Champlain, to one vessel of the like description. All other vessels on the Lakes to be forthwith dismantled.

From the Washington City Gazette, 5th inst.

Don Vicente Pazos, the South American Deputy, set out from hence on the 2d instant for Philadelphia. The committee in Congress, who were appointed at a late period of the session, on his memorial praying indemnification for losses sustained in the seizure of private property of the Patriots at Amelia Island, by the United States forces, did not report thereon: it is understood, however that he will, next session, endeavor to have a hearing on this subject. Every mark of attention, during his visit at Washington, from a number of respectable citizens and strangers, has been shown to Mr. Pazos, and it is but justice to add, that his general deportment has rendered him highly esteemed, and no doubt worthy of the confidence reposed in him by the Patriot authorities, from whom he is delegated.

The editor of the Boston Centinel, in making translations from French papers to the 16th of February, gives the following: "One Jacob Hamers, of Ghistelle (Holland) has claimed a premium, for the birth of his thirty-fourth child, by two marriages. He is now, he says, only 71, and expects to have further claims."

The Navy Commissioners have advertised for proposals, to be delivered at Washington, for furnishing 70,000 feet superficial, of White Pine, clear of knots, sap and shakes, of which 12,000 feet to be of two inch; 20,000 feet of 1 1-4 inch; and 30,000 feet of one inch.

There is 84 newspapers printed in the state of Pennsylvania.—Fifteen of which are printed in the German language.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A new and valuable work, has just appeared at Philadelphia, on the resources of the United States, being a "view of the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, financial, political, literary, moral and religious capacity and character of the American people."

A map on a large scale, of the Southern continent of America, and a Gazetteer of South America, comprehending the whole country South and West of the Mississippi, is in preparation at Philadelphia.

Many remarks are made in the papers relative to the season. At Seneca, on the 18th April, it snowed near the whole of the day; and considerable fell on the two following days. The Albany papers state that the Helderbergh and the mountains to the East were covered with snow.—Snow had fell six inches deep, near Seneca Lake on the 22d April. At Savannah, 20th April, the thermometer stood at the freezing point, and considerable ice had been formed.

During the performance at the Theatre, in Charleston, on the 18th ult. a quantity of phosphorus was thrown from the gallery, on the floor, and which caused a sudden alarm of fire to be echoed from all parts of the house—and which was emptied in a few minutes, before the truth could be made known. Several ladies fainted, but no serious injury took place.

The Editors of the Connecticut Herald, published at New-Haven, propose to issue that paper *twice* in a week. This is the first attempt of the kind ever made in Connecticut, as no paper has ever been issued oftener than once in a week.

Considerable alarm exists in East Haddam, in consequence of the small-pox having appeared in that place.

Mr. Philipps left town on Saturday for New-York. It is supposed his visit to America, will enable him to realize $20,000, such has been his success in the places where he has performed. His profits in Boston, have amounted to nearly $3000.—*Bost. Gaz.*

It is stated as remarkable, that of the five Presidents of the United States, John Adams, Esq. is the only one who has male issue. He has two sons, one of which is now Secretary of State.

A Salem gentleman lately sent to King Henry, one of Collins' Bibles, which cost $25.

Nearly two millions of herrings, besides a great number of shad, were taken in the vicinity of Havre de Grace, (Md.) the 29th ult. This may be called "a great haul of fishes."

A fire in Philadelphia last week, considerably injured the house, once occupied by Wm. Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania.

The exports from Philadelphia for a week ending the 25th ultimo, were considerable. Among the articles was the following. For Liverpool, 3350 bbls. Flour, 400 half do. and 19 bales of *Woollens*.

We observe quite a curious medly of owners of a brig of 107 tons, now at New-York, belonging to the Eastward, viz. four merchants, two esquires, three traders, one sail-maker, one physician, one baker, one rope-maker, one tailor, one cabinet-maker, one mariner and one farmer.

The President of the United States is on a short visit to his seat in Virginia.

In compliance with a resolution of Congress, the Secretary of the Navy has presented Capt. Elliott with an elegant Sword, in testimony of his "gallantry and good conduct in boarding and capturing the British brigs Detroit and Caledonia, while anchored under the protection of Fort Erie, during the late war."

The governor of Ohio, has issued his proclamation appointing the 23d of this month, a day of solemn thanksgiving and prayer.

Married,

At Franklin, Dr. CHAUNCEY PERKINS, to Miss LYDIA LORD, daughter of Mr. Nathan Lord.

Died,

At Philadelphia, of a pleurisy, aged 57, Capt. SAMUEL HOLT, formerly of New-London, an officer in the army and navy of the U. States during the revolutionary war—an honest man, and worthy citizen.

In Moscow, N. Y. Miss SARAH H. RAYMOND, aged 27 years, late of Goshen, in this state.

At New-York, Capt. JOHN DOANE, late of this city.

In Worcester, Mass. after a long and distressing illness, WILLIAM CHARLES WHITE, Esq. Counsellor at Law, and Attorney of the Commonwealth for the county of Worcester, aged 41. Mr. White was well known to the literary world as the author of several dramatic productions.

At Preston, Mr. JEREMIAH CULVER, aged 82 years.

FOR SALE BY

Aspenwall & Mathewson,
GROCERIES,

At WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

12 hhds West-India, St. Croix, and New-England Rum,
1 do. Old Jamaica Spirit,
20 do. New-Orleans and Guadaloupe Molasses,
11 bbls. New Orleans, Muscovado, and India Sugars,
20 do. Sperm. Oil, (summer strained,)
12 doz. Stetson's best Hoes,
1 tierce Rice,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Bohea Teas,
Chocolate, Coffee,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Pepper, Ginger, Allspice,
Cassia, Nutmegs, Cloves,
Tobacco, Spanish and American Segars,
Hingham Ware,
Coarse and fine Salt, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold as low as those who have advertised to sell very cheap, for cash; or barter for most kinds of country produce; or on a liberal credit to those who intend to pay.

Norwich, May 13, 1818. 27—

FOR BOSTON,

SCHR. PEACE, F. LOVELL, master, will sail in the course of next week. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, at Brown's Wharf.

Who has for sale, on board,
2 hhds. new RUM,
5 tons PLASTER.

May 13. 27—

TRUMBULL & BREED,

HAVE just received per the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, an addition to their assortment of

CUTLERY,

which they offer for sale at a very small advance—

CONSISTING OF

Mill, cross-cut, veneering, hand, panel and tenon Saws.
Flat, half round, round, and 3 square Files.
Pen and Pocket Knives, *a great variety.*
Table and desert Knives and Forks.
Butcher's, bread, and shoe Knives.
Razors, Scissors, and Shears.
Plane Irons, Chisels, and Gouges.
Sheep Shears, Sickles, &c.

May 12, 1818. 27 6w—

NEW AND CHEAP

GROCERY STORE.

Samuel Claghorn,

HAS opened a store at No. 7, *Burwell's Row*, where he offers for sale a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Persons wishing to buy cheap are requested to call.

Country produce received in payment

Norwich, May 13, 1818 27—

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.

COIT & MANSFIELD,

HAVE just received and offer for sale, a good assortment English and French

WATCHES.

A great variety gold, gilt and steel Trimmings plated and brass Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays; Castors; Britannia Teapots; do. Soup Ladles; Tea Caddies; Tea Trays, assorted sizes, (common and real gold borders); Shell Combs, large and small; Pocket do.; ladies' and gentlemen's steel and silk Purses; Thread Cases; Pocket Books and Wallets; Maltese Buttons; cut glass Beads; common do for children; Tooth Brushes, (very nice, and common); Pomatum, in pots and roll; silver and plated Pencil Cases; Pencils; Pen and Pocket Knives; Scissors; Razors, Boxes, Brushes, and Soap; &c &c.

Horsemen's Artillery and Infantry Swords; Pistols; Epaulette; Sashes; Lace Cord, and Tassels.

Gold Beads; Spoons, of all kinds, warranted good

The above articles will be sold very low for the sake of cash.

The person that borrowed a Man's Saddle of us last winter, is requested to return it

May 12, 1818. 27—

Hoops & Beans.

THE subscriber will pay cash for 10 M good bbd HOOPS, and 50 bushels good White BEANS, if delivered soon.

LYMAN BREWER.

May 13. 27 3w—

Press & Bonnet Papers.

PRESS and BONNET PAPERS, per gross, dozen or single for sale by

R HUBBARD.

Blue Store, Shetucket-street

May 12. 27—

---

200 doz. Ladies Horn Combs,
50 doz. Ivory do.
50 doz. Pocket do.
5000 yards Straw Braid,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

May 13 27—

Nails, Iron & Steel.

RUSSIA Old Sable Iron by the Ton;—English & Swedes flat, square, and round from assorted sizes.
London Hoop L. Blister'd STEEL.
Horse Nail Rods Nail Plates
Cut Spikes five inches long for planking.
Tacks of all sizes from 3 to 20 oz per M
Patent Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes—for sale at Norwich Nail Manufactory, by

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent*

48—

Carding Machine Notice.

THE *CARDING MACHINE*, formerly owned and occupied by the late *James Barker*, Esq. is now in perfect order for business. All persons who choose to give it employment, may depend on having their work done to satisfaction, by applying to

ERASTUS ROSE,
at the Mills

Norwich, May 13, 1818. 27—

STONINGTON BRIDGE

LOTTERY.

DURING the severe gale in September, 1815, the Bridge at Point Point, Stonington, was swept away. The Legislature of this State have granted a Lottery for rebuilding it, and the subscribers duly appointed Managers, having given bonds for the faithful performance of their trust, submit the following

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	5000 Dollars is	$5000
1	do. of	2000	2000
1	do. of	1000	1000
2	do. of	500	1000
1	do. of	400	400
1	do. of	200	200
8	do. of	100	800
10	do. of	50	500
4	do. of	30	120
48	do. of	20	960
100	do. of	10	1000
1170	do. of	6	7020
1347	Prizes.		$20,000
2653	Blanks.		
4000	Tickets at $5 is		$20,000

Several of the Prizes to be disposed of as follows:

The first drawn blank on the 2d day's drawing,		$400
3d	" "	1000
4th	" "	500
5th	" "	2000
6th	" "	500
7th	" "	5000

It is understood that 500 numbers constitute a day's drawing, whether more or less are actually drawn on any one day, and will accordingly regulate the stationary prizes

Prizes to be paid in 90 days after the drawing is completed, and subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing is completed, will be considered as given for the benefit of the institution, and not paid

The drawing will positively commence on the 27th of August next.

WM. WILLIAMS,
AMOS DENISON,
JESSE BREED
WM. W. RODMAN, } *Managers.*

Stonington, April 1818 27—

Instrumental Music.

PRECEPTORS for the German Flute price 75 and 50 cents

Riley's Flute Melodies, price 75 cents.

A new and choice collection of Flute Melodies; consisting of Duets, Waltzes, Cotillions, Airs, Marches, &c. to which are prefixed the instructions for the German Flute, and Patent Flageolet. Price 75 cts.

A new and complete Preceptor for the Fife Together with a collection of choice Marches. Price 50 cents.

Violin Preceptors, containing in addition to the rudiments, a choice and extensive selection of the most approved Cotillions, Dances, Waltzes, Songs, Airs, &c. &c. many of which have never before been published Price 75 cents

Just received and for sale by

R HUBBARD.
Blue Store, Shetucket-st

May 13.

A NEW

One Horse Waggon,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

May 13. 27—

MORNING SCHOOL.

A MORNING SCHOOL will be opened by the subscriber on Monday the 18th inst. at the Chelsea Proprietor's School House; for the instruction of young persons who may wish to revive or perfect their knowledge of any useful branch of School education. Perhaps two hours each day, could not by them be more profitably spent

Terms and accommodations unexceptionable.

DYAR T. HINCKLEY.

Norwich, Chelsea Society,
May 13, 1818. 27—

NOTICE.

WANTED, an active young LAD, from 16 to 18 years of age, to assist in a store. One who is some acquainted with business, and of unquestionable integrity, will meet with good encouragement, by making immediate application to

ROYAL JENNINGS.

Windham, May 10, 1818 27—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 11th day of May. A D 1818—

Present NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

MR PARDON BROWN, Administrator upon the estate of

MR JEREMIAH CULVER,

late of Preston, deceased, having represented to this Court that said estate is likely to be insolvent, said Administrator is directed to give notice by posting on the sign-post in said Preston, and by advertising in the Norwich Courier, for all persons interested to appear before this Court on the 1st Monday of June next, if they see cause, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners upon said estate.

27 *Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.*

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of *Norwich Chamber Company*, are hereby notified, that an instalment of Ten Dollars on each share is wanted, and that the same must be paid to the Treasurer on the 13th day of June next.

By Order of the Directors,

JESSE BREED, *Treasurer.*

Norwich, May 13, 1818. 27—

Masonic Notice.

THE annual convocation of *Franklin Chapter, No. 4,* will be held at Masonic Hall, on Monday the 8th day of June, 1818, at 7 o'clock P. M.—A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the M. E. H. P.

JOS. KINGSLEY, *Sec. F. C. R. A. M.*

Norwich, May 13, 1818. 27—

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, on the 13th inst. an indented negro boy, by the name of

ERASTUS YEATON,

about 16 years old, and about 5 feet high; wore away a black coat and a butternut coloured vest and pantaloons; carried with him a striped linen shirt, and a pair black stockings. Whoever will take up said boy and return him to the owner, shall have one dollar reward and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

ISAIAH WILLIAMS.

Lebanon, April 20, 1818. 27—

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, will be sold at Auction, on Monday the 18th inst. (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) so much of the real estate of Mr. *JABEZ BUSHNELL*, late of Norwich, deceased, as will raise the sum of One Hundred and Fifty five Dollars 42-100, with the incidental charges of sale.

Sale on the premises at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Thomas Bushnell, *Adm'r.*

Norwich, May 13, 1818. 27—

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

APPOINTED by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, Commissioners on the estate of

SIMEON HUNTINGTON,

late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed by said Court, to the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims;—and that we will meet to examine and adjust the same, at the office of *James Stedman*, in said Norwich, on the first Monday in June, and second Monday of November next, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Dated at Norwich, this 12th day of May, A D 1818.

Charles P. Huntington, } *Com'rs.*
Gerard F. Carpenter, }

Probate Office, Plainfield District, ss.
Plainfield, May 5, 1818.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the date of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. COMFORT WALKER,

late of Killingly, deceased, to exhibit their claims on said estate to

Phebe Walker, Ex'x.

or be debarred a recovery according to law.

27 *Attest. JOSEPH BATON, Clerk.*

Probate Office, Plainfield District.
Plainfield, May 5, 1818

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the date of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

REUBEN WESTCOT,

late of Sterling, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate to

James Westcot, Ex'r.

or be debarred a recovery according to law.

27 *Attest. J. BATON, Clerk.*

TO LET,

And immediate possession given,

THE east part of the *Bradford House*, so called, near the Wharf Bridge; being the same lately occupied by *Joseph Kingsley*. APPLY TO

J. & S. BREED.

May 13, 1818. 27—

TO LET,

And immediate possession given,

A LARGE convenient *DWELLING HOUSE*, three stories high, in complete repair, situated in Back-street,—with a good *GARDEN*, on which are a number of Fruit Trees, &c. ENQUIRE OF

WM. PEABODY, or
JAMES N. BROWN.

May 13, 1818. 27—

GROCERIES,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at the store opposite Messrs. *Aspenwall & Matthewson,*

3 hhds 4th proof St. Croix Rum,
4 do. New-England do.
1 do. 5th proof Old Jamaica Spirits,
7 do. Trinidad Molasses,
1 do. Gin,
1 pipe Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 qr. casks London Particular Teneriffe,
2 do. cargo do.
1 do. Madeira Wine,
6 chests Hyson Skin Tea, Clothier's and Pacific's cargo,
Gun Powder and Young Hyson Tea,
500 lbs Lump Sugar, 8 bags Coffee,
1 keg Smyrna, 16 boxes bloom Raisins,
4 boxes Shaving Soap,
13 boxes mould and dipt Candles,
2 boxes Figs, 5 boxes Pipes,
6 bbls. St. Croix Sugar, superior quality,
15 kegs Tobacco,
2 tierces green Ware,
2 boxes Chocolate, 2 do. Bar Soap,
2 bags blue and white Starch,
Scotch Snuff,
Maccoboy do. in half lb. bottles,
Spanish Cigars,
Small and large papers Tobacco,
Cassia, Nutmegs,
Herd's Grass Seed,
Pure Ginger, Pepper, Pimento,
Corn Brooms,
Irish Potatoes for planting,
Naples Shaving Soap, in pots, &c. &c.

LYMAN BREWER.

April 28. 25—

C. R. KINNEY & Co.

HAVE removed to the store opposite Mr. *John DeWitt,* where they offer for sale their usual assortment of

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

St. Croix Rum,
New do.
Brandy,
Gin,
A variety of Wines—*good and bad,*
Hyson Tea, / Young Hyson do. / Hyson Skin do. / Souchong do. / Bohea do. } all of the Huntress' cargo.
New-Orleans Molasses, better than good,
West India do.
New Orleans Sugar,
Muscovado do.
Havanna brown do.
do. white do.
Lump do.
Coffee, Chocolate,
Muscatel Raisins, fresh,
Bloom do. do.
Smyrna do.
Ginger, Pepper, Allspice, Cassia,
Figs, Oranges, Tobacco, Rice,
Codfish, Pork, Beef, Lard,
Butter, Cheese,
Flour, Rye and Wheat,
Corn Meal,
Pork and Beef Hams,
Hard Soap &c. &c.

Together with many other articles, the profit of which will not pay for advertizing.

April 27 1818. 23—

RUM.

A CONSIGNMENT of 10 hhds. first quality N E. RUM,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

April 15. 23—

Lime, &c.

50 casks new Dexter Lime, received this day,
Plaister, ground and in the stone,
Coarse and fine Salt,
Sugar per bbl. Tobacco per keg,
Seasoned clear and merchantable Plank, Boards, Clapboards and Joist,
Shingles, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

JED. HUNTINGTON.

April 20. 24 4w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will contract for 1000 bushels of *OATS*, if application is made soon.

JONATHAN COMSTOCK.

Norwich, May 5 1818 26—

WM. ROGERS,

HAS just received some cheap GOODS from New-York, that will be sold very low for cash.

Those indebted to him are requested to call and close their accounts.

April 15, 1818 23—

SIX months from this date, are allowed by the Hon Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the exhibition of claims against the estate of

Capt. WILLIAM C. WILLIAMS, late of said Norwich, deceased, to

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Adm'r.*

Norwich, April 29, 1818. 26—

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

G. & C. KINNEY,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

Cognac, / Bordeaux, / Spanish & / Cider } BRANDIES,
Old Jamaica, / St. Croix, / N. E and Cherry, } RUM,
Holland, / Pierponts & / Country } GIN,
Old Madeira, / L P Teneriffe, / S Madeira, / Port, Malaga & / Currant } WINES,
CORDIALS,
New Orleans, / Muscovado, / East India & / Lump } SUGARS,
MOLASSES,
Vinegar,
Imperial, / Hyson, / Young Hyson, / Hyson Skin, / Souchong and / Bohea } TEAS,
Coffee, Chocolate,
Blown Salt,
Baltimore and / Richmond } FLOUR per bbl.
Buck Wheat and Rye Flour,
RICE,

TOBACCO, of all qualities, per keg or less; Hibbert's Brown Stout; N. York Porter; Segars, of all kinds; Rose scented, Maccubau, Scotch and Rappee Snuff; Pipes; box and cask Raisins; Currants; Filberts; Peanuts; Walnuts; Butternuts; Oranges; Figs; Prunes; Cassia; Alspice; Ginger; Nutmegs; Poland Starch; Pearlashes; Patent Pitch Forks; Rakes; Hoes and Handles; Scythes and Snaths; Rundlets; Riddles; Axes & Handles; Brooms; Whips and Lashes; Baskets; Bed Cords; Pocket Books; Powder and Shot; Mould Candles per box; Dipped do.; Bar and Shaving Soap; Black Ball; a quantity of Earthen, Stone and Glass Ware, &c. &c

May 5, 1818 26—

CHARLES COIT,

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK

A NEW SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

Old Spirits,
Cognac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Country do.
St Croix Rum,
West India do.
New England do.
S. Madeira, / L. P Teneriffe, / Dry Lisbon, } WINES, very fine.
St Croix Sugar, superior quality,
Muscovado do do
Lump do.
New Orleans Molasses, very good,
West-India do.
Hyson, / Young Hyson, / Hyson Skin, / Souchong and / Bohea } TEAS, fresh & good.
Rice,
Wheat and Rye Flour,
Coffee and Chocolate,
Nutmegs, Allspice, Pepper,
Cassia, Ginger, Starch,
Turkey Figs, Raisins,
Lorillard's Tobacco and Snuff,
An assortment Stone Ware,
English and American Shovels,
Brooms, Candles, Soap, Codfish,
Hair and Wire Sieves,
Turks Island and Blown Salt,
Powder and Shot,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass,
All kinds Country Produce, &c. &c.

The above articles are warranted to be of a superior quality, and will be sold very low for good pay. Those who will take the trouble to call, shall be satisfied they cannot buy cheaper.

Norwich, April 21, 1818. 24—

Looking Glasses.

A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

for sale at reduced prices by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,

OF ALL KINDS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Nov. 10, 1817. 21f—

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting my wife, on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

WM. PEABODY.

Norwich, May 5, 1818. 26—

GROCERIES, DIE STUFFS, &c.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, the following articles, which he offers at a small profit for cash—and he presumes that the Providence market will not hold out a greater inducement to purchasers than he can, for prompt pay.

Cash will buy cheap,

CALL AND SEE.

St. Croix Rum, N. E do French Brandy, Gin, Cider Brandy, Rasberry Cordial, Madeira, Teneriffe, Port, Lisbon, Sherry and Malaga WINES Coffee, Chocolate, Allspice, Pepper, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs by lb or less, very low, box and cask Raisins. Pearlashes by doz lb. Figs, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas, St Croix Sugar, common Brown do. Lump do. Starch, Segars per thousand, Tobacco, Molasses, Ginger, Peppersauce, &c. &c.

White and Red Lead, Stone Yellow, Spanish Brown and White, Paris White, ground and lump Verdigris, Patent, King's and Chronic Yellow, Prussian Blue, Dutch and Rose Pink, Strewing Smalt, Venetian and India Red, Umber, Terra de Siena, Carmine, Drop Lake, Chinese and English Vermillion, Coach Lacker, Copal Varnish, Spirits Turpentine, Powdered Litherage, 150 lbs. Glue, &c &c.

Stick and ground Logwood, Nicaragua and Red Wood, 2500 lbs ground Camwood, Allum, 2500 lbs Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Argol, Bengal Indigo, Grain Tin, Tenter Hooks, Press Papers, Gold, Silver and Brass Leaf, &c. &c.

Cut Nails from 3d to 30d; 8d, 10d and 20d Wrought do.; Brads from 1d. to 8d.; Tacks.

7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Glass.
Herd's Grass Seed.

A large additional supply of

Drugs and Medicine,

Among which are the following, viz.

150 lbs. Senna, 100 lbs. Carolina Pink, 30 lbs Camphor, 140 lbs Liquorice Root, 60 bottles American and W I. Castor Oil, 30 lbs. Aloes, Arnatto and Roco for cheese colouring, Borax, Bals Peru, Calomel, Cantharides, Peruvian Bark, Cologne Water, Cream Tartar, Extract Hyosiamus, do Peruvian Bark, Flour Sulphur, Gum Tacmahac, Opium, South-American, African and E. India Gum Copal, Shellac, Hull's Physic, Lunar Caustic, Flake Manna, Red Precipitate, Magnesia, do calcined, Oxyde Bismuth, Opodeldock, Oil Anniseed, Roses and Lavender, Powdered Blue, Ipecac, Jalap, Gentian, Columbo, Rheubarb, Valerian, Sacc Saturni, Fine Sponge, Salts Lemon, 12 bottles double distilled Rose Water, Durable Ink, &c. &c.

Samuel Tyler.

Norwich March 31, 1818. 21—

Cart Boxes.

Just received, on consignment,

Chaise, Waggon, & Cart Boxes,

Of all sizes, which are offered for sale by the quantity, at the New-York Foundery prices.

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent.

March 31. 21—

REMOVAL.

Calvin Tyler & Co.

HAVE removed to the store recently occupied by Mr. *Russell Hubbard,* and next door west of Messrs. *Aspenwall & Matthewson,* where will be kept constantly on hand, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

at reduced prices for ready pay. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call

April 8. 22—

THE SUBSCRIBER

GIVES notice to those farmers who would rather raise their Horses than buy them at the present enormous prices, that a Horse, which is certainly worth their attention, will stand for Mares the ensuing season at his stable in Canterbury. Said Horse is one of the Sweepstakes breed, and for strength or speed, perhaps is not second to any Horse in America.

JOHN ASPENWALL.

Canterbury, May 5 1818 26—

NOTICE

IS hereby given, That the subscriber, who is guardian to *Frances C Hubbard, Albert Hubbard,* and *Clarinda E Hubbard,* minor children and heirs to the estate of Mr *Samuel S Hubbard,* late of Thompson, deceased, has petitioned the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, for liberty to sell the whole of the Real Estate of said minors, lying in Thompson; and in pursuance of an order of said Court of Probate, Public Notice is hereby given, to all concerned in the welfare of said minors, to appear, if they see cause, before said Court of Probate, to be holden at the Probate Office in Pomfret, the first Tuesday of August next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on said day, to make their objections, if any they have to the granting said Petition.

REBECKAH HUBBARD, *Guardian.*

Dated at Thompson, April 28, 1818. 26

A SCHOOL

FOR

YOUNG LADIES,

WAS opened at Rev. Mr. HYDE'S, Preston City, on Monday the 4th inst by Miss NOTT Boarders may be accommodated in the family of Mr. HYDE.

Preston, May 4, 1818. 26 3w—

TABER & LITTLE,

TAILORS,

HAVE removed to the shop lately occupied by GEORGE PERKINS, Esq as an office, opposite Mr KINNEY'S Hotel, where their customers are invited to call.

WANTED,

A BOY, about 14 years of age, as an Apprentice to the Tailoring Business.

May 6 1818 26—

Cheaper than cheap.

Ladies' Boots and Shoes,

OF various descriptions, made of the best materials and in the newest stile, by

GEORGE D. LAWTON,

who continues to carry on the Boot and Shoemaking Business, in all its various branches.

All those who wish to be accommodated with Boots and Shoes will please to call

Griswold, Jewett's City, April 22. 25-6w

"*Foreign Mission Society of Norwich and its vicinity.*"

THE annual meeting of this Society, will be holden at the Rev Doctor *Strong's* meeting-house, on Tuesday 19 h May next, 2 o'clock, P M Sermon by the Rev. Mr. *Waldo,* of Griswold.

By Order,

J. HUNTINGTON, *Sec'ry.*

April 28, 1818. 25—

WILL BE SOLD

At Public Auction,

ON Monday the 11th of May next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. so much of the Real Estate of *THOMAS SMITH,* late of Preston, deceased, as will raise the sum of Eighteen Dollars Fifty Cents, and incident charges of sale. The property consists of a small *LOT OF LAND,* on the road leading from Norwich to New-London—near the late dwelling-house of Mr. *Thomas Gaut.*

Sale to commence on the premises.

ELIAS BROWN, *Adm'r.*

Stonington, April 17, 1818. 25—

TO LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE HOUSE, STORE, &c. in Franklin, near Capt. Burril Woodworth's Tavern, and formerly the residence of Augustus Perkins, Esq of Norwich. It is one of the best situations for a country merchant, in the county of New-London.

APPLY TO

CARDER HAZARD, or
HARVEY MORGAN.

ALSO, TO LET.

A FARM, in Colchester, on the road leading to New London, now in the occupancy of John Smith—containing about 100 acres APPLY TO

HARVEY MORGAN.

Norwich, (Bean-Hill,) Feb. 11, 1818. tf20

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich their Surveyor for said town, and its neighbourhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford Dec 17, 1810 7—

G. W. PARTRIDGE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and its vicinity, that he will wait on them at R WILLOBY'S HOTEL, or at their houses, if more agreeable, for a few days He inserts from a single tooth to a full set— Evens, separates and polishes, &c Carious Teeth mended, to be as useful lasting, and free from pain as sound teeth He extracts deranged teeth, roots and stumps, with the utmost care and ease.

Sept 29, 1817. 47—

WE the undersigned, Physicians and Surgeons of the town of Norwich being acquainted with Doct *G W Partridge,* in his capacity of SURGEON DENTIST, do not hesitate to recommend him to the public, in the line of his profession.

JOHN TURNER.
RICHARD P. TRACY.

April 13. 1818 23—

Free-Mason's Monitor.

THE new Free-Mason's Monitor; or Masonic Guide, for the direction of members of that ancient and honorable fraternity, as well as for the information of those, who may be desirous of becoming acquainted with its principles. By *James Hardie,* A. M Price $1 25 For sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store,

May 5.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED,

THE Welch Mountaineer; by Catharine Hutton, author of the Miser Married—in 3 vols.

Manners: a novel—in 2 vols.

Mandeville; a tale of the seventeenth century in England—in 2 vols.

Rob Roy—by the author of "Waverly," "Guy Mannering," and the "Antiquary," —in 2 vols

The Wanderer; or Female Difficulties. By Madame D'Arblay—in 3 vols.

Also,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

MISCELLANEOUS, CLASSICAL & SCHOOL BOOKS.

Books of all descriptions furnished at a week's notice, and at the lowest New-York prices. *April* 29.

NOTICE.

IT is with great reluctance that the subscribers find themselves compelled to call the attention of a proportion of their customers to the subject of their accounts. To a numerous class who have been regular and punctual in their payments, we tender our most hearty acknowledgments, with an assurance that to them alone we have been indebted for the means of sustaining our business. We therefore confidently hope, that every one who is conscious of having delayed to discharge an obligation voluntarily entered into, and for which he has received a valuable consideration, will no longer withhold a debt trifling in itself, but amounting in the aggregate to many hundreds of dollars, and at this time of indispensable importance to

CALVIN TYLER & Co.

Norwich April 15, 1818. 23—

BIBLES.

DR Scott's Family Bible, in three vols. The fourth American quarto edition, on a new and cheap plan: arranged in a different manner from any former edition. Price $24.

A great variety of Quarto Bibles, from 3,75 to 13 50.

Octavo Bibles, 3,00 to 3,50.
Pocket Bibles, 1,12½ to 3,50.
School Bibles—FOR SALE BY

R HUBBARD,

Blue Store, Shetucket street.

April 29.

DWIGHT RIPLEY,

DRUGGIST, NORWICH,

HAS just received a fresh supply of those *justly esteemed and highly approved* Medicines, *prepared by* W. T. CONWAY, Chemist, No. 1, Bumstead-place, Boston—to wit:

☞Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills!

Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops,

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Female Pills, for obstructions, &c

Dr. Relfe's Antibilious Pills, for indigestion, bilious affections, &c.

Dr. Relfe's Vegetable Rheumatic Pills, *a most excellent medicine*

Dr. Relfe's Vegetable Specific, a certain cure for *sick head ache.*

British Antiseptic Dentifrice, which not only renders discoloured teeth white, but removes the scurvy from the gums, at the same time it imparts to the breath the most delectable sweetness and *prevents tooth ache.*

Dumfrie's Ointment, a safe and expeditious cure for the ITCH however inveterate; *in an hour's application.* ☞No danger from taking cold!

☞Albion Corn Plaster, which affords instant cure at the same time it dissolves and draws the corn out by the root without pain.

Cambrian Tooth Ache pills—the relief is immediate without the least injury to the teeth.

Dr. Jebb's celebrated Rheumatic Liniment, the relief is instantaneous in Rheumatism though of years standing, and cures frequently in 24 hours

Dr. Hunter's celebrated Pills,

Dr Hunter's Injection Powders, and

Dr Hunter's Cerate for the prevention and cure of the Venereal disease, which may be effected thereby with perfect secrecy—Full directions encircle each packet.

☞ *None of the above are genuine, unless signed "W T CONWAY"*

The whole of the above Medicines may be had of most Druggists, Booksellers and Post Masters throughout the U. States. †‡† A large discount to Country Physicians, Country Traders, and those who buy to sell again.

Feb 4 13—eoftf

Psalms & Hymns.

DWIGHT's Psalms and Hymns, various sizes and qualities, from 75 cents to $3

Watts' Psalms and Hymns, 75 cents and $1—FOR SALE BY

R. HUBBARD's Book Store, Shetucket street.

April 29.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1818. — *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA.* — [VOL. XXII. No. 28.]

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE Proprietors have determined to extend the Line to *Norwich*, with the FULTON, Capt LAW, and this route will be continued during the season, as follows:—

The Connecticut, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New Haven.

The Fulton, Capt Law, will leave Norwich at day light in the morning of the same days, touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New Haven at 8 o'clk

The Boats will meet at New Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich

May, 1818 26—

POST COACH
AND
STEAM-BOAT LINE.
FROM BOSTON TO NORWICH,
Distance 60 miles,
Fare through, $6.

LEAVES Boston Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 o'clock. A. M and arrives at Norwich at 6 o'clock, P M

Returning leaves Norwich on the arrival of the Boat and arrives in Boston the same evening

Towns through which it passes:
DEDHAM. MEDFIELD. MENDON, THOMPSON, BROOKLYN TO NORWICH.

The Proprietors respectfully inform the Public that they have furnished themselves with the best of horses, good carriages, careful and experienced drivers, and no pains will be spared on their part to make the TRAVELLERS' passage pleasant and expeditious. As it is the shortest and most direct Rout, they hope to receive a share of the Public Patronage.

Each Passenger allowed 20 lbs. baggage gratis. 100 lbs equal to a seat.

Stage books kept in Boston, at Earl's Coffee House. 24 Hanover-street, Barnum's Ex Coffee House, and Bolles' Coffee-House. Norwich.

L. EATON & CO. *Boston.*
D. WILBUR, *Mendon.*
JACOBS & JOHNSON, *Thompson.*
TYLER & GALLUP, *Brooklyn.*
R. BOLLES, *Norwich.*

April 8. 22—

STONINGTON BRIDGE
LOTTERY.

DURING the severe gale in September, 1815, the Bridge at Point Point, Stonington, was swept away. The Legislature of this State have granted a Lottery for rebuilding it, and the subscribers duly appointed Managers, having given bonds for the faithful performance of their trust, submit the following

SCHEME:

1	Prize	of 5000 Dollars is	$5000
1	do.	of 2000	2000
1	do.	of 1000	1000
2	do.	of 500	1000
1	do.	of 400	400
1	do.	of 200	200
8	do.	of 100	800
10	do.	of 50	500
4	do	of 30	120
48	do.	of 20	960
100	do.	of 10	1000
1170	do.	of 6	7020
1347	Prizes.		$20,000
2653	Blanks.		
4000	Tickets at $5 is		$20 000

Several of the Prizes to be disposed of as follows:

The first drawn blank on the

2d day's drawing,	$400
3d " "	1000
4th " "	500
5th " "	2000
6th " "	500
7th " "	2000

It is understood that 500 numbers constitute a day's drawing, whether more or less are actually drawn on any one day, and will accordingly regulate the stationary prizes.

Prizes to be paid in 90 days after the drawing is completed, and subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing is completed, will be considered as given for the benefit of the institution, and not paid.

The drawing will positively commence on the 27th of August next.

WM. WILLIAMS,
AMOS DENISON,
JESSE BREED
WM. W. RODMAN, } *Managers*

Stonington, April, 1818. 27—

TRUMBULL & BREED,

HAVE just received per the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, an addition to their assortment of

CUTLERY,

which they offer for sale at a very small advance—

CONSISTING OF

Mill, cross cut, veneering, hand, pannel and tenon Saws.
Flat, half round, round, and 3 square Files.
Pen and Pocket Knives, *a great variety.*
Table and desert Knives and Forks.
Butcher's, bread, and shoe Knives.
Razors, Scissors, and Shears.
Plane Irons, Chisels and Gouges.
Sheep Shears. Sickles, &c.

May 13, 1818. 27 6w—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale a good assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,

as cheap as can be had at any store in the place.

Norwich, Nov 5, 1817. 52—

Felix A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received and are now opening a very large assortment of

New Spring Goods,

of the latest importations, which shall be sold very cheap for cash.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

AMONG THEM ARE—

Cloths, Cassimeres and Flannels,
Calicoes, Ginghams and Poplins,
Irish Linens,
Steam Loom and dress'd Cotton Shirtings,
Furniture Chints, do Dimity,
Scotch Linen Bed Tick, Cotton do.
Bandanna, Flag, and black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
A large assortment of superior three cord wire Thread, from No. 20 to 120,
Canton and Italian Crape,
Do. Crape Shawls,
Silk, Cotton and Cassimere do.
Bombazetts and Rattinetts,
20 ps. heavy Cotton Cassimere, for Chaise Tops, colours drab, blue and dark green,
English Ingrain Carpeting, (at New-York prices,)
30 doz Madras Handkerchiefs, (cheap,)
30 ps Carlisle Ginghams, 6 4 wide, good goods, from 2s6 per yard, upwards,

A great variety of

FANCY GOODS.

LIKEWISE,

200 pr. Ladies' Morocco and Kid SHOES, of the best stile and quality, New York manufacture.

April 15, 23—

JOHN P. AUSTIN,

HAVING taken a stand at the red store of Col. *Joshua Huntington*, in Norwich Landing, tenders his services to the public as

COMMISSION MERCHANT, CASH, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER.

HE OFFERS FOR SALE
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

For which most kinds of country produce will be received in payment.

ALSO,
A great variety of excellent

GARDEN SEEDS,

of last year's growth.

Also, for sale,

1 Horse, (kind,) 1 new Saddle, 1 box Hats, 1 Clock, 1 handsome Fowling Piece, Grape and Currant Wine per bbl. and good Mould Candles of various sizes.

Tallow will be received in exchange for Candles, the customary allowance being made for manufacturing.

Convenient Storage for Goods.

Norwich, April 15, 1818. 23tf—

COACH LACES.

F. A. Huntington & Co.
HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED,
AND OFFER FOR SALE,

700 yards Coach Laces,

various widths, suitable for Coaches, Gigs Phaetons, &c &c.

April 27 25—

200 doz. Ladies Horn Combs,
50 doz. Ivory do.
50 doz. Pocket do.
5000 yards Straw Braid,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

May 13. 27—

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.

COIT & MANSFIELD,

HAVE just received and offer for sale, a good assortment English and French

WATCHES.

A great variety gold, gilt and steel Trimmings; plated and brass Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays; Castors; Britannia Teapots; do Soup Ladles; Tea Caddies; Tea Trays, assorted sizes, (common and real gold borders); Shell Combs, large and small; Pocket do; ladies' and gentlemen's steel and silk Purses; Thread Cases; Pocket Books and Wallets; Maltese Buttons; cut glass Beads; common do for children; Tooth Brushes, (very nice, and common); Pomatum, in pots and roll; silver and plated Pencil Cases; Pencils; Pen and Pocket Knives; Scissors; Razors, Boxes, Brushes, and Soap; &c &c.

Horsemen's, Attillery and Infantry Swords; Pistols; Epaulets; Sashes; Lace Cord, and Tassels.

Gold Beads; Spoons, of all kinds, warranted good

The above articles will be sold very low for the sake of cash.

The person that borrowed a Man's Saddle of us last winter, is requested to return it

May 13 1818. 27—

FOR SALE BY
Aspenwall & Mathewson,

GROCERIES,

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL

12 hhds West-India, St. Croix, and New England Rum,
1 do. Old Jamaica Spirit,
20 do New Orleans and Guadaloupe Molasses,
11 bbls New Orleans, Muscovado, and India Sugars,
20 do Sperm Oil, (summer strained,)
12 doz. Stetson's best Hoes,
1 tierce Rice,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Bohea Teas,
Chocolate, Coffee,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Pepper, Ginger, Allspice,
Cassia, Nutmegs, Cloves,
Tobacco, Spanish and American Segars,
Hingham Ware,
Coarse and fine Salt, &c &c &c.

The above articles will be sold as low as those who have advertized to sell very cheap, for cash; or bartered for most kinds of country produce; or on a liberal credit to those who intend to pay.

Norwich, May 13, 1818. 27—

NEW AND CHEAP

GROCERY STORE.

Samuel Claghorn,

HAS opened a store at No 7 *Russell's Row* where he offers for sale a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Persons wishing to buy cheap are requested to call

Country produce received in payment

Norwich, May 13, 1818 27—

Hoops & Beans.

THE subscriber will pay cash for 10 M good hhd HOOPS, and 50 bushels good White BEANS if delivered soon

LYMAN BREWER

May 12. 27 3w—

STONE LIME.

20 casks Stone Lime, Dexter's brand, superior quality, for sale by

JAMES N. BROWN.

May 5 26—

Canton Crapes and Ginghams.

40 ps. black and light dyed Canton Crapes,
30 " 6 4 wide Carlisle Ginghams,

Just received and for sale by

F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO

May 6. 26—

RUM.

A CONSIGNMENT of 10 hhds. first quality N E RUM,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

April 15. 23—

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of *Norwich Channel Company*, are hereby notified that an Instalment of Ten Dollars on each share is wanted, and that the same must be paid to the Treasurer on the 13th day of June next

By Order of the Directors,

JESSE BREED, *Treasurer*

Norwich, May 13, 1818. 27—

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Lexington, dated New-Orleans, March 10, 1818.

THIS city is destined at no distant period to become to the U. States, what Alexandria was to Egypt, or what Paris is to France; the emporium of its commerce, its wealth, its population, and its political greatness, in relation to the rest of the world; and also the hot-bed of contagion, luxury, effeminacy, crime, treachery, and civil discord.

A philosopher, standing on an eminence at the source of Allegheny or Monongahela, and casting the eye of fancy down the stupendous plain inclining to the Gulf of Mexico, would recognize New-Orleans as the great reservoir of its overflowing opulence. The Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and Mississippi, together with all their constituent branches, would only be regarded as so many natural highways, through which the tributary fruits of those vast and fertile countries that they water, must be poured into this depot of the commerce of a continent.

The more we contemplate the present and prospective resources of New-Orleans, the less will we be prepared to set the limits to its increase. The city is built in the shape of a crescent, the curve of the river constituting a safe and commodious harbor, in which there are at this time 250 sail of vessels. With what transport does the eye of patriotism repose on this spectacle! It is the august evidence of the present prosperity of our country, and the earnest of her future political glory.

Defended on one side by the river, and on the other by a swamp that no labor can reclaim, and no effort can penetrate, it is only to be approached through a defile three-fourths of a mile in width, which being protected by a breastwork, manned by 5000 men (for a greater number could not operate) New Orleans, in point of strength, is another Gibraltar. She laughs defiance at the most powerful and disciplined invaders.

The wealth of a country is to be estimated by the number and wealth of its inhabitants or in other words, by the extent of its agriculture and commerce. The citizens of Mississippi and Louisiana will send at this port during the present year, $2,000,000 worth of cotton and sugar, the fruits of their last year's industry, beside great quantities of rice, indigo, &c. It is not uncommon for the planters of these States to receive an annual income of $30 000 from their farms. There are instances of their incomes amounting to $80,000 and that of Hampton is conjectured to be upwards of $120,000. The humble laborer, whose all consists in eight or ten mules, has been known to make $100 per day, during the present winter, by dragging cotton from the levee to the warehouses, usually about 200 yards, for which he has been paid the enormous sum of one dollar per bale. The aggregate increase of the commerce of this port, during the last twelve months, according to the report from the custom house, was more than one fifth. Where the earth is thus bountiful where industry is thus rewarded what human prescience can fix bounds to the prosperity of the country? Though already a rallying point for the luxuries of the world—the theatre of intercourse for people of all tongues and nations—though the ensigns of every country are proudly passing forward in competition for her commerce, New-Orleans is but the germ of what she must necessarily become.

When De Sotto discovered the Mississippi, he mistook it for a great inland lake—such was the usurpation of its waters. Would he have been persuaded, that at this time that immeasurable waste of inundation could be transformed into a continued village from New-Orleans to Baton Rouge, fronted by delightful orange groves and ornamental gardens bordering the margin of the water; and that by means of the steam engine, that stupendous discovery in mechanical philosophy, the traveller would be propelled at the rate of four miles an hour against this angry and overwhelming current, surrounded by all the elegancies and luxuries of a modern hotel?

The greatest extent of inland navigation known to the world, is between the cities of New-Orleans and New-York; there being but 27 miles land carriage in all that great northern rout of near 4000 miles. The communication, though at present but little, if at all used, was evidently intended to answer some wise purpose, as nature never exerts herself in vain; and may, in the course of human events, become a chain of social union, and a high road of commerce, between those remote sections of our vast and growing republic.

Lake Ponchartrain, approaching the city on the west, and communicating with it through a canal into the Bayou St. John, although already important, will assume a new character in relation to New-Orleans, when the Floridas are made a component part of the United States.

With the most unparalleled endowments, New-Orleans languishes under an unwise administration. The last summer, they were scourged by the Yellow Fever; still no effort is made to pave the streets, or improve their cleanliness—when, by a disbursement of 100,000 dollars, water might be conveyed to the door of every citizen.

The Hospital, a tolerable commodious building, an institution that might be extensively useful here, is the most melancholy lazar house that ever generated contagion—a mere nursery for the grave. The general government, could they see their sailors dying for want of such an institution, would not hesitate to build a marine hospital, in this vicinity. So rapid is the increase of commercial intercourse between the western country and this port, that public policy will unite with public mercy in a petition to the Legislatures of the interested States, to enlarge the sphere of their patriotic munificence, and erect a competent house for the reception of their sick boatmen.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

[It is quite entertaining, to peruse the various accounts in the papers, of Old Soldiers putting in their claims to receive the benefit of the recent act of Congress. The following, from the York Gazette, published in Pennsylvania, may amuse and interest our readers]

CORPORAL MICHAEL ELLY.

This old stooping, winter beaten and woe-worn veteran once had an erect ruddy front. In the battle of Germantown, he observed a cannon ball approaching his squad, bouncing on the ground from hillock to hillock, threatening the legs of his command with sudden destruction—with admirable presence of mind, he wheeled on his right and left outwards to let the ball pass, and wheeled into his place again as regularly as he would mount guard. "Right, corporal Elly," said his officer, "*always make way for gentlemen on such swift business; I suppose his orders require despatch.*"

JOSEPH WREN.

This old man's body and spirit seem to be equally light. He travels his 30 miles a day with ease—His appearance reminds you of the Egyptian mummies so celebrated for their fresh and lifelike appearance after the lapse of centuries. During the deluge (not Noah's flood nor yet Deucalion's as you might have supposed from his ancient date, but the deluge that buried a third part of our town in ruins, on the ever memorable 9th August, 1817) old J. Wren, like the lively bird of his own name, perched himself in a snug corner of the garret of a two story frame house and went to sleep: The house rose on the bosom of the deep, plunged all but the garret into the waves and was dashed from surge to surge till it lodged against a tree. Five persons were drowned: "side by side they lay," in a room of the second story of the house. *Joseph slept on.* At length when the God of nature held out the olive branch of hope to the terror struck tenants of the roofs of the tottering houses and the flood subsided so that the "dry land appeared"—when the mighty ocean that had been, as it were, created in a moment and precipitated upon us, gathered itself into the mild and unassuming Codorus again, Joseph's shade of death, where youth and health and female excellence and manly virtue, had been buried in the waves, was visited *and still he slept.*—When he was awakened, he rubbed his eyes, not certain they were his own nor whether he were J. Wren any more; for he knew not where he was, unless it might be in some place on the other side of the grave. Thus indeed has Joseph Wren had "hair breadth escapes" in the "forest wild and city ull," and is spared to be made glad by something very unlike the "ingratitude of republics."—What a spectacle is Sergeant Thomas' venerable, honorable and ancient squad! Their history is all eventful. Poor, old, lame, blind, deaf and forgetful! They never looked to see this day. They have been bandied about from pillar to post, often without a home or stated place of residence.—Almost every one has lost his discharge and most of them; in the language of *William Murphy's* petition, have no evidence but their own words, their age, their poverty and their scars, of having faithfully served their country and of being in mind of its support.—This old man, William Murphy, had the ball which broke his leg at "Stoney Point," together with his discharge and twenty seven pieces of bone taken from his leg, carefully tied up and carried with him as the tokens of his country's gratitude (for he tried for a pension and got none;) but "by an unlucky *hit*," (of which soldiers have many) he "*miss'd them*" and "has never seen them more."

From Bristed's Resources of the United States.

CHARACTER OF AMERICAN PERIODICAL WORKS.

The *Port Folio* is conducted by its present Editor, Mr. John E. Hall, with great ability, taste, and judgment, and displays many admirable specimens of elegant and finished composition, and of sound, manly criticism. This journal was originally established by the late Mr. Dennie, who is called the American Addison, nearly twenty years since, and it is the only periodical work in the United States to which so long a life has been accorded. Mr. Dennie was the first gentleman in the country who devoted himself *exclusively* to the pursuit of letters, which he cultivated to the last hour of his earthly pilgrimage; and received from his benevolent fellow citizens, as a recompense for his felicitous effusions of genius, taste, feeling, tenderness, eloquence, wit and humour—*permission to starve.*

The *Portico* displays a vigor of thought, a boldness of originality, and a manly eloquence that deserves much more than the languishing support, balancing between life and death, which it receives from the opulent citizens of Baltimore.

The American Magazine and Review, recently floated in New-York, contains much valuable information respecting the proceedings of the various learned societies in the U. States; but its critical department stands altogether on a false foundation, that criticism consists in finding fault.

For general ability, and various information, *The North American Review* edited at Boston, is probably the most conspicuous of all the periodical publications in the United States.

In the *Analectick Magazine* there are able original essays, well written biography and some judicious criticism.

THE FORMATION OF CLOUDS.

A singular, though curious and satisfactory hypothesis, respecting the formation of clouds, has lately been published in a London paper, by an anonymous writer. He conceives them to be not merely one continued mass

or body of vapor, or mixed gases but interspersed with bubbles or bladders, inflated with oxygen and hydrogen gasses. It is known that clouds consist almost entirely of these gasses. To illustrate his opinion, he therefore took a bladder full of oxygen and hydrogen gasses combined, in the proportion of 86 parts of the former to 14 of the latter, and immersed the stop cock in soap suds. He then inflated the bubble that hung to it; by compressing the bladder, and on passing an electrick spark through it, it detoned with a loud report, and the two mixed gases were converted into water, equal in weight to the decomposed gasses.

From this experiment he adduces the argument, that though it frequently thunders without apparent rain, yet it rains when the thunder is at a distance; and that invariably as a clap of thunder is heard, rain falls under the cloud, in proportion to the loudness of the report.

From the Boston Recorder.

We have frequently had occasion to remark on the utility of Sabbath Schools. But we shall never be satisfied that we have said or done enough while a single village in our country remains destitute of such an institution. To recapitulate old arguments, or rack our invention for new ones is unnecessary. Facts of sufficient number and variety to convince the most skeptical, and confound the most obstinate, are already before our eyes, and need only to be viewed with common candor to silence every species of objection. We have seen, among the happy effects of these schools, the most careless youth made to listen with eagerness to instruction—the most dispirited to feel the spur of ambition—the most contentious to become quiet—the most refractory submissive—the most bold, modest—the most profane, chaste in their language—and the most abandoned, decent in their deportment. We have seen poverty, comfortably clad—proud ignorance bowing to science, and vice itself throwing down its arms at the feet of religion. But are not these effects confined to large towns? By no means. Perhaps they are more visible there—perhaps they glare less in country villages, where the distinction between the rich and the poor is less strongly marked. [illegible] the system of Sabbath [illegible] every where. And those effects [illegible] spring the love of knowledge—rest[illegible] [illegible]—rendering children more obedient to parents—parents more affectionate and attentive to their children—[illegible] lovers of good report.

As to the particular system of instruction that ought to be adopted, we say, [illegible] accommodated to the circumstances of [illegible] town or parish. The teaching of children to read and write on the Sabbath, is a branch of the general system that may properly be dispensed with, in every place where children are universally taught to read and write, on other days; but it is indispensable in those towns, where [illegible] within the reach of daily instruction, and [illegible] from dire necessity must forever remain ignorant of the Scriptures, unless they are taught to read them in Sabbath Schools. Many have objected to the whole system, because it provides for common as well as for gospel instruction: but a little examination would not fail to convince them that, without such a provision, very many of the youth in our country must remain ignorant of those truths that are essential to salvation. Let this part of the plan, however, be dispensed with [illegible] it may be, without [illegible] [illegible] the west, occupy the whole of the time spent in school—and let a sufficient number of teachers be employed to [illegible] record of the [illegible] be,—let him be [illegible] by the [illegible] of [illegible] to hail the happy influence of the system [illegible] generations yet unborn! Let us imbibe the spirit that exclaimed "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth," and we shall feel it to be presumption, in this "age of wonders" to attempt a calculation.

Many are deterred from the undertaking by small difficulties. Time, place and [illegible] other circumstances are not convenient [illegible] Was ever a noble enterprise accomplished, when convenience had previously [illegible] church, and expended [illegible] Britain of Europe to take the [illegible] Or did the apostles consult their convenience, when they went through all the world, preaching the gospel to every creature? O no. And what has any one to do, when he understands the subject—when he seriously contemplates the [illegible] his own responsibility to the Judge of quick and dead, but to go forward and [illegible] [illegible] easy and in God.

AMERICAN NAVIGATION ACT.

The late act of Congress relating to Navigation, is thus noticed in a late Montreal paper.

"In the preceding column" says the writer, "our readers will [illegible] the American Congress have added to their navigation code, with a view to coerce Great Britain, and force her to relax her [illegible] system in favor of the United States. We [illegible] Cheves [illegible] the reader to form his own conclusions. The aim and [illegible] of the act is, it prohibits all intercourse between the United States and the British West India Islands and the coasts of British North America in British vessels. [illegible] a single article [illegible] between the [illegible] of July, 1815—for the American Commissioners were told at that period, that such an act as the Congress has now passed could give no offence to the British government.—This act is in the true spirit of Mr. Jefferson's embargo, and Mr. Madison's non intercourse laws, it will recoil on the heads of the most valuable classes of the American citizens, the farmers and planters, without being of the smallest benefit to the shipping interest. In vain need the Americans flatter themselves that petitions on the part of the West-India planters to government, will forward their selfish views: neither the acts of the one nor the petitions of the other will open the intercourse as it was during about 14 years, or from 1794 to 1808. Great-Britain is not now harrassed with wars: she has leisure to consult the interest of her component parts, and in the investigation her duty is to be just to herself, before she be generous to *doubtful friends, or enemies under a mask.* Ireland can supply the West-Indies with better salted provisions, and at as cheap a rate as the United States; Canada can do much in that line, and New-Brunswick is fully adequate to furnish more than enough of lumber, and Nova-Scotia and Newfoundland can supply the rest of the world with codfish; therefore why relax an iota to the upstart republic of America. The miserable manner in which the late war was conducted against this republic, and the moderate terms of peace it obtained, made it believe that it was crowned with decisive victory. The rebellion in Spanish America and the tone it dares assume towards Spain, leads to a belief that its ambition knows no bounds, and that nothing but feeling the smart of a seven years war within its own territory, will bring it to a true sense of its intrinsic importance, such as the colonies were in 1755, when the name of France or a French detachment, made Albany tremble, and caused the adjoining settlements to be abandoned.—We should lament the day that would lead to hostilities between the European powers and the United States, but the regret would be much diminished, if the causes of war could be placed justly to the account of the American government."

Connecticut Legislature.

HARTFORD, MAY 18.

ON Thursday last, the Annual Election of the officers of the State Government was held in this town. On Wednesday, his Excellency Gov. WOLCOTT, was escorted from Farmington, by the Sheriff and his deputies, and by a number of gentlemen, to Mill's tavern, five miles from town, where he was met by the Foot Company of Horse Guards, commanded by Major BECK, and several military officers, and a number of gentlemen from this and the neighbouring towns, where the whole formed a procession and accompanied his Excellency to Ripley's tavern in this city. On [illegible] the Governor was saluted by the [illegible] in a handsome manner.

On Thursday the House of Representatives met, and were organized by choosing JONATHAN TOMLINSON, Esq. (demo.) Speaker, and ELISHA PHELPS and SAMUEL A. FOOTE, Esqrs. (both demo.) Clerks.

At eleven o'clock, the procession, consisting of the two Houses of Assembly, and a numerous body of the Clergy, moved from the State House, escorted by the Governor's First Company of Foot Guards, commanded by Major GOODWIN, and the Horse Guards, to the brick Meeting-house, and attended religious services. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. CROSWELL, from Luke xx. 25; "*Render therefore unto Cesar the things which be Cesar's; and unto God the things that be God's.*"

[illegible] proceeded to the State House, [illegible] their names, viz:—

HIS EXCELLENCY

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Governor.

HIS HONOR

JONATHAN INGERSOLL,

Lieutenant Governor.

ASSISTANTS.

F. WOLCOTT,	E. PERKINS,
J. BRACE,	S. WELLS,
A. CHAPMAN,	J. S. PETERS,
W. BRISTOL,	J. LANMAN,
E. BOARDMAN,	E. BURROWS,
D. TOMLINSON,	P. WEBB.

No choice by the people for Treasurer.

THOMAS DAY, Esq. Secretary.

The votes for Governor stood as follows:

For His Excellency Gov. Wolcott,	16,4[illegible]2
Scattering,	3,446
Majority for Gov. Wolcott,	12,9[illegible]6

Lieutenant-Governor.

The Hon. Jonathan Ingersoll,	14,[illegible]
Scattering,	7[illegible]
	15,[illegible]71

For Treasurer.

Andrew Kingsbury,	7,373
Isaac Spencer,	781
Scattering,	401
	8,[illegible]
Isaac Spencer, Jr.	8,[illegible]

From the above it appears there are thirteen votes wanting to make a choice.

Assistants.

Jonathan Brace,	11,[illegible]	James S. Canson,	90
Fred. Wolcott,	12,[illegible]	Eneas Burrows,	6,[illegible]19
Asa Chapman,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enos Perkins,	7,[illegible]	John S. Peters,	7,[illegible]
Nathan Smith,	[illegible]	David Hill,	[illegible]
William Bristol,	[illegible]	James Lanman,	6,[illegible]
E. Boardman,	[illegible]	Elm. Freeman,	83
Moses Warren,	[illegible]	Peter Webb,	5,[illegible]
Eli Todd,	[illegible]	John Stern,	[illegible]
Sylvester Wells,	7,[illegible]	Calvin Willey,	[illegible]

Secretary.

Thomas Day, nearly unanimous.

In consequence of there not being a quorum present of the Council the Governor did not deliver his speech on Friday.

On Saturday, the Council having formed a quorum, at 11 o'clock His Excellency the Governor delivered to both Houses the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Council,
Mr. Speaker, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

The renewed manifestation of public approbation, by which I have been designated to preside in the councils of this state, has affected me with profound sensibility, and strengthened those sentiments of affection and gratitude, which I have ever cherished for my fellow citizens. Relying on their magnanimity, and on your indulgent favor to excuse involuntary errors and deficiencies, I have accepted the trust, and now invite your cooperation in exertions to promote the public good, imploring the Supreme Being to guide and direct our consultations.

A large portion of the people have expressed a desire that the form of civil government in this state should be revised. This highly interesting subject will probably engage your deliberations. I presume that it will not be proposed by any one, to impair our institutions, or to abridge any of the rights and privileges of the people. The state of Connecticut, as at present constituted, is, in my opinion, the most venerable and precious monument of republican government existing among men. With the exception of less than two years from its first settlement, embracing a period nearly coeval with the revival of civil and religious liberty in Europe, all the powers of government have been derived directly from the people. The governors and councillors have been annually elected by the freemen, who have always constituted the great body of the people. Nor has the manifestation of the power of the freemen been confined to the elections. They have ever been accustomed to public consultations and deliberations of intricacy and importance. Their meetings have been generally conducted with the same order and decorum as those of this assembly. No instance is known in which a single life has been lost, in consequence of any mob, tumult, or popular commotion. The support of religion, elementary schools, paupers, public roads and bridges, comprising about eight tenths of the public expenses, has been constantly derived from taxes, imposed by the votes of the people, and the most interesting regulations of our police have ever been, and still are, enforced by officers deriving their powers from annual popular appointments.

Prior to the establishment of American Independence, the charter of Charles the 2d, of England, was viewed as the palladium of the liberties of Connecticut.—It surely merited all the attachment it received; for whatever had been the claims of the British crown or nation, to jurisdiction or territory, they were all, with mere nominal exceptions, surrendered to our ancestors, by that instrument; especially there was expressly conceded to them and their posterity, the inestimable privilege of being governed by municipal regulations, framed and executed by rulers of their own appointment. The revolutionary war of course occasioned no change or dissolution of our social system. Considered merely as an instrument defining the powers and duties of magistrates and rulers, the charter may justly be considered as unprovisional and imperfect; yet it ought to be recollected that what is now its greatest defect, was formerly a pre-eminent advantage, it being then highly important to the people, to acquire the greatest latitude of authority, with an exemption from British interference and control.

If I correctly comprehend the wishes which have been expressed by a portion of our fellow-citizens, they are now desirous, as the sources of apprehension from external power [illegible] closed, that the [illegible], executive and judicial authorities of their own government may be more precisely defined and [illegible], and the rights of the people [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Congress have repeatedly declined to exercise the power with which they are vested on the subject of Bankruptcies, it deserves your consideration whether a [illegible]. Although fraudulent bankruptcies merit severe punishment, yet those who are unconscientious by misfortune and who render all the justice in their power, are entitled to sympathy and protection. To accomplish any of the purposes of Justice, precise statutory regulations are wanting. Merely to discharge the persons of insolvent debtors from imprisonment, leaving their estates liable to attachment, must either render them unprofitable members of community, or compel them to migrate from the State, however meritorious or unfortunate, or present temptations for dishonest concealments of property, which will certainly be resorted.

The practice of granting Acts of Incorporation has produced great changes in the relations of property, and the ancient modes of transacting business in our country: although partial inconveniences have been experienced, yet it is certain that the effect of incorporations in this State, has hitherto been beneficial. Being created by the Law, and having acquired the possession of a great amount of property, they are entitled to ample protection. As important consequences in respect to the rule of succession, depend upon the question, whether shares in Banking, Insurance, Turnpike and other Companies shall be considered as real or personal property, it appears to be expedient that the point be settled by Laws. Upon this subject I also take the liberty to add, that though no particular instance of abuse has come to my knowledge, prudence requires that summary and efficient regulations be speedily established for rendering the managers and agents of corporations responsible for the faithful execution of their trusts, and a due observance of the Acts of Incorporation.

The act authorizing the appointment of a reporter for the Court of Errors, with a salary, will expire, by its own limitation, at the close of the present session. As the uniformity, wisdom, and even purity of judicial decisions are essentially promoted by giving publicity to the principles on which they are founded, I recommend a further continuation of that act.

The measures of the last session for encouraging the extension of agricultural knowledge appear to have produced very beneficial effects, by exciting a spirit of emulation and enquiry. I submit to your consideration, whether a moderate annual appropriation, to be distributed according to some rule to be prescribed by law, in aid of such funds as may be raised by private donations, would not probably render this spirit still more active and universal.

The states of North-Carolina and Tennessee having proposed amendments to the constitution of the United States, their proceedings will be submitted to your consideration.

It is, in my opinion, deserving the most serious consideration, whether the law of partnership, especially in relation to establishments of a permanent nature, ought not to be revised and accommodated to the circumstances of our age and country. As the law exists at present, no person can advance money to be employed in business under a contract to receive a proportion of the profits, in lieu of interest, without thereby subjecting his whole property to responsibility. The effect is, that men in advanced age, or retired from business, are restrained from employing their capital in acts of benevolence and friendship, or in undertakings which would be highly beneficial to the community. It is well known that private loans are now rarely to be obtained, as with a view to higher profits than the legal rate of interest, the accumulations which are constantly forming, are employed in speculations in the public funds, or in Banking institutions, where the responsibility and the hazard can be limited: of course subjecting our active citizens employed in arts, commerce, manufactures, or agricultural improvements to delays and interruptions, for want of aid, or to inevitable dependence on pecuniary corporations. On these grounds, I respectfully invite you to consider, whether it is not contrary to public policy, if not an abridgement of private right, to restrain individuals from forming partnerships with a limited responsibility. As the community are interested in being guarded against frauds arising from secret combinations, it would be proper to require contracts of this nature to be recorded in a public office, subject to general inspection: the active managers, and generally all those who personally formed contracts, might be held responsible as at present, and it would not be inequitable, if all sums withdrawn from a joint capital stock, should for a limited period, be liable to be recalled, and rendered applicable to the payment of partnership debts. Under these, and perhaps some additional regulations, I have no doubt that the public security, against acts of insolvency, would be greatly increased, and a beneficial activity imparted to the resources of the State.

The discoveries and improvements in the useful arts and sciences, during the last fifty years, have essentially changed the condition and relations of civilized men throughout the globe. New and forcible obligations are therefore imposed on all those who are entrusted with the superintendence of public affairs, to facilitate to their fellow-citizens, the advantages of the present enterprising age. During a considerable period, the relative wealth, importance and influence of civil communities, may be expected rapidly to improve, or to decline. In that great intellectual competition which has commenced among Nations, the United States are well prepared to take the lead: but it ought to be impressed on the mind of every freeman, that it is not in their territorial wealth or political power, but in the free constitutions of our Country, that their peculiar advantages consist.

Wonderful are the means by which a gracious Providence has conducted us to our present condition. We can now perceive, why it was necessary that our [illegible] ancestors should be [illegible] by persecution, and compelled to suffer extreme toil, poverty, and the restraints incident to savage warfare. By no other course of training could they have acquired that hardihood, intelligence, decision and perseverance, which are the bases of the American character, by which our independence was acquired, and by which alone public liberty can be preserved. As Connecticut is now one of the oldest, and in relation to its [illegible] one of the most populous States, the effects of our social organization have here been most fully developed.—Happily for us, our reforms can only confirm principles and habits, which experience has recommended.—There is in relation to the General Government, [illegible] persons of [illegible] the most important of all purposes, that of preserving the character, habits and intelligence of the people, we are a confederacy of distinct republics. It is essential therefore, that our present organization [illegible] that the people should continue to [illegible] and respect each other, and [illegible] the "destroying Angel" [illegible] dependence [illegible] to stability, [illegible]

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

General Assembly, May Session, 1818.

ROLL OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HARTFORD, Michael Olcott, J W Edwards
Berlin, Andrew Pratt, Luther Beckley
Bristol, Ezra Ives
Burlington, Theodore Pettibone
Canton, [illegible] Moses
East-Hartford, S. Griswold, Benj Lyman
East-Windsor, Joel Holkins, Abner Reed
Enfield, Elam O. Potter, William Dixon
Farmington, John Mix, George Norton
Glastenbury, Saml. Welles, [illegible]
Granby, Sadoce Wilcox, Joseph [illegible]
Hartland, Philander Humphrey, L. Benham
Marlborough, Joel Foote
Simsbury, Elisha Phelps, Zebina Phelps
Southington, Roswell Moore, C Gridley
Suffield, Martin Sheldon, Elisha Gross
Wethersfield, Ezekiel P Belden, Levi Lusk
Windsor, [illegible] Marshal, Wm. Allyn

NEW-HAVEN, Thos. Ward, H W Edwards
Branford, Eli Fowler, Josiah J Kingsley
Cheshire, Samuel A. Foote, Silas Hitchcock
Derby, Sheldon Curtis
East Haven, James Thompson
Guilford, Nath. Griffin, Samuel Robinson
Hamden, Amasa Bradley
Meriden, Othniel Ives
Middlebury, Philo Bronson
Milford, [illegible] Ball, Samuel B. Gunn
North-Haven, David Pierpont
Oxford, Jared Hawley
Southbury, Curtiss Hinman
Wallingford, Abel Sanford, Elakim Hall
Waterbury, J. M. L. Scovill, T. Gibbud
Wolcott, Erastus Welton
Woodbridge, Justus Thomas, C. Tolles

NEW-LONDON, H. Channing, Wm. Stockman
Norwich, Cushing Eells, Newcomb Kinney
Bozrah, William Whiting
Colchester, Benj. Trumbull, John R. Watrous
Franklin, Joshua Tracy
Griswold, Nathan Geer
Groton, Noyes Barber, Philip Gray
Lisbon, Frederick Perkins
Lyme, Richard E. Selden, Peter Comstock
Montville, Oliver Comstock,
North-Stonington, N. Pendleton, S. Hewett
Preston, J. T. Mott, John Brewster
Stonington, Wm. Randall, George Hubbard
Waterford, [illegible]

FAIRFIELD, G. Tomlinson, T. F. Rowland
Danbury, Zalmon Wildman, S. Tweedy, Jr.
Brookfield, William Meeker
Greenwich, Clark Sanford, Isaac Hull
Huntington, Abner Hyde, Samuel Wheeler
New Canaan, Nathan Seeley
New-Fairfield, Jabez Treadwell
Newtown, G. Botsford, Joseph B. Wheeler
Norwalk, Wm. J. Street, Daniel Taylor
Reading, [illegible] Comstock, A. Sanford, Jr.
Ridgefield, J. M. Gilbert, [illegible]
Sherman, John Orton
Stamford, James Stephens, Thaddeus Bell
Stratford, David Plant, E. J. [illegible]
Trumbull, Daniel Seeley
Weston, Stephen Wheeler, O. C. Sanford
Wilton, Erastus Sturges.

WINDHAM, John Baldwin, Edmund Badger
Ashford, Daniel Brewster, David [illegible]
Brooklyn, Vine Robinson
Canterbury, Solomon Payne, Asa Butts
Columbia, Nathl. Kingsley
Hampton, Joseph Prentiss
Killingly, A. Leavens, [illegible] Hutchins
Lebanon, Isaiah Loomis, Simeon M. Webster
Mansfield, William B. [illegible], Seth Dunham
Plainfield, Sessions Lester, Oliver Coates
Pomfret, Pardon Kingsley, Samuel Allen, 2d
Sterling, Dixon Hall
Thompson, John Jacobs, Elijah Nichols
Voluntown, William Gallup
Woodstock, John M'Clellan, John Fox

LITCHFIELD, Wm. Russell, Ephraim S. Hall
Barkhamsted, John Merrills, Oliver Mills
Bethlem, Nehemiah Lambert
Canaan, Jabez Brewster, Nathaniel Stevens
Colebrook, Rufus North, Asaph Pinney
Cornwall, Noah Rogers, Philo Swift
Goshen, Jabez Beach, William Stanley
Harwinton, Wm. C. Abernathy, U. Hopkins
Kent, Abel Beach
New-Hartford, Aaron Austin, Asa Goodwin
New-Milford, Orange Merwin, H. Boardman
Norfolk, Nathaniel Stevens, Augs. Pettibone
Plymouth, Calvin Butler
Roxbury, Josiah M Eastman
Salisbury, Daniel Johnson, Elijah C. Peet
Sharon, Hezekiah Goodwin, Thomas St. John
Torrington, John [illegible], Lyman Wetmore
Warren, [illegible]
Washington, D B Brinsmade, J. Whittlesey
Watertown, Amos Baldwin
Winchester, Riley Whiting, Matthew Adams
Woodbury, Nathan Preston, Philo Murray

MIDDLETOWN, Nathan Starr, Jr. John Alsop
Chatham, Enoch Sage, Nehemiah Gates
Durham, Bridgman Guernsey, Asahel Strong
East-Haddam, Isaac Spencer, 2d, R. Lord
Haddam, John Brainard 2d, Geo. W. Smith
Killingworth, George Carter, Benjamin Hill
Saybrook, Joseph [illegible], John Stannard

TOLLAND, Elijah Young, Gurdon Thompson
Bolton, Ichabod M. Warner
Coventry, Dan C. Brigham, Jasper Fitch
Ellington, Asa Willey
Hebron, Daniel Burrows, Simon House
Somers, Joseph Abbott, Reuben [illegible]
Stafford, [illegible], [illegible] Cady
Union, [illegible] W. Crawford, Nat. Newton
Vernon, Lorenzo King
Willington, Daniel Glazier, Jona. Sibley, Jr.

By the late Mails.

ALABAMA. MOBILE, APRIL 21.

INDIAN WAR.

THE editor of the Mobile Gazette is under great obligations to Major Perault, of the United States Topographical corps, who arrived here last evening from the seat of war, for the following interesting and pleasing information. Gen. Jackson had left Fort Scott with a few men, and established himself at the place near Apalachicola, where the negro fort formerly stood.

On the 26th of March last he left the latter place for fort Gadsden, and 7 days after reached the Indian town called Mickasuky, with 1000 [illegible], 100 regulars, 100 Indians, and a few others, making in the whole about 3,100—on reaching the town there was but little skirmishing and fighting.

A few Indians were killed and a few of our [illegible]. The town was deserted: Jackson burnt it and [illegible] the cattle.

From the [illegible] Jackson proceeded to the Spanish fort of St. Marks, where he summoned the Spanish garrison to surrender, they surrendered as prisoners and have arrived at Pensacola.

From St. Marks Jackson proceeded to Suwaney, near which place the Indians about 2000, in connection with some negroes, were expected to make a stand.

The Indian chief and Francis the prophet had been decoyed on board of an American armed vessel, supposing her to be the English, and were hung. The infamous celebrated Arbuthnot (Woodbine, is in the possession of Jackson and in irons. Jackson's army is well provided and in great spirits, and we may daily expect to hear of a decisive blow from that quarter. Jackson has been joined by the Tennessee volunteers and has now about 8000 men subject to his command.

GEORGIA. MILLEDGEVILLE, APRIL 22.

We have just received information that the two Chehaw Indian Towns on Flint River, were attacked last Thursday, by a detachment of Georgia militia, commanded by Capt. Wright. The towns were burnt, and a number of Indians killed, our informant says about 10. The detachment did not lose a man, and had but one wounded.

M'Intosh, in the late battle, killed with his own hand, three of the enemy—this fact is communicated by Mr Wm. S. Mitchell, (one of the Agents) in a letter to his father.

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK, MAY 9.

Movement of Troops.—A company of the 4th Regiment U. S. Infantry, 130 strong, under the command of Capt. Francis L. Dade, embarked, at Craney Island on Thursday, on board the brig Fair American, destined for Savannah.

PETERSBURG, MAY 8.

The Patriots Victorious.—A letter from the neighbourhood of the Carraccas, to a gentleman in this town, dated April 4th, says—"We have news here, that the patriots have gained a decisive victory over the royalists on the main, under Morillo, and that Bolivar was marching upon the city of Carraccas."

The correctness of the foregoing information may be relied upon, and fully confirms the previous accounts from the Spanish main, received at several northern ports.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, MAY 18.

More Specie.—The ship William, Captain Coffin, arrived at this port yesterday from London, brought out *four hundred and seventy thousand dollars in specie*, for the U. S. Bank.

Latest from London.—By the fast sailing ship Chauncey, Capt. Dowdall, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Bristol and London papers to the 24 of April, containing Paris dates, to the 20th March, but no news of importance.

The brig Mercury, from Cadiz, reports that the Russian squadron, on examination by the Spanish authorities, was found so extremely defective from the dry rot, &c, that with the exception of the Admiral's ship, the Dresden, the whole must undergo a thorough repair before they can proceed to South America with the troops they were destined to take, and that the ships were dismantling for that purpose.

MAY 15.

Late from the Spanish Main.—A letter from Porto Cavello, of the 26th April, received by the brig Active, in 16 days from that port says "The affairs of the province of Venezuela, remain as formerly, in a disturbed state. Skirmishes daily take place between the Royal Troops and Rebels, who are within 150 miles of Laguira. Commerce is entirely at a stand, owing in part to the government having taken up all the mules to carry provisions, &c. to our troops."

From Pernambuco.—We learn that on the 9th of April, a general arrest took place of all persons in the place, implicated in the late attempt at revolution. In the course of the night upwards of 150 persons were seized and lodged in prison. It was understood that about the same number had been brought in from the interior a day or two before. Much consternation existed. But on the Wednesday following, a vessel arrived from Rio announcing that the king had pardoned all who had been arrested subsequent to the 6th of Feb. and directed the restoration of their property. Those previously arrested were to be put upon their trial. It was however believed that all would be pardoned, except those convicted of murder, who it was understood would be banished.

MASSACHUSETTS. BOSTON, MAY 11.

A publication has lately appeared in the Port Folio, signed "H. Dearborn," which deeply impeaches the character and conduct of the late Gen. Putnam, and especially on the memorable 17th of June, 1775, on Bunker Hill. As more than forty years have elapsed, since the transaction of that day became part of the history of our country; and as the fame of Gen. Putnam, had become public property, as well as precious to those who are of his name and blood, the publication above referred to has been seen with surprise and regret.

Col. Daniel Putnam, son of Major General Putnam, and others who well knew the course of his life, and his title to the reputation, which has never before been questioned, have been of course, led to view the publication of Gen. Dearborn as an act, demanding from them a most thorough examination of the imputations therein contained. A statement is preparing supported by the most unquestionable evidence, which will be laid before the public as soon as practicable. When this statement appears, the public will judge for themselves, as to the light in which Gen. Dearborn's publication is to be viewed, and consequently of his motives in having made the same.

MAY 14.

A GREAT SEA SERPENT!

The following is a very interesting account of the Sea Serpent, seen on Saturday last. The respectability of the source of the annexed Certificates, places the matter beyond a doubt,—and we think Capt. Woodward has had a more minute view of this Serpent, than it was possible for any one to have had of the one seen last summer off Cape Ann.

AFFIDAVIT.

I, Joseph Woodward, master of the schr. Adamant, of Hingham, on my passage from Penobscot to Hingham, on Saturday last, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Agementicus bearing W. N. W. ten leagues distance, discovered something on the surface of the water, apparently about the size of a ship's long boat. Supposing it to be a wreck of some vessel, I made towards it; and on approaching it, to my surprise and that of my crew, discovered it to be a monstrous Sea Serpent—as we approached him, he threw himself into a coil* and darted himself forward with amazing velocity—the wind being ahead, it became necessary to stand on the other tack, and as we approached him again, he threw himself into a coil as before, and came across our bows at not more than sixty feet distance.

Having a gun charged with a ball and shot, I discharged the contents of it at his head. The ball and shot were distinctly heard to strike him and rebound as though fired against a rock—he, however, shook his head and tail most terribly—he again threw himself into a coil and came towards us with his mouth wide open. In the mean time, I had charged my gun again and intended to have discharged the contents of it into his mouth; but he came so near us, I was fearful of the consequences, and withheld it—he came close under the bows of the schr. and, had she not been kept away, must have come on board of us—he sunk down under the vessel, his head a considerable distance on one side the vessel and his tail the other—he played around us about five hours—I and my crew had probably the best opportunity of seeing him that has occurred—I judged him to be, at the least, twice the length of my schr. say one hundred and thirty feet—his head was about the size of a ship's long boat, say fourteen feet—his body, below the neck, at least, six feet diameter—his head was large in proportion to his body—his tail was formed like a squid's—his body was of a dark color and resembled the joints of a shark's back bone—his gills were about twelve feet from the end of his head, and his whole appearance was most terrific.

His manner of throwing himself into a coil appeared to be done by contracting his body in a number of places in perpendicular directions, and placing his tail so as to throw himself forward with great force—he could contract and throw himself in any direction with apparently the greatest ease and most astonishing celerity.

JOSEPH WOODWARD.

Hingham, May 14, 1818.

Having read the above statement of Capt. Woodward, we certify to the correctness of it.

PETER HOLMES.
JOHN MAYO.

Plymouth, ss. *May 14, 1818.*

Personally appeared, Joseph Woodward, Peter Holmes and John Mayo and made oath, that the above statement by them subscribed is just and true—before me,

JOTHAM LINCOLN, Jr. *Just. Peace.*

*The word "coil" does not exactly represent the idea of the Serpent's appearance; but from a more particular description given by Capt. Woodward, it was of an undulatory appearance.

MAY 16.

GENERAL PUTNAM VINDICATED.

We received yesterday a pamphlet, containing a letter of Gen. Dearborn, on the [illegible] of the Battle of Bunker-Hill; and a [illegible] to Major-General Dearborn, repelling [illegible] provoked attack, on the character [illegible] late Major-General Putnam; and containing some anecdotes relating to the battle [illegible] Bunker-Hill not generally known—By Daniel Putnam, Esq." This gentleman is a son of the deceased General, and writes with the feelings of the son of an injured father. He thus commences his epistle to Gen. D.—"Sir, This production, [*Gen. D's account of the battle of Bunker's Hill in which he charges General Putnam with cowardice,*] as unworthy of the rank you bear, as it is void of truth in some of its most prominent parts, I have read with mingled emotions of indignation and contempt"—and concludes it thus—"Many other mis-statements in your book might be noticed, and refuted; but I am weary and disgusted with the pollution of its pages, and as my sole object has been to vindicate a slandered character, I hasten to give you the name of DANIEL PUTNAM."

"*Brooklyn, Conn. May 5, 1818.*"

This pamphlet must obtain a general perusal.

The Canada papers affect to gather some crumbs of comfort from the American Navigation Law. They say it will give a spur to the Agricultural and Commercial interests of the Canadas, by opening a certain demand for their produce in the West-Indies, long held in check by shipments from the States.

A new *Agricultural Society* has been organized in Old Hampshire county.—Hon. *Joseph Lyman is President*; Noah Webster, Esq. Hon. Samuel Lathrop, General Hoyt; Hon. Thomas Dwight, and Nathan Smith, Esq are *Vice-Presidents*; Mr J. D. Whitney, *Treasurer*; Jonathan H. Lyman, Esq *Secretary*; Col Porter, Hon. Sol. Strong, and Col. Chapin, the *Committee of Agriculture*; Thomas Shepard, Ebenezer Hunt, jun and Joseph Strong, Esqrs. the *Committee of Manufactures*; and John Phelps, Esq Col. Billings, and Gen. Longley, the *Committee of Domestic Animals*. The mere recital of this organization is evidence, of the high respectability, and a sure pledge of the success of this institution.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, May 20, 1818.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Second Anniversary of this Society, was celebrated at New-York on Thursday last in the Assembly Room of the City Hotel. The Board of Managers and Directors met at 10 o'clock at their Room in the New-York Institution, & having finished their preparatory arrangements; moved to the Hotel in procession. At 11 o'clock, the Hon. ELIAS BOUDINOT, L. L. D. President of the Society took the Chair.

By request of the President, the Rev. Dr. Mason opened the Meeting by reading the 49th Chapter of the Prophecies of Isaiah.—A very affectionate, interesting and impressive Address was then delivered by the venerable President.

After the President's Address, letters of apology were read from the following Vice Presidents, who were unavoidably prevented from being present on the occasion:—The Hon. John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State of the United States, the Hon. Smith Thompson, Chief justice of the State of New-York, the Hon. Wm. Tilghman, Chief Justice of Penn. the Hon. Andrew Kirkpatrick, Chief Justice of New Jersey, Joseph Nourse Esq. of the City of Washington, and Francis F. Key, Esq. of Georgetown, Dis. Col. A letter was also read from the Rev. Dr Romeyn, Secretary for domestic Correspondence, apologizing for his absence, which, we regret to add, was occasioned by severe indisposition.

In consequence of the absence of Dr. Romeyn, the annual report was read by the Rev. Dr. Blatchford, of Lansingburgh.—*Mess. Adv.*

The President of the United States will in a few days visit Norfolk, and the Chesapeake, with a view of obtaining information about the best situation for a site for a naval depot, for fortifying the bay, &c. He will not extend his tour further south during the present year.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

The Baltimore papers of Friday, state, that on Thursday, the awful sentence of death, was passed on Joseph Thompson Hare and John Alexander, lately convicted of robbing the mail. Lewis Hare was sentenced to ten years imprisonment—The higher punishment which he had equally incurred, having been graciously remitted.

DEATH OF CHRISTOPHE.

A letter from an American gentleman, resident at Port-au-Prince, to his friend in Norfolk, dated 18th April, after speaking of the death of Petion, says, in a postscript—"We have just received authentic information of the death of Christophe."

From the Philadelphia Democratic Press.

St. Thomas's, April 20, 1818.

"I wrote you some time ago by way of New-York, since that we have had news here, that the Independents are still in force at Calabose, and near Carraccas. It is even said that Morillo, (a royalist general) was so very much wounded in the late engagement that he could not direct the movements of the royal troops, and had therefore withdrawn from Villa de Cura, and retreated upon Carraccas. Another account says that Morales has defeated the Independent Gen. Paez, but we know nothing certain. Brion, their Admiral, is at St. Bartholomews, and in this neighborhood with two armed ships, two brigs, and three schooners. Yesterday a Danish man of war schooner, brought into this port a pirate schooner, who has no papers.

Extract of another letter, dated St. Thomas's April 20.

"A schooner has just arrived here to-day in 5 days from Porto Cavello, and brings the news that the Patriots under General Paez were victorious in a late affair, and that they have already reached San Carlos, about 60 miles from the city of Valencia," Province of Carraccas.

FROM PORTO RICO.

Capt. Isley, of the brig Eagle, arrived at Baltimore, in 17 days from Porto Rico, informs, that previous to his departure the Governor of that island received despatches from Madrid, which induced a belief that war was about to take place between Spain and some of the European powers, in consequence of which the inhabitants were heavily taxed for the purpose of placing the island in a suitable posture of defence.

Dr. Eustis, our present Minister to Holland, it is said, is about returning home, and that our affairs at the Hague will be transferred to a mere Charge de Affairs. It is also intimated that no Minister will be retained in Sweden.—Our diplomatic relations may also undergo some other alterations in a short time.

It is stated in the Salem Register, that the Hon. Mr. Crowninshield, Secretary of the Navy, was sick at Washington, "with some alarming complaints, but at the last dates he was upon the recovery."

In a late debate in the British House of Commons, Lord Castlereagh said, "*the true interest of every Country was to throw wide open its Ports to the unrestrained Commerce of other Countries.*" And the sentiment was cheered from every part of the House.

Among the passengers in the ship Caroline, arrived at Philadelphia, from New-Orleans, where Gen. Hampton and family, Col. Croghan and Lady, and Gen. Lallemand.

Commodore Chauncey was expected to sail from Gibraltar for home, about the 25th April.

The Guerriere, it is expected, will be the first American frigate which has ever visited Russia.

Kennebec river has been raised ten feet above high water mark by the late rains.

The sch. Spartan, Johnson, arrived at New-York from Havre, has brought $20,000 specie, for the U. S. Bank.

Marine.

At Havanna, 29th April, brig Eunice, Backus, loading for New-York.

Spoken, May 3, lat. 40, 7, lon. 58, 30, brig Reindeer, Howard, 9 days from New-York for Bordeaux.

The ship Andes, has arrived at Sag-Harbor, from the coast of Brazil, with 1000 bbls. oil. Left, among others, ship Fair Helen, of Sag Harbor.

The brig Rambler, recently arrived at Providence, brought home *from Canton, 30,000 dollars in specie!* Such had been her success in a trading voyage, that the above sum was over, after the purchase of her cargo at Canton.

The brig Lydia, Reed, cleared at Savannah, for Greenock, has a cargo worth nearly $100,000.

Cargo of the ship Natches, arrived at Philadelphia, from Batavia—Coffee, 8559 bags; Rattans, 280 bundles and 10600 pieces; Sappan Wood, 100 piculs; Buffalo Horns, 1364; Malacca Canes, 1012; and a great number of other articles.

Married,

In New-London by the Rev. Mr. M'Ewen, Dr. NATHANIEL S. PERKINS, to Miss ELLEN RICHARDS.

At Canterbury, Mr. RUSSELL JOHNSON, jr. merchant, to Miss MARIA LEARNED, daughter of the Rev. Erastus Learned.

In Amherst, by the Rev. Dr. Parsons, HORATIO SOUTHGATE, Esq. of Portland, to Miss MARY WEBSTER, daughter of Noah Webster Esq.

Died,

In Northampton, on the 2d inst. Mrs. ESTHER C. BREWSTER, wife of Jacob W. Brewster, Esq. aged 41.

At Leicester, Miss TERESA MONSE, aged 32, of the dropsy; during the two last years of her life, she had 1225 pounds of water drawn from her.

In New-York, Mr. FRANCIS RICHARDS, of New-London

Probate Office, Pomfret District—Pomfret, May 6, 1818.

THIS Court limits and appoints the term of six months from the first publication of this notice, for the creditors to the estate of Mr. BERDEEL GOULD, late of Woodstock, deceased, to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, to *Amasa Lyon*, Executor to the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest. ELISHA B. PERKINS, *Clerk.*

☞ Those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

W. BELCHER,

HAS taken the store in *Burnett's Row*, recently in the occupancy of Mr. *Samuel Rudd*, where he is now opening and offers for sale, cheap for cash or most kinds of country produce, a very extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

OF PRIME QUALITY, viz:

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS, of the first quality, and latest importation.
Coffee, Chocolate,
Old Jamaica, St. Croix, W. I. & N. E. } RUM,
1 pipe French Brandy,
Holland and Country Gin,
Philadelphia Whiskey,
Madeira, Cape Madeira, L. P. Teneriffe & Lisbon } WINES,
Philadelphia Porter in bottles,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
3 hhds. Barbadoes and New-Orleans Sugar—will be sold very low by the bbl.
Superior quality Molasses,
Extra do strained Honey,
Flour, Raisins, Starch,
Nutmegs, Pepper, Allspice,
Ginger, Mustard, Cayenne,
Pearlash, Powder and Shot,
15 kegs Cavendish and sweet scented Richmond Tobacco,
Ladies' Twist and Paper do.
Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff,
Assortment Hollow Ware.

Also,

12 bundles Iron Shovels, very low by the dozen

Norwich May 19, 1818 28—

BOOKS.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Classical & School Books,

CONSTANTLY KEPT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
R. HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket street

☞ BOOKS of all descriptions furnished at ten days notice, and at New York prices *May 20*

$5000 highest Prize.

Stonington Bridge Lottery.

TICKETS,

IN *Stonington Bridge Lottery* for sale at the Book Store of

R. HUBBARD,

May 20 *Shetucket street*

Dr. Rufus Smith,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken an office in the house of Mr *WILLIAM BROWN*, in Preston City, where he will be found ready to attend to calls in the practice of

PHYSIC, SURGERY, AND OBSTETRICS.

He is conscious of having spared no pains to qualify himself, and he has a lively anticipation of meeting the patronage of the public

Preston, May 20, 1818. 28—

PAPER.

800 reams Foolscap Writing Paper Nos 1, 2 and 3
10 grocer press and bonnet Papers,
FOR SALE BY
R. HUBBARD.

TABER & LITTLE,

TAILORS,

HAVE removed to the shop lately occupied by GEORGE PERKINS, Esq as an office, opposite Mr KIMBALL'S Hotel, where their customers are invited to call.

WANTED,

A BOY about 14 years of age, as an Apprentice to the Tailoring Business.

May 6 1818 26—

NOTICE.

WANTED, an active young LAD, from 16 to 18 years of age, to assist in a store. One who is some acquainted with business and of unquestionable integrity, will meet with good encouragement, by making immediate application to

ROYAL JENNINGS.

Windham May 10, 1818 27—

NOTICE.

To Ship Carpenters.

THE subscriber wants to contract with 8 or 10 *Safe Carpenters*, for 4 or 5 months, to work at Pensauge. None need apply but good workmen. For further particulars apply to

THOMAS GAVIT.

Norwich, May 19 1818 28—

Norwich May 15, 1818.

ALL people are hereby forbidden to trust any person without exception, on my account, without a written order, after date.

28 ABEL GRISWOLD.

FOR BOSTON,

SCHR. PEACE, F. LOVETT, master, will sail on Friday next. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, at Brown's Wharf.

May 20

DIRECT TAX.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Direct Tax of 1816, upon the property of the following named persons in the town of Norwich, in the 5th Collection District in the State of Connecticut, remaining unpaid, the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said Tax due thereon, with legal costs and charges, will be sold at Public Auction, at my office in the town of Norwich aforesaid, on the 30th day of June next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, viz—

Elizabeth Arnold and others,	$0,13½
John Batey,	8
Jonathan Brewster,	1,14
Abigail Brigden and others,	94
Ann Brumley,	93½
Avery Brumley,	1,07
Avery & Ann Brumley,	87
Isaac Brumley,	39½
James Brumley,	39½
Nancy Brumley,	39½
Reuben Brumley,	39½
Martha Bushnell,	40
Samuel C Calkins,	1,07
Eliphalet Carew,	6,57
William Collier's heirs,	16
Roswell Crocker's heirs,	40
Ruth Darrow,	19
Joshua Davis and others,	40
Barzillai Davison,	4,03
John Day,	3,19
William Dewing,	20
David Ewen,	32
John W Fernald,	60½
John W Fernald and others,	24
Oliver Fitch's heirs,	1,74
Jonas Hamilton,	67
Simeon Hubbard,	6,82
Lucy Hyde,	27
William Joy,	24
Fanny Knowles and others,	53½
Ebenezer Lathum and others,	11
Lydia Lathrop,	1,91
Margaret Lathrop and others,	80½
Levi Lathrop's heirs,	16
Stephen Maples,	40
John Nutter and others,	33½
John Nutter and others,	10
Elijah Pitcher, Jun.	30
William Pitcher,	10½
Phebe Roath,	17½
Sarah Smith and others,	23
Henry Story and others,	50
Jesse Story,	53½
James Thomas,	8
David Tracy,	1,00½
Ichabod Ward and others,	2 68
Daniel Wilbur, Jun.	27
Jedediah Willet,	5 74

JOHN HYDE,
Deputy Collector.

Norwich, May 19 1818 28—

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I shall sell and dispose of, at Public Auction, at the sign-post in the 2d society of Norwich, on the 25th day of July next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, so much of the real estate of Maj. *SIMEON HUBBARD* as will pay his State and Town Taxes, on list 1816, and costs and charges, in my hands for collection, having attached the same.

AUGUSTUS LATHROP,
Collector of State and Town Tax, for the Town of Norwich.

Norwich, May 16 1818. 28—

THE SUBSCRIBER

TENDERS his most ardent thanks to the people in Chelsea Landing and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has received in the line of his profession. Particular motives induces him to leave the place at this time, (not the decline of business.) He has taken a stand near the Court House at Norwich Town, where he will be happy to wait on those who require his assistance. He is well supplied with elegant natural TEETH, and the first rate of material for artificial ones. Ladies and gentlemen can be attended at their own houses, if more agreeable, without extra expence

GEORGE W. PARTRIDGE.

May 18, 1818. 28—

Nails, Iron & Steel.

RUSSIA Old Sable Iron by the Ton;—English & Swedes flat, square, and round Iron, assorted sizes.
London Hoop I. Blister'd STEEL.
Horse Nail Rods Nail Plates,
Cut Spikes five inches long for planking.
Tacks of all sizes from 3 to 20 oz. per M.
Patent Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes—for sale at Norwich Nail Manufactory, by
WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

HORSES.

WANTED, a number of sprightly Horses, in good flesh, smart for saddle and good in harness. I will attend for the purchase of them at the store of Mr. *Augustus Perkins*, on Monday and Tuesday the 25th and 26th inst.

CHRISTOPHER STARR.

Norwich, May 15, 1818. 28—

POETRY.

From the Exeter Watchman.

THE MUSIC OF THE SEASONS.

A RHAPSODY.

WHAT music fills the evening air,
From Summer skies when day retires,
Wander some fairy spirits there,
And strike their little emerald lyres?
Well might the passing shepherd tell,
So clear the trembling notes arose,
That seraphs woke the corded shell
To lull the zephyr to repose.

In closing Autumn's pensive hour,
The spirit of the fading year,
Still sadly haunts her golden bower,
And murmurs through her valleys drear.
And there it seem'd, as rose the strain,
As tho' some stainless soul had fled,
While viewless seraphs thrill'd again
The plaintive "Music of the Dead."

Lo! Winter's giant spectre strides
In darkness o'er the midnight heath;
High on the gathering storm he rides;
The cloud-rob'd minister of death!
Loud on the lyre his breezes roll,
And loud the echoing chords reply,
Breathe in chill pauses on the soul,
And far in distant murmurs die.

Hark! through the chrystal gates of morn,
What strain winds gently on the gale,
And pours, on wildest echo borne,
A milder beauty o'er the vale!
The note has charm'd the shepherd's ear,
And, as the full-toned numbers ring,
He stays awhile his flock to hear
The cheerful melody of Spring.

And could you roam in darkness here,
And list that music so divine,
Nor sigh for heaven's eternal year,
Or wish its endless spring were thine?
No; for they told of brighter day,
Those deep, celestial notes of love;
Notes, which unearthly organs play,
In ceaseless harmony, above!

Niles' Register of Baltimore, shews, that three fourths of the Stock of the U. S. Bank was originally taken by less than 100 persons, and what is now held in the U. S. is in the hands of less than fifty!—We know not how far this is correct, but we cannot believe it. The Philadelphia papers contain many essays for and against the Bank, and one writer, under the signature of "Atticus," published in the "Philadelphia Gazette," recommends the institution of a suit by the Directors of the Bank, against the editor of the "Aurora," for publishing many shameful attacks against the doings of the Bank, and which as far as we have read them, have *political* objects in view.
Boston Gaz.

A Liverpool paper states that the cast iron pavement which was laid as an experiment in Spruce street, Leicester square, after two trials, has failed.—The ground was again paving with stone.

A soldier in Vienna, shot by the sentence of a court martial, afterwards gave signs of life, when the surgeons proceeded to a dissection, and "hopes were entertained of his recovery."

At Ochotsk, a port in Siberia, the inhabitants have seen for the first time, the arrival of an English vessel from Bengal, with a cargo of flour, rice, cloth, tobacco, cotton stuff, and other merchandise, all of which found a ready market. The sailors, natives of Bengal, have excited (as much as the goods) the curiosity of the Siberians; for the first time the inhabitants of the two extremities of Asia saw themselves united.

Died,

In Lisbon, Jan. 10, aged 84 years, his Excellency the Baron de LEBZELTERN, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Vienna, to that of Portugal, which character he had sustained with honor in that country, during the long period of 34 years.

In Georgia, Mr. BENJAMIN HARRISON, aged 44. He was, probably, the tallest man in the U. States, being by actual admeasurement, seven feet two and a half inches in height.

At Camden, S. C. Col. JOHN CHESNUT, in the 78th year of his age. This venerable citizen was distinguished by his zeal and patriotism in the service of his country throughout the revolutionary war, and contributed not a little to the success of the eventful struggle for American Independence.

In Maryland, Mrs. PRISCILLA CHARMICHAEL, aged 115. The number of her days was not the only extraordinary circumstance which characterised the life of this venerable old lady; for she not only triumphed over a century, but gave birth to 19 children, most of whom are still living. Her eldest, a daughter, has already attained to the great age of 95 years. One of her sons was a soldier in the French and Indian war, and was killed at the defeat of General Braddock.

The following remarkable instance of longevity is copied from the "Observer," published at Fayetteville, N. Carolina:—"Died, in Richmond county, on the 12th of April, THOMAS HATCHCOCK, aged one hundred and 25 years! He left a numerous family of children settled in different parts of the country, two of whom live in the state of Georgia, one aged ninety-three and the other eighty-seven and one son in Richmond County, but little rising sixteen years!"

Cheaper than cheap.

Ladies' Boots and Shoes,

OF various descriptions, made of the best materials and in the newest stile, by

GEORGE D. LAWTON,

who continues to carry on the Boot and Shoemaking Business, in all its various branches.

All those who wish to be accommodated with Boots and Shoes will please to call.

Griswold, Jewett's City, April 28. 25-6w

GROCERIES, DIE STUFFS, &c.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, the following articles, which he offers at a small profit for cash—and he presumes that the Providence market will not hold out a greater inducement to purchasers than he can, for prompt pay.

Cash will buy cheap,

CALL AND SEE.

St Croix Rum, N E do French Brandy, Gin, Cider Brandy, Rasberry Cordial, Madeira, Teneriffe, Port, Lisbon, Sherry and Malaga WINES, Coffee, Chocolate, Allspice, Pepper, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs by lb or less, very low, box and cask Raisins Pearlashes by doz. lb. Figs, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas, St. Croix Sugar, common Brown do, Lump do. Starch, Segars per thousand, Tobacco, Molasses, Ginger, Peppersauce, &c. &c.

White and Red Lead, Stone Yellow, Spanish Brown and White, Paris White, ground and lump Verdigris, Patent, King's and Chromic Yellow, Prussian Blue, Dutch and Rose Pink, Strewing Smalt, Venetian and India Red, Umber, Terra de Siena, Carmine, Drop Lake, Chinese and English Vermillion, Coach Lacker, Copal Varnish, Spirits Turpentine, Powdered Litherage, 150 lbs. Glue, &c. &c.

Stick and ground Logwood, Nicaragua and Red Wood, 2500 lbs ground Camwood, Allum, 2500 lbs Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid Argol, Bengal Indigo, Grain Tin, Tenter Hooks, Press Papers, Gold, Silver and Brass Leaf, &c. &c

Cut Nails from 3d to 30d; 8d, 10d and 20d Wrought do.; Brads from 1d. to 8d; Tacks.

7 by 9 and 8 by 8 Glass.

Herd's Grass Seed

A large additional supply of

Drugs and Medicine,

Among which are the following, viz

150 lbs Senna, 100 lbs. Carolina Pink, 30 lbs Camphor. 140 lbs Liquorice Root, 60 [illegible] Castor Oil, 50 [illegible] Annatto and Reco for cheese [illegible] Borax Bals Peru, Calomel Can[illegible] Peruvian Bark, Cologne Water [illegible] Tartar, Extract Hyosiamus, do Pe[illegible] Flour Sulphur, Gum Tacma[illegible] Opium, South American, African and E India Gum Copal Shellac, Hull's Pills [illegible] Lunar Caustic, Flake Manna, Red Precipitate, Magnesia, do calcined, Oxyde Bismuth Opodeldock, Oil Anniseed, Roses and Lavender, Powdered Blue, Ipecac, Jalap Gentian, Columbo, Rheubarb, Valerian, Sacc Saturni, Fine Sponge, Salts Lemon, 12 bottles double distilled Rose Water, Durable Ink &c &c.

Samuel Tyler.

Norwich March 31 1818 21—

GROCEIRES,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at the store opposite Messrs *Aspinwall & Mathewson.*

3 hhds 4th proof St. Croix Rum,
4 do New England do.
1 do 5th proof Old Jamaica Spirits,
7 do. Trinidad Molasses,
1 do Gin,
1 pipe Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 qr casks London Particular Teneriffe,
2 do. cargo do.
1 do Madeira Wine,
6 chests Hyson Skin Tea. Clothier's and Pacific's cargo,
Gun Powder and Young Hyson Tea,
900 lbs Lump Sugar 8 bags Coffee,
1 keg Smyrna, 15 boxes bloom Raisins,
4 boxes Shaving Soap.
15 boxes mould and dipt Candles,
2 boxes Figs, 5 boxes Pipes,
8 bbls St. Croix Sugar, superior quality.
15 kegs Tobacco
2 tierces green Peas.
2 boxes Chocolate, 2 do Bar Soap,
2 kegs blue and white Starch,
Scotch Snuff,
Maccoboy do. in half lb. bottles,
Spanish Cigars,
Small and large papers Tobacco,
Cassia, Nutmegs,
Herd's Grass Seed,
Pure Ginger, Pepper, Pimento,
Corn Brooms,
Irish Potatoes for planting,
Naples Shaving Soap, in pots. &c &c.

LYMAN BREWER.

April 28 25—

Cart Boxes.

Just received, on consignment.

Chaise, Waggon, & Cart Boxes,

Of all sizes, which are offered for sale by the quantity, at the New-York Foundery prices.

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent.

March 31 21—

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting my wife, on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

WM. PEABODY.

Norwich, May 5, 1818. 26—

CHARLES COIT,

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK

A NEW SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

Old Spirits,
Cognac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Country do
St Croix Rum,
West India do.
New England do
S Madeira,
L P Teneriffe, } WINES, very fine,
Dry Lisbon,
St Croix Sugar, superior quality,
Muscovado do do
Lump do.
New Orleans Molasses, very good,
West India do
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin, } TEAS, fresh & good,
Souchong and
Bohea
Rice,
Wheat and Rye Flour,
Coffee and Chocolate,
Nutmegs, Allspice Pepper,
Cassia, Ginger, Starch,
Turkey Figs, Raisins,
Lorillard's Tobacco and Snuff,
An assortment Stone Ware,
English and American Shovels,
Brooms, Candles, Soap, Codfish,
Hair and Wire Sieves.
Turks Island and Blown Salt,
Powder and Shot,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass,
All kinds Country Produce, &c. &c.

The above articles are warranted to be of a superior quality, and will be sold very low for good pay. Those who will take the trouble to call, shall be satisfied they cannot buy cheaper.

Norwich April 21, 1818 24—

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

G. & C. KINNEY,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

Cognac,
Bordeaux,
Spanish & } BRANDIES,
Cider
Old Jamaica,
St Croix, } RUM,
N. E and Cherry,
Holland
Pierponts & } GIN,
Country
Old Madeira,
L P Teneriffe,
S Madeira, } WINES,
Port, Malaga &
Currant
CORDIALS
New Orleans,
Muscovado, } SUGARS,
East India &
Lump
MOLASSES,
Vinegar,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson, } TEAS,
Hyson Skin,
Souchong and
Bohea
Coffee, Chocolate,
Blown Salt,
Baltimore and } FLOUR per bbl.
Richmond
Buck Wheat and Rye Flour,
RICE,

TOBACCO, of all qualities, per keg or less; Hibbert's Brown Stout; N York Porter; Segars, of all kinds; Rose scented, Maccabau, Scotch and Rappee Snuff; Pipes; box and cask Raisins; Currants; Filberts; Peanuts; Walnuts; Butternuts; Oranges; Figs; Prunes; Cassia; Alspice; Ginger; Nutmegs; Poland Starch; Pearl ashes; Patent Pitch Forks; Rakes; Hoes and Handles; Scythes and Snaths; Rundlets; Riddles; Axes & Handles; Brooms; Whips and Lashes; Baskets; Bed Cords; Pocket Books; Powder and Shot; Mould Candles per box; Dipped do.; Bar and Shaving Soap; Black Ball; a quantity of Earthen, Stone and Glass Ware, &c. &c.

May 5, 1818. 26—

Looking Glasses.

A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

for sale at reduced prices by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,

OF ALL KINDS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Nov. 18, 1817. 2tf—

TO LET,

And immediate possession given,

THE east part of the *Bradford House* so called, near the Wharf Bridge; being the same lately occupied by *Joseph Kingsley* APPLY TO

J. & S. BREED.

May 13, 1818. 27—

Masonic Notice.

THE annual convocation of *Franklin Chapter,* No 4, will be held at Masonic Hall, on Monday the 8th day of June, 1818, at 1 o'clock, P. M.—A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the M. E. H. P.

JOS KINGSLEY, *Sec F. C. R. A. M.*

Norwich, May 13, 1818. 27—

MORNING SCHOOL.

A MORNING SCHOOL will be opened by the subscriber on Monday the 18th inst. at the Chelsea Proprietor's School House; for the instruction of young persons who may wish to revive or perfect their knowledge of any useful branch of School education. Perhaps two hours each day, could not by them be more profitably spent.

Terms and accommodations unexceptionable.

DYAR T. HINCKLEY.

Norwich, Chelsea Society,
May 13, 1818. 27—

A SCHOOL

FOR

YOUNG LADIES,

WAS opened at Rev. Mr. HYDE's, Preston City, on Monday the 4th inst by Miss NOTT. Boarders may be accommodated in the family of Mr. HYDE.

Preston, May 4, 1818 26 Sw—

G. W. PARTRIDGE,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and its vicinity, that he will wait on them at R WILLOBY's HOTEL, or at their houses, if more agreeable, for a few days. He inserts from a single tooth to a full set—Evens, separates and polishes, &c. Carious Teeth mended, to be as useful, lasting, and free from pain as sound teeth. He extracts deranged teeth, roots and stumps, with the utmost care and ease.

Sept. 29, 1817 47—

WE the undersigned, Physicians and Surgeons of the town of Norwich, being acquainted with Doct. *G. W Partridge* in his capacity of SURGEON DENTIST, do not hesitate to recommend him to the public, in the line of his profession.

JOHN TURNER.
RICHARD P. TRACY.

April 13, 1818. 23—

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

A LARGE convenient *DWELLING HOUSE,* three stories high, in complete repair situated in Back-street,—with a good *GARDEN,* on which are a number of Fruit Trees, &c. ENQUIRE OF

WM. PEABODY, or
JAMES N. BROWN.

May 13 1818 27—

THE SUBSCRIBER

GIVES notice to those farmers who would rather raise thei Horses than buy them at the present enormous prices, that a Horse, which is certainly worth their attention, will stand for Mares the ensuing season at his stable in Canterbury. Said Horse is one of the Sweepstakes breed, and for strength or speed, perhaps is not second to any Horse in America.

JOHN ASPENWALL.

Canterbury, May 5 1818 26—

Carding Machine Notice.

THE *CARDING MACHINE,* formerly owned and occupied by the late *James Backus,* Esq. is now in perfect order for business. All persons who choose to give it employment, may depend on having their work done to satisfaction, by applying to

ERASTUS ROSE,
at the Mills

Norwich, May 13, 1818. 27—

TO LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE HOUSE, STORE, &c. in Franklin, near Capt. Burril Woodworth's Tavern, and formerly the residence of Augustus Perkins, Esq of Norwich. It is one of the best situations for a country merchant, in the county of New-London.

APPLY TO

CARDER HAZARD, or
HARVEY MORGAN.

ALSO, TO LET,

A FARM, in Colchester, on the road leading to New London, now in the occupancy of John Smith—containing about 100 acres APPLY TO

HARVEY MORGAN.

Norwich, (Bean-Hill,) Feb. 11, 1818. c[illegible]

A NEW

One Horse Waggon,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

May 13. 27—

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, will be sold at Auction, on Monday the 18th inst. (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) so much of the real estate of Mr. *JABEZ BUSHNELL,* late of Norwich, deceased, as will raise the sum of One Hundred and Fifty five Dollars 42-100, with the incidental charges of sale.

Sale on the premises at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Thomas Bushnell, *Adm'r.*

Norwich, May 13, 1818. 27—

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

APPOINTED by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, Commissioners on the estate of

SIMEON HUNTINGTON,

late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed by said Court, to the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims;—and that we will meet to examine and adjust the same, at the office of *James Stedman,* in said Norwich, on the first Monday in June, and second Monday of November next, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Dated at Norwich, this 13th day of May, A D 1818

Charles P. Huntington, } *Com'rs.*
Gerard F. Carpenter,

Probate Office, Plainfield District, ss.
Plainfield, May 5, 1818

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the date of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. COMFORT WALKER,

late of Killingly, deceased, to exhibit their claims on said estate to

Phebe Walker, Ex'x.

or be debarred a recovery according to law.

27 *Attest. JOSEPH EATON Clerk.*

Probate Office, Plainfield District.
Plainfield, May 5. 1818

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the date of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

REUBEN WESTCOT,

late of Sterling, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate to

James Westcot, Ex'r.

or be debarred a recovery according to law.

27 *Attest. J. EATON, Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 11th day of May, A D 1818—

Present NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

MR. PARDON BROWN, Administrator upon the estate of

Mr JEREMIAH CULVER,

late of Preston, deceased, having represented to this Court that said estate is likely to be insolvent, said Administrator is directed to give notice by posting on the sign-post in said Preston, and by advertizing in the Norwich Courier, for all persons interested to appear before this Court on the 1st Monday of June next, if they see cause, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners upon said estate.

27 *Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.*

SIX months from this date, are allowed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the exhibition of claims against the estate of

Capt. WILLIAM C. WILLIAMS,

late of said Norwich, deceased, to

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Adm'r.*

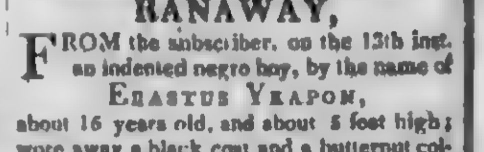
Norwich, April 29 1818. 26—

NOTICE

IS hereby given, That the subscriber, who is guardian to *Frances C Hubbard, Albert Hubbard,* and *Clarinda E Hubbard,* minor children and heirs to the estate of Mr. *Samuel E Hubbard,* late of Thompson, deceased, has petitioned the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, for liberty to sell the whole of the Real Estate of said minors, lying in Thompson; and in pursuance of an order of said Court of Probate, Public Notice is hereby given, to all concerned in the welfare of said minors, to appear, if they see cause, before said Court of Probate, to be holden at the Probate Office in Pomfret, the first Tuesday of August next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on said day, to make their objections, if any they have to the granting said Petition.

REBECKAH HUBBARD, *Guardian.*

Dated at Thompson, April 28, 1818. 26



RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, on the 13th inst. an indented negro boy, by the name of

ERASTUS YEAPON,

about 16 years old, and about 5 feet high; wore away a black coat and a butternut coloured vest and pantaloons; carried with him a striped linen shirt, and a pair black stockings. Whoever will take up said boy and return him to the owner, shall have one dollar reward and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law

ISAIAH WILLIAMS.

Lebanon, April 20, 1818. 27—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1818. *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXII. No. 29.]

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE Proprietors have determined to extend the Line to *Norwich*, with the FULTON, Capt LAW, and this route will be continued during the season, as follows:

The Connecticut, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New Haven.

The Fulton, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich at day-light in the morning of the same days, touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New Haven at 8 o'clk.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich

May, 1818 26—

POST COACH
AND
STEAM-BOAT LINE.
FROM BOSTON TO NORWICH,
Distance 80 miles,
Fare through, $5.

LEAVES Boston Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 o'clock, A M and arrives at Norwich at 6 o'clock, P M

Returning leaves Norwich on the arrival of the Boat and arrives in Boston the same evening

Towns through which it passes:
DEDHAM, MEDFIELD, MENDON, THOMPSON, BROOKLYN TO NORWICH.

The Proprietors respectfully inform the Public that they have furnished themselves with the best of horses, good carriages, careful and experienced drivers, and no pains will be spared on their part to make the TRAVELLERS' passage pleasant and expeditious. As it is the shortest and most direct Rout, they hope to receive a share of the Public Patronage.

Each Passenger allowed 20 lbs. baggage gratis. 100 lbs equal to a seat

Stage books kept in Boston, at Earl's Coffee House, 24 Hanover-street, Barnum's Ex Coffee House, and Bolles' Coffee-House Norwich.

L. EATON & CO. *Boston.*
D. WILBUR, *Mendon.*
JACOBS & JOHNSON, *Thompson.*
TYLER & GALLUP, *Brooklyn.*
R. BOLLES, *Norwich.*

April 8. 23—

STONINGTON BRIDGE
LOTTERY.

DURING the severe gale in September, 1815, the Bridge at Point Point, Stonington, was swept away. The Legislature of this State have granted a Lottery for rebuilding it, and the subscribers duly appointed Managers, having given bonds for the faithful performance of their trust, submit the following

SCHEME:

1 Prize of 5000 Dollars is		$5000
1 do. of 2000		2000
1 do. of 1000		1000
2 do. of 500		1000
1 do. of 400		400
1 do. of 200		200
8 do. of 100		800
10 do. of 50		500
4 do. of 30		120
48 do. of 20		960
100 do. of 10		1000
1170 do. of 6		7020
1347 Prizes.		$20,000
2653 Blanks.		
4000 Tickets at $5 is		$20,000

Several of the Prizes to be disposed of as follows:

The first drawn blank on the

2d day's drawing,		$400
3d "	"	1000
4th "	"	500
5th "	"	2000
6th "	"	500
7th "	"	5000

It is understood that 500 numbers constitute a day's drawing, whether more or less are actually drawn on any one day, and will accordingly regulate the stationary prizes

Prizes to be paid in 90 days after the drawing is completed, and subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing is completed, will be considered as given for the benefit of the institution, and not paid.

The drawing will positively commence on the 27th of August next.

WM. WILLIAMS,
AMOS DENISON,
JESSE BREED
WM. W. RODMAN, } *Managers*

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New York, and now offers for sale a good assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,

as cheap as can be had at any store in the place.

Norwich, Nov 5, 1817. 59—

TRUMBULL & BREED,

HAVE just received per the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, an addition to their assortment of

CUTLERY,

which they offer for sale at a very small advance—

CONSISTING OF

Mill, cross cut, veneering, hand, pannel and tenon Saws.
Flat, half round round, and 3 square Files.
Pen and Pocket Knives, *a great variety.*
Table and desert Knives and Forks.
Butcher's bread and shoe Knives.
Razors Scissors and Shears.
Plane Irons, Chisels, and Gouges.
Sheep Shears Sickles, &c.

May 12, 1818. 27 6w—

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.

COIT & MANSFIELD,

HAVE just received and offer for sale, a good assortment English and French

WATCHES.

A great variety gold, gilt and steel Trimmings; plated and brass Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays; Castors; Britannia Teapots; do. Soup Ladles; Tea Caddies; Tea Trays assorted sizes, (common and real gold borders); Shell Combs, large and small; Pocket do; ladies' and gentlemen's steel and silk Purses; Thread Cases; Pocket Books and Wallets; Maltese Buttons; cut glass Beads; common do for children; Tooth Brushes, (very nice, and common); Pomatum, in pots and roll, silver and plated Pencil Cases; Pencils; Pen and Pocket Knives; Scissors; Razors, Boxes, Brushes, and Soap; &c &c.

Horsemen's, Artillery and Infantry Swords; Pistols; Epaulettes; Sashes; Lace Cord, and Tassels.

Gold Beads; Spoons, of all kinds, warranted good.

The above articles will be sold very low for the sake of cash.

The person that borrowed a Man's Saddle of us last winter, is requested to return it.

May 12 1818. 27—

Looking Glasses.

A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

for sale at reduced prices by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,

OF ALL KINDS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Nov. 18, 1817. 21f—

FOR SALE BY

Aspenwall & Mathewson,

GROCERIES,

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

12 hhds West-India, St. Croix, and New-England Rum,
1 do. Old Jamaica Spirit,
20 do New-Orleans and Guadaloupe Molasses,
11 bbls New Orleans, Muscovado, and India Sugars,
20 do Sperm Oil, (summer strained,)
12 doz. Stetson's best Hoes,
1 tierce Rice,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Bohea Teas,
Chocolate, Coffee,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Pepper, Ginger, Allspice,
Cassia, Nutmegs, Cloves,
Tobacco, Spanish and American Segars,
Hingham Ware,
Coarse and fine Salt, &c &c &c.

The above articles will be sold as low as those who have advertized to sell very cheap, for cash; or bartered for most kinds of country produce; or on a liberal credit to those who intend to pay.

Norwich, May 13, 1818. 27—

Hoops & Beans.

THE subscriber will pay cash for 10 M good hhd HOOPS, and 90 bushels good White BEANS, if delivered soon,

LYMAN BREWER.

W. BELCHER,

HAS taken the store in *Burnell's Row*, recently in the occupancy of Mr. *Samuel Rudd*, where he is now opening and offers for sale, cheap for cash or most kinds of country produce, a very extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

OF PRIME QUALITY, viz:

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS, of the first quality, and latest importation,
Coffee, Chocolate,
Old Jamaica, St. Croix, W I & N E } RUM,
1 pipe French Brandy,
Holland and Country Gin,
Philadelphia Whiskey,
Madeira, Cape Madeira, L. P. Teneriffe, & Lisbon } WINES,
Philadelphia Porter in bottles,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
3 hhds Barbadoes and New-Orleans Sugar—will be sold very low by the hhd
Superior quality Molasses,
Extra do strained Honey,
Flour, Raisins, Starch,
Nutmegs, Pepper, Allspice,
Ginger, Mustard, Cayenne,
Pearlash, Powder and Shot,
15 kegs Cavendish and sweet scented Richmond Tobacco,
Ladies' Twist and Paper do.
Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff,
Assortment Hollow Ware.

Also,

12 bundles Iron Shovels, very low by the dozen.

Norwich May 19, 1818. 28—

BOOKS.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Classical & School Books,

CONSTANTLY KEPT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
R. HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket street

☞ BOOKS of all descriptions furnished at ten days notice, and at New York prices *May* 20

NEW AND CHEAP

GROCERY STORE.

Samuel Claghorn,

HAS opened a store at No. 2, *Burnell's Row*, where he offers for sale a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Persons wishing to buy cheap are requested to call.

Country produce received in payment

Norwich, May 13, 1818 27—

GROCEIRES,

CHEAP FOR CASH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at the store opposite Messrs. *Aspenwall & Mathewson*,

3 hhds 4th proof St. Croix Rum,
4 do New England do.
1 do. 5th proof Old Jamaica Spirits,
7 do. Trinidad Molasses,
1 do. Gin,
1 pipe Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 qr. casks London Particular Teneriffe,
2 do. cargo do.
1 do Madeira Wine,
6 chests Hyson Skin Tea, Clothier's and Pacific's cargo,
Gun Powder and Young Hyson Tea,
800 lbs Lump Sugar, 8 bags Coffee,
1 keg Smyrna, 16 boxes bloom Raisins,
4 boxes Shaving Soap,
12 boxes mould and dipt Candles,
2 boxes Figs, 5 boxes Pipes,
8 bbls St Croix Sugar, superior quality,
15 kegs Tobacco,
2 tierces green Peas,
2 boxes Chocolate, 2 do. Bar Soap,
2 kegs blue and white Starch,
Scotch Snuff,
Maccoboy do. in half lb. bottles,
Spanish Cigars,
Small and large papers Tobacco,
Cassia, Nutmegs,
Herd's Grass Seed,
Pure Ginger, Pepper, Pimento,
Corn Brooms,
Irish Potatoes for planting,
Naples Shaving Soap, in pots, &c &c.

LYMAN BREWER.

April 28 25—

RUM.

A CONSIGNMENT of 10 hhds. first quality N E RUM,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

GROCERIES, DIE STUFFS, &c.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, the following articles, which he offers at a small profit for cash—and he presumes that the Providence market will not hold out a greater inducement to purchasers than he can, for prompt pay.

Cash will buy cheap,

CALL AND SEE.

St Croix Rum, N E do French Brandy, Gin, Cider Brandy, Rasberry Cordial, Madeira, Teneriffe, Port, Lisbon, Sherry and Malaga WINES Coffee, Chocolate, Allspice, Pepper, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs by lb or less, very low. box and cask Raisins Pearlashes by doz. lb, Figs, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas, St Croix Sugar, common Brown do. Lump do Starch, Segars per thousand, Tobacco, Molasses, Ginger, Peppermince, &c. &c.

White and Red Lead, Stone Yellow, Spanish Brown and White, Paris White, ground and lump Verdigris, Patent, King's and Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Dutch and Rose Pink, Strewing Smalt, Venetian and India Red, Umber, Terra de Siena, Carmine, Drop Lake, Chinese and English Vermillion, Coach Locker, Copal Varnish, Spirits Turpentine, Powdered Litharge, 150 lbs. Glue &c &c

Stick and ground Logwood, Nicaragua and Red Wood, 2500 lbs ground Cam wood, Allum, 2500 lbs Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Argol, Bengal Indigo, Grain Tin Tenter Hooks, Press Papers, Gold, Silver and Brass Leaf, &c. &c.

Cut Nails from 3d to 30d; 8d, 10d and 20d Wrought do.; Brads from 1d. to 8d; Tacks.

7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Glass.

Herd's Grass Seed.

A large additional supply of

Drugs and Medicine,

Among which are the following, viz

150 lbs Senna, 100 lbs Carolina Pink, 30 lbs Camphor, 140 lbs Liquorice Root, 60 bottles American and W I. Castor Oil, 50 lbs. Aloes, Annatto and Roco for cheese colouring, Borax, Bals Peru, Calomel Cantharides, Peruvian Bark, Cologne Water, Cream Tartar, Extract Hyoscimus, do Peruvian Bark, Flour Sulphur, Gum Tragacanth, Opium, South-American, African and E India Gum Copal, Shellac, Holt's Physic, Lunar Caustic, Flake Manna, Red Precipitate, Magnesia, do calcined, Oxyde Bismuth Opodeldock, Oil Aniseed, Roses and Lavender, Powdered Blue, Ipecac, Jalap Gentian, Columbo, Rheubarb Valerian Succ Saturni, Fine Sponge, balm Lemon, 12 bottles double distilled Rose Water, Durable Ink &c &c.

Samuel Tyler.

Norwich March 31, 1818. 21—

Cart Boxes.

Just received, on consignment,

Chaise, Waggon, & Cart Boxes,

Of all sizes, which are offered for sale by the quantity, at the New-York Foundery prices

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent.

March 31 21—

Carding Machine Notice.

THE *CARDING MACHINE*, formerly owned and occupied by the late *James Backus*, Esq. is now in perfect order for business All persons who choose to give it employment, may depend on having their work done to satisfaction, by applying to

ERASTUS ROSE,
at the Mills

Norwich, May 13, 1818. 27—

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of *Norwich Channel Company*, are hereby notified, that an instalment of Ten Dollars on each share is wanted, and that the same must be paid to the Treasurer on the 13th day of June next.

By Order of the Directors,
JESSE BREED, *Treasurer.*

Norwich, May 13, 1818 27—

WM. ROGERS,

HAS just received some cheap GOODS from New-York, that will be sold very low for cash.

Those indebted to him are requested to call and close their accounts.

April 15, 1818 23—

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec 17, 1817 [illegible]

MISCELLANY.

From the New-York Advertiser.

GEN. PUTNAM; and GEN. DEARBORN.

IN the Port Folio, a monthly Magazine of reputation published in Philadelphia, for March 1818, is an article purporting to be an account of the battle of Bunker-hill, on the 17th June, 1775, written and signed by Henry Dearborn, for some time Secretary of War of the United States, by the appointment of Mr. Jefferson, and subsequently, by the nomination of Mr. Madison, commander in chief of the armies of the United States. The object which has drawn forth this veteran into the field of literature,—a field, in which neither genius, education, nor habit, appear to have qualified him to gather laurels,—is neither more nor less, than to set his countrymen and the world right in their estimate of the character of Major-General Putnam, so well known throughout his whole life, and emphatically so during the war of Independence, as an officer of distinguished bravery and merit. In truth, it is to establish the fact, that that man, whose name has been considered synonimous with courage, *was a coward*. Had this attempt been made immediately after the battle took place, or even during the lifetime of the gentleman in question, it would have borne at least a more *decent* appearance. General Putnam himself would have enjoyed an opportunity of vindicating his own reputation from the attack of a subordinate officer, and of appealing, if necessary, to the testimony of those of his brave and patriotic companions in the dangers and glories of that memorable day. But, to find, a slander propagated at the end of nearly forty-three years, when not only the subject of it, but almost all his fellow-officers on that occasion, are slumbering in the grave, is truly matter of astonishment.

Gen. Dearborn commences his account in the following manner:

"On the 16th of June, 1775, it was determined that a fortified post should be established at or near Bunker's Hill.

A detachment of the army was ordered to advance early in the evening of that day, and commence the erection of a strong work on the heights in the rear of Charlestown, at that time called Breed's Hill, but from its proximity to Bunker's Hill, the battle has taken its name from the latter eminence, which overlooks it.

"The work was commenced and carried on under the direction of such engineers as we were able to procure at that time. It was a square redoubt, the curtains of which were about sixty or seventy feet in extent, with an entrenchment, or breastwork, extending fifty or sixty feet from the northern angle, towards Mystic river.

"In the course of the night the ramparts had been raised to the height of six or seven feet, with a small ditch at their base, but it was yet in a rude and very imperfect state. Being in full view from the northern heights of Boston, it was discovered by the enemy as soon as daylight appeared, and a determination was immediately formed by Gen. Gage, for dislodging our troops from this new and alarming position."

This is certainly glancing slightly over a bold and hazardous adventure. Even the name of the officer who commanded the detachment, is not mentioned. The reason for this omission possibly may have been, that it was *Gen. Putnam*—who, with a small body of troops, in one of the shortest nights in the year, in a most exposed situation, and in full view by day light of the British troops in Boston, and but at a very small distance from a 60 gun ship and a frigate, threw up the works on Bunker's Hill, well knowing that the inevitable consequence must be, an attack in the morning.—It was this detachment, who had been at hard labor through the whole night, that Putnam commanded in the battle, and who notwithstanding their fatigue and exhaustion, fought with great bravery.

Gen. Dearborn then states, that Stark's regiment *to which he belonged*, was stationed at Medford, about four miles distant. About 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Stark received orders to march. The necessary preparations for action, such as receiving ammunition, &c. were not completed until 1 o'clock, P. M. at which hour he moved towards the scene of action. At Charlestown Neck, he says, they found two regiments halted, in consequence of the heavy fire from two British ships. Stark's regiment, he says, moved on with a deliberate pace, *his own company being in front*. He then adds—"When we reached the top of Bunker's Hill, where Gen. Putnam had taken his station, the regiment halted for a few moments, for the rear to come up." He then *gives his account of the battle* in which *Stark's regiment is made to figure very brilliantly*. After detailing the events and the result of the engagement, he says:

"When the troops arrived at the summit of Bunker's Hill, we found General *Putnam* with nearly as many men as had been engaged in the battle; notwithstanding which no measures had been taken for reinforcing us, nor was there a shot fired to cover our retreat, or any movement made to check the advance of the enemy to this height, but on the contrary, *Gen. Putnam rode off with a number of spades and pickaxes in his hands*, and the troops that had remained with him *inactive*, during the whole of the action, although within a few hundred yards of the battle ground, and no obstacle to impede their movement but *musket balls*."

It would seem to be intended by this account of the battle, that Stark's regiment and another small regiment from N. Hampshire, commanded by Col. Reid, were all the troops on one part that were engaged in the battle, and that Gen. Putnam, and his detachment, were much at their ease throughout the day, without having taken any part in the conflict; for Gen. Dearborn says, "*when the troops arrived at the summit of Bunker's Hill*, we found Gen. Putnam with nearly as many men as

had been engaged in the battle."—This was after the battle was over; for he adds, that "Gen. Putnam rode off, with a number of spades and pick-axes in his hands, and *the troops that had remained with him inactive, during the whole of the action*"—From the manner in which this statement is made, it would also seem, that this was *the first time* the troops who had been engaged had met with General Putnam and his men. And yet, before the battle began, he says—"When we reached the top of Bunker's Hill, *where Gen. Putnam had taken his station*, the regiment halted for a few moments for the rear to come up." It is certainly very extraordinary, after Stark's regiment had once joined Putnam, that the former should have gone into the thickest of the engagement, and left the latter, with his troops, behind, on the top of the hill, with their "*spades and pick-axes*" in their hands, without an attempt to reinforce them, or to cover their retreat.

Again—"In the battle of Bunker Hill," says Gen. Dearborn, "he (Gen. Putnam) took post *on the declivity towards Charlestown neck, where I saw him on horseback as we passed on to Breed's Hill, with Col. Gerrish by his side*." Once more—He remained *at or near the top of Bunker Hill, until the retreat with Col. Gerrish by his side*; I saw them together when we retreated." This *may* all be reconcileable, for ought we know; but it ought first to be written over in order to render it comprehensible. How Gen. Putnam could be peaceably and quietly on the top of Bunker Hill, from the first interview with Stark's regiment, which was before the battle commenced, until the same regiment returned there after it was over, at which time it is said "he rode off with several spades and pick-axes in his hands," and at the same time "took post *on the declivity towards Charlestown Neck*, where Gen. Dearborn says he saw him on horseback with Col. Gerrish by his side"—and after all, that "*he remained at or near the top of Bunker Hill with Col. Gerrish by his side*," where Gen. Dearborn says *he saw them together* when we, that is, the troops who had been engaged, retreated, is more than can be readily understood or reconciled.

It is a little extraordinary, that such minute particularity should be gravely indulged by General Dearborn, respecting this irregular battle, as, by his own account, "nothing like discipline had entered our army at that time," and where every thing must necessarily have been in confusion; and, especially as he states, that his "own position, more the result of accident, than any regularity of formation, was on the right of the line." At that time, this officer had not been, and probably never expected to be, elevated to the high and dignified stations which he has since filled, but was simply *Captain Dearborn*, and, of course, can be supposed to have had no better means of information, and no greater capacity for noticing, or judging of events, than is common with officers of his rank, in similar situations.

Gen. Dearborn says, that "Col. Gerrish was arrested for cowardice, tried, cashiered, and universally execrated; while *not a word was said against the conduct of Gen. Putnam*, whose extraordinary popularity saved him not only from a trial, but even from censure."—This popularity he afterwards calls "*ephemeral, and unaccountable*," and speaks of it as having "*subsided or faded away*."

This is probably the first instance that ever occurred in the history of military operations, in which an officer of elevated rank, and possessing a high and important command, and in a state of things like that which existed in this country in 1775, by the force of a mere "*ephemeral and unaccountable popularity*," in the face of the most disgraceful cowardice, *and*, the grossest neglect of duty, was still able to retain his command, and the confidence of the army and the country. Such a thing, under the circumstances of this case, must have been absolutely impossible—and if General Putnam had behaved on that most important occasion, in the manner that is stated by Gen. Dearborn, he would have merited and met with no better fate than that of Col. Gerrish. Gen. Putnam was, in truth, popular, and justly popular, with his countrymen—And so far from its being "ephemeral," or "unaccountable," it was founded upon the strongest and surest basis—that of long, hazardous, and highly meritorious service in defence of his country, and in the establishment of its rights and security. This remark will be justified by the following summary statement:

In 1755, war broke out between G. Britain and France. The operations of this war were carried on extensively in Canada, then a province of France, and on the neighboring frontier of the British colonies. Upon the occurrence of this event, Putnam was appointed to the command of a company in the Connecticut troops, destined to act against the French, under the command of Gen. Lyman; and such was his "popularity" during that severe and dangerous service, that he was successively appointed to the rank of Major, and Lieutenant-Colonel, after a sufficient opportunity had been afforded to his superiors to ascertain his various qualifications for the places to which he was appointed. He remained in the army till the peace; and left it with the highest reputation,—particularly for undaunted courage—courage that had been displayed in the hour of danger, and in the face of death, times almost without number, and in situations the most appalling, from which many men of ordinary, and even of boasted fortitude, would have shrunk with dismay.

When the intelligence of the battle of Lexington, which took place on the 19th of April, 1775, reached Gen. Putnam, he was engaged in ploughing on his farm at Brooklyn, in Connecticut. He instantly unyoked his cattle, left his plough standing in the unfinished furrow in the midst of the field, and without stopping to change his dress, immediately set off for the scene of military transactions in the vicinity of Boston. Upon entering the army he was appointed to the rank of Major General. On the 17th of June following, the battle of Bunker's Hill took place. "In that battle," says his biographer the late Gen. David Humphreys, "*the presence and example of General Putnam*, were not less conspicuous than useful. He did every thing that an intrepid and experienced officer could accomplish. The enemy pursued to Winter-hill—Putnam made a stand, and drove them back under cover of their ships."—"We sustained our principal loss [illegible]

way. The enemy pursued our troops to Winter-hill, where the Provincials being reinforced by Gen. Putnam, renewed the battle with great spirit, repulsed the enemy with great slaughter, and pursued them till they got under cover of their cannon from the shipping." The number of killed is then stated at between 40 and 70—16 *of which were from the Connecticut troops*. "The action," says the same article, "continued about two hours, when the regulars on the right wing were put in confusion and gave way. The Connecticut troops closely pursued them, and were on the point of pushing their bayonets; when orders were received from Gen. Pomeroy, for those who had been in action two hours to fall back, and their places to be supplied with fresh forces. These orders being mistaken for a direction to retreat, our troops on the right wing, began a general retreat, which was handed to *the left the principal place of action*, where captains Knowlton, Chester, Clark, and Putnam, had forced the enemy to give way and retire before them for some considerable distance, and being warmly pursuing the enemy, were with difficulty persuaded to retire. But the right wing, by mistaking the orders, having already retired, the left to avoid being encircled, were obliged also to retreat with the main body." It will be recollected, that Gen. Dearborn states that *his own position, more the result of accident, than any regular formation, was on the right of the line*." "*The principal place of action*," is said, in the above quoted account to have been *on the left, where Gen. Putnam's Connecticut troops were posted*, and where it appears the greatest bravery and even obstinacy was displayed. It is somewhat difficult to discover, how a captain of a company placed on the right, could have found means and opportunity to make himself so minutely acquainted with the minute operations on the left, especially if he was so much occupied, as seems to be intimated, in the appropriate business of the day, *viz. hard fighting*.

Upon General Washington's taking the command of the army, such was his confidence in Gen. Putnam, that he placed him at the head of the reserve. In March, 1776, he was despatched by the Commander in Chief to New-York, to oppose the landing of the British troops. At the close of the orders given to him on that occasion, it is said—"*Your long service and experience will, better than any particular directions at this distance, point out to you the works to be first raised; and your perseverance, activity, and zeal, will lead you, without my recommending it, to exert every nerve to disappoint the enemy's designs*." In May following, after General Washington had arrived at New-York, he was summoned to hold a consultation with Congress, and for that purpose was absent at Philadelphia for more than a fortnight. The command of the army, during that period, devolved on General Putnam, and such was the confidence reposed in him by Gen. Washington, that he authorized him, during his absence, *to open all his letters on public service*. After the retreat of our troops from Long-Island, the army was organized, and the command of the right grand division, consisting of five brigades, was given to Gen. Putnam. On the retreat from the city, "I had frequent opportunities, says Gen. Humphreys, of beholding him, for the purpose of issuing orders, and encouraging the troops, flying on his horse covered with foam, wherever his presence was most necessary. Without his extraordinary exertions, the guards must have been inevitably lost, and it is probable the entire corps would have been cut to pieces."

Gen. Putnam continued in the army until the year 1779, with undiminished reputation, enjoying the confidence of Gen. Washington, the cordial esteem of the officers and soldiers with whom he was connected, and the respect and gratitude of his country, for his distinguished services. In the winter of that year, whilst on a visit to his family, he was seized with a paralytic stroke, which rendered him incapable of any future services, by entirely depriving him of the use of his limbs on one side of his body.

After the cessation of hostilities on the 2d of June, 1783, Gen. Washington wrote Gen. Putnam a letter, from which the following passages are extracted.

"Dear Sir,

"Your favor of the 20th of May I received with much pleasure. For I assure you, that among the many worthy and meritorious officers with whom I have had the happiness to be connected in service through the course of this war, and from whose cheerful assistance in the various and trying vicissitudes of a complicated contest, THE NAME OF PUTNAM IS NOT FORGOTTEN; nor will it be, but with that stroke of time which shall obliterate from my mind the remembrance of all those toils and fatigues through which we have struggled for the preservation and establishment of the rights, liberties and independence of our country.

"Your congratulations on the happy prospects of peace and independent security, with their attendent blessings to the United States, I receive with great satisfaction; and beg that you will accept a return of my gratulations to you on this auspicious event—an event, in which, great as it is in itself, and glorious as it will probably be in its consequences, you have a right to participate largely, *from the distinguished part you have contributed towards its attainment*.

"But, while I contemplate the greatness of the object for which we have contended, and felicitate you on the happy issue of our toils and labors, which have terminated with such general satisfaction, I lament that you should feel the ungrateful returns of a country, in whose service you have exhausted your bodily strength, and expended the vigor of a youthful constitution. I wish, however, that your expectations of returning liberality may be verified. I have a hope they may—but should they not, your case will not be a singular one. *Ingratitude has been experienced in all ages; and REPUBLICS, in particular, have been ever famed for the exercise of that unnatural and sordid vice*."

It must be apparent to every person, that, in a newspaper article like this, it is impossible to detail the various important incidents of a life distinguished in every service in which its possessor was engaged, and particularly so in the war of independence. It will, however, be sufficient for the present purpose to say—that *the charges brought against General Putnam by General Dearborn, rest altogether upon his own unsupported assertion*—and are contradicted by the uniform tenor of Gen. Putnam's conduct, in scenes of the greatest hardship, enterprize and danger, not only in the war of 1755, but through the whole period of his service in the war of independence—by the fact, that his conduct in the battle of Bunker's Hill was always spoken of in high terms of approbation and applause—and by the more decisive fact, that, from the moment Gen. Washington took the command of the army, to the year 1779, when Gen. Putnam was rendered incapable of service by the disease which eleven years after terminated his life, he enjoyed that great man's entire friendship and confidence. It will require some stronger proof than the naked declaration of Gen. Dearborn to support this foul slander against the weight of evidence above mentioned. If there was any one quality of Gen. Putnam's mind, which was more conspicuous than all others, it was COURAGE—a firm, unshaken, undaunted spirit, that never shrunk, or hesitated at the existence of danger, even of the most threatening and formidable kind. "COURAGE, enterprize, activity, and perseverance," says his biographer, "were the first characteristics of his mind." Did General Dearborn flatter himself that his *weight of character* was sufficient to persuade the people of this country, that *Gen. Washington ever placed his confidence in a coward—that he bestowed his friendship upon a poltroon?* Or did he imagine that the lapse of more than forty years had destroyed the memories, or swept into oblivion the whole generation of men who were on the stage of life in 1775. If not, let him account for a miserable attempt, at the end of near half a century, to despoil one of the most virtuous, high-minded and patriotic friends of his country, of his hard-earned, though unsullied reputation. Few persons will envy him the satisfaction of traducing the man who possessed in so eminent a degree, his country's respect and gratitude—and *whose name Washington did not forget*.

[*Remainder next week.*]

By the late Mails.

LOUISIANA. NEW-ORLEANS, APRIL 27.

LIEUT. Schowee, of the navy, arrived here yesterday from St. Marks. By him, we are sorry to learn, that the news of Woodbine's capture is not confirmed—the Englishman of the name who was mistaken for him is Arbuthnot: he was caught in St. Marks, and is said to possess the worst traits of Woodbine's character.

GEORGIA. MILLEDGEVILLE, MAY 5.

LATE FROM THE ARMY.

The army under General Jackson arrived at Suwanney, 107 miles from St. Marks, on the 18th of last month. The Indians, being apprised of the approach of our troops, had removed their women and children, and the most valuable part of their property, to a place of safety. The town was defended with some spirit by about three hundred negroes and savages for eight or ten minutes, when they broke and fled—five were left dead on the field, three were taken, and a number it is thought lost their lives in attempting to cross the river, which opposite the town is a wide and beautiful stream, navigable for vessels of considerable burthen. They were pursued, as far as a want of provisions would permit, without effect. Corn, skins, and other property to a considerable amount was destroyed, and the town, handsomely situated and supposed to contain 600 huts, reduced to ashes.

A schr. with a valuable cargo of goods consigned to Arbuthnot, who had a store at Suwanney, was lying a short distance below—a detachment had been sent to take possession of her, and little doubt was entertained of success, though the fact had not transpired when our informant left camp. The army on its way down, fell in with a small wandering party of the enemy; one was killed and three made prisoners. During the whole time the whites sustained no loss, although they suffered greatly from hunger, fatigue and want of clothing, many of them being barefooted.

General Jackson, with the regulars Tennessee volunteers, and a few friendly Indians, has gone to Pensacola, of which place it is understood immediate possession will be taken.—Strong garrisons are left at St. Marks, Fort Gadsden and Fort Scott.

Extract of a letter from Major-General Jackson, to Governor Rabun, dated Bowlegs Town, Suwanney, 20th April, 1818.

SIR—I have reached and destroyed this and the other town in its vicinity, and having captured the principal exciters of the war, I think I may safely say, that the Indian war, for the present, is terminated. This happy circumstance enables me to dispense with the further services of the Brigade of Georgia Militia commanded by Brigadier-General Glascock, and at their solicitation, have ordered them directly to Hartford, to be mustered, paid and discharged.

"The last campaign has consisted more of rapid movements and manoeuvering than of hard fighting; but from every occurrence, I have the utmost confidence, that in the event of a hard fought action, every officer and soldier under my command would have sustained the true American character, and have realized the best hopes of their country."

I have the honor to be, &c.
ANDREW JACKSON,
Major-General Commanding.

SAVANNAH, MAY 13.

On the 25th of April last, the Danish brig Norberg, arrived at this port, said to be from Havanna, bound to Hamburg, but put in here in distress.—She had a cargo of sugar and coffee, was entered at the custom house, and the cargo disposed of. There is we understand every reason to believe that this vessel was captured by a patriot privateer and the crew taken out—that the prize-master assumed the name of the original commander, and by means of the original papers, those concerned were enabled to get the cargo through the custom-house, and it was sold. The transaction is now undergoing a court of adjudication. We have taken notice thus far of it, in order that the owners of the Norberg may [illegible] species of gross fraud. We forbear to go further.—*Republican.*

COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON, MAY 15.

Letters inform us, that Messrs. Mills and Burgess, the Agents of the American Colonization Society, arrived in England in December, via France; and had received the greatest kindness and attention in both. They have since sailed for Sierra Leone, with letters from the Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Wilberforce, &c. to the Governor.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, MAY 21.

The Buenos Ayrean government sloop of war Independence, and her tender, have arrived here from a cruise of five months. Salutes were exchanged between her and Fort M'Henry. The Independence left the river La Plata on the 11th December, with despatches from the government of Buenos Ayres to the Court of Brazils where she arrived on the 19th of January. She mounts one forty-two and fourteen eighteen pound gunnades, with a complement of one hundred and fifty men, under command of Lt. Col. J. S. Grinnalds.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, MAY 22.

From St. Barts.—Capt. Disbrowe, who arrived at this port yesterday, in 21 days from St. Barts, informs, that Admiral Bryon left St Barts in the ship Emerald, on the 27th, said to be bound on a cruise, but was lying off and on at five islands under American colours when Capt. D. came past there, and it was said there were 7 Buenos Ayrean privateers and 2 very valuable prizes with them, at Five Islands, among the former was Capt. Pond, of Milford, Connecticut. The Governor of St. Barts issued a Proclamation on the 26th, forbidding all persons going to or coming from the Five Islands, under the penalty of $10; also forbidding any prize goods being brought to that port from Five Islands, under any pretence whatever.

MAY 25.

A passenger, by the sloop Eastern Trader, 22 days from Mobile, informs that Maj. Armstrong arrived there on the 29th ult from Fort Scott, which place he left on the 16th, with intelligence of Gen. Jackson having taken the town of Mickasuckie.

VERMONT. BURLINGTON, MAY 18.

Yesterday the Hon. Thomas Barclay, his Britannic Majesty's Commissioner under the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent, arrived here for the purpose of holding, with the Hon. C. P. Van Ness of this place, the Commissioner of the U. States, a meeting of the board under the treaty.

It is understood that the Commissioners will meet this day, and will be detained here several days in making some preliminary arrangements, after which they will proceed to St. Regis.

The Hon. W. C. Bradley, the American Agent, T. L. Taylor, Esq. and Mr. Orne the Secretary of the Board are in town, and we perceive by the public papers, that the Hon. Ward Chipman, and Ward Chipman, Jun. Esq. Agents for his Britannic Majesty, are on their way and may be hourly expected.

F. R. Hasler, Esq. the American Astronomer attached to the commission, is also, as we are informed, proceeding to this place upon the business of his appointment.

R. ISLAND. NEWPORT, MAY 16.

From Rio Janeiro.—We learn by Captain Wood, of the brig Catharine, who arrived here on Tuesday last in 63 days from Rio Janeiro, that the American Commissioners who went out in the Congress Frigate, were not presented to the King during their stay at Rio Janeiro, nor were they present at his coronation.—Mr. Sumpter, our Minister at the court of Brazil attended the coronation by special invitation.

A few days before the sailing of the Congress, Capt. Sinclair was presented to the King, at his request, in consequence of a contention having taken place in the street between several officers of the Congress and the Police; the officers having detained a Portuguese sailor belonging to the Congress, who had deserted from that ship and the Police officers interfered to prevent them.

MASS. BOSTON, MAY 20.

LONDON PAPERS.

By the arrivals from England we have full London files and lists to the 16th April, and a Liverpool paper of the 17th.

Though of recent dates, the papers do not report any material alteration in the situation or prospects of any part of Europe. The speculations on expected ruptures, &c. have been too often found to be the mere prattle of newsmongers to be refuted or noticed.

In France, the critical state of the Finances occupied the most assiduous attention of the King and Chambers; and the stocks were not declining. The freedom of discussion indulged in by the Chambers indicated parties, but the mass of the nation were true to the king, the Charter, and Peace. The amount of the new claims on France was not officially known; but it was said, on good authority, that England and Russia would not let them exceed two hundred millions of francs. The allied Cautionary Army continued to be obnoxious, but all France knows it to be an infliction of a solemn treaty, ratified by France. Fret as they will, it will not be dislocated until November.

In England they boast of extended commerce, increasing manufactures, and augmented revenue. Most of the royal unmarried branches were marrying, or negotiating marriages. The Princess Elizabeth had been united to a German Prince, and the Dukes of Clarence and Cambridge were engaged to German Princesses. An attempt to increase their pensions about £19,000 had been rejected in the Commons. On this question, the Ministers were in the minority. This appears extraordinary, as we believe the Royal Dukes when they vote in Parliament usually join the opposition.

A bill, called the Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick trade bill, has passed the Commons. We know not its object, but it probably to establish free ports therein.

HALIFAX A FREE PORT.

"HALIFAX, MAY 14.—The moment a result of the Free Port bill having passed.* The Packet, momently expected, will bring the Proclamation, and until that arrives, we are at a loss to know what restrictions will accompany it."

*This probably alludes to the passage of the bill in the House of Commons, about the 13th April. At the last date the bill was before the Lords.

We have received Newfoundland papers to the 21st April. One of the 11th mentions, that the Alert, sent from New-York with part of the succors for their sufferers by fire, had not arrived there.—She was at Pope's harbor the 9th March, frozen up.—The Assistance, with the residue, and 1400 dollars subscribed at New-Brunswick, was at St. Mary's. Pleasure is expressed at the safe return of the Messenger.

A British Order of Council permits the importation into Newfoundland, of bread, flour, corn and live stock, for the season.

Connecticut Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, MAY 15.

THE rules of the House were read and the standing committees appointed.

Military Committee.—Messrs. Brinsmade, Selden and Pendleton.

Engrossing Committee.—Messrs. Belden, Mix and G. Hubbard.

Committee to tax cost.—Messrs. Dixon, Willey and Plant.

Committee to bring forward unfinished business—Messrs. Belden and Dixon.

Report of Committee for counting votes accepted and approved.

Report of Committee for counting votes for Governor, Lt. Governor, and assistants, accepted and approved.

The unfinished business was laid upon the table.

Bill concerning Militia, had its first reading.

Bill concerning Paupers, had its first reading.

A Committee of Elections, consisting of Messrs. Plant, J. W. Edwards and Boardman, was appointed.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Channing, Willey and Hinman, were appointed to revise the rules of the House.

Quarter master general's report, containing an account of all the munitions of war belonging to the state were described—it was accepted and approved.

SATURDAY, MAY 16.

Treasurer's report, read, and laid upon the table for the inspection of the members. Auditors report disposed of the same manner.

Mr. Stevens introduced a resolution to call upon the controller to report to the assembly the amount of monies in the hands of the receivers, and report the delinquent officers—

Mr. S. said he laid in the bill with a view to have a full statement of that subject before the house. It had been suggested that there were funds actually behind, and it was very desirable to know the real state of the case. If the reports which had been circulated, were slander against any man's character, it would be the means of clearing it up; if not, the truth ought to be known, and let him reap the odium of the public: the house have a right to the names, and it is a right which they will never give up.

Mr. Butler said, that he might misapprehend the subject, but for himself, he could not see how the Controller should be able to exhibit the names of delinquents: if receivers of monies had not paid over the amounts received, he knew of no way in which the Controller could procure their names as receivers, and of course he could not exhibit them as delinquents.

Mr. Foot replied, that a committee had made a report, and that large sums were ascertained to be in arrears; and moreover, that the Controller had been informed of the fact.

The question was taken and carried.

The committee appointed to revise the rules of the House, reported; and upon motion, the question upon adopting the rules was postponed.

Report of the Commissioner of the School Fund was read and laid upon the table.

Mr. J. W. Edwards introduced a resolution for the appointment of a *joint* committee, to take into consideration that part of the Governor's speech relating to *civil government*.

Mr. Channing moved an amendment so as to make the committee a *select* one. The motion occasioned considerable debate. Our limits will admit only of a sketch.—Messrs. Channing, Stevens, Hubbard, and S. A. Foot supported the motion.

The general tenor of their arguments went to shew, that the two houses in their deliberative capacity, were separate and independent—that they ought to conduct their legislative business in their own way, untrammelled by each other—that although it required both branches to enact a law, in the progress of it, each branch ought to act independently of the other—that the member from the upper house was always, *ex officio*, chairman of a joint committee, and might or might not call the committee together when other duties rendered it convenient to attend—that in this way the two houses would be amalgamated—that the idea that any more courtesy was due from this house to the Council than was due from the Council to the House was preposterous—and that the two branches might as well deliberate together as to act together in joint committee.

Messrs. Griswold, Austin, J. W. Edwards, M'Clellen, Butler and Willey, advocated the appointment of a joint committee. It was urged by these gentlemen, that this course was almost coeval with the origin of our government—that it tended to harmonize the two branches—that it was the most expeditious mode of transacting the business of the legislature—that when the two branches acted independently, they might come to different results upon the same subject, and that important measures might never be adopted. That courtesy was due to the Upper House—that this mode was adopted by the legislature of New-York, and that of other states—that

ture from this course—and that it was dangerous to depart from ancient usages.

The House decided in favor of the amendment, and appointed a select committee.

MONDAY, MAY 18.

The attention of the house was called to the reading of a petition of the "Methodist Episcopal church" in New-Haven, praying for leave to return to the treasury, that portion of the appropriation money which had been granted to them, amounting to about 40 dollars, signed by Isaac Gilbert and Pember Jocelin, committee on behalf of the society.

Mr. H. W. Edwards, from New-Haven, remarked, that the Methodist society in New-Haven declined receiving that part of the appropriation money which was distributed to them—and he thought proper that such measures should be taken as should enable them to restore it. From what he had understood, there were others who would probably petition on the same subject; and perhaps some provision should be made for receiving back the money, from all those who shall signify a wish to that effect. The money was the property of the state, and he thought it proper that it should be taken back, and the state have the benefit of it: he would therefore move that the subject be referred to a committee; and it was referred accordingly to Messrs. H. W. Edwards, Burrows and Stevens.

We have received a continuation of the proceedings of the Legislature, up to Saturday last, which, owing to the lateness of their reception, we are unable to give in detail.

On Tuesday last the following standing committees were appointed:

Committee of Finance—Messrs. Channing, Butler and Crawford.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Lusk, N. Seely, Pettibone, Leavitt, Curtiss, Eells, Alsop and Crawford.

On insolvent laws—H. W. Edwards, Olcott and Badger.

Of Incorporations, Banking, &c.—Preston, Moore and House.

On Partnerships—Hinman, M'Clellan and S. Wheeler.

On Revision of civil Government—Marwin, Plant, Griswold, Pendleton and Griffin.

The House proceeded to the choice of Treasurer. The votes stood, for *Isaac Spencer*, 2d, 105—*Andrew Kingsbury*, 78—*Isaac Spencer, Jun.* 12—Isaac Spencer, 2d, was declared chosen. The House then proceeded to the choice of Controller, and *Elisha Colt*, Esq. was declared chosen.

QUALIFICATION OF FREEMEN.

On Wednesday Mr. PARKER laid in the following bill for the qualification of freemen:

Be it enacted, &c. That every white male inhabitant of this State, of the age of twenty-one years, who has the possession of freehold estate of the value of seven dollars per annum, or 134 dollars personal estate, in the list of estates for that year in which he desires to be admitted a freeman, or is possessed of estate as aforesaid which by law is exempt from taxation, or pays taxes, or performs military duty, and is of quiet and peaceable behaviour, and civil conversation, may, on procuring a certificate thereof from the board established by law to examine the qualifications of freemen, be admitted free of this State, upon taking the oath required by law for freemen, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

HIGH SHERIFFS.

On Thursday, Mr. Hubbard laid in a bill for the following "Act in addition to and alteration of an act for appointing sheriffs, and empowering and regulating them in the execution of their office.

Be it enacted, &c. That a sheriff in each and every of the counties in this state, shall be appointed annually, by a concurrent vote of both branches of the General Assembly, commencing with the present session.

Sect. 2d. And be it further enacted, &c. That so much of the first paragraph of the act above, as empowers the governor and lieutenant governor, to appoint a sheriff, in each of the counties in this state, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

On Friday, Mr. Hubbard moved the following as an amendment, to come in after the word assembly.

1st. That a sheriff in each county of this state, shall be annually appointed by the legislature, commencing with the present session, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

2d. That all sheriffs and their deputies shall be, and they are hereby empowered to exercise and execute the duties of their office, until the 20th day of June, in the year next ensuing such appointment—and that they be authorised to complete the levy and return of all executions to them directed, which may remain in their hands unexecuted on the said 20th day of June.

3d. That each sheriff shall become bound in a recognizance, with two sufficient sureties, in the manner prescribed by the first paragraph of the act to which this is an addition, in the sum of five thousand dollars, for the purposes therein specified.

General Assembly, May Session, 1818.

Mr. J. W. Edwards inquired whether the gentleman intended the above as an amendment, or a substitute. The Speaker replied that it was laid in as an amendment.

There appeared to be some difficulty in bringing the two together, and Mr. Stevens moved for a postponement of the consideration of the bill—which was granted.

The bill and amendment are exact copies of the originals, as they appeared before the house.

Remainder of the day occupied with ordinary business and public hearings.

THE COUNCIL.

The Hon. Upper House concurred with the other branch of the legislature in the choice of Isaac Spencer, 2d, for Treasurer.

There were three votes for Mr. Kingsbury. One was given, we are informed, by His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor; one by the Hon. Mr. Wolcott; and we cannot say whether the other was from Mr. Chapman or Mr. Bruce.

His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, opposed the bill for the appointment of E. Babcock & Son, and P. B. Bolles & Co. State Printers, and was in the vote with the Hon. Messrs. Wolcott, Chapman, and Bruce, against it.

The Hon. Mr. Parkes voted promptly in

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, May 27, 1818.

NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

List of Officers of the United States Navy, promoted during the first session of the Fifteenth Congress.

Master Commandant Jesse D. Elliot, to be a Post Captain.

Lieutenant Jesse Wilkinson, to be a Master Commandant.

Midshipmen to be Lieutenants.—Saml. W. Downing; Richard S. Hunter; William Pottinger; Henry Henry; Henry W. Ogden; John H. Lee; Walter Abbot; Jas. M. M'Intosh; Josiah Tatnall; William Temple; George M'Cauley; Hugh Nelson Page; James A. Perry; Archibald M'Neal; John A. Cook; William Inman; Joel Abbot; Lewis E. Simmonds; John M. Dale; Peleg K. Dunham; Harrison H. Cocke; William H. Mott; Henry Gray; William J. M'Cluney; Albert G. Wall; Ephraim D. Whitlock; James F. Curtis; James Goodrum; J. B. Montgomery; Horace B. Sawyer; C. K. Stribling; James E. Legare; Joshua R. Sands; Allen R. W. Griffin; Richard M. Potter; John L. Cummings; Samuel A. Eakin; Frederick S. Gibbon.

In the new organization of the Staff of the Army by the late law, and the arrangements of the War Department, as we understand them, (says the National Intelligencer,) the principal officer of each branch of the Military Service will be stationed at the Seat of Government; forming bureaus under the Secretary of War, so constituted as to give precision, energy and promptness to the army machinery. The want of such an organization at the commencement of, and during the late war, caused so many embarrassments, that no one can doubt the good policy of Congress in affording the means, and the judgment of the executive in employing them, to carry this arrangement into operation. The knowledge gained by experiments which cost millions, will be thus preserved, without unnecessary expense, within the reach and control of the proper Department.

The Sea Serpent off Cape Elizabeth.

The Captain of a schr. belonging to Castine, reports, that on Thursday morning, about 8 o'clock, he discovered on the water something resembling a long-boat, about 70 rods distant from the vessel, and 4 miles from the Light-House.—He was confident it was not a whale, for he saw it for at least 50 minutes, during which time it did not go down. At one time it raised itself from 30 to 50 feet above water, according to the estimation of the several observers on board—its distance was such that he can give no particular description. He lost sight of it when it appeared to be moving in the direction of Cape Elizabeth.—*Portland paper, May 18.*

Whales.—The captains of several vessels which have arrived lately, mention having seen many Whales in and near Boston Bay—and the commander of one vessel states that he saw a Spermaceti Whale from which he thinks 1000 dollars worth of oil might be obtained. As the enterprising people of Nantucket are acquainted with the vicinity of these Leviathans, it is probable they will have some sport with and profit from them.—*Bost. Palladium.*

This city (says the National Intelligencer of Friday) was yesterday afternoon visited by one of those destructive hail storms, which sometimes desolate large tracts of this country. It exceeded in violence, in the size of the hail stones and the quantity which fell, any other remembered to have occurred here. A great proportion of the hail stones were larger than a nutmeg, and we fear that the grain crops and fruit within its range have suffered great damage if not total ruin. The window glass exposed to the hail was generally demolished, and it will require some thousands of dollars to repair the damage of our shattered windows. The storm embraced perhaps two miles in width—it approached from the northwest, and went off in the opposite direction. Its duration here was about ten minutes.

Charleston Market.—We copy the following remark (says a N. York paper) from the last Charleston weekly report of the market:

Dry Goods.—Seasonable articles are very scarce; there is scarcely a package of this description to be found in first hands—50 a 60 per cent advance might readily be obtained. Our market has been considerably affected by the scarcity in New-York, Philadelphia, &c. and this scarcity again has been in part occasioned by the loss or detention of several of their regular traders, with full cargoes—the ships Minerva, Robert Burns, Hibernia, &c. Very recent accounts from the manufacturing towns in England, state an advance of 25 per cent on blankets, 20 do. on plains, and 15 do. on coarse cloths; which has brought speculators into our market for this description of goods, though out of season. Bombaxetts too have advanced 20 per cent in England on cost. Superfine broad cloths are not expected to be charged higher than last year, except blues, which may be advanced from 5 to 7½ per cent.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser, of May 22.

Arrest of the Steam-Boat.—A celebrated divine, in allusion to the opposition of an eminent individual to the American Bible Society, exclaimed, "as soon may a shad arrest the progress of a North River steam-boat, as he can impede that of this society."

Extraordinary as it may appear, the Chancellor Livingston was stopped for some time in her passage from New York to Albany, on Tuesday morning, May 21st, by means of a shad, which had passed into the injection-cock which supplies water for the condenser. Let it, however, be remembered, that when the fish was taken out, it was found that the poor simpleton had lost its head in the hazardous experiment.—*Communicated.*

From the Albany Argus.

City Stock.—We understand that the books of subscription to the C[illegible] Stock have been

From the Correspondent of the Philadelphia Democratic Press.

ST. THOMAS, 30th APRIL.

"I have just seen the Gazette de Caracas, which gives the official account of an engagement on the 17th inst. at Baul, near St. Carlos, between Bolivar and the royal General Morales, in which the latter it is said has gained a complete victory over Bolivar—he says that the independents lost 400 men killed and 150 prisoners.

"Amongst the killed of Bolivar's army, are stated to be brigadier general Pedro Leon Torres, the chief of the staff "Santander," Colonels F. Callado, Salon and Manrique, lieutenant colonel Pisango, (nephew of Bolivar,) Silvester Palacios, Manfredo Bercolari, Majors Joseph Francisco and Juan de Dios Morales, the aid de-camp to Bolivar, Florencio Tobar, the Surgeon Sebastian Olivares, and many others.

"The Spaniards have also suffered much agreeably to their own statement, amongst their killed they name colonel Raphael Lopez. They state that they have also taken 400 muskets, 30,500 cartridges, 400 lances, 50 cargas ammunition, 500 horses, and all the camp equipage, &c. Bolivar's papers, hat and coats, &c. &c."

"P. S. I have heard of this opportunity but a moment before sailing. Brion, the independent admiral, is now at St. Bartholomews with two ships heavy armed, two brigs, and three schooners—he lays with his own ship in the harbor of St. Barts, his other vessels lay at the Five Islands, close by St. Barts. I understand he shews American colors while in port, where, however, he is openly very well received—he has with him 21 prizes from Cadiz, and one from Brazil.

"It is also reported that the independent general Marino is dead."

Newport, May 20

On Saturday last, a Spanish brig of 18 guns, prize to a Buenos Ayrean privateer, ran ashore on the east side of Block-Island. She has a cargo of dry goods, brandy, wine, pepper, &c.—and the crew have been for some days past in a state of mutiny.

The ship Plata, from Bremen for Baltimore, was spoken by an arrival at Boston, on the 1st of May, lat. 45, lon. 45—having on board as passengers, Mr. Pinckney, our late Ambassador to Russia, and family—he had recovered his health.

Letters from Amsterdam state, that the King of the Netherlands has appointed the Viscount de Gualbeck, of Brabant, to succeed Mr. Ten Cate, present charge de affairs to the U. States.

Mr. Philipps' benefit, on Wednesday evening, and the third he has had, produced upwards of $1000.—A degree of patronage altogether unexampled in this country.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

Gens Brown and Scott, arrived at Sackett's Harbor on the 11th inst.

The Rev. Mr. Jones, has declined the appointment, conferred on him by the President of the U. S. of Chaplain and Professor to the Military Academy at West-Point.

The famous expedition to the North Pole, sailed from England the 30th March.

John Allen, Esq. of Philadelphia, has obtained from the Emperor of Austria, the exclusive privilege of navigating Steam Boats between the cities of Venice and Trieste, for 20 years.

Something new.—A brig arrived at New-York on Saturday from Bath, Me. with a cargo of *wheat*, the produce of the neighborhood, said to be of excellent quality.

The last Buffalo paper states, that the steam boat Ontario, which had drifted ashore at Oswego, had been got off with little damage, and would soon recommence her operations.

Married,

In this city, on Sunday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Tyler, Mr. ELISHA H. MANSFIELD, to Miss SALLY DAVIS.

At Canterbury, by Rev. Erastus Learned, Mr. WHITING BURTS, to Miss SOPHIA ADAMS, daughter of Mr. Joseph Adams.

At the seat of Gen. Armstrong, Red Hook, N. Y. Mr. WM. B. ASTOR, son of John Jacob Astor, Esq. to Miss MARGARET ARMSTRONG, daughter of Gen. A.

Died,

At Worthington, Ohio, on the 5th instant, Mrs MARY CHASE, consort of the Rev. Philander Chase, recently from Hartford (Conn.)

At Hebron, on the 21st, ult. Col. SAMUEL GILBERT, in the 81st year of his age.

At Franklin, on the 20th inst. Mrs. HANNAH TRACY, aged 28, wife of Mr. Eleazer Tracy, Jun.

In this city, Mrs. HANNAH BOWEN, aged 57 years, wife of Mr. Aaron Bowen, a native of East-Greenwich, R. I.——In the death of this amiable woman, her connections have sustained an irreparable bereavement. To her husband she was an inestimable treasure, and to her numerous offspring all that a most watchful monitor and affectionate mother could be. She possessed a mind replete with every exalted virtue, a heart warmed by universal charity, susceptible of every good affection, and rich in genuine and practical piety. She contemplated the approach of death with unmingled serenity, and amidst the last dissolving agonies, manifested an unshaken confidence and faith in a crucified Saviour, and a lively hope that her dying form would finally

"*Start to glory from the dust,*
"*And claim alliance with the skies.*"

[Communicated.]

PLASTER.

JOSEPH H. STRONG, has just received an additional supply of *Nova-Scotia* PLASTER, of a superior quality, which he will sell cheap.

May 27. 29—

FOUND,

A SMALL sum of MONEY—the owner can receive further information by calling on

CHARLES K. SNOW.

FOR NEW-YORK,

THE Packet ELIZA, C. Denison, master, will sail on Friday next, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

May 27.

MILLINERY.

Miss Mansfield,

HAS just returned from New York with a fashionable assortment of

Millinery Goods.

May 27 29—

Miss Throop,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that she has just returned from New-York with a new and general supply of

MILLINERY,

of the latest and most approved style—and expects to be constantly supplied by a friend in New York. Satin, Straw and Lace, directly from France plain and open work Straw, and Leghorns, of almost every size and description, from $14 to 6¼ cents. BONNETS made and repaired on short notice. Under all these accommodating circumstances, flatters herself she shall meet the approbation of her friends.

Norwich, May 21, 1818 29—

Bohea Tea, &c.

10 qr chests first quality Bohea Tea,
2 hhds N. E. Rum,
5 bags green Coffee,
2 qr casks Colmenar Wine,
2 do Sherry and mountain Malaga,
8 boxes Pipes,
5 do Soap,
1 keg Smyrna Raisins,
Double refined Sugar,
Havanna Lump do
1 chest London and New York Porter,

Just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26 29—

Wanted Immediately,

FROM three to five thousand feet of good *OAK BOARDS*, for which good pay will be given, at No. 7, Boswell's Row, by

SAMUEL CLAGHORN.

Who has for sale

New-York and Southern FLOUR.

May 27. 29—

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26. 29—

SIZING.

THE subscriber wants to purchase, immediately, a quantity of SIZING, of a good quality.

R. HUBBARD.

May 26

Iron Hollow Ware, Nails and Shovels.

THE sloop Ruth, from the eastward, now lying at Norwich Landing, has on board a full cargo, comprising almost every kind of the above articles, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Merchants wishing to purchase, are invited to call on board and see for themselves.

May 27 1—

NOTICE.

THE Members of the Auxiliary Tract Society of Chelsea in Norwich, will hold their Annual Meeting at the Conference Room, on the first Monday evening in June next, for the purpose of choosing officers and transacting other business of the Society. A punctual attendance is requested.

H B BUCKINGHAM, *Sec'ry.*

Norwich, May 25 1818

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 26th day of May, A D 1818.

Present NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Esq Judge.

UPON the petition of JAMES BRAMAN of Griswold, in said District, shewing to this Court that he is Guardian of *Melinda Hyde, Mary C Hyde Lucy Hyde, Rhoda Hyde, and John Hyde*, all of said Griswold, minors, under the age of 21 years;—that said minors are the owners of certain real estate, situated in Lisbon, in said District, viz: about 53 acres of LAND, with a DWELLING HOUSE thereon standing, and that it would be for the interest of said minors that said real estate should be sold, and the avails thereof invested in other property, and expended in their nurture and education—praying for liberty to sell said estate as per petition on file, dated May 26, A D 1818

Ordered, That the aforesaid petition be continued to the Court of Probate to be holden within and for said district, on the first Monday of August next, and that the petitioner give notice of the pendency of his petition, by publishing this order in the Norwich Courier, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said first Monday of August next.

WOOL

Carding and Manufacturing.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in the *Wool Manufacturing Business*, at the establishment recently improved by *C F Butts*, (near Kennedy's mills,) give notice, that their machinery is in fine order, and they are ready to receive Wool of all qualities, to manufacture at the most reduced prices, per yard or on shares. Skilful workmen only will be employed. Terms of payment made liberal to all, and every exertion made to give satisfaction.

Wool Carding,

Warranted done in the best manner, on the shortest notice, and on terms the most *liberal.*

CHESTER F. BUTTS.
REUBEN SCOTT.

Plainfield, May 25, 1818 29 6w—

I OFFER to the public a Prospectus of a work that may be beneficial to some of our trade. In doing it, I am prompted not more by the hope of gain, than by the wish of calling forth latent talents.

Many young men possessing natural abilities to carry on our trade, "waste their fragrance on the desert air" only, because they are not properly taught by their masters.

Nor is the Book undeserving the attention of my fellow-countrymen in general; to every class it imparts useful information.

In presenting to the public, the labour of many months, I want a remuneration for that labor. I have taken care to make every thing as clear and plain as I can, so that any person of common sense and understanding may, I think, know what I mean; consequently I have avoided the fashionable style of writing.

I shall illustrate my statements by engravings, executed by a celebrated artist, resident in Philadelphia; and whilst I most respectfully solicit the patronage of the United States, I wish no person to subscribe to my work who will not be ready to pay for it on delivery.

REUBEN TABER.

PROSPECTUS.

A HANDBOOK for TAILORS,

BY

REUBEN TABER.

TERMS.

The work will be printed with a good type on superfine vellum paper, with appropriate engravings, and delivered in boards to subscribers for two dollars a copy.

It will be put to press as soon as there are a sufficient number of subscribers to defray the actual expence.

Norwich May 26 1818. 29—

Nails, Iron & Steel.

RUSSIA Old Sable Iron by the Ton,—English & Swedes flat, square, and round Iron assorted sizes.
London Hoop L. Blister'd STEEL.
Horse Nail Rods Nail Plates.
Cut Spikes five inches long for planking.
Tacks of all sizes from 3 to 20 oz per M.
Patent Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes—for sale at Norwich Nail Manufactory, by

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

48—

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber is going immediately to Saybrook, to work at the ship carpenter's business for a number of months, and will probably be at Norwich once a month through the season.

THOMAS GAVIT.

May 23 29—

Young Traveller,

WILL stand at the stable of *Paschal Tyler*, in Brooklyn from Thursday noon till Saturday noon, of each week, and at his old stand in Woodstock the rest of the time. His stock will be seen in the neighborhood of both places, and he is too well known to need recommending.

Wm. & Charles Dyer.

Woodstock, May 20, 1818 29—

FOR SALE,

An excellent FARM,

of 100 Acres,

HANDSOMELY situated in the north society in Killingly, adjoining the Boston and New York stage road, within 40 rods of a good grist and saw mill, blacksmith's shop, and distillery. Said Farm is well wooded and watered, has a good proportion of pasturing, plow land, mowing and orcharding, with an extraordinary privilege of watering land. The buildings consist of two *HOUSES* and two *BARNS*. Said Farm may be reckoned among the best in the County of Windham, and if applied for soon, may be had on terms that cannot fail of suiting the purchaser. ALSO,

About 75 acres of wood and pasture Land, adjoining the above mentioned Farm.

For further particulars inquire of

AARON WHITMORE,

living on the premises.

POETRY.

From the United States Gazette.

IMPROMPTU.

To the Slanderer of Putnam.

WHAT, PUTNAM coward! breathe it not
On Bunker's bloody heights;
A thousand ghosts the lie would blot,
And hurl thee from their sights;
A WARREN's dust, that slumbers there,
Would from its casement burst,
And find a tongue that would declare
The slanderer's name accurst.

What, PUTNAM coward! breathe it not
Where savage nations roam,
The wasting flame the lie would blot—
They'd scalp thee in the tomb:
Die, slanderer, die! thy *martial* fame
Is past—forever gone!
A nation blushes o'er thy shame—
Thou art a nation's scorn!

BOSTON BARD.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

KENTUCKY. LEXINGTON, APRIL 22.

DUELLING.

WE have unfortunately to record the loss of a worthy citizen, by the prevalence of this barbarous custom. On Saturday evening last, Mr. John Boswell of this place, fell in a personal rencontre with a young man of the name of Durand, from New-York. Mr. B. was the son of General Boswell of Harrison county, and had recently become a resident of our town. His friends and acquaintance concur in representing him to have been a most amiable and worthy young gentleman.

We cannot regard this affair in any other light, than as reflecting indelible disgrace on our magistracy. The challenge had passed more than a week before the meeting occurred, and had become the universal topic of conversation. Every man, woman and child in the place, knew that a duel was intended—yet not one of our worthy keepers, of the peace moved a finger to prevent it.

COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON, MAY 11

A circumstance of a melancholy nature occurred here on Thursday last, particulars follow:

A young Englishman, employed as coachman to the Spanish minister, offered at the U. S. bank a thousand dollar note for change; the Teller on examining it, enquired of the bearer if he knew the amount of the note he had handed him, who replied that it was 100 dollars. He was then informed that its value was 1000 dollars, and that such a note had been stolen from a person, who had lodged information of his loss, with its identification, at the bank, and that it must be retained for its proper owner. The young man frankly confessed that he received it from a coloured girl to get cashed, supposing it to be a 100 dollar note. He then went home, desired a boy in passing near the stable, to feed the horses, ascended into the hay loft, and hung himself. It has since appeared that the coloured girl purloined the note—that, what he said was strictly true, and that he was perfectly innocent of having obtained it improperly—was a very honest servant, but stung with the charge of theft, and overcome with shame, rashly terminated his existence.

MAY 12

Brig. Gen. Wm. Cumming having declined the appointment of Quarter-Master General, Thomas S. Jessup, Adjutant General of the North Division, has been appointed to that office.

MASS. BOSTON, MAY 16.

Egyptian Mummy.—In one of the late vessels from Europe, there arrived here a genuine *Egyptian Mummy*, perhaps the first ever introduced into the United States. It is in a state of good preservation, and was procured in Egypt by Ward Nicholas Boylston, Esq. in his travels in that interesting and ancient quarter of the globe.—He saw it taken from one of the catacombs at Memphis (Saccara.) It is calculated that this embalmment could not have been less than 44 centuries ago, as the most ancient writers mention, that the great art of embalmment had then been lost in Egypt for many ages. We feel indebted to this patriotic gentleman for this addition to the subjects of art and curiosity in our country.

FROM A BRIDGEPORT PAPER.

ROGUES BEWARE.

IF I were to give you my *friendly advice*, to enable you to escape the sword of Justice—it would be, to avoid travelling in Connecticut; and my best reason for this is, that we have already rogues enough here, and consequently, are so jealous of all suspicious strangers, that I will venture to say, that not one in a hundred of your fraternity who visit our borders escape detection. Let the following bear testimony to the truth of this. Not many months since a certain Eugene Chamling, while on a swindling expedition, played a number of costly pranks on the inhabitants of several of the towns in this State, and at length, abruptly halted in the middle of his route, at Litchfield jail; having paid a visit at this place, where he exhibited some specimens of his skill in the knavish art. Next came a shallow looking elf, who had but lately emerged from the cells of Newgate, finely mounted, with an elegant horse and chaise, which he had *mis*-taken from the right owner, on his route from thence, but was overtaken before he had passed the State, forced to reduce his hurried steps, and soon reinstated among his old companions in misery. Then came a picture of distressed gentility, a foreigner, pretending to be the brother of the Russian Consul at Philadelphia, on whom he endeavored at several places to raise money by the sale of a deaf, without success, but finally succeeded at the Bank in Norwich; the fraud was soon discovered, and the gentleman pursued and taken. And lastly, a fine rosy cheek youth of 22, elegantly clad in his hunting dress, came driving furiously up to the hotel in this place, in his little one horse waggon, on Saturday last, took dinner, and then departed with like speed for the east-next day he was conducted by his keepers back to New-York, with a trunk of great value which he had stolen from a gentleman who had put up at the same tavern where he lodged a night or two previous, and I doubt not by this time, the smiling gentleman is enjoying a permanent situation under the government of the State of New-York. If this article should meet the eye of any of that numerous class of freebooters who are so often committing their depredations on society, let them be reminded, that this is but a brief sketch of what has passed in review in one small village in Connecticut, and conveys but a faint outline of the general ill-luck that uniformly attends their enterprizes in this part of the country.

☞ This is an error. No attempt was made by this person to obtain a loan from the Bank. A small sum was borrowed of an individual, but suspicions immediately arose that he was an impostor—the money was returned—the man examined before a justice—imprisoned one night, but finally permitted to depart for want of proof.—*Editors Courier.*]

$5000 highest Prize.
Stonington Bridge Lottery.

TICKETS,

IN *Stonington Bridge Lottery* for sale at the Book Store of

R. HUBBARD,

May 20 *Shetucket street.*

DIRECT TAX.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Direct Tax of 1816, upon the property of the following named persons in the town of Norwich, in the 5th Collection District in the State of Connecticut, remaining unpaid, the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said Tax due thereon, with legal costs and charges, will be sold at Public Auction, at my office in the town of Norwich aforesaid, on the 30th day of June next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, viz—

Elizabeth Arnold and others,	$0,13½
John Bailey,	8
Jonathan Brewster,	1,14
Abigail Burgden and others,	94
Ann Brumley,	92½
Avery Brumley,	1,07
Avery & Ann Brumley,	87
Isaac Brumley,	29½
James Brumley,	29½
Nancy Brumley,	29½
Reuben Brumley,	29½
Martha Bushnell,	40
Samuel C. Cushing,	1,07
Elipholet Carew,	6 57
William Collier's heirs,	16
Roswell Crocker's heirs,	40
Ruth Darrow,	19
Joshua Davis and others,	40
Barzillai Davison,	4,02
John Day,	3,19
William Dewing,	20
David Ewen,	32
John W. Fernald,	60½
John W. Fernald and others,	24
Oliver Fitch's heirs,	1,74
Jonas Hamilton,	67
Simeon Hubbard,	6 82
Lucy Hyde,	27
William Joy,	34
Fanny Knowles and others,	53½
Benenese Latham and others,	11
Lydia Lathrop,	1,91
Margaret Lathrop and others,	20½
Levi Lathrop's heirs,	16
Stephen Maples,	40
John Nutter and others,	53½
John Nutter and others,	10
Elijah Pacher, Jun.	50
William Pitcher,	10½
Phebe Roath,	17½
Sarah Smith and others,	27
Henry Story and others,	80
Jesse Story,	63½
James Thomas,	8
David Tracy,	1,00½
Ichabod Ward and others,	2 68
Daniel Wilbur, Jun.	37
Jedediah Willet,	5 74

JOHN HYDE,
Deputy Collector.

Norwich, May 19 1818 28—

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I shall sell and dispose of, at Public Auction, at the sign-post in the 3d society of Norwich, on the 25th day of July next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, so much of the real estate of Maj. SIMEON HUBBARD as will pay his State and Town Taxes, on list 1816, and costs and charges, in my hands for collection having attached the same

AUGUSTUS LATHROP,
Collector of State and Town Tax, for the Town of Norwich.

Norwich, May 18 1818. 28—

MORNING SCHOOL.

A MORNING SCHOOL will be opened by the subscriber on Monday the 18th inst. at the Chelsea Proprietor's School House; for the instruction of young persons who may wish to revive or perfect their knowledge of any useful branch of School education. Perhaps two hours each day, could not by them be more profitably spent.

Terms and accommodations unexceptionable.

DYER T. HINCHLEY.

Norwich, Chelsea Society,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

G. & C. KINNEY,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

Cognac, Bordeaux, Spanish & Cider } BRANDIES,
Old Jamaica, St Croix, N E and Cherry, } RUM,
Holland Pierpont & Country } GIN,
Old Madeira, L P Teneriffe, S Madeira, Port, Malaga & Currant } WINES,
CORDIALS.
New Orleans, Muscovado, East India & Lump } SUGARS,
MOLASSES,
Vinegar,
Imperial, Hy sn, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS.
Coffee, Chocolate,
Blown Salt,
Baltimore and Richmond } FLOUR per bbl.
Buck Wheat and Rye Flour,
RICE.

TOBACCO, of all qualities, per ker or less; Hibbert's Brown Stout; N York Porter; Segars, of all kinds; Rose scented, Maccaboy, Scotch and Rappee Snuff Pipes; box and cask Raisins; Currants; Filberts; Peanuts; Walnuts; Butternuts; Oranges; Figs; Prunes; Cassia; Alspice; Ginger; Nutmegs; Poland Starch; Pearl ashes; Patent Pitch Forks; Rakes; Hoes and Handles; Scythes and Snaths; Round lots; Riddles; Axes & Handles; Brooms; Whips and Lashes; Baskets; Bed Cords; Pocket Books; Powder and Shot; Mould Candles per box; Dipped do.; Bar and Shaving Soap; Black Ball; a quantity of Earthen, Stone and Glass Ware, &c &c

May 5, 1818 26—

CHARLES COTS,

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK

A NEW SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

Old Spirits,
Cognac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Country do.
St. Croix Rum,
West India do.
New England do.
S Madeira, L P Teneriffe, Dry Lisbon, } WINES, very fine.
St Croix Sugar, superior quality,
Muscovado do do
Lump do.
New Orleans Molasses, very good,
West India do.
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS, fresh & good
Rice,
Wheat and Rye Flour,
Coffee and Chocolate,
Nutmegs, Allspice, Pepper,
Cassia, Ginger, Starch,
Turkey Figs, Raisins,
Lorillard's Tobacco and Snuff,
An assortment Stone Ware,
English and American Shovels,
Brooms, Candles, Soap, Codfish,
Hair and Wire Sieves,
Turks-Island and Brown Salt,
Powder and Shot,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass,
All kinds Country Produce, &c &c.

The above articles are warranted to be of a superior quality, and will be sold very low for good pay. Those who will take the trouble to call, shall be satisfied they cannot buy cheaper

Norwich, April 21, 1818. 24—

NOTICE.

WANTED an active young LAD, from 16 to 18 years of age, to assist in a store. One who is some acquainted with business, and of unquestionable integrity, will meet with good encouragement, by making immediate application to

ROYAL JENNINGS.

Windham May 10, 1818 27—

NOTICE.
To Ship Carpenters.

THE subscriber wants to contract with 8 or 10 *SHIP CARPENTERS*, for 4 or 5 months, to work at Pettipaug. None need apply but good workmen. For further particulars apply to

THOMAS GAVIT.

Norwich, May 19, 1818. 28—

THE subscriber will pay cash for CALF SKINS.

JONATHAN COMSTOCK.

Dr. Rufus Smith,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken an office in the house of Mr *WILLIAM BROWN*, in Preston City, where he will be found ready to attend to calls in the practice of

PHYSIC, SURGERY, AND OBSTETRICS.

He is conscious of having spared no pains to qualify himself, and he has a lively anticipation of meeting the patronage of the public.

Preston, May 20, 1818. 28—

THE SUBSCRIBER

TENDERS his most ardent thanks to the people in Chelsea Landing and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has received in the line of his profession. Particular motives induces him to leave the place at this time, (not the decline of business.) He has taken a stand near the Court House at Norwich Town, where he will be happy to wait on those who require his assistance. He is well supplied with elegant natural TEETH, and the first rate of material for artificial ones. Ladies and gentlemen can be attended at their own houses, if more agreeable, without extra expence.

GEORGE W. PARTRIDGE.

May 18, 1818. 28—

WE the undersigned, Physicians and Surgeons of the town of Norwich, being acquainted with Doct. *G. W. Partridge* in his capacity of SURGEON DENTIST, do not hesitate to recommend him to the public, in the line of his profession.

JOHN TURNER.
RICHARD P. TRACY.

April 13, 1818. 23—

PAPER.

800 reams Foolscap Writing Paper, Nos 1, 2 and 3.
10 gross press and bonnet Papers,
FOR SALE BY

R. HUBBARD.

May 20.

Cheaper than cheap.
Ladies' Boots and Shoes,

OF various descriptions made of the best materials and in the newest style by

GEORGE D. LAWTON,

who continues to carry on the Boot and Shoemaking Business, in all its various branches.

All those who wish to be accommodated with Boots and Shoes will please to call

Griswold, Jewett's City, April 29. 25-6w

REMOVAL.
Calvin Tyler & Co.

HAVE removed to the store recently occupied by Mr *Russell Hubbard* and next door west of Messrs *Aspinwall & Mathewson*, where will be kept constantly on hand, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

at reduced prices for ready pay. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call.

April 8. 22—

COACH LACES.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

700 yards Coach Laces,

various widths, suitable for Coaches, Gigs Phaetons, &c &c.

April 27 25—

200 doz. Ladies Horn Combs,
50 doz. Ivory do.
50 doz. Pocket do.
5000 yards Straw Braid,
FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

May 13. 27—

TO LET,

And immediate possession given,

A LARGE convenient *DWELLING HOUSE*, three stories high, in complete repair situated in Back-street,—with a good *GARDEN*, on which are a number of Fruit Trees, &c. ENQUIRE OF

WM. PEABODY, or
JAMES N. BROWN.

May 13, 1818. 27—

TO LET,

And immediate possession given,

THE east part of the *Bradford House*, so called, near the Wharf Bridge: being the same lately occupied by *Joseph Dugalcy*. APPLY TO

J. & S. BREED.

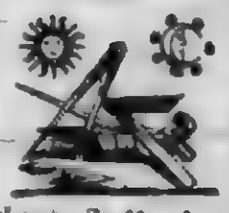
May 13, 1818. 27—

Norwich May 15, 1818

ALL people are hereby forbidden to trust any person, without exception, on my account, without a written order, after date,

28 ABEL GRISWOLD.

Masonic Notice.



THE annual convocation of *Franklin Chapter, No 4*, will be held at Masonic Hall, on Monday the 8th day of June, 1818, at 8 o'clock P. M.—A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the M. E. H. P.

JOS KINGSLEY, *Sec. F. C. R. A. M.*

Norwich, May 13, 1818 27—

TO LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE HOUSE, STORE, &c. in Franklin, near Capt. Burrill Woodworth's Tavern, and formerly the residence of Augustus Perkins, Esq of Norwich. It is one of the best situations for a country merchant, in the county of New-London.

APPLY TO

CARDER HAZARD, or
HARVEY MORGAN.

ALSO, TO LET,

A FARM, in Colchester, on the road leading to New London, now in the occupancy of John Smith—containing about 100 acres APPLY TO

HARVEY MORGAN.

Norwich, (Bean-Hill,) Feb. 11, 1818. eft20

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

APPOINTED by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, Commissioners on the estate of

SIMEON HUNTINGTON,

late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed by said Court, to the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims;—and that we will meet to examine and adjust the same, at the office of *James Stedman*, in said Norwich, on the first Monday in June, and second Monday of November next, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Dated at Norwich, this 12th day of May A. D. 1818.

Charles P. Huntington. } *Com'rs.*
Gerard F. Carpenter. }

Probate Office, Plainfield District, ss Plainfield, May 5, 1818

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the date of this order for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. COMFORT WALKER,

late of Killingly, deceased, to exhibit their claims on said estate to

Phebe Walker, Ex'x.

or be debarred a recovery according to law.

27 *Attest* JOSEPH BATON *Clerk.*

Probate Office, Plainfield District. Plainfield, May 5, 1818

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the date of this order for the creditors to the estate of

REUBEN WESTCOT,

late of Sterling, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate to

James Westcot, Ex'r.

or be debarred a recovery according to law.

27 *Attest.* J. BATON *Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1818.

Present NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Esq Judge.

MR PARDON BROWN, Administrator upon the estate of

Mr JEREMIAH CULVER,

late of Preston, deceased, having represented to this Court that said estate is likely to be insolvent, said Administrator is directed to give notice by posting on the sign-post in said Preston, and by advertizing in the Norwich Courier, for all persons interested to appear before this Court on the 1st Monday of June next, if they see cause, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners upon said estate.

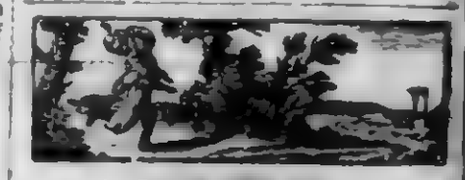
27 *Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.*

Probate Office, Pomfret District—Pomfret, May 6, 1818.

THIS Court limits and appoints the term of six months from the first publication of this notice, for the creditors to the estate of Mr. BERDEEL GOULD, late of Woodstock, deceased, to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, to *Amasa Lyon*, Executor to the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest. ELISHA B. PERKINS, *Clerk.*

☞ Those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.



RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, on the 13th inst. an indented negro boy, by the name of

ERASTUS YEAPON,

about 16 years old, and about 5 feet high; wore away a black coat and a butternut coloured vest and pantaloons; carried with him a striped linen shirt, and a pair black stockings. Whoever will take up said boy and return him to the owner, shall have one dollar reward and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

ISAIAH WILLIAMS.

Lebanon, April 30, 1818.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1818. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXII. No. 30.]

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE Proprietors have determined to extend the Line to *Norwich*, with the FULTON, Capt LAW, and this route will be continued during the season, as follows:

The Connecticut, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New Haven.

The Fulton, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich at day light in the morning of the same days, touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New Haven at 8 o'clk.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich

May, 1818 26—

POST COACH
AND
STEAM-BOAT LINE.
FROM BOSTON TO NORWICH,
Distance 80 miles,
Fare through, $0.

LEAVES Boston Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 3 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Norwich at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Returning leaves Norwich on the arrival of the Boat and arrives in Boston the same evening.

Towns through which it passes:
DEDHAM, MEDFIELD, MENDON, THOMPSON, BROOKLYN
TO NORWICH.

The Proprietors respectfully inform the Public that they have furnished themselves with the best of horses, good carriages, careful and experienced drivers, and no pains will be spared on their part to make the TRAVELLERS' passage pleasant and expeditious. As it is the shortest and most direct Route, they hope to receive a share of the Public Patronage

Each Passenger allowed 20 lbs. baggage gratis. 100 lbs equal to a seat

Stage books kept in Boston, at Earl's Coffee House, 34 Hanover-street, Barnum's Ex. Coffee-House, and Bolles' Coffee-House Norwich.

L. EATON & CO. *Boston.*
D. WILBUR. *Mendon.*
JACOBS & JOHNSON, *Thompson.*
TYLER & GALLUP, *Brooklyn.*
R. BOLLES, *Norwich.*

April 8. 28—

STONINGTON BRIDGE
LOTTERY.

DURING the severe gale in September, 1815, the Bridge at Point Point, Stonington, was swept away. The Legislature of this State have granted a Lottery for rebuilding it, and the subscribers duly appointed Managers, having given bonds for the faithful performance of their trust, submit the following

SCHEME:

1	Prize of 5000 Dollars is		$5000
1	do. of 2000		2000
1	do. of 1000		1000
2	do. of 500		1000
1	do. of 400		400
1	do. of 200		200
8	do. of 100		800
10	do. of 50		500
4	do of 30		120
48	do. of 20		960
100	do. of 10		1000
1170	do. of 6		7020
1347	Prizes		$20,000
2653	Blanks.		
4000	Tickets at $5 is		$20,000

Several of the Prizes to be disposed of as follows:

The first drawn blank on the

2d day's drawing,	$400
3d " "	1000
4th " "	800
5 h " "	2000
6th " "	500
7 h " "	5000

It is understood that 500 numbers constitute a day's drawing, whether more or less are actually drawn on any one day, and will accordingly regulate the stationary prizes

Prizes to be paid in 90 days after the drawing is completed and subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing is completed, will be considered as given for the benefit of the institution, and not paid.

The drawing will positively commence on the 27th of August next

WM. WILLIAMS,
AMOS DENISON,
JESSE BREED
WM. W. RODMAN, } *Managers.*

Stonington, April, 1818. 27—

Felix A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received and are now opening a very large assortment of
New Spring Goods,
of the latest importations, which shall be sold very cheap for cash.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
AMONG THEM ARE—
Cloths, Cassimeres and Flannels,
Calicoes, Ginghams and Poplins,
Irish Linens,
Steam Loom and dress'd Cotton Shirtings,
Furniture Chintz, do. Dimity,
Scotch Linen Bed Ticks, Cotton do.
Bandanas, Flag, and black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
A large assortment of superior three cord wire Thread, from No. 20 to 120,
Canton and Italian Crape,
Do. Crape Shawls,
Silk, Cotton and Cassimere do.
Bombazetts and Rattinetts,
20 pc heavy Cotton Cassimere, for Chaise Tops, colours drab, blue and dark green,
English Ingrain Carpeting, (at New-York prices,)
30 doz Madras Handkerchiefs, (cheap,)
30 pc Carlisle Ginghams, 6 4 wide, good goods from 2s6 per yard, upwards,
A great variety of
FANCY GOODS.
LIKEWISE,
200 pr. Ladies' Morocco and Kid SHOES, of the best style and quality, New York manufacture.

April 15. 23—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New York, and now offers for sale a good assortment of
Fall & Winter Goods,
as cheap as can be had at any store in the place.

Norwich, Nov 5, 1817. 52—

TRUMBULL & BREED,

HAVE just received per the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, an addition to their assortment of
CUTLERY,
which they offer for sale at a very small advance—

CONSISTING OF
Mill, cross-cut, veneering, hand, pannel and tenon Saws.
Flat, half round round, and 3 square Files.
Pen and Pocket Knives, *a great variety.*
Table and desert Knives and Forks.
Butcher's, bread and shoe Knives.
Razors, Scissors, and Shears.
Plane Irons, Chisels, and Gouges.
Sheep Shears, Sickles, &c.

May 12, 1818. 27 6m—

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.

COIT & MANSFIELD,

HAVE just received and offer for sale, a good assortment English and French
WATCHES.
A great variety gold, gilt and steel Trimmings; plated and brass Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays; Castors; Britannia Teapots; do Soup Ladles; Tea Caddies; Tea Trays assorted sizes, (common and real gold borders); Shell Combs, large and small; Pocket do.; ladies' and gentlemen's steel and silk Purses; Thread Cases; Pocket Books and Wallets; Maltese Buttons; cut glass Beads; common do for children; Tooth Brushes, (very nice, and common); Pomatum, in pots and roll; silver and plated Pencil Cases; Pencils; Pen and Pocket Knives; Scissors; Razors, Boxes, Brushes, and Soap; &c &c.

Horsemen's, Artillery and Infantry Swords; Pistols; Epaulettes; Sashes; Lace Cord, and Tassels.

Gold Beads; Spoons, of all kinds, warranted good.

The above articles will be sold very low for the sake of cash.

The person that borrowed a Man's Saddle of us last winter, is requested to return it

May 12 1818 27—

Looking Glasses.

A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed
LOOKING GLASSES,
for sale at reduced prices by
F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.
WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND.
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,
OF ALL KINDS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Nov. 16, 1817. 20—

MILLINERY.

Miss Mansfield,

HAS just returned from New York with a fashionable assortment of
Millinery Goods.

May 27 29—

Miss Throop,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that she has just returned from New York with a new and general supply of
MILLINERY,
of the latest and most approved style—and expects to be constantly supplied by a friend in New York Satin, Straw and Lace, directly from France, plain and open work Straw, and Leghorns, of almost every size and description, from $14 to 6¼ cents. BONNETS made and repaired on short notice. Under all these accommodating circumstances, flatters herself she shall meet the approbation of her friends.

Norwich, May 21, 1818. 29—

Bohea Tea, &c.

10 qr. chests first quality Bohea Tea,
2 hhds N. E Rum,
3 bags green Coffee,
2 qr casks Colmenar Wine,
2 do. Sherry and mountain Malaga,
8 boxes Pipes,
3 do. Soap,
1 keg Smyrna Raisins,
Double refined Sugar,
Havanna Lump do.
1 tierce London and New York Porter,
Just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26. 29—

Wanted Immediately,

FROM three to five thousand feet of good *OAK BOARDS*, for which good pay will be given, at No. 7, Buswell's Row, by

SAMUEL CLAGHORN.
Who has for sale.
New-York and Southern FLOUR.

May 27. 29—

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26. 29—

SIZING.

THE subscriber wants to purchase immediately, a quantity of SIZING, of a good quality.

R. HUBBARD.

May 26.

PLASTER.

JOSEPH H. STRONG, has just received an additional supply of Nova-Scotia PLASTER, of a superior quality, which he will sell cheap.

May 27. 29—

$5000 highest Prize.
Stonington Bridge Lottery.

TICKETS,

IN *Stonington Bridge Lottery*, for sale at the Book Store of

R. HUBBARD,

May 20 *Shetucket street.*

COACH LACES.

F. A. Huntington & Co.
HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED,
AND OFFER FOR SALE,
700 yards Coach Laces,
various widths, suitable for Coaches, Gigs, Phaetons, &c. &c.

April 27. 25—

200 doz. Ladies Horn Combs,
50 doz. Ivory do.
50 doz. Pocket do.
5000 yards Straw Braid,
FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

May 15. 27—

Cart Boxes.
Just received, on consignment,
Chaise, Waggon, & Cart Boxes,
Of all sizes, which are offered for sale by the quantity, at the New-York Founderies prices

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent.

March 31. 21—

POETRY.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

UNPUBLISHED STANZAS,
BY LORD BYRON.

The following exquisite Stanzas were addressed by Lord Byron to his Lady, a few months before their separation.

TO JESSY.

THERE is a mystic thread of life
So dearly wreath'd with mine alone,
That Destiny's relentless knife
At once must sever both or none.

There is a form, on which these eyes
Have often gaz'd with fond delight;
By day that form their joy supplies,
And dreams restore it through the night.

There is a voice, whose tones inspire
Such thrills of rapture in my breast,
I would not hear a seraph choir,
Unless that voice could join the rest.

There is a voice, whose blushes tell
Affection's tale upon the cheek;
But pallid at one fond farewell,
Proclaims more love than words can speak.

There is a lip which mine hath prest,
And none had ever prest before;
It vow'd to make me sweetly blest,
And mine—mine only, prest it more!

There is a bosom—all my own—
Hath pillow'd oft this aching head;
A mouth—which smiles on me alone;
An eye—whose tears with mine are shed.

There are two hearts, whose movements thrill
In unison so closely sweet,
That, pulse to pulse, responsive still,
They both must heave, or cease to beat.

There are two souls, whose equal flow
In gentle streams so calmly run,
They when they part—They part!—Ah no!
They cannot part—their souls are one!

MISCELLANY.

From the New-York Advertiser.

GEN. PUTNAM; and GEN. DEARBORN.
[CONCLUDED.]

IF Gen. Dearborn flattered himself that the whole race of men who were in their country's service in June, 1775, *beside himself*, were extinct, he is mistaken. One distinguished officer, then on service, not in the action, but at a very short distance from it—Col. John Trumbull, afterward aid-de-camp to Gen. Washington, and the personal acquaintance and friend of Gen. Putnam—is well known to be a resident in this city. Immediately upon reading the article in the Port Folio, which forms the subject of these remarks, he wrote a letter to one of the sons of Gen. Putnam, an extract from which he has politely furnished for the present occasion—

"*Dear Sir,*

"Mr. —— has shewn me the Port Folio of last month, containing an account of the battle of Bunker's Hill, written, as it should seem, for the purpose of introducing a most unjustifiable attack upon the memory of your excellent Father. It is strange that men cannot be contented with their own honest share of fame, without attempting to detract from that of others. But, after the attempts which have been made to diminish the immortal reputation of Washington, who shall be surprized, or who repine, at this inevitable attendant on human greatness.

"In all cases like this, perhaps the most unquestionable testimony, is that which is given by an enemy.

"I became acquainted, in London, with Col. John Small, of the British army, who was in the battle of Bunker's Hill, and from him I had the following anecdotes—Col. Small had served in Canada, under Lord Amherst, and had long known Gen. Putnam—I shall nearly repeat his words—Looking at the picture of the battle of Bunker's Hill, which I had then almost completed, he said I do not like the position of my old friend, Gen. Putnam—you have not done him justice—I wish you would alter it, and introduce a circumstance which actually happened, and which I can never forget. When the British troops advanced the second time to the attack of the redoubt, I, with the other officers, was in front of the line to encourage the men. We had advanced very near the works, undisturbed, when an irregular fire, like a *feu-de-joi*, was poured in upon us. It was cruelly fatal. The troops fell back; and when I looked to the right and left I saw not an officer standing. I glanced my eye to the enemy, and saw several young men level their pieces at me—I knew their excellence as marksmen and considered myself as gone. At this moment my old friend Putnam rushed forward, and striking up the muzzles of their pieces with his sword, cried out; 'For God's sake, my lads, do not fire at that man—I love him as I do my brother.' We were so near each other that I heard his words distinctly. I bowed—thanked him—and retired.'

"The other anecdote relates to the death of Gen. Warren.

"At the moment when we succeeded in carrying the redoubt, and the Americans were in full retreat, General Howe (who had been hurt by a spent ball, which bruised his ancle) was leaning on my arm. He called suddenly to me—'Do you see that [illegible] who has just fallen—do you know him?'—I looked towards the spot he pointed to—'Good God, sir, I believe it is my friend Warren.' 'Leave me instantly (said he) run—keep off the troops, and save him if possible.' I flew to the spot—My dear friend, I said to him, I hope you are not badly hurt. He raised his head—smiled—and expired—A musket bullet had passed through the upper part of his head.'

"Colonel Small had no conceivable motive for deviating from the truth, in relating these circumstances, and as he always held the character of an honorable and upright man, I believe them to be strictly true.

"The character of your Father for Courage, Humanity, and Generosity, is too firmly established by the testimony of those who did know him to be tarnished by the breath of one who confesses he did not.

"Accept, my dear sir, this feeble tribute to the memory of your Father, from one who knew him, respected him, and loved him."

The foregoing anecdote, so honorable to the character of General Putnam, might probably have never been drawn forth, had it not been for this most extraordinary and unfounded attack upon his character. Few instances have ever existed of a military officer having been more cordially and universally esteemed than General Putnam. He possessed a kind and affectionate disposition—an engaging simplicity of character, free from all ostentation and guile—was open, frank, and ingenuous—and supported the most strict and unsullied integrity. How strange must it appear to his countrymen, when they find the character of so virtuous a man, so disinterested a patriot, and so brave an officer, attacked by a person bearing a high military title, who has filled a dignified station in the government of his country, claiming to have been an eye-witness of the transactions which he affects to relate, and who also, at the same time, acknowledges "he had never any intercourse" with the man whom he traduces.

General Dearborn, however, should have recollected, that the people of this country have had intercourse, and of course are acquainted, with General Putnam, as one of the earliest and most active defenders of their rights, and a zealous supporter of their liberties and independence, and as such, that they have, and will ever have a deep interest in his reputation. The remembrance of this fact, had it seasonably occured, might have induced him, at this late period, to pause, and reflect on the probable consequences of attacking, without any just or even plausible apology, the character of a man to whom the nation has been so long and so deeply indebted, and that after he had been nearly thirty years in his grave!—To overthrow, or even to shake, a reputation, so well earned, and so firmly established, as that of General Putnam, would require no ordinary force of evidence. That General Dearborn will fall short of producing such an effect, for the want of such evidence, no doubt is entertained. One thing is beyond all question. There never was a moment of General Putnam's military life, when any action or series of actions of his, would have called forth, from the government of his country, a letter of the following import—

"War Department, July 5th, 1815.

"SIR,

"*I have the President's orders to express to you his decision, that you retire from the command of District No. 9, and of the troops within the same, until your health be re-established—and until further orders.*

"I have the honor to be, sir, with very great respect, your most obedient and very humble servant,

"JOHN ARMSTRONG."

"*Maj. Gen. Henry Dearborn.*

Of one thing more there is little room to doubt. If in the course of events, Gen. Putnam had been commander in chief of the armies of the United States, and for any unimaginable cause had received such a letter from such a source, he would instantly have thrown up his commission with disdain, and retired, not only from the district, but from a service in which he could not have continued without disgrace—His high spirit would never have submitted quietly to such an indignity.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

OF BONAPARTE

We frequently see such articles as the following imposed upon the public for intelligence:

From the National Advocate.

"When intelligence of the death of the Princess Charlotte reached Bonaparte, he was overwhelmed with grief, and for some time confined himself without seeing any person. It appears that he had calculated on being released when the Princess ascended the throne, (expecting to outlive the Prince Regent,) and must have had some indication of that event, as the Prince Leopold, her husband, had been his aid de camp."

A seaman would call this a three-stranded *tough yarn*. Without alluding to the *fact*, that since the death of the Princess Charlotte time enough has scarcely elapsed for even an express boat to carry the news of that event to St. Helena, and to bring to America *Napoleon's lamentations* upon it, we would remark, in the first place, that if Bonaparte's grief arose from an opinion that his liberation depended upon the disposition of the British government, whether directed by a George or a Charlotte, he betrayed the most deplorable ignorance. Before he can be liberated, the consent of Alexander, Francis, Frederick, Louis, and Ferdinand, must be obtained; and while these live (and some of them are younger than himself) he can have but little chance of its being effected, and only shows his folly by his hope.

In the next place, he must have known, and made his calculations accordingly, that the Princess he bemoans, had she lived, could not have ascended the English throne until after

the death of two personages, her Grandfather, and father, and he might have learnt that the Prince Regent enjoys better health than for many preceeding years; and that as to the old King he seems almost immortal—the last report of his physicians announcing that his bodily health was excellent. If therefore, he deferred his hopes to a period depending on their death, one would suppose his case too hopeless, to grieve much at any disappointment.

In the third place, Leopold never was in any way an aid to Napoleon, unless it was to aid in his overthrow; and his exactions on the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine would not be likely to engage many of them to interfere in setting him at liberty.

Such are the materials of which the adorers of Bonaparte spin their speculation. Commiseration for a great man fallen, should not be stronger than satisfaction that the disturber of the Peace of the world is hindered from pursuing his machinations. Admitting the above article to be true, it furnishes but a sorry compliment to the great man's constancy of mind; and his friends would be doing him more service by representing him as bearing his fortune with firmness and equanimity. They ought to recollect that he is not the first crowned head that has been deprived of liberty; and whose fortitude and Christian resignation, furnish examples worthy of his imitation. Not to name the numerous persons imprisoned by his own order, they would do well to hold up for his emulation the deportment of two of the Queens of France, she, particularly, that afterwards was as celebrated in story, as Mary, Queen of Scotland, who was kept a close prisoner in a castle for more than nineteen years, and appeared as happy as if seated on a throne. It is very possible, after all, that Bonaparte does bear his distress much better than is reported; and that most of the weak tales told of him are the fabrications of officious friends.

He is, however, known to be artful, and will probably employ many schemes to effect his liberation or escape. He has a right so to do, and his keepers have an equal right to prevent him. If he chooses to try whinings or lamentations as one stratagem, he is at full liberty to use them. The Poet says,

"Those oft are stratagems which error seem,
Nor is it Homer nods, but we who dream."

On the whole, we see no chance for this great man's escape or liberation, at least for a quarter of a century; and he will do well to draw consolation from the fact, that he has already enjoyed a good share of the best things of life, to reflect that it is the true Philosophy to make "the best of a bad bargain," and to amuse himself by singing

"Every island's but a prison,
Strongly guarded by the sea:
George, the Regent, for that reason,
A Prisoner is as well as me."

From the National Intelligencer, May 29.

In the anxious hope that there was some mistake in the circumstances of the following narration, we have for some days forborne to lay before our readers the account, too fully confirmed, which we now publish, of the unfortunate massacre of a party of friendly Indians in Georgia, whilst engaged in the peaceful pursuit of their domestic avocations. This horrid incident is of a character to excite the commiseration of the most implacable enemy of the Indian race. It is an outrage on humanity, which cannot be too sincerely lamented, nor too fully atoned.

There is, even from those Indians who take up arms against us, a palliation for their offence; they are misled by foreign artifice: they are under the influence of a religious impulse, entitled to pity, though to no more respect than we are willing to allow to all fanaticism. They should be conquered by beneficence, rather than by force: and it is always painful to find the last resort unavoidable, as in the present war. It is lamentable, indeed, to find, that in the progress of the war, the friendly have been confounded with the hostile, and that our fellow beings have been hunted like the buffalo and the deer, and slain with as little remorse, and as little discrimination.

In grieving over this incident—in calling upon the government to relieve the surviving sufferers, and bind up the wounds of the broken hearted—far be it from us to pretend to pronounce on the character of it, as deducible from the conduct of the perpetrators. We certainly incline to believe, from the evidence we have seen, that it was one of those unfortunate mistakes, which, during a war, have frequently occurred, on the ocean and on the land, under commanders the most intelligent and skilful. Bodies of the same army have frequently encountered each other, in consequence of mistaking one another for parties of the enemy, and discovered their error, only when mutual loss compelled them to desist from the combat. Instances of such accidents are to be found in the greatest battles ever fought, though they more frequently occur in skirmishes, such as those which have characterized the present Indian war; and may be more readily pardoned in the heat of pursuit, to a party of exasperated militia, led by a merely nominal commander. Let us hope, that the enquiry, which is to be immediately instituted into this transaction, will eventuate in proving that one Indian town was mistaken for another: and that we may have the consolation of finding, that what we know to have been a cruel slaughter of unresisting friends, was not also an act of cold blooded treachery. But, should it prove otherwise, as citizens of the United States we wash our hands of the shame of the transaction: such an act could not stain the character of a people who would view it with unanimous abhorrence.

INDIAN WAR.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CHEHAW VILLAGE.

From the Milledgeville Reflector.

Mr. Pearce, has politely favored us with the following account of the destruction of the Chehaw Village—"On the 27th we reached Jimmey's town, a part of the old Chehaw Village: and here we were informed of the most infamous outrages that ever disgraced the human form. It would even give a darker shade to the blackest deeds of an Algerine pirate. On our near approach to the village, we saw a party of mounted warriors returning very fast to the swamp, and sent our pilot ahead to inform them that we were friends, and would not injure them. He did not succeed in overtaking them, but found another party at the landing, who had come in our provisions. When we approached, they appeared friendly, but very much alarmed. We enquired for provisions, having none among us, and were told that they had none. They informed us, that their town was attacked and destroyed: that their warriors were lying out, and that they had only come to get something to eat. We were struck with astonishment at the fact; but could get no information of the cause, or of the authors of this base transaction. All we could learn was, that a party of mounted men with a white flag, had fired on them, while the hand of friendship was extended to them; that they had killed old Howard with six other men, and three females, an old woman, a girl, and a child; that they had burnt all their houses; plundered every thing they could lay their hands on, and made a precipitate retreat. Of the cause they were as ignorant as we were. They expressed no sentiment of hostility, but relied on the justice of our government for reparation, and seemed to think that it would be amicably settled, and here I hope government will not disappoint them. We informed them we were confident government could not have authorised the measure, and that the commanding general was entirely unapprised of it; that General Glascock at the head of the Georgia militia, was in their neighborhood, and would afford them protection, that they might safely call in their warriors, old men, women and children, which they did. On our arrival at Fort Early, we were informed of the facts. A Mr. Wright, who was elected in Savannah to command a company of militia from that place which afterwards, in consequence of his being sick and unable to command, elected the 1st lieutenant to command the company, who was regularly mustered into service as the captain of that company, and is now in command of the company in the U. States' service—Mr. Wright came to Hartford, reported himself as captain in the service, assumed the command of some cavalry and infantry, ordered out for the protection of the frontier, obtained permission of the Governor of this state, to burn Phelemie's and Hoppaunie's town, which Gen. Jackson had passed by, and permitted to stand, and with this command wished to immortalize his name, (in which I fear he has too fatally succeeded,) went on, disregarding [illegible] and instructions—left Phelemie's town to the left on the river—stopt ten miles short of Hoppaunie's, and commenced a most wanton [illegible] the old men, women and boys of that town, the friendship of whom [illegible] to the people of the United States, has never been doubted since the revolution, and [illegible] war [illegible] who were [illegible] the [illegible] who [illegible] part of the campaign, and were actually engaged in the service of the United States, when this band, more barbarous than the savages [illegible] were firing on their mothers, their wives and their children, who were [illegible] their homes secure in [illegible] and participating no solicitude, only for the return of their sons, their husbands, their brothers, and anticipating the happiness which that event would bring with it [illegible] while their old chief, whose silvery head and tottering limbs might have begotten pity, in the most savage beast of the forest, and whose services to the country should have procured the good will of all, stood exposed to the fire of a whole battalion with the flag of peace extended, begging mercy, and making the most solemn assertions of his peaceable intentions, and that he wished no war. Even after he had fallen on his knees, he held the flag extended, and begged for mercy—but inhumanity stop'd not here—he was again fired at, and, after they had murdered him, the ornaments were torn from his ears."

It is the intention of the Agent, (Gen. Mitchell) to convene the Creek Indians without delay, and give them a talk relative to the attack on the Chehaw village. He hopes, by offering a suitable recompense for the property destroyed, to be able to satisfy them, and thus prevent their taking revenge on innocent persons.

From all that has come to our knowledge respecting the attack on the Chehaws, we have no hesitation in saying, that the officer who commanded the expedition should be forthwith tried by a military tribunal—propriety, justice to the character of the State, as well as the reputation of the officer, call for the investigation.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Congress frigate, dated Feb. 14, 1818, at sea.

"We got nothing at Rio but water and insult. We were involved in an unpleasant dispute with the Portuguese government.—A sailor, (I believe a Portuguese) went on shore to act as interpreter. He made off, was seen a day or two afterwards by two of our lieutenants, who seized him. He claimed the protection of a guard of Portuguese soldiers who happened to be near, declaring himself to be a Portuguese subject.

"Foreseeing trouble, our officers keeping their hold, to a house which turned out to be the office of the Port Admiral. Our officers when about leaving the presence of this personage, who not being in uniform they knew not to be such, inadvertently *put on their hats*, they were instantly charged with intending to insult one of his Majesty's officers. The hat of one taken forcibly from his head, and the fist of a Portuguese shaken in the face of the other—as they proceeded to the quay, a mob collected and hissed them. Shortly after Sumpter received a most extraordinary letter from the Portuguese Prime Minister, charging our officers with gross misconduct, requiring them to be punished in a way adequate to the heinousness of their offence, alleging the man who had taken refuge and who remains with them, to be a Portuguese we had impressed and ill treated, asserting we detained others, and requiring us to deliver them up. Sinclair replied in a spirited manner. He was afterwards presented to the king, (the day before the proclamation) who received him with distinguished politeness, professing his desire to be on good terms with us, because, as he said, we are more sincere than other nations. We saluted as well as the other ships in the harbor, which considering the indignity offered us, and the additional one of our flag not being hoisted on any of their ships which were dressed on the coronation, (the English flag occupying a prominent place) we ought not, I think to have done. It was reported that if we attempted to sail before an adjustment of this affair, Fort Santa Cruz would fire upon us. Sumpter advised us to wait—we however set sail as soon as we could get on board the clothes we had sent to be washed.

"We went out cleared for action; we had even our matches ready lighted. When we drew near the Fort a boat pushed off; we then fully expected that we were to be required to drop anchor, and of course, that we should refuse and have a fight. The officer who came on board asked only the name and destination, &c. of our ship, which is customary: and we passed Santa Cruz, which mounts more than one hundred guns, unmolested."

By the late Mails.

MISSOURI. ST. LOUIS, FEB. 27.

Mines of Missouri.

WHEN Mr. Bradbury, the celebrated botanist and mineralogist, explored this territory (in 1811) he discovered at the mines, in Washington county, an immense body of zinc ores mixed with the lead mineral. Mr. B. remarked to the editor of this paper, that the bases of zinc, so abundant in this territory, were very little known, but would, at no distant period, become one of the staples of our country.

Malleable zinc in sheets, calculated for covering houses, gutter leaders, lining cisterns or other vessels, is much used in the eastern states—it is not subject to corrosion by the weather, nor cracked by the sun, as has been experienced of copper and other metals. We hope to see the zinc of Missouri prepared, not only for domestic purposes, but for exportation.

LOUISIANA. NEW ORLEANS, MAY 12.

A party of 80 Tennessee volunteers arrived in town on Sunday last from St. Marks. General Jackson had discharged all his troops, and himself with 1200 troops had taken up his line of march to the West. We shall not pretend to say what is the object of this movement; or why he has ordered a number of cannon to be dispatched from Mobile to Fort Montgomery. If his purpose be to reach the Alabama Pensacola will not be far out of his way, and he may lose there in order to pay his respects to the Governor and the Indians, his guests.

VIRGINIA. PETERSBURG, MAY 22.

The Crops.—Appearances are in favor of a very abundant crop of wheat this year. As far as we have heard the fly has not made its appearance, or at least to a very inconsiderable extent; and as the prospect is in favor of the British ports being continued open, our farmers may anticipate an abundant reward for their past labours.

Since spring weather has commenced in good earnest, vegetation has assumed a most enlivening appearance. As far as our information extends, the late frosts have not been so serious in their consequences, in this section of the country, as had been apprehended. Early fruits were very much injured—peaches, cherries, &c. especially; but the most substantial portion of the products of the soil, have only been kept back a little beyond the ordinary period. The corn is backward, but one or two warm, seasonable months, will give it a full growth.

NORFOLK, MAY 25.

The U. S. schr. Hornet Lieut. Ramage arrived yesterday from Annapolis, where she left the Nonsuch to wait for the President, who had not arrived, but was expected to be there the latter part of this week.

Captain Roahs, supercargo of the schr. La Florestine, from Martinique, states, that a few days before they sailed, a privateer schr. about 60 tons burthen, under the Patriot flag, had put into St. Pierres for a supply of water. Suspicions, however, as to her character, was excited, and on investigation [illegible] which it was ascertained that she had three commissioned Captains on board, viz. a Frenchman, a Spaniard, and an American, who were thereupon seized and sent to confinement. A sailor also deposed, that the privateer was from New-Orleans, and that on her passage she had captured a French vessel of [illegible] took [illegible] passengers, men and women, and landed and left them on a desolate Island near Cayenne. The next day a government schr. arrived from said island with the before mentioned passengers, and the consequence was, that the three Captains and their crew were ordered into close confinement on shore, to await their trial, which would come on in a few days after the La Florestine sailed.

MARYLAND BALTIMORE, MAY 25.

Mr. Pinkney and his family are now at Annapolis where they will remain for a few days. They landed at that place from the Plato as she came up the bay. His son, Charles Pinkney, remains at St. Petersburg, as charge-des-affaires.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, MAY 27.

Mission to Cape Henry.—An arrival at Boston, brings intelligence of the arrival at Cape Henry of the United States sloop of war Hornet, with the American Commissioners on board; and reports that she sailed again on the 25th ult. for Port au-Prince without having accomplished the object for which the touched there. The following is an extract of a letter received in this city, dated on board the Hornet, at Cape Henry, April 22.

Extract of a letter, dated on board U. S. ship Hornet, Cape Henry, April 22.

"We arrived here from New-York on the 22d inst. His sable Majesty will not receive Mr. Taylor, because his credentials are not addressed to "*Henry, King of Hayti.*" We expect to sail to-morrow for Port au-Prince, and thence to the Spanish Main. On our arrival here we fired a salute of 21 guns, which was returned by the same number. His majesty spends most of his time in the country, superintending the building of a fortification. It is situated on the summit of a very high mountain, having but one passage to it, which has been cut through the rock and will not admit more than three men abreast. It is not yet finished, although he has 500 pieces of cannon mounted, most of which are brass, and none less than 24 pounders. Within this fortification he has provisions and clothing sufficient for the subsistence of an army of 20,000 men for seven years."

Mechanical Chimney-Sweep.—We understand the corporation on Monday evening made an appropriation to encourage the new plan of sweeping chimnies by machinery—the invention of Mr. Bruff. It consists of a jointed brass frame, to which scrapers and brushes are attached, and expanded by springs, calculated to suit any size flue, or turn, to the most crooked angle. An invention, that, if successful, will no doubt meet the approbation of every friend of humanity.—*Ev. Post.*

One day last week, 5 very respectable old gentlemen, all natives of this city, accidentally met in Wall street, and on counting their ages, it was found they amounted to *three hundred and sixty three years.*

MAY 30.

A letter from on board the U. S. ship Hornet, dated at Port au Prince 5th inst. says—"The maritime force of this government at present consists of a frigate, formerly the Gen Brown; a corvette, formerly the Gen. Gates, and a brig formerly the Fire-fly. The frigate will sail in a few days for New-York, to announce the death of the late President Petion."

JUNE 1.

By the Manchester Packet, from Havre, we received Paris Papers to the 20th of April, but they are barren of news.

We a few days since published the Royalist account of a severe action at Valencia, on the 17th of April, by which it appeared that the patriots in that quarter were completely defeated. But the following article from Jamaica, received yesterday via Charleston, gives a very different result to that day's action:

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Kingston, Jam. April 25.—"A bloody action was fought at Valencia on the 17th inst. between the Patriot army and the Royalists the former had their head-quarters at Victoria, 18 leagues from Caraccas, and attacked the Spanish army at said place, under the immediate command of General Lopez, (Morillo having been previously wounded, mortally, at the Puerto, and carried to Puerto Cabello,) who was killed, together with thirty of the principal officers of his legion, and from thence fled the remains of the Royalists to Puerto Cabello.

"All the forces which the Spaniards had in Venezuela, were engaged in the battle of Valencia, 12 leagues distant from Puerto Cabello. Caraccas and Laguira are now, without the least doubt in possession of the Independents, as detachments were instantly dispatched to occupy the same, after said combat at Valencia, all the inhabitants of which had every thing packed up to evacuate. When the official dispatches of the Patriots arrive, I will transmit them without delay.

MASS. BOSTON, MAY 29.

State Legislature.—On Wednesday, the Members chosen to the Legislature for the current year, met at the State House. The Hon. John Phillips, was chosen President of the Senate, and Samuel McCleary, Esq. Clerk. In the House, the Hon Timothy Bigelow, was chosen Speaker having 11[illegible] of 1[illegible]9 votes: Jonathan Smith, Esq. had 14, and S. P. P. Fay, Esq. 2. Benjamin Pollard, Esq was elected Clerk, having 1[illegible] of 169 votes. 1[illegible]5 Members [illegible] the oaths and declarations. A joint committee was appointed to examine and count the votes for Governor and Lt. Governor. At 1 o'clock the different branches of the Government were escorted to the Old South Church by the Independent Cadets, under Col. Rogers. A well adapted Election Sermon was delivered by the Rev. President Moore, of Williams' College. After which the Public Authorities were re-escorted to the State House.

By the report of the joint committee it appears that the whole number of votes for Governor, constitutionally returned is 71,[illegible]20 of which His Excellency John Brooks, had 39,[illegible]32, and is chosen.—That the the votes for Lt. Gov. is 70,305—of which His Honor Wm. Phillips, has 50,151. and is chosen.

CONN. HARTFORD, JUNE 2.

On Thursday last, there was a public examination of the Deaf and Dumb attached to the Asylum established in this city. His Excellency the Governor and nearly all the members of the General Assembly were present. The brick meeting-house was not large enough to contain those who desired to witness this interesting exhibition. The instructers and their pupils occupied a stage erected in front of the pulpit. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Flint, Mr. Gallaudet pronounced with great force and effect, an address, written entirely by Mr. Clerc. The several classes of pupils were then examined by their instructors, and exhibited, the most gratifying specimens of their improvement, and the development of their mental faculties. We were delighted with the whole performance, and especially with the answers given to several questions proposed by some of the spectators. The answers of six or seven pupils to the same questions, communicated to all at once by the same signs, demonstrated that they understood what they wrote, and were not repeating phrases committed to memory. Their answers were expressed in different words, and were correct beyond what we could have expected. We shall not attempt to express our admiration of the address composed by Mr. Clerc. It united the beauties of perspicuous narration, with the most correct and forcible expression of abstract conceptions.

On Friday last the Rev. *Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright*, was instituted Rector of Christ Church in this city by the Right Rev. Bishop Hobart.

The Legislature have passed a resolution adjourning the Supreme Court of Errors from the *first* to the *second* Tuesday of June inst.

Shad.—We are informed, that in the course of Monday last, Captain Humphrey Woodhouse, of Wethersfield, caught with one seine, 7000 fine Shad, worth at least calculation, 1000 dollars.

Connecticut Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.

THE committee to take into consideration the proposed amendments to the constitution of the United States from the Legislatures of other states, were appointed; consisting of Messrs. Boardman, J. Foot, and G. Hubbard.

A bill for a Public Act, concerning the discharge of prisoners from New-Gate prison had its second reading, and was postponed for a third.

The bill for a Public Act, concerning the appointment of Sheriffs, had a second reading, upon which Mr. Austin remarked, that his Excellency the Governor and the honorable Council, had, time out of mind, appointed these officers, that he did not like to depart from the usages of our venerable forefathers, and really hoped the bill would not pass.

The bill was postponed for a third reading.

The Report of the overseers of New-Gate Prison, was read and laid upon the table.

The House appointed a committee to join the committee from the Council, (the Hon. James Lanman) to count the votes for members of Congress. The committee appointed by the house, were, Messrs. Olcott, Hitchcock, Stockman, A. Sanford, Jr. V. Robinson, A. Baldwin, Smith and King.

THURSDAY, MAY 21.

The Petition, in favor of the Hartford Bridge Company, which had been heard before both houses, was discussed at considerable length by Mr. Butler, in which he endeavored to establish the *right* of the legislature to suppress the ferry; and expressed his decided preference of a *Bridge* over a *Ferry*. A special grant upon the Petition was moved by Mr. J. Foot, and passed by a large majority.

Mr. Stevens was excused from serving upon the Committee of Finance, and Mr. Crawford was substituted.

The house were called into the Council Chamber to public hearing. The Windham and Mansfield T. P. Company was heard upon their Petition by their Counsel, Samuel Perkins Esq. and was opposed by Andrew T. Judson Esq.

FRIDAY, MAY 22.

Mr. E. Phelps, laid in a Resolution for the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the Judiciary system of the State.

Upon reading Mr. Phelps, resolution, he remarked, in support of it, that the *whole state* of Connecticut contained less territory than some counties in the adjoining states—that the population of New-York, more than three-fold that of Connecticut, and it has but *five* judges of the Supreme Court—that Massachusetts had a population more than double, and had but *five*, and we have *nine*. He really hoped that some reform would be made in our whole Judiciary system.

Mr. G. Hubbard introduced the Petition of John Miner, one of the veteran band who was wounded in the unparalleled defence of Stonington in the second war for American Independence.—It was postponed.

A committee of one from a county was appointed to fill vacancies in the militia.

A committee was appointed upon Mr. Phelps's resolution concerning the Judiciary.

The Society of Friends in Canterbury and Plainfield had a partial hearing, by A. T. Judson Esq. their counsellor—and the further hearing was postponed.

SATURDAY, MAY 23.

Mr H. W. Edwards introduced a Bill for a Public Act concerning Steam-Boats, and passengers in them.

Petition of John L. Sullivan Esq. was referred to a committee.

Bill for Public Act, concerning Fisheries, had its first reading.

The house were called to a public hearing, and soon after re-assembling, were adjourned to Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

MONDAY, MAY 25.

An act for the repeal of an act, relating to duties on writs—read. It provides for the repeal of so much of the statute, as lays a duty of thirty-four cents on writs returnable to the superior and county courts.

Remainder of the day occupied with public hearing.

TUESDAY, MAY 26.

Petition of John Caldwell and others, praying for a grant, to make certain improvements on the banks of Connecticut river adjacent the narrows, for the purpose of applying or power to drag vessels by that difficult spot, when the wind is unfavourable, was read and referred to a committee, that has under consideration the petition of John L. Sullivan and others relating to internal navigation.—Also the petition of John L. Sullivan, praying for a similar grant to back Enfield falls to the one which was made to the Enfield bridge company, was read and referred to the same committee.

BAPTIST PETITION.

The petition entitled the petition of A. Wilcox and others was brought before the Legislature by David Bolles, Esq. in public hearing, and the subject matter of it was taken up and exhibited to both houses in a long and laboured argument by himself. We have not heard the petition, but are informed generally, that it prays for the repeal of all laws, which require each individual to contribute his support to some religious denomination—We intend to lay the petition before the public as soon as convenient. It was referred to the consideration of a joint committee of two from each county from the lower house to be appointed by the speaker.

Some remarks were made on the propriety of a reference, after the subject had had a public hearing, which are not of sufficient interest to be detailed—Messrs. Griswold and J. W. Edwards, deemed a reference too improper, and were opposed by Messrs. Phelps, Stevens and Foot.—Public hearings and ordinary business occupied the remainder of the day.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27.

The house was principally engaged on the sheriff bill, without coming to any decision.

From the Correspondent of the Columbian Register.—Hartford, May 28—Evening.

On Tuesday Mr. Stevens introduced a bill repealing the act discouraging enlistments into the army of the United States, by prohibiting

the enlistment of minors. This bill has passed by a large majority, after some debate.

The Council sent down to the House a Resolution, requiring the doors of the council chamber to be open during the transaction of business.—This has passed both houses.

The Committee of Civil Govern[illegible] have reported in favor of calling a Convention to form a written Constitution for the State, &c.

The bill altering the method of appointing sheriffs is now under discussion in the House, and will probably pass.

The Baptists' Petition praying for a new modification of the ecclesiastical code of Connecticut, has been referred to a joint committee of both houses.

The Committee on that part of the Governor's Speech relative to Partnerships, have reported;—recommending that the *corporate property of incorporated manufacturing companies, be alone responsible for corporate debts*; that is, where the debts shall have been contracted after 4th July next.

The Council have passed a bill repealing the act which *compelled* the Treasurer to make his deposits exclusively in the Old Hartford Bank—the new bill leaves it optional with the Treasurer to deposit either in Hartford or Phenix Bank.—This will probably pass also in the House of Representatives.

The Public Hearings have closed this day—The remainder of the session will be very busily occupied.

The Judiciary committee have not yet reported. The bill altering the qualifications of freemen, and the bill for taxing Steam-Boats, have not been acted upon yet.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH.

Wednesday Evening, June 3, 1818.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

We are desired to state for the information of those interested therein, that the Secretary at War has decided that all applicants for pensions under the late Act of Congress, whose names are not found on the public rolls, must support their claim by the testimony of two witnesses, certified by the Judge to be credible, proving their services and discharge. This applies to all who served in the war of the revolution, for any period short of three years or during the war, and to many of those who did serve for those periods.

The President left Washington City on Thursday accompanied by the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, for Annapolis, where he will embark on a tour of observation of the Chesapeake and its principal waters, as far as Norfolk. This excursion was to have followed the laborious tour performed by the President last year, but was then prevented by the lateness of his return from the northwest, & by the intervention of other duties. Gen. Swift, Chief Engineer, awaits the President at Norfolk, and will accompany him on the tour. —*National Intelligencer.*

GENERAL PUTNAM.

We understand there is now preparing for press, and will shortly be re-published, An Essay on the life of Maj. General PUTNAM By Colonel HUMPHREYS.—With an Appendix, containing an Account of the *Battle of Bunker Hill*, from the most authentic sources, with several interesting documents, and some anecdotes and particulars not generally known. Prefixed to the volume will be a Portrait of Gen. Putnam, from a likeness now in possession of his family.—*Bost. Centinel.*

Navy Commissioner's Office, Washington, May 25.

For Gibraltar.—The Board of Navy Commissioners inform the friends of the officers and crews of the United States vessels in the Mediterranean, that the brig Exporter, will sail from the Navy Yard at this place, for Gibraltar, in the course of 8 or 10 days, and that they can send any letters they may wish to convey, by her.

NOTICE.—The employment of an Agent or Attorney is not necessary in any claim against the government. It is most generally attended with expence, and sometimes with actual loss.

Claims, will be promptly settled, when the accounts, and vouchers with which they are connected, are transmitted to the proper office.

Money will be transmitted, whenever a receipt for the sum due, or, where the amount is not ascertained, a receipt in blank, shall be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

Military patents, and certificates of military pensions, will be transmitted in like manner, whenever the necessary vouchers are forwarded to the proper office.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
WM. H. CRAWFORD.
J. C. CALHOUN.
B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.

Washington City, May 27, 1818.

WASHINGTON, MAY 28.
War Department, Pension Office, May 27, 1818.

NOTICE.—It is expected that the Judges will certify, as well to the reduced circumstances, as to the continued service of nine months, required by the law of the 18th March 1818; and pensions will invariably be refused, unless the declarations of the applicants shall be accompanied by such certificates. The applications for pensions belonging to New-Hampshire, New-York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, will be delayed, until further evidence of their service shall have been received from the several executive offices of the states. Approved,

J. C. CALHOUN, Secretary of War.

A Union Celebration of the next anniversary of Independence is proposed at Worcester, Ms.

The New-York Advertiser mentions that spots on the Sun are again visible.

Lloyd's List of April 21, says, "The Grace Packet from New-York, in lat. 40, fell in with an island of ice, 7 leagues in extent, and upwards of 2000 feet high."

From Laguira.—The Philadelphia papers contain a translation from the Caraccas Gazette Extraordinary of 20th April, of a dispatch from the Royalist General Pla, detailing the particulars of an action with the Patriot army under Bolivar, on the 17th of that month. It appears by this, that, after a forced march, Pla, early that morning, reached near the place where Bolivar was stationed with "more than 700 cavalry and 850 infantry, and made prisoner of a servant, who informed where his master was sleeping," and a small party was despatched to secure him. Bolivar narrowly escaped. Rising at the moment they were about to surprise him, he fled to the mountains; his three companions, among whom was his priest, Friar Prado, were killed. At day-light, however, Bolivar presented himself at the head of his forces, and the two armies were within gun shot of each other. A hard action ensued. Bolivar gave way, and was pursued in every direction, with great loss. Pla, complains of the badness of his horses—"had he possessed 200 useful horses, that day would have ended the career of Bolivar and his followers." "The results of this day's action, is, that the enemy have left on the field of battle more than 400 killed, and 150 prisoners; among the former are said to be Gen. Torres, Cols. Mannigue, Galindo, Pinango, and Palacios, and Major Plaza. Among the prisoners, Lt. Col. Becsolari, Majs. Francisco, and Morales, Capt. Tobar, Bolivar's aid, and surgeon Olivares. Besides these 150 women have fallen into our hands. We have also taken 580 muskets, 80500 cartridges, 400 lances, 8 stands of colours, 8 ammunition chests, a drums, and all the officers' baggage, including Bolivar's. On our side there was no more loss than Col. Lopez, and 7 soldiers killed, and 6 officers and 21 privates wounded."

General Jackson, it is said, has notified the governour of Pensacola, of his wish to transport to the head of the Bay of Escambia, a supply of provisions for the American troops in that quarter; and that he shall regard his refusal as an act of hostility.—*Augusta Herald.*

Cure for the tooth ache.—Procure a plate, filled with water, and place a substance in it to rest a heated iron, (a common box smoothing iron heater will answer,) put about a quarter of an ounce of henbane seed on the hot iron, and cover it with a large funnel, the end of which is to be held in the mouth, the fumes of the seed will extract worms and effectually cure the tormenting pain. The operation does not give the slightest uneasiness.

Marine.

The U. S. sloop of war Hornet, was left at Port au Prince, 8th ult. to sail next day for the river Oronoko, Spanish Maine.

The ship Favorite, Hillard, sailed from Havre, in co. with the ship Manchester-Packet, ar. at New-York.

The ship Woodbine, from New-York, passed Charleston bar, May 21, bound to Savannah.

The Spanish prize vessel at Block-Island, is a new brig of nearly 400 tons, coppered to the heads. Cargo—600 casks brandy, about 60 galls. each, wine in pipes, some dry goods, paper, drugs, cocoa, &c. part of which was taken from another prize. Most of the cargo has been landed at Block-Island, and it was expected the vessel would be saved, as she had not bilged.

NEW-BEDFORD, MAY 24.—Arrived, ship Richmond, Earl, from the coast of Brazil, with 1900 bbls. whale and 100 sperm oil, and about 14,000 wt. whalebone.—The Richmond has performed this voyage in about 10 months. Left on the Brazil Bank, March 4, ships George-&-Susan, Randall, with 1550 bbls.; Martha, West, 1150; Milwood, Wilcox, 900; Massachusetts, Baxter, 1400; all of *New-Bedford*—Ship Tarquin, Barrett, 500; Gen. Lincoln, Chase, 400; Industry, Coffin, 350; William, Paddock, 200; Leo, Joy, 200; brig Indus, Joy, 800, of *Nantucket*—Ships Andes, Skinner, 900; Octavia, Post, 1200; Gov. ———, Fowler, 700; Abigail, Post, 500 of Sag-Harbor.

MAY 26.—Ar. ship Herald, Bunker, from Coast of Brazil, with 700 bbls. whale and 130 sperm. oil.

Married,

At New-York, by the Rev. Mr. Onderdonk, the Rev. Mr. CREIGHTON, Rector of St. Mark's Church, to Miss JANE SCHERMERHORN, youngest daughter of Peter Schermerhorn, Esq. all of that city.

At Groton, Mr. THOMAS ROACH, Jun. to Miss LYDIA AVERY, daughter of Mr. Theophilus Avery.

At Woodstock, by the Rev. Mr. Underwood, Mr. CHESTER INGALS, to Miss PARCY JOHNSON.—Mr. ELAM RUSSEL, of Greenwich, Mass. to Miss ELIZABETH MARCY.

At Ashford, Mr. DIMACK CHAFFEE, to Miss ANNA BALEY.

Died,

At Philadelphia, CHARLES KUGLER, Esq. one of the Patriots of the Revolution.

At Sackett's Harbor, Mr. HENRY B. SANDS, of the U. S. Navy.

At Boston, Mrs. LYDIA A. CLEVELAND, consort of Mr. Aaron P. Cleveland, aged 25.

At Palmyra, N. Y. Mr. SIMEON A. STODDARD, aged 45, formerly of Groton, in this state. The death of Mr. Stoddard was sudden; the day before his exit he was in the enjoyment of perfect health.

At Killingly, on the 22d inst. Mrs. SARAH MASON, wife of Mr. Pelatiah Mason, aged 76 years.

At Ashford, Mr. MEDINE PRESTON, in the 77th year of his age.—Mr. JOHN PERKINS, aged 12.

Nails, Iron & Steel.

RUSSIA Old Sable Iron by the Ton;—English & Swedes flat, square, and round Iron, assorted sizes.
London Hoop L. Blister'd STEEL.
Horse N il Rods. Nail Plates
Cut Spikes five inches long for planking.
Tacks of all sizes from 3 to 20 oz per M
Patent Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes—for sale at No wich N il Manufactory, by
WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
40—

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received and are now opening a very large and valuable assortment of

FRESH IMPORTED

DRY GOODS,

all purchased with CASH, which they offer at

WHOLESALE or RETAIL,

AT A SMALL ADVANCE.

Among which are

Elegant Canton Crape and Merino Shawls,
Silk and Cotton do.
Black, white and coloured Canton Crapes,
Black, white and coloured Lustrings,
Linen and Cotton Cambrics,
Book and Fancy Muslins,
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
Broad figured Ribbons,
Calicoes,
Ginghams,
Dimoties,
Irish Linens,
Cotton Shirtings,
Irish and Cotton Sheetings,
6, 7, and 10 4 Damask Irish Diapers,
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Stockings,
Silk, Kid and Beaver Gloves,
Superfine and low priced Cassimeres,
Superfine and low priced Broadcloths, from $6 to $10),
Black Lace Shawls and Veils.
50 pieces fine 6 4 Carlisle Ginghams.

TOGETHER WITH A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY AND STAPLE

Dry Goods.

Norwich, June 3 1818. 30—

MILLINERY.

Miss Peirce,

HAS just received from New-York, a new supply of fashionable

MILLINERY GOODS.

June 2. 30—

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

JAMES TREAT AND JOSEPH H. DOANE,

HAVING formed a connection in business, under the firm of

Treat & Doane,

have just received and are now opening a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD & HOLLOW WARE,
CROCKERY & GLASS WARE,
DRUGS, MEDICINES and
DIE STUFFS,

which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash, credit, or most kinds country produce.

JAMES TREAT
JOSEPH H. DOANE.

N B Those indebted to said TREAT, by book or note, are respectfully solicited to make payment

Preston-City, May 26 1818. 30—

ADAMS WHITE, Jr.

HAS recently received from Boston and Providence, a very extensive assortment of

ENGLISH, FRENCH & INDIA

GOODS,

AND

GROCERIES.

Also a supply of

Drugs & Medicines,

of almost every article in general use. Physicians will be supplied at a very small advance. All kinds of produce received in payment, and a very liberal discount to those who pay cash.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

COTTON YARN,

on hand, to weave, from No 10, to 24

Brooklyn, May 26, 1818. 30—

WOOL

Carding and Manufacturing.

THE subscriber having commenced the *Wool Manufacturing Business*, at the place lately known by the *Central Manufactory*, gives notice that his Machinery is in perfect order for business, and he is ready to receive Wool of all qualities to manufacture at the most reduced prices, per yard or on shares. Skilful workmen only will be employed. Terms of payment made liberal to all, and every exertion made to give satisfaction

Wool Carding,

Warranted done in the best manner and on the shortest notice ALSO,

Cloth Dressing,

In the best manner and on the most liberal terms

He has on hand a good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets, which he will sell very low for cash or exchange for Wool

ZEBULON WHIPPLE.

Plainfield, June 2, 1818. 30—6w—

NEW BOOK-STORE.

THOMAS ROBINSON,

INFORMS the public that he has opened a *BOOK STORE* in Main-street, Norwich Port, one door west of Messrs. *Felix A. Huntington & Co's* store, where he has for sale an extensive assortment of

BOOKS,

in the various branches of literature, consisting of

HISTORY,	ANATOMY,
VOYAGES,	ARTS,
TRAVELS,	SCIENCES,
GEOGRAPHY,	HUSBANDRY,
ANTIQUITIES,	ARCHITECTURE,
PHILOSOPHY,	NAVIGATION,
NOVELS,	MATHEMATICS,
MISCELLANIES,	LAW,
DIVINITY,	POETRY,
PHYSICK,	DRAMATICS,
SURGERY,	MUSIC, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Bibles, Testaments, Psalm Books, School and Classical Books, of almost every description, which will be sold as low as can be purchased in any regular Book-Store in Boston, Philadelphia or New York.

☞ Public and private Libraries supplied on reasonable terms

☞ Any Book not on hand, will be procured at short notice, and without any extra expence to the purchaser.

☞ Orders from a distance thankfully received and punctually attended to

Also, an extensive assortment of

STATIONARY,

Among which are,

Blank Books, patent binding and ruling, with double and single entry; common do; Memorandum Books of various descriptions, Pocket-books and Purses. Note Books, Copy Slips, Walford's Writing Books, India Rubber, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Slates and Slate Pencils, Pencil Cases, Silver Pens, Penknives, Razors, Shaving Soap, Shaving Boxes and Brushes, Ivory and Bone Folders Inkstands of various descriptions, Sand Boxes, Water Colours Drawing Paper, Ivory do Gold do Embossed do Coloured do Camel's hair Pencils for Oil and Water Colours, Quills Letter Paper, common Writing do. Lead Pencils, black and red Ink Powder, India Ink, Permanent Ink, Tooth Brushes, Ivory Combs, Court Plaster, &c &c

Norwich, June 2, 1818 30—

NOTICE.

AMOS TREAT, MINER ROBINS, AND JESSE E. PAUL,

WOULD inform their friends and the public in general, that they have recently entered into partnership in trade and merchandize, under the name and firm of

Robins, Paul & Co.

in said TREAT's store in Voluntown, and having lately received from New York a handsome and fashionable assortment of

GOODS,

they offer the same for sale, very cheap for cash, produce or short credit. The said Company intend to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

West-India & Dry Goods,

and will assure those who will have the kindness to favor them with their custom, that they will be sensible they sell Goods at a very low rate or reduced prices. They will keep constantly on hand various kinds of Weaving

They tender their most ardent thanks for the favors lately received from their friends and offer their services to the public, and will cheerfully wait on every call.

ROBINS, PAUL & Co.

Voluntown, June 2, 1818 30 6w

BLUE and short yellow Company Nankeens.
Merino and Canton Crape Shawls,
A large assortment Whips,
Domestic Sheetings, Checks, Stripes, Plaids and Ticks,
Just received and for sale by
F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO
June 2. 30—

Election Sermon.

A SERMON preached at the Anniversary Election, Hartford, May 14, 1818, by the Rev. *Harry Croswell*, A. M. Rector of Trinity Church, New-Haven.

Price 12½ cents. For sale at
R HUBBARD's *Book-Store.*

June 3.

FLOUR, LIME, &c.

20 bbls fresh superfine Flour,
20 casks Dexter's Lime, of a superior quality,
Clapboards and Shingles,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES N. BROWN.
June 3. 30—

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, on the 28th ult. an indented apprentice girl named
ANN HUNTLEY,
about 17 years old, large of her age, dark complexion, and has a down look. Whoever will return said runaway shall receive One Cent Reward and no charges—and all persons are hereby forbid harboring her on penalty of the law.

JARED GALLUP.

Preston, June 2, 1818. 30—

FOR NEW YORK,

SLOOP MORGAN, R. ROATH will sail on Friday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. June 3.

WANTED,
BY N. GILBERT,
3000 feet good Oak Boards,
200 bushels Oats,
100 do. Corn,
3000 good Hhd Hoops,
White Oak Hhds &c.
June 3 30—

Cooper's Sermons.

PRACTICAL and familiar Sermons, designed for parochial and domestic instruction, by *Edward Cooper.*

Price $2 For sale at
R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.
June 3

Masonic Notice.

THE annual convocation of *Franklin Chapter*, No 4, will be held at Masonic Hall, on Monday the 8th day of June, 1818, at 1 o'clock P M—A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the M E H P.
JOS. KINGSLEY, *Sec F. C. R. A. M.*
Norwich, May 13, 1818. 27—

Look at this.

I TAKE this way to inform my friends that *The Change* is wanted that is due me for Papers It being six months since I commenced riding, and it being new business to me, I wish you to grant my request

I return my sincere thanks for the past custom, and wish a continuance of the same.

HORATIO FRANKLIN,
Post-Rider from New London through Windham to Norwich.
June 3 30—

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber in October last, a RAM—The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

BENJAMIN OLIN.
Preston, May 30, 1818. 30—

WANTED,

A LIGHT two horse WAGGON, with Harness—*Enquire of the Printers.*
June 2. 30—

NOTICE.

THE sale of the property of *PARRIS BRADFORD* is adjourned to the 13th day of June, 1818, at 1 o'clock, afternoon, on the premises.

AREL ROGERS.
Montville, June 1, 1818. 30—

Wanted Immediately,

A SMALL SCOW, new or old—*Apply to the Printers.* June 3

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1818—
Present NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Esq Judge.

UPON the Petition of *Enos West* and *Cynthia Wightman*, both of Bozrah, in said District, shewing to this Court that the said *Enos* is Guardian of *Valentine Wightman* of said Bozrah, a minor, under the age of 21 years; and that said *Cynthia* is Guardian of *Samuel Wightman and John Wightman*, both of said Bozrah, minors, under the age of 21 years; that said minors are the owners of certain real estate, situated in said Bozrah, valued at about $149; and that it would be for the interest of said minors that said real estate should be sold, and the avails thereof vested in other property, for their benefit—praying for liberty to sell said real estate, as per Petition on file, dated May 18, 1818.

Ordered, That the aforesaid Petition be continued to the Court of Probate to be holden within and for said District, on the first Monday of August next; and that said Petitioner give public notice of the pendency of the same, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Norwich Courier, at least six weeks before said first Monday of August next.

30 *Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.*

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, having appointed the subscribers Commissioners on the estate of

Mr. JEREMIAH CULVER,

late of Preston, deceased, represented insolvent, we hereby give notice that we shall meet on the business of our appointment, on the first Monday of Sept. and on the first Monday of November next, at the dwelling-house of *Wm. Brown*, in said Preston, at 2 o'clock, afternoon, on each of said days.—By order of said Court, six months are allowed for creditors to exhibit claims against said estate properly attested, or be debarred a recovery.

STEPHEN MEECH,
HENRY BROWN, } *Com'rs.*

Preston, June 2, 1818

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
30 *PARDON BROWN, Adm'r.*

GROCEIRES,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at the store opposite Messrs. *Aspinwall & Mathewson*,

3 hhds 4th proof St. Croix Rum,
4 do. New-England do.
1 do. 5th proof Old Jamaica Spirits,
7 do. Trinidad Molasses,
1 do. Gin,
1 pipe Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 qr. casks London Particular Teneriffe,
2 do. cargo do.
1 do. Madeira Wine,
4 chests Hyson Skin Tea, Clothier's and Pacific's cargo,
Gun Powder and Young Hyson Tea,
200 lbs. Lump Sugar, 8 bags Coffee,
1 keg Smyrna, 16 boxes bloom Raisins,
4 boxes Shaving Soap,
3 boxes mould and dipt Candles,
2 boxes Figs, 5 boxes Pipes,
8 bbls. St Croix Sugar, superior quality,
15 kegs Tobacco,
7 tierces green Peas,
2 boxes Chocolate, 2 do. Bar Soap,
2 kegs blue and white Starch,
Scotch Snuff,
Maccoboy do. in half lb. bottles,
Spanish Cigars,
Small and large papers Tobacco,
Cassia, Nutmegs,
Herd's Grass Seed,
Pure Ginger, Pepper, Pimento,
Corn Brooms,
Irish Potatoes for planting,
Naples Shaving Soap, in pots. &c &c.

LYMAN BREWER.

April 28. 25—

W. BELCHER,

HAS taken the store in *Boswell's Row*, recently in the occupancy of Mr. *Samuel Rudd*, where he is now opening and offering for sale, cheap for cash or most kinds of country produce, a very extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

OF PRIME QUALITY, viz:

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea — TEAS, of the first quality, and latest importation,
Coffee, Chocolate,
Old Jamaica, St. Croix, W. I. & N. E. — RUM,
1 pipe French Brandy,
Holland and Country Gin,
Philadelphia Whiskey,
Madeira, Cape Madeira, L. P. Teneriffe, & Lisbon — WINES,
Philadelphia Porter in bottles,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 hhds Barbadoes and New Orleans Sugar—will be sold very low by the bbl.
Superior quality Molasses,
Extra do. strained Honey,
Flour, Raisins, Starch
Nutmegs, Pepper, Allspice,
Ginger, Mustard, Cayenne,
Pearlash, Powder and Shot,
15 kegs Cavendish and sweet scented Richmond Tobacco,
Ladies' Twist and Paper do.
Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff,
Assortment Hollow Ware.

Also,

12 bundles Iron Shovels, very low by the dozen

Norwich May 19. 1818 28—

BOOKS.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Classical & School Books,

CONSTANTLY KEPT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

R. HUBBARD,

Blue Store, Shetucket street

☞ BOOKS of all descriptions furnished at ten days notice, and at New York prices. *May 20*

RUM.

A CONSIGNMENT of 10 hhds. first quality N. E. RUM,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

April 15. 23—

Carding Machine Notice.

THE *Carding Machine*, formerly owned and occupied by the late *James Backus*, Esq. is now in perfect order for business. All persons who choose to give it employment, may depend on having their work done to satisfaction, by applying to

EBENEZER ROSE,

at the Mills

Norwich, May 13, 1818. 27—

NOTICE.

To Ship Carpenters.

THE subscriber wants to contract with 8 or 10 *Ship Carpenters*, for 4 or 5 months, to work at Petsuque. None need apply but good workmen. For further particulars apply to

THOMAS GAVIT.

Norwich, May 19, 1818. 28—

SUPERSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE BY

G. & C. KINNEY,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

Cognac, Bordeaux, Spanish & Cider — BRANDIES,
Old Jamaica, St Croix, N. E and Cherry, — RUM,
Holland, Pierponts & Country — GIN,
Old Madeira, L. P Teneriffe, S. Madeira, Port, Malaga & Currant — WINES,
CORDIALS.
New Orleans, Muscovado, East India & Lump — SUGARS,
MOLASSES,
Vinegar,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea — TEAS,
Coffee, Chocolate,
Blown Salt,
Baltimore and Richmond — FLOUR per bbl.
Buck Wheat and Rye Flour,
RICE,

TOBACCO, of all qualities, per keg or less; Hibbert's Brown Stout; N York Porter; Segars, of all kinds; Rose scented, Maccaboy, Scotch and Rappee Snuff; Pipes; box and cask Raisins; Currants; Filberts; Peanuts; Walnuts; Butternuts; Oranges; Figs; Prunes; Cassia; Allspice; Ginger; Nutmegs; Poland Starch; Pearlashes; Patent Pitch Forks; Rakes; Hoes and Hatchets; Scythes and Snaths; Rundles; Riddles; Axes & Handles; Brooms; Whips and Lashes; Baskets; Bed Cords; Pocket Books; Powder and Shot; Mould Candles per box; Dipped do.; Bar and Shaving Soap; Black Ball; a quantity of Earthen, Stone and Glass Ware, &c. &c.

May 5. 1818 26—

GROCERIES, DIE STUFFS, &c.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, the following articles, which he offers at a small profit for cash—and he presumes that the Providence market will not hold out a greater inducement to purchasers than he can, for prompt pay.

Cash will buy cheap,

CALL AND SEE.

St Croix-Rum, N. E do French Brandy, Gin, Cider Brandy, Rasberry Cordial Madeira, Teneriffe, Port, Lisbon, Sherry and Malaga WINES Coffee, Chocolate, Allspice, Pepper, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs by lb or less, very low, box and cask Raisins Pearlashes by doz. lb. Figs, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas, St Croix sugar, common Brown do. Lump do. Starch, Segars per thousand, Tobacco, Molasses, Ginger, Peppersauce, &c. &c.

White and Red Lead, Stone Yellow, Spanish Brown and White, Paris White, ground and lump Verdigris, Patent, King's and Chronic Yellow, Prussian Blue, Dutch and Rose Pink, Strewing Smalt, Venetian and India Red, Umber, Terra de Siena, Carmine, Deep Lake, Chinese and English Vermillion, Coach Japan, Copal Varnish, Spirits Turpentine, Powdered Litharge 150 lbs. Glue, &c. &c.

Sack and ground Logwood, Nicaragua and Red Wood, 3500 lbs ground Camwood, Alum, 2500 lbs Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Argol, Bengal Indigo, Grain Tin, Pewter Hooks, Press Papers, Gold, Silver and Brass Leaf, &c &c

Cut Nails from 3d to 30d; 8d, 10d and 20d Wrought do.; Brads from 1d. to 8d.; Tacks.

Tins 9 and 8 by 8 Glass.
Herd's Grass Seed.

A large additional supply of

Drugs and Medicine,

Among which are the following, viz

150 lbs Senna, 100 lbs. Carolina Pink, 50 lbs Camphor, 140 lbs Liquorice Root, 60 bottles American and W. I. Castor Oil, 50 lbs Aloes, Arnatto and Roco for cheese colouring, Borax, Balsa Peru, Calomel, Cantharides, Peruvian Bark, Cologne Water, Cream Tartar, Extract Hyoscyamus, do Peruvian Bark, Flour Sulphur, Gum Tacmahac, Opium, South-American, African and E India Gum Copal, Shellac, Hull's Physic, Lunar Caustic, Flake Manna, Red Precipitate, Magnesia, do. calcined, Oxyde Bismuth, Opodeldock, Oil Aniseed, Roses and Lavender, Powdered Blue, Ipecac, Jalap, Gentian, Colombo, Rhubarb, Valerian, Sacc Saturni, Fine Sponge, Salts Lemon, 12 bottles double distilled Rose Water, Durable Ink, &c. &c.

Samuel Tyler.

Norwich March. 31. 1818. 21—

Norwich May 15. 1818

ALL people are hereby forbidden to trust any person, without exception, on my account, without a written order, after date,

28 ALEX GRISWOLD.

WOOL

Carding and Manufacturing.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in the *Wool Manufacturing Business*, at the establishment recently improved by *C. F. Butts*, (near Kennedy's mills,) give notice, that their machinery is in fine order, and they are ready to receive Wool of all qualities, to manufacture at the most reduced prices per yard or on shares. Skilful workmen only will be employed. Terms of payment made liberal to all, and every exertion made to give satisfaction.

Wool Carding,

Warranted done in the best manner, on the shortest notice, and on terms the most *liberal*.

CHESTER F. BUTTS.
REUBEN SCOTT.

Plainfield, May 25 1818. 29 6w—

DIRECT TAX.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Direct Tax of 1816, upon the property of the following named persons in the town of Norwich, in the 6th Collection District in the State of Connecticut, remaining unpaid, the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said Tax due thereon, with legal costs and charges, will be sold at Public Auction, at my office in the town of Norwich aforesaid, on the 30 h day of June next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, viz—

Elizabeth Arnold and others,	$0,13½
John Battey,	8
Jonathan Brewster,	1,14
Abigail Brigden and others,	94
Ann Brumley,	92½
Avery Brumley,	1,07
Avery & Ann Brumley,	87
Isaac Brumley,	29½
James Brumley,	29½
Nancy Brumley,	29½
Reuben Brumley,	29½
Martha Bushnell,	40
Samuel C Cutkins,	1.07
Eliphalet Carew,	6.57
William Collier's heirs,	16
Roswell Crocker's heirs,	40
Ruth Darrow,	19
Joshua Davis and others,	40
Bernillai Davison,	6,02
John Day,	3,19
William Dewing,	20
David Ewen,	32
John W Fernald,	60½
John W Fernald and others,	24
Oliver Fitch's heirs,	1,74
Jonas Hamilton,	67
Simeon Hubbard,	6.82
Lucy Hyde,	27
William Joy,	24
Fanny Knowles and others,	33½
Ebenezer Latham and others,	11
Lydia Lathrop,	1.91
Margaret Lathrop and others,	80½
Levi Lathrop's heirs,	16
Stephen Maples,	40
John Nutter and others,	33½
John Nutter and others,	10
Elijah Pitcher, Jun.	30
William Pitcher,	10½
Phebe Routh,	17½
Sarah Smith and others,	37
Henry Story and others,	50
Jesse Story,	53½
James Thomas,	8
David Tracy,	1.00½
Ichabod Ward and others,	2 68
Daniel Wilbur, Jun.	27
Jedediah Willet,	5 74

JOHN HYDE,

Deputy Collector.

Norwich, May 19, 1818 28—

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I shall sell and dispose of, at Public Auction, at the sign post in the 2d society of Norwich, on the 25th day of July next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, so much of the real estate of Maj. *Simeon Hubbard* as will pay his State and Town Taxes, on list 1816, and costs and charges, in my hands for collection, having attached the same

AUGUSTUS LATHROP,

Collector of State and Town Tax, for the Town of Norwich.

Norwich, May 18, 1818 28—

Cheaper than cheap.

Ladies' Boots and Shoes,

OF various descriptions, made of the best materials and in the newest style, by

GEORGE D. LAWTON,

who continues to carry on the Boot and Shoemaking Business, in all its various branches

All those who wish to be accommodated with Boots and Shoes will please to call.

Griswold, Jewett's City, April 28. 25-8w

Young Traveller,

WILL stand at the stable of *Percival Tyler*, in Brooklyn, from Thursday noon, till Saturday noon, of each week, and at his old stand in Woodstock the rest of the time His stock will be seen in the neighborhood of both places, and he is too well known to need recommending

Wm. & Charles Dyer.

Woodstock, May 20, 1818. 29—

I OFFER to the public a Prospectus of a work that may be beneficial to some of our trade. In doing it, I am prompted not more by the hope of gain, than by the wish of calling forth latent talents.

Many young men possessing natural abilities to carry on our trade, "waste their fragrance on the desert air" only, because they are not properly taught by their masters.

Nor is the Book undeserving the attention of my fellow-countrymen in general; to every class it imparts useful information.

In presenting to the public, the labour of many months, I want a remuneration for that labor. I have taken care to make every thing as clear and plain as I can, so that any person of common sense and understanding may, I think, know what I mean; consequently I have avoided the fashionable style of writing

I shall illustrate my statements by engravings, executed by a celebrated artist, resident in Philadelphia; and whilst I most respectfully solicit the patronage of the United States, I wish no person to subscribe to my work who will not be ready to pay for it on delivery.

REUBEN TABER.

PROSPECTUS.

A HANDBOOK for TAILORS,

BY

REUBEN TABER.

TERMS.

The work will be printed with a good type on superfine vellum paper, with appropriate engravings, and delivered in boards to subscribers for two dollars a copy

It will be put to press as soon as there are a sufficient number of subscribers to defray the actual expence.

Norwich, May 26, 1818 29—

DWIGHT RIPLEY,

DRUGGIST, NORWICH,

HAS just received a fresh supply of those *justly esteemed and highly approved* 'Medicines,' *prepared by* W. T. CONWAY, Chemist, No. 1, Bumstead-place, Boston—to wit:

☞ Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills!

Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops,

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Female Pills, for obstructions, &c

Dr. Relfe's Antibilious Pills, for indigestion, bilious affections, &c

Dr. Relfe's Vegetable Rheumatic Pills, *a most excellent medicine*

Dr. Relfe's Vegetable Specific, a certain cure for *sick head ache.*

British Antiseptic Dentifrice, which not only renders discoloured teeth white, but removes the scurvy from the gums, at the same time it imparts to the breath the most delectable sweetness and *prevents tooth ache.*

Dumfrie's Ointment, a safe and expeditious cure for the ITCH however inveterate; *in an hour's application* ☞ No danger from taking cold!

☞ Albion Corn Plaster, which affords instant cure, at the same time it dissolves and draws the corn out by the root without pain

Cambrian Tooth Ache pills—the relief is immediate without the least injury to the teeth.

Dr. Jebb's celebrated Rheumatic Liniment, the relief is instantaneous to Rheumatism, though of years standing, and cures frequently in 24 hours

Dr. Hunter's celebrated Pills,

Dr. Hunter's Injection Powders, and

Dr. Hunter's Cerate for the prevention and cure of the Venereal disease which may be effected thereby with perfect secrecy—Full directions encircle each packet.

☞ *None of the above are genuine, unless signed "W. T. CONWAY"*

The whole of the above Medicines may be had of most Druggists, Booksellers and Post Masters throughout the U. States. ††† A large *discount* to Country Physicians, Country Traders, and those who buy to sell again.

Feb 4. 13—29/9

TO LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE HOUSE, STORE, &c. in Franklin, near Capt. Burrill Woodworth's Tavern, and formerly the residence of Augustus Perkins, Esq of Norwich. It is one of the best situations for a country merchant, in the county of New-London.

APPLY TO

CARDER HAZARD, or
HARVEY MORGAN.

ALSO, TO LET,

A FARM, in Colchester, on the road leading to New London, now in the occupancy of John Smith—containing about 100 acres APPLY TO

HARVEY MORGAN

Norwich, (Bean-Hill,) Feb. 11, 1818. c/29

A NEW

One Horse Waggon,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BEEBE.

May 18, 27—

Dr. Rufus Smith,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken an office in the house of Mr *William Brown*, in Preston City, where he will be found ready to attend to calls in the practice of

PHYSIC, SURGERY, AND OBSTETRICS.

He is conscious of having spared no pains to qualify himself, and he has a lively anticipation of meeting the patronage of the public

Preston, May 20, 1818. 28—

THE SUBSCRIBER

TENDERS his most ardent thanks to the people in Chelsea Landing and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has received in the line of his profession. Particular motives induces him to leave the place at this time, (not the decline of business.) He has taken a stand near the Court House at Norwich Town, where he will be happy to wait on those who require his assistance He is well supplied with elegant natural TEETH and the first rate of material for artificial ones. Ladies and gentlemen can be attended at their own houses, if more agreeable, without extra expence.

GEORGE W. PARTRIDGE.

May 18 1818 28—

WE the undersigned, Physicians and Surgeons of the town of Norwich, being acquainted with Doct *G W Partridge* in his capacity of SURGEON DENTIST do not hesitate to recommend him to the public, in the line of his profession.

JOHN TURNER.
RICHARD P. TRACY.

April 13, 1818. 23—

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber is going immediately to Saybrook, to work at the ship carpenter's business for a number of months, and will probably be at Norwich once a month through the season.

THOMAS GAVIT.

May 23 29—

FOR SALE,

An excellent FARM,

of 100 Acres,

HANDSOMELY situated in the north society in Killingly, adjoining the Boston and New York stage road, within 40 rods of a good grist and saw mill, blacksmith's shop, and distillery. Said Farm is well wooded and watered, has a good proportion of pasturing, plow land, mowing and orcharding, with an extraordinary privilege of watering land The buildings consist of two *Houses* and two *Barns* Said Farm may be reckoned among the best in the County of Windham, and if applied for soon, may be had on terms that cannot fail to satisfy the purchaser *ALSO,*

about 75 acres of wood and pasture Land adjoining the above mentioned Farm.

For further particulars inquire of

AARON WHITMORE,

living on the premises.

May 20, 1818 29—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 26 h day of May A D 1818—

Present NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Esq Judge.

UPON the petition of JAMES BRAMAN, of Griswold, in said District, setting forth to this Court that he is Guardian of *Melinda Hyde, Mary C Hyde Lucy Hyde, Rhoda Hyde, and John Hyde*, all of said Griswold, minors, under the age of 21 years;—that said minors are the owners of certain real estate, situated in Lisbon, in said District, viz: about 53 acres of *Land* with a *Dwelling House* thereon standing, and that it would be for the interest of said minors that said real estate should be sold, and the avails thereof invested in other property, and expended in their nurture and education—praying for liberty to sell said estate, as per petition on file, dated May 25, A D 1818

Ordered, That the aforesaid petition be continued to the Court of Probate to be holden within and for said district, on the first Monday of August next, and that the petitioner give notice of the pendency of the same, by publishing this order in the Norwich Courier, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said first Monday of August next.

29 *Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.*

Probate Office, Pomfret District—Pomfret, May 8, 1818.

THIS Court limits and appoints the term of six months from the first publication of this notice for the creditors to the estate of Mr. BENJEEL GOULD, late of Woodstock, deceased, to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, to *Amasa Lyon*, Executor to the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest. ELISHA B. PERKINS, Clerk.

☞ Those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

FOUND,

A SMALL sum of MONEY—the owner can receive further information by calling on

CHARLES K. SNOW.

May 28.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1818. NORWICH, (CONN.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [VOL. XXII. No. 31.]

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE Proprietors have determined to extend the Line to *Norwich*, with the FULTON, Capt LAW, and this route will be continued during the season, as follows:

The Connecticut, Capt Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New Haven.

The Fulton, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich at day light in the morning of the same days, touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New Haven at 8 o'clk

The Boats will meet at New Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

May, 1818 26—

POST COACH AND STEAM-BOAT LINE.

FROM BOSTON TO NORWICH,

Distance 60 miles,

Fare through, $6.

LEAVES Boston Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Norwich at 6 o'clock, P. M

Returning leaves Norwich on the arrival of the Boat and arrives in Boston the same evening

Towns through which it passes:

DEDHAM, MEDFIELD, MENDON, THOMPSON, BROOKLYN TO NORWICH

The Proprietors respectfully inform the Public that they have furnished themselves with the best of horses, good carriages, careful and experienced drivers, and no pains will be spared on their part to make the TRAVELLERS' passage pleasant and expeditious As it is the shortest and most direct Rout, they hope to receive a share of the Public Patronage.

Each Passenger allowed 20 lbs. baggage gratis. 100 lbs equal to a seat

Stage books kept in Boston, at Earl's Coffee House, 24 Hanover-street, Bennett's Coffee House, and Bolles' Coffee House Norwich.

L. EATON & CO. *Boston.*
D. WILBUR, *Mendon.*
JACOBS & JOHNSON, *Thompson.*
TYLER & GALLUP, *Brooklyn.*
R. BOLLES, *Norwich.*

April 8. 23—

NEW BOOK-STORE.

THOMAS ROBINSON,

INFORMS the public that he has opened a *BOOK STORE* in Main-street, Norwich Port, one door west of Messrs. *Felix A. Huntington & Co's* store, where he has for sale an extensive assortment of

BOOKS,

in the various branches of literature, comprising of

HISTORY,	ANATOMY,
VOYAGES,	ARTS,
TRAVELS,	SCIENCES,
GEOGRAPHY,	HUSBANDRY,
ANTIQUITIES,	ARCHITECTURE,
PHILOSOPHY,	NAVIGATION,
NOVELS,	MATHEMATICS,
MISCELLANIES,	LAW,
DIVINITY,	POETRY,
PHYSICK,	DRAMATICS,
SURGERY,	MUSIC, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Bibles, Testaments, Psalm Books, School and Classical Books, of almost every description, which will be sold as low as can be purchased in any regular Book Store in Boston, Philadelphia or New York.

☞ Public and private Libraries supplied on reasonable terms

☞ Any Book not on hand, will be procured at short notice, and without any extra expence to the purchaser.

☞ Orders from a distance thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Also, an extensive assortment of

STATIONARY,

Among which are,

Blank Books, patent binding and ruling, with double and single entry; common do; Memorandum Books of various descriptions, Pocket books and Purses, Note Books Copy Slips, Wafford's Writing Books, India Rubber, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Slates and Slate Pencils, Pencil Cases, Silver Pens, Penknives, Razors, Shaving Soap, Shaving Boxes and Brushes, Ivory and Bone Folders, Inkstands of various descriptions, Sand Boxes, Water Colours, Drawing Paper, Ivory do Gold do. Embossed do Coloured do Camel's hair Pencils for Oil and Water Colours, Quills, Letter Paper, common Writing do. Lead Pencils, black and red Ink Powder, India Ink, Permanent Ink, Tooth Brushes, Ivory Combs, Cast Plaster, &c. &c

Norwich, June 2, 1818. 30—

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received and are now opening a very large and valuable assortment of

FRESH IMPORTED

DRY GOODS,

all purchased with CASH, which they offer at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

AT A SMALL ADVANCE.

Among which are

Elegant Canton Crape and Merino Shawls,
Silk and Cotton do.
Black, white and coloured Canton Crapes,
Black, white and coloured Lustrings,
Linen and Cotton Cambrics,
Book and Fancy Muslins,
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
Broad figured Ribbons,
Calicoes,
Ginghams,
Dimotics,
Irish Linens,
Cotton Shirtings,
Irish and Cotton Sheetings,
6, 7, and 10 4 Damask Irish Diapers,
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Stockings,
Silk, Kid and Beaver Gloves,
Superfine and low priced Cassimeres,
Superfine and low priced Broadcloths, from 4a6 to $10¾,
Black Lace Shawls and Veils,
50 pieces fine 6 4 Carlisle Ginghams.

TOGETHER WITH A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY AND STAPLE

Dry Goods.

Norwich, June 3, 1818 30—

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

JAMES TREAT AND JOSEPH H. DOANE,

HAVING formed a connection in business, under the firm of

Treat & Doane,

have just received and are now opening a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD & HOLLOW WARE,
CROCKERY & GLASS WARE,
DRUGS, MEDICINES and DIE STUFFS,

which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash, credit, or most kinds country produce.

JAMES TREAT,
JOSEPH H. DOANE.

N B Those indebted to said TREAT, by book or note, are respectfully solicited to make payment.

Preston City, May 26, 1818. 30—

NOTICE.

AMOS TREAT, MINER ROBINS, AND JESSE E. PAUL,

WOULD inform their friends and the public in general, that they have recently entered into partnership in trade and merchandize, under the name and firm of

Robins, Paul & Co.

in said TREAT's store in Voluntown, and having lately received from New-York a handsome and fashionable assortment of

GOODS,

they offer the same for sale, very cheap for cash, produce or short credit. The said Company intend to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

West-India & Dry Goods,

and will assure those who will have the kindness to favor them with their custom, that they will be sensible they sell Goods at a very low rate or reduced prices They will keep constantly on hand various kinds of Weaving

They tender their most ardent thanks for the favors lately received from their friends and offer their services to the public, and will cheerfully wait on every call.

ROBINS, PAUL & CO.

Voluntown, June 2, 1818. 30 6w

BLUE and short yellow Company Nankeens,
Merino and Canton Crape Shawls,
A large assortment Whips,
Domestic Sheetings, Checks, Stripes, Plaids and Ticks,

Just received and for sale by

F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO

June 2 30—

Election Sermon.

A SERMON preached at the Anniversary Election, Hartford, May 14, 1818, by the Rev. *Harry Croswell*, A. M. Rector of Trinity Church, New-Haven.

Price 18¾ cents. For sale at

R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store.*

June 3.

MALLINERY.

Miss Peirce,

HAS just received from New-York, a new supply of fashionable

MILLINERY GOODS.

June 3. 30—

Miss Throop,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that she has just returned from New-York with a new and general supply of

MILLINERY,

of the latest and most approved style—and expects to be constantly supplied by a friend in New York. Sattin, Straw and Lace, directly from France, plain and open work Straw, and Leghorns, of almost every size and description, from $14 to 62½ cents. BONNETS made and repaired on short notice Under all these accommodating circumstances, flatters herself she shall meet the approbation of her friends.

Norwich, May 21, 1818 29—

MILLINERY.

Miss Mansfield,

HAS just returned from New York with a fashionable assortment of

Millinery Goods.

May 27 29—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New York, and now offers for sale a good assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,

as cheap as can be had at any store in the place.

Norwich, Nov 5, 1817. 52—

TRUMBULL & BREED,

HAVE just received per the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, an addition to their assortment of

CUTLERY,

which they offer for sale at a very small advance—

CONSISTING OF

Mill, cross cut, veneering, hand, pannel and tenon Saws.
Flat, half round, round, and 3 square Files
Pen and Pocket Knives, *a great variety.*
Table and desert Knives and Forks.
Butcher's, bread, and shoe Knives.
Razors, Scissors and Shears.
Plane Irons, Chisels, and Gouges.
Sheep Shears, Sickles, &c.

May 12, 1818. 27 6m—

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.

COIT & MANSFIELD,

HAVE just received and offer for sale, a good assortment English and French

WATCHES.

A great variety gold, gilt and steel Trimmings; plated and brass Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays; Castors; Britannia Teapots; do Soup Ladles; Tea Caddies; Tea Trays assorted sizes, (common and real gold borders); Shell Combs, large and small; Pocket do.; ladies' and gentlemen's steel and silk Purses; Thread Cases; Pocket Books and Wallets; Maltese Buttons; cut glass Beads; common do for children; Tooth Brushes, (very nice, and common); Pomatum, in pots and roll; silver and plated Pencil Cases; Pencils; Pen and Pocket Knives; Scissors; Razors, Boxes, Brushes, and Soaps, &c. &c.

Horsemen's, Artillery and Infantry Swords; Pistols; Epaulets; Sashes; Lace Cord, and Tassels.

Gold Beads; Spoons, of all kinds, warranted good

The above articles will be sold very low for the sake of cash.

The person that borrowed a Man's Saddle of us last winter, is requested to return it

May 12 1818. 27—

Wanted Immediately,

FROM three to five thousand feet of good *OAK BOARDS*, for which good pay will be given, at No. 7, Boswell's Row, by

SAMUEL CLAGHORN.

Who has for sale,

New-York and Southern FLOUR.

May 27. 29—

Cooper's Sermons.

PRACTICAL and familiar Sermons, designed for parochial and domestic instruction, by *Edward Cooper.*

Price $2 For sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

June 3.

ADAMS WHITE, Jr.

HAS recently received from Boston and Providence, a very extensive assortment of

ENGLISH, FRENCH & INDIA

GOODS,

AND

GROCERIES.

Also, a supply of

Drugs & Medicines,

of almost every article in general use. Physicians will be supplied at a very small advance. All kinds of produce received in payment, and a very liberal discount to those who pay cash.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

COTTON YARN,

on hand, to weave, from No 10, to 24

Brooklyn, May 26, 1818. 30—

Looking Glasses.

A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

for sale at reduced prices by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,

OF ALL KINDS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Nov. 18, 1817. 21f—

Bohea Tea, &c.

10 qr chests first quality Bohea Tea,
2 hhds N E Rum,
3 bags green Coffee,
2 qr casks Colmenar Wine,
2 do. Sherry and mountain Malaga,
8 boxes Pipes,
3 do Soap,
1 keg Smyrna Raisins,
Double refined Sugar,
Havanna Lump do.
1 pierce London and New-York Porter,

Just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26. 29—

FLOUR, LIME, &c.

20 bbls. fresh superfine Flour,
20 casks Dexter's Lime, of a superior quality.
Clapboards and Shingles,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

June 3. 30—

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26. 29—

SIZING.

THE subscriber wants to purchase, immediately, a quantity of SIZING, of a good quality.

R. HUBBARD.

May 26.

PLASTER.

JOSEPH H. STRONG, has just received an additional supply of Nova-Scotia PLASTER, of a superior quality, which he will sell cheap.

May 27. 29—

Cart Boxes.

Just received, on consignment,

Chaise, Waggon, & Cart Boxes,

Of all sizes, which are offered for sale by the quantity, at the New-York Foundery prices.

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent.

March 21. 21—

WANTED, BY N. GILBERT,

3000 feet good Oak Boards,
200 bushels Oats,
100 do. Corn,
3000 good Hhd Hoops,
White Oak Hhds &c.

June 3. 30—

Carding Machine Notice.

THE *CARDING MACHINE*, formerly owned and occupied by the late *James Backus*, Esq. is now in perfect order for business. All persons who choose to give it employment, may depend on having their work done to satisfaction, by applying to

ERASTUS ROSE,

at the Mills.

Norwich, May 13, 1818. 27—

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, JUNE 5.

THIS day at 12 o'clock, the two houses of the Legislature being in Convention, His Excellency the Governor came in, preceded by the Sheriff of Suffolk, and accompanied by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the Hon. Council, Secretary and Treasurer of the State, and delivered the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

A review of the past, and an examination of the existing circumstances of the Commonwealth can never be more pertinent or useful than on occasions like the present. The practical effects of laws upon society furnish the legislator with the most instructive political lessons, and the safest guides for his future conduct. Laws, which time, that so unerringly developes the merit and demerit of every thing human, has proved to be adapted to the genius and circumstances of the people, command respect and challenge perpetuation. And such appears to be the happy adaptation of the civil statutes of the Commonwealth, to our actual condition, as to afford little room for legislative correction. The field of Legislation being thus narrowed, the duties of the Legislature will be less onerous; and you may pursue, with less divided attention, the melioration of the criminal code, and the promotion of objects of general utility.

Humanity has long bewailed the miseries which crimes have brought upon society; And the efforts of many individuals and of governments have been continually making to prevent their perpetration. Some very ingenious and learned men, particularly of the last and present centuries, indulging in abstracted views of the human character and of human rights, have prescribed all capital and corporal punishments, not only as cruel and sanguinary, as unjustifiable and useless, but as tending to produce the crimes they were designed to prevent: And the origin of punishment has been referred to an ardent spirit of domination, or to the malignant passions of men in power.

Benevolence and humanity would delight in the idea that crimes and punishments were speedily to terminate. Hopes have even been cherished by many philanthrophists in our own country, that under a mild and mitigated system of penal and criminal law, the utility of public punishments would diminish or cease. But deductions from the hypothetical rights of individuals, and the perfectability of man, are too subtle and indistinct to be assumed as practical maxims of jurisprudence. If the right of a government to inflict a high degree of punishment be denied, it will be difficult to define a point at which the right to punish in any degree should commence.

Meeting the question upon the broad ground of Justice and public utility, the government of Massachusetts, maintaining the right to punish, has abolished many of the ancient laws which ordained the infliction of death as a punishment. An appeal to our present statutes will show that great improvements in favor of human weakness have been effected. We can only, however, permit ourselves to boast of an approximation to a due adjustment of punishments to the various grades of offences. Crimes are daily perpetrated; and much remains to be done. Even in the present improved state of our own country, when the spirit of liberty, of philosophy, and of the christian religion, have united to suppress vice and crimes, to mitigate the rigor of punishments and to endow them with a reforming power, we painfully witness the protracted prevalence of vice and depravity: And it continues to be the indispensable, though irksome duty of a Christian Legislature, to ordain punishment for crimes; and by good, and wholesome laws, protect the persons and property of the orderly and virtuous, against the depredations and outrage of the unprincipled and audacious.

The utility of a concentrated system of penal and criminal law, in which punishment shall be graduated by the nature and aggravation of crimes, and adapted to the actual state of society and public sentiment, was duly appreciated by your immediate predecessors; and I have great satisfaction in adding, that a revision of the criminal code of this Commonwealth was, to the fullest extent, referred to a committee of three of our most learned and distinguished Jurists, designated by the Legislature in the month of February last; from whose talents and labors we may anticipate the most salutary results.

In adverting to objects of general utility, I limit my own views to inviting your attention to considerations of that character. The present period being a time of peace, the citizens not only of this State, but of the other States in this confederacy, are assiduously availing themselves of the moment to cultivate and improve the arts of life, and to augment the means of personal and social enjoyment.—And it is worthy of particular remark, that in some, if not in most of the States, large appropriations of money have been made by their Legislatures to animate individual labor, and to give effect to combined enterprise. By a reference to the statutes of Virginia it will be seen, that, soon after the termination of the late war, a "Board of Public Works" was instituted, vested with full power to pledge that State to a limited ratio, as a party to any enterprise founded on public utility, that should be approved by the Board. By referring to the statutes of the State of New-York, of a more recent date, it will be found that the Legislature has assumed in behalf of that State, the construction of a Canal from Lake Erie to the confluence of the Mohawk river with the Hudson, and of another canal to communicate with Lake Champlain and the last mentioned river.

In concerns of high import Massachusetts has not been accustomed to want decision or zeal. Her fiscal resources, liberated by the late repeal of the internal revenue laws of

the United States, are various, and might be rendered productive. In the present state of peace and general prosperity, rich as she is in her agriculture, in her various fisheries and manufactures, but especially in her commerce, and the redundant capital of her citizens, she ought to feel herself, without the pressure of additional taxes on the great body of the people, amply competent to every object of general improvement and advantage that can offer itself to her patronage.

The project of cutting a canal through the peninsula of Cape Cod, has repeatedly engaged the attention of the Legislature. The magnitude of that object in relation not only to the coasting trade and commerce of this State, but of the United States, and the facility of communication it would afford, in the event of a war, between Massachusetts bay and the waters leading to ports on the Delaware and in the Chesapeake, as well as to the contiguous States of Rhode-Island, Connecticut and New-York, unite in recommending the merits of the undertaking to thorough examination; whence motives may be eventually derived for the government of this State, and that of the United States, efficaciously to further its accomplishment.

To encourage industry, the great source of competence, and the friend of health and good morals, always merits the care of the Legislature. Improvement in the Arts is progressive: And, besides that prepossessions in favor of established customs and practices oppose themselves to reform, most men are obliged to labor for subsistence, and pursue those plans of execution to which they have been habituated. In agriculture few individuals possess the means of instituting those extensive and elaborate experiments by which the powers of soil and climate are developed. Nothing perhaps can more decidedly evince the intelligent and guardian care of the Legislature over this interesting branch of political economy, than the establishment of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and other institutions for the advancement of similar objects, together with the liberal grants of money from the Treasury, which have been made in aid of individual contributions. Through the agency of these institutions, and the persevering and generous efforts of the gentlemen by whom they are administered, a lively impulse has been imparted to Agriculture, and every portion of the State is flourishing under their genial influence.

Among the numerous objects which at all times are interesting to the people and government of the Commonwealth, the department of the Treasury is one of the most prominent. Although by the adoption of the constitution of the government of the United States, the several States have relinquished the most productive sources of revenue, yet from those branches over which the States retain a concurrent jurisdiction, a competent supply, not only for the support of government and the payment of the State debt, may be derived; but for extraordinary contingencies; and the occasional encouragement of any important branch of political economy, that may solicit the fostering care of the State.

At this time it merits particular notice, that for more than twenty years a considerable proportion of the money received into the Treasury has been derived from the payment of the interest, and part of the principal, of the United States' Stock belonging to the Commonwealth. Thus an amount of the six per cent Stock of the United States, amounting in the year 1798 to eight hundred and thirty two thousand, five hundred and thirty four dollars, is reduced to twenty four thousand, three hundred and sixty two dollars and eighty seven cents; which stock will be extinguished on the first day of October of the present year. The deferred stock, which in the year 1802 amounted to four hundred and sixteen thousand, two hundred and sixty seven dollars, is now reduced to one hundred and seventy four thousand nine hundred and sixty six dollars and forty five cents. But by the arrangement of the United States Treasury, under the provisions of sundry acts of Congress, instalments of this stock are to be annually paid together with the interest until the first of October 1824, when this stock will likewise be extinguished.

From an estimate that has been communicated to me by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, it appears, that extraordinary occurrences excepted, the balances of out-standing taxes in the hands of Collectors and Sheriffs; the avails of the tax on banks; the sums arising from the payment of the interest and several instalments of the principal of United States stock; together with a small amount of interest to be received from sundry individuals who are debtors to the State, will enable the Treasurer to meet all the demands which will be made upon his department in the course of the current year. But inasmuch as the whole of the old six per cent. stock will be extinguished in October, and as it is probable that at least equal demands will be made upon the Treasury in succeeding years, a deficiency of revenue after the expiration of the present year may occur. And it is submitted to your wisdom, Gentlemen, whether some mode of supplying the demands and placing the finances of the State upon a stable and productive foundation should not in the mean time be devised? An arrangement of this nature will rise in importance should a reduction and extinction of the debt of the State be contemplated.

In selecting sources of revenue, all those considerations which appertain to so delicate a subject will undoubtedly have their merited weight in your deliberations. The farming interest has ever been disposed to contribute its share of the fiscal demands of the State; and on great emergencies when dangers have pressed on the Commonwealth, its efforts have been limited only by the occasion. The consequences however of drawing revenue too copiously from this source, though first felt by the agriculturalist himself, operate remotely upon every class of society. Little objection can be urged against the moderate tax now laid on polls. But taxes on labor must increase its price, or be drawn from that portion of the product of it, which to maintain the laborer in full vigour, ought to be appropriated to his subsistence. Taxes on polls, and real estates, susceptible of being only annually laid, and being slow and expensive in collection, must be circumscribed in amount. But revenue derived from trade and commerce, from duties on luxuries, and on articles which are consumed or used only, or chiefly by the wealthy, while they admit of indefinite extension, are collected with promptness, with facility and little expense.

The Secretary will lay before you, Gentlemen, for your information, the report of a special Committee of the House of Representatives in Congress on the subject of the Claims of this Commonwealth against the government of the United States, together with sundry accompanying documents; the consideration of which report was postponed until the next session. Although the merits of the claim have never been discussed in the National Legislature, yet, considering the nature and magnitude of the object for which the expenditures were incurred; the danger of menaced invasion at the period when a large proportion of the disbursements was required, upon a maritime frontier of more than five hundred miles in extent; the remarkable unanimity of sentiment which then prevailed among all classes of our citizens, and the cordiality with which they united their labors and zeal in rising works of defence against the common enemy; and more especially the liberal and unhesitating manner in which the resources of the State were employed, as well for the defence of the posts, navy, and other property of the United States, as for the immediate defence of its own territory and population, we may confidently presume, that the general merits of the claim will be duly appreciated; and that the enlightened Statesmen to whom are now confided the destinies of our nation, will authorize a reimbursement. In this expectation, we feel the greater confidence, from witnessing the adoption of those liberal and comprehensive views of general policy, which have elevated the United States to their present exalted grade in the scale of nations.

It is not deemed necessary, on this occasion, to advert to considerations, which have only an indirect bearing on the subject in question. Whatever agency Massachusetts may have had in establishing the National Government; or however great her sacrifices or valuable her contributions in supporting its existence and efficiency, in the spirit of amity and accommodation which produced the compact, we concede that she enjoys an equivalent: And in estimating and remunerating her contributions and various efforts for the public defence, she asks only the same measure of justice and equity, that has been observed, for analagous expenditures, towards her sister States.

That the constitution of the United States has been productive of the most beneficial effects; that the blessings resulting from it have transcended the utmost hopes of the Sages who formed, and the States which adopted it, are subjects of high gratulation and joy, and of devout gratitude to that Being who rules among the nations. But to insure a continuance of its beneficial effects, the principles upon which it was founded must be maintained in their purity. The primary apprehensions of many of its friends which arose from an imagined imbecility in its structure have subsided; and the severe trials it has sustained sufficiently demonstrates its tone and vigor. The proofs of its strength however, have been intermingled with admonitions of its tendency to accumulate power by refinement and construction; And should the time arrive when the sovereignty of the States shall be merged in the general government, the catastrophe must probably be effected by the extension of constructive prerogatives. Whatever difficulties may occur in drawing a line between those rights which have been surrendered, and those which are retained by the States, it is to be remembered that on every question of doubtful import, touching the distribution of power, a favorable construction is due to the individual states, under a provision sacred, as it is decisive, that all powers not expressly given are withheld.

In support of this doctrine, which I deem essential to the preservation of the true nature of our institutions of government, it is highly satisfactory to me to be able to cite the opinions of the President of the United States and of his immediate predecessor. The opinion of the latter was expressed in giving his negative, among the last acts of his administration, to a bill that had passed both houses of Congress, on the subject of making appropriations for roads and canals. Among the reasons he assigns for exercising the right of negative, he observes, "That such a power is not expressly given by the constitution, and that it cannot be deduced from any part of it without an inadmissible latitude of construction; and believing also that the permanent success of the constitution depends on a definite partition of its powers." And the President, in his message, at the opening of the late session of the National Legislature, expressed a concurrent opinion on the same constitutional question, upon the ground "that Congress do not possess the right, assumed in the bill; that it is not contained in any of the specified powers granted to Congress; nor," the President adds, "can I consider it incident to, or as a necessary mean, for carrying into effect any of the powers specifically granted." Further to illustrate this important subject, and at the same time to point out the legitimate mode of acquiring power in instances where the distribution of it may be equivocal, the message adds, that, "in cases of doubtful construction, it comports with the nature and origin of our institutions and will contribute much to preserve them, to apply to our constituents for an explicit grant of power."

Under this aspect it must yield us the highest satisfaction to reflect, that constitutional principles bear with paramount weight on our national councils: And, forbearing on my part to interpose an opinion on the subject of allusion, we may feel confident that while the great and vital provisions of our constitution are thus tenderly and watchfully guarded, the rights of the States and the liberties of the people will remain unimpaired.

Gentlemen, we may recognise the general course, but can never enumerate the instances of divine goodness to our fathers, nor to ourselves. Future events are inscrutable. But we see and feel that the condition of our country is flourishing and happy; and it demands our gratitude. The fathers of the revolution indeed promised us much; but more is realized. They promised us liberty; and on what portion of the earth were the blessings of it ever enjoyed to an equal extent? They taught us the value, and inspired the hope of religious freedom; and what impediment here exists to limit the human mind in the pursuit of truth? What authority to blind and enslave the conscience? Nor is that all. From institutions founded on the basis of justice and equal rights, a peculiar spring and force has been imparted to the American character: And our nation, though but of yesterday, is rivalling in science, in arms and the useful arts, the attainments of the most antient and improved nations of Europe.—While then we admire and venerate the wisdom of our fathers, let us unite in sentiments of gratitude to a benevolent Providence for all our exalted privileges and social blessings.

The Secretary will lay before you a letter I have recently received from the Hon. Eli P. Ashmun, resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States.

Some further communications will be made to you hereafter by Message; and I shall derive great satisfaction in uniting my own endeavors with yours, to promote the public weal.

JOHN BROOKS.

Connecticut Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, MAY 29.

MR. CHANNING laid in a bill for a joint resolve concerning the secretary's office, which provides that no person shall be permitted to take any papers from his office, without he thinks it necessary; and in all such cases he shall take a receipt from the person, which shall be written in a book prepared and kept for that purpose.—*Bill rejected.*

QUAKERS.

The denomination of Quakers presented a petition, praying to be relieved from military duties, and to have the right of conscience fully secured to them.

Mr. Baldwin wished the prayer of the petition might be granted. He said he was acquainted with the Friends, and wished there were many more of them in the state; they were averse to doing military duty, because it was contrary to their religious principles—it was contrary to their religious principles to pay a fine, or to contribute to the support of the military in any way; he thought we ought not to have such a law as would prevent these men from coming into the state; they were men of property, peaceable and quiet, and it was a benefit to the state to have them in it, He would not shut every avenue against them; but for men of other character, he would open an avenue to let them out. If an act of this nature was not passed, few Quakers would come into the state, and that would be a very great injury. It was moved that the petition lie on the table, and a bill in form be made out, conformable to the prayer of the petition.

JUSTICE BILL.

A bill for the appointment of sundry Justices of the Peace, for the county of New-Haven, was read. It was stated that the principal alterations which had been made, were a change of five in New-Haven, three in Guilford, and one in Woodbridge. A motion was made to insert the name of Joel Morgan, of N. Guilford, if we hear correctly, and lost.

Mr. Griswold said it had always been the custom to give the names of the Justices omitted, and to give the reasons for leaving them off the nomination. In this case the house were called to sanction a nomination of gentlemen, whom they knew nothing about; and could gentlemen under oath hold up their hands to appoint men to office, of whose qualifications they were entirely ignorant? He observed the name of David Daggett was struck out—a Senator in the Congress of the United States—and should a gentleman of his standing be dropped without assigning one important reason for it? He wished the old rule might be complied with, and the names of the gentlemen left out, and the reasons for leaving them out, be given.

Mr. Burrows said the nomination of justices had been usually made in county meetings, and though he was not acquainted with the gentlemen nominated, he felt sufficient confidence in the gentlemen from a particular county, to give his vote for such persons as they should name.

Mr. S. A. Foot said the gentleman wished to know the reasons why certain names were left out, he could give it in very few words—the people of the county of New-Haven did not wish them continued.

Mr. Joel Foot did not consider the opinion of others as sufficient testimony in that case, and therefore could not rely on the gentleman's opinion, as being the opinion of the majority of that county.

Mr. S. A. Foot said the people of that county had not formerly been allowed to appoint their own Justices, but had them appointed by others, and had been imposed upon.

Mr. Griswold stated that he had before thought, that the legislature appointed Justices; but if the people did appoint them, how did the gentleman know, that it was not the wish of the people of that county, that their names should be continued? We hear much said about *the people*—he wished there might be fewer professions, and more exertions for their interests—there was much room for practice on this subject. He could not consent to vote for men until he knew something about their qualifications.—*Passed.*

JUDGE OF PROBATE.

Mr. Wilcox laid in a bill for the appointment of Joab Griffin a Judge of Probate for the district of Granby.

Mr. Griswold remarked, that he never knew and he presumed that no gentleman of that house ever knew a bill of that kind introduced by an individual member before, and he therefore moved to postpone the consideration of the subject.—*Motion lost.*

Mr. G. then moved to amend the bill by erasing the name of Joab Griffin, and inserting Pliny Hillyer. Mr. Hillyer he said had performed the duties of that office for a number of years—he was a very intelligent and capable man, and he was well known as a judge, to almost every gentleman in the county. Mr Griffin was a very young man, and lived in an extreme part of the district; and though he might be a respectable man, he was entirely unacquainted with judicial proceedings—and from the knowledge which he had, after having passed through that district, he would take it upon him to say, that a large majority of the inhabitants would pronounce Judge Hillyer by far the most suitable candidate—then why displace a man of his integrity and ability, and substitute a young man who knows nothing about the duties of the office. The office of Judge of Probate was an important office—it required much information, and a large share of experience; there were not unfrequently very important decisions to be made, and he thought there could be no doubt as to the comparative qualifications of the two individuals.

Mr. Wilcox said that Mr. Griffin was a very respectable young man; gentlemen had said that Mr. Hillyer was known throughout the district—he did not doubt it, but he believed he was better known in Granby than any where else.

This debate took a wide range and a number of speeches were made of considerable length, of which we took no minutes.

Bill passed and the house adjourned till tomorrow, at 8 o'clock.

SATURDAY, MAY 30.

The following Bill read.—A bill for an Act to empower the Sheriff of Windham county to appoint eight deputies.

HARTFORD BRIDGE.

The following is the substance of the bill for the petition of the Hartford Bridge Company.

The Bridge and Causeway are to be accepted by the Commissioners, the Piers are to be built four feet higher than they now are—a draw is to be made in the west end—and the Bridge must be built on the chord of the Arch—it must be completed within two years—the Causeway must be raised so as to be passable at all seasons of the year.

The Bridge and Causeway must be kept in repair or the gate may be thrown open by the Commissioners—vegetable and poultry carts must be allowed to pass at the present fare of the ferry—the company must always keep good boats and men to manage them, in case of accident to the bridge, or of the overflowing of the Causeway—these conditions conformed to, the ferry kept by the Towns of Hartford and E. Hartford is to be abolished—provided always, that people may pass the river on the Ice, whenever it affords opportunity.—The bill was referred to a select committee, of Messrs. Merwin, J. Foote and Sheldon.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

JUSTICE BILL.

A bill for the appointment of Justices of the Peace for the county of Windham was taken up, and on reading it was moved to be amended by erasing the name of Andrew T. Judson.—The reasons given for the motion were, that for the years 1814, 15, 16, and 17, he had not made full returns of duties on writs to the treasury. The subject had been brought up in that county, in a particular shape, and his father-in-law, Mr. Warren, had made himself responsible for the duties not returned—Mr. Judson had returned this spring about 57 dollars, but still a balance remained behind.

Mr. S. A. Foot, said if it was a fact that Mr. Judson had not returned his duties, there was a statute law which decides on that subject, the house need not act, for he considered the gentleman excluded of course from holding his office.

Mr J. W. Edwards remarked, that where a justice had made a single mistake in making out his returns, which could be readily accounted for as such, it had been customary to re-appoint him; but on a cursory examination, there really appeared to be something more than a mistake—he observed that the duties originally returned by this gentleman on county court writs, were in 1815 $13 94, in 1814 $11 62, in 1816 $45 50, in 1816 $19 72, in 1817, $27 54, making in the whole $97 52. In May, 1818, Mr. Judson made an additional return of duties on county court writs, viz:—for 1814 $11 60, for 1815 $12 56, for 1816 $9 56, for 1817 $8 12 equalling $40 46, which added to the original returns makes $138 38 and the original returns acknowledged from superior court writs in the 5 years, $4, which makes the whole amount of duties paid over on superior and county court writs $142 38. But sir, by the certificate of the clerk of the county and superior court for Windham county, it appears there are double the writs signed by Mr. Judson in those five years. Of superior courts—8 is $8, making the whole amount which ought to have been returned $158 96, but the amount actually paid over is 142 38

which leaves $16 58

not returned—besides this Sir, there are all his justice writs, which are not taken into the account, and which he might keep to himself if he chose.

Mr. Baldwin said he was not particularly acquainted with the circumstances himself—but according to out door conversation, it was understood that the subject had been investigated by the bar in Windham county, and that they were satisfied, that the whole was simply a mistake, he might be misinformed on the subject, but that was the situation of the business as he understood it, it was understood that all the justices in the county were implicated, and they chose rather to compromise the matter than submit to general investigation. The gentleman from Canterbury, Mr. Paine, spoke of evidence, if he had any vouchers, Mr. B. wished him to produce them.

Mr. Paine, said if the gentleman wished for vouchers, he could produce the certificate of the clerk of the county court which would doubtless be satisfactory—and as to the implication of any other justice in the county, if the gentleman would substantiate a charge against a single one, he would raise his hand to strike his name from the list—since the attempt had been made to implicate the whole body of justices on account of this individual, they invited an investigation of their conduct.

Mr. M'Clellen had no very particular knowledge on the subject, but he had never heard before that all the justices of the peace in Windham county were rogues, and he knew nothing of the particular case in question, except from general conversation—he wished Mr. Judson might have opportunity to defend himself; this was the common practice in cases of this kind, and he would have the subject fairly managed.

Mr. S. A. Foot moved that the bill be referred to the committee on Finance. This seemed to be a defalcation in the treasury and it was the duty of the house to investigate all charges of that nature, he would have the committee empowered to send for persons and papers.

The Speaker remarked that the question was a question of amendment, he concluded therefore that the whole bill could not be referred to a committee; he would submit however to the decision of the house.

Mr. Griswold, hoped that the motion for striking out would not detain the house, he believed it would be a novel mode of procedure to submit the whole bill to a committee.

Mr. Paine wished for nothing but what was perfectly fair on the subject, and was very willing to have it so disposed of, as to give the gentleman an opportunity to clear himself.

Mr. Badger said the same charges had been made against Mr Judson, before the county court in Windham; a committee was appointed by that court, and the bar were satisfied that the whole was a mistake. Mr. had always left upon evidence of having received the duties, and if he had wished to embezzle the duties, he would have concealed the evidence; the fact of his returns having been made correctly, was owing to his carelessness and negligence. On examination it was found that the principal part of the lawyers and justices were in the same situation, how it happened he knew not. Mr. Judson was esteemed a correct man in business, and a moral and very respectable man, there was no objection to his character but this, and this all arose from the malice of two or three of his political enemies; if he could appear at the bar of the house he would no doubt clear all up—indeed, he had attended two weeks expecting to be called upon, because he had been threatened by a particular member; he had now gone home and he wished he might have a hearing.—*Amended.*

Mr. Baldwin moved to erase Royal Storrs of Mansfield, which was done.

Mr. M'Clellen said that in county meeting they had left out some names and added some, as was thought most judicious. Stephen Grosvenor of Pomfret was omitted without any reason at all, and he would move that his name be inserted. Mr. M. said that before the revolutionary war, Mr. Grosvenor qualified himself and was admitted to the bar, that he was at the battle of Bunker Hill, had distinguished himself in the army, was afterwards Judge of the county court, was judge of Probate, and assistant; he was now in the vigor of life, although 70 or more, and he would not push him out of office in the last stages of it.

Mr. Stevens, said he was not personally acquainted with Mr. Grosvenor, but he was disposed to doubt the correctness of the statement made by the gentleman from Weststock, but the gentlemen had stated that Judge Grosvenor was over 70; how much over, the gentleman did not say; now it seems to me Mr. Speaker that if we go according to the rules respecting Judges of Superior Court, it would be fit and proper, to discontinue his name from the bill; it seems to me it would be hazardous in this instance to lift our hands to raise the gentleman lest he should fall, and if the gentlemen of the county had acted deliberately on that subject, it really seems to me Mr. Speaker, that we are not at liberty to make any alterations at the present time.

Mr. Badger said, they had endeavored to take all into consideration, that was thought proper—he had no objection to Mr. Grosvenor; he considered him a worthy man; but it was necessary to leave some out; they wished to divide the offices, and in leaving out names they had selected those who was thought would do the least service to the state. If any were left out he thought it should be those who would be the least serviceable, and if any were appointed, it should be those who are the most serviceable.——Bill as amended.

Mr. Paine, moved to amend the bill by erasing the name of John Francis. Mr. Foot said that Mr. F. was 65 years old, had a difficulty in his speech, was poorly qualified to discharge the duties of his office, and besides he was not the man that would be selected by the people; Mr. Ellsworth would meet the expectations and wishes of all parties. Several amendments were proposed and lost, and the bill passed.

Mr. Foot, then introduced a resolution directing the committee of finance to examine the accounts of Andrew T. Judson, so far as relates to the return of duties, &c. and empowering them to send for persons and papers.

METHODISTS.

The committee on the Petition of the Methodist Society of New-Haven, reported in favor of the Petition, and also in favor of the Petition of the Methodists in that part of the district of Granby lying in Connecticut. And the prayers of both were granted.

HARTFORD BRIDGE.

The Hartford Bridge bill came from the Council with a slight amendment, and was concurred in by the House, and passed.

A Bill was then read for the following joint resolution, that at every future session of the Assembly a joint committee shall be appointed consisting of one from each county, with such gentlemen as shall be appointed by the Governor and Council, to take into consideration all petitions relating to turnpike roads and bridges, and that hereafter no public hearings before both houses shall be had, except by special permission of both houses.—Question on the resolution—Passed, 78 to 59.

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 17th inst. an indented apprentice boy, named *SYLVANUS MOFFIT, alias SYLVANUS HARDAL*, about 20 years old, had on when he went away a grey coat, black pantaloons and an old black hat. Whoever will return him shall be entitled to One Cent Reward, and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on penalty of the law.

CYRUS DAY.

Killingly, May 30, 1818. 3w

By the late Mails.

ALABAMA. MOBILE, MAY 12

A NUMBER of gentlemen of respectability of the army, have arrived here from Appalachicola. Gen. Jackson has ended the Seminole war; all their provisions are destroyed as well as cattle driven off. They have fled towards Tampa bay, and must inevitably starve unless relieved by other exertions than their own.

The machinery for a steam-boat to ply between this place and St. Stephens, has arrived in the Nassau from New-York.

ST. STEPHENS, MAY 2.

Latest from the seat of war.—Gov. Bibb returned to this place on Sunday last. An expedition against the hostile Indians having been arranged, a detachment of volunteers marched from Claiborne the day previously. It is understood that the Spanish Territory will no longer furnish an asylum to the enemy.

Yesterday the Governor received intelligence from major Youngs who commanded at fort Crawford, that he had organized a force consisting of regulars, militia from Camp Montgomery and Choctaws, proceeded down the Escambia in boats, attacked the hostile Indians on Pensacola Bay within one mile of the town of Pensacola on the 25th ult. killed 9, wounded 18 or 19, and took 8 prisoners, with the loss on his part of one man only.—Lieut. Allen commanded the militia. The expedition was so cautiously and properly conducted, that the enemy were not apprised of danger until the attack was made. The day afterwards the governor of Pensacola issued a proclamation, forbidding the inhabitants to sell or give any supplies to the Indians, and informed the Chiefs that they should not be protected. He at the same time, advised them to surrender and sue for peace.

Major Youngs speaks in high terms of the good conduct of the detachment under his command.

It is highly probable, therefore, that the period is not distant when our fellow citizens on the frontier may safely repose in their habitations.

S. CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, MAY 29.

Fatal Duel.—Letters from respectable sources received in this city this morning, by express from Columbia, give the melancholy account of an unfortunate duel which took place at Edgefield, a few days ago, between a son of John Simkins and George M'Duffie, Esqrs. in which both fell immediately and expired. The cause of this shocking transaction has not transpired. Both of the deceased were of high standing in society, and of the most respectable families in the state.

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK, JUNE 1.

Captain Fairweather, of the British schr. Sir Thomas Hardy, from Trinidad, informs that a few days before he sailed, a Spanish cutter had arrived there from the Main, and reported that there had recently been considerable skirmishing between the Patriots and Royalists, and one or two battles of consequence had been fought, and that in every instance the Patriots had come off victorious—Capt. F. did not learn the names of the commanding officers, or the particular places at which these several conflicts took place. A Spanish frigate had also arrived from the Main, but just on the eve of Captain F's departure from Trinidad, so that he could not learn whether she brought any intelligence in addition to or confirmation of the accounts by the cutter.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, JUNE 5.

Return of the sloop Alert.—The sloop Alert, which sailed from this port in December last, with a cargo of provisions, &c. a donation from some benevolent inhabitants of this city, to the distressed inhabitants of St. Johns, Newfoundland, arrived here yesterday in 16 days from that place. We have St. Johns papers of the 5th and 17th May, from which we learn, that the Alert finally reached there on the 4th of May, after encountering many difficulties and dangers.

JUNE 6.

Mutiny at State Prison.—For three or four days a mutinous disposition has been manifested by the prisoners at the State Prison. Yesterday morning it was thought necessary to call in military aid, and Capt. Valentine's troop of horse artillery, with two field pieces were ordered up to the support of the keeper, where they now remain on guard. We understand there are about 650 prisoners in all. About 60 of the ringleaders have been secured and put in irons; and such measures have been taken that no fears are entertained that any of them can effect their escape.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, June 10, 1818.

Of the Legislature.

The Legislature closed their session on Saturday morning, after sitting nearly the whole of Friday night. Among the Acts passed, was one concerning the calling of a Convention to form a Constitution for the State; the substance of which, as we are informed, is that the towns meet on the 4th day of July, at their usual places of meeting, at 9 o'clock in the morning, choose a presiding officer, and then elect as many delegates as the town is entitled to have Representatives in the General Assembly. The Convention is to meet at Hartford on the 4th Tuesday of August—organize themselves by electing a President and Clerk, and proceed to consider whether they will form a Constitution of civil government for the State—and if it be determined to form such Constitution, the Convention are then to form one, and transmit a copy of it to the Town Clerk of each town in the State, to be brought before such town for ratification, at a meeting to be held at a time which the Convention shall designate, not less than one week, nor more than three weeks after the rising of said Convention. The number of votes both affirmative and negative to be taken on the question; and the votes so taken to be transmitted by the several Town Clerks to the General Assembly to be holden at New-Haven in October next, by the hand of the Representatives, and shall be then and there counted, in the same manner as is done in case of the votes for Governor. The number of votes necessary to render the Constitution obligatory, is to be settled by the Convention.

The Act concerning side-walks in the city of Hartford is repealed.

An Act in addition to an Act concerning the Militia was passed.

The Council refused to concur with the House of Representatives in reducing the number of the Judges of the Superior Court. They concurred with the House in reducing the number of the Judges in the County Court to three.

The Council, also, by the casting vote of the Governor, refused to concur in the bill from the House relative to the annual appointment of Sheriffs by the General Assembly.

A bill was passed in Council granting a donation of $3000 to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, established at Hartford. The House postponed the consideration of it, to the next October session.

Upon reconsideration the Council concurred with the House in passing the universal suffrage bill.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Asa Chapman and John T. Peters, Judges of the Superior Court, *vice* Simeon Baldwin and Calvin Goddard.

Judges of the County Courts.

New-London County.—Elias Perkins, Moses Warren, and William Randall.

Windham County.—David Bolles, James Gordon, Jun. and Edmond Freeman.

New-Haven County.—John Kingsbury, Isaac Mills, and Charles H. Pond.

Judges of Probate.

District of Windham.—John Baldwin, *vice* Hezekiah Ripley.

District of Pomfret.—David Bolles, *vice* Lemuel Grosvenor.

District of East-Haddam.—Benj. Trumbull, *vice* Isaac Spencer 2d.

District of Norwalk.—William M. Betts, *vice* Clark Bissel.

District of Stamford.—James Stevens, *vice* Joseph Wood.

District of Stratford.—David Plant, *vice* Samuel W. Johnson.

District of Stafford.—Calvin Willey, *vice* Jonathan Barnes.

District of Saybrook.—William Lynde, *vice* Jonathan Lay.

The other Districts stand the same as last year.

Justices of the Peace.

Norwich.—John Fanning, John Hyde, Eleazer Rogers, Benjamin Tracy, Jonathan Comstock, David N. Bentley.

Griswold.—Simon Brewster, Hezekiah Boardman, Welcome A. Browning, William Cliff, William Tucker, Jun.

Preston.—Jonathan Brewster, John Brewster, Denison Palmer, Isaac Avery.

North-Stonington.—Stanton Hewitt, Thos. Wheeler.

Stonington.—Geo. Hubbard, Elias Brown, Jesse Dean, Amos Gallup.

Groton.—Philip Gray, William Williams Thomas Avery, John Spicer.

New-London.—Christo. Manwaring, John Mason, Nathaniel Harris.

Montville.—Oliver Raymond.

Bozrah.—Wm. Whiting, Erastus Hyde.

Franklin.—Gideon Hoxie, Ira Abel, Joshua Hyde.

Colchester.—Jonathan Bigelow.

Lisbon.—Daniel Braman, Fred. Perkins.

Hartford.—Nathan Johnson, John T. Peters, Hezekiah Huntington, Isaac Spencer 3d. Luther Savage, Thomas Tisdale, Nathaniel Seymour, Henry Seymour, Jonathan Law, Noah A. Phelps, Talcott Wolcott.

Military Appointments.

Henry F. Lamb, of Preston, is appointed Colonel of the 2d Regiment of Horse Artillery, *vice* Stephen L. Avery, resigned.

George Kinney, of this city, is appointed Lieut. Colonel, *vice* Henry F. Lamb, promoted.

Amos Williams, of Stonington, is appointed Major, *vice* Noah W. Pomeroy, resigned.

SHEEP SHEARING.

484 pounds of Wool was recently shorn from a flock of fifty Merino Sheep, on the farm of BENJAMIN LEE, Esq. in this town—a quantity that will, agreeable to the English standard, produce upwards of one hundred and fifty yards of Broadcloth.

Mr. *J. Schofield*, of Jewett's City, who has for many years manufactured the wool of this flock, declares it of the first quality, and excelled by none brought to his Factory.

From the Salem Register of the 3d inst.

Last Sunday arrived at Marblehead the schr. Amity, Capt. John Collier, with several other vessels from the Banks. Small fares all. Saturday, May 30. P. M. about 5 miles from the lights he saw the Great Fish. He passed him abeam, about half a mile distant. He appeared to be laying in a coil, having his head about four feet out of water, and to be about as large as a barrel. At first sight it seemed to be a wreck, or something unusual on the water, or as a gondola turned over.—But while observing him, he gave several shakes, and threw himself out of the coil and disappeared. Capt. C. thinks that Captain Snow, who arrived in a Beverly schr. astern, at the time, must have had a better view of him. We remark that it were to be wished that the public curiosity, so long excited, might be gratified by the actually taking of this fish. Nothing discovers uncommon danger in the attempt, and the public curiosity would amply reward the success.

We understand (says the National Intelligencer,) that Mr. Baker, the British Consul General, has obtained permission from his government to visit England, for a few months, for the benefit of his health; and that he will in a day or two leave Washington, to embark at New-York.

We understand (says the Savannah Republican of the 18th ult. that a court of inquiry has been ordered to investigate the conduct of Capt. Obed Wright, relative to the destruction of the Chouaw town.

On the 1st inst. (says the Savannah Republican of the 22d of May) Arbuthnot and Ambristie, who were taken at the capture of fort St. Marks, were tried by a court martial, in pursuance to orders from Gen. Jackson, of which Gen. Gaines was the president. Both were condemned to die. The former was sentenced to be hung—the latter to be shot. They were executed on the 3d inst. agreeably to the mandate of the court.

The Hon. Prentiss Mellen is chosen a Senator of the U. S. from Massachusetts, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Ashmun, resigned.

Married,

At Augusta, Georgia, on the 20th ult. Mr. ALFRED I. HUNTINGTON, to Miss CAROLINE M. SIMS, daughter of Benj. Sims, Esq. of the former place.

At Berkshire, (Ohio,) Capt. CHRISTOPHER RIPLEY, late of the U. S. Army and formerly of Windham, to Miss JULIA CAULKINS, formerly of Waterbury, Conn.

At the Church in Hartford, by the Rev. J. M. Wainwright, Mr. JOHN CONVERSE, of Troy, (N. Y.) to Miss ELIZA GRISWOLD, daughter of Mr. Simeon Griswold, of Hartford.

At New-London, by the Rev. Mr. M'Ewen, Mr. DENISON OLMSTED, Professor of Chemistry in the University of North-Carolina, to Miss ELIZA ALLEN of New-London.

At Windham, on the 2d inst. Capt. ROFUS L. BAKER, of the army, to Miss ELIZA TAINTOR, daughter of Charles Taintor, Esq.—Mr. EBENEZER ALLEN, of Lisbon, to Miss LYDIA BASS.

Died,

At Kalorama, (District of Columbia,) on the evening of the 30th May, Mrs. RUTH BARLOW, aged 62, relict of the late Joel Barlow, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, at the Court of France. Mrs. Barlow was a native of Connecticut, and daughter of the late Michael Baldwin of the city of New-Haven. The uncommon talents which she possessed, were highly cultivated during a long residence with her husband in various countries of Europe. Since the death of her husband, she resided at his favorite seat, and exerted herself in doing good to all around her. She sustained with dignity, patience and resignation, her last long sickness. She professed the religion of the gospel, and adorned her profession by a life worthy of it. Her remains, attended by the heads of departments, foreign ministers, and numerous friends, were, on Monday, placed in the family mausoleum at Kalorama.

At Newport, CHRISTOPHER R. PERRY, Esq. Collector of the Internal Revenue.

At Hartford, ELIZA ANN STEDMAN, aged 15, daughter of Mr. Griffin Stedman.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Connecticut Bible Society, residing in Norwich, and its vicinity, may be supplied with their annual dues, in Bibles, on application to

JABEZ HUNTINGTON, *Agent.*

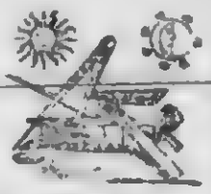
June 8, 1818. 31—

FOR NEW-YORK,

THE Packet ELIZA, C. Durison, master, will sail on Monday next, at 6 o'clock, A. M.

June 10.

CELEBRATION.



THE Nativity of S. John the Baptist, will be celebrated by the Members of *Eastern Star Lodge*, No 44, at Windham, (Scotland society,) on Wednesday the 24th inst of June. The Lodge will assemble at the Hall of Br *Ralph Webb*, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M

Brethren of the adjacent Lodges are respectfully invited to attend and join in the Celebration

A ROBINSON.
J ARNOLD.
E SMITH
L D LEACH } *Committee of Arrangement.*
N HOWES.
G HEARD
L MANNING

Windham, June 6. A. L. 5818 31—

50,000 feet clear and merchantable Eastern and Connecticut river Plank, Boards, Joist and Clapboards,
55,000 best Connecticut river Shingles,
Just received and for sale by

JUNE 9. JEDH. HUNTINGTON.

FLOUR.

JUST received direct from Richmond, and for sale by WM BELCHER a supply of *fresh* superfine and fine FLOUR

Norwich June 9 1818 31—

FLOUR.

RICHMOND Mountain Flour, put up expressly for family use, warranted of the best quality, just received and for sale by

G. & C. KINNEY.

Superfine Richmond, and Baltimore Howard-street Flour, kept constantly on hand, per bbl.

June 10 31—

Nails, Iron & Steel.

RUSSIA Old Sable Iron by the Ton;—English & Swedes flat, square, and round Iron, assorted sizes.
London Hoop I. Blister'd STEEL.
Horse Nail Rods Nail Plates
Cut Spikes five inches long for planking.
Tacks of all sizes from 3 to 20 oz per M
Patent Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes—for sale at Norwich Nail Manufactory, by

40 WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

EUROPEAN & INDIA GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received and now offers for sale, a handsome assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

Dry Goods,

Consisting in part of

8 4 black and coloured Crape Shawls,
An elegant assortment of Canton Crapes,
Black, white, blue and changeable Levantines,
Do. do. do. Florences,
Plaid Lustrings,
Black India Sinchews and Sarsnets,
White, pink, green and lilac Levantines,
Black, white, green and blue Satins,
8 4 Levantine Shawls,
4 4, 6 4, and 8 4 Imitation and Chintz do.
6 4 elegant Merino do
Broad soft narrow figured & plain Ribbons,
Inserting Cambric Trimmings,
Black and white Tulle Lace,
Cambric and common Ginghams,
White and corded Cambrics,
Figured and plain Mulmul and Lenos Muslins,
Sarsnet and Jackonet Cambrics,
Cambric and Book Muslins,
Super and common Long Lawn,
Black and coloured Cambric,
Cambric and common Dimodies,
Super Chintzes and Calicoes,
Maddapollam and improved steam-loom Shirtings,
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Men's and women's Cotton Hose,
Do. do. Silk do.
Do. do. do Gloves,
Flag, Bandanna and Madras Handkerchfs.
Florentine, Marseilles and other Vestings,
Blue and yellow Nankeens,
Elegant gilt Ridicule Clasps,
Black, green and crimson Silk and Tabby Velvets,
Silk Umbrellas,
Silk and Kid habit and long Gloves
Black and coloured Bombazetts and Rattinetts,
Russia Sheeting and Diaper,
8 4 and 10 4 Damask Table Linen,
Plain and figured Crevas,
Black and white Italian Crapes,
Fancy Boxes and Cotton Balls,
Drab Cotton Cassimere,
Hat Bindings and Galoons,
White Demi Sattin for hatters,
Black, blue and assorted Silk and Twist,
Men's Buckskin and Beaver Gloves,
Silk and gilt Coat and Vest Buttons,
Plain, twill'd and gold head Tapes,
Hearth Rugs,
Quilting and Shoe Binding,
Nun's Thread, Pins, Needles, &c &c.

Also,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Broadcloths & Cassimeres.

Norwich June 10 1818 31—

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber having made arrangements that renders it necessary for him to close his business immediately, offers for sale, at cost, his whole

Stock in Trade,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS.

Those of his friends and customers who would wish to embrace an opportunity of purchasing to the best advantage, will, it is believed, do well to call.

JAMES HAZEN.

Norwich, June 9, 1818 31—

GROCERIES,

A LARGE supply, recently received and for sale by wholesale, at fair prices, for cash or credit, at the store of

E. COIT & CO.

Norwich, June 10 1818 31—

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, Richmond and New-York superfine FLOUR, per bbl. Blown SALT for Dairies.

Also for sale, 100 cords WOOD, at $3 per cord.

To Let, for the season, a good Pasture.

June 10. WM. ROGERS.

BLACKING.

FOR sale at *T ROBINSON's* Book-Store, Norwich-Port. *Real Japan Blacking*, made by Day & Martin, 97 High Holborn, London This inestimable composition, with half the usual labor, produces a most brilliant jet black, fully equal to the highest japan varnish, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, will not soil the finest linen; is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, will retain its virtues in any climate, and in one minute's brushing it will produce the most brilliant lustre and jet black ever beheld.

Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31—

FOR SALE,

A SMALL new *DWELLING HOUSE*, with about eight acres of plow and wood *LAND* attached to it, situated in Plainfield, about half a mile north of Sterling meeting-house. About 8 acres of valuable *LAND*, near the above. Also, about 40 acres of excellent *GRAIN LAND*, about two miles east of Sterling meeting-house, near Sabin's Cotton Manufactory For further information call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

CHARLOTTE WOODWORTH.

June 10. 31—

AUCTION.

ON the 29th day of June, 1818, at [illegible] o'clock, forenoon will be sold at Auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, at Jewett City, in Griswold, all such undivided right or interest, as has or may accrue unto certain estate in said Griswold, lately owned by *Ebenezer Latham*, and by him mortgaged to *John Wilson* and others, as stands originally in the name of *John Brewster*, of Preston.

The title and conditions will be made known at the sale.

June 8 1818. 31—

Medical Books.

THOMAS ROBINSON, respectfully informs the Faculty of Medicine, that he has for sale at his Book-Store, Norwich-Port, a general assortment of MEDICAL BOOKS, which will be sold on the most liberal terms for cash, among which are:—

Bell's Surgery, 4 vols.; do. 1 vol. 8vo. plates; do. on the Muscles and Joints; do. on the Arteries; do. Operative Surgery; do. on Wounds; do. Anatomy; do. on Ulcers; do. Dissections; Burn's Popular Directions; do. on Inflammation; do. Obstetrical Works; Bichat on the Membranes; Boyer's Surgery, 2v. 8vo.; do. on the Bones; Buchan's Domestic Medicine; Cheyne Essays; do. on Croup; Cooper's Surgery; Caldwell's Cullen's Practice of Physic; Corvisart on the Heart; Cullen's Materia Medica; Dorsey's Cooper; Desault's Surgery; Denman's Midwifery; James's Burn's do.; Hamilton's do.; Eliot's Medical Pocket Book; Cooper on Joints; Fyfe's Anatomy; Haller's Physiology; Hey's Surgery; Hey on Puerperal Fever; Home on Ulcers; Hayes on Consumption; Hooper's Medical Dictionary; Haller on the Arteries; Hooper's Anatomist's Vade Mecum; Surgeon's Vade Mecum; Medical Lexicon; Morbid Anatomy; Caldwell's Medical and Physical Memoirs; Nancrede's Orfila on Poisons; Pemberton's Treatise on various diseases of the Abdominal Viscera; Rush's Works; Rickerson on Health; Saunders on the Liver; Senac on Fevers; Thatchers Dispensatory; Thacher's Modern Practice; Thomson on Inflammation; Thomas' Modern Practice; Underwood on the Diseases of Children; Accum's Chemistry; Davy's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry; Conversations on Chemistry; Aiken's Mineralogy, &c.

Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31—

PROPOSALS

By WILLIAM S. MANN, for publishing by subscription

A GAZETTEER

OF THE STATES OF

CONNECTICUT AND RHODE-ISLAND.

THE Publisher begs leave to submit to the public the plan and accompanying statement of the manner in which the work is to be executed. Sensible that minuteness and accuracy of detail, constitute, in a publication of this description, its principal value, arrangements are made, involving a heavy expense, to have this work compiled from original and authentic materials. It will consist of two Parts.

I. A Geographical and Statistical description of the two States, exhibiting a view of their general and more prominent features, both physical and artificial, climate, rivers, mountains, harbors, manufactures, agricultural and mineral productions, together with a compendious historical account, from their earliest settlements.

II. A general view of each county, with a minute and topographical description, and statistical view of each town, arranged in alphabetical order, with the exception of the shire towns, which will be ranked first to each county. The description of the towns will comprise an accurate account of their dimensions, surface, quality of the soil, and population, their civil corporations, societies, cities, boroughs, villages, and their institutions, arts and improvements, seminaries of learning and common schools, churches, banks, newspaper establishments, post-offices, mercantile stores, manufactures and agriculture. Also, in some instances a succinct history of remarkable events, and notices of deceased eminent men.

The materials for the work will be collected by Dr. John C. Pease, and it will be written with the utmost care and impartiality by John M. Niles, Esq. and submitted to the inspection of the Secretary of the state of Connecticut.

The work will be published as soon as may be consistent with what is due to the undertaking and the public, and will comprise an octavo of about 600 pages. It will be printed with a new type, neatly bound, with an elegant, accurate, and improved map of each state, and delivered to subscribers at two dollars fifty cents, payable on delivery. Should the encouragement authorize the additional expense, it will be ornamented with the portraits of their Excellencies Gov. Wolcott and Gov. Knight.

Those who obtain six subscribers, and become responsible for the payment, shall receive a seventh gratis.

Hartford, May, 1818.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

HARVEY MORGAN.

Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31*tf*—

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on the 3d of June inst. a sorrel MARE, with a white star in her forehead, a square dock, shod all round. Whoever will return said Mare to the subscriber, or give information where she may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded and all necessary charges paid.

ROBERT HERRICK.

Griswold, June 8, 1818. 31*tf*

POETRY.

FROM THE UNION.

Oh, weep not for these, &c.

OH, weep not for those, who have sunk to their rest,
In the blaze of their martial renown!
Whose spirits have fled to the realms of the blest,
Where the laurels of martyrdom crown;
Oh, weep not for those who have fled to the bourne
Where the dust of their forefathers sleep!
Whose relicks repose in the rude-lettered urn,
Or bleach on the shores of the deep.

Weep not for the dead; the dead cannot hear—
They feel not the sting of neglect;
Their spirits have soared to their own native sphere—
They need not the tears of respect;
Weep not for the dead but weep for the brave
Who wander, forlorn and distressed;
Whose sun has declined to the verge of the grave—
Who freeze on INGRATITUDE'S breast!

BOSTON BARD.

DIAMOND MIRROR.

The Editors of the Courier present the following *mirror* to their *arrearage* customers; turn it which way they may, it will, from the centre, more than 2000 times *admonish* them of their *duty*, as *reflected* in these three little pungent words—*Pay the Printer.*

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NORTHERN EXPEDITION.

"If an open navigation should be discovered across the polar basin, the passage over the pole, or close to it, will be one of the most interesting events to science that ever occurred. It will be the first time that the problem was practically solved, with which the learners of geography are sometimes puzzled—that of going the shortest way between two places lying east and west of each other, by taking a direction of north and south. The passage of the pole will require the undivided attention of the navigator. On approaching this point, from which the northern coasts of Europe, Asia, and America, and every part of them will bear south of him, nothing can possibly assist him in ascertaining his course, and keeping on the right meridian of his destined place, but a correct knowledge of the time, and yet no means of ascertaining that time will be afforded him. The only time he can have with any degree of certainty, as long as he remains on or near the pole, must be that of Greenwich, and this he can know only from good chronometers; for from the general hazy state of the atmosphere, and particularly about the horizon, and the sameness in the altitude of the sun, at every hour in the four and twenty, he must not expect to obtain an approximation even of the apparent time, by observation, and he will have no stars to assist him. All his ideas respecting the heavens, and the reckoning of his time, will be reversed, and the change not gradual, as in proceeding from the east to the west, or the contrary, but instantaneous. The magnetic needle will point to its unknown magnetic pole, or will fly round from the point of the bowl from which it is suspended, and that which indicated north will now be south; the east will become the west, and the hour of noon will be that of midnight."

Quarterly Review.

Accurate statement of the troops (continentals and militia) furnished by the respective states during the revolutionary war, from 1775 to 1783.

STATES.	Total Cont'l.	Total Mil.	Grand Total.
N. Hampshire	12,496	2,093	14,589
Massachusetts	68,207	15,155	83,162
Rhode-Island	5,908	4,284	10,192
Connecticut	32,039	7,792	39,831
New York	18,331	3,304	21,635
New-Jersey	10,726	6,055	16,781
Pennsylvania	25,065	8,000	33,065
Delaware	2,317	378	2,695
Maryland	13,912	4,127	18,039
Virginia	26,993	5,620	32,612
North-Carolina	7,263	—	7,263
South-Carolina	6,417	—	6,417
Georgia	2,679	—	2,679
Total,	231,971	56,163	288,134

A GOOD SIGN.—A Vermont paper gives the names of 38 couple, married in the little country town of Barnard, during the year 1817. A plain indication this, says a Philadelphia paper, of the absence of pride and luxury, and the prevalence of content and innocent simplicity, in that vicinity.—Where young men and women, in the common walks of life, can be content to keep house with plain decency and comfort, and do not consider a sideboard and imported carpet as indispensable articles of furniture, matrimony will naturally flourish. Extravagance and pride, whenever they prevail, are sure to deter people from marrying, and leave a host of old maids and batchelors in a state of privation and comparative infelicity.

GROCEIRES,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at the store opposite Messrs. *Aspinwall & Mathewson,*

3 hhds 4th proof St Croix Rum,
4 do New-England do.
1 do 5 h proof Old Jamaica Spirits,
7 do. Trinidad Molasses,
1 do. Gin,
1 pipe Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 qr. casks London Particular Teneriffe,
3 do. cargo do.
1 do Madeira Wine,
6 chests Hyson Skin Tea. Clothier's and Pacific's cargo.
Gun Powder and Young Hyson Tea,
200 lbs Lump Sugar 3 bags Coffee,
1 keg Smyrna, 16 boxes bloom Raisins,
4 boxes Shaving Soap.
13 boxes mould and dipt Candles,
2 boxes Figs, 5 boxes Pipes,
8 bbls St. Croix Sugar, superior quality,
15 kegs Tobacco.
2 tierces green Peas.
2 boxes Chocolate, 2 do. Bar Soap,
2 kegs blue and white Starch,
Scotch Snuff,
Maccoboy do. in half lb. bottles,
Spanish Cigars,
Small and large papers Tobacco,
Cassia. Nutmegs,
Herd's Grass Seed,
Pure Ginger, Pepper, Pimento,
Corn Brooms,
Irish Potatoes for planting,
Naples Shaving Soap, in pots. &c. &c.

LYMAN BREWER.

April 28 25—

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

G. & C. KINNEY,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

Cognac, Bordeaux, Spanish & Cider } BRANDIES,
Old Jamaica, St Croix, N. E and Cherry, } RUM,
Holland, Pierponts & Country } GIN,
Old Madeira, L. P Teneriffe, S. Madeira, Port, Malaga & Currant } WINES,
CORDIALS.
New Orleans, Muscovado, East India & Lump } SUGARS,
MOLASSES,
Vinegar,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS,
Coffee, Chocolate,
Brown Salt,
Baltimore and Richmond } FLOUR per bbl.
Buck Wheat and Rye Flour,
RICE,

TOBACCO, of all qualities, per keg or less; Hibbert's Brown Stout; N. York Porter; Segars, of all kinds; Rose scented, Maccabau, Scotch and Rappee Snuff; Pipes; box and cask Raisins; Currants; Filberts; Peanuts; Walnuts; Butternuts; Oranges; Figs; Prunes; Cassia; Alspice; Ginger; Nutmegs; Poland Starch; Pearl ashes; Patent Pitch Forks; Rakes; Hoes and Handles; Scythes and Snaths; Rundlets; Riddles; Axes & Handles; Brooms; Whips and Lashes; Baskets; Bed Cords; Pocket Books; Powder and Shot; Mould Candles per box; Dipped do.; Bar and Shaving Soap; Black Ball; a quantity of Earthen, Stone and Glass Ware, &c &c

May 5. 1818 26—

RUM.

A CONSIGNMENT of 10 hhds. first quality N E. RUM,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

April 15 23—

BOOKS.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Classical & School Books,

CONSTANTLY KEPT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

R. HUBBARD,

Blue Store, Shetucket street.

☞ BOOKS of all descriptions furnished at ten days notice, and at New-York prices. *May 20*

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich. their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec 17, 1816, 7—

GROCERIES, DIE STUFFS, &c.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, the following articles, which he offers at a small profit for cash—and he presumes that the Providence market will not hold out a greater inducement to purchasers than he can, for prompt pay.

Cash will buy cheap,

CALL AND SEE.

St Croix Rum, N. E do French Brandy, Gin, Cider Brandy, Rasberry Cordial, Madeira, Teneriffe, Port, Lisbon, Sherry and Malaga WINES Coffee, Chocolate, Allspice, Pepper, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs by lb or less, very low. box and cask Raisins Pearlashes by doz. lb. Figs, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas, St Croix Sugar, common Brown do. Lump do Starch, Segars per thousand, Tobacco, Molasses, Ginger, Peppersauce, &c &c.

White and Red Lead. Stone Yellow, Spanish Brown and White, Paris White, ground and lump Verdigris, Patent, King's and Chronic Yellow, Prussian Blue, Dutch and Rose Pink, Strewing Smalt, Venetian and India Red, Umber, Terra de Siena. Carmine, Drop Lake, Chinese and English Vermillion, Coach Lacker, Copal Varnish, Spirits Turpentine, Powdered Lither age 150 lbs. Glue. &c &c

Stick and ground Logwood. Nicaragua and Red Wood. 2500 lbs ground Camwood, Allum. 2500 lbs Copperas Blue Vitriol, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis. Muriatic Acid. Argol, Bengal Indigo, Grain Tin Tenter Hooks, Press Papers, Gold, Silver and Brass Leaf. &c &c

Cut Nails from 3d to 30d; 8d, 10d and 20d Wrought do.; Brads from 1d. to 8d; Tacks.

7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Glass.

Herd's Grass Seed.

A large additional supply of

Drugs and Medicine,

Among which are the following, viz

150 lbs. Senna, 100 lbs Carolina Pink 30 lbs. Camphor, 140 lbs Liquorice Root, 60 bottles American and W I Castor Oil, 90 lbs Aloes, Arnatto and Rozo for cheese colouring, Borax Bals Peru, Calomel Cantharides, Peruvian Bark Cologne Water, Cream Tartar, Extract Hyosiamus, do Peruvian Bark, Flour Sulphur, Gum Tacmahac, Opium South-American, African and E. India Gum Copal Sheller, Hull's Physic, Lunar Caustic. Flake Manna. Red Precipitate, Magnesia, do calcined, Oxyde Bismuth Opodeldock, Oil Anniseed, Roses and Lavender, Powdered Blue, Ipecac Jalap Gentian, Columbo, Rheubarb, Valerian, Sacc Saturni, Fine Sponge, Salts Lemon, 12 bottles double distilled Rose Water, Durable Ink &c &c.

Samuel Tyler.

Norwich March 31. 1818. 21—

WOOL

Carding and Manufacturing.

THE subscriber having commenced the *Wool Manufacturing Business*, at the place lately known by the *Central Manufactory*, gives notice that his Machinery is in perfect order for business, and he is ready to receive Wool of all qualities to manufacture at the most reduced prices, per yard or on shares. Skilful workmen only will be employed. Terms of payment made liberal to all, and every exertion made to give satisfaction

Wool Carding.

Warranted done in the best manner and on the shortest notice ALSO,

Cloth Dressing.

In the best manner and on the most liberal terms

He has on hand a good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets, which he will sell very low for cash or exchange for Wool

ZEBULON WHIPPLE.

Plainfield June 2. 1818

WOOL

Carding and Manufacturing.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in the *Wool Manufacturing Business*, at the establishment recently improved by *C. F. Butts*, (near Kennedy's mills) give notice, that their machinery is in fine order, and they are ready to receive Wool of all qualities, to manufacture at the most reduced prices per yard or on shares. Skilful workmen only will be employed. Terms of payment made liberal to all, and every exertion made to give satisfaction.

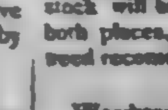
Wool Carding,

Warranted done in the best manner, on the shortest notice, and on terms the most liberal.

CHESTER F. BUTTS.
REUBEN SCOTT.

Plainfield, May 25 1818. 29 6w—

Young Traveller,



WILL stand at the stable of *Paschal Tyler*, in Brooklyn. from Thursday noon till Saturday noon, of each week. and at his old stand in Woodstock the rest of the time. His stock will be seen in the neighborhood of both places, and he is too well known to need recommending.

Wm. & Charles Dyer.

Woodstock, May 20, 1818.

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 26th day of May. A D. 1818—

Present NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Esq Judge.

UPON the Petition of *Enos West* and *Cynthia Wightman*, both of Bozrah, in said District, shewing to this Court that the said *Enos* is Guardian of *Valentine Wightman* of said Bozrah, a minor, under the age of 21 years; and that said *Cynthia* is Guardian of *Samuel Wightman* and *John Wightman* both of said Bozrah, minors, under the age of 21 years; that said minors are the owners of certain real estate, situated in said Bozrah, valued at about $149; and that it would be for the interest of said minors that said real estate should be sold, and the avails thereof vested in other property, for their benefit—praying for liberty to sell said real estate as per Petition on file, dated May 18, 1818.

Ordered, That the aforesaid Petition be continued to the Court of Probate to be holden within and for said District, on the first Monday of August next; and that said Petitioner give public notice of the pendency of the same, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Norwich Courier, at least six weeks before said first Monday of August next

30 *Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 26th day of May A D 1818—

Present NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Esq Judge.

UPON the petition of JAMES BRAMAN, of Griswold, in said District, shewing to this Court that he is Guardian of *Melinda Hyde, Mary C Hyde Lucy Hyde, Rhoda Hyde, and John Hyde,* all of said Griswold, minors under the age of 21 years;—that said minors are the owners of certain real estate, situated in Lisbon, in said District, viz: about 53 acres of LAND, with a DWELLING HOUSE thereon standing, and that it would be for the interest of said minors that said real estate should be sold, and the avails thereof invested in other property, and expended in their nurture and education—praying for liberty to sell said estate, as per petition on file, dated May 26, A D 1818

Ordered, That the aforesaid petition be continued to the Court of Probate to be holden within and for said district, on the first Monday of August next, and that the petitioner give notice of the pendency of the same, by publishing this order in the Norwich Courier, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said first Monday of August next.

29 *Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.*

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, having appointed the subscribers Commissioners on the estate of

Mr. JEREMIAH CULVER,

late of Preston, deceased, represented insolvent, we hereby give notice that we shall meet on the business of our appointment on the first Monday of Sept. and on the first Monday of November next, at the dwelling-house of *Wm. Brown,* in said Preston, at 2 o'clock, afternoon, on each of said days—By order of said Court, six months are allowed for creditors to exhibit claims against said estate properly attested, or be debarred a recovery

STEPHEN MEECH. } *Com'rs.*
HENRY BROWN, }

Preston, June 2 1818

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

30 *PARDON BROWN, Adm'r.*

Probate Office, Pomfret District—Pomfret, May 6, 1818.

THIS Court limits and appoints the term of six months from the first publication of this notice, for the creditors to the estate of Mr. BERDEEL GOULD, late of Woodstock, deceased, to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, to *Amasa Lyon,* Executor to the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest. ELISHA B. PERKINS, *Clerk.*

☞ Those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, on the 29th ult. an indented apprentice girl named ANN HUNTLEY, about 17 years old. large of her age, dark complexion, and has a down look. Whoever will return said runaway shall receive One Cent Reward and no charges—and all persons are hereby forbid harboring her on penalty of the law.

JARED GALLUP.

Preston, June 3, 1818. 30—

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber is going immediately to Saybrook, to work at the ship carpenter's business for a number of months, and will probably be at Norwich once a month through the season.

THOMAS GAVIT.

May 23 29—

NOTICE.

THE sale of the property of *PEREZ BRADFORD* is adjourned to the 13th day of June, 1818, at 1 o'clock, afternoon, on the premises.

AZEL ROGERS.

Montville, June 1, 1818. 30—

I OFFER to the public a Prospectus of a work that may be beneficial to some of our trade. In doing it, I am prompted not more by the hope of gain, than by the wish of calling forth latent talents.

Many young men possessing natural abilities to carry on our trade, "waste their fragrance on the desert air," only, because they are not properly taught by their masters

Nor is the Book undeserving the attention of my fellow-countrymen in general; to every class it imparts useful information.

In presenting to the public, the labour of many months, I want a remuneration for that labor. I have taken care to make every thing as clear and plain as I can, so that any person of common sense and understanding may, I think, know, what I mean; consequently I have avoided the fashionable style of writing

I shall illustrate my statements by engravings, executed by a celebrated artist, resident in Philadelphia; and whilst I most respectfully solicit the patronage of the United States, I wish no person to subscribe to my work who will not be ready to pay for it on delivery.

REUBEN TABER.

PROSPECTUS.

A HANDBOOK for TAILORS,

BY

REUBEN TABER.

TERMS

The work will be printed with a good type on superfine vellum paper, with appropriate engravings, and delivered in boards to subscribers for two dollars a copy.

It will be put to press as soon as there are a sufficient number of subscribers to defray the actual expence

Norwich, May 26 1818 29—

THE SUBSCRIBER

TENDERS his most ardent thanks to the people in Chelsea Landing and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has received in the line of his profession. Particular motives induces him to leave the place at this time, (not the decline of business.) He has taken a stand near the Court House at Norwich Town, where he will be happy to wait on those who require his assistance. He is well supplied with elegant natural TEETH, and the first rate of material for artificial ones. Ladies and gentlemen can be attended at their own houses, if more agreeable, without extra expence.

GEORGE W. PARTRIDGE.

May 18 1818 28—

WE the undersigned, Physicians and Surgeons of the town of Norwich, being acquainted with Doct. *G. W. Partridge* in his capacity of SURGEON DENTIST, do not hesitate to recommend him to the public, in the line of his profession.

JOHN TURNER.
RICHARD P. TRACY.

April 13, 1818. 23—

FOR SALE,

An excellent FARM,

of 100 Acres.

HANDSOMELY situated in the north society in Killingly, adjoining the Boston and New York stage road, within 60 rods of a good grist and saw mill, blacksmith's shop, and distillery. Said Farm is well wooded and watered, has a good proportion of pasturing, plow land, mowing and orcharding, with an extraordinary privilege of watering land The buildings consist of two HOUSES and two BARNS Said Farm may be reckoned among the best in the County of Windham, and if applied for soon, may be had on terms that cannot fail of suiting the purchaser, ALSO,

About 75 acres of wood and pasture Land adjoining the above mentioned Farm.

For further particulars inquire of

AARON WHITMORE,
living on the premises.

May 20, 1818. 29—

Look at this.

I TAKE this way to inform my friends that *The Change* is wanted that is due me for Papers. It being six months since I commenced riding, and it being new business to me, I wish you to grant my request.

I return my sincere thanks for the past custom, and wish a continuance of the same.

HORATIO FRANKLIN,
Post-Rider from New London through Windham to Norwich.

June 3. 30—

NOTICE.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber in October last, a RAM—The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

BENJAMIN OLIN.

Preston, May 30, 1818. 30—

FOUND,

A SMALL sum of MONEY—the owner can receive further information by calling on

CHARLES K. SHOW.

May 22.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1818. *NORWICH*, (Conn.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [Vol. XXII. No. 32.]

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

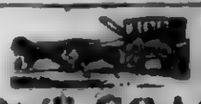
THE Proprietors have determined to extend the Line to *Norwich*, with the FULTON, Capt. LAW, and this route will be continued during the season, as follows:

The Connecticut, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New Haven.

The Fulton, Capt Law, will leave Norwich at day light in the morning of the same days, touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New-Haven at 8 o'clk.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

May, 1818 26—



POST COACH
AND
STEAM-BOAT LINE.
FROM BOSTON TO NORWICH,
Distance 80 miles,
Fare through, $6.

LEAVES Boston Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Norwich at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Returning leaves Norwich on the arrival of the Boat and arrives in Boston the same evening.

Towns through which it passes:
DEDHAM, MEDFIELD, MENDON, THOMPSON, BROOKLYN TO NORWICH.

The Proprietors respectfully inform the Public that they have furnished themselves with the best of horses, good carriages, careful and experienced drivers, and no pains will be spared on their part to make the TRAVELLERS' passage pleasant and expeditious. As it is the shortest and most direct Route, they hope to receive a share of the Public Patronage.

Each Passenger allowed 20 lbs. baggage gratis. 100 lbs equal to a seat

Stage books kept in Boston, at Earl's Coffee House 24 Hanover-street, Barnum's Ex. Coffee House, and Bolles' Coffee-House, Norwich.

L. EATON & CO. *Boston.*
D. WILBUR, *Mendon.*
JACOBS & JOHNSON, *Thompson.*
TYLER & GALLUP, *Brooklyn.*
R. BOLLES, *Norwich.*

April 8. 22—

NEW BOOK-STORE.
THOMAS ROBINSON,

INFORMS the public that he has opened a *BOOK STORE* in Main-street, Norwich Port, one door west of Messrs. *Felix A. Huntington & Co's* store, where he has for sale an extensive assortment of

BOOKS,

in the various branches of literature, consisting of

HISTORY,	ANATOMY,
VOYAGES,	ARTS,
TRAVELS,	SCIENCES,
GEOGRAPHY,	HUSBANDRY,
ANTIQUITIES,	ARCHITECTURE,
PHILOSOPHY,	NAVIGATION,
NOVELS,	MATHEMATICS,
MISCELLANIES,	LAW,
DIVINITY,	POETRY,
PHYSICK,	DRAMATICS,
SURGERY,	MUSIC, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Bibles, Testaments, Psalm Books, School and Classical Books, of almost every description, which will be sold as low as can be purchased in any regular Book-Store in Boston, Philadelphia, or New York.

☞ Public and private Libraries supplied on reasonable terms.

☞ Any Book not on hand, will be procured at short notice, and without any extra expence to the purchaser.

☞ Orders from a distance thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Also, an extensive assortment of
STATIONARY,
Among which are,

Blank Books, patent binding and ruling with double and single entry; common do; Memorandum Books of various descriptions, Pocket-books and Purses. Note Books, Copy Slips, Writford's Writing Books, India Rubber, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Slates and Slate Pencils, Pencil Cases, Silver Pens, Penknives, Razors, Shaving Soap, Shaving Boxes and Brushes, Ivory and Bone Folders, Inkstands of various descriptions, Sand Boxes, Water Colours Drawing Paper, Ivory do Gold do Embossed do. Coloured do Camel's hair Pencils for Oil and Water Colours, Quills Letter Paper, common Writing do. Lead Pencils, black and red Ink Powder, India Ink, Permanent Ink, Tooth Brushes, Ivory Combs Court Plaster, &c &c

Norwich, June 3, 1818. 30—

EUROPEAN & INDIA GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received and now offers for sale, a handsome assortment of
FANCY AND STAPLE
Dry Goods,
Consisting in part of

8-4 black and coloured Crape Shawls,
An elegant assortment of Canton Crapes,
Black, white, blue and changeable Levantines,
Do. do. do. Florences,
Plaid Lustrings,
Black India Sinchews and Sarsnets,
White, pink, green and lilac Levantines,
Black, white, green and blue Sattins,
8-4 Levantine Shawls,
4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Imitation and Chintz do.
4-4 elegant Merino do
Broad and narrow figured & plain Ribbons,
Inserting Cambric Trimmings,
Black and white Tulle Lace,
Cambric and common Ginghams,
White and corded Cambrics,
Figured and plain Mulmul and Leno Muslins,
Sarsnet and Jackonet Cambrics,
Cambric and Book Muslins,
Super and common Long Lawn,
Black and coloured Cambric,
Cambric and common Dimities,
Super Chintzes and Calicoes,
Maddapollam and improved steam-loom Shirtings,
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Men's and women's Cotton Hose,
Do. do. Silk do.
Do. do. do. Gloves,
Flag, Bandanna and Madras Handkerchfs.
Florentine, Marseilles and other Vestings,
Blue and yellow Nankeens,
Elegant gilt Ridicule Clasps,
Black, green and crimson Silk and Tabby Velvets,
Silk Umbrellas,
Silk and Kid habit and long Gloves,
Black and coloured Bombazetts and Rattinetts,
Russia Sheeting and Diaper,
8-4 and 10-4 Damask Table Linen,
Plain and figured Cravats,
Black and white Italian Crapes,
Fancy Boxes and Cotton Balls,
Drab Cotton Cassimere,
Hat Bindings and Galoons,
White Demi Sattin for hatters,
Black, blue and assorted Silk and Twist,
Men's Buckskin and Beaver Gloves,
Silk and gilt Coat and Vest Buttons,
Plain, twill'd and gold head Tapes,
Hearth Rugs,
Quality and Shoe Binding,
Nun's Thread, Pins, Needles, &c &c.

Also,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Broadcloths & Cassimeres.

Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31—

Felix A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received and are now opening a very large assortment of
New Spring Goods,
of the latest importations, which shall be sold very cheap for cash.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
AMONG THEM ARE—

Cloths, Cassimeres and Flannels,
Calicoes, Ginghams and Poplins,
Irish Linens,
Steam Loom and dress'd Cotton Shirtings,
Furniture Chintz, do. Dimity,
Scotch Linen Bed Tick, Cotton do.
Bandanna, Flag, and black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
A large assortment of superior three cord wire Thread, from No. 20 to 120,
Canton and Italian Crape,
Do. Crape Shawls,
Silk, Cotton and Cassimere do.
Bombazetts and Rattinetts,
20 pa. heavy Cotton Cassimere, for Chaise Tops, colours drab, blue and dark green,
English Ingrain Carpeting, (at New-York prices.
30 doz Madras Handkerchiefs, (cheap,)
30 pa Carlisle Ginghams, 6-4 wide, good goods from 2s6 per yard, upwards,

A great variety of
FANCY GOODS.
LIKEWISE,

200 pr. Ladies' Morocco and Kid SHOES, of the best stile and quality, New-York manufacture.

April 15. 23—

FLOUR.

JUST received direct from Richmond, and for sale by WM. BELCHER, a supply of *fresh* super fine and fine FLOUR.

Norwich June 2, 1818. 31—

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, Richmond and New-York superfine FLOUR, per bbl. Blown SALT for Dairies.

Also for sale, 100 cords WOOD, at $3 per cord.

To Let, for the season, a good Pasture.

June 10. WM. ROGERS.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received and are now opening a very large and valuable assortment of
FRESH IMPORTED
DRY GOODS,
all purchased with CASH, which they offer at
WHOLESALE OR *RETAIL*,
AT A SMALL ADVANCE.
Among which are

Elegant Canton Crape and Merino Shawls,
Silk and Cotton do.
Black, white and coloured Canton Crapes,
Black, white and coloured Lustrings,
Linen and Cotton Cambrics,
Book and Fancy Muslins,
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
Broad figured Ribbons,
Calicoes,
Ginghams,
Dimities,
Irish Linens,
Cotton Shirtings,
Irish and Cotton Sheetings,
6, 7, and 10-4 Damask Irish Diapers,
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Stockings,
Silk, Kid and Beaver Gloves,
Superfine and low priced Cassimeres,
Superfine and low priced Broadcloths, from 4s6 to $10½,
Black Lace Shawls and Veils,
50 pieces fine 6-4 Carlisle Ginghams.

TOGETHER WITH A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY AND STAPLE
Dry Goods.

Norwich, June 3, 1818. 30—

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber having made arrangements that renders it necessary for him to close his business immediately, offers for sale, at cost, his whole
Stock in Trade,
Consisting of
DRY GOODS.

Those of his friends and customers who would wish to embrace an opportunity of purchasing to the best advantage, will, it is believed, do well to call.

JAMES HAZEN.

Norwich, June 9, 1818. 31—

MILLINERY.
Miss Peirce,

HAS just received from New-York, a new supply of fashionable
MILLINERY GOODS.

June 2. 30—

TRUMBULL & BREED,

HAVE just received per the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, an addition to their assortment of
CUTLERY,
which they offer for sale at a very small advance—
CONSISTING OF

Mill, cross cut, veneering, hand, pannel and tenon Saws.
Flat, half round, round, and 3 square Files.
Pen and Pocket Knives, *a great variety.*
Table and desert Knives and Forks.
Butcher's, bread, and shoe Knives.
Razors, Scissors, and Shears.
Plane Irons, Chisels, and Gouges.
Sheep Shears, Sickles, &c.

May 12, 1818. 27 6w—

Bohea Tea, &c.

10 qr. chests first quality Bohea Tea,
2 hhds N. E. Rum,
3 bags green Coffee,
2 qr casks Colmenar Wine,
2 do. Sherry and mountain Malaga,
8 boxes Pipes,
3 do Soap,
1 keg Smyrna Raisins,
Double refined Sugar,
Havanna Lump do.
1 tierce London and New-York Porter,

Just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
LYMAN BREWER.

May 26 29—

FLOUR, LIME, &c.

20 bbls fresh superfine Flour,
20 casks Dexter's Lime, of a superior quality,
Clapboards and Shingles,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES N. BROWN.

June 3 30—

Cooper's Sermons.

PRACTICAL and familiar Sermons, designed for parochial and domestic instruction, by *Edward Cooper.*

Price $2 For sale at
R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

June 3.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

JAMES TREAT AND JOSEPH H. DOANE,

HAVING formed a connection in business, under the firm of
Treat & Doane,
have just received and are now opening a large and extensive assortment of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD & HOLLOW WARE,
CROCKERY & GLASS WARE,
DRUGS, MEDICINES and
DIE STUFFS,
which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash, credit, or most kinds country produce.

JAMES TREAT
JOSEPH H. DOANE.

N. B. Those indebted to said TREAT, by book or note, are respectfully solicited to make payment.

Preston-City, May 26, 1818. 30—

NOTICE.

AMOS TREAT, MINER ROBINS, AND JESSE E. PAUL,

WOULD inform their friends and the public in general, that they have recently entered into partnership in trade and merchandize, under the name and firm of
Robins, Paul & Co.
in said TREAT's store in Voluntown, and having lately received from New York a handsome and fashionable assortment of
GOODS,
they offer the same for sale, very cheap for cash, produce or short credit. The said Company intend to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of
West-India & Dry Goods,
and will assure those who will have the kindness to favor them with their custom, that they will be sensible they sell Goods at a very low rate or reduced prices. They will keep constantly on hand various kinds of Weaving

They tender their most ardent thanks for the favors lately received from their friends and offer their services to the public, and will cheerfully wait on every call.

ROBINS, PAUL & CO.

Voluntown, June 2, 1818 30 8w

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.

COIT & MANSFIELD,

HAVE just received and offer for sale, a good assortment English and French
WATCHES.

A great variety gold, gilt and steel Trimmings; plated and brass Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays; Castors; Britannia Teapots; do Soup Ladles; Tea Caddies; Tea Trays, assorted sizes, (common and real gold borders); Shell Combs, large and small; Pocket do; ladies' and gentlemen's steel and silk Purses; Thread Cases; Pocket Books and Wallets; Maltese Buttons; cut glass Beads; common do for children; Tooth Brushes, (very nice, and common); Pomatum, in pots and roll; silver and plated Pencil Cases; Pencils; Pen and Pocket Knives; Scissors; Razors, Boxes, Brushes, and Soap; &c &c

Horsemen's, Artillery and Infantry Swords; Pistols; Epaulette; Sashes; Lace Cord, and Tassels

Gold Beads; Spoons, of all kinds, warranted good

The above articles will be sold very low for the sake of cash

The person that borrowed a Man's Saddle of us last winter, is requested to return it

May 12 1818. 27—

ADAMS WHITE, JR.

HAS recently received from Boston and Providence, a very extensive assortment of
ENGLISH, FRENCH & INDIA
GOODS,
AND
GROCERIES.
Also, a supply of
Drugs & Medicines,
of almost every article in general use. Physicians will be supplied at a very small advance. All kinds of produce received in payment, and a very liberal discount to those who pay cash.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
COTTON YARN,
on hand, to weave, from No. 10, to 24

Brooklyn, May 26, 1818. 30—

SIZING.

THE subscriber wants to purchase, immediately, a quantity of SIZING, of a good quality.

R. HUBBARD.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT:

PUBLIC ACTS,
May Session, 1818.

An Act defining the qualifications of Freemen.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled*, That every white male inhabitant of this State, of the age of twenty-one years, who has the possession of real, or personal estate, which by law is exempt from taxation, or pays taxes, or performs military duty, and sustains a good moral character, may on procuring a certificate thereof from the Board constituted by law to examine the qualifications of Freemen, be admitted free of this State, upon taking the oath required by law for freemen—any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted*, That no person shall be admitted a Freeman in any town in this State, unless he shall have statedly resided in said Town, at least four months next preceding the time when he offers himself for admission.

General Assembly, May Session, 1818.
GIDEON TOMLINSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Governor.*
Attest. THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

An Act for opening Depositions.

BE *it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled*, That the Clerks of the several County and Superior Courts in this State be, and they are hereby authorized and required to open any deposition directed to the Courts of which they are respectively Clerks, either in vacation or during the session of said Courts, in open Court or elsewhere as may be convenient.

General Assembly, May Session, 1818.
GIDEON TOMLINSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Governor.*
Attest. THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

An Act in addition to and alteration of an act, entitled "An Act for maintaining and supporting the Poor."

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled*, That when any person or persons shall become poor, and unable to support and provide for him, or herself at any town other than that to which he or she belongs, or in which such pauper or paupers statedly reside, it shall be the duty of the person at whose house such poor person may be, within five days, to give notice thereof, to one of the Selectmen of the Town wherein such poor person may be; and unless such notice be given, the Town to which such poor person belongs, shall not be liable for any support, that may have been furnished previously to the giving notice aforesaid.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Selectmen of the several Towns in this State, whenever any person not an inhabitant of such town shall become poor, and unable to support, and provide for himself, or herself, to furnish for such person immediate and necessary support: and give information to the town to which such person belongs, if known as soon as may be.

§ 3. *Be it further enacted*, That if any Selectman after notice shall have been given to him as aforesaid, shall refuse, or neglect to furnish such immediate, and necessary support, for such person, and give information thereof to the town to which such person may belong, if known, such Selectman shall be liable to pay, and forfeit the sum of seven Dollars, one half to him who shall prosecute the same to effect, and the other half to the treasury of the town to which such Selectman belongs.

General Assembly, May Session, 1818.
GIDEON TOMLINSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Governor.*
Attest. THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

An Act in addition to, and alteration of an act, entitled "An Act relating to the abatement and amendment of writs, reversal of Judgments, &c."

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled*, That the plaintiff or petitioner in any action or petition brought and returnable to the Superior, County, or City Courts in this State, may amend the declaration, or bill without cost, at any time within the three first days of the term of the Court; *Provided*, that such amendment should not change the form of action.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted*, That when any amendment shall be made as aforesaid, the defendant or respondent shall, when the pleadings or answer are closed upon an issue in fact, be entitled to a continuance.

General Assembly, May Session, 1818.
GIDEON TOMLINSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Governor.*
Attest. THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

RESOLUTION.

Resolved by this Assembly, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the people of this State, who are qualified to vote in Town or Freemens Meetings, to assemble in their respective Towns, on the 4th day of July next at 9 o'clock in the morning, at their usual place of holding Town or Freemens Meetings, and after having chosen their presiding officer, then and there to elect by ballot, as many Delegates as said Towns now choose representatives to the General Assembly, who shall meet in Convention at the State-House in Hartford, on the 4th Wednesday of August next, and when so convened shall, if it be by them deemed expedient, proceed to the formation of a Constitution of civil Government, for the people of this State: a copy of

ORIGINAL STAINED

which Constitution, when so formed shall be by said Convention forthwith transmitted to each Town Clerk in this State, to be by him submitted to the qualified voters in the Town to which he belongs, assembled at such time as said Convention may designate; which time shall not be less than one week, nor more than three weeks from the rising of said Convention, for their approbation and ratification: and said Constitution when ratified and approved, by such majority of said qualified voters convened as aforesaid, as shall be directed by said convention, shall be and remain the Supreme Law of this State.

And be it further resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Selectmen in the several Towns aforesaid, to give legal notice of the time, place, and object of holding Town Meetings as aforesaid, whether for the election of Delegates, or for the ratification of the Constitution: and the votes in the meetings for the choice of Delegates, shall be counted and certificates of election shall be supplied to said Delegates, in the same manner, as is now practised in the election of Representatives to the General Assembly. And the presiding officer chosen by said meetings for ratifying the Constitution as aforesaid, shall as soon as may be, transmit by the Representatives of their respective Towns, to the General Assembly next after such meetings are held, a certified statement of the number of votes given in said towns, on the question of ratifying said constitution, both affirmative and negative, and a like statement said presiding officer shall also lodge with the Town Clerks of their respective towns, which votes shall be returned to said assembly, and counted in the same manner, as is by law provided for returning and counting the votes for Governor of this State.

And be it further resolved, That two thirds of the whole number of Delegates so elected, shall form a Quorum, and said Convention shall choose a President and Clerk; and the Clerk of said Convention having been sworn to a faithful discharge of the duties of his office, shall proceed to administer to the President and members thereof, the following oath or affirmation, viz.

"You, being chosen Delegates to this Convention for the purpose, if need be, of framing and devising a Constitution of Civil Government for the People of the State of Connecticut, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will faithfully discharge the trust confided to you."—And said Delegates shall be allowed the same fees for travel and attendance on said Convention, as is now by law allowed to the Representatives to the General Assembly.

Be it further resolved, That all such persons as are or may, at the time of either of said meetings, be qualified by law, and duly certified as such, by the lawful Board for said purpose, to be made Freemen of this State, may then and there be admitted and sworn, and shall be authorized to act as such, in the business of said meetings.

General Assembly, May Session, 1818.

Passed in the House of Representatives,
Attest, E. PUTLER, *Clerk*.
Concurred in the Upper House.
Attest, THOMAS DAY, *Secretary*.

Connecticut Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JUNE 1.

A RESOLVE, designating the manner in which the people shall proceed in determining the question whether the Constitution of civil government shall be framed for the State of Connecticut, and if so, in what manner it shall be formed was called up.

After a debate in which Messrs. Foot, Plant, Griswold, Austin, Edwards, and others took part,

Mr. Burrows—in a speech of considerable length, advocated the calling of a convention to form a constitution of civil government. Let us said he, form a constitution for to let the people know what it is. I am told by gentlemen that we have a constitution, consisting partly of the charter of Charles II. and partly of usages and customs. It is impossible for me, for to tell what it is in the main. I would have a constitution, Mr. Speaker, for to tell the people what the constitution is.—The reason I would have a constitution is, for to make the constitution as simple as possible. The more simple a piece of machinery is, Sir, the more easy it is for the beholder to understand the nature of it, Sir. This constitution ought to be made for to secure the rights of the people—for to define the right of suffrage—for to limit the power of the legislature—for to define and secure the rights of conscience. Without a constitution, Sir, it is easy for the legislature for to oppress the poor people. I hope, Sir, the bill upon your table will pass for to enable the people for to form a constitution of civil government for themselves.

Mr. Channing. Mr. Speaker—I think, Sir, the subject under the consideration of this house, is one of boundless magnitude. I have been so much engaged upon the committee of finance that I have not been able to give to it that mature consideration, which its unimaginable importance demands of the members of the Legislature of Connecticut. I am excessively sorry Sir, to see the least indication of opposition to the great, the important, the very important subject now under the consideration of the deliberation of the immediate representatives of the people of the state of Connecticut. I understand, Mr. Speaker, from the various parts of the whole state of Connecticut, assembled meetings of the numerous people, were very generally and very universally attended. From this unequivocal elucidation of their deliberate reflection upon this unparalleled subject, we certainly, Sir, learn their unbiassed opinion upon a subject which has, from the earliest ages of antiquity, down to the present very enlightened period of the world, occupied and overwhelmed the solemn consideration of the greatest statesman. I hope the bill will pass.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.

Petition of the friends came up, and the petitioners had leave to withdraw it.

A bill was introduced for a resolution to empower the secretary to employ a clerk during the session, to be allowed the same wages as the constables.

Report of the committee on the petition of the wardens and vestry of trinity church in Fairfield, accepted and approved. The prayer of the petition was granted with such limitations as should be made in the bill in form.

STEAM-BOATS.

The bill for an act to tax steam-boat passengers was read the second time and was open for discussion—

Mr. Edwards, from New-Haven, said he would give his reasons for introducing that bill. The legislature of New-York, had granted the exclusive privilege of navigating their waters by steam-boats, to certain patentees but the grants in effect were not confined to the waters of New-York, but operated very injuriously upon Connecticut, inasmuch as it prevented their improving their own waters in connection with that of New-York, while the patentees could improve the waters of New-York in connection with those of Connecticut. If the patents granted by the state of New-York, affected only their own waters there would be no ground of complaint on our part; but they in effect receive rights from our hands, over which the state of New-York can have no just control. In the first place, a steam-boat had been put on the waters between New-York and New-Haven and shortly after the line was extended from New-Haven to New-London, and the two had swept the sound of all the most important business which legitimately belonged to the packets; they had not been content with carrying passengers merely, but had advertised to take freight, and in a short time would probably monopolize the whole carrying business of the sound. In New-Haven, there were eight packets, which cost 30,000 dollars a piece; here there was a capital of 240,000 dollars, which must be thrown out of employment, and the enterprizing owners be ruined in their business. The injury already sustained by the state of Connecticut from those boats was incalculable, and if something was not speedily done to counteract the evil, it would soon become irreparable. The patents of those steam boat companies had but just commenced, and he believed had about twenty years to run; and if the business is left to take its course, not an article of freight will be carried when that time expires, except by steam boats—we might expect ere long to see steamboats built exclusively for freight, and the enterprize, the business, and the wealth of Connecticut would be transferred to New-York—some check ought to be given, and he knew of but two ways, for doing it—either to exclude the boats from our waters entirely, or to lay a tax which should discourage them from extending at least, and if possible from keeping entire their present system. The present rate of passage is five dollars; in the packets four; and although there is this difference, the balance of custom is much in favor of the boats; last year the passage of the boat was raised to six dollars, and the experiment operated so much against them, as compelled them to reduce it again to five dollars—if the tax proposed should be laid, it would either compel them to reduce the present rate, or to go with a less number of passengers: and in either case would have the desired effect—so far as this should operate against the boats, so far it would have a tendency to restore business to its proper channel. He was informed that those boats last season divided fourteen per cent and had a surplus remaining of 6000 dollars; if so, they could afford to pay a tax, and the tax proposed would bring into the treasury not far from 3000 dollars a year.—This might well be applied to the support of state paupers; and as they were usually strangers who made the expense, it was proper that strangers should pay for it. There was a similar law in New-York, and he hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. Foot said he would suggest one difficulty in the way of passing the bill, and that was, that its provisions were contrary to the constitution.—The constitution vested the power of taxing imported goods, &c. transported from one state to another, in the government of the United States; we could exclude the boats from coming into our waters, and he did not know that the state of New-York could object to it

Mr. H. W. Edwards remarked in reply, that it was a new idea to him that passengers were imported articles; he had thought that term applicable to goods only.

Mr. Wells was opposed to the bill; it would operate to tax the people of Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and Connecticut, and would neither operate as such upon the state of New-York nor the Steam-boat company.

Mr. Stevens said, that if the company divided 14 per cent that might have some weight. He did not doubt that the gentleman had heard that such a per cent was divided, and believed the report; but he had heard reports also, and one or the other must be untrue.—He had heard that the avails to the company were not enough to make it any great object to run the boats; but he would not take the money out of the pockets of traders—to people in the northern parts of the Union, these boats were of very great convenience; he was convinced of it, from the very great decrease of travel on the road from New-Haven to New-York—the public found it for their interest to take the boat, and if it was a great public convenience, he would not deprive them of it for the sake of his own personal interest. He should like to have them pass by his door, but he would not have them do it at a great sacrifice; the interests of individuals ought to give place to those of the public. He had given his vote in favor of the Hartford bridge because he conceived it to be of very great public convenience, and no other case. Private interest should not lay a straw in the way of public convenience. The bill was calculated not only to take money from the citizens of other states, but from those of our own, and he could see no propriety in taking a dollar from their pockets; as well might they demand a dollar of gentlemen who passed with their own horse and chaise. Passed to a third reading.

YELLOW DIE.

A chemist of Copenhagen has discovered a brilliant yellow matter for dying, in potatoe tops. The mode of obtaining it is, by cutting the top when in flower, and bruising and pressing it to extract the juice. Linen or woollen soaked in this liquor during forty-eight hours, takes a fine, solid, and permanent yellow color. If the cloth be afterwards plunged in a blue dye, it then acquires a beautiful permanent green color.

INDIAN WAR.

Destruction of the Chehaw Village.

FROM THE MILLEDGEVILLE REFLECTOR.

OFFICIAL.

Copy of a letter from D. B. Mitchell, Esq. agent for Indian affairs, to Gov. Rabun, dated Milledgeville, May, 6, 1818.

SIR—On the 2d inst. I received information that a party of mounted men had attacked and destroyed the Chehaw town on Flint river, and killed many of the inhabitants. From all I could then learn it appeared to be uncertain what troops they were, and under whose command, or by whose order this unwarrantable and barbarous deed had been done; and as the consequences cannot be foreseen which may result, when the justly exasperated warriors of the town return, and find their town and property destroyed;—their unoffending and helpless families killed or driven into the woods to perish, whilst they were fighting their and our enemies, the Seminoles: deemed it best to come to the state and endeavor to procure correct information. I now find that the party had been sent out by your orders, but failed to execute them; and that the attack on Chehaw was unauthorised.

I present the case for consideration of your excellency, under a confident hope, that as the people of Chehaw were not only friends, but that their conduct during the present war entitle them to our favor and protection, some immediate step will be taken to render that satisfaction which is due for so great an injury. The extent of their loss in a pecuniary point of view, I am not at this moment prepared to state, but so soon as I return to the Agency I will lose no time in having that ascertained; and in the mean time, permit me to suggest the propriety of instituting some legal enquiry into the conduct of the officers engaged in the enterprize.

I have the honor to enclose an extract of a letter received from old Mr. Barnard on this subject, the contents of which is corroborated by a verbal statement of the Wolf warrior, who came to me directly from the spot. I leave this early in the morning for the Agency, from whence I will address you again upon this subject. I am, Sir, with high consideration and respect, your very obedient servant,

D. B. MITCHELL, Agent for I. A.

P. S. Since writing the above I have received a letter from the Little Prince, speaker of the Lower Creeks, upon this subject, a copy of which I also enclose.

Copy of a letter from the Little Prince, speaker of the Lower Creeks, to D. B. Mitchell, agent for I. A. dated Fort Mitchell, April 25, 1818.

My great friend—I have got now a talk to send to you. One of our friendly towns, by the name of the Chehaw, has been destroyed. The white people came and killed one of the head men, and five men and a woman, and burnt all their houses. All our young men have gone to war with general Jackson, and there is only a few left to guard the town, and they have come and served us this way. As you are our friend and father, I hope you will try and find it out, and get us satisfaction for it.

You may depend upon it, that all our young men have gone to war, but a few that are left to guard the town. Men do not get up and do this mischief without there is some one at the head of it, and we want you to try and find them out.

Signed TUSTUNNUGGIE HOPNIE.

Copy of a letter from Timothy Barnard, Esq. (a white man) residing on Flint River, to D. B. Mitchell, Agent for I. A. dated April 30, 1818.

SIR—The Wolf Warrior, the bearer of this, has just arrived here and brings bad news from the Ammucculla town (Chehaw.) Nearly all the warriors belonging to that town are now with our armies. Seven days past a company of white people collected and rushed on the town; and as there were but few red people there, and all friendly, just what few were left to guard their town, the rest still with our army, the white people killed every one they could lay their hands on—killed the old chief Tiger king and one other chief, both I have known always to be friendly to our color, ever since I have been in this land. The whole of what are killed is nine men and one poor old woman. They took off what horses there were, the owners of which, some are still living. They took the horses to the fort, which is not far from the town they have destroyed. The chiefs that are still alive, beg that you will get their horses, or any thing else returned. The red people don't know whether it is the regular troops, or Georgia militia that have committed this unwarrantable act. I have wrote you all that I think is necessary.—If you see cause to write any thing to me, to inform them of, I will do it with pleasure. If these people do not get some friendly treatment for the damage done them, I am afraid, when their warriors return back from our army, something bad will happen on some of our color. I am very sorry to have to write you on such a horrid piece of business. I write you in haste, as the bearer is in a great hurry to see you. I remain, Sir, your friend and most obedient servant.

Signed T. BARNARD.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Executive Department, G. Milledgeville, May 20, 1818.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your's of the 6th inst enclosing a copy of a letter from old Mr. Barnard, and one from the Little Prince, speaker of the Lower Creeks, both on the subject of the late unfortunate attack made by a detachment of Georgia militia under Capt. Wright, on the Chehaw village which had previously been supposed to be friendly.

I have examined these communications with the candor their importance required. It is unquestionably your duty, as agent, to attend the complaints of the red people and cause justice to be done to them as far as your powers will extend.—It will also readily be acknowledged by all, that my duty as governor to the state requires that I should defend the cause of the whites, as far as that cause can be supported by the great principles of justice. As you have furnished me with the Indian account of this transaction, and assured me of the friendship towards the whites that existed among them prior to the attack, I feel it incumbent on me to explain to you, and through you to the nation over which you preside, the motives by which the officers were actuated, who conducted the enterprise; and the grounds upon which they will attempt to justify the proceeding, or extenuate the guilt that may in the view of some men, be attached to them.—You will readily acknowledge the decided and inveterate hostility of those Indians which belong to the villages under the immediate direction and controul of the chiefs Hopounee and Phelemmee; and that the orders which emanated from this department for their chastisement was both necessary and proper.—You are also well apprised that the orders given confined them specially to that object; so far then as respects myself, I feel perfectly justified in the measures I adopted, and which I deemed essentially necessary to prevent a repetition of the horrid murders and depredations committed by those Indians on our unprotected frontier. I will now undertake to offer, in behalf of the detachment the best apology for their conduct that I may be able to furnish, and which I am authorised to state, can be supported by ample proof. When the detachment was on its way to, and had reached the neighborhood of Fort Early, they were credibly informed by several persons of veracity, that the celebrated old chief Hopounee, whose town had all joined the hostile party, had removed and was at that time living in the village upon which the attack was made and was considered as their principal leader, and that a great portion of them was alledged to be under his immediate direction, although part of them might be with M'Intosh.

They therefore considered themselves authorised to attack it as being one of Hopounees towns. The result I need not mention, as you have seen the statements made by Capts. Wright and Robinson, which I am authorised by very respectable testimony to assure you, was substantially true, except as to the number reported to have been killed, which was fortunately incorrect. Now, sir, if I have been misinformed, and given a wrong construction to this affair, I should like very much to have more correct information, but if it should be founded in fact, what more can you or the Indians require, than for me to assure you, that I regret the circumstance, and consider it as one of the misfortunes attendant on war, where the innocent frequently suffer in common with the guilty. This unfortunate affair has been shamefully misrepresented by many of our citizens, whose delicate feelings seem to have forgotten the many wanton outrages that have been committed on our frontier by the Indians, and would even cover the whole state with disgrace, merely because this small detachment have in this instance, mistaken their orders, and carried their resentment to an improper extent.

The experience of all ages have shown, that it is much easier for us to complain of the conduct of others (and especially those in responsible stations) than to correct our own. I have ascertained that the property left by the Indians who were run off from or near Dr. Bird's store, on the Ocmulgee some time past, is now in the possession of Mr. Richard Smith in the lower end of Twiggs county, and will be delivered at any time when proper application shall be made.

You will please assure the red people under your care, that I feel a disposition to maintain peace and friendship with them on liberal terms.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. RABUN.

Augusta, (Georgia) May 27.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

We have been politely favored with a letter from Maj. General Jackson, to Brig. Gen. Glascock, from which we have made the following extract:—

"*Camp, on line of march, 16 miles in advance of Fort Gadsen, May 7.*

"I cannot adequately express my feelings on the outrageous and inhuman attack of captain Wright and party, on the superannuated men and women of the friendly Chehaw village, which you recite. It will be a stigma on the American nation, unless the general government use their endeavors to bring the perpetrators to justice.—I have ordered Wright to be arrested and he shall be tried by a military court.—I have written the Governor of Georgia on the subject, expressing my astonishment at his unwarrantable interference with my duties.

"I congratulate you on the safe march of your brigade to Fort Early, with a hope that the brave Georgians under your command, who have encountered the dangers, fatigues and privations of a long march in an unfriendly country, may be speedily restored, in health to their families and homes.

"I am now on my march to Pensacola, which place I shall have probably to occupy with an American garrison."

By the late Mails.

GEORGIA. SAVANNAH, JUNE 3.

WE have been favored by a friend with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman at the South, on whose word our readers may rely. The invaders mentioned we suppose are patriots, and have no doubt but they will keep their footing against all the force at the disposal of the Governor of St. Augustine.

"*May 30.*—A report has reached us, that three vessels with troops have landed to the southward of St. Augustine, not certain whether at Matanzas or Musquito. One hundred men were sent from St. Augustine to oppose them. The last accounts from that place are to the 23d inst."

S. CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, MAY 30.

Through the politeness of a gentleman, who has just arrived in this city from Edgefield, we are enabled to contradict the report mentioned in last evening's paper, of a duel between Captain Arthur Simkins and George M'Duffie, Esq. We are informed that the gentleman above mentioned was in company with Mr. M'Duffie on Monday evening last, and that Capt. Smikins was transacting business in Augusta at that time; no misunderstanding, it is further stated, was heard of as existing between the parties. We are inclined to believe that the report originated from the circumstance of a duel of a similar melancholy nature, between two gentlemen of the bar, Mr. Moffett, of Augusta, and Mr. Woolbridge, of Abbeville. We understand that Mr M. was shot dead on the spot, and that Mr. W. received his adversary's ball in his right arm.

DELAWARE. WILMINGTON, JUNE 5.

Hail Storm.—On the 6th inst. in the afternoon, there fell in the neighborhood of Centreville, on the Kennet turnpike, 8 miles north of Wilmington, a shower of hail, which lay in many places, several inches deep. Many of the stones were as large as hull'd walnuts, or from 2½ to 3 inches in circumference. The range of these terrific visitors is not correctly known, but supposed to be two miles in length, by half a mile in width.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, JUNE 5.

There are now in this port the following Buenos Ayrean vessels of war:

Independence-del-Sud, carrying 16 eighteen pounders, and 1 sixty-four gunnade, Capt. Grimaldi.

The Purrydon, 16 eighteen gunnades, Captain Barnes.

The Eleria, formerly the Chesapeake, mounting 1 long 24, and 8 eighteen pounders, and 2 long nines, Capt. Chaytor.

A schr. of 5 guns, Capt. Tilden, tender to the Independence-del-Sud.

A brig of 1 long 18, two 18 gunnades, and two long nines, with two twelve pound carronades, Captains Chase and Cathel; besides two Guineamen prizes, and we expect more to arrive in a few days.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, JUNE 12.

We learn by a passenger in the schooner Fairplay, 14 days from Aux Cayes, that the squadron of Adm. Brion, Com. Aury, &c. were off that place, supposed to be making preparations to take possession of the city of St. Domingo. The Haytian government continued to war against the insurgent privateers—their whole squadron was out from Port au Prince, and had recently sent into Aux Cayes a patriot privateer and four prizes belonging to her, two brigs and two schrs.

JUNE 15.

Capt. Forbes of ship Chase, who arrived at this port on Saturday last, from St. Thomas in 11 days, left there U. S. ship Hornet, Capt. Reid, 23 days from Port au Prince, to sail for the southward on the 2d June.

The French government ship Eglantine came up yesterday from the quarantine ground and fired a salute of 21 guns, which was answered by the same number from Fort Columbus.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the elegant packet ship Courier, Captain Bowne, arrived at this port yesterday morning in 18 days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 2d of May, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received London Papers and Lloyd's Lists to the 30th April, and Liverpool Papers and Prices Current, of the 1st of May.

British Stocks, April 29—3 per cent Consols, 70, 5s 6, 3s 4d 5s 5—5 per cents, 97.

The London Statesman of the 29th of April says—"the Paris papers of the 26th have reached us. The promised communication to the Chambers of Deputies, relating to the settlement of the pecuniary claims of the Allies upon France, was to be made on Saturday. The sum which Russia is to receive, is stated at 52 millions of livres, with interest—Austria, 25—Hamburg, 20; the low countries and Holland, 32. The amount to be paid to England and the other Allied Powers is not correctly known. The first of October, is said to be the time stipulated for the Allied Army, or Army of Observation, to withdraw from France.

Accounts from Italy, state, that the Princess of Wales is so afflicted on account of the death of her daughter, the Princess Charlotte, that her health is visibly affected.

The Princess of Wales has sold her Estate on the Lake of Como, and resides about 70 miles from Rome

Ten sail of Spanish Transports, having on board the Russian officers and seamen of the Russian squadron, lately sold to Spain, arrived at Deal on the 28th of April on their way home.

The Dorothea and Trent, two of the vessels belonging to the expedition for the North Pole, which sailed from the Sheerness on the 23d of April, put back on the 25th, the former with two anchors broken.

LONDON, APRIL 28—The Milton, Thomas, arrived off Dover from Batavia, was boarded 6th March, by an English brig of war bound to St. Helena, with a carriage and horses for Bonaparte.

MASS. BOSTON, JUNE 15.

MORE SEA SERPENTS.

We can vouch for the intelligence and veracity of the medium through which we have received the following information, so interesting to the Naturalists of our country:—

Passengers just arrived from Eastport report, that a Capt. Haggen's, of Frenchman's Bay, arrived there a day or two before they left, who informs, that about 10 leagues S. S. W. of Monhegan he saw an object at the distance, as he supposed, of about a league, which had the appearance of a whale. As he drew nearer, this animal suddenly rose with his head about five feet out of water, and came towards the vessel with astonishing velocity; he came immediately along side the vessel, so near that he could have reached him with an oar, and extended beyond the vessel considerably; the vessel is eighty feet in length. His head appeared about the size of his long boat, with a white spot on his breast, without fins, and covered with a kind of shell, of quite a dark color. He had several bunches on his head, and his motion was of an undulatory kind; his tail shaped like that of a whale; his body about the size of a grampus, say four feet diameter. He soon disappeared, and very soon he saw two others of the same description, but considerably smaller. They came immediately before the vessel, and when within sixteen feet he fired upon one of them, when he immediately disappeared, with a motion so quick as to throw the water on board the vessel. This animal spouted the water downwards. His mea

ORIGINAL STAINED

were so much alarmed at the appearance of these animals that they ran up the shrouds.

Capt. Huggens is represented as a man of perfect veracity, in whose testimony entire confidence may be placed. His deposition before a magistrate we understand will be taken, and forwarded from Eastport.

June 10th, schr. Gen. Brewer.

SEEDS OF REVOLUTION.

The Upper Canada papers announce, officially, that a *Provincial Convention* assembled at St. Catherine, in that province, on the 4th of May, and was immediately organized by the choice of John Clark, Esq. President, Wm. J. Kerr, Secretary, and George Adams, Esq. Treasurer. The towns of Niagara, Grantham, Lowth, Clinton, Grimsby, Cornbury, Gainsborough, Pelham, Thorold, Stamford, Willoughby, Bertie, Crowland, Humberstone and Wainfleet, were represented. [*These form but an inconsiderable part of the towns of Upper Canada; and no delegates appear to have been sent from York, Kingston, Newark and Chippewa, the principal towns of the province.*] Of the delegates, were Robert Hamilton, Esq. William H. Merritt, Esq. John Clark, Esq. George Keeper, Esq. James Cummings, Esq. (these three justices of the peace) Dr. Cyrus Sumner, and Dr. John J. Lefferty, and Messrs. Hixon, Robertson, Kennedy, Henderson, Baxter, Culfront, Horton and Thompson. The measures were adopted with unanimity. They recommend the election of Representatives to form a Provincial Convention, to meet at York, on the 6th July next, to appoint a Commission to proceed to England with petitions to the Prince Regent, on the state of the Province; and to hold conferences, generally, on all matters then requiring attention. Mr. Gourlay, the author of the public addresses which put in motion the meeting, was invited to a seat in the convention, and to assist in its business. [They had a precedent for this in Massachusetts.] The principal opposers of these measures, are Colonel Clark, and Major Leonard.

Much is expected from Gen. (Gov.) Maitland, on his arrival from England.—One party anticipate from him a prompt alleviation of grievances, and the other as prompt a suppression of self-created associations.

R. ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, JUNE 13.

The General Assembly of this State formed a quorum at Newport on Tuesday afternoon, and proceeded to business. Nothing of a public or important nature was transacted previous to Thursday morning, when Mr. Durfee of Tiverton, introduced several resolutions for laying a tax on and restricting the Banks, which he supported in an eloquent speech. They were finally postponed. Several subjects of importance were expected to engage the attention of the Assembly, previous to the adjournment.

The prize brig recently run ashore at Block-Island, and carried into Newport, has, with her cargo, been libelled by the Collector of that port, for a breach of the U. States' revenue laws. Capt. Barnes, of the Buenos Ayrean brig Puerrydon, has claimed the brig and cargo, as being lawfully captured by him—and the five Spaniards, with the prize crew who were put on board the brig, have claimed salvage for recapturing her. The trials of these libels will take place at a Special District Court, to be holden in this town, on the 22d instant.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, June 17, 1818.

LAUNCH.

A beautiful schooner, of about 160 tons burthen, was launched from the yard of Mr. Samuel Story, in this city, on Thursday last.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of *Norwich Bank*, on Monday, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors:

Ebenezer Huntington, Simeon Breed, Jabez Huntington, John L. Buswell, Zachariah Huntington, Dwight Ripley, Charles P. Huntington, Benjamin Coit, Andrew Perkins, Jonathan G. W. Trumbull, Joseph Williams, John Tainter, Asa Fitch.

The Directors made choice of EBENEZER HUNTINGTON, Esq. President; and HEZEKIAH PERKINS, Esq. Cashier.

The following is a list of Justices of Peace, appointed by the Legislature, in addition to those published in our last:—

New-London—Ephraim M. Frink, John A. Fulton, Henry Mason, not *John*, as published last week.

Colchester—Joseph Morgan, Zachariah Olmstead, Ebenezer A. Packer, Daniel Carrier.

Groton—Rodman Niles.

Lyme—Richard Lord, Samuel B. Mather, Joel Loomis.

Montville—Nathaniel Bradford.

ALBERT H. TRACY, Esq. of Buffalo, N. Y. formerly of this city, is elected a Member of Congress from that State.

SPANISH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

An arrival at Baltimore from Martinique, corroborates the former accounts received of Spanish American affairs, and adds, that Bolivar, the Patriot General, had retreated, and was waiting for reinforcements from Augustura. Com. Brion, with a patriot fleet of 31 sail, was to sail on the 23d April, in quest of the Spanish flotilla. The story of the death of the Spanish Gen. Morillo is contradicted.

Moose Island, &c.—The Boston Centinel of the 10th inst. states, that Eastport, &c. are immediately to be surrendered to the United States and the state of Massachusetts. General Miller is ordered by the President to receive the surrender on the part of the United States; and Gov. Brooks will forthwith select an officer to accompany him, on the part of that state.

The Philadelphia Democratic Press of the 11th inst. states, that orders have been received in Philadelphia from the Navy Department to lay down the keels of two seventy-fours.

The following is a list of Acts, passed by the General Assembly at their late session.

1. An Act to repeal an Act entitled an "Act to secure the rights of Parents, Masters, and Guardians."
2. An Act in addition to, and alteration of an Act entitled an "Act for forming and conducting the Military Force of this State."
3. An Act relating to the costs due from prisoners confined in Newgate Prison.
4. An Act for the appointment of a Reporter of Judicial decisions.
5. An Act in addition to, and alteration of an Act entitled, an "Act relating to the abatement of Writs, reversal of Judgments, &c.
6. An Act repealing an Act concerning Side Walks in Cities.
7. An Act for opening depositions.
8. An Act in addition to, and alteration of An Act for constituting and regulating Courts.
9. An Act altering the time of holding the Court of Common Pleas in the County of Tolland.
10. An Act concerning incorporated manufacturing Companies.
11. An Act in addition to an "Act entitled an Act relating to Escheats."
12. An Act in addition to, and alteration of an Act entitled an "Act for maintaining and supporting the poor."
13. An act in addition to, and alteration of An Act entitled an Act to secure the City of New-Haven from damage by fire."
14. An Act relating to incorporated Banks, &c.
15. An Act for the relief of Bail.
16. An Act defining the Qualifications of Freemen.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning (says the Norfolk Herald of the 10th inst.) the President set off on a visit to the Canal, intending, we understand, to proceed as far as Elizabeth City, N. C. and to return on Thursday.—He was accompanied by Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of War, Mr. Crowninshield, Secretary of the Navy, Generals Swift and Bernard, and Col. M'Ree of the Corps of Engineers: the principal Naval and Military Officers of this station, and several of our most eminent citizens.

MAJOR-GENERAL JACKSON.

We are sorry, to hear (says the New-York Mercantile Advertiser) that this distinguished officer is about to retire from the service of his country, and it is with deep regret, we learn, that the ill state of his health is the cause.

The Savannah Republican of the 1st inst. contains the following paragraphs:—

"We are sorry to state that a serious dispute has occurred between Gens. JACKSON and SCOTT, which we fear will eventuate in a serious manner. Gen. Jackson intends, as soon as he gets through the present campaign, to repair to New-York, for the purpose of calling Gen. Scott out. We have learnt the points which created the dispute, but do not, at this time, feel ourselves authorised to state them.

"We also understand that Gen. Jackson has issued orders for the arrest of Capt. Obed Wright; and if apprehended, to be taken to head-quarters at Fort Montgomery, where he will be tried.

"Gen. Jackson contemplated reaching Pensacola on or about the 16th ult. which place he intended to occupy.

"It may be some consolation to the parents and friends of Major Wright, to learn, that his body has been picked up near the spot where he was drowned; and that Gen. Gaines had it conveyed to Fort Scott, and there interred with those honors due to his rank."

Extract of a letter from the Correspondent of the Editors of the Philadelphia Democratic Press, dated

"ST. THOMAS, 20th May, 1818.

"We have official news here from Caraccas that another battle had been fought on the 11th inst. about 20 leagues West, from San Carlos—in which both parties seem to have fought with desperation. The Spaniards say that the Patriots are totally defeated, but acknowledge the loss of many first rate officers. The commander in chief of the royal army engaged "de la Torre," is severely wounded, and his aid-de-camp Col. "Villars,"—and about 20 officers killed and wounded. It is said that the pass "Calaboso," is again in the hands of the royalists. The royal commander in chief, Morillo, has recovered from his wounds.

"Brion and Aury have formed a junction near St. Bartholomews at what is called the five Islands: they have now 15 sail. Just as Brion got under way, a Spanish escadre [squadron] hove in sight and after both had manoeuvered a little they went each their way in a different direction. It is said that Brion will fortify the island of Mona for a kind of rendezvous and take possession of Samana if possible."

Polar Ice in the West-Indies.—A gentleman who recently arrived at Philadelphia, from New-Orleans, informs that on the passage floating ice was fallen in with in the open ocean, outside of the gulph stream, in the 29th degree of latitude.—This is much further south than we have ever before heard of ice having been observed at sea.

Upwards of two hundred and fifty U. S. troops left Charleston, S. C. on the 1st inst. under the command of Maj. Denkins, for the south.

The British and American Commissioners, appointed under the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent, for settling the boundary line between the United States and Canada, arrived at Montreal on the 24th ult.

Those who feel interested in the progress of the arts, will be gratified to know, that paper hangings are now manufactured capable of being washed with soap and water, and by this peculiar quality alone are they to be distinguished from those in common use. Where they have been used, we understand they have been highly approved of. The public are indebted to Messrs. Creese & Co. of Great Newport-street, Long Acre, for this valuable discovery.—*New Edin. Mag.*

ANIMAL FLOWER.

The inhabitants of St. Louis have discovered a most singular plant. In a cavern of that isle, near the sea, is a large basin, from twelve to fifteen feet deep, the water of which is very brackish, and the bottom composed of rocks. From these, at all times, proceed certain substances, which present, at first sight, beautiful flowers, of a bright shining color, and pretty nearly resembling our marigolds—only that their tint is more lively. —These seeming flowers, on the approach of a hand or instrument, retire, like a snail, out of sight. On examining their substance closely, there appear, in the middle of the disk, four brown filaments, resembling spiders legs, which move round a kind of petals with a pretty brisk and spontaneous motion. These legs have pincers to seize their prey; and, upon seizing it, the yellow petals immediately close, so that it cannot escape. Under this exterior of a flower is a brown stalk, of the bigness of a raven's quill, and which appears to be the body of some animal. It is probable that this strange creature lives on the spawn of fish, and the marine insects thrown by the sea into the basin.

At the 5th Anniversary of the Church Missionary Society, held at Bristol, (Eng.) in April last, one of the gentlemen who addressed the meeting, stated—"that he had spent the evening, and a part of the morning, at the bed side of the celebrated Hannah Moore, to whom the obligations of this age and posterity are great; he found her on the bed of sickness, but surrounded with her Saviour's presence, enjoying an inward peace, which could only be derived from the book of God. She commissioned him to be her almoner upon the altar of that Society, wishing them God speed."

Marine.

Ship Marcus, Moses Hillard, has cleared at New-York for Havre.

Ship Woodbine, Willet, cleared at Savannah June 1, for Havre.

The ship Octavia, G. Post, from the coast of Brazil, with 1850 bbls. whale oil, has arrived at Sag-Harbor.

BOSTON, JUNE 13.—The brig Poacher, Malcolm, from Liverpool, via Fayal, arrived at this port on Wednesday, fell in with, (April 23) ship Solon, Stoddard, from London, for N. York, which had been struck and set on fire by lightning the evening previous, and took off the passengers and crew 38 in number. The following is an account of the disaster by one of the passengers in the Solon; on the 27th of April, at 9 o'clock, P. M. a body of lightning struck the ship attended by a singular explosion, disordering every thing in its passage down the mainmast—the captain with many others on the upper deck were knocked down; on the middle deck the same effect was produced, yet in neither case no lives were lost. Immediately columns of smoke rose from the hold through every aperture, and such was the strength of the devouring matter, that it must at the same instant have set fire to every part of the cargo which was liable to take fire from it. In this emergency, the thickness of the smoke became such as to prevent further examination. All rushed on deck in confusion—the lightning still bursting forth, so that the whole sea appeared like a furnace.—Here was one of the most distressing scenes that ever was witnessed—the most part of the people half naked, and it being impracticable to return for their clothes, and with no more of the necessaries of life than would be required for two days' subsistence. All that now remained to our hopes was to keep the fire under by blocking up every aperture where the smoke issued—and should this be effected, we were fearful a few hours might close the scene; the boats could not take two thirds our number, and the tremendous sea also forbid the trial; the hope of falling in with a vessel was precarious, yet the hand of a gracious Providence was over our heads. In this state we continued till next day about 11 o'clock, when the brig Poacher, Capt. Malcolm, appeared in sight, and ultimately saved our lives. The last boat had scarce reached the brig when the Solon's mizzen-mast fell by the board, and the main-mast followed in about half an hour after.—At this time the flames had burst out in every direction, so that Providence had sent this vessel to our aid in a most critical moment. So great a number of persons being added to those already on board the Poacher, (she having before seven passengers,) it became necessary to make for the Western Islands, for water and provisions. We arrived at Fayal on the 1st of May, where every attention was paid to our wants by Mr. Dabney, the American Consul, and other persons, particularly Messrs. Searle, Parker, Bayley and Correa." Three of the Solon's passengers here went on board the ship Norfolk, for London, seven of the passengers and crew on board the schooner Prudence, Laggett, for Halifax, and the remainder have arrived at this port in the Poacher. The persons who have arrived here express the warmest gratitude for the attention of Capt. Malcolm, and of the officers, passengers and crew of the Poacher.

We understand that the Solon had on board a cargo valued at nearly 200,000l. including about 90,000l. worth of drugs. She was a fine ship, newly coppered, and belonged to Messrs. Fish & Grinnell, of New-York.

Married,

At Philadelphia, by the Rev. Dr. Janeway, the Rev. JOHN CHESTER, of Albany, to Miss REBECCA RALSTON, daughter of Robert Ralston, Esq. of the former place.

At Ashford, on the 11th inst. Lieut. BELA BENNET of Monson, to Miss POLLY WEBB, daughter of Mr. Jabez Webb, of the former place.

Died,

At Hampton, Miss HARRIET PARISH, late of this city, aged 25.

At Brooklyn, Mr. WELCOME ADAMS, aged 27.

[*Communication.*]

Died, at Bethany, Wayne County, N. Y. ANDREW M. DORRANCE, Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 28. The death of Mr. Dorrance will be sincerely
friends and acqua
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and generous conduct have m
ed him to the court, and those
of the bar, with whom he was a
To his connections and friends
eut, his death will doubtless be
circumstance.

☞ *THE REPUBLICANS of the society in the town of Norwich, are requested to meet at the dwelling-house of Mr. Augustus Lathrop, on Thursday evening next, at half past seven o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to support on the 4th of July, as Delegate to attend the Convention to be holden at Hartford in August next.*

June 13, 1818.

FOR NEW-YORK.

PACKET M'DONOUGH, WM. W. COIT, will sail on Thursday (to-morrow) morning, at 10 o'clock.

June 17.

JUST RECEIVED BY

F. A. Huntington & Co.

REAL extra superfine navy blue Broadcloth equal if not superior, to any ever offered for sale in this town

50 ps. Carlisle Ginghams good patterns and fine goods, at low prices by the piece

Bombazetts, and Marseilles Vesting.
Elegant Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
English black silk Gloves.
India Lustrings, and green Levantine Silks.
Large assortment red Morocco Hats.
Fine striped Florentine, for pantaloons.
Fine Russia Sheeting, do.
Mixt Cotton half Hose.
Ribbons, Kid Gloves, &c &c.

June 15 1818 32—

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, a large supply of

Medicine,
Paints,
Dye Stuffs,
Indigo,
St. Croix and New Rum by the hhd.
Cyder Brandy per bbl.
Wines,
An assortment of Iron,
Cart and Waggon Boxes,
Window Glass,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Raisins per cask,
Spices,
Sperm. Oil, &c.

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich June 16 1818 32—

100 sets English Cart, Waggon and Chaise Boxes.
50 boxes 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Crown Window Glass
10 doz Pewter Teapots, sorted sizes.
Brass Kettles. Warming Pans. Chaffing Dishes
Anvils Vises. Blacksmith's Bellows Pipes.
Mill, crosscut, veneering, hand, and fine Saws. *of superior quality*

TOGETHER WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware Goods,

on shelves, for sale, at reduced prices, by JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

June 16 1818 32—

CORN.

WANTED 300 bushels *bright yellow* CORN. to be delivered in the course of the present week. for which cash will be paid on delivery, by

WM. BELCHER.

Norwich, June 17, 1818

BRICK.

80,000 Brick, for sale by JOHN BREWSTER.

Preston, June 15 32—

FOUND,

A SUM of MONEY The owner will please apply to the Printers.

June 16, 1818 32—

Nails, Iron & Steel.

RUSSIA Old Sable Iron by the Ton;—English & Swedes flat. square, and round Iron assorted sizes
London Hoop L. Blister'd STEEL.
Horse Nail Rods . . Nail Plates
Cut Spikes five inches long for planking.
Tacks of all sizes from 3 to 20 oz per M.
Patent Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes—for sale at Norwich Nail Manufactory, by

48 WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

liant
japan va
ment to th
linen; is perfe
ant smell, and w
climate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Let the dirt be brushed clean off, stir up the blacking with a small cane or brush till it is well mixed, then lay it on your blacking-brush as thin as possible, with which you black the boot or shoe equally all over, apply your shining-brush immediately, and in *one minute* it will produce the most brilliant lustre and jet black ever beheld.

SOLD BY

D. RIPLEY,
NORWICH.

June 17. 32—

NOTICE.

AT a Meeting of the *Board of Health*, for the Town of Norwich, on the first Monday in January, 1818—

The following gentlemen were appointed officers for the year 1818, viz:

Cushing Bella, Charles P Huntington, Dwight Ripley, John DeWitt, Eber Backus, Health Committee

George Tisdale, Thomas B Buswell, John L Buswell, Health Officers.

Voted, That the Clerk publish the same, with the bye-law respecting nuisances, in the Courier, in June next.

Extracted from the Records,

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*

Norwich, June 10, 1818.—At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Health, holden this day at Kinney's Hotel, Voted. That from the 1st day of June to the 20th September in each year, no oyster shells, or oysters in shells, shall be deposited for a longer period than 24 hours, on the shores, wharves or bridges, in this town, northward of *Waterman's Point*, without special permission, for so doing, from the Board of Health.

A true Copy of Record,
Attest. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*

JUNK.

WANTED immediately, a quantity of old *Junk*. R HUBBARD.

June 17 32—

Wanted Immediately,

A MAN, to take care of horses, work in a garden, and do the chores of a family *Inquire of the Printers.*

June 17. 32—

NOTICE.

THE Hon Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, having appointed the subscribers Commissioners on the estate of

Mr. ZADOC SPALDING,

late of Killingly, deceased, represented insolvent, we hereby give notice that we shall meet on the business of our appointment, on the first Monday of August, and on the first Monday of October next, at the house of *Solomon Sykes*, in said Killingly, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days. *Six Months* are allowed for creditors to exhibit claims against said estate, or be debarred a recovery.

Killingly, June 6, 1818.

ANTHONY BROWN,
NATHAN FULLER, } Com'rs.
SOLOMON SYKES,

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

32 WM. READ, *Adm'r.*

Stray Cow.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on or about the first of June, a deep red COW, 3 years old, is with Calf, and of a small size. Whoever will take up said Cow, and give information to the subscriber, shall be generously rewarded.

GEORGE LORD.

Norwich, Bean-Hill, June 15. 32—

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

STUFFS, &c.

r sale by the sub- articles, which he for cash—and he idence market will inducement to pur- r prompt pay.

ny cheap,

ND SEE.

. E do French Bran- ly, Rasberry Cordial, , Port, Lisbon, Sherry ES. Coffee, Chocolate, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs ry low. box and cask Rai- y doz. lb. Figs, Young Hy- and Bohea Teas, St. Croix ion Brown do. Lump do. a per thousand, Tobacco, Mo- er, Peppersauce, &c. &c.

and Red Lead, Stone Yellow, Brown and White, Paris White, nd lump Verdigris, Patent, King's ronic Yellow, Prussian Blue, Dutch Rose Pink, Strewing Smalt, Venetian and India Red, Umber, Terra de Siena, Carmine, Drop Lake, Chinese and Eng lish Vermillion, Coach Lacker, Copal Varnish, Spirits Turpentine, Powdered Litharge, 150 lbs. Glue, &c. &c

Stick and ground Logwood, Nicaragua and Red Wood, 2500 lbs ground Camwood, Allum, 2500 lbs Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Argol, Bengal Indigo, Grain Tin, Tenter Hooks, Press Papers, Gold, Silver and Brass Leaf, &c. &c.

Cut Nails from 3d to 30d; 8d, 10d and 20d Wrought do.; Brads from 1d. to 8d.; Tacks.

7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Glass.

Herd's Grass Seed.

A large additional supply of

Drugs and Medicine,

Among which are the following, viz

150 lbs. Senna, 100 lbs. Carolina Pink, 30 lbs. Camphor, 140 lbs Liquorice Root, 60 bottles American and W I Castor Oil, 50 lbs. Aloes, Arnatto and Roco for cheese colouring, Borax, Bals Peru, Calomel Cantharides, Peruvian Bark, Cologne Water, Cream Tartar, Extract Hyosiamus, do Peruvian Bark, Flour Sulphur, Gum Tacamahac, Opium South-American, African and E India Gum Copal, Shellac, Hull's Physic, Lunar Caustic, Flake Manna, Red Precipitate, Magnesia, do calcined, Oxyde Bismuth, Opodeldock, Oil Anniseed, Roses and Lavender, Powdered Blue, Ipecac, Jalap, Gentian, Columbo, Rheubarb, Valerian, Sace Saturni, Fine Sponge, Salts Lemon, 12 bottles double distilled Rose Water, Durable Ink &c &c.

Samuel Tyler.

Norwich March 31, 1818. 31—

GROCEIRES,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at the store opposite Messrs. *Aspinwall & Mathewson*,

3 hhds 4th proof St Croix Rum,
4 do New England do.
1 do 5th proof Old Jamaica Spirits,
7 do. Trinidad Molasses,
1 do. Gin,
1 pipe Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 qr. casks London Particular Teneriffe,
2 do cargo do.
1 do Madeira Wine,
6 chests Hyson Skin Tea, Clothier's and Pacific's cargo,
Gun Powder and Young Hyson Tea,
800 lbs Lump Sugar 3 bags Coffee,
1 keg Smyrna, 16 boxes bloom Raisins,
4 boxes Shaving Soap,
13 boxes mould and dipt Candles,
2 boxes Figs, 5 boxes Pipes,
8 hhds St Croix Sugar, superior quality,
15 kegs Tobacco,
2 tierces green Peas,
2 boxes Chocolate, 2 do. Bar Soap,
2 kegs blue and white Starch,
Scotch Snuff,
Maccoboy do. in half lb. bottles,
Spanish Cigars,
Small and large papers Tobacco,
Cassia, Nutmegs,
Herd's Grass Seed,
Pure Ginger, Pepper, Pimento,
Corn Brooms,
Irish Potatoes for planting,
Naples Shaving Soap, in pots, &c &c.

LYMAN BREWER.

April 28 25—

GROCERIES.

A LARGE supply, recently received and for sale by wholesale, at fair prices, for cash or credit, at the store of

E. COIT & CO.

Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31—

50,000 feet clear and merchantable Eastern and Connecticut river Plank, Boards, Joist and Clapboards,
85,000 best Connecticut river Shingles,
Just received and for sale by

JUNE 9. JEDh. HUNTINGTON.

RUM.

A CONSIGNMENT of 10 hhds. first quality N E RUM,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES. N. BROWN.

April 15. 23—

AUCTION.

ON the 29th day of June, 1818, at 10 o'clock, forenoon, will be sold at Auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, at Jewett City, in Griswold, all such undivided right or interest, as has or may accrue unto certain estate in said Griswold, lately owned by *Ebenezer Latham*, and by him mortgaged to *John Wilson* and others, as stands originally in the name of *John Brewster*, of Preston.

The title and conditions will be made known at the sale.

June 8, 1818. 31—

BLACKING.

FOR sale at *T. ROBINSON's* Book-Store, Norwich-Port, *Real Japan Blacking*, made by Day & Martin, 97, High Holborn, London This inestimable composition, with half the usual labor, produces a most brilliant jet black, fully equal to the highest japan varnish, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, will not soil the finest linen; is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, will retain its virtues in any climate, and in one minute's brushing it will produce the most brilliant lustre and jet black ever beheld.

Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31—

FLOUR.

RICHMOND Mountain Flour, put up expressly for family use, warranted of the best quality, just received and for sale by

G. & C. KINNEY.

Superfine Richmond, and Baltimore Howard street Flour, kept constantly on hand, per bbl.

June 10. 31—

BOOKS.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Classical & School Books,

CONSTANTLY KEPT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

R. HUBBARD,

Blue Store, Shetucket street

☞ BOOKS of all description furnished at ten days notice, and at New-York prices. *May* 20

BLUE and short yellow Company Nankeens.
Merino and Canton Crape Shawls,
A large assortment Whips,
Domestic Sheetings, Checks, Stripes, Plaids and Ticks,

Just received and for sale by

F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO

June 2. 30—

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

G. & C. KINNEY,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

Cognac, Bordeaux, Spanish & Cider } BRANDIES,
Old Jamaica, St Croix, N. E and Cherry } RUM,
Holland Pierponts & Country } GIN,
Old Madeira, L P Teneriffe, S. Madeira, Port, Malaga & Currant } WINES,
CORDIALS.
New Orleans, Muscovado, East India & Lump } SUGARS,
MOLASSES,
Vinegar,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS,
Coffee, Chocolate,
Blown Salt,
Baltimore and Richmond } FLOUR per bbl.
Buck Wheat and Rye Flour,
RICE,

TOBACCO, of all qualities, per keg or less; Hibbert's Brown Stout; N. York Porter; Segars, of all kinds; Rose scented, Maccabau, Scotch and Rappee Snuff; Pipes; box and cask Raisins; Currants; Filberts; Peanuts; Walnuts; Butternuts; Oranges; Figs; Prunes; Cassia; Allspice; Ginger; Nutmegs; Poland Starch; Pearlashes; Patent Pitch Forks; Rakes; Hoes and Handles; Scythes and Snaths; Rundlets; Riddles; Axes & Handles; Brooms; Whips and Lashes; Baskets; Bed Cords; Pocket Books; Powder and Shot; Mould Candles per box; Dipped do.; Bar and Shaving Soap; Black Ball; a quantity of Earthen, Stone and Glass Ware, &c. &c.

May 5. 1818. 26—

Election Sermon.

A SERMON preached at the Anniversary Election, Hartford, May 14, 1818, by the Rev. *Harry Croswell*, A. M. Rector of Trinity Church, New-Haven.

Price 12½ *cents For sale at*

R. HUBBARD's *Book-Store,*

June 3.

WOOL

Carding and Manufacturing.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in the *Wool Manufacturing Business*, at the establishment recently improved by *C. F. Butts*, (near Kennedy's mills,) give notice, that their machinery is in fine order, and they are ready to receive Wool of all qualities, to manufacture at the most reduced prices, per yard or on shares. Skilful workmen only will be employed. Terms of payment made liberal to all, and every exertion made to give satisfaction.

Wool Carding,

Warranted done in the best manner, on the shortest notice, and on terms the *most liberal.*

CHESTER F. BUTTS.
REUBEN SCOTT.

Plainfield, May 25, 1818. 29-6w—

WOOL

Carding and Manufacturing.

THE subscriber having commenced the *Wool Manufacturing Business*, at the place lately known by the *Central Manufactory*, gives notice that his Machinery is in perfect order for business, and he is ready to receive Wool of all qualities to manufacture at the most reduced prices, per yard or on shares. Skilful workmen only will be employed. Terms of payment made liberal to all, and every exertion made to give satisfaction

Wool Carding,

Warranted done in the best manner and on the shortest notice. ALSO,

Cloth Dressing,

In the best manner and on the most liberal terms.

He has on hand a good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets, which he will sell very low for cash or exchange for Wool

ZEBULON WHIPPLE.

Plainfield June 2, 1818.

THE SUBSCRIBER

TENDERS his most ardent thanks to the people in Chelsea Landing and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has received in the line of his profession Particular motives induces him to leave the place at this time, (not the decline of business.) He has taken a stand near the Court House at Norwich Town, where he will be happy to wait on those who require his assistance. He is well supplied with elegant natural TEETH, and the first rate of material for artificial ones. Ladies and gentlemen can be attended at their own houses, if more agreeable, without extra expence.

GEORGE W. PARTRIDGE.

May 18 1818 28—

WE the undersigned, Physicians and Surgeons of the town of Norwich, being acquainted with Doct. *G W Partridge* in his capacity of Surgeon Dentist, do not hesitate to recommend him to the public, in the line of his profession.

JOHN TURNER.
RICHARD P. TRACY.

April 13, 1818. 23—

Look at this,

I TAKE this way to inform my friends that *The Change* is wanted that is due me for Papers. It being six months since I commenced riding, and it being new business to me, I wish you to grant my request.

I return my sincere thanks for the past custom, and wish a continuance of the same.

HORATIO FRANKLIN,

Post-Rider from New London through Windham to Norwich

June 3. 30—

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, on the 28th ult. an indented apprentice girl named

ANN HUNTLEY,

about 17 years old, large of her age, dark complexion, and has a down look. Whoever will return said runaway shall receive One Cent Reward and no charges—and all persons are hereby forbid harboring her on penalty of the law.

JARED GALLUP.

Preston, June 2, 1818. 30—

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 17th inst. an indented apprentice boy, named *SYLVANUS MOFFIT, alias SYLVANUS HARNDAL*, about 20 years old, had on when he went away a grey coat, black pantaloons, and an old black hat. Whoever will return him shall be entitled to One Cent Reward, and no charges paid All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on penalty of the law.

CYRUS DAY.

Killingly, May 20, 1818 31—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

HARVEY MORGAN.

Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31tf—

$5000 highest Prize.

Stonington Bridge Lottery.

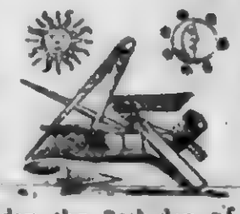
TICKETS,

IN *Stonington Bridge Lottery*, for sale at the Book-Store of

R. HUBBARD,

May 20. *Shetucket street.*

CELEBRATION.



THE Nativity of St. John the Baptist, will be celebrated by the Members of *Eastern Star Lodge*, No. 44, at Windham, (Scotland society,) on Wednesday the 24th day of June. The Lodge will assemble at the Hall of Br *Ralph Webb*, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Brethren of the adjacent Lodges are respectfully invited to attend and join in the Celebration.

A. ROBINSON
J ARNOLD,
E SMITH,
L D LESEH,
N HOWES,
G HEBARD,
L MANNING. } *Committee of Arrangement.*

Windham, June 6, A. L. 5818. 31—

FOR SALE,

A SMALL new *DWELLING HOUSE*, with about eight acres of plow and wood *LAND* attached to it, situated in Plainfield, about half a mile north of Sterling meeting-house. About 8 acres of valuable *LAND*, near the above. Also, about 40 acres of excellent *GRAIN LAND*, about two miles east of Sterling meeting-house, near Sabin's Cotton Manufactory For further information call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

CHARLOTTE WOODWORTH.

June 10. 31—

Carding Machine Notice.

THE *CARDING MACHINE*, formerly owned and occupied by the late *James Backus*, Esq. is now in perfect order for business All persons who choose to give it employment, may depend on having their work done to satisfaction, by applying to

ERASTUS ROSE,

at the Mills.

Norwich, May 15, 1818 27—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1818—

Present NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Esq Judge.

UPON the Petition of *Enos West and Cynthia Wightman*, both of Bozrah; in said District, shewing to this Court that the said *Enos* is Guardian of *Valentine Wightman* of said Bozrah, a minor, under the age of 21 years; and that said *Cynthia* is Guardian of *Samuel Wightman and John Wightman*, both of said Bozrah, minors, under the age of 21 years; that said minors are the owners of certain real estate, situated in said Bozrah, valued at about $149; and that it would be for the interest of said minors that said real estate should be sold, and the avails thereof vested in other property, for their benefit—praying for liberty to sell said real estate, as per Petition on file, dated May 18, 1818.

Ordered, That the aforesaid Pethion be continued to the Court of Probate to be holden within and for said District, on the first Monday of August next; and that said Petitioner give public notice of the pendency of the same, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Norwich Courier, at least six weeks before said first Monday of August next.

30 *Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.*

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, having appointed the subscribers Commissioners on the estate of

MR. JEREMIAH CULVER,

late of Preston, deceased, represented insolvent, we hereby give notice that we shall meet on the business of our appointment, on the first Monday of Sept. and on the first Monday of November next, at the dwelling house of *Wm. Brown*, in said Preston, at 2 o'clock, afternoon, on each of said days—By order of said Court, six months are allowed for creditors to exhibit claims against said estate properly attested, or be debarred a recovery.

STEPHEN MERCH
HENRY BROWN, } *Com'rs.*

Preston, June 2, 1818.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

30 *PARDON BROWN, Adm'r.*

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber on the 3d of June inst. a sorrel MARE, with a white star in her forehead, a square dock, shod all round. Whoever will return said Mare to the subscriber, or give information where she may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded and all necessary charges paid.

ROBERT HERRICK.

Griswold, June 8, 1818. 31—

al Books.

THOMAS ROBINSON, respectfully informs the Faculty of Medicine, that he has for sale at his Book-Store, Norwich-Port, a general assortment of MEDICAL BOOKS, which will be sold on the most liberal terms for cash, among which are:—

Bell's Surgery, 4 vols.; do. 1 vol. 8vo. plates; do. on the Muscles and Joints; do. on the Arteries; do. Operative Surgery; do. on Wounds; do. Anatomy; do. on Ulcers; do. Dissections; Burn's Popular Directions; do. on Inflammation; do. Obstetrical Works; Bichat on the Membranes; Boyer's Surgery, 8vo.; do. on the Bones; Buchan's Domestic Medicine; Cheyne Essays; do. on Croup; Cooper's Surgery; Caldwell's Cullen's Practice of Physic; Corvisart on the Heart; Cullen's Materia Medica; Dorsey's Cooper; Desault's Surgery; Denman's Midwifery; James's Burn's do.; Hamilton's do.; Eliot's Medical Pocket Book; Cooper on Joints; Fyfe's Anatomy; Haller's Physiology; Hey's Surgery; Hey on Puerperal Fever; Home on Ulcer's; Hayes on Consumption; Hooper's Medical Dictionary; Haller on the Arteries; Hooper's Anatomist's Vade Mecum; Surgeon's Vade Mecum; Medical Lexicon; Morbid Anatomy; Caldwell's Medical and Physical Memoirs; Nancrede's Orfila on Poisons; Pemberton's Treatise on various diseases of the Abdominal Viscera; Rushe's Works; Rickertson on Health; Saunders on the Liver; Sanac on Fevers; Thatcher's Dispensatory; Thacher's Modern Practice; Thomson on Inflammation; Thomas' Modern Practice; Underwood on the Diseases of Children; Accum's Chemistry; Davy's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry; Conversations on Chemistry; Aiken's Mineralogy, &c.

Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31—

Looking Glasses.

A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

for sale at reduced prices by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,

OF ALL KINDS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Nov. 18, 1817. 2tf—

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less, by.

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26. 29—

Cart Boxes.

Just received, on consignment,

Chaise, Waggon, & Cart Boxes,

Of all sizes, which are offered for sale by the quantity, at the New York Foundery prices

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent.

March 31 21—

WANTED,

BY N. GILBERT,

3000 feet good Oak Boards,
200 bushels Oats,
100 do. Corn,
3000 good Hhd Hoops,
White Oak Hhds. &c.

June 3. 30—

NOTICE.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber in October last, a RAM—The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

BENJAMIN OLIN.

Preston, May 30, 1818. 30—

were so much alarmed at the appearance of these animals that they ran up the shrouds.

Capt. Huggens is represented as a man of perfect veracity, in whose testimony entire confidence may be placed. His deposition before a magistrate we understand will be taken, and forwarded from Eastport.

June 10th, schr. Gen. Brewer.

SEEDS OF REVOLUTION.

The Upper Canada papers announce, officially, that a *Provincial Convention* assembled at St. Catherine, in that province, on the 4th of May, and was immediately organized by the choice of John Clark, Esq. President, Geo. J. Kerr, Secretary, and George Adams, Esq. Treasurer. The towns of Niagara, Grantham, Lowth, Clinton, Grimsby, Cobourg, Ainsborough, Pelham, Thurold, Stamford, Willoughby, Bertie, Crowland, Humberstone and Wainfleet, were represented. *These form but an inconsiderable part of the towns of Upper Canada; and no delegates appear to have been sent from York, Kingston, Newark and Chippewa, the principal towns of the province.*] Of the delegates, were Robert Hamilton, Esq. William H. Merritt, Esq. John Clark, Esq. George Keeper, Esq. James Cummings, Esq. (these three justices of the peace) Dr. Cyrus Sumner, and Dr. John J. Lafferty, and Messrs. Hixon, Robertson, Kennedy, Henderson, Baxter, Current, Horton and Thompson. The measures were adopted with unanimity. They recommend the election of Representatives to form a Provincial Convention, to meet at York, on the 6th July next, to appoint a Commission to proceed to England with petitions to the Prince Regent, on the state of the Province; and to hold conferences, generally, on all matters then requiring attention. Mr. Gourlay, the author of the public addresses which put in motion the meeting, was invited to a seat in the convention, and to assist in its business. [They had a precedent for this in Massachusetts.] The principal opposers of these measures, are Colonel Clark, and Major Leonard.

Much is expected from Gen. (Gov.) Maitland, on his arrival from England.—One party anticipate from him a prompt alleviation of grievances, and the other as prompt a suppression of self-created associations.

R. ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, JUNE 13.

The General Assembly of this State formed a quorum at Newport on Tuesday afternoon, and proceeded to business. Nothing of a public or important nature was transacted previous to Thursday morning, when Mr. Durfee of Tiverton, introduced several resolutions for laying a tax on and restricting the Banks, which he supported in an eloquent speech. They were finally postponed. Several subjects of importance were expected to engage the attention of the Assembly, previous to the adjournment.

The prize brig recently run ashore at Blackisland, and carried into Newport, has, with her cargo, been libelled by the Collector of that port, for a breach of the U. States' revenue laws. Capt. Barnes, of the Buenos Ayres, to brig Puerrydon, has claimed the brig and cargo, as being lawfully captured by him—and he has Spaniards, with the prize crew who have put off board the brig, have claimed salvage for recapturing her. The trials of these libels will take place at a Special District Court, to be holden in this town, on the 22d instant.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, June 17, 1818.

LAUNCH.

A beautiful schooner, of about 160 tons burthen, was launched from the yard of Mr. Samuel Story, in this city, on Thursday last.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of *Norwich Bank*, on Monday, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors:

Ebenezer Huntington, Simeon Breed, Jabez Huntington, John L. Boswell, Zachariah Huntington, Dwight Ripley, Charles P. Huntington, Benjamin Coit, Andrew Perkins, Jonathan O. W. Trumbull, Joseph Williams, John Tuisten, Asa Fitch.

The Directors made choice of EBENEZER HUNTINGTON, Esq. President; and HEZEKIAH PRENTIS, Esq. Cashier.

The following is a list of Justices of Peace, appointed by the Legislature, in addition to those published in our last:—

New London—Ephraim M. Frink, John A. Fitton, Henry Mason, not *John*, as published last week.

Colchester—Joseph Morgan, Zachariah Olmstead, Ebenezer A. Packer, Daniel Carter.

Groton—Rodman Niles.

Lyme—Richard Lord, Samuel B. Mather, Joel Loomis.

Montville—Nathaniel Bradford.

ALBERT H. TRACY, Esq. of Buffalo, N. Y. formerly of this city, is elected a Member of Congress from that State.

SPANISH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

An arrival at Baltimore from Martinique, corroborates the former accounts received of Spanish American affairs, and adds, that Bolivar, the Patriot General, had retreated, and was waiting for reinforcements from Augustura. Com. Brion, with a patriot fleet of 31 sail, was to sail on the 23d April, in quest of the Spanish flotilla. The story of the death of the Spanish Gen. Morillo is contradicted.

Moose Island, &c.—The Boston Centinel of the 10th inst. states, that Eastport, &c. are immediately to be surrendered to the United States and the state of Massachusetts. General Miller is ordered by the President to receive the surrender on the part of the United States; and Gov. Brooks will forthwith select an officer to accompany him, on the part of that state.

The Philadelphia Democratic Press of the 11th inst. states, that orders have been received in Philadelphia from the Navy Department to lay down the keels of two seventy-fours.

The following is a list of Acts, passed by the General Assembly at their late session.

1. An Act to repeal an Act entitled an "Act to secure the rights of Parents, Masters, and Guardians."
2. An Act in addition to, and alteration of an Act entitled an "Act for forming and conducting the Military Force of this State."
3. An Act relating to the costs due from prisoners confined in Newgate Prison.
4. An Act for the appointment of a Reporter of Judicial decisions.
5. An Act in addition to, and alteration of an Act entitled, an "Act relating to the abatement of Writs, reversal of Judgments, &c.
6. An Act repealing an Act concerning Side Walks in Cities.
7. An Act for opening depositions.
8. An Act in addition to, and alteration of An Act for constituting and regulating Courts.
9. An Act altering the time of holding the Court of Common Pleas in the County of Tolland.
10. An Act concerning incorporated manufacturing Companies.
11. An Act in addition to an "Act entitled an Act relating to Escheats."
12. An Act in addition to, and alteration of an Act entitled an "Act for maintaining and supporting the poor."
13. An act in addition to, and alteration of An Act "entitled an Act to secure the City of New-Haven from damage by fire."
14. An Act relating to incorporated Banks, &c.
15. An Act for the relief of Bail.
16. An Act defining the Qualifications of Freemen.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning (says the Norfolk Herald of the 10th inst.) the President set off on a visit to the Canal, intending, we understand, to proceed as far as Elizabeth City, N. C. and to return on Thursday.—He was accompanied by Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of War, Mr. Crowninshield, Secretary of the Navy, Generals Swift and Bernard, and Col. M'Ree of the Corps of Engineers: the principal Naval and Military Officers of this station, and several of our most eminent citizens.

MAJOR-GENERAL JACKSON.

We are sorry to hear (says the New-York Mercantile Advertiser) that this distinguished officer is about to retire from the service of his country, and it is with deep regret, we learn, that the ill state of his health is the cause.

The Savannah Republican of the 1st inst. contains the following paragraphs:—

"We are sorry to state that a serious dispute has occurred between Gens. JACKSON and SCOTT, which we fear will eventuate in a serious manner. Gen. Jackson intends, as soon as he gets through the present campaign, to repair to New-York, for the purpose of calling Gen. Scott out. We have learnt the points which created the dispute, but do not, at this time, feel ourselves authorised to state them.

"We also understand that Gen. Jackson has issued orders for the arrest of Capt. Obed Wright; and if apprehended, to be taken to head-quarters at Fort Montgomery, where he will be tried.

"Gen. Jackson contemplated reaching Pensacola on or about the 16th ult. which place he intended to occupy.

"It may be some consolation to the parents and friends of Major Wright, to learn, that his body has been picked up near the spot where he was drowned; and that Gen. Gaines had it conveyed to Fort Scott, and there interred with those honors due to his rank."

Extract of a letter from the Correspondent of the Editors of the Philadelphia Democratic Press, dated

"ST. THOMAS, 26th May, 1818.

"We have official news here from Caracas that another battle had been fought on the 11th inst. about 20 leagues West, from San Carlos—in which both parties seem to have fought with desperation. The Spaniards say that the Patriots are totally defeated, but acknowledge the loss of many first rate officers. The commander in chief of the royal army engaged "de la Torre," is severely wounded, and his aid-de-camp Col. "Villare,"—and about 20 officers killed and wounded. It is said that the pass "Calaboso," is again in the hands of the royalists. The royal commander in chief, Morillo, has recovered from his wounds.

"Brion and Aury have formed a junction near St. Bartholomews at what is called the Five Islands: they have now 15 sail. Just as Brion got under way, a Spanish escadre [squadron] hove in sight and after both had manoeuvered a little they went each their way in a different direction. It is said that Brion will fortify the island of Mona for a kind of rendezvous and take possession of Samana if possible."

Polar Ice in the West-Indies.—A gentleman who recently arrived at Philadelphia, from New-Orleans, informs that on the passage floating ice was fallen in with in the open ocean, outside of the gulph stream, in the 29th degree of latitude.—This is much further south than we have ever before heard of ice having been observed at sea.

Upwards of two hundred and fifty U. S. troops left Charleston, S. C. on the 1st inst. under the command of Maj. Denkins, for the south.

The British and American Commissioners, appointed under the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent, for settling the boundary line between the United States and Canada, arrived at Montreal on the 24th ult.

Those who feel interested in the progress of the arts, will be gratified to know, that paper hangings are now manufactured capable of being washed with soap and water, and by this peculiar quality alone are they to be distinguished from those in common use. Where they have been used, we understand they have been highly approved of. The public are indebted to Messrs. Creese & Co. of Great Newport-street, Long Acre, for this valuable discovery.—*New Edin. Mag.*

ANIMAL FLOWER.

The inhabitants of St. Lucie have discovered a most singular plant. In a cavern of that isle, near the sea, in a large basin, from twelve to fifteen feet deep, the water of which is very brackish, and the bottom composed of rocks. From these, at all times, proceed certain substances, which present, at first sight, beautiful flowers, of a bright shining color, and pretty nearly resembling our marigolds—only that their tint is more lively. —These seeming flowers, on the approach of a hand or instrument, retire, like a snail, out of sight. On examining their substance closely, there appear, in the middle of the disk, four brown filaments, resembling spiders legs, which move round a kind of petals with a pretty brisk and spontaneous motion. These legs have pincers to seize their prey; and, upon seizing it, the yellow petals immediately close, so that it cannot escape. Under this exterior of a flower is a brown stalk, of the bigness of a raven's quill, and which appears to be the body of some animal. It is probable that this strange creature lives on the spawn of fish, and the marine insects thrown by the sea into the basin.

At the 5th Anniversary of the Church Missionary Society, held at Bristol, (Eng.) in April last, one of the gentlemen who addressed the meeting, stated—"that he had spent the evening, and a part of the morning, at the bed side of the celebrated Hannah Moore, to whom the obligations of this age and posterity are great; he found her on the bed of sickness, but surrounded with her Saviour's presence, enjoying an inward peace, which could only be derived from the book of God. She commissioned him to be her almoner upon the altar of that Society, wishing them God speed."

Marine.

Ship Marcus, Moses Hillard, has cleared at New-York for Havre.

Ship Woodbine, Willet, cleared at Savannah June 1, for Havre.

The ship Octavia, G. Post, from the coast of Brazil, with 1050 bbls. whale oil, has arrived at Sag-Harbor.

BOSTON, JUNE 13.—The brig Poacher, Malcolm, from Liverpool, via Fayal, arrived at this port on Wednesday, fell in with, (April 28) ship Solon, Stoddard, from London, for N. York, which had been struck and set on fire by lightning the evening previous, and took off the passengers and crew 38 in number. The following is an account of the disaster by one of the passengers in the Solon; on the 27th of April, at 9 o'clock, P. M. a body of lightning struck the ship attended by a singular explosion, disordering every thing in its passage down the mainmast—the captain with many others on the upper deck were knocked down; on the middle deck the same effect was produced, yet in neither case no lives were lost. Immediately columns of smoke rose from the hold through every aperture, and such was the strength of the devouring matter, that it must at the same instant have set fire to every part of the cargo which was liable to take fire from it. In this emergency, the thickness of the smoke became such as to prevent further respiration. All rushed on deck in confusion—the lightning still bursting forth, so that the whole sea appeared like a furnace.—Here was one of the most distressing scenes that ever was witnessed—the most part of the people half naked, and it being impracticable to return for their clothes, and with no more of the necessaries of life than would be required for two days' subsistence. All that now remained to our hopes was to keep the fire under by blocking up every aperture where the smoke issued—and should this be effected, we were fearful a few hours might close the scene; the boats could not take two thirds our number, and the tremendous sea also forbid the trial; the hope of falling in with a vessel was precarious, yet the hand of a gracious Providence was over our heads. In this state we continued till next day about 11 o'clock, when the brig Poacher, Capt. Malcolm, appeared in sight, and ultimately saved our lives. The last boat had scarce reached the brig when the Solon's mizzen-mast fell by the board, and the main-mast followed in about half an hour after.—At this time the flames had burst out in every direction, so that Providence had sent this vessel to our aid in a most critical moment. So great a number of persons being added to those already on board the Poacher, (she having before seven passengers,) it became necessary to make for the Western Islands, for water and provisions. We arrived at Fayal on the 1st of May, where every attention was paid to our wants by Mr. Dabney, the American Consul, and other persons, particularly Messrs. Searle, Parker, Bayley and Correa." Three of the Solon's passengers here went on board the ship Norfolk, for London, seven of the passengers and crew on board the schooner Prudence, Laggett, for Halifax, and the remainder have arrived at this port in the Poacher. The persons who have arrived here express the warmest gratitude for the attention of Capt. Malcolm, and of the officers, passengers and crew of the Poacher.

We understand that the Solon had on board a cargo valued at nearly 200,000l. including about 20,000l. worth of drugs. She was a fine ship, newly coppered, and belonged to Messrs. Fish & Grinnell, of New-York.

Married,

At Philadelphia, by the Rev. Dr. Janeway, the Rev. JOHN CHESTER, of Albany, to Miss REBECCA RALSTON, daughter of Robert Ralston, Esq. of the former place.

At Ashford, on the 11th inst. Lieut. BELA BENNET of Monson, to Miss POLLY WEBB, daughter of Mr. Jabez Webb, of the former place.

Died,

At Hampton, Miss HARRIET PARISH, late of this city, aged 25.

At Brooklyn, Mr. WELCOME ADAMS, aged 27.

[*Communication.*]

Died, at Bethany, Wayne County, N. Y. ANDREW M. DORRANCE, Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 28. The death of Mr. Dorrance will be sincerely regretted by the circle of his friends and acquaintance. In a society formed principally of emigrants from different parts of the country, and growing up as it were in the wilderness, the endearing ties of friendship and social love, are from various causes more strong than in older settlements. It is not easy to overrate the amiable qualities of this young man. Possessed of a social and benevolent disposition, he shared in the affection of those who knew him; his heart we believe was pure, and his soul appeared to be fitted, alas, too soon for his friends, for the enjoyment of a more permanent happiness than is afforded in this transitory state of earthly existence. In his last moments he expressed perfect resignation to the will of Providence.

In his profession he was competent and industrious; and his argument and language generally well chosen. The mildness and serenity of his temper were rarely clouded by the storms of passion, and modest diffidence and generous conduct have no doubt endeared him to the court, and those of his brethren of the bar, with whom he was acquainted.

To his connections and friends in Connecticut, his death will doubtless be an afflicting circumstance.

☞ *THE REPUBLICANS of the first society in the town of Norwich, are requested to meet at the dwelling-house of Mr. Augustus Lathrop, on Thursday evening next, at half past seven o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to support on the 4th of July, as Delegate to attend the Convention to be holden at Hartford in August next.*

June 16, 1818.

FOR NEW-YORK,

PACKET M'DONOUGH, WM. W. COIT, will sail on Thursday (to-morrow) morning, at 10 o'clock.

June 17.

JUST RECEIVED BY

F. A. Huntington & Co.

REAL extra superfine navy blue Broadcloth equal, if not superior, to any ever offered for sale in this town.

50 ps. Carlisle Ginghams good patterns and fine goods, at low prices by the piece.

Bombazetts, and Marseilles Vesting.
Elegant Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
English black silk Gloves.
India Lustrings, and green Levantine Silks.
Large assortment red Morocco Hats.
Fine striped Florentine, for pantaloons.
Fine Russia Sheeting, do.
Mixt Cotton half Hose.
Ribbons, Kid Gloves, &c. &c.

June 15, 1818 32—

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, a large supply of

Medicine,
Paints,
Dye Stuffs,
Indigo,
St. Croix and New Rum by the hhd.
Cyder Brandy per bbl.
Wines,
An assortment of Iron,
Cart and Waggon Boxes,
Window Glass,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Raisins per cask,
Spices,
Sperm. Oil, &c.

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich June 16, 1818. 32—

100 sets English Cast, Waggon and Chaise Boxes.
50 boxes 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Crown Window Glass
10 doz Pewter Teapots, sorted sizes.
Brass Kettles. Warming Pans. Chaffing Dishes.
Anvils. Vises. Blacksmith's Bellows Pipes.
Mill, crosscut, veneering, hand, and fine Saws, *of superior quality.*

TOGETHER WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware Goods,

on shelves, for sale, at reduced prices, by

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

June 16, 1818. 32—

CORN.

WANTED, 200 bushels *bright yellow* CORN, to be delivered in the course of the present week, for which cash will be paid on delivery, by

WM. BELCHER.

Norwich, June 17, 1818

BRICK.

80,000 Brick, for sale by

JOHN BREWSTER.

Preston, June 15. 32—

FOUND,

A SUM of MONEY The owner will please apply to the Printers.

June 16, 1818 32—

Nails, Iron & Steel.

RUSSIA Old Sable Iron by the Ton;—English & Swedes flat, square, and round Iron, assorted sizes.
London Hoop L. Blister'd STEEL.
Horse Nail Rods Nail Plates.
Cut Spikes five inches long for planking.
Tacks of all sizes from 3 to 20 oz per M
Patent Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes—for sale at Norwich Nail Manufactory, by

tf WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

ILLINOIS ARMY LANDS

PURCHASED BY

STEPHEN B. MUNN,

No. 226, Pearl-street, New York.

Letters from the country, giving a description of the Parent and the price asked for each Lot, will be attended to, if post paid

June 17, 1818. 32—4w—

THE

REAL JAPAN

Blacking,

MADE BY

GEORGE JONES,

MANY YEARS IN THE EMPLOY OF

DAY & MARTIN,

97

High Holborn.

THIS inestimable composition, with half the usual labor, produces a most brilliant jet black, fully equal to the highest japan varnish; affords peculiar nourishment to the leather; will not soil the finest linen; is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and will retain its virtues in any climate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Let the dirt be brushed clean off, stir up the blacking with a small cane or brush till it is well mixed, then lay it on your blacking brush as thin as possible, with which you black the boot or shoe equally all over, apply your shining-brush immediately, and in *one minute* it will produce the most brilliant lustre and jet black ever beheld.

SOLD BY

D. RIPLEY,

Norwich.

June 17. 32—

NOTICE.

AT a Meeting of the *Board of Health*, for the Town of Norwich, on the first Monday in January, 1818—

The following gentlemen were appointed officers for the year 1818, viz:

Cushing Bells, Charles P. Huntington, Dwight Ripley, John DeWitt, Eber Backus, Health Committee

George Tisdale, Thomas B. Boswell, John L. Boswell, Health Officers.

Voted, That the Clerk publish the same, with the bye-law respecting nuisances, in the Courier, in June next.

Extracted from the Records,

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*

Norwich, June 10, 1818.—At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Health, holden this day at Kinney's Hotel, Voted That from the 1st day of June to the 20th September in each year, no oyster shells, or oysters in shells, shall be deposited for a longer period than 24 hours, on the shores, wharves or bridges, in this town, northward of *Waterman's Point*, without special permission, for so doing, from the Board of Health.

A true Copy of Record,
Attest. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*

JUNK.

WANTED immediately, a quantity of old *Junk.* R. HUBBARD.

June 17 32—

Wanted Immediately,

A MAN, to take care of horses, work in a garden, and do the chores of a family *Inquire of the Printers*

June 17. 32—

NOTICE.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, having appointed the subscribers Commissioners on the estate of

Mr. ZADOC SPALDING,

late of Killingly, deceased, represented insolvent, we hereby give notice that we shall meet on the business of our appointment, on the first Monday of August, and on the first Monday of October next, at the house of *Solomon Sykes*, in said Killingly, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days. Six *Months* are allowed for creditors to exhibit claims against said estate, or be debarred a recovery.

Killingly, June 6, 1818

ANTHONY BROWN,
NATHAN FULLER, } Com'rs.
SOLOMON SYKES

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

32 WM READ, *Adm'r.*

Stray Cow.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on or about the first of June, a deep red COW, 3 years old, is with Calf, and of a small size Whoever will take up said Cow, and give information to the subscriber, shall be generously rewarded.

GEORGE LORD.

Norwich, Bean-hill, June 15, 32—

POETRY.

DEATH OF THE RIGHTEOUS.

SWEET is the scene when virtue dies
When sinks a righteous soul to rest;
How mildly beam the closing eyes;
How gently heaves th' expiring breast!

So fades a summer cloud away;
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er;
So gently shuts the eye of day;
So dies the wave along the shore.

Triumphant smiles the victor brow,
Fann'd by some angel's purple wing;
Oh, Grave! where is thy victory now?
Invidious Death! where is thy sting?

A holy quiet reigns around;
A calm which nothing can destroy;
Nought can disturb that peace profound,
Which their unfetter'd souls enjoy.

Farewell conflicting hopes and fears,
Where lights and shades alternate dwell!
How bright the unchanging morn appears;
Farewell, inconstant world! farewell.

Its duty done, as sinks the clay,
Light from its load, the spirit flies;
While heaven and earth combine to say,
"Sweet is the scene when virtue dies."

SUBSCRIBERS to the Connecticut Bible Society, residing in Norwich, and its vicinity, may be supplied with their annual dues, in Bibles, on application to
JABEZ HUNTINGTON, *Agent.*
June 8, 1818. 31—

Medical Books.

THOMAS ROBINSON, respectfully informs the Faculty of Medicine, that he has for sale at his Book-Store, Norwich-Port, a general assortment of MEDICAL BOOKS, which will be sold on the most liberal terms for cash, among which are:—

Bell's Surgery, 4 vols.; do. 1 vol. 8vo. plates; do. on the Muscles and Joints; do. on the Arteries; do. Operative Surgery; do. on Wounds; do. Anatomy; do. on Ulcers; do. Dissections; Burn's Popular Directions; do. on Inflammation; do. Obstetrical Works; Bichat on the Membranes; Boyer's Surgery, 4v. 8vo.; do. on the Bones; Buchan's Domestic Medicine; Cheyne Essays; do. on Croup; Cooper's Surgery; Caldwell's Cullen's Practice of Physic; Corvisart on the Heart; Cullen's Materia Medica; Dorsey's Cooper; Desault's Surgery; Denman's Midwifery; James's Burn's do.; Hamilton's do.; Eliot's Medical Pocket Book; Cooper on Joints; Fyfe's Anatomy; Haller's Physiology; Hey's Surgery; Hey on Puerperal Fever; Home on Ulcer's; Hayes on Consumption; Hooper's Medical Dictionary; Haller on the Arteries; Hooper's Anatomist's Vade Mecum; Surgeon's Vade Mecum; Medical Lexicon; Morbid Anatomy; Caldwell's Medical and Physical Memoirs; Nancrede's Orfila on Poisons; Pemberton's Treatise on various diseases of the Abdominal Viscera; Roche's Works; Rickertson on Health; Saunders on the Liver; Senac on Fevers; Thatchers Dispensatory; Thacher's Modern Practice; Thomson on Inflammation; Thomas' Modern Practice; Underwood on the Diseases of Children; Accum's Chemistry; Davy's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry; Conversations on Chemistry; Aken's Mineralogy, &c.
Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31—

Looking Glasses.

A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed
LOOKING GLASSES,
for sale at reduced prices by
F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.
WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,
OF ALL KINDS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nov. 16, 1817. 2tf—

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less, by
LYMAN BREWER.
May 26. 29—

Cart Boxes.

Just received, on consignment,
Chaise, Waggon, & Cart Boxes,
Of all sizes, which are offered for sale by the quantity, at the New-York Foundery prices.
WM. C. GILMAN, Agent.
March 31. 21—

WANTED,
BY N. GILBERT,

3000 feet good Oak Boards,
200 bushels Oats,
100 do. Corn,
2000 good Hhd Hoops,
White Oak Hhds &c.
June 3. 30—

NOTICE.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber in October last, a RAM—The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.
BENJAMIN OLIN.
Preston, May 30, 1818. 30—

GROCERIES, DIE STUFFS, &c.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, the following articles, which he offers at a small profit for cash—and he presumes that the Providence market will not hold out a greater inducement to purchasers than he can, for prompt pay.

Cash will buy cheap,
CALL AND SEE.

St Croix Rum, N. E do. French Brandy, Gin, Cider-Brandy, Rasberry Cordial, Madeira, Teneriffe, Port, Lisbon, Sherry and Malaga WINES. Coffee, Chocolate, Allspice, Pepper, Cassia, Cloves. Nutmegs by lb or less, very low. box and cask Raisins, Pearlashes by doz. lb. Figs, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas, St. Croix Sugar, common Brown do. Lump do. Starch, Segars per thousand, Tobacco, Molasses, Ginger, Peppersauce, &c. &c.

White and Red Lead. Stone Yellow, Spanish Brown and White, Paris White, ground and lump Verdigris, Patent, King's and Chronic Yellow, Prussian Blue, Dutch and Rose Pink, Strewing Smalt, Venetian and India Red, Umber, Terra de Siena, Carmine, Drop Lake, Chinese and English Vermillion, Coach Locker, Copal Varnish, Spirits Turpentine, Powdered Litharage, 180 lbs. Glue. &c &c

Stick and ground Logwood, Nicaragua and Red Wood, 2500 lbs ground Camwood, Allum, 2500 lbs Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Argol, Bengal Indigo, Grain Tin, Tenter Hooks, Press Papers, Gold, Silver and Brass Leaf, &c. &c

Cut Nails from 2d to 30d; 8d, 10d and 20d Wrought do.; Brads from 1d. to 8d.; Tacks.

7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Glass.
Herd's Grass Seed.

A large additional supply of
Drugs and Medicine,
Among which are the following, viz

150 lbs. Senna, 100 lbs. Caroline Pink, 30 lbs. Camphor, 140 lbs Liquorice Root, 60 bottles American and W. I. Castor Oil, 50 lbs. Aloes, Armatto and Roco for cheese colouring, Borax, Bals Peru, Calomel, Cantharides, Peruvian Bark, Cologne Water, Cream Tartar, Extract Hyoniamus, do Peruvian Bark, Flour Sulphur, Gum Tacmahac, Opium, South-American, African and E. India Gum Copal, Shellac, Hull's Physic, Lunar Caustic, Flake Manna, Red Precipitate, Magnesia, do calcined, Oxyde Bismuth, Opodeldock, Oil Annised, Roses and Lavender, Powdered Blue, Ipecac, Jalap, Gentian, Columbo, Rheubarb, Valerian, Sacc Saturni, Fine Sponge, Salts Lemon, 12 bottles double distilled Rose Water, Durable Ink, &c &c.

Samuel Tyler.
Norwich March 21, 1818. 21—

GROCEIRES,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at the store opposite Messrs. *Aspinwall & Mathewson,*

3 hhds 4th proof St Croix Rum,
4 do. New England do.
1 do. 5th proof Old Jamaica Spirits,
7 do. Trinidad Molasses,
1 do. Gin,
1 pipe Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 qr. casks London Particular Teneriffe,
2 do. cargo do.
1 do Madeira Wine,
6 chests Hyson Skin Tea, Clothier's and Pacific's cargo,
Gun Powder and Young Hyson Tea,
800 lbs Lump Sugar 8 bags Coffee,
1 keg Smyrna, 16 boxes bloom Raisins,
4 boxes Shaving Soap,
13 boxes mould and dipt Candles,
2 boxes Figs, 5 boxes Pipes,
8 bbls. St. Croix Sugar, superior quality,
15 kegs Tobacco,
2 tierces green Peas,
2 boxes Chocolate, 2 do. Bar Soap,
2 kegs blue and white Starch,
Scotch Snuff,
Maccoboy do. in half lb. bottles,
Spanish Cigars,
Small and large papers Tobacco,
Cassia. Nutmegs,
Herd's Grass Seed,
Pure Ginger, Pepper, Pimento,
Corn Brooms,
Irish Potatoes. for planting,
Naples Shaving Soap, in pots. &c. &c.

LYMAN BREWER.
April 28. 25—

GROCERIES,

A LARGE supply, recently received and for sale by wholesale, at fair prices, for cash or credit, at the store of
E. COIT & CO.
Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31—

50,000 feet clear and merchantable Eastern and Connecticut river Plank, Boards, Joist and Clapboards,
35,000 best Connecticut river Shingles,
Just received and for sale by
JUNE 9. JEDH. HUNTINGTON.

RUM.

A CONSIGNMENT of 10 hhds. first quality N. E. RUM,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES N. BROWN.
April 15. 23—

AUCTION.

ON the 29th day of June, 1818, at 10 o'clock, forenoon, will be sold at Auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, at Jewett City, in Griswold, all such undivided right or interest, as has or may accrue unto certain estate in said Griswold, lately owned by *Ebenezer Latham,* and by him mortgaged to *John Wilson* and others, as stands originally in the name of *John Brewster,* of Preston.

The title and conditions will be made known at the sale.
June 8 1818. 31—

BLACKING.

FOR sale at *T. ROBINSON's* Book-Store, Norwich-Port, *Real Japan Blacking,* made by Day & Martin, 97, High Holborn, London. This inestimable composition, with half the usual labor, produces a most brilliant jet black, fully equal to the highest japan varnish, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, will not soil the finest linen; is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, will retain its virtues in any climate, and in one minute's brushing it will produce the most brilliant lustre and jet black ever beheld.
Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31—

FLOUR.

RICHMOND Mountain Flour, put up expressly for family use, warranted of the best quality, just received and for sale by
G. & C. KINNEY.
Superfine Richmond, and Baltimore Howard-street Flour, kept constantly on hand, per bbl.
June 10. 31—

BOOKS.
A GREAT VARIETY OF
Classical & School Books,
CONSTANTLY KEPT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
R. HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket street

☞ BOOKS of all descriptions furnished at ten days notice, and at New-York prices. *May 20.*

BLUE and short yellow Company Nankeens.
Merino and Canton Crape Shawls,
A large assortment Whips,
Domestic Sheetings, Checks, Stripes, Plaids and Ticks,
Just received and for sale by
F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.
June 2. 30—

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
G. & C. KINNEY,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
GROCERIES,
Among which are—

Cognac, Bordeaux, Spanish & Cider } BRANDIES,
Old Jamaica, St Croix, N. E and Cherry, } RUM,
Holland Pierpont's & Country } GIN,
Old Madeira, L P Teneriffe, S. Madeira, Port, Malaga & Currant } WINES,
CORDIALS.
New Orleans, Muscovado, East India & Lump } SUGARS,
MOLASSES,
Vinegar,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS,
Coffee, Chocolate,
Blown Salt,
Baltimore and Richmond } FLOUR per bbl.
Buck Wheat and Rye Flour,
RICE,

TOBACCO, of all qualities, per keg or less; Hibbert's Brown Stout; N. York Porter; Segars, of all kinds; Rose scented, Maccaboy, Scotch and Rappee Snuff; Pipes; box and cask Raisins; Currants; Filberts; Peanuts; Walnuts; Butternuts; Oranges; Figs; Prunes; Cassia; Allspice; Ginger; Nutmegs; Poland Starch; Pearlashes; Patent Pitch Forks; Rakes; Hoes and Handles; Scythes and Snaths; Rundlets; Riddles; Axes & Handles; Brooms; Whips and Lashes; Baskets; Bed Cords; Pocket Books; Powder and Shot; Mould Candles per box; Dipped do.; Bar and Shaving Soap; Black Ball; a quantity of Earthen, Stone and Glass Ware, &c. &c
May 6, 1818. 26—

Election Sermon.

A SERMON preached at the Anniversary Election, Hartford, May 14, 1818, by the Rev. *Harry Croswell,* A. M. Rector of Trinity Church, New-Haven.
Price 12½ cents. For sale at
R. HUBBARD's *Book-Store.*
June 3.

WOOL
Carding and Manufacturing.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in the *Wool Manufacturing Business,* at the establishment recently improved by *C. F. Butts,* (near Kennedy's mills,) give notice, that their machinery is in fine order, and they are ready to receive Wool of all qualities, to manufacture at the most reduced prices, per yard or on shares. Skilful workmen only will be employed. Terms of payment made liberal to all, and every exertion made to give satisfaction.

Wool Carding,

Warranted done in the best manner, on the shortest notice, and on terms the *most liberal.*

CHESTER F. BUTTS.
REUBEN SCOTT.
Plainfield, May 25. 1818. 29-6w—

WOOL
Carding and Manufacturing.

THE subscriber having commenced the *Wool Manufacturing Business,* at the place lately known by the *Central Manufactory,* gives notice that his Machinery is in perfect order for business, and he is ready to receive Wool of all qualities to manufacture at the most reduced prices, per yard or on shares. Skilful workmen only will be employed. Terms of payment made liberal to all, and every exertion made to give satisfaction.

Wool Carding,

Warranted done in the best manner and on the shortest notice. ALSO,

Cloth Dressing,

In the best manner and on the most liberal terms.

He has on hand a good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets, which he will sell very low for cash or exchange for Wool
ZEBULON WHIPPLE.
Plainfield, June 2. 1818

THE SUBSCRIBER

TENDERS his most ardent thanks to the people in Chelsea Landing and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has received in the line of his profession. Particular motives induces him to leave the place at this time (not the decline of business.) He has taken a stand near the Court House at Norwich Town, where he will be happy to wait on those who require his assistance. He is well supplied with elegant natural TEETH, and the first rate of material for artificial ones. Ladies and gentlemen can be attended at their own houses, if more agreeable, without extra expence.
GEORGE W. PARTRIDGE.
May 18. 1818. 28—

WE the undersigned, Physicians and Surgeons of the town of Norwich, being acquainted with Doct. *G. W. Partridge,* in his capacity of SURGEON DENTIST, do not hesitate to recommend him to the public, in the line of his profession.
JOHN TURNER.
RICHARD P. TRACY.
April 13, 1818. 23—

Look at this.

I TAKE this way to inform my friends that *The Change* is wanted that is due me for Papers. It being six months since I commenced riding, and it being new business to me, I wish you to grant my request.

I return my sincere thanks for the past custom, and wish a continuance of the same.

HORATIO FRANKLIN,
Post-Rider from New London through Windham to Norwich
June 3. 30—

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, on the 28th ult. an indented apprentice girl named
ANN HUNTLEY,
about 17 years old, large of her age, dark complexion, and has a down look. Whoever will return said runaway shall receive One Cent Reward and no charges—and all persons are hereby forbid harboring her on penalty of the law.
JARED GALLUP.
Preston, June 2, 1818. 30—

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 17th inst. an indented apprentice boy, named *SYLVANUS MOFFIT, alias SYLVANUS HARNDAL,* about 20 years old, had on when he went away a grey coat, black pantaloons, and an old black hat. Whoever will return him shall be entitled to One Cent Reward, and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on penalty of the law.
CYRUS DAY.
Killingly, May 20, 1818. 31—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.
HARVEY MORGAN.
Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31tf—

$5000 highest Prize
Stonington Bridge Lottery

TICKETS,

IN *Stonington Bridge Lottery,* for sale at the Book-Store of
R. HUBBARD,
May 20. *Shetucket street*

CELEBRATION.

THE Nat[illegible] of St. J[illegible] Baptist, will be [illegible]brated by the [illegible]bers of *Eastern Lodge,* No. [illegible] Windham, (Se[illegible] society,) on We[illegible]day the 24th day of June. The [illegible] will assemble at the Hall of Br[illegible] *Webb,* precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Brethren of the adjacent Lodges [illegible]spectfully invited to attend and join [illegible] Celebration.

A ROBINSON,
J ARNOLD,
E SMITH,
L D LEACH,
N. HOWES,
O HEBARD,
L MANNING } *Committee of Arrangements.*

Windham, June 6, A. L. 5818.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL new *DWELLING* [illegible] with about eight acres of plow[illegible] wood *LAND* attached to it, situated in [illegible] field, about half a mile north of Ster[illegible] meeting-house. About 8 acres of [illegible] *LAND,* near the above. Also, abou[illegible] acres of excellent *GRAIN LAND,* abou[illegible] miles east of Sterling meeting house, [illegible] Sabin's Cotton Manufactory. For fu[illegible] information call on the subscriber, [illegible] on the premises.
CHARLOTTE WOODWORTH.
June 10.

Carding Machine Notice.

THE *CARDING MACHINE,* for[illegible] owned and occupied by the late [illegible] *Backus,* Esq. is now in perfect ord[illegible] business. All persons who choose to [illegible] it employment, may depend on having [illegible] work done to satisfaction, by applying [illegible]
ERASTUS ROGERS,
Norwich, May 13, 1818. *at the [illegible]*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich within and for the District of Norwich, the 26th day of May, A. D. 1818.—
Present NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

UPON the Petition of *Enos West* and *Cynthia Wightman,* both of Bozrah, in said District, shewing to this Court that the said *Enos* is Guardian of *Valentine Wightman,* of said Bozrah, a minor, under the age of 21 years; and that said *Cynthia* is Guardian of *Samuel Wightman and [illegible] Wightman,* both of said Bozrah, minors under the age of 21 years; that said minors are the owners of certain real estate, situated in said Bozrah, valued at about $1[illegible] and that it would be for the interest of [illegible] minors that said real estate should be [illegible] and the avails thereof vested in other property, for their benefit—praying for liberty to sell said real estate, as per Petition on file, dated May 18, 1818.

Ordered, That the aforesaid Petition be continued to the Court of Probate to be holden within and for said District, on the first Monday of August next; and that the Petitioner give public notice of the pendency of the same, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Norwich Courier, at least six weeks before said first Monday of August next.
30 *Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.*

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, having appointed the subscribers Commissioners on the estate of
Mr. JEREMIAH CULVER,
late of Preston, deceased, represented insolvent, we hereby give notice that we shall meet on the business of our appointment, on the first Monday of Sept. and on the first Monday of November next, at the dwelling-house of *Wm. Brown,* in said Preston, at 2 o'clock, afternoon, on each of said days.—By order of said Court, six months are allowed for creditors to exhibit claims against said estate properly attested, or be debarred a recovery.

STEPHEN MERCH,
HENRY BROWN, } *Commr's.*

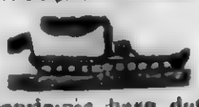
Preston, June 2 1818.
All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
30 *PARDON BROWN, Adm'r.*

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber on the 3d of June inst. a sorrel MARE, with a white star in her forehead, a square [illegible] shod all round. Whoever will return the Mare to the subscriber, or give information where she may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded and all necessary charges paid.
ROBERT HENDRICK.
Griswold, June 8, 1818.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1818. *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXII. No. 33.]

Sound Steam-Boat Line.



THE Proprietors have determined to extend the Line to *Norwich*, with the FULTON, Capt LAW, and this route will be continued during the season, as follows:

The Connecticut, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New Haven.

The Fulton, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich at day-light in the morning of the same days, touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New Haven at 8 o'clk

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich

May, 1818 26—

POST COACH
AND
STEAM-BOAT LINE.
FROM BOSTON TO NORWICH,
Distance 80 miles,
Fare through, $6.

LEAVES Boston Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Norwich at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Returning leaves Norwich on the arrival of the Boat and arrives in Boston the same evening.

Towns through which it passes:
DEDHAM, MEDFIELD, MENDON, THOMPSON, BROOKLYN
TO NORWICH.

The Proprietors respectfully inform the Public that they have furnished themselves with the best of horses, good carriages, careful and experienced drivers, and no pains will be spared on their part to make the TRAVELLERS' passage pleasant and expeditious. As it is the shortest and most direct Rout, they hope to receive a share of the Public Patronage.

Each Passenger allowed 20 lbs. baggage gratis. 100 lbs. equal to a seat.

Stage books kept in Boston, at Earl's Coffee House, 24 Hanover-street, Barnum's Ex. Coffee House, and Bolles' Coffee-House, Norwich.

L. EATON & CO. *Boston.*
D. WILBUR, *Mendon.*
JACOBS & JOHNSON, *Thompson.*
TYLER & GALLUP, *Brooklyn.*
R. BOLLES, *Norwich.*

April 8. 23—

NEW BOOK-STORE.

THOMAS ROBINSON,

INFORMS the public that he has opened a *BOOK STORE* in Main-street, Norwich Port, one door west of Messrs. *Felix A. Huntington & Co's* store, where he has for sale an extensive assortment of

BOOKS,

in the various branches of literature, consisting of

HISTORY,	ANATOMY,
VOYAGES,	ARTS,
TRAVELS,	SCIENCES,
GEOGRAPHY,	HUSBANDRY,
ANTIQUITIES,	ARCHITECTURE,
PHILOSOPHY,	NAVIGATION,
NOVELS,	MATHEMATICS,
MISCELLANIES,	LAW,
DIVINITY,	POETRY,
PHYSICK,	DRAMATICS,
SURGERY,	MUSIC, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Bibles, Testaments, Psalm Books School and Classical Books, of almost every description, which will be sold as low as can be purchased in any regular Book-Store in Boston, Philadelphia, or New-York.

☞ Public and private Libraries supplied on reasonable terms.

☞ Any Book not on hand, will be procured at short notice, and without any extra expence to the purchaser.

☞ Orders from a distance thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Also, an extensive assortment of

STATIONARY,

Among which are,

Blank Books, patent binding and ruling, with double and single entry; common do; Memorandum Books of various descriptions, Pocket books and Purses Note Books Copy Slips, Wafford's Writing Books, India Rubber, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Slates and Slate Pencils, Pencil Cases, Silver Pens, Penknives, Razors, Shaving Soap, Shaving Boxes and Brushes, Ivory and Bone Folders, Inkstands of various descriptions, Sand Boxes, Water Colours Drawing Paper, Ivory do Gold do Embossed do Coloured do Camel's hair Pencils for Oil and Water Colours, Quills Letter Paper, common Writing do. Lead Pencils, black and red Ink Powder, India Ink, Permanent Ink, Tooth Brushes, Ivory Combs, Court Plaster, &c. &c

Norwich, June 2, 1818. 30—

EUROPEAN & INDIA GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received and now offers for sale, a handsome assortment of
FANCY AND STAPLE

Dry Goods,

Consisting in part of

8 4 black and coloured Crape Shawls,
An elegant assortment of Canton Crapes,
Black, white, blue and changeable Levantines,
Do. do. do. Florences,
Plaid Lustrings,
Black India Sinchews and Sarsnets,
White, pink, green and lilac Levantines,
Black, white, green and blue Satins,
8-4 Levantine Shawls,
4 4, 6 4, and 8 4 Imitation and Chintz do.
4 4 elegant Merino do.
Broad and narrow figured & plain Ribbons,
Inserting Cambric Trimmings,
Black and white Tuffe Lace,
Cambric and common Ginghams,
White and corded Cambrics,
Figured and plain Mulmul and Leno Muslins,
Sarsnet and Jackonet Cambrics,
Cambric and Book Muslins,
Super and common Long Lawn,
Black and coloured Cambric,
Cambric and common Dimoties,
Super Chintzes and Calicoes,
Maddapollam and improved steam-loom Shirtings,
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Men's and women's Cotton Hose,
Do. do. Silk do.
Do. do. do. Gloves,
Flag, Bandanna and Madras Handkerchfs,
Florentine, Marseilles and other Vestings,
Blue and yellow Nankeens,
Elegant gilt Ridicule Clasps,
Black, green and crimson Silk and Tabby Velvets,
Silk Umbrellas,
Silk and Kid habit and long Gloves,
Black and coloured Bombazetts and Rattinetts,
Russia Sheeting and Diaper,
8-4 and 10 4 Damask Table Linen,
Plain and figured Cravats,
Black and white Italian Crapes,
Fancy Boxes and Cotton Balls,
Drab Cotton Cassimere,
Hat Bindings and Galoons,
White Demi Sattin for hatters,
Black, blue and assorted Silk and Twist,
Men's Buckskin and Beaver Gloves,
Silk and gilt Coat and Vest Buttons,
Plain, twill'd and gold head Tapes,
Hearth Rugs,
Quality and Shoe Binding,
Nun's Thread, Pins, Needles, &c &c.

Also,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Broadcloths & Cassimeres.

Norwich, June 10 1818 31—

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber having made arrangements that renders it necessary for him to close his business immediately, offers for sale, at cost, his whole

Stock in Trade,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS.

Those of his friends and customers who would wish to embrace an opportunity of purchasing to the best advantage, will, it is believed, do well to call.

JAMES HAZEN.

Norwich, June 9, 1818 31—

Looking Glasses.

A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

for sale at reduced prices by
F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.
WHO HAVE ALS. ON HAND,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,
OF ALL KINDS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Nov. 18, 1817 2*tf*—

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less, by
LYMAN BREWER.

May 26. 29—

FLOUR.

RICHMOND Mountain Flour, put up expressly for family use, warranted of the best quality, just received and for sale by

G. & C. KINNEY.

Superfine Richmond, and Baltimore Howard-street Flour, kept constantly on hand, per bbl.

June 10. 31—

JUST RECEIVED BY
F. A. Huntington & Co.

REAL extra superfine navy blue Broadcloth, equal, if not superior, to any ever offered for sale in this town.

50 pa. Carlisle Ginghams, good patterns and fine goods, at low prices by the piece.
Bombazetts, and Marseilles Vesting.
Elegant Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
English black silk Gloves.
India Lustrings, and green Levantine Silks.
Large assortment red Morocco Hats.
Fine striped Florentine, for pantaloons.
Fine Russia Sheeting, do.
Mixt Cotton half Hose.
Ribbons, Kid Gloves, &c &c.

June 15 1818 32—

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, a large supply of
Medicine,
Paints,
Dye Stuffs,
Indigo,
St. Croix and New Rum by the hhd.
Cyder Brandy per bbl.
Wines,
An assortment of Iron,
Cart and Waggon Boxes,
Window Glass,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Raisins per cask,
Spices,
Sperm. Oil, &c.

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich June 16, 1818 32—

100 sets English Cart, Waggon and Chaise Boxes.
50 boxes 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Crown Window Glass.
10 doz Pewter Teapots, sorted sizes.
Brass Kettles. Warming Pans. Chafing Dishes.
Anvils. Vises. Blacksmith's Bellows Pipes.
Mill, crosscut, veneering, hand, and fine Saws, *of superior quality*

TOGETHER WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware Goods,

on shelves, for sale, at reduced prices, by
JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

June 16 1818 32—

GROCERIES,

A LARGE supply, recently received and for sale by wholesale, at fair prices, for cash or credit, at the store of

F. COIT & CO.

Norwich, June 10, 1818 31—

50,000 feet clear and merchantable Eastern and Connecticut river Plank, Boards, Joist and Clapboards,
35,000 best Connecticut river Shingles,
Just received and for sale by
JUNE 9. JEDH. HUNTINGTON.

RUM.

A CONSIGNMENT of 10 hhds. first quality N. E. RUM,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES N. BROWN.

April 15. 23—

FLOUR.

JUST received direct from Richmond, and for sale by WM. BELCHER, a supply of *fresh* superfine and fine FLOUR

Norwich, June 9, 1818 31—

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, Richmond and New-York superfine FLOUR, per bbl. Blown SALT for Dairies.

Also for sale, 100 cords WOOD, at $3 per cord.

To Let, for the season, a good Pasture.

June 10. WM. ROGERS.

Cart Boxes.

Just received, on consignment,

Chaise, Waggon, & Cart Boxes,

Of all sizes, which are offered for sale by the quantity, at the New-York Foundery prices

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent.

March 31. 21—

WANTED
BY N. GILBERT,

3000 feet good Oak Boards,
200 bushels Oats,
100 do. Corn,
3000 good Hhd Hoops,
White Oak Hhds. &c.

June 3. 30—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

HARVEY MORGAN.

Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31*tf*—

School Fund Report.

The following REPORT is from a pamphlet printed under the direction and at the expense of GIDEON GRANGER, Esq.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford on the second Thursday of May, 1818.

IN obedience to the requirement of the Resolve of the General Assembly, the Commissioner of the School Fund respectfully reports, that the Interests collected on School Fund Bonds, and paid into the Treasury from September 30th, 1817, to April 10th, 1818, amounted to $35,919 23, and there has been Funded on good security, $15,671 04, exclusive of $71,168 89, being the balance of Interest allowed on the settlement of the debt due from the estate of Oliver Phelps, deceased, and $14,077 being the balance of Interest on the debt due from the estate of Arnold Potter, deceased, both which balances have also been funded on good security. The dividends to the Schools, March 1st, 1818, amounted to 20,045 11, which is about fifty per cent. more than has usually been divided to schools and is an addition, which the condition of the School Fund will, in the opinion of the Commissioner, admit of being permanently kept up, and may be gradually increased. It would not however comport with good policy to increase the dividend beyond what can be permanently continued, as it would lead to disappointment and dissatisfaction in the school districts. The paper marked A. contains the Treasurer's statement.

The principal of School Fund Bonds collected during the same period amounts to $16,886 98. The advances made under the Resolve of October, 1810, for the exchange of security, amounts to $2,700 98. The balance of $20,181 68 stated in the report of October last, as due from the principal of the School Fund to the Treasury of the State, has been reduced by payments, to $14,495 68. The Interest which has accrued thereon since that time amounts to $229 08, which including $2,425 40 paid in October last, makes the whole amount of Interests paid by the School Fund into the Treasury $8,354 43. The Treasurer's statement is marked B. It is hoped and expected that the remaining balance will be wholly discharged before the expiration of another six months.

The paper marked C. contains a list of Bonds which have been exchanged, amounting to $117,129 15. D. an account of Farms sold amounting to $10,016 04 and E. a list of debtors who are in arrears for Interest, composed of the following description of persons, viz. 1st. Those who belong to the State, amounting to $8,460 01. 2dly. Those who belong out of the State, and where the security is in other States, amounting to $27,501 06. 3dly. Those who are deceased, and the settlement of their estates not completed, amounting to $1,968 45.

Since the session of the General Assembly in October last, a settlement of the School Fund demand against the estate of Oliver Phelps, (the gross amount of which, including the balance due from the estate of Oliver L. Phelps, was nearly three hundred thousand dollars,) has been completed on terms which are liberal as regards the parties, and advantageous to the School Fund, and payment obtained in Bonds carrying an interest of 7 per cent. and amply secured by mortgages on real estate. The Interest on those debts had been accumulating since 1808, and amounted to $50,587 87: but Interest on Interest could not be enforced by legal process, and could be obtained only by the assent and agreement of the parties. On the settlement, however, Interest on Interest was allowed, and amounted to $14,581 02; making the whole amount of Interests included in the settlement $71,168 89; and in addition thereto $6000 00 was allowed as an extra compensation for the trouble which had attended the settlement of the various and complicated concerns of the state of Connecticut with the estate of Oliver Phelps. The whole expense of searching records, investigating Titles, looking after Property, removing incumbrances, paying Taxes, foreclosing Mortgages, commissions to Agents for selling property, and doing every thing requisite to convert the same into Bonds and Mortgages, and the extinguishment of the Widow's Right of Dower, has been paid out of the estate of Oliver Phelps, and no charge therefor made to the State of Connecticut. It is to be presumed that the Legislature will be gratified with the information that the measures which have been adopted and pursued by the State, are considered as honorable and just, and that the whole of that intricate and difficult business has been accomplished without a single law suit.

There having been suggestions of improper conduct on the part of Gideon Granger as regards the State and the School Fund, in the management of the concerns and property of Oliver Phelps, in justice to the character of that gentleman, the Commissioner is induced to say, that from his knowledge of facts, and from the best information he could obtain in his late journey to the western country, he is fully satisfied the conduct of Mr. Granger in relation to that business has been liberal and correct.

In the settlement of the debt against the estate of Oliver Phelps, there was not included the money advanced to purchase the homestead of said Oliver Phelps in Canandaigua, which was under a mortgage to secure the payment of an Indian Annuity, and sold under a decree of the Chancellor, and purchased by the state at the price of $8,500 00, under an agreement, that it should be holden as a pledge for the money advanced and Interest thereon at 7 per cent. And as an additional security for said debt, and whenever said debt should be fully paid, and said money advanced should be reimbursed with Interest and cost, the property, or so much thereof as should be remaining unsold, should be released and conveyed to said Oliver L. Phelps, his heirs and assigns. And the said debt being now fully paid and discharged, the orphan children of said O. L. Phelps on repaying the money advanced as aforesaid, together with interest and cost will be entitled to a release and conveyance of the property accordingly.

A settlement of the debt of Gideon Granger has been accomplished, and the balance amounting to $54,364 05, paid in Bonds well secured. In this case at the end of every year a Bond had been taken for the Interest which then fell due, which secured to the Fund Interest on Interest, and on the settlement, a gratuitous allowance of $2,459 64, was made by Mr. Granger, as an acknowledgment for the accommodation which had taken place respecting his debt.

On the settlement of the demand against the estate of Arnold Potter, deceased, there was found due $31,568 02, which has been paid in Bonds well secured, and an extra allowance also made to the State, of $1,522 38. The whole of the allowances beyond the legal claims of the State, which in those settlements have been made for extra compensation, and for Interest on Interest, amount to $24,563 04. This sum is now added to the principal of the School Fund. The several Accounts referred to, and the Schedules of Bonds and security received in payment are contained in Envelope F. and marked 1. 2. 3.

The debt due from Nathaniel Shaylor, now deceased, has been settled, and paid in Cash and a bond to amount of $20,074 58. See paper marked G.

A settlement of the debt heretofore due from Pierpont Edwards, the payment of which was assumed by Joseph W. Brown, has also been made, and the account with the Schedule of Bonds received in payment amounting to $92,092 04, and marked H.

Most of the lands in the Connecticut Western Reserve, purchased of the estate of Joseph Williams, deceased, have been exchanged for farms; the amount at the price at which the farms were taken is $48,785 00, of which there has been paid in money, $3,701 00, and in new lands, $35,088 00: a List of the Farms, and a Rent Roll thereof are marked I.

The Fifty Thousand acre tract of new land situated in the county of Genessee, and State of New-York, which was deeded to the State of Connecticut, April 9th, 1801, by Oliver Phelps, at the price of $125,000 has been all sold—the amount for which it has been sold is $164,000 40; a part had been sold previous to the Commissioner's Report of October 1815, and a part since; the particulars may be seen by a reference to that report. In which Report the principal of the School Fund is stated to be $1,501,014 89, the particular items of which it is composed are therein stated, and the Commissioner is not sensible of there having been any change that has not been for the better, as regards both the property and security on Bonds.—Some part of the property is however in lands, which, though valuable are not productive. Since Oct. 1815, there has been funded and added to the principal of the School Fund $108,759 00, as will appear by the Treasurer's statement marked K. making the present amount of the principal of the School Fund, one million six hundred eight thousand six hundred seventy-three dollars eighty-nine cents. The present arrears of Interest may be safely calculated upon as a sufficient fund to make up any loss of debts which may happen from unexpected failure of security. With prudent management, the principal of the School Fund may be gradually increased, as the population of the state increases.

The account of the Commissioner for expences, as adjusted and allowed by the Controller, is $402 84, from which deduct $20 received from Individuals, for whom business has been done, and passed to the credit of the State, leaves a balance of $382 84.

The Commissioner is happy that he has it in his power to shew to this Honorable General Assembly, that the security on School Fund Bonds has been increased and made better, and the business at the same time conducted so much to the satisfaction and advantage of the debtors, that individuals have been induced to make the State gratuitous allowances to more than double the amount of the salary and extra compensation paid to the Commissioner ever since he has been in office.

The Commissioner would further add, that he feels himself bound in honor and justice to acknowledge, that he never could have accomplished what he flatters himself has greatly bettered and improved the condition of the School Fund, without the aid which has been derived from the knowledge and services of Mr. Treasurer KINGSBURY.

All which is respectfully submitted,
JAMES HILLHOUSE,
Commissioner of School Fund.

Hartford, May 15th, 1818.

General Assembly, May Session, 1818.
Accepted and approved in the House of Representatives. Attest. E. PHELPS, *Clerk.*
Concurred in the Upper House.
Attest. THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

I THOMAS DAY, Secretary of the State of Connecticut, hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true copy of the original report of the Commissioner of the School Fund, and the votes of the Houses thereon.

In faith whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of said state, (L. S.) at the City of Hartford, the 6th day of June, Anno Domini, 1818.

THOMAS DAY.

From the New-London Gazette.

A Leap.—In the evening of the 9th May last, a man named Elihu Miller, having "taken a cup too much," wandered to a precipice not far north of Brockway's ferry in Lyme, and, not knowing where he was, deliberately walked, or rather reeled to its brink, from which he fell 48 feet perpendicularly among the rocks below. He was found the next morning, taken up and carried home. His life for a while was almost despaired of; but he is now in a fair way of recovery.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Connecticut Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

THE petition of the Directors of the Connecticut Asylum, &c. was read, and Mr. J. W. Edwards made the following remarks: The importance of that institution could not escape the mind of any member of the house; until that was established there was no means in this country for educating that unfortunate class of the human family. The number of applicants was found to be far greater than was anticipated; and though the Asylum was opened partly by way of experiment, it was presumed that no gentleman who witnessed the exhibition would be found who would not say that the experiment had succeeded beyond all expectation. The principles of instruction must be taken up by those pupils in the abstract; they had no other avenue to the mind than the eye, and therefore they required more instruction, of course they incurred much heavier expenses—they could not be disposed of as those who are blessed with the ordinary faculties of man because they could not converse with those who are unacquainted with their signs, and of course must be kept together; besides, the mode of instruction was such, that few persons only could be qualified to teach, and this rendered it necessary that the deaf and dumb should be kept together; all this showed the necessity of a place for the school, and the present funds of the Asylum would not permit the directors to erect a building, and also to pay for the education. Our great object is to enable this class of the community to provide for themselves in life; the place where the school is now held, was narrow and extremely incommodious; if they could be enabled to purchase a place a little out of town, the teachers would be enabled to instruct their pupils in the business of horticulture, and mechanics; and he was informed that an eminent mechanical genius had been engaged as an instructor with reference to that object. The school fund of the state amounted to nearly sixteen hundred thousand dollars, and he merely suggested that some portion of that fund, might perhaps be appropriated to that object: he would not have the gentlemen of the house, think that this class of the community were limited to any rank or grade in life, and when they remembered that an honorable presiding officer on that floor, had experienced the misfortune in *his* family, they would consider it by no means impossible, that they should become parents to the like unfortunate offspring *themselves*. But the object of the institution was not merely a *temporal provision*, but moral and religious instruction, the knowledge of themselves, of their God, and a future existence. Gentlemen could have no possible objection to making some provision for so noble and important an object.

The petition was referred to a joint committee of one from a county.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4.

The report of the committee of finance on the account of Andrew T. Judson was read. The report went to exculpate Mr. Judson, by attributing all his mistakes to mere accident.

Mr. J. W. Edwards said he was willing to extend the mantle of charity as far as possible in cases of incorrect returns; but when a man makes mistakes of nearly half the whole amount of his duties year after year, it was impossible for charity itself to pass over them. If the man was not capable of keeping accounts more accurately, he was certainly not competent to be a Justice of the Peace.—Report accepted and approved.

A bill to repeal an act appointing and empowering Judges and Justices.

The clause to be repealed is "That no tavern keeper, shall exercise or hold the office of Justice of the Peace."

Mr. J. Foot presumed that all would be of one sentiment on the subject, and wished the question might be taken.

Mr. Stevens said that all would be of one sentiment and more too, he expected a majority would have it repealed.—*Question negatived.*

Probate.—A bill from the Hon. Upper House appointing Nathaniel Shipman, Esq. Judge of Probate for the district of Norwich was taken up.

Mr. Pendleton moved to erase the name of Nathaniel Shipman and insert that of John Hyde.

Mr. Eells said he was opposed to the amendment, Mr. Shipman was a worthy man, he had discharged the duties of the office faithfully, he was a man in whom all the parties in that district were united, and though Mr. Hyde was a respectable man, he knew Mr. Shipman would be preferred by the people. His clerk also Mr. Strong was a very respectable man, a gentleman of the first talents, was a lawyer and offensive to no party. If any thing had been done to remove Mr. Shipman, it had been done by a third house out of doors, and he hoped the amendment would not prevail.—*And it did not.*

A bill from the Council appointing Matthew Griswold, Esq. Judge of Probate for the district of New-London was taken up.

Mr. Selden moved to erase that name and insert Moses Warren.

Mr. Stevens was in favour of the amendment, he would not defeat the vote of the county.

Mr. Griswold said if the gentleman was consistent he would give the county no weight in this instance, yesterday he voted out a number who had no opposition in the county meetings.—*Passed with amendment.*

Asylum.—The report of the Committee on the petition of the directors of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, accompanied by resolutions, was read. The first resolution provided that the directors have leave to solicit charity in behalf of the Institution, in the various ecclesiastical Societies in the State, and that the Governor be directed to issue a brief to that effect. The second resolution provided that the balance of the unappropriated part of the appropriation money so called, be given to the Asylum. A long and interesting debate on this resolution, occupied the house till evening.

Messrs. J. W. Edwards, Griswold and Hinman spoke in favour of it, and each acquitted himself with much credit.

Messrs. Stevens, Burrows and Foot, opposed the resolution, and we forbear to remark on the spirit or the language of these gentlemen; we have not time to draw off the speeches of either party.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5.

A resolution was laid in to give up the bond of the late Treasurer of the State, and after considerable discussion was negatived, 91 to 57.

Military.—A number of Bills were read for the appointment of military officers, and Mr. Griswold moved to amend them by inserting *Esquire*, after each name.

Mr. Foot was opposed to the amendment unless it was a part of the name, or one appendage of the office.

Col. Pendleton wished it might be amended, it had been the custom from time immemorial to insert esquire.

Justice.—A bill was laid in for the appointment of Andrew T. Judson, Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Griswold remarked, that it was the law that no Justice should be re-appointed who had not made all his returns, and if he remembered correctly, there was sixteen dollars still remaining behind and unaccounted for.

Newgate.—The committee appointed to investigate the situation and expenses of Newgate Prison, reported, that for the last ten years the prison had brought the state in debt, $70,987 87—and give it as their opinion that there has either been misapplication of labor or bad management; and recommended a change of the board—*approved and accepted.*

Asylum.—The petition of the Connecticut Asylum again came up, and was postponed to October next.

A bill from the Hon. Upper House appointing Andrew T. Judson, Justice of the Peace for Windham county, was concurred in without hesitation.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6,

Was spent in making some further appointments, and doing the little business which is ordinarily done to close the session.

After the speaker's table was cleared, Messrs. M'Clellan and Stevens, were appointed a message to the Hon. Upper House, to inform them that the business of the house was through, &c. &c.

They returned after having delivered the message, and Mr. M'Clellan reported to the house, that their committee had discharged the trust committed to them, and had delivered the message to the Governor and Council.

The Speaker enquired what was the answer.

Mr. M'Clellan replied—why really Mr. Speaker, I was *so overcome* on appearing before that *honorable body* that I did *not hear any* answer—perhaps Mr. Stevens might have heard one.

Mr. Stevens, said a Message from the Hon. Upper House might be expected in a few minutes.—The House was soon called into the council chamber and adjourned sine die.

By the late Mails.

GEORGIA. SAVANNAH, JUNE 6.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS.

"*Fernandina, June 2, 1818.*

"A FRIEND of mine has just arrived from St. Augustine, who informs me that an American sloop had come into that port from Musqueto—the captain states that he was boarded by two patriot privateers and robbed by them of all the property on board. A report is current here, that a force has landed at Musqueto, but from what I can find out I believe it to be a gang of Africans, whom some patriotic Americans at Augustine have gone it is said to drive away! It is certain that the governor of Augustine has sent off the deputation of Indians with good advice to make peace as soon as they can."

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, JUNE 17.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

We learn from Mr. King, a passenger in the ship Belle, from Gibraltar, that the King of Spain has issued a royal order restoring Mr. Richard Meade, an American citizen, who has been long confined in a Spanish prison to liberty; and that Mr. Meade had resumed his mercantile concerns at Cadiz.—The state paper which our informant has read, is as he states a most humiliating document. It not only restores Mr. Meade to his liberty, but it gives him one of the best characters, and thereby acknowledges the unjust and cruel treatment of the Spanish government towards that gentleman. Our informant understood that this was not until our government gave the Spanish monarch to understand that unless Mr. Meade was instantly set at liberty, letters of marque and reprisal would be granted against the Spanish Commerce. This threat had the desired effect.

Since the above was in type we have received the Royal Order above spoken of.

Translated for the New-York Evening Post.

Our lord, the king, having been made acquainted with the consultation which the committee of justice with associates from that supreme tribunal, made to his majesty on the 4th of October last, has again minutely examined the proceedings touching the law suit pending between Mr. Richard Meade, a citizen of the United States of America, and Mr. John Macdonnot, a subject of his Brittannic Majesty, about the recovery of 1,050,357 *reals* and 20 *maravedis*, which were by Mr. R. Meade delivered as a deposit. It appearing satisfactorily proved by the said proceedings, that the deposit was really made in cash, that the royal treasury had acknowledged it so, and that in consequence thereof Mr. R. Meade could not be considered as a bankrupt, nor be subject to the imprisonment he was suffering and although the like acknowledgment of the said deposit had been made by several royal orders, by the depositions of the ministers of the royal treasury transmitted to the said supreme tribunal, by the department of the secretary of state, by that of the royal treasury, and directly by the reclamations made by the same supreme tribunal in the committee of justice, his majesty has been pleased to require again the opinion of the treasury department, touching a subject which has such an intimate relation with the credit of his royal treasury. By the exposition of the said department, his majesty has been confirmed in the opinion he had long entertained, that the royal treasury could not but acknowledge that the aforesaid deposit had been really and effectually made in cash, and therefore ought to return the same amount in the same kind. In consequence thereof his majesty has deigned to declare anew the same, and to order, that as speedily as possible the sum aforesaid be delivered to the chamber of commerce *(consulado)* who has the cognizance of the suit pending between the parties as aforesaid.

His majesty has seen realized with the greatest sorrow, the disagreeable consequences which were anticipated by Mr. Meade's arrest; this incident having raised perplexing difficulties in the important relations between the government of his majesty and that of the United States of America, at the most critical conjuncture giving reason to the strong reclamations of the latter in support of those of their Minister at Madrid, supposed to have been neglected; exciting thereby, through the news-papers, the most unfavorable and alarming impressions in that country, against the interests of his majesty; who has lately received information of the Congress having resolved with the greatest energy to proceed to make severe reprisals on the subjects of his majesty.

In consequence whereof, and the motives on which the royal order of April 25th, 1816, no longer existing, and likewise those upon which the committee of justice of that supreme tribunal had maintained the imprisonment of Mr. R. Meade, being void, his majesty has been pleased to resolve, that he shall forthwith be set at liberty; that the said deposit be considered as duly and lawfully made and at the charge of the royal treasury; and that the law-suit in all other points be continued as the law directs.

Of which, I acquaint the secretary of that supreme tribunal, by virtue of a royal order, for their direction, and to the end of its most exact and speedy accomplishment.

God preserve your lordship many years.

At the Palace, April 20th, 1818.

(Signed) JOSE PIZARRO.

To the Secretary of the Supreme Council of War.

The letter enclosing the above says, I send you a Copy of the Royal Order to the Supreme Council of War, commanding them to take the necessary steps for Mr. Meade's release without delay. It is an interesting and important document, shewing the prompt and efficient effect produced by the decisive measures pursued by the Executive and Congress of the U. States, on the representations made them. Mr. Meade was liberated on the 4th of May.

The U. S. line of battle ship Washington, Commodore Chauncey, arrived at Gibraltar on the 7th May, in 12 days from Mahon, and would sail for New-York in about 10 days after the Belle. She left the residue of the American squadron all well, and the crews in a perfectly healthy state. They had recently appeared before Algiers and Tunis, and as usual excited great respect at those places. The whole squadron was expected at Gibraltar about the 20th May.

The plague continued to rage at Algiers, and was extending westward.

All the ships of the Russian squadron at Cadiz, have been formally condemned as unseaworthy. JUNE 18.

More Counterfeiters detected.—On Tuesday, one of the justices of the police, accompanied by the high constable and other officers, seized in an obscure house, a principal dealer in counterfeit money, and his saddle bags, containing a large amount of well executed notes on various banks; well packed in separate bundles, probably to the amount of *One Hundred Thousand Dollars.* The person taken is esteemed the most adroit hand at the whole process of forging on the continent; his detection is therefore very fortunate. The bills are generally on the banks of this state and Pennsylvania.

Almost every hour persons complain at the police office of others of whom they have received bad notes. The whole country is annoyed with this crime, and it daily increases. It does appear that more efficient laws are necessary to suppress forgery than now exist. Vigilance alone can resist it.

The President left Norfolk on Saturday morning the 13th inst. on his return to Washington, having received letters announcing the arrival of dispatches, which required his immediate presence at the seat of government. On Friday about 200 of the most respectable citizens of Norfolk gave a public dinner to the President at the Exchange Coffee House.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, June 24, 1818.

The Hon. Mr. CROWNINSHIELD, Secretary of the Navy, with his family, arrived here yesterday morning in the steam-boat, on his way to his seat in Salem.

EBENEZER GROSVENOR, Esq. of Pomfret, is re-appointed Judge of Probate for that district; and not DAVID BOLLES, Esq. as stated in a former number.

On Monday the steam-boat EAGLE, built by Mr. GILBERT BARWISS, left this place for Nantucket. Her machinery is of the same construction as the boats which run from New-York to Elizabethtown, and she will probably be one of the swiftest boats in the United States. She is intended to ply between Nantucket and New-Bedford.

The steam-boat FULTON, Capt. LAW, continues to run from this place, on the line to New-York. We understand the travel on this route has much increased, contrasted with the last season. Passengers are conveyed in the stages from Boston, in about eleven hours a distance of eighty-five miles; and in the steam-boats to New-York, after touching at New-London and New-Haven, in about twenty-four hours.

The Legislature of the State of Rhode-Island closed their late session on Saturday the 13th inst. One of the last acts passed, was an act establishing a new Bank at Westerly, in Washington County, called the "*Phenix Bank*," with a capital of $50,000, with liberty of increasing to $100,000. No inhabitant of other States to be eligible as Director.

Dedication.—On Thursday last, the new Methodist Meeting-House, lately completed at New-London, was dedicated to the service of God. Sermon by Bishop GEORGE.

From the National Intelligencer, June 18.

The President of the U. S. reached his residence in this city yesterday in the morning; having left the Nonsuch 30 or 40 miles below, and come up the river, unattended, except by the boat's crew which rowed him up. Thus has the President terminated the tour of observation of the waters of the Chesapeake, which his official duty devolved upon him.

PENSACOLA.

We understand (says the Philadelphia Democratic Press of Saturday) that an express has arrived at Washington City, with despatches from the commandant at Pensacola, to the Spanish Embassy. It is rumored;—that the despatches advise the minister of the capture of the town and fort of Pensacola by Gen. Jackson;—that it was there presumed that war had been declared by the U. States, against Spain, and in consequence of this presumption the commandant had issued a proclamation. Since the execution of Arbuthnot, &c. particularly since the arrival of the express, the conferences between the Spanish and British embassies were more frequent, and of longer duration than heretofore. It is believed that the return of the President of the United States, is in consequence of these circumstances and conjectures.

We look with anxiety for official despatches from Gen. Jackson, in relation to the storming of Pensacola. We are the more anxious, as reports are industriously circulated of the American troops having suffered severely in the assault.

OF THE INDIAN WAR.

The Nashville Clarion gives the following as an extract of a letter from Gen. Jackson, to a gentleman in that place.

Camp, before St. Marks, April 9, 1818.

"On the 26th ult. I marched from Fort Gadsden into the heart of the enemy's country. On the 1st inst. I was reinforced by some friendly Indians and two battalions of Tennessee volunteers under Col. Elliott; arriving within a mile and a half of Muckasuky town, I discovered the Indians posted on an advantageous point of land, with a large pond in their front, and secured in their rear by woods and swamps. The spy companies, supported by the horse, were ordered forward, and a short and spirited conflict ensued; the Indians soon gave way and were pursued through their towns. The three succeeding days we employed in scouring their country, burning their towns, and securing their corn and cattle, of which we found great abundance; upwards of 300 houses have been consumed. I have to regret the loss of one man killed (Tucker) and four wounded, (from Tennessee;) of the Indians thirty were killed and four were made prisoners; sixty men, women and children of the war party have surrendered. The great war chief of the Mucksukees is among the slain.

"In the Muckasuky town, we discovered evidences of hostility for many years; *upwards of three hundred scalps were found; about fifty were found suspended on a painted war pole on the square*, fresh and of every description, from the tender infant to the aged mother.

"Apprehending that the enemy might attempt to occupy St. Mark, learning that they were kindly received there, and discovering that it would prove an advantageous depot for my supplies, I marched for and reached it on the 6th.

"On my arrival, several communications passed between myself and the commandant; which, to bring the matters to a close, delay being evidently designed, I ordered the light companies to advance and take possession, and captain M'Ever to assume a position in the rear; while Gen. Gaines was instructed to hold his brigade in readiness to act, if resistance should be attempted: none, however, was made, and the light companies entered, possessed themselves of the fort, and pulled down the flag. Capt. M'Ever having hoisted English colours on board his boats, Francis the prophet, Hoomotchemucn, and two others, were decoyed on board; believing him to be the promised and daily expected aid from New-Providence, under the command of Woodbine. These have been hung to-day. To-morrow I march for Suwannee, where I hope to put an end to the war.

"I have no time to do more than to give you a faint view of things as they are. I have been forced to encounter many privations; but they have been surmounted."

On the 7th May, Gen. Jackson ordered Major Davis to arrest Capt. Wright, (who attacked the Chehaw village) and take him in *irons* to Fort Hawkins. Davis arrested him on the 24th of May, but Wright being a militia Captain and citizen of Georgia, Judge Bivins issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, brought Wright before him and discharged him. The Chehaws complain of the inhuman attack on their old women—M'Intosh has written Jackson on the subject, and the General assures him that their *father*, the President, will see them redressed. Nothing has been heard from Jackson since the statement of his having gone to Pensacola.

The National Intelligencer of the 16th inst. states, that, the frigate Guerriere, it appears, has undergone a thorough repair at Boston, and is prepared for a voyage to St. Petersburg, whither she is to carry Mr. Campbell, our minister to Russia, who is in Washington at present, waiting only, it is believed, the President's return, to take his departure for Boston, where he is to embark.

GENERAL JACKSON.

It is said General Jackson intends to visit New-York, to call General Scott to the field on account of some dispute. We believe he has also a dispute with Gen. Adair, of Kentucky, and Gov. Rabun, of Georgia. The civil authority cannot hereafter say they had not timely notice.

From the New-York Advocate.

If we are not misinformed, the dispute between Gens. Jackson and Scott, arose respecting the celebrated *general order* issued by Jackson. It appears that Gen. Scott expressed an opinion unfavorable to the manner and spirit of that order, as being calculated to create insubordination. This opinion was expressed one evening at a party and to *one* person *only*. An *anonymous* letter conveyed to Gen. Jackson the opinion of Gen. Scott, an opinion, in all probability, expressed in confidence, and without the least expectation of its reaching J. or without the least intention of wounding his feelings.—Gen. Jackson, impetuous and irascible in the extreme, took fire at the supposed insult, and a warm correspondence has taken place, which, we trust, will be amicably terminated.

With respect to that general order of Jackson's, the people of the United States, by common consent, permitted it to pass by without comment, in consideration of the eminent service which he had rendered to his country. It is however, a fact, that a document, so dangerous to subordination, and good government, has never been heard of in the annals of any nation: and if Gen. Jackson is so strous of fighting every person who holds that opinion he will have his hands full. Gen. Washington in the most perplexing period of his service, when, in fact, there was no government, never issued such an order.

From the Hartford Mercury.

MR. CHANNING.

We have received from Mr. Channing the most positive assurance that the remarks published as his in our last paper, on the subject of calling a convention, were never made by him; and that he considers them as having been fabricated and imputed to him to do him injustice.

Those remarks we received from the same source from which we received the speeches and remarks of other gentlemen, and were hastily placed in type. We regret their insertion, and the unintended injury that insertion may have occasioned.

From the Connecticut Courant.

At the annual meeting of the *Ministers' Annuity Society*, May 14th, the following members were elected officers of the society for the current year.

Rev. ABEL FLINT, President.
Rev. ELIJAH WATERMAN, Vice-President.
Rev. THOMAS ROBBINS, Esq. Secretary.
ANDREW KINGSBURY, Esq. Treasurer.

Rev. *Shubael Bartlett*, Rev. *William L. Strong*, Rev. *Joshua L. Williams*, and Rev. *Hubbel Loomis*, Directors. By the report of the Auditor, the funds of the Society were found to be in a prosperous and increasing state. The following facts may serve to show the operation and benefits of this institution. A member of the society deceased in Feb. 1817. He was a subscriber of ten dollars a year, and had paid, in three annual payments, thirty dollars. This was all that he had ever paid to the society. His widow received, at the late annual meeting twenty-five dollars. She will be entitled to the same sum, annually, for three years to come. The fourth year her annuity will be thirty-four dollars. After which she will be entitled to fifty dollars a year during her life. Her annuity, however, is to be divided equally between herself and her child for fourteen years. Had she more than one child, one half would still belong to the mother and one half to the children, for the same period, after which the mother has the whole. Should the child decease, the mother has the whole annuity; if the same should happen to the mother, the whole belongs to the child for fourteen years.—Clergymen and laymen may become members of the society, at any time, by applying to the Treasurer or Secretary.

From the National Intelligencer.

The following is a copy of a letter from an American citizen, late a lieutenant in the army of the United States, who joined Mina's expedition. How many of our fellow citizens have been enticed from their country to suffer a similar fate, it is not easy to estimate; but the number amounts to hundreds if not thousands.

A LETTER TO A FRIEND.

Havanna, May 1, 1818.

"Dear Sir: I now, for the first time since I have been a prisoner, have had it in my power of informing you of my miserable situation. I thought my sufferings were great before I landed in Mexico—as soon as we landed I found that we were all lost. I then got permission to return home, and was on board of a ship to return to the United States; but, unfortunately for me, she was captured a few hours before she was to have sailed. I made my escape to the shore, and went to Mina's fortification, which mounted 8 pieces of cannon—the whole force to defend which, amounted to 100 men. Mina entered the country with 800 men. The fort in which I was, was attacked on the 12th June, 1817; there was a cannonading between the royalists and the patriots until the 15th, when the royalists, finding their force so much superior, came within grape and musket shot, with eighteen pieces of cannon, and 2500 men. The fort held out for ten hours. The Americans in the fort, amounting to thirty, found they had to do all the fighting; the remainder were Spaniards and Frenchmen, who proved cowards, although they declared they would blow up the fort before they would be taken. The Americans, finding they were either to be taken by storm, and put to the sword, or be blown up, thought it best to present themselves—I presented myself, and the fort capitulated. The terms of capitulation were, that the lives of the garrison should be sent to their respective countries. They have all been held as criminals, and loaded with irons. Those who presented themselves with me, had their liberty for ten days—passports were promised them, and assurances given of being sent home, we have however, been detained as prisoners. I have not, as yet had any irons on me. I was sent to a town called Attamudos, where I remained for two months. I

ORIGINAL STAINED

lost all my clothing, with the exception of those I had on when I presented myself; I have been nearly naked ever since, and covered with vermin. From this town I was sent, in company with fifteen officers, likewise prisoners, through the country nearly to Mexico, and then on to Vera Cruz. The distance I travelled was 800 leagues, the greater part of which was the worst road I ever travelled in my life, and over mountains which took us five and six days to cross. When we got near Mexico, we found a lovely country on to Vera Cruz. The road from Mexico to Vera Cruz is the handsomest I ever saw. I remained in Vera Cruz until the 5th April, almost starved, and nearly destitute of clothing. My allowance was four ounces of bread per day, with twelve spoons of rice, three times a day

From Vera Cruz I was sent to this place, and since my detention here, have written to several Americans, but never found one that would say—Here is a shirt or a dollar. No; experience has taught me to know, that when a man becomes reduced, there are few that will cast towards him a look, from which a conclusion might be drawn, that the heart felt sympathy! In a short time I shall be sent to Cadiz, where I am doomed to be detained as a prisoner for 10 years. Many are the conjectures, at this place, relative to the probability of a war breaking out between Spain and America. I wish you to state my case to your friends at the department, as I persuade myself my government will be prompt in demanding my liberation. Such is my misery, that I never could have believed it in the capacity of man to endure. Mina's expedition is lost. Col. Young, late of the U. S. army, and seventy Americans, all of whom were attached to the late U. S. army, were taken and shot, with two American officers, the morning after I presented myself. I have had to smuggle this paper, together with the pen and ink, from on board of an American vessel You will give my love to my brothers and sister, and all of my friends, Farewell!"

"N. B. The following are the names of some of the officers, attached to the late U. S. army, who entered in the expedition of Mina, and have been shot:

Col. Young; captains Cook and Gordon; lieutenants, Lanny, Luking, Sutton, Webb, Stone, Sterling, Crocker, Wilmore, Beall, Roberts and Wilson.

Lieut. Wm. Rigle, of the U. States ordnance department, was made a prisoner, and died in my presence at Vera Cruz. Also a cadet from West Point. His name was Haveland. There was another cadet taken, who has been shot, by the name of Mackerson.

Extract from the logbook of the schooner Colonel Geo. Armistead, Francis Gatechair, master, from Baltimore to the Havanna.

"June 4, 1818.—At 2 P. M. descried two sail ahead, a ship and a pilot boat built schr.; the Hole in the Wall then bore from us E. N. E. distant 4 leagues. At 3, P. M. came up with them—when within pistol shot of the ship, she hoisted the Swedish flag, rounded to, and fired a broadside at us. I was then compelled to heave to, and when under their guns, they still continued firing musketry and large guns on me, which went through my sails and rigging. I was ordered to lower my boat and send my papers on board. I sent my mate and two men with the register, and as the boat proceeded to the ship, they still continued firing at her. When the boat arrived alongside, my mate got on the ship's deck and presented the register to the commander, who, at the same moment, fired a pistol at him, which he fortunately escaped. He ordered my mate and men back into the boat, but it had started off with two of their men, who come on board, the schooner, and commenced plundering in the cabin. I asked them under what flag they were plundering. They abused me and all hands, calling us "Yankee Rascals," although they were themselves Americans. They struck me a number of times, and once with a cutlass in my left eye.

The boat belonging to the ship was lowered down, into which they put my mate and men, and a number of prisoners, and before the boat had put off for the schr. a volley was fired among those in it, which mortally wounded one of the prisoners. This man was the captain of the ship above mentioned, and was bound from Corunna to the Havanna, but had been captured that same morning. The Spanish captain died of his wounds at 10 in the evening.

My passenger, Mr. Wm. Bullet, was likewise abused and struck—a knife was put to his throat, and his money demanded, with which he was obliged to comply to preserve his life. A box containing silver spoons, which had been put under his care by the Spanish consul in Baltimore, was broken open and plundered—After they had plundered all the cabin furniture, and clothing of the officers, they broke open the hatches, threw overboard and took with them a quantity of powder.—They also cut open several bales of dry goods, and at 6 P. M. they left us, with 23 prisoners on board.

The schooner's name as far as we could learn was the Dolphin, commanded by Capt. Barnes, 14 days from Savannah, and manned with 40 or 50 men, and mounted one gun on a pivot. Fran. Gatechair, Capt. David Ditter, James Eichberger, Christopher O'Donnell, James Flowers, James Ostrander, Joseph Jackin, Henry Book.

From the Pittsfield (Mass.) Sun, June 10.

Remarkable Occurrence.—The blood of the Mad Dog mentioned in our last, which was killed in the chamber of a house in the Shaker Village, judged to be about a quart, was taken up, and buried about 4 feet from a large pear tree, in full bloom, and very thrifty. The third day after, the tree was completely wilted to the highest branches; and it continues to wither as fast as if it was cut down. In digging the hole, some of the small roots were cut off, which enabled the poison to mingle with the sap, and convey its deadly influence into every part of the tree. This is the first instance we have ever known of the hydrophobia affecting vegetable life.

We understand (says the Milledgeville Reflector of the 2d inst.) that captain Wright has been arrested by order of Governor Rabun, and is now on parole in this place, waiting the organization of a court martial.

HURRICANE AT ISLE OF FRANCE.

This distressed Colony has probably suffered more in a late Storm than in the fire of the 27th Sept. 1816. The storm which happened on the 28th Feb. and 1st March, has spared nothing by land or water. All the vessels in the port were lost or damaged in some degree, and many lives have been lost. Many houses in the town are ruined. On the plantations, the buildings have suffered as much as the fields. Many planters have lost their all, and the distress is general.

Singular Incident.—On Sunday, the 7th inst. Mr. Story, in company with 5 other persons, started from the town of Cairo, on a bear hunt. Mr. S. found it necessary to ascend a precipice; in the act of which, to assist his ascent, he slung to a rock, which was so nicely balanced as to turn immediately over, and receive him under it.—The five men ran to his assistance, but their utmost efforts to remove the rock, (supposed to weigh about two tuns) were unavailing; and he remained beneath it until they literally cut the rock in pieces with their axes, being one hour and a half. When relieved, he was apparently dead, many of his ribs broken, and otherwise bruised; but there is now a hope of his recovery.

From the New-York Evening Post.

Mr. Editor—It has been sagely said that this is the age of wonders; that it is, I think none will deny after perusing the following circular. It was received a few days since from a correspondent in St. Louis, who writes, that the author, captain Symmes, is a very respectable man, a man of intelligence, and really sane in mind. He also states, that Symmes is diligently engaged in forwarding his scheme, and that upwards of twenty credible persons have actually engaged in the expedition.

CIRCULAR.

Light gives light, to light discover—ad infinitum.

St. Louis, (Missouri Territory, North-America, April 10, A. D. 1818.

To all the World!

I declare the earth is hollow, and habitable within; containing a number of solid concentric spheres, one within the other, and that it is open at the poles twelve or sixteen degrees. I pledge my life in support of this truth, and am ready to explore the hollow, if the world will support and aid me in the undertaking.

JNO. CLEVES SYMMES, of Ohio.
Late Captain of Infantry.

N. B. I have ready for the press a treatise on the principles of matter, wherein I show proofs of the above positions, account for various phenomena and disclose Dr. Darwin's golden secret.

My terms are the patronage of this and the new worlds. I dedicate to my wife and her ten children. I select Dr. S. L. Mitchell, sir H. Davy, and Baron Alexr. de Humboldt, as my protectors.

I ask one hundred brave companions, well equipped, to start from Siberia in the fall season with reindeer and slays, on the ice of the frozen sea—I engage we find warm and rich land stocked with thrifty vegetables, and animals, if not men, on reaching one degree northward of latitude 82. We will return in the succeeding spring.

J. C. S.

To his Excellency Gov. Wm. Clark.

Fourth Military Department.—Col. George E. Mitchell, has taken the command of the fourth military department, and established his Head Quarters at Baltimore.

The Hartford Bridge Company have contracted with builders to complete the bridge by the first of Nov. next.

Near Chambersburg, (Penn.) on the 5th inst. hail fell as large as goose eggs, and did great damage to fruit trees, grain, &c. About 50 passed *through the roof of a house.*

The Deaf and Dumb.—A resolve has been passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts authorizing his Excellency, in case any individual in this State, thus afflicted, is too poor to pay for his education, to send him to the Connecticut Asylum at the expense of this Commonwealth.—*Boston Pal.*

The celebrated Mrs. French, was to give a concert at Norfolk on the 19th inst.

The city government of Charleston, S. C. are laying out a handsome Mall, in that place.

The U. S. sloop of war Hornet, Captain Reed, sailed from St. Thomas on the 3d inst. supposed to be bound for Margaretta, having on board Mr. Irvine, one of the American agents.

144 sail of vessels arrived at Quebec from the 2d to the 11th inst. mostly from Europe.

We understand that the Mint in Philadelphia, has lately coined, and has now nearly ready for delivery, *four hundred thousand quarter dollars.*—Dem. Press.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

PUBLIC ACTS.

May Session, 1818.

An Act in addition to and alteration of an act entitled "An Act for forming and conducting the Military force of this State.

§ 1. Be *it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled*, That so much of the act to which this is in addition, as requires the regimental Staff to be taken from the line of subalterns, and the line of sergeants, be and the same is hereby repealed.

§ 2 *Be it further enacted*, That in future the Sabres for the Cavalry shall not be less, than three feet in length exclusive of the hilt; any law or custom notwithstanding.

§ 3. *Be it further enacted*, That each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private of the horse artillery and cavalry shall provide himself with a good sufficient horse of the size required by law; and that so much of the act of which this is an addition, requiring that he shall be the owner of the same, and which makes it the duty of the company to which he belongs to dismiss him therefrom, if he should be found at any time, not to own and possess such horse, be and the same is hereby repealed.

§ 4 *Be it further enacted*, That in future the Militia of this State, whether artillery, cavalry, riflemen, or infantry, shall be required to attend review by regiment or battalion as the Brigadiers of the several Brigades shall direct, once in two years only, in the months of September or October in the manner prescribed by law; any thing in said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

§ 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the Field Officers of the several Regiments of Artillery, Cavalry, Riflemen, and Infantry shall divide their regiments into as many sections, as there are field officers in said Regiment, and being so divided, each field officer shall give notice to the captains composing his section, of the time and place of holding a Court for imposing fines, which Court shall be holden in the month of October annually, and shall be held within the limits of each company in said section; said field officers, and the Captain of the Company, whose delinquents are to be tried, shall compose the board who are to hear and determine the same; the field officer to have a casting vote in case of division, and to have the same power to issue his warrant for the collecting of fines so imposed, as is given to the commandant of a Regiment by the act to which this is in addition; any thing in said act to the contrary notwithstanding; *Provided* the commissioned officers of each company alone shall form a board to hear and determine all cases of delinquency on days of company exercises; and that the captain of each company shall have the same power to issue warrants in such cases, as is granted to the field officers by this section; and the fines so imposed shall be applied for the benefit of such company, in the same manner as is now provided for the distribution of monies for the benefit of the Regiments; and further provided that every person so fined may appeal within twelve days after notice thereof, to the board of officers already provided by law.

§ 6. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of each company of infantry, to establish a place or places of parade for their respective companies within the limits thereof; and if a part of any company shall consider themselves aggrieved by any such establishment, they may apply to the commanding officer of the regiment, who shall appoint a court consisting of three disinterested Captains belonging to his Regiment, to view at the expense of the applicants, the local situation of said company; first giving notice of the time and place of this meeting for that purpose to the commanding officer thereof; and such board after having viewed the local situation of said company, shall affix and determine the place or places for their parade, and make report in writing of their doings in the premises to the commanding officer thereof, who shall cause the same to be recorded in the orderly book of his company.

§ 7. *Be it further enacted*, That all warrants for the collection of fines, shall be directed to a constable of the town in which the delinquent shall reside.

General Assembly, May Session, 1818.
GIDEON TOMLINSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Governor.*
Attest. Thomas Day, *Secretary.*

An Act concerning incorporated Manufacturing companies.

Be *it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled*, That neither the person, nor the private property of the Stockholders of Manufacturing Companies, now incorporated in this State, shall be liable for, or on account of any contract, which shall be made by such company from and after the fourth day of July next, made for the sole benefit of said company,—*Provided nevertheless*, That none of said Companies shall take benefit of this act, unless such as shall by the fourth day of July next, lodge a certificate with the Town Clerk of that Town, where the Factory of such company is situated, (who is hereby directed to receive and record the same) containing the amount of the capital stock of said companies.

General Assembly, May Session, 1818
GIDEON TOMLINSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Governor.*
Attest. Thomas Day, *Secretary.*

An Act to alter the times of holding the Court of Common Pleas in the County of Tolland.

Be *it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled*, That in future, from and after the first day of October next—the times for holding the County Court for the County of Tolland, shall be on the third Tuesdays of January and June annually, instead of the fourth Tuesday of January and September, as now appointed by law.

General Assembly, May Session, 1818.
GIDEON TOMLINSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Governor.*
Attest. Thomas Day, *Secretary.*

An Act in addition to, and alteration of an act entitled an act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places for holding the same:

Be *it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled*, That the County Courts in the several Counties in this State, for the year ensuing, shall consist of a judge and two justices of the quorum and no more, to be appointed and commissioned for that purpose, any two of whom shall form a Quorum, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

General Assembly, May Session, 1818.
GIDEON TOMLINSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Governor.*
Attest. Thomas Day, *Secretary.*

An Act for the appointment of a Reporter of Judicial decisions.

Be *it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled*, That there shall be annually appointed, by the supreme Court of Errors of this State, a Reporter of the Judicial decisions of said Court; and, as a compensation for his services, he shall receive from the Treasury of the State the sum of three hundred dollars annually.

General Assembly, May Session, 1818.
GIDEON TOMLINSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Governor.*
Attest Thomas Day, *Secretary.*

Married,

At Brooklyn, N. Y. by the Rev. Mr. Woodhull, Dr. Josiah Noyes, Professor of Chemistry at Hamilton College, to Miss Frances S. Sheldon.

At New-York, by the Rev. P. S. Ten Broeck, the Rev. Robert Gibson of Charleston, S. C. to Margaret Stuyvesant, only daughter of Dirck Ten Broeck, Esq.

At Staten-Island, Gilbert Livingston Thompson, Esq. of the city of New-York, to Miss Arietta Minthorn Tompkins, daughter of Daniel D. Tompkins, vice president of the United States.

At Franklin, Mr. Thomas Fuller, of Lebanon, to Miss Anona Hills, daughter of Mr. Consider Hills.——Mr. Ira Armstrong, to Miss Abby Blackman.

At a Meeting of the Republican Freemen, in the first society of Norwich, held on the evening of the 11th inst. agreeable to public notice, given in the Norwich Courier, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to support on the 4th of July, as a Delegate to attend the Convention, to be holden at Hartford in August next,—

ELISHA TRACY, Esq. was chosen by ballot.

Voted, *That the proceedings of this Meeting be signed by the Chairman, and Clerk, and published in the next Courier.*

John P Austin, Chairman.
John H. Townsend, Clerk.

Norwich, June 16, 1818.

THE FREEMEN in the second society in the town of Preston, are requested to meet at the dwelling-house of Mr. George Phillips, *on Tuesday evening next, at half past 6 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to support on the 4th of July, as Delegate to attend the Convention to be holden at Hartford in August next.* Preston, June 23, 1818.

FOR NEW-YORK,

THE Packet VENUS, *D. Havens*, master, will sail on Saturday next, 27th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SALE,

5 tons French PLASTER,

ENQUIRE OF D. HAVENS, or
June 24. JEDH. HUNTINGTON.

THE MAJESTIC ANIMAL

COLUMBUS.

A Male ELEPHANT,

☞ *To be seen at Kinney's Hotel, Norwich-Landing, on Wednesday and Thursday, 24th and 25th insts. and at Lathrop's Tavern, Norwich Town, on Friday and Saturday, 26th and 27th insts.*

THE Elephant is not only the largest and most sagacious animal in the world, but from the peculiar manner in which it takes its food and drink of every kind with its Trunk, is acknowledged to be the greatest natural curiosity ever offered to the public.—He will draw a cork out of a bottle with his Trunk, and manage it in such a manner as to drink its contents. The one now offered to the curious, is a Male, and the only one ever exhibited in America. He is seven years old, and is upwards of seven feet high; ten feet eight inches round the body; and sixteen feet eight inches from the end of his Trunk to that of his tail—his ears are two feet and one inch in length.

Hours of exhibition, from 8 in the morning until 6 in the evening.

Admittance 25 cents.

Norwich June 24.

*** The Elephant will be at Johnson's Hotel, Jewett's City, for exhibition, on Monday 29th inst.; at Eaton's Hotel, Plainfield, on Tuesday the 30th inst; at Canterbury on the 1st July, and at Windham on the 2d July.

JOHN LATHROP,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

60,000 feet clear and merchantable Pine Boards and Plank,
30,000 Shingles,
Tyler's Rakes and Cradles,
Scythe Snaths,
Sutton's and Barstow's Scythes, warranted, by dozen or retail,
Shovels, Spades, Sickles,
Minor's Accelerating Wheel Heads,
Brass Kettles,
Constant supply Vernon Gin, by the bbl. at the lowest cash price,

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES.

June 23 33—

LOST,

ON the 18th June, between E. C Eaton's and Walter Palmer's, Plainfield, a red morocco

Pocket Book,

containing obligations to the amount of $75 and a $10 note on the Roger Williams' Bank, Providence. The finder by returning the same to the subscriber, shall be satisfactorily rewarded.

Joseph Palmer.

Plainfield, June 23, 1818. 33—

Fresh Groceries,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, AMONG WHICH ARE—

WEST India and Boston Rum; New-Orleans Molasses; white and brown Havanna Sugar; Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, fresh and good; Loaf and Lump Sugar; Coffee; Rice; Raisins, &c.—together with almost every article usually found in a Grocery Store—all or any part of which, will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash or approved endorsed notes, payable at Norwich Bank.

Oliver Armstrong, jr.

Norwich June 23, 1818. 33—

Nails, Iron & Steel.

RUSSIA Old Sable Iron by the Ton;—English & Swedes flat, square, and round Iron, assorted sizes.
London Hoop L. Blister'd STEEL.
Horse Nail Rods, Nail Plates.
Cut Spikes five inches long for planking.
Tacks of all sizes from 3 to 20 oz. per M.
Patent Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes—for sale at Norwich Nail Manufactory, by

48 WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Hardware, Cutlery, Jewellery, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully invites his old friends and the public in general, to call and examine a very elegant and general assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, Jewellery, &c.

which he would wish to exchange for cash or approved notes, payable at the Norwich Bank.

Oliver Armstrong, jr.

Norwich, June 23, 1818. 33—

FOR SALE,

A CONVENIENT stand for a Shoemaker and Tanner, lying in West-Woodstock, about two miles north of the meeting-house, on the road leading to Southbridge, containing 20 acres of excellent LAND, with a good House and Barn, and other suitable buildings for the trades. A reasonable credit will be given. Possession will be given next April.

For further particulars enquire of

Chester Ingals,
living on the premises.

Woodstock, June 18. 1818. 33—

FOR SALE or TO LET,

AND possession given on the 8th of September next, the STORE formerly improved by the subscriber, now occupied by Dr. *Rufus Spalding*; one of the best situations for business in the town of Norwich. ENQUIRE OF

Zach. Huntington.

June 24 1818. 33—

Take Notice.

THE notes and accounts of Mr. *Ephraim Tucker*, are left with the subscriber for immediate collection. The subscriber will attend at the store of said Tucker, in Jewett's City, on Saturdays, the 27th inst. and the 4th and 11th July, for said purpose. Those who neglect this call, must not expect any favors shown.

Christ'r Avery.

Jewett's City, June 18. 1818. 33—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 20th day of June, A D 1818—

Present Nathaniel Shipman, Esq Judge.

GEORGE PERKINS, Esq Administrator upon the estate of

Capt. Francis Smith,

late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this Court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—said Administrator is directed to give notice, by posting on the signpost in said Norwich, and advertising in the Norwich Courier, for all persons interested to appear before this Court, on the second Monday of July next, if they see cause, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners upon said estate.

33 *Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 20th day of June, A D 1818—

Present Nathaniel Shipman, Esq Judge.

UPON the Petition of Mrs. *Sarah H. Burnham*, of said Norwich, shewing to this Court that she is Guardian of *Elisha H. Burnham* and *Mary Ann Burnham*, both of said Norwich, minors, under the age of 21 years: that said minors are the owners of a certain Lot of Land, lying in said Norwich, containing about one acre, valued at about 300 dollars; and that it would be for the interest of said minors that said estate should be sold, and the avails thereof invested in other property for their use and benefit, praying for liberty to sell the same, as per Petition on file, dated the 19th day of June, A. D. 1818

Ordered, That said Petition be continued to the Court of Probate, to be holden within and for said District, on the fourth Monday of August next, and that public notice of the pendency of the same, be given, by publishing this order in the Norwich Courier, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said fourth Monday of August next.

33 *Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

From the New-England Galaxy.

LEAVING OFF DRINKING.

A NEIGHBOR once, a real friend,
Besought Tom Toddynose his life to mend;
Asserting 'twas by all declar'd
The aforesaid Tom drank much too hard:
"Too hard," cries Tom, "that I deny;
None drank more easily than I.
But since of late I've understood,
That habit does more hurt than good,
Costs money, makes the neighbors scoff—
In fact I've entirely left it off;
And if you doubt that I have done,
At once I'll prove it by my son."
The boy was call'd, and told in language civil,
To speak plain honest truth, and shame the devil.
"I would," quoth boy, "tell truth without this warning:—
Think ye, I'd lie—I'd break my neck first:
Father left off this very morning,
Three times before he eat his breakfast."

"THE MARINERS' CHURCH."

An association has been formed, and measures adopted, by a number of gentlemen in this city, for the purpose of raising funds, by contributions from the pious and charitable, to erect a HOUSE OF PUBLIC WORSHIP, FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE AND OCCUPATION OF SEAMEN.—With the view of drawing the attention of the citizens to this interesting subject, a meeting of merchants and others has been held within a few days past, at which Jonathan Little, Esq. presided, when the following resolutions were passed—

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient to erect, in the port of New-York, a House of Worship for the gratuitous accommodation of seamen, to be styled THE MARINERS' CHURCH.

"*Resolved*, That the Address on this subject, which has been read, be published, and extensively circulated."

Considering this as a new, and very important charitable undertaking, we recommend the Address, and its object, to the public attention and patronage. This document is written with ability and feeling, and states with simplicity and force the unfortunate condition of this interesting and valuable class of our fellow-men, as it respects moral and religious instruction. The remarks which it contains, respecting the obstacles in the way of their attending public worship, even when sincerely disposed to do it, are strikingly just and impressive. Let the feelings of a respectable stranger, with all the exterior marks of his standing in society, upon entering a church where he is entirely unknown, be appealed to, and the embarrassment of a sailor in the same situation, will be more easily imagined.

Besides, there is something attractive in the idea that a church has been provided for the free use of a particular class of men, to whom the doors of the common places of worship, for the reasons mentioned in the Address, are considered practically shut, and it will, beyond a doubt, induce many persons to visit it, even of those who perhaps may, at first, have no higher motive than curiosity, but whose minds may receive the most salutary and lasting impressions.

Sailors are a frank, generous, open hearted race of men, too often thoughtless, and virious—a fact that probably has arisen in some measure from their being in a great degree shut out from the opportunity of enjoying religious instruction. The plan here proposed, presents a fair opportunity to the charitable to obviate this difficulty, at this place.

Although seamen are generally but a short time in port, and may therefore be able to enjoy the benefits of public worship but a small portion of the time, it should also be borne in mind, that there is a constant succession of them, and, of course, though the instruction may not be so thorough to every individual as might be wished, yet it will be imparted to a greater number in the whole.

In whatever point of view the subject may be considered—whether regarding the interests of merchants, the peace and good order of society, or the present and future happiness of the persons for whose particular advantage the object has been undertaken, we cordially unite with its projectors in commending it to the patronage of the public, and to the blessing of God.

New-York Daily Advertiser.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

The Golden Rule an excellent remedy in case of bad neighborhood.

From good authority the following is stated as a fact. Many years ago, there lived in the County of Windham, State of Connecticut, two men, whom we shall call N. and M—Their farms were contiguous, and their situation such that it was necessary for M. to cart some of his wood over a part of N's land; it so happened, that it was equally convenient for N. to get home of his hay over M's lot, there being a miry place over which he must otherwise pass.

After passing in this way by mutual consent for a considerable time, M. became offended with N., and forbade him carting any thing over his land. The following season, with considerable labor and expence, he got home his hay over the slough.

A year or two after this, M. took the opportunity when he knew N. was from home, to bring some wood over N's land, as formerly;—while he was passing with a load near N's house, he came home, and in a very friendly manner removed the bars for M., told him he was glad to see him carting over his land, and gave him full liberty to do so at all times when necessary.

M. in a sullen temper, muttered out some angry reply, and went home; but the conduct of N. when compared with his own, affected him in such a manner that he could not rest;—very early the next morning he went to M's house, and the moment he could get access to him, he says with earnestness, neighbor N. I must make up this difficulty with you,—I could not sleep last night,—you have heaped coals of fire on my head,—I cannot live so. N. replies—neighbor M, you have been offended at me without a cause, but I have not laid up any thing against you, and shall ever be disposed to do you any favor in my power.

M. wholly overcome by this treatment, gave N. his hand, and ever after treated him as a neighbor and a friend.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

G. & C. KINNEY,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

Cognac, Bordeaux, Spanish & Cider } BRANDIES,
Old Jamaica, St Croix, N. E and Cherry, } RUM,
Holland Pierpont & Country } GIN,
Old Madeira, L. P Teneriffe, S Madeira, Port, Malaga & Currant } WINES,
CORDIALS.
New Orleans, Muscovado, East India & Lump } SUGARS,
MOLASSES,
Vinegar,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS,
Coffee, Chocolate,
Blown Salt,
Baltimore and Richmond } FLOUR per bbl.
Buck Wheat and Rye Flour,
RICE.

TOBACCO, of all qualities, per keg or less; Hibbert's Brown Stout; N York Porter; Segars, of all kinds; Rose scented, Macoaboy, Scotch and Rappee Snuff, Pipes; box and cask Raisins; Currants; Filberts; Peanuts; Walnuts; Butternuts; Oranges; Figs; Prunes; Cassia; Alspice; Ginger; Nutmegs; Poland Starch; Pearl ashes; Patent Pitch Forks; Rakes; Hoes and Handles; Scythes and Snaths; Rubd lets; Riddles; Axes & Handles; Brooms; Whips and Lashes; Baskets; Bed Cords; Pocket Books; Powder and Shot; Mould Candles per box; Dipped do.; Bar and Shaving Soap; Black Ball; a quantity of Earthen, Stone and Glass Ware, &c. &c.

May 5, 1818 26—

GROCEIRES,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at the store opposite Messrs. *Aspenwall & Mathewson*,

3 hhds 4th proof St Croix Rum,
4 do New England do.
1 do. 5th proof Old Jamaica Spirits,
7 do. Trinidad Molasses,
1 do. Gin.
1 pipe Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 qr. casks London Particular Teneriffe,
2 do. cargo do.
1 do. Madeira Wine,
6 chests Hyson Skin Tea, Clothier's and Pacific's cargo,
Gun Powder and Young Hyson Tea,
800 lbs Lump Sugar, 6 bags Coffee,
1 keg Smyrna, 16 boxes bloom Raisins,
4 boxes Shaving Soap.
13 boxes mould and dipt Candles,
2 boxes Figs, 5 boxes Pipes,
8 hhds St. Croix Sugar, superior quality,
15 kegs Tobacco,
2 tierces green Peas,
2 boxes Chocolate, 2 do. Bar Soap,
2 kegs blue and white Starch,
Scotch Snuff,
Macoboy do. in half lb. bottles,
Spanish Cigars,
Small and large papers Tobacco,
Cassia, Nutmegs,
Herd's Grass Seed,
Pure Ginger, Pepper, Pimento,
Corn Brooms,
Irish Potatoes, for planting,
Naples Shaving Soap, in pots, &c &c.

LYMAN BREWER.

April 28. 25—

BRICK.

80,000 Brick, for sale by

JOHN BREWSTER.

Preston, June 15. 32—

FOUND,

A SUM of MONEY The owner will please apply to the Printers.

June 16, 1818. 32—

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 17th inst. an indented apprentice boy, named *SYLVANUS MOFFIT, alias SYLVANUS HARNDAL*, about 20 years old, had on when he went away a grey coat, black pantaloons, and an old black hat. Whoever will return him shall be entitled to One Cent Reward, and no charges paid All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on penalty of the law.

CYRUS DAY.

Killingly, May 20, 1818. 31—

NOTICE.

AMOS TREAT, MINER ROBINS, AND JESSE E. PAUL,

WOULD inform their friends and the public in general, that they have recently entered into partnership in trade and merchandize, under the name and firm of

Robins, Paul & Co.

in said TREAT's store in Voluntown, and having lately received from New York a handsome and fashionable assortment of

GOODS,

they offer the same for sale, very cheap for cash, produce or short credit. The said Company intend to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

West-India & Dry Goods,

and will assure those who will have the kindness to favor them with their custom, that they will be sensible they sell Goods at a very low rate or reduced prices They will keep constantly on hand various kinds of Weaving

They tender their most ardent thanks for the favors lately received from their friends and offer their services to the public, and will cheerfully wait on every call.

ROBINS, PAUL & CO.

Voluntown, June 2, 1818. 30 8w

Bohea Tea, &c.

10 qr. chests first quality Bohea Tea,
2 hhds N. E. Rum,
3 bags green Coffee,
2 qr casks Colmanar Wine,
2 do. Sherry and mountain Malaga,
8 boxes Pipes,
3 do Soap,
1 keg Smyrna Raisins,
Double refined Sugar,
Havanna Lump do
1 tierce London and New-York Porter,

Just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26 29—

THE

REAL JAPAN

Blacking,

MADE BY

GEORGE JONES,

MANY YEARS IN THE EMPLOY OF

DAY & MARTIN,

97 High Holborn.

THIS inestimable composition with half the usual labor produces a most brilliant jet black, fully equal to the highest japan varnish; affords peculiar nourishment to the leather; will not soil the finest linen; is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and will retain its virtues in any climate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Let the dirt be brushed clean off, stir up the blacking with a small cane or brush till it is well mixed, then lay it on your blacking-brush as thin as possible, with which you black the boot or shoe equally all over, apply your shining-brush immediately, and in *one minute* it will produce the most brilliant lustre and jet black ever beheld.

SOLD BY

D. RIPLEY,

Norwich.

June 17 32—

WOOL

Carding and Manufacturing.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in the *Wool Manufacturing Business*, at the establishment recently improved by *C. F. Butts*, (near Kennedy's mills,) give notice, that their machinery is in fine order, and they are ready to receive Wool of all qualities, to manufacture at the most reduced prices, per yard or on shares. Skilful workmen only will be employed. Terms of payment made liberal to all, and every exertion made to give satisfaction.

Wool Carding,

Warranted done in the best manner, on the shortest notice, and on terms the *most liberal.*

CHESTER F. BUTTS.
REUBEN SCOTT.

Plainfield, May 25 1818. 29 6w—

NOTICE.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, having appointed the subscribers Commissioners on the estate of

Mr. ZADOC SPALDING,

late of Killingly, deceased, represented insolvent, we hereby give notice that we shall meet on the business of our appointment, on the first Monday of August, and on the first Monday of October next, at the house of *Solomon Sykes*, in said Killingly, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days. *Six Months* are allowed for creditors to exhibit claims against said estate, or be debarred a recovery.

Killingly, June 6, 1818

ANTHONY BROWN,
NATHAN FULLER, } *Com'rs.*
SOLOMON SYKES.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

32 *WM. READ, Adm'r.*

ILLINOIS

ARMY LANDS

PURCHASED BY

STEPHEN B. MUNN,

No. 326, Pearl-street, New York.

Letters from the country giving a description of the Patent and the price asked for each Lot, will be attended to, if post paid.

June 17, 1818. 32—4w—

Medical Books.

THOMAS ROBINSON, respectfully informs the Faculty of Medicine, that he has for sale at his Book-Store, Norwich-Port, a general assortment of MEDICAL BOOKS, which will be sold on the most liberal terms for cash, among which are:—

Bell's Surgery, 4 vols.; do. 1 vol. 8vo. plates; do. on the Muscles and Joints; do. on the Arteries; do. Operative Surgery; do. on Wounds; do. Anatomy; do. on Ulcers; do. Dissections; Burn's Popular Directions; do. on Inflammation; do. Obstetrical Works; Bichat on the Membranes; Boyer's Surgery, 2v. 8vo.; do. on the Bones; Buchan's Domestic Medicine; Cheyne Essays; do. on Croup; Cooper's Surgery; Caldwell's Cullen's Practice of Physic; Corvisart on the Heart; Cullen's Materia Medica; Dorsey's Cooper; Desault's Surgery; Denman's Midwifery; James's Burn's do.; Hamilton's do.; Eliot's Medical Pocket Book; Cooper on Joints; Fyfe's Anatomy; Haller's Physiology; Hey's Surgery; Hey on Puerperal Fever; Home on Ulcer's; Hayes on Consumption; Hooper's Medical Dictionary; Haller on the Arteries; Hooper's Anatomist's Vade Mecum; Surgeon's Vade Mecum; Medical Lexicon; Morbid Anatomy; Caldwell's Medical and Physical Memoirs; Nancrede's Orfila on Poisons; Pemberton's Treatise on various diseases of the Abdominal Viscera; Rushe's Works; Rickertson on Health; Saunders on the Liver; Senac on Fevers; Thatchers Dispensatory; Thacher's Modern Practice; Thomson on Inflammation; Thomas' Modern Practice; Underwood on the Diseases of Children; Accum's Chemistry; Davy's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry; Conversations on Chemistry; Aikin's Mineralogy, &c.

Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31—

WOOL

Carding and Manufacturing.

THE subscriber having commenced the *Wool Manufacturing Business*, at the place lately known by the *Central Manufactory*, gives notice that his Machinery is in perfect order for business, and he is ready to receive Wool of all qualities to manufacture at the most reduced prices, per yard or on shares. Skilful workmen only will be employed. Terms of payment made liberal to all, and every exertion made to give satisfaction

Wool Carding,

Warranted done in the best manner and on the shortest notice. ALSO,

Cloth Dressing,

In the best manner and on the most liberal terms.

He has on hand a good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets, which he will sell very low for cash or exchange for Wool

ZEBULON WHIPPLE.

Plainfield, June 2, 1818

THE SUBSCRIBER

TENDERS his most ardent thanks to the people in Chelsea Landing and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has received in the line of his profession. Particular motives induces him to leave the place at this time, (not the decline of business.) He has taken a stand near the Court House at Norwich Town, where he will be happy to wait on those who require his assistance. He is well supplied with elegant natural TEETH, and the first rate of material for artificial ones. Ladies and gentlemen can be attended at their own houses, if more agreeable, without extra expence.

GEORGE W. PARTRIDGE.

May 18 1818. 23—

Carding Machine Notice.

THE *CARDING MACHINE*, formerly owned and occupied by the late *James Backus*, Esq. is now in perfect order for business. All persons who choose to give it employment, may depend on having their work done to satisfaction, by applying to

ERASTUS ROSE,
at the Mills.

Norwich, May 13, 1818 27—

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber on the 3d of June inst. a sorrel MARE with a white star in her forehead, a square dock, shod all round Whoever will return said Mare to the subscriber, or give information where she may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded and all necessary charges paid.

ROBERT HERRICK.

Griswold June 8 1818. 31—

Stray Cow.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on or about the first of June, a deep red COW, 3 years old, is with Calf, and of a small size Whoever will take up said Cow, and give information to the subscriber, shall be generously rewarded.

GEORGE LORD.

Norwich, Bean-hill, June 15. 32—

AUCTION.

ON the 29th day of June, 1818, at 10 o'clock, forenoon, will be sold at Auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, at Jewett City, in Griswold, all such undivided right or interest, as has or may accrue unto certain estate in said Griswold, lately owned by *Ebenezer Latham*, and by him mortgaged to *John Wilson* and others, as stands originally in the name of *John Brewster*, of Preston.

The title and conditions will be made known at the sale.

June 8. 1818. 31—

BLACKING.

FOR sale at *T ROBINSON's* Book-Store, Norwich-Port, *Real Japan Blacking*, made by Day & Martin, 97, High Holborn, London This inestimable composition, with half the usual labor, produces a most brilliant jet black, fully equal to the highest japan varnish, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, will not soil the finest linen; is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, will retain its virtues in any climate, and in one minute's brushing it will produce the most brilliant lustre and jet black ever beheld.

Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31—

CELEBRATION.

THE Nativity of St. John the Baptist, will be celebrated by the Members of *Eastern Star Lodge*, No 44, at Windham, (Scotland society,) on Wednesday the 24th day of June. The Lodge will assemble at the Hall of Br. *Ralph Wells*, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M

Brethren of the adjacent Lodges are respectfully invited to attend and join in the Celebration

A ROBINSON,
J ARNOLD,
R SMITH,
L D LEACH,
N HOWES,
G HEBARD,
L MANNING } *Committee of Arrangement.*

Windham, June 6, A. L. 5818. 31—

NOTICE.

AT a Meeting of the *Board of Health*, for the Town of Norwich, on the first Monday in January, 1818—

The following gentlemen were appointed officers for the year 1818, viz:

Cushing Rells, Charles P. Huntington, Dwight Ripley, John DeWitt, Eber Backus, Health Committee

George Tisdale, Thomas B Buswell, John L Buswell, Health Officers.

Voted, That the Clerk publish the same, with the bye-law respecting nuisances, in the Courier, in June next.

Extracted from the Records,

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*

Norwich, June 10, 1818.—At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Health, holden this day at Kinney's Hotel, Voted That from the 1st day of June to the 20th September in each year, no oyster shells, or oysters in shells, shall be deposited for a longer period than 24 hours, on the shores, wharves or bridges, in this town, northward of *Waterman's Point*, without special permission, for so doing, from the Board of Health.

A true Copy of Record,
Attest JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*

SUBSCRIBERS to the Connecticut Bible Society, residing in Norwich, and its vicinity, may be supplied with their annual dues, in Bibles, on application to

JABEZ HUNTINGTON, *Agent.*

June 8, 1818. 31—

JUNK.

WANTED immediately, a quantity of old *Junk*. R. HUBBARD

June 17. 32—

Wanted Immediately,

A MAN, to take care of horses, work in a garden, and do the chores of a family. *Inquire of the Printers.*

June 17. 32—

WE the undersigned, Physicians and Surgeons of the town of Norwich, being acquainted with Doct. *G. W Partridge*, in his capacity of SURGEON-DENTIST, do not hesitate to recommend him to the public, in the line of his profession.

JOHN TURNER.
RICHARD P. TRACY.

April 13, 1818. 23—

FOR SALE,

A SMALL new *DWELLING HOUSE*, with about eight acres of plow and wood *LAND* attached to it, situated in Plainfield, about half a mile north of Sterling meeting-house. About 8 acres of valuable *LAND*, near the above Also, about 40 acres of excellent *GRAIN LAND*, about two miles east of Sterling meeting-house, near Sabin's Cotton Manufactory. For further information call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

CHARLOTTE WOODWORTH.

June 10. 31—

ORIGINAL STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1818. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXII. No. 34.]

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

PUBLIC ACTS,

MAY SESSION, 1818.

An Act for the relief of Bail.

BE *it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled*, That in all cases where any person, or persons have executed a bail bond or entered into a recognizance for the personal appearance of another, and such bail, or surety, shall afterwards believe that his principal intends to abscond, such bail or surety on application to any Justice of the peace or Magistrate in the County in which such principal resides, and producing his bail bond, or evidence of his surety, and verifying the reason of his application by oath or otherwise, it shall be the duty of such Justice, or Magistrate forthwith to grant a mittimus directed to the Sheriff, his deputy or Constable, or indifferent person of the County in which such application shall be made, commanding such officer, or indifferent person forthwith to arrest such principal, and him commit to the keeper of the common Gaol in such County, who is hereby authorized to receive such principal, and him retain in Gaol, until discharged by due order of law.

General Assembly, May Session, 1818.
GIDEON TOMLINSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Governor.*
Attest. THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

An Act in addition to an Act entitled, "an Act relating to Escheats and other Estates belonging to and recovered for the use of the Public Treasury of this State.

BE *it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled*, That the Treasurer of this State be, and he is hereby authorised to employ an Agent or Agents living in the vicinity of Lands belonging to the State to contract for the sale or other disposition of such lands, in such manner, and upon such terms, of credit, or for money as in the opinion of said Treasurer will most conduce to the interest of the State, and report to the General Assembly in May annually, a statement of all sales, or other disposition of public Lands, so effected.

General Assembly, May Session, 1818.
GIDEON TOMLINSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Governor.*
Attest THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

An Act to repeal the Act therein mentioned.

BE *it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled*, That the act entitled "an act concerning side walks in cities," be and the same is hereby repealed.

General Assembly, May Session, 1818.
GIDEON TOMLINSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Governor.*
Attest. THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

An Act to repeal an Act entitled "an Act to secure the rights of Parents, Masters, and Guardians."

BE *it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled*, That said act be, and the same is hereby repealed.

General Assembly, May Session, 1818.
GIDEON TOMLINSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Governor.*
Attest. THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

An Act relating to the costs due from prisoners confined in New Gate prison

BE *it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled*, That the keeper of New Gate Prison, by the consent and advice of the overseers thereof, be and he is hereby authorized to accept the note of any prisoner retained in said prison, solely on account of costs of prosecution, for the amount of said costs payable to the Treasurer of this State for the time being; and thereupon discharge said prisoner from confinement, whenever in the opinion of said overseers, such prisoner is unable to satisfy said costs, and has also conducted well during the period of his confinement.

General Assembly, May Session, 1818.
GIDEON TOMLINSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Governor.*
Attest. THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

An Act in addition to and alteration of an act, entitled "An Act to secure the City of New-Haven from damage by fire.

BE *it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled*, That all those parts of the City of New-Haven lying north, west and east of a line beginning at the centre of George Street, one hundred and fifty feet west of the westerly line of Temple Street, and running easterly in the line parallel with Temple Street, to a point one hundred and fifty feet south of the southerly line of Crown Street; thence westerly in the line parallel with Crown Street, and one hundred and fifty feet from the southerly side thereof to a point one hundred and fifty feet west of High Street, thence northerly in a line parallel with High Street, one hundred and fifty feet west [illegible] the westerly side thereof, to a point [illegible] dred and fifty feet north of the north[illegible] of Elm Street; thence easterly [illegible] parallel with Elm Street, [illegible] and fifty feet from the [illegible] to a point one hundred [illegible] of State Street, thence [illegible] allel with State [illegible] fifty fe[illegible] point one [illegible] [illegible] point one hundred and fifty feet easterly of Olive Street, shall be, and the same are hereby exempted from the provisions of the act to which this is an addition.

General Assembly, May Session, 1818.
GIDEON TOMLINSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Governor.*
Attest. THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

An Act relating to incorporated Banks.

Whereas doubts have been entertained whether shares in Banks, Turnpike and other incorporated Companies, should be disposed of as personal or real estate.

Therefore, Be it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, That all shares in Banks, Turnpike, Manufacturing and other incorporated Companies in this State, shall hereafter, be considered as personal estate, and may be disposed of as other personal estate, unless otherwise directed in the act of incorporation.

General Assembly, May Session, 1818.
GIDEON TOMLINSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Governor.*
Attest. THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

Whereas the following votes have been passed in the Council of this State, to wit:

"*Voted*, That it is expedient that the Council Chambers in Hartford and New-Haven, should be open for the admission of Spectators, during the sessions of the Legislature, as soon as proper and convenient accommodations can be provided for that purpose."

"*Voted*, That in the opinion of the Council, such accommodations may be provided by the formation of a Bar of suitable dimensions in the Council Chamber at Hartford, and by the formation of a like bar in the Council Chamber at New-Haven, or by the construction of Galleries."

Whereupon, Resolved by this Assembly, that the Hon. Sylvester Wells and Michael Olcott, Esq. be, and the same are hereby appointed a committee to form and devise the place of said Bar or gallery within the Council Chamber at Hartford, and in what manner said alterations can best be effected, which plan shall be submitted by the Committee to his Excellency the Governor of this State, and upon being approved by him, shall be thereupon deposited with the Secretary of this State; and thereupon, said committee are hereby authorized and empowered to procure said alterations effected in conformity with the plan, and report their doings together with the expence thereof to the General Assembly in October next.

Resolved further, That the Hon. William Bristol and Thomas Ward, Esq. be, and the same are hereby appointed a committee to form and devise the plan of said Bar or Gallery within the Council Chamber of the city of New-Haven, and in what manner said alterations can best be effected, which plan shall be submitted by the Committee to his Excellency the Governor of this State, and upon being approved by him, shall be thereupon deposited with the Secretary of this State; and thereupon said Committee are hereby authorized and empowered to procure said alterations effected in conformity with the plan, and report their doings together with the expence thereof to the General Assembly in Oct. next.

General Assembly, May Session, 1818.
Passed in the Upper House.
Attest. THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*
House of Representatives concurred.
Attest. S. A. FOOT, *Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 20th day of June, A D 1818—

Present NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Esq Judge

GEORGE PERKINS, Esq Administrator upon the estate of

Capt FRANCIS SMITH,

late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this Court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—said Administrator is directed to give notice, by posting on the signpost in said Norwich, and advertising in the Norwich Courier, for all persons interested to appear before this Court, on the second Monday of July next, if they see cause, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners upon said estate.

33 *Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich within and for the District of Norwich, on the 20th day of June A D. 1818—

Present NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Esq Judge.

UPON the Petition of Mrs. *SARAH H BURNHAM* of said Norwich, shewing to this Court that she is Guardian of *Elisha H Burnham* and *Mary Ann Burnham*, both of said Norwich, minors under the age of 21 years: that said minors are the owners of a certain Lot of Land lying in said Norwich, containing about one acre, valued at about 300 dollars; and that it would be for the interest of said minors that said estate should be sold, and the avails thereof [illegible] ed in other property for their use and benefit: praying for liberty to sell the same, as [illegible] Petition on file, dated the 19th day of June, A D 1818

[illegible]rdered, That said Petition be continued to [illegible] Court of Probate, to be holden within and for said District, on the fourth Monday of August next, and that public notice of the pendency of the same, be given by publishing this order in the Norwich Courier three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said fourth Monday of August next.

33 *Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.*

EUROPEAN & INDIA GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received and now offers for sale, a handsome assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

Dry Goods,

Consisting in part of

8 4 black and coloured Crape Shawls,
An elegant assortment of Canton Crapes,
Black, white, blue and changeable Levantines,
Do. do. do. Florences,
Plaid Lustrings,
Black India Sincheys and Sarsnets,
White, pink, green and lilac Levantines,
Black, white, green and blue Sattins,
8 4 Levantine Shawls,
4-4, 6 4, and 8 4 Imitation and Chintz do.
4 4 elegant Merino do
Broad and narrow figured & plain Ribbons,
Inserting Cambric Trimmings,
Black and white Tulle Lace,
Cambric and common Ginghams,
White and corded Cambrics,
Figured and plain Mulmul and Leno Muslins,
Sarsnet and Jackonet Cambrics,
Cambric and Book Muslins,
Super and common Long Lawn,
Black and coloured Cambric,
Cambric and common Dimoties,
Super Chintzes and Calicoes,
Maddapollam and improved steam-loom Shirtings,
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Men's and women's Cotton Hose,
Do. do. Silk do.
Do. do. do. Gloves,
Flag, Bandanna and Madrass Handkerchfs.
Florentine, Marseilles and other Vestings,
Blue and yellow Nankeens,
Elegant gilt Ridicule Clasps,
Black, green and crimson Silk and Tabby Velvets,
Silk Umbrellas,
Silk and Kid habit and long Gloves
Black and coloured Bombazetts and Rattinetts,
Russia Sheeting and Diaper,
8-4 and 10 4 Damask Table Linen,
Plain and figured Cravats,
Black and white Italian Crapes,
Fancy Boxes and Cotton Balls,
Drab Cotton Cassimere,
Hat Bindings and Galoons,
White Demi Sattin for hatters,
Black, blue and assorted Silk and Twist,
Men's Buckskin and Beaver Gloves,
Silk and gilt Coat and Vest Buttons,
Plain, twill'd and gold head Tapes,
Hearth Rugs,
Quality and Shoe Binding,
Nun's Thread, Pins, Needles, &c &c.

Also,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Broadcloths & Cassimeres.

Norwich, June 10 1818 31—

JUST RECEIVED BY

F. A. Huntington & Co.

REAL extra superfine navy blue Broadcloth equal, if not superior, to any ever offered for sale in this town.
50 ps. Carlisle Ginghams, good patterns and fine goods, at low prices by the piece.
Bombazetts and Marseilles Vesting,
Elegant Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
English black silk Gloves,
India Lustrings, and green Levantine Silks,
Large assortment red Morocco Hats,
Fine striped Florentine, for pantaloons,
Fine Russia Sheeting, do.
Mixt Cotton half Hose
Ribbons, Kid Gloves, &c &c.

June 15, 1818 32—

Hardware, Cutlery, Jewellery, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully invites his old friends and the public in general, to call and examine a very elegant and general assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, Jewellery, &c.

which he would wish to exchange for cash or approved notes, payable at the Norwich Bank

OLIVER ARMSTRONG, jr.

Norwich, June 25, 1818 33—

Looking Glasses.

A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

for sale at reduced prices by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,

OF ALL KINDS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Nov. 18, 1817. 2tf—

NEW BOOK-STORE.

THOMAS ROBINSON,

INFORMS the public that he has opened a *BOOK STORE* in Main-street, Norwich Port, one door west of Messrs *Felix A. Huntington & Co's* store, where he has for sale an extensive assortment of

BOOKS,

in the various branches of literature, consisting of

HISTORY,	ANATOMY,
VOYAGES,	ARTS,
TRAVELS,	SCIENCES,
GEOGRAPHY,	HUSBANDRY,
ANTIQUITIES,	ARCHITECTURE,
PHILOSOPHY,	NAVIGATION,
NOVELS,	MATHEMATICS,
MISCELLANIES,	LAW,
DIVINITY,	POETRY,
PHYSICK,	DRAMATICS,
SURGERY,	MUSIC, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Bibles, Testaments, Psalm Books, School and Classical Books, of almost every description, which will be sold as low as can be purchased in any regular Book-Store in Boston, Philadelphia or New-York.

☞ Public and private Libraries supplied on reasonable terms

☞ Any Book not on hand, will be procured at short notice, and without any extra expence to the purchaser.

☞ Orders from a distance thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Also, an extensive assortment of

STATIONARY,

Among which are,

Blank Books, patent binding and ruling with double and single entry; common do; Memorandum Books of various descriptions, Pocket-books and Purses, Note Books, Copy Slips, Wrifford's Writing Books, India Rubber, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Slates and Slate Pencils, Pencil Cases, Silver Pens, Penkives, Razors, Shaving Soap, Shaving Boxes and Brushes, Ivory and Bone Folders, Inkstands of various descriptions, Sand Boxes, Water Colours Drawing Paper, Ivory do Gold do Embossed do Coloured do Camel's hair Pencils for Oil and Water Colours, Quills Letter Paper, common Writing do. Lead Pencils, black and red Ink Powder, India Ink Permanent Ink, Tooth Brushes, Ivory Combs Court Plaster, &c &c

Norwich, June 2, 1818 30—

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, a large supply of

Medicine,
Paints,
Die Stuffs,
Indigo,
St. Croix and New Rum by the hhd.
Cyder Brandy per bbl.
Wines,
An assortment of Iron,
Cart and Waggon Boxes,
Window Glass,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Raisins per cask,
Spices,
Sperm. Oil, &c.

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich June 16 1818 32—

100 sets English Cart, Waggon and Chaise Boxes.
50 boxes 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Crown Window Glass
10 doz Pewter Teapots, sorted sizes.
Brass Kettles. Warming Pans, Chaffing Dishes.
Anvils. Vises. Blacksmith's Bellows Pipes.
Mill, crosscut, veneering, hand, and fine Saws, *of superior quality*

TOGETHER WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware Goods,

on shelves, for sale, at reduced prices, by

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

June 16 1818 32—

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26. 29—

RUM.

A CONSIGNMENT of 10 hhds. first quality N E RUM,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

April 15 23—

FOR SALE or TO LET,

AND possession given on the 5th of September next, the STORE formerly improved by the subscriber, now occupied by Dr *Rufus Spalding*; one of the best situations for business in the town of Norwich. ENQUIRE OF

ZACH. HUNTINGTON.

June 24, 1818. 33—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

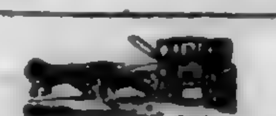
THE Proprietors have determined to extend the Line to *Norwich*, with the FULTON, Capt LAW, and this route will be continued during the season, as follows:

The Connecticut, Capt Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New Haven.

The Fulton, Capt Law, will leave Norwich at day light in the morning of the same days, touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New Haven at 8 o'clk.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich

May, 1818 26—



POST COACH

AND

STEAM-BOAT LINE.

FROM BOSTON TO NORWICH,

Distance 80 miles,
Fare through, $6.

LEAVES Boston Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Norwich at 6 o'clock, P M

Returning leaves Norwich on the arrival of the Boat and arrives in Boston the same evening.

Towns through which it passes:

DEDHAM, MEDFIELD, MENDON, THOMPSON, BROOKLYN TO NORWICH.

The Proprietors respectfully inform the Public that they have furnished themselves with the best of horses, good carriages, careful and experienced drivers, and no pains will be spared on their part to make the TRAVELLERS' passage pleasant and expeditious. As it is the shortest and most direct Route, they hope to receive a share of the Public Patronage

Each Passenger allowed 20 lbs. baggage gratis. 100 lbs equal to a seat

Stage books kept in Boston, at Earl's Coffee House 24 Hanover-street, Barnum's Ex Coffee-House, and Bolles' Coffee House Norwich.

L. EATON & CO. *Boston.*
D. WILBUR, *Mendon.*
JACOBS & JOHNSON, *Thompson.*
TYLER & GALLUP, *Brooklyn.*
R. BOLLES, *Norwich.*

April 8. 22—

STONINGTON BRIDGE

LOTTERY.

DURING the severe gale in September, 1815, the Bridge at Point Point, Stonington, was swept away. The Legislature of this State have granted a Lottery for rebuilding it, and the subscribers duly appointed Managers, having given bonds for the faithful performance of their trust, submit the following

SCHEME:

1	Prize	of 5000	Dollars is	$5000
1	do.	of 2000		2000
1	do.	of 1000		1000
2	do.	of 500		1000
1	do.	of 400		400
1	do.	of 200		200
8	do.	of 100		800
10	do.	of 50		500
4	do	of 30		120
48	do	of 20		960
100	do.	of 10		1000
1170	do.	of 6		7020
1347	Prizes.			$20,000
2653	Blanks.			
4000	Tickets at $5 is			$20.000

Several of the Prizes to be disposed of as follows:

The first drawn blank on the			
2d day's drawing,			$400
3d	"	"	1000
4th	"	"	300
5th	"	"	2000
6th	"	"	500
7th	"	"	5000

It is understood that 500 numbers constitute a day's drawing, whether more or less are actually drawn on any one day, and will accordingly regulate the stationary prizes.

Prizes to be paid in 90 days after the drawing is completed, and subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing is completed, will be considered as given for the benefit of the institution, and not paid.

The drawing will positively commence on the 27th of August next.

WM. WILLIAMS.
AMOS DENISON.
JESSE BREED
WM. W. RODMAN, } *Managers.*

Stonington, April, 1818. 27—

ORIGINAL STAINED

MISCELLANY.

The following are extracts from two letters recently written by the venerable John Adams to Mr. Wirt; and evince, that the powerful mind of the author yet retains its vigor, and that his historic recollections, and patriotic feelings, have lost little of their strength and freshness:

SIR—Your sketches of the life of Mr. Henry have given me a rich entertainment. I will not compare them to the Sybil, conducting Eneas to see the ghosts of departed sages and heroes in the regions below—but to an angel, convoying me to the abodes of the blessed on high, to converse with the spirits of just men made perfect. The names of Henry, Lee, Bland, Pendleton, Washington, Rutledge, Dickinson, Wythe, and many others, will ever thrill through my veins with an agreeable sensation. I am not about to make any critical remarks upon your works at present. But, Sir,

Erant heroes ante Agamemnona multi.

Or—not to garble Horace,

Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona
Multi: sed omnes illacrymabiles
Urgentur, ignotique longa
*Nocte, carent quia vate sacro.**

If I could go back to the age of thirty-five, Mr. Wirt, I would endeavor to become your rival, not in elegance of composition, but in a simple narration of facts, supported by record, histories and testimonies, of irrefragable authority. I would adopt in all its modesty, your title, "Sketches of the life and writings of James Otis, of Boston." And, in imitation of your example, I would introduce portraits of a long catalogue of illustrious men, who were agents in the revolution, in favor of it or against it.

I envy none of the well-merited glories of Virginia, or any of her sages or heroes.—But, Sir, I am jealous, very jealous, of the honor of Massachusetts.

The resistance to the British system for subjugating the colonies began in 1760, and in the month of February, 1761, James Otis electrified the town of Boston, the province of Massachusetts-Bay, and the whole continent, more than Patrick Henry ever did in the whole course of his life. If we must have panegyrics and hyperboles, I must say, that if Mr. Henry, was Demosthenes, and Mr. Richard Henry Lee, Cicero, *James Otis was Isaiah and Ezekiel united!*

I hope, Sir, that some young gentleman, of the ancient and honorable family of "The Searchers," will hereafter do impartial justice both to Virginia and Massachusetts.

After all this freedom, I assure you, Sir, it is no flattery, when I congratulate the nation on the acquisition of an Attorney-General of such talents and industry as your "Sketches" demonstrate.

From a personal acquaintance, perhaps I might say a friendship, with Mr. Henry, of more than forty years, and from all that I have heard or read of him, I have always considered him as a gentleman of deep reflection, keen sagacity, clear foresight, daring enterprize, inflexible intrepidity and unblanted integrity, with an ardent zeal for the liberties, the honor and felicity of his country and his species. All this you, justly, as I believe, represent him to have been. There are, however, remarks to be made upon your work, which, if I had the eyes and hands, I would, in the spirit of friendship, attempt. But my hands, and eyes, and life, are but for a moment.

When Congress had finished their business, as they thought, in the autumn of 1774, I had with Mr. Henry, before we took leave of each other, some familiar conversation, in which I expressed a full conviction, that our resolves, declarations of rights, enumeration of wrongs, petitions, remonstrances and addresses, associations and non-importation agreements, however they might be expected in America, and however necessary to cement the union of the colonies, would be but waste water in England. Mr. Henry said they might make some impression among the people of England, but agreed with me that they would be totally lost upon the government. I had just received a short and hasty letter, written to me by Major Joseph Hawley, of Northampton, containing "a few broken hints," as he called them, of what he thought was proper to be done, and concluding with these words, "*after all, we must fight.*" This letter I read to Mr. Henry, who listened with great attention, and as soon as I had pronounced the words, "after all, we must fight," he raised his head, and with an energy and vehemence that I can never forget, broke out with, "*By G—, I am of that man's mind.*" I put the letter into his hand, and when he had read it he returned it to me, with an equally solemn asseveration, that he agreed entirely in opinion with the writer. I considered this as a sacred oath, upon a very great occasion and could have sworn it as religiously as he did, and by no means inconsistent with what you say, in some part of your book, that he never took the Sacred Name in vain.

As I knew the sentiments with which Mr. Henry left Congress in the autumn of 1774, and knew the chapter and verse from which he had borrowed the sublime expression, "we must fight," I was not at all surprised at your history, in the 122d page, in the note, and in some of the preceding and following pages.—Mr. Henry only pursued, in March, 1775, the views and vows of November, 1774.

The other delegates from Virginia returned to their State in full confidence that all our grievances would be redressed. The last words that Mr. Richard Henry Lee said to me when we parted were, "*we shall infallibly carry all our points. You will be completely relieved; all the offensive acts will be repealed; the army and fleet will be recalled, and Britain will give up her foolish project.*"

Washington only was in doubt. He never spoke in public. In private he joined with those who advocated a non-exportation as well as non-importation agreement. With both he thought we should prevail; without either he thought it doubtful. Henry was clear in one opinion, Richard Henry Lee in an opposite opinion, and Washington doubted between the two. Henry, however, appeared in the end, to be exactly in the right.

Oratory, Mr. Wirt, as it consists in expressions of the countenance, graces of attitude and motion, and intonation of voice, although it is altogether superficial and ornamental, will always command admiration; yet it deserves little veneration. Flashes of wit, coruscations of imagination, and gay pictures—what are they? Strict truth, rapid reason and pure integrity are the only essential ingredients in sound oratory. I flatter myself that Demosthenes, by his "action! action! action!" meant to express the same opinion. To speak of American oratory, ancient or modern, would lead me too far, and beyond my depth. I must conclude with fresh assurances of the high esteem of your humble servant,

JOHN ADAMS.

William Wirt, Esquire, Attorney-General of the United States.

[* These lines may be thus freely rendered:
Many heroes lived, ere Fame
Recorded Agamemnon's name—
Who, unremember'd and unwept,
Long in oblivious night have slept,
Because no bard, whose verse can give
Immortal fame, hath bid them live.]

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

GENERAL PUTNAM.

Letter from President Adams.

☞ The following letter from the venerable President ADAMS, will lead to communications which will vindicate the fame of the veteran General Putnam from the obloquy lately attempted to be cast over it; and may furnish important facts in the history of the Revolution, of great interest to posterity:—

Quincy, June 10, 1818.

DEAR SIR—I have received your letter of the 16th. My letter to Col. Daniel Putnam of the 5th, is at his and your disposal. You may publish any part of it, or the whole, at your discretion.

I wish the young gentlemen of the age would undertake an analytical investigation of the constitution of the army at Cambridge, and of the detachment from it at Bunker's Hill, and Breed's Hill, on the 16th and 17th of June.

The army at Cambridge was not a National Army, for there was no nation. It was not a United States army, for there were no United States. It was not an army of United Colonies, for if it could be said in any sense that the Colonies were united, the center of their union, the congress at Philadelphia had not adopted nor acknowledged the army at Cambridge. It was not a New-England army; for New-England had not associated. New-England had no legal legislature, nor any common executive authority, even upon the principles of original authority, or even of original power in the people.

Massachusetts had her army, Connecticut her army, New-Hampshire her army, and Rhode-Island her army. These four armies met at Cambridge, and imprisoned the British army in Boston. But who was the sovereign of this united or rather congregated army, and who its commander in chief? It had none. Putnam, Poor and Green were as independent of Ward as Ward was of them. None of them but Ward was subject to the orders of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress. I desire to know from whom Putnam received his commission, and from whom Poor received his commission? And I pray let the commissions of Ward, Putnam, Poor and Green be all produced.

Where are the orders for taking possession of the heights of Charlestown? Who gave these orders? The Massachusetts Provincial Congress? No: They could give no orders but to Gen. Ward, who could give no orders to Putnam, Poor or Green. Were these orders given by a committee of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress? But what authority had that committee; The whole enterprize in Charlestown must have been a volunteer enterprize, as the army at Cambridge was a volunteer army.

Who was the first officer of Massachusetts on Bunker's Hill or Breed's Hill? I have always understood, he was Colonel Pomeroy or General Pomeroy. Colonel Prescott might be the most determined, persevering, and efficacious officer of Massachusetts; but Pomeroy was certainly his superior in command.

But what authority had Putnam to command Pomeroy or Prescott? He offered to submit to Warren. *I am confident the result will be to the honor of Putnam as a statesman as well as a warrior.* I should be glad to know by what authority Gerrish was cashiered? Was it by the Provincial Congress that he was prosecuted, tried and condemned? Gen. Washington could not order his trial, for he had no authority over him. But, sir, I must suppress a thousand questions, and conclude your humble servant,

(Signed) JOHN ADAMS.

George Brinley, Esq.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

THE Dido, Maxwell, arrived at Philadelphia sailed from Liverpool 22d May.

Liverpool and London papers to the 20th May are received by the above arrival.

Import of wheat into London, since the opening of the ports 247,000 quarters—and into Liverpool, 54,000 quarters.

American Stocks, London May 16.—Six Per Cents, 102⅛; U. S. Bank Shares, £32 10.

The following article, which is of a very insidious and hostile character, is extracted from the London Times of May 18th. The operation of such opinions, in every American mind, must be, to give increased support to the measures of our own government, when dictated, as we believe they now are, by justice and good faith.

Dispute between Spain and America.

The state of affairs between Spain and America, affords great matter for political speculation at present. These are those who maintain, that the former power must succumb to the dictum of the latter, and yield, however reluctantly, the Floridas, to satisfy the North-American Government. Others assert, that the Minister (Don Onis) could not have proceeded the length of declaring the proposition of the Americans to be "inadmissible," without holding an assurance from his government, that it would not compromise its honor and national reputation, by yielding to the unjust claims of the United States. The demands of the Americans must have been long since known at Madrid; and it is fair to conclude that the Chevalier D'Onis was fully authorized to uphold the dignity and respectability of Spain, by a positive rejection of such proposals as may humble his native country in the opinion of other nations. If this proves to be the case, it is equally reasonable to conclude that the Court of Madrid is resolved to support its pretensions by a vigorous maritime war, the moment the United States may take any step to enforce the measures which they have proposed for their own advantage.—War must, therefore, depend upon the act of the Americans, who will put it off until their numerous traders, are apprized of their danger; and thus Spain, will in a great measure, lose the advantage which that kingdom might derive from a sudden declaration and vigorous prosecution of the war. The Americans see aware of this, and their papers, therefore, teem with assurances to tranquilize the Spaniards, that "no act of hostility will take place "this session," which is meant to have a double effect—first, to mislead the Spaniards; and next to caution the American merchants of their embryo danger. Torpor or credulity on the part of Spain, would enable the Americans to secure their very extended commerce from the risk of capture, and equally enable the Government to direct its whole attention and resources against the Spanish Colonies. If, on the contrary, Spain should pursue a firm, vigorous, and courageous conduct, an immense booty would enrich her navy, and the adventurous privateers which would sail under her colors and commissions.

America has, undoubtedly, a great deal to lose even if at war with the weakest power. It is this consideration which will no doubt, dictate to the President a greater share of justice and moderation in his claims upon Spain than that which has been exhibited. In the spirit of commerce he has demanded the highest price for his friendship; but, like a prudent political tradesman, he will not risk a great loss by insisting upon his first terms. Any thing which interrupts the commerce of the United States will promote that of rival and commercial nations. The expense of protecting their very extended trade would, of itself, give a decided advantage to other nautical communities. The injury they might do Spain might possibly be great; but, in effecting it, their own losses would be very considerable, and probably much more serious than the commercial interests of the nation would patiently submit to; so that the same evil which she intends for Spain, may be as likely to overtake herself from the hardships imposed on some of her own states—namely, an emancipation of those states from the general government of the nation.—Politicians have long contemplated a separation of the southern and northern states, which, possibly, the ambitious projects of the government, and the risks attendant on an unnecessary an unjust war may produce."

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Paris papers of Friday and Saturday last, have been received. It was expected that a communication would be made on the latter day, to the chamber of deputies, respecting the prorogation of the chambers. In the chamber of peers, on Thursday, the budget was disposed of with exemplary dispatch. There are various details in these journals respecting the ceremonies observed, and to be observed, upon the death of the Prince de Conde.

The following are extracts from these papers:

"PARIS, MAY 16.

"The Chancellor and Members composing the bureau of the Chamber of Peers, were yesterday admitted to an audience with his Majesty. They presented to the King the Law on the Finances, adopted by that Chamber in the sitting of the 14th inst. "To-morrow the Court will go into mourning on the occasion of the death of the Prince de Conde; the first six days in black, and the five succeeding days in white."

"The Chamber of Deputies will meet to-morrow in a public sitting, to receive a communication from the King's Ministers; It is thought, that the object of this communication is, the closing of the present session."

LONDON, MAY 19.

It has been stated in letters from St. Helena, that Bonaparte has lately received, by some unknown means, 400,000 francs in gold, and a large quantity of diamonds. Money does not seem to be wanting to him or any of his adherents. Las Casas, it is asserted, very recently drew bills of 3000l. by the way of Frankfort on a banker in London, and they were duly honored. It is even said that a draft for 10,000, signed Napoleon, was lately presented to and paid by a London house.

By the late Mails.

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK, JUNE 19.

OUR correspondent at Gibraltar under date of May the 6th, writes as follows:

"There is a great stir among the politicians to day. An English frigate and a sloop of war arrived yesterday from England having sailed in one hour after receiving their orders. The frigate had two sets of sealed orders; one to be opened when she arrived off Cape St. Vincents, the other on her arrival in a certain part of the Mediterranean, for which she sails to-morrow. The sloop is ordered to keep company with her.

"The Spaniards have imprisoned another of our countrymen in Cadiz, Mr. *James W. Wardrop*, who you may remember formerly lived in Norfolk with Capt. P——. He is in a common jail, and lately applied for liberty to go to the castle where Mr. Meade was confined; in reply, he was told to be quiet, and remain satisfied where he was!

"An Egyptian, a public vessel, arrived here yesterday, with guns and shot."

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, JUNE 24.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

The ship Radius, Delano, arrived at this port last evening from London, whence she sailed on the 15th ult. and brought papers and a price current to that date inclusive. They are principally filled with the debates in parliament.

On the 14th, Lord Cochrane introduced in the House of Commons, the petition of William Cobbet which was read by the Clerk, setting forth the great respect and veneration of the petitioner for the House, and reprobating the system of treachery and cruelty which had for years been carried on through the intervention of spies and informers; stating various facts relative to the conduct of one Oliver, expressing apprehensions that measures were in contemplation for imposing further restrictions on the liberty of the press, &c. and concluding by praying the House to institute an enquiry into the transactions which had brought the unfortunate Brandreth and others to the block. After some objections to the petition by Mr. Bathurst, Lord Cochrane urged the expediency of a strict enquiry into the circumstances stated, but as it appeared there was some informality in the petition, he begged leave to withdraw it, with a view that another might hereafter be presented more regular in its construction. The petition was withdrawn.

The Paris papers of the 10th May, received in London, state that the trial of Faulder, which had occupied the court for six weeks, and in which more than 300 witnesses had been examined, had just terminated. On the unanimous verdict of the jury, Bastide, Jaussion, the woman Bamal, Bax and Collard were condemned to death.

JUNE 26.

The interesting law case of Trumbull against Gibbons, for a libel, tried in the sittings for this city, before his honor judge Spencer, which commenced on Wednesday, terminated yesterday.—The jury after a consultation of three or four hours, brought in a verdict of fifteen thousand dollars for the plaintiff. The damages in the suit were laid at one hundred thousand dollars. This was a most singular case, and excited extraordinary interest in the public mind, partly from the circumstance of the plaintiff being the son in law of the defendant.

Scientific distinctions.—Letters received by the ship Radius, from London, state, that his excellency DEWITT CLINTON, L. L. D. governor of New-York, was elected a foreign member of the Linnean Society of London, at a meeting of that institution held on the 5th of May last, and under circumstances the most honorable to him and to our country. It appears there were three vacancies of foreign membership caused by deaths during the past year, and the gentlemen elected to those departments were Governor Clinton, Cuvier, and Baron Humboldt.

Letters by the same ship also inform us, that Doctor DAVID HOSACK, Fellow of the Linnean and Wernerian Societies, has, at a late meeting of the Horticultural Society of London, been elected an honorary member of that distinguished body. Dr. Hosack has also recently been elected one of the twelve honorary members of the medical and Chirurgical Society of London.—*Ev. Post.*

JUNE 29.

A letter from Buenos Ayres, of the 25th of April, to Messrs. De Forest and Son of this city, states that the Congress frigate left there the day previous "with Messrs. Rodney and Graham on board, Mr. Bland having gone to Chili to join the Ontario. The Royalists under Osorio, in Chili, have been completely defeated by San Martin, on the 5th inst. with the loss of 3000 prisoners and a great many killed, besides all their artillery and baggage."

The U. S. Corvette ship JOHN ADAMS, Commodore Henley, arrived at this port yesterday in 12 days from Cumberland Sound, where she left the Saranac, Prometheus, and Lynx.

PENSACOLA TAKEN.

By the brig Amelia we received yesterday the Savannah papers to the 22d inst. from which we copy the following:

From the Milledgeville Journal, June 16.

We are indebted to Dr. Watkins, Postmaster at Fort Claiborne, Alabama Territory, for the following important intelligence:

"*May 27.*

"Messrs. Grantlands—I take the liberty of informing you that General Jackson took possession of the Spanish town of Pensacola, on Sunday, about 10 o'clock, without the fire of a gun. The governor of the place and some of the inhabitants have betaken themselves to the Baranceas, with a determination to maintain the post as long as possible. The general was making preparations to move against the Baranceas on Monday morning, when my informant left Pensacola. His force is said to be twelve hundred, and that of the enemy three hundred. The Baranceas is strong, situated at the entrance of the harbor; but is commanded by an eminence on which there is a fort. The taking of the latter will insure the former—his soldiers suffered considerably, before their arrival at Pensacola, for provisions.* They had lost all to about 180 horses, but they are represented as being in the very best spirits, and regretting that an opportunity of fighting has not yet offered. This is very pleasing intelligence to this part of the territory. We are in hourly expectation of hearing something further from thence—great numbers of our citizens left this place to-day for the purpose of visiting the army, and to visit the fall of the Baranceas.—This may be relied on."

☞ Since the above was in type, we have been favored with an extra sheet of the St. Stephens Halcyon, of the 2d inst. which mentions the fall of the Baranceas, in consequence of the mutiny of the garrison, after a bombardment of three days, with the loss of two Americans and thirteen Spaniards. The post rider states, that general Jackson has set out for his residence in Tennessee.

The capture of Pensacola, we think, will bring our affairs with Spain to a crisis—we shall soon have war, or an amicable adjustment of our differences with her.—*Geo. Journal 6th inst.*

* The ship Fidelia, belonging to Mr. Jacob Barker of this port, sailed from the Balize on the 19th May, with a full cargo of corn for the army. She probably reached Apalachicola in 2 or 3 days passage, and afforded, very opportunely, the necessary supplies.—*M. Adv.*

MASS. BOSTON, JUNE 25.

FATAL EXPLOSION

On Tuesday, at about 1 o'clock, P. M. an explosion of 181 one lb. canisters of Gunpowder, took place in a shed adjoining the house of Mr. Thomas Holt, in Mill pond street, by which two lads were killed, and a woman who was passing was severely injured. The powder was packed in a flour barrel, had been three hours before brought from on board a vessel and was to have been carried in the afternoon to the powder house after being more securely packed, in a close cask. A son of Mr. John Holt, aged 7 years, was instantly killed, and a son of Mr. Walter Jackson, aged 8 years, survived a little more than an hour, and a short time before he expired he was able to speak, and told his name. They were so discoloured and disfigured that they could hardly be recognized. The mode in which the fire was communicated to the powder is not known, but one of the lads is supposed to have carried a coal of fire into the shed for the purpose of burning some scattered kernels of powder which he had found, and which had probably been shaken from the cask. The woman was considerably injured, and her clothes were much burnt, but we are informed that her wounds are by no means dangerous. The shed in which the powder was placed, was entirely demolished, and the neighboring buildings were considerably injured.—*Daily Adv.*

We have been informed by a gentleman from Barnstable, C. C. that two vessels have been fitted at that place, and cleared at the Custom-house, to sail immediately in pursuit of the Sea Serpent, with the intention of capturing, if possible, this famed enemy of small fish.

A New-York paper informs, that nearly *two thousand* buildings are erecting in that city. In this town an unusual number of elegant, and other dwelling houses are now building.

NEW-BEDFORD, JUNE 26.

STEAM-BOAT.

The Steam-Boat EAGLE, intended to ply between this place and Nantucket, arrived on Wednesday, from Norwich, via Newport, four hours from the latter place; and sailed yesterday morning for Nantucket.—Her engine, it is said, is an excellent one, and judging from the celerity of her movements in entering and leaving the harbor, we think she will equal the expectation of those who have been friendly to the undertaking; and, if sufficiently supported, add much to the facility of intercourse between Nantucket and the Main.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH.

Wednesday Evening, July 1, 1818.

Our paper of this week has more of interest in its columns than usual. The war carried on by the Patriots in South-America, has generally presented us with uninteresting details. The accounts from Chili bear a more decisive character than any thing we have heard.

The intelligence from Pensacola must be read with interest. It is probable this business will end in a war with Spain, or produce a settlement or remuneration for the outrages and aggressions committed on our commerce.

COMMUNICATION.

To men of all parties.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

The fourth of July is at hand—a day which ought to awaken at all times emotions of pleasure and gratitude in the hearts of all Americans—But the approaching anniversary of our national independence will become doubly interesting to the citizens of Connecticut. Our Rulers have directed that Delegates shall on that day be chosen to consider the subject of forming a Constitution for the State of Connecticut. I have experienced no small surprize, that this subject has excited no more interest—I am among those who think that the experiment should be made. But what shall be the principles which that instrument shall contain? This is a question vastly important not only to us but to our posterity. A republican form of government is guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the United States; but the principles of such governments are various—How shall our lives, our liberty, our character, our rights civil and religious, be secured to us and future generations? Have you, fellow-citizens, sufficiently considered the importance of the work to which you are about to be engaged? Heretofore when you have given your suffrages for men to represent your interests, it has been for six months only—if they did wrong, their errors could soon be corrected—You are now about to elect them to transact business which may last for ages. True the constitution when made is to be submitted to us all—But let it be made as perfect as it can—Give it a fair experiment. My principal object is now to call your attention to the magnitude of the subject—to beg of you to reflect—to be patriots—to love your country—to prefer its interests to your own personal interests—to that of your friends. You vote not to oblige any man, but to promote, to guard and secure the great interests of your own posterity.

Let me entreat you to seize this occasion to banish all party rancour and bitterness. Select men of virtue, of honor, of integrity and intelligence, to represent you in Convention. Let all men, of all parties, unite in this. A Constitution is to be made for all—to bind all—and let all unite in a spirit of candor and conciliation, to make, and then to adopt such a Constitution as will preserve for unborn ages the great principles of civil and religious liberty. Be regardless of the influence of party—regardful only of these great interests—Look forward and not back—Bury your petty animosities with your old Constitution, and revive them no more—So resolving, and so conducting, you may still be a wise and happy people.

A CITIZEN.

Munificent Donation.—A gentleman of this town has purchased and presented to the University in Cambridge, the very large and valuable library of the late professor Ebeling, of Hamburg. Besides being very full and rich in other departments, it is said to contain the best collection in the world, of American works, and works relating to America.

Bost. Daily Adv.

[The Salem Register states the donor to be the Hon. Mr. Thorndike, of Boston.]

ORIGINAL STAINED

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CHILI.

The ship Woodrop-Sims arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday last, in the short passage of 55 days from Buenos Ayres—Capt. Jenkins informs that the U. S. frigate Congress was to sail from that port about the first of May.—The British brig Deveron, Wilson, from Baltimore, had arrived at Valparaiso; she was very near being taken by the Spanish frigate Vaganza, had she not been assisted by the boats of the U. S. sloop of war Ontario.—Buenos Ayres was all rejoicing in consequence of the splendid victory gained over the Royalists in Chili, which news reached Buenos Ayres a few days before the W. S. sailed—upwards of 1000 cannon were fired on the occasion, and the city brilliantly illuminated for three nights. Capt. Jenkins has brought papers detailing the particulars. The Peruvian army of 7000 men was totally destroyed, all killed or wounded, and no resources left to raise another. The loss of the Patriots was considerable, 1000 killed—Lima is doubtless in possession of the Chilian army.

Buenos Ayres, April 19.

From Chili—Friday—It is now 4 o'clock—the air is filled with shouts of joy, the roar of cannon and the ringing of bells.—We have obtained a complete victory in Chili—1500 prisoners, all their artillery, their baggage, their general officers, a general called Ordonez, are in our hands,—the pledges of victory. The miserable remnant of an army, that a few hours since promised an early conquest of Chili, now routed and fugitive, seeks in vain for escape by flight—our indefatigable cavalry are in pursuit.—The dead strew the field of battle! The action lasted 6 hours. It was at the point of the bayonet,—the true weapon for the soldiers of liberty,—that we have overthrown the enemy. Our loss is inconsiderable compared with that of the Spaniards. We can easily realize it if we reflect that immediately after the issue of the battle, the vanquished experienced the greatest reverse in finding in their rear the rivers Maipo and Maule. How, indeed, can we conceive that an army, or rather the remains of an army, in disorder, could repass those rivers! —Every moment more circumstantial details are received. It is necessary to see the whole community in clamor and congratulation—the streets thronged with citizens who make the air ring with cries a thousand times repeated, *viva la patria*—to witness the delirium of joy that prevails—to hear every one shouting and repeating "we are conquerers!"—to form an idea of the general enthusiasm which this news has inspired. All are eager to circulate the glad intelligence—thousands of rockets from every door and terrace, announce and celebrate our joy—at evening, a complete and spontaneous illumination prolongs the brilliant day, which forever consecrates upon an imperishable basis the *Independence of South America!*—Ferdinand trembles! He learns that soon Lima will disburden herself of her oppressors; and, checked only by a feeble garrison, will shake off the yoke of servitude and raise the standard of liberty. The intrigues of imbecility in Europe will be answered here only by our bayonets.

A new courier this evening announces that all who are not slain are prisoners—Osorio alone has escaped, and it is still expected that he will be overtaken—in fine, as the hero of our country says in his despatches, "the enemies of Chili exist no more."

On the 5th of April, 1818, in the plains of Maipo, was fought this ever memorable action, the consequences of which are incalculable.

[*Translated for the Baltimore Patriot.*]

GAZETTE OF BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, 22d APRIL, 1818.

DETAIL OF THE BATTLE OF MAIPU.

Despatch from his Excellency the Captain General of the Andes, to the Supreme Government.

Most Excellent Sir—The unexpected event of the night of the 19th ult. in the Cancha Rayada, put in jeopardy the liberty of Chili. It was indeed, a frightful scene, to see the dispersion of an army, composed of valiant men, full of discipline and instruction, without being beaten.

Since I opened the campaign, I have been so gratified that I looked on victory as certain, and all my movements were always directed to have it complete and decisive. The enemy since he abandoned Curico, did not find any position capable of preventing our forces from molesting him in his flanks, and threatening to turn him. Accordingly, both armies fell together, on the 16th upon Talca, making it impossible to undertake a retreat, or cross over the river Maule.

This situation, the most desperate, became by an accident, the most favorable. Our columns of infantry did not reach us until sunset, and at that hour it became impossible to undertake an attack on the town. The army was then formed provisionally in two lines, whilst we were reconnoitered for the most advantageous position that it could be placed in, which having selected, I ordered the right wing to occupy it; but this movement was badly executed, and the left was beginning to follow it, when a most brisk and desperate attack from the enemy put in total confusion our baggage and artillery, which were then moving. It was then 9 o'clock, P. M. and the confusion was soon followed by a dispersion of our left, after a brisk firing which lasted half an hour, in which the enemy suffered great loss, and ourselves had the misfortune to see the brave General O'Higgins wounded.

Myself, with all the other chiefs and officers, employed all our efforts to rally them, which at first was effected under the protection of the reserve. Here one of the most obstinate engagements again took place, but the night rendered all our measures unavailing and at last we had no other resource but give way.

Our right had not been much harassed, and Col. Las Heras had the glory of conducting and withdrawing in good order the corps of infantry and artillery that composed it. This was the only support that remained to us on my arrival at Chimbarongo. I then pursued every effectual means to effect a re-union on the neck of Regulemu. The head quarters were placed at San Fernando.

Here I remained two days, and I can assure your Excellency our situation was a most embarrassing one. We had lost all the baggage and materials of the army; destitute of every thing, we wanted every thing in order to oppose an enemy superior in numbers and elated with victory. In this situation, I found no other expedient but to fall back on Santiago, and procure every possible assistance to accomplish the salvation of the country.

It is surpassing belief to say, that in the course of three days the army was re-organised in the field of instruction one league distant from the city. The spirits of the soldiers were regained, and in thirteen days after our defeat, and a retreat of eighty leagues, we found ourselves in a situation to meet the enemy. The interest, energy and firmness, with which the chiefs and all the officers of the army co-operated to establish order and discipline, will rebound to their eternal honor. It is true that our forces were inferior to those of the enemy. Many of our corps were mere skeletons, and we had battalions composed of only 200 men.

In the mean time the enemy was advancing with rapidity, and on the 1st inst. I had positive information that the main part of the army had crossed the Maipu, by the fords of Longuenna, and directed their march towards the defiles of La Cubra.

The position of our encampment was neither secure or military. On the 2d we encamped on the Espejo. That day, and on the 3d and 4th, our guerillas had much firing, and the army passed all those nights under arms.

The enemy approached us at last on the 5th.—All his movements appeared directed to turn our right, threaten the capital, cut off our communication with Aconcagua, and secure to himself the communication with Valparaiso.

When I observed that he had for his object the accomplishment of this movement, I considered that a favorable opportunity to attack him on his march, and place myself in his front by means of a change of direction on the right. This was the preparation to all the posterior operations.

I immediately placed all the infantry under the command of the well deserving Brigadier General Balcarce; the right under the Col. Las Heras; the left under the Lieut. Colonel Don Hilarian De La Quintana; the cavalry of the right under Col. Martias Zapiola, with his squadron of grenadiers; and that of the left under Col. Don Ramon Freyre, with his squadrons of the guard of his Excellency the Director of Chili, and the chasseurs of the Andes.

The enemy, having perceived our first movement, took a strong position, detaching to a small hill a battalion of chasseurs to support a battery of four pieces placed at this point. This disposition was well chosen, as it completely secured their left, and their fires flanked and beat all the front of the position.

Our line, formed in close and parallel columns, inclined on the right of the enemy, presenting an oblique attack on his flank, which was uncovered. The reserve charging also upon the same, was in the attitude of turning it and supporting our right. The battery of eight pieces of Chili, commanded by commandant Blanco Cicerón, and another of four pieces under commandant Plaza, were advantageously placed, and played with success upon the enemy's position.

In this situation our columns began to move from the skirts of the small hill which formed our position, to march to charge the enemy's line, who then commenced a most stupendous fire, but did not succeed in stopping our march. His flank battery on the hill did us great injury; at the same time a heavy mass of enemy's cavalry, situated in the interval, came to charge the horse grenadiers, who being formed in columns by squadrons, were advancing on us in front. The first squadron was commanded by Escalada, who seeing himself threatened by the enemy, marched immediately upon him, sword in hand. The commandant, Medina, followed this movement.—The firing also commenced from our left, and soon the whole line was engaged, as well as the reserve which came up at the moment the vigor of our line began to droop. But the charge made by the reserve and by the commandant Tonson, of the 1st regt. of Coquimbo, gave a new impulse to our line, which fell upon the enemy with more spirit than ever. It may be said that hardly a brisker attack has been witnessed, nor a more vigorous and obstinate resistance. The constancy of our soldiers and their heroic force triumphed at last, and the enemy was put completely to the rout.

The general in chief, Osorio, escaped with only about 200 horsemen. It is probable he will be taken by the cavalry that pursue him. All his generals are prisoners in our possession. The number of the prisoners is 3,000, and 190 officers, with the greatest part of the chiefs of the corps. The field of battle is covered with 2,000 killed. All his artillery, parks, hospitals, with the surgeons, military chest—in a word, every thing composing the royal army is dead, prisoner, or in our possession. I compute our loss at 1,000 killed and wounded. The force of the enemy, of all descriptions, was 5,800, and ours 4,900.

[The despatch concludes by recommending several officers to the consideration of the government.]

Head Quarters, Santiago, 9th April, 1818.

JOSE DE SAN MARTIN.

From the Washington City Gazette.

A letter is going the rounds in the papers said to be from an American in confinement at Havanna, who represents himself as having been taken fighting for the Patriot cause in Mexico: We have got a clue to discover the authenticity of this epistle, and think it probable that we can prove it a fabrication. Such publications, the royal Spanish agents very well know, have a prodigious effect in preventing adventurers from joining the patriot standard. More anon.

On the Spanish order for the liberation of Mr. Meade, the editor of the Philadelphia Franklin Gazette remarks—

It is a document of no common character, and has inspired reflections of no ordinary interest.

We see in it, a proud sovereign, confessing that his tribunals of justice have, for a long time acted without reason, without law, without decency; and moreover, that he himself has, during this time, known the fact, and acquiesced in the conduct pursued. We see in it, the mere liberation of a persecuted and injured individual, without an offer to indemnify or compensate, or in any way to make amends for sufferings, avowedly unmerited, though sanctioned by the royal authority. We see, in it, a glorious manifestation of the effect which may be produced upon foreign tyranny, by a general expression of sentiment and indignation throughout our country. We see in it, an extraordinary recognition of the powers of a FREE PRESS. The haughty Ferdinand, mentions the language and spirit of our Newspapers, as the sources of his alarm and anxiety. We see in it, also, a proof of the extreme humiliation of the Spanish nation, whose sovereign condescends in a royal edict, to crouch and humble himself beneath the popular opinions of a distant country.

Married,

At Plainfield, Mr. NOAH NEWMON, to Miss AMY PRAY, daughter of Capt. Jason Pray of the former place.

Died,

In this city, Capt. ROBERT NILES, aged 84 years.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who under the new law are qualified to be made free of this State are requested to attend at KINNEY'S HOTEL, Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock, or send in their names, preparatory to their admission to the Freeman's oath, on the day of Independence.

Wednesday July 1.

TICKETS,

IN *Stonington Bridge Lottery* positively to be drawn next month, for sale at the Book Store of

R. HUBBARD,

Shetucket-street.

☞ Adventurers will do well to apply before the Tickets advance in price.

July 1, 1818.

More Cheap Goods,

FROM THE AUCTION ROOMS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods,

Consisting of

BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Linens, Bombazets, Flemish Sheetings, Silk, Merino and Cotton Shawls, Carlisle and Pink Ginghams, black and coloured Lustrings very cheap, Carpetings, Nankeens, Nankin and Canton Crapes, Calicoes, Lustring, Satin and Garniture Ribbons, green Levantine and Lustring Silks, Kid Gloves, Shell Combs, &c &c &c. which they offer, wholesale and retail, very low for cash.

June 30, 1818. 34—

NEW GOODS.

G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

HAVE just received from New-York, a general assortment of

Fresh Imported Dry Goods,

of the *newest style.* ALSO, a complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Kid and Morocco SHOES.

Norwich, July 1, 1818. 34—

CHARLES LATHROP,

HAS recently received a new supply of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

which he will sell at a small advance for cash, or ready pay.

West India and Boston Rum, and Molasses, } per hog. very cheap.

Norwich July 1, 1818. 34–6w—

TO FREE-MASONS.

FOR sale at T. ROBINSON's Book-Store, Chelsea, Constitutions of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons; collected and digested from their old records, faithful tradition and lodge books: for the use of Lodges. Together with the history and general regulations of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. Compiled by the Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris, A. M. member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and Chaplain to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. ALSO,

THE FREE-MASON's MONITOR,

Or Illustrations of Masonry. In two parts. By Thomas Smith Webb, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Rhode-Island, &c. A new and improved edition.

Norwich, June 30, 1818. 34—

FOUND, in this city, a bundle of Notes and Papers—The owner, by calling on the subscriber, can receive his property.

ALEXANDER BINGHAM.

Norwich, June 30, 1818. 34—

WANTED, an industrious and faithful GIRL, to do house work in a small family. A recommendation will be required.

July 1. *Inquire at this office*

Carding Machine Notice.

THE CARDING MACHINE, formerly owned and occupied by the late *James Backus*, Esq. is now in perfect order for business. All persons who choose to give it employment, may depend on having their work done to satisfaction, by applying to

ERASTUS ROSE,
at the Mills.

Norwich, May 13, 1818. 27—

New Cash Store.

G. Buckingham & Co.

ARE now opening at the New Store opposite Messrs *Coit & Mansfield*, a general assortment of

FRESH IMPORTED
EUROPEAN AND INDIA

DRY GOODS,

OF THE LATEST FASHIONS.

Merchants from the country may be supplied with Goods by the piece, at about the New York prices.

Families who wish to take the advantage of purchasing Calicoes, Ginghams, Cambrics, Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Diapers, Bombazetts, Canton Crapes and Lustrings, by the piece, will now have a favorable opportunity.

Those who wish to purchase superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, will do well to call.

Milliners may be supplied with elegant French artificial Flowers, and Ribbons, by the box, at the New-York prices.

A general assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Kid and Morocco SHOES, of the first quality.

New supplies of Goods will be received from New-York every week.

Norwich, July 1, 1818. 34—

PAPER HANGINGS.

JUST received from Boston, and for sale at T. ROBINSON's Book-Store, a large consignment of *PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERING*, which will be sold at the manufacturer's price.

Likewise for sale, E. Burbank's nice Writing Paper, price $3 50 per ream.

Also, D. Amos' hot press'd vellum fools cap Paper; do fine and superfine hot pressed vellum Letter Paper; English laid, gilt edged Letter Paper, &c.

Norwich, June 30, 1818. 34—

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVE entered into partnership, under the name and firm of

Roger Huntington and Co.

ROGER HUNTINGTON.
HENRY AVERY.

Norwich, July 1, 1818. 34—

Roger Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York a quantity of

NEW GOODS,

and offer for sale on favorable terms, for cash or approved credit, at the store lately occupied by SAMUEL AVERY & SON an extensive assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Ginghams, Lustrings, Sattins, Crapes, Ribbands, Vestings, Humhums, Linens, Cotton Shirtings, white and black Cambrics, Book and Leno Muslins, merino, silk and cotton Shawls, Umbrellas and Parasols, cambric and common Dimoties, silk, cotton and leather Gloves, Cotton Cassimeres, blue and yellow Nankeens, Sattinets, silk, cotton and worsted Hosiery, bandanoe, flag and cotton Handkerchiefs, factory Stripes, Shirtings, &c Rattinets, Buttons, Silk, Twist, Tapes, Thread, Shoes, &c.

Gilt and plain framed Looking Glasses, large and small, Dining and Tea Setts, blue, enamelled, edged and C. C. Ware, Iron Hollow, Stone, Glass and China Wares. Paper Hangings, mill, X cut, hand and dove tail Saws, Cart, Waggon and Chaise Boxes, all the usual variety of Hardwares, including brass Kettles, plated, brass and iron Candlesticks, Pewter, Saddlery, Harness Furniture, Knives and Forks, Files, Butts, Locks, Screws, Shovels, Commodes, Chisels, Tea Trays, Scissors, &c. Cut and wrought Nails of all sizes, Brads and Tacks, Cordage, Guns and Pistols, Swords and Sabres, Laces, Epaulette Plumes, Feathers, Cords, &c. Whips, assorted.

White and Red Lead, Spanish White and Brown, Verdigrise, Stone and Spruce Yellow, Litherage, Paris White, &c. per cwt. with the customary small Paints. Gold Leaf, Varnishes, Gum Copal, Shellac and Arabic, Paint Brushes, 6 8, 7-9 and 8 10 English, Swedish and American Window Glass, per box or less, Dye Woods, Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Blue Vitriol, &c. per cwt or less. Sperm Oil per bbl. West-India and Boston Rum, and Molasses, per bbl or gallon, Gin, hyson, hyson skin, and bohea Tea, per chest, dozen lb or less, warranted good, coarse and fine Salt, Spices, Sugars, white and brown, per cwt. French Brandy, Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe and Sicily Madeira Wines, of superior quality, Coffee, Tobacco, Snuff, Honey, Tamarinds, Fish, Mess Pork, Raisins, Rice, Powder and Shot, Grindstones, English bottled Porter, per dozen or less.

Russia, Swedes and English Iron, flat, square and round, of almost every size, for tires and common work per ton or less; Spike and Nail Rods; Sheet Iron; Nail Plates; crow bar, axle tree and share Moulds; English, German, tub and blistered Steel; Boards, Joists and Lath; &c. &c. with many articles not named. Purchasers are requested to call and examine.

Likewise on hand, a quantity of Cotton Yarn, which they wish to get wove into Shirtings.

July 1, 1818. 34—

NEW GOODS.

JOSEPH BREED,

HAS just received a large and general assortment of NEW GOODS, among them are—

Black, white and coloured Levantine and Florence Silks; black and plaid India Sinchews and Sarsnets; black Silk Florentine and Camblet Vesting; 100 pieces sup. fine and common Calicoes; Furniture Calicoes; 40 ps. Cambric Muslin; Linen and Scotch Cambric; Book, Mulmul, Jaconet, Leno and Sorded Muslins; 20 ps. Colerain Shirtings; Russia and Irish Sheeting; Dutch and Irish Linen; white and brown Platillas; Bretagnes; Estopides; Dowlass; ladies' and gentlemen's Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose; Silk, Kid, Beaver and Deer Skin Gloves; Deer Skin Mittens; Bandanna and Flag Silk Handkerchiefs; black and assorted India Silk Handkerchiefs; ladies' fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; 50 doz. Flag and Madrass Cotton Handkerchiefs; 50 doz. Pocket Handk'fs.; 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 8 4 Imitation and Chintz Shawls; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols; Bombazets and Rattinets; blue and yellow Nankeen; Cotton Cassimere and Grandurelle; 50 ps. Marseilles Vesting; Silk and Cotton Hat Linings; Hat Bindings, Bands and Buckles; Boot Cord and Webbing; Silk and Cotton Laces; Ginghams; Seersuckers; 200 ps. Ribbons; black and coloured Cambrick; black French and Italian Crapes; white and plaid Cravats; white Jean; Russia Diaper; Cambric and common Dimoties; Webb, Leather and Knit Suspenders; Galoons; Cotton Ferret; Quality and Shoe Binding; Broad Cloths; Cassimeres; Angola Cassimere; Sattinet and Cassinet; Berlin and Bedford Cord; Coach Laces; Oil Cloths; American white and Brown Shirtings, Sheetings, Tickings, Checks, Stripes, Plaids and Diapers; Knitting and Weaving Yarn; Threads and Blacks.

HARDWARE.

100 doz. Knives and Forks, 100 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Shears, Sheep Shears, Shoe Knives, Hammers, Pincers, Awls, Tacks, Razor Strops, Shaving Boxes, Brushes and Soap, Commode Handles, Knobs, Escutcheons, Clock Balls and Capitals, pad, chest, trunk, cupboard, draw, clock case, stock and brass rim Locks, Butts and Screws, Iron and Tutania Table and Tea Spoons, brass, plated, japann'd and iron Candlesticks; Tea Trays and Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Norfolk and bright Thumblatches, H, HL and Chest Hinges, Scale Beams, Bellows, Ink Powder, Inkstands, Nail Hammers, Spike and Nail Gimblets, Files and Rasps, Hand Saws, Sand Paper, 40 packs Pind, Pound Pins, elastic and steel Knitting Pins, 40 m. Needles, Thimbles, Morocco Pocket Books and Purses, Slates and Pencils, Whips, Ship and Screw Augurs, Steelyards, Cloth and Dust Brushes, Brass Nails, Tacks, Brads, 400 gross Buttons, 150 dozen Horn and Ivory Combs, Cotton and Wool Cards, pocket, gilt and mahogany framed Looking Glasses, brass and brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs, Sad Irons, Trace Chains, Sheet Lead, Shot, English and American Shovels and Spades, Scythes, Sickles, Hoes, Axes, 6-8, 7-9, 8-10, 9-11, 10-12, 10-14, 11-15, 12-14, 12-16, 12-17 and 14-20 English and American Window Glass, cut and wrought Nails per cask, at manufactory prices, 10 tons Iron Hollow Ware, 300 lb. India Sein Twine, 1000 lb. Flax do Bed Cords, White Rope and Lines, Russia O. S. Iron, flat and square Swede's Iron, English, Cart, Waggon and Chaise Tire, round Iron, faggot and band Iron, Nail Plates, Spike and Nail Rods, Sheet Iron, Plough Irons and Plough Share Moulds, English blistered and Crawley, American blistered, German and Swedes' Steel.

GROCERIES.

St. Croix and Boston Rum, Molasses, Hyson, young hyson, hyson skin, souchong and bohea Tea, lump and brown Sugar, Cassia, Ginger, Pepper, Pimento, Starch, Chocolate, Tobacco, &c. (34) *July 1.*

"By permission of "The Emperor."

E. B. BURT,

Hair Dresser, &c. from New-York,

AT the earnest solicitation of many gentlemen of this place and vicinity, has taken the shop, next east of Norwich Bank, formerly occupied by Doct. *Tisdale*, in Chelsea, where he offers his services in his line of business. Having served a regular apprenticeship in one of the best shops in America, and since worked as a journeyman in a shop of the first stile, in the city of New-York, he hopes to be able to give universal satisfaction to his employers. The fashions for cutting and dressing, he expects to receive monthly, from his correspondent in New York, and will endeavor to conform to such as shall be approved of by the fashionable and genteel. He expects to gain custom by well doing, keeping a neat shop and every thing in prime order to make smooth faces and pleasant countenances. He cuts hair for ladies, so that they can dress it themselves afterwards, in the present London stile, which is extremely becoming, and will be happy to wait upon them as they may direct.

E. B. BURT.

Norwich, June 27, 1818. 34—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1818—

Present NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Esq Judge.

HENRY STRONG, Administrator upon the estate of Capt. JOHN DOANE, late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this Court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—said Administrator is directed to give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign-post in said Norwich, for all persons interested, to appear before this Court on the 20th day of July next, if they see cause, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners upon said estate.

Attest. HENRY STRONG, *Clerk.*

N. B. All persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to

HENRY STRONG, *Administrator.*

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

POETRY.

From the Monthly Review, Oct. 1817.

ODE TO MEMORY.

BY HENRY NEELE.

"Man giveth up the ghost, and where is he?"
JOB V.

AND where is he? not by the side
Whose every want he loved to tend;
Not o'er their valleys wandering wide,
Where, sweetly lost, he oft would wend;
That form belov'd he marks no more,
Those scenes admired no more shall see,
Those scenes are lovely as before,
And she is fair;—but where is he?

No, no, the radiance is not dim,
That used to gild his favorite hill,
The pleasures that were dear to him,
Are dear to life and nature still;
But ah! his home is not as fair,
Neglected must his gardens be,
The lilies droop and wither there,
And seem to whisper, "where is he?"

His was the pomp, the crowded hall,
But where is now this proud display?
His riches, honors, pleasures, all
Desire could frame;—but where are they?
And he, as some tall rock that stands
Protected by the circling sea,
Surrounded by admiring bands,
Seem'd proudly strong—and where is he?

The church yard bears an added stone,
The fire side shows a vacant chair,
Here sadness dwells and weeps alone,
And death displays his banner there;
The life is gone, the breath has fled,
And what has been no more shall be;
The well known form, the welcome tread,
Oh, where are they, and where is he?

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

BIBLE SOCIETIES.

Some one has denominated this as the "*Age of Associations.*"—If the title is admissible, the record will place the *Bible Associations* next in rank and importance, at least, to the "*Holy Alliance.*"

The progress of these associations is unexampled. They originated in 1804, in the capital of Great-Britain, and in the short lapse of time since that era have been extended to most parts of the globe. Under the fostering care of the parent society, branches soon grew and flourished in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales: were transplanted in Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, the Prince of Wales' Island, Java, Amboyna, and the Moluccas:—next in the Isle of France, Bourbon, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, and Celedon; at the same time were found growing in rich luxuriance in Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, and other American provinces. Through the instrumentality of these institutions, nearly two millions of Bibles and Testaments have been circulated among the sons and daughters of ignorance and heathenism; at the expense of nearly two millions and an half of dollars.—And by it the sacred text has been translated into the Welsh, Gælic, Irish, Manks, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Dutch, Danish, German, Ancient and Modern Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Æthiopic, Esquimaux, Mohawk, and Bullom languages:—And into the Hindostance, Bangalee, Persian, Arabic, Mahratta, Malayalim, Sanscrit, Chinese, Telinga, Tamul, Malay, Orissa, Seck, Birman, Carnatica, and *&c.* or dialects.

Kindred institutions were soon erected in Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, Wurtemburg, Hanover, Saxony, and Switzerland; and from these the scriptures in the German, Bohemian, Polish, Icelandic, Georgian, Samogistian, Wallachian, French, Romanese, Finnish, Swedish, Tartar, Turkish, Laponese Lithuanian, Hungarian, Italian, Calmuc, Esthonniac, Lettonian, Wendish, Armenian, and Sclavonian languages, were issued in copious numbers.

In the United States of America other kindred Societies, of equal rank, have been formed in honorable numbers. They now exist, it is believed, in every state and district of the Union. Massachusetts, if we do not misremember, had the honor to take the lead in this philanthropic course; and her sister States have not been less zealous nor less efficient in the good work. From the Associations established, the light and comforts of the gospel have been diffused, not only in the remote settlements of the Union, but have extended to the numerous Indian Tribes on this Western Continent, to the nations in Asia, and the benighted regions of Africa. And it is pleasing to add, that the incense on these altars is continually increasing, and promises that new and powerful streams will emanate in yet undiscovered directions. May the benign effects of this liberal diffusion of the sacred text be commensurate with the zeal and beneficence of its godlike institutors.

From the Philadelphia Union.

The present fashion of the ladies' bonnets irresistibly suggests to us the idea of a pretty face, thrust into one end of a hollow log, into the other end of which you must look if you would know to whom the face belongs. A lady in a fashionable bonnet, must be literally and pretty closely confronted, in order to be seen.

Good times for Bachelors now; but better times for girls coming.

By the late census, there are in the United States, 14,071 more females than males, between the age of 26 and 16—but between 16 and 10 the males exceed the females 19,159; and of 10 years and under, the males also exceed the females, 58,852. Girls, will of course in a short time, be in good demand, though the market appears to be well supplied at present!!—*Georgetown pap.*

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*
Hartford, Dec 17, 1810. 7—

GROCEIRES,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at the store opposite Messrs. *Aspinwall & Mathewson,*

3 hhds 4th proof St. Croix Rum,
4 do New-England do.
1 do. 5th proof Old Jamaica Spirits,
7 do. Trinidad Molasses,
1 do. Gin,
1 pipe Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 qr. casks London Particular Tenerifle,
2 do. cargo do.
1 do. Madeira Wine,
4 chests Hyson Skin Tea, Clothier's and Pacific's cargo,
Gun Powder and Young Hyson Tea,
300 lbs. Lump Sugar, 8 bags Coffee,
1 keg Smyrna, 16 boxes bloom Raisins,
4 boxes Shaving Soap,
13 boxes mould and dipt Candles,
2 boxes Figs, 5 boxes Pipes,
8 bbls. St. Croix Sugar, superior quality,
15 kegs Tobacco,
2 tierces green Peas,
2 boxes Chocolate, 2 do. Bar Soap,
2 kegs blue and white Starch,
Scotch Snuff,
Maccoboy do. in half lb. bottles,
Spanish Cigars,
Small and large papers Tobacco,
Cassia, Nutmegs,
Herd's Grass Seed,
Pure Ginger, Pepper, Pimento,
Corn Brooms,
Irish Potatoes, for planting,
Naples Shaving Soap, in pots, &c. &c.

LYMAN BREWER.
April 28 25—

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
G. & C. KINNEY,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
GROCERIES,
Among which are—

Cognac, Bordeaux, Spanish & Cider } BRANDIES,
Old Jamaica, St Croix, N. E and Cherry, } RUM,
Holland, Pierpoints & Country } GIN,
Old Madeira, L. P. Tenerifle, S Madeira, Port, Malaga & Currant } WINES,
CORDIALS.
New-Orleans, Muscovado, East India & Lump } SUGARS,
MOLASSES,
Vinegar,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS,
Coffee, Chocolate,
Blown Salt,
Baltimore and Richmond } FLOUR per bbl.
Buck Wheat and Rye Flour,
RICE,

TOBACCO, of all qualities, per keg or less; Hibbert's Brown Stout; N York Porter; Segars, of all kinds; Rose scented, Maccabau, Scotch and Rappee Snuff; Pipes; box and cask Raisins; Currants; Filberts; Peanuts; Walnuts; Butternuts; Oranges; Figs; Prunes; Cassia; Alspice; Ginger; Nutmegs; Poland Starch; Pearlashes; Patent Pitch Forks; Rakes; Hoes and Handles; Scythes and Snaths; Rundlets; Riddles; Axes & Handles; Brooms; Whips and Lashes; Baskets; Bed Cords; Pocket Books; Powder and Shot; Mould Candles per box; Dipped do.; Bar and Shaving Soap; Black Ball; a quantity of Earthen, Stone and Glass Ware, &c. &c.

May 5, 1818 26—

Bohea Tea, &c.

10 qr. chests first quality Bohea Tea,
2 hhds N. E. Rum,
3 bags green Coffee,
2 qr casks Colmanar Wine,
2 do. Sherry and mountain Malaga,
8 boxes Pipes,
3 do Soap,
1 keg Smyrna Raisins,
Double refined Sugar,
Havanna Lump do.
1 tierce London and New-York Porter,

Just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

LYMAN BREWER.
May 26 29—

FOR SALE,

A CONVENIENT stand for a Shoemaker and Tanner, lying in West-Woodstock, about two miles north of the meeting-house, on the road leading to Southbridge, containing 20 acres of excellent LAND, with a good HOUSE and BARN, and other suitable buildings for the trades. A reasonable credit will be given. Possession will be given next April.

For further particulars enquire of
CHESTER INGALS,
living on the premises.
Woodstock, June 16, 1818. 33—

JOHN LATHROP,
OFFERS FOR SALE,

60,000 feet clear and merchantable Pine Boards and Plank,
30,000 Shingles,
Tyler's Rakes and Cradles,
Scythe Snaths,
Sutton's and Barstow's Scythes, warranted, by dozen or retail,
Shovels, Spades, Sickles,
Minor's Accelerating Wheat Hands,
Brass Kettles,
Constant supply Vernon Gin, by the bbl. at the lowest cash price,

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES.
June 23. 33—

Fresh Groceries,
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, AMONG WHICH ARE—

WEST India and Boston Rum; New-Orleans Molasses; white and brown Havanna Sugar; Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, fresh and good; Loaf and Lump Sugar; Coffee; Rice; Raisins, &c.—together with almost every article usually found in a Grocery Store—all or any part of which, will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash or approved endorsed notes, payable at Norwich Bank.

OLIVER ARMSTRONG, jr.
Norwich June 23, 1818. 33—

Cart Boxes.

Just received, on consignment,
Chaise, Waggon, & Cart Boxes,
Of all sizes, which are offered for sale by the quantity, at the New-York Founder's prices

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent.
March 31. 31—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

HARVEY MORGAN.
Norwich June 10, 1818. 31tf—

BRICK.
80,000 Brick, for sale by
JOHN BREWSTER.
Preston, June 15 32—

FOUND,

A SUM of MONEY. The owner will please apply to the Printers.
June 16, 1818. 32—

THE
REAL JAPAN
Blacking,
MADE BY
GEORGE JONES,
MANY YEARS IN THE EMPLOY OF
DAY & MARTIN,
97 High Holborn.

THIS inestimable composition with half the usual labor produces a most brilliant jet black, fully equal to the highest japan varnish; affords peculiar nourishment to the leather; will not soil the finest linen; is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and will retain its virtues in any climate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Let the dirt be brushed clean off, stir up the blacking with a small cane or brush till it is well mixed, then lay it on your blacking-brush as thin as possible, with which you black the boot or shoe equally all over, apply your shining-brush immediately, and in *one minute* it will produce the most brilliant lustre and jet black ever beheld.

SOLD BY
D. RIPLEY,
NORWICH.
June 17 32—

ILLINOIS
ARMY LANDS
PURCHASED BY
STEPHEN B. MUNN,
No. 226, Pearl street, New York.

Letters from the country giving a description of the Patent and the price asked for each Lot, will be attended to, if post paid.
June 17, 1818. 32—4w—

JUNK.

WANTED immediately, a quantity of old *Junk.* R HUBBARD
June 17 32—

Stray Cow.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on or about the first of June, a deep red COW, 8 years old, is with Calf, and of a small size. Whoever will take up said Cow, and give information to the subscriber, shall be generously rewarded.

GEORGE LORD.
Norwich, Bean-hill, June 15. 32—

NOTICE.

AMOS TREAT, MINER ROBINS, AND JESSE E. PAUL,

WOULD inform their friends and the public in general, that they have recently entered into partnership in trade and merchandize, under the name and firm of

Robins, Paul & Co.

in said TREAT's store in Voluntown, and having lately received from New York a handsome and fashionable assortment of

GOODS,

they offer the same for sale, very cheap for cash, produce or short credit. The said Company intend to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

West-India & Dry Goods,

and will assure those who will have the kindness to favor them with their custom, that they will be sensible they sell Goods at a very low rate or reduced prices. They will keep constantly on hand various kinds of Weaving.

They tender their most ardent thanks for the favors lately received from their friends and offer their services to the public, and will cheerfully wait on every call.

ROBINS, PAUL & CO.
Voluntown, June 2, 1818. 30 3w

WOOL
Carding and Manufacturing.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in the *Wool Manufacturing Business*, at the establishment recently improved by *C. F. Butts*, (near Kennedy's mills,) give notice, that their machinery is in fine order, and they are ready to receive Wool of all qualities, to manufacture at the most reduced prices, per yard or on shares. Skilful workmen only will be employed. Terms of payment made liberal to all, and every exertion made to give satisfaction.

Wool Carding,

Warranted done in the best manner, on the shortest notice, and on terms the *most liberal.*

CHESTER F. BUTTS.
REUBEN SCOTT.
Plainfield, May 25 1818 29 3w—

WOOL
Carding and Manufacturing.

THE subscriber having commenced the *Wool Manufacturing Business*, at the place lately known by the *Central Manufactory*, gives notice that his Machinery is in perfect order for business, and he is ready to receive Wool of all qualities to manufacture at the most reduced prices, per yard or on shares. Skilful workmen only will be employed. Terms of payment made liberal to all, and every exertion made to give satisfaction.

Wool Carding,

Warranted done in the best manner and on the shortest notice. ALSO,

Cloth Dressing,

In the best manner and on the most liberal terms.

He has on hand a good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets, which he will sell very low for cash or exchange for Wool.

ZEDDLON WHIPPLE.
Plainfield June 2 1818

THE SUBSCRIBER

TENDERS his most ardent thanks to the people in Chelsea Landing and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has received in the line of his profession. Particular motives induce him to leave the place at this time, (not the decline of business.) He has taken a stand near the Court House at Norwich Town, where he will be happy to wait on those who require his assistance. He is well supplied with elegant natural TEETH and the first rate of material for artificial ones. Ladies and gentlemen can be attended at their own houses, if more agreeable, without extra expence.

GEORGE W. PARTRIDGE.
May 18, 1818 28—

WE the undersigned, Physicians and Surgeons of the town of Norwich, being acquainted with Doct G W Partridge in his capacity of SURGEON DENTIST, do not hesitate to recommend him to the public, in the line of his profession.

JOHN TURNER,
RICHARD P. TRACY.
April 13, 1818 23—

Take Notice.

THE notes and accounts of Mr. *Ephraim Tucker*, are left with the subscriber for immediate collection. The subscriber will attend at the store of said Tucker, in Jewett's City, on Saturdays, the 27th inst. and the 4th and 11th July, for said purpose. Those who neglect this call, must not expect any favors shown.

CHRIST'R AVERY
Jewett's City, June 16 1818 33—

Patent Note Singing Books.

LITTLE & SMITH's Patent Note Singing Books, per gross, dozen, or single, for sale at
R. HUBBARD's Book-Store.

PROPOSALS
By WILLIAM S. MARSH, for publishing by subscription
A GAZETTEER
OF THE STATES OF
CONNECTICUT AND RHODE-ISLAND.

THE Publisher begs leave to submit to the public the plan and accompanying specimen of the manner in which the work is to be executed. Sensible that minuteness and accuracy of detail, constitute, in a public work of this description, its principal value, arrangements are made, involving a heavy expense, to have this work compiled from original and *authentic materials.* It will consist of two Parts.

I. A Geographical and Statistical description of the two States, exhibiting a view of the general and more prominent features, both physical and artificial, climate, rivers, mountains, harbors, manufactures, agricultural and mineral productions, together with a compendious historical account, from their early settlements.

II. A general view of each county, with a minute and topographical description, and a statistical view of each town, arranged in alphabetical order, with the exception of Shire towns, which will be ranked first in each county. The description of the towns will comprise an accurate account of their divisions, surface, quality of the soil, population, their civil corporations, societies, villages, and their institutions, manufactures and improvements, seminaries of learning and common schools, churches, banks, newspapers, establishments, post-offices, mercantile stores, manufactures and agriculture. Also, in some instances a succinct history of remarkable events, and notices of deceased eminent men.

The materials for the work will be collected by Dr. John C. Pease, and it will be written with the utmost care and impartiality by John M. Niles, Esq and submitted to the inspection of the Secretary of the state of Connecticut.

The work will be published as soon as may be consistent with what is due to the undertaking and the public, and will comprise an octavo of about 300 pages. It will be printed with a new type, neatly bound, with an elegant, accurate, and improved map of each state, and delivered to subscribers at two dollars fifty cents, payable on delivery. Should the encouragement authorize the additional expence, it will be ornamented with the portraits of their Excellencies Gov. Wolcott and Gov. Knight.

Those who obtain six subscribers, and become responsible for the payment, shall receive a seventh gratis.

Hartford, May, 1818.

NOTICE.

AT a Meeting of the *Board of Health* for the Town of Norwich, on the first Monday in January, 1818—

The following gentlemen were appointed officers for the year 1818, viz:

Cushing Rells, Charles P. Huntington, Dwight Ripley, John DeWitt, Eber Backus, Health Committee

George Tisdale, Thomas B Burwell, John L. Burwell, Health Officers.

Voted, That the Clerk publish the same with the bye-law respecting nuisances, in the Courier, in June next.

Extracted from the Records,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*

Norwich, June 10, 1811.—At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Health, holden this day at Kinney's Hotel, Voted. That from the 1st day of June to the 20th September in each year, no oyster shells, or oysters in shells, shall be deposited for a longer period than 24 hours, on the shores, wharves or bridges, in this town, northward of *Waterman's Point,* without special permission, for so doing, from the Board of Health.

A true Copy of Record,
Attest JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*

NOTICE.

THE Hon Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, having appointed the subscribers Commissioners on the estate of

MR. ZADOC SPALDING,

late of Killingly, deceased, represented insolvent, we hereby give notice that we shall meet on the business of our appointment, on the first Monday of August, and on the first Monday of October next, at the house of *Solomon Sykes,* in said Killingly, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days. Six *Months* are allowed for creditors to exhibit claims against said estate, or be debarred of recovery.

Killingly, June 6. 1818

ANTHONY BROWN, NATHAN FULLER, SOLOMON SYKES. } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
32 *WM READ, Adm'r.*

LOST,

ON the 16th June, between E. C. Paton's and WALTER PALMER's, Plainfield, a red morocco

Pocket Book,

containing obligations to the amount of $70 and a $10 note on the Roger Williams Bank Providence. The finder by returning the same to the subscriber, shall be satisfactorily rewarded.

JOSEPH PALMER.
Plainfield June 23, 1818. 32—

PRESS and BONNET PAPERS, per gross, dozen or single, for sale by
R. HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket street.
May 12. 27—

—ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1818. *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXII. No. 35.]

More Cheap Goods,
FROM THE AUCTION ROOMS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.
HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods,

Consisting of

BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Linens, Bombazetts, Flemish Sheetings, Silk, Merino and Cotton Shawls, Carlisle and Pink Ginghams, black and coloured Lustrings very cheap, Carpetings, Nankeens, Nankin and Canton Crapes, Calicoes, Lustring, Satin and Garniture Ribbons, green Levantine and Lustring Silks, Kid Gloves, Shell Combs, &c &c &c. which they offer, wholesale and retail, very low for cash.

June 30, 1818 34—

THE SUBSCRIBERS,
HAVE entered into partnership, under the name and firm of
Roger Huntington and Co.
ROGER HUNTINGTON.
HENRY AVERY.
Norwich, July 1, 1818 34—

Roger Huntington & Co.
HAVE just received from New York a quantity of
NEW GOODS,
and offer for sale on favorable terms, for cash or approved credit, at the store lately occupied by SAMUEL AVERY & SON, an extensive assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Ginghams, Lustrings, Sattins, Crapes, Ribbands, Vestings, Humhums, Linens, Cotton Shirtings, white and black Cambrics, Book and Leno Muslins, merino, silk and cotton Shawls, Umbrellas and Parasols, cambric and common Dimorties, silk, cotton and leather Gloves, Cotton Cassimeres, blue and yellow Nankeens, Sattinets, silk, cotton and worsted Hosiery, bandanna, flag and cotton Handkerchiefs, factory Stripes, Shirtings, &c Ratinets, Buttons, Silk, Twist, Tapes, Thread, Shoes, &c.

Gilt and plain framed Looking Glasses, large and small, Dining and Tea Sets, blue, enamelled, edged and C. C. Ware, Iron Hollow, Stone, Glass and China Ware, Paper Hangings, mill, X cut, hand and dove tail Saws, Cart, Waggon and Chaise Boxes, all the usual variety of Hardwares, including brass Kettles, plated, brass and iron Candlesticks, Pewter, Saddlery, Harness Furniture, Knives and Forks, Files, Butts, Locks, Screws, Shovels, Commodes, Chairs, Tea Trays, Scissors, &c. Cut and wrought Nails of all sizes, Brads and Tacks, Cordage, Guns and Pistols, Swords and Sabres, Laces, Epaulettes Plumes, Feathers, Cords, &c. Whips, assorted.

White and Red Lead, Spanish White and Brown, Verdigrise, Stone and Spruce Yellow, Litherage, Paris White, &c. per cwt. with the customary small Paints Gold Leaf, Varnishes, Gum Copal, Shellac and Arabic, Paint Brushes, 6-8, 7-9 and 8 10 English, Swedish and American Window Glass, per box or less, Dye Woods, Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Blue Vitriol, &c per cwt. or less Sperm. Oil per bbl West-India and Boston Rum, and Molasses, per bbl or gallon, Gin, hyson, hyson skin, and bohea Tea, per chest, dozen lb or less, warranted good, coarse and fine Salt Spices, Sugars, white and brown, per cwt. French Brandy, Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe and Sicily Madeira Wines, of superior quality, Coffee, Tobacco, Snuff, Honey, Tamarinds, Fish, Mess Pork Raisins, Rice, Powder and Shot, Grindstones, English bottled Porter, per dozen or less.

Russia, Swedes' and English Iron, flat, square and round, of almost every size, for tires and common work, per ton or less; Spike and Nail Rods; Sheet Iron; Nail Plates, crow bar, axle tree and share Moulds; English, German, tub and blistered Steel; Boards, Joists and Lath; &c. &c. with many articles not named. Purchasers are requested to call and examine.

Likewise on hand, a quantity of Cotton Yarn, which they wish to get wove into Shirtings.

July 1 1818. 34—

Looking Glasses.
A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed
LOOKING GLASSES,
For sale at reduced prices by
F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.
WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND.
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,
OF ALL KINDS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nov. 18, 1817. 29—

New Cash Store.

G. Buckingham & Co.
ARE now opening at the New Store opposite Messrs *Coit & Mansfield*, a general assortment of
FRESH IMPORTED
EUROPEAN AND INDIA
DRY GOODS,
OF THE LATEST FASHIONS.

Merchants from the country may be supplied with Goods by the piece, at about the New York prices

Families who wish to take the advantage of purchasing Calicoes, Ginghams, Cambrics, Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Diapers, Bombazetts, Canton Crapes and Lustrings by the piece, will now have a favorable opportunity.

Those who wish to purchase superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, will do well to call

Milliners may be supplied with elegant French artificial Flowers, and Ribbons, by the box, at the New-York prices

A general assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Kid and Morocco SHOES, of the first quality

New supplies of Goods will be received from New York every week.

Norwich July 1. 1818 34—

NEW GOODS.
G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM,
HAVE just received from New-York, a general assortment of
Fresh Imported Dry Goods,
of the *newest style*. ALSO, a complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Kid and Morocco SHOES.
Norwich, July 1, 1818. 34—

CHARLES LATHROP,
HAS recently received a new supply of
Dry Goods & Groceries,
which he will sell at a small advance for cash, or ready pay.
West-India and Boston Rum, and Molasses, } per keg, very cheap.
Norwich July 1. 1818. 34—6m—

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber a large supply of
Medicine,
Paints,
Dye Stuffs,
Indigo,
St. Croix and New Rum by the hhd.
Cyder Brandy per bbl,
Wines,
An assortment of Iron,
Cart and Waggon Boxes,
Window Glass,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Raisins per cask,
Spices,
Sperm. Oil, &c.
D. RIPLEY.
Norwich June 16. 1818 32—

NOTICE.
AMOS TREAT, MINER ROBINS, AND JESSE B. PAUL,
WOULD inform their friends and the public in general, that they have recently entered into partnership in trade and merchandise, under the name and firm of
Robins, Paul & Co.
in said TREAT's store in Voluntown, and having lately received from New-York a handsome and fashionable assortment of
GOODS,
they offer the same for sale, very cheap for cash produce or short credit. The said Company intend to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of
West-India & Dry Goods,
and will assure those who will have the kindness to favor them with their custom, that they will be sensible they sell Goods at a very low rate or reduced prices They will keep constantly on hand various kinds of Weaving

They tender their most ardent thanks for the favors lately received from their friends and offer their services to the public, and will cheerfully wait on every call.
ROBINS, PAUL & Co.
Voluntown June 2, 1818. 30 8w

NUTMEGS.
ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less, by
LYMAN BREWER.
May 26. 29—

WANTED, an industrious and faithful GIRL, to do house work in a small family. A recommendation will be required.
July 1. *Inquire at this office.*

EUROPEAN & INDIA GOODS.
J. W. KINNEY,
HAS just received and now offers for sale, a handsome assortment of
FANCY AND STAPLE
Dry Goods,
Consisting in part of
8 4 black and coloured Crape Shawls,
An elegant assortment of Canton Crapes,
Black, white, blue and changeable Levantines,
Do. do. do. Florences,
Plaid Lustrings,
Black India Sinchews and Sarsnets,
White, pink, green and lilac Levantines,
Black, white, green and blue Sattins,
8 4 Levantine Shawls,
4-4, 6 4, and 8 4 Imitation and Chintz do.
4 4 elegant Merino do
Broad and narrow figured & plain Ribbons,
Inserting Cambric Trimmings,
Black and white Tulle Lace,
Cambric and common Ginghams,
White and corded Cambrics,
Figured and plain Mulmul and Leno Muslins,
Sarsnet and Jackonet Cambrics,
Cambric and Book Muslins,
Super and common Long Lawn,
Black and coloured Cambric,
Cambric and common Dimorties,
Super Chintzes and Calicoes,
Maddapollam and improved steam-loom Shirtings,
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Men's and women's Cotton Hose,
Do. do. Silk do.
Do. do. do. Gloves,
Flag, Bandanna and Madras Handkerchfs.
Florentine, Marseilles and other Vestings,
Blue and yellow Nankeens,
Elegant gilt Ridicule Clasps,
Black, green and crimson Silk and Tabby Velvets,
Silk Umbrellas,
Silk and Kid habit and long Gloves
Black and coloured Bombazeens and Ratinetts,
Russia Sheeting and Diaper,
9-4 and 10 4 Damask Table Linen,
Plain and figured Cravats,
Black and white Italian Crapes,
Fancy Boxes and Cotton Balls,
Drab Cotton Cassimere,
Hat Bindings and Galoons,
White Demi Satin for hatters,
Black, blue and assorted Silk and Twist,
Men's Buckskin and Beaver Gloves,
Silk and gilt Coat and Vest Buttons,
Plain, twill'd and gold head Tapes,
Hearth Rugs,
Quilting and Shoe Binding,
Nun's Thread, Pins, Needles, &c &c.
Also,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Broadcloths & Cassimeres.
Norwich, June 10 1818 31—

TO FREE-MASONS
FOR sale at T. ROBINSON's Book-Store, Chelsea, Constitutions of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons; collected and digested from their old records, faithful tradition and lodge books: for the use of Lodges. Together with the history and general regulations of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. Compiled by the Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris, A. M. member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and Chaplain to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. ALSO,
THE FREE-MASON'S MONITOR,
Or Illustrations of Masonry. In two parts. By Thomas Smith Webb, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Rhode-Island, &c. A new and improved edition.
Norwich, June 30, 1818. 34—

Hardware, Cutlery, Jewellery, &c.
THE subscriber respectfully invites his old friends and the public in general, to call and examine a very elegant and general assortment of
Hardware, Cutlery, Jewellery, &c.
which he would wish to exchange for cash or approved notes, payable at the Norwich Bank
OLIVER ARMSTRONG, jr.
Norwich, June 25 1818 33—

RUM.
A CONSIGNMENT of 10 hhds. first quality N E RUM,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES N. BROWN.
April 15 23—

Carding Machine Notice.
THE *CARDING MACHINE*, formerly owned and occupied by the late *James Backus*, Esq. is now in perfect order for business All persons who choose to give it employment, may depend on having their work done to satisfaction, by applying to
ERASTUS ROSE,
at the Mills.
Norwich, May 18, 1818. 27—

POETRY.

A PARODY.

BY A NEWSPRINTER.

TO dun—or not to dun? that is the question;
Whether 'tis better that the purse should suffer,
(For lack of cash) by baneful emptiness;
Or by a gentle dun to fill it up—
To dun—to get the money—and be enabled
To live and pay our debts—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To dun—to be denied—
Denied with 'call again,' aye there's the rub;
For in that 'call again' what evils come,
What disappointment sore—chagrin and woe—
What time is wasted—and what shoes are worn
In consequence—must give me pain.
—It is this
That makes so many debts not worth collecting,
'Tis this which sickens business to despair,
And keeps from honest labor its reward.
We don't forget our many, many friends;
To them a debt of gratitude we owe:
To them our gratitude we freely pay.
Buoy'd by their kindness, still our bark shall sail,
Enjoy the pleasing calm, nor dread the boist'rous gale.

MISCELLANY.

From the Quarterly Review.

THE POLAR ICE.

AMONG the changes and vicissitudes to which the physical constitution of our globe is perpetually subject, one of the most extraordinary, and from which the most interesting and important results may be anticipated, appears to have taken place in the course of the last two or three years, and is still in operation. The convulsion of an earthquake and the eruption of a volcano force themselves into notice by the dismay and devastation, with which, in a greater or less degree they are almost always attended; but the event to which we allude, has been so quietly accomplished, that it might have remained unknown, but for an extraordinary change which a few intelligent navigators remarked in the state of the arctic ice, and the reports of the unusual quantities of this ice observed in the Atlantic. As it is a subject in which the British Islands are particularly interested, we shall enter into some detail of the facts and their probable consequences.

It is generally admitted, that, for the last four hundred years, an extensive portion of the eastern coast of old Greenland has been shut up by an impenetrable barrier of ice, and, within, the ill-fated Norwegian or Danish colonies, which had been established there for more than an equal length of time preceding that unfortunate catastrophe, and who were thus cut off at once from all communication with the mother country; that various attempts have been made from time to time to approach this coast with a view of ascertaining the fate of the unfortunate colonists, but in vain, the ice being every where impervious; and that all hopes being at length abandoned, that part of this extensive tract of land which faces the east took the appropriate name of Lost-Greenland.

The event to which we have alluded is the disappearance of the whole, or greater part of this vast barrier of ice. This extraordinary fact, so interesting to science and humanity, appears to rest on no slender foundation. Both its disappearance from its long rooted position, and its re-appearance in a more southern latitude, have been witnessed by various persons worthy of credit. It had been observed in the summer months of the year of 1815, and more particularly in those of 1816 and 1817, by ships coming from the West-Indies and America, as well as by those going out to Halifax and Newfoundland, that islands of ice, unusual in magnitude and number, occurred in the Atlantic, many of them as far down as the fortieth parallel of latitude. Some of these were detached ice-bergs, from a hundred to a hundred and thirty feet above the surface of the water, and several miles in circumference; others were flat islands of packed ice, presenting so vast an extent of surface, that a ship from Boston is said to have been three days entangled in it, near the tail of the grand Bank of Newfoundland. The ship of the Unitas Fratrum, proceeding to the missions on old Greenland, was, last year, eleven days beset, on the coast of Labrador, with the ice-bergs, many of which had huge rocks upon them, gravel, soil, and pieces of wood. The packet from Halifax passed in April last, a mountain of ice nearly two hundred feet in height, and at least two miles in circumference. By accounts from Newfoundland, Halifax, and other northern ports of America, it would appear, that greater quantities of ice were seen in the months of May, June and July, than had ever been witnessed by the oldest navigators; and that the whole island of Newfoundland was so completely environed with it, that the vessels employed in the fishery were unable to get out to sea to follow their usual occupations. The source from which these enormous masses proceeded could not long be concealed. It was well known to the Greenland fishermen, that from Staatenhock, the southern promontory of Old Greenland, an uninterrupted barrier of ice stretched north-easterly, or parallel nearly to the coast, approaching frequently to the very shores of Iceland; and that the small island, situated in lat. 71 deg. 11 minutes, lon. 8 deg. 50 min. W. called Jan Mayen's Island, (a sort of landmark which those engaged in the seal fishery always endeavor to make,) had of late years been completely enveloped in ice; and that from this point it generally took a more easterly direction, till it became fixed to the shores of Spitsbergen, from the 76th to the 80th degree of latitude.

The more central parts of this immense area of ice, which occupy the mid-channel between Greenland and Spitsbergen, separate from time to time into large patches, and change their position according to winds and tides; but the general direction in which they move with the current is from north-east to south west, or directly towards that part of Old Greenland where the Danish colonies were supposed to be established, and which are immediately opposite to Iceland. Here it would seem these masses became a kind of fixed nucleus, round which a succession of floating fields of ice attached themselves, till the accumulated barrier, probably by its own weight and magnitude, and the action of the impeded current, at length burst its fetters, and has been carried away to the southward. This at least appears to be the most probable conjecture, though another circumstance will hereafter be adverted to, not unworthy of attention, in endeavoring to account for the phenomenon.

It had been conjectured by philosophers, that the remarkable coldness of the atmosphere, during the two last summers, and more particularly with westerly winds could only be owing to the accumulation, or rather to the approximation of the polar ice to the southward. The reports of the Greenland fishermen, on their return in August, 1817, connected with accounts of the ice seen in the Atlantic, corroborated this hypothesis. In that month there appeared in the newspapers a paragraph, stating, that "in the course of the season, the commander of a brig from Bremen, after making Jan Mayen's island, in about 71 deg. N. stood to the westward in quest of seals; that in 78 degrees he found land to the westward; that he then sailed nearly due north along this coast without seeing ice, observing the bays and inlets and other appearances of the land, till he came to lat. 81 deg. 30 min. when he found that he could steer to the westward, which he did for several days; that he then lost sight of land and directed his course to the southward and eastward, and in 70 deg. N. fell in with the first fishing vessel he had seen." We took some pains to ascertain the truth of this statement, and found it corroborated in almost every particular by five different masters of whalers belonging to Aberdeen, and to London, to whom, at different times, Olof Ocken, (the person alluded to,) master of the Eleonora of Hamburg, (not of Bremen,) had given an account of the course which he steered along the eastern coast of Greenland, from Jan Mayen's Island to the degree of latitude above mentioned; and it appears from the joint testimony of the captain and surgeon of the Princess of Wales of Aberdeen, that "the reckoning in his log book was worked at the end of every watch, a practice which is also common among British whalers after making the ice;" and that "both the master and mate were very intelligent navigators." Since that time we have received from Hamburg a copy of Capt. Ocken's log-book, a chart of his route, and a letter addressed by him to Messrs. Elliot and Co. of Hamburg; from all which it appears that he coasted Greenland with the land in sight, and among loose ice, but that the most northerly point which he saw was about 80 deg. N. latitude.

But we have the direct testimony of Mr. Scoresby, the younger, a very intelligent navigator of the Greenland seas, for the disappearance of an immense quantity of arctic ice. In a letter to Sir Joseph Banks, he says, "I observed on my last voyage, (1817,) about two thousand square leagues (18,000 square miles) of the surface of the Greenland sea, included between the parallels 74 deg. and 80 deg. perfectly void of ice, all which has disappeared within the last 8 years." And he further states, that tho' on former voyages he had very rarely been able to penetrate the ice, between the latitude of 76 degrees and 80 deg. so far to the west as to the meridian of Greenwich, "on his last voyage he twice reached the longitude of 10 deg. W.;" that, in the parallel of 74 degrees, he approached the coast of Old Greenland; that there was little ice near the land: and adding, "that there could be no doubt but he might have reached the shore, had he had a justifiable motive for navigating an unknown sea at so late a season of the year." He also found the sea so clear in returning to the southward, that he actually landed on Jan Mayen's island, which is usually surrounded with a barrier of ice, and brought away specimens of the rocks.

Another fact deserves to be mentioned. Dr. Olinthus Gregory, who sailed from Shetland to Petersburg in the Neptune of Aberdeen, on her return from the fishery is said to have reported, that Driscoll, the master, not only landed on the east coast of Greenland about the latitude of 70 deg. but found and brought away a post bearing an inscription, in Russian characters, that a ship of that nation had been there in the year 1774; which post with its inscription was seen on board by Dr. Gregory. It would seem indeed that the northern part of the east coast of Greenland has been approached at various times by different nations, Dutch, Danes and English. Hudson, in 1607, saw the coast nearly in the same latitude as that where Driscoll is supposed to have landed; and actually sent a boat on shore in 80 deg. and 23 min. It is from Hudson's "Hold with hope, in about 70 deg. to Cape-Farewell, that the ice fixed itself to the land from which it has recently been detached.

That this is the case we can state from the best authority. Intelligence was received at Copenhagen, from Iceland, in September last, of the ice having broke loose from the opposite coast of Greenland, and floated away to the southward, after surrounding the shores, and filling all the bays and creeks of that island; and this afflicting visitation was repeated in the same year, a circumstance hitherto unknown.

It would be a waste of words to enter into any discussion on the diminution of tempera-

fare, which must necessarily be occasioned by the proximity of vast mountains and islands of ice. The authentic annals of Iceland, describe that Island as having once been covered with impervious woods ; and numerous places still bear the name of "forest," which produce only a few miserable stunted birches of five or six feet high, and in which all attempts to raise a tree of any kind have for ages proved unavailing. The most intelligent travellers, who, in our time, have visited this island, bear testimony to the fact of large logs of wood being dug out of bogs, and found between the rocks and in the vallies. It is also said that good culinary vegetables were once produced on it ; but the cabbages seen there by Mr. Hooker, in the month of August, were so diminutive that a half-crown piece would have covered the whole plant. Nothing but a deterioration of climate could have wrought these changes : and this can only be explained by a vast increase of floating ice, " which," says Hooker, " not only fills all the bays, but covers the sea to that extent from the shore, that the eye cannot trace its boundary from the summit of the highest mountains." Sometimes it connects the island in one continued mass with Greenland, when the white bears come over in such alarming numbers, that the inhabitants assemble and wage a national war against them. These masses of ice drive about with such rapidity, and rush against one another with so much violence, that the floating wood brought along with them is said sometimes to take fire by the friction.—During this conflict the weather is unsettled and stormy ; but when the ice once becomes fixed to the land, the air thickens, and dense fogs, accompanied by a moist and penetrating cold, destroy all vegetation, and the cattle perish.

If such be the facts, and they cannot well be questioned, with regard to these countries, it is equally clear that our own climate, though in a less degree, must have been effected by this vast accumulation of ice on the east coast of Greenland. The distance between the centre of Iceland and Edinburgh, is not more than twice, and that from Iceland to London, not above three times, the distance between Iceland and the east coast of Greenland. That our climate has been more particularly affected, in the course of the last three years, by the descent of the ice into the Atlantic, and more especially in the summers of the years 1816 and 1817, is a matter of record ; for on comparing by the meteorological register of the royal society, the four summer months, May, June, July and August, of 1805, 1806, and 1807, with the four corresponding months of the last three years, it will be seen that a very considerable diminution of temperature has taken place in the latter periods.

The invention of the thermometer and the registry of the temperature are of too recent a date to enable us to compare the state of the atmosphere, before and after the accumulation of ice on the coast of Greenland ; but there are reasons for believing, that, previously to the fifteenth century, England enjoyed a warmer "summer" climate than since that period. It is sufficiently apparent, that, at one time, vineyards were very common in England : and that wine, in very considerable quantity, was made from them. Tacitus states, that vineyards were planted by the Romans in Britain ; and Hollinshed quotes the permission given by Probus to the natives to cultivate the vine, and make wine from it. The testimony of Bede ; the old notices of tithe on wine, which were common in Kent, Surrey, and other southern counties ; the records of suits in the ecclesiastical courts ; the inclosed patches of ground, attached to numerous abbeys, which still bear the name of vineyards ; the plot of ground called East-Smithfield, which was converted into a vineyard, and held by four successive constables of the tower, in the reigns of Rufus, Henry and Stephen, " to their great emolument and profit," seem to remove all doubts on this question. The Isle of Ely was named, in the early times of the Normans, " Ile de Vignes," the bishop of which received 3 or 4 tuns of wine, yearly, for his tenth. So late as the reign of Richard II. the little park at Windsor was appropriated as a vineyard, for the use of the castle ; and William of Malmesbury asserts, that the vale of Gloucester produced in the twelfth century as good wine as many of the provinces of France.

To us a prospect far more gloomy than the mere loss of wine had begun to present itself by the increasing chilliness of our summer months. It is too well known that there was not sufficient warmth in the summer of 1816 to ripen the grain ; and it is generally thought that if the ten or twelve days of hot weather at the end of June last had not occured, most of the corn must have perished. From these melancholy prospects, however, we feel ourselves considerably relieved. We think it not unreasonable to presume that our summer climate (and winter too, when the wind blows from the western quarter) may henceforward improve ; for though we are aware that the changes of temperature depend on a variety of causes ; yet the single effect of an atmosphere chilled and condensed over a surface of at least 50,000 square miles of ice, rushing directly upon the British islands from the westward, may have equalled all the rest in its diminishing power.

GREAT SEA FIGHT.

[The following statement of facts (says the Boston Centinel,) have been deposed to before Justice Mann, of Hallowell ; and Capt. West, the deponent, is declared in the Hallowell Advocate, to be well known for his correctness and veracity.]

HALLOWELL, JUNE 27, 1818.

I, SHUBAEL WEST, of Hallowell, in the County of Kennebec, Master of the Packet Delia, plying between Kennebec River and Boston, testify and say, that I left Boston on the morning of Sunday the 21st instant, and at about 6 o'clock, P. M. Cape Ann bearing W. S. W. about two leagues, steering a course N. N. E saw directly ahead, distant three fifths of a mile, an object which I have no doubt was the SEA-SERPENT so often mentioned by others, engaged with a Whale that was endeavoring to elude the attack. The Serpent threw up his tail from 25 to 30 feet in a perpendicular direction, striking the Whale with tremendous blows rapidly repeated, which were distinctly heard and very loud, for two or three minutes. They then both disappeared for several minutes moving in a W. S. W. direction, when they re-appeared, in shore of us, and about under the sun, the reflection of which was so strong as to prevent our seeing so distinctly as before—when the tremendous blows were repeated and as clearly heard as before.—They again went down for a short time and again came up to the surface under our larboard quarter, the Whale appearing first and the Serpent in pursuit. Here our view was very fair. The Serpent shot up his tail through the water to the height before mentioned, which he held out of water some time, waving it in the air, and at the same time, while his tail remained in this position, raised his head rather leisurely 15 or 20 feet, as if taking a view of the surface of the sea. After remaining in this situation a short time, he again sunk into the water, disappeared and was not seen after by any on board.

The Serpent's body was larger, in my opinion, than the mast of any ship I ever saw ; his tail appeared very ragged and rough, and was shaped something like an eel's ; and his head like that of the Land Serpent. Being well acquainted with whaling, I think the Whale was endeavoring to escape, as he spouted but once at a time on coming to the surface. The Whale's back was distinctly seen, as well as his spouting to 15 or 18 persons, as well as myself, with the exception of one woman.

During our view, the combatants had passed a mile or more. The whale was a hump-back, and a pretty large one.

SHUBAEL WEST.

MANGANESE.

This useful mineral, has recently been discovered on Big Sandy river, in the vicinity of Greenupsburg, Ky. where it is said to exist in great abundance, and judging from the external character of a sample in my possession, I am led to think it is of a quality no way inferior to that of foreign production.

Manganese is a heavy, black, metallick substance, resembling in the more perfect specimens, *pot-metal*, and soiling the fingers like soot. It is employed in the arts by the bleacher, potter, and glass maker, and for the purpose of experiment in the laboratory of the chymist. By the bleacher it is used in the preparation of *oxymuriatick acid*, according to the method of bleaching now universally pursued. By the potter it is employed in communicating a black glazing to the common ware. By the glass maker for depriving vitrescent mixtures of the green hue given by iron and occasionally as a coloring ingredient ; and by the chymist, for procuring oxygen gas, which substance it yields in great abundance. Its importance as an item in the catalogue of useful minerals afforded by the United States is therefore considerable, and it may be regarded as an advantageous discovery in a country which has hitherto been supplied, with this article, exclusively by Great-Britain, imported either directly from the island of Britain, or from her dependencies in Nova-Scotia.

From the Boston Centinel.

FREE MASONS.

We have seen several accounts from Europe, of the suppression of Masonic Lodges, and of the imprisonment of Free Masons in Austria, Popedom, Spain, &c. and the public sensibility here, on the perusal of them, has naturally been very indignant. But it ought to be mentioned, in justice to all parties, that the Lodges and Masons, thus persecuted, are very different institutions from those peaceable, social and benevolent Associations which bear the name in the United States. The *blue* Lodges in Europe, which constitute a large proportion of the Lodges in America, are very lightly esteemed ; and considered as mere incipient stages to other orders, in the highest of which the ancient *land-marks* of true Masonry, which enjoin loyalty in its legitimate sense, reverence for religion and pure charity, are entirely disregarded ; but where political organizations are formed ; cabals matured ; where all the known forms of revealed religion are ridiculed ; and where it is avowed, that Jesus Christ, though acknowledged as a wise and good man, had nothing divine either in his doctrine or his works. This information of the higher order of Masonry in Europe we have received from one of the initiated, and who assures us of the truth of the fact. It is against associations of this character, and not against Masonry as known and practiced in the United States, that the secular and ecclesiastical arms are raised.

By the late Mails.

ALABAMA. MOBILE, JUNE 2.

AN Express arrived here on Thursday last from Gen. Jackson, who had taken possession of Pensacola, and on Wednesday had commenced an attack on the Spanish fort at Barancas ; the express was the bearer of an order from the general to the commanding officer at Fort Charlotte, in this town, an extract of which follows :—"The commanding general directs that you immediately put in movement for this place, two long 18 or 24 pounders, with 500 rounds for each, of round shot, and 50 rounds of grape and cannister for each, likewise 150 shells for 8½ inch howitzer, (if not prepared) the fuzees must accompany them. You will also bring with you 50,000 musket cartridges, some rifle powder and lead, and a thousand flints, &c. and it is expected you will labor day and night for the immediate accomplishment of this object, &c." Lieut. Robert Beal, of the corps of artillery, was in command here, and we have seldom witnessed greater exertions than was made by that indefatigable officer. Although he had much to prepare to satisfy the General's order, & receiving the order late at night, yet he was prepared to sail for the Barancas by 12 A. M. on Friday.

Yesterday as Lieut. Beal was on the eve of departure, our citizens regretting it, yet wishing him good speed, another express arrived bringing the important intelligence that the Spanish fort at Barancas had surrendered on Thursday last. The express was the bearer of an order, an extract from which follows : "This fort having surrendered to Maj. Gen. Jackson, he has been pleased to countermand the order given yesterday for guns, stores, &c. Should you have sent down to Mobile Point for guns, he pleased to direct the schooner to return."

We understand that the Spaniards have had killed one man, and fourteen wounded.—The Americans two killed, and one wounded.

ST. STEPHENS, JUNE 8.

By the politeness of Dr. Bronaugh, one of Gen. Jackson's staff, who reached this place last evening, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following General Order. The laws of the United States are in full force at Pensacola—a custom-house established, and Captain Gadsden appointed Collector.

HEAD QUARTERS, DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.
Adjutant General's Office, Barancas, May 29, 1818.

FELLOW SOLDIERS,

You were called into the field to punish savages and negroes, who had in a sanguinary manner, used the tomahawk and scalping knife, upon our helpless citizens on the frontier. You have pursued them to Mickasuky, St. Marks, Sewaney and lately to this place, through an unexplored wilderness, encountering immense difficulties and privations, which you met, with the spirit of American soldiers, without a murmer. Your General anticipated a close of the campaign on his return to Fort Gadsden ; and hailed the hour with feelings of gratitude to heaven, at the prospect of relieving you from your labors, by placing you in quarters and returning you to your homes. But how great was the disappointment, when he heard of the recent murders committed on the Alabama, by a party of the enemy from Pensacola, where they were furnished with provisions and ammunition by a friendly power. Under this state of things, you were marched here encountering difficulties which you alone can properly appreciate. Meeting on the way the protest of the Governor of West-Florida, threatening to employ force if we did not immediately evacuate the country. This new and unexpected enemy was soon taught to feel the importance of his threats. You entered Pensacola without opposition, and the strong fortress of the Barancas could hold out but one day against your determined courage. Your General cannot help admiring the spirit and military zeal manifested, when it was signified, that a resort to storming would be necessary, and would do injustice to his own feelings did he not particularly notice the judgment displayed by his aid de-camp, capt. Gadsden of Engineers, in the selection of the positions for the batteries, and the gallantry of his second aid Capt. Call, and Capt. Young of the Topographical Engineers, in aiding him to erect the works under the fire of heavy batteries within four hundred yards ; as well as the skill and gallantry of Captain Peters, Lieutenants Minton and Spencer, in the direction and management of the nine pounder, and that of Lieuts. Sands and Scallon charged with the management of the howitzer.

Capt. M'Keever of the navy, merits, as he has on several occasions, my warmest thanks for his zealous co-operation and activity in landing two of his guns (should an additional battering train have been necessary) and gallantly offering to lay his vessel before the water battery, in the event of storming the upper works ; his officers and crew deserve his confidence.

The General assigns to Col. King the command of Pensacola and its dependencies, and that part of the 7th department lying west of the Apalachicola and Chatahoochie rivers ; until otherwise ordered by General Gaines. The Colonel will take measures to have the volunteers now at Pensacola relieved, preparatory to their return march. The Tennessee volunteers will be rationed for five days and will forthwith move for Fort Montgomery, where they will receive further orders.

The General, in taking leave of Col. King and his command, tenders to the officers and soldiers an affectionate farewell.

By order, ROBERT BUTLER,
Adjutant-General.

TENNESSEE. NASHVILLE, JUNE 16.

A gentleman immediately from the army states, that General Jackson having obtained full proof that the Spanish authorities at Pensacola had been active in fomenting the Seminole war, had issued ammunition and rations to the hostile Indians, and had made that port a kind of rallying point for them, whilst vessels bearing the American flag, loaded with provisions for his suffering troops, were forbid to pass up the Escambia, he determined to prevent the renewal of the scenes of carnage and savage barbarity heretofore witnessed on the frontier, (which were to be expected as soon as the army was disbanded) by first removing the Spaniards from the country. With a part of the army he proceeded to effect this object ; he was fired on by the garrison, and two of his men killed ; he immediately invested the fort, which, after a tremendous cannonade surrendered. The general obtained an immense number of field pieces, small arms and ammunition ; he garrisoned the fort, and sent the Spanish governor, &c. to Cuba.

The arrival of the American troops at Pensacola was hailed with joy by the inhabitants ; real property rose in three days 300 per cent.

The time consumed in repairing the works at Pensacola—arranging the government, &c. will delay the return of our fellow citizens to their homes a few days. Gen. Jackson is with the volunteers, and will be in Columbia about the 25th inst. where he means to discharge and pay them off. On the 3d inst. he was at Fort Montgomery.

S. CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, JUNE 27.

By a vessel in two days from St. Augustine, we learn that the inhabitants were in daily expectation of a visit from Gen. Jackson, and the troops were preparing to defend the place as well as they could. There are about 400 men in the fort, and they are badly supplied with provisions. We also learn from an officer of the army, that the American troops at Pensacola and Amelia Island, will shortly embark for the above point by water, when it will undoubtedly fall.

Two Agents from the Spanish government arrived at Amelia Island on the 15th inst. for the purpose of taking possession of lands in Florida, some time since granted by said government to the duke of Alagon.

COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON, JUNE 29.

The President left Washington City on Saturday, with his family, on a visit to his farm in Virginia.

We learn from letters received in this city, that Messrs. Rodney and Graham left Buenos Ayres on the 24th April, for Monte Viedo, to embark in the Congress on their return home ; and, as they intended, we understand, merely to touch at one or two places on the coast, their arrival may be looked for every day. Mr. Bland does not come home in the Congress, having, as already stated, undertaken a visit across the continent to Chili, which will necessarily delay his return for some time.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, JUNE 30.

The following document from the Spanish secretary of state, in Madrid, to Mr. Irving, is received here from such a source that its authenticity may be implicitly relied on.

To his Excellency the minister of the United States.

SIR—The necessary routine of all law proceedings, whereby truth may be upheld and justice fairly administered, has been the cause of my not previously anticipating a decision, which you have so often requested, in favor of Mr. R. Meade, a citizen of the United States, and a prisoner in the castle of St. Catalina in Cadiz, as a defaulter, having constituted himself a creditor against the royal treasury, by means of a deposit made at the Chamber of Commerce of that city, but not in *effective cash,** as was the agreement with and demanded by Mr. John M'Dermot, a subject of his Britannic majesty. This complex affair, which has so seriously occupied the consideration of the courts of justice and the ministry, has likewise, from its commencement, called forth the attention of the king, my master ; but his majesty was not able to proceed contrary to the established customs of the law, nor even decide, until he become perfectly acquainted with the nature of the process. His majesty, therefore, being desirous of giving indisputable proofs of his regard and esteem towards the United States of America, and of the lively interest he takes in every thing concerning their government, clearly manifested in the release of Mr. Meade ; and being desirous that this, his royal determination should prove compatible with the causes that gave rise to his arrest, has been graciously pleased to ordain that the royal treasury pay the above mentioned deposit in *effective cash*, and for this purpose H. M. ordered the necessary instructions to be issued, which has been complied with—The cause of Mr. Mead's arrest consequently ceasing, his majesty has been likewise graciously pleased to restore him to liberty, ordering the suit to be carried on conformably to law, and by the usual course of justice. This benevolent decision will doubtless be gratifying to you and satisfactory to your government, by the unfeigned testimony his majesty therein gives of his constant wish to cement more firmly the friendly relations existing between the two governments—His majesty has ordered me to communicate this his royal order to you, requesting its transmittal to your government.

I avail myself of the opportunity of renewing to you my regard, and my sincere desire to prove serviceable to you. God preserve you many years.

Royal Palace 22d April, 1818.
(Signed) JOSEPH PIZARRO.
His Excellency the minister of the U. States.

* Specie.

JULY 2.

Late from the Spanish Maine.—By Capt. Ingersoll who arrived here last evening from Laguira which place he left so late as the 10th ult. we learn, that no important operations had occurred in that quarter since the battle of the 21st of May, in which the royalists were victorious. After that action, in consequence of heavy rains, which overflowed the Oronoke, Morales fell back to Calaboza. Morillo remained at Valencia, not having entirely recovered from his wounds. About the last of May, the Patriots under Bermudas made an attack on Cumana, but were repulsed with the loss of 500 or 600 men. At the last accounts, Bolivar, with from four to five thousand men, chiefly blacks was at St. Fernandes.

A fleet of merchant vessels left Laguira for Cadiz on the 10th June, under convoy of an armed brig. A Spanish Govt. brig which left Laguira on the 12th for Porto Cavello, had a severe action with a Patriot privateer which she beat off. On the 17th June, Colonel Moralles, a Patriot officer, was led outside the gates of Laguira, and shot, and his body afterwards suspended on the gallows. On the same day, two others were shot at Valencia, one at Caraccas and one at Porto Cavello. They were said to have been taken by surprize about the first of May, when the Patriots lost 5 or 600 men.

Latest from Bordeaux.—The brig Stoughton, from Bordeaux, brings advices to the 25th May.

We have examined a file of Bordeaux Papers to the 23d May, which contain nothing new.

Capt. Turner has brought despatches for government, and for the French minister at Washington.

JULY 3.

A man was arrested at Brooklyn on Wednesday, having above 1700 dollars of counterfeit bank notes upon him, of which 900 dollars was in 10 dollar bills of the Patterson Bank, one 50 dollar bill of the Mechanic's Bank in this city, some of the Orange Bank, and others not recollected by our informant.

CONN. HARTFORD, JUNE 30.

The Supreme Court of Errors closed their June term last Thursday. The docket was unusually large ; and the cases presented many points of interest and importance. We have not time to give a complete summary of the decisions. We select the following : *Negotiable notes, payable at a future day, are entitled to 3 days of grace, though not made payable at, or discounted by, a bank. The proprietors of land on Connecticut river, above the flowing of the tide, have an exclusive right of fishery, and of the use of the water generally to the middle of the river, subject only to the public right of passage with boats, rafts, &c.——The "Lords'-day," on which the service of civil process is prohibited by our statute, does not begin before day-break in the morning, nor continue after the light disappears in the evening.*

R. ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, JUNE 30.

SPANISH PRIZE BRIG.

At a special District Court held in this town, on the 22d instant, the Spanish brig Belle Corunes, prize to the Patriot privateer Puerydon, was (by consent of the claimants) decreed to the Spanish Consul ; and the brig and cargo ordered to be sold, and the proceeds, after paying the duties and expenses, vested in United States' stock, to await the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.—Appeals have been entered by the captors of the brig, to the Circuit Court of the United States, which meets in this town in November next.

MASS. BOSTON, JUNE 30.

Eastport.—We are informed by a gentleman who lately visited this port, that the commanding officer has for some weeks past been ready to deliver the place into the hands of our government, and has been waiting with some impatience for the appearance of an agent authorized to receive it.—The officers dispatched from this town to receive possession of it, have probably reached there about this time. We are also informed, that the town has been very much improved while it has been in possession of the British—that a large and elegant bridge had been built over the creek, and an excellent smooth road, four rods wide, has been made from the town to the ferry, a distance of four miles. Much of the works has been performed by the troops.

JULY 2.

Latest from England.—The Queensbury Packet, arrived at Halifax, June 16, and brought London papers to May 23. Accounts, excepting the marine news, not very interesting. Her Majesty, the Queen of England, has been seriously indisposed, and though recovering from her immediate illness, was thought to be in so precarious a state, as to cause a question to be brought forward, in the House of Lords, concerning the "Custody of the King's person."—The Duke of Wellington had sent his household and equipage from Paris to Cambray ; and was expected to follow immediately, having completed the arrangement of *smart* money with the French government. The French Chambers closed their session on the 18th May. The negotiations between Russia and the Porte, are completely at a stand. A beautiful palace of the king of Saxony situated on the Elbe, and many fine buildings in Copenhagen and in Pomerania have been destroyed by fire. A tavern fracas took place in Cambray, between some French and English officers, on the subject of the battle of Waterloo, in which several lives were lost.

The British government have ordered the building of a number of large frigates, to match old "*Iron Sides*," and other 44 gun frigates in our navy.

A change is talked of in the cabinet of France, in which the seals are to be given to M. Laine ; the two Departments of the Interior and Police, to M. De Cazes, and the Finance to M. Villele.

There are three topics of congratulation in France :—1st.—The promise of an abundant harvest ;—2d.—The approaching departure of the allied troops ;—3d.—The striking improvement of the Revenue, of which the last quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1817, has increased by the sum of 4,461,698 francs.

The Halifax and New-Brunswick Free Port bill has been received ; it is limited to three years.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, July 8, 1818.

Delegates to the Convention.

The following gentlemen were chosen on Saturday, Delegates for framing a Constitution.

New-London, Christo. Manwaring, Amasa Learned.
Norwich, John Turner, James Lanman.
Bozrah, Roswell Fox.
Colchester, David Deming, John Isham, 2d.
Franklin, Joshua Hyde.
Griswold, Elisha L. Abel.
Groton, John Daboll, William Williams.
Lisbon, Daniel Braman.
Lyme, Moses Warren, Eben. Brockway, Jr.
Montville, Oliver Comstock.
N. Stonington, Chester Smith, William Randall, Jun.
Preston, Denison Palmer, Nathl. Kimball.
Stonington, Wm. Randall, Amos Gallup.
Waterford, Charles Avery.
Windham, Peter Webb, Zach. Waldo.
Ashford, William Perkins, Josiah Byles.
Brooklyn, Roger W. Williams.
Canterbury, Luther Paine, Daniel Frost.
Columbia, Silas Fuller.
Hampton, Eben. Griffin.
Killingly, Ezra Hutchins, Luther Warren.
Lebanon, Stn. D. Tilden, Thomas Babcock.
Mansfield, Artemas Gurley, Edmd. Freeman.
Plainfield, John Dunlap, Elias Woodward.
Pomfret, Lemuel Ingals, Darius Mathewson.
Sterling, Dixon Hall.
Thompson, George Larned, Jona. Nichols.
Voluntown, Daniel Keigwin.
Woodstock, John McClellan, Elias Child.
Coventry, Jesse Root, Elisha Edgerton.
Stafford, Jasper Hyde, Nathan Johnson.
Willington, Jona. Sibley, Jr. Spafford Brigham.
Middletown, Alex. Wolcott, Joshua Stow.
East-Haddam, Sol. Blakeslee, [illegible] Hungerford.
Hartford, Nathl. Terry, Sylvester Wells.
East-Hartford, Richard Pitkin, Saml Pitkin.
Wethersfield, Stephen M. Mitchell, Levi Lusk.
New-Haven, Wm. Bristol, Nathan Smith.
Branford, Jona. Rose, Eli Fowler.
East-Haven, Bela Farnum.
Woodbridge, Justus Thomas, Chauncey Tolls.
Cheshire, Andrew Hull, sen. Charles Shelton.
Guilford, Nathaniel Griffin, William Todd.
Waterbury, [illegible] Adams.
Hamden, Russell Pierpont.
North-Haven, Daniel Pierpont.
Wallingford, John Andrus, Wm. Marks.
Milford, Benjamin Bull, S. B. Gunn.
Stratford, Pierpont Edwards, Rob't Fairchild.
Litchfield, Oliver Wolcott, Fred. Wolcott.

Report says that Governors Treadwell and Smith are elected.

At the Town-Meeting on Saturday, eighty-nine persons were made voters. About fifty were made at New-London; sixty at Colchester; seventy-three in Groton; ten in Stonington; and twenty-seven in N. Stonington.

SIMON DAVIS Jun. Esq. of Thompson, is appointed Judge Advocate for the County of Windham—vice JOSEPH EATON Esq. resigned.

The Rev. PHILANDER CHASE, formerly Rector of Christ Church, in Hartford, is elected by the Protestant Episcopal Convention for the diocess of Ohio, to be Bishop of said diocess.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser of Monday.

Arrival of the Washington.—The U. S. ship of the line Washington, Com. Chauncey, arrived in our harbor yesterday afternoon, and anchored at the quarantine ground about sunset. She sailed from Gibraltar 23d May, and came by way of Madeira which she left 32 days since. Com. Chauncey, and some of the officers came up to town yesterday afternoon. We learn that the crew are all in good health.—The residue of the squadron had not arrived at Gibraltar, but were momently expected. Thomas D. Anderson, Esq. late Consul at Tunis, and Mr. Henry Ogden, of this city, are passengers in the Washington.

An Alligator, nearly two feet in length, was caught in Coffee-House slip on Friday morning.

By the arrival of the schr. Gold Huntress, from New-Orleans, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a file of N. Orleans papers to the 18th of June, one of which contains the Articles of Capitulation of Fort St. Charles, Barancas, in Pensacola, to the Army under the command of Major-Gen. Jackson.

The Capitulation consists of 28 articles, which occupy two columns of a New-Orleans paper.—The following are among the most important of the conditions required. The garrison to march out with the honors of war, their arms to be stacked at the foot of the glacis, where they were to remain until the troops were embarked for Havanna, when they will be returned. The officers and troops to carry with them their personal effects. All titles legally derived from the crown of Spain prior to this date, to be guaranteed and respected. The garrison to be transported to Havanna on account of the U. States, and Spanish rations allowed where they do not exceed those of the U. States. A competent number of vessels to be furnished for embarking the personal effects, papers, &c. of the Governor, and those in the civil and military offices, to be delivered up without inspection. The sick and wounded to be maintained by the U. States. The garrison of Pensacola to enjoy the same privileges as the garrison of Barancas. The provisions actually found in the two places to be appropriated for the Spanish troops. Individuals disposed to remain in Florida, to be respected and protected. The officers and troops to be transported to Pensacola where they shall remain until embarked for Havanna.—The Alabama chief now in the Fort, named Opayhola, shall be included in this capitulation, the governor engaging that he shall never return to Florida. A free toleration to all religions granted. Any Spanish vessels arriving, to be freely admitted.

Art. 19. The capitulation is made under the confidence that the general of the American troops will comply with his offer of returning integrally this province in the state in which he received it as stated in his official letter. Approved—And the restoration made under the conditions expressed in Gen. Jackson's communication to the Governor of Pensacola, dated 23d May, 1818.

Head-Quarters, Division of the South.

PENSACOLA, MAY 29, 1818.

Major General Andrew Jackson has found it necessary to take possession of Pensacola. He has not been prompted to this measure from a wish to extend the territorial limits of the United States, or from any unfriendly feeling on the part of the American Republic to the Spanish government.—The Seminole Indians, inhabiting the territories of Spain, have for more than two years past, visited our frontier settlers with all the horrors of savage massacre—helpless women have been butchered, and the cradle stained with the blood of innocence. These atrocities, it was expected would have early attracted the attention of the Spanish government, and faithful to existing treaties, speedy measures adopted for their suppression.

The obligation to restrain them was acknowledged; but weakness was alledged with a concession, that so far from being able to control, the Spanish authorities were often compelled from policy or necessity to issue munitions of war to these savages, thus enabling, if not exciting them to raise the tomahawk against us. The immutable laws of self defence, therefore, compelled the American government to take possession of such parts of the Floridas in which the Spanish authority could not be maintained. Pensacola was found in this situation, and will be held until Spain can furnish military strength sufficient to enforce existing treaties. Spanish subjects will be respected; Spanish laws will govern in all cases affecting property and person; a free toleration to all religions guaranteed, and trade alike free to all nations.

Col King will assume the command of Pensacola, as military and civil governor.

The Spanish laws so far as they affect personal rights and property will be enforced. Col. King will take possession of the archives of the province, and appoint some confidential individual to preserve them. It is all important that the records of titles and property should be carefully secured. He will cause an enquiry to be made into all the landed property belonging to the king of Spain, and have possession taken of it. The claims of property within the range of gun shot of fort Carlos de Barancas will be scrupulously examined into, and should they prove valid, a rent allowed, but possession in no wise given. This property is necessary to the United States, and under its laws may be held, an equivalent being paid.

The revenue laws of the United States will be established, and Capt. Gadsden is appointed to act as collector with full powers to nominate such sub-officers as in his opinion will be necessary to the faithful discharge of the trust imposed in him. He will apply to the governor of Pensacola for military aid in all cases where it may be necessary to correct attempts at illicit trade.

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON,
Major-Gen. Commanding.

New-Orleans, June 9.—A vessel from Pensacola, entered yesterday at the Custom-House in this city, with a clearance signed "James Gadsden, acting Collector of the port of Pensacola."

By this vessel we learn that Gen. Jackson has gone to Tennessee, and left Col. King in command at Pensacola with 800 men. The Tennessee Volunteers form the Garrison of the Barancas, the regular troops are stationed in the town. It is said that the Fort of the Barancas, at the time of its surrender contained provisions for six months, but the garrison revolted and refused to fight, which circumstance accounts for the feeble defence that was made.

Part of the Spanish troops who formed the Garrison of the Barancas, have been sent to the Havanna. The remainder were to follow them in a vessel, which was expected from Mobile.

Our Commissioners.—The arrival of our commissioners at Buenos Ayres, (says the Baltimore Federal Republican) has excited a general sensation of delight; and the gazettes of that city are filled with congratulations on the occasion. The prospect of an amicable intercourse, both commercial and political, between the United States and the patriots of the south, inspires them with new confidence and exultation; and while the public voice is clamorous in hailing this first essay of our government, individuals obey and assist the popular impulse.

On the 20th of March, Mr. Lynch and his partner, Mr. John Zimmerman, merchants of wealth and respectability at Buenos Ayres, gave a splendid ball in honor of the American commissioners. They were received in a grand court, brilliantly illuminated with dazzling lustres, and covered with a canopy from which the flags of the United States and of independent Spain proudly waved above a circle of two hundred ladies, distinguished alike for their opulence, their elegance of dress, and their beauty of person.

At midnight a sumptuous banquet interrupted the dance and toasts of compliment to the American guests and to the ladies, suggested by the enthusiasm of the moment, betrayed the elevated sentiments which animated the assembly.—while *Washington's March*, played with loud applause, gave new zest to their conviviality—and song and dance and mirth, "The feast of reason and the flow of soul," detained the spell-bound guests till the morning beam dissolved the enchantment.

In the same gazette from which this gay description is taken, we find frequent and flattering mention of our commissioners. Although nothing *positive* had transpired from their mission, their continuance in the province, and their constant interviews with the public functionaries, were regarded as announcing the morning of a glorious day, which by confirming the freedom of the Spanish Americans, would realize all the anticipated rewards for their struggle to purchase it.

We learn also from a paper of later date, that our commissioners, finding a soldier on the eve of execution for the crime of insubordination to his officers, demanded a suspension of his punishment, and, accompanied by Mr. Miller, an American merchant, on the part of the culprit's family, waited in person upon the supreme director to solicit a pardon, which was immediately accorded.

Sure (adds the print) is the early influence in the cause of humanity, of an union between the two great parties of the new world.

A species of small pox is said to have appeared in Buenos Ayres, which neither spares those who have been previously infected, nor those who have been vaccinated. The faculty of the city however deny its existence.

Literature of South-America.—The government are building a college at Buenos Ayres. A commission has been appointed to devise a plan of instruction, and great zeal is discovered by all the citizens to promote the undertaking.

Naval Intelligence.—We learn, from a respectable source, (says the Norfolk Beacon of the 26th ult.) that the U. S. frigate Macedonian, now at the Navy Yard at Charlestown, Mass. is fitting out.—The Guerriere is nearly ready for sea, and wants only a few men to complete her crew. The Constitution it is reported, will be refitted in the course of the summer. The destination of the Macedonian and Constitution is not yet known. The Guerriere will convey Mr. Campbell, our new Minister, to Russia.

A detachment of about 200 U. S. troops, under command of Maj. Dinkins, passed near Milledgeville on the 14th inst. to join the army in Florida.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

MONEY THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL.

This common proverb forms the foundation of the religious belief of the negroes of Guinea. They say that God having created blacks and whites, proposed to them the power of choosing between two things, namely the possession of gold, and of the art of reading and writing; and as God gave the power of the first choice to the blacks, they preferred gold, and they left learning to the whites, which was accordingly granted to them. But that the Creator, provoked at the appetite for gold which they had manifested, immediately passed a decree, that the whites should have eternal dominion over them, and that they would forever be subject to their white brethren as slaves.

Marine.

NEW-BEDFORD, JULY 3.—The Steam Boat Eagle arrived here on Sunday from Nantucket with about 50 passengers, among whom were Mr. Dabney, late American Consul at Fayal and family; sailed again on Tuesday, with between 50 and 60 passengers, and returned on Wednesday evening—sailed for Nantucket yesterday morning and will return this day.

Arrived at Nantucket, 21st ult. brig George Washington, Myrick, 25 days from Fayal. Passengers, John B. Dabney, Esq. American Consul, and family. When 10 days out was run afoul of in the night by a Guernsey brig bound to Newfoundland, which beat a large hole through her larboard bow, and did other damage, but fortunately was prevented from leaking. The other brig remained by all night and rendered assistance.

American Fishermen captured.

PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 30.—By the schooner Cyrus King, Moore, arrived at Kittery, we learn that on the 12th inst. while that vessel in co. with several others were in the Bay of Fundy, after having paid their light money, and obtained the privilege of getting bait in said bay, they were captured by H. B. M. sloop of war Syren, commanded by Thomas Harper, Esq. and sent into the harbor of Digby, where they were stripped of their sails, &c.

The crew of the Cyrus King, on the third night after being carried in, got the keeper of their vessel intoxicated, went into the Custom House store, where they obtained a schooner's gib and mainsail, which they immediately bent, and by cutting their cables, and warping out of the harbor, got under way, and arrived at Kittery on Saturday last.

The following is a list of the vessels captured with the Cyrus King:—schrs. Polly, Jenkins, of this place; Roxany, Spinney, of do. pink stern schr. Eight Sisters, of Portland; and a schr. belonging to Fox Islands.—All the above vessels had good fares of fish when captured.

Married,

At Plainfield, Capt. JAMES WILLSON, of Windham, to Miss LYDIA POTTER, of the former place.

At Franklin, by the Rev. Mr. Nott, Mr. ROBERT HYDE, to Miss BETSEY LADD.—Mr. JOHN L. LATHAM, of Montville, to Miss LUCRETIA H. LATHROP.

In Providence, Mr. MATTHEW WATSON, to Miss ABBY B. WHEATON, daughter of Col. Seth Wheaton.

Died,

At Chantilly, in France, May 12, LOUIS JOSEPH DE BOURBON, Prince of Conde, and heir of the royal branch of Bourbon Conde, aged 82.—This Prince was a "man of war from his youth," and whether in the field, the cabinet, or in private life, in prosperity and adversity, supported the glory of his great name.—In England, April 23, Capt. Carter, R. N. aged 78. With the exception of Adm. Schank, he was the only surviving officer who went to the North Cape of Lapland, to observe the transit of Venus, in 1768, in the Emerald, of which the deceased was 1st. Lieut.

In Providence Col. HENRY SMITH, at the age of 51 years, formerly first Senator of Rhode-Island, and for a time Acting Chief Magistrate.

At Voluntown, on the 21st ult. Mr. BENJAMIN BLY, in the 81st year of his age. During the last ten years of his life, Mr. Bly was sorely afflicted with Lithiasis, or Stone in the Bladder. As he drew nigh the closing scene, he suffered the most excruciating torture. His advanced age and impaired energy of constitution, operated successfully with him, as an objection to the painful operation of Lithotomy. After his decease, permission was obtained to dissect the body, and on opening the Bladder, five Urinary Caluli of the Moriform Species, presented themselves, completely resembling each other in size & shape, perfectly smooth, and weighing about four ounces. As there must necessarily have existed between these concretions, an almost constant attrition, from an early period of their formation, until the vital flame was extinguished, producing a continued abrasion of their substance, consequently their growth must have been very essentially retarded.

$5000 highest Prize.

Stonington Bridge Lottery.

TICKETS,

IN *Stonington Bridge Lottery* positively to be drawn next month. for sale at the Book-Store of

R. HUBBARD,

Shetucket street

☞ Adventurers will do well to apply before the Tickets advance in price

July 8 1818

30 bs. Potatoes,
10 bbls. Cider,
500 lbs. Hams,
200 lbs. Shoulders and Joles,
3 doz. Neat's Tongues,
150 lbs. smoked Beef,
10 kegs Sounds and Tongues,
Mess Salmon, in pickle,
Mess Beef,
Salt, various kinds,
Stone Lime, Dexter's brand,
Shingles, Clapboards,
Mercht. and Clear Pine Lumber,
Nails, Glass,

FOR SALE BY

C. EELLS.

July 6. 1818 35–6w—

Take Notice.

THE notes and accounts of Mr *Ephraim Tucker*, are left with the subscriber for immediate collection The subscriber will attend at the store of said Tucker, in Jewett's City, on Saturdays. the 27th inst. and the 4th and 11th July. for said purpose. Those who neglect this call, must not expect any favors shown.

CHRIST'R AVERY.

Jewett's City, June 17, 1818. 33—

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SPLENDID GOODS,

Selected by F. A. Huntington, from the latest importations,

Are just received and now on sale,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE OF

F. A. Huntington & Co.

AMONG THEM ARE,

SILK Gloves, from 2s. per pair upwards,
Kid do. " 1s " do.
Cotton do. at 10 cents.
Black Lustrings from 3s6 upwards,
Calicoes " 1s. "
Carlisle Ginghams. unusually low priced,
Broadcloths from 75 cents to $11,00
Large assortment of Marseilles Vesting, some very fine,
Cambric Muslins, 6-4 wide, fr 2s6 upwards,
Levantine Shawls, 7-4 wide, " 18s. "
Assorted Silk Cords, for Milliners, 15 yard pieces, at 1s p.
Fine black Willow Hats, for gentlemen,
New-York and Boston Shoes fr 6s upwards.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SUPERFINE ENGLISH INGRAIN

CARPETING,

of the most desirable patterns, with binding to match

July 7, 1818. 35—

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Just received, and for sale by R. HUBBARD, Blue Store, Shetucket-street,

A SERIES of Discourses on the Christian Revelation, viewed in connexion with the modern astronomy. By Thomas Chalmers, D. D. Minister of the Tron Church, Glasgow, Price $2.

Anecdotes of the Life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Landaff, written by himself at different intervals, and revised in 1814. Published by his son, Richard Watson, L. L. B. Prebendary of Landaff and Wells. Price $2 75.

The Western Gazetteer, or Emigrant's Directory, containing a geographical description of the Western States and Territories, viz. the States of Kentucky, Indiana, Louisiana, Ohio, Tennessee, and Mississippi, and the territories of Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Michigan, and North Western—with directions to emigrants. By Samuel R. Brown. Price $2, 25.

The Fudge Family in Paris, in a series of letters from Phil. Fudge Esq. Master Bobby Fudge, and Miss Biddy Fudge. Edited by Thomas Crown, the younger, author of the twopenny post-bag. Price 50 cents.

Tales of my Landlord. Price $2.

Rosabella, or a Mother's Marriage—a novel by the author of Romance of the Pyrenees, &c. Five volumes in three. Price $3.

Tales of Wonder, of Humor, and of Sentiment; original and translated. By Anne and Annabella Plumptre. 2 vols. Price $2.

Mandeville; or the last words of a Maniac! A Tale of the seventeenth century in England. By himself. Vol. III. Price 75 cents.

July 8.

ILLINOIS ARMY LANDS

PURCHASED BY

STEPHEN B. MUNN,

No. 226, Pearl-street, New York.

Letters from the country giving a description of the Patent and the price asked for each Lot, will be attended to, if post paid

June 17, 1818. 32–4w—

BOOKS.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Classical & School Books,

CONSTANTLY KEPT.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

R. HUBBARD,

Blue Store, Shetucket street.

☞ BOOKS of all descriptions furnished at ten days notice, and at New-York prices

July 8

FOR SALE or TO LET,

AND possession given on the 5th of September next, the STORE formerly improved by the subscriber, now occupied by Dr. *Rufus Spalding*; one of the best situations for business in the town of Norwich. ENQUIRE OF

ZACH. HUNTINGTON.

June 24 1818. 33—

FOR SALE,

A CONVENIENT stand for a Shoemaker and Tanner, lying in West-Woodstock, about two miles north of the meeting-house, on the road leading to Southbridge, containing 20 acres of excellent LAND, with a good HOUSE and BARN, and other suitable buildings for the trades. A reasonable credit will be given. Possession will be given next April.

For further particulars enquire of

CHESTER INGALS,
living on the premises.

Woodstock, June 18, 1818. 33—

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, on the first of July, a red COW, no artificial mark, appears to be about nine or ten years old The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JARED HYDE.

Franklin, July 6, 1818. 35tow—

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post Office, Chelsea Landing, Ct. July 1st, 1818.*

ARCHIBALD C. AVERY; Paty Avery; Daniel Avery, Jun. *Preston*; Isaac Avery, *do.*; Polly Avery, *do.*; Ebenezer P. Andrus, *do.*; James N. Brown; Asaph Bowen; Seabury Brewster, 2; Phillip Bowen; William Bottom; Nathan Babcock; David Bisset; Francis Bushnell; William Belcher; Ansil Brown; Caroline A. Burrough, 2; Cornelia & Caroline Burrough; Joshua Burnham, *Lisbon*; Mrs. J. Browning, *N. Stonington*; Horace Colton; Richard Chappel; Samuel Claghorn; Hannah Crocker; Lovina Wm. Cooly; Mary H. Cooly; Mary G. Chapman; Hannah Champlin; Eunice Clark; Ama Crocker; Loami Corning; Lucinda Cheney; George Crawly; Charles Castlefield; Abigail Cunningham; A. Cunningham, Jun.; Gustavus F. Davis; Clark Davis; Adam Driscol; Benjamin Dennis; Elijah Denison, *Preston*; Cushing Eells, 2; Hannah Freeman; Edward G. Fitch; Esther Fanning, *Preston*; William Mc'Graw; Rice George; Champlin Gardner, 2; Jeremiah Greene; John A. Gifford; Mary Geer; James Geer; Jabez Huntington, 2; Joseph O. Hopkins; William W. Hopkins; George Hill; Wm. Hempstead; Eliza Hart; Catharine Hazard; Abigail Harsthorn; Shubael Hibbard, 2; Gurdon Hibbard; George Harris, *Preston*; John H. Harris, *do.*; John Hyde, *do.*; William Jones; Betsey Ingraham, 2; Stephen Jones; Esther Lamphear; A. F. Larrabee; Caleb Lincoln; Betsey Leffingwell; Henry F. Lamb, *Preston*; 2; Stephen Meech; Sally Morey; Charles Mc'Niel; Sarah Mc'Clure; Eben. Metcalf, *Lebanon*; Asel Metcalf, *do.* 2; Mary Nicols; Andrew Perkins; Jabez Perkins; Augustus Perkins; Frederick Perkins, *Lisbon*, 2; Cyrus Punderson, *Preston*; George L. Bridge; Cashier Norwich Bank; Jonathan Randall; Charles C. Russel; Sally Rogers; Thomas Robinson; Phebe Roath; Lucretia S. Rogers; Mary Raymond; Levi Standish, 2; James Stutson; Abby H. Sterry, 2; George Stutson; Elias Shephard; Gurdon Smith; Ezra B. Smith, *Preston*; Philo. H. Taylor; John Waterman; Oliver Wellar. 35–4

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post Office, Norwich, Conn. July 1st, 1818.*

ROBERT ADAMS, Alvin Armstrong, Eber Backus, Thomas Burper, Daniel L. Coit, Robert C. Darfe, Andrew Fenno, James Howard, Joseph B. Huntington, Cibbel Kingsley, John Kinylon, Gurdon Lathrop, Simeon Lester, Sally Mowry, Bela Peck, William Pendleton, Jonathan Pitcher, Asa Richardson, 2, James C. Rider, Elizabeth Rogers, Mary H. Sheldon, Rev. Joseph Strong, Hannah Tracy, Joseph Williams, Jun. John Winthrop, Mary S. Woodworth, John Yale—*Norwich.*

Betsey Abell, Lemuel Hough, Daniel Rodd, Eunice Spicer, Stephen Post, Elijah Verguson, Elijah Wightman—*Bozrah.*

Alathea Hyde, Clarissa Rathbun, Amos Whipple—*Lisbon.*

35 JOHN HYDE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, July 4, 1818.*

SARAH BENEDICT, 3, Hiram Cleveland, John Cleveland, Nathaniel Cole, Christopher Dean, 2, Martha Frink, Joseph Fish, Nathaniel French, Asa Jones, Elizur Kinne, Edward Medbury, Jun. Elizabeth Potter, John Picket, Attmore Robinson, Lucy Rathbun, William Stringer, Anthony Stranahan, Betsey Summs, Sally Simpson, Christopher Wilbur, Prudee Waling, Abraham Willson, Daniel Walton—*of Plainfield.*

Samuel Bullock—*of Plainfield or Killingly.*

Matilda Wylie, 3, Ezekiel Smith, John Kennedy, Hulda Gallup, Lois Corning, John Casey, Samuel Betgood, Joseph Bowdish—*of Voluntown.* E. C. EATON, P. M.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HEREBY notifies his old friends and customers, that he has discontinued the business of *Shoe and Boot making*, and that the business will be carried on in future at the same shop, under the firm of *Charles Gale & Co.*—Therefore all who have unsettled accounts, will do well to call and settle them by the first day of September next, as he will be under the necessity of placing his accounts on that day in the hands of an attorney for collection.

SAMUEL BAILEY.

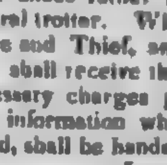
Norwich. July 1, 1818 35—

Nails, Iron & Steel.

RUSSIA Old Sable Iron by the Ton;—English & Swedes flat, square, and round Iron, assorted sizes.
London Hoop L. Blister'd STEEL.
Horse Nail Rods Nail Plates.
Cut Spikes five inches long for planking.
Tacks of all sizes from 3 to 20 oz per M.
Patent Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes—for sale at Norwich Nail Manufactory, by

48 WM C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Fifteen Dollars Reward.



STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of 29th June last, a light grey MARE. rising 16 hands high, 8 years old, her foretop cut off, hind shoes rather loose Said Mare is a natural trotter. Whoever will take up said Mare and Thief, and return said Mare to me, shall receive the above reward and all necessary charges paid—or whoever will give information where said Mare may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JOSEPH WITTER.

Hopkinton, R I July 2 1818 35—

PAPER.

800 reams Foolscap Writing Paper, Nos 1, 2 and 3.
10 groce press and bonnet Papers,

FOR SALE BY

R. HUBBARD.

NEW GOODS.

JOSEPH BREED,

HAS just received a large and general assortment of NEW GOODS, among them are—

Black, white and coloured Levantine and Florence Silks; black and plaid India Sinchews and Sarsnets; black Silk Florentine and Camblet Vesting; 100 pieces sup. fine and common Calicoes; Furniture Calicoes; 30 pc. Cambric Muslin; Linen and Sarsnet Cambric; Book, Mulmul, Jaconet, Leno and Sceded Muslins; 20 ps. Colerain Shirtings; Russia and Irish Sheeting; Dutch and Irish Linen; white and brown Platillas; Bretagnes; Estopillas; Dowlass; ladies' and gentlemen's Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose; Silk, Kid, Beaver and Deer Skin Gloves; Deer Skin Mittens; Bandanna and Flag Silk Handkerchiefs; black and assorted India Silk Handkerchiefs; ladies' fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; 50 doz. flag and Madras Cotton Handkerchiefs; 50 doz. Pocket Handk'fs.; 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Imitation and Chintz Shawls; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols; Bombazets and Rattinets; blue and yellow Nankeen; Cotton Cassimere and Grandurells; 30 ps. Marseilles Vesting; Silk and Cotton Hat Linings; Hat Bindings, Bands and Buckles; Boot Cord and Webbing; Silk and Cotton Laces; Ginghams; Seersuckers; 200 ps. Ribbons; black and coloured Cambrick; black French and Italian Crapes; white and plaid Cravats; white Jean; Russia Diaper; Cambric and common Dimities; Webb, Leather and Knit Suspenders; Galoons; Cotton Ferret; Quality and Shoe Binding; Broad Cloths; Cassimeres; Angora Cassimere; Sattinet and Cassinet; Berlin and Bedford Cord; Coach Laces; Oil Cloth; American white and Brown Shirtings, Sheetings, Ticklings, Checks, Stripes, Plaids and Diapers; Knitting and Weaving Yarn; Threads and Stocks.

HARDWARE.

100 doz. Knives and Forks, 100 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Shears, Sheep Shears, Shoe Knives, Hammers, Pincers, Awls, Tacks, Razor Strops, Shaving Boxes, Brushes and Soap, Commode Handles, Knobs, Escutcheons, Clock Balls and Capitals, pad, chest, trunk, cupboard, draw, clock case, stock and brass rim Locks, Butts and Screws, Iron and Tutania Table and Tea Spoons, brass, plated, japann'd and iron Candlesticks; Tea Trays and Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Norfolk and bright Thumblatches, H, HL and Chest Hinges, Scale Beams, Bellows, Ink Powder, Inkstands, Nail Hammers, Spike and Nail Gimblets, Files and Rasps, Hand Saws, Sand Paper, 40 packs Pins, Pound Pins, elastic and steel Knitting Pins, 40 m. Needles, Thimbles, Morocco Pocket Books and Purses, Slates and Pencils, Whips, Ship and Screw Augurs, Steelyards, Cloth and Dust Brushes, Brass Nails, Tacks, Brads, 400 groce Buttons, 150 dozen Horn and Ivory Combs, Cotton and Wool Cards, pocket, gilt and mahogany framed Looking Glasses, brass and brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs, Sad Irons, Trace Chains, Sheet Lead, Shot, English and American Shovels and Spades, Scythes, Sickles, Hoes, Axes, 6-6, 7-9, 8-10, 9-11, 10-12, 10-14, 11-15, 12-14, 12-16, 12-17 and 14-20 English and American Window Glass, cut and wrought Nails per cask, at manufactory prices, 10 tons Iron Hollow Ware, 300 lb. India Sein Twine, 200 lb. Flax do. Bed Cords, White Rope and Lines, Russia O. S. Iron, flat and square Swede's Iron, English Cart, Waggon and Chaise Tire, round Iron, faggot and band Iron, Nail Plates, Spike and Nail Rods, Sheet Iron, Plough Irons and Plough Share Moulds. English blistered and Crawley, American blistered, German and Swedes' Steel.

GROCERIES.

St. Croix and Boston Rum, Molasses, Gin, young hyson, hyson skin, souchong and bohea Tea, lump and brown Sugar, Cassia, Ginger, Pepper, Pimento, Starch, Chocolate, Tobacco, &c. (24) *July* 1.

JOHN LATHROP,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

60,000 feet clear and merchantable Pine Boards and Plank,
20,000 Shingles,
Tyler's Rakes and Cradles,
Scythe Snaths,
Sutton's and Barstow's Scythes, warranted, by dozen or retail,
Shovels, Spades, Sickles,
Minor's Accelerating Wheel Heads,
Brass Kettles,
Constant supply Vernon Gin, by the bbl. at the lowest cash price,

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES.

June 23 33—

Bohea Tea, &c.

10 qr chests first quality Bohea Tea,
2 hhds N. E Rum,
5 bags green Coffee,
2 qr casks Calmanar Wine,
2 do. Sherry and mountain Malaga,
8 boxes Pipes,
3 do Soap,
1 keg Smyrna Raisins,
Double refined Sugar,
Havanna Lump do.
1 tierce London and New-York Porter,

Just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26. 29—

Cart Boxes.

Just received, on consignment,

Chaise, Waggon, & Cart Boxes,

Of all sizes, which are offered for sale by the quantity, at the New-York Foundery prices.

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent.

March 31. 21—

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

G. & C. KINNEY,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

Cognac, Bordeaux, Spanish & Cider } BRANDIES,
Old Jamaica, St Croix, N. E and Cherry, } RUM,
Holland, Pierpont & Country } GIN,
Old Madeira, L. P Teneriffe, S Madeira, Port, Malaga & Current } WINES,
CORDIALS,
New-Orleans, Muscovado, East India & Lump } SUGARS,
MOLASSES,
Vinegar,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS,
Coffee, Chocolate,
Blown Salt,
Baltimore and Richmond } FLOUR per bbl.
Buck Wheat and Rye Flour,
RICE,

TOBACCO, of all qualities, per keg or less; Hibbert's Brown Stout; N. York Porter; Segars, of all kinds; Rose scented, Maccaboy, Scotch and Rappee Snuff; Pipes; box and cask Raisins; Currants; Filberts; Peanuts; Walnuts; Butternuts; Oranges; Figs; Prunes; Cassia; Alspice; Ginger; Nutmegs; Poland Starch; Pearlashes; Patent Pitch Forks; Rakes; Hoes and Handles; Scythes and Snaths; Rundlets; Riddles; Axes & Handles; Brooms; Whips and Lashes; Baskets; Bed Cords; Pocket Books; Powder and Shot; Mould Candles per box; Dipped do.; Bar and Shaving Soap; Block Ball; a quantity of Earthen, Stone and Glass Ware, &c. &c.

May 5, 1818. 18—

GROCEIRES,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at the store opposite Messrs. *Aspinwall & Mathewson,*

8 hhds 4th proof St Croix Rum,
4 do New-England do.
1 do. 5th proof Old Jamaica Spirits,
7 do. Trinidad Molasses,
1 do. Gin.
1 pipe Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 qr. casks London Particular Teneriffe,
2 do. cargo do.
1 do. Madeira Wine,
6 chests Hyson Skin Tea, Clothier's and Pacific's cargo,
Gun Powder and Young Hyson Tea,
800 lbs Lump Sugar 8 bags Coffee,
1 keg Smyrna, 16 boxes bloom Raisins,
4 boxes Shaving Soap.
13 boxes mould and dipt Candles,
2 boxes Figs, 5 boxes Pipes,
8 bbls St. Croix Sugar, superior quality,
15 kegs Tobacco.
2 tierces green Peas,
2 boxes Chocolate, 2 do. Bar Soap,
2 kegs blue and white Starch,
Scotch Snuff,
Maccoboy do. in half lb. bottles,
Spanish Cigars,
Small and large papers Tobacco,
Cassia. Nutmegs,
Herd's Grass Seed,
Pure Ginger, Pepper, Pimento,
Corn Brooms,
Irish Potatoes, for planting,
Naples Shaving Soap, in pots, &c. &c.

LYMAN BREWER.

April 28. 25—

Fresh Groceries,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, AMONG WHICH ARE—

WEST India and Boston Rum; New-Orleans Molasses; white and brown Havanna Sugar; Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, fresh and good; Loaf and Lump Sugar; Coffee; Rice; Raisins, &c —together with almost every article usually found in a Grocery Store—all or any part of which, will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash or approved endorsed notes, payable at Norwich Bank.

OLIVER ARMSTRONG, jr.

Norwich, June 23 1818. 33—

PAPER HANGINGS.

JUST received from Boston, and for sale at T. ROBINSON's Book-Store, a large consignment of *PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERING*, which will be sold at the manufacturer's price.

Likewise for sale, E. Burbank's nice Writing Paper, price $3 50 per ream.

Also, D. Ames' hot press'd vellum foolscap Paper: do. fine and superfine hot pressed vellum Letter Paper: English laid, gilt edged Letter Paper, &c.

Norwich, June 30, 1818. 34—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE Proprietors have determined to extend the Line to *Norwich*, with the FULTON, Capt. LAW, and this route will be continued during the season, as follows:

The Connecticut, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New Haven.

The Fulton, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich at day-light in the morning of the same days, touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New Haven at 8 o'clk.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

May, 1818. 26—

POST COACH

AND

STEAM-BOAT LINE.

FROM BOSTON TO NORWICH,

Distance 80 miles,
Fare through, $6.

LEAVES Boston Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Norwich at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Returning leaves Norwich on the arrival of the Boat and arrives in Boston the same evening.

Towns through which it passes:

DEDHAM, MEDFIELD, MENDON, THOMPSON, BROOKLYN TO NORWICH.

The Proprietors respectfully inform the Public that they have furnished themselves with the best of horses, good carriages, careful and experienced drivers, and no pains will be spared on their part to make the TRAVELLERS' passage pleasant and expeditious. As it is the shortest and most direct Rout, they hope to receive a share of the Public Patronage.

Each Passenger allowed 20 lbs. baggage gratis. 100 lbs. equal to a seat.

Stage books kept in Boston, at Earl's Coffee House, 24 Hanover-street, Barnum's Ex. Coffee-House, and Bolles' Coffee-House, Norwich.

L. EATON & CO. *Boston.*
D. WILBUR, *Mendon.*
JACOBS & JOHNSON, *Thompson.*
TYLER & GALLUP, *Brooklyn.*
R. BULLES, *Norwich.*

April 8. 22—

STONINGTON BRIDGE

LOTTERY.

DURING the severe gale in September, 1815, the Bridge at Point Point, Stonington, was swept away. The Legislature of this State have granted a Lottery for rebuilding it, and the subscribers duly appointed Managers, having given bonds for the faithful performance of their trust, submit the following

SCHEME:

1	Prize of 5000 Dollars is	-	$5000
1	do. of 2000	- -	2000
1	do. of 1000	- - -	1000
2	do. of 500	- - -	1000
1	do. of 400	- - -	400
1	do. of 200	- - -	200
8	do. of 100	- - -	800
10	do. of 50	- - -	500
4	do. of 30	- - -	120
48	do. of 20	- - -	960
100	do. of 10	- - -	1000
1770	do. of 6	- - -	7020
1347	Prizes.		$20,000
2653	Blanks.		
4000	Tickets at $5 is		$20,000

Several of the Prizes to be disposed of as follows:

The first drawn blank on the 2d day's drawing,		$400
3d	" "	1000
4th	" "	500
5th	" "	2000
6th	" "	500
7th	" "	5000

It is understood that 500 numbers constitute a day's drawing, whether more or less are actually drawn on any one day, and will accordingly regulate the stationary prizes

Prizes to be paid in 90 days after the drawing is completed, and subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing is completed, will be considered as given for the benefit of the institution, and not paid.

The drawing will positively commence on the 27th of August next.

WM. WILLIAMS,
AMOS DENISON,
JESSE BREED
WM. W. RODMAN, } *Managers.*

Stonington, April, 1818. 27—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

He will pay the same price for weaving as the Factories.

HARVEY MORGAN.

Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31tf—

NEW BOOK-STORE.

THOMAS ROBINSON,

INFORMS the public that he has opened a *BOOK STORE* in Main-street, Norwich Port, one door west of Messrs. *Felix A. Huntington & Co's* store, where he has for sale an extensive assortment of

BOOKS,

in the various branches of literature, consisting of

HISTORY,	ANATOMY,
VOYAGES,	ARTS,
TRAVELS,	SCIENCES,
GEOGRAPHY,	HUSBANDRY,
ANTIQUITIES,	ARCHITECTURE,
PHILOSOPHY,	NAVIGATION,
NOVELS,	MATHEMATICS,
MISCELLANIES,	LAW,
DIVINITY,	POETRY,
PHYSICK,	DRAMATICS,
SURGERY,	MUSIC, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Bibles, Testaments, Psalm Books, School and Classical Books, of almost every description, which will be sold as low as can be purchased in any regular Book-Store in Boston, Philadelphia or New York.

☞ Public and private Libraries supplied on reasonable terms.

☞ Any Book not on hand, will be procured at short notice, and without any extra expence to the purchaser.

☞ Orders from a distance thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Also, an extensive assortment of

STATIONARY,

Among which are,

Blank Books, patent binding and ruling with double and single entry; common do; Memorandum Books of various descriptions, Pocket-books and Purses, Note Books Copy Slips, Wrifford's Writing Books, India Rubber, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Slates and Slate Pencils, Pencil Cases, Silver Pens, Penknives, Razors, Shaving Soap, Shaving Boxes and Brushes, Ivory and Bone Folders, Inkstands of various descriptions, Sand Boxes, Water Colours Drawing Paper, Ivory do Gold do. Embossed do Coloured do Camel's hair Pencils for Oil and Water Colours, Quills, Letter Paper, common Writing do; Lead Pencils, black and red Ink Powder, India Ink, Permanent Ink, Tooth Brushes, Ivory Combs, Court Plaster, &c &c.

Norwich, June 2. 1818. 30—

THE

REAL JAPAN

Blacking,

MADE BY

GEORGE JONES,

MANY YEARS IN THE EMPLOY OF

DAY & MARTIN,

97 High Holborn.

THIS inestimable composition, with half the usual labor, produces a most brilliant jet black, fully equal to the highest japan varnish; affords peculiar nourishment to the leather; will not soil the finest linen; is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and will retain its virtues in any climate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Let the dirt be brushed clean off, stir up the blacking with a small cane or brush till it is well mixed, then lay it on your blacking-brush as thin as possible, with which you black the boot or shoe equally all over, apply your shining-brush immediately, and in *one minute* it will produce the most brilliant lustre and jet black ever beheld

SOLD BY D. RIPLEY,
Norwich.

June 17. 32—

WOOL

Carding and Manufacturing.

THE subscriber having commenced the *Wool Manufacturing Business*, at the place lately known by the *Central Manufactory*, gives notice that his Machinery is in perfect order for business, and he is ready to receive Wool of all qualities to manufacture at the most reduced prices, per yard or on shares. Skilful workmen only will be employed. Terms of payment made liberal to all, and every exertion made to give satisfaction.

Wool Carding,

Warranted done in the best manner and on the shortest notice ALSO,

Cloth Dressing,

In the best manner and on the most liberal terms.

He has on hand a good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets, which he will sell very low for cash or exchange for Wool

ZEBULON WHIPPLE.

Plainfield, June 2. 1818.

LOST,

ON the 16th June, between E. C EATON's and WALTER PALMER's, Plainfield, a red morocco

Pocket Book,

containing obligations to the amount of $75 and a $10 note on the Roger Williams' Bank, Providence. The finder by returning the same to the subscriber, shall be satisfactorily rewarded.

JOSEPH PALMER.

Plainfield, June 23, 1818. 33—

By permission of "The Emp

E. B. BURT,

Hair Dresser, &c. from New-

AT the earnest solicitation of gentlemen of this place and has taken the shop, next east of Bank, formerly occupied by Doct. in Chelsea, where he offers his his line of business. Having served ular apprenticeship in one of the in America, and since worked as a man in a shop of the first stile, of New-York, he hopes to be able universal satisfaction to his employers fashions for cutting and dressing pects to receive monthly, from his pondent in New-York, and will conform to such as shall be approved by the fashionable and genteel. pects to gain custom by well doing ing a neat shop and every thing in order to make smooth faces and countenances. He cuts hair for that they can dress it themselves wards, in the present London stile, is extremely becoming, and will to wait upon them as they may direct

E. B. BURT.

Norwich, June 27, 1818.

At a Court of Probate, holden at Nor within and for the District of Norwich the 20th day of June, A D. 1818.

Present NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Esq.

UPON the Petition of Mrs. *Burnham*, of said Norwich, to this Court that she is Guardian of *H Burnham* and *Mary Ann Burnham* of said Norwich, minors, under the 21 years: that said minors are the of a certain Lot of Land, lying in said wich, containing about one acre, about 300 dollars; and that it would the interest of said minors that should be sold, and the avails therefor ed in other property for their use and fit, praying for liberty to sell the par Petition on file, dated the 19th June, A D. 1818.

Ordered, That said Petition be to the Court of Probate, to be holden and for said District, on the fourth of August next, and that public notice pendency of the same, be given, by ing this order in the Norwich three weeks successively, at least before said fourth Monday of August

33 *Attest. Henry Strong*, Cl

At a Court of Probate, holden at Nor within and for the District of Norwich the 20th day of June, A D 1818.

Present NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Esq.

GEORGE PERKINS, Esq. Administrator upon the estate of

Capt. FRANCIS SMITH, late of Norwich, deceased, having sented to this Court that said estate to be insolvent—said Administrator rected to give notice, by posting signpost in said Norwich, and advertising in the Norwich Courier, for all persons interested to appear before this Court second Monday of July next, if any cause, to be heard relative to the ment of Commissioners upon said estate

33 *Attest. Henry Strong*, Cl

At a Court of Probate, holden at Nor within and for the District of Norwich the 20th day of June, A D 1818.

Present NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Esq.

HENRY STRONG, Administrator the estate of Capt. JOHN DONAL of Norwich, deceased, having represented this Court that said estate is likely to be solvent—said Administrator is directed give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign-post in Norwich, for all persons interested, to appear before this Court on the 20th day next, if they see cause, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

Attest. HENRY STRONG, Cl

N. B. All persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make immediate payment

HENRY STRONG, *Administrator*

THE SUBSCRIBER

TENDERS his most ardent thanks the people in Chelsea Landing its vicinity, for the liberal patronage received in the line of his profession ticular motives induces him to leave place at this time, (not the decline of ness.) He has taken a stand near Court-House at Norwich Town, where will be happy to wait on those who may his assistance. He is well supplied elegant natural TEETH, and the finest of material for artificial ones. Ladies gentlemen can be attended at their houses, if more agreeable, without expance.

GEORGE W. PARTRIDGE

May 18, 1818.

WE the undersigned, Physicians Surgeons of the town of Norwich being acquainted with Doct. *G. W. Partridge*, in his capacity of SURGEON-DENTIST do not hesitate to recommend him to public, in the line of his profession.

JOHN TURNER.
RICHARD P. TRACY

April 13, 1818.

FOUND, in this city, a bundle of Keys and Papers—The owner, by calling the subscriber, can receive his property.

ALEXANDER BINGHAM

Norwich, June 30, 1818.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1818. NORWICH: (Conn.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [Vol. XXII. No. 36.]

New Cash Store.

G. Buckingham & Co.

ARE now opening at the New Store opposite Messrs *Coit & Mansfield*, a general assortment of

FRESH IMPORTED
EUROPEAN AND INDIA
DRY GOODS,
OF THE LATEST FASHIONS

Merchants from the country may be supplied with Goods by the piece, at about the New York prices.

Families who wish to take the advantage of purchasing Calicoes, Ginghams, Cambrics, Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Dimpers, Bombazette, Canton Crapes and Lustrings by the piece, will now have a favorable opportunity.

Those who wish to purchase superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, will do well to call

Milliners may be supplied with elegant French artificial Flowers, and Ribbons, by the box, at the New-York prices

A general assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Kid and Morocco SHOES, of the first quality

New supplies of Goods will be received from New York every week.

Norwich July 1, 1818 34—

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVE entered into partnership, under the name and firm of

Roger Huntington and Co

ROGER HUNTINGTON.
HENRY AVERY.

Norwich, July 1, 1818 34—

Roger Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New York a quantity of

NEW GOODS,

and offer for sale on favorable terms, for cash or approved credit, at the store lately occupied by SAMUEL AVERY & SON an extensive assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres Flannels, Bombazetts, Ginghams, Lustrings, Satins, Crapes, Ribbands, Vestings, Humhums, Linens, Cotton Shirtings, white and black Cambrics, Book and Leno Muslins, merino, silk and cotton Shawls, Umbrellas and Parasols, cambric and common Dimities, silk, cotton and leather Gloves, Cotton Cassimeres, blue and yellow Nankeens, Satinets, silk, cotton and worsted Hosiery, handkerchiefs, Bag and cotton Handkerchiefs, factory Stripes, Shirtings, &c Ratlinets, Buttons, Silk, Twist, Tapes, Thread, Shoes, &c

Gilt and plain framed Looking Glasses, large and small, Dining and Tea Sets, blue, enamelled, edged and C. C Ware, Iron Hollow, Stone, Glass and China Ware, Paper Hangings, mill, X cut, hand and dove tail Saws, Cart, Waggon and Chaise Boxes, all the usual variety of Hardwares, including brass Kettles, plated brass and iron Candlesticks, Pewter, Saddlery, Harness Furniture, Knives and Forks, Flies, Bits, Locks, Screws, Shovels, Commodes, Chairs, Tea Trays, Scissors, &c. Cut and wrought Nails of all sizes, Brads and Tacks, Cordage, Guns and Pistols, Swords and Sabres, Laces, Epaulettes Plumes, Feathers, Cords, &c. Whips, assorted.

White and Red Lead, Spanish White and Brown, Verdigrese, Stone and Spruce Yellow, Litharge, Paris White, &c. per cwt with the customary small Paints. Gold Leaf, Varnishes, Gum Copal, Shellac and Arabic, Paint Brushes, 6-8, 7 9 and 8 10 English, Swedish and American Window Glass, per box or less, Dye Woods, Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Blue Vitriol, &c per cwt. or less. Sperm. Oil per bbl West-India and Boston Rum, and Molasses, per bbl or gallon, Gin, hyson, hyson skin, and bohea Tea, per chest, dozen lb or less warranted good, coarse and fine Salt, Spices, Sugars, white and brown, per cwt. French Brandy, Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe and Sicily Madeira Wines, of superior quality, Coffee, Tobacco, Snuff, Honey, Tamarinds, Fish, Mess Pork Raisins, Rice, Powder and Shot, Grindstones, English bottled Porter, per dozen or less.

Russia, Swedes' and English Iron, flat, square and round, of almost every size, for ships and common work, per ton or less; Spike and Nail Rods; Sheet Iron; Nail Plates, crow bar, axle tree and share Moulds; English, German, tub and blistered Steel; Boards Joints and Lath; &c &c with many articles not named. Purchasers are requested to call and examine.

Likewise on hand, a quantity of Cotton Yarn, which they wish to get woven into Shirtings.

July 1 1818. 34—

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale unusually low, by the doz. or less, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 20. 25—

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SPLENDID GOODS,

Selected by F. A. Huntington, from the latest importations,

Are just received and now on sale,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT THE *CHEAP CASH STORE* OF

F. A. Huntington & Co.

AMONG THEM ARE,

SILK Gloves, from 2s. per pair upwards,
Kid do. „ 1s. „ do.
Cotton do. at 10 cents.
Black Lustrings from 3s6 upwards,
Calicoes „ 1s „
Carlisle Ginghams unusually low priced,
Broadcloths from 75 cents to $11,00
Large assortment of Marseilles Vesting, some very fine.
Cambric Muslins, 6 4 wide, fr. 2s6 upwards.
Levantine Shawls, 7 4 wide, „ 18s „
Assorted Silk Cords, for Milliners, 15 yard pieces, at 1s p
Fine black Willow Hats, for gentlemen.
New-York and Boston Shoes fr 6s upwards

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
SUPERFINE ENGLISH INGRAIN
CARPETING,
of the most desirable patterns, with binding to march

July 7. 1818. 35—

NEW GOODS.

G & H B. BUCKINGHAM,

HAVE just received from New-York, a general assortment of

Fresh Imported Dry Goods,

of the *newest style*. ALSO, a complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Kid and Morocco SHOES.

Norwich, July 1, 1818. 34—

CHARLES LATHROP,

HAS recently received a new supply of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

which he will sell at a small advance for cash, or ready pay.

West India and Boston Rum, and Molasses, } per keg, very cheap.

Norwich July 1, 1818. 34-6w—

Looking Glasses.

A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

for sale at reduced prices by.

F. A. & G L. PERKINS.

WHO KEEP ALSO ON HAND,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,
OF ALL KINDS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Nov. 18. 1817. 2tf—

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Just received, and for sale by R. HUBBARD, Blue Store, Shetucket-street,

A SERIES of Discourses on the Christian Revelation, viewed in connexion with the modern astronomy. By Thomas Chalmers, D. D. Minister of the Tron Church, Glasgow, Price $2.

Anecdote of the Life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Landaff, written by himself at different intervals, and revised in 1814. Published by his son, Richard Watson, L. L. B. Prebendary of Landaff and Wells. Price $2 75.

The Western Gazetteer, or Emigrant's Directory, containing a geographical description of the Western States and Territories, viz. the States of Kentucky, Indiana, Louisiana, Ohio, Tennessee, and Mississippi, and the territories of Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Michigan, and North Western—with directions to emigrants. By Samuel F. Brown. Price $2, 25.

The Fudge Family in Paris, in a series of letters from Sir. Fudge Esq. Master Bobby Fudge, and Miss Biddy Fudge. Edited by Thomas Brown, the younger, author of the twopenny post-bag. Price 50 cents.

Tales of my Landlord. Price $2.

Rosabella, or a Mother's Marriage—a novel by the author of Romance of the Pyrenees, &c. Five volumes in three. Price $3.

Tales of Wonder, of Humor, and of Sentiment; original and translated. By Anne and Annabella Plumptre. 2 vols. Price $2.

Mandeville; or the last words of a Maniac! A Tale of the seventeenth century in England. By himself. Vol. III. Price 75 cents.

July 8.

Cart Boxes.

Just received, on consignment,

Chaise, Waggon, & Cart Boxes,

Of all sizes, which are offered for sale by the quantity, at the New York Foundery prices

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent.

March 31. 31—

EUROPEAN & INDIA GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received and now offers for sale, a handsome assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

Dry Goods,

Consisting in part of

8 4 black and coloured Crape Shawls,
An elegant assortment of Canton Crapes.
Black, white, blue and changeable Levantines.
Do. do. do. Florences,
Plaid Lustrings,
Black India Sinchews and Sarsnets,
White, pink, green and lilac Levantines,
Black, white, green and blue Satins,
8 4 Levantine Shawls,
4 4, 5-4 and 8 4 Imitation and Chintz do.
4 4 elegant Merino do
Broad and narrow figured & plain Ribbons,
Inserting Cambric Trimmings,
Black and white Tulle Lace,
Cambric and common Ginghams,
White and corded Cambrics,
Figured and plain Mulmul and Leno Muslins,
Sarsnet and Jackonet Cambrics,
Cambric and Book Muslins,
Super and common Long Lawn,
Black and coloured Cambric,
Cambric and common Dimities,
Super Chintzes and Calicoes,
Maddapollam and improved steam loom Shirtings,
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Men's and women's Cotton Hose,
Do. do. Silk do.
Do do do Gloves,
Flag, Bandanna and Madras Handkerchifs
Florentine, Marseilles and other Vestings,
Blue and yellow Nankeens,
Elegant gilt Ridicule Clasps,
Black, green and crimson Silk and Tabby Velvets.
Silk Umbrellas,
Silk and Kid habit and long Gloves
Black and coloured Bombazetts and Ratlinetts,
Russia Sheeting and Diaper,
8 4 and 10 4 Damask Table Linen,
Plain and figured Cravats,
Black and white Italian Crapes,
Fancy Boxes and Cotton Balls,
Drab Cotton Cassimere,
Hat Bindings and Galoons,
White Demi Satin for hatters,
Black, blue and assorted Silk and Twist,
Men's Buckskin and Beaver Gloves,
Silk and gilt Coat and Vest Buttons,
Plain, twill'd and gold head Tapes,
Hearth Rugs,
Quality and Shoe Binding,
Nun's Thread, Pins, Needles, &c &c.

Also,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Broadcloths & Cassimeres

Norwich, June 10 1818 31—

NOTICE.

AMOS TREAT, MINER ROBINS, AND JESSE E. PAUL,

WOULD inform their friends and the public in general, that they have recently entered into partnership in trade and merchandize, under the name and firm of

Robins, Paul & Co.

in said TREAT's store in Voluntown, and having lately received from New York a handsome and fashionable assortment of

GOODS,

they offer the same for sale, very cheap for cash produce or short credit. The said Company intend to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

West-India & Dry Goods,

and will assure those who will have the kindness to favor them with their custom that they will be sensible they sell Goods at a very low rate or reduced prices They will keep constantly on hand various kinds of Weaving

They tender their most ardent thanks for the favors lately received from their friends and offer their services to the public, and will cheerfully wait on every call.

ROBINS, PAUL & Co.

Voluntown June 2. 1818 30 8w

RUM.

A CONSIGNMENT of 10 hhds. first quality N E. RUM,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

April 15 23—

BOOKS.

A GREAT VARIETY OF
Classical & School Books,
CONSTANTLY KEPT.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
R. HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket street.

☞ BOOKS of all descriptions furnished at ten days notice, and at New York prices.

July 8.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

G. & C. KINNEY,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

Cognac, Bordeaux, Spanish & Cider } BRANDIES,
Old Jamaica, St Croix, N E and Cherry, } RUM,
Holland, Pierpont & Country } GIN,
Old Madeira, L P Teneriffe, S Madeira, Port, Malaga & Current } WINES,
CORDIALS
New Orleans, Muscovado, East India & Lump } SUGARS,
MOLASSES,
Vinegar,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS,
Coffee, Chocolate,
Blown Salt,
Baltimore and Richmond } FLOUR per bbl.
Buck Wheat and Rye Flour,
RICE.

TOBACCO, of all qualities, per keg or less; Hibbert's Brown Stout; N York Porter; Segars, of all kinds; Rose scented, Maccabau, Scotch and Rappee Snuff; Pipes; box and cask Raisins; Currants; Filberts; Pe nut; Walnuts; Butternuts; Oranges; Figs, Prunes; Cassia; Allspice; Ginger; Nutmegs, Poland Starch, Pearlashes; Patent Pitch Forks; Rakes; Hoes and Handles; Scythes and Snaths; Ruggles; Riddles; Axes & Handles; Brooms, Whips and Lashes; Baskets; Bed Cords; Pocket Books; Powder and Shot; Mould Candles per box; Dipped do; Bar and Shaving Soap; Black Ball; a quantity of Earthen, Stone and Glass Ware, &c &c

May 5. 1818 26—

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30 bbs. Potatoes,
10 bbls Cider,
500 lbs. Hams,
200 lbs. Shoulders and Jolls,
3 doz. Neat's Tongues,
150 lbs. smoked Beef,
10 kegs Sounds and Tongues,
Mess Salmon, in pickle,
Mess Beef.
Salt, various kinds,
Stone Lime, Dexter's brand,
Shingles, Clapboards,
Merchantable and Clear Pine Lumber,
Nails, Glass,

FOR SALE BY

C. FELLS.

July 6 1818 35-6w—

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, a large supply of

Medicine,
Paints,
Dye Stuffs,
Indigo,
St. Croix and New Rum by the hhd.
Cyder Brandy per bbl.
Wines,
An assortment of Iron,
Cart and Waggon Boxes,
Window Glass,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Raisins per cask,
Spices,
Sperm. Oil, &c.

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich June 16 1818 32—

PAPER HANGINGS.

JUST received from Boston, and for sale at T ROBINSON's Book-Store, a large consignment of *PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERING* which will be sold at the manufacturer's price.

Likewise for sale, E Burbank's nice Writing Paper, price $3 50 per ream.

Also D Ames' hot press'd vellum foolscap Paper: do fine and superfine hot pressed vellum Letter Paper: English laid, gilt edged Letter Paper, &c

Norwich, June 30 1818. 34—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

He will pay the same price for weaving as the Factories

HARVEY MORGAN.

Norwich, June 16, 1818. 31tf—

POETRY.

FROM THE EXETER WATCHMAN.

ON A DISTANT ISLAND.

BRIGHT Isle of the ocean! as mildly it rose,
On the verge of the evening sky;
It seem'd like a spirit, just sunk to repose,
On the breast of a seraph on high.

Its bright arches shine in the evening star,
As it gleams o'er the breast of the wave;
Like some rude sculptur'd turret that rises afar,
O'er the homeward bound mariner's grave.

The ivy still twines round its mouldering steep:
The night wind still sighs in the grove;
There the maid loves at even to wander and weep,
O'er the dreams of her earliest love.

Oh! long shall the light of that vision remain,
When the wild bliss of childhood is fled;
And long shall it beam on our pathway of pain,
Like the smile on the cheek of the dead!

No fate shall there bid thee to love and to part,
But peace to thy dreams be given;
Yet faint grows the wild flame of hope in this heart,
Till fanned by the breezes of Heaven.

Yet the soul on the pinions of mercy shall rise,
From the woes which encircle it here;
And soar like the herald of day through the skies,
Till it rest in a holier sphere.

MISCELLANY.

From the Belfast Commercial Chronicle.

CHARACTER OF MR. CURRAN,

The celebrated Irish Orator, recently deceased.

[BY COUNSELLOR PHILLIPS.]

"YOU have often asked from me, my dear friend, some little sketch of the extraordinary man who has filled such a space in the public eye of Ireland, and whose kindness has afforded me such opportunities of personal observation. The time, to us all, the inevitable time, has now come, when it can be done without wounding either his sensibility or his pride I have seen that fine eye, which once so lightened with intelligence, glazed with the death film, and that wondrous tongue, which once held every passion captive, silent forever! Our day has been marked no less by singular events, than by the crowd of extraordinary men who have produced them; and, perhaps, in all that crowd, there was not one, in this peculiar sphere, more gifted or more conspicuous than Mr Curran. Born in the obscure village of Newmarket, near Cork, of very humble parents, he entered into life, without a friend but of his own creation, or a shilling which was not the hard-earned produce of his own exertions. After many a struggle with the thousand impediments which obstructed the progress of unpatronised genius, he was called to the Irish bar, at that time studded with men destined to be the curse or the ornaments of their country. Poor, unknown, unpatronised, surrounded by competitors who had all the advantages of rank and fortune, and continually repressed by a spirit which chivalrously disdained to compromise even the shadow of a principle, he soon rose to the very highest station in the most difficult and disheartening of the learned professions.

"It was both entertaining and improving to hear his account of the impediments which preceded, and the success which followed his first forensic exertion. The very first efforts placed him at once as an advocate, not only beyond all rivalry, but all imitation. Indeed, to be most eminently distinguished, it was only necessary to be known. His powers were such, that it is almost impossible adequately to describe them. With a countenance *only not forbidding*, a person which had but just escaped distortion, and a voice naturally both shrill and nasal, he was, when excited, graceful, expressive, and harmonious, commanding every passion of the human heart, with the same facility that he did the movements of his hand! Perhaps, like Burke, in his transitions he wanted, fastidiously speaking, *taste*. From the pathetic he would rush abruptly into the humorous, and from the very zenith of sublimity descend into the humblest familiarity of illustration. In the highest heaven he could not resist a jest; and from the very abyss of black letter he would rise at once into the regions of immortality. But if he did, it was only to exhibit the versatility, I should rather say, the despotism of his genius. The gradual approaches of art were unnecessary—there was no deliberation. He was all action. He took every passion by a kind of intellectual *storm*, and the countenance of his hearer, at this moment, bedewed with tears, was the next beguiled into involuntary merriment. Witty, eloquent, sublime, pathetic, or convincing, just as it suited either to the whim of his mind, or the interest of his client, he touched every chord with a master hand, commanding the human instrument to any stop or utterance he thought proper. Another objection raised against the eloquence of Mr. Curran was his too free indulgence in the exercise of his imagination. It is however, very unfair to estimate any advocate without reference to the peculiar auditory he addressed. If it be a fault at all, it is the fault of the susceptible and quick imagination of his countrymen. The national taste made his style rather the creation of necessity than of choice. He had studied the Irish character too attentively not to know that their judgment lay as it were in a fortress surrounded by the passions, and that to possess the ut-

fel he must first overpower the outworks. He looked into himself, and saw in the early habits of his mind the powers of imagination, and that they were suited to the circumstances by necessity as well as utility—the mind itself being the world, while compensated by its freedom for the absence of so many social rights, served to lighten the burden of so many national afflictions.

"Personally he was bold, intrepid and uncompromising; always ready to assert what he thought was right, and at any peril to defend what he asserted. Four times was he called to the field in defence of his principles, and four times did he risk a life whose loss his country could not compensate.—Those who remember the state trials of 1798 will find it difficult to decide whether his advocacy was the most powerful, or his independence the most admirable. Every hour he defended the life or the liberty of some death devoted victim at the hazard of his own, willing to die a martyr, if he could not live a freemen, and literally lifting the shrieks of the tortured with the accents of humanity and justice. The bar found in him a dauntless champion and a brilliant ornament—the client, a zealous, able and uncompromising advocate—the people, a friend not to be purchased or intimidated—and Ireland, a son who in his life time cherished, adorned, and defended her; and when she sunk beneath the dagger of the political assassin, threw the imperishable garland of his genius upon her tomb. His ruling passion, was an affection for his country; and it is with no romantic exaggeration I declare it as my belief, that he would have smiled amidst a death of agony, to relieve her from oppression. Never—and never should she forget it, either in public or private—was his voice raised except for her interest.—This is no trifling merit in an age, when the talent which survived the promiscuous venality of to-day, but hoarded itself for the more profitable apostate of to morrow.—There was not in Ireland since the days of Swift, so stainless a political character as Curran. Do not imagine I speak of him from mere personal partiality. Kind and affectionate as he ever was to me, it was rather his habit than any undeserved attachment. There was no young man to whom he saw, or fancied, a particle of genius, to whom he did not extend the hand of hospitality and encouragement. His countenance, his encomium, his invaluable advice, were never withheld from honorable ambition, and the more friendless the aspirant, the more he befriended him. His was not the extorted condescension of professional jealousy, unable to withhold applause, and yet unwilling to bestow approval, but the manly and cordial congratulations of a mind which was equally above envy and competition.

"Those who ever enjoyed the classic board of Mr. Curran, will not soon forget that rich and varied intellectual banquet, where wit and eloquence, and learning, held divided empire. It was in those hours of social relaxation, that he was all himself, alternately delighting, astonishing, informing; wreathing the wings of time with every classick flowret, and pouring on the festive altar exhaustless libations of wisdom and of wit. Enriched himself with all the treasures of genius, he never depreciated the talent of another; and while the humblest contributor was sure of having his little mite estimated, the valuest and the highest never rose from his table without feeling a conscious but contented inferiority.

"Such was the immortal countryman we have lost!—Alas! who is there behind to catch even a remnant of his mantle?

"I have purposely omitted any mention of those errors, from which no human being ever was, or ever shall be exempted. Those who have suffered most by them, to their honor let it be told, were the first to forgive them.

"His death bed was smoothed by the hand of filial piety, and the heir of his name—let me hope, of his talents and his principles."

From the London Literary Gazette.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE.

We select a brief but ample account of the Kaleidoscope, invented by the celebrated Dr. Brewster, of Edinburgh, who is well known to have been long engaged in investigating the physical properties of light. This instrument is constructed according to the laws of reflected light, in such a manner as to amuse by an everrarying succession of splendid tints and symmetrical forms, and enables the observer to copy such of them as may appear most appropriate for any of the numerous branches of the ornamental arts; and we shall no doubt soon have china, paper, carpets, floor cloths, &c. decorated with patterns derived from it. Its construction is extremely simple, and depends for its effect upon two reflecting surfaces meeting each other at almost any angle, but more properly at one which makes a twelfth, tenth, eighth, or some other aliquot part of a circle.

The following directions will enable such of our readers as may choose to amuse themselves by making one to do so without difficulty, although it must be understood, that no person has a right to make one for sale, without the authority of the patentee.—Procure a circular tin tube, 8 inches long and 2¼ wide; close it at the bottom with a circular piece of ground glass; half an inch above this let another circular piece of *plain* glass be firmly fixed, having first put into the space between them some fragments of different colored glass, beads, bugles, bits of lace, and indeed any small transparent objects. Now construct a hollow prism with two strips of glass 7½ inches long and 1½ wide, making the third side of the prism with a strip of blackened pasteboard of the same length, and about 1½ wide, which when put between the strips of glass, will make the angle formed by the edges of them about 45 degrees. On the *outside* of this prism black paper must be pasted, which will serve to keep it together, and make the inner surfaces of the glass reflectors. If looking-glass could be procured to cut the strips from it would be better on account of its reflecting more light, and consequently affording a brighter image. The prism being formed is to be set upright in the tube upon the topmost circular glass, and maintained in that position by paper stuffed between its sides and the sides of the tube. Lastly, put a top which has a small round hole in its centre, on the tube, and the instrument is complete. This hole may be stopped by a piece of plain glass, or by a lens, but the latter requires to have its focus adjusted to the reflecting surfaces, which will give much additional trouble without any material advantage.

By looking attentively through the prism, a circle of brilliant light will be seen, divided into as many sections as the number of times that the angle of the reflectors is contained in 360; thus, if it be 45 degrees, there will be 8 compartments and 8 reflections of any object that may be presented at the angle; but as the alternate reflections coalesce, the image will have but *four* branches from the centre. If the angle at which the reflectors are set be 30 degrees, there will be 12 compartments in the luminous circle, with as many reflections, and six branches from the centre. But as some light is lost by every reflection, it is not desirable to multiply them beyond 12, if so far, for then the last reflections become so faint as to render the image formed by them very indistinct. The degree of brightness of the images then determines the order in which they are formed, and an attentive observer will readily recognise that order.—If, instead of allowing the reflectors to meet, they only incline towards each other, they give a curved image, and if they are kept parallel to each other, they show one of a rectilinear form. If the object presented at the angle be put in motion, the combination of images will likewise be put in motion, and new forms, perfectly different, but equally symmetrical, will successively present themselves, sometimes vanishing in the centre, sometimes emerging from it, and sometimes playing around it with double and opposite oscillations. When the object is tinged with different colors, the most beautiful tints are developed in succession, and the whole figure delights the eye by the perfection of its forms and the brilliancy of its coloring.

By making the circular compartment of the tube, which contains the objects forming the figures, to turn with the hand, instead of turning the whole tube, a greater degree of steadiness is obtained, and the motions of the person using the instrument are less inconvenient.

THE NEW MANIA.

OF late when the Greenland bound ships had set sail,
And the shot at Lord Wellington happened to fail,
A strange dearth of topicks began to prevail.
No subject was offered to interest fashion,
No touching new mania, or whimsical passion;
The P——e had exhausted his patterns of dress,
And Lord Byron's fourth Canto was still in the press.
While the world looked and languished in silent attention,
Some clever soul hit on a famous invention—
'Tis a tube made of brass, pewter, copper, or tin,
With a hole at one end of it, where you look in,
And see—gracious heaven!—you see such a sight,
Should I try to describe it 'twould take me all night:
The exquisite figures and colors you can see
No painter can copy, no poet can fancy;
You see—what must all you've before seen surpass,
You see—some *small old broken pieces of glass.*
Need I tell you indeed that, with such preparation,
So lovely a bauble has caused a *sensation*—
I doubt whether Bilboquet, monarch of toys,
Or the Devil himself, ever made such a noise;
'Tis the favorite plaything of school-boy and sage,
Of the lady in arms and the baby of age,
Of the grandam whose sight is at best problematical,
And the sagh who explains it by rule mathematical,
Of the saint who in vain tries to laugh at and mock it,
Yet, ten to one, carries a brace in his pocket.
All are bit in their turn from the belles who have horse it
I'm told to the op'ra instead of a lorgnette,
To the cripple who makes them 'so pretty and cheap,'
And hawks them about at 'a penny a peep.'
Such indeed is the rage for them, chapel or church in,
You see them about you, and each little urchin
Finding a sixpence, with transport beside his hope,
Runs to the timan, and makes a 'Kaleidoscope.'

TRIBUTE TO MERIT.

The following are the Resolutions passed at the late session of the General Assembly of Rhode-Island relating to Commodore Perry.

By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, in General Assembly, June 15th, A. D. 1818.

Whereas it is the peculiar province of a free government to cherish in the Commonwealth over which it presides, the great principles of public virtue which constitute the basis of its strength and pre-eminence;—and this higher object can in no surer manner be attained than by awarding due honors to distinguished merit, and perpetuate the remembrance of those great actions, in the contemplation of which men become proud of their country, and emulous of the examples which they are led to admire;—And whereas there can be no brighter example, nor one more worthy of a noble emulation, than that of the man who is an honor to the state which gave him birth, and to the country by whom he is honored; and whose important services and great actions, adorned by his private virtues, have acquired to him a character admired by the world, and loved by his fellow citizens;—Therefore,

Resolved, That William C. Gibbs, and Benjamin Hazard, Esqs. be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee, with instructions to collect and deposit in the office of the Secretary of State, all the documents and memorials necessary to preserve entire the history of the brilliant events, achieved by our fellow citizen, Commodore Oliver H Perry, on Lake Erie, during the late war with Great-Britain; comprehending as well the unexampled exertions of that officer in creating, under every discouragement, the means which ensured his success, as the details of the gallant action which terminated in the capture of the whole of the enemy's fleet on that Lake.

Resolved, That the same Committee be directed to request Com. Perry, in the name of this General Assembly, to sit for his portrait to be taken by Gilbert Stuart, Esq. a distinguished artist, and also a native citizen of this state.

House of Representatives, June 18, 1818, voted and passed, unanimously.

By order, THOMAS BURGESS, Clerk.

In Senate, read the same day, and concurred.

By order, SAMUEL EDDY, Secretary.

FASHIONS FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN.

Hat—Of black or white beaver, brim half an inch wide—change, a hat of white straw or chip, brim six inches wide, green or black riband.—Hat must cock up behind, and incline a little over the right or left eye—this must depend on which side of the street the gentleman walks.

Coat—Any color but drab, made to button close up to the chin, buttons any shape but round; cape of velvet, without any regard to colour, and cut low in the neck. No pockets, sleeves long enough to hide the fingers.

Vest—White or black, two inches longer than the coat, to show a strip in front when the coat is buttoned; collar shallow to show the cravat.

Cravat—Four or six, one over the other, according to the heat of the day; stuff, white cambrick or black silk, drawn tight, and knot at the lower edge.

Pantaloons—Cossack or meal sack cut to reach within eight inches of the ancle. Color, brown or blue, made to hang in graceful folds about the hips.

Boots—Short, and laced before, heels four inches high, shod with steel, and tapering to a point, to give firmness to the step.

Watch chain—Gold, if possible, if not black riband, or braided hair.

Watch.—Of no consequence.

When a young man is equipped as above, he must wear long hair, whisped up before in points curled a little at the ear locks, and hanging down in large bundles behind.

Bost. Magazine.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

LETTER FROM MR. JEFFERSON.

Every thing from the pen of this distinguished personage is read with peculiar interest The following is an answer to a letter written him relative to the publication of the declaration of independence.

Monticello, Feb 18, 1818.

SIR—Your favor of the 12th has been duly received, together with the papers it covered, and particularly Mr. Barralet's sketch of the ornaments proposed to accompany the publication of the Declaration of Independence, contemplated by Mr. Murray and yourself. I am too little versed in the art of design, to be able to offer any suggestions to the artist As far as I am a judge, the composition appears to be judicious and well imagined. Were I to hazard a suggestion, it should be, that Mr. Hancock, as president of Congress, should occupy the middle and principal place.

No man better merited than Mr. John Adams to hold a most conspicuous place in the design.—He was the Pillar of its support on the Floor of Congress its ablest advocate and defender against the multifarious assaults it encountered; for many excellent persons opposed it on doubts whether we were provided sufficiently with the means of supporting it, whether the minds of our constituents were yet prepared to receive it, &c. who, after it was decided, united zealously in the measures it called for.

I must ask permission to become a subscriber for a copy when published, which, if rolled on a wooden roller, and sent by mail, will come safely

Accept the assurances of my respect, and best wishes.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Mr. Wm. P. Gardner, Washington.

TRADE TO BERMUDA.

Treasury Department, Comptroller's Office, 25th June 1818.

ANTHONY ST. JOHN BAKER, ESQ. Washington.

SIR—I have attentively considered the questions propounded in the enclosed documents, which were a few days since presented to me under your direction.

1st Whether a Bermudian vessel will be allowed to bring West-India produce to the U. States from Bermuda, which had been imported into that place from some other possession of his Britannic Majesty in the West-Indies?

2d. Whether, according to the navigation act of the U. States, which is to take effect on the 1st of October next, a vessel owned in Bermuda can be allowed to enter the United States and discharge a cargo which had been laden on board in the West-Indies, brought to Bermuda, unladen there, and again taken on board?

As applicable to the first question, I have to observe that the ports of St. George and Hamilton in the Island of Bermuda, are considered open to the vessels of the U. States, according to the ordinary laws of navigation and trade. A British vessel, therefore, which was cleared out, whose cargo was actually laden, and whose voyage commenced at either of the said ports of St. George or Hamilton, may enter and discharge her cargo, in a port of the U. States, with this express understanding, however, that no part of such cargo was brought in the same vessel to the Island of Bermuda, from one of his Britannic Majesty's possessions closed to the vessels of the United States—And, moreover, that such vessel is not employed in the transportation of goods to that island, from British colonial ports, which are closed against the vessels owned by citizens of the United States

With respect to the second question, I have to observe, that according to the provisions of the act, a British vessel sailing from a port not open to American vessels, and entering a port that is open, unloading there, taking the same or some other cargo on board, and clearing thence to the United States, cannot be admitted to entry.

As this kind of trade, heretofore considered a lucrative one, is declared by the act to be a direct trade from the excluded port, and is in express terms prohibited.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

SPAIN AND AMERICA.

There are numerous contradictory speculations in the Aurora, and other papers, on the existing affairs of Spain with the U. States. Well informed men in Washington write, that there will be no war between the two countries.—On the contrary, that the Spanish minister is authorised and *instructed* to make the best treaty of accommodation he can, for the preservation of peace.

Every one knows, that the policy of the Allied Sovereigns is *Peace*—a long *Peace*—to enable Europe to recover from her onerous condition. Spain unquestionably has laid her case, as it respects the United States before them; and we have no doubt has received for answer, that they cannot commit the tranquility of Europe, to gratify individual petulence, or to resent unimportant wrongs. That if Spain will go to war with the United States, on account of the Floridas, spoliations, or any other trifling cause, she must fight *single-handed.* Knowing this, and knowing further, that she cannot cope with the United States, nor have the smallest chance of preserving any of her colonies, in case of war, we have no doubt, that Spain has ere this given orders to her Minister in America, to propose a treaty for the accommodation of all subjects in controversy between the two countries;—and if no better terms can be obtained, to relinquish all the conquests we have made in the Floridas, and to cede the balance of these provinces to the United States; demanding, at the same time, some remuneration in cash—part of which the citizens of the U. S. may receive as indemnification for the spoliations of their property. The poverty and weakness of Spain must, we think, compel her to these offers. It remains to be seen, whether the magnanimity of the U. States will demand so much from a prostrate power.

Bost. Centinel.

By the late Mails.

GEORGIA. AUGUSTA, JUNE 27.

DESPATCHES.

MR. Hambly, interpréter to General Jackson, passed through this city yesterday on his way to Washington city. He is the bearer of despatches from General Jackson to the War Department—they contain every circumstance of moment which has occured since the commencement of the campaign.

Mr. Hambly informs us that at the storming of the Baranca, our troops were exposed for six hours to the fire of four twenty-four pounders! opposed to which they had only one nine pounder, and a 5½ inch howitzer.

SAVANNAH, JULY 4.

It is rumored that the Governor of Georgia, has forwarded to the general government a spirited remonstrance against the conduct of Gen. Jackson.

The Milledgeville Journal, of the 30th ult. states that Robert Brent, pay-master general of the army of the U. S. has forwarded to the Governor of this State, a draft on the U. S. Branch Bank in Savannah, for $50,000, to be placed, when collected, in the hands of Maj. Jas. Ashton, of Elbert, for the payment of the Georgia militia, lately in service.

S. CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, JULY 3.

From St. Augustine.—Capt. Bateson, of the sloop Frolic, who arrived here this morning, left St. Augustine yesterday. He informs us, that a Spanish corvette of 26 guns, a brig of 20 guns, and an hermaphrodite brig of 18 guns, arrived off that place on Sunday last, in a short passage from Havanna, having under convoy the schrs. Barbarita and Santa Rosa, loaded with munitions of war, clothing, provisions, and about $40,000 in doubloons, for the use and pay of the soldiers at that post. The vessels of war sailed again on Monday and Tuesday; the schrs. were discharged when Capt. B. sailed. No certain information had been received at St. Augustine of the fall of Pensacola; a report of it had reached there, but it was afterwards contradicted; and they remained in doubt and uncertainty on the subject. A large body of Indians, with their women and children, were encamped within about 5 miles of St. Augustine, and a number of them daily visited the town. The garrison, which amounts to about 400 men, were much elated by this timely supply of clothing, provisions and money, which they had been long looking for.

COLUMBIA WASHINGTON, JULY 3.

Despatches were received at the War Department yesterday from General Jackson. The bearer, Mr. Hambly, reached the city on Monday night, and would have been here, he informs us, some days earlier, but for detentions on the road arising from the irregularity of the stages on some parts of the line. Gen. Jackson's letters have been forwarded to the President, and their contents of course are unknown to us; but we understand, generally, that they embrace a full account of his proceedings in the south, down to the expulsion of the Spaniards from Pensacola, and that the facts they disclose form a most ample justification of his conduct in the Spanish territory.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, JULY 6.

Latest from Havanna.—The schr. Col. Geo. Armistead, Capt. Gatechair, arrived here this morning in 9 days from Havanna. The day he sailed two cartels arrived there from Pensacola, with Spanish soldiers and the governor of that place, sent by General Jackson. It was expected American vessels would be detained, as a stop was put to loading them. As might be expected, the affair created considerable sensation.

[A letter received by a mercantile house in this city, by the above arrival, from a member of the Consulado of Havanna, states, that although considerable excitement was caused by the arrival of the cartels with the intelligence from Pensacola, yet no apprehensions need be entertained by our citizens, as no hostile measures would be adopted in consequence. The cartels were refused to be admitted as flags of truce, but were permitted to enter under their national flag.]—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, JULY 8.

Yesterday, agreeable to previous arrangements, the remains of Gen. RICHARD MONTGOMERY were committed to the tomb, with all those solemn demonstrations of respect, which his character and services in the war of the revolution were calculated to inspire. The day was unusually fine, and an immense number of the inhabitants of the adjoining country were present to assist in the solemnities of the occasion. The appearance of a part of Maj. Gen. Morton's Division of Artillery, comprising Gen. Stevens' brigade, as well also as the other military, reflected high honor on their discipline and their officers. The procession of Societies was numerous, and a great display of flags and banners with appropriate inscriptions, and shrouded with black, added highly to the interest of the whole scene. Through the day the national flag was displayed at half mast on the shipping in harbor, and at all the public edifices in the city. During the movement of the procession the bells of the city were tolled, and minute guns fired from the Washington, 74, and from the forts in the harbor. On arriving at St. Paul's Church, the funeral service was read by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hobart, and an eloquent and impressive eulogium was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Mason. The remains were then deposited in the vault near his monument with military honors.

On no occasion have we ever seen so great a concourse of people in the streets, as were present to witness, in general and respectful silence, these patriotic and solemn ceremonies.

JULY 11.

The French sloop of war Expeditior, Captain Bron, from Rochefort, via Newfoundland, came up this forenoon, from the watering place, and fired a salute, which was answered from the fort on Governor's-Island.

Improved Kaleidoscope.—Mr. Saunders, celebrated for his improved razor strops, No. 18 Wall-street, has lately invented such an improvement on the Brewster Kaleidoscope, that while the English toys sell slowly at 75 cents, he has more demands than he can supply for his at $8 a piece, and they are well worth all the addition of price to those who delight in such things. The colors are not only rich and beautiful in the highest degree, but the figures are formed by easy gradations, and present to the eye pictures infinite in variety, regularity and elegance. Much credit is due to the ingenious mechanic who is the author. All others that we have seen are nothing to this.

Progress of Improvements.—A ship of about 875 tons is now nearly ready to be launched, from one of our ship yards, which is actually to be fitted up with a steam engine and apparatus, as a *Steam Packet Ship* for crossing the Atlantic.

We learn that the Grand Canal is in rapid advancement from the Mohawk to the Salina; and contracts from thence to Seneca river are nearly completed. It is stated that upwards of 2000 men are employed on the works the present season, besides cattle and labour saving machinery.

JULY 13.

On Saturday, His Honor the Mayor gave a dinner to the Hon. G. W. Campbell, Com. Chauncey, and a select number of friends.

Yesterday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, His Honor the Mayor, and G. W. Campbell, Minister to Russia, visited the Washington, 74, lying off the Battery, on which occasion a federal salute was fired. The yards of the Washington were beautifully animated, by as fine a crew as ever trod a plank.

Explosion.—On Wednesday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, the Bladensburg Powder Mills, owned by Mr. Buzzard of Georgetown, blew up. Four of the workmen were killed, and two others dangerously wounded. A magazine of powder near the spot was miraculously preserved.

MASS. BOSTON, JULY 8.

Restoration of Eastport.—Gen. Miller, and Col. Sargeant, arrived in town yesterday from Eastport. On the 30th ult the American flag was again displayed there, under a national salute; and the British troops departed for St. Andrews.

Lieut. Merchant is left in command of the fort. Mr. Thatcher, the collector has opened the Custom-House, and the authority of the United States on Moose Island fully established.

American Independence.—The splendid arrangements announced in our last for the celebration of independence were executed on Saturday with the best effect, and with many improvements.

The *new Flag* of the United States was displayed at sunrise, in numerous situations, and saluted by federal discharges from all the ships of war, forts, arsenals, and the surrounding heights. The "*Independence*, 74," was gaily dressed with all the flags of the civilized world, and in the evening displayed a brilliant scene of fireworks and illumination.

After the necessary arrangements were made, the duties of the day commenced by an act of *Beneficence.* At an early hour all the Associations and Bodies enumerated in the order of arrangements in our last, were formed in Procession, at the West Boston Meeting House, and were escorted by a Military battalion to Hospital Square, where the ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of the *Temple of Beneficence*, now erecting there was performed with impressive solemnity and effect. The Procession was unusually long, brilliant, and dignified.

The throne of Grace having been addressed by the Rev. Mr. Lowell, and Mr. Perkins, the Vice-President of the Trustees of the Hospital, having announced the object of the convocation, the Most Worshipful Grand Master Oliver, craving the assistance of his Excellency the Governor, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, and the Presidents and officers of the Associations convened, in the work before them, proceeded to lay the stone

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1818. NORWICH; (Conn.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [Vol. XXII. No. 36.]

New Cash Store.

G. Buckingham & Co.

ARE now opening at the New Store opposite Messrs *Coit & Mansfield*, a general assortment of

FRESH IMPORTED *EUROPEAN AND INDIA*

DRY GOODS,

OF THE LATEST FASHIONS

Merchants from the country may be supplied with Goods by the piece, at about the New York prices.

Families who wish to take the advantage of purchasing Calicoes, Ginghams, Cambrics, Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Diapers, Bombazetts, Canton Crapes and Lustrings by the piece, will now have a favorable opportunity.

Those who wish to purchase superfine [illegible] Cassimeres, will do well [illegible]

Milliners may be supplied with [illegible] French artificial Flowers and Ribbons, by the box, at the New York prices

A general assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Kid and Morocco SHOES, of the first quality

New supplies of Goods will be received from New York every week.

August [illegible] 34—

THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVE entered into partnership, under the name and firm of

Roger Huntington and Co

ROGER HUNTINGTON.
HENRY AVERY.

Norwich, July 1, 1818 34—

Roger Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New York a quantity of

NEW GOODS,

and offer for sale on favorable terms, for cash or approved credit, at the store lately occupied by SAMUEL AVERY & SON an extensive assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Ginghams, Lustrings, Sattins, Crapes, Ribbands, Vestings, Handkerchiefs, Linens, Cotton [illegible], [illegible] and black Cambrics, [illegible] Muslins, merino, silk and cotton Shawls, [illegible] and Parasols, cambric and [illegible] Dimities, silk, cotton and leather [illegible], Cotton Cassimeres, blue and yellow Nankeens, Sattinets, silk, cotton and worsted Hosiery, bandanna, flag and cotton Handkerchiefs, factory Stripes, Shirtings, &c. Ratinets, Buttons, Silk, Twist, Tapes, Thread, Shoes, &c

Gilt and plain framed Looking Glasses large and small, Dining and Tea Setts, blue, enamelled, edged and C. C. Ware, Iron Hollow, Stone, Glass and China Wares. Paper Hangings, mill, X cut, hand and dove tail Saws, Cart, Waggon and Chaise Boxes, all the usual variety of Hardwares, including brass Kettles, plated brass and iron Candlesticks, Pewter, Saddlery, Harness Furniture, Knives and Forks, Files, Butts, Locks, Screws, Shovels, Commodes, Chizels Tea Trays, Scissors, &c. Cut and wrought Nails of all sizes, Brads and Tacks, Cordage, Guns and Pistols, Swords and Sabres, Laces, Epaulette Plumes, Feathers, Cords, &c. Whips, assorted.

White and Red Lead, Spanish White and Brown, Verdigrise, Stone and Spruce Yellow, Litharage, Paris White, &c. per cwt. with the customary small Paints. Gold Leaf, Varnishes, Gum Copal, Shellac and Arabic, Paint Brushes, 6-8, 7-9 and 8-10 English, Swedish and American Window Glass, per box or less, Dye Woods, Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Blue Vitriol, &c per cwt or less. Sperm. Oil per bbl. West-India and Boston Rum, and Molasses, per bbl or gallon, Gin,—hyson, hyson skin, and bohea Tea per chest, dozen lb or less, warranted good, coarse and fine Salt Spices, Sugars, white and brown, per cwt French Brandy, Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe and Sicily Madeira Wines, of superior quality, Coffee, Tobacco, Snuff Honey, Tamarinds, Fish, Mess Pork Raisins, Rice, Powder and Shot, Grindstones, English bottled Porter, per dozen or less

Russia, Swedes' and English Iron, flat, square and round, of almost every size, for tires and common work, per ton or less; Spike and Nail Rods; Sheet Iron; Nail Plates, crow bar, axle tree and share Moulds; English, German, tub and blistered Steel; Boards, Joists and Lath; &c. &c. with many articles not named. Purchasers are requested to call and examine

Likewise on hand, a quantity of Cotton Yarn, which they wish to get wove into Shirtings.

July 1 1818. 34—

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverised NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26. 29—

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SPLENDID GOODS.

Selected by F. A. Huntington, from the latest importations,

Are just received and now on sale, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, *AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE OF*

F. A. Huntington & Co.

AMONG THEM ARE,

SILK Gloves, from 2s. per pair upwards,
Kid do. „ 1s „ do.
Cotton do. at 10 cents.
Black Lustrings from 3s6 upwards,
Calicoes „ 1s „
Carlisle Ginghams, unusually [illegible],
Broadcloths from 75 cents to $11.00
Large assortment of Marseilles Vesting, some very fine.
Cambric Muslins, 6 4 wide, fr 2s6 upwards,
Levantine Shawls, 7 4 wide, „ 18s „
Assorted Silk Cords, for Milliners, 15 yard pieces, at 1s [illegible]
Fine black Willow Hats, for gentlemen,
New-York and Boston Shoes fr 6s upwards.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUPERFINE ENGLISH INGRAIN

CARPETING,

of the most desirable patterns, with binding to match

July 7, 1818. 35—

NEW GOODS.

G & H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

HAVE just received from New-York, a general assortment of

Fresh Imported Dry Goods,

of the *newest style*. ALSO, a complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Kid and Morocco SHOES.

Norwich, July 1, 1818. 34—

CHARLES LATHROP,

HAS recently received a new supply of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

which he will sell at a small advance for cash, or ready pay.

West India and Boston Rum, and Molasses. } per keg, very cheap.

Norwich July 1, 1818. 34—6w—

Looking Glasses.

A LARGE assortment of Gilt & Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

for sale at reduced prices by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,

OF ALL KINDS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Nov. 18. 1817. 21f—

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Just received, and for sale by R. HUBBARD, Blue Store, Shetucket-street,

A SERIES of Discourses on the Christian Revelation, viewed in connexion with the modern astronomy. By Thomas Chalmers, D. D. Minister of the Tron Church, Glasgow. Price $2.

Anecdote of the Life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Landaff, written by himself at different intervals, and revised in 1814. Published by his son, Richard Watson, L. L. B. Prebendary of Landaff and Wells. Price $2 75.

The Western Gazetteer, or Emigrant's Directory, containing a geographical description of the Western States and Territories, viz the States of Kentucky, Indiana, Louisiana, Ohio, Tennessee, and Mississippi, and the territories of Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Michigan, and North Western—with directions to emigrants. By Samuel F. Brown. Price $2, 25.

The Fudge Family in Paris, in a series of letters from Phil. Fudge Esq. Master Bobby Fudge, and Miss Biddy Fudge. Edited by Thomas Brown, the younger, author of the twopenny post-bag. Price 50 cents.

Tales of my Landlord. Price $2.

Rosabella, or a Mother's Marriage—a novel by the author of Romance of the Pyrenees, &c. Five volumes in three. Price $3.

Tales of Wonder, of Humor, and of Sentiment; original and translated. By Anne and Annabella Plumptre. 2 vols. Price $2.

Mandeville; or the last words of a Maniac! A Tale of the seventeenth century in England. By himself. Vol. III. Price 75 cents.

July 8.

[illegible] Boxes.

Just received, on consignment,

Chaise, Waggon, & Cart Boxes,

Of all sizes, which are offered for sale by the quantity, at the New-York Foundery prices.

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent.

March 31. 21—

EUROPEAN & INDIA GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received and now offers for sale, a handsome assortment of *FANCY AND STAPLE*

Dry Goods,

Consisting in part of

8 4 black and coloured Crape Shawls,
An elegant assortment of Canton Crapes,
Black, white, blue and changeable Levantines,
Do. do. do. Florences,
Plaid Lustrings,
Black India Sinchews and Sarsnets,
White pink, green and lilac Levantines,
Black, white, green and blue Sattins,
8 4 Levantine Shawls,
4 4, 6 4 and 8 4 Imitation and Chintz do.
4 4 elegant Merino do
Broad and narrow figured & plain Ribbons,
Inserting, Cambric Trimming [illegible]
Black and white Tulle Lace,
Cambric and common Ginghams,
White and corded Cambrics,
Figured and plain Mulmul and Leno Muslins,
Sarsnet and Jackonet Cambrics,
Cambric and Book Muslins,
Super and common Long Lawn,
Black and coloured Cambric,
Cambric and common Dimities,
Super Chintzes and [illegible],
Maddapollam and improved steam loom Shirtings,
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Men's and women's Cotton Hose,
Do. do. Silk do.
Do do. do Gloves,
Flag, Bandanna and Madrass Handkerchiefs,
Florentine, Marseilles and other Vestings,
Blue and yellow Nankeens,
elegant gilt Ridicule Clasps,
Black, green and crimson Silk and Tabby Velvets,
Silk Umbrellas,
Silk and Kid habit and long Gloves
Black and coloured Bombazetts and Ratinetts,
Russia Sheeting and Diaper,
8 4 and 10 4 Damask Table Linen,
Plain and figured [illegible]
Black and white [illegible]
Fancy Boxes and [illegible]
Drab Cotton Cassimere,
[illegible] Bindings and [illegible],
White Demi Sattin for [illegible]
Black, blue and assorted Silk and Twist,
Men's Buckskin and Beaver Gloves,
Silk and gilt Coat and Vest Buttons,
Plain twill'd and gold head Tapes,
Hearth Rugs,
Quality and Shoe Binding,
Nun's Thread, Pins, Needles, &c &c.

Also, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Broadcloths & Cassimeres.

Norwich. June 10 1818 31—

NOTICE.

AMOS TREAT, MINER ROBINS AND JESSE E. PAUL,

WOULD inform their friends and the public in general, that they have recently entered into partnership in trade and merchandize, under the name and firm of

Robins, Paul & Co.

in said TREAT's store in Voluntown, and having lately received from New York a handsome and fashionable assortment of

GOODS,

they offer the same for sale, very cheap for cash, produce or short credit. The said Company intend to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

West-India & Dry Goods,

and will assure those who will have the kindness to favor them with their custom, that they will be sensible they sell Goods at a very low rate or reduced prices. They will keep constantly on hand various kinds of Weaving.

They tender their most ardent thanks for the favors lately received from their friends and offer their services to the public, and will cheerfully wait on every call.

ROBINS, PAUL & Co.

Voluntown June 8, 1818 30 6w

RUM.

A CONSIGNMENT of 10 hhds. first quality N E. RUM,

FOR SALE BY JAMES N. BROWN.

April 15 27—

BOOKS.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Classical & School Books,

[illegible] WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY R. HUBBARD, *Blue Store, Shetucket street.*

☞ BOOKS of all descriptions furnished at ten days notice, and at New York prices.

July 8.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

G. & C. KINNEY,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

Cognac, Bordeaux, Spanish & Cider } BRANDIES,
Old Jamaica, St Croix, N E and Cherry, } RUM,
Holland, Pierponts & Country } GIN,
Old Madeira, L P Teneriffe, S Madeira, Port, Malaga & Currant } WINES,
CORDIALS
New Orleans, Muscovado, East India & Lump } SUGARS,
MOLASSES,
Vinegar,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS,
Coffee, Chocolate,
[illegible]
Baltimore and Richmond } FLOUR per bbl.
Buck Wheat and Rye Flour,
RICE,

TOBACCO, of all qualities, per keg or less; Hibbert's Brown Stout; N York Porter; Segars of all kinds; Rose scented, Maccaboy, Scotch and Rappee Snuff; Pipes; box and cask Raisins; Currants; [illegible]; Lemons; Walnuts; Butternuts; Oranges, Figs, Prunes; Cassia; Alspice; Ginger; Nutmegs; Pound Sweets; Pearlash; Patent Pitch Forks; Rakes; Hoes and Handles; Scythes and Snaths; Round [illegible], Riddles; Axes & Handles; Brooms; Wraps and Lashes; Baskets; Bed Cords; Pocket Books; Powder and Shot; Mould Candles per box, Dipped do., Bar and Shaving Soap; [illegible] Ball; a quantity of [illegible] Ware, &c &c.

May 5, 1818 26—

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30 lbs. Potatoes,
10 bbls. Cider,
500 lbs. Hams,
200 lbs. Shoulders and Joles,
3 doz. Neat's Tongues,
150 lbs. smoked Beef,
10 kegs Sounds and Tongues,
Mess Salmon, in pickle,
Mess Beef,
Salt, various kinds,
Stone Lime, Dexter's brand,
Shingles, Clapboards,
Merch't. and Clear Pine Lumber,
Nails, Glass,

FOR SALE BY C. EELLS.

July 8 1818 35—6w—

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber a large supply of
Medicine,
Paints,
Die Stuffs,
Indigo,
St. Croix and New Rum by the hhd.
Cyder Brandy per bbl.
Wines,
An assortment of Iron,
Cart and Waggon Boxes,
Window Glass,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Raisins per cask,
Spices,
Sperm. Oil, &c.

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich June 16 1818 32—

PAPER HANGINGS.

JUST received from Boston, and for sale at T. ROBINSON's Book-Store, a large consignment of *PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERING* which will be sold at the manufacturer's price.

Likewise for sale, E. Burbank's nice Writing Paper, price $3 50 per ream.

Also, D Ames' hot press'd vellum foolscap Paper; do fine and superfine hot pressed vellum Letter Paper; English laid, gilt edged Letter Paper, &c

Norwich, June 30 1818 34—

NOTICE.

[illegible] COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

He will pay the same price for weaving as the Factories

HARVEY MORGAN.

Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31tf—

POETRY.

FROM THE EXETER WATCHMAN.

ON A DISTANT ISLAND.

BRIGHT Isle of the ocean! as mildly it rose,
On the verge of the evening sky;
It seem'd like a spirit, just sunk to repose,
On the breast of a seraph on high.

Its bright arches shine in the evening star,
As it gleams o'er the breast of the wave;
Like some rude sculptur'd turret that rises afar,
O'er the homeward bound mariner's grave.

The ivy still twines round its mouldering steep:
The night wind still sighs in the grove;
There the maid loves at even to wander and weep,
O'er the dreams of her earliest love.

Oh! long shall the light of that vision remain,
When the wild bliss of childhood is fled;
And long shall it beam on our pathway [illegible],
Like the smile on the cheek of the dead.

No fate shall there bid thee to love and to part,
But peace to thy dreams be given;
Yet faint grows the wild flame of hope in the heart,
Till fanned by the breezes of Heaven.

Yet the soul on the pinions of mercy shall rise,
From the woes which encircle it here;
And soar like the [illegible] through the skies,
Till it rest in a [illegible].

MISCELLANY.

From the Belfast Commercial Chronicle.

CHARACTER OF MR. CURRAN,

The celebrated Irish Orator, recently deceased.

[BY COUNSELLOR PHILLIPS.]

"YOU have often asked from me, my dear friend, some little sketch of the extraordinary man who has filled such a space in the public eye of Ireland, and whose kindness has afforded me such opportunities of personal observation. The time, to us all, the inevitable time, has now come, when it can be done without wounding either his sensibility or his pride. I have seen that [illegible] eye, which once so lightened with intelligence, [illegible] with the death film, and that wondrous [illegible], which once held every passion captive, [illegible] marked no less by singular events, than by the crowd of extraordinary men who have produced them; and, perhaps, in all that crowd, there was not one, in his peculiar sphere, more gifted or more conspicuous than Mr. Curran. Born in the obscure village of Newmarket, near Cork, of very humble parents, he entered into life, without a friend but of his own creation, or a shilling which was not the hard-earned produce of his own exertions. After many a struggle with the thousand impediments which obstructed the progress of unpatronised genius, he was called to the Irish bar, at that time studded with men destined to be the curse or the ornaments of their country. Poor, unknown, unpatronised, surrounded by competitors, who had all the advantages of rank and fortune, and continually repressed by a spirit which chivalrously disdained to compromise even the shadow of a principle, he soon rose to the very highest station in the most difficult and disheartening of the learned professions.

"It was both entertaining and improving to hear his account of the impediments which preceded, and the success which followed his first forensic exertion. The very first efforts placed him at once as an advocate, not only beyond all rivalry, but all imitation. Indeed, to be most eminently distinguished, it was only necessary to be known. His powers were such, that it is almost impossible adequately to describe them. With a countenance [illegible] *not forbidding*, a person which had but just escaped distortion, and a voice naturally both shrill and nasal, he was, when excited, graceful, expressive, and harmonious, commanding every passion of the human heart, with the same facility that he did the movements of his hand! Perhaps, like Burke, in his transitions he wanted, fastidiously speaking, *taste*. From the pathetic he would rush abruptly into the humorous, and from the very zenith of sublimity descend into the humblest familiarity of illustration. In the highest heaven he could not resist a jest; and from the very abyss of black letter he would rise at once into the regions of immortality. But if he did, it was only to exhibit the versatility, I should rather say, the despotism of his genius. The gradual approaches of art were unnecessary—there was no deliberation. He was all action. He took every passion by a kind of intellectual *storm*, and the countenance of his hearer, at this moment, bedewed with tears, was the next beguiled into involuntary merriment. Witty, eloquent, sublime, pathetic, or convincing, just as it suited either to the whim of his mind, or the interest of his client, he touched every chord with a master hand, accommodating the human instrument to any stop or utterance he thought proper. Another objection raised against the eloquence of Mr. Curran was his too free indulgence in the exercise of his imagination. It is however, very unfair to estimate any advocate without reference to the peculiar auditory he addresses [illegible] susceptible and quick imagination of his countrymen. The national taste made his style rather the creation of necessity than of choice. He had studied the Irish character too attentively not to know that their judgment lay as it were in a fortress surrounded by the passions, and that to possess the cita-

ORIGINAL STAINED

sel he must first overpower the outworks. He looked into himself, and saw in the early habits of his mind the powers of imagination, and that they were suited to the circumstances by necessity as well as utility—the mind itself being the world, while compensated by its freedom for the absence of so many social rights, served to lighten the burden of so many national afflictions.

"Personally he was bold, intrepid and uncompromising; always ready to assert what he thought was right, and at any peril to defend what he asserted. Four times was he called to the field in defence of his principles, and four times did he risk a life whose loss his country could not compensate.—Those who remember the state trials of 1798 will find it difficult to decide whether his advocacy was the most powerful, or his independence the most admirable. Every hour he defended the life or the liberty of some death devoted victim at the hazard of his own, willing to die a martyr, if he could not live a freeman, and literally lulling the shrieks of the tortured with the accents of humanity and justice. The bar found in him a dauntless champion and a brilliant ornament—the client, a zealous, able and uncompromising advocate—the people, a friend not to be purchased or intimidated—and Ireland, a son who in his life time cherished, adorned, and defended her; and when she sunk beneath the dagger of the political assassin, threw the imperishable garland of his genius upon her tomb. His ruling passion, was an affection for his country; and it is with no romantic exaggeration I declare it as my belief, that he would have smiled amidst a death of agony, to relieve her from oppression. Never—and never should she forget it, either in public or private—was his voice raised except for her interest.—This is no trifling merit in an age, when the talent which survived the promiscuous venality of to-day, but hoarded itself for the more profitable apostate of to morrow.—There was not in Ireland since the days of Swift, so stainless a political character as Curran. Do not imagine I speak of him from mere personal partiality. Kind and affectionate as he ever was to me, it was rather his habit than any undeserved attachment. There was no young man in whom he saw, or fancied, a particle of genius, to whom he did not extend the hand of hospitality and encouragement. His countenance, his encomium, his invaluable advice, were never withheld from honorable ambition, and the more friendless the aspirant, the more he befriended him. His was not the extorted condescension of professional jealousy, unable to withhold applause, and yet unwilling to bestow approval, but the manly and cordial congratulations of a mind which was equally above envy and competition.

"Those who ever enjoyed the classic board of Mr. Curran, will not soon forget that rich and varied intellectual banquet, where wit and eloquence, and learning, held divided empire. It was in those hours of social relaxation, that he was all himself, alternately delighting, astonishing, informing; wreathing the wings of time with every classick flower, and pouring on the festive altar exhaustless libations of wisdom and of wit. Enriched himself with all the treasures of genius, he never depreciated the talent of another; and while the humblest contributor was sure of having his little mite estimated, the vainest and the highest never rose from his table without feeling a conscious but contented inferiority.

"Such was the immortal countryman we have lost!—Alas! who is there behind to catch even a remnant of his mantle?

"I have purposely omitted any mention of those errors, from which no human being ever was, or ever shall be exempted. Those who have suffered most by them, to their honor let it be told, were the first to forgive them.

"His death bed was smoothed by the hand of filial piety, and the heir of his name—let me hope, of his talents and his principles."

From the London Literary Gazette.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE.

We select a brief but ample account of the Kaleidoscope, invented by the celebrated Dr. Brewster, of Edinburgh, who is well known to have been long engaged in investigating the physical properties of light. This instrument is constructed according to the laws of reflected light, in such a manner as to amuse by an evervarying succession of splendid tints and symmetrical forms, and enables the observer to copy such of them as may appear most appropriate for any of the numerous branches of the ornamental arts; and we shall no doubt soon have china, paper, carpets, floor cloths, &c. decorated with patterns derived from it. Its construction is extremely simple, and depends for its effect upon two reflecting surfaces meeting each other at almost any angle, but more properly at one which makes a twelfth, tenth, eighth, or some other aliquot part of a circle.

The following directions will enable such of our readers as may choose to amuse themselves by making one to do so without difficulty, although it must be understood, that no person has a right to make one for sale, without the authority of the patentee.—Procure a circular tin tube, 8 inches long and 2½ wide; close it at the bottom with a circular piece of ground glass; half an inch above this let another circular piece of *plain* glass be firmly fixed, having first put into the space between them some fragments of different colored glass, beads, bugles, bits of lace, and indeed any small transparent objects. Now construct a hollow prism with two strips of glass 7½ inches long and 1½ wide, making the third side of the prism with a strip of blackened paste-board of the same length, and about 1½ wide, which when put between the strips of glass, will make the angle formed by the edges of them about 45 degrees. On the *outside* of this prism black paper must be pasted, which will serve to keep it together, and make the inner surfaces of the glass reflectors. If looking-glass could be procured to cut the strips from it would be better on account of its reflecting more light, and consequently affording a brighter image. The prism being formed, it is to be set upright in the tube upon the uppermost circular glass, and maintained in that position by paper stuffed between its sides and the sides of the tube; lastly, put a top which has a small round hole in its centre, on the tube, and the instrument is complete. This hole may be stopped by a piece of plain glass, or by a lens, but the latter requires to have its focus adjusted to the reflecting surfaces, which will give much additional trouble without any material advantage.

By looking attentively through the prism, a circle of brilliant light will be seen, divided into as many sections as the number of times that the angle of the reflectors is contained in 360; thus, if it be 45 degrees, there will be 8 compartments and 8 reflections of any object that may be presented at the angle; but as the alternate reflections coalesce, the image will have but *four* branches from the centre. If the angle at which the reflectors are set be 30 degrees, there will be 12 compartments in the luminous circle, with as many reflections, and six branches from the centre. But as some light is lost by every reflection, it is not desirable to multiply them beyond 12, if so far, for then the last reflections become so faint as to render the image formed by them very indistinct. The degree of brightness of the images then determines the order in which they are formed, and an attentive observer will readily recognise that order.—If, instead of allowing the reflectors to meet, they only incline towards each other, they give a curved image, and if they are kept parallel to each other, they show one of a rectilinear form. If the object presented at the angle be put in motion, the combination of images will likewise be put in motion, and new forms, perfectly different, but equally symmetrical, will successively present themselves, sometimes vanishing in the centre, sometimes emerging from it, and sometimes playing around it with double and opposite oscillations. When the object is tinged with different colors, the most beautiful tints are developed in succession, and the whole figure delights the eye by the perfection of its forms, and the brilliancy of its coloring.

By making the circular compartment of the tube which contains the objects forming the figures, to turn with the hand, instead of turning the whole tube, a greater degree of steadiness is obtained, and the motions of the person using the instrument are less inconvenient.

THE NEW MANIA.

OF late when the Greenland bound ships had set sail,
And the shot at Lord Wellington happened to fail,
A strange dearth of topicks began to prevail.
No subject was offered to interest fashion,
No touching new mania, or whimsical passion;
The P——e had exhausted his patterns of dress,
And Lord Byron's fourth Canto was still in the press,
While the world looked and languished in silent attention,
Some clever soul hit on a famous invention—
'Tis a tube made of brass, pewter, copper, or tin,
With a hole at one end of it, where you look in,
And see—gracious heaven!—you see such a sight,
Should I try to describe it 'twould take me all night:
The exquisite figures and colors you can see
No painter can copy, no poet can fancy;
You see—what must all you've before seen surpass,
You see—some *small old broken pieces of glass.*
Need I tell you indeed that, with such preparation,
So lovely a bauble has caused a *sensation*—
I doubt whether Bilboquet, monarch of toys,
Or the Devil himself, ever made such a noise;
'Tis the favorite plaything of school-boy and sage,
Of the baby in arms and the baby of age,
Of the grandam whose sight is at best problematical,
And the soph who explains it by rule mathematical,
Of the saint who in vain tries to laugh at and mock it,
Yet, ten to one, carries a brace in his pocket.
All are bit in their turn from the belles who have borne it
I'm told to the opera instead of a lorgnette,
To the cripple who makes them 'so pretty and cheap,'
And hawks them about at 'a penny a peep.'
Such indeed is the rage for them, chapel or church in,
You see them about you, and each little urchin
Finding a sixpence, with transport beside his hope,
Runs to the tinman, and makes a 'Kaleidoscope.'

TRIBUTE TO MERIT.

The following are the Resolutions passed at the late session of the General Assembly of Rhode-Island relating to Commodore Perry.

By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, in General Assembly, June 13th, A. D. 1818.

Whereas it is the peculiar province of a free government to cherish in the Commonwealth over which it presides, the great principles of public virtue which constitute the basis of its strength and pre-eminence;—and this higher object can in no surer manner be attained than by awarding due honors to distinguished merit, and perpetuate the remembrance of those great actions, in the contemplation of which men become proud of their country, and emulous of the examples which they are led to admire:—And whereas there can be no brighter example, nor one more worthy of a noble emulation, than that of the man who is an honor to the state which gave him birth, and to the country by whom he is honored; and whose important services and great actions, adorned by his private virtues, have acquired to him a character admired by the world, and loved by his fellow citizens:—Therefore,

Resolved, That William C. Gibbs, and Benjamin Hazard, Esqrs. be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee, with instructions to collect and deposit in the office of the Secretary of State, all the documents and memorials necessary to preserve entire the history of the brilliant events, achieved by our fellow citizen, Commodore Oliver H. Perry, on Lake Erie, during the late war with Great-Britain; comprehending as well the unexampled exertions of that officer in creating, under every discouragement, the means which ensured his success, as the details of the gallant action which terminated in the capture of the whole of the enemy's fleet on that Lake.

Resolved, That the same Committee be directed to request Com. Perry, in the name of this General Assembly, to sit for his portrait to be taken by Gilbert Stuart, Esq. a distinguished artist, and also a native citizen of this state.

House of Representatives, June 18, 1818, voted and passed, unanimously.

By order, THOMAS BURGESS, Clerk.

In Senate, read the same day and concurred.

By order, SAMUEL EDDY, Secretary.

FASHIONS FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN.

Hat—Of black or white beaver, brim half an inch wide—change, a hat of white straw or chip, brim six inches wide, green or black riband.—Hat must cock up behind, and incline a little over the right or left eye—this must depend on which side of the street the gentleman walks.

Coat—Any color but drab, made to button close up to the chin, buttons any shape but round; cape of velvet, without any regard to colour, and cut low in the neck. No pockets, sleeves long enough to hide the fingers.

Vest—White or black, two inches longer than the coat, to show a strip in front when the coat is buttoned; collar shallow to show the cravat.

Cravat—Four or six, one over the other, according to the heat of the day; stuff, white cambrick or black silk, drawn tight, and knot at the lower edge.

Pantaloons—Cossack or [illegible] cut to reach within eight inches of the ancle. Color, brown or blue, made to hang in graceful folds about the hips.

Boots—Short, and laced before, heels four inches high, shod with steel, and tapering to a point, to give firmness to the step.

Watch chain—Gold, if possible, if not black riband, or braided hair.

Watch.—Of no consequence.

When a young man is equipped as above, he must wear long hair, whisped up before in points curled a little at the ear locks, and hanging down in large bundles behind.

Bost. Magazine.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

LETTER FROM MR. JEFFERSON.

Every thing from the pen of this distinguished personage is read with peculiar interest. The following is an answer to a letter written him relative to the publication of the declaration of Independence.

Monticello, Feb. 18, 1818.

SIR—Your favor of the 18th has been duly received, together with the papers it covered, and particularly Mr. Barralet's sketch of the ornaments proposed to accompany the publication of the Declaration of Independence, contemplated by Mr. Murray and yourself. I am too little versed in the art of design, to be able to offer any suggestions to the artist. As far as I am a judge, the composition appears to be judicious and well imagined. Were I to hazard a suggestion, it should be, that Mr. Hancock, as president of Congress, should occupy the middle and principal place.

No man better merited than Mr. John Adams to hold a most conspicuous place in the design.—He was the Pillar of its support on the Floor of Congress, its ablest advocate and defender against the multifarious assaults it encountered; for many excellent persons opposed it on doubts whether we were provided sufficiently with the means of supporting it, whether the minds of our constituents were yet prepared to receive it, &c. who, after it was decided, united zealously in the measures it called for.

I must ask permission to become a subscriber for a copy when published, which, if rolled on a wooden roller, and sent by mail, will come safely.

Accept the assurances of my respect and best wishes.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Mr. Wm. P. Gardner, Washington.

TRADE TO BERMUDA.

Treasury Department, Comptroller's Office, 25th June 1818.

ANTHONY ST. JOHN BAKER, ESQ.
Washington.

SIR—I have attentively considered the questions propounded in the enclosed documents, which were a few days since presented to me under your direction.

1st. Whether a Bermudian vessel will be allowed to bring West-India produce to the U. States from Bermuda, which had been imported into that place from some other possession of his Britannic Majesty in the West-Indies?

2d. Whether, according to the navigation act of the U. States, which is to take effect on the 1st of October next, a vessel owned in Bermuda can be allowed to enter the United States and discharge a cargo which had been laden on board in the West-Indies, brought to Bermuda, unladen there, and again taken on board?

As applicable to the first question, I have to observe that the ports of St. George and Hamilton in the Island of Bermuda, are considered open to the vessels of the U. States, according to the ordinary laws of navigation and trade. A British vessel, therefore, which was cleared out, whose cargo was actually laden, and whose voyage commenced at either of the said ports of St. George or Hamilton, may enter and discharge her cargo, in a port of the U. States, with this express understanding, however, that no part of such cargo was brought in the same vessel to the Island of Bermuda, from one of his Britannic Majesty's possessions closed to the vessels of the United States.—And, moreover, that such vessel is not employed in the transportation of goods to that island, from British colonial ports, which are closed against the vessels owned by citizens of the United States

With respect to the second question, I have to observe, that according to the provisions of the act, a British vessel sailing from a port not open to American vessels, and entering a port that is open, unloading there, taking the same or some other cargo on board, and clearing thence to the United States, cannot be admitted to entry.

As this kind of trade, heretofore considered a lucrative one, is declared by the act to be a direct trade from the excluded port, and is in express terms prohibited.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

SPAIN AND AMERICA.

There are numerous contradictory speculations in the Aurora, and other papers, on the existing affairs of Spain with the U. States. Well informed men in Washington write, that there will be no war between the two countries.—On the contrary, that the Spanish minister is authorised and *instructed* to make the best treaty of accommodation he can, for the preservation of peace.

Every one knows, that the policy of the Allied Sovereigns is *Peace*—a long *Peace*—to enable Europe to recover from her onerous condition. Spain unquestionably has laid her case, as it respects the United States before them; and we have no doubt has received for answer, that they cannot commit the tranquility of Europe, to gratify individual petulence, or to resent unimportant wrongs. That if Spain will go to war with the United States, on account of the Floridas, spoliations, or any other trifling cause, she must fight *single-handed*. Knowing this, and knowing further, that she cannot cope with the United States, nor have the smallest chance of preserving any of her colonies, in case of war, we have no doubt, that Spain has ere this given orders to her Minister in America, to propose a treaty for the accommodation of all subjects in controversy between the two countries;—and if no better terms can be obtained, to relinquish all the conquests we have made in the Floridas, and to cede the balance of these provinces to the United States; demanding, at the same time, some remuneration in cash—part of which the citizens of the U. S. may receive as indemnification for the spoliations on their property. The poverty and weakness of Spain must, we think, compel her to these offers. It remains to be seen, whether the magnanimity of the U. States will demand so much from a prostrate power.

Bost. Centinel.

By the late Mails.

GEORGIA. AUGUSTA, JUNE 27.

DESPATCHES.

MR. Hambly, interpreter to General Jackson, passed through this city yesterday on his way to Washington city. He is the bearer of despatches from General Jackson to the War Department—they contain every circumstance of moment which has occured since the commencement of the campaign.

Mr. Hambly informs us that at the storming of the Barancas, our troops were exposed for six hours to the fire of four twenty-four pounders! opposed to which they had only one nine pounder, and a 5½ inch howitzer.

SAVANNAH, JULY 4.

It is rumored that the Governor of Georgia, has forwarded to the general government a spirited remonstrance against the conduct of Gen. Jackson.

The Milledgeville Journal, of the 30th ult. states that Robert Brent, pay-master general of the army of the U. S. has forwarded to the Governor of this State, a draft on the U. S. Branch Bank in Savannah, for $30,000, to be placed, when collected, in the hands of Maj. Jas. Ashton, of Elbert, for the payment of the Georgia militia, lately in service.

S. CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, JULY 8.

From St. Augustine.—Capt. Bateson, of the sloop Frolic, who arrived here this morning, left St. Augustine yesterday. He informs us, that a Spanish corvette of 26 guns, a brig of 20 guns, and an hermaphrodite brig of 12 guns, arrived off that place on Sunday last in a short passage from Havanna, having under convoy the schrs. Barbarita and Santa Rosa, loaded with munitions of war, clothing, provisions, and about $20,000 in doubloons, for the use and pay of the soldiers at that post. The vessels of war sailed again on Monday and Tuesday; the schrs. were discharged when Capt. B. sailed. No certain information had been received at St. Augustine of the fall of Pensacola; a report of it had reached there, but it was afterwards contradicted; and they remained in doubt and uncertainty on the subject. A large body of Indians, with their women and children, were encamped within about 5 miles of St. Augustine, and a number of them daily visited the town. The garrison, which amounts to about 400 men, were much elated by this timely supply of clothing, provisions and money, which they had been long looking for.

COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON, JULY 8.

Despatches were received at the War Department yesterday from General Jackson. The bearer, Mr. Hambly, reached the city on Monday night, and would have been here, he informs us, some days earlier, but for detentions on the road arising from the irregularity of the stages on some parts of the line. Gen. Jackson's letters have been forwarded to the President, and their contents of course are unknown to us; but we understand, generally, that they embrace a full account of his proceedings in the south, down to the expulsion of the Spaniards from Pensacola, and that the facts they disclose form a most ample justification of his conduct in the Spanish territory.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, JULY 9.

Latest from Havanna.—The schr. Col. Geo. Armistead, Capt. Gatechair, arrived here this morning in 9 days from Havanna. The day he sailed two cartels arrived there from Pensacola, with Spanish soldiers and the governor of that place, sent by General Jackson. It was expected American vessels would be detained, as a stop was put to loading them. As might be expected, the affair created considerable sensation.

[A letter received by a mercantile house in this city, by the above arrival, from a member of the Consulado of Havanna, states, that although considerable excitement was caused by the arrival of the cartels with the intelligence from Pensacola, yet no apprehensions need be entertained by our citizens, as no hostile measures would be adopted in consequence. The cartels were refused to be admitted as flags of truce, but were permitted to enter under their national flag.]—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, JULY 9.

Yesterday, agreeable to previous arrangements, the remains of Gen. RICHARD MONTGOMERY were committed to the tomb, with all those solemn demonstrations of respect, which his character and services in the war of the revolution were calculated to inspire. The day was unusually fine, and an immense number of the inhabitants of the adjoining country were present to assist in the solemnities of the occasion. The appearance of a part of Maj. Gen. Morton's Division of Artillery, comprising Gen. Stevens' brigade, as well also as the other military, reflected high honor on their discipline and their officers. The procession of Societies was numerous, and a great display of flags and banners with appropriate inscriptions, and shrouded with black, added highly to the interest of the whole scene. Through the day the national flag was displayed at half mast on the shipping in harbor, and at all the public edifices in the city. During the movement of the procession the bells of the city were tolled, and minute guns fired from the Washington, 74, and from the forts in the harbor. On arriving at St. Paul's Church, the funeral service was read by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hobart, and an eloquent and impressive eulogium was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Mason. The remains were then deposited in the vault near his monument with military honors.

On no occasion have we ever seen so great a concourse of people in the streets, as were present to witness, in general and respectful silence, these patriotic and solemn ceremonies.

JULY 11.

The French sloop of war Expeditior, Captain Bros, from Rochefort, via Newfoundland, came up this forenoon, from the watering place, and fired a salute, which was answered from the fort on Governor's-Island.

Improved Kaleidoscope.—Mr. Saunders, celebrated for his improved razor strops, No. 18 Wall-street, has lately invented such an improvement on the Brewster Kaleidoscope, that while the English toys sell slowly at 75 cents, he has more demands than he can supply for his at $6 a piece, and they are well worth all the addition of price to those who delight in such things. The colors are not only rich and beautiful in the highest degree, but the figures are formed by easy gradations, and present to the eye pictures infinite in variety, regularity and elegance. Much credit is due to the ingenious mechanic who is the author. All others that we have seen are nothing to this.

Progress of Improvements.—A ship of about 375 tons is now nearly ready to be launched, from one of our ship yards, which is actually to be fitted up with a steam engine and apparatus, as a *Steam Packet Ship* for crossing the Atlantic.

We learn that the Grand Canal is [illegible] [illegible]cement from the Mohawk to the Sali[illegible] and contracts from thence to Seneca river are nearly completed. It is stated that upwards of 2000 men are employed on the works the present season, besides cattle and labour saving machinery.

JULY 13.

On Saturday, His Honor the Mayor gave a dinner to the Hon. G. W. Campbell, Com. Chauncey, and a select number of friends.

Yesterday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, His Honor the Mayor, and G. W. Campbell, Minister to Russia, visited the Washington, 74, lying off the Battery, on which occasion a federal salute was fired. The yards of the Washington were beautifully animated, by as fine a crew as ever trod a plank.

Explosion.—On Wednesday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, the Bladensburg Powder Mills, owned by Mr. Buzzard of Georgetown, blew up. Four of the workmen were killed, and two others dangerously wounded. A magazine of powder near the spot was miraculously preserved.

MASS. BOSTON, JULY 8.

Restoration of Eastport.—Gen. Miller, and Col. Sargeant, arrived in town yesterday from Eastport. On the 30th ult. the American flag was again displayed there, under a national salute; and the British troops departed for St. Andrews.

Lieut. Merchant is left in command of the fort. Mr. Thatcher, the collector has opened the Custom-House, and the authority of the United States on Moose Island fully re-established.

American Independence.—The splendid arrangements announced in our last for the celebration of Independence were executed on Saturday with the best effect, and with many improvements.

The *new Flag* of the United States was displayed at sunrise, in numerous situations, and saluted by federal discharges from all the ships of war, forts, arsenals, and the surrounding heights. The "*Independence*, 74," was gaily dressed with all the flags of the civilized world, and in the evening displayed a brilliant scene of fireworks and illumination.

After the necessary arrangements were made, the duties of the day commenced by an act of *Beneficence*. At an early hour all the Associations and Bodies enumerated in the order of arrangements in our last, were formed in Procession, at the West Boston Meeting House, and were escorted by a Military battalion to Hospital Square, where the ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of the *Temple of Beneficence*, now erecting there was performed with impressive solemnity and effect. The Procession was unusually long, brilliant, and dignified.

The throne of Grace having been addressed by the Rev. Mr. Lowell, and Mr. Perkins, the Vice-President of the Trustees of the Hospital, having announced the object of the convocation, the Most Worshipful Grand Master Oliver, craving the assistance of his Excellency the Governor, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, and the Presidents and officers of the Associations convened, in the work before them, proceeded to lay the stone

in due and proper form; and to charge the Chief Architect agreeably to ancient usage. A blessing was then invoked by the Grand Chaplain (Br. Eaton) and the Hon. Mr. Quincy closed the ceremony by an excellent Address on the objects of the Institution, and an appeal to the benevolence of the community to enable the Trustees to complete it on the extensive scale originally contemplated.

Under the Stone were placed a number of coins of the United States, and a *Silver Plate*; the latter bearing this *Inscription*:—

THE CORNER STONE OF THIS EDIFICE,
Designed as a *General Hospital*, founded by the munificence of the *Commonwealth of Massachusetts*, and of many of its liberal citizens, was laid at the request of the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.
FRANCIS J. OLIVER, Esq. *Grand Master*.
His Excellency JOHN BROOKS, *Governor*.
His Honor WILLIAM PHILLIPS, *Lieut. Gov.*
President of said corporation, and a most munificent donor.
The Municipal and Military Officers of Boston assisting at the Ceremonies;
This 4th day of July, A. D. MDCCCXVIII. and of the Independence of the United States, XLIII. Annoque Lucis, 5818.

The completion of the ceremonies was then announced by a military salute, and the Associations separated.

JULY 11.

Surrender of Eastport.—On the 30th of June last, at seven o'clock in the morning, Eastport was surrendered in due form to Gen. Miller, on behalf of the United States. There were about 100 British troops at that place, but Gen. Miller having only a subaltern's command of 35 men under Lieut. Merchant, the British troops embarked, leaving the same number to surrender the island. Gen. Miller was very politely received by the British authorities. The American troops marched up to take possession, and the British presented arms; the British flag was then lowered, and the American hoisted, a national salute fired, and music striking up yankee doodle, and the citizens who had assembled giving three hearty cheers. The British troops who had been left, then embarked with their comrades, and three cheers, accompanied by yankee doodle, were given by the English troops. As soon as the American flag was hoisted, Gen. Miller observed to Col. Sargent, the agent on the part of this Commonwealth, that he was happy to have it in his power to inform him that Eastport was again within the jurisdiction and limits of the State of Massachusetts. Words cannot express the joy and satisfaction of the inhabitants of Eastport, at once more being restored to the great American family.

Gen. Miller was accompanied by Lieut. Allison, his aid, and by Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse. The succeeding day, a public dinner was given to Gen. Miller by the inhabitants of Eastport, in testimony of their high satisfaction at the restoration of the island, and as a tribute of respect to this gallant and meritorious officer.—*Patriot and Chronicle.*

The *Guerriere*, 44, Com. MACDONOUGH, is ready for sea. She takes out Mr. CAMPBELL, our Minister, to Russia. He is on his way to town, and may be hourly expected. The papers of the south say, Com. M. will have sealed orders, which he will not open until after leaving *Cronstadt*.

The *Macedonian*, 38, Capt. DOWNES, is fitting for sea at our Navy-Yard, and will, it is said, proceed to *Astoria*, an American fur-trade settlement, lately made at the mouth of the Columbia (the great River of the West) in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 46 deg. 15 min. N.

An experimental *Farmer* has informed the public, that quick lime which has been slacked, will destroy the *Slug*, which are now making depredations on the cherry and pear trees. It may be applied by means of a coarse sieve suspended on a poll.

CONN. HARTFORD, JULY 6.

Important Discovery.—We have been informed by a gentleman who has made trial of the experiment, that holding a wound to the fire, will immediately stop the flowing of blood from it; that having received a severe wound in the foot, and after having become almost exhausted by the loss of blood, he was induced to try the above experiment, and found it effectual. The wound must be held to the fire, for some considerable length of time.

SUPREME COURT OF ERRORS.
June Term, 1818.
Regula generales.

Ordered, That the party who shall move for a new trial, in every case which shall be reserved for the opinion of the Supreme Court of Errors, and the plaintiff in every writ of error, which shall be brought to the said Court, and the plaintiff in every case reserved for advice, shall furnish nine copies of said motion, writ of error, or case reserved, and lodge the same with the Clerk, for the use of the Judges of the Court, at or before the second opening of the Court, so that each Judge may be supplied with one of the said copies; unless the party moving for a new trial shall obtain a written order of the Court, which shall allow such motion, or reserve such case, or of the Judge who shall sign said writ of error, dispensing with the same, and substituting, in lieu thereof, an abridgment of the case, approved by the said Court or Judge; in which events, the lodging nine such abridgments with the Clerk, at the time aforesaid, shall be a compliance with this rule. And if this rule is not complied with, in any case, the same shall be continued, or nonsuited, at the discretion of the Court.

Ordered, That it shall be the duty of the counsel, on both sides, in every case to be argued before the Supreme Court of Errors, to furnish to each Judge of the said Court, at the commencement of the hearing of the said case, a copy of his brief, containing a statement of the point or points relied on, and of the authorities intended to be used in support of them.

In any action of *indebitatus assumpsit*, on the motion of the defendant for the production of a bill of particulars, specifying the precise ground of claim, the Superior Court, may, at their discretion, direct it.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, July 15, 1818.

The Hon. G. W. CAMPBELL, Minister to Russia, with his family, arrived here yesterday morning in the Steam-Boat, and proceeded immediately for Boston, where he is to take passage in the frigate Guerriere.

We have continued from our last the list of Delegates to the Convention; and are enabled to lay before our readers an entire return, with the exception of two towns. The Hartford Mirror says the political complexion of the Convention will be as follows:—

Democratic	105
Federal	96
Democratic majority	9

Bristol, Bryan Hooker
Burlington, Bliss Hart
Berlin, Samuel Hart, Samuel Norton
Canton, Solomon Everest
East-Windsor, Charles Jencks, Abner Reed
Enfield, Henry Terry, Wm. Dixon
Farmington, John Treadwell, Timothy Pitkin
Glastenbury, Samuel Wells, D. E. Hobbard
Granby, Sadoce Wilcox, Reuben Barker
Hartland, Aaron Church, John Treat
Marlborough, Elisha Buel
Simsbury, Elisha Phelps, Jona. Pettibone, jr.
Southington, Roger Whittlesey, C. Grannis
Suffield, Chris. Jones, Asahel Morse
Windsor, E. Marshal, Josiah Phelps
Derby, Joseph Riggs
Meriden, Patrick Clark
Oxford, David Tomlinson
Southbury, Shadrach Osborn
Waterbury, Andrew Adams, Timon Miles
Fairfield, Gideon Tomlinson, David Hill
Brookfield, Noah A. Lacey
Danbury, Wm. Cook, Friend Starr
Greenwich, Enos Lockwood, Clark Sanford
Huntington, Wm. Shelton, Salmon Wells
New-Fairfield,
New-Canaan, Nathan Seeley
Norwalk, Moses Gregory, John Eversly
Newtown, Gideon Botsford, Jas. B. Fairman
Redding, Samuel Whiting, Lemuel Sanford
Ridgefield, Joshua King, Abner Gilbert,
Stamford, James Stevens, Eben. H. Weed
Sherman, Jedediah Graves
Trumbull, Lewis Burton
Weston, Abel Gregory, Isaac Bennett
Wilton, Erastus Sturges
Litchfield, Oliver Wolcott, John Welch
Barkhampstead, Oliver Mills, Samuel Hayden
Bethlem, Nehemiah Lambert
Canaan, Wm. M. Burrall, Wm. Douglass
Colebrook, Arah Phelps, Grove Pinney
Cornwall, Philo Swift, Oliver Burnham
Goshen, Adino Hale, Theodore North
Harwinton, James Brace, Uriah Hopkins
Kent, Lewis St. John
New-Hartford, Aaron Austin, Jona. Marsh
New-Milford, Orange Merwin, J. Williams
Norfolk, Augustus Pettibone, Joseph Battle
Plymouth, Calvin Butler
Roxbury, Joseph Trowbridge
Salisbury, Samuel Church, Daniel Johnson
Sharon, Cyrus Swan, Samuel E. Everett
Torrington, Wm. Battell, Abel Hinsdale
Warren, John Tallmage
Winchester, Joseph Miller, Levi Platt
Woodbury, Daniel Bacon, Nathaniel Perry
Washington, Hermanus Marshall, E. Bushnell
Watertown, Amos Baldwin
Chatham, Enoch Sage, Benjamin Hurd
Durham, Lemuel Gurnsey, Thomas Lyon
E. Haddam, S. Blakeslee, Wm. Hungerford
Haddam, Jona. Huntington, Ezra Brainard
Saybrook, Clark Nott, Elisha Sill
Killingworth, George Elliott, Dan Lane
Tolland, Ashbel Chapman, Eliphalet Young
Bolton, Saul Alvord, jr.
Ellington, Asa Willey
Hebron, Daniel Burrows, J. S. Peters
Somers, Benj. Phelps, Giles Pease
Union,
Vernon, Phinehas Talcott

The U. S. frigate Congress, from South-America, arrived at Hampton Roads on the 8th inst.

The Chevalier De Onis, the Minister of Spain, arrived in this city from the northward a day or two ago.—*Nat. Int.*

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette, July 8.

The Spanish minister passed through this city yesterday morning, on his way from Philadelphia to Washington, where he probably arrived yesterday evening. He had received despatches from the late governor of Florida, giving an account of his expulsion from his government by the United States troops under the command of Gen. Jackson.

If the Spanish minister shall ascertain, that our government has authorised or justifies the whole extent of hostilities committed by Gen. Jackson, can he draw any other conclusion, than that the two nations "*are at war.*"

The Lieut Gov. of the Province of New-Brunswick, having declared by Proclamation, that the regulations on the subject of the trade in Plaster of Paris, prohibiting the exportation thereof to certain ports of the U. States, are discontinued, and communicated the same to this government—the President has issued his Proclamation declaring that fact, and that the restrictions imposed by the Act of Congress regulating the trade in Plaster of Paris, shall cease and be discontinued, in relation to the said Province of New-Brunswick.

From the National Intelligencer of the 9th inst.

A gentleman who arrived in this city a day or two ago from Alabama Territory, informs us that, about the 14th of June last, he entered the west side of the tract of country claimed by the Cherokee nation of Indians, on the Warrior road, and travelled through to the east. The Indians appeared friendly; the half-breeds not hostile, but more sour and unsocial than he had expected to find them.—The whites who reside among them were also generally unaccommodating. To one of the whites who appeared more pleasant and communicative than other, our informant remarked that the half bree did not manifest that friendly social disposition toward their white brethren sojourning through the nation, that they had been celebrated for by some travellers; he replied that the half breeds had generally selected lands and opened farms, from which they realized considerable profit annually, and that the white people, as well as the half breeds, were dissatisfied at the almost certain prospect of the Cherokee country being given in exchange to the United States for lands west of the Mississippi River, at a treaty which was to have commenced on the 24th ult. at Highwassie.

From the Philad. Democratic Press, 7th inst.

DON ONIS, the Spanish Ambassador, left this city yesterday for Washington. He has received two messengers from Spain within three weeks, and declares himself fully authorized to settle all matters in variance between the United States and Spain. The despatches received from the Spanish government of Pensacola, are reported as denying that any aid or comfort has by the Spanish authorities been given to the Seminoles. It is also declared by the embassy, that neither the Spanish edict nor the translations of it which have been published in the United States, respecting the liberation of Mr. Meade, are *correct*; received by the ambassador, there is not a word about "Newspapers," in the *official* copy, &c. &c.

List of the appointments of Field officers of the Militia, May Session of the General Assembly, 1818.

INFANTRY.

John F. Waters, Esq. Colonel 1st Regt.
James Selleck, Esq. Colonel 6th Regt.
Charles Hanford, Esq. Colonel, 9th Regt.
Daniel F. Hibbard, Esq. Colonel, 23d Regt.
Robert T. Mather, Esq. Lt. Col 1st Regt.
Edmund Bulkley, Esq Lt. Col. 6th Regt.
George Reynolds, Esq. Lt. Col. 9th Regt.
John B. Chittenden, Esq. Lt. Col. 10th Regt.
Ezra Adams, Jr. Esq. Lt. Col. 17th Regt.
James White, Esq. Lt. Colonel, 23d Regt.
Benjamin A. Darling, Esq. Lt. Colonel 24th Regt.
Irenaeus Brown, Esq. Major 1st. Regt.
Joseph Camp, Esq. Major 6th Regt.
Noah Mead, Esq. Major 9th Regt.
Josiah Cone, Jr. Esq. Maj. 10th Regt.
Abraham Pettibone, Jr. Esq. Maj. 14th Regt.
Samuel Norris, Esq. Maj. 17th Regt.
Pierce Darrow, Esq. Maj. 20th Regt.
Chester Daggett, Esq. Maj. 23d Regt.
William Dudley, Esq. Maj. 24th Regt.

CAVALRY.

Erastus Sage, Esq. Major 4th Regt.

ARTILLERY.

Light-Artillery.

Amariah Bray, Esq. Col. 1st Regt.
Robert Gates, Esq. Lt. Col. 1st Regt.
William Bull, Esq. 1st Maj. 1st Regt.
Charles Harrison, Esq. 2d Maj. 1st Regt.

Horse-Artillery.

Henry F. Lamb, Esq. Col. 2d Regt.
George Kinney, Esq. Lt. Col. 2d Regt.
Amos Williams, Esq. Major 2d Regt.

RIFLE CORPS.

Nathan Merwin, 2d, Esq. Major 1d Regt.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

James Loomis, Esq. Col. 1st Regt.
George W. Gordon, Esq. Lt. Col. Comdt. 5th Regt. old organization.
Josiah Sage, Esq. Col. 6th Regt.
Samuel West, Jr. Esq. Col. 23d Regt.
William Marks, Esq. Lt. Col. Regt.
Ezra Benedict, Esq. Lt. Col. 24th Regt.
Timothy Cowles, Esq. Major 14th Regt.
Nathaniel Markham, Esq. Major 20th Regt.
Owen Woodruff, Esq. Major, 4th Regt. Cavalry.
George W. Jewell, Esq. Col. 1st Regt. Light Artillery.
Stephen L. Avery, Esq Col. 2d Regt. Horse Artillery.
Noah W. Pomeroy, Esq. Maj. 2d Regt. Horse Artillery.

HOT WEATHER.

The following article, showing the height of the Thermometer for the last twenty days, was communicated by an obliging correspondent:—

25th June,	87 deg. greatest heat.
26	85
27	87
28	91
29	93
30	92
1st July,	78
2	72
3	74
4	78
5	84
6	82
7	84
8	80
9	90
10	88
11	99
12	98
13	86
14	88

N. B. Last Saturday was probably the hottest day since the 4th of July, 1811.

There are seldom above seven or eight days in a summer that the Mercury ranges so high as 90 degrees; last year two days only; the year before four days; but in 1815 it was for fifteen times at that height.

Marine.

BOSTON, JULY 11.

The steam-boat *Eagle*, recently introduced to ply between New Bedford and Nantucket, performs in the handsomest style. The best judges speak of her superior sailing with admiration. She lately carried from New-Bedford seventy-five passengers, who were much gratified with her performance, and speak of the accomodations, in every respect, in the best terms of commendation.

Gallant exploit.—Capt. James Turner, of Bucksport, Me. in the schr. "Eight-Sisters," having 100 qtls. codfish on board, was taken by the Br. sloop of war Wye Capt. J. Harper, while fishing off Bryer Island, N. S. the 15th ult. The crew were put on board the Wye, but the capt. was left on board the sch. which was carried into Digby. After lying there 12 days, one Thomas Sadler, prize-master, and three British seamen were ordered on board, and proceeded with the sch'r towards Halifax. On the night of the 23th June Capt. T. carefully secured the fire-arms and cutlasses to his own use, while the prize-master, and one other man were asleep—fastened them below, without being discovered, and then took a pistol in each hand, and gave his orders to the two on deck, who obeyed; he arrived near Machias on the day following, and landed the prize-master and one man; and again set sail, and arrived at Bucksport on the 3d day of July, in triumph.

I certify the above to be true.
Bucksport, July 4, 1818.
JAMES TURNER.

Married,

In New-York, Mr. THOMAS THOMAS, to Miss MARY AUSTIN, daughter of Mr. John P. Austin, all of this city.

At Marblehead, Hon. ISRAEL THORNDIKE, of Boston, to Miss SALLY DANA, daughter of Rev. Dr. Dana, of Ipswich.

Died,

In March last, at Buenos Ayres, whilst on business of the Consulate, up the River Uruguay, of a violent fever, THOMAS H. STORM, Esq. aged 30 years, son of the Hon. Thomas Storm, of New-York.

In Sackett's Harbor, ENOCH ELY, Esq. Counsellor at law, and minister of the Presbyterian church, aged 50.

At Duanesburg, N. Y. Mrs. LUCY HOVEY, aged 85, formerly of Windham.

At Albany, Mr. CHARLES F. HARRINGTON, late of this city.

At Pittsfield, Mass. Mr. BENJAMIN C. FROST, aged 53, formerly of this town.

At Preston, Capt. GEORGE W. HALSEY, aged 41.

In this city, Mrs. ANNA BUSWELL, aged 80 years, relict of the late Dr. Lemuel Buswell.

$5000 highest Prize.

Stonington Bridge Lottery.

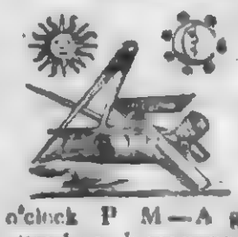
TICKETS,

IN *Stonington Bridge Lottery* positively to be drawn next month, for sale at the Book-Store of

R. HUBBARD,
Shetucket street.

☞ Adventurers will do well to apply before the Tickets advance in price
July 15, 1818

Masonic Notice.



A SPECIAL convocation of *Franklin Chapter, No 4.* will be held at Masonic Hall, on Monday the 27 h of July, 1818, at 1 o'clock P M—A general and punctual attendance is requested

By order of the M E. H P.
JOS KINGSLEY *Sec F C. R. A M*
Norwich, July 15 1818 36—

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM ROGERS,

HAS just received from New York a general assortment of new and fashionable GOODS suitable to the season—among which are—Broad Cloths, Cassimeres Nankeens Marseilles, Silk and other Vestings, Silk Cotton and Hemp Hose, Lustrings of various colours, Calicoes, Dimoties, Silk Merino and other Shawls, Silk and Kid Gloves, and a variety of FANCY ARTICLES ALSO,

Groceries.

Wine, Brandy Gin, W I. and N E Rum Porter, Molasses, Teas of various kinds, Sugars, &c

The above articles were purchased with cash, at low prices, and will for cash be sold low.

Norwich, July 15, 1818 36—

ORIN SHOLES,

CABINET MAKER,

HAS constantly on hand, and manufactures at short notice,

CABINET FURNITURE,

of every description, viz—Elegant Sideboards, Secretaries Sofas, Bureaus, Tables Ladies' Work Stands, Toilets, Candle Stands, &c &c—which he will warrant to be of the first quality and newest style.

Orders for Cabinet Work, of any description, executed promptly

He has also for sale, very cheap for cash, a quantity of Mahogany and Cherry Plank, Boards and Veneers, of the first quality

Norwich, July 15, 1818 36—

NOTICE.

THE firm of KEIGWIN, WOODWARD & UTLEY, was by agreement dissolved on the first day of April All those indebted to said firm are requested to call and make immediate payment—as prompt payments can only enable mechanics to prosecute their business to effect. Their former customers and the public are invited to call on them at their old stand, individually, for work, which will be done with firmness, neatness and dispatch.

JOHN KEIGWIN,
CHARLES WOODWARD,
JOSEPH UTLEY,
Griswold, July 14, 1818 36—

Ess. Spruce, per bbl. or gallon,
Turnip Seed,
FOR SALE BY
D. RIPLEY.
Norwich, July 13, 1818. 36—3w—

Rum, Wine, &c.

8 hhds. West India Rum,
10 do. New-England do
12 boxes, 1 doz each, Claret Wine,
2 tierces, 7 doz. each, first quality London Porter,
3 do. common do. do
6 2 lb. caddy boxes Imperial Tea,
8 bbls. Muscovado Sugar.

Just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

LYMAN BREWER.
July 14. 36—3w—

Nails, Iron & Steel.

RUSSIA Old Sable Iron by the Ton;—English & Swedes flat, square, and round Iron, assorted sizes.
Broadon Hoop L. Blister'd STEEL.
Horse Nail Rods Nail Plates
Cut Spikes five inches long for planking.
Tacks of all sizes from 3 to 20 oz per M.
Patent Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes—for sale at Norwich Nail Manufactory, by
48 WM C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

LONG AND FLAT
TURNIP SEED,
for sale by the subscriber
JOHN LATHROP.
July 15, 1818. 36—

CABINET FURNITURE.

HORACE COLTON,

HAS on hand a great variety of *CABINET FURNITURE*, at the cheapest prices and of the latest fashions, consisting of Sideboards; Secretaries; Book Cases; Grecian Sofas; Plain do.; Bureaus; French do; pillar and claw Pier, Dining, Card, Pembrokes, Dressing and Ladies' Work Tables; Mahogany and plain Bedsteads; Candle Stands, &c. &c.

Also,

A VARIETY OF ELEGANT GILT
PICTURE FRAMES.

Also,

A quantity of MAHOGANY, either in the log or boards
Norwich July 15, 1818. 36—3w—

To Manufacturers.

THE subscribers have invented a LOOM, for weaving Bed Ticking *by water* and will furnish Looms for One Hundred Dollars each which will weave from 20 to 30 yards of Ticking completely, in a day This Loom will bear as much speed as a Loom for plain cloth.

Apply at the Reynolds' Manufactory, in Richmond, R I to

THOMAS REYNOLDS, and
GARDENER NICHOLS
Richmond July 2, 1818 36—

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Commissioners on the estate of

Capt. FRANCIS SMITH,

late of Norwich, deceased, hereby notify all persons concerned that they will meet, at the office of *Joseph Williams*, in said Norwich, on the 1st Mondays in October, November and January next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to receive, examine and allow claims against said estate;—*Six Months* from this date being the term limited by the Court of Probate for the exhibition of claims to said Commissioners.

BENJA. COIT, } *Com'rs.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS }
Norwich, July 15, 1818 36—

PROBATE OFFICE, POMFRET-DISTRICT,
Pomfret, July 7, 1818.

THIS Court limits and appoints the term of six months from the first publication of this notice, for the creditors to the estate of

MR. DAVID ADAMS,

late of Brooklyn, deceased, to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, to *PHILEMON ADAMS*, the Administrator with the will annexed, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest. Elisha B. Perkins, Clerk.

Those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to said Administrator. 36—

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, on the 8th inst. an Indented Boy, named

JOHN GOODALE,

said boy is a short thick set fellow, about sixteen years old. Whoever will take up said boy, and return him to the subscriber, shall have one cent reward and no thanks for their trouble. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

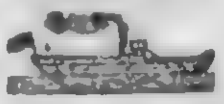
EZEKIAH PENNIMAN.
Woodstock, July 9th 1818. 36—

Notice to all.

LOVINA ADAMS, wife of the subscriber—her conduct is such that I am under the necessity of forbidding all persons harboring or trusting her, on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

ABEL ADAMS.
Killingly, June 15, 1818. 37—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.



THE Proprietors have determined to extend the Line to *Norwich*, with the FULTON, Capt LAW, and this route will be continued during the season, as follows:

The Connecticut, Capt Bunker, will leave New York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New Haven.

The Fulton, Capt Law, will leave Norwich at day light in the morning of the same days, touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New Haven at 8 o'clk

The Boats will meet at New Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New York, and the Fulton for New London and Norwich.

May, 1818. 26—

POST COACH
AND
STEAM-BOAT LINE.
FROM BOSTON TO NORWICH,

Distance 80 miles,
Fare through, $6.

LEAVES Boston Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Norwich at 6 o'clock, P M

Returning leaves Norwich on the arrival of the Boat and arrives in Boston the same evening.

Towns through which it passes:
DEDHAM, MEDFIELD, MENDON, THOMPSON, BROOKLYN TO NORWICH.

The Proprietors respectfully inform the Public that they have furnished themselves with the best of horses, good carriages, careful and experienced drivers, and no pains will be spared on their part to make the TRAVELLERS' passage pleasant and expeditious As it is the shortest and most direct Rout, they hope to receive a share of the Public Patronage

Each Passenger allowed 20 lbs. baggage gratis. 100 lbs equal to a seat

Stage books kept in Boston, at Earl's Coffee House 24 Hanover-street, Barnum's Ex Coffee House, and Bolles' Coffee-House Norwich.

L. EATON & CO. *Boston.*
D. WILBUR, *Mendon.*
JACOBS & JOHNSON, *Thompson.*
TYLER & GALLUP, *Brooklyn,*
R. BOLLES, *Norwich.*

April 8. 22—

STONINGTON BRIDGE
LOTTERY.

DURING the severe gale in September, 1815 the Bridge at Point Point, Stonington, was swept away The Legislature of this State have granted a Lottery for rebuilding it, and the subscribers duly appointed Managers. having given bonds for the faithful performance of their trust, submit the following

SCHEME;

1	Prize	of 5000 Dollars is	-	$5000
1	do.	of 2000	-	2000
1	do	of 1000	-	1000
2	do.	of 500	-	1000
1	do	of 400	-	400
1	do.	of 200	-	200
8	do	of 100	-	800
10	do	of 50	-	500
4	do	of 30	-	120
48	do	of 20	-	960
100	do	of 10	-	1000
1170	do.	of 6	-	7020

1347 Prizes. $20 000
2653 Blanks.

4000 Tickets at $5 is $20 000

Several of the Prizes to be disposed of as follows:

The first drawn blank on the

2d day's drawing,	$400
3d " "	1000
4th " "	500
5th " "	2000
6th " "	500
7th " "	5000

It is understood that 500 numbers constitute a day's drawing, whether more or less are actually drawn on any one day, and will accordingly regulate the stationary prizes

Prizes to be paid in 90 days after the drawing is completed, and subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing is completed, will be considered as given for the benefit of the institution, and not paid

The drawing will positively commence on the 27th of August next.

WM. WILLIAMS,
AMOS DENISON,
JESSE BREED
WM. W. RODMAN } *Managers*

Stonington, April 1818 27—

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, on the first of July, a red COW, no artificial marks, appears to be about nine or ten years old The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take her away

JARED HYDE.

Franklin, July 6, 1818. 36—

NEW GOODS.

JOSEPH BREED,

HAS just received a large and general assortment of NEW GOODS, among them are—

Black, white and coloured Levantine and Florence Silks; black and plaid India Sinchews and Sarsnets; black Silk Florentine and Casoblet Vesting; 100 pieces sup. fine and common Calicoes; Furniture Calicoes; 60 ps. Cambric Muslin; Linen and Sarsnet Cambric; Book, Mulmul, Jaconet, Leno and Seeded Muslins; 20 ps. Colerain Shirtings; Russia and Irish Sheeting; Dutch and Irish Linen; white and brown Platillas; Bretagnes; Estopillas; Dowlass; ladies' and gentlemen's Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose; Silk, Kid, Beaver and Deer Skin Gloves; Deer Skin Mittens; Bandanna and Flag Silk Handkerchiefs; black and assorted India Silk Handkerchiefs; ladies' fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; 50 doz. flag and Madrass Cotton Handkerchiefs; 50 doz. Pocket Handk'fs.; 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 9-4 Imitation and Chintz Shawls; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols; Bombazets and Rattinets; blue and yellow Nankeen; Cotton Cassimere and Grandurells; 30 ps. Marseilles Vesting; Silk and Cotton Hat Linings; Hat Bindings, Bands and Buckles; Boot Cord and Webbing; silk and Cotton Laces; Ginghams; Seersuckers; 200 ps. Ribbons; black and coloured Cambrick; black French and Italian Crapes; white and plaid Cravats; white Jean; Russia Diaper; Cambric and common Dimothes; Webb, Leather and Knit Suspenders; Galoons; Cotton Ferret; Quality and Shoe Binding; Broad Cloths; Cassimeres; Angola Cassimere; Sattinet and Cassinet; Berlin and Bedford Cord; Coach Laces; Oil Cloth; American white and Brown Shirtings, Sheetings, Tickings, Checks, Stripes, Plaids and Diapers; Knitting and Weaving Yarn; Threads and Slacks.

HARDWARE.

100 doz. Knives and Forks, 100 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Shears, Sheep Shears, Shoe Knives, Hammers, Pincers, Awls, Tacks, Razor Strops, Shaving Boxes, Brushes and Soap, Commode Handles, Knobs, Escutcheons, Clock Balls and Capitals, pad, chest, trunk, cupboard, draw, clock case, stock and brass rim Locks, Butts and Screws, Iron and Tutania Table and Tea Spoons, brass, plated, japann'd and iron Candlesticks; Tea Trays and Waiters Snuffers and Trays, Norfolk and bright Thumblatches, H, HL and Chest Hinges, Scale Beams, Bellows, Ink Powder, Inkstands, Nail Hammers, Spike and Nail Gimblets, Files and Rasps, Hand Saws, Sand Paper, 40 packs Pins, Pound Pins, elastic and steel Knitting Pins, 40 m. Needles, Thimbles, Morocco Pocket Books and Purses, Slates and Pencils, Whips, Ship and Screw Augurs, Steelyards, Cloth and Dust Brushes, Brass Nails, Tacks, Brads, 400 gross Buttons, 150 dozen Horn and Ivory Combs, Cotton and Wool Cards, pocket, gilt and mahogany framed Looking Glasses, brass and brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs, Sad Irons, Trace Chains, Sheet Lead, Shot, English and American Shovels and Spades, Scythes, Sickles, Hoes, Axes, 6-8, 7-9, 8-10, 9-11, 10-12 10-14, 11-15, 12-14, 12-16, 12-17 and 14-20 English and American Window Glass, cut and wrought Nails per cask, at manufactory prices, 10 tons Iron Hollow Ware, 300 lb. India Sein Twine, 200 lb. Flax do. Bed Cords, White Rope and Lines, Russia O. S. Iron, flat and square Swede's Iron, English Cart, Waggon and Chaise Tire, round Iron, faggot and band Iron, Nail Plates, Spike and Nail Rods, Sheet Iron, Plough Irons and Plough Share Moulds, English blistered and Crawley, American blistered, German and Swedes' Steel.

GROCERIES.

St. Croix and Boston Rum, Molasses, Gin, young hyson, hyson skin, souchong and bohea Tea, lump and brown Sugar, Cassia, Ginger, Pepper, Pimento, Starch, Chocolate, Tobacco, &c. (34) *July* 1.

JOHN LATHROP,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

60.000 feet clear and merchantable Pine Boards and Plank,
20 000 Shingles.
Tyler's Rakes and Cradles,
Scythe Sneaths.
Sutton's and Barstow's Scythes, warranted, by dozen or retail,
Shovels, Spades. Sickles,
Minor's Accelerating Wheel Heads,
Brass Kettles.
Constant supply Vernon Gin, by the bbl. at the lowest cash price,

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES.

June 23 33—

Bohea Tea, &c.

10 qr chests first quality Bohea Tea,
2 hhds N E Rum;
3 bags green Coffee,
2 qr casks Colmanar Wine,
2 do Sherry and mountain Malaga,
8 boxes Pipes,
3 do Soap.
1 keg Smyrna Raisins;
Double refined Sugar,
Havanna Lump do
1 tierce London and New-York Porter,
Just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26 29—

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*
Hartford, Dec 17, 1810. 7—

More Cheap Goods,
FROM THE AUCTION ROOMS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.
HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Dry Goods,
Consisting of

BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Linens, Bombazetts, Flemish Sheetings, Silk, Merino and Cotton Shawls, Carlisle and Pink Ginghams, black and coloured Lustrings very cheap, Carpetings Nankeens, Nankin and Canton Crapes, Calicoes, Lustring, Satin and Garniture Ribbons, green Levantine and Lustring Silks, Kid Gloves, Shell Combs, &c &c. &c. &c. which they offer, wholesale and retail, very low for cash.

June 30. 1818 31—

Fresh Groceries,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER AMONG WHICH ARE—

WEST India and Boston Rum; New-Orleans Molasses; white and brown Havanna Sugar; Hyson, Hyson Skin Souchong and Bohea Teas, fresh and good; Loaf and Lump Sugar; Coffee; Rice; Raisins, &c—together with almost every article usually found in a Grocery Store—all or any part of which, will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash or approved endorsed notes, payable at Norwich Bank

OLIVER ARMSTRONG, jr.

Norwich June 23 1818. 33—

GROCEIRES,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at his store opposite Messrs *Lathrop & Matheson,*

3 hhds 4th proof St Croix Rum,
4 do New England do.
1 do 5th proof Old Jamaica Spirits,
7 do. Trinidad Molasses,
1 do Gin,
1 pipe Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 qr casks London Particular Teneriffe,
2 do. cargo do.
1 do Madeira Wine,
6 chests Hyson Skin Tea, Clothier's and Pacific's cargo.
Gun Powder and Young Hyson Tea,
800 lbs Lump Sugar 8 bags Coffee,
1 keg Smyrna, 18 boxes bloom Raisins,
4 boxes Shaving Soap
12 boxes mould and dipt Candles,
2 boxes Figs, 8 boxes Pipes,
8 bbls St Croix Sugar, superior quality,
15 kegs Tobacco.
2 tierces green Peas,
2 boxes Chocolate, 2 do Bar Soap,
2 kegs blue and white Starch,
Scotch Snuff,
Maccoboy do in half lb bottles,
Spanish Cigars,
Small and large papers Tobacco,
Cassia. Nutmegs,
Herd's Grass Seed,
Pure Ginger, Pepper, Pimento,
Corn Brooms,
Fish Potatoes for planting.
Naples Shaving Soap, in pots. &c &c.

LYMAN BREWER.

April 28 25—

Hardware, Cutlery, Jewellery, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully invites his old friends and the public in general, to call and examine a very elegant and general assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, Jewellery, &c.

which he would wish to exchange for cash or approved notes, payable at the Norwich Bank

OLIVER ARMSTRONG, jr.

Norwich. June 23, 1818. 33—

By permission of "The Emperor."

E. B. BURT,
Hair Dresser, &c. from New-York,

AT the earnest solicitation of many gentlemen of this place and vicinity, has taken the shop, next east of Norwich Bank, formerly occupied by Doct. *Tisdale*, in Chelsea, where he offers his services in his line of business Having served a regular apprenticeship in one of the best shops in America, and since worked as a journeyman in a shop of the first stile, in the city of New York, he hopes to be able to give universal satisfaction to his employers The fashions for cutting and dressing, he expects to receive monthly, from his correspondent in New-York, and will endeavor to conform to such as shall be approved of by the fashionable and genteel. He expects to gain custom by well doing, keeping a neat shop and every thing in prime order to make smooth faces and pleasant countenances. He cuts hair for ladies, so that they can dress it themselves afterwards, in the present London stile, which is extremely becoming and will be happy to wait upon them as they may direct.

E. B. BURT.

Norwich June 27, 1818. 34—

PROPOSALS
By WILLIAM S. MARSH, for publishing by subscription

A GAZETTEER
OF THE STATES OF
CONNECTICUT AND RHODE-ISLAND.

THE Publisher begs leave to submit to the public the plan and accompanying statement of the manner in which the work is to be executed. Sensible that minuteness and accuracy of detail, constitute, in a publication of this description, its principal value, arrangements are made, involving a heavy expense, to have this work compiled from original *and authentic materials.* It will consist of two Parts.

I. A Geographical and Statistical description of the two States, exhibiting a view of their general and more prominent features, both physical and artificial, climate, rivers, mountains, harbors, manufactures, agricultural and mineral productions, together with a compendious historical account, from their earliest settlements.

II. A general view of each county, with a minute and topographical description, and statistical view of each town, arranged in alphabetical order, with the exception of the shire towns, which will be ranked first in each county. The description of the towns will comprise an accurate account of their dimensions, surface, quality of the soil, and population, their civil corporations, societies, cities, boroughs, villages, and their institutions, arts and improvements, seminaries of learning and common schools, churches, banks, newspaper establishments, post-offices, mercantile stores, manufactures and agriculture. Also, in some instances a succinct history of remarkable events, and notices of deceased eminent men.

The materials for the work will be collected by Dr. John C. Pease, and it will be written with the utmost care and impartiality by John M. Niles, Esq and submitted to the inspection of the Secretary of the state of Connecticut.

The work will be published as soon as may be consistent with what is due to the undertaking and the public, and will comprise an octavo of about 300 pages. It will be printed with a new type, neatly bound, with an elegant, accurate, and improved map of each state, and delivered to subscribers at two dollars fifty cents, payable on delivery. Should the encouragement authorize the additional expense, it will be ornamented with the portraits of their Excellencies Gov. Wolcott and Gov. Knight.

Those who obtain six subscribers, and become responsible for the payment, shall receive a seventh gratis.

Hartford, May, 1818.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post Office, Chelsea Landing, Ct. July 1st,* 1818.

ARCHIBALD C. AVERY; Paty Asmon; Daniel Avery, Jun. *Preston*; Isaac Avery, *do.*; Polly Avery, *do.*; Eliezur P. Andrus, *do.*; James N. Brown; Asaph Bowen; Seabury Brewster, 2; Phillip Bowen; William Bottom; Nathan Babcock; David Bassett; Francis Bushnell; William Belcher, Anil Brown; Caroline A. Burrough, 2; Cornelia & Caroline Burrough; Joshua Burnham, *Lisbon*; Mrs. J. Browning, *N. Stonington*; Horace Colton; Richard Chappel; Samuel Clagborn; Hannah Crocker; Lovisa W. Cooly; Mary H. Cooly; Mary G. Chapman; Hannah Champlin; Eunice Clark; Ama Crocker; Lamon Corning; Lucinda Cheney; George Crawley; Charles Castlefield; Abigail Cunningham; A. Cunningham, Jun.; Gustavus F. Davis; Clark Davis; Adam Driscol; Benjamin Dennis; Elijah Denison, *Preston*; Cushing Eells, 2; Hannah Freeman; Edward G. Fitch; Esther Fanning, *Preston*; William Mc'Graw; Rice George; Champlin Gardner, 2; Jeremiah Greene; John A. Gifford; Mary Geer; James Geer; Jabez Huntington, 2; Joseph O. Hopkins; William W. Hopkins; George Hill; Wm. Hempstead; Eliza Hart; Catharine Hassard; Abigail Hersthorn; Shubael Hibbard, 2; Gurdon Hibbard; George Harris, *Preston*; John H. Harris, *do.*; John Hyde, *do.*; William Jones; Betsey Ingraham, 2; Stephen Jones; Esther Lamphear; A. F. Larrabee; Caleb Lincoln; Betsey Leffingwell; Henry F. Lamb, *Preston*, 2; Stephen Meech; Sally Morey; Charles McNeil; Sarah Mc'Clure; Eben. Metcalf, *Lebanon*; Azel Metcalf, *do.* 2; Mary Nicols; Andrew Perkins; Jabez Perkins; Augustus Perkins; Frederick Perkins, *Lisbon*, 2; Cyrus Punderson, *Preston*; George L. Bridge; Cashier Norwich Bank; Jonathan Randall; Charles C. Russel; Sally Rogers; Thomas Robison; Phebe Roath; Lucretia S. Rogers; Mary Raymond; Levi Standish, 2; James Stutson; Abby H. Sterry, 2; George Stutson; Elias Shephard; Gurdon Smith; Ezra B. Smith, *Preston*; Philo B. Taylor; John Waterman; Oliver Wellar. 35—

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post Office, Norwich, Conn. July 1st,* 1818.

ROBERT ADAMS, Alvin Armstrong, Eber Backus, Thomas Burger, Daniel L. Coit, Robert C. Darfe, Andrew Fenno, James Howard, Joseph B. Huntington, Cibliel Kingsley, John Kinyon, Gurdon Lathrop, Simeon Lester, Sally Mowry, Bela Peck, William Pendleton, Jonathan Pitcher, Asa Richardson, 2, James C. Rider, Elizabeth Rogers, Mary H. Sheldon, Rev. Joseph Strong, Hannah Tracy, Joseph Williams, Jun. John Winthrop, Mary S. Woodworth, John Yale —*Norwich.*

Betsey Abell, Lemuel Hough, Daniel Rudd, Eunice Spicer, Stephen Post, Elijah Verguson, Elijah Wightman—*Bozrah.*

Alathea Hyde, Clarissa Rathbon, Amos Whipple—*Lisbon.*

35 JOHN HYDE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, July* 2, 1818.

SARAH BENEDICT, 3, Hiram Cleveland, John Cleveland, Nathaniel Cole, Christopher Dean, 2, Martha Frink, Joseph Fish, Nathaniel French, Asa Jones, Eliza Kinne, Edward Medbury, Jun. Elizabeth Potter, John Picket, Attmore Robinson, Lucy Rathbun, William Stringer, Anthony Stranahan, Besey Simms, Sally Simpson, Christopher Wilbur, Pedee Walling, Abraham Willson, Daniel Walton—*of Plainfield.*

Samuel Bullock—*of Plainfield or Killingly.*

Matilda Wylie, 3, Ezekiel Smith, John Kennedy, Hulda Gallup, Lois Corning, John Casey, Samuel Betgood, Joseph Bowdish—*of Voluntown.* B. C. EATON, P. M.

TO FREE-MASONS.

FOR sale at T. ROBINSON's Book-Store, Chelsea, Constitutions of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons; collected and digested from their old records, faithful tradition and lodge books: for the use of Lodges. Together with the history and general regulations of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. Compiled by the Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris, A. M. member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and Chaplain to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

ALSO,

THE FREE-MASON's MONITOR,

Or Illustrations of Masonry. In two parts. By Thomas Smith Webb, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Rhode-Island, &c. A new and improved edition.

Norwich, June 30, 1818. 34—

THE
REAL JAPAN
Blacking,
MADE BY
GEORGE JONES,
MANY YEARS IN THE EMPLOY OF
DAY & MARTIN,
97 High Holborn.

THIS inestimable composition with half the usual labor, produces a most brilliant jet black, fully equal to the highest japan varnish; affords peculiar nourishment to the leather; will not soil the finest linen; is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and will retain its virtues in any climate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Let the dirt be brushed clean off stir up the blacking with a small cane or brush till it is well mixed, then lay it on your blacking brush as thin as possible, with which you black the boot or shoe equally all over, apply your shining brush immediately, and in *one minute* it will produce the most brilliant lustre and jet black ever beheld

SOLD BY D. RIPLEY,
NORWICH.

June 17. 32—

THE SUBSCRIBER

HEREBY notifies his old friends and customers, that he has discontinued the business of *Shoe and Boot making*, and that the business will be carried on in future at the same shop, under the firm of *Charles Gale & Co*—Therefore all who have unsettled accounts, will do well to call and settle them by the first day of September next. as he will be under the necessity of placing his accounts on that day in the hands of an attorney for collection

SAMUEL BAILEY.

Norwich July 1, 1818. 35—

THE SUBSCRIBER

TENDERS his most ardent thanks to the people in Chelsea Landing and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has received in the line of his profession. Particular motives induces him to leave the place at this time, (not the decline of business) He has taken a stand near the Court House at Norwich Town, where he will be happy to wait on those who require his assistance He is well supplied with elegant natural TEETH. and the first rate of material for artificial ones. Ladies and gentlemen can be attended at their own houses, if more agreeable, without extra expance

GEORGE W. PARTRIDGE.

May 18, 1818 28—

WE the undersigned, Physicians and Surgeons of the town of Norwich, being acquainted with Doct G W *Partridge* in his capacity of SURGEON DENTIST, do not hesitate to recommend him to the public, in the line of his profession.

JOHN TURNER.
RICHARD P. TRACY.

April 15 1818 23—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 30th day of June A D 1818—

Present NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Esq Judge.

HENRY STRONG, Administrator upon the estate of Capt. JOHN DOANE, late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this Court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—said Administrator is directed to give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign-post in said Norwich, for all persons interested, to appear before this Court on the 20th day of July next, if they see cause, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners upon said estate.

Attest. HENRY STRONG, *Clerk.*

N. B. All persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to HENRY STRONG, *Administrator.*

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of 29th June last, a light grey MARE, rising 14 hands high, 8 years old, her foretop cut off, hind shoes rather loose Said Mare is a natural trotter. Whoever will take up said Mare and Thief, and return said Mare to me, shall receive the above reward and all necessary charges paid—or whoever will give information where said Mare may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded

JOSEPH WITTER.

Hopkinton, R. I. July 2, 1818. 35—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1818. *NORWICH*, (Conn.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [Vol. XXII. No. 38.]

NEW GOODS.

JOSEPH BREED,

HAS just received a large and general assortment of NEW GOODS, among them are—

Black, white and coloured Levantine and Florence Silks; black and plain India Sinchews and Sarsnets; black Silk Florentine and Camblet Vesting; 100 pieces sup. fine and common Calicoes; Furniture Calicoes; 60 ps. Cambric Muslin; Linen and Sarsnet Cambric; Book, Mulmul, Jaconet, Leno and Seeded Muslins; 20 ps. Colerain Shirtings; Russia and Irish Sheeting; Dutch and Irish Linen; white and brown Platillas; Bretagnes; Estopilas; Dowlas; ladies' and gentlemen's Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose; Silk, Kid, Beaver and Deer Skin Gloves; Deer Skin Mittens; Bandanna and Flag Silk Handkerchiefs; black and assorted India Silk Handkerchiefs; ladies' fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; 50 doz. flag and Madras Cotton Handkerchiefs; 50 doz. Pocket Handk'fs.; 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Imitation and Chintz Shawls; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols; Bombazets and Rattinets; blue and yellow Nankeen; Cotton Cassimere and Grandurella; 80 ps. Marseilles Vesting; Silk and Cotton Hat Linings; Hat Bindings, Bands and Buckles; Boot Cord and Webbing; Silk and Cotton Laces; Ginghams; Seersuckers; 200 ps. Ribbons; black and coloured Cambrick; black French and Italian Crapes; white and plaid Cravats; white Jean; Russia Diaper; Cambric and common Dimoties; Webb, Leather and Knit Suspenders; Galoons; Cotton Ferret; Quality and Shoe Binding; Broad Cloths; Cassimeres; Angola Cassimere; Battinet and Cassinet; Berlin and Bedford Cord; Coach Laces; Oil Cloth; American White and Brown Shirtings, Sheetings, Ticklings Checks, Stripes, Plaids and Dimpers; Knitting and Weaving Yarn; Threads and Slacks.

HARDWARE.

100 doz. Knives and Forks, 100 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Shears, Sheep Shears, Shoe Knives, Hammers, Pincers, Awls, Tacks, Razor Strops, Shaving Boxes, Brushes and Soap, Commode Handles, Knobs, Escutcheons, Clock Balls and Capitals, pad, chest, trunk, cupboard, draw, clock case, stock and brass rim Locks, Butts and Screws, Iron and Tutania Table and Tea Spoons, brass, plated, japann'd and iron Candlesticks; Tea Trays and Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Norfolk and bright Thumblatches, H, HL and Chest Hinges, Scale Beams, Bellows, Ink Powder, Inkstands, Nail Hammers, Spike and Nail Gimlets, Files and Rasps, Hand Saws, Sand Paper, 40 packs Pins, Pound Pins, elastic and steel Knitting Pins, 40 m. Needles, Thimbles, Morocco Pocket Books and Purses, Slates and Pencils, Whips, Ship and Screw Augurs, Steelyards, Cloth and Dust Brushes, Brass Nails, Tacks, Brads, 400 groce Buttons, 150 dozen Horn and Ivory Combs, Cotton and Wool Cards, pocket, gilt and mahogany framed Looking Glasses, brass and brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs, Sad Irons, Trace Chains, Sheet Lead, Shot, English and American Shovels and Spades, Scythes, Sickles, Hoes, Axes, 6-9, 7-9, 8-10, 9-11, 10-12, 10-14, 11-15, 12-14, 12-16, 12-17 and 14-20 English and American Window Glass, cut and wrought Nails per cask, at manufactory prices, 200 tons Iron Hollow Ware, 300 lb. India Sein Twine, 200 lb. Flax do. Bed Cords, White Rope and Lines, Russia O. S. Iron, flat and square Swede's Iron, English Cart, Waggon and Chaise Tire, round Iron, faggot and band Iron, Nail Plates, Spike and Nail Rods, Sheet Iron, Plough Irons and Plough Share Moulds, English blistered and Crawley, American blistered, German and Swedes' Steel.

GROCERIES.

St. Croix and Boston Rum, Molasses, Gin, young hyson, hyson skin, souchong and bohea Tea, lump and brown Sugar, Cassia, Ginger, Pepper, Pimento, Starch, Chocolate, Tobacco, &c. (34) *July* 1.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SPLENDID GOODS.

Selected by F. A. Huntington, from the latest importations,

Are just received and now on sale,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE OF

F. A. Huntington & Co.

AMONG THEM ARE,

SILK Gloves, from 2s. per pair upwards,
Kid do. „ 1s. „ do.
Cotton do at 10 cents.
Black Lustrings from 3s6 upwards,
Calicoes „ 1s. „
Carlisle Ginghams unusually low priced,
Broadcloths from 75 cents to $11,00
Large assortment of Marseilles Vesting, some very fine,
Cambric Muslins, 6 4 wide, fr 2s6 upwards,
Levantine Shawls, 7-4 wide, „ 18s. „
Assorted Silk Cords, for Milliners, 15 yard pieces, at 1s ps
Fine black Willow Hats, for gentlemen,
New-York and Boston Shoes fr 6s upwards,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SUPERFINE ENGLISH INGRAIN

CARPETING,

of the most desirable patterns, with binding to match

July 7, 1818. 35—

Ess. Spruce, per bbl. or gallon,
Turnip Seed,

FOR SALE BY D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, July 15, 1818. 36—3w—

EUROPEAN & INDIA GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received and now offers for sale, a handsome assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

Dry Goods,

Consisting in part of

8-4 black and coloured Crape Shawls,
An elegant assortment of Canton Crapes,
Black, white, blue and changeable Levantines,
Do. do do. Florences,
Plaid Lustrings,
Black India Sinchews and Sarsnets,
White, pink, green and lilac Levantines,
Black, white, green and blue Sattins,
8 4 Levantine Shawls,
4 4, 6 4 and 8-4 Imitation and Chintz do.
4 4 elegant Merino do.
Broad and narrow figured & plain Ribbons,
Inserting Cambric Trimmings,
Black and white Tulle Lace,
Cambric and common Ginghams,
White and corded Cambrics,
Figured and plain Mulmul and Leno Muslins,
Sarsnet and Jackonet Cambrics,
Cambric and Book Muslins,
Super and common Long Lawn,
Black and coloured Cambric,
Cambric and common Dimoties,
Super Chintzes and Calicoes,
Maddapollam and improved steam-loom Shirtings,
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Men's and women's Cotton Hose,
Do. do. Silk do.
Do do do Gloves,
Flag, Bandanna and Madras Handkerchfs.
Florelitine, Marseilles and other Vestings,
Blue and yellow Nankeens,
Elegant gilt Ridicule Clasps,
Black, green and crimson Silk and Tabby Velvets,
Silk Umbrellas,
Silk and Kid habit and long Gloves,
Black and coloured Bombazetts and Rattinetts,
Russia Sheeting and Diaper,
8-4 and 10-4 Damask Table Linen,
Plain and figured Cravats,
Black and white Italian Crapes,
Fancy Boxes and Cotton Balls,
Drab Cotton Cassimere,
Hat Bindings and Galoons,
White Demi Sattin for hatters,
Black, blue and assorted Silk and Twist,
Men's Buckskin and Beaver Gloves,
Silk and gilt Coat and Vest Buttons,
Plain, twill'd and gold head Tapes,
Hearth Rugs,
Quality and Shoe Binding,
Nun's Thread, Pins, Needles, &c &c.

Also,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Broadcloths & Cassimeres.

Norwich, June 10 1818 31—

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM ROGERS,

HAS just received from New-York a general assortment of new and fashionable GOODS, suitable to the season—among which are—Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Nankeens, Marseilles, Silk and other Vestings, Silk, Cotton and Hemp Hose, Lustrings of various colours, Calicoes, Dimoties, Silk, Merino and other Shawls, Silk and Kid Gloves, and a variety of FANCY ARTICLES ALSO,

Groceries.

Wine, Brandy, Gin, W I. and N. E. Rum, Porter, Molasses, Teas of various kinds, Sugars, &c.

The above articles were purchased with cash, at low prices, and will for cash be sold low.

Norwich, July 15, 1818. 36—

BOOKS.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Classical & School Books,

CONSTANTLY KEPT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
R. HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket-street.

☞ BOOKS of all descriptions furnished at ten days notice, and at New-York prices *July* 8.

Bohea Tea, &c.

10 qr chests first quality Bohea Tea,
2 hhds N. E. Rum,
3 bags green Coffee,
2 qr casks Colmenar Wine,
2 do. Sherry and mountain Malaga,
8 boxes Pipes,
3 do Soap,
1 keg Smyrna Raisins;
Double refined Sugar,
Havanna Lump do
1 tierce London and New-York Porter,

Just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26. 29—

More Cheap Goods,

FROM THE AUCTION ROOMS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods,

Consisting of

BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Linens, Bombazetts, Flemish Sheetings, Silk, Merino and Cotton Shawls, Carlisle and Pink Ginghams, black and coloured Lustrings very cheap, Carpetings, Nankeens, Nankin and Canton Crapes, Calicoes, Lustring, Satin and Furniture Ribbons, green Levantine and Lustring Silks, Kid Gloves, Shell Combs, &c. &c. &c. which they offer, wholesale and retail, very low for cash.

June 30, 1818 34—

Looking Glasses.

A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

for sale at reduced prices by—

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,

OF ALL KINDS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Nov, 18, 1817. 21f—

CHARLES LATHROP,

HAS recently received a new supply of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

which he will sell at a small advance for cash, or ready pay.

West-India and Boston Rum, and Molasses, } per hog, very cheap.

Norwich, July 1, 1818. 34—6w—

Fresh Groceries,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, AMONG WHICH ARE—

WEST India and Boston Rum; New-Orleans Molasses; white and brown Havanna Sugar; Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, fresh and good; Loaf and Lump Sugar; Coffee; Rice; Raisins, &c.—together with almost every article usually found in a Grocery Store—all or any part of which, will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash or approved endorsed notes, payable at Norwich Bank.

OLIVER ARMSTRONG, jr.

Norwich, June 23, 1818, 33—

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, a large supply of

Medicine,
Paints,
Die Stuffs,
Indigo,
St. Croix and New Rum by the hhd.
Cyder Brandy per bbl.
Wines,
An assortment of Iron,
Cart and Waggon Boxes,
Window Glass,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Raisins per cask,
Spices,
Sperm. Oil, &c.

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, June 16, 1818. 32—

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30 bs. Potatoes,
10 bbls. Cider,
500 lbs. Hams,
200 lbs. Shoulders and Jowls;
3 doz. Neat's Tongues,
150 lbs. smoked Beef,
10 kegs Sounds and Tongues,
Mess Salmon, in pickle,
Mess Beef,
Salt, various kinds,
Stone Lime, Dexter's brand,
Shingles, Clapboards,
Mercht. and Clear Pine Lumber,
Nails, Glass,

FOR SALE BY

C. FELLS.

July 6, 1818. 35—6w—

RUM.

A CONSIGNMENT of 10 hhds. first quality N E. RUM,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

April 18 23—

WILLIAM BELCHER,

HAS RECEIVED AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

2 hhds. sweet flavored W I. Rum,
1 pipe Marseilles Brandy,
1 do Holland Gin,
2 hhds Country do.
3 bags Coffee,
10 bbls Muscovado Sugar,
Few kegs first quality Cavendish and Richmond manufactured Tobacco,

Together with an extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

at retail, warranted of the first quality, for families use, and will be *unusually cheap*.

Norwich, July 21, 1818 37—

WILLIAM ROGERS,

HAS FOR SALE,

Pork Hams, (good,)
Cheese that is broken at 4 cents per lb.
Richmond and Rye Flour,
Hops, (for summer,)
1 tierce Copperas,
Patent Paper Hangings, &c. &c.

July 22 37—

BIBLES.

FOLIO, Quarto, Octavo, and Duodecimo, with and without concordances practical observations, marginal references, plates &c. Pocket Bibles. Plain do diamond type, (the smallest ever cast,) with Canne's notes. Do English edition, morocco and gilt. Johnson's ed 4 vols octavo, plain text. Testaments, from 50 cents to $1.25. Do. with an Introduction giving an account of Jewish and other sects, with notes illustrating obscure passages and explaining obsolete words and phrases, for the use of schools, academies and private families. By J A. Cummings.

FOR SALE AT

THOMAS ROBINSON'S *Book Store.*

Also,

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Norwich, July 22, 1818 37—

PAPER.

800 reams Foolscap Writing Paper, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
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FOR SALE BY

R. HUBBARD.

June 17.

JOHN LATHROP,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

60,000 feet clear and merchantable Pine Boards and Plank,
20,000 Shingles,
Tyler's Rakes and Cradles,
Scythe Snaths,
Sutton's and Barstow's Scythes, warranted, by dozen or retail,
Shovels, Spades, Sickles,
Minor's Accelerating Wheel Heads,
Brass Kettles,
Constant supply Vernon Gin, by the bbl. at the lowest cash price,

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES.

June 23. 33—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

He will pay the same price for weaving as the Factories

HARVEY MORGAN.

Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31tf—

LONG AND FLAT

TURNIP SEED,

for sale by the subscriber.

JOHN LATHROP.

July 13, 1818. 36—

SURVEYING,
NAVIGATION,
ALGEBRA,
ARITHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, &c.

Taught by

THOMAS BELLOWS,

at his dwelling house in Groton.

July 17, 1818. 37 6w—

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, on the 8th inst. an Indented Boy, named

JOHN GOODALE,

said boy is a short thick set fellow, about sixteen years old. Whoever will take up said boy, and return him to the subscriber, shall have one cent reward and no thanks for their trouble. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

ELKANAH PENNIMAN.

Woodstock, July 9th 1818. 30—

MISCELLANY.

FROM FAULDING'S LETTERS.

The Batteauxman and Waggoner.

YESTERDAY we held by at a little town of W———, at was court time, and two lawyers, the pick of the whole country round, were to take the field against each other, in a suit between a waggoner and a batteauxman, in a case of assault and battery. You are to understand the beautiful river Shenandoah passes not far from this town, and is navigable for batteaux; while at no great distance runs the great western road, which is travelled by the western country waggoners, some of whom, you know, are "half horse, half alligator;" others part "earthquake, and a little of the steam-boat;" and others compounded, according to their own accounts, of ingredients altogether different from the common constituent parts of the rest of mankind. The batteauxmen are for the most part composed of materials equally combustible; and the consequence is, that occasionally, when they meet, they strike fire, and blow up the powder magazine, each carries about him in the form of an heart.

The history of the present contest, as detailed by the council for the plaintiff, is as follows:—One summer evening when the mild air, the purple light, the green earth, and the blue sky, all seemed to invite to peace and repose, the batteauxman fastened his boat to the stump of a tree, lighted his fire to broil his bacon, and began to sing the famous song of "The opossum up the gum tree." By and by a west country waggoner chanced to come jingling his bells that way, and stopping his waggon, unhooked his horses, carried them round to the little trough at the back of his vehicle, gave them some shorts, sat himself down at the top of the bank, below which the batteauxman was sitting in his boat, and began to whistle, "The batteauxman robb'd the old woman's henroost." The batteauxman cocked up his eye at the waggoner, and the waggoner looking down on the batteauxman, took a chew of tobacco with a leer that was particularly irritating. The batteauxman drew out his whiskey bottle, took a drink, and put the cork in again, at the same time thrusting his tongue in his cheek in a manner not to be borne. The waggoner flapped his hands against his hips, and crowed like a cock; the batteauxman curved his neck, and neighed like a horse. Being however, men of rather phlegmatic habits, they kept their tempers so far as not to come to blows just then. In a few minutes the waggoner swore "he had the handsomest sweetheart of any man in all Greenbriar." The batteauxman jumped up in a passion, but sat down again and took a drink. In a few minutes the waggoner swore "he had the finest horse of any man in a hundred miles." The batteauxman bounced up, pulled the waistband of his trowsers, took another drink and bounced down again. A minute after, the waggoner swore "he had a better rifle than any man that ever wore a blue jacket." This was too much—for the batteauxman wore a jacket of that color, and of course this amounted to a personal insult. Besides, to attack a man's rifle! he would have borne any reflection on his sweetheart or his horse; but to touch his rifle was to touch his honor. Off went the blue jacket! the batteauxman scrambled up the bank, and a set-to commenced, that ended in the total discomfiture of the waggoner, with the loss of three of his grinders, and the gain of "divers black and bloody bruises," as honest Lithgow says. The batteauxman waited till the moon rose, when he went whistling down the stream to carry the news of his victory to old Potomac; and the poor waggoner went "to take the law," as a man says when the law is about to take him.

The honest batteauxman was arrested on his return for assault and battery on the west country waggoner. It being you know the great object of the law to find out which party is in the wrong, the lawyer of each side labored of course to throw the imputation on his adversary's client. It appeared clearly enough that the batteauxman made the first assault, but it also appeared in evidence that crowing like a cock was a direct challenge, according to the understanding of these people; that to undervalue a batteauxman's sweetheart or horse, whether he had any or not, was a mortal insult; and that to insinuate any inferiority in his rifle, was an offence which no one could put up with without dishonor. That such points of honor constituted the chivalry of these people, that no class of mankind, in without something of this nature—that however low a man may be, there are insults he cannot submit to, without being disgraced among his equals who constitute this world—and that to oblige him in any situation, to put up with disgrace, was to debase his nature, and to destroy every manly principle within him. Trifling as this case may appear, it called forth a display of talent, and a depth of investigation as to how far it was possible, and if possible, how far it was salutary, to attempt to repress the operation of those feelings which spur men in all situations to avoid disgrace at the risk of every thing, that gave me a high idea of the two advocates. They were both young men, new to the bar, &c. yet they spoke with a degree of fluency as well as self possession, which is seldom exhibited by our young lawyers of the cities, whose genius is too frequently rebuked by the presence of an audience they can hardly hope to please, disheartened by the supercilious airs of the elder council, or overpowered by the dreadening sense of inferiority.

ACCOUNT OF THE ORGAN

In the Cathedral Church of Harlaem, in Holland, reckoned the first in the world:

It contains 3600 pipes, some of which are thirty feet long and sixteen inches in diameter, and has sixty-four stops, four separations, two shakes, two couplings, and twelve bell

lows. The notes of this wonderful instrument can swell from the softest to the sublimest sounds, from the warbling of a distant bird, to the awful tone of thunder, until the massy building trembles in all its aisles. It has a stop called the *Vox Humana*, which most admirably imitates the human voice.—HANDEL, passing through Harlaem, could not of course, resist the sight of the far famed Organ; he procured the keys, &c. and amused himself for some time, at length he got into one of his rhapsodies, and rolled along the deep and thundering notes till the very steeple shook.—*London paper.*

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

BY A FOREIGNER.

Washington, ... 1818.

LORD B.....,

Since my last, I have been to visit Mount Vernon, memorable for once having been the residence of the illustrious Washington, the saviour of his country. It is now in the possession of a near relation of his, of the same name, who is one of the associate Judges of the Supreme Court, and a very amiable man. It is beautifully situated, on the right bank of the Potomac, which is seen from it as far as the eye can reach, pursuing its meandering course to the Chesapeake. I must confess it was not without feelings of deep and intense interest, that I strolled over ground consecrated by the ashes of one of the greatest and best men the world has produced. The richness and beauty of the landscape were lost in the gloom of melancholy recollection, and I gazed on the humble sepulchre which contained his mortal remains, with those feelings which I know you would experience in beholding, on the far famed plain of Troy, the *tumuli* of Hector, Achilles and Patroclus. There is a singular kind of pleasure in contemplating the ashes of the "mighty dead," who slumber beneath you. It is a pleasure which resembles the sensation produced by the Heavenly tones of the Æolian harp, heard amidst the repose and tranquillity of night. The mind is thrown off its poise, and floats along the stream of time, mellowed and chastened by retrospection. The fame of a great man preserves every thing connected with him from oblivion; and, in the language of Bruce—"while even the situations of magnificent cities are forgotten, we are familiar with the insignificant village, that sheltered some humble philosopher, or the rill that quenched the thirst of some indigent bard."

From an attentive perusal of the American history, and a close examination of the character of Washington, it appears to me that the principal faculty of his mind was judgment, which always led him to avoid the dangers of precipitancy, and the errors which sometimes result from a more brilliant and vivid imagination. The dictates of that judgment constituted the line of his conduct, which was, of course, marked with the most consummate prudence. This virtue never seems to have deserted him, either as a statesman or a warrior, in a public or a private capacity. His prudence and caution were particularly observable in his military career, and, like Pericles, he never willingly came to an engagement when the danger was considerable, and the success very uncertain: nor did he envy the glory or lament the conduct of those Generals, who are admired and applauded, because their rash enterprizes have been attended with success. He had many difficulties to encounter; but these difficulties he readily surmounted. Patriotism animated, and prudence conducted him to triumph. With a limited education, and little patronage, he paved his way to greatness, and, by his virtues, cast a blaze of glory around his character, that time can only increase, and that posterity must contemplate with enthusiasm and rapture.—There is no parallel for such a man in the annals of the world; such a singular combination of virtues, with so few vices; such disinterested patriotism, and such an unimpeachable integrity, with so many temptations to swerve, and so many inducements to betray, were never before united. Immoveable in the hour of danger, no difficulties could shake, no terrors appal him. He was always the same, in the glare of prosperity, and in the gloom of adversity. Like Fabricius, he could not be moved from the paths of virtue and honor, and like Epaminondas, he made every thing bend to the interest of his country. His country was his idol, and patriotism the predominant feeling of his mind. Personal aggrandisement and individual resentment and interest, were alike sacrificed to this overwhelming passion, no difficulty could weaken, and no neglect destroy. Washington was reserved without being haughty; religious without being bigotted; great in all stations, and sublime in all actions, whether he moved in the sphere of domestic obscurity, or employed his energies in wielding the destinies of a country. Antiquity would have made him a God; posterity will make him more. Every nation can boast of its heroes, its statesmen, and its bards, but there are few that have produced their Washingtons. He stands alone in the history of the world, and will be venerated while virtue and patriotism have an influence on human action.

You will, no doubt, be astonished to understand, that the remains of this great and excellent man still repose in a humble sepulchre, on the estate at which he resided, and from which, like Cincinnatus, he was several times called by his country. The Americans are certainly not ungrateful, but they seem to have an aversion to perpetuate a man's name by "monumental brass," or to express their gratitude by *splendid* tombs, or ponderous and magnificent mausolea. Your long acquaintance with Westminster Abbey, where the high and the low, the great and the obscure, the good man and the villain, are alike honored by their country or their friends, may perhaps draw from you a burst of indignation, at the imaginary apathy and indifference of this great republic, to the memory and past services of its illustrious dead; but I question whether it be not correct policy. To begin would be to have no end, and the erection of a monument to Washington might terminate, as in Russia, with a monument to a dog. Since the invention of writing, and the present extension of knowledge, the "storied urn, and animated bust," have become almost useless. History will record with fidelity the illustrious actions of him who has deserved well of his country, and his name will be as perpetual as if Pelion had been piled on Ossa to preserve his memory. It was, doubtless, owing to the want of this art, that the humble tumuli of the Celts and the massy pyramids of the Egyptians were formed; they had no other mode of expressing their gratitude or of perpetuating their dead.—After all, my Lord, perhaps the best monument is "their history in a nation's eyes."

Can storied urn or animated bust,
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or flattery soothe the dull cold ear of death?

It is but justice, however, to state, that though the American government have refused to erect a monument to the memory of their illustrious hero, his countrymen have not been quite so fastidious: and the citizens of Baltimore, with that enthusiasm which has done them so much credit, are now engaged in building a monument that will at once evince their gratitude, their patriotism and their taste. It may be safely asserted, that the Americans pay less attention, generally, to the depositories of their dead, than almost any other nation; they seem to be no sooner laid in the earth, than they are forgotten, and the tear of sorrow and the hand of affection neither bedews nor decorates the sward under which the friend, the parent or the relative reposes. Among the ancients, you will recollect that this was part of their religion, and we owe to the tenderness and affection of a Corinthian nurse for her deceased charge, the rich and splendid capital which beautifies the Corinthian shaft. It is in vain to look in the burying grounds of this country for the pensive cypress, or the melancholy willow, the virgin weeping over the urn of her departed lover, or the mother hanging o'er the grave of her departed child; no flower blooms, bedewed with the tears of affection; no zephyr wafts the odours of melancholy love; all is waste, all is dreary, and dead as the sunken grave over which you pass; and a few stones, on which are engraved the age and name of the deceased, are all that remain to manifest the affection of the living to those who have passed away and are no more.

Bushrod Washington, the present proprietor of Mount Vernon, is the nephew of the General. He seems to be about fifty years of age: and is below the middle size, and apparently nervous and feeble. His complexion is pale and cadaverous, but his countenance has the lineaments of benevolence and good nature. He has long been one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and has during that period, shewed no deficiency in his acquaintance with the law. His decisions, are, I believe, generally correct, though not very remarkable. I know not whether he was ever distinguished for his eloquence at the bar; but little seems to be known of his powers as an advocate or a lawyer, and that little does not tend to place him much above the grade of mediocrity. Satisfied with the respect which the reputation of his uncle, the situation he holds, and the wealth he possesses, cast around him, he feels no motive to exertion, and no desire to render himself illustrious by his own efforts. He appears to be one of those men to whom the pleasures of the domestic circle are more seducing than the fitful though captivating splendors which surround the temples of the statesman or the warrior; and he prefers what the world would term the inglorious repose of domestic felicity, to the feverish agitation and sickly turmoil of public life.

Mount Vernon has become, like Jerusalem and Mecca, the resort of the travellers of all nations, who come within its vicinity; veneration and respect for the great and illustrious chief, whose body it contains, lead all who have heard his name, to make a pilgrimage to the shrine of patriotism and public worth, and to stroll over the ground which has been hallowed by the ashes of heroism and virtue. A twig, a flower, or even a stone, becomes interesting, when taken from the spot where Washington lived and died, and no man quits it without bearing with him some memento to exhibit to his family and his friends. Adieu, S——.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

We have reason to pride ourselves upon this arm of our national defence. Whilst the English writers affect to disparage the victories obtained by our frigates and fleets during the late war, undertaking to show either the excessive superiority of our relative force in some cases, and in others, where this could not be made out, resorting to arguments to prove the British superiority in skill and courage in spite of defeat—yet in almost every page of the 'Naval Chronicle' we find American ships, seamen, gunnery and seamanship, held up as models for imitation—as incitements to improvement in the British navy—or as arguments to produce an apprehension of our ultimate power on the ocean. The Lords of the Admiralty have lately ordered a number of line of battle ships and frigates, to be built of the size and model of the American vessels of the same class.

With regard to the superior equipment of our ships in the Mediterranean, we find a great deal of jealousy prevails, among the naval writers, and one of them of late in addressing the Lords of the Admiralty refers to the style, and appearance of the American fleet at Gibraltar with evident soreness and asperity. We are happy to hear however, that the utmost attention, politeness and decorum is found to prevail whenever the British and American naval officers meet together in any part of the Streights. As to our Line of Battle Ships we may be allowed to express a doubt, if ever more admirable specimens of naval architecture were seen in the Mediterranean, than the Independence, Washington, and Franklin, have exhibited. The qualities of the two former of these vessels are well known, and their strength, compactness, arrangements and fast sailing have obtained an established reputation; in addition to which we are happy to hear, that the Franklin proves to be the most rapid ship of the line in her sailing, that has been seen in those waters for many years. We are not acquainted with comparative rate of sailing with the other, but learn that no vessel known in the Streights can hold way with her.—*Boston Intel.*

Humanity.—On the representation of the Directors of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, the Corporation has made it a donation of five hundred dollars

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

Progress of Reform in England.

IN the British House of Commons, June 2d, Sir Francis Burdett, moved a string of resolutions, to provide, in future, that the British Parliament, should be *annually* elected; the suffrage be common to all males above twenty one years of age; and that the kingdom should be districted for the choice of members. Lord Cochrane seconded the resolutions; but after a display of all the eloquence of the worthy Baronet and the noble Lord, one of the Opposition (Mr. Brougham,) moved to give these resolutions the *go-by*, when not another advocate could be found for them than the mover and seconder.

Speaking of the British Order in Council, granting to Halifax and St. John, the privileges of free ports, the Courier says, "This measure of the British Government is, of course, occasioned by the recent enactment of America, called the "Navigation Act," which prohibited all direct intercourse with the British West-Indies. By the present regulations, the produce of America will be shipped to Halifax, St. John's, or Bermuda, there landed, and sent to their ultimate destination; the vessels bringing lumber, provisions, &c. to these ports, will in return take West-India produce, British manufactures, &c.

"There is no doubt that the recent changes will throw trade out of its usual channel; but we are truly gratified to find, that all commercial men agree that they will be most beneficial to the trade of Great-Britain, and will immediately give to our North American Colonies a degree of importance which could not have been anticipated. The lumber and cured fish, which are the two articles of the greatest importance in this traffic, will ultimately be entirely supplied by British America."

Large bounties are given in Nova-Scotia for the cure of cod and scale fish, for the West-India market.

PARIS, JUNE 1.

We cannot let the opportunity pass without observing how wonderfully the credit of France has augmented, and what confidence is inspired by the present government. The sum subscribed for the loan of 16 millions, amounts to more than ten times the sum wanted!!! They amount to above 2 milliards in capital, and 160 millions of rents. Industry of every sort will immediately feel the effects of this confidence, and we may fairly anticipate a flourishing state for France.

The Duke of Wellington is not arrived at Paris, as was stated, but is expected in a day or two.

All over France the prospects of plenty are greater than they have been for many years.

A terrible fire has almost entirely consumed the city of Crentzbourg, in eastern Prussia.

The late fire at Copenhagen, of which we gave an account at the time, lay hid several days amongst the ashes, and then broke out again, but by great exertions, animated by the king in person, all damage was prevented

We learn from Vienna of the 16th of May, that a loan of 50 millions of florins is just contracted for by the Austrian government.—Messrs. Baring, Hope, Botham, Parish, and Geymuller, are the contractors; 5 per cent at 70, the terms. The paper money rises in public opinion.

Several wine-merchants in Paris have been fined by the Tribunal of Police for having adulterated wine, and materials for adulteration.—Besides the fine, the wines have been ordered to be spilt in the street.

The Loan made in London produces a good effect, as it puts in circulation 22 millions of crowns.

NEW-YORK, JULY 27.

LATEST ADVICES FROM EUROPE.

The fine regular trading ship Euphrates, Capt. De Cost, arrived at this port on Saturday evening from Liverpool, which place she left on the 11th of June.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The Austrian army, with the exception of that part now forming a corps of the Army of Occupation in France, has been put on the peace establishment. We believe that the distressed state of the finances of Austria was the principal cause of this measure; but it is a fortunate circumstance for Europe, as it may induce the other great powers to lay aside their attitude of mutual defiance and sacrifice the splendor of military parade to the comforts and welfare of the people.

It will probably require two or three days to get the alien bill through all its stages in both houses, and Parliament, therefore, will now hardly be prorogued before Thursday.

An article from Rome states, that the health of the Princess of Wales is satisfactory; and alludes to a report of M. Franchina Pergama, first chamberlain to her Royal Highness, having been poisoned. Doubts, however, are thrown on the accuracy of this rumor.

The intention authoritatively announced yesterday of proroguing Parliament this day has been abandoned, on account of the clause introduced into the alien bill by the House of Lords.—The preparations for the procession of the Prince Regent to the House of Lords, at two this day, had been actually begun, when about noon the order arrived for their discontinuance. The disappointment to a great number of beautiful elegantly dressed females was very great. They knew not of the putting off the prorogation till after they had reached the house of lords.

At seven o'clock on Friday morning the signal was made at Plymouth for the squadron to unmoor, from the Tonnant, 80, Rear-Admiral Sir Benjamin Hallowell, Capt. Tadoue, which was promptly obeyed from the Superb, 74, Captain Ekins; Vengeur, 74, Captain Alexander; Spencer, 74, Captain Broughton; Rochefort, 74, Capt. Sir A. Dickson; Northumberland, 74, Capt. Walker; Ramilies, 74, Captain Boys; and the Prometheus, Leo, Dwarf, and Grecian. The Bulwark, 74, and the Liver, and frigate, have been prevented from joining the squadron by the want of men. The destined cruise is said to be for exercise in the Bay of Biscay, and thence to Madeira, whence the squadron which has only 5 months provisions on board, may be expected back in 7 or eight weeks. From the lightness of the wind, the ships appeared in the offing all yesterday.

The following, is an interesting extract of a letter from Santander, May 19

"Yesterday's post brought us an order from Madrid, suspending, for the present the decree for making this a free port. We are all amazement at this counter decree, not knowing whether it is to be permanent, or whether the suspension is merely temporary." The correspondent further adds,—"Those who have sent goods to Spain on the faith of King Ferdinand's Real Decreto of the 30th March, will now, probably, be obliged to submit to the exaction of the enormous duties under the old Arancel."

PARIS, JUNE 5.

The explosion of the powder mill at Saint Jean d'Angely, was productive of the most disastrous effects. Upwards of 150 houses were thrown down or rendered uninhabitable; 16 persons were killed and more than 100 wounded. The damage is estimated at 1,400,000 francs. The explosion is stated to have been entirely owing to the imprudence of a workman at the mill.

Accounts from Constantinople, of the 29th April are quoted in a Vienna article, stating that the Baron de Strogonoff, the Russian minister at the Turkish court, had recently assumed a higher tone in his negotiations, in consequence of new instructions from his Sovereign.

FRENCH FRONTIERS, JUNE 2.

The departure of his Grace the Duke of Wellington for Paris was hastened by the arrival of several Couriers at Cambray. It is thought that the late Conventions with the allied Powers, for the regulation of another affair, requires his presence at Paris. It seems certain that the Duke is to be present at the Congress of the Sovereigns. This is the reason that the review of the British troops is deferred till autumn. The review of the Russian army has answered all expectation.

A Flanders mail has arrived, with Papers from Brussels to the 5th inst. It is understood in that city that the army of occupation will evacuate the French territory in the beginning of September, and that the English troops, whose effective strength is between 24 and 25,000 men, will embark successively in the ports of Calais and Boulogne, with their artillery, equipage, &c.

COPENHAGEN, MAY 28.

We expect shortly in our roads a numerous fleet fitted out at Cronstadt and Revel, which, in case that the army of occupation should be withdrawn from France, will go to Ostend and Calais, to take on board the Russian troops. The fleet of Spanish transports, which convey home the crews of the Russian ships lately sold to Spain, has now passed through the Sound; the Russian Admiral, Moeller, and the Spanish commander, Capt. Tuledo Isaquin, were on board the San Fernando frigate, which convoys the transports.

By the late Mails.

GEORGIA. MILLEDGEVILLE, JULY 1.

A GENTLEMAN who passed through the Creek Nation since the general meeting of the Indians at Fort Mitchell, on the 7th ult. informs us that the Agent has succeeded in making amicable arrangements with them, for the destruction of the Chehaw village. We also learn, that during the council the Indians agreed to abolish some of their savage customs, and constitute others less barbarous. It is said the Indians conducted themselves with much propriety during the whole meeting.

PENN. HARRISBURG, JULY 18.

On Saturday last, a laboring man by the name of Leonard Corbin, and said to be a native of Woodstock, Connecticut, aged about 25 years, lost his life near this borough, by taking an immoderate draught of cold water, while overheated, in pitching hay.

DELAWARE. WILMINGTON JULY 18.

Light in the South!—During the short but interesting conversations we have had with several gentlemen arrived in the Congress frigate, two facts have been mentioned, which afford us the highest gratification 1. The people of Buenos Ayres, especially, are directing the most diligent attention towards the establishment of a general system of education. 2. They have now in a train of translation, to be disseminated generally, a selection of the revolutionary and such other political writings of this country, as may have a tendency to infuse the spirit of the North-Americans into the popular mind. This is a radical beginning; it speaks volumes, and is of itself sufficient to place the successful result of their struggle beyond all rational doubt.

We also learn, that the people of that country look up to the North-Americans with the liveliest admiration, and most ardent solicitude. That our acknowledged influence is such, that we could mould their character to the utmost of their susceptibility. What an irresistible call is this upon our energies and our magnanimity!

In our opinion, it is now next to certain, that the report of the Commissioners must furnish the desiderata required by our people and government for the acknowledgment of the independence, at least of Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Venezuela. What an interesting season approaches for our representatives! What a distinguished and splendid æra of history is at hand! Next to the glory of the Congress of '76 in signing our Declaration of Independence, will be that of the Fifteenth Congress, in embracing a first born sister and lightening her path to the happiness which we have attained!

NEW-YORK. AUBURN, JULY 15.

We publish with pleasure, the following copy of a letter from His Excellency Gov. Clinton, to John W. Hulbert, Esq. one of the corresponding Secretaries of the Agricultural Society, of the county of Cayuga. The zeal which our present Chief Magistrate has constantly manifested, and the successful efforts which he has made, in the advancement of science and the useful arts, justly entitle him to be ranked among the benefactors of mankind. The remarks which he makes respecting the local advantages of the county of Cayuga, are flattering and true. We earnestly hope our agricultural society will be honored at its first exhibition with the company of this distinguished and highly respected personage.

Albany, June 22, 1818.

SIR—Viewing my admission as an honorary member of the Agricultural Society of Cayuga, as the testimony of intelligent and public spirited men in favor of my humble efforts to encourage the progress of science and the useful arts, I have received the information of it (so politely communicated by you) with the highest satisfaction, and with every sentiment of respectful gratitude.

Nature has been liberal in her dispensations to the county of Cayuga. Uniting a fertile soil with a benign climate, this territory furnishes every inducement to the enterprising ingenuity and laborious industry of man. And when we consider that it contains inexhaustible stores of the most valuable and fertilizing minerals; that it is connected with waters which open many important avenues to the ocean; and that the great Western Canal, which is now in a train of completion, will afford to it all the facilities of commodious intercourse, and of profitable communication, we cannot too highly appreciate all laudable efforts to improve blessings so signally bestowed, so widely extended, and so ultimately allied with the prospect of the present and of all future generations.

I shall certainly endeavor to visit the Society at the time of the annual exhibition, agreeably to invitation.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

DE WITT CLINTON.

JOHN W. HULBERT, Esq. Cor. Sec'ry of the Agricultural Society of Cayuga.

UTICA, JULY 21.

Joseph Bonaparte, Ex-King of Spain, arrived at the York-House in this village on Saturday last, and yesterday left town for St. Lawrence, on a visit to M. Le Ray de Chaumont. He was accompanied by a numerous retinue.

NEW-YORK, JULY 21.

We have been favored with a detailed statement of the exports of cotton, rice and tobacco, from Charleston and Savannah, from first Oct. 1817, to 1st July, 1818. The total amount from both places during the above period was 12,366 bales Sea Island, and 172,904 bales Upland-cotton; 81,471 tierces Rice; 5,676 hhds. Tobacco.

Decrease from the aggregate of the preceding year 5,218 bales Sea Island, 1018 bales Upland Cotton, and 878 hogsheads Tobacco. Increase of the quantity of Rice, 22,626 tierces.

JULY 23

The brig L. M. Pelham, Schuyler, on the voyage from Bordeaux to this port, in lat. 43, 12, long 14, 20, on the 14th June, fell in with two armed ships, the largest carrying 24 guns, with a figure head, yellow sides, and heavy quarter galleries, painted white chiefly; the other had a woman figure head, and one white streak around. When within grape shot, the smallest ship hoisted English colors, and fired three shot well aimed from the waist, at the brig, although her colors were hauled up, mainyard aback, and the female passengers on deck, plainly to be seen, the other ship at the same time heaving to, and hoisting a king's Spanish ensign. The first shot went over the brig, the second, with round and grape, close under the bow, and the third went near the foremast and struck a few yards to leeward.—"After this, says the log-book account, the small ship bore up and run close under our stern, and ordered us to send our boat on board immediately; and when within short pistol shot, under our lee, and we in the act of lowering our boat down, the female passengers and all the gentlemen passengers upon deck, having got a little over their fright after such a rough salute, the cowardly rascals, thinking the opportunity too good to let us pass, in a deliberate manner, fired a volley of musketry into us, which fortunately neither killed nor wounded any one, but several went through the main, and others over the quarter deck. I naturally concluded there was a war declared between the United States and Spain, not knowing otherwise how to account for such villainous treatment to an unarmed merchantman. I ordered the colors hauled down; and after shoving off from along side the Pelham, was then within half pistol shot of us, still he had a gang shaft, with their muskets pointed at us in the boat, that I expected every moment they would shoot all hands of us in the boat. In the interim whilst I went on board the small ship with my papers, the Pelham was boarded by an armed boat and an officer from the large ship—and by the passengers am informed that when the officer came on board he made many inquiries that displayed the most consummate ignorance, and corresponding with his appearance."

MASS. BOSTON, JULY 22.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

We yesterday received London files to the 5th June.

The papers begin to teem with advertisements, addresses, promises and professions to the "*dear people*," from candidates wishing again to represent them in Parliament, which was to be dissolved the 8th June. It was elected Nov. 12, 1812.

The writer of a letter from Newfoundland, speaks in glowing terms of the benevolence and intrepidity of the Americans in sending them supplies, as a gift, during their calamity by fire; and contrasts this liberality with the reluctance shown in the issues from the King's stores; and when a barrel of flour could not be obtained, one third more than the real value was extorted from the starving men who applied for it.

The prisoners condemned to death for the murder of Fualdes, had petitioned for a respite.

The Duke of Wellington was putting the frontier of the Netherlands in the best state possible, previous to the evacuation of France by the cautionary army.

Parliament was to be prorogued the 6th June, by the Prince Regent, in person, and the dissolution take place the 8th.

The Empress of Russia, and the Archduke Michael, were hourly expected on a visit to

England. The Russian Ambassador had gone down to Dover to receive them.

Lord Cochrane had formally declined being a candidate for Westminster; being bound to S. America in a steam-boat.

The *Alirma Plantago* has been efficaciously used in France as an antidote to the bite of a mad dog.

M. Cambaceres, it was said, had received a conditional pardon, and would return to France.

Every political aspect throughout Europe indicated a long continuance of Peace, and the lands promised Plenty.

At the anniversary dinner of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in London, Mr. Rush, the American Minister, moved, that the thanks of the Society, be given to Lord Teignmouth, their President; and he took occasion to compliment the Society on the exertions it had made in the promotion of the cause of Christianity, and concluded by saying, "May the canvass of the two countries spread more extensively over the world the riches of Christian Benevolence, than they do the riches of commerce, and henceforth may that be their only strife."

An English sailor, in a mad panic, was *reported* to have made his way from an Indiaman at St. Helena, to Bonaparte's residence, to have tarried with him two days, and return undiscovered.

June 2. American Flour, ten dollars a barrel of 196 lbs.

The Frigate Guerriére, Com. Macdonough, which is to convey Mr. Campbell, and his family to Russia, has not yet sailed, but probably will this day. The delay, we learn, has been unavoidable.

Mr. Burrows, of Connecticut, goes to the North, in the Guerriere, as a special Messenger to Mr. Russell, our Minister in Sweden. The despatches, of which he is the bearer, probably relate to the treaty pending between the two nations.

On Friday his Excellency Mr. Campbell, was entertained by Com. Hull, at his residence at the Navy Yard; on Saturday he dined with the Hon. Mr. Otis; on Monday with the Hon. Mr. Gray, and yesterday with his Excellency Gov. Brooks. Every mark of personal respect and attention has been paid to the Minister and his lady.

JULY 25.

The United States frigate Guerriere, Com. Macdonough, sailed yesterday afternoon for Russia. She has on board His Excellency Mr. Campbell, Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, his Lady, and three children.

The Minister, we learn, has expressed his thanks for the hospitality and attention paid him during his stay here. We have already mentioned instances by a number of our distinguished fellow citizens.

Immediately on the Minister's arrival in town, the Hon. Mr. Crowninshield, Secretary of the Navy, came up from Salem to give directions for the accommodation of himself and family on their passage; and on Thursday introduced him to the Independence, 74, and the frigate in which he has taken his passage. On this occasion, in compliment to the Secretary of the Navy, both these men of war had their yards manned, the sailors being in new uniform, and fired a national salute on his entrance on board, and departure from each vessel. This mark of distinction, we learn, is paid only to the President of the United States, and the Head of the Department. A splendid and sumptuous collation was provided by Commodore Bainbridge on board the Independence, on the occasion.

On Wednesday last, the Minister, and his family embarked on board the frigate, when His Excellency was complimented by a national salute, the marines presenting arms, and the drums beating a march. He was accompanied by the Secretary of the Navy, Commodores Hull and Macdonough and other officers of the government, and citizens, who there took leave of him.

On Sunday the Minister visited the residence of the Secretary of the Navy at Salem, and was received there with the hospitality of that ancient town.

The Guerriere is one of the most efficient frigates ever afloat. She has, we understand, a full crew, eight Lieutenants, and twenty-four Midshipmen on board; and after landing the Minister at Cronstadt, will proceed to the Mediterranean.

The weather becoming squally, the Guerriere anchored off Long-Island head, in the outer harbor last evening. We think it fortunate that she did anchor, as the storm would probably have overtaken her at the Narrows.

A dwelling-house frame of the Rev. Mr. Grant, of Hawley, Hampshire county, was raised the 22d ult. in about two hours, *without the use of ardent spirits*. In accordance with the good old custom of New-England, the throne of grace was addressed before the raising by the Rev. Mr. Wood, for a blessing in the undertaking, and afterwards, the Rev. Mr. Field offered a tribute of thanksgiving to the Preserver of their lives and limbs.

Sea Serpent again, and Brood.

We yesterday received a letter from a correspondent at Gloucester, dated on Thursday, which says:

"The Great Serpent has again appeared in our harbor. She is accompanied by three young ones, and they make great destruction among the bait. The fish exhibit the utmost terror at their approach; and as the Serpents pass along, seizing and devouring their food, the fish spring above the water to escape their enemies, but in vain, for the Serpents rapidly pass and repass, devouring as they go.—Mr. Sargeant, of this place, had a fair view of one this day. She passed under his boat, and he says, the head and protuberances on her back resemble the drawing and engraving of Capt. Beach. Capt. B. Webber, who saw the large Serpent, and the three smaller ones, yesterday, from the shore, judged the large one to be 100 feet in length, and the smaller ones to be about fifty feet."

FROM HAYTI.

A letter from Mr Samuel Huntington, in Jacquemel, (Hayti) to his brother in this town, dated July 2d, says, "Christophe, (King Henry) is but thirteen leagues from Port au-Prince, on his way to make war with the Republic, with most of his army. The people here are in high spirits, ready and anxious to meet him, and confident of success.

"The produce of this country is exceeding scarce and high."

Note.—Reports similar to the above have frequently been circulated at Port-au-Prince, &c. and heretofore have always proved fabulous; or set in motion to excite military ardor. There was nothing in the last accounts from Cape Henry, (Christophe's capital) which had the least belligerent aspect.—*Centinel.*

Spanish Affairs.—A letter from an intelligent patriot source in Margaretta, dated the 10th June last, contradicts most of the late trash from that quarter, and says, "The reports of the success of Bolivar are contradicted by later intelligence; and Bermudez, who was pushing the seige of Cumana, has found his hopes disconcerted by the arrival of a Spanish squadron there."

Florida Lands.—There are said to be eighteen millions of acres of land in the Floridas—a great part of which recently belonged to the Spanish crown. There can be no doubt, that Ferdinand, finding he must lose these Provinces sooner or later, has lately granted these lands to certain individuals, who now hold the patents. Of these, the Duke of Alagon, M. Lima, Don Onis, and Don Sarmiento, have been named as being grantees.—And the Aurora adds, that several citizens of the United States, acquainted with the cabinet secrets, have an interest in the speculation; and that the 11th article of the capitulation of Pensacola, which provides, "That all titles to lands, &c. legally derived from the crown of Spain, prior to the date of the capitulation, are guaranteed, and shall be respected," establishes the validity of the grants. The king had an unquestionable right to make the grants, and they were made before the signing of the capitulation.

Agricultural Societies.—These institutions are rapidly increasing in every part of the U. States, and there is scarcely a district in which their beneficial effects are not daily developing themselves.

The Society, in the rich and fertile district composed of Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden, has fixed on the 14th and 15th October, for a Cattle Show, Ploughing Match, and Fair. Premiums for the best cows, bulls, oxen, &c. woollen cloths, flannels, linen diapers, &c. have been offered. And the first successful Plough in the match will receive a piece of Plate worth twenty dollars, and the second ten dollars.

These institutions pre-eminently merit, and we are confident will receive liberal legislative aid. The bounty thus bestowed, like seed sown on good ground, will yield to the Commonwealth an immense increase.

CONN. MIDDLETOWN, JULY 22.

We were very sorry to hear that the Hon. S. W. DANA met with another accident on the road from Philadelphia to New York, by which he received an additional, though not very serious, injury.—It is said that the driver began to run his horses, and, upon being demanded by Mr. D. to stop them, was unable to do it, otherwise than by turning them into a meadow, where they were unable to proceed. It happened near the place where Mr. D. received his wound in the winter. The carelessness, obstinacy and unskilfulness of Stage-Drivers, is a growing and alarming evil, and should receive strong legislative correction.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, July 29, 1818.

The Hon. Mr. EUSTIS, late Minister at the Hague, passed through this city on Saturday, on his way to Boston.

The Secretary of the Treasury has departed from the city of Washington, on a short visit to Georgia.

Mr. Rodney, the Southern Commissioner, and Mr. Brackenridge, the Secretary, have left Washington city, for their respective residences.

Mr. De Onis, the Spanish Minister, returned from Washington city to his summer residence at Bristol, a few days ago.

The President (says the Savannah Republican of the 14th inst.) has issued orders for the arrest of Capt. Obed Wright, which the marshal of the district will execute forthwith. A special court has also been ordered for the trial of Wright, to be held in September next, in this city, or Milledgeville, at which two of the judges of the supreme court are to preside. Wright is charged with having committed murder at the destruction of the Chehaw town.

A gentleman from St. Augustine, (says the same paper,) who left it on the 4th inst. informs us, that there are not more than 100 troops in the fort; and that they were on half allowance, provisions being very scarce. Our informant contradicts the report that preparations were making to resist the American troops should they make an attack; on the contrary, it was openly avowed, that, if a demand was made for its surrender, by Gen. Jackson, the governor would give it up! We also learn, that no vessel, with provisions and money for the garrison, had arrived at Augustine, as was reported a few days since. A schr. with provisions, from Havana, bound to Augustine, was captured near the latter port, by a Patriot privateer, in May last, the provisions taken out, and the vessel scuttled.—There were a number of Americans at Augustine, on the St. John's, and elsewhere in the Floridas, purchasing up land, under the expectation that the province would soon fall into the possession of the U. States.

Surgical operations.—The Knoxville Gazette of the 7th inst. states, that at Jonesborough, in Tenn. Dr. Jones of Raleigh, N. C. had, within a few days, restored vision to Mr. John Aikin, (formerly a printer of Philadelphia,) who had been many years blind, by couching the cataracts in both eyes. The same paper also states, that Dr. Jones had recently taken out a cancerous eye from the head of Mr. Jonathan Young.

GENERAL JACKSON'S CONDUCT.

The late conduct of this officer has been severely scrutinized, by an able writer in the Richmond Enquirer, under the signature of "Civis." He declares the capture of Pensacola to be not only palpable war, but as exhibiting a disregard for the rights of other nations, and an evidence of grasping ambition, unworthy a great nation; and as an act of perfidy and Italian duplicity. He pronounces it wholly inconsistent with the late open professions of Mr. Adams to Don Onis, and to falsify the professions therein made of the pacific and magnanimous policy of the United States. As to the pretence of self-defence, he asks, "After beating the Seminoles in our own country, and in Florida, with the power of beating them again, and at all times, can it be pretended that self preservation required that we should overthrow the Spanish government in Florida, and seize upon their territory?" He declares, that the people of the United States have more cause to complain of Jackson's conduct, than Spain. That if the President authorized the capture, he has usurped the legislative functions—Congress alone having power to declare war; and "has given a more fatal stab to our republican government than any President we have ever had." He contends, however, that Mr. Monroe could not have authorised Gen. Jackson, thus to undermine the authority of the people's Representatives; but that the latter, like a self-willed, successful military commander, had acted without orders. He adds, that to wipe out this stain on our national character, the Floridas [unless ceded by a prompt negotiation—which, we believe, they will be] should be restored to Spain, and Jackson be arrested and cashiered, if he has acted wrong.

We are informed, says the Richmond Enquirer, by an officer of the army, that a letter has been received in town, stating that Col. George M Brook is at present acting as Governor of West-Florida.

Peculiarities of the Number of the present year, 1818.

1818 multiplied	by	1	=	1818,	the sum is		18
"	"	" 2	"	3636,	"		18
"	"	" 3	"	5454,	"		18
"	"	" 4	"	7272,	"		18
"	"	" 5	"	9090,	"		18
"	"	" 6	"	10908,	"		18
"	"	" 7	"	12726,	"		18
"	"	" 8	"	14544,	"		18
"	"	" 9	"	16362,	"		18
"	"	" 10	"	18180,	"		18
"	"	" 13	"	23634,	"		18
"	"	" 14	"	25452,	"		18
"	"	" 15	"	27270,	"		18
"	"	" 17	"	30906,	"		18
"	"	" 18	"	32724,	"		18
"	"	" 19	"	34542,	"		18
"	"	" 20	"	36360,	"		18
"	"	" 23	"	41814,	"		18
"	"	" 24	"	43632,	"		18
"	"	" 25	"	45450,	"		18
"	"	" 28	"	50904,	"		18
"	"	" 29	"	52722,	"		18
"	"	" 30	"	54540,	"		18
"	"	" 34	"	61812,	"		18
"	"	" 35	"	63630,	"		18
"	"	" 40	"	72720,	"		18
"	"	" 45	"	81810,	"		18

The square of 1818 is 3305124, the sum is 18

Copy of a letter from Lisbon, June 6, 1818.

We had the pleasure of addressing you last on the 4th ult.—since when, as we expected, some improvement in prices of Wheat took place, but considerable supplies, particularly from the Mediterranean, having successively dropped in, our market has felt the effects of it, and at this moment the extreme timidity of purchasers, renders prices entirely nominal.—The appearance of the harvest throughout Spain is most promising. The stock in the Mediterranean, according to all accounts, is immense; and the general aspect is so discouraging, that we cannot flatter ourselves with hopes of improvement. Our stock of Wheat may now be calculated at 60,000 moys, of Barley, Rye, Flour and Indian Corn, it is very small, and the latter article has met with an usual brisk demand at from 560 to 740rs. according to quality. Direct supplies however having reached our northern ports, the demand has subsided and but few sales can now be effected at the above prices.—Wheat we quote from 650 to 800 rs. At the last price the very best hard wheat has been sold on board, and could not now be commanded.

Of Carolina rice we remain destitute; Brazil maintains its price and East-India has been sold at 5500rs.

The following gentlemen have been chosen Directors of the U. S. Branch Bank, at Middletown, viz. *S. W. Dana, E. Boardman, W. Van Deusen, S. North, J. Savage, H. Carrington, N. Starr, jr. E. Champion, A. Wolcott.*

A writer in the Baltimore Federal Gazette in speaking of the reversal of trade, says, "Baltimore is now the highest market on the continent for flour. A considerable quantity of wheat is on its way here from New-York. Upwards of 5000 bushels have arrived from the District of Maine, and 4,000 bushels are afloat at our wharves from New-York.

The Baltimore Federal Republican of Wednesday, states, that *fourteen* persons died in that city, from drinking cold water, during the week ending on Monday morning 20th inst.

From Havana.—Capt Cox, who arrived at Norfolk on the 20th inst. left Havana on the 10th inst. He reports that the sensation produced on the minds of the people there, by the first intelligence of the capture of Pensacola had subsided. A hostile disposition had been manifested in the first instance by the Governor, and an embargo had been laid on all American shipping in the port, but it was taken off in 48 hours after, and they were allowed to clear out as usual without any new restrictions. An additional duty of one dollar had been laid on flour, which now pays $6,25 per bbl.

The yellow fever was raging with great violence at Havana, and continued to sweep off large numbers of the inhabitants and strangers daily. Capt. Cox lost 3 of his crew by it. Flour was worth only $8 per bbl. exclusive of duty. Coffee, per last sales, was 27 cents on board, and very scarce.

It is stated by an arrival at Charleston, from Havana, that some local inquietude existed in Cuba, which required all the vigilance of the Governor General to keep down.

The celebrated Cleopatra's Barge, is advertised to be sold at Salem, by auction.

Marine.

Arrived at New-London, on Saturday, brig Sarah, Lester, 15 days from Havana. Left, on the 12th July, the following vessels, viz: ships Merimack, Jackson, of Newburyport, discharging; America, ——, of Charleston, S. C.—Brigs American, Anner, of and for New-York, in 4 days; Russell, Eldred, of and for Newport, 8 or 10 days; Perseverance, Wilcox, do. 2 days; Calypso, Allyn, of Newport, loading for Europe; Caroline Augusta, Wells, of Boston, loading for do.; Palafox, Maxwell, of and for Bath, in 10 days; Hare, ——, of Boston, discharging; ——, White, of and for Newport, in 12 or 16 days; ——, Norris, of and for do. in 15 or 16 days; ——, Brooks, of Boston; ——, W. S. White, of and for do. in a few days; Agness, Griffith, of and for New-York. 13th July, off the Pan of Matanzas, spoke schr. Aldebarren, Clark, 20 days from Boston, for Havana.

The day before the Sarah left Havana, a Spanish government ship and schr. arrived in 34 days from Cadiz—what news they brought had not transpired. The possession of Pensacola, by Gen. Jackson, has much exasperated the Spaniards in Havana.

At Bordeaux, June 4, brig Reindeer, Hazzard, for New-York, 1st July.

The ship Thos. Gibbons, of this port, on the 10th May, in the evening, lat 45, lon. 33, ran foul of the John of Dartmouth, from Liverpool for Quebec, and the latter immediately foundered—crew saved.

KINGSTON, (JAM.) JUNE 24.—Permission having been granted to the Mexican Congress, privateer brig, Capt. Parker, to come in and receive a supply of provisions and water, she approached Fort Royal on Saturday forenoon, as if with the intention of entering, but shortly after she suddenly hauled upon the wind, stood through the South Channel, and, for reasons with which we are unacquainted, proceeded to sea with all sail set!

Married,

At Berlin, after a courtship of *thirty minutes*, Mr. BENJAMIN DEAN, to Miss THANKFUL KOPPINS.

At Roxbury, Dr. SAMUEL S. MASTERS, to Miss ABIGAIL SQUIRE—being his second wife, her second husband—his former wife and her former husband, are both living, and lawfully married—but "all is vanity," saith the preacher—they lived together ten long days and nights, and *parted* to embrace no more. At the same place, Mr. JAMES HALL, aged 25, to Miss LUCY FRISBIE, a maid of 67, only—

"If Love's a flame that's kindled by desire,
"An old stick's surely best, because 'tis *dryer*."

At Tiverton, Mass. 14th ultimo, Elder JOB BORDEN, aged 64, to Miss LOIS TILLINGHAST, aged 54. Elder Borden is blind, having lost his sight when about sixteen years of age—he has been a widower *almost three months.*

Died,

On the 16th ult. at his seat in Sumner county, (Tenn.) Gen. DANIEL SMITH. He was a native of Fauquier county, (Va.) took an active part in the war of the revolution; shortly after it he emigrated to the west, and was among the first settlers on Cumberland. Possessed of great powers of mind and body, he took a lead in the scenes of these days. In battle he was brave, in peace he was a zealous asserter of those principles he had fought for. He filled numerous public offices, was a conspicuous member of the convention which formed our state constitution, was as long as he would serve a senator in congress, and in every station his conduct was creditable to himself and beneficial to the public. To his industry and talents we are indebted for the only map ever published of this State, and for the geography of the country, printed in a small volume by Carey, about 1799. Thro' a long life of political turmoil, he rose from obscurity to wealth and fame, without the imputation of an unworthy or dishonourable act. He lived the life of an honest man, and died the death of the righteous.—*Tenn. Gaz.*

At Wilmington, Del. Captain PATRICK O'FLINN, aged 70—a soldier of the revolution and, an "honest man." He kept a public house in that borough during the time that Congress sat in Philadelphia. It was always the stopping place of Gen. Washington, who generally remained a night with Capt O'Flinn and made it a constant rule to invite the Capt. (who was of uncommonly modest and retired habits) to spend the evening with him. It was remarked, on a certain occasion, by one of the gentlemen in Washington's suite, that in all his journies with the President, he had never seen him so much at home, in a public house, as in Captain O'Flinn's, or ever met with a man with whom he discoursed more familiarly than with him. There were few men with whom Washington was *familiar.*

In Spain, the Inquisitor-General MIAR; and Count DEL PINAR, a member of the same tribunal.

In France, Baron GIRARD, an Adjutant-General, and member of the Legion of Honor.—He had the command of the departments of Cartal, the Upper Loire, and Puy de Dome.

$5000 highest Prize.

Stonington Bridge Lottery.

TICKETS,

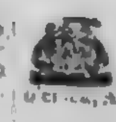
IN *Stonington Bridge Lottery* positively to be drawn next month, for sale at the Book Store of

R. HUBBARD,

Shetucket street.

☞ Adventurers will do well to apply before the Tickets advance in price.

July 29, 1818.



FOR NEW YORK,

SLOOP MORGAN, R Roath, will sail on Friday next, at 6 o'clock, A. M. *July 29.*

AUCTION.

AT the subscriber's store, will be sold at AUCTION to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 15th of August next, at 9 o'clock, A M his remaining

Stock in Trade,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Stockinetts, Flannels, Bombazetts, Shirtings, Irish Linen, Levantine and Florence Silks, Calicoes Dimoties, Cambrics, Muslins, Leboes a variety of Shawls and Handkerchiefs, gentlemen and ladies Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Lamb's Wool Stockings, Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves Ribbons, Shell and Horn Combs, Pocket Books &c. &c.

The above Goods will be sold by the piece, or in patterns, as may best suit purchasers.

Terms of payment made known on the day of sale.

JAMES HAZEN.

Norwich, July 28, 1818 38—

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100 000 best ½ inch Conn river Shingles,
20 000 ft. do clear Boards and Clapboards,
3,500 „ Cherry Boards and Plank,
50 casks Dexter's Lime,

Just received and for sale by

JED. HUNTINGTON.

July 28. 38 4w—

---

3 small Brass Guns,

Handsomely mounted on field carriages, for sale by

R HUBBARD.

July 28

JUST RECEIVED,

A new assortment

ENGLISH AND SWISS

WATCHES,

GOLD TRIMMINGS,
AMULET NECKLACES
AND
BRACELETS, &c.

COIT & MANSFIELD.

July 29 38 6w

SUGAR.

CHEAP SUGAR, suitable for Currant Wine—for sale by

C. TYLER & Co.

July 29. 38—

Flour, Lime, &c.

Fresh Flour in bbls. and half bbls.
Dexter's Stone Lime,
Clapboards and Shingles,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

July 28 38—

Nails, Iron & Steel.

RUSSIA Old Sable Iron by the Ton;—English & Swedes flat square, and round Iron assorted sizes
London Hoop L. Blister'd STEEL.
Horse Nail Rods Nail Plates
Cut Spikes five inches long for planking.
Tacks of all sizes from 3 to 20 oz per M.
Patent Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes—for sale at Norwich Nail Manufactory, by

48 WM C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

To JOHN FOX, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for Windham County—

WE the subscribers proprietors of the south half of Woodstock in said County, hereby request you to warn a meeting of said Proprietors, for the purpose of disposing of and managing the undivided lands, and the personal property of said Proprietorship, and also for the purpose of choosing the necessary officers of said Proprietorship, which meeting we request to be held at the dwelling house of *George Rowen*, in said Woodstock, on the 30th day of September next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon *Dated at Woodstock this 21st day of July,* 1818

JAMES M'CLELLAN.
DAVID FRISSELL
STEPHEN JOHNSON.
DAVID HOLMES.
AMOS PAINE.

IN compliance of said application, the Proprietors of the south half of said Woodstock, are hereby warned to meet at the time and place stated in the above application, and for the purposes therein stated

Dated at Woodstock, the 21st day of July, 1818

38 JOHN FOX, *Justice of Peace.*

Stray Sheep.

CAME into the subscriber's enclosure, about the middle of July, twelve old *SHEEP* and nine *LAMBS*—partly the short legged sort The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JAMES L. SMITH.

Lisbon, July 23, 1818. 38—

POETRY.

THE BUCKET.

BY WOODWORTH.

HOW dear to my heart are the scenes of
  my childhood,
When fond recollection recals them to view;
The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled
  wild wood,
And ev'ry lov'd spot which my infancy knew.
The wide-spreading pond, and the mill which
  stood by it.
The bridge, and the rock where the cataract
  fell,
The cot of my father, the dairy-house nigh it,
And e'en the rude bucket that hung in the
  well:
The old oaken bucket, the iron bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket, which hung in the
  well.

That moss-cover'd vessel I hail as a treasure,
For often at noon, when return'd from the
  field,
I found it the source of an exquisite pleasure,
The purest and sweetest that nature can yield,
How ardent I seiz'd it, with hands that were
  glowing,
And quick to the white pebbled bottom it fell,
Then soon, with the emblem of truth over-
  flowing,
And dripping with coolness it rose from the
  well:
The old oaken bucket, the iron bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket, arose from the
  well.

How sweet from the green mossy brim to re-
  ceive it,
As pois'd on the curb, it inclin'd to my lips;
Not a full blushing goblet could tempt me to
  leave it,
Though fill'd with the nectar that Jupiter sips.
And now, far remov'd from the lov'd situation,
The tears of regret will intrusively swell,
As fancy reverts to my father's plantation,
And sighs for the bucket which hangs in his
  well:
The old oaken bucket, the iron bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket which hangs in the
  well.
SELIM.

LORD BYRON

In the 4th Canto of Lord Byron's Childe Harold, just re-published by Mr. Thomas, we find the following elegant compliment to this country.—The contrast which is drawn between us and France is equally flattering and just.—*Bost. Gaz.*

Can tyrants but by tyrants conquered be,
And Freedom find no champion and no child,
Such as Columbia saw arise when she
Sprung forth a Pallas, armed and undefiled?
Or must such mind be nourished in the wild,
Deep in the unpruned forest, 'midst the roar
Of cataracts, where nursing nature smiled
On infant Washington? Has Earth no more
Such seeds within her breast, or Europe no
  such shore?
But France got drunk with blood to vomit
  crime,
And fatal have her Saturnalia been
To Freedom's cause, in every age and clime;
Because the deadly days which we have seen,
And vile Ambition, that built up between
Man and his hopes an adamantine wall,
And the base pageant last upon the scene,
Are grown the pretext for the eternal thrall
Which nips life's tree, and dooms man's
  worst—his second fall.

From Parsons' travels in Asia and Africa.

THE TOWER OF BABEL.

At a distance of six hours travelling from Bagdad, on this side of the city, are the remains of the Tower of Babel. They stand in a vast plain, which is a mere desert, and are still about 220 feet in height. The materials of the little remains of this once famed Tower are unburnt bricks, (now as hard as stone) which in dimensions are 14 inches by 10, and nearly 5 inches thick. There is not any cement between them, either of bitumen or of mortar. About the distance of every four feet, from the bottom to the top, are layers of reeds, four inches thick. By digging ten or twelve inches into one of these, I pulled out by degrees a handful of them, which are as firm and sound (except their being pressed flat) as when they were first inserted; which the Jew Rabbies at Bagdad tell me, according to a tradition of theirs, is very near four thousand two hundred years. They call it Nimrod's Tower.

TOMB OF JESUS.

The Musselmen in Palestine have taken possession of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem; and the Abbe Forbin Janson has proceeded to Constantinople; to reclaim from the Grand Seignior the keeping of the *tomb of Jesus*. It produces an annual income of 260,000 dollars.

The amount of lead and shot, exported from one Factory at Herculaneum, (Missouri,) to New-Orleans, during one year, ending June 1818, was,

Lead, 1,645,157 lbs. . . .	worth	$82,257
Shot, 800,000 lbs.	"	21,000
		$103,257.

MATRIMONY IN ENGLAND.

A French Journal gives the following account of the state of Matrimony in England for 1816.

Wives eloped	1,132
Husbands run away	2,512
Legally divorced	4,175
Living in open hostility	17,454
Secretly discontented	1[illegible]
Mutually indifferent	[illegible],240
Passing for happy	5
Hardly happy	27
Truly happy	13

KALEIDOSCOPE.

A correspondent has made the following curious calculation of the number of changes this wonderful instrument will admit:—" Supposing the myst the instrument to contain 20 small pieces of glass, &c. and that you make 10 changes in each minute, it will occupy the inconceivable space of 463,180,398,376 years and 380 days, to go through the immense variety of changes it is capable of producing; amounting (according to our frail ides of the nature of things) to an eternity. Or if you take any 14 small pieces, and make 10 changes in each minute, it will then take 33,264 days, or 91 years and 49 days, to exhaust its variations. However exaggerated this statement may appear to some, it is actually the case.—*London paper.*

The British Parliament has lately voted 13,500l. sterling, (nearly 60,000 dollars) for the purchase for the National Museum, of Dr. Burney's library, said to contain the most valuable selection of Greek literature ever bro't together.

PRINTING.

From this invention polite intercourse and music proceeded; reason and justice were made manifest; the relations of social life were illustrated; laws and language became fixed. Governors had a rule to refer to; scholars had authorities to venerate. The classical scholar, the historian, the mathematician, the astronomer, none of them can do well without Printing.

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE Proprietors have determined to extend the Line to *Norwich*, with the FULTON, Capt LAW, and this route will be continued during the season, as follows:

The Connecticut, Capt Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New Haven.

The Fulton, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich at day light in the morning of the same days, touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New Haven at 8 o'clk

The Boats will meet at New Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

May, 1818. 26—

POST COACH
AND
STEAM-BOAT LINE.
FROM BOSTON TO NORWICH,
Distance 60 miles,
Fare through, $6.

LEAVES Boston Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 3 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Norwich at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Returning leaves Norwich on the arrival of the Boat and arrives in Boston the same evening.

Towns through which it passes:
DEDHAM, MEDFIELD, MENDON, THOMPSON, BROOKLYN TO NORWICH.

The Proprietors respectfully inform the Public that they have furnished themselves with the best of horses, good carriages careful and experienced drivers, and no pains will be spared on their part to make the TRAVELLERS' passage pleasant and expeditious. As it is the shortest and most direct Rout, they hope to receive a share of the Public Patronage.

Each Passenger allowed 20 lbs. baggage gratis. 100 lbs. equal to a seat.

Stage books kept in Boston, at Earl's Coffee House 34 Hanover-street, Barnum's Ex. Coffee House, and Bolles' Coffee-House Norwich.

L. EATON & CO. *Boston.*
D. WILBUR, *Mendon.*
JACOBS & JOHNSON, *Thompson.*
TYLER & GALLUP, *Brooklyn.*
R. BOLLES, *Norwich.*

April 8. 22—

BIBLES.

DR Scott's Family Bible, in three vols. The fourth American quarto edition, on a new and cheap plan: arranged in a different manner from any former edition Price $24

A great variety of Quarto Bibles, from 3,75 to 13 50.

Octavo Bibles, 3,00 to 5,50.
Pocket Bibles, 1,12½ to 3,50
School Bibles—FOR SALE BY
R HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket street.

July 22.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. JOHN SCHOLFIELD. Jun. or Captain JOSEPH STANTON, of Griswold, are requested to call on GEORGE PERKINS, at his office in Norwich, who has their books and notes, and make payment. If this notice is disregarded, they must expect cost

July 22 37—

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 16th inst. a dark red

COW.

The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

NEHEMIAH H. FITCH.
Bozrah, July 21 1818 37—

NOTICE.

WANTED, an industrious and faithful GIRL, to do house work in a small family. A recommendation will be required.

July 22. *Enquire at this office.*

STONINGTON BRIDGE
LOTTERY.

DURING the severe gale in September, 1815, the Bridge at Point Point, Stonington, was swept away. The Legislature of this State have granted a Lottery for rebuilding it, and the subscribers duly appointed Managers, having given bonds for the faithful performance of their trust, submit the following

SCHEME:

1	Prize	of 5000	Dollars is	$5000
1	do.	of 2000		2000
1	do.	of 1000		1000
2	do.	of 500		1000
1	do.	of 400		400
1	do.	of 200		200
8	do.	of 100		800
10	do.	of 50		500
4	do.	of 30		120
48	do.	of 20		960
100	do.	of 10		1000
1170	do.	of 6		7020
1347	Prizes.			$20,000
2653	Blanks.			
4000	Tickets at $5 is			$20 000

Several of the Prizes to be disposed of as follows:

The first drawn blank on the

2d day's drawing,	$400
3d " "	1000
4th " "	500
5th " "	2000
6th " "	300
7th " "	5000

It is understood that 500 numbers constitute a day's drawing, whether more or less are actually drawn on any one day and will accordingly regulate the stationary prizes

Prizes to be paid in 90 days after the drawing is completed and subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing is completed, will be considered as given for the benefit of the institution and not paid

The drawing will positively commence on the 27th of August next.

WM. WILLIAMS,
AMOS DENISON,
JESSE BREED
WM. W. RODMAN. } *Managers*

Stonington, April. 1818 27—

PROPOSALS
By WILLIAM S. MARSH *for publishing by subscription*

A GAZETTEER
OF THE STATES OF
CONNECTICUT AND RHODE-ISLAND.

THE Publisher begs leave to submit to the public the plan and accompanying statement of the manner in which the work is to be executed. Sensible that minuteness and accuracy of detail, constitute, in a publication of this description, its principal value, arrangements are made, involving a heavy expense, to have this work compiled from original *and authentic materials*. It will consist of two Parts.

I. A Geographical and Statistical description of the two States, exhibiting a view of their general and more prominent features, both physical and artificial, climate, rivers, mountains, harbors, manufactures, agricultural and mineral productions, together with a compendious historical account, from their earliest settlements.

II. A general view of each county, with a minute and topographical description, and statistical view of each town, arranged in alphabetical order, with the exception of the shire towns, which will be ranked first in each county. The description of the towns will comprise an accurate account of their dimensions, surface, quality of the soil, and population, their civil corporations, societies, cities, boroughs, villages, and their institutions, arts and improvements, seminaries of learning and common schools, churches, banks, newspaper establishments, post-offices, mercantile stores, manufactures and agriculture. Also, in some instances a succinct history of remarkable events, and notices of deceased eminent men.

The materials for the work will be collected by Dr. John C. Pease, and it will be written with the utmost care and impartiality by John M. Niles, Esq and submitted to the inspection of the Secretary of the state of Connecticut.

The work will be published as soon as may be consistent with what is due to the undertaking and the public, and will comprise an octavo of about 300 pages. It will be printed with a new type, neatly bound, with an elegant, accurate, and improved map of each state, and delivered to subscribers at two dollars fifty cents, payable on delivery. Should the encouragement authorize the additional expense, it will be ornamented with the portraits of their Excellencies Gov. Wolcott and Gov. Knight.

Those who obtain six subscribers, and become responsible for the payment, shall receive a seventh gratis.

Hartford, May, 1818.

Notice to all.

LOVINA ADAMS, wife of the subscriber—her conduct is such that I am under the necessity of forbidding all persons harboring or trusting her, on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

ABEL ADAMS.
Killingly, June 19 1818 37—

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, on the first of July, a red COW, no artificial mark, appears to be about nine or ten years old. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JARED HYDE.
Franklin, July 6, 1818. 36—

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Just received, and for sale by R. HUBBARD, Blue Store, Shetucket-street,

TALES OF MY LANDLORD. Price 3 dollars.

Anecdotes of the Life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Landaff, written by himself at different intervals, and revised in 1814. Published by his son, Richard Watson, L. L. B. Prebendary of Landaff and Wells. Price $2 75.

The Western Gazetteer, or Emigrant's Directory, containing a geographical description of the Western States and Territories, viz. the States of Kentucky, Indiana, Louisiana, Ohio, Tennessee, and Mississippi, and the territories of Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Michigan, and North Western—with directions to emigrants. By Samuel F. Brown. Price $2,25.

The Fudge Family in Paris, in a series of letters from Phil. Fudge Esq. Master Bobby Fudge, and Miss Biddy Fudge. Edited by Thomas Brown, the younger, author of the twopenny post-bag. Price 50 cents.

Rosabella, or a Mother's Marriage—a novel by the author of Romance of the Pyrenees, &c. Five volumes in three. Price $5.

Tales of Wonder, of Humor, and of Sentiment; original and translated. By Anne and Annabella Plumptre. 2 vols. Price $2.

Mandeville; or the last words of a Maniac! A Tale of the seventeenth century in England. By himself. Vol. III. Price 75 cents.

July 7.

Rum, Wine, &c.

8 hhds. West India Rum,
10 do New-England do
12 boxes, 1 doz each Claret Wine,
2 tierces, 7 doz each, first quality London Porter,
3 do. common do. do
6 2 lb caddy boxes Imperial Tea,
8 bbls. Muscovado Sugar

Just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

LYMAN BREWER.
July 14. 36–3w—

Hardware, Cutlery, Jewellery, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully invites his old friends and the public in general to call and examine a very elegant and general assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, Jewellery, &c.

which he would wish to exchange for cash or approved notes, payable at the Norwich Bank.

OLIVER ARMSTRONG, jr.
Norwich, June 23 1818 33—

Cart Boxes.

Just received, on consignment,

Chaise, Waggon, & Cart Boxes,

Of all sizes, which are offered for sale by the quantity, at the New-York Foundery prices

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent.
March 31 21—

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less, by

LYMAN BREWER.
May 26. 29—

ORIN SHOLES,
CABINET MAKER,

HAS constantly on hand, and manufactures at short notice

CABINET FURNITURE,

of every description, viz—Elegant Sideboards, Secretaries, Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, Ladies' Work Stands Toilets Candle Stands, &c &c—which he will warrant to be of the first quality and newest style.

Orders for Coffin Work, of any description, executed promptly

He has also for sale, very cheap for cash a quantity of Mahogany and Cherry Plank, Boards and Veneers, of the first quality

Norwich, July 15 1818 36—

CABINET FURNITURE.

HORACE COLTON,

HAS on hand a great variety of *CABINET FURNITURE* at the cheapest prices and of the latest fashions, consisting of Sideboards; Secretaries; Book Cases; Grecian Sofas; Plain do.; Bureaus; French do; pillar and claw Pier, Dining, Card, Pembroke, Dressing and Ladies' Work Tables; Mahogany and plain Bedsteads; Candle Stands, &c. &c.

Also
A VARIETY OF ELEGANT GILT
PICTURE FRAMES.
Also

A quantity of MAHOGANY, either in the log or boards.

Norwich July 15, 1818. 36–3w—

Psalms & Hymns.

DWIGHT's Psalms and Hymns, various sizes and qualities, from 75 cents to $3

Watts' Psalms and Hymns, 75 cents and $1—FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD's Book Store.

NOTICE.

THE firm of KEIGWIN, WOODWARD & UTLEY, was by agreement dissolved on the first day of April. All those indebted to said firm are requested to call and make immediate payment—as prompt payments can only enable mechanics to prosecute their business to effect. Their former customers and the public are invited to call on them at their old stand, individually, for work, which will be done with firmness, neatness and dispatch.

JOHN KEIGWIN,
CHARLES WOODWARD,
JOSEPH UTLEY.
Griswold, July 14, 1818. 36—

To Manufacturers.

THE subscribers have invented a LOOM, for weaving Bed Ticking *by water*, and will furnish Looms for One Hundred Dollars each which will weave from 20 to 30 yards of Ticking completely, in a day. This Loom will bear as much speed as a Loom for plain cloth.

Apply at the Reynolds' Manufactory in Richmond, R. I. to

THOMAS REYNOLDS, and
GARDENER NICHOLS
Richmond July 2, 1818 36—

THE SUBSCRIBER

TENDERS his most ardent thanks to the people in Chelsea Landing and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has received in the line of his profession. Particular motives induces him to leave the place at this time, (not the decline of business.) He has taken a stand near the Court House in Norwich Town, where he will be happy to wait on those who require his assistance. He is well supplied with elegant natural TEETH, and the first rate of materials for artificial ones. Ladies and gentlemen can be attended at their own houses, if more agreeable, without extra expence

GEORGE W. PARTRIDGE.
May 18, 1818 28—

WE the undersigned, Physicians and Surgeons of the town of Norwich, being acquainted with Doct G W *Partridge*, in his capacity of SURGEON DENTIST, do not hesitate to recommend him to the public, in the line of his profession.

JOHN TURNER.
RICHARD P. TRACY.
April 13 1818 23—

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*
Hartford Dec 17, 1810 7—

Instrumental Music.

PRECEPTORS for the German Flute, price 75 and 50 cents

Riley's Flute Melodies, price 75 cents.

A new and choice collection of Flute Melodies; consisting of Duets, Waltzes, Cotillions, Airs, Marches, &c to which are prefixed the instructions for the German Flute, and Patent Fl. gelet. Price 75 cts.

A new and complete Preceptor for the Fife. Together with a collection of choice Marches. Price 50 cents

Violin Preceptors, containing in addition to the rudiments, a choice and extensive selection of the most approved Cotillions, Dances, Waltzes Songs, Airs, &c &c. many of which have never before been published. Price 75 cents.—FOR SALE BY

July 8 R HUBBARD.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Commissioners on the estate of

Capt FRANCIS SMITH,

late of Norwich, deceased, hereby notify all persons concerned that they will meet at the office of *Joseph Williams*, in said Norwich, on the 1st Mondays in October November and January next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to receive, examine and allow claims against said estate:—*Six Months* from this date being the term limited by the Court of Probate for the exhibition of claims to said Commissioners

BENJA. COIT.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS } *Com'rs.*
Norwich, July 15, 1818 36—

PROBATE OFFICE, POMFRET DISTRICT.
Pomfret, July 7, 1818

THIS Court limits and appoints the term of six months from the first publication of this notice, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. DAVID ADAMS,

late of Brooklyn deceased to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, to PHILANDER ADAMS, the Administrator with the will annexed, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest. Elisha B. Perkins, Clerk.

Those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to said Administrator. 36—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1818. *NORWICH*, (Conn.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXII. No. 32.]

EUROPEAN & INDIA GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received and now offers for sale, a handsome assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

Dry Goods,

Consisting in part of

8-4 black and coloured Crape Shawls,
An elegant assortment of Canton Crapes,
Black, white, blue and changeable Levantines.
Do. do. do. Florences,
Plaid Lustrings,
Black India Sinchews and Sarsnets,
White pink, green and lilac Levantines,
Black, white, green and blue Sattins,
8 4 Levantine Shawls,
4 4, 6-4, and 8-4 Imitation and Chint's do.
4 4 elegant Merino do.
Broad and narrow figured & plain Ribbons,
Inserting Cambric Trimmings,
Black and white Tulle Lace,
Cambric and common Ginghams,
White and corded Cambrics,
Figured and plain Mulmul and Lenos Muslins,
Sarsnet and Jacknet Cambrics,
Cambric and Book Muslins,
Super and common Long Lawn,
Black and coloured Cambric,
Cambric and common Dimoties,
Super Chintzes and Calicoes,
Maddapollam and improved steam-loom Shirtings,
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Men's and women's Cotton Hose,
Do. do. Silk do.
Do. do. do. Gloves,
Flag, Bandanna and Madras Handkerchfs.
Florentine, Marseilles and other Vestings,
Blue and yellow Nankeens,
Elegant gilt Ridicule Clasps,
Black, green and crimson Silk and Tabby Velvets,
Silk Umbrellas,
Silk and Kid habit and long Gloves,
Black and coloured Bombazetts and Rattinetts,
Russia Sheeting and Diaper,
8 4 and 10-4 Damask Table Linen,
Plain and figured Covers,
Black and white Italian Crapes,
Fancy Boxes and Cotton Balls,
Drab Cotton Cassimere,
Hat Bindings and Galoons,
White Demi Sattin for hatters,
Black, blue and assorted Silk and Twist,
Men's Buckskin and Beaver Gloves,
Silk and gilt Coat and Vest Buttons,
Plain, twill'd and gold head Tapes,
Hearth Rugs.
Quality and Shoe Binding,
Nun's Thread, Pins, Needles, &c. &c.

Also,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Broadcloths & Cassimeres.

Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31—

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM ROGERS,

HAS just received from New-York a general assortment of new and fashionable GOODS, suitable to the season—among which are—Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Nankeens, Marseilles, Silk and other Vestings, Silk, Cotton and Hemp Hose, Lustrings of various colours, Calicoes, Dimoties, Silk, Merino and other Shawls, Silk and Kid Gloves, and a variety of FANCY ARTICLES. ALSO,

Groceries.

Wine, Brandy, Gin, W. I. and N. E Rum Porter, Molasses, Teas of various kinds, Sugars, &c.

The above articles were purchased with cash, at low prices, and will for cash be sold low.

Norwich, July 15, 1818. 36—

BOOKS.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Classical & School Books,

CONSTANTLY KEPT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
R. HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket-street.

☞ BOOKS of all descriptions furnished at (on) days notice, and at New-York prices. *July 8*

Bohea Tea, &c.

10 qr chests fine quality Bohea Tea,
3 hhds N. E. Rum,
3 bags green Coffee,
2 qr casks Colmenar Wine,
do. Sherry and mountain Malaga,
8 boxes Pipes,
3 do. Soap,
1 keg Smyrna Raisins;
Double refined Sugar,
Havanna Lump do.
Liverpool London and New-York Porter,

Just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

LYMAN BREWER.

July 24 29—

NEW GOODS.

JOSEPH BREED,

HAS just received a large and general assortment of NEW GOODS, among them are—

Black, white and coloured Levantine and Florence Silks; black and plaid India Sinchews and Sarsnets; black Silk Florentine and Camblet Vesting; 100 pieces sup. fine and common Calicoes; Furniture Calicoes; 60 pa. Cambric Muslin; Linen and Sarsnet Cambric; Book, Mulmul, Jaconet, Leno and Sprigged Muslins; 20 pa. Colerain Shirtings; Russia and Irish Sheeting; Dutch and Irish Linen; white and brown Platillas; Brettagnes; Estopillas; Dowlass; ladies' and gentlemen's Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose; Silk, Kid, Beaver and Deer Skin Gloves; Deer Skin Mittens; Bandanna and Flag Silk Handkerchiefs; black and assorted India Silk Handkerchiefs; ladies' fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; 50 doz. flag and Madras Cotton Handkerchiefs; 50 doz. Pocket Handk'fs.; 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Imitation and Chintz Shawls; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols; Bombaxets and Rattinets; blue and yellow Nankeen; Cotton Cassimere and Grandurells; 90 pa. Marseilles Vesting; Silk and Cotton Hat Linings; Hat Bindings, Bands and Buckles; Boot Cord and Webbing; Silk and Cotton Laces; Ginghams; Seersuckers; 200 pa. Ribbons; black and coloured Cambrick; black French and Italian Crapes; white and plaid Cravats; white Jean; Russia Diaper; Cambric and common Dimoties; Webb, Leather and Knit Suspenders; Galoons; Cotton Ferret; Quality and Shoe Binding; Broad Cloths; Cassimeres; Angola Cassimere; Sattinet and Cassinet; Berlin and Bedford Cord; Coach Laces; Oil Cloth; American white and Brown Shirtings, Sheetings, Tickings, Checks, Stripes, Plaids and Dimpes; Knitting and Weaving Yarn; Threads and Slacks.

HARDWARE.

100 doz. Knives and Forks, 100 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Shears, Sheep Shears, Shoe Knives, Hammers, Pincers, Awls, Tacks, Razor Strops, Shaving Boxes, Brushes and Soap, Commode Handles, Knobs, Escutcheons, Clock Bells and Capitals, pad, chest, trunk, cupboard, draw, clock case, stock and brass rim Locks, Butts and Screws, Iron and Tutania Table and Tea Spoons, brass, plated, japann'd and iron Candlesticks; Tea Trays and Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Norfolk and bright Thumblatches, H, HL and Chest Hinges, Scale Beams, Bellows, Ink Powder, Inkstands, Nail Hammers, Spike and Nail Gimblets, Files and Rasps, Hand Saws, Sand Paper, 40 packs Pins, Pound Pins, elastic and steel Knitting Pins, 40 m. Needles, Thimbles, Morocco Pocket Books and Purses, Slates and Pencils, Whips, Ship and Screw Augurs, Steelyards, Cloth and Dust Brushes, brass Nails, Tacks, Brads, 400 gross Buttons, 150 dozen Horn and Ivory Combs, Cotton and Wool Cards, pocket, gilt and mahogany framed Looking Glasses, brass and brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs, Sad Irons, Trace Chains, Sheet Lead, Shot, English and American Shovels and Spades, Scythes, Sickles, Hoes, Axes, 6-8, 7-9, 8-10, 9-11, 10-12, 10-14, 11-15, 12-14, 12-16, 12-17 and 14-20 English and American Window Glass, cut and wrought Nails per cask, at manufactory prices, 10 tons Iron Hollow Ware, 300 lb. India Seis Twine, 200 lb. Flax do. Bed Cords, White Rope and Lines, Russia O. S. Iron, flat and square Swede's Iron, English Cart, Waggon and Chaise Tire, round Iron, faggot and band Iron, Nail Plates, Spike and Nail Rods, Sheet Iron, Plough Irons and Plough Share Moulds, English blistered and Crawley, American blistered, German and Swedes' Steel.

GROCERIES.

St. Croix and Boston Rum, Molasses, Gin, young hyson, hyson skin, souchong and bohea Tea, lump and brown Sugar, Cassia, Ginger, Pepper, Pimento, Starch, Chocolate, Tobacco, &c. (34) *July 1.*

More Cheap Goods,

FROM THE AUCTION ROOMS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods,

Consisting of

BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Linens, Bombazetts, Flemish Sheetings, Silk, Merino and Cotton Shawls, Carlisle and Pink Ginghams, black and coloured Lustrings very cheap, Carpetings, Nankeens, Nankin and Canton Crapes, Calicoes, Lustring, Satin and Furniture Ribbons, green Lavantine and Lustring Silks, Kid Gloves, Shell Combs, &c &c &c. which they offer, wholesale and retail, very low for cash.

June 30, 1818 34—

Hardware, Cutlery, Jewellery, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully invites his old friends and the public in general, to call and examine a very elegant and general assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, Jewellery, &c.

which he would wish to exchange for cash or approved notes, payable at the Norwich Bank.

OLIVER ARMSTRONG, jr.

Norwich, June 23, 1818. 33—

POETRY.

THE SABBATH.

DEAR is the type of sacred rest
Eternal in a world above;
Dear to the weary wounded breast
Dependence on a Saviour's love.

Sweet as the shout Immortals gave
When the vast stone was roll'd away;
Soft as the gleam which sought the grave
And brighten'd where the Saviour lay.

Release'd from earthly cares, the souls
Springs ardent to her natives skies,
And marks, where boundless systems roll,
Her Maker's regal honors rise.

In silent grandeur, slowly roll'd,
Each glowing planet seem'd a gem;
Each blazing comet braids a fold,
To grace his His glittering diadem.

She hears the choral hymn ascend
From souls redeem'd from worlds forgiven,
And angel choirs their voices lend,
In glad response from inmost heaven.

She sees where friends departed kneel,
In youth, in love, in beauty drest,
And learns from smiles divine to feel
The rapture of that heavenly rest.

Then still, till suns no longer glow,
Dear be this morn's prophetic ray,
This beam of love, this promise—how,
Which cheers the spirit on her way.

MISCELLANY.

The following portraits of two of our most distinguished statesmen are selected from a number of similar sketches of our leading public men, some of which have been already published in the Courier. They are contained in letters addressed to a British nobleman; but the author is undoubtedly an American, who, for the purpose of concealment, adopts the guise of a foreigner.—The portraits of Messrs. Clay and Lowndes are said to be faithful likenesses of the originals:

I SHALL now, with due deference, introduce you to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Clay, who is a delegate from Kentucky, and who, not long ago, flourished, you will recollect, as one of the American Commissioners at Ghent. He is a tall, thin, and not very muscular man; his gait is stately, but swinging, and his countenance, while it indicates genius, denotes dissipation. As an orator, Mr. Clay stands high in the estimation of his countrymen, but I cannot say that he possesses much gracefulness, or elegance of manner; his eloquence is impetuous and vehement; it rolls like a torrent, but like a torrent which is sometimes irregular and occasionally obstructed; though there is a want of rapidity and fluency in his elocution, yet he has a great deal of fire and vigor in his expression; when he speaks, he is full of animation and earnestness, his face brightens, his eye beams with additional lustre, and his whole figure indicates that he is entirely occupied with the subject on which his eloquence is employed. In action, on which Demosthenes laid such peculiar emphasis, and which was so highly esteemed among the ancients, Mr. Clay is neither very graceful nor very elegant. He does not, in the language of Shakespeare, "so suit the word to the action and the action to the word, as not to o'erstep the modesty of nature." In his gesticulation and attitudes, there are sometimes a uniformity and awkwardness, that lessens his merits as an orator, and in some measure destroys the impression and effects his eloquence is calculated to produce. Mr. Clay does not seem to have studied rhetoric as a science, or to have paid much attention to those artificial divisions and rhetorical graces and ornaments, on which the sculptors of antiquity so strongly insist. Indeed, oratory, as an art, is but little studied in this country. Public speakers here trust almost entirely to the efficacy of their own native powers, for success, in the different fields of eloquence, and search not for the extrinsic embellishments and facilities of art. It is but rarely they unite the Attick and Rhodian manner, and still more rarely that they devote their attention to the acquisition of those accomplishments which were, in the refined ages of Greece and Rome, considered so essential to the completion of an orator. Mr. Clay is an eloquent speaker, and, notwithstanding the defects I have mentioned, very seldom fails to please and to convince. His mind is so organized, that he overcomes the difficulties of the most abstruse and complicated subjects, apparently without the toil of investigation, or the labor of profound research. It is rich, active and rapid, grasping, at one glance, connexions and consequences, and breaking down the trammels of error, and the cobwebs of sophistry. When he rises to speak, he always commands attention, and almost always satisfies the mind on which his eloquence is intended to operate. The warmth and fervor of his feelings, and the natural impetuosity of his character, which seem to be common to the Kentuckians, often, indeed, lead him to the adoption of opinions, which are not, at all times, consistent with the dictates of sound policy. Though ambitious and persevering, his intentions are good, and his heart is pure; he is propelled by a love of country, but yet solicitous of distinction; he wishes to attain the pinnacle without infringing the liberties, or marring the prosperity of that land, of which it seems to be his glory to be a native.

The prominent traits of Mr. Clay's mind are, quickness, penetration and acuteness; a fertile invention, discriminating judgment, and good memory. His attention does not seem to have been much devoted to literary and scientific pursuits, unconnected with his profession; but fertile in his resources and abounding in expedients, he is seldom at a loss, and if he is not, at all times, able to amplify and embellish, he but rarely fails to do justice to the subject that has called forth his eloquence. On the most complicated questions, his objections made immediately, and on the spur of the occasion, are generally such as would be suggested by long and deep reflection. In short, Mr. Clay has been gifted by nature, with great intellectual superiority, which will always give him a decided influence in whatever sphere it may be his destiny to revolve.

Mr. Clay's manners are plain and easy; he has nothing in him of that reserve which checks confidence, and which some politicians assume; his views of mankind are enlarged and liberal, and his conduct as a politician and a statesman, has been marked with the same enlarged and liberal policy. As Speaker of the House of Representatives, he presides, generally, with great dignity, and decides on questions of order, sometimes, indeed, with too much precipitation, but almost always correctly. It is but seldom his decisions are disputed; and when they are they are not often reversed. His mind and character are now fully evolved, and the course he at present pursues will either terminate in his exaltation or overthrow, will either lead him to the goal of his ambition, or crush him beneath the ruins of irritated power or infuriated opposition. His popularity is great, and his policy profound; but he has to oppose that which *must be dreaded*, and which good fortune can alone enable him to overcome.—Whether he will ever attain the Presidential chair, I am not able to determine; that is buried in the womb of futurity, and time can alone unveil it.

Permit me now, my Lord, to bring before you another prominent member of the body I have been describing. I know you will readily pass over the imperfections of his person and figure; his countenance, lank, lean and rueful; his tall, slender and emaciated form, and all the inelegancies and defects of his body, when you are informed that this man stands deservedly in the first rank of American statesmen. Mr. Lowndes, like Mr. Calhoun, is from the south. He is a man of wealth and of probity; modest, retiring and unambitious; but his mind is of the first order, vigorous, comprehensive and rapid. He is chairman of the committee of ways and means, and in that situation has discovered a very general, profound, and extensive knowledge of finance; a subject in itself dry and difficult, and to which very few of the citizens of this country have devoted much of their attention. To Mr. Lowndes however, it appears to be a branch of political science, peculiarly pleasing, and to which he is much devoted, both from inclination and habit. He is not only an able political economist, but a skilful statist. For your further information, I shall draw the distinction in the language of Peuchet, who has given it more correctly than any writer I have yet had the opportunity of reading. "The first, or political economy, conceives, produces and puts into execution the truths and principles of administration, whose utility it establishes, by reasoning supported by comparison of facts. The second, or statisticks, is occupied in preparing the elements proper to guide the mind; it collects details, which it forms into one head, and establishes results founded upon an analysis sufficiently complete to produce moral certainty." As a statist, however, Mr. Fitkin, a member of the same committee, and a man of talents, possesses, I suspect, more accuracy of detail and a greater extent of knowledge. He has entered more minutely into the facts and details on which this branch of political economy is founded, and understands more of political arithmetic than the gentleman I have mentioned; but on every other subject connected with politics, Mr. Lowndes is more intelligent and better read.—He never takes up an opinion or adopts a theory that has not been sanctioned by his own judgment, or that cannot bear the test of logical analysis. His mind possesses a mathematical tact, and every subject which presents itself, and which cannot be demonstrated is rejected, or admitted with hesitation and doubt. In the fields of fancy, he but seldom suffers himself to loiter; the glitter of imagination neither dazzles nor delights him, and he prefers to wander through the sombrous groves of philosophy, than to stroll amidst the enchanted and magic haunts of fancy. His memory is powerful and retentive, and furnishes him, in an instant, with whatever he has wished to retain, excellent and useful; but he is no orator; his voice is low and feeble, his gesticulation awkward and inelegant, and his whole manner unprepossessing and defective. What he says, however, is said with perspicuity and force, and carries with it conviction to the mind. In speaking, he has no exordium or perorations; he searches, like Homer, to the point at once, and endeavors to satisfy the judgment, without deigning to tickle the fancy. He seems to possess great sensibility of heart and great delicacy of feeling; he would rather relinquish the exultation of triumph over his antagonist, than experience the pain of having inflicted a wound on his vanity. I know not for what station destiny has designed him, but his mind would qualify him for any thing; he realizes the idea which Mirabeau has formed of a statesman.—"This word," says he, "presents to the mind the idea of a vast genius, improved by experience, capable of embracing the mass of social interests, and of perceiving how to maintain true harmony among the individuals of which society is composed, and an extent of information which may give substance and union to the different operations of government." The talents and high standing of Mr. Lowndes induced the present Executive of this country to offer him the situation of Minister of War; but he refused to accept it, and seems to be satisfied with the condition to which his constituents have elevated him, and which, I presume, he can retain as long as he feels inclined to do so. Of the private character of this gentleman, I know nothing; but I should infer, from my short acquaintance with him, that he is as conspicuous for moral as for intellectual excellencies, and that in the humbler and less brilliant walks of domestic life, though he may not acquire so much reputation, he is still not less distinguished than in the glare of political splendor.

FROM THE VILLAGE RECORD.

THE SPECULATOR.

By John Harwood.

——"MISERABLE man that I am!" sighed JOTHAM, as he sat in the porch of his door at the going down of the sun. "Miserable man that I am!"

"What ails thee, friend?" said a person who stood near him, although before unperceived—"Hast thou not health? Hast thou not friends? Hast thou not plenty? Thou hast sheep feeding on the hills, thy numerous herds graze in the valley, and thy grain fields teem with abundance."

"True," answered Jotham, "but the shortness and uncertainty of human life, are to me sources of constant wretchedness. I know not what hour I may be called to leave all these blessings. A few live to the good old age of fourscore years, but how few! They to be sure, are blessed, but I have no assurance that I shall live again to see my orchards in blossom, and to hear the bleating of my early lambs; I am miserable."

"And dost thou think it would contribute to thy happiness, to have removed the certainty of thy exit from this life, and to receive the assurance, that thou shouldst live to the age of fourscore and ten years?"

"Undoubtedly," said Jotham; "I could then proceed on my course with a light heart. I could plan my business for future years. I could plant orchards with the certainty of enjoying the fruit, I could"——

"Enough," said his guest, interrupting him—"Thy desire shall be gratified. I am the spirit that presides over thy years, and am commissioned to fix the date of thy existence. Thou shalt live until the 5th of the 5th month in the year that thou shalt have numbered fourscore and ten, and in that day, at the going down of the sun, thou shalt die."

Jotham raised his eyes, and the person had disappeared, but he felt the full consciousness of the truth of what he had declared, and resolved to be happy. A thousand plans for amassing wealth, improving his grounds, planting orchards and forest trees, building houses and mills, for a while crowded upon his imagination; but ever and anon, the 5th of the 5th month of the year that he should be 90, occurred with renewed uneasiness to his mind. It was too far off to be worth thinking of, and yet it would return unsought for with the most alarming acuteness. Jotham was then 27, and he took his slate and pencil to calculate. He had 53 years to live. He reduced the time to months, to weeks, to days hours, and even to minutes. The day was fixed in his mind as certainly as the records of fate.—He looked at his watch. Three hours had already elapsed, when his family notified him that it was later than usual for him to retire. The sleep of Jotham was disturbed, and the first thought on the morning was the 5th of the 5th month, at the setting of the sun, in the year 1875. But he resolved to put in execution the plans he had formed. Some difficulties intervened, but, as he had time enough, he postponed from day to day the commencement of his improvements.

A thousand new troubles now crowded to his mind. He was certain of life, but not of health. His days might drag on heavily in pain and disease. He was not sure that his plans for amassing money would succeed. He might become a pauper. Instead of ulti-

closing his exertions, he found the certainty of long life relaxed them. In the midst of business and pleasure, the day certainly fixed for his death, would come like a dark cloud overshadowing his soul, paralising his exertions, and damping his joys. He felt it like the iron belt of the Scottish James, who fell at Flodden-field; and from the very circumstance he expected to prove the source of happiness, he derived nothing but uneasiness, and finally, the most unceasing misery.

A year had passed away, when at the same hour of the same month, Jotham sat at his porch, his beard long, his face pale, and his whole body emaciated. "Miserable man that I am!" exclaimed he—"The day of my death is fixed.—The time is ascertained with awful certainty. I am like a criminal under condemnation, and I feel that the distance of time is only an aggravation, by procrastinating my misery. Would to God my guardian angel would return and restore me to the state of other men."

"Thy wish shall be granted," answered the same person whom he had seen the year before. "But, my friend," added he, "let this learn thee to repress thy passions; limit thy desires; exercise, that thou mayest enjoy rest: be temperate, that thou mayest possess health; cherish a cheerful reliance upon heaven, and obey the dictates of an enlightened conscience, and thou will enjoy a happiness which neither the certainty of great possessions, nor long life could ever bestow."

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

THE arrival of Maj. Moodie, on Saturday with dispatches for Lord Bathurst, from Sir Hudson Lowe, at St. Helena, has excited some speculation in the city, coincident as it is with the account of the landing of a sailor at that island. The sailor had been one of the crew of the Northumberland, man of war, which carried Bonaparte from Europe to St. Helena, and in that situation had formed an acquaintance with Bonaparte's Servants. This sailor afterwards became one of the crew of an E. Indiaman, which being at St. Helena, the sailor, in the night contrived to swim from the vessel, clamber up the rocks, visit, and pass some hours gaily among Bonaparte's domestics. This he did two several nights without being discovered or noticed; but in conversation on board of the ship, he boasted of his adroitness, and told confidentially to his messmates what he had done. Knowledge of the transaction transpired; he was arrested and examined, and conducted home to England in confinement; but it has not appeared that he had any sinister intention, or more in view than an innocent frolic. It is not believed that Bonaparte knew of his being among his servants. However, the occurrence is supposed to have demonstrated the possibility of Bonaparte's escape on board of any English vessel, the captain of which might be inclined for a bribe, or otherwise, to convey him to Europe or America. It is reported several such occurrences have taken place at St. Helena, as have induced Sir Hudson Lowe to declare to the government at home, that if vessels are allowed to come to that island, as at present, he cannot answer for the security of his prisoner.

It is reported in the city that Major Moodie is come home to make representations on this subject, and it is supposed another place of refreshment will be assigned for our East-Indiamen.—Courier.

FRANKFORT, JUNE 1.

The Countess Survilly (Madame Joseph Bonaparte) sets out to-day for the waters of Ems, with the young Countesses, her daughters. The report of the marriage of the eldest of these young ladies with the eldest son of Madame Murat appears to be premature, as this young man is not 18 years of age.

Count Las Cases left this city eight days ago for Wildbad, in Wurtemburg. He lived at Frankfort in the most retired manner.

PARIS, JUNE 3.

We have already mentioned the deplorable event which has plunged into grief the town of St. Jean d'Angely. That town contains powder mills which are generally considered the most extensive in France; but the mills situated in the middle of the village of Faillebourg, the most populous part of the town, are, from their vicinity, the most dangerous to the inhabitants. On the 25th of May, at a quarter past five in the morning, the inhabitants were awakened by a dreadful explosion, which was immediately followed by a second. These two explosions happened at the west part of the powder-works, where were in the vicinity more than 40,000 lbs. of powder.

It is hardly possible to conceive of the effect of these two successive explosions, and of the commotion which they produced among the inhabitants of the town. The report was heard nearly twenty leagues around. The whole town was immediately upon their feet: for the shocks had broken the glass of almost all the windows. In the south-east they saw in the atmosphere a white cloud of smoke, in appearance like an enormous rock, whose inequalities, they say, imitated human figures, so perfectly, that, we are assured, the people believed they recognized the men. Every one hastened to the disastrous scene, which recalled to mind the catastrophe of the plain of Grenelle in 1794. The whole extent employed in the manufactory of powder, the place of the mills only excepted, was destroyed from top to bottom. A hundred and fifty houses in St. Nazaire and the village of Faillebourg were either thrown down or so much injured as to be rendered uninhabitable. A great many citizens have been crushed, or buried under the rubbish, or killed in the streets, in their gardens, by the fall of stones, timber, trees which were rooted up, and other things, which were thrown into the air by the force of the explosion.

Every exertion was made to save the inhabitants, so imminently threatened with destruction. Several tons of powder were removed from the magazine which was already on fire, to a place of safety. But a new danger, still more frightful, suddenly appeared to alarm the laborers. There was a large magazine a little further distant, which contained 270,000 lbs. of powder; and its explosion would cause the destruction of the whole town. They perceived that some pieces of burning wood fell upon the roof of this magazine, and threatened to reach the interior. A cry of terror was heard in all quarters of the town, and a great part of the population precipitated themselves into the plain, each one seizing whatever he could, that was precious to him. St. Jean d'Angely was deserted in a moment. A few men, however had the courage to remain. They sprang upon the building and threw down to the ground the burning brands. This intrepidity entitles those who manifested it, to the highest honor. By degrees tranquillity was restored; and the danger being over the inhabitants returned to their houses.

Such are the particulars of this deplorable event, which plunges so many families into misery. The number of victims, however, at present sixteen killed, and some wounded. The bodies of 11 laborers, all fathers of families, have been found, by piece-meal, in the vicinity and in the neighboring gardens. In the town, almost all the brick partitions are thrown down, the windows and casements are destroyed, and many of the heavy walls are injured. The damage already known is estimated at a million of francs. It is said that the trembling of the earth was so great, that the river was for a moment thrown from its bed.

As to the causes of the explosion, they are unknown. The rumours in circulation are not sufficiently established for us to report them. Some speak of it as an odious vengeance, but the crime would be so horrible that every honest soul shudders at the idea. Others suppose that a labourer who was in the magazine where the fire took, having rolled a quarter cask of powder with violence, the friction occasioned sparks, which caused the double explosion. But we repeat that nothing is yet certain in respect to it.

The neighboring towns have sent expresses to offer assistance. It is probable that in all France, and especially in the capital, subscriptions will be opened, for the relief of those who are ruined by this deplorable event. Circumstances less disastrous have often excited the compassion of the public. It is now that generosity will be noble and useful.

By the late Mails.

ALABAMA. MOBILE, JULY 7.

IT must afford sincere pleasure to every well wisher of Mobile to notice with what rapidity it has increased within a few months past; upwards of 30 new houses and a wharf of considerable extent have been erected since January; and we are informed that preparations are now making for the purpose of building two new wharves and a new hotel. Trade from the upper country has increased also in the same period of time, and if we may judge from causes and their effects, there is every reason to infer that this town will become, at no distant date equal in commerce to the port of Savannah.

S. CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, JULY 22.

From St. Mary's.—By the arrival of the Driver, we learn, that the small privateer or piratical schooner lately scuttled and sunk in Jekyl Sound, had been raised and carried into St. Mary's. She is ascertained to have had no interest in or connection with the other schooner which was recently sunk in that vicinity. The circumstances under which the latter vessel was sunk, are somewhat mysterious. It seems a strange boat, with muffled oars, arrived at St. Mary's one night last week, and was detained by the gunboat. Her crew represented themselves to have belonged to a schooner, prize to an independent privateer, which that afternoon had been upset in a squall and sunk: but a written paper was afterwards discovered in the bottom of the boat, giving a particular description of the vessel's situation, the depth of water she was in, her bearing, &c. which induced the suspicion of her having been sunk intentionally, and that she was afterwards to be raised. The tops of her masts were out of water, and upon one of them a small signal. She was reported to be a Spanish vessel, but from various circumstances she is believed to be a Swede or Dane, reported to have 40,000 specie dollars on board, and a cargo of silks, &c. worth $7000. This mystery will probably soon be cleared up, as the U. S. brig Saranac was to have sailed from St. Mary's on Tuesday morning, to join the U. S. schr. Lynx, when she would be easily raised, though in 7 fathoms water.

JULY 25.

VERY IMPORTANT NEWS.

By the arrival yesterday of the schr. Eudora, Capt. Hugh E. Vincent, in 6 days from Havana, we are put in possession of the very interesting intelligence, that the FLORIDAS have been ceded by the Spanish Government to the United States. This pleasing and highly important information was communicated to Capt. Vincent, the evening before he sailed, by Capt. Bonnell, of the schr. Mary-Ann, of this port, who had just arrived at Havana, in 14 days passage from Cadiz. This news Capt. B. requested Capt. V. to report on his arrival in Charleston. It was also stated, that our Minister was on the eve of sailing, when the cession took place. We have not, as yet, been put in possession of the facts and circumstances relating to this very important measure, but from a personal acquaintance for several years, with both the above named gentlemen, and from a conviction of their intelligence and veracity, we are inclined to place the greatest confidence in the report. A letter, we understand, has been received from Capt. Bonnell, by a gentleman of respectability in town, corroborative of the fact.

Captain Vincent informs us, that the report of his vessel having lately been under seizure at Havana, is without foundation.

The following is an extract of a letter, to Jno. C. Duke, Esq. proprietor of the "Times," and probably refers to a vessel which had arrived at Havana from Cadiz, in a much longer passage than the Mary-Ann. The arrivals there will be found noted in our marine department.

"HAVANA, JULY 16, 1818.

"A packet arrived from Cadiz a few days since, but brought us nothing interesting, at least nothing has transpired farther than instructions to the Captain General of this place, to aid and assist "Morillo" all in his power; and whatever he may wish or ask for, to grant it without loss of time, and acquiesce with him in every respect.

"American produce somewhat brisker—Philadelphia flour, $25; New-Orleans 17 a 18; Rice, 8½ a 10; Boards and Scantling, 30."

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, JULY 31.

Ship Launch.—To-morrow, between 1 and 2 o'clock, will be launched from the ship-yard of Mr. Eyre, Kensington, the elegant ship Shamrock, upwards of 300 tons measurement, owned by Mr. John Meany.—We understand that it is a fact (and we are almost afraid to state it, as the New-Yorkers will boast on the subject) that this will be the first ship-launch in this port, for the last five years! Capt. Meany certainly deserves the thanks of the shipwrights for his endeavor to revive their business.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, JULY 29.

The Captains of two armed corvettes lying in the north river, ready for sea, bound to Buenos Ayres, having been arrested, under a suspicion that they were about to violate the neutral regulations of the United States, were yesterday brought before his honor Judge Livingston, and, after a full examination, we understand, were fully acquitted of any illegal proceedings, and ordered to be set at liberty.

JULY 31.

From St. Domingo.—Capt. Robinson, 17 days from Aux Cayes, states, that 9 or 5 days before he sailed, an order arrived from Port au Prince for all the troops to repair to that capital to assist in its defence against Christophe, who, it was said, was approaching it with all his force. The militia were doing garrison duty at Aux Cayes.—Coffee 45 sols, and none coming in. On the 9th inst. four armed barges from Aux Cayes, brought in the Spanish ship Feliciana, from the Mediterranean, with a cargo of wine, brandy, silks, &c. bound to Havana, prize to the Buenos Ayres privateer Gen. San Martin, Captain Stafford, who had taken her from a Mexican privateer and sent her to Aux Cayes for water and provisions. She was taken by the barges while at anchor under the lee of the Isle of Vache; her papers were sent to Port au Prince to the decision of the government. Capt. Stafford was expected to make his appearance and reclaim his prize.

In addition to the above, we learn by a passenger in the William and Mary, that Christophe had been encamped several weeks at St. Marks, about 20 leagues from Port-au-Prince, with a view of ascertaining the feelings of the people, expecting, it was supposed, a strong diversion in his favor since the death of Petion.

By the Honor & Amey, we learn further, that Christophe had advanced from St. Marks towards Port au Prince.

AUG. 1.

From Port-au-Prince.—In addition to what we stated yesterday morning, Capt. Ingall informs, that, when he sailed, 18th ult. Christophe had reached within 15 miles of Port-au-Prince, with a force of 15,000 men. He had sent several agents into the town claiming its submission, and offering to the subordinate officers, on condition of their joining his standard, to retain them in their present places. The agents, however, had been driven out of the place with great indignation. It was expected the place would soon be besieged.

Latest from England.—By the arrival of the regular trading, and fast sailing ship Importer, Capt. Dingley, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 10th of June, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received the papers of that place to the 15th, and London papers to the 10th of June.—They contain nothing of particular importance.

ROCHESTER, JULY 21.

Geo P. B. Porter, one of the commissioners to determine on the line between the U. States and the Canadas, passed through here on the 5th inst. for his residence on the Niagara. From him we learn that they have proceeded as far as the place commonly known by the name of the Thousand Islands, in the river St. Lawrence; where they are now engaged. We are informed the commissioners confidently expect to progress as far as Lake Erie or the Niagara river, during the present season.

MASS. BOSTON, JULY 29.

INTERESTING FROM HAYTI.

It appears from an edict issued by Christophe, from St. Marks, on the 9th of June last, and which has been translated for the Newburyport Herald, that Christophe actually intends to attempt adding that part of Hayti, over which Gen. Boyer presides, to his kingdom; notwithstanding the edict itself declares his sole object to be to unite the Haytians in one family, without shedding Haytian blood, and to put an end to all dissentions.

This edict declares to be false the reports which had been spread, that his (Christophe's) visit through his kingdom, was to avail himself of circumstances, and to attack Port-au-Prince; but that his journey was to ascertain by his own observation, the situation of his people, the state of agriculture, to establish the reign of law, order, justice and improvement. He adds, that his stay at St. Marks was prolonged that he might be nearer to, and have a correspondence with the Haytians of the West and South, who, he says, may consider his troops on their borders as brothers and friends. He then calls upon the Haytians under Boyer, to declare themselves in favor of re-union; (*i. e. to become his subjects*) and promises security to persons and property; indemnity for past conduct; confirmation of all officers, civil and military; that honours and rewards shall be conferred on all who distinguish themselves in effecting the re-union; and directs his generals, commanding on the frontier, to welcome all who shall seek their protection, and treat them with kindness and humanity, as brothers and fellow citizens.

☞ Such is the substance of this extraordinary proclamation. It may seem much more than strikes the eye; and the measures taken by its author unquestionably gave rise to the information lately received from Jacquemel. Though Christophe has always claimed to be king of all Hayti, and his registers contain the names of the officers appointed to administer the affairs of the provinces lately under Petion, now under Boyer, as particularly as in those provinces which acknowledge his sway; we doubt his intention to attack Port-au-Prince; unless indeed he finds Boyer's seat to be insecure, as reported, and that the defences of it are weak.—In this case, he would not hesitate to subjugate it, and the whole island.

NEW MILITARY NATION.

The last Democratic Press contains an article, purporting to be official, which announces, that the French Exiles, (Lefebre-Desnouettes, Lallemand, Clausel, &c.) have established themselves on Trinity river, in the province of Texas—a territory claimed by Spain, as a part of her American possessions, and by the United States, as included in Louisiana. These choice spirits, too etherial for the dull pursuits of civil life, have formed a *Independent Military Government*, which is divided into *Cohorts*, each having its Chief. They have named the place of their colony, "*Champ d'Asile*," to "recall to mind their reverses, the necessity of fixing their destiny, and of sitting up anew their *household gods*." It may be recollected that some of these new *speculating Chevaliers* were the persons who petitioned Congress for a grant of land in the Alabama Territory, for the culture of the olive and the vine; and which they obtained from Congress on easy terms, and sold to speculators; and now have *squatted* down on the lands they occupy. They desire, they say, to live peaceably with all their neighbors; but hint, that if they are persecuted, or their situation is not *respected*, (acknowledged,) that they have *arms in their hands*.—The assurance of those *Knights Errant* has been proverbial:—But here they add crime and ingratitude to impudence. In a few words, they say, if you, Spain, or you, United States, will permit us to hold quiet possession of your lands which we have occupied, we are willing to continue quiet; but, if you attempt to eject us from these lands, we shall resist to blood. We trust the Executive keeps a good look out on these intruders; and should it be necessary to establish the reign of laws there, that the "arms" they speak of would soon succumb to *Old Hickory*.

A METEOR.

Mr. Hall, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Middlebury College, Vt. has published a scientific account of a Meteor, of uncommon magnitude and brilliancy, seen in that vicinity on the evening of the 17th inst. To some, he informs us, the diameter appeared as large as the full-moon at rising; but to others not more than half as large. While in the heavens it appeared to emit sparks, and some of the beholders of it say, it exploded three times, with a noise like heavy thunder, or, as some represent it, like three distinct discharges of a cannon in quick succession. It had the appearance of iron in a furnace the instant it is beginning to fuse. The houses were jarred by the explosion as they are by a slight earthquake. To one person it appeared to "roll over" in the agitation or leap, (the effect of the explosion,) and to grow less after each agitation, and shortly after the third disappeared. Many saw the light who did not see the meteor. Its distance, and of course, magnitude, have not been ascertained; and there was a difference in the computation of time it was visible. One person thinks it was fifteen minutes after having seen the agitation before he heard the reports; which, if correct, would have placed the meteor two hundred miles distant. Sound passes about thirteen miles in a minute. But meteors have been seen to move at the rate of one thousand miles in a minute.

The Professor is anxious to ascertain if any Stones were projected from this meteor; and hopes to hear something on the subject from his friends in the eastern part of Vermont, or New-Hampshire, in which direction it passed.

Speaking of Meteoric Stones, the Professor says:—

"These stones are usually of a globular form, and always covered with a black or deep brown incrustation, composed chiefly of iron. The internal part of the mass is of a greyish color, and of a coarse, granular texture.—Chemical analysis has shown that they are made up principally of iron, *sulphur, magnesia, clay, lime and silex*. These stones have fallen, in almost every part of the globe, and of all sizes, from that of a pea, to that of a body of several yards in diameter. But one instance of this kind has, to my knowledge, occurred in New-England. This is the meteor, which burst over the town of Weston, in Connecticut, in 1807; an excellent account of which was given to the public by Professors Silliman and Kingsley. The body of it was computed to have been not less than twelve or thirteen hundred feet in diameter."

AUG. 1.

THE SEA SERPENT.

Accounts from Gloucester, received yesterday, from respectable sources, assure us, that on Thursday, Capt. Webber, and others, encountered the *Sea Serpent* off Cape-Ann harbor; that two harpoons were thrown at, and struck him, but without making any incision; and that several balls were fired at him with no other effect than making him dive under water.

The Salem Gazette says, "his motion through the water is at times slow and deliberate, at others swift. Mr. Sargeant counted thirty-two protuberances on his back, and estimated his length at 100 to 140 feet.

"On Wednesday he was again in Gloucester harbor. A boat went off with muskets, and they fired at him seven or eight times, but knew not whether they hit him—apparently they did not hurt him; for though on the firing he went under water, yet he soon rose again, and played about upon the surface as before."

MILITARY NATION.

We are informed by gentlemen from the Alabama territory, that the only personage of distinction at the "*Champ d' Asile*" in Texas, noticed in our last, is Gen. Lallemand.—That Gen. Desnouettes is at the White Bluff, and Gen. Clausel at *Mobile*. They confirm the report, that these personages have disposed of a great part of the lands they purchased of Congress, to speculators; but that the new settlement did not excite any apprehensions at Mobile; and will be diminished to a shadow whenever Louis 18th condescends to pardon and permit their return to *France*. It is thought, they would rather cultivate *leeks and bugles* (bows) in the Thuilleries in Paris, than *grapes and olives*, or even barren dwarf in the deserts of Texas.

CONN. HARTFORD, AUGUST 3.

On Thursday last, the dwelling-house of the late Jared Scarborough, Esq. with the adjoining lands, lying about half a mile west of this City, was sold at public auction. The premises were struck down to Joseph Trumbull, Esq. but it is understood, that the purchase was made for the benefit of the Connecticut Asylum for the education and instruction of Deaf and Dumb persons. It is probable that the pupils will be removed as soon as the buildings can be put in a condition to receive them.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, August 5, 1818.

IMPORTANT.

The National Intelligencer of the 27th ult. contains the following important exposition of the measures of our government, relative to the recent proceedings at Pensacola:—

The President of the United States, has, we understand, decided that Pensacola, and the other Spanish posts, which have been taken by General Jackson, in the Floridas, shall be restored to the Spanish authority, but with a requisition, that the King of Spain shall, hereafter keep such a force in those colonies, as shall enable him to execute, with fidelity, the fifth article of the treaty between the United States and Spain. That article, so far as it effects this subject, is in the following words: "The two high contracting parties, "shall, by all the means in their power, main-"tain peace and harmony among the several "Indian nations who inhabit the country ad-"jacent to the lines and rivers, which, by the "preceding articles form the boundaries of "the two Floridas, and, the better to obtain "this effect both parties oblige themselves, "expressly, to restrain by force, all hostility "on the part of the Indian nations living with-"in their boundary; so that Spain will not "suffer her Indians to attack the citizens of the "U. States, nor the Indians inhabiting their "territory; nor will the U. States permit these "last mentioned Indians to commence hostil-"ities against the subjects of His Catholic "Majesty, or his Indians, in any manner what-"ever."

On the strict execution of this article, on the part of Spain, it is understood that the President rigorously insists; and that it was the failure to fulfil it, which produced the necessity of crossing the Spanish boundary, during the present war with the Seminole Indians.

These tribes occupy the lands on each side of the line between the United States and Florida; much the greater part of them living within the limits of the King of Spain. They are neither citizens of the United States nor subjects of the King of Spain. They owe no allegiance to the laws of either power. They cannot, therefore, be tried for treason, on account of levying war against either nation, within whose limits they dwell. They are the owners of the soil which they occupy; hold at least a qualified sovereignty over it, and exercise, on all occasions, the right of making war & peace. To this purpose, they are sovereign within the country which they possess; to this purpose the country is their country; and that country may & must of necessity, become the legitimate seat of war, if this war cannot be otherwise terminated.

The consideration becomes the stronger, when it is remembered, that it was owing to the acknowledged incompetency of Spain to fulfil the stipulation of her treaty with us, by restraining the hostilities of the Seminoles, by force, that the United States were compelled to take up arms in their own defence. Yet such was the delicacy of our government towards Spain, that the first order issued to the general commanding in that quarter, expressly forbade him to cross the Spanish line.—This inhibition was repeated by a second order.—But, as it was apparent, that driving the Indians beyond the limits of the U. States, was doing nothing effectual to extinguish the war, since in falling back within the limits of Florida, they were still at home, with all the means of incursion and annoyance which they possessed at the commencement of hostilities, a third order was issued, which authorised the American general if the Indians should present themselves in body, beyond the line, to cross it, and attack them. Shortly after issuing this order, a massacre was committed by the Indians, which demonstrated that no alternatives were left for the United States, but to leave our frontier exposed to the mercy of the savages, or to carry the war into Florida, and thus to do, for Spain, what she confessed herself unable to do for herself, by terminating by force the hostilities of these savages. A fourth order, was therefore, issued, to this effect, to the American general; but by the same order, he was expressly commanded, if the Indians should take refuge under a Spanish Fort, not to attack them in that situation, but to report the case to the Department of War. Such has been the delicacy observed by the United States towards Spain; and no subsequent order, it is understood, has been issued to enlarge the authority of the American general.

In attacking the posts of St. Mark and Pensacola, with the fort of Barancas, General Jackson, it is understood, acted on facts, which were, for the first time, brought to his knowledge on the immediate theatre of war; facts, which, in his estimation, implicated the Spanish authorities in that quarter, as the instigators and auxiliaries of war; and he took these measures on his own responsibility, merely. That his operations proceeded from motives of the purest patriotism, and from his conviction, that in seizing and holding these posts, he was justified by the necessity of the case, and was advancing the best interests of his country, the character of General Jackson forbids a doubt. Of the important facts alleged by him, satisfactory proof, it is understood, has been already furnished to the President, and proof of the other facts is coming

dently expected. It is difficult to admit the belief that acts, so totally regardless of the amicable relations between Spain and the United States, so directly repugnant to the stipulation of the treaty above quoted, and, in themselves so hostile and even cruel, will be avowed and adopted by the King of Spain. We trust that they were the mere unauthorised acts of his agents. But, should they, contrary to all rational expectation, be so avowed and adopted by that sovereign, there can be but little doubt that the means of annoying us from that quarter will ere long be taken from him, by the decision of the competent authority, to be restored no more.

In the mean time, as Congress only, have the power, under our constitution, of declaring war, and had made no such declaration against Spain, it is understood that the President does not conceive himself authorised to retain the Spanish posts, inasmuch as such retention would be an act of war. It is on this ground, we understand, that the resolution has been taken to restore the posts, and to demand from the King of Spain the punishment of those officers, whose improper conduct led to their seizure.

The President, no doubt, sees, in common with his countrymen, the great advantages which the United States would derive from the entire possession of the Floridas; but, confessedly great as these advantages would be, he is not willing to gain them but by the sanction of an act of Congress. To have retained these posts, under present circumstances, would certainly have had the eclat of being a strong measure; but we hope never to see a President of the U. States, disposed to be stronger than the constitution of his country; for that is the palladium of interests far more sacred, and of infinitely higher import to the general cause of human liberty, than any acquisition of territory, however vast or advantageous.

Notwithstanding this unexpected collision in the Floridas, we trust that the relations of amity between the two nations will be preserved; nor can we abandon the hope, that their differences may yet be settled, on fair and honorable conditions. We may even indulge the hope, that the incidents which have grown out of the Seminole war, however adverse their tendency may have appeared to be, may contribute essentially to produce that happy result. Spain must see, and has practically confessed, her incompetency to maintain her authority in the Floridas, against the Seminoles and foreign adventurers; and we hope she will see that it will be much wiser for her to cede those provinces at once, than to attempt to hold them on the impossible condition of fulfilling her treaty with us; or, on the condition now brought home to her, by experience, of subjecting herself to perpetual collisions, and eventual losses, which she may now avoid with ease and honor to herself.

From the National Intelligencer, 23d ult.

When the news first reached us of the unfortunate attack on the friendly Indian village of Chehaw, by a party of militia headed by Captain Obed Wright, we expressed our earnest hope, that the government would, as far as in its power lay, redress the injuries inflicted on this hapless people. We are glad to find we were not disappointed in a firm reliance on the just and humane disposition of those who administer our government.

We now learn, from an authentic source, that, upon General Jackson's representation of the unauthorised destruction of the Chehaw village, prompt measures were adopted to relieve the sufferers from their distress. The Indian Agent, (Gov. Mitchell) was directed to assure them, that ample remuneration for their losses would be made. To effect this object, the sum of 10,000 dollars was transmitted to him six weeks ago, accompanied by instructions to ascertain, as speedily as possible, the extent of the injury, and apply the whole of that sum, if necessary, to the relief of the injured and distressed. From a statement freely made in the Georgia papers, it would appear, that that sum would abundantly remunerate them for all their losses.

The Agent was also directed to assure the warriors, that measures would be immediately adopted to bring the commander of the expedition to trial under the laws of the U. S. A Commission has accordingly issued to the Judges of the Federal Court, as the Savannah paper has correctly stated, to hold an extra session for his trial.

From the Salem Register.

By an arrival from Bombay, we have papers as late as April. Of the military operations, the British say that a force had been dispatched after Bajee Row, another for the reduction of the forts another in another direction, and a fourth in great strength was to appear in Candeish. Gen. Munro was to reduce the southern provinces, and the force from Bombay was to be in the Concan, and measures were to be adopted to deliver the Raja of Sutarra from the favor of Bajee Row. The Gazette, remarking upon the spirit of the citizens of our States, says, "Nothing can better illustrate the enterprising character of our Anglo Americans, than the voyage of Capt. Bancroft, in the brig Alexander. She went from America to Russia, thence round Cape Horn to the N. W. Coast of America, and having procured a cargo of skins, she proceeded to China, and having sold them, she sailed to India, to dispose of the remains of her outward bound cargo, for we understand, she has brought no Chinese produce whatever. The letter from Damaun, the port at which she had arrived, says, the arrival of a foreign ship constitutes an epoch. Her appearance therefore was hailed as a fortunate omen. Salutes were exchanged, and banners waved again over the fortress and citadel of Damaun. The return of this vessel will give us the history of the port and of the adventure. The Bombay Gazette says, Gen. Hislop had notified that the army under General Keir was no longer necessary in the service. Gen. Keir was therefore permitted by the Governor and Council to return to Bombay, with every testimony of his good services. By these papers we learn, that in January military operations continued in Ceylon. The floods had retarded the troops. The British speak of their hardships, and of their losses, and much bravery had been employed with little effect, from the unfavorable season. Major Macdonald was at Allepool, intending to march into the country, and much was expected when he had only the forces of the natives to oppose him. By the news from Batavia peace was restored in Amboyna. The chiefs and natives had submitted, without the loss of a single man. His Excellency Rear Admiral Buyskes, upon his arrival, informed them of his purposes, and he had pardoned all who had not committed murders. A deputation had been sent from Prince of Wales Island to Acheen, to establish a Factory at that place. Fears are however expressed of the success. It is represented that for 35 years civil wars had continued, which it was expected they could not soon settle among themselves. An elephant hunt had been undertaken in the neighborhood of Malacca. They had succeeded, and had obtained 25 elephants of different sizes, and twenty of them had been brought into the town. The greater part of them were young. While we have the history of passing times, the history of former days and times are not forgotten. We are again assured that Moise Ferose's work, the Desatir is in the press. It is a work of great curiosity, has long been desired, and is supposed to have claims among the works of the highest antiquity.

The following account of the celebration at Woodstock, ought to have appeared last week; and would so, had not the manuscript unfortunately got mislaid. We hope our friends in Woodstock will consider this as a sufficient apology.

WOODSTOCK CELEBRATION.

The 42d Anniversary of our national existence, was celebrated at Woodstock, in a manner highly patriotic and festive. The morning of the day was ushered in, by firing a federal salute of 21 guns. At 11 o'clock, A. M. a numerous and very respectable company, of both political parties, assembled at Mr. Cutler's inn, where the procession was formed under the direction of Major *Charles Smith*, as Marshal. The procession then moved to the meeting-house, where the exercises were commenced by reading the *Declaration of Independence*. After which, the throne of divine grace was addressed in a solemn and appropriate *Prayer*, by the Rev. Mr. *Underwood*. An *Oration*, replete with patriotic sentiments and highly applauded, was then pronounced in a very handsome and impressive manner, by *John F. Williams*, Esq. After the exercises were through, the company returned in procession to Mr. Cutler's, and sat down to an excellent entertainment provided for the occasion. *John M'Clellan*, Esq. officiated as President of the day, assisted by Capt. *Darius Barlow*, as Vice-President. After the cloth was removed, the usual number of Toasts were drank, under a discharge of cannon, and accompanied with music from a select band. All was harmony—and all the proceedings were admirably calculated to give an unusual zest to the festivities of the day.

TOASTS.

1. *The present Anniversary*—A mutual participation in the festivities of the day.
2. *Gen. Washington*—His valedictory address is the creed of every American patriot.
3. *The President of the United States*—His past administration augurs well for the future.
4. *Gov. Wolcott*—His firmness and ability, deserve our admiration.
5. *Gen. Putnam*—*A departed hero of Connecticut*—May his fame never be erased from his country's gratitude, though assailed by the pen of slander.
6. *The memory of the brave who have fallen in their country's defence.*
7. *The proposed Constitution of Connecticut*—If agitated by the waves of faction, may wisdom and patriotism never desert her helm, till she be past the whirlpool of anarchy and anchored in that harbor of *true republicanism*, whose fortifications are intelligence and virtue.
8. *Congress of the U. S.*—"May they have clear heads and sound hearts, justice for their aim and reason for their guide."
9. *The tree of liberty*—May its cooling shades protect all nations from the scorching rays of tyranny.
10. *Our elective franchise*—Uncontrolled by party feelings, may it be as free as the air we breathe.
11. *Constituted societies*—May every society instituted for the promotion of useful knowledge *flourish*.
12. *Agriculture*—As its pursuits are honorable, may its reward be abundant.
13. *Commerce*—May it be free with all nations on terms of reciprocity.
14. *The Legislature of Connecticut*—May its proceedings be in conformity to a spirit of *magnanimity and justice*, and not in blind subservience to the dictates of a *party*.
15. *Party Spirit*—May the time of its annihilation soon arrive, and the reign of reason and philanthropy speedily commence.
16. *The arts and sciences*—May they be cultivated as the guardian of our *rights*, and the palladium of our civil and religious *liberties*.
17. *The Army and Navy of the U. S.*—The efficient supporters of our national rights.
18. *The memory of Dr. Franklin*—May his examples as a patriot, statesman and philosopher, remain lasting monuments of the true dignity of man.
19. *The Liberty of the Press*—May it be always open to truth, candor and sound reasoning.
20. *The sons of Columbia*—May they teach the rising generations, that Washington's immortal glory, was gained by defending in the field, and in advocating the rights of man.
21. *The daughters of Columbia*—

"Convinced by reason, we your power confess,
Proud to be happy, as you are pleased to bless,
And conscious of your worth, can never love you less."

Extract of a letter dated "Gibraltar, June 8.

"I have no news to send you by this opportunity, save only that the poor Dons are so harrassed by the "vile rebels," the privateers, that even the little coasting trade between this and Cadiz, only 60 miles in extent is cut up. All trade of line between these two ports is carried on either under the American or English flag. Four privateers have literally blockaded the port of Cadiz for some time past, making captures in sight of the walls! and the Russian fleet in port!!

"Our elegant ship the Franklin, Capt. Ballard, has just anchored in this Bay, eight days from Leghorn. No news by her. The Peacock arrived with her. The others remain aloft."

The Baltimore Federal Gazette says, "We learn from Washington, that the Chevalier De Onis, Minister of the King of Spain has made a formal demand of our government to restore to the Spanish authorities the possession of Pensacola and the other places in Florida lately occupied by the United States troops under the command of Gen. Jackson.

From the National Intelligencer.

Green Fruit in the Winter.—Let cherries, strawberries, raspberries, plumbs, peaches, or any other succulent fruit whatever, be put into a vessel, somewhat like that used by common confectioners for freezing ice creams, around which put salt and ice, exactly as they do. The fruit will soon be frozen, when it should be carried to the ice house, and placed in a hole dug out of the centre of the ice, and over the top of the hole a quantity of powdered charcoal should be placed, secured by a common watchcoat blanket. When the winter season arrives, the containing vessel may be opened, and the fruit taken out in its frozen state; then place it in cold water to thaw, and it will be found as delicious as when first gathered

When salt and ice, in the manner employed by confectioners in general, shall be found inadequate to freeze some fruits hard enough, the mixture for producing an intense cold, as spoken of by Chaptal, the celebrated French chemist, of salt, saltpetre and glauber salts, will effectually freeze it very hard.

Z.

From the Greensburgh Register.

Peach Trees.—The premature death of the peach trees is a subject of almost general remark and regret. The cause has been traced to two more species of worm and caterpillars—the former of which prey upon the bark of the root and lower part of the trunk. The juices of the tree exude from the wounds caused by these worms, and the tree dies from the want of that nutriment which it is accustomed to draw from the root. In order then to destroy these worms, lift the sod which is around the trunk of the tree, as far as the largest roots of it extend, and throw common wood ashes over it, the lye of which will sink down, and, as is said, kill these pernicious worms.

To destroy the caterpillar, you need only place a fresh sod (sod side up) to the largest crotch of the tree, below the nest, and in a few hours you will find their camp in confusion—in two days they will be all in a cluster at the top of the nest—the third day they will disappear—and the fourth day their nest will be like a honey-comb, all in shivers, and not one to be seen.

AGRICOLA.

State of the Thermometer the past fortnight.

22d July, greatest heat	84 deg.
23d,	80
24th,	84
25th,	80
26th,	72
27th,	70
28th,	88
29th,	86
30th,	88
31st,	89
1st August,	86
2d,	86
3d,	86
4th,	85

Marine.

Ship Garonne, Whiting, has arrived at N. York, 36 days from Trieste. The Garonne has made a remarkably quick voyage, having been absent only 3 months and 14 days.

Brig Financier, Davis, has arrived at New-York, 33 days from Liverpool.

U. S. brig Prometheus arrived at Charleston 23d ult. from St. Marys and last from a cruise.

The celebrated *Cleopatra's Barge*, was sold at Auction on Monday the 27th ult. at Salem, for 15,400 dollars.—Capt. Richard Crowninshield, brother to the former owner, is the purchaser.——One half of the ship America, (formerly a privateer,) was sold at the same time for 4000 dollars.

A Spanish squadron of two frigates, a sloop of war, and twelve transports, with 3000 troops, touched at St. Croix, and sailed from thence on the 3d June, destined, it was said, for Chili.

The Hornet sloop of war—On the 9th of July, on the Grand Bank, Capt Queeren, of the ship Grand Turk, arrived at New York, fell in with and was boarded by the U. S. sloop of war Hornet, from Margaretta, for Copenhagen, all well.

The British schr. Friendship, Willey, master, from Kingston, Jamaica, touched off Tybee light the 22d ult. landed 61,000 dollars specie, for Messrs. Scarbrough and M'Kione, of Savannah, and then proceeded for Charleston.

Two French frigates arrived in the Chesapeake on the 28th ult.

WHALE FISHERY.

The ship George, Capt. Fitch, arrived at Nantucket 24th inst. from a whaling voyage in the Pacific Ocean, with 2200 bbls. sperm oil—all well.—Left Conception 12th of May, in co. with the ship Francis, Coffin, for Nantucket. Left at said place, ship Rover, Cleaveland, of New-York, on a trading voyage, in the hands of the Royalists—the cargo under arrest, and the Captain at liberty on shore—the ship appropriated to their use. The brig Canton, Tunison, of Salem, in the like situation. The two Captains mentioned, were sent to Lima for a second trial, in the brig—the ship left behind, for the purpose, it is supposed, of carrying despatches. At the above place there was several armed vessels, and the inhabitants were in preparation to embark in them, in case an attack from the Patriots (which was anticipated) should be made. They had not received any account from Valparaiso since the latter part of April, at which time there did not appear to be any molestation of American property, and they were partial to the American trade.

Capt. Fitch brings the following lists of the whale ships of Nantucket and New-Bedford; and from his idea, it does not appear there will be many vessels ready to return in the present year—probably four or five.

March 5, 1818, Franklin, 1400—Mars, 1400—Hero, 1400—Independence, 400—Thomas, 400.—*April* 20th, Essex, 900—Improvement, 600—Pactor, 180 sperm. 270 whale.—*May* 1st, Vulture, 1100—Criterion, 500—Gov. Strong, 800 sperm. 150 whale—Hysco, 1400—Alert, brig, 500—Gen. Jackson, brig, 350—North-America, 800 sperm. for whale—Atlas, 180—Brothers, 300—President, 280—Lady Adams, on the Sea Coast, no account—of N. Bedford.—*Jun.* 20, Maria, 60—Diana, 60—Eliza Barker, 80.—*March* 9, William & Eliza, 800—Swift, 1300.

NANTUCKET, JULY 28.—The steam-boat Eagle, arrived from New-Bedford at 5, P. M. this day, and after discharging her passengers she returned to the Bar, and took the ship George in tow, and towed her safe to the wharf, very much to the admiration of the spectators. The George, belonging to Obed Mitchell & Sons, is one of the largest ships belonging to this port.

Married,

At Lyme, JOHN CHAPMAN, Esq. Post-Master, Mootville, to Miss NANCY STEWART.

Died,

On the 7th of May, on board the brig Reindeer, on her passage from New-York for Bordeaux, Mrs. CORNELIA PERKINS, wife of Thomas S. Perkins, Esq. of New-London.

At Montevideo, South-America, on the 22d January, Doct. OLIVER WATT, aged 27, son of the late Marvin Watt, Esq. of New-London.

At Bethlehem, Penn. the 22d ult. in full reliance upon the merits of a Saviour, the Rev. HENRY STEINHAUER, aged 38 years, the much esteemed Inspector of the establishment for female education at that place.

At Hampton, Mr. JOHN CLARK, aged 62. He was found dead in the lot where he had been raking hay.

Stonington Bridge Lottery.

$5000 highest Prize.

THE drawing of *Stonington Bridge Lottery*, will positively commence on the 27th of the present month. Tickets are now for sale at the *original price*; but they will probably rise before the drawing commences.

A class of 50 tickets is now forming on the plan of *mutual assurance*. Adventurers will find it for their advantage to apply without delay, at the Book Store of

R. HUBBARD,

Shetucket street.

Aug 5.

FOR BOSTON,

SCHR. PEACE, LOVELL, will sail in the course of next week—For freight or passage apply to the master on board.

For sale on board said schr.

4 hhds. N. E. Rum,
2 bbls. Liver Oil,
50 quintals Codfish.

WANTED,

1000 bushels Oats,

for which 2s3 per bushel, cash, will be given on delivery.

Norwich, Aug. 5. 39—

WILLIAM ROGERS,

HAS FOR SALE,

7 doz. best Morocco Goat Skins,
1 do. cheap Watches, (some of them good)
4 pieces Broad Way Stuffs,
5 do India Stripes, (silk and cotton,)
Raisins at six cents per pound,
A second hand Chaise and Harness, &c. &c.

August 4. 39—

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

60,000 Hartford inspected Shingles,
20,000 ft. seasoned clear and merchantable Clapboards,
7 bbls Baltimore Flour, warranted,
Brick furnished on short notice at the kiln price.

JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, Aug 5, 1818. 39—

SHAD.

A FEW bbls. good SHAD, by bbl. or retail, at the Store of

HENRY C. AVERY.

Norwich, Chelsea Landing, Aug. 4, 1818.

Mrs. Lewis,

INTENDS colouring Silks black, green, blue, slate, plum; Cotton and Woollen black—also Straw, Chip and Leghorn Hats—at the house opposite Messrs *G & H. B Buckingham's* store, in Shetucket-street

Norwich, Aug 4, 1818. 39—

NOTICE.

ALL those that have unsettled accounts, or notes unsettled with the subscriber, are requested to call and settle, or they may expect a bill from an attorney after the 20th of Sept.

JOSEPH G. LAMB.

Norwich, Aug 3, 1818 39—

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call on ROSWELL MORGAN, Esq and pay their respective balances—if not a collection will be enforced.

ELIPHALET BALDWIN, Jun.

Norwich, Aug. 4, 1818. 39—

VENDUE.

AT the sign post in Chelsea, on the 14th inst at 2 o'clock afternoon will be sold at AUCTION, sundry articles of Personal Property—such as bonds, notes of hand, scythes, hoes, cedar pails; and also, the equity of redemption in sundry tracts of land, and that Real Estate—assigned by Mr *JOHN SCHOLFIELD*, Jun to Commissioners, for the benefit of his creditors.

JOHN GIDDINGS,
GEORGE PERKINS, } *Com'rs.*

Norwich, Aug. 4, 1818. 39—

New Publications.

THE Memoirs of the Duke of Sully, Prime Minister to Henry the Great. Translated from the French by Charlotte Lennox. A new edition, revised and corrected, with additional notes, some letters of Henry the Great, and a brief historical introduction In five vols.

Philosophical Essays on Morals, Literature and Politics, by David Hume—To which is added the answer to his objections to christianity, by Dr Campbell. Also, an account of Mr Hume's Life, an original essay, and a few notes by Thomas Ewell, M D. of Virginia.

A Harmony in Greek of the Gospels, with Notes by William Newcomb D D. Dublin. 1778 - Reprinted from the text and select various readings of Griesbach, by the junior class in the Theological Seminary at Andover, under the superintendence of Moses Stuart, associate professor of sacred literature in said seminary.

The Iliad and Odyssey of Homer, translated into English blank verse by the late Wm Cowper, Esq 2 vols 8vo.

Discourses on various subjects, by Jeremy Taylor, D D. Chaplain in ordinary to Charles the First, and late Lord Bishop of Down and Connor.

A Series of Discourses on the Christian Revelation, viewed in connexion with the modern astronomy, by Thomas Chalmers, D. D. Minister of the Tron Church, Glasgow. Third American Edition.

Memoirs of the early life of Wm. Cowper, Esq. written by himself and never before published. FOR SALE AT

T ROBINSON's *Book Store.*

Also, just received, an additional assortment of *PAPER HANGINGS*

Likewise, Day & Martin's genuine *BLACKING.*

August 5. 38—

Stonington Lottery.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the drawing of *Stonington Bridge Lottery*, will commence on Thursday the 27th inst. at Hartford ——All Agents for the sale of Tickets are requested to return such as remain unsold on the 10th inst to the Managers by mail or other safe conveyance.

WM WILLIAMS,
AMOS DENISON,
JESSE BREED,
WM W RODMAN. } *Managers.*

Stonington, Aug 3 1818. 39—

To Lovers of Punch.

14 boxes fresh Lemons,
2 bbls. do Limes—FOR SALE BY

C. TYLER & Co.

Aug. 4 5. 39—

H. COLTON,

WISHES to contract for 300 wood seat CHAIRS, without painting—to be delivered by the 10th of Oct. next. Also, good encouragement will be given for four journeymen Cabinet Makers.

Norwich, Aug 3, 1818 39—

Nails, Iron & Steel.

RUSSIA Old Sable Iron by the Ton;—English & Swedes flat, square, and round Iron, assorted sizes.
London Hoop L. Blister'd STEEL.
Horse Nail Rods Nail Plates
Cut Spikes five inches long for planking.
Tacks of all sizes from 3 to 20 oz per M.
Patent Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes—for sale at Norwich Nail Manufactory, by

48 WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 3d day of August, A D 1818.—

Present NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Esq Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Capt. GEORGE W. HALSEY,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to

Jeremiah S. Halsey, Ex'r.

or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Preston.

39 *Attest. Henry Strong Clerk.*

NOTICE.

A BRINDLE yearling HEIFER came into the subscriber's enclosure about the 1st of June. The owner may have her by proving property and paying charges.

DANIEL TYLER.

Brooklyn, Aug. 4, 1818. 39—

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SPLENDID GOODS,

Selected by F. A. Huntington, from the latest importations,

Are just received and now on sale,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE OF

F. A. Huntington & Co.

AMONG THEM ARE,

SILK Gloves, from 2s. per pair upwards,
Kid do. „ 1s. „ do.
Cotton do. at 10 cents.
Black Lustrings from 3s6 upwards,
Calicoes „ 1s. „
Carlisle Ginghams unusually low priced,
Broadcloths from 75 cents to $11,00
Large assortment of Marseilles Vestings, some very fine.
Cambric Muslins, 6 4 wide, fr 2s6 upwards,
Levantine Shawls, 7-4 wide. „ 18s. „
Assorted Silk Cords, for Milliners, 15 yard pieces, at 1s per
Fine Black Willow Hats, for gentlemen,
New-York and Boston Shoes fr 6s. upwards,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SUPERFINE ENGLISH INGRAIN

CARPETING,

of the most desirable patterns, with binding to match

July 7, 1818. 35—

Looking Glasses.

A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

for sale at reduced prices by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,

OF ALL KINDS—

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Nov. 18. 1817. 28—

CHARLES LATHROP,

HAS recently received a new supply of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

which he will sell at a small advance for cash, or ready pay.

West-India and Boston Rum, and Molasses, } per keg, very cheap.

Norwich, July 1 1818. 34—6w—

Fresh Groceries,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER AMONG WHICH ARE—

WEST India and Boston Rum; New-Orleans Molasses; white and brown Havanna Sugar; Hyson, Hyson Skin. Souchong and Bohea Teas, fresh and good; Loaf and Lump Sugar; Coffee; Rice; Raisins. &c.—together with almost every article usually found in a Grocery Store—all or any part of which will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash or approved endorsed notes, payable at Norwich Bank.

OLIVER ARMSTRONG, jr.

Norwich June 23 1818. 33—

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, a large supply of

Medicine,
Paints,
Dye Stuffs,
Indigo,
St. Croix and New Rum by the hhd.
Cyder Brandy per bbl.
Wines,
An assortment of Iron,
Cart and Waggon Boxes,
Window Glass,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Raisins per cask,
Spices,
Sperm. Oil, &c.

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich June 16 1818 33—

---

30 bs. Potatoes,
10 bbls. Cider,
500 lbs. Hams,
200 lbs. Shoulders and Joles,
3 doz. Neat's Tongues,
150 lbs. smoked Beef,
10 kegs Sounds and Tongues,
Mess Salmon, in pickle,
Mess Beef,
Salt, various kinds,
Stone Lime, Dexter's brand,
Shingles, Clapboards,
Mercht. and Clear Pine Lumber,
Nails, Glass,

FOR SALE BY

C. EELLS.

July 6 1818. 35—6w—

---

3 small Brass Guns,

Handsomely mounted on field carriages, for sale by

R. HUBBARD.

July 22.

WILLIAM BELCHER,

HAS RECEIVED AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

2 hhds sweet flavored W. I. Rum,
1 pipe Marseilles Brandy,
1 do. Holland Gin,
2 hhds Country do.
3 bags Coffee,
10 bbls. Muscovado Sugar,
Few kegs first quality Cavendish and Richmond manufactured Tobacco,

Together with an extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

at retail, warranted of the first quality, for families use, and withal *unusually cheap*

Norwich, July 21, 1818. 37—

WILLIAM ROGERS,

HAS FOR SALE,

Fork Hams, (good,)
Cheese that is broken at 4 cents per lb.
Richmond and Rye Flour,
Hats, (for summer,)
1 tierce Copperas,
Patent Paper Hangings, &c. &c.

July 22 37—

BIBLES.

FOLIO, Quarto, Octavo, and Duodecimo, with and without concordances, practical observations, marginal references, plates, &c. Pocket Bibles. Plain do diamond type, (the smallest ever cast,) with Canne's notes. Do. English edition, morocco and gilt. Johnson's ed. 4 vols octavo, plain text. Testaments, from 50 cents to $1,33 Do. with an Introduction giving an account of Jewish and other sects, with notes illustrating obscure passages and explaining obsolete words and phrases for the use of schools, academies and private families. By J. A. Cummings.

FOR SALE AT

THOMAS ROBINSON'S *Book Store.*

Also,

Cummings' Geography and Atlas, by the dozen or single—with a large assortment of

School & Classical Books.

Likewise, almost every article in the *STATIONARY* line.

Norwich, July 22 1818. 37—

JOHN LATHROP,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

60,000 feet clear and merchantable Pine Boards and Plank,
20,000 Shingles,
Tyler's Rakes and Cradles,
Scythe Snaths,
Sutton's and Barstow's Scythes, warranted by dozen or retail,
Shovels, Spades, Sickles,
Minor's Accelerating Wheel Heads,
Brass Kettles,
Constant supply Vernon Gin, by the bbl. at the lowest cash price,

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES.

June 23. 33—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

He will pay the same price for weaving as the Factories

HARVEY MORGAN.

Norwich, June 10, 1818. 30tf—

LONG AND FLAT

TURNIP SEED,

for sale by the subscriber

JOHN LATHROP.

July 15, 1818. 36—

Instrumental Music.

PRECEPTORS for the German Flute, price 75 and 50 cents.

Riley's Flute Melodies, price 75 cents.

A new and choice collection of Flute Melodies; consisting of Duets, Waltzes, Cotillions, Airs, Marches, &c. to which are prefixed the instructions for the German Flute, and Patent Flageolet. Price 75 cts.

A new and complete Preceptor for the Fife. Together with a collection of choice Marches Price 50 cents.

Violin Preceptors, containing in addition to the rudiments, a choice and extensive selection of the most approved Cotillions, Dances, Waltzes, Songs, Airs, &c. &c. many of which have never before been published. Price 75 cents —— FOR SALE BY

July 8 R. HUBBARD

SURVEYING,
NAVIGATION,
ALGEBRA,
ARITHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, &c.

Taught by

THOMAS BELLOWS,

at his dwelling house in Groton.

July 17. 1818 37 6w—

Cart Boxes.

Just received, on consignment,

Chaise, Waggon, & Cart Boxes,

Of all sizes, which are offered for sale by the quantity, at the New-York Foundery prices

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent.

March 31. 21—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE Proprietors have determined to extend the Line to *Norwich*, with the FULTON, Capt LAW, and this route will be continued during the season, as follows:

The Connecticut, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New Haven.

The Fulton, Capt Law, will leave Norwich at day-light in the morning of the same days, touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New Haven at 8 o'clk

The Boats will meet at New Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich

May, 1818. 26—

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Just received, and for sale by R. HUBBARD, Blue Store, Shetucket-street,

TALES OF MY LANDLORD. Price 2 dollars.

Anecdotes of the Life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Landaff, written by himself at different intervals, and revised in 1817. Published by his son, Richard Watson, L. L. B. Prebendary of Landaff and Wells. Price $2 75.

The Western Gazetteer, or Emigrant's Directory, containing a geographical description of the Western States and Territories, viz. the States of Kentucky, Indiana, Louisiana, Ohio, Tennessee, and Mississippi, and the territories of Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Michigan, and North Western—with directions to emigrants. By Samuel F. Brown. Price $2, 25.

The Fudge Family in Paris, in a series of letters from Phil. Fudge Esq. Master Bobby Fudge, and Miss Biddy Fudge. Edited by Thomas Brown, the younger, author of the twopenny post-bag. Price 50 cents.

Rosabella, or a Mother's Marriage—a novel by the author of Romance of the Pyrenees, &c. Five volumes in three. Price $3.

Tales of Wonder, of Humor, and of Sentiment; original and translated. By Anne and Annabell Plumptre. 2 vols. Price $4.

Mandeville; or the last words of a Manuscript. A Tale of the seventeenth century in England. By himself. Vol. III. Price 75 cents.

July 8.

JUST RECEIVED,

A new assortment

ENGLISH AND SWISS

WATCHES,

GOLD TRIMMINGS,
AMULET NECKLACES
AND
BRACELETS, &c.

COIT & MANSFIELD.

July 29 38 6w

SUGAR.

CHEAP SUGAR, suitable for Curran Wine—for sale by

C. TYLER & Co.

July 29. 38—

Flour, Lime, &c.

Fresh Flour in bbls. and half bbls.
Dexter's Stone Lime,
Clapboards and Shingles,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

July 28. 38—

100,000 best 5 inch Conn. river Shingles,
20,000 ft do clear Boards and Clapboards,
3,500 „ Cherry Boards and Plank,
60 casks Dexter's Lime,

Just received and for sale by

JED. HUNTINGTON.

July 28 38 4w—

BIBLES.

DR Scott's Family Bible, in three vols. The fourth American quarto edition on a new and cheap plan; arranged in a different manner from any former edition Price $34

A great variety of Quarto Bibles, from 3.75 to 13 50.

Octavo Bibles 3 50 to 3.50
Pocket Bibles, 1 12½ to 3.50
School Bibles—FOR SALE BY

R. HUBBARD,

Blue Store, Shetucket-street.

July 22.

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26. 29—

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec 17, 1810. 7—

PROPOSALS

By WILLIAM S. MARSH, for publishing by subscription

A GAZETTEER

OF THE STATES OF

CONNECTICUT AND RHODE-ISLAND.

THE Publisher begs leave to submit to the public the plan and accompanying statement of the manner in which the work is to be executed. Sensible that minuteness and accuracy of detail, constitute, in a publication of this description, its principal value, arrangements are made, involving a heavy expense, to have this work compiled from original *and authentic materials.* It will consist of two Parts.

I. A Geographical and Statistical description of the two States, exhibiting a view of their general and more prominent features, both physical and artificial, climate, rivers, mountains, harbors, manufactures, agricultural and mineral productions, together with a compendious historical account, from their earliest settlements.

II. A general view of each county, with a minute and topographical description, and statistical view of each town, arranged in alphabetical order, with the exception of the shire towns, which will be ranked first in each county. The description of the towns will comprise an accurate account of their dimensions, surface, quality of the soil, and population, their civil corporations, societies, cities, boroughs, villages, and their institutions, arts and improvements, seminaries of learning and common schools, churches, banks, newspaper establishments, post-offices, mercantile stores, manufactures and agriculture. Also, in some instances a succinct history of remarkable events, and notices of deceased eminent men.

The materials for the work will be collected by Dr. John C. Pease, and it will be written with the utmost care and impartiality by John M. Niles, Esq and submitted to the inspection of the Secretary of the state of Connecticut.

The work will be published as soon as may be consistent with what is due to the undertaking and the public, and will comprise an octavo of about 500 pages. It will be printed with a new type, neatly bound, with an elegant, accurate, and improved map of each state, and delivered to subscribers at two dollars fifty cents payable on delivery. Should the encouragement authorize the additional expense, it will be ornamented with the portraits of their Excellencies Gov. Wolcott and Gov Knight.

Those who obtain six subscribers, and become responsible for the payment, shall receive a seventh gratis.

Hartford, May, 1818.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. JOHN SCHOFIELD, Jun— or Captain JOSEPH STANTON, of Griswold, are requested to call on GEORGE PERKINS, at his office in Norwich, who has their books and notes, and make payment. If this notice is disregarded, they must expect cost.

July 22 37—

To JOHN FOX, Esq a Justice of the Peace for Windham County—

WE the subscribers, proprietors of the south half of Woodstock, in said County, hereby request you to warn a meeting of said Proprietors, for the purpose of disposing of and managing the undivided lands, and the personal property of said Proprietorship, and also for the purpose of choosing the necessary officers of said Proprietorship, which meeting we request to be held at the dwelling house of *George Rowen*, in said Woodstock, on the 30th day of September next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon *Dated at Woodstock this 21st day of July, 1818*

JAMES M'CLELLAN.
DAVID FRISSELL.
STEPHEN JOHNSON.
DAVID HOLMES.
AMOS PAINE.

IN compliance of said application, the Proprietors of the south half of said Woodstock, are hereby warned to meet at the time and place stated in the above application, and for the purposes therein stated

Dated at Woodstock, the 21st day of July, 1818

JOHN FOX, *Justice of Peace.*

THE SUBSCRIBER

TENDERS his most ardent thanks to the people in Chelsea Landing and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has received in the line of his profession. Particular motives induces him to leave the place at this time, (not the decline of business) He has taken a stand near the Court House at Norwich Town, where he will be happy to wait on those who require his assistance He is well supplied with elegant natural TEETH, and the first rate of material for artificial ones. Ladies and gentlemen can be attended at their own houses, if more agreeable, without extra expence.

GEORGE W. PARTRIDGE.

May 18 1818. 28—

WE the undersigned, Physicians and Surgeons of the town of Norwich, being acquainted with Doct. G W Partridge in his capacity of SURGEON DENTIST, do not hesitate to recommend him to the public, in the line of his profession.

JOHN TURNER.
RICHARD P. TRACY.

April 13. 1818. 23—

NOTICE.

WANTED, an industrious and faithful GIRL, to do house work in a small family. A recommendation will be required.

July 22. Inquire at this office.

AUCTION.

AT the subscriber's store, will be sold at AUCTION, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 15th of August next, at 6 o'clock, A. M his remaining

Stock in Trade,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Stockinetts, Flannels, Bombazetts, Shirtings, Irish Linen, Levantine and Florence Silks, Calicoes, Dimorties, Cambrics, Muslins, Lenoes, a variety of Shawls and Handkerchiefs, gentlemen and ladies Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Lamb's Wool Stockings, Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves, Ribbons, Steel and Horn Combs, Pocket Books, &c. &c.

The above Goods will be sold by the piece, or in patterns, as may best suit purchasers.

Terms of payment made known on the day of sale.

JAMES HAZEN.

Norwich, July 28 1818 38—

STONINGTON BRIDGE

LOTTERY.

DURING the severe gale in September, 1815, the Bridge at Point Point, Stonington, was swept away The Legislature of this State have granted a Lottery for rebuilding it, and the subscribers duly appointed Managers, having given bonds for the faithful performance of their trust, submit the following

SCHEME:

1	Prize of 5000 Dollars is	-	$5000
1	do. of 2000	- -	2000
1	do. of 1000	- - -	1000
2	do. of 500	- - -	1000
1	do. of 400	- - -	400
1	do. of 200	- - -	200
8	do of 100	- - -	800
10	do. of 50	- - -	500
4	do. of 30	- - -	120
48	do. of 20	- - -	960
100	do. of 10	- - -	1000
1170	do. of 6	- - -	7020
1357	Prizes.		$20,007
2643	Blanks.		
4000	Tickets at $5 is	-	$20,000

Several of the Prizes to be disposed of as follows:

The first drawn blank on the 2d day's drawing,		$400
3d	„	1000
4th	„	500
5th	„	2000
6th	„	500
7th	„	5000

It is understood that 500 numbers constitute a day's drawing, whether more or less are actually drawn on any one day, and will accordingly regulate the stationary prizes.

Prizes to be paid in 90 days after the drawing is completed, and subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing is completed, will be considered as given for the benefit of the institution and not paid.

The drawing will positively commence on the 27th of August next.

WM. WILLIAMS,
AMOS DENISON,
JESSE BREED
WM. W. RODMAN, } *Managers.*

Stonington, April 1818 27—

Notice to all.

LOVINA ADAMS, wife of the subscriber—her conduct is such that I am under the necessity of forbidding all persons harboring or trusting her, on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

ABEL ADAMS.

Killingly, June 15 1818 37—

ORIN SHOLES,

CABINET MAKER,

HAS constantly on hand, and manufactures at short notice,

CABINET FURNITURE,

of every description, viz—Elegant Sideboards, Secretaries, Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, Ladies' Work Stands, Toilets, Candle Stands, &c. &c.—which he will warrant to be of the first quality and newest style.

Orders for Cabinet Work, of any description, executed promptly

He has also for sale, very cheap for cash, a quantity of Mahogany and Cherry Plank, Boards and Veneers, of the first quality

Norwich, July 15. 1818 36—

Stray Sheep.

CAME into the subscriber's enclosure, about the middle of July, twelve old *SHEEP* and nine *LAMBS*—partly the short legged sort The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JAMES L. SMITH.

Lisbon, July 22, 1818 38—

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 16th inst. a dark red

COW.

The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

NEHEMIAH H. FITCH.

Norwich, July 21, 1818. 37—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1818. *NORWICH*; (Conn.) printed by HUBBARD & MARVIN, at their office in *CHELSEA*. [Vol. XXII. No. 40.]

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

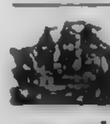
THE Proprietors have determined to extend the Line to *Norwich*, with the FULTON, Capt. LAW, and this route will be continued during the season, as follows:

The Connecticut, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 o'clock in the morning, for New Haven.

The Fulton, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich at day light in the morning of the same days, touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New Haven at 8 o'clk.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich

May, 1818. 26—



FOR BOSTON,

SCHR. PEACE, Lovell, will sail in the course of next week—For freight or passage apply to the master on board.

For sale on board said schr.

4 hhds. N. E. Rum,
2 bbls. Liver Oil,
50 quintals Codfish.

WANTED,

1000 bushels Oats,

for which 2s3 per bushel, cash, will be given on delivery.

Norwich, Aug. 5. 39—

STONINGTON BRIDGE

LOTTERY.

DURING the severe gale in September, 1815, the Bridge at Point Point, Stonington, was swept away. The Legislature of this State have granted a Lottery for rebuilding it, and the subscribers duly appointed Managers, having given bonds for the faithful performance of their trust, submit the following

SCHEME:

1	Prize	of 5000 Dollars is	$5000
1	do.	of 2000	2000
1	do.	of 1000	1000
2	do.	of 500	1000
1	do.	of 400	400
1	do.	of 200	200
8	do.	of 100	800
10	do.	of 50	500
4	do.	of 30	120
48	do.	of 20	960
100	do.	of 10	1000
1170	do.	of 6	7020
1347	Prizes.		$20,000
2653	Blanks.		
4000	Tickets at $5 is		$20,000

Several of the Prizes to be disposed of as follows:

The first drawn blank on the	
2d day's drawing,	$400
3d " "	1000
4th " "	500
5th " "	2000
6th " "	500
7th " "	5000

It is understood that 500 numbers constitute a day's drawing, whether more or less are actually drawn on any one day, and will accordingly regulate the stationery prizes.

Prizes to be paid in 90 days after the drawing is completed, and subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing is completed, will be considered as given for the benefit of the institution and not paid

The drawing will positively commence on the 27th of August next.

WM. WILLIAMS, AMOS DENISON, JESSE BREED, WM. W. RODMAN } *Managers.*

Stonington, April, 1818. 27—

Stonington Lottery.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the drawing of *Stonington Bridge Lottery*, will commence on Thursday the 27th inst at Hartford——All Agents for the sale of Tickets are requested to return such as remain unsold on the 10th inst. to the Managers by mail or other safe conveyance.

WM WILLIAMS, AMOS DENISON, JESSE BREED, WM W RODMAN, } *Managers.*

Stonington, Aug 3 1818. 39—

Mrs. Lewis,

INTENDS colouring Silks black, green, blue, slate, plum; Cotton and Woollen black—also Straw, Chip and Leghorn Hats—at the house opposite Messrs *G & H. B. Buckingham's* store, in Shetucket-street

Norwich, Aug. 4, 1818. 39—

AUCTION.

AT the subscriber's store, will be sold at AUCTION, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 15th of August next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. his remaining

Stock in Trade,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Stockinetts, Flannels, Bombazetts, Shirtings, Irish Linen, Levantine and Florence Silks, Calicoes, Dimoties, Cambrics, Muslins, Lenoes, a variety of Shawls and Handkerchiefs, gentlemen and ladies Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Lamb's Wool Stockings, Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves, Ribbons, Shell and Horn Combs, Pocket Books, &c. &c.

The above Goods will be sold by the piece, or in patterns, as may best suit purchasers.

Terms of payment made known on the day of sale.

JAMES HAZEN.

Norwich, July 28, 1818. 38—

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SPLENDID GOODS,

Selected by F. A. Huntington, from the latest importations,

Are just received and now on sale, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, *AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE OF*

F. A. Huntington & Co.

AMONG THEM ARE,

SILK Gloves, from 2s. per pair upwards,
Kid do. " 1s. " do.
Cotton do. at 10 cents,
Black Lustrings from 3s6 upwards,
Calicoes " 1s "
Carlisle Ginghams, unusually low priced,
Broadcloths from 75 cents to $11,00
Large assortment of Marseilles Vesting, some very fine,
Cambric Muslins, 6-4 wide, fr. 2s6 upwards,
Levantine Shawls, 7-4 wide, " 18s. "
Assorted Silk Cords, for Milliners, 15 yard pieces, at 1s ps
Fine black Willow Hats, for gentlemen,
New-York and Boston Shoes fr 6s. upwards,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUPERFINE ENGLISH INGRAIN

CARPETING,

of the most desirable patterns, with binding to match

July 7, 1818. 35—

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM ROGERS,

HAS just received from New-York a general assortment of new and fashionable GOODS, suitable to the season—among which are—Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Nankeens, Marseilles, Silk and other Vestings, Silk, Cotton and Hemp Hose, Lustrings of various colours, Calicoes, Dimoties, Silk, Merino and other Shawls, Silk and Kid Gloves, and a variety of FANCY ARTICLES. ALSO,

Groceries.

Wine, Brandy, Gin, W. I. and N. E Rum, Porter, Molasses, Teas of various kinds, Sugars, &c.

The above articles were purchased with cash, at low prices, and will for cash be sold low.

Norwich, July 18, 1818. 36—

BOOKS.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Classical & School Books,

CONSTANTLY KEPT, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY R. HUBBARD, *Blue Store, Shetucket street.*

☞ BOOKS of all descriptions furnished at ten days notice, and at New-York prices. *July* 8

To Lovers of Punch.

14 boxes fresh Lemons,
2 bbls. do. Limes—FOR SALE BY C. TYLER & Co.

August 5. 39—

H. COLTON,

WISHES to contract for 300 wood seat CHAIRS, without painting—to be delivered by the 10th of Oct. next. Also, good encouragement will be given for four journeymen Cabinet Makers.

Norwich, Aug 5, 1818. 39—

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

60,000 Hartford inspected Shingles,
20,000 ft. seasoned clear and merchantable Clapboards,
7 bbls Baltimore Flour, warranted,
Brick furnished on short notice at the kiln price.

JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, Aug. 5, 1818. 39—

EUROPEAN & INDIA GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received and now offers for sale, a handsome assortment of *FANCY AND STAPLE*

Dry Goods,

Consisting in part of

8-4 black and coloured Crape Shawls,
An elegant assortment of Canton Crapes,
Black, white, blue and changeable Levantines,
Do. do. do. Florences,
Plaid Lustrings,
Black India Sinchaws and Sarsnets,
White, pink, green and lilac Levantines,
Black, white, green and blue Sattins,
8 4 Levantine Shawls,
4 4, 6-4, and 8-4 Imitation and Chintz do.
4-4 elegant Merino do.
Broad and narrow figured & plain Ribbons,
Inserting Cambric Trimmings,
Black and white Tulle Lace,
Cambric and common Ginghams,
White and corded Cambrics,
Figured and plain Mulmul and Leno Muslins,
Sarsnet and Jackonet Cambrics,
Cambric and Book Muslins,
Super and common Long Lawn,
Black and coloured Cambric,
Cambric and common Dimoties,
Super Chintzes and Calicoes,
Maddapollam and improved steam-loom Shirtings,
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Men's and women's Cotton Hose,
Do. do. Silk do.
Do. do. do. Gloves,
Flag, Bandanna and Madrass Handkerchfs.
Florentine, Marseilles and other Vestings,
Blue and yellow Nankeens,
Elegant gilt Ridicule Clasps,
Black, green and crimson Silk and Tabby Velvets,
Silk Umbrellas,
Silk and Kid habit and long Gloves,
Black and coloured Bombazetts and Rattinetts,
Russia Sheeting and Diaper,
6-4 and 10-4 Damask Table Linen,
Plain and figured Cravats,
Black and white Italian Crapes,
Fancy Boxes and Cotton Balls,
Drab Cotton Cassimere,
Hat Bindings and Galoons,
White Demi Sattin for hatters,
Black, blue and assorted Silk and Twist,
Men's Buckskin and Beaver Gloves,
Silk and gilt Coat and Vest Buttons,
Plain, twill'd and gold head Tapes,
Hearth Rugs,
Quality and Shoe Binding,
Nun's Thread, Pins, Needles, &c. &c.

Also,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Broadcloths & Cassimeres.

Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31—

Hardware, Cutlery, Jewellery, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully invites his old friends and the public in general, to call and examine a very elegant and general assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, Jewellery, &c.

which he would wish to exchange for cash or approved notes, payable at the Norwich Bank.

OLIVER ARMSTRONG, jr.

Norwich, June 23, 1818. 33—

WILLIAM ROGERS,

HAS FOR SALE,

7 doz. best Morocco Goat Skins,
1 do. cheap Watches, (some of them good)
4 pieces Broad Way Stuffs,
5 do India Stripes, (silk and cotton,)
Raisins at six cents per pound,
A second hand Chaise and Harness, &c. &c.

August 4. 39—

SHAD.

A FEW bbls. good SHAD, by bbl. or retail, at the Store of HENRY C. AVERY.

Norwich, Chelsea Landing, Aug. 4, 1818.

SUGAR.

CHEAP SUGAR, suitable for Currant Wine—for sale by C. TYLER & Co.

July 29. 38—

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less, by LYMAN BREWER.

May 26. 29—

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3 small Brass Guns,

Handsomely mounted on field carriages, for sale by R. HUBBARD.

July 28.

MISCELLANY.

CHARACTERS IN HIGH LIFE.

The following Sketches of '*Characters in High Life*,' conclude the series published in the National Register, at Washington.—They have been variously attributed to Lord Selkirk, Mr. Paulding, and others,—but Mr. George Watterston, Librarian of the United States' Library, has publicly acknowledged himself the author.

MR. KING.

MR. R. KING is a Senator from the state of New-York, and was once, you will recollect, Minister resident at the Court of St. James. He is now about 60 years of age, above the middle size, and somewhat inclined to corpulency.—His countenance, when serious and thoughtful, possesses a great deal of austerity and rigour; but at other moments it is marked with placidity and benevolence. Among his friends, he is facetious and easy; but when with strangers, reserved and distant—apparently indisposed to conversation, and inclined to taciturnity; but when called out, his colloquial powers are of no ordinary character, and his conversation becomes peculiarly instructive, fascinating and humorous. Mr. King has read and reflected much; and though long in public life, his attention has not been exclusively devoted to political sciences, for his information on other subjects is equally matured and extensive. His resources are numerous and multiplied, and can easily be called into operation. In his parliamentary addresses, he always displays a deep and intimate knowledge of the subject under discussion, and never fails to edify and instruct, if he ceases to delight. He has read history to become a statesman, and not for the mere gratification it affords. He applies the experience of ages which the historical muse exhibits to the general purposes of government, and thus reduces to practice the mass of knowledge with which his mind is fraught and embellished. As a legislator, he is, perhaps, inferior to no man in this country. The faculty of close and accurate observation, by which he is distinguished, has enabled him to remark and treasure up every fact of political importance that has occurred since the organization of the American government, and the citizen, as well as the stranger, is often surprised at the minuteness of his historical details; the facility with which they are recalled; and the correctness and accuracy with which they are applied. With the various subjects immediately connected with politics, he has made himself well acquainted; and such is the strength of his memory and the extent of his information, that the accuracy of his statement is never disputed. Mr. King, however, is somewhat of an enthusiast, and his feelings sometimes propel him to do that which his judgment cannot sanction.

Mr. King has a sound and discriminating mind, a memory uncommonly tenacious, and a judgment vigorous, prompt and decisive. He either wants imagination, or is unwilling to employ a faculty that he conceives only calculated to tickle and delight. His object is more to convince and persuade by the force of reason, than to play upon the mind by the fantastic embroidery and gaudy festoonings of fancy. His style of eloquence is plain, but manly; replete with argument and full of intelligence; neither impetuous nor vehement, but flowing and persuasive. His mind, like that of Fox, is *historical*—it embraces consequences the most remote without difficulty, & effects the most distant with rapidity and ease. Facts form the basis of his reasoning. Without these, his analysis is defective, and his combinations and deductions often incorrect. His logic is not artificial but natural; he abandons the formal divisions, non-essentials, moods and figures of logic to weaker minds, and adheres to the substantials of natural reason. Of Mr. King's moral character, I can say nothing from my own personal knowledge, as my acquaintance with him has not been long and intimate enough to enable me to judge correctly. I have not, however, heard any thing alleged against it, calculated to lessen his reputation as an honorable statesman or a virtuous member of society. He is wealthy, and has, no doubt, something of pride and hauteur in his manner, offensive to the delicacy of republicanism, and inconsistent with the nature of equality; but as a father, husband and friend, I have not yet heard him charged with any dereliction of duty, or any violation of those principles which tend to harmonize society, and to unite man to man by the bonds of affection and virtue. I must now beg permission to despatch the portrait of Mr. King, in order to submit to your inspection an imperfect likeness of another member of the same body.

MR. BARBOUR.

John Barbour is a Senator from Virginia, his native state. He was in his youth a Deputy-Sheriff of the county in which he was born, and received an education which was merely calculated to adapt him to an ordinary situation in life. He felt, however, superior to his condition, and stimulated by that love of fame which often characterises genius, he devoted himself to study, and became a practitioner of the law. He rose rapidly in his profession, and soon acquired both wealth and reputation. Like most of the barristers of this country, he conceived that to be a lawyer was necessarily to be a politician, and he rushed forward into public life, to extend his fame, and to enlarge his sphere of action. From a member of the House of Delegates, he was elevated to the gubernatorial chair of Virginia, and received the highest honor his native State could confer. Gratified thus far in the wishes he had formed, he became desirous to enter on a more enlarged theatre, where his talents would have a greater field of action, and his eloquence a wider range and better effect, and he accepted the situation of Senator of the United States. Mr. B. commenced his career with a speech against the establishment of a National Bank, which was then in agitation He had come fraught with prejudices against this mammoth institution, and in the fervor of the moment gave vent to those prejudices, in a manner certainly very eloquent but not very judicious. When he had soberly weighed the good and evil with which it could be attended, the peculiar condition of his country, and the necessity of adopting some scheme by which the difficulties of government should be obviated, and its financial embarrassments relieved, he very candidly confessed the error into which his feelings had betrayed him; and in a speech conceived and uttered in the very spirit of true eloquence, supported the measure.

Mr. B. is, in person, muscular and vigorous, and rather "*fat than hard between.*"—His eye brows are thick and bushy, which give to his countenance a little too much the appearance of ferocity; but this is counterbalanced by a *je ne sais quoi* in his visage, that conveys a sentiment of mildness and humanity. He seems to be above forty years of age, and is about five feet and ten inches high. Of his mind, the prominent characters are brilliancy and fervor. He has more imagination than judgment, and more splendor than solidity. His memory is not very prominent, because it has never been much employed, except to treasure up poetical images, and to preserve the spangles and tinsel of oratory. As an orator, Mr. B. has some great defects. His style is too artificial and verbose, and he seems to be always more solicitous to shine and dazzle, than to convince or persuade. He labors after splendid images, and strives to fill the ear with more sound than sense. His sentences are sometimes involved or complicated, replete with *sesquipedalia verba*, and too much charged with "guns, trumpets, blunderbusses, and thunder." He has unfortunately laid down to himself a model, which, with reverence be it spoken, is not the best that could have been chosen.—Curran has gone a great way to corrupt the taste of the present age.—His powers were certainly very extraordinary, but his taste was bad; and by yielding too much to the impulse of a highly poetical imagination, he filled the mind of his hearer with fine paintings, indeed, but left it at last glowing but vacant, delighted but unconvinced. Too many of the youths of this country seem to be smitten with the model which he has thus given, and which is certainly calculated to fire an ardent mind, and thus lead it astray from the principles of correct taste and genuine oratory. Mr. B. however, is frequently not only very fluent, but very persuasive, and he often employs his full flowing oratorical style to great advantage in setting off his argument and in decorating and enforcing his reasoning. From the want of opportunities, his reading, like most of the politicians of this country, has been confined, and his range of thought, from the absence of that knowledge which books afford, is necessarily limited.—Much he has indeed acquired by an association with men of literary and scientific attainments, but he has still much to acquire to render him conspicuous as a statesman. The contributions which, from this circumstance, he is compelled to levy on his own unaided native resources, have, however, tended to sharpen his intellectual powers, and to give them vivacity and quickness. Mr. B. seldom thinks deeply, but he is always rapid, and though his observations are sometimes trite and ordinary, there is almost always something new and gratifying in the manner in which they are uttered. His mind does not appear organized for long investigation, and nature has formed him more for a poet than a mathematician. He is rather, I think, too anxious to be thought an orator, and this overruling propensity is manifested even in common conversation: when instead of simplicity and conciseness, he discovers the *ore rotundo* of the public speaker, on the most unimportant and incidental subjects. In private circles, however, Mr. B. is always very pleasant, and exhibits a politeness which, flowing from the heart rather than the head, delights all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, and renders him not only an acceptable guest, but an agreeable companion.

MR. ROBERTS.

Before I quit this body of American worthies, I must introduce to your acquaintance as succinctly as possible, another member of the Senate, who, though not so conspicuous as the two former in the walks of public life, is not inferior to any in this country, in all that constitutes and dignifies the patriot and the statesman. Mr. Roberts is from Pennsylvania. He is a plain farmer—and was once I understand a mechanic. Though he cannot boast of a liberal education, yet nature has given him a mind, which with early improvement, would have made him prominent in any sphere of life. It is vigorous and powerful, in no ordinary degree, and the sophistry of art, and the dexterity of learning, are often foiled and defeated, by the unaided and spontaneous efforts of native good sense. But he has that, my Lord, which is of more sterling advantage, both to himself and his country—immoveable political and moral integrity. It is gratifying, in this age of corruption and voluptuousness, to contemplate men like Aristides, Fabricius and Cato. They exhibit to us the true dignity of man, and hold out examples that we must feel delighted to imitate.

FOREIGN MINISTERS

I believe you are not personally acquainted with Mr. Bagot, our Minister at this Court.—He appears to be about 35 years of age.—He is tall, elegant, and rather graceful in his person, with a countenance open & ingenuous, an English complexion, and eyes mild, though rather dark. He has ingratiated himself with the Americans by the real or affected simplicity of his manners, and by assimilating himself to their usages and customs. He has thrown aside the reserve and hauteur of the English character, as not at all suited to meridian of this country, and attend with equal courtesy and politeness 40—

may nothing of the powers of his mind but they do not appear to be more than ordinary. It has always seemed to me very strange policy on the part of the British cabinet, to send ministers to this country of inferior capacity and humble talent, while the Americans send to our court only their most prominent and leading men, who have distinguished themselves by their ability and their eloquence.

The French Minister, Mr. Hyde de Neuville is a "fat, portly gentleman," with a broad chest, big head and short neck, which he seems almost incapable of turning *ad libitum*. He is full of Bourbon impatience and French frivolity, has *petits soupiers*, every Saturday evening during the winter, and spends his summer at the springs or his country residence, in extolling the virtues of his beloved *Louis le desire*. The citizens who attend his winter parties, with reverence be it spoken, deem themselves highly exalted at the honor of rioting in wine and *soup maigre*, at the Frenchman's expense. His Secretary of Legation is an oddity, who dips into literature, and takes snuff; but of the two is perhaps the most intelligent man. I have no idea that Neuville has talent enough, in the event of any difficulty arising between this country and France, to counteract the most insignificant intrigue, or benefit his nation by inducing the American cabinet to adopt any measure whatever, not manifestly advantageous to the U. States. He seems to be too full of himself to attend to the intrigues of courts, and though he represents, he is now the representative of a cypher.

Another personage, like the Kings in Macbeth, starts up before you: and pray, I know you will ask, what dark visaged, hobbling little old gentleman is he, you have now summoned to appear? It is, my Lord, no less a personage than the Abbe Correa de Serra, the Portuguese Ambassador. The Abbe is a man of unlimited learning and insatiable curiosity. There is no science, and but few languages, he has not some knowledge of; such is still his insatiating devotion to study, that he does not suffer a day to pass without adding something to his stock of information, and his general mass of facts. His knowledge of the geography, resources and political condition of this country is said to be more extensive and accurate than that of any of its citizens, and such are his habits of observation that nothing important or interesting is suffered to pass unnoticed. He is a vigilant minister, a moral man, and I believe a republican at heart. He seems to admire the liberal institutions of this country, and the character of its people, by whom he has been received with great politeness and respect: but he is still faithful to his sovereign and his country, for whose interest he makes every exertion in his power.

Extracts from the MS. of the Duke of Rovigo.

M. ESMENARD.

The Duke of Rovigo speaks with great approbation of the wit and talents of the late M. Esmenard: no one possessed equal facility. Whichever cause he was called upon to support, arguments and special pleas crowded under his pen with an abundance really inexhaustible. His excellency assures he never knew a more flexible spirit, in proof of which he quotes the following facts:

"When it was in agitation to erect the republic of Holland into a kingdom, Napoleon directed M. de Talleyrand, then minister for foreign affairs, to furnish him, within eight days, with a memorial, calculated to convince the authorities of that republic that their form of government was incompatible with the system generally adopted in Europe, and that the only means of maintaining their country's independence in the political balance of Europe, was to choose a king out of Napoleon's family. On quitting the Thuilleries, M. de Talleyrand ran to his usual drudges; he called by turns on Messrs. d'Hauterive, Roux-Laborie, and the Abbe Desrenaudes, all of them confessed themselves incapable of completing so voluminous a work in so short a time.—His Excellency then thought of M. Esmenard, whom he used familiarly to call Figaro; he sent for him, and to smooth away all difficulties, coupled his proposal with a promise of 200 louis—The offer was accepted, and on the appointed day Figaro gave in the memorial, with which M. de Talleyrand, the emperor—in short, all the world, except the states of Holland, were mightily pleased.

"It was perfectly felt at Amsterdam, that intimations of that kind amounted to positive commands. Yet it was resolved to try a last attempt. The whole diplomatic strength of Holland fell to work, each produced his notes which were put together and dispatched to Paris, with directions to employ some French literary character to digest them, and strike out an answer to his imperial majesty's memorial. The Ambassador was accidentally acquainted with M. Esmenard, and applied to him to find out the man he had occasion for. It is a work, he said, to which the states attach a great deal of importance, and which will be handsomely paid for. I am charged to present the author with 500 Louis. The deuce! 500 Louis should not be sent a begging, said Figaro to himself, and I should be a great fool to turn so valuable a god-send from me to some brother author: In a word he offered himself. The ambassador was in raptures: he had not the most remote idea that M. Esmenard had any thing to do with the composition of the memorial delivered to the states of Holland, and Esmenard was much too wise to boast of it. All was, however, settled, and behold! Figaro at work. The whole was soon completed, and, to give him his due meed of praise, he acquitted himself conscientiously, and gave the Dutch quite enough for their money. The answer proved greatly superior to his first memorial. The very next day, the ambassador delivered it to the minister for exterior relations, who was quite astonished at the strength of the reasonings which were alledged in opposition to his master's views; at the address with which they were brought forward, and at the elegance of style which pervaded the whole of this diplomatic document. The emperor was no less loud in his expressions of surprise; every one admitted into the emperor's council talked of it. Ten different writers were thought of, but nobody could guess the real author. It was about three years after that, in a moment of frolic, which banished reserve—Figaro acknowledged this trifling piece of roguery to his master."

PRECIOUS DOCUMENT.

In an old Journal of Congress, printed in 1774, is the following entry, recording one of the most important and interesting events of the revolution:

Friday June 16, 1775.

"The President informed Colonel Washington that the Congress had yesterday unanimously made choice of him to be General and Commander in Chief of the American Forces, and requested he would accept of that employment; to which Colonel Washington, standing in his place, answered:—

"*Mr. President*—Though I am truly sensible of the high honor done me in this appointment, yet I feel great distress from a consciousness, that my abilities and military experience may not be equal to the extensive and important trust:—However, as the Congress desire it, I will enter upon the momentous duty and exert every power I possess in their service, and for the support of the glorious cause. I beg they will accept my most cordial thanks for this distinguished testimony of their approbation.

"But lest some unlucky event should happen unfavorable to my reputation, I beg it may be remembered by every Gentleman in the room, that I this day declare with the utmost sincerity, I do not think myself equal to the command I am honored with.

"As to pay, Sir, I beg leave to assure the Congress that as no pecuniary consideration could have tempted me to accept this arduous employment, at the expence of my domestic ease and happiness, I do not wish to make any profit from it. I will keep an exact account of my expences. Those I doubt not they will discharge and that is all I desire."

ASTRONOMICAL.

On the 30th of June the planet Jupiter was in opposition to the Sun, and appeared with its utmost magnitude, which is estimated at two and a half times greater than its least. It still exhibits a brilliant appearance, whilst Venus at the beginning of the eve, presents her bright face in the west. On Wednesday last week Mars and Venus were near a conjunction, or within nineteen minutes of a degree of each other; Venus being a little to the north. On the 7th of August Venus will have advanced five degrees south-east of Mars. Mars, at the present moment, exhibits a phase very different from its brightest aspect last December. It is diminished at the present moment, when compared with that period, probably about four-fifths of its longest diameter, and the difference of the light reflected from the whole planet as one to twenty-five. This difference will be readily acknowledged by any one who remembers Mars appearing in the east last December and January, and who will look at the same planet at the beginning of the evening in the west, a few degrees north-west of Venus. Mars will very soon descend below the western horizon, and become invisible. The planet Saturn, shining with a pale feeble light, less bright than Jupiter, though less ruddy than Mars, will again become visible after its opposition to the Sun, September 7th, and will rise in the east at Sun-set. On account of its vast distance from the Sun, its greatest apparent magnitude at its opposition is to its least only as one and a half to two.

Boston Centinel.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Dissolution of Parliament.

YESTERDAY the Prince Regent went in state to the House of Peers, whither the Commons being summoned, His Royal Highness delivered from the throne, the following

SPEECH:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with deep regret that I am again under the necessity of announcing to you, that no alteration has occurred in the state of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

I continue to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country, and of their desire to maintain the general tranquillity.

I am fully sensible of the attention which you have paid to the many important objects which have been brought before you.

I derive peculiar satisfaction from the measure which you have adopted, in pursuance of my recommendation, for augmenting the number of places of public worship belonging to the Established Church; and I confidently trust, that this measure will be productive of the most beneficial effects on the religion and moral habits of the people.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted to me for the service of the present year: and I highly approve of the steps you have taken with a view to the reduction of the unfunded debt.

I am happy to be able to inform you that the revenue is in a course of continued improvement.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

On closing this session I think it proper to inform you, that it is my intention forthwith to dissolve the present, and to give directions for calling a new Parliament. In making this communication, I cannot refrain from adverting to the important change which has occurred in the situation of this country and of Europe, since I first met you in this place.

At that period, the dominion of the common enemy had been so widely extended over the Continent, that resistance to his power was by many deemed to be hopeless; and in the extremities of Europe alone was such resistance effectually maintained.

By the unexampled exertions which you enabled me to make, in aid of countries nobly contending for Independence, and by the spirit which was kindled in so many nations, the Continent was at length delivered from the most galling and oppressive tyranny under which it had ever laboured; and I had the happiness, by the blessings of Divine Providence, to terminate, in conjunction with His Majesty's Allies, the most eventful and sanguinary contest in which Europe had for centuries been engaged, with unparalleled success and glory.

The prosecution of such a contest for so many years, and more particularly the efforts which marked the close of it, have been followed within our own country, as well as throughout the rest of Europe, by considerable internal difficulties and distress. But, deeply as I felt for the immediate pressure upon his Majesty's people, I nevertheless looked forward without dismay, having always the fullest confidence in the solidity of the resources of the British Empire, and in the relief which might be expected from a continuance of peace, and from the patience, public spirit, and energy of the nation.

These expectations have not been disappointed.

The improvement in the internal circumstances of this country is happily manifest, and promises to be steadily progressive; and I feel a perfect assurance that the continued loyalty and exertions of all classes of his Majesty's subjects will confirm those growing indications of national prosperity, by promoting obedience to the laws and attachment to the constitution, from which all our blessings have been derived.

The Lord Chancellor, then, by command, dissolved the Parliament.

The Prince Regent was received on his way to and from the house, with every mark of respect. The day was very fine, and the streets and houses thronged, particularly with elegantly dressed ladies.

The writs for the election of members to compose the next Parliament, are made returnable on the 4th August next. The whole kingdom is therefore in a bustle, and will be until nearly that time, as the whole House must be elected previously.—[*The House of Commons is composed of 658 members—of which England and Wales elect 513, Scotland 45 and Ireland 100.*]

The British Parliaments, at a remote period, were annually elected. The first which convened was in 1216—In 1571 they become triennial, and in 1715, septennial. But very few of the Parliaments have exceeded six years; and the late Parliament has not been elected six years. Before the union of Scotland and Ireland, the number of members was 513, which number has not been increased since the reign of James I. He added 27 members, Elizabeth 62, Mary 25, Edward VI. 44 and Henry VIII. 33

Mr. Canning again starts for Liverpool.—He has commenced his canvass by an address to an immense crowd in front of the house of John Bolton, Esq. His success is very certain. Gen. Gascoyne, his colleague, will not be opposed. The Earl of Sefton will be run against Mr. Canning.

Westminster, time out of mind, has been the sink of electioneering filth. Lord Cochrane has retired from the canvass of this place, but Sir Francis Burdett, with his whippers-in, Hunt, Cartwright, &c. will keep up the violence to its usual pitch. Westminster has 14,000 electors.

A French paper announces, as interesting, the publication of a voyage to Africa, by the Marquis Laguerville, who was led by singular circumstances into the interior of that continent, during the revolution. He mentions having discovered, near the source of the Nile, a new empire, its legislation similar to that of China, and he supposes its civilization anterior to that of the Egyptians.

A person of respectable character has published in the Brest paper a singular fact, which appears worthy the attention of practitioners. It is well known that the large house-leek has been sovereignly used against corns. This gentleman asserts, that being one day attacked with a violent pain in one of his toes, which seemed to threaten a fit of the gout, he applied the house-leek; the relief he experienced encouraged him to continue the experiment; he mentioned it to several of his friends who were subject to the gout: the remedy has always answered his expectation. It appears incontestible to him, that house leek alleviates, he does not say cures, this cruel disorder, with which so many old men are afflicted, and he invites gentlemen of the faculty to examine whether chance has not procured him the honor and happiness of making a discovery which will prove useful to the world.

The house-leek is pounded after having the thin outside skin taken off.—*Journal de Commerce.*

LONDON, JUNE 17

This morning we received Paris papers of Sunday last. An article from Madrid states that an expedition has at length sailed from Cadiz for South America, but it consists only of 2,000 men and a frigate, a force as large we believe, as the present state of Spain can afford to send, but too contemptible to effect any important object on the vast continent of South America. No notice is taken in these papers of the rumour we mentioned yesterday relative to the confederation of the King of Portugal with the Independents in the Spanish Provinces.

Westminster.—Mr. Hunt, on his becoming a candidate for the representation of Westminster, has made the following affidavit before the Lord Mayor of London:

"I, Henry Hunt, do hereby voluntarily and solemnly swear, that I will never accept or take from the king, or his ministers, either directly or indirectly, for myself or any of my family, any place or pension, or emolument, grant, contract, title, or any other gratuity whatsoever. I will never cease my endeavors to obtain for every man above the age of 18 years, a vote for a representative in the Commons House of Parliament. I will never fail to exert my most strenuous endeavors to repeal that cruel, unjust and partial law, the starvation act, commonly called the Corn Bill. I will keep the poll for the city of Westminster open till the last moment allowed by law."

The North Pole expedition.—It appears from a letter received at Lloyd's, from Lerwick, that the expedition to the North Pole, arrived at the Shetland Islands on the 30th April and the 1st of May, and sailed again on the 3d and 10th of May.

WEST-INDIES.

KINGSTON, (JAM.) JULY 2.—The Macedonian privateer, formerly the Popa, Capt. John Chou, one of the vessels attached to Aury's division, and which captured a Dutch schr. laden with cotton and specie, from Porto Cabello to Curracoa, recently captured the Danish schr. Caroline, Tyrian, from Aux Cayes to St. Thomas, and plundered her of 8000 dollars worth of merchandize, and all her tackle. Capt. Tyrian represents their treatment to him as having been very brutal, and that shortly after taking possession of the Caroline, the privateer boarded a large ship under English colors. The Caroline was afterwards re-captured by the Haytian cruiser Liberty, and taken into Aquin, where she was delivered over to the civil power until claimed by her former owner.

Extract of a letter dated Port-au-Prince 24th ult.

"A letter from Adm. Brion, dated on board the Vitora, off the Island of Mona, says—I am at present off here, with a large squadron, and was followed for some days by the Spanish squadron superior to mine by one frigate, but am determined in a few days when joined by some of my vessels to attack them. Our worthy friend Bolivar, was always victorious up to the 27th ult. and I hope to join him soon with 10,000 muskets.

"Brion has since been joined by Aury's squadron, and report states that the latter have taken possession of the Island of Beata.

"A corvette brig and two schrs. belonging to this place, have been cruising off the south side of St. Domingo. They have been extremely successful in taking several pirates with their prizes."

July 3.—Extract of a letter from St Thomas, June 12. "I have waited with patience at this colony for the result of the last campaign, which began at Calabosa. It has been the most disastrous and such as was to have been expected from the management of Mr. Bolivar. After coming within sixteen leagues of the capital, he has continually allowed himself to be beaten in detail by Spaniards committing blunders in every step which would not be passed over in a Corporal, and has consequently been repulsed to the right bank of the Apure, after having sacrificed by his ignorance the fine army which the different Generals of the province had placed under his command. The last account, from the Oronoco state, that the people began to open their eyes regarding this hero, and God grant that we may at last, after so many sacrifices, learn to set a just value upon his abilities.

"It is astonishing that with a force of 9000 men, well armed and provided with every necessary material, we have not been enabled to drive from the country a handful of Spaniards! But such are the consequences of the disorder which characterises all our operations."

By the late Mails.

OHIO. ST. CLAIRSVILLE, JULY 19.

Awful and distressing calamity.

ON Friday evening, the 17th inst. we had in this vicinity a heavy shower of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning; but no injurious consequences resulted from it in our neighborhood. On M'Mahan's creek, however, about seven miles from this place, the case was quite different. The inhabitants on this creek, before the middle of the day, experienced a very violent thunder gust, which somewhat raised their streams and prepared the way for the awful visitation which followed. At the time we were experiencing the shower already mentioned, the rain fell in torrents in the vicinity of M'Mahan's creek below us, and swept off, as with the besom of destruction, fences, grain and cattle, and in fact, almost every thing that opposed its course, together with the whole family and dwelling-house of Maj. John Hardesty, who resided near the creek. The water undermined the house and formed an excavation where it stood as deep as the bottom of the creek, which remains. The stone chimney, which was very large, was entirely swept off. Major Hardesty was about thirty-one years of age, and was much respected by his neighbors and acquaintance; he had been married about nine years, and had a wife and four children. But, as it were, in a moment, himself, his wife and his children, were snatched from the enjoyment of health, and from all the ordinary endearments and blessings of life, to the presence of their God and Judge. We have seldom heard of so sudden, so awful, and afflictive a dispensation of Divine Providence. Four of the bodies were found on the next morning, viz.—Major Hardesty, his wife and two of the children, who were decently interred in one common grave this morning; but the bodies of the remaining two children, have not, as yet, been discovered. Such visitations naturally remind us of the shortness and uncertainty of all sublunary things, and forcibly puts the question to us, "And even our life, what is it but a vapour, which appeareth for a little time and then vanisheth away." And also of that Divine command, "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the son of man cometh."

GEORGIA. SAVANNAH, JULY 30.

There is a rumor in town that the greater part of the murders committed on the frontier of Wayne and Camden Counties during the last 12 months, were actually perpetrated by a gang of white desperadoes, who had assumed the dress and appearance of Indians—it is said that altogether there are eight of these new fangled savages, and that two or three of them have been arrested and sent to Milledgeville. We hope for the honor of humanity, that this report is not true.

S. CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, JULY 29.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

"*Havana, 17th July, 1818.*

"*Gentlemen*—Capt. Bonnell, of your city, has just arrived from Cadiz, and announces the *final cession of the Floridas* by Spain, to the United States. We are thus happily relieved from every apprehension of any misunderstanding having ever existed between the two countries, and still sincerely anticipate the good disposition of the people of this Island towards us. Every thing here remains perfectly quiet."

"*23d July*, 1818.—I have to regret extremely, the sudden departure of the schr. Eudora, Capt. Vincent, by which vessel I had intended to communicate to you the intelligence brought here by Capt. Bonnell, from Cadiz, of the cession of the two Floridas to the United States. The Government here are acquainted with, and fully persuaded of the truth of this event, which appears to have excited very little interest with the constituted authorities here."

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK, AUG. 3.

Anchored in Lynnhaven Bay, on Wednesday night, the French frigates La Cleopatra, Com. Halgan, and La Duchesse de Berry, Capt. Courson de la Ville Helio, each of 44 guns, lately from St. Thomas, and last from Martinique, 10 days from the latter. La Duchesse de Berry got under way yesterday morning, and proceeded up the Bay for Annapolis, for the purpose, we learn, of receiving any despatches that the French minister may have for his government. These frigates have been out 11 months from France, part of which time they have been on the Barbary Coast—and will shortly return to their own country. La Cleopatra is a fine frigate, on her first cruise. Their crews are said to be good and well disciplined. Com. Halgan and a number of his officers came up to town yesterday afternoon.

The La Cleopatra, Com. Halgan, got under way in Lynnhaven Bay on Sunday morning, and proceeded to sea, bound to France.

Another Sea Serpent.—Capt. Arnold, of the British brig Cora, who arrived here on Saturday from Jamaica, has favored us with the following particulars:—On Friday the 31st of July, off the Capes of Virginia, and 5 miles to the southward of the False Cape, Capt. A. being below, shaving himself, the mate called out to him from aloft, saying there was a rock ahead. Capt. A. answered that it was impossible; he however went on deck and saw about half a mile ahead an object having very much the appearance of a point of rock projecting about 4 feet beyond the surface of the water, being of a dark brown color.

Capt. A. was entirely at a loss to account for this strange apparition, not having the most distant idea of a Sea Serpent at the time, and being ignorant of the appearance of those monsters on our coast. It remained perfectly still for about 5 minutes, and then moved with great rapidity towards the shore, to the great astonishment of those who saw it.—"I think," said Capt. A. to his mate, "your rock must have a steam-engine in it; see how swiftly it moves!" In a few minutes after it darted under the water, and they saw no more of it. Capt. A. judges its length, for he had a view of the whole of it while the creature was moving on the surface of the water, equal to that of his vessel, say about 100 feet. On mentioning the occurrence to the pilot who came on board soon after, he observed that it was no doubt a Sea Serpent, as one was reported to have been seen not long since near the same place by a northern sloop.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, AUG. 4.

Unfortunate Event.—We regret to state, that about 2 o'clock this morning, the elegant steam-boat Surprise, commanded by Captain Spencer, and owned by Messrs. George Stiles & Son, was discovered to be on fire, and was almost entirely consumed before the assistance of the firemen in arresting its ravages could be rendered effectual. It commenced near the forecastle, some distance from the machinery, where there had been no fire or any combustible matter. It is strongly suspected to have been the work of some malicious incendiary.

The Surprise arrived about 8 o'clock last evening, from Annapolis, and as usual every thing on board was properly secured, and remained safe when the captain left her. We sincerely regret to state further, that the loss of the owners is estimated to be at least twenty-five thousand dollars.

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 5.

A Pick Pocket caught.—On Saturday last, a gentleman, who is one of the contractors for completing the Schuylkill Lock Navigation, presented and received payment for a check of $2000, at the Bank of North-America—from whence he was watched by a man who contrived to pick his pocket in the market. The circumstance that led to the detection of the Thief, is somewhat curious—having got off safe with his plunder, he supposed no means of discovering him existed, and intended leaving the city for New-York, but not in any of the regular lines for conveyance. Accordingly on Monday morning he applied to the keeper of a livery stable, for a carriage, to convey him to Bristol, and in looking over the notes to find one sufficiently small to pay for it, the keeper took an opportunity of ascertaining pretty correctly their denomination—the carriage was got ready and he started. Shortly after, hearing of the robbery of the pocket book, he suspected this to be the man—two officers were sent in pursuit, and about sundown returned with the thief having caught him at Bristol, a distance of 20 miles, just as he was about leaving there in the steam boat. All the money, except $20 was found upon him.

AUG. 6.

We were somewhat deceived yesterday in announcing that a Pick-Pocket was taken and the money found upon him. It appears now, that the Officers of Justice were mistaken in arresting a man who was entirely ignorant of the transaction. Hopes are entertained that the actual perpetrator of the crime may yet be arrested and brought to justice.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, AUGUST 6.

Capt. Bliss, from Teneriffe, spoke on the 15th June, in long. 28, the British sloop of war Indian, from England for Jamaica, laden very deep with provisions, who informed that the day previous she had a severe combat with an unknown pirate of superior force, and lost about half her crew in the engagement. The pirate attempted several times to board, but was beaten off, and finally hauled her wind and stood away very much disabled. The sloop of war was evidently much cut up in her sails and rigging.

AUG. 5.

Counterfeiters and their Plates.—On Monday Mr Hays, high constable of this city, returned from Lower Canada, to which place

ho proceeded under the direction of the police magistrates of this city, and accredited by a letter from His Excellency Gov. Clinton; he obtained there, and brought with him thirty five plates on the following banks, and of the subjoined denominations:

PLATES.—$5 Mechanics' Bank, letter C*; $2 Mechanics' Bank, letter H; $3 Manhattan Bank, letter G; $5 Exchange Bank, J. Barker*; $1 25 City Bank, A; $1 50 Manhattan, letter D*; on same plate, red impression on the Bank of N. York; $5 Bank of New-York, letter B; $3 Plattsburgh Bank, letter A; $5 Bank of Columbia, Hudson, letter B; $1 Bank of Hudson, payable at the Mechanic Bank in the city of N. York; $3 Ontario Bank, letter A; $2 Newark Banking and Insurance Company, letter G; $2 State Bank at Newark*; $3 Paterson Bank, letter A*; $2 Paterson Bank, letter D; $2 Merchants' Bank, New-York, letter B; $10 Paterson Bank, letter D*; $50 Mechanics' Bank, New-York, letter C; $3 Germans' Bank, Wooster, Ohio, letter B; $1 Marine Bank, Baltimore; $2 City Bank, New-York, letter A; $3 Merchants' Bank, New-York, letter E; $1 Exchange Bank of Providence, Rhode-Island*; $20 Union Bank of Baltimore, letter C; $10 Marine Bank, Baltimore; $3 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, in the city of Albany; $1 Boston Bank, letter A*; $10 Commercial Bank, Delaware, letter D; $10 Bank of North America, Philadelphia, letter H*; $5 Mechanics' Bank, in the city of New-York, letter M*; $5 Union Bank of Maryland, letter D*; $3 Mechanics' Bank of the city and county of Philadelphia, letter A*; $10 German Bank of Wooster, letter D; $10 State Bank of New-Jersey, letter H*; $10 Bank of Columbia, at Georgetown, letter B*.

A large amount of Counterfeit notes, marked thus (*) as above have recently been taken from a person now in custody, and from whom the information in relation to the above plates was obtained.

A large amount of counterfeit two dollar notes of the Phoenix Bank of Hartford, and one dollar notes of the Bank of Hudson, payable at the Mechanics' Bank of New-York, are now in this city; the public are cautioned respecting them, for they are so well executed that it is difficult to distinguish them from the genuine notes of those Banks. There are upwards of forty new plates not yet at hand, but which the police magistrates expect to gain possession of.

AUG. 8.

CESSION OF THE FLORIDAS.

Captain Brooks of the brig Trader, arrived at Salem from Havana, reports the same in substance as was related by Capt. Vincent at Charleston, to wit: Capt Bonnell, from Cadiz, informed him that the Floridas were ceded to the United States. Our Boston correspondents have sent us the following extract from papers received by the Trader.

Havana, July 17.—Capt. Bonnell, of the schr. Mary Ann, just arrived in 45 days from Cadiz, says he received a note from the American Consul the day he left Cadiz, stating that the Floridas were ceded to the American government by the Spanish government.

AUG. 10.

The ship Jefferson has arrived at Philadelphia from Cadiz, which she left on the 12th June. As the Philadelphia papers of Saturday evening do not state that she brings any news, we may infer that the account by way of Havana, of the cession of Florida to the U. S. was without foundation.

Latest from Europe.—The fast sailing ship Rubicon, Holdridge, arrived at this port yesterday from Havre, which port she left on the 27th June. Capt. H. has favored the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of Paris papers to the 23d June, and a copy of the London Sunday Observer of the 21st of that month, but they are wholly destitute of news.—The latter is filled with the subject of the election. Sir George Cockburne and John Carter, Esq. were elected to Parliament for the borough of Plymouth without opposition.

The Rubicon has on board six hundred thousand dollars in specie, principally five franc pieces, for the U. S. Bank and individuals.

The last letters state prices the same as former quotations, but the market was dull except for the article of coffee, which continued in brisk demand. A public sale of 8000 bales of Upland Cotton was to take place in Havre on the 8th July. Numbers had already arrived from various parts of the continent to attend the sale.

MASS. BOSTON, AUG. 5.

GREAT ROBBERY.

On Saturday night last, the Cumberland Bank Building, in Portland, was entered by false keys, and robbed of over TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. [*The whole capital of the Bank is 300,000 dollars.*] About 183,000 dollars were in Cumberland Bank Bills, mostly fifties, twenties and tens. As there are no fifty nor twenty dollar bills of that Bank, lawfully in circulation, and but few tens, it is hoped this circumstance will lead to the detection of the thieves. There was also about nine thousand dollars in bills of the old Portland Bank, Maine Bank; and one five hundred dollar note on the (Boston) Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank. About 1800 dollars in gold, and five thousand six hundred in silver, were taken at the same time;—a part of which has been recovered, and hopes are entertained that the exertions made to recover the property will be further successful.

A reward of 1000 dollars for the detection of the thieves, and the recovery of the property stolen, or five hundred for the conviction of the thieves, have been offered by the Directors.

Our country brethren are informed, that the circulation of Cumberland Bank Bills is suspended here, and that the Banks yesterday refused to take them.

AUG. 8.

We learn from Portland, that the bank robbery has been fully disclosed by one of the perpetrators of it. The names of the robbers are Rolf, Manly, and Dela.—Rolf, being under examination, upon the promise of receiving a large reward, confessed the whole transaction, and promised to point out where all the specie and bills were secreted. The bills however, had been removed, supposed by Manley, before Rolf had knowledge of it, and were not recovered.—But Rolf proceeded with a Director, to a remote part of the town, pointed out the place where the specie was hid, then retired a small distance, put a pistol in his mouth, fired it, and expired in a few moments after the Director reached him.

The Bank, we learn, has recovered all its specie, and but very little danger can exist of any of the stolen bills being put in circulation.

LONDON PAPERS.

Mr. Hooper has kindly favored us with London papers to 18th June.

The United Kingdom was in the agitation of a General Election.—Business was suspended for a time, and the military, who are not allowed to remain in the vicinity of the polls during the voting, were continually passing from post to pillar. Many members had already been returned, and numerous old ones declined being candidates. From all appearances the ministerial majority will not be diminished. Mr. Wooler the printer of the Black Dwarf, was a candidate for Coventry.—The other candidate, is a bookseller. One of the candidates for Westminster is the gallant Capt. Maxwell, who silenced the Chinese fort near Canton.

The chief topic of speculation on the continent was the approaching Congress of Sovereigns at Aix-la-Chapelle. Formerly when Kings met it was for mischief. But the best informed in Europe anticipate nothing from this *adjourned* meeting than the consolidation of the existing order of things.

The French King has granted leave to Gen. Savary (Duke of Rovigo) to visit America.

The weather in Europe has been very hot; but the rains have been abundant, and the promise of *Plenty* is as bright as the assurance of *Peace*.

Prince Oscar, son of King Charles 14th, (Bernadotte) is appointed Lt. General of the Norwegian army. [*He was 19 years old the 4th July last.*]

The Spanish government has again officially announced, that they shall treat all foreigners found in arms in South America, as rebels, and punish them accordingly.

A Paris paper reports, that an earthquake had swallowed up the ancient city of Philippopoli, in Romania, and destroyed seventy thousand of its inhabitants. An earthquake in Turkey is not a rare piece of news in a Paris paper.

HALIFAX PAPERS

To the 29th ult. were yesterday received by the Four Sons, from Halifax, from which we select the following:—

HALIFAX, JULY 27.

Of the eight American Fishing Vessels detected Fishing on the coast of Nova Scotia and sent into this port for adjudication, five were liberated on Friday last but with the full understanding, that the indulgence would not again be granted to them; a certificate to that effect was endorsed upon their Registers, and the Skippers requested to make it as public as possible, for the information of the subjects of the United States, engaged in the Fisheries.—The remaining three, discovered fishing in Harbors to the eastward of Halifax, are now libelled, and will, very shortly, be brought to a trial in the Court of Vice-Admiralty, where, we have no doubt they will be condemned.

The lenity thus shewn, by Rear-Admiral Sir David Milne, to the vessels which he has liberated, must convince the Government of the United States, of the strong desire he feels to preserve the harmony which at present happily subsists between Great Britain and the United States: and we sincerely hope will so operate, as to deter for the future, American vessels from committing similar trespasses. At the same time His Majesty's subjects in his North American dominions must be satisfied, that it is the Rear-Admiral's determination to guard, from every infringement and violation, those rights to the Fisheries which exclusively attach to them.

R. ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, AUG. 8.

Caution.—Two persons were on Thursday apprehended in this town, and taken for examination before Judge Martin, upon suspicion of passing bills of a fictitious bank. They had in their possession about $4000 in new and handsome bills purporting to be of the *Bank of Sandusky Bay, Bloomingville, State of Ohio.* The bills, a number of which they passed, are signed by A. Young, Cashier, and A. Ransom, President. The Judge discharged them, although it is believed that there is no such bank!!!—*American*

Let the public beware of these bills, as we are informed a number of them have been received in this town, in the course of trade, since the above persons were discharged by Judge Martin, and we are confident there is no such bank in existence.—*Gazette.*

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, August 12, 1818.

THE FLORIDAS.

The reported cession of the Floridas to the U. S. (says the National Intelligencer of Thursday) is reiterated in the Charleston gazettes with increased confidence; and letters are published from Havanna, which assert it to be a fact well ascertained there, and relied upon by the Spanish authorities.—The rumour comes to us also by the way of New-York, and apparent corroboration gains for it additional credit. There are few political events which would be more important or more agreeable to this country than the fair acquisition of the territory in question, and we acknowledge that it could not be acquired in any manner so acceptable to us as by purchase. Most willingly, therefore, would we give credence to intelligence so welcome, if it were not, in our opinion, contradicted by the condition of our relations with Spain, when last disclosed by the Executive, and by the probable state of subsequent negociations. We do not doubt that the Floridas must, and will, at no distant period, become a part of our territory, but obliged as we are to withhold our belief from this interesting and widely circulating report, we conceive it proper to express our conviction that it is entirely groundless.

Louisiana Stock.—It is stated in the Richmond Enquirer, that the Government is about to redeem one half of the Louisiana Stock, amounting to Seven and an Half Millions of Dollars, which is held principally by the Messrs. Barings of London.—"For this purpose," says the Enquirer, "the Treasury has called upon the United States Bank, and the Bank upon its offices, for various proportions. The office in Richmond deems it expedient to call upon its debtors, and to curtail their paper nearly 25 per cent in sixteen weeks. The Bank of Virginia in turn, has determined to curtail its negotiable notes of all descriptions 5 per cent.

The editor of the Democratic Press, repeats, "that many of the French officers now in Texas, did get and did sell Alabama lands; and that he also knows, that General Charles L'Allemand, who is the principal person in the military and civil government of Texas, was chairman of the committee of Emigrants in Philadelphia, who were the agents of the emigrants who procured from Congress the grants of lands in Alabama."

Spanish Free Ports.—It now appears, as we expected it would, that the Spanish Royal Order for the establishment of certain Free Ports in Spain, was not rescinded; but owing to the want of some necessary preliminary arrangements, was suspended for a short time. This, unquestionably, occasioned some disappointment to the depositors of goods; but it is not an uncommon occurrence in other countries at the commencement of new arrangements. It is added, that it is the intention of the Spanish government to open a direct communication between the Commercial Powers of Europe, [*Not of America?*] and the colonies of Spain in America.—*Bost. Cent.*

Of Bonaparte.—The last reports from this State Prisoner are to the 14th April; on which day he attended the races at St. Helena. We believe this report more readily than the prattling of his being *sulky* and *recluse*. Unquestionably he does not wish to be made the gazing stock of stupid starers; nor is he willing to gratify the curiosity of every idle visiter of the island, but he has, we trust, philosophy enough to bear up under an inevitable doom, and to make, as Dr. best bargain, recreation a part of his business. He may possibly, find some comfort in the reflection that the Prince Regent of England, who keeps him there, is as much a prisoner, *confined to an island*, as he is. The Prince Regent is elder by seven years, yet, *by law*, has been confined for life to the Island of Great-Britain, knowing that such was his doom, and has not repined at it: whereas Napoleon has travelled half the world over.—*Ibid.*

From the Washington City Gazette, 6th inst.

The President of the United States left his farm in Loudon County on Thursday last, for his family residence in Albemarle, near Monticello, Va.—We hear that he intends visiting his illustrious predecessors, Jefferson and Madison, who live only a short distance from his estate.

From the Albany Argus of the 7th inst.

HAMILTON, the murderer of Maj. Birdsall, was yesterday delivered over to the civil authority, and will probably have his trial at the circuit court in October. We understand that Gen. Scott, whose office it was to appoint a court-martial, referred to the secretary of war for instructions, and was directed to deliver the prisoner up to be tried by the civil authority.

At an annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Office of discount and deposit of the Bank of the United States at Middletown, on Saturday the 1st inst. the Hon. *Samuel W Dana* was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year.

In order to raise the money for the purchase of Mr. Scarborough's property for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Hartford, a subscription was opened, and the following gentlemen subscribed the sums severally set to their names, viz: Luther Scarborough $150; Chauncey Deming 100; Christopher Colt 100; N Knox 50; John Caldwell 100; Chs. Sigourney 100; Joseph Morgan 50; Thomas Day 50; and the subscription was continued open for the purpose of receiving the remainder of the sum necessary; and no institution is more worthy of the charitable consideration of the benevolent.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE, OF MONDAY.

Cumberland Bank Money recovered.

The Directors of *Cumberland Bank*, have the satisfaction to announce to the public that all the Money, Specie as well as Bills of every description, stolen from the Bank on the night of the 1st inst. have lately been recovered.

JOSEPH SWIFT, *Cashier.*

Portland, Aug. 6, 1818.

ILLINOIS.

Not containing 40,000 inhabitants, cannot yet be admitted into the Union. As a geographical record, we give the following result of a census recently taken:—

Counties.	*Population.*	*Counties.*	*Population.*
Madison,	5456	Washington,	1707
Randolph,	2950	Jackson,	1295
Gallatin,	3256	Johnson,	678
St. Clair,	4319	White,	3,689
Union,	2124	Crawford,	2074
Bond,	1582	Pope,	1975
Monroe,	1359	Edwards,	1048
		Total	31,820

The census of Franklin was not taken: its probable population is 600.

The President of the United States has announced by proclamation, that the several acts imposing discriminating duties between American and foreign vessels are repealed so far as they respect the goods and vessels of the free Hanseatic city of Bremen, the authorities of that city having abolished all discriminating duties to the disadvantage of the United States.

ITEMS.

It gives us pleasure to state (says the Savannah Chronicle) that this city was never more healthy—and that the cotton crops begin to wear a fine appearance, owing to the seasonable rains during the last fortnight.

The town of Boston has been remarkably healthy the present season. By an official statement the whole number of deaths during the month of July amounted to only 73.—The population of the town is said to exceed 40,000.

A *dancing* master, (says the Newburyport Herald,) who lately advertised for a school in this town has been practising a new *step*—to the tune of "My landlord's bill I left unpaid"—he will probably *rigadoon* to the eastward, and give similar *lessons*, till some officer of justice shall inform him his "*jig* is up."

We understand (says the Philadelphia Democratic Press of the 7th inst.) that a two masted steam boat is nearly completed in this port, which is intended to ply as a regular packet between this and Havana.

On Tuesday the 28th ult. (says the Boston Daily Advertiser) a meeting-house partly finished, in Freeport, Maine, was unfortunately burnt down. A man was soldering the tin round the Cupola, and in taking his iron from the fire, a coal hung to it, which he threw off, when it lodged in the shavings, and immediately took fire, and spread with such rapidity as to baffle all attempts to extinguish it.

Marine.

Sloop Thames, Gilbert, of this port, has arrived at Martinique.

Ship Mentor, Loring, sailed from Batavia Feb. 1, for Calcutta.

At New-Orleans, July 15, brig Alliance, Colver, for London.

Married,

In Thea catck kah, near Fort Mitchell, (Creek Nation) WILLIAM S. MITCHELL, Esq. Assistant Indian Agent, to Miss JENNY M'INTOSH, eldest daughter of the celebrated Creek Warrior, General William M'Intosh.

In England, CAPEL HANBURY, Esq. of the Royal Scotts, to Miss ELLEN, only daughter of the late Wm. Franklin, Esq. formerly governour of New-Jersey, and grand daughter of the celebrated Dr. Franklin.

In Germany, His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, fourth son of the British King, to MARIE-LOUISE-VICTOIRE, Princess of Saxe Cobourg, and widow of the Prince of Linangen.

Died,

In this city, on the 6th instant, after a long illness, deeply regretted, Mrs. CATHARINE MUMFORD HUNTINGTON, wife of Mr. Levi Huntington, and only daughter of Mr. Peter Richards, who fell with the brave in the defence of Groton Fort, 1781. She early hastened to the only sure refuge, and devoting her heart to the Saviour, she honored Him in her life; and in her death, her friends witnessed with admiration the strength of that Faith and Love, with which she cast all her cares upon Him, and acknowledged Him "altogether lovely."

At Hampton, after a short but very distressing illness, Miss MATILDA CHURCH, daughter of Mr. C. Church, aged 18 years. She was an obedient daughter, an affectionate sister, and an industrious youth.

On the 11th ult. at his residence in Knox county, Tenn. DANIEL ANDERSON, aged one *hundred and eleven years*; a few weeks previous to his death, he walked into town as usual and transacted his ordinary business. He retained his mental powers until a few minutes before his death.

At Philadelphia, on a visit for the benefit of his health, PATRICK SAVAGE, Esq. his Britannic Majesty's Consul for the State of Virginia.

In Mount-Vernon, N. Y. Mrs. MARIA CLINTON, lady of his Excellency Governor Clinton.

In Russia, May 25, Field Marshal Prince BARCLAY DE TOLLY, one of the most eminent Captains in the Allied Army, which emancipated Europe in 1812, 13, and 14. He was worn down by fatigue, and wounds.

FOR NEW-YORK,

PACKET M'DONOUGH, Wm. W. COIT, will sail on Monday next, at 11 o'clock. *Aug. 12.*

FOR NEW YORK,

SLOOP MORGAN, R. ROATH, will sail on Tuesday next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. *Aug. 12.*

INSURANCE STOCK, etc.

60 shares of the Stock of *Norwich Marine Insurance Company,*

1 second hand CHAISE, of the best workmanship, in good repair, with Harness,

1 bay MARE, remarkably gentle in gear or under the saddle, of handsome appearance and travels fast,

FOR SALE BY

FELIX A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

Who have just received from one of the most approved Manufactories, a large assortment of bleached SHIRTINGS & SHEETINGS.

Norwich, Aug. 12, 1818. 40—

TEAS.

YOUNG Hyson and Hyson Skin Tea, of a superior quality, just received and for sale by

C. TYLER & Co.

August 12. 40—

LEMONS.

11 boxes LEMONS—for sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

August 12. 40—

SIZING.

CASH and the highest price will be given for 3 or 4000 lbs. good SIZING, if delivered soon.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

August 12.

AUCTION.

BY virtue of orders from the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, the subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on Monday the 17th day of Aug. inst. 1 yoke Oxen; 3 Cows, 10 Sheep; 1 Horse; 1 Ox Cart; 1 Waggon; 1 Sleigh; 1 Field of Corn; 2 do Potatoes; Farming Tools and Household Furniture.

Also, part of the Real Estate of Mr. ZACHARIAH LATHROP, late of Norwich, deceased.

The sale will commence at the dwelling house lately occupied by said deceased, at 9 o'clock A. M.

HENRY LATHROP, *Adm'r.*

Norwich, Aug. 11, 1818.

THE

Andros Cotton Factory,

WITH THE

DWELLING HOUSES MACHINERY

and all the appurtenances and privileges belonging to the same,

WILL BE SOLD AT

PUBLIC VENDUE,

on the premises, on the first day of October next, if not previously sold at private sale.

Also will be sold, at public sale, on Saturday the 22d day of August inst.

A REMNANT OF

Goods in Store,

of various articles.

Sales to commence at the Factory, at 8 o'clock, on each of said days.

By order of the Company.

JAS FARNHAM, *Agent*

N. B. All persons indebted to said Company by note or book, are requested to make payment without further notice to

JAS. FARNHAM, *Agent*

Canterbury, Aug. 3 1818. 40—

Stonington Bridge Lottery.

$5000 highest Prize.

THE drawing of *Stonington Bridge Lottery*, will positively commence on the 27th of the present month. Tickets are still for sale at the *original price*; but they will probably rise before the drawing commences.

A class of 50 tickets is now forming on the plan of *mutual assurance*. Adventurers will find it for their advantage to apply without delay, at the Book Store of

R. HUBBARD,

Shetucket street.

Aug 12.

NEW BOOKS.

NARRATIVE of an expedition to explore the river Zaire, usually called the Congo in South Africa, in 1816 under the direction of Capt. J. K. Tuckey, R. N. to which is added the Journal of Professor Smith; and some general observations on the country and its inhabitants. Published by permission of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The Brownie of Bodsbeck, and other Tales by James Hogg, author of "the Queen's Wake." &c. &c.

Zuma, or the Tree of Health. To which are added, The Fair Pauline.—Zenelio.—The Reeds of the Tiber—and the Widow of Luzi. By Madame de Genlis.

Just received and for sale by

R. HUBBARD,

Blue Store, Shetucket street.

August 12.

Nails, Iron & Steel.

RUSSIA Old Sable Iron by the Ton;—English & Swedes flat, square, and round Iron, assorted sizes

London Hoop L. Blister'd STEEL.

Horse Nail Rods Nail Plates

Cut Spikes five inches long for planking.

Tacks of all sizes from 3 to 20 oz per M

Patent Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes—for sale at Norwich Nail Manufactory, by

46 WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, and who do not settle the same by the 20th day of August, A. D. 1818 will find their demands left with an attorney for collection.

SAMUEL KELLEY.

Killingly, Aug 5, 1818 40—

NOTICE.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, having appointed the subscribers Commissioners upon the estate of

Capt. JOHN DOANE,

late of Norwich, deceased and having allowed six months from the first publication of this notice, for the exhibition of claims against said deceased.—All persons interested are hereby notified that we shall meet at the office of *Henry Strong*, in said Norwich, on the second Tuesdays of November and February next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to receive, examine and allow claims against said estate.

DANIEL L. COIT,
LOTHAN SPALDING, } Com'rs

Norwich, Aug. 12, 1818.

POETRY.

From the Dartmouth Gazette.

THE ISLE OF THE DEAD.

In passing Lake Champlain, they informed us of a small green island, where the brave men were buried who fell on the 11th September, 1814.

AROUND the fair Isle, the wild birds sing,
And plunge in the lake the sparkling wing,
Above the fair Isle, the wild flowers bloom,
To deck the sod of the warrior's tomb.
Cold and damp is the warrior's sleep,
And above their grave the wild flowers weep.

As we passed that Isle the wind blew fair,
No murmur, nor hearse, nor shroud was there,
But we viewed the sods on the dead, that lay,
And we thought of the crimson battle fray.
Cold and damp is the warrior's grave,
And heavy's the turf that hides the brave.

When the light of their souls grew dim in death,
No mother watched o'er their waning breath;
Like the stars on a summer night they fell,
And glory proclaimed their parting knell.
Cold and damp is the warrior's bed,
But glory is covering around the dead.

To soothe their slumbers the wild birds sing,
To honor their sods, the fair flowers spring,
And many a day, and many a year,
Shall scatter with wreaths their lonely bier,
In darkness and death, the warrior's lie,
But Glory and Honor shall never die.

A. K.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Loss of the ship Numa.—The editor of the Patriot has been favored with the following letters from Captain Sherrington, late commander of the ship Numa, of this port, to his owner, Jacob Adams, Esq. detailing the particulars of the loss of that vessel:

Frigate Nereide, Brest,
May 1, 1818.

Jacob Adams, Esq.—It is with much pain that I have to address you on the subject of the loss of the Numa. I left the new Hope on the 28th day of March, and had a very fine time until the 14th day of April, in lat. 40, 58, long. 30, 40, W. at 2 A. M. saw a strange sail coming down before the wind, the wind N. my ship riding W. S. W. with starboard tack on board, under double reefed topsails, fore and main courses set; the ship appeared to steer directly for my beam, as if he intended to run me down.—I instantly put my helm up, took the trumpet and hailed him, told him to put his helm a starboard or he would run me down; but as my ship kept off, he still steered right for me, and struck me just before the gang way, cut me down three streaks below the bends, and tore my sails and rigging in a most shocking condition. With much difficulty we kept her up until day light, when boarding him with my boat found him to be the French frigate Nereide, of 44 guns, Com. Buttellie, from the West-Indies, bound to Brest. I demanded of him some assistance, which he refused, but told me he would give me five minutes to get all my things out of the ship, if I meant to leave her. I answered, that the ship was sinking, but having received the damage from him I would abandon the ship to him, and he might do with her what he pleased. He then gave orders to burn her, sent his boat to her for that purpose, but before the fire made any progress, she sunk, and his boat had much difficulty to get away before she went down.

I have found, since I have been on board the frigate, that they saw the ship at least fifteen minutes before she struck me, which was about the time I saw the Nereide, but the officer on watch at that time was a midshipman, and he would take no advice; the petty officers all told him if he did not starboard his helm he would run that ship down, but he told them he had the command, and if they did not hold their tongues he would knock them down with the speaking trumpet. The Nereide this day arrived in Brest roads, and is quarantined for 25 days, so that I cannot get on shore until the expiration of that time. I shall then take with me the affidavits of most of the petty officers on the watch, and when I get on shore, shall take the advice of the consul or agent, and American or English merchants, if any there. I have received the most uncouth treatment since I have been on board this frigate, that I have ever experienced in my life. When I obtain the extension of my protest, I will immediately enclose a copy to you, and shall return home as soon as possible.

I remain, &c.
WM. SHERRINGTON.

Extract of another letter from Capt Sherrington, to his owner, dated
BREST, May 30th, 1818.

"I am happy to inform you that two days ago I got out of quarantine, and since that time myself and crew have been taken before the admiral and interrogated as to the manner in which the frigate run me down, endeavoring if possible to lay the blame on me; but the case was proved so clearly against them, that all the evidence they can bring, even of the crew of the frigate, is to their disadvantage. The agent of the American consul told me that the government must undoubtedly pay for the ship, which I value at 14,000 dollars. I this morning enclose a copy of my log book and claim for the value of the ship to the Consul General in Paris."

The Theological Seminary at Princeton flourishes. During the last year fourteen students were licensed to preach—Twenty-five were gratuitously supported. The donations for the purpose in the year amounted to more than three thousand dollars. The sum of 2000 dollars has been voted, to establish the Whitehead Scholarship—and the Rev. Dr. Green, Mr. Zacharish Lewis, Rev. Messrs. Grant, Janeway, Chester, and Duffield, have bound themselves to pay 500 dollars each—on condition that four more join them—to provide a house for a Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology. The Rev. Mr. M'Dowell has collected 10,000 dollars towards the support of this Seminary; 1600 of which was collected in Dr. Kollock's church in Savannah.

Wonderful Escape.—On the night of the 13th inst. (says the Newark N. J. Centinel,) a Mrs. Limbert, a respectable widow lady in this town, but late from Savannah, got up in the night and went to the well to procure a drink of water. Strange as it may appear, the person who had been fixing the platform the preceeding day, had removed the curb from its usual place, and had not replaced it at night. The lady in going to the well, as she supposed, fell directly into it, and feet foremost, reached its bottom in about six feet water. When she found her perilous situation, and as she rose in the water she providentially got a foothold, and with her cries of distress soon alarmed the neighbors; who were enabled to extricate her from her distressed situation. In the fall she experienced some injury in one of her feet—but no bones were broken, nor was she otherwise seriously affected. A solemn warning this, not to leave wells uncovered.

ITEMS.

A late National Intelligencer contains, among other evidence of "Public Sentiment," the following toast, drank by a democratic military company, at Georgetown. S. C.—"The memory of Gen. I. Putnam—If Rome boasts her Cincinnatus, and Sparta her Leonidas, America is proud of her Putnam."

A Steam-Boat is building on the Merrimack, to be employed in navigating the waters of the Alabama territory.

Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, of Ohio, declines being a candidate again for Congress. His term expires at the close of the next session.

A writer in the National Intelligencer, whose text is "*Measures not Men*," asserts as fact, "That the whole permanent expenses of the federal government, in the Presidency of Washington, amounted to less than four millions, and that now they amount to twenty millions annually."

Vaccination flourishes in France. During the year 1816, there were 604,935 births in the kingdom, of which 451,648 were vaccinated, 24,610 had the small pox, of which 2408 died, and 2482 were disfigured. It is unnecessary to add, that no mortality or disfiguring attended the vaccinations.

New Publications.

THE Memoirs of the Duke of Sully, Prime Minister to Henry the Great. Translated from the French by Charlotte Lennox. A new edition, revised and corrected, with additional notes, some letters of Henry the Great, and a brief historical introduction In five vols

Philosophical Essays on Morals, Literature and Politics, by David Hume—To which is added the answer to his objections to christianity, by Dr. Campbell. Also, an account of Mr Hume's Life, an original essay, and a few notes by Thomas Ewell. M. D. of Virginia.

A Harmony in Greek of the Gospels with Notes by William Newcomb, D D Dublin, 1778. Re-printed from the text and select various readings of Griesbach, by the junior class in the Theological Seminary at Andover, under the superintendence of Moses Stuart, associate professor of sacred literature in said seminary.

The Iliad and Odyssey of Homer, translated into English blank verse by the late Wm. Cowper, Esq. 2 vols 8vo.

Discourses on various subjects, by Jeremy Taylor, D D. Chaplain in ordinary to Charles the First, and late Lord Bishop of Down and Connor.

A Series of Discourses on the Christian Revelation, viewed in connexion with the modern astronomy, by Thomas Chalmers, D. D. Minister of the Tron Church, Glasgow. Third American Edition.

Memoirs of the early life of Wm Cowper, Esq. written by himself and never before published. FOR SALE AT
T. ROBINSON's *Book Store.*

Also, just received, an additional assortment of *PAPER HANGINGS*

Likewise, Day & Martin's genuine *BLACKING.*

August 5. 39—

More Cheap Goods,
FROM THE AUCTION ROOMS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.
HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods,

Consisting of

BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Linens, Bombazetts, Flemish Sheetings, Silk, Merino and Cotton Shawls, Carlisle and Pink Ginghams, black and coloured Lustrings very cheap, Carpetings, Nankeens, Nankin and Canton Crapes, Calicoes, Lustring, Satin and Garniture Ribbons, green Levantine and Lustring Silks, Kid Gloves, Shell Combs, &c. &c. &c. which they offer, wholesale and retail, very low for cash.

June 30. 1818 34—

Flour, Lime, &c.

Fresh Flour in bbls. and half bbls.
Dexter's Stone Lime,
Clapboards and Shingles,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES N. BROWN.
July 28. 38—

LONG AND FLAT
TURNIP SEED,
for sale by the subscriber.
JOHN LATHROP.
July 15, 1818. 36—

NEW GOODS.
JOSEPH BREED,

HAS just received a large and general assortment of NEW GOODS, among them are—

Black, white and coloured Levantine and Florence Silks; black and plaid India Sinchews and Sarsnets; black Silk Florentine and Camblet Vesting; 100 pieces sup. fine and common Calicoes; Furniture Calicoes; 60 pa. Cambric Muslin; Linen and Sarsnet Cambric; Book, Mulmul, Jaconet, Lenno and Seeded Muslins; 80 pa. Colerain Shirtings; Russia and Irish Sheeting; Dutch and Irish Linen; white and brown Platillas; Bretagnes; Estopillas; Dowlass; ladies' and gentlemen's Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose; Silk, Kid, Beaver and Deer Skin Gloves; Deer Skin Mittens; Bandanna and Flag Silk Handkerchiefs; black and assorted India Silk Handkerchiefs; ladies' fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; 50 doz. flag and Madras Cotton Handkerchiefs; 50 doz. Pocket Handk'fs; 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Imitation and Chints Shawls; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols; Bombazets and Battinets; blue and yellow Nankeen; Cotton Cassimere and Grandurella; 80 pa. Marseilles Vesting; Silk and Cotton Hat Linings; Hat Bindings, Bands and Buckles; Boot Cord and Webbing; Silk and Cotton Laces; Ginghams; Seersuckers; 200 pa. Ribbons; black and coloured Cambrick; black French and Italian Crapes; white and plaid Cravats; white Jean; Russia Diaper; Cambric and common Dimoties; Webb, Leather and Knit Suspenders; Galoons; Cotton Ferret; Quality and Shoe Binding; Broad Cloths; Cassimeres; Angola Cassimere; Satinet and Casinet; Berlin and Bedford Cord; Coach Laces; Oil Cloth; American white and Brown Shirtings, Sheetings, Tickings, Checks, Stripes, Plaids and Dimpers; Knitting and Weaving Yarn; Threads and Slacks.

HARDWARE.

100 doz. Knives and Forks, 100 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Shears, Sheep Shears, Shoe Knives, Hammers, Pincers, Awls, Tacks, Razor Strops, Shaving Boxes, Brushes and Soap, Commode Handles, Knobs, Escutcheons, Clock Bells and Capitals, pad, chest, trunk, cupboard, draw, clock case, stock and brass rim Locks, Butts and Screws, Iron and Tutania Table and Tea Spoons, brass, plated, japann'd and iron Candlesticks; Tea Trays and Waiters Snuffers and Trays, Norfolk and bright Thumblatches, H, HL and Chest Hinges, Scale Beams, Bellows, Ink Powder, Inkstands, Nail Hammers, Spike and Nail Gimblets, Files and Rasps, Hand Saws, Sand Paper, 40 packs Pins, Pound Pins, elastic and steel Knitting Pins, 40 m. Needles, Thimbles, Morocco Pocket Books and Purses, Slates and Pencils, Whips, Ship and Screw Augers, Steelyards, Cloth and Dust Brushes, Brass Nails, Tacks, Brads, 400 gross Buttons, 150 dozen Horn and Ivory Combs, Cotton and Wool Cards, pocket, gilt and mahogany framed Looking Glasses, brass and brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs, Sad Irons, Trace Chains, Sheet Lead, Shot, English and American Shovels and Spades, Scythes, Sickles, Hoes, Axes, 6-8, 7-9, 8-10, 9-11, 10-12, 10-14, 11-15, 12-14, 12-16, 12-17 and 14-20 English and American Window Glass, cut and wrought Nails per cask, at manufactory prices, 10 tons Iron Hollow Ware, 500 lb. India Sein Twine, 203 lb. Flax do. Bed Cords, White Rope and Lines, Russia O. S. Iron, flat and square Swede's Iron, English Cart, Waggon and Chaise Tire, round Iron, faggot and band Iron, Nail Plates, Spike and Nail Rods, Sheet Iron, Plough Irons and Plough Share Moulds, English blistered and Crawley, American blistered, German and Swedes' Steel.

GROCERIES.

St. Croix and Boston Rum, Molasses, Gin, young hyson, hyson skin, souchong and bohea Tea, lump and brown Sugar, Cassia, Ginger, Pepper, Pimento, Starch, Chocolate, Tobacco, &c. (34) *July 1.*

Bohea Tea, &c.

10 qr chests first quality Bohea Tea,
2 hhds N E Rum,
3 bags green Coffee,
2 qr casks Colmenar Wine,
2 do. Sherry and mountain Malaga,
8 boxes Pipes,
2 do Soap,
1 keg Smyrna Raisins,
Double refined Sugar,
Havanna Lump do
1 tierce London and New-York Porter,
Just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
LYMAN BREWER.
May 26 29—

Looking Glasses.

A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed
LOOKING GLASSES,
for sale at reduced prices by
F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.
WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,
OF ALL KINDS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nov. 18. 1817. 2y—

NOTICE.

A BRINDLE yearling HEIFER, came into the subscriber's enclosure about the 1st of June. The owner may have her by proving property and paying charges.
DANIEL TYLER.
Brooklyn, Aug 4. 1818. 39—

NOTICE.

WANTED, an industrious and faithful GIRL, to do house work in a small family. A recommendation will be required.
July 28. Inquire at this office.

Fresh Groceries,
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, AMONG WHICH ARE—

WEST India and Boston Rum; New-Orleans Molasses; white and brown Havanna Sugar; Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, fresh and good; Loaf and Lump Sugar; Coffee; Rice; Raisins, &c.—together with almost every article usually found in a Grocery Store—all or any part of which, will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash or approved endorsed notes, payable at Norwich Bank.
OLIVER ARMSTRONG, jr.
Norwich, June 23, 1818. 33—

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, a large supply of
Medicine,
Paints,
Dye Stuffs,
Indigo,
St. Croix and New Rum by the hhd.
Cyder Brandy per bbl.
Wines,
An assortment of Iron,
Cart and Waggon Boxes;
Window Glass,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Raisins per cask,
Spices,
Sperm. Oil, &c.
D. RIPLEY.
Norwich June 16. 1818 32—

30 bs. Potatoes,
10 bbls. Cider,
500 lbs. Hams,
200 lbs. Shoulders and Jowls,
3 doz. Neat's Tongues,
150 lbs. smoked Beef,
10 kegs Sounds and Tongues,
Mess Salmon, in pickle,
Mess Beef,
Salt, various kinds,
Stone Lime, Dexter's brand,
Shingles, Clapboards,
Mercht. and Clear Pine Lumber,
Nails, Glass,
FOR SALE BY
C. BELLS.
July 6. 1818. 35-6w—

JUST RECEIVED,
A new assortment
ENGLISH AND SWISS
WATCHES.
GOLD TRIMMINGS,
AMULET NECKLACES
AND
BRACELETS, &c.
COIT & MANSFIELD.
July 29. 38 6w

Cart Boxes.
Just received, on consignment,
Chaise, Waggon, & Cart Boxes,
Of all sizes, which are offered for sale by the quantity, at the New-York Foundery prices
WM. C. GILMAN, Agent.
March 31. 21—

100 000 best ½ inch Conn. river Shingles,
20,000 ft. do. clear Boards and Clapboards,
3,500 „ Cherry Boards and Plank,
60 casks Dexter's Lime,
Just received and for sale by
JED. HUNTINGTON.
July 28. 38 4w—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.
He will pay the same price for weaving as the Factories.
HARVEY MORGAN.
Norwich, June 10. 1818. 31tf—

SURVEYING,
NAVIGATION,
ALGEBRA,
ARITHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, &c:
Taught by
THOMAS BELLOWS,
at his dwelling house in Groton.
July 17, 1818. 37 6w—

NOTICE.

ALL those that have unsettled accounts, or notes unsettled with the subscriber, are requested to call and settle, or they may expect a hint from an attorney after the 20th of Sept.
JOSEPH G. LAMB.
Norwich, Aug 3. 1818. 39—

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call on ROSWELL MORGAN, Esq and pay their respective balances—if not a collection will be enforced.
ELIPHALET BALDWIN, Jun.
Norwich, Aug. 5, 1818. 39—

VENDUE.

AT the sign-post in Chelsea, on the 14th inst at 2 o'clock afternoon, will be sold at AUCTION, sundry articles of Personal Property—such as bonds, notes of hand, scythes, hoes, cedar pails; and also, the equity of redemption in sundry tracts of land, and other Real Estate—assigned by Mr. JOHN SCHOLFIELD, Jun to Commissioners, for the benefit of his creditors.
JOHN HYDE,
GEORGE PERKINS, } Com'rs.
Norwich, Aug. 4, 1818. 39—

WILLIAM ROGERS,
HAS FOR SALE,
Pork Hams, (good,)
Cheese that is broken at 4 cents per lb.
Richmond and Rye Flour,
Hats, (for summer,)
1 tierce Copperas,
Patent Paper Hangings, &c. &c.
July 22 37—

JOHN LATHROP,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
60,000 feet clear and merchantable Pine Boards and Plank,
20,000 Shingles,
Tyler's Rakes and Cradles,
Scythe Snaths,
Sutton's and Barstow's Scythes, warranted, by dozen or retail,
Shovels, Spades, Sickles,
Minor's Accelerating Wheel Heads,
Brass Kettles,
Constant supply Vernon Gin, by the bbl. at the lowest cash price,
WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES.
June 23 35—

To JOHN FOX, Esq a Justice of the Peace for Windham County—

WE the subscribers, proprietors of the south half of Woodstock, in said County, hereby request you to warn a meeting of said Proprietors, for the purpose of disposing of and managing the undivided lands, and the personal property of said Proprietorship, and also for the purpose of choosing the necessary officers of said Proprietorship, which meeting we request to be held at the dwelling house of *George Bowen*, in said Woodstock, on the 30th day of September next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. *Dated at Woodstock, the 21st day of July, 1818.*
JAMES M'CLELLAN.
DAVID FRISSELL.
STEPHEN JOHNSON.
DAVID HOLMES.
AMOS PAINE.

IN compliance of said application, the Proprietors of the south half of said Woodstock, are hereby warned to meet at the time and place stated in the above application, and for the purposes there in stated.
Dated at Woodstock, the 21st day of July 1818.
38 JOHN FOX, *Justice of Peace.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich within and for the District of Norwich, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1818—
Present NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Esq Judge.

SIX months from this date are alowed for the creditors to the estate of
Capt. GEORGE W. HALSEY,
late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to
Jeremiah S. Halsey, Ex'r.
or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Preston.
39 *Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.*

THE SUBSCRIBER

TENDERS his most ardent thanks to the people in Chelsea Landing and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has received in the line of his profession. Particular motives induces him to leave the place at this time, (not the decline of business.) He has taken a stand near the Court House at Norwich Town, where he will be happy to wait on those who require his assistance. He is well supplied with elegant natural TEETH, and the first rate of material for artificial ones. Ladies and gentlemen can be attended at their own houses, if more agreeable, without extra expence.
GEORGE W. PARTRIDGE.
May 18, 1818. 28—

WE the undersigned, Physicians and Surgeons of the town of Norwich, being acquainted with Doct. *G. W Partridge*, in his capacity of SURGEON-DENTIST, do not hesitate to recommend him to the public, in the line of his profession.
JOHN TURNER.
RICHARD P. TRACY.
April 13, 1818. 23—

Stray Sheep.

CAME into the subscriber's enclosure, about the middle of July, twelve old *SHEEP*, and nine *LAMBS*—partly the short legged sort. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.
JAMES L. SMITH.
Lisbon, July 28, 1818. 38—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1818. *NORWICH*, (Conn.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [Vol. XXII. No. 41.]

THE

Andros Cotton Factory,

WITH THE

DWELLING-HOUSES, MACHINERY and all the appurtenances and privileges belonging to the same,

WILL BE SOLD AT

PUBLIC VENDUE,

on the premises, on the first day of October next, if not previously sold at private sale.

Also will be sold, at public sale, on Saturday the 22d day of August inst.

A REMNANT OF

Goods in Store,

of various articles.

Sales to commence at the Factory, at 1 o'clock, on each of said days.

By order of the Company,

JAS. FARNHAM, *Agent.*

N. B. All persons indebted to said Company by note or book, are requested to make payment without further notice to

JAS. FARNHAM, *Agent*

Canterbury, Aug. 3, 1818. 40—

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SPLENDID GOODS.

Selected by F. A. Huntington, from the latest importations,

Are just received and now on sale,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE OF

F. A. Huntington & Co.

AMONG THEM ARE,

SILK Gloves, from 2s per pair upwards,
Kid do. „ 1s „ do.
Cotton do. at 10 cents.
Black Lustrings from 3s6 upwards,
Calicoes „ 1s „
Carlisle Ginghams, unusually low priced,
Broadcloths from 75 cents to $11.00
Large assortment of Marseilles Vesting, some very fine,
Cambric Muslins, 6 4 wide, fr 2s6 upwards,
Levantine Shawls, 7-4 wide, „ 18s „
Assorted Silk Cords, for Milliners, 15 yard pieces, at 1/ ps
Fine black Willow Hats, for gentlemen,
New-York and Boston Shoes fr 6s upwards,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SUPERFINE ENGLISH INGRAIN

CARPETING,

of the most desirable patterns, with binding to match

July 7, 1818. 35—

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Just received, and for sale by R. HUBBARD, Blue Store, Shetucket-street,

TALES OF MY LANDLORD. Price 2 dollars.

Anecdotes of the Life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Landaff, written by himself at different intervals, and revised in 1814. Published by his son, Richard Watson, L. L. B. Prebendary of Landaff and Wells. Price $2 75.

The Western Gazetteer, or Emigrant's Directory, containing a geographical description of the Western States and Territories, viz. the States of Kentucky, Indiana, Louisiana, Ohio, Tennessee, and Mississippi, and the territories of Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Michigan, and North Western—with directions to emigrants. By Samuel F. Brown. Price $2, 25.

The Fudge Family in Paris, in a series of letters from Phil. Fudge Esq. Master Bobby Fudge, and Miss Biddy Fudge. Edited by Thomas Brown, the younger, author of the twopenny post-bag. Price 50 cents.

Rosabella, or a Mother's Marriage—a novel by the author of Romance of the Pyrenees, &c. Five volumes in three. Price $5.

Tales of Wonder, of Humor, and of Sentiment; original and translated. By Anne and Annabella Plumptre. 2 vols. Price $2.

Mandeville; or the last words of a Maniac! A Tale of the seventeenth century in England. By himself. Vol. III. Price 75 cents.

July 8.

To Lovers of Punch.

14 boxes fresh Lemons,
5 bbls. do. Limes—FOR SALE BY

C. TYLER & Co

August 5. 39—

H. COLTON,

WISHES to contract for 300 wood seat CHAIRS, without painting—to be delivered by the 10th of Oct. next. Also, good encouragement will be given for four journeymen Cabinet Makers

Norwich, Aug 5, 1818 39—

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec 17, 1810. 7—

EUROPEAN & INDIA GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received and now offers for sale, a handsome assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

Dry Goods,

Consisting in part of

8-4 black and coloured Crape Shawls,
An elegant assortment of Canton Crapes,
Black, white, blue and changeable Levantines,
Do. do. do. Florences,
Plaid Lustrings,
Black India Sinchews and Sarsnets,
White, pink, green and lilac Levantines,
Black, white, green and blue Sattins,
8 4 Levantine Shawls,
4-4, 6-4, and 8-4 Imitation and Chiots do.
4-4 elegant Merino do
Broad and narrow figured & plain Ribbons,
Inserting Cambric Trimmings,
Black and white Tulle Lace,
Cambric and common Ginghams,
White and corded Cambrics,
Figured and plain Mulmul and Leno Muslins,
Sarsnet and Jackonet Cambrics,
Cambric and Book Muslins,
Super and common Long Lawn,
Black and coloured Cambric,
Cambric and common Dimorties,
Super Chintzes and Calicoes,
Maddapollam and improved steam-loom Shirtings,
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Men's and women's Cotton Hose,
Do. do. Silk do.
Do. do. do Gloves,
Flag, Bandanna and Madrass Handkerchfs.
Florentine, Marseilles and other Vestings,
Blue and yellow Nankeens,
Elegant gilt Ridicule Clasps,
Black, green and crimson Silk and Tabby Velvets,
Silk Umbrellas,
Silk and Kid habit and long Gloves,
Black and coloured Bombazetts and Rattinetts,
Russia Sheeting and Diaper,
8-4 and 10 4 Damask Table Linen,
Plain and figured Cravats,
Black and white Italian Crapes,
Fancy Boxes and Cotton Balls,
Drab Cotton Cassimere,
Hat Bindings and Galoons,
White Demi Sattin for hatters,
Black, blue and assorted Silk and Twist,
Men's Buckskin and Beaver Gloves,
Silk and gilt Coat and Vest Buttons,
Plain, twill'd and gold head Tapes,
Hearth Rugs,
Quality and Shoe Binding,
Nun's Thread, Pins, Needles, &c. &c.

Also,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Broadcloth & Cassimeres.

Norwich, June 10, 1818 31—

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM ROGERS,

HAS just received from New-York a general assortment of new and fashionable GOODS, suitable to the season—among which are—Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Nankeens Marseilles, Silk and other Vestings, Silk, Cotton and Hemp Hose, Lustrings of various colours, Calicoes, Dimorties, Silk, Merino and other Shawls, Silk and Kid Gloves, and a variety of FANCY ARTICLES ALSO,

Groceries.

Wine, Brandy, Gin, W. I. and N E Rum Porter, Molasses, Teas of various kinds, Sugars, &c

The above articles were purchased with cash, at low prices, and will for cash be sold low.

Norwich, July 15, 1818 36—

BOOKS.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Classical & School Books,

CONSTANTLY KEPT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

R. HUBBARD,

Blue Store, Shetucket street.

☞ BOOKS of all descriptions furnished at ten days notice, and at New-York prices *July 8*

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

60,000 Hartford inspected Shingles
20,000 ft. seasoned clear and merchantable Clapboards,
7 bbls Baltimore Flour, warranted,
Brick furnished on short notice at the kiln price.

JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, Aug 5, 1818. 39—

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3 small Brass Guns,

Handsomely mounted on field carriages, for sale by

R. HUBBARD.

July 28.

NEW GOODS.

JOSEPH BREED,

HAS just received a large and general assortment of NEW GOODS, among them are—

Black, white and coloured Levantine and Florence Silks; black and plaid India Sinchews and Sarsnets; black Silk Florentine and Camblet Vesting; 100 pieces sup. fine and common Calicoes; Furniture Calicoes; 60 ps. Cambric Muslin; Linen and Sarsnet Cambric; Book, Mulmul, Jaconet, Leno and Seeded Muslins; 20 ps. Colerain Shirtings; Russia and Irish Sheeting; Dutch and Irish Linen; white and brown Platillas; Bretagnes; Estopillas; Dowlass; ladies' and gentlemen's Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose; Silk, Kid, Beaver and Deer Skin Gloves; Deer Skin Mittens; Bandanna and Flag Silk Handkerchiefs; black and assorted India Silk Handkerchiefs; ladies' fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; 50 doz. flag and Madras Cotton Handkerchiefs; 50 doz. Pocket Handk'fs; 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 8.4 Imitation and Chiots Shawls; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols; Bombazets and Rattinets; blue and yellow Nankeen; Cotton Cassimere and Grandurells; 30 ps. Marseilles Vesting; Silk and Cotton Hat Linings; Hat Bindings, Bands and Buckles; Boot Cord and Webbing; Silk and Cotton Laces; Ginghams; Seersuckers; 200 ps. Ribbons; black and coloured Cambrick; black French and Italian Crapes; white and plaid Cravats; white Jean; Russia Diaper; Cambric and common Dimorties; Webb, Leather and Knit Suspenders; Galoons; Cotton Ferret; Quality and Shoe Binding; Broad Cloths; Cassimeres; Angola Cassimere; Satinet and Cassinet; Berlin and Bedford Cord; Coach Laces; Oil Cloth; American white and Brown Shirtings, Sheetings, Tickings, Checks, Stripes, Plaids and Diapers; Knitting and Weaving Yarn; Threads and Slacks.

HARDWARE.

100 doz. Knives and Forks, 100 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Shears, Sheep Shears, Shoe Knives, Hammers, Pincers, Awls, Tacks, Hone Strops, Shaving Boxes, Brushes and Soap, Commode Handles, Knobs, Escutcheons, Clock Bells and Capitals, pad, chest, trunk, cupboard, draw, clock case, stock and brass rim Locks, Butts and Screws, Iron and Tutania Table and Tea Spoons, brass, plated, japann'd and iron Candlesticks; Tea Trays and Waiters Snuffers and Trays, Norfolk and bright Thumb Latches, H, HL and Chest Hinges, Scale Beams, Bellows, Ink Powder, Inkstands, Nail Hammers, Spike and Nail Gimblets, Files and Rasps, Hand Saws, Sand Paper, 40 packs Pins, Pound Pins, elastic and steel knitting Pins, 40 m. Needles, Thimbles, Morocco Pocket Books and Purses, Slates and Pencils, Whips, Ship and Screw Augers, Steelyards, Cloth and Dust Brushes, Brass Nails, Tacks, Brads, 400 gross Buttons, 150 dozen Horn and Ivory Combs, Cotton and Wool Cards, pocket, gilt and mahogany framed Looking Glasses, brass and brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs, Sad Irons, Trace Chains, Sheet Lead, Shot, English and American Shovels and Spades, Scythes, Sickles, Hoes, Axes, 6-8, 7-9, 8-10, 9-11, 10-12, 10-14, 11-15, 12 14, 12-16, 12-17 and 14-20 English and American Window Glass, cut and wrought Nails per cask, at manufactory prices, 10 tons Iron Hollow Ware, 800 lb. India Sein Twine, 200 lb. Flax do. Bed Cords, White Rope and Lines, Russia O. S. Iron, flat and square Swede's Iron, English Cart, Waggon and Chaise Tire, round iron, faggot and band Iron, Nail Plates, Spike and Nail Rods, Sheet Iron, Plough Irons and Plough Share Moulds, English blistered and Crawley, American blistered, German and Swedes' Steel.

GROCERIES.

St. Croix and Boston Rum, Molasses, Gin, young Hyson, Hyson skin, [illegible] and bohea Tea, lump and brown Sugar, [illegible], Ginger, Pepper, Pimento, Starch, Chocolate, Tobacco, &c. (8f) *July 1.*

Hardware, Cutlery, Jewellery, &c

THE subscriber respectfully invites his old friends and the public in general to call and examine a very elegant and general assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, Jewellery, &c.

which he would wish to exchange for cash or approved notes, payable at the Norwich Bank

OLIVER ARMSTRONG, jr.

Norwich, June 23, 1818. 33—

WILLIAM ROGERS,

HAS FOR SALE,

7 doz. best Morocco Goat Skins,
1 do. cheap Watches, (some of them good)
4 pieces Broad Way Stuffs,
5 do. India Stripes (silk and cotton,)
Raisins at six cents per pound.
A second hand Chaise and Harness, &c &c.

August 4. 39—

SHAD.

A FEW bbls. good SHAD, by bbl. or retail, at the Store of

HENRY C. AVERY.

Norwich, Chelsea Landing, Aug. 4, 1818.

SUGAR.

CHEAP SUGAR, suitable for Currant Wine—for sale by

C. TYLER & Co.

July 29. 38—

More Cheap Goods,

FROM THE AUCTION ROOMS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods,

Consisting of

BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Linens, Bombazetts, Flemish Sheetings, Silk, Merino and Cotton Shawls, Carlisle and Pink Ginghams, black and coloured Lustrings very cheap, Carpetings, Nankeens, Napkin and Canton Crapes, Calicoes, Lustring, Satin and Garniture Ribbons, green Levantine and Lustring Silks, Kid Gloves, Shell Combs, &c &c &c. &c. which they offer, wholesale and retail, very low for cash.

June 30, 1818. 34—

New Publications.

THE Memoirs of the Duke of Sully, Prime Minister to Henry the Great. Translated from the French by Charlotte Lennox. A new edition, revised and corrected, with additional notes, some letters of Henry the Great, and a brief historical introduction In five vols

Philosophical Essays on Morals, Literature and Politics, by David Hume—To which is added the answer to his objections to christianity, by Dr Campbell. Also, an account of Mr Hume's Life, an original essay, and a few notes by Thomas Ewell, M. D. of Virginia

A Harmony in Greek of the Gospels, with Notes by William Newcomb, D D Dublin, 1779 Re printed from the text and select various readings of Griesbach, by the junior class in the Theological Seminary at Andover, under the superintendence of Moses Stuart, associate professor of sacred literature to said seminary.

The Iliad and Odyssey of Homer, translated into English blank verse by the late Wm Cowper, Esq 2 vols 8vo.

Discourses on various subjects, by Jeremy Taylor, D D. Chaplain in ordinary to Charles the First, and late Lord Bishop of Down and Connor.

A Series of Discourses on the Christian Revelation, viewed in connexion with the modern astronomy, by Thomas Chalmers, D. D Minister of the Tron Church, Glasgow. Third American Edition.

Memoirs of the early life of Wm Cowper, Esq. written by himself and never before published. FOR SALE AT

T ROBINSON'S *Book Store.*

Also, just received, an additional assortment of *PAPER HANGINGS.*

Likewise, Day & Martin's genuine *BLACKING.*

August 5. 39—

JUST RECEIVED,

A new assortment

ENGLISH AND SWISS

WATCHES,

GOLD TRIMMINGS,

AMULET NECKLACES

AND

BRACELETS, &c.

COIT & MANSFIELD.

July 29 38 6w

Bohea Tea, &c.

10 qr chests first quality Bohea Tea,
2 hhds N E Rum,
3 bags green Coffee,
2 qr casks Colmenar Wine,
2 do. Sherry and mountain Malaga,
8 boxes Pipes,
3 do. Soap,
1 keg Smyrna Raisins,
Double refined Sugar,
Havanna Lump do.
1 pierce London and New-York Porter,

Just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26 29—

INSURANCE STOCK, etc

60 shares of the Stock of *Norwich Marine Insurance Company,*
1 second hand CHAISE, of the best workmanship, in good repair, with Harness,
1 bay MARE, remarkably gentle in gear or under the saddle, of handsome appearance and travels fast,

FOR SALE BY

FELIX A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

Who have just received from one of the most approved Manufactories, a large assortment of bleached SHIRTINGS & SHEETINGS.

Norwich, Aug. 12, 1818. 40—

SIZING.

CASH and the highest price will be given for 2 or 3000 lbs. good SIZING; if delivered soon.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

August 12.

Frankfort, (Kentucky,) July 21, 1818.

Messrs. HUBBARD & MARVIN,

As some account of the manners and customs of the people of Kentucky, may not be uninteresting to your readers, I send you the following sketch, being the result of my observations during a year's residence in various parts of the State.

Perhaps no section of the United States may be considered more strictly republican, and no people are more tenacious of their rights; they unite with the most enthusiastic love of liberty, almost unparalleled bravery and devotion to their country's cause. Their fathers, the first settlers of Kentucky, early instilled into their minds a contempt for personal hardships and danger, and taught them the use of the rifle, and from constant use in excursions after buffaloes, deer, &c. are perhaps the most expert marksmen in the world. The late war with Great-Britain gave ample demonstrations of the invincibility of their troops. You will hardly meet a man but can recount to you his exploits upon the Canadian frontier, at New-Orleans, or among the savages of the wilderness. At the commencement of the late war, their enthusiasm was displayed by the most frantic demonstrations of joy. Companies, regiments and armies were formed immediately; individuals in the most lucrative employments flocked to the ranks and rallied round the standard of liberty regardless of the privations and hardships which experience had proved to their fathers were inseparable from a military campaign; nor were their exertions vain—England with her red brethren, felt the keenness of their rifles, and instinctively fled before the champions of freedom.

Their rage for politics is remarkable—every man will become acquainted with the most minute transactions in the political hemisphere; and their means of knowledge greatly facilitated by the very extensive newspaper circulation; there being no less than nineteen printed in the State, some of which are as ably conducted as any in the United States, being edited by emigrants from New-England. Some of them issue from two to three thousand copies weekly. This circulation of newspapers is almost unparalleled, when we consider that this is but the twenty-sixth year of the Commonwealth.

The Kentuckians are mild in their treatment to slaves, and remarkable for hospitality to strangers, save some little prejudice one much in favor of such as come from New England, it being a notorious fact that a few years ago, numbers of unprincipled fellows, too indolent to get their bread by honest industry, in their own country, emigrated to the Western States, and practised their arts upon the incredulous and unsuspecting inhabitants in such various shapes, that all endeavors to be prepared for them were unavailing. Defective goods and unsound wares, imitation articles, &c. were put off for genuine, and thus the name of *Yankee*, whenever assumed, is one of the worst of passports.

The language of the Kentuckians is, with the exception of a few provincialisms, very pure English; which, when we consider their extraction, being principally from Virginia, and their daily intercourse with the sooty descendants of *Ham*, is somewhat remarkable, though perhaps the literary emigrants from New England, may claim some share in its refinement.

I was present some time since at a *Barbecue*, in one of the frontier Counties of this State. Amusements of this kind not being frequent in Connecticut, I will give you a description of it. A convenient grove is selected, and a bower constructed 70 or 80 feet in length, with planks raised in the form of a table and others for seats. A pit is then dug in the ground, 2 feet deep and 20 in length, in which a large fire is kept up for several hours, until the adjacent ground becomes heated and a large bed of coals are collected at the bottom. Venison, lamb, shoat, wild turkeys, &c. are perfumed with wooden spits and laid whole across the pit, and then broiled until ready for the table. The ladies frequently attend, and after dinner, the ground being previously beat and prepared for the purpose, the festivities of the day are concluded with a dance.

It is customary for the candidates for the national and state legislatures, and other public offices, to meet their constituents on these occasions, and mounting some convenient stump, give a full exposition of their sentiments on every political point which is subject of discussion among the people; it not unfrequently happens that the public favor rise alternately to the most personal invective, and he generally the prize who receives the most of these occasions. It may not be [illegible] the manner in which [illegible] brought forward. The State is [illegible] ten Congressional districts, and [illegible] in the electoral district for State [illegible] Two, three or four men advertise [illegible] circular in the public papers, and [illegible] or four thousand handbills, [illegible] the most captivating to the fancy of the [illegible] constituents, and mounting each his [illegible] nante, sally forth, and shake hands [illegible] and drink with every voter, address [illegible] sembly of people, in the market houses, at courts and barbecues, each refuting the arguments of his opponent, and establishing his own claims to public favor, until the enthusiastic crowd, giddy and enraptured with the display of eloquence of their respective [illegible] ites, the debate becomes general, and the lower class, commencing with [illegible] gradually proceed until personal combat ensues; the loss of a few eyes and fingers attesting their admiration of the speakers.—Thus after an expence of three or four hundred dollars, the successful candidate reaps the reward of his labors, and the others retire from the scene until some future day, again to renew this round of labor and expence.

At the August Elections, the polls are kept open for three days, in the front of each County court-house, and every voter presents

himself and declares publicly who he would have to represent him in the State and National Councils. These election days are a great fair throughout Kentucky, the country people purchasing their foreign fabrics for the ensuing year.

They are almost unanimously devoted to the cause of the Patriots in South-America, and hailed with ringing of bells and discharges of cannon, the recent capture of Pensacola, the success of the republican arms in Chili, and the prospect of a rupture between the United States and Spain. Mr. Clay is the idol of Kentucky. On his return from Washington at the close of the last session of Congress, public dinners and private congratulations, evinced the popularity he had acquired in the West, by advocating the cause of liberty in the national assembly.

It is painful to notice, as a characteristic of the people of Kentucky, the propensity for gaming, which has ruined many of its most opulent inhabitants, while others have risen from the vale of obscurity to the most elevated rank.

Their attention to internal policy is discovered in the fostering hand extended by the Legislature, wealthy societies, and individuals, to commerce, agriculture and manufactures, which are in a very flourishing state. Thousands of ark boats and barges float annually down its navigable waters, carrying through the great western highway the immense quantities of surplus produce, to the great emporium of the western world, thence to be conveyed to the relief of suffering Europe, and bring in return the luxuries of the tropical climates, and the finer manufactures of foreign countries. The Mississippi and Ohio, which half a century ago was undisturbed except by the excavated log, which conveyed the savage in his pursuit of the wild beasts of the forest, now bears upon its bosom numerous cars of commerce, propelled against their powerful current by the auspicious gales of heaven, and the more powerful invention of the immortal Fulton.

Pardon this digression from my original subject, but when my fancy presents to my view the immense advantages of this highly favored country, over every other in the world, my enthusiasm sometimes runs away with my reason.

This communication has grown to an unreasonable length, and I conclude with sentiments of respect. I am your most obedient servant. CYMON.

From the New-England Galaxy.

ANECDOTE OF JOSEPH DENNIE.

It has been generally imagined that, to a mind imbued with a classic taste, and possessed of a fine fancy, there is something peculiarly forbidding in the study of the law.—The English biographers favor this idea, and notice frequent instances wherein the prudence or ambition of the parent had devoted a favorite son to this unalluring study, who after lounging a few years at the Temple of Iana or Court, disgusted with the black lettered text of Rastell and Comberbach, and "smitten with the love of sacred song," had abandoned a science, the study of which is so uncongenial with a refined taste for the belles lettres.

Whatever may have been the case with others, it is certain that Mr. Dennie was never disgusted with his professional studies. He read law with assiduous application for three years, under the direction of an eminent counsellor, and had access to a well furnished library; his preceptor often spake of his attention to his books and his professional acquirements with high approbation, and I have heard him dilate upon Tenant by Copie et per le verge, Escuage, Frankalmoigne and Attornment, with a familiarity and precision which would have done honor to the "Parva Pars" of Lord Coke.

To what cause then may we attribute his dereliction of a profession in which, with common application, he might have become eminent? The truth is, Mr. Dennie was a gentleman of a refined taste and a fastidious sensibility, which attached him, not merely to the elegant in literature, but the elegant in manners, and which made him turn with equal disgust from a bald writer and vulgar speaker. No man could with more propriety have adopted as the motto of his escutcheon the apostrophe of Horace—"Odi profanum vulgus et arceo."

In this study he could read and admire the profound lucubration of the English jurists;—the theory was beautiful and interesting; but to carry his knowledge into practice—in the course of his professional business to encounter the gross familiarity of an ill-bred client, the vulgar sarcasm of an opposing advocate and the unpolished prerogatives of the bench, his soul disdained—and it is highly probable that this extreme irritability of the mental nerve, would have caused him to abandon with equal promptitude any other profession or business which brought him into familiar contact with the coarser mass of common life. If he had studied Physic; the works of Harvey, Rush, and Boerhaave, would have delighted him; but he never would have been qualified to deliver a clinical lecture. The privileged nausea of a sick chamber, the dictatorial prattle of the sagacious nurse or venerable aunt, would have been held by him as the Simon Pipes of absurdity.

I well recollect that soon after he had terminated his noviciate, was admitted to the oath of an attorney, and had opened an office, I was present at his debut as an advocate at the bar. No young lawyer ever entered on practice with more favorable auspices.—The senior members of the bar augured success, and he numbered all who were valuable among the juniors as particular friends. As it was generally known when he was to deliver his "maiden speech," by a kind of tacit agreement the gentlemen of the bar resolved to afford him the most favorable arena for the display of his eloquence. The opposing counsel had engaged to suspend all interference, although his statements deviated over so far from fact.

Mr. Dennie had been engaged on behalf of the defendant to support a motion for an imparlance or continuance in an action brought by certain plaintiffs for the recovery of the contents of a promissory note. The execution of the note could not be contested, it was given for a valuable consideration, and was justly due. A very liberal indulgence had already been extended to the defendant by several previous imparlances, and nothing remained for the most adroit advocate to press upon the court but the untoward effects a judgment and consequent writ of execution would have upon the fortunes of his client.

The court opened, and as if by previous concert, all other business was suspended, and our young advocate, after bowing gracefully, assumed the attitude of an orator, and addressed the court.

I wish I could transcribe this address as the lawyers say, "in hoc verba," but I can give only a mere sketch. Twenty years have elapsed, and I remember it as I do an original picture of Claude Loraine—to do justice to the original I should possess the talent of the matchless artist.

He began with a luminous history of compulsory payments, he showed clearly that as knowledge was diffused humanity prevailed even from the savage era, when the debtor, his wife and children, were sold into slavery, to satisfy the demands of the creditor, and the corpse of the insolvent was denied the rites of sepulture through the iron age of our English ancestors, when their debtor was incarcerated in "salva et arcta custodia," down to the present day, when by the amelioration of the laws, the statutes of bankruptcy and jail delivery had humanely liberated the body of the unfortunate debtor from prison, upon the surrender of his estate. He observed that in the progress of knowledge, the municipal courts had, by interposing the "law's delay" between the vindictive avarice of the creditor, and the ruin of the debtor, always, to the honor of the judiciary department, preceded the Legislature in the merciful march of humanity. That the time was not far distant when the Legislative would repeal those statutes which provided for imprisonment for debt, and punished a virtuous man as a criminal merely because he was poor.

But aside of these general considerations, he begged leave to lay the defendant's unhappy case before the court: he would "a round unvarnished tale deliver." His client was an husbandman, a husband, and the father of a large family, who depended solely on the labor of his hand for bread—he had seen better days—but his patrimonial farm had been sold for Continental money, and the whole lost by depreciation, whilst others had been getting gain—a deep scar in his side occasioned by the thrust of a British bayonet at the battle of Bunker Hill, was all he had to remunerate him for his services as a soldier during the revolutionary war. Here the "poet's eye began to roll in a fine phrensy." We saw the hapless husbandman "plodding his weary way" through the chill blast of a winter's storm, and seeking through the drifting snow his log cottage, beneath the craggy side of an abrupt precipice; "the taper's solitary ray" appears—vanishes—and again lights up hope in his heart—the door opens—his children run "to lisp their sire's return, and climb his knees the envied kiss to share"—"the busy housewife" prepares the frugal repast, the wicker chair is drawn before the capacious hearth, "and the crackling faggot flies;" the labors of the day are forgotten, and all is serenity and domestic bliss—the family bible is opened—the psalm is sung, and the father of the family rises in the midst of his offspring and invokes a blessing upon his country and his government, and fervently prays that its freedom and independence may last as long as the sun and moon shall endure—acknowledges his own trespasses, and pours out his heart in gratitude, that in the midst of judgment God had remembered mercy—that though deprived of wealth, the wife of his youth was confined unto him.—His children were blest with health, that they had a roof to cover them from the wintry storm, and that under his Divine protection they might sleep in peace and none to disturb them or make them afraid. But scarcely does the incense of prayer ascend from that golden censer, a good man's heart, when an appalling knock is heard; the wooden latch is broken, the door is widely thrown open.—Enter bailiff, "down whose hard unmeaning face ne'er stole the pitying tear" with the writ of execution, issued in this cause; he arrests the hapless father, and amidst the swoonings of the wife, the sobbings and imbecile opposition of his children, he is dragged "through the pelting of the pitiless storm" to a loathsome prison!

Was not this a case to be distinguished from the common herd of parties which cumbered the court's docket?—Was not some consideration to be had for a brave man who had bled for that Independence, without which their honors would not now dignify the bench as the magistrates of a free people?—was rigid justice untempered with mercy to be alone found in the Judicial Courts of a people renowned for their humanity? and shall "human laws, which should be made only to check the arm of wickedness," be changed into instruments of oppression and cruelty?

The orator ceased—mute attention accompanied the delivery, and at the close all were charmed and all silent; even the opposing counsel sat in strange betwixt his fees and his feelings, and forbore to reply. This silence, which our young advocate seemed to notice with peculiar complacency, was broken from the bench. The Judge, an unlettered farmer, who, by the prevalence of party, had obtained the summit of yeoman ambition, a seat on the bench of an Inferior Court, who knew only the technical jargon of the court, and to whom the language and pathos of Dennie were alike unintelligible, sat during the delivery of the address rolling a pair of "lack lustre eyes" with a vacant stare sometimes at the orator, and then at the bar, as if seeking most earnestly for meaning, and who was perhaps restrained only by the respectful attention of the latter from interrupting the speaker. The Judge broke silence.

Judge. I confess I am in rather a kind of a quandary, I profess I am somewhat dubious, I can't say that I know for sartin what the young gentleman would be at.

Counsellor F. May brother Dennie, may it please your honor, has been enforcing his motion for an Imparlance on the part of the Defendant, in the cause of Patric Mc Gripinclaw et alii Plaintiffs vs Needjah Chubber.

Judge. Oh! Aye! now I believe I understand—the young man wants the cause to be hung up for the next term, don't he?

Counsellor F. Yes, may it please the court.

Judge. Well, well, if that's all he want's, why couldn't he say so in a few words, put to the purpose, without all this larry cum larry?

Our advocate took his hat and gloves from the table, cast a look of ineffable contempt upon the Bœotian magistrate and stalked out of the court house.

Although Mr. Dennie affected to view his unlucky debut in its proper light, and would frequently tell the story of his discomfiture with great humor, yet his friends perceived he was deeply wounded—disgusted with the profession. To entice him to a second essay, some months afterwards, I observed to him, "that I was engaged as counsel in an action for seduction. An unfortunate girl, the daughter of a poor but respectable widow, had been ruined by the promises of a base but wealthy man; that the facts would be well substantiated, and the whole effort of her counsel directed to the enhancement of damages; this depending principally upon the eloquence of her counsel, presented a fine opportunity for the display of his peculiar talents. That I would introduce him into the cause, and he might open it before a presiding Judge who possessed a taste for fine speaking, and would justly appreciate the force and classical purity of his rhetoric.

His reply convinced me that he had taken a final leave of the "noisy bar."

D. "It may do for you, my friend, to pursue this sordid business—you can address the ignoble vulgar in their own Abatis dialect. I remember the Bœotian Judge, and it is the last time I will ever attempt to batter down a mud wall with roses."

COLLEGIATE RECORD.

The annual Commencement of Columbia College, New-York city, was the 4th inst. The performances took place in Trinity Church. They are highly spoken of as exhibiting talent and elocution. The degree of *Bachelor of Arts* was conferred on Henry James Anderson, William Beach Lawrence, Peter Forrester, Alexander B. M'Leod, Richard Frederick Kemble, Gerard W. Morris, Clarence D. Sacket, George D. Fox, James Lenox, Abraham D. Wilson, United Bennett, Henry Hone, Richard Varick Ivey, John R. Lloyd, John Oliveria, Frederick Pierce, Robert Gracie, William Stayley. The degree of *Master of Arts* on the Rev. John M'Vickar, Professor of Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, &c. in Columbia College, the Rev. Samuel Nichols, John B. Beck, M. D. Jacob A. Robertson, Thomas C. Murray, William S. Beyer, John L. Mason, Henry A. Van Antwerp, Philip K. Lawrence, Robert C. Good.—And the degree of *Doctor of Laws* on the Hon. Joseph Hopkinson, of Philadelphia, and on Robert Adrain, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Columbia College, and that of *Doctor of Divinity* on the Rev. Andrew Thomson, of Edinburgh.

University of Pennsylvania.—Commencement, August, 1818. The degree of *Bachelor of Arts* conferred on Theophilus Parvin, of New-Jersey; Wm. Ashmead, of Philadelphia; Hugh M'Millan, of South-Carolina; James M. Stoughton, Peter Van Pelt, jun. Henry M. Mason, of Philadelphia; and Jas. M. Mason, of the District of Columbia. Of *Master of Arts*, on George P. Wood, Wm. Augustus Muhlenberg, Christie F. Cruse, Jn. S. Davidson, Thomas M. Fenn, Wm. M. Hughes, George Buchanan, John Bayard, Wm. H. West, Edw. Rowe, Henry S. Cox, and Henry B. Chew, of Philadelphia; Samuel Mars, of Richmond, Vir.; and Thomas D. Condey, of Charleston, S. C.

PHI BETA KAPPA.

ALBANY, AUG. 4.—At the late Commencement of Union College, at Schenectady, was the first meeting of the Alpha of New-York of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. Among its members were recognized some of the most eminent divines, civilians, physicians and scholars of the State. As this society is yet a stranger in this State, it may not be improper to give a brief history of its origin and progress in this country.

In 1776, it was first introduced from Europe into William and Mary College in Virginia.—In 1780, branches were simultaneously established in Yale College at New-Haven, and Harvard College at Cambridge. In 1785, a branch was by them granted to Dartmouth College; and in 1817, a charter was given by those Colleges to institute a branch at Union College. Other Colleges have frequently applied, but without success, for branches of this Society.

But one third of the junior class can be admitted members, and they are selected by the senior class previous to their leaving College. As scholarship and character are the only criteria of admission, great emulation is excited, and it becomes a powerful incentive to excel.

NAVAL.

The frigate Congress, we hear, is soon to proceed to the Indian Ocean, under the command of Capt. Elliot. The Ontario, Capt. Biddle, we suppose may by this time have taken possession of the mouth of Columbia river—and the Macedonian under Captain Downes, will depart for the Pacific Ocean in a short time.

The system which has of late been adopted by government, of sending their ships of war upon distant expeditions, is admirable in every point of view. The exhibition of an active naval force secures the respect of foreign nations—who, though they may be jealous of our power, yet will not readily violate our rights. By the same plan the increase of the discipline and efficiency of our ships—and the instruction of young officers and seamen, as to the situation of foreign countries and the nature of distant service are promoted: whilst the extended commerce of the United States is every where protected from encroachment. An opportunity is afforded by these occasional visits to the Pacific and Indian oceans, to make discoveries either of new countries, or of existing customs and trade among nations but partially known—which may be of importance to the science—the knowledge—and the commerce of the world.—The late accidental occurrence, in the cruise of the British ship of war *Alceste* which fell in with a garland of islands, bordering the Yellow sea, and inhabited by a peaceful, interesting and civilized race of human beings, whose existence had never before been dreamed of—leads to the supposition that other *Loo Choo* islands and other nations may fortunately be discovered in the same unexplored regions of the globe. We hope some gentlemen of capacity and general attainments may be authorised to go out in these vessels—that all scientific, political and commercial advantages may be taken, of any events or circumstances which may occur during their absence from home.

Bost. Intelligencer.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

Literary Notice.—We are informed, that Professor Silliman is preparing his *Journal of Travels in England, &c.* for a third edition; which will immediately be put to press by Messrs. James Eastburn & Co. of this city.

We understand that the original MSS. that preceded the first edition, were considerably more extensive than the work as it was actually printed, and that in the present edition, it is intended to restore the parts omitted, and also to add some illustrative notes and remarks. This work has been abundantly acknowledged, by the natives of Britain, to contain a fair and candid account of their country; and since the last edition, the Quarterly Review has added the full weight of its authority to this decision.

Its reception in this country was highly flattering to its respectable author. No book of travels by a native American, in any foreign country, has been more extensively read, or more justly admired, at home, than that above mentioned. We are much gratified to learn, that the whole of the manuscript will appear in the promised edition, not doubting that the new matter will be found equally interesting with what has already been published.

By the late Mails.

MISSISSIPPI. NATCHEZ, JULY 18.

We have heard, and we believe the information correct, that there is now a gentleman in this city authorized by the Mexican Congress to liquidate the claims of the Americans and Mexicans who served in the province of Texas in 1814 and 1813; and the lands for services rendered, immediately surveyed and drawn for by those brave patriots or their representatives.

LOUISIANA. NEW-ORLEANS, JULY 17.

It will be recollected, that the newspapers have already given currency to a report that the governor of Cuba had dispatched a frigate of 36 guns, and two smaller vessels in pursuit of Commodore Aury's squadron. By a vessel which has arrived in this port, we learn that the two squadrons met near the coast of Terra Firma, that Aury not being able to escape from the frigate, in consequence of her superior sailing, determined to carry her by boarding, which he effected, and in a few hours afterwards died on board the captured vessel of wounds received in the contest. The frigate is now cruising off Carthagena under the independent flag.

KENTUCKY. LOUISVILLE, JULY 25.

Yesterday, Mr. Carter, ship builder of Philadelphia, with 25 of his workmen, arrived at this place for the purpose of building the New Steam-Boat United States—Mr. Vandusen with the remaining fifteen workmen, (mentioned in our last,) who left Philadelphia with Mr. Carter are hourly expected.

GEORGIA. SAVANNAH, AUG. 1.

Health of Savannah.—The bill of mortality gives the aggregate of deaths in this city during the last two weeks ending yesterday. Eleven persons have died—of these, five have descended to the narrow house, suddenly, by drinking cold water, when heated. Last year, from the 1st to the 31st of July, the deaths which occurred in this city, amounted to sixty two. This year, in the same month, only eighteen have taken place. A difference of forty-four. We may with truth say that Savannah never was more healthy in any preceding year, at this season, than at the present time—not a case of bilious fever has yet made its appearance amongst us; although it is believed that we have a third more inhabitants with us now than we had at this time, last year.

AUG. 4.

We learn that Capt. Obed Wright, who was arrested for trial in September next, for destroying the Chehaw village, made his escape from Milledgeville on the night of the 27th ult.

S. CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, AUG. 12.

To the Editor of the Charleston Times.

Havana, July 29.—The Am. brig John Howe, of Philadelphia, is under seizure for short entry of her cargo, and it is supposed that it will be a serious instance of the enforcement of our laws, which are (under the present case) a confiscation of vessel and cargo, without reference to shippers or discrimination of invoices, the amount of vessel and cargo may be estimated at 50 or 60,000 dollars.

A letter from Savannah of the 4th inst. says, "A *duel* was fought yesterday between two men by the names of Boyer and Mendes—the latter was shot through the body, and died last evening."

Capt. Bennell, from whom we received the first report of the cession of the Floridas, arrived here yesterday from Havana. Capt. B. received the information from Mr. Bloomfield, American Consul at Cadiz; and Capt. Seamans, of the brig Mary, of Providence, R. I. who left Cadiz 4 days after, brought to Havana a similar report.

The brig Mary, Seamans, of Providence, arrived at Havana, from Cadiz, 6 days before the Mary Ann sailed. Capt. S. stated the 2 Spanish expedition of 14 sail of merchantmen, with 3000 troops on board, under convoy of a frigate, which sailed from Cadiz on the 25th May, bound to Lima, put into Teneriffe in distress, the commodore being sick, and the largest vessel belonging to the fleet being in a leaky condition.—The troops were distributed among the fleet, the commodore remained on shore. The expedition had proceeded from Teneriffe.

GEORGETOWN, JULY 29.

Phenomenon.—Some accounts which we have just received from our friends, who are sojourning for the summer in the immediate neighbourhood of the ocean are at once so singular in themselves and so respectable as to their sources, that we have no hesitation in laying them before the public. It is stated that, as well our whole seaboard as the waters which bound and intersect it, are at present strewed with the carcases of fish. Not only the kinds which are usually caught there, are seen in great variety and immense abundance, but some species are occasionally found with which our fishing gentry have never before had any acquaintance. The appearances thus presented are at once interesting and mournful. Although the fish are in general, when met with, perfectly dead, this is not always the case, and when those which still retain signs of life, are from motives of curiosity thrown again from the shore into deep water, the only use they appear to make of the remaining powers of muscular action is to escape from the element for which nature designed them, and to regain the beach from which they have been cast. About three weeks ago five or six large fish, of the whale species, were discovered dead upon the beach, within a few miles of the entrance to our harbor. This unusual occurrence excited much surprise at the time, and it is more than probable that it was produced by the same cause which is now operating so fatally upon the lesser fish. With regard to what this cause is, much difference of opinion will doubtless exist. It is remarked that the surface of the sea is frequently coated over with an extraneous substance of a dark and oily appearance. The existence of these two phenomena at the same time, forms the belief that they are in some way connected with each other. We will submit them, however, to those who have enjoyed better opportunities of informing themselves on such subjects, after venturing to support the only explanation that has happened to occur to us. For the last six weeks the wind has blown with little or no change, and almost without intermission from the southward and westward. The consequence is known to be that a strong and steady current has for some time past been setting along the coast to the northward and eastward. May not the action of this current (which is believed to be without an example) have had an effect to bare the copper banks that have been ascertained to abound in the more southern latitude? And if so, may not the increased exposure of these banks have imparted to the "watery deep," the poisonous substance it seems to bear upon its "mountain wave."

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, AUGUST 18.

We learn by the Diana, 18 days from Aux Cayes, that Christophe remained encamped about 14 leagues from Port au Prince. The troops which marched from Aux Cayes to assist in the defence of Port-au-Prince, had returned, their services not being deemed necessary at the latter place.

Quarantine in the Mediterranean.—John F. Mansony, Esq. Consul from the Grand Duke of Tuscany for the New-England States, and residing in Boston, (says the Boston Intelligencer,) deserves the highest approbation of the American merchants generally, and of those of that place in particular, for his successful exertions in persuading his government to reduce the quarantine upon vessels which may arrive at the ports, under the Tuscan jurisdiction. The merchants of Leghorn we understand have made repeated representations upon this subject—but their applications for a reduction of the quarantine, have always proved fruitless. Mr. Mansony has fortunately convinced his government of the propriety of the measure they have adopted; and the quarantine upon all vessels, with a certificate of health from the Consul in Boston, in future, will continue only [illegible] days. The value of these services will be fully realized by the merchant, and especially felt by those, who after a tedious passage to Leghorn without a sick individual on board their ships, have been detained 25, 30, and even 40 days longer, without any communication with the shore—thus adding the great expence of delaying the voyage, to the other miseries of procrastination.

AUG. 13.

A letter from Richmond by yesterday's mail, states that "Gallego's valuable Flour Mills, together with 1000 bbls. Flour & 10,000 bushels Wheat, were destroyed by fire, on Saturday morning last."—We understand 20,000 dollars of the stock was insured in this city—the whole amount of loss is estimated at from 40 to 50,000 dollars.

The fast sailing ship Sachem, Capt. Lovett, arrived at this port yesterday morning, in 45 days from Antwerp. Passengers Vicomte de Quabeck and suite, Charge des Affaire from the king of the Netherlands to the United States.

We have been favored with a file of Antwerp papers to the 25th, and a Harlaem paper of the 20th June.

ANTWERP, JUNE 21.—They write from Cambray, that the opinion at the English head quarters is that the decision of the allied sovereigns with regard to the evacuation of the army of occupation will be in favor of France, and that all the preparations appear to announce the speedy departure of the foreign troops.

It is again proposed to form a junction of the North Sea with the Baltic, by means of a canal, the expence of which is estimated at 300,000 crowns.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 27.—There has already arrived 257 vessels in the port of Riga, and 86 have gone out, but at Cronstadt, the sea is covered with ice, although the navigation from hence to Cronstadt is open.

By a passenger in the schr. Victory, from Pensacola, we have been informed (says the Mobile Gazette of the 14th of July) that the Indians had collected in force on Escambia River, and that Col. King had dispatched a command of 150 men in search of them.

AUG. 14.

Mariners Look Out.—A rock, on which there is but six feet water at low tide, has been for a long time, an object of attention to vessels entering the harbor; it is situated between Sand's Point and Hart Island, opposite Cow Bay. Near this rock there is 11 fathom water, and from the depth navigators do not apprehend any danger. In order to take the necessary precaution, Capt. Cahoone, of the revenue cutter, has anchored a spar buoy near the rock, and captains of vessels will therefore, take notice, and those navigating small craft are cautioned against removing said buoy as its continuance on that spot will render it a

each familiar, and thereby avoid danger. We understand that a buoy is also wanted on the reef called the Governor's Table, southwest of Blackwell's Island.

AUG. 18.

Lawrence Primovie, an Italian, was convicted at the last sitting of the Mayor's Court, of biting off his wife's nose, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. In pronouncing sentence against Primovie, and pointing out in lively colors the unheard of cruelty and wickedness of his crime, the mayor said, he thanked his God, that although the crime had been perpetrated in America, the perpetrator was not an American by birth, and that this was the first offence of the kind that blots the escutcheon of our republic.

VERMONT. BRATTLEBORO', JULY 23.

Narrow escape.—On Tuesday last, says the Brattleborough Reporter) two daughters of Edmund Livermore, Esq of this town, in attempting to cross the east branch of Deerfield river upon a foot bridge, fell in. The rapidity of the current was such, that it carried them both about thirty rods, when the oldest, aged about thirteen was caught by her brother, a lad of about fifteen years of age, at the risk of his own life, and brought to the shore. The other girl five years of age, was given up for some time as lost; but by the exertions of two young men she was taken out of the stream after she had been carried down one hundred and twenty seven rods. In about two or three minutes signs of life appearing, she was taken to a neighboring house, put into warm flannel, and in about three hours carried to her father's house apparently well. The next day she attended school as usual.

MASS. BOSTON, AUG. 18.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

Last evening arrived the fast sailing ship Triton, Capt. Holcomb, in 22 days from Liverpool. Mr. Hooper has furnished us with English papers to the 6th July.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 6.

The revenue continues to increase; the receipts of the present quarter over that of last year is no less than fourteen hundred thousand pounds.

All England was in a state of electioneering bustle; but in London and Westminster, the annals of mobocracy never exhibited greater excesses.—In Westminster, Sir Francis Burdett and Sir Samuel Romilly are elected—In London, Messrs Wood, Wilson, Waithman and Thorp, are chosen. Alderman Curtis lost his election by about 100 votes.

Sir Samuel had 5839, and Sir Francis 5252 votes. Capt. Maxwell 4808, Mr. Hunt 34.

Mr. Canning carried his election, having at the close of the poll, 1694 votes; Gen. Gascoyne had 1544; and Lord Sefton, the anti-ministerial candidate, 1220.

Mr. Brougham has lost his election for Westmoreland.

Mr. Grattan had been grossly insulted, and wounded in an election squabble in Dublin.

The papers contain long lists of old members re-elected.

The health of the British Queen continued precarious.

A letter from Drogheda, Ireland, says; "We have had no less than three men shot here since yesterday. We are in the centre of massacre and war."

The Duke of Kent and his German bride had arrived in England.

"Letters from Petersburg, dated June 5th, say, very large purchases of hemp are making for the American government."—*Courier, Jul 6.*

Liverpool Markets, July 5. Cotton heavy; Flour, American, 44s. to 46s. per barrel; Turpentine 14s. to 15s. per cwt.; Tar in demand.

Mr. Beasly, the American Consul at Havre, has informed his fellow citizens in the U. S. that in consequence of exactions at that port on American vessels, he has established at his office, a special department, where the business of the custom house may be transacted without being subject to these exactions.

FROM HAYTI.

Captain Bird, from Aux Cayes, informs, that Christophe and his forces remained quietly about fourteen leagues from Port-au-Prince; and that the troops which had been ordered by Boyer to Port au-Prince had returned, there being no longer any apprehension of an attack from Christophe, and the force there being deemed sufficient for its protection.

[A gentleman who left Cape Henry, July 20th, informs, that the reports of Christophe's military expedition against the Haytian republic, are entirely without foundation; that he was merely on a tour of observation through his territories, and has no military force with him whatever.]

CONN. HARTFORD, AUG. 17.

Daring Robbery.—On Monday night last, the Jewellery Store of Mr. Jacob Sargeant, was broken open and goods taken to the amount of upwards of $2,000. The following is a list of some of the articles taken:—7 gold watches, 15 silver do. A large quantity of gold watch chains, seals and keys, a quantity of gold pearl set finger and ear rings, 6 set of silver table spoons, and 36 set of silver tea spoons, stamped J. Sargeant, 1 large silver soup ladle, 15 pair silver sugar tongs, 2 pair pocket pistols, &c. &c. The store was entered, by having the window shutter and frame with a large auger, and a hole was made large enough, to draw out the bolt, and then breaking a hole through the window. It is evidently the work of experienced scoundrels, as the Store is situated in the most conspicuous part of the city. A reward of $300, is offered for the apprehension of the thieves, and it is hoped they will be detected and brought to justice.

Our citizens generally, merit the thanks of the public for the exertions they have made to detect the thieves and recover the property stolen—although their exertions at present, have proved ineffectual.

At the late Commencement of Union College, the Degree of *Doctor of Divinity* was conferred on the Rev. ABEL FLINT, of this city.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, August 19, 1818.

His Excellency Gov. CLINTON, arrived here on Saturday morning in the steam-boat. He returned to New-York, by the same conveyance, on Monday.

Mr. COZZENS, Mayor of the city of New-York, also arrived in the steam-boat on Saturday, and proceeded to Boston.

CABINET TRANSPIRATIONS.

If the Philadelphia papers are to be believed, the Cabinet at Washington, is as leaky as an old woman's rain water hogshead. The following, according to the Aurora, are some of the latest transpirations.

As soon as the news of Gen. Jackson's conquest of Pensacola reached Washington, the President, who was much embarrassed, immediately summoned his Cabinet Counsellors, Messrs. Adams, Crawford and Calhoun, attended forthwith; when the following questions were propounded by Mr. Monroe, and the answers given by the Cabinet, which are annexed:—

First—May Pensacola be retained, risking all consequences at home and abroad?

Answer—No: it would be declarative war.

Second—Shall the captured Spanish posts be restored, and Gen. Jackson be put on his trial before a Court-Martial, for breach of orders and unofficerlike conduct?

Answer—No: it will not appear that the General has violated the spirit of his orders—nor will his conduct be proved unofficerlike.

Third—Shall the posts be restored, and the acts of General Jackson be disavowed, at the same time justifying his motives?

Answer—Yes: requiring of the Spanish authorities garrisons adequate to fulfil the requisitions of the treaty between Spain and the U. States.

From the New-York Evening Post.

Spurious Bills.—We published an article on Monday, from a Providence paper, stating that two persons had been apprehended and examined in that town, upon suspicion of passing bills of a fictitious bank. They had in their possession near $5000 in new and handsome bills purporting to be of the BANK OF SANDUSKY-BAY, *Bloomingville*, state of Ohio. The bills are signed A. Ransom, president, and A. Young, cashier. The persons apprehended were discharged.

The truth is, there is no such Bank as the one named. The following particulars relative to the origin of the bills mentioned above, were politely communicated to us this morning, by a gentleman of this city, who has just returned from the vicinity of Bloomingville, and is acquainted with all the circumstances. A company was organized at Bloomingville more than a year ago, for the purpose of obtaining a charter for a Bank, from the Legislature of Ohio; and so confident were they of success in their application, that they actually dispatched a man to this part of the country, with instructions to procure the engraving, and have the bills printed in anticipation. The plates were accordingly engraved, the bills printed, and taken to Sandusky. But the legislature refused to charter the Bank, and the company sold the bills to an inn-keeper, who sold them to a second company. The persons named above were then elected officers of the pretended bank; the bills were signed, and disposed of to agents, who put them into circulation. The transaction, however, had no sooner become public, than the principals absconded. Young, who signs himself as cashier, it is reported has been apprehended, and is now confined at Detroit. It will be well for the public to keep a sharp look-out for the villains employed in this nefarious business; and we hope if they come within the grasp of the ministers of justice, their liberation will not be so easily obtained.

From the National Intelligencer of Aug 14.

The sales of the public lands, at Huntsville, in the Alabama territory, closed on the 14th ultimo. Although the body of land offered at this sale is represented to be generally of an inferior quality, yet, such appears to be the desire to emigrate to the western and south-western country, or to acquire land in those quarters, that the sales were attended, and the choice tracts contended for with avidity by the bidders. These sales, it is stated, amounted to about 400,000 dollars.

The Harmony Society have, within a very few years, made extensive purchases of public lands on the east bank of the Wabash, about 90 miles above its confluence with the Ohio. We are assured that from a field of 150 acres, they had reaped, this year, 6000 bushels of wheat, being at the rate of 40 bushels an acre. The land cost them two dollars an acre. In England, land is worth 30 or 30 year's purchase!! In Indiana, a single crop pays twenty times the price of the land.

We learn from a Raleigh paper, with high satisfaction, that schools have been established among the Cherokees, on the Lancasterian plan, which promise to do more towards civilizing the children of the forest, than all the means hitherto tried. Boys are not only taught reading, writing and arithmetic, but the art of agriculture. They take turns alternately by classes in managing the plough, the hoe and the axe. The girls are taught the use of the needle, spinning, knitting and household work.

Northern Canal.—We are informed that contracts for the whole of the northern canal have been entered into, and that on most of the sections the work is progressing. It is added, that should the season prove favorable, one half of the whole labor will be performed ere winter sets in.—*Albany Argus.*

American Vermilion.—G. T. Hunt announces in a New-York paper, that he has succeeded in manufacturing and refining Vermillion, so that it is superior to the English, and little inferior to the Chinese. It is put up in canisters of one pound each. G. & R. Waite, New-York, agents.

The Observatory of Lucien Bonaparte, at Rome, is said to be the most complete, in respect to its instruments, of any in the world—among others, is the Telescope with which Herschel made his most important discoveries, and for which Lucien paid 2000 pounds sterling. The doors of his observatory are open to all men of science, and the urbanity of his manners renders it a place of great resort for the most eminent professors of Rome.

Lewis Cass, Gov. of the Michigan Territory, has issued a proclamation, dated 21st July, 1818, revoking all commissions held in the Militia of that territory, and ordering a new organization and renewal of commissions. The object of this measure is to ascertain what officers are in commission, and what vacancies are necessary to be filled, which could not be ascertained from the confused state of the records.

Falls of Ohio.—The citizens of Indiana and Ohio are making exertions to raise the necessary funds for constructing a canal round the Falls of the Ohio River, on the Indiana side. This it is stated in a Kentucky paper, has aroused the citizens of Louisville to a sense of their interest; and books were opened at that place on the 6th ult. for receiving subscriptions for stock in a contemplated canal on the Kentucky side, when 1000 shares, of 100 dollars each, were immediately subscribed. This is a purpose of great importance to the western states, and we hope it will be carried, without delay, into complete execution.—Competition may possibly be useful, but we would much rather see the means and exertions of the two sides united in an object which division will delay and may defeat.—*Nat. Int.*

FRANCE.

Letters from Jamaica, by the schr. Friendship, arrived at Charleston, state, that the Admiralty had directed that no British ships of war should in future be allowed to touch at American ports with specie.

The King of France has ordered a *Kaleidoscope* to be manufactured, as a present to a foreign Court, which will cost 30,000 livres. Instead of bits of glass, topazes, rubies, &c. are to be placed in it.

The Catskill Recorder states, that the gospel of St. Mark has been translated into the Mohawk language by the late celebrated Indian chief Brandt; and the gospel of John by Capt. Norton, of Upper Canada; and the American Bible Society have ordered an edition of 1000 copies of each to be published and distributed among the six nations.

Seventy-five deaths occurred in Philadelphia, during the week ending on the 8th inst.

On Monday morning the 10th inst. at 9 o'clock, the corner stone of the "Seventh Presbyterian Church in the city of New-York," was placed in Sheriff-street, with the usual solemnities.

A London paper observes that "the post chaises which run between New-York and Philadelphia, a distance of near one hundred miles, perform the journey daily in ten hours—an expedition, we believe, unexampled in any part of the world.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society acknowledges the receipt of *four thousand two hundred and three dollars and thirty seven cents* during the month of July.

Col. Troup, of Georgia, is among the distinguished Members of Congress who decline a re election.

The Serpent expedition returned on Saturday, without having found their enemy who seems to have fled from the threatening storm.—*Salem Gaz.*

A duel was fought at St. Louis on the morning of the 16th April, between Capt. Ramsay and Capt Martin. The former was shot through the body, and his life is despaired of.

George H. Harman, was executed at Natchez on the 14th ult. for slave stealing.

A medal has been struck in St. Jago, Chili, in memory of the declaration of independence.

Dr. E. Porter, of Easton, Pennsylvania, has discovered a preparation capable of producing light without any sensible heat. This is one of the grand desiderata for which Franklin and Newton sought in vain.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

Erratum.—In the astronomical article in our last, copied from the Boston Centinel, the last word *two* should have been one. It was intended to say that the greatest apparent magnitude of Saturn at its opposition is to its least only one and an half to one; which is as 150 to 100, and not, one and an half to two, which is as 150 to 200.

State of the Thermometer for the past fortnight.

5th August, greatest heat	82 deg.
6th,	82
7th,	79
8th,	78
9th,	80
10th,	84
11th,	85
12th,	84
13th,	85
14th,	74
15th,	76
16th,	79
17th,	65*
18th,	71

* Coldest day during the last ten weeks.

Marine.

At St. Eustatia, July 27, sloop Thomas, Gilbert, of this port.

At St. Domingo, July 31, brig Mary-Ann, Clark, of New-London, for France.

Ship Friendship, Pinel, 134 days from Calcutta, arrived at Salem, spoke, in the river, 23d March, bound up, ship Mentor, Loring, of New-York, from Batavia.

WILMINGTON, AUG 1.—The schr Bonite, which arrived here a few days ago, and stated to be detained by the Collector of this port, upon examination, turns out to be the Exchange, John Austin, master, and has been for some time cruising under the Mexican flag. She was formerly the Mediterranean, of Baltimore. The vessel stated to be sunk near Cumberland Island, was a consort of the Exchange, bound to this port—she was called the Commodore Parker, (an assumed name,) and it is supposed John Austin was on board when captured—she is represented as having on board a valuable cargo of dry goods.

QUEBEC, AUG. 2.—Arrived, ships Brunswick, Blake, Cork, 230 passengers; Montreal, Hillary, London, 120 passengers; Robert, Garnip, Belfast, 229 passengers; Argincourt, Mathwin, Leith, 298 passengers; Pitt, Hamilton, Belfast, 211 do.; Perseverance, Fisher, Belfast, 144 do.;—brigs Speculator, Organ, Belfast, 135 do.; Bridget, Walker, Plymouth, 29 do.; Sir John Cameron, Selby, Newry, 200 do.; Economy, Owen, Dublin, 122 do.; Henry, Newport, Dublin, 157 do.; Nelson, Donahou, Cork, 59 do.

The total number of settlers, which have arrived at Quebec this season, is 6027, of which number 1537 arrived on Sunday, 2d inst.

Married,

In this city, on Sunday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Strong, Mr. SILAS L. WAITE, to Miss JOANNA STARR, daughter of Mr. Christopher Starr.

At Hartford, Rev. JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT, Rector of Christ's Church, to Miss AMELIA PHELPS.

Died,

In this city, on the 12th inst. in the 19th year of his age, JOSEPH PERKINS, eldest son of Joseph Perkins, Esq.

The deceased was a lad whose retired habits, in a great measure, concealed that merit which entitles him to this obituary notice.

The extent and variety of his literary attainments evinced a genius of no ordinary promise. Literature was his chief delight, and no puerile amusements could withdraw his attention from the grave lessons of antiquity.

At an age when almost privileged to be thoughtless, he would search after and contemplate the beauties of the Latin classics, with all the enthusiasm of an experienced scholar. With cronology and the outline of history, he became familiar, and often discoursed upon their minute relations with much accuracy of arrangement and particularity of detail.

The superiority of his genius was obvious in every intellectual effort, but he was too amiable to seek occasions to display it: still, he was emulous of applause; but he desired it only as evidence of his own merit, and not as a licence for vain exultation.

His companions loved him, and during his obsequies, their deportment manifested the deep sense they entertained of his excellence and of their irreparable loss.

When the scene of his mortal existence was about to close upon his view, he fixed his eye upon the unchangeable world, with a composure which justified the highest hopes that he enjoyed a foretaste of those things which are reserved for the righteous in heaven.

On the 14th inst. Mrs. MARY COMSTOCK, aged 60 years.

At Groton, Rev. SILAS BURROWS, aged 77 the morning of his death.

At New-London, (drowned,) on Friday the 14th inst. a son of Mr. Daniel Whittemore, aged 5 years.

At Hartford, Mrs. ABIGAIL ELLSWORTH, aged 65, relict of the late Hon. Oliver Ellsworth.

At New-Haven, Mr. DANIEL TROWBRIDGE, aged 68. Mr. T. was standing at his door, conversing with his nephew, in his usual health, when he fell down, and immediately expired.

At New-York, on the 13th inst. in the 40th year of his age, Dr. GEORGE DAVIS, late Surgeon in the United States Navy.

In Russia, the celebrated Gen. WINZINGERODE.

Auxiliary Education Society.

THE Annual Meeting of the Auxiliary Education Society will be holden at the Conference room, in Chelsea, on the last Saturday in August, 3 o'clock, P. M.

5000! 5000! 5000!

THE drawing of *Stonington Bridge Lottery*, will positively commence at Hartford on the 27th inst. Tickets are still selling at the original price; but will certainly rise previous to the drawing

APPLY AT

R. HUBBARD's *Book Store.*

Aug 19

AUCTION.

ON Saturday the 22d inst. at 3 o'clock, P M will be sold at AUCTION, at the Wharf Bridge—

2 large SCOWS—with plank coverings for the purpose of carrying stone

1 small SCOW.

Norwich, Aug 19 1818

MILITARY GOODS.

BLUE and scarlet Broad Cloth; scarlet, buff and white Cassimere; white Rattinet; scarlet Bombazett; Feathers; Plumes; Buttons; Cord; &c.—*For sale by*

Aug. 19. JOSEPH BREED.

OATS.

THE subscriber will pay cash for OATS, if delivered by the 25th day of the present month.

Slp. Gen. Green,

WILL sail for Providence by the middle of next week.

JAMES N. BROWN.

Norwich, Aug. 19, 1818.

GIN.

BEST Norwich, Cold Spring Gin, in hhds. and bbls.—*For sale by*

Aug. 19. JOSEPH BREED.

NOTICE.

ALL persons entitled to Pensions from Government, payable at the Connecticut Agency, are informed that they may have them collected through the Norwich Bank, by lodging their powers with the Cashier. *August 19.*

100 quintals Codfish,

20 do Scale Fish,

20 kegs Sounds and Tongues,

500 papers Lampblack,

Tar, Oakum,

Lamp Oil winter and summer strained,

Sheathing and Wrapping Paper,

Butter and Lard in kegs,

Ground Salt suitable for cattle and hay,

FOR SALE BY

C. BELLS.

Aug 17, 1818. 41—4m—

Nails, Iron & Steel.

RUSSIA Old Sable Iron by the Ton;—English & Swedes flat. square, and round Iron, assorted sizes.

London Hoop L. Blister'd STEEL.

Horse Nail Rods Nail Plates.

Cut Spikes five inches long for planking.

Tacks of all sizes from 3 to 20 oz. per M.

Patent Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes—for sale at Norwich Nail Manufactory, by

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

FOR SALE BY

N. GILBERT,

NEW-Haven Crackers, Groat and Pilot Bread, per barrel or less quantity. Families can be supplied with either, new from the Bakery, and will be kept constantly on hand.

Norwich, Aug 18, 1818 41—

NOTICE.

THE *Windham and Mansfield Turnpike Company* are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting will be held at the house of *Jeruiah Stanford*, in Windham, on Tuesday the 1st day of Sept 1818, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to choose their officers for the year ensuing, and do any other proper business.

SAMUEL PERKINS, *President.*

Windham Aug 12, 1818. 41—

Military Works.

FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON's *Book Store, Chelsea,*

PRACTICAL Instructions for Military Officers illustrated with plates By E. Hoyt, Brigade Major and Inspector in the Militia of Massachusetts

Rules and Regulations for drill, sabre exercise equitation, formation and field movements of Cavalry Illustrated with plates. Being a third edition of Cavalry Discipline, by E. Hoyt, Esq

The Elements of War By Isaac Multhop

The Militia Instructor containing a system of Company Discipline, particularly adapted to the practice of a company of militia, upon the plan of the Elements of War, as adopted by the Legislature, and ordered by the Commander in Chief to be practised by the Massachusetts Militia. By E. G. Heane, Lt. Col. Second edition. Price 38 cents

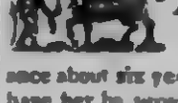
Norwich, Aug. 19 1818. 41—

Journal of Science.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by R. HUBBARD, for the *American Journal of Science*, more especially of Mineralogy, Geology, and the other branches of Natural History; including also Agriculture and the ornamental as well as useful Arts Conducted by Benjamin Silliman, Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, etc. in Yale College; author of Travels in England, Scotland, and Holland, etc.

Subscribers in this vicinity will please call for their Books. *Aug 19*

NOTICE.



BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 25th ult. a bay MARE, in appearance about six years old The owner may have her by proving property paying charges and taking her away

NATHAN MATTHEWSON.

Woodstock, Aug 11, 1818. 41—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 11th day of Aug A D 1818—

Present NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Esq Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Capt. ELISHA HUNTINGTON,

late of said Norwich deceased to exhibit their several claims to ZEPHANIAH HUNTINGTON, Adm'r or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign post in said Norwich

41 *Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.*

Probate Office, in District of Plainfield, August 4, 1818

SIX months from the first publication of this order, is allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. BENJAMIN BLY,

late of Voluntown, deceased to exhibit their claims against said estate to JEFFERY HAZARD, Esq'r. or be debarred a recovery.

Per Order of the Court,

Attest. JOSEPH EATON, *Clerk of Probate.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Executor. 41—

POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Union.

THE "BOSTON BARD" TO HIS OLD COAT

LONG time has past, old ragged friend,
Since first we met together,
And thou to me thy aid didst lend,
To shield me from the weather.

But envious Time, relentless king!
Has rent thy seams asunder,
And thou hast now become a thing
For every blockhead's wonder.

The coxcomb as he passes by,
Condemns each *holey* feature;
And modest virtue, with a sigh,
Exclaims, "*O wretched creature!*"

The ladies, kind, obliging souls!
As through the streets they dash on,
Whene'er they view thy "thousand holes,"
Cry, "*Mending's out of fashion.*"

But as thou'st been a friend "*in need*,"
Through *half* life's rugged journey,
'Twould be a graceless thing indeed,
Now out of doors to turn ye.

No, no, old friend, 'twere better now
To brave the world's dread laughter,
Than e'er to thoughtless folly bow,
And meet with scorn *hereafter*.

The cringing wretch, who turns aside
To shun a wretched brother,
Will feel the sting of wounded pride,
In this world or the *other*.

And he who leaves an aged friend
Forgotten or neglected,
May be himself, when earth shall end,
By heaven itself rejected.

Then come, old friend, for thou canst yet
Protect me from the weather,
And when my sun of life shall set,
We'll both lie down together.

And when the last loud trump shall sound,
To wake the king of terrors,
Oh, may thy rags in heaven be found,
A cloak for all my errors.

From the Connecticut Courant.

About the year 1784, during the war between the British in India, and Tippoo, who was aided by a French force, Bernadotte, then a youth, was taken prisoner: of whom, and of the commandant that had him in keeping, Col. Wilks, in his Sketches of the South of India, gives the following remarkable relation.

"Among the wounded prisoners was a young French Sergeant, who particularly attracted the notice of Col. Wangenheim, commandant of the Hanoverian troops in the English service by his interesting appearance and manners, that he ordered the young man to be conveyed to his own tents, where he was treated with attention and kindness until his recovery and release. Many years afterwards, when the French army, under Bernadotte, entered Hanover, General Wangenheim, among others, attended the levee of the conqueror. "You have served a great deal," said Bernadotte, on his being presented, "&, as I understand, in India." "I have served there." "At Cuddalore?" "I was there." Have you any recollection of a wounded sergeant, whom you took under your protection in the course of that service?" The circumstance was not immediately present to the General's mind; but, on recollection, he resumed, "I do indeed remember the circumstance, and a very fine young man he was; I have entirely lost sight of him ever since, but it would give me pleasure to hear of his welfare." "That young sergeant," said Bernadotte, "*was the person who now has the honor to address you*; who is happy in this public opportunity of acknowledging the obligation, and will omit no means within his power of testifying his gratitude to General Wangenheim."

From the Philadelphia American Centinel.

A Dispute Settled.—A farmer in the county of Philadelphia claimed of the executor of a person deceased, a large tree, which he alledged he had purchased of the testator in his life-time. The executor was not satisfied that the claim was a just one, and for two years this tree was a fruitful subject of dispute. At length the claimant became importunate, and peremptorily demanded the tree, which was as peremptorily refused by the executor.

"*So high at last the contest rose,*
From words, they almost came to blows."

And having expended much wind and many words, they separated with a firm resolution on the part of the claimant, at all hazards, to take the tree *vi et armis*; and a day last week was fixed upon to cut down, take and carry the said tree and convert the same to his own use. But he was prevented from carrying his resolve into execution, by an order of sequestration from the High Chancellor of Heaven; for on the day previous to that fixed upon for cutting the tree, it was struck with lightning, and literally shivered in splinters, even to the roots.

Vain man! remember that it is in the power of Omnipotence to frustrate thy most fixed and determined purposes.

Mr. Madison, in his address on agriculture, has this valuable reflection: "Of all the errors in our rural economy, none is perhaps so much to be regretted, because none is so difficult to be repaired, as the injudicious and excessive destruction of timber and firewood. It seems never to have occurred that the fund was not inexhaustible, and that a crop of trees could not be raised as quickly as one of wheat or corn."

Caraccas.—A gentleman who visited the city of Caraccas some months since, (says the Washington City Gazette,) informs us, that its population is reduced to about 7,000 inhabitants. Prior to the earthquake in March, 1812, it was estimated to contain nearly 45,000—such an astonishing decrease may be attributed to some of the most dreadful calamities that can affect the human family, namely, earthquakes, war and famine. The population in many other parts of Venezuela is supposed to have suffered nearly in the same proportion, and from the same causes.

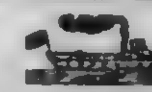
Mr. Amos Miner, of Skaneateles, (N. Y.) has brought to perfection a machine which is set in motion by water, for making Window Sash, of every size and description except circular. He is enabled to manufacture sash at two thirds the usual cost. The machinery may also be applied to plaining or morticing cabinet work and joinering.

Man of Letters.

If you love the Man of Letters, seek him in the privacies of his study; or, if he be a man of Virtue, take him to your bosom. In the hour of confidence and tranquillity, his genius shall elicit a ray of intelligence more fervid than the labors of polished composition.

At Philadelphia is exhibited a boy between 4 and 5 years of age, who weighs 112 lbs. 3 feet 2 inches high, and 3 feet round the body, 10 inches round the thigh, and above 12 inches around the calf of the leg. He is active and intelligent.

Sound Steam-Boat Line.



THE Proprietors have determined to extend the Line to *Norwich*, with the FULTON, Capt LAW, and this route will be continued during the season, as follows:

The Connecticut, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New Haven.

The Fulton, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich at day-light in the morning of the same days, touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New Haven at 8 o'clk.

The Boats will meet at New Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

May, 1818. 26—

STONINGTON BRIDGE

LOTTERY.

DURING the severe gale in September, 1815, the Bridge at Point Point, Stonington, was swept away. The Legislature of this State have granted a Lottery for rebuilding it, and the subscribers duly appointed Managers, having given bonds for the faithful performance of their trust, submit the following

SCHEME:

1	Prize	of 5000	Dollars is	$5000
1	do.	of 2000		2000
1	do.	of 1000		1000
2	do.	of 500		1000
1	do.	of 400		400
1	do.	of 200		200
8	do.	of 100		800
10	do.	of 50		500
4	do.	of 30		120
48	do.	of 20		960
100	do.	of 10		1000
1170	do.	of 6		7020
1347	Prizes.			$20,000
2653	Blanks.			
4000	Tickets at $5 is			$20,000

Several of the Prizes to be disposed of as follows:

The first drawn blank on the

2d day's drawing,		$100
3d	"	1000
4th	"	500
5th	"	2000
6th	"	500
7th	"	5000

It is understood that 500 numbers constitute a day's drawing, whether more or less are actually drawn on any one day, and will accordingly regulate the stationary prizes.

Prizes to be paid in 90 days after the drawing is completed, and subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing is completed, will be considered as given for the benefit of the institution and not paid.

The drawing will positively commence on the 27th of August next.

WM. WILLIAMS,
AMOS DENISON,
JESSE BREED
WM. W. RODMAN, } *Managers.*

Stonington, April, 1818. 27—

Stonington Lottery.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the drawing of *Stonington Bridge Lottery*, will commence on Thursday the 27th inst. at Hartford — All Agents for the sale of Tickets are requested to return such as remain unsold on the 10th inst. to the Managers by mail or other safe conveyance.

WM. WILLIAMS,
AMOS DENISON,
JESSE BREED,
WM W RODMAN, } *Managers.*

Stonington, Aug. 3 1818. 39—

Mrs. Lewis,

INTENDS colouring Silks black, green, blue, slate, plum; Cotton and Woollen black—also Straw, Chip and Leghorn Hats —at the house opposite Messrs. *G & H. B. Buckingham's* store, in Shetucket street

Norwich, Aug. 4, 1818. 39—

NEW BOOKS.

NARRATIVE of an expedition to explore the river Zaire, usually called the Congo in South Africa, in 1816 under the direction of Capt. J. K. Tuckey, R. N. to which is added the Journal of Professor Smith; and some general observations on the country and its inhabitants. Published by permission of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The Brownie of Bodsbeck, and other Tales by James Hogg, author of "the Queen's Wake," &c &c.

Zuma, or the Tree of Health. To which are added, The Fair Pauline.—Zeneida.—The Reeds of the Tiber.—and the Widow of Luzi. By Madame de Genlis.

Just received and for sale by

R. HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket-street.

August 13.

Looking Glasses.

A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

for sale at reduced prices by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,

OF ALL KINDS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Nov. 18, 1817. tf—

Fresh Groceries,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, AMONG WHICH ARE—

WEST India and Boston Rum; New-Orleans Molasses; white and brown Havanna Sugar; Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, fresh and good; Loaf and Lump Sugar; Coffee; Rice; Raisins, &c —together with almost every article usually found in a Grocery Store—all or any part of which, will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash or approved endorsed notes, payable at Norwich Bank.

OLIVER ARMSTRONG, jr.

Norwich June 23, 1818. 33—

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, a large supply of

Medicine,
Paints,
Die Stuffs,
Indigo,
St. Croix and New Rum by the hhd.
Cyder Brandy per bbl.
Wines,
An assortment of Iron,
Cart and Waggon Boxes,
Window Glass,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Raisins per cask,
Spices,
Sperm. Oil, &c.

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich June 16, 1818. 33—

LEMONS.

11 boxes LEMONS—for sale by
LYMAN BREWER.

August 12. 40—

TEAS.

YOUNG Hyson and Hyson Skin Tea, of a superior quality, just received and for sale by

C. TYLER & Co.

August 12. 40—

LONG AND FLAT

TURNIP SEED,

for sale by the subscriber.

JOHN LATHROP.

July 15, 1818. 36—

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26. 29—

160,000 best ½ inch Conn. river Shingles,
20,000 ft do. clear Boards and Clapboards,
3,500 " Cherry Boards and Plank,
50 casks Dexter's Lime,

Just received and for sale by

JED. HUNTINGTON.

July 28 38 6w—

NOTICE.

ALL those that have unsettled accounts, or notes unsettled with the subscriber, are requested to call and settle, or they may expect a hint from an attorney after the 20th of Sept.

JOSEPH G. LAMB.

Norwich, Aug. 3, 1818 39—

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call on ROSWELL MORGAN, Esq. and pay their respective balances—If not a collection will be enforced.

ELIPHALET BALDWIN, Jun.

Norwich, Aug. 3, 1818. 39—

PROPOSALS

By WILLIAM S. MARSH, for publishing by subscription

A GAZETTEER

OF THE STATES OF

CONNECTICUT AND RHODE-ISLAND.

THE Publisher begs leave to submit to the public the plan and accompanying statement of the manner in which the work is to be executed. Sensible that minuteness and accuracy of detail, constitute, in a publication of this description, its principal value, arrangements are made, involving a heavy expense, to have this work compiled from original and authentic materials. It will consist of two Parts.

I. A Geographical and Statistical description of the two States, exhibiting a view of their general and more prominent features, both physical and artificial, climate, rivers, mountains, harbors, manufactures, agricultural and mineral productions, together with a compendious historical account, from their earliest settlements.

II. A general view of each county, with a minute and topographical description, and statistical view of each town, arranged in alphabetical order, with the exception of the shire towns, which will be ranked first in each county. The description of the towns will comprise an accurate account of their dimensions, surface, quality of the soil, and population, their civil corporations, societies, cities, boroughs, villages, and their institutions, arts and improvements, seminaries of learning and common schools, churches, banks, newspaper establishments, post-offices, mercantile stores, manufactures and agriculture. Also, in some instances a succinct history of remarkable events, and notices of deceased eminent men.

The materials for the work will be collected by Dr. John C. Pease, and it will be written with the utmost care and impartiality by John M. Niles, Esq. and submitted to the inspection of the Secretary of the state of Connecticut.

The work will be published as soon as may be consistent with what is due to the undertaking and the public, and will comprise an octavo of about 300 pages. It will be printed with a new type, neatly bound, with an elegant, accurate, and improved map of each state, and delivered to subscribers at two dollars fifty cents, payable on delivery. Should the encouragement authorize the additional expense, it will be ornamented with the portraits of their Excellencies Gov. Wolcott and Gov. Knight.

Those who obtain six subscribers, and become responsible for the payment, shall receive a seventh gratis.

Hartford, May, 1818.

JOHN LATHROP,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

60,000 feet clear and merchantable Pine Boards and Plank,
20,000 Shingles,
Tyler's Rakes and Cradles,
Scythe Snaths,
Sutton's and Barstow's Scythes, warranted by dozen or retail,
Shovels, Spades, Sickles,
Minor's Accelerating Wheel Heads,
Brass Kettles,
Constant supply Vernon Gin, by the bbl. at the lowest cash price,

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES.

June 23 33—

Cart Boxes.

Just received, on consignment,

Chaise, Waggon, & Cart Boxes,

Of all sizes, which are offered for sale by the quantity, at the New-York Foundery prices.

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent.

March 31. 21—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

He will pay the same price for weaving as the Factories

HARVEY MORGAN.

Norwich. June 19, 1818 31tf—

SURVEYING,
NAVIGATION,
ALGEBRA,
ARITHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, &c.
Taught by
THOMAS BELLOWS,
at his dwelling house in Groton.

July 17, 1818. 37 6w—

BIBLES.

DR. Scott's Family Bible, in three vols The fourth American quarto edition, on a new and cheap plan: arranged in a different manner from any former edition. Price $24.

A great variety of Quarto Bibles, from 3.75 to 13 50.

Octavo Bibles, 3,00 to 3,50.
Pocket Bibles, 1,12½ to 3,50
School Bibles—FOR SALE BY

R. HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket-street.

July 28.

NOTICE.

A BRINDLE yearling HEIFER came into the subscriber's enclosure about the 1st of June. The owner may have her by proving property and paying charges.

DANIEL TYLER.

Brooklyn, Aug. 6, 1818. 39—

To JOHN FOX, Esq a Justice of the Peace for Windham County—

WE the subscribers, proprietors of the south half of Woodstock, in said County, hereby request you to warn a meeting of said Proprietors, for the purpose of disposing of and managing the undivided lands, and the personal property of said Proprietorship, and also for the purpose of choosing the necessary officers of said Proprietorship, which meeting we request to be held at the dwelling house of *George Bowen*, in said Woodstock, on the 30th day of September next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. *Dated at Woodstock, this 21st day of July*, 1818

JAMES M'CLELLAN.
DAVID FRISSELL.
STEPHEN JOHNSON.
DAVID HOLMES.
AMOS PAINE.

IN compliance of said application, the Proprietors of the south half of said Woodstock, are hereby warned to meet at the time and place stated in the above application, and for the purposes therein stated

Dated at Woodstock, the 21st day of July, 1818

38 JOHN FOX, *Justice of Peace.*

Instrumental Music.

PRECEPTORS for the German Flute, price 75 and 50 cents.

Riley's Flute Melodies, price 75 cents.

A new and choice collection of Flute Melodies; consisting of Duets, Waltzes, Cotillions, Airs, Marches, &c. to which are prefixed the instructions for the German Flute, and Patent Flagelet. Price 75 cts.

A new and complete Preceptor for the Fife. Together with a collection of choice Marches Price 50 cents.

Violin Preceptors, containing in addition to the rudiments, a choice and extensive selection of the most approved Cotillions, Dances, Waltzes, Songs, Airs, &c. &c. many of which have never before been published. Price 75 cents —FOR SALE BY

July 8. R. HUBBARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER

TENDERS his most ardent thanks to the people in Chelsea Landing and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has received in the line of his profession. Particular motives induce him to leave the place at this time, (not the decline of business.) He has taken a stand near the Court House at Norwich Town, where he will be happy to wait on those who require his assistance. He is well supplied with elegant natural TEETH, and the first rate of material for artificial ones. Ladies and gentlemen can be attended at their own houses, if more agreeable, without extra expence.

GEORGE W. PARTRIDGE.

May 18, 1818. 28—

WE the undersigned, Physicians and Surgeons of the town of Norwich, being acquainted with Doct. *G W Partridge*, in his capacity of SURGEON-DENTIST, do not hesitate to recommend him to the public, in the line of his profession.

JOHN TURNER,
RICHARD P. TRACY.

April 15, 1818. 23—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 3d day of August, A D 1818—

Present NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Esq Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Capt. GEORGE W. HALSEY,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to

Jeremiah S. Halsey, Ex'r.

or be debarred a recovery according to law —he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Preston.

39 *Attest. Henry Strong Clerk.*

NOTICE.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, having appointed the subscribers Commissioners upon the estate of

Capt. JOHN DOANE,

late of Norwich, deceased, and having allowed six months from the first publication of this notice, for the exhibition of claims against said deceased — All persons interested are hereby notified that we shall meet at the office of *Henry Strong*, in said Norwich, on the second Tuesdays of November and February next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to receive, examine and allow claims against said estate.

DANIEL L. COIT,
LUTHER SPALDING. } *Com'rs.*

Norwich, Aug. 15, 1818. 40—

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, and do not settle the same by the 20th day of August, A D 1818 will find their demands left with an attorney for collection.

SAMUEL KELLEY.

Killingly, Aug. 5, 1818. 40—

NOTICE.

WANTED, an industrious and faithful GIRL, to do house work in a small family. A recommendation will be required

July 28. *Inquire at this office.*

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1818. *NORWICH*; (Conn.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [Vol. XXII. No. 42.]

EUROPEAN & INDIA GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received and now offers for sale, a handsome assortment of
FANCY AND STAPLE

Dry Goods,

Consisting in part of
8 4 black and coloured Crape Shawls,
An elegant assortment of Canton Crapes,
Black, white, blue and changeable Levantines,
Do. do do. Florences,
Plaid Lustrings,
Black India Sinchews and Sarsnets,
White. pink, green and lilac Levantines,
Black, white, green and blue Sattins,
8 4 Levantine Shawls,
4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Imitation and Chintz do.
4 4 elegant Merino do
Broad and narrow figured & plain Ribbons,
Inserting Cambric Trimmings,
Black and white Tulle Lace,
Cambric and common Ginghams,
White and corded Cambrics,
Figured and plain Mulmul and Leno Muslins,
Sarsnet and Jackonet Cambrics,
Cambric and Book Muslins,
Super and common Long Lawn,
Black and coloured Cambric,
Cambric and common Dimoties,
Super Chintzes and Calicoes,
Meddapollum and improved steam-loom Shirtings,
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Men's and women's Cotton Hose,
Do. do. Silk do.
Do. do. do Gloves,
Flag, Bandanna and Madrass Handkerchfs.
Florentine, Marseilles and other Vestings,
Blue and yellow Nankeens,
Elegant gilt Ridicule Clasps,
Black, green and crimson Silk and Tabby Velvets,
Silk Umbrellas,
Silk and Kid habit and long Gloves.
Black and coloured Bombazetts and Rattinetts,
Russia Sheeting and Diaper,
8-4 and 10 4 Damask Table Linen,
Plain and figured Cravats,
Black and white Italian Crapes,
Fancy Boxes and Cotton Balls,
Drab Cotton Cassimere,
Hat Bindings and Galoons,
White Demi Sattin for hatters,
Black, blue and assorted Silk and Twist,
Men's Buckskin and Beaver Gloves,
Silk and gilt Coat and Vest Buttons,
Plain, twill'd and gold head Tapes,
Hearth Rugs.
Quality and Shoe Binding,
Nun's Thread, Pins, Needles, &c &c.
Also,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Broadcloths & Cassimeres.
Norwich. June 10, 1818 31—

MILITARY GOODS.

BLUE and scarlet Broad Cloth; scarlet, buff and white Cassimere; white Rattinett; scarlet Bombazett; Feathers; Plumes; Buttons; Cord; &c.—*For sale by*
Aug. 19. JOSEPH BREED.

LEMONS.

11 boxes LEMONS—for sale by
LYMAN BREWER.
August 19. 40—

TEAS.

YOUNG Hyson and Hyson Skin Tea of a superior quality, just received and for sale by
C. TYLER & Co.
August 12. 40—

LONG AND FLAT
TURNIP SEED,
for sale by the subscriber
JOHN LATHROP
July 15, 1818. 36—

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less. by
LYMAN BREWER.
May 26. 29—

GIN.

BEST Norwich, Cold Spring Gin, in hhds. and bbls.—*For sale by*
Aug. 19. JOSEPH BREED.

—SIZING.—

CASH and the highest price will be given for 2 or 3000 lbs good SIZING, if delivered soon.
RUSSELL HUBBARD.
August 12

To Lovers of Punch.

14 boxes fresh Lemons.
3 bbls. do. Limes—FOR SALE BY
C. TYLER & Co
August 5. 39—

THE
Andros Cotton Factory,
WITH THE
DWELLING-HOUSES, MACHINERY
and all the appurtenances and privileges belonging to the same,
WILL BE SOLD AT
PUBLIC VENDUE,
on the premises, on the first day of October next, if not previously sold at private sale.
Also will be sold, at public sale, on Saturday the 22d day of August inst.
A REMNANT OF
Goods in Store,
of various articles.
Sales to commence at the Factory, at 1 o'clock, on each of said days.
By order of the Company.
JAS. FARNHAM, *Agent.*

N. B. All persons indebted to said Company by note or book, are requested to make payment without further notice to
JAS FARNHAM, *Agent*
Canterbury Aug 3. 1818. 40—

Looking Glasses.

A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed
LOOKING GLASSES,
for sale at reduced prices by
F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.
WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,
OF ALL KINDS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nov. 18, 1817. 3tf—

Fresh Groceries,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, AMONG WHICH ARE—
WEST India and Boston Rum; New Orleans Molasses; white and brown Havanna Sugar; Hyson, Hyson Skin. Souchong and Bohea Teas, fresh and good; Loaf and Lump Sugar; Coffee; Rice; Raisins. &c—together with almost every article usually found in a Grocery Store—all or any part of which. will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash or approved endorsed notes, payable at Norwich Bank
OLIVER ARMSTRONG, jr.
Norwich June 23 1818. 33—

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, a large supply of
Medicine,
Paints,
Die Stuffs,
Indigo,
St. Croix and New Rum by the hhd.
Cyder Brandy per bbl.
Wines,
An assortment of Iron,
Cart and Waggon Boxes,
Window Glass,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Raisins per cask,
Spices,
Sperm. Oil, &c.
D. RIPLEY.
Norwich June 16 1818 32—

100 quintals Codfish,
20 do Scale Fish,
20 kegs Sounds and Tongues,
500 papers Lampblack,
Tar, Oakum,
Lamp Oil, winter and summer strained,
Sheathing and Wrapping Paper,
Butter and Lard in kegs,
Ground Salt suitable for cattle and hay,
FOR SALE BY
C. EELLS.
Aug 17, 1818. 41—4w—

FOR SALE BY
N. GILBERT,
NEW Haven Crackers. Groat and Pilot Bread, per barrel or less quantity Families can be supplied with either, new from the Bakery, and will be kept constantly on hand.
Norwich Aug 18. 1818 41—

Hardware, Cutlery, Jewellery, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully invites his old friends and the public in general, to call and examine a very elegant and general assortment of
Hardware, Cutlery, Jewellery, &c.
which he would wish to exchange for cash or approved notes, payable at the Norwich Bank.
OLIVER ARMSTRONG, jr.
Norwich, June 26, 1818. 30—

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

THE BRIEF REMARKER.

"When pain and sickness wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou.—Swift.

THE man who expresseth or feeleth a general contempt of woman kind, evinces thereby either that his acquaintance has been mostly with the baser sort, or that his heart is devoid of the common sensibilities of our nature. A satire upon *Women!* It is revolting; it is dastardly and brutish. Particulars are deserving of the lash of satire, but not the species. Of women, as well as of men, there are the artful and treacherous, the unfeeling and cruel, the mischievous, the disgusting, the abominable.—The species, nevertheless, is entitled to a high degree of respect, esteem and love.

Dominic, than whom a more marble-hearted monster never existed, though he stands sainted in the Romish Kalender; that same *Saint Dominic*, the inventor and author of the hellish inquisition, was confessedly a woman-hater. Of him it is recorded, that "he never looked in the face of a woman, or spoke to one."

In like manner
——"aside the devil turn'd,"†
when the first of female forms presented itself before him.

Woman was "the last, best gift," to man; moulded out of that part of his flesh and bone which lay nearest the heart. And what though she was first in the transgression; Was she not principal, also, in the restoration? And when the Divine Restorer, *born of a woman*, was in poverty and need, who were they ministered to him? *Women.* When the disciples had fled through fear, who stood by, and so deeply sympathized in his last agonies, undismayed by the ferocious countenances of the murderous throng? *Women.*—Who so affectionately prepared the embalming spicery, and were the first to visit the sacred tomb? *Women.* To whom have all the after generations been most indebted for the pious culture of infancy and childhood? *To Women.*

The Eternal Wisdom has, if I may use the expression, cast the minds of the two sexes in different moulds, each being destined to act in a sphere peculiarly its own.

"For contemplation he, and valor form'd;
"For softness she, and sweet attractive grace."

The one is destined and fitted for the more active and perilous scenes; the other for the duties and trials of domestic life; the one to protect, the other to lean on the arm of her protector; the one to exhibit the sterner virtues; the other the milder; the one possessing more of active courage; and the other, more of fortitude, of resignation, and of unwearied patience, and more of the benevolent affections.

This is nature's distinctive line, which, on the part of female character can never be overleaped without producing disgust or ridicule. Hence it is, that, of all affectation, none is more displeasing than a woman's affecting the spirit and manners of the other sex. We have a sort of admiration of the heroic intrepidity of the Spartan ladies; of their contempt of danger, of the stoical apathy, or rather exultation, with which they received the news of their sons and husbands dying bravely in battle. We admire them as prodigies, but neither love nor esteem them as women. And why is it that the atheistical *fair* is regarded with such singular horror? Why is the foul oath, the heaven-daring blasphemy, doubly horrible, in the ear of decency, when proceeding from the lips of woman? It is because we contrast the outrage with the attributes of timidity, gentleness, delicacy, and sensibility, belonging more peculiarly to the sex.

One of the most deplorable wants in woman, is the want of *heart*; the want of genuine sensibility, of the radical affection of sympathy and benevolence. It is a want, for which neither beauty, nor wit, nor the rarest accomplishments of person or mind, can by any means compensate. On the other hand, the most attractive graces of the female character, are not the artificial and showy ones; but those of a meek and quiet spirit, and of beneficent dispositions, guided by moral principle and the discretion of sound sense;—in a word, graces the same that our holy religion inculcates and inspires.

In the fair daughters of Eve, domestic excellence is the predominating excellence: In comparison of which, all the ornaments that literature or manners can bestow are as tinsel compared with the fine gold.

How much soever woman contributes to refining and amplifying the innocent pleasures of health and prosperity, yet still more doth she contribute, when she acts the woman, to alleviate the pains of adversity. In our sicknesses and sorrows she is indeed as a ministering angel. What heart else is so sympathetic? What hand else is so soothing? Who awaits the sick bed with most care, with most assiduity, with the most inexhaustible patience? Who, in spite of feebleness of frame, foregoes sleep, and patiently endures a course of remitless watching- of incredible length? Who, so often devotes life, and the pleasures of life, to the needs of a helpless parent; to the solitary chamber of decrepid age? It is woman; the well-educated, the enlightened, the christian woman.

†*Paradise Lost.*

FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.

LORD BYRON.

This strange, eccentric and wayward character has been amongst all ranks and classes the theme of conversation, of remarks, of review, of alternate censure and applause. His wonderful genius it is much to be lamented, has given a sort of consecration to all the errors of his life. When we compare his earliest publications with his latest, we shall find every sentiment and opinion advanced in the former, with the exception of his infidelity, deliberately abandoned. He formerly reproached Walter Scott for writing for hire, and now this Peer of the realm, follows his example.—He formerly censured the Editors of the Edinburgh Review in terms of immeasurable asperity; after the revolution of a few years, he asks forgiveness of these very men, and takes them to his confidence and to his friendship. He formerly wielded his pen in behalf of the English ministry, and his name is now enrolled among the most vindictive of their assailants. He formerly declared that the idol of his heart was slumbering in the grave, and that his affections were entombed in the same sepulchre. Yet, after this solemn pledge and declaration, have been given, he loves, or at least marries, & as if to round the circle of contradictions, abandons the wife of his bosom. How shall such inconsistencies, such almost anomalies in the human character, be accounted for! Perhaps they may be explained in this manner: the passions of the moment are the deities he worships. Led on by a frenetic impulse, he follows these blind guides, careless wherever they lead him, whether over mountain or moor, and as long as their dominion lasts, never stops or pauses to inquire whither he is going. The deity, or rather the demon of the hour, has the sole and exclusive possession of his soul—after the reign of this transitory tyrant is abolished, he is succeeded by another, who drives with the same unsparing violence to the end of his career, and then resigns his charge to another demon. Lord Byron is an example, and an awful example, of the dreadful slavery that a man is doomed to undergo, who resigns himself to the sway of his own passions—he is never himself, and it is no paradox to assert that he does not know what his own opinions are. The transitory passions that take alternately the possession of his soul constitute his only guides. Divine Providence, as if to leave a striking mark of the agony which attends obedience to the passions, has bestowed on their present victim all the brilliancy of genius. This heaven illuminated lamp shines in the hand of this madman with the brightest lustre. Thousands and thousands behold and admire the radiance of its beams, while the frantic possessor of the lamp runs wild, as if he were driven by the furies. This lamp is not a guiding light—it is shaken by an unconscious hand, by one insensible to the value of such a gift. Whether Lord Byron will still continue his impetuous career, is a question known only to the Deity; but we think the probability *is that he will reform.* Passions so intense as those that agitate the bosom of Lord Byron must be transitory—they burn too fiercely to remain of long duration. Should the term of his life be extended to the ordinary age of man, these passions must abate their vehemence. He will then see and lament his mad career—but what will repentance avail! The gift of heaven—the lamp of his genius, will show to thousands yet unborn all the deformities of his character; every step and stage of his frenzied career. After these moral volcanoes have burnt out, we may hope that the lava will yet become productive. But if Divine Providence should in the hour of his reformation and amendment resume his gift—if he should remove "the lamp from its place," what then must be the sensation of the reformed prodigal after his return to his father's house. D.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

The following communication, which has been sent us by a correspondent, takes notice of a new periodical work, in the success of which we feel a considerable degree of interest, not only on account of the learned and respectable editor, but for the cause of science. The great efforts which individuals, and seminaries of learning, are making to promote the literary and scientific character of our country, deserve the most liberal encouragement and support. We never can truly deserve the character of a great nation, until we have immoveably established our claim to distinction in literature, science, and the arts. It is vain to expect that this claim will be supported and acknowledged, by the mere efforts of uncherished and unpatronized genius and learning.—Genius is a providential endowment, but it will in a great measure "waste its sweetness in the desert air," if it be left to sink into discouragement, despondency and poverty, by public neglect, and the want of the fostering liberality of a high-minded people.

If we are not mistaken, this is the only original work publishing in this country, devoted exclusively to science. The expense of it is small. It will contain many things interesting to common readers, as well as to men of learning. We cannot but join with our correspondent in recommending it most cordially to public support and encouragement.

For the New-York Daily Advertiser.

Mr Dwight—I have been much gratified to observe the publication of the first number of Professor Silliman's "Journal of Science." Permit me through the medium of your paper, to give to the public a slight sketch of the plan, and a short account of the present number.

The plan, as detailed by Mr. Silliman, is intended to embrace occasionally and as subjects present themselves, "Original American communications on every branch of Science, whether they may be set treatises on the most profound and abstruse branches of Philosophy and Mathematics, details of experiments in Chemistry and Mechanics, observations and facts in Natural History, or essays on the different useful and Fine Arts. It is also intended to comprise such selections from foreign Journals as may be deemed worthy of republication. It will also occasionally include Essays on Medicine and Anatomy, & Biographical and Obituary notices of distinguished men of Science." Should this plan be perseveringly and successfully pursued, this work will have as high a claim to public favor, as the justly celebrated Magazines of Tilloch & Nicholson; works which have probably had as much influence in diffusing a taste for knowledge and science as those of any age or any country. The present publication I consider as a very important accession to our books of science. We have never had a periodical work, embracing in its plan, so comprehensive a view of science. Several excellent Magazines have failed of success, merely from confining their pages to a single branch. Mr. Silliman's Journal has a fair chance for a long life, from the extensive nature of its plan. Doubtless many useful and curious observations and facts, which have hitherto merely bustled through the transient life of a country newspaper, or quietly slumbered in the archives of some Academy of Arts and Sciences, will now find in this work a secure refuge against oblivion.

It is neither my intention, nor my province, to review this work at large. I shall merely point out to the attention of your readers some of the articles in the present number, which appear most worthy of notice. Professor Fisher's Essay on Musical Temperament, displays great acquaintance with mathematics, and a good knowledge of the intricate subject of his treatise. I am not qualified to decide on the correctness of his positions, but I cannot but be pleased with the simple and perspicuous manner in which he supports them. The notice of the Virgin Copper, found near New-Haven, is curious, and may lead to discoveries of magnitude. I could have wished the account of American Porcelain Clays had been more diffuse. It is a subject of great importance, and I cannot but hope the Editor will keep it in view. Mr. Kain's account of the "Mineralogy of East Tennessee," is interesting, and, bating a few inaccuracies of style, well written.—Mr. Rafinesque's Calendar of Vegetation, points out a very good method to decide the so often disputed question of the change of seasons and temperature,—a method which appears to me to be as certain, in the *long run*, as the thermometer, and much more easily applied. Colonel Gibb's method of increasing the force of gunpowder is well worth attention, and his hints on the connexion of light and magnetism are very curious. I hope Mr. Sullivan will prosecute further experiments on his "new means of producing heat and light;" and would recommend to the attention of medical men, the cure of pulmonary affections by the use of oxygen gas. The success of this experiment, may be the means of discovering some cure for this hitherto invisible foe of our comfort and happiness. On the whole, the present number gives a fair specimen of what may be expected from the talents of the Editor and his associates.

A FRIEND TO SCIENCE.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

OLD JERUSALEM.

Mr. Editor—Reading in a late Centinel a paragraph of the recent existence of a controversy between the Mussulmen, or perhaps, more properly, the Oriental Turks, and the Christians in Palestine, respecting the guardianship of the tomb of the Saviour of the World at Jerusalem; the facts mentioned awakened recollections of a most holy kind, and a desire to be further acquainted with the modern history of a section of the old world which has the high honor of being the earthly residence of the Saviour of mankind. In the search after this information, I took up "Worcester's Gazetteer" then lying before me, and was much gratified at finding most of the knowledge I desired, conveyed in a very laconic, yet in a correct and comprehensive manner. I copied the article, and am confident the circulation of it in the Centinel will gratify others as much as I have been in the perusal. Yours, &c. J.

"JERUSALEM, city, Asia, cap. of Palestine; 110 S. S. W. of Damascus, lat 31, 48. (*After a sketch of the ancient history of the city, the account adds:*)

"During the reign of Tiberius, Jerusalem was rendered memorable in all succeeding ages, by the death and resurrection of our Lord and Saviour, JESUS CHRIST, who was crucified on Friday, April 3d, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the age of 33, on Mount Calvary, a hill, which was then without the walls, on the north side of the city.

"Jerusalem was taken and destroyed by Titus, A. D. 70. At the siege, according to Josephus, 97,000 prisoners fell into the hands of the conqueror, 11,000 perished with hunger, and the whole number slain and taken prisoners, during the war, was 1,460,000. In 130, Adrian undertook to rebuild the city, and gave it the name of Ælia, or Ælia Capitolina, which name it bore till the time of Constantine. It was taken in 614, by the Persians; in 636, by the Saracens; and in 1099, by the Crusaders, who formed a kingdom, which lasted till 1187, when it was taken by Saladin, King of Egypt. In 1217, it was taken by the Turks, who have kept possession of it ever since. It is called by them Cudsembarie, or Coudsheriff. The Orientals, however, never call it by any other name than Elkods, or Helcods, i. e. the Holy.

"Volney, many years since, estimated the population of Jerusalem at 12 or 14,000; Browne, more recently, in 1797, at 18 or 20,000; Ali Bey, still later, at 27,000; and a Jewish priest stated it, in 1815, at 50,000, of whom 30,000 were Turks, and 20,000 Jews, Armenians, and Greeks. A brisk trade is now said to be carried on between this city, and Jaffa and Constantinople, and to Persia. The surrounding country is exceedingly fertile, and admirably cultivated. "It is truly the Eden of the East, rejoicing in the abundance of its wealth."

"The modern city is built principally on Mount Moriah. The ascents on every side are steep, except to the north. It is almost surrounded by valleys, encompassed by mountains, so that it seems to be situated in the middle of an amphitheatre. The walls are about three miles in circuit, and inclose Mount Cal-

very, on which was built, by the Empress Helena, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, so called from its being supposed to be erected over the sepulchre in which our Lord was buried. The church was burnt five or six years ago. There are many churches erected to commemorate some remarkable transaction recorded in sacred history. A mosque is now standing upon the site of Solomon's temple. The houses are built of flint stone, one story high. The inhabitants derive a great part of their support from the visits of pilgrims, who, it is said, leave behind them, in the space of five or six months, upwards of £60,000.

"Dr. Clarke, speaking of the appearance of the city, on his approaching towards it, says: "We were not prepared for the grandeur of the spectacle which it exhibited. In stead of a wretched and ruined town, by some described, as the desolated remnant of Jerusalem, we beheld, as it were, a flourishing and stately metropolis, presenting a magnificent assemblage of domes, towers, palaces, churches, and monasteries; all of which glittering in the sun's rays, shone with inconceivable splendor."

"There is," says the same author, "much at Jerusalem, independently of its monks and monasteries, to repay pilgrims of a different description from those who usually resort thither, for all the fatigue and danger they must encounter. At the same time, to men interested in tracing, within the walls, antiquities referred to by documents of sacred history, no spectacle can be more mortifying than the city in its present state. The mistaken piety of the early Christians, in attempting to preserve, either confused or annihilated the memorials it endeavored to perpetuate."

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

[The following article, from Bell's London Weekly Messenger appears to be written with candor and feeling.]

American Acts for Excluding British Colonial Commerce from American Ports.

It may be remembered by our readers, that about two months since, a committee of the American Congress produced a report upon the trade of America with the West-Indies, in which the committee took a view of the comparative advantage of that trade with the British and Americans. They stated, as far as we ourselves remember, that the value of the articles exported from America for the supply of the West India Islands exceeded the amount of two millions; but that, by the effect of the English navigation laws, the whole of this supply was *fetched* by British vessels,—that the American vessels were not allowed to touch at a West-India island, and that in consequence, America lost her fair proportion of the carrying trade of her own produce. That the English were prohibited by law from buying unless they were allowed to carry, and thus her maritime greatness was maintained at the expense of other powers. Under this view of the circumstances of this trade, the committee recommended an act for introducing corresponding restrictions (as far as respected the West India Islands,) with the English navigation acts, and almost promised the Congress that the necessity for provisions and lumber would compel England to depart from a monopoly introduced only in the more barbarous age of nations. "It is impossible" say the committee "that the English colonies can subsist without lumber, staves, and provisions, from America: let us employ, therefore, the fair advantage of our situation to induce the government of Great Britain to commercial equality."

Upon this report, therefore, the acts of which we are now speaking have been passed. Their principal enactments are two. By the first, no vessel is to be admitted into an American port which shall come from any port into which an American vessel would not equally be received. By the second, all vessels loading in an American port, with lumber or provisions, (in a word, with any produce or commodities for a colonial market) shall give a bond that they are not proceeding to any island or port, from which American commerce is excluded. By the effect of both these prohibitions together, all colonial supply is therefore entirely prohibited, and our island can no longer either fetch or receive American produce.

There is reason to apprehend that the effect of these laws upon the English colonies will be very serious and mischievous, as their plantations have always been supplied, and their population fed, from the adjacent American coast. It is said, indeed, that the short interruption of the late war, they procured the same supply from our own British American possessions, and that they may repeat the same method. But, in the first place, the interruption of peace was too short to afford the due proof of the sufficiency of this supply; and secondly, that according to the memorials of the colonists themselves, Canada and Halifax are totally inadequate to this purpose. If this be the actual state of things, we may expect a scene of much commercial distress, and such an increase upon the price of colonial produce as will be felt by all classes.

It is impossible, however, not to lament the further extension of that prohibitory system, which, if it should become general will repress the maritime growth of many rising states and free towns, and will deteriorate that condition of general comfort which we derive from the abundance and cheapness of articles of use and elegance. These restrictions will entirely annihilate the carrying trade amongst all nations, and will thereby produce that kind of injury to general commerce which in the restriction of the sub division of labor, would equally result to private trade. They will prevent that return lading, in which, by taking commodities instead of ballast, the price of freight itself is almost saved, or at least, lessened in going or returning. Many commodities (as will now be the case with sugar and coffee,) will be rendered unnecessarily dear: and in the same proportion, the general means and comfort will be diminished. In a word, the extinction of the carrying trade under the English navigation laws, and that of the *fetching* trade by these acts of Congress, will eventually reduce commerce, to the same condition to which internal trade would be reduced, by a confederacy amongst all the towns of a country not to have any carriers, or middle men, to buy any of the first hands,—that is to say, to put those first hands into such condition as to compel them to sell dear, in order to make up for the loss of those facilities of which they are so absurdly deprived.

Of all the nations in the world, the Americans are formed to become, eventually, the equal rivals and competitors of England; they are of the same root and trunk with ourselves; their constitution is as good, because made after experience of our own; and it is absurd to imagine that their understandings differ more from us than their bodies and persons.—It always appears to us unnatural, as well as most absurd, to speak with any contempt of what is our own family,—transplanted only into a remote region.

We will even say more:—we conceive that the institutions in America, and particularly the practice of government, may afford many useful lessons to the more ancient governments of Europe; and that kings and people may learn, that governors are made for men, and not men for governors; that the first consideration, every where, is the people, and the comfort of the people; that there is no very close and necessary connexion between the extensive splendors of Princes and the happiness of the country; and that the Americans are free and happy, tho' their President hangs the bridle of his horse to a pole, whilst he enters the Congress. If America wants something which we may possess, she likewise, possesses much of which we are in want.

From the Hartford Mirror.

ALISMA PLANTAGO.

As frequent inquiries have been made, whether the Alisma Plantago is to be found in this part of our country; we answer these inquiries, by informing the public, that some of the above named plant has been gathered and left with us at this Office, by Dr. Comstock of this city, and may be seen and examined by all who have any doubts of its being the genuine plant. It perfectly agrees with the following description, copied from an English paper, it is said to be abundant, throughout our country. It frequents a wet soil, and is most luxuriant in low standing water, flowering about here, in the months of July, and August. It will be seen also, that the following description of the Alisma Plantago, agrees with the one published in our paper of the 6th ult.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Hydrophobia.—At the present season of the year, and with several cases of this most dreadful of all maladies around us, it may be useful again to call the attention of our readers to a discovery made by a Russian peasant of Simbirsk, as announced in this paper of the 2ed of Feb last. The specific which is said to be never-failing, is the bulbous part of the plant, called by botanists Alisma Plantago, or the Great Water Plantain: and to add to the value of the discovery, this simple is to be found in all the countries of Europe. In Germany, as well as in Russia, the extraordinary properties of the Alisma in the cure of Hydrophobia is said to have been established by the physical world, and we hope the physicians of our own country will, without delay, ascertain its qualities, and give to it, if found efficacious, the sanction of their authority. The Russian Counsellor of State, Lowshein, has lately published a report upon the subject, in which he bears ample testimony to its efficacy, and prescribes the method of administering it. The root which when divested of the tuft of fibres, resembles an onion, may be reduced to a powder, which powder may be strewed on a slice of bread and butter, and given to the patient to eat.

The plant in question grows in water marshes, lakes and stagnant pools, and we believe is to be found in such situations in almost every part of England. A specimen of this plant, gathered in a lane leading to West Derby, is now before us, and we find it to answer strictly to the description of the Alisma Plantago, given in "Curtis's Flora Londinensis," vol. 4, article 25, as follows:

Root perennial, white, somewhat bulbous, coated, and furnished with a tuft of numerous fibres.

Leaves all springing from the root, standing on long footstalks, ovate, pointed, smooth, ribbed, perfectly entire, upright, slightly waved, the footstalks semi-cylindrical, at bottom sheathing and purplish.

Stalks obtusely three cornered, naked, smooth, from one to three feet in height.

Branches producing the flowers disposed in whirls round the stalk and the lesser branches in a similar manner round them, varying greatly in number, and naked.

Stipulae at the base of each whirl, membranous, withered and sheathing.

Calyx: a Perianthium of three leaves, the leaves ovate, a little pointed, concave, marked with lines, spreading, membranous on the edge.*

Carolla three Petals, roundish, purple, gnawed on the edge, flat, spreading, somewhat remote from each other; claws yellow.

Stamina. Six Filaments, fine and tapering, slightly bending inwards. Anthers greenish.

Pistillumes: Germina numerous, to twelve or more placed in a circle. Styles as numerous as the germina, filiform, upright. Stigmata simple. The Pistillum magnified.

* The season of flowering in England is in the months of July, August and September; the specimens we have before us, and which may be seen at our office, are of course not at present in flower, but the identity is indisputable. It may be gathered at any time, but is best when it has flowered. The roots should be well washed and cleaned, and dried in the shade, when dry it is pulverised and administered as above. Two or three doses, it is said, have always been found sufficient to effect a cure, even after the hydrophobia is declared in the patient, whether it be men or animals.

From the Boston Centinel.

Alisma Plantago.—Several roots of this plant, the efficacy of which in the perfect cure of *Hydrophobia* has been tested by numerous experiments in Europe, and made public by order of the Emperor Alexander, were brought to our office yesterday, by Mr. Wm. Eaton. He gathered them in this vicinity; and, on examination, they answered strictly to the description given of the true plant, as inserted in the Centinel of the 12th inst.; and we are requested to add, that Mr. Eaton will furnish any physician or druggist with roots, on application. Although we pray no instance of the dreadful malady, of which this vegetable is stated to be the sure antidote, may occur, it is hoped every medical man will possess himself of an article so much extolled, and so easily obtained. The bulb of the root has the appearance of an onion, which being dried and reduced to powder, may be given to a patient on bread and butter.

By the late Mails.

S. CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, AUG. 14.

WE learn with pleasure, that Camden, S. C. does, and has enjoyed an unusual degree of health during this season; not a single death from Fever being known since the beginning of Spring—and, to crown the great blessing, some late rains had revived the hopes of planters in that place and its neighborhood, assuring some chances of plenteous crops.

It appears from our late Havana papers, that Don Diego Lamer, a mechanic, and member of several Academies in France, has exhibited to the Royal Economical Society of that city, a kind of thermometer of his own invention, by which he pretends to ascertain the exact degree of solution which must be given to sugar, in order to obtain its perfect crystalization. The Society having taken into consideration the manifold advantages which must result to this principal branch of their agriculture and riches, from the use of the instrument, which is called by its inventor Sugarmeter had, in the first instance, appointed a committee to make suitable experiments, and having received a very favorable report with regard to its utility, had determined on the 5d inst to make further experiments; at which all the intelligent Sugar Planters were requested to attend.

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 21.

Venezuela.—We yesterday published copies of the royal bulletin of military operations at Venezuela. We have just received along with a very ample and interesting letter, the first number of a weekly newspaper, printed at Augustura, which contains two bulletins of the independent armies; and a correspondence between the supreme director Puyredon of La Plata, and the supreme director Bolivar of Venezuela; this correspondence presents a most interesting aspect of the political sentiments and feelings of the rulers of the two sections of independent South-America; and the power of intellect, and knowledge of the true interests of the state of the south.

Extract of a letter dated Tobago, July 18, 1818.

I arrived at this island a few days ago from Augustura, which place I left the beginning of the present month. At the mouth of the river and within the bar, I fell in with Admiral Brion and a division of his fleet on their way up the Oronoko to Augustura, with a supply of 10,000 muskets, and their equipments, artillery of different calibres, a large quantity of ammunition, with several officers, and sub officers from Europe; they were taken up by Admiral Brion at Bartholomews.

No circumstance could be, of more consequence to the cause of American emancipation, nor any arrival more timely, than the late supplies, as the waste of arms and ammunition in the late campaign, has been greater than at any former period, and those indispensable articles were becoming absolutely scarce. The means of supply are now, however, rendered more certain than formerly, and considerable quantities are now on their passage from Europe; so that the next campaign will [illegible] under more favorable [illegible] than any former period. [illegible] that the independence of both [illegible] will be completely established [illegible] efforts. I have come to this port in a vessel carrying the independent flag, and have met not any difficulty on the part of the public authorities, this being the first vessel under the independent flag that has arrived, the precedent is thus established, and great use may be made of the position of this island for commerce of enterprizes under the independent flag [illegible].

I brought out from London two months ago a valuable cargo on account of the government of Venezuela, and in the course of a few weeks will be able to furnish an extensive supply of suitable merchandise and the most necessary articles of war [illegible].

Augustura at last begins to assume an active commercial appearance. I understand that scarcely any thing was done there before but a petty traffic with the interior. But Gen. Paez has sent an expedition to the interior, which has penetrated to the banks of the Rio Negro, the boundary line which separates the independent provinces from the Portuguese, dispatches have been received here that the Portuguese authorities received the message in the most friendly manner, and with assurances of a rigid neutrality: the want of boats adapted to the navigation of those fine rivers is complained of, the products are immense and require only the aid of enterprizing men to draw forth resources more abundant than had been hitherto imagined. Some foreign merchants have already made establishments at Augustura, and the encouragement to persons expert in the useful arts is greater than in any part of the world.—Gen. Paez has between three and four thousand men at St. Fernando de Apure: at Camamore, there is a veteran corps with a large body of new levies. Gens. Bermudez, Sarasa, Monagas, are recruiting their cavalry at Caicra, St. Diego, and Quebrada de Sera. The new arrangements of the civil and military administration insure the hopes of a more systematic government and military operations.

NEW YORK. NEW-YORK, AUG. 21.

Captain Thompson, left at Gibraltar, June 29th, United States' ship Franklin and sloop of war Peacock. A Tunisian sloop of war and a schooner, were also in the port. Three Portuguese frigates, and an hermaphrodite brig (formerly the Horizon of New-York) were cruising at the mouth of the Streights.

AUGUST 22.

LAUNCH.—This day at one o'clock, will be launched from the ship-yard of Messrs. Fricket & Crocket, the elegant *steam ship* SAVANNAH, to be commanded by capt. Moses Rogers, and intended as a regular trader between Savannah and Liverpool, principally for the accommodation of passengers. It is believed that this ship as to beauty of model and excellence of workmanship, has not been surpassed by any ever built in this city, and will reflect great credit on the builders.

From the East-Indies.—The fast sailing ship Tea Plant, Capt. Scott, arrived at this port yesterday, in 109 days from Bombay.—By this arrival, we have received Bombay Gazettes to the 22d of April. It seems that very little change has taken place in the interior affairs of the British provinces. The war with the refractory nations still rages with violence and obstinacy; and the papers give the details of some important successes of the British arms.

Calcutta papers to the 9th of March, and Madras ones to the 15th, had been received at Bombay. From these it appeared that Ceylon still continued in a disturbed state.

Capt. S. touched at St. Helena, on the 1st of July, and obtained a supply of water. Bonaparte, he was informed, had been very sullen for some time, and would not converse with any of the British officers. He has become extremely corpulent, and uses no exercise except an occasional walk in the garden, accompanied by Bertrand, his only and constant companion.

AUG. 24.

We are sorry to learn by the Rover, that it was very sickly at Mobile as well as at Blakely. Some of the passengers on board the Rover are sick with the fever which prevailed there. Mr. Burnham, a merchant of Mobile, who took passage in this vessel, died the 8th day after sailing.

MASS. SALEM, AUG. 18.

CONTINENTALS—ATTENTION!

Pension Certificates, we understand, have just been received for about 100 men, of all arms, who made application before the Hon. Judge Putnam.

In pursuance of these certificates 10,000 dollars will be distributed annually in this vicinity. The whole number of pensioners in this county will probably be as much as 600, of course more than 60,000 dollars will be received and spent here.

A new interview with the Sea Serpent.

A very particular and interesting account.

GLOUCESTER, AUG. 15.

Mr. Cushing—Having been an unbeliever of the existence of a Sea Serpent, on our coast, from the time that he was first noticed to the present week, my doubts have been compelled to yield to stubborn facts of which I was an eye witness. Returning from Newbury port into Squam Harbor, on Wednesday last, in a Chebacco boat where we had been for the purpose of obtaining fishing bait, and having failed of getting a supply, we were in hopes of taking some on our passage; and when off Chebacco bar, it being perfectly calm, we discovered somewhat at the distance of a mile or more, which we were in hopes was a shoal of bait making a great agitation on the smooth surface of the water; it seemed to approach us rapidly; but as it came nearer we were convinced we had been in an error, and that, what we took for a shoal of black fish was nothing less than the bunches on the back of the celebrated SEA SERPENT. He made directly for the boat until he came within fifty yards, he then sunk under water and we were much alarmed lest he should rise under us, as we had no power of getting from him, we lying becalmed; when he came up he was thirty feet from us; we had then a perfect and distinct view of this Monster of the deep, his head was elevated from three to five feet; the distance was about six feet from his neck to the first bunch; we counted twenty bunches, and we supposed them on an average about five feet apart and his whole length could not be less than 120 feet. When we first saw him there appeared a rippling to the water, which made a noise not unlike water running rapidly over loose pebbles; on his nearer approach, when we knew it to be the Serpent, we imagined it to proceed from his mouth, and it appeared as though he was hissing; but on his nearing still more we found it proceeded from the ripple made by the bunches on his back; it was twelve o'clock, noon, when we saw him; the weather was clear and the sea smooth, and no deception could have been made, his head was of a dark brown color, formed like a seal's and shined with a glossy appearance; he seemed to be indifferent as to us, and went a steady course for Rye Beach, about N by W and we lost sight of him at about four miles distance. Mr. Joseph Chase, of Brunswick, N. H. and two lads, were with me in the boat, and saw him as distinctly as myself; his body was of the size of a 60 or 80 gallon cask, his head as large as a barrel, for we could see it when he was about four miles from us. I believe he is perfectly harmless, and might easily be caught; nearly all the time that he was in sight, his head was above water.—There was nothing that appeared like fins or gills; we did not discern his tail; there was a quick vibration of the parts we saw, which probably was his mode of swimming.

TIMOTHY HODGKINS.

Mr. Timothy Hodgkins, who relates the above, is about 50 years of age, has for the most part of his life followed the sea, and is entitled to credit. Yours, W. S.

AUGUST 16.

The Serpent has been seen for several hours this morning near Squam light-house, by a great many persons, some of whom were within twenty feet of him, and agree in the above description, excepting that his head nearly resembled that of a land serpent's, and when he was at rest no bunches appeared.

BOSTON, AUGUST 19.

We have the pleasure to announce, that a gentleman in this vicinity has discovered a method by which he is confident navigable channels may be effectually opened through the Bars which obstruct the navigation of many of our finest rivers and harbors.

A patent, we understand, has been taken out for this invention, which seems to promise extensive advantage to navigation, if once fairly brought into operation. It consists principally, in a new method for sub-marine ploughing, to any necessary depth, by the power of a steam-boat. When the matter is effectually loosened up and pulverized, it cannot reasonably be doubted but the rapidity of ebb-tides, united with the natural current of the rivers, will soon carry off the matter, and keep the channel open.

Visitors from *Stafford Springs* speak highly of the accommodations at that rural watering place, especially of the excellence of the table and wine. We are also assured, that several persons with scorbutic complaints have found much relief from the use of the medicinal waters of that place.

Distressing Event.—Yesterday afternoon, Franklin Tukey, of Portland, about 16 years old, belonging to the packet sloop Messenger, was killed on Central-wharf. A lad, about 15 years old, named *Joshua Wyman*, and some others, were taking molasses from some casks landed from the Packet, when Tukey was directed to drive them away. He did so, when Wyman, after retreating a few steps, threw a stone at Tukey, which hitting him on the back of the head, occasioned his death in about fifteen minutes, without uttering a word. Wyman attempted to escape, but was apprehended, and is now in custody. The verdict of the jury of inquest was that he came to his death by a stone thrown by *Joshua Wyman*.

AUGUST 21.

From Gibraltar.—We have been favored with a Gibraltar paper of the 20th of June, received yesterday at Merchants'-Hall; and are sorry to find that the Plague has made its appearance at Tangiers, a seaport in Africa, on the Atlantic, a short distance from Gibraltar.

Algiers, August 14.—On the 12th inst. an Anglo American squadron, consisting of 2 line of battle-ships, 1 frigate and 2 sloops, came to an anchor in this Bay for the purpose of reminding this government, that, in case their privateers should go out, they are not to search any American vessels, or to reconnoitre them in any other way than by their flag, which, secures the commerce of their nation; and that the United States government will look upon any contravention as an act of hostility, and will make themselves satisfaction accordingly.

AUG. 22.

The Sea Serpent harpooned

The following advices from the expedition fitted out to take the "Sea Serpent," were received yesterday from an authentic source:

"*Gloucester, Aug.* 20. As I thought it would be interesting to you to hear from Rich, I will give some particulars of his cruise. On Monday he sailed from hence with a large boat, and two whale boats well manned; my brother was Captain of one of them, and Captain Rich of the other. Yesterday they met the Serpent off Squam, and chased him about seven hours, when they closed with him, and he passed directly under the bow of Captain Rich's boat.—He immediately threw a harpoon into him about two feet;—he run the boat a considerable distance, but went with such velocity that he broke the part of the boat through which the rope passed, and drew the harpoon out immediately. He has no scales on him, nor no bunches on his back; but his skin is smooth, and looks similar to an eel. In the attack Capt. Rich had one of his hands wounded severely by the rope. These particulars I have just received in a letter from my brother.

The following is Capt. Rich's report of his proceedings:—

Squam River, Thursday, 12 o'clock.

"After several unsuccessful attempts, we have at length fastened to this strange thing called the Serpent. We struck him fairly, but the harpoon soon drawed, and he has not been seen since; and I fear the wound he has received will make him more cautious how he approaches these shores. Since my letter of yesterday we have been constantly in pursuit of him; but a few hours since I thought we were sure of him: for I hove the harpoon into him as fairly as ever a whale was struck; he took from us about twenty fathom of warp before we could wind the boat, with as much swiftness as a whale could do. We had but a short ride, when we were all loose from him, to our sore mortification. Now I suppose you will like to know my opinion of him. Be assured it is what is called the Serpent. In that opinion all my Cape-Ann men agree. It is the same that was in Cape Ann harbor.—Be assured that all has been done and we shall still continue to do, all in our power; but he is a difficult thing to strike with a harpoon, as he can lay down as long as he pleases, and seldom shows himself, except in a calm."

Extraordinary.—It will be recollected, that on Thursday Capt. Cook, of the Cordelia, just returned from a whaling voyage, advertised to undertake an expedition against the Sea-Snake.—Not deeming the offers made him sufficient, he yesterday set sail for Cape-Cod, and off Spectacle Island, four five miles from town he saw an object, which he took to be the Serpent; attacked it, and found it to be a large whale, which he captured and brought to town. An animal of this size has never before been known in our harbor.

In pursuance of arrangements previously made, the inhabitants of Detroit, assisted by those living at the River Raisin, have collected the remains of such officers and soldiers as were lying exposed, or but slightly buried, who were killed in battle at the River Raisin, on the 22d January, 1813. The remains were buried with the honors of war, attended by a large concourse of citizens and military.

Good Example.—Wm. Smith, Esq. of Hector, Seneca County, has harvested 100 acres of hay and grain this season, without furnishing any spirits to his workmen.

And in the same town the frames of three buildings have recently been raised, without any spirituous liquor being furnished. One of them was a church 40 by 50 feet.—*Albany Daily Adv.*

Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, formerly of Boston, is elected a member of the British Parliament, from Ilchester.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, August 26, 1818.

Connecticut Convention.

The Convention of Delegates, for forming a Constitution of civil government for this State, meet in Hartford this day.

Stonington Celebration.

The fourth Anniversary of the Attack of the British at Stonington, was celebrated on the 10th inst. by the inhabitants of that place. An oration was delivered by *Alex. G. Smith*, Esq. Dinner was provided by Mr. York. *Samuel F. Denison*, Esq. presided, assisted by Major *Paul Babcock*, and *George Hubbard*, Esq. The following were the Toasts:

1. The Event we celebrate—*Demonstration* that undisciplined freemen in defence of their soil are invulnerable to the most formidable assaults of their enemies.

2. The Volunteers and militia engaged in the defence of Stonington—The *result* of their gallant resistance with the merited gratitude of their country, is their best reward.

3. The memory of Frederick Denison.

4. The memory of those Volunteers who are deceased—Their deeds while with us, has insured a permanency to our grateful recollection of their services and regret for their loss.

5. The battles of Chippewa, Erie and New-Orleans—At the recital of them patriotic ardor glows.

6. The memory of the fallen heroes of the late war—A new Constellation is added to the revolutionary galaxy.

7. James Monroe, President of the United States.

8. Oliver Wolcott, governor of the State of Connecticut.

9. The army and navy of the United States.

10. The State of Connecticut—May she be "*steady*" in the acquisition of good "*habits*"—and may such habits become *Constitutional*.

11. The convention of the 26th inst.—May their labors prove the palladium of civil and religious freedom.

12. Our Fishermen—They furnish subsistence and wealth to our citizens—May their interruption by foreign cruizers, or the efforts of their formidable competitor the Sea Serpent, not prevail to prevent their success

13. The fair daughters of Columbia—The destiny of Packenham and his followers admonishes even our enemies to respect them.

The following among many volunteers were offered:

Capt James Lawrence—His fall was a national loss. His memory is enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen.

The memory of Capt. Amos Palmer, who in the tempest and fury of the day we celebrate, stood patriotism personified, and dealt destruction to the foe, with as calm an eye as one firing a target.

The memory of Col Nathan Frink, Amos Denison, Jun. and George H. Fellows.

Religious Toleration—May the names of different sects, be lost in the pure fountain of christian love.

The Floridas—May the equity of Redemption be speedily quit-claimed by his Catholic Majesty.

The Patriots of South-America—May a favorable termination of their struggle for independence evince to the world that the *legitimate* despots of Europe shall hold no subjects in the western hemisphere.

The bomb shells of our Enemies, whether thrown in war or suspended in peace, are contemplated with serenity by Yankees.

Commodore Hardy—A fugitive from Stonington (like Cain) with a black mark.

By Col. Tracy, of this town.—Ancient Stonington with its band of heroes—Greece may boast of her Thermopylæ and her Spartan band—they are comparatively as the glittering glow worm, while in the page of American history, the splendid achievements of Stonington borough shall shine with the celestial brilliancy of the Ursa Major.

From the London Times of July 2.

In the American papers of the 15th May, the speech of Mr. Wolcott, President, (Governor,) of Connecticut is inserted, wherein he treats with extraordinary reverence the Charter of King Charles II. which established the provincial constitution of Connecticut in its existing form. The annual Parliament people of the good city of Westminster will read with infinite mortification that they must raise their biddings in the cause of liberty, if they would emulate the happiness of the good citizens of Connecticut, inasmuch as for nearly a century and a half the representatives of the people in that pattern province have been elected not annually, but *twice a year!*—Who, after this, shall prescribe any limits to the doctrine of Parliamentary reform?

However, passing over this peculiarly applicable to, or practicable in a small province only, and for local purposes, we must bestow our highest approbation upon the speech. The author treats all the subjects which he embraces, with great good sense, and modesty. We recommend strongly to attention what he says on the existing laws of bankruptcy, as the general opinion seems to be, that there needs [illegible] them in this respect in our own country. With us we believe also, the same difficulty exists in advancing money to persons concerned in trade, at a higher than legal interest, without subjecting the lender either to the penalties of usury, or the risks of partnership: and with us, therefore, it seems proper to consider, whether partnerships with a limited responsibility might not be formed.

The French frigate La Duchesse de Berry put to sea from Hampton roads, on the 16th inst.

"*Very like a whale.*"—The Winyaw (North Carolina) Intelligencer states that three MERMAIDS made their appearance off North Inlet on the 3d of August.

From the National Intelligencer, 17th inst.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, in noticing an article lately copied into our paper, from the Richmond Enquirer, relative to the redemption of one half of the remaining Louisiana stock, and some remarks on the subject by the Aurora—places the matter, we apprehend, in its true light, by the following explanatory note:—The original purchase money of Louisiana was 15,000,000 dollars, of which 3,750,000 was payable, and has been payable to American claimants, leaving stock thus created of 11,250,000, which has been reduced (agreeably to the secretary's last report) to 10,260,000 dollars, the one half of which, or 5,130,000 dollars, is to be paid in October, which amount must of course be drawn from the vaults of the United States Bank, and its branches, not by way of loans, (as has been asserted) but from the funds belonging to the United States which will then be in deposit. The bank could not lend such an amount; it is forbidden by its charter to lend to the Treasury more than 500,000 dollars, without the authority of an act of Congress. The bank has no doubt deemed it prudent to lessen its discounts in order to meet so large a draft from the deposits.—The writer feels confident that the Barings own very little, if any, of the Louisiana stock on their own account."

From the National Intelligencer, 18th inst.

The Federal Gazette, of Baltimore, censures the delay which has occurred in executing the sentence of death on the mail robbers, convicted in that city in May, and imputes it to the refusal or neglect of the President to sign what is usually called a death warrant. It has not been usual, we believe, for the Executive of the United States to issue any such warrant in capital convictions—we do not at present recollect a single case—Mr. Jefferson, we know, uniformly declined to do so. Indeed, it has been but seldom necessary, as the federal courts, acting in conformity to the practice of the states in which they are held, generally direct the execution of their own sentences, without any sanction from the Executive authority. In Maryland, however, where capital convictions are executed in virtue only of a warrant from the governor, the judges of the federal court conformed to the state practice, and referred the execution of the sentence pronounced on the mail robbers to an order from the President, who, we understand, consents to yield to what seems to be required by the Maryland practice, without which the sentence would necessarily remain unexecuted until the next term of the circuit court of Maryland.

A dreadful hurricane, almost unexampled in violence, we understand, passed over the Northern Neck of Virginia, and obliquely across the Potomac, into Maryland, on Saturday afternoon, prostrating in its course trees, fences, &c. on the land, and on the river committing injuries much more distressing. Several vessels, we are informed, were sunk, amongst them one which was carrying several passengers from the navy yard, in this city, on a visit to their friends below, and which, seeing the hurricane approaching, had come to anchor.

Four ladies and four or five children, who were on board this vessel, perished.—the names of all of them we have not yet learnt—and we fear many more lives were lost. We shall be better informed of this melancholy occurrence by the steam-boat.—*Ibid.*

The fatal effects of the storm of Saturday, (says the National Intelligencer of Friday) on the Potomac, as we feared, were not confined to those heretofore mentioned. The Fredericksburgh Herald informs us, that another vessel, from Alexandria, loaded with flour, and having on board three white men and a boy, and eight negroes, passengers, was also capsized, and the boy and all the blacks drowned. The white men were rescued by a boat from the shore.

Elopement of Capt. Wright.—Capt. Wright, of noted memory, (says a Milledgeville paper of the 14th inst.) has broken his parole of honor, and absconded. On the 26th ult. (the day previous to his disappearing) he addressed the following note to the Governor.

"SIR—On the 28th of May last, I was arrested by order of your Excellency. Since that time I have waited in the expectation that a Court Martial would be held for my trial. No charge has yet made its appearance against me. I therefore pray that your Excellency would withdraw the arrest. If you should think proper not to do so, suffer me to call and see you, as I have business of importance. OBED WRIGHT."

To this communication, no answer was returned. His fears, we understand, were considerably excited by the premature statement in the Savannah Republican, of the determination of the President of the United States to have him tried before the Federal Court for murder. Dreading a long and loathsome imprisonment in jail and probably apprehending, from the "hue and cry" which had been raised against him, that his conduct would not be impartially investigated, he took the fatal resolution to flee from justice.

A reward of $500 has been offered by the Executive for his apprehension. The Deputy Marshal and Assistant Agent for Indian Affairs arrived here on Thursday with a warrant to take him into the custody of the civil authority—but the "bird had flown."

Literary Intelligence.—We learn that the author of those excellent and popular essays which have appeared in the Connecticut Courant for the last two or three years, under the head of "*The Brief Remarker*," is preparing to collect and publish the whole series in a volume. They are from the pen of Rev. Ezra Sampson, of Hudson, author of the *Historical Dictionary*, and that highly useful and valuable little work, the *Beauties of the Bible*. Mr Sampson is a scholar of the first order; and though far advanced in life, yet the energies of his mind remain unimpaired. The style of his writings is always chaste and classical, and the sentiments pure. The public have for several years been indebted to Mr. S. for the many valuable essays from his pen, and the most of which have received a very extensive circulation in the public papers. The essays of which we are speaking, in particular, have attracted unusual attention; and we think it hazarding but little to remark, that had they appeared in the golden age of British Literature, they would at this day have been found in our libraries upon the same shelf with Addison and Johnson.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

ITEMS.

Mineral Spring.—It is stated in the northern papers that a Mineral Spring has been discovered at Maxwell, on the shores of Lake Ontario, about two miles west of Sodus Point. From some experiments made, the water is pronounced a chalybeate. The Spring discharges three gallons of water per minute, cold, and not unpleasant to the taste.

The shock of an earthquake was felt at Milledgeville, Geo. 3d inst. about day light. The tremulous motion which it produced, caused the Bell in the cupola of the State House to strike several times.

The Supreme Court of New-York, have decided that an Insurance Company cannot carry on the business of Banking.

The election for State officers and members of Congress, takes place in Vermont next Tuesday.

A letter from Oporto, dated 23d June, says, "There is now afloat here, about 100,000 bushels of Indian corn, and the price is declining. Other bread stuffs are plenty."

The New-Orleans Chronicle gives us a list of 20 steam-boats, carrying near 4000 tons, which trade to that port from the upper and adjacent countries.

By the brig Homer, Capt. Thomas, arrived at Baltimore, in 10 days from Port au Prince, we learn, that Christophe and his army, had returned to Cape Francois.

The Aurora states that the account published in our last, from a New-Orleans paper, of the capture of a Spanish frigate by Com. Aury, cannot be true, as "there are letters from him in Philadelphia of a later date than that of the New-Orleans article."

State of the Thermometer for the past week.

19th August, greatest heat	76	deg.
20th,	73	
21st,	68	
22d,	80	
23d,	75	
24th,	77	
25th,	66	

Marine.

Ship Thomas Gibbons, Prewer, has arrived at Baltimore, 54 days from Liverpool.

The brig Alliance, Colver, cleared at New-Orleans, for Liverpool, July 23d

At Havre, June 22, ship Woodbine, Willet, from Savannah

The schr. Rebecca, Standley, from the Bay of Chaleur, with 22,000 fish, has arrived at Salem.

The schrs. William from the Bay of Chaleur, with 32,000 fish; and Betsey, Burke, from do. with 26,000, have arrived at Beverly.

Extraordinary Dispatch.—The ship Milo, Capt Bowman, sailed from Boston 12th May, arrived at Charleston [illegible] d, discharged, loaded, and sailed from thence with a full freight of 1500 bags of cotton, (under decks) 7th June, and arrived at Liverpool on the 29th—making 47 days in all.

Voyage of Discovery.—The Russian brig commanded by Lt. Kotzebue, which has been on a three years voyage in the North Pacific Ocean, has arrived in England on her return to Russia. She left Behring's Straits in July, 1817.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 21.—Arrived ship Fanny, Forman, 42 days from Greenock.—20th July lat. 47, lon. 21 spoke ship Clifton, Shand, from Jamaica for London, who informed he had been boarded by an armed brig, in lat 37, 41, lon. 16, 23, and robbed of all the money he had on board, and very badly treated with threats of putting them to death and sinking the ship; kept them a long time detained, in company with two brigs, which they had also previously plundered; fired a number of guns at the brig which have to alongside.—Capt. Shand spoke the day after being robbed, the brig Huron of Savannah, bound for Liverpool, who had been also robbed by the same brig, of provisions, water and stores. From the passengers they took watches, trinkets, and wearing apparel, to the amount of $500, and maltreated them. Capt. Shand gives the following description of the brig.—a long low brig, painted entirely black, pierced for ten guns, mounts six 6 pounders, and a long travelling gun amidships; her figure-head represents an Indian warrior, which answers for the name the brig gave of her, the Indian Chief. The brig Monarch, of London, was also robbed the same day, and several letters were put on board of her by the privateer, which letters were opened by the captain. We got a copy of one of them

Married,

In this city, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Mr. JOSEPH REYNOLDS, merchant, of Philadelphia, to Miss NANCY COIT, daughter of Daniel Coit, Esq.

At Ashford on Sunday evening, by the Rev. Philo Judson, Mr. URIEL WEBBER, of Mansfield to Miss Lucy Robbins.

At Charleston S. C. Mr. Bartlett A. Downs, to Miss Elizabeth *Ups!*

Died,

In this city, Mrs PHEBE REYNOLDS, relict of Mr. Joseph Reynolds, aged 82.

In New-York, in the 40th year of his age, Dr GEORGE DAVIS, late Surgeon in the U. States Navy In the various relations of life he faithfully performed the duties incumbent upon him—Dr Davis was a graduate of Columbia College; in the dawn of manhood he evinced a quickness of perception and a brilliancy of genius, his enterprize and perseverance forbade him to doubt the accomplishment of any thing he undertook. In the year 1793 he was appointed a surgeon in the army—in 1799 he was transferred from the army to the navy; in this capacity he served on the West-India station for two years. In 1802, while cruising in the Mediterranean, some difficulties arose between Gen. Eaton our consul at Tunis, and the Bey of that regency; in consequence of which Gen. Eaton retired, and appointed Dr. Davis ad interim. The points in dispute having been arranged, Dr. Davis was selected by the President to remain at Tunis as United States consul. After remaining a few years, with honor to himself and advantage to his country, he resigned his situation and returned, again to commingle with friends and relatives in the land of his nativity. Shortly after his return, the government received official information that the reigning Bashaw of Tripoli had refused to carry into effect the stipulations of a treaty made between him and the United States, at the close of the war which had just terminated. Again was Dr. Davis called upon to exercise those powers of mind with which he was so happily endowed, he was appointed by the President on a special mission to Tripoli. That mission was of a delicate nature. The Bashaw held in bondage the family of his exiled brother. At the close of our conflict with him he had pledged himself to release that family, but subsequently refused to redeem that pledge. On the one hand, the administration were anxious to enforce the stipulations of the treaty, while, on the other, they were no less anxious to avoid a renewal of the war, to obtain a release of this family. To the discretion and judgment of Dr Davis, the management of this negotiation was submitted: his efforts were more successful than could have been anticipated, for he not only succeeded in obtaining the family, but he accomplished a reconciliation between the two brothers, and induced the reigning to assign to the exiled Bashaw, the province of Derne, with all its revenues, which it is believed, he continues to govern. Dr. Davis, on various occasions while abroad, acted as a mediator between the governments of Tunis and Tripoli, and different European nations. Impelled by the noblest feelings, he performed many honourable acts, among the most conspicuous, was his obtaining the release of a number of Sicilian slaves, held by the Bashaw of Tripoli. This magnanimous and disinterested conduct excited the attention of that government, and by a formal vote of their senate, he received the thanks of that nation. Some interesting documents on this subject, were published several years ago in the Port Folio. In the year 1810, he resigned his station as Consul at Tunis, and once more returned to the bosom of his family, his health impaired, his constitution shattered, and has at length fallen, in the prime of life, under the most afflicting pressure of complicated diseases. Dr. Davis possessed a mildness of disposition and frankness of character, which gained him many friends, particularly among the Mahometans in the Barbary States. Jussef Bashaw, of Tripoli, consulted with him on all important occasions, and gave him many proofs of confidence and esteem. The Tunisians always enquired after him with affectionate regard; and he may be considered as one among the most popular of our officers placed in those difficult and delicate situations in the north of Africa.

VENDUE.

AT the sign post in Chelsea, on the 3d Sept next at 10 o'clock, forenoon, will be sold at Auction, the Equity of Redemption in all the Real Estate assigned by Capt. JOSEPH STANTON of Griswold, to *John Hyde* and *George Perkins* Esqrs as Commissioners on his estate—Also sundry Executions, Notes, sundry articles of Fancy Goods, Jewellery &c &c

ELIJAH AMES, *Auctioneer.*

Norwich Aug. 26, 1818. 42—

5000! 5000! 5000!

THE drawing of *Stonington Bridge Lottery*, will positively commence at Hartford on the 27th inst Tickets are still selling at the original price; but will certainly rise previous to the drawing

APPLY AT
R HUBBARD's *Book-Store.*

Aug 26.

MILITARY GOODS.

Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry Swords,
Pistols,
Gilt and Plated Epaulettes,
Sashes,
Gold and Silver Lace and Cord,
Red Worsted Cord,
Sergeant's Knots,
Plumes and Feathers—FOR SALE BY
COIT & MANSFIELD.

Norwich Aug 19 1818 42—

NEW FLOUR.

SUPERFINE Richmond FLOUR, in bbls and half bbls made from new wheat, and of a superior quality, for sale by

JAMES N. BROWN.

Who will pay cash for

WALNUT WOOD.

August 25. 42—

CODFISH.

100 quintals CODFISH, for sale by
C. R. KINNEY & CO.

Aug. 24, 1818. 42 tf—

One Horse Waggon,

FOR SALE BY
C. TYLER & Co.

August 26. 42—

PROBATE OFFICE, POMFRET DISTRICT.
Pomfret, Aug 4. 1818

THIS Court limits and appoints the term of six months from the first publication of this notice, for the creditors to the estate of

Capt. JOHN STONE,

late of Killingly, deceased to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, to *PHEBE STONE*, the Executrix to the last will and testament of said deceased. or be debarred a recovery according to law

Attest. ELISHA B PERKINS, Clerk.

Those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to said Executrix. 42—

100 Dollars Reward.

THE Store of MCGREGOR and PAINE, Sterling Con was broken open on the night of the 6th inst and the following goods were stolen:—

1 ps	blue Broadcloth, cont'g	21½	yards,
1 ps.	brown do	5	"
1 ps	bottle green do.	6	"
1 ps	super, drab Cassimere,	7½	"
1 ps	do Coburg mixt do	5	"
1 ps	common dark do do.	19	"

5 part ps Bombazetts,
1 part ps Carlisle Gingham,
1 part ps English do.
4 ps. Callicoes,
1 ps brown Canton Crape,
2 ps black Lustrings,
3 ps. Cambric,
2 ps. Sarsenet do.
2 ps. steamloom Shirting,
1 ps. Irish Linen,
1 ps brown Linen,
½ doz Vest Patterns,
1 ps Book Muslin,
1 ps plain Leno,
1 doz 4 4 Cotton Shawls,
3 doz Madras Handkerchiefs,
2 doz Children's Handkerchiefs,
1 ps black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
4 sets elegant garniture Ribbons,
1 ps wide white sattin do
About 30 ps Lustring Ribbons, various colours and widths
½ lb black and white wound Wire,
4 doz cap and apron Tapes,
4 doz Ladies' Hair Combs,
1 doz Ivory Pocket Combs,
2 doz pr net Suspenders,
12 groce wire eyed Buttons,
2 groce gilt Buttons,
1 groce black silk Buttons,
200 skeins Cotton Slacks,
600 skeins Cotton Thread,
2 oz fine Wire Thread,
30 sticks Twist,
6 papers Pins,
½ doz Cotton Balls,
1 doz pr Ladies' white Cotton Hose,
½ doz pr do worsted do.
½ doz pr gent's mixt do do.
1 doz pr. men's Beaver Gloves,
1 doz pr ladies' Kid do
30 pr ladies' walking Shoes and Slippers,
40 pr children's col'd Shoes and Bootees,
4 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives,
½ doz. pr plated Spurs,
3 doz Snuff and Tobacco Boxes,
½ doz red morocco Pocket Books,
3 ladies' do
½ doz Tooth Brushes,
1 small white covered Trunk, containing about $1200 in notes of hand. and betwixt 14 and 20 dollars in money.

A Reward of One Hundred Dollars, for the detection of the Thieves and recovery of the property, and Fifty Dollars for either detection or recovery, will be paid by

MCGREGOR & PAINE.

Sterling Con August 24 1818. 42—

FARMER's

ALMANACK,
for 1819.

JUST published by R HUBBARD, and for sale in large or small quantities, the *FARMER's ALMANACK*, for 1819.

August 26.

Nails, Iron & Steel.

RUSSIA Old Sable Iron by the Ton;—English & Swedes flat square, and round from assorted sizes
London Hoop L. Blister'd STEEL.
Horse Nail Rods Nail Plates
Cut Spikes five inches long for planking.
Tacks of all sizes from 3 to 20 oz per M.
Patent Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes—for sale at Norwich Nail Manufactory, by

48 WM C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers being appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, Commissioners to receive examine and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of

Mr. ALLEN DEAN,

late of Killingly, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 19th day of August inst are allowed the creditors to exhibit their claims properly attested—And that we shall attend on the business of our appointment, at the dwelling house of *Luther Warren*, Esq. in said Killingly, on the last Monday of February next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on said day.

SAMSON HOWE,
JOSEPH ADAMS } *Com'rs.*
JOHN LAWRENCE

Killingly, Aug 10 1818. 42—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 22d day of August A D 1818—

Present NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Esq Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

JOSHUA BARKER,

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Doct BENJAMIN ELLIS, Ex'r or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign post in said Franklin.

42 *Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.*

POETRY.

THE HERO'S DIRGE.

WHILE the nursling of Peace sinks in
life's second childhood,
And hangs like the yew tree, so long o'er
the tomb,
The warrior is fell'd like the pride of the wild
wood,
Like the oak, he is fell'd in his strength and
his bloom.
But, e'en as his blade in the battle could
lighten,
Through its gloom and its horror a lustre
could yield,
In the darkness of death so his glory shall
brighten,
And beam round his head while he dies in
the field.

Though his country may weep while his urn
she embraces,
In the flush of emotion her tears shall dis-
perse,
When his story emblazed on the canvass she
traces,
Reviv'd in the marble and breath'd in the
verse.
Though his loss wring the breast of maternal
affection,
By his wide echo'd praises those pangs
shall be heal'd;
And the mourner shall smile through the
midst of affliction,
As she tells of her hero that fell in the field.

In her heart's desolation some fair one may
languish,
And long the bright eye may o'erflow at his
name;
Yet the tale of his triumph shall soften her
anguish;
And a share in his glory that maiden shall
claim.
She shall pay to his relics the last holy duty,
She shall own the soft passion so long un-
reveal'd;
And exulting shall know that the blaze of her
beauty
Gave warmth to the courage that glow'd in
the field.

Let us bend o'er the ashes of valor departed,
When we love to indulge the soft languor
of woe,
In our moments of glee, when we feel lighter
hearted,
To thy fame, sainted hero, the goblet shall
flow.
O long shall oblations be pour'd to thy spirit,
By all that reposed in the shade of thy
shield—
And long shall we pray that our sons may in-
herit
A spark like the flame that expired in the
field.

DIED,

At Albany, Neil Davis, aged 12 years, son of Mr. Stephen Moore: and Samuel, aged 8 years, son of Mr. Samuel Sanders—they went into the river for the purpose of bathing, when they proceeded beyond their depth and were both drowned.

In Franklin County, North-Carolina, on the 20th ult. Col. Thomas Sherron, about 80 years of age; and on the 25th George Richards, of the same county, aged 81. Mr. Richards was in his youth in the British Navy. He was a soldier under Washington at Braddock's defeat, had six sons who fought in the revolutionary war, and seventeen grandsons in the late war. Both these venerable men were respectable planters. And died lately, in the same county, John Gorra, nearly 100 years of age. He was also a soldier at Braddock's defeat.

In England, June 5, the Rt. Hon John Leslie, Baron Lord Newark, aged 76, many years an Aid-de-Camp to the King. He was the fourth lineal descendant from Lt. General D. Leslie, who commanded the Scotch Parliamentary forces at the battle of Dunbar, 3d of Sept. 1650, and afterwards successfully opposed Cromwell at Sterling, accompanied his Sovereign, Charles the Second, to England, and commanded under him, the Scotch forces at the battle of Worcester, Sept. 1651.

In Vienna, Ger. the Baroness of Arnstein, consort of Mr. Arnstein, one of the richest bankers in Europe. She was a Jewess by religion; and her benefactions amounted to 80,000 guilders annually, to the poor of all religious establishments.—Her house was as remarkable for the splendor of its furniture, as for the extent of its hospitality.

The deaths in Vienna, in 1817, were 12732 persons, of which only eight died of small pox. No higher evidence of the enlightened science of the capital of Germany, can be given, than is to be found in this fact.

Bohea Tea, &c.

10 qr chests first quality Bohea Tea,
2 hhds N E Rum,
3 bags green Coffee,
2 qr casks Colmenar Wine,
2 do Sherry and mountain Malaga,
8 boxes Pipes,
3 do Soap,
1 keg Smyrna Raisins;
Double refined Sugar,
Havanna Lump do.
1 tierce London and New York Porter.

Just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26 29—

INSURANCE STOCK, etc

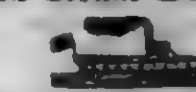
60 shares of the Stock of *Norwich Marine Insurance Company*,
1 second hand CHAISE, of the best workmanship, in good repair, with Harness,
1 bay MARE, remarkably gentle to gear or under the saddle, of handsome appearance and travels fast,

FOR SALE BY
FELIX A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

Who have just received from one of the most approved Manufactories, a large assortment of bleached SHIRTINGS & SHEETINGS.

Norwich, Aug. 12, 1818. 40—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.



THE Proprietors have determined to extend the Line to *Norwich*, with the FULTON, Capt LAW, and this route will be continued during the season, as follows:

The Connecticut, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New Haven.

The Fulton, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich at day-light in the morning of the same days, touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New Haven at 3 o'clk.

The Boats will meet at New Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

May, 1818. 26—

STONINGTON BRIDGE

LOTTERY.

DURING the severe gale in September, 1815, the Bridge at Point Point, Stonington, was swept away. The Legislature of this State have granted a Lottery for rebuilding it, and the subscribers duly appointed Managers, having given bonds for the faithful performance of their trust, submit the following

SCHEME:

1	Prize	of 5000	Dollars is	$5000
1	do.	of 2000		2000
1	do.	of 1000		1000
2	do.	of 500		1000
1	do.	of 400		400
1	do.	of 200		200
8	do.	of 100		800
10	do.	of 50		500
4	do.	of 30		120
48	do.	of 20		960
100	do.	of 10		1000
1170	do.	of 6		7020
1347	Prizes.			$20,000
2653	Blanks.			
4000	Tickets at $5 is			$20 000

Several of the Prizes to be disposed of as follows:

The first drawn blank on the

2d day's drawing,	$400
3d " "	1000
4th " "	500
5th " "	2000
6th " "	500
7th " "	5000

It is understood that 500 numbers constitute a day's drawing, whether more or less are actually drawn on any one day, and will accordingly regulate the stationary prizes.

Prizes to be paid in 90 days after the drawing is completed, and subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing is completed, will be considered as given for the benefit of the institution and not paid.

The drawing will positively commence on the 27th of August next.

WM. WILLIAMS,
AMOS DENISON,
JESSE BREED,
WM. W. RODMAN, } Managers

Stonington, April 1818. 27—

Stonington Lottery.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the drawing of *Stonington Bridge Lottery*, will commence on Thursday the 27th inst at Hartford.—All Agents for the sale of Tickets are requested to return such as remain unsold on the 10th inst. to the Managers by mail or other safe conveyance.

WM. WILLIAMS,
AMOS DENISON,
JESSE BREED,
WM W RODMAN. } Managers.

Stonington, Aug 3 1818. 39—

Military Works.

FOR SALE AT
T. ROBINSON's *Book-Store, Chelsea*,

PRACTICAL Instructions for Military Officers illustrated with plates. By E. Hoyt, Brigade Major and Inspector, in the Militia of Massachusetts.

Rules and Regulations for drill, sabre exercise, equitation, formation and field movements of Cavalry. Illustrated with plates. Being a third edition of Cavalry Discipline, by E. Hoyt, Esq.

The Elements of War. By Isaac Maltby.

The Militia Instructor, containing a system of Company Discipline, particularly adapted to the practice of a company of militia, upon the plan of the Elements of War, as adopted by the Legislature, and ordered by the Commander in Chief to be practised by the Massachusetts Militia. By E. G. House. Lt. Col. Second edition. Price 38 cents.

Norwich, Aug. 19 1818 41—

SURVEYING,
NAVIGATION,
ALGEBRA,
ARITHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, &c.
Taught by
THOMAS BELLOWS,
at his dwelling house in Groton.

July 17, 1818. 37 6m—

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SPLENDID GOODS.

Selected by F. A. Huntington, from the latest importations,

Are just received and now on sale,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE OF

F. A. Huntington & Co.

AMONG THEM ARE,

SILK Gloves, from 2s per pair upwards,
Kid do " 1s " do.
Cotton do. at 10 cents.
Black Lustrings from 3s6 upwards,
Calicoes " 1s "
Carlisle Ginghams unusually low priced,
Broadcloths from 75 cents to $11.00
Large assortment of Marseilles Vesting, some very fine.
Cambric Muslins, 6-4 wide, fr 2s6 upwards,
Levantine Shawls, 7-4 wide, " 12s "
Assorted Silk Cords, for Milliners, 15 yard pieces at 1s.pc
Fine black Willow Hats, for gentlemen,
New-York and Boston Shoes fr 6s upwards.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
SUPERFINE ENGLISH INGRAIN

CARPETING,

of the most desirable patterns, with binding to match.

July 7, 1818 35—

JUST RECEIVED,
a new assortment
ENGLISH AND SWISS
WATCHES,
GOLD TRIMMINGS,
AMULET NECKLACES
AND
BRACELETS, &c

COIT & MANSFIELD.

July 29 38 6w

Cart Boxes.

Just received, on consignment,

Chaise, Waggon, & Cart Boxes,

Of all sizes, which are offered for sale by the quantity, at the New-York Founders prices.

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent.

March 31. 21—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

He will pay the same price for weaving as the Factories.

HARVEY MORGAN

Norwich, June 10, 1818 31—

Journal of Science.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by R HUBBARD, for the *American Journal of Science*, more especially of Mineralogy, Geology and the other branches of Natural History; including also Agriculture and the ornamental as well as useful Arts. Conducted by Benjamin Silliman Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, etc in Yale College; author of Travels in England, Scotland, and Holland etc.

Subscribers in this vicinity will please call for their Books. Aug 19.

To JOHN FOX, Esq a Justice of the Peace for Windham County—

WE the subscribers proprietors of the south half of Woodstock, in said County, hereby request you to warn a meeting of said Proprietors for the purpose of disposing of and managing the undivided lands, and the personal property of said Proprietorship, and also for the purpose of choosing the necessary officers of said Proprietorship, which meeting we request to be held at the dwelling house of *George Bowen*, in said Woodstock, on the 30th day of September next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. *Dated at Woodstock this 21st day of July, 1818*

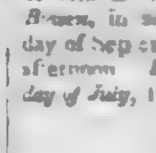
JAMES MCLELLAN.
DAVID FRISSELL.
STEPHEN JOHNSON.
DAVID HOLMES.
AMOS PAINE.

IN compliance of said application, the Proprietors of the south half of said Woodstock, are hereby warned to meet at the time and place stated in the above application, and for the purposes therein stated.

Dated at Woodstock, the 21st day of July, 1818

39 JOHN FOX, *Justice of Peace*

NOTICE.



BROKE, into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 25th ult. a bay MARE, to appearance about six years old. The owner may have her by proving property, paying charges and taking her away.

NATHAN MATTHEWSON.

Woodstock, Aug 12, 1818. 41—

NOTICE.

WANTED, an industrious and faithful GIRL, to do house work in a small family. A recommendation will be required.

July 29 *Inquire at this office.*

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM ROGERS,

HAS just received from New-York a general assortment of new and fashionable GOODS, suitable to the season—among which are—Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Nankeens, Marseilles, Silk and other Vestings, Silk, Cotton and Hemp Hose, Lustrings of various colours, Calicoes, Dimoties, Silk, Merino and other Shawls, Silk and Kid Gloves, and a variety of FANCY ARTICLES. ALSO,

Groceries.

Wine, Brandy, Gin, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Porter, Molasses, Teas of various kinds, Sugars, &c.

The above articles were purchased with cash, at low prices, and will for cash be sold low.

Norwich, July 15, 1818. 36—

More Cheap Goods,

FROM THE AUCTION ROOMS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods,

Consisting of

BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Linens, Bombazetts, Flemish sheetings, Silk, Merino and Cotton Shawls, Carlisle and Pink Ginghams, black and coloured Lustrings very cheap, Carpetings, Nankeens, Nankin and Canton Crapes, Calicoes, Lustring, Satin and Garniture Ribbons, green Levantine and Lustring silks, Kid Gloves, Shell Combs, &c &c &c &c. which they offer, wholesale and retail, very low for cash.

June 30 1818 34—

JOHN LATHROP,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

60,000 feet clear and merchantable Pine Boards and Plank,
20,000 Shingles,
Fyler's Rakes and Cradles,
Scythe Snaths,
Sutton's and Barstow's Scythes, warranted by dozen or retail,
Shovels, Spades, Sickles,
Minor's Accelerating Wheel Heads,
Brass Kettles,
Constant supply Vernon Gin, by the bbl. at the lowest cash price.

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES.

June 23 33—

SUGAR.

CHEAP SUGAR, suitable for Currant Wine—for sale by

C. TYLER & Co.

July 29 38—

BOOKS.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Classical & School Books,

CONSTANTLY KEPT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

R. HUBBARD.

Blue Store, Shetucket street.

☞ BOOKS of all descriptions furnished at ten days notice, and at New York prices. *July 8*

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

60,000 Hartford inspected Shingles,
20,000 ft. seasoned clear and merchantable Clapboards.
7 bbls Baltimore Flour, warranted.
Brick furnished on short notice at the kiln price.

JOHN LATHROP

Norwich, Aug 5 1818 39—

NEW BOOKS,

NARRATIVE of an expedition to explore the river Zaire, usually called the Congo in South Africa, in 1816 under the direction of Capt. J. K. Tuckey, R. N. to which is added the Journal of Professor Smith; and some general observations on the country and its inhabitants. Published by permission of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The Brownie of Bodsbeck, and other Tales. By James Hogg, author of "the Queen's Wake," &c. &c.

Zuma, or the Tree of Health. To which are added The Fair Pauline—Zenoida—The Bands of the Tiber—and the Widow of Lusi. By Madame de Genlis.

Just received and for sale by

R. HUBBARD.

Blue Store, Shetucket street.

August 12.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, Secretary.

Hartford, Dec 17, 1816. 7—

NOTICE.

THE *Windham and Mansfield Turnpike Company* are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting will be held at the house of *Jerusha Staniford*, in Windham, on Tuesday the 1st day of Sept 1818, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to choose their officers for the year ensuing, and do any other proper business.

SAMUEL PERKINS, *President.*

Windham Aug 12, 1818 41—

Auxiliary Education Society.

THE Annual Meeting of the Auxiliary Education Society will be holden at the Conference room, in Chelsea, on the last Saturday in August, 3 o'clock, P. M.

Aug. 13, 1818.

NOTICE.

ALL persons entitled to Pensions from Government, payable at the Connecticut Agency, are informed that they may have them collected through the Norwich Bank, by lodging their powers with the Cashier. *August 19*

WILLIAM ROGERS,

HAS FOR SALE,

7 doz. best Morocco Goat Skins,
1 do. cheap Watches, (some of them good)
4 pieces Broad Way Stuffs,
5 do India Stripes, (silk and cotton,)
Raisins at six cents per pound.
A second hand Chaise and Harness, &c &c.

August 4. 39—

THE SUBSCRIBER

TENDERS his most ardent thanks to the people in Chelsea Landing and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has received in the line of his profession. Particular motives induces him to leave the place at this time, (not the decline of business.) He has taken a stand near the Court House at Norwich Town, where he will be happy to wait on those who require his assistance. He is well supplied with elegant natural TEETH, and the first rate of material for artificial ones. Ladies and gentlemen can be attended at their own houses, if more agreeable, without extra expence.

GEORGE W. PARTRIDGE.

May 13 1818 28—

WE the undersigned, Physicians and Surgeons of the town of Norwich, being acquainted with Doct. *G W Partridge* in his capacity of SURGEON DENTIST, do not hesitate to recommend him to the public, in the line of his profession.

JOHN TURNER.
RICHARD P. TRACY.

April 13, 1818. 25—

NOTICE.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, having appointed the subscribers Commissioners upon the estate of

Capt. JOHN DOANE,

late of Norwich, deceased and having allowed six months from the first publication of this notice, for the exhibition of claims against said deceased.—All persons interested are hereby notified that we shall meet at the office of *Henry Strong*, in said Norwich, on the second Tuesdays of November and February next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to receive, examine and allow claims against said estate.

DANIEL L. COIT.
LUTHER SPALDING } Com'rs.

Norwich, Aug 15, 1818. 40—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 11th day of Aug A D 1818—

Present NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Esq Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Capt. ELISHA HUNTINGTON,

late of said Norwich deceased to exhibit their several claims to *ZEPHANIAH HUNTINGTON*, Adm'r or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Norwich.

41 *Attest—Henry Strong, Clerk.*

Probate Office, in District of Plainfield, August 4, 1818

SIX months from the first publication of this order, is allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr BENJAMIN BLY,

late of Voluntown, deceased to exhibit their claims against said estate to *JEFFREY BLY-ZARD*, Ex'r. or be debarred a recovery.

Per Order of the Court,

Attest. JOSEPH EATON. Clerk of Probate.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Executor. 44—

ALL those indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, and do not settle the same by the 20th day of August, A. D. 1818, will find their demands left with an attorney for collection

SAMUEL KELLEY.

Killingly, Aug 5, 1818. 40—

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3 small Brass Guns,

Handsomely mounted on field carriages, for sale by

R. HUBBARD.

July 28.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1818. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXII. No. 48.]

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE Proprietors have determined to extend the Line to *Norwich*, with the FULTON, Capt LAW, and this route will be continued during the season, as follows:

The Connecticut, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New Haven.

The Fulton, Capt Law, will leave Norwich at day light in the morning of the same days, touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New Haven at 8 o'clk.

The Boats will meet at New Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich

May, 1818. 26—

STONINGTON BRIDGE

LOTTERY.

DURING the severe gale in September, 1815 the Bridge at Point Point, Stonington, was swept away. The Legislature of this State have granted a Lottery for rebuilding it, and the subscribers duly appointed Managers, having given bonds for the faithful performance of their trust, submit the following

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	5000 Dollars is	$5000
1	do.	of 2000	2000
1	do.	of 1000	1000
2	do.	of 500	1000
1	do.	of 400	400
1	do.	of 200	200
8	do.	of 100	800
10	do.	of 50	500
4	do.	of 30	120
48	do.	of 20	960
100	do	of 10	1000
1170	do.	of 6	7020
1347	Prizes.		$20,000
2653	Blanks.		
4000	Tickets at $5 is		$20 000

Several of the Prizes to be disposed of as follows:

The first drawn blank on the

2d day's drawing,			$400
3d	"	"	1000
4th	"	"	500
5th	"	"	2000
6th	"	"	500
7th	"	"	5000

It is understood that 500 numbers constitute a day's drawing, whether more or less are actually drawn on any one day. and will accordingly regulate the stationary prizes.

Prizes to be paid in 90 days after the drawing is completed, and subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing is completed, will be considered as given for the benefit of the institution and not paid.

The drawing will positively commence on the 27th of August next.

WM. WILLIAMS,
AMOS DENISON,
JESSE BREED
WM. W. RODMAN, } *Managers.*

Stonington, April 1818. 27—

Military Works.

FOR SALE AT

T ROBINSON's *Book Store, Chelsea*,

PRACTICAL Instructions for Military Officers illustrated with plates. By E. Hoyt, Brigade Major and Inspector, in the Militia of Massachusetts

Rules and Regulations for drill, sabre exercise equitation, formation and field movements of Cavalry. Illustrated with plates. Being a third edition of Cavalry Discipline, by E. Hoyt, Esq

The Elements of War By Isaac Maltby.

The Militia Instructor containing a system of Company Discipline, particularly adapted to the practice of a company of militia, upon the plan of the Elements of War, as adopted by the Legislature, and ordered by the Commander in Chief to be practised by the Massachusetts Militia. By E. G House, Lt. Col. Second edition. Price 38 cents

Norwich, Aug 19 1818. 41—

Bohea Tea, &c.

10 qr chests first quality Bohea Tea,
2 hhds N. E Rum,
3 bags green Coffee,
2 qr casks Colmaner Wine.
2 do Sherry and mountain Malaga,
8 boxes Pipes,
3 do. Soap.
1 keg Smyrna Raisins;
Double refined Sugar,
Havanna Lump do.
1 tierce London and New-York Porter,

Just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26. 29—

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 29.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

OF the numerous arrivals at this port yesterday, the very fast sailing ship Emily is the latest. Capt. Robinson has furnished the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers to the 18th July, and a Lloyd's List of the 17th. The Sybil sailed from Liverpool on the 17th and has furnished us with accounts to that date.

From what we can learn of the markets, Flour had improved a little at Liverpool, and cotton was much the same as at last accounts, but rather more depressed.

Just as the Emily left London, it was said the queen of England had relapsed into a worse state of health than ever, and her demise was considered near, on which event Parliament was to be immediately assembled.

The prospect of the harvest in Sweden was unpromising—In the rest of Europe the prospects were good.

The discovery ships were spoken early in June off Spitsbergen, in lat. 79, 34, all well.

A grand entertainment was given by the Prince Regent, at Carlton House on the 13th July, in honor of the marriage of the Dukes of Clarence and Kent. Mr. Rush was one of the guests.

On the 10th, the grand duke Michael, of Russia, was visited by Mr. Rush, American Ambassador, accompanied by the Russian minister.

New-York papers of the 17th June, reached London on the 16th July.

A London paper of July 11, says, "The fact of the irruption of the Americans into Florida, was known in this metropolis a week ago, and forwarded to Spain without loss of time. Curiosity is on tiptoe to ascertain the course which the king of Spain will take on hearing of these proceedings."

The Courier contains a list of all the members of Parliament returned in Great-Britain, at the late election. Those of Ireland and Scotland had not been received. Not a word is said as to the political complexion of the new Parliament.

Letters from Italy give a splendid account of the entrance of Lucien Bonaparte into Rome as a senator.

Madame Garnerin, in her late aeronautic expedition, descended into Bordeaux river and came well nigh drowning before assistance could be rendered.

The Duchess of Parma, (wife of Napoleon,) it would seem, holds her regular courts, and receives ministers from her brother sovereigns. The British minister to several of the Italian courts, is also accredited at Parma.

The late visit of the duke of Wellington to Paris, had no other object than the mediation of differences between Spain and Portugal. In this mediation, the Russian ambassador is said to take great interest.

On the 16th of July, the Swedish minister announced to the Prince Regent, the death of the Queen Dowager of Sweden.

The Courier of the 18th contains a number of letters from St. Helena, relative to the situation and treatment of Bonaparte. Among them is a note from Bonaparte himself, in his usual stile, signifying his resolution not to notice the letter of a certain English officer at that station at all, and declaring that the king of England alone is entitled to treat him on an equality. One of the letters is from Mr. O'Meary, the English surgeon who accompanied Bonaparte to St. Helena, to Gen. Sir Hudson Low. It would seem from these papers, that the latter has had some cause to suspect the propriety of some of the physician's conduct.

Accounts from Moscow, state, that the king of Prussia, and the crown prince, his son, entered that city on the 16th June, accompanied by the emperor of Russia, and their imperial highnesses the grand dukes Nicholas and Constantine

The king of Spain has proclaimed that the ports of entrepot shall be opened to foreign trade, from the 15th of July. The ports are, Santander, Corunna, Cadiz and Alicant. His majesty has also declared that all foreign merchandise and effects which may enter the above ports, in consequence of this decree, shall, from the present time, enjoy the privileges of the entrepot.

An ordinance has been issued by the King of Sweden prohibiting all foreign artisans from passing the frontiers of that kingdom, until they receive the special permission of his Majesty. By the same decree, travellers generally are required to provide themselves with passports from the Swedish Consul resident in the countries from whence they come. As these regulations are to be in force for only three months, it would seem as if they were intended to meet some temporary apprehension of danger.

It appears from our papers that a conspiracy against the French government had been attempted in Paris. We have given some details on the subject. The stock jobbers in London made some handle of it.

The Russian brig Rurick proceeded from England for Russia, without divulging any thing of their discoveries in their progress toward the North Pole.

LONDON, JULY 9.

It is said that government will immediately require 20,000 tons of shipping to bring home the troops &c. from France, which has made some bustle among the ship owners.

JULY 16.

A Manchester letter of the 11th says, "work people of all descriptions continue turning out for additional wages; there are only three factories at work in Manchester and the neighborhood at present, and the men belonging to them are expected to turn out on Monday. We are afraid we shall have rough work. The military were called out last night."

The Dandies are again bringing into fashion featherbed neck-cloths, and the ladies have assumed the shape of an hour-glass.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Accounts have been received from Teneriffe, stating, that the Spanish convoy with troops which lately left Cadiz, had brought up in the harbor of the above island, where one of the frigates had been condemned as not sea worthy. A great scarcity of provisions prevailed throughout the whole fleet, for the public coffers at Cadiz were so low, that proper supplies had not been furnished. This had created considerable uneasiness and dissatisfaction; and a strong remonstrance had been made by the Naval Commanders to the Governor of Teneriffe. The island was equally as bare of provisions as the fleet; but the Governor immediately laid a forced contribution of 120,000 dollars on the inhabitants, in terms equally severe and urgent as if they had experienced the invasion of an enemy.

The sealed orders had been opened, and the general opinion was, they were destined for Lima; indeed, some of the vessels which had a proportion of the troops on board, had been purposely chartered and loaded for that quarter. It is uncertain whether the late important news from Chili would reach the fleet before its eventual sailing, as the information will only arrive at Madrid by the post from England At all events, the Spaniards will find their great efforts are too late; for, should the expedition go round Cape Horn, the Patriots are now provided with a stout fleet in the Pacific, and, should it bend its course towards Venezuela, Brion is fully prepared to give a good account of it.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria arrived on the 2d inst. at Baden, near Vienna.

It is asserted in an article from Stockholm, that the States had approved of the proposal made by the King of Sweden to sell the Island of St. Bartholomew, and to apply the produce of the sale to the liquidation of the Debt of Norway.

A report was in circulation at Hamburg, that England will probably obtain by negociation a Port in the Baltic.

The Prussian Government has formally contradicted a rumor that it is intended to make the Duchy of Claves an object of territorial exchange.

Liverpool letters state that copper had got up to 150l, with a prospect of a further rise.

Flour and wheat were rather looking up: the averages were 8 and 4s above the restrictive prices, and it was considered almost certain that the ports would be kept open till November. Several speculators were buying the best quality at 47 a 48s. In London the last sales were at 48 a 49s.

Bark, Ashes, Turpentine, Tar, Tobacco, Timber and Flaxseed remained dull.

Corn Exchange, London, July 17.—We have had very considerable arrivals of Wheat this week, both English and Foreign, for which there has been scarce any demand, which occasioned exceedingly heavy sales this morning, at a decline of from 2s to 4s per quarter.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 21.

It seems that our commerce will be very brisk this season. There has already arrived at Cronstadt 337 vessels.

PARIS, JULY 13.

Fresh arrests, but of obscure individuals, have taken place in consequence of the late conspiracy, and Ministers are pursuing as close an investigation of the case as their delicate situation will permit. It appears that the scheme in question was well combined, and would infallibly have been carried into effect, had it not been for the disclosure made to the King in the manner I explained to you Ministers were in perfect ignorance of it. Indeed, there would seem no reason for its being abandoned even now, the means of execution still lying in the hands of its framers. The Royal Guard, consisting of Swiss and French regiments, continues to do duty at St. Cloud. A few of its Officers have been removed, it is true, but the rest entertain the same spirit, are equally devoted to the Princess. Ministers have not power or influence enough, either to substitute another guard in its lieu, or even to put officers of their choice over the present ones. It is not clear, therefore, and indeed Ministers themselves are by no means satisfied that the conspiracy is at an end.

This hostility between parties has broken out at an unlucky moment, a time bordering on the elections. Ministers obtained tolerable ones last year by calling the Ultras to their aid. The same resource they cannot expect this year. They are now, therefore, turning about to the *Liberaux*, and offering concessions as to the price of their support. They are tampering with M. Lafitte and Manuel, and, as pledges, are already giving some indications of a change of system. M. Dunoyer is liberated on bail, and his prosecutor, the Attorney General at Rennes, is dismissed. The directions given respecting M. Fabvier and Seurville, under prosecution for libel, are reversed; judgment is to be given in their favor. This state of things has emboldened Marshal Marmont to declare in a letter to the Duc de Richelieu, published in the *Minerve*, that his aid de-camp is justified in all his assertions against Camuel and de Chabrol, and that a prosecution directed against Fabvier would be one directed against himself. It is expected that Ministers will relent also in their instructions relative to the Editors of the *Bibliotheque Historique*, still on their trial. The proceedings are close, but judgement is suspended until the 24th. Of course they will be guilty or not, and the sentence be lenient or severe according to circumstances on that day. These same editors are now announcing a *Journal des Elections*, directed by the Society for the Liberty of the *Press*.

ARCHANGEL, MAY 20.

A ship of the line of 74 guns, and a frigate of 44, built here, were happily launched this morning.

The royal gardens at Kew, near London, occupy about 120 acres. They are entirely surrounded by woods. The principal green house and orangery is 142 feet long, 29 high and 30 broad.—There is another, 110 feet long, for the reception of African and Cape Plants only, and 12 others of various descriptions; adding the whole together, the garden contains 830 feet in length of glass for the protection of different plants during winter.

In the royal garden at Hampton Court, in a grape house, is a black Hamburgh vine, the stem of which is more than a foot in circumference; one branch measures 114 feet in length. This plant has produced in one season 2200 bunches of grapes, weighing on an average one pound each bunch

By the Mails.

A CURE FOR CANINE MADNESS.

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

MR. SHABERT, a physician from the University of Montpelier, lately arrived in this city, has just made known to me a remedy for the canine madness, which has been pointed out as a specific by the Italian physicians.

That remedy was published in the Piedmontese Gazette of the 8th of May last, from which it is literally copied by Mr. Shabert, himself, before his leaving France. The discovery of it is due to professor Brugnatelli, and it would be the more advantageous to try by experiments the confidence which it may be entitled to, as the use of the remedy can occasion no dangerous consequences, I therefore deem it my duty to make it known to my fellow citizens, by publishing the following as it has been transmitted to me:

"Thanks to the celebrated Professor Brugnatelli, an efficacious remedy has, at last, been discovered against canine madness, perhaps the most horrid of all diseases. That remedy consists in hydroclore (acid muriatic ox; aqueous) used as well inside the body as on the exterior parts of it. The wound produced by the bite of mad animals must be washed with it. It appears that that substance destroys the hydrophobic poison, even when used several days after the fatal bite. A number of well authenticated cures operated by that simple means, in the great hospitals of Lombardy, do not permit to doubt the powers of that precious remedy."

AUG. MACARTY

New-Orleans, Jan. 15. 1818.

COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON, AUG. 22.

Col. Wm. Brown is elected a member of the 16th Congress, to represent the district of Kentucky, now represented by Col. Richard M. Johnson, by a majority of more than 1000 votes over Benjamin Taylor, Esq. the opposing candidate.

Col. Roger Jones, of the army, has been appointed, by the *President*, Adjutant General of the Northern Division, in the room of Colonel Jessup, who is now Quarter Master General.

Gen. Peter B. Porter, one of the commissioners under the treaty of Ghent, arrived in Washington city on Thursday

We are requested to mention that Mr Benjamin King, principal Blacksmith at the Navy Yard, Washington, is about to obtain a patent right for the manufacture of Chain Cables, which, it is said, he makes equal if not superior to those made in Europe.

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 21.

Driving Tandem.—A few weeks since a person of genteel appearance and foreign dialect with a lady and child, arrived in a village in the north part of this state, in a gig, driving tandem. Soon after he called on a gentleman resident in this place, and apologizing for the liberty he had taken and the nature of his application, complained of the difficulty he experienced on his journey in not having the current money of the country through which he was passing, and asked the loan of a small sum of such currency as would readily pass on his road; stating that he had come from Montreal, and was going to the Bedford Springs; that the lady with him was his sister and the wife of a foreign Consul, whose name and nation he mentioned, with his own. Professing an acquaintance with many respectable persons in this city, upon whom he claimed a right to draw, this was proposed as the mode of reimbursement, for such sum as might be furnished for his accommodation.—The interview ended in a loan of seventy dollars, for which a draft was given upon a mercantile house of respectability in this place, and the traveller, with many acknowledgments of everlasting obligation, departed. The paper was in due course transmitted for payment, but the drawer being entirely unknown to his correspondent in Philadelphia, it was returned dishonored. The Consul's brother-in-law and tandem were pursued—but so much time had elapsed, before the discovery of the cheat, that the imposter escaped. It is supposed he went to Pittsburg, and the hope is maintained that although he rides tandem, justice will at length overtake him.

Portrait of Christopher Columbus.—A copy of an original painting of this great man has been presented to the Pennsylvania Academy of Arts, by Richard W. Meade, Esq. a gentleman not less distinguished for liberality than for patriotic feeling. During his residence in Madrid in 1815, having ascertained that the Duke of Veraguas, the descendant of Columbus, and the present possessor of his estates and titles, had an original portrait of his illustrious ancestor—Mr. Meade, through a person of considerable influence, obtained permission to have it copied; the work has been done by one of the best painters of the Royal Academy, and is believed to be the only copy ever taken from the original. We congratulate our countrymen on this valuable and interesting acquisition—and are happy to learn that under the arrangements now making the painting will be prepared for exhibition, at the Academy, in a few days

MASS. BOSTON, AUG. 27.

HONOR TO GEN. BROWN.

On Tuesday last, Gov. Brooks, accompanied Major General Brown on a visit to the arsenal, laboratory and other military establishments in this town. The company invited to join in the visit, breakfasted with Adjutant General Sumner, at his residence in Chesnut-street, and consisted of all the respectable strangers in town, Lieut Governor Phillips, officers of the army and navy, officers of the Boston brigade, and numerous other invited guests, forming an assemblage not often witnessed in Boston. After breakfast, a battalion of light troops, composed of the Light Infantry, Winslow Blues, Boston Independent Fusiliers, and Washington Infantry, the whole under the command of Captain Hartshorn, paraded in front of the General's residence, passed the Commander in Chief and General Brown in review; and escorted them, and the company to the arsenal, &c. On passing the Common, a salute was fired by Capt. Bonner's artillery, and they were received at the arsenal by a detachment of the New England Guards, under Lieut. Pickman. Major Gen. Brown expressed his gratification at the immense quantity and fine order of the munitions of war in the various buildings, and at the excellent appearance of the troops, though called out at a very short notice.

A splendid Ball was given at the Exchange Coffee House last evening, in honor of Gen. Brown, at which all the beauty and taste of the town attended.

ANDOVER INSTITUTION.

The epidemic which has prevailed among the students of the *Theological Seminary*, we are happy to be able to state, has abated. No new instances have occurred within a fortnight. All who were sick are convalescent. None have been dangerously ill, although an impression of this nature has gone abroad. The disease was a remittent bilious fever, which yielded easily to medicine; and degenerated but in very few instances into a mild typhus. The complaint did not exist at all among the members of the Academy, but exists over a considerable extent of country around. Adults only appear to be subject to it. The heat of the season seems to be the only ostensible cause of the disease. The place is considered by those who are best acquainted with it, as one of the most healthy in our country, and for forty years past has been the resort of invalids, on that account. For eight years past, there has not been so much sickness there, as recently within the compass of four or five weeks. And even now, there has been no instance of fatal sickness; and none which has not yielded to the application of medicine with little difficulty.

CONN. HARTFORD, AUG. 31.

Counterfeit Bills.—Counterfeit two dollar notes on the Phenix Bank in this city have lately appeared in circulation, dated 1st January, 1818, payable to David Porter. They are a tolerable good imitation, but easily detected on a close examination. It was stated in some of the New-York papers, a few weeks since, that counterfeit three dollar notes on the above bank, payable at the Mechanics' Bank, New-York, were in circulation. It is presumed, however, that it was a mistake, as no bills of that description have appeared here.

We understand that it is the intention of the President and Directors of the Phenix Bank, not to issue any more bills from the two dollar plate which has been counterfeited and that in the course of a few days, they intend to put in circulation, bills made from new plates, executed in this city by the Graphic Company, a specimen of which we have seen, and have no hesitation in saying, that in point of beauty, accuracy, and essential obstacles to counterfeiting, they have not been surpassed by any in the United States. They are made on a highly improved plan, and it is the opinion of good judges, that they cannot be counterfeited. The company, (of which Mr Abel Brewster is the principal,) have but just commenced their operations.

NEW-HAVEN, AUG. 29.

Yale College Commencement.

We understand, that at the approaching Commencement, our University will be honoured with the presence of the Presidents of Harvard, Dartmouth, Middlebury, Bowdoin, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, Brown, and Hamilton Colleges. The city will also be visited by an unusual number of families from the southward. For the information of our country friends, who calculate on an excursion here at that time, we can assure them that the season in New-Haven was never more healthy. As evidence of this but 6 deaths have occurred in the last 10 weeks.

From the New London Gazette.

We have lately seen an elegant silver pitcher, which was presented to Frederick Lee, Esq. commander of the Revenue Cutter Eagle, of this district.

In a complimentary letter from the agent, which accompanied the plate, $40 were enclosed, which Capt. Lee was requested to distribute at his discretion, among the crew of the Eagle, as an acknowledgment and reward for their exertions on that occasion.

The plate has the following inscription handsomely engraved:—

"Presented by Capt. John Murry, owner, and the *Delaware and Philadelphia Insurance Companies*, underwriters of the ship Betsey, of Philadelphia, to

CAPT. FREDERICK LEE,

of the Revenue Cutter Eagle, as a testimony of their gratitude for his prompt and spirited exertions in endeavoring to save said ship and her cargo, when on shore near Montauk point, on the 10th June, 1818.

Figs, if taken plentifully, are said to be an effectual cure for the bowel complaint, both in children and adults.

FROM THE EMIGRANT.

ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS.

St. Louis, July 4, 1818.

To all Schools.

I DECLARE that the chain or ridges of Allegany mountains, are the rubbish ruins of a fallen planet, which in wheeling close round our globe, first struck in Canada or New-England, and, shattered by the shock, strowed its fractured fragments in trails to Alabama. This belief has been matured since Jan. 1816, when I conceived, admitted, and declared it, almost in one and the same instant, while in a stage-coach, on their topmost ridge.

The reasons I offer in support of my position are, that these mountains are formed of loose broken rocks of various kinds, lying in promiscuous confusion, without any appearance of strata, either horizontal or depressed, as abound in other mountains: hence roads can almost every where be made over by meandering up the sides of the ridges; hence little if any limestone water or salt springs is found in or near the range; hence water does not lay in lakes or ponds, as often occurs amongst protruded up stratified mountains—witness Burn and Zug lakes amidst the Alps; hence too they are unlike any other mountains in this, that their sides are not so steep or perpendicular; that they are every where covered with timber, hence mostly habitable; that they seldom if ever have sharp narrow ridges, or high solid summits or granite; that they do not zigzag so much or so frequently, that the direction of their general course is more strait; that they lie in successive parallel ridges, as if demi spheres had successively fell off each side from the central nest; that their spurs (as far as I have ascertained) diverge from the ridges in directions that are nearly uniform, and such as favor this theory; that they have no galciers or perpetual snows (even in Canada) as most noted ones have; that they are many times greater in bulk than the Alps and Pyrenees, yet nothing like so high; that they are little if any affected by earthquakes, even those of 1811—12, which shook the country on both sides, were not felt there; that they have no appearance of volcanoes near them; that few if any caves or caverns are found in them; that the rivers flowing out from amongst them, have few if any absolute falls, such as ledges of strata should produce, that the ridges are cut through by water courses in many places (which can rarely if ever happen to stratified ones) as if the attendant seas had flowed out, suddenly if liquid, or gradually if solid, at low places, and tore away the rubbish to the base; that as there is no strata in these mountains, there can be no traversing veins of metals, such as abound in others; iron is, however, found amongst or near them, in ferruginous shapeless masses.

Other circumstances that go to prove my position are, that near mid-length the range is more broad and ample than elsewhere, as if the planet did not divide until its force was somewhat abated; that in general the outermost ridges to initiate soonest successively to the last or ending ridge, as if the greatest volume projected farthest; that the lands in a direction with and beyond the terminating ridges in Alabama and Tombighee districts, are all alluvial, from the base to the sea, highest near the mountains, with a gradual descent to the sea shore, as if the seas or waters of the fallen planet had continued their projectile force beyond the other refuse, and thence deposited the loose fragments of gravel, sand and clay, which they had forced forward out of the valleys; that the surface of the alluvial, parallel to the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, (which seems to be the rubbish washed from the sides and valleys of the mountains) rises higher and spreads wider as one goes from Long Island S. W. towards the successive terminations of the ridges, as should be the case if I am right; that often where the ridges terminate, they wheel or diverge outward, like the track of a spent rolling hoop, as if the centrifugal force of the rolling volumes had thrown them into a cheese-like shape, or as if hollow demi-spheres had wheeled off in curves, as seems to be the case in Tennessee; that some ridges appear in places to partially terminate, commencing again a space beyond, as if the mass of ruins had bounded from the recoiling, vibrating earth, which had been impelled by the concussion, or they may have been elevated from the surface, by mountains more ancient, traversing their track; that generally as you approach each way towards the central or dividing ridge, the elevation of the valleys rises higher and more high successively, as if the bases of the ridges of rubbish lapped over and mixed with each other, most near midrange; that they gradually diverge outward from the central, or that dividing ridge from which they may have branched, on our progressing along them S. W. as if the broken planet rolling that way, had split into separate diverging masses; that the strata of the country along their S. E. (if not N. W.) base, is angularly depressed towards the mountains, equal to an average angle of forty-five degrees below the horizon, as if the weight of the fallen planet had weighed in the shell of this sphere of the earth; and again, that at a certain distance farther from the mountains, the strata (being primitive granite, perhaps weighed up from a deep sea) commences at as great a declination the contrary way, continuing quite to the alluvial, and where an alluvial exists, to the sea shore, as if the earth's shell had been partly protruded out from under the mountains, so as to crowd into plaits or folds the strata without; and perhaps a similar operation in a smaller degree on the N. W. side, may have formed the watered valley, every where parallel there: also, that they are not so numerously attended with spurs as other mountains are, such, for example, as the Silver Creek knobs or mountains in Indiana, which appear as if a portion of the sphere had cracked, and one side of the crack had crowded against the other, until some hundred strata were elevated, propped against each other; and at some places as if the sphere on one side of the crack had slid over that of the other side for some miles, (like one cake of ice over another) crowding the broken rubbish before it; thus the mountain there is steep on one side, and rises gradually on the other, as I have myself observed near Jeffersonville. In other places it appears as if the sphere lapped over more miles, as exists near Madison, (if I am rightly informed) with a declivity at each termination of the top, the broad flat top abounding with trashy ground, and some ponds, as if an island-like section was raised entire. This mountain is single, winding diversely through the country, from the Falls of Ohio northeastwardly towards the lakes for eighty or one hundred miles, and is bordered by short spurs diverging towards all points, which spurs are likewise regular. This chain should contain useful minerals, as it is composed of strata. I learn the Rocky mountains and Andes are in like manner stratified.

JNO. CLEVES SYMMES,
Of Ohio.

COLLEGIATE RECORDS.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, *Hanover, N. H.* Commencement, August 19, 1818.

The day was fine, and the auditors numerous and highly respectable.

The introductory Exercises of Commencement week, were given before the Theological Society, by George Bush; the Handel Society, by N. G. K Oliver, Esq of Cornish; before the Social Friends, by Thomas Peverly; the United Fraternity, by William Chamberlain; the oration before the *Phi Beta Kappa*, by Henry Bond, M. D. of Concord—very highly spoken of; and the *Concio ad Clerum* was delivered by the Rev. Ebenezer Hill, of Mason.

Exercises on Commencement Day. By the *Bachelors*:—Oration in Latin, with salutatory addresses; the effects of the study of the Roman classics on modern literature, by T. Peverly.—English oration; the importance of general science as a foundation for professional eminence, by N. Smith.—Philosophical oration; an inquiry concerning the supposed change of climate in the northern parts of Europe and America, by W. Chamberlin.—Forensic disputation; have the writers of Queen Ann's age been surpassed in more modern times, by T. Jamesson and U. Powers.—English oration; the danger to the student, of an exclusive taste for mathematics and the physical sciences, by F. Norwood.—Dialogue; connexion between improvements in intellectual science and the culture of the moral faculties, by C. Hurd and E. Poor.—Greek oration; the scepticism of Pyrrho, by W. B. Adams.—English oration; the old age of eminent men, by A. Mead.—Conference; the comparative importance of science, elegant literature, and a knowledge of the world, by C. P. Grosvenor, G. S. Hill, and J. Fox.—English oration; the influence of travelling on the moral and intellectual character, by S. White.—Dialogue; the character of St. Pierre, by D. Fitz and D. C. Proctor.

By the *Masters*:—An oration in Latin, on the abolition of war, by D. M. Christie; and an English oration, on the indefinite use of terms, a barrier to the progress of learning, by Levi Spalding.

The degree of *Bachelor of Arts* was conferred on Weston Bela Adams, Samuel Haraden Archer, Elijah Boardman, Samuel Cleveland Bradford, George Bush, William Chamberlin, Amos Currier, David Woodburn Dickey, Daniel Fitz, Joseph Fox, Cyrus Pitt Grosvenor, Joseph Haynes, George Stillman Hill, Carlton Hurd, Thomas Jameson, Asa Mead, Francis Norwood, Thomas Henry Kemble Oliver, Thomas Peverly, Ebenezer Poor, Urias Powers David Choate Procter, James Shirley, Noah Smith, Seneca White, Silas Wilder.

The degree of *Master of Arts*, on William Burton, Maurice Cary, Daniel M. Christie, Alfred Finney, John Sanders Lang, Levi Spalding, Otis Crosbie Whiton; out of course, Tristram Gilman, A. B. 1800, Joshua Dodge, A. B. 1806, Jesse Smith, A. B. 1814, Enoch Corser, A. B, Middlebury College, 1810.

The degree of *Doctor of Medicine* was conferred upon the following gentlemen:—E. W. Armstrong, A. B. Luther Bigelow, Enoch Blanchard, Dyer Burgess, Harvey Fisher, Luke Howe, A. M. Arthur L. Porter, Asahel D. Shurtliff, Eleazer W. Snow, Thomas Williams, A. B. Jesse Wood, and Dr. J. Thurtson, A. M. Harv. of Portsmouth.

In the evening there was a splendid ball; the evening being remarkably cool.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, *Cambridge, Mass.* Commencement, August 26. The following was the order of exercises:

A Salutatory Oration in Latin, by John Flavel Junkins.——*A Conference*—"on the value to a nation of the abstract sciences, the physical sciences, and literature," by James Delap Farnsworth, Richard Wheatland and Frederick Augustus Farley.——*A Colloquial Discussion*—"on the advantages and disadvantages resulting to a scholar from frequent intercourse with mixed society," by Timothy Osgood and Thomas Worcester.——*A Dialogue in Latin*—"on the influence of fortune on the judgment of merit," by Charles Wm. Cutter and William Parsons.——*A Poem in English*—"Eloquence," by Greenville Mellen.——*A Conference*—"on the associations excited by visiting Italy, Greece, Egypt and Palestine, considered with reference to their ancient history," by John Hooker Ashmun, Ezekiel Hersey Derby, Henry Adams Peters, and Robert Breck Garven Williams.——*An Oration in Spanish*—"on an acquaintance with the Spanish language and literature," by George Osborn.——*A Philosophical Discussion*—"on the probability of prolonging the term of human life by the aid of physical or moral causes," by George Chipman and Ralph Emms Elliot.——*An Essay*—"on national pride," by James Barbour.——*A Dialogue in Greek*—"on the character of Athenians," by Abel Fletcher Hildreth and Peter Sidney Eaton.——*A Conference*—"on the fine arts, as affecting the morals, refinement, patriotism, and religion of a country," by Jonathan Farr, Nathaniel Green, Bradford Russell, and Abraham Winchell.——*A Poem in Latin*, by Sidney Bartlett.——*A Forensic Disputation* on the question—"whether the exclusion of foreign articles to encourage domestic manufactures be conducive to the public wealth," by Charles Walker and Samuel Barrett——*A Dissertation*—"A comparison of the domestic life of the ancient Greeks and Romans, and that of our countrymen," by John Hubbard Wilkins——*A Philosophical Disputation*—"upon the Huttonian and Wernerian theories of the earth," by Ebenezer Newhall and John Prentiss.——*A Conference*—"upon architecture, painting, poetry, and music, as tending to produce and perpetuate religious impressions," by John Barrett, Joseph Bennett, William Emerson, and Thomas Gadsden.——*A Literary Discussion*—on the use of heathen mythology in modern poetry,"* by George Chase and Warren Goddard.——*An Oration in English*—"on the character of Byron," by John Everett——*A Poem in English*—"Fancy," by Joshua Henshaw Hayward.——*A Deliberative Discussion*—"on the tendency of a legal provision for the support of the poor to diminish human misery," by George Rapall Noyes and Charles Robinson.——*A Dissertation*—"on the influence of Christianity in producing the moral and intellectual revival of Europe, after the dark ages," by Sampson Reed.——*Compositions in English*, by Samuel Todd Adams, William Foster Apthorp, William Bliss, Jesse Chickering, Joseph Gilman, Nathaniel Hathaway and John Hazelhurst Ingraham.——*An Oration in English*—"on the progress of refinement," by John Fessenden.

*On account of the necessary absence of George Chase, Warren Goddard pronounced a Disquisition on the subject assigned.

Exercises of candidates for the degree of Master of Arts.

An Oration in English—"on the condition and prospects of the American people," by Mr. Wm. Augustus Warner.——*A Valedictory Oration in Latin*, by Mr. John Gorham Palfrey.

Besides those above to whom parts were assigned, the following young gentlemen received the degree of Bachelor of Arts:—

John Richardson Adams, Francis Brinley, Samuel Burrill, Wm. Paine Cabot, Samuel Caldwell, Wm. Augustus Carson, Philander Chase, George Choate, Nathaniel Curtis, Edwards Dickinson, Ebenezer Dorr, Francis Ellis, Wm Emerson, Robert T. Paine Fisk, Joshua Green, Daniel Ingalls, Cleland Kenlock, Wm. Duncan Lamb, Joseph Long, Samuel Fowler Lyman, Wm. Henry Miller, George Washington Otis, Charles Du Marisque Pigeon, Sylvanus Plympton, Winslow Warren Seaver, James William Sloret, James Swan, George Aaron Tufts, Robert Wright, John Milton Waldo, Simon Whitney, and Thomas Cook Whitridge.—(80 in all.)

OF MASTER OF ARTS—*in course.*

Messrs. John P. Bigelow, Daniel N. Bradford, Charles Briggs, Lyman Buckminster, Joseph S. Cabot, George L. Chandler, John Dall, John B. Davis, Andrew Davison, Wm. H. Eliot, George Eustis, Stevens Everett, Robert P. Farris, Henry Felt, John M. Fiske, Convers Francis, Elisha Fuller, Wm. Goddard, Thaddeus W. Harris, Richard M. Hodges, Wm. Hooper, Appleton Howe, Ezra Hunt, George G. Ingersoll, John Jeffries, Levi W. Leonard, John A. Lowell, Joseph H. Mackay, Joseph Orne, Gayton P. Osgood, George Otis, Wm. Page, John G. Palfrey, Theophilus Parsons, Thomas Pratt, James Prentiss, Samuel R. Putnam, Edmund Q Sewall, Jared Sparks, Wm Sweetser, David Tenny, Wm. A. Warner, Pelham W. Warren, John L. Watson, Samuel Webber, Danforth P. Wight, George Wilson, John T. Winthrop.

Out of course.—Henry Augustus Middleton, of the class of 1818,—A. B. 1816, Peter Osgood, A. B. 1814, Elijah Paine, do. Julius Henry Walker, do. Alex. Baron Wilson, do.

OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE—*in course.*

Samuel Luther Dana, A. M. John Call Dalton, A. M. Josiah Stearns Hurd, Thomas Pratt, Chandler Robbins, A. B. Wm. Sweetser, A. M.

The other medical graduates of this year, five in number, received their degrees in Feb. last, viz:—Nathaniel Brewer, A. B. Alpheus Spring Chandler, Thomas W. Parsons, Charles Wild, A. M. Samuel Wheeler Wyman, A. B.

The following gentlemen were admitted *ad eundem*—Josiah Willard Gibbs, A. M. Yale College, 1812, David Reed, A. M. Brown University, 1813, James Bowdoin, A. M. Bowdoin College 1817, Addison Searle, A. B. Dartmouth College, 1818, Robert Gracie A. B. 1818, Columbia College, N. York, Yorick Sterne Gordon, A. B. 1818, Union College, George Stillman Hill, A. B. Dartmouth College, 1818, Thomas Henry Oliver, A. B. do. John Baxter, M. D. Penn. University, 1817.

HONORARY DEGREES.

Doctors of Laws.—Hon. HENRY BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON, and WILLIAM JOHNSON, Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court of the U. S.

Doctors of Divinity.—Rev. WILLIAM WELLS, Rev. NOAH WEBSTER, and Rev. HEZEKIAH PACKARD.

Of Doctor of Medicine, on the following physicians:—William Paine, M. D. Aberdeen, Peter Bryant, Hugo Burghardt, and Hector Orr.

Of Master of Arts, on Jonathan Phillips, John Gallison, John Glen King, Joseph Lovell, M. D.

Of Bachelor of Arts, on George Augustus Frederick Dawson.

The whole number of persons who have received degrees at Harvard College since its establishment is 4757, of whom 4442 were educated at the college. Of the whole number 2734 are dead, and 1708 are supposed to be living. The number of clergymen, graduates of the college is 1091, of whom 328 only are living.

The oldest graduate of the college is of the class of 1744, and there is one survivor only of each of the classes of 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, and 1749, and none of 1750 or 1751.

Boston Centinel.

A printer in New-York thus judiciously and sarcastically addresses his delinquent subscribers:—

UNPARALLELED *Lie* BEL!

A Report having been put in circulation that the subscriber would be *affronted* with those who owe him, if they were to offer payment, informs them that it was propagated with malice aforethought, and is destitute of the semblance of truth: he therefore assures those who are disposed to come forward and discharge their little dues, that in place of the dark, angry distortion of his features, that his risible faculties will assume a complacent look of approbation, and that he will receive them with the truest cordiality. B. PEACE.

The Russian government has laid a duty of ten per cent for nine years upon all grain, tallow, lint, linseed, hemp, wax, potash, and hogs's bristles.

LATEST

European Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 31.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

THE fine, fast sailing ship Ann, arrived at this port on Saturday morning, in 30 days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 29th ult. Captain Crocker has politely furnished the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with papers up to that date, from which we have extracted every thing of interest they contain.

On the subject of the markets, we have given a full and interesting letter from a very respectable house at Liverpool, by which it will be seen that cotton was improving.

American stocks at London, July 24—New sixes, 101 a 102½; Sevens, 106; Bank Shares, £21.

Average of Wheat for the quarter ending 18th July, 85s. 6d.—Rye 58s. 11d.

On the 25th July the Thermometer at London was at 88.

The refractory workmen at Manchester, had not returned to their occupations.

The Spanish convoy of 58 sail, which left Cuba on the 6th May, on arriving off the coast of Spain, were reduced to twenty-three, viz. 10 ships, 8 brigs, 2 schooners, and 3 polacres, most of them stoutly armed. On making Cape St. Mary's 24th May, they were attacked by an independent ship and 2 schrs. who, after an action which lasted two hours, were beaten off.—In the night they made a second attack, but were again repulsed, "Our loss," says the Spanish official account, "has been small. On board the Vengador, 1 man wounded; Diamante, 1 killed, 1 wounded, and several bruised. Our rigging has been roughly handled, but the insurgents are gone off dreadfully frightened, and with a good deal of loss."

Several British vessels have been boarded and plundered on their passage from the West-Indies to England, by privateers.

A London paper of July 24th remarks, that commercial and monied operations are going on with extraordinary activity all over Europe. Colonial produce, particularly sugar and coffee, is rising very much daily. The orders from the continent for this last article are immense.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 27.

"Our Cotton market which for some weeks past has been remarkably dull, experienced on Friday last, a very sudden alteration, the transactions of that day being unusually weighty, viz. 5594 bags of all descriptions, of which 2000 were Upland, and 1900 New-Orleans; and the business throughout was marked with peculiar animation. Notwithstanding this extraordinary demand however, few sales have been made at an advance of more than ½d. per lb. and even this can scarcely be said to have been generally realized. It is not easy to determine the motive which actuates the purchasers, in this sudden change of their views; perhaps it may be twofold, on the one hand—the expectation that the manufacturers will come to an arrangement with the workmen, and the demand for the raw material, which must necessarily follow the resumption of their labors, and on the other hand, the reasonable contemplation that our import must speedily become very trifling.—In Ashes there is very little doing, and prices remain without any improvement. Tar is also completely devoid of interest; a sale of 200 bbls. Turpentine of middling and good quality was effected this week at 15s. 6d. We think had a larger parcel been offered, it would scarcely have met a sale at that price. Rice has advanced 2s. per cwt. Quercitron Bark is at present of dull sale.—Considerable business has been transacted in Tobacco, principally on speculation; more than 600 hhds. have changed hands in the course of the week, and prices may be now stated at ½d per lb. higher. It is now almost certain that our ports will remain open for the admission of flour and grain until the 15th November; the third week of the six preceding the 15th Aug. is now expired, and the average thus far is supposed to be 84s. 9d. per quarter. The average of the first week, ending the 11th inst. was 84s. 2d. and for the second week, ending the 18th inst. 86s. 6d. It follows, therefore, that the fall in price during the remaining three weeks must be extraordinary, indeed, to make the average below 80s. The demand at present is very limited, and sales are only to be effected in small parcels."

LONDON, JULY 25.

The capture of Pensacola by storm is generally credited by the best informed American merchants in the city. The letters received yesterday give the intelligence without affecting any doubt on the subject. The British Consul at Philadelphia, on mentioning the news, states that it is reported 500 American soldiers were killed or wounded in the assault. Assuming the fact to be as stated, which seems now hardly disputable, war may be considered as actually subsisting between Spain and the U. States.

We have received an important letter from Spain, by which it appears that Ferdinand having presided at several State Councils, in which the subject of the Spanish Colonies was agitated, Couriers were dispatched to several of the Allied Powers: there is no doubt but that they related in some measure to the occupation of the Floridas, by the troops of the U. States.

Extract of a Letter, dated Irun, (Spain) July 7.

"The Government has received official news from South-America, brought by vessels arrived at Cadiz within the last few days, it is to be presumed that it is not favorable, as the greatest silence has been preserved. The King has presided several times at the Council of State, when the affairs of our colonies came under consideration. Couriers have been sent off with dispatches for Russia, London, and Paris. On the other hand, the most strict orders have been sent to Cadiz, to accelerate the departure of the grand expedition, which has been a long time preparing in that port. The recruiting continues, and it is said, that all the officers employed have been invited to go to South America, with a promise of recompence proportioned to their services. In general the troops have shewn a dislike to embark, and the news circulated is by no means suited to give them ardour.

"The port of Cadiz is at this mo… aded, and numerous privateers c… entrance. A merchant vessel w… the moment it was entering, and c… the pirates."

We have received this morning papers of Wednesday last. The … eating part of their contents, is th… ings in the case of General C… Sennoville and Fabvier.—Gen… himself appeared in court, … in the trial, which was accordingly … till the 1st of next month.

The health of her Majesty, … day and to-day, has, we are happ… nounce, somewhat improved.

From the French Frontier, …

"The Duke of Wellington return… day to his head-quarters with … Camps. It is still uncertain whe… go to England before he goes to … pelle. It is asserted that the first … understanding between the court… and Rio Janeiro, has been accomp…

By a Flanders Mail, arrived y… have received Brussels papers to th… A letter from Cambray states, that … missioners appointed to regulate t… the frontiers between the Nether… France, have concluded the bound… two Kingdoms between the Meus… sea, and that they have left that c… those from the Meuse to the M… article dated Vienna, the 9th inst. … that Prince Francis Charles (Nap… on the 3d inst. to Baden, to meet … mother. Her Majesty, the Arch… received her son with the most l… of tenderness. On her arrival she … by Prince Metternich, and many … of distinction. The Arch-Duches… ed in that city on a visit to the… Majesties.

BRUSSELS, …

A letter from Valenciennes, dated … inst. says, the ridiculous conspirac… ed at Paris, and in which only the … implicated, may have bad conseq… delaying the time of the evacuation … by the Allied Army. This fear, … entertained here and in the provin… ed."

A London paper of the 24th … that it is understood the following … Instructions has been issued to the naval commanders:

"Whereas we have received … that under color of hostilities … tween his Catholic Majesty and … inces or parts of provinces … ca, divers armed ships or vessels … ing to and fitted out and set forth … minions of his Catholic Majesty, o… provinces or parts of provinces, but … pretending to have, commissions … letters of marque from his Catholic … or persons assuming to exercise … of government of the said provinces … of provinces in Spanish America, … mitted divers piratical acts and … against the vessels and goods of h… subjects: you are hereby authorized … quired to issue instructions to the … ders of the ships and vessels under … ders, on credible information of … act or outrage committed on the … any British ships or goods, by any … ed ship or vessel as aforesaid, to … tain such armed ship or vessel, and … together with her master and cre… custody to England, or to some … Majesty's Colonies, where a Court … lished for the trial of offences com… the high seas, together with such w… may be necessary to prove the act … to have been committed by such … sel, in order that the master and c… may have committed any such p… outrage, may be dealt with accordi…

By the late Mail

S. CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, …

Disturbances at Savannah.

LETTERS by yesterday's mail give us some of the particular… ous riot in Savannah, occasioned by … nous crew of the Buenos Ay… Martin. The following is from … Monday, Aug. 17.

"Last evening our city was all in … The patriot privateer Gen. St. Mart… up to town yesterday; her crew h… tinied in the West-Indies, had put … mander, Capt. Stafford, and most … cers ashore, at Port au-Prince, th… at the same time to murder the … petty officers. When she came … Bar, it appears that the crew depu… their number to come up to a … house in this city, who had claim… brig, and threaten, unless they … 30,000 dollars, to scuttle her … however compromised for 15,000 … for which they took a note, to be … ed on Tuesday, the first discount … This satisfied them, and induced … bring the privateer up opposite the … being a turbulent set, they would … the Civil Authority to board them, … peared determined to resist. Th… the Mayor, (Wayne) to call upon … teer companies; two pieces of artil… brought to bear upon the brig, and … all ready for a fight when they th… per to submit. They were brought … and confined in the guard house, … now quiet."

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, …

A spacious and elegant edifice, inte… a place of public worship for the P… Color, in communion with the P… Episcopal Church, is now in consid… wardness in Collect-street, and will b… ly completed.—The funds for this ob… been subscribed chiefly by themselv… ed by a munificent donation from th… ration of Trinity Church. The archi… mechanics employed in its erection … Africans.

Coroner's Report.—On Saturday th… ner was called to view the body … thaniel Cary, aged about 45 yea… tive of Windham, Connecticut, wh… to his death by falling from the …

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

...ig Tom Hazard, at Murray's wharf, ...ing as a rigger on board said

AUG. 27.

...Holmes of the ship Plato, from ... has brought despatches for govern... ...Mr. Erving, our minister at Ma...

...reported at Lisbon that a Spanish ...of 15 sail had arrived at Cadiz from ...ten millions of dollars. A Por... ...which had been several ...returned to Lisbon a few days ...sailed, having been robbed of ...specie.—Several other Portu... ...had been plundered by priva...

...France.—Captain Hazard of the brig ...from Bordeaux, has politely hand... ...of Paris papers to the 15th ult. ...dates from that place as our London ...contain. One of them states that the ...had begun round Paris, and the ears ...and productive. "Every where ...the prospect of a most abundant ...sorts of grain, and at an earlier peri... ...several weeks than usual. In Cham... ...they will, it is thought, not have a suffi... ...number of casks for the wine."

AUG. 28.

...have been favored with a Halifax pa... ...the 14th inst. On the 15th, the Earl of ...Governor of Nova Scotia and its ...issued his Proclamation, pub... ...the order in council by which Halifax ...John are designated as free ports, ...the port of Halifax to be now ...considered as open from the 15th of ...

...Wednesday the 20th inst. Com. Taylor, ...commander of the fleet of Buenos ...admiral, and who had just arrived ...city from Baltimore, was arrested by ...out of the Circuit Court of the ...States, on two suits instituted against ...a Spanish gentleman, named Don ...Juando. These suits are brought for ...of damages sustained from the ...of certain property by Com. Taylor, ...to the said Juan Juando, while the ...commanded the El Patriota ...Fourth of July,) alledged to have ...out in Baltimore. Taylor not be... ...to find the bail, was kept in custody ...marshal. On Thursday morning two ...commenced in the Admiralty ...Taylor, by the Spanish Consul, ...owners of two vessels which ...—and the Consul being ad... ...also in the Admiralty, in the ...Juando, for the trespass, &c. the ...the Circuit Court were discontinued, ...new suit in the admiralty instituted. ...damages in the three causes are laid at ...dollars.—*Evening Post.*

AUGUST 31.

...find by an official memorandum, that ...1000 passengers have arrived at this ...last Monday morning, and between ...300 are supposed to have landed at ...within the same time; making a total ...2150 persons, nearly the whole of ...emigrants from Europe, that have ...here in one week.

...letter from Havana of the 12th inst. re... ...this city says, "The Arsenal, con... ...the stores of the navy, was entirely ...by fire on the morning of the 10th ...property to a large amount destroyed."

BOSTON, AUGUST 29.

...from Europe.—By the Falcon, from ...we have London files to the 21st ...

...papers for several days prior to our ...had been occupied with reports of ...*dreadful plot*" having been detected at ...—the objects of which were stated to ...induce Louis 18th to repair to Fontain... ...where the household troops had been ...over;—to force him to abdicate the ...in favor of his brother, the Count ...;—to seize upon the Ministers, and ...the Count De Cazes, Minister of Gen... ...Police, to death;—and to insist on a new ...being appointed, of which General ...(who had lately made himself no... ...for refusing to fight a duel) was to be ...of War, &c. The latest accounts ...that the above, as usual, was an ex... ...of a cabal, which had originated ...a few ancient royalist officers, who ...discontented at not being put in active ...who, rather than live in obscurity, ...willing to obtain an infamous notoriety, ...whose plan was considered as madly ri... ...as it was wicked. The conspiracy, ...may so be called, was considered much ...important on the London Stock Ex... ...than in Paris. It, however, had not ...effect on the stocks.

...last Paris papers mention, that the ...Chapdelain, a retired General, Songy, ...staff officer, Romilly, a brevet Major, ...Joannis, had been implicated in the ...and had been committed to the prison ...Force, on the charge of having been en... ...in intrigues and machinations against ...State. Songy was Secretary to Lt. Gen. ...who, on the former being apprehend... ...absented himself, and a mandat of arrest ...issued against him. The affair did ...appear to make any impression on Louis ...who was attending his Councils, and ...his rides as customary. Some of the ...of the royal guards, however, had ...removed. The speculation on the sub... ...by the letter-manufacturers, were very ...and as crude as ever.

Preparations for the dislocation of the ...Army of Observation in France, the... ...November, were certainly making; ...it appeared, that no intrigues, or cabals ...prevent the measure. The meeting of ...Great Congress of Sovereigns, and their ...would take place in September, at ...

The harvest promised abundance through... ...Europe.

The French and British funds appeared to ...a state of rapid amelioration. The ...customs received in the five first ...of 1818, exceeded those of the last ...more than six millions of francs:—and ...excess of the British revenue during the ...ending July 13th, over that of 1817, ...186,000£. sterling.

The elections of the new British Parliament ...nearly ended.—Its political elements were nearly the same as the last. The Courier alluding to the subject, says, "Bad principles have in this general election been strongly rebuked, and, we believe, greatly checked throughout the country."

We see by the papers, that the American Minister was much noticed in England; and that he and his lady were enjoying the galas and festivities of the highest circles.

A Note is published in the London papers, said to have been written by Bonaparte on the margin of a letter, 27th April last, in which he reiterates his complaints against his keepers, says, "the King of England alone is entitled to treat with him on an equality," and declares, if his sufferings should end in death, he "bequeaths the opprobrium of his death to the reigning house of England." He forgets that he has solemnly abdicated his throne. The surgeon O'Meary, who volunteered to attend him, has resigned, on account, as he alleges, of ill-treatment of Gen. Lowe. It appears, the Ex-Emperor is watched with more vigilance than suits his purpose.

Centinel.

R. ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, AUG. 29.

TOWN-MEETING.

At the town-meeting held in this town on Tuesday last (the Hon. James Burrill, Jun. Moderator) Messrs. Nicholas Brown (*vice* William Wilkinson, Esq. who declined a re-election) Nathaniel Searle, Samuel G. Arnold, and Stephen Waterman were elected Representatives in the General Assembly for the ensuing six months. No opposition was made to the democratic candidates for Representatives in Congress, who are undoubtedly elected. The whole number of votes given in, in this town, was only 108; of which 96 were for Nathaniel Hazard, Esq. 99 for Samuel Eddy, Esq.—and 9 scattering. In April last, the number of votes given in for Governor Knight was 254.

Gazette.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, September 2, 1818.

STATE CONVENTION.

The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, by Judge Root, and soon after was organized by the choice of His Excellency OLIVER WOLCOTT, as President, without opposition,—and the Hon. JAMES LANMAN, Clerk of the Convention. Messrs. Terry, Stevens, and Pitkin were appointed a committee to draft and report rules for the Convention. Gov. Treadwell submitted a resolution, that a Chaplain be invited "to attend and pray with and for the Convention," which was adopted. In the afternoon, (after prayer by the Rev. Dr. Flint,) Mr. Stevens offered a Resolution that "it is expedient for the Convention to proceed to form a Constitution of civil government for the state of Connecticut." This resolution was opposed by Governor Treadwell, but was soon adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

On Thursday the Convention proceeded to ballot for a Committee of three from each County, to draft and report the form of a CONSTITUTION for the consideration of the House—the result was as follows:

Hartford County, { WELLS, T. PITKIN, E. PHELPS,

New-Haven County, { BRISTOL, SMITH, TODD,

New-London County, { WARREN, LEARNED, LANMAN,

Fairfield County, { EDWARDS, STEVENS, TOMLINSON,

Windham County, { WEBB, FREEMAN, GEO. LEARNED,

Litchfield County, { WELCH, PETTIBONE, MERWIN,

Middlesex County, { STOW, HUNGERFORD, LYMAN,

Tolland County. { D. BURROWS, WILLEY, PETERS.

☞The above committee appoints sub-committees from their own body.

Register.

Mr. Lanman was elected Clerk of the Convention, on the third ballot, by a majority of 81 votes over Thos. Day, Esq. Twenty-four members were absent, which the Mirror says were nearly all federalists.

His Excellency Gov. Wolcott made the following address on taking the chair;—

Gentlemen—I am duly sensible of the obligations I am under, for the honor you have conferred upon me. I shall need your assistance, in the discharge of the various duties of the station which I am called to fill, and being entirely unacquainted with the business, I trust I shall find those of experience and wisdom, who will cheerfully give it.

No business of importance was transacted in the convention on Friday. *Robert Fairchild*, Esq. was elected assistant clerk, by a majority of only *eight* votes, over *William Perkins*, Esq.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of drafting a Constitution to be submitted to the consideration of the Convention beg leave to report in part the following preamble and Bill of rights.

Per Order

PIERPONT EDWARDS, *Chairman.*

PREAMBLE.

The people of Connecticut acknowledging with gratitude, the good providence of God in having permitted them to enjoy a free government, do, in order more effectually to define, secure, and perpetuate the liberties, rights and privileges which they have derived from their ancestors, hereby, after a careful consideration and revision, ordain and establish the following Constitution and form of civil Government.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the general, great, and essential principles of Liberty and Free Government may be recognized, and established—

WE DECLARE,

Sec. 1 That all men when they form a social compact, are equal in rights; and that no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive separate public emoluments or privileges from the community.

Sec. 2. That all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit; and that they have at all times an undeniable and indefeasible right to alter their form of government in such manner as they may think expedient.

Sec. 3. The exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be free to all persons in this State, provided that the right hereby declared and established, shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or to justify practices inconsistent with the peace, and safety, of the State.

Sec. 4. No preference shall be given by law, to any religious sect or mode of worship.

Sec. 5. No person shall be molested for his opinions on any subject whatever, nor suffer any civil or political incapacity, or acquire any civil or political advantage, in consequence of such opinions, except in cases provided for in this Constitution.

Sec. 6. Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

Sec. 7. No law shall ever be passed to curtail or restrain the liberty of speech, or of the press.

Sec. 8. In all prosecutions or indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the Court.

Sec. 9. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions from unreasonable searches or seizures; and no warrant to search any place, or to seize any person or things, shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation.

Sec. 10. In all criminal prosecutions the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted by the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process to obtain witnesses in his favor; and in all prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy, public trial, by an impartial Jury. He cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, but by due course of law.

Sec. 11. No person shall be accused, arrested, or detained, except in cases ascertained by law, and according to forms which the same has prescribed, and no person shall be punished, but in virtue of a law established and promulgated prior to the offence and legally applied.

Sec. 12. The property of no person shall be taken for public use, without just compensation therefor.

Sec. 13. All Courts shall be open, and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy, by due course of law, and right and justice be administered without sale, denial or delay.

Sec. 14. Excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed.

Sec. 15. All prisoners shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties except for capital offences, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Sec. 16. No person shall be attainted of Treason, or Felony, by the Legislature.

Sec. 17. The citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government, for redress of grievances, or other proper purposes, by petition, address, or remonstrance.

Sec. 18. Every citizen has a right to bear arms in defence of himself and the State.

Sec. 19. The military shall in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Sec. 20 No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of, the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Sec. 21. No hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honors shall ever be granted, or conferred, in this State.

Sec. 22. No citizen of this State shall be exiled, or prevented from emigrating on any pretence whatever.

Sec. 23. The right of trial by Jury shall remain inviolate.

State's Attorney.—On Wednesday last, the County Court, which had been in session for some days, closed the business before them. Before the Court rose, they removed *Enoch Perkins*, Esq. from the office of State's Attorney, and appointed *Hezekiah Huntington*, Esq. to fill the vacancy. The Court were asked whether they had any charge against Mr Perkins—the answer was in the negative. We understand the subject will be brought before the Superior Court for investigation.

Hartford Mirror.

The corner stone of the Capitol of the U. States (says the National Intelligencer of Wednesday) was laid at 12 o'clock on Monday last, the 24th inst. in presence of the Commissioner of the public buildings, and the Architect of the Capitol; after which the workmen and laborers employed about the building partook of refreshments, provided by direction of the Commissioner.

The following statement of the means at present employed in the construction of the Great Canal, (says the Albany Daily Advertiser) has been handed us from a highly respectable source for publication.—3000 men now at work, 500 span of horses, 200 yoke of oxen.

Progress of intercourse.—It will hardly be credited as fact, though true, that at no more remote a period than 1788, there was but one mail route in the whole United States, which extended no farther than from Portsmouth to Philadelphia, or Baltimore:—that the mail was then carried in a portmanteau by a man on horseback, (Messrs. Hyde and Adams being the contractors and carriers;) that it passed from Boston to Hartford only once a week, and this was then its most rapid progress; and that now there are three thousand two hundred and fifty four Post-Office establishments; more than four hundred and sixty mail contractors; and the mails are carried a greater distance every week than the circumference of the globe. Mr. L. Pease, of Shrewsbury, who is now alive, was the first who contracted, in 1783, to carry the mail in stages, in New-England; and, with the exception of a contract made the year before to carry that between New-York and Philadelphia, in the United States. To the assiduity, enterprise and perseverance of this gentleman, is the country indebted, for a great part of the accommodation now so justly appreciated.—*Bost. Cent.*

Russian Legation.—By the last advices from St. Petersburg official information has been received, that the Emperor of Russia has acceded to Mr. Kosloff's request to be recalled. Mr. Iwanoff the Counsellor of the Legation, is appointed as Consul General of Russia in the United-States. Mr. Ellisen succeeds Mr Iwanoff, and Mr. Lomonossoff, is to come here as Secretary of the Russian Legation.—*Philad. Register.*

Members of the 16th Congress.

Henry Clay, of Kentucky, is re-elected without opposition.

Thomas Metcalfe is elected a member from Kentucky, by a considerable majority over Mr. Desha, the present member.

Thomas Butler is elected in Louisiana, to succeed Mr. Robertson, who declined. The votes were as follows:—Thomas Butler, 1866, Edward Livingston, 1884, J. S. Johnson, 810, scattering 78.—*Nat. Int.*

Novel Occurrence.—A few days since a cow belonging to Mr. Sprague of Gerry, was missing, and after three days diligent search, was actually found in a hollow log, 32 feet from the butt, whither she had entered, literally wedged into the end of the hollow. And what renders this circumstance more singular, is, that after being three days and three nights, Jonah like, in the belly of the log, she was cut out and is now living.

Chatauque Gazette.

The London Gazette announces the appointment of John Gilpin, Esq. Consul for the state of Rhode Island.

The Buffalo Journal of the 18th ult. states that a severe gale was experienced on Lake Erie, on the 15th ult. during which three vessels were driven ashore, but have since been got off.

The same paper mentions the arrival there of 850 packs furs, belonging to a gentleman at Vincennes, on their way to Montreal for a market. These furs were taken up the Wabash, thence by a portage of nine miles to the Miami, and down that river into Lake Erie.

Mr. C. N. Buck, of Philadelphia, has been appointed by the Imperial city of Hamburgh to be its Consul General in the U. S. and he has been recognized as such by the President

State of the Thermometer for the past week.

26th August, greatest heat,	80 deg.
27th,	81
28th,	78
29th,	76
30th,	74
31st,	75
1st Sept.	81

Marine.

Ship Woodbine, Willett, has arrived at N. York, 48 days from Havre.

Brig Reindeer, Hazard, has arrived at New-York, 40 days from Bordeaux.

At Havre, July 15, ship Marcus, Hillard, for New York.

Schooner Betsey, Swan, from the Bay of Chaleur, with 81,000 fish, has arrived at Salem.

Arrived at Beverly, schooners Dove, Foster, from the Bay of Chaleur, with 53,000 fish, Swift, Woodbury, from do. with 52,000; Rose, Stanley, from do. with 30,000; Brittania, Foster, from do. with 49,000; Rapid, Black, from do. with 60,000; Olive Branch, Lovett, from do. with 30,000.—The six fares making 274,000 and an average of about 46,000 to each vessel.

Several fishing schrs. have arrived at Marblehead, from the Grand Bank, with fares of about 15,000 each.

The schooner Pelican, from the Bay of St. Lawrence, with 48,000 fish; and Otter, from do. with 45,000, have arrived at Newburyport.

Married,

In Bombay, Rev J. NEWELL, American Missionary, to Miss PHILOMELIA THURSTON.

Died,

At Hanover, N. H. Hon. WM. W. WOODWARD, Treasurer and Trustee of Dartmouth University, and late Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the Western District.

At Preston, Mr. LUKE BUDDINGTON.

In this city, a daughter of Mr. John Cox, aged 2 years.

Nails, Iron & Steel.

RUSSIA Old Sable Iron by the Ton;—English & Swedes flat, square, and round Iron, assorted sizes

London Hoop I., Blister'd STEEL,

Horse Nail Rods, Nail-Plates

Cut Spikes five inches long for planking.

Tacks of all sizes from 3 to 20 oz. per M

Patent Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes—for sale at Norwich Nail Manufactory, by

48 WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

FOR NEW-YORK,

PACKET M'DONOUGH, WM. W. COIT, will sail on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock. *Sept. 2.*

FOR NEW-YORK.

SLOOP MORGAN, R. Rogers, will sail on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. SEPT. 2.

Only 4500 Tickets.

To be drawn in October next.

WASHINGTON BRIDGE LOTTERY,

No. 2

1 prize of 10000 Dollars.

1 " 5000 "

1 " 3000 "

1 " 2000 "

with many others from 1000 to 12 dollars.

Tickets ten dollars each, for sale at the Bookstore of

R. HUBBARD,

Shetucket street.

Sept. 1. 43—

NEW GOODS.

JOSEPH BREED,

HAS just received a large and general assortment of

NEW GOODS.

Sept. 2 43—

Lumber, &c.

50,000 ft. seasoned clear and merchantable Pine Boards,

8,000 do. Plank,

5,000 do Oak Boards,

1,000 do. Chesnut Plank,

15,000 do. seasoned Clapboards,

30,000 Hartford Shingles,

7 bbls. Mess and Prime Pork,

3 firkins Lard

Wire Sieves and Riddles—FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP

Sept. 2. 1818. 43—

IRON.

RUSSIA Old Sable Iron.

Swede's Iron, square and round,

English do cart, waggon and chaise Tire

do bolt Iron,

Spike and Nail Rods,

Faggot and Band Iron,

Nail Plates, Sheet Iron,

Plough Irons and Share Moulds,

English and American blistered, German, Swede's and Cast Steel.

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED

Sept 2 43—

RED white and blue Cloths, R[illegible] and Cassimeres, Buttons, Muskets, Pistols, Swords and Sabres, Plum[illegible] Feathers, Epaulettes, Lace Cords and Yellow Binding, with an extensive [illegible] Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Hollow Ware, Crockery, Nails, Window Glass, Looking Glasses, &c.—for sale on good terms by

ROGER HUNTINGTON & Co

LIKEWISE,

Paints, Die Stuffs and Bar Iron by the ton, cwt. or less

Norwich, Sept 2. 43 3m—

Nails, Fish, Rice, &c.

3d, 4d, 6d, 8d 10d and 20d Cut Nails,

10d and 20d Wrought do

2d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 8d and 20d Cut Brads,

20 quintals Codfish,

3 bbls pickled do

1 do Tongues and Sounds,

6 cwt Rice,

1000 lbs old Hard Soap,

15 doz. of the much approved and highly extolled Wire Sieves, of an excellent quality, at 2s6 per piece, and a large discount made to those who purchase by the dozen, FOR SALE BY

C. TYLER & Co.

WANTED,

Rye, Oats, Corn, and Walnut Wood, for which cash or goods will be exchanged.

Sept 2. 43—

GRIND-STONES.

60 Nova-Scotia GRIND-STONES for sale by JOSEPH BREED.

Sept. 2. 43—

OATS.

THE subscriber will pay cash for 300 bushels OATS, if delivered soon.

N. GILBERT

Norwich, Sept 1, 1818 43—

LOST,

IN this city, an Amulet BRACELET—the finder, by leaving it at this office, shall be reasonably rewarded. *Sept 2.*

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber about the first of July last, a three year old HEIFER, forward with calf, mainly of a red colour, brockled faced, the end of her horns sawed off with a smooth crop off the right ear—Whoever will return her, or give information to me, shall be liberally paid for their trouble, and if stolen $5 for the Thief

JOHN B. TYLER.

Griswold, Aug. 10, 1818. 43—

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

POETRY.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

SONG.

A Woman having rescued, by stratagem, her Husband, who was a prisoner of war, from the place of his confinement, sings the following Song, as they are pursuing their journey homeward by night.

COME Raymond, Raymond, speed along,
Dark fears upon my fancy throng,
For we are foreign wilds among,
With not a friend to guide us.
Rough, rough and dreary is the road,
That leads to our once blest abode,
And hark! from yonder bursting cloud,
The tempest seems to chide us.

O, Raymond, I have wander'd far,
Led by the light of Love's pure star,
Thro' scenes where slaughter drives his car,
To succor and to save thee.
And there, full many a scheme I've plann'd,
To bear thee from the foeman's hand,
Who, raising high the vengeful brand,
Soon, soon of life would reave thee.

Success my darling toil has crown'd,
No prison walls thy form surround,
With quicker step then let us bound,
And fresh our spirits rally:
For see the storm has roll'd away,
The smiling dawn leads on the day,
And yonder, clad in rich array,
Appears our native valley.

All hail, ye honor'd objects, hail
Ye flow'ry lawns; thou fertile dale,
And streamlet, where the fitful gale,
In sportive mood is swelling.
And hail, once more, ye forms so bright,
Quick rising to my raptur'd sight,
That crown with ever new delight,
The cotter's happy dwelling.

Oxford. T. GILLETT.

Copperas Mine.—Dr. Conant and a number of persons associated with him, have commenced the manufacturing of Copperas at the mines lately discovered near Zanesville, Ohio. It is said, that the Copperas is equal to any in the world, and that it is sold at a lower price than that which is imported.

The proposals for carrying the mails of the United States, &c. occupies 24 columns (with a supplement) of the National Intelligencer.

The Mayor of Georgetown has issued a proclamation, directing the police officers to destroy all dogs found going at large in that city.

The Kentucky Gazette states, that the Baptist Church in Lexington has resolved that it is contrary to the duty and character of its members, to become members of any Masonic, Tammany or other secret society! and it has enjoined upon any of them who may now be members of either of those societies, not to associate with them hereafter!

Relort Courteous.—A gentleman returning from hunting a few days ago, between Ongar and Epping, seeing a poor boy gathering sticks in a field, accosted him with "Halloo, Jack, which is the way to Epping?" The boy, whose name happened to be *William*, asked the gentleman how he knew his name was *Jack?* The Gentleman's reply was, he *guess'd* at it. "Well, then," said the boy, "guess your way to Epping."

A maiden lady in London, far advanced in years and possessed of immense property, lately settled 60,000 pounds on a Banker's clerk, upon condition of his assuming her name at her decease.

A London paper states, that a priest from the county of Galway having had a large sum of money confided to his charge to convey to sailors, was so careful of his trust that he took it to bed with him; and dreaming in the night that a robber stood over him with a pistol, he made a blow at the imaginary pistol with such force that he fractured his arm against the bed-post, in such a manner, as to render amputation necessary.

The Duke of Kent, on entering the town of Bischossgeim, on the frontier of Leiningen, was preceded by all the young girls in the village, dressed in white and decorated with ribbons, strewing garlands of roses before his carriage, *for his condescension in passing thro' their little town.*

INSURANCE STOCK, etc.

60 shares of the Stock of *Norwich Marine Insurance Company,*
2 second hand CHAISE, of the best workmanship, in good repair, with Harness,
1 bay MARE, remarkably gentle in gear or under the saddle, of handsome appearance and travels fast,

FOR SALE BY
FELIX A. HUNTINGTON & CO.
Who have just received from one of the most approved Manufactories, a large assortment of bleached SHIRTINGS & SHEETINGS.
Norwich, Aug. 18, 1818. 40—

MILITARY GOODS.

BLUE and scarlet Broad Cloth; scarlet, buff and white Cassimere; white Rattinett; scarlet Bombazett; Feathers; Plumes; Buttons; Cord; &c.——*For sale by*
Aug. 19. JOSEPH BREED.

CODFISH.

100 quintals CODFISH, for sale by
C. R. KINNEY & CO.
Aug. 24, 1818. 42-tf—

GIN.

BEST Norwich, Cold Spring Gin, in hhds. and bbls.—*For sale by*
Aug. 19. JOSEPH BREED.

One Horse Waggon,

FOR SALE BY C. TYLER & Co.
August 26. 42—

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less. by
LYMAN BREWER.
May 26. 29—

EUROPEAN & INDIA GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received and now offers for sale, a handsome assortment of
FANCY AND STAPLE

Dry Goods,

Consisting in part of

8 4 black and coloured Crape Shawls,
An elegant assortment of Canton Crapes,
Black, white, blue and changeable Levantines,
Do. do. do. Florences,
Plaid Lustrings,
Black India Sinchews and Sarsnets,
White, pink, green and lilac Levantines,
Black, white, green and blue Sattins,
8 4 Levantine Shawls,
4 4, 6-4, and 8-4 Imitation and Chints do.
4 4 elegant Merino do.
Broad and narrow figured & plain Ribbons,
Inserting Cambric Trimmings,
Black and white Tulle Lace,
Cambric and common Ginghams,
White and corded Cambrics,
Figured and plain Mulmul and Leno Muslins,
Sarsnet and Jackonet Cambrics,
Cambric and Book Muslins,
Super and common Long Lawn,
Black and coloured Cambric,
Cambric and common Dimories,
Super Chintzes and Calicoes,
Maddapollam and improved steam-loom Shirtings,
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Men's and women's Cotton Hose,
Do. do. Silk do.
Do. do. do Gloves,
Flag, Bandanna and Madrass Handkerchfs.
Florentine, Marseilles and other Vestings,
Blue and yellow Nankeens,
Elegant gilt Ridicule Clasps,
Black, green and crimson Silk and Tabby Velvets,
Silk Umbrellas,
Silk and Kid habit and long Gloves,
Black and coloured Bombazetts and Rattinetts,
Russia Sheeting and Diaper,
8-4 and 10 4 Damask Table Linen,
Plain and figured Cravats,
Black and white Italian Crapes,
Fancy Boxes and Cotton Balls,
Drab Cotton Cassimere,
Hat Bindings and Galoons,
White Degil Sattin for hatters,
Black, blue and assorted Silk and Twist,
Men's Buckskin and Beaver Gloves,
Silk and gilt Coat and Vest Buttons,
Plain, twill'd and gold head Tapes,
Hearth Rugs,
Quality and Shoe Binding,
Nun's Thread, Pins, Needles, &c &c.

Also,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Broadcloths & Cassimeres.
Norwich, June 10, 1818 31—

Looking Glasses.

A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed
LOOKING GLASSES,
for sale at reduced prices by
F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.
WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,
OF ALL KINDS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nov. 18, 1817 2tf—

Fresh Groceries,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, AMONG WHICH ARE—

WEST India and Boston Rum; New Orleans Molasses; white and brown Havanna Sugar; Hyson, Hyson Skin Souchong and Bohea Teas, fresh and good; Loaf and Lump Sugar; Coffee; Rice; Raisins, &c —together with almost every article usually found in a Grocery Store—all or any part of which, will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash or approved endorsed notes, payable at Norwich Bank.
OLIVER ARMSTRONG, jr.
Norwich June 23, 1818. 33—

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, a large supply of
Medicine,
Paints,
Dye Stuffs,
Indigo,
St. Croix and New Rum by the hhd.
Cyder Brandy per bbl.
Wines,
An assortment of Iron,
Cart and Waggon Boxes,
Window Glass,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Raisins per cask,
Spices,
Sperm. Oil, &c.
D. RIPLEY.
Norwich June 16 1818. 32—

WANTED, an industrious and faithful GIRL, to do house work in a small family. A recommendation will be required.
July 22. *Enquire of the Printers.*

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SPLENDID GOODS,

Selected by F. A. Huntington, from the latest importations,
Are just received and now on sale,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE OF
F. A. Huntington & Co.
AMONG THEM ARE,

SILK Gloves, from 2s. per pair upwards,
Kid do. „ 1s „ do.
Cotton do. at 10 cents.
Black Lustrings from 3s6 upwards,
Calicoes „ 1s „
Carlisle Ginghams unusually low priced,
Broadcloths from 75 cents to $11,00
Large assortment of Marseilles Vesting, some very fine,
Cambric Muslins, 6-4 wide, fr 2s6 upwards,
Levantine Shawls, 7-4 wide, „ 18s „
Assorted Silk Cords, for Milliners, 15 yard pieces, at 1s ps
Fine black Willow Hats, for gentlemen,
New-York and Boston Shoes fr 6s upwards,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
SUPERFINE ENGLISH INGRAIN
CARPETING,
of the most desirable patterns, with binding to match
July 7, 1818. 35—

JUST RECEIVED,
A new assortment
ENGLISH AND SWISS
WATCHES,
GOLD TRIMMINGS,
AMULET NECKLACES
AND
BRACELETS, &c.
COIT & MANSFIELD.
July 29. 38 6w

NEW FLOUR.

SUPERFINE Richmond FLOUR, in bbls and half bbls made from new wheat, and of a superior quality, for sale by
JAMES N. BROWN.
Who will pay cash for
WALNUT WOOD.
August 25. 42—

MILITARY GOODS.

Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry Swords,
Pistols,
Gilt and Plated Epaulettes,
Sashes,
Gold and Silver Lace and Cord,
Red Worsted Cord,
Sergeant's Knots,
Plumes and Feathers—FOR SALE BY
COIT & MANSFIELD.
Norwich Aug 29 1818 42—

Hardware, Cutlery, Jewellery, &c

THE subscriber respectfully invites his old friends and the public in general to call and examine a very elegant and general assortment of
Hardware, Cutlery, Jewellery, &c.
which he would wish to exchange for cash or approved notes, payable at the Norwich Bank.
OLIVER ARMSTRONG, jr.
Norwich, June 23, 1818. 33—

FOR SALE BY
N. GILBERT,

NEW-Haven Crackers, Groat and Pilot Bread, per barrel or less quantity Families can be supplied with either, new from the Bakery, and will be kept constantly on hand.
Norwich, Aug 18, 1818. 41—

FARMER'S
ALMANACK,
for 1819.

JUST published by R HUBBARD, and for sale in large or small quantities, the *FARMER'S ALMANACK*, for 1819.
August 26

TEAS.

YOUNG Hyson and Hyson Skin Tea, of a superior quality, just received and for sale by
C. TYLER & Co.
August 12. 40—

Cart Boxes.

Just received, on consignment,
Chaise, Waggon, & Cart Boxes,
Of all sizes, which are offered for sale by the quantity, at the New-York Foundery prices.
WM. C. GILMAN, Agent.
March 31 21—

NOTICE.

ALL persons entitled to Pensions from Government, payable at the Connecticut Agency, are informed that they may have them collected through the Norwich Bank, by lodging their powers with the Cashier. *August 19.*

---

100 *Dollars Reward.*

THE Store of McGREGOR and PAINE, Sterling Con was broken open on the night of the 6th inst. and the following goods were stolen:—

1 ps. blue Broadcloth, cont'g 21¼ yards,
1 ps. brown do. 5 „
1 ps. bottle green do. 6 „
1 ps. super, drab Cassimere, 7¼ „
1 ps. do. Coburg mixt do 5 „
1 ps common dark do. do. 15 „
5 part ps Bombazetts,
1 part ps Carlisle Gingham,
1 part ps English do.
4 ps. Calicoes,
1 ps. brown Canton Crape,
2 ps. black Lustrings,
5 ps. Cambric,
2 ps. Sarsenet do.
8 ps. steamloom Shirting,
1 ps. Irish Linen,
1 ps. brown Linen,
½ doz Vest Patterns,
1 ps. Book Muslin,
1 ps plain Lenu,
1 doz. 4 4 Cotton Shawls,
3 doz Madras Handkerchiefs,
2 doz Children's Handkerchiefs,
1 ps. black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
4 sets elegant garniture Ribbons,
1 ps wide white sattin do.
About 30 ps. Lustring Ribbons, various colours and widths.
4 lb black and white wound Wire,
4 doz cap and apron Tapes,
4 dos Ladies' Hair Combs,
1 dos Ivory Pocket Combs,
2 doz. pr net Suspenders,
12 gross wire eyed Buttons,
2 gross gilt Buttons,
1 gross black silk Buttons,
200 skeins Cotton Stocks,
200 skeins Cotton Thread,
3 oz fine Wire Thread,
30 sticks Twist,
6 papers Pins,
½ doz Cotton Balls,
1 dos pr Ladies' white Cotton Hose,
½ doz pr do worsted do.
½ doz pr gent's mixt do do.
1 doz pr. men's Beaver Gloves,
1 doz pr ladies' Kid do.
30 pr. ladies' walking Shoes and Slippers;
40 pr children's col'd Shoes and Bootees,
4 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives,
½ doz pr. plated Spurs,
3 doz Snuff and Tobacco Boxes,
½ doz red morocco Pocket Books,
3 ladies' do.
½ doz. Tooth Brushes.
1 small white covered Trunk, containing about $1200 in notes of hand, and betwixt 14 and 20 dollars in money.

A Reward of One Hundred Dollars, for the detection of the Thieves and recovery of the property, and Fifty Dollars for either detection or recovery, will be paid by
McGREGOR & PAINE.
Sterling Con August 24 1818. 42—

---

100 quintals Codfish,

20 do Scale Fish,
20 kegs Sounds and Tongues,
500 papers Lampblack,
Tar, Oakum,
Lamp Oil winter and summer strained,
Sheathing and Wrapping Paper,
Butter and Lard in kegs,
Ground Salt suitable for cattle and hay,
FOR SALE BY
C. EELLS.
Aug. 17, 1818. 41-4w—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

He will pay the same price for weaving as the Factories
HARVEY MORGAN.
Norwich, June 10, 1818 31tf—

NOTICE.

THE *Windham and Mansfield Turnpike Company* are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting will be held at the house of *Jerusha Staniford*, in Windham, on Tuesday the 1st day of Sept 1818, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to choose their officers for the year ensuing, and do any other proper business.
SAMUEL PERKINS, *President.*
Windham Aug 12, 1818 41—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 22d day of August A D 1818—
Present NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Esq Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of
JOSHUA BARKER,
late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Doct. *BENJAMIN ELLIS*, Ex'r or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign post in said Franklin.
42 *Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.*

NOTICE.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 25th ult. a bay MARE, to appearance about six years old. The owner may have her by proving property, paying charges and taking her away.
NATHAN MATTHEWSON.
Woodstock, Aug. 12, 1818. 41—

VENDUE.

AT the sign-post in Chelsea, on [illegible] Sept. next, at 10 o'clock, for [illegible] will be sold at Auction, the Equity of redemption in all the Real Estate [illegible] by Capt. *JOSEPH STANTON* of Gri[illegible] *John Hyde* and *George Perkins*, Esq[illegible] Commissioners on his estate—Also [illegible] Executions, Notes, sundry articles of [illegible] Goods, Jewellery, &c &c
ELIJAH AMES, *Auctio[illegible]*
Norwich, Aug 26, 1818

To JOHN FOX, Esq a Justice of the [illegible] for Windham County—

WE the subscribers, proprietors [illegible] south half of Woodstock, [illegible] County, hereby request you to [illegible] meeting of said Proprietors for the [illegible] of disposing of and managing the [illegible] lands, and the personal property [illegible] Proprietorship, and also for the purpo[illegible] choosing the necessary officers of said [illegible] prietorship, which meeting we [illegible] be held at the dwelling house of [illegible] *Bowen*, in said Woodstock, on the [illegible] day of September next, at 2 o'clock [illegible] afternoon *Dated at Woodstock, the [illegible] day of July*, 1818.
JAMES M'CLELL[illegible]
DAVID FRISSELL
STEPHEN JOHNS[illegible]
DAVID HOLMES
AMOS PAINE.

IN compliance of said application [illegible] Proprietors of the south half of said W[illegible] stock, are hereby warned to meet [illegible] time and place stated in the above [illegible] tion, and for the purposes therein stat[illegible]
Dated at Woodstock, the 21st day of [illegible] 1818
38 JOHN FOX, *Justice of Pe[illegible]*

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers being appo[illegible] ed by the Hon Court of Probate [illegible] the District of Pomfret, Commissioners [illegible] receive, examine and adjust the de[illegible] the creditors to the estate of
Mr. ALLEN DRAK[illegible]
late of Killingly, deceased, repre[illegible] solvent, hereby give notice that ex[illegible] from the 19th day of August inst. [illegible] lowed the creditors to exhibit their c[illegible] properly attested—And that we [illegible] tend on the business of our appointm[illegible] the dwelling house of *Luther Warre[illegible]* in said Killingly, on the last Mo[illegible] February next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. [illegible] day.
SAMSON HOWE.
JOSEPH ADAMS. } Com[illegible]
JOHN LAWRENCE.
Killingly, Aug. 10, 1818.

PROBATE OFFICE, POMFRET DISTRI[illegible]
Pomfret, Aug 4, 1818

THIS Court limits and appoints [illegible] term of six months from the [illegible] publication of this notice, for the cre[illegible] to the estate of
Capt. JOHN STONE,
late of Killingly, deceased, to exhibit [illegible] claims against the estate of said de[illegible] to *PHEBE STONE*, the Executrix [illegible] will and testament of said deceased [illegible] debarred a recovery according to law
Attest. ELISHA B. PERKINS, Cl[illegible]

Those indebted to said estate, [illegible] quested to make immediate payme[illegible] said Executrix.

At a Court of Probate, holden at Nor[illegible] within and for the District of Norwich, the 11th day of Aug. A D 1818—
Present NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Esq J[illegible]

SIX months from this date are al[illegible] for the creditors to the estate of
Capt. ELISHA HUNTINGTON,
late of said Norwich, deceased, to [illegible] their several claims to *ZERUBABEL H[illegible]TINGTON*, Adm'r or be debarred a re[illegible] according to law—he giving notice [illegible] Norwich Courier and on the sign-po[illegible] said Norwich.
41 *Attest. Henry Strong, Cl[illegible]*

Probate Office, so. District of Plainfield, [illegible] gust 4, 1818

SIX months from the first publica[illegible] this order, is allowed for the cre[illegible] to the estate of
Mr. BENJAMIN BLY,
late of Voluntown, deceased to exhibit [illegible] claims against said estate to *JEFFERY A[illegible]ZARD*, Ex'r. or be debarred a recovery.
Per Order of the Court,
Attest. JOSEPH BARON, Clerk of Pro[illegible]

All persons indebted to said estate are [illegible] quested to make immediate payment to [illegible] Executor.

WILLIAM ROGERS,
HAS FOR SALE,
7 doz. best Morocco Goat Skins,
1 do. cheap Watches, (some of them g[illegible]
4 pieces Broad Way Stuffs,
5 do India Stripes, (silk and cotton,)
Raisins at six cents per pound.
A second hand Chaise and Harness, &c [illegible]
August 4.

SIZING.

CASH and the highest price will [illegible] given for 2 or 3000 lbs. good SIZ[illegible]ING, if delivered soon.
RUSSELL HUBBARD.
August 12.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

...NESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1818. *NORWICH*; (Conn.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [Vol. XXII. No. 44.]

...ISCELLANY.

...ATE OF THE WORLD.

From the Alexandria Herald.

...world at large, with the exception of ...ish provinces in America, and British ...in India, appear now to be in univer... ...ss and amity.—Whether this is a ...calm, which is to proceed some aw... ...sion in the political system of Eu... ...that the period is at hand, when we ...eat our spears into pruning hooks, and ...re no more," I leave to the metaphys... ...ulations of our modern statesmen and ...tors.—But that the present stillness ...ges around the world portends some ...at interesting change in the world, I ...ly inclined to believe. It appears ...expedition of Napoleon to Russia, ...the last desperate struggle of the ...and vanity of man—since his ban... ...and exile, the loud blast of the trum... ...no longer heard, marshalling the hosts ...pe in battle array—the fields of Ger... ...no longer glitter with the hostile bayo... ...the legions of Russia and England, or ...of France; and the bustling, dan... ...ambitious career of the soldier is ex... ...for "the peaceful walks of peace," ...ty, is a prospect at which the philan... ...may exult, and the human heart feel ...that when we consider the events that ...ought about this state of things, we ...much cause to weep over the follies ...es of man.—Let any person reflect ...one moment upon the rivers and tor... ...blood that have drenched the world, ...ost trifling points of dispute, and fre... ...merely to gratify the unruly passions ...proud and revengeful individual, and ...discover in the bosom of human nature, ...the most deformed and base passions ...possibly be conceived. Nothing is ...to the mind as military skill, brave... ...heroism; but let us remember that ...passionate enthusiasm, more misery ...distress has been heaped upon the ...nce, than in any other way whatso... ...the creation of the world; for it is ...table and humiliating fact, that all the ...confusion, and war, that have arisen ...world, has been for the sole purpose of ...the above base, barbarous, and de... ...passions. But it is hoped, the time is ...ing, when mankind shall justly ap... ...the value and blessings of peace; ...reign of passion and ambition shall ...and be succeeded by that of reason ...ion; when the storms and tempests ...have so long agitated the world, shall ...and eternally be hushed, and "the ...peace return."

...XCELLENT REMARKS.

...harvest is over, but the grain has been ...the whole season, exposed to serious ... Dreadful storms of hail and wind ...ed it, and the tornado frequently ...it with instant destruction; yet ...ence has preserved it safe until now. ...that the tempest of affliction often ...man with ruin; but this tempest is ...; it purifies us, and eradicates the ...ice.—In the midst of trouble and dis... ...faith and our humility increase. It ...that like the weak stock of the field, ...times droop and bend towards the ...the succouring hand of our eternal ...tains and raises us.

...season of harvest approaches, the ...ances to maturity with great rapidi... ...dew, the sun and the rain all com... ...accelerate its perfection. May we ...to day, progress towards that state, ...may fit us for a celestial abode! may ...of our whole lives, tend to this ...end! Whatever may be our situation ...now, whether the sun sheds on us his ..., or whether we are deprived of his ...by gloomy clouds; whether our days ...or serene, it matters not, provided ...thing concurs to complete our piety, ...dispose us for eternity.

...observable, that the stalks loaded with ...differ sensibly in height from those ...thin and light; these last are erect, ...and overtop the whole field, where... ...others, stoop beneath their burden. ...behold an image of two classes of ...—We find one kind vain and pre... ...ous; having but little religion them... ...they raise their heads insolently above ...fellow creatures, and look with contempt ...those who possess true piety. The ...on the contrary, rich in virtue, walk ..., and bend toward the earth like the ...arged stalk.

...grain when ready for the sickle is not ...good. What a quantity of cockle and ...do we find growing with it! Such is ...of man in this world; there is always ...of good and evil in him; and his ...corruption, like the tares interspersed, ...the growth of virtue.

...what glee the reapers repair to collect ...of the earth! the sickle cuts all be... ...Thus death prostrates all, rich and ...saint and sinner. You heard the shouts ...at harvest-home? may they have ...acclamations of gratitude to Him ...whom proceeded these blessings. What ...our joy on the great day of harvest! ...will we recollect with feelings of ecsta... ...labor, the pain, the storms we have ... May this sweet hope support ...hour of distress; may it console us ...misery, and cause us to wait with re... ...for the approach of the great "Reap...

Pitts. Gaz.

THE NAVY.

...U. S. Navy, it is believed, now con... ...three 74's—five 44 gun frigates—three ...two 32's—one 20 gun vessel—ten 18's ...several other smaller ones, of 16, ...12, and of smaller denominations.— ...are also four 74's on the stocks, be... ...frigates and smaller vessels. "It is thus ...until we shall become the greatest ...power on the globe!"—*Boston Gaz.*

By the Mails.

NEW-YORK. BUFFALO, AUG. 25.

STEAM BOAT.

THE new Steam-Boat *Walk-in-the-Water*, lately finished at Black-Rock, came up the rapids on Saturday, opposite to this village. On Sunday afternoon she left here for Detroit, touching at the intervening ports, on an experimental voyage, under the superintendence of Mr. M'Queen, the engineer who constructed her machinery. Her motion through the water, from this place, as correctly as could be judged from the shore, was at the rate of seven miles an hour; and from every appearance we doubt not that she will be found to fully answer the valuable purposes for which she is designed.

We understand that Dr. Stewart, the principal proprietor, intends on her return, to gratify the inhabitants of this village and its vicinity, with a short excursion of pleasure on the lake.

Niagara Falls.—We learn that a considerable part of Table Rock, well known to all the visitors of this grand natural phenomenon, by the fine view it afforded of the falls on the Canadian side, broke off by its own weight, during last Thursday night, and precipitated itself into the gulf below. The piece broken off, we understand, is about twenty five rods long, and from one to six rods wide, comprising the principal part of the Table or excavated Rock. It may be considered providential, that the fall of this piece, which during the summer months has been a great part of the time covered with visitors, should have happened in the night, without any superincumbent weight or other known cause to occasion it.

Bank Bills.—Counterfeit bills on the Auburn Bank, of the denomination of five dollars, are in circulation. The name of the President is exactly imitated; that of the Cashier is bad. The paper is somewhat thicker than the true bills, and the filling up rather badly executed. The general appearance of the bills, however, much resembles the genuine, and may be considered an excellent imitation. Large quantities of these bills, we understand, are in circulation, and the public are cautioned to regard particularly all bills of this description that are offered.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 28.

DEAF AND DUMB.

Liberal Donation.—We take great pleasure in announcing the liberality of the visitors at Saratoga and Ballston, for promoting the objects of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Mr. Gallaudett, the Principal of the Institution, having presented a subscription paper for the purpose of procuring funds to erect suitable buildings for the accommodation of pupils at Hartford, Connecticut, received in one week, at Saratoga, nearly five hundred dollars, and at Ballston upwards of three hundred dollars. We learn, that gentlemen from Virginia, S. Carolina and Georgia, banishing local considerations and partialities, subscribed with great liberality.

SEPT. 1.

Latest from France.—The fast sailing ship Adonis, Capt. Champlin, which arrived here yesterday morning, left Havre on the 2d of August, and brings papers to that date. She has on board a very valuable cargo of dry goods, and ten and a half tons (about $400,000) specie. So strong an impression existed at Havre that war between Spain and the United States was inevitable, or had already commenced, that Capt. Champlin thought it prudent to avoid all vessels at sea, lest he might fall in with Spanish cruisers.

A long drought had rendered the prospect of the wheat harvest less favorable than was previously anticipated, and bread stuffs were rising. The vines wore a flourishing appearance, and continued the promise of an abundant vintage.

It deserves to be recorded that the ship Adonis, Capt. Champlin, who arrived here yesterday, has completed three voyages to Havre since the 10th of last August, during which she has been only 146 days at sea, viz. on the first voyage, 20 days out and 27 home; second, 23 days out and 28 home; third and present voyage, 20 days out and 28 home.

SEPT. 2.

The brig White Oak, which arrived last evening from Havre, has brought 200,000 dollars in specie for the United States Bank.

Brion's Squadron.—A vessel arrived at Norfolk reports that on the 3d of August, about 10 leagues east of Cape Antonio, she was brought too by a brig, being one of the squadron commanded by Admiral Brion, consisting of 2 ships, a brig and 3 schrs. mounting either 14 or 16 guns each and shewing only chequered blue and white colors.

The following circular, it is stated, was issued on Monday, by the Branch Bank in this city.

Office of Discount and Deposit,
New-York, Aug. 31, 1818.

Sir—Be pleased to take notice, that in pursuance of instructions from the Bank of the United States, no note of that Bank or of the Branches thereof, except those which are specially made payable at this office, will, after this day, be received here, unless the same be tendered in payments due to the United States. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LYNDE CATLIN, Cashier.

A letter from St. Thomas, dated 6th August, states, that the Patriot army on the Maine is to be in future commanded by five Lieut. Generals, viz. Paez, Arismendi, Bermudas, Gregor M'Gregor, and Moreno. Bolivar is President.—General M'Gregor is said to have ascended the Oronoko with 600 English recruits. Several vessels had arrived from England with munitions of war of all kinds—that the campaign will open in December next with a determination on the part of the Patriots to establish the independence of Venezuela. Admiral Brion is said to have ordered two English officers to be shot—viz. Gilmore and a brother of Col. Campbell, who is at present in the U. States, on a mission from Angustura.

A British officer has arrived at Trinidad from Venezuela, and announces the arrival in that province of the 11 British officers who were imprisoned at Philadelphia last winter. They had joined the Patriots. Mr. Clay's speech delivered last session on the floor of Congress has been translated into Spanish and read at the head of the Patriot regiments.

SEPT. 2.

The U. S. schooner Hornet, Capt. Ramage, arrived at this port last evening, from a cruize.

The new corvette ships Horatio, Captain Skinner, and Curiaso, Capt. Pedino, sailed from this port yesterday, bound to Buenos Ayres and Chili.

MASS. BOSTON SEPT. 1.

We learn by a gentleman from Scituate that a schr. anchored off that place last evening, under very suspicious circumstances, and that early this morning five men landed from her, and took different directions—suspicion being strengthened against them, they were apprehended and one turned state's evidence, and informed that the crew had murdered the captain and mate, took possession of the vessel, and brought her off Scituate; shared the money found on board her, and intended to abandon her. In consequence of this information, persons were sent out in different directions after the other men, who were apprehended in Hingham, and all of them sent to Plymouth jail. Our informant understood the vessel was loaded with cocoa, hides, logwood, &c. but did not learn to what nation she belonged; but it was supposed she was a prize to a Patriot privateer. She is a topsail schr. and carries a large brailed or lug-foresail.

State Convention.

Hartford, Wednesday Morning, Aug 26.

ON Wednesday, the 26th inst. agreeably to an Act of the last Legislature of this State, the Delegates to the Convention assembled in the court-house in Hartford.

At 11 o'clock, Judge Root called for order; He suggested this as a question, whether the Convention should first proceed to the choice of their Clerk or their President. After some remarks, it was decided that the Clerk should be first chosen.

Mr. N. Terry suggested, that it was questionable with some whether one could be chosen clerk who was not a member.

Mr. Treadwell thought there could be no doubt that the convention had a right to choose a clerk who was not a member, but it might be doubted whether it would be expedient to choose one who was not. There could be no inconvenience in choosing a member, and he thought, on the whole it would be expected of them.

Judge Mitchell doubted whether a member of any assembly of this kind was ever made clerk. The clerk is sworn to do duty as such; shall he take two oaths, and be sworn also to do duty as a member of the convention? There appeared to be a manifest impropriety in choosing a Clerk from the members of the Convention, and he would therefore have him chosen from the people.

The Chairman said the question ought to be decided before they proceeded to give their votes.

Mr. T. Pitkin considered it improper to take a vote on the subject. In the House of Representatives the clerk was chosen by special vote, but here there was no such regulation. He considered the convention at liberty to choose either a member or one who was not a member, for their clerk; and he thought they should be left to give in their votes as they pleased.

This course was adopted, and the following is a statement of the votes:

	1st Vote.	2d Vote.
James Lanman,	57	69
Thomas Day,	55	60
Gideon Tomlinson,	26	9
Ralph I. Ingersoll,	21	21
Timothy Pitkin,	18	9
Elisha Phelps,	9	1
H. W. Edwards,	4	
J. W. Edwards,	3	
William Bristol,	2	3
Lemuel Whitman,	3	
William Perkins,	1	
Andrew Kingsbury,	1	
Nathan Smith,		1

On the 3d ballot, James Lanman was chosen clerk; the oath was administered, and the convention proceeded to the choice of President.

His Excellency Oliver Wolcott was declared chosen, and took the chair, after making the following very short address.

GENTLEMEN—I am duly sensible of the obligations I am under, for the honor you have conferred upon me. I shall need your assistance in the discharge of the various duties of the station which I am called to fill, and, being entirely unacquainted with the business, I trust I shall find those of experience and wisdom who will cheerfully give it.

The Clerk read the Act of the Legislature for calling a Convention, and the President then called for certificates of membership.

After the members were sworn,

Mr. Treadwell introduced a resolution to request the Clergy of the town to make arrangements for discharging the duties of Chaplain to the Convention, which was adopted.

Mr. N. Terry moved for the appointment of a committee to prepare Rules for the regulation of the convention.

The appointment of the committee was referred to the President, who nominated Mr. N. Terry, Mr. T. Pitkin, and Mr. Stevens.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock, P. M.

Wednesday afternoon.

The committee appointed to form Rules for the regulation of the convention reported in part—that the Rules regulating the House of Representatives should be adopted, until others should be reported by the committee.—Report accepted.

Mr. T. Pitkin then moved that the committee be increased to five. Judge Mitchell and Mr. A. Larned were accordingly added by the President.

Mr. Stevens said that, according to the resolution passed by the Legislature, the Convention were to form a constitution of civil government for the state, if they deemed it expedient. He thought it best to decide that question, and therefore moved the following resolution:

Resolved, by this Convention, That we proceed at this time to form and devise a constitution of civil government for this state.

Mr. Treadwell remarked that the subject was very important: He did not know what opinion he should ultimately adopt, but at present he did not see occasion for a new constitution; he did not see the necessity for a convention; but reasons might be suggested, and they *might* be such reasons as he should be influenced by: but as the reasons did not then exist in his mind, he was not prepared to vote. It had been said we had no constitution of civil government in this state, but he believed that few would be found in the convention prepared to support that opinion—prepared to say that all our system of laws is a baseless fabric. We *have* a constitution—one which has carried us through *two wars*—one which has existed for nearly *two centuries*—and which has secured to the people peace, harmony and prosperity. If nothing more, we have a constitution which allows the people to appoint a legislature: to choose a Governor, Lt. Governor and Council once a year, and Representatives twice a year; which authorizes that Legislature to organize courts of justice, to regulate them, and to call them to account for the manner in which they may discharge their official duties. If we have a constitution which is beneficial in no other respect, it cannot be denied that we have one which is highly beneficial in this. So far as the people of Connecticut have exercised these privileges, they are a free, sovereign and independent state—They have exercised them, both in *peace* and in *war*. The supreme power is vested in the freemen and the Legislature. The constitution has been the support of good order—it has been approved of by the people—and this is a more sure declaration of their sentiments than the votes of a few town meetings. Nothing is more certain than that a constitution was formed in 1639—and in substance is the one which we now have. The act of Charles II. was necessary only for political purposes—We were then his subjects, and it was necessary to have his sanction—But in '76 we became independent; the original constitution returned then upon us, so far as it was contained in the charter, and that constitution can be clearly pointed out. He knew not what reasons might be shown for altering it, nor could he say that he should not vote for an amendment; but until some reason should be suggested, he was not prepared to vote for it.

Mr. Stevens said he had introduced the resolution, not expecting it would excite discussion. He believed it would be acknowledged on all hands that we had no *written* constitution in the state. By the proceedings of the last Legislature that body seemed to take it for granted that we had none. They passed a resolve to call a convention to make a constitution; if we had a constitution, it seemed to him that the language would have been, to form a *new constitution*. That we had had a mode of getting along he would not deny—The constitution of 1639 did well enough in the charter, but since '76 we have had no sovereign, and needed no chartered rights. The constitution of 1639 was not made for a free people; it did well enough for the state at that time; it was sufficient for regulating their municipal concerns: but in '76 the charter became a dead letter—but the people since that time have followed it, and followed it with many advantages. He need not anticipate what might be *said*, or repeat what has been said on the subject, but the legislature have never had a right to make a constitution: the people are the only true sovereigns, and they have never delegated the power. But admit that we have a constitution, the people would now have a right to make a new one. He knew it had been considered heterodox to say that we have no constitution; but look at fact, he could not find a chapter or verse of it. If usages formed a constitution, he would agree that we have one. The people choose a legislature, and many benefits grow out of it; still, it was the part of human prudence to confine the powers of the Legislature within certain limits.—The people have the right to do it, and if they have, no man will prevent them. They can form a constitution legitimately. It is a just and wise principle that the majority shall rule the minority. The charter did well enough under a king, but the people must now submit to self-government, and they mean to have rules to regulate them.

Mr. T. Pitkin said he did not rise to a discussion of the question, whether the State of Connecticut has a Constitution; at this time he deemed it entirely unnecessary; it was a discussion which would throw no light upon the subject before the house, and from which the house could not derive the least advantage.—Had he been a member of the last legislature, he should probably not have voted with the gentleman from Stamford; but that legislature had thought proper to appoint a convention; and it had become the duty of the convention to decide on the expediency of forming a new constitution: at this stage of the business he was not pledged to vote for a Constitution; he should only vote for it, (for he was inclined to vote for the resolution) if it should meet his approbation—he was not *pledged*, and he believed the *convention* would exercise the rights of independent men; it could not be important to discuss the question of a present constitution, for if we had one the people had a right to alter it, and he must confess, that it had occurred to him, that, under all circumstances, if the question should be taken to proceed to form a new constitution he should be inclined to proceed. Though he might be of the same opinion with his honorable colleague on the subject of our present constitution, he was inclined to proceed without entering into any discussion, for it could lead to no profitable result—to vote to proceed is no more than saying it is expedient, and if we get a better constitution, we shall get a very good one; but whether he should vote for one at any rate, was another question.

Some further remarks were made by Judge Root, Mr. A. Wolcott, and Mr. Austin, but were not understood.

The resolution was adopted almost unanimously, and the convention adjourned to nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thursday morning, Aug 27.

After prayers by the Rev. Mr. Nichols, Mr. Fairchild introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by ballot, to draft a constitution, and report the same to this convention, to consist of three members from each county.

Mr. A. Wolcott considered it expedient to adopt such method of doing the business as would create as little expense of time, as the nature of the subjects to be discussed would admit of: he had formed an opinion that a different course from the one proposed would create less expence of time—his plan however, had not much order in it; but he thought the business would be sooner accomplished by taking up the subject in detached proportions, and discussing distinct principles—that must be done *finally*, and it could better be done *without* the report of a committee than with it: the house could form their opinion better: For instance, the questions, who shall exercise the right of suffrage? who shall be eligible to office? what shall constitute the parts of the legislature? how shall they be chosen? of what number shall the senate consist?—can all be better discussed if brought before this body separately, than if embodied in any instrument.—If left to a committee to report, it is a question of some importance when they will report; If they do, every individual will have a right to make his objections, and the same would be true if an individual were to lay in an instrument; all this must be gone through with, and he did not think the mode proposed was the best, because it was the least expeditious—*better* to propose separate and distinct principles, and when discussed to appoint a committee to arrange them—this would avoid in the first instance the drudgery of verbal criticisms, which it was not necessary to make, until the principles had been adopted. To show that this was the better mode, he begged leave to read an example by way of illustration: *Resolved*, that the following principle be adopted as a part of the constitution of this state—that every citizen of the age of 21 years, &c. &c. shall have a right &c. to exercise the privileges of a freeman of this state.

Mr. N. Smith did not know as the mode of procedure could be very important, but it was his opinion that the subject should be referred to a committee: it was certainly inconvenient to discuss abstract principles, and set tle distinct propositions without seeing their connection and bearing—gentlemen speak of expediting the business; he considered that to be the great object of the committee; he did not conceive it to be necessary, or that the committee *would* set till they should have completed the instrument, without reporting; they would report from time to time in part, & their reports would be made the subject of discussion, as they should come in—this, he conceived, would obviate the objection of the gentleman from Middletown—the mode of reporting from time to time, would occupy the convention; and he was on the whole in favor of the resolution on the table.

Judges Root and Mitchell and Mr. Treadwell made some further remarks, which could not be heard distinctly.

The resolution however was unanimously adopted; and after a recess of an hour, the house proceeded to the choice of the committee.

[*The names of this committee were published in our last.*]

Friday morning, Aug. 28.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Flint, the convention proceeded to the choice of Robert Fairchild, as assistant clerk, Mr. Lanman being absent on the committee for drafting a constitution.

The committee appointed to devise Rules for the regulation of the convention, made a further report, which was accepted with amendment—viz: by adding a rule which provides that a majority shall constitute a quorum. Adj. to 3 P. M.

Friday afternoon.

Motion was made to reconsider the vote which had been taken on the report of the committee for devising Rules, &c.

The ground of the motion was the amendment which provides that a majority shall constitute a quorum to do business.

For reconsideration,	85
Against it	108

The committee of twenty-four then reported in part, the following Preamble and Bill of Rights, six hundred copies of which were ordered to be printed, and the convention adjourned till nine o'clock to morrow morning.

[*Preamble and Bill of Rights published last week.*]

Saturday, Aug. 29.

After Prayers, and the distribution of the Bill of Rights, the Convention adjourned to Monday, at 3 P. M. to give time to the Committee to make a further report, and also to deliberate on the subject of the report already made.

Monday, Aug. 31.

The Convention met at the time adjourned to, and having ascertained that no further report would be made by the Committee to-day, adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, Sept. 1.

Mr. Treadwell proposed to throw out a few general remarks on the bill of Rights—a bill had been reported to the Convention at length: he did not know that it could be necessary in its present form—if we had to contend with a tyrant, or an aristocracy, disposed to wrest from the people their rights, this declaration might be proper and expedient, and even necessary; but it is well known that all power is vested in the *people*, and exercised by a government appointed by the people; if it was necessary to make certain regulations for that government, which should be *unalterable*, that was one thing. Some of the states had made such regulations, and confined their legislatures within such limits, as to prevent the enacting any law on certain subjects, forever afterwards. If it was deemed expedient to make an ordinance of the people, and incorporate it into the Constitution, he had no objection; it could not be improper to settle certain points—the people were possessed of certain rights, to abridge the power of the legislature, and enlarge the power of the executive or judiciary; these should be incorporated under the several distinct heads, for instance—it might be provided what the legislature may do, what they may *not* do, and what they shall do; the powers of the executive and judiciary might be enlarged, and the rights of the people, to do this, should be incorporated under the several distinct heads—such a list of distinct *propositions* it was improper to pass by themselves; it would be more advantageous, as well as systematical, to apportion the rights to be incorporated under their distinct heads—he was not prepared, however, to say precisely what should be the distinct order to be taken on the subject, when the whole instrument should be reported it could be determined.

Mr. A. Wolcott, did not know that any question could be laid before the house for discussion, but from the nature of the business, it became more clear, the more he reflected, that they could not be confined to Rules. The principles of a free government were as clear as the revolution of the heavenly bodies, that the earth revolves round the sun, and not the sun round the earth; but at present, gentlemen knew nothing of each others notions or opinions, and it was impossible that this should be the case, unless they were communicated—he wished to have them communicated, but did not know the precise order in which it was best to commence the subject; the Convention had appointed a Committee of twenty-four to draft a Constitution, and he had no objection to the committee, but then it was necessary to compare ideas; the Committee had made no progress except to report the proposition before the house, he was willing and should be desirous, and he was willing *then* to make his notions understood; he did not know how much it was proper then to communicate, but he was willing to submit his ideas in writing, or he would make some very general remarks on the Constitution. The present form of government of the state is very democratic—he was a *democrat*, and the longer he lived, the more he became so, and there was no body on this earth who would not subscribe to the principles of democracy. In the first place the people would not alter the democracy of their government—and in the *next*, he would make no alterations in the present form, unless some *special* benefit could be derived from it. *He* differed in many respects from certain gentlemen—he did not think it so necessary as some to make a Constitution; *we had a form* of government, and if there had been any objection, it was not to the form of government. If the legislature had been subject to any errors, it might be well enough to limit them, but he would not limit them in their ordinary business: the legislation returned annually to the hands of the people, and the intelligence of the people would make proper provisions for this subject—without that, a Constitution was but *paper*; he would defy a Committee to make a Constitution which would stand for a moment with a people either corrupted or who had not intelligence to discern, or preserve their freedom; he would fix the tenure of offices—would regulate the judiciary and courts of justice; these subjects it would be well to consider: he would define the powers of the judiciary, and their numbers, and fix the time of their sitting—but these were contingencies which could not *now* be determined. As to religion he would decide that question: there should be nothing gross in principle inserted in the Constitution: there should be nothing inserted, which was calculated to create feuds. He had thrown out these general remarks, but he should want to sit down and write out his ideas upon the subject, and reflect upon them, but it was unnecessary at this time, the bill reported, he considered superfluous and improper: it seemed more so probably to his mind, than to many others; *he* was for erecting a few strong posts for the defence of liberty—they should be few, they should be distinct and *strong*: the legislature can't destroy the liberties of the people; that can't be, they are elected by them: all power is in the people; the right of electing the legislature is in them, and reverts to them every year: this is the great means by which the people hold their rights; and now should they go on to determine what the legislature should do? They might as well undertake to make a code of statutes; the legislature must act agreeably to circumstances, which are very liable to change; instructions or fixed regulations, would serve only to embarrass the legislature. There was no need of circumscribing the power of the legislature, they were a part of the people: they must frequently return to the people, and this fact, would secure their acting in accordance with the wishes of the people: it was impossible for them to perpetuate an abuse of power, beyond one election. Some sections in the Bill of Rights appeared unexceptionable, but the county courts would be forever disputing about the constitutionality of certain things; for instance, about laying out highways—the highway passes through an individual's farm, and however much benefitted he might be, the Constitution says he must be compensated; here then is a Constitutional question. As to excessive bails, he could not well determine what was meant by this phrase; no court would ever require a bail unless it was just, and if just, it would not be excessive; that section ought not to go into a constitution.

"No person shall be attainted of treason, &c."—there could be no advantage in adding this section, and he did'nt know as it could do any hurt, but as no person had ever been attainted, the question was whether it was best to increase the Constitution with that kind of article; he had no particular objection to it, but as no one ever did attaint a person, it seemed to be useless.

"The citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner to assemble together, &c."—This section had been copied from instruments when it was *necessary*; when constitution-making was new, it was natural enough to begin by inserting provisions of this nature; this was derived from Great Britain, at least the seeds of it; it was rational enough to look and see what others had done—but would any Legislature undertake to prohibit the people from assembling in this manner, or think it improper for them to meet? that was impossible—it never had been done, and no Legislature would begin now—it could not take place.

"Every citizen has a right to bear arms, &c."—This is well enough; it's an important section.

"The Military shall be in subordination to the civil power."—His objection to this, was, that it would be oftener false than true, if the meaning was to extend to what the words import. A General is to fight a battle—and here's a Justice of the Peace, who tells him to arrange the order of battle so and so; shall he obey the justice? Is that the meaning of the section? No—but it should be, if the words were used as they were here. What then? If the laws provide what military or civil officers shall do, we must have cases defined. Suppose in the army, a soldier is sentenced to be shot by a Court-Martial—shall the civil arm rescue him from the military power? if the meaning does not extend to this, to what does it extend? There was no difficulty in making laws against the military, so far as force could be controlled—but he would not make a constitutional act. Gen. Jackson silenced the civil authority, when it became necessary to save New-Orleans; he took a course in opposition to the civil authority; he refused to make one of the embarrassing means of defence pointed out by the Legislature; he told the Governor to go home, he should not allow of this interference; but should be responsible for his own conduct, and declared, if he interfered he should be hanged. Now could the Constitution prevent this? The Constitution had no more force in such a case, than a legislative act—and if a legislative act, would not control the military, it was not worth while to make constitutional provision. The meaning could never be defined with certainty.

"No soldier shall ever be quartered, &c."—This was right in the main, but could not be confined to all cases. In time of war, soldiers will quarter themselves, and ought to, if it became necessary. He had made all these remarks, to show that such a list of articles would only serve to embarrass the Legislature—that body was chosen by the people and their election returned to the people so often, that they would not do what was not agreeable to the people—they could not control the people, and the Convention ought therefore to be delicate about embarrassing their rights—opinions were constantly changing, and it might be necessary to change the Constitution. Perhaps he had trespassed on the Convention, but he had made those remarks generally, in order to show what were some of his ideas respecting the Bill of Rights—he did not know that his remarks were in season.

Mr. Austin considered the gentleman's remarks in season, and he was glad to hear general remarks from any gentleman. It would be improper to take up a particular discussion of the Bill of Rights in the absence of the committee. The Convention might find objections which the committee could easily obviate—still it might not be unprofitable to point out those objections. There was another reason worthy of consideration. The necessity of a Bill of Rights, depends upon circumstances. How is the legislature to be constituted? If it was to be elected for the year, there was more necessity for a bill of Rights, than if the Government returned to the people once in six months. In that case, little need be said about a Bill of Rights—the people had rights enough. The time could not be spent more profitably, than in general remarks, and he wished to have the observations of other gentlemen.

Judge Mitchell thought it was always best in a public body, to have some question before the house that brings the subject to a *point*; general remarks, made at random, do nothing; gentlemen might go on with their general remarks forever, and accomplish nothing; they would not ascertain the sentiments of the Convention; some members were too modest to throw out their ideas on general subjects—besides, it was not bringing the matter to a point, it was like the Clergyman's entering his pulpit and forgetting his text—he wished the motion to be made from the Chair or some other quarter, and the question to be taken, whether the articles contained in the Bill of Rights shall now be taken up; if not, the house might as well adjourn. He thought they ought to be taken up separately, altho' as he said the other day, he still doubted the propriety of having a Bill of Rights; but as they had appointed a Committee of 24, and as that Committee had seen fit to report a bill, he considered his own opinions as overruled. He was against the Bill of Rights for he would not undertake to tell the people their Rights, they could not be enumerated: he would tell them their power and have them keep their Rights in their own hands. The Constitution is to guard against *power*, and is to the Legislature no more than the power of attorney to an individual agent. The Legislature is the people's agent, and it was sufficient for the people to say what they will have under their control; when they had done that, they had done enough: he would not enumerate all his powers to his agent, he would say, go and take care of this piece of property, but I have much property besides. Rhode-Island had reserved 10 powers, Massachusetts 30, and some states, as South-Carolina and New-York, had enumerated none, and he believed for wise purposes. What is limited to the Legislature, he would so express in the Constitution. A Bill of Rights has not the authority of a Constitution unless incorporated: is this bill to be incorporated in the Constitution? if not, it has no legal binding effect. Congress, the second year after it was established, voted to amend the Constitution, by providing that all power not given to themselves, should be reserved to the several states—he wished it to be decided, whether they should take up the first report. Here Judge Root proceeded to make some general remarks, when the Committee entered, and submitted the following further report—600 copies of which were ordered to be printed.

The committee, to whom was referred the consideration of the subject of drafting a Constitution, to be submitted to the Convention, beg leave to report in part.

Per Order,

PIERPONT EDWARDS, *Chairman.*

ARTICLE SECOND.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

§ 1. The powers of government shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them confided to a separate body of magistracy—to wit—those which are Legislative, to one; those which are Executive to another, and those which are Judicial to another.

§ 2. No person or collection of persons, being of one of those departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE THIRD.

OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. The Legislative power of this State shall be vested in two distinct houses or branches; the one to be styled *The Senate*, the other *The House of Representatives*, and both together THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. The style of their laws shall be, *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Connecticut, in General Assembly convened.*

§ 2. There shall be one stated session of the General Assembly, to be holden in each year, alternately at Hartford and New-Haven, on the first Wednesday in May, and at such other times as the General Assembly shall judge necessary; the first session to be holden at Hartford; but the person administering the office of Governor, may on special emergencies, convene the General Assembly at either of said places, at any other time. And in case of danger from the prevalence of contagious diseases in either of said places, or other circumstances, the person administering the office of Governor may, by Proclamation, convene said Assembly at any other place in this State.

§ 3. The House of Representatives shall consist of freemen residing in towns from which they are elected. The number of Representatives from each town shall be the same as at present allowed and practised; but the General Assembly may reduce the number, provided that there shall be always at least one Representative from each town.

§ 4. The Senate shall consist of twelve members, to be chosen annually by the Freemen, provided the General Assembly may within two years after taking of the next census of the United States, increase the Senate to a number not exceeding twenty-one, and shall, within said time, divide the State into such number of Senatorial districts as they may think necessary.

§ 5. At the meetings of the Freemen held in the several towns in this state in April annually after the election of Representatives, each of the Freemen present shall be invited to present written ballots for the Senators. The Moderator or presiding officer shall receive the votes of the Freemen, and count and declare them in open Freemen's meeting. The presiding officer shall also make duplicate lists of the persons voted for and of the number of votes for each, which shall be certified by the presiding officer; one of which lists shall be delivered to the Town Clerk, and the other within ten days after said meeting shall be delivered under seal either to the Secretary of State or to the Sheriff of the County in which said town is situated, which copy shall be directed to the Secretary of State, with a superscription expressing the purport of the contents thereof. And each Sheriff who shall receive such votes shall within fifteen days after said Freemen's meeting, deliver, or cause them to be delivered to the Secretary of State.

§ 6. The Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller, for the time being, shall canvass the votes publicly. The twelve persons having the greatest number of votes for Senators, shall be declared to be elected. But in cases where no choice is made by the Freemen in consequence of an equality of votes, the House of Representatives shall designate by ballot which of the candidates having such equal number of votes, shall be declared to be elected. The return of votes, and the result of the canvass, shall be submitted to the House of Representatives, and also to the Senate, on the first day of the session of the General Assembly, and each House shall be the final judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

§ 7. The House of Representatives when assembled, shall choose a Speaker, Clerk, and other officers. The Senate shall choose its Clerk and other officers except the President. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members in such manner, and under such penalties as each House may prescribe.

§ 8. Each House shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish members for disorderly conduct, and with the consent of two thirds expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the Legislature of a free and independent State.

§ 9. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same when required by one fifth of its members, except such parts as in the judgement of a majority may require secrecy. The yeas and nays of the members of either House shall at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journals.

§ 10. The Senators and Representatives shall in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the General Assembly, and for four days before the commencement, and after the termination of any session thereof. And for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

§ 11. The doors of each House shall be open except on such occasions as in the opinion of the House may require secrecy.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. The supreme executive power of the State shall be vested in a Governor, who shall be elected by the freemen of the State, and shall hold his office for one year from the first Wednesday of May next succeeding his election, and until his successor be duly qualified. No person who is not a freeman of this State and who has not arrived at the age of thirty five years shall be eligible.

§ 2. At the annual meetings of the freemen of the respective Towns in the month of April immediately after the election of Senators, the presiding officers shall invite the freemen to present ballots for him they would elect to be Governor with his name fairly written. Duplicate lists of such ballots shall, in the presence of the freemen be made and certified by the presiding officer, one of which lists shall be deposited in the office of the Town Clerk and the other transmitted to the Secretary of State, or Sheriff of the County, within ten days after the said meetings. The Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller, for the time being, shall during the month of April, canvass the returns of the presiding officer, and publish the name of the person having a majority of the whole number of votes, who shall be declared to be elected. But if no person shall have a majority of the whole number of votes returned, or if two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes, then the names of the two persons having the highest number of votes, or the name of the persons having an equal and highest number of votes (as the case may be) shall be returned to the General Assembly at their then next session, and one of them shall be chosen Governor on the second day of the session of the said General Assembly, by the joint ballots of both houses, without previous debate. Contested Elections for the Governor or Lieutenant Governor shall be determined by both Houses of the General Assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

§ 3. At the annual meetings of the freemen, immediately after the election of Governor, there shall also be chosen in the same manner as is herein before provided for the election of Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, who shall continue in office for the same time, and possess the same qualifications.

§ 4. The compensations of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be established by law, and shall not be varied so as to take effect until after an election, which shall not succeed the passage of the law establishing said compensation.

§ 5. The Governor shall be Captain General of the Militia of the State, except when called into the service of the United States.

§ 6. He may require information in writing from the officers in the executive department on any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

§ 7. The Governor, in case of a disagreement between the two houses, respecting the time of adjournment, may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not beyond the day of the next stated session.

§ 8. He shall from time to time, give to the General Assembly, information of the state of the government, and recommend to their consideration, such measures as he shall deem expedient.

§ 9. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

§ 10. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, in all cases except those of impeachment, and in capital cases, and to remit fines and penalties under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law; and in case of a conviction for a capital offence, he may respite the sentence until after the session of the next General Assembly.

§ 11. All Commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of Connecticut; shall be sealed with the State Seal, signed by the Governor, and attested by the Secretary of State.

§ 12. A Secretary of State shall be appointed in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct. He shall have the safe keeping and custody of the public records and documents, and particularly of the Acts, resolutions and orders of the General Assembly, and record the same, and perform all such duties as shall be prescribed by law. He shall be the keeper of the Seal of the State, which shall not be altered.

§ 13. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses of the General Assembly, shall be presented to the Governor. If he approves he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it to the House in which it originated; who shall enter the objections at large upon their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, that House shall again pass it, it shall be sent with the objections, to the other House, which shall also reconsider it. If approved, it shall become a Law. But in such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays; and the names of the members voting for and against the Bill, shall be entered on the Journals of each House respectively. If the Bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days, (Sunday's excepted,) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it; unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

§ 14. The Lieutenant Governor shall, by virtue of his office be President of the Senate, and have, when in committee of the whole, a right to debate, and when the Senate is equally divided, to give the casting vote.

§ 15. In case of the death, resignation, refusal to serve, or removal from office of the Governor, or of his impeachment, or absence from the State, the Lieutenant Governor shall exercise the powers and authority appertaining to the office of Governor, until another be chosen at the next periodical election for Governor, and be duly qualified, or until the Governor impeached or absent shall be acquitted or return.

§ 16. When the government shall be administered by the Lieutenant Governor, or he shall be unable to attend as President of the Senate, the Senate shall elect one of their members, as President, *pro tempore*. And if during the vacancy of the office of Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall resign, refuse to serve, or be removed from office, or if he shall be impeached, or absent from the State, the President of the Senate *pro tempore*, shall in like manner administer the government until he be superseded by the Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

§ 17. If the Lieutenant Governor shall be required to administer the government, and shall while in such administration, die, resign during the recess of the General Assembly, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State for the time being, to convene the Senate for the purpose of choosing a President *pro tempore*.

§ 18. A State Treasurer shall be annually chosen by the Freemen at their Freemen's meeting in April, and the votes shall be counted, declared, returned, and canvassed in the same manner as is provided for the election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor; the votes for Treasurer shall be canvassed by the Secretary and Comptroller of State; he shall receive all monies belonging to the State, and disburse the same only as he may be directed by law. He shall pay no warrant or order for the disbursement of public money until the same has been registered in the office of the Comptroller.

§ 19. A Comptroller of the public accounts shall be annually appointed by the General Assembly. He shall adjust and settle all public accounts and demands, except those of the Orders of the General Assembly, and prescribe the mode of keeping and rendering all public accounts. He shall *ex officio* be one of the Auditors of the accounts of the Treasurer. The General Assembly may assign him other duties in relation to his office, as those of the Treasurer, and shall prescribe the manner in which his duties shall be performed.

§ 20. A Sheriff shall be appointed for each County, by the General Assembly, who shall hold his office for three years.

§ 21. A statement of all receipts, payments, funds and debts of the State shall be published from time to time, in such manner and at such periods as shall be prescribed by law.

Mr. M'Clellan moved that the first section be taken up by paragraphs.—Voted.

Mr. Treadwell thought it might be a question, whether they should have a Bill of Rights; for his part, he wished to have the rights in the hands of the people; they had no power, no kings, and no aristocrats to contend with, the power was their own, and he wished the question to be settled now, whether it was necessary to proceed by way of a list of ordinances; if it was thought advisable to pass certain ordinances to regulate the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial departments, he had no objection, but he would not have them incorporated under their distinct heads—the Constitution would have no power unless adopted by the people, and when ratified by them it would become the supreme law of the land—they should pass the ordinances, and then make them a part of the Constitution.

Mr. Lanman, moved to proceed by taking up, considering and acting upon the preamble of the Constitution—Voted.

Judge Mitchell had no objection to the preamble, he liked it well, the only difficulty with him, was, as to the time of adopting—he was willing to approve of this Preamble, but to say that he would adopt the Constitution, which might follow, it was what he could not do—there appeared to him a most impropriety in saying that "we ordain and establish, the following Constitution and form of civil government" before a Constitution had been even submitted to the Convention—in vulgar language, it was much like putting the cart before the horse; he considered it best to proceed to consider the remainder of the bill, and let the Preamble come in after the instrument should be formed, supposing the Convention were to vote for this and reject the Constitution; in the Preamble they would have voted to adopt the Constitution, and on the final question, to reject it—for this reason, he considered it an improper time to approve the Preamble.

Mr. N. Smith, wished to proceed in the way because all others had done so in all cases, he believed it to be the universal rule, when a bill was reported, by a committee, to take it up by paragraphs, each paragraph being open to arguments, and gentlemen on discussion, had a right to adopt, or reject it, or the minds of the Convention could not be brought to a point, unless they should proceed in this manner, although he might approve of a particular section, or an individual article—he considered himself under no obligation to vote for the *whole*—but perhaps gentlemen might be willing to vote for the whole with one or two exceptions, and how could these be made, unless they should proceed in the manner proposed; how could objections to particular articles be made, unless the articles were taken up separately? He was not intimately acquainted with proceedings of this nature, but as opinions might be different on different articles he wished the business be gone through with by taking up each article separately, and when done, the Convention would have a right to reject, or approve the whole altogether. It was certainly of importance to take up the subject right from the beginning.

Mr. Lanman, moved that the Preamble be approved and adopted.

Mr. Treadwell, considered the first section of importance—if no Constitution should be adopted, the Preamble would fall through course; if a Constitution should be adopted, the only question was, whether the Preamble had a proper introduction—*unanimously agreed*.

The house now proceeded to the consideration of article 1st, and section 1st.

Mr. Treadwell, moved to strike out the word *separate* from section 1st.—his objection to the word in that place, was, that it had no meaning, the sentence was more complete without it, and he would not have a word in the Constitution, which had not a meaning, and an *appropriate* meaning.—Amended.

Mr. A Wolcott, had an objection to the

did not know how the gentlemen true it, he was not capable of any prac meaning of it, but if ed it, the latter clause of the section be stricken out—" And that no of men, are entitled to exclusive ments or privileges from the Now are the Convention prepared that no man or set of men is entitled to exclusive privileges? this principle all banking companies porations—are not banking companies of men? have they not exclusive all corporations and manufactur have, and if the words of the to countenance the idea that ed, he was not prepared to agree ground he wished the section to —he would therefore move that be struck out; as it there doubt in the words, and he would out in the Constitution.

Smith, considered the gentleman's be out of order; if the section did it would be because there would not enough; but to move to strike it out in his view be in order.

made some remarks, and the striking out was negatived.

Treadwell, then moved to erase the "General" from article 1st, which was the first section was approved and

Mr. Treadwell, moved to strike out "unalienable and" which motion debate was negatived, and the section reported, approved and adopted.

was now read, and the Convention to 4 o'clock P. M.

—Mr. Treadwell remarked, that religion should be tolerated in this had no objection to the article; but there should be universal toleration, Mahomedans, Jews, or Hindoos be allowed to meet together and all should be tolerated, agreeably article; and no force should be used them, unless to prevent acts of disturbance had no objection to an article of —Unanimously approved and accepted.

4. "No preference shall be given to sect, or mode of worship."

wished to erase this section, and the following, viz. "That rights of are unalienable—that all persons natural and indefeasible right, to worship Almighty God, according to their own; and no person shall be compelled any place of worship or contribute the support of any minister, contrary choice."

Pitkin begged leave to read the statute subject—which done—Mr. Morse those were rights which they had for—all they wished, was the of managing their own concerns in way.

Treadwell was willing this subject taken up, but doubted the propriety it up in this place.

Edwards concurred with the gentleman from Farmington—he was willing to this subject, but not now; so important should not be left to the Legislature, but he would secure every thing.— substitute negatived.

Treadwell wished to move one amendment to the 4th section, which would render unexceptionable to all parties, he was not of our religion, or our mode of worship religion came from God, it was the religion, and he knew it to be the of God unto salvation; he would not the object of worship; he had no idea up Jupiter Ammon, or Mahomed, or any other heathen God, as a object of worship; nor would he substitute any other worship for that of Jesus the present mode should not be changed here he hoped it would be understood he had nothing personal in view— was expecting no office and no emolument, but being called upon to act as a of this Convention, he had a duty to, that duty should be conscientiously charged, and he should not be accountable for any consequences which might result Constitution. He was not prepared Jesus Christ on a par with false Gods, would therefore move, that the word " be erased, and the word "Christian" substituted—so that the Section would "no preference shall be given, by law Christian sect &c." He was willing should enjoy equal privileges—that no should be given by *law* to any sect—but that in point of *law* all equal—substituting the word *Christian* for *Religious*, he thought removed the and would render the section acceptable to all—as it stood the section might strued to mean, that no preference given to the Christian religion above, but he was not prepared to say, Christian religion should not be ranked any other.

Wolcott, said he could not find that any ideas of his own on this subject, found some difficulty in settling what would mean, or what was intended by the amendment; was it intended Jews, or Mahommedans, or any religious sect? If the section was designed to place them all on a footing, *well*— that were the case, he was prepared that Religion was not an affair of State. Convention or the Legislature had nothing to do with the subject; it become necessary to alter the phraseology of the laws, not see that they had power to frame, there should be no distinction be- Jew or Gentile.

Edwards declared himself in favor of amendment, he agreed with the Hon. from Farmington, that no preference should be given to any religious sect; willing the Legislature should tolerate Mahommedans, at the same time, never been any in the state, and never would be; but if there should, amendment would not infringe their privileges he was therefore in favor of it.

man remarked at some length, and on the amendment was carried, section as amended.

Wolcott remarked, that he no doubt to promote the interests of the man, but he was opposed to the it was not proper to say that any was equal to the Christian religion, nor was it proper to say that any other religion was not equal to it; it was altogether a mistaken idea, that any thing should be done on the subject; why compel a man to support *any* religious sect? the question was coming to this, and he would ask of what use it could be? It is said that religion is the foundation of good morals; *what are good morals?* we are not indebted to the Christian religion for them; all the virtues have been inculcated by Pagans, and he would have the law the same, as it regards both Christians and Pagans; he would have no difference. Why *enforce* religious instruction, because it will bring many to embrace religion; what religion? the Christian religion—which sect? which inculcates truth or falsehood? each sect will say mine, and each will undertake to supplant the other; if it is not right to compel a person to embrace the truth, is it right to compel him to embrace falsehood? he would have no laws upon the subject, laws were not necessary to support falsehood, and no religion could be useful which was believed to be false. We seek to know which sect embraces the truth, and all dogmas are either true or false; but don't say if you wont support truth, you shall support falsehood—truth can't be demonstrated, there were different opinions and all could not be true; as it respects society, it was of no importance what a man believes concerning the future state; it was conduct which was of consequence to the community, on this ground he was unwilling to do any thing about it.

Mr. Treadwell said, if he understood the gentleman's argument, he had been considering the question, whether it is proper to support religion by law, which was not the question before the house; it might be proper to discuss that question some other time, but at present, it was the question whether the article under consideration, should be inserted in the Bill of Rights; any other question had nothing to do with the subject, the Convention had only to determine *now*, whether any distinction should be made by law between different denominations of Christians.

Mr. N. Smith declared himself in favor of the section; its provision was consistent with the principles of Justice, it was also consistent with the third article, which tolerates the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, by all religious denominations, without discrimination. Would it not be free to allow *him* the free enjoyment of his own peculiar mode of worship, and at the same time allow the like privileges to others? without the provision contained in section fourth, you may establish one denomination by law, and leave all others unprotected: but this declares that no preference shall be given by law, to any denomination of Christians—and without this, how can we proceed to legislate with perfect equality? the question is *not* whether any religious sect be *wrong or right*, but whether all denominations of *Christians* shall enjoy equal privileges. The people of Connecticut are all *Christians*; their modes of worship are *various*, and it is of peculiar importance that each should be preserved. The principle contained in the fourth section was a fundamental principle, it did not need argument for its support, and it could not be desirable to go extensively into the question; were not this principle adopted, the different denominations would look at each other with a jealous eye. This ought not to be. He was willing for one, to vest in the Legislature supreme power on this subject, it was consistent with the idea, that one Christian denomination should not be built up at the expense of another; it was not inconsistent for a society to pay *no* tax, but if he wished to join a society which was disposed to pay taxes, *he* ought to have that privilege, and the legislature ought to have the power of regulating this subject; without this, the Constitution would be unwarrantably defective.

Mr. D. Burrows, did not agree with the gentleman from New-Haven—he could not agree that the legislature have a right to make laws on this subject—if they had, *he* had always been in an error concerning it. In the first place he doubted the power altogether—if they had power to legislate on the subject, they had power to legislate on matters of *conscience*—he was altogether opposed; but he was not opposed to the question on the 4th section, if it amounted to a religious test, that no man should hold an office who did not embrace the *Christian* religion; if that was the idea, he had no objection—but if it was designed to give a right to *legislate* on religious concerns, he was still more opposed.

Mr. Stow remarked that this question had been agitated ever since his memory; and he conceived this to be the only true ground, that the legislature have a right to legislate on all subjects relating to this world—if they step off of that ground at *all*, and presume to legislate on the subject of religion, they carry the matter too far. Christ's kingdom was not of this world, and all had a right to worship in their own way. If the people are disposed to make regulations to build houses, or to pay taxes, they have a right, but, that the *legislature* have a right to make laws on this subject he denied. He believed that the Christian religion disowns any such right. Look at our neighboring states, New-York, New-Jersey, and others—their government is founded on religion as well as ours—*there* the Legislature did not interfere in religious concerns. Look at Massachusetts, where the Legislature has interfered, and you find nothing but constant *petitioning*—the same is the case in England, where they have an established religion; it would be a radical error if this subject should not be put at rest—he doubted whether the Constitution could be carried into effect, until this subject should be entirely put at rest.

It was then motioned to amend the 4th section by adding the following clause: " Nor shall any person be compelled to attend any place of public worship, or maintain any minister, without his consent and approbation," which did not pass. The 4th section as reported, was then approved and adopted.

The consideration of Sec. 5th on motion of Mr. Treadwell, was postponed, until the Constitution should be formed.

Sec. 6. Mr. A. Wolcott, thought this section rather too well defined—" every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects," but " being *responsible* for that privilege: there was not a power in Europe that had a law like this. You may speak freely and write freely, but you must suffer the consequences; he would have the article amended by leaving out " being responsible for the abuse of that liberty."

Mr. Treadwell would leave out all the article—he considered the whole purpose of it answered in the next section.

Mr. Bristol, could not agree with gentlemen, that the article was of no importance. Every citizen has the liberty of speaking and writing his sentiments freely, and it should not be taken away from him: there was a very great distinction between taking *away* a privilege, and punishing for an abuse of it—to take away the privilege, is to prevent a citizen from speaking or writing his sentiments—it is like appointing censure of the press, who are to revise before publication—but in the other case, every thing may go out, which the citizen chooses to publish, though he shall be liable for what he *does* publish—we are *not* to adopt the principles of a Star Chamber-Court, the Sec. was important: it was the very one which he wished to see incorporated.—Some further remarks were made by Mr. Bristol, and Mr. Pitkin, and the section was approved and accepted.

Sec. 7th.—No law shall ever be passed to curtail the liberty of speech, or of the press.

Mr. A. Wolcott, moved to amend the Sec. by adding " and no prosecution for libel, shall be sustained, as a public offence." As the sects of men stand, the publisher may be constantly vexed with public prosecutions, which shall subject him to trouble and expense undeservedly.

After some remarks by Mr. Smith, the Sec. was approved and accepted.—Sections 8 and 9 were approved and accepted without amendment.—Sec. 10th. Mr. A. Smith moved to strike out the words, "*by an Impartial Jury*," which was not done.

Mr. Fairchild, moved to amend the section, by adding " and no person shall be holden to answer for a crime, the punishment of which may be death or imprisonment for life unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger."—Amended, and the section accepted and approved, with one or two verbal alterations.—Sec. 11th was amended, so as to read "no person shall be arrested, detained or punished, except in cases, clearly warranted by law. Adjourned.

Wednesday afternoon and Thursday, Were spent in considering the second report of the committee. No vote to accept or reject was taken on any section.

On Thursday afternoon the committee made a further report, as follows:

ARTICLE FIFTH.

OF THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. The Judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Supreme Court of Errors, a superior Court, and such inferior Courts as the General Assembly shall from time to time, ordain and establish. The powers and jurisdiction of which Courts shall be defined by law.

§ 2. There shall be appointed, in each County, a sufficient number of Justices of the Peace, with such jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases as the General Assembly may prescribe.

§ 3. The Judges of the Supreme Court of Errors, of the Superior and Inferior Courts and all Justices of the Peace shall be appointed by the General Assembly. The Judges of the Supreme Court and of the Superior Court, shall hold their offices during good behaviour; but may be removed by impeachment; and the Governor shall also remove them on the address of two thirds of the members of each house of the General Assembly; all other Judges and Justices of the Peace shall be appointed annually. No Judge or Justice of the Peace shall be capable of holding his office, after he shall have arrived to the age of seventy years.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

§ 1. All persons who have been, or shall hereafter previous to the ratification of this constitution, be admitted Freemen according to the existing laws of this State, shall be and remain Freemen or electors.

§ 2. Every white male citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and resided in the town in which he may offer himself to be admitted to the privilege of an elector or freeman, at least six months preceding; and have a freehold estate of the yearly value of seven dollars; or having been enrolled in the militia, shall have performed military duty therein for the term of one year next preceding the time he shall offer himself for admission, or being liable thereto, shall have been by authority of law excused therefrom; or shall have paid a state tax within the year next preceding the term he shall present himself for such admission, and shall sustain a good moral character, shall, on his taking such oath as may be prescribed by law, be an elector.

§ 3. No person shall gain a residence so as to render any town chargeable for his support merely in consequence of being admitted an elector.

§ 4. The privileges of an elector shall be forfeited by a conviction of bribery, forgery, perjury, duelling, fraudulent bankruptcy or theft.

§ 5. Every elector shall be eligible to any office in this state, except in the cases provided for in this Constitution.

§ 6. The select men of the several towns shall decide on the qualifications of electors, at such times and in such manner, as may be prescribed by law.

§ 7. Laws shall be made to support the privilege of free suffrage, prescribing the manner of regulating and conducting elections, and other meetings of the electors, and prohibiting under adequate penalties all undue influence therein, from power, bribery, tumult and other improper conduct.

§ 8. In all elections of officers of the state or members of the General Assembly, or members of Congress, the votes of the electors or Freemen shall be by ballot.

§ 9. At all elections of officers of the State, or members of the General Assembly, the electors or freemen shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance upon, and going to, and returning from, the same, except in cases of felony or breach of the peace.

§ 10 The freemen's Meetings for the election of the several State officers by law annually to be elected, and members of the General Assembly of this State, shall be holden on the first Monday of April in each year.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, September 9, 1818.

THE CONVENTION.

We have devoted as much of this day's paper as possible, to the proceedings of the Convention at Hartford. The committee have made a fourth and last report, the first and second articles of which follow:—

ARTICLE SEVENTH.—RELIGION.

§ 1. It being the right and duty of all men to worship the Supreme Being, the great Creator and Preserver of the Universe, in the mode most consistent with the dictates of their consciences; no person shall be compelled to join or support, nor by law be classed with, or associated to, any congregation, church, or religious association. And each and every society or denomination of Christians in this State shall have and enjoy the same and equal powers, rights and privileges; and shall have power and authority to support and maintain the Ministers or Teachers of their respective denominations, and to build and repair houses for public worship, by a tax on the members of the respective societies only, or in any other manner.

§ 2. If any person shall choose to separate himself from the society or denomination of Christians to which he may belong, and shall leave a written notice thereof with the Clerk of such society, he shall thereupon be no longer liable for any future expences, which may be incurred by said society.

ARTICLE EIGHTH.—OF EDUCATION.

§ 1. The charter of Yale College, as modified by agreement with the Corporation thereof, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly passed in May 1792, is hereby confirmed.

§ 2. The fund, called the SCHOOL FUND, shall remain inviolably appropriated to the support and encouragement of the public, or common schools throughout this State, and for the equal benefit of all the people thereof. The value and amount of said fund, shall, as soon as practicable, be ascertained in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe, published and recorded in the Comptroller's office; and no law shall ever be made, authorising said fund to be diverted to any other use than the encouragement and support of public, or common schools, among the several school societies, as justice and equity shall require.

[The 9th Article is *Of Impeachments*, 10th *General Provisions*, 11th and last *Of Amendments to the Constitution*. The whole instrument is now before the Convention, but the progress made in the consideration of it is very slow.]

The Hon. *John Q. Adams*, Secretary of State, with his family, passed through this city on Thursday, on their way to Boston.

The Hon. *Uriel Holmes*, has resigned his seat in the Congress of the United States.

The ship Magnet, has arrived at New-York from Liverpool, bringing papers to the 10th Aug. They contain no political news of importance.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity has been conferred on Rev. *Lyman Beecher* of Litchfield, by Middlebury College.

Late accounts from Russia mention that the Emperor regretted extremely that the vessels disposed of to Spain did not prove good, and blamed the surveyors—and had determined to present Ferdinand with two good ships of the line as an indemnity.

Boston Palladium.

ITEMS.

The articles stolen from the store of Mr. Jacob Sargeant, in Hartford, were nearly all found on Thursday morning last, concealed in a barn at Ashford, in this State. Three persons were seen in the barn, a short time before the goods were found. They had made their escape, but as a number of the inhabitants were in pursuit of them, it is almost certain they will be apprehended.

A man with his family bound to Ohio, has left Stonybrook, in a boat of 16 tons burden, and has arrived safe at Albany. It is expected he will reach Pittsburg, after having travelled nearly 1000 miles, through the interior of the country, *by water*. This is worth recording, says the Albany Register, on account of its novelty.

The marshal of Baltimore has received from the President of the United States the warrant for executing the two Mail Robbers, Alexander and Hare. The time for execution is fixed for Friday the 11th inst.

Michigan Bank.—The Detroit Gazette mentions, that a person had been detected at Chilicothe, having in his possession 15,000 dollars in bills purporting to be of the Michigan Bank; and adds, that the industry of the villains who have made these bills far surpasses the exertions of the directors of the bank, as, it is believed, that the bank will not commence issuing bills before October.

The notorious pirate Mitchell, who has lately been infesting the Mississippi with his barges, it is said, has provided himself at the Balize with a sloop mounting six brass pieces, and was cruising off the Bahamas, with a view of doing business on a larger scale.

The National Intelligencer informs the public that CENTS, to any moderate amount, may be had, on application at the Mint of the United States, in Philadelphia, in exchange, for an equal sum in specie, or in notes receivable in the Bank of the United States.

Arrangements are making to establish a line of steam boats between Washington City and Norfolk.

The following gentlemen have been elected members from Kentucky for the ensuing Congress. David Trimble, Henry Clay, William Brown, Thomas Metcalf, Alney M'Lean, David Walker, George Robertson, Richard C. Anderson, T. Quarles and Benjamin Hardin.

A letter from Havana, of Aug. 5, received at Boston, mentions that the Pique frigate, sailed on the 3d for Jamaica, with the money from the Tay, 6 per cent having been deducted for duties.—The Semiramis, Sir J. L. Yeo, sailed on the 4th for England, in consequence of Sir James being very sick. No salutes took place.

State of the Thermometer the past week.

2d September, greatest heat	86	deg.
3d,	76	
4th,	76	
5th,	80	
6th,	78	
7th,	76	
8th,	68	

Died,

At Fort Meigs, Ohio, on the 12th Aug. last, the Hon. JOHN LOVETT, of Albany, aged 58, formerly of Lisbon, in this State.

At New-York, Col. FRANKLIN WHARTON, commandant of the United States Marine Corps.

In Sweden, HEDUROE ELIZABETH CHARLOTTE, of Holstein Oldenburgh, Queen Dowager of Sweden and Norway, aged 59.

PLASTER.

23 tons Nova Scotia PLASTER, for sale at the store of E. COIT & CO.
Sept. 9. 44 3w—

POTATOES.

N. GILBERT, will contract to pay cash for 500 bushels POTATOES, to be delivered by the first of October next.
Norwich, Sept. 8, 1818. 44—

GIN.

BEST Norwich, Cold Spring Gin, in hhds and bbls.—*For sale by*
Sept. 9. JOSEPH BREED.

70 Bottles Pepper Sauce,
70 lbs. Tamarinds,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN LATHROP.
Sept. 9, 1818. 44—

Cheese Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to contract immediately for a quantity of CHEESE of good size and quality, for which he will pay cash.

He also wishes to sell a quantity of English *SOLE LEATHER*, ready cut for soles. Turks Island *SALT*, of superior quality, with a general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

CHARLES LATHROP
Sept 6, 1818. 44 3w—

COLEMAN's "Sunday School Catechism," containing questions on the historical part of the New Testament designed to assist children in gaining an intimate acquaintance with the life, character, doctrines and precepts of Christ and the acts of his Apostles."—No 1. by the dozen or single—for sale by
C. LATHROP.
Sept 8. 44—

Nails, Iron & Steel.

RUSSIA Old Sable Iron by the Ton, English & Swedes flat, square, and round Iron, assorted sizes.
London Hoop L. Blister'd STEEL.
Horse Nail Rods Nail Plates.
Cut Spikes five inches long for planking.
Tacks of all sizes from 3 to 20 oz per M.
Patent Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes—for sale at Norwich Nail Manufactory, by
41 WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE, BARN, and 12 acres of excellent LAND, pleasantly situated in Preston, near the new Shetucket Bridge, on the road leading to Preston city, and 1/4 of a mile from Chelsea. All said Land may be ploughed, and there are on the same two good wells of water, one in the house—three hundred young apple trees, mostly grafted, which have borne fruit two years, and also about three hundred thrifty walnut and chesnut trees. Said House is new, and well finished, and has been occupied as a public house for four years past, and is a good stand for a public house or a grocery store. The above property will be sold cheap for cash.

Also for sale, various kinds of *Mechanical Tools* and sundry articles of *Household Furniture*, together with two *Silver Watches*.

Application made to Mr. HENRY C. AVERY, of Norwich, or SAMUEL TALMAN, living on the premises.
Preston, Sept 8 1818 44-4w—

Probate Office, Pomfret District—Pomfret, Sept 1, 1818.

THIS Court limits and appoints the term of six months from the first publication of this notice, for the creditors to the estate of

DANIEL CLAPP,

late of said Pomfret, deceased, to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, to *DANIEL CLAPP*, of said Pomfret, Executor to the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest. ELISHA B. PERKINS, Clerk.

☞ Those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to said Executor. 44—

POETRY.

From the New-York Republican Chronicle.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE.

BY S. WOODWORTH.

JUST like Hope, this magic toy,
Shows a thousand forms of joy,
Of richest shape and sweetest hue,
Forever varying—ever new,
Just like Hope.

Innocence, a playful child,
Rais'd the tube and look'd and smil'd;
And still he gazed with rapture wild,
For every change his heart beguiled
Just like Hope.

Sage Experience chanced to pass,
Seiz'd the toy, and broke the glass,
And soon convinced the weeping boy,
How false was his illusive joy,
Just like Hope.

Still the silly wretch believed,
That his loss would be retrieved;
Another tried, and still he grieved,
For every flattering tube deceived,
Just like Hope.

EPIGRAM.

Do you, said Fanny 'tother day,
In earnest love me as you say?
Or are those tender words applied
Alike to fifty girls beside?
—Dear, cruel girl, cried I forbear:
For by those eyes—those lips—I swear—
She stopp'd me as the oath I took,
And cried, 'you've sworn—now *kiss the book.*'

Only 4500 Tickets.

To be drawn in October next.

WASHINGTON BRIDGE LOTTERY,
No. 8.

1 prize of 10000 Dollars.
1 " 5000 "
1 " 3000 "
1 " 2000 "

with many others from 1000 to 12 dollars.

Tickets ten dollars each, for sale at the Bookstore of

R. HUBBARD,
Shetucket street.

Sept. 1. 43—

NEW GOODS.

JOSEPH BREED,

HAS just received a large and general assortment of

NEW GOODS.

Sept 2. 43—

Lumber, &c.

80,000 ft. seasoned clear and merchantable Pine Boards,
2 000 do. Plank,
5 000 do Oak Boards,
1 000 do. Chesnut Plank,
15 000 do seasoned Clapboards,
30,000 Hartford Shingles,
7 tbls. Mess and Prime Pork,
3 firkins Lard.

Wire Sieves and Riddles—FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

Sept. 2. 1818. 43—

IRON.

RUSSIA Old Sable Iron,
Swede's Iron, square and round,
English do. cart, waggon and chaise Tire,
do. bolt Iron,
Spike and Nail Rods,
Faggot and Band Iron,
Nail Plates, Sheet Iron,
Plough Irons and Share Moulds,
English and American blistered, German, Swede's and Cast Steel,

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.

Sept 2. 34—

RED white and blue Cloths, Rattinetts and Cassimeres, Buttons, Muskets, Pistols, Swords and Sabres, Plumes and Feathers, Epaulettes, Lace Cords and Yellow Binding, with an extensive variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Hollow Ware, Crockery, Nails, Window Glass, Looking Glasses, &c.—for sale on good terms by

ROGER HUNTINGTON & Co.

LIKEWISE,

Paints, Die Stuffs, and Bar Iron, by the ton. cwt. or less.

Norwich, Sept 2. 43 3m—

MILITARY GOODS.

BLUE and scarlet Broad Cloth; scarlet, buff and white Cassimere; white Rattinett; scarlet Bombazett; Feathers; Plumes; Buttons; Cord; &c.——*For sale by*

Aug. 19. JOSEPH BREED.

MILITARY GOODS.

Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry Swords,
Pistols,
Gilt and Plated Epaulettes,
Sashes,
Gold and Silver Lace and Cord,
Red Worsted Cord,
Sergeant's Knots,
Plumes and Feathers—FOR SALE BY

COIT & MANSFIELD.

Norwich Aug 29 1818 42—

CODFISH.

100 quintals CODFISH, for sale by

C. R. KINNEY & CO.

Aug. 24, 1818. 42-tf—

EUROPEAN & INDIA GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received and now offers for sale, a handsome assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

Dry Goods,

Consisting in part of

8 4 black and coloured Crape Shawls,
An elegant assortment of Canton Crapes,
Black, white, blue and changeable Levantines,
Do. do. do. Florences,
Plaid Lustrings,
Black India Sinchews and Sarsnets,
White, pink, green and lilac Levantines,
Black, white, green and blue Sattins,
8 4 Levantine Shawls,
4 4, 6-4, and 8-4 Imitation and Chintz do.
4 4 elegant Merino do.
Broad and narrow figured & plain Ribbons,
Inserting Cambric Trimmings,
Black and white Tulle Lace,
Cambric and common Ginghams,
White and corded Camorics,
Figured and plain Mulmul and Leno Muslins,
Sarsnet and Jackonet Cambrics,
Cambric and Book Muslins,
Super and common Long Lawn,
Black and coloured Cambric,
Cambric and common Dimories,
Super Chintzes and Calicoes,
Maddapollam and improved steam-loom Shirtings,
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Men's and women's Cotton Hose,
Do. do. Silk do.
Do. do. do. Gloves,
Flag, Bandanna and Madras Handkerchfs.
Florentine, Marseilles and other Vestings,
Blue and yellow Nankeens,
Elegant gilt Ridicule Clasps,
Black, green and crimson Silk and Tabby Velvets,
Silk Umbrellas,
Silk and Kid habit and long Gloves,
Black and coloured Bombazetts and Rattinetts,
Russia Sheeting and Diaper,
8 4 and 10 4 Damask Table Linen,
Plain and figured Cravats,
Black and white Italian Crapes,
Fancy Boxes and Cotton Balls,
Drab Cotton Cassimere,
Hat Bindings and Galoons,
White Demi Sattin for hatters,
Black, blue and assorted Silk and Twist,
Men's Buckskin and Beaver Gloves,
Silk and gilt Coat and Vest Buttons,
Plain, twill'd and gold head Tapes,
Hearth Rugs,
Quality and Shoe Binding,
Nun's Thread, Pins, Needles, &c. &c.

Also,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Broadcloths & Cassimeres.

Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31—

Looking Glasses.

A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

for sale at reduced prices by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,

OF ALL KINDS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Nov. 18, 1817. 2tf—

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, a large supply of

Medicine,
Paints,
Die Stuffs,
Indigo,
St. Croix and New Rum by the hhd.
Cyder Brandy per bbl.
Wines,
An assortment of Iron,
Cart and Waggon Boxes,
Window Glass,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Raisins per cask,
Spices,
Sperm. Oil, &c.

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, June 16. 1818. 32—

NEW FLOUR.

SUPERFINE Richmond FLOUR, in bbls. and half bbls made from new wheat, and of a superior quality, for sale by

JAMES N. BROWN.

Who will pay cash for

WALNUT WOOD.

August 25. 42—

GRIND-STONES.

60 Nova-Scotia GRIND-STONES, for sale by JOSEPH BREED.

Sept. 2. 43—

OATS.

THE subscriber will pay cash for 300 bushels OATS, if delivered soon.

N. GILBERT

Norwich, Sept. 1, 1818. 43—

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100 *Dollars Reward.*

THE Store of McGREGOR and PAINE, Sterling Con. was broken open on the night of the 6th inst. and the following goods were stolen:—

1 ps. blue Broadcloth, cont'g 31½ yards,
1 ps. brown do. 5 "
1 ps. bottle green do. 6 "
1 ps. super, drab Cassimere, 7½ "
1 ps. do. Coburg mixt do. 5 "
1 ps common dark do. do. 15 "
5 part ps. Bombazetts,
1 part ps. Carlisle Gingham,
1 part ps English do.
4 ps. Calicoes,
1 ps brown Canton Crape,
2 ps. black Lustrings,
3 ps. Cambric,
2 ps. Sarsenet do.
2 ps. steamloom Shirting,
1 ps. Irish Linen,
1 ps. brown Linen,
½ doz Vest Patterns,
1 ps. Book Muslin,
1 ps plain Leno,
1 doz. 4-4 Cotton Shawls,
3 doz Madras Handkerchiefs,
2 doz Children's Handkerchiefs,
1 ps. black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
4 sets elegant garniture Ribbons,
1 ps wide white sattin do.
About 30 ps. Lustring Ribbons, various colours and widths
¾ lb black and white wound Wire,
4 doz. cap and apron Tapes,
4 doz Ladies' Hair Combs,
1 doz. Ivory Pocket Combs,
2 doz. pr. net Suspenders,
12 gross wire eyed Buttons,
2 gross gilt Buttons,
1 gross black silk Buttons,
200 skeins Cotton Slacks,
200 skeins Cotton Thread,
2 oz fine Wire Thread,
50 sticks Twist,
6 papers Pins,
½ doz. Cotton Balls,
1 doz pr Ladies' white Cotton Hose,
½ doz pr do worsted do.
½ doz pr. gent's mixt do do.
1 doz pr men's Beaver Gloves,
1 doz pr ladies' Kid do
30 pr ladies' walking Shoes and Slippers;
40 pr. children's col'd Shoes and Bootees,
4 doz Pen and Pocket Knives,
½ doz pr plated Spurs,
3 doz Snuff and Tobacco Boxes,
½ doz red morocco Pocket Books,
3 ladies' do
½ doz Tooth Brushes,
1 small white covered Trunk, containing about $1200 in notes of hand, and betwix 14 and 20 dollars in money

A Reward of One Hundred Dollars, for the detection of the Thieves and recovery of the property, and Fifty Dollars for either detection or recovery, will be paid by

McGREGOR & PAINE.

Sterling, Con. August 24 1818. 42—

STONINGTON BRIDGE

LOTTERY.

DURING the severe gale in September, 1815 the Bridge at Point Point, Stonington, was swept away. The Legislature of this State have granted a Lottery for rebuilding it, and the subscribers duly appointed Managers, having given bond for the faithful performance of their trust, submit the following

SCHEME:

1 Prize of 5000 Dollars is		$5000
1 do. of 2000		2000
1 do of 1000		1000
2 do of 500		1000
1 do. of 400		400
1 do. of 200		200
8 do of 100		800
10 do. of 50		500
4 do. of 30		120
48 do. of 20		960
100 do of 10		1000
1170 do. of 6		7020
1347 Prizes.		$20,000
2653 Blanks.		
4000 Tickets at $5 is		$20,000

several of the Prizes to be disposed of as follows:

The first drawn blank on the
2d day's drawing, $400
3d " " 1000
4th " " 500
5th " " 2000
6th " " 500
7th " " 3000

It is understood that 500 numbers constitute a day's drawing, whether more or less are actually drawn on any one day, and will accordingly regulate the stationary prizes.

Prizes to be paid in 90 days after the drawing is completed, and subject to a deduction of 15 per cent

Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing is completed, will be considered as given for the benefit of the institution and not paid

The drawing will positively commence on the 27th of August next.

WM. WILLIAMS,
AMOS DENISON,
JESSE BREED
WM. W. RODMAN, } *Managers.*

Stonington, April 1818. 27—

One Horse Waggon,

FOR SALE BY C. TYLER & Co.

August 26. 42—

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM ROGERS,

HAS just received from New-York a general assortment of new and fashionable GOODS, suitable to the season—among which are—Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Nankeens, Marseilles, Silk and other Vestings, Silk, Cotton and Hemp Hose, Lustrings of various colours, Calicoes, Dimories, Silk, Merino and other Shawls, Silk and Kid Gloves, and a variety of FANCY ARTICLES. ALSO,

Groceries.

Wine, Brandy, Gin, W. I. and N. E Rum, Porter, Molasses, Teas of various kinds, Sugars, &c.

The above articles were purchased with cash, at low prices, and will for cash be sold low.

Norwich, July 15, 1818. 36—

Nails, Fish, Rice, &c.

3d, 4d, 6d, 8d 10d and 20d Cut Nails,
10d and 20d Wrought do.
2d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d and 20d Cut Brads,
20 quintals Codfish,
3 bbls pickled do
1 do Tongues and Sounds,
6 cwt Rice,
4000 lbs. old Hard Soap,
15 doz of the much approved and highly excolled Wire Sieves, of an excellent quality, at 2s6 per piece, and a large discount made to those who purchase by the dozen, FOR SALE BY

C. TYLER & Co.

WANTED,

Rye, Oats, Corn, and Walnut Wood, for which cash or goods will be exchanged.

Sept 2. 43—

---

100 quintals Codfish,

20 do Scale Fish,
20 kegs Sounds and Tongues,
500 papers Lampblack,
Tar, Oakum,
Lamp Oil, winter and summer strained,
Sheathing and Wrapping Paper,
Butter and Lard in kegs,
Ground Salt, suitable for cattle and hay,

FOR SALE BY

C. EELLS.

Aug 17. 1818. 41-4w—

Bohea Tea, &c.

10 qr chests first quality Bohea Tea,
2 hhds N. E Rum,
3 bags green Coffee,
2 qr casks Colmenar Wine,
2 do. Sherry and mountain Malage,
8 boxes Pipes,
3 do Soap,
1 keg Smyrna Raisins
Double refined Sugar,
Havanna Lump do.
1 fierce London and New-York Porter,

Just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26. 29—

Cart Boxes.

Just received, on consignment,

Chaise, Waggon, & Cart Boxes,

Of all sizes, which are offered for sale by the quantity, at the New-York Founder prices

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent.

March 31 21—

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26. 29—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

He will pay the same price for weaving as the Factories

HARVEY MORGAN.

Norwich June 10. 1818. 31tf—

FOR SALE BY

N. GILBERT,

NEW Haven Crackers, Groat and Pilot Bread, per barrel or less quantity Families can be supplied with either, new from the Bakery, and will be kept constantly on hand.

Norwich, Aug. 18, 1818. 41—

FARMER'S

ALMANACK,

for 1819.

JUST published by R HUBBARD, and for sale in large or small quantities, the *FARMER'S ALMANACK*, for 1819.

August 26.

TEAS.

YOUNG Hyson and Hyson Skin Tea, of a superior quality, just received and for sale by

C. TYLER & Co.

August 19. 40—

Sound Steam-Boat L

THE Proprietors have determined to extend the Line to *Norwich* on the FULTON, Capt. LAW, and this will be continued during the season, as follows:

The Connecticut, Capt [illegible] will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New Haven.

The Fulton, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich at day-light in the morning of the same days, touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New Haven at [illegible]

The Boats will meet at New Haven and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the morning—the Connecticut for New York, the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

May, 1818.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SPLENDID GOODS

Selected by F. A. Huntington, from late importations,

Are just received and now on sale

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE

F. A. Huntington & Co.

AMONG THEM ARE,

SILK Gloves, from 2s per pair
Kid do. " 1s "
Cotton do. at 10 cents.
Black Lustrings from 3s6 upwards,
Calicoes " 1s "
Carlisle Ginghams unusually low price,
Broadcloths from 75 cents to $11.00
Large assortment of Marseilles Vestings, some very fine,
Cambric Muslins, 6 4 wide, from 2s6 upwards,
Levantine Shawls, 7-4 wide, " 18s
Assorted Silk Cords, for Milliners, by pieces, at 1s per
Fine black Willow Hats, for gentlemen,
New-York and Boston Shoes from 6s upwards,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SUPERFINE ENGLISH INGRAIN

CARPETING

of the most desirable patterns, with [illegible] to match

July 7, 1818.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich within and for the District of Norwich, the 22d day of August A. D. 1818.

Present NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

JOSHUA BARKER,

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Doct. *BENJAMIN* [illegible] Ex'r. or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Republican Courier and on the sign post in said Franklin.

42. *Attest. Henry Strong Cl*

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers being appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of

Mr. ALLEN DEAN,

late of Killingly, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 19th day of August instant are allowed the creditors to exhibit their claims properly attested—And that we will attend on the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of *Luther Warren* in said Killingly, on the last Monday of February next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day.

SAMSON HOWE,
JOSEPH ADAMS } *Com.*
JOHN LAWRENCE

Killingly, Aug 10, 1818.

PROBATE OFFICE, POMFRET DISTRICT.
Pomfret, Aug 4. 1818

THIS Court limits and appoints the term of six months from the publication of this notice, for the creditors to the estate of

Capt. JOHN STONE,

late of Killingly, deceased, to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased to *PHEBE STONE*, the Executrix to the will and testament of said deceased—and debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest. ELISHA B PERKINS, Clk.

Those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to said Executrix.

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, about the [illegible] July last, a three year old HEIFER, forward with calf, mainly of a red colour, brockled faced, the end of her horns broke off with a smooth crop off the right ear. Whoever will return her, or give information to me, shall be liberally paid for their trouble, and if stolen $5 for the Thief.

JOHN B. TYLER.

Griswold, Aug. 10, 1818

NOTICE.

WANTED, an industrious and faithful GIRL, to do house work in a small family. A recommendation will be required.

July 22. *Enquire of the Printers.*

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1818. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXII. No. 45.]

INSURANCE STOCK, etc.

60 shares of the Stock of *Norwich Marine Insurance Company*,

a second hand CHAISE, of the best workmanship, in good repair, with Harness,

1 bay MARE, remarkably gentle in gear or under the saddle, of handsome appearance and travels fast,

FOR SALE BY

FELIX A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

Who have just received from one of the most approved Manufactories, a large assortment of bleached SHIRTINGS & SHEETINGS.

Norwich, Aug. 12, 1818. 40—

PLASTER.

23 tons Nova Scotia PLASTER, for sale at the store of E. COIT & CO.

Sept. 9. 44 6w—

CODFISH.

100 quintals CODFISH, for sale by C. R. KINNEY & CO.

Aug. 24, 1818, 44-tf—

GRIND-STONES.

60 Nova-Scotia GRIND-STONES, for sale by JOSEPH BREED.

Sept. 2. 43—

POTATOES.

N. GILBERT, will contract to pay cash for 500 bushels POTATOES, to be delivered by the first of October next.

Norwich, Sept. 9, 1818. 44—

GIN.

BEST Norwich, Cold Spring Gin, in hhds. and bbls.—*For sale by*

Sept. 9. JOSEPH BREED.

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26. 29—

OATS.

THE subscriber will pay cash for 300 bushels OATS, if delivered soon.

N GILBERT.

Norwich, Sept 1, 1818 42—

SIZING.

CASH and the highest price will be given for 2 or 3000 lbs. good SIZING, if delivered soon.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

August 12

70 Bottles Pepper Sauce,

70 lbs. Tamarinds,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

Sept 9, 1818. 44—

3 small Brass Guns,

Handsomely mounted on field carriages, for sale by

R. HUBBARD.

July 28.

One Horse Waggon,

FOR SALE BY C. TYLER & Co.

August 26. 42—

FOR SALE BY

N. GILBERT,

NEW Haven Crackers, Groat and Pilot Bread, per barrel or less quantity. Families can be supplied with either, new from the bakery, and will be kept constantly on hand.

Norwich, Aug. 18, 1818. 41—

FARMER's

ALMANACK,

for 1819.

JUST published by R. HUBBARD, and for sale in large or small quantities, the *FARMER's ALMANACK*, for 1819.

August 26.

TEAS.

YOUNG Hyson and Hyson Skin Tea, of a superior quality, just received and for sale by

C. TYLER & Co.

August 12. 40—

NEW FLOUR.

SUPERFINE Richmond FLOUR, in bbls. and half bbls made from new wheat, and of a superior quality, for sale by

JAMES N. BROWN,

Who will pay cash for

WALNUT WOOD.

August 25. 42—

WANTED, an industrious and faithful GIRL, to do house work in a small family. A recommendation will be required.

July 28. *Enquire of the Printers.*

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE DUBLIN EVENING POST.

Address of Mr. Phillips to the Electors of the County of Sligo, on declining the poll.

BE assured, gentlemen, it is with feelings rather of gratitude than of disappointment, that I withdraw myself from the contest, upon the present occasion. I find that we cannot have a fair probability of success, and with every personal respect for your late members, and with the most heartfelt affection for you, I do not feel myself warranted in putting them to the expence, or you to the inconvenience, necessarily consequent on a contested election. The state of your registry, which I have but just received, has compelled me to this determination. It is an astonishing and disgraceful fact, that such is the political apathy of your county, that one-twentieth of its freeholders are not registered. The only privilege which the people are left, is the elective franchise, and even this, it seems they have not the spirit to exercise. After this, what right has Ireland to complain, if, either on the window tax question, or any other question, her representatives will not give themselves even the trouble of crossing the channel? If you are contented to submit to this degradation, it is not for me to murmur, capable as I am, by my own conduct, of redeeming myself individually. As I hear, however, that some of your news-room wiseacres have taken offence at an expression in my address, and as every man who puts himself politically forward, should be able to give a reason for "the faith that is in him," you shall have mine freely and fearlessly. The declaration was, that if the next parliament be like the last, we may write the epitaph of the British constitution. I repeat it now, and I further add, that it is quite impossible things can go on, unless there be some change, either in the members we return to that house, or in the constitution of that house itself. Are you aware, that of what is called the house of commons, eighty-two peers nominate 200, and 123 commoners nominate 137; and thus you have, out of 658 members, 487 actually nominated by 205 constituents, and this they call the representation *of the people*? If this continues, is there any use in elections—is there any use in petitioning, where hired majorities can stifle the one, and a borough-mongering influence can defeat the other? Does any man propose a reformation of the system? He is immediately denounced as a visionary, or worse. So it was in England, with Fox and Sheridan, and the consequence was, she lost America. So it was amongst yourselves, with Grattan and with Flood, and the consequence was, those who bought you, sold you. We were bartered into a province, and but the other day, in the imperial parliament, upon a vital question, seventy-five of your members left you at the mercy of a puppet majority, who not only rivitted your chain, but rebuked you for clanking it! This is the way in which I wish to meet the question—not by empty declamation, but by stubborn facts—facts which are now recorded to our shame, upon the adamant of history.—Look to the conduct of the very last parliament, in almost every instance the echo of the minister, and the justification of the malcontent—conduct which, I will demonstrate, has done more to disgrace us abroad, and to enslave us at home, than mere unequivocal, unblushing despotism ever could have effected. Look to that conduct. After a protracted war, unparalleled in its duration, and unprovoked in its origin, during which, money enough was spent to purchase, and blood enough shed to insulate the continent—during which we alternately fought, and subsidized every faithless despot—now libelling the worthless—now lauding the magnanimous Alexander—to-day, in the field with temporizing Austria—to-morrow, bribing the convenient Prussia—now smiling upon Poland's plunder—now establishing the Spanish inquisition—now at Amiens, acknowledging the French Consul—now at Waterloo, cheering the blood-cry of legitimacy. After this base abandonment of public principle—this barbarous gambling with the nation's happiness—we found ourselves at last, consistent in nothing but our inconsistencies, seated in the legitimate congress of Vienna, between the Northern Autocrat and a serjeant of Napoleon! Was not this a rare, a natural consummation, well worthy the fraudful leagues and bloody infractions which had diversified the contest—well worthy the orphanage and the widowhood which had shadowed England with woe, and the frantic expenditure which has almost beggared her with debt? This has been the consequence, and what, do you remember, was the motive to this aggression? Was it the establishment of human liberty—was it the advance of human morals—was it the vindication of national character—was it even any high-toned and heroic impulse which flung a factitious glory over the warrior's progress, and gave the battle horrors a visionary justification? Far from it. It was the most unjustifiable motive that ever unsheathed the British sword—the most unconstitutional that ever stained the British annals. It was a bare-faced interference with a foreign country, in the choice of its own government—a direct infraction of the very principle upon which England founded her glorious revolution. It was a legislative denunciation of the doctrines acted on in 1688, proclaiming James a martyr, and William an usurper, and the people no better than rebellious regicides! This war, however, of course had its pretences. Its first, was the French republic—driven from this, its next was peace and retribution. Indemnity and security was the Premier's war whoop—and what has been our indemnity? The massacre of our population—the debasement of our character—the accumulation of debt beyond all spendthrift precedent—famine in our streets and fever in our houses—the establishment in Europe of a military despotism, which leaves the very name of freedom a mockery—the payment of war taxes in time of peace, scarcely leaving it doubtful whether the burdens were imposed to support the war, or the war commenced to justify the taxes—the suspension of our constitution, if we offer to remonstrate. This has been our dearly bought indemnity! And what is our security?—an holy alliance, forsooth! A league of kings, unhallowed and mysterious, bound by compacts which must not be known, and fenced by bayonets which cannot be resisted! This is our security! The breath of Princes—the caprice of an Hydra, now fatigued over the recent banquet, and only waiting for its hungry hour again to glisten in ungorged rapacity! Alas, what tenure have we even of such an alliance! Is there a member of that punic horde who has not been in turn the foe of his ally, and the ally of his foe, and do you expect they will preserve that faith towards us which they have not been able to preserve towards one another? Is there a man of them who did not bow to Napoleon, and confess his title and court his confederation, and then denounce him as an illegitimate usurper? And was there among them, afterwards, a consistent renegade to deny the hand of fraternity to Bernadotte, raised from the ranks of that very Napoleon? Perhaps this instability of political principle may be counteracted by a personal attachment. Let Prussia answer it when she looks at Alexander, and remembers the perfidious abandonment of Tilsit. Let Sweden answer it when she thinks of Finland. Let Poland and Saxony acknowledge it to Prussia. Let Genoa speak. Let extinguished Venice proclaim it for Austria. Let Austria herself avouch it for France, & then turn to her immolated daughter—immolated with a worse than Jewish cruelty, not to the god of battles, but to the infernal Moloch of self interest. I speak not now of that devoted France, bending over her violated charter, and with tears of blood expiating the credulity that put its faith in princes. But I speak of England, of the parliament of England, consenting to the plunder, smiling on the partition, squandering the resources of a generous and gallant people—fleets, and armies, and generations, and for what? To forward the fraud of the continental intriguer—to establish the inquisition, and torture, and Ferdinand—for the Bourbon in France, and the Bourbon in Spain, and the Bourbon in Naples—the rooted hereditary enemies of the country, for the obsolete blasphemy of *divine right*, dug up from its tomb, and re-baptized *legitimacy*—for the restoration of those sanguinary frauds upon human freedom, against which our sages wrote, and our warriors fought, and our revolution thundered! Shades of Locke and of Milton were these your doctrines!—Blood of the Russels and the Hampdens, has this been your legacy? People of England, is it for this that your orphan and your widow mourn in silent resignation—that your poorhouses are choaked with a famished population? Let those men answer it, who, in the name of Parliament, ratified the treaties, voted the supplies, advanced the subsidies, and cheered the minister, just reeking from that hopeful congress, where legitimacy, drunk with human blood, flung its sword into the scale against which the liberties of a world were balanced.

I have just touched their conduct as to our foreign relations. Has it been compensated by their domestic policy? As far as in them lay, they have virtually annihilated the British Constitution, and paved the way for a military despotism. They levelled, one by one, every barrier which the wisdom of ages raised around the liberties of the people. They suspended the habeas corpus act. Fathers of families were dragged from their homes, loaded with irons; subjected to disease; stamped with ignominy; their helpless children turned adrift to beggary and prostitution; and then, as they had been imprisoned without crime, so were they released without even the decency of accusation. They then passed the infamous gagging act; public meetings were forbidden—the power of discussion was withheld—the right of petition was in fact annihilated. It was a natural consequence of the former measure—when innocence is no exemption from punishment, the privilege of complaint is but a mockery. They then countenanced Lord Sidmouth's circular—a magistracy, perhaps ignorant, perhaps corrupt, perhaps both—we, at least, can fancy such a magistracy—were invested with an arbitrary construction of the *libel act*, upon which our most learned lawyers have differed in opinion. They then sanctioned the oppressive alien act, which flung back into the jaws of death the patriot victims of despotic power, and wrested from England her imprescriptible privilege of giving refuge to virtuous destitution. They then scouted the repeal of the septennial act, an act which they were never delegated the power to pass, and upon the principle of which they might as well make the representation an heir-loom in their families. I will not further recapitulate their conduct, but I will remind you, that the situation of the captive under these measures was solitary imprisonment. Against all law or precedent, even magistrates were forbidden to visit them—one man died—another, Mr. Ogden, the subject of merriment, has survived only to protracted agony. I pass from the subject, it is too painful to dwell upon. What was the pretence for this temporary despotism? a plot! a plot, hatched by two apothecaries and a lame cobler—the tower was to be stormed, and the bank plundered, and London garrisoned by a buckram army, whose treasury was a cypher—whose camp equipage was a blanket—whose ammunition chest was an old stocking, and whose park of artillery consisted of the mortar which most rebelliously outlived the wreck of the apothecaries! These people were arraigned upon the evidence of a villain all leprous with crimes, whom the event proved to be the only convict. A wretch, who when we saw the predestined victim, and looked at the high priest, filled the mind of Ireland with terrific recollection, recalling instinctively that reign of blood when we too had our Castles and our Olivers—when the bribed and perjured cannibal went forth inducing the crime that he might betray the criminal—when neither youth, nor age, nor sex, nor innocence could conciliate, or avert those coiners of human blood—those vampires of the grave—those monsters without a name, before whose path the freshness of humanity withered—in whose accursed minds, conscience was only a commercial instrument—and friendship, treachery, and gratitude, murder.—Who turned this land into one scene of hell, in which the pangs and convulsion of the sufferer only stimulated the ferocious exultation of their tormentors. Who crept into the family of the nearest and the dearest, courting the board, and pledging the cup, and fondling the infant, even at the very moment when they were way-laying the unguarded confidence of the parent, to devote him to the scaffold, and to rise upon his tomb!—I am shocked to ask, did the late parliament shield the employment of those ferocious and commercial Cannibals? If they did not, what was the meaning of the indemnity bill?——What difference is there between the perpetrator of a deed and the minister who instigates it, and the parliament who protects it? I can see none—I see them chained together in one community of infliction, and whether I touch the highest or the lowest link, the thrill of horror is the same in its communication. Gentlemen, I say again, if these things continue, we may bid farewell forever to our liberties. Of what use are all our visionary safeguards—of what use is the responsibility of ministers, if it is to depend upon the will of a parliament, whose majority is the creature of those ministers? What avails our so celebrated laws, if they are to be thus capriciously suspended? What is our constitution with its theoretic blessings, but a practical and splendid mockery, if its noblest ornaments are to be effaced at will, and its strength turned into an engine of oppression? Oh! it is worse than fatuity in us to deceive ourselves. The tower in which we trusted turns out at last to be a goodly vision; fair indeed to the eye, but as false as it is fair, falling in pieces at the wand of the minister, when the forlorn people approach it for protection.

Such, gentlemen, are my reasons for the assertion I have made; their inference may be, perhaps, doubted by many, who can never see any thing, even problematical, in the basest conduct of "the powers that be"—their existence, however, at least, is undeniable.

In taking my leave of you, for the present, let me express my gratitude to the prompt, manly, and decided friends, who so independently proffered me, not only their interest, but their purses, and particularly to the professional friends, who, in addition, volunteered their services.

The period is approaching when all may be necessary; in the mean time, let every independent man in the county, register his freehold, and await with confidence the hour of his liberation.

I am, gentlemen, with gratitude and respect, your fellow countryman.

CHARLES PHILLIPS.

Dublin, June 21, 1818.

NAVAL ANECDOTE.

A paragraph in the Baltimore Telegraph, has lately called the attention of the public, to the services and exploits of Capt. Isaac Hull, during the late war with Great-Britain, and deservedly claimed for him the highest respect of his countrymen.—Some documents have accidentally fallen into our hands, in relation to a bold achievement of that distinguished officer in the year 1800, which places his courage, seamanship, and conduct, in a striking light; the credit of which from a misprint of his name, at the time in the newspapers never has been awarded to the right individual.

Capt. Hull was the first Lieutenant of the frigate Constitution, commanded by Captain Talbot, during the short war, which was waged between the United States and the French Republic.—The Constitution was cruising on the coast of St. Domingo, in the spring of 1800; and Capt. Talbot hearing that a French armed ship, was lying in *Port Plate*,* though she was protected by her own guns, and a fort of three heavy cannon, determined upon cutting her out. He, at first, intended to have silenced the fort with the battery of his ship, but finding it somewhat dangerous to approach near enough to perform this service with the Constitution, he altered his plan—and entrusted the enterprize with Lieut. Hull. The sloop Sally, a vessel belonging to Rhode-Island, having left Port Plate with an intention of returning, and being detained by Capt. Talbot on account of illicit trade, afforded an excellent opportunity to effect the intended object. She was made use of as a disguise, and a detachment of about ninety volunteers, consisting of seamen and marines were put on board, under the direction of Lieut. Hull. The marines were to be commanded by Capt. Carmick, and Lieut. Amory, when they should be called upon to act on shore. The Sally, left the Constitution on Sunday, May 11, 1800, and on her route, was boarded by a British frigate, the Captain of which, intended to have cut out the French corvette on the following day.

At sunrise next morning, the vessel was a few miles to the windward of Port Plate, and Lieut. Hull called all hands upon deck, detailed his plan of attack, and appointed the officers and men to their respective stations. The Sally bore up for the harbor, as a merchant vessel, whilst Lieut Hull, disguised in the habit of a sailor, took the helm himself, and stood in. She passed the fort without molestation, and Lieut. Hull laying her on board the enemy's vessel, and calling out 'boarders away,' carried her under cover of a fire of musketry, without the loss of a man. The French crew, taken by surprise, either jumped overboard or were captured; among the latter were the first and second Lieutenants belonging to the French navy. Lt. Amory, with his marines, in a moment afterwards, were in the boat, which sunk alongside the vessel—but heading his gallant party who swam with their muskets, he soon reached the shore.—Rushing up the hill with charged bayonets, they drove the panic-struck garrison from the fort, and spiked the guns. In the space of 15 minutes both the fortress and vessel were captured.—She proved to be the Sandwich, a fast sailing, copper bottomed ship of 500 tons, but completely dismantled, without either rigging or sails upon the masts.—She was moored near to the shore, in a position a little past the battery, with springs on her cables. The guns of the work and the cannon which had been landed from the Sandwich were so disposed as to command the ship and the entrance of the harbor in a most effectual manner.

Lieut. Hull, being in an enemy's port, in possession of a dismantled ship, with a hostile population surrounding him, perceived the necessity of promptness and activity in his movements; & he ordered the 6 cannon which yet remained on board to be brought in battery to bear on the side which commanded the approach to the ship. A flag of truce, at this juncture, was sent on board from the governor of the place, by his Aid to learn the further intentions of the American commanding officer. Hull promised him, if they would remain quiet, not to offer violence to the town or its inhabitants; but if any hostile attempts were made upon the vessel, he should repel force by force. At ten o'clock in the forenoon, they began to sway up the topmasts of the prize, at five in the afternoon, being entirely ready for sea they weighed anchor from Port Plate, and at noon the next day rejoined the Constitution.—*Bost. Intel.*

* *A harbor of about 20 geographical miles eastward of Cape Francois. The town contains about 3000 inhabitants.*

FROM THE VILLAGE RECORD.

"Father forgive them."

——Go, proud infidel—search the ponderous tombs of heathen learning: Explore the works of Confucius; examine the precepts of Seneca, and the writings of Socrates: Collect all the excellencies of the ancient and the modern moralists, and point to a sentence equal to this simple prayer of our Saviour.—Reviled and insulted; suffered the grossest indignities—crowned with thorns, and led away to DIE! no annihilating curse breaks from his tortured breast. Sweet and placid as the aspirations of a mother for her nursling, ascends the prayer for mercy on his *enemies*. 'Father forgive THEM.' O, it was worthy of its origin, and stamps with the bright seal of truth that his mission was from Heaven!

Acquaintances, have you quarrelled?—Friends, have you differed?—If He who was pure and perfect, forgave his bitterest enemies, do you well to cherish your anger?

Brothers, to you the precept is imperative; you shall forgive—not seven times, but seventy times seven.

Husbands and wives, you have no right to expect perfection in each other. To err is the lot of humanity. Illness will sometimes render you petulant, and disappointment ruffle the smoothest temper. Guard, I beseech you, with unremitting vigilance, your passions: controlled, they are the genial heat that warms us along the way of life—ungoverned, they are consuming fires. Let your strife be one of respectful attentions, and conciliatory conduct. Cultivate with care the kind and gentle affections of the heart. Plant not, but eradicate the thorns that grow in your partner's path: Above all, let no feeling of revenge ever find harbor in your breast; let the sun never go down upon your anger. A kind word—an obliging action—if it be in a matter of trifling concern, has a power superior to the harp of David in calming the billows of the soul.

Revenge is as incompatible with happiness as it is hostile to reason and religion. Let him whose heart is black with malice and studious of revenge, walk through the fields while clad in verdure and adorned with flowers; to his eye there is no beauty; the flowers, to him, exhale no fragrance. Dark as his soul, nature is robed in deepest sable. The smile of beauty lights not up his bosom with joy; but the furies of hell rage in his breast, and render him as miserable as he could wish the object of his hate.

But let him lay his hand on his heart and say—"Revenge, I cast thee from me—Father forgive ME as I forgive my enemies,"—and nature assumes a new and delightful garniture. Then, indeed, are the meads verdant, and the flowers fragrant; then is the music of the groves delightful to his ear, and the smile of virtuous beauty lovely to his soul.

FEMALE SALAMANDER.

In the latest Glasgow paper received at this office, by the Fanny, from Greenock, we find an advertisement of a *fire proof phenomenon* exhibiting in that city, in the form of a good looking woman, who calls herself *Madame Girardelle*. From the bill of fare advertised to be served up on the evening of the 23d June, we extract the following:—First, she is to enter into conversation with any of the audience, in four different languages. Whether she speaks the *Carraboo* language we are not informed. She will then forge with her naked feet, a plate of red-hot iron—undergo the torture by fire, as used in the Spanish inquisition—pour boiling oil into her mouth—drop burning sealing wax upon her tongue, from which any gentleman may take impressions of their seals—pour melted lead into her mouth, either with her naked hand or with a ladle, and place her bare feet in the same—dip her feet in aqua-fortis—pass a red-hot shovel over her head, without singing her hair—pour the strongest aqua fortis on steel filings, and trample on the same with her bare feet—dissolve copper in her bare hand with aqua-fortis—pour the strongest aqua-fortis into her mouth—and last, though not least, *get into a hot oven with a shoulder of mut-*

con, and remain there until it is thoroughly baked!!

These must certainly be rare accomplishments for a lady; they beat the celebrated Dey Francis all hollow. Indeed we think she puts all the fire-eating and sword-swallowing gentry completely in the back ground.—The lady requests amateurs of chemistry, &c. to attend with any materials they may think proper, to put her fire proof qualities to the test. The editor of the Glasgow Chronicle observes—"without pretending to divine by what "mighty magic" she effects such surprising and terrific feats, we give our ready testimony to the performances, (or whatever else they may be called) as detailed in her hand-bill, being gone through in the fullest manner; and we may add, that she applies all the dreadful tests of her "supernatural" gifts with a smiling confidence, ease, and grace well suited to a drawing room."

We think the American Fair must now yield to foreign superiority; for we doubt whether any one of them would like much to sup upon *melted lead* and *aqua-fortis*, or to sit within a *hot oven*, and *baste a leg of mutton* until it should be thoroughly *roasted*.

N. Y. E. Post.

State Convention.

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 2.

THE further consideration of the Bill of Rights, was taken up, and sections 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, were approved and accepted, with slight verbal alterations.

Sec. 19, was approved as reported.

The remaining sections contained in the Bill of Rights were approved without amendment.

Friday Morning, Sept. 4.

The convention took up the second report of the committee, and proceeded to the consideration of the 1st section of the 3d article, which had been made the order of the day.

Mr. Treadwell moved an amendment, by striking out of the 3d line, the words "*body of*," so as to read "a separate Magistracy" instead of "a separate body of Magistracy." *Amended. Section approved and adopted.*

Section 2d, was also accepted without amendment.

Article 3d, section 1st; Mr. Treadwell, moved to strike out the words "of the State of Connecticut," which was done—and the section approved as amended.

Section 2d; Mr. Treadwell, moved to amend the section, by erasing the words "one session of the General Assembly to be holden in each year, alternately at Hartford and New Haven, on the first Wednesday of May, and insert "two stated sessions of the General Assembly to be holden in each year alternately at Hartford and New-Haven, on the 2d Thursday of May and October."

Mr. A. Wolcott, moved to decide the amendment; which was done; so that the question was to be taken on "*two* stated sessions of the General Assembly in each year."—This produced considerable desultory debate, and was finally decided by counting the members; the result was declared 93 to 93.—The President promptly gave his vote in favor of the amendment.—Adjourned to 2 P. M.

Afternoon.—Second part of the amendment passed.

Mr. Stow then moved to amend the section by striking out, as far as had been already amended, and inserting the following—

"The General Assembly shall be holden at Hartford on the 2d Thursday in May next, and from time to time, shall convene, alternately at Hartford and New-Haven, with power to adjourn, as shall by law be prescribed."

Mr. T. Pitkin, submitted to the Chair, whether it was in order to move to strike out of the section, what had just been voted into it—gentlemen might move if he pleased to strike out the whole section, but not the amendment—motion withdrawn.

The question was now taken on the section as amended—and on calling for the Yeas and Nays, they were 96 to 96, as follows—

Yeas—N. Terry, Hooker, Everest, R. Pitkin, S. Pitkin, Jenks, Reed, H. Terry, Dixon, T. Pitkin, Treadwell, A. Church, Trust, Bull, Whittlesey, Grannis, Mitchell, Lusk, Fowler, Rose, Riggs, Farnham, Griffin, Todd, Benedict, Bull Guan, Thomas, Tolls, Deming, Isham, Abel, Daboll, Williams, Braman, Brockway, Gallup, Sanford, Seeley, Whiting, Sanford, Weed, Fairchild, Burton, Bennet, Sturges, Perkins, Williams Paine, Frost, Fuller, Griffin, Warren, Hutchins, Matthewson, Ingalls, G. Larned, Nicholls, M'Clellan, Childs, Hayden, Mills, Lambert, Swift, Burnham, Hale, North, Brace, Hopkins, Austin, Marsh, Pettibone, J. Battell, Butler, Swan, Everett, Hinsdale, W. Battell, Talmadge, Baldwin, Platt, Miller, Brainard, Huntington Hungerford, Elliott, Lane, Nott, Sill, Alvord, Root, Edgerton, Phelps, Pease, Crawford, Talcott—96.

Nays—Sy. Wells, Norton, S. Wells, Hubbard, Wilcox, Barker, E. Phelps, L. Pettibone, Jones, Morse, C. Marshall, J. Phelps, Smith, Hull, C. Shelton, R. Pierpont, Clark, D. Pierpont, Tomlinson, Osborn, Andrews, Marks, Miles, Adams, Ives, Manwaring, A. Larned, Turner, Lanman, Fox, Hyde, Smith, W. Randall Jr. Palmer, Kimball, W. Randall, Avery, Hill, Tomlinson, Starr, Cook, Lucy, Lockwood, T. S. Wells, W. Shelton, Barnham, Botsford, Fairman, Eversly, King, Gilbert, Graves, Stevens, Edwards, A Gregory, Welch, Waldo, Byles, Tilden, Babcock, Freeman, Gurley, Woodward, Dunlap, Hall, Keigwin, Welch, Burrell, Douglass, Pinney, St. John, Merwin, Williams, Trowbridge, Johnson, S. Church, H. Marshall, Bushnell, Perry, Bacon, A. Wolcott, Stow, Sage, Hurd, Lyman, Guernsey, Chapman, Young, Williams, Burrows, Peters, Hyde, N. Johnson, Paul, Sibley, Brigham—96.

The President gave his vote in favor of the section, with this reason, he said—"It belonged to the *People* to say, what alteration should be made in their form of Civil Government—he could not take it upon himself, individually, to make innovations."

The Committee here made a final report, and 600 Copies were ordered to be printed.

The Convention then proceeded to the consideration of the 3d Section of the 3d Article.

Mr. Jencks moved to amend the section by adding the following words—"No Clergyman or Preacher of the Gospel, of any Denomination, shall be capable of holding any civil office in this state, or of being a member of either branch of the Legislature while he continues in the exercise of the Pastoral or Clerical functions."

Mr. Fairchild moved to strike out the whole section, after the word elected, in the 3d line, and insert the following—"And each town containing 2500 persons or more, shall be entitled to two Representatives, and every town, containing a lesser number, shall be entitled to one Representative *only*, the population to be ascertained by the census next preceding any election.

Mr. Stevens moved to vary the amendment by inserting "four thousand," which was done.

Mr. H. Terry has brought into the house, a number of calculations; there were 44 towns in the State, which have 2500 inhabitants, and over; and 76 which have *less*—so that on the first amendment, he said there would be 104 members in the House of Representatives—of 4000 and upwards there were only 4 towns in the state, one of which was Stamford, the town to which the gentleman belongs, who made the motion. This plan would give 124 members to the house of Representatives.

The question was taken on 4000, and 2500, and both negatived. On motion for 2000,

Mr. Lanman declared himself opposed to doing any thing at all upon the subject—gentlemen did not come here as representatives of the *people* to legislate on that subject—the *people* had not sent them here, the towns had sent them; many towns had sent two Representatives, they had a Constitutional right, so to do, and it could not be taken from them, the question was one which did not belong to the Convention to settle; they might indeed, with a strong hand and stretched out arm, exercise the *power*, but they had no right—Representation right was secured to the *Towns*, it was vested in them from the beginning, and the Convention could not touch it—the spirit of the times would not admit of its being touched—there had been a large increase of population, and the government had been extended; he was in favor of economy, but he would not destroy the popular influence of the Assembly. This would not be justice, and he doubted the power of the Assembly to do it; the small towns would not have a right to send a Representative at all, except it had been reserved to them. Would gentlemen destroy *corporate rights?* as the law now stands, the right of franchise, was predicated on property as well as morals—this was agreeable to the personal rights of the people, and the interest of the inhabitants.

After some further remarks by Messrs. Treadwell, N. Terry, T. Pitkin, and A. Wolcott, the question was taken and negatived.

Mr. A Wolcott, then moved to amend the section, by erasing all after the word "*but*," in the fifth line—which was done.

The question was then taken on the section as amended, and decided by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas.—Hooker, R. Pitkin, S Pitkin, Jenks, Reed, T. Pitkin, Treadwell, Wilcox, Barker, A. Church, Trust, J. Pettibone, Whittlesey, Grannis, Mitchell, J. Phelps, N. Smith, Hull, Fowler, Rose, Riggs, Farnham, Griffin, Todd, Pierpont, Benedict, Gunn, Tomlinson, Osborn, Marks, Miles, Thomas, Tolls, Manwaring, A. Larned, Turner, Lanman, Hyde, Williams, Braman, C. Smith, W. Randall, jr. Palmer, Kimball, Gallup, Avery, T S. Wells, Botsford, Whiting, Sanford, King, Edwards, Burton, Bennett, Waldo, Perkins, Williams, Paine, Frost, Fuller, Griffin, L. Warren, Hutchins, Dunlap, Mathewson, Ingalls, G. Larned, Nichols, McLellan, Hayden, Mills, Lambert, Douglass, Pinney, Swift, Burnham, Hale, North, Brace, Hopkins, Austin, Marsh, A. Pettibone, I. Battel, Butler, D. Johnson, S. Church, Swan, Everett, Hinsdale, W. Battel, Platt, Miller, Stow, Brainard, Huntington, Hungerford, Elliott, Lane, Sill, Chapman, Alvord, Root, Edgerton, Peters, E. Phelps, Pease, Hayden, N. Johnson, Hall, Talcott, Brigham—112.

Nays.—Sy. Wells, N. Terry, Hart, Norton, H. Terry, Dixon, S. Wells, Hoell, E. Phelps, Jones, Morse, Lusk, Marshall, Clarke, Pierpont, Andrews, Adams, Fox, Deming, Isham, Abel, Daboll, M. Warren, Brockway, W. Randall, Hill, G. Tomlinson, Stern, Cook, Lacey, Sanford, Lockwood, W. Shelton, Seeley, Barnum, Fairman, Eversley, Gilbert, Graves, Weed, Fairchild, Gregory, Sturges, Webb, Byles, Tilden, Babcock, Freeman, Gurley, Woodward, Hall, Keigwin, Childs, Burrall, Merwin, Williams, Trowbridge, Talmadge, Marshall, Bushnell, Perry, Bacon, A. Wolcott, Sage, Lyman, Gurnsey, Nott, Young, Willey, Burrows, Bradford, Sibley—72.——Adjourned.

Saturday, Sept. 5.

Sec. 4th was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Butler, it was voted to substitute "*electors*" for "*freemen*" wherever it occurs in the instrument—voted. It was then moved to strike out the whole section, after the word "*electors*," in the 2d line, which was done unanimously.

Mr. Treadwell then moved to amend still further by erasing all after the word "consist," and inserting "the Governor and Lt. Governor, for the time being, and twelve Senators, to be chosen annually by the electors, as is here in after directed."——Adjourned to Monday, 2 o'clock, P. M.

Monday Afternoon, Sept. 7.

The amendment offered on Saturday, to the 4th section of the 3d article, was taken up and Mr. Treadwell, gave his reasons for offering it, at some length—we shall omit them however in this place, as the question involved in the amendment will come up again, and receive particular consideration.—Amendment negatived by Yeas and Nays—114 to 50.

Mr M. Warren, then proposed to amend the section so as to make the Senate consist of 20 members to be chosen by districts; the state to be divided into 20 districts.—The amendment was decided, and the question whether the Senate should be composed of 20 members first taken. Negatived 110 to 48.

Mr. A. Wolcott, then moved to try the question, whether the mode of election should be by districts.——Adjourned.

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 8.

The question proposed by Mr. Wolcott was taken up, when Mr. Warren requested leave of the house to take back his amendment, which was granted.

Mr. Edwards then moved to amend, by inserting "*sixteen*" instead of "*twelve*" which did not pass.

Mr. Fairchild, moved "fourteen," which was rejected, and the section as previously amended was approved by a full vote.

Afternoon.—Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 were approved and accepted without debate.

Mr. Edwards, then moved to reconsider the vote which had been taken on the 2d section, which was done; he then moved to erase the amendment which had been made; "there shall be two stated sessions in each year, &c." and to insert the original section; which was done.

Mr. Stow, then moved to amend the 4th section, by erasing all, after the words, "*consist of*," and inserting, "the Lieut. Governor, and 12 Senators, which Senators shall be chosen annually by the electors"—Withdrawn.

Mr. Fairchild, then moved to amend the section by adding *provided*, that the General Assembly, shall within two years, after the taking the next census of the United States, increase the number of Senators, not exceeding 21, and shall also within said time, divide the state into such number of senatorial districts, not less than 7, as they may think proper; in each of which districts, there shall thereafter be chosen by the electors thereof such number of senators, as shall be alloted to such district, in a manner to be by law directed.

Mr T. Pitkin, remarked that this was an important question; one which involved principles, and on which he wished to record his name; he would therefore move that the question when taken should be taken by Yeas and Nays, which was done, and lost—136 to 40.

Wednesday morning, Sept. 9.

Mr. Lanman offered the following new section as a substitute for the 2d, which was accepted.

"*Section 2d.* At the meeting of the electors in the several towns, in the month of April, in each year, immediately after the election of senators, the presiding officers shall call upon the electors to present ballots for him whom they would elect to be Governor, with his name fairly written: when such ballots shall have been received and counted in presence of the electors, duplicate lists of the persons voted for, and of the number of the votes given for each shall be made and certified by the presiding officer, one of which lists shall be deposited in the office of the town clerk of said town within three days; and the other within ten days after said election shall be transmitted to the secretary, or to the sheriff of the county in which such election shall have been held. The sheriff receiving said votes, shall deliver or cause them to be delivered to the secretary within 10 days next after said election; the votes so returned shall be counted by the Treasurer, Secretary and Controller within the month of April. A fair list of the persons and number of votes given for each, shall be by the Treasurer, Secretary and Controller made and returned to the General Assembly, then next to be holden, on the first day of the session thereof, and said Assembly shall examine and declare the person who has the majority of the votes returned as aforesaid, to be legally chosen, and give him notice accordingly.

If no person shall have a majority of the whole number of said votes, or if two or more persons shall have an equal, and the greatest number of said votes—then said Assembly, on the 2d day of their session, by joint ballot of both houses shall proceed, (without debate) to choose a Governor from the list of the names of the two persons having an equal number and the highest number of votes, so returned as aforesaid.

The General Assembly shall by law prescribe the manner in which all questions concerning the election of a Governor, or Lieut. Governor, shall be determined.

The following sections to the 18th, were adopted with some amendments; and on motion to strike out the 18th, it was carried by Yeas and Nays—126 to 54.

Afternoon.—The sections next following were approved and accepted up to the 20th, which Mr. Treadwell moved to amend so as to read "a sheriff shall be appointed in each county, by the Governor, who shall be answerable to him for his conduct in office, and removable from office for reasonable cause, at his discretion—Negatived 102 to 66.

Mr. Tomlinson then moved to amend the section by adding the following: "And in case the sheriff in any county shall die, or resign, the Governor may fill the vacancy made thereby, until the same shall be filled by the General Assembly."—Voted.

Mr. H. Terry moved to further amend by erasing the original part of the section, and substituting, "The Governor shall nominate and appoint a sheriff in each county, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate—Lost 100 to 74.

It was then moved to erase "*three years*," and insert "*one year*."—Lost.

The question was then taken on the bill as amended, and carried; the remaining section was approved.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

Sections 1st and 2d, approved and accepted.

Section 3d. Mr. A. Wolcott moved to erase all after the word "Assembly" in the 4th line, to the words "Annually" in the 10th line, to try the question of the independence of the judiciary. He said it would be observed, that the section as reported, provides, that the judges hold their offices during good behaviour; as the holding of this office by such a tenure is unknown in Connecticut, a change of tenure will only possess a malign character, and operate with malign influence on the people; what is there in the nature or functions of this office, which requires the independence of the incumbent.

Branch Bank.—The following gentlemen have been appointed Directors of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Providence, for the ensuing year—viz:—

Seth Wheaton, Nicholas Brown, James D'Wolf, Edward Carrington, George D. Wolf, Phillip Allen, Ebenezer K Dexter, Henry P. Franklin, Thomas Coles, Christopher Ellery, Richmond Bullock,* Samuel Arnold,* Charles Potter.*

*New Members.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, September 16, 1818.

FREEMEN's MEETING.

Next Monday the Freemen in this State assemble for the choice of Representatives to the General Assembly, Members of Congress, and gentlemen to stand in Nomination for Assistants in May next.

State Ticket for Nomination for Assistants.

SIMEON BALDWIN,
CALVIN GODDARD,
ELIZUR GOODRICH,
FREDERICK WOLCOTT,
ROGER M. SHERMAN,
SAM'EL W. JOHNSON,
NOAH H. BENEDICT,
WILLIAM PERKINS,
SAMUEL B. SHERWOOD,
SHUBAEL GRISWOLD,
ELISHA STERLING,
EPAPHRODITUS CHAMPION,
LYMAN LAW,
JONATHAN W. EDWARDS,
JACOB B. GURLEY,
TIMOTHY PITKIN,
CHARLES DENISON,
ASA WILLEY,
LUTHER PAINE,
ELIJAH HUBBARD.

To the People of Connecticut.

The gentlemen now proposed as candidates for nomination at the next freemen's meeting, have been selected by a numerous and respectable meeting of citizens from the various Sections of the State. They are proposed because their virtues, their talents, and their characters entitle them to the confidence of the people. It is not believed that this State is yet delivered over to the reign of democracy, or that the respectable men who have guided her councils, are to be discarded for those, who, to say the least cannot claim superior distinction for their services, or their worth. The experiment already given of the capacity of those in power, to administer the government, and of their disposition to promote the public interest, affords no ground of confidence in the present state of things. Strong assurances were given by the friends of reform, that their exertions would be directed solely to the good of the people—have these assurances been made good? What salutary regulation has been adopted? What benefit has resulted from a change of men? Who has become more secure in his rights—who feels more confidence in government—who is more proud in being a citizen of Connecticut? On the contrary, look to the proceedings of these friends of reform, during the three last sessions of the legislature, and observe the progress towards the attainment of the promised blessings. Many subjects of vital importance have been recommended by the executive, these have been complimented by so much attention as could be spared from the more agreeable employment of providing places for partizans, and seeking to fortify themselves in power. Not one measure thus recommended has been, as yet, adopted. No attempt has been made to relieve from burdens, or to promote any valuable object. Their whole labors have resulted in the production of a law providing for universal suffrage, which could be made with less difficulty than it can be understood—in causing a convention to be called to form a Constitution, and in removing from office many valuable men to make way for the advocates and abettors of democracy. Of the proceedings and probable result of this Convention it is not necessary to speak. Should a wise system of government be adopted, all good men will rejoice—should it appear that nothing has been done but with reference to the elevation and support of the party in power, doubtless the people will have renewed cause of distrust and disappointment.

It is now time to ask the question, if all the contention which has for years existed—if the bitter spirit of party—if the confusion and disorder created by furious political strife, is to result in nothing but in taking offices from men of tried worth and capacity, and giving them to those who are in no view more deserving?

A course of unexampled prosperity has been enjoyed by the people of Connecticut. Her institutions political, literary and religious, have formed and maintained a state of peace, order and happiness envied by many other portions of men, but enjoyed by few, if by any. Why should this mighty good be put in jeopardy at the call of pretended reformers—why unsettle the foundations, laid with so much wisdom and skill by our ancestors—why demolish in a few days what was attained by the labor and toil, the anxiety and fortitude of many years—why throw away in sport, or in passion, blessings which good and wise men obtained with their blood?

The appeal is made to the Independent Freemen of Connecticut to rise in their strength and by an effort worthy of themselves, to place the government of the State in the hands of those who will not sacrifice it by misrule, or prostitute it to the purposes of seeking and holding offices.

The following gentlemen were elected to stand in Nomination for Members of Congress, by the Freemen in April:

JONATHAN O. MOSELEY,
GIDEON TOMLINSON,
JAMES STEVENS,
JOHN RUSS,
JOHN T. PETERS,
RALPH I. INGERSOLL,
SAMUEL A. FOOT,
ELISHA PHELPS,
NOYES BARBER,
DAVID BOLLES,
CHRISTOPHER MANWARING,
SETH P. BEERS,
HENRY W. EDWARDS,
SIMEON H MINER,
ORANGE MERWIN,
ANSEL STERLING,
CALVIN WILLEY,
ELISHA TRACY.

Toleration Nomination for Assistants.

JONATHAN BRACE,
SYLVESTER WELLS,
LEMUEL WHITMAN,
WILLIAM BRISTOL,
DAVID TOMLINSON,
CHARLES H. POND,
ELIAS PERKINS,
JAMES LANMAN,
ENOCH BURROWS,
JOHN S. CANNON,
ZALMON WILDMAN,
DAVID PLANT,
PETER WEBB,
EDMUND FREEMAN,
FREDERICK WOLCOTT,
ELIJAH BOARDMAN,
NATHANIEL PERRY,
JOSHUA STOW,
AUSTIN OLCOTT,
JOHN S. PETERS.

COMMENCEMENT, YALE COLLEGE.

The annual Commencement of Yale College was held in New-Haven on Wednesday last. On Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. G. Spring delivered an Oration before the *Phi Beta Kappa Society*, in the centre Church. The subject was, *the certainty of Moral Science*. After the Oration, followed the Prize Speaking of the Students. The audience was crowded and respectable, and the performances worthy of *Yale*. On Wednesday, the exhibitions of the Senior Class were held, to a very numerous and respectable auditory. The following is the scheme of the exercises:

Morning.

1. Music.
2. Prayer by the President.
3. Salutatory Oration, in Latin: by *Thomas Clap Perkins.*
4. Oration, "On the Proper Culture of the Imagination:" by *Joel Worthington Newton.*
5. Oration, "On the Dignity and Utility of the Philosophy of the mind:" by *Joseph Morgan Gilbert.*
6. Forensic Disputation, On the question, "Have the British Conquests in India been beneficial?" by *Richard Ely Selden, Hiram Francis Cone, and Ralph Randolph Gurley.*
7. "The Abbe de l'Epee and his Deaf and Dumb Pupil,"—a Poem: by *Isaac Orr.*
8. Forensic Disputation, On the question, "Ought the Fine Arts to be extensively cultivated in the United States?" by *Sheldon Moore, Alfred Chester, and Caleb Day.*
9. Oration, "On the Colonization of the Blacks in the United States:" by *Thomas Leffingwell Shipman.*
10. Colloquial Disputation, "On the Lawfulness of War:" by *David Botsford, and Joel Worthington Newton.*
11. Music.

Afternoon.

1. Music.
2. Oration, "On the Association of Ideas:" by *James Keith Duke.*
3. Oration, "On the Influence of Poverty in the formation of Literary Characters:" by *Henry Dutton.*
4. Oration, "On the value of Enthusiasm:" with the Valedictory Address: by *Hector Humphreys.*
5. Degrees Conferred.
6. Prayer by the President.
7. Music.

St. Johns, Newfoundland, papers to the 25th ult. are received at Boston. The schr. Juno, Pollock, of Nantucket, arrived there on the 21st, detained by the Egeria sloop of war, having been taken at anchor on the coast, fishing, and boiling her oil: she had taken 8 whales. Sloop Hannah, Alley, also of Nantucket, in co. was captured at the same time, & manned, but was afterwards retaken.

Halifax papers to the 1st inst. are received at Boston. Two more American fishermen, the Washington, and Raven, had been condemned for fishing in British waters.

From the Philadelphia Democratic Press.

South America.—By a letter from our intelligent and attentive correspondent at St. Thomas' dated August 14, 1818, we learn the following interesting news from Venezuela. Notwithstanding the rivers had inundated the plains, and the campaign was supposed to be at an end, Gen. Paez, had the hardihood, with his troops, to swim the rivers, and with his numerous cavalry make an attack on the Royalists in the plains of Varinas, who not suspecting any danger were reposing in perfect security, and were completely defeated by this enterprising chief. The Royalists at Caraccas have, in consequence, been thrown into much consternation, apprehensive that they too may be unexpectedly visited. It was also rumoured that General M'Gregor had 1,200 Englishmen embodied on the Orenoke.

We also learn that Mr. Harrison late American Consul at St. Thomas' has published in the Gazette, that Mr. Nathan Levy is appointed Consul from the United States to St. Thomas's.

The following are the concluding articles of the Constitution, as reported by the committee.

ARTICLE NINTH.

OF IMPEACHMENTS.

§ 1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching.

§ 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When setting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present. When the Governor is impeached, the Chief Justice shall preside.

§ 3. The Governor, and all other executive, and judicial officers, shall be liable to impeachment; but judgments in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under this State. The party convicted shall nevertheless be liable, and subject to, indictment, trial, and punishment, according to law.

§ 4. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of Treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No conviction of Treason, or attainder, shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture.

ARTICLE TENTH.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

§ 1. Members of the General Assembly, and all officers, executive and judicial, shall, before they enter on the duties of their res-

spective offices, take the following oath or affirmation, to wit:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Connecticut, so long as I continue a citizen thereof; and that I will faithfully discharge according to law, the duties of the office of to the best of my abilities. So help me God.

§ 2. Each town shall annually elect Selectmen, and such officers of local police, as the laws may prescribe.

§ 3. The rights and duties of all corporations shall remain as if this Constitution had not been adopted. All officers, civil and military, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices, until they shall be superseded by the General Assembly. All laws not contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this Constitution, shall remain in force until they shall expire by their own limitation, or shall be altered or repealed, by the General Assembly in pursuance of this Constitution. The validity of all bonds, debts, contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, or the State, of all suits or actions, civil, criminal, or penal, whether commenced or otherwise, both in law and equity, shall continue as if no change had taken place.

§ 4. No member of Congress; no person holding any office under the authority of the United States; no person holding the office of Treasurer, Secretary or Comptroller of this State; no Sheriff or Sheriff's Deputy, shall be a member of the General Assembly.

§ 5. Every bill for a resolve, or public act, or application to the General Assembly for a gratuitous grant of money, shall be continued to the next stated session of the General Assembly.

§ 6. Captains and subalterns of the militia, shall be chosen by those persons within their respective company districts, subject to military duty, and when approved by the General Assembly, shall be commissioned by the Governor.

ARTICLE ELEVENTH.

OF AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

§ 1. Whenever a majority of the House of Representatives shall deem it necessary to alter, or amend, this Constitution, they may propose such alterations and amendments, which proposed amendments shall be continued to the next General Assembly, and be published with the laws which may have been passed at the same session; and if two thirds of each House at the next session of said Assembly, shall approve the amendments proposed, by yeas and nays, said amendments shall, by the Secretary, be transmitted to the Town Clerk in each town in this State, whose duty it shall be to present the same to the inhabitants thereof for their consideration at a town meeting legally warned and held for that purpose. And if it shall appear, in a manner to be provided by law, that a majority of the electors or freemen present at such meetings, shall have approved such amendments, the same shall be ratified to all intents and purposes as a part of this Constitution.

Indian Lands.—Wilson Lumpkin, Esq. has been appointed, by the President of the United States to run, in conjunction with suitable persons to be selected by the executive of Georgia, the boundary lines of the land lately obtained by the Agent from the Creek Indians, viz. a narrow strip of territory upon the Ocmulgee, containing about 274,000 acres; and a slip lying immediately beyond the Alcova, to the west of Jasper and Morgan, and supposed to contain 100,000 acres, the greater part of which is fertile. The governor, we understand, has repeatedly urged the marking of the other treaty lines, (Merriwether and Jackson's) but from the variety of more important business which has recently claimed the attention of the president, this subject has been overlooked. There is reason to believe, however, that it will be attended to soon.

The territory ceded by the Creek nation at the treaty of Fort Jackson, contains above 7 millions of acres. It is thus described in a topographical work, prepared by the late Col. Hawkins: "That extensive body of land between Flint river and Okefenoke, Alatamaha, and the eastern boundary of the Creek Claims, is pine land, with cypress ponds, and bay gulfs. The small streams are margined with dwarf evergreens, the uplands have yellow pine, with dwarf saw palmeto and wire grass; the bluffs on St. Ills are some part of them sandy pine barren, the remainder a compact stiff yellowish sand or clay, with large swamps; the growth, loblolly bay, gum and small evergreens; the whole of those swamps are bogs, the rainy season, which commences after midsummer, the ponds fill, and then the country is a greater part of it covered with water; and in the dry season it is difficult to obtain water in any direction, for many miles." In the fork of Flint and Chattahoochie there is said to be some good land.

The cession from the Cherokees is estimated at a million and a half of acres, mostly poor and broken. The whole quantity ceded falls little short of ten millions of acres. The expense of surveying this immense body of land, in tracts of half a mile square, will be from a rough estimate, about three hundred thousand dollars.—*Geo. Journal.*

A letter from New-Orleans of the 12th ult. says "Each of the Insurance offices here are in for 25,000 dollars on slaves, stolen on the high seas. The Bay is full of pirates. Two have been brought in by the Firebrand; one of which, a launch, has her papers from Gen. Humbert, at Galvestown, and is owned by Peter Lafitte."

The editors of the Boston Palladium have received Calcutta papers to the 25th April. They mention no new war events of consequence.—The cholera morbus appeared to have increased.—Complaints were made of the scarcity of money in Calcutta. A day of Humiliation and Prayer had been observed on account of the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales.

British East India Trade.—In the year 1817 there arrived at the several ports in Great-Britain, from the East-Indies, 113 ships, and in the same time, cleared outwards for do. 130 ships, the whole tonnage of which was 19 1828.

From the Boston Gazette.

We understand that the Collector of this port has received instructions from the Treasury Department against the admission of British vessels from Halifax and St. Johns, (N. B.) and that the act of Congress, passed at the last session, is to go into full effect after the 30th Sept. against those ports, the same as if no act of Parliament or Order in Council had been passed;—the trade to those places being limited to its duration, and subject by Order in Council to further order—and certain special articles only being admitted to an entry in them from the U. States, they cannot be considered *Free Ports.*

[*M. H. B.*]

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

In our file of the Hamburg Correspondenten, we find the following article of Literary Intelligence.

NOTICE.

Of a new periodical publication about to be commenced at Hamburgh, under the title of "*America represented by itself!*"

The materials for this work will not be drawn either from French or English sources, but will be derived immediately from the country to which it is devoted, partly by means of written communications, and partly from the newspapers and other journals published there.

Both the editors, one of whom resides in the United States of America and the other in Germany, will receive the assistance of certain gentlemen in America. By this connection impartiality will be insured, and the latest intelligence received, as every ship which sails from the new world, either to England, Holland or Germany, will be made use of, to forward this correspondence.

This Journal is intended to give an idea, 1st of the government in all its branches—2d, the progress of Agriculture—3d, State of Society—4th, Wonders of Nature and Art, so far as these subjects were interesting abroad.

The materials which we have already in our hands, commence with December, 1817, and continue from that time. Any thing previous does not come within our plan—we go upon the supposition that it is already known; yet if we find it necessary, we shall give explanatory notices, and the two first numbers will contain three letters on the present constitution of the United States of North-America, written by an American Statesman.

America shall appear in no other light, but as it actually exists. The representation shall be made with simplicity—Praise shall be divested of party declamation, blame of hatred and both of the prejudices of foreign government.

In Hans Egede's account of Greenland lately published, we find a description of a sea-monster, worth a regiment like the Cape Ann Snake, even taking the latter to be according to the most formidable description of him. After speaking of three sorts of sea animals mentioned in Tormoder's History of Greenland, he says, "But none of them have been seen by us, or any of our time, that ever I could hear, save that most dreadful monster, that showed itself upon the surface of the water in the year 1734, off our new colony in 64 deg. This monster was of so huge a size, that coming out of the water, its head reached as high as the mast-head; its body was as bulky as the ship, and three or four times as long. It had a long pointed snout, and spouted like a whale fish; great broad paws, and the body seemed covered with shell work, its skin very rugged and unseen. The under part of its body was shaped like an enormous huge serpent, and when it dived again under water, it plunged backwards into the sea, and so raised its tail aloft, which seemed a whole ship's length from the bulkiest part of the body."

Hans Egede, abovementioned, was a Danish missionary at Greenland, resident there from the year 1721 to 1736. His biographer says, "his conduct as a missionary deserves the highest praise." After his return to Denmark, "he composed a grammar and a dictionary in the language of Greenland, into which he translated the New Testament, for the use of the mission and the benefit of the natives." *New-York pap.*

From the Boston Palladium.

Extract of a letter from Bengal, respecting the cultivation of Cotton in that Country, dated May 2d, 1818.

"Respecting the increased and increasing consumption of Cotton throughout Europe, we are inclined to believe that the cultivation of the plant cannot possibly be more than commensurate to the supplies which may be required from India. Perhaps we may conclude that our last crop of cotton was something short of the preceding, whilst the disturbed state of the Western Country, in which it grows, leads to a presumption of its further abridgement this year.

"We find, by reference to our Custom House, that from the 1st Jan. to the 31st Dec. 1817, the Exports to the United Kingdom were 150,766 bales of 300 lbs.—to China 125,000 do—to America and foreign Europe, 20,000—total 275,766.

"For the present year, on pretty correct data, there will be 245,000 bales; or a decrease of about 30,000 bales; the produce of the last crop being, we believe, short in that proportion, partially owing to drought in some of the Districts, and partially to military operations in contiguous ones, which indeed have not terminated yet, and inclines us to apprehend a continued interruption to the cultivation or transit of Cotton, throughout this year.

"The Cotton Country is so little comparatively remarkable for fertility of soil, as for population; and those who presume to form their judgment on the capacity of the Western Provinces as these vast Dominions, from the proverbial richness of population of Bengal, are in a palpable error. An increased cultivation cannot be suddenly accomplished. The expected enlargement of consumption abroad, may perhaps equal all we can do, unless the government itself bring the Sea Coast of Bengal, (at present a wilderness occupied by Tigers) into rivalry of your Sea-Island produce."

The great sea-serpent is bending his course southward. He was seen on the 24th ult. off Cape-Henry.

Vermont Election.—The following gentlemen have been elected to represent Vermont in the next Congress of the United States:—Samuel C. Crafts, Ezra Meech, Wm. Strong, Charles Rich. Mark Richards, and O. C. Merrill.

Governor Galusha, Lieut. Gov. Brigham, & Treasurer Swan, are re-elected in Vermont, without opposition.

The Petersburg Intelligencer asserts, that a Naval Depot is to be established on York River.

The French government has agreed to maintain a naval force on the coast of Africa, for the object of "enforcing the abolition of the Slave Trade."

Last Thursday morning, at a quarter before 11 o'clock, Joseph Thompson Hare and John Alexander, two of the mail robbers, were executed at Baltimore, agreeable to sentence.

An Ohio paper states the singular fact, that the notes of one half of the Banks lately chartered by that state, are refused to be received in payment of the state taxes. The number of Banks in Ohio whose notes are thus refused, are sixteen.

A Convention met in Kaskaskia on the 3d August, to form a Constitution for Illinois. It is ascertained that this territory has now upwards of 40,000 inhabitants, and according to act of Congress can be admitted into the Union on a footing with the other States.

An insane man, by the name of Eathforth, residing in the south part of the town, deliberately cut off his own leg with two blows of a cooper's adze, on Saturday last. We learn that he is doing well. He had previously cut the calf of his leg clean from the bone.—*Providence Pat.*

Married,

At Stonington, Mr. Theophilus M. Rogers, to Miss Caroline M. Woodbridge, daughter of Mr. Samuel Woodbridge, of this city:

At Preston, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hyde, Mr. Jeremiah S. Halsey, to Miss Sarah Brewster, daughter of the late Capt. Jabez Brewster.

Died,

At Brooklyn, on the 4th inst. of a paralytic shock, Deacon Samuel Betts, in the 76th year of his age: a man much esteemed as a christian, citizen, husband, parent and neighbor. —Also, on the same day, a promising little son of Mr. Perez Scarborough, about 4 years old. He was left in the morning in the bed, and (as it is supposed) being thirsty, got out of bed and went to a cupboard, where there was a phial containing the oil of peppermint, which it is supposed he mixed with some other spirit, and drank so much, that in 15 or 20 minutes after, he was discovered on the floor, speechless and senseless. He lived till towards night, and expired. This ought to be a warning to those that have the care of children, to put such fatal medicines out of their way.——On the 12th inst. William, a very promising son of Mr. William Gramin, late of Fisher's Island. He went in haste into the stable where there was a horse, his speed rather frightened the horse, and he kicked him on the bottom of the abdomen; he survived only about forty hours.

At Griswold, on Sunday last, Mrs. Mary Tyler, wife of John Tyler, Esq. in the 59th year of her age.

In this city, a son of Mr. Wm. Albertson.

Another Revolutionary Hero gone.

Died at his farm on Laurel Hill, Somerset co. (Pa.) on Monday the 31st ult. Major Gen. Arthur St. Clair.

Republican Meeting.

THE Republicans of Norwich are requested to meet at the house of *Augustus Lathrop*, in the First Society, on Thursday evening next, (to-morrow,) at 6 o'clock; to agree on two suitable persons as candidates to be supported at the approaching Freemen's meeting, to represent the town in the next General Assembly.

N. B. A general attendance is desired.

Sept. 16.

Stonington Bridge Lottery.

FIFTEEN hundred Tickets are drawn in this Lottery, and the drawing will recommence in a few days.

☞ A few Tickets,

warranted undrawn, at $5½—for sale by R. HUBBARD.

Sept. 16.

Nutmegs, etc.

300 lbs. fresh Nutmegs, at N. York price,
3 boxes Turkey Figs,
Painters' Colours,
Dye Woods,
Groceries,
Drugs and Medicine, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

Samuel Tyler.

Norwich, Sept. 16, 1818. 45-6w

100 pieces Calico,
50 ps. Cambric Muslin,
50 ps. Cotton Shirting,
Carlisle and Cambric Gingham,
India Sinchews and Sarsnetts,
Levantine and Florence Silks,
Bombazetts,
200 ps. Ribbons,
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,
Satinetts, Flannels,——

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

New Goods.

Just received and for sale by

JOSEPH BREED.

Sept. 16. 45—

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

School & Classical Books,

Constantly for sale by the doz. or single, at

THOMAS ROBINSON's

Book and Stationary Store.

Norwich, Sept. 16 45—

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

and

G. Buckingham & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a general assortment of

FRESH IMPORTED

Dry Goods,

amongst which are,

A large assortment of superfine and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Bombazettes,
Shirtings and Sheetings,
Silk, Crape, Merino, Cotton and Cassimere Shawls,
Black and coloured Lastrings, a large assortment,
Canton Crapes,
Ginghams,
Calicoes,
Gloves, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A new supply of

Kid and Morocco Shoes.

Norwich, Sept. 16, 1818. 45—

NEW GOODS.

JABEZ HUNTINGTON,

IS now opening his fall importation of NEW GOODS, and respectfully invites the attention of OLD and NEW customers, either by *wholesale, or retail.*

HE HAS RECEIVED,

A few setts of yellow Plated Bitts, Stirrups, and Spurs, for Military Gentlemen.

A few cases

Magnum Bonum Razors!

Norwich, Sept. 15, 1818. 45—

Flour, Sugar, &c.

Superfine Flour in bbls and half bbls.
Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and bbls.
Clapboards and Shingles,
Dexter's Lime—FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

Who will pay cash for

WALNUT WOOD.

Sept. 16. 45—

The Subscriber,

OFFERS A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS for sale,

Adapted to the present and approaching season, very low for cash.

He wants to purchase,

4000 weight of Cheese,
600 bushels of Potatoes,
10 firkins of choice Butter, for family use,
3 bbls. of choice Vinegar, and
2000 bushels of Oats.

He also wants about 200 barrels, suitable to hold Beans, to be delivered by the middle of next month.

EBEN. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, Sept. 16, 1818. 45—

New Publications.

CONSIDERATIONS on the principal events of the French Revolution.—Posthumous work of the Baroness de Stael. Edited by the Duke de Broglie and the Baron de Stael. Two octavo vols. Price $5.

Felix Alvarez, or Manners in Spain, containing descriptive accounts of some of the prominent events of the late peninsular war, and authentic anecdotes illustrative of the Spanish Character, interspersed with Poetry, original and from the Spanish. By Alex. R. C. Dallas, Esq.—Price $2,50.

New Tales, by Mrs. Opie, in two vols. Price $2,00.

For sale at R. HUBBARD's Book-Store, Shetucket-street. *Sept. 15.*

Plaster of Paris.

20 tons first quality Nova-Scotia PLASTER, now landing and for sale by

Aug. 15. CALVIN TYLER & CO.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Coach and Gig Lace, and Painted Carpeting,

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.

Sept. 16. 45—

The subscriber will pay cash for

200 lbs. new Butter, fit for family use,
400 bushels Oats,
200 do. yellow Corn—if delivered soon.

JOHN LATHROP.

Sept. 16, 1818. 45—

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will open an EVENING SCHOOL, at the Chelsea Proprietors' School-House, on the evening of Monday the 28th inst.—where will be taught all the common branches of School Education, with Surveying and Navigation, in the newest and most approved methods. Those young persons, to whom it may be requisite, could not probably spend their evenings more profitably than in such a School.

Terms and accommodations unexceptionable.

DYAR T. HINCKLEY.

Norwich, Chelsea Society.

Sept. 15, 1818. 45—

FOR NEW-YORK,

THE Packet ELIZA, C. Brisson, master, will sail on Tuesday next, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Sept. 16.

To Let,

AND possession given on the first day of October next, one of the best stands for a wholesale or retail Store, of any description in Chelsea. For further particulars enquire of

Samuel Claghorn.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above are requested to call and make payment, by or before the 28th inst. or their accounts after that time will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Norwich, Sept. 14, 1818. 45-3w

VENDUE.

ON Saturday the 19th of September inst. will be sold by order of the Court of Probate, all the

Personal Estate

of Capt. SIMEON HUNTINGTON, late of Norwich, deceased, consisting of

Blacksmith's and Farming Tools,
One Share in the Norwich and Woodstock Turnpike,
Books, &c. &c.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the Store opposite the late Dwelling-House of the deceased.

JAMES STEDMAN, *Adm'r.*

Norwich, Sept. 12, 1818.

AUCTION.

BY virtue of an Order from the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, the subscriber will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 1st day of October next, all the Personal Estate of Mr. *Timothy Brigden*, late of said Norwich, deceased, together with so much of the Real Estate of said deceased as will raise the sum of $137,46 with the incident charges of sale. The Personal Estate consists of *Clothing, Household Furniture*, and *Joiner's Tools*.—The Real Estate is a part of the *Dwelling-House* now occupied by Mr *John Brigden*, at which place the sale will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

SAMUEL BAILEY, Adm'r.

Norwich, Sept 12, 1818 45—

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the *Norwich and Preston Bridge Company* are hereby notified to meet at *Kinney's Hotel*, in Chelsea, on Thursday, 24th of instant Sept. at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of assessing the Stock to defray the expence of repairing the Bridge, choosing a Treasurer, and transacting any other business that may fairly offer.

By Order of the President and Directors,

ROGER HUNTINGTON, *Clk.*

Sept 12, 1818. 45—

CONSTITUTIONS.

FOR sale by *THOMAS ROBINSON*, at his Book Store, Chelsea,

The Constitutions of the United States of America, with the latest amendments; also, the Declaration of Independence; articles of confederation, with the Federal Constitution, and acts for the government of the Territories

Norwich, Sept 16, 1818 45—

Nails, Iron & Steel.

RUSSIA Old Sable Iron by the Ton;—English & Swedes flat, square, and round Iron, assorted sizes.
London Hoop L. Blister'd STEEL.
Horse Nail Rods. Nail Plates.
Cut Spikes five inches long for planking.
Tacks of all sizes from 3 to 20 oz per M.
Patent Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes—for sale at Norwich Nail Manufactory, by

48 WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Windham, ss. Superior Court,

Sept. Term, 1818.

UPON the Petition of *Warden Clarke*, of Thompson, in Windham County, against his creditors, praying said Court to grant him the benefit of the Act of Insolvency, as by said Petition on file will appear, which Petition by said Court is continued to the term of said Superior Court, to be holden at Windham, in said Windham County, on the first Tuesday of January, A. D. 1819—and also, Ordered by said Court, that notice of the pendency of this Petition be given by publishing the same in the Norwich Courier, a newspaper printed in Norwich, three weeks successively, six weeks before the January term of said Superior Court—that all his creditors may appear, if they see cause—notice is hereby given accordingly.

Windham, Sept. 11, A. D. 1818.

45 *Test.* SAMUEL GRAY, *Clk.*

Taken up,

BY the subscriber, on or about the 1st instant, a yearling HEIFER and a CALF, no artificial mark. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

PETER DAVIS.

Preston, Sept. 16, 1818. 45—

POETRY.

From a London paper.

THE TOY IN FASHION.

A COUNTRY Poppy, just come up to town—
Of little merit, but with more
Of self conceit than might have serv'd for four;
On a park seat had set him down—
(The Lounger's seat;) when near he seet
A lovely woman shaded by the trees,
Who long in fond attention stands,
Holding a Spy-glass in her hands
Pointed at him——on seeing this,
Think what was our young fopling's bliss!
And how it grows, as she advancing nearer,
Says loud enough for him to hear her—
"Sweet! lovely! what enchanting beauty!"
Then up he springs—and cries—
As bound indeed in duty—
"Can this poor face find favor in your eyes?
"My soul's on fire! how bless'd the spot
"Where first I met thee."—"Sir, I know you not"—
"But you were looking at me."—"No—I never saw you—
"All my attention on a flower was bent:"
"Why on my soul I swear that instrument
"On me was turn'd."—"Well, what conclusions draw you?
"You were not seen—so pray check all this passion—
"'Tis the Kaleidoscope—the Toy in fashion."

A Danish paper says, 450 square miles of ice have recently been detached from the eastern coast of Greenland and the neighboring regions of the Pole. This mass had rendered that coast inaccessible for 400 years, but at present they can penetrate without obstruction so far as lat. 80. "This breaking up of the polar ices," says a letter from Copenhagen, "accounts for the continual tempest from the south-east, with heats, storms, and a very electrical state of the atmosphere, which, during three years, have caused us in Denmark to experience hot winters, and cold humid summers.

Caution to Bucks.—A young man of very genteel dress and appearance, was last night put in the watch house, and subsequently committed to Bridewell, for stealing *two crabs*, of the value of four cents.—If he intended it as a joke, it has thus far proved rather a serious one.—*N. Y. Col.*

STONINGTON BRIDGE

LOTTERY.

DURING the severe gale in September, 1815, the Bridge at Point Point, Stonington, was swept away. The Legislature of this State have granted a Lottery for rebuilding it, and the subscribers duly appointed Managers, having given bonds for the faithful performance of their trust, submit the following

SCHEME:

1	Prize	of 5000	Dollars is	$5000
1	do.	of 2000		2000
1	do	of 1000		1000
2	do.	of 500		1000
1	do.	of 400		400
1	do.	of 200		200
8	do.	of 100		800
10	do.	of 50		500
4	do.	of 30		120
48	do.	of 20		960
100	do.	of 10		1000
1170	do.	of 6		7020
1347	Prizes.			$20,000
2653	Blanks.			

4000 Tickets at $5 is - - $20.000

Several of the Prizes to be disposed of as follows:

The first drawn blank on the

2d day's drawing,		$400
3d	" "	1000
4th	" "	300
5th	" "	2000
6th	" "	500
7th	" "	2000

It is understood that 800 numbers constitute a day's drawing, whether more or less are actually drawn on any one day, and will accordingly regulate the stationary prizes.

Prizes to be paid in 90 days after the drawing is completed, and subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing is completed, will be considered as given for the benefit of the institution and not paid.

The drawing will positively commence on the 27th of August next.

WM. WILLIAMS,
AMOS DENISON,
JESSE BREED
WM. W RODMAN, } *Managers.*

Stonington, April 1818. 27—

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*
Hartford Dec 17, 1816. 7—

Psalms & Hymns.

DWIGHT's Psalms and Hymns, various sizes and qualities, from 75 cents to $2.

Watts' Psalms and Hymns, 75 cents and $1—FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD's *Book-Store.*

EUROPEAN & INDIA GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received and now offers for sale, a handsome assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

Dry Goods,

Consisting in part of

3-4 black and coloured Crape Shawls,
An elegant assortment of Canton Crapes,
Black, white, blue and changeable Levantines,
Do. do. do. Florences,
Plaid Lustrings,
Black India Sinchews and Sarsnets,
White pink, green and lilac Levantines,
Black, white, green and blue Sattins,
8 4 Levantine Shawls,
4-4, 6-4, and 8-4 Imitation and Chintz do.
4-4 elegant Merino do.
Broad and narrow figured & plain Ribbons,
Inserting Cambric Trimmings,
Black and white Tulle Lace,
Cambric and common Ginghams,
White and corded Cambrics,
Figured and plain Mulmul and Leno Muslins,
Saranet and Jackonet Cambrics,
Cambric and Book Muslins,
Super and common Long Lawn,
Black and coloured Cambric,
Cambric and common Dimoties,
Super Chintzes and Calicoes,
Maddapollam and improved steam-loom Shirtings,
Irish Linens and Sheetings.
Men's and women's Cotton Hose,
Do. do. Silk do.
Do do do. Gloves,
Flag, Bandanna and Madrass Handkerchfs.
Florentine, Marseilles and other Vestings,
Blue and yellow Nankeens,
Elegant gilt Ridicule Clasps,
Black, green and crimson Silk and Tabby Velvets,
Silk Umbrellas,
Silk and Kid habit and long Gloves,
Black and coloured Bombazetts and Rattinetts,
Russia Sheeting and Diaper,
8 4 and 10 4 Damask Table Linen,
Plain and figured Cravats,
Black and white Italian Crapes,
Fancy Boxes and Cotton Balls,
Drab Cotton Cassimere,
Hat Bindings and Galoons,
White Demi Sattin for hatters,
Black, blue and assorted Silk and Twist,
Men's Buckskin and Beaver Gloves,
Silk and gilt Coat and Vest Buttons,
Plain, twill'd and gold bead Tapes,
Hearth Rugs.
Quality and Shoe Binding,
Nun's Thread, Pins, Needles, &c. &c.

Also,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Broadcloths & Cassimeres.

Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31—

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SPLENDID GOODS.

Selected by F. A. Huntington, from the latest importations,

Are just received and now on sale,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE OF

F. A. Huntington & Co.

AMONG THEM ARE.

SILK Gloves, from 2s per pair upwards.
Kid do. " 1s " do.
Cotton do. at 10 cents.
Black Lustrings from 3s6 upwards,
Calicoes " 1s "
Carlisle Ginghams unusually low priced,
Broadcloths from 75 cents to $11,00
Large assortment of Marseilles Vesting, some very fine.
Cambric Muslins, 6 4 wide, fr 2s6 upwards,
Levantine Shawls, 7 4 wide, .. 18s
Assorted Silk Cords, for Milliners, 15 yard pieces, at 1s p.
Fine black Willow Hats, for gentlemen,
New-York and Boston Shoes fr 6s upwards,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
SUPERFINE ENGLISH INGRAIN

CARPETING,

of the most desirable patterns, with binding to match.

July 7, 1818. 35—

Looking Glasses.

A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

for sale at reduced prices by

F. A. & G. E. PERKINS.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,

OF ALL KINDS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Nov. 18, 1817. 2tf—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

He will pay the same price for weaving as the Factories.

HARVEY MORGAN
Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31tf—

Only 4500 Tickets.

To be drawn in October next.
WASHINGTON BRIDGE LOTTERY,
No. 8,

1	prize of	10000	Dollars.
1	"	5000	"
1	"	3000	"
1	"	2000	"

with many others from 1000 to 12 dollars

Tickets ten dollars each, for sale at the Bookstore of

R. HUBBARD,

Shetucket street.

Sept. 1. 43—

NEW GOODS.

JOSEPH BREED,

HAS just received a large and general assortment of

NEW GOODS.

Sept 2. 43—

Lumber, &c.

30,000 ft seasoned clear and merchantable Pine Boards,
3 000 do. Plank,
3 000 do Oak Boards,
1,000 do. Chesnut Plank,
15.000 do. seasoned Clapboards,
30,000 Hartford Shingles,
7 bbls. Mess and Prime Pork,
3 firkins Lard
Wire Sieves and Riddles—FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP

Sept 2. 1818. 43—

NEW BOOKS.

NARRATIVE of an expedition to explore the river Zaire, usually called the Congo in South Africa, in 1816 under the direction of Capt. J K Tuckey, R N to which is added the Journal of Professor Smith; and some general observations on the country and its inhabitants. Published by permission of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The Brownie of Bodsbeck, and other Tales by James Hogg, author of "the Queen's Wake." &c. &c.

Zuma, or the Tree of Health. To which are added. The Fair Paulette—Zeneida—The Reeds of the Tiber—and the Widow of Luzi. By Madame de Genlis.

Just received and for sale by

R HUBBARD.
Blue Store, Shetucket street

August 12

Cheese Wanted

THE subscriber wishes to contract immediately for a quantity of CHEESE, of good size and quality, for which he will pay cash

He also wishes to sell a quantity of English SOLE LEATHER, ready cut for soles Turks-Island SALT, of superior quality with a general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

CHARLES LATHROP

Sept 8, 1818 44 3w—

IRON.

RUSSIA Old Sable Iron.
Swede's Iron, square and round,
English do cart, waggon and chaise Tire.
do bolt Iron.
Spike and Nail Rods.
Faggot and Band Iron,
Nail Plates, Sheet Iron,
Plough Irons and Share Moulds.
English and American blistered, German, Swede's and Cast steel.

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED
Sept 2 34—

RED white and blue Cloths, Rattinetts and Cassimeres. Buttons, Muskets, Pistols, Swords and Sabres, Plumes and Feathers, Epaulettes. Lace Cords and Yellow Binding, with an extensive variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Hollow Ware, Crockery, Nails, Window Glass, Looking Glasses, &c —for sale on good terms by

ROGER HUNTINGTON, & Co.

LIKEWISE,

Paints, Die Stuffs and Bar Iron, by the ton or less

Norwich, Sept 2 43 3w—

COLEMAN's Sunday School Catechism containing questions on the historical part of the New Testament, designed to assist children in gaining an intimate acquaintance with the life, character, doctrines and precepts of Christ and the acts of his Apostles."—No 1, by the dozen or single—for sale by

C. LATHROP.

Sept 8 44—

Cart Boxes.

Just received, on consignment,

Chaise, Waggon, & Cart Boxes,

Of all sizes, which are offered for sale by the quantity, at the New-York Foundery prices.

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent.
March 31. 21—

NEW GOODS.

JOSEPH BREED,

HAS just received a large and general assortment of NEW GOODS, among them are—

Black, white and coloured Levantine and Florence Silks; black and plaid India Sinchews and Sarsnets; black Silk Florentine and Camblet Vesting; 100 pieces sup. fine and common Calicoes; Furniture Calicoes, 60 ps. Cambric Muslin; Linen and Sarsnet Cambric; Book, Mulmul, Jaconet, Leno and Seeded Muslins; 20 ps. Colerain Shirtings; Russia and Irish Sheeting; Dutch and Irish Linen; white and brown Platilas; Bretagnes; Estopillas; Dowlass; ladies' and gentlemen's Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose; Silk, kid, Beaver and Deer Skin Gloves; Deer Skin Mittens; Bandanna and Flag Silk Handkerchiefs; black and assorted India Silk Handkerchiefs; ladies' fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; 50 doz. flag and Madrass Cotton Handkerchiefs; 50 doz. Pocket Handk'fs.; 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Imitation and Chintz Shawls; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols; Bombazets and Rattinets; blue and yellow Nankeen; Cotton Cassimere and Grandurells; 30 ps. Marseilles Vesting; Silk and Cotton Hat Linings; Hat Bindings, Bands and Buckles; Boot Cord and Webbing; Silk and Cotton Laces; Ginghams; Seersuckers; 200 ps. Ribbons; black and coloured Cambrick; black French and Italian Crapes; white and plaid Cravats; white Jean; Russia Diaper; Cambric and common Dimoties; Webb, Leather and Knit Suspenders; Galoons; Cotton Ferret: Quality and Shoe Binding: Broad Cloths; Cassimeres; Angola Cassimere; Sattinet, and Cassinet; Berlin and Bedford Cord; Coach Laces; Oil Cloth; American white and Brown Shirtings, Sheetings, Tickings, Checks, Stripes, Plaids and Diapers; Knitting and Weaving Yarn; Threads and Stacks.

HARDWARE.

100 doz. Knives and Forks, 100 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Shears, Sheep Shears, Shoe Knives, Hammers, Pincers, Awls, Tacks. Razor Strops, Shaving Boxes, Brushes and Soap, Commode Handles, Knobs, Escutcheons, Clock Balls and Capitals, pad, chest, trunk, cupboard, draw, clock case, stock and brass rim Locks, Butts and Screws, Iron and Tutania Table and Tea Spoons, brass, plated, japann'd and iron Candlesticks; Tea Trays and Waiters Snuffers and Trays, Norfolk and bright Thumblatches, H. HL and Chest Hinges, Scale Beams, Bellows, Ink Powder, Inkstands, Nail Hammers, Spike and Nail Gimblets, Files and Rasps, Hand Saws, Sand Paper, 40 packs Pins, Pound Pins, elastic and steel Knitting Pins, 40 m Needles, Thimbles, Morocco Pocket Books and Purses, Slates and Pencils, Whips, Ship and Screw Augurs, Steelyards, Cloth and Dust Brushes, Brass Nails, Tacks, Brads, 400 groce Buttons, 150 dozen Horn and Ivory Combs, Cotton and Wool Cards, pocket, gilt and mahogany framed Looking Glasses, brass and brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs, Sad Irons, Trace Chains, Sheet Lead, Shot, English and American Shovels and Spades, Scythes, Sickles, Hoes, Axes, 6-8, 7-9, 8-10, 9-14, 10-12, 10-14, 11-15, 12-14, 12-16, 12-17 and 14-20 English and American Window Glass, cut and wrought Nails per cask, at manufactory prices, 16 tons Iron Hollow Ware, 300 lb. India Sein Twine, 200 lb. Flax do. Bed Cords, White Rope and Lines, Russia O. S. Iron, flat and square Swede's Iron, English Cart, Waggon and Chaise Tire, round Iron, faggot and band Iron, Nail Plates, Spike and Nail Rods, Sheet Iron, Plough Irons and Plough Share Moulds, English blistered and Crawley, American blistered, German and Swedes' Steel

GROCERIES.

St. Croix and Boston Rum, Molasses, Gin, young hyson, hyson skin, souchong and bohea Tea, lump and brown Sugar, Cassia, Ginger, Pepper, Pimento, Starch, Chocolate, Tobacco, &c (34) *July 1.*

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM ROGERS,

HAS just received from New-York a general assortment of new and fashionable GOODS suitable to the season—among which are—Broad Cloths, Cassimeres Nankeens. Marseilles. Silk and other Vestings, Silk Cotton and Hemp Hose. Lustrings of various colours, Calicoes. Dimoties. Silk, Merino and other Shawls. Silk and Kid Gloves, and a variety of FANCY ARTICLES ALSO,

Groceries.

Wine. Brandy. Gin. W. I. and N E Rum Porter, Molasses, Teas of various kinds, Sugars, &c.

The above articles were purchased with cash, at low prices, and will for cash be sold low.

Norwich, July 15. 1818. 36—

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE, BARN, and 12 acres of excellent LAND, pleasantly situated in Preston, near the new Shetucket Bridge, on the road leading to Preston-city, and 1-4 of a mile from Chelsea. All said Land may be ploughed, and there are on the same two good wells of water, one in the house—three hundred young apple trees, mostly grafted, which have borne fruit two years, and also about three hundred thrifty walnut and chesnut trees. Said House is new and well finished, and has been occupied as a public house for four years past, and is a good stand for a public house or a grocery store. The above property will be sold cheap for cash.

Also for sale, various kinds of *Mechanical Tools*, and sundry articles of *Household Furniture*, together with two *Silver Watches*

Application made to Mr HENRY C. AVERY, of Norwich, or SAMUEL TALMAN living on the premises.

Preston, Sept. 8, 1818. 44 4w—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE Proprietors have determined to extend the Line to *Norwich*, with the FULTON, Capt LAW, and this route will be continued during the season, as follows:

The Connecticut, Capt Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New Haven.

The Fulton, Capt Law, will leave Norwich at day-light in the morning of the same days, touch at New London, and depart from thence for New Haven at 8 o'clk

The Boats will meet at New Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich

May, 1818 26—

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, a large supply of

Medicine,
Paints,
Die Stuffs,
Indigo,
St. Croix and New Rum by the hhd.
Cyder Brandy per bbl.
Wines,
An assortment of Iron,
Cart and Waggon Boxes,
Window Glass,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Raisins per cask,
Spices,
Sperm. Oil, &c.

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich June 16 1818. 32—

Nails, Fish, Rice, &c.

3d, 4d. 6d, 8d 10d and 20d Cut Nails,
10d and 20d Wrought do
2d, 3d, 4d. 5d, 8d and 20d Cut Brads,
20 quintals Codfish,
3 bbls pickled do
1 do Tongues and Sounds,
6 cwt Rice
1000 lbs. old Hard Soap,
15 doz of the much approved and highly extolled Wire Sieves, of an excellent quality, at 2s6 per piece, and a large discount made to those who purchase by the dozen, FOR SALE BY

C. TYLER & Co.

WANTED,

Rye, Oats, Corn, and Walnut Wood, for which cash or goods will be exchanged.

Sept 2 43—

Bohea Tea, &c.

10 qr chests first quality Bohea Tea,
2 hhds N. E. Rum,
3 bags green Coffee,
2 qr casks Colmenar Wine,
2 do. Sherry and mountain Malaga,
8 boxes Pipes,
3 do Soap,
1 keg Smyrna Raisins,
Double refined Sugar,
Havanna Lump do.
1 tierce London and New-York Porter,

Just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26 25—

Instrumental Music.

PRECEPTORS for the German Flute, price 75 and 50 cents.

Riley's Flute Melodies, price 75 cents.

A new and choice collection of Flute Melodies; consisting of Duets, Waltzes, Cotillions, Airs, Marches. &c. to which are prefixed the instructions for the German Flute, and Patent Flagelet Price 75 cts.

A new and complete Preceptor for the Fife Together with a collection of choice Marches Price 50 cents.

Violin Preceptors, containing in addition to the rudiments, a choice and extensive selection of the most approved Cotillions, Dances, Waltzes, Songs, Airs, &c &c. many of which have never before been published Price 75 cents —FOR SALE BY

July 8 R HUBBARD

Probate Office, Pomfret District—Pomfret, Sept 1, 1818

THIS Court limits and appoints the term of six months from the first publication of this notice, for the creditors to the estate of

DANIEL CLAPP,

late of said Pomfret, deceased to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, to *DANIEL CLAPP*, of said Pomfret, Executor to the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law

Attest. ELISHA B PERKINS, Clerk.

☛ Those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to said Executor 44—

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, about the first of July last, a three year old HEIFER forward with calf, mainly of a red colour brockled faced, the end of her horns sawed off, with a smooth crop off the right ear —Whoever will return her, or give information to me, shall be liberally paid for their trouble, and if stolen $5 for the Thief

JOHN B. TYLER.
Griswold, Aug. 10, 1818. 45—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1818. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXII. No. 46.]

NEW GOODS.

JABEZ HUNTINGTON,

IS now opening his fall importation of NEW GOODS, and respectfully invites the attention of OLD and NEW customers, either by *wholesale*, or *retail*.

HE HAS RECEIVED,

A few setts of yellow Plated BITTS, STIRRUPS, and SPURRS, for Military Gentlemen.

A few cases

Magnum Bonum Razors!

Norwich, Sept. 15, 1818. 45—

The Subscriber,

OFFERS A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS for sale,

Adapted to the present and approaching season, very low for cash.

He wants to purchase,

4000 weight of Cheese,
600 bushels of Potatoes,
10 firkins of choice Butter, for family use,
6 bbls. of choice Vinegar, and
2000 bushels of Oats.

He also wants about 200 barrels, suitable to hold Beans, to be delivered by the middle of next month.

EBEN. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, Sept. 16, 1818. 45—

G. & H. B. Buckingham, and G. Buckingham & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a general assortment of

FRESH IMPORTED

Dry Goods,

Amongst which are,

A large assortment of superfine and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Bombazettes,
Shirtings and Sheetings,
Silk, Crape, Merino, Cotton and Cassimere Shawls,
Black and coloured Lustrings, a large assortment,
Cotton Crapes,
Ginghams,
Calicoes,
Gloves, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A new supply of

Kid and Morocco Shoes.

Norwich, Sept. 16, 1818. 45—

New Publications.

CONSIDERATIONS on the principal events of the French Revolution.—Posthumous work of the Baroness de Stael. Edited by the Duke de Broglie and the Baron de Stael. Two octavo vols. Price $5.

Felix Alvarez, or Manners in Spain, containing descriptive accounts of some of the prominent events of the late peninsular war, and authentic anecdotes illustrative of the Spanish Character, interspersed with Poetry, original and from the Spanish. By Alex. R. C. Dallas, Esq.—Price $2,50.

New Tales, by Mrs. Opie, in two vols. Price $3,00.

For sale at R. HUBBARD's Book-Store, Shetucket-street. *Sept.* 15.

100 pieces Calico,
50 ps. Cambric Muslin,
30 ps. Cotton Shirtings
Carlisle and Cambric Gingham,
India Sinchews and Sarsnetts,
Levantine and Florence Silks,
Bombazetts,
200 ps. Ribbons,
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,
Sattinetts, Flannels,

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

New Goods,

Just received and for sale by

JOSEPH BREED.

Sept. 16. 45—

Nutmegs, etc.

300 lbs. fresh Nutmegs, at N. York price,
3 boxes Turkey Figs,
Painters' Colours,
Dye Woods,
~~Groceries,~~
Drugs and Medicine, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

Samuel Tyler.

Norwich, Sept. 16, 1818. 45-6w

Flour, Sugar, &c.

Superfine Flour in bbls. and half bbls.
Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and bbls.
Clapboards and Shingles,
Dexter's Lime—FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

Who will pay cash for

WALNUT WOOD.

Sept. 16. 45—

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SPLENDID GOODS,

Selected by F. A. Huntington, from the latest importations,

Are just received and now on sale, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, *AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE OF*

F. A. Huntington & Co.

AMONG THEM ARE,

SILK Gloves, from 2s. per pair upwards,
Kid do. " 1s " do.
Cotton do. at 10 cents.
Black Lustrings from 3s6 upwards,
Calicoes " 1s "
Carlisle Ginghams unusually low priced,
Broadcloths from 75 cents to $11.00
Large assortment of Marseilles Vesting, some very fine.
Cambric Muslins, 6 4 wide, fr. 2s6 upwards,
Levantine Shawls, 7-4 wide, " 18s. "
Assorted Silk Cords, for Milliners, 15 yard pieces, at 1s ps
Fine black Willow Hats, for gentlemen,
New-York and Boston Shoes fr 6s upwards,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
SUPERFINE ENGLISH INGRAIN

CARPETING,

of the most desirable patterns, with binding to match.

July 7, 1818. 35—

Plaster of Paris.

22 tons first quality Nova-Scotia PLASTER, now landing and for sale by
Aug. 15. CALVIN TYLER & CO.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Coach and Gig Lace, and Painted Carpeting,

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.

Sept. 16. 45—

The subscriber will pay cash for

200 lbs. new Butter, fit for family use,
400 bushels Oats,
200 do. yellow Corn—if delivered soon.

JOHN LATHROP.

Sept. 16, 1818. 45—

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

School & Classical Books,

Constantly for sale by the doz. or single, at

THOMAS ROBINSON's

Book and Stationary Store.

Norwich, Sept. 16 45—

PLASTER.

23 tons Nova Scotia PLASTER, for sale at the store of E. COIT & CO.
Sept. 9. 44 3w—

CODFISH.

100 quintals CODFISH, for sale by C. R. KINNEY & CO.
Aug. 24, 1818. 42-tf—

GRIND-STONES.

60 Nova-Scotia GRIND-STONES, for sale by JOSEPH BREED.
Sept. 2. 43—

POTATOES.

N. GILBERT, will contract to pay cash for 500 bushels POTATOES, to be delivered by the first of October next.

Norwich, Sept. 6, 1818. 44—

GIN.

BEST Norwich, Cold Spring Gin, in hhds. and bbls.—*For sale by*
Sept. 9, JOSEPH BREED.

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26. 29—

OATS.

THE subscriber will pay cash for 300 bushels OATS, if delivered soon.

N. GILBERT.

Norwich, Sept 1, 1818 43—

SIZING.

CASH and the highest price will be given for 2 or 3000 lbs. good SIZING, if delivered soon.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

August 12.

70 Bottles Pepper Sauce,
70 lbs. Tamarinds,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

Sept 9, 1818. 44—

3 small Brass Guns,

Handsomely mounted on field carriages, for sale by

R. HUBBARD.

July 28.

Collegiate Record.

YALE-COLLEGE—*New-Haven.*—*Commencement 9th inst.*

THE Order of Exercises were published in our last. The following young gentlemen, *Alumni* of the College were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts:—

Cyrus H. Beardsley, Charles Beauford, Samuel Borrowe, David Botsford, Eleazer Brainard, Joseph H. Breck, Oliver Bronson, Frank Bughee, Anson Burgess, Orlando Canfield, Alfred Chester, Henry Clary, John C. Coit, H. Francis Cone, James I. Cordin, Warham Crooks, James Keith Duke, Caleb Day, Henry Dutton, Edward Gere, J. Morgan Gilbert, Roger Griswold, Samuel Griswold, Ralph Randolph Gurley, Richard Haughton, Reuben Hayen, H. W. L. Hubbell, James S. Huggins, Hector Humphreys, Samuel H. Huntington, Joseph Hurlburt, Thomas H. Johns, John N. S. Jones, Alfred Kelley, David Kimball, Pickett Latimer, Earl Loomis, Romeo Lowrey, William Mitchell, Sheldon Moore, Richard Morris, J. Worthington Newton, Richard T. Nott, Charles H. Olmstead, Isaac Orr, Thomas C. Perkins, Sen ec Pratt, James Raymond, Robert Riddel, George S. Robbins, John W. Sams, Richard E. Selden, Henry Sherwood, T. Leffingwell Shipman, Horace Smith, Levi Smith, George Spalding, James Stuart, John S. Tallmadge, Henry B. Tites, Edward Turner, Henry Vaughan, Lewis Weld, Frederick Whittlesey, Gouverneur M. Wilkins, Spencer Wood—66.

The following gentlemen, *Alumni* of the College were admitted to the degree of Master of Arts:—

Norris Bull, Alfred S. Munson, Ezekiel Sanford, Joseph D. Wickham, George Hinckley, John S. Lee, Hubbard Rockwell, Orin Fowler, Horace Hooker, Horace Goodrich, Aaron Arms, Charles H. Hammond, Hendrick Hull, Levinus Munson, Roger C. Hatch, Henry E. Dwight, Sam'l G. Chaffee, John M. Atwood, Josiah Hooker, and Elias Cornelius.

Merit Bradford, Phillip A. Cannon, John M'Curdy, Francis L. Hooker, William Orr, and Miron Winslow, Master of Arts, from other Colleges, were admitted *ad eundem*.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Mr. Edward Hitchcock, of Deerfield, Mass.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine, was conferred on Julius S. Barnes, Zebulon P. Burnham, John A. Cornwell, Ashbel Dart, William S. Goodhue, Jabez G. Hardyear, John P. Kimball, Jared Pardee, and Woodbridge Strong.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine, on the recommendation of the Medical Society, was conferred on Doctors Thomas Coit, Warren R. Fowler, Nathan Howard, John S. Peters, and Avery Downer.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, was conferred on the Rev. Ralph Wardlaw, of Glasgow, and on the Rev. Joshua Bates, President of Middlebury College, Vt.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, was conferred on the Hon. John Trumbull, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of this State.

The premiums for declamations, were adjudged as follows—In the Junior Class, Edwards, Spring, Hill; in the Sophomore Class; Wilkin, Whittlesey, and Poacher; in the Freshman Class, Strong, Duncan, Jackson.

The Rev. Mr. STARR, of Warren, and the Rev Dr. LEWIS, of Greenwich, have resigned their seats as Members of the corporation; and the Rev. ANDREW ELLIOT, of New-Milford, and the Rev. DANIEL SMITH, of Stamford, are appointed to supply their places.——RUFUS WOODWARD, A. B. is appointed a Tutor.

GENERAL ST. CLAIR;

In his private and domestic relations, felt the tenderest sympathies of our nature in their fullest force. In social life he was much valued as a friend. His conversation was instructive and interesting, enlivened by wit and embellished with science. As a soldier and statesman he possessed a piercing accuracy of mind, and, fearless of censure from the short sighted and presumptuous, he looked to the ultimate result rather than to the immediate consequence of his actions. The resources of his mind were best developed in difficult and adverse circumstances; and although fortune in some instances seemed determined to thwart his purposes, his coolness, his courage and his penetration, were above her reach.—Providence seems to have designed that the American Revolution should disclose every species of greatness; and the subject of this notice, after toiling with unsubdued resolution against disaster, and smiling upon adversity, fulfilled his destiny by descending to the tomb *a great man in ruins*. The afflictive spectacle of his last days smites the heart with sorrow. The friend of Washington—the companion of his glory; he who by his counsel turned the tide of battle in the most gloomy period of the revolution—he who in the winter of '77, on the banks of the Delaware, looking on the broken army of liberty, beheld at his word the light of enthusiasm gleam over the brow of misfortune—he, who in '83, before the entrenchment of York, standing by the side of the father of his country and participating his feelings, saw the liberty of that country sealed by the surrender of its foes, closed his life in neglected solitude. On the summit of the Chesnut Ridge which overlooks the valley of Ligonier, in which the commencement of the revolution found him in prosperity; on this lonesome spot, exposed to winter winds, as cold and desolating as the tardy gratitude of his country, died Major General Arthur St. Clair. The traveller as he passed the place was reminded of the celebrated Roman exile's reply, "tell the citizens of Rome that you saw Caius Marius sitting amongst the ruins of Carthage." He is almost the rest of that gallant band in going to mortality's last sojourn, but his GREAT CAPTAIN has gone before to provide him quarters in the sky

THE CONSTITUTION OF CONNECTICUT,

As framed by the Convention, assembled at Hartford for that purpose, August 26th, 1818—and now offered to the people, for their consideration and adoption.

PREAMBLE.

THE people of Connecticut acknowledging with gratitude, the good providence of God, in having permitted them to enjoy a free government, do, in order more effectually to define, secure, and perpetuate the liberties, rights and privileges which they have derived from their ancestors, hereby, after a careful consideration and revision, ordain and establish the following Constitution and form of Civil Government.

Article First.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established,

We Declare,

§ 1. That all men when they form a social compact, are equal in rights; and that no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive public emoluments or privileges from the community.

§ 2. That all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit; and that they have at all times an undeniable and indefeasible right to alter their form of government in such manner as they may think expedient.

§ 3. The exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be free to all persons in this state, provided that the right hereby declared and established, shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or to justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the state.

§ 4. No preference shall be given by law to any christian sect or mode of worship.

§ 5. Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

§ 6. No law shall ever be passed to curtail or restrain the liberty of speech, or of the press.

§ 7. In all prosecutions for libels, the truth may be given in evidence and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the Court.

§ 8. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions from unreasonable searches or seizures; and no warrant to search any place, or to seize any person or things, shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation.

§ 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have a right to be heard by himself and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted by the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process to obtain witnesses in his favor; and in all prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy, public trial by an impartial jury. He shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, but by due course of law. And no person shall be holden to answer for any crime, the punishment of which may be death or imprisonment for life, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war, or public danger.

§ 10. No person shall be arrested, detained, or punished, except in cases clearly warranted by law.

§ 11. The property of no person shall be taken for public use, without just compensation therefor.

§ 12. All courts shall be open, and every person, for an injury done him in his person, property, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice be administered without sale, denial, or delay.

§ 13. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed.

§ 14. All prisoners shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it; nor, in any case, but by the legislature.

§ 15. No person shall be attainted of treason or felony, by the legislature.

§ 16. The citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government, for redress of grievances, or other proper purposes, by petition, address, or remonstrance.

§ 17. Every citizen has a right to bear arms in defence of himself and the state.

§ 18. The military shall, in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

§ 19. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

§ 20. No hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honors, shall ever be granted, or conferred in this state.

§ 21. The right of trial by jury, shall remain inviolate.

Article Second.

OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

The powers of government shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them confided to a separate magistracy—to wit—those which are Legislative, to one; those which are Executive to another, and those which are Judicial to another.

Article Third.

OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. The Legislative power of this State shall be vested in two distinct houses or branches; the one to be styled THE SENATE, the other THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, and both together THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. The style of their laws shall be, *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened.*

§ 2. There shall be one stated session of the General Assembly, to be holden in each year, alternately at Hartford and New-Haven, on the first Wednesday of May, and at such other times as the General Assembly shall judge necessary; the first session to be holden at Hartford: but the person administering the office of Governor, may on special emergencies, convene the General Assembly at either of said places, at any other time. And in case of danger from the prevalence of contagious diseases in either of said places, or other circumstances, the person administering the office of Governor may, by Proclamation, convene said Assembly at any other place in this State.

§ 3. The House of Representatives shall consist of electors residing in towns from which they are elected. The number of Representatives from each town shall be the same as at present practised and allowed. In case a new town shall hereafter be incorporated, such new town shall be entitled to one Representative only; and if such new town shall be made from one or more towns, the town or towns, from which the same shall be made, shall be entitled to the same number of Representatives as at present allowed, unless the number shall be reduced by the consent of such town or towns.

§ 4. The Senate shall consist of twelve members, to be chosen annually by the electors.

§ 5. At the meetings of the electors, held in the several towns in this state in April annually, after the election of Representatives, the electors present shall be called upon to bring in their written ballots for Senators. The presiding officer shall receive the votes of the electors, and count and declare them in open meeting. The presiding officer shall also make duplicate lists of the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which shall be certified by the presiding officer; one of which lists shall be delivered to the Town Clerk, and the other within ten days after said meeting shall be delivered under seal, either to the Secretary, or to the Sheriff of the County in which said town is situated; which lists shall be directed to the Secretary, with a superscription expressing the purport of the contents thereof. And each Sheriff who shall receive such votes shall within fifteen days after said meeting, deliver, or cause them to be delivered to the Secretary.

§ 6. The Treasurer, Secretary and Comptroller, for the time being, shall canvass the votes publicly. The twelve persons having the greatest number of votes for Senators, shall be declared to be elected. But in cases where no choice is made by the electors in consequence of an equality of votes, the House of Representatives shall designate by ballot which of the candidates having such equal number of votes, shall be declared to be elected. The return of votes, and the result of the canvass, shall be submitted to the House of Representatives, and also to the Senate, on the first day of the session of the General Assembly, and each House shall be the final judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

§ 7. The House of Representatives when assembled, shall choose a Speaker, Clerk, and other officers. The Senate shall choose its Clerk and other officers except the President. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members in such manner, and under such penalties as each House may prescribe.

§ 8. Each House shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish members for disorderly conduct, and with the consent of two thirds expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the Legislature of a free and independent State.

§ 9. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same when required by one fifth of its members, except such parts as in the judgment of a majority may require secrecy. The yeas and nays of the members of either House shall at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journals.

§ 10. The Senators and Representatives shall in all cases of civil process, be privileged from arrest during the session of the General Assembly, and for four days before the commencement, and after the termination of any session thereof. And for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

§ 11. The debates of each House shall be public except on such occasions as in the opinion of the House may require secrecy.

Article Fourth.

OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. The supreme executive power of the State shall be vested in a Governor, who shall be chosen by the electors of the State, and shall hold his office for one year from the first Wednesday of May next succeeding his election, and until his successor be duly qualified. No person who is not an elector of this State and who has not arrived at the age of thirty years, shall be eligible.

§ 2. At the meetings of the electors in the respective Towns in the month of April in each year, immediately after the election of Senators, the presiding officers shall call upon the electors to bring in their ballots for him whom they would elect to be Governor, with his name fairly written. When such ballots shall have been received & counted in the presence of the electors, duplicate lists of the persons voted for, and of the number of votes given for each, shall be made and certified by the presiding officer, one of which lists shall be deposited in the office of the Town Clerk within three days, and the other within ten

days after said election, shall be transmitted to the Secretary, or to the Sheriff of the County, in which such election shall have been held. The sheriff receiving said votes shall deliver, or cause them to be delivered to the Secretary within fifteen days next after said election. The votes so returned shall be counted by the Treasurer, Secretary and Comptroller, within the month of April. A fair list of the persons and number of votes given for each, together with the returns of the presiding officers, shall be by the Treasurer, Secretary and Controller, made and laid before the General Assembly, then next to be holden, on the first day of the session thereof; and said Assembly shall, after examination of the same, declare the person whom they shall find to be legally chosen, and give him notice accordingly. If no person shall have a majority of the whole number of said votes, or if two or more shall have an equal and the greatest number of said votes, then said Assembly, on the second day of their session, by joint ballot of both houses, shall proceed, without debate, to choose a Governor from a list of the names of the two persons having the greatest number of votes, or of the names of the persons having an equal and highest number of votes so returned as aforesaid. The General Assembly shall by law prescribe the manner in which all questions concerning the election of a Governor or Lieutenant Governor shall be determined.

§ 3. At the annual meetings of the electors, immediately after the election of Governor, there shall also be chosen in the same manner as is herein before provided for the election of Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, who shall continue in office for the same time, and possess the same qualifications.

§ 4. The compensations of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators, and Representatives, shall be established by law, and shall not be varied so as to take effect until after an election, which shall next succeed the passage of the law establishing said compensations.

§ 5. The Governor shall be Captain General of the Militia of the State, except when called into the service of the United States.

§ 6. He may require information in writing from the officers in the executive department, on any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

§ 7. The Governor, in case of a disagreement between the Houses of the General Assembly, respecting the time of adjournment, may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not beyond the day of the next stated session.

§ 8. He shall from time to time, give the General Assembly, information of the state of the government, and recommend to their consideration, such measures as he shall deem expedient.

§ 9. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

§ 10. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves after conviction, in all cases except those of impeachment, until the end of the next session of the General Assembly, and no longer.

§ 11. All Commissions shall be in the name and by authority of the State of Connecticut; shall be sealed with the State Seal, signed by the Governor, and attested by the Secretary.

§ 12. Every bill which shall have passed both houses of the General Assembly, shall be presented to the Governor. If he approves he shall sign and transmit it to the Secretary, but if not, he shall return it to the House in which it originated, with his objections, which shall be entered on the journals of the house; who shall proceed to reconsider the bill. If after such reconsideration, that House shall again pass it, it shall be sent with the objections, to the other House, which shall also reconsider it. If approved, it shall become a Law. But in such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays; and the names of the members voting for and against the Bill, shall be entered on the Journals of each House respectively. If the Bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days, (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it; unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

§ 13. The Lieutenant Governor shall, by virtue of his office, be President of the Senate, and have, when in committee of the whole, a right to debate, and when the Senate is equally divided, to give the casting vote.

§ 14. In case of the death, resignation, refusal to serve, or removal from office of the Governor, or of his impeachment, or absence from the State, the Lieutenant Governor shall exercise the powers and authority appertaining to the office of Governor, until another be chosen at the next periodical election for Governor, and be duly qualified; or until the Governor impeached or absent, shall be acquitted or return.

§ 15. When the government shall be administered by the Lieutenant Governor, or he shall be unable to attend as President of the Senate, the Senate shall elect one of their members, as President, *pro tempore*. And if during the vacancy of the office of Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall die, resign, refuse to serve, or be removed from office, or if he shall be impeached, or absent from the state the president of the Senate, *pro tempore*, shall in like manner administer the government until he be superseded by a Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

§ 16. If the Lieutenant Governor shall be required to administer the government, and shall, while in such administration, die or resign during the recess of the General Assembly, it shall be the duty of the secretary, for the time being, to convene the senate for the purpose of choosing a President *pro tempore*.

§ 17. A Treasurer shall annually be chosen by the electors at their meeting in April; and the votes shall be returned, counted, canvassed, and declared, in the same manner as is provided for the election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, but the votes for Treasurer shall be canvassed by the Secretary and Controller only. He shall receive all monies belonging to the state, and disburse the same only as he may be directed by law. He shall pay no warrant or order for the disbursement of public money, until the same has been registered in the office of the Controller.

§ 18. A Secretary shall be chosen next after the Treasurer and in the same manner; and the votes for Secretary shall be returned to, and counted, canvassed and declared by the Treasurer and Comptroller. He shall have the safe keeping and custody of the public records and documents, and particularly of the Acts, resolutions and orders of the General Assembly, and record the same; and perform all such duties as shall be prescribed by law. He shall be the keeper of the Seal of the State, which shall not be altered.

§ 19. A Controller of the public accounts shall be annually appointed by the General Assembly. He shall adjust and settle all public accounts and demands, except grants and orders of the General Assembly. He shall prescribe the mode of keeping and rendering all public accounts. He shall *ex officio* be one of the auditors of the accounts of the Treasurer. The General Assembly may assign to him other duties in relation to his office, and to that of the Treasurer, and shall prescribe the manner in which his duties shall be performed.

§ 20. A sheriff shall be appointed in each county by the General Assembly; who shall hold his office for three years, removable by said assembly; and shall become bound with sufficient sureties to the treasurer of the State, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; in case the sheriff of any county shall die or resign, the Governor may fill the vacancy occasioned thereby, until the same shall be filled by the General Assembly.

§ 21. A statement of all receipts, payments, funds and debts of the state, shall be published from time to time, in such manner, and at such periods, as shall be prescribed by law.

Article Fifth.

OF THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. The Judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Supreme Court of Errors, a Superior Court and such Inferior Courts as the General Assembly shall, from time to time, ordain and establish. The powers and jurisdiction of which Courts shall be defined by law.

§ 2. There shall be appointed in each county a sufficient number of Justices of the Peace, with such jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases as the General Assembly may prescribe.

§ 3. The Judges of the Supreme Court of Errors; of the Superior and Inferior Courts, and all Justices of the Peace, shall be appointed by the General Assembly in such manner as shall by law be prescribed. The Judges of the Supreme Court, and of the Superior Court, shall hold their offices during good behavior; but may be removed by impeachment; and the governor shall also remove them on the address of two thirds of the members of each house of the General Assembly; all other Judges and Justices of the Peace shall be appointed annually. No judge or justice of the peace shall be capable of holding his office, after he shall have arrived at the age of seventy years.

Article Sixth.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

§ 1. All persons who have been, or shall hereafter previous to the ratification of this constitution, be admitted freemen according to the existing laws of this state, shall be electors.

§ 2. Every white male citizen of the United States, who shall have gained a settlement in this state, attained the age of twenty-one years, and resided in the town in which he may offer himself to be admitted to the privilege of an elector, at least six months preceding, and have a freehold estate of the yearly value of seven dollars in this state; or having been enrolled in the militia, shall have performed military duty therein for the term of one year next preceding the time he shall offer himself for admission, or being liable thereto, shall have been by authority of law excused therefrom; or shall have paid a state tax within the year next preceding the time he shall present himself for such admission, and shall sustain a good moral character, shall, on his taking such oath as may be prescribed by law, be an elector.

§ 3. The privileges of an elector shall be forfeited by a conviction of bribery, forgery, perjury, duelling, fraudulent bankruptcy, theft, or other offence for which an infamous punishment is inflicted.

§ 4. Every elector shall be eligible to any office in this state, except in cases provided for in this Constitution.

§ 5. The select men and town clerk of the several towns, shall decide on the qualifications of electors at such times and in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

§ 6. Laws shall be made to support the privilege of free suffrage, prescribing the manner of regulating and conducting meetings of the electors, and prohibiting under adequate penalties, all undue influence therein, from power, bribery, tumult & other improper conduct.

§ 7. In all elections of officers of the State, or Members of the General Assembly, the votes of the electors shall be by ballot.

§ 8. At all elections of officers of the state, or members of the General Assembly; the electors shall be privileged from arrest, during their attendance upon, and going to, and returning from the same, on any civil process.

§ 9. The meetings of the electors for the election of the several state officers by law annually to be elected, and members of the General Assembly of this state, shall be holden on the first Monday of April in each year.

Article Seventh.

OF RELIGION.

§ 1. It being the duty of all men to worship the Supreme Being, the Great Creator and Preserver of the Universe, and their right to render that worship in the mode most consistent with the dictates of their consciences; no person shall by law be compelled to join or support, nor be classed with or associated to any congregation, Church, or religious association. And every person now belonging to the Congregation, Church, or religious association, shall remain a member thereof until he shall have separated himself therefrom, in the manner hereinafter provided; and each and every society or denomination of christians in this state, shall have and enjoy the same and equal powers, rights and privileges; and shall have power and authority to support and maintain the ministers or teachers of their respective denominations, and to build and repair houses for public worship, by a tax on the members of any such society only, to be laid by a major vote of legal voters assembled at any society meeting, warned and held according to law, or in any other manner.

§ 2. If any person shall choose to separate himself from the society or denomination of christians to which he may belong, and shall leave a written notice thereof with the Clerk of such society he shall thereupon be no longer liable for any future expences, which may be incurred by said society.

Article Eighth.

OF EDUCATION.

§ 1. The charter of Yale College, as modified by agreement with the Corporation thereof, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, passed in May, 1792, is hereby confirmed.

§ 2. The Fund called the SCHOOL FUND shall remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated to the support and encouragement of the public, or common schools throughout the state, and for the equal benefit of all the people thereof. The value and amount of said Fund shall, as soon as practicable, be ascertained in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe, published and recorded in the Controller's Office; and no law shall ever be made, authorizing said fund to be diverted to any other use than the encouragement and support of public, or common schools, among the several school societies, as justice and equity shall require.

ARTICLE NINTH.

OF IMPEACHMENTS.

§ 1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching.

§ 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When setting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present. When the Governor is impeached, the Chief Justice shall preside.

§ 3. The Governor, and all other executive, and judicial officers, shall be liable to impeachment; but judgments in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under this state. The party convicted shall nevertheless be liable, and subject to, indictment, trial, and punishment, according to law.

§ 4. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of Treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No conviction of Treason, or attainder, shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture.

ARTICLE TENTH.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

§ 1. Members of the General Assembly, and all officers, executive and judicial, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take the following oath or affirmation, to wit:

You do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that you will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Connecticut, so long as you continue a citizen thereof; and that you will faithfully discharge according to law, the duties of the office of   to the best of your abilities. So help you God.

§ 2. Each town shall annually elect Selectmen, and such officers of local police, as the laws may prescribe.

§ 3. The rights and duties of all corporations shall remain as if this Constitution had not been adopted; with the exception of such regulations and restrictions as are contained in this Constitution. All judicial and civil officers, now in office, who have been appointed by the General Assembly, and commissioned according to law, and all such officers as shall be appointed by said Assembly, and commissioned as aforesaid, before the first Wednesday of May next, shall continue to hold their offices until the first day of June next, unless they shall before that time resign or be removed from office according to law. The Treasurer and Secretary shall continue in office until a Treasurer and Secretary shall be appointed under this Constitution. All military officers shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices, until they shall resign or be removed according to law. All laws not contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this Constitution, shall remain in force until they shall expire by their own limitation, or shall be altered or repealed, by the General Assembly in pursuance of this Constitution. The validity of all bonds, debts, contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, or the State, of all suits, actions, or rights of action, both in law and equity, shall continue as if no change had taken place. The Governor, Lieut. Governor, and General Assembly, which is to be formed in October next, shall have, and possess all the powers and authorities, not repugnant to, or inconsistent with the Constitution, which they now have and possess, until the first Wednesday of May next.

§ 4. No Judge of the Superior Court, or of the Supreme Court of Errors; no member of Congress; no person holding any office under the authority of the United States; no person holding the office of Treasurer, Secretary or Comptroller of this State; no Sheriff or Sheriff's Deputy, shall be a member of the General Assembly.

ARTICLE ELEVENTH.

OF AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Whenever a majority of the House of Representatives shall deem it necessary to alter, or amend, this Constitution, they may propose such alterations and amendments which proposed amendments shall be continued to the next General Assembly, and be published with the laws which may have been passed at the same session; and if two thirds of each House at the next session of said Assembly, shall approve the amendments proposed, by yeas and nays, said amendments shall, by the Secretary, be transmitted to the Town Clerk in each town in this State, whose duty it shall be to present the same to the inhabitants thereof for their consideration at a town meeting legally warned and held for that purpose. And if it shall appear, in a manner to be provided by law, that a majority of the electors present at such meetings, shall have approved such amendments, the same shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of this Constitution.

Done in Convention on the fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States the forty-third.

By order of the Convention.

OLIVER WOLCOTT, *President.*

JAMES LANMAN,
ROBERT FAIRCHILD, } *Clerks.*

The following were the YEAS and NAYS in Convention on the final question.

Yeas—Messrs. Sylvester Wells, N. Terry, S. Hart, Norton, R. Pitkin, Reed, Jencks, H. Terry, Dixon, Samuel Wells, Wilcox, Barker, E. Phelps, J. Pettibone, jr. Jones, Morse, Mitchell, E. Marshall, J. Phelps, Bristol, N. Smith, Hull, C. Shelton, Todd, R. Pierpont, Clark, D. Pierpont, D. Tomlinson, Osborn, Andrews, Marks, Miles, Adams, Ives, Manwaring, Larned, Turner, Lanman, Fox, Deboll, W. Williams, Braman, Brockway, Comstock, C. Smith, W. Randall, jr. Palmer, Kimball, W. Randall, Gallup, Avery, Hill, G. Tomlinson, Starr, Cook, Lacey, Lockwood, T. S. Wells, W. Shelton, Seeley, Barnum, Botsford, Fairman, M. Gregory, Everslev, Whiting, L. Sanford, King, Gilbert, Graves, Edwards, Burton, A. Gregory, Bennett, Sturges, Webb, Waldo, Byles, R. W. Williams, Fuller, E. Griffin, L. Warner, Hutchins, Tilden, Babcock, Freeman, Gurley, Woodward, Dunham, Matthewson, Hall, G. Larned, Nichols, Merwin, McLellan, O. Wolcott, Welch, Burrall, Douglass, Pinney, A. Phelps, Burnham, Hale, North, St. John, Merwin, A. Pettibone, J. Battell, Butler, Trowbridge, S. Church, D. Johnson, H. Marshall, Bushnell, Miller, Stow, Sage, Hurd, Lyman, Guernsey, Brainard, Huntington, Hungerford, Chapman, Young, Alvord, Burrows, Peters, E. Hyde, N. Johnson, Crawford, Paul, Sibley, Brigham—134.

Nays—Messrs. Hooker, B. Hart, Everest, B. Pitkin, T. Pitkin, Treadwell, A. Church, Treat, Buell, Whittlesey, Grannis, Lusk, Fowler, Rose, Riggs, Farnham, Benedict, Dull, Gunn, Thomas, Tolles, Deming, Isham, J. Hyde, Abel, C. Sanford, Stevens, Weed, Fairchild, Perkins, Paine, Frost, Ingalls, Childs, Hayden, Mills, Lambert, Swift, Brace, Austin, Marsh, Swan, Everett, Hinsdale, W. Battell, Tallmadge, Baldwin, Platt, Perry, Bacon, A. Wolcott, Elliott, Lane, Nott, Sill, Root, Edgerton, Walley, B. Phelps, Pease, Talcott.—61.

Foreign Intelligence.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 5.

THERE are at present on the river, twenty eight sail of free traders, and four country ships, bound to England measuring on the aggregate 14190 tons; thirty five ships and vessels, measuring 11070 tons, employed in the country trade; and thirty-four ships and vessels, measuring 14425 tons, laid up.

APRIL 13.

We understand that the ship Marquis of Hastings, which arrived 4th inst from Manilla, when approaching that Island, fell in with an Independent S. American cruiser, carrying 40 guns, and manned with persons of all nations.—She spoke and boarded the Hastings, and, we believe, continued in co. for some time, but committed no act of hostility. She is represented to be a heavy sailer; with her crew in a mutinous condition, and to be commanded by a Frenchman, who formerly served under Admiral Brown. The Spaniards at Manilla were fitting out armed vessels to protect their coasts.

APRIL 15.

The Rev. Messrs. Colman and Wheelock, with their ladies, came passengers in the Independance, arrived from Boston.

APRIL 20.

We take the following curious account from a Bombay paper:—"Capt. Powell, of the Queen Charlotte, informs us of the interesting circumstance of his having recovered, from a rock, 31 miles N. W. of Nooaheevah, (one of the Marquesas) a man that had been its solitary inhabitant for nearly 3 years. His account stated, that early in 1814, he proceeded thither from Nooaheevah, with four others, all of whom had left an American ship there, for the purpose of procuring feathers, that were in high estimation among the natives of N.; but losing their boat on the rock, three of his companions in a short time perished through famine, and principally from thirst, as there was no water but what was supplied by rains. His fourth companion continued with him but a few weeks, when he formed a resolution of attempting to swim, with the aid of a splintered fragment that remained of their boat, to an island, in which effort he must have inevitably perished. He had once himself attempted to quit his forlorn situation, by constructing a catamaran, but failed, and lost all means of any future attempt. They had originally taken fire with them from Nooaheevah, which he had always taken care to continue, except on one occasion, when it became extinguished, and never could have been restored, but by a careful preservation of three or four grains of gunpowder, and the lock of a musket which he had broke up for the constructing of his catamaran. The flesh and blood of wild beasts were his sole aliment—with the latter he quenched his thirst in seasons of long droughts, and the skulls of his departed companions were his only drinking vessels. The discovery made of him from the Charlotte was purely accidental—the rock was known to be desolate and barren, and the appearance of a fire, as the vessel passed it on an evening, attracted notice and produced an enquiry, which proved fortunate for the forlorn inhabitant, in procuring his removal to Nooaheevah, where he was left under the care of Mr. Wilson, an European, who had resided there many years, and who had previously known him."

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

There was a report in town yesterday, that advices had been received of an attempt to assassinate young Napoleon. Several ruffians broke into his chamber and aimed a poignard at his breast, but which only wounded him in the arm. Three of the villains were secured; the rest made their escape.

Her Majesty continues so much better, that on Tuesday evening she rode out for half an hour. It is generally understood that she has undergone an operation by which the water on her chest has been withdrawn.

Mr. Kean, the actor, and his fellow traveller have been nearly dashed to atoms on their way to Geneva, by the breaking down of their carriage.

Capt. Nairn, of a whaling ship, writes 7th ult. that on the 10th June, in lat. 80, 2, he spoke the Discovery ships, and was informed, that the highest latitude they had reached, was 80, 26; that they could find no passage farther to the northward on the west side of Spitzbergen, and that when last seen they were steering S. W.

We have received the Paris papers of Monday. It is stated under the head of Madrid, that the plague has broken out at Scutari, Durazzo, and Montenegro, on the coast of Albania.

An article from Stockholm, states that three vessels are fitting out for the coast of Africa; one of these is destined for Algiers; one for Tripoli, with 30 24-pounders and 5000 balls on board, and the other for Tunis, with 24 guns of the same calibre and other warlike stores—believed to be intended as tributes from the Swedish government to the Barbary powers.

A Brussels paper states that the recall of Soult, David, and some other distinguished partizans of Bonaparte, banished from the French territory, is again spoken of.

We have New-York papers to the 10th July.

AUG 11.

The formal announcement of the evacuation of the French territory is reserved for the fiat of the Sovereigns at the approaching Congress of Aix-La-Chapelle. The measure is, however, already agreed upon, and October has been for some time designated as the period when it is to take effect. In the first week of that month, it is understood the allied troops will concentrate and move off together. Count Woronzow comes over to England the moment that his contingent marches home. The Emperor Alexander is to be at Manbeuge by the latter part of next month, and the Russian corps will reach the Polish frontier about the first of January.

Within these few days hay has been sold at Worcester at £7 per ton; at Birmingham, it has reached £9.

PARIS, AUG. 8.

The bookseller L'Huiller, was arrested yesterday and conducted to the Conciergerie, to which he has been sentenced on the first process of the *Grey Man*.

The exercises of the Austrian artillery stationed at Haguenau will commence the 10th of Aug. and terminate on the 19th.—The harvest in Germany is not very abundant. The continuance of the great heats is detrimental to the pulse.

IRUN, (SPAIN,) JULY 21.

During the incertitude of the government, relative to the hostile disposition which the United States have unceasingly manifested towards Spain, it appears certain that the fine squadron which is equipping in the port of Cadiz, (composed of the ships ceded to us by Russia, and such of our own as have escaped destruction) will not sail for South-America until the government can determine the footing of our relations with North-America. This squadron consists of 8 ships of the line, several large frigates, and a proportionate number of corvettes; the crews are complete. The force is almost wholly armed and equipped, and commanded by the best naval officers of the country.

By the late Mails.

LOUISIANA. NEW-ORLEANS, AUG. 20.

WE have conversed with a gentleman who left Pensacola last Sunday; he states that two of the vessels employed to transport the Spanish troops to Havanna, had just returned. When these vessels left the latter city, the cartel in which the Spanish governor of Pensacola embarked 50 days before, had not arrived; and it was feared that she had been taken by pirates, as the governor had many valuables with him, which perhaps may have caused his destruction.

Our informant also adds that 800 U. States troops arrived at Pensacola the day he left there.

GEORGIA. SAVANNAH, SEPT. 5.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

We have just seen a gentleman from St. Augustine, who informs us that between seven and eight hundred Indians and —— are encamped near the Musquitoe, and about one thousand in a strong encampment are on the St. Johns river, who evince a strong hostility against the Frontier people of this state. They have declared themselves hostile, and are determined to attack our countrymen as soon as they can obtain powder and ball. Several of the chiefs have been at St. Augustine, endeavoring to get ammunition from the governor of that place; and it is believed they have partially succeeded.

Our informant also states that he saw Capt. Obed Wright in St. Augustine—that he had taken a Spanish protection and intended in a few days to go to Havana.

Four whites, on their way to St. Marys have already been murdered by the savages; and we dread to hear from that quarter, knowing as we do, the defenceless situation of our frontier citizens.

Orders from the President of the United States to the Marshal of this district, reached town yesterday, to have all the crew of the Venezuelian brig of war San Martin, arrested and committed to prison. The marshal is now putting these orders in execution. We have not yet learnt what has caused this step

MILLEDGEVILLE, SEPT. 1.

A communication to the Governor, from a respectable gentleman at St. Mary's, dated the 15th ult. says—"I have received a confidential letter from a friend in East Florida, stating that that country is overrun by Indians, who breathe vengeance against the Americans—that a British trade is carrying on with them in St. Augustine—that there are upwards of two thousand settled in the Province, the greatest number at a place called Beresford, about one hundred and fifty miles up the St. Johns—and that an old Chief of the Chehaw village, has been lately at St. Augustine, much exasperated at the destruc-

tion of his town. I have deemed it my duty to apprise you of these circumstances, as they are from a source on which I can place full reliance.

The Spanish Minister, we hear, has intimated to our government that the late grants of land to individuals in East Florida, will be vitiated on a transfer of that Province by Spain to the United States—an event looked upon as certain at some future period, we understand, by those at the head of our national affairs.

A number of the Creek Indians, in imitation of the Cherokees, are migrating, we are informed, to the west, from a desire, we presume, to be far removed from the "haunts of civilized man."—Others are making permanent settlements, and are slowly advancing in the arts of civilization.

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK, SEPT. 15.

Late from the Spanish Main.—We have received by the Sector, the following proof sheet from the office of the Trinidad Courant.

Trinidad, Aug. 29.—"On Friday, the 21st inst. anchored in this port, about 10 miles to the southward, Admiral Brion, from Guayana, with the following squadron under his command:—Victoria, Capt. Cowe, flag ship; Columbia, Capt. Hill; Spartana, Capt. Ravalo; Favorite, Capt. Bernard—and having had a sort of neutral communication with Admiral Harvey, proceeded early next morning for his destination. A squadrilla of what they term their subtle force, composed of gun boats and Bocheras, with 70 boys on board, rendezvoused at Point Icacos, were ordered to join the Westward. The result of this expedition has been, that Guiria was attacked at 10 o'clock at night, the 24th inst. and carried by assault, with very little loss to the assailants, but a very considerable one to the Spaniards, who fought with bravery until the *Favorite* having got close in to the redoubt, and opened her fire from a 24 pounder, on a pivot loaded with grape; they immediately fled into the interior with the greatest precipitation, leaving behind their arms, ammunition, and every thing, even to their segars. The force afloat has been also all taken: it consists of 9 gun boats and some vessels with private property, chiefly cocoa, of which, it seems, there is a large quantity in the town, and on the coast. The blockade being now raised, we hope to see very soon the happy effects of a free navigation, by the arrival of lots of cattle and mules from Guayana and Guarapiche.

The casualties of this affair we understand were very trifling on the part of the assailants, but on that of the assailed *enormous*, which, however, we may be permitted to doubt.

P. S. Since the foregoing was prepared for the press we have received a circumstantial account of the military and naval transactions which led to the surrender of Guiria, by his Majesty's ship Seamander, Capt. Elliot, who was sent there on a professional duty by the Admiral, and had an opportunity of observing all that passed. We shall present our readers with the details in our next.

We learn verbally from Capt. Kerr, that the Intelligence by the Seamander, relative to the above affair, was, in substance, as follows:—That frigate had been dispatched by the British Admiral to demand from the Spanish Commandant at Guiria, the release of two English vessels improperly detained by him. On her arrival in the Bay, Adm. Brion was making his dispositions for attacking the place. The Spanish commandant refused to give up the two English vessels, and the Seamander stood out and lay off the harbour to reconnoitre the engagement, which soon commenced. Previously, however, Adm. Brion sent word to the capt. of the Seamander to give himself no concern about the vessels, as he would engage to deliver them to him in the course of the day, which he did. During the action, the *Favorite* got becalmed in a situation which left her at the complete disposal of the enemy, who boarded her, and massacred every one of the crew. Soon after this horrid act of barbarity, a breeze sprung up, and the Admiral in the Victoria, (not the Favourite as stated above) was enabled to take a favourable position, when he opened a tremendous fire on the Spanish fortilla and batteries. In a little time the fire of the Spaniards was completely silenced. Those at the batteries fled in all directions, while those in the gun boats were indiscriminately put to death by the avenging sword of the Patriots.

From New-Grenada the accounts are not less favorable to the cause of the Patriots. The "Correo del Orinoco," says—"Official letters have been received from Gens Paez and Zarnza, stating that, in the middle of July last, the enemy retreated towards Valencia, abandoning all his posts both on the Varinas and Sombrero districts."

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 15.

Capt. Toby, arrived at this port yesterday, in 25 days from New-Orleans, states that the city was very healthy when he sailed; and that very little produce was in port. The river had raised about 2½ feet, and an abundance of produce was expected to reach there in a short time.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, SEPT. 17.

Late from Gibraltar.—Last evening the fast sailing ship Blooming Rose, arrived here in 30 days from Gibraltar. The United States sloop of war Spark, Nicholson, was at Leghorn, undergoing repairs. The rest of the squadron were up the Straits. Dr. Kissam, of the Franklin, 74, was at Pensa, 10 miles from Leghorn, at which place a hospital had been established for the sick of the American squadron.—The brig Exporter, Andrew, arrived there from Washington previous to the 7th, with bread for the American squadron.

SEPT. 19.

A valuable Prize.—From our Baltimore correspondents, we learn, that on the 14th inst. a Portuguese ship said to be 1,000 tons, from the Brazils, laden with 1,000,000 pounds of sugar and other merchandize, arrived at the mouth of the Petapsco in distress, a prize to a Patriot privateer. This ship is armed with 18 or 20 guns, draws 24 feet water, and will have to discharge a great part of her cargo before she can come up.—She is now in charge of an officer of the Revenue Cutter, and has been libelled and claimed by the Portuguese Consul.

A passenger in the sch. Fair Play, from Aux Cayes, informs, that several of Christophe's emissaries, or spies, had recently been seized at Port-au-Prince. The Port-au-Prince squadron have lately sent in the Patriot privateer Fox.

We learn by the schr. Eliza, in 18 days from Havana, that Mr. Robinson, an American, who was taken with Gen. Mina, had been transferred from the gaol at Havana to the Moro, with several other Americans, and were shortly to be sent from thence to Madrid to be tried for being taken in arms against the Spanish government.

MASS. BOSTON, SEPT. 16.

The U. S. frigate Macedonian, capt. John Downes, is now in our harbour, completely ready for sea, and waits only a favourable wind to proceed on her cruise. We understand the Macedonian will touch at St. Salvador, Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, and then proceed round Cape Horn, into the Pacific Ocean, to relieve the Ontario, which it is expected will return to the United States before winter.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, September 23, 1818.

ELECTION.

The following gentlemen were elected on Monday, to represent the several towns annexed to their names, in the General Assembly in October next:

New-London, Amasa Learned, Wm. Stockman.
Norwich, Charles Thomas, Erastus Colt.
Bozrah, William Whiting.
Colchester, Sam'l A. Peters, Jno. R. Watrous.
Franklin, Andrew Hyde.
Griswold, William Coggswell,
Groton, Noyes Barber, Philip Gray.
Lisbon, Joseph Lyon.
Montville, John Fitch.
North-Stonington, Samuel Chapman, Daniel Packer.
Preston, James Cook, Jonathan Brewster.
Windham, Amos D. Allen, Joshua Smith.
Ashford, Stephen Knowlton, Jed. Wadkins.
Brooklyn, —— Brown.
Canterbury, Solomon Paine, Asa Butts.
Columbia, Asahel Kingsley.
Hampton, Ebenezer Griffin.
Lebanon, Charles Abel, Joshua Hall.
Mansfield, Wm. Bennett, Daniel Dunham.
Plainfield, Oliver Coates, Erastus Lester.
Sterling, Jeremiah Young.
Voluntown, Sterry Kinne.
Saybrook, Sam'l Colt, Ambrose Whittlesey 2d
Haddam, John Brainard, 2d, Ezra Brainard.
E. Haddam, Wm. Hungerford, Chevers Brainard.
Hartford, John Russ, —— Olmstead.

From a Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot.

LATEST FROM BUENOS AYRES.

By the Patriot privateer Invincible, letters have been received in this city, [Baltimore] under the date of the 6th of July, from that place, mentioning that the Viceroy of Peru has proposed an armistice for a year, with the offer of withdrawing the royal troops from Potosi, Charcas, la Paz, and Cochabama, to the Desaguadero, the former frontier of La Plata; but on condition from the Patriots not to molest the Royalists, who are yet in the Province of Talcaguana in Chili. General San Martin was at Buenos Ayres. The cause of his being absent for so long a time from the army was not known, although it was rumored that he will succeed Pueyrredon.

The brave Portuguese General Artigas is yet supporting the honor and independence of that country against the Portuguese on one side, and Pueyrredon's troops on the other. The General was situated in the Hervidero, the centre of his military operations. In the mean time, a convict of the name of Elias Galvan was sent by Pueyrredon to the Province of Corrientes, to procure in it a rebellion against the authority of General Artigas. This man was successful in his commencement, and his triumph was to be celebrated with salutes and ringing of bells at Buenos Ayres; but was afterwards obliged to fly from the spot in consequence of the adherence of that people to Artigas.

A ship armed in England for the government of La Plata, cruising at present in the Pacific, had a battle with the Spanish frigate Vengoosa, in which the latter was humbled and withdrew.

Extract of a letter from Chili, dated May 30.

This morning arrived the U. S. ship Ontario, Capt. Biddle, 28 days from Lima. She had a passage to Lima of 9 days, and remained 9 days there. Captain Biddle and Judge Prevost were treated with much respect by the viceroy; but with difficulty he was made to believe the news of the battle on the plains of Maipo. A Minister is sent in the Ontario, Don Felix Blanco, adjunct of the Director of the Philippine Company, to treat respecting the exchange of prisoners. The Americans in prison in Lima, seven in number, were released and came in the Ontario. The Spanish frigate Vergnasa arrived at Callao before the Ontario sailed, and the Spanish commodore assured the viceroy, that during his blockade of Valparaiso not a ship had entered the port; yet the following are the arrivals since the 18th: Prussian brig Clotilda, Montevideo; British ship Perseverance, Rio Janeiro; British ship Cumberland, London; Chilian corvette Coquimbo, Coquimbo; British brig Theodosia, do.; British ship Intrepid, London.—The brig Columbus, of New-York, arrived in 49 days from Buenos Ayres."

From the National Intelligencer.

We are authorised to state, for the information of those interested, that the number of applicants for pensions under the act of the last session, has been so great, that it has not been possible, with every exertion, to act upon them so fast as they came in. In addition to which, some delay has taken place in order to supply from the records of the several states, the documents in relation to revolutionary services, which were destroyed when the War Office was burnt in 1801; which cause of delay is now almost wholly removed. The applications for pensions are taken up in the order of time in which they were received, and every effort will be made to render the delay as short as possible. When claims to pensions are admitted, the certificates will be transmitted to the persons by whom the claimants' papers were sent to the War Department. When rejected, they will be returned in the same manner, with the reasons stated for rejection. Mere letters of general enquiry as to the state of particular applications, we are informed, cannot be answered as it would consume much of the time that ought to be engaged in the investigation of claims.

Capt. Rich, the gentleman who attempted to take the Great Serpent, but brought in a Tunny Fish, has published a long letter in the Boston Daily Advertiser, giving his reasons for the mistake which he made with regard to that animal's length—that is, for supposing that a creature eight or nine feet long, would measure at least one hundred feet. He supposes the delusion arose from *the fish's wake*, as the animal passed rapidly through the water.—This may do for Capt. Rich, who, if we mistake not, never saw the Horse Mackarel but twice. But, we should like to know what sort of eyes the other persons must have had, who so often witnessed the various attitudes, postures, pranks, and gambols, of the monster that they saw? Could the wake of a Tunny Fish nine feet long, show a neck and head six or eight feet out of the water, and at a long distance behind a tail elevated even higher than that? Does the wake of a Tunny Fish carry a dozen or fifteen humps upon its back, and pass through the water with an undulatory motion almost as rapid as lightning? Could the wake of a Horse Mackerel, shaped more like a wine pipe than a snake, and not much longer, pass under a vessel's keel, and show its head on one side, and its tail on the other, at a great distance from each other? Or, to crown the whole, could the wake of a Tunny Fish *lift its tail* twenty or thirty feet out of the water, and give a whole a sound threshing with it? All this must have happened, first and last, and, indeed, many other things equally marvellous, or else the Gloucester people, the masters of coasters, their passengers, &c. have been, for two seasons past, as blind as beetles. This is a matter of fact, depending on evidence, and we leave it for the proper tribunals to settle according to the rules in such case made and provided.

New-York Advertiser.

ITEMS.

A Mr. Sickney, an Indian Agent at Fort Wayne, states that he has lately discovered that "there is an uninterrupted navigation from Lake Erie to the rivers; and also from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, by the Aupiain river, which throws part of its waters into the lake, and part into Illinois river."

Prolific.—On the 27th ult. a poor woman, named Horton, of Chatham county, in the State of North-Carolina, was delivered of three sons, whom she named *Andrew Jackson, George Washington, and Napoleon Bonaparte.* They are likely to live.—*Raleigh Reg.*

A saw fish was taken in the sound near Wrightsville, a short time since, measuring from the point of the saw to the end of the tail thirteen feet four inches; the saw had twenty-eight teeth on each side, and was upwards of three feet long. The black persons who took it have preserved the skin with the saw attached, and have brought it up to town, where the curious may be gratified with a view.—*Wilmington pap.*

Marine.

At Calcutta, May 10, ship Mentor, Loring, to sail for New-York in 6 days.

The sloop Hannah, Alley, from a whaling voyage, with 170 bbls. of oil, has arrived at Nantucket. She was taken by an English cruizer, all the crew, except the captain, his two mates, and a boy, taken out, and two prize-masters and five seamen put on board, and ordered for Newfoundland. Two days afterwards, (as we are informed,) while all the Englishmen, except one of the prize-masters, were below, at dinner, Capt. A. and one of his men, having provided themselves with a knife and a spade, came upon the quarter deck, and compelled the above prize-master (who was at the helm, sending) to surrender without resistance—the others were then ordered up from below, one by one and tied. Capt. Alley afterwards gave them an old boat, and sent them ashore at Nova Scotia. He has taken one whale since he retook his vessel. It should be observed, that the man at the helm was threatened with instant death in case he made the least noise or opposition.—*Boston Pa.*

Extract of a letter from on board the ship Palladium, of Boston, dated at Calcutta, May 2.

Sailed from Beverly, Jan. 1, 1818—on the 9th, at 10, A. M. a sail was discovered on our beam, to windward, and in a few minutes found her to be a brig, under a heavy press of canvass, standing E. N. E. We steering E. At 3 P. M. having got on our wake, he altered his course, and gave chase to us from 3 to 5 P. M.; he fired 4 guns to bring us to, but we finding our ship held pretty good way with him, kept on. At dark, he was about 3 miles astern, gaining on us apparently about half a mile per hour. At 8, evening, being very dark, Capt. L. thought it best to alter our course to N. N. W. for a short time. We had been on this course near an hour, when the brig was again discovered, close on board of us.—She immediately gave us a gun, and we hove to; he then, in insolent language, ordered our Captain on board of him, and fired two small arms. While Capt. L. was on board, a boat's crew of 14 rascals, armed with cutlasses and pistols, boarded us, and immediately drove every soul, except the steward, into the forecastle, and set two centuries over it, and then commenced robbing the cabin, breaking locks of chests, trunks, desks, &c. They robbed us of 780 Spanish dollars; all the trunks and chests emptied of every article of wearing apparel, besides 2 new beaver hats, 3 or 4 pair boots and shoes, 3 quadrants, two silver watches, 1 chart and scale, 1 new pair pistols, 1 case mathematical instruments, 40 or 50 wt. sugar, 1 excellent spy glass, and a number of small articles. When they left us, and had got to the brig, Capt. L. was permitted to return, and brought back some shirts, and a few small articles of clothing, but nothing else.

The captain of the brig said he was about 2 months from New-Orleans, on a cruise, and had captured and sent in a number of Spanish vessels. The brig reported herself to be called the Clio, and mounted 14 guns and an 18 pr. amidships, and had about 60 or 70 men. The Captain's name, Michel Suazmados Robes. He gave Capt. L. an order on somebody to pay for some duck and rigging, which he took from us. At midnight, he left us, steering Westerly, and glad were we to get off so well. The men were mostly Spaniards, but there was a mixture of different nations.

Of the money taken, 500 dls. belonged to the captain, 200 an adventure from Salem, 40 1st officer, &c.

Married,

In this city, by the Rev. Dr. Strong, Mr. EDWARD LATHROP, to Miss SOPHIA GRISWOLD, daughter of Mr. Andrew Griswold—all of this city.

At Killingly, August 27, by the Rev. Mr. Day, Mr. CHARLES EATON, to Miss ANN DAY.—On the 4th inst. Mr. LYMAN DAY, to Miss ALMIRA FIELD, all of that place.

Died,

On his passage from England to Africa, the Rev. SAMUEL J. MILLS, of this State, who was employed by the American Colonization Society to visit the coast of Africa, with the view of gaining information concerning the practicability of a settlement being formed there.

Death of Col. Daniel Boon.—As he lived, so he died, with his gun in his hand. We are informed by a gentleman direct from Boon's settlement on the Missouri, that early in last month Col. Boon rode to a deer lick, seated himself with a blind raised to conceal him from the game. That while sitting thus concealed, with his old trusty rifle in his hand pointed towards the lick, the muzzle resting on a log, his face to the breech of his gun, his rifle cocked, his finger to the trigger, one eye shut, the other looking along the barrel thro' the sights; in this position, without struggle or motion, and of course, without pain, he breathed out his life so gently, that when he was found next day by his friends, although stiff and cold, he looked as if alive, with his gun in his hand, just in the act of firing.

Chillicothe paper.

FOR NEW-YORK,
PACKET M'DONOUGH, WM. W. COYE, will sail on Friday next, at 2 o'clock. *Sept. 23.*

FOR NEW YORK.
SLOOP MORGAN, R. ROATH, will sail on Tuesday next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. SEPT. 23.

Notice.
ALL bills against schooner CALYPSO, are requested to be presented for payment to the subscriber. NATH'L G. HILLARD.
Norwich, Sept. 23, 1818.

NOTICE.
THE sale of the personal Estate of SIMEON HUNTINGTON, deceased, stands adjourned to Saturday the 26th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M.
JAMES STEDMAN, Adm'r.
Sept. 22, 1818.

Stonington Bridge Lottery.
FIFTEEN hundred Tickets are drawn in this Lottery, and the drawing will recommence in a few days.
☞ A few Tickets,
warranted undrawn, at $5½—for sale by R. HUBBARD.
Sept. 23.

Lumber, Flour, etc.
30,000 feet height Eastern Boards, just received,
Clear and merchantable Boards, Plank, Joist and Clapboards,
Inspected Shingles,
Cherry Lumber,
New Dexter's Lime,
Southern and New-York Flour,
Philadelphia Rye Flour,
Turks-Island Salt,
Tobacco per keg,
2½ tons Grind Stones, superior quality,
FOR SALE BY JED. HUNTINGTON.
Who will pay cash for
White Beans, Barley, and Oats.
Sept. 23. 46-6w—

Domestic Goods.
80 pieces Shirtings, Sheetings, Ginghams, Checks, Stripes, Ticking, and Diaper,
Knitting and Weaving Yarn,
200 lbs. Thread and Slacks,
Superfine and low priced Cloths and Cassimeres,
20 pieces Sattinets,
Flannels,
200 doz. Combs,
300 grace Buttons—FOR SALE BY
Sept. 22. JOSEPH BREED.

Wanted Immediately,
A good new milch COW.
JEDH. PERKINS.
Norwich, Sept. 23, 1818. 46—

GLOBES.
ONE pair superior GLOBES, for sale at New-York price, at the Book-Store of R. HUBBARD.
Sept. 22, 1818.

VENDUE.
WILL be sold at Vendue, at the Grocery post in Chelsea Society, on the 8th day of October next, the equity of redemption in the Real Estate of HENRY GORDON, deceased, subject to mortgages to the amount of about five hundred dollars. The exact amount of the liens, and the terms of sale, will be stated at the Vendue. The property consists of two thirds of the red HOUSE, at the junction of the stage road to Providence and that which leads across the new bridge to Preston—And of the TAN HOUSE and YARD, lately occupied by said GORDON, probably the best in Chelsea.
GEORGE PERKINS, Ex'r.
Norwich, Sept. 23, 1818. 46—

BLANK BOOKS.
LEDGERS of almost every description, faint ruled, with or without Spring Backs.
Journals with Spring Backs.
Letter or Invoice Books.
Day Books, of various qualities, sizes and prices.
Alphabets.
Cyphering Books.
Writing do.
Memorandum do.——FOR SALE BY
R. HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket-street.
Sept. 23.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CLOCK Case Balls, Capitals, Locks, Hinges, Knobs, Escutcheons, and Glass—FOR SALE BY
Sept. 23. JOSEPH BREED.

Psalms and Hymns.
DWIGHT's Psalms & Hymns, from the largest to the smallest size, some plain and some elegant.
Watts' do. large and small, for sale wholesale and retail by
R. HUBBARD.
Sept. 22.

Nails, Iron & Steel.
RUSSIA Old Sable Iron by the Ton—English & Swedes flat, square, and round Iron assorted sizes.
London Hoop I. Blister'd STEEL.
Horse Nail Rods Nail Plates
Cut Spikes five inches long for planking.
Tacks of all sizes from 3 to 20 oz per M.
Patent Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes—for sale at Norwich Nail Manufactory, by
18 WM. C. GILMAN *Agent.*

Bibles, &c.
COLLINS' edition of the quarto Bible, various qualities and prices
Scott's Family Bible—in which the Notes are arranged on a new and improved plan.
Octavo, Duodecimo and Pocket Bibles, in variety—FOR SALE BY
R. HUBBARD.
Sept. 22.

TABER & LITTLE,
TAILORS,
Opposite Kinney's Hotel, Norwich-Landing.
Sept. 23. 46—

Lost,
AN old leather POCKET-BOOK, containing sundry Notes but no Cash. Whoever has found it and will be kind enough to leave it with G. NELSON, shall have Five Dollars Reward.
Norwich, Sept. 23, 1818. 46—

FOR SALE,
The House and Lot,
IN upper-street, three doors west of the Meeting-House. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Col. SAMUEL TYLER.
NATH'L G. HILLARD.
Norwich, Sept. 23, 1818. 46-4w

NOTICE.
THE Stockholders of the *Norwich and Preston Bridge Company* are hereby notified to meet at *Kinney's Hotel* in Chelsea, on Thursday, 24th of instant, Sept. at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of assessing the Stock to defray the expence of repairing the Bridge, choosing a Treasurer, and transacting any other business that may fairly offer
By Order of the President and Directors,
ROGER HUNTINGTON, *Clk.*
Sept. 12, 1818. 45—

One Cent Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, an indented girl, named
SUSAN WEAVER,
about twelve years old, light hair and eyes; wore and carried away two calico frocks, and one home-made one, one testament, one spelling book, and sundry other articles. Whoever will take up said girl, and return her to the subscriber, shall have One Cent reward & no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
MATTHEW PALMER.
Exeter, (R. I.) Sept. 16, 1818. 46

POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

"FORGET NOT THY MOTHER."

OH, thou upon whose bosom dear,
  My infant head reposed ;
Oh, thou whose lips, with kiss sincere,
  My weary eyelids closed ;
Though many a rising sun has set,
  Since last I met thy view,
Oh, never shall my heart forget
  What to thy love is due.

Think not, my mother, I can cease
  To love my home and thee ;
Think not my hours are hours of peace,
  Like those of infancy :
Alas ! those moments sweet, are gone—
  Those halcyon hours are fled,
And on the WORLD's cold heart alone
  I bosom now my head !

Mother, the world, perhaps, will say
  That I am wholly wrong,
To write to thee a simple lay,
  Or chant a rustic song ;
They'll say I court a childish muse,
  Or wake an idle strain,
And will to hear my lay refuse,
  With proud and cold disdain.

And be it so.—If gratitude
  For kind maternal care,
May be to childish joy construed,
  Or seem an idle prayer ;
Then take ye Gods ! the *manly* heart
  Ye planted in my breast—
Take, take it hence ! and one impart
  With *childish feelings* blessed.

BOSTON BARD.

Celebration of the Anniversary of the Abolition of Slavery, at Boston.

TOASTS.

To be Drunk on the Occashun.

De Day—Spose he cum six time ebery year, we sallybrait him, night or day.

158 cheer and a quarter.

De land we lib in—And a bery good land he be too.

16 Grin.

Massa Clay—If he want brack man go lib in Africa, why he no go show him de way heself.

Song—Possum up a gum tree.

Massa Presidumpt Monroe—May he lib foreber, and one day arter.

10 cheer and haff.

Massy Wilbyfore—De brack man's berry good friend—may he neber want a bolish to he boot.

Africa—May de time soon cum when he send representative to Congress, and hab a King of he own color.

200 cheer.

De Nited Tate—De Land of Liberty, sept he keep some slaves at Sout.

Shake de head.

Our Suddern broders and sisters—Bress dare hearts, how dey would show their ivory, if dey could only see us.

De rising brack generation—Only some of em half white—May de white gemmen not be so fond of crossing de breed.

No cheer, 7 grin.

Bonaparte—When he git away from Saint Leemus, I guess he cotch weasel asleep.

Song, Who come dare ?

De memory of de great men who no lib to see dare present ancestors celebrate dis day wid de rest of dare posterity. Spose dey were here, den what he tink ?

De Sea Serpent—What for he no come so soon ? cause he no come afore arterwards.

6 laff.

Dis Societtee—When he no member de spect due to herself, may he forget to member who he be.

De Fair Seck—When he smile, how he make my hart ghump—When he frown, bress me, how brack he look.

When de Sea Serpent knock down de Wale, let de fishermen look out for braker. Who tell fish-story now ?

2 horse laff.

De Order ob de Day—What he say be berry good—what he no say, dont know any ting bout it.

De Presdent ob de day—De man who dare be honest when he get noting by it.

May we eber hab somting to detain our frend, and not lik de poor woman what had noting in de house to eat, and noting cook him in.

De times we lib in—Spose he gro a little better ; need nuff ob him.

De town of Busson—Full of noshie and some pretty good noshin too. Wonder where he get em all.

The number of periodical Journals (not news papers) published in the whole Austrian empire is 81. Of these, 19 are published at Vienna, 8 in Italy, 8 at Prague, 5 at Saltzburg, 1 at Grantz, 2 at Pest and 1 at Presburg—60 in the German language, 8 in the Italian, 1 in the Hungarian, 1 in the Sclavonian, 1 in the new Greek language—2 are dedicated to theology, 2 to jurisprudence, 8 to medicine and surgery, 8 to natural philosophy, 1 to the military sciences, 2 to history and statistics, 1 to economics, 4 to the belles lettres, 1 to music, 10 to miscellaneous subjects, 1 for youth. As literary Journals, we mention the Bibliotea Italiana, the Hungarian Journal, called Tudoman yos Gyujtemeny, and the Chronicle of Austrian Literature. In the whole monarchy, there appear 81 newspapers, viz 17 German, 7 Italian, 1 Latin, 2 Hungarian, 1 Bohemian, 1 Polish, 1 Greek, 1 Servian.—Of these, 7 are published at Vienna, 2 in Bohemia, 1 in Moravia, 4 in Hungary and Transylvania, 2 in Gallicia, 1 in Styria, 1 in Corinthia, 1 in Saltzburg, 1 in Tyrol, 8 in Illyria, 7 in Italy. With the exception of the Austrian Observer, the Wanderer, the Vienna Bohemian Gazette, the Ephemerides Posonienses, the Magyar Kurir, and the Sertain Gazette, these papers are chiefly read for the advertisements and miscellaneous intelligence.—*London paper.*

Most of the vexatious differences and commotions which disturb the tranquillity of human life, arise from a *want of moderation*, which is a virtue of extensive use, and frequently called for in the various occurrences of life.

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM ROGERS,

HAS just received from New-York a general assortment of new and fashionable GOODS, suitable to the season—among which are—Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Nankeens, Marseilles, Silk and other Vestings, Silk, Cotton and Hemp Hose, Lustrings of various colours, Calicoes, Dimoties, Silk, Merino and other Shawls, Silk and Kid Gloves, and a variety of FANCY ARTICLES. ALSO,

Groceries.

Wine, Brandy, Gin, W. I. and N. E. Rum Porter, Molasses, Teas of various kinds, Sugars, &c.

The above articles were purchased with cash, at low prices, and will for cash be sold low.

Norwich, July 13, 1818. 36—

Looking Glasses.

A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

for sale at reduced prices by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,

OF ALL KINDS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Nov. 18, 1817. 2tf—

NEW GOODS.

JOSEPH BREED,

HAS just received a large and general assortment of

NEW GOODS.

Sept 3. 43—

Lumber, &c.

50,000 ft. seasoned clear and merchantable Pine Boards,
8 000 do. Plank,
5.000 do Oak Boards,
1,000 do. Chesnut Plank,
15,000 do. seasoned Clapboards,
30,000 Hartford Shingles,
7 bbls. Mess and Prime Pork,
3 firkins Lard.

Wire Sieves and Riddles—FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

Sept. 3. 1818. 43—

NEW BOOKS.

NARRATIVE of an expedition to explore the river Zaire, usually called the Congo in South Africa, in 1816, under the direction of Capt. J. K. Tuckey, R. N to which is added the Journal of Professor Smith ; and some general observations on the country and its inhabitants. Published by permission of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The Brownie of Bodsbeck, and other Tales by James Hogg, author of "the Queen's Wake," &c. &c.

Zuma, or the Tree of Health. To which are added, The Fair Pauline.—Zeneida,—The Reeds of the Tiber.—and the Widow of Luzi. By Madame de Genlis.

Just received and for sale by

R. HUBBARD,

Blue Store, Shetucket-street.

August 12.

CONSTITUTIONS.

FOR sale by *THOMAS ROBINSON*, at his Book-Store, Chelsea,

The Constitutions of the United States of America, with the latest amendments : also, the Declaration of Independence, articles of confederation, with the Federal Constitution, and acts for the government of the Territories

Norwich, Sept 16, 1818. 45—

One Horse Waggon,

FOR SALE BY C. TYLER & Co.

August 26. 42—

FOR SALE BY

N. GILBERT,

NEW-Haven Crackers, Great and Pilot Bread, per barrel or less quantity. Families can be supplied with either, new from the Bakery, and will be kept constantly on hand.

Norwich, Aug. 18, 1818 41—

Bohea Tea, &c.

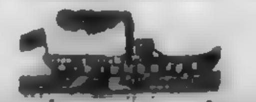
10 qr. chests first quality Bohea Tea,
2 hhds. N. E Rum,
3 bags green Coffee,
2 qr. casks Colmanar Wine,
2 do. Sherry and mountain Malaga,
8 boxes Pipes,
3 do. Soap,
1 keg Smyrna Raisins,
Double refined Sugar,
Havanna Lump do.
1 tierce London and New-York Porter,

Just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26. 29—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.



THE Proprietors have determined to extend the Line to *Norwich*, with the FULTON, Capt. LAW, and this route will be continued during the season, as follows :

The Connecticut, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New Haven.

The Fulton, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich at day light in the morning of the same days, touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New Haven at 8 o'clk.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich

May, 1818. 26—

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, a large supply of

Medicine,
Paints,
Die Stuffs,
Indigo,
St. Croix and New Rum by the hhd.
Cyder Brandy per bbl.
Wines,
An assortment of Iron,
Cart and Waggon Boxes,
Window Glass,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Raisins per cask,
Spices,
Sperm. Oil, &c.

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich. June 16. 1818 32—

Nails, Fish, Rice, &c.

3d, 4d, 6d, 8d. 10d and 20d Cut Nails,
10d and 20d Wrought do.
2d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 8d and 20d Cut Brads,
30 quintals Codfish,
3 bbls. pickled do
1 do. Tongues and Sounds,
6 cwt. Rice,
1000 lbs. old Hard Soap,
15 doz. of the much approved and highly extolled Wire Sieves, of an excellent quality, at 2s6 per piece, and a large discount made to those who purchase by the dozen, FOR SALE BY

C. TYLER & Co.

WANTED.

Rye, Oats, Corn, and Walnut Wood, for which cash or goods will be exchanged.

Sept 3. 43—

FARMER's

ALMANACK,

for 1819.

JUST published by R. HUBBARD, and for sale in large or small quantities, the *FARMER's ALMANACK*, for 1819.

August 26.

TEAS.

YOUNG Hyson and Hyson Skin Tea, of a superior quality, just received and for sale by

C. TYLER & Co.

August 12. 40—

Cheese Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to contract immediately for a quantity of CHEESE of good size and quality, for which he will pay cash.

He also wishes to sell a quantity of English SOLE LEATHER, ready cut for soles. Turks-Island SALT, of superior quality, with a general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

CHARLES LATHROP.

Sept. 8, 1818. 44 3w—

IRON.

RUSSIA Old Sable Iron,
Swede's Iron, square and round,
English do cart, waggon and chaise Tire,
do. bolt Iron,
Spike and Nail Rods,
Faggot and Band Iron,
Nail Plates, Sheet Iron,
Plough Irons and Share Moulds,
English and American blistered, German, Swede's and Cast Steel,

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.

Sept. 2, 34—

COLEMAN's "Sunday School Catechism, containing questions on the historical part of the New Testament, designed to assist children in gaining an intimate acquaintance with the life, character, doctrines and precepts of Christ and the acts of his Apostles."—No. 1, by the dozen or single—for sale by

C. LATHROP.

Sept 8. 44—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

He will pay the same price for weaving as the Factories

HARVEY MORGAN.

Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31tf—

STONINGTON BRIDGE

LOTTERY.

DURING the severe gale in September, 1815, the Bridge at Point Point, Stonington, was swept away. The Legislature of this State have granted a Lottery for rebuilding it, and the subscribers duly appointed Managers, having given bonds for the faithful performance of their trust, submit the following

SCHEME:

1	Prize	of 5000	Dollars is	$5000
1	do.	of 2000		2000
1	do.	of 1000		1000
2	do.	of 500		1000
1	do.	of 400		400
1	do.	of 200		200
8	do.	of 100		800
10	do.	of 50		500
4	do.	of 30		120
48	do.	of 20		960
100	do.	of 10		1000
1170	do.	of 6		7020

1347 Prizes. $20,000
2653 Blanks.

4000 Tickets at $5 is $20,000

Several of the Prizes to be disposed of as follows :

The first drawn blank on the

2d day's drawing,		$400
3d "	"	1000
4th "	"	800
5th "	"	2000
6th "	"	500
7th "	"	5000

It is understood that 500 numbers constitute a day's drawing, whether more or less are actually drawn on any one day, and will accordingly regulate the stationary prizes.

Prizes to be paid in 90 days after the drawing is completed, and subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing is completed, will be considered as given for the benefit of the institution and not paid

The drawing will positively commence on the 27th of August next.

WM. WILLIAMS,
AMOS DENISON,
JESSE BREED
WM. W RODMAN. } *Managers.*

Stonington, April 1818. 27—

Only 4500 Tickets.

To be drawn in October next.

WASHINGTON BRIDGE LOTTERY, No 8,

1 prize of 10000 Dollars
1 " 5000 "
1 " 3000 "
1 " 2000 "

with many others from 1000 to 12 dollars

Tickets ten dollars each, for sale at the Bookstore of

R. HUBBARD,

Shetucket street

Sept. 1. 43—

Cart Boxes.

Just received, on consignment,

Chaise, Waggon, & Cart Boxes,

Of all sizes, which are offered for sale by the quantity, at the New-York Foundery prices.

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent.

March 31. 21—

INSURANCE STOCK, etc.

60 shares of the Stock of *Norwich Marine Insurance Company,*

1 second hand CHAISE, of the best workmanship, in good repair, with Harness,

1 bay MARE, remarkably gentle in gear or under the saddle, of handsome appearance and travels fast,

FOR SALE BY

FELIX A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

Who have just received from one of the most approved Manufactories, a large assortment of bleached SHIRTINGS & SHEETINGS.

Norwich, Aug. 12, 1818. 40—

Windham, ss. Superior Court, Sept. Term, 1818.

UPON the Petition of *Weeden Clark*, of Thompson, in Windham County, against his creditors, praying said Court to grant him the benefit of the Act of Insolvency, as by said Petition on file will appear, which Petition by said Court is continued to the term of said Superior Court, to be holden at Windham, in said Windham County, on the first Tuesday of January, A. D. 1819—and also, Ordered by said Court, that notice of the pendency of this Petition be given by publishing the same in the Norwich Courier, a newspaper printed in Norwich, three weeks successively, six weeks before the January term of said Superior Court—that all his creditors may appear, if they see cause—notice is hereby given accordingly.

Windham, Sept. 11, A. D. 1818.

45 *Test.* SAMUEL GRAY, *Clk.*

Taken up,

BY the subscriber, on or about the 1st instant, a yearling HEIFER and a CALF, no artificial mark. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

PETER DAVIS.

Preston, Sept. 16, 1818. 45—

AUCTION.

BY virtue of an Order from the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, the subscriber will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 1st day of October next, all the Personal Estate of Mr. *TIMOTHY BRIGDEN*, late of said Norwich, deceased, together with so much of the Real Estate of said deceased as will raise the sum of $137,46 with the incident charges of sale. The Personal Estate consists of *Clothing, Household Furniture*, and *Joiner's Tools*—The Real Estate is a part of the *Dwelling-House* now occupied by Mr. *John Brigden*, at which place the sale will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

SAMUEL BAILEY, Adm'r.

Norwich, Sept. 12, 1818. 45—

To Let,

AND possession given on the first day of October next, one of the best stands for a whole-sale or retail Store, of any description in Chelsea. For further particulars enquire of

Samuel Claghorn.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above are requested to call and make payment, by or before the 28th inst. or their accounts after that time will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Norwich, Sept. 14, 1818. 45-3w

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will open an EVENING SCHOOL, at the Chelsea Proprietors' School-House, on the evening of Monday the 28th inst.—where will be taught all the common branches of School Education, with Surveying and Navigation, in the newest and most approved methods. Those young persons, to whom it may be requisite, could not probably spend their evenings more profitably than in such a School.

Terms and accommodations unexceptionable.

DYAR T. HINCKLEY.

Norwich, Chelsea Society,
Sept. 15, 1818. 45—

Journal of Science.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by R. HUBBARD, for the *American Journal of Science*, more especially of Mineralogy, Geology, and the other branches of Natural History ; including also Agriculture and the ornamental as well as useful Arts. Conducted by Benjamin Silliman, Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, etc. in Yale College ; author of Travels in England, Scotland, and Holland, etc.

Subscribers in this vicinity will please call for their Books. *Aug 19.*

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE, BARN, and 12 acres of excellent LAND, pleasantly situated in Preston, near the new Shetucket Bridge, on the road leading to Preston-city, and 1-4 of a mile from Chelsea. All said Land may be ploughed, and there are on the same two good wells of water, one in the house—three hundred young apple trees, mostly grafted, which have borne fruit two years, and also about three hundred thrifty walnut and chesnut trees. Said House is new, and well finished, and has been occupied as a public house for four years past, and is a good stand for a public house or a grocery store. The above property will be sold cheap for cash.

Also for sale, various kinds of *Mechanical Tools*, and sundry articles of *Household Furniture*, together with two *Silver Watches.*

Application made to Mr. HENRY C. AVERY, of Norwich, or SAMUEL TALMAN, living on the premises.

Preston, Sept. 8, 1818. 44 4w—

Probate Office, Pomfret District—Pomfret, Sept. 1, 1818.

THIS Court limits and appoints the term of six months from the first publication of this notice, for the creditors to the estate of

DANIEL CLAPP,

late of said Pomfret, deceased, to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, to *DANIEL CLAPP*, of said Pomfret, Executor to the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law

Attest. ELISHA B. PERKINS, Clerk.

☞ Those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to said Executor. 44—

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec 17, 1810. 7—

BOOKS.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Classical & School Books,

CONSTANTLY KEPT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

R. HUBBARD,

Blue Store, Shetucket-street.

☞ BOOKS of all descriptions furnished at ten days notice, and at New-York prices. *July 8.*

NORWICH COURIER.

[WEDN]ESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1818. NORWICH; (CONN.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [VOL. XXII, No. 47.]

H. B. Buckingham, and [B]uckingham & Co.

[Have] just received from New-York, [a gen]eral assortment of

FRESH IMPORTED

[Dr]y Goods,

amongst which are,

[an ass]ortment of superfine and low [pric]ed Cloths and Cassimeres,

[illegible] Sheetings,

[illegible] Merino, Cotton and Cassi[meres],

[illegible] colored Lustrings, a large as[sortment],

[illegible] &c.

ALSO,

A new supply of

[illegible] Morocco Shoes.

[Norwich], *Sept.* 16, 1818. 45—

[illegible] Calico,

[C]ambric Muslin,

[C]otton Shirting,

[illegible] Cambric Gingham,

[Lut]estrings and Sarsnets,

[illegible] Florence Silks,

[illegible] Cassimeres,

[illegible] Flannels,

[A] GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

New Goods,

[Receiv]ed and for sale by

JOSEPH BREED.

[Sept.] 46—

[N]EW GOODS.

[EBEN.] HUNTINGTON,

[Hav]ing his fall importation of [G]OODS, and respectfully in[vites the at]tention of OLD and NEW cus[tomers] by *wholesale*, or *retail*.

[HAS RECEIVED],

[illegible] sets of yellow Plated BITTS, [an]d SPURRS, for Military Gen[tlemen].

[Bo]num Bonum Razors.

[Norwich], *Sept.* 15, 1818. 45—

The Subscriber,

[HAS A] HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

[G]OODS *for sale*,

[suited] to the present and approaching [seaso]n, very low for cash.

[W]ants to purchase,

[illegible] of Cheese,

[illegible] of Potatoes,

[illegible] of choice Butter, for family [u]se,

[illegible] of choice Vinegar, and

[illegible] of Oats.

[Also] wants about 200 barrels, suita[ble for] Beans, to be delivered by the [ne]xt month.

EBEN. HUNTINGTON.

[Norwich], *Sept.* 16, 1818. 45—

Nutmegs, etc.

[F]resh Nutmegs, at N. York price,

[illegible] Turkey Figs,

[illegible] Colours,

[illegible] Medicine, &c. &c.

[FOR] SALE BY

Samuel Tyler.

[Norwic]h, *Sept.* 16, 1818. 45-6w

[F]lour, Sugar, &c.

[illegible] Flour in bbls. and half bbls.

[illegible] Sugar in hhds. and bbls.

[illegible] and Shingles,

[illegible] Lime—FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

Who will pay cash for

[W]ALNUT WOOD.

[illegible] 45—

[Ne]w Publications.

[CONS]IDERATIONS on the principal [event]s of the French Revolution.—[A posthumou]s work of the Baroness de Sta[el. Publish]ed by the Duke de Broglie and [Baron] de Stael. Two octavo vols.

[Don] Alvarez, or Manners in Spain, [bein]g descriptive accounts of some of [the gre]at events of the late peninsu[lar war,] and authentic anecdotes illustra[tive of th]e Spanish Character, intersper[sed with] Poetry, original and from the [Spanish.] By Alex. R. C. Dallas, Esq.—[illegible]

[New T]ales, by Mrs. Opie, in two vols.

[For sa]le at R. HUBBARD's Book[store, Sh]ucket-street. *Sept.* 15.

Lumber, Flour, etc.

30,000 feet bright Eastern Boards, just received,

Clear and merchantable Boards, Plank, Joist and Clapboards,

Inspected Shingles,

Cherry Lumber,

New Dexter's Lime,

Southern and New-York Flour,

Philadelphia Rye Flour,

Turks-Island Salt,

Tobacco per keg,

2½ tons Grind Stones, superior quality,

FOR SALE BY

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Who will pay cash for

White Beans, Barley, and Oats.

Sept. 23. 46-6w—

Domestic Goods.

80 pieces Shirtings, Sheetings, Ginghams, Checks, Stripes, Ticking, and Diaper,

Knitting and Weaving Yarn,

200 lbs. Thread and Slacks,

Superfine and low priced Cloths and Cassimeres,

20 pieces Sattinets,

Flannels,

200 doz. Combs,

300 gross Buttons—FOR SALE BY

Sept. 22. JOSEPH BREED.

Bibles, &c.

COLLINS' edition of the quarto Bible, various qualities and prices.

Scott's Family Bible—in which the notes are arranged on a new and improved plan.

Octavo, Duodecimo and Pocket Bibles, in variety—FOR SALE BY

R. HUBBARD.

Sept. 22.

Looking Glasses.

A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

for sale at reduced prices by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,

OF ALL KINDS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Nov. 18, 1817. 26—

NEW GOODS.

JOSEPH BREED,

HAS just received a large and general assortment of

NEW GOODS.

Sept. 3. 43—

Psalms and Hymns.

DWIGHT's Psalms & Hymns, from the largest to the smallest size, some plain and some elegant.

Watts' do. large and small, for sale wholesale and retail by

R. HUBBARD.

Sept. 22.

CONSTITUTIONS.

FOR sale by *THOMAS ROBINSON*, at his Book Store, Chelsea,

The Constitutions of the United States of America, with the latest amendments: also, the Declaration of Independence, articles of confederation, with the Federal Constitution, and acts for the government of the Territories

Norwich, Sept 16, 1818. 45—

Lumber, &c.

50,000 ft. seasoned clear and merchantable Pine Boards,

8,000 do. Plank,

5 000 do Oak Boards,

1,000 do. Chesnut Plank,

15 000 do. seasoned Clapboards,

30,000 Hartford Shingles,

7 bbls. Mess and Prime Pork,

3 firkins Lard

Wire Sieves and Riddles—FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

Sept. 2. 1818. 43—

IRON.

RUSSIA Old Sable Iron,

Swede's Iron, square and round,

English do cart, waggon and chaise Tire,

do. bolt Iron,

Spike and Nail Rods,

Faggot and Band Iron,

Nail Plates, Sheet Iron,

Plough Irons and Share Moulds,

English and American blistered, German, Swede's and Cast Steel,

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.

Sept. 2. 34—

State Convention.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9.

Debate on the Independence of the Judiciary, continued.

MR. WOLCOTT's motion under consideration.

Mr. N. Smith. I have no doubt, Sir, that the gentleman from Middletown has argued sincerely on the present question, and from the *best of motives*; but, sir, the section is of the greatest importance, and deserves to be attentively considered, before we adopt it as a part of our constitution. In the first place, what does it provide? that the tenure of the office of judges shall be *good behaviour*; that he shall be liable to removal by impeachment, or at the request of two thirds of both houses of the legislature. Examine this: Here you have the power of removal by impeachment, and two-thirds of your two houses of assembly may remove without assigning any reason. It has always been the opinion of the most eminent jurists, that the safety of your judges shall be fixed, and that the tenure of their office shall make them independent: This cannot be on the plan of annual appointments. Your governor and your legislature are secure, and the rights of the people are secure, in their annual appointment, for they are appointed by the people themselves; besides, sir, the nature of the office does not require it to be permanent. I have heard some gentlemen express their opinions on this subject: sir, I shall not trouble the convention with authorities; I did not now expect to discuss this question, and have not got them at command; but I will mention Paley, who has laid down the principle, that your Judiciary should hold their offices during good behaviour; and sir, he has not laid down the principle without *reasons*. In the year '75, when Mr. Jefferson was expecting a convention to be held in Virginia, he had prepared a constitution; and *he* made the judge hold his office during good behaviour. The idea never entered the head of that great and learned man, that the Judiciary should be subject to annual appointments, and who will suppose that *that* man, did not consult the rights of the people? Sir, in a particular number of the Federalist, written by Mr. Jefferson, or Mr. Hamilton, I do not know which, the principle is laid down, that your Judges should hold their offices during good behaviour. The constitution of the United States was formed by men of long experience and eminent standing, and by that Constitution the Judiciary is made independent—*who* were the men who framed that Constitution? Turn to the eminent men of the revolution, the fathers of our country and the authors of our liberty; were *they* not sufficiently attentive to the liberties of the people—were they attempting to establish a *monarchy*? No sir, they incorporated into that constitution a principle, without which the people have *no* liberty. In the constitution of every state, as the gentleman from East Windsor has well observed, the same feature is retained, except those of Connecticut, Vermont and Rhode-Island; in *every* other state, this important principle is maintained; and, sir, painful as it is, I shall be under the necessity of instituting a comparison. Sir, the states which have had an independent judiciary, have been exalted to heaven in point of privilege, when compared with those which have *not* had one—I remarked, that the Judiciary is independent in every state but *three*; but sir, let us come to our own state. In 1806, though the subject had been frequently moved before, a convention was holden at New-Haven—an address to the people of Connecticut, was published by that Convention, signed by Wm. Judd. In that address it was declared, that the independence of the Judiciary, was *essential* to the rights of the people: this was the great object for which that Convention was holden; it was the whole burthen of complaint, that your Judiciary is not independent; and from that time down to the present moment, the newspapers have teemed with the same complaint: nay, sir, were it not for that principle we should not now be deliberating on this subject: at this point the government has ever been assailed and would be effectually assailed. I remember that two years ago, when before the Legislature, a gentleman in my eye, declared there was *no doubt* of the correctness of the principle, and that when the time should come it would be properly settled. Are we, then, to be told at this time of day, that the principle is a *bad* one, that it will endanger the liberties of the state, and infringe the rights of the people? No, sir; I claim that the people do *expect* this principle to be incorporated into the constitution; and if this principle is not recognized, the instrument will be rejected. When formed on *this* principle they will adopt it. But, for an objection, "the independence of the Judiciary became fashionable in England, because it was a barrier against the encroachments of the King upon the people;" and it has grown into fashion here, because it was popular in that country—and sir, have the wise men of this country introduced the principle because it was popular in that? Is it not a guard here against infringement of the people's rights. Suppose sir, that the state is agitated with parties, and that a majority prevails over a minority, would not the independence of the judiciary be a protection in this case? Suppose the majority were to make a law unconstitutional; who would declare that law to be unconstitutional? Your judges. But would they do this if dependent on the breath of the legislators? Does not the constitution declare, that there shall be three distinct branches of government, independent of each other? And, will you place the judiciary at the feet of the legislature. By the amendment you prostrate the branch of the government at the feet of that. What sir, shall the legislature enact the law, appoint the judges, and have power to remove or appoint them annually? Every thing is swallowed up by the legislative power; there never was and never will be a bad government, where the judiciary is well established. The best man will be liable to depart from strict integrity when dependent on another. What is the case in Great-Britain? The poor man is as secure in the court as if he were equal to the first man in the kingdom; the judge is independent of the parliament on the one hand, and the king on the other. It is not of so much importance who makes your laws, they must be general; and no body of men will make an oppressive law, because they are to be equally effected by it themselves. It is not of so much importance who is your governor, or who your representatives—who belongs to the senate, or who to the house; these offices are important, I agree, and we should do every thing in our power to fill them with the best men; they will not oppress you; but how is it in the power of the judiciary to oppress! In courts of justice, we look for the protection of our lives; reputation is assailed, property is in jeopardy—and sir, if the influence of party is to enter into that temple, I would not give a cent for your judiciary. Here is a widow, an orphan, a poor person; perhaps their rights, are assailed by a powerful man, the head of some party, a man of influence in the legislature; is the judge to feel, if he does not favor the views of this man, that his office is gone? If sir, he is a just man, I would not give him the pain which the delicacy of such a situation would inflict; when the poor man enters the temple of justice, he should feel independent. I do not want to protect the rich and powerful; they will always protect themselves. Suppose a great political question, a party question is to be decided; here is a judge to decide it; will not party feelings or party considerations affect his decision? That such a question may arise we all know; parties will continue, and party questions will rise; but when the judges are independent, though parties may rise, and though they may dash against each other as the waves dash, justice is preserved; but if the judge must fall, justice will not enter such unhallowed ground as this. Your judge should be like the minister of the gospel, he should preside over all the people. Till 1784, judges were members of the council, and the people would take off their hats to a judge, as far as the freshmen in college would formerly to old president Stiles. The judge and his office were reverenced; but what is the situation of the state now? Torn by parties. Formerly, there was but one religious denomination in the state; there was then no complaints which are now heard; all do not think alike, and sir, when the judge is appointed, I would hold up this lesson to him—your office shall be during good behaviour; and two thirds of the general assembly shall have the power of removal. If he became a partisan, let him be removed. A partisan minister, or a partisan judge, is of all things the most odious. What is the fact in other states? The most odious partisan becomes a judge; and his opponents are obliged to acknowledge that justice is administered by him with an even hand; tell me not that this is a relic of royalty. A dominant party with a court at their will, will ruin any people. A partisan court, is a curse to community. In two or three states, judges are annually appointed; what man of principle will accept the appointment this year, if he is liable to be deprived of it next. If you would get men of principle to fill your bench, you must give them security; there is not a state in the union whose Judiciary is independent, where a man would not enter a court of justice with perfect confidence. Look at Vermont—has not the administration of justice been let down to the ground? Has not the national character of the state, (if I may so speak,) been degraded? The principle effects us; it will operate on our children. Establish the judiciary, and we give confidence to ourselves and to strangers. There is no question of so much importance, and the rights of the people would be egregiously sacrificed, if this principle is not recognized in the constitution.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock this evening.

Evening. Mr. Treadwell—This subject, Mr. President, is of very great importance, and I approve of the whole section—it is the corner stone of the whole constitutional fabric—incorporate this principle, and you establish the glory of the state—the English judiciary is the glory of that nation. Let who will be concerned, noble or peasant, inhabitant or foreigner, in a British court, justice takes place. The stability of the English Judiciary, lies at the foundation of the manufactures, commerce, trade and indeed all the important business of the nation—every individual has the advantage of his own labors. There is no buying or selling of Justice *there*.—I conceive it to be peculiarly important that we establish the same principle. If we make the Judges independent, they will qualify themselves for their office. If they have not the requisite qualifications when appointed, they will soon acquire them; whoever therefore should be first appointed under this Constitution, will either qualify themselves or occasion their own removal. It is impossible for ignorant men to hold the office for any length of time. Able men will fill the Bench—the law will be pronounced, and its principles rightly divided to the people. The glorious uncertainty of the laws, which is a maxim to those who derive special benefit from it, will not be a maxim to enlightened jurists. Although the tenure of this office is of the greatest importance, I can only give my general opinion upon it, for my health is poor, and I speak with great difficulty. It is the most important paragraph in the constitution; it will be an honor to the state to adopt it. It is the noblest system of jurisprudence in England, and it will be so here. If you give the Judiciary no stability, where are the men who will qualify themselves for the bench? Such qualifications require a study of twenty years. The judge must be bred to the law; a man of integrity and accurate discernment. I would invite men of this description to the bench, by making them independent on it—I would give all possible encouragement both in time and emolument. In this way you will establish a judiciary, which shall do honor to the State, and justice to the people. If you do not *this*, the principles of *law* will be varied, the citizens cant be told what the sentence of the court will be in a given case—no dependence can be placed upon their sentence. Make them *independent*, and whether high or low, rich or poor, your citizens will obtain justice.

Mr. A. Wolcott.—Mr. President, I have taken up much of the time of the Convention, but this question is of the first importance, and I cannot forbear offering a few more remarks. It is a question on which the whole Constitution is to turn. We have proved every day how excellent and happy our situation has been; that it has been the envy of the *world*, and to depart from our former habits, would be the height of folly. But now—these same gentlemen seem to have altered their opinion—and the State is like to become degraded by the adoption of a principle which we have always had in practice; we are told we cant have men of capacity and learning to fill our bench, unless you place them beyond the reach of the people; that men will not prepare themselves for the office. Really, Sir, I am not very zealous on this point, but are we now in a retrograde course, or advancing in science? why will the man who is made independent in his office, be more zealous to qualify himself, than the man who is to lose his office in one year, if he does not qualify himself? The gentleman from New-Haven, has gone into a comparison of the different States, where the judiciary is independent, and where not—and has eulogised a judge in the State of New-York; but, sir, in Massachusetts, I know that party rancour also, and I know that an inconvenience was experienced—this will always be liable to be the case. A judge may be appointed, perhaps in party times, whom it would be very desirable to remove, and yet the circumstances may be such, that you cannot drop him; and, Sir, if we have met here to make gentlemen of the *bar*, we had better say that a judge shall *never* be removed. The way to obtain the best administration of justice, is to keep your judge from feeling too much personal importance—and if he should not be capable, would it not be a great evil to keep him in office? his errors might be errors of judgment, and you could not impeach him for want of *talents*. No Sir, I am not for losing any principle of our democratic government; but this principle of despotism comes from England. When the people appoint it does not belong to the executive to remove. Gentlemen say that the people have called for this reform—and the opinions of the learned men have been quoted. Sir, I have no other book of reference, than the the volume of *man*, and in that is found good reasons for appointing your judges *annually*; from that we learn, that there is no danger in this principle—no Sir, but *much* danger to be apprehended from an appointment during good behaviour. There is no apprehension of degradation, on the principle which we have always practised. Our judges have always been honorable, and have been in high estimation both at home and abroad, with perhaps one exception. Gentleman speaks of a convention having been held in New-Haven, and declares this principle to have been the great cause of it. Sir, I was of that Convention, and beg leave to explain—the truth is, that the Convention was held by a party burning and writhing under party feelings, and wounds, which were inflicted by an opposite party; they would have had judges appointed for *life*, if by the means they could have considered themselves as standing on an equal ground with their opponents. Sir, I make this explanation, as being a member of that Convention, and knowing the truth of the case. But, Sir, has litigation ceased in England on account of the independence of their judiciary? is it not a fact Sir, that no poor man can go into their courts, without being dragged in as a criminal? their courts are too expensive, to afford scarcely any protection to the poor class of the people. There is no country, where litigation is so great an evil as in England—and Sir, their litigation is not to cease; it does not depend on the judges, but partly upon the bar, and partly upon those who litigate. But, Sir, is it not a singular position, that the people are unhappy, until deprived of power over their judges? are the people of Connecticut, unhappy on this account? they must indeed, be strange people—I never heard of the fact until to-day—and indeed so far as I have heard the expression of public opinion, it has been the *reverse*. I had apprehended that the only argument was, that judges should feel independent of party influence—but the gentleman from New-Haven, says that the great object is, not to place the judge in *dread*, in case he gives a decision in favor of a poor man, against a rich one. What a picture is *this*—why here is a Legislature so corrupt, that an individual cant remain a judge because he has given a case against a rich man. Is the gentleman *serious* in this? *What* a whole people so corrupt, that a judge must be turned out of office, because he decides in favor of a poor man? and shall we provide against the *liberties* of the *miscreant* race? they *cant* have *liberty*—I have no apprehension for ages to come, that there will be a [illegible] of this sort. But you must have your judges independent, or they cant decide a law to be "unconstitutional." If they do they will be "turned out." Sir, I *hope* so—what, are *they not* appointed by the people, to decide against the Legislature, who *are* appointed by the people? a law is, or is not unconstitutional; and a court's decision will *make* no difference. Suppose that life should be taken upon an act, and the court should at length decide the act to be unconstitutional? it would be much better to have a council of revision, who should decide on the constitutionality of a law, before it was published. The judes of the Supreme Court of the United States, are said to have a right to decide on the Constitutionality of a law in one instance. I se-

member it was undertaken, and Sir, a respectable member of Congress declared, that he would have preferred impeachment against the judge, but that he disliked the law.

Mr. Butler made a very handsome argument in favor of an independent judiciary, which we are compelled to omit entirely.

Mr. N. Terry's very pertinent remarks, on the same side of the question, we are also compelled to omit.

Mr. Lanman spoke at great length against the independence of the judiciary: and a good deal of desultory debate was had upon the question besides—we are not able to give any of it.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thursday, Sept. 10.

Mr. N. Smith made a short, and pointed reply to Mr. Lanman, and Mr. L. spoke again at some length.

Mr. Stevens made some remarks, which showed his opinion to be neither in favor of retaining or striking out—but of appointing a certain number of years. The question of striking out was negatived—117 Nays, to 70 Yeas.

The question now recurred on the section as reported. Mr. M. Warren, moved to amend the section by striking out "during good behaviour," and inserting—"for four years"—which was lost.

Mr. Lanman then moved "three years," and on counting, it appeared to have passed 86 to 85. Mr. T. Pitkin requested another count. This was opposed by Messrs Stow, Lanman, Stevens, and M. Warren. Mr. Pitkin remarked that nothing was more common, in the House of Representatives, than in cases of this nature to call for a recount. It was not considered an implication of the clerks at all, for every body knew how easy it was to make a mistake of one or two, in the hurry of counting so large a number. The only object in taking a vote was to get the minds of the Convention, and he certainly did not wish to defeat that object; but he wished to have their minds accurately ascertained.

Mr. Jencks called for the yeas and nays, and on taking the question again, the motion was negatived, 98 to 88.

Mr. Stevens then moved to insert "during the pleasure of the General Assembly," which was negatived, 105 to 76—and the house adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon.—Mr. Gallup moved to add to the section, "No practising attorney at law, shall hold the office of Judge of Probate in this State."—Negatived.

Mr. Burrows, then moved to strike out "two thirds of the members of each house"—which was also negatived. The question was then taken on the section as reported, and carried by yeas and nays—111 to 77.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

§ 1. Judge Mitchell moved an amendment, by erasing "white male" and on motion of Mr. N. Terry the question was divided, and first taken on "white;" this after some debate was lost, and the other part of the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Treadwell moved to erase this clause, "or having been enrolled in the Militia, shall have performed military duty therein, for the term of one year next preceding the time he shall offer himself for admission, or being liable thereto, shall have been by authority of law excused therefrom." Some desultory debate was had on the amendment, and it was negatived, 23 to 70.

After some slight amendments, the question was taken on the section, and carried, 103 yeas to 72 nays.

Adjourned to half past 7 this evening.

Evening.—The remaining sections of this article, after some slight amendments, were accepted and approved. We would remark again, that, in the course of all these proceedings, there has been a great deal of desultory debate, which it is impossible, and would be improper to give; indeed the whole business has been made a subject of conversation—with one exception, each member has been permitted to rise and express his sentiments fully without interruption.—Adjourned to 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Friday, Sept. 11.

ARTICLE SEVENTH.

RELIGION.

§ 1. Mr. Hart read the section and made some remarks on its importance, and expressed himself in favor of its provisions. The following is the section as reported.

§ 1. It being the right and duty of all men to worship the Supreme Being, the great Creator and Preserver of the Universe, in the mode most consistent with the dictates of their consciences; no person shall be compelled to join or support, nor by law be classed with, or associated to any congregation, church, or religious association.—And each and every society or denomination of christians in this state, shall have and enjoy the same and equal powers, rights and privileges: and shall have power and authority to support and maintain the ministers or teachers of their respective denominations, and to build and repair houses for public worship, by a tax on the members of the respective societies only, or in any other manner.

Mr. Treadwell agreed that it was a very important section, and moved to divide the question: the first to be taken on that part of the section ending with the words "or religious association,"—which was agreed to, and he then made the following remarks:—I rise, sir, for inquiry on this part of the article. As it regards conscience, I know it is the duty of every person to worship the Supreme Being, in spirit and in truth—but conscience may be perverted, and man may think it his duty to worship his Creator by images, or as the Romans and Grecians did. My objection, sir, is to the word *duty*. I would *tolerate* all modes of worship, but would not recognize it in the Constitution, as the duty of a person to worship as the heathen do. Again Sir—"No person shall be compelled to join or support, or by law be classed with, or associated to any congregation, church or religious association." I wish to know the extent of meaning in this expression. If I understand, it goes to dissolve all ecclesiastical societies in the state. Ecclesiastical societies are now associated by law, and have certain privileges by *law*. This Sir, takes away their rights and privileges, it recognizes no ecclesiastical association, but leaves all, as it were, in a state of nature. Sir, I have no idea of making *distinctions* between different religious denominations; whether congregationalists, episcopalians, baptists or methodists, all should be placed on an equal footing. When a particular denomination prevails, I would make it the standing denomination of the place, and others should enjoy the privilege of separating from it. If the episcopalians or baptists prevail, the other denominations should certificate. Sir, there can be no objection to this principle; I know that in most societies, congregationalists prevail, but what then—this makes no distinction, the principle associates no particular denomination by law. But the article dissolves *all* associations: "no person shall be classed with"—now, all persons are classed with and associated together; this is to dissolve the whole union. Sir, I am unwilling that these associations should be thus dissolved; they have certain rights and privileges, as corporate bodies, and unless they have forfeited those rights, they cannot be justly taken from them. Justice would demand a trial in this case, and unless my views should be very much corrected on this subject, I am altogether opposed to the article.

Mr. A. Wolcott said, in order to conciliate the feelings of gentlemen, he would move to erase the words "and duty," which was not done.

Mr. Stow—We are called upon, Mr. President, for the meaning of this section. I will give what was my opinion of its meaning when it passed the committee. It had always been my opinion, that Connecticut had been parcelled out; that religion had been established by law, and that congregationalists had been the order established. I believe, Sir, if it had never been the case, the people would not do it *now*; but it has been done, at a time when men were not as liberally disposed as they now are, or at least when there were not so many denominations as there now are. I acknowledge, Sir, that certain societies have corporate rights; some societies have funds, and if we do away these rights we infringe on *private* rights. To steer clear of that, I would say in *future*, that is, I would not say hereafter that a person *shall* contribute to support, but with his voluntary consent. If an individual enters a town now, he must enter his name as belonging to some denomination of christians. This law was made so broad as to compel no such thing; but it designs that all who have been caught in these bands may be let out. If any man says he has been imprisoned unlawfully, this will let him out, and he may go free; hereafter he will have no such restraint. As to the present section, if it is altered in any way, it will curtail the great principles for which we contend, and society will be disturbed as heretofore; and Sir, to come to the established order, for whatever you may call them, although they were established by the Saybrook Platform, they do not all agree among themselves. Some say, that if their preachers continue to preach certain doctrines, they shall be dissatisfied;—they will not pay for preaching which they don't believe—and, Sir, on this principle of liberality they will not need to. Some societies will tax themselves, and some not—they will find it inconvenient, they will find themselves loosing members by it, for those who are dissatisfied will go away, and finally adopt principles, which otherwise they would not own. Some societies will sell their pews, and others will rent them for the support of their minister, according to circumstances. Sir, this provision is necessary, to secure the rights of those who are incorporated, and those who are not. The gentleman from Farmington would make the congregationalists the predominant order; but Sir, this is not agreeable to the spirit of the times. It is well known that certain orders don't want this privilege, and it would be idle to grant them what they don't want. I hope the section may pass, that the thing may be set at rest, and the State settle down quietly.

Mr. Treadwell said the gentleman certainly misunderstood him. He *expressly* declared, that all denominations should be placed on an equal footing.

Mr. A. Wolcott would not have a man compelled to join, or pay to any political society.

Mr. G. Tomlinson expressed himself in favor of the section, as it stood, and declared that it placed the subject exactly on the footing of the present law.

Mr. N. Terry—Sir, I cannot agree with the gentleman last up; if I could I should be very glad. Nay, Sir, my ideas on this subject are exactly *contrary to his*. The principle contained in this section, is entirely different from our present law on this subject. The principle on which our law is founded, is here cut up by the roots; our law does compel a person to belong somewhere, though he has the liberty to belong where he pleases; but here it is declared, that it shall be at the option of the person, whether he belongs to *any* denomination: "No person shall be compelled to join or *support*, or by law be *classed with*, or associated to, any congregation, church or religious association"—if gentlemen would stop *here*, the Article would be less unexceptionable; but the article goes to withdraw all support from present corporations—turn Sir if you please to the second section: "If any person shall choose to separate himself from the Society or denomination of Christians, to which he may belong, and shall leave a written notice thereof with the Clerk of such Society, he shall thereupon be no longer liable to any future expences, which may be incurred by such society"—now Sir, put these two passages together, and I submit, whether it does not dissolve all obligation; *this* is to be the operation of it; I am not opposed to the free enjoyment of the rights of *conscience*, I should be the last man to oppose a principle of that nature; Sir, no man should infringe *my* rights of conscience, and I am willing that all others should enjoy the same—but the question is whether religion shall be supported *somewhere*; does this interfere with the rights of *conscience*? this law is to be established for the health of *community*—we are taxed to support many things which we don't like; suppose I do not like a particular religious denomination, and am taxed to support it, unless I unite myself to some other; does this interfere with my rights of conscience? no more Sir, I beg leave to say, than it does to be taxed for the support of a war, which I don't approve of. Suppose I should not think it necessary for my children to be *schooled*; if laws are made for the support of schools, shall I be absolved from taxes? no Sir. Schools are a benefit to the community, and all men should be made to support them, although some may be of a different opinion. On the same principle, would I make all men support public worship *somewhere*; but on the question *where*, every man should be left to act at pleasure; this is the object of all our laws, the public *good*. I do not understand that any one denomination is placed over *another*—Sir, what is our *law*? why, that if a person wishes to leave a society of one denomination for that of another, he has only to signify his desire in writing, and lodge it with the town clerk; and can you get along without this; will you go counter to the very principle which has produced so much happiness to the people? but gentlemen say, you must "certificate to the standing order"—can it be otherwise? Sir, I defy the gentleman to make a practicable alteration in this respect; the attempt has already been made by a party on coming into power, and what was done? the same law continued with a very slight alteration. On this principle, if a man moves into the society of West Hartford, he is presumed to belong to the congregationalists—and if he comes into Hartford, would you certificate if he don't belong to the Episcopal Church? No Sir, there is no propriety in this; in carrying this law into effect, you must have a place, a *que* to start from; it is impossible that a law should be more equitable, or more just—but this Article goes to destroy the law, and puts it in the power of every man to contribute or not, as he pleases. But gentlemen would permit those to be taxed who are willing—what sort of regulation is this? here is a meeting house to be built, and the society votes to build it—certain persons choose not to pay their part, and withdraw from the society; but as soon as the house is built, and the minister settled, these same persons come directly back and enjoy the privileges. But Sir, I have been up long enough, I cannot vote for the section, and am obliged to say, that I cannot vote for the Constitution with such a provision in it—*for Sir*, it strikes at the root of good order in society.

Mr. Burrows, and Mr. Treadwell both spoke here, but we must omit their remarks.

Mr. Stow—in answer to the gentleman from Hartford, Sir, I deny that the legislature have a right to compel a man to support public worship: If they have that right, they have a right to say what is public worship, and where, and in what manner he shall support it: this is impolitic—it has been the cause of all the martyrdoms down to the present day; they have a right to legislate on all subjects relative to civil liberties, and in such cases the majority shall rule; but if a society can say that individuals shall worship, it can say *how* they shall worship: to direct to worship on this mountain or on that mountain. And if they vary from this, the right is infringed. It is the duty of *all* to worship in sincerity and in truth; but I deny the right of any power to make men worship—all should be left free, and if men differ, it amounts to only this; if my neighbor don't think as I do, he is accountable to his God for it. If a power has a right to say what is public worship, it may go to support idolatry. The Bill of Rights says that it shall be free for all men to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences: now if you make a law that a man shall worship somewhere, and that man should think it his duty to worship the *devil*, you would *compel* him to worship the *devil*; and is the gentleman prepared to say, a man shall do that? Let every man have a *right* to render voluntary worship, and not *compel* him to render it.—Adj. to 2 P. M.

Afternoon.—Mr. Tomlinson moved to amend the first part of the section, so as to read thus—"It being the duty of all men to worship the Supreme Being, the Great Creator and Preserver of the Universe, and their right to render that worship, in the mode, &c."—which was done. The question was then taken on the section and approved—105 yeas to 36 nays.

Mr. Treadwell then moved the following amendment, to the 2d section—by inserting after the words—"clerk of such Society"—this clause—"and shall join himself to a society of christians of a different denomination, so as to become subject to their lawful orders and regulations, with respect to its common expences" he shall, &c. This amendment, said Mr. T. will compel those who belong to a particular society, to continue their support, or contribute to some other society. His connection with one, cant be dissolved, till he has prepared to become subject to the regulations of another. It therefore places the subject on this solid principle that every individual shall support public worship, *somewhere*—and the proportion will be properly distributed. Expences incurred for common good should not be defrayed by a few individuals. I do not like the idea of taxing one part of the community, and excusing another. The support of Public worship is necessary to the good of the *State*. On what principle, therefore, can any man be excused from the burthen?

Mr. Waldo.—In old times, we are told that Pharaoh, would not let the people go—and when the disciples deserted our Saviour, and walked no more with him, we dont hear of any force being used to make them return. Much is said, Mr. President, about religion. In what does it consist? "Love the Lord thy God, &c." Those who do not this, must take the consequences, I would not compel them to do it. The worst thing that ever was, is an established religion. This has been the case with the Mahomedan and Roman Catholic. When I was a little boy, it caused more bloody noses than any thing else; ah you *separate*, you *separate*, the other boys would cry: I'm sorry I ever took so much notice of them, but, I now thank God for the privilege of expressing my opinion and giving my vote against it.

Mr. Hart said, there has been an established religion here, and can it be the true religion? There is but one true religion—and what shall we do with the Catholics and other denominations? (Tolerate them all said Mr. Treadwell.) Mr. Speaker, this looks a little like *this*—one man says to another, you help me support my truth, and I will help you support your falsehood. I have no idea of supporting error. I dont like it,—and I shall make use of all my weapons to destroy it. There are two kinds of religion brought in here, one of the heart, and the other of the head. It seems we can do nothing about supporting the religion of the heart—but you can compel a man to pay money—and will this promote the good morals, happiness, and peace of society? Many people think that religion may be supported without money—and for my part, I have no mind to make a monied institution of it. According to reasoning of the gentleman, the more money you spend, the more religion you have—and what right has a man to make another support a monied religion? I know of but one man who undertook to purchase the gift of God with money, and he did'nt succeed very well. Let us refute each others errors, and support *truth*. Mists and darkness are now cast around it. We had much better support truth, than compel the people to pay money.

Mr. D. Burrows said, if a man went off from society, as it was represented he might do, by the gentleman from Hartford, he was a mean fellow, let him go; but we ought not to make a man pay so much money for going to Heaven.

Mr. Edwards; Perhaps it is proper Mr. Speaker to remove some difficulties out of the way, or which some will call difficulties if they do not urge them as argument. "This provision gives to every one the privilege of leaving a society, without uniting himself to any other." It *does*, Sir; and the laws as they now stand do so; and those from the year 84. Sir, I would have no *expost facto* laws; much has been said regarding the propriety of maintaining religion as engine of the State. That is not the question *now*, if it had been I should have been under the necessity of summoning more strength than I now feel possessed of. "The single question is, shall we retain this section? why not, Sir? Under your present laws you can no more maintain religion as a State engine. The gentleman from Farmington would compel the people to support this engine. Sir, I need go no further back than the law of 1817, which permit me to read; (reads)—here is no compulsion, for joining another denomination; but admit there is; gentlemen say, he must not be permitted to attach himself to no denomination. Sir, they talk about a *bubble*, as says the gentleman from Hebron; it is well known that the people will belong to the baptists and methodists, and the gentleman from Farmington, will get nothing to support his state engine with. Sir, this is going round Robin Hood's barn, to get at the same thing, instead of coming directly up to it. I would have a gentleman walk directly up. Sir, I would go into the principle, but it is unnecessary.

Messrs. Stevens, Lanman, and Pitkin, spoke on the question, but we must omit their remarks. Mr. Pitkin spoke against the provision, and the other gentlemen for it—Adjourned to 8 this evening.

Evening.—Ill health would not admit of our attending this evening, but nothing of importance was done, but the question on this section was approved.

The remaining articles of the instrument, were gone through with, and slightly amended.

Saturday, Sept. 12.

Mr. Treadwell, offered an amendment of some importance, varied very little from one which he had already offered, and which has already been published.—Adjourned to 2 o'clock Monday, P. M.

Monday Afternoon, Sept. 14.

Mr. Fairchild, moved an amendment to the 3d section of the 5th article, so as to prevent a person from voting in town meeting, on the ground merely of his having been made an elector. The amendment was voted, 81 to 76, and the question on the section was lost, so that the whole section died of course. There were several amendments offered, and some made.

Mr. A. Wolcott again brought up the great question on the judiciary, and it was again decided against him.

Tuesday, Sept. 15.

Mr. N. Terry, offered two amendments to the 1st section of the article, on religion, not varying the sense, but merely to render them more explicit, in their meaning, and they were passed.

Mr. T. Pitkin moved to erase the whole article which was not done.

Mr. G. Tomlinson, moved an amendment, which would reduce the number, of the Judges to five, which did not pass.

Mr. Edwards, moved a resolution, for taking the final question on the Constitution, at 5 o'clock this afternoon, which was passed.

Afternoon; Mr. N. Terry, moved an amendment which tried the question, on two sessions a year, which was lost.

At 5 o'clock the question was taken on the whole instrument, and carried, 134 yeas to 61 nays.

Adjourned to 8 this evening.

Evening; There was considerable struggle to fix the proportion of the freemen, for ratifying the Constitution, at four-sevenths but lost. A vote was taken on five-ninths and lost, 86 to 87.

In Convention, September 15, *A. D.* 1818.

DIRECTED, that the Constitution which has been framed, and approved by this Convention, shall be signed by the President, countersigned by the Clerks, and deposited in the office of the Secretary. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary forthwith to transmit seven hundred copies thereof, to the town Clerks of the several Towns in this State, which copies shall be apportioned among said towns according to their respective lists. The said Constitution, shall, by said town Clerks, be submitted to the consideration of the qualified voters in said Towns, for their approbation and ratification, on the first Monday of October next, in the respective town meetings, legally warned for that purpose.

And that the number required to approve, and ratify said Constitution, be a majority of the qualified voters present, and voting at such meetings, to be convened agreeably to the resolution of the General Assembly, in such case provided, passed at their session in May last.

A true copy,

Attest—JAMES LANMAN, *Clerk.*

Wednesday, Sept. 16.

Thanks were voted to the President, and the Convention were adjourned without day.

By the late Mail

MARYLAND. HAVRE-DE-GRACE, ...

WE are informed that a very ... trial came on at the Court ... Sessions, held in Elkton, for ... last week—for seduction and ... promise of marriage. The plaintiff ... woman of respectable connections ... fendant quite a wealthy and aged ... plaintiff recovered damages to the ... six thousand dollars.

COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON, ...

We have seen some conjectures ... newspapers respecting the ... Spanish posts, in Florida, which ... announced are to be restored to ... government, that have led us to ... into the subject.

The two posts, we are induced ... will be surrendered under ... stances.

The post of St. Marks will ... dered, but to a force competent ... is a military post remote ... surrounded by hordes of desperate ... and negroes; it is the only ... their ravages and incursions. ... on the mere demand of any Spanish ... puted to receive, or to a force ... hold it, would be to evacuate it ... for, we have the authority of the ... commander of it, for saying, that ... controlled him, and not he them. ... ervation is the first dictate of ... there is nothing in the law of ... rigorously construed, which requires ... to prostrate any part of its population ... mercy of an infuriated and savage ... We have daily accounts that the ... Indians remained unsubdued are ... force; this check withdrawn, and ... sweep our borders. On the ... force adequate to garrison the ... promptly given up.

With respect to Pensacola, the ... on a different footing. There ... warriors west of the Appalachicola ... population of the frontier is sufficient ... them in awe. The population ... alone is abundantly competent ... from falling into the hands of ... That post therefore, will be surrendered ... out condition, to any agent of Spain ... thorized to receive it.

It is thus seen, that the United ... not desire to hold the Spanish ... which is surrendered without ... the other without any condition ... shall not be surrendered to a force ... Spanish, under a control actually ... a word, it is to Spain and not ... noles, that both the posts are to be ... ed.—*Intelligencer.*

Respecting Buenos Ayres.—No... thing in the Norfolk and Baltimore ... the important news we yesterday ... having reached this country, by ... from Buenos Ayres, we have ... per to be more particular in stating ... know of it.

The Portuguese got possession ... on the 1st of May; whether by ... treachery is not known, but by ... believed; in which place, at the ... information, (the latter end of ... were a thousand men garrisoned ... same time, the Portuguese ... took Purification and Paysandu ... ntera. A corps of cavalry crossed ... guay, and after plundering the ... China re-passed the river. The ... afterwards abandoned Purification ... a position between the Uruguay ... der. The uncertainty of all ... at Buenos Ayres was such, ... known how things actually stood ... of our advices. The contest, ... considered very unequal. ... cut off from the resources afforded ... coast, and being, withal, deprived ... from Buenos Ayres.

The government of Buenos Ayres ... permitted the Portuguese to ... sels of war up the river, to co... their land forces, which amount ... 10,000 men. The success of the ... had had the usual effect of making ... fident, and they openly threaten ... session of the Island of Martin ... commands the entrance to the ... some of the entrances to the ... which is garrisoned by the ... Ayres. If they succeed in this ... quires no great forecast to predict ... next attempt will be on the West ...

Of the safety of the province ... Ayres, of their ability to maintain ... pendence, if united, there can ... there is no saying to what the ... internal divisions may not ... though it is believed they have ... prehend from any force the Portuguese ... bring against them.—*Ibid.*

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, ...

We learn of Capt. Harper, ... yesterday morning in 10 days ... that the U. S. schr. Firebrand, Capt. ... ham, arrived there on the 7th ... purpose of demanding the ... American citizens imprisoned ...

Virdict of a New-Jersey jury.— ... day last, at a circuit court of the ... Jersey, held before his honor ... Kirkpatrick, at Newark, came on ... case of Col. Aaron Ogden vs. ... bons, late of Savannah, for ... *clausum fregit*, and posting ... front door of his house an infamous ... evidence, it appeared, that in ... absence, Gibbons entered his dwelling ... and posted up on the outer door ... ed inwards, the paper in question ... occupied two days. The jury, ... ing together about half an hour, ... a verdict for five thousand dollars ... whole amount laid in the declaration ... public indignation was greatly ... the defendant, who was present ... time.—*Ev. Post.*

There are indications of the ... the Yellow Fever at New- ... Charleston.

Mails.

[T]HE COURIER.

NORWICH,

[Wednes]day Evening, September 30, 1818.

[...] *Warrington* and *Elliot*, of the [...] *Gen. Bernard* and *Col. Mc[Rae]*, of [...] arrived at New-London, in the [...], last week. We understand [...] of their visit is to survey the [...] with a view of fixing on a scite for [...]blishment of a Navy Yard.

[...] Freshet, in our river, has proved [...] likely to result from the stone [...]y built for deepening the chan[nel ...] we happy to learn that the depth [...] considerably encreased.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

THE ELECTION.

[...] of votes for the nomination for [...] towns have been received, [...] it appears, that a part of the gen[eral] ticket, are elected.

[...] political complexion of the House of [Repres]entatives, will be about the same as it [was in the] Convention.

[LIST] OF REPRESENTATIVES,

As far as received.

[...], John Ross, Henry Kilbourn
[...] Andrew Pratt, Luther Beckley
[...] Tracey Peck
[...], Sylvester Norton
[...] William Stone
[...], Richard Pitkin, Levi Goodwin
[...], Abner Reed, Timo. Ellsworth
[...], Henry Terry, William Dixon
[...], John Mix, George Norton
[...], Marvin Dayton, Samuel Welles
[...], Benajah Holcomb, 2d. John Willey
[...], Samuel Benjamin, Israel Williams
[...], Joel Foote
[...], Oliver C. Phelps, Asa Hoskins
[...], Roswell Moore, Chester Grannis
[...], Horace King, Elisha Gunn
[...], Asher Robbins Levi Robbins
[...], Odiah Loomis, Joseph H. Russell
[...], Thomas Ward, H. W. Edwards
[...], Eli Fowler, Josiah I. Linsey
[...], Samuel A. Foote, Silas Hitchcock
[...] Sheldon Curtis
[...], James Thompson
[...], Nath'l Griffin, William Todd
[...], Elisha Curtis
[...], Philo Bronson
[...], Benj. Bull, Samuel B. Gunn
[...], Stephen Madison
[...] Abel Wheeler
[...], Warren Mitchell
[...], Erastus Welton
[...], Justus Thomas, Chauncey Tolls
[...], Amasa Learned, Wm. Stockman.
[...], Charles Thomas, Erastus Coit
[...], William Whiting
[...], Sam'l A. Peters, Jno. R. Watrous
[...], Andrew Hyde
[...], William Coggswell
[...], Noyes Barber, Philip Gray
[...], Joseph L. Lyon
[...] Peter Comstock, Samuel B. Mather
[...], John Fitch
[...]nington, Samuel Chapman, Daniel Packer
[...], James Cook, Jonathan Brewster
[...], Amos Williams, Sam'l F. Denison
[...], Charles Avery
[...], Gid. Tomlinson, T. F. Rowland
[...], Eden Andrews, Matthew Wilkes
[...], Sam'l Beardsley, N. G. Birdseye
[...], Nathan Seeley
[...], Bennet Perry, Jacob Beers
[...], Benjamin Isaacs, Dan Taylor
[...], Wm. Sanford, Jonathan Meeker
[...], Eliphalet Brush, Jabez M. Gilbert
[...], James Stevens, Thaddeus Bell
[...], David Plant, James E. Beach
[...], Lewis Fairchild
[...], Joseph Bennet, Eliphalet Cooley
[...] Eliphalet Taylor
[...], Amos D. Allen, Joshua Smith
[...], Stephen Knowlton, Jed. Wadkins
[...], Shubael Brown
[...], Solomon Paine, Asa Butts
[...], Ashel Kingsley
[...], Ebenezer Griffin
[...], Robert Grosvenor, Jas. Danielson
[...], Charles Abel, Joshua Hall
[...], Wm Bennett, Seth Dunham
[...], Oliver Coates, Erastus Lester
[...], Joseph Scarborough, Wm. Osgood
[...], Jeremiah Young
[...], Wyman Carroll, Jesse Ormsby
[...], Sterry Kinne
[...], John Fox, Ebenezer Skinner
[...], Stephen Russell, Phin. Lord
[...], Zophar Chase, Salmon Houd
[...], Joseph H. Bellamy
[...], Seth Andrews, Joshua Cornwall
[...], Rufus North, Timothy Babcock
[...], Philo Swift, Noah Rogers
[...], Wm. C. Abernethy, Ros. Alford
[...] Abel Beach
[...], Aaron Austin, Asa Goodwin
[...], Homer Boardman, O. Merwin
[...], Aug. Pettibone, Nath'l Stevens
[...], Jacob Hemmingway
[...], Elisha Patterson
[...], Silas Reed, Alexander Lamb
[...], Oliver Kellogg, Ansel Sterling
[...], Abel Hinsdale, Wm. Battell
[...], Amos Baldwin
[...], Daniel Phelps, Nath'l B. Gaylord
[...], J. P. Marshall, Elijah Sherman, Jr.
[...], John Alsop, Hosea Goodrich
[...], Enoch Sage, Nehemiah Gates
[...], Abel Lyman, Manoah Camp
[...], C. Brainard Wm. Hungerford
[...], Ezra Brainard, John Brainard, 2d.
[...], George Elliott, Dan Lane
[...], Ambrose Whittlesey, Sam'l Colt
[...], Eliphalet Young, Wm. Eldridge
[...], Ichabod M. Warren
[...], Elisha Edgerton, Daniel White
[...], Asa Willey
[...], Simon House, Thomas Wells
[...], Reuben Chapin, Oliver Chapin, 2d.
[...], Jasper Hyde, Ephraim Dimick
[...], John Crawford, Eleazar Eugbee
[...], Lemuel King
[...], Spafford Brigham, Daniel Glazier

[The] U. S. frigate Macedonian, Captain [...], has sailed from Boston for the Pa[cific] Ocean.

From the New-Haven Journal of yesterday.

THE ELECTION.

Returns have been received from 100 towns and the result promises a mixed ticket—The proportion, as it now stands, is as eleven democrats to nine federalists on the nomination for Council. Had the federalists in Fairfield county attended the polls, instead of surpressing the State ticket in certain towns, we should have carried our whole nomination by a handsome majority. Let *experience* teach *wisdom.*

There will be as many federal Representatives in the next Assembly as there were federal delegates in the Convention.

The Navigation Act of last session, (says the National Intelligencer) it will be recollected provides that, from and after the 30th of September, 1818, the ports of the United States shall be closed against vessels owned by British subjects arriving from any colony, the ports of which, by the ordinary laws of the country, are closed against vessels owned by citizens of the United States—this provision not to be affected by such vessels having touched at a port which is open. The law, further provides that, after that date, the owner, or agent of any British vessel loading with the produce of the United States within our ports (except necessary sea stores) shall give bond not to land them in any British colony or territories not open to our flag.

It has been decided, and wisely decided, by the Comptroller, that this act cannot be evaded by the establishment of free ports in Nova-Scotia or elsewhere; so that the object of making Halifax a free port, and throwing open the port of St. Lucia, &c. is counteracted.

The object of the resort of British vessels in such numbers to our ports at this moment, it will be seen, is to take in cargoes and depart before they shall be precluded by the operation of this law from doing so.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser.

Accident.—The Steam Boat Fulton, Capt. Law, on her passage from New-Haven to New-London, was run foul of by the sloop New-York, capt. Church, from Bristol, R. I. on Thursday night last about 12 o'clock.—The Fulton was going at the rate of 8, and the sloop 7 miles an hour, close haul on the wind, creating a velocity of 15 miles—she received the sloop on her starboard bow, which did some slight injury to her railing.—The sloop was stove completely to the mast. Her jib-boom, bow-sprit, windlass, and all her timbers were carried away; her breast-hooks broken, and drove in to open the vessel 4 inches. Finding the sloop making water very fast, and unable to keep her free with the pumps, the Fulton took from her the passengers, &c. and towed her to Saybrook to repair. Mr. Handy, of Rhode Island, and several other gentlemen received some injury from the shock.

Corporation.—It affords us sincere pleasure to announce to the public, that the committee on the subject of the grant of two thousand dollars, some years since, to the child of captain Lawrence, reported unanimously in favor of the appropriation of funds to pay the same, with legal interest from the date of the grant, and that the report was with the same unanimity accepted—This is honorable to our city.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

In a pamphlet which has been published as the dying confession of *Joseph Thompson Hare*, one of the mail robbers lately executed, he is made to confess being concerned in seventeen robberies, the booty of which amounted, altogether, exclusive of the robbery for which he suffered death, to upwards of 120,000 dollars! He had been twice convicted of robbery and sentenced to the penitentiary: and once lay several months in jail in Washington City. He was in the army, the pamphlet says, and, deserting from it, hired a horse and gig in Georgetown, and sold them. But the most ingenious of the narrated incidents of his life, is that, whilst in the army he meditated delivering up the person of Mr. MADISON, *then President*, to Admiral Cockburn, then lying in Patuxent; which, he says, he could have done, could he in any way have communicated his design to Cockburn. If this confession be credible, it was a scheme worthy of the perpetrator of seventeen burglaries and highway robberies, and the tenant of two penitentiaries.

Gov. Clinton, of New-York, has appointed Thursday, the 5th of November, to be observed as a day of Public THANKSGIVING throughout that State.

Married,

In this city, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Tyler, JONAS CLELAND, Esq. of Warren, State of New-York, to Miss ABBY TISDALE, daughter of the late Elkanah Tisdale, Esq. of Lebanon.

At Preston, on the 24th inst. by the Rev. John Hyde, Mr. JOHN ABEL, of Bozrah, to Miss LUCRETIA MEECH, daughter of Captain Thomas Meech, of the former place.

Died,

At Pass Christian, on Monday the 17th August, SAMUEL A ROBBINS, Esq. late of New-Orleans, Attorney at Law. He was killed in a duel, by James C. Biddle, Esq. Mr. Robbins was a native of Connecticut and had resided but a short time in that city; but his modest and unassuming manners and upright conduct had gained him many friends. He was a man of liberal and independent mind and possessed a large share of those feelings which do honor to the human character.

On the 18th inst. at Chesnut Ridge, near Greensburgh, (Penn.) Mrs. ST. CLAIR, relict of the late Major General Arthur St. Clair.

At Richmond, Va. on the 11th inst. Mrs. HANNAH AMES, relict of the late Mr. Benj. Ames, formerly of this city—and on the 14th, JULIA-ANN, their youngest daughter.

At Williamstown, Ms. at an advanced age, Mr. JOSHUA NORMAN, formerly of this city.

At New-London, on Friday last, General JEDIDIAH HUNTINGTON, aged 75 years. *A notice of his character will appear in our next.*

At Preston, the 24th inst. Mrs. MARY TRACY, in the 80th year of her age.

In this city, a daughter of Mr. Dyer Williams, aged 3 years.—An infant son of Mr. Thomas Burpe.

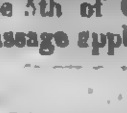
The following tribute to the memory of the late JOHN LOVETT, Esq. whose death was noticed a few weeks since, is copied from the Albany Daily Advertiser.

It would not be doing justice to the memory of the deceased, nor to the feelings of his many friends, if we were to pass by the melancholy event above mentioned, without some slight notice of his character. Mr. Lovett was a native of the town of Norwich, in the state of Connecticut, where his father now lives, at a very advanced age. He was educated at Yale College, under the venerable president Stiles; at which seminary he received his bachelor's degree in the year 1782. Whilst in college, he was distinguished as a classical and belles-lettres scholar, affording evidence of fine genius, correct taste, respectable poetical talents, and almost unrivalled brilliancy of wit and humor. After having qualified himself by the customary studies, he was admitted to the bar in this state, and was among the early settlers of the village of Lansingburgh, in the county of Rensselaer.—After passing a number of years in that place, he removed to the state of Vermont, and engaged in mercantile pursuits; which not answering his expectations, he removed his family to this city, where he past the future years of his life, until he went in June, 1817, on an excursion to the western country, for the purpose of providing a residence for himself and his family, from which he never returned. The change in the manner of living, and the hardships incident to an unsettled country, proved too severe at so late a period of life, for a constitution naturally strong and vigorous, and capable of enduring at an earlier age, great hardship, and brought on a degree of debility, under which he languished many months and to which he finally fell a victim.

In attempting to draw the character of Mr. Lovett for a newspaper publication, it will be impracticable to do more than barely notice its most prominent traits. Mr. Lovett possessed a genius of superior order, a lively perception, acute discernment, a strong and retentive memory, and a vivid imagination. His knowledge of human nature was accurate and comprehensive; his acquaintance with the world minute; his attainments in various knowledge extensive.

As a companion and friend, rarely has the world beheld one his superior. His colloquial powers were almost unrivalled, his wit flashed on every occasion, his humor was probably never excelled. Whilst an inhabitant of this city, he twice represented the district in the house of representatives of the United States. In that situation he discharged his duties with great fidelity and punctuality, rarely if ever being absent from his seat, or missing the opportunity of voting, unless prevented by sickness from attending. When at congress the circle of his acquaintance was much enlarged, and the number of his friends greatly increased; and we run no hazard in saying, that the esteem and respect in which he was held, was coextensive. Mr. Lovett's sentiments in politics were firmly and immovably founded upon the principles of the revolution, and the subsequent administration of Washington. But, though strong in his political creed, he was never morose nor vindictive; and, in the list of his friends, many warm ones might be numbered, whose opinions differed diametrically from his own. In truth, it required a great effort of mind for any person, when once well informed of his generous, hospitable and friendly disposition, his urbanity, his good humor, and his extraordinary powers of sociability and entertainment, not to be his friend and well-wisher.

Mr. Lovett's mind in the latter part of his last sickness was in a degree affected by his disease. Previously to that event's taking place, he was fully convinced that his end was near, and his views of death were clear and affecting. He declared his faith and his hope alone to be placed in the merits of his Saviour, and the mercy of God, read and heared portions of the scriptures with great fervency and devotion, contemplated his approaching fate with calmness and serenity, and whilst his reason remained, viewed death with the apparent feelings of pious resignation.



For Charleston,

SLOOP THAMES, *Chris'r Allyn*, master, will sail by the 5th of October next. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES N. BROWN, or
NATH. GILBERT.

Norwich, Sept. 28, 1818.

For Savannah, via New-York,

ON Tuesday next the Packet VENUS, Daniel Havens, master, will sail for Savannah, touching at N. York. For freight or passage to either port, having superior accommodations, apply to the master on board or,

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 29, 1818.

The Steam-Boat Fulton,

Captain LAW,

WILL stop running to Norwich after the 10th of October, and will continue running from New-London and New-Haven, the remainder of the season, at the usual hours and days as heretofore.

Sept. 30. 47—

Cheese and Oats.

N. GILBERT, wants to purchase 3000 wt. good CHEESE, and 300 bushels OATS, to be delivered by the 5th October next.

Norwich, Sept. 28, 1818.

Wanted Immediately,

A good new milch Cow,

6 or 7 years old.—Inquire at this Office.

Sept. 30. 47—

Stonington Bridge Lottery.

$5000 highest Prize.

THE drawing of *Stonington Bridge Lottery*, will recommence at Hartford on Tuesday next. The wheels have gained nearly $2400. Tickets will be sold until that time at $5,50—when they will rise to $6.

R. HUBBARD.

Sept. 30.

The Subscriber,

BEING determined to close his business by Tuesday next, offers for sale his whole

Stock in Trade,

Consisting of

GROCERIES, &c.

SAMUEL CLAGHORN.

Norwich, Sept. 30, 1818.

IMPROVED

Franklin Parlour & Cooking Stoves.

WILSON'S

IMPROVED Franklin Parlour & Cooking STOVES, of various patterns, for sale at the New-York price, by

LYMAN BREWER.

Sept. 30. 47—

Hardware Goods.

10 tons Iron Hollow Ware,
Cooking Stoves,
200 setts Cart and Waggon Boxes,
English and American Window Glass, of all sizes, from 6 by 8 to 16 by 22,
Russia, Swede's and English, flat, square and round Iron, Sheet Iron,
Nail Plates, Nail and Spike Rods,
Plough Shares and Share Moulds,
English blistered, and Crawley, American blistered, German, Swede's and Cast Steel, Sheet Lead, Shot,
Sad Irons, English and Am. Shovels,
Brass and Brass-head Andirons and Shovel and Tongs,
Cut and Wrought Nails, Tacks & Brads,
200 doz. Knives and Forks,
100 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives,
Razors, Scissors, Shears & Sheep Shears,
Butts, Screws, H and HL Hinges,
Shoe Knives, Rasps, Awls, Tacks, Hammers, Pincers, &c.
Clock Balls and Capitols,
Commode Knobs, Handles & Escutcheons,
Brass, plated, japann'd and iron Candlesticks,
Tea Trays and Waiters, Snuffers and Trays,
Slates, Ink Stands, Ink Powder,
Hand Saws, Files,
Screw Augurs, Brushes,
Norfolk and Bright Thumb Latches,
Stock, pad, cupboard, chest, trunk, draw and clock case Locks,
Morocco Pocket Books and Purses,
Elastick and Wire Knitting Pins,
400 groce Buttons,
Shaving Soap, Boxes and Brushes,
Gilt and Mahogany frame Looking Glasses,
Sand Paper, Scale Beams, Whips,
Trace Chains, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.

Sept. 30. 47—

18 barrels Sugar,

FOR SALE BY D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Sept. 29, 1818. 47—

A Cable and 2 Anchors,

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.

Sept. 30. 47—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by Book or Note, are required to make immediate payment and save cost.

He has for sale, a general assortment of GOODS, that will be sold very cheap for ready pay.

One Hundred cords Oak and Chesnut WOOD. WM. ROGERS.

Sept. 30, 1818. 47—

CASH.

JOSEPH BREED will pay cash for White BEANS and RYE.

Sept. 30. 47—

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ss.
Windham, County, Superior Court,
Sept. Term, 1818.

UPON the Petition of *Electa Hewin*, of Mansfield, in said County, shewing to this Court, that on the 27th day of June, 1814, she was lawfully married to *Martin Hewin*, then of said Mansfield—that she performed all the duties enjoined by the marriage covenant, on her part, until about the first day of August, 1814, when the said *Martin* wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and has ever since continued his desertion, with a total neglect of duty and in direct violation of the marriage contract—praying for a bill of divorce, as per petition on file—which petition is by said Court continued to the next term of the Superior Court, to be holden at Windham aforesaid, on the first Tuesday of January, A. D. 1819—and the said *Martin* is hereby notified of the pendency of said petition.

47 SAMUEL GRAY, *Clerk.*

AUCTION.

The House and Land;

TOGETHER with various articles of

Furniture and Mechanical Tools,

(being formerly the property of *Samuel Tallman*,) will *positively* be sold at Public Vendue, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of October, 1818.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock, on the premises, near the new Shetucket Bridge.

Preston, Sept. 25, 1818.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the *Norwich and Preston Bridge Company*, are hereby notified that an instalment of five dollars twenty-five cents on a share, was voted this day, payable to the Treasurer on or before the tenth day of October next, to pay the repairing piers, &c.

ROGER HUNTINGTON, *Treasurer.*

Sept. 24, 1818. 47—

Scientific Library.

THE Scientific Library, or repository of Useful and Polite Literature; comprising Astronomy, Geography, Mythology, Ancient History, Modern History, and Chronology. In six volumes. By the Rev. Thomas Smith; author of the Sacred Mirror, Universal Atlas, Wonders of Nature and Art, &c &c. Enlarged and improved by Donald McDonald.—Price $5.

Just received and for sale by

R. HUBBARD.

Sept. 30.

Nails, Iron & Steel.

RUSSIA Old Sable Iron by the Ton—English & Swedes flat, square, and round Iron, assorted sizes.
London Hoop L. Blister'd STEEL.
Horse Nail Rods. Nail Plates.
Cut Spikes five inches long for planking.
Tacks of all sizes from 3 to 20 oz per M.
Patent Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes—for sale at Norwich Nail Manufactory, by

48 WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 21st day of Sept. A. D. 1818—
Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of
Mr. SAMUEL BACKUS,
late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mr. ASA BACKUS, Exr. or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Franklin.

47 *Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.*

Come and see!

A FARM for sale,

CONTAINING nearly one hundred acres of the first rate of LAND, pleasantly situated in the new town of Griswold, two miles south of the meeting-house, nine miles east of Norwich, with two *Dwelling-Houses.* The same is well proportioned with mowing, plowing, orcharding, woodland and pastoring, well watered with wells, brooks and living springs, and needs no further recommendation than viewing the premises. As this is the best season for viewing lands, it is supposed that gentlemen will call immediately.

Also,

A lot of new Land,

Containing four hundred and fifty acres, in the town of Lackawaxen, County of Pike, State of Pennsylvania, near the Delaware river, being near settlements and stage roads—Wish the purchaser to call immediately, as he can have the whole or either part. A good title will be given.

DANIEL F. STANTON.

Sept. 30, 1818. 47—

FOR SALE,

A FARM, on reasonable terms, and payments accommodating, situated near the N. E. corner of the town of Hampton, State of Connecticut, about 3 miles south of the turnpike road that leads from Providence to the Boston turnpike, that leads to Hartford—containing 123 acres, with a good *Dwelling-House, Barn,* and other out-buildings thereon, with a good proportion of plowland and mowing, with excellent pasturing, and about 30 acres of wood-land, very convenient to the house, and a young orchard. And as we believe that the Farm will recommend itself, we wish that if any are disposed to buy, they would call and view the premises for themselves—and for further information call on CLARKE SISSON or GEORGE SISSON, of Exeter, R. I. or of JESSE GARDINER, living on the premises. The subscribers will sell said Farm, or trade it for one about double the value.

CLARKE SISSON.
GEORGE SISSON.

Exeter, R. I. Sept. 30, 1818. 47-4w.

POETRY.

From the Republican Chronicle.

AN ANSWER TO THE BUCKET.

HOW canst thou reflect on the pleasures
of childhood,
And o'er each lov'd scene so delightfully
stray?
Methinks that the orchard, the meadows and
wild wood,
Still would whisper of pleasures long since
fled away.
And alas! there's no charm can prevent their
departing,
No magic can lure their return when
they're fled;
Then sure, while these faithful mementos re-
main king,
Our souls must lament o'er the joys that
are dead.

There's nothing can equal that scene so ten-
der,
As bright as the first beams of opening day,
And warm as the glow of meridian splendor,
And milder than evening's last lingering ray;
When the heart, yet unconscious of falsehood
and danger,
Springs forward, enliven'd by hope's cheer-
ing beams,
And still to the image of sorrow a stranger,
Sees that fleeting semblance, the offspring
of dreams.

Oh! how canst thou dwell, with such exquis-
ite feeling,
On the morning which promis'd so beau-
teous a day,
When thou seest that clouds o'er the pros-
pect are stealing,
And morn's lovely glow is fast fading away.
And sure every life has this sad change ef-
fected,
For reality ne'er looks so brilliant and
bright,
As the picture that hope, when by fancy di-
rected,
Presents to our youthful, our wondering
sight.

Then cease thy sweet strains, so bewitchingly
tender,
Which tells us of scenes so enchantingly
fair;
Ah! reason's cold voice has remov'd the false
splendor,
And now to our vision shows things as they
are,
On days that were once mark'd by sorrow
and sadness,
We may dwell, and rejoice that the dark-
ness is past;
But o'er the lov'd moments of rapture and
gladness,
Let the veil of oblivion for ever be cast.
AGNES.

LOUISVILLE, (KEN.) AUG. 26.

English Settlement in the Illinois.—The emigration from Great-Britain to the United States is now increasing with unprecedented rapidity. But a few months since, Mr. Birbeck, an English gentleman of high reputation in his native country, made a purchase and settlement of Illinois. We are not informed of the number who originally came out with Mr. B.; but we are credibly informed, that it is now daily increasing, and will, in the course of the present summer and autumn, amount to three or four hundred persons. And what affords additional gratification is, that many of the emigrants are possessed of extensive capital, and all of them skilful agriculturists or mechanics, ardently attached to the benign principles of the government of their adoption.

QUEBEC, SEPT. 1.

Singular Occurrence.—Last week, as an inhabitant of St. Henry, (about 18 miles from Quebec, on the south side) was making hay, on some newly cleared land, he observed a young Bear in an adjoining field of oats. He with his son, a lad of about fourteen years, went immediately in pursuit, and succeeded in taking it alive; and, it is supposed, being in expectation of the Dam's approach, the father directed his son to climb up a tree with his prize. He was not mistaken, for the cub setting up a cry, she immediately appeared and rushed upon the man, seized him by the breast, tore the flesh from his shoulders in a most shocking manner. Fortunately, he had his pocket knife in his hand, which he resolutely thrust into her body and laid open her bowels, compelling her to relinquish her hold, when she fell lifeless at his feet. His name is Coliche Moriette. He is at present in the hands of a medical gentleman in this city, much lacerated.

A curious adventure says a London paper, happened lately to a French ventriloquist conjuror, at Fribourgh in Switzerland. So great was the illusion of his ventriloquism among the peasantry of that country, that in the above named town, they were on the point of throwing him into a lighted oven, taking him for a sorcerer, as such only could be burned; when he had the presence of mind to frighten them still more in this critical moment by causing to come forth from the oven the most dismal groans and cries, which had such an effect on their credulity, that they threw him down; and he embracing the opportunity, collected all his strength, and ran off as fast as his legs could carry him.

As Capt. Springale, bound to Elsineur, was sailing by the gun fleet beacon, in the Swin, about 18 miles from land, the vessel was suddenly visited by millions of wasps; and although the crew kept sweeping the deck and gun wale as they fell, they were assailed with successive swarms for full four hours.—*London pa.*

It is ascertained, by some recent experiments, that the breast of a live chicken, applied to wounds received from venomous animals will effectually extract the poison.

Ambition.—It is observed by Cicero, that men of the greatest and the most shining parts, are the most actuated by ambition; and if we look into the two sexes, I believe we shall find this principle of action stronger in women than in men.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

School & Classical Books,

Constantly for sale by the doz. or single, at
THOMAS ROBINSON's
Book and Stationery Store.
Norwich, Sept. 16 45—

CODFISH.

100 quintals CODFISH, for sale by
C. R. KINNEY & CO.
Aug. 24, 1818. 42-tf—

GRIND-STONES.

60 Nova-Scotia GRIND-STONES, for sale by JOSEPH BREED.
Sept. 2. 43—

GLOBES.

ONE pair superior GLOBES, for sale at New-York price, at the Book-Store of R. HUBBARD.
Sept. 22, 1818.

POTATOES.

N. GILBERT, will contract to pay cash for 500 bushels POTATOES, to be delivered by the first of October next.
Norwich, Sept. 8, 1818. 44—

GIN.

BEST Norwich, Cold Spring Gin, in hhds. and bbls.—*For sale by*
Sept. 9. JOSEPH BREED.

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less. by
LYMAN BREWER.
May 26. 29—

OATS.

THE subscriber will pay cash for 300 bushels OATS, if delivered soon.
N. GILBERT
Norwich, Sept 1, 1818 43—

SIZING.

CASH and the highest price will be given for 2 or 3000 lbs. good SIZING, if delivered soon.
RUSSELL HUBBARD.
August 12.

---

70 Bottles Pepper Sauce,
70 lbs. Tamarinds,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN LATHROP.
Sept 8, 1818. 44—

Plaster of Paris.

22 tons first quality Nova-Scotia PLASTER, now landing and for sale by
Aug. 18. CALVIN TYLER & CO.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Coach and Gig Lace, and Painted Carpeting,

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.
Sept. 16. 45—

The subscriber will pay cash for
200 lbs. new Butter, fit for family use,
400 bushels Oats,
200 do. yellow Corn—if delivered soon.
JOHN LATHROP.
Sept. 16, 1818. 45—

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CLOCK Case Balls, Capitals, Locks, Hinges, Knobs, Escutcheons, and Glass—FOR SALE BY
Sept. 23. JOSEPH BREED.

Wanted Immediately,

A good new milch COW.

JEDH. PERKINS.
Norwich, Sept. 23, 1818. 46—

FOR SALE BY

N. GILBERT,

NEW-Haven Crackers, Groat and Pilot Bread, per barrel or less quantity Families can be supplied with either, new from the Bakery, and will be kept constantly on hand.
Norwich. Aug. 18, 1818 41—

TABER & LITTLE,

TAILORS,

Opposite Kinney's Hotel, Norwich-Landing.
Sept. 23. 46—

Lost,

AN old leather POCKET-BOOK, containing sundry Notes but no Cash. Whoever has found it and will be kind enough to leave it with G. NELSON, shall have Five Dollars Reward.
Norwich, Sept. 23, 1818. 46—

Taken up,

BY the subscriber, on or about the 1st instant, a yearling HEIFER and a CALF, no artificial mark. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
PETER DAVIS.
Preston, Sept. 16, 1818. 45—

One Horse Waggon,

FOR SALE BY C. TYLER & Co.
August 26. 42—

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SPLENDID GOODS,

Selected by F. A. Huntington, from the latest importations,

Are just received and now on sale,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE OF

F. A. Huntington & Co.

AMONG THEM ARE,

SILK Gloves, from 8s. per pair upwards,
Kid do. „ 1s „ do.
Cotton do. at 10 cents,
Black Lustrings from 8s6 upwards,
Calicoes „ 1s. „
Carlisle Ginghams unusually low priced,
Broadcloths from 75 cents to $11,00
Large assortment of Marseilles Vesting, some very fine.
Cambric Muslins, 6 4 wide, fr 2s6 upwards,
Levantine Shawls, 7 4 wide, „ 18s „
Assorted Silk Cords, for Milliners, 12 yard pieces at 1s pe
Fine black Willow Hats, for gentlemen,
New-York and Boston Shoes fr 6s upwards,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
SUPERFINE ENGLISH INGRAIN

CARPETING,

of the most desirable patterns, with binding to match.
July 7, 1818. 35—

BLANK BOOKS.

LEDGERS of almost every description, faint ruled, with or without Spring Backs.
Journals with Spring Backs.
Letter or Invoice Books.
Day Books, of various qualities, sizes and prices.
Alphabets.
Cyphering Books,
Writing do.
Memorandum do.—FOR SALE BY
R. HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket-street.
Sept. 22.

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM ROGERS,

HAS just received from New York a general assortment of new and fashionable GOODS suitable to the season—among which are—Broad Cloths. Cassimeres Nankeens, Marseilles, Silk and other Vestings, Silk. Cotton and Hemp Hose, Lustrings of various colours, Calicoes, Dimoties, Silk, Merino and other Shawls, Silk and Kid Gloves, and a variety of FANCY ARTICLES ALSO,

Groceries.

Wine. Brandy Gin. W. I. and N. E Rum Porter, Molasses, Teas of various kinds, Sugars, &c
The above articles were purchased with cash, at low prices, and will for cash be sold low.
Norwich, July 14, 1818. 36—

Bohea Tea, &c.

10 qr. chests first quality Bohea Tea,
2 hhds N. E Rum,
3 bags green Coffee,
2 qr casks Colmanar Wine,
2 do. Sherry and mountain Malaga,
8 boxes Pipes,
2 do. Soap,
1 keg Smyrna Raisins,
Double refined Sugar,
Havanna Lump do.
1 tierce London and New-York Porter,
Just received and for sale. wholesale and retail, by
LYMAN BREWER.
May 26. 29—

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber a large supply of
Medicine,
Paints,
Die Stuffs,
Indigo,
St. Croix and New Rum by the hhd.
Cyder Brandy per bbl.
Wines,
An assortment of Iron,
Cart and Waggon Boxes,
Window Glass,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Raisins per cask,
Spices,
Sperm. Oil, &c.
D. RIPLEY.
Norwich, June 16 1818 32—

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will open an EVENING SCHOOL, at the Chelsea Proprietors' School-House, on the evening of Monday the 28th inst.—where will be taught all the common branches of School Education, with Surveying and Navigation, in the newest and most approved methods. Those young persons, to whom it may be requisite, could not probably spend their evenings more profitably than in such a School.
Terms and accommodations unexceptionable.
DYAR T. HINCKLEY.
Norwich, Chelsea Society,
Sept. 15, 1818. 43—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE Proprietors have determined to extend the Line to *Norwich*, with the FULTON, Capt LAW, and this route will be continued during the season, as follows:
The Connecticut, Capt Bunker, will leave New-York. every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New Haven.
The Fulton, Capt Law, will leave Norwich at day-light in the morning of the same days, touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New Haven at 8 o'clk.
The Boats will meet at New Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich
May, 1818 26—

Nails, Fish, Rice, &c.

3d, 4d. 6d, 8d 10d and 20d Cut Nails,
10 and 20d Wrought do.
2d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 8d and 20d Cut Brads,
20 quintals Codfish,
3 bbls pickled do
1 do Tongues and Sounds,
6 cwt Rice
1000 lbs. old Hard Soap,
15 doz of the much approved and highly extolled Wire Sieves, of an excellent quality, at 2s6 per piece, and a large discount made to those who purchase by the dozen, FOR SALE BY
C. TYLER & Co.
WANTED,
Rye, Oats, Corn, and Walnut Wood, for which cash or goods will be exchanged.
Sept 2 43—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.
He will pay the same price for weaving as the Factories
HARVEY MORGAN.
Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31tf—

Cart Boxes.

Just received. on consignment,

Chaise, Waggon, & Cart Boxes,

Of all sizes, which are offered for sale by the quantity, at the New-York Foundery prices
WM. C. GILMAN, Agent.
March 31. 21—

To Let,

AND possession given on the first day of October next, one of the best stands for a whole-sale or retail Store, of any description in Chelsea. For further particulars enquire of

Samuel Claghorn.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above are requested to call and make payment, by or before the 28th inst. or their accounts after that time will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.
Norwich, Sept 14, 1818. 45-8w

FOR SALE,

The House and Lot,

IN upper-street, three doors west of the Meeting-House. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Col. SAMUEL TYLER.
NATH'L G. HILLARD.
Norwich, Sept. 23, 1818. 46-4w

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE, BARN, and 12 acres of excellent LAND, pleasantly situated in Preston, near the new Shetucket Bridge, on the road leading to Preston city, and 1 4 of a mile from Chelsea. All said Land may be ploughed. and there are on the same two good wells of water, one in the house—three hundred young apple trees, mostly grafted, which have borne fruit two years, and also about three hundred thrifty walnut and chesnut trees. Said House is new, and well finished, and has been occupied as a public house for four years past, and is a good stand for a public house or a grocery store. The above property will be sold cheap for cash.
Also for sale, various kinds of *Mechanical Tools*, and sundry articles of *Household Furniture*, together with two *Silver Watches*.
Application made to Mr HENRY C. AVERY, of Norwich, or SAMUEL TALMAN living on the premises.
Preston, Sept 9 1818. 44 4w—

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, an indented girl, named
SUSAN WEAVER,
about twelve years old, light hair and eyes; wore and carried away two calico frocks, and one home-made one, one testament, one spelling book, and sundry other articles. Whoever will take up said girl, and return her to the subscriber, shall have One Cent reward & no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
MATTHEW PALMER.
Exeter, (R. I.) Sept. 16, 1818. 46

VENDUE.

WILL be sold at Vendue, ... post in Chelsea Soci... 8th day of October next, the ... demption in the Real Estate ... GORDON, deceased, subject to ... to the amount of about fiv... lars. The exact amount of the ... the terms of sale, will be sta... Vendue. The property c... thirds of the red HOUSE, in th... of the stage road to Providence ... which leads across the new ... Preston—And of the TAN H... YARD, lately occupied by said ... probably the best in Chelsea.
GEORGE PERKINS, ...
Norwich, Sept. 23, 1818.

AUCTION.

BY virtue of an Order from the ... Probate for the District of ... the subscriber will sell at PUB... TION, on the 1st day of Oct... all the Personal Estate of Mr. ... *Brigden*, late of said Norwich ... together with so much of the ... of said deceased as will raise ... $137,46 with the incident charges. The Personal Estate consists of ... *Household Furniture*, and *Joiner's* ... The Real Estate is a part of the ... *House* now occupied by Mr *John* ... at which place the sale will comm... o'clock, A M.
SAMUEL BAILEY, A...
Norwich. Sept 12, 1818

STONINGTON BRIDGE

LOTTERY

DURING the severe gale in ... ber, 1815, the Bridge at ... Stonington, was swept away. The ... lature of this State have granted ... for rebuilding it, and the subscrib... appointed Managers, having giv... for the faithful performance of th... submit the following

SCHEME:

1	Prize	of 5000	Dollars is
1	do.	of 2000	
1	do.	of 1000	
2	do.	of 500	
1	do.	of 400	
1	do.	of 200	
8	do.	of 100	
10	do.	of 50	
4	do.	of 30	
48	do.	of 20	
100	do.	of 10	
1170	do.	of 5	

1347 Prizes.
2653 Blanks.

4000 Tickets at $4 is
Several of the Prizes to be d... follows:
The first drawn blank on the ... 2d day's drawing,
3d „ „
4th „ „
5th „ „
6th „ „
7th „ „
It is understood that 500 number... tute a day's drawing, whether mor... are actually drawn on any one day, ... accordingly regulate the stationary ...
Prizes to be paid in 90 days ... drawing is completed, and subject ... duction of 15 per cent.
Prizes not demanded in one ye... the drawing is completed, will be c... ed as given for the benefit of the ... and not paid.
The drawing will positively com... on the 27th of August next.
WM. WILLIAMS,
AMOS DENISON,
JESSE BREED
WM. W RODMAN,
Stonington, April 1818

Only 4500 Tickets

To be drawn in October ne...
WASHINGTON BRIDGE LOTT...
No 8.

1 prize of 10000 Dolla...
1 „ 5000 „
1 „ 3000 „
1 „ 2000 „
with many others from 1000 to ...
Tickets ten dollars each, for sa... Bookstore of

R. HUBBARD,

Shetucket-...
Sept. 1.

Windham, ss. Superior Court,
Sept. Term, 1818.

UPON the Petition of *Weeden* ... of Thompson, in Windham ... against his creditors, praying said ... to grant him the benefit of the Act ... solvency, as by said Petition on fi... appear, which Petition by said Co... continued to the term of said Sup... Court, to be holden at Windham, ... Windham County, on the first Tue... January, A. D. 1819—and also, ... by said Court, that notice of the pe... cy of this Petition be given by pub... the same in the Norwich Courier, a ... paper printed in Norwich, three ... successively, six weeks before the ... term of said Superior Court—that ... creditors may appear, if they see ... notice is hereby given accordingly.
Windham, Sept. 11, *A. D.* 1818.
46 *Test.* SAMUEL GRAY, ...

NORWICH COURIER.

[WEDNE]SDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1818. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXII. No. 46.]

[C]hristian Spectator.

[...]E SPALDING, *New-Haven*, [...]ishing a *religious periodical work*, [...]ed the CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR.

[...]ten the misfortune of our country, [...] efforts made to establish, and con[tinue] [...]ical publications, especially those [...] character, have been divided. [...]tations have, therefore, received [...]al support, have been of circum[scribed] [...] and of short continuance. [...] these evils, an attempt will now [...] attain a concentration of labors. [...] which, it is supposed, this object [...]ard, is to allow a compensation [...] contribute to the pages of the [w]ork. Unless motives for vigorous [ex]ertion are offered, such exertion [...] made. To make such compensa[tion], is not only necessary, but just. [...] will thus labor for the public [...] and will need the reward [...] are entitled.

[...] pleasure, we inform those, who [...] fear that the proposed work [...] for want of able, and pious writ[ers] [...] men have pledged themselves [...]; their time and talents will be [...] the promotion of its interests, and [...] communications will be made [...] are not thus pledged, it is not [...] foundation, that this publi[cation] [...]st.

[...] of christians for the work in ques[tion] [...] loud, and constant. It is true [...] it is a truth, for which we de[...] God, that the external conflict [...] is at an end. After a struggle [...] years, the battle with infidelity [...] and few men can be found, [...] the truth of the christian system. [...], do not receive the truth in the [...] The church is called to an inter[...] its attention must be directed [...] which now threaten it. It [...] against an abandonment of [...] delivered to the saints; and [...] to guard against an amalga[mation] [...] the world. Let it be remember[ed] [...] a day when uncommon exer[tions] [...] to diffuse religious knowledge, [...] are, in the language of scripture, [...] and *fro*, it is peculiarly important [...] doctrines taught, should indeed be [...] error should not be propagated.

[...] therefore, be the high object of the [w]ork, to inculcate truth. It is hop[ed] [...] object will be steadily pursued, [...] sense of obligation to Almighty [...] with a true regard to the souls of [...] doctrines inculcated, will be those [...] termed "the doctrines of grace," [...] have ever prevailed in the great [...] Congregational and Presbyterian [...] In the statement of controverted [...] must of course be noticed. [...] to point them out with pre[...] the spirit of christian meekness. [...] of the proposed work, will be [...] for the propagation of the [...] inform christians of missionary [...] every part of the earth; and to [...] to exertion, in the cause of [...] and Master.

[...] Bible Societies, claiming pat[ronage] [...] defence, it will be an object of [...] to subserve their interests.

[...] of a country influences reli[gion] [...]. As publications are daily [...] the press, which require com[...] or censure, we shall be attentive [...]

[...] short, are the object of the work, [...] for establishing it, and for believ[ing] [...] will not languish. We cannot but [...] those who wish well to the litera[ture of] [...] country, that christians, and es[...] ministers, will give their aid [...] circulation; and we ask their [...] Divine favor to crown with suc[cess] [...] attempt to promote the cause of [...]

[...]ations for the work are respect[fully] [...]d. For such communications, as [...], a compensation will be made. [...] that alterations, if necessary, [...] in such communications. [...] the work will require them. It [...] also, that the standard of taste, [...]ated, rather than depressed, by [...] question.

[...] observe that in a work compris[ing] [...]ations from a great number of [...] those too, of different shades of [...] cannot be expected, that the [...] should be thought to adopt every [...] their correspondents. A proper [...] discussion shall be allowed, but it [...] to endanger the usefulness of [...] controversies; or to permit the [...] what we deem essential er[ror] [...] the following specification [...] of each number:—

[...] Communications.
[...]aneous.
[...] of Publications.
[...]ry, Philosophical, and Economi[cal] [...].
[...] of New Publications.
[...] Intelligence.

CONDITIONS.

[...] be published in monthly numbers, [...] each, and will correspond, as to [...] and quantity of matter, with the [...] Boston edition of the Christian [...] the paper to be equal in quality. [...] numbers are to form a volume, [...] which, *three dollars*, is to be pay[able] [...] delivery of the sixth number. [...] sufficient subscription be obtained to [...] undertaking, the first number will [...] the last day of January next, [...] numbers on the last of each [...]ively.

[...], *Sept.* 8, 1818.

[S]ubscriptions received by
R. HUBBARD.

The Subscriber,

OFFERS A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS for sale,

Adapted to the present and approaching season, very low for cash.

He wants to purchase,

4000 weight of Cheese,
600 bushels of Potatoes,
10 firkins of choice Butter, for family use,
3 bbls. of choice Vinegar, and
2000 bushels of Oats.

He also wants about 200 barrels, suitable to hold Beans, to be delivered by the middle of next month.

EBEN. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, Sept. 16, 1818. 45—

IMPROVED

Franklin Parlour & Cooking Stoves.

WILSON'S

IMPROVED Franklin Parlour & Cooking STOVES, of various patterns, for sale at the New-York price, by

LYMAN BREWER.

Sept. 30. 47—

Hardware Goods.

10 tons Iron Hollow Ware,
Cooking Stoves,
200 setts Cart and Waggon Boxes,
English and American Window Glass, of all sizes, from 6 by 8 to 16 by 22,
Russia, Swede's and English, flat, square and round Iron, Sheet Iron,
Nail Plates, Nail and Spike Rods,
Plough Shares and Share Moulds,
English Blistered, and Crawley, American blistered, German, Swede's and Cast Steel, Sheet Lead, Shot,
Sad Irons, English and Am. Shovels,
Brass and Brass-head Andirons and Shovel and Tongs,
Cut and Wrought Nails, Tacks & Brads,
200 doz. Knives and Forks,
100 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives,
Razors, Scissors, Shears & Sheep Shears,
Butts, Screws, H and HL Hinges,
Shoe Knives, Rasps, Awls, Tacks, Hammers, Pincers, &c.
Clock Balls and Capitols,
Commode Knobs, Handles & Escutcheons,
Brass, plated, japann'd and iron Candlesticks,
Tea Trays and Waiters, Snuffers and Trays,
Slates, Ink Stands, Ink Powder,
Hand Saws, Files,
Screw Augurs, Brushes,
Norfolk and Bright Thumb Latches,
Stock, pad, cupboard, chest, trunk, draw and clock case Locks,
Morocco Pocket Books and Purses,
Elastick and Wire Knitting Pins,
400 groce Buttons,
Shaving Soap, Boxes and Brushes,
Gilt and Mahogany frame Looking Glasses,
Sand Paper, Scale Beams, Whips,
Trace Chains, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.

Sept. 30. 47—

New Publications.

CONSIDERATIONS on the principal events of the French Revolution.—Posthumous work of the Baroness de Stael. Edited by the Duke de Broglie and the Baron de Stael. Two octavo vols. Price $5.

Felix Alvarez, or Manners in Spain, containing descriptive accounts of some of the prominent events of the late peninsular war, and authentic anecdotes illustrative of the Spanish Character, interspersed with Poetry, original and from the Spanish. By Alex. R. C. Dallas, Esq.—Price $2,50.

New Tales, by Mrs. Opie, in two vols. Price $2,00.

For sale at R. HUBBARD's Book-Store, Shetucket-street. *Sept.* 15.

Nutmegs, etc.

300 lbs. fresh Nutmegs, at N. York-price,
3 boxes Turkey Figs,
Painters' Colours,
Dye Woods,
Groceries,
Drugs and Medicine, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
Samuel Tyler.

Norwich, Sept. 16, 1818. 45-6w

Domestic Goods.

80 pieces Shirtings, Sheetings, Ginghams, Checks, Stripes, Ticking, and Diaper,
Knitting and Weaving Yarn,
200 lbs. Thread and Slacks,
Superfine and low priced Cloths and Cassimeres,
20 pieces Sattinets,
Flannels,
200 doz. Combs,
300 groce Buttons—FOR SALE BY

Sept. 22. JOSEPH BREED.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SPLENDID GOODS,

Selected by F. A. Huntington, from the latest importations,

Are just received and now on sale,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE OF

F. A. Huntington & Co.

AMONG THEM ARE,

SILK Gloves, from 2s. per pair upwards,
Kid do. " 1s. " do.
Cotton do. at 10 cents.
Black Lastings from 3s6 upwards,
Calicoes " 1s. "
Carlisle Ginghams, unusually low priced,
Broadcloths from 75 cents to $11.00
Large assortment of Marseilles Vesting, some very fine,
Cambric Muslins, 6-4 wide, fr 2s6 upwards,
Levantine Shawls, 7-4 wide, " 18s. "
Assorted Silk Cords, for Milliners, 15 yard pieces at 1s pa
Fine black Willow Hats, for gentlemen,
New-York and Boston Shoes fr. 6s upwards,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SUPERFINE ENGLISH INGRAIN

CARPETING,

of the most desirable patterns, with binding to match.

July 7, 1818. 35—

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM ROGERS,

HAS just received from New-York a general assortment of new and fashionable GOODS, suitable to the season—among which are—Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Nankeens, Marseilles, Silk and other Vestings, Silk, Cotton and Hemp Hose, Lustrings of various colours, Calicoes, Dimoties, Silk, Merino and other Shawls, Silk and Kid Gloves, and a variety of FANCY ARTICLES. ALSO,

Groceries.

Wine, Brandy, Gin, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Porter, Molasses, Teas of various kinds, Sugars, &c.

The above articles were purchased with cash, at low prices, and will for cash be sold low.

Norwich, July 15, 1818. 36—

BLANK BOOKS.

LEDGERS of almost every description, faint ruled, with or without Spring Backs.
Journals with Spring Backs.
Letter or Invoice Books.
Day Books, of various qualities, sizes and prices.
Alphabets.
Cyphering Books.
Writing do.
Memorandum do.—FOR SALE BY

R. HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket-street.

Sept. 22.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, a large supply of
Medicine,
Paints,
Die Stuffs,
Indigo,
St. Croix and New Rum by the hhd.
Cyder Brandy per bbl.
Wines,
An assortment of Iron,
Cart and Waggon Boxes,
Window Glass,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Raisins per cask,
Spices,
Sperm. Oil, &c.

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, June 16, 1818. 32—

Bibles, &c.

COLLINS' edition of the quarto Bible, various qualities and prices.

Scott's Family Bible—in which the notes are arranged on a new and improved plan.

Octavo, Duodecimo and Pocket Bibles, in variety—FOR SALE BY

R. HUBBARD.

Sept. 22.

Lumber, &c.

80,000 ft. seasoned clear and merchantable Pine Boards,
8,000 do. Plank,
5,000 do Oak Boards,
1,000 do Chesnut Plank,
15,000 do seasoned Clapboards,
30,000 Hartford Shingles,
7 bbls Mess and Prime Pork,
3 firkins Lard.
Wire Sieves and Riddles—FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP

Sept. 2, 1818. 43—

MISCELLANY.

SPRINGFIELD ARMOURY.

FROM a statement respecting this *Institution*, lately published in *Washington*, the following interesting particulars are extracted:—

"This extensive manufactory is under the direction of a principal, who is styled superintendant, who has the chief management of the business of the armoury, provides, contracts for and purchases all stock, tools, and materials, necessary for manufacturing arms, engages the workmen, determines their wages, and prescribes the necessary regulations for the local government of the establishment. To aid him in the important duties of the armoury, there is allowed a master armourer, who manages the mechanical operations, and is held accountable for all stock, tools and materials, put under his charge, for the use of the armoury, and for the correct workmanship of the muskets. And a paymaster and store-keeper, whose duty it is to liquidate and pay all debts contracted by the superintendant for the armoury, and receive the finished arms, for which he is held accountable, as well as for all other public property delivered him. Each of the above officers are allowed a clerk, to aid in keeping their accounts. There is also a foreman, or assistant master armourer, to each principal branch of the work, viz. one of forged work, one inspector of welded, bored, and ground barrels, mountings, bayonets and ramrods; one of the lock filers; one of the stockers, and one of the finishers. They are severally held accountable for all stock, tools, and parts of work delivered to them for their respective departments, who severally hold the individual workmen responsible for all stock, tools, or parts of work delivered to them. Each assistant master armourer, or foreman, are inspectors in their several branches, and are responsible for the faithful and correct performance of the work. Each individual puts on the work he executes, his own private mark, as do the inspectors, when they examine and approve of the various parts of the musket. Thus, in case of any defect the delinquent may readily be found. Monthly returns of work are made to the superintendant, from which the monthly pay roll is made.

"The establishment of this armoury was by an act of Congress, passed in 1794, and in 1795, the work commenced with about forty hands. At the end of December, 1817, there had been completed in this manufactory, 128,559 new muskets, and 1202 new carbines, and 45,790 repaired muskets, equal to 12,000 new muskets. Calculating the carbines to be equal to the same number of new muskets, (they cost much more, on account of the small number made,) makes the aggregate equal in labor and expense to 141,761 new muskets. The amount of purchase money, for land, mill seats, and for erecting water shops, machinery, work-shops, stores, and buildings of every description, and repairs, is estimated at 155,000 dollars. The other expenses for the above period, exclusive of stock and parts of work on hand, amounts to 1,553,100 dollars. Amount of stock, and parts of the musket and pistol on hand, December 31, 1817, 411,545 dollars. Total amount of expenditures, from the commencement of the works to December 31, 1817, is 1,220,120 dollars 18 cents.

"The situation of this establishment is remarkably pleasant and healthy; being sixty miles from the nearest sea-port, in a thickly inhabited country, is perfectly safe from an *invading foe*, and still has water communication to within a few rods of the armoury. Materials for the manufacturing of arms may be obtained in great abundance, and on reasonable terms.

"The number of arms completed in the year 1817, exceeded 18,000, with an increase of the several parts of the musket—and the works are so arranged, that in the year 1818, 15,000 stand may be made by the same number of hands, (250, including officers) and for about the same expense. Good professional armourers, in considerable numbers, can at any time be added to the works, if necessary, for reasonable wages. The necessaries of life are abundant, and can at all times be procured at a moderate price."

FROM THE VILLAGE RECORD.

THE SPECULATOR.

BY JOHN HARWOOD.

THE THREE VISITS.

******** His forehead was high—his eye bright, but rather sprightly than piercing; when silent there was much dignity in his look, for one so young, but when he spoke a charming smile played about his mouth, and his accents were very engaging; of the middle height and well proportioned, his figure was manly, but when he advocated the cause of virtue, or spoke of the wrongs of the oppressor, his form seemed to rise into a majestic height and his eye to irradiate living beams.

On my first visit he had completed his 24th year; and in that very week he led to the altar a maiden altogether worthy of him. The girls all said that he was the handsomest of the two, congratulated Mary with much seeming pleasure on her marriage; but it was plain that most of them envied her the happiness.

Though bountiful to the poor, and free to oblige, his fortune was above all fear of want; and his profession (for besides being an accomplished scholar he had perfected himself in the science of medicine) was a sure resource against embarrassment.

Henry, in truth had the good wishes of every body. The snaky vipers of envy coiled themselves in silence, and I left Ontland with the impression that Henry Fairfax and Mary Plumworth, were the happiest couple that ever were married.

It was just ten years from the wedding, when business and pleasure led me again to Ontland. I had heard little of Fairfax for some years, but I did not doubt but that I should find him, maintaining the station which was promised by his learning, virtues and talents. It was evening when I arrived. The bar-room of the tavern was full, and among the most noisy I beheld a short, fat, jolly-looking, red-nosed man, very loquacious, sometimes witty, often foolish and quite inebriated. It was sometime, and with difficulty, that in this being I could make out the form and features of the once noble Fairfax. After some time, recognising me, he apologised for the situation I found him in; said that he had been taking a social glass too much with his friend, and soon withdrew. The next day his wife and children passed to church. The lovely features of the mother were clouded with woe; heart-sick at a beloved husband's treachery to himself, now ranging on the verge of cruelty and crime, in the abandonment of her and her little ones, the rose had faded on her cheek, and her eye beamed—not the smile of happiness and pleasure, but the portentous ray of approaching dissolution.

The last time of my being at Ontland was in the fall of 1817. Eight years only had intervened, since my previous visit. The tale is now short and my reader I dare say, anticipates the result. He sees Mary no more, but reads the epitaph on her grave-stone. He beholds their eldest daughter, lovely in ruins, unprotected by a father! a prey to a villain: Henry himself a nauseous bulk of animated pestilence. For once reader you are mistaken. True the height was easy of descent, and difficult to regain; but a determined resolution of a strong mind, aided by a firm reliance on heaven, may accomplish purposes which to the weak are impossible.—Let the train of thoughtless folly go, perish and be forgotten. Let the intelligent, the wise, the sound of mind and strong of purpose, who have for a moment aberrated from the path of rectitude, learn from Harry Fairfax, the road to safety, to usefulness, to honor.

In a lucid interval Henry took a resolution, not made with an oath, rashly, publicly, ostentatiously; but with his own heart FIRMLY, and resolved to *drink no more*. He avoided the temptation—devoted himself to business—sought in the happiness of his wife, the education of his children and his books, for that happiness which he had been long vainly pursuing in the frenzied cup of inebriation. His health became restored. The rose resumed its blush on the cheek of Mary—his sons and his daughters are rising into life with high promise around him, and his friends enjoying the pleasure of seeing the "smoke brightening into flame," seem to love him as one arisen from the dead.

From the Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph.

A chronological account of the principal events of the life of Bonaparte, naturally leads the mind back to the splendid military achievements of this once formidable terror of the European continent. The battles of Marengo, Austerlitz, Dresden, Hohenlinden, Jena, Moskwa, Leipsic, &c. &c. will live while there is an admirer of military genius on earth. Born in Ajaccio, of "parentage obscura," at the age of ten years he was placed in the military school of Brienne, where his proficiency was so great, that in 1793, being then only twenty-four years of age, he was appointed General of brigade. In 1796, he had the entire command of the army of Italy, and during that year fought the battles of Lodi, Castiglione and Arcola. At the age of thirty the battle of Marengo was fought, where he obtained a brilliant victory over the most scientific and consummate General of that day, the Archduke Charles. Indeed the whole history of this man's life, up to the 18th of June, 1815, on which day the battle of Waterloo took place, has been a continued and uninterrupted series of good fortune. The mind of man, when buffeting with the rough current of adversity, must necessarily undergo some depression. Not so with Napoleon—when severed from empire, wife and child, and exiled to a barren rock in the midst of the African ocean, *his mind* suffered no change. In the very tempest and whirlwind of the storm which apparently engulphed him and his fortunes in irretrievable ruin, we find his inexhaustible and energetic mind acquiring strength, and towering sublime above the feeble and impotent schemes devised by the allied powers for his detention. He arrived at Elba on the 8th of May, 1814, and in March following, reascended the throne of France, without a solitary drop of blood being shed! Two months after, he took up his line of march, at the head of a hundred thousand men, against the combined British and Prussian armies. This great battle decided the destinies of France. Napoleon's sun set in night on the carnage strewed plains of Waterloo.

The fatal ambition of this man has caused more bloodshed, than has probably before deluged the European world for centuries. Being a prisoner for life, St. Helena may be considered his final home—his grave. Although we have not now as much *interesting news* as when Napoleon was subduing Russia, Prussia and Spain, we are content, and acquiesce in the justice of his fate. Europe, since his incarceration, has enjoyed profound peace—and her fields, once crimsoned with human gore, are teeming with the fruitful productions of the earth, amply rewarding the husbandman for his now more pleasing toils.

From the Milledgeville Journal of Sept. 15.

SHARP SHOOTING.

The Americans are unquestionably the most expert gunmen in the world; of this, we had recently a convincing proof. A shooting match, between a party of gentlemen from Baldwin, and another from Jones, with rifles, 100 yards, three on a side, for $1500,

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

commenced near this place on Thursday, and continued, with various success, till late Saturday evening. The latter beat every match: one with ease, the other two were closely contested. About 350 balls were fired during the three rubs, (best thirty one in sixty,) four out of five of which we are informed, struck a circle of three inches in diameter—each shot would have killed a man, and many were in half an inch of the centre of the target. Well may our enemies dread American riflemen—as sharp shooters, they are unrivalled.

From the Boston Recorder.

SABBATH SCHOOL IN PARIS, N. Y.

On the 12th of July a School was instituted at the meeting-house of the Rev. John Waters.—Being situate in the country, the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M. was agreed to be the time of day for the school to convene; that it might bring the children to church, and return them with the parents, and not interrupt the proper season for family instruction. The objects of attention are, Watts' First Catechism, the Assembly of Divines' Shorter Catechism, Watts' Divine Songs, and the Scriptures. The prizes affixed, which appear to have a very pleasing effect, are, a small history of the Bible for rehearsing accurately the first catechism—the Assembly of Divines' Catechism book, when any who are unable to study by reading, have committed *that* Catechism to the commandments; those who can study, receive this book when they have arrived to the end of the commandments. For rehearsing the whole of the Assembly's Catechism, they are rewarded with a copy of Watts' Divine Songs; it being at the same time understood, that without further reward they will commit the whole of these songs to memory. For committing the Scriptures they receive the amount of one cent for every thirty verses, laid out in some useful book, as they can be purchased by the dozen.

The school has been attended nine Sabbaths. Thirty-eight, too young to get their lessons by study, are able to rehearse the first catechism. Sixty-two are now in different stages of the Assembly's Catechism, from the fore part of the commandments to the end. Forty-four have committed the whole. Twenty-two have advanced thro' the Divine Songs to the study of the Bible.

One of the scholars, after committing the four first chapters of Genesis, and then commencing at the second chapter of Matthew, has recited 17 chapters, making 570 verses. Another, commencing in the same manner, has proceeded to the 12th chapter of Matthew; making in the whole 14 chapters, 426 verses. A number of others are in near advance with this.

On the first day the school was opened the number of scholars was about 70. *One hundred and ten* are now seen, supplied with *forty* instructors. The instructors are composed of young people. Most of them are professors of religion. Last Sabbath, the lesson of one little girl, eight years of age, which she had recommitted the preceding week, was from the 8th to the 15th chapter of Matthew, 288 verses. The present aspect is of a most pleasing nature. *May a divine blessing secure future success.*

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

It does not require critical observation to convince us, that the present is distinguished from preceding ages, for a generous emulation to disseminate Christian knowledge among the various ages and conditions of Society. And it is a flattering indication of the increase of godliness in our land, that such well concerted measures are now adopted for training up the rising generation in wisdom's ways: In this respect, we see Christians all of a sudden professing the same opinion and making similar efforts. In the towns of Athol, Warwick and Northfield, the religious instruction of children has been attended, the season past, with much success. In each of the above places, more than an hundred children have convened contiguous to the house of worship, and devoted a part of Sabbath morning, and the intermission season, in reciting portions out of the catechism, Scriptures, and sacred poetry. From the places where these instructions were given, they were conducted by their instructors to attend public worship; by this means, there have been some instances of children being brought to meeting, who, it may be safely presumed, never saw the inside of a meeting-house before. The advantages of these schools, when kept near houses of religious worship, are two-fold; as children will not only learn the leading truth of religion, but imbibe a spirit of devotion. "It is of the last importance," says an excellent writer of the last age, "to season the passions of a child with devotion, which seldom dies in the mind, that has received an early tincture of it: Though it may seem extinguished for a while by the cares of the world, the heats of youth, or, the allurements of sin, it generally breaks out and discovers itself as soon as discretion, age, or misfortune have brought the man to himself. The fire may be covered and overlaid, but cannot be entirely quenched and smothered." And when we see such nurseries of young immortals, attentively treasuring up lessons of their duty, and then surrounding the altar of Jehovah, we cannot fail of being deeply impressed with the words of the Psalmist: *Those that be planted in the house of the Lord shall flourish in the courts of our God: They shall bring forth fruit in old age.*

From the Quarterly Review for June, 1818.

PHENOMENA OF GREENLAND ICE.

The ice offers many strange phenomena, which deserve to be investigated by a philosophical observer. As recounted by the navigator, with all their terrors yet fresh in his recollection, they evidently formed the foundation of many a romantic tale of the middle ages. According to Saabye, the ice islands possess an attractive power, so that large ships are driven against them, if they do not take the precaution of remaining at a proper distance. Others may calculate whether it is probable that a ship can gravitate towards an insulated mass of ice; but be that as it may, it must be recollected that there is generally a current setting in towards the ice, which at least produces the appearance of attraction. These translucent and attractive islands remind us at once of the *mountains of adamant* of Sinbad the Sailor, and of Huon of Bordeaux, and of Duke Ernest of Bavaria. The fantastic shapes and brilliant colours assumed by the ice are well known; from these we have the tables of palaces, of gems and diamonds. The mountains of glass upon which Bryonilda was placed by her father, and from which her suitor Sivard the Swift brought her down, was probably modelled in the lay of the minstrel from an arctic island of ice.

The mouth of the bay, 'Witte Blink,' is even crossed by a tremendous glassy bridge, reaching from shore to shore; the largest ships might sail through its huge arches. This fairy structure gleams like the aurora, and the 'ice blink' is reflected afar into the air. Sound is conducted and multiplied in a remarkable manner, by the ice. Unfrozen water is an excellent conductor of the acoustic vibrations; does it retain that property when frozen? Whilst rowing by the foot of an ice island, the boatman speaks, and his words return to him re-echoed in distinctness from the lofty summit of the floating chrystal. But this echo is a voice of danger: if the ice be porous or 'rotten,' it is so shaken by the vibration that large masses are brought down by the sound; and the fragments often sink the boat of the unfortunate mariner.—For this reason the Greenlanders observe a strict silence when they are in the immediate vicinity of the ice islands. Saabye enumerates several fatal accidents which took place during his stay in Greenland, when this caution was neglected. Our readers will recollect that the Swiss guides are said to prohibit the traveller from speaking in the Alpine passes, lest the sound of his voice should dislodge the overhanging avalanche.

FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GAZETTE.

On the utility of Newspapers.

It was the sentiment of one of the most learned men that ever America produced, that "there is no kind of reading more generally advantageous than the reading of the *newspapers*." He said, and he said truly, "that they diffused the knowledge of *Geography, History, Mechanicks*; and, indeed, the principles of every species of useful science, through the whole mass of the nation." The truth of this assertion will be evident, if we consider that *newspapers* are common only in polite nations; and that among stupid and barbarous people there are no such things.

But besides these general uses, they have another, which is of still greater consequence in a free country:—They afford an opportunity of bringing all causes before the impartial tribunal of the public, who in all cases will hear, and in some measure redress, those grievances which no law can reach. For this reason, there never was an *enemy* to the *press*, who was not *secretly*, and in his *heart*, an *enemy* to all *Liberty*.

It is to this bringing grievances before the public, that we owe every good law that has been passed within our memory; and though it may be true that there are many grievances still unredressed, against which long complaints have been often made, yet this is no just objection; for though they are not yet redressed, they may, and will be in time; for circumstances will, at one season or other, promote what they have hitherto disappointed.

But there is another very good effect, which may be looked upon as certain, though we can afford no proofs of it: it is this, *that we should have many more grievances if this remedy was not always in our power; and many more grievances we certainly shall have, if ever it is taken from us.*

FROM THE BOSTON SENTINEL.

ARBUTHNOT AND AMBRISTER.

The execution of these men in Florida, has excited much remark in the English journals, but we have seen nothing in them so violent, as has appeared in the Georgia, and other democratic American papers on the subject. All the extenuations and explanations of the procedure which have appeared in the National Intelligencer, are copied into the Courier, accompanied with its usual bold remarks. Several letters from Mr. Arbuthnot to men in office in England relative to the continued encroachments of the whites on the lands of the Indians, have been published. It is asserted, in addition, that Mr. A. was an agent to the Indians, duly accredited by them; and that his correspondence with Mr. Bagot, and the British and Spanish Governors (which was one charge against him) was confined to the subject of the lands guaranteed to the Indians by the 9th article of the treaty of Ghent.—The stock-jobbers, and opposition papers, as usual, did not let the event pass unimproved, to excite a momentary alarm, and agitate the nation with a prospect of a *serious rupture* between the U. S. and England. But the Courier, in answer, merely remarks, that the fate of these men would become a subject of strict enquiry and investigation by government; and recommends the suspension of public opinion on it, until the facts and explanations are officially developed.

The Nassau, N. Providence papers contain a memorial of James Ambrister of that island, to the Governor of the Bahamas, on the untimely end of his son.—He represents, that his son, (Robert Chrystie Ambrister, who was executed) was born at Nassau, in '97; had served four years as a Midshipman, and some time as acting Lieutenant, under Ad. Cochrane, on the American coast, and under Major Nichols in the Floridas; that on the restoration of peace, he returned to his family; and, when taken, tried and executed, was on a family visit to the Floridas;—and that without being able to conjecture what offence his son may have committed within his Catholic Majesty's dominions, which should subject his life to forfeiture, he represents that the principal witness against him was "an infamous person of the name of Cook, a vendue-master's clerk, who quitted the Bahamas for having robbed his master, and who, when he was taken as a witness was imprisoned in St. Marks, for robbing Mr. Arbuthnot, who was executed with Ambrister."—He prays the Governor to lay the statements of the case before the British government that the facts may be ascertained, and the memory of his son be redeemed from all just imputation of dishonor; and the British character also from those fabricated tales, and foul aspersions with which the public ear is abused, particularly in the United States, in full justification of the above sanguinary measures of their present military commanders."

GENERAL (ADMIRAL) AURY.

The last received Jamaica papers contain another of those showy Proclamations, which the Spanish commanders, royal as well as insurgent, are continually issuing. It is from "Luis Aury," who styles himself "Commander in Chief of the forces that have opened their campaign upon New-Grenada," in the name of the "majestic and powerful United States of Buenos-Ayres and Chili," and is dated from his "H. Q. in the islands of *Providence and *St Catalina, July 10th, 1818." It is addressed to the Spanish patriot emigrants in foreign pilgrimage, inviting them to his new station, to assist in recovering the privileges they lost in 1815, or to die deaths honorable to the sons of *Columbia*.—Strangers are also invited to join his standard in aid of the great work; and the Commanders of all Mexican vessels, on cruises, are ordered to join their Chief at his new H. Q. within two months, on pain of the most rigorous punishment.

*Note. *Two small islands in the Charibbean sea, in about lat. 13½ N. lon. 80. W. They were formerly the resort, and were fortified by the Buccanneers.*

LA FAYETTE.

Translated from "La Minerve Francaise," for the National Intelligencer.

"Mr D. La Fayette," (says Madame De Stael, in her posthumous work, recently published in France, vol. ii. pa. 600,) "having from his youth fought for the American cause, had early imbibed the principles which form the basis of the government of the U. States. Youth, wealth, nobility, and the love of his countrymen, could not prevent him, at the early age of nineteen, from parting with all these advantages, and devoting, beyond the seas, his arm to that liberty, the love of which had influenced his whole life. Had he been a native of the United States, he would have acted like Washington. The same impartiality, the same enthusiasm, the same firmness of opinion, distinguished these two friends of humanity. If, like General La Fayette, General Washington had been commander in chief of the National Guard of Paris, perhaps his exertions would not have been crowned with complete success. No pride of class or rank ever entered the brain of M. de La Fayette. Power, so effectual in France, generally, had no influence over him; his actions were never modified by a desire of pleasing in circles, and with the most liberal indifference, his fortune had been sacrificed to his opinions. In the prisons of Olmutz, and at the pinnacle of public favor, he has shewn an unshaken attachment to the same principles. His thoughts are direct, and so are his actions. Whoever has observed him may presume what will be his conduct on all occasions. Hatred, of which he is the object, has never altered his temper, and the mildness of his soul is perfect; neither has any thing changed his opinions; and his confidence in the final triumph of liberty is like that of the pious man in eternal life."

PRODUCTIONS OF MAINE.

We understand, (says the Portland Gazette,) the extraordinary Westbrook Cattle are now on their way to Brighton, where they will be exhibited at the ensuing Cattle Shew. The stock now consists of a cow, two heifers and two bulls. One of the heifers two years and five months old, weighs 1821 pounds, and girts seven feet and three inches, the other heifer fifteen months old, weighs 1192 pounds, and girts six feet and four inches. The young bull two months and three days old, weighs 330 pounds, and girts four feet and one inch: they are not more remarkable for their size than handsome form and other good qualities. We sincerely hope our enterprising farmers will avail themselves of the present opportunity of viewing these wonderful animals, as they pass through their several towns, that they may be convinced of the very important advantages that may be derived from a good breed of cattle. We are assured that these cattle have had no extraordinary feeding to make them attain their present size—the average increase in weight of the young bull, is nearly 8 pounds and 7 ounces per day, and has been fed with nothing but the milk which he has sucked from the Cow.

During the first month, the cow gave from six to eight quarts of milk per day more than the calf would suck. These cattle appear to form a class of an entire new breed, produced by crossing the breeds of the best cattle that could be obtained from Europe, and shows the very important advantages to be derived from crossing the breed of imported cattle, which appear to improve wonderfully in this country—more especially in the fertile pastures of Maine.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

The Convention assembled for framing a Constitution and State Government for the people of Illinois, having completed the business for which it met, has dissolved itself by adjournment without day.

The following are some of the leading provisions of the new constitution, which we copy from the Kaskaskia Intelligencer:

"The governor is to be elected quadrennialy, and is to receive until 1824 an annual salary of $1000.

A supreme court is to be established, consisting of four judges, elected by a joint ballot of both branches of the general Assembly, to hold their offices until 1824, and thereafter during good behaviour. This provision is to enable the state to avail itself of any accession of talents which it may receive, prior to that period, in forming a permanent judiciary. The judges receive an annual salary of $1000; they form a council for the governor, and have an equal voice on the passage of all bills with the governor.

The general assembly is composed of a senate and house of representatives. The senators to be elected by the people quadrennially. They must be 25 years of age, and have resided one year in the country previous to their election. The members of the house of representatives are elected biennially, and must be 21 years of age. The general assembly is to sit biennially, on the first Monday in December. A lieutenant governor is to be elected quadrennially, having the same qualifications that the governor is required to possess—is speaker of the senate, and to administer the government in case of a vacancy in the office of governor, until another is elected and qualified.

The sheriff and coroners of the several counties are elected biennially. The first election is to take place on the third Thursday in September next. All persons over the age of 21, residing in this state at the adoption of the constitution by the convention, are entitled to vote at the next election; and at subsequent elections; six months residence in the state is necessary to give a vote.

The seat of government is to be at Kaskaskia, until removed in this manner; the next legislature is to petition the general government for a donation, or right of pre-emption, for not more than four nor less than one section of land east of the third principal meridian, on the waters of the Kaskaskia river, which will be north of the present surveys that have been made. If Congress will make the grant, then commissioners are to be appointed by the legislature to make the selection under such grant. And, if the grant is not made, the legislature may then fix it where they please.

The question of slavery is settled, the slaves belonging to the French are secured as they were before the change of government. The legal and bona fide indentures of negroes brought into the state previous to this period are made good—their offspring to be free, female at 18, males at the age of 21. No contract hereafter entered into between a negro and white person, in the nature of an indenture, is to be valid for a longer period than one year. The introduction of negroes into the Lick reserve is tolerated until 1825.

The first session of the general assembly is to be held at Kaskaskia, on the first Monday in October next.—*N. Intelligencer.*

An Elegant Church.—A large Unitarian, or first Independent Church, lately erected in Baltimore, under the superintendance of the celebrated Architect Godfrey, will compare, it is said, with any Public Building in the United States.—One of the Baltimore papers gives a full description of this superb Edifice; of which some idea may be formed from the following representation of the Pulpit:

"The Pulpit is in imitation of the antique Rostrum; it rests upon a double square base, the first of verd antique marble of Connecticut—the second of white Italian marble; the latter is decorated on its front with a Bronze Ornament, imitated from the Antique. The body of the Pulpit, which is semi-circular, is made of Bird's-eye Marble. It is ascended by eight steps on each side, inclosed by a balustrade of an imposing style, the base of which is of the same verd antique Marble.—On the landing places on each side, are to be armed chairs in the Grecian style, ornamented with Bronze, for the accommodation of visiting Ministers."

The Organ is described as representing a Colossal Antique Lyre, the large Pipes imitating the strings; two Egyptian Columns inclose the whole, the Pipes forming their shafts.—*Philad. paper.*

The American Education Society

Met in Boston on Wednesday last, and transacted their ordinary business with great unanimity. The annual Sermon was delivered at the Old South Church, by the Rev. Daniel Dana, D. D. from Mat. v. 13, 14, "*Ye are the salt of the earth, ye are the light of the world.*" A collection was then taken up, amounting to $240. 83, in aid of the Society's funds. This institution which has existed but about three years, has already assisted *one hundred and forty-six* young men in preparing for the Gospel Ministry. The Sermon and the Report of the Directors will be soon before the public, and we indulge the sanguine hope that the exhibition they make of the importance of the Christian Ministry—the deficiency of able, learned and pious Ministers in our country—the prospects of future generations—and the means necessary to bring forward a supply of well qualified Teachers, will excite a spirit of liberality that has not yet been manifested towards this very interesting object.—*Bost. Rec.*

From the Berks and Schuylkill Journal.

The current of population flows towards the west as rapidly as ever. We are informed by Mr. Harner, who resides at gate No. 2 on the Berks and Dauphin turnpike road, that from the 17th of March 1817, to the last of December in the same year, two thousand and one families passed through that gate, all for the land of promise!

Allowing eight persons to each family, which considering the foundry of New-England, is rather below than above the truth, we shall find that in the space of about nine months eighteen thousand emigrants passed through this place. Besides, Reading is not the only thoroughfare from the east to the west. It is probable that many prefer the route through Buffaloe and Erie; so that we need not be surprized at the rapid increase of population in the western states.

How many of those emigrants settle in Pennsylvania? Not one, if he can possibly get through it—and yet the northwestern parts of this state, present as fine a country as any in the union. The fertility of its soil, the rivers and numerous creeks which intersect it in every direction, its riches in iron, coal, &c. throw out every inducement to arrest the progress of our industrious eastern brethren—besides, the day cannot be far distant when an internal navigation, passing through this country, will connect the Delaware with Lake Erie. Why, then, are the northwestern parts of this state still so thinly settled? It is, because land titles are still insecure, and the settler (as he calls himself) is still permitted to swindle the *bona fide* owner out of his property.

Mr. Samuel Davis, of Maryland, has invented a machine, by which he can raise from the bottoms of rivers and harbours stones of several hundred tons weight. He is the inventor also of another machine for deepening water courses, and of a mud discharging machine, for the right to use which at Baltimore, the corporation of that city gave him $3000.

Weld, the British traveller, calculates that 255,000 tons of water descend at the falls of Niagara every minute.

By the late Mail

PENN. PITTSBURGH.

THE elegant Steam-Boat was on Saturday last launched at Point Yard, and glided into the Monongahela in handsome style. A specimen of naval architecture, Messrs. Whiting & Stackpole, builders, of the largest size of boats, appeared on the western waters, upon 150 feet keel, and is rated cargo.

At the same time that we [illegible] so interesting in the annals of [illegible] the above, we cannot forbear [illegible] the western country on being [illegible] for the exercise of the talents [illegible] of such men as Mr. Whiting and [illegible] Nature would in vain have [illegible] splendid advantages, if she had [illegible] showed on a few, penetration to [illegible] spirit to force them into [illegible] These gentlemen possess these [illegible] most eminent degree. Their [illegible] have permitted them to have [illegible] lives in ease, in their native city, [illegible] our country, and the attractions [illegible] for their genius, were too powerful [illegible] sisted. Besides the extensive [illegible] they have already established in [illegible] in Kentucky, they have other [illegible] tion, of the most useful kind. The [illegible] other large Steam-Boat on the [illegible] ville, nearly ready for the [illegible] characters as these are the [illegible] country, and we sincerely wish [illegible] success that their liberality as [illegible] beauty as gentlemen, so richly [illegible]

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK.

A strong blow-up of the [illegible] neutral laws of the U. S. has [illegible] Baltimore: among which, [illegible] spoken, some "respectable [illegible] men high in office, are implicated [illegible] the, no less than a sheriff, [illegible] larly exposed, has threatened [illegible] signature, to "*let the cat, [illegible] the bag.*" In the mean time, the Consul-General, under the [illegible] has pounced on a number of [illegible] and held them to bail in a half [illegible] lars, to answer the demand of [illegible] of the disgraceful facts [illegible] iniquity, is, that sixteen privateers [illegible] der the flag of one Artigas, [illegible] out at Baltimore, and other [illegible] ports. The quidnunc [illegible] the numerous and violent [illegible] favor of Artigas, and Censor [illegible] government of the Brazils, [illegible] papers.

Commodore Taylor.—This [illegible] solemn argument, was on [illegible] charged from bail, by his [illegible] Ness, of the District Court [illegible] suit instituted by Don Thomas [illegible] consul of his Catholic Majesty, [illegible] sufficiently informed to state [illegible] which came before the court [illegible] stand the court decided—

First—That it had, so far [illegible] prize cases as between Spain [illegible] nies; or the colonies and any [illegible] war, where the vessel making the [illegible] not fitted out of the U. States.

Secondly—That where the [illegible] the capture, was alledged to have [illegible] out of the United States, but [illegible] the high seas, under the [illegible] thority of one of the belligerents, [illegible] would not interfere, unless the property was brought within the [illegible] the court.

Thirdly—That the court [illegible] tion of *damages* to rest [illegible] question of *prize or no prize*; [illegible] jurisdiction of the latter, it [illegible] a matter necessarily growing [illegible] pending upon it—and, therefore [illegible] not hold Cons. Taylor to bail [illegible] stituted against him for damages [illegible] perty not having been brought [illegible] risdiction of the court, but [illegible] of the captor.

Letters from New-Orleans [illegible] mell confirm our former account [illegible] alence of the yellow fever at [illegible] of the 2d ult. announces the [illegible] fligence of the death of Mr. [illegible] of the house of Robinson & [illegible] this city) after an illness of three [illegible] Abram Dickerson, Adm. [illegible] mate of the schr. Gold Hunter [illegible] city.

Despatches from Spain.—Mr. [illegible] is attached to the Spanish legation [illegible] this port yesterday afternoon [illegible] deaux, from Bordeaux, and [illegible] Despatches from the Spanish [illegible] their ambassador near Washington [illegible] our minister at Madrid, to the [illegible] State.

Latest from England.—By the [illegible] Captain Arnold, arrived below [illegible] the Editors of the Mercantile [illegible] ceived a Liverpool paper of the [illegible]

The Queen's health continued [illegible] appearance of amendment.

The Liverpool Corn Exchange [illegible] the 18th, states that good wheat [illegible] at an advance of one penny per [illegible] the price of the preceding Tuesday [illegible] proportion of the American Flour [illegible] sour; in consequence, what [illegible] sweet advanced 1s. per bl.—Pri[illegible] —Eng. wheat 10s. 6 to 12s.; For[illegible] to 12s. 3.

At the London corn exchange [illegible] sales of good wheat were at an [illegible] per quarter, but no alteration [illegible] qualities—Beans and Peas also [illegible] per quarter.

LONDON.

Lord Castlereagh does not [illegible] Aix-La-Chapelle till the 26th [illegible] Congress does not sit till the [illegible] September.

We are sorry to learn that [illegible] ness the Prince Regent has suffered [illegible] attack of the gout.

LIVERPOOL.

The harvest is now in full [illegible] part of this neighborhood. In [illegible]

...wheat fields are entirely reaped.—We ... from this that in the middle and ... Districts of the kingdom, the harvest is mostly secured. Northward of Lan... we are informed, it is much more ...ed, and scarcely begun. The crops ... every where clean, sound and ... extremely heavy, but of excellent ...

...sorry to find by the Manchester ..., that the question between the masters and operative spinners, still remains un...

OCT. 3.

...by the Com. Porter from St. Ma... several thousand Indians and negroes ...collected in the neighbourhood of St. ..., and become troublesome to the inhabitants of Georgia. It was even ... had encroached so far towards St. ... as to render the communication with ... southern borders unsafe.

...also learn by this arrival, that it was ... at Amelia Island, and that of the ... which formed the garrison, 100 ... the hospital.

...reported yesterday on the authority ... from France, that the dispatches ... Martinez, the Spanish messenger who ... here in the brig Bordeaux, contained ... from his government for the cession of the Floridas to the United States. ... of this, however, we must wait ... by our own government.

OCT. 5.

...learn nothing important from the Spanish ..., by the Active. Capt. Barry re... that exertions were making to strengthen the royal forces at Porto Cavello, and ... of the people who came into the town, ... their mules, were impressed for the service. There were numerous Patriot privateers off the port.

BUFFALO, SEPT. 21.

The Lake Erie Steam Boat.—The success ... vessel is such, as to exceed the most ... expectations of its friends. Without ... previous notice of her sailing, the first trip ..., we are informed, a very profitable ... and she sailed on Wednesday last, with ...siderable freight, and upwards of 120 passengers.

...present speed is between eight and nine ... an hour, but an important improvement ... take place in her water wheel, which will ... the effect to increase its velocity to ... revolutions a minute; by this increase ... it is confidently expected she ... made to move at the rate of ten miles ...

...passenger informs us, that she experienced ... last trip a heavy gale from the north ... which at the upper end of the Lake was ... severe; she proved an excellent sea-... and is considered perfectly safe in the ... boisterous seasons.

...course of real gratification to every ... who has the welfare of this country at ... to learn that this experiment, which ... so much foreign capital on our Lake, ... as to promise a rich reward to its en...terprising proprietors.

...Gen. P. B. Porter, arrived at his seat ... Rock, on Thursday last, from the ... of Washington. He will shortly leave ... for the St. Lawrence, to resume the ... of commissioner, &c. under the treaty ... Ghent. Col. Hawkins, agent for the com...missioners, who has been some days in this ..., will accompany him.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, October 7, 1818.

... Of the Constitution.

On Monday last, the Freemen of this ... assembled in their respective towns to ... their votes for or against the Constitu...tion formed by the Convention. The follow...ing is a statement of votes as far as received:

	Affirmative.	*Negative.*
New-London,	150	90
Norwich,	194	74
Bozrah,	39	34
Franklin,	38	80
Griswold,	95	122
Groton,	283	unanimous.
Lisbon,	68	34
Lyme, 19 majority in the affirmative.		
Montville,	117	44
North-Stonington,	150	18
Preston,	158	8
Stonington,	189	16
Waterford,	85	3
Windham,	182	127
Ashford, 50 majority affirmative.		
Brooklyn,	103	42
Canterbury,	69	131
Hampton,	37	121
Killingly,	167	144
Lebanon,	86	162
Mansfield,	210	178
Plainfield,	101	87
Pomfret, 22 majority negative.		
Sterling, 11 majority affirmative.		
Voluntown, 21 majority affirmative.		
Woodstock, 16 majority negative.		
Hebron,	164	69
New-Haven,	490	218

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Superior Court closed the September sittings for this County, at New-London, last Thursday evening: the ordinary business occupied their attention, and the following criminal causes were disposed of:—

Lemmon Bouton, was convicted of Burglary on the store of Messrs. *Amasa & Lewis Hyde*, in May last. Sentence, Newgate 18 months, with costs. The civil deportment, the penitent confessions, the marked good conduct while in gaol, and the resolutions to reform which this accomplished offender manifested, interested the Court and shortened the term of his punishment. Should he relapse, or fail of reformation, this lenity may be the means of increasing his future punishment, if detected again.

Henry Squire, alias *John Robinson*, an old offender, was tried for Burglary, upon the shop of Mr. *Theophilus D. Chandler*, in November last, and acquitted.

Charles Freeman, a black man, for an attempt to commit a rape, in June last, at Colchester, was arraigned, took his trial before the Jury, and was convicted. Sentence, Newgate at hard labor for 5 years, with costs.

Henry Frink, of Stonington, who was at the last session of the County Court convicted and punished for theft, was again arraigned for horse-stealing—the testimony was discordant and the Jury acquitted.

Benjamin B. Allen, was convicted of Blasphemy—a horrid offence!—The proof of which was revolting to every spectator. Sentence, imprisonment 12 months. Let the profane beware! for the transition is easy from profane swearing to this enormous crime.

The new and elegant Chapel, at the Theological Seminary, Andover, was dedicated to the service of ALMIGHTY GOD, on the 22d ult. The Sermon on the occasion by the Rev. Professor Porter, was from Psalm cxxvii, 1, "Except the Lord build the House, they labor in vain that build it." It was highly gratifying to the audience, and we trust will not be withheld from publication. The spacious and beautiful library room over the Chapel, must have excited the wish of all who beheld it, that its shelves may soon be filled with works of piety and learning by the opulent and liberal.

There are 85 students at this Seminary—51 of whom had parts assigned them in the Exercises.—*Boston Recorder.*

Extract of a letter dated Pensacola, Aug. 8.

"A report has prevailed for some time, that two of the transports, one of which carried the ex-governor Mascott, had been lost. We have just learned that they arrived at Campeachy Bay, having been carried there by adverse currents."

From the Correspondent of the Democratic Press.

"*St. Thomas, Sept. 2, 1818.*

"We yesterday received an account that Admiral Brion with his squadron in conjunction with the land forces under the independent General Bermudas has taken Gueria,* Corupano and Cariaco. It was much feared by the royal Spaniards at Cumana that they would be shortly attacked."

* Guira, i.e. corruptly Laguira, a town of Terra Firma on the Curracoa coast. S. lat. 10, 39, W. long. 66, 1.

Expedition to explore the Missouri.

We are informed, from good authority, (says the Washington City Gazette,) that government have concluded to send an expedition under the command of Maj. Long of the corps of engineers, to explore the head waters of the Missouri, accompanied by scientific characters; so that all the valuable information necessary to form a proper estimate of this interesting river may be collected. The expedition, we hear, is to depart from St. Louis, where a steam-boat is preparing for the purpose, which, it is thought, will considerably facilitate the business. It is said that Major Long is well qualified for the command.

State of the Thermometer the last four weeks.

9th Sept. greatest heat	80 deg.
10th,	68
11th,	76
12th,	70
13th,	76
14th,	78
15th,	88
16th,	82
17th,	76
18th,	67
19th,	69
20th,	78
21st,	56
22d,	58
23d,	62
24th,	60
25th,	76
26th,	72
27th,	60
28th,	57
29th	60
30th,	60
1st Oct.	68
2d,	67
3d,	70
4th,	67
5th,	59
6th,*	48

* Coldest day during the last six months.

ITEMS.

An election was held in Philadelphia on Friday last for the choice of two inspectors of the general election from each ward, which resulted in favour of the Federal Republican candidates by a majority of 1066 votes.

The New-York Columbian states, that the Government have determined to establish a naval depot above the highlands on the Hudson River, near Newburgh. The situation is highly advantageous for such an establishment, and will afford the most safe situation for the purpose intended.

The Governor of Tennessee, has appointed John H. Eaton, Esq. a Senator in Congress, to succeed George W. Campbell, Esq. our Minister to Russia.

Thirteen Agricultural Societies are said to have been organized in the State of New-York, most of which have advertised fairs and offered liberal premiums.

It is said that Gen. D. lately admiring and extolling some uncommonly fine Peaches in the market, asked the owner what they were called: and being answered that they had no particular name, strongly recommended that one should be given them which would indicate their superiority. "I will then, (said the countryman,) call them PUTNAM'S." *Bost. Pal.*

Montreal, (Canada,) and its suburbs, is said to contain about 24,000 inhabitants.

The services and sufferings of Capt. Wm. Watson, of Vermont, during the revolutionary war, having been published in the papers, caught the eye of Mr. M...gan, President of the U. S. Branch Bank at New-Orleans, who immediately wrote a friend in New-York to forward *one hundred dollars* to the old veteran. This is *substantial* praise, and worthy of record.

Gibraltar papers state, that the Spanish monarch had condemned to labor, at Ceuta, five of our countrymen who were lately bro't into Cadiz as prisoners, captured somewhere at sea, on board a patriot prize. A Mr. Conklin, of Baltimore, is said to be among the number.

Married,

At Washington, Lieut. R. I. SCOTT, of the U. S. Artillery, to Miss MARY-ANN LEWIS, daughter of Henry Lewis, Esq. of Hagerstown.

At Philadelphia, Lieut. FRANCIS H. GREGORY, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Com. John Shaw.

At Andover, 25th ult. by Rev. Professor Porter, the Rev. ELIAS CORNELIUS, to Miss MARY A. HOOKER, daughter of the late Rev. Asahel Hooker.

At Stratford, the Hon. PIERPONT EDWARDS, to Miss MARY TUCKER.

At Mansfield, Mr. JEREMIAH WHITE, to Miss ELLIS HARTSHORN; Mr. RUFUS BILL, to Miss BETSEY FISK; Mr. HOSEA B. CLARK, of Windham, to Miss CATHARINE BADGER, of Mansfield.

Died,

In London, Miss POPE, of the British theatre, aged 80—she was the last but one survivor of the school of Garrick. Mr. Smith, who is nearly 90 years of age, is now the only survivor of that great school.

At New-Orleans, Mr. EDWARD HARLAND, aged 25 years, late of this city.

At Philadelphia, JAMES MILLIGAN, Esq. Comptroller of the Treasury of the U. S. previous to the adoption of the present Constitution.

At Auburn, state of New-York, on the 16th ult. very suddenly of the bilious cholic, Mr. LEWIS B. STURGES, Jun. eldest son of the Hon. Lewis B. Sturges, aged 21 years.

At Unadilla, N. Y. on the 11th Sept. Miss SUSANNAH HOUGH, daughter of Col. John Hough, of Bozrah, in this State, aged 21 years.

At New-York, Doctor DAVID H. FRASER, of the U. S. Navy, aged 26 years.—JOHN BUTTERS, Esq. late navy agent.

At Fort M'Clary, Portsmouth harbor, Capt. THOMAS BENNETT, of the U. S. Artillery.

At Hartford, Mr. RUSSELL TALCOTT, merchant, of the house of Woodbridge & Talcott.

In this city, a daughter of Mr. David Clark, aged 2 years.

The following notice of the character of Gen. *Huntington*, (whose death was announced in our last,) was communicated for the Connecticut Gazette; from which paper it is copied:—

Died, on the 25th inst. 8 o'clock, A. M. at his house in this city General JEDIDIAH HUNTINGTON, aged 75 years. He was a native of Norwich in this state; educated at Harvard College; by profession, in early life, a merchant. Qualified, however, for a more public employment, and prompted by a love of his country, he entered the army of the United States in the revolutionary war. In 1775 he commanded a regiment. His intelligence, activity, discretion and fidelity, as an officer, secured to him advancement, the affections of the army and his country; and the attachment and lasting confidence of Washington. General Stark is the only general officer of the revolution who survives him. Having retired, at the peace of 1783, to his residence in Connecticut, he was employed in various civil offices of the state; until appointed by the first President of the United States, collector of the public revenue at this port. Never were the duties of an office performed more to the satisfaction of the people, or of the government, through the administration of four successive Presidents.

At the age of 23 he made a public profession of religion, in the first Congregational Church in Norwich; which he has singularly adorned through life. Correct in his faith, uniform in his holiness, he has been, in his native state, unexampled in his munificence. He died, as he lived, triumphant in his hopes.

A widow and eight children survive him; to whom he has been every thing desirable, which could be had in a husband and a father. Four brethren and two sisters also mourn the loss of their eldest, and their beloved brother.

Few men have so completely finished the business of life; and died in circumstances so desirable. His funeral was attended on the afternoon of the sabbath. Divine service was held on the occasion at the meeting-house; where, with his family and relations, a crowded assembly of various religious denominations mingled their sympathies, and went to the grave, united in the common sentiment, "let me die the death of the righteous; and let my last end be like his."

In addition to the particulars above given we would observe that the funeral of General Huntington was attended by a very large concourse of people. The corpse was carried to the Presbyterian Church where an excellent and appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. M'Ewen, from the 112th Psalm, 4, 5, and 6 verses. As the procession moved from the Church to the grave, minute guns were fired from Fort Trumbull, and from the U. S. schr. Hornet, in honor of the deceased.

Agreeably to the desire of the deceased, expressed in his will, (which was not discovered until after his interment,) his remains were, on Wednesday last, removed to the family vault in this town.—*Ed. Cour.*

NOTICE.

A PERSON of good character and responsibility, is wanted immediately, to collect subscribers for the "Christian Spectator." APPLY AT R. HUBBARD's *Book Store.*

Oct. 7.

12,000 feet clear seasoned CLAPBOARDS, FOR SALE BY JOHN LATHROP.

Who will pay cash for

White Beans, Walnuts, Chesnuts, Bees Wax and Bayberry Tallow.

Oct. 6. 48—

New Publications.

TALES of my Landlord, second series, collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleishb tham, Schoolmaster and Parish Clerk of Gandercleugh. In four vols. Price $2,50.

Tales for Mothers and Daughters. By Miss Woodland. Price $1,75.

For sale at the Book-Store of R. HUBBARD, Shetucket-street. *Oct. 6.*

William Belcher,

HAS FOR SALE,

14 kegs Virginia manufactured Tobacco—various qualities,
Richmond and Baltimore superfine Flour,
Muscovado Sugar,
Turks-Island Salt, &c. &c.

WANTED,

Flax-Seed, White Beans, and Oats.

Norwich, Oct. 7, 1818. 48-3w—

Rufus Spalding,

HAS for sale at his Store in Norwich, a general assortment of
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
MEDICINE, AND
DRY GOODS.

He pays cash and the highest price for

FLAX-SEED.

All persons indebted to the late firm of *Samuel Claghorn & Co.* are requested to make immediate payment to said *Spalding.*

Norwich, Oct. 5, 1818. 48—

Flax-Seed.

Joseph H. Strong,

WILL pay an uncommonly high price for FLAX-SEED, if delivered immediately.

Norwich, Oct. 7. 48—

To Manufacturers.

FOR sale at *T. ROBINSON's* Book-Store, Chelsea, The Domestic Manufacturer's Assistant, and Family Directory, in the arts of *Weaving and Dyeing*, comprehending a plain system of directions, applying to those arts and other branches nearly connected with them in the manufacture of Cotton and Woollen Goods, including many useful Tables and Drafts, in calculating and forming various kinds and patterns of Goods, designed for the improvement of Domestic Manufactures. By J. & R. Bronson.

Oct. 7. 48—

Popular Essays.

A SERIES of Popular Essays, illustrative of principles essentially connected with the improvement of *the Understanding, the Imagination, and the Heart.* By Elizabeth Hamilton, author of Letters on the elementary principles of education, Cottagers of Glenburne, &c. In two vols. Price $2.

For sale at R. HUBBARD's Book Store, Shetucket-street. *Oct. 7.*

New-London County, ss. Superior Court, September term, A. D. 1818.

UPON the Petition of *Mercy Wright*, of Griswold, in the County of New-London, shewing to this Court, that on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1813, she was lawfully married to *John Wright*, then of Preston, in said County, with whom she lived in the due performance of her duty as a wife, until on or about the 10th day of January, A. D. 1814, when the said *John* wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and went to parts to her unknown, and hath ever since continued said desertion, with a total neglect of duty, &c.—praying this Court to grant her a Bill of Divorce, as by Petition on file, dated Sept. 5th, A. D. 1818—

This Court order said Petition to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at New-London, in New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1819—and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

48 CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

New-London County, ss. Superior Court, September, A. D. 1818.

UPON the Petition of *Samuel Carew*, of Norwich, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on or about the 15th day of February, A. D. 1799, he was lawfully married to *Lydia Steele*, with whom he lived in the due discharge of all his duty, until on or about the 10th day of Sept. A. D. 1809, when the said *Lydia* wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and hath at divers times since committed the crime of adultery, &c.—praying this Court to grant him a Bill of Divorce, as by Petition on file, dated September 23d, A. D. 1818—

This Court order said Petition to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at New-London, in New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1819—and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court

48 CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

FOR NEW-YORK,

THE Packet ELIZA, *C. Davison*, master, will sail on Monday next, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Oct. 7.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the REAL ESTATE of Mr. *Henry Gordon*, deceased, is adjourned to the 15th inst. at which time sundry articles of

Personal Estate

will be sold.

GEO. PERKINS, *Ex'r.*

Norwich, Oct. 7, 1818. 48—

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

Mason & Wheeler,

was this day by mutual consent dissolved.

SAMUEL G. WHEELER.
JNO. MASON.

Providence, Sept. 16, 1818. 48—

TAXES.

THE subscriber has in his hands for collection, two rate or tax bills, viz: Town and State—against the inhabitants of Norwich, on List of 1817, and he will be at *Reuben Willoby's Hotel*, on Monday the 19th day of said month, for receiving the same, and at his own house until the end of said month, and those that do not attend this call, must not find fault if they have to pay a travelling fee.

AUGUSTUS LATHROP, *Coll'r.*

Norwich, Oct. 5, 1818.

N. B. Those in arrear for Taxes, on List of 1816, must call and settle the same within ten days, and save the Collector the trouble of levying, and save them extra cost. 48—

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber has taken the BLACKSMITH'S SHOP of Capt. *Augustus Lathrop*, late in the occupancy of Captain *Thomas Miller*, near the Rev. Doct. *Strong's* meeting-house, where all the various branches of the trade will be carried on, and work executed in the best manner, with dispatch and punctuality. All persons indebted, whose accounts are more than four months standing, for work done by me at my shop at Bean-Hill, are requested to call and give their notes, or make payment for the same.

WILLIAM LEE.

Norwich, Oct. 2, 1818. 48—

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office, Chelsea-Landing, Ct. Oct. 1, 1818.*

DANIEL Adams, *Groton*, 2, James H. Brown, Nancy Bulce, Thomas Bushnell, Moses Benjamin, Lucinda Brewster, Wm. Barry, Daniel Bostwick, George Buchanan, John Buddington, G. & H. B. Buckingham, Joshua Burnham, *Lisbon*, Joseph Bromley, *Preston*, Wm. Barrows, *do.* Benj. Coit, J. R. Comstock, Daniel Comstock, A. Cone, Samuel Claghorn, Eben. Cooley, Emily Denison, Clark Davis, Charles Davison, Elizabeth French, 2, James D. Frost, Earles P. Gardner, *Bozrah*, Jeremiah Green, Solomon Giddings, Nathan Holmes, Rufus Hall, Martha Harris, James Hilton, Wm. Holt, Moses Hilliard, Russell Hubbard, Hiram Herskell, Henry Hazard, *Preston*, Joshua Hunt, Jabez Huntington, 4, David Jackson, Jona. Lester, Leander Latham, Maryan Lathrop, Ebenezer Latham, Thomas Lee, Mary Ann C. Lanman, James Lanman, 3, H. F. Lamb, *Preston*, Wm. M'Graw, Elisha H. Mansfield, John M'Curdy, Rebecca Maples, Robert McNutt, Norwich Courier, Augustus Perkins, George Perkins, Hez. Perkins, 4, Wm. Pendleton, *Preston*, Asa Post, *Bozrah*, Dyer Raymond, James C. Rider, Stephen Remmington, 2, Joseph H. Strong, Geo. Stutson, 2, Thomas C. Slatterly, Robert Stodder, *Groton*, Margaret Tracy, Tantora & Buckley, *Hampton*, Hezekiah Wright, 2, Rufus Williams, Jun. *Groton.* 48—

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office, Norwich, Ct. on the 1st of Oct.* 1818.

ABEL Aldrich, Samuel Allen, Oliver Armstrong, Jun. Susan Austin, Joseph Babcock, Elihu Baxter, Jacob Bennet, Nathan Cochrane, George Crawley, Jeremiah L. Cross, 3, Gd. Cryeux. Esq. Nancy Dyer, Andrew Fenno, Simon Fitch, Eliza Francis, 2, Sarah Gale, Russell Harris, Thaddeus Johnson, Wm. McGraw, Isaac Miner, Lovisa Pelton, Stephen Phillips, Denison Rogers, Eunice Sabins, Benjamin Thomson, Benjamin Troop—*Norwich.*

Roswell Fox, John Hough, Daniel Rudd, Ira Stimpson, Elisha Woodworth—*Bozrah.*

Ebenezer Allen, Asel Bottom, R. O. & J. Hartshorn, Amelia Palmer—*Lisbon.*

Left the subscriber,

ON Monday morning last, an apprentice, by the name of

GEORGE BURDICK,

in the 19th year of his age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, middling light complexion, light eyes, and light hair, and a middling slim fellow. He wore away a black felt hat, a roundabout jacket, a dark butternut pair of pantaloons, a striped waistcoat, and stockings and shoes; carried a pack with him. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said apprentice, on my account, upon the penalty of the law. Whosoever will return said apprentice shall have One Cent Reward and no charges paid.

PELEG MAXSON, Jr.

Hopkinton, Sept. 25, 1818. 48—

ALMANACKS.

JUST published by R HUBBARD, and for sale in large or small quantities, the *FARMER's ALMANACK*, for 1819.

POETRY.

THE OCEAN'S CALM.

THE ocean is calm and the winds are asleep,
There is not a wave on the face of the deep,
And the water all gilded with sun-beams appears,
Like the dimples of infancy smiling thro' tears.

All is silent around save the dash of the oar,
And the echoes at intervals wafted from shore;
Save the note of the sea-birds as onward they glide,
And the pebbles that whisper when touch'd by the tide.

Above us the sails almost motionless lie,
So faint is the summer breeze murmuring by;
The billows, disturb'd by our boat, gently move,
Like the soft waving down on the breast of a dove.

Where the rays of the sun are reflected most bright,
The vessels seem launch'd on an ocean of light;
While some on the distant horizon appear,
Like meteors illumined and floating in air.

When we gaze on the waters, how little we know
Of the floods that unfathom'd are frowning below;
Or who that now looks on this glittering form,
Would dream of its terrors in whirlwind and storm!

How many, encouraging visions of bliss,
Have embarked when the day seem'd as tranquil as this,
And tho't not of storms or of dangers to come,
Though they lurk'd in the breeze that seem'd wafting them home!

HOPE.

Eternal Hope! when yonder spheres sublime
Pealed their first notes to sound the march of time!
Thy joyous youth began—but not to fade,
When all the sister planets have decayed,
When the last flames of livid ether glow,
And heaven's last thunders shake the world below,
Thou undismayed shalt o'er the ruin smile,
And light thy torch at nature's funeral pile.

A MEDITATION.

Who can behold the fair structure of the heavens and earth without feeling a powerful desire to understand their origin, and to be acquainted in some measure, at least, with the Architect who reared them? Cold is the heart that kindles not into devotion, when the skies blaze with ten thousand lamps; and groveling the mind which rises not through the system of the universe to the great first Cause! Blind is that understanding which cannot see, amid the vicissitudes of seasons, and the changing blessings of the Spring, the Summer, the Autumn and the Winter, the superintendance of a faithful friend, and the bounty of an unwearied benefactor? Insensible is that man who can look upon this grand machinery, and live in the bosom of creation, yet perceive no order, no harmony, no loveliness, no design, or upon whom they make no impression! Let the friend of my choice be one, who can relish the majesty of nature: who on the close of the day, will observe the evening spread her grey and dusky mantle over the features of the landscape, till they are lost and extinguished; whose eye is fixed with delight on the stars as they break one by one through the encreasing obscurity; and who, withdrawing from the world, can relish retirement, nor envy the dissipation of life. The friend of God and the admirer of nature, is the object whom I would choose as my companion, and love as myself.

No News! says the printer. No news sure enough, reiterates the reader—In truth there is the most "plentiful scarcity of marvellous events," at the present moment, we commonly meet with—all has been said, that can be, about the crops—about the weather—about the earth, the atmosphere and the ocean—Since Jackson has done fighting the Spaniards—and the Georgians have left off murdering the Indians—since there is not much chance of the sable Haytians getting together by the ears—since the sea snake has become an old story, the mail and bank robberies are cleverly over, and the Bunker Hill battles all fought out, there is absolutely nothing on the carpet, to make the good people stare! A dish of your common every day occurrences becomes insufferably insipid, unless served up with battles and murders, outrage and violence, with a dessert of earthquakes, explosions and tornadoes. But since the times are thus, perhaps people will become reconciled, one of these days, with such *miserable* fare, as health, peace, individual happiness, and national prosperity.—*New. Herald.*

From the National Intelligencer.

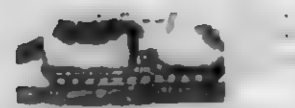
Equinox.—This day, (Sept. 23d) at 18 minutes and 11 seconds past 11 o'clock, A. M. according to the meridian of the Capitol, the centre of the sun will be in the equator; and at that time will begin the night of six months at the North Pole, and the day of six months at the South Pole. In the month of September, A. D. 27758, and not before, the sun's centre will be in the equinox at the same time of day to our meridian.

In this notice, the sun's semi-diameter, and the effect of refraction, are not considered.

Receipt for weak and weeping eyes.—Make a strong decoction of Camomile, boiled in sweet cow's milk; with this let the patient's eye be bathed several times a day as warm as can be suffered without uneasiness. Persons almost blind have been cured by persevering in the use of this prescription. It is proper, however, to observe, that frequently 5 or 6 weeks bathing is necessary.

Praise from the praiseworthy, is of all gratifications the highest and most delicate.

There is very little generosity among men. Interest and self-love pervert all their senti-



The Steam-Boat Fulton,

Captain LAW,

WILL stop running to Norwich after the 10th of October, and will continue running from New-London and New-Haven, the remainder of the season, at the usual hours and days as heretofore.
Sept. 30. 47—

100 pieces Calico,
50 ps. Cambric Muslin,
30 ps. Cotton Shirting,
Carlisle and Cambric Gingham,
India Sinchews and Sarsnetts,
Leventine and Florence Silks,
Bombazetts,
200 ps. Ribbons,
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,
Sattinetts, Flannels,

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

New Goods,

Just received and for sale by
JOSEPH BREED.
Sept. 16, 45—

Flour, Lumber, &c.

Superfine Flour in bbls. and half bbls.
Clapboards and Shingles,
Dexter's Lime—FOR SALE BY
JAMES N. BROWN.
Who will pay cash for

WALNUT WOOD.

Sept. 16. 45—

Lumber, Flour, etc.

30,000 feet bright Eastern Boards, just received,
Clear and merchantable Boards, Plank, Joist and Clapboards,
Inspected Shingles,
Cherry Lumber,
New Dexter's Lime,
Southern and New-York Flour,
Philadelphia Rye Flour,
Turks-Island Salt,
Tobacco per keg,
2½ tons Grind Stones, superior quality,
FOR SALE BY
JED. HUNTINGTON.
Who will pay cash for

White Beans, Barley, and Oats.

Sept. 23. 46-6w—

Looking Glasses.

A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

for sale at reduced prices by
F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.
WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,

OF ALL KINDS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nov. 18, 1817 2tf—

Psalms and Hymns.

DWIGHT's Psalms & Hymns, from the largest to the smallest size, some plain and some elegant.

Watts' do. large and small, for sale wholesale and retail by
R. HUBBARD.
Sept. 22.

Nails, Fish, Rice, &c.

3d. 4d, 6d, 8d 10d and 20d Cut Nails,
10d and 20d Wrought do.
2d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 8d and 20d Cut Trade,
20 quintals Codfish,
3 bbls pickled do
1 do Tongues and Sounds,
6 cwt Rice.
1000 lbs. old Hard Soap,
13 doz. of the much approved and highly extolled Wire Sieves, of an excellent quality, at 2s6 per piece, and a large discount made to those who purchase by the dozen, FOR SALE BY
C. TYLER & Co.
WANTED,
Rye, Oats, Corn, and Walnut Wood, for which cash or goods will be exchanged.
Sept 2 43—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by Book or Note, are required to make immediate payment and save cost.

He has for sale, a general assortment of GOODS, that will be sold very cheap for ready pay.

One Hundred cords Oak and Chesnut WOOD. WM. ROGERS.
Sept. 30, 1818. 47—

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorised to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.
WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*
Hartford, Dec 17, 1810. 7—

Scientific Library.

THE Scientific Library, or repository of Useful and Polite Literature; comprising Astronomy, Geography, Mythology, Ancient History, Modern History, and Chronology. In six volumes. By the Rev. Thomas Smith; author of the Sacred Mirror, Universal Atlas, Wonders of Nature and Art, &c. &c. Enlarged and improved by Donald McDonald.—Price $5.
Just received and for sale by
R. HUBBARD.
Sept. 30.

18 barrels Sugar,

FOR SALE BY D. RIPLEY.
Norwich, Sept. 29, 1818, 47—

A Cable and 2 Anchors,

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.
Sept. 30. 47—

CODFISH.

100 quintals CODFISH, for sale by
C. B. KINNEY & CO.
Aug. 24, 1818. 42-tf—

GRIND-STONES.

60 Nova-Scotia GRIND-STONES, for sale by JOSEPH BREED.
Sept. 2. 40—

GLOBES.

ONE pair superior GLOBES, for sale at New-York price, at the Book-Store of R. HUBBARD.
Sept. 22, 1818.

GIN.

BEST Norwich, Cold Spring Gin, in hhds. and bbls.—*For sale by*
Sept. 9. JOSEPH BREED.

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less, by
LYMAN BREWER.
May 26. 29—

OATS.

THE subscriber will pay cash for 300 bushels OATS, if delivered soon.
N. GILBERT
Norwich, Sept 1, 1818. 43—

SIZING.

CASH and the highest price will be given for 2 or 3000 lbs. good SIZING, if delivered soon.
RUSSELL HUBBARD.
August 12

70 Bottles Pepper Sauce,
70 lbs. Tamarinds,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN LATHROP.
Sept. 9, 1818. 44—

Plaster of Paris.

22 tons first quality Nova-Scotia PLASTER, now landing and for sale by
Aug. 15. CALVIN TYLER & CO.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Coach and Gig Lace, and Painted Carpeting,

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.
Sept. 16. 45—

TABER & LITTLE,

TAILORS,
Opposite Kinney's Hotel, Norwich-Landing.
Sept. 23. 46—

Lost,

AN old leather POCKET-BOOK, containing sundry Notes but no Cash. Whoever has found it and will be kind enough to leave it with G. NELSON, shall have Five Dollars Reward.
Norwich, Sept. 23, 1818. 46—

Wanted Immediately.

A good new milch Cow,

6 or 7 years old.—Inquire at this Office.
Sept. 30. 47—

FOR SALE BY
N. GILBERT,

NEW-Haven Crackers, Groat and Pilot Bread, per barrel or less quantity. Families can be supplied with either, new from the Bakery, and will be kept constantly on hand.
Norwich, Aug. 18. 1818 41—

CASH.

JOSEPH BREED will pay cash for White BEANS and RYE.
Sept. 30. 47—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

He will pay the same price for weaving as the Factories
HARVEY MORGAN.
Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31tf—

STONINGTON BRIDGE

LOTTERY.

DURING the severe gale in September, 1815, the Bridge at Point Point, Stonington, was swept away. The Legislature of this State have granted a Lottery for rebuilding it, and the subscribers duly appointed Managers, having given bonds for the faithful performance of their trust, submit the following

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	5000 Dollars is	$5000
1	do. of	2000	2000
1	do. of	1000	1000
2	do. of	500	1000
1	do. of	400	400
1	do. of	200	200
8	do. of	100	800
10	do. of	50	500
4	do. of	30	120
48	do. of	20	960
100	do. of	10	1000
1170	do. of	5	7020
1347	Prizes.		$20,000
2653	Blanks.		
4000	Tickets at $5 is		$20,000

Several of the Prizes to be disposed of as follows:

The first drawn blank on the 2d day's drawing,		$400
3d	" "	1000
4th	" "	300
5th	" "	2000
6th	" "	500
7th	" "	5000

It is understood that 500 numbers constitute a day's drawing, whether more or less are actually drawn on any one day, and will accordingly regulate the stationary prizes.

Prizes to be paid in 90 days after the drawing is completed, and subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing is completed, will be considered as given for the benefit of the institution and not paid

The drawing will positively commence on the 27th of August next.

WM. WILLIAMS,
AMOS DENISON,
JESSE BREED
WM. W RODMAN. } *Managers*
Stonington, April 1818 27—

Only 4500 Tickets.

To be drawn in October next.
WASHINGTON BRIDGE LOTTERY.
No. 8.

1 prize of 10000 Dollars.
1 " 5000 "
1 " 3000 "
1 " 2000 "

with many others from 1000 to 12 dollars

Tickets ten dollars each, for sale at the Bookstore of

R. HUBBARD,

Shetucket-street
Sept 1. 43—

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will open an EVENING SCHOOL, at the Chelsea Proprietors' School House, on the evening of Monday the 28th inst.—where will be taught all the common branches of School Education, with Surveying and Navigation, in the newest and most approved methods. Those young persons, to whom it may be requisite, could not probably spend their evenings more profitably than in such a School.

Terms and accommodations unexceptionable.
DYAR T. HINCKLEY.
Norwich, Chelsea Society,
Sept. 15, 1818. 45—

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, an indented girl, named
SUSAN WEAVER,
about twelve years old, light hair and eyes; wore and carried away two calico frocks, and one home-made one, one testament, one spelling book, and sundry other articles. Whoever will take up said girl, and return her to the subscriber, shall have One Cent reward & no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
MATTHEW PALMER.
Exeter, (R. I.) Sept. 16, 1818. 46

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ss.
Windham, County, Superior Court,
Sept. Term, 1818.

UPON the Petition of *Elecia Hewin,* of Mansfield, in said County, shewing to this Court, that on the 27th day of June, 1814, she was lawfully married to *Martin Hewin,* then of said Mansfield—that she performed all the duties enjoined by the marriage covenant, on her part, until about the first day of August, 1814, when the said *Martin* wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and has ever since continued his desertion, with a total neglect of duty and in direct violation of the marriage contract—praying for a bill of divorce, as per petition on file—which petition is by said Court continued to the next term of the Superior Court, to be holden at Windham aforesaid, on the first Tuesday of January, A. D. 1819—and the said *Martin* is hereby notified of the pendency of said petition.
47 SAMUEL GRAY, *Clerk.*

AUCTION.

The House and L[ot]

TOGETHER with [...] ticles of

Furniture and Mech[anics'] Tools,

(being formerly the property of [...] *Tallman,*) will *positively* be sold at Vendue, on THURSDAY, the [...] October, 1818.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock, at the premises, near the new [...] Bridge.
Preston, Sept. 25, 1818.

VENDUE.

WILL be sold at Vendue, at [...] post in Chelsea Society, [...] 8th day of October next, the equity of redemption in the Real Estate of [...] GORDON, deceased, subject to [...] to the amount of about five hundred dollars. The exact amount of the [...] the terms of sale, will be stated [...] Vendue. The property consists of [...] thirds of the red HOUSE, at the [...] of the stage road to Providence [...] which leads across the new bridge [...] Preston—And of the TAN [...] YARD, lately occupied by said [...] probably the best in Chelsea.
GEORGE PERKINS, [...]
Norwich, Sept. 23, 1818.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the *Norwich [...] Preston Bridge Company,* are [hereb]y notified that an instalment of [...] [dol]lars twenty-five cents on a share [...] voted this day, payable to the Tr[easurer] on or before the tenth day of Octob[er] to pay the repairing piers, &c.
ROGER HUNTINGTON, *Tr[easurer]*
Sept. 24, 1818.

FOR SALE,

The House and Lot,

IN upper-street, three doors west [of the] Meeting-House. For terms app[ly to] the subscriber, or to Col. SAMUEL [...]LER.
NATH'L G. HILL[...]
Norwich, Sept. 23, 1818.

Come and see.

A FARM for sale,

CONTAINING nearly one [hundred] acres of the first rate of L[and] pleasantly situated in the [...] Griswold, two miles south of the [...] house, nine miles east of Norwich [...] two *Dwelling-Houses.* The same [...] proportioned with mowing, plow[ing, or]charding, woodland and pasturing [...] watered with wells, brooks and [...] springs, and needs no further [recommen]dation than viewing the premises [...] this is the best season for viewing [...] it is supposed that gentlemen will [...] immediately.

Also,

A lot of new Land,

Containing four hundred and fifty [...] in the town of Lackawaxen, County [of] Pike, State of Pennsylvania, near [the] Delaware river, being near settle[ments] and stage roads—Wish the purchas[er to] call immediately, as he can have the [...] or either part. A good title will be gi[ven]
DANIEL P. STANT[ON]
Sept. 30, 1818.

FOR SALE,

A FARM on reasonable terms [...] payments accommodating, situated near the N. E. corner of the town [of] Hampton, State of Connecticut, [...] miles south of the turnpike road that [...] from Providence to the Boston turn[pike] that leads to Hartford—containing [...] acres, with a good *Dwelling-House,* [...] and other out-buildings thereon, [...] good proportion of plowland and mow[ing] with excellent pasturing, and about [...] acres of wood-land, very convenient to [...] house, and a young orchard. And as [we] believe that the Farm will recommend [it]self, we wish that if any are disposed [to] buy, they would call and view the pr[em]ises for themselves—and for further information call on CLARKE SISSON or GEO[RGE] SISSON, of Exeter, R. I. or of JESSE GAR[]DINER, living on the premises. The [sub]scribers will sell said Farm, or trade it [for] one about double the value.
CLARKE SISSON.
GEORGE SISSON.
Exeter, R. I. Sept. 30, 1818. 47

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 21st day of Sept. A. D. 1818—
Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of
Mr. SAMUEL BACKUS,
late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mr. ASA BACKUS, [...] or be debarred a recovery according [to] law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in [said] Franklin.
47 *Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk*

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1818. *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXII. No. 49.]

The Steam-Boat Fulton,
Captain Ludlow,

WILL stop running to Norwich after the 10th of October, and will continue running from New-London and New-Haven, the remainder of the season, at the usual hours and days as heretofore.
Sept. 30. 47—

Rufus Spalding,

HAS for sale at his Store in Norwich, a general assortment of
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
MEDICINE, AND
DRY GOODS.
He pays cash and the highest price for
FLAX-SEED.
All persons indebted to the late firm of *Samuel Cleghorn & Co.* are requested to make immediate payment to said *Spalding.*
Norwich, Oct. 5, 1818. 48—

Flax-Seed.

Joseph H. Strong,

WILL pay an uncommonly high price for FLAX-SEED, if delivered immediately.
Who has for sale, FLAX-SEED OIL.
Norwich, Oct. 7. 48—

William Belcher,
HAS FOR SALE,
14 kegs Virginia manufactured Tobacco—various qualities,
Richmond and Baltimore superfine Flour,
Muscovado Sugar,
Turks-Island Salt, &c. &c.
WANTED.
Flax-Seed, White Beans, and Oats.
Norwich, Oct. 7, 1818. 48-3w—

100 pieces Calico,
50 ps. Cambric Muslin,
80 ps. Cotton Shirting,
Carlisle and Cambric Gingham,
India Sinchews and Sarsnetts,
Levantine and Florence Silks,
Bombazetts,
200 ps. Ribbons,
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,
Sattinetts, Flannels,
WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
New Goods,
Just received and for sale by
JOSEPH BREED.
Sept. 16. 45—

IMPROVED
Franklin Parlour & Cooking Stoves.

WILSON'S

IMPROVED Franklin Parlour & Cooking STOVES, of various patterns, for sale at the New-York price, by
LYMAN BREWER.
Sept. 30. 47—

Flour, Lumber, &c.
Superfine Flour in bbls. and half bbls.
Clapboards and Shingles,
Dexter's Lime—FOR SALE BY
JAMES N. BROWN.
Who will pay cash for
WALNUT WOOD.
Sept. 16. 45—

Lumber, Flour, etc.
30,000 feet bright Eastern Boards, just received,
Clear and merchantable Boards, Plank, Joist and Clapboards,
Inspected Shingles,
Cherry Lumber,
New Dexter's Lime,
Southern and New-York Flour,
Philadelphia Rye Flour,
Turks-Island Salt,
Tobacco per keg,
1½ tons Grind Stones, superior quality,
FOR SALE BY
JED. HUNTINGTON.
Who will pay cash for
White Beans, Barley, and Oats.
Sept. 23. 46-6w—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by Book or Note, are required to make immediate payment and save cost.
He has for sale, a general assortment of GOODS, that will be sold very cheap for ready pay.
One Hundred cords Oak and Chestnut WOOD. WM. ROGERS.
Sept. 30, 1818. 47—

Hardware Goods.
10 tons Iron Hollow Ware,
Cooking Stoves,
200 setts Cart and Waggon Boxes,
English and American Window Glass, of all sizes, from 6 by 8 to 16 by 22,
Russia, Swede's and English, flat, square and round Iron, Sheet Iron,
Nail Plates, Nail and Spike Rods,
Plough Shares and Share Moulds,
English blistered, and Crawley, American blistered, German, Swede's and Cast Steel, Sheet Lead, Shot,
Sad Irons, English and Am. Shovels,
Brass and Brass-head Andirons and Shovel and Tongs,
Cut and Wrought Nails, Tacks & Brads,
200 doz. Knives and Forks,
100 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives,
Razors, Scissors, Shears & Sheep Shears,
Butts, Screws, H and HL Hinges,
Shoe Knives, Rasps, Awls, Tacks, Hammers, Pincers, &c.
Clock Balls and Capitols,
Commode Knobs, Handles & Escutcheons,
Brass, plated, japann'd and iron Candlesticks,
Tea Trays and Waiters, Snuffers and Trays,
Slates, Ink Stands, Ink Powder,
Hand Saws, Files,
Screw Augurs, Brushes,
Norfolk and Bright Thumb Latches,
Stock, pad, cupboard, chest, trunk, draw and clock case Locks,
Morocco Pocket Books and Purses,
Elastick and Wire Knitting Pins,
400 groce Buttons,
Shaving Soap, Boxes and Brushes,
Gilt and Mahogany frame Looking Glasses,
Sand Paper, Scale Beams, Whips,
Trace Chains, &c. &c.
FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.
Sept. 30. 47—

Nutmegs, etc.
300 lbs. fresh Nutmegs, at N. York price,
3 boxes Turkey Figs,
Painters' Colours,
Dye Woods,
Groceries,
Drugs and Medicine, &c. &c.
FOR SALE BY
Samuel Tyler.
Norwich, Sept. 16, 1818. 45-6w

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, a large supply of
Medicine,
Paints,
Dic.Stuffs,
Indigo,
St. Croix and New Rum by the hhd.
Cyder Brandy per bbl.
Wines,
An assortment of Iron,
Cart and Waggon Boxes,
Window Glass,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Raisins per cask,
Spices,
Sperm. Oil, &c.
D. RIPLEY.
Norwich, June 16, 1818 32—

Domestic Goods.
80 pieces Shirtings, Sheetings, Ginghams, Checks, Stripes, Ticking, and Diaper,
Knitting and Weaving Yarn,
200 lbs. Thread and Slacks,
Superfine and low priced Cloths and Cassimeres,
20 pieces Sattinets,
Flannels,
200 doz. Combs,
300 groce Buttons—FOR SALE BY
Sept. 23. JOSEPH BREED.

Looking Glasses.

A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed
LOOKING GLASSES,
for sale at reduced prices by
F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.
WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,
OF ALL KINDS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nov. 18, 1817 29—

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.
WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 1—

The Christian Spectator.

HOWE & SPALDING, *New-Haven,*
Propose publishing a religious periodical work, to be entitled the CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR.

IT has been the misfortune of our country, that the efforts made to establish, and conduct, periodical publications, especially those of a religious character, have been divided. These publications have, therefore, received but a partial support, have been of circumscribed usefulness, and of short continuance.

To avoid these evils, an attempt will now be made to attain a concentration of labors. A method in which, it is supposed, this object may be effected, is to allow a compensation to those who contribute to the pages of the proposed work. Unless motives for vigorous and varied exertion are offered, such exertion will not be made. To make such compensation, however, is not only necessary, but just. Those who will thus labor for the public good, are not rich, and will need the reward to which they are entitled.

It is with pleasure, we inform those, who might otherwise fear that the proposed work will languish, for want of able, and pious writers, that such men have pledged themselves to its support; their time and talents will be devoted to the promotion of its interests, and while original communications will be made by those who are not thus pledged, it is not upon a precarious foundation, that this publication will rest.

The call of christians for the work in question, has been loud, and constant. It is true indeed, and it is a truth, for which we devoutly thank God, that the external conflict of the church is at an end. After a struggle for twenty years, the battle with infidelity has been won, and few men can be found, who deny the truth of the christian system. All, however, do not receive the truth in the love of it. The church is called to an internal conflict. Its attention must be directed to the dangers which now threaten it. It must be cautioned against an abandonment of the faith once delivered to the saints; and must be taught to guard against an amalgamation with the world. Let it be remembered, also, that in a day when uncommon exertions are made to diffuse religious knowledge, when many are, in the language of scripture, *running to and fro*, it is peculiarly important that the doctrines taught, should indeed be divine;—that error should not be propagated by charity.

It shall therefore, be the high object of the proposed work, to inculcate truth. It is hoped that this object will be steadily pursued, with a due sense of obligation to Almighty God, and with a true regard to the souls of men. The doctrines inculcated, will be those which are termed "the doctrines of grace," and which have ever prevailed in the great body of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches. In the statement of controverted doctrines, errors must of course be noticed. We shall attempt to point them out with precision, but, in the spirit of christian meekness.

One object of the proposed work, will be to second efforts for the propagation of the gospel; to inform christians of missionary operations, in every part of the earth; and to animate them to exertion, in the cause of their Lord, and Master.

As we have Bible Societies, claiming patronage, and defence, it will be an object of the publication to subserve their interests.

The literature of a country influences religious sentiment. As publications are daily issuing from the press, which require commendation, or censure, we shall be attentive to their character.

Such, in short, are the objects of the work, the reasons for establishing it, and for believing that it will not languish. We cannot but hope, that those who wish well to the literature of their country, that christians, and especially christian ministers, will give their aid to extend its circulation; and we ask their prayers for Divine favor to crown with success, this attempt to promote the cause of truth.

Communications for the work are respectfully solicited. For such communications, as are inserted, a compensation will be made. It is expected that alterations, if necessary, will be permitted in such communications. The unity of the work will require them. It is desirable, also, that the standard of taste, should be elevated, rather than depressed, by the work in question.

We would observe that in a work comprising communications from a great number of persons, and those too, of different shades of sentiment, it cannot be expected, that the conductors should be thought to adopt every sentiment of their correspondents. A proper latitude for discussion shall be allowed, but it is not designed to endanger the usefulness of the work by controversies; or to permit the work to inculcate what we deem essential error. We submit the following specification of the contents of each number:—

I. Religious Communications.
II. Miscellaneous.
III. Review of Publications.
IV. Literary, Philosophical, and Economical Intelligence.
V. Notices of New Publications.
VI. Religious Intelligence.

CONDITIONS.

1. It will be published in monthly numbers, of 56 pages each, and will correspond, as to size and type and quantity of matter, with the pages of the Boston edition of the Christian Observer: the paper to be equal in quality.

2. Twelve numbers are to form a volume, the price of which, *three dollars*, is to be payable on the delivery of the sixth number.

3. If a sufficient subscription be obtained to warrant the undertaking, the first number will be issued on the last day of January next, and the future numbers on the last of each month successively.

New-Haven, Sept. 8, 1818.

☞ Subscriptions received by
B. HUBBARD.

MISCELLANY.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

SHOULD the history of the present age of our country ever be written, there will be few events on its pages upon which the philanthropist of other times will repose with more pleasure than on the establishment of Agricultural Societies. The plan of these institutions is equally removed from Eutopian romance which aims at more than can be accomplished and from a more common infirmity which talks of every thing and attempts nothing. It has for its object those benefits which are every where valued, and which "come to our business and bosoms" and derives its life and activity from a principle which pervades every class of society—the *spirit of emulation.* The politician may smile upon its humble aspirations, the philosopher may theorize on its *chances* of success, and the proud man may be disgusted with its details,—but let its patrons be assured that their exertions do not pass unnoticed, or unrewarded; they have the blessing of the patriot who knows the fountains of his country's greatness and of the christian who would have these fountains remain pure and uncorrupted.

In Massachusetts, the commencement of this public patronage of agricultural exertions has been proud and auspicious. We have there beheld the humble details of this system surrounded with all the decorations of wealth and supported by the dignity and influence of talents. The visions of Eutopia have almost been realized in the public spectacle which has there been exhibited of assembling the fathers of the state and all who are elevated by wisdom, and powerful by wealth to celebrate—not those splendid events which dazzle the imagination and affect not our daily happiness, nor any of those triumphs which are purchased at the double cost of the lives of others and the virtue of our own nation—but the triumph of Agriculture over public indifference and fashionable prejudice.

If there be any thing which deserves to be associated with the attractions of fashion and popularity, it surely must be that pursuit, than which no other affords so many sources of manly gratification or is so intimately connected with public happiness. Public enterprise can be turned into no channel so important, individual rivalship can be presented with no objects so useful as those connected with agriculture. There are few modes in which public or private wealth can be distributed to such good purposes as in the encouragement of competition and the patronage of experiment among our intelligent agriculturalists. And there is certainly no field in which science and research can find objects so various in their nature or more important in connection with public improvement than the *theory of agriculture.* Under such considerations we gladly welcome the recent additions to the number of the institutions we are noticing, and remark with pleasure every promise of respectability and usefulness which attends the Agricultural Society in this county.

Did these institutions need any thing to dignify or animate their exertions they would find it in the spectacle of such men as James Madison and Timothy Pickering publicly devoting to their instruction the last efforts of those talents which have guided and controled our national fortunes. The address of Mr. Madison to the Agricultural Society of Albemarle County, and that of Mr. Pickering to the Society in Essex, are now before the public, and will hereafter be found in the library of the statesman and the pocket of the farmer. We can scarcely imagine any fact more interesting in connexion with our political situation than the retirement of such men from the high walks of power and office, into those pursuits and studies which they share in common with the poorest of their fellow citizens. What other people beholds its rulers after a long life of public service, in the calm of voluntary seclusion, shedding upon the humble pursuits of agriculture the last rays of those high faculties which have been formed in the councils of nations, and when an old age so employed after a long course of public service, is consecrated, if we may so speak, by honest poverty, as in the case of Mr. Pickering, the spectacle assumes a double interest which every man must feel who loves what is genuine and elevated in republicanism.

Exeter Watchman.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

MORAL REFLECTIONS ON RAIN.

The following calculation is well suited to teach man his dependence on divine munificence, as well as to fill his mind with awe and admiration, at the astonishing and stupendous works of nature. It is an ascertained fact in natural philosophy, that the water which descends from the clouds in showers of rain, is first elevated into the atmosphere through the medium of evaporation, and it is also a fact, well ascertained, that the quantity which sometimes falls at one time, and which is necessary to water the parched earth, would give a depth of six inches on its surface. Proceeding upon such principles, it might be fairly computed that a single quart would not supply more than an area of about 4 inches square: which would give four gallons to the square foot. From these data it is easy to ascertain that the quantity of rain which would be absorbed upon an acre would exceed 1700 hogsheads of 100 gallons each, and more than a million of hogsheads to a square mile. Suppose then the state of New-York to be in length and breadth 500 miles, it would take 90,000 million of hogsheads of water to supply the whole extent of its surface with one refreshing rain. And supposing the distance from Albany to New-York to be 150 miles and the Hudson river to be one mile in width and 150 feet in depth, the water within those limits would afford but half the necessary supply. What a stupendous view of the Author of Nature do these facts present to the human mind—who from the treasures of his own inexhaustible fullness, can thus supply such a demand, and so necessary to the life of man and beast. To the mind of a Christian philosopher, it presents one of the most vast and magnificent objects which can be contemplated. Among all the wonderful mechanism of nature, a process by which 90,000 million hogsheads of water are elevated into the atmosphere to the height of the clouds, at one time, and for the supply of so small a portion of the whole earth as one individual state, may justly challenge the highest admiration and astonishment. Obeying the impulse of sensations excited by the sublimity of such a scene, shall we not exclaim, "Great and marvellous are thy works, Lord God Almighty; in wisdom hast thou made them all."

THE BIBLE.

Inestimable volume! that reveals, amid all the vicissitudes of life, the only two certainties known to man—*grief* and *futurity.* What sufferer can read it, and not feel his sufferings anticipated by that sorrow that passeth all sorrow? Every thing in the sacred books either instructs or consoles the sufferer; but all prepares for suffering. This is the truest lesson of life.—That "man was made to mourn," is not merely the sentiment of a poet, proud of sentimental melancholy—it is the experience, the daily, terrible experience of life. Even He who knew life best, proclaimed its awful universal character, "Come unto me, all ye that labor, and are heavy laden;" and in this invitation did he not include the whole of the human race, for who is there that does not labor—that is not heavy laden? But the Bible reconciles us to suffering, by showing not only that it is the path all must tread, but the path the best have trod—a path consecrated by the steps, the tears, and the blood of those to whom humanity looks up for solace and for elevation. Patriarchs and prophets, saints and martyrs, and He whose name must not be named in a page so light, they were all destitute, afflicted, and tormented, and shall we repine?

Of Dr. Franklin as a man of Literature and Science.

Dr. Franklin's high reputation as a man of literature and science is perfectly well established. As a man of science, he was not, indeed, as some of his eulogists seem to have thought, the rival of Newton; but though he devoted but a small part of his life to scientific pursuits, he is entitled to a distinguished place among philosophers of the second class. As a fine writer, though he formed himself without the benefit of a literary education, or the society of literary men, he may be compared with Addison or Goldsmith. He is their equal in wit and humor, in nice observation, and in ease and *naiveté* of language; and he possessed far more acuteness and force of mind than either. He had but little imagination as a writer; though he occasionally discovers some play of fancy, both in the conception of a piece, and in particular expressions; as when he speaks of "fine promises being forgotten like the forms of last year's clouds." We will not vouch however that the figure is not stolen, for he was not very conscientious about committing such petty larcenies. In his style, we meet occasionally, though but rarely, with some trifling blemishes, which may be supposed to be occasioned by his want of early education. But it is always admirable for its precision and perspicuity. It is as transparent as the atmosphere; and his thoughts lie before us like objects seen in one of our finest and clearest days, when their very brightness and distinctness alone give us pleasure. Exclusive of his papers on Electricity, he treats in his other works of various subjects of natural philosophy, morals, politics, and political economy; and he shows a mind which might have enabled him to attain the highest reputation as an author upon almost any one of these subjects, if he had directed to it a greater share of attention. There are thoughts and discussions in some of his letters and papers, which an inferior writer would have manufactured into a volume, without adding any essential argument or illustration. Those of his writings, also, in which such a character is to be expected, have, generally speaking, a decidedly moral tendency; and are adapted to form correct habits of thinking and action. From this praise, however, we must except, as formerly mentioned, the first part of the memoirs of his own life; which, however, is a curious and valuable document in the study of human nature.—*North Am. Review.*

From the Boston Patriot.

FRANKLIN FUND.

Some inquiry having lately been made in the newspapers, respecting the situation of the Franklin Fund, the following facts are communicated for the satisfaction of all persons who feel any interest on the subject.

Dr. Franklin, in his last will, gave "£1000 sterling to the inhabitants of the town of Boston, to be let out upon interest at 5 per cent. per annum, to such young married artificers, under the age of 25 years, as have served an apprenticeship in the said town, and faithfully fulfilled the duties required in their indentures, so as to obtain a good moral character, from at least two respectable citizens, who are willing to become their sureties, in a bond with the applicants for the repayment of the monies so lent, with interest, for which the trustees are to take a bond to pay the sum loaned in annual instalments, of ten per cent."

It was the Doctor's intention to assist young married mechanics, who are just struggling into life, with the burden of a family. His mind was so much engaged in contemplating the advantages which would result from his plan, that he forgot the hazard to which it might be exposed. A loan to benefit a young man, without property, must be made on such terms as will justify a reasonable expectation of the ability to return it, out of the savings of his industry and frugality,

A long credit and easy instalments, are indispensable conditions of such a loan. But the security of a fair moral character and industrious habits, even when supported by the credit of two respectable citizens, is not always a sufficient guarantee of the safety of the loan. The revolutions of ten years frequently destroy morals, habits and fortunes; and the calculations of the Doctor are often frustrated by the vices, the misfortunes or the death of the debtors. These casualties cannot be provided against, by any caution of the trustees, without requiring more security than young mechanics generally are able to give, which would prevent the benevolent purposes of the dower.—At times too there is a considerable accumulation of money for which there is no call; nearly one fifth of the fund is now deposited in one of the banks at a low rate of interest.

These causes have greatly retarded the increase of the fund. The first loan was made in the year 1791. By the report of the Treasurer made on the 1st of April last, it appears that the whole number of loans which had been made, up to that date, was 206, the supposed value of the fund was $109902,83, and the whole number of bonds belonging to the fund was 75.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

TRUMBULL'S INDEPENDENCE.

We have seen this magnificent painting, which is by permission of the government of the United States, publicly exhibited in this city, for the gratification of such persons as may be desirous of viewing it before it shall be taken to the seat of government. It can scarcely be necessary to say, that this picture, executed by direction of the national authorities, by the hands of our most distinguished artist, must be worthy of general inspection. We doubt whether there is a work of the kind in the world, which, when every circumstance connected with its history is taken into consideration, is so well calculated to excite or to gratify public curiosity, as this splendid painting.

The canvass measures eighteen by twelve feet, and contains forty-seven portraits. Of these thirty seven were painted from the life by Colonel Trumbull, and ten were copied from other pictures, the persons having deceased before he was able to see them. With regard to several of the illustrious men, we can speak from personal acquaintance, the likenesses are admirable. The time chosen for the subject of the painting is that, when the committee appointed to draw the Declaration of Independence, are handing it in at the president's table. The committee consisted of THOMAS JEFFERSON, JOHN ADAMS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, ROGER SHERMAN, and ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON. The variety and force of expression in the countenances of the Congress, at this interesting and awful moment, are most strikingly depicted by the painter, and cannot fail, we think, to awaken the liveliest emotions in the mind of every beholder.

To suppose that any native American can go back in his recollection, or his imagination to the period when this great event took place, and not feel deep interest in the actual view of the personages by whom it was achieved, would be a species of reproach which we are not willing to cast on any fellow-citizen. The Declaration of the Independence of these Thirteen Colonies, was an act fraught with most important consequences to the individuals by whom it was made, to the countries which it concerned, and to the great cause of civil and religious freedom throughout the world. Had the struggle between us and Great-Britain terminated unsuccessfully on our part, these great patriots and statesmen, whose portraits are now presented to us associated with so many astonishing recollections, would have been stigmatised as rebels, and punished as traitors. By the blessing of God it was successful, and we now revere them as the intrepid defenders of their country's rights, as illustrious statesmen, and venerable patriots.—To the countries and particularly to this, the result of the contest was of the highest importance. Instead of colonies, we were constituted a nation—in the place of subordination and dependence, we were elevated to perfect and uncontrolled independence. The difference is too great to require illustration or enforcing. What effects it has been the instrument of producing in the world we shall not venture to assert. The stupendous events which have occurred since the 4th of July 1776, are too great and numerous to be recounted. One thing is certain—the lessons of freedom and just government, which were taught the nations of the earth by the Declaration and War of Independence in the United States, will never be lost or forgotten.

When this GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING shall be removed to the seat of government, which will be as soon as the room designed for its reception shall be finished, it will of course be out of the reach of all our citizens, except those who may visit that place; so that those who may be desirous of seeing it, will find the present the most convenient opportunity.

We have made these remarks with a strong disposition to forward the views of the distinguished artist to whom the nation is so deeply indebted for the perpetuation by his pencil of this illustrious event, as well as from a desire to conduce to the gratification of all those who admire the art, or feel interested in the most important and the most sublime political even in the history of our country—perhaps in the history of the world.

From the Ontario (N. Y.) Repository.

IMPORTANT TO INNKEEPERS

The following case, copied from the 14th volume of Johnson's Reports, page 175, determines how far the law deems innkeepers liable for property placed under their charge by their guests. But few innkeepers, we believe, are aware of their responsibility for property thus deposited:

IN SUPREME COURT.

Clute against Wiggins.

In error on certiorari from a Justice's Court. Wiggins, a waggoner, brought an action on the case against Clute, a tavernkeeper, to recover the value of several bags of wheat and barley, stolen from the sleigh of the plaintiff, during the night, while he was entertained as a guest in the house of the defendant.

At the trial before the Justice, it was proved that the defendant kept a tavern, in the town of Half-Moon; that the plaintiff came to the defendant's house, with a load of wheat and barley, and was there received as a guest for the night; that his horses were put into the plaintiff's stable, and his sleigh, with the wheat and barley, "was put into the waggon-house of the plaintiff, where it had been usual for the defendant to receive loads of that description." The next morning it was discovered that the door of the waggon house had been broken open, and all the wheat and barley stolen from the plaintiff's sleigh.

The Justice gave judgment for the plaintiff for twenty-five dollars, with costs.

Weston, for the plaintiff in error, contended, that the general rule of law as to the responsibility of innkeepers did not apply to the case, as Wiggins had deposited his goods in the waggon-house, and had not delivered them into the special and peculiar custody of the landlord himself. It is true, that for the horse of a traveller, the innkeeper is liable, for he has a profit in keeping the horse; but from keeping the goods, he could derive no benefit. And no negligence is shown, that could make the defendant liable as a bailee.

Skinner, contra, insisted, to make the innkeeper liable, it was not necessary that the goods of the guest should be actually delivered to him to keep. The case of Bennet vs. Miller, decided by the Court of King's Bench, was a much stronger case than the present. There the servant to the plaintiff came to the inn of the defendant, and asked the defendant's wife to take care of his goods until the next market day, which she refused to do, because the house was full of parcels. The servant then sat down in the inn, and had some liquor, and put the goods on the floor behind him; and when he got up, after sitting a short time, the goods were missing. The Court held, that as the servant was sitting in the inn as a guest, he was entitled to the same protection for his goods as any other guest; and that the goods need not be in the special keeping of the landlord, to make him liable.

By the Court.—The liability of an innkeeper for such losses, arises from the nature of his employment. He has privileges by special license. He holds out a general invitation to all travellers to come to his house, and he receives a reward for his hospitality. The law, in return, imposes on him corresponding duties, one of which is, to protect the property of those whom he receives as guests.

On general principles applicable to this subject, the defendant is liable for the loss sustained in this case. He received the plaintiff as his guest, for the night, with his loaded sleigh and horses. The sleigh with its contents was put into an out house appertenant to the inn, "where it had been usual for the defendant to receive loads of that description." The doors of the waggon-house were broken open, from which it may be inferred that the building was close, and the door fastened in such a manner as to promise security. The bags of grain, therefore, may be deemed to have been *infra hospitium*; and being so, it is not necessary to prove negligence in the innkeeper, to make him liable for the loss. Judgment affirmed.

From the Richmond, Va. Enquirer, of Oct. 2.

It is now ascertained that the Executive means to surrender the Spanish posts to the Spanish authorities—Pensacola, unconditionally, into the hands of any agent who may be authorised to receive it—and St. Marks, into the possession of any Spanish force, which may be competent to keep it out of the hands of the Indians. This course puts an end to those imputations of ambition and stratagem, which have been so eagerly trumpeted forth by the London Courier and other organs of the British Ministry, against the Executive of the United States.

I learn from a gentleman from Washington, that no Spanish agent has yet appeared to receive Pensacola from our troops. This delay has probably arisen from Gov. Mazott's being driven to Campeachy by adverse currents, on his way to Havana.

Whatever doubts may exist, among our politicians, as to the constitutional power of the President to retain St. Marks provisionally, it may be pleasing to learn that the course of the administration has been acceptable to the ministers of foreign nations at Washington. The French Minister, in particular, who has taken a deep interest in the question, is said to have expressed his perfect satisfaction with the resolution taken by our government.

We certainly are in want of facts to light us to a definitive opinion on this subject.

When Congress meet, every doubt will be removed. We shall have all the facts before us, to permit us to judge of the *past*; and the legislative branch will be in session, to regulate the *future*.—If Spain has violated the 5th article of her treaty, Congress have full powers to declare war. If she is unable to rein in the Indians, they will be ready to authorize the President to make a provisional occupation of Florida, or of such parts of it as may be sufficient to control them. Spain ought to understand that the President in surrendering Pensacola, yields it not so much from any respect for her conduct, as from a regard for our constitution; not because she has complied with her treaty, but because he wishes to comply with the charter, from which he derives his power. Let it at once be ascertained, that she wants either the will or the ability to comply with her stipulations; that the lives of our citizens are exposed to the mercy of the Indians, it will become the duty of congress to occupy those posts which are essential to our safety. Spain ought to see this in time—she ought immediately to shape her course accordingly—or she will rue the consequences.

I have no doubt that one of the most important topics before the next Congress will be the provisional occupation of Florida. Why cannot she anticipate the measure by an amicable cession on fair and advantageous grounds? The point of honor is now saved to her. We are about to surrender Pensacola; and to rid her of every appearance of compulsion. If she means to cede Florida, this is the moment to do it with honor. A. B.

The N. York Sunday School Union Society, reports the whole number of its Schools to be 34, conducted by 50 superintendants, and 359 teachers; there are 3500 scholars on the rolls, and 2200 regular attendants.

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 2.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

THE fine ship Hector, which arrived yesterday morning, sailed fr. Liverpool the 27th Aug. Capt. Gillender has furnished the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with papers to the 26th inclusive. The letters are to the 27th.

The Guerriere frigate, from Boston, with Mr. Campbell, minister to Russia, and family, arrived at Cowes on the 22d Aug. bound to St. Petersburg.

A London paper of the 22d of Aug. states that his excellency Mr. Gallatin, ambassador of the United States to his Most Christian Majesty, appointed to negotiate a commercial treaty between the U. States and Great-Britain, had arrived at the London Hotel, Albemarle-Street.

Insubordination still exists among the cotton spinners; and there seems to be no disposition among them to return to work, until their demands are complied with.

The American ship Zephyr, Brintnall, ar. at Cowes, (Eng.) on the 21st Aug. in 170 days passage from Canton.

The Alexander & Isabella, discovery ships, were spoken with 7th July, in lat 75, 41, lon. 45, and were in sight on the 15th, persevering to the northward.

American new six per cents, at London, Aug. 18, 101 a 103. Nothing done in other American stocks.

It is reported that the commercial treaty, in negociation at Paris, between France and the U. States, is, for the present, entirely at a stand; the conferences, on the part of France, being discontinued.

Lord Cochrane has actually sailed from Boulogne, for South America, as supposed, and has taken his wife with him. He went in a vessel named the Rose.

All the ships in the navy have recently undergone a most minute inspection; the British navy was never in such good condition; more ships could be sent to sea now in a short time, and in the best order, than at any former period, even in the year 1795, after ten years of peace; and there are amongst them a greater proportion of first rates than has ever been known.

It is stated, under a Paris date of the 18th of Aug. that the negociations which are carrying on in Paris, between Spain and Portugal, are on the eve of concluding, and that the Spaniards will be put in possession of Monte Video as soon as possible.

Bonuff, Aug. 9.—Captain Ridley, of the Triad whale ship, of this port just returned from the Northern Ocean, informs us, that on the 10th of May, he was in lat. 60, 55, about 8 miles from Spitsbergen, in 22 fathoms water: the sun was at a great altitude; there was scarcely any night: they could follow the glorious luminary circling again and again round the heavens; the atmosphere, at this time was very clear. Capt. R. went to the topmast, and could see, with a glass, to the extent of between 40 and 50 miles (as he supposes) across the great polar ocean, which was more open than when he was in 81, last year.—There were, indeed, large islands of ice floating about; but he is sure the sea is navigable, without great difficulty, as far as the eye could reach. But the ice was running ashore, and accumulating in large masses on the northern coast of Spitsbergen. Indeed, it would undoubtedly appear, that the discovery ships have been obliged to abandon the attempt to navigate the sea between Greenland and Spitzbergen. Capt. R. says, that when he left the sea, there was an immense accumulation of field and flaw ice, stretching almost from shore to shore. He quitted the vicinity of Spitzbergen about the 15th of May, and directed his course towards Greenland.—About the middle of June, being in lat. 78, 120 miles from land, as nearly as he can judge the weather very rainy, with a thick fog, he spoke an Aberdeen whale fishing ship, the master of which had seen the discovery ships, in lat. 80, and went on board, with his log-book.—He was informed by the officers, that they had explored in every direction to the west of Spitzbergen for a passage northward, but could not get half a degree farther than they were. They were steering S. W. when last seen. Whether they might not find it practicable to pass between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, is another question.—Their S. W. course would induce us to think they did not intend trying at that time. From all this, there is much apparent cause for regret, that the expedition did not set out sooner; as then they might have coasted Spitzbergen, and entered the polar basin by the opening which Capt. Ridley found.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The elegant new packet ship Marcus, ar. at this port yesterday from Havre, which she left on the 25th of Aug. Capt. Hillard has favored us with a file of Paris papers to the 22d, in which however we find nothing of interest. The French stocks were again on the rise—Five per cents 78, 40; bank actions 1027,50.

We have seen a Havre letter of the 25th which says, "No alteration in the market since our last advices."

The Marcus has on board about 400,000 dollars specie for the U. S. Bank.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 12.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The arrival of the regular packet ship Courier, Captain Bowne, puts the editors of the Gazette, in possession of London papers to the 31st of August, Liverpool papers and Prices Current of the first ult. including Lloyd's Lists, &c. They have given from them all that is interesting.

The U. S. frigate Guerriere, that arrived at Cowes on the 22d of August, sailed again on the 24th for St. Petersburg.

Frigate Guerriere.—The London Traveller, in noticing the sailing of this ship, observes,

"The U. States' frigate Guerriere sailed on Tuesday evening from Cowes, with His Excellency the Hon. G. W. Campbell, Minister to the Court of Russia. The fine appearance of this immense frigate, whose tonnage is 1507 tons, and length of deck 194 feet, drew on board her, during her short stay at Cowes, a large assemblage of distinguished visitors, all of whom were very courteously received by Capt. M'Donough and his officers. On Saturday, the Marquis of Buckingham, Earl Spencer, the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, Admiral Lock, the Hon. Capt. Charles Paget, and several other professional gentlemen, inspected the ship; and, on the following day, the Earl of Cavan, Capt. Thos. King (one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity Board,) and many of the officers of the Queen Charlotte, and other guardships at Spithead, all of whom seemed much surprised at the very high state of equipment and order discoverable in every part of the frigate. The complement of men on board the Guerriere, on her arrival in Cowes roadstead was 460, and tho' much care was had in selecting proper crews for the launch and barge, in communicating with the shore, *eleven* men contrived to slip off undiscovered, *the vicinity and picturesque scenery of the Isle of Wight and Spithead, having been, it is said, very familiar to them.*"

The last London paper states the following—"It is said that Mr. Gallatin, Ambassador from the Court of France, and Mr. Rush, American Ambassador in this country, have been appointed Plenipotentiaries for the purpose of renewing and extending the commercial treaty already existing between Great-Britain and the United States, and held a conference with Lord Castlereagh, on Saturday week, at his Lordship's seat, North Cray, Kent, at which the Right Hon. Mr. Robinson and Mr. Goulburn, who, it is added, are the Plenipotentiaries appointed by his Majesty's Government to negotiate with the American Plenipotentiaries, assisted."

The Queen of England continued the same as per former accounts.

The late brisk trade at Aberdeen, has increased the price of weaving 15 per cent.

Despatches from India of the date of April 11, are published in the London Gazette. These despatches detail operations against the Pindarees and the Peishwa, from the 23d of Jan. to the end of March; and contain nothing later than the accounts received here direct from India.

The weavers continued troublesome at Manchester.

The Anti-Pirate Institution, established at Paris, of which Sir Sidney Smith was the President, has been dissolved, the object of the association having been accomplished. Previous to their dissolution, they announced, that the new Dey of Algiers has set at liberty the European woman and girls who were carried off by Ali-Hodgin, and that he had paid a considerable sum to the sufferers—That the Dey was disarming all the corsairs, with the avowed determination not to allow any to go to sea this year.

The Fete of St. Louis was celebrated at Paris the 25th of August. At 12 a discharge of artillery announced the departure of the King from the Thuilleries, attended by the Princes, &c. and the Duchess of Angoulême and Berri, in carriages.—The Duke of Reggio, preceded the procession with a brilliant staff. At half past 1 his majesty arrived at the Place Dauphine, where a sort of temple or throne was erected for his reception, opposite to the statue of Henry IV. which had a few days before been re-erected on its ancient foundation, and the restoration of which was now to be publicly solemnized.

The steps of the throne were occupied with members of the diplomatic body, the ministers, civil and military officers, &c.—As soon as the King had seated himself, a veil which previously covered the statue was dropped, and the image of Henry the Fourth was presented to the admiration and applause of the king and his assembled people. His majesty immediately uncovering, bowed in profound obeisance to this image of "the chief of his race, and the father of France;" a salute of artillery was fired, trumpets sounded, and the multitude rent the air with their shouts. After other ceremonies had taken place, the king reviewed the troops, which were estimated at not less than from 55,000 to 60,000.

A massy piece of plate, as large as three men could carry, had arrived at Plymouth, which was ordered by the captains and commanders of the several ships and vessels engaged in the battle of Algiers. It has been presented to Lord Exmouth, and will be exhibited at the next anniversary dinner.

The woods have taken fire between Liverpool and Port Mutton, and burnt from Hants ports to the western head. Eight buildings, 4 or 5 dwelling-houses, all the crops of grain, &c. with an immense quantity of timber have been burnt.

A translation of the private anecdotes of the court and family of Napoleon, has been published in London. The author is said to have been intimately acquainted with the private and domestic life of the ex-Emperor; and has collected information of a most curious nature.

Stockholm, Aug. 7.—The ratification of the Treaty of Commerce between this Court and that of the U. States, has been received.

HALIFAX, SEPT. 30.

To-morrow the interdiction of British vessels from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to an entry into the ports of the United States, commences. This proceeding of the American Government we cannot but consider as excessively illnatured. Two reasons are assigned; first, that the act opening the ports of Halifax and St. John to American vessels, is limited in its duration; and secondly, that it restricts the importation in them to certain articles. Had the act been passed without the limitation and restriction alluded to, the American Cabinet would, we have no doubt, discovered in its selfish policy, some other grounds, *equally plausible*, for the adoption of the harsh, unfriendly measure.

By the late Mails.

GEORGIA. MILLEDGEVILLE, SEPT. 22.

GENERAL Gaines has arrived at Fort Hawkins, where, we understand, he will fix his head-quarters for the present. The hostile Indians are surrendering at discretion, and in large numbers.—Our informant states, that 300, who had given themselves up, were ascending the Chatahoochie under Lt. Leftwich of the army.

SAVANNAH, OCT. 2.

Fatal Accident.—A most melancholy and fatal accident happened on board the brig Olynthus, on her passage from Philadelphia to this port. Mr. Frederick, of Augusta, with his wife and infant child [illegible] and while Mrs. Frederick was [illegible] act of fulfilling one of the [illegible] of a mother, that of nourishing [illegible] the breast, she was struck by [illegible] brig, and killed on the spot. [illegible] the child was not injured.

MICHIGAN. DETROIT, [illegible]

Lord Selkirk.—The [illegible] District of Upper Canada [illegible] week at Sandwich, by Chief [illegible] but the proceedings do not [illegible] ing as had been expected, [illegible] on relative to the transaction [illegible] West Company.

On Monday a bill of indictment [illegible] ferred against the Earl of Selkirk [illegible] for resistance to legal process [illegible] liam, but was thrown out by [illegible] Another indictment was [illegible] against his lordship and others [illegible] conspiracy to injure or destroy [illegible] the North-West Company, [illegible] which a great multitude of [illegible] were brought forward as [illegible] grand jury were occupied for [illegible] hearing their testimony, and [illegible] general attended to conduct [illegible] tions. It was at first proposed [illegible] mon M'Gillivray, a partner [illegible] West Company, should be [illegible] this was resisted by the grand [illegible]

On Thursday the Earl of [illegible] some observations to the court [illegible] priety of Mr. Mackintosh, the [illegible] North-West Company, being [illegible] jury; but the court determined [illegible] was not valid. Some discussion [illegible] at the same time as to the [illegible] witnesses being conducted [illegible] general, which his Lordship [illegible] as a harsh and unusual power [illegible] served that nothing of the kind [illegible] in Lower Canada, and [illegible] presented by the North West [illegible] that even in cases of the [illegible] the witnesses had been [illegible] grand-jury alone. The [illegible] however, maintained, that it [illegible] necessary for him to insist [illegible] on account of the complicated [illegible] dence, and disclaimed any [illegible] leading questions to the [illegible] ducting the examination so [illegible]

The grand-jury were occupied [illegible] day evening in discussing the [illegible] case, and came not then to a [illegible] On Monday morning the 17th [illegible] but on account of the bad [illegible] of them were not in attendance [illegible] hour. About noon the Chief [illegible] ed that the court had already [illegible] sual degree of indulgence to [illegible] and had waited an unprecedented [illegible] time for their deliberation, [illegible] reasonable to wait any longer [illegible] business before the court, and [illegible] journed sine die. The attorneys [illegible] went into the jury room, took [illegible] table, and told the gentlemen [illegible] they need not continue [illegible] any longer.

THE COURIER

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, Oct. [illegible]

FROM THE NEW-HAVEN [illegible]

THE LEGISLATURE.

The General Assembly of [illegible] convened in New-Haven last [illegible] the Wednesday preceding [illegible] the Governor, was met about [illegible] town, by the 2d troop, Horse [illegible] manded by Major Prescott—[illegible] the county of New-Haven and [illegible] a large and respectable cavalcade [illegible] by whom he was escorted to [illegible] town. On Thursday the Horse [illegible] gether with the 2d company [illegible] Foot Guards, commanded by [illegible] kins, Capt. Blake's corps of [illegible] and Capt. Kimberly's Flank [illegible] Infantry.) were on duty. At [illegible] formed the line, and escorted [illegible] and Council to the State [illegible] weather was favorable for the [illegible] appearance of the different [illegible] accuracy with which their [illegible] performed, did great credit to [illegible] officers on duty, and to the [illegible] command.

The House of Representatives [illegible] ized by the choice of Gideon [illegible] (republican) Speaker, and [illegible] and Henry W. Edwards, [illegible] publicans, Clerks. On balloting [illegible] cers of the House, the strength [illegible] peared to be 117 Republicans [illegible] Federal. Republican majority [illegible]

At about 12 o'clock, both [illegible] the Council chamber, where [illegible] the Governor, delivered the following

Speech:

Gentlemen of the Council,
Mr. Speaker, and
Gentlemen of the House of R[illegible]

I offer you my congratulations [illegible] cumstances, under which you [illegible] vened. Our country continues [illegible] blessings of peace and tranquillity [illegible] season has been accompanied [illegible] health; abundant supplies have [illegible] exertions of the husbandman [illegible] manufactures, arts and science [illegible] of progressive improvement. [illegible] commerce is flourishing, and that [illegible] countries, is gradually surmounting [illegible] barrassments under which it [illegible] This combination of prosperity [illegible] sounds united expressions of devotion [illegible] to the beneficent Parent of [illegible] whom all these blessings have [illegible]

In pursuance of a resolution of [illegible] eral Assembly, a convention [illegible] from the towns in this State, [illegible] Hartford, who, after a serious [illegible] the trust reposed in them, formed [illegible] tion of civil government for the [illegible] State, which was submitted to the [illegible] ation, on the first Monday of [illegible] month. If it shall appear, from [illegible] to be made to this Assembly, that [illegible] the convention has been [illegible] people, a revision of some of our [illegible] purpose of rendering them [illegible]

provisions of that instrument, may be deemed expedient.

The measures which I have, on former occasions, recommended to the notice of the General Assembly, have, in my judgment, lost none of their importance. If you entertain a similar opinion, and the other business of the Session is such, as to afford leisure for the purpose, they will doubtless receive your consideration. I am happy in being able to inform you, that I know of no other subjects of general concern, which appear to require your attention.

In this favored Country, the only legitimate objects of legislation, are the security of equal rights and privileges, to every portion of our fellow citizens; and these objects can only be attained, by laws enforcing the observance of strict and impartial justice. In proportion to the importance of those subjects, which may come under consideration, the obligations of sincerity, candour and mutual forbearance will be increased. That our mutual consultations may result in promoting the best interests of our constituents, is the fervent wish of my heart.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

General Assembly, October Session, 1818.

The Report on Taxation, submitted to the Legislature last spring by the committee on that subject, has been ordered to be re-printed for the use of the members. We understand this subject will be taken up early next week. *Register.*

SYLVESTER GILBERT, Esq. is chosen member of Congress, in place of Mr. Holmes, resigned.

Yeas and Nays on the Constitution.

	YEAS.	NAYS.
Hartford,	874	647
Berlin,	249	151
Bristol,	95	105
Burlington,	0	0
Canton,	87	125
East-Hartford,	190	166
East-Windsor,	144	249
Enfield,	83	141
Farmington,	75	280
Glastenbury,	122	57
Granby,	152	175
Hartland,	70	92
Marlborough,	11	67
Simsbury,	111	116
Southington,	102	154
Suffield,	211	45
Wethersfield,	79	232
Windsor,	149	141
New-Haven,	430	218
Branford,	163	151
Cheshire,	201	29
Derby,	96	62
East-Haven,	41	71
Guilford,	159	255
Hamdem,	141	88
Meriden,	89	60
Middlebury,	28	76
Milford,	89	177
North-Haven,	89	45
Oxford,	167	13
Southbury,	109	68
Wallingford,	255	14
Waterbury,	191	105
Wolcott,	69	42
Woodbridge,	86	153
New-London,	150	30
Norwich,	194	74
Bozrah,	39	24
Colchester,	63	160
Franklin,	38	80
Griswold,	95	122
Groton,	283	0
Lisbon,	68	84
Lyme,	148	129
Montville,	117	44
North-Stonington,	168	18
Preston,	147	8
Stonington,	158	18
Waterford,	72	3
Fairfield,	118	54
Brookfield,	104	71
Danbury,	227	72
Greenwich,	90	87
Huntington,	119	96
New-Canaan,	81	85
New Fairfield,	58	27
Newtown,	150	67
Norwalk,	111	21
Redding,	158	91
Ridgefield,	169	108
Sherman,	55	36
Stamford,	107	51
Stratford,	154	17
Trumbull,	14	93
Weston,	79	13
Wilton,	176	45
Windham,	182	127
Ashford,	189	161
Brooklyn,	103	42
Canterbury,	64	161
Columbia,	62	65
Hampton,	89	120
Killingly,	177	144
Lebanon,	86	152
Mansfield,	210	178
Plainfield,	101	87
Pomfret,	91	116
Sterling,	58	41
Thompson,	174	95
Voluntown,	63	82
Woodstock,	188	147
Litchfield,	282	282
Barkhamsted,	89	107
Bethlem,	25	100
Canaan,	144	131
Colebrook,	97	90
Cornwall,	87	96
Goshen,	95	187
Harwinton,	41	140
Kent,	85	98
New-Hartford,	84	156
New-Milford,	219	196
Norfolk,	28	167
Plymouth,	103	141
Roxbury,	65	82
Salisbury,	146	83
Sharon,	109	189
Torrington,	71	127
Warren,	34	74
Washington,	88	151
Watertown,	58	120
Winchester,	59	106
Woodbury,	83	150
Middletown,	256	125
Chatham,	184	59
Durham,	82	74
East-Haddam,	81	135
Haddam,	161	68
Killingworth,	166	187
Saybrook,	461	203
Tolland,	124	87
Bolton,	53	62
Coventry,	158	164
Ellington,	41	95
Hebron,	164	80
Somers,	71	118
Stafford,	167	104
Union,	45	83
Vernon,	11	93
Willington,	89	88

RECAPITULATION.

Counties.	Yeas.	Nays.	Maj. for	Maj. against.
Hartford,	2254	2848		609
New-Haven,	2385	1572	813	
New-London,	1740	792	948	
Fairfield,	1856	1019	837	
Windham,	1777	1671	106	
Litchfield,	2027	2779		752
Middlesex,	1051	786	265	
Tolland,	868	902		34
	13918	12364	2949	1395
	12364			
	1554 *Majority.*			

Burlington votes not returned.

The Directors of the Union Bank, in New-London, have chosen *George Hallam*, Esq. President of that institution, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. *Jedidiah Huntington.*

Mr. *Caleb Bishop*, of Lisbon, raised in his Garden, this season, the product of two seeds, four Pumpkins, the weight of which amounted to *three hundred and forty-one pounds*, viz: 103, 96, 79 and 63.

Agreeable to adjournment, the Congress of the United States, will convene at the seat of general government, on Monday, the 16th of November next.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

Extract of a letter from a gentlemen in New-York, to his correspondent in this city, dated 30th September, 1818:—Government is fitting out an expedition to the Rocky Mountains and the Northwest Coast.—It is said to be an expedition of discovery, and is to be conducted by able and scientific men, attended by a military force. A steam boat is now building at Pittsburgh for this expedition, and which is expected will be able to proceed up the Missouri to its source. It is ascertained that there is a passage through the Rocky Mountains, and at the distance of about 5 miles after you pass the mountains, a branch of the Columbia commences running, to the Pacific Ocean.—It is intended to take the steam-boat to pieces at the mountains, and rebuild her in this river. The expedition is to traverse the continent by water, and to be absent about two years. It will pass the first winter on this side the Rocky Mountains."

The following statement of the heights of mountains on the Hudson river, (says the Newburgh Political Index, of the 8th inst.) were calculated by Capt. Patridge, and are deemed correct.

HIGHLANDS.

Anthony's Nose, 935 ft. Sugar Loaf, . 866 ft. Bare Mount, . . 1850 ft. Bull Hill, . . 1484 ft. Crow's Nest, . . 1418 ft. Break Neck, 1187 ft. Butter Hill, . . 1529 ft. Old Beacon, 1471 ft. New Beacon, . 1585 ft. W. Pt. Plain, 188 ft. Port Putnam, . 598 ft.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

Round Top, . . 3105 ft. High Peak, . 3019 ft.

BELOW NEW-YORK.

Neversink Heights, 282 ft. Staten Isl'd, 307 ft. Hempstead Harbor Hill, ... 319 ft.

Among the vegetable *wonderments* of the year, we hear of a *Grape Vine*, in Worcester county, measuring 35 inches in circumference at 11 feet from the ground, with branches proportionably large. In Pennsylvania, a *Melon* has been raised, measuring 56½ inches in length, and 86½ inches in circumference. In Delaware, a *Corn-Stalk* was growing the 26th Sept. which then measured 17 feet 6 inches in height. *Best of all.*—There have been two crops in *Maine*, the present year. A Mr. Thompson, of Hallowell, gathered a crop of *Peas* this season, threshed them, sowed some of them again on the same ground, and a good *second crop* has been produced. *Bost. Cent.*

From the Missouri Gazette of Sept. 4.

A gentleman informs us that before the winter sets in, there will be near three million of brick laid in this town since the 1st of April last and he believes from a general acquaintance with the citizens, that double that quantity would be laid this season, if materials and workmen could be obtained on moderate terms.—Boards and scantling are enormously high and extremely scarce. Half a dozen saws propelled by steam could be profitably employed here. Common laborers are much wanted. A few laborers from the Eastward have been enabled to secure to themselves 160 acres of land, each, by their labor this season.

WONDERFUL!

Extract of a letter, dated Woodsville, Ohio, July 7, 1818, to his friend in Bolton, Conn.

"In the remainder of this letter, I shall give you an account of a natural curiosity in the state of Ohio; and rest assured I shall give you nothing exaggerated. Three weeks since Aaron B. Jones, Esq., George Jones, his brother, and myself, mounted our horses, taking with us a companion, and directed our course south-west from this place, through a pathless wilderness for thirty miles, until we arrived on the banks of Duck Creek. On the north-east branch of said creek, in lat. 38 deg. 39 min. we found an Oil Spring. This is one of the greatest curiosities in nature: It is in the form of a well. I sat myself down on the brink of it to make observations, which shall be given as nearly as I can describe with my pen. The well is about seven feet from the edge of the creek. It has been accurately ascertained to be forty-two feet deep from the surface of the ground to the bottom, and is three feet in diameter at the top. A piece of a large button wood tree has been hollowed out and placed for a curb on the top to prevent people from falling into it. The oil boils up continually, like the boiling of a large soap kettle, and runs into the creek in a small stream. It is as fine as any sperm oil from the head of a sperm whale: The quantity which rises is about five barrels a week. I followed the creek up and down nearly three miles, and found it completely covered with oil. I found an old ladle lying near, which I dipped into the oil and forced it down into the water, and found the oil to be three feet deep. I drew out with the ladle as fine salt water as I ever tasted in the ocean. I then tried the goodness of the oil, and found it to burn clear and bright. A boy, a few weeks since, in order to ascertain whether oil would burn on water, touched a firebrand to that on the creek; instantly it was in a tremendous flame, which ascended 200 feet in the air, nearly a mile up and down the stream. I saw limbs of trees, which were nearly one hundred feet high, burnt off smooth as if the blaze of a furnace had struck them. The smell of the oil very much resembles that of British oil."

A Tree 188 years old.

The Salem Register notices, that a tree planted in that town in 1630, continues to bear fruit. It was planted by Gov. Endicott, and the land has continued in the possession of his descendants seven generations, and is now owned by Samuel Endicott, Esq. The fruit of a tree 188 years old, would add something to the interest of the Brighton exhibition.—*Bost. Cent.*

Academic Honors.—The degree of *Doctor of Laws*, has been conferred by Union College, (N. Y.) on the Rev. Jeremiah Day, President of Yale College; and by the Allegheny (Ohio) College, on Isaiah Thomas, Esq. of Massachusetts.

On the 9th inst. Hamilton was tried at Albany, before a very crowded court, for the murder of Major Birdsall. After the jury went out a short time, they returned with a verdict of *Guilty.*

Generals Clausel and Lefebre Desbouettes, and Mons. Villar, have arrived in Baltimore, from the Alabama territory.

The U. S. ship HORNET, was lying in Copenhagen Roads on the 5th of August, when the ship Jones, from St. Petersburgh passed there.

State of the Thermometer during the past week.

7th Oct.	56 deg.
8th,	70
9th,	68
10th,	70
11th,	66
12th,	64
13th,	65

Married,

At Brooklyn, L. I. by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Lieut. WILLIAM BORDEN, of the Navy, to Miss EMILY BROWNE, daughter of the late Jackson Browne, Esq.

At Lyme, JOSEPH SPENCER, Esq. of Rochester, N. Y. to Miss ELIZABETH SELDEN, daughter of Calvin Selden, Esq. of the former place.

Died,

In England, Alderman CROWDE, a well remembered friend to America, in 1775.—He left to the amount of $820,000 in personal property.

In Worcestershire, Eng. aged 86, the Rt. Hon. (and celebrated) WARREN HASTINGS, late Governor General of Bengal.

At Trieste, Germany, M. LAFIT, a Greek, aged 125 years.

In Baltimore, on the 23d ult. in the 30th year of his age, Mr. NATHAN JENNINGS, formerly of New-York.

At Pittsburg, Penn. Maj. JOHN PENTLAND, late of the 22d regt. U. S. Infantry.

In Troy, of a consumption, on the 30th ult. Mr. PELATIAH BLISS, of the firm of Parker & Bliss, and one of the proprietors of the Troy Post, aged 33 years.

At Sterling, JOHN COLIER, Esq. aged about 60 years.

At New-Haven, Mr. EBENEZER HILLS, formerly of East-Hartford, aged 24.

At Preston, Mr. JOHN T. MOTT, aged 40.

In this city, on Monday evening, Mr. WILLIAM BALDWIN.

Misses Molloy & Arnold's

NEXT term, will commence the 26th of October, for the instruction of Young Ladies in various branches of useful education. They respectfully tender their thanks to their friends, for the very liberal patronage they have received, and hope that their renewed exertions will merit and receive further encouragement. Their terms will be made known on application at Mr. EBENEZER CARew's house.

Chelsea, Oct. 14, 1818. 49—

500 bush. Oats wanted,

For which cash will be paid, by

JAMES ASPENWALL.

Norwich, Oct. 13, 1818. 49—

Hay and Oats.

4 or 5 tons first quality HAY, for horses, 50 bushels OATS—wanted immediately.

Apply to R. HUBBARD.

Oct. 12.

LINSEED OIL,

FOR SALE BY J. HUNTINGTON.

Oct. 14. 49—

Evangelical Primers,

FOR sale at *T. ROBINSON's* Book-Store, by the dozen or single. Likewise, a large assortment of *Juvenile Books*, published by S. Wood & Sons and others. Also, The Scientific Library, or Repository of Useful and Polite Literature, containing Geography, Astronomy, Chronology, Ancient History, Modern do. and Mythology.

Norwich, Oct. 13, 1818. 49—

OCTOBER 15.

FRESH GOODS.

WE have just received and are now opening a very large assortment of

NEW GOODS,

adapted to the season, which we will sell very cheap for cash.

AMONG THEM ARE,

100 ps. Bombazetts,
50 do. Broadcloths,
40 do. Flannels,
50 do. steam-loom and other Cotton Shirtings,
Blankets, Coatings, Duffils,
Tartan Plaids, for cloaks,
Fancy Goods, in variety,
200 pr. Ladies' Shoes, New-York manufacture, of superior quality and latest fashion.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

Watches, Jewellery, etc.

COIT & MANSFIELD,

HAVE just received a variety of English, French, and Swiss, capt and plain

WATCHES,

very low. Also, a variety of other Goods in their line, such as Tea Trays, Castors, brass and plated Candlesticks, Amulets in sets, Watch Trimmings, Jewellery, &c. They have now on hand a good assortment of

SILVER WORK,

warranted equal to sterling. Gold Beads, Razors, Scissors, Penknives, &c.

Chelsea, Oct. 15, 1818. 49—

Cash for Rye,

Deliverable at the Norwich Mills.

WM. WILLIAMS, Jr. & Co.

Oct. 14, 1818. 49—

White Beans.

THE subscriber will pay cash for good *WHITE BEANS*, if delivered soon. LYMAN BREWER.

Oct. 14. 49—

White Beans wanted.

CASH paid for *WHITE BEANS*, on delivery, by

W. G. TRACY.

For sale as above,

5 hhds. Boston Rum.

Norwich, Oct. 13, 1818. 49-3w

Tavern for sale.

THE large and convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, in Coventry, (on about half a mile north of the meeting-house, and at the junction of the roads leading from Hartford to Providence, and from Norwich to Boston and Worcester, with the *Barn* and out buildings, together with about sixty acres of choice LAND adjoining, are offered for sale, on a credit of three years, for good security; also, on the premises, a STORE well situated for a country trader. Any person wishing to purchase a valuable stand for a tavern, will do well to call at the above described place, and examine for themselves. For terms apply to

JOSEPH CADY, Jun.

Providence, R. I. Oct. 10, 1818. 49

For Sale,

A PLACE, pleasantly situated in Scotland, about 30 rods south of the meeting-house, on the great road leading from Pomfret to Norwich. Said place consists of a one-story *Dwelling-House*, a good *Barn*, and other outhouses, about 1½ acres of excellent *Land*, with a number of fruit trees thereon, and a good well of water within ten feet of the door.—Said place is a good stand for a mechanic. A long credit will be given for part of said property, with good security. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

TIMOTHY W. HIBBARD.

Windham, Scotland Society, Oct 10, 1818. 49-tf—

Stolen,

FROM the pasture of the subscriber, on the night of the 9th inst.

A bay Horse,

7 years old, a natural trotter, both his hind feet white, and a few white hairs in his forehead, has a very short dock, is of middling size, and is very short coated.—*Thirty Dollars Reward* will be paid for the Horse and Thief, or *Twenty Dollars* for the Horse only, and all necessary charges, by

JOSEPH KNIGHT.

Scituate, R. I. Oct. 10, 1818 49—

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the 20th of Sept. last, four *SHEEP*. The owner may have them by proving property, paying charges, and taking them away.

JAMES RIX.

Griswold, Oct. 13, 1818. 49—

FOR NEW-YORK,

PACKET M'DONOUGH, Wm. W. Coit, will sail on Friday next, at 12 o'clock. *Oct.* 14.

Late Publications.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale at the Blue Store, Shetucket-street, the folowing *NEW WORKS*, at New-York prices, viz:—

Anecdotes of the life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Landaff. Written by himself at different intervals, and revised in 1814. Published by his son, Richard Watson, LL. B. Prebendary of Landaff and Wells. Price $2,75.

The Resources of the United States of America; or a view of the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, financial, political, literary, moral and religious capacity and character of the American People. By John Bristed, counseller at law,—Author of the Resources of the British Empire. Price $3.

Lord Amherst's Embassy to China, comprising a correct narrative of the public transactions of the embassy, of the voyage to and from China, and of the journey from the mouth of the Pei-ho to the return to Canton. Interspersed with observations upon the face of the country, the polity, moral character, and manners of the Chinese nation. Illustrated by a large map. Price $3.

Narrative of an expedition to explore the river Zaire, usually called the Congo, in South Africa, in 1816, under the direction of Capt. J. K. Tuckey, R. N. To which is added, the Journal of Professor Smith; and some general observations on the country and its inhabitants. Pr. $2½.

Considerations on the principal events of the French Revolution.—Posthumous work of the Baroness de Stael. Edited by the Duke de Broglie and the Baron de Stael. Two octavo vols. Price $5.

A series of Popular Essays, illustrative of principles essentially connected with the improvement of *the Understanding, the Imagination, and the Heart.* By Elizabeth Hamilton, author of Letters on the elementary principles of education, Cottagers of Glenburne, &c. In two vols. Price $2.

The Scientific Library, or Repository of Useful and Polite Literature; comprising Astronomy, Geography, Mythology, Ancient History, Modern History, and Chronology. In six volumes. By the Rev. Thomas Smith; author of the Sacred Mirror, Universal Atlas, Wonders of Nature and Art, &c. &c. Enlarged and improved by Donald McDonald.—Price $3.

Tales of my Landlord, second series, collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham, Schoolmaster and Parish Clerk of Gandercleugh. In four vols. Price $2,50

Felix Alvarez, or Manners in Spain, containing descriptive accounts of some of the prominent events of the late peninsular war, and authentic anecdotes illustrative of the Spanish Character, interspersed with Poetry, original and from the Spanish. By Alex. R. C. Dallas, Esq.—Price $2,50

New Tales, by Mrs. Opie, in two vols. Price $2,00.

Tales for Mothers and Daughters. By Miss Woodland. Price $1.75.

Mandeville. A tale of the seventeenth century in England. Price $2,50.

The Welsh Mountaineer; a novel. By Catharine Hutton, author of the Miser Married. Two vols. Price $2.

The Brownie of Bodsbeck, and other Tales. By James Hogg. Price $1.

Rosabella: or a Mother's Marriage, Five vols. in three. Price $3.

Oct. 14.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, Oct.* 4, 1818

ISAAC Anthony, Reuben Bryant, Polly Baker, Sally Benedict, Nathan Burgis, Ebenezer Case, John Cleveland, 2, Jonathan Clark, Thomas Dixon, Mary Eldridge, Francis Fuller, Joseph Fish, Jonathan French, George W. Gordon, Joanna Harris, Jeptha Harris, Asa Jones, Robert Kinney, Samuel Kingsbury, Edward Lovegrove, Jason Pray, Job Phillips, Erastus Phillips, 2, Daniel Phillips, Benjamin Russel, John Shepard, John Stranahan, Anthony Stranahan, Thomas Simms, Jr. Abraham Wilson, Daniel Walton, Thomas Waller, Amos Witter—*of Plainfield.*

Amos Treat, Jonathan Stanton, Silas Coats—*of Voluntown.*

Nathaniel Phillips—*of Griswold.*

49 E. C. EATON, P. M.

Probate Office, ss. District of Plainfield, Oct. 6, 1818.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are by this Court allowed to the creditors to the estate of

Mr JOHN COLIER,

late of Sterling, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate, or be debarred a recovery.

49 *MARY COLIER, Ex'x.*

Probate Office, ss. District of Plainfield, Oct. 6, 1818.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed by this Court, for the creditors to the estate of

Miss JEMIMA OLIN,

late of said Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate, or be debarred a recovery.

49 *MARTHA RUDD, Adm'x.*

POETRY.

From the Franklin Gazette.

STANZAS.

I LOVE the man who well can bear,
Misfortune's angry frown;
I love the heart that spurns despair,
Though all its friends have flown.

I love the soul, so nobly proud,
That misery cannot blight;
The soul that braves the jeering crowd,
And sternly claims its right.

I love that fortitude, refin'd,
Which sorrow cannot shake;
I love that strength of soul and mind
No earthly power can break.

I love the man who scorns to bend
Beneath affliction's blast;
Who trusts in an ALMIGHTY FRIEND
To sooth his woes at last.

BOSTON BARD.

Usury.—The legislature of Alabama territory have passed an Act repealing all laws against usury. Any written obligation specifying the interest at the rate per centum, as agreed upon, may be recovered in the courts of law and equity in the territory; and where no rate is specified, the obligation will draw interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, from the time it becomes due. We believe ours is the first legislature in the Union which has made all obligations recoverable let the rate of interest be what it may.

The state of Mississippi, in convention, have, by their constitution, put it out of the power of their legislature to pass any law respecting the rate of interest.—*Alabama Rep.*

A few days since, a gentleman travelling from Plattsburg to Middlebury, Vt. put up at the tavern of D. Delance, Esq in Essex, N. Y. and in the night, a person entered his room, took down his coat (which hung at the head of his bed) and after taking from his pocket book about $25 in bills, was discovered: he retreated to his room; made his escape thro' the window, took a boat from the shore, and crossed the Lake. The people of the house soon rallied, pursued and took him, with the borrowed coat on. But on making search, the money could not be found. It was suspected he had swallowed it, and it was thought proper to make internal search; accordingly an emetic was administered; but no cash appeared—a second was given him, with the like effect; but the third brought to view several pieces of a $20 bill. He was committed for trial.—*Middlebury Standard.*

A Philadelphia writer says, there is at present a practicable inland navigation from Philadelphia to Columbia River, which empties Into the Pacific Ocean, with the exception of 70 miles of portage!

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office, Chelsea-Landing, Ct. Oct. 1, 1818.*

DANIEL Adams, *Groton*, 2, James H. Brown, Nancy Brice, Thomas Bushnell, Moses Benjamin, Lucinda Brewster, Wm. Barry, Daniel Bostwick, George Buchanan, John Buddington, G. & H. B. Buckingham, Joshua Burnham, *Lisbon*, Joseph Bromley, *Preston*, Wm. Barrows, do. Benj. Colt, J. R. Comstock, Daniel Comstock, A Coon, Samuel Claghorn, Eben. Cooley, Emily Denison, Clark Davis, Charles Davison, Elizabeth French, 2, James D. Frost, Earles P. Gardner, *Bozrah*, Jeremiah Green, Solomon Giddings, Nathan Holmes, Rufus Hall, Martha Harris, James Hilton, Wm. Holt, Moses Hibbard, Russell Hubbard, Hiram Herkell, Henry Hazard, *Preston*, Joshua Hunt, Jabez Huntington, 4, David Jackson, Jona. Lester, Leander Latham, Maryan Lathrop, Ebenezer Latham, Thomas Lee, Mary Ann C Lanman, James Lanman, 3, H. F. Lamb, *Preston*, Wm. M'Graw, Elisha H. Mansfield John M'Curdy, Rebecca Maples, Robert McNutt, Norwich Courier, Augustus Perkins, George Perkins, Hez. Perkins, 4, Wm. Pendleton, *Preston*, Asa Post, *Bozrah*, Dyer Raymond, James C. Rider, Stephen Remington, 2, Joseph H. Strong, Geo. Stutson, 2, Thomas C. Slatterly, Robert Stodder, *Groton*, Margaret Tracy, Tantors & Buckley, *Hampton*, Hezekiah Wright, 2, Rufus Williams, Jun. *Groton*. 46—

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post Office, Norwich, Ct. on the 1st of Oct. 1818.*

ABEL Aldrich, Samuel Allen, Oliver Armstrong, Jun. Susan Austin, Joseph Babcock, Elihu Baxter, Jacob Bennet, Nathan Cochrane, George Crawley, Jeremiah L. Cross, 3, Gd. Cryeux. Esq. Nancy Dyer, Andrew Fenno, Simon Fitch, Eliza Francis, 2, Sarah Gale, Russell Harris, Thaddeus Johnson, Wm. McGraw, Isaac Miner, Lavisa Pelton, Stephen Phillips, Denison Rogers, Eunice Sabins, Benjamin Thomson, Benjamin Troop—*Norwich.*

Roswell Fox, John Hough, Daniel Rudd, Ira Stimpson, Elisha Woodworth—*Bozrah.*

Ebenezer Allen, Asel Bottum, R. O. & J. Hartshorn, Amelia Palmer—*Lisbon.*

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will open an EVENING SCHOOL, at the Chelsea Proprietors' School House, on the evening of Monday the 28th inst.—where will be taught all the common branches of School Education, with Surveying and Navigation, in the newest and most approved methods. Those young persons, to whom it may be requisite, could not probably spend their evenings more profitably than in such a School.

Terms and accommodations unexceptionable.

DYAR T. HINCKLEY.

Norwich, Chelsea Society,
Sept. 15, 1818. 45—

CASH.

JOSEPH BREED will pay cash for White BEANS and RYE.
Sept. 30. 47—

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SPLENDID GOODS,

Selected by F. A. Huntington, from the latest importations,

Are just received and now on sale,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE OF

F. A. Huntington & Co.

AMONG THEM ARE,

SILK Gloves, from 2s per pair upwards.
Kid do. „ 1s. „ do.
Cotton do. at 10 cents.
Black Lustrings from 3s6 upwards,
Calicoes „ 1s „
Carlisle Ginghams, unusually low priced,
Broadcloths from 75 cents to $11,00
Large assortment of Marseilles Vesting, some very fine,
Cambric Muslins, 6-4 wide, fr 2s6 upwards,
Levantine Shawls, 7-4 wide, „ 18s. „
Assorted Silk Cords, for Milliners, 15 yard pieces, at 1s ps
Fine black Willow Hats, for gentlemen,
New-York and Boston Shoes fr 6s upwards,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
SUPERFINE ENGLISH INGRAIN

CARPETING,

of the most desirable patterns, with binding to match
July 7, 1818. 35—

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM ROGERS,

HAS just received from New-York a general assortment of new and fashionable GOODS, suitable to the season—among which are—Broad Cloths, Cassimeres Nankeens Marseilles, Silk and other Vestings, Silk, Cotton and Hemp Hose, Leatherings of various colours, Calicoes, Dimities, Silk, Merino and other Shawls, Silk and Kid Gloves, and a variety of FANCY ARTICLES ALSO,

Groceries.

Wine Brandy, Gin, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Porter, Molasses, Teas of various kinds, Sugars, &c

The above articles were purchased with cash, at low prices, and will for cash be sold low.

Norwich, July 13, 1818. 36—

Lumber, &c.

50,000 ft. seasoned clear and merchantable Pine Boards,
8 000 do. Plank,
5 000 do Oak Boards,
1 000 do Chestnut Plank,
15 000 do seasoned Clapboards,
30,000 Hartford Shingles,
7 bbls. Mess and Prime Pork,
3 tierces Lard
Wire Sieves and Riddles—FOR SALE BY
JOHN LATHROP.
Sept 2. 1818. 43—

NOTICE.

THE sale of the REAL ESTATE of Mr. *Henry Gurdon*, deceased, is adjourned to the 15th inst. at which time sundry articles of

Personal Estate

will be sold.

GEO. PERKINS, *Ex'r.*
Norwich, Oct 1, 1818. 48—

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

Mason & Wheeler,

was this day by mutual consent dissolved.

SAMUEL G. WHEELER.
JNO. MASON.
Providence, Sept. 16, 1818. 48—

TAXES.

THE subscriber has in his hands for collection, two rate or tax bills, viz: Town and State—against the inhabitants of Norwich, on List of 1817, and he will be at *Reuben Witchby's Hotel*, on Monday the 19th day of said month, for receiving the same, and at his own house until the end of said month, and those that do not attend this call, must not find fault if they have to pay a travelling fee.

AUGUSTUS LATHROP, *Coll'r.*
Norwich, Oct. 5. 1818.

N. B. Those in arrear for Taxes, on List of 1816, must call and settle the same within ten days, and save the Collector the trouble of levying, and save them extra cost. 48—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

He will pay the same price for weaving as the Factories

HARVEY MORGAN.
Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31tf—

FOR SALE,

The House and Lot,

IN upper-street, three doors west of the Meeting-House. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Col. SAMUEL TYLER.

NATH'L G. HILLARD.
Norwich, Sept. 23, 1818. 46-4w

To Manufacturers.

FOR sale at *F. ROBINSON's* Book-Store, Chelsea, The Domestic Manufacturer's Assistant, and Family Director, in the arts of *Weaving and Dyeing*, comprehending a plain system of directions, applying to those arts and other branches nearly connected with them in the manufacture of Cotton and Woollen Goods, including many useful Tables and Drafts, in calculating and forming various kinds and patterns of Goods, designed for the improvement of Domestic Manufactures. By J. & R. Bronson.
Oct. 7. 48—

Nails, Fish, Rice, &c.

3d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d and 20d Cut Nails,
10d and 20d Wrought do.
2d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 8d and 20d Cut Brads,
20 quintals Codfish,
3 bbls pickled do.
1 do Tongues and Sounds,
6 cwt Rice,
1000 lbs. old Hard Soap,
15 doz. of the much approved and highly extolled Wire Sieves, of an excellent quality, at 2s6 per piece, and a large discount made to those who purchase by the dozen, FOR SALE BY

C. TYLER & Co.

WANTED,

Rye, Oats, Corn, and Walnut Wood, for which cash or goods will be exchanged.
Sept 2. 43—

12,000 feet clear seasoned CLAPBOARDS, FOR SALE BY JOHN LATHROP.

Who will pay cash for

White Beans, Walnuts, Chesnuts, Bees Wax and Babary Tallow.
Oct. 6. 48—

---

18 barrels Sugar,

FOR SALE BY D. RIPLEY.
Norwich, Sept 29, 1818. 47—

A Cable and 2 Anchors,

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.
Sept. 30. 47—

CODFISH.

100 quintals CODFISH, for sale by
C. R. KINNEY & CO.
Aug. 24, 1818. 42-tf—

GRIND-STONES.

60 Nova-Scotia GRIND-STONES, for sale by JOSEPH BREED.
Sept. 2. 43—

GLOBES.

ONE pair superior GLOBES, for sale at New-York price, at the Book-Store of R. HUBBARD.
Sept. 22, 1818.

GIN.

BEST Norwich, Cold Spring Gin, in hhds. and bbls.—*For sale by*
Sept. 9. JOSEPH BREED.

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less, by

LYMAN BREWER.
May 26. 39—

OATS.

THE subscriber will pay cash for 300 bushels OATS, if delivered soon.

N. GILBERT
Norwich, Sept 1, 1818 43—

SIZING.

CASH and the highest price will be given for 2 or 3000 lbs good SIZING, if delivered soon.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.
August 12.

---

70 Bottles Pepper Sauce,
70 lbs. Tamarinds,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN LATHROP.
Sept 9, 1818. 44—

Plaster of Paris.

22 tons first quality Nova-Scotia PLASTER, now landing and for sale by
Aug. 15. CALVIN TYLER & CO.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Coach and Gig Lace, and Painted Carpeting,

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.
Sept. 16. 45—

TABER & LITTLE,

TAILORS,

Opposite Kinney's Hotel, Norwich-Landing.
Sept. 23. 46—

Wanted Immediately.

A good new milch Cow,

6 or 7 years old.—Inquire at this Office.
Sept. 30 47—

A PERSON of good character and responsibility, is wanted immediately, to collect subscribers for the "Christian Spectator." APPLY AT
R. HUBBARD's *Book Store.*
Oct. 7.

STONINGTON BRIDGE

LOTTERY.

DURING the severe gale in September, 1815, the Bridge at Point Point, Stonington, was swept away. The Legislature of this State have granted a Lottery for rebuilding it, and the subscribers duly appointed Managers, having given bonds for the faithful performance of their trust, submit the following

SCHEME:

1	Prize	of 5000 Dollars is	$5000
1	do.	of 2000	2000
1	do.	of 1000	1000
2	do.	of 500	1000
1	do.	of 400	400
1	do.	of 200	200
8	do	of 100	800
10	do.	of 50	500
4	do.	of 30	120
48	do.	of 20	960
100	do.	of 10	1000
1170	do.	of 6	7020
1347	Prizes,		$20,000
2653	Blanks.		
4000	Tickets at $5 is		$20,000

Several of the Prizes to be disposed of as follows:

The first drawn blank on the 2d day's drawing,		$400
3d	„ „	1000
4th	„ „	500
5th	„ „	2000
6th	„ „	500
7th	„ „	5000

It is understood that 500 numbers constitute a day's drawing, whether more or less are actually drawn on any one day, and will accordingly regulate the stationary prizes.

Prizes to be paid in 90 days after the drawing is completed, and subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing is completed, will be considered as given for the benefit of the institution and not paid

The drawing will positively commence on the 27th of August next,

WM. WILLIAMS.
AMOS DENISON.
JESSE BREED } *Managers*
WM. W RODMAN

Stonington, April 1818 27—

Only 4500 Tickets.

To be drawn in October next.

WASHINGTON BRIDGE LOTTERY
No 8.

1 prize of 10000 Dollars.
1 „ 5000 „
1 „ 3000 „
1 „ 2000 „
with many others from 1000 to 12 dollars

Tickets ten dollars each, for sale at the Bookstore of

R. HUBBARD,

Sept 1 *Shetucket street*

Come and see.

A FARM for sale,

CONTAINING nearly one hundred acres of the first rate of LAND, pleasantly situated in the new town of Griswold, two miles south of the meeting house, nine miles east of Norwich, with two *Dwelling-Houses*. The same is well proportioned with mowing, plowing, orcharding, woodland and pasturing, well watered with wells, brooks and living springs, and needs no further recommendation than viewing the premises. As this is the best season for viewing lands, it is supposed that gentlemen will call immediately.

Also,

A lot of new Land,

Containing four hundred and fifty acres, in the town of Lackawaxen, County of Pike, State of Pennsylvania, near the Delaware river, being near settlements and stage roads—Wish the purchaser to call immediately, as he can have the whole or either part. A good title will be given

DANIEL P. STANTON.
Sept 30. 1818. 47—

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber has taken the *BLACKSMITH'S SHOP* of Capt. *Augustus Lathrop*, late in the occupancy of Captain *Thomas Miller*, near the Rev. Doct *Strong's* meeting-house, where all the various branches of the trade will be carried on, and work executed in the best manner, with dispatch and punctuality. All persons indebted, whose accounts are more than four months standing, for work done by me at my shop at Bean-Hill, are requested to call and give their notes, or make payment for the same.

WILLIAM LEE.
Norwich, Oct. 2. 1818. 48—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 21st day of Sept. A. D. 1818—
Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. SAMUEL BACKUS,

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mr. ASA BACKUS, Ex'r. or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Franklin.

47 *Attest, Henry Strong, Clerk.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ss.
Windham, County, Superior Court, Sept. Term, 1818.

UPON the Petition of *Electa Hewin*, of Mansfield, in said County, shewing to this Court, that on the 27th day of June, 1814, she was lawfully married to *Martin Hewin*, then of said Mansfield—that she performed all the duties enjoined by the marriage covenant, on her part, until about the first day of August, 1814, when the said *Martin* wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and has ever since continued his desertion, with a total neglect of duty and in direct violation of the marriage contract—praying for a bill of divorce, as per petition on file—which petition is by said Court continued to the next term of this Superior Court, to be holden at Windham aforesaid, on the first Tuesday of January, A. D. 1819—and the said *Martin* is hereby notified of the pendency of said petition.

47 SAMUEL GRAY, *Clerk.*

New-London County, ss. Superior Court. September term, A. D. 1818.

UPON the Petition of *Mercy Wright*, of Griswold, in the County of New-London, shewing to this Court, that on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1813, she was lawfully married to *John Wright*, then of Preston, in said County, with whom she lived in the due performance of her duty as a wife, until on or about the 10th day of January, A. D. 1814, when the said *John* wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and went to parts to her unknown, and hath ever since continued said desertion, with a total neglect of duty, &c.—praying this Court to grant her a Bill of Divorce, as by Petition on file, dated Sept 5th, A. D. 1818—

This Court order said Petition to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at New-London, in New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1819—and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

48 CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

New-London County, ss. Superior Court, September, A. D. 1818.

UPON the Petition of *Samuel Carew*, of Norwich, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on or about the 15th day of February, A. D. 1799, he was lawfully married to *Lydia Steele*, with whom he lived in the due discharge of all his duty, until on or about the 10th day of Sept A. D. 1809, when the said *Lydia* wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and hath at divers times since committed the crime of adultery, &c.—praying this Court to grant him a Bill of Divorce, as by Petition on file, dated September 23d, A. D. 1818—

This Court order said Petition to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at New-London, in New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1819—and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

48 CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

FOR SALE,

A FARM, on reasonable terms, and payments accommodating, situated near the N. E. corner of the town of Hampton, State of Connecticut, about 3 miles south of the turnpike road that leads from Providence to the Boston turnpike, that leads to Hartford—containing 125 acres, with a good *Dwelling-House, Barn*, and other out-buildings thereon, with a good proportion of plowland and mowing, with excellent pasturing, and about 30 acres of wood-land, very convenient to the house, and a young orchard. And as we believe that the Farm will recommend itself, we wish that if any are disposed to buy, they would call and view the premises for themselves—and for further information call on CLARKE SISSON or GEORGE SISSON, of Exeter, R. I. or of JESSE GARDINER, living on the premises. The subscribers will sell said Farm, or trade it for one about double the value.

CLARKE SISSON.
GEORGE SISSON.
Exeter, R. I. Sept. 30, 1818. 47-4w

Left the subscriber,

ON Monday morning last, an apprentice, by the name of

GEORGE BURDICK,

in the 19th year of his age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, middling light complexion, light eyes, and light hair, and a middling slim fellow. He wore away a black felt hat, a roundabout jacket, a dark butternut pair of pantaloons, a striped waistcoat, and stockings and shoes; carried a pack with him. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said apprentice, on my account, upon the penalty of the law. Whosoever will return said apprentice shall have One Cent Reward and no charges paid.

PELEG MAXSON, Jr.
Hopkinton, Sept. 25, 1818. 48—

Almanack, for 1819.

JUST published by R HUBBARD and for sale in large or small quantities, the *FARMER's ALMANACK*, for 1819.
August 26.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1818. *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXII. No. 50.]

OCTOBER 13.

FRESH GOODS.

WE have just received and are now opening a very large assortment of

NEW GOODS,

adapted to the season, which we will sell very cheap for cash.

AMONG THEM ARE,

100 pc. Bombazetts,
50 do. Broadcloths,
40 do. Flannels,
30 do. steam-loom and other Cotton Shirtings,
Blankets, Coatings, Duffils,
Tartan Plaids, for cloaks,
Fancy Goods, in variety,
200 pr. Ladies' Shoes, New-York manufacture, of superior quality and latest fashion.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

Late Publications.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale at the Blue Store, Shetucket-street, the folowing *NEW WORKS*, at New-York prices, viz:—

Anecdotes of the life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Landaff. Written by himself at different intervals, and revised in 1814. Published by his son, Richard Watson, LL. B. Prebendary of Landaff and Wells. Price $2,75.

The Resources of the United States of America; or a view of the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, financial, political, literary, moral and religious capacity and character of the American People. By John Bristed, counseller at law, —Author of the Resources of the British Empire. Price $3.

Lord Amherst's Embassy to China, comprising a correct narrative of the public transactions of the embassy, of the voyage to and from China, and of the journey from the mouth of the Pei-ho to the return to Canton. Interspersed with observations upon the face of the country, the polity, moral character, and manners of the Chinese nation. Illustrated by a large map. Price $3.

Narrative of an expedition to explore the river Zaire, usually called the Congo, in South Africa, in 1816, under the direction of Capt. J. K. Tuckey, R. N. To which is added, the Journal of Professor Smith; and some general observations on the country and its inhabitants. Pr. $3.

Considerations on the principal events of the French Revolution.—Posthumous work of the Baroness de Stael. Edited by the Duke de Broglie and the Baron de Stael. Two octavo vols. Price $5.

A series of Popular Essays, illustrative of principles essentially connected with the improvement of *the Understanding, the Imagination, and the Heart.* By Elizabeth Hamilton, author of Letters on the elementary principles of education, Cottagers of Glenburnie, &c. In two vols. Price $2.

The Scientific Library, or Repository of Useful and Polite Literature; comprising Astronomy, Geography, Mythology, Ancient History, Modern History, and Chronology. In six volumes. By the Rev. Thomas Smith; author of the Sacred Mirror, Universal Atlas, Wonders of Nature and Art, &c. &c. Enlarged and improved by Donald McDonald.—Price $5.

Tales of my Landlord, second series, collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham, Schoolmaster and Parish Clerk of Gandercleugh. In four vols. Price $2,50

Felix Alvarez, or Manners in Spain, containing descriptive accounts of some of the prominent events of the late peninsular war, and authentic anecdotes illustrative of the Spanish Character, interspersed with Poetry, original and from the Spanish. By Alex. R. C. Dallas, Esq.—Price $2,50.

New Tales, by Mrs. Opie, in two vols. Price $2,00.

Tales for Mothers and Daughters. By Miss Woodland. Price $1,75.

Mandeville. A tale of the seventeenth century in England. Price $2,50.

The Welsh Mountaineer; a novel. By Catharine Hutton, author of the Miser Married. Two vols. Price $2.

The Brownie of Bodsbeck, and other Tales. By James Hogg. Price $1.

Rosabella: or a Mother's Marriage. Five vols. in three. Price $3.

The Wanderer, or Female Difficulties. By Madame D'Arblay. 3 vols. Price $3.

Zuma, or the Tree of Health. Price 50 cents.

Oct. 14.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

Mason & Wheeler,

was this day by mutual consent dissolved.

SAMUEL G. WHEELER.
JNO. MASON.

Providence, Sept. 16, 1818. 48—

Watches, Jewellery, etc.

COIT & MANSFIELD,

HAVE just received a variety of English, French, and Swiss, capt and plain

WATCHES,

very low. Also, a variety of other Goods in their line, such as Tea Trays, Castors, brass and plated Candlesticks, Amulets in sets, Watch Trimmings, Jewellery, &c. They have now on hand a good assortment of

SILVER WORK,

warranted equal to sterling. Gold Beads, Razors, Scissors, Penknives, &c.

Chelsea, Oct. 13, 1818. 49—

Rufus Spalding,

HAS for sale at his Store in Norwich, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
MEDICINE, AND
DRY GOODS.

He pays cash and the highest price for

FLAX-SEED.

All persons indebted to the late firm of *Samuel Claghorn & Co.* are requested to make immediate payment to said *Spalding.*

Norwich, Oct 5, 1818. 48—

Flax-Seed.

Joseph H. Strong,

WILL pay an uncommonly high price for FLAX-SEED, if delivered immediately.

Who has for sale,

FLAX-SEED OIL.

Norwich, Oct. 7. 48—

Nutmegs, etc.

300 lbs. fresh Nutmegs, at N. York price,
3 boxes Turkey Figs,
Painters' Colours,
Dye Woods,
Groceries,
Drugs and Medicine, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

Samuel Tyler.

Norwich, Sept. 10, 1818. 45-6w

William Belcher,

HAS FOR SALE,

14 kegs Virginia manufactured Tobacco—various qualities.
Richmond and Baltimore superfine Flour,
Muscovado Sugar,
Turks-Island Salt, &c. &c.

WANTED,

Flax-Seed, White Beans, and Oats.

Norwich, Oct. 7, 1818. 48-3w—

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, a large supply of

Medicine,
Paints,
Die Stuffs,
Indigo,
St. Croix and New Rum by the hhd.
Cyder Brandy per bbl.
Wines,
An assortment of Iron,
Cart and Waggon Boxes,
Window Glass,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Raisins per cask,
Spices,
Sperm. Oil, &c.

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, June 16. 1818 32—

IMPROVED

Franklin Parlour & Cooking Stoves.

WILSON'S

IMPROVED Franklin Parlour & Cooking STOVES, of various patterns, for sale at the New-York price, by

LYMAN BREWER.

Sept 30. 47—

Bibles, &c.

COLLINS edition of the quarto Bible, various qualities and prices.

Scott's Family Bible—in which the notes are arranged on a new and improved plan.

Octavo, Duodecimo and Pocket Bibles, in variety—FOR SALE BY

R. HUBBARD.

Sept. 22.

Lumber, Flour, etc.

80,000 feet bright Eastern Boards, just received,
Clear and merchantable Boards, Plank, Joist and Clapboards,
Inspected Shingles,
Cherry Lumber,
New Dexter's Lime,
Southern and New-York Flour,
Philadelphia Rye Flour,
Turks-Island Salt,
Tobacco per keg,
2½ tons Grind Stones, superior quality,

FOR SALE BY

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Who will pay cash for

White Beans, Barley, and Oats.

Sept. 23. 46-6w—

Hardware Goods.

10 tons Iron Hollow Ware,
Cooking Stoves,
200 setts Cart and Waggon Boxes,
English and American Window Glass, of all sizes, from 6 by 8 to 16 by 22,
Russia, Swede's and English, flat, square and round Iron, Sheet Iron,
Nail Plates, Nail and Spike Rods,
Plough Shares and Share Moulds,
English blistered, and Crawley, American blistered, German, Swede's and Cast Steel, Sheet Lead, Shot,
Sad Irons, English and Am. Shovels,
Brass and Brass-head Andirons and Shovel and Tongs,
Cut and Wrought Nails, Tacks & Brads,
200 doz. Knives and Forks,
100 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives,
Razors, Scissors, Shears & Sheep Shears,
Butts, Screws, H and HL Hinges,
Shoe Knives, Rasps, Awls, Tacks, Hammers, Pincers, &c.
Clock Balls and Capitols,
Commode Knobs, Handles & Escutcheons,
Brass, plated, japann'd and iron Candlesticks,
Tea Trays and Waiters, Snuffers and Trays,
Slates, Ink Stands, Ink Powder,
Hand Saws, Files,
Screw Augurs, Brushes,
Norfolk and Bright Thumb Latches,
Stock, pad, cupboard, chest, trunk, draw and clock case Locks,
Morocco Pocket Books and Purses,
Elastick and Wire Knitting Pins,
400 groce Buttons,
Shaving Soap, Boxes and Brushes,
Gilt and Mahogany frame Looking Glasses,
Sand Paper, Scale Beams, Whips,
Trace Chains, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

Sept. 30. 47—

Looking Glasses.

A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

for sale at reduced prices by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,

OF ALL KINDS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Nov. 13, 1817. 2tf—

Flour, Lumber, &c.

Superfine Flour in bbls. and half bbls.
Clapboards and Shingles,
Dexter's Lime—FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

Who will pay cash for

WALNUT WOOD.

Sept. 16. 45—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by Book or Note, are required to make immediate payment and save cost.

He has for sale, a general assortment of GOODS, that will be sold very cheap for ready pay.

One Hundred cords Oak and Chesnut WOOD. WM. ROGERS.

Sept. 30, 1818. 47—

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber has taken the *BLACKSMITH'S SHOP* of Capt. *Augustus Lathrop*, late in the occupancy of Captain *Thomas Miller*, near the Rev. Doct. *Strong's* meeting-house, where all the various branches of the trade will be carried on, and work executed in the best manner, with dispatch and punctuality. All persons indebted, whose accounts are more than four months standing, for work done by me at my shop at Bean-Hill, are requested to call and give their notes, or make payment for the same.

WILLIAM LEE.

Norwich, Oct. 2, 1818. 48—

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE AUGUSTA (GEORGIA) HERALD.

A Singular and Providential Escape!

THE following statement may be relied on as a fact. The author, although he signs a fictitious name, will, at any moment, be ready to acknowledge his real name:—

"I am a citizen of Darlington District, S. C. and sometime since had the misfortune to be introduced to a young lady from Clarke County, (Geo.) of respectable parentage, and who was on a visit to a relation in Sumpter District, S. C. To this young lady I paid my addresses, and succeeded in obtaining her consent to the union. A time was fixed for the marriage, which was to have taken place at her father's residence in Georgia. Some days previous to the appointed time, I arrived at her father's, but to my disappointment found that the mother of the lady was opposed to the match. I succeeded, however, in obtaining her consent, and then imagined that every obstacle was now removed. The appointed time was now near at hand—every thing was in readiness—the parson invited—tickets of invitation sent round—and even the indispensable plumb cake prepared—when, suddenly, the cup of, what shall I say?—was dashed with bitterness to the ground. How this revolution came to be effected, the reader, if he will have a little patience, will soon learn. It seems that the young lady was determined, (and perhaps wisely,) to be sure of at least, one husband, and therefore, although previously engaged to me, had given a partial promise to another young gentleman. It was necessary that this business should be settled, and she therefore wrote to the gentleman in forming him of her engagement to me—wished him health, happiness, &c. and advised him to look elsewhere for a helpmate. This did not satisfy the gentleman in the least, who immediately hastened to the lady's residence, declaring that none but a verbal denial should serve. I was in conversation with the lady when he arrived—she immediately introduced him to me, and shortly after I left the room, little dreaming what was the result of their tete-a-tete was to be! I was not long, however, suffered to remain in blissful ignorance—for this female Machiavel soon informed me of the new turn affairs had taken—in short, she told me she had agreed to take my rival for a husband.

I know that this communication will be apt to produce a smile, where in fact, it should create a frown—and I also know that many may think I have acted unwisely in publishing my own mortification and disappointment—but this shall not deter me from blazoning forth to the world, an instance of such duplicity of conduct—and I do this in the hope of its proving a useful lesson to young ladies, as well as a caution to young men. The measure, may, indeed, seem harsh, but to save life, it is often necessary to lop off a limb—and I am in hopes that the publication may yet have a salutary effect.

Upon mature reflection, I have cause to thank my stars for the lucky escape I have had, and feel no disappointment but at the expense of outfit, travelling &c. &c. I feel no resentment against the parents of the lady, who uniformly treated me with every attention and respect, and who, I am convinced, are entirely opposed to the disgraceful conduct of one of their offspring. Thus has the subscriber been served by one of "Heaven's last, best gifts"—but with what greater propriety, might the quotation, in this instance, be altered to that of "Heaven's last least gift."

CŒLEBS DECEIVED.

From the Rhode-Island American.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Much has, within a few years, been said and written, concerning Sunday Schools. Much has been done by the friends of mankind, to extend their utility; and they seem now to assume, in many places, that rank, and that acknowledged importance, which promise permanency. Their beneficial tendency must, to every contemplative man, appear obvious. The most indifferent observer has noticed the powerful and lasting effects of early impressions, and of early established habits on the aged. People advanced in life, recollect much more readily and accurately the concerns of childhood and of youth, than they do those of middle or of old age. The old man of eighty or ninety years, who seldom recollects the most recent occurrences, will relate, in minute details, a complete history of his early life.—His sports, the names of his comrades, his good or ill luck at school, the subjects and his love or his hatred of his studies, his teacher's disposition, and the effects of his teacher's instructions and influences on himself and others, are all fresh in his memory; and, when warmed by relating these scenes of his youth, how often the tears, either of joy or of sorrow, accordingly as his early life was virtuous or vicious, trickle down the good old man's cheeks.

The observation, that "habit is second nature," is common, and when applied to early habits, continued to mature, or to old age, is evidently very proper. To destroy such habits, requires an exertion almost as violent as restraint to the course of nature requires. The maxim, that, "as a man is at eighteen, so he is, more or less, through life," is, I believe, almost universally proved, by experience, to be true. Early impressions remaining, and early habits, continuing, through life, must, we readily see, constantly affect the character. How much depends on the proper treatment of children is seldom duly considered.

If such are the effects of early impressions and of early habits, how important it is that they should be of that description, which shall, in after life, have a favorable effect on the characters of all, and an ultimately happy effect on those who are blessed with a good old age. What will be the probable benefits of Sunday Schools, in producing these so desirable effects? Their present plan promises favorably. Teachers, who labor with no prospect of present gain, with no probability of increasing their fame, with no possibility of obtaining proselytes to their peculiar faith, but with much inconvenience to themselves, are not likely to be either enthusiasts or bigots, or dupes to ambition. They are more likely to be persons, who, convinced by deliberate reasoning that they may do good, proceed carefully, but resolutely, to do it. The Scriptures are read, and select parts of them are learned. Hymns, adapted to young minds, are, in some schools learned and sung. The teachers attend their respective classes, and superintend the scholars' conduct. Exertions are made, and inducements are offered, to stimulate the scholars to promptitude in attendance on their duties, and to faithfulness in the discharge of them. The conduct of the scholars is generally very circumspect, and the progress of many is quite remarkable.

What now can be more evident, than that the knowledge stored at an age so tender, will remain, and exert an influence on the character in the vigor of life, and afford consolation in declining years? What more evident, than that habits of regularity, of regard for the Sabbath, and of reverence for the Scriptures, formed so young, will continue through life, a preventative of vice, or a help in piety, and at last a subject of joyful recollection?

THE TWO HIGHLANDERS.

There are now, or at least were, a few years ago, living at the village of Three Rivers (Canada) two venerable Highlanders, who fought in the opposite armies at the battle of Culloden, which terminated the Scotch rebellion, of 1745–6. Their names are Sinclair and Macdonold. The latter fought under the banners of the Pretender, and at the final defeat of the unfortunate Charles Edward, escaped from Scotland, and ultimately settled in Canada.—Sinclair fought in the regiment called the Fraser Highlanders, attached to the royal forces. This corps formed a part of Wolf's army, which invaded Canada, and on the peace of 1763 he left the regiment, and settled at Three Rivers. Both of them were private soldiers at home; but in Canada they acquired handsome properties by hard and honest industry, and their children have intermarried with the most wealthy and respectable inhabitants of the province. They are hospitable to all strangers, especially to the Scotch, but will not call them by any other name than North Britons, as having been born since the union with England, which they both deplore as the extinction of their nation. They also live on the best terms, and never meet without a hearty shake of the hand, but daily jeer each other, the one on the signal defeat of "the rebels" at Culloden, and the other on his friend's abandonment of their "legitimate Prince," to serve "the recreants." It is remarkable that Macdonold, the soldier of Stuart, dresses in the English fashion of the last century, and that Sinclair, the soldier of Cumberland, most religiously adheres to the costume of a Highland laird of the 17th century. They are each about one hundred years of age, and are very fine specimens of the hard features and athletic forms of the Highlanders at the days of other years. Sinclair especially with his decorated bonnet and ample plaid, seated at the door of his neat and hospitable mansion, quaffing the Indian leaf, is an object of peculiar interest to every person who visits the beautiful village of the Three Rivers; and when they depart this life, there will be a blank in its society, that no addition can fill to equal advantage.

Anecdote of Chief Justice Jay.

On a trial before Mr. Jay, when chief justice of the United States, the counsel was supposing a statement of facts different from what appeared in evidence, when he was checked by the judge. Suppose nothing, sir, said the court; argue from the facts in evidence. There is no end, said the chief justice, to arguments of this kind; when a different state of facts is made out by evidence, it will be time enough then to consider of that case. The counsel promised compliance, but shortly afterwards trespassed again. Supposing, (said he,) gentlemen of the jury, that the state of facts was different. This is the second time, said the chief justice, that I have cautioned the gentleman at the bar against this mode of argument. There could be no law, said he, no rule of action for any particular act, if a different act would invalidate that law; if another were admitted, it would be to invalidate not only every legal, but every moral obligation also. Let me caution you, sir, to beware how you offend the third time in this point. The counsel again promised compliance, and was again unmindful of his word. Suppose, gentlemen of the jury, said the counsel, that the facts were different. Suppose said the chief justice, that you should sit down sir.

From Bristed's resources of the United States.

In one, and that the most important department of foreign policy, viz. *diplomacy*, the American government, under all its administrations, has exhibited great talents and skill. In the United States, there is no *corps* of regularly bred statesmen, as in Europe: but our politicians generally, and more especially our diplomatists, are taken from the class of practising lawyers, who being men of business, shrewd observers, and well acquainted with mankind, have always been a match, and often an overmatch, for the European ambassadors, and plenipotentiaries, who have been systematically trained in the routine of office, amidst all the forms and decisies of the chest. During the last fifty years, American diplomacy has signalized itself in every court and cabinet of Europe; and the names of Jay, Adams, Morris, King, Jefferson, Marshal, Monroe, Pinckney, and the Commissioners

at Ghent, will deservedly rank as high as those of any diplomatic characters, which have adorned other countries. The peace concluded with England in 1783, by Mr Jay, Mr. Adams and Dr. Franklin, and the commercial treaty made with England in 1794, by Mr. Jay, are evidences of consummate diplomatic wisdom and skill. A very slight perusal of the American State papers, lately published at Boston, will show that the American diplomatists, invariably, wield a more pointed and powerful pen than their European antagonists; that they press their arguments with more force, place them in a greater variety of lights, and defeat, or evade, or parry, the strokes of their opponents with more adroitness and effect. The Marquis of Wellesley, in April, 1815, said in his place, on the floor of the House of Lords, when discussing the negotiation between the United States and Britain, respecting peace, "that the American Commissioners had shown the *most astonishing superiority* over the British, during the whole of the correspondence. The noble Earl (Liverpool) opposite probably felt sore at this observation; as no doubt the British papers were communicated from the common fund of Ministers, in England."

A SKETCH OF THE LAW.

Law! is like a fine woman's temper; a *very difficult study.* Law is like a book of surgery, a great many *terrible* cases in it. Law is like fire and water; very good servants; but very bad, when they get the upper hand of us—it is like a homely genteel woman, very well to follow. It is also like a scolding wife, very bad when it follows us. And again, it is like bad weather, most people choose to keep out of it. In law there are four parts; the quidlibet; the quodlibet; the quid-pro-quo; and the sine-qua-non. Imprimis, the quidlibet, or who began first? Because in all actions of assault, the law is clear, that *probis jokis* is *absolute maris, sine jokis*; which being elegantly and classically rendered into English is, that whatsoever he be that gave the first stroke, it was absolutely ill and without a joke. Secondly, the quodlibet, or the damages; but that the law has nothing to do with, only to state them; for whatever damages ensue, they are all in client's perquisites, according to the ancient Norman motto; if he is cast, or castrandrum, he is "semper idem rumandum." Thirdly, quid-pro-quo, feeling counsel; giving words for money, or having money for words; according to that ancient Norman motto, "Sicurat lex," we live to perplex. Fourthly, the sine-qua-non; or, without something, what would any thing be good for? Without a large *wig* what would be the out *line* of the law?

A CAUSE!—Jack the groom, and Mary the cookmaid, had a law suit, wherein Jack was plaintiff, and Mary, the cook maid, defendant—Jack came home a little in liquor, and made a forcible entry on the cook's premises, the kitchen, and determined to have a sop in the pan. Mary, the defendant, insisted on a right of refusal, (a sop in the pan you must know is a very serious thing, for without perquisites, what are all the honors and places good for? Nothing more than an embroidered button hole; and if we consider the secretary of state as the nation's cook, the perquisites are the sop in the pan, with which *omnium gatherum* choose to grease their fingers.)—Well, plaintiff Jack seized Mary by the left hand—there was the quid libet; Mary took Jack by the right hand and pulled him into the dripping pan; this was the quod libet; now, if the dripping-pan had not been there, he could not have fallen into it; and if he had not been there, the dripping-pan could not have received him—and this is law; and the loquaciousness of the law is multiloquaciousness—forasmuch—nevertheless—moreover—likewise—and also.

The liberty of the law is the happiness of Americans; and it is very happy for us Americans that we have the liberty to go to law.

Mobile Gazette.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, AUG. 27.

OUR private letters from Paris, state, that the number of English, Irish and Scotch, in France, appears on the Police Books to amount to 62,000, every one of whom is registered as to name, residence, &c. and could be arrested in 24 hours.—The evacuation of the country by the army of Occupation will be the signal for the return of a great proportion of this emigrant population. It is estimated that their expenditure amounts to 50,000l. a day—a sum, which, if spent at home, would give an impulse to trade even in London itself.

MADRID, AUG. 9.

NOTE—*Delivered the 12th of June last, by the Cabinet of Madrid to the High Allied Powers, relative to the situation of South-America.*

Since the time that unfortunate events, by a natural consequence, communicated the revolutionary germ to Spanish America, and caused to break out in these countries deplorable efforts to effect the separation of subjects from their legitimate Sovereign, his Catholic Majesty took for the invariable rule of his conduct the following principles:—

1. To employ all the means that depend upon human wisdom, to bring back those who have strayed from the path of order and obedience, by using as much mildness and as little rigor as possible.

2. To seek in the diplomatic relations a political mean to attain this object. The revolutionary enfranchisement of South-America, on its return under its lawful rule, present, in fact, to the political world, considerations of such great weight they deserve that the eyes of Europe should fix themselves upon conjunctures, which may bring about a new order of things in its political and commercial relations.

The united efforts of the principal European powers have already annihilated that disastrous system which nursed the American Revolution, but it remains still for them to stifle this system in the same America, where its effects are of the most serious nature.—His Catholic Majesty having never lost sight of the two principles above mentioned, and being still animated with a desire to put an end to the effusion of blood and devastations, the deplorable consequences of a war of this kind, only waited for an opportunity to call the attention of the High Allied Powers to a subject, which several times has been made the foundation of notes which have been delivered to them, and recently of negotiations entered upon in so friendly a manner with his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Great-Britain.

The insurrection of Pernambuco made a lively impression upon his Catholic Majesty, and at the moment when he wished to recommend this event to the attention of the Allied Sovereigns, it was necessary to demonstrate its direct relations with the general interest.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that his Majesty received the answers from the high Allied Powers. They opened the way to very important negotiations, and induced the Powers to interfere in the unfortunate circumstances in which America finds itself, for the purpose of availing themselves of all the means of wisdom and vigor calculated to bring the revolted countries to submission, and to put an end to the immorality and political contagion which such an order of things presents.

To follow up the first steps so happily commenced, his Majesty thinks the moment is arrived, when he should explain, in a categorical and solemn manner, to his High Allies, the principles which he has laid down for himself to effect the good which he proposes to himself, and such as might be expected from his sentiments of humanity.

In consequence, in referring to the overtures which have already been made, his Majesty declares this day, that such are the points on which he is invariably fixed:

1. A general amnesty for all the Insurgents as soon as they have submitted.

2. Admission of Americans, endowed with the proper qualifications, to all employments, in common with the European Spaniards.

3. A commercial regulation of these provinces with foreign states upon free principles, and conformable with the present political situation of these countries and of Europe.

4. A sincere disposition on the part of his Catholic Majesty to promote all the measures which in the course of the negotiations may be proposed to him by the High Allies and shall be compatible with his rights and dignity.

His Majesty is, therefore persuaded, that nothing further opposes itself to the opening of the negotiations, upon the basis laid down as above, and which he knows to be equally conformable with the views already manifested by his august Allies.

Remarks of the London Globe.—"The authenticity of the above Note is avowed. It may be, therefore, confidently presumed, that the relations between Spain and her revolted Colonies, in South-America, will be taken into consideration, at the Congress at Aix-La-Chapelle. The idea of the mediation of the Allied Sovereigns appears, however, absurd. They have none of the qualities of mediators between such parties. Indeed the present state of the quarrel precludes the possibility of effectual mediation. The Colonies contend for independence; they have nothing then to concede to mediation. If they concede that, they concede every thing, and submit to unqualified and decisive failure. But supposing they should at the intercession of the Allies, return to their obedience to the King of Spain, upon a promise of better and milder treatment, what security will they have for its performance? It might have been expected that his Majesty, who owes so much to England, would have been proud of an opportunity to evince his gratitude; but his tenacity of the Slave Trade, and his commercial regulations, prove the contrary. If then the Colonies should bow their heads to his yoke, they will in vain complain to England, that it presses with increased weight, and call upon the Allied Sovereigns to enforce the arrangement made and guaranteed through their mediation. Although their voice should be heard in Russia and Germany these powers have no hand to stretch to them. England, as a naval power, is the only one that could act with effect; but what would she gain by the service? Why, the risk of a war with Spain, and the trouble and expense of doing for the Colonies what they are now doing for themselves, and which, if left alone, they must accomplish. Without laying any stress upon generosity and love of liberty, which the people of England profess to admire so much—without taking into account the national spirit, and the necessity of a long peace to heal the wounds and recruit the strength of the country—we think that the people of England, from their experience of the character of the beloved Ferdinand, would be extremely averse to our embarking in any undertaking for his benefit and advantage."

HAMBURG, JULY 20.

The following circumstance deserves mention, however incredible it may appear:—Mr. Agricola, at *Gotnitz*, in Altenburg, has in his garden an apple tree, which, in the year 1816, bore 208 sorts of apples and other fruits—in fact, the tree has on it above 300 sorts, but those last grafted have not yet borne. This gentleman has effected this curiosity for his amusement, by inoculating and grafting, and has fastened to every branch a little board with the name of the sort of apples it bears. The tree has a strange appearance, from the various shapes and colours of the leaves, blossoms, and fruits. Some years ago the Russians bivouacked near this tree, and were so surprised at the strange shape, of it, and the number of little boards, that they did not injure it, though they cut down other fruit-trees for fire wood.

INSPRUCK, AUG. 2.

The American squadron continues at Leghorn, where it is obliged to observe quarantine.

Letters from Leghorn say, "the American naval division does not seem disposed to leave that latitude. Most of the officers have hired country seats near the city. They spend much money. Their sumptuousness makes us think that all republics do not resemble that of Lycurgus. A great dinner was given at the anchorage on the anniversary of their Independence; when, it is said, after the repast was over, the guests showed their enthusiasm by throwing the plate, silver ware, and every thing which covered the table, into the sea."

☞ This, no doubt, is nothing but the amplification of some act of jollification on board the squadron, during a fourth-of-July frolick.

PARIS, AUG. 19.

NEW PLAYING CARDS.

"The King has ordered that a new kind of *Playing Cards*, invented by the Sieur Housiagon, and bearing figures taken from our history, shall be adopted after the 15th September; and may be manufactured by all the trade."

☞ This measure has been sneered at as frivolous; but the Paris papers say it has been adopted at the suggestion of an artist, to correct the *jumble* which is connected with the existing cards. *France*, they add, has a right to introduce an alteration, as cards were first invented in France [in 1390, to divert Charles VI.] The first inventor proposed, by the four *suits*, to designate the four great orders of men in the kingdom. By the *Hearts* the *Clergy, Gens (gens de choeur)* were meant. The *Spades*, which originally were points of lances, intended the *Nobility, Chevaliers*, &c. The *Diamonds* designated the *Merchants, Mechanics* and *Citizens*, who enrich and adorn a country. And the *Clubs* (corruptly so called, for the original figure was the *Trefoil* [*clover*] *leaf*) alluded to the *Farmers, Peasants*, &c. The four *Kings* represented *David, Alexander, Cesar* and *Charles*, and these names are attached to all the French cards to this day. The *Queens* were *Argine, Esther, Judith* and *Pallas*. The *Knaves* designated servants, or armour-bearers of the Kings, &c. *Knave* originally meant only a servant. In some of the old Bibles, one of the epistles begins—"*Paul a knave of Jesus.*" &c.—*Centinel.*

The ultra Royalists of France have addressed a memorial to the Sovereigns of Europe, having, for its object, the establishment of a new order of things, in exact conformity to the antient regime, and restoring the remains of the whole body of the ancient nobility, clergy and former magistry. Some of the prints have considered this step as an act of treason against the State and Sovereign, and very considerable alarm has arisen in the promulgation of such sentiments.

The plan of a society of commerce and navigation has been published at Amsterdam, for which the King has granted a licence. The funds will be raised by subscription. The society will commence their operations when the subscriptions amount to 200,000 florins.

Prince Leopold is in England, and appears to have fully recovered his health, and spirits.

Her Royal Highness, the Duchess de Berry, is in a way, that all ladies wish to be, who love their lords.

In consequence of some events which have taken place in the University, at Gottingen, the number of the students has been reduced from 1200 to 600.

The King of France has presented His Royal Highness, the Duke of Cambridge, with a superb enamelled Tea Tray, with a gold border, in filigree; and a pair of matchless Vases of Sevres porcelain, after the antique.

Private letters have been received from the Northern Expedition, under Capt. Ross, dated the 8th of July, in lat. 74. The two ships were then off a remarkable point of land, called by Baffin the Devil's Thumb; but the letters state no other particulars than that all was well, and that they were at the moment of their writing impeded in their progress by the ice. We understand that the other expedition, under Captain Buchan, was seen by a whaler on the 8th of July, fast to the ice, in a latitude short of 80. We understand the name of the whaler is the Vigilant, of London, but we have not heard any further particulars.

The Times of the 29th August says:—"The mission of Mr. Gallatin, Minister of the U S has nothing to do with the occupation of the Floridas. He is only commissioned to remove some difficulties which the Treaty of Ghent had not sufficiently settled, and which concern the navigation of the lakes, the possession of certain islands, and the details of the fisheries.

A Jenneting Apple tree, in Cambridgeshire, has borne one Crop of Apples, this year, and is now in full blossom with another.

Connecticut Legislature.

Thursday Afternoon, Oct. 8.

MESSRS. Elliot and Barber were appointed a committee to bring forward the unfinished business of the last session.

Messrs. J. Stevens, Austin and House were appointed committee of elections.

Messrs. Sterling, A. Willey, and Stockman committee of finance.

After the report of the first committee, the several bills regulating manufactories, widows' dower, relating to fisheries, to the judiciary system, to the owners of bank stock, and to taxation, which were postponed to this session, were taken up, and received their first reading.

220 copies of the bill on taxation were ordered to be printed.

A committee of two from a county was appointed to assist the governor and council in counting votes on the constitution.

The resignation of Cyrus Swan, as assistant Judge of the county court for Litchfield county, was then read and accepted; and the house

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Friday Morning, Oct. 9.

After some ordinary business, the report of the committee appointed to count the votes for and against the constitution, was read, approved and accepted. The whole number of votes returned was 26,282; 13,918 of which were in favor of the constitution, and 12,364 against it, giving a majority in favor of 1554, and the Constitution was declared to be adopted: no returns were received from the town of Burlington.

The petition of sundry Methodists praying that all societies of their denomination might have liberty to return into the treasury their share of the appropriation money was granted.

Mr Austin believed that all were ready to grant it, and he did not know but they ought to go further, and vote them thanks for the present they would make to the State. Adjourned to 2 P. M.

Friday Afternoon.

A resolve had been offered proposing some alterations in the mode of keeping the Journals of the House.

Mr. Austin, of New-Hartford, said if it was material to keep a journal, it was material to keep a correct one. The journal ought to be correct. Errors may be found after the session, when it will be impossible to rectify them. On the whole he thought it a useful rule.

Mr. E. Coit, of Norwich, moved that from the word Resolve, the residue of the bill be struck out, and that words be inserted in lieu of the part thus erased, authorizing the appointment of a committee to examine the books at the end of each session.

Mr. Elliott, thought the proposed amendment would not effect the remedy intended. At the close of the session the members would be dispersed, and if they were not, would have so far forgotten facts, that they would not be able to correct errors. From day to day, members could recollect, and as the clerks were reading, they might point out the errors of the preceding day. This mode would be a sure preventative of the establishment of errors in the journal.

Mr. Coit varied his motion so as to authorize a daily examination of the journal.

The House having ordered the bill to be laid on the table, Mr. Elliott moved that the present rules be engrossed and framed.

Mr. Edwards thought, as the rules were printed, it would be better to frame a printed copy, which was assented to by Mr. Elliott, and the vote was carried.

The petition of certain persons in New-Haven, for a Marine Insurance Company, was read.

The bill with respect to Manufacturing companies was read a second time, and, there being no remarks made thereon, was postponed to a third reading.

Monday forenoon, Oct. 12.

A bill for an act for the distribution of the School Fund in proportion to the polls instead of the list.

The vote on the final passage of the bill relative to dower which had been taken on Saturday, was reconsidered, on motion of Mr. Edwards.

By the late Mails.

GEORGIA. MILLEDGEVILLE, OCT. 1.

GOV. Rabun has received the following despatch from Gen. Gaines, of the U. S. army:—

H. Q. Fort Hawkins, Sept. 25.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's communication of the 22d inst. and in reply have to observe, that I have taken measures to concentrate upon that part of the southern frontier recently menaced by the savages, such of the disposable force of my command as can be most speedily drawn to that point. I have reason to believe that this force will reach its destination by the middle of next month, and that it will be sufficient to repel any number of Indian warriors that may be likely to approach that frontier.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Arbuckle, commanding at Fort Gadsden, to the Agent for Indian Affairs, dated 31st Aug. 1818.

"SIR—Within a few days, one hundred and eighty-eight of the hostile Indians from near Suwanee surrendered themselves at this post;—these with others who have surrendered of late, in all about three hundred, I have ordered into the Nation and to report to you. They are in a most wretched condition, and will be at Fort Gaines about the 10th next month. I shall make provision for them until the first of October, or until I hear from you, or some arrangements is made for them, provided that may be soon. The Indians who lately surrendered, brought with them twenty-nine negroes, men, women and children. Eighteen of them appear to belong to different persons in the Floridas, and eleven are claimed by Indians."

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK, OCT. 12.

We announce with much regret, the arrival in this harbor of the U. S. frigate Macedonian, J. Downes, Esq. commander, in distress. She came in on Saturday afternoon, and proceeded immediately to the navy yard at Gosport.* She was dismasted in a severe gale, which commenced from S. E. on Saturday, P. M. 26th Sept. in lat. 35, 37, long. 55, and shifted on the morning of the 27th to N. W. during which she had her mizen mast carried away by the board; her fore and main masts sprung, and was compelled to cut away her fore and main top masts, with the loss of some other spars of inferior consequence, and three of her boats. We refer to the subjoined extract from her log-book for particulars.

The Macedonian sailed from Boston on the 21st of last month, bound to the Pacific Ocean, completely fitted for a two years cruise. The trim in which she left that port could scarcely be exceeded; but now how altered! After being only six days at sea, she returns to port with no other vestige of her former grandeur than her "wooden walls," and in appearance, precisely as she entered the port of *New-York when a prize to the gallant Decatur. The tempest is represented to have been indescribably awful, and the situation of the Macedonian perilous in the extreme.

Extract from the Log Book of the U. S. frigate Macedonian, J. Downes, Esq. commander.

"*Sunday, Sept. 27, 1818.*—From 12 to 4, P. M. fresh breeze and cloudy, at 3, 30, hauled down the fore-top-mast-stay-sail—at 4, set down the light sails out of the tops. From 4 to 6, strong gales, with rain—at 5 took in the mizen-storm-stay-sail, 6 to 8, strong gales, with rain—at 7, P. M. lost William Wilkins, seaman, overboard, by a flap of the mizen-storm-stay-sail-sheet. From 8 to midnight, blowing a severe gale, with a tremendous sea running—at 8, 30, parted the main-storm-stay-sail-stay. At 9, P. M. split and hauled down the mizen storm-stay-sail, unbent and repaired it. From 9 to midnight, laying too, under fore-storm-stay-sail. From 12 to 4 A. M.—at 1, 30, sprung the main mast between the spar and gun decks. called all hands, and set the carp… knocking out the wedges. At … the fore-storm-stay-sail-sheet… much, but succeeded in hauling … curing it. At 4 A. M. sprung the … badly, in two places. At 4, 30 … mizen rigging, when the mizen … the board, carrying away our … board quarter boats. The … boat being injured before the … went, hauled her in board, and … to pieces. At 6 A. M. discov… fore-mast was sprung in three… —Finding that we could not … lower masts by any means … away our top-masts—at 8, 30, … fore-top-mast, when the … it, carrying also the spar … cut away the main-top-mast … the main-top-mast went over … ing down with it the main-ya… away the starboard yard arm … M. shipped a sea which knock… board waist nettings. About … found that the fore-mast … the fore-yard, cut away the … came down on deck—the fall … the yard. From 8 to meridian … ployed in clearing the wreck; … employed fishing the masts … moderate breezes—but a very … set the main storm stay-sail."

* New-London.

MASS. BOST…

BRIGHTON CATTLE …

We spent an hour yesterd… esting exhibition. The collect… was immense, including several… alists and practical Husbandmen … part of the State. It would … columns to do any thing like … bitions.

The arrangements were … executed. The Society … new *Hall*—an edifice which … the munificence of the founde… to the meeting-house, where … offered by the Rev. Dr. Fost… dress pronounced by John … Roxbury. The arrangement… the committees were then … President.

The animals exhibited (… didates for premiums) were … inclosed in 70 commodious … were fat *Oxen*, one weighing … 2784 wt. one other 2374 lb. … mostly milch, and from … many with calves:—Fourteen … animals, and some very … *Calves*, mostly males, of … *Two Heifers*, one of them … pronounced the most … ever seen in America:—… *Forty-seven Pigs*, all of excell… appearance:—Three *Merino* … them extraordinary for … fat:—Twenty-four *Merino* … native Sheep.

The Exhibition of Inventions … factures was in Agricultural … Hall had nearly fifty Thre… Ploughs, Drills, and other … Agriculture of new or improved …

In the upper Hall was a … American Manufactures. … ed nearly forty pieces of … The products of the Ladies … exhibition, peculiar attention … ed of very elegant counterpanes … ble cloths, straw bonnets, … buttons, and native silk, in the … es, &c. We saw also a … Glass, "from the New-England … poration, Lechmere's Point," … several extraordinary produ… earth.

Two hundred gentlemen … together at Fuller's. The … awarded this day, at 4 o'clo…

The *Ploughing Match* to … this day.—*Centinel.*

BRIGHTON CATTLE …

The *Ploughing Match*, and … Inventions, Manufactures, &c. … Thursday, by postponement … the rain on Wednesday. The … the spectators numerous, and … tion complete. The ground … quarter acre lots, was a close … with a firm green sward, made … the late rain. At ten, seven … on signal from the Judges; two … single pairs of oxen, driven … men; the others composed of … having drivers to each. One … completed its work in 34 minutes … the others varied from 35 … The single team of Mr. E. W… 47 minutes 15 seconds; the … relinquished the contest, and … al team to complete the lot … spirit of those who work… teams was admitted, its severe … animals was condemned, as … profitable.

The whole scene was … ing; and the docility of the … exceeded by the skill and ardo… men. The neatness of the … of lot No. 5, by the plough of … Esq. of Roxbury, was … and to this plough the *first* … awarded, though not finishing … of 20 dollars to the plough, 10 … men and 5 to the driver. The … um of 12 dollars to the plough … ploughman, who held and drove … to Mr. E. Ward, of Brookline … premium, of 8 dollars to the p… the holder and driver, to Mr. … liams, of Roxbury. Gorham … was the Chairman of the … awarders; who, in making the … pressed the regret of the Com… were unable to reward the … with premiums.

After the Ploughing, the … and bottom of *Working Oxen* … Seven pairs were entered for … Two waggons, loaded with … ing, with the waggon, 49 cwt … were drawn by single pairs … hill leading from Brighton … were then exercised in … returned with the loads to … starting. Though the loads … ed heavy, they were as … the qualities of the cattle, …

would have strained these to injury, would have been.

Mr. Darby, of Salem, was Chairman of the Judges, on this trial; and the premiums were thus awarded:—The first of 40 dollars, to the team of Hon. John Wells, of Dorchester; second, of 30 dols. to the team of Capt. Rice; and the third, of 20 dols. to the team of Mr. A. D. Williams, of Roxbury.

The award of the premiums were announced in the meeting-house, late on Thursday. Mr. Lowell Chairman of the Judges of the Live Stock, expressed the extreme difficulty of the Committee to distinguish individual from the general excellence of the animals exhibited, which amounted to 70. He did justice to the good qualities of many of them which did not obtain the premiums, and whose owners they feared would express dissatisfaction. He mentioned with great pleasure, the improvement which the exhibition of Tuesday presented—and which evidently was the result of the exertions of the Society—and mentioned the fact, that, though three years since the heaviest fat animal exhibited in Brighton did not exceed 1300 wt. there had this year been exhibited ten head of fat cattle, seven of which weighed over 2200 wt.—one weighing 2700 wt.—and the three smallest weighing over 1800 wt. each. The ox Magnus, the largest in the pens, was not exhibited for a premium. Mr. L. mentioned also, the satisfaction which the Committee derived in seeing the improvement in Bulls and Swine, and they lamented that it was not equally extended to Milch Cows. It is impossible, in a hasty sketch, to do justice to the facts and proposals of improvement presented and made by this gentleman. The *first* premium of 50 dols. for fat cattle, was then awarded to Mr. Rufus Marble, of Sutton; the *second*, of 30 dols. to Mr. Luke Fisk, of Waltham; and the *third*, of 20 dols. to Mr. Edward Whitman, of Stow.

For the best Bull, the premium of 40 dols. to Gorham Parsons, Esq.—2d, of 25 dols. to Mr. Higgins, of South Berwick.

For Milch Cows, 1st premium, of 40 dols. to Mr. Pope, of Sterling; 2d, of 30 dols. to Mr. Gordon, of Westbrook, (*for the mother of the famous Westbrook family, for which Mr G. has been offered 1000 dolls. delivered in N Y.*) and the 3d, of 20 dollars, to Mr. Pomeroy, of Brighton.

For Boars—the 1st premium, of 18 dols. to Charles Vaughan, Esq. of Hallowell.

The premium of 100 dols. was awarded to Mr. Williams' imported Bull.

Mr. R. Sullivan, of the Committee on Domestic Manufactures, made an extensive report on the articles exhibited, and concluded with the award of numerous premiums some of them new, and for efforts of female ingenuity and enterprize; for which our readers must wait until the report of the Trustees is published. The first premium was awarded to Messrs. Shepherd and James, of Northampton, for the best Broadcloths, which were highly commended. ☞Some pieces of Broadcloths, manufactured at Oxford, by Mr. Edward Howard, were highly spoken of by the dealers in that article—as was also a specimen of Bedticking, manufactured by Mr. James Watson, of Seekonk.

Mr. S. Perkins, of the Committee on *Inventions*, also made a full report. The premium of 75 dols. for the best exhibited machine for threshing grain was awarded to Mr. E. Hotchkiss. There was a fine exhibition of ploughs, &c.

His Excellency the Governor, President Adams, and numerous other distinguished citizens honored the field with their presence.

* *These cattle are all of the best native breed of New-England, with a cross of the imported Gore breed.—They exhibited wonderful strength and docility.*

CATTLE SHOWS, FAIRS, &c. &c.

Season of Fat Things.—The interior papers are filled with accounts of the exhibitions at numerous *Cattle Shows, Fairs*, &c. in all parts of the Eastern States. Four years since there was but one Institution of the kind in the United States, now they exceed fifty! Their beneficial effects are universally acknowledged.—They are seen and felt to give a new impetus to Agriculture, Inventions, and Domestic Manufactures, and are well deserving the public and private patronage they receive.

The parent Cattle Show was held in Berkshire County, the 7th and 8th inst. and, as was to be expected, the display of Animals, Products, and Domestic Manufactures, far excelled that of any of the preceding years. Fourteen premiums were awarded for agricultural productions and improvements, of which one, of $35, was to Thomas Melvill, Jr. Esq. for the best cultivated and organized farm.—Fourteen for domestic animals, and sixteen for household manufactures, principally to ladies.

Letters say, that the Hon. Mr. Clay will visit this town on his journey from Kentucky to Washington. *Centinel.*

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, October 21, 1818.

Members of the 16th Congress.

By the Report of the Committee for examining the votes, made to the General Assembly on Thursday last, it appears, that

JAMES STEVENS,
JONATHAN O. MOSELY,
GIDEON TOMLINSON,
JOHN RUSS,
ELISHA PHELPS,
SAMUEL A. FOOT, and
HENRY W. EDWARDS, Esqrs.

are chosen to represent the people of this State, in the 16th Congress of the United States.

From the National Intelligencer of Thursday.

Mr. Secretary Crowninshield has resigned the office of Secretary of the Navy. His successor is not yet named.

The Post Master General has conferred on Mr. Phineas Bradley, for many years a clerk in the General Post Office, the appointment of Junior Assistant Post Master General, in the place of Seth Pease, Esq. resigned.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State of Connecticut,
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the General Assembly of this State have, during their present session, passed a RESOLUTION *in the following words, viz.*

"Whereas, by return of Votes made to this "Assembly, in pursuance of a Resolve of the "General Assembly, passed at their session "in May last, it appears that the Constitution "of civil government framed by the Convention held at Hartford on the fourth Wednesday of August last, has been ratified and approved by the People of this State:

"Resolved by this Assembly, that His Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby "requested to issue his proclamation, declaring that said Constitution has been duly ratified agreeable to the direction of said Convention, and is to be and remain the supreme law of this State."

Therefore, in pursuance of said RESOLUTION, I do now issue this my PROCLAMATION, and do hereby DECLARE, that the CONSTITUTION OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT for the People of the State of Connecticut, framed by a Convention of their Delegates at Hartford, and published on the fifteenth day of September last, has been duly *approved* and *ratified*, and is henceforth to be observed, by all persons whom it doth or may concern, *as the supreme law of this State.*

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Seal of the State to be affixed, at the Council Chamber in New-Haven, this twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the forty-third.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

By His Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

Ordination of Missionaries.

It is expected that three Missionaries, and perhaps more, will be ordained at Salem, on Wednesday, Nov. 4, with a view to be sent forth under the direction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The Rev. Professor Stuart, of Andover, is appointed to preach on the occasion. At the close of the services the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.—*Pap.*

The gentlemen to be ordained are Messrs. Spalding, Winslow, and Fisk; the two former for India; the latter for Judea, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Parsons, heretofore ordained to the same ministry.—*Salem Gaz.*

The editor of the Baltimore Federal Gazette publishes the following extract of a letter from London, with the remarks that it comes from a source so respectable as to entitle it to undoubted credit, and that the change of affairs in Spain it speaks of, is not at all improbable.

"Politically we have little news. The meeting of the Sovereigns at Aix la-Chapelle is the occurrence that will attract much attention. Letters from Spain speak of it as an event not to be doubted that a revolution will break out there very shortly, having for its subject the expulsion of Ferdinand; the recal of the banished Liberales, and the old King Charles to be put at the head of a representative government. It is said efforts will be made to obtain the sanction of the assembled Sovereigns for this new order of things."

From the National Intelligencer.

Private letters from Alabama state, that a court was at that time sitting (17th September,) at Fort Claiborne, in Mourne county, a spot which, until the late Indian war, was scarcely known to white people, except the few who lived among the Indians. It is on the banks of the Alabama, about 60 miles above Fort Stoddart. Two years ago there was but a single cabin on the spot where the town now stands, and it is computed that the town now contains twenty-seven hundred inhabitants.—Although the whole of the land still belongs to the Indian nation, there are a court house and jail, as well as a variety of private buildings erected for the purposes of public justice and of domestic comfort; and, it is with regret it is stated, that the jail was crowded with criminals, some of whose cases were of a highly interesting nature. An Indian, for one, had been indicted for the murder of a white man, and six or eight white men had been indicted, for having (as the reader may remember to have seen it stated some time ago) murdered several Indian prisoners, who were shot and killed when bound, and passing under the protection of a guard from Fort Claiborne to Fort Montgomery. This is a crime, if established, calling for all the energy of the law. A disposition is said to prevail among the people, favorable to the repression of such outrages, and for the prosecution of every species of offence against the laws and against the public peace. These are objects which we had rather see effected by civil than by military law.

A letter received in this city (Washington,) from a gentleman living at Alexandria, at the falls of Red River, in Louisana, under date of 10th September, gives a flattering view of the rapidly improving state of that country. "Lands and town lots," the writer says "have risen beyond all expectation. We have now at Alexandria, twenty mercantile establishments, whose imports may be estimated at from 250 to 300,000 dollars per annum. The crops of this parish will this year amount to about four hundred thousand dollars, at the present price of cotton: they are now very promising, and our parish generally enjoying unusual prosperity. Land, which was bought in 1806 at fifty cents per acre, has recently been sold, in a tract of 300 acres, at 28 dollars per acre.

A letter from a mercantile house in London of the date of the 7th of August last, received in this city, (says the Baltimore Patriot of October 12th) conveys intelligence that the English ship Cumberland, of 1200 tons and 80 guns, has been sold to the Patriot Government of Chili, in South-America, and that its arrival at the port of Valparaiso, in that country, was expected in the month of May. The English ship Wyndham, of 840 tons and mounting 40 guns, also bought by the Government of Chili, was already ordered against the Spanish frigate Venganza.—That with this force, and 2 other well armed English brigs of 28 guns each, well manned and commanded, which were dispatched from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso, it was believed that the Patriots would gain the ascendancy in the Pacific and all the coast of Lima, as their maritime strength was far superior to any Spanish force in those seas. The two vessels constructed in the United States by Don Manuel Aguire, would be there too late to be of any service in the enterprise of the Patriots against the Royalists of Peru.

ITEMS.

Thursday, the third day of December next, is to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise in Massachusetts.

His Excellency William Findlay, Esq. Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, has issued his proclamation recommending and setting apart, Thursday, the 19th day of Nov. next, to be observed by all denominations of Christians in that State, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

A special Meeting of the Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, will be held in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th day of November next.

The Baltimore Federal Gazette states the following as the probable result of the late election in Maryland:—Federal Representatives 54; Federal Senators, 15; Democratic Representatives, 66—which gives a Federal majority of 3 in joint ballot.

The Hon. Geo. M. Troup, of Georgia, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the U. S.

Married,

In this city, Mr. STEPHEN COTT, of Canterbury, to Miss BETSEY THROOP, daughter of Mr. Cary Throop.

At Lyme, on Sunday evening the 11th inst. EBENEZER LANE, Esq. of Elyria, State of Ohio, to Miss FRANCES GRISWOLD, eldest daughter of the late Governor Griswold.

At Bozrah, Mr. RUSSELL TREDWAY, of Colchester, to Miss LYDIA CARDWELL.

At Princeton, N. J. by President Smith, Maj. Gen. PETER B PORTER, of New-York, to Mrs. LAETITIA P. GRAYSON, of Kentucky, daughter of the late Hon. John Breckenridge, formerly attorney-general of the U. States.

Died,

At New-Haven, Mr. JOHN S. BRADLEY, merchant, of the house of J. & J. S. Bradley & Co.

At Saybrook, on the morning of the 4th inst. Mr. EBENEZER HAYDEN, aged 30 years—he had for many years past been a respectable merchant in said town, a friend and benefactor to the poor, and a useful member of society.

At Colchester, on the 3d inst. MARY R. BENJAMIN, daughter of Mr. Stephen Benjamin, aged 10 years.

At New-Orleans, after a short illness, on the 1st ult Mr. JOSHUA BABCOCK, merchant of that city, aged 22 years, son of Maj. Paul Babcock, of Stonington, in this State.

For Boston,

THE schr. PEACE, *Lovell*, master, will sail in 8 or 10 days. For freight or passage apply on board.

WANTED,

1000 bushels Oats,

for which cash will be paid on delivery.
Oct. 21.

For Mobile,

THE sloop TRIUMPH, *Ebenezer Cooley*, master, has accommodations for fifteen passengers, will sail in ten days if a sufficient number offer. Apply to

HENRY WARD.
Oct. 21.

*Freight or passage to Savannah or Charleston.

The Brig Mary,

Sydleman, master,

WILL be ready to sail in fifteen days, if a sufficient freight shall offer. Enquire of the subscribers, or the master on board.

A. & J. PERKINS.
Norwich, Oct. 21, 1818.

WRITING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of *Norwich-Landing*, and its vicinity, that he has opened a School three doors south of the *Printing-Office* in Sketucket-street, which will be open day and evening, for the purpose of instructing in the Art of

PENMANSHIP,

according to its true principles. He is now ready to receive Pupils, and as the term will be but short, those persons wishing to attend will please to make immediate application.

He will give lessons in Round and Running Hands, Short Hand, and all kinds of

Ornamental Writing.

Persons who feel interested in the art of Penmanship, are invited to call on the subscriber (at his school-room) who will cheerfully produce numerous specimens of pupil's improvement.

JOHN L. NEWELL.
Oct. 21, 1818. 50—

CHEESE.

THE subscriber will pay cash for a quantity of *CHEESE*, of good quality and well cured on delivery.

He has for sale, a quantity of

English Sole Leather.

CHARLES LATHROP.
Norwich, Oct. 21, 50-3w—

AUCTION.

BY Order of the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, will be sold at *AUCTION*, on the 4th day of November next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, all the

Personal Estate

of Mr. *HEZEKIAH TRACY*, late of Franklin, deceased, consisting of Wearing Apparel, Beds, Bedding, Tables, Desks, Chairs, a complete set of Joiner's Tools, Farming Tools, a Winnowing Mill, a Straw Cutting Machine—with other articles so numerous to mention.

JOSHUA TRACY, *Adm'r.*
Franklin, Oct. 21, 1818. 50—

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Thursday, Nov. 5, will be sold at *Public Auction*, at the House of the subscriber, in Bozrah,

1 yoke Oxen,
1 winter milch Cow,
1 six years' old Mare,
About 50 bushels Corn,

A good Ox Cart,—with sundry other Farming Utensils.

Also, sundry articles of Household Furniture.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

SAMUEL LATHROP.
Oct. 21. 50—

A few Tickets

IN *Washington Bridge Lottery*, which commences drawing on the 30th of this month—For sale at

R. HUBBARD's *Book-Store.*
Oct. 21.

OIL.

10 bbls. Liver Oil,
10 do. Sperm. Oil, for lamps,
FOR SALE BY C. ELLS.

WANTED,

Oats, Rye, Corn, Beans, Flax-Seed.
Oct. 26. 50—

PAPER.

80 rms. coarse super royal Paper, suitable for hatters' use—FOR SALE BY
Oct 21. R. HUBBARD.

BEST COLD SPRING

GIN,

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.
Who will pay cash for

RYE.

Oct. 21. 50—

O'Reilly's Greenland.

GREENLAND, the adjacent seas, and the North-West passage to the Pacific Ocean, illustrated in a voyage to Davis's Strait, during the summer of 1817 With Plates. By Bernard O'Reilly, Esq Price $1,50.

Just received and for sale by
Oct. 20. R. HUBBARD.

To Let,

A CONVENIENT HOUSE, for a small family.

Inquire of the publishers of this paper.
Oct 21. 50—

HORSES.

THOSE who have for sale smooth, sprightly HORSES, suitable for a French market, can find a purchaser by calling at the Coffee-House kept by Capt. RALPH HOLLES, at Norwich-Port, on Wednesday the 28th October.

Oct. 20. 50—

A Schoolmaster.

A MAN is wanted to keep a School, five months, in the District where the subscriber lives. One that can come well recommended, and well qualified for the business, and come with a pure heart and clean hands, may meet with good encouragement.

LEMUEL GARDINER, *Dist. Com.*
Montville, Oct. 20, 1818. 50—

One Cent Reward!

RANAWAY from the subscribers on the night of the 13th inst. an indented apprentice, named

GURDON YALE,

about 16 years old, with dark complexion, black eyes, dark hair. Carried away sundry articles of clothing. Whoever will apprehend said Boy, shall be entitled to One Cent Reward and no charges paid.—All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting said Boy, on penalty of the law.

CHARLES THOMAS.
SIMEON THOMAS, Jun.
Norwich, Oct. 20, 1818. 50—

NOTICE.

SIX months from the first day of Sept. 1818, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Widow MARY DAY,

late of Killingly, deceased, to exhibit their claims against the deceased, to *DAVID DAY*, Adm'r. or be debarred a recovery.

CHOICE

NEW LANDS,

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a power of attorney, from the heirs of *LYNDE McCURDY*, Esq late of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, deceased, offers for sale the following excellent

Tracts of New Land,

Containing about

11,000 acres,

in New-Connecticut, State of Ohio, viz:

3547 acres, in the town of MIDDLEFIELD, or No. 7, in 6th Range, (in the County of Geauga,) about 20 miles N. W. from *Warren*, and next town east of *Burton*, where the College is located.

1118 acres, in PAINESVILLE, being in lot No. 1, of Town No. 10, in the 8th Range, a seaport on the south shore of Lake Erie, where the steam-boat "Walk-in-the-water" passes.

1684 acres, in FARMINGTON, or Town No. 4, in 14th Range, in which are a great many families from Massachusetts, and is called a very excellent township, being next east of *Liverpool*, the salt market.

861 acres, in Lots No. 19 and 20, in COITSVILLE, No. 2, in 1st Range, an old settlement and an excellent township, (in Trumbull County.)

627 acres, being Lot No. 4, in COITSVILLE.

130 acres, in Lot No, 14, in the same town.

652 acres, in SHAW, or No. 12, in 1st Range, (in the County of Ashtabula,) being Lots No. 15, 16, 21, 22, of 163 acres each.

318 acres, in the same town, in Lot No. 31.

145 acres, in Town No. 7, in 11th Range, near *Cleveland* city, which has a *steam-boat* communication.

616 acres, in LEFFINGWELL, (Ashtabula County,) being whole of Lot No. 16, adjoining land of *Daniel L. Coit*, Esq. north and south

Also, in LEFFINGWELL, another Lot, of about 69 acres, in Lot No. 5—a square Lot of 11 acres, (being section No 6, of Lot No. 1,) in Town No. 7, in 9th Range, next east of *Dwightsfield*, and a square Lot of 24 acres, in section No. 13, of Lot No. 1, in the same town.

Also, about 1200 acres, in the town of LYME, (in Huron County,) about 8 miles from Sandusky Bay.

These Lands, (the title of which is by deeds and grants from the State of Connecticut, and which were never before offered for sale,) afford an excellent opportunity to choose Farms of any size for settlers, either for single families, or companies united for forming settlements, in a country first settled by Connecticut farmers, and constantly filling up from New-England, and where the disadvantages of the wilderness are in a great measure overcome.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Agent.*
Norwich, Connecticut,
October, 1818. 50-6t-oamf—

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at New-Haven, in said State, on the second Thursday of October, A. D. 1818.

UPON the Petition of the *Norwich & Preston Bridge Company*, praying for relief against the Proprietors of a Foot-Bridge across the river Sketucket—

Ordered, That the Petition be continued to the General Assembly to be holden at Hartford, on the first Wednesday in May next, and that the Petitioners give public notice of the pendency of said Petition, by advertising the same in a newspaper printed at Norwich, called the *Norwich Courier*, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before the session of said Assembly.

A true Copy of Record,
Examined by
50 THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 17th day of Oct. A. D. 1818—
Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. JOHN T. MOTT,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Messrs. *Nathan Ayer, Stephen Mesch*, and *Chester Smith*, Administrators, or be debarred according to law—they giving notice in the Norwich Courier, and on the sign-post in Preston.

Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Nathan Ayer,
Stephen Mesch, } Adm'rs.
50 *Chester Smith,*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 14th day of Oct. A. D. 1818—
Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. SAMUEL HYDE,

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mr. *AZEL HYDE*, Ex'r. or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the *Norwich Courier* and on the sign-post in said Franklin.

50 *Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.*

POETRY.

From the Nantucket Magazine.

O! MAY WE NOT WEEP?

O! MAY we not weep for those who have fled
From our presence on earth, though their home be in heaven;
And may not our tears at the grave of the dead,
When flowing in silence and hope, be forgiven?
Shall death seize unheeded the friends of our bosom,
The fairest and mildest in life's lovely bloom;
And throw them, unmourned, like the funeral blossom,
To fade and corrode in the damps of the tomb?
O! may we not weep for those who have fled
From our presence on earth, though their home be in heaven;
And may not our tears at the grave of the dead,
When flowing in silence and hope, be forgiven?

Unmoved shall we wake from the dreams we enjoyed,
And find all our visions by death rudely torn;
Our peace by the sweeping blast rent and destroyed—
Like brutes shall we brook, or like man shall we mourn?
For, though quietly sealed in the sepulchre's slumber,
The forms of our valued companions repose;
E'en though with the spirits of bliss THEY may number,
Yet may we not weep for OUR wasteness and woes?
Then say not, ye pjously stern, that our grief
Should be quenched in oblivion or frigidly borne:—
When the mildews of fate blight the young tender leaf,
'Tis *Nature's command*, and *Man's duty*, to mourn! J.

From the Franklin Gazette.

"WHAT'S CHARITY?"

'Tis not to pause, when at my door
A shivering brother stands;
To ask the cause that made him poor,
Or why he help demands.

'Tis not to spurn that brother's prayer,
For *faults* he once had known;
'Tis not to leave him in despair,
And say that *I have none.*

The voice of CHARITY is kind—
She thinketh nothing wrong;
To every fault she seemeth blind,
Nor vaunteth with her tongue.

In *penitence* she placeth *faith*—
Hope smileth at her door;
Believeth *first*—then softly saith,
Go, BROTHER, sin no more."
BOSTON BARD.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office, Chelsea-Landing, Ct. Oct. 1, 1818.*

DANIEL Adams, *Groton*, 2, James H. Brown, Nancy Brice, Thomas Bushnell, Moses Benjamin, Lucinda Brewster, Wm. Barry, Daniel Bostwick, George Buchanan, John Buddington, G. & H. B. Buckingham, Joshua Burnham, *Lisbon*, Joseph Bromley, *Preston*, Wm. Barrows, do. Benj. Coit, J. R. Comstock, Daniel Comstock, A. Cone, Samuel Claghorn, Eben. Cooley, Emily Denison, Clark Davis, Charles Davison, Elizabeth French, 2, James D. Frost, Earles P. Gardner, *Bozrah*, Jeremiah Green, Solomon Giddings, Nathan Holmes, Rufus Hall, Martha Harris, James Hilton, Wm. Holt, Moses Hilliard, Russell Hubbard, Hiram Hersbell, Henry Hazard, *Preston*, Joshua Hunt, Jabez Huntington, 4, David Jackson, Jona Lester, Leander Latham, Maryan Lathrop, Ebenezer Latham, Thomas Lee, Mary Ann C. Lanman, James Lanman, 3, H. F. Lamb *Preston*, Wm. M'Graw, Elisha H. Mansfield John M'Curdy, Rebecca Maples, Robert McNall, Norwich Courier, Augustus Perkins, George Perkins Hez. Perkins, 4, Wm. Pendleton, *Preston*, Asa Post, *Bozrah*, Dyer Raymond, James C. Rider, Stephen Remington, 4, Joseph H. Strong, Geo. Stutson, 2, Thomas C. Slatterly, Robert Stodder, *Groton*, Margaret Tracy, Tantors & Buckley H [illegible], Hezekiah Wright, 2, Rufus Williams, Jun. *Groton.* 48—

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post Office, Norwich, Ct. on the 1st of Oct. 1818.*

ABEL Aldrich, Samuel Allen, Oliver Armstrong, Jun. Susan Austin, Joseph Babcock, Elihu Baxter, Jacob Bennet, Nathan Cochrane, George Crawley, Jeremiah L. Crost, 3, Gd. Cyrus. Esq. Nancy Dyer, Andrew Fenno, Simon Fitch, Eliza Francis, 2, Sarah Gale, Russell Harris, Thaddeus Johnson, Wm. McGraw, Isaac Miner, Lucius Pelton, Stephen Phillips, Denison Rogers, Eunice Sabins, Benjamin Thomson, Benjamin Tracy—*Norwich.*

Roswell Fitz, John Houtz, Daniel Rudd, Ira Stimpson, Elisha Woodworth—*Bozrah.*

Ebenezer Allen, Axel Bottum, R. O. & J. Hartshorn, Amelia Palmer—*Lisbon.*

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post Office, Plainfield, Oct. 4, 1818.*

ISAAC Anthony, Reuben Bryant, Polly Baker, Sally Benedict, Nathan Burgess, Ebenezer Case, John Cleveland, 2, Jonathan Clark, Thomas Dixon, Mary Eldridge, Frances Foster, Joseph Fish, Jonathan French, George W. Gordon, Joanna Harris, Jeptha Harris, Asa Jones, Robert Kinney, Samuel Kingsbury, Edward Lovegrove, Jason Pray, Job Phillips, Erastus Phillips, 2, Daniel Phillips, Benjamin Russel, John Shepard, John Stranahan, Anthony Stranahan, Thomas Simms, Jr. Abraham Wilson, Daniel Walton, Thomas Waller, Amos Witter—*of Plainfield.*

Amos Treat, Jonathan Stanton, Silas Cooper—*of Voluntown.*

Nathaniel Phillips—*of Griswold.*

48 E. G. EATON, P. M.

Domestic Goods.

80 pieces Shirtings, sheetings, Ginghams, Checks, Stripes, Ticking, and Diaper,
Knitting and Weaving Yarn,
200 lbs. Thread and Slacks,
Superfine and low priced Cloths and Cassimeres,
90 pieces Sattinets,
Flannels,
200 doz. Combs,
300 groce Buttons—FOR SALE BY
Sept. 22. JOSEPH BREED.

Cash for Rye,

Deliverable at the Norwich Mills.
WM. WILLIAMS, Jr. & Co.
Oct. 14, 1818. 49—

White Beans.

THE subscriber will pay cash for good *WHITE BEANS*, if delivered soon. LYMAN BREWER.
Oct. 14. 49—

White Beans wanted.

CASH paid for *WHITE BEANS*, on delivery, by
W. G. TRACY.
For sale as above,

5 hhds. Boston Rum.

Norwich, Oct. 13, 1818. 49-3w

CASH.

JOSEPH BREED will pay cash for White BEANS and RYE.
Sept 30. 47—

12,000 feet clear seasoned CLAPBOARDS, FOR SALE BY JOHN LATHROP.
Who will pay cash for
White Beans, Walnuts, Chesnuts, Bees Wax and Babary Tallow.
Oct. 6. 48—

18 barrels Sugar,

FOR SALE BY D. RIPLEY.
Norwich, Sept 29, 1818. 47—

A Cable and 2 Anchors,

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.
Sept. 30. 47—

CODFISH.

100 quintals CODFISH, for sale by
C. R. KINNEY & CO.
Aug. 24, 1818. 42-tf—

LINSEED OIL,

FOR SALE BY J. HUNTINGTON.
Oct. 14. 49—

GRIND-STONES.

60 Nova-Scotia GRIND-STONES, for sale by JOSEPH BREED.
Sept. 2. 43—

GIN.

BEST Norwich, Cold Spring Gin, in hhds. and bbls.—*For sale by*
Sept. 8. JOSEPH BREED.

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less, by
LYMAN BREWER.
May 26. 29—

OATS.

THE subscriber will pay cash for 300 bushels OATS, if delivered soon.
N. GILBERT.
Norwich, Sept 1, 1818 43—

SIZING.

CASH and the highest price will be given for 2 or 3000 lbs. good SIZING, if delivered soon
RUSSELL HUBBARD.
August 12

70 Bottles Pepper Sauce,
70 lbs. Tamarinds,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN LATHROP.
Sept 9. 1818. 44—

Plaster of Paris.

22 tons first quality Nova-Scotia PLASTER, now landing and for sale by
Aug. 15. CALVIN TYLER & CO.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Coach and Gig Lace, and Painted Carpeting,

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.
Sept. 16. 45—

Hay and Oats.

4 or 5 tons first quality HAY, for horses.
50 bushels OATS—wanted immediately.
Apply to R. HUBBARD.
Oct. 12.

NOTICE.

A PERSON of good character and responsibility, is wanted immediately, to collect subscribers for the "Christian Spectator." APPLY AT
R. HUBBARD's *Book Store.*
Oct. 7.

The Steam-Boat Fulton,

Captain LAW,

WILL stop running to Norwich after the 10th of October, and will continue running from New-London and New-Haven, the remainder of the season, at the usual hours and days as heretofore.
Sept. 30. 47—

Misses Molloy & Arnold's

NEXT term, will commence the 26th of October, for the instruction of Young Ladies in various branches of useful education. They respectfully tender their thanks to their friends, for the very liberal patronage they have received, and hope that their renewed exertions will merit and receive farther encouragement. Their terms will be made known on application at Mr. EBENEZER CAREW's house.
Chelsea, Oct. 14, 1818. 49—

500 bush. Oats wanted,

For which cash will be paid, by
JAMES ASPENWALL.
Norwich, Oct. 13. 1818. 49—

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will open an EVENING SCHOOL, at the Chelsea Proprietors' School House, on the evening of Monday the 28th inst.—where will be taught all the common branches of School Education, with Surveying and Navigation, in the newest and most approved methods. Those young persons, to whom it may be requisite, could not probably spend their evenings more profitably than in such a School.

Terms and accommodations unexceptionable.

DYAR T. HINCKLEY.
Norwich, Chelsea Society,
Sept. 15, 1818. 45—

BLANK BOOKS.

LEDGERS of almost every description, faint ruled, with or without Spring Backs.
Journals with Spring Backs.
Letter or Invoice Books.
Day Books, of various qualities, sizes and prices.
Alphabets.
Cyphering Books.
Writing do.
Memorandum do.——FOR SALE BY
R HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket-street.
Sept. 22.

To Manufacturers.

FOR sale at *T. ROBINSON's* Book-Store, Chelsea, The Domestic Manufacturer's Assistant, and Family Directory, in the arts of *Weaving and Dyeing*, comprehending a plain system of directions, applying to those arts and other branches nearly connected with them in the manufacture of Cotton and Woollen Goods, including many useful Tables and Drafts, in calculating and forming various kinds and patterns of Goods, designed for the improvement of Domestic Manufactures. By J. & R. Bronson.
Oct. 7. 48—

TAXES.

THE subscriber has in his hands for collection, two rate or tax bills, viz: Town and State—against the inhabitants of Norwich, on List of 1817, and he will be at *Reuben Willoby's Hotel*, on Monday the 19th day of said month, for receiving the same, and at his own house until the end of said month, and those that do not attend this call, must not find fault if they have to pay a travelling fee.
AUGUSTUS LATHROP, *Col'r.*
Norwich, Oct. 5, 1818.

N. B. Those in arrear for Taxes, on List of 1816, must call and settle the same within ten days, and save the Collector the trouble of levying, and save them extra cost. 48—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

He will pay the same price for weaving as the Factories.

HARVEY MORGAN
Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31tf—

Probate Office, ss. District of Plainfield, Oct. 6, 1818.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are by this Court allowed to the creditors to the estate of
Mr JOHN COLIER,
late of Sterling, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate, or be debarred a recovery.
49 *MARY COLIER, Ex'x.*

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the 20th of Sept. last, four *SHEEP.* The owner may have them by proving property, paying charges, and taking them away.
——JAMES RIX.
Griswold, Oct. 15, 1818. 49—

Only 4500 Tickets.

To be drawn in October next.
WASHINGTON BRIDGE LOTTERY, No. 3

1	prize of	10000	Dollars.
1	"	5000	"
1	"	3000	"
1	"	2000	"

with many others from 1000 to 12 dollars
Tickets ten dollars each, for sale at the Bookstore of

R. HUBBARD,
Sept 1 *Shetucket street*

Tavern for sale.

THE large and convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, in Pomfret, Con about half a mile north of the meeting-house, and at the junction of the roads leading from Hartford to Providence, and from Norwich to Boston and Worcester, with the *Barn* and out-buildings, together with about sixty acres of choice LAND adjoining, are offered for sale, on a credit of three years, for good security; also, on the premises, a STORE well situated for a country trader. Any person wishing to purchase a valuable stand for a tavern, will do well to call at the above described place, and examine for themselves. For terms apply to
JOSEPH CADY, Jun.
Providence, R. I. Oct. 10, 1818. 49

For Sale,

A PLACE, pleasantly situated in Scotland, about 30 rods south of the meeting-house, on the great road leading from Pomfret to Norwich. Said place consists of a one-story *Dwelling-House*, a good *Barn*, and other out-houses, about 1½ acres of excellent *Land*, with a number of fruit trees thereon, and a good well of water within ten feet of the door.—Said place is a good stand for a mechanic. A long credit will be given for part of said property, with good security. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.
TIMOTHY W. BIBBARD.
Windham, Scotland Society,
Oct. 10. 1818. 49-tf—

Come and see.

A FARM for sale,

CONTAINING nearly one hundred acres of the first rate of LAND, pleasantly situated in the new town of Griswold, two miles south of the meeting-house, nine miles east of Norwich, with two *Dwelling-Houses.* The same is well proportioned with mowing, plowing, orcharding, woodland and pasturing, well watered with wells, brooks and living springs, and needs no further recommendation than viewing the premises. As this is the best season for viewing lands, it is supposed that gentlemen will call immediately.

Also,

A lot of new Land,

Containing four hundred and fifty acres, in the town of Lackawaxen, County of Pike, State of Pennsylvania, near the Delaware river, being near settlements and stage roads—Wish the purchaser to call immediately, as he can have the whole or either part. A good title will be given.
DANIEL P. STANTON.
Sept. 30, 1818. 47—

Stolen,

FROM the pasture of the subscriber, on the night of the 9th inst.

A bay Horse,

7 years old, a natural trotter, both his hind feet white, and a few white hairs in his forehead, has a very short dock, is of middling size, and is very short coated.—*Thirty Dollars Reward* will be paid for the Horse and Thief, or *Twenty Dollars* for the Horse only, and all necessary charges, by
JOSEPH KNIGHT.
Scituate, R. I. Oct. 10, 1818. 49—

Evangelical Primers,

FOR sale at *T. ROBINSON's* Book-Store, by the dozen or single. Likewise, a large assortment of *Juvenile Books*, published by S. Wood & Sons and others. Also, The Scientific Library, or Repository of Useful and Polite Literature, containing Geography, Astronomy, Chronology, Ancient History, Modern do. and Mythology.
Norwich, Oct. 13, 1818. 49—

Psalms and Hymns.

DWIGHT's Psalms & Hymns, from the largest to the smallest size, some plain and some elegant.

Watts' do. large and small, for sale wholesale and retail by
R. HUBBARD.
Sept. 22.

Probate Office, ss. District of Plainfield, Oct. 6, 1818.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed by this Court, for the creditors to the estate of
Miss JEMIMA OLIN,
late of said Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate, or be debarred a recovery.
49 *MARTHA RUDD, Adm'x.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ss
Windham, County, Superior Court, Sept. Term, 1818.

UPON the Petition of *Electa Hewin*, of Mansfield, in said County, shewing to this Court, that on the 27th day of June, 1814, she was lawfully married to *Martin Hewin*, then of said Mansfield—that she performed all the duties enjoined by the marriage covenant, on her part, until about the first day of August, 1814, when the said *Martin* wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and has ever since continued his desertion, with a total neglect of duty and in direct violation of the marriage contract—praying for a bill of divorce, as per petition on file—which petition is by said Court continued to the next term of the Superior Court, to be holden at Windham aforesaid, on the first Tuesday of January, A. D. 1819—and the said *Martin* is hereby notified of the pendency of said petition.
47 SAMUEL GRAY, *Clerk.*

New-London County, ss. Superior Court, September term, A. D. 1818.

UPON the Petition of *Mercy Wright*, of Griswold, in the County of New-London, shewing to this Court, that on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1815, she was lawfully married to *John Wright*, then of Preston, in said County, with whom she lived in the due performance of her duty as a wife, until on or about the 10th day of January, A. D. 1814, when the said *John* wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and went to parts to her unknown, and hath ever since continued said desertion, with a total neglect of duty, &c.—praying this Court to grant her a Bill of Divorce, as by Petition on file, dated Sept. 5th, A. D. 1818—

This Court order said Petition to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at New-London, in New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1819—and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.
48 CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

New-London County, ss. Superior Court, September, A. D. 1818.

UPON the Petition of *Samuel Carew*, of Norwich, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on or about the 15th day of February, A. D. 1799, he was lawfully married to *Lydia Steele*, with whom he lived in the due discharge of all his duty, until on or about the 10th day of Sept. A. D. 1809, when the said *Lydia* wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and hath at divers times since committed the crime of adultery, &c.—praying this Court to grant him a Bill of Divorce, as by Petition on file, dated September 23d, A. D. 1818—

This Court order said Petition to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at New-London, in New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1819—and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.
48 CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

FOR SALE,

A FARM, on reasonable terms, and payments accommodating, situated near the N. E. corner of the town of Hampton, State of Connecticut, about 3 miles south of the turnpike road that leads from Providence to the Boston turnpike, that leads to Hartford—containing 125 acres, with a good *Dwelling-House, Barn*, and other out-buildings thereon, with a good proportion of plowland and mowing, with excellent pasturing, and about 30 acres of wood-land, very convenient to the house, and a young orchard. And as we believe that the Farm will recommend itself, we wish that if any are disposed to buy, they would call and view the premises for themselves—and for further information call on CLARKE SISSON or GEORGE SISSON, of Exeter, R. I. or of JESSE GARDINER, living on the premises. The subscribers will sell said Farm, or trade it for one about double the value.
CLARKE SISSON.
GEORGE SISSON.
Exeter, R. I. Sept. 30, 1818. 47-4w

Left the subscriber,

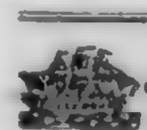
ON Monday morning last, an apprentice, by the name of
GEORGE BURDICK,
in the 19th year of his age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, middling light complexion, light eyes, and light hair, and a middling slim fellow. He wore away a black felt hat, a roundabout jacket, a dark butternut pair of pantaloons, a striped waistcoat, and stockings and shoes; carried a pack with him. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said apprentice, on my account, upon the penalty of the law. Whosoever will return said apprentice shall have One Cent Reward and no charges paid.
PELEG MAXSON, Jr.
Hopkinton, Sept. 25, 1818. 48—

Almanack, for 1819.

JUST published by R HUBBARD and for sale in large or small quantities, the *FARMER's ALMANACK*, for 1819.
August 26.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1818. NORWICH; (Conn.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [Vol. XXII. No. 51.]



For Boston,

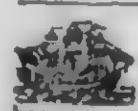
THE schr PEACE, *Lovell*, master, will sail in 8 or 10 days. For freight or passage apply on board.

WANTED,

1000 bushels Oats,

for which cash will be paid on delivery.

Oct. 21.



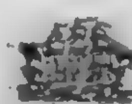
For Mobile,

THE sloop TRIUMPH, *Ebenezer Cooley*, master, has accommodations for fifteen passengers, will sail in ten days if a sufficient number offer. Apply to

HENRY WARD.

Oct. 21.

Freight or passage to Savannah or Charleston



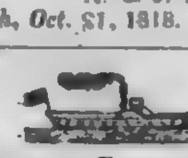
The Brig Mary,

Sydeman, master,

WILL be ready to sail in fifteen days if a sufficient freight shall offer. Enquire of the subscribers, or the master on board.

A. & J. PERKINS.

Norwich, Oct. 21, 1818.



The Steam-Boat Fulton,

Captain Law,

WILL stop running to Norwich after the 10th of October, and will continue running from New-London and New-Haven, the remainder of the season, at the usual hours and days as heretofore.

Sept. 30. 47—

AUCTION.

BY Order of the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, will be sold at *AUCTION*, on the 4th day of November next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, all the

Personal Estate

of Mr. *Hezekiah Tracy*, late of Franklin, deceased, consisting of Wearing Apparel, Beds, Bedding, Tables, Desks, Chairs, a complete set of Joiner's Tools, some Farming Tools, a Winnowing Mill, and a Straw Cutting Machine—with other articles, too numerous to mention.

JOSHUA TRACY, *Adm'r.*

Franklin, Oct. 21, 1818. 50—

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Thursday, Nov. 5, will be sold at *Public Auction*, at the House of the subscriber, in Bozrah,

1 yoke Oxen,
1 winter milch Cow,
1 six years' old Mare,
About 30 bushels Corn.

A good Ox Cart,—with sundry other Farming Utensils.

Also, sundry articles of Household Furniture.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

SAMUEL LATHROP.

Oct. 21. 50—

WRITING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of *Norwich-Landing*, and its vicinity, that he has opened a School three doors south of the *Printing-Office* in Shetucket-street, which will be open day and evening, for the purpose of instructing in the Art of

PENMANSHIP,

according to its true principles. He is now ready to receive Pupils, and as the term will be but short, those persons wishing to attend will please to make immediate application.

He will give lessons in Round and Running Hands, Short Hand, and all kinds of

Ornamental Writing.

Persons who feel interested in the art of Penmanship, are invited to call on the subscriber (at his school-room) who will cheerfully produce numerous specimens of pupil's improvement.

JOHN L. NEWELL.

Oct. 21, 1818. 50—

Misses Molloy & Arnold's

NEXT term, will commence the 26th of October, for the instruction of Young Ladies in various branches of useful education. They respectfully tender their thanks to their friends, for the very liberal patronage they have received, and hope that their renewed exertions will merit and receive further encouragement. Their terms will be made known on application at Mr. EBENEZER CAREW's house.

Chelsea, Oct. 14, 1818. 49—

LINSEED OIL,

FOR SALE BY J. HUNTINGTON.

Oct. 14. 49—

OCTOBER 18.

FRESH GOODS.

WE have just received and are now opening a very large assortment of

NEW GOODS,

adapted to the season, which we will sell very cheap for cash

AMONG THEM ARE,

100 ps. Bombazetts,
30 do. Broadcloths,
40 do. Flannels,
30 do. steam-loom and other Cotton Shirtings,
Blankets, Coatings, Duffils,
Tartan Plaids, for cloaks,
Fancy Goods, in variety,
200 pr. Ladies' Shoes, New-York manufacture, of superior quality and latest fashion,

F. A. Huntington & Co.

Watches, Jewellery, etc.

COIT & MANSFIELD,

HAVE just received a variety of English, French, and Swiss, capt and plain

WATCHES,

very low. Also, a variety of other Goods in their line, such as Tea Trays, Castors, brass and plated Candlesticks, Amulets in sets, Watch Trimmings, Jewellery, &c. They have now on hand a good assortment of

SILVER WORK,

warranted equal to sterling. Gold Beads, Razors, Scissors, Penknives, &c.

Chelsea, Oct. 13, 1818. 49—

Rufus Spalding,

HAS for sale at his Store in Norwich, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
MEDICINE, AND
DRY GOODS.

He pays cash and the highest price for

FLAX-SEED.

All persons indebted to the late firm of *Samuel Claghorn & Co.* are requested to make immediate payment to said *Spalding.*

Norwich, Oct 5, 1818. 48—

Flax-Seed.

Joseph H. Strong,

WILL pay an uncommonly high price for FLAX-SEED, if delivered immediately.

Who has for sale,

FLAX-SEED OIL.

Norwich, Oct. 7. 48—

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, a large supply of

Medicine,
Paints,
Die Stuffs,
Indigo,
St. Croix and New Rum by the hhd.
Cyder Brandy per bbl.
Wines,
An assortment of Iron,
Cart and Waggon Boxes,
Window Glass,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Raisins per cask,
Spices,
Sperm. Oil, &c.

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, June 16 1818. 32—

IMPROVED

Franklin Parlour & Cooking Stoves.

WILSON'S

IMPROVED Franklin Parlour & Cooking STOVES, of various patterns, for sale at the New-York price, by

LYMAN BREWER.

Sept. 30. 47—

500 bush. Oats wanted,

For which cash will be paid, by

JAMES ASPENWALL.

Norwich, Oct. 15, 1818. 49—

BEST COLD SPRING

GIN,

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.

Who will pay cash for

RYE.

Oct. 21. 50—

Looking Glasses.

A LARGE assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

for sale at reduced prices by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,

OF ALL KINDS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Nov. 18, 1817. 3tf—

Lumber, Flour, etc.

90,000 feet bright Eastern Boards, just received,
Clear and merchantable Boards, Plank, Joist and Clapboards,
Inspected Shingles,
Cherry Lumber,
New Dexter's Lime,
Southern and New-York Flour,
Philadelphia Rye Flour,
Turks-Island Salt,
Tobacco per keg.
2½ tons Grind Stones, superior quality,

FOR SALE BY

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Who will pay cash for

White Beans, Barley, and Oats.

Sept. 23. 46-6w—

CHEESE.

THE subscriber will pay cash for a quantity of *CHEESE*, of good quality and well cured, on delivery.

He has for sale, a quantity of

English Sole Leather.

CHARLES LATHROP.

Norwich, Oct. 21. 50 5w—

OIL.

10 bbls. Liver Oil,
10 do. Sperm. Oil, for lamps.

FOR SALE BY C. EELLS.

WANTED,

Oats, Rye, Corn, Beans, Flax-Seed.

Oct. 26. 50—

Flour, Lumber, &c.

Superfine Flour in bbls and half bbls.
Clapboards and Shingles,
Dexter's Lime—FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

Who will pay cash for

WALNUT WOOD.

Sept. 16. 45—

Cash for Rye,

Deliverable at the Norwich Mills.

WM. WILLIAMS, Jr. & Co.

Oct. 14, 1818. 49—

White Beans.

THE subscriber will pay cash for good WHITE BEANS, if delivered soon.

LYMAN BREWER.

Oct. 14. 49—

White Beans wanted.

CASH paid for *WHITE BEANS*, on delivery, by

W. G. TRACY.

For sale as above.

5 hhds. Boston Rum.

Norwich, Oct. 15, 1818. 49-3w

18 barrels Sugar,

FOR SALE BY D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Sept. 29, 1818. 47—

CODFISH.

100 quintals CODFISH, for sale by

C. R. KINNEY & CO.

Aug. 24, 1818. 44-tf—

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26. 29—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

He will pay the same price for weaving as the Factories

HARVEY MORGAN.

Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31tf—

12,000 feet clear seasoned CLAPBOARDS,

FOR SALE BY JOHN LATHROP.

Who will pay cash for

White Beans, Walnuts, Chesnuts, Bees Wax and Bebary Tallow.

Oct. 6. 48—

MISCELLANY.

FOR THE COURIER.

MANUFACTURES, No. 1.

THE wealth of a nation does not depend so much upon a rich and opulent treasury, as on their resources within themselves. Their prosperity and happiness are commensurate with a full population of industrious and frugal citizens, governed by virtuous principles, and strongly attached to the soil they inhabit; whether it is the land of their nativity, or the asylum they have fled to from the chains of oppression.

Agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing pursuits, form the three pillars on which the importance of Connecticut must rest. And their success depends upon the public spirit that is manifested by the people, from whom every species of improvement must emanate;—a spirit so noble and patriotic, that, whether it expands to a national view, or is restricted to the local feelings of a state, it never fails in some measure to attain its object.

Agriculture has arrived to a state of perfection, that legislative interference can never directly improve it; and its cultivation hereafter will depend, upon means being devised to retain our population, which now flows in continual surges to the west. This can be done by encouraging some useful and more profitable business at home.

Commerce has long been a great source of wealth to the New-England states. But our present peculiar situation with respect to the West-India Colonies, which are bound by the restrictions of our great commercial rivals, and to which our trade has been particularly adapted, prevents our continuing the importance of Connecticut by hazarding our capital upon the waves of the ocean.

Manufacturing establishments therefore, are the only resources to which our eyes at present should be anxiously turned. On this branch of enterprise we must depend almost entirely for our future growth. Individual industry & economy are the true sources of national prosperity. No people in the world are more accustomed to practice these virtues than the inhabitants of Connecticut, and consequently no people are better calculated to bring manufacturing establishments progressively to a state of perfection. Possessing a fertile soil, watered with beautiful streams, and covered with innumerable mill-seats, no country can boast of local advantages superior to this state.

In the three eastern counties of Connecticut, the traveller's eye is charmed with the view of delightful villages, suddenly rising as it were by magic along the banks of some meandering rivulet; flourishing by the influence, and fostered by the protecting arm of manufactures. These establishments are generally owned by an association of agricultural citizens, whose surplus funds have been devoted to this meritorious object. These new and pleasing evidences of our national prosperity and independence, if nourished by the government, will soon be the glory of the east:—And the surest mode of obtaining this support, is by preserving our influence in the national councils.

The amount of capital embarked in cotton factories is very great, varying from thirty to three hundred thousand dollars; while woollen factories, though generally upon a smaller scale, those at Humphreysville and Middletown forming exceptions, are equally worthy of our esteem. Shall a business engaging so numerous a capital as this be permitted to languish—will not the people—will not the government—founder about their approbation and support?—Will not the farmers of Connecticut, the proprietors of the freehold, listen to a subject of so much importance to them? Facts are stubborn, resistless things, and none are better authenticated than the one which we are about to assume; that the value of real estate has risen in the neighborhood of manufacturing establishments, to a degree beyond all rational calculation at their commencement. But the cause of that rise is now easily perceived, a market for produce being found at our own doors, independent of the precarious consumption of foreign countries; which relieves us also from another deduction upon the price, that otherwise must have been made for mercantile profit. This fact alone proves that they are not injurious, but beneficial to the farming interest.

It is not to one class of citizens that I address myself, but to the whole community. This is no time for jealousy between farmers and manufacturers; one common bond of interest unites them both. Let the husbandmen, the firm basis of a nation's strength, give to national industry the impulse of which it is susceptible; let them aid these institutions in obtaining the patronage of a wise and enlightened government; and the advantage will be reciprocal.

If leisure will permit, future numbers may show the necessity of resources within ourselves in time of war;—the measures other governments have taken for their support;—the profits of employing those who are too feeble to participate in the labors of the field;—that manufacturing establishments are not pernicious to republican manners, nor calculated to corrupt and debase society.

JULIUS.

FOR THE COURIER.

WITCHCRAFT.

New-England has been ridiculed for her old laws respecting Witchcraft; and it is yet quite fashionable, to sneer at us for the folly of our ancestors. But the first settlers of New-England were not alone in this respect: England, in the same century, was as forward, and probably as *successful*, in detecting the intercourse between the *Old Serpent* and his deluded servants among mankind. The following extract from a Book published in 1627, by Richard Bernard, minister of Batcombe, in Somersetshire, entitled, *a Guide to Grand Jurymen, about the trial of Witches*, will shew the *sage* opinions which were entertained in England, on the subject:—

"There are more Women Witches than Men, and it may be for these reasons:

"1st. Satan his setting upon those rather than on men, since his unhappie onset and prevailing with Eve.

"2d. Their more credulous nature, and apt to be misled and deceived.

"3d. For that they are commonly more impatient and more superstitious, and being displeased, more malicious, and so more apt to bitter cursing, and far more revengeful according to their power than men, and so herein more fit instruments of the Divell.

"4th. They are more Tongue-ripe, and less able to hide what they know from others, and therefore in this respect are more ready to be teachers of Witchcraft to others, and to leave it to children, servants, or to some others, than men.

"5th and lastly, Because when they think they can command, they are more proud in their rule, and more busy in setting such on worke whom they may command, than men; and therefore the Divell laboureth most to make them Witches: because they upon every light displeasure will set him on worke, which is that which he desireth. See instances in *Bodin*, and the confession of mother *Dendike*, a *Lancashire* Witch: for he will ask and press to be commanded; and if he be called upon and not set on worke, it may cost the party his, or her life: so displeased is he, if he bee not set on worke, which women will bee ready enough to doe."

If the writer of the above was not *bewitched*, or at least of an unsound mind, and a *hard heart*, he would not have entertained so bad an opinion of Women; who, however they may bewitch mankind, generally effect it without calling on the *Divell* for assistance:—And if they do (as some old Batchelors affirm) sometimes *play the Devil*: I believe they have done raising him; whatever they may have done in days of yore.

P.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

THE CASUAL REMARKER.

Whilst the powers of Europe were engaged in war, on one side for conquest, and for existence on the other, politics engrossed the attention and conversation of most men. Intelligent or simple, every one thought himself competent to determine political questions, and to condemn or approve the conduct and the government of all the nations of the earth. Those destructive contests having happily terminated, other topics now claim to occupy the public mind; and the present age may boast of having witnessed not only the most extensive and powerful warlike operations the world ever saw, but also the most beneficial consequences that ever resulted from successful resistance to mad ambition. A wit indeed has said:—

Now Europe's balanc'd, neither side prevails,
For nothing's left in either of the scales.—

But wit and truth do not often agree. Survey the nations of Europe: the whole mind of civilized man is devoted to the arts of peace, to the amelioration and improvement of the condition of the human species. The materials of life, the interests of science, the seeds of virtue and religion, the sources of comfort and happiness, are cherished and multiplied to a degree and extent never before known; statesmen and monarchs have assumed new characters in the human drama, and play the parts of philanthropists with the zeal and skill of amateurs. Public sentiment seems to have experienced as great a change, as the political features of the nations. The ardor of military glory, the most fatal and destructive passion that ever heated the heart of man, is succeeded by a conviction of the folly and wickedness of war. National disputes are settled, not by the sword, or by gunpowder explanations, but by arbitration in the Congress of Sovereigns; and if any ambition still exists, it is the ambition of doing the most good to the human race. Ecclesiastical supremacy and tyranny have disappeared; slavery in every shape is passing away; and institutions to dissipate misery, to enlighten ignorance, to tame ferocity, diminish crimes, distribute comfort, and christianize the heart, are in successful operation in all the nations. "Half a MILLION of Scholars are collected on Sundays by many thousand teachers in mighty circles round the fountain of celestial truth;" upwards of ten MILLIONS of eyes peruse with adoration and delight the pages of that Book, which so much effort before and during the French revolution was made to discredit and reproach. The minds of men, after the most obdurate controversies, after the most malignant attacks, after the most fatal experience, after throes and agonies which almost paralysed the human intellect, have embraced with entire conviction and esteem that benign system of morals, government and religion, which the peaceful doctrines of JESUS brought into the world. Providence often produces effects from causes apparently productive of different consequences. To the disorganizing principles of revolutionary France, and the malignant efforts of Voltaire, Paine and other apostles of infidelity, all of which seemed to involve the interests of society and the best hopes of the human heart, in indiscriminate ruin, may be ascribed, under the guidance of the Ruler of all things, the present reaction, which promises to establish, upon the most permanent basis, the happiness of the human race.

When we withdraw our eyes from Europe, and contemplate the situation and state of our own nation, objects no less delightful present themselves to our view. Innumerable institutions, original, imitative, or auxiliary, co-operative in the advancement of public

prosperity and individual happiness. This is the age of SOCIETIES; benevolent associations reduce the sum of human misery, stimulate the candidates for immortal pleasures. Our country has done much, yet much on every side remains to be done. Every one should consider himself now as an Agent of the Deity to do good to his fellow men; in these times there seems to be a special interference of Providence, for the benefit of man, and now seems to be the accepted time, by a union of all honest men, and a contribution of reciprocal assistance, to establish and make popular the principles of subordination, justice and benevolence; the time to eradicate the seeds of party animosity, strife and malignity;—to disseminate the blessings of learning, and christianity;—to hunt out and exterminate misery from the abodes of men. It is not now necessary for us to be politicians, it is our duty to be something more. Our eyes are opened to the best interests of our species; our hearts dilate at the prospect of human enjoyment. Do you belong to a benevolent Society? do you contribute to charitable funds? do you appease controversies, adjust disputes, instruct the ignorant, reclaim the vicious, assist the unfortunate, comfort the wretched,—and diffuse happiness, wherever you can? If you do not, you have no right to be politicians; these are paramount duties. The interests of our country do not require constant, unremitted political discussions; the wheels of government would revolve with ease and safety, although not more than one in a thousand of us watched their daily progress to sound the tocsin of alarm upon the first discovery of their aberration. Let the majority of us then dismiss politics, and devote our leisure time and surplus funds to those useful and benevolent institutions which do honor to our species and diminish the quantum of human suffering. Our political duties, though important, are not the most important; and, though not to be neglected, should not monopolize our attention. We are men and christians as well as citizens; and our situation and the situation of our fellow men centuries to come deserve more consideration, reflection and anxious care, than all the intrigues of party, measures of government, or means of martial grandeur. I would repress the rage for politics, and substitute a philanthropic zeal, believing him to be the best patriot, who lays the foundation of his country's happiness on the basis of operative virtue, internal improvement, untired benevolence, and unsophisticated religion.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.

Of the various and interesting subjects in the 59th Number of the Edinburgh Review re-published in this city, the leading article is a review of the different works recently published on the subject of the possibility of approaching the North Pole—in which we have a condensed and luminous view of the numerous expeditions which at different periods from the earliest history of navigation to the present time, have been fitted out, either with the view of exploring the arctic circle, or in the hope of discovering a North West passage to India. It appears to be the opinion of the Reviewers, that the expectations so fondly cherished by those who planned the recent expedition will be greatly disappointed; and that it will meet the fate of all former expeditions undertaken for the same object.

This number also contains an elaborate and splendid review of the 4th Canto of Childe Harolde, or rather an analysis of the genius and writings of Lord Byron, in the course of which we are presented with a curious and striking analogy between the genius and character of J. J. Rousseau and the noble poet. The life and writings of Dr Watson, Bishop of Landaff, is also reviewed, and in a style and spirit which does credit to the heart and understanding of the writer, and does ample justice to the merits and memory of the venerable and liberal, though neglected prelate. We also find a very important article on the present state of parties in England, from which we may form a tolerably adequate judgment of the relative weight and future conflicts of the ministerial and opposite forces in that country. But of all the articles in this invaluable Journal, the one of all others calculated to excite the deepest interest and the proudest feelings in the mind of every American, is the review on "*Birbeck's Notes on America.*" In the present dearth of intelligence, we do not know that we can perform for our readers a more acceptable service than by presenting them with the following extracts from the able review of that very popular and interesting work.

EXTRACT—page 137.

"It is impossible to close this interesting volume, without casting our eyes upon the marvellous empire of which Mr. Birbeck paints the growth in colours far more striking than any heretofore used in portraying it. Where is this prodigious increase of numbers, this vast extension of dominion, to end? What bounds has Nature set to this mighty nation? Let our jealousy burn as it may: let our intolerance of America be as unreasonably violent as we please; still it is plain, that she is a power in spite of us, rapidly rising to supremacy; or, at least, that each year so mightily augments her strength, as to overtake, by a most sensible distance, even the most formidable of her competitors. In foreign commerce, she comes nearer to England than any other maritime power; and already her mercantile navy is within a few thousand tons of our own! If she goes on as rapidly for two or three years, she must overtake and outstrip us. Men's minds are naturally turned towards the chances of her being retarded; and the first, and most obvious has been, the prospect of her dividing into several states.

"The war has proved this expectation to be in a great measure chimerical. Those who indulged it held, that how well soever adapted to the purposes of internal government, the Federal Constitution must fail to pieces before a foreign enemy; that we, must be the end of the Union. A war with England, the power most likely to divide the states—the only power having a natural interest and party among the American people—was, happily, for the Union, begun on principles so extravagant, and conducted with such want of moderation, as to strengthen the party to the English government, and to knit in one indissoluble body the whole States of America.

"What chance, then, is there, of time effecting, by its silent pace, that which the ruder shock of foreign conflict has failed to accomplish? The question of the dissolution is intimately connected with the cause of the peaceable union of this great empire.

"We perceive a nation rapidly progressing (as they themselves term it in language borrowed from our own great poet) towards universal dominion over the New World. Its present population of two millions will in another generation be increased to twenty; and the new community now forming to the westward, to a million or two more. The question is natural, can such a vast mass of people, spread over so large a territory, be kept together by a feeble government? And the sagacious of the United States have seldom any hesitation in boldly concluding, that their fate is, either to become the slaves of a military despotism, or the prey of internal discord. No one seems to think the subsistence of the Federal Union as possible.

"It might be proper, however, to consider the real ground of stability which the government of America possesses, before we decide in so positive a manner against it. There can be little doubt, that the whole question turns upon the difference of American and European society, and the total want, in the former, of that race of political characters which abounds in the latter. In America, all men have abundant occupation of their own, without thinking of the state. Every person is deeply interested, and perpetually engaged, in driving his trade, and cultivating his land; and little time is left to any one for thinking of state affairs, except as a subject of conversation. As a business, they engage the attention of no one except the rulers of the country; and even they keep the concerns of the public subordinate to their own.—The governor of a state is generally a large land-owner and farmer of his own ground. A foreign minister is the active member of a lucrative and laborious profession, quitting it for a few months, and returning to its gains and its toils when his mission is ended. The business of the Senate occupies but a few weeks in the year; and no man devotes himself so much to its duties, as to leave it doubtful to what class of the industrious community he properly belongs.

The race of mere statesmen, so well known among us in the Old World, is wholly unknown in the New; and, until it springs up, even the foundations of a change cannot be considered as laid. The Americans, no doubt, are, like other freemen, decided partizans, and warm political combatants;—but what project or chance can counterbalance, in their eyes, the benefits conferred by the Union of cultivating their soil, and pursuing their traffic freely and gainfully in their capacity of private individuals? A preacher of insurrection might safely be left with such persuasions as the American farmers; and, until the whole state of society alters, even a great increase of political characters will not enable those persons successfully to appeal to the bulk of the community, with the prospect of splitting the Union. The cautious and economical character of the Federal Government seems admirably adapted to secure its hold over the affections of a rational and a frugal people."

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Wherever sabbath Schools have been established, they have been productive of great good. Intelligence from every quarter of the world confirms this fact. So great is their repute, that even in France, heretofore the pestilic slime of infidelity, they have taken root, and we believe, with the same rich promise of excellence and utility, that has characterized them elsewhere. The Christian world seems to be aware of their importance. But few, who profess to take the Gospel for their rule of conduct, and to follow the footsteps of Jesus, but what acknowledge their useful tendency; and in many places, the children of God, of all ranks, not only approbate them but actively engage in promoting their interests. They not only give their property (though but a small pittance of this is required, compared to the importance of the object) but their personal services. They labor in the cause. They enter the School-rooms and become teachers. They mingle with the children, and instruct them, so far as their abilities extend, in the things of the Redeemer's Kingdom. And surely, this must be praiseworthy, if done with a single eye to the glory of God. This must be a spectacle delightful to Angels. If they rejoice over one sinner who repenteth, how must they rejoice to behold millions of the human race, in their tender years, receiving that instruction, which, by the blessing of God (which they are warranted to expect) is able to make them wise to salvation! This method of instructing children is certainly the most powerful weapon that infidelity ever had to contend with. The human mind is active; it must be busily employed. If the mind be not exercised with virtuous sentiments, it must be with evil and vicious ones: if early, with virtuous ones, infidelity trembles. Sabbath Schools are calculated to give these; this is their very object: those engaged in them seek to "train up children in the way they should go." In this point of view, Sabbath Schools, to us, are inexpressibly interesting. They strike a blow at infidelity, from which it cannot recover. It cannot grow its thorns and thistles, successfully, except in a wild and vicious mind; and though it be a truism, we would say, it cannot grow them at all, where they are not permitted to be planted. Sabbath Schools pre-occupy the soil; they prepare it, and cast into it those truths which will effectually preclude the impositions of infidelity. They give a right direction to the mind, and a proper tone to the heart, and scatter light, and love, and happiness, in the wayward path of life.

In another light, Sabbath Schools are not only interesting, but of the highest importance. We know the tendency of the mind to evil imaginations. The culture of the mind requires a double diligence. It requires diligence, not only "to teach the young idea how to shoot," but it requires watchful diligence, that no wrong impressions are made. Sabbath Schools are calculated to promote both these objects. They not only allure from the thorny walks of vice, but they lead youth in the way walks of religion. Both these objects are their peculiar care. In what age of the world, was there an institution, calculated, like these schools, to benefit, to any equal degree, the young and rising generation? We know, that the morality of a common school education scarcely looks beyond the dictionary and arithmetic. We would not, however, speak lightly of common schools. They are like a fertilizing stream, which enriches its far banks, through all its course. But these Schools prepare children more particularly, to be useful citizens. Sabbath Schools look higher—they more particularly call their attention to the Holy Bible, which is calculated to prepare them to be useful Christians—and many souls are indebted to them as the means of their hopes of a blessed immortality. Christian reader! will you not encourage and promote Sabbath Schools? Remember their object—they look beyond the grave. Remember their object—to bless children with pious instruction. Jesus took children in his arms and blessed them. Sabbath school teachers, in humble imitation of their master's example, strive to do them good.—*R. I. American.*

From the Hartford Courant, Oct. 20

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

On Wednesday last, the first Cattle Show and Fair of the Hartford county Agricultural Society was held in this city. The place selected for the occasion was in the vicinity of the South Green. Although the weather was extremely unfavorable, yet the novelty of the exhibition drew together a large concourse of people. It was estimated that no less than from 2000 to 2500 substantial farmers and landholders were present. The number and variety of fine cattle exhibited, far exceeded the expectations of the public. Many articles of domestic manufactures were produced some of which were of a superior quality. At about 9 o'clock, the several committees proceeded to examine the cattle, produce, &c. The examination was finished at one o'clock, when the society, and other gentlemen, partook of an entertainment provided by Col. E. Terry. At 2 o'clock, the society, and a large concourse of people, proceeded to the South Meadow, the place assigned for the plowing match. This was, perhaps, the most interesting part of the exhibition. The competitors were five in number, and entered the field each with a single yoke of oxen. One fourth of an acre was the portion allotted to each team, and the time occupied was from 39 to 59½ minutes. The superior manner in which the plowing was performed, reflects great credit upon the persons engaged in it. The society afterwards returned to the Green, and from thence moved in procession to the South Meeting-House, where an appropriate prayer was made by the Rev. Dr. Flint. The following premiums were then awarded:

To Mr. Amos Ransom, of East-Hartford, for the best cultivated farm, a silver cup of the value of	$40
To Messrs. Ward and Bartholomew, of Hartford, for the 2d best cultivated farm,	20
To Mr. Simon Kendall, of Suffield, for the best Bull,	20
To Mr. Solomon Cowles, of Farmington, for the second best Bull,	10
To Mr. Joseph Morgan, of Hartford, for the best Milch Cow,	20
To Mr. Michael Olcott, of Hartford, for the second best Milch Cow,	10
To Mr. Elias Lewis, of Farmington, for the best pair of Working Oxen,	25
To Mr. Elisha M. Jenks, of Warehouse-Point, in East-Windsor, for the best Ox fitted for slaughter,	15
To Mr. Levi Arnold, of Hartford, for the best Boar,	10
To Mr. Luther Scarborough, of Hartford, two best Sows,	10
To Mr. Daniel Hinsdale, jun. of Hartford, for the four best Pigs,	6
To Dr. Leonard Bacon, of Hartford, for the best piece of Carpeting,	10
To Miss Huldah Clark, of Farmington, for the best piece of Linen,	6
To Miss Harriet Whitman, of Hartford, for the best eight pairs of knit worsted Stockings,	4
To Mr. Timothy H. Root, of Farmington, for the best piece of blue woollen cloth,	8
To Mrs. Lydia Arnold, of Hartford, for the best piece of Linen Diaper,	4
To Mr. Samuel Strong, of Windsor, for the best Ploughing,	25
To Mr. Joseph Porter, of Farmington, for the second best Ploughing,	15

We have not room to notice particularly the various specimens of domestic animals produced; but we cannot pass over one circumstance, which attracted general attention. This was a yoke of calves, one nine and the other ten months old. They were driven by a boy about eight years of age, by whom they had been perfectly trained to the cart and the plow.

This society has now been in operation about one year, and from the beneficial effects which have been witnessed in the improvement of our domestic animals, manufactures, &c. it is to be hoped that a larger portion of our fellow-citizens will be induced to join this useful institution. Should this take place, the society will be enabled to enlarge their premiums, and thus more amply to reward the ingenuity and industry of our farmers and mechanics.

No section of our country possesses better advantages for agricultural improvements than the old and respectable county of Hartford; and we rejoice at the great change which has already taken place of this interesting subject. We hope the time is not far distant, when the science of agriculture will recover in a great degree the consequence which it seemed to have lost among us, in our haste to acquire fortunes without labor or exertion; that it will soon command that general attention which it deserves, and be again resorted to as the true source of "durable wealth."

A Prussian lady, in the habit of giving a portion of twenty dollars to poor females in her neighborhood, as an encouragement to their getting husbands, was waited on one morning by a good looking girl, accompanied by her intended husband, an ugly *little dwarf*. The lady expressed astonishment at her not having a better spouse. "Ma'am," said the girl, "what can a body expect for twenty dollars."

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

BY the ship Jane, Bancroft, arrived at Philadelphia in 21 days from Liverpool, the editors of the *Freeman's Journal* have received Liverpool papers to the 8th Sept.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 4.

The Queen.—The Courier states, that her Majesty has been relapsing ever since Wednesday se'nnight; and since Sunday, she has experienced a recurrence of all the most distressing symptoms of her complaint. The bulletin of Wednesday last, is as follows:—"The Queen remains very much indisposed, but has passed a better night than was expected."

Bonaparte.—A weekly paper contains the following paragraph;—We have it from the highest authority, that it is the declared purpose of the Emperor Alexander, the moment the Congress commences its sitting at Aix-la-Chapelle, to insist on Bonaparte's being allowed to return to Europe, and either to live in England as a prisoner of war, or, on his parole: or, should our government refuse its assent to this proposition, at all event, to insist upon his removal forthwith from the barren rock upon which he is at present confined."

It appears to be now certain, that the Congress of Sovereigns will not assemble at Aix-La-Chapelle, till the 27th of Sept.

SEPT. 5.

"The Sine, Capt. N. Donk, sailed from this port on Monday last, for Boston, having on board 54 passengers, and on Thursday night, about 8 o'clock, struck on the Platters, on the Welsh Coast, near the Skerries Light-House, and in about an hour the vessel went down, and 13 of the passengers were drowned—the rest of them and the crew were saved by a pilot boat, which fortunately happened to be near at the moment. Not a single article, either belonging to the ship, or the passengers, was saved. Amongst the passengers saved is a boy about 14 years of age, who has lost both of his parents by this distressing event. The crew and the passengers saved, were afterwards put on board the Mary and Sally, from Salem, and arrived here on Friday.—About ten o'clock on the night previous to this fatal occurrence, the Sine, ran down the brig Dash, from Bangor, for London, when unfortunately three of the crew were drowned; the others (2) were saved by the Sine, and were on board when that vessel was wrecked. Great praise, we are informed, is due to the people on board the pilot boat, for their active exertions in rescuing the persons on board the Sine from their perilous situation. A subscription has been entered into for the relief of the sufferers.

LONDON, AUG. 29.

The Commercial World feels great interest at this moment in the mission of Mr. Gallatin on the part of the United States to negotiate a Commercial treaty with Great-Britain. It is now pretty generally admitted among political economists, that liberality, and mutual facilities for the easy circulation of the products of industry among all nations, are the best and only sure basis of international commerce; and, proceeding on this admission it is reasonable to conclude that future commercial treaties will be made more and more to approximate to that state of reciprocity, which, meeting the wants and interests of all, shall tend to silence the claims of individual cupidity.

Errors in political economy are always productive of an unnecessary waste of general property—often at the prejudice of those whose narrow policy aimed at individual and local advantages. Thus the United States, desirous as a people to embrace manufacturing as well as agricultural profits, with the view of discouraging the importation of European manufactures, particularly British, fell into a great political error. The system which Mr. Jefferson adopted for raising the revenue of the United States, has operated against the general interest of the country. He relieved the Union from internal taxation, and imposed a custom duty of 16 per cent on imports. The consequence has been, that the Northern States are supplied with foreign commodities through the channel of the St Lawrence, and Montreal has since become a valuable depot for American imports and exports. The fact is known to our Government, as well as that of the Union; but many difficulties now exist to prevent the correction of the late President's impolitic measures, and the tie* between the Northern and Southern States is, in fact, too feeble to admit of experiments.

* We presume the London editor means the Northern and Southern European States.

Connecticut Legislature.

Monday afternoon, Oct. 12.

MESSRS. Sterling, Terry, and Plant, were appointed a committee to take into consideration the bill on dower.

Mr. Kellogg moved that the act for a different distribution of the School money be read the second time, which was done.

Being now open for discussion, Mr. Sterling said, if gentlemen would recur to the principles which governed our ancestors, he was confident they would pass the bill, or something which would have a similar operation. The dividend on the School Fund had been divided according to the tax list; the bill proposed to divide it hereafter according to the number of polls.

He presumed that it was the original intention to school the children of the poor, and to distribute the fund in proportion to the number of scholars. But it was now done in the manner prescribed in our statute book. He thought a change of the mode was expedient, and that it should be restored and placed on its primitive footing, more especially as it would be conformed to our late change of government; for, continued Mr. S. the principles of this bill are congenial with those of the Constitution. Mr. Sterling made a few more remarks, and took a view of the bill collectively, and by sections.

Mr Austin thought the present method of distribution pretty good; and as he could not see any great advantage to be derived from the new mode, he should be opposed to it.

Mr. Merwin said if a system could be adopted that was simplified and equalized it would be of use. The old one throws the most money where there is the most wealth, and many sections of poor people were but slightly provided with the means of instruction.

Mr. ——— dissented from the gentlemen in favor of the bill. For twenty years the old mode had been practised upon in the state, and had thereby become venerable. The new mode would destroy many schools. Now a few rich farmers could get together and support a school. In villages there were many mechanics and poor people, whose children by being associated to greater numbers could be instructed at a lesser expense for each.—So that it was now equalized.

It was postponed for a third reading.

Tuesday forenoon, 13th.

Mr. Austin presented a bill respecting the militia law. Many petitions were read, &c.

Afternoon.

The petition of Vine Utley, of Lyme, and that of Dr. Sylvanus Fassler, respecting the kine pock inoculation, were referred to a joint committee.

The report of Mr. J. Hillhouse, the Commissioner of the School Fund, was read.

According to a rule of the House it was to be referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Edwards said that the committee on finance had been created at the last session, with a view of making an experiment of its utility. It was generally agreed that it had been insufficient for the purposes contemplated.

The committee was charged with such a multiplicity of business, that it almost sunk under the burthens imposed on it. He therefore moved that the rule be dispensed with; and that the commissioner's report be referred to a joint committee, which was voted.

A report of the overseers of Newgate prison, was read and ordered to lie on the table for the use of the members.

A memorial of the selectmen of New-London, desiring authority to sell certain lands appropriated to the support of a Grammar School, was referred to the committee on minors' lands.

The bill empowering manufacturing companies to lay an express tax on their stockholders was read a third time, and on motion of Mr. Alsop, postponed.

Wednesday forenoon, Oct. 14th.

Messrs. Waters, G. E. Beach, and Perry, were appointed a committee to consider the petitions relative to the Kine-Pock inoculation.

Messrs. Ross, Kellogg, George Norton, and S. Curtis, on the report of the Commissioner of the School Fund.

Messrs. Ward, Kilbourn, Alsop, Baldwin, and Birdseye, on the pilotage of New-London harbour.

The petition of Henry Belden, &c. of the Protestant Episcopal church in Norwalk, Fairfield county, whose house of worship was burned by the British troops during the revolution, was read, and referred to Messrs. Alsop, Joel Foote, and J. Stevens, together with such others as the Council might join.

The petition of the inhabitants of the parish of New Salem, in N. London county, to be incorporated into a town, was granted.

The petition of the Methodist society of Goshen, to refund their part of the appropriation money, was granted. Mr. Kellogg suggested the expediency of setting it, and other sums from the same source, apart as a fund for the Asylum for the deaf and dumb.

Messrs. J. H. Russell, Merwin, Alsop, &c. were appointed a committee on the Judiciary.

Thursday forenoon, Oct. 15.

The Norwich Marine Insurance Company were heard on the floor of the House, by their counsel, Mr. Goddard. It was stated that they had taken but a single sea risk since the war; that they were desirous of authority to insure from fire, and particularly factories, of which there were many in that section of the state, and the country north of it; and that the commerce of Norwich was at a very low ebb, having only one or two vessels engaged in foreign trade. It was urged that it was highly proper that factories should be insured, and that every prudent manufacturer would be anxious to do so, and thereby prevent bankruptcies. The petition was granted.

Afternoon.—The reports of the Treasurer and Comptroller were read, and the former referred to a Committee on Finance. The residue of the day was spent in a public hearing.

Monday forenoon, Oct. 19.

A Bill for an act concerning an equal distribution of insolvent estates was read the first time.

The committee to whom was referred the bill on dower, reported that it ought to be negatived; and recommended that a bill which they reported be adopted in its stead. The new bill was read.

A bill to exempt millers from militia duties was read and debated till past 12.

Afternoon.—The bill relative to the proposed improvement in taxation, was taken up and debated until half past five, when the House had gone through nine sections.

Tuesday forenoon, Oct. 20.

A resolve passed appointing a committee to examine and report concerning Windham county buildings.

Afternoon.—The petition of the Protestant Episcopal Society for disseminating Christian Knowledge, for an act of incorporation, was granted leave of bill.

A public act in relation to insolvent estates was read the second time.

Wednesday forenoon, Oct. 21.

The Methodist Church in Cornwall was allowed to return into the Treasury their part of the $145,000 appropriation money.

Afternoon.—The petition of the Trustees of the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, was continued to the next General Assembly.

The petition of Obadiah Hotchkiss, &c. for a new Bank in New-Haven, was rejected.

One for a Bank in Stonington was postponed.

Mr. Lanman, of the joint committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill prescribing the number of Judges of the Supreme Court. It was read the first time.

Thursday forenoon, Oct. 22.

The memorial of Christopher Colt, praying for a Connecticut Steam-Boat Company, was referred to a select committee of three.

A petition for a Marine Insurance Company in New-London, was supported by Mr. Learned, and granted.

The Taxation Bill again came under discussion. Nine sections had previously been read a second time. The House took up the remaining sections.

Friday forenoon, Oct. 23.

There was considerable debate on the Shad Fisheries in the Connecticut, Housatonic, &c. rivers. The petition for a New-Haven Marine Insurance Company, was granted. Also the petition of the Norwich Marine Insurance Company to change the same into a Fire Insurance Company, was granted.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, October 28, 1818.

The Legislature on Thursday last, elected the Hon. James Lanman, Senator in the Congress of the United States. The House of Representatives balloted three times before a choice was made.

1st ballot,	D. Daggett	79
	J. Lanman	66
	E. Boardman	32
	N. Smith	13
	W. Bristol	3
	A. Willey	3
	E. Tracy	1
2d ballot,	D. Daggett	79
	J. Lanman	86
	E. Boardman	23
	N. Smith	5
	W. Bristol	1
3d ballot,	D. Daggett	80
	J. Lanman,	108
	E. Boardman	7
	N. Smith	2

Majority for Mr. Lanman 19.

In the Council the votes stood, for

J. Lanman	6
D. Daggett	4
W. Bristol	1

Gov. Wolcott has issued his Proclamation, appointing Thursday the 26th of Nov. next, to be observed in this State as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise. [Proclamation will appear in our next.]

Agreeably to a Resolve, passed the last session of Congress, that body is to assemble at Washington, on the 16th November instead of the first Monday in December, as heretofore noticed in the papers.

GEN. JACKSON'S DESPATCHES.

It is stated in the Savannah Republican of the 6th inst. that the despatches from General Jackson, in relation to his Indian campaign, the capture of Pensacola, and the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, which were put into the Post Office at Fort Hawkins, and directed to the Secretary of War; and which, as they did not reach the Secretary, were supposed to be lost; were at last found in the land office at Washington. It appears that they reached the seat of government in due season and were carelessly conveyed to the wrong department, where they remained undiscovered, for more than two months.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Captain Dimond, who is below in the Harriot from Leghorn and Gibraltar, states, that the United States' ship Franklin, 74, Commodore Stewart, sailed from Gibraltar on the 18th of September, bound up the Straits, and that the Spark, Captain Nicholson, sailed on the 8th, on the same destination.—He was boarded on the 10th of September, off Cape de Gatt, by the sloop of war Erie, Captain Gamble, the frigate United States, Captain Crane, in company, both on a cruise.

COM. PERRY & CAPT. HEATH.

Statement of the proceedings growing out of the altercation between Commodore Perry and Captain Heath.

Commodore Perry, in consequence of having received a communication from Captain Heath, in Rhode-Island, on which the civil authorities of that state prevented him from acting, was induced to go on to Washington on the 10th of October for the purpose of giving to Captain Heath the satisfaction which he had demanded. The absence of his previously engaged friend, Commodore Decatur, whom he had passed on the road, rendered it necessary that he should resort to the intervention of another friend for a time, that the intention of his visit might be communicated to Capt. Heath. This was accordingly done, and the following preliminary arrangements were agreed upon between Major Hamilton, on the part of Com. Perry, and Lieut. Desha, on the part of Captain Heath:

1st. It is understood that Com. Perry is to proceed to Philadelphia, or its vicinity, by the route of Baltimore, where he is to remain until the arrival of Capt. Heath's friend.

2d. That Capt. Heath is to proceed by the way of Frederick and York to Philadelphia, and to remain in the suburbs until the arrangements are made for a meeting between himself and Com. Perry—his name not to be on the stage bills.

3d. Lieut. Desha and Major Hamilton are to meet at Renshaw's on Wednesday after the arrival of the Newcastle boat.

4th. That the meeting between Com. Perry and Capt. Heath is to take place on Saturday morning, or as soon after as practicable.

Washington City, Oct. 12, 1818.

Endorsed on this preliminary arrangement was the following note:

Capt. Perry desires it to be expressly understood, that in according to Capt. Heath the personal satisfaction he has demanded, he has been influenced entirely by a sense of what he considers due from him as an atonement to the violated rules of the service, and not by any considerations of the claims which Capt. Heath may have for making such a demand, which he totally denies as such claims have been forfeited by the measures of a public character which Capt. Heath has adopted towards him. If, therefore, the civil authority should produce an impossibility of a meeting at the time and place designated, which he will take every precaution to prevent, he will consider himself absolutely exonerated from any responsibility to Captain Heath touching their present cause of difference.

(Signed) J. HAMILTON, Jun.
(for Captain Perry.)

APPROVED,
(Signed) R. M. DESHA.

In consequence of the foregoing the parties assembled at Philadelphia, and Major Hamilton there transferred the above memorandum to Commodore Decatur, introducing to him, at the same time, Lieut. Desha as the friend of Captain Heath, when the following arrangements were made by them:

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 14, 1818.

Memorandum of the preliminary arrangements between Commodore Decatur, on the part of Capt. Perry, and Lieut. Desha, on the part of Captain Heath.

1st. That it is understood that Capt. Perry and his friend are to proceed to New-York, or its vicinity, where he is to remain until the arrival of Captain Heath, or until the period which is named in this paper for their meeting.

2d. That Captain Heath, with his friend are to follow and remain at some convenient point on the Jersey shore, near the city of New-York, and to give information after their arrival to Captain Perry's friend where such arrangements will be made as may be deemed necessary.

3d. The parties to be on the point specified, and the notification required by the 2d article given prior to the approaching Monday, the 19th.

The parties accordingly met on Monday, the 19th inst. at 12 o'clock, on the Jersey shore of the Hudson, where Capt. Perry received the fire of Capt. Heath without returning it, when Commodore Decatur immediately stepped forward and declared, that Com. Perry had come to the ground with a determination not to return the fire of Capt. Heath, in proof of which he read a letter from Com. Perry to him, which he had written, (and which is herewith subjoined) soliciting him to become his friend, and, therefore, he presumed the party aggrieved was satisfied. Capt. Heath having expressed his acquiescence in this opinion, and that the injury he had received from Captain Perry was atoned for, the parties returned to the city.

We do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct statement.

(Signed) STEPHEN DECATUR.
R. M. DESHA.

Letter from Commodore Perry, referred to in the foregoing, to Commodore Decatur

WASHINGTON, JAN. 18, 1818.

My Dear Commodore—

You are already acquainted with the unfortunate affair which has taken place between Capt. Heath and myself. Although I consider, from the course he has thought proper to pursue, that I am absolved from all accountability to him, yet, as I did, in a moment of irritation produced by strong provocation, raise my hand against a person honored with a commission, I have determined, upon mature reflection, to give him a meeting, should he call on me; declaring, at the same time, that I cannot consent to return his fire, as the meeting, on my part, will be entirely as an atonement for the violated rules of the service. I request, therefore, my dear sir, that you will act as my friend on this occasion. Very truly, your friend.

O. H. PERRY.

Com. Stephen Decatur.

Thus has terminated this unpleasant difference; and, as it has created considerable sensation throughout the union, the publication of the foregoing documents are deemed necessary.—*Nat. Adv.*

BOSTON, OCT. 21.

On Friday last, Daniel Manley was convicted before the Supreme Judicial Court, at Portland, of having broken into and robbed the Cumberland Bank, as mentioned in the papers, and sentenced to suffer solitary confinement for thirty days, and to hard labor for twelve years, in the State Prison. He was convicted on the clearest evidence, the trial lasting but forty minutes. It was ascertained, that one of his motives for the robbery was revenge upon the Directors for refusing to discount his paper.—And that he contemplated an escape from prison, is inferred from the fact, that a pistol, loaded with ball, and primed, was found in his writing-desk in jail; which had been furnished him by P. Dela, his brother-in-law.

OCT. 24.

By an arrival at Salem from Russia, we learn, that the frigate Guerriere, with Mr. Campbell on board, was at Copenhagen, the 3d Sept. The Hornet, 18, was in the North Sea, Sept. 10th, standing S. W.

Married,

In the Episcopal Church, in this city, on Sunday, by the Rev. Mr. Tyler, Mr. John Youmans, to Miss Elizabeth Coit, both of this city.

At West-Springfield, Ms. Heman Ely, Esq. of Elyria, (Ohio,) to Miss Celia Belden, daughter of Col. E. P. Belden, of Wethersfield.

Died,

In this city, on Sunday last, Mrs. Lydia Austin, wife of the Rev. David Austin, aged 54 years.

Yesterday, Mr. David Taylor, aged 44.

At Stonington-Point, on Wednesday last, Miss Abby Sheffield.

In New-York, on Sunday evening last, Miss Cornelia Ann Coit, daughter of Mr. Levi Coit, aged 19.

At Richfield, State of New-York, on the 19th inst. in the 59th year of his age, Mr. Samuel Leonard, of Griswold, in this State—Fully resigned to death, and in confident expectation of future happiness, through the merits of his Redeemer. To the widows, the orphans and the poor, who had the happiness of being acquainted with him, nothing need be said to heighten their grief, or make them more fully realize their loss—but to strangers, could his character be fully portrayed, it would exhibit a noble example for their imitation.

We noticed a few weeks since, the death of Mr. Samuel A. Robbins—it should have been Samuel H. Robbins. The deceased was a native of Voluntown, in this State.—The following notice of his death, we copy from the New-Orleans Gazette:

"With no common feelings of painful regret and sorrow, have the friends and acquaintances of the late Mr. *Samuel H. Robbins*, of this city, been apprized of his death in a fatal personal rencontre at the Pass Christians.

"Since his short residence in New-Orleans, by his uniform, correct, gentlemanly, and amiable deportment, he had acquired what he so richly merited, the respect, confidence and esteem, of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

"Susceptible in the highest degree of the refined and exquisite feelings that dignify and adorn our nature, he was ever sensibly alive to the woes of others. His sensibilities were acute, his friendship generous and ardent, his constancy inflexible, his judgment discriminating, his views of mankind correct and just, he bid fair to become an ornament to the profession in which he had just embarked, and from his irreproachable life leaves no other cause of regret for its premature termination, than his last mistaken act, in sacrificing it at the shrine of an ignoble phantom. Hapless infatuation, that thus early has hurried thee before thy Judge!—Mercy, his benignant attribute, still extends his pitying hand to the frail children of men, and ardently do we hope, "that the accusing spirit, which flew up to Heaven's chancery with this last deed of mortality, has excited the compassion of the recording angel, whose benignant tears have fallen upon the page and blotted it out forever."

☞ THE LIST OF PRIZES in Stonington Bridge Lottery, may be seen at R. HUBBARD's Book-Store.

FOR NEW-YORK,
THE Packet ELIZA, *C. Davison*, master, will sail on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. *Oct. 27.*

Masonic Notice.

A SPECIAL convocation of *Franklin Chapter, No 4* will be held at Masonic Hall, on Friday the 13th of Nov 1818, at 1 o'clock, P. M.—A general and punctual attendance is requested

By order of the M. E. H. P.
JOS KINGSLEY *Sec F. C. R. A. M*
Norwich, Oct 28, 1818 51—

COTTON.
30 bales New Orleans COTTON,
FOR SALE BY
J. L. BUSWELL.
Norwich, Oct. 27. 51—

More New Publications.

MEMOIR relating to the Highlands; with Anecdotes of ROB ROY, and his family.

The Antiquary. By the author of "Waverly" and "Guy Mannering."

Samor, Lord of the bright city. An Heroic Poem. By the Rev H. H. Milman, M. A. Fellow of Brazenose College, Oxford, and Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading.

Just received and for sale at
R. HUBBARD's *Book-Store.*
Oct. 27.

Stonington Bridge Lottery.

THE drawing of *Stonington Bridge Lottery* is completed. All those who are indebted for Tickets are requested to make immediate payment.

WM. WILLIAMS,
AMOS DENISON,
JESSE BREED,
WM. W RODMAN, } *Managers.*
Stonington, Oct. 26, 1818. 51—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has to collect of the Inhabitants of the town of Preston, a Tax, or rate bill on levy 1817; and will be at the following places, to receive the same, viz. at *Joseph Chapman's*, on Wednesday, the 11th day of November next, from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 12, same day at *George Phillip's*, from 2 till 4 o'clock, P. M. next day at *Widow Witter's* from 10 till 12 o'clock, A. M. same day at *William Brown's*, from 2 till 4 o'clock, P. M. Those that meet as above, will have the thanks of

ERASTUS BREWSTER. *Coll'r.*

N. B. Those who do not attend as above, I hope will be willing to pay travelling fees.

Preston, Oct 27, 1818 51—

THE SUBSCRIBERS,
APPOINTED by the Hon. Superior Court, at their September term, A. D. 1818, Commissioners on the estate of ELISHA BRANCH, of Lisbon, in New-London County, an insolvent debtor, hereby give notice, that they will meet at the office of John Hyde, Esq. in Norwich, in said County, on the second Mondays of December and February, and on the 20th day April next, to receive, adjust, and ascertain, the several claims against said Insolvent—After which last date no claims will be received.

JOHN HYDE,
GEO. PERKINS.
Norwich, Oct. 20th, 1818, 51—

CASH WANTED.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Fall and Winter Goods,
AMONGST which are a large assortment of
Extra superfine, middling and low priced Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Ladies Cloths,
Flannels,
Coatings,
Rose Blankets,
Bombazetts,
Scotch Plaids,
Shirtings,
Sheetings,
Calicoes,
Ginghams,
Dimoties,
Levantine, Florence, Italian and India Silks,
Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Lamb's Wool Hose,
Silk, Kid and Leather Gloves,
Cambric, Mull and Book Muslins,
Cotton and Silk Umbrellas,
3 doz. 8-4 elegant superfine scarlet, crimson, pearl, lilac, drab and black Cassimere Shawls,
1 doz. 8-4 pink, pearl, crimson, sky blue, straw, white and black Nankin Crape Shawls,
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8-4, real Merino Shawls,
Imitation Merino do.
Silk and Cotton do.
Together with an elegant and fashionable assortment of
FANCY GOODS,
all of which will be sold at the lowest rate.
ALSO,
A large assortment of
Ladies', Misses', and Children's
Kid and Morocco Shoes,
of the best quality and newest style
Norwich, Oct 27. 51—

NEW GOODS.
A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
China, Glass and Earthen WARE,
Looking Glasses and Tea Trays,
recently received and for sale at low prices and on accommodating terms, by
J. A. & G. L. PERKINS.
Who have also for sale, at their Store and at the Pottery, a constant supply of
STONE WARE.
Norwich, Oct. 20, 1818. 51—

Denison Wattles, Jun.
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has lately re-opened an office in Lebanon, as
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
and that punctual and faithful attention shall be paid to all business entrusted with him, in the line of his profession.
Lebanon, Oct. 26, 1818 51—

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP
Aspenwall & Mathewson,
IS this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons indebted to the firm, are requested to make payment by the 10th Nov next. Those who neglect this notice, will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an attorney for collection. All those having demands against them, are requested to present their bills for payment.

JAMES ASPENWALL.
B. MATHEWSON.
Norwich, Oct. 22, 1818. 51—

NOTICE.

THE indispensable necessity of money compels the subscribers to call the attention of all those that are indebted by Book, or Notes that are due, all of which, without exception, if not settled previous to the first day of December next, will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

CALVIN TYLER & CO.

WANTED,

Rye, Oats, Flax Seed, White Beans, Walnuts and Chesnuts—for which cash will be paid.

Norwich, Oct. 26. 51—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,
CONTAINING about 150 acres of excellent LAND, lying in the town of Montville, very pleasantly situated, 5 miles from Chelsea Landing, with a convenient *Dwelling House, Barn*, and other out-houses thereon, and is well watered with wells, brooks and living springs. Said Farm is well proportioned for mowing, ploughing, pasturing, and wood-land, with excellent orchards and other fruit trees, and is well known by the *Lopp Farm*. Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

ELNER F. BRADFORD.
Montville, Oct. 26, 1818. 51f—

NEW GOODS.
J. W. KINNEY,
HAS just received from New-York and now offers for sale,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Fall and Winter Goods,
at very low prices for cash
AMONG THEM ARE—
A large assortment of plain, twill'd and stripe Bombazetts,
Crape, Cassimere and Cotton 8-4 Shawls,
Super. and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Flannels, Blankets, Rattinetts,
Calicoes, Ginghams, Cambrics,
Fine Book and other Muslins,
Plush and Inserting Trimmings,
Thread Laces,
Canton Crapes,
Plain and Corded Silk Velvets,
Super. black Beaver and Kid Gloves,
Black and white Silk Gloves and Hose,
Angola and Worsted Hosiery,
Russia Sheetings, Irish Linens,
Cotton Shirtings, &c. &c. &c.
Oct. 27. 51—

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT
Thomas Robinson's
Book and Stationary Store, Norwich Port,
A DIGEST of the cases argued and determined in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, from Sept. 1804, to Nov. 1815, as contained in the twelve first volumes of the Reports. By Lewis Bigelow, Counsellor at Law.

An elementary treatise on Mineralogy and Geology, being an introduction to the study of these sciences, and designed for the use of pupils, or persons attending lectures on these subjects, and as a companion for travellers in the United States of America. Illustrated with six plates. By Parker Cleaveland, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and Lecturer on Chemistry and Mineralogy, in Bowdoin College, Member of the American Academy, and Corresponding Member of the Linnean Society of New-England.

Considerations on the principal events of the French Revolution. Posthumous work of the Baroness de Stael. Edited by the Duke de Broglie and the Baron de Stael.

Marriage. A Novel. Three vols. in two. Price 88.

The Works of Lord Byron, including several poems now first collected, together with an Original Biography. Embellished with a portrait title page, and six other engravings.

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage. Fourth Canto. By Lord Byron.

Third American Edition of Lalla Rookh, an oriental romance. By Thomas Moore. With six engravings.

Also, for sale,

The Works of William Shakspear, in nine vols. with the corrections and illustrations of Dr. Johnson, G. Steevens, and others—Revised by Isaac Reed—with engravings.

The Power of Faith, exemplified in the life and writings of the late Mrs. Isabella Graham, of New-York—second edition.

Hume, Smollett's, and Bissett's History of England—8 vols. octavo.

Bigland's History of England, 2 vols. octavo.

Norwich, Oct. 27. 51—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 24th day of Oct. A. D. 1818—

Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

UPON the Petition of Mrs. *Ann Elizabeth Pollard*, of Preston, in said District, shewing to this Court that she is the Guardian of *William, Mary Ann, Ann Elizabeth*, and *John Pollard*, all minors, under the age of 21 years; that said minors are possessed of a certain tract of Land, lying in said Preston, containing about 50 acres, called the *Punderson Farm*, and that the same is in a situation not to be improved for the benefit of said minors, and that the avails of the said Farm are required for their support, education and advancement, praying for liberty to sell the same, as per Petition on file.

Ordered, That said Petition be continued to the Court of Probate, to be holden within and for said District, on the first Monday of January next, and that notice of the pendency of the same be given, by advertising in the *Norwich Courier*, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said first Monday of January next.

51 *Attest. Henry Fenner, Clerk.*

FOR SALE,
A Lot of Land,
LYING in Voluntown, about half a mile south of the Industry Factory, containing about 12 acres, with a new and convenient *Dwelling House* thereon. The above is an excellent situation for a Tanner and Currier, where one is much wanted. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living in Griswold.

JOHN LESTER.
October 26. 51-3w—

Almanacks, for 1819,
FOR SALE BY R. HUBBARD.

POETRY.

THE SANCTUARY.

I SEE thy towering turrets rise;
I see thy spacious walls sublime;
Thy radiance gilds the azure skies;
For there religion's glories shine.

With solemn step I enter in
This sacred dome, to worship given;
There mortals pray for rest from sin,
And Saints enjoy the bliss of heaven.

How blest the theme which prayer employs,
How ardent is its kindling flame;
Wrapt in its power,-the soul enjoys
The peace which crowns the christian's name.

How sweet the heavenly song of praise!
Its solemn echo charms the ear.
Thus saints in heaven their songs shall raise,
And no discordant sounds appear.

Religion! may thy influence shed
Its beams enliv'ning o'er the earth;
To man the joyful tidings spread,
Salvation, by a Saviour's birth.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, Oct. 4, 1818.*

ISAAC Anthony, Reuben Bryant, Polly Baker, Sally Benedict, Nathan Burgs, Ebenezer Case, John Cleveland, 2, Jonathan Clark, Thomas Dixon, Mary Eldridge, Francis Fuller, Joseph Fish, Jonathan Frolich, George W. Gordon, Joanna Harris, Jeptha Harris, Asa Jones, Robert Kinney, Samuel Kingsbury, Edward Lovegrove, Jason Pray, Job Phillips, Erastus Phillips, 2, Daniel Phillips, Benjamin Russel, John Shepard, John Stranahan, Anthony Stranahan, Thomas Simms, Jr. Abraham Wilson, Daniel Walton, Thomas Waller, Amos Witter—*of Plainfield*

Amos Treat, Jonathan Stanton, Silas Coats—*of Voluntown.*

Nathaniel Phillips—*of Griswold.*

46 E. C. EATON, P. M.

A Schoolmaster.

A MAN is wanted to keep a School, five months, in the District where the subscriber lives. One that can come well recommended, and well qualified for the business, and come with a pure heart and clean hands, may meet with good encouragement.

LEMUEL GARDINER, *Dist. Com.*

Montville, Oct. 20, 1818. 50—

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber has taken the BLACKSMITH'S SHOP of Capt. *Augustus Lathrop*, late in the occupancy of Captain *Thomas Miller*, near the Rev. Doct *Strong's* meeting-house, where all the various branches of the trade will be carried on, and work executed in the best manner, with dispatch and punctuality. All persons indebted, whose accounts are more than four months standing, for work done by me at my shop at Bean-Hill, are requested to call and give their notes, or make payment for the same.

WILLIAM LEE.

Norwich, Oct. 2, 1818. 48—

One Cent Reward!

RANAWAY from the subscribers on the night of the 13th inst. an indented apprentice, named

GURDON YALE,

about 16 years old, with dark complexion, black eyes, dark hair Carried away sundry articles of clothing. Whoever will apprehend said Boy, shall be entitled to One Cent Reward and no charges paid.—All persons are hereby forbid harbouring or trusting said Boy, on penalty of the law.

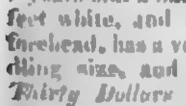
CHARLES THOMAS,
SIMEON THOMAS, Jun.

Norwich, Oct. 20, 1818. 50—

HORSES.

THOSE who have for sale smooth, sprightly HORSES, suitable for a French market, can find a purchaser by calling at the Coffee-House kept by Capt. RALPH BOLLES, at Norwich-Port, on Wednesday the 28th October.

Oct. 20. 50—



Stolen,

FROM the pasture of the subscriber, on the night of ... inst.

A bay Horse,

7 years old, a natural trotter, both his hind feet white, and a few white hairs in his forehead, has a very short dock, is of middling size, and is very short coated.—*Thirty Dollars Reward* will be paid for the Horse and Thief, or *Twenty Dollars* for the Horse only, and all necessary charges, by

JOSEPH KNIGHT.

Scituate, R. I. Oct 10, 1818 49—

Evangelical Primers,

FOR sale at *T. ROBINSON'S* Book-Store, by the dozen or single. Likewise, a large assortment of *Juvenile Books*, published by S. Wood & Sons and others. Also, The Scientific Library, or Repository of Useful and Polite Literature, containing Geography, Astronomy, Chronology, Ancient History, Modern do. and Mythology.

Norwich, Oct. 13, 1818. 49—

PAPER.

80 rms. coarse super royal Paper, suitable for hatters' use—FOR SALE BY

Oct. 21. R. HUBBARD.

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at New-Haven, in said State, on the second Thursday of October, A. D 1818.

UPON the Petition of the *Norwich & Preston Bridge Company*, praying for relief against the Proprietors of a Foot-Bridge across the river Shetucket—

Ordered, That the Petition be continued to the General Assembly to be holden at Hartford, on the first Wednesday in May next, and that the Petitioners give public notice of the pendency of said Petition, by advertising the same in a newspaper printed at Norwich, called the *Norwich Courier*, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before the session of said Assembly.

A true Copy of Record,
Examined by

50 THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ss.
Windham, County, Superior Court, Sept. Term, 1818.

UPON the Petition of *Electa Hewin*, of Mansfield, in said County, shewing to this Court, that on the 27th day of June, 1814, she was lawfully married to *Martin Hewin*, then of said Mansfield—that she performed all the duties enjoined by the marriage covenant, on her part, until about the first day of August, 1814, when the said *Martin* wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and has ever since continued his desertion, with a total neglect of duty and in direct violation of the marriage contract—praying for a bill of divorce, as per petition on file—which petition is by said Court continued to the next term of the Superior Court, to be holden at Windham aforesaid, on the first Tuesday of January, A. D. 1819—and the said *Martin* is hereby notified of the pendency of said petition.

47 SAMUEL GRAY, *Clerk.*

New-London County, ss. Superior Court, September term, A. D. 1818.

UPON the Petition of *Mercy Wright*, of Griswold, in the County of New London, shewing to this Court, that on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1815, she was lawfully married to *John Wright*, then of Preston, in said County, with whom she lived in the due performance of her duty as a wife, until on or about the 10th day of January, A. D. 1814, when the said *John* wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and went to parts to her unknown, and hath ever since continued said desertion, with a total neglect of duty, &c.—praying this Court to grant her a Bill of Divorce, as by Petition on file, dated Sept. 5th, A. D. 1818—

This Court order said Petition to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at New-London, in New London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1819—and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

48 CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

New-London County, ss. Superior Court, September, A. D. 1818.

UPON the Petition of *Samuel Carew*, of Norwich, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on or about the 15th day of February, A. D. 1792, he was lawfully married to *Lydia Steele*, with whom he lived in the due discharge of all his duty, until on or about the 10th day of Sept A. D. 1809, when the said *Lydia* wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and hath at divers times since committed the crime of adultery, &c—praying this Court to grant him a Bill of Divorce, as by Petition on file, dated September 25d, A. D. 1818—

This Court order said Petition to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at New-London, in New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D 1819—and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

48 CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 17th day of Oct. A. D 1818—
Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. JOHN T. MOTT,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Messrs. *Nathan Ayer, Stephen Meech*, and *Chester Smith*, Administrators, or be debarred according to law—they giving notice in the Norwich Courier, and on the sign-post in Preston.

Attest Henry Strong Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Nathan Ayer,
Stephen Meech, } Adm'rs.
Chester Smith.

50

Probate Office, ss. District of Plainfield, Oct. 6, 1818.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are by this Court allowed to the creditors to the estate of

Mr JOHN COLIER,

late of Sterling, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate, or be debarred a recovery.

49 *MARY COLIER, Ex'x.*

CHOICE

NEW LANDS,

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a power of attorney, from the heirs of *LYNDE McCURDY*, Esq. late of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, deceased, offers for sale the following excellent

Tracts of New Land,

Containing about

11,000 acres,

in New-Connecticut, State of Ohio, viz:

3547 acres, in the town of MIDDLEFIELD, or No. 7, in 6th Range, (in the County of Geauga,) about 20 miles N. W. from *Warren*, and next town east of *Burton*, where the College is located.

1118 acres, in PAINESVILLE, *(in the same County)* being in lot No. 1. of Town No. 10, in the 8th Range, a seaport on the south shore of Lake Erie, where the steam-boat "Walk-in-the-water" passes.

1684 acres, in FARMINGTON, *(in Medina County)* being Town No. 4, in 14th Range, in which are a great many families from Massachusetts, and is called a very excellent township, being next east of *Liverpool*, the salt market.

881 acres, in Lots No. 19 and 20, in COITSVILLE, No. 2, in 1st Range, an old settlement and an excellent township, (in Trumbull County.)

627 acres, being Lot No. 4, in COITSVILLE.

130 acres, in Lot No. 14, in the same town.

652 acres, in SHAW, or No. 12, in 1st Range, (in the County of Ashtabula,) being Lots No. 15, 16, 21, 22, of 163 acres each.

318 acres, in the same town, in Lot No. 31.

145 acres, in Town No. 7, in 11th Range, near *Cleveland city*, which has a steam-boat communication.

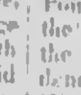
616 acres, in LEFFINGWELL, (Ashtabula County,) being whole of Lot No. 16, adjoining land of *Daniel L. Coit*, Esq. north and south

Also, in LEFFINGWELL, another Lot, of about 69 acres, in Lot No. 5—a square Lot of 11 acres, (being section No 4, of Lot No. 1,) in Town No. 7, in 9th Range, next east of *Dwightsfield*, and a square Lot of 24 acres, in section No 16, of Lot No. 1, in the same town.

Also, about 1100 acres, in the town of LYME, (in Huron County,) about 8 miles from Sandusky Bay

These Lands, (the title of which is by deeds and grants from the State of Connecticut, and which were never before offered for sale,) afford an excellent opportunity to choose Farms of any size for settlers, either for single families, or companies united for forming settlements, in a country first settled by Connecticut farmers, and constantly filling up from New-England, and where the disadvantages of the wilderness are in a great measure overcome.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Agent.*
Norwich, Connecticut,
October, 1818. 50-3t-oan.tf—

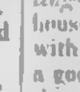


Tavern for sale.

THE large and convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, in Pomfret, Con about half a mile north of the meeting-house, and at the junction of the roads leading from Hartford to Providence, and from Norwich to Boston and Worcester, with the *Barn* and out-buildings, together with about sixty acres of choice LAND adjoining, are offered for sale, on a credit of three years, for good security; also, on the premises, a STORE, well situated for a country trader. Any person wishing to purchase a valuable stand for a tavern, will do well to call at the above described place, and examine for themselves. For terms apply to

JOSEPH CADY, Jun.

Providence, R. I. Oct. 10, 1818. 49



For Sale,

A PLACE, pleasantly situated in Scotland, about 50 rods south of the meeting-house, on the great road leading from Pomfret to Norwich. Said place consists of a one-story *Dwelling-House*, a good *Barn*, and other out-houses, about 15 acres of excellent *Land*, with a number of fruit trees thereon, and a good well of water within ten feet of the door.—Said place is a good stand for a mechanic. A long credit will be given for part of said property, with good security. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

TIMOTHY W. HIBBARD.
Windham, Scotland Society,
Oct. 10, 1818. 49-tf—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 14th day of Oct. A. D. 1818—
Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. SAMUEL HYDE,

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mr. *AZEL HYDE*, Ex'r. or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Franklin.

50 *Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.*

Hardware Goods.

10 tons iron Hollow Ware,
Cooking Stoves,
200 setts Cart and Waggon Boxes,
English and American Window Glass, of all sizes, from 6 by 8 to 16 by 22,
Russia, Swede's and English, flat, square and round Iron, Sheet Iron,
Nail Plates, Nail and Spike Rods,
Plough Shares and Share Moulds,
English blistered, and Crawley, American blistered, German, Swede's and Cast Steel, Sheet Lead, Shot,
Sad Irons, English and Am. Shovels,
Brass and Brass-head Andirons and Shovel and Tongs,
Cut and Wrought Nails, Tacks & Brads,
200 doz. Knives and Forks,
100 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives,
Razors, Scissors, Shears & Sheep Shears,
Butts, Screws, H and HL Hinges,
Shoe Knives, Rasps, Awls, Tacks, Hammers, Pincers, &c.
Clock Balls and Capitols,
Commode Knobs, Handles & Escutcheons,
Brass, plated, japann'd and iron Candlesticks,
Tea Trays and Waiters, Snuffers and Trays,
Slates, Ink Stands, Ink Powder,
Hand Saws, Files,
Screw Augurs, Brushes,
Norfolk and Bright Thumb Latches,
Stock, pad, cupboard, chest, trunk, draw and clock case Locks,
Morocco Pocket Books and Purses,
Elastick and Wire Knitting Pins,
400 groce Buttons,
Shaving Soap, Boxes and Brushes,
Gilt and Mahogany frame Looking Glasses,
Sand Paper, Scale Beams, Whips,
Trace Chains, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.

Sept. 30. 47—

O'Reilly's Greenland.

GREENLAND, the adjacent seas, and the North-West passage to the Pacific Ocean, illustrated in a voyage to Davis's Strait, during the summer of 1817 With Plates. By Bernard O'Reilly, Esq Price $1,50.

Just received and for sale by
Oct. 20. R. HUBBARD.

Come and see.

A FARM for sale,

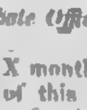
CONTAINING nearly one hundred acres of the first rate of LAND, pleasantly situated in the new town of Griswold, two miles south of the meeting-house, nine miles east of Norwich, with two *Dwelling-Houses*. The same is well proportioned with mowing, plowing, orcharding, woodland and pasturing, well watered with wells, brooks and living springs, and needs no further recommendation than viewing the premises. As this is the best season for viewing lands it is supposed that gentlemen will call immediately.

A lot of new Land,

Containing two hundred and fifty acres, in the town of Lackawaxen, County of Pike, State of Pennsylvania, near the Delaware river, being near settlements and stage roads—Wish the purchaser to call immediately, as he can have the whole or either part. A good title will be given.

DANIEL P. STANTON

Sept 30, 1813. 47—



To Let,

A CONVENIENT HOUSE, for a small family

Inquire of the publishers of this paper.
Oct 21. 50—

Probate Office, ss. District of Plainfield. Oct. 6. 1818.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed by this Court, for the creditors to the estate of

Miss JEMIMA OLIN,

late of said Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate, or be debarred a recovery.

49 *MARTHA RUDD, Adm'x.*

NOTICE.

SIX months from the first day of Sept. 1818, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Widow MARY DAY,

late of Killingly, deceased, to exhibit their claims against the deceased, to *DAVID DAY*, Adm'r or be debarred a recovery.

BLANK BOOKS.

LEDGERS of almost every description, faint ruled, with or without Spring Backs.
Journals with Spring Backs.
Letter or Invoice Books.
Day Books, of various qualities, sizes and prices.
Alphabets.
Cyphering Books.
Writing do.
Memorandum do.—FOR SALE BY

R HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket-street.

Sept. 29.

The Christian Spectator.

HOWE & SPALDING, *New-Haven, Propose publishing a religious periodical work, to be entitled the* CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR.

IT has been the misfortune of our country, that the efforts made to establish, and conduct, periodical publications, especially those of a religious character, have been divided. These publications have, therefore, received but a partial support, have been of circumscribed usefulness, and of short continuance.

To avoid these evils, an attempt will now be made to attain a concentration of labors. A method in which, it is supposed, this object may be effected, is to allow a compensation to those who contribute to the pages of the proposed work. Unless motives for vigorous and varied exertion are offered, such exertion will not be made. To make such compensation, however, is not only necessary, but just. Those who will thus labor for the public good, are not rich, and will need the reward to which they are entitled.

It is with pleasure, we inform those, who might otherwise fear that the proposed work will languish, for want of able, and pious writers, that such men have pledged themselves to its support; their time and talents will be devoted to the promotion of its interests, and while original communications will be made by those who are not thus pledged, it is not upon a precarious foundation, that this publication will rest.

The call of christians for the work in question, has been loud, and constant. It is true indeed, and it is a truth, for which we devoutly thank God, that the external conflict of the church is at an end. After a struggle for twenty years, the battle with infidelity has been won, and few men can be found, who deny the truth of the christian system. All, however, do not receive the truth in the love of it. The church is called to an internal conflict. Its attention must be directed to the dangers which now threaten it. It must be cautioned against an abandonment of the faith once delivered to the saints; and must be taught to guard against an amalgamation with the world. Let it be remembered, also, that in a day when uncommon exertions are made to diffuse religious knowledge, when many are, in the language of scripture, *running to and fro*, it is peculiarly important that the doctrines taught, should indeed be divine:—that error should not be propagated by charity.

It shall therefore be the high object of the proposed work, to inculcate truth. It is hoped that this object will be steadily pursued, with a due sense of obligation to Almighty God, and with a true regard to the souls of men. The doctrines inculcated, will be those which are termed "the doctrines of grace," and which have ever prevailed in the great body of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches. In the statement of controverted doctrines, errors must of course be noticed. We shall attempt to point them out with precision, but, in the spirit of christian meekness.

One object of the proposed work, will be to second efforts for the propagation of the gospel; to inform christians of missionary operations, in every part of the earth; and to animate them to exertion, in the cause of their Lord, and Master.

As we have Bible Societies, claiming patronage, and defence, it will be an object of the publication to subserve their interests.

The literature of a country influences religious sentiment. As publications are daily issuing from the press, which require commendation, or censure, we shall be attentive to their character.

Such, in short, are the objects of the work, the reasons for establishing it, and for believing that it will not languish. We cannot but hope, that those who wish well to the literature of their country, that christians, and especially christian ministers, will give their aid to extend its circulation; and we ask their prayers for Divine favor to crown with success, this attempt to promote the cause of truth.

Communications for the work are respectfully solicited. For such communications, as are inserted, a compensation will be made. It is expected that alterations, if necessary, will be permitted in such communications. The unity of the work will require them. It is desirable, also, that the standard of taste, should be elevated, rather than depressed, by the work in question.

We would observe that in a work comprising communications from a great number of persons, and these too, of different shades of sentiment, it cannot be expected, that the conductors should be thought to adopt every sentiment of their correspondents. A proper latitude for discussion shall be allowed, but it is not designed to endanger the usefulness of the work by controversies; or to permit the work to inculcate what we deem essential error. We submit the following specification of the contents of each number:—

I. Religious Communications.
II. Miscellaneous.
III. Review of Publications.
IV. Literary, Philosophical, and Economical Intelligence.
V. Notices of New Publications.
VI. Religious Intelligence.

CONDITIONS.

1. It will be published in monthly numbers of 56 pages each, and will correspond, as to size and type and quantity of matter, with the pages of the Boston edition of the Christian Observer: the paper to be equal in quality.

2. Twelve numbers are to form a volume, the price of which, *three dollars*, is to be payable on the delivery of the sixth number.

3. If a sufficient subscription be obtained to warrant the undertaking, the first number will be issued on the last day of January next, and the future numbers on the last of each month successively.

New-Haven, Sept. 8, 1818.

☞ Subscriptions received by
R. HUBBARD.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the 20th of Sept. last, four *SHEEP*. The owner may have them by proving property, paying charges, and taking them away.

JAMES RIX.
Griswold, Oct. 13, 1818. 49

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1818. NORWICH, (Conn.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [Vol. XXII. No. 52.]

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

at very low prices for Cash.

AMONG THEM ARE—

A large assortment of plain, twill'd and stripe Bombazetts,
Crape, Cassimere and Cotton 8-4 Shawls,
Super. and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Flannels, Blankets, Rattinetts,
Calicoes, Ginghams, Cambrics,
Fine Book and other Muslins,
Plush and Inserting Trimmings,
Thread Laces,
Canton Crapes,
Plain and Corded Silk Velvets,
Super. black Beaver and Kid Gloves,
Black and white Silk Gloves and Hose,
Angola and Worsted Hosiery,
Russia Sheetings, Irish Linens,
Cotton Shirtings, &c. &c. &c.

Oct. 27. 51—

OCTOBER 13.

FRESH GOODS.

WE have just received and are now opening a very large assortment of

NEW GOODS,

adapted to the season, which we will sell very cheap for cash

AMONG THEM ARE,

100 ps. Bombazetts,
50 do. Broadcloths,
40 do. Flannels,
30 do. Steam-loom and other Cotton Shirtings,
Blankets. Coatings. Duffils,
Tartan Plaids, for cloaks,
Fancy Goods, in variety,
200 pr Ladies' Shoes, New-York manufacture, of superior quality and latest fashion.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

Rufus Spalding,

HAS for sale at his Store in Norwich, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
MEDICINE, AND
DRY GOODS

He pays cash and the highest price for

FLAX-SEED.

All persons indebted to the late firm of *Samuel Claghorn & Co.* are requested to make immediate payment to said *Spalding.*

Norwich, Oct 5, 1818. 48—

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, a large supply of

Medicine
Paints,
Dye Stuffs,
Indigo,
St. Croix and New Rum by the hhd.
Cyder Brandy per bbl.
Wines,
An assortment of Iron,
Cart and Waggon Boxes,
Window Glass,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Raisins per cask,
Spices,
Sperm. Oil, &c.

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich June 16 1818. 32—

Flax-Seed.

Joseph H. Strong,

WILL pay an uncommonly high price for FLAX-SEED, if delivered immediately.

Who has for sale,

FLAX-SEED OIL.

Norwich, Oct. 7. 48—

IMPROVED

Franklin Parlour & Cooking Stoves.

WILSON'S

IMPROVED Franklin Parlour & Cooking STOVES, of various patterns, for sale at the New-York price, by

LYMAN BREWER.

Sept. 30. 47—

CHEESE.

THE subscriber will pay cash for a quantity of *CHEESE*, of good quality and well cured, on delivery.

He has for sale, a quantity of

English Sole Leather.

CHARLES LATHROP.

Norwich, Oct. 21. 50-3w—

CASH WANTED.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

AMONGST which are a large assortment of

Extra superfine, middling and low priced Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Ladies Cloths,
Flannels,
Coatings,
Rose Blankets,
Bombazetts,
Scotch Plaids,
Shirtings,
Sheetings,
Calicoes,
Ginghams,
Dimorties,
Levantine, Florence, Italian and India Silks,
Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Lamb's Wool Hose,
Silk, Kid and Leather Gloves,
Camaric, Mull and Book Muslins,
Cotton and Silk Umbrellas,
3 doz. 8-4 elegant superfine scarlet, crimson, pearl, lilac, drab and black Cassimere Shawls,
1 doz. 8-4 pink, pearl, crimson, sky blue, straw, white and black Nankin Crape Shawls,
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8-4, real Merino Shawls,
Imitation Merino do.
Silk and Cotton do.

Together with an elegant and fashionable assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

all of which will be sold at the lowest rate.

ALSO,

A large assortment of

Ladies', Misses', and Children's

Kid and Morocco Shoes,

of the best quality and newest style.

Norwich, Oct 27. 51—

NEW GOODS.

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass and Earthen WARE,

Looking Glasses and Tea Trays,

recently received and for sale at low prices and on accommodating terms, by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Who have also for sale, at their Store and at the Pottery, a constant supply of

STONE WARE.

Norwich, Oct. 28, 1818. 51—

OIL.

10 bbls. Liver Oil,
10 do. Sperm. Oil, for lamps,

FOR SALE BY C. BELLS.

WANTED,

Oats, Rye, Corn, Beans, Flax-Seed.

Oct. 26. 50—

Flour, Lumber, &c.

Superfine Flour in bbls. and half bbls.
Clapboards and Shingles,
Dexter's Lime—FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

Who will pay cash for

WALNUT WOOD.

Sept. 16. 45—

18 barrels Sugar,

FOR SALE BY D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Sept. 29, 1818, 47—

CODFISH.

100 quintals CODFISH, for sale by

C. R. KINNEY & CO.

Aug. 24, 1818. 42-tf—

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverised NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26. 29—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

He will pay the same price for weaving as the Factories

HARVEY MORGAN

Norwich June 10, 1818. 31tf—

18,000 feet clear seasoned CLAPBOARDS, FOR SALE BY JOHN LATHROP.

Who will pay cash for

White Beans, Walnuts, Chesnuts, Bees Wax and Bakery Tallow.

Oct. 6. 48—

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT

Thomas Robinson's

Book and Stationary Store, Norwich Port,

A DIGEST of the cases argued and determined in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, from Sept. 1804, to Nov. 1815, as contained in the twelve first volumes of the Reports. By Lewis Bigelow, Counsellor at Law.

An elementary treatise on Mineralogy and Geology, being an introduction to the study of these sciences, and designed for the use of pupils, or persons attending lectures on these subjects, and as a companion for travellers in the United States of America. Illustrated with six plates. By Parker Cleaveland, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and Lecturer on Chemistry and Mineralogy, in Bowdoin College, Member of the American Academy, and Corresponding Member of the Linnean Society of New-England.

Considerations on the principal events of the French Revolution. Posthumous work of the Baroness de Stael. Edited by the Duke de Broglie and the Baron de Stael.

Marriage. A Novel. Three vols. in two. Price $2.

The Works of Lord Byron, including several poems now first collected, together with an Original Biography. Embelished with a portrait title page, and six other engravings.

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage. Fourth Canto. By Lord Byron.

Third American Edition of Lalla Rookh, an oriental romance. By Thomas Moore. With six engravings.

Also, for sale,

The Works of William Shakspear, in nine vols. with the corrections and illustrations of Dr. Johnson, G. Steevens, and others—Revised by Isaac Reed—with engravings.

The Power of Faith, exemplified in the life and writings of the late Mrs Isabella Graham, of New-York—second edition.

Hume, Smollett's, and Bissett's History of England—8 vols. octavo.

Bigland's History of England, 8 vols. octavo.

Norwich, Oct. 27. 51—

Denison Wattles, Jun.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has lately re-opened an office in Lebanon, as

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

and that punctual and faithful attention shall be paid to all business entrusted with him, in the line of his profession.

Lebanon, Oct. 20, 1818 51—

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Aspenwall & Mathewson,

IS this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons indebted to the firm, are requested to make payment by the 10th Nov. next. Those who neglect this notice, will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an attorney for collection. All those having demands against them, are requested to present their bills for payment.

JAMES ASPENWALL.
B. MATHEWSON.

Norwich, Oct. 22, 1818. 51—

NOTICE.

THE indispensable necessity of money compels the subscribers to call the attention of all those that are indebted by Book, or Notes that are due, all of which without exception, if not settled previous to the first day of December next, will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

CALVIN TYLER & CO.

WANTED,

Rye, Oats, Flax Seed, White Beans, Walnuts and Chesnuts—for which cash will be paid.

Norwich, Oct. 26. 51—

COTTON.

50 bales New Orleans COTTON,

FOR SALE BY

J. L. BUSWELL.

Norwich, Oct. 27. 51—

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber has taken the *BLACKSMITH'S SHOP* of Capt. *Augustus Lathrop*, late in the occupancy of Captain *Thomas Miller*, near the Rev. Dr. *Strong's* meeting-house, where all the various branches of the trade will be carried on, and work executed in the best manner, with dispatch and punctuality. All persons indebted, whose accounts are more than four months standing, for work done by me at my shop at Bean-Hill, are requested to call and give their notes, or make payment for the same.

WILLIAM LEE.

Norwich, Oct. 2, 1818. 46—

Late Publications.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale at the Blue Store, Shetucket-street, the folowing *NEW WORKS*, at New-York prices, viz:—

Anecdotes of the life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Landaff. Written by himself at different intervals, and revised in 1814. Published by his son, Richard Watson, LL. B. Prebendary of Landaff and Wells. Price $2,75.

The Resources of the United States of America; or a view of the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, financial, political, literary, moral and religious capacity and character of the American People. By John Bristed, counseller at law, —Author of the Resources of the British Empire. Price $3.

Lord Amherst's Embassy to China, comprising a correct narrative of the public transactions of the embassy, of the voyage to and from China, and of the journey from the mouth of the Pei-ho to the return to Canton. Interspersed with observations upon the face of the country, the polity, moral character, and manners of the Chinese nation. Illustrated by a large map. Price $3.

Narrative of an expedition to explore the river Zaire, usually called the Congo, in South Africa, in 1816, under the direction of Capt J. K. Tuckey, R. N. To which is added, the Journal of Professor Smith; and some general observations on the country and its inhabitants. Pr. $2½

Considerations on the principal events of the French Revolution.—Posthumous work of the Baroness de Stael. Edited by the Duke de Broglie and the Baron de Stael. Two octavo vols. Price $5.

Greenland, the adjacent seas, and the North-West passage to the Pacific Ocean, illustrated in a voyage to Davis's Strait, during the summer of 1817. With Plates. By Bernard O'Reilly, Esq Price $1.50.

A series of Popular Essays, illustrative of principles essentially connected with the improvement of *the Understanding, the Imagination, and the Heart.* By Elizabeth Hamilton, author of Letters on the elementary principles of education. Cottagers of Glenburne, &c. In two vols. Price $2.

The Scientific Library, or Repository of Useful and Polite Literature; comprising Astronomy, Geography, Mythology, Ancient History, Modern History, and Chronology. In six volumes. By the Rev. Thomas Smith; author of the Sacred Mirror, Universal Atlas, Wonders of Nature and Art, &c &c. Enlarged and improved by Donald McDonald.—Price $5.

Samor, Lord of the bright city. An Heroic Poem. By the Rev. H. H. Milman, M. A. Fellow of Brazenose College, Oxford, and Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading.

Memoir relating to the Highlands, with Anecdotes of ROB ROY, and his family.

The Antiquary. By the author of "Waverly" and "Guy Mannering."

Tales of my Landlord, second series, collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham, Schoolmaster and Parish Clerk of Gandercleugh. In four vols. Price $2,50

Felix Alvarez, or Manners in Spain, containing descriptive accounts of some of the prominent events of the late peninsular war, and authentic anecdotes illustrative of the Spanish Character, interspersed with Poetry, original and from the Spanish. By Alex. R. C. Dallas, Esq.—Price $3,50.

New Tales, by Mrs. Opie, in two vols. Price $[illegible],00.

Tales for Mothers and Daughters. By Miss Woodland. Price $1,75.

Mandeville. A tale of the seventeenth century in England. Price $2,50.

The Welsh Mountaineer; a novel. By Catharine Hutton, author of the Miser Married. Two vols. Price $2.

The Brownie of Bodsbeck, and other Tales. By James Hogg. Price $1.

Rosabella: or a Mother's Marriage. Five vols. in three. Price $3.

The Wanderer, or Female Difficulties By Madame D'Arblay. 3 vols. Price $3.

Zuma, or the Tree of Health. Price 50 cents.

Oct. 31.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

APPOINTED by the Hon. Superior Court, at their September term, A. D. 1818 Commissioners on the estate of ELISHA BRANCH, of Lisbon, in New-London County, an insolvent debtor, hereby give notice, that they will meet at the office of John Hyde, Esq. in Norwich, in said County, on the second Mondays of December and February, and on the 28th day April next, to receive, adjust, and ascertain, the several claims against said Insolvent—After which last date no claims will be received.

JOHN HYDE.
GEO. PERKINS.

Norwich, Oct. 20th, 1818, 51—

MISCELLANY.

FOR THE COURIER.

MANUFACTURES. No. 2.

OBJECTIONS have been made to the cultivation of this kind of mechanism, because it was thought poisonous to the pure principles of a republican government. If this be correct, they do not deserve aid but extermination. An examination of the fact, however, will prove this proposition an error.

So far from Manufactories having a tendency to debase and corrupt the morals of the people, under the regulations in this State, their effect is directly the contrary. The children of poor parents find in them a respectable and constant employment; and being under the care of a superior, whose interest and duty it is to encourage regular and industrious habits; they are restrained from idleness, the bane of society. Constant attendance on divine worship, with regular hours for labor, and stated periods for recreation, all combine to teach "the young idea how to shoot," in a manner auspicious to the rising generation. Few children among the poorer class of people are better clothed, and what is of more importance, none are better educated, than those that belong to these factories; for the statute law of Connecticut provides, that the agent shall obtain a good common school, which each child under a certain age shall attend during a considerable portion of every year; laying a severe penalty upon the owners in case this sacred office should be neglected. But even where such care has never been taken, they seem favorable to virtue and good order in society. Look to Great-Britain for instance, the most manufacturing people on the globe;—where can you find a nation on the eastern continent, that has not been extensively concerned in manufactures, less tyrannical or degraded?

Neither does this kind of business deprave society, nor vitiate the stern independence of our freemen, by creating great distinctions between the owners and the persons who are employed. For while our country offers so many allurements for emigration, the employers are more dependent on the artists, than the artists are on them; and as manufactures increase, the necessity of different artizans will become continually greater; hence the less liability of encroachment and oppression from overgrown aristocracy. The dangers of imposition seem more likely to arise from another quarter; the principal being compelled to court the favor of his most skilful workmen, to prevent their leaving him for other factories, that soon will spread over every section of Connecticut; or to those which are rapidly rising into view west of the Allegany, and becoming our successful rivals.

Each of the factories, like the centre of a system, gives life and motion to the little village that surrounds it. Encourage them my fellow-citizens, and keep them with us, for wherever they have been generally disseminated over any country, the people have been enriched, and the government made prosperous. The Cantons of Switzerland present a clear illustration of the fact. This was the case with Spain, until they drove from them by persecution their most valuable artists. Flanders, the theatre of so many wars, the battle-ground of so many armies, still retains much importance from her manufactures. In Tuscany, Genoa, and Venice, the same effects were experienced. While manufactures flourished they were opulent, when they dwindled, these countries depreciated and sunk to their present emporverished and ignominious situation.

At the commencement of the seventeenth century, France furnished woollen goods cheaper than any other country. By her sanguinary laws, and the cold blooded persecution of the inquisition, she drove to England the protestants, the life and soul of her manufactures. Great-Britain ever ready to take advantage of her contemporaries, courted the influx of French artizans, and thus her manufactures rose upon the ruin of misguided France. Since that time, they have been the fountains of perpetual streams of wealth, flowing into their treasuries, and from thence infusing property among the laboring class of her citizens. While the able and vigorous part of our population are constantly emigrating to the wilderness, we may find means to support the aged and infirm, who are always liable to become a burthen to community—the weaker sex—and children unable to perform the labors of the field—by countenancing these sources of industry. If they can once be implanted here, their utility will be so universally felt, that political broils like the thunder-storm, may burst above; clashing interests, like the ocean's surges, may swell, and boil, and roar below; while they remain firm as an adamantean promontory, the land mark of our national wealth.

The same arguments that may be used in favor of cotton and woollen manufactures, will apply equally to all others;—such as paper, leather, iron, glass, tin and stone ware, hats, &c.

In my first number I endeavored to show, that manufactures operated favorably to the cultivation of the soil. Let us examine their influence upon commerce. Manufactures, agriculture, and commerce, preserve the same connection and harmony, that exists between the different parts of a time-piece; and when either of them fails to impart due aid to the others, the whole machine stops, or beats with hurried, broken and irregular movements. Why does not the commerce of Connecticut continue prosperous? The answer immediately recurs,—because we have nothing to export. If we had any great staple commodities, such as flour, rice, cotton, tobacco, &c. our commerce would require no new stimulus; but as we have none, something must be substituted in their place, or it will languish and finally be ruined.

This part of the subject shall be discussed more fully in my next essay.

The writer of these numbers is actuated,

solely by a desire to promote the prosperity of this State, without being interested in it-self, or through his friends, directly or indirectly in manufactures. JULIUS.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

THE CASUAL REMARKER.

The principles of moral philosophy, the maxims of prudence, the rules of practical piety, have been discussed, settled, and urged by voluminous and eloquent authors; it belongs to the newspaper essayist to attempt only the improvement of the *minor morals*. Among these, the duty of being agreeable in company is an important, and, too often, a neglected one. We meet in social circles to receive and impart pleasure. If we are exhausted by fatigues of business, vexed by the crosses of life, soured by disappointment, or peevish from ill health;—if, from any cause, we go into company with a bad temper, we are unlawful intruders upon the happy scenes of polite intercourse. Suppose the whole company were to indulge the same ill natured humor, what would be the consequence? Disgust, broils, and all the products of the evil passions. Such, however, is the imperfection of human nature, that in every assembly, collected for the pleasures of reciprocal conversation or amusement, there is, at least one of those disagreeable persons, who have been emphatically called, *dampers*. The atmosphere of these isolated beings is chilling and repulsive; they move about the gay circles of life, like murky clouds in a brilliant sky. It is difficult to conjecture the motive which induces such persons to resort to scenes, which give them no pleasure, and where they must be conscious of being black spots on the disc of cheerfulness. If the requisite attentions to a wife, a sister, a mother, or a friend, call us to these parties of agreeable recreation at times when we feel indisposed to give or receive pleasure, we should either retire as soon as possible, or making a generous effort subdue the ill humor that preys upon our hearts. The power of altering one's temper is thought unattainable, only by those who never made the trial. Habit is said to be a second nature, yet by resolute minds, a change of the most settled habits has often been effected. Many instances are on record of men of irascible tempers exhibiting examples of mildness and self command on trying occasions. President WASHINGTON is said to have been one of those persons, who, by a careful control of strong passions, with which he was naturally endowed, uniformly displayed the dominant power of reason. Temper becomes unmanageable because it is voluntarily indulged. What is said of spleen by a poet, recommending exercise,

"*Throw but a stone, the giant dies.*"

may be applied to every fit of ill humor. If a man can alter his habits, and it has been done at every period and under all circumstances of life, he may also alter his character, which, as Paley says, is but a bundle of habits. The impossibility of changing a sulky, peevish, disagreeable disposition is nothing but indolence,—mere non-resistance. A sincere desire of reformation is the only thing wanting to ensure it. I therefore assume it as true, that every one who exhibits a stupid reserve, a cold formality, an unsocial demeanour, or any indication of ill humor in company has no excuse; it is his own fault, and entitles him to expulsion: he voluntarily violates the laws of civility, and ought to be put under the ban of the empire of politeness. There is however but little merit in doing no harm, in not marring the pleasures of social intercourse; some positive agreeable qualities are expected of every one. In the commerce of polite circles, the debit and credit sides of every one's account are often casting, and if the balance is much against a man, he will soon find himself shunned and contemned as a bankrupt in good manners. When poverty is caused by misfortune the insolvent continues respectable and does not lose his friends; but when it is the result of voluntary supineness or headstrong imprudence, instead of compassion he meets with contempt. Whoever therefore enters society, tacitly agrees to the terms upon which social intercourse is established, and as each is bound to contribute to the general stock of pleasure, so, such is the variety of the gifts of nature, every one may find himself qualified in many respects to make himself agreeable, if he chooses so to be. The *dampers* have talents enough, but want the inclination to communicate and reciprocate the delights of friendly society. They are oftener found in cities than in villages. In village circles, every one is communicative and disposed to be agreeable; and, though the conversation is usually overcharged with scandal, there is not often much ill-nature. It is in fashionable life, we find the acme of indifference, non-chalance, stupidity, and (if the expression is not paradoxical) genteel selfishness. We there see people behave as if they thought their presence alone was enough to delight the company, without any condescension on their part to be agreeable, and sometimes they even affect fastidiousness, and endeavor to conceal the pleasure they feel. In genteel circles, (being of limited extent, as they are in every city,) the same faces are so often seen, that they become indifferent, and the fund of conversation by such constant demand is soon exhausted, especially in those Ladies and Gentlemen who take no pains to furnish themselves with new acquirements. At the routs, tea-parties, and balls, in large cities, we, therefore, meet with numbers of these *dampers*:—It is time they were exposed to public reprehension; and as the season of social intercourse is approaching every one should feel it his duty to examine himself, correct his ill-humor, and study the means of making himself agreeable wherever he goes. The pleasures of life would be very much increased, if the discharge of this duty becomes popular and universal;—and, if [illegible] would acquire the art of being [illegible] now also, the world's stock of happiness would be four fold larger than it is.

ENGLISH REMARKS.

The London Courier of the 5th September, contains the following remarks, on the American [illegible] taking possession of Pensacola:—

"The conduct of the United States in the affair of Pensacola, appears to us to have been very correctly estimated by some of our contemporaries. We are not surprised to find the Morning Chronicle defending any thing done by a republic, because in its judgment, there must necessarily be the perfection of wisdom, integrity and patriotism, where there are no kings, peers, or bishops to interfere. But we are surprised to observe the unqualified applause bestowed by the Times upon the demi-official article from the National Intelligencer, which we published yesterday.

America, it is true, has consented to restitution; but is mere restitution all that Spain has a right to expect at her hands? And let us observe, too, upon what principle the restitution was made: not from any acknowledgment that the original seizure was unjust, but because, according to the constitution of the United States, the President cannot sanction the possession of Pensacola without the approbation of congress. Justice therefore, is done to Spain, out of compliment to the laws of the Republic, not out of respect to the law of nations. America boasts, too, of the "delicacy she has observed towards Spain." How has she manifested this delicacy? By admitting, first of all, that General Jackson had no authority to invade the territories of Spain, and afterwards, by justifying this outrage, as emanating from motives of the "purest patriotism." Not a syllable of censure is bestowed upon the disobedient general, as a propitiatory offering to the wounded feelings of Spain; not a hint, even, that in violating his instructions, he had violated the wishes, or involved the character of his government. Is the general too powerful for the laws, or are there no laws, in that virtuous country, to punish such dangerous contumacy? Perhaps the mystery may be solved by the following passage in the article from the National Intelligencer—"We even indulge the hope, that the incidents which have grown out of the Seminole war may contribute essentially to produce that happy result," viz. the amicable adjustment of all disputes between the two countries. "Spain must see, and has practically confessed her incompetency to maintain her authority in the Floridas; and we hope she will see that it will be much wiser for her to cede those provinces at once than attempt to hold them." &c. That America wishes to obtain the Floridas is a [illegible] it had policy, while the bargain was in progress, to shew that there were two ways of getting them? [illegible] the sword could do the office of the treasury.

The Morning Chronicle, frisks about with infinite delight, at the magnanimity of the "great Republic," and contrasts its proceeding with the inveterate vices of monarchical government. We have no wish to depreciate the real advantages possessed by the United States, though we can discover in them nothing which may not be clearly traced to local causes, and their political infancy.—Youth is the season of enterprize.—The same motives which have inspired the industry, and talent, and activity, of England for centuries and which have made her what she is, unrivalled in arts, in arms, in science, and in wealth, will probably animate her descendants across the Atlantic. They have an ample field before them: and if their progress should be more rapid than their progenitors, it will be because they start with all the advantages of 100 centuries of European civilization.

Connecticut Legislature.

Friday afternoon, Oct. 23.

AFTER passing a few laws of local importance, the House resumed the consideration of the bill regulating the fisheries; which had engrossed their attention a considerable part of the forenoon. It was again debated at some length, and was finally enacted by the rising of 124 in the affirmative.

The petition for a Bank in Stonington borough was argued at length and rejected.

The Committee for the adaption of the laws to the Constitution, reported

A bill for granting Senators and Representatives the same fees for travel, and the same wages per day as Assistants and members of Assembly now receive, was read the first time.

The bill relative to the admission of electors was read the third time, and on a few remarks by Mr. Joel Foote, was postponed.

Saturday forenoon, Oct. 24.

The bill for a public act to incorporate the Thames Marine Insurance Company at New-London, was read the first time. The capital stock at 100 shares, $1000 each.

The act prescribing the number of Judges was read and debated at length; the amendment under consideration was rejected.

A bill giving corporate privileges to those who form themselves into Library companies, was read the first time.

The act relative to the election of Governor, was read the third time, and on a slight amendment, passed.

Mr. Stevens again supported the motion that there be a session Saturday afternoon; after debate, it negatived 77 to 65.

Afternoon.—A bill respecting the Judiciary, the same as the rejected amendment, was read a first time.

The Thames Insurance Company bill, by dispensing with a rule of the House, was read a second and third time, and passed.

The act regulating the fees of Senators and Representatives, was in like manner twice read and passed.

Monday forenoon, Oct. 26.

The act concerning an equal and just distribution of insolvent estates, was read a third time, debated, and postponed.

The bill for exempting millers from militia duties, was read a third time, debated and rejected.

The bill relative to the admission of electors was read a third time, and an amendment offered.

The bill relative to dower was read a third time.

Afternoon.

The bill for the incorporation of the Ocean Insurance Company at New-Haven, was read a first and second time.

The bill respecting insolvent estates, was again brought up, debated, and postponed.

The report of the Committee of Finance to whom were committed the reports of the Treasurer, Auditor, and Controler, was read and discussed till dark; and a motion for its re-commitment, was rejected, 68 to 107. Col. Austin of New-Hartford, called for the yeas and nays on the acceptance of the report, which were taken.

The accompanying reports of the Treasurer, Controller, and Auditor, were read and accepted.

Tuesday forenoon. Oct. 27.

Mr. Russ, from the Committee on Minors' lands, made sundry reports.

The bill incorporating the Protestant Episcopal Society for the promotion of Christian Knowledge, was read a third time, and passed.

On the petition of Samuel Wire, a resolve passed empowering the Conservator of an insane man to grant a valid deed.

The annual return of the President and Fellows of Yale College, was, pursuant to law, reported by the President of that Seminary in writing. It was read and accepted.

The Ocean Insurance Company bill was read a third time and passed.

The bill relative to the admission of electors, was amended, by the addition of a section containing an oath for the examination of qualifications.

An explanatory act in relation to the lists affecting clergymen, was read.

The Taxation Bill came to a third reading, and was so amended as to change the assessment from once in ten years to an annual one; and to substitute the select-men as a Board of equalization and relief.

Afternoon.—The report of the committee on the petition of the Episcopal Society in Norwalk, Fairfield County, (whose church, &c. valued at $10,000 was burned by the public enemy in 1779, was read and accepted, and a special grant made on the petition. On the taking of the vote, Capt. Ward of New-Haven called for the yeas and nays, but on the suggestion of Col. Austin that there would be no opposition, withdrew his motion. Four or five rose in the negative.

The Taxation act again came up, and employed the House in amending it till the hour of adjournment.

Wednesday forenoon, Oct. 28.

The bill relative to public lotteries came back with a dissent from the Upper House.

The bill for an act regulating banks, was also returned rejected by the Council. Mr. Sterling of Sharon, and Mr. S. A. Foot, were appointed a committee of conference.

The bill prescribing forms for the returns of votes came back with an amendment, which was agreed to.

The act for a new organization of the Judiciary, being the same with the amendment (to the bill prescribing the number of Judges) which had been rejected on Saturday, was read a third time, and passed, 107 to 71.—Messrs. Terry and Mix in the affirmative, and Sterling, Kellogg, Reed, Asa Willey, Ellsworth, Ezra Brainard, and Wm. Hungerford, in the negative.

Afternoon.—The bill respecting the division of insolvent estates, was supported by Mr. Foote from Marlborough, opposed by Mr. Dixon of Enfield, and rejected.

The Taxation bill again came under discussion. It employed the House in amendments till a late hour, when it adjourned to 8 o'clock, to-morrow. In the course of the afternoon, Mr. Ellsworth submitted an amendment, which would have changed essentially the details of the bill, but it was rejected.

Thursday forenoon, Oct. 29.

A resolve came from the Council in lieu of an act passed by the House, for incorporating the Connecticut Episcopal Society for disseminating Christian Knowledge. It was read and passed. The act was objected to because not necessary.

A resolve giving $200 to the Episcopal Society in Norwalk, as remuneration [illegible] loss, passed. [illegible] Society in the same town received a year ago $500 for [illegible]

Afternoon.—A resolve from the Governor and Council authorizing the purchase of several copies of the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, was read and passed.

A resolve passed by the Governor and Council for the support of state paupers, was read.

A resolve respecting the arrangement to be observed on the dissolution of militia companies, was passed.

The Taxation bill was passed by yeas and nays, 100 to 91.

The report of the committee on the petition of the town of Montville, with respect to the Mohegan Indians, was read, accepted and a special grant made.

A bill concerning Fire Companies was read a first time.

The bill directing Listers in their office and duty, was read a first and second time.

A resolve that the monies of the School Fund, be kept separate from those of the Treasury, passed.

The report of the Commissioner of the School Fund, was accepted.

The bill respecting Libraries was again read and passed.

The bill respecting state paupers was read a third time and passed.

The bill for taxing the non-resident stockholders of Banks, was read a second time.

The bill to repeal certain acts therein recited relative to licences for the sale of spirituous liquors, was rejected.

The bill respecting the inspection and exportation of corn meal, was read.

Evening Session.

A resolve passed on the Montville petition.

The Library bill came from the Council with amendments, which were concurred in.

A resolve repealing part of a Sabbath law, on the petition of John Babcock, &c. stage proprietors, was read a first and second time.

A resolve passed discontinuing the payment of an extra [illegible] per annum to the Commissioner of the School Fund.

The bill on dower passed, 71 to 50.

A resolve passed authorising all such as wished, to [illegible] their appropriation money.

The bill respecting Corn Meal passed.

A bill respecting the Militia Laws, passed.

The bill respecting a tax on [illegible] indefinitely postponed.

The bill directing Listers was read a third time and rejected.

The bill for a different distribution of the School money, was taken back by the mover, Mr. Sterling.

A bill for the distribution of the Statutes was rejected.

The report of the committee on Debenture was read, accepted, and ordered to be transmitted to the Treasurer.

The house at 10. adjourned.

Friday forenoon. Oct. 30.

John Russ and James Thomas of Hartford, and the Comptroller, were appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer to May next.

The bills relative to the militia; respecting corn meal; taxing banks; ON TAXATION; concerning dower, came back from the Council continued to May session, which vote was concurred in.

The bills directing Listers, and repealing a part of the Sabbath Law were read a third time and passed.

The bill respecting Fire Companies was continued.

A resolve passed continuing all the unfinished business.

The two houses met in the Council chamber and there adjourned.

By the late Mails.

ALABAMA. MOBILE, SEPT. 2.

MR. Collins from Pensacola, arrived in town last evening from that place, and states that Col. King had received orders from Washington to deliver it up to the Spanish authority.

Since the arrival of Mr. Collins, a letter has been received from a gentleman at Pensacola, to a gentleman in this town, stating that the order of Col. King was to deliver up that place and its dependencies to any Spanish officer authorised to receive the same by the Spanish minister D. Onis—the captain-general of the Havana, or by the late governor Masot.

COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON, OCT. 23.

We hear that John Anderson, of congressional memory, has ordered a suit against Thomas Dunn, sergeant at arms of the House of Representatives, for having unjustly held him in confinement during the last session of Congress, in obedience to an order of the House. The county court, before which this cause will be brought, meets in December next.

OCT 27.

As the session of Congress draws near we find the Members in motion towards and about the seat of government. Among those who are, or have been here within a few days, are, Mr. Senator Johnson, of Louisiana, Mr. Senator Williams, of Mississippi; Mr. Speaker Clay, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Blount, Mr. Sawyer, and Mr. Scott, of the House of Representatives. Mr. Clay proceeded yesterday northward, and Mr. Williams has gone southward; both expecting, of course, to return before next Monday fortnight, on which day the session commences.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, OCT. 28.

We are informed, by a gentleman from Washington, that Gen. Peter B. Porter, of the state of New-York, and Gen. Smith, of this city, are among those named to fill the office of secretary of the navy. These gentlemen, (particularly the latter) have been long known to the public, as filling various important public stations, both in the state and national gov't; they are known to be devoted republicans, and strenuous advocates of the measures pursued by the late and present administration.

We have no doubt that a judicious selection will be made by the President, in which former services and political integrity will be duly considered. Mr. Calhoun is now the acting secretary of the navy.

OCT 28.

THE MACEDONIAN FRIGATE,

We understand, will be ready to sail again on the 4th of next month. When it is recollected that she required an entire new set of masts, spars, sails and boats, in addition to which she required caulking nearly all over, in consequence of her being so severely strained in the tremendous [illegible] she encountered. It must be admitted, that her being entirely refitted in so short a time, is an instance of despatch, in such undertakings, rarely equalled by any nation.

The rapidity with which this work has been executed, may be attributed to the facilities provided, and the admirable system organized under the practical experience and skill of the NAVY BOARD.

We find the following, amongst the new "*rules and regulations for the government of the Navy*," applicable to the case of ships requiring repairs.

1. To every navy yard there shall belong a receiving ship, to accommodate the officers and crews of vessels wanting repairs, where they shall be removed, when necessary, after the ships, intended for repair, have been hauled into dock or wharf, and their provisions, stores, ballast, and water casks removed.

2. When the crew of a ship shall be removed, the ship is to be delivered over to the commandant of the navy yard, who will commence her repairs as reported necessary by officers appointed for that purpose, or as instructed by the Board of Navy Commissioners.

4. The commandant of the yard will, in all cases act in strict conformity to the instructions of the Board of Navy Commissioners, or to the report of officers of survey; and no additional repairs or alterations, of any moment, are to be made, without instructions from the Navy Commissioners, to that effect.

5. When a ship shall be delivered to the commandant of a yard for repairs and her crew removed, she will be under the sole direction of the commandant, who will report to the Board of Commissioners the time he received her, and will be held accountable for any unnecessary delay in her equipment. He will also report the time he delivered her to her commander.

6. While a ship is undergoing repairs, and under the control of the commandant of the yard, the authority of the captain over her shall cease. Yet it will be his duty to point out, to the commandant of the yard, defects which may escape his notice.

8. If sails, rigging, boats, or other matters, require alteration or repairs, not included in the survey, the commandant of the yard may permit such alterations or repairs to be made in the yard, by the crew of the ship to which they belong, under the direction and superintendence of the commanding officer of the ship, but he shall not be bound to cause such repairs or alterations to be done, unless particularly instructed to that effect by the Board of Navy Commissioners, or by the commanding officer of the station, he being a senior officer; and in the latter case, a survey must be immediately held, and the report forwarded to the Board of Commissioners, that their sanction may be obtained.

21. On receiving a ship at the yard for repairs, the commandant will open an account against said ship, charging her for the work done and supplies furnished, according to the then existing rates and current prices; as to which he will make inquiries of the agent, and on stating the account of the ship, he will forward a copy of it to the Board of Navy Commissioners, signed by himself and the principal officer of the yard, and countersigned by the commander of the ship, for which the work was done and supplies furnished.

26. When a ship, intended for repairing, shall haul into the yard, the commandant shall point out the place she is to occupy, and he shall direct the master of the yard to attend to the placing of their anchors where they may think proper. On her removal from the yard, he shall in like manner direct the master of the yard to lift them, calling on the ship's commanding officers for such assistance as may be necessary. He will have buoys, lighters, boats and purchases, for these purposes, in sufficient number, and of a proper kind, to answer the exigencies of the service; as also water tanks and other conveniences, when necessary, to water them; all of which he is particularly enjoined to keep in good order.

33. No slaves or negroes are to be employed in the navy yards of the United States, without the express orders of the Secretary of the Navy or of the Board of Navy Commissioners.—*Censor.*

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, OCT. 31.

A letter received in town yesterday, from Washington, which we have seen, states that Gen. Swift had resigned his commission in the army, and has received the appointment of Surveyor of the Revenue for the Port of New-York.—General S. arrived in town on Thursday morning.

The Philadelphia papers received last evening, announce the arrival at that port of the brig America, in 106 days from Valparaiso. Judge Bland, one of the Commissioners who went out in the Congress frigate, has returned in this vessel. The papers contain no political news from that quarter. The U. S. sloop of war Ontario, Capt. Biddle, sailed from Valparaiso about the middle of June for Columbia River.

NOV. 2.

From Havre.—The ship Comet, Captain Hall, sailed 11th Sept. She has brought out 250,000 dolls. specie, mostly five franc pieces, for the U. States Bank. No change had taken place in the Cotton Market—Rice, 60f; Coffee, 3f, and declining—No political news.

From Valparaiso.—Extract of a letter to a respectable house in this city, dated 18th July.

The Ontario sailed on the 14th ult. for Lima, with the ambassador sent here by the vice king of Peru, who was unable to succeed in negotiating with the government of Chili respecting the exchange of prisoners. She goes from Lima to Columbia River.

The British frigate Andromache proceeded hence for Lima on the 25th June: and in consequence of orders received from the British government, Capt. Hickey, of H. B. M. ship Blossom sailed this morning for Columbia River, via Lima, to deliver over in due form the establishment, &c. there. Judge Provost has accompanied him, being the person authorised by the American government to receive it.

Arrived at Coquimbo last month, the American whale ship President, Swain, and French ship Archimedes, Bunker, both for refreshments.

R. ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, OCT. 31.

RHODE-ISLAND LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of this State, now in session in this town, commenced the business before them on Tuesday last, on which day a quorum of both branches was present. The newly elected House of Representatives after being duly organized, elected Nathaniel Hazard, Esq. Speaker, and Dexter Randall, Esq. Clerk. At the opening of the session, his Excellency the Governor communicated a Message.

We do not learn that any important business has yet been transacted, the Assembly having been chiefly occupied in the trial and disposal of private petitions.

A charter has been granted for a new Bank, to be located at Little-Rest, (South-Kingstown) & petitions for charters to a new Insurance Company in Bristol, and a new Bank in Burrillville, have been referred to committees.

An act has passed, providing that no Senator or Representative in the General Assembly shall be eligible to the office of a Judge of the Supreme Court, or a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

The State Treasurer and the several Banks made their usual reports.

The committee appointed to count the Proxies for members to the 16th Congress, reported that Samuel Eddy, Esq. and Nathaniel Hazard, Esq. were elected. It will be recollected there was no opposition to these gentlemen.

MASS. BOSTON, OCT. 31.

The fine library of Professor Ebeling valued at $10,000 and purchased by the Hon. Israel Thorndike, for the purpose of presenting the same to Harvard University, as a testimony of his zeal and liberality towards that institution, has safely arrived in town from Hamburgh. The property was insured by a number of our public spirited underwriters free of any cost to the College. A fine collection of proof Engravings of all the historical Pic-

tures which were painted by Mr. Copely, has also been presented to this University, by Gardiner Greene, Esq.

OCT. 31.

FROM HAYTI.

Capt. Mitchell, who has arrived at Newburyport, in 19 days from Cape Henry, fully contradicts the report so current, that the yellow and black troops of Boyer and Christophe, had been severely engaged; and adds, that instead of being in the field, both were in the capital of their dominions; the black King engaged in repairing the damages done by lightning to his citadel of *Sans Souci*; and the yellow President making improvements in agriculture and domestic arts.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, November 4, 1818.

The Hon. Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, passed through this city, on Saturday morning, in the Post-Coach, on his way to Boston.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Fall Session of the Legislature was closed on Friday last. The Tax Bill, framed last spring, after receiving several amendments, passed the House of Representatives at the close of the session. The upper House did not act upon it, but laid it over until May.

The Judiciary Bill, we learn passed both Houses. The number of Judges on the bench of the Superior Court, is reduced from nine to five. The Bill will not go into operation until May.

The following is a list of the Acts passed.

1. An Act regulating Salaries and Fees.
2. An Act to repeal part of an Act entitled "An Act in addition to the Statute entitled an Act for the due observation of the Sabbath, or Lord's day."
3. An Act concerning Library Companies.
4. An Act relative to the election of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, Treasurer and Secretary.
5. An Act in addition to an alteration of an Act for the direction of Listers in their office and duty.
6. An Act relating to the support of State Paupers.
7. An Act in further addition to an Act entitled "An Act for erecting and continuing a Sign Post in each town in this State."
8. An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act in further addition to an Act entitled an Act for encouraging and regulating Fisheries."
9. An Act regulating Fisheries.
10. An Act constituting and regulating Courts.
11. An Act relative to the admission of Electors.
12. An Act prescribing forms for the return of votes.
13. An Act in further addition to and alteration of an Act to incorporate the Norwich Marine Insurance Company, and to convert the same into a Fire Insurance Company.
14. An Act to incorporate the Ocean Insurance Company of New-Haven.
15. An Act to incorporate the Thames Insurance Company at New-London.

The following is a statement of votes given at the September election for Assistants:—

F. Wolcott,	12571	T. Pitkin,	11950
E. Boardman,	12511	G. Goddard,	11941
S. Wells,	12500	S. W. Johnson,	11934
J. Lanman,	12218	R. M. Sherman,	11896
W. Bristol,	12544	L. Law,	11674
S. A. Peters,	12252	C. Denison,	11653
P. Webb,	12198	S. B. Sherwood,	11645
D. Plant,	12181	S. Baldwin,	11627
J. Bruce,	12125	E. Goodrich,	11519
D. Tomlinson,	12116	E. Sterling,	11509
E. Freeman,	12110	E. Hubbard,	11794
E. Perkins,	12039	E. Champion,	11778
L. Whitman,	12065	J. W. Edwards,	11968
J. S. Cannon,	12057	J. B. Gurley,	11642
C. H. Pond,	12046	A. Willey,	11640
A. Olcott,	12051	L. Paine,	11631
N. Perry,	12019	S. Griswold,	11491
E. Burrows,	11959	J. Stow,	11950
N. B. Benedict,	11968	Z. Wildman,	11926
W. Perkins,	11952		

From the Philadelphia Union of Thursday.

Extract of a letter received from Cadiz, under date of the 30th August last.

I am not able to tell you any thing of importance in relation to measures adopted by our government in the present momentous circumstances, but that the grand expedition of South-America, is preparing with the greatest possible activity; many troops are in motion from several points of the kingdom to the environs of this city and the isle of Leon, and sundry men of war from Mahon, Carthagena, and Ferrol are hourly expected here to join the squadron almost ready at this port. It is considered to be an expedition destined to carry into execution a most important plan agreed on and supported by the Allied Powers.

We learn by the last letters from Madrid, that our differences with the United States will be promptly settled, and both Floridas ceded to them, if they come to a final settlement of all the points in controversy between the two governments, on such terms as reason and good faith require.

As to our friend Heredia, with whom you have been well acquainted, during his residence in the United States, he is now appointed Charge d'Affairs near the King of Netherlands; and I believe he will sail, before he goes to that country, for the United States, to take with him his wife, the eldest daughter of our minister there, the Chevalier de Onis.—If it be so, I will transmit to you by his hands the papers you want, &c.

The City Council of Savannah, deeply impressed, in common with their fellow citizens, with gratitude to God, for the peculiar blessings conferred on the city during the last year, deem it expedient and proper, that a day be set apart for *Prayer, Thanksgiving, and Praise*, have resolved to set apart the 18th day of November as a day of solemn *Prayer, Thanksgiving, and Praise.*

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
OLIVER WOLCOTT, ESQ
Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State of Connecticut,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is the duty of all men to acknowledge their dependance upon God, the great Creator and Preserver of the Universe, and publicly to express their gratitude for the bounty and protection which they derive from his indulgence and favor:—

I HAVE therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Council and at the request of the House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, to appoint, and I do hereby appoint, THURSDAY, *the 26th day of November next*, to be observed throughout this State, as a day of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER. And I do accordingly invite the Ministers and Teachers of all denominations, with all the good people of this State, to assemble on said day, and with sincere and devout affections, to present the reverential homage of their hearts to Almighty God, for his inestimable favors to our State and Nation; in particular, that he has continued to us, the great blessings of peace, internal tranquillity, general health, and fertile seasons; above all, to render united and humble thanks, for the divine revelation, perfect example, and expiatory sacrifice of His Son, our Saviour and Judge; and the assurance thereby afforded, of a happy and immortal existence, through faith, penitence, and obedience. At the same time, to supplicate the Divine guidance and protection, in behalf of the President of the United States, and all others entrusted with rule, counsel and authority; to entreat that they may possess the spirit of their stations, and cause right and justice to prevail; that all Institutions for promoting piety, science, morality, benevolence and charity, may flourish; that liberty, happiness, peace and security, may be continued to our country, to the latest generation, and be speedily extended to all mankind.

All servile labor, and vain recreation, on said day, are by law forbidden.

Given under my hand, at the Council Chamber in New-Haven, this twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the forty third year of the Independence of the United States of America.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

By His Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

From the National Intelligencer.

Notice to the Widows and minor Children of deceased Soldiers.—The widows and minor children of soldiers that died in the service of the U. States, during the late war, are informed, that the law giving them commutation, or five years' half pay pension, in lieu of land, expires on the 10th day of February next, 1819. Those persons that are entitled to the pension, amounting to $240, that do not apply for it before that period, will probably be forever after debarred from obtaining it. This notice, which is given by an agent in one of the northern states, in the shape of an advertisement to claimants, inviting their application to him, we publish gratuitously; reminding them at the same time, that no agency is necessary in the case. Claimants who are ignorant of the mode of transacting the business, may avail themselves of the aid of the representatives of their respective districts, in Congress, who will take pleasure in affording it, at the approaching session, to make the necessary application, &c. at the public offices.

Our correspondent (says the Norfolk Herald of 20th ult.) writes from Gibraltar, under date of Sept. 12, that the news of the decision of our government with respect to Pensacola, had excited the most extravagant symptoms of joy among the Spaniards. The merchants at Cadiz on the receipt of the news ran about the streets embracing and felicitating one another on the event, and joining in mutual congratulations on the pacific temper displayed by the American government. "He assured," says our correspondent, "the wind-bag and unassisted, Ferdinand will be the last over that will present the brazen front of grim-visaged war to the United States."

"General O'Donnel has arrived express at Cadiz, from Madrid, to embark 17,000 men (some say more) for South-America which is presumed to be adequate to look down all opposition.—The regiments are even named that are to compose this army!" What ridiculous gasconade. Grinding the nation to death with the most cruel exactions, levying contributions every day in the most capricious manner, to support the pomp and pageantry of the court—unable by their own declarations officially made to the world, to discharge even the petty debts of the crown—to talk of putting to sea a fleet purchased at great expence, and of raising and equipping a military force of 17,000 men for foreign service!"

A *Radish* was raised in Lisbon, the present season, measuring 24½ inches in circumference, and 27 inches in length—weighing 8 lbs.

☞ Several communications are on hand, which we are obliged to omit until next week.

Died,

At Erie, (Pa.) on the 10th ult. Captain DANIEL S. DEXTER, of the United States Navy, commandant of the Naval Station on Lake Erie.

At Quincy, Mrs. ABIGAIL ADAMS, the consort of President Adams, aged 74.

At Pomfret, on the 18th ult. Mr. SETH WILLIAMS, aged 72.—On the Saturday following, his much lamented consort, aged 72, in hopeful assurance of a blessed immortality beyond the grave.

At Brooklyn, Mrs. EUNICE SEARLES, aged 71.—Miss BETSEY LAWRENCE, aged 55.—A child of Mr. Samuel Durance.

At Lisbon, Mr. MERRA JOHNSON, aged 22, universally beloved and esteemed by all his acquaintance.

Oats wanted.

CAPT Barker will sail in a few days for Providence, for the last time this season—for freight or passage apply to the master on board, or to the subscriber—Who wants to purchase OATS, if delivered soon

Nov. 4. JAMES N. BROWN

NEW GOODS.

BLACK, blue, mixed, London brown, drab, green, buff, white, corbeau and scarlet Broadcloths; black, blue, green and fawn coloured Pelisse Cloths; black, blue, mixed, Cobourg-mixed, drab and white Cassimeres; black, blue, brown, and mixed Plain Cloths; Sattinets; Coatings; Stockinets; Prince's Cord; Baizes; black, white, red, crimson, yellow, green and lead coloured Flannels; black, white, scarlet, drab, London brown and printed Rattinets; American and English Rose Blankets; Muffs and Tippets; black, blue, green, orange, lead, fawn, crimson, cinnamon and scarlet col'd Bombazets; Wildbores; Calimancoes; Tabby & common Velvets; India, Florence and Levantine Lustrings; plain and figured Sattins; Canton and Italian Crapes; Calicoes; Ginghams; Long Lawns; Cambrics; Jaconet and Book Muslins; Dimorties; Irish and German Linens; English and American Cotton Shirtings; Humhums; Russia and American Diapers; English, Irish and American Checks, Stripes; Chambrays; Cotton and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs; Bandanna, Madras, Romall and Flag Handkerchiefs; Silk, Cotton & Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs; Silk, Cotton and Woollen Vestings; men's and women's Cotton, Silk and Worsted Stockings; men's Silk and Leather Gloves; ladies' Silk, Leather and Kid Gloves; Cotton and Silk Umbrellas; Parasols; Ribbons; Velvet-Ribbons; Sarsnets; black and white Laces; Cotton and Linen Threads; Ferrets; Tapes; Shoe and Quality Bindings; Silk and Twist; Cotton and Deer Skin Suspenders; Oil Cloths; House Papers; Pins; Needles; Knitting Needles; Cotton and Woollen Stocking Yarn; Combs; Shears; Razors &c. &c.

W. I., L. I. and Old Jamaica Rum; French, Spanish and Cider Brandy; Holland and American Gin; Molasses; Honey; London Porter; lump, white Havana, India and brown Sugars; Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, Lisbon, Sicily and Malaga Wines; hyson, young-hyson, hyson-skin, souchong and bohea Teas; Coffee; Chocolate; Rice; Raisins; Crackers; Starch; Allspice; Pepper; Ginger; Cassia; Nutmegs; Mace; Cloves; Salt Petre; Tobacco; Maccoboy, Rappee and Scotch Snuff; Powder and Shot; Soap; Turks-Island, Cape and Blown Salt, &c.

Plain and gilt framed Looking Glasses, various patterns; Tea Trays; brass stem and brass top Shovels and Tongs; brass front, brass top and cast iron Andirons; Knives and Forks; plated, brass and iron Candlesticks; Snuffers; Snuffer Trays; brass Kettles; Warming Pans; Flat Irons; Frying Pans; Bellows, &c. &c.

Quarto, octavo and common Bibles, Testaments; Spelling Books; Preceptors; English Readers; 1st, 2d and 3d vols. of Elements of Useful Knowledge; Dwight's Geographies; Root's and Daboll's Arithmetics; Murray's Grammars and Exercises; Perry's Dictionaries; Dwight's Psalms and Hymns; Scott's Lessons; Columbian Orators; Primers; Toy Books; Blank Books; Almanacks for 1819; Writing Paper; Quills; Slates and Pencils; Lead Pencils; Wafers; Ink Powder, &c. &c.

Edg'd, c. c. and blue printed Plates, all sizes; enamelled, c. c. and blue printed Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers; China Tea Cups and Saucers; blue printed and brown lined Dining Sets, 145 pieces each; blue printed, enamelled and China Tea Sets; fluted and plain Tea Waiters; Decanters, &c. &c.

Logwood; Fustick; Redwood; ground Camwood; Hatch and Nicaragua Wood, by the ton, cwt. or less; Allum; Coppers; Blue Vitriol, per cwt. or less; Cream Tartar; Pearl Ashes; Bengal and Spanish Flote Indigo; Madder; Nutgalls; Gum Arabic; Oil Vitriol; Aqua Fortis; Olive Oil; summer strained and winter pressed Sperm. and Elephant Oil, per bbl. or gallon; Press Papers; Tenter Hooks; Cotton, Wool and Jack Cards; Clothier's Brushes; Weaver's Slays; Roll Brimstone; ground do. &c. &c.

White and Red Lead; Spanish Brown; Spanish and Paris White; Stone, Spruce, Patent and King's Yellow; Yellow Ochre; Venetian Red; Umber; Verdigrease; Vermillion; Prussian Blue; Litharge; White Vitriol; Red and White Chalk; Lampblack; Linseed Oil; Glue; Spirits Turpentine; Rozin; Copal and Shellac Gums; Hair Pencils; Paint Brushes; Gold Leaf; Copal and Rozin Varnish; Couch Lacker; Ivory Black; Pumice Stone; Rotten Stone, &c. &c.

Russia, Swed's, English and American flat, round and square Iron, various sizes; English rolled Cart, Chaise and Waggon Tire; Spike and Nail Rods; Share Moulds and Land Sides; Axle Tree and Crow Bar Moulds; Nail Plates; Sheet Iron; English blister, German, American and Tub Steel; English and American Cart, Waggon and Chaise Boxes, &c. &c.

2500 feet Window Glass, consisting of English, Swedish and American 6 by 9, 7 by 9, 8 by 10; 6, 6½ and 7 feet Mill Saws; 5½ and 6 feet cross cut do.; hand, sash, pannel, key-hole and wood do.; cut and wrought Nails, Tacks and Brads, all sizes; Shovels and Spades; Bar Lead; Screw Augers; Bed Cords; Cod Lines; Trace Rope and Chains; Iron and Brass Wire; Grind Stones; Demijohns; Gi Cases; plain, plated and silver mounted Horse Whips; Sleigh Bells; Violin Strings; counter, clothes', shoe, horse and white-wash Brushes, &c. &c. together with an assortment of Hard-ware, Hollow-ware, Stone Wooden, Yellow, Earthen and Bristol Wares, &c. &c. &c. all which will be sold for cash, country produce, short credit, or American manufactures, as low as can be had in town.

ROGER HUNTINGTON & CO.
Nov. 3, 1818. 52—

Charles K. Snow,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

WHICH he offers for sale as low as can be bought in this town, viz:

Rum,
Brandy,
Gin,
Sugars,
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS, superior,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Cassia,
Nutmegs,
Cloves,
Box and cask Raisins,
Ginger, pure, bolted,
do. inferior,
Pearlash,
Starch,
Spanish Segars, first quality,
Tobacco,
Soap, Candles, Flour, &c. &c.

WANTED,

White Beans, Corn, Rye, Oats, Walnuts and Chestnuts, for which good pay will be made.

Nov. 4 52—

Classical & School Books.

R. HUBBARD,

OFFERS for sale at his Book-Store, in Shetucket-street, the most extensive assortment of

Classical & School Books,

ever offered for sale in this market.

Country Merchants and School Masters may be supplied in large or small quantities, on the most reasonable terms for cash, credit or produce.

STATIONARY,

in great variety and of superior qualities.

Nov. 4.

20 small boxes Chrome Yellow, for sale by the box, very low for cash,
BY D. KIMBLY.
Norwich, Nov. 4, 1818. 52—

WANTED BY

Samuel Tyler,

14 lb. Cucumber Seed,
4 „ Savoy Cabbage do.
4 „ Winter do. do.
2 „ early do. do.
50 bushels White Beans,
20 lb. Hops.

Nov. 4. 52—

White Beans.

WE will pay the highest price in *Cash*, for White Beans.

F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.
Nov. 4. 52—

Beans, Oats, and Flax Seed.

THE subscriber will pay cash for good White Beans, Oats and Flax Seed, if delivered soon.

EBENEZER HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, Nov. 3. 52—

Wanted Immediately,
10,000 feet 2 inch Oak Plank,
200 tons Ship Timber,
20 or 30 barrels Cider,—for which cash will be paid.
Also, to hire,
20 good Ship Carpenters.
SAMUEL STORY.
Norwich, Nov. 4, 1818. 52-3w—

Horace Colton,

WANTS to purchase, if delivered within a few days, a quantity of Maple Boards, of good width, well seasoned, and of a superior quality—for which an extra price will be given

Nov. 4. 52—

A Postrider

IS wanted to distribute the Courier through Preston, Voluntown, and a part of the State of Rhode-Island

Nov. 4.

STRAYED from the pasture of the subscriber, some time in the month of Sept. last, three young CATTLE, viz: one two-year old Heifer, of a brindle color, and two yearling Steers, the one a pale red, the other red and white. Whoever will give information so that the said cattle may be obtained, by the subscriber, shall be generously rewarded.

HENRY T. ROGERS.
Montville, Nov. 6, 1818. 52—

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, in Griswold, on Monday the 16th November next,

One Valuable Farm,

with a new and convenient *Dwelling-House, Merchant's Shop*, and *Barn*, lying about two and a half miles from Pachaug meeting-house, in said Griswold, containing about twenty acres of excellent *Land*, with a fine and thrifty young Orchard,—well watered with living water. Said Farm is well proportioned for mowing, plowing and pasturing. It is an excellent stand for a merchant or mechanic, &c.

Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser. ALSO,

VARIOUS ARTICLES OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND FARMING UTENSILS.
CONTAINING

1 large mahogany Desk,
1 large gilt framed Looking-Glass,
1 mahogany Pembroke Table,
1 mahogany Stand,
8 gilt Fancy-Chairs,
1 pair Shovel and Tongs, brass mounted,
1 pair elegant brass Andirons,
1 silver Watch, with gold trimmings.

With various other articles, too numerous to be mentioned

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

PELEG BILLINGS.
Griswold, Oct 30, 1818. 52-2w

For Savannah.

THE Sloop VENUS will sail for Savannah, via New-York, on or about the 20th inst.—For freight or passage apply to Capt. D. HAVENS, or JED. HUNTINGTON.

Nov. 4. 52—

100 tons blue Nova Scotia Plaster, of an excellent quality,
25 bbls. sup. Baltimore Flour,
FOR SALE BY
JED. HUNTINGTON.
Nov. 4. 52-4w—

MR. BOND'S
Account of Botany Bay, &c.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

IN consequence of the absolutely unprecedented orders for Copies of this Publication, a Sixth Edition has recently been published, to be had only of the learned Author in person.—To prevent trouble, the money must be paid at the time of ordering the above celebrated work.

Names of those who have ordered Copies:—Prince Regent, Duke of York, Duke of Kent, Duke of Sussex, Duke of Cambridge, Duke of Devonshire, Duke of Newcastle, Duke of Argyle, Marquis of Northampton, Marquis of Thomond, Marquis Donegall, Marquis of Tweedale, Lord Annesley, Lord Calthr, Lord Mayo, Lord Northland, Lord Lifford, Lord Fingall, Lord Lake, Lord Glenbervie, Lord Glentworth, Lord Glasgow, Lord Bantry, Baron Graham, Baron Hothaso, Bishop of Salisbury, Bishop of Dublin, her Majesty, Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of York, Duchess of Devonshire, Marchioness of Townshend, Baroness Howe, Dowager Lady de Clifford, Lady Wellington, Dowager Countess Liverpool, &c.

Philadelphia, printed by T. S. Manning.
November 4.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 31st Oct. 1818, an indented apprentice black boy named

HORATIO WABRIS,

in the 21st year of his age—wore and carried away sundry articles of clothing. Whoever will apprehend said boy shall receive one Cent Reward, and no charges. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said Boy, on my account, on penalty of the law.

SAMUEL HYDE.
Franklin, Nov. 4, 1818. 52—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 24th day of Oct. A. D. 1818—

Present NATH'L PITMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. WILLIAM BALDWIN,

late of said Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mrs. *Alice Baldwin*, and Messrs. *Philip Huntington and Burrel Lathrop*, Ex'rs. or be debarred a recovery according to law—they giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign post in said Norwich.

Attest. HENRY SYMONS, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Alice Baldwin,
Philip Huntington, } Ex'rs.
Burrel Lathrop,

FOR SALE,

A Lot of Land,

LYING in Voluntown, about half a mile south of the Industry Factory, containing about 12 acres, with a new and convenient *Dwelling House* thereon. The above is an excellent situation for a Tanner and Currier, where one is much wanted. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living in Griswold.

JOHN LESTER.
October 26th 51-5w—

POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Union.

THE RUINED FLOWER.

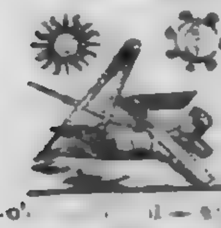
ITS stem was broke! the desert wind
Pass'd rudely o'er its slender head,
It silent droop'd—it silent pin'd,
Till all its hues and fragrance fled:
The chilling frost of evening hour
Shone coldly on the dying flower.

Lone, wither'd flower! perchance the doom
That nipt thee in thy day of youth,
May be inscrib'd upon my tomb,
Too deep for Time to blot its truth:
And tears, too late by Sorrow shed,
May freeze and glitter on my bed.

And better this my fate should be,
Than stab confiding Virtue's breast;
Better to live in misery—
Better to die, by love unblest,
Than build the hope of future fame
On Beauty's wreck—on Woman's shame.

BOSTON BARD.

Masonic Notice.



A SPECIAL convocation of *Franklin Chapter, No 4.* will be held at Masonic Hall, on Friday the 13th of Nov 1818, at 1 o'clock — a general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the M. E. H. P.

J. KINGSLEY *Sec F C R A M*

Norwich Oct 28 1818 51—

Stonington Bridge Lottery.

THE drawing of *Stonington Bridge Lottery* is completed. All those who are indebted for Tickets are requested to make immediate payment.

WM WILLIAMS,
AMOS DENISON,
JESSE BREED,
WM. W. RODMAN, } *Managers.*

Stonington, Oct. 26, 1818. 51—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has to collect of the Inhabitants of the town of Preston, a Tax, or rate bill on levy 1817; and will be at the following places, to receive the same, viz. at *Joseph Chapman's*, on Wednesday, the 11th day of November next, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 12, same day at *George Phillip's*, from 2 till 4 o'clock, P. M. next day at *Wilbur Walter's* from 10 till 12 o'clock, A. M. same day at *William Brown's*, from 2 till 4 o'clock, P. M. Those that meet as above, will have the thanks of

ERASTUS BREWSTER, *Col'r.*

N. B. Those who do not attend as above, I hope will be willing to pay travelling fees.

Preston, Oct. 27, 1818. 51—

A Schoolmaster.

A MAN is wanted to keep a School, five months, in the District where the subscriber lives. One that can come well recommended, and well qualified for the business, and come with a pure heart and clean hands, may meet with good encouragement.

LEMUEL GARDINER, *Dist. Com.*

Montville, Oct. 20, 1818. 50—

BEST OLD SPRING

GIN,

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.

Who will pay cash for

RYE.

Oct. 21. 50—

One Cent Reward!

RANAWAY from the subscribers on the night of the 13th inst. an indented apprentice, named

GURDON VALE,

about 15 years old, with dark complexion, black eyes, dark hair. Carried away sundry articles of clothing. Whoever will apprehend said Boy, shall be entitled to One Cent Reward and no charges paid.—All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting said Boy, on penalty of the law.

CHARLES THOMAS.
SIMEON THOMAS, Jun.

Norwich, Oct. 20, 1818. 50—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 14th day of Oct. A. D 1818.

Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. SAMUEL HYDE,

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mr. *Azel Hyde*, Ex'r. or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the *Norwich Courier* and on the sign-post in said Franklin.

50 *Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.*

NOTICE.

SIX months from the first day of Sept. 1818, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Widow MARY DAY,

late of Killingly, deceased, to exhibit their claims against the deceased, to *Davis Day*, Adm'r or be debarred a recovery.

Freight or passage to Savannah or Charleston

The Brig Mary,

Sydleman, master,

WILL be ready to sail in fifteen days, if a sufficient freight shall offer. Enquire of the subscribers, or the master on board.

A. & J. PERKINS.

Norwich, Oct. 21, 1818.

The Steam-Boat Fulton,

Captain LAW,

WILL stop running to Norwich after the 10th of October, and will continue running from New-London and New-Haven, the remainder of the season, at the usual hours and days as heretofore.

Sept. 30. 47—

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Thursday, Nov. 5, will be sold at *Public Auction*, at the House of the subscriber, in Bozrah,

1 yoke Oxen,
1 winter milch Cow,
1 six years' old Mare,
About 30 bushels Corn,
A good Ox Cart,—with sundry other Farming Utensils.

Also, sundry articles of Household Furniture.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. A. M.

SAMUEL LATHROP.

Oct. 21. 50—

WRITING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of *Norwich-Landing*, and its vicinity, that he has opened a School three doors south of the *Printing-Office* in Shetucket-street, which will be open day and evening, for the purpose of instructing in the Art of

PENMANSHIP,

according to its true principles. He is now ready to receive Pupils, and as the term will be but short, those persons wishing to attend will please to make immediate application.

He will give lessons in Round and Running Hands, Short Hand, and all kinds of

Ornamental Writing.

Persons who feel interested in the art of Penmanship, are invited to call on the subscriber (at his school-room) who will cheerfully produce numerous specimens of pupil's improvement.

JOHN L. NEWELL.

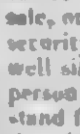
Oct. 21, 1818 50—

Tavern for sale.

THE large and convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, in Pomfret, Con. about half a mile north of the meeting-house, and at the junction of the roads leading from Hartford to Providence, and from Norwich to Boston and Worcester, with the *Barn* and out buildings, together with about sixty acres of choice LAND adjoining, are offered for sale, on a credit of three years, for good security: also, on the premises, a STORE well situated for a country trader. Any person wishing to purchase a valuable stand for a tavern, will do well to call at the above described place, and examine for themselves. For terms apply to

JOSEPH CADY, Jun.

Providence, R. I. Oct. 10, 1818. 49



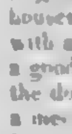
For Sale,

A PLACE, pleasantly situated in Scotland, about 30 rods south of the meeting-house, on the great road leading from Pomfret to Norwich. Said place consists of a one-story *Dwelling-House*, a good *Barn*, and other outhouses, about 1¼ acres of excellent *Land*, with a number of fruit trees thereon, and a good well of water within ten feet of the door.—Said place is a good stand for a mechanic. A long credit will be given for part of said property, with good security. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

TIMOTHY W. HIBBARD.

Windham, Scotland Society,
Oct. 10, 1818. 49-tf—

FOR SALE,



A FARM,

CONTAINING about 150 acres of excellent LAND, lying in the town of Montville, very pleasantly situated, 3 miles from Chelsea Landing, with a convenient *Dwelling House*, Barn, and other out-houses thereon, and is well watered with wells, brooks and living springs. Said Farm is well proportioned for mowing, ploughing, pasturing, and wood land, with excellent orchards and other fruit trees, and is well known by the name of ... Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

EUNICE BRADFORD

Montville, Oct 26, 1818. 51tf—

To Let,

A CONVENIENT HOUSE, for a small family — of the publishers of this paper.

Oct. 21 50—

At a General Assembly, of the State of Connecticut, holden at New-Haven, in said State, on the second Thursday of October, A. D. 1818.

UPON the Petition of the *Norwich & Preston Bridge Company*, praying for relief against the Proprietors of a Foot-Bridge across the river Shetucket—

Ordered, That the Petition be continued to the General Assembly to be holden at Hartford, on the first Wednesday in May next, and that the Petitioners give public notice of the pendency of said Petition, by advertising the same in a newspaper printed at Norwich, called the *Norwich Courier*, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before the session of said Assembly.

A true Copy of Record,

Examined by

50 THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ss.
Windham, County, Superior Court, Sept. Term, 1818.

UPON the Petition of *Electa Hewin*, of Mansfield, in said County, shewing to this Court, that on the 27th day of June, 1814, she was lawfully married to *Martin Hewin*, then of said Mansfield—that she performed all the duties enjoined by the marriage covenant, on her part, until about the first day of August, 1814, when the said *Martin* wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and has ever since continued his desertion, with a total neglect of duty and in direct violation of the marriage contract—praying for a bill of divorce, as per petition on file—which petition is by said Court continued to the next term of the Superior Court, to be holden at Windham aforesaid, on the first Tuesday of January, A. D. 1819—and the said *Martin* is hereby notified of the pendency of said petition.

47 SAMUEL GRAY, *Clerk.*

New-London County, ss. Superior Court, September term, A. D. 1818.

UPON the Petition of *Mercy Wright*, of Griswold, in the County of New-London, shewing to this Court, that on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1813, she was lawfully married to *John Wright*, then of Preston, in said County, with whom she lived in the due performance of her duty as a wife, until on or about the 10th day of January, A. D. 1814, when the said *John* wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and went to parts to her unknown, and hath ever since continued said desertion, with a total neglect of duty, &c.—praying this Court to grant her a Bill of Divorce, as by Petition on file, dated Sept. 5th, A. D. 1818—

This Court order said Petition to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at New-London, in New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1819—and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

48 CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

New-London County, ss. Superior Court, September, A. D. 1818.

UPON the Petition of *Samuel Carew*, of Norwich, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on or about the 15th day of February, A. D. 1799, he was lawfully married to *Lydia Steere*, with whom he lived in the due discharge of all his duty, until on or about the 10th day of Sept A. D. 1809, when the said *Lydia* wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and hath at divers times since committed the crime of adultery, &c.—praying this Court to grant him a Bill of Divorce, as by Petition on file, dated September 23d, A. D. 1818—

This Court order said Petition to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at New-London, in New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1819—and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

48 CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 24th day of Oct. A. D. 1818.

Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq Judge.

UPON the Petition of Mrs *Ann Elizabeth Prikard*, of Preston, in said District, shewing to this Court that she is the Guardian of *William, Mary Ann, Ann Elizabeth*, and *John Pollard*, all minors, under the age of 21 years: that said minors are possessed of a certain tract of Land, lying in said Preston, containing about 50 acres, called the *Panderson Farm*, and that the same is in a situation not to be improved for the benefit of said minors, and that the avails of the said Farm are required for their support, education and advancement, praying for liberty to sell the same, as per Petition on file.

Ordered, That said Petition be continued to the Court of Probate, to be holden within and for said District, on the first Monday of January next, and that notice of the pendency of the same be given, by advertising in the *Norwich Courier*, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said first Monday of January next.

Attest. HENRY STRONG, *Clerk.*

CHOICE

NEW LANDS,

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a power of attorney, from the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, Esq late of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, deceased, offers for sale the following excellent

Tracts of New Land,

containing about

11,000 acres,

in New-Connecticut, State of Ohio, viz:

5347 acres, in the town of MIDDLEFIELD, or No. 7, in 6th Range, (in the County of Geauga,) about 20 miles N. W. from *Warren*, and next town east of *Burton*, where the College is located

1118 acres, in PAINESVILLE, *(in the same County)* being in lot No. 1, of Town No. 10, in the 8th Range, a seaport on the south shore of Lake Erie, where the steam-boat "Walk-in-the-water" passes.

1684 acres, in FARMINGTON, *(in Medina County)* being Town No. 4, in 14th Range, in which are a great many families from Massachusetts, and is called a very excellent township, being next east of *Liverpool*, the salt market.

861 acres, in Lots No. 19 and 20, in COITSVILLE, No. 2, in 1st Range, an old settlement and an excellent township. (in Trumbull County.)

627 acres, being Lot No. 4, in COITSVILLE.

130 acres, in Lot No. 14, in the same town

652 acres, in SHAW, or No. 12, in 1st Range, (in the County of Ashtabula.) being Lots No. 15, 16, 21, 22, of 163 acres each.

318 acres, in the same town, in Lot No. 31.

145 acres, in Town No. 7, in 11th Range, near *Cleveland city*, which has a *steam-boat* communication.

616 acres, in LEFFINGWELL, (Ashtabula County,) being whole of Lot No 16, adjoining land of *Daniel L. Coit*, Esq. north and south

Also, in LEFFINGWELL, another Lot, of about 09 acres, in Lot No. 3—a square Lot of 11 acres, (being section No 4, of Lot No 1,) in Town No. 7, in 9th Range, next east of *Dwightsfield*, and a square Lot of 24 acres, in section No. 15, of Lot No. 1, in the same town.

Also, about 1500 acres, in the town of LYME, (in Huron County,) about 8 miles from Sandusky Bay

These Lands, (the title of which is by deeds and grants from the State of Connecticut, and which were never before offered for sale,) afford an excellent opportunity to choose Farms of any size for settlers, either for single families, or companies united for forming settlements, in a country first settled by Connecticut farmers, and constantly filling up from New-England, and where the disadvantages of the wilderness are in a great measure overcome.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Agent.*

Norwich, Connecticut,
October, 1818. 50-3t-eamif—

Come and see.

A FARM for sale,

CONTAINING nearly one hundred acres of the first rate of LAND, pleasantly situated in the new town of Griswold, two miles south of the meeting house, nine miles east of Norwich, with two *Dwelling-Houses*. The same is well proportioned with mowing, plowing, orcharding, woodland and pasturing, well watered with wells, brooks and living springs, and needs no further recommendation than viewing the premises. As this is the best season for viewing lands, it is supposed that gentlemen will call immediately.

Also,

A lot of new Land,

Containing four hundred and fifty acres, in the town of Lackawasen, County of Pike, State of Pennsylvania, near the Delaware river, being near settlements and stage roads—Wish the purchaser to call immediately, as he can have the whole or either part. A good title will be given.

DANIEL P. STANTON.

Sept. 30, 1818. 47—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 17th day of Oct. A. D 1818—

Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. JOHN T. MOTT,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Messrs. *Nathan Ayer, Stephen Meech*, and *Chester Smith*, Administrators, or be debarred according to law—they giving notice in the Norwich Courier, and on the sign-post in Preston.

Attest Henry Strong Clerk,

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Nathan Ayer,
Stephen Meech, } Adm'rs.
Chester Smith.

50

PAPER.

90 reams coarse paper or Paper, suitable for hatters' use—FOR SALE BY

Oct. 21. R. HUBBARD.

The Christian Spectator.

HOWE & SPALDING, *New-Haven*, *Propose publishing a religious periodical work, to be entitled the* CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR.

IT has been the misfortune of our country, that the efforts made to establish, and conduct, periodical publications, especially those of a religious character, have been divided. These publications have, therefore, received but a partial support, have been of circumscribed usefulness, and of short continuance.

To avoid these evils, an attempt will now be made to attain a concentration of labors. A method in which, it is supposed, this object may be effected, is to allow a compensation to those who contribute to the pages of the proposed work. Unless motives for vigorous and sustained exertion are offered, such exertion will not be made. To make such compensation, however, is not only necessary, but just. Those who will thus labor for the public good, are not rich, and will need the reward to which they are entitled.

It is with pleasure, we inform those, who might otherwise fear that the proposed work will languish, for want of able, and pious writers, that such men have pledged themselves to its support; their time and talents will be devoted to the promotion of its interests, and while original communications will be made by those who are not thus pledged, it is not upon a precarious foundation, that this publication will rest.

The call of christians for the work in question has been loud, and constant. It is true indeed, and it is a truth, for which we devoutly thank God, that the external conflict of the church is at an end. After a struggle for twenty years, the battle with infidelity has been won, and few men can be found, who deny the truth of the christian system. All, however, do not receive the truth in the love of it. The church is called to an internal conflict. Its attention must be directed to the dangers which now threaten it. It must be cautioned against an abandonment of the faith once delivered to the saints; and must be taught to guard against an amalgamation with the world. Let it be remembered, also, that in a day when uncommon exertions are made to diffuse religious knowledge, when many are, in the language of scripture, *running to and fro*, it is peculiarly important that the doctrines taught, should indeed be divine;—that error should not be propagated by charity.

It shall therefore, be the high object of the proposed work, to inculcate truth. It is hoped that this object will be steadily pursued, with a due sense of obligation to Almighty God and with a true regard to the souls of men. The doctrines inculcated, will be those which are termed "the doctrines of grace," and which have ever prevailed in the great body of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches. In the statement of controverted doctrines, errors must of course be noticed. We shall attempt to point them out with precision, but, in the spirit of christian meekness.

One object of the proposed work, will be to second efforts for the propagation of the gospel: to inform christians of missionary operations, in every part of the earth; and to animate them to exertion, in the cause of their Lord, and Master.

As we have Bible Societies, claiming patronage, and defence, it will be an object of the publication to subserve their interests.

The literature of a country influences religious sentiment. As publications are daily issuing from the press, which require commendation, or censure, we shall be attentive to their character.

Such, in short, are the objects of the work, the reasons for establishing it, and for believing that it will not languish. We cannot but hope, that those who wish well to the literature of their country, that christians, and especially christian ministers, will give their aid to extend its circulation; and we ask their prayers for Divine favor to crown with success, this attempt to promote the cause of truth.

Communications for the work are respectfully solicited. For such communications, as are inserted, a compensation will be made. It is expected that alterations, if necessary, will be permitted in such communications. The unity of the work will require them. It is desirable, also, that the standard of taste, should be elevated, rather than depressed, by the work in question.

We would observe that in a work comprising communications from a great number of persons, and those too, of different shades of sentiment, it cannot be expected, that the conductors should be thought to adopt every sentiment of their correspondents. A proper latitude for discussion shall be allowed but it is not designed to endanger the usefulness of the work by controversies; or to permit the works to inculcate what we deem essential error. We submit the following specification of the contents of each number:—

I. Religious Communications.
II. Miscellaneous.
III. Review of Publications.
IV. Literary, Philosophical, and Economical Intelligence.
V. Notices of New Publications.
VI. Religious Intelligence.

CONDITIONS.

1. It will be published in monthly numbers, of 56 pages each, and will correspond, as to size and type and quantity of matter, with the pages of the Boston edition of the Christian Observer: the paper to be equal in quality.
2. Twelve numbers are to form a volume, the price of which, *three dollars*, is to be payable on the delivery of the sixth number.
3. If a sufficient subscription be obtained to warrant the undertaking, the first number will be issued on the last day of January next, and the future numbers on the last of each month successively.

New-Haven, Sept. 1, 1818.

☞ Subscriptions received by

R. HUBBARD.

Psalms and Hymns.

DWIGHT's Psalms & Hymns, from the largest to the smallest size, some plain and some elegant.

Watts' do. large and small, for sale wholesale and retail by

R. HUBBARD.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1818. *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII. No. 1.]

CASH WANTED.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

AMONGST which are a large assortment of

Extra superfine, middling and low priced Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres.
Ladies Cloths,
Flannels,
Coatings,
Rose Blankets,
Bombazetts,
Scotch Plaids,
Shirtings,
Sheetings,
Calicoes,
Ginghams,
Dimoties,
Levantine, Florence, Italian and India Silks,
Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Lamb's Wool Hose,
Silk, Kid and Leather Gloves,
Cambric, Mull and Book Muslins,
Cotton and Silk Umbrellas,
6 doz. 8-4 elegant superfine scarlet, crimson, pearl, lilac, drab and black Cassimere Shawls,
2 doz. 8-4 pink, pearl, crimson, sky blue, straw, white and black Nankin Crape Shawls,
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8-4, real Merino Shawls,
Imitation Merino do.
Silk and Cotton do.

Together with an elegant and fashionable assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

all of which will be sold at the lowest rate.

ALSO,

A large assortment of

Ladies', Misses', and Children's

Kid and Morocco Shoes,

of the best quality and newest style.

Norwich, Oct. 27. 51—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

at very low prices for Cash.

AMONG THEM ARE—

A large assortment of plain, twill'd and stripe Bombazetts,
Crape, Cassimere and Cotton 8-4 Shawls,
Super. and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Flannels, Blankets, Rattinetts,
Calicoes, Ginghams, Cambrics,
Fine Book and other Muslins,
Plush and Inserting Trimmings,
Thread Laces,
Canton Crapes,
Plain and Corded Silk Velvets,
Super. black Beaver and Kid Gloves,
Black and white Silk Gloves and Hose,
Angola and Worsted Hosiery,
Russia Sheetings, Irish Linens,
Cotton Shirtings, &c. &c. &c.

Oct. 27. 51—

OCTOBER 15.

FRESH GOODS.

WE have just received and are now opening a very large assortment of

NEW GOODS,

adapted to the season, which we will sell very cheap for cash.

AMONG THEM ARE,

100 pc. Bombazetts,
50 do. Broadcloths,
40 do. Flannels,
30 do. steam-loom and other Cotton Shirtings,
Blankets, Coatings, Duffils,
Tartan Plaids, for cloaks,
Fancy Goods, in variety,
200 pr. Ladies' Shoes, New-York manufacture, of superior quality and latest fashion.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

IMPROVED

Franklin Parlour & Cooking Stoves.

WILSON'S

IMPROVED Franklin Parlour & Cooking STOVES, of various patterns, for sale at the New-York price, by

LYMAN BREWER.

Sept. 30. 47—

BEST GOLD SPRING

GIN,

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.

N. B. will pay cash for

RYE.

Oct. 21. 50—

NEW GOODS.

BLACK, blue, mixed, London brown, drab, green, buff, white, corbeau and scarlet Broadcloths; black, blue, green and fawn colored Pelisse Cloths; black, blue, mixed, Cobourg-mixed, drab and white Cassimeres; black, blue, brown, and mixed Plain Cloths; Sattinets; Coatings; Stockinets: Prince's Cord; Baizes; black, white, red, crimson, yellow, green and lead coloured Flannels; black, white, scarlet, drab, London brown and printed Rattinets; American and English Rose Blankets; Muffs and Tippets; black, blue, green, orange, lead, fawn, crimson, cinnamon and scarlet col'd Bombazets; Wildbores; Calimancoes; Tabby & common Velvets; India, Florence and Levantine Lustrings; plain and figured Sattins; Canton and Italian Crapes; Calicoes; Ginghams; Long Lawns; Cambrics; Jaconet and Book Muslins; Dimoties; Irish and German Linens; English and American Cotton Shirtings; Humhums; Russia and American Diapers; English, Irish and American Checks, Stripes; Chambrays; Cotton and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs; Bandanna, Madras, Romall and Flag Handkerchiefs; Silk, Cotton & Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs; Silk, Cotton and Woollen Vestings; men's and women's Cotton, Silk and Worsted Stockings; men's Silk and Leather Gloves; ladies' Silk, Leather and Kid Gloves; Cotton and Silk Umbrellas; Parasols; Ribbons; Velvet-Ribbons; Sarsnets; black and white Laces; Cotton and Linen Threads; Ferrets; Tapes; Shoe and Quality Bindings; Silk and Twist; Cotton and Deer Skin Suspenders; Oil Cloths; House Papers; Pins; Needles; Knitting Needles; Cotton and Woollen Stocking Yarn; Combs; Shears; Scissors, &c. &c.

W. I., N. E. and Old Jamaica Rum; French, Spanish and Cider Brandy; Holland and American Gin; Molasses; Huney; London Porter; lump, white Havana, India and brown Sugars; Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, Lisbon, Sicily and Malaga Wines; hyson, young-hyson, hyson-skin, souchong and bohea Teas; Coffee; Chocolate; Rice; Raisins; Crackers; Starch; Allspice; Pepper; Ginger; Cassia; Nutmegs; Mace; Cloves; Salt Petre; Tobacco; Maccaboy, Rappee and Scotch Snuff; Powder and Shot; Soap; Turks-Island, Cape and Blown Salt, &c.

Plain and gilt framed Looking Glasses, various patterns; Tea Trays; brass stem and brass top Shovels and Tongs; brass front, brass top and cast iron Andirons; Knives and Forks; plated, brass and iron Candlesticks; Snuffers; Snuffer Trays; brass Kettles; Warming Pans; Flat Irons; Frying Pans; Bellows, &c. &c.

Quarto, octavo and common Bibles; Testaments; Spelling Books; Preceptors; English Readers; 1st, 2d and 3d vols. of Elements of Useful Knowledge; Dwight's Geographies; Root's and Daboll's Arithmetics; Murray's Grammars and Exercises; Perry's Dictionaries; Dwight's Psalms and Hymns; Scott's Lessons; Columbian Orators; Primers; Toy Books; Blank Books; Almanacks for 1819; Writing Paper; Quills; Slates and Pencils; Lead Pencils; Wafers; Ink Powder, &c. &c.

Edg'd, c. c. and blue printed Plates, all sizes; enamelled, c. c. and blue printed Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers; China Tea Cups and Saucers; blue printed and brown lined Dining Sets, 145 pieces each; blue printed, enamelled and China Tea Sets; fluted and plain Tumblers; Decanters, &c. &c.

Logwood; Fustick; Redwood; ground Camwood; Hatch and Nicaragua Wood, by the ton, cwt. or less; Allum; Copperas; Blue Vitriol, per cwt. or less; Cream Tartar; Pearl Ashes; Bengal and Spanish Flote Indigo; Madder; Nutgalls; Gum Arabic; Oil Vitriol; Aqua Fortis; Olive Oil; summer strained and winter pressed Sperm. and Elephant Oil, per bbl. or gallon; Press Papers; Tenter Hooks; Cotton, Wool and Jack Cards; Clothier's Brushes; Weaver's Slays; Roll Brimstone; ground do. &c. &c.

White and Red Lead; Spanish Brown; Spanish and Paris White; Stone, Spruce, Patent and King's Yellow; Yellow Ochre; Venetian Red; Umber; Verdigrease; Vermillion; Prussian Blue; Litharge; White Vitriol; Red and White Chalk; Lampblack; Linseed Oil; Glue; Spirits Gums; Pitch; Rosin; Copal and Shellac Gold Leaf; Copal and Paint Brushes; Coach Lacker; Ivory Black; Varnish; Stone; Rotten Stone, &c. &c.

Russia, Swede's, English and American flat, round and square Iron, various sizes; English rolled Cart, Chaise and Waggon Tire; Spike and Nail Rods; Share Moulds and Land Sides; Axle Tree and Crow Bar Moulds; Nail Plates; Sheet Iron; English blister, German, American and Tub Steel; English and American Cart, Waggon and Chaise Boxes, &c. &c.

2500 feet Window Glass, consisting of English, Swedish and American 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10; 6, 6½ and 7 feet Mill Saws; 5½ and 6 feet cross cut do.; hand, sash, pannel, key-hole and wood do.; cut and wrought Nails, Tacks and Brads, all sizes; Shovels and Spades; Bar Lead; Screw Augers; Bed Cords; Cod Lines; Trace Rope and Chains; Iron and Brass Wire; Grind Stones; Demijohns; Gin Cases; plain, plated and silver mounted Horse Whips; Sleigh Bells; Violin Strings; counter, clothes', shoe, horse and white-wash Brushes, &c. &c. together with an assortment of Hard-ware, Hollow-ware, Stone, Woolen, Yellow, Earthen and Bristol Wares, &c. &c. &c. all which will be sold for cash, country produce, short credit, or American manufactures, as low as can be had in town.

ROGER HUNTINGTON & CO.

Nov. 3, 1818. 52—

NEW GOODS.

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass and Earthen WARE,

Looking Glasses and Tea Trays,

recently received and for sale at low prices and on accommodating terms, by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Who have also for sale, at their Store and at the Pottery, a constant supply of

STONE WARE.

Norwich, Oct. 28, 1818. 51—

Charles K. Snow,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

WHICH he offers for sale as low as can be bought in this town, viz:

Rum,
Brandy,
Gin,
Sugars,
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS, superior,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Cassia,
Nutmegs,
Cloves,
Box and cask Raisins,
Ginger, pure, bolted,
do. inferior,
Pearlash,
Starch,
Spanish Segars, first quality,
Tobacco,
Soap, Candles, Flour, &c. &c.

WANTED,

White Beans, Corn, Rye, Oats, Walnuts and Chesnuts, for which good pay will be made.

Nov. 4 52—

20 small boxes Chrome Yellow for sale by the box, very low for cash, BY D. RIPLEY

Norwich, Nov. 4, 1818. 52—

WANTED BY

Samuel Tyler,

14 lb. Cucumber Seed,
4 „ Savoy Cabbage do.
4 „ Winter do. do.
2 „ early do. do.
50 bushels White Beans,
20 lb. Hops.

Nov. 4. 52—

White Beans.

WE will pay the highest price in *Cash*, for White Beans.

F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

Nov. 4. 52—

Beans, Oats and Flax Seed.

THE subscriber will pay cash for good White Beans, Oats and Flax Seed, if delivered soon.

EBENEZER HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, Nov. 3. 52—

Wanted Immediately,

10,000 feet 2 inch Oak Plank,
200 tons Ship Timber,
20 or 30 barrels Cider,—for which cash will be paid.

Also to hire,

20 good Ship Carpenters.

SAMUEL STORY.

52-3w—

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN C. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1818. 7—

Deferred Articles.

A Lactometer, or Instrument to determine the value of Milk.

THE value of milk, as an article of lucrative produce on a farm, is determined by the quantity of cream which it is capable of producing; and as this is known to be affected by the age, health, and provision upon which the animal is nourished, a simple instrument, by which the relative proportion of cream produced by different animals, or by the same animal, with different food, is shown, has been constructed by Mr. Jones, a mathematical instrument maker in London.

It consists of any number of glass tubes, of the same internal diameter (about ¼ of an inch) and each 11 inches long; these are closed at one end, and open and flanched at the other, precisely like the test tubes used in experimental chymistry, and they are mounted in stands in the same manner; at 10 inches from the bottom of each tube, a mark is made upon the glass having a zero placed against it, and from this point the tube is graduated into tenths of inches and numbered downwards for three inches, so that each division is two of the tube.—Now if several of these are filled with new milk at the same time, and placed in the same temperature, the cake of cream will form at the top, and its thickness or quantity will be indicated by the divisions, and thus experiments may be made upon the quantities of cream produced by different systems of feeding, or by different animals, under all circumstances, with great accuracy; and the per centage of cream will be evident upon inspection.

THE WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL.

The first stone was laid on the 18th of June, 1817, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, in the most eligible situation in the Phœnix Park, Dublin. This pile is composed wholly, of that very durable stone called granite, and will occupy the attention of the artist for another year, viz. till the 18th of June, 1819, on which day it will be presented to public view. Its base is 100 feet square—shooting upwards, it forms itself into a pedestal 50 feet square, with another pedestal in front, on which stands an equestrian figure of the illustrious duke. Thus above that rises the shaft of the obelisk, which is thirty feet at the base. The whole rises 210 feet. On each of the four sides will be engraven in brass letters, the names of the different victories, cast out of the cannon taken in India, Spain, Portugal, and France. A subscription of 20,000l (the whole raised from private funds and every subscriber an Irishman,) was completed in the course of a few weeks.

PUBLIC LANDS.

There is no government in the world, (says the Richmond Enquirer,) which possess such a copious resource of revenue as the U. States have in their western lands. Calculate the immense extent of unappropriated territory which lies to the north-west of the Ohio, in the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the territory of Michigan, and the vast district which stretches into the north-westernmost angle of the United States; add the unoccupied lands, which lie in Georgia, the Mississippi state, and Alabama territory;—then cross the Mississippi and carry your view over those immense tracts of unappropriated soil which lie in the Louisiana state and Missouri Territory, stretching back, certainly to the Sabine River, probably in the Rio Grande, possibly to the Rocky Mountains, and even to the Pacific Ocean.

The convention of the state of Illinois, in forming their constitution, (says the National Intelligencer) have declared that "No person "shall be imprisoned for debt, unless upon re- "refusal to deliver up his estate for the bene- "fit of his creditors, in such manner as shall "be prescribed by law, or in cases where "there is strong presumption of fraud." Thus the youngest sister of the family has attempted what others have recoiled from, in respect to the relation of debtor and creditor, as the next youngest (Mississippi) has done in regard to usury. If these experiments succeed, it is to be hoped that the matrons of the confederation will not be too proud to follow the examples thus set.

American Canvas.—It is stated, that by order of the navy commissioners, a fair test has been made of the comparative durability of American and Russia canvas, which has resulted in a clear demonstration of the superiority of our own fabric. A preference is therefore given to our canvas for the public service.—*Nat. Int.*

By the politeness of Mr. Gould, supercargo of the ship Argonaut, we have received a file of papers published at Pulo Penang, or, as the English call it, since their possession of it, Prince of Wales Island.

Among the contents of our Pulo Penang papers are the account of the Gloucester Sea Serpent of last year, and an anecdote respecting President Monroe, when at Boston. Thus do commerce and the press seem to bring mankind, however distant in residence, together in one great family, and give them common interests, feelings, and topics of conversation and remark.—*Salem Gazette.*

Two hundred and seventy-five dollars have been collected at Portland, (Maine) [illegible] were collected.

A Kentucky paper says, in the approaching session, President Monroe, and Mr Speaker Clay, will be found *acting in perfect* concert on the South American question.

Among the *Phenomena of the Times*, it is stated that "five thousand pairs of gentlemen's *corsets* have been sold in New-York, within a few days!!"

MISCELLANY.

[COMMUNICATION.]

Summary of interesting Religious Intelligence.

THE British and Foreign Bible Society has issued, during the last 18 years, 795,686 Bibles; and 1,051,446 Testaments, and has expended two millions seven hundred and twenty seven thousand five hundred and twenty dollars, exclusively in the distribution of Bibles.

By Royal Edicts all Bibles and all communications made by Bible Societies, go free of Postage throughout the Empire of Russia, Sweden, and some of the German Principalities.

In 1815, the King of Sweden publicly declared himself the Patron of the Swedish Bible Society.

The same year, Bernadotte, Crown Prince, now King of Sweden and Norway, laid the foundation of the Bible Society of Norway, by the princely donation of six thousand six hundred dollars.

In 1817, at a personal interview with Prince Galitzin, President of the Russian Bible Society, the Emperor Alexander observed, "If your Committee stand in need of money, or of people, only let me know; I am at your disposal."

March 6th, 1816. The King of Prussia made with his own hand the following approbatory communication to the Prussian Central Bible Society in Berlin:—"The brief view, which, on the 4th of this month, you laid before me, of the result of your endeavours to promote the diffusion of the holy scriptures, has been highly gratifying to me, on account of the religious spirit with which this beneficial undertaking has been conducted and carried on, even in the most unfavorable times."

Sept. 28th, 1816. The Sovereignty of the Principality of Lubec, in answer to the request of the founders of the Bible Society, that he would become its patron, made the following communication:

"Gentlemen—In answer to your letter of the 18th of last month, in which you acquaint me of the laudable intention of establishing a Bible Society for the principality of Lubec, I can assure you that it has my entire approbation; and I accept with pleasure the invitation of being enrolled a member of a Society, founded by worthy men, *for the noblest of all purposes*, and which, in its operations, cannot fail to be most essentially beneficial. You will annually receive my contribution, as a member."

As Patron and member he contributes annually one hundred dollars.

On the continent of Europe are Forty Six *General Bible Societies*, having, many of them, Auxiliaries, ten, twenty, and thirty.

In Asia, are five Bible Societies Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society;—and one Auxiliary to the Russian Bible Society.

In Africa the British and Foreign Bible Society has four Auxiliaries: and in the West-Indies two.

In the whole, that Society has Five Hundred and Seventy Branches and Auxiliaries.

The same Society has printed or aided the printing, or circulation of the Scriptures, in part or in whole, in sixty-six different languages, or dialects.

A letter from St. Petersburg, Russia, dated June 16, 1816, says of the Society in that place—"One hundred and fifty-seven thousand one hundred copies of the scriptures have been printed, are in hand, or about to be printed, in thirty editions, and sixteen different languages."

Add to this that the Bible will soon be printed, by the Missionary establishments in all the languages of the East.

Do you ask, what do these things mean?—God, in his holy providence, is palsying the hand, and sealing up the mouth of infidelity. He is graciously fulfilling the kind prediction which has so long been precious and animating to the humble christian, that Kings should be nursing fathers, and Queens nursing mothers to the church.

If, Messrs. Printers, there are any among your readers, who do not read the Bible; let me improve this opportunity to recommend to them that Holy Book, which was sent down from Heaven to enlighten, and guide, and bless mankind; and by whose righteous precepts they are one day to be judged!

[COMMUNICATION.]

SUNDAY SCHOOL IN JEWETT'S CITY, CONN.

A Sunday School was instituted at Jewett's City, on the 10th of July last. At its commencement about thirty children attended, who were placed under the direction of a Superintendant and two teachers. The Lord's prayer was committed to memory by those who had not previously done it, and lessons were given in the Scriptures and in hymns. Soon the increase of scholars was so great that it became necessary to remove to a larger room, and the church was occupied for the purpose—the school was reorganized a second and third time, arranged into five divisions, and five young ladies devoted their time as teachers. The hours of attendance were from 8 o'clock to 10 A. M. and from half past four to sunset P. M.

The principal exercises consisted in reciting their meeting. Others in such books as their capacities would admit. For recitations, their attention was directed to committing the Scriptures, Catechisms, Watts' Divine Songs, and other moral and religious passages. Premiums of small books were frequently presented to those who on the superintendant deemed entitled, for extended attendance and perseverance in their studies. Each scholar was presented with a ticket, on which was printed 'search the scriptures,'—

and for every 10 verses committed from the scriptures or four hymns, or 10 answers in catechisms, entitles the holder to one number, each valued at one cent, which was to be appropriated for the purchase of some useful books. These measures wrought a wonderful and pleasing effect upon the minds of the children.

At the close of the quarter the number of scholars had increased to 1[?]0. A lecture was appointed, which was attended by the superintendant and 94 children. The services commenced by singing the 34th Psalm, (entitled religious education.) Prayer by Rev. Mr. Waldo. The 78th Psalm (entitled pious education and instruction of children) was sung, followed by a very solemn and impressive discourse by Rev. Mr. Waldo, from Proverbs xxii. 6. *Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.* The division of each teacher being divided into two subdivisions, making 10 classes, the superintendant then proceeded to give an account of their improvement, beginning with the class of small scholars in the 5th division, which consisted of 5 small boys, most of whom were employed in a factory; several read in the alphabet, none further to advance than two syllables—they had notwithstanding committed and recited 3 answers in catechisms, 23 verses in hymns, and 77 sundry lines in prayers, &c. The class of large boys of the same division, consisted of 8, all labored daily in a factory, some read in spellings, the others had just commenced in reading—they had also committed 211 answers in catechisms, 80 verses in the bible, 85 verses in hymns, and 103 lines. The class of small scholars in the 4th division, consisted of 5 small girls, most of them worked in a factory, several knew not the alphabet, the others could read in words of two and three letters—but had notwithstanding committed 24 verses in hymns and 61 lines. The class of large girls of the same division, were 6 in number, all labored daily in a factory, the most forward were just commencing in reading—they had also committed 86 answers in catechisms, 208 verses in hymns and 42 lines. The third division was composed of boys, the small class of which consisted of 9, some knew not the letters, the remainder could read only in two syllables—and had committed and recited 26 verses in hymns and 53 lines. The large class consisted of 14 in number, who were all able to read and commit to memory by study—they had committed and recited 361 answers in catechisms, 303 verses in the bible, 462 verses in hymns and 261 lines—many of this division labored in a factory. The second division was composed of girls, the small class of which were [illegible] very small ones, who had committed [illegible] lines. The large class consisted of 1[?], who could all read and commit by study—they had committed and recited [illegible] answers in catechisms, 530 verses in the bible, 1774 verses in hymns and 192 lines. The first division was composed of boys, the class of small ones being 9 in number, who could read only in spellings, not able to commit to memory by study, but had recited 16 answers in catechisms, 102 verses in hymns and 8 lines. The large class consisted of 17, all able to read in the bible—and had committed 625 answers in catechisms, 464 verses in the bible, 1999 verses in hymns and 409 lines. It may be observed that the school (averaging only 85 during the quarter) have committed [illegible] answers in catechisms, [illegible] verses in the bible, [illegible] verses in hymns and 1309 lines, making in the aggregate [illegible]. The first Sabbath after the lessons had been given out, one week, 165 verses in hymns and lines were recited, and the last Sabbath, [illegible] were recited—and what was still more remarkable, [illegible] verses in the bible were committed and recited in one week by *Henry Sexton*, a boy [illegible] 8 years old. The foregoing recitations were well committed. It may be remarked that 59 of the scholars were employed in factories, and [illegible] … interesting words of exhortation by … encouragement. The general observations and remarks being closed, the Rev. Mr. Nelson made the concluding prayer, which added much solemnity to the scene. The superintendant then presented each scholar with a book, valued in proportion to their merit.

FOR THE NORWICH COURIER.

MANUFACTURES, No. 3.

Having shown in my last number, that commerce could not exist without articles for exportation; and having assumed as a fact, that Connecticut does not raise sufficient from her soil for this purpose; it remains to be examined what lucrative substitution can be made. Let us look through the different sections of the state, and ask ourselves what resources we possess to feed our commercial importance. Does not manufactures stare us in the face, and speaking in the eloquent language of truth, declare their unalienated connection with our commerce? If countries can be found where their consequences have been happy in a similar situation, the proof is as conclusive, as the subject admits.

The island of Great-Britain which does not furnish agricultural productions enough for her own consumption, and whose exports are derived exclusively from her manufactures, is nevertheless the most commercial kingdom in the world.

Spain having driven from their homes her manufacturing citizens, became indolent … was the only source from which she could supply her colonies, and furnish her merchants with the means of pursuing an extensive trade, though it is a shame of permitting foreign … Britain to bring from … through Spanish merchants … [illegible] … of the American colonies. The … period. For as Spain … blood and vitals of the … her own ports, watching a powerful neighbour; might it not have been foreseen, that one would rise to wealth, the other sink to poverty?

How loudly these facts call upon the New-England states to guard against committing the follies of Spain, and to avail themselves of the example of Great Britain! Had Spain fostered and protected her artizans, she would have had the means of supplying in her own bottoms her trans-atlantic possessions, and retained among her European subjects the treasures of the Indies. For it is a fact well known, that in every country, (particularly Great-Britain,) where manufactures have flourished, the balance of trade and the rate of exchange have been always in their favor, and their coffers have been filled with a redundancy of the precious metals.

The genius of Connecticut is peculiarly fitted for mechanical improvement. From the cultivation of this genius we must be enabled to purchase of other countries, and even of the Southern States, many articles which we find auxiliary to our comfort, and almost necessary for our existence, or the state will be continually impoverished.

The manufacture of raw materials into useful fabrics will prevent a large sum of money from leaving us annually for the purchase of goods; and whenever we manufacture more than we consume, the surplus will support a valuable coasting trade with the Southern States. They want our cloths, we must have their flour, sugar, rice, tobacco, etc. Thus an exchange will arise, convenient to them, lucrative to us, and cementing to the Union.

It cannot escape observation, that since the establishment of our federal compact, Connecticut, according to her wealth and population, has held more of the coasting-trade, than any other member of the confederacy. As the United States continues to swell her population to the south, this trade will be greatly enlarged, and its profits in the same measure increased. A voyage to New-Orleans is more lengthy and more promising than one to the West-India Islands;—it will employ as many tons of shipping, as many mariners, and as great a capital;—it may be pursued with more safety, because it is within our own jurisdiction;—and will avoid those collisions with foreign powers, that are so injurious to a country, whose government is better calculated for the inestimable blessings of peace, than the tumultuous scenes of war.

Commercial enterprise may be pursued with more certainty between the different parts of a great people, [illegible] … are more immediately at our command. This trade is also a good nursery for seamen;—that gallant and hardy race of men to whom the ocean is a park, where they hunt wealth and honors for their country. On our own coast they have nothing to fear from Barbarian corsairs, or British press gangs, and exposed only to the dangers of the sea, will soon form a numerous and well trained band for our glorious Navy.

[illegible] … trade to the Southern States, but also rival Great Britain in supplying the patriots of South America … [illegible] … Canton and East India voyages.

JULIUS.

Connecticut Legislature.

Monday, Oct. 28.

THE afternoon was principally taken up with ordinary business, but in the course of it, there was a Report of the Committee, to whom was referred the reports of the Treasurer, Controller, and Auditors.

By the report of the Treasurer, there appeared to be a deficiency in the treasury, and the committee undertook in their report to explain the causes of the deficiency. That our readers may fairly understand the nature of the explanation, we give the following extract from the Report:

EXTRACT.

"*And your Committee would further remark, that from the absence of the means of information, they are not able to inform the Assembly, whether the state now possess the amount of funds in the several banks in this state that they did anterior to the late war, during which period a very considerable amount was disposed of by the state, and the avails were, as your committee are informed, appropriated to purchase munitions of war, to carry on the contest in aid of the general government against Great-Britain; and it was expected by the inhabitants of the state, that contributed to support the burthens thereof, that the United States would reimburse the same, and said funds have been again invested in bank stock. But the General Assembly at their session in October, 1816, appropriated the claims against the United States as aforesaid, to the support of Religion and Literature; whereby the state were deprived of the means which would have enabled them to invest the amount again in bank stock, without a resort to direct taxation, or by appropriating some of the ordinary revenue for that purpose. To which appropriation of the legislature in October, 1816, (the debt against the U. States, and of October, 1815,) may be attributed the present embarrassment of the Treasury, and* … [illegible]"

It soon became expedient to devise means to replenish the treasury, and accordingly a resolve was found accompanying the report, authorising the treasurer to sell the 3 per cent stock, and vest it in bank stock in the State, which passed.

A Resolve to appropriate to ordinary expenses, the dividends which may be made on bank stock between this and May next, and which have been heretofore appropriated to the purchase of more stock, was also passed. It was thought the dividends would amount to ten thousand dollars.

A Resolution, authorising the Treasurer to borrow, not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, on the credit of the state, to defray current expences, was also passed.

Mr. Sterling said, the Treasurer did not really expect to borrow any money, for there was still money in the Treasury, which was not appropriated to the ordinary purposes of the civil list, and he could make use of that until the next tax should be paid, which would doubtless be sufficient to replace the money; but if in the mean time, any calls should be made for that money, a loan might be made, in case of necessity.

Mr. Larned said, he would never borrow money, unless it were merely to accommodate the debenture bills. If the state was in debt, he would tax his constituents, and let them know the real situation of things. Gentlemen would go home, and all this business would be viewed in mystery; not a man would tell the truth, not a man. It was a mere trick—it was not fair dealing; there could be no way to restore order in the financial concerns of the state, but to tax the people.

Mr. S. A. Foot could see no objection to borrowing: the treasury was not really in so bad a situation as some gentlemen imagined. There was fifteen or sixteen thousand dollars in it, but it was money which had not hitherto been appropriated to purposes of the civil list—that might be taken for the present exigency, and the next tax would be paid into the treasury to replace it with, before any calls would probably be made for it—so that the state would lose nothing, for no interest would have to be paid, and no body would be injured.

Mr. Austin said there was one statement in the report, which was incorrect. The legislature did not expect, that the thirty thousand dollars, which was laid out for military stores, would be refunded by the U. States. That money was appropriated to the purchase of powder, ball, ordnance, &c. and the avails of the purchase were now in the arsenal. The legislature must have been very ignorant if they expected any such thing.

Mr. S. A. Foot said that a member of gentlemen [illegible] …

Mr. Terry said, he did not know how gentlemen could say, it was the expectation of the people, that the money would be refunded, and invested in bank stock, how that gentleman knew the legislature could … the report, he did not know … know what were the wishes and expectations of the people on that subject? Had they examined the people? He imputed nothing to the committee or this house; but the report expressly says that the people expected that that money would be returned, and vested again in bank stock. Really this seemed to be rather indecorous as it respects the act of a past legislature.

Mr Sterling said he was sorry that gentlemen should take any alarm on that subject—it was far from the committee to make use of any language in the report which should be indecorous, but the committee did feel it their duty to see why we are in this forlorn condition, and they had undertaken to show the reason. In 1814, the revenue had been appropriated for the purpose of making a breach … [illegible] … would be refunded to the state … could not meet a man who would not have this subject in his mouth; but instead of answering the expectations of the people, it had been appropriated to the purposes of religion and literature—this state of things had been in preparation for two or three years,—and now for the first time it begins to be felt.

Mr. Terry said he would not say how far it was decorous for any gentleman in the legislature to say that another *flounced*—he was sorry to hear any thing intimated which looked like *party*; he had hoped that party considerations would never have actuated that body …; but he wished to have the report corrected—it was incorrect in point of fact—it was said that a part of the funds had been appropriated for munitions of war, which was true; but the legislature never expected to receive any thing for that appropriation—why then say that the people expected it? No man in his senses could say it. Money was expected from the United States for certain expenses, but not a cent of that money was ever expended for munitions of war; they did not expect the money thus appropriated to be returned, and did not apply for it—why did not the legislature apply for that money if they expected it to be refunded? Did they expect the United States would pay accounts which were not rendered? The report is incorrect sir in point of fact. The committee could have said that that sum was expended for munitions of war—but was it necessary to say that the people expected one thing, and the legislature had done another? Gentleman from Sharon shakes his head; if I am wrong in my understanding of the report Mr Speaker, I stand corrected, but I believe I have got the language of it.

Mr H. W. Edwards read and explained the meaning as he understood it—the report in his opinion was correct; he had the general impression at the time, and he believed that all the people had the same—that the expences would be refunded … [illegible] … expectations of the people.

Mr. Austin could not see why this part of the report was … whether any diminution in the treasury on account of that purchase? And was it ever expected that a cent of that money which was expended for munitions of war would be refunded? No sir —why then attribute the want of funds in the treasury to that? This is not the cause; gentlemen choose to consider it a party matter; and the question is, whether there shall be an extra tax—why is the treasury empty? Sir it is easily accounted for—the calling of the convention was an extraordinary occasion, which the legislature did not provide for, and the expences of which, were they now in the treasury, would remove all this ground of complaint—now sir, shall this clause in the report pass for party purposes? It will certainly have this appearance abroad, and I do think the report ought not to go out in its present form.

Mr. Larned said the apple of discord had been thrown out in the $145,000, and he would second the motion of the gentleman from New-Haven to re-commit.

Mr. Edwards said he did not move to make a motion to that effect.

Mr Austin then moved to recommit the bill that the objectionable part might be altered.

Mr. Stevens was opposed to a re-committal. If there was any indecency in the bill he would re-commit it; but he could see no objection to the bill, and thought the sense of the house should be taken on it; he should altogether object to a recommittal, unless some special objection should be found against it.

Mr. Terry said he was in favor of recommitting the report; it stated that the funds laid out for munitions of war were expected by the people to be reimbursed to the treasury, and revested in bank stock, which was certainly incorrect in point of fact—neither the legislature or the people supposed they had any claim on the United States for that expence, and no body ever expected it would be refunded—he presumed there was not a member of the house that had any such expectation.

Mr. S. A. Foot was opposed to recommitting the report—if gentlemen wished to know what member of the house expected that money to be refunded, he was that member. It was apparent to every man that a portion of the munitions of war was laid out in the service of the United States—was this not the case at Pettipaug and New-London? The people expected that money to be returned, but it had been appropriated to other purposes instead of reimbursing those funds which had been taken for that purpose.

Mr. Terry declared that he merely wished for a correct statement of facts—he was sorry that the honourable gentleman from New-Hartford had introduced his remarks respecting party; he hoped party would not influence this house or any other, but he wished the facts to be correctly stated in the report; gentlemen say, that the money was expected to be reimbursed, and that bank stock would be purchased; but sir, this thing was never intimated; even with regard to the claims which were made, and the funds which were returned, no such plan as this was ever intimated—a thousand projects were devised, but never was an intimation made for purchasing bank stock.

Mr. S. A. Foot said gentlemen wished to know how it is known that it was the opinion of the people that this money would be returned: he would resort to the petitions of the Methodists, and ask, if this was not their opinion.

Mr. Merwin was opposed to recommitting the report: he said the reports were referred to the committee to report thereon their opinions and the facts known, and will the legislature now enforce it upon this committee, to reconsider what they have done.—Motion negatived.

The question on the report was then carried by yeas and nays, 11[?] to 7[?]

By the late Mails.

COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON, OCT. 31.

Military Camp near Mexico

ABOUT seven leagues up the river Trinity, and in the vicinity of the ground chosen by General Lallemand for his military camps, is a town, containing near 500 houses, occupied by Indians and Spaniards, called Trinity, distant from St. Antonio, in the province of Mexico, about 120 leagues. The number of Lallemand's followers still keep increasing, by the addition of fugitive Frenchmen, who find an asylum in this establishment. Neither provisions, money, or arms, are said to be wanting; and the Patriot privateers, cruising in the Gulph of Mexico, deposit their surplus prize goods, the produce of the West-Indies, at this spot, between whom and the new settlers the most friendly relations subsist.

AMERICAN IRON.

An ingenious and experienced smith of this city, who conducts an extensive establishment, says that foreign iron does not generally weld so close as the American; that, with the very best heat, neither Russian nor Swedish iron will produce from the forge, such a smooth and compact surface. This has been repeatedly ascertained from a number of experiments which have always resulted in favor of native iron, and particularly that obtained at Ridgeley's furnace, near Baltimore. Let us then stipulate, in our public contracts, that iron, as well as canvas, the produce of our own country, shall have a preference, which including our oak and cordage, make all the materials necessary for the construction of our ships of war.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, NOV. 4.

We have been favored with the following extracts from a letter to a respectable merchant in this city, dated,

VALPARAISO, JULY 11, [illegible]

The memorable battle of Maypu, may be said to have sealed the independence [illegible] … The expedition of the Vice Royalty of … this country, and is said to have cost them not less than three millions of dollars. The prompt manner in which the Chilians turned out on this alarming occasion, when their infant liberty seemed suspended on the fate of a day, the decisive issue of the … which ended in the complete overthrow and destruction of the Spanish arms, … the best testimony of the … feeling that now pervades every class … state. The Ontario carried … battle to Lima, which created … astonishment and despair … now fitting out against Talcahuano and Lima. It is believed they will be an easy conquest to the Patriots, as they are becoming greatly distressed for bread, which heretofore has been supplied from Chili; and the patriot privateers cut off all supplies from the East-Indies.

Mr. Robinson, who came in the Columbus, is consul general of the United States for Peru, and left here for the city of Lima on the 14th June, in the Ontario. Judge Prevost followed him two days since in the British sloop of war Blossom.

The Ontario sailed twice from here for Columbia river, but returned the first time for the purpose of mediating for an exchange of prisoners between the Spaniards and Patriots. Capt. Biddle has continued to make himself exceedingly popular with the Chilians, and our distinguished countrymen who are among them, are looked up to as their mentors in forming their new government, which as yet is little better than a military one.

The British E. I. Company's ship Windham, arrived here at a most fortunate crisis for the owners of her, when the fate of the country appeared suspended upon the issue of the battle of Talca and Maypo, and an enemy's squadron blockading and ready to enter the port; she was immediately sold to the Patriots for the enormous sum of $180,000, which was principally paid by the merchants.—She was immediately fitted out as a Chilian government frigate. She is now fitting for the expedition against Lima, and is commanded by Mr. John Higginson, of Boston. The Cumberland is also an old Indiaman in the form of a line of battle ship, and became here to be sold, but it is doubtful whether the government will purchase her at any rate. The Ariel is a beautiful brig, from Baltimore, pierced for 16 guns, and was [illegible] sold to a privateering company for [illegible], after a treaty of 3 months.

The British brig Lancaster-Witch, is also fitted out as a privateer, and sailed a few days since on a cruise.

The Patriot squadron in the Pacific, will consist of the frigate Lautaro, 50 guns; Coquimbo, corvette, (formerly the Avon, of Boston,) of 20 guns; brig Eagle, of 14 guns, and another beautiful brig of 16 guns; besides the Horatio and Curiaso, expected from the U. S. Capt. Wooster is offered an important … the expedition.

A letter from Bermuda, just received in this city by the last arrival, communicates the following:—

"Antigua and St. Kitts papers to the first Oct. are received, containing the Act of Parliament of 23d May, relative to the importation of certain articles into the British colonies, by which it is enacted, "That it shall and may be lawful to import tobacco, rice, grain, peas and flour into any of his majesty's Colonies in the West Indies, or on the continent of South-America, for the supply of the inhabitants thereof, in British built ships, owned, navigated, &c. according to law, from any colony or possession in the West-Indies, or on the continent of South-America, under the dominion of any foreign sovereign or state."

"This law must materially affect the trade of Bermuda, except in the article of lumber, and such other articles admitted here as are not enumerated in the act."

A gentleman from Newburgh states that the fire in several of the mountainous tracts in that neighborhood still rages, and has desolated many thousand acres. The "drowned lands," as they are called, are on fire, and it is supposed that the ravages of the element in these grounds have extended to three or four hundred acres. It passes through the peat formation beneath the soil to the depth of four or five feet, bursting out at different points, and rendering a passage over the surface extremely unsafe—a bullock had fallen through the crust and perished. The turnpike which crosses a part of those lands is reported to have one or two miles of its distance undermined. Our informant further states, that the streams and kills, on which are numerous mills, had so entirely failed, that the grinding of grain through a large extent of country, was almost at an end.

NOV. 5.

Latest from England.—The very fast sailing ship Belfast, Capt. Bunker, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool. She hauled out of dock on the 14th of Sept. (after which time had no communication with the shore,) and sailed on the 18th. The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have been favored with London papers to the 9th and Liverpool to the 11th Sept. They contain no news of importance. We learn that there was no change of consequence in the markets.

London, Sept. 9.—The account this morning is that the Queen has had a good night and is better.

We are enabled to state by public and private accounts this morning from Manchester, that there is every prospect of a speedy restoration of tranquillity in that town. The whole of Mr. Holt's workmen have returned to their looms.—*Courier.*

NOV. 9.

Capt. Anner, in 14 days from St. Croix, informs that a temporary embargo was laid on all vessels at that Island in consequence of an attack made on the government schr. St. Thomas, by a brigantine under the old Mexican flag. The St. Thomas being short of hands, was obliged to run into Bass End harbor, where she was re-inforced, and on the 23d ult. proceeded to sea in pursuit of the above brig. Capt. Anner passed them next day in sight of each other.

MASS. BOSTON, NOV. 4.

On Saturday last, the Hon. Mr. Clay, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, arrived in this town. On Sunday he attended divine worship at the Rev Mr. Channing's.—On Monday he visited old Faneuil Hall, during the ballot, in company with the Hon Mr. Lloyd, and dined with the Hon. Mr. Mason. Yesterday he made a tour to Salem; and will probably leave town the last of the week for Washington.

The gallant Com. Lewis arrived at Marblehead, on Friday from Hayti.

NOV. 7.

[From the Centinel.]

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

On Tuesday evening at seven o'clock, fire was discovered near the south-west corner of the attick story of the *Exchange Coffee*

House, and before ten o'clock the whole of that magnificent, convenient and useful edifice, which was more than three years in building, was reduced to a melancholy heap of smoking ruins.

The fire, we are satisfied, was accidental, and occasioned by a defect in the chimney leading from the kitchen. Being in the area of the *Coffee-House*, with many others, when the alarm was first given, and hastening to ascertain the cause of it, we found the attick room above mentioned full of smoke, and immediately after saw the fire through fissures in the walls between that room, the roof, and the staircase leading to the *roof*. From its rage and extent, this fire must have been kindling for a considerable time within the walls and cornice of the house, before discovered; and found aliment to increase it. But as a large number of citizens of various societies were in the house, several of them firewards, who immediately assembled on the spot; as the house aqueduct gave a full supply of water within ten feet of the fire first discovered, and numerous buckets were at hand; confident hopes were entertained that small limits would be put to the destruction. The most spirited and judicious efforts, however, could only give it a temporary check. It still kept working behind the partition walls, and round the cornices, in places beyond reach, and communicating by the rear to the suite of chambers on the west attic story, in about 20 minutes they were so completely on fire as that columns of flame issued from all their windows into the gallery, and drove therefrom all who were engaged in extinguishing it.

An engine was drawn into the area, and a hose extended to the fifth story, but the tar in the composition of the roof taking fire, the smoke became so suffocatingly dense, as to endanger the lives of the firemen; and in less than half an hour after the discovery of the fire, all the early hopes of preserving the building were lost; and all united in efforts to save the great property in it, belonging to Mr. Barnum, the keeper, the Proprietors, and numerous Societies, Lodgers, and Tenants; which, though extensive, were not so successful as the good wishes and exertions of the citizens were ardent and persevering.

In a very short time, so rapid was the progress of the flames, the greater part of the 210 halls, rooms, chambers, &c. comprised in the building, exhibited a mass of intense fire seldom witnessed; about one o'clock the noble dome came down into the area with a frightful crash; and soon after nearly all the north, and part of the south walls, both more than eighty feet in height, fell, and damaged many of the adjoining buildings; but in no degree equal to the apprehensions of the spectators.

The energies of the firewards, firemen, and citizens, were then exerted to prescribe limits to the effect of the immense mass of fire now kindled; and no other building was wholly consumed, excepting one belonging to Marshal Prince, in Devonshire-street, in which was the printing-office of Mr. Ezra Lincoln, who lost a great part of his materials, not only by the fire, but the mismanagement of those who attempted to save them. Several houses, however, were very much damaged, particularly Mr. Wright's house, in Congress street, the upper stories of the Palladium Office, and the building we occupy.

Eleven Printing Establishments were burnt out, or were in such imminent danger as to require the removal of their apparatus:—Those of Mr. Lincoln, above mentioned, and the *Patriot*, in Devonshire-street; Messrs. Parmenter and Norton's, in Rodger's-building; the *Daily Advertiser, Recorder, Intelligencer, Palladium, Centinel*, and *Boston Gazette*, and the extensive book-offices of Messrs. West, Richardson, and Lord, and Messrs. Wells and Lillie, all in Congress-street. Goods and furniture were removed from numerous other houses, stores and cellars.

The *Exchange Coffee House* had become the pride and boast of our metropolis; and, under the intelligent, laborious and gentlemanly superintendance of Mr Barnum, had been admitted by foreigners, as well as natives to be the most convenient institution of the kind in the United States, and not exceeded by any in Europe. It covered 12,753 feet of ground, measured 132 feet on the north and south, and 84 on the east and west fronts; and was seven stories high. The extent of the distress which this calamity has caused, may be partially estimated from the fact, that besides the numerous suites of halls, rooms, and chambers, improved by Mr. Barnum, there were in the building, an extensive *Reading Room*, a large *Masonic Hall*, most elegantly furnished and decorated, in which the Grand Lodge of the state, *(a)* and several subordinate Lodges, held their meetings; and a superb room for *St. John's Lodge*, which was assembled when the fire broke out; offices improved by the British Consul; the Phoenix Insurance Company; the Aquaduct Corporation; Messrs. Handy & Gibbs, insurance Brokers; Messrs. John Marston, Stephen Brown, William Leverett, and Ralph Huntington, exchange brokers; Wm. P. Whiting, Esq attorney at law; Messrs. Thomas B. Wales, and Joseph Lee, merchants. Other parts were occupied by Mr. Whitmarsh, woolen draper and tailor; Mr. Pritchard, grocer, and Mr. Sampson, hairdresser.

Our danger, and that of several in our neighborhood, did not end with the extinguishment of the flames. The whole isolated front wall of the ruin, 90 feet high by 20 wide, with its marble columns, and chimnies, appeared to stand tottering over our heads, and threatening in its fall to overwhelm our building—it was impossible to induce the workmen to continue in them. On Wednesday, the Selectmen, with praiseworthy alacrity, employed Messrs. McClenning and Marsh, two ingenious and active mechanics, to level the walls of the ruin, and directed it to be surrounded by peace officers to prevent persons from running into danger. In the course of Wednesday and Thursday, the high and massy columns were levelled, with the greatest skill and adroitness, and without the least damage to the neighborhood, or to the thousands of spectators, who were witnesses of this sublime "wreck of matter."

(a) *The jewels, regalia and records of the Grand Lodge, were preserved by the vigilance of the Grand Tailer: but the losses of the subordinate Lodges, it is estimated, exceed 2000 dollars.*

The severity of the loss has fallen on Mr. Barnum, whose misfortune is commiserated by the whole community. It is said, the furniture he had in the house cost 16,000 dollars, and his stores of liquors and provisions, but little short of 3000.—Much of the furniture, and a small part of the liquors, were saved.

No lives were lost, though great hazards were run.—On Wednesday, a promising lad, of about ten years old, fell into a kettle of hot beer, among the ruins, and was so scalded, that he died in the afternoon.

The citizens had not retired from the above scene, before a new alarm of fire was given, in Charlestown, where a rope-walk, situated near the Navy Yard, was consumed. Vast numbers sat off, crying, "*they have helped us, let us haste to help them.*" The alarms from other parts were unfounded.

It is *fact*, that the upper parts of the front wall of the Exchange, from the pressure of the heat in it, was projected a foot or more into Congress street, but when the pressure ceased resumed its perpendicular direction.

The engines from all the neighboring towns came to our assistance.

The Exchange Coffee-House, and additions, cost nearly 600,000 dollars.

The exertions of Lt. Hunter, of the navy, and the sailors under his command, were peculiarly spirited and successful.

The light of the conflagration was distinctly seen at Portsmouth. The report there was, that the Exchange, and sixteen adjacent buildings, were consumed.

Of the Floridas.—By the brig Chance, Capt. Low, 18 days from Havana, we learn that four hundred regular troops, were to leave that city in ten days to receive Pensacola from the U. States.

On Wednesday, the Hon. Mr. Clay visited the Independence, 74, and was complimented with the usual salutes.

R. ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, NOV. 7.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Hon. General Assembly of this State closed their fall session in this town on Thursday afternoon last, after a protracted sitting, in which much business, principally of a private nature, has been transacted.

Charters have been granted to *three new Banks!!* one in Bristol, to be called the Mount Hope Bank; one in Burrillville, to be called the Burrillville Bank; and one in Smithfield, to be called the New-England Pacific Bank. There are now, including the United States' Branch, THIRTY FIVE Banks in this State, one for about every 2400 inhabitants!,

A Charter has been granted to a new Insurance Company in Bristol.

Thursday, the 3d of December ensuing, was appointed to be observed as a day of Public Thanksgiving.

CONN. NEW-HAVEN, NOV. 7.

Fire.—We understand that on Tuesday night last, at Hartford, a fire broke out in the Barns occupied by Mr. Sears, nearly opposite the Court-House. The fire was not subdued until two Barns and a Carriage-house attached to Mr. Sears' tavern, a Barn belonging to Mr. Wadsworth, and filled with hay and grain, and the Carriage-makers' shop and tools belonging to Mr. William W. Ramsdell, had all been consumed.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, November 11, 1818.

We are requested to state, (says the National Intelligencer of Friday) for the information of those concerned, that Pension Rolls are made and transmitted to the several Pension Agents only twice a year, viz. on the 3d of March and 3d of September; and payments are made to those only whose names are subscribed upon these rolls, and at the time stated. All Pensioners who receive certificates between either of the abovementioned periods, cannot be paid until the 3d of March or 3d of September first arriving after the date of their certificates.

From the Washington City Gazette, 4th inst.

We understand that the Hon. C. A. Rodney, one of the South-American Commissioners, has completed his report and handed it in to the President of the United States; and are happy to learn that he is unequivocally in favor of a recognition of the independent provinces on the La Plata. We wish we could say as much for Mr. Graham, who, we hear, entertains a different opinion. A diplomatic mission to Rio Janeiro is now spoken of for the latter gentleman. The other commissioner, Judge Bland, is expected here in a day or two, (having arrived in Baltimore) to furnish his statement to the president.

Massachusetts Congressional Election.

—The Hon. Messrs. Mason, Silsbee, Adams, Nelson and Holmes, are re-elected.—Mr. Morton, we understand, has been re-elected in Bristol District, in opposition to Mr. Baylies.

The Georgia Journal states, that the sales of public lands in the Alabama Territory, would commence in Milledgeville on the 19th ult. A number of purchasers, from a distance, are attending. Only 3 townships, 13, 14, and 15, in range 9, have yet been sold. There was considerable competition in bidding—fractions 14 and 15, were knocked off (the highest price) at $40 per acre; and fractions 23 and 24, at $36.

An unusual occurrence has taken place at Nantucket.—At an auction sale of household furniture, where a large company was collected, the floor of the parlour, in which the auctioneer was knocking down the articles, gave way, and precipitated nearly one hundred ladies and others, into the cellar, 8 feet, dislocating the arm of one, bruising a few others, and affrighting the whole. Providentially no lives were lost.—*Bost. Cent.*

The Washington City Gazette of the 6th inst. says, "We learn that Gen. Swift has just resigned his command in the corps of engineers."

From the Hartford Courant.

When the Connecticut Asylum, for the instruction of the *Deaf and Dumb*, was first opened in this city, about eighteen months since, a belief was generally prevalent, that this interesting portion of our fellow beings could not be taught to read and to understand what they read; and of course they feared to bestow their charities, lest they might not be usefully appropriated. Sufficient funds, however, were obtained from this and the neighboring states, to make the experiment, and the skill and indefatigable industry of Mr. Gallaudet and Mr. Clerc have convinced the public that it can be done. The specimens of one years' improvement, from several of their pupils, published by the Directors of the Institution, in their second Report, must have satisfied every individual, and removed the doubts of the most incredulous. Under these circumstances it is confidently believed that this institution has strong claims for patronage and support, on the wealthy and benevolent part of the community: and more especially may an appeal be made to the benevolence of a religious public. Without instruction, the Deaf and Dumb are absolutely heathen. Their Creator and their Saviour are alike unknown to them, and the hopes of heaven can never animate their desolate minds.—Give them instruction, and the truths of the gospel will be spread out before them, and the love of God will be shed abroad in their hearts. Why, I would ask, does not this institution stand on high missionary ground? Let the heathen abroad be clothed; but, at the same time, let our heathen at home be fed. Funds alone are wanted to mature the system of instruction so successfully begun, to extend its blessings throughout our country. Those persons who are in the habit of appropriating yearly a certain sum to charitable purposes, will do well to bestow a part of it on this infant institution; and it would be a happy circumstance if it could become customary for a small donation to form an *item* in the last will and testament of every wealthy christian. The attention of the public is daily becoming more alive to this subject, and we are much gratified to hear, that the following sums, within a short time past, have been liberally added to their funds:

Donations to the Asylum

July 6.	Stephen Whiting, New-York,	$100
"	John Hone, do.	50
13.	S. Eliot, Jun. Esq. Washington,	100
27.	Rev. Dr Upson, Berlin Conn.	100
Aug. 22.	H. W. Delavan, Albany,	100
	Oliver Sturges, Savannah, Geo.	50
	John Grew, Boston,	30
	Robert Halliday, N. York,	50
	Robert Beverly, Virginia,	20
	John Oliver, Baltimore,	20
	Aristarchus Champion, Hartford,	20
	Rev. D. M'Leod, Charleston, S.C.	20
	Jedidiah Olcott, New-York,	20
	W. Byatt, S. Carolina,	20
	Mr. M. E. Levy, Havana,	50
Sept. 24.	Martin Cowles, Esq. Farmington,	20
Oct. 12.	John J. Astor, Esq. N. York,	100
16.	An unknown Friend,	20
18.	Joseph Battell, Esq. Norfolk, Con. second donation,	50
	Franklin Chapter Norwich, for the Miss Baileys,	100
	A gentleman from Boston,	100
	Mr. Benning, from the island of Trinidad,	5

THE MISTAKES OF A NIGHT.

Among the prisoners brought up by the watch, to the Police Office, a few mornings ago, was a young man, accused of an assault and battery on nearly all the inhabitants of a house, including his own *wife*. He opened a most earnest and clamorous defence, by assuring the Justice the whole affair was a *mistake*. "I married her, please your honor, altogether in a mistake. I only saw her for the first time, in all my life, about *two hours* before I married her, so, to be sure, you see that was a *mistake*. Then I found out that she had been a mother, was not that a pretty mistake of hers? And, because I would not agree to it, they all fell on me, but I soon made them to know that they were mistaken altogether, and now they want to get me into Bridewell, but I hope your honor wont be after making such a mistake as that, for it would bother me to get over it, that would be the worst mistake of all."—*N. Y. Col.*

ITEMS.

The Backwoodsman, an original Poem, by *J. K. Paulding, Esq.* author of "John Bull and Brother Jonathan" and "Letters from the South," $1. is just published in Philadelphia.

The receipts of the American Bible Society, during the last month, amounted to $4,277 00 cents.

A letter from a correspondent at Auburn, informs that on the 22d ult. there was a fall of snow in Onondaga and Madison Counties, which covered the ground about six inches deep.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Letters from Havana, of Sept. 30, mention, that the prospect of the crop of Coffee was excellent; plantations which did not produce 100 arrobes last year, will yield 1000 this year.

Two companies of the 8th regiment of U. S. infantry, have embarked at Fort Warren, Boston, for Mobile, under Lt. S. H. Webb.

Good.—Letters from Washington mention, "That negotiations between the U. States and Spain, were in activity; and in a promising way."

It seems from a statement in the Boston Centinel, that the fund which was commenced in 1810, by subscription, for erecting a Monument to the memory of Washington in Boston, now amounts to 10,000 dollars.

It is said that the exports from New-Orleans, for the present year, will amount to twenty millions of dollars.

Those of Savannah, for the year ending on the first inst. amounted to upwards of fourteen millions of dollars.

The President issued a Proclamation, under date of the 20th ult. recognizing Mr. Charles P. L. Westendorff as Portuguese Vice Consul for the States of Georgia and South Carolina.

[illegible] is concluded with the Indians, the United States have secured more [illegible] seven millions of acres of land!

[illegible] Hamilton, the Murderer of Major [illegible] was executed in Albany on Friday [illegible] agreeably to the sentence of the law.

Married,

At Lisbon, 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Nelson, Mr. Harry L. Babcock, of Coventry, R. I. to Mrs. Celinda Spalding, of Plainfield.

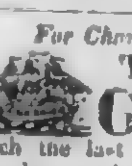
Died,

At Boston, Hon. Wm Hammatt, aged 64. He was at the fire on Tuesday evening, returned home, and was a corpse before the Exchange was burnt down.

Drowned.—At the mouth of Connecticut river on Monday 29th ult. Mr. [illegible] Isham, eldest son of Col. John Isham, Jun. of Colchester, and junior partner of the firm of John Isham, Jun. & Son.

WANTED at this office, immediately, an APPRENTICE, 14 or 15 years of age, stout built. He must possess a good school education, good morals, &c. Nov. 11.

For Charleston and Savannah,

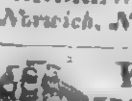


The Brig Mary,

GEO. A. SYDLEMAN, master, will leave Norwich the last of this week, be at New-London on the 20th, and sail thence the 23d, touching at Charleston. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or to

ANDREW & JOSEPH PERKI[illegible]

Norwich, Nov. 10, 18[illegible] 1—



For Charleston,

THE sloop HENRY, Capt. *Delano*, will sail on Saturday next.—For freight, which will be taken low, apply on board, or to

JEDh. HUNTINGTON.

WANTED,

30 bundles pressed Hay,

300 bushels Potatoes—if delivered this week, for which cash will be paid.

Norwich, Nov 11, 1818.

NEW BOOK,

Price 62½ cents

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale, *Russell's Abridgment of Murray's Grammar*, with lessons of parsing, calculated to facilitate the study of Syntax.

The following is one of the numerous recommendations already obtained:

We have examined an abridgement of Murray's Grammar, proposed to be published by Mr Wm. E. Russell, and fully approve of the few alterations he has made, and think this Compend of Grammar the best we have seen.

His Syntactical Lessons we think a very valuable addition, and calculated to be of great utility to the learner; and recommend them for general use in Schools.

ANDREW LEE D. D.* of Lisbon.
Hon. SYLVESTER GILBERT, Hebron.
DYAR T HINCKLEY, A. M. Norwich.
GEO. HILL, Esq. do.
GEO. PERKINS, Esq. do.
CHARLES PERKINS, Esq. do.
JOHN HYDE, Esq do

* *The titles were added by the publisher.*

N. B. The Books may be had of E. PORTER, Norwich, and many country merchants.

Nov. 11. 1—

Stone Lime.

DEXTER's best Stone Lime, just received and for sale by the cask, by

Nov. 11 JOHN LATHROP.

1000 bushels Cape Salt,

FOR SALE on board sloop Betsey, lying at Leffingwell's Dock. Apply to the master on board, or to

Nov 10. C EELLS

Wanted Immediately.

A good new milch Cow.

SAMUEL TYLER.

Norwich, Nov 11. 1—

To Let,

THE HOUSE & BARN, lately occupied by *Orin Sholes*, situated at the east end of W[illegible] Bridge.

Nov. 10. C. [illegible]

ALMANACKS.

FARMER's Almanack for 1819, by Samuel A. [illegible]wton, per groce, doz. or less.

Agricultural and Economical Almanack, by Elijah Middlebrook—*For sale by* R. HUBBARD.

Nov. 10. *Shetucket-street.*

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts of the *Industry Manufacturing Company*, are by order of said Company, placed in the hands of *James Alexander, Esq.* for collection. AMOS TREAT, *Agent for said Company.*

Voluntown, Nov. 8, 1818. 1—

ALL persons are forbid harboring or trusting JOHN MAYO, on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting. HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, Nov. 11, 1818. 1—

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, the latter part of Oct. two last spring CALVES, pale red. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

[illegible]IEL LOOMIS.

Lebanon, [illegible], 1818. 1—

Thomas Robinson,

OFFERS for sale, for cash or short credit, the largest assortment of

BOOKS,

ever offered for sale in this place, consisting of

Histories,	*Philosophy,*
Voyages,	*Novels,*
Travels,	*Miscellanies,*
Geography,	*Divinity,*
Antiquities,	*Physic,*
Law,	*Surgery,*
Husbandry,	*Anatomy,*

Classical & School Books,

Bibles, Testaments, Psalm Books, Juvenile Books, &c. ALSO,

A large assortment of *STATIONARY* and *FANCY ARTICLES*.

Likewise for sale, at the manufacturer's price, a good assortment of *PAPER HANGINGS*, with and without Borders to match.

Day & Martin's genuine *Blacking*.

T. R. will receive subscribers for the Quarterly Review, Edinburgh Review, and the Kaleidoscope, or Monthly Mirror, a new periodical work, by James Oram, assisted by James Hardie, and a number of literary characters. Price to subscribers 4,50 cents, to be illustrated by at least 100 wood engravings, by Mr. G. Lansing. Nov. 11.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale at R. HUBBARD's Book-Store, Shetucket-street,

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF CONNECTICUT, Civil and Ecclesiastical, from the emigration of its first planters, from England, in the year 1630, to the year 1764; and to the close of the Indian Wars. In two vols By Benjamin Trumbull, D. D. With an Appendix, containing the original Patent of New-England, never before published in America. Price $6,50.

The EMIGRANT's GUIDE to the western and south-western States and Territories, comprising a Geographical and Statistical description of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio;—the Territories of Alabama, Missouri, Illinois and Michigan, and the western parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New-York. With a complete list of the Road and River Routes, west of the Alegbany Mountains, and the connecting roads from New-York, Philadelphia and Washington City, to New-Orleans, St. Louis and Pittsburg. The whole comprising a more comprehensive account of the soil, productions, climate, and present state of improvement of the regions described, than any work hitherto published. Accompanied by a MAP of the United States, including Louisiana, projected and engraved expressly for the work. By Wm. Darby. Price $3.

The NAVAL TEMPLE, containing a complete history of the battles fought by the Navy of the United States, from its establishment in 1794, to the present time, including the wars with France, and with Tripoli, the late war with Great-Britain, and with Algiers. With elegant engravings, representing battles, &c. Price $3.

Nov. 11.

BY virtue of orders from the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, the subscribers will sell at Public Auction, on Friday the 27th day of Nov. inst. so much of the

Real Estate

of Mr. *Gilbert Gardner*, late of Bozrah, deceased, as will raise the sum of $846,86 with the incident charges of sale. Sale to commence on the premises at 1 o'clk. P. M.

JOHN WAY,
SALLINA GARDNER, } *Adm'rs.*

Bozrah, Nov. 9, 1818. 1—

NOTICE.

THE Selectmen of Norwich will receive proposals till 12 o'clock of the 18th inst. Nov. for furnishing Medical and Surgical attendance, and Medicine, for the poor of said town, in and out of the alms-house, for one year next following said 18th Nov. when a contract will be made with the person offering the best terms.

Proposals will also be received for boarding and nursing the State Paupers now in the alms-house, and those which may from time to time arrive in this town, for one year next following said 18th November.

Nov. 9, 1818. 1—

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVING been appointed Commissioners on the estate of

DANIEL JACK,

late of Brooklyn, deceased, represented insolvent—and the Hon. Court of Probate having limited six months from this date for the creditors to exhibit their claims—*Give Notice*, that we will attend at the house of *Pascal P. Tyler*, in said Brooklyn, on the first Monday in March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to receive and adjust the same.

Dated Brooklyn, Nov. 4, 1818.

PETER DAVISON,
FRED'K TYLER, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL HINCKLEY, *Adm'r.*

POETRY.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

A FATHER'S LAMENT.

"The silver cord is loosed, the golden bowl is broken."

THERE is a spot—'tis holy ground
To those who weep,
Where hush'd beneath each lonely mound,
Death's mouldering victims sleep.

My friend and brother there are laid,
From sorrow free;
And there a clay-cold bed is made,
For thee, sweet boy, for thee.

Those little hands thou'lt raise no more,
To meet my arms;
The bitter blast of death pass'd o'er,
And wither'd all thy charms.

Thou camest and pleasures new and bright,
Thy coming gave;
Thou'rt gone—and every young delight,
Is laid in thy dark grave.

What joy I hoped should gild this day,
When thou wast born;
The day is come—but thou'rt away,
My boy, O thou art gone.

Forever gone life's active spark,
The blood's warm thrill;
Those bright blue orbs are clos'd and dark,
That little heart is still.

I've sat me by thy cradle's side,
And joy'd to trace,
Blind fool, with all a father's pride,
Thy future earthly race.

Gay fancy form'd thee good and wise,
Fair virtue's theme,
Truth's darling prop, bright honor's prize,
But, O, 'twas all a dream.

One beauteous bud perfumed my bow'r,
One bud alone;
The spoiler came, in ruthless pow'r,
And made that bud his own.

I've seen an hour—with me 'twill live,
Till life depart;
Time's vaunted skill no balm can give,
Remembrance wrings my heart.

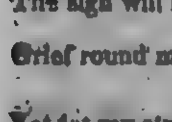
'Twas when I watch'd with curdling blood,
Each speeding breath,
'Twas when, on that fair forehead stood,
The boding damp of death.

'Twas when the fiend, with grasp so cold,
Chill'd life's red tide,
'Twas when that eye its last glance roll'd,
'Twas when—my poor Boy died.

The sigh will rise, in manhood's spite,
The tear will roll;
Grief round me draws her mental night,
And desolates my soul.

Yet let my stricken heart be taught
That thou'rt in peace;
That lesson, with true wisdom fraught,
Shall bid each anguish cease.

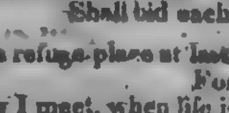
If there's a refuge-place at last,
For me t' enjoy,
There may I meet, when life is past,
My CHARLES, my cherub boy.
S.



For Savannah.

THE Sloop VENUS will sail for Savannah, via New-York, on or about the 20th inst.—For freight or passage apply to Capt. D. HAVENS, or JED. HUNTINGTON.

Nov. 4. 52—



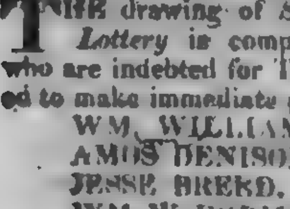
The Steam-Boat Fulton,

Captain LAW,

WILL stop running to Norwich after the 10th of October, and will continue running from New-London and New-Haven, the remainder of the season, at the usual hours and days as heretofore.

Sept. 30. 47—

Masonic Notice.



A SPECIAL convocation of *Franklin Chapter, No 4,* will be held at Masonic Hall, on Friday the 13th of Nov. 1818, at 1 o'clock P. M.—A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the M E. H. P.

J KINGSLEY. *Sec F. C. R. A. M*

Norwich, Oct 28, 1818 51—

Stonington Bridge Lottery.

THE drawing of *Stonington Bridge Lottery* is completed. All those who are indebted for Tickets are requested to make immediate payment.

WM. WILLIAMS,
AMOS DENISON,
JESSE BREED,
WM. W. RODMAN, } *Managers.*

Stonington, Oct. 26, 1818. 51—

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 31st Oct. 1818, an indented apprentice black boy named

HORATIO WARRIS,

in the 21st year of his age—wore and carried away sundry articles of clothing. Whoever will apprehend said boy shall receive one Cent Reward, and no charges. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said Boy, on my account, on penalty of the law.

SAMUEL HYDE.

Franklin, Nov. 4, 1818. 52—

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT

Thomas Robinson's

Book and Stationary Store, Norwich Port,

A DIGEST of the cases argued and determined in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, from Sept. 1804, to Nov. 1815, as contained in the twelve first volumes of the Reports. By Lewis Bigelow, Counsellor at Law.

An elementary treatise on Mineralogy and Geology, being an introduction to the study of these sciences, and designed for the use of pupils, or persons attending lectures on these subjects, and as a companion for travellers in the United States of America. Illustrated with six plates. By Parker Cleaveland, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and Lecturer on Chemistry and Mineralogy, in Bowdoin College, Member of the American Academy, and Corresponding Member of the Linnæan Society of New-England.

Considerations on the principal events of the French Revolution. Posthumous work of the Baroness de Stael. Edited by the Duke de Broglie and the Baron de Stael.

Marriage. A Novel. Three vols. in two. Price $2.

The Works of Lord Byron, including several poems now first collected, together with an Original Biography. Embellished with a portrait title page, and six other engravings.

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage. Fourth Canto. By Lord Byron.

Third American Edition of Lalla Rookh, an oriental romance. By Thomas Moore. With six engravings.

Also, for sale,

The Works of William Shakspear, in nine vols. with the corrections and illustrations of Dr. Johnson, G. Steevens, and others—Revised by Isaac Reed—with engravings.

The Power of Faith, exemplified in the life and writings of the late Mrs. Isabella Graham, of New-York—second edition.

Hume, Smollett's, and Bissett's History of England—8 vols. octavo.

Bigland's History of England, 2 vols. octavo.

Norwich, Oct. 27. 51—

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, a large supply of
Medicine,
Paints,
Die Stuffs,
Indigo,
St. Croix and New Rum by the hhd.
Cyder Brandy per bbl.
Wines,
An assortment of Iron,
Cart and Waggon Boxes,
Window Glass,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Raisins per cask,
Spices,
Sperm. Oil, &c.

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, June 16, 1818. 32—

100 tons blue Nova Scotia Plaster, of an excellent quality,
25 bbls. sup. Baltimore Flour,
FOR SALE BY
JED. HUNTINGTON.

Nov. 4. 52-4w—

Flour, Lumber, &c.

Superfine Flour in bbls. and half bbls.
Clapboards and Shingles,
Dexter's Lime—FOR SALE BY
JAMES N. BROWN.
Who will pay cash for
WALNUT WOOD.

Sept. 16. 45—

CODFISH.

100 quintals CODFISH, for sale by
C. R. KINNEY & CO.

Aug. 24, 1818. 42-tf—

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26. 29—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

He will pay the same price for weaving as the Factories.

HARVEY MORGAN.

Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31tf—

Flax-Seed.

Joseph H. Strong,

WILL pay an uncommonly high price for FLAX-SEED, if delivered immediately.

Who has for sale,

FLAX-SEED OIL.

Norwich, Oct. 7. 48—

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, in Griswold, on Monday the 16th November next.

One Valuable Farm,

with a new and convenient *Dwelling-House, Merchant's Shop,* and *Barn,* lying about two and a half miles from Pachaug meeting-house, in said Griswold, containing about twenty acres excellent LAND, with a fine and thrifty young Orchard,—well watered with living water. Said Farm is well proportioned for mowing, plowing and pasturing. It is an excellent stand for a merchant or mechanic, &c.

Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

ALSO,

VARIOUS ARTICLES OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND FARMING UTENSILS.

CONTAINING

1 large mahogany Desk,
1 large gilt framed Looking-Glass,
1 mahogany Pembroke Table,
1 mahogany Stand,
8 gilt Fancy Chairs,
1 pair Shovel and Tongs, brass mounted,
1 pair elegant brass Andirons,
1 silver Watch, with gold trimmings,

With various other articles, too numerous to be mentioned.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

PELEG BILLINGS.

Griswold, Oct. 30, 1818. 52-3w

Denison Wattles, Jun.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has lately re-opened an office in Lebanon, as

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

and that punctual and faithful attention shall be paid to all business entrusted with him, in the line of his profession.

Lebanon, Oct. 26, 1818 51—

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Aspenwall & Mathewson,

IS this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons indebted to the firm, are requested to make payment by the 10th Nov next. Those who neglect this notice, will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an attorney for collection. All those having demands against them, are requested to present their bills for payment.

JAMES ASPENWALL.
B. MATHEWSON.

Norwich, Oct 22, 1818. 51—

NOTICE.

THE indispensable necessity of money compels the subscribers to call the attention of all those that are indebted by Book, or Notes that are due, all of which, without exception, if not settled previous to the first day of December next, will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

CALVIN TYLER & CO.

WANTED,

Rye, Oats, Flax Seed, White Beans, Walnuts and Chesnuts—for which cash will be paid.

Norwich, Oct. 26. 51—

COTTON.

30 bales New Orleans COTTON,
FOR SALE BY
J. L. BUSWELL.

Norwich, Oct. 27. 51—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has to collect of the Inhabitants of the town of Preston, a Tax, or rate bill on levy 1817; and will be at the following places, to receive the same, viz. at *Joseph Chapman's,* on Wednesday, the 11th day of November next, from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 12, same day at *George Phillip's,* from 2 till 4 o'clock, P. M. next day at *Widow Witter's* from 10 till 12 o'clock, A. M. same day at *William Brown's,* from 2 till 4 o'clock, P. M. Those that meet as above, will have the thanks of

ERASTUS BREWSTER, *Coll'r.*

N. B. Those who do not attend as above, I hope will be willing to pay travelling fees.

Preston, Oct. 27, 1818. 51—

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber has taken the BLACKSMITH'S SHOP of Capt. *Augustus Lathrop,* late in the occupancy of Captain *Thomas Miller,* near the Rev. Doct. *Strong's* meeting-house, where all the various branches of the trade will be carried on, and work executed in the best manner, with dispatch and punctuality. All persons indebted, whose accounts are more than [illegible] standing, for work done by me at my shop at Bean-Hill, are requested to call and give their notes, or make payment for the same.

WILLIAM LEE.

Norwich, Oct. 2, 1818. 48—

Horace Colton,

WANTS to purchase, if delivered within a few [illegible] quantity of Maple Boards, of good [illegible] well seasoned, and of a superior quality—for which an extra price will be given.

Nov. 4. 52—

MR. BOND'S

Account of Botany Bay, &c.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

IN consequence of the absolutely unprecedented orders for Copies of this Publication, a Sixth Edition has recently been published, to be had only of the learned Author in person.—To prevent trouble, the money must be paid at the time of ordering the above celebrated work.

Names of those who have ordered Copies:—Prince Regent, Duke of York, Duke of Kent, Duke of Sussex, Duke of Cambridge, Duke of Devonshire, Duke of Newcastle, Duke of Argyle, Marquis of Northampton, Marquis of Thomond, Marquis Donegall, Marquis of Tweedale, Lord Annasley, Lord Cahir, Lord Mayo, Lord Northland, Lord Lifford, Lord Fingall, Lord Lake, Lord Glonbervie, Lord Glentworth, Lord Glasgow, Lord Bantry, Baron Graham, Baron Hotham, Bishop of Salisbury, Bishop of Dublin, her Majesty, Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of York, Duchess of Devonshire, Marchioness of Townshend, Baroness Howe, Dowager Lady de Clifford, Lady Wellington, Dowager Countess Liverpool, &c

Philadelphia, printed by T. S. Manning.

November 4.

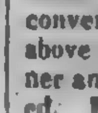
Tavern for sale.

THE large and convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, in Pomfret, Con about half a mile north of the meeting-house, and at the junction of the roads leading from Hartford to Providence, and from Norwich to Boston and Worcester, with the *Barn* and out-buildings, together with about sixty acres of choice LAND adjoining, are offered for sale, on a credit of three years, for good security; also, on the premises, a STORE well situated for a country trader. Any person wishing to purchase a valuable stand for a tavern, will do well to call at the above described place, and examine for themselves. For terms apply to

JOSEPH CADY, Jun.

Providence, R. I. Oct. 10, 1818. 49

FOR SALE,



A FARM,

CONTAINING about 150 acres of excellent LAND, lying in the town of Montville, very pleasantly situated, 5 miles from Chelsea Landing, with a convenient *Dwelling House, Barn,* and other out-houses thereon, and is well watered with wells, brooks and living springs. Said Farm is well proportioned for mowing, ploughing, pasturing, and wood-land, with excellent orchards and other fruit trees, and is well known by the *Lopp Farm.* Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

EUNICE BRADFORD.

Montville, Oct. 26, 1818. 51tf—

FOR SALE,

A Lot of Land,

LYING in Voluntown, about half a mile south of the Industry Factory, containing about 12 acres, with a new and convenient *Dwelling House* thereon. The above is an excellent situation for a Tanner and Currier, where one is much wanted. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living in Griswold.

JOHN LESTER.

October 26. 51-3w—

Come and see.

A FARM for sale,

CONTAINING nearly one hundred acres of the first rate of LAND, pleasantly situated in the new town of Griswold, two miles south of the meeting-house, nine miles east of Norwich, with two *Dwelling-Houses.* The same is well proportioned with mowing, plowing, orcharding, woodland and pasturing, well watered with wells, brooks and living springs, and needs no further recommendation than viewing the premises. As this is the best season for viewing lands, it is supposed that gentlemen will call immediately.

Also,

A lot of new Land,

Containing four hundred and fifty acres, in the town of Lackawaxen, County of Pike, State of Pennsylvania, near the Delaware river, being near settlements and stage roads—Wish the purchaser to call immediately, as he can have the whole or either part. A good title will be given.

DANIEL P. STANTON.

Sept. 30, 1818. 47—

STRAYED from the pasture of the subscriber, some time in the month of Sept. last, three young *CATTLE,* viz: one two-year old Heifer, of a brindle colour, and two yearling Steers, the one pale red, the other red and white. Whoever will give information so that the said cattle may be obtained, by the subscriber, shall be generously rewarded, by

HENRY T. ROGERS.

Montville, Nov. 3, 1818. 52—

A Postrider

IS wanted to distribute the Courier through Preston, Voluntown, and a part of the State of Rhode-Island.

Nov. 4.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

APPOINTED by the Hon. [illegible] Court, at their September term A. D. 1818, Commissioners on the estate of ELISHA BRANCH, of Lisbon, in [illegible] London County, an insolvent debtor, [illegible] by give notice, that they will meet at the office of John Hyde, Esq. in Norwich, [illegible] said County, on the second Monday [illegible] December and February, and on the [illegible] day April next, to receive, adjust, [illegible] certain, the several claims against [illegible] solvent—After which last date no [illegible] will be received.

JOHN HYDE.
GEO PERKINS.

Norwich, Oct. 26th, 1818,

New-London County, ss. Superior Court, September term, A. D. 1818.

UPON the Petition of *Mercy W[illegible]* of Griswold, in the County of New-London, shewing to this Court, that on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1813, she was lawfully married to *John Wright,* of Preston, in said County, with whom she lived in the due performance of her duty as a wife, until on or about the 10th day of January, A. D. 1814, when the said John wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and went to parts to her unknown, and hath ever since continued said desertion, with total neglect of duty, &c.—praying this Court to grant her a Bill of Divorce, as per Petition on file, dated Sept. 5th, A. D. 1818—

This Court order said Petition to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at New-London, in New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1819—and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

48 CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

New-London County, ss. Superior Court, September, A. D. 1818.

UPON the Petition of *Samuel C[illegible]* of Norwich, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on or about the 15th day of February, A. D. [illegible] he was lawfully married to *Lydia* [illegible] with whom he lived in the due discharge of all his duty, until on or about the [illegible] day of Sept. A. D. 1809, when the said *Lydia* wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and hath at divers times since committed the crime of adultery, &c.—praying this Court to grant him a Bill of Divorce, as by Petition on file, dated September [illegible] A. D. 1818—

This Court order said Petition to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at New-London, in New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1819—and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

48 CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 24th day of Oct. A. D. 1818—

Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq Judge.

UPON the Petition of Mrs *Ann Elizabeth Pollard,* of Preston, in said District, shewing to this Court that she is Guardian of *William, Mary Ann, Elizabeth,* and *John Pollard,* all minors under the age of 21 years; that said minors are possessed of a certain tract of Land, lying in said Preston, containing about 50 acres, called the *Pollard Farm,* and that the same is in a situation not to be improved for the benefit of said minors, and that the avails of the said Farm are required for their support, education and advancement, praying for liberty to sell the same, as per Petition on file.

Ordered, That said Petition be continued to the Court of Probate, to be holden within and for said District, on the [illegible] Monday of January next, and that notice of the pendency of the same be given, by advertising in the *Norwich Courier,* three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said first Monday of January next.

51 *Attest.* HENRY STRONG, *Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 24th day of Oct. A. D. 1818—

Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. WILLIAM BALDWIN,

late of said Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mrs. *Allice Baldwin,* and Messrs. *Philip Huntington* and *Burrel Lathrop,* Ex'rs. or be debarred a recovery according to law—they giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign post in said Norwich.

Attest. HENRY STRONG, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Allice Baldwin,
Philip Huntington, } *Ex'rs.*
52 *Burrel Lathrop,*

Almanack, for 1819.

JUST published by R HUBBARD and for sale in large or small quantities, the *FARMER's ALMANACK,* for 1819.

August 26.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1818 — *NORWICH*: (CONN.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. — [VOL. XXIII. No. 2.]

NEW GOODS.

J. W. RINNEY,

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

at very low prices for Cash.

AMONG THEM ARE—

A large assortment of plain, twill'd and stripe Bombazetts,
Crape, Cassimere and Cotton 8-4 Shawls,
Super. and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Flannels, Blankets, Rattinetts,
Calicoes, Ginghams, Cambrics,
Fine Book and other Muslins,
Plush and Inserting Trimmings,
Thread Laces,
Canton Crapes,
Plain and Corded Silk Velvets,
Super. black Beaver and Kid Gloves,
Black and white Silk Gloves and Hose,
Angola and Worsted Hosiery,
Russia Sheetings, Irish Linens,
Cotton Shirtings, &c. &c. &c.

Oct. 27. 51—

CASH WANTED.

G. & H B. Buckingham,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

AMONGST which are a large assortment of

Extra superfine, middling and low priced Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Ladies Cloths,
Flannels,
Coatings,
Rose Blankets,
Bombazetts,
Scotch Plaids,
Shirtings,
Sheetings,
Calicoes,
Ginghams,
Dimities,
Levantine, Florence, Italian and India Silks,
Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Lamb's Wool Hose,
Silk, Kid and Leather Gloves,
Cambric, Mull and Book Muslins,
Cotton and Silk Umbrellas,
3 doz. 9-4 elegant superfine scarlet, crimson, pearl, lilac, drab and black Cassimere Shawls,
1 doz. 8-4 pink, pearl, crimson, sky blue, straw, white and black Nankin Crape Shawls,
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8-4 real Merino Shawls,
Imitation Merino do.
Silk and Cotton do.

Together with an elegant and fashionable assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

all of which will be sold at the lowest rate.

ALSO,

A large assortment of
Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Kid and Morocco Shoes,

of the best quality and newest style

Norwich, Oct. 27. 51—

OCTOBER 15.

FRESH GOODS.

WE have just received and are now opening a very large assortment of

NEW GOODS,

adapted to the season, which we will sell very cheap for cash

AMONG THEM ARE,

100 pc. Bombazetts,
50 do. Broadcloths,
40 do. Flannels,
30 do. steam-loom and other Cotton Shirtings,
Blankets, Coatings, Duffils,
Tartan Plaids, for cloaks,
Fancy Goods, in variety,
200 pr. Ladies' Shoes. New-York manufacture, of superior quality and latest fashion.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

IMPROVED

Franklin Parlour & Cooking Stoves.

WILSON'S

IMPROVED Franklin Parlour & Cooking STOVES, of various patterns, for sale at the New-York price, by

LYMAN BREWER.

Sept. 30. 47—

BEST COLD SPRING

GIN,

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.

Who will pay cash for

RYE.

Oct. 31. 58—

NEW BOOK,

Price 62½ cents

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale, *Russell's Abridgment of Murray's Grammar*, with lessons of parsing, calculated to facilitate the study of Syntax.

The following is one of the numerous recommendations already obtained:

We have examined an abridgement of Murray's Grammar, proposed to be published by Mr. Wm. E. Russell, and fully approve of the few alterations he has made, and think this Compend of Grammar the best we have seen.

His Syntactical Lessons we think a very valuable addition, and calculated to be of great utility to the learner; and recommend them for general use in Schools.

ANDREW LEE D. D.* of Lisbon.
Hon. SYLVESTER GILBERT, Hebron.
DYER T HINKLEY, A. M. Norwich.
GEO HILL, Esq. do.
GEO. PERKINS, Esq. do.
CHARLES PERKINS, Esq. do.
JOHN HYDE, Esq. do.

* *The titles were added by the publisher.*

N. B. The Books may be had of E PORTER, Norwich, and many country merchants.

Nov 11. 1—

Thomas Robinson,

OFFERS for sale, for cash or short credit, the largest assortment of

BOOKS,

ever offered for sale in this place, consisting of

Histories,	*Philosophy,*
Voyages,	*Novels,*
Travels,	*Miscellanies,*
Geography,	*Divinity,*
Antiquities,	*Physic,*
Law,	*Surgery,*
Husbandry,	*Anatomy,*

Classical & School Books,

Bibles, Testaments, Psalm Books, Juvenile Books, &c.

ALSO,

A large assortment of *STATIONARY* and *FANCY ARTICLES.*

Likewise for sale, at the manufacturer's price, a good assortment of *PAPER HANGINGS*, with and without Borders to match.

Day & Martin's genuine *Blacking.*

T. R. will receive subscribers for the Quarterly Review, Edinburgh Review, and the Kaleidoscope, or Monthly Mirror, a new periodical work, by James Oram, assisted by James Hardie, and a number of literary characters. Price to subscribers 4.50 cents, to be illustrated by at least 100 wood engravings, by Mr. G. Lansing *Nov. 11*

Charles K. Snow,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

WHICH he offers for sale as low as can be bought in this town, viz:

Rum,
Brandy,
Gin,
Sugars,
Young Hyson, } TEAS, superior,
Hyson Skin, }
Souchong and } TEAS, superior,
Bohea } TEAS, superior,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Cassia,
Nutmegs,
Cloves,
Box and cask Raisins,
Ginger, pure, bolted,
do. inferior,
Pearlash,
Starch,
Spanish Segars, first quality,
Tobacco,
Soap, Candles, Flour, &c. &c.

WANTED.

White Beans, Corn, Rye, Oats, Walnuts and Chesnuts, for which good pay will be made.

Nov. 4 52—

20 small boxes Chrome Yellow, for sale by the box, very low for cash, at D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Nov. 4, 1818. 52—

Stone Lime.

DEXTER's best Stone Lime, just received and for sale by the cask, by

Nov. 11. JOHN LATHROP.

1000 bushels Cape Salt,

FOR SALE on board sloop Betsey, lying at Leffingwell's Dock. Apply to the master on board, or to

Nov. 10. C. ELLIS.

White Beans.

WE will pay the highest price in *Cash*, for White Beans.

F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

Nov. 4. 52—

NEW GOODS.

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass and Earthen WARE,

Looking Glasses and Tea Trays,

recently received and for sale at low prices and on accommodating terms, by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Who have also for sale, at their Store and at the Pottery, a constant supply of

STONE WARE.

Norwich, Oct. 28, 1818. 51—

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale at R. HUBBARD's Book-Store, Shetucket-street,

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF CONNECTICUT, Civil and Ecclesiastical, from the emigration of its first planters, from England, in the year 1630, to the year 1764; and to the close of the Indian Wars. In two vols By Benjamin Trumbull, D. D. With an Appendix, containing the original Patent of New-England, never before published in America. Price $6.50.

The EMIGRANT's GUIDE to the western and south-western States and Territories, comprising a Geographical and Statistical description of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio;—the Territories of Alabama, Missouri, Illinois and Michigan, and the western parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New-York. With a complete list of the Road and River Routes, west of the Alegbany Mountains, and the connecting roads from New-York, Philadelphia and Washington City, to New-Orleans, St. Louis and Pittsburg. The whole comprising a more comprehensive account of the soil, productions, climate, and present state of improvement of the regions described, than any work hitherto published. Accompanied by a MAP of the United States, including Louisiana, projected and engraved expressly for the work. By Wm. Darby. Price $3.

The NAVAL TEMPLE, containing a complete history of the battles fought by the Navy of the United States, from its establishment in 1794, to the present time, including the wars with France, and with Tripoli, the late war with Great-Britain, and with Algiers. With elegant engravings, representing battles, &c. Price $3.

Nov 11.

JUST received and for sale by the subscribe, a large supply of

Medicine,
Paints,
Dye Stuffs,
Indigo,
St. Croix and New Rum by the hhd.
Cyder Brandy per bbl.
Wines,
An assortment of Iron,
Cart and Waggon Boxes,
Window Glass,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Raisins per cask,
Spices,
Sperm. Oil, &c.

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich June 16, 1818. 32—

100 tons nice Nova Scotia Plaster, of an excellent quality,
25 bbls. sup. Baltimore Flour,

FOR SALE BY

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Nov. 4. 52—tw—

Flour, Lumber, &c.

Superfine Flour in bbls and half bbls.
Clapboards and Shingles,
Dexter's Lime—FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

Who will pay cash for

WALNUT WOOD.

Sept. 16. 45—

CODFISH.

100 quintals CODFISH, for sale by

C. R. KINNEY & CO.

Aug. 24, 1818. 41-tf—

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26. 29—

Horace Colton,

WANTS to purchase, if delivered within a few days, a quantity of Maple Boards, of good width, well seasoned, and of a superior quality—for which an extra price will be given.

Nov. 4. 52—

Late Publications.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale at the Blue Store, Shetucket-street, the following *NEW WORKS*, at New-York prices, viz:—

Anecdotes of the life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Laxdaff. Written by himself at different intervals, and revised in 1814. Published by his son, Richard Watson, LL. B. Prebendary of Landaff and Wells. Price $3,75.

The Resources of the United States of America; or a view of the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, financial, political, literary, moral and religious capacity and character of the American People. By John Bristed, counsellor at law,—Author of the Resources of the British Empire. Price $3.

Lord Amherst's Embassy to China, comprising a correct narrative of the public transactions of the embassy, of the voyage to and from China, and of the journey from the mouth of the Pei-ho to the return to Canton. Interspersed with observations upon the face of the country, the polity, moral character, and manners of the Chinese nation. Illustrated by a large map. Price $3.

Narrative of an expedition to explore the river Zaire, usually called the Congo, in South Africa, in 1816, under the direction of Capt. J. K. Tuckey, R. N. To which is added, the Journal of Professor Smith; and some general observations on the country and its inhabitants Pr. $3.

Considerations on the principal events of the French Revolution.—Posthumous work of the Baroness de Stael. Edited by the Duke de Broglio and the Baron de Stael. Two octavo vols. Price $5.

Greenland, the adjacent seas, and the North-West passage to the Pacific Ocean, illustrated in a voyage to Davis's Strait, during the summer of 1817. With Plates. By Bernard O'Reilly, Esq. Price $1.50.

A series of Popular Essays, illustrative of principles essentially connected with the improvement of *the Understanding, the Imagination, and the Heart.* By Elizabeth Hamilton, author of Letters on the elementary principles of education, Cottagers of Glenburne, &c. In two vols. Price $2.

The Scientific Library, or Repository of Useful and Polite Literature; comprising Astronomy, Geography, Mythology, Ancient History, Modern History, and Chronology. In six volumes. By the Rev. Thomas Smith; author of the Sacred Mirror, Universal Atlas, Wonders of Nature and Art, &c &c. Enlarged and improved by Donald McDonald.—Price $3.

Samor, Lord of the bright city. An Heroic Poem. By the Rev. H. H. Milman, M. A. Fellow of Brazenose College, Oxford, and Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading.

Memoir relating to the Highlands: with Anecdotes of ROB ROY, and his family.

The Antiquary. By the author of "Waverly" and "Guy Mannering."

Tales of my Landlord, second series, collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham, School master and Parish Clerk of Gandercleugh. In four vols. Price $2,50

Felix Alvarez, or Manners in Spain, containing descriptive accounts of some of the prominent events of the late peninsular war, and authentic anecdotes illustrative of the Spanish Character, interspersed with Poetry, original and from the Spanish. By Alex. R. C. Dallas, Esq.—Price $2,50.

New Tales, by Mrs. Opie, in two vols. Price $2,00.

Tales for Mothers and Daughters. By Miss Woodland. Price $1,75.

Mandeville. A tale of the seventeenth century in England. Price $2,50.

The Welsh Mountaineer; a novel. By Catharine Hutton, author of the Miser Married. Two vols. Price $2.

The Brownie of Bodsbeck, and other Tales By James Hogg. Price $1.

Rosabella: or a Mother's Marriage. Five vols. in three. Price $3.

The Wanderer, or Female Difficulties. By Madame D'Arblay. 3 vols. Price $3.

Zuma, or the Tree of Health. Price 50 cents.

Oct 31.

WANTED BY

Samuel Tyler,

14 lb. Cucumber Seed,
4 „ Savoy Cabbage do.
4 „ Winter do. do.
8 „ early do. do.
50 bushels White Beans,
20 lb. Hops.

Nov 4. 52—

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, the latter part of Oct. two last spring *CALVES*, pale red. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

ABIEL LOOMIS.

Lebanon, Nov. 11, 1818. 1—

MISCELLANY.

FOR THE NORWICH COURIER.

MANUFACTURES. No. 4.

MANUFACTURES in every other country where they exist, have been supported more freely by the government than in our own. Some doubt may arise respecting the cause of this neglect, but I think a large proportion of it is for the want of union among manufacturers themselves. This class of citizens in the eastern counties of Connecticut, are undoubtedly numerous and influential; yet they have no warm friends in the councils of the nation.

In examining what other governments have done to patronize manufactures, our enquiry naturally leads us to Great-Britain, and the continental powers of Europe. There they have attained the highest state of excellence. The principal measures adopted by those nations, have been; to encourage the general use of home made cloths among their own citizens; to clothe their armies and navies from their own looms; to court the emigration of foreign artisans to their respective countries; to lay heavy duties upon, and sometimes to prohibit entirely the introduction of imported manufactures; and often to interdict the exportation of raw materials under the severest penalties.

The natural restrictions of a news-paper essay, will not permit me to quote too many historical facts without being tedious. I shall therefore content myself with introducing a few, as the representatives of many.

Early in the sixteenth century, France cultivated woollen manufactories, by holding out allurements to skilful workmen from Flanders and Brabant, and by laying heavy duties upon importations. This policy had already began to enrich her, and would have reared her manufactures to a manly stature, if she had not by revoking the edict of Nantz, drove the protestants to England, and injured them for ages.

In the fourteenth century, woollen manufactures first began to flourish in Great-Britain. These factories for a long time were feeble and unimportant. Though always gigantic, at this period they were like a giant in the cradle, and rose to their present stately magnificence, under the immediate parental care of the government. Mechanics of every description were invited from the continent, and great numbers of discontented persons came from France and the Netherlands. They brought with them a great part of that skill, that has since made the English the most manufacturing, and consequently the most commercial people in existence. Soon after she began to realize her expectations, and during the reign of some of her most distinguished monarchs, it was felony to export wool from her shores. Heavy duties were laid upon some kind of importations while others were entirely prohibited. Even bounties were given to manufacturers, whom they excelled those of their neighbours. Thus the tender plant brought by exiles from other countries, grew to a majestic tree, shooting its roots into the bowels of the earth, and spreading its branches to the sky.

Great-Britain never suffered the subjects of a foreign government to glut her market to the prejudice of her own goods. She extended a protecting hand so far to these establishments, that after the peace of 1783, when her cotton factories were just rising into importance, and adding a new sinew to her strength, fearful lest the importation of cotton goods from her own colonies in the East Indies would injure her home manufactures, she laid duties upon them amounting to 120 per cent. And so tenacious was she of supporting her institutions, that measures were adopted which would discourage cotton manufactories in Ireland

The same artful and designing policy which blasted the ripening bud of improvement in her colonies, and in adjacent countries, has also been extended to the U. States. A faint idea of it may be drawn from the following sketch.

The first large nail factory established in this country, was located near the city of New-York. When the companies in Great-Britain which were concerned in this branch of business, were acquainted with the fact, they immediately shipped great quantities of nails to this country, and sold them for less than the first cost, for the purpose of depressing this factory. The market of New-York was completely filled with them. Indeed the manufactory must have stopped if the owners had not been men of great capital; which enabled them to buy and retain all the nails offered at this low price, and thus to enrich themselves at the expence of these European jugglers. The insidious agents of this nefarious plan, soon found their weakness and were compelled to relinquish a scheme, which originated in the selfishness and envy of English politicians, and ended so happily for the institutions of America.

But think not my fellow citizens because we were able to parry the first assault, that therefore we can always do the same, without watching with the eyes of an Argus. This "war in disguise" is not discontinued. It is a fact clearly ascertained, that since the late peace, thin but well finished cloths have been made in England in imitation of American cloths, and sacrificed at auction in the United States for less than their prime cost, and sometimes for less than the duties and charges. At this very moment goods are manufacturing in Great Britain whose texture and appearance are similar, and whose quality is much inferior to ours; with the express determination of underselling and destroying the present of American manufactures. Whether the loss upon these goods is to be sustained by the government or by individuals, we leave for our readers to determine; but when either will resort to such expedients to crush our infant establishments, how high-

ly must they appreciate their own; and how much must they [illegible]!

In peace manufactures are important, because they enrich us, and "free us from the shackles of foreign influence." In war they are absolutely necessary, and we cannot exist as an independent nation without them. But for them during the late war, those brave soldiers who fought upon the blood stained and sanguinary fields of Chippewa and Bridgewater, must have been exposed to the piercing winds of the north without covering for their bodies.—But for them, our gallant navy, which rode victoriously upon the ocean's surface, carrying the glory of our arms to the remotest regions, must have suffered.—But for them, every class of our citizens must have more or less experienced the misery of want. For the overwhelming naval power of our adversary, had swept our commerce from the ocean, or confined it to our ports; and thus deprived us of our supplies. Near the close of our late arduous conflict, a member of the Senate moved, that the Secretary of War report to Congress, the amount of purchases for army clothing, with their origin. From the report made to that department, it will appear, that they were generally American, and in Military District No. 2, (which consisted of Connecticut and Rhode-Island,) 19 20ths were of domestic manufacture; although the agents were compelled in some districts to resort to illicit importations, without enquiring too minutely into the source from whence these goods were derived. If this does not prove conclusively their importance in time of war, I know not what will.

Though far removed from the conflicting powers of Europe, we ought not to expect that we can remain long in tranquillity, when they are arrayed in "the pomp and circumstance of war." Hence our measures should be calculated for every extremity. We ought to remember, that, when war is declared, the merchants of the United States will have a vast capital unemployed, unless manufactories are in a situation to receive additional investments. For the want of some such inducement to retain their capital at home, the American merchants deposited in Great-Britain, during the late war, fifty millions of dollars. This deposit in a foreign country, made it more difficult for our government to obtain loans, and enabled the British to prosecute the war with more rigor and force against us.

It has been stated before a Committee of Congress, that more than forty millions of dollars has been embarked in manufacturing establishments within the United States. If the nation permits so large a sum as this to be lost to the present proprietors for want of timely assistance,—capitalists for the coming century will not engage in them again,—manufactories will sink to rise no more,—and with them the sun of New England's glory will set forever.

JULIUS.

FOR THE COURIER.

Messrs. Editors,

The news-papers of our country, being disposed, in some instances, to consecrate themselves, wholly, to the service of literature, sound morals, and religion; I have been pleased, now and then, at the sight of a column of this cast, in your very acceptable paper. Would it be out of your way to grant, perhaps, a column or two weekly, for the purpose of maintaining what might be termed the *Clergyman's Register?* By this I would mean a place of deposit for observations, original or selected—short discourses or essays—expositions of passages of scripture, and general remarks on the state of the Christian world, and signs of the times. Any Clergyman, or private christian, or sound moralist, disposed to favor the maintenance of the Clergyman's Register, will please to consider themselves as invited to contribute to the same.

Should the proposal meet your approbation, you have at your service—

CLERGYMAN's REGISTER, No. 1.

The Clergy of the Association of New-London County, at present, serving the Congregational Churches of the district, as by law allowed, and by law "not moved," may in course, be thus named.

The Church and Congregation at New-London - Mr. M'Ewen.

North and South Groton, Mr. Tuttle,
Stonington-Point, Mr Hart.
Preston-City, Mr Hyde.
Griswold, Mr Waldo.
Lisbon, Mr Nelson.
Franklin, Mr Nott.
Goshen, Mr. Ripley.
Colchester, Mr. Cone.
New-Salem, Mr. Tyler.
Montville, Mr. Alden
Chelsea, Mr. Mitchell.
Norwich, Doct. Strong.
B[illegible] Mr Austin.

O[illegible] may be [illegible], in eleg[illegible] more uniformly supplied, [illegible], to the acceptance of their people—no time, when the Brethren were more harmonious in their religious sentiments, or more perfectly cordial in kind affection, towards each other.

Besides the Churches regularly supplied, may be named, Niantick, Chesterfield, North-Stonington, Poquetanuck and Long Society, each having a meeting-house, and for the most part progressing, under the patronage of the Domestic Missionary society, towards a *settlement*, "in Heavenly places, in Christ Jesus."

In New London, and in Chelsea, there are Episcopal Churches regularly supplied; and so, in the suburbs of the standing Congregations, *Brethren*, in the fellowship of the Methodists, Baptists, and Independents, each, in peace, enjoying the ministry of the word and fellowship, and prayers, "no man gainsaying."

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

EXECUTION.

It has again become our painful duty to record the particulars of the ignominious death of one of our fellow creatures, in compliance with the requisitions of the violated laws of our country. The awful sentence of death was yesterday executed upon James Hamilton, the murderer of the lamented Wal. Birdsall, in the south part of this city, in the presence of a large concourse of people from this and the adjoining counties.

It is ever with emotions of the deepest regret that we attempt to detail the solemn ceremonies attendant upon public executions; but custom, and the genius of our laws, which have ordained capital punishments more as an example to the living, than as a punishment to the offender, seem to forbid our remaining silent. On the present occasion, however, we shall be as brief as possible. The unhappy convict has expiated his crime upon the gallows—public justice is obtained—and we have every human evidence that the guilty malefactor died a sincere and happy penitent.

Pursuant to previous arrangements, the prisoner left the jail at half past 12 o'clock, guarded by the Albany corps of artillery, and attended by the Sheriff, his deputies and officers, and by a number of the reverend clergy. He had two or three days previously, expressed a dislike to be taken to the place of execution in a cart, and had requested of the sheriff permission to walk. This officer has ever treated the prisoner with the utmost attention and humanity, readily shewed him this as well as all other proper indulgencies. He left the prison with a countenance calm and serene—walked to the place of execution a distance of more than a mile, with a firm and unshaken step—and ascended the scaffold without assistance or apparent reluctance. The Rev. Mr Stansbury, who has been constant in his attendance upon the unhappy man since he received his sentence—who has zealously laboured "in season and out of season," to dissipate the ignorance and gloom of his uneducated mind by the holy rays of evangelical light—and who we confidently hope has successfully exhibited to him the riches and glories of the gospel, attended him to the fatal spot, and ascended the scaffold with him. Mr. Stansbury then gave out the 51st Psalm, 1st part, beginning—

"Shew pity Lord, O Lord forgive."

The singing concluded, Mr. S. addressed the throne of grace and mercy, in a feeling, fervent and elegant prayer of about 20 minutes. After the prayer was closed, at the request of the prisoner, who stated that he feared if he undertook to speak himself, he should not be able to render his ideas intelligible, Mr. S. addressed the audience in his behalf for more than thirty minutes in the most affectionate and impressive manner. It might with truth be said of the speaker, that the "oil of eloquence was upon his tongue and the honey of persuasion upon his lips." In the course of the address, the prisoner requested Mr. S. to make a public confession for him, of the sense he entertained of the enormity of the crime he had committed—his full belief in the justness of the sentence about to be inflicted—that he felt no desire to evade the requirements of the law—and to declare his confidence in the christian religion, and in the mercy of the blood of the redeemer shed for the salvation of man. Notwithstanding the reverend gentleman on whom had devolved these weighty and important duties was greatly agitated and affected, yet, both his prayer and address whether we regard them as pure streams of piety and devotion, or as the effusions of the classic divine, were masterly performances; and we hope they will make a suitable and lasting impression upon the thousands who listened to him with such profound attention.

The services were closed by singing the 51st Psalm, 5th part.

"Lord I am vile conceiv'd in sin," &c.

The prisoner then addressed a few words to those who stood immediately about him, and took a final and affectionate farewell of the Sheriff, Mr Stansbury, and at his particular request, of several of his former officers and companions in arms. He was then launched into eternity under the fullest confidence, as he frequently declared during the day, of having received a pardon for his sins, and consequently of enjoying a blessed immortality. And may this awful example prove salutary!

Hamilton, during his confinement since his trial, and upon the day of execution, conducted himself with the utmost propriety. He appeared perfectly resigned to his fate, and during the last hour, neither uttered a murmur nor a sigh. When first swung off, the cord broke, in consequence of the friction upon the hook above, but even then, neither his composure nor his resolution forsook him. He regained his feet and ascended the scaffold as firmly as before.

The assemblage of spectators was uncommonly numerous—probably from ten to twelve thousand.

THE NAVY—*Its progress and prospects.*

It will be recollected that the navy yard at Washington was burnt, and every thing in it destroyed, during the war.

It has already, like phœnix, risen from its ashes. There is now there on the stocks, a line of battle ship, nearly finished—the frame of a frigate ready to be put on the stocks as soon as the 74 is launched—a powerful steam engine working a saw mill, tilt hammers, and the machinery of a block maker's shop, where all the blocks of the Navy are to be made. An extensive anchor manufactory—a manufactory of chain cables—extensive blacksmiths and plumbers' shops—extensive mould and model lofts, boat builders, and mast makers' establishments, and every other convenience for furnishing from thence all the wants of the navy, that such an establishment can furnish. There are besides large quantities of naval stores, guns, and timber for ship building deposited there.

There are at Norfolk large deposits of timber for the use of the navy—a line of battle ship building, and the frames of another line of battle ship and frigate are also collecting there. The Congress frigate is now repairing there.

The keel of a line of battle ship is laid at Philadelphia: the frame is collecting and will be put up early in the spring. The frames of another line of battle ship and frigate are also collecting at that place where there are considerable deposits of timber, copper, iron and other naval stores.

At New-York there is a line of battle ship on the stocks, in the building of which great progress has been made. There are two frames of frigates deposited there, with considerable quantities of other timber for ship building, iron copper, and guns. The John Adams is undergoing repairs there.

At Boston, is the keel of a line of battle ship laid, the frame collected and will be set up in the spring. The frames of another line of battle ship and frigate are also getting ready for that place, where there are large deposits of timber, iron, and copper for ship building.

The keel of a line of battle ship is laying at Portsmouth, N. H. where the frame is collected and will be set up in the spring. The frames of another line of battle ship and frigate are also collecting there, where deposits of ship timber, iron, and copper, are made.

An abundant supply of timber, canvass, cordage, copper, iron, and every other article, the produce and manufacture of the U. States, are already provided for carrying into effect, the law for building nine line of battle ships, and twelve frigates, in addition to the ships now afloat; which will make the navy of the United States *on the ocean, twelve line of battle ships, twenty frigates, and a proportional number of small vessels.* It is doubted whether any nation in the world (even England) can send to sea, so large a fleet of *effective* ships. All this will have been done in the space of a few years, under the guidance and management of the NAVY BOARD, to the establishment of which, the government has pursued that true economy which is often accomplished by spending a little money, to save a great deal, as well of money, as of time, and character. If the nation were to pay these officers double their present salary, there is no doubt it would be repaid with compound interest, in the more rapid accumulation, and *greater economy*, and efficiency, of our naval resources. Something has been said about the clashing between the commissioners and the secretary of the navy; and that the functions of the latter have been too much circumscribed by the powers, either delegated or assumed, of the former. If this be the fact, how does it happen that the office is so much in demand, and that so many states are pushing their pretensions for that appointment? This has not been the case hitherto!!

Our naval resources have only began to develope themselves. The nation has not felt the expense; much more could have been done; and as vain now would be the effort, to check our rising glory, as to rival us as a naval power.—*Maryland Censor.*

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, SEPT, 16.

POLAR EXPEDITION.

AT length the official despatches from the ships employed on the discovery of the North-West Passage have been received, and we understand are most satisfactory. They are dated July 26, at which time the Isabella, and the Alexander were in lat. 75 30 N. lon. 60 30 W. well over to the American coast, the weather serene and perfectly clear. The variation of the compass, by accurate observations repeatedly made on board both ships was 89, and the dip 84 30, which led them to conclude, that they were approaching very nearly to the magnetic pole. It had been perfectly calm: the sea was smooth as glass for three or four days, and the current drifted them to the south-eastward, which raised their hopes of an open passage round the point of America, from which quarter it appeared to proceed. All the way up the middle of Davis' Straits they skirted an unbroken field of ice on the left, but as they proceeded it became thinner and apparently rotten, and they were sanguine that the moment the breeze sprang up, thence to the eastward would open to them a passage, and allow them to reach the northern shores of America.—The utmost harmony prevailed among the officers and every part of the ship's company, and all were in perfect health. Such is the substance of the accounts which we have been able to learn. There are abundance of private letters to the friends and relations of those who have embarked in this most important and interesting enterprize. The following is an extract from one.—

From his Majesty's ship Isabella, at sea, lat. 75, 25, longitude 60, 7, variation 88, 48, July 25.

"*Dear D.*—This is our last opportunity this year, therefore I could not let it pass without writing, although nothing has passed since my last. We are now to the northward of all the ships that are fishing; we see some a long way astern, the boat with despatches is going immediately to one of them; they have followed a great way this year, and have been very kind in giving us every assistance when in the ice: I sincerely wish them all safe back, they have a long way to go through the ice. The coast begins to look more and more miserable; as we get north, it has more the appearance of a chain of ice mountains than land; the sea is one solid body of ice as far as the eye can reach. When the wind blows from the north, we find narrow passages in it, and through them we pass on; sometimes the whole of our men are on the ice, dragging the ship along the edge of the flows. From the great variation, we cannot be a great way from the magnetic pole; you will see the variation by our last observation on the head of the letter.

"P. S. I cannot yet say any thing about the success of our voyage; the season I think is favorable. Young R and I had a long hunt after a large bear the other day, but he got away from us. I shall have some long stories to tell you when I see you next."

Extracts from German Papers

Translated for the New York Daily Advertiser.

Doctor Helm, of Vienna, has made some highly interesting experiments on the stomach. The state of one of his patients induced him to investigate more particularly the digestive powers of a sound stomach. He and several other healthy gentlemen partook of the same food as the patient, with this difference, that they enclosed theirs partly in tin perforated cylindrical tubes, and some of the [illegible] which they swallowed were secured to pieces of linen. Surely a very heroic way of making experiments! Some of the results are entirely opposite to many prevalent opinions. A few shall be stated. Wheat bread is more digestible than rye bread—beans are very indigestible—pears and pine apples better than apples—peaches, apricots, plums, figs, melons, very easily digested, even if not masticated. On the other hand, dried plums and raisins, if not masticated, swell and increase in weight; for which reason, Dr. Helm cautions parents not to give these dainties to children too frequently, and if these articles are used, they should be well chewed, otherwise, cholics, cramps, and inflammations may arise. Chesnuts, nuts, almonds, remain undissolved—red and white turnips, potatoes and celery, are very digestible; also, onions, raw as well as boiled—carrots, truffles or earth-nuts, parsley, less, and still less digestible is horse-radish—raw and boiled sour-crout, white cole, crisped cabbage, cole-rapes are in the same degree digestible—asparagus still more so. All sorts of mushrooms are not easily digested; even if well masticated, they are not easily dissolved. Dr. Helm discovered, that among animal food, veal, lamb, pork, venison, and rabbit, is far more digestible than beef, mutton, and the flesh of wild hogs. Ham is very digestible; but the sward of bacon, gristle, &c. are not at all digested. *Hard boiled eggs, and cheese,* require little time to digest! This is contrary to the general opinion.—The flesh of geese and ducks is cautioned against. Of fishes, carp, blay or bleak fish, and pike are recommended. Crabs, terrapans, frogs, snails, herrings and oysters, were entirely dissolved. Oysters! which have been so often calumniated—again a matter of rejoicing to the epicure. Of medicines, flour of sulphur if taken alone is insoluble; accompanied with a medium—salt—dissolution is perceptible.—One would scarcely imagine how great a proportion of saliva is separated during mastication, and swallowed with the food. One pound four ounces and a quarter of victuals, gained in weight, during mastication, 4 ounces, 2 drachms and 22 grains.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 18.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the October Packet ship Pacific, Capt Williams, from Liverpool, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser are put in possession of papers and letters from that place to the first of the month inclusive, and corresponding London dates, Lloyd's Lists, &c.

It appears that cotton had declined in price about three farthings per lb. and flour was more dull, and lower than at former accounts.

We are happy to find some news of the Hornet, sloop of war, Capt. Read. She put into Cowes Roads on the 22d Sept. (then 26 days from Elsineur) and proceeded for Boston on the 28th.

Mr. Campbell, American Ambassador to the Court of Petersburg, arrived at Copenhagen early in September, on board the frigate Guerriere.—He was in so much haste to reach the place of his destination, that he re-embarked after a stay of only three days, though his wife and family had suffered very much by the voyage.

The Bulletin of September 29 states "that the Queen has not slept so well last night as in the two preceding ones. The symptoms of her Majesty's complaint are much the same as those of yesterday."

Paris dates are to the 27th Sept. The French Five per cents on the 24th were 74f. 65c.; Bank Stock 1630.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at Berlin on the 17th Sept. on his way to the congress at Aix-la-Chapelle; a number of the members had reached there on the 20th.

Hexam Abbey, the seat of Thomas W. Beaumont, Esq in Northumberland, is destroyed by fire—loss estimated at £30,000

A squadron of Russian frigates, on the way to Spain, have stopped at Spithead.

By the late Mails.

LOUISIANA. NEW-ORLEANS, OCT. 10.

ADVICES from Nacogdoches, of Sept. 30th, announce, that 300 Spaniards had left St. Antonio with three pieces of cannon, to attack the piratical establishment of Galveston, and the military establishment at Camp d'Asile, under Gen. Lallemand.—It is added, they have orders to come to the Rio Hondo, and to destroy the settlements, and disperse the traders. A force, consisting of Americans and refugee Spaniards, was collecting at Natchitoches, to oppose them.

GEORGIA. MILLEDGEVILLE, OCT. 22.

We have intelligence from the Florida posts on the east of the Appalachicola, in the occupancy of our troops, to the 5th inst. The hostile Indians, amounting, it was supposed, to about 1000 warriors, who had not come in, were in a state of starvation; many had died of hunger. A woman arrived at St. Marks the first of this month, with intimations from some of the principal out lying Chiefs, of a wish to surrender, provided their lives were spared, and the little remaining property they had left, of which the friendly Indians are inclined to rifle them, should be secured. These dispositions have been humanely encouraged by the commanding officer of the post; and little doubt is entertained but there will soon be a final termination of the Seminolian war, which has existed on our borders, and with many acts of cruelty, for nearly two years past. Gen. Gaines has transferred his head-quarters from Fort Hawkins to St. Mary's.

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK, NOV. 9.

The Macedonian.—This frigate took her departure from our port on Friday last, and from Hampton Roads yesterday. At a little before 12 o'clock on Friday she got away from the Navy Yard, and dropped down under easy sail with a fine southerly breeze, to Hampton Roads, where she anchored between 1 and 2 o'clock: and, with the same wind could have been at sea in two hours time, if it had been so determined; all things, however, were not ready for her final departure. Her appearance as she glided past the town, and through the unruffled bosom of our river, presented a spectacle of the majestic and beautiful in the highest perfection. She was greeted by reiterated cheers from the multitudes who thronged the wharves to have a sight of this "living witness" of our naval prowess, and among the numerous spectators, it was generally agreed that the exhibition on the Serpentine River, was not to be compared to the object they had assembled to behold.

We noticed a few days since, the extraordinary despatch with which the Macedonian was prepared for sea, which certainly is not excelled by any example in the annals of our navy; we may add, that every article wanted for her equipment was furnished on the spot; there was not a moments delay in sending to Washington or other places. The navy commissioners, we understand, with their usual promptness, gave orders for supplies, in case of a deficiency here; but before these orders could have been fulfilled, the ship was nearly half refitted. Her rigging was supplied from the rope walk of Messrs. Moran & Higgins, and was admitted by those who tested its quality, to be equal in strength to the patent cordage with which she had been rigged at Boston. Her masts, and spars, as we have before stated, were all made at our Navy Yard, and put on board in 12 days after her arrival. The zeal and activity manifested by the different mechanical departments in the navy yard employed in refitting the Macedonian certainly deserve the highest commendation, and we are happy to learn that Captain Downes and his officers have, in every particular relating to the equipment of their ship, been satisfied beyond their expectation.

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 7.

At the annual election of officers for the New-England Society of Philadelphia, the following gentlemen were returned:—

President, CHARLES CHAUNCEY. *Vice-Presidents*, Enos Bronson, Joseph Barnes, Elihu Chauncey, J. W. Perit. *Chaplains*, Dr. William Rogers, Dr. Ezra Stiles Ely, *Secretary*, Thomas Lyman. *Assistant Secretary*, Richard Nevins. *Treasurer*, Benjamin R. Cheever. *Counsellors*, Thomas Bigelow, H. Atherton. *Physicians*, Nicholas C. Nancrede, Joseph G Nancrede. *Stewards*, Benjamin I. Gilman, jun. Nathaniel Chauncey, Thomas Symmes, Horace Fisk.

NEW-JERSEY. PATERSON, NOV. 4.

Passaic Falls.—The river Passaic was perhaps never lower than it is at the present time; the rocks at the falls are almost bare, so that persons cross them daily, without danger, or even wetting the soles of their shoes. Many (before hidden) wonders are now exposed to view, and we give it as our opinion, that the curiosities now to be seen, are greater than when the waters are high.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, NOV. 12.

Extract of a letter to a merchant in this city, dated Curracoa, Oct. 26.

"It is reported that the Spanish and Patriot squadrons have had an engagement off La Guyra, and that the former were defeated. Should Admiral Brion have been successful, General Bolivar will no doubt gain advantages, and probably will advance with his army from Guayana, where he has been some time quartered. Part of Brion's squadron, sent in boats to Laguira at night for the purpose of cutting out vessels, but was obliged to retreat.

NOV. 14.

The cause of the People against CHARLES N. BALDWIN, for a libel, in having published in the Republican Chronicle, that there "had been swindling in the drawing of the Lottery, &c." came on for trial on Tuesday morning in the Mayor's Court, and was completed at 2 o'clock yesterday morning when the jury brought in a verdict of *Not Guilty.* A report of this case, which has excited a general and deep interest in the community, we understand will speedily be published.

NOV. 16.

We learn by the Maryland, at Philadelphia, from St. Petersburg, that the Guerriere frigate arrived at Elsineur on the 1st, and at Copenhagen on the 2d Sept. She was not saluted at the former place in consequence of Mrs. Campbell being in a state of domestic solicitude. Mrs. C. landed at Copenhagen, when the frigate received the honors due her rank. When Capt. Hammond left Cronstadt, preparations were making to receive the republican minister and the frigate which bore him in a style becoming the dignity of the two great nations, orders to this effect having been given some time previous by the Emperor of Russia.

The Coroner held an inquest, on Saturday morning, on the body of James F. Bull, a native of Hartford, Conn. aged about 30 years, found dead in his store, No 77 Wall-street; who came to his death from the loss of blood from a wound in the back part of his head, which he appeared to have received from a fall or blow.

MASS. BOSTON, NOV. 11.

The Departed Exchange.—It is yet impossible to estimate the extent of the loss by the late destruction of the Exchange Coffee-House. Every part was stored with valuable articles. In several of the spacious halls, and banquetting rooms, the superb and elegant furniture and decorations, chandeliers, mirrors, &c. &c. it was found impossible to remove, and all fell a prey to the rapid and intense flames.

The melancholy pile of ruins of the E. C. H. continues to attract crowds of spectators. The large flock of pigeons belonging to the establishment, are yet seen whirling round the ruin, unwilling to forget the place in which they enjoyed so much plenty.

NOV. 14.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

It is worth the remark that all the predictions and reports of war and difficulties between the United States and Great-Britain, originate in, and are repeated by the London opposition papers, particularly the Morning Chronicle.—As recently as the 10th Aug. it was intimated, that "War with America was inevitable;—that Sir John B. Warren had been sent for express, to take the command of a fleet to be fitted out immediately;—and that press warrants had been issued." Rigmaroles of this fabric are daily circulated, and sometimes have effect on the soft heads of the dealers on the Exchange. On the other hand, the Ministerial papers, (particularly the Courier) are constant in their endeavors to expose the fallacy of these fabrications, and check the speculations they are calculated to produce.—In one of the latest papers we find the following article relating to the above reports:—

"As far as the most authentic intelligence enables us to form any opinion; as far, we believe we may add without fear of contra-

diction, as any accounts have reached Government, there never was a time since the Peace concluded with the United States, in which that Peace was less likely to be disturbed. So far from it, that the diplomatic correspondence between the two Governments is conducted in the most amicable and cordial terms. As far therefore as human foresight can dive into futurity, we have, from the friendly spirit now happily existing, on each side of the Atlantic, every ground for expecting a lasting peace."

The same paper of the 27th August, has the candour to make the following correction:

"A correspondent observes, with regard to the letter of Mr. Arbuthnot, published in our paper of Monday, that Mr. A. was under a mistake in regard to the late treaty of Ghent; as by that treaty all tribes or nations of Indians, with whom the United States were at war at the time of its ratification, are therein alone included; the treaty of Ghent was signed by the respective Plenipotentiaries in December, 1814, and ratified at Washington on 17th Feb. 1815. The treaty of peace with the Creek nation was made by Gen. Jackson, in Aug. 1814, and ratified at Washington on 18th Feb. 1815, which plainly shews that the Creek nation were not included in the treaty of Ghent."

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, November 18, 1818

COMMUNICATION.

☞ *THE Gentlemen of the County of New-London, are requested to meet at the Court-House in the town of New London, on Friday the 27th day of Nov. inst at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of forming an* AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY *in this County.*

It is probably fresh in the memories of the friends of internal improvement, that in the first speech of his excellency Gov. Wolcott, the formation of Agricultural Societies was strongly recommended. Coming from that source, the measure was entitled to great attention, and at that time his recommendation seemed to be the expression of public sentiment. More than eighteen months have elapsed and nothing has been done in this part of the State, to organize such a Society—It has been the business of every body and no one appearing to take the lead, has met the fate which generally attends such divided responsibility. At length, however, a number of gentlemen have requested a meeting of those who may feel an interest in this business. It was at first contemplated to hold the first meeting during the session of the County Court at Norwich, but as it would interfere, in some measure, with the business of the Court, it has been thought advisable to commence as soon as possible, and the day after Thanksgiving has been fixed on for trying the minds of the gentlemen of the County on this subject.

It is believed that there can be no division of opinion, upon a matter of such interest and importance to the Agricultural concerns of our County—And that nothing but an opportunity has been wanting for gentlemen to express their willingness to unite upon any plan for improvements in agriculture and the general interest of rural pursuits.

We are requested to state that the donation to the Miss Baileys, mentioned in our last, in an article taken from the Hartford Courant, was not made by *Franklin Chapter*, but by the *Grand Lodge* of the State.

Secretary of the Navy.

The President of the United States, has appointed the Hon. SMITH THOMPSON, Chief Justice of the State of New-York, Secretary of the Navy, in the place of the Hon. Benjamin W. Crowninshield, resigned.

The Members of Congress (says the National Intelligencer of the 10th inst.) begin to assemble at the seat of government. Mr. Gaillard, the President pro tempore of the Senate, arrived here a day or two ago.—Messrs. Wilson and Fromentin, of the Senate, have also arrived.

From the Boston Centinel.

MR. EDITOR.—In the general commiseration on the late calamity by fire, permit a female to offer here to Mrs. Barnum, the lady of the keeper of the establishment destroyed, and by whom the female department of it was directed. Uniting the intelligence and manners of a Lady, she was an exemplar of industry, neatness, and benevolence; and was beloved by her domestics as a mother. Under her direction nearly thirty domestics pursued their occupations without noise, confusion or waste.—Within a few months more than 2000 yards of carpeting was laid down, under her care, in the house: thirty sets of bed curtains made, and during the last week no less than ten barrels of the necessary article, soap, were made from the materials of the house. Under her directions upwards of fifty poor families were daily fed from the great quantities of broken meats, necessarily made in so extensive an establishment.—The failure of this source of charity adds to the sufferings which the late calamity has occasioned. E. M.

There were exported from New-Orleans from November 1817, to September last, eighty three thousand four hundred and nine bales of cotton, and all excepting eight thousand, went direct to European markets.

Mr Poletica, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, is said to be attending the Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle, when that Congress shall break up, he will take his departure for this country.

Indian Treaties.—A letter from the Governor of Indiana to the Lieut. Governor of the same State, dated at St. Mary's on the 8th of Oct says—"We have formed a treaty with the Wea tribe of Indians, ceding all the claims they have to lands in Indiana, Ohio, or Illinois: with the Potawatimies for all the claims they have S. East of the Wabash; with the Delawares for their claims in Indiana; and with the Potawatimies for their claim from the mouth of the Tippecanoe to the mouth of the Vermillion, and twenty-five miles back from the Wabash river. We have yet pending a negociation, with the Miami tribe; its result is doubtful."—*N. Y. C. Adv.*

The Steam Boat Mobile, built on the Merrimack, at Salisbury, under the superintendance of Capt. Edmund Bartlett, of this town, was launched a few days since, and lays at the Upper Long Wharf. She is intended for the navigation of Mobile Bay, and the Alabama River, and is pronounced to be a neat, strong built boat, of a very easy draught of water. She is rigged as a three-masted schr. and will not receive her engine, machinery, &c. till she arrives out. Mr. William Dodge, the inventor of the new Printing Press, which bears his name, and probably the most ingenious mechanic in our country, is the constructor of her engine, &c. on a plan much improved from Fulton's, being less complex and consequently not so liable to get out of repair.—*Newburyport Herald.*

Lieut.-Governor Taylor, of New-York, in accepting his choice as a member of the Otsego Agricultural Society thus eulogises agriculture:—

"Agriculture is the most noble pursuit of man—it attaches him in a singular manner to his native soil—it creates industry, the purest source of happiness—it gives independence and content of mind—it produces the benign reflection, that mankind subsists on the fruits of his labor; and above all, constantly reminds him of the goodness of that Being from whence he derives all his blessings."

A private letter from St. Barthalomews, dated October 8th, and received in Washington City, states that the government of Sweden has sold that Island, to what power is not known, but almost certainly to Russia. The sale was made on the 9th of June last, and is to be consummated in December next. This has much disappointed a hope, which the inhabitants appeared to have indulged in, that the United States would have purchased it—for what purpose however, or with what object, we do not exactly see.—*Nat. Intell.*

Murders.

The Rev Mr. Frey, the converted Jew, preached at Bridgeport on the 8th inst and a collection was made for building a house of worship at New-York.

The receipts at the Theatre at New York, at Mr. Philippe' late benefit, were $1300.

An Italian at Charleston, S. C. advertises to sing, Per Se, Duets and Quartets, so as that two or four voices shall be heard.

A bachelor in Flanders is said to have made a will leaving four millions of livres to Bonaparte, and then committed suicide!

Several Philadelphians at Canton, have remitted teas to the amount of $150—the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to Charitable Societies

A Delaware paper asserts that a Pumpkin was raised in that State the past season which weighed 105 lbs. and was 7 feet 3 inches in circumference.

A German advertises that he extracts inflammable gas from bones.

A house in Ohio has been nearly demolished by lightning. The supper table and all the articles on it were destroyed, but the persons sitting at it were not injured.

The U. S. sloop of war Hornet is supposed to have arrived in the Chesapeake from Copenhagen.

Mr. Eustis, our late Minister to Holland, with his lady, and Mr. Appleton, the late Secretary of legation, have arrived in Washington City, from Boston.

It is reported that Mr. Jefferson, late President of the United States is seriously indisposed.

It is stated that before this time the British have restored to the Americans the settlement at Columbia River, and it is probable that next year a regiment of U. S. troops will be stationed there, and a line of posts established across the continent.

A New-Brunswick paper intimates that the surveyors have found that the Highlands indicated as a boundary by the Treaty of 1783, lay southward of St. John River, leaving the whole of that river, the settlements on the Madawaska, and that route to Canada, in the hands of the English.—*Bost. Pal.*

In the new State of Illinois, Shadrach Bond is elected Governor, and Mr. Menard Lieutenant Governor, of the State. Elias Kent Kane is appointed Secretary of State. The Legislature of the State commenced its first session on the 5th ult.

Thursday, 31st Dec next, is appointed, by the Executive authority of New Hampshire, to be observed as a Day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise, throughout that State

The Governor of the State of New-Jersey, has issued his Proclamation, appointing Thursday, the 10th of Dec. to be observed throughout that State, as a Day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer.

Parker Cleveland, A. M. A. A. S. Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and Lecturer on Chemistry and Mineralogy in Bowdoin College, was elected a member of the Geological Society, of London, on the 12th June last.

Steam Boat Launch.—Last week was launched from the ship-yard in this city, the first steam boat ever built on Connecticut River.—It is designed for a tow boat, to ply between this city and the mouth of the River.—*Hartford Courant.*

Ninian Edwards and Jesse B. Thomas are elected by the Legislature of Illinois, to be Senators in Congress from that state.

Col. Trumbull's picture of the *Declaration of Independence* will be exhibited a short time in Boston, before its removal to Washington.

In the United States, it is believed there are 180 Auxiliary Bible Societies, and one fourth of them are said to be conducted by females.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

PUBLIC ACTS,
OCTOBER SESSION, 1818.

An Act relative to the election of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, Treasurer, and Secretary.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled,* That the Constables of the several towns in this State shall warn the Electors of their respective Towns to meet together on the first Monday of April in each year at the usual place of holding elections or at such other place as may have been previously designated by an annual town meeting, in such towns respectively, at nine of the clock in the morning of said day, which warning shall be given at least five days previous to said meetings, by posting notice thereof on the sign posts in such towns, and in such other places as they deem necessary.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the town Clerk and Select Men in the several towns, are hereby authorized, if they deem it expedient, to designate the person who shall preside at such meetings of the Electors: but in case no presiding officer is designated by the town Clerk and Select men, the Electors shall choose the presiding officer; in which choice the town Clerk, if present, and in his absence, the oldest select man present shall preside.

§ 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the Electors present at any such meeting, shall first proceed to choose the Representative or Representatives to which such Town is entitled in the General Assembly next ensuing said Election.

§ 4. *Be it further enacted,* That at such meetings of the Electors, immediately after the choice of Representatives, the Electors shall be called upon by the presiding officer to bring in their ballots for Senators in the General Assembly of this State next ensuing said elections, and each Elector present may thereupon deliver his vote or suffrage for a number of persons, not exceeding twelve, whom he would choose Senators, with the names written on one piece of paper: after the votes for Senators are given in, the presiding officer shall call upon the Electors to bring in their votes for the persons they would choose Governor, Lieut. Governor, Treasurer, and Secretary of the State for the year ensuing said election, in the order above named. The presiding officer assisted by the Town Clerk and Select Men, shall count the votes; and declare them in the public meeting of the Electors, and shall also make duplicate lists of the votes for Senators, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer, and Secretary; one of each lists of votes shall be sealed up by the presiding officer, directed to the Secretary of this State, and returned to the Secretary or to the Sheriff of the County in which the town is situate, within ten days after such meeting, and the other within three days after such meeting shall be delivered to the town Clerk, each Sheriff receiving said votes shall within fifteen days after said meeting, return the same or cause them to be returned to the Secretary of this State, the votes for Lieutenant-Governor shall be counted by the same persons appointed to count the votes for Governor; and a fair list of the votes for Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer and Secretary shall be made by the persons authorized to receive and count the same, and laid before the General Assembly on the first day of their session, who shall declare the persons elected to said offices respectively. The votes for Senators, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer and Secretary, shall be counted within the month of April in each year—and the original returns of all votes made by the presiding officer, shall be submitted to the General Assembly on the first day of their session.

§ 5. In the Election of Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer and Secretary, a majority of the votes given shall be necessary to constitute a choice; and if no person has a majority of votes given for either of said officers, the General Assembly shall proceed to fill the vacancy.

§ 6. In case the office of Treasurer, Secretary, Controller, become vacant by death or resignation, the Governor shall fill the vacancy unless the same occurs during the session of the General Assembly, in which case they shall appoint a successor.

§ 7. The bond required by law to be given by the Treasurer, shall be accepted and approved by the Senate of this State, before the Treasurer enters upon the duties of his office; except when the Governor appoints, in which case the bond shall be approved by the Governor.

§ 8. *Be it further enacted,* That so much of the Act entitled An Act for regulating the election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Assistants, &c. and the Acts in addition to and alteration of the same as relate to undue influence, bribery and corruption in elections, and which relate to the preservation of order and preventing disturbance in Freeman's Meetings, and relative to persons voting in Freeman's Meeting who are not qualified, and putting in more votes than one for the same person at the same election, be and the same are hereby extended to the meetings of the Electors and the proceedings under this Act.

General Assembly, October Session, 1818.

GIDEON TOMLINSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Governor.*
Attest—THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

An Act relative to the admission of Electors.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled,* That the Town Clerk and Select men of each town in this State are hereby authorized (if they deem it expedient and necessary) to meet at the place of choosing Representatives and State officers in the General Assembly, on the Thursday next preceding the first Monday of April in each year, at 9 o'clock in the morning of said day, for the purpose of examining and deciding upon all applications to be admitted to the privileges of electors.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted,* That in all such cases it shall be the duty of the Town Clerk and Select men, to cause notice of such meeting to be given to the inhabitants of the town, where such meetings are held, by posting such notice on the public sign posts in said town, or by publishing the same in some public newspaper printed in such town, which notice shall be given at least five days previous to such meeting.

§ 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the Town Clerk and Select men of the several towns in this State shall meet together on the 1st Monday of April in each year, at nine of the clock in the morning of said day, at the place of holding elections, for the purpose of receiving, examining, and deciding on all applications to be admitted to the privilege of Electors, and it shall be the duty of the Select men and Town Clerk to make certified lists in writing of all such persons as are judged duly qualified at either of said meetings, which list shall be delivered to the Town Clerk and recorded in the records of the Town, and shall be sufficient evidence that the persons contained in said list, respectively possess the requisite qualifications for electors of this State.

§ 4. *Be it further enacted,* That every person found qualified as aforesaid, upon taking the oath provided for Electors shall be admitted an elector of this State, and the names of all such electors admitted and sworn as aforesaid, shall be enrolled by the Town Clerk in the records of such Town.

§ 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the oath provided for Electors may be administered at either of said meetings of the Town Clerk & Select men, by any person authorized to administer oaths, and shall be as follows, viz.

You A. B. do solemnly swear, (or affirm as the case may be) that you will be true and faithful to the State of Connecticut, and the Constitution and government thereof, as a free and independent State, and to the Constitution of the United States, and whensoever you shall be called to give your vote, or suffrage touching any matter which concerns this State or the United States, you shall give it as you shall judge will conduce to the best good of the same without respect of persons or favor of any man—So help you God

§ 6. *Be it further enacted,* That the Select men and Clerk of each town in this State, shall previous to entering on the duty of examining of the qualifications of electors take the following oath, viz.

You do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that you will faithfully discharge according to law, the duties of the office of examiner of the qualifications of electors to the best of your ability—So help you God.

General Assembly, October Session, 1818.

GIDEON TOMLINSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Governor.*
Attest—THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

An Act prescribing forms for the return of votes.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled,* That the presiding officers at the meetings of the electors in the respective towns in this State shall make out the certificates of the votes and proceedings of the elections, according to the forms hereafter prescribed; that is to say, of the votes for Senators to the General Assembly, as follows, viz.

At a meeting of the electors in the Town of legally warned and held on the first Monday of April A. D.—the following persons received the number of votes annexed to their names respectively, for Senators to the next General Assembly of this State, viz.

Names	Number of votes in words at full length.

Duplicate list of votes for Senators.
Certified by A. B. Presiding Officer.

Of the votes for Governor, as follows, viz. At a meeting of the electors in the Town of legally warned and held on the first Monday of April, A. D.—the following persons received the number of votes annexed to their names respectively for Governor of this State.

Names	Number of votes in words at full length.

Duplicate list of votes for Governor.
Certified by A. B. Presiding Officer.

Of the votes for Lieutenant-Governor as follows, viz. At a meeting of the electors in the Town of legally warned and held on the first Monday of April, A. D.—the following persons received the number of votes annexed to their names respectively, for Lieutenant-Governor of this State.

Names	Number of votes in words at full length.

Duplicate list of votes for Lieutenant-Governor. Certified by
A. B. Presiding Officer.

Of the votes for Treasurer, as follows, viz. At a meeting of the electors in the Town of legally warned and held on the first Monday of April A. D.—the following persons received the number of votes annexed to their names respectively, for Treasurer of this State.

Names	Number of votes in words at full length.

Duplicate list of votes for Treasurer.
Certified by A. B. Presiding Officer.

Of the votes for Secretary as follows, viz. At a meeting of the electors in the Town of legally warned and held on the first Monday of April A. D.—the following persons received the number of votes annexed to their names respectively, for Secretary of this State.

Names	Number of votes in words at full length.

Duplicate list of votes for Secretary.
Certified by A. B. Presiding Officer.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Presiding Officers, in making out said certified lists shall insert the number of votes for each person voted for, in words at full length.

§ 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the superscription on each of said certified lists, to be returned to the Secretary of this State, shall be as follows, viz.—

To the Secretary of this State,
Votes of the electors in town of
for (there insert the offices) taken and sealed up by A. B. Presiding Officer.

§ 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of this State for the time being, shall annually transmit blank forms for the return of votes, to the town clerks of the various towns in this State, for the use of said towns.

General Assembly, October Session, 1818.

GIDEON TOMLINSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Governor.*
Attest—THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

"A Subscriber" is informed that the substance of his communication has already appeared in the Courier

Marine.

Ship Marcus, Hilliard, has cleared at New-York for Havre.

At Gravesend, Sept. 23d, brig Alliance Culver, from New Orleans.

Sloop Oliver Wolcott, Stellerman, has arrived at New-York, 4 days from Norfolk

The ship Swift, Price, 36 days from Coast of Chili, has arrived at New Bedford, with 1000 bbls oil. Left the coast in company with ship Franklin, and a brig both for Nantucket. Spoke in May last, ship Eliza Barker, of New-York, with 600 bls oil—had been robbed of all their clothing by a privateer.

Married,

At Franklin, Mr. JAMES ARMSTRONG, of Camillus, State of New York, to Miss MARTHA DOW: Mr JOSIAH ARMSTRONG, to Miss ELIZABETH DOW: Mr. JABEZ ELLIS, to Miss CLARICE LAND: Mr. LEVI SAMSON, to Miss OLIVE GREEN, of Norwich: Mr. SAMUEL COOK, to Miss MEHITABLE DEANE

At Groton, Mr. AMOS CONNING to Miss MATILDA GUYANT.

Died,

At Norfolk, Virg. Mrs. ELIZABETH BARRON, relict of Com Barron, late of the U. S. Navy.

At Baltimore, Col DANIEL DULANEY, a veteran of the Revolution, and a tried patriot.

In Philadelphia, Dr. PHILIP SYNG DORSEY, professor of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania.

At Boston, WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. aged 30, Consul of the U. S. at Palermo, in Sicily, from whence he had recently returned for the benefit of his health.

At Voluntown, the 28th ult. Mrs. SARAH DOUGLASS, aged 54, consort of Mr. James Douglass.

In this city, AUGUSTUS, son of Mr. Augustus Lathrop.

FOR NEW-YORK,
THE Packet ELIZA, C. Dawson, master, will sail on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock.
Nov 13

FOR SALE,
ON board the sloop Liberty, of Wareham, Wm. Barrows, master, now lying at Norwich-Landing,
40 tons Iron Hollow Ware,
15 doz. Iron Shovels,
which will be sold on reasonable terms by the subscriber, on board sloop.
Nov. 18. JOHN BENT.

WANTED,
1000 bushels Oats.
Nov. 17. C. ELLS.

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAS taken an establishment for the purpose of supplying his friends and the public with the
Staff of Life,
has commenced the *Baking Business*, in its various branches, at his Bake-House, a few rods north of the hay-scales, in Chelsea, where he keeps constantly on hand both hard and soft Crackers, Pilot Bread, Ginger Bread, Butter Biscuit, Soda Biscuit, and sugar Tea Cakes—all which he will sell cheap for cash.
ALBERT BEEBE.
Who wishes to purchase,
3 or 400 wt. firkin BUTTER.
Chelsea, Nov. 18, 1818. 2w

Taxes Wanted.
THE subscriber has in his hands, to collect of the inhabitants of the town of Preston, a State Tax, on levy 1817, to receive the same will be at the Widow *Hannah Witter's*, on the 27th inst from 10 o'clock, A. M. till 12; same day at *Joseph Chapman's*, from 2 till 4 o'clock, P. M.; on the 28th at *William Brown's*, from 1 o'clock, P. M. till 4; on the 30th at *George Phillips'*, from 9 till 12, A. M.
ERASTUS BREWSTER, *Col'r.*
N. B. Those who are in arrears to the subscriber for back Taxes, will save cost by immediate attention. E. B. *Col'r.*
Preston, Nov. 16, 1818. 2—

NOTICE.
ALL persons who have open accounts with the *Jewett City Manufacturing Company*, are requested to call at their Store, and settle the same without delay. W. PALMER, *Agt.*
Nov. 18. 2—

Horse Stolen.
STOLEN, on the night of Tuesday the 3d inst. a light sorrel coloured *HORSE*, between 12 and 16 years old, with white hind feet and square tail. The Horse was seen at Mill-town, in North-Stonington, on Wednesday morning the 4th inst, in the possession of a man aged about 40 or 50 years, wearing a grey coat or short surtout, who had with him another Horse, of a bay colour, and there enquired for and took the road to Providence. *A liberal reward* will be paid for the apprehension of the Horse and Thief, or either of them.
D. C. BACKUS.
Norwich, Nov. 10, 1818.

POETRY.

From the London Literary Gazette.

PITY.

HOW lovely in the arch of Heaven,
Appears yon sinking orb of light,
As parting through the clouds of even,
It gilds the rising shades of night'
Yet brighter, fairer shines the tear,
That trickles o'er misfortune's bier!

Sweet is the murmur of the gale
That whispers thro' the summer's grove;
Soft is the tone of friendship's tale,
And softer still the voice of love;
Yet softer far the tears that flow,
To mourn—to soothe, another's wo!

Richer than richest diadem
That glitters on the monarch's brow;
Purer than ocean's purest gem,
Or all that wealth or art can show—
The drop that swells in Pity's eye,
The pearl of sensibility!

Is there a spark in earthly mould,
Fraught with one ray of heavenly fire?
Does man one trait of virtue hold,
That even angels must admire?
That spark is Pity's radiant glow:
That trait, the tear for others' wo!

Let false philosophy decry
The noblest feeling of the mind;
Let wretched sophists madly try
To prove a pleasure more refin'd—
They only strive in vain to steal
The tenderness they cannot feel!

To sink in nature's last decay,
Without a friend to mourn the fall—
To mark its embers die away,
Deplor'd by none—unwept by all—
This—this is sorrow's deadliest curse,
Nor bale, nor hell can form a worse!

Take wealth—I know its paltry worth;
Take honor—it will pass away;
Take pow'r—I scorn the bounded earth;
Take pom —its trappings soon decay:
But spare me, grant me Pity's tear,
To soothe my wo—and mourn my bier!

BALTIMORE.—The following historical facts (says the Federal Republican) show the rapid and unparalleled increase of Baltimore. We hear much about the western country, but we believe that in rapidity of growth, that country affords no parallel to Baltimore.

"In 1729, four commissioners purchased the ground on which this city has been erected, for the sum of forty shillings per acre. One of these commissioners, Doctor George Buchanan, remained in the office of town commissioner till the time of his death. Baltimore then was a very inconsiderable village. One of the sons of this gentleman lives to witness its rapid rise to wealth and importance. Baltimore, in the year 1816, paid into the treasury of the U. States, duties to the immense amount of $3,865,972 74 cents."

New-Orleans is said to have increased in population full three-fourths since its annexation to the United States, and now contains forty thousand inhabitants. It is supposed that the yellow fever would not be known there under a proper system of police, which, it is probable, will be so far improved, by the next season, as greatly to contribute towards its extinction.

A valuable bed of Plaster has lately been discovered within a few miles of the village of Cleaveland, Ohio, equal in quality to any in Canada, or in the known world.—*Zanesville Express.*

A company has been established in London, under the very singular title of "The Royal Patent Burial Company," and they very gravely invite the Public to inspect their newly invented Metallic Coffins.

Spiritual Pride.—It is greatly to be regretted that suavity of speech and urbanity of manners appear with some good people to rank among heterodox virtues. But I have yet to learn in what page of revelation courtesy is proscribed. Gold is not the less weighty for being burnished, nor the diamond the less valuable for being polished, nor real religion the less pure for being decorated with the ornament of real courtesy. The honour of a saint receives no contamination or alloy from the manners of a gentleman.

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts of the *Industry Manufacturing Company*, are by order of said Company, placed in the hands of *James Alexander, Esq.* for collection. AMOS TREAT, *Agent for said Company.*

Voluntown, Nov. 2, 1818. 1—

Wanted Immediately,

A good new milch Cow.

SAMUEL TYLER.

Norwich, Nov. 11. 1—

ALL persons are forbid harboring or trusting JOHN MAYO, on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting. HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, Nov. 11, 1818. 1—

NOTICE.

THE indispensable necessity of money compels the subscribers to call the attention of all those that are indebted by Book, or Notes that are due, all of which, without exception, if not settled previous to the first day of December next, will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

CALVIN TYLER & CO.

WANTED,

Rye, Oats, Flax Seed, White Beans, Walnuts and Chesnuts—for which cash will be paid.

Norwich, Oct. 26 51—

NEW GOODS.

BLACK, blue, mixed, London brown, drab, green, buff, white, corbeau and scarlet Broadcloths; black, blue, green and fawn coloured Pelisse Cloths; black, blue, mixed, Coboung-mixed, drab and white Cassimeres; black, blue, brown, and mixed Plain Cloths; Sattinets; Coatings; Stockinets; Prince's Cord; Baizes; black, white, red, crimson, yellow, green and lead coloured Flannels; black, white, scarlet, drab, London brown and printed Rattinets; American and English Rose Blankets; Muffs and Tippets; black, blue, green, orange, lead, fawn, crimson, cinnamon and scarlet col'd Bombazets; Wildbores; Calimancoes; Tabby & common Velvets; India, Florence and Levantine Lustrings; plain and figured Sattins; Canton and Italian Crapes; Callicoes; Ginghams; Long Lawns; Cambrics; Jaconet and Book Muslins; Dimoties; Irish and German Linens; English and American Cotton Shirtings; Humhums; Russia and American Diapers; English, Irish and American Checks, Stripes; Chambrays; Cotton and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs; Bandanna, Madras, Romall and Flag Handkerchiefs; Silk, Cotton & Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs; Silk, Cotton and Woollen Vestings; men's and women's Cotton, Silk and Worsted Stockings; men's Silk and Leather Gloves; ladies' Silk, Leather and Kid Gloves; Cotton and Silk Umbrellas; Parasols; Ribbons; Velvet-Ribbons; Sarsnets; black and white Laces; Cotton and Linen Threads; Ferrets; Tapes; Shoe and Quality Bindings; Silk and Twist; Cotton and Deer Skin Suspenders; Oil Cloths; House Papers; Pins; Needles; Knitting Needles; Cotton and Woollen Stocking Yarn; Combs; Shears; Scissors, &c. &c.

W. I., N. E. and Old Jamaica Rum; French, Spanish and Cider Brandy; Holland and American Gin; Molasses; Honey; London Porter; lump, white Havana, India and brown Sugars; Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, Lisbon, Sicily and Malaga Wines; hyson, young hyson, hyson-skin, souchong and bohea Teas; Coffee; Chocolate; Rice; Raisins; Crackers; Starch; Allspice; Pepper; Ginger; Cassia; Nutmegs; Mace; Cloves; Salt Petre; Tobacco; Maccaboy, Rappee and Scotch Snuff; Powder and Shot; Soap; Turks Island, Cape and Blown Salt, &c

Plain and gilt framed Looking Glasses, various patterns; Tea Trays; brass, iron and brass top Shovels and Tongs; brass, front, brass top and cast iron Andirons; Knives and Forks; plated, brass and iron Candlesticks; Snuffers; Snuffer Trays; brass Kettles; Warming Pans; Flat Irons; Frying Pans; Bellows, &c. &c.

Quarto, octavo and common Bibles; Testaments; Spelling Books; Preceptors; English Readers; Introduction; and 5th vols. of Elements of Useful Knowledge; Dwight's Geographies; Root's and Daboll's Arithmetics; Murray's Grammars and Exercises; Perry's Dictionaries; Dwight's Psalms and Hymns; Scott's Lessons; Columbian Orators; Primers; Toy Books; Blank Books; Almanacks for 1819; Writing Paper; Quills; Slates and Pencils; Lead Pencils; Wafers; Ink Powder, &c. &c

English, c. c. and blue printed Plates, all sizes; enamelled, c. c. and blue printed Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers; China Tea Cups and Saucers; blue printed and brown lined Dining Sets, 145 pieces each; blue printed, enamelled and China Tea Sets; fluted and plain Tumblers; Decanters, &c &c.

Logwood; Fustick; Redwood; ground Camwood; Hatch and Nicaragua Wood, by the ton, cwt. or less; Allum; Copperas; Blue Vitriol, per cwt. or less; Cream Tartar; Pearl Ashes; Bengal and Spanish Flote Indigo; Madder; Nutgalls; Gum Arabic; Oil Vitriol; Aqua Fortis; Olive Oil; summer strained and winter pressed Sperm. and Elephant Oil, per bbl. or gallon; Press Papers; Tenter Hooks; Cotton, Wool and Jack Cards; Clothier's Brushes; Weaver's Slays; Roll Brimstone; ground do. &c &c.

White and Red Lead; Spanish Brown; Spanish and Paris White; Stone, Spruce, Patent and King's Yellow; Yellow Ochre; Venetian Red; Umber; Verdigrease; Vermillion; Prussian Blue; Litharge; White Vitriol; Red and White Chalk; Lampblack; Linseed Oil; Glue; Spirits Turpentine; Rozin; Copal and Shellac Gums; Hair Pencils; Paint Brushes; Gold Leaf; Copal and Rozin Varnish; Coach Lacker; Ivory Black; Pumice Stone; Rotten Stone, &c &c.

Russia, Swede's, English and American flat, round and square Iron, various sizes; English rolled Cart, Chaise and Waggon Tire; Spike and Nail Rods; Share Moulds and Land Sides; Axle Tree and Crow Bar Moulds; Nail Plates; Sheet Iron; English blister, German, American and Tub Steel; English and American Cart, Waggon and Chaise Boxes, &c. &c.

2300 feet Window Glass, consisting of English, Swedish and American 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10; 6, 6½ and 7 feet Still Screws; 5½ and 6 feet cross cut do.; hand, sash, pannel, key-hole and wood do.; cut and wrought Nails, Tacks and Brads, all sizes; Shovels and Spades; Bar Lead; Screw Augurs; Bed Cords; Cod Lines; Trace Rope and Chains; Iron and Brass Wire; Grind Stones; Demijohns; Gin Cases; plain, plated and silver mounted Horse Whips; Sleigh Bells; Violin Strings; counter, clothes', shoe, horse and white-wash Brushes, &c. &c. together with an assortment of Hard-ware, Hollow-ware, Stone, Wooden, Yellow, Earthen and Bristol Wares, &c. &c. &c. all which will be sold for cash, country produce, short credit, or American manufactures, as low as can be had in town.

ROGER HUNTINGTON & CO.

Nov. 3, 1818. 52—

Hardware Goods.

10 tons Iron Hollow Ware,
Cooking Stoves,
200 setts Cart and Waggon Boxes,
English and American Window Glass, of all sizes, from 6 by 8 to 16 by 22,
Russia, Swede's and English, flat, square and round Iron, Sheet Iron,
Nail Plates, Nail and Spike Rods,
Plough Shares and Share Moulds,
English blistered, and Crawley, American blistered, German, Swede's and Cast Steel, Sheet Lead, Shot,
Sad Irons, English and Am. Shovels,
Brass and Brass-head Andirons and Shovel and Tongs,
Cut and Wrought Nails, Tacks & Brads,
200 doz. Knives and Forks,
100 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives,
Razors, Scissors, Shears & Sheep Shears,
Butts, Screws, H-and HL Hinges,
Shoe Knives, Rasps, Awls, Tacks, Hammers, Pincers, &c.
Clock Balls and Capitols,
Commode Knobs, Handles & Escutcheons,
Brass, plated, japann'd and iron Candlesticks,
Tea Trays and Waiters, Snuffers and Trays,
Slates, Ink Stands, Ink Powder,
Hand Saws, Files,
Screw Augurs, Brushes,
Norfolk and Bright Thumb Latches,
Stock, pad, cup'oard, chest, trunk, draw and clock case Locks,
Morocco Pocket Books and Purses,
Elastick and Wire Knitting Pins,
400 groce Buttons,
Shaving Soap, Boxes and Brushes,
Gilt and Mahogany frame Looking Glasses,
Sand Paper, Scale Beams, Whips,
Trace Chains, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

Sept. 30. 47—

Flax-Seed.

Joseph H. Strong,

WILL pay an uncommonly high price for FLAX-SEED, if delivered immediately.

Who has for sale,

FLAX-SEED OIL.

Norwich, Oct. 7. 46—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

He will pay the same price for weaving as the Factories

HARVEY MORGAN

Norwich June 10, 1818 33tf—

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber has taken the BLACKSMITH'S SHOP of Capt. *Augustus Lathrop*, late in the occupancy of Captain *Thomas Allen*, near the Rev. Elect *Strong's* meeting-house, where all the various branches of the trade will be carried on, and work executed in the best manner, with dispatch and punctuality. All persons indebted, whose accounts are more than four months standing, for work done by me at my shop at Bean-Hill, are requested to call and give their notes, or make payment for the same.

WILLIAM LEE.

Norwich, Oct. 2, 1818. 48—

Beans, Oats, and Flax Seed.

THE subscriber will pay cash for good White Beans, Oats and Flax Seed, if delivered soon.

EBENEZER HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, Nov. 3. 52—

Wanted Immediately,

10,000 feet 2 inch Oak Plank,
200 tons Ship Timber,
20 or 30 barrels Cider,—for which cash will be paid.

Also to hire,

20 good Ship Carpenters.

SAMUEL STORY.

Norwich, Nov. 4, 1818. 52-3w—

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 31st Oct. 1818, an indented apprentice black boy named

HORATIO HARRIS,

in the 21st year of his age—wore and carried away sundry articles of clothing. Whoever will apprehend said boy shall receive one Cent Reward, and no charges. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said Boy, on my account, on penalty of the law.

SAMUEL HYDE.

Franklin, Nov. 4, 1818. 52—

Classical & School Books.

R. HUBBARD,

OFFERS for sale at his Book-Store, in Shetucket-street, the most extensive assortment of

Classical & School Books,

ever offered for sale in this market.

Country Merchants and School Masters may be supplied in large or small quantities, on the most reasonable terms for cash, credit or produce.

STATIONARY,

in great variety and of superior qualities.

Nov. 4.

BY virtue of orders from the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, the subscribers will sell at Public Auction, on Friday the 27th day of Nov. inst. so much of the

Real Estate

of Mr. *Gilbert Gardner*, late of Bozrah, deceased, as will raise the sum of $246.86 with the incident charges of sale. Sale to commence on the premises at 1 o'clk P. M.

JOHN WAY, }
SALLINA GARDNER, } *Adm'rs.*

Bozrah, Nov. 9, 1818. 1—

NOTICE.

THE Selectmen of Norwich will receive proposals till 12 o'clock of the 18th inst. Nov for furnishing Medical and Surgical attendance, and Medicine, for the poor of said town, in and out of the alms-house, for one year next following said 18th Nov. when a contract will be made with the person offering the best terms.

Proposals will also be received for boarding and nursing the State Paupers now in the alms-house, and those which may from time to time arrive in this town, for one year next following said 18th November.

Nov. 9, 1818. 1—

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVING been appointed Commissioners on the estate of

DANIEL LUCK,

late of Brooklyn, deceased, represented insolvent—and the Hon. Court of Probate having limited six months from this date for the creditors to exhibit their claims—*Give Notice*, that we will attend at the house of *Pascal P. Tyler*, in said Brooklyn, on the first Monday in March next at 2 o'clock, P. M. to receive and adjust the same.

Dated Brooklyn, Nov. 4, 1818.

PETER DAVISON, }
FRED'K TYLER, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

1 SAMUEL HINKLEY, *Adm'r.*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich within and for the District of Norwich, on the 24th day of Oct. A. D. 1818—

Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. WILLIAM BALDWIN,

late of said Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mrs. *Allice Baldwin*, and Messrs. *Philip Huntington and Barrel Lathrop*, Ex'rs. or be debarred a recovery according to law—they giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Norwich.

Attest. HENRY STRONG, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Allice Baldwin, }
Philip Huntington, } Ex'rs.
52 *Barrel Lathrop.* }

MR BOND's

Account of Botany Bay, &c.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

IN consequence of the absolutely unprecedented orders for Copies of this Publication, a Sixth Edition has recently been published, to be had only of the learned Author in person—To prevent trouble, the money must be paid at the time of ordering the above celebrated work.

Names of those who have ordered Copies:—Prince Regent, Duke of York, Duke of Kent, Duke of Sussex, Duke of Cambridge, Duke of Devonshire, Duke of Newcastle, Duke of Argyle, Marquis of Northampton, Marquis of Thomond, Marquis Donegall, Marquis of Tweedale, Lord Annesley, Lord Cahir, Lord Mayo, Lord Northland, Lord Lifford, Lord Fingall, Lord Lake, Lord Glenbervie, Lord Glentworth, Lord Glasgow, Lord Bantry, Baron Graham, Baron Hotham, Bishop of Salisbury, Bishop of Dublin, her Majesty, Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of York, Duchess of Devonshire, Marchioness of Townshend, Baroness Howe, Dowager Lady de Clifford, Lady Wellington, Dowager Countess Liverpool, &c."

Philadelphia, printed by T. S. Manning.

November 4.

A Postrider

IS wanted to distribute the Courier through Preston, Voluntown, and a part of the State of Rhode-Island.

Nov. 4.

The Steam-Boat Fulton,

Captain Law,

WILL stop running to Norwich after the 10th of October, and will continue running from New-London and New-Haven, the remainder of the season, at the usual hours and days as heretofore.

Sept. 30. 47—

For Savannah.

THE Sloop VENUS will sail for Savannah, via New-York, on or about the 20th inst.—For freight or passage apply to Capt. D. HAVENS, or JED. HUNTINGTON.

Nov. 4. 52—

For Charleston and Savannah,

The Brig Mary,

GEO. A. SYDLEMAN, master, will leave Norwich the last of this week, be at New-London on the 20th, and sail thence the 23d, touching at Charleston. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or to

ANDREW & JOSEPH PERKINS.

Norwich, Nov. 10, 1818. 1—

To Let,

THE HOUSE & BARN, lately occupied by *Orin Sholes*, situated at the east end of Wharf Bridge.

Nov. 10. C. ELLIS.

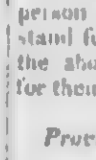
Tavern for sale.

THE large and convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, in *Preston*, situated about half a mile north of the meeting-house, and at the junction of the roads leading from Hartford to Providence, and from Norwich to Boston and Worcester, with the *Barn* and out buildings, together with about sixty acres of choice LAND adjoining, are offered for sale, on a credit of three years, for good security; also, on the premises, a STORE well situated for a country trader. Any person wishing to purchase a valuable stand for a tavern, will do well to call at the above described place, and examine for themselves. For terms apply to

JOSEPH CADY, Jun.

Providence, R. I. Oct. 10, 1818. 49

FOR SALE,



A FARM,

CONTAINING about 130 acres of excellent LAND, lying in the town of Montville, very pleasantly situated, 5 miles from Chelsea Landing, with a convenient *Dwelling House, Barn*, and other out houses thereon, and is well watered with wells, brooks and living springs. Said Farm is well proportioned for mowing, ploughing, pastoring, and wood-land, with excellent orchards and other fruit trees, and is well known by the *Lopp Farm*. Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

EUNICE BRADFORD.

Montville, Oct 26, 1818. 51tf—

Come and see.

A FARM for sale,

CONTAINING nearly one hundred acres of the first rate of LAND, pleasantly situated in the new town of Griswold, two miles south of the meeting-house, nine miles east of Norwich, with two *Dwelling-Houses.* The same is well proportioned with mowing, plowing, orcharding, woodland and pasturing, well watered with wells, brooks and living springs, and needs no further recommendation than viewing the premises. As this is the best season for viewing lands, it is supposed that gentlemen will call immediately.

Also,

A lot of new Land,

Containing four hundred and fifty acres, in the town of Lackawaxen, County of Pike, State of Pennsylvania, near the Delaware river, being near settlements and stage roads—Wish the purchaser to call immediately, as he can have the whole or either part. A good title will be given.

DANIEL P. STANTON.

Sept. 30. 1818. 47—

STRAYED from the pasture of the subscriber, some time in the month of Sept. last, three young CATTLE, viz: one two-year old Heifer, of a brindle colour, and two yearling Steers, the one a pale red, the other red and white. Whoever will give information so that the said cattle may be obtained, by the subscriber, shall be generously rewarded, by

HENRY T. ROGERS.

Montville, Nov. 5, 1818. 52—

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec 17, 1810. 7—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1818. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII. No. 3.]

The Steam-Boat Fulton,
Captain LAW,

WILL stop running to Norwich after the 10th of October, and will continue running from New-London and New-Haven, the remainder of the season, at the usual hours and days as heretofore.
Sept. 30. 47—

Late Publications.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale at the Blue Store, Shetucket-street, the folowing *NEW WORKS*, at New-York prices, viz:—

Anecdotes of the life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Landaff. Written by himself at different intervals, and revised in 1814. Published by his son, Richard Watson, LL. B. Prebendary of Landaff and Wells. Price $2,75.

The Resources of the United States of America; or a view of the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, financial, political, literary, moral and religious capacity and character of the American People. By John Bristed, counsellor at law, —Author of the Resources of the British Empire. Price $3.

Lord Amherst's Embassy to China, comprising a correct narrative of the public transactions of the embassy, of the voyage to and from China, and of the journey from the mouth of the Pei-ho to the return to Canton. Interspersed with observations upon the face of the country, the polity, moral character, and manners of the Chinese nation. Illustrated by a large map. Price $3.

Narrative of an expedition to explore the river Zaire, usually called the Congo, in South Africa, in 1816, under the direction of Capt. J. K. Tuckey, R. N. To which is added, the Journal of Professor Smith; and some general observations on the country and its inhabitants. Pr. $3.

Considerations on the principal events of the French Revolution.—Posthumous work of the Baroness de Stael. Edited by the Duke de Broglie and the Baron de Stael. Two octavo vols. Price $5.

Greenland, the adjacent seas, and the North-West passage to the Pacific Ocean, illustrated in a voyage to Davis's Strait, during the summer of 1817. With Plates. By Bernard O'Reilly, Esq. Price $1,50.

A series of Popular Essays, illustrative of principles essentially connected with the improvement of *the Understanding, the Imagination, and the Heart.* By Elizabeth Hamilton, author of Letters on the elementary principles of education, Cottagers of Glenburne, &c. In two vols. Price $2.

The Scientific Library, or Repository of Useful and Polite Literature; comprising Astronomy, Geography, Mythology, Ancient History, Modern History, and Chronology. In six volumes. By the Rev Thomas Smith; author of the Sacred Mirror, Universal Atlas, Wonders of Nature and Art, &c &c. Enlarged and improved by Donald McDonald.—Price $5.

Samor, Lord of the bright city. An Heroic Poem. By the Rev H H Milman, M. A. Fellow of Brazenose College, Oxford, and Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading.

Memoir relating to the Highlands; with Anecdotes of ROB ROY, and his family.

The Antiquary. By the author of "Waverly" and "Guy Mannering."

Tales of my Landlord, second series, collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham, Schoolmaster and Parish Clerk of Gandercleugh. In four vols. Price $2,50

Feliz Alvarez, or Manners in Spain, containing descriptive accounts of some of the prominent events of the late peninsular war, and authentic anecdotes illustrative of the Spanish Character, interspersed with Poetry, original and from the Spanish. By Alex. R. C. Dallas, Esq.—Price $2,50.

New Tales, by Mrs. Opie, in two vols. Price $2,00.

Tales for Mothers and Daughters. By Miss Woodland. Price $1,75.

Mandeville. A tale of the seventeenth century in England. Price $2,50.

The Welsh Mountaineer; a novel. By Catharine Hutton, author of the Miser Married. Two vols. Price $2.

The Brownie of Bodsbeck, and other Tales. By James Hogg. Price $1.

Rosabella; or a Mother's Marriage. Five vols. in three. Price $3.

The Wanderer, or Female Difficulties. By Madame D'Arblay. 3 vols. Price $3.

Zuma, or the Tree of Health. Price 50 cents.

Oct. 31.

Stone Lime.

DEXTER's best Stone Lime, just received and for sale by the cask, by
Nov. 11. JOHN LATHROP.

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Fall and Winter Goods,
at very low prices for Cash.
AMONG THEM ARE—
A large assortment of plain, twill'd and stripe Bombazetts,
Crape, Cassimere and Cotton 8-4 Shawls,
Super. and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Flannels, Blankets, Battinetts,
Calicoes, Ginghams, Cambrics,
Fine Book and other Muslins,
Flush and Inserting Trimmings,
Thread Laces,
Canton Crapes,
Plain and Corded Silk Velvets,
Super. black Beaver and Kid Gloves,
Black and white Silk Gloves and Hose,
Angola and Worsted Hosiery,
Russia Sheetings, Irish Linens,
Cotton Shirtings, &c. &c. &c.
Oct. 27. 31—

OCTOBER 13.

FRESH GOODS.

WE have just received and are now opening a very large assortment of
NEW GOODS,
adapted to the season, which we will sell very cheap for cash
AMONG THEM ARE,
100 ps. Bombazetts,
50 do. Broadcloths,
40 do. Flannels,
50 do. steam-loom and other Cotton Shirtings,
Blankets, Coatings, Duffils,
Tartan Plaids, for cloaks,
Fancy Goods, in variety,
200 pr Ladies' Shoes, New-York manufacture, of superior quality and latest fashion.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

NEW BOOK,
Price 62½ cents.
R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale, *Russell's Abridgment of Murray's Grammar*, with lessons of parsing, calculated to facilitate the study of Syntax.

The following is one of the numerous recommendations already obtained:

We have examined an abridgement of Murray's Grammar, proposed to be published by Mr. Wm E. Russell, and fully approve of the few alterations he has made, and think this Compend of Grammar the best we have seen.

His Syntactical Lessons we think a very valuable addition, and calculated to be of great utility to the learner; and recommend them for general use in Schools.

ANDREW LEE D. D.* of Lisbon.
HON. SYLVESTER GILBERT, Hebron.
DYER I HINCKLEY, A. M. Norwich.
GEO HILL, Esq do.
GEO. PERKINS, Esq. do.
CHARLES PERKINS, Esq. do.
JOHN HYDE, Esq. do.

* *The titles were added by the publisher*

N. B The Books may be had of R. PORTER, Norwich, and many country merchants.
Nov 11. 1—

Thomas Robinson,

OFFERS for sale, for cash or short credit, the largest assortment of
BOOKS,
ever offered for sale in this place, consisting of

Histories,	*Philosophy,*
Voyages,	*Novels,*
Travels,	*Miscellanies,*
Geography,	*Divinity,*
Antiquities,	*Physic,*
Law,	*Surgery,*
Husbandry,	*Anatomy,*

Classical & School Books,
Bibles, Testaments, Psalm Books, Juvenile Books, &c. ALSO,
A large assortment of *STATIONARY* and *FANCY ARTICLES.*

Likewise for sale, at the manufacturer's price, a good assortment of *PAPER HANGINGS*, with and without Borders to match.

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MISCELLANY.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

FOR THE COURIER.

CLERGYMAN's REGISTER, No. 2.

"*Then had the Churches rest, throughout all Judea, and Galilee, and Samaria, and were edified: and walking in the fear of the Lord, and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost, were multiplied.*"

A STATE of rest is accounted desirable. It is so to the labouring man, after the toils of the day: to the mariner, agitated by a storm, and to a nation after the disasters of war. In a *moral sense*, a state of rest is desirable. It is so, to a mind disquieted because "the path of Life" cannot be found; it is so, to a people shaken by questions of controversy, when the truth is found; and to churches, agitated by storms of persecution, when peace and safety come.

A state of rest is spoken of, in the scriptures, as implying—rest from labor—a breathing time, after destructive war—a tranquility of mind, by reason of confidence in God—a quiet and secure habitation—the quiet of the world, in the best estate to which it shall come—"to it shall the Gentiles seek, and his rest shall be glorious"—a place of rest was promised to the Jews, in an earthly *Canaan*—and a resting place, in the gospel of the Son of God, is now preached unto the world: a state of rest appertains to the church of God, on earth, and more abundantly, in the kingdom of heaven.

"Then had the churches rest, throughout all Judea, and Galilee, and Samaria."

OBSERVATIONS.—1. An *extensive rest* to the churches of Christ, is an *extensive blessing.* So the text implies—and the observation is supported by the consideration, that, in such a state, the quantity of general felicity is increased—by the more abundant and unobstructed preaching of the word—by the joy of a more general attendance, and by the increased power of divine influence.

2. An extensive rest to the churches, affords opportunity for *extensive edification*—"and were edified."

This happy effect is promoted, by the consideration of *divine fears*, so extensively granted. Opposition and persecution have dropped their weapons: the tumults of outward tossings have ceased; and heaven's balmy wing, widely extended, seemingly hovers over the heritage, and its plants are nourished, and the trees of righteousness strengthened.

3. External fears being removed, nought but the "fear of God" remains, as a principle of confidence, and of holy action. "And walking in the fear of the Lord."

It is evident that some degree of fear is not only incident to, but very becoming the children of men. The churches of Christ profess "the fear of God;" as well, because he is to all men an object of fear, as because they have professed before him, a fear, under the banners of his grace. It is a *gospel fear*, founded in the knowledge of the great and glorious Supremacy itself—in the knowledge of its bendings, in the sceptre of grace, and in the knowledge of present dependence, and final decision.

4. An *extensive rest* to the churches, presents opportunity for increased growth, in "the comforts of the Holy Ghost."

That the Holy Ghost is the breath of the Almighty, upon the prophets and apostles, upon the pages of inspiration, upon the minds of all the true heralds of salvation, and upon the wakeful souls of all true believers, will not be doubted. In a state of peace, these facts may be examined—the power of them obtained, and through their influence, great comfort, through the variegated powers of the Holy Ghost, be enjoyed.

5. No marvel, if in such a state, and under such gifts and endowments, the churches, in their numbers—should be "multiplied."—The present is a moment of great accession to the name and interests of the mighty Redeemer. Emperors and Kings, Prelates and Powers, Nations and Kingdoms, seemingly, vie with each other, in their acts of obeisance to the sceptre of the Prince of Peace. They march not to distant lands; but, on the ground of salvation, where they stand, *drop the knee.* "For it is written, as I live, saith the Lord, every knee shall bow to me, and every tongue shall confess to God." And again he saith, "rejoice ye Gentiles with his people—and, again, Praise the Lord, all ye Gentiles, and laud him all ye people."

From the National Advocate.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Pursuing the subject of economy which, I flatter myself, has done some good, and may do more, I cannot avoid noticing the extreme pressure for money at present. It would be a tedious labor to inquire into the causes of this scarcity, but this I may venture to say, with safety, that a want of economy in expenditures and prudence in speculations are the prominent ones. Our merchants go wildly to work, and stake their all, as it were, on the "hazard of a die." Look in Wall street, a place where ruinous speculations receive an injudicious impulse, and you will see merchants paying *two and four dollars a day*, for the loan of $1000. Think of such a ruinous project for the support of credit; how long can it last, and what will be the result? Is it not better for men, when they find themselves unfortunate, to stop these deadly remedies, and not plunge deeper in disease? But to go on in my remarks on the benefits of a strict economy:—Walking a few days ago in Broadway, I met four young ladies, the daughters of a respectable gentleman of good fortune, not a great one, but a comfortable subsistence. In taking a view of their dress, their bonnets, shawls, watches and jewels, I calculated that the cost of each amounted to $500 at least. Here was the enormous sum of $2000 laid out in dress, a capital for a young beginner in the world—a dowry, with a wife, of importance, if well managed. Not many days ago, a person, who had, by economy and industry, collected a small sum, purchased in New-Jersey a farm of 70 acres, half of which was cleared, with a comfortable dwelling-house, and a good barn and stables, for the very sum which four young ladies carried about their person in dress and ornaments. Here is a fortune in landed estate—here is a home in age, and a living for youth and industry. How can people be so unthinkingly extravagant? I heard, with indignation and surprise, that a storekeeper in Broadway, had sold a cashmere shawl to a lady for $1100. Have ladies lost every sense of shame? Are they so unmindful of their duty to their family, and to the world, as to subject a fond, complying, weak husband, to such criminal extravagance to injure himself, probably injure his creditors, and, finally, to overdraw a bank? I heard that a cambric dress was sold at auction for $100, and that the storekeeper will demand $200 for it, and is certain of obtaining it. Why should ladies of character and delicacy thus attire themselves to the trappings of harlotry? What is their object? Do they seek admiration? Mistaken idea. Nothing adds more to the beauty of a female than modest attire, and nothing ornaments and embellishes in deed more than simplicity of dress. Look at that woman walking Broadway, examine her Leghorn hat at $70—her merino dress at $200—her watches, rings, &c. at $300 more, together with her cambric dress, silk stockings, laced ruff, and kid slippers, which constitute all the value about her—she is a person of ill fame—her dress is the produce of her shame, and she wears the wages of sin. Look, on the contrary, at that lady, who with modest steps, and dress neat, simple and ornamental, without extravagance, pursues her way, the admiration of spectators, and the esteem and confidence of all who see her; no rude glance are darted at her—no improper or indecent looks or gestures offend her eye: she is respected by all, because she respects herself. How mistaken then, is the idea that dashing glare or glitter, can add to beauty or to fame. Mark, also, the distinction between the truly housewife and the lazy daughter: the one lies in bed until 10 o'clock,—then rises—her hair in papers—her eyes half open—her slippers down at the heel, with a hole or two in her stockings—her calico wrapper greasy and torn, and her whole appearance indolence and indifference. Thus dressed she slides into the parlour, and sips the remains of cold coffee and dry toast; then takes a novel, or looks out of a three story window, and lolls about until dinner, sleeps in the afternoon, visits at night, and goes to bed at twelve, without doing any benefit to herself, her friends or her family. Look, on the contrary, at the tidy wife—she rises in the morning at an early hour, dressed plain, neat and clean—she prepares breakfast for her husband in time for him to attend business—dresses and sends her children to school—sews or knits—looks after her domestic concerns, and is, in short, the active woman—the economical wife—the attentive mother, and, withal, the polished lady—her days are passed in usefulness, and her nights in peace. Such a woman is a "crown to her husband."

I enquired last week of a confectioner what he was doing with four large iced plum cakes; he made them, he said, by order of a lady for a tea-party; they amounted to 50 dollars. Amazing! cost 50 dollars worth of cake in an evening! why it would school five poor children for a year—it would buy 50 pair of shoes for their cold and naked feet—it would pay six months' rent for two old poor and respectable persons. Would not that party be satisfied with a cup of good coffee and toast, muffins, rusk, crumpets, waffels, cheese and fish, and not swallow so much money in eatables? how very inconsiderate it is. HOWARD.

From the National Intelligencer.

A late incident leads us to present to public view, the class which was graduated at Yale College in 1778; of which class an uncommon number has been called to high public employment, and some have been eminent for science.

Abraham Bishop, collector of New-Haven, having invited a circular to all of his class, whose residences were known, inviting them to dine with him on the 21st of October last, had the pleasure of seeing at his table, Governor Wolcott, Josiah Meigs, Alexander Wolcott, Dr Obadiah Hotchkiss, David Judson, and Frederick W. Hotchkiss. The ladies of Mr. Meigs, A. Wolcott, and O. Hotchkiss, favored the occasion with their company, as did President Day, of Yale College.

Very affectionate letters were received from Noah Webster, Esq. Judges Swift and Miller, Thomas Gold, Esq. the Hon. Ebenezer Sage, Ezekiel Gilbert, and Shubael Breed, Esqs. regretting their inability to attend on an occasion so interesting to the friendships of their youth.

The following were among the toasts:

1. YALE COLLEGE—the guide of our youth—the pride of our age.

2. The memory of our beloved and revered tutor, JOSEPH BUCKINGHAM.

3. The memory of our deceased classmates, HARLOW, SPALDING, and TRACY.

4. The memory of our other deceased classmates—Honored in life; in death, sincerely lamented.

5. The survivors of the class—May we never forget what is due to ourselves, and from us to our beloved country.

By President Day—THE CLASS OF 1778—May other classes be as distinguished for talents and public usefulness.

CHARITY.

There is an assertion, affirmed by a writer of great celebrity, to the infinite honor of the lower order of society, viz: that *all* which the rich give to the poor in private beneficence, is but a *mite* and a *trifle*, when compared with what the *poor give to one another*

President's Message.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 17, 1818.

THIS day, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by his Secretary, Mr. J. J. Monroe, the following

MESSAGE:

Fellow citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives:

The auspicious circumstances under which you will commence the duties of the present session, will lighten the burthen inseparable from the high trust committed to you. The fruits of the earth have been unusually abundant; commerce has flourished; the revenue has exceeded the most favorable anticipation, and peace and amity are preserved with foreign nations, on conditions just and honorable to our country. For these inestimable blessings, we cannot but be grateful to that Providence which watches over the destinies of nations.

As the term limited for the operation of the commercial convention with Great Britain will expire early in the month of July next, and it was deemed important that there should be no interval, during which the articles of our commerce, which was provided for by that convention, should not be regulated, either by arrangement between the two governments, or by the authority of Congress, the Minister of the United States at London was instructed, early in the last summer, to invite the attention of the British government to the subject, with a view to that object. He was instructed to propose, also, that the negotiation which it was wished to open, might extend to the general commerce of the two countries, and to every other interest and unsettled difference between them; particularly those relating to impressment, the fisheries, and boundaries, in the hope that an arrangement might be made, on principles of reciprocal advantage, which might comprehend and provide, in a satisfactory manner, for all these high concerns. I have the satisfaction to state, that the proposal was received by the British government in the spirit which prompted it, and that a negotiation has been opened at London, embracing all these objects. On full consideration of the great extent and importance of the trust it was thought proper to confide it to not less than two of our distinguished citizens, and, in consequence, the Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, has been associated with our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London; to both of whom corresponding instructions have been given; and they are now engaged in the discharge of its duties. It is proper to add, that, to prevent any inconvenience resulting from the delay incident to a negotiation on so many important subjects, it was agreed, before entering on it, that the existing convention should be continued for a term not less than eight years.

Our relations with Spain remain nearly in the state in which they were at the close of the last session. The convention of 1802, providing for the adjustment of a certain portion of the claims of our citizens for injuries sustained by spoliation, and so long suspended by the Spanish government, has at length been ratified by it; but no arrangement has yet been made for the payment of another portion of like claims, not less extensive or well founded, or for other classes of claims, or for the settlement of boundaries. These subjects have again been brought under consideration in both countries, but no agreement has been entered into respecting them. In the mean time, events have occurred, which clearly prove the ill effect of the policy which that government has so long pursued, on the friendly relations of the two countries, which, it is presumed, it is at least of as much importance to Spain, as to the United States, to maintain. A state of things has existed in the Floridas, the tendency of which has been obvious to all who have paid the slightest attention to the progress of affairs in that quarter. Throughout the whole of those provinces to which the Spanish title extends, the government of Spain has scarcely been felt. Its authority has been confined almost exclusively to the walls of Pensacola and St. Augustine, within which only small garrisons have been maintained. Adventurers from every country, fugitives from justice, and absconding slaves, have found an asylum there. Several tribes of Indians, strong in the number of their warriors, remarkable for their ferocity, and whose settlements extend to our limits, inhabit those provinces. These different hordes of people, connected together, disregarding, on the one side, the authority of Spain, and protected, on the other, by an imaginary line, which separates Florida from the United States, have violated our laws prohibiting the introduction of slaves, have practised various frauds on our revenue, and committed every kind of outrage on our peaceable citizens, which their proximity to us enabled them to perpetrate. The invasion of Amelia Island, last year, by a small band of adventurers, not exceeding one hundred and fifty in number, who wrested it from the inconsiderable Spanish force stationed there and held it several months, during which, a single feeble effort only was made to recover it, which failed, clearly proves how completely extinct the Spanish authority had become; as the conduct of these adventurers while in possession of the Island, as distinctly shews the pernicious purposes for which their combination had been formed.

This country had, in fact become the theatre of every species of lawless adventure. With little population of its own, the Spanish authority almost extinct, and the colonial governments in a state of revolution, having no pretension to it, and sufficiently employed in their own concerns, it was in a great measure derelict, and the object of cupidity to every adventurer. A system of buccaniering was rapidly organizing over it, which menaced, in its consequences, the lawful commerce of every nation, and particularly of the United

States; while it presented a temptation to every people, on whose seduction its success principally depended. In regard to the United States, the pernicious effect of this unlawful combination, was not confined to the ocean. The Indian tribes have constituted the effective force in Florida. With these tribes, these adventurers had formed, at an early period, a connection, with a view to avail themselves of that force to promote their own projects of accumulation and aggrandizement. It is to the interference of some of these adventurers, in misrepresenting the claims and titles of the Indians to land, and in practising on their savage propensities, that the Seminole war is principally to be traced. Men who thus connect themselves with savage communities, and stimulate them to war, which is always attended on their part with acts of barbarity the most shocking, deserve to be viewed in a worse light than the savages. They would certainly have no claim to an immunity from the punishment, which, according to the rules of warfare, practised by the savages, might justly be inflicted on the savages, themselves.

If the embarrassments of Spain, prevented her from making an indemnity to our citizens for so long a time, from her treasury, for their losses, by spoliation, and otherwise, it was always in her power to have provided it, by the cession of this territory. Of this, her government has been repeatedly apprized, and the cession was the more to have been anticipated, as Spain must have known that, in ceding it, she would, in effect, cede what had become of little value to her, and would likewise relieve herself from the important obligation secured by the treaty of 1795, and all other compromitments respecting it. If the United States, from consideration of these embarrassments, declined pressing their claims in a spirit of hostility, the motive ought, at least, to have been duly appreciated by the government of Spain. It is well known to her government, that other powers have made to the United States an indemnity for like losses, sustained by their citizens at the same epoch.

There is, nevertheless, a limit, beyond which this spirit of amity and forbearance, can, in no instance, be justified. If it was proper to rely on amicable negotiation for an indemnity for losses, it would not have been so to have permitted the inability of Spain to fulfil her engagements, and to sustain her authority in the Floridas, to be perverted, by foreign adventurers and savages, to purposes so destructive to the lives of our fellow-citizens, and the highest interests of the United States. The right of self-defence never ceases. It is among the most sacred; and alike necessary to nations and individuals. And, whether the attack be made by Spain herself, or by those who abuse her power, its obligation is not the less strong. The invaders of Amelia Island had assumed a popular and respected title, under which they might approach and wound us. As their object was distinctly seen, and the duty imposed on the Executive, by an existing law, was profoundly felt, that mask was not permitted to protect them. It was thought incumbent on the United States to suppress the establishment, and it was accordingly done. The combination in Florida, for the unlawful purposes stated, the acts perpetrated by that combination, and, above all, the incitement of the Indians, to massacre our fellow-citizens, of every age, and of both sexes, merited a like treatment, and received it. In pursuing these savages to an imaginary line, in the woods, it would have been the height of folly to have suffered that line to protect them. Had that been done, the war could never cease. Even if the territory had been, exclusively, that of Spain, and her power complete over it, we had a right, by the law of nations, to follow the enemy on it, and to subdue him there. But, the territory belonged, in a certain sense, at least, to the savage enemy who inhabited it; the power of Spain had ceased to exist over it, and protection was sought, under her title, by those who had committed on our citizens, hostilities which she was bound by treaty to have prevented, but had not the power to prevent. To have stopped at that line, would have given new encouragement to these savages, and new vigor to the whole combination existing there, in the prosecution of all its pernicious purposes.

In suppressing the establishment at Amelia Island, no unfriendliness was manifested towards Spain, because the post was taken from a force which had wrested it from her. The measure, it is true, was not adopted in concert with the Spanish government, or those in authority under it; because, in transactions connected with the war in which Spain and her colonies are engaged, it was thought proper, in doing justice to the United States, to maintain a strict impartiality towards both the belligerent parties, without consulting or acting in concert with either. It gives me pleasure to state, that the governments of Buenos Ayres and Venezuela whose names were assumed, have explicitly disclaimed all participation in those measures, and even the knowledge of them, until communicated by this government, and have also expressed their satisfaction that a course of proceeding had been suppressed, which, if justly imputable to them, would dishonor their cause.

In authorizing Major General Jackson to enter Florida, in pursuit of the Seminoles, care was taken, not to encroach on the rights of Spain. I regret to have to add, that, in executing this order, facts were disclosed, respecting the conduct of the officers of Spain, in authority there, in encouraging the war, furnishing munitions of war, and other supplies, to carry it on, and in other acts not less marked, which evinced their participation in the hostile purposes of that combination, and justified the confidence, with which it inspired the savages, that, by those officers they would be protected. A conduct so incompatible with the friendly relations existing between the two countries, particularly with the positive obligation of the 5th article of the treaty of 1795, by which Spain was bound to restrain, even by force, those savages, from acts of hostility against the United States, could not fail to excite surprise. The commanding general was convinced that he should fail in his object, that he should in effect accomplish nothing, if he did not deprive those savages of the resources on which they had calculated, and of the protection on which they had relied in making the war. As all the documents relating to this occurrence will be laid before Congress, it is not necessary to enter into further detail respecting it.

Although the reasons which induced Major General Jackson to take these posts were duly appreciated, there was, nevertheless, no hesitation in deciding on the course which it became the government to pursue. As there was reason to believe that the commanders of these posts had violated their instructions, there was no disposition to impute to their government a conduct so unprovoked and hostile. An order was in consequence issued to the general in command there, to deliver the posts, Pensacola, unconditionally, to any person duly authorised to receive it; and St. Marks, which is in the heart of the Indian country, on the arrival of a competent force, to defend it against those savages and their associates.

In entering Florida to suppress this combination, no idea was entertained of hostility to Spain, and, however justifiable the commanding general was, in consequence of the misconduct of the Spanish officers, in entering St. Marks and Pensacola, to terminate it, by proving to the savages and their associates, that they should not be protected, even there; yet, the amicable relations, existing between the United States and Spain, could not be altered by that act alone. By ordering the restitution of the posts, those relations were preserved. To a change of them, the power of the Executive is deemed incompetent. It is vested in Congress only.

By this measure, so promptly taken, due respect was shewn to the government of Spain. The misconduct of her officers has not been imputed to her. She was enabled to review, with candor, her relations with the United States, and her own situation, particularly in respect to the territory in question with the dangers inseparable from it; and, regarding the losses we have sustained, for which indemnity has been so long withheld, and the injuries we have suffered through that territory, and her means of redress, she was likewise enabled to take, with honor, the course best calculated to do justice to the United States, and to promote her own welfare.

Copies of the instructions to the commanding general; of his correspondence with the Secretary of war, explaining his motives, and justifying his conduct, with a copy of the proceedings of the courts martial, in the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambristie; and of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain, near this government; and of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, at Madrid, with the government of Spain, will be laid before Congress.

The civil war, which has so long prevailed between Spain, and the provinces in South-America, still continues without any prospect of its speedy termination. The information respecting the condition of those countries, which has been collected by the Commissioners, recently returned from thence, will be laid before Congress, in copies of their reports, with such other information as has been received from other agents of the United States.

It appears, from these communications, that the government of Buenos Ayres declared itself independent in July 1816, having previously exercised the power of an independent government, though in the name of the King of Spain, from the year 1810: that, the Banda Oriental, Entre Rios, and Paraguay, with the city of Santa Fee, all of which are also independent, are unconnected with the present government of Buenos Ayres: that Chili has declared itself independent, and is closely connected with Buenos Ayres: that Venezuela has also declared itself independent, and now maintains the conflict with various success; and that the remaining parts of South-America, except Monte Video, and such other portions of the Eastern bank of the La Plata as are held by Portugal, are still in the possession of Spain, or, in a certain degree, under her influence.

By a circular note addressed by the Ministers of Spain to the allied powers with whom they are respectively accredited, it appears that the allies have undertaken to mediate between Spain and the South-American provinces, and that the manner and extent of their interposition would be settled by a Congress, which was to have met at Aix-la-Chapelle in September last. From the general policy and course of proceeding observed by the allied powers in regard to this contest, it is inferred that they will confine their interposition to the expression of their sentiments; abstaining from the application of force. I state this impression, that force will not be applied, with the greater satisfaction, because it is a course more consistent with justice, and likewise authorises a hope that the calamities of the war will be confined to the parties only, and will be of shorter duration.

From the view taken of this subject, founded on all the information that we have been able to obtain, there is good cause to be satisfied with the course heretofore pursued by the United States, in regard to this contest, and to conclude, that it is proper to adhere to it, especially in the present state of affairs.

I have great satisfaction in stating, that our relations with France, Russia, and other powers, continue on the most friendly basis.

In our domestic concerns we have ample cause of satisfaction. The receipts into the Treasury, during the three first quarters of the year, have exceeded seventeen millions of dollars.

After satisfying all the demands which have been made under existing appropriations, including the final extinction of the old six per cent stock and the redemption of a moiety of the Louisiana debt, it is estimated that there will remain in the Treasury, on the first day of January next, more than two millions of dollars.

It is ascertained that the gross revenue which has accrued from the customs during the same period amounts to twenty-one millions of dollars, and that the revenue of the whole year may be estimated at not less than twenty-six millions. The sale of the public lands during the year has also greatly exceeded, both in quantity and price, that of any former year, and there is just reason to expect a progressive improvement in that source of revenue.

It is gratifying to know, that, although the annual expenditure has been increased, by the act of the last session of Congress, providing for revolutionary pensions, to an amount about equal to the proceeds of the internal duties, which were then repealed, the revenue for the ensuing year will be proportionably augmented, and that, whilst the public expenditure will probably remain stationary, each successive year will add to the national resources, by the ordinary increase of our population, and by the gradual developement of our latent sources of national prosperity.

The strict execution of the revenue laws, resulting principally from the salutary provisions of the act of the 20th of April last, amending the several collection laws, has, it is presumed, secured to domestic manufactures all the relief that can be derived from the duties, which have been imposed upon foreign merchandise, for their protection. Under the influence of this relief, several branches of this important national interest have assumed greater activity, and, although it is hoped that others will gradually revive, and ultimately triumph over every obstacle, yet the expediency of granting further protection is submitted to your consideration.

The measures of defence, authorized by existing laws, have been pursued with the zeal and activity due to so important an object, and with all the despatch practicable in so extensive and great an undertaking. The survey of our maritime and inland frontiers has been continued; and at the points where it was decided to erect fortifications, the work has been commenced, and, in some instances, considerable progress has been made. In compliance with resolutions of the last session, the board of commissioners were directed to examine in a particular manner the parts of the coast therein designated, and to report their opinion of the most suitable sites for two naval depots. This work is in a train of execution. The opinion of the board on this subject, with a plan of all the works necessary to a general system of defence, so far as it has been formed, will be laid before Congress, in a report from the proper Department, as soon as it can be prepared.

In conformity with the appropriations of the last session, treaties have been formed with the Quapaw tribe of Indians, inhabiting the country on the Arkansaw, and with the Great and Little Osages north of the White river; with the tribes in the state of Indiana; with the several tribes within the state of Ohio, and the Michigan territory; and with the Chickasaws; by which very extensive cessions of territory have been made to the United States. Negotiations are now depending with the tribes in the Illinois territory, and with the Choctaws, by which it is expected that other extensive cessions will be made. I take great interest in stating that the cessions already made, which I consider so important to the United States, have been obtained on conditions very satisfactory to the Indians.

With a view to the security of our inland frontiers, it has been thought expedient to establish strong posts at the mouth of the Yellow Stone River, and at the Mandan village, on the Missouri; and at the mouth of St. Peters, on the Mississippi, at no great distance from our northern boundaries. It can hardly be presumed, while such posts are maintained in the rear of the Indian tribes, that they will venture to attack our peaceable inhabitants. A strong hope is entertained that this measure will likewise be productive of much good to the tribes themselves; especially in promoting the great object of their civilization. Experience has clearly demonstrated, that independent savage communities cannot long exist within the limits of a civilized population. The progress of the latter has, almost invariably, terminated, in the extinction of the former, especially of the tribes belonging to our portion of this hemisphere; among whom, loftiness of sentiment, and gallantry in action, have been conspicuous. To civilize them, and even to prevent their extinction, it seems to be indispensable that their independence, as communities, should cease, and that the control of the United States over them should be complete and undisputed. The hunter state will then be more easily abandoned, and recourse will be had to the acquisition and culture of land, and to other pursuits tending to dissolve the ties which connect them together as a savage community, and to give a new character to every individual. I present this subject to the consideration of Congress, on the presumption that it may be found expedient and practicable to adopt some benevolent provisions, having these objects in view, relative to the tribes within our settlements.

It has been necessary, during the present year, to maintain a strong naval force in the Mediterranean, and in the Gulf of Mexico, and to send some public ships along the Southern coast, and to the Pacific Ocean. By these means, amicable relations with the Barbary powers have been preserved, our commerce has been protected, and our rights respected. The augmentation of our navy is advancing, with a steady progress, towards the limit contemplated by law.

I communicate, with great satisfaction, the accession of another state, Illinois, to our Union, because I perceive, from the proof afforded by the additions already made, the regular progress and sure consummation of a policy, of which history affords no example, and of which the good effect cannot be too highly estimated. By extending our government, on the principles of our constitution, over the vast territory within our limits, on the Lakes and the Mississippi, and its numerous streams, new life and vigor are infused into every part of our system. By increasing the number of the states the confidence of the state governments in their own security is increased, and their jealousy of the national government proportionably diminished. The impracticability of one consolidated government for this great and growing nation will be more apparent, and will be universally admitted. Incapable of exercising local authority, except for general purposes, the general government will no longer be dreaded. In those cases of a local nature, and for all the great purposes for which it was instituted, its authority will be cherished. Each government will acquire new force and a greater freedom of action, within its proper sphere. Other inestimable advantages will follow; our produce will be augmented to an incalculable amount, in articles of the greatest value in domestic use and foreign commerce. Our navigation will, in like degree be increased; and, as the shipping of the Atlantic states will be employed in the transportation of the vast produce of the western country, even those parts of the United States, which are the most remote from each other, will be further bound together by the strongest ties which mutual interest can create.

The situation of this District, it is thought requires the attention of Congress. By the constitution, the power of legislation is exclusively vested in the Congress of the United States. In the exercise of this power, in which the people have no participation, Congress legislate in all cases, directly, on the local concerns of the District. As this is a departure, for a special purpose, from the general principles of our system, it may merit consideration, whether an arrangement better adapted to the principles of our government, and to the particular interest of the people, may not be devised, which will neither infringe the constitution, nor affect the object which the provision in question was intended to secure. The growing population, already considerable, and the increasing business of the District, which it is believed already interferes with the deliberations of Congress on great national concerns, furnish additional motives for recommending this subject to your consideration.

When we view the great blessings with which our country has been favored, those which we now enjoy, and the means which we possess of handing them down unimpaired, to our latest posterity, our attention is irresistibly drawn to the source from whence they flow. Let us then unite in offering our most grateful acknowledgments for these blessings to the Divine Author of all good.

JAMES MONROE.

November 17th, 1818.

National Legislature.

XVth CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

Opening of the Second Session of the Fifteenth Congress

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.
November, 1818.

JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore.
CHARLES CUTTS, Secretary.
MOUNTJOY BAILEY, Sergeant at Arms.
HENRY TIMS, Doorkeeper.

Officers of the House of Representatives.
HENRY CLAY, Speaker.
THOMAS DOUGHERTY, Clerk.
THOMAS DUNN, Sergeant at Arms.
THOMAS CLAXTON, Doorkeeper.
BENJAMIN BIRCH, Assistant do.

In the Senate, all committees are appointed by ballot; in the House of Representatives, by the Speaker.

The Clerks in the Offices of the two Houses are appointed by the Secretary and Clerk of each House respectively.

The Officers of the Senate are elected to serve during pleasure; those of the House of Representatives, biennially, at the commencement of the first Session of each Congress, to serve until the commencement of the first Session of the Congress ensuing.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, Nov. 16, 1818.

The House assembled—The Speaker took the chair, and called to order at 12 o'clock. On calling over the names of the members, 137 answered—the whole number is 185. The Speaker declared a quorum present, and that the House was duly formed. A Committee was appointed to inform the Senate the House had formed, and was ready to proceed to business.

A message from the Senate—that they had formed, and were ready to proceed to business.

The new members expected to fill vacancies were called, and took the oath to support the constitution.

Also a message from the Senate that they had appointed a committee, Mr. Daggett and Mr. Macon, to wait on the President, and inform him the House had formed, and was ready to proceed to business: and desiring the concurrence of this House. The House concurred, and appointed Mr. Taylor and Mr. Baldwin a committee.

The Speaker laid before the House a copy of the Constitution of Illinois, which was ordered to be printed.

The House then adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Tuesday, Nov. 17.

The House met at 11 o'clock, and proceeded to business.

The committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that they had informed the President, that the House had formed and was ready to proceed to business; and had received for answer, that he would communicate by message.

At 12 o'clock, the President's Message was received and read in the House.

The Message, on motion of Mr. Newton, was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The following gentlemen compose the several standing committees, which have been appointed by order of the House.

Of Ways and Means.—Messrs. Smith of Md. Burwell, Pitkin, Sergeant, Trimble, Crawford and Talmadge.

Of Elections.—Messrs. Taylor of New-York, Alex. Smyth, Merrill, Shaw, Boss, Whitman and Tarr.

Of Commerce and Manufactures.—Messrs. Newton, Seybert, M'Lane of Delaware, Mason of Mass. Irving, Baldwin and Kinsey.

Of Claims.—Messrs. Williams of N. C. Rich, M'Coy, S. Moore, Walker of Ky. Culdreth and Gilbert.

Of the District of Columbia—Messrs. Herbert, Peter, Coden, Cobb, Claiborne, Colston and Stewart of Maryland.

Of Public Lands—Messrs. Poindexter, Campbell, Hendricks, Terry, Mercer, Jones and Butler of Louisiana.

Of the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Livermore, Blount, Barber of Ohio, Townsend, Sampson, Terrell and Little.

Of Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Rhea, Wilkin, Ruggles, W. P. Maclay, Owen and Orr.

Of Public Expenditures—Messrs. Desha, Anderson of Pa. Garnett, Cushman, Jo. S. Smith, Hunter and Williams of Con.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. H. Nelson of Va. Hopkinson, Edwards, Beecher, Storrs, Quarles and Mosely.

Of Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Robertson, Pindall, Hogg, Hubbard, Bayley, R. Moore and B. Smith.

Of Enrolled Bills.—W. Wilson and Speed.

Of Revisal and unfinished business.—Messrs. Taylor of N. Y. Hale and Whiteside.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. H. Nelson in the Chair, on the State of the Union; and took into consideration the Message of the President of the United States, yesterday received.

Mr. Taylor, of New-York, moved sundry resolutions, for reference of the different parts of the Message, to the following effect:

1. That so much as relates to the subject of Foreign Affairs, and to the Independence of South-American States, be referred to a select committee.

2. That so much as relates to Military Affairs, and so much as relates to the proceedings of the Courts Martial, on the trial of Arbuthnot and Armbrister, and to the conduct of the War with the Seminole Indians, be referred to a select committee.

3. That so much as relates to the Navy and to the Naval Depots, be referred to a select committee.

4. That so much as relates to cessions of territory from the Indians, be referred to the committee of Public Lands.

5. That so much as relates to the civilization of the Indian tribes, be referred to the same committee.

6. That so much as relates to the subject of Manufactures, be referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

7. That so much as relates to the unlawful introduction of Slaves into the United States, be referred to a select committee.

8. That so much as relates to the subject of Revenue, be referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

9. That so much as relates to the District of Columbia, be referred to the committee for said District.

10. That the said committees have leave to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

These resolutions were severally agreed to without opposition or remark.

Mr. Taylor also submitted, at the same time, four other resolutions, to this effect:

1. That a committee be appointed to consider and report on the subject of the organization and discipline of the Militia.

2. That a committee be appointed on the subject of internal improvement.

3. That a committee be appointed on the subject of the public buildings.

4. That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any amendments should be necessary to the act of the last session granting pensions to revolutionary survivors.

The resolves were ordered to lie on the table by a vote of 61 to 60.

The committee rose and reported the resolves previously agreed to; which were concurred in by the house.

Mr. Taylor then moved, anew, the propositions last above stated, which, in committee, had been ordered to lie on the table.

After some conversation as to the manner, rather than the matter of the resolves, in which Messrs. Smith, of Md. Taylor, Harrison and Poindexter took part, the resolves were agreed to.

The resolution of the Senate, for appointing a joint Library committee, was agreed to.

That for the appointment of a chaplain to each house, was also agreed to.

The house then proceeded to ballot for a chaplain on its part. Rev. Burgess Allison, was nominated by Mr. Bloomfield, and Dr. William Rogers, by Mr. Sargeant. The votes being counted out, were found to be for Rev. Burgess Allison 72, Dr. William Rogers, 54.

So Mr. Allison was chosen chaplain on the part of the House of Representatives.

And the house adjourned.

Thursday, Nov. 19.

The following gentlemen were announced as having been appointed to compose the several committees yesterday established, viz:

Committee on Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Forsyth, Holmes, Barbour of Va. Spencer, Baldwin, Allen of Vt. and Hopkinson.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Johnson of Ky. Reed, T. M. Nelson, Huntington, Gage, Stewart of N. C. and Peter.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Pleasants, Silsbee, Parrott, Sawyer, Schuyler, Rogers and Bateman.

On the subject of Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Southard, Williams of N. Y. Murray, Walker of N. C. Richards, Butler of N. H. and Pegram.

On the illicit introduction of Slaves.—Messrs. Middleton, Upham, Lawyer, Floyd, Mumford, Lincoln and Lion.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Harrison, Smyth of Va. Quarles, Mofston, Jones, Savage and Owen.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Tucker, Storrs, Lewis, Sergeant, Porter, Crafts and Marchand.

On Public Buildings.—Messrs. Bassett, Bellinger, Adams, Clagett, Folger, Bayly and Rice.

On Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Bloomfield, Burwell Ogle, Wallace, Drake, Herkimer and Wilson of Mass.

Library Committee on the part of this House.—Messrs. Seybert, Mason of Mass. and Irving.

Mr. M'Lean, Representative from the new State of Illinois, being in attendance—The Speaker stated to the House a difficulty which he felt in deciding upon the propriety of administering the oath to him, in consequence of Congress not having concluded the act of admission of the State into the Union. Under this difficulty, he submitted the question to the decision of the House.

The question having been put, it was decided apparently by a large majority, that the Speaker should not at this time administer the oath of office.

On motion of Mr. Irving, of New-York, a resolve was passed, instructing the committee on Naval Affairs to enquire into the expediency of extending, for a further term of five years, the pensions to the widows and orphans of the officers, sailors and marines, killed on board the armed ships of the U. S. during the late war.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, a select committee was ordered to be appoint

ed, to enquire into the expediency of allowing to Michigan territory a Delegate in Congress.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Ky. the committee on the Post-Office was instructed to enquire into the expediency of increasing the salaries of the Assistant Postmasters General—whose salaries, at $1700 per annum, were incommensurate with their important and laborious duties.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, of Ky. the constitution of the State of Illinois was referred to a select committee, to consider and report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Tenn. the committee on Military Affairs was instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment for property lost, or destroyed by the enemy, and for horses lost for want of forage, during the late war between the U. States and the Seminole nation of Indians. Adjourned.

By the late Mails.

ALABAMA. MOBILE, OCT 27.

THE sloop Washington, 14 days from Havana, was one of the cartels employed to transport the Spanish garrison from Pensacola to Havana. Owing to contrary winds she was driven to Campeachy, where she found the Peggy, another of the transports, and proceeded thence for Havana, in ballast. On the passage, was boarded by an independent cruiser, who treated the captain and crew of the Washington politely, but took ten blacks belonging to the Spanish passengers, and a barrel of rum. The cruiser then boarded the Peggy, Capt. Hall, and hung Gov. Masson at the yard-arm until he confessed where his money was, which they found and took, amounting to $3000, and also all the blacks on board. The Peggy had not arrived at Havana, when the Washington left there.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, NOV. 16.

The Grand Jury have been very diligently engaged during the last week in examining into the privateering, which has been carried on by some of our citizens, under South American flags, against the commerce of nations with whom our government is at peace; and we understand they have found bills of presentment against upwards of twenty persons, one of whom is the Post Master of Baltimore.

Capt. Gould, of the schr. Harriot, arrived at Baltimore in 10 days from Havana, informs that the troops, to take possession of Pensacola, were making preparations to sail, having taken several coasting craft for transporting them—The former governor was to proceed with the expedition. No cruizers had been off Havana for some time.

NEW-YORK. AUBURN, NOV. 17.

Large Drove.—On Thursday last, a drove of cattle, five hundred and fourteen in number passed through Goshen, to the southward, and they were followed in half an hour after, by nine hundred Sheep, from Otsego county. On Friday another drove of about 100 fine beef cattle passed through our village. This last drove we understand belonged to Gen. Wadsworth, of Genessee county, and were all fatted on his own farm.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 19.

Great Dispatch.—The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser received yesterday morning, at a quarter past 9 o'clock, by express, a copy of the President's Message to Congress, delivered the preceding day, at noon.—The express left Washington at a quarter after 1 o'clock on Tuesday, and reached this city in exactly 20 hours, a shorter period we believe, than the same distance was ever before performed by an express rider.

The vigilance of our police officers cannot be too highly commended. It is believed they have ferreted out the rogues who attempted the extensive frauds on some of the Banks in this city in September last, and who, it will be recollected succeeded in obtaining of the Merchant's Bank about six thousand dollars, by altering a check originally drawn for a small sum. Three men, charged with being accomplices in this act, were brought before the Police magistrates yesterday, and underwent a long examination, which had not terminated at a late hour last evening, when there appeared but little doubt that they would be fully committed for trial. One of them, we are informed, confessed the whole fraud, and that he received for his portion of the spoil, a little less than one thousand dollars.

The ship Mohawk, arrived below from St. Petersburg, has on board the baggage and furniture of Mr. Politika, the new Russian Minister to this country, who, we understand, does not leave Europe until the adjournment of the Congress at Aix-la Chapelle.

NOV. 20.

Yesterday Gen. Swift entered upon the duties of the office of Surveyor of this port. Mr. Terry, who formerly held the office of deputy surveyor for several years, is re-appointed to that station.

The ship Favorite, Lambert, from Havre, for this port, has arrived in Long Island Sound, and was off Huntington yesterday afternoon. She left Havre on the 19th Sept. and has on board about $200,000 in five franc pieces for the U. S. Bank.

NOV. 23.

Latest from Europe.—The fast sailing brig Tybee, arrived at this port on Saturday morning in 28 days from Havre, whence she sailed on the 14th ult. We learn nothing new of importance. The markets in France were dull for American produce.

Capt. Barker brings dispatches for government.

By this arrival Paris papers to Oct. 9, and London papers to the 5th ult. are received.

The Queen was alive on the morning of the 5th of Oct.

A dreadful accident occurred at Nottingham on the the 28th Sept. by the explosion of a quantity of gun powder in a boat, lying in the basin under the arch of the company's ware house. The ware-house with all its contents was completely blown into the air, and not a vestige of it remains; several roofs were carried off from the adjoining buildings, and hundreds of windows demolished. The number of persons killed was not ascertained, twelve bodies were found, and others were missing. The loss of property is estimated at £50,000.

The British Parliament was further prorogued to the 12th Nov.

CONN. NEW-LONDON, NOV. 18.

REMARKABLE FISH.

On Thursday the 12th inst. a fish, of singular appearance, was found dead upon the south shore of Fisher's Island, in this vicinity. Probably, while in pursuit of prey, it was carried by its own velocity and the surf, upon the shore; as by the marks on the sand, it struggled much on the beach. Two fishermen, named Hewlett, discovered it soon after it was dead, and brought to this place the tail, and described the other parts. They were sent immediately to obtain the skin and the head. On their return, they found an immense collection of crows, which had made astonishing destruction of the body, which they had previously opened, and represent the intestines to consist of a single canal—they had also cut off a strip of the skin, of considerable length.

Description.—We have measured the tail, the head, and the neck. The tail measures seven feet in length—is shaped like the tail of an eel, and on dissection, appears to be furnished with tendons giving it extraordinary strength. It appears to have been attached to the body, elevated about 30 degrees; the diameter of the vertebre at the point of separating the tail, measured one inch and a half. The length of the head, two feet, its circumference nearly the same with the neck, which measured five and a half feet in circumference.—The mouth armed with a triple row of fine teeth, and, when extended, is about five inches wide. The fishermen state that the length and circumference of the parts we have seen, have contracted much by drying, since they were separated from the body.

For the satisfaction of the curious, we now add the description of the other parts of this extraordinary fish, as given by Messrs. Hewlett. They state that they discovered within the fauces an inner mouth or jaws filled with teeth like a hatchet, it was formed about one foot below the outer mouth. With the instruments they had, they could not separate these jaws from the bones to which they were attached. They also state the body, independent of the head and tail, is twenty-one feet long, and nearly the circumference of a barrel. According to the two descriptions, it appears that the length of this fish is at least thirty feet.

The head	2 feet
Body	21 do.
Tail	7 do.
Total	30

We give no opinion of this fish; but submit to the public the facts within our knowledge and as stated by the fishermen who discovered it. The Fishermen have gone to Fisher's Island to bring to this city the skeleton, if practicable. The parts we have described are to be seen at Mr. Andrew Smith's near the market.—*Gaz.*

THE COURIER.

NORWICH.

Wednesday Evening, November 25, 1818.

Ordination of Missionaries at Salem, on Wednesday, Nov 4, 1818.

The four young men ordained to this important department of the Christian ministry, were Messrs. PELEG FISK, LEVI SPAULDING, MIRON WINSLOW, and HASAH WOODWARD. The Ordaining Council consisted of the following reverend gentlemen, with lay delegates from their churches,—Drs. Spring, Wadsworth, Morse, and Worcester, the three Professors of Andover, Mr. Dana of Marblehead, Mr. Emerson, of Salem, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Abbott of Beverly, Mr. Walker, Mr. J. Huntington, Mr. Dwight, and Mr. Oliphant. Professor Porter was chosen Moderator, and Mr. Walker Scribe.

The public service commenced in the Tabernacle Church, at half past ten in the forenoon. The introductory prayer was offered by Mr. Dana, and the sermon followed by Professor Stuart. The text was, *Let us not be weary in well doing, for in due season we shall reap if we faint not. As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men.*—Gal. vi. 9. 10.—*Bost. Recorder.*

Ordination.—On the 23d of September, at the First Baptist Meeting-House, in Stafford, (Conn.) Mr. BENJAMIN M. HILL was set apart to the work of the Gospel Ministry. An appropriate discourse was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Stephen Gano, of this town; Consecrating Prayer, by the Reverend Nicholas Branch, of Woodstock; Charge by the Rev. Parson Grosby, of Thompson; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Reverend Zenas L. Leonard, of Sturbridge; Concluding Prayer, by the Reverend William Palmer, of Lyme. The scene was graced by *three score* and ten well disciplined singers.—*Providence American.*

The last accounts from Monticello state, that Mr. Jefferson was in a convalescent state.

The President's Message was brought to Philadelphia from Washington—a distance of 140 miles, in 12 hours.

The ship Dido, Matthieu, arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday from Havre, with 200,000 dollars in five franc pieces.

General Jackson.—We animadverted lately, says a London paper, on an anecdote in the Morning Chronicle, respecting the conduct of General Jackson when he was a judge. As the matter was then related, we thought it a most discreditable affair; the following account of it makes it not only more probable, but more praise-worthy: Gen. Jackson was formerly as a judge, sitting on the bench, in one of the counties of Tennessee; an atrocious felon had escaped from the custody of the sheriff, seized on a loaded musket with a bayonet, and fixed himself in a corner formed by two walls, whence he bade defiance to the officers of justice. The sheriff had summoned ten men to take him, but they were intimidated by his threats. The sheriff reported to the judge that he would not surrender; but was resolved to shoot the first and bayonet the next man that approached him. "Summon 100 then," said the judge: soon after the sheriff returned with the same information "that the citizens attending the court were unarmed, and afraid to approach him." "Summon me, then" said the judge. He did so. The judge descended from the bench, and to the astonishment of the crowd, advancing up to the criminal with a stern and intrepid countenance, laid hold on his musket with one hand, and delivered him to the sheriff with the other. General Jackson is the first who ever commanded with great success against the Indians; for even in the very victories which the English and Americans formerly gained over the savages, they lost more men than they killed of their enemies. Gen. Jackson commenced his military career against the Creek Indians, about five years ago; and afterwards commanded at the battle of New-Orleans. In the former war he did precisely what he has now done.—He took possession of Pensacola, and the part of West Florida he now occupies, to prevent the Spaniards from supplying the Indians with arms and ammunition.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

PUBLIC ACT.

October Session, 1818.

An Act constituting and regulating Courts.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled,* That from and after the first day of June next, the Superior Court of this State shall consist of one Chief Judge and four Assistant Judges to be appointed for that purpose.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted,* That from and after the first day of June next, the Judges of the Superior Court, four of whom shall make a Quorum, shall constitute the Supreme Court of Errors, and shall have and possess, all the powers and authorities now by law vested in the Supreme Court of Errors, and Sessions of said Supreme Court of Errors, shall be held at the times and places now by law provided.

§ 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the sessions of said Superior Court shall be held within the several counties in this State, at the times and places, now by law provided, by any one of the Judges of said Court, who shall have and possess all the powers and authorities with which the Superior Court of this State is by law vested.

§ 4. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Errors from time to time, to allot to each of the Judges, the County or Counties in which they shall respectively hold a Superior Court as aforesaid.

General Assembly, October Session, 1818.

GIDEON TOMLINSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Governor.*

Attest—THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

Married,

At Woodstock, Mr. JOHN MAY, to Miss ABIGAIL PAINE.—Mr. HENRY CHILD, to Miss HENRIETTA MAY, daughter of Capt. Ephraim May.

At Colchester, ELIZUR GOODRICH, Jr. Esq Attorney at Law of Hartford, to Miss ELIZA CHAMPION, daughter of Gen. Henry Champion.

At Franklin, by the Rev. Mr. Nott, Mr. AARON BAILEY, jun. to Miss MARY R. GARDNER, daughter of Clark Gardner, Esq.

Died,

At Richmond, R. I. on the 14th inst. Mrs. THANKFUL BURDICK, relict of Mr Edmund Burdick, aged 79 years, 11 months and 8 days.

Off the Capes of Delaware, on the 12th inst. Capt. BENJAH LEFFINGWELL, master of the schr. Ontario, formerly of this city.

At New-York, Mr. JOHN SULLIVAN LEE, in the 23d year of his age, son of Doct. Samuel H. P. Lee, of New-London.

In this city, on the 7th inst. Mrs SUSAN ABEL, aged 45, wife of Mr. Veniah Abel.

To Let,

THE HOUSE & BARN, lately occupied by *Orin Sholes*, situated at the east end of Wharf Bridge

Nov. 10. C. FELLS

Attorney at Law.

CHRISTOPHER C. DEXTER, respectfully informs the public, that he has removed from Providence to Brooklyn. He has taken an office in the building next south of *Tyler's* Inn, where he will attend to any business in the line of his profession.

Brooklyn, Nov. 20, 1818. 3—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 24th day of Nov. A. D. 1818—

Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

STEPHEN MEECH, Esq. one of the Administrators upon the estate of JOHN T. MOTT, late of Preston, deceased, having represented to this Court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—said Administrators are directed to give notice, by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign-post in said Preston, for all persons interested, to appear before said Court, on the third Monday of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. if they see cause, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners upon said estate

Attest. HENRY SHERMAN, *Clerk.*

ALMANACKS, for 1819,

FOR SALE BY R. HUBBARD.

For Savannah, via New-York.

THE fast sailing Packet VENUS, D. HAVENS, master, will sail for Savannah, to touch at New-York, on Friday next, at 8 o'clock, A. M. Will take freight or passengers for either port. Apply to the master on board, or

JEDH. HUNTINGTON.

Nov. 25.

FOR NEW YORK.

PACKET M'DONOUGH, Wm. W. COIT, will sail on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock. *Nov* 25.

FOR NEW YORK.

SLOOP MORGAN, R. ROATH, will sail on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Nov. 25.

G. & C. Kinney,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK A NEW SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES

CONSISTING OF

OLD Cognac, Spanish & Jersey Apple	BRANDY,
Old Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua and N. England	RUM, per bbl. or less,
Holland, Pierpont's old and Country	GIN,
New-Orleans and West-India	MOLASSES,
Old Madeira, Sicily do. Teneriffe, Port, Malaga, Currant & other	WINES, of superior qualities,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Souchong	TEAS,
White Havana, New-Orleans, Muscovado and India	SUGARS,

Southern Flour, per bbl.
Coffee per bag,
Scotch Snuff per bladder,
Tobacco per keg,
4d, 8d, and 10d Cut Nails,
Ginger, Pepper,
Allspice, Cassia,
Raisins, Figs,
Powder and Shot,
Carolina Potatoes,

And many other articles, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Most all country produce taken in exchange for any of the above articles.

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the above firm, whose accounts have remained unsettled for more than six months, will save cost by having them balanced before the 15th of Dec next.

Norwich, Nov. 23, 1818. 3—

Fresh Groceries.

WEST-INDIA RUM,
New do.
French Brandy,
Cider do.
Gin,
A variety of Wines,
Muscovado Sugar,
White Havana do.
Lump do.
Molasses,

Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Hyson Skin and Young Hyson	TEAS,

Pepper, Allspice, Cassia, Nutmegs, Ginger, Rice, Tobacco, Snuff, Starch, Segars, Raisins, Pork, Beef, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Salt, Flour, Soap, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by

C. R. KINNEY & CO.

Cash paid for

Beans, Rye, Oats and Corn.

Just received and for sale by

R. HUBBARD,

A PRACTICAL View of Christian Education in its earliest stages. By T. Babington, Esq member of the British Parliament. First American from the third London edition. Price 75 cents.

Nov. 25.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Farm,

LYING in the town of Lebanon, in the society of Goshen, one and a half miles from the meeting house, containing 160 acres of excellent LAND. Said Farm is under good improvement, and is capable of keeping 16 cows, and other stock in proportion. The particulars respecting said Farm, may be learnt of OZIAS M'CALL, on the premises,—and the price and terms of payment, of ELISHA MORGAN, in Lisbon, or ELIPHALET ABEL, in Lebanon.

Nov. 25, 1818. 3tw—

NEW GOODS.

F. A Huntington & Co.

HAVE on sale, of recent purchases, a very large assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which they will sell at very low prices, for Cash.

Among them are,

Extra superfine black, blue, brown, green, bronze, and mixt West of England Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
Middling and low priced do.
Coatings, Flannels, Blankets,
Bombazetts, Bombazines, Rattinetts,
Shirtings, Sheetings,
Ginghams, Calicoes,
Levantine and Florence Silks,
Dimoties, Shawls, Crapes,
Handkerchiefs, Hosiery,
Muslins,
Devonshire Kerseys,
Merino and Fur Trimmings,
Gloves,
Linens, Vestings, Stockinets,
Diapers, Buttons,
Carpetings, Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Cambrics, &c. &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,

A handsome assortment of

FANCY GOODS.

ALSO,

Boston and N. York Shoes.

CHARLES COIT,

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK A NEW SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

Of a superior quality,

Which he is selling very low—among which are the following articles:

OLD Smirl, Cognac Brandy,
Holland and Country Gin,
St. Croix, West-India and New England Rum,
Cider Brandy, very good,

S. Madeira, Dry Lisbon, Teneriffe & Malaga	WINES,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea	TEAS, fresh and good,

Loaf Sugar,
St Croix and Muscovado do.
Molasses, superior quality,
Box Raisins, fresh,
Smyrna do
Coffee, Chocolate, Rice,
Allspice, Pepper, Ginger,
Nutmegs, Cassia, Starch,
Salt Petre, Pearlash,
Bar and Windsor Soap,
Cavendish Tobacco,
Large and small paper do.
Maccauboy Snuff,
Candles, Brooms, Bedcords,
Hair and Wire Sieves,
Wheat and Rye Flour per bbl.
Codfish, Eastern Salt,
3 bbls. Glauber Salts,
Vinegar, Shoes, Black Ball,
An assortment red Earthen and Stone Ware,
2 tons Horse Shoe Moulds, very low,
Window Glass,
Shovels, Axes,
Whips and Lashes,
A few barrels Cider,
All kinds Country Produce, &c. &c.

The above articles are warranted to be of a superior quality, and will be sold cheap. Those calculating to pay cash, or barter Produce for Groceries, will do well to call and examine for themselves.

WANTED,

White Beans,
A few bushels Walnuts and Chestnuts, that are good.

Norwich, Nov. 24, 1818. 3tf—

50 quintals Codfish,
600 lbs. Hard Soap,
300 lbs. Mould Candles,

For sale on good terms by

CALVIN TYLER & CO.

Nov. 25. 3w3

The Co-partnership of

JOHN CHAMPION & JABEZ ROCKWELL,

UNDER the firm of *Champion & Rockwell*, is by mutual consent this day dissolved. The Books are now with *John Champion*, who requests all those that have unsettled accounts, to call and settle by cash or note without delay.

Also, payment on all Notes due, is expected without further notice.

JOHN CHAMPION.
JABEZ ROCKWELL.

Lebanon, Nov 11, 1818. 3—

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note, dated Nov. 7, 1810, signed *Brewster, Davis & Co.* and made payable to *Charles Woodward*, as said Note has once been paid.

PETER WEBB.
DAVID BREWSTER.
SELDEN DAVIS.

Ashford, Nov. 23, 1818. 3w

POETRY.

From the Baltimore Weekly Magazine.

BAKED BEANS!

OH! how my heart sighs for my own native land,
Where potatoes, and squashes, and cucumbers grow,
Where cheer and good welcome are always at hand,
And custards and pumpkin-pies smoke in a row;
Where pudding the visage of hunger serenes,
And what is far dearer, the pot of BAKED BEANS.

Let Maryland boast of her dainties profuse,
Her large water-melons, and cantelopes fine,
Her turtles, and oysters, and terrapin stews,
And soft crabs, high-zested with brandy and wine:
Ah! neither my heart from my native land weans,
When smokes on the table the pot of BAKED BEANS.

The pot of BAKED BEANS! with what pleasure I saw it,
Well season'd, well pork'd, by some rosy faced dame;
And when from the glowing hot oven she'd draw it,
Well crisp'd and well brown'd to the table it came.
O, give me my country, the land of my teens,
Of the dark Indian pudding, and pot of BAKED BEANS.

The pot of BAKED BEANS! Ah, the muse is too frail,
Its taste to descant on, its virtues to tell;
But look at the sons of New-England so hale,
And her daughters so rosy—'twill teach thee full well,
Like me it will teach thee to sigh for the means
— Of health and—of rapture!—the pot of BAKED BEANS.

A YANKEE.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale at R. HUBBARD's Book-Store, Shetucket-street,

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF CONNECTICUT, Civil and Ecclesiastical, from the emigration of its first planters, from England, in the year 1630, to the year 1764; and to the close of the Indian Wars. In two vols. By Benjamin Trumbull, D. D. With an Appendix, containing the original Patent of New-England never before published in America. Price $6.50.

The EMIGRANT's GUIDE to the western and south-western States and Territories, comprising a Geographical and Statistical description of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio;—the Territories of Alabama, Missouri, Illinois and Michigan, and the western parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New-York. With a complete list of the Road and River Routes, west of the Aleghany Mountains, and the connecting roads from New-York, Philadelphia and Washington City, to New-Orleans, St. Louis and Pittsburg. The whole comprising a more comprehensive account of the soil, productions, climate, and present state of improvement of the regions described, than any work hitherto published. Accompanied by a MAP of the United States, including Louisiana, projected and engraved expressly for the work. By Wm. Darby. Price $3.

The NAVAL TEMPLE, containing a complete history of the battles fought by the Navy of the United States, from its establishment in 1794, to the present time, including the wars with France, and with Tripoli, the late war with Great-Britain, and with Algiers. With elegant engravings, representing battles, &c. Price $3.

Nov. 11.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS taken an establishment for the purpose of supplying his friends and the public with the

Staff of Life,

has commenced the *Baking Business*, in its various branches, at his Bake-House, a few rods north of the hay-scales, in Chelsea, where he keeps constantly on hand both hard and soft Crackers, Pilot Bread, Ginger Bread, Butter Biscuit, Soda Biscuit, and Sugar Tea Cakes—all which he will sell cheap for cash.

GILBERT BEEBE.

Who wishes to purchase,

3 or 400 wt. firkin BUTTER.

Chelsea, Nov. 18, 1818. 3—

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have open accounts with the *Jewett City Manufacturing Company*, are requested to call at their Store, and settle the same without delay. W. PALMER, *Agt.*

Nov. 18. 2—

Bibles, &c.

COLLINS' edition of the quarto Bible, various qualities and prices.

Scott's Family Bible—in which the notes are arranged on a new and improved plan.

Octavo, Duodecimo and Pocket Bibles, in variety—FOR SALE BY

R. HUBBARD.

Oct. 2.

NEW GOODS.

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass and Earthen WARE,

Looking Glasses and Tea Trays,

recently received and for sale at low prices and on accommodating terms, by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Who have also for sale, at their Store and at the Pottery, a constant supply of

STONE WARE.

Norwich, Oct. 28, 1818. 51—

Hardware Goods.

10 tons Iron Hollow Ware,
Cooking Stoves,
200 setts Cart and Waggon Boxes,
English and American Window Glass, of all sizes, from 6 by 8 to 16 by 22,
Russia, Swede's and English, flat, square and round Iron, Sheet Iron,
Nail Plates, Nail and Spike Rods,
Plough Shares and Share Moulds,
English blistered, and Crawley, American blistered, German, Swede's and Cast Steel, Sheet Lead, Shot,
Sad Irons, English and Am. Shovels, Brass and Brass-head Andirons and Shovel and Tongs,
Cut and Wrought Nails, Tacks & Brads,
200 doz Knives and Forks,
100 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives,
Razors, Scissors, Shears & Sheep Shears,
Butts, Screws, H and HL Hinges,
Shoe Knives, Rasps, Awls, Tacks, Hammers, Pincers, &c.
Clock Balls and Capitols,
Commode Knobs, Handles & Escutcheons,
Brass, plated, japann'd and iron Candlesticks,
Tea Trays and Waiters, Snuffers and Trays,
Slates, Ink Stands, Ink Powder,
Hand Saws, Files,
Screw Augurs, Brushes,
Norfolk and Bright Thumb Latches,
Stock, pad, cupboard, chest, trunk, draw and clock case Locks,
Morocco Pocket Books and Purses,
Elastick and Wire Knitting Pins,
400 gross Buttons,
Shaving Soap, Boxes and Brushes,
Gilt and Mahogany frame Looking Glasses,
Sand Paper, Scale Beams, Whips,
Trace Chains, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

Sept. 30. 47—

Flax-Seed.

Joseph H. Strong,

WILL pay an uncommonly high price for FLAX-SEED, if delivered immediately.

Who has for sale,

FLAX-SEED OIL.

Norwich, Oct. 7. 48—

WANTED,

1000 bushels Oats.

Nov. 17. C. EELLS.

---

100 tons blue Nova Scotia Plaster, of an excellent quality,
25 bbls. sup. Baltimore Flour,

FOR SALE BY

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Nov. 4. 52-4w—

Flour, Lumber, &c.

Superfine Flour in bbls. and half bbls.
Clapboards and Shingles,
Dexter's Lime—FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

Who will pay cash for

WALNUT WOOD.

Sept. 16. 45—

1000 bushels Cape Salt,

FOR SALE on board sloop Betsey, lying at Leffingwell's Dock. Apply to the master on board, or to

Nov. 10. C. EELLS.

CODFISH.

100 quintals CODFISH, for sale by

U. B. KINNEY & CO.

Aug. 24, 1818. 14-tf—

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 28. 29—

IMPROVED

Franklin Parlour & Cooking Stoves.

WILSON'S

IMPROVED Franklin Parlour & Cooking STOVES, of various patterns, for sale at the New-York price, by

LYMAN BREWER.

Sept. 30. 47—

Classical & School Books.

R. HUBBARD,

OFFERS for sale at his Book-Store, in Shetucket-street, the most extensive assortment of

Classical & School Books,

ever offered for sale in this market.

Country Merchants and School Masters may be supplied in large or small quantities, on the most reasonable terms for cash, credit or produce.

STATIONARY,

in great variety and of superior qualities.

Nov. 4.

BEST COLD SPRING

GIN,

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.

Who will pay cash for

RYE.

Oct. 21. 50—

Horace Colton,

WANTS to purchase, if delivered within a few days, a quantity of Maple Boards, of good width, well seasoned, and of a superior quality—for which an extra price will be given.

Nov. 4. 52—

NOTICE.

THE indispensable necessity of money compels the subscribers to call the attention of all those that are indebted by Book, or Notes that are due, all of which, without exception, if not settled previous to the first day of December next, will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

CALVIN TYLER & CO.

WANTED,

Rye, Oats, Flax Seed, White Beans, Walnuts and Chesnuts—for which cash will be paid.

Norwich, Oct. 26. 51—

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts of the *Industry Manufacturing Company*, are by order of said Company, placed in the hands of *James Alexander*, Esq. for collection.

AMOS TREAT, *Agent for said Company.*

Voluntown, Nov. 2, 1818. 1—

Wanted Immediately

A good new milch Cow.

SAMUEL TYLER.

Norwich, Nov. 11. 1—

ALL persons are forbid harboring or trusting JOHN MAYO, on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting. HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, Nov. 11, 1818. 1—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

He will pay the same price for weaving as the Factories.

HARVEY MORGAN

Norwich June 10, 1818. 31tf—

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber has taken the BLACKSMITH'S SHOP of Capt. *Augustus Lathrop*, late in the occupancy of Captain *Thomas Miller*, near the Rev. Doct *Strong*'s meeting-house, where all the various branches of the trade will be carried on, and work executed in the best manner, with dispatch and punctuality. All persons indebted, whose accounts are more than four months standing, for work done by me at my shop at Bean-Hill, are requested to call and give their notes, or make payment for the same.

WILLIAM LEE.

Norwich, Oct. 8, 1818. 48—

BLANK BOOKS.

LEDGERS of almost every description, faint ruled, with or without Spring Backs.

Journals with Spring Backs.
Letter or Invoice Books.
Day Books, of various qualities, sizes and prices.
Alphabets.
Cyphering Books.
Writing do.
Memorandum do.—FOR SALE BY

R. HUBBARD,

Blue Store, Shetucket-street.

Nov. 18.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorised to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford Dec. 17, 1816. 7—

PAPER.

80 rms. coarse super royal Paper, suitable for hatters' use—FOR SALE BY

Oct. 21. R. HUBBARD.

Taxes Wanted.

THE subscriber has in his hands, to collect of the inhabitants of the town of Preston, a State Tax, on levy 1817, to receive the same will be at the Widow *Hannah Witter's*, on the 27th inst. from 10 o'clock, A. M till 12; same day at *Joseph Chapman's*, from 2 till 4 o'clock, P. M.; on the 28th at *William Brown's*, from 1 o'clock, P. M. till 4; on the 30th at *George Phillips'*, from 9 till 12, A. M.

ERASTUS BREWSTER, *Col'r.*

N. B. Those who are in arrears to the subscriber for back Taxes, will save cost by immediate attention. E. B. *Col'r.*

Preston, Nov. 16, 1818. 2—

BY virtue of orders from the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, the subscribers will sell at Public Auction, on Friday the 27th day of Nov. inst. so much of the

Real Estate

of Mr. *Gilbert Gardner*, late of Bozrah, deceased, as will raise the sum of $246,86 with the incident charges of sale. Sale to commence on the premises at 1 o'clk P. M.

JOHN WAY,
SALLINA GARDNER, } *Adm'rs.*

Bozrah, Nov. 9, 1818. 1—

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVING been appointed Commissioners on the estate of

DANIEL JACK,

late of Brooklyn, deceased, represented insolvent—and the Hon. Court of Probate having limited six months from this date for the creditors to exhibit their claims—*Give Notice*, that we will attend at the house of *Pascal P. Tyler*, in said Brooklyn, on the first Monday in March next at 2 o'clock, P. M. to receive and adjust the same.

Dated Brooklyn, Nov. 4, 1818.

PETER DAVISON,
FRED'K TYLER, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL HINKLEY, *Adm'r.*

MR. BOND's

Account of Botany Bay, &c.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

IN consequence of the absolutely unprecedented orders for Copies of this Publication, a Sixth Edition has recently been published, to be had only of the learned Author in person.—To prevent trouble, the money must be paid at the time of ordering the above celebrated work.

Names of those who have ordered Copies:—Prince Regent, Duke of York, Duke of Kent, Duke of Sussex, Duke of Cambridge, Duke of Devonshire, Duke of Newcastle, Duke of Argyle, Marquis of Northampton, Marquis of Thomond, Marquis Donegall, Marquis of Tweedale, Lord Annesley, Lord Cahir, Lord Mayo, Lord Northland, Lord Lifford Lord Fingall, Lord Lake, Lord Glouberie, Lord Glentworth, Lord Glasgow, Lord Bantry, Baron Graham, Baron Hotham, Bishop of Salisbury, Bishop of Dublin, her Majesty, Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of York, Duchess of Devonshire, Marchioness of Townshend, Baroness Howe, Dowager Lady de Clifford, Lady Wellington, Dowager Countess Liverpool, &c

Philadelphia, printed by T. S. Manning.

November 4.

Come and see.

A FARM for sale,

CONTAINING nearly one hundred acres of the first rate of LAND, pleasantly situated in the new town of Griswold, two miles south of the meeting-house, nine miles east of Norwich, with two *Dwelling-Houses*. The same is well proportioned with mowing, plowing, orcharding, woodland and pasturing, well watered with wells, brooks and living springs, and needs no further recommendation than viewing the premises. As this is the best season for viewing lands, it is supposed that gentlemen will call immediately.

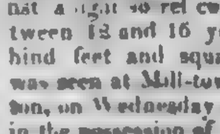
Also,

A lot of new Land,

Containing four hundred and fifty acres, in the town of Lackawaxen, County of Pike, State of Pennsylvania, near the Delaware river, being near settlements and stage roads—Wish the purchaser to call immediately, as he can have the whole or either part. A good title will be given.

DANIEL P. STANTON.

Sept. 30, 1818. 47—



Horse Stolen.

STOLEN, on the night of Tuesday the 3d inst a light sorrel coloured *HORSE*, between 12 and 16 years old, with white hind feet and square tail. The Horse was seen at Mill-town, in North-Stonington, on Wednesday morning the 4th inst. in the possession of a man aged about 40 or 50 years, wearing a grey coat or short surtout, who had with him another Horse, of a bay colour, and there enquired for and took the road to Providence. *A liberal reward* will be paid for the apprehension of the Horse and Thief, or either of them.

D. C. BACKUS.

Norwich, Nov. 10, 1818. 2—

The Christian Spectator.

HOWE & SPALDING, *New-Haven*, *Propose publishing a religious periodical work, to be entitled the* CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR.

IT has been the misfortune of our country, that the efforts made to establish, and conduct, periodical publications, especially those of a religious character, have been divided. These publications have, therefore, received but a partial support, have been of circumscribed usefulness, and of short continuance.

To avoid these evils, an attempt will now be made to attain a concentration of labors. A method in which, it is supposed, this object may be effected, is to allow a compensation to those who contribute to the pages of the proposed work. Unless motives for vigorous and varied exertion are offered, such exertion will not be made. To make such compensation, however, is not only necessary, but just. Those who will thus labor for the public good, are not rich, and will need the reward to which they are entitled.

It is with pleasure, we inform those, who might otherwise fear that the proposed work will languish, for want of able, and pious writers, that such men have pledged themselves to its support; their time and talents will be devoted to the promotion of its interests, and while original communications will be made by those who are not thus pledged, it is not upon a precarious foundation, that this publication will rest.

The call of christians for the work in question, has been loud, and constant. It is true indeed, and it is a truth, for which we devoutly thank God, that the external conflict of the church is at an end. After a struggle for twenty years, the battle with infidelity has been won, and few men can be found, who deny the truth of the christian system. All, however, do not receive the truth in the love of it. The church is called to an internal conflict. Its attention must be directed to the dangers which now threaten it. It must be cautioned against an abandonment of the faith once delivered to the saints; and must be taught to guard against an amalgamation with the world. Let it be remembered, also, that in a day when uncommon exertions are made to diffuse religious knowledge, when many are, in the language of scripture, *running to and fro*, it is peculiarly important that the doctrines taught, should indeed be divine;—that error should not be propagated by charity.

It shall therefore, be the high object of the proposed work, to inculcate truth. It is hoped that this object will be steadily pursued, with a due sense of obligation to Almighty God, and with a true regard to the souls of men. The doctrines inculcated, will be those which are termed "the doctrines of grace," and which have ever prevailed in the great body of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches. In the statement of controverted doctrines, errors must of course be noticed. We shall attempt to point them out with precision, but, in the spirit of christian meekness.

One object of the proposed work, will be to second efforts for the propagation of the gospel; to inform christians of missionary operations, in every part of the earth; and to animate them to exertion, in the cause of their Lord, and Master.

As we have Bible Societies, claiming patronage, and defence, it will be an object of the publication to subserve their interests.

The literature of a country influences religious sentiment. As publications are daily issuing from the press, which require commendation, or censure, we shall be attentive to their character.

Such, in short, are the objects of the work, the reasons for establishing it, and for believing that it will not languish. We cannot but hope, that those who wish well to the literature of their country, that christians, and especially christian ministers, will give their aid to extend its circulation; and we ask their prayers for Divine favor to crown with success, this attempt to promote the cause of truth.

Communications for the work are respectfully solicited. For such communications, as are inserted, a compensation will be made. It is expected that alterations, if necessary, will be permitted in such communications. The unity of the work will require them. It is desirable, also, that the standard of taste, should be elevated, rather than depressed, by the work in question.

We would observe that in a work comprising communications from a great number of persons, and those too, of different shades of sentiment, it cannot be expected, that the conductors should be thought to adopt every sentiment of their correspondents. A proper latitude for discussion shall be allowed, but it is not designed to endanger the usefulness of the work by controversies; or to permit the wokr to inculcate what we deem essential error. We submit the following specification of the contents of each number:—

I. Religious Communications.
II. Miscellaneous.
III. Review of Publications.
IV. Literary, Philosophical, and Economical Intelligence.
V. Notices of New Publications.
VI. Religious Intelligence.

CONDITIONS.

1. It will be published in monthly numbers, of 56 pages each, and will correspond, as to size and type and quantity of matter, with the pages of the Boston edition of the Christian Observer: the paper to be equal in quality.

2. Twelve numbers are to form a volume, the price of which, *three dollars*, is to be payable on the delivery of the sixth number.

3. If a sufficient subscription be obtained to warrant the undertaking, the first number will be issued on the last day of January next, and the future numbers on the last of each month successively.

New-Haven, Sept. 8, 1818.

☞ Subscriptions received by

R. HUBBARD.

Psalms and Hymns.

DWIGHT's Psalms & Hymns, from the largest to the smallest size, some plain and some elegant.

Watts' do. large and small, for sale wholesale and retail by

R. HUBBARD.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1818. NORWICH: (CONN.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [VOL. XXIII. No. 4.]

PROPOSALS

For publishing a Religious Periodical Work, to be entitled

THE GUARDIAN,

OR

YOUTH'S RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTOR.

TO CHRISTIAN PARENTS.

"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."
SOLOMON.

THE utility and importance of early religious instruction seems to have been deeply engraven on the heart of the wisest of men. This he believed, if rightly attended to, would have the happiest influence in forming the habits for time, and stamping the character for eternity. And does not experience and observation abundantly prove the correctness of this opinion? How lamentable then, that there should be so many who appear in no degree to possess his spirit, or regard his injunction: who instead of bringing up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, do not even manifest the least solicitude for their immortal souls. But, Christian Parents, I trust it is not thus with you. Among the many parental anxieties, which agitate your breasts, does not a concern for the spiritual and everlasting good of your dear children excite the strongest emotions; and lead you to feel, as though all things which you could procure for them of an earthly nature are but dross, when compared with their eternal salvation? And under the influence of such impressions, are you not desirous of furnishing them with all the means and assistances in your power to facilitate this all important object? Let me then congratulate you, that you live in the glorious day, when these means and assistances are so rapidly multiplying. A day in which "The Lord hath made bare his holy arm in the eyes of all nations, and all the ends of the earth begin to see the salvation of our Lord." How beauteous the sight of well organized societies for various religious objects, spread, as it were, over the whole face of the earth, rearing up the spiritual Jerusalem. How delightful to witness such increasing zeal and activity for the religious instruction of children and youth. This is the fairest blossom of hope. The decisive character of many measures concerted for this end, the promptness with which they are pursued, and the evident blessing of heaven upon them, present the most vivid prospect of that happy time, when every parent will be calling around him his happy family, to give them lessons from the precious volume of inspired truth, saying, "Come ye children, hearken unto me, I will teach you the fear of the Lord." How does every Christian bosom beat with joy in prospect of such a period.

Fully believing that no means are so efficient, so directly calculated to hasten this period as the early religious instruction of children, this proposed publication is designed for their particular use and benefit. To those, who have with anxious solicitude watched the interests of early piety, it has appeared very desirable that such a work should be in general circulation, to assist in turning the minds of children and youth from the pernicious reading of Novels, and other books of vanity, which amuse but to destroy. And at this distinguished time, when the blessings of heaven so generally attends all efforts for the instruction of youth; when the blessed Sunday School System presents us with the beautiful sight of thousands and thousands of children, studying and repeating the Holy Scriptures, Religious Catechisms and Hymns; weekly listening to the instruction of zealous teachers; and not unfrequently lisping the praises of God perfected in their hearts by means of this glorious system; at such a time as this, no extra encouragement certainly is needed to influence us to use every possible means for the religious instruction of youth. Deeply impressed with this subject, the Subscriber respectfully submits these proposals to Christian Parents and the public in general, confident that the object will be favorably regarded by those who feel at all the force of Solomon's direction, "Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it."

The GUARDIAN will be conducted by a respectable minister of the Gospel, whose mind has been much devoted to the improvement of Youth: and we are confident that those who patronize the work will not be disappointed in their expectations. Should the plan succeed, it will embrace the following subjects:

1. Short Sermons to youth.
2. Memoirs of pious children.
3. Religious dialogues and epistolary correspondence.
4. Miscellaneous pieces.
5. Sabbath School information.
6. Religious anecdotes and poetry.

CONDITIONS

I. The Guardian will be printed in monthly numbers of 36 duodecimo pages each, on good paper, with a fair type, and stitched in printed covers.

II. Twelve numbers will form a volume, which will be delivered to subscribers at $1 25 cents a year, payable on the delivery of the sixth number; with the addition of 12½ cents for every three months delay

III. To those who pay for the work in advance, or those who purchase for charitable distribution, the price will be one dollar.

IV. No subscription, will be considered as paid in advance, unless paid before the publication of the third number, or at the time of the person's becoming a subscriber.

V. Those who will procure subscribers for six volumes, and become responsible for the same, will be entitled to the seventh gratis; and if paid in advance, the price will be one dollar, and the seventh gratis.

VI. No subscription will be received for less than one year, and those who do not request their subscription to be discontinued before the close of the year, will be considered as subscribing for the succeeding year.

VII. If a subscription should be obtained sufficient to warrant the publication, the first number will be issued on the first Wednesday in January next, and the succeeding numbers on the same day of each month.

VIII. To subscribers at a distance, the numbers will be forwarded by mail, or otherwise, as they shall direct, at their expense and risk.

The friends of youth in general, Sabbath School Instructors, and the Clergy, are generally solicited to furnish the Editor with any communications that shall be calculated to promote the object of this publication.

All communications, except such as are intended to be inserted in the work, must be post paid.

Should these proposals fall into the hands of any who do not wish to make use of them, they are desired to hand them to some one who will interest himself in promoting the circulation of the work.

The Subscriber would suggest to Parents and Sabbath School Teachers, the propriety of using this work as a premium in Sabbath Schools by offering it to all those who will engage to procure by their studies eight cents per month.

Persons holding subscription papers are desired to return the number of Subscribers by the 20th of December.

NATHAN WHITING.

New-Haven, (Conn.) Nov. 1818.

CHARLES COIT,

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK A NEW SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

Of a superior quality,

Which he is selling very low—among which are the following articles:

OLD Spirit, Cognac Brandy,
Holland and Country Gin,
St. Croix, West-India and New-England Rum,
Cider Brandy, *very good,*
S. Madeira, Dry Lisbon, Teneriffe & Malaga } WINES,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS, fresh and good,
Loaf Sugar,
St. Croix and Muscovado do.
Molasses, superior quality,
Box Raisins, fresh,
Smyrna do.
Coffee, Chocolate, Rice,
Allspice, Pepper, Ginger,
Nutmegs, Cassia, Starch,
Salt Petre, Pearlash,
Bar and Windsor Soap,
Cavendish Tobacco,
Large and small paper do.
Muccauboy Snuff,
Candles, Brooms, Bedcords,
Hair and Wire Sieves,
Wheat and Rye Flour per bbl.
Codfish, Eastern Salt,
3 bbls. Glauber Salts,
Vinegar, Shoes, Black Ball,
An assortment red Earthen and Stone Ware,
2 tons Horse Shoe Moulds, very low,
Window Glass,
Shovels, Axes,
Whips and Lashes,
A few barrels Cider,
All kinds Country Produce, &c. &c.

The above articles are warranted to be of a superior quality, and will be sold cheap. Those calculating to pay cash, or barter Produce for Groceries, will do well to call and examine for themselves.

WANTED,

White Beans,
A few bushels Walnuts and Chesnuts, that are good.

Norwich, Nov. 24, 1818. 3tf—

OCTOBER 13.

FRESH GOODS.

WE have just received and are now opening a very large assortment of

NEW GOODS,

adapted to the season, which we will sell very cheap for cash

AMONG THEM ARE,

100 pa. Bombazetts,
50 do. Broadcloths,
40 do. Flannels,
30 do. steam-loom and other Cotton Shirtings,
Blankets, Coatings, Duffils,
Tartan Plaids, for cloaks,
Fancy Goods, in variety,
300 pr. Ladies' Shoes, New-York manufacture, of superior quality and latest fashion.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

Attorney at Law.

CHRISTOPHER C. DEXTER, respectfully informs the public, that he has removed from Providence to Brooklyn. He has taken an office in the building next south of Tyler's Inn, where he will attend to any business in the line of his profession.

Brooklyn, Nov. 20, 1818. 3—

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE on sale, of recent purchases, a very large assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which they will sell at very low prices, for Cash.

Among them are,

Extra superfine black, blue, brown, green, bronze, and mixt West of England Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
Middling and low priced do.
Coatings, Flannels, Blankets,
Bombazetts, Bombazine, Rattinetts,
Shirtings, Sheetings,
Ginghams, Calicoes,
Levantine and Florence Silks,
Dimoties, Shawls, Crapes,
Handkerchiefs, Hosiery,
Muslins,
Devonshire Kerseys,
Merino and Fur Trimmings,
Gloves,
Linens, Vestings, Stockinets,
Diapers, Buttons,
Carpetings, Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Camorics, &c. &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,

A handsome assortment of

FANCY GOODS.

ALSO,

Boston and N. York Shoes.

Nov. 25. 3—

Fresh Groceries.

WEST-INDIA RUM,
New do.
French Brandy,
Cider do.
Gin,
A variety of Wines,
Muscovado Sugar,
White Havana do.
Lump do.
Molasses,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Hyson Skin and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Pepper, Allspice, Cassia, Nutmegs,
Ginger, Rice, Tobacco, Snuff,
Starch, Segars, Raisins, Pork,
Beef, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Salt,
Flour, Soap, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by

C. R. KINNEY & CO.

Cash paid for

Beans, Rye, Oats and Corn.

Nov. 25. 1—

NEW BOOK,

Price 62½ cents.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale, *Russell's Abridgment of Murray's Grammar*, with lessons of parsing, calculated to facilitate the study of Syntax.

The following is one of the numerous recommendations already obtained:

We have examined an abridgement of Murray's Grammar, proposed to be published by Mr. Wm. E. Russell, and fully approve of the few alterations he has made, and think this Compend of Grammar the best we have seen.

His Syntactical Lessons we think a very valuable addition, and calculated to be of great utility to the learner; and recommend them for general use in Schools.

ANDREW LEE, D. D.* of Lisbon.
HON. SYLVESTER GILBERT, Hebron.
DYER THRECKLEY, A. M. Norwich.
GEO HILL, Esq. do.
GEO. PERKINS, Esq. do.
CHARLES PERKINS, Esq. do.
JOHN HYDE, Esq do.

** The titles were added by the publisher.*

N. B. The Books may be had of E. PORTER, Norwich, and many country merchants.

Nov. 11. 1—

Flax-Seed.

Joseph H. Strong,

WILL pay an uncommonly high price for FLAX-SEED, if delivered immediately.

Who has for sale,

FLAX-SEED OIL.

Norwich, Oct. 7. 48—

Just received and for sale by

R. HUBBARD,

A PRACTICAL View of Christian Education in its earliest stages. By T. Babington, Esq. member of the British Parliament. First American from the third London edition. Price 75 cents.

Nov. 25.

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods;

at very low prices for Cash.

AMONG THEM ARE—

A large assortment of plain, twill'd and stripe Bombazetts,
Crape, Cassimere and Cotton 8-4 Shawls,
Super. and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Flannels, Blankets, Rattinetts,
Calicoes, Ginghams, Cambrics,
Fine Book and other Muslins,
Plush and Inserting Trimmings,
Thread Laces,
Canton Crapes,
Plain and Corded Silk Velvets,
Super. black Beaver and Kid Gloves,
Black and white Silk Gloves and Hose,
Angola and Worsted Hosiery,
Russia Sheetings, Irish Linens,
Cotton Shirtings, &c. &c. &c.

Oct. 27. 51—

G. & C. Kinney,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK A NEW SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES

CONSISTING OF

OLD Cognac, Spanish & Jersey Apple } BRANDY,
Old Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua and N. England } RUM, per bbl. or less,
Holland, Pierpont's old and Country } GIN,
New-Orleans and West-India } MOLASSES,
Old Madeira, Sicily do. Teneriffe, Port, Malaga, Currant & other } WINES, of superior qualities,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Souchong } TEAS,
White Havana, New-Orleans, Muscovado and India } SUGARS,
Southern Flour, per bbl.
Coffee per bag,
Scotch Snuff per bladder,
Tobacco per keg,
4d, 8d, and 10d Cut Nails,
Ginger, Pepper,
Allspice, Cassia,
Raisins, Figs,
Powder and Shot,
Carolina Potatoes,

And many other articles, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Most all country produce taken in exchange for any of the above articles.

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the above firm, whose accounts have remained unsettled for more than six months, will save cost by having them balanced before the 15th of Dec. next.

Norwich, Nov. 25, 1818. 3—

---

50 quintals Codfish,
600 lbs. Hard Soap,
300 lbs. Mould Candles,

For sale on good terms by

CALVIN TYLER & CO.

Nov. 23. 3—

WANTED,

1000 bushels Oats.

Nov. 17. C. BELLS.

Flour, Lumber, &c.

Superfine Flour in bbls. and half bbls.
Clapboards and Shingles,
Dexter's Lime—FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

Who will pay cash for

WALNUT WOOD.

Sept. 16. 43—

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26. 29—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

He will pay the same price for weaving as the Factories

HARVEY MORGAN.

Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31tf—

NEW GOODS:

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass and Earthen WARE,

Looking Glasses and Tea Trays,

recently received and for sale at low prices and on accommodating terms, by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Who have also for sale, at their Store and at the Pottery, a constant supply of

STONE WARE.

Norwich, Oct. 28, 1818. 51—

Hardware Goods.

10 tons Iron Hollow Ware,
Cooking Stoves,
200 setts Cart and Waggon Boxes,
English and American Window Glass, of all sizes, from 6 by 8 to 16 by 22.
Russia, Swede's and English, flat, square and round Iron, Sheet Iron,
Nail Plates, Nail and Spike Rods,
Plough Shares and Share Moulds,
English blistered, and Crawley, American blistered, German, Swede's and Cast Steel, Sheet Lead, Shot,
Sad Irons, English and Am. Shovels,
Brass and Brass-head Andirons and Shovel and Tongs,
Cut and Wrought Nails, Tacks & Brads,
200 doz. Knives and Forks,
100 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives,
Razors, Scissors, Shears & Sheep Shears,
Butts, Screws, H and HL Hinges,
Shoe Knives, Rasps, Awls, Tacks, Hammers, Pincers, &c.
Clock Balls and Capitols,
Commode Knobs, Handles & Escutcheons,
Brass, plated, japann'd and iron Candlesticks,
Tea Trays and Waiters, Snuffers and Trays,
Slates, Ink Stands, Ink Powder,
Hand Saws, Files,
Screw Augers, Brushes,
Norfolk and Bright Thumb Latches,
Stock, pad, cupboard, chest, trunk, draw and clock case Locks,
Morocco Pocket Books and Purses,
Elastick and Wire Knitting Pins,
400 groce Buttons,
Shaving Soap, Boxes and Brushes,
Gilt and Mahogany frame Looking Glasses,
Sand Paper, Scale Beams, Whips,
Trace Chains, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.

Sept. 30. 47—

Classical & School Books.

R. HUBBARD,

OFFERS for sale at his Book Store, in Shetucket-street, the most extensive assortment of

Classical & School Books,

ever offered for sale in this market.

Country Merchants and School Masters may be supplied in large or small quantities, on the most reasonable terms for cash, credit or produce

STATIONARY,

in great variety and of superior qualities.

Nov. 4.

IMPROVED

Franklin Parlour & Cooking Stoves.

WILSON'S

IMPROVED Franklin Parlour & Cooking STOVES, of various patterns, for sale at the New-York price, by

LYMAN BREWER.

Sept. 30. 47—

BEST COLD SPRING

GIN,

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.

Who will pay cash for

RYE.

Oct 21. 50—

NOTICE.

THE indispensable necessity of money compels the subscribers to call the attention of all those that are indebted by Book, or Notes that are due, all of which, without exception, if not settled previous to the first day of December next, will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

CALVIN TYLER & CO.

WANTED,

Rye, Oats, Flax Seed, White Beans, Walnuts and Chesnuts—for which cash will be paid.

Norwich, Oct. 26. 51—

---

80 rms coarse super royal Paper, suitable for hatters' use—FOR SALE BY

Oct. 21. R. HUBBARD.

MISCELLANY.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

CANCERS.

THE editor of the Patriot avails himself of the earliest moment to give publicity to the following letter, believing it will be highly useful, and joins in the wish of his correspondent that it may be every where copied by brethren of the type.

York County, Penn. Oct. 25, 1818.

Dear Sir—An insertion of the following in your valuable paper will oblige me, and perhaps confer an important benefit upon some of our unfortunate fellow beings. About two months ago, observing in the Baltimore Patriot an extract from the West-Jersey Gazette, giving (in the person of James Lewis,) "another evidence of the efficacious quality of *Pipsissiway* to curing Cancers," I was induced to preserve it, from the possibility of its proving useful at a future period. It happened at the time that the wife of a neighbor was afflicted with the painful and alarming disorder, under which she had suffered for a considerable time. The breast, (the part affected,) had been amputated and had perfectly healed, but in a few months exhibited every symptom of a return. Several tumours appeared and daily enlarged. Her physician, an eminent practitioner advised a second use of the knife, but her friends dissuaded her from the operation, believing it would be undergoing severe pain without the smallest hope of relief. Her situation occurred to me, but considering all human applications useless in so advanced a stage of the disease, I neglected mentioning it to her friends, but spoke of it to another, who informed them of it. The herb being near at hand, was immediately procured, and used as directed, and I rejoice to add, that the tumours have been completely removed, her general health much improved, and there is every prospect of her recovery. I have sent this for publication, without waiting her perfect restoration, that others may avail themselves of the same means as early as possible. The plant is an evergreen and sometimes called a winter green; the mode of using it is simply to drink of the tea, and wash the part frequently with a strong decoction. I hope your brother editors throughout the country will give this a place in their gazettes. I am your friend, C—— W——

Mr. Munroe, Editor of the Patriot.

From the New-Hampshire Centinel.

Our best farmers have a house, in which they keep their implements of husbandry through the winter, and through the summer, when not in use.

This I think is a very judicious practice;—for I have heard it said, (and I believe the assertion true,) that Carts, Waggons, Ploughs, &c. receive more injury by the exposure to the intense summer suns and warm rains, than by being used the same length of time, in an extraordinary manner. Admitting this to be true, how much then, *fellow half farmers*, do we loose by exposing our farming tools to the weather?

If you, who neglect proper care, are wealthy, and gained your wealth by the sweat of your brows, you have labored hard indeed; much of your labor has been lost for want of proper care and management.

If you are poor, I am sensible you will always remain so, unless some uncommon occurrences turn up in your favor, or else you mend your pernicious practices.

Many farmers I have conversed with, on the practice of running over so much land, as many of our farmers do, with half fencing, half tilling, and half manuring; they generally admit it is not an economical way, and that much labor is done to no kind of good purpose; but still these same men go on their old way, though sensible it is wrong. Their work hurries them on, and they have not time to make the necessary retrenchments and improvements; but continue (to use the common expression) 'dashing on, heels over head,' without consideration—and without improvement. Thus they make perfect slaves of themselves, and never reform—pass through the world without enjoying the sweets of living—they follow their father's parts, and swerve not.

In many parts of Europe, especially France and England, Agriculture has been carried to great perfection indeed. *Faithful manuring* and *faithful tillage* seem to be their golden rule: no hard lumps or sods to be seen on their land, as on ours, but all mellowed with the plough, spade and harrow.

Every farmer ought to consider what kind of soil he works upon, and find out by experiment, if by no other way, the best mode of management, as the sort of manure and kind of grain he sows.

Fellow farmers, we ought duly to consider of all these things; and whatever we do, mark the result by OBSERVATION.

ANECDOTE.

As illustrative of the republican simplicity and character of our citizens, the following anecdote, which occurred in this city some time ago, will bear ample testimony: An English dandy, just landed, ordered a suit of clothes to be made by one of our fashionable tailors, which, by agreement, was to be finished on a certain day. The gentleman being disappointed, went to the tailor's and rated him soundly for his neglect. Sir, damme, in my country, when a tailor disappoints his customer, we send him to the devil. Ah! Yes sir, don't say so! I am not to be disappointed with impunity. At that moment a person entered, who addressed the tailor as follows: *Alderman*, I have a petition before the honorable the corporation relative to one of the avenues, and I should be happy if you would be present and attend to it. Very well, sir, says the tailor, I know something of the subject, and shall do so. Scarcely, had he departed before another one entered. I have, said he to the tailor, placed a note in your bank for discount; I have not spoken to any other director but yourself—will you use your influence to get it done for me? I will do my best, said the tailor. When the last person departed a young officer in full dress entered, who addressed the tailor as follows:—*General*, I have come to receive your orders. The alderman, general, bank director, and tailor said in reply, very well, sir, you shall have them, and you will take care that the attempt has the division on the ground at the precise hour.

The Knightsbman, who attended these interviews, very leisurely lifted up his eye glass, and having viewed the tailor from top to toe, took his leave, saying, sir, you may send my clothes home whenever you please.

From this circumstance, it will be seen, that the avenues to fame, to honor, to office, are open to all who deserve them in this country, and that the mechanic, trampling upon fictitious rank in society, can claim and obtain equal honors by a faithful and correct discharge of his duty—and that a tailor, who is a good citizen, cannot fail to be a respectable man.—*N. Y. paper.*

National Legislature.

XVth Congress. — Second Session.

IN SENATE.

Friday, Nov. 20.

THE Senate proceeded to the appointment, by ballot, of the standing committees of that body—when there were elected,

For the committee of Foreign Relations—Messrs. Macon, Barbour, King, Lacock and Daggett.

On Finance—Messrs. Eppes, Talbot, King, Macon and Eaton.

On Commerce and Manufactures—Messrs. Sanford, Dickerson, Burrill, Horsey and Morrill.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Williams of Tennessee, Lacock, Tichenor, Taylor and Storer.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Sanford, Tait, Williams of Mississippi, Daggett and Crittenden.

On the Militia—Messrs. Ruggles, Noble, Roberts, Macon and Storer.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Morrow, Williams of Miss. Taylor, Hunter and Johnson.

On Claims—Messrs. Goldsborough, Wilson, Roberts, Higgins and Morrill.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Burrill, Crittenden, Otis, Smith and Leake.

On the Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Stokes, Wilson, Palmer, Mellen and Ruggles.

On Pensions—Messrs. Lacock, Noble, Vandyke, Talbot and Storer.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Goldsborough, Daggett, Barbour, Eppes and Hanson.

Messrs. Morrow, Williams of Ten. Williams of Miss. Taylor and Crittenden, were appointed a committee on Indian affairs.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Nov. 23.

The motion submitted by Mr. Sanford, for an enquiry into the expediency of amending the law so that the President's signature should not be necessary to patents for land, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Dickerson gave notice that, to-morrow, he should ask leave to introduce a bill for the removal of the Congressional Library to the Capitol.

No other business offering itself; the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The resolution for the admission of Illinois into the Union, was received, twice read, and referred to the committee on the Public Lands, to consider and report thereon.

Agreeably to notice, and leave being given, Mr. Goldsborough introduced a resolution to erect a Monument over the remains of the late General George Washington, where they now lie; and the same was read and passed to a second reading.

Mr. Williams of Tennessee offered for consideration the following resolution.

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of increasing the pay of the officers, non commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the army of the United States.

Thursday, Nov 26.

The joint resolution, to request the President to take measures to obtain permission of the Honorable Bushrod Washington, for Congress to cause a suitable monument to be erected over the remains of his illustrious relative, the late General George Washington, where they now lie, also to authorise him to give the sum of — dollars for the best plan of a monument for the purpose aforesaid, to be decided on by the President, the Chief Justice, the Secretaries of the different Departments, and the Attorney General; and appropriating dollars for the expenses thereof, was read a second time.

The bill to increase the compensation of certain officers of government (the Secretaries of the Departments, the Attorney General and Post Master General) was taken up for consideration, and after considerable debate, the bill was ordered to be engrossed (in blank) for the third reading; and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Nov. 20.

Additional Standing Committees.

Of Accounts—Messrs. Little, Bennett and Darlington.

Of Expenditures on the Public Buildings—Messrs. Tucker, of Va. Drake and Orr.

On the Expenditures in the Departments of State, the Treasury, War, and Navy—Messrs. Forsyth, Hasbrouck and Scudder—Messrs. Lowndes, Allen of Vt. and Merriland—Messrs. Johnson of K. Tucker of S. C. and Herkimer—Messrs. Pleasants, Storrs, and Sampson.

Matthew Lyon.—The Speaker presented a petition from Matthew Lyon, of Kentucky, (formerly of Vermont,) complaining most piteously of the sufferings he experienced, in consequence of a trial and conviction for Sedition, during the Adams administration, (1798) being then a Member of Congress from Vermont; and praying remuneration for the deprivations of liberty, and the penalties paid by him; in consequence of which, he avers, he has been reduced to poverty, and compelled to ask relief from Congress.

It was moved, that the petition be referred to the Committee of Claims, and to the Judiciary Committee. The latter motion prevailed; on the suggestion that the claim of relief made arose from the operation of a law of the land, which the petitioner supposed to be unconstitutional; and that the Judiciary Committee were the best qualified to report with regard to the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of a law.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

A resolution, declaring the admission of the State of Illinois, on an equal footing with the original States, was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Anderson, in answer to an inquiry of Mr. Spencer, if this new State contained the number of inhabitants (40,000) required by law, observed, that the Committee had no other information on the subject than the declaration in the preamble of the Constitution, which states, that all the requisitions of Congress had been complied with; and that the Committee which reported the resolution had considered that evidence sufficient. For himself, Mr. A. added, he had seen newspaper evidence enough to satisfy his mind, that the population did amount to 40,000 souls.

Grants of Indian Lands to Gen. Jackson, &c.

On motion of Mr. Rhea, the President's Message of 1816, recommending the confirmation of certain grants or reservations of lands by the friendly Creek Indians to Gen. Jackson, and Col. Hawkins, and others, was referred to a committee.

CHOCTAW INDIANS.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, of Mis. the Committee of Public Lands were directed to inquire into the expediency of promoting the emigration and settlement of the Choctaw tribe of Indians on the lands of the United States west of the Mississippi, until they shall have acquired that right by treaty with the U. S. founded on a cession of land by said Indians east of the Mississippi.

DUTY ON SALT.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of N. C. the Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to report on the expediency of repealing the duty on imported salt.

Adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Nov. 23.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Navy Department, accompanied by sundry documents in relation to the Navy Pension Fund; which was referred to the committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. P. P. Barbour, of Virginia, he was excused from serving on the committee of Public Buildings, on the ground that he was unacquainted with architecture, either in theory or practice, and that he had at the last session voted against the appropriation even for the commencement of connect those buildings; and another member was ordered to be appointed in his place.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, a committee was appointed to enquire into the expediency of [illegible] the appointment of an additional number of clerks in the War Department, not exceeding twelve.

[The reason assigned for this motion was, that, unless some such measure was adopted, the persons for whom [illegible] the pension law of last session was designed would not, for a long time, if ever obtain the benefit intended thereby; for, he had been astonished to find, that owing to the deficiency of clerks, no application for that object, since the month of May last, had yet been decided on, though several clerks were constantly employed in that duty. The early applications were of course first attended to, and had not yet been dispatched.]

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

The engrossed resolution declaring the admission of the state of Illinois into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, was read a third time, and, after considerable debate, it passed by the following vote—yeas, 117—nays, 31, and was sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

The Speaker laid before the House the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and a letter from Mr Forsyth, a Member of this House, from Georgia, resigning his seat therein.

On motion of Mr. Storrs, 2000 additional copies of the President's Message, and Documents, were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The following committees have been appointed, in addition to those already announced, viz.

On allowing to the territory of Michigan a Delegate in Congress—Messrs. Johnson of Ky. Beecher, Patterson.

On the memorial of William Lambert, respecting the establishment of a First Meridian for the United States—Messrs. Nelson, Fuller, Seybert, Crowfoot and Bateman.

On the memorial of the surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary army—Messrs. Johnson of Ky. Simkins, Mercer, Hopkinson and Spencer.

On a code of jurisprudence for the District of Columbia—Messrs. Herbert, Cuthbert, Garnett, Williams of Con. and Adams.

On appointing additional Clerks for the War Department—Harrison, Pegram, Comstock.

Mr. H. Nelson, from the judiciary com. to whom was referred the memorial of Matthew Lyon, praying a reimbursement of the expences incurred by the prosecution under the act of Congress of July, 1798, commonly called the sedition law, he then being a Representative in Congress from the State of Vermont—made a report thereon, that the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted.

Mr. N said, he felt himself constrained to state to the House, that on this question, he had been in a minority in the committee, and wished the subject to be fully laid before the House. He therefore moved that the report be referred for consideration to a committee of the whole House.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr Hopkins, under the instruction of the judiciary committee, reported a bill to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States.

In introducing this bill, Mr. H. remarked, that the bill was in form the same which he had the honor to introduce to the consideration of Congress at their last session. It was not his intention, he said, to fatigue the House by a long argument at present; but he had thought it his duty to bring the subject once more before Congress, and have a vote taken on it—because the necessities of the people demand it, and in the hope that, during the recess of Congress, the opinions of some gentlemen might have changed, from reflection, or from information derived from others, of the pressing occasion for such a law. Mr. H hoped that gentlemen would not turn from this question with alarm, but that they would be a fair expression of the opinion of Congress on the subject.

The bill was read and committed.

Mr. Harrison, from the committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill to increase the number of Clerks in the Department of war; which was twice read and committed.

Mr Johnson, of Kentucky, from the select committee, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill to authorise the election of a Delegate from the Michigan Territory to Congress, and extending the right of suffrage to the people of said territory; which was twice read and committed.

Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Mr. Whitman offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, be instructed forthwith to prepare and report a bill granting pensions to the individuals in whose favor a bill for that purpose passed this House at the last session, and at the rates and from the periods in the same bill prescribed. The resolution was agreed to.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Spencer, of New-York, offered the following resolution:

Resolved; That a committee be appointed to inspect the books and to examine into the proceedings of the Bank of the U. States, and to report whether the provisions of its charter have been violated or not, and particularly to report, whether the instalments of the capital stock of the said Bank have been paid in gold or silver coin, and in the funded debt of the United States, or whether they were, in any instance, and to what amount, paid by the proceeds of the notes of stockholders discounted for that purpose; and also to report the names of those persons who now own, or who have owned any part of the capital stock of the said bank, and the amount of discounts, if any, to such persons respectively and when made. And also to report whether the said Bank, or any of its officers of discount and deposit, have refused to pay the notes of the said Bank in specie, on demand; and have refused to receive in payment of debts due to them or either of them, the notes of the Bank, and whether the Bank or any of its offices of discount, or any of their officers or agents, have sold drafts upon other offices, or upon the Bank at an advance, and have received a premium for such drafts: Also of notes issued payable at Philadelphia and at each other of discount respectively, and the amount of capital assigned to each office, together with the amount of the public deposits held at the Bank, and at each office, and an account of the transfers thereof; and the total amount of bills and notes discounted by the said Bank and its several offices, since its organization, and that the said committee have leave to meet in the city of Philadelphia, and to remain there as long as may be necessary; that they shall have power to send for persons and papers, and to employ the requisite clerks, the expence of which shall be audited and allowed by the committee of accounts, and paid out of the contingent fund.

Mr. Spencer observed that he submitted the resolution which had been read with great reluctance; that this reluctance proceeded however only from a distrust in his own ability to do justice to the subject; and not from any doubt of the necessity and propriety of the measure. It became proper for him, Mr. S. observed, to state explicitly to the House, that it was not his intention to censure the Bank by the resolution which he had submitted; as a member of the House he had formed no opinion and he would form none until the facts in relation to the subject were fully investigated and reported to the House. It gave him pleasure to be able to state that he had no interest to promote and no hostility to gratify by the enquiry; he owned no part of the stock of the Bank, and he had no interest in any State Bank which could influence his opinion. As to the authority of the house to enquire, all doubts, if any were entertained, could be removed by a reference to the 22d section of the Bank charter, which gave the power in the very words used in the resolution.

As to the necessity of the enquiry, it was proved by the agitated state of the public mind. Complaints resulted from one end of the Continent to the other, and it was equally due to the public and to the Bank that a rigid, full and impartial enquiry should be made. If the bank has violated its charter, it ought to be known; if it has improperly discounted notes to its stockholders in an undue proportion, and an unjust preference has been given them over other citizens; if by such means the price of stock has been artificially blown up, until the bubble burst, and our citizens have been injured, that should be known. If, on the contrary, every reasonable effort has been made by the Bank to meet the public expectations, and to produce a uniform currency, and the failure is owing to causes beyond its control; if its conduct has been firm, just and impartial, then ought the public confidence to be rallied in support of an institution, which the least reflection will convince every person, is intimately connected with the best interests of the country.

The resolution embraced all the objects of complaint which had come to his knowledge, and he hoped the House would not hesitate to direct the enquiry.

Mr. M'Lane of Delaware, observed that he wanted time to consider the subject; he thought the House ought to proceed with deliberation; and he did not know whether the subjects embraced in the present resolution were not included in one which passed the Senate at the last session: he therefore moved that the resolution should lay on the table and be printed.

Mr. Spencer remarked that he had no objections whatever to the short delay of the consideration of the subject; but he hoped the House would be willing to take up the resolution as soon as possible.

The resolution was then ordered to be laid on the table, and printed.

Thursday, Nov. 26.

Mr Rhea, from the committee of Pensions, reported a bill concerning invalid pensions, (being in force and substance the same as passed this house during the last session, and fell through in Senate.) The said bill was read a first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and was subsequently read a third time, passed and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Pleasants from the committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill extending the term of half pay pensions to the widows and children of certain officers, seamen and marines who died in the public service; twice read and committed.

CLAIMS OF BEAUMARCHAIS.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith of Maryland in the chair, on the bill for the relief of the heirs and representatives of Caron de Beaumarchais.

[The magnitude of this claim makes it an important one, and the long interval of time which has elapsed since the debt was contracted, has at once tripled the amount of the debt, and involved to some obscurity the question of the justice of the claim. In the report of the committee to whom the subject was referred at the last session, and on which this bill is founded, the members of the committee were unanimous. This report, which is an elaborate and able one, was read through to-day by the Clerk. A report of a committee of a former Congress, adverse to the claims, and equally elaborate, was also read through.]

After reading of these documents—

Mr. Bassett made a few remarks on the merits of this claim, impressively urging on the house the justice of giving to the claim a liberal and serious consideration. He stated the important services rendered to the United States by M. Beaumarchais, and the reduced fortunes of his heirs. After reading the warm expression of thanks to that gentleman, by the Continental Congress, and stating that his aid had essentially contributed to some of the most important and successful events of the Revolutionary war, Mr. B. expressed his hope that the claim would not be clouded in the face of his representatives, suing for a debt justly due by the United States, and the want of which had impoverished them.

Mr. Pitkin said, that this claim was of that nature, and of that amount, too, which required a cool consideration of its nature; and that the House should closely examine into its merits for themselves. With regard to this claim, some of the documents unfavorable to it had been destroyed at the time of the invasion of 1814; others were not generally accessible, or not generally understood. As gentlemen could not have had time to look over the papers at the present session, and it was, with all, growing late, he moved that the committee should rise, that, on meeting again, gentlemen might be better prepared than at present to go into a consideration of the question.

Whereupon the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again: and the House adjourned.

By the late Mails.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, NOV. 25.

THE district court of the United States, now in session in this city, this morning commenced the hearing of the cases of those persons who had been indicted on the charge of violating the laws of the United States with regard to neutrality, in privateering under the patriot flag of South America, on which subject there has of late been not a little public emotion. Commodore Taylor is arraigned on an accusation of piracy, and his trial is now in progression.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, NOV. 7.

LATEST FROM GREAT-BRITAIN.

The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received by the ship John Dickerson, Belfast papers, to October 12, containing London dates of the 7th, two days later than before received. The Queen remained alive. The private accounts from Aix-la-Chapelle, stated that on the 2d of the month, at the end of the 5th conference, the evacuation of France by the Allied troops had been agreed on, and that the French Ambassador had set off for Paris with despatches to that effect. Guarantees for the payment of the French contributions, by instalments, are provided.

It is further stated, that the Congress have expressed a determination not to entertain the question of the dispute between Spain and her colonies.

London, Nov. 7.—A cabinet council was held on Saturday in consequence of despatches from our ambassador at Madrid, on the subject of recent transactions in that capital. It is evident they have led to some material change in the views of our government towards Spain, for messengers were immediately sent off in all haste to Lord Castlereagh at Aix-la-Chapelle, and Lord Stewart, ambassador at Paris.

In consequence of the accounts from Aix-la-Chapelle, the stock Market opened very briskly this morning. Consols left off at 78¼ for money.

A letter from Madeira, dated 15th September says "The Rose, Capt. Anderson, having Lord Cochrane &c. on board arrived here 27th August and sailed same day for Columbia river."

from, Spain, Sept. 25.—The preparations for the great expedition are carried on with extraordinary activity; troops of all arms are on the march to Andalusia; seamen are drawn from all the ports, and the ships provided with every thing necessary. Three frigates, 44's, are expected every moment at Cadiz to make part of the expedition: so that the fleet will consist of four ships of the line, six frigates, several corvettes, and thirty large transports. It is expected this great expedition will be ready to sail for South-America in the course of October.

N. HAMPSHIRE. AMHERST, NOV. 21.

The Prisoners set free!

We are happy to announce to the public, that the poor prisoners so long retained in Amherst gaol for prison charges, viz MOSES BREWER, ISAAC LAWRENCE, and GEORGE LANCEY, were yesterday released from confinement and *set free* by the liberality of Gen. Peirce, the newly appointed Sheriff of the county. The feelings of these men on the occasion, whose prospects, but a few days since, were imprisonment *for life*, can easier be conceived than ascribed. The scene was witnessed by numerous spectators, who rejoiced with the released prisoners, and who felt glad with them that they

were restored to liberty and breathed again free air. On liberating the prisoners from their confinement, Gen. Pierce read to them the following handsome and feeling Address, which he then handed to Captain Brewer, as their discharge or "passport," as he kindly expressed it, from prison;

Messrs. Moses Brewer, Isaac Lawrence, and George Lancey.

By the return made me by Israel W. Kelley, Esq. my predecessor in the office of Sheriff for the county of Hillsborough, it appears that you Moses Brewer was committed Dec. 18, 1814; and you Isaac Lawrence was committed Dec. 27, 1815; and you George Lancey, July 2, 1817.

My unfortunate fellow citizens,

The feelings excited by a view of your situation are inexpressible. That those heads silvered by age and hardship, and those hearts throbbing with kindled emotions, should be held for this long period of time by their fellow citizens, without the imputation of a crime, is a captivity unparalleled even in the annals of the French Bastile or of Algerine slavery, always viewed by us with sentiments of inexpressible horror, is more than my nature is able to endure. To be immerged in a dungeon, standing on the very soil of liberty, and in the midst of men, boasting its high privileges, is in my mind, with which the idea and the value of freedom are closely interwoven, infinitely worse than to be endured in a foreign land, by enemies and barbarians from whom nothing better could be expected. But as an officer of the country I have a duty to perform. I must either be governed by the law, and suffer you still to remain the devoted victims of unavoidable misfortune and honest poverty, shut out from the genial light of heaven and the vital air, God's equal gift to all; to endure, perhaps perish, under the privations incident to your situation, and the stern ravages of the approaching winter; forlorn and destitute, with no friend to comfort, no society to cheer, no companion to console you.—Or, I must be directed by the powerful impulses of humanity; pay the debt myself, and bid you leave this dreary and gloomy abode.

My unfortunate fellow citizens,

My duty to myself will not suffer longer to remain here an old companion in arms, who fought for the liberty of which he is deprived, for nothing more than that of being poor. My duty to my country, whose honor is deeply implicated by your sufferings, and it is one of my first wishes that it should be untarnished; and my duty to my God, who has put it into my power to relieve, irresistibly urges me to the latter course. This I am sensible takes from me a large sum of money, however the liberal and generous people among whom it is my happy lot to reside, may participate, if not, none but my children will have any right to reproach me, and I am confident they will do no more, than say their father was generous to a fault.—In this view go; receive the uncontaminated air, which is diffused abroad for the comfort of man; go to your families and friends, if you have any. Be correct in your habits. Be industrious—and if your tottering and emaciated frames are so far exhausted, as to prevent your getting a comfortable support by honest industry, apply to the good people for relief.—And may the best of heaven's blessings accompany you the remainder of your days.

BENJAMIN PIERCE.

November 20, 1818.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, December 2, 1818.

TOWN MEETING.

At the Annual Town Meeting, the following gentlemen were elected to the offices annexed to their names:—

Epaphras Porter, Jonathan Comstock, and Lyman Brewer, *Selectmen.*

Philip Huntington, *Town Clerk.*

Andrew Huntington, *Town Treasurer.*

Augustus Lathrop, Elijah Ames, Shubael Breed, Nathan Walsworth, and Thomas Thomas, *Constables.*

Votes passed for laying a tax of six cents on a dollar, on the list of 1818, payable on the 1st of June, 1819—and a Highway tax of one and a half cents on a dollar, payable the 1st of April, 1819.

A vote likewise passed for holding half of the Freemen's Meetings in Chelsea Society.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Calvin Goddard, Simeon Breed, Nathaniel Shipman, Daniel L. Coit, and John Fanning, Esqrs. for the purpose of examining into the prudential affairs of the town, and to devise ways and means of lessening expences.

THE SPANISH CONVENTION.

The Convention of 1802, between the U. States and Spain, having been ratified, by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, some time after it was concluded, and lately ratified by the King of Spain, will, it is understood, be considered as entirely complete when an exchange of ratifications takes place between the two governments.—This, we learn, has been delayed by a negociation lately on foot between the Spanish Minister at this place and the Secretary of State, comprehending all the remaining points at issue between the two governments, the Convention in question providing for the adjustment of a small portion only of the matters in controversy.—*Nat. Intel. Nov 25.*

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

We learn that the Trustees of the Washington Monument Association, through the agency of our countrymen, Messrs. West, Allston, and Samuel Williams, of London, have engaged the celebrated sculptor, Chantry, to form a Pedestrian Statue of GEORGE WASHINGTON; and that some progress has been made in the execution.—*Bost. Cent.*

From the National Intelligencer.

THE MESSAGE.

The Message of the President of the United States to Congress, which every reader is by this time in possession of, is a frank exposition of the state of public affairs, which Americans will contemplate with satisfaction, and the foreign world with pleasure or with envy, as it is well or ill disposed towards us. The philanthropist may exult in the kindred spirit which it breathes, and the politician discern in it the strong traits of forecast and sobriety which age and experience alone can give. As a composition, the great merit of this state paper is, that every part of it is intelligible to the plainest capacity. Thus much may be said, without adverting to its particular features, of the general aspect of the Message.

For the gratification of the mere *quidnunc*, to whom news only is acceptable, the Message has not many attractions. Though in this respect, some may not be gratified, we are not displeased. That public tranquillity which is barren of eclat, is most likely to be free of danger; and in that administration of a republican government, which leaves to the Executive few secrets with which to surprise or agitate the people, we may most safely confide. The acts of the government are the acts of the people by their agents, from an acquaintance with which they should be debarred no further than is necessary to the success of the measures of the government, and to the decorum of its intercourse with foreign powers. The annual Message, then, is an official notification to Congress of circumstances of which they are in general already informally apprised. But it is, besides, an exposition to the world, from which its contents cannot be veiled, of the policy of the government, and particularly the views of that branch of it which is the organ of communication with foreign powers. This circumstance, by the way, having its effect on the composition of the article, as the reader will readily comprehend, ought not to be overlooked, when we come to the consideration of the Message, as it may perhaps serve to illustrate some passages of that document.

The facts disclosed by the Message, not before generally known, are, as we recollect, but two, but those two are of consummate importance—the extension of the commercial convention for a term not less than eight years, and the ratification of the suspended convention of 1802 with Spain. In regard to the first of these, the commercial convention, it was to expire, by its own limitation, in July next, and we should have been left without any treaty, and it not been extended for a longer term, or until a permanent treaty shall supercede it. We have little doubt it will be thus terminated before long, such a spirit of reciprocal amity appears to actuate the British ministry; and that doubt becomes less when we consider that, by the operation of our navigation act, it may have become the interest of the British government, to enter into stipulations, not professedly, but actually reciprocal, in which the provisions of that act may be merged and disappeared.

With regard to the convention of 1802 with Spain, so long suspended, and but now ratified, we are informed that it provides for indemnifying a small portion of the sufferers by Spanish spoliations. That convention was once ratified by our government; but, it is probable, having been so long suspended by Spain, it may be thought necessary for the actual President again to submit it to the Senate. Otherwise, we should have expected, that it would have been communicated to Congress, or at least officially promulgated, as it no doubt soon will be.

The subject which occupies the largest portion of the Message is, the origin and progress of the war in Florida, the actual state of our relations with Spain, and the effect of the one upon the other. The views of the Executive on this head, are frankly stated, the more at large, probably, that our conduct may stand before the world in its true light, free from the mist of obscurity which certain writers in Europe have sought to throw around it. The good opinion of the world is, in the present advanced state of civilization, of no mean value; and, if it be worth possessing, it is worth cultivating. We may safely say, after the exposition thus officially given, the course of this government stands on that vantage ground of justice and security, which we hope it will always occupy in its relations with foreign powers. We have no design to trace step by step, the various points of the Message, but there are one or two other of them well worthy of notice.

With respect to the contest in South America, in which the feelings and sympathies of our countrymen have been enlisted, the language of the message deserves remark. The confidence expressed by the President that the allied powers of Europe will remain neutral in the contest between Spain and her American provinces, is gratifying. If the sovereigns of the Old World abstain from any interference, we have no doubt that the colonies of the New will soon completely establish their independence of the parent country. This course on the part of the allies, as the President suggests, will shorten the duration, and limit the scope of the war. The wisdom of the strict neutrality hitherto maintained by our government is thus confirmed; since other powers have been induced to pursue the same policy—the continuance of which is recommended by the President, is yet, we think, the course not only of prudence, but of real friendship to the cause of the Patriots. For, however willing the governments of Europe may now be to remain inactive spectators of this contest between freedom and despotism, a contest naturally obnoxious to crowned heads, it is probable they would not regard unmoved the interposition of a third power, which should espouse, even by formal recognition, the interests of the Patriot party.—Under present circumstances, it will be seen, the Patriots are at liberty to derive from these states all the assistance they can afford short of the equipment of armies and navies within our limits—short of, we may say, the employment of the public force in their behalf. However creditable to our devotion to free principles might be a more decided aid, such a course might, and we believe would, be in the end the most unfortunate for the Patriots, and possibly the most unwise for ourselves. The policy recommended by the President, we are satisfied, is dictated by the purest good will to the Patriots, but with a proper regard, also, for the interests of his own country—interests which it is sacred duty to hold paramount to all others. Happily, the course which comports with the welfare of his own country, is strictly compatible with the best disposition towards the patriots, and is perhaps precisely that which will most tend to accelerate the era of their complete and general emancipation.

The recommendation respecting the Indian tribes, is in harmony with the liberal principles of our government. It is somewhat doubtful whether the system, first suggested by the present Secretary of the Treasury, and now proposed by the Executive, of extending civil government over the Indians, by amalgamating them with their white brethren, be practicable. If it be, we hope to see it soon in operation; if it be not, we derive much pleasure from the conviction inspired by the tone of this part of the Message, that, so far as depends on the Executive, the duties of humanity, of that civilization we wish to extend among them, will be closely observed in our intercourse with the Indian tribes, and that in the government they will find intelligence and power sufficient to protect them from persecution, and to preserve them from extinction.

If time allowed, we could extend our observations on the Message to greater length. The view which it presents of the consequences of the multiplication of the states of the Union, in strengthening the state governments, rather than making them less important, is new to us, and we have no doubt it is perfectly just. Of a consolidated government we have an instinctive dread; though we may not connect the idea of it with some measures which others have so strongly deprecated as leading to it.

This observation naturally reminds us of the question of internal improvement, and of other topics, with it, not noticed in the Message, which indeed contains remarkably few recommendations. This circumstance we advert to, for the purpose of stating our impression that all the subjects embraced in the Message at the commencement of the last session, having been already presented to the view of the present Congress, are considered as being fully before it. Indeed, under the rule of the House of Representatives, which cost more all business, unfinished at the close of the last session, over to the present, we do not know but it might have been considered indelicate in the President to have again pressed them on its consideration. It is for that reason no doubt, and not because they have lost any of their importance in the eyes of the President, that he has not reiterated the recommendations already made, but not yet acted on.

A letter from Mr. Jefferson, dated Nov. 10, says, "I am just recovering from an illness of three months—and hope to be able to leave the house in a few days."

Mr. J. is now 77 years of age.

Alabama Lands.—The sale of lands in the Alabama Territory, closed at Milledgeville, Georgia, on the last day of October. The amount of sales is stated at one million, forty-one thousand, four hundred dollars.

The Annual Treasury Report shall be given in our next. It will be found to be an interesting document; and particularly that of it which suggests that the revenue will be so much diminished, by the repeal of the internal duties and the derangement of the currency, as to make it at least doubtful whether there will not be a deficiency in its amount for the ensuing year—but for the ensuing year only.—*Nat. Intel.*

The ship Belle, arrived at New-York from Havre, has brought 200,000 dollars specie for the U. S. Bank.

It was stated yesterday, (says the Baltimore Federal Gazette of the 21st ult.) that a deep laid scheme of fraud had been detected in this city, and some of the parties concerned in it imprisoned. As the subject is now before the grand jury it is not thought advisable to make a full statement of the circumstances until the investigation shall be completed.

So far we can at present state, that the forgery of a number of checks on different banks in this city, has been traced to the above mentioned association, which has existed in this city for more than a year. We congratulate our fellow citizens on the certainty of having this nest of villains exposed and punished.

Among the persons arrested and now in confinement, charged with being concerned, and probably the principal in the above scheme to defraud, is George Howell, who has passed here by the designation of Doctor Howell; he is stated to be a man of extensive acquirements and polished manners; and, report says, that he was some years ago in the Penitentiary in New-York, as a punishment for a similar offence.

This Doctor Howell, was a short time since, employed in soliciting charitable donations, as he stated, for the use of an unfortunate and distressed French family, and succeeded in obtaining the signatures of a number of respectable citizens, as donors, on a paper which he carried about, containing a pathetic representation of the distress and misfortunes of this pretended family, which it is now known did not exist. The use which such a man might make of the names thus obtained, is obvious—and we take this opportunity of cautioning our fellow citizens against signing their name without due precaution, on similar occasions.

Among the articles found in the possession of Dr. Howell, there were a number of blank commissions, similar to those said to be issued by Artigas; some copies of *fac similes* of his name, and a seal with his arms (as is supposed) engraven on it.

(If our memory serves us correctly, the above named George Howell, who is a native of Long-Island, was arrested about eight years ago in this city for forging Mr. Benjamin Butler's check, and was tried, convicted, and sentenced to the State Prison, for 14 years; and at the expiration of about 5 years, was pardoned by the Governor.]—*Editors N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

NEW-LONDON COUNTY Agricultural Society.

AT a Meeting of gentlemen from various parts of the County of New-London, held pursuant to notice given in the different newspapers in the County, at the Court House in New-London, on Friday the 27th Nov. 1818, for the purpose of establishing an Agricultural Society in said County:

Resolved, That a Committee of five persons be appointed, to draft a Constitution for an Agricultural Society, and to make report to the Meeting at 2 o'clock, P. M. this day.

The Committee was accordingly appointed, and soon after 2 o'clock reported the following articles of association, viz:

Sec. 1. The object of this Society is the improvement of Agriculture in its various branches.

Sec. 2. Each member of this Society, shall, on subscribing the Articles, pay one dollar to the Treasurer, for the use of the Society, and also in like manner, on or before annually, one dollar, so long as he continues a member: and whenever a member chooses to withdraw, he shall have liberty on giving notice in writing to the Recording Secretary, and paying all arrears and dues, including the then current year.

Sec. 3. The Officers of said Society shall consist of a President, five Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, an Auditor, to be chosen by ballot, and such other Officers as the by-laws of the Society shall direct.

Sec. 4. The first Meeting of the Society shall be holden at the Court-House in New-London, on Friday the 27th day of Nov. 1818, at which Meeting, and at any future stated Meeting of the Society, the members present shall have power to make any such by-laws and regulations, as shall by them be deemed expedient, for promoting the objects of said Society.

Sec. 5. No salary or pecuniary reward, shall be allowed to any Officer or Committee of the Society, for discharging their official duty.

Sec. 6. Any alterations of, or amendments to the foregoing Articles, may be made at any future stated Meeting of the Society, previous to the Act of Incorporation by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut.

Adopted in Meeting and signed by the gentlemen present.

AT a Meeting of the New-London County Agricultural Society, held at the Court-House in New-London, on Friday the 27th day of Nov. 1818—

The Hon ELIAS PERKINS was chosen President, and LODOWICK FOSDICK, Recording Secretary.

Voted, That when this Meeting of the Society is adjourned, it shall be to meet at the Court-House in Norwich, on the first Monday of Dec 1818, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Voted, That the proceedings of the Meeting for forming the Society, together with the Constitution as adopted, and the doings of the Society, be published in the several newspapers printed in New-London and Norwich.

Owing to the unpleasantness of the weather, the meeting was not so full as had been anticipated, and some parts of the County were not represented; in consequence of which, the Society deemed it inexpedient to proceed farther than to choose a President and Recording Secretary, (thus far being necessary to organize the Society,) and left the choice of all other Officers, and much necessary business, to be completed at the adjourned meeting, when it is hoped a more general attendance will be given.

By Order of the President,

L. FOSDICK, *Secretary.*

Marine.

Ship Garonne, Whiting, has cleared at New-York for the Mediterranean.

Sloop Morning Star, Whittlesey, has arrived at Savannah from this port.

The U. S. frigate Guerriere, arrived at Cronstadt Sept. 21, and the Hon. Mr. Campbell and lady proceeded to St Petersburg in the steam-boat. She sailed Oct. 5, arrived at Elsineur 15th, and sailed again 16th for the Mediterranean. Salutes were exchanged on her arrival and departure.

Married,

In this city, on Thursday, by the Rev. Mr Tyler, GEORGE HILL, Esq Attorney at Law, to Miss HANNAH DURHAM.

At Groton, by the Rev. Mr. Tuttle, Mr. THOMAS L. THOMAS, of Preston, to Miss ELIZABETH ROSE.

At Providence, by the Rev Dr. Gano, D. DUTY GREEN, to Miss ABBY PEARCE TRUMAN, of Preston.

Died,

In this city, Mrs. BETSEY PECK, consort of Mr. Bela Peck, aged 54.

Miss ANNA GIFFORD, aged 51.

At Woodstock, on the 15th ult after a lingering illness, Mrs. MIRA BARLOW, consort of Capt. Darius Barlow, in the 55th year of her age. Though dead, the recollection of her virtues and the mildness of her disposition, is strongly impressed upon the hearts of her friends and acquaintance, and they have that hope, which to them is peculiarly consolatory, that she is gone to participate in that happiness which belongs not to earth, but to heaven.

For Charleston and Savannah,

THE new, fast sailing sloop OLIVER WOLCOTT, *George S. Spilleman, jr master*, will leave Norwich on Saturday and New-London on Tuesday next—10 or 12 passengers can be well accommodated by applying to the Captain on board, or

B. MATHEWSON.

Norwich, Dec. 2, 1818.

NEW GOODS.

A LARGE and general assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Just received and for sale by

JOSEPH BREED.

Dec. 2. 4—

Cider Brandy, etc.

7 hhds Cider Brandy,
20 bbls. superfine Flour,
500 lbs Lump Sugar,
A large assortment of Bombazetts and other Goods, just received and for sale by JESSE & SIMEON BREED.

Norwich, Dec. 2.

BOMBAZETTS.

100 pieces Bombazetts,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

Dec. 2. 4—

Wanted Immediately,

A quantity of Junk.

Dec. R. HUBBARD.

---

7 hhds. Cider Brandy,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

Dec. 2. 4 1

WANTED,

THREE hundred cords of Chestnut or Oak WOOD, to be delivered at the Lime Rock in North-Stonington, by the first day of April next, for which cash will be given on delivery. Persons wishing to contract may apply to CHESTER SMITH, Esq. in North-Stonington, or to the subscriber.

JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Dec. 1, 1818. 4-2w—

A steady, faithful Man,

IS wanted to assist in distributing the Courier on an eastern route.

Dec. 2.

NOTICE.

ABOUT the first of July last, SANFORD HEWETT, a young man aged 17 years, left the home of his parents in Preston, to go to East-Haddam—He was heard of in Lyme, on his return; and no information from him has been received since. Any information respecting him, will be gratefully received by his afflicted parents.

ROGER HEWETT.

Preston, Dec. 1, 1818. 4—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

CONTAINING about 130 acres, about two miles from Montville meeting-house, and one mile from the Baptist meeting-house, Bozrah, at present occupied by Mr. *Hamilton*—being an excellent grazing Farm, and well worth the attention of an enterprizing farmer.

Terms of payment easy.

For further particulars enquire of

WM. W. HAUGHTON.

Montville, Dec. 2, 1818. 4-9w—

Probate Office, to. District of Plainfield, Nov. 2, 1818.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. SAMUEL BUTTS,

late of Brooklyn, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate to *Eunice Butts, and Samuel Cady*, Ex'rs. or be debarred a recovery. 4—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 24th day of Nov. A. D. 1818—

Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

STEPHEN MEECH, Esq. one of the Administrators upon the estate of JOHN T. MOTT, late of Preston, deceased, having represented to this Court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—said Administrators are directed to give notice, by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign-post in said Preston, for all persons interested, to appear before said Court, on the third Monday of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. if they see cause, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners upon said estate.

Attest. HENRY SEYMOUR, *Clerk.*

ALMANACKS,

FOR SALE BY R. HUBBARD.

POETRY.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

ON HONOR.

HONOR's sought by human kind,
And reigns triumphant in the mind:
But, ah! how many lose the prize,
Because *true honor* they despise;
They seek for honor, deep imbru'd
In widow's tears, or human blood.
Forget that *warlike honor* must
"Eat in their bloody sword like rust."
Such honor ne'er shall gain applause
By God's divine and righteous laws;
Where *virtue*, that celestial maid,
To honor lends her cheerful aid,
There brightest honor may be gain'd,
And lasting glory be obtain'd. W. P. H.

New-York, Nov. 19.

Late Publications.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale at the Blue Store, Shetucket-street, the folowing *NEW WORKS*, at New-York prices, viz:—

Anecdotes of the life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Landaff. Written by himself at different intervals, and revised in 1814. Published by his son, Richard Watson, LL. B. Prebendary of Landaff and Wells. Price $2,75.

The Resources of the United States of America; or a view of the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, financial, political, literary, moral and religious capacity and character of the American People. By John Bristed, counseller at law, —Author of the Resources of the British Empire. Price $3.

Lord Amherst's Embassy to China, comprising a correct narrative of the public transactions of the embassy, of the voyage to and from China, and of the journey from the mouth of the Pei-ho to the return to Canton Interspersed with observations upon the face of the country, the polity, moral character, and manners of the Chinese nation. Illustrated by a large map. Price $3.

Narrative of an expedition to explore the river Zaire, usually called the Congo, in South Africa, in 1816, under the direction of Capt. J. K. Tuckey, R. N. To which is added, the Journal of Professor Smith; and some general observations on the country and its inhabitants. Pr. $4

Considerations on the principal events of the French Revolution.—Posthumous work of the Baroness de Stael. Edited by the Duke de Broglie and the Baron de Stael. Two octavo vols. Price $5.

Greenland, the adjacent seas, and the North-West passage to the Pacific Ocean, illustrated in a voyage to Davis's Strait, during the summer of 1817 With Plates. By Bernard O'Reilly, Esq. Price $1,50.

A series of Popular Essays, illustrative of principles essentially connected with the improvement of *the Understanding, the Imagination, and the Heart*. By Elizabeth Hamilton, author of Letters on the elementary principles of education, Cottagers of Glenburne, &c. In two vols. Price $2.

The Scientific Library, or Repository of Useful and Polite Literature; comprising Astronomy, Geography, Mythology, Ancient History, Modern History, and Chronology. In six volumes. By the Rev. Thomas Smith; author of the Sacred Mirror, Universal Atlas, Wonders of Nature and Art. &c. &c. Enlarged and improved by Donald McDonald.—Price $5.

Samor, Lord of the bright city. An Heroic Poem By the Rev H H. Milman, M. A Fellow of Brazenose College, Oxford, and Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading.

Memoir relating to the Highlands; with Anecdotes of ROB ROY, and his family.

The Antiquary. By the author of "Waverly" and "Guy Mannering."

Tales of my Landlord, second series, collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham, Schoolmaster and Parish Clerk of Gandercleugh. In four vols. Price $2,50.

Felix Alvarez, or Manners in Spain, containing descriptive accounts of some of the prominent events of the late peninsular war, and authentic anecdotes illustrative of the Spanish Character, interspersed with Poetry, original and from the Spanish. By Alex. R. C. Dallas, Esq.—Price $2,50.

New Tales, by Mrs. Opie, in two vols. Price $2,00.

Tales for Mothers and Daughters. By Miss Woodland. Price $1,75.

Mandeville. A tale of the seventeenth century in England. Price $2,50.

The Welsh Mountaineer: a novel. By Catharine Hutton, author of the Miser Married. Two vols. Price $2.

The Brownie of Bodsbeck, and other Tales. By James Hogg. Price $1.

Rosabella: or a Mother's Marriage. Five vols. in three. Price $3.

The Wanderer, or Female Difficulties. By Madame D'Arblay. 5 vols. Price $3.

Zuma, or the Tree of Health. Price 80 cents.

Oct. 31.

Stone Lime.

DEXTER's best Stone Lime, just received and for sale by the cask, by

Nov. 11. JOHN LATHROP.

The Steam-Boat Fulton,

Captain LAW,

WILL stop running to Norwich after the 10th of October, and will continue running from New-London and New-Haven, the remainder of the season, at the usual hours and days as heretofore.

Sept. 30. 47—

Taxes Wanted.

THE subscriber has in his hands, to collect of the inhabitants of the town of Preston, a State Tax, on levy 1817, to receive the same will be at the Widow *Hannah Witter's*, on the 27th inst. from 10 o'clock, A. M. till 12; same day at *Joseph Chapman's*, from 2 till 4 o'clock, P. M.; on the 28th at *William Brown's*, from 1 o'clock, P. M. till 4; on the 30th at *George Phillips'*, from 9 till 12, A. M.

ERASTUS BREWSTER, *Col'r.*

N. B. Those who are in arrears to the subscriber for back Taxes, will save cost by immediate attention. E. B. *Col'r.*

Preston, Nov. 16, 1818. 2—

Thomas Robinson,

OFFERS for sale, for cash or short credit, the largest assortment of

BOOKS,

ever offered for sale in this place, consisting of

Histories, Philosophy,
Voyages, Novels,
Travels, Miscellanies,
Geography, Divinity,
Antiquities, Physic,
Law, Surgery,
Husbandry, Anatomy,

Classical & School Books,

Bibles, Testaments, Psalm Books, Juvenile Books, &c. ALSO,

A large assortment of *STATIONARY* and *FANCY ARTICLES*.

Likewise for sale, at the manufacturer's price, a good assortment of *PAPER HANGINGS*, with and without Borders to match.

Day & Martin's genuine *Blacking*.

T. R. will receive subscribers for the Quarterly Review, Edinburgh Review, and the Kaleidoscope, or Monthly Mirror, a new periodical work, by James Oram, assisted by James Hardie, and a number of literary characters. Price to subscribers 4,50 cents, to be illustrated by at least 100 wood engravings, by Mr. G. Lansing. *Nov. 11.*

White Beans.

WE will pay the highest price in *Cash*, for White Beans.

F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

Nov. 4. 52—

The Co-partnership of
JOHN CHAMPION & JABEZ ROCKWELL,

UNDER the firm of *Champion & Rockwell*, is by mutual consent this day dissolved. The Books are now with *John Champion*, who requests all those that have unsettled accounts, to call and settle by cash or note without delay.

Also, payment on all Notes due, is expected without further notice.

JOHN CHAMPION.
JABEZ ROCKWELL.

Lebanon, Nov. 11, 1818. 3—

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note, dated Nov. 7, 1810, signed *Brewster, Davis & Co.* and made payable to *Charles Woodward*, as said Note has once been paid.

PETER WEBB
DAVID BREWSTER.
SELDEN DAVIS.

Ashford, Nov. 23, 1818. 3—

BLANK BOOKS.

LEDGERS of almost every description, faint ruled, with or without Spring Backs.
Journals with Spring Backs.
Letter or Invoice Books.
Day Books, of various qualities, sizes and prices.
Alphabets.
Cyphering Books.
Writing do.
Memorandum do.—FOR SALE BY
R. HUBBARD.
Blue Store, Shetucket-street.

Nov. 18.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber has taken the BLACKSMITH'S SHOP of Capt. *Augustus Lathrop*, late in the occupancy of Captain *Thomas Miller*, near the Rev. Doct. *Strong's* meeting-house, where all the various branches of the trade will be carried on, and work executed in the best manner, with dispatch and punctuality. All persons indebted, whose accounts are more than four months standing, for work done by me at my shop at Bean-Hill, are requested to call and give their notes, or make payment for the same.

WILLIAM LEE.

Norwich, Oct. 2, 1818. 48—

CHOICE

NEW LANDS,

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a power of attorney, from the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, Esq. late of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, deceased, offers for sale the following excellent

Tracts of New Land,

Containing about

11,000 acres,

in New-Connecticut, State of Ohio, viz:

3547 acres, in the town of MIDDLEFIELD, or No. 7, in 6th Range, (in the County of Geauga,) about 20 miles N. W. from *Warren*, and next town east of *Burton*, where the College is located.

1118 acres, in PAINESVILLE, (*in the same County*) being in lot No. 1, of Town No. 10, in the 8th Range, a seaport on the south shore of Lake Erie, where the steam-boat "Walk-in-the-water" passes.

1684 acres, in FARMINGTON, (*in Medina County*) being Town No. 4, in 14th Range, in which are a great many families from Massachusetts, and is called a very excellent township, being next east of *Liverpool*, the salt market.

861 acres, in Lots No. 19 and 20, in COITSVILLE, No. 2, in 1st Range, an old settlement and an excellent township, (in Trumbull County.)

627 acres, being Lot No. 4, in COITSVILLE.

130 acres, in Lot No. 14, in the same town.

652 acres, in SHAW, or No. 12, in 1st Range, (in the County of Ashtabula,) being Lots No. 15, 16, 21, 22, of 163 acres each.

318 acres, in the same town, in Lot No. 31.

145 acres, in Town No. 7, in 11th Range, near *Cleveland city*, which has a *steam-boat* communication.

616 acres, in LEFFINGWELL, (Ashtabula County,) being whole of Lot No. 16, adjoining land of *Daniel L. Coit*, Esq. north and south.

Also, in LEFFINGWELL, another Lot, of about 69 acres, in Lot No. 5:—a square Lot of 11 acres, (being section No. 4, of Lot No. 1.) in Town No. 7, in 9th Range, next east of *Dwightfield*, and a square Lot of 24 acres, in section No. 15, of Lot No. 1, in the same town.

Also, about 1200 acres, in the town of LYME, (in Huron County,) about 8 miles from Sandusky Bay.

These Lands, (the title of which is by deeds and grants from the State of Connecticut, and which were never before offered for sale,) afford an excellent opportunity to choose Farms of any size for settlers, either for single families, or companies united for forming settlements, in a country first settled by Connecticut farmers, and constantly filling up from New-England, and where the disadvantages of the wilderness are in a great measure overcome.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Agent.*

Norwich, Connecticut,
October, 1818. 20-5t-eam16—

MR. BOND's

Account of Botany Bay, &c.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

IN consequence of the absolutely unprecedented orders for Copies of this Publication, a Sixth Edition has recently been published, to be had only of the learned Author in person.—To prevent trouble, the money must be paid at the time of ordering the above celebrated work.

Names of those who have ordered Copies:—Prince Regent, Duke of York, Duke of Kent, Duke of Sussex, Duke of Cambridge, Duke of Devonshire, Duke of Newcastle, Duke of Argyle, Marquis of Northampton, Marquis of Thomond, Marquis Donegall, Marquis of Tweedale, Lord Annasley, Lord Cahir, Lord Mayo, Lord Northland, Lord Lifford, Lord Fingall, Lord Lake, Lord Glouhervie, Lord Glentworth, Lord Glasgow, Lord Bantry, Baron Graham, Baron Hotham, Bishop of Salisbury, Bishop of Dublin, her Majesty, Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of York, Duchess of Devonshire, Marchioness of Townshend, Baroness Howe, Dowager Lady de Clifford, Lady Wellington, Dowager Countess Liverpool, &c.

Philadelphia, printed by T. S. Manning.

November 4.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorised to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford Dec 17, 1810 7—

Bibles, &c.

COLLINS' edition of the quarto Bible, various qualities and prices.

Scott's Family Bible—in which the notes are arranged on a new and improved plan.

Octavo, Duodecimo and Pocket Bibles, in variety—FOR SALE BY

R. HUBBARD.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale at R. HUBBARD's Book-Store, Shetucket-street,

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF CONNECTICUT, Civil and Ecclesiastical, from the emigration of its first planters, from England, in the year 1630, to the year 1764; and to the close of the Indian Wars. In two vols By Benjamin Trumbull, D. D. With an Appendix, containing the original Patent of New-England. never before published in America. Price $6,50.

The EMIGRANT's GUIDE to the western and south-western States and Territories, comprising a Geographical and Statistical description of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio;—the Territories of Alabama, Missouri, Illinois and Michigan, and the western parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New-York. With a complete list of the Road and River Routes, west of the Aleghany Mountains, and the connecting roads from New-York, Philadelphia and Washington City, to New-Orleans, St. Louis and Pittsburg. The whole comprising a more comprehensive account of the soil, productions, climate, and present state of improvement of the regions described, than any work hitherto published. Accompanied by a MAP of the United States, including Louisiana, projected and engraved expressly for the work. By Wm. Darby. Price $3.

The NAVAL TEMPLE, containing a complete history of the battles fought by the Navy of the United States, from its establishment in 1794, to the present time, including the wars with France, and with Tripoli, the late war with Great-Britain, and with Algiers. With elegant engravings, representing battles, &c. Price $3.

Nov. 11.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS taken an establishment for the purpose of supplying his friends and the public with the

Staff of Life,

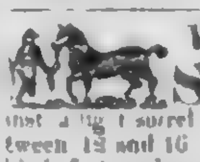
has commenced the *Baking Business*, in its various branches, at his Bake-House, a few rods north of the hay-scales, in Chelsea, where he keeps constantly on hand both hard and soft Crackers, Pilot Bread, Ginger Bread, Butter Biscuit, Soda Biscuit, and Sugar Tea Cakes—all which he will sell cheap for cash.

GILBERT BEEBE

Who wishes to purchase,

3 or 400 wt. firkin BUTTER

Chelsea, Nov 18, 1818. 2—



Horse Stolen.

STOLEN, on the night of Tuesday the 3d inst a light sorrel coloured *HORSE*, between 12 and 16 years old, with white hind feet and square tail. The Horse was seen at Mill-town, in North-Stonington, on Wednesday morning the 4th inst in the possession of a man aged about 40 or 30 years, wearing a grey coat or short surtout, who had with him another Horse, of a bay colour, and there enquired for and took the road to Providence *A liberal reward* will be paid for the apprehension of the Horse and Thief, or either of them.

D. C. BACKUS.

Norwich, Nov. 10, 1818 2—

Come and see.

A FARM for sale,

CONTAINING nearly one hundred acres of the first rate of LAND, pleasantly situated in the new town of Griswold, two miles south of the meeting-house, nine miles east of Norwich, with two *Dwelling-Houses*. The same is well proportioned with mowing, plowing, orcharding, woodland and pasturing, well watered with wells, brooks and living springs, and needs no further recommendation than viewing the premises As this is the best season for viewing lands, it is supposed that gentlemen will call immediately.

Also,

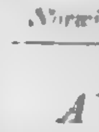
A lot of new Land,

Containing four hundred and fifty acres, in the town of Lackawaxen, County of Pike, State of Pennsylvania, near the Delaware river, being near settlements and stage roads—Wish the purchaser to call immediately, as he can have the whole or either part. A good title will be given.

DANIEL P. STANTON.

Sept. 30. 1818. 47—

FOR SALE,



A Valuable Farm,

LYING in the town of Lebanon, in the society of Goshen, one and a half miles from the meeting house, containing 160 acres of excellent LAND. Said Farm is under good improvement, and is capable of keeping 16 cows, and other stock in proportion. The particulars respecting said Farm, may be learnt of OBIAS M'CALL, on the premises, —and the price and terms of payment, of ELISHA MORGAN, in Lisbon, or ELIPHALET ABEL, in Lebanon.

Nov. 25, 1818 3-4w—

A Postrider

IS wanted to distribute the Courier through Preston, Voluntown, and a part of the State of Rhode-Island.

Nov. 4.

The Christian Spectator.

HOWE & SPALDING, *New-Haven*,
Propose publishing a religious periodical work, to be entitled the CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR.

IT has been the misfortune of our country, that the efforts made to establish, and conduct, periodical publications, especially those of a religious character, have been divided. These publications have, therefore, received but a partial support, have been of circumscribed usefulness, and of short continuance.

To avoid these evils, an attempt will now be made to attain a concentration of labors. A method in which, it is supposed, this object may be effected, is to allow a compensation to those who contribute to the pages of the proposed work. Unless motives for vigorous and varied exertion are offered, such exertion will not be made. To make such compensation, however, is not only necessary, but just: Those who will thus labor for the public good, are not rich, and will need the reward to which they are entitled.

It is with pleasure, we inform those, who might otherwise fear that the proposed work will languish, for want of able, and pious writers, that such men have pledged themselves to its support; their time and talents will be devoted to the promotion of its interests, and while original communications will be made by those who are not thus pledged, it is not upon a precarious foundation, that this publication will rest.

The call of christians for the work is question. has been loud, and constant. It is true indeed, and it is a truth, for which we devoutly thank God, that the external conflict of the church is at an end. After a struggle for twenty years, the battle with infidelity has been won, and few men can be found, who deny the truth of the christian system. All, however, do not receive the truth in the love of it. The church is called to an internal conflict. Its attention must be directed to the dangers which now threaten it It must be cautioned against an abandonment of the faith once delivered to the saints; and must be taught to guard against an amalgamation with the world. Let it be remembered, also, that in a day when uncommon exertions are made to diffuse religious knowledge, when many are, in the language of scripture, *running to and fro*, it is peculiarly important that the doctrines taught, should indeed be divine;—that error should not be propagated by charity.

It shall therefore, be the high object of the proposed work, to inculcate truth It is hoped that this object will be steadily pursued, with a due sense of obligation to Almighty God, and with a true regard to the souls of men. The doctrines inculcated, will be those which are termed "the doctrines of grace," and which have ever prevailed in the great body of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches. In the statement of controverted doctrines, errors must of course be noticed. We shall attempt to point them out with precision, but, in the spirit of christian meekness.

One object of the proposed work, will be to second efforts for the propagation of the gospel; to inform christians of missionary operations, in every part of the earth; and to animate them to exertion, in the cause of their Lord, and Master.

As we have Bible Societies, claiming patronage, and defence, it will be an object of the publication to subserve their interests.

The literature of a country influences religious sentiment. As publications are daily issuing from the press, which require commendation, or censure, we shall be attentive to their character.

Such, in short, are the objects of the work, the reasons for establishing it, and for believing that it will not languish. We cannot but hope, that those who wish well to the literature of their country, that christians, and especially christian ministers, will give their aid to extend its circulation; and we ask their prayers for Divine favor to crown with success, this attempt to promote the cause of truth.

Communications for the work are respectfully solicited. For such communications, as are inserted, a compensation will be made. It is expected that alterations, if necessary, will be permitted in such communications. The unity of the work will require them. It is desirable, also, that the standard of taste, should be elevated, rather than depressed, by the work in question.

We would observe that in a work comprising communications from a great number of persons, and those too, of different shades of sentiment, it cannot be expected, that the conductors should be thought to adopt every sentiment of their correspondents. A proper latitude for discussion shall be allowed, but it is not designed to endanger the usefulness of the work by controversies; or to permit the work to inculcate what we deem essential error. We submit the following specification of the contents of each number:—

I. Religious Communications.
II. Miscellaneous.
III. Review of Publications.
IV Literary, Philosophical, and Economical Intelligence.
V. Notices of New Publications.
VI. Religious Intelligence.

CONDITIONS.

1. It will be published in monthly numbers, of 56 pages each, and will correspond, as to size and type and quantity of matter, with the pages of the Boston edition of the Christian Observer: the paper to be equal in quality.

2. Twelve numbers are to form a volume, the price of which, *three dollars*, is to be payable on the delivery of the sixth number.

3. If a sufficient subscription be obtained to warrant the undertaking, the first number will be issued on the last day of January next, and the future numbers on the last of each month successively.

New Haven, Sept. 2, 1818.

☞ Subscriptions received by
R. HUBBARD.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have open accounts with the *Jewett City Manufacturing Company*, are requested to call at their Store, and settle the same without delay. W. PALMER, *Agt.*

Nov. 18. 9—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1818 | *NORWICH*; (Conn.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. | [Vol. XXIII. No. 5.]

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

at very low prices for Cash.

AMONG THEM ARE—

A large assortment of plain, twill'd and stripe Bombazetts,
Crape, Cassimere and Cotton 8-4 Shawls,
Super. and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Flannels, Blankets, Rattinetts,
Calicoes, Ginghams, Cambrics,
Fine Book and other Muslins,
Plush and Inserting Trimmings,
Thread Laces,
Canton Crapes,
Plain and Corded Silk Velvets,
Super. black Beaver and Kid Gloves,
Black and white Silk Gloves and Hose,
Angola and Worsted Hosiery,
Russia Sheetings, Irish Linens,
Cotton Shirtings, &c. &c. &c.

Oct. 27. 51—

NEW GOODS.

F. A Huntington & Co.

HAVE on sale, of recent purchases, a very large assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which they will sell at very low prices, for Cash.

Among them are,

Extra superfine black, blue, brown, green, bronze, and mixt West of England Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
Middling and low priced do.
Coatings, Flannels, Blankets,
Bombazetts, Bombazine, Rattinetts,
Shirtings, Sheetings,
Ginghams, Calicoes,
Levantine and Florence Silks,
Dimoties, Shawls, Crapes,
Handkerchiefs, Hosiery,
Muslins,
Devonshire Kerseys,
Merino and Fur Trimmings,
Gloves,
Linens, Vestings, Stockinets,
Diapers, Buttons,
Carpetings, Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Cambrics, &c. &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,

A handsome assortment of

FANCY GOODS.

Boston and N. York Shoes.

Nov. 25. 3—

NEW GOODS.

A LARGE and general assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Just received and for sale by

JOSEPH BREED.

Dec. 2. 4—

Classical & School Books.

R. HUBBARD,

OFFERS for sale at his Book-Store, in Shetucket-street, the most extensive assortment of

Classical & School Books,

ever offered for sale in this market.

Country Merchants and School Masters may be supplied in large or small quantities, on the most reasonable terms for cash, credit or produce

STATIONARY,

in great variety and of superior qualities.

Nov. 4.

Cider Brandy, etc.

7 hhds. Cider Brandy,
20 bbls. superfine Flour,
500 lbs Lump Sugar,
A large assortment of Bombazetts and other Goods, just received and for sale by JESSE & SIMEON BREED.

Norwich, . . 2. 4—

BOMBAZETTS.

100 pieces Bombazetts,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED

Dec. 2. 4—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

He will pay the same price for weaving as the Factories

HARVEY MORGAN.

Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31tf—

CHARLES COIT,

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK A NEW SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

Of a superior quality,

Which he is selling very low—among which are the following articles:

OLD Spirit, Cognac Brandy,
Holland and Country Gin,
St. Croix, West-India and New-England Rum,
Cider Brandy, *very good,*
S. Madeira, Dry Lisbon, Teneriffe & Malaga } WINES,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS, fresh and good,
Loaf Sugar,
St. Croix and Muscovado do.
Molasses, superior quality,
Box Raisins, fresh,
Smyrna do.
Coffee, Chocolate, Rice,
Allspice, Pepper, Ginger,
Nutmegs, Cassia, Starch,
Salt Petre, Pearlash,
Bar and Windsor Soap,
Cavendish Tobacco,
Large and small paper do.
Maccaboy Snuff.
Candles, Brooms, Bedcords,
Hair and Wire Sieves,
Wheat and Rye Flour per bbl.
Codfish, Eastern Salt,
3 bbls Glauber Salts,
Vinegar, Shoes, Black Ball,
An assortment red Earthen and Stone Ware,
2 tons Horse Shoe Moulds, very low,
Window Glass,
Shovels, Axes,
Whips and Lashes,
A few barrels Cider,
All kinds Country Produce, &c. &c.

The above articles are warranted to be of a superior quality, and will be sold cheap. Those calculating to pay cash, or barter Produce for Groceries, will do well to call and examine for themselves.

WANTED,

White Beans.

A few bushels Walnuts and Chesnuts, that are good.

Norwich, Nov. 24, 1818. 3tf—

G. & C. Kinney,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK A NEW SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES

CONSISTING OF

OLD Cognac, Spanish & Jersey Apple } BRANDY,
Old Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua and N. England } RUM, per bbl. or less,
Holland, Pierpont's old and Country } GIN,
New-Orleans and West-India } MOLASSES,
Old Madeira, Sicily do. Teneriffe, Port, Malaga, Currant & other } WINES, of superior qualities,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Souchong } TEAS,
White Havana, New-Orleans, Muscovado and India } SUGARS,
Southern Flour, per bbl.
Coffee per bag,
Scotch Snuff per bladder,
Tobacco per keg,
4d, 8d, and 10d Cut Nails,
Ginger, Pepper,
Allspice, Cassia,
Raisins, Figs,
Powder and Shot,
Carolina Potatoes,

And many other articles, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Most all country produce taken in exchange for any of the above articles.

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the above firm, whose accounts have remained unsettled for more than six months, will save cost by having them balanced before the 15th of Dec next.

Norwich, Nov. 25, 1818. 3—

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26. 29—

OCTOBER 13.

FRESH GOODS.

WE have just received and are now opening a very large assortment of

NEW GOODS,

adapted to the season, which we will sell very cheap for cash

AMONG THEM ARE,

100 ps. Bombazetts,
50 do. Broadcloths,
40 do. Flannels,
30 do. steam-loom and other Cotton Shirtings,
Blankets, Coatings, Duffils,
Tartan Plaids, for cloaks,
Fancy Goods, in variety,
200 pr. Ladies' Shoes, New-York manufacture, of superior quality and latest fashion.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

NEW GOODS.

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass and Earthen WARE,

Looking Glasses and Tea Trays,

recently received and for sale at low prices and on accommodating terms, by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Who have also for sale, at their Store and at the Pottery, a constant supply of

STONE WARE.

Norwich, Oct. 28, 1818. 51—

Fresh Groceries.

WEST-INDIA RUM,
New do.
French Brandy,
Cider do.
Gin,
A variety of Wines,
Muscovado Sugar,
White Havana do.
Lump do.
Molasses,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Hyson Skin and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Pepper, Allspice, Cassia, Nutmegs,
Ginger, Rice, Tobacco, Snuff,
Starch, Segars, Raisins, Pork,
Beef, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Salt,
Flour, Soap, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by

C. R. KINNEY & CO.

Cash paid for

Beans, Rye, Oats and Corn.

Nov. 25.

NEW BOOK,

Price 62½ cents.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale, *Russell's abridgment of Murray's Grammar*, with lessons of parsing, calculated to facilitate the study of Syntax.

The following is one of the numerous recommendations already obtained:

We have examined an abridgement of Murray's Grammar, proposed to be published by Mr. Wm. E. Russell, and fully approve of the few alterations he has made, and think this Compend of Grammar the best we have seen.

His Syntactical Lessons we think a very valuable addition, and calculated to be of great utility to the learner; and recommend them for general use in Schools.

ANDREW LEE D. D.* of Lisbon.
Hon. SYLVESTER GILBERT. Hebron.
DYAR T HINCKLEY, A. M. Norwich.
GEO. HILL, Esq. do.
GEO. PERKINS, Esq. do.
CHARLES PERKINS, Esq. do.
JOHN HYDE, Esq do.

* *The titles were added by the publisher*

N. B. The Books may be had of E. PORTER, Norwich, and many country merchants.

Nov 11. 1—

Flax-Seed.

Joseph H. Strong,

WILL pay an uncommonly high price for FLAX-SEED, if delivered immediately.

Who has for sale.

FLAX-SEED OIL.

Norwich, Oct. 7. 48—

30 quintals Codfish,
600 lbs. Hard Soap,
300 lbs. Mould Candles,
For sale on good terms by

CALVIN TYLER & CO.

Nov. 25 3—

Treasury Report.

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

Transmitted to both Houses of Congress, November 23.

IN obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the Act to establish the treasury department," the secretary of the treasury respectfully submits the following report and estimates:

REVENUE.

The nett revenue arising from duties upon imports and tonnage, internal duties, direct tax, public lands, postage and incidental receipts, during the year 1816, amounted to $38,743,574 87 cents—viz.

Customs, 27,569,769 71.

Internal duties, 4,396,133 25.

Direct tax, 2,785,444 20.

Public lands, exclusive of Missisippi stock, 1,754,487 88.

Postage and incidental receipts, 237,840 53

And that which accrued from the same sources during the year 1817, amounted to 24,387,993 08; viz.

Customs, (see statement A) 17,547,540 80.

Internal duties and direct tax (see statement B) 4,512,297 81.

Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock, see statement C) 2,015,977.

Postage and incidental receipts 312,187 38.

It is ascertained that the gross amount of duties on merchandize and tonnage, which have accrued during the three first quarters of the present year, exceeds, $21,000,000, and the sales of the public lands during the same period, greatly exceed, both in quantity and value, those of the corresponding quarters of the last year.

The payments into the treasury during the three first quarters of the year, are estimated to amount to $17,167,862 26—viz

Customs, 13,501,109 65.

Internal revenue and direct tax, 993,571 36.

Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock, 1,375,731 20.

Interest upon bank dividends, 525,000.

Postage and incidental receipts, 49,438 19

Repayments into the treasury, 522,709 80.

And the payments into the treasury during the fourth quarter of the year, from the same sources, are estimated at 5,000,000.

Making the total amount estimated, to be received into the treasury during the year 1818, 22,167,862 26.

Which, added to the balance in the treasury on the 1st day of January last, exclusive of 8,809,872 10 in treasury notes, amounting to 9,179,883 58—Makes the aggregate amount of 25,347,745 84.

The application of this sum for the year 1818, is estimated as follows, viz.

To the 30th September, the payments (exclusive of $9,148,237 40 of treasury notes, which had been drawn from the treasury and cancelled) have amounted to $16,760,337 05.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expences, 2,289,806 28

Military service including arrearage, 5,620,263 06

Naval service, including the permanent appropriation for the gradual increase of the Navy, 2,384,000.

Public debt, exclusive of the $9,148,237 40 of Treasury Notes, which have been drawn out of the Treasury and cancelled, 9,467,267 69

During the fourth quarter it is estimated that the payments will amount to $9,475,000, viz.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expences, 420,000

Military service, 1,175,000.

Naval service 575,000.

Public debt to the 1st of January, 1819, 7,205,000.

Making the aggregate amount of 26,235,337 05.

And leaving on the 1st of January, 1819, a balance in the Treasury estimated at 2,112,408 59.

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Public Debt which was contracted before the year 1812, and which was unredeemed on the 1st day of October, 1818, as appears by statement (1) amounted to 31,835,738 29.

By the same statement it appears that the funded debt contracted subsequent to the 1st day of Jan. 1812, amounted to 68,071,983 11—Making together the aggregate amount of 99,907,721 40.

Which sum agrees with the statement of the unredeemed amount on the 1st day of October, 1817, as per last report, excepting the sum of $4,143 92 over estimated, and which has not been corrected by actual settlement.

On the 1st day of January, there was added to the amount, for Treasury notes brought into the Treasury and cancelled, and for which the following stock was issued, viz.

In six per cent stock, 234,432 10; in seven per cent stock, 99,019—333,441 10—Total 100,241,162 50.

From which deduct seven per cent. stock, purchased in the fourth quarter of 1817, 332,921 60

And also the reimbursement of old six per cent. stock, and deferred, between 1st Oct 1817, and 1st January, 1818, 800,350 92—1,133,272 52.

Making the public debt which was unredeemed on the 1st January, 1818, per statement (2) amount to 99,107,440 95.

From the 1st January to 30th September, 1818, inclusive, there was by funding Treasury notes and 3 per cent stock, [29 93] issued, added to the public debt, as appears by statement (3) the amount of 73,796 49—99,181,142 44

From which deduct the amount of stock purchased and redeemed during that period, per statement (4) 415,965 87.

And also the estimated amount of the final reimbursement of the old six per cent. stock 700,314 05.

And the estimated reimbursement of the deferred six per cent stock 250,401 73—939,713 78—total, 1,355,707 66.

Making on that day, as appears by statement (5) the aggregate amount of 97,885,434 78.

Since the 29th of September there has been redeemed, or provision made for the redemption of a moiety of the Louisiana stock, unpaid on the 1st October, 1818, 2,977,950 00.

And there will be reimbursed, of the principal of the deferred 6 per cent. stock, on the 1st day of January, 1819, by estimate, 252,094 68—3,230,044 68

There will remain unredeemed, by estimate on the 1st day of January, 1819, the sum of 94,595,390 15.

By statement (5) the treasury Notes which are yet in circulation, are estimated at $97,508 00.

By statement (6) it appears that the whole of the awards made by the commissioners appointed under the several acts for indemnifying certain claimants of public lands, amount to 4,282,151 12."

Of which sum there has been received at the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, as appears by statement C, the sum of 1,026,781 00

Leaving outstanding at the date of the several returns from the land districts, the sum of 3,355,167 00.

It is proper to observe, however, that extensive sales have been made in the Alabama territory, in the months of September, October and November, of which no returns have yet been received.

Of the Estimates of the Public Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1819

In the Annual Report of the State of the Treasury, of the 5th of December, 1817, the permanent revenue was estimated at $24,525,000 per annum; and the Annual Expenditure, according to the then existing laws, was stated at $21,946,351 74. By the acts of the last session of Congress, the internal duties, estimated at $2,500,000 per annum, were repealed, whilst the expenditure was augmented to nearly $25,000,000; and that of the ensuing year is estimated at not less than $24,515,219 76.

The apparent deficit produced by these acts, and by the application of more than $2,000,000 to the payment of the interest and redemption of the principal of the public debt beyond the annual appropriation of $10,000,000, for that object, has been supplied by the receipts into the Treasury on account of the arrearage of the direct tax and internal duties, and by the balance of more than $8,000,000, which was in the Treasury on the first day of Jan. 1818.

These temporary sources of supply being nearly exhausted, the expenditure of the year 1819 must principally depend upon the receipts into the Treasury from the permanent revenue during that year. As was anticipated in the last Annual Report, the revenue produced by the excessive importations of foreign merchandize during the years 1815 and 1816, acquired its greatest force in the year 1817

It is presumed that the revenue which shall accrue during the present year from imports and tonnage, may be considered as the average amount which will be annually received from that source of the revenue.

It is ascertained that the bonds taken for securing duties which were outstanding on the 30th day of September last exceeded $23,000,000; and the receipts into the treasury, from that source of revenue during the year 1819, is estimated at $21,000,000. Public Lands 1,500,000. Direct Tax and Internal Duties 750,000. Bank Dividends at six per cent 420,000. First payment of Bonus, due by the Bank of the U States, 500,000. Postage and incidental receipts 50,000. Amounting together to $24,220,000.—Which, added to the balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of Jan. 1819, estimated at 2,112,408 59, makes the aggregate amount of $26,332,408 59.

The probable authorised demands on the Treasury, during the year 1819, are estimated to amount to $24,515,219 76, viz:—Civil, Diplomatic and Miscellaneous expences 1,819,466 51. Military Department, including the Indian Department, permanent Indian annuities, military and revolutionary pensions, and arming the militia 8,066,656 85. Navy Department, including $1,000,000 for the gradual increase of the Navy 3,202,185 00. Public Buildings, and for discharging the demands of the contractors for making the Cumberland Road 326,344. Public Debt 0,000,000. For building custom houses and public warehouses at New Orleans and other ports 100,000. —Which, being deducted from the amount estimated to be received into the Treasury, including the balance on the first day of January, 1819, leaves a balance in the Treasury, on the 1st day of January, 1820, of $2,717,188 83.

In presenting this estimate of receipts for the year 1819, it is necessary to premise, that the sum to be received from the customs is less than what, from the amount of the outstanding bonds, would under ordinary circumstances, be received. The amount of the sales of public lands during the last year, and the sum due at this time by the purchasers, would justify a much higher estimate of the receipts from that important branch of revenue, if the most serious difficulty in making payments, was not known to exist. The excessive issues of the banks, during the suspension of specie payments, and the great exportation of the precious metals to the East Indies during the present year, have produced a pressure upon them, which has rendered it necessary to contract their discounts, for the purpose of withdrawing from circulation a large proportion of their notes. This operation so oppressive to their debtors, but indispensibly necessary to the existence of specie payments, must be continued, until gold and silver shall form a just proportion of the circu-

lating currency. In passing through this ordeal, punctuality in the discharge of debts, both to individuals and to the government, will be considerably impaired, and well founded apprehensions are entertained, that, until it is passed, payments, in some of the Land Districts, will be greatly diminished.

The extent to which the payments into the Treasury, during the year 1819, will be affected by the general pressure upon the community, which has been described, and which is the inevitable consequence of the over trading of the banks, and the exportation of specie to the East Indies, aggravated by the temporary failure of the ordinary supply of the precious metals from the Spanish American mines, cannot at this time be correctly appreciated. Should it exceed what has been contemplated in this report, the appropriations must be diminished, the revenue enlarged by new impositions, or temporary loans authorised to meet the deficiency. As the expenditure of the year 1820 will be greatly reduced by the irredeemable quality of the public debt, after the redemption of the remaining moiety of the Louisiana stock, which may be effected on the 31st day of October, 1819, a resort to temporary loans, or to the issue of Treasury notes, to the amount of the deficiency, should any occur, is believed to be preferable to the imposition of new taxes, which would not be required after that year.

All which is respectfully submitted,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Treasury Department,
Nov 21st, 1818.

South-American Affairs.

Among the Documents accompanying the President's Message to Congress, are the reports of Messrs. Rodney, Graham and Bland, the late South-American Commissioners; owing to their great length, we are unable to publish them entire. The following analysis of the reports of the two first named gentlemen, we copy from the Boston Gazette.

MR. RODNEY'S REPORT.

IN the papers accompanying the Message to Congress, the most interesting are those relating to South America. There is an important, but occult interest in the state of our relations with these provinces, which it behoves us all to look to, if at any time we should be drawn into closer bonds of amity with them.—In our abstract of the Documents, we begin with the reports of the Commissioners, Messrs. Rodney, Graham and Bland. And first, with that of Mr. Rodney—for they have, for some wise cause, no doubt; made their *separate* Reports.

Mr. R. begins by telling Mr. Secretary Adams that, "with the history of the conquest of the Spanish possessions in America, you must be familiar." He does not think that he might be quite so familiar with the succeeding history, and he thereupon, enters into a detail of the early and progressive settlement of that country, under the monarchy, and its situation down to the commencement of the Revolution which may be supposed to have originated about the year 1806, after the invasion of that country, by the English under Popham and Beresford, and the troubles in Old Spain, excited by Bonaparte. This sketch of their history, is principally taken from Robertson, Humboldt, Bampland, and the newspapers, to all which we refer our readers.

Then comes an outline of the internal changes of their government, in the course of their approximation to independence—summary of events during this period drawn up by a Dr. Funes, which Mr. R. says, contains "some cases of severity and cruelty, inseparable from great revolutions"—then mentions the formation of the Congress at Tucumon in 1816—its removal to Buenos Ayres the next year—its sittings public to citizens and strangers—debates interesting and published every month, &c.

He then refers to the dispute with Artigas, the chief of the Orientals, who it seems has the supreme command over the provinces of Entre Rios and Banda Oriental, has been for some years in a state of hostility with the other provinces, and held out against them, although the population of the district he commands is but 50,000, and that of his opponents 400,000. This fact taken into consideration with another here stated, viz. that Paraguay and the city of Santa Fee are in hostility with Buenos Ayres, all of them affecting to be Patriots, proves, we think, that there is too much rebellion, want of concert, and indecision in these republican provinces, to authorise our government in acknowledging their independence. Gen. Artigas was a deserter from the Royalists in 1811. In 1815 he was branded as a deserter by the Patriots, under Pueydas, who offered a reward for his head, for which insult he has never forgiven the Patriots, and probably never will.

The extent of the Vice Royalty of Buenos Ayres, is stated by Mr. Rodney, to be more than 2000 miles from North to South, and 1100 from East to West. The territory of the Provinces contains 150,000 square leagues—the Population exclusive of Indians, is 1,000,000.—The city of Buenos Ayres is 60,000.

There are in the whole fourteen Provinces, five of which are in possession of the Royalists, and in the territory holden by the Royalists, are the valuable mines of Potosi.

The army is composed of regular troops, Cilicens and militia, of which, 12,143 are troops of the line, 7,011 of Cilicens, and 10,570 militia. Feeble indeed must have been the forces that Spain sent against them—if they have been subdued by such an apparently incomplete army.

The form of Government, or Constitution, was established December 8, 1817. The Congress now consists of twenty-six members; although a member is allowed for every 10,000 citizens. By this Constitution they have no trial by Jury, but something called Courts of Justice holden by men who are the sole arbiters in all cases of litigation—it provides for the established Catholic religion.

Now we do not mean to allege ought against this form of religion, but as it has been taught and practised in the old world, and as it has always been regarded in these provinces; query, can there be any real vital independence connected with it? This single point we humbly consider, conclusive against their permanent success in their conflict for independence.

Their exports are reckoned at ten millions, consisting principally of ox hides, jerk beef and tallow; and the imports are about equal in amount. The Revenue of the state is estimated at three millions, being three tenths of the amount of either the imports or exports. Very light taxes indeed! Their imports are principally from Great Britain and the United States. From us, they receive furniture, fish, manufactures, and powder, *munitions of war, and naval stores.* And so we complain of the violation of our rights on the part of Spain, and yet suffer contraband articles to be sent and used against her. Is this equal and exact justice?

The Patriot navy is stated to be *small*, and some of their vessels laid up in ordinary—yet do the vessels bearing the B. A. flag, swarm upon the Atlantic, and infest the lawful commerce of our country. Mr. R. then proceeds to the Amelia Island question, and it appears that Mr. Tagle, the Patriot Secretary of State disclaims any connexion between the S. A. provinces and the Amelia and Galveston gentlemen, and "expresses himself perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the U. S. in that affair."

He then goes into a long explanation of the dissentions now existing among the provinces; he does not explain that there are any reasons to prevent a continuance of this internal dissention, but only hopes that they may be got over at some future time.

The rest of this letter consists in speculations upon the *literature*, religion and prospects of this new Republic—that there are three newspapers printed among them, and that none of the good people read them—that some of them go to church, and others have no great superabundance of religion—that there are here and there a few school books printed—but that nobody reads them, are other matters, which may be gathered from Mr. Rodney's letter.

We have hastily sketched the substance of this long Report.—If this is to be taken as the fair statement of the present position of these provinces, we verily believe that all true Americans, will coincide in opinion with Mr. Monroe, that we ought not at present to intermeddle with the affairs of Spain and her colonies.

GRAHAM'S REPORT.

The letter of this Commissioner presents but few facts different from the Report of Mr. Rodney. It is not so much in detail as to the history and political state of South America anterior to the revolution, neither is he so prolix in his statistical remarks. The first point of discussion between them, and perhaps the most important, is that relating to the power of the Royalists. Mr. Rodney thinks that the Spaniards may soon be expelled from the five provinces which they now possess; but Mr. Graham, asserts that a most important and valuable portion of the patriot country is in danger of falling into the hands of a foreign power, who has invaded it with a *regular and well appointed army, and is gradually taking possession of commanding points*, from which it may be difficult for their united forces hereafter to dislodge them."—He then adverts to a concise manner to the existing feuds between the Patriots themselves, and from what he says on this head, we may infer that these dissentions are so active and rancorous, as to retard if not to prevent their final independence. Mr. Graham admits that the Constitution of Buenos Ayres recognizes many of the principles of free government, "but with such drawbacks as are little calculated to enforce them in practice."—Some allowances he says are to be made—'but' he proceeds, "after due allowance, it did not appear to me that so much had been done for the cause of civil liberty as might have been expected, *or that those in power were its strongest advocates.*" But our strongest advocates for these colonies, cry out, "*acknowledge their Independence!*" Would it be prudent, to say the least, we would inquire, to do so, under these discouraging circumstances. Mr. Graham concludes with some statistical remarks touching the commerce, population, &c. of these provinces, all of which are set down at length by Mr. Rodney. One other fact he states which we believe was not adverted to by Mr. R. that the Congress in whom the power is vested for that purpose, were about forming a new Constitution when the Commissioners left that country. What sort of a one it will be is a matter of uncertainty.

The whole business will be gone into by the other Commissioner, Judge Bland, whose report, we learn from Niles' Register, "contains 250 pages of close 4to manuscript." Thus we have proceeded with all the documents that have come to hand.

Foreign Intelligence.

HAMBURG, OCT. 1.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

WE have received the following document, the importance of which renders it worthy of public attention. It is the Note lately presented by the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Ambassador Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, and which contains the protest against the occupation of a part of the territory of Florida.

NOTE.

"Sir—In the department confided to me, disagreeable accounts continue to be received concerning the nature and circumstances of the late events in Florida, and the hostile proceedings of the American General Jackson, and the troops under his command, in the territory of those province which belong to his Majesty. Besides the facts to which I invited the attention of your Excellency in my Notes of the 28th July, and of the 6th and 11th of this month, I have now before me the copy of a capitulation, which, it appears, followed the hostilities committed by that General against the fortress of Pensacola, and in consequence of which the Spanish garrison has been conveyed to the Havana. In my preceding Notes, I had the honor to inform your Excellency, that notwithstanding the particular character of violence which seemed to mark the actions and operations of General Jackson, since his first entrance into Floridas, His Majesty, although willing to consider these proceedings as the arbitrary acts of the said General, was convinced that the government of the United States would no longer delay to disapprove them as soon as they came to its knowledge, and that proper orders would immediately be given, not only for the evacuation of the territory invaded, but also for the reparation of the damage occasioned, and for the restoration of the property taken, which belonged as well to his Majesty, and Spanish subjects, as also to strangers who lived there under the protection of his Majesty's government.

"It could not be presumed, without offence to the integrity of the American Government, that there would be any delay in giving satisfaction to a friendly power, and to all civilized nations this testimony of respect for those principles on which the maintainance of social order depends. It was with profound affliction that his Majesty learnt from the subsequent report of his Minister at Washington, that as the first excesses of General Jackson had not been disapproved, he had not hesitated to continue his act of violence, and desolated with fire and sword every thing upon the Spanish territory, when he met with a resistance which sense of honor prescribed to some small garrisons which were attacked in the midst of peace by a numerous body of troops. In general the territory of his Majesty was attacked in the most revolting manner, the fortresses and depots of arms have been taken by force, the garrison made prisoners, and then sent out of the provinces, where his Majesty had ordered them to serve.—Nay, subjects of powers in friendship with his Majesty have been executed upon Spanish ground, and this act of barbarity clothed with judicial forms, which, in that situation, and in those circumstances, can only be considered as a refinement of cruelty. It cannot be doubted but these excesses are known to the Government at Washington; and it does not yet appear that orders are given to put an end to them, or give to the Spanish Government the only satisfaction which they admit of. In this situation his Majesty considers it to be due to his own dignity, and that of the people whom he governs, in order me, at the same time that I again most solemnly protest against all that has been done by Gen. Jackson, from the day that he set his foot on the territory of Florida, to add further that your excellency will be pleased to inform your Government that the King is of opinion, that from the nature of the said injuries, and really hostile proceedings, the course of the negociations pending, between the two powers is and must remain, interrupted and broken off, till the Government of the United States has marked the conduct of Gen. Jackson in a manner suitable to its honor, and which, it seems, can be no other than to disapprove of the excesses committed; to give orders to place things on the same footing as they were in before the invasion; and to inflict an appropriate punishment on the author of so many disorders.

"It is extremely disagreeable to his Majesty to be compelled to this declaration, which is a more necessary consequence to the nature of the affair, than an act of his Royal will, whose wishes and endeavors have always been directed to making an equitable arrangement of the matters in debate between the two governments; but the whole impartial world will equally recognise in the present state of things the impropriety that must ensue, if negociations, which suppose a state of *perfect political friendship*, were to be continued at a time when such great insults have been offered without provocation. The occupation of the larger and better part of Florida in 1810, by the United States, who deprived his Majesty, during his captivity, of a country of which he was in peaceable possession, under pretenses, which if they had been even well founded, ought never to have been enforced by violence; and the late improper attack on Amelia Island, were facts of the same nature and tendency, equally unjust in their principle, and equally protested against on the part of Spain, but as they were less offensive in their kind, and under the circumstances his Majesty believed at the same time that he gave proofs of his moderation, that he might wait for satisfaction on these points till the definitive arrangement of the points in dispute, which it was expected would soon take place. The same is not the case in the present instance. The American has no claim, either founded or unfounded, to the territory which General Jackson has attacked—no real or pretended revolution of the inhabitants could serve as a pretext—no previous attack by robbers, which was alleged as a reason for the unjust seizure of Amelia Island; the Spanish flag was flying on the fortresses of San Marcos and Pensacola, when they were attacked; and, to complete the measure of insults, that has been taken by violence, which his Majesty had offered in the pending negociations to cede to the United States in an honorable manner, so that it seems to have been preferred to seize it by violence, rather than to acquire it from the generous friendship of the King. These extraordinary circumstances has induced his Majesty to take the resolution, that it is incompatible with the dignity of his exalted character to continue negociations, till an affair has been settled and terminated in a suitable manner which takes the precedence of all other points in dispute between the two Governments, and which, from its importance, is calculated essentially to change, in their whole extent, the political relations between the two countries.

"At the same time, to give a proof of the peaceable and moderate sentiments which characterized the conduct of the Spanish Government, I must acquaint your Excellency, that his Majesty has, in charging me to communicate to his Minister at Washington the declared rupture of the negociations, has likewise commanded me to inform him, that if the Government of the United States had given or should give the only satisfaction which the circumstance admits of, and which his Majesty may expect from the justice and probity of that Government, he may in this case continue the negociations begun, without applying to his Majesty for new orders to authorise him to continue them.

"In making to your Excellency this communication, I cannot omit to state to you how painful it has been to me, that this unexpected obstacle should occur just at the time when I flattered myself with the hope of seeing the political relations, and the most perfect harmony between the two Governments, re-established upon solid and durable foundations. I renew to your Excellency the assurance of my distinguished respect, and pray to God to preserve your Excellency many years. Your Excellency's most devoted servant,

JOSEPH PIZARRO.

"Madrid, Aug. 29, 1818.

"*To the Minister of the United States, from his Catholic Majesty.*"

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By arrivals at New-York, European dates to 24th October are received.

The Convention for the entire evacuation of France was signed the 12th Oct. The allied troops were to quit France the 30th Nov. at which time her obligation to pay and subsist them ceased. The remaining pecuniary requisitions upon her have been *consolidated*, and the extent *fixed*—She is to pay to Great-Britain, Russia, Austria and Prussia, before November next, about *Fifty three Millions of Dollars*, which is to terminate the onerous exactions on her. The payment of this contribution has been guaranteed by two of the richest houses in Europe, the Hopes and Barrings.

No other measures had been adopted by the Great Congress, though experience had marked out a great quantity of work for them.

We find little mention made of American affairs, and that little favorable.—Our commercial negotiation in England was advancing rapidly, and Mr. Gallatin had taken a trip to Paris.

National Legislature.

XVth Congress. SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Friday, Nov. 27.

THE engrossed bill to increase the salaries of certain officers of government, was read the third time, and the blanks filled with $6000 as the salary of the Secretaries of the State, Treasury, War and Navy Departments, $3500 for that of the Attorney General, and $3000 for that of the Postmaster-General.

The blanks, (with the exception of that fixing the salary of the Attorney-General, whose income, it was remarked, did not depend wholly on his salary, as he attended to private business, &c.) were filled with the same named without objection.

As amended, the bill passed, and was sent to the other House for concurrence.

The joint resolution for a monument over the remains of General Washington, and some minor business, was postponed to Monday; to which day the Senate adjourned.

Monday, Nov. 30

The joint resolution for a monument over the remains of General Washington, was taken up and referred to a select committee, composed of Messrs. Goldsborough, Roberts and Burrill.

The bill from the other House, "concerning Invalid Pensioners," was read the second time and referred; and,

The resolution declaring the admission of the state of Illinois into the Union, was taken up, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Burrill, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to provide for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States, and the appointment of Circuit Judges, which was read and passed to a second reading.

The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business, which occupied them until they adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Nov 27.

Mr. Spencer called for the consideration of the resolution submitted by him on Thursday, for an enquiry into the conduct of the Bank of the United States.

Mr. Lowndes suggested to the mover the propriety of deferring the consideration of the resolution a day or two longer, when the House would be in possession of information on the subject which it had not yet received.

Mr. Spencer not giving way to this suggestion,

The question was taken whether the House would now proceed to consider the resolution, and decided it in the negative—ayes 66, nays 73.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith of Md. in the chair, on the bill for the relief of the heirs of Caron de Beaumarchais.

The subject of the debate, which commenced to day on this question, is one of a strictly legal nature, depending on a close attention to facts, and not therefore susceptible of abbreviation, and not properly the subject of a newspaper report, since not only verbal but literary accuracy is necessary in the very many quotations from authorities respecting it. All that we shall attempt, therefore, is to state the general tenor of what may be said on the question.

Mr. Pitkin, of Conn. opened the debate, in opposition to the bill, in a speech which occupied in delivery the whole of the day's sitting.

After Mr. P. had concluded his remarks, the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again; and the house adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Nov. 30.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The House having agreed now to proceed to the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Spencer, of New-York, a few days ago.

Mr. M'Lane, of Delaware, said, he had no objection to the object of the proposed enquiry, though he had some objection to the form given to it. He thought it contemplated a wider scope of enquire than was within the power of Congress. He referred to the act incorporating the bank, and quoted so much of it as reserved to Congress the power to appoint a committee to examine its books, &c. for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the bank has violated its charter. He drew a distinction between this power, and that of appointing a committee to inspect the books and proceedings of the bank, for the purpose of reporting to this House, and publishing to all the world, all its transactions, of whatever nature.—The specification of the objects of enquiry was so little necessary to the main object of the resolution, that it would lose none of its effect by striking them all out. The enquiry into the amount of discounts to a particular class of individuals, for example, be considered as exceptionable. The right of lending money is vested in the bank, at its discretion, to whomsoever it shall choose. If it have even exercised that power indirectly, it is immaterial to this House, with reference to a violation of its charter, (the object of enquiry) to whom discounts have been made. If the house went as far as was proposed in this respect, it should go further. It should authorise a report to be made of the names of all those who have applied for discounts at the bank, and been refused; and also an enquiry into the character and solvency of all those persons, in order to make that branch of the enquiry effectual. The necessary powers in this respect, Mr. M'Lane said, the committee of this House would have, under the charter, without a specification of the objects of enquiry: if the committee had not, under the charter, the powers proposed to be given to it, the specification would not confer them. Since, then, the specification was unnecessary, and the resolution, divested of it, would answer every object the gentleman had in view, Mr. M'Lane moved to amend the resolution by striking out all that part of it after the words 'violated or not,' near the beginning, to the word 'organization,' near the end of it, inclusive. This would leave the enquiry as broad and comprehensive as the nature of the subject would permit, and would divest the resolve of its objectionable features.

Mr. Spencer opposed the amendment, moved by Mr. M'Lane, in a lengthy speech.

Mr. Lowndes, of S. C. made a long speech in favor of the proposed amendment.

The question being taken on the proposed amendment, was decided in the affirmative, 85 ayes, 64 noes.

Mr. Lowndes, then, to make the enquiry as comprehensive as possible, moved to insert, after the words "Bank of the United States," the words "to report thereon," the bearing of which the reader will see.

Mr. Spencer suggested a different amendment, for directing the committee also to enquire into the instances of misconduct on the part of the Directors of the Bank, or of any of its Offices of Discount and Deposit.

Mr. Lowndes said he preferred his own motion, since that of Mr. S. would convey an imputation on the conduct of the Directors, when it was only the object of the House to enquire what that conduct had been.

The amendment of Mr. Lowndes was adopted.

Several other amendments to the Resolution were offered and negatived.

The question was then taken on the resolution as amended, so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inspect the books and examine the proceedings of the Bank of the United States, to report thereon, and to report whether the provisions of its charter have been violated or not; and that the said committee have leave to meet in the city of Philadelphia, and remain there as long as may be necessary; that they shall have power to send for persons and papers, and to employ the requisite clerks; the expence of which shall be audited and allowed by the committee of Accounts, and paid out of the contingent fund of this House.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the select committee on the claim of the representatives of Caron de Beaumarchais.

Mr. Baldwin, of Pennsylvania, rose in support of the claim; and, having spoke in defence of it for nearly an hour—

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again; and

The House adjourned.

By the late Mails.

TENNESSEE. NASHVILLE, NOV. 17.

Suppression of the French Settlement.

A GENTLEMAN immediately from Louisiana informs that General Ripley is concentrating a respectable force at Baton Rouge, to ascend Red river, and he understood thence to proceed and occupy the country in dispute between the United States and Spain, lying between the Sabine and Rio del Norte. The necessity for this movement, at this time, is the assemblage of a large military and naval force there, which is said to be piratical in its character.

NEW YORK. ALBANY, DEC. 1

It has been rumoured for some days, that the new boundary line on the northern frontier of this state, crosses Lake Champlain, one mile south of the former boundary, and that consequently the extensive and important fortifications recently erected on' Rouse's Point, fall within the province of Lower Canada. This is the more to be regretted, if true, on account of there being no position on the lake, near the line, susceptible of being fortified, without great expence, so as to command the navigation. Point-au Fair, which lies about three miles south of Rouse's Point, presents probably the most eligible situation for works of defence. At this place the French formerly kept a small garrison. On this subject we find the following article in the last Montreal Herald;

"We have just now been favored with accounts from Lake Champlain, by which it appears that the great fort built on Rouse's Point by the Americans since the peace, and completed last summer, is on the Canada side of line 45, as laid down by the commissioners appointed for that purpose. In this case the fort is built on British territory, and little doubt can be entertained to whom it belongs."

NEW-YORK, DEC. 5.

The great prize of *one hundred thousand dollars* came out of the wheels of the Medical Science Lottery yesterday afternoon to No. 2014, which was sold in three quarters and two eights, by Mr. R. Waite, Jr.

DEC. 7.

A very severe gale was experienced here through the whole of Saturday night. It commenced from the eastward, veered gradually to southwest, and blew with the greatest violence about 5 o'clock yesterday morning;

after which hour the wind shifted to south-west and abated its fury. Considerable injury has been sustained. Only the following particulars have reached us.

A great portion of the front of the Battery, between the castle bridge and flag-staff is washed away.

Four or five vessels laden with grain are said to have been sunk at the wharves in the North River.

The ship General Gadsden, which lay in the North River ready to sail for India, and the ship Union, from Gibraltar, which arrived in the North River in the evening, dragged their anchors nearly two miles, but brought up at Hoboken, without damage.

In the East River, many vessels are injured by driving against the wharves and against each other. Two or three small sloops are sunk at Whitehall-slip. The ship Ellen, from Savannah, parted her cables and drifted into Flymarket-slip, and stove to pieces a number of the small fishing boats. The new ship Seine, and a schooner broke from their fasts at Fulton-street wharf, and drifted among the vessels at Crane wharf; the Newport packets Rapid, and Shepherdess, were most injured by them—the former lost her bowsprit, and some bales of cotton from the deck.

Two dead bodies were taken out of the river, near Coenties slip, on Sunday; and that of a colored man was found floating alongside the ship Importer, at Pine-st. wharf.

It is reported that a large and valuable ship broke from the wharf at Manhattan Island, with five men on board, who attempted to get ashore in the boat, and were all drowned.

The steam-boat Richmond due yesterday morning from Albany, did not arrive till last evening.—She rode out the gale near Newburg, where she held on with her anchor and wheels. We learn from a passenger, that they passed several dismasted sloops yesterday.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, December 9, 1818.

New-London Agricultural Society.

Pursuant to adjournment, the New London Agricultural Society held a meeting at the Court House, in this city, on Monday, and completed the choice of officers; a complete list of which is subjoined.

Elias Perkins, President.
Calvin Goddard, 1st Vice President.
Moses Warren, 2d do.
Paul Babcock, 3d do.
Ralph Hurlbut, 4th do.
Asa Fitch, 5th do.
Thomas S. Perkins, Corresponding Sec'ry.
Lodowick Fosdick, Recording Secretary.
Luther Spalding, Treasurer.
Charles P. Huntington, Auditor.
Joseph Williams, Lodowick Fosdick, and Noyes Barber, Committee of Publications.

TOWN COMMITTEES.

New-London—*Christo. Mansfield, Thaddeus Brooks.*
Norwich—*William Lester, Bela Peck.*
Lyme—*Henry Perkins.*
Preston—*Robert S. Avery, Isaac Avery.*
Stonington—*Samuel F. Denison, William Williams, William Randall.*
Groton—*James Mitchell, Elisha Ayer.*
Colchester—*Artemas Worthington, Benj. Trumbull.*
Montville—*Mulford Raymond, Daniel F. Raymond.*
Lisbon—*Frederick Perkins*
Bozrah—*Gardner Avery, Elijah Huntington.*
Franklin—*Darius Frink, Amasa Hyde.*
Waterford—*Geo. Williams, Benajah Gardner, Charles Avery.*
N. Stonington—*Perez Hewit, Joseph Ayer.*
Griswold—*Elisha I. Abel.*

The Town Committees will be furnished with copies of the Constitution to procure signatures in their several Towns.

On Tuesday the 1st inst. in the Senate of the U. S. Mr. Forsyth introduced a resolution authorising the committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the exportation of the gold, silver and copper coins of the United States.

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday, Messrs. Spencer, Lowndes, M'Lane, Bryan and Tyler, were announced as the committee to enquire into the conduct of the directors of the Bank of the United States.

The nomination of Judge THOMPSON to the Office of Secretary of the Navy, has been confirmed by the Senate.

Commodore Murray, the oldest officer of our Navy, is at present on a visit to the seat of government.

On Friday the 27th ult. Mr. HORATIO FRANKLIN, Postrider from New-London to Windham County, while loading his gun with powder and shot, accidentally discharged it—his thumb was completely blown off, and a part of the shot went through his hand. By this unfortunate accident, Mr. FRANKLIN is rendered unable to pursue his usual business of distributing papers. He has relinquished the business, for the present, to his brother, who will prosecute the business as usual.

☞ HORATIO FRANKLIN, in consequence of the accident mentioned above, requests all persons who are indebted to him for Newspapers, to make payment to his brother BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Marine.

During the gale on Saturday night, the sloop Juno, from New-York, and the sloop Oliver Wolcott, bound to Savannah, were driven on the flats, two or three miles below.

At Bermuda, Nov. 21, schr. Mechanic, Peck, from New-London.

At Philadelphia, Dec. 5, sloops Only Son, Rowland, and Alonzo, Barnes, from Stonington.

The elegant brig Savannah Packet, Capt. Fowler, which sailed from New-York on the 6th of Oct. last, bound to Mobile, was wrecked on the 18th of the same month, on one of the Bahama Islands. There were fifteen merchants from the Alabama Territory, with a great quantity of goods on board, destined for that market. The crew, together with the passengers, amounting to about forty-seven souls, escaped from the wreck with much difficulty to Manjeca-Key, a desert isle near Abaco, where they continued ten days in tents made from the sails of the brig, subsisting on the stores obtained from the wreck, when they were taken off and carried to Nassau, New-Providence. The vessel was lost, but the goods partially saved and taken by the wreckers who inhabit some of those islands to Nassau, and sold for the benefit of the underwriters. Two sons of Vine Robinson, Esq. of Brooklyn, in this State, were among the unfortunate sufferers.

Arrived at Boston, U. S. sloop of war Hornet, Geo. C. Read, Esq. commander, from Copenhagen, Aug. 30th, Elsinore Sept. 5th, Cowes, Sept. 27th, and Rio de Janeiro [illegible]

Married,

At Windham, by the Rev. Mr. Everest, SHERMAN CONVERSE, Esq. Editor of the New-Haven Journal, to Miss ANN HUNTINGTON PERKINS, daughter of Samuel Perkins, Esq.

Died,

At New-Orleans, Mr. HENRY ROATH, aged 25 years, son of Mr. Daniel Roath, of Preston.

At Exeter, State of New-York, on the 4th of Nov. after a short but distressing illness of four days, Elder CHRISTOPHER PALMER, aged 82 years, formerly of Stonington, in this State. He was ordained to the work of the ministry in the year 1761, over the first Baptist-church in Colchester, where he remained and exercised the office of a Pastor for twenty years, when he removed to the State of New-York, where he lived until that Being in whom he early placed his trust, sent the grim messenger of death and summoned him to the mansions of rest. In his manners he was polite and engaging; in the desk, pathetic, solemn and impressive; and in his public and private walks he clearly demonstrated to the world of mankind, that the only way to happiness in this world, and a blessed immortality in the world to come, is through the merits of a Divine Redeemer. When his departure was nigh, he was resigned to the will of that God who governs the Universe, and could say with emphasis, "For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain."

At Preston, Mr. SAMUEL ROATH, sen'r. aged 77

Salt.

200 bushels Turk's-Island SALT,
100 do. Eastern do.
Coarse and heavy,
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES COIT.
Dec. 9, 1818. 5tf—

Flour, etc.

60 bbls and half bbls. Baltimore Flour—for family use.
70 casks Providence Lime—FOR SALE BY
JED. HUNTINGTON.
Dec. 9. 5—1w—

RUM, MOLASSES, TEAS, &c.

16 hhds. Jamaica, Antigua, Demarara and Tobago Rum,
7 hhds Molasses,
14 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas,
3 pipes Brandy and Wine,
1 hhd. and 10 bbls Cider Brandy,
2 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
23 tons Nova Scotia Plaster,
19 boxes Soap and Candles,
20 boxes Hull's improved Shaving Soap,
10 kegs Tobacco,
5 kegs Ginger,
500 wt. Pepper and Pimento,
Lump Sugar, Cassia,
Maccaboy Snuff,
Lorillard's Scotch do.

The above will be sold at a small advance from cost, for cash or short credit, at the Store of
E. COIT & CO.
Norwich, Dec. 9, 1818. 5—

Old Sable Iron.

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent, has for sale, Russia Old Sable, English and Swede's Iron, flat, square and round—Blistered, German and Cast Steel—100 set Chaise, Waggon and Cart Boxes, at New-York foundery prices—Nail Plates and Nail Rods—Patent Cut Nails, Brads, Tacks and Spikes, of various sizes and the best quality.

WANTED,

Two or three capable and industrious young Men, to attend Nail Machines.
Dec. 9. 5—

Superfine Flour,
Stone Lime,
Clapboards,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES N. BROWN.
Dec. 7. 5—

Joseph Breed,

WILL pay cash for 200 White Oak GIN BARRELS.
Dec. 9. 5—

NOTICE.

THE accounts and notes of Messrs. *Aspinwall & Mathewson*, are in the hands of *George Perkins*, Attorney, for collection. All persons indebted to said firm must call and make immediate payment, if they would prevent cost.
GEORGE PERKINS.
Dec. 9. 5—

NEW GOODS.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received an extensive assortment of fresh imported

Dry Goods,

adapted to the present season, selected with great care for quality and cheapness; among them will be found, in part, as follows, viz:—

A very large assortment of Broadcloths and Cassimeres, of almost every colour and quality,
Flannels, Rose Blankets,
Figured Salisbury Flannels,
Levantine, Florence, Italian and India Lustrings,
Superfine and low priced Ladies' Broadcloths,
An elegant assortment of Plush, Merino and Velvet Trimmings, for Ladies' great coats and pelisses,
Black, cinnamon, brown, crimson, scarlet and blue Silk and Fabby Velvets,
Merino, Cassimere, Canton Crape, Silk and Cotton Shawls,
Worsted, Lamb's Wool, Cotton and Silk Stockings,
A large assortment of Vesting,
Bombazetts, Scotch Plaid,
Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
India Cottons,
White and col'd Cambrics,
Furniture and other Dimoties,
Furniture Calicoes,
Green Worsted Cords and Tassels,
Furniture Fringe,
Indispensible Clasps,
Gilt chain and Glass Buttons,
Silk and Cotton Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Madras do.
A large assortment gentlemen's and ladies' Beaver, Kid, Silk and Angola Gloves,
Men's Cravats,
Black, brown and white Plumes,
Ladies' Beaver Hats,
Shell Combs, &c. &c.
Norwich, Dec. 9, 1818. 5—

John Lathrop,

HAS RECEIVED AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

OLD Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua, New-England and Cherry } RUM,
French, Spanish and Cider } BRANDY,
Holland Gin,
Country do.
Old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Dry Lisbon, L. P. Teneriffe, L. P. Sherry, Colmenar, Malaga and Port } WINES,
Lemon, Clove, Orange, Peppermint, Anniseed and Life of Man } CORDIALS,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS,
Citron, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper,
Pepper Sauce, Cayenne Pepper,
Mustard,
Box and cask Raisins, Figs, Filberts,
Pearlash, Starch,
Loaf, Lump, White Havanna & Muscovado, } SUGARS,
Logwood, Nicaragua, Red Wood,
Fustic, Camwood, Allum,
Maccaboy and Scotch Snuff,
Spanish and American Segars,
Plug and Cut Tobacco, Pipes,
Powder and Shot,
Molasses,
4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, and 20d, Cut Nails,
8d, 10d, and 20d, Wrought do.
Tacks and Brads,
Hard Ware, Hollow Ware,
Winter, Fall and Summer Oil,
Baltimore, Richmond and N. York Flour,
Buck Wheat Flour,
Coffee, Chocolate,
Common and brass finished Bellows,
Brushes, a variety,
Lee's Liquid Blacking,
Black Ball, Pomatum,
Bed Cords, Cod Lines,
Demijohns from ½ to 4 gallons each,
Indigo, Hops, Sage, Honey,
Turks-Island Salt, Cod-fish,
Candle Wick, Candles, &c. &c.
Norwich, Dec. 9, 1818. 5—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 7th day of Dec. A. D. 1818—

Present NATH'L SHERMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of *Mr. SAMUEL LEONARD*, late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mrs. *Elizabeth Leonard*, and Messrs. *Nathan Stanton* and *Samuel Leonard*, Ex'rs. or be debarred a recovery according to law—they giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Griswold.

5 *Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.*

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

Joseph Breed,

SUPERFINE Foreign and Domestic Broadcloths,
Common and low priced Cloths,
Pelisse Cloths, Cassimeres,
Satinetts, Stocknetts,
Flannels, Coatings, Blankets,
Figured Salisbury Flannel,
A large assortment Bombazetts,
Rattinetts,
Colerain and steam-loom Shirtings,
White and coloured Cambrics,
Sarsnet and Linen Cambrics,
Jackonet, Mulmul and Seeded Muslins,
Cassimere and Cotton Shawls,
Bandanna and Flag Silk Handkerchiefs,
Sisterson and black Barcelona Hdkfs.
50 doz. Cotton Flag, Bandanna and Madras Handkerchiefs,
Jackonet and Cambric Cravats,
130 pc. Calicoes,
Carlisle and Cambric Ginghams,
Deer Skin Gloves and Mittens,
Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Silk and Cotton Hose,
Hat Linings, Banding, Binding, Buckles,
Boot Cord and Webbing,
Russia Sheeting and Diaper,
Dowlass, Estopillas,
Dutch and Irish Linens,
500 pieces Ribbons,
India Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Florence and Levantine Silks,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Oil Cloths, Hat Cases, Coach Laces,
Oil Cloth Chaise Carpetings,
Vestings, Crapes, Millinets,
Dimoties, Humhums,
Domestic Sattinets, Sheetings, Ginghams, Checks, Stripes, Tickings and Diapers,
Knitting, Weaving and Wick Yarn, &c.

Groceries.

Cognac and Apple Brandy,
Old Spirit, W. I. and N. E. Rum,
Gold Spring Gin, Molasses,
Lump, Muscovado, Havana and East-India Sugar,
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Tea,
Pepper, Pimento, Ginger, Nutmegs,
Coffee, Chocolate, Cassia,
Soap and Candles,
Turks-Island Salt, Salt Petre,
Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, &c. &c. &c. &c.
Dec. 9. 5—

New Music.

For sale by THOMAS ROBINSON, by the doz. or single,

TEMPLE CARMINA—Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music. Sixth edition, improved and enlarged.

RECOMMENDATION.

To the compilers and publishers of the Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music.

Gentlemen—The Trustees of the Handel and Haydn Society, having seen the work entitled "Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music," could not refrain from expressing the satisfaction they derived from the examination of its pages. For beauty of style, justness of adaptation and correctness of harmony, it is equalled by few, if any, and excelled by none, of which they have any knowledge. Much praise is due to the compilers for their great research and superior taste, and to the publishers for its handsome execution. The Trustees hope that its circulation may be as extensive as its merits. I am, gentlemen, with much respect, your obedient servant,
M. S. PARKER, *Secretary.*
By order of the Board of Trustees of the Handel and Haydn Society.
Dec. 8. 5—

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have entered into Co-partnership in the

Stone Cutting Business,

at Norwich, in its various branches, and have constantly for sale Marble and common Stone for *Grave Stones, Jambs, Hearths, &c.*
CHESTER KIMBALL.
CHESTER KIMBALL, Jr.
Norwich, Dec. 4, 1818. 5—

To Let,

A CONVENIENT STORE, in a good stand for business, with part of an elegant *Dwelling-House*, for accommodation of a small family, or the Clerk may have board in said House. The subscriber has a Cotton Factory now in operation, where weaving may be had without cost of transportation, or the tenant may be a partner in running said Factory if he chooses. For information enquire at the premises.
PELEG FRY.
Griswold, Dec. 5, 1818. 5—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Comstock & Turner*, or to the subscriber, are requested to make payment previous to the first day of January next, or their notes and accounts will positively be left with an Attorney for collection.
JONATHAN COMSTOCK.
Norwich, Nov. 5, 1818. 5-4w—

☞ SUBSCRIBERS for Miss *Sterling's* EFFUSIONS, living in Norwich and the adjacent towns, will receive their books by applying to Wm. BELCHER.
Norwich, December 8, 1818 5—

NOTICE.

THE late *Norwich Marine Insurance Company*, being by an Act of the Legislature converted into a *Fire Insurance Company*, the Stockholders are hereby notified, that a meeting will be held at the Office of said Company, on Monday the 21st day of December, instant, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of arranging the affairs of said Company, preparatory to commencing business pursuant to the Charter as amended; and to any other business which may be offered respecting the concerns of said Company.
BENJAMIN COIT, *President.*
Dec. 9th, 1818. 5—

LANE'S PORTABLE, OPEN,

PATENT STOVE.

THE Subscriber having purchased the privilege of manufacturing and vending LANE'S PATENT STOVES, offers them for sale, with sanguine hopes of meeting with encouragement from a generous public. Many gentlemen of genius and science, from experiment and observation, have decidedly given their approbation in their favor, as preferable to any before offered to the public, for warming rooms with the least quantity of fuel. They are exceedingly well calculated for dwelling rooms, bed rooms, nurseries, stores, counting houses, offices, &c. &c. with all the advantages of a close stove to kindle the fire, and when open the fuel consumes moderately, and furnishes an agreeable warmth to the room, having none of the disagreeable effects of the close stove. This stove is calculated for either wood or coal, (having grates)—it may be placed where any other stove may be put, but is particularly intended to be placed to any fire-place in a room, store, &c. the pipe passing into the chimney through a fire-board or brick work, under the mantle (the closure to be as close as possible.) The stove, standing on legs affixed permanently to the stove, and by handles also affixed to the stove, may be removed from room to room in a few minutes, with the pipe, which is also affixed secure to the stove. The larger stoves, although open, are well calculated for cooking, &c. ELIJAH KELLOGG.

N. B. The stoves are for sale at the Stove Ware Room of the subscriber in Elizabeth-Town, and at the Store of CORNELL & NOSTRAND, 209 Pearl-Street, corner of Fulton-Street, New-York.

Elizabeth Town, September 17, 1817.

Having used one of Mr. A. Lane's Patent Stoves during the winter, I am pleased with it on many accounts; for, when ornamented with brass, they form an agreeable piece of furniture, & have not that gloomy appearance with which the common stoves meet the eye; and carrying smoke so well with the door open, after the fire is kindled, they do not cause such painful sensations in the head as many other kinds of stoves do when fixed out of the fire-place; and although I am persuaded they do not consume more than one half the quantity of wood which is necessary in a common fire-place, yet they diffuse an agreeable warmth throughout the whole room, and their safety from communicating fire greatly, in my opinion, enhances their value and recommends their use. In order to this safety, the inside of the fire-boards (if such are used) should be covered with two coats of thick white-wash, made of lime.

Rev. THOMAS MORRELL.

The subscriber most cheerfully acquiesces in the above recommendation of Lane's Patent Stoves, and feels a confidence that those who make a fair trial of them will be pleased with them.

Rev. JOHN M'DOWELL.

The subscribers having used Lane's Patent Stoves during the last winter, are well pleased with their utility as calculated to warm the room with less fuel than any with which we are acquainted, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by the Rev. T. Morrell and J. M'Dowell.

ELIHU BRITTIN,
DAVID MEEKER,
OLIVER HATFIELD,
JEREMIAH BALLARD, Esq.
J. BOYD,
W. R. WILLIAMSON, Esq.
WILLIAM SHUTE,
ISAAC CRANE,
E. HALL.
Elizabeth-Town, Sept. 24, 1817.

An assortment of the above Stoves have just been received, and are now ready for sale at the New-York prices, by

Trumbull & Breed.

They have also for sale a few Patent

Corn Shelling Machines,

a new and excellent article for Farmers, and well worth their attention.
Norwich, Dec. 7, 1818. 5—

Almanacks.

ISAIAH Thomas, Jr's town and country Almanack, or complete Farmer's Calendar, for 1819, containing a great variety of matter, curious, useful and entertaining.

The Farmer's Almanack, calculated on a new and improved plan, for the year of our Lord 1819, containing a variety of new, useful and entertaining matter. By Robert B. Thomas. 124 cents single, 87½ per doz. 89 per gross.

The New-England Almanack, for the year of our Lord Christ, 1819. By Nathan Dabnil.—For sale at THOMAS ROBINSON's Book-Store.
Chelsea, Dec. 8. 5—

POETRY.

From the Village Record.

"ONE GLASS MORE!"

STAY, mortal, stay! nor headless thus
Thy sure destruction seal;
Within that cup there lurks a curse,
Which all who drink shall feel:
Disease and death, forever nigh,
Stand ready at the door,
And eager wait to hear the cry
Of give me "ONE GLASS MORE!"

Go, view that prison's gloomy cells—
Their pallid tenants scan;
Gaze—gaze upon those earthly hells,
And ask whence they began:
Had these a tongue—Oh, man! thy cheek
Th' answer'd crimson o'er;
Had these a tongue, they'd to thee speak
And cry the "ONE GLASS MORE!"

Behold that wretched female form,
An outcast from her home;
Bleach'd in Affliction's blighting storm,
And doom'd in want to roam:
Behold her!—ask that prattler dear
Why mother is so poor—
He'll whisper in thy startled ear,
'Twas FATHER's "ONE GLASS MORE!"

Stay, mortal, stay! repent, return!
Reflect upon thy fate;
The poisonous draught indignant spurn—
Spurn—spurn it ere too late:
Oh, fly the alehouse's horrid din,
Nor linger at the door,
Lest thou, perchance, shouldst sip again
The treacherous "ONE GLASS MORE!"

VILLAGE MINSTREL.

PROPOSALS

For publishing a Religious Periodical Work, to be entitled

THE GUARDIAN,

OR

YOUTH'S RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTOR.

TO CHRISTIAN PARENTS.

"*Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.*"
SOLOMON.

THE utility and importance of early religious instruction seems to have been deeply engraven on the heart of the wisest of men. This he believed, if rightly attended to, would have the happiest influence in forming the habits for time, and stamping the character for eternity. And does not experience and observation abundantly prove the correctness of this opinion? How lamentable then, that there should be so many who appear in no degree to possess his spirit, or regard his injunction; who instead of bringing up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, do not even manifest the least solicitude for their immortal souls. But, Christian Parents, I trust it is not thus with you. Among the many parental anxieties, which agitate your breasts, does not a concern for the spiritual and everlasting good of your dear children excite the strongest emotions; and lead you to feel, as though all things which you could procure for them of an earthly nature are but dross, when compared with their eternal salvation? And under the influence of such impressions, are you not desirous of furnishing them with all the means and assistances in your power to facilitate this all important object? Let me then congratulate you, that you live in this glorious day, when these means and assistances are so rapidly multiplying. A day in which "The Lord hath made bare his holy arm in the eyes of all nations, and all the ends of the earth begin to see the salvation of our Lord." How beauteous the sight of well organized societies for various religious objects, spread, as it were, over the whole face of the earth, rearing up the spiritual Jerusalem. How delightful to witness such increasing zeal and activity for the religious instruction of children and youth. This is the fairest blossom of hope. The decisive character of many measures concerted for this end, the promptness with which they are pursued, and the evident blessing of heaven upon them, present the most vivid prospect of that happy time, when every parent will be calling around him his happy family, to give them lessons from the precious volume of inspired truth, saying, "Come ye children, hearken unto me, I will teach you the fear of the Lord." How does every Christian bosom beat with joy in prospect of such a period.

Fully believing that no means are so efficient, so directly calculated to hasten this period as the early religious instruction of children, this proposed publication is designed for their particular use and benefit. To those, who have with anxious solicitude watched the interests of early piety, it has appeared very desirable that such a work should be in general circulation, to assist in turning the minds of children and youth from the pernicious reading of Novels, and other books of vanity, which amuse but to destroy. And at this distinguished time, when the blessings of heaven so generally attends all efforts for the instruction of youth; when the blessed Sunday School System presents us with the beautiful sight of thousands and thousands of children, studying and repeating the Holy Scriptures, Religious Catechisms and Hymns; weekly listening to the instruction of zealous teachers; and not unfrequently raising the praises of God perfected in their hearts by means of this glorious system; at such a time as this, no extra encouragement certainly is needed to influence us to use every possible means for the religious instruction of youth. Deeply impressed with this subject, the Subscriber respectfully submits these proposals to Christian Parents and the public in general, confident that the object will be favorably regarded by those who feel at all the force of Solomon's direction, "Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it."

The GUARDIAN will be conducted by a respectable minister of the Gospel, whose mind has been much devoted to the improvement of Youth; and we are confident that those who patronize the work will not be disappointed in their expectations. Should the plan succeed, it will embrace the following subjects:

1. Short Sermons to youth.
2. Memoirs of pious children.
3. Religious dialogues and epistolary correspondence.
4. Miscellaneous pieces.
5. Sabbath School information.
6. Religious anecdotes and poetry.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Guardian will be printed in monthly numbers of 36 duodecimo pages each, on good paper, with a fair type, and stitched in printed covers.

II. Twelve numbers will form a volume, which will be delivered to subscribers at $1 25 cents a year, payable on the delivery of the sixth number; with the addition of 12½ cents for every three months delay.

III. To those who pay for the work in advance, or those who purchase for charitable distribution, the price will be one dollar.

IV. No subscription, will be considered as paid in advance, unless paid before the publication of the third number, or at the time of the person's becoming a subscriber.

V. Those who will procure subscribers for six volumes, and become responsible for the same, will be entitled to the seventh gratis; and if paid in advance, the price will be one dollar, and the seventh gratis.

VI. No subscription will be received for less than one year, and those who do not request their subscription to be discontinued before the close of the year, will be considered as subscribing for the succeeding year.

VII. If a subscription should be obtained sufficient to warrant the publication, the first number will be issued on the first Wednesday in January next, and the succeeding numbers on the same day of each month.

VIII. To subscribers at a distance, the numbers will be forwarded by mail, or otherwise, as they shall direct, at their expense and risk.

The friends of youth in general, Sabbath School Instructors, and the Clergy, are generally solicited to furnish the Editor with any communications that shall be calculated to promote the object of this publication.

All communications, except such as are intended to be inserted in the work, must be post paid.

Should these proposals fall into the hands of any who do not wish to make use of them, they are desired to hand them to some one who will interest himself in promoting the circulation of the work.

The Subscriber would suggest to Parents and Sabbath School Teachers, the propriety of using this work as a premium in Sabbath Schools by offering it to all those who will engage to procure by their studies eight cents per month.

Persons holding subscription papers are desired to return the number of Subscribers by the 20th of December.

NATHAN WHITING.

New Haven, (Conn.) Nov. 1818.

Thomas Robinson,

OFFERS for sale, for cash or short credit, the largest assortment of

BOOKS,

ever offered for sale in this place, consisting of

Histories,	*Philosophy,*
Voyages,	*Novels,*
Travels,	*Miscellanies,*
Geography,	*Divinity,*
Antiquities,	*Physic,*
Law,	*Surgery,*
Husbandry,	*Anatomy,*

Classical & School Books,

Bibles, Testaments, Psalm Books, Juvenile Books, &c. ALSO,

A large assortment of *STATIONARY* and *FANCY ARTICLES.*

Likewise for sale, at the manufacturer's price, a good assortment of *PAPER HANGINGS*, with and without Borders to match.

Day & Martin's genuine *Blacking.*

T. R. will receive subscribers for the Quarterly Review, Edinburgh Review, and the Kaleidoscope, or Monthly Mirror, a new periodical work, by James Oram, assisted by James Hardie, and a number of literary characters. Price to subscribers 4,50 cents, to be illustrated by at least 100 wood engravings, by Mr. G. Lansing. *Nov. 11.*

Just received and for sale by

R. HUBBARD,

A PRACTICAL View of Christian Education in its earliest stages. By T. Babington, Esq member of the British Parliament. First American from the third London edition. Price 75 cents.

Nov. 25.

Attorney at Law.

CHRISTOPHER C. DEXTER, respectfully informs the public, that he has removed from Providence to Brooklyn. He has taken an office in the building next south of *Tyler's* Inn, where he will attend to any business in the line of his profession.

Brooklyn, Nov. 20, 1818. 3—

Wanted Immediately.

A quantity of Junk.

Dec. 2. R. HUBBARD.

7 hhds. Cider Brandy,

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.

Dec 2. 4

White Beans.

WE will pay the highest price in *Cash*, for White Beans.

F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

Nov. 4. 58—

Hardware Goods.

10 tons Iron Hollow Ware,
Cooking Stoves,
200 sets Cart and Waggon Boxes,
English and American Window Glass, of all sizes, from 6 by 8 to 16 by 22,
Russia, Swede's and English, flat, square and round Iron, Sheet Iron,
Nail Plates, Nail and Spike Rods;
Plough Shares and Share Moulds,
English blistered, and Crawley, American blistered, German, Swede's and Cast Steel, Sheet Lead, Shot,
Sad Irons, English and Am. Shovels,
Brass and Brass-head Andirons and Shovel and Tongs,
Cut and Wrought Nails, Tacks & Brads,
200 doz. Knives and Forks,
100 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives,
Razors, Scissors, Shears & Sheep Shears,
Butts, Screws, H and HL Hinges,
Shoe Knives, Rasps, Awls, Tacks, Hammers, Pincers, &c.
Clock Balls and Capitols,
Commode Knobs, Handles & Escutcheons,
Brass, plated, japann'd and iron Candlesticks,
Tea Trays and Waiters, Snuffers and Trays,
Slates, Ink Stands, Ink Powder,
Hand Saws, Files,
Screw Augurs, Brushes,
Norfolk and Bright Thumb Latches,
Stock, pad, cupboard, chest, trunk, draw and clock case Locks,
Morocco Pocket Books and Purses,
Elastick and Wire Knitting Pins,
400 groce Buttons,
Shaving Soap, Boxes and Brushes,
Gilt and Mahogany frame Looking Glasses,
Sand Paper, Scale Beams, Whips,
Trace Chains, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.

Sept. 30. 47—

IMPROVED

Franklin Parlour & Cooking Stoves.

WILSON'S

IMPROVED Franklin Parlour & Cooking STOVES, of various patterns, for sale at the New-York price, by

LYMAN BREWER.

Sept. 30. 47—

BEST COLD SPRING

GIN,

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.

Who will pay cash for

RYE.

Oct. 21. 50—

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale at R. HUBBARD's Book-Store, Shetucket-street,

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF CONNECTICUT, Civil and Ecclesiastical, from the emigration of its first planters, from England, in the year 1630, to the year 1764; and to the close of the Indian Wars. In two vols By Benjamin Trumbull, D. D. With an Appendix, containing the original Patent of New-England, never before published in America. Price $6,50.

The EMIGRANT's GUIDE to the western and south-western States and Territories, comprising a Geographical and Statistical description of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio;—the Territories of Alabama, Missouri, Illinois and Michigan, and the western parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New-York. With a complete list of the Road and River Routes, west of the Alleghany Mountains, and the connecting roads from New-York, Philadelphia and Washington City, to New-Orleans, St. Louis and Pittsburg. The whole comprising a more comprehensive account of the soil, productions, climate, and present state of improvement of the regions described, than any work hitherto published. Accompanied by a MAP of the United States, including Louisiana, projected and engraved expressly for the work. By Wm. Darby. Price $3.

The NAVAL TEMPLE, containing a complete history of the battles fought by the Navy of the United States, from its establishment in 1794, to the present time, including the wars with France, and with Tripoli, the late war with Great-Britain, and with Algiers. With elegant engravings, representing battles, &c. Price $3.

Nov. 11.

Flour, Lumber, &c.

Superfine Flour in bbls. and half bbls.
Clapboards and Shingles,
Dexter's Lime—FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

Who will pay cash for

WALNUT WOOD.

Sept. 16. 45—

WANTED,

THREE hundred cords of Chesnut or Oak WOOD, to be delivered at the Lime Rock in North-Stonington, by the first day of April next, for which cash will be given on delivery. Persons wishing to contract may apply to CHESTER SMITH, Esq. in North-Stonington, or to the subscriber.

JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Dec. 1, 1818. 4-3m—

Late Publications.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale at the Blue Store, Shetucket-street, the following *NEW WORKS*, at New-York prices, viz:—

Anecdotes of the life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Landaff. Written by himself at different intervals, and revised in 1814. Published by his son, Richard Watson, LL. B. Prebendary of Landaff and Wells. Price $2,75.

The Resources of the United States of America; or a view of the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, financial, political, literary, moral and religious capacity and character of the American People. By John Bristed, counsellor at law,—Author of the Resources of the British Empire. Price $3.

Lord Amherst's Embassy to China, comprising a correct narrative of the public transactions of the embassy, of the voyage to and from China, and of the journey from the mouth of the Pei-ho to the return to Canton. Interspersed with observations upon the face of the country, the polity, moral character, and manners of the Chinese nation. Illustrated by a large map. Price $3

Narrative of an expedition to explore the river Zaire, usually called the Congo, in South Africa, in 1816, under the direction of Capt. J. K. Tuckey, R. N. To which is added, the Journal of Professor Smith; and some general observations on the country and its inhabitants. Pr. $3½

Considerations on the principal events of the French Revolution.—Posthumous work of the Baroness de Stael. Edited by the Duke de Broglie and the Baron de Stael. Two octavo vols. Price $5.

Greenland, the adjacent seas, and the North-West passage to the Pacific Ocean, illustrated in a voyage to Davis's Strait, during the summer of 1817 With Plates. By Bernard O'Reilly, Esq. Price $1.50.

A series of Popular Essays, illustrative of principles essentially connected with the improvement of *the Understanding, the Imagination, and the Heart.* By Elizabeth Hamilton, author of Letters on the elementary principles of education, Cottagers of Glenburne, &c. In two vols Price $2.

The Scientific Library, or Repository of Useful and Polite Literature; comprising Astronomy, Geography, Mythology, Ancient History, Modern History, and Chronology. In six volumes. By the Rev. Thomas Smith; author of the Sacred Mirror, Universal Atlas, Wonders of Nature and Art, &c &c. Enlarged and improved by Donald McDonald.—Price $6.

Samor, Lord of the bright city. An Heroic Poem By the Rev H H. Milman, M. A. Fellow of Brazenose College, Oxford, and Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading.

Memoir relating to the Highlands; with Anecdotes of ROB ROY, and his family.

The Antiquary. By the author of "Waverly" and "Guy Mannering."

Tales of my Landlord, second series, collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham, Schoolmaster and Parish Clerk of Gandercleugh. In four vols. Price $2,50.

Felix Alvarez, or Manners in Spain, containing descriptive accounts of some of the prominent events of the late peninsular war, and authentic anecdotes illustrative of the Spanish Character, interspersed with Poetry, original and from the Spanish. By Alex. R. C. Dallas, Esq.—Price $2,50.

New Tales, by Mrs. Opie, in two vols. Price $2,00.

Tales for Mothers and Daughters. By Miss Woodland. Price $1,75.

Mandeville. A tale of the seventeenth century in England. Price $2,50.

The Welsh Mountaineer; a novel. By Catharine Hutton, author of the Miser Married. Two vols. Price $2.

The Brownie of Bodsbeck, and other Tales. By James Hogg. Price $1.

Rosabella: or a Mother's Marriage. Five vols. in three. Price $3.

The Wanderer, or Female Difficulties. By Madame D'Arblay. 3 vols. Price $3.

Zuma, or the Tree of Health. Price 50 cents.

Oct 31.

The Co-partnership of

JOHN CHAMPION & JABEZ ROCKWELL,

UNDER the firm of *Champion & Rockwell*, is by mutual consent this day dissolved. The Books are now with *John Champion*, who requests all those that have unsettled accounts, to call and settle by cash or note without delay.

Also, payment on all Notes due, is expected without further notice.

JOHN CHAMPION.
JABEZ ROCKWELL.

Canton, Nov. 11, 1818. 3—

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note, dated Nov. 7, 1810, signed *Brewster, Davis & Co* and made payable to *Charles Woodward*, as said Note has once been paid.

PETER WEBB.
DAVID BREWSTER.
SELDEN DAVIS.

Ashford, Nov. 23, 1818. 2—

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Farm,

LYING in the town of Lebanon, in the society of Goshen, and a half miles from the meeting house, containing 160 acres of excellent LAND. Said Farm is under good improvement, and is capable of keeping 16 cows, and other stock in proportion. The particulars respecting said Farm, may be learnt of CHAS M'CALL, on the premises,—and the price and terms of payment, of ELISHA MORGAN, in Lisbon, or ELIPHALET CHAPPELL, in Lebanon.

Nov 25, 1818 3-4w—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

CONTAINING about 130 acres, about two miles from Montville meeting-house, and one mile from the Baptist meeting-house, Bozrah, at present occupied by Mr. *Hamilton*—being an excellent grazing Farm, and well worth the attention of an enterprising farmer.

Terms of payment easy.

For further particulars enquire of

WM. W HAUGHTON.

Montville, Dec. 2, 1818. 4-9w—

Come and see.

A FARM for sale,

CONTAINING nearly one hundred acres of the first rate of LAND, pleasantly situated in the new town of Griswold, two miles south of the meeting-house, nine miles east of Norwich, with two *Dwelling-Houses.* The same is well proportioned with mowing, plowing, orcharding, woodland and pasturing, well watered with wells, brooks and living springs, and needs no further recommendation than viewing the premises. As this is the best season for viewing lands, it is supposed that gentlemen will call immediately.

Also,

A lot of new Land,

Containing four hundred and fifty acres, in the town of Lackawaxen, County of Pike, State of Pennsylvania, near the Delaware river, being near settlements and stage roads—Wish the purchaser to call immediately, as he can have the whole or either part. A good title will be given.

DANIEL P. STANTON.

Sept 30, 1818. 47—

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber has taken the *BLACKSMITH'S SHOP* of Capt. *Augustus Lothrop*, late in the occupancy of Captain *Thomas Miller*, near the Rev. Doct. *Strong's* meeting-house, where all the various branches of the trade will be carried on, and work executed in the best manner, with dispatch and punctuality. All persons indebted, whose accounts are more than four months standing, for work done by me at my shop at Bean-Hill, are requested to call and give their notes, or make payment for the same.

WILLIAM LEE.

Norwich, Oct. 2 1818. 48—

NOTICE.

ABOUT the first of July last, SANFORD HEWETT, a young man aged 17 years, left the home of his parents in Preston, to go to East-Haddam—He was heard of in Lyme, on his return; and no information from him has been received since. Any information respecting him, will be gratefully received by his afflicted parents

ROGER HEWETT.

Preston, Dec. 1, 1818. 4—

Probate Office, in District of Plainfield, Nov. 3, 1818.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. SAMUEL BUTTS,

late of Brooklyn, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate to *Eunice Butts, and Samuel Cady*, Exrs. or be debarred a recovery. 4—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 24th day of Nov. A. D. 1818—

Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq Judge.

STEPHEN MERCH, Esq. one of the Administrators upon the estate of JOHN T. MOTT, late of Preston, deceased, having represented to this Court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—said Administrators are directed to give notice, by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign-post in said Preston, for all persons interested, to appear before said Court, on the third Monday of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. if they see cause, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners upon said estate

Attest. *Henry Strong, Clerk.*

Stone Lime.

DEXTER's best Stone Lime, just received and for sale by the cask, by

Nov. 11. JOHN LATHROP.

A steady, faithful Man,

IS wanted, *immediately*, to distribute the Courier on an eastern route.

Dec. 2.

NORWICH COURIER.

[WED]NESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1818. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII. No. 6.]

[N]EW GOODS.

[...] H. B. Buckingham,
[ha]s just received an extensive as-
[so]rtment of fresh imported

[D]ry Goods,

[suited] to the present season, selected
[with gre]at care for quality and cheapness;
[among] them will be found, in part, as fol-
[lows]:—
[A] large assortment of Broadcloths
[and] Cassimeres, of almost every colour
[and q]uality,
[...] Rose Blankets,
[...] Salisbury Flannels,
[...], Florence, Italian and India
[...]ngs,
[...] and low priced Ladies' Broad-
[...]
[Gre]at assortment of Plush, Merino
[V]elvet Trimmings, for Ladies'
[...]reats and pelisses,
[...]unnerson, brown, crimson, scarlet
[...]e Silk and Tabby Velvets,
[...] Cassimere, Canton Crape, Silk
[Co]tton Shawls,
[...] Lamb's Wool, Cotton and Silk
[...]ngs,
[As]sortment of Vesting,
[...]its, Scotch Plaid,
[S]hirtings and Sheetings,
[...]tons,
[...] col'd Cambrics,
[...] and other Dimoties,
[...] Calicoes,
[W]orsted Cords and Tassels,
[...] Fringe,
[...]ble Clasps,
[...] and Glass Buttons,
[C]otton Bandanna and Flag Hand-
[kerchi]efs,
[...]
[As]sortment gentlemen's and la-
[...] Beaver, Kid, Silk and Angola
[...]
[Cr]avats,
[...]wn and white Plumes,
[B]eaver Hats,
[...]as, &c. &c.
[...] Dec. 8. 1818. 5—

[N]EW GOODS.

[...] W. KINNEY,
[H]as received from New-York,
[...]
[A] LARGE ASSORTMENT, OF
[Fall] and Winter Goods,
[lo]w prices for Cash.
AMONG THEM ARE—
[...]ssortment of plain, twill'd and
[...] Bombazetts,
[Cass]imere and Cotton 8-4 Shawls,
[...] low priced Broad Cloths and
[Cass]imeres,
[...] Blankets, Rattinetts,
[...] Ginghams, Cambrics,
[...] and other Muslins,
[...] Inserting Trimmings,
[...]aces,
[Cr]apes,
[C]orded Silk Velvets,
[...]k Beaver and Kid Gloves,
[...] white Silk Gloves and Hose,
[...]t Worsted Hosiery,
[She]etings, Irish Linens,
[Shi]rtings, &c. &c. &c.
51—

[N]EW GOODS.

[A GO]OD GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
[...] Glass and Earthen
WARE,
[Lookin]g Glasses and Tea
Trays,
[Just r]eceived and for sale at low pri-
[ces and] accommodating terms, by
F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.
[Who ha]ve also for sale, at their Store
[...] Pottery, a constant supply of
[ST]ONE WARE.
[...]h, Oct. 28, 1818. 51—

Flour, etc.

[...]d half bbls. Baltimore Flour—
[fam]ily use,
[P]rovidence Lime—FOR SALE BY
JED. HUNTINGTON.
5-4w—

[...] Flour,
[...]ine,
[...]ds,
[FOR S]ALE BY
JAMES N. BROWN.
5—

[BE]ST COLD SPRING
GIN,
[FOR SALE B]Y JOSEPH BREED.
[Wh]o will pay cash for
RYE.
50—

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
Joseph Breed,
SUPERFINE Foreign and Domestic Broadcloths,
Common and low priced Cloths,
Pelisse Cloths, Cassimeres,
Sattinetts, Stockinetts,
Flannels, Coatings, Blankets,
Figured Salisbury Flannel,
A large assortment Bombazetts,
Rattinetts,
Colerain and steam-loom Shirtings,
White and coloured Cambrics,
Sarsnet and Linen Cambrics,
Jackonet, Mulmul and Seeded Muslins,
Cassimere and Cotton Shawls,
Bandanna and Flag Silk Handkerchiefs,
Sistersoy and black Barcelona Hdkfs.
50 doz. Cotton Flag, Bandanna and Madrass Handkerchiefs,
Jackonet and Cambric Cravats,
130 ps. Calicoes,
Carlisle and Cambric Ginghams,
Deer Skin Gloves and Mittens,
Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Silk and Cotton Hose,
Hat Linings, Banding, Binding, Buckles,
Boot Cord and Webbing,
Russia Sheeting and Diaper,
Dowlass, Estopillas,
Dutch and Irish Linens,
300 pieces Ribbons,
India Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Florence and Levantine Silks,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Oil Cloths, Hat Cases, Coach Laces,
Oil Cloth Chaise Carpetings,
Vestings, Crapes, Millinets,
Dimoties, Humhums,
Domestic Shirtings, Sheetings, Ginghams, Checks, Stripes, Tickings and Diapers,
Knitting, Weaving and Wick Yarn, &c.

Hardware.

10 tons Iron Hollow Ware,
Cooking Stoves,
200 setts Cart and Waggon Boxes,
English and American Window Glass, of all sizes, from 6 by 8 to 16 by 22,
Russia, Swede's and English, flat, square and round Iron, Sheet Iron,
Nail Plates, Nail and Spike Rods,
Plough Shares and Share Moulds,
English blistered, and Crawley, American blistered, German, Swede's and Cast Steel, Sheet Lead, Shot,
Sad Irons, English and Am. Shovels,
Brass and Brass-head Andirons and Shovel and Tongs,
Cut and Wrought Nails, Tacks & Brads,
200 doz. Knives and Forks,
100 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives,
Razors, Scissors, Shears & Sheep Shears,
Butts, Screws, H and HL Hinges,
Shoe Knives, Rasps, Awls, Tacks, Hammers, Pincers, &c.
Clock Balls and Capitols,
Commode Knobs, Handles & Escutcheons,
Brass, plated, japann'd and iron Candlesticks,
Tea Trays and Waiters, Snuffers and Trays,
Slates, Ink Stands, Ink Powder,
Hand Saws, Files,
Screw Augurs, Brushes,
Norfolk and Bright Thumb Latches,
Stock, pad, cupboard, chest, trunk, draw and clock case Locks,
Morocco Pocket Books and Purses,
Elastick and Wire Knitting Pins,
400 groce Buttons, Skates,
Shaving Soap, Boxes and Brushes,
Gilt and Mahogany frame Looking Glasses,
Sand Paper, Scale Beams, Whips,
Trace Chains, &c. &c.

Groceries.

Cognac and Apple Brandy,
Old Spirit, W. I. and N. E. Rum,
Cold Spring Gin, Molasses,
Lump, Muscovado, Havana and East-India Sugar,
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Tea,
Pepper, Pimento, Ginger, Nutmegs,
Coffee, Chocolate, Cassia,
Soap and Candles,
Turks-Island Salt, Salt Petre,
Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, &c. &c. &c. &c.
Dec. 9. 5—

Salt.

200 bushels Turks-Island SALT,
100 do. Eastern do.
Coarse and heavy,
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES COIT.
Dec. 9, 1818. 5tf—

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less, by
LYMAN BREWER.
May 26. 30—

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.
HAVE on sale, of recent purchases, a very large assortment of
Fall and Winter Goods,
which they will sell at very low prices, for Cash.
Among them are,
Extra superfine black, blue, brown, green, bronze, and mixt West of England Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
Middling and low priced do.
Coatings, Flannels, Blankets,
Bombazetts, Bombazine, Rattinetts,
Shirtings, Sheetings,
Ginghams, Calicoes,
Levantine and Florence Silks,
Dimoties, Shawls, Crapes,
Handkerchiefs, Hosiery,
Muslins,
Devonshire Kerseys,
Merino and Fur Trimmings,
Gloves,
Linens, Vestings, Stockinets,
Diapers, Buttons,
Carpetings, Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Cambrics, &c. &c. &c.
LIKEWISE,
A handsome assortment of
FANCY GOODS.
ALSO,
Boston and N. York Shoes.
Nov. 25. 5—

John Lathrop,

HAS RECEIVED AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
OLD Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua, New-England and Cherry } RUM,
French, Spanish and Cider } BRANDY,
Holland Gin,
Country do.
Old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Dry Lisbon, L. P. Teneriffe, L. P. Sherry, Colmenar, Malaga and Port } WINES,
Lemon, Clove, Orange, Peppermint, Anniseed and Life of Man } CORDIALS,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS,
Citron, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves,
Allspice, Ginger, Pepper,
Pepper Sauce, Cayenne Pepper,
Mustard,
Box and cask Raisins, Figs, Filberts,
Pearlash, Starch,
Loaf, Lump, White Havanna & Muscovado, } SUGARS,
Logwood, Nicaragua, Red Wood,
Fustic, Camwood, Allum,
Maccuboy and Scotch Snuff,
Spanish and American Segars,
Plug and Cut Tobacco, Pipes,
Powder and Shot,
Molasses,
4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, and 20d, Cut Nails,
8d, 10d, and 20d, Wrought do.
Tacks and Brads,
Hard Ware, Hollow Ware,
Winter, Fall and Summer Oil,
Baltimore, Richmond and N. York Flour,
Buck Wheat Flour,
Coffee, Chocolate,
Common and brass finished Bellows,
Brushes, a variety,
Lee's Liquid Blacking,
Black Ball, Pomatum,
Bed Cords, Cod Lines,
Demijohns from ½ to 4 gallons each,
Indigo, Hops, Sage, Honey,
Turks-Island Salt, Cod-fish,
Candle Wick, Candles, &c. &c.
Norwich, Dec. 9, 1818. 5—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Comstock & Turner*, or to the subscriber, are requested to make payment previous to the first day of January next, or their notes and accounts will positively be left with an Attorney for collection.
JONATHAN COMSTOCK.
Norwich, Nov. 8, 1818. 5-3w—

NOTICE.

THE accounts and notes of Messrs. *Aspenwall & Mathewson*, are in the hands of *George Perkins*, Attorney, for collection. All persons indebted to said firm must call and make immediate payment, if they would prevent cost.
GEORGE PERKINS.
Dec. 9. 5—

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

PUBLIC ACTS,

OCTOBER SESSION, 1818.

An Act regulating Fisheries.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled*, That no person or persons, shall take or catch any shad or salmon in Connecticut River, at any other time than between the fifteenth day of March and the twenty fifth day of June in each year, and within that period, no person or persons, shall set or draw, any net, or seine or seines, for the purpose of taking fish in said river, at any other time, than between the rising of the sun on Monday morning, and the setting of the sun on Friday evening of each week, and every person who shall take or catch any shad or salmon, or set or draw any net or seine in said river, or be aiding, or assisting therein, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this paragraph, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall at any time set or draw any net or seine for the purpose of taking fish in said river, of greater length than to extend two thirds the breadth of said river between its natural banks, at the place where such net or seine shall be set or drawn; or if such net or seine, shall be set or drawn on an island or pier in said river, if such net or seine shall extend a greater length than two thirds the distance, from the shore of such island, or from such pier, to the bank of said river, or if any person or persons, shall unite or connect two or more nets or seines, and set or draw the same, thus united or connected in said river, so that such nets or seines thus united or connected, shall extend to a greater length than as aforesaid, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars.

§ 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all nets, seines and boats, used in fishing contrary to this act on said Connecticut River, except so much thereof as relates to the length of seines or that shall be used on any other river in this State, contrary to any statutes of this State, regulating the shad fishery, when the same may be so used, except as aforesaid, shall be forfeited, and shall belong, one half to him or them who shall complain or inform, and shall prosecute his or their complaint or information to effect, and the other half to the treasury of this State. And upon complaint or information to any Justice of the peace, in any county where such nets, seines or boats may have been so used or may be found, such justice is hereby impowered to issue his warrant, taking good and sufficient bond for prosecution, directed to some proper officer, or in case of necessity to some indifferent freeholder, requiring said officer or said indifferent freeholder, to seize such net, seine or boat and hold the same, who shall forthwith give notice to the owner or owners thereof, by reading said complaint and warrant in his or their hearing, or by leaving it at his or their usual place or places of abode, a true and attested copy of the same to appear before such justice, and if such justice, after having heard such complaint or information, shall be of opinion, that said net, seine or boat, have been used contrary to law, such justice shall order said officer, or said indifferent freeholder, to hold such net, seine or boat, unless the same shall be replevied according to law until final judgment shall be rendered on the same, in the County Court in the County where said offence shall have been committed, to which Court said complaint or information shall be removed by such justice; but if such justice after hearing said complaint or information, shall be of opinion, that said net, seine or boat, seized as aforesaid have not been used contrary to law, then such justice shall dismiss such prosecution, and the owner or owners of said net, seine or boat, shall recover his or their cost.

§ 4. *Be it further enacted*, That an Act passed by this Assembly at their session in May A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "An Act regulating Fisheries in Connecticut River" be, and the same is hereby repealed.

General Assembly, October Session, 1818.
GIDEON TOMLINSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Governor.*
Attest—THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

An Act in addition to an Act entitled an Act in further addition to an act entitled "An Act for encouraging and regulating Fisheries."

BE *it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled*, That no person or persons shall from and after the twentieth day of April, to the twentieth day of June in each year, at any time draw any seine, or other Fish craft, in the river Thames, between the south line of Poquatanuck Cove and the Narrows so called, except between the setting of the sun on Monday evening, and the sun's rising on Saturday morning in each year, on the penalty of the sum of one hundred dollars to the use of him who shall sue for and prosecute the same to effect.

General Assembly, October Session, 1818.
GIDEON TOMLINSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Governor.*
Attest—THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

An Act relating to the support of State Paupers.

BE *it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled*, That the Controller of public accounts be and he hereby is authorised to liquidate on equitable principles, all claims presented by the select men of the several towns in this State, for the support of State paupers within their respective towns; to demand such proof as shall be satisfactory to him respecting the justice of such claim; provided however, that no higher sum shall be allowed by the Controller for the support of any State pauper, than the sum actually paid for his support by the town presenting the claim, and if in the opinion of the Controller, an unnecessary expence hath been incurred by any town, for the support of any State pauper, he shall allow on the claim presented, only such sum as he shall judge has been necessarily expended and shall be justly due.

General Assembly, October Session, 1818.
GIDEON TOMLINSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Governor.*
Attest—THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

An Act in further addition to an Act entitled "An Act for erecting and continuing a Sign-Post in each town in this State."

BE *it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled*, That in the town of Saybrook, near the house in which Benjamin Williams, Jun. now resides, there shall be erected and supported at the cost of said town, an additional Sign-Post, in the same manner, and to be improved for the same purposes, as other Sign-Posts in the several towns in this State by law are.

General Assembly, October Session, 1818.
GIDEON TOMLINSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Governor.*
Attest—THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

An Act in addition to an alteration of an Act for the direction of Listers in their office and duty.

BE *it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled*, That all male persons from 21 to 60 years of age, except ministers of the gospel, the president, professors and tutors of Yale College, constant school masters, and students of College until the time for taking their second degree and persons who are or may be exempted by act of the General Assembly, shall after the first of August next be set in the list at forty dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the eighth section of the act entitled "an act for the direction of Listers in their office and duty," be and the same is hereby repealed.

General Assembly, October Session, 1818.
GIDEON TOMLINSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Governor.*
Attest—THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

An Act regulating salaries and fees.

BE *it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled*, That the fees for Senators for travel and attendance upon the General Assembly, shall be the same as now established by law for Assistants, and the fees of members of the House of Representatives, for travel and attendance in the General Assembly, shall be the same as now provided, for Representatives in the General Court of this State.

General Assembly, October Session, 1818.
GIDEON TOMLINSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Governor.*
Attest—THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

An Act to repeal part of an act entitled "An Act in addition to the *Statute* entitled an Act for the due observation of the Sabbath or Lord's day."

BE *it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled*, That so much of said Act, as imposes a penalty on the owners of the carriages or drivers that are employed for carrying the United States mail through this State, on the Sabbath or Lord's day, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

General Assembly, October Session, 1818.
GIDEON TOMLINSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Governor.*
Attest—THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

AGRICULTURAL.

PREMIUMS

Awarded by the Pomfret Agricultural Society.

At a late Cattle Show of the Society, the following Premiums were awarded, viz.

1. To Amos Payne, Esq. of Woodstock, for the best fattened animal for Beef, $10
2. To Herbert Williams, of Brooklyn for the next best do. do. $5
3. To James Wheaton, of Pomfret, for the best pair of Working Oxen, $
4. To Darius Mathewson, of do. for the best Bull Calf, $
5. To Thomas Hubbard, M. D. of do. for the next best do. do. 2 50

Several other Premiums for the best crops of sundry kinds of Grain, Potatoes, Flax, &c. and for the best lots of Pork, are not yet awarded. The committees on the several subjects will probably be able to decide at the next meeting of the society.

Among the several communications concerning crops, on which premiums were not offered or contemplated, was one from Darius Mathewson, Esq. giving an account of the quantity of Corn, raised on a piece of land the past season. The quantity of land was 154 rods, the produce of which was 80 bushels of corn, ascertained by accurate measurement of shelled corn.

Many fine cattle were exhibited on the occasion, for which premiums were not offered. This being the first exhibition of the kind by the society, they were much gratified by the appearance of increased attention to agricultural concerns.

The society consisted originally of members residing in Pomfret, and the towns adjacent. By a late by-law of the society, members may be admitted from any part of the county of Windham, with a view of forming a *Windham county Agricultural Society.* And

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

gentlemen in different parts of the county are respectfully invited to aid in the accomplishment of this object.

The Society pledge themselves to meet the views of gentlemen residing in other parts of the county, in the most liberal manner.

The next meeting of the society will be held at the house of Peter Thompson, in Pomfret, on the third Monday in January, 1818, at 1 o'clock, P. M. for the choice of officers for the year ensuing.

Communications on Agricultural subjects are respectfully solicited, addressed to either of the subscribers.

Thomas Hubbard,
Darius Matheusson,
Lemuel Ingalls,
John Holbrook,
James M'Clellan,
} Committee of Correspondence.

Pomfret, Nov. 30, 1818.

National Legislature.

XVth Congress. SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 5.

THE bill from the House for the relief of Maj. Gen. Stark was passed to a second reading.

The President communicated a Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made in obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 15th of April last, in relation to the Offices of the Customs, which it may be proper to suppress.

Monday, Dec. 7.

Mr. Daggett presented to the Senate sundry resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut instructing the Senators, and requesting the Representatives in Congress from that state to procure an amendment to the constitution of the United States for making uniform (by districts) throughout the United States, the mode of electing electors of President and Vice-President of the United States and Representatives to Congress.

OCCUPATION OF FLORIDA.

Mr. Johnson, of Ken. laid upon the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing a law authorising the President of the United States to take provisional possession of East Florida, or of such parts of it as he may deem essential, now or hereafter to control the Indians, and to prevent them from committing hostilities against the citizens of the United States.

The bill introduced some days ago by Mr. Daggett, to extend the judicial system of the U. States, was next taken up as in committee of the whole.

Mr. Daggett rose in support of this bill, and after observing that it was, with the exception of a few of its features, similar to the bill on the same subject before the House of Representatives at the last session, proceeded to explain briefly, but distinctly, its several provisions, shewing the expediency of some, and the absolute necessity of others. When Mr. D. concluded his remarks, the bill was referred to the judiciary committee.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States, &c. and having made some progress thereon, the bill was postponed to Wednesday.

The resolution, directing a monument over the remains of General Washington, was, on motion of Mr. Hanson, postponed to next Monday week, the gentleman who introduced the resolution being necessarily absent from his seat.

Wednesday, Dec. 9.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, having obtained leave, withdrew the resolution submitted by him some days ago, respecting a provisional occupation of East-Florida, and in lieu thereof, submitted the following, which lies on the table one day, of course.

Resolved, That the President of the U States be requested to lay before the Senate, copies of the correspondence between the government of the United States and the government of Spain, relative to the cession of the Floridas to the United States, which has not already been communicated, and which, in his opinion, may be communicated with safety to the public interest.

[In withdrawing the one resolution, and offering the other, Mr Johnson said, in substance, that he was not influenced by any change of opinion on the subject of his first proposition; he believed it to be the proper course to be ultimately pursued—an opinion confirmed by information he had seen in the New-Orleans papers, that hostilities were yet rife between the Seminole and the frontier settlers. But, having understood, that a correspondence had been going on between our government and the Minister of Spain, he had thought that it would be proper to understand first what was the result of this correspondence, as it might have some bearing on the subject he had in view. He, therefore, for the present waved his motion, desiring it to be understood that he reserved the right of renewing it, should it still appear necessary, after the information required by his present motion should be received.

Thursday, Dec. 10.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion of the 9th inst. requesting a copy of the correspondence relative to the cession of the Floridas to the United States; and, on motion of Mr. Barbour, the further consideration thereof was postponed to this day four weeks.

[Some observations were made on this subject, between Mr. Barbour, Mr. Johnson, and others; from which we gather that the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Spanish Minister is at an end, or nearly so; and that it is probable it will be laid before Congress shortly, without any request of the Executive to that effect. It was on that ground, that the postponement of Mr. Johnson's motion took place.]

The bill for the relief of Maj. Gen. John Stark was resumed, and on motion of Mr. Eaton, the further consideration thereof was postponed to Wednesday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Nov. 30.

Mr. Butler, from the select committee, appointed on that subject, reported a bill for the relief of Major General John Stark, [providing for placing him on the pension list, with a pension of ——— dollars per month.]

On motion of Mr. Butler, the blank was filled with the word sixty, and thus amended, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, nem. con.

Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The bill for granting a pension of sixty dollars per month to Maj. Gen. John Stark, was read a third time.

The question on the passage of the bill, was decided in the affirmative without division; and it was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The remainder of the day's sitting was spent in committee of the whole, on the claim of the heirs of Beaumarchais.

Friday, Dec. 4.

CLAIM OF BEAUMARCHAIS.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith of Md. in the chair on the bill reported by the select committee for the relief of the heirs of Caron de Beaumarchais.

Mr Tallmadge resumed the debate on this subject, and spoke about an hour in opposition to the claim and the bill. He was followed by

Mr. Bassett, in a speech of about the same length, in support of the claim, and in defence of the report of the committee thereon.

Mr. Baldwin added some remarks on the same side, and in reply to gentlemen who had opposed the claim; after which

The committee rose and reported the bill without amendment to the House; when

The question was taken whether the bill should be engrossed and read a third time, and decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Ky, Baldwin, Ball, Bassett, Bellinger, Butler, Lou. Cobb, Cruger, Irvis, S. C. Garnett, Holmes, Hostetter, Irving, N. Y. Johnson, Va. M'Lean, Ill. W. M'Clay, Wm. P. Maclay, Middleton, Samuel Moore, Murray, T. M. Nelson, Ogle, Owen, Poindexter, Robertson, Bal. Smith, Spencer, Tyler, Walker, Ken. Wilson, Penn. —81.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Mass. Allen, Vt Anderson, Pa. Austin, Barbour, Va. Barber, Ohio, Bateman, Bayley, Beecher, Bennett, Blount, Boden, Bass, Bryan, Burwell, Butler, N. H. Campbell, Claggett, Claiborne, Colston, Comstock, Cook, Crafts, Cushman, Darlington, Davidson, Desha, Drake, Earl, Edwards, Ellicott, Folger, Gage, Gilbert, Hale, Hall, N. C. Hasbrouck, Hendricks, Herber, Herrick, Hiester, Hogg, Hughes, Hunter, Huntington, Jones, Kirtland, Lawyer, Lincoln, Linn, Little, Livermore, Lowndes, Mc'Coy, Marchand, Mason, Mass. Mercer, Merrill, Robert Moore, Morton, Mosely, Mumford, Jer. Nelson, H. Nelson, Newton, Ogden, Orr, Palmer, Patterson, Pawling, Pegram, Peter, Pindall, Pitkin, Pleasants, Porter, Rhea, Rice, Rich. Richards, Rogers, Ruggles, Sampson, Savage, Sawyer, Schuyler, Scudder, Settle, Seybert, Sherwood, Silsbee, Simpkins, Slocumb, S. Smith, Alex. Smyth, J. S. Smith, Southard, Speed, Stewart, Storrs, Strother, Tallmadge, Tarr, Taylor, Terrell, Terry, Tompkins, Townsend, Trimble, Tucker, S. C. Upham, Walker, N. C. Wallace, Wendover, Westerlo, Whiteside, Whitman, Wilkin, Williams, Con. Williams, N. Y. Williams, N. C. Wilson, Mass —125.

So the bill was rejected.

And the House adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Dec. 7.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the military committee, reported a bill concerning widows and orphans (providing for five years half pay to the widows and orphans of such soldiers as died after their return home of disease contracted in the army;) which bill was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, it was resolved, that the committee on public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of granting to each state a tract of land, not exceeding one hundred thousand acres for the endowment of an University in each state.

Thursday, Dec. 10.

On motion of Mr. Storrs, it was

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this House copies of any correspondence between the Governor of the state of Georgia and Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson, relative to the arrest or other proceedings against Captain Obed Wright, which may have been transmitted to any of the Executive Departments of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, it was

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to report a bill for taking the fourth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

By the late Mails.

S. CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, NOV. 30.

GENERAL LALLEMAND.

WE learn from New-Orleans, by the arrival at this port of the U. S. brig Enterprize, that Gen. Lallemand's military establishment in the Spanish province of Texas, has been broken up and dispersed by a body of 200 Spanish troops. The establishment which he had made at Galveztown has also been taken, by the same force and the men comprising the garrison put on board a small vessel without papers, and sent off by the Spaniards—they were a motely collection of all nations. The vessel was passed in the Mississippi, bound up to New-Orleans, by the brig Enterprize, about the 10th inst.

TENN. KNOXVILLE, NOV. 24.

We learn by a gentleman who left the Cherokee Agency on the 16th inst. that the chiefs generally, headed by the King Path Killer, met his excellency the Governor of this State, who is empowered by the President of the United States to negociate a speedy carrying into effect the former treaty stipulations relative to an exchange of territory, with very friendly attention to his observations on the business of the meeting; that the Governor had caused copies of his authority and of the terms he was willing to agree to, to be given out in writing, so that time might be allowed to the chiefs properly to consider them. The chiefs were to meet in council on Tuesday last, and our informant states that, when he left the Agency, there were the most flattering prospects that a treaty would be effected.—Many had, during the time our informant remained at the Agency, enrolled themselves as removers to the west of the Mississippi, and very many more, it was expected, would do so before the separation of the parties. The whole of the families who enrolled for removing, amounted to 856, one hundred and ninety-six of whom, had been registered since the 20th of October last.—Averaging those families at 4 each, and adding the number to 2900 Cherokees already west of the Mississippi, the half or more of the whole Cherokee nation would be there. So that, should the business even stop where it is, one half of the whole Cherokee lands belong, under the treaty of 1816, to the whites.

We have also heard, and have no doubt of the correctness of the information, that the most active exertions were necessary to prepare boats for the transportation of such as choose to go, so as to provide for their conveyance, the application for passages being so numerous; numbers are travelling by land, and driving their stocks.

COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON, DEC. 3.

We understand, that on the 20th October, the day before he lately left London on his return to Paris, Mr. Gallatin, in conjunction with Mr. Rush, signed a TREATY between the United States and Great-Britain, which had just been concluded, by those gentlemen, with Plenipotentiaries on the part of Great-Britain: but we do not learn that any copy of this treaty has yet been received here.

The President of the United States having signed the Act for the admission of the State of Illinois into the Union, she may now be counted the twenty-first state in the Confederacy. Her Senators and Representatives have taken their seats in Congress.

Charles Pinkney, of Maryland, is appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, to be Secretary of Legation to Russia.

GEO. 3.

Tremendous Gale of Wind.—One of the severest blows we ever witnessed occurred on Saturday night. We fear the effects of it will be heard from sea for many weeks to come. In the city little damage, however, was done. A building or two was injured, and one or two small craft sunk in the river.

ALEXANDRIA, DEC. 7.

A severe gale was felt here on Saturday night last. It raged most violently about ten o'clock. Considerable damage was done to the shipping. The brig Harmony of Boston lost her bowsprit, and many other vessels were injured in their sides and upper works. The water, from the course of the winds, rose above the wharves, and threatened much destruction; a store house, containing casks of lime, was in imminent danger, but from the hardihood of a few citizens, the lime was removed in time to prevent a conflagration. This circumstance deserves more notice than this mere mention; for had a fire originated in that store house, (an event at the time not unlikely) there is not the least doubt but that, from the direction and violence of the wind, the whole town would have been now in ashes.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, DEC. 7.

On Saturday night last the wind, from south-east commenced blowing violently, and by 12 increased to as severe a gale as has been experienced here for a length of time. At the Point almost all the vessels lying at the wharves were more or less injured, and in the basin several craft were dismasted. Great fears are entertained for vessels on the coast and in the bay. One schooner was seen off Annapolis capsized, and a man on her bottom.

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 7.

HURRICANE.

A violent gale from the S. W. commenced about ten o'clock on Saturday evening, and continued with but little intermission until Sunday morning at Sun-rise, when the damage it had occasioned among the Shipping at the wharves and in the harbor, presented a spectacle seldom witnessed in the port of Philadelphia—many were driven from their moorings and ran ashore on the island opposite the city, while numbers that wore out the gale at the wharves, were more or less injured by being stove against each other. In the city and vicinity, considerable damage was done by the blowing down of trees, fences, &c. So severe a blow has not been experienced here for the past twenty years.

NEW-YORK. COOPERSTOWN, NOV. 30.

Great Slaughter.—We are requested to state, as a fact, that a party of twenty-two boys a few days since, killed in the town of Hartwick, three thousand four hundred and forty one mice. So numerous are these vermin, that the contents of our granaries, barns, and even potato holes, are threatened with entire demolition. Not a log can be overturned or a stone uplifted in our fields, but these depredators flock from their hiding places in great numbers.

ALBANY, DEC. 8.

Yesterday a fine company of 140 U. S. troops, under command of Capt. Kerney, and recently recruited in this vicinity, left Greenbush for Sackett's Harbor. They expect to be joined by about 50 more at Utica.

Fast sailing.—On Sunday last, the fast sailing sloop Frenhamp, Captain Van Schoonhoven, arrived at this port, in the unconmonly short passage of *sixteen hours* from New-York.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 8.

Latest from Caracas.—A Caracas Gazette of the 6th of last month, has been received in Washington city, which contains an official despatch from the Governor of Cumana, Don Thomas de Cerve, to Gen. Morillo, dated the first of Nov. He states, that, having intercepted the enemy's correspondence, he became apprised of his plan to attack him by sea and by land; that he immediately took the necessary measures to defeat it, by concentrating his forces at Cariaco, the place that was first to be attacked; that this was executed with such celerity that the revolutionists were not informed of it, who commenced the attack on the 31st of Oct. with 1500 men, commanded by Marino, Monteverde, and Cedeno; that they were soon routed, and that, on one road only, by which they fled, they counted 100 men killed, and took 300 muskets.—The account adds, that the royal troops continued in pursuit of the enemy, with directions to follow him as far as Cumanacoa.

DEC. 9.

It has been stated on the authority of the Montreal papers, that the new Fort at Moore's Point, built by the U. States, since the peace, and completed last summer, was on the Canada side of line 45, as laid down by the commissioners. To show the incorrectness of this statement, says the Plattsburgh Republican, it is only necessary to state, that "line 45" has not yet been laid down by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

CONN. NEW-HAVEN, DEC. 8.

A tremendous gale from S. & E. was experienced here on Saturday night and Sunday morning, which we fear has caused serious disasters among the shipping near the coast. Several vessels broke from their moorings at the Long Wharf; two were driven ashore; and 3 or 4 received partial damage.

THE COURIER.

ALBANY,

Wednesday Evening, December 16, 1818.

The news of the signature of a Treaty with Great-Britain, by our commissioners at London, (says the National Intelligencer of the 7th inst.) cannot not be acceptable. What are the provisions of the Treaty, it is true, we are not informed; but there is every reason to believe, it will prove to be favorable to our interests, and respectful to our rights. It is not probable that Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Rush would have assented to a treaty of any other character; and, that no extraordinary effort was necessary to procure such an one, we may infer from its having been negotiated and concluded within a space of time, much shorter than is usually consumed in the formation of a Treaty, embracing stipulations respecting trade and intercourse between nations equally navigating and commercial, and particularly where the colonial trade is one of the topics.

It has been supposed, from the suddenness of our information of the signature of a Treaty, within a month after we learnt that a negociation was in progress, that this treaty may be nothing more than the agreement to prolong the 4 convention of 1815, adverted to in the President's Message. This supposition is not correct. The Treaty is one, we hope and believe, embracing an adjustment of all material points in controversy between us and Great-Britain; which, though the controversy has been and was likely to continue an amicable one, is neither unimportant to our mercantile interests, nor to a permanent good understanding between Great-Britain and America.

The Treaty may be expected, we presume, every day; in which case, it will no doubt, pass the ordeal of the Senate during the present session of Congress.

Extract of a letter dated Cadix, Oct. 29.

"The expedition of 15,000 men goes on slowly; will sail *perhaps* in about 8 months.—A convoy under the Sabina frigate sailed yesterday for Havana, Vera Cruz, &c. about 14 sail. The Castilla, owned by Dr. Ildefonso Ruiz del Rio, was captured off Cape St. Mary's by a privateer, crew arrived here yesterday. She was from Lima, ship and cargo worth one and a half millions; of which $800,000 was in specie. The privateer fought under American colors."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, Dec. 9.

The accusation of piracy against Com. Taylor, has this morning resulted in his full and honorable acquittal. The jury did not retire. It was difficult for the officers of the court to restrain the applauses of a large and delighted audience. This has served to show how easy it is to procure a man to be stigmatized for the worst of crimes, even in this country, without the shadow of proof, conclusive of his guilt. In this case there was an equal absence of law and fact. The attorney general with a sense of justice and a feeling that did him honor, took no active part after he had heard the witnesses examined.

From the National Intelligencer.

We had not time yesterday, to express our satisfaction that the House of Representatives had appointed a committee to examine the books of the Bank of the United States and report upon its state and proceedings; that the measure had been adopted without opposition; and that, after debate and amendments, the motion had assumed a shape so unexceptionable, as to secure to it an unanimous vote—we say unanimous, because no dissenting voice was heard.

Since our last, the names of the gentlemen who compose the committee have been announced, and we have fresh reason to congratulate our readers on the prospect of a fair and unprejudiced report on a subject on which so much excitement exists.

It would be a great error to suppose this measure is the result of a disposition unfriendly to the Bank, of a suspicion of the integrity of its proceedings—much less of a position to prostrate or cripple the Institution. There are in Congress, no doubt, many who are hostile to the Bank from various motives, and others who condemn certain of its measures. But the course which has been taken has had the support of its friends as well as of its adversaries of the Bank, and it is believed will be attended with results useful to the country, and, it is hoped, valuable to the Bank.

We shall see with what reason the conduct has been assailed, and the Bank and its directors impeached. We hope the future the Directors will derive, from the opportunity of exhibiting their books and dealings, will be in proportion to the patience and equanimity with which they have borne the attempts which have been made to turn the tide of popular feeling against the Bank of the United States, as the author of the present derangement of the currency.

This measure having been adopted by the House of Representatives, to afford public information as their own, we should not be left hereafter to conjecture or to assertion, for facts connected with the subject. We shall wait with patience the report of the committee, with full confidence of its presenting us an impartial and enlightened view of the subject of its investigation.

THE BANK OF THE U. STATES.

There was yesterday says the National Intelligencer of the 8th inst. laid before the Senate of the United States, by the Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of a resolution of that body at the last session, a letter from the President of the Bank of the United States, transmitting sundry statements relative to the proceedings, state, and condition of the Bank. It will be some days, possibly, before we are able to lay before our readers all the facts relating to this subject. On looking over the documents communicated, the most important appears to be that which gives a statement of the debts due to the Bank at Philadelphia and its several branches. From this document we abstract the following statement of debts now due for bills discounted at the Bank and its branches, respectively, viz.

At Philadelphia,	[illegible]
Portsmouth,	[illegible]
Boston,	[illegible]
Providence,	[illegible]
Middletown,	[illegible]
New York,	[illegible]
Baltimore,	[illegible]
Washington,	[illegible]
Richmond,	[illegible]
Norfolk,	[illegible]
Fayetteville,	[illegible]
Charleston,	[illegible]
Savannah,	[illegible]
Lexington,	[illegible]
Louisville,	[illegible]
Chillicothe,	[illegible]
Cincinnati,	[illegible]
New Orleans,	[illegible]
Pittsburg,	[illegible]

The total amount of notes issued by the Bank and its branches, has been [illegible] and the amount of said notes now in [illegible] the Bank and its branches, is $11,[illegible] that there remain in circulation notes to the amount of $8,070,892 only.

We regret our inability to report the whole of the proceedings before the General Court Martial organized for the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrister. The whole document appeared in the National Intelligencer of the 5th and 7th inst. and occupies almost the whole of that enlarged paper. The following is the General Order issued by General Jackson at the conclusion of the trial.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Division of the South.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Camp, 4 miles north of St. Marks, April 29th, 1818.

GENERAL ORDER.—A Court Martial, commenced on the 26th inst. at St. Marks, and continued until the evening of the 28th, of which brevet Major-General Gaines is President, was tried A. Arbuthnot, on the following charges and specifications, viz.

Charge 1st—Exciting and aiding the Creek Indians to war against the U. States and her citizens, he, A. Arbuthnot, a subject of Great-Britain, with whom the U. S. are at peace.

Charge 2d—Acting as a spy; aiding, abetting, and comforting the enemy, and supplying them with the means of war.

Charge 3d.—Exciting the Indians to murder and destroy Wm. Hambly and John Doyle, confiscate their property, and order their arrest, with a view to their execution to death, and the seizure of their property, they being citizens of Spain, in consequence of their active and zealous exertions to maintain peace between Spain, the United States and the Indians.

To which charges the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, find the prisoner, A. Arbuthnot, guilty of the first charge, and of the second charge, leaving out the words "acting as a spy;" and, after mature deliberation, sentence him, A. Arbuthnot, to be *hanged by the neck until he is dead.*

Was also tried, Robert C. Ambrister, on the following charges, viz.

Charge 1st—Aiding, abetting, and exciting the enemy, and supplying them

means of war, he being a subject of Great-Britain, who are at peace with the United States, and late an officer in the British colonial marines.

Charge 3d—Leading and commanding the Lower Creek Indians in carrying on a war against the United States.

To which charges the prisoner pleaded as follows: to the first charge, not guilty; to the second charge, guilty, and justification.

The court, on examination of evidence, and on mature deliberation, find the prisoner, Robert C. Ambrister, guilty of the first and second charges; and do, therefore, sentence him to suffer death, by being shot. The members requesting a re-consideration of the vote on this sentence, and it being had, they sentence the prisoner to receive fifty stripes on his bare back, and be confined with a ball and chain, to hard labour, for twelve calendar months.

The Commanding General approves the finding and sentence of the Court in the case of A. Arbuthnot, and approves the finding and first sentence of the court in the case of Robert C. Ambrister, and disapproves the re-consideration of the sentence of the honorable court in this case.

It appears from the evidence and pleading of the prisoner, that he did lead and command within the territory of Spain, (being a subject of Great-Britain,) the Indians in war against the United States, those nations being at peace. It is an established principle on the law of nations, that any individual of a nation making war against the citizens of any other nation, they being at peace, forfeits his allegiance, and becomes an outlaw and pirate. This is the case of Robert C. Ambrister, clearly shewn by the evidence adduced.

The Commanding General orders that Brevet Major A. C. W. Fanning, of the corps of artillery, will have between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, A. M. A. Arbuthnot suspended by the neck with a rope, until he is dead, and Robert C. Ambrister, to be shot to death, agreeably to the sentence of the court.

John James Arbuthnot will be furnished with a passage to Pensacola, by the first vessel.

The special court, of which Brevet Major General E. P. Gaines is President, is dissolved.

By order of Major General Jackson.

ROBERT BUTLER, Adjt. General.

From the National Intelligencer.

Steam Ships.—A correspondent informs us, that a patent has lately been obtained by Mr. Gray, for an improvement in steam navigation, which has excited considerable attention with those who feel an interest in the progress of this new and valuable species of navigation, the more so, as it applies exactly to the point where something of the kind is wanted to complete the system, and carry successfully its operations to the ocean. The inconvenience, if not incapacity of water wheels at sea, have been seen with regret. The inventor of this improvement applies the propelling power in a different way; he has constructed and made trial of what he calls "lever paddles" acting altogether under water, not attached to any wheels, but receiving the impelling force through the principles of the lever, and in such a way as not to be affected in their operation by the roughness of the sea.—The improvement embraces another object also, which appears to be an important acquisition. It has long been considered a desideratum in mechanics, to obtain, if practicable, a rotary motion, direct from the steam engine, on account of the loss of power, and accumulation of friction hitherto unavoidable in obtaining it from a reciprocal motion; and when used in propelling a boat, the loss does not end there, an additional one takes place in the application of that circular motion to the water, to give a rectilined motion to the vessel. By the method here adopted, of applying the power on the principle of the lever, instead of the wheel, the natural motion of the engine is precisely the motion wanted, and applies direct to the work, without any circuitous process whatever; and hence is wholly avoided the friction and loss of power complained of.—To the purposes of navigating rough water particularly, the improvement is considered an important one.

Mr. Burwell, of Virginia, is appointed a Member of the Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the United States Bank, in the place of Mr. Bryan, who declined.

After a long and able debate in the House of Representatives, the claim of the heirs of Beaumarchais is *rejected*, by an overwhelming and un-anticipated majority. It is difficult to judge of the fate of any measure in Congress by prognostics. In this case, the select committee, after a long and laborious investigation, reported *unanimously* in favor of the claim: and the House decides to reject it by a vote of *four to one*.—*National Intelligencer.*

From the National Intelligencer of Thursday.

The proposition of Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, respecting Florida, it will be seen by the account of proceedings in the Senate, has been withdrawn, and a motion substituted, requesting from the Executive information respecting the state of the pending negociation with Spain. It has been currently reported, that a correspondence has been for some time going on between Mr. Secretary Adams and Don Luis de Onis, which has not led to any satisfactory result. Whether this impression be correct or not, we shall probably soon know. It were much to be wished that the territory of Florida, useless to Spain, and, from its peculiar situation, the subject of interminable perplexity to us, whilst in her possession, should be amicably ceded to the U. States, to whose possession nature and political events have equally consigned it at no distant date. We yet hope, and hope it with the more sincerity as our policy is peace and good will with all the world, that it will be acquired by amicable compromise.

The long contested case between the Earl of Selkirk and the partners and servants of the North-West Company, is at length settled, and the parties and persons accused, fully acquitted. Lord S. has returned to England.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman on board of the U. S. frigate Guerriere, which lately carried out our Minister to Russia, to a Member of Congress.

ELSINEUR, (Denmark,) Aug 31.

"The Guerriere arrived here yesterday, passage thirty-five days from Boston, and seven from Isle of Wight, where we anchored three days on account of the ill health of the female part of our company. Our ship excited the curiosity of the English to a degree beyond my ability to describe. From morning till night our decks were covered with visitors, among whom were all the nobility of the island, and a great many from London and Ireland, who usually resort to the island at this season of the year for their health. It might be supposed that the Franklin had satisfied their desire to see an American man of war, but it seems to have had the contrary effect. I believe about every person of distinction in the port, civil and military, made us a visit; and Admirals and Post Captains, to conceal their curiosity from us, came as strangers and left us incog—one of these, whom we afterwards recognized on shore, finding himself detected, very familiarly entered into a description of the excellencies and defects he had noticed in the ship, but finally concluded with the frank acknowledgment that she was the best frigate he ever saw.

"It was very amusing to witness the itching desire of these people to learn our origin, the part of England whence our ancestors emigrated, their endeavors to trace our kindred of the same name, their regrets that nations so closely allied should have been at war, &c. &c. but not a word about impressing seamen.

"The isle of Wight is about five leagues from the main land, is very fertile, and thickly settled, but contains no objects of curiosity, except some remains of antiquity. Among these is a castle in the centre of the island, in which Charles the I. was taken, and the window is now open through which he attempted to escape, a short time before he was taken to London to be executed. The most rare object in the castle is a well 260 feet deep. There is a church near it built in the 11th century.

"Mr. Campbell has some little business with the Court of Denmark, which detains us a day or two, after which we proceed to Peterburg.

"Elsineur is a large sea port town, well fortified, and was the residence, you well know, of Shakespeare's Hamlet. The castle of that Prince, now in ruins, is about three miles from the shore."

The National Intelligencer of Saturday the 5th inst. contains between six and seven columns of the proceedings of a special Court Martial organized for the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, transmitted [illegible] by the President. Voluminous [illegible] are, they are still to be continued.

The Bank of Montreal has declared a dividend of four and a half per cent for the last six months.

The steam-boat Connecticut, Capt. Bunker, will cease running, for the season, between New-York and New-Haven, after this day.

The Rev. Ebenezer Porter, of Mass. has been unanimously nominated and confirmed, by the Board of Trustees and Senatus Academicus of the University of Georgia, President of that institution.

The Rev. Timothy Woodbridge is installed Pastor of the Society at Green River, in Hillsdale, N. Y.—This worthy Clergyman, well known in New-England, has for years been totally blind.

A late Liverpool Advertiser says, 'the bark of the Willow tree burnt to ashes, mixed with strong vinegar, and applied to the parts, will remove all WARTS, CORNS, or excrescences on any part of the human body." Perhaps the above recipe may be worth an experiment.

Capt. Perley, of the schr. Hunter, arrived at Baltimore in 17 days from Cape Henry, (Hayti) states, that a tremendous Tornado was experienced at that port on the 18th ult. in which several lives were lost, among whom was a woman, 112 years of age. Some damage was also done to the shipping.

The last accounts from Havanna state that capt. Obed Wagner, late of the Georgia militia, had arived there from St Augustine.

Marine.

Sloop Henry, Delano, has arrived at Charleston from this port.

The U. S transport ship Winnifred, has arrived at Gibraltar, in 29 days from Alexandria.

Capt. Eaton, of the brig Rover, arrived at Wilmington, informs, that at St. Eustatia the conduct of the Venezuelian squadron under the command of Bryon, was spoken of in the strongest terms of indignation and abhorrence—They had committed depredations on every flag they happened to meet with At St. Martins, mattresses and women's clothing had been exposed for sale, stained with blood and bearing marks of violence and murder. A Spanish lady and her two daughters had been massacred, a week previous to Captain E's. sailing, by Bryon The lady offered to ransom herself and daughters at a high price, on condition of her being landed at any place in the island of Cuba—her solicitations were vain—she was murdered in cold blood—and her daughters, after having been violated by this monster Bryon, were beheaded on board his own ship

The steam-boat Mississippi, 4 days from New York, for New-Orleans, has put into Norfolk, with the loss of some of her sails, and the heads of her boilers giving way.

Married,

At Fredonia, Chataqua co. (N. Y.) Mr. James Hull, printer of the Gazette, to Miss Betsey Crosby, daughter of the Rev. P. Crosby, of Thompson, in this State.

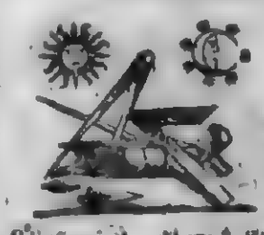
At Franklin, Mr. George H. Spicer, of Preston, to Miss Sarah M. Whipple, of the former place.

At Lisbon, by the Rev. Mr. Nelson, Mr. Samuel Patridge, of Canterbury, to Miss Nancy Tracy, of the former place.

Died,

At Pittsburg, about the 1st instant, Com. Joshua Barney, in the 60th year of his age.

Masonic Notice.



A SPECIAL convocation of *Franklin Chapter, No 4*, will be held at Masonic Hall, on Monday the 28th of Dec 1818, at 6 o'clock A. M.—A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the M. E. H. P.

J KINGSLEY. *Sec. F. C. R. A. M*

Norwich, Dec 16, 1818. 6—

G. Buckingham & Co.

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A NEW SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

Among them will be found as follows, viz.

BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Flannels, Rose Blankets, Coatings, Bombazetts, &c. &c.

With a large assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

all which they are enabled to sell very cheap.

ALSO,

A large assortment of

Ladies Boston Shoes.

Norwich, Dec. 15, 1818. 6—

Silk and Cotton Velvets.

BLACK, blue, brown, green and crimson Silk Velvets,

The same assortment of fine Tabby do.

Plush, Merino and Lama Trimmings,

Black and slate Worsted Hose,

Just received and for sale by

E. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

Who have likewise on sale,

Levantine Silks, from 5s. per yd. upwards,

Florence do. " 3s6 do.

Large assortment Rose Blankets, from 7 to 12-4 square,

Cashmere, Merino, Fur, Silk and Cotton Shawls.

Dec. 16. 6—

More New Publications.

JUST received and for sale at *R HUBBARD'S* Book-Store, Shetucket-street—

The Identity of Junius with a distinguished living character established. Including the supplement, consisting of facsimiles of hand-writing and other illustrations.

Journal of a visit to South-Africa, in 1815 and 1816. With some account of the Missionary settlements of the United Brethren, near the Cape of Good Hope. By the Rev. C. I. Latrobe.

Memoirs of Mrs. Harriet Newell, wife of the Rev. Samuel Newell, Missionary to India—a new edition.

Moral Tales, by Maria Edgeworth.

Sophia: or the Dangerous Indiscretion. A Tale, founded on facts.

Dec 16.

NATH'L. GILBERT,

HAS FOR SALE,

SUPERFINE FLOUR, per bbl.

Rye do. do.

Buck Wheat do. do.

New-Haven Crackers, do. or less quantity,

Cider Brandy do.

Sugar do.

Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas,

Rum,

Molasses,

Salt,

Lamp Oil, &c. &c. &c.

Norwich, Dec. 14, 1818. 6—

Twine.

200 lb. India Twine,

300 lb. Flax do.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

Dec. 16. 6—

Probate Office, Windham District.

Windham, Dec. 3, 1818.

THIS court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

WILLIAM WILLIAMS,

late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate to *Samuel Williams, and Salmon L. Williams*, Adm'rs. on said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

6 *Attest. Henry Huntington, Clerk.*

PROPOSALS,

For printing, by subscription,

The Speeches

OF THE

GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS,

FROM 1765 TO 1775; AND

THE ANSWERS

Of the House of Representatives, to the same;

With several Addresses and Resolutions of the Representatives, for that period, on subjects relating to the political controversy, which lead to and issued in the Revolution.

THERE has lately appeared a commendable spirit of enquiry in the people of the United States, as to the great principles, by which our national independence was effected. And it is certainly important, that every citizen who would correctly understand the history of our country, should be well acquainted with the political principles contended for by the patriots and statesmen, who were instrumental in preserving our liberties, and giving to the United States, a character of sovereignty and nationality. We believe no documents will so fully show the spirit and the opinions of those high-minded men, who brought about the Revolution, and established the freedom and independence of the country, as the Addresses and Resolutions of the House of Representatives in Massachusetts, from 1765 to 1775. By them & the Speeches of the Governors of that period, to which the former, in most instances, were Replies, it will be perceived what, on the one side, the King and Parliament of Great-Britain, claimed on the score of civil authority, of making or executing laws; and, on the other, what the Representatives of the people contended for, as to their rights, derived either from nature, from express provisions in their charters or from their peculiar situation, considered as citizens of a country subdued by the labors and toils of their fathers, the internal government of which had been conceded them for one hundred and thirty years.

It is proposed to give these Speeches and Addresses to the public in a volume both for preservation and instruction. It will be some trouble and expense to collect them: but we are assured it is practicable. And we think, we shall perform a service useful to posterity, as well as to our contemporaries, by such a publication.

Nothing is further from our view, than to excite any party feelings, or to cherish a narrow spirit of prejudice and hostility against Great-Britain. The sole object is, to make known and preserve the political opinions of our fathers, as the means of perpetuating correct, rational and practical views of the nature of civil government, in which liberty is united with authority and order; and the freedom of the people and the legitimate power of rulers are alike maintained and enjoyed.

The following note has been received from the Hon. Mr. Adams, late President of the United States, addressed to the intended editor of the work, in reply to a letter from him to Mr. Adams, on the subject. "I have received with pleasure your favor of—and can express nothing but the most respectful approbation of the proposal to publish, in a volume, the [illegible] Governors of Massachusetts [illegible] with the Answers. And if a pamphlet of the town of Boston, within the same period, the last effort of Mr. Otis, could be added, it would enhance the value. These documents are important in the history of our country; and no man is so well qualified as yourself, to give a correct and authentic edition of them to the world." It is proposed that this pamphlet, which is now very scarce, should make part of the volume.

Boston, Nov. 18, 1818.

CONDITIONS.

The volume will contain about 400 full pages, impressed on fine paper, and with a new and elegant type. Price in Boards, $1 50 cts.

☞ *Subscriptions received at Russell & Gardner's Office, Boston, and by R. Hubbard, Norwich.* *Dec. 15.*

Old Sable Iron.

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent, has for sale, Russia Old Sable, English and Swede's Iron. flat, square and round—Blistered, German and Cast Steel—100 set Chaise, Waggon and Cart Boxes, at New-York foundery prices—Nail Plates and Nail Rods—Patent Cut Nails, Brads, Tacks and Spikes, of various sizes and the best quality.

WANTED,

Two or three capable and industrious young Men, to attend Nail Machines.

Dec. 9. 5—

A Sermon

PREACHED at the funeral of Gen. *Jedidiah Huntington*, of New-London, who died Sept. 25, 1818, aged 75 years. By Abel McEwen, Pastor of the Congregational Church in New-London. Price 12½ cents For sale at

R HUBBARD's *Book-Store.*

Dec. 15. 6—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 8th day of Dec. A. D 1818—

Present NATH'L SHERMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. ELKANAH FANNING,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mrs. Esther Fanning*, and *Jonah Witter, Esq.* Adm'rs. or be debarred a recovery according to law—they giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Preston.

Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.

N B. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. 6—

Late Publications.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale at the Blue Store, Shetucket-street, the folowing *NEW WORKS*, at New-York prices, viz.—

Anecdotes of the life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Landaff. Written by himself at different intervals, and revised in 1814. Published by his son, Richard Watson, LL. B. Prebendary of Landaff and Wells. Price $2,75.

The Resources of the United States of America; or a view of the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, financial, political, literary, moral and religious capacity and character of the American People. By John Bristed, counseller at law,—Author of the Resources of the British Empire. Price $3.

Lord Amherst's Embassy to China, comprising a correct narrative of the public transactions of the embassy, of the voyage to and from China, and of the journey from the mouth of the Pei-ho to the return to Canton. Interspersed with observations upon the face of the country, the polity, moral character, and manners of the Chinese nation. Illustrated by a large map. Price $3.

Narrative of an expedition to explore the river Zaire, usually called the Congo, in South Africa, in 1816, under the direction of Capt. J. K. Tuckey, R. N. To which is added, the Journal of Professor Smith; and some general observations on the country and its inhabitants. Pr. $ 1.

Considerations on the principal events of the French Revolution.—Posthumous work of the Baroness de Stael. Edited by the Duke de Broglie and the Baron de Stael. Two octavo vols. Price $6.

Greenland, the adjacent seas, and the North-West passage to the Pacific Ocean, illustrated in a voyage to Davis's Strait, during the summer of 1817. With Plates. By Bernard O'Reilly, Esq. Price $1,50.

A series of Popular Essays, illustrative of principles essentially connected with the improvement of *the Understanding, the Imagination, and the Heart.* By Elizabeth Hamilton, author of Letters on the elementary principles of education, Cottagers of Glenburne, &c. In two vols. Price $4.

The Scientific Library, or Repository of Useful and Polite Literature; comprising Astronomy, Geography, Mythology, Ancient History, Modern History, and Chronology. In six volumes By the Rev. Thomas Smith; author of the Sacred Mirror, Universal Atlas, Wonders of Nature and Art, &c &c. Enlarged and improved by Donald McDonald.—Price $6.

Samor, Lord of the bright city. An Heroic Poem. By the Rev H H Milman, M. A. Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, and Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading.

Memoir relating to the Highlands; with Anecdotes of ROB ROY, and his family.

Felix Alvarez, or Manners in Spain,—containing descriptive accounts of some of the prominent events of the late peninsular war, and authentic anecdotes illustrative of the Spanish Character, interspersed with Poetry, original and from the Spanish. By Alex. R. C. Dallas, Esq.—Price $2,50.

New Tales, by Mrs. Opie, in two vols. Price $2,00.

Dec. 16.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

2 hhds. sweet flavored W. I. Rum,

8 bls. Oranges in good order,

FOR SALE BY

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Dec 16. 6-3w—

☞ SUBSCRIBERS for Miss *Starry's* EFFUSIONS, living in Norwich and the adjacent towns, will receive their books by applying to Wm. BELCHER.

Norwich, December 8, 1818 5—

NOTICE.

THE creditors of *ELISHA P. PHILLIPS*, of Voluntown, are hereby notified, that the subscribers will meet at the office of *Joseph Eaton*, in Plainfield, in Windham county, on the first Mondays of March, April and May, 1819, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to receive and adjust the claims against the said *Elisha P. Phillips*, who hath been adjudged an Insolvent Debtor.

Dated at Plainfield, this 10th day of October, 1818.

JOSEPH EATON, } Com'rs.
CALVIN HEBARD, }

6

For Sale,

A HOUSE and SHOP late in the occupancy of Messrs. *Hart & Armstrong*, (gold and silver smiths and watch makers,) situated in the first society in Norwich, a few rods west of Doct. *Strong's* meeting-house; together with a good *Garden*, of about ¼ acre.—It is well calculated for a merchant or mechanic.

If not sold previous to the 1st March next, it will then be sold at Auction.

For particulars enquire of John Armstrong, of Lebanon, or William H. Armstrong, of Columbia.

Dec. 16. 6-3w—

POETRY.

FROM THE VILLAGE RECORD.

FOR THANKSGIVING-DAY, 1818.

DEAR native land, though far away,
We love you dearly still:
And all your charms recall'd this day,
Our breasts with rapture fill.

Thanksgiving! 'tis a day of joy;
—"The absent child has come!"—
The mother clasps her darling boy,
And bids him "welcome home!"

'Tis not the FEAST, though rich and rare,
The dainties—that we prize:
'Tis that affections brighten there,
And friendship's holiest ties.

Dear native land, if rude your hills—
If rugged be your soil;
Industry ev'ry garner fills,
And plenty follows toil.

Long may your schools and churches rise,
On every village green:
Your sons your 'steady habits' prize,
And be what you have been.

Thee, *Pennsylvania*, too we bring,
The grateful tribute due—
And while our native land we sing,
Replenish our hearts to you.

Deferred Articles.

GOV. RABUN AND GEN. JACKSON.

THE papers contain rather an acrimonious correspondence, which took place between Gov. Rabun, of Georgia, and Maj. General Jackson, respecting the affair at the Chehaw village.—Gen. Jackson, in his first letter to the Governor, after reprobating, in terms of honest indignation, the unprovoked massacre of the Chehaw warriors, &c. observes, "You, Sir, as Governor of the State within my military division, have no right to give a military order whilst I am in the field." The Governor, in his reply, remarks, "You state, in a very haughty tone, that I "as Governor of a state within your military division, have no right to give a military order whilst you are in the field" Wretched and contemptible indeed must be our situation, if this be the fact. When the liberties of the people of Georgia shall have been prostrated at the feet of a military despotism, then, and not till then will your imperious doctrine be tamely submitted to." Jackson's second letter contains the following paragraph:—"I am not disposed to enter into any controversy with you relative to our respective duties; but would recommend an examination of the laws of our country, before you hazard an opinion on the subject. "The liberty of the people prostrated at the feet of military despotism," are cant expressions for political purposes—the better part of the community know too well that they have nothing to apprehend from that quarter. The military have rights secured to them, by the laws of our country, as well as the civil, and in my respect for those of the latter, I will never permit those of the former to be outraged with impunity." Governor Rabun, in his second and last letter, thus notices the preceding paragraph: "And that the same angry disposition which (no doubt) dictated your letter of the 7th of May last, is still rankling in your breast. It is very certain that I have never intentionally assailed your feelings, or wantonly provoked your frowns; and I flatter myself it is equally certain that I never shall find it necessary to court your smiles. "You are not disposed to enter into a controversy with me relative to our respective duties; but would recommend an examination of the laws of our country, before I again hazard an opinion on the subject. Your advice is good, and should be attended to, at least, by all public officers. I hope you will permit me, in turn, to recommend to you, that before you undertake to prosecute another campaign, you examine the orders of your superiors with more attention than usual. You assert that "the better part of the community know too well that they have nothing to apprehend from a military despotism," and in proof of this assertion, it might have been well for you to have called my attention to your late proceedings at St. Marks and Pensacola, as affording conclusive evidence on that point." We regret that we have not room for the whole of this correspondence; but the reader can determine, from the specimens we have given, what is its general tenor.—*R. I. American.*

A writer in the Boston Palladium is of opinion, that Rice may be successfully cultivated in the Eastern States, as well as Wheat. He states, that there is a kind of upland or mountain rice, which will grow in high grounds without any more water than the common rains.—This rice has been introduced into Russia and Germany from Persia and Cochin China, and has succeeded to admiration.

Gov. Rabun, in a communication to the Legislature of Georgia, states that he has received from the U. States $587,042 76 cents, being the balance due for the sale of western lands. The governor also states that the Legislature have appropriated $200,000 for the establishment and support of free schools, and a like sum "for the improvement of the internal navigation of the state."

The Lands in the Missouri Territory, (north of the river Missouri,) appropriated for military bounties have been surveyed, and the distribution of them by Lot will commence on the first Monday in January next.

The British ship Union, arrived in the Shannon, Ireland, in 14 days from Quebec; the quickest run, say the London prints, ever remembered from America to any port in Europe. In 1777 a vessel from Boston arrived at Havre, in France, in 14 days, carrying the news of the surrender of Burgoyne.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

A London paper of the 23d Oct. states, that the total number of Sunday Scholars in Great-Britain and Ireland is about five hundred and fifty thousand, attended by sixty thousand teachers.

G. & C. Kinney,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK A NEW SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING OF

OLD Cognac, Spanish & Jersey Apple } BRANDY,
Old Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua and N. England } RUM, per bbl. or less,
Holland, Pierpont's old and Country } GIN,
New-Orleans and West-India } MOLASSES,
Old Madeira, Sicily do. Teneriffe, Port, Malaga, Currant & other } WINES, of superior qualities,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Souchong } TEAS,
White Havana, New-Orleans, Muscovado and India } SUGARS,
Southern Flour, per bbl.
Coffee per bag,
Scotch Snuff per bladder,
Tobacco per keg,
4d, 8d, and 10d Cut Nails,
Ginger, Pepper,
Allspice, Cassia,
Raisins, Figs,
Powder and Shot,
Carolina Potatoes,

And many other articles, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Most all country produce taken in exchange for any of the above articles.

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the above firm, whose accounts have remained unsettled for more than six months, will save cost by having them balanced before the 15th of Dec. next.

Norwich, Nov. 25. 1818. 3—

RUM, MOLASSES, TEAS, &c.

16 hhds. Jamaica, Antigua, Demarara and Tobago Rum,
7 hhds. Molasses,
14 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas,
8 pipes Brandy and Wine,
1 hhd. and 10 bbls. Cider Brandy,
2 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
25 tons Nova-Scotia Plaster,
19 boxes Soap and Candles,
20 boxes Hull's improved Shaving Soap,
10 kegs [illegible]
5 kegs Ginger,
300 wt. Pepper and Pimento,
Lump Sugar, Cassia,
Maccaboy Snuff,
Lorrillard's Scotch do.

The above will be sold at a small advance from cost, for cash or short credit, at the Store of

E. COIT & CO.

Norwich, Dec. 9. 1818. 5—

Flax-Seed.

Joseph H. Strong,

WILL pay an uncommonly high price for FLAX-SEED, if delivered immediately.

Who has for sale,

FLAX-SEED OIL.

Norwich, Oct. 7. 48—

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have entered into Co-partnership in the

Stone Cutting Business,

at Norwich, in its various branches, and have constantly for sale Marble and common Stone for *Grave Stones, Jambs, Hearths, &c.*

CHESTER KIMBALL.
CHESTER KIMBALL, Jr.

Norwich, Dec. 4, 1818. 5—

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber has taken the *Blacksmith's Shop* of Capt. *Augustus Lathrop*, late in the occupancy of Captain *Thomas Miller*, near the Rev. Doct *Strong's* meeting-house, where all the various branches of the trade will be carried on, and work executed in the best manner, with dispatch and punctuality. All persons indebted, whose accounts are more than four months standing, for work done by me at my shop at Bean-Hill, are requested to call and give their notes, or make payment for the same.

WILLIAM LEE.

Norwich, Oct. 2, 1818. 48—

Cider Brandy, etc.

7 hhds. Cider Brandy,
20 bbls. superfine Flour,
500 lbs. Lump Sugar,

A large assortment of Bombazetts and other Goods, just received and for sale at JESSE & SIMEON BREED.

Norwich, Dec. 2. 4—

CHARLES COIT,

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK A NEW SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

Of a superior quality,

Which he is selling very low—among which are the following articles:

OLD Spirit, Cognac Brandy, Holland and Country Gin,
St. Croix, West-India and New-England Rum,
Cider Brandy, *very good,*
S. Madeira, Dry Lisbon, Tenerife & Malaga } WINES,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS, fresh and good,
Loaf Sugar,
St. Croix and Muscovado do.
Molasses, superior quality,
Bax Raisins, fresh,
Smyrna do.
Coffee, Chocolate, Rice,
Allspice, Pepper, Ginger,
Jutmegs, Cassia, Starch,
Salt Petre, Pearlash,
Bar and Windsor Soap,
Cavendish Tobacco,
Large and small paper do.
Maccaboy Snuff.
Candles, Brooms, Bedcords,
Hair and Wire Sieves,
Wheat and Rye Flour per bbl.
Codfish, Eastern Salt,
5 bbls. Glauber Salts,
Vinegar, Shoes, Black Ball,
An assortment red Earthen and Stone Ware,
2 tons Horse Shoe Moulds, very low,
Window Glass,
Shovels, Axes,
Whips and Lashes,
A few barrels Cider,
All kinds Country Produce, &c. &c.

The above articles are warranted to be of a superior quality, and will be sold cheap. Those calculating to pay cash, or barter Produce for Groceries, will do well to call and examine for themselves.

WANTED,

White Beans,
A few bushels Walnuts and Chesnuts, that are good.

Norwich, Nov. 24, 1818. 3tf—

NEW BOOK,

Price 62½ cents.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale, *Russell's Abridgement of Murray's Grammar*, with lessons of parsing calculated to facilitate the study of Syntax.

The following is one of the numerous recommendations already obtained:

We have examined an abridgement of Murray's Grammar, proposed to be published by Mr. Wm. E. Russell, and fully approve of the few alterations he has made, and think this Compend of Grammar the best we have seen.

His Syntactical Lessons we think a very valuable addition, and calculated to be of great utility to the learner; and recommend them for general use in Schools.

ANDREW LEE, D. D.* of Lisbon.
Hon. SYLVESTER GILBERT, Hebron.
DYER T. BINGHAM, A. M. Norwich.
GEO. HILL, Esq. do.
GEO. PERKINS, Esq. do.
CHARLES PERKINS, Esq. do.
JOHN HYDE, Esq do.

* *The titles were added by the publisher.*

N. B. The Books may be had of E. PORTER, Norwich, and many country merchants.

Nov. 11. 1—

BOMBAZETTS.

100 pieces Bombazetts,

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.

Dec. 2. 4—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

He will pay the same price for weaving as the Factories.

HARVEY MORGAN.

Norwich June 10. 1848. 31tf—

IMPROVED

Franklin Parlour & Cooking Stoves.

WILSON'S

IMPROVED Franklin Parlour & Cooking STOVES, of various patterns, for sale at the New-York price, by

LYMAN BREWER.

Sept. 30. 47—

Stone Lime.

DEXTER's best Stone Lime, just received and for sale by the cask, by

Nov. 11. JOHN LATHROP.

Joseph Breed,

WILL pay cash for 200 White Oak GIN BARRELS.

Dec. 9. 5—

LANE's PORTABLE, OPEN,

PATENT STOVE.

THE Subscriber having purchased the privilege of manufacturing and vending LANE'S PATENT STOVES, offers them for sale, with sanguine hopes of meeting with encouragement from a generous public. Many gentlemen of genius and science, from experiment and observation, have decidedly given their approbation in their favor, as preferable to any before offered to the public, for warming rooms with the least quantity of fuel. They are exceedingly well calculated for dwelling rooms, bed rooms, nurseries, stores, counting houses, offices, &c. &c. with all the advantages of a close stove to kindle the fire, and when open the fuel consumes moderately, and furnishes an agreeable warmth to the room, having none of the disagreeable effects of the close stove. This stove is calculated for either wood or coal, (having grates)—it may be placed where any other stove may be put, but is particularly intended to be placed to any fire-place in a room, store, &c. the pipe passing into the chimney through a fire-board or brick work, under the mantle (the closure to be as close as possible.) The stove, standing on legs affixed permanently to the stove, and by handles also affixed to the stove, may be removed from room to room in a few minutes, with the pipe, which is also affixed secure to the stove. The larger stoves, although open, are well calculated for cooking, &c. ELIJAH KELLOGG.

N. B. The stoves are for sale at the Stove Ware Room of the subscriber in Elizabeth-Town, and at the Store of CORNELL & NOSTRAND, 269 Pearl-Street, corner of Fulton-Street, New-York.

Elizabeth-Town, September 17, 1817.

Having used one of Mr. A. Lane's Patent Stoves during the winter, I am pleased with it on many accounts; for, when ornamented with brass, they form an agreeable piece of furniture, & have not that gipsey appearance with which the common stoves meet them; and carrying smoke so well with the door open, after the fire is kindled, they do not cause such painful sensations in the head as many other kinds of stoves do when fixed out of the fire-place; and although I am persuaded they do not consume more than one half the quantity of wood which is necessary in a common fire-place, yet they diffuse an agreeable warmth throughout the whole room, and their safety from communicating fire, greatly, in my opinion, enhances their value and recommends their use. In order to this safety, the inside of the fire-boards (if such are used) should be covered with two coats of thick white-wash, made of lime.

Rev. THOMAS MORRELL.

The subscriber most cheerfully acquiesces in the above recommendation of Lane's Patent Stoves, and feels a confidence that they who make a fair trial of them will be pleased with them.

Rev. JOHN M'DOWELL.

The subscribers having used Lane's Patent Stoves during the last winter, are well pleased with their utility, as calculated to warm the room with less fuel than any with which we are [illegible] and fully concur in the opinion expressed by the Rev. T. Morrell and J. M'Dowell.

ELIHU BRITTIN,
DAVID MEEKER,
OLIVER HATFIELD,
JEREMIAH BALLARD, Esq.
J. BOYD,
W. R. WILLIAMSON, Esq.
WILLIAM SHUTE,
ISAAC CRANE,
E. HALL.

Elizabeth-Town, Sept. 24, 1817.

An assortment of the above Stoves have just been received, and are now ready for sale at the New-York prices, by

Trumbull & Breed.

They have also for sale a few Patent

Corn Shelling Machines,

a new and excellent article for Farmers, and well worth their attention.

Norwich, Dec. 1, 1818. 5—

New Music.

For sale by THOMAS ROBINSON, by the doz. or single.

TEMPLE CARMINA—Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music. Sixth edition, improved and enlarged.

RECOMMENDATION.

To the compilers and publishers of the Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music.

Gentlemen—The Trustees of the Handel and Haydn Society, having seen the work entitled "Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music," could not refrain from expressing the satisfaction they derived from the examination of its pages. For beauty of style, justness of adaptation and correctness of harmony, it is equalled by few, if any, and excelled by none, of which they have any knowledge. Much praise is due to the compilers for their great research and superior taste, and to the publishers for its handsome execution. The Trustees hope that its circulation may be as extensive as its merits. I am, gentlemen, with much respect, your obedient servant,

M. S. PARKER, *Secretary.*

By order of the Board of Trustees of the Handel and Haydn Society.

Dec. 8. 5—

Just received and for sale by

R. HUBBARD,

A PRACTICAL View of Christian Education in its earliest stages. By T. Babington, Esq. member of the British Parliament. First American from the third London edition. Price 75 cents.

Nov. 25.

NOTICE.

THE late *Norwich Marine Insurance Company*, being by an Act of the Legislature converted into a *Fire Insurance Company*, the Stockholders are hereby notified, that a meeting will be held at the Office of said Company, on Monday the 21st day of December, instant, at 3 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of arranging the affairs of said Company, preparatory to commencing business pursuant to the Charter as amended; and do any other business which may be offered respecting the concerns of said Company.

BENJAMIN COIT, *President.*

Dec. 9th, 1818. 5—

Almanacks.

ISAIAH Thomas, Jr's. town and country Almanack, or complete Farmer's Calendar, for 1819, containing a great variety of matter, curious, useful and entertaining.

The Farmer's Almanack, calculated on a new and improved plan, for the year of our Lord 1819, containing a variety of new, useful and entertaining matter. By Robert B. Thomas. 12½ cents single, $1 per doz. $9 per gross.

The New-England Almanack, for the year of our Lord Christ, 1819. By Nathan Daboll.—For sale at THOMAS ROBINSON's Book-Store.

Chelsea, Dec. 8. 5—

To Let,

CONVENIENT STORE, in a good stand for business, with part of an elegant *Dwelling-House*, for accommodation of a small family, or the Clerk may have board in said House. The subscriber has a Cotton Factory now in operation, where weaving may be had without cost of transportation, or the tenant may be a partner in running said Factory if he chooses. For information enquire at the premises.

PELEG FRY.

Griswold, Dec. 5, 1818. 6—

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Farm,

LYING in the town of Lebanon, in the society of Goshen, in and a half miles from the meeting-house, containing 150 acres of excellent LAND. Said Farm is under good improvement, and is capable of keeping 16 cows, and other stock in proportion. The particulars respecting said Farm, may be learnt of THEAS M'CALL, on the premises, —and the price and terms of payment, of ELISHA MORGAN, in Lisbon, or ELIPHALET ABEL, in Lebanon.

Nov. 25, 1818. 3-4w—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

CONTAINING about 130 acres, about two miles from Montville meeting-house, and one mile from the Baptist meeting-house, Bozrah, at present occupied by Mr. *Hamilton*—being an excellent grazing Farm, and well worth the attention of an enterprizing farmer.

Terms of payment easy.

For further particulars enquire of

WM. W. HAUGHTON.

Montville, Dec. 2, 1818. 4-9w—

WANTED,

THREE hundred cords of Chesnut or Oak WOOD, to be delivered at the Lime Rock in North-Stonington, by the first day of April next, for which cash will be given on delivery. Persons wishing to contract may apply to CHESTER SMITH, Esq. in North-Stonington, or to the subscriber.

JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Dec. 1, 1818. 4-2m—

ABOUT the first of July last, SAFFORD HEWETT, a young man aged 17 years, left the home of his parents in Preston, to go to East-Haddam—he was heard of in Lyme, on his return, and no information from him has been received since. Any information respecting him, will be gratefully received by his afflicted parents.

ROGER HEWETT.

Preston, Dec. 1, 1818. 4—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 7th day of Dec. A. D. 1818—

Present NATH'L. SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr SAMUEL LEONARD,

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mrs. *Elizabeth Leonard*, and Messrs. *Nathan Manton* and *Samuel Leonard*, Ex'rs. or be debarred a recovery according to law—they giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Griswold.

5 *Attest. Henry Strong Clerk.*

Probate Office, ss. District of Plainfield, Nov. 2, 1818.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. SAMUEL BUTTS,

late of Brooklyn, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate to *Eunice Butts, and Samuel Cady*, Ex'rs. or be debarred a recovery. 4—

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1818. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII. No. 7.]

Silk and Cotton Velvets.

BLACK, blue, brown, green and crimson Silk Velvets,
The same assortment of fine Tabby do.
Plush, Merino and Lama Trimmings,
Black and slate Worsted Hose,
Just received and for sale by
F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

Who have likewise on sale,
Levantine Silks, from 5s. per yd. upwards,
Florence do. „ 3s6 do.
Large assortment Rose Blankets, from 7 to 12-4 square,
Cassimere, Merino, Fur, Silk and Cotton Shawls.
Dec. 16. 6—

G. Buckingham & Co.

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A NEW SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

Among them will be found as follows, viz.

BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Flannels, Rose Blankets, Coatings, Bombazetts, &c. &c.

With a large assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

all which they are enabled to sell very cheap.

ALSO,
A large assortment of
Ladies Boston Shoes.
Norwich Dec. 15. 6—

More New Publications.

JUST received and for sale at *R. HUBBARD'S* Book-store, Shetucket-street—

The Identity of Junius with a distinguished living character established. Including the supplement, consisting of facsimiles of hand-writing and other illustrations.

Journal of a visit to South-Africa, in 1815 and 1816. With some account of the Missionary settlements of the United Brethren, near the Cape of Good Hope. By the Rev. C. I. Latrobe.

Memoirs of Mrs. Harriet Newell, wife of the Rev. Samuel Newell, Missionary to India—a new edition.

Moral Tales, by Maria Edgeworth.

Sophia: or the Dangerous Indiscretion. A Tale, founded on facts.
Dec 16.

OCTOBER 15.

FRESH GOODS.

WE have just received and are now opening a very large assortment of

NEW GOODS,

adapted to the season, which we will sell very cheap for cash.

AMONG THEM ARE,
100 pc. Bombazetts,
50 do. Broadcloths,
40 do. Flannels,
80 do. steam-loom and other Cotton Shirtings,
Blankets, Coatings, Duffils,
Tartan Plaids, for cloaks,
Fancy Goods, in variety,
200 pr. Ladies' Shoes, New-York manufacture, of superior quality and latest fashion.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

ON CONSIGNMENT.
2 hhds. sweet flavored W. I. Rum,
2 bls. Oranges in good order,
FOR SALE BY
JED. HUNTINGTON.
Dec. 16. 6–3w—

IMPROVED
Franklin Parlour & Cooking Stoves.

WILSON'S

IMPROVED Franklin Parlour & Cooking STOVES, of various patterns, for sale at the New-York price, by
LYMAN BREWER.
Sept. 30. 47—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

He will pay the same price for weaving as the Factories.

HARVEY MORGAN.
Norwich, June 10. 1818. 31*tf*—

Salt.

200 bushels Turks-Island SALT,
100 do. Eastern do.
Coarse and heavy,
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES COIT.
Dec. 9, 1818. 8tf—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

at very low prices for Cash.

AMONG THEM ARE—
A large assortment of plain, twill'd and stripe Bombazetts,
Crape, Cassimere and Cotton 8-4 Shawls,
Super. and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Flannels, Blankets, Rattinetts,
Calicoes, Ginghams, Cambrics,
Fine Book and other Muslins,
Plush and Inserting Trimmings,
Thread Laces,
Canton Crapes,
Plain and Corded Silk Velvets,
Super. black Beaver and Kid Gloves,
Black and white Silk Gloves and Hose,
Angola and Worsted Hosiery,
Russia Sheetings, Irish Linens,
Cotton Shirtings, &c. &c. &c.
Oct. 27. 51—

NEW GOODS.

F. A Huntington & Co.

HAVE on sale, of recent purchases, a very large assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which they will sell at very low prices, for Cash.

Among them are,
Extra superfine black, blue, brown, green, bronze, and mixt West of England Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
Middling and low priced do.
Coatings, Flannels, Blankets,
Bombazetts, Bombazine, Rattinetts,
Shirtings, Sheetings,
Ginghams, Calicoes,
Levantine and Florence Silks,
Dimoties, Shawls, Crapes,
Handkerchiefs, Hosiery,
Muslins,
Devonshire Kerseys,
Merino and Fur Trimmings,
Gloves,
Linens, Vestings, Stockinets,
Diapers, Buttons,
Carpetings, Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Cambrics, &c. &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,
A handsome assortment of
FANCY GOODS.
ALSO,
Boston and N. York Shoes.
Nov 23. 3—

NATH'L. GILBERT,

HAS FOR SALE,
SUPERFINE FLOUR, per bbl.
Rye do. do.
Buck Wheat do. do.
New-Haven Crackers, do. or less quantity,
Cider Brandy do.
Sugar do.
Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas,
Rum,
Molasses,
Salt,
Lamp Oil, &c. &c. &c.
Norwich. Dec. 14, 1818. 6—

Twine.

200 lb. India Twine,
300 lb. Flax do.
FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.
Dec. 16. 6—

Stone Lime.

DEXTER's best Stone Lime, just received and for sale by the cask, by
Nov. 11. JOHN LATHROP.

Joseph Breed,

WILL pay cash for 200 White Oak GIN BARRELS.
Dec. 9. 5—

White Beans.

WE will pay the highest price in *Cash*, for White Beans.
F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.
Nov. 4. 52—

Wanted Immediately,
A quantity of Junk.
Dec. 2. R. HUBBARD.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Comstock & Turner*, or to the subscriber, are requested to make payment previous to the first day of January next, or their notes and accounts will positively be left with an Attorney for collection.

JONATHAN COMSTOCK.
Norwich, Nov. 8, 1818. 5-3w—

NEW GOODS.

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass and Earthen WARE,

Looking Glasses and Tea Trays,

recently received and for sale at low prices and on accommodating terms, by
F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Who have also for sale, at their Store and at the Pottery, a constant supply of

STONE WARE.
Norwich, Oct. 28, 1818. 51—

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

Joseph Breed,

SUPERFINE Foreign and Domestic Broadcloths,
Common and low priced Cloths,
Pelisse Cloths, Cassimeres,
Satinetts, Stockinetts,
Flannels, Coatings, Blankets,
Figured Salisbury Flannel,
A large assortment Bombazetts,
Rattinetts,
Colerain and steam-loom Shirtings,
White and coloured Cambrics,
Sarsnet and Linen Cambrics,
Jackonet, Mulmul and Seeded Muslins,
Cassimere and Cotton Shawls,
Bandanna and Flag Silk Handkerchiefs,
Sistersey and black Barcelona Hdkfs.
50 doz. Cotton Flag, Bandanna and Madras Handkerchiefs,
Jackonet and Cambric Cravats,
150 pc. Calicoes,
Carlisle and Cambric Ginghams,
Deer Skin Gloves and Mittens,
Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Silk and Cotton Hose,
Hat Linings, Banding, Binding, Buckles,
Boot Cord and Webbing,
Russia Sheeting and Diaper,
Dowlass, Estoppillas,
Dutch and Irish Linens,
100 pieces Ribbons,
India Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Florence and Levantine Silks,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Oil Clothes, Hat Cases, Coach Laces,
Oil Cloth Chaise Carpetings,
Vestings, Crapes, Millinets,
Dimoties, Humhums,
Domestic Shirtings, Sheetings, Ginghams, Checks, Stripes, Tickings and Diapers,
Knitting, Weaving and Wick Yarn, &c.

Hardware.

10 tons Iron Hollow Ware,
Cooking Stoves,
200 setts Cart and Waggon Boxes,
English and American Window Glass, of all sizes, from 6 by 8 to 16 by 22,
Russia, Swede's and English, flat, square and round Iron, Sweet Iron,
Nail Plates, Nail and Spike Rods,
Plough Shares and Share Moulds,
English blistered, and Crawley, American blistered, German, Swede's and Cast Steel, Sheet Lead, Shot,
Sad Irons, English and Am. Shovels,
Brass and Brass-head Andirons and Shovel and Tongs,
Cut and Wrought Nails, Tacks & Brads,
200 doz Knives and Forks,
100 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives,
Razors, Scissors, Shears & Sheep Shears,
Butts, Screws, H and HL Hinges,
Shoe Knives, Rasps, Awls, Tacks, Hammers, Pincers, &c.
Clock Balls and Capitols,
Commode Knobs, Handles & Escutcheons.
Brass, plated, japann'd and iron Candlesticks,
Tea Trays and Waiters, Snuffers and Trays,
Slates, Ink Stands, Ink Powder,
Hand Saws, Files,
Screw Augers, Brushes,
Norfolk and Bright Thumb Latches,
Stock, pad, cupboard, chest, trunk, draw and clock case Locks,
Morocco Pocket Books and Purses,
Elastick and Wire Knitting Pins,
400 gross Buttons, Skates,
Shaving Soap, Boxes and Brushes,
Gilt and Mahogany frame Looking Glasses,
Sand Paper, Scale Beams, Weights,
Trace Chains, &c. &c.

Groceries.

Cognac and Apple Brandy,
Old Spirit, W. I. and N. E. Rum,
Cold Spring Gin, Molasses,
Lump, Muscovado, Havana and East-India Sugar,
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Tea,
Pepper, Pimento, Ginger, Nutmegs,
Coffee, Chocolate, Cassia,
Soap and Candles,
Turks-Island Salt, Salt Petre,
Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, &c. &c. &c. &c.
Dec. 9. 5—

NEW GOODS.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received an extensive assortment of fresh imported

Dry Goods,

adapted to the present season, selected with great care for quality and cheapness; among them will be found, in part, as follows, viz:—

A very large assortment of Broadcloths and Cassimeres, of almost every colour and quality,
Flannels, Rose Blankets,
Figured Salisbury Flannels,
Levantine, Florence, Italian and India Lustrings,
Superfine and low priced Ladies' Broadcloths,
An elegant assortment of Plush, Merino and Velvet Trimmings, for Ladies' great coats and pelisses,
Black, cinnamon, brown, crimson, scarlet and blue Silk and Tabby Velvets,
Merino, Cassimere, Canton Crape, Silk and Cotton Shawls,
Worsted, Lamb's Wool, Cotton and Silk Stockings,
A large assortment of Vesting,
Bombazetts, Scotch Plaid,
Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
India Cottons,
White and col'd Cambrics,
Furniture and other Dimoties,
Furniture Calicoes,
Green Worsted Cords and Tassels,
Furniture Fringe,
Indispensible Clasps,
Gilt chain and Glass Buttons,
Silk and Cotton Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Madrass do.
A large assortment gentlemen's and ladies' Beaver, Kid, Silk and Angola Gloves,
Men's Cravats,
Black, brown and white Plumes,
Ladies' Beaver Hats,
Shell Combs, &c. &c.
Norwich. Dec. 8, 1818. 5—

NEW BOOK,

Price 62½ cents.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale, *Russell's Abridgment of Murray's Grammar*, with lessons of parsing, calculated to facilitate the study of Syntax.

The following is one of the numerous recommendations already obtained:

We have examined an abridgement of Murray's Grammar, proposed to be published by Mr. Wm. E. Russell, and fully approve of the few alterations he has made, and think this Compend of Grammar the best we have seen.

His Syntactical Lessons we think a very valuable addition, and calculated to be of great utility to the learner; and recommend them for general use in Schools

ANDREW LEE D. D.* of Lisbon.
Hon. SYLVESTER GILBERT, Hebron
DYAR T HINCKLEY, A. M. Norwich.
GEO HILL, Esq. do.
GEO. PERKINS, Esq. do.
CHARLES PERKINS, Esq. do.
JOHN HYDE, Esq. do.

** The titles were added by the publisher*

N. B. The Books may be had of E. PORTER, Norwich, and many country merchants.
Nov. 11. 1—

Flour, etc.

60 bbls. and half bbls. Baltimore Flour—for family use,
70 casks Providence Lime—FOR SALE BY
JED. HUNTINGTON.
Dec. 9. 5-4w—

Superfine Flour,
Stone Lime,
Clapboards,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES N. BROWN.
Dec. 7. 5—

BEST COLD SPRING
GIN,
FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.
Who will pay cash for
RYE.
Oct 21. 50—

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less by
LYMAN BREWER.
May 26. 29—

BOMBAZETTS.

100 pieces Bombazetts,
FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.
Dec. 2. 4—

PROPOSALS,
For printing, by subscription,
The Speeches
OF THE
GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS
FROM 1765 TO 1775; AND
THE ANSWERS
Of the House of Representatives, to the same:

With several Addresses and Resolutions of the Representatives, for that period, on subjects relating to the political controversy, which lead to and issued in the Revolution.

THERE has lately appeared a commendable spirit of enquiry in the people of the United States, as to the great principles, by which our national independence was effected. And it is certainly important, that every citizen who would correctly understand the history of our country, should be well acquainted with the political principles contended for by the patriots and statesmen, who were instrumental in preserving our liberties, and giving to the United States a character of sovereignty and nationality. We believe no documents will so fully show the spirit and the opinions of those high-minded men, who brought about the Revolution, and established the liberties and independence of the country, as the Addresses and Resolutions of the House of Representatives in Massachusetts, from 1765 to 1775. By them & the Speeches of the Governors of that period, to which the former, in most instances, were Replies, it will be perceived what, on the one side, the King and Parliament of Great Britain, claimed on the score of civil authority, of making or executing laws; and, on the other, what the Representatives of the people contended for, as to their rights, derived either from nature, from express provisions in their charter, or from their peculiar situation, considered as citizens of a country subdued by the labors and toils of their fathers, the internal government of which had been conceded them for one hundred and thirty years.

It is proposed to give these Speeches and Addresses to the public in a volume both for preservation and instruction. It will be some trouble and expence to collect them: but we are assured it is practicable. And we think, we shall perform a service useful to posterity, as well as to our contemporaries, by such a publication.

Nothing is further from our views, than to excite any party feelings, or to cherish a narrow spirit of prejudice and hostility against Great-Britain. The sole object is to make known and preserve the political opinions of our fathers, as the means of perpetuating correct, rational and practical views of the nature of civil government, in which liberty is united with authority and order; and the freedom of the people and the legitimate power of rulers are alike maintained and enjoyed.

The following note has been received from the Hon. Mr. ADAMS, late President of the United States, addressed to the intended editor of the work, in reply to a letter from him to Mr. ADAMS, on the subject. "I have received with pleasure your favor of—and can express nothing but the most respectful approbation of the proposal to publish, in a volume, the Speeches of the Governors of Massachusetts, from 1765 to 1775, with the Answers. And if a pamphlet of the town of Boston, within the same period, the last effort of Mr. OTIS, could be added, it would enhance the value. These documents are important in the history of our country; and no man is so well qualified as yourself, to give a correct and authentic edition of them to the world." It is proposed that this pamphlet, which is now very scarce, should make part of the volume.

Boston, Nov. 12, 1818.

CONDITIONS.

The volume will contain about 400 full pages, impressed on fine paper, and with a new and elegant type. Price in Boards, $1 50 cts.

☞ *Subscriptions received at Russell & Gardner's Office, Boston, and by R. Hubbard, Norwich.* *Dec.* 15.

Classical & School Books.

R. HUBBARD,

OFFERS for sale at his Book-Store, in Shetucket-street, the most extensive assortment of

Classical & School Books,

ever offered for sale in this market.

Country Merchants and School Masters may be supplied in large or small quantities, on the most reasonable terms for cash, credit or produce.

STATIONARY,

in great variety and of superior qualities.
Nov. 4.

50 quintals Codfish,
600 lbs. Hard Soap,
300 lbs. Mould Candles,
For sale on good terms by
CALVIN TYLER & CO.
Nov. 25. 3—

A Sermon

PREACHED at the funeral of Gen. *Jedidiah Huntington*, of New-London, who died Sept. 25, 1818, aged 75 years. By Abel McEwen, Pastor of the Congregational Church in New-London. Price 12½ cents. For sale at
R. HUBBARD's *Book-Store.*
Dec. 15. 6—

AGRICULTURAL.

BYE-LAWS
Of the New-London County Agricultural Society.

FIRST.—There shall be two stated meetings of the Society in each year, at the court-houses in New-London county, on the first Mondays of March and October, annually alternately in New-London and Norwich. The two first meetings to be held at New-London, and not less than ten members shall constitute a quorum.

2d. Special meetings of the Society may be convened by the President, or the executive committee. Notice of all meetings of the Society shall be given in each of the newspapers printed in this county, at least 10 days before each meeting.

3d. The officers of the Society and the committees, shall be annually chosen, to continue in office one year, or until others are chosen in their stead. The first choice of officers not already made, and of committees, to be at Norwich, on the first Monday of December, 1818—committees by nomination, all other officers by ballot, and all officers hereafter chosen, shall be chosen on the first Monday of October, annually.

4th. The President, or in his absence the senior Vice-President present, shall preside in all meetings of the society, and be chairman of the executive committee. The presiding officer shall in all cases have one vote, and in case of an equi vote, shall also have a casting vote: he shall superintend the concerns of the Society, and sign all diplomas granted by the Society.

5th. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Society, subject to the direction of the executive committee.

6th. The Recording Secretary shall record the proceedings of the Society, and of the executive committee, subject to the inspection of said committee: keep the seal of said Society, and use the same under the direction of the President; keep a record of the names of the members and officers of the Society.

7th. The Treasurer shall collect all monies due to the Society, and pay out the same on orders drawn by the Auditor: keep regular accounts of receipts and disbursements, open to the inspection of the executive committee, and exhibit the same at the stated meetings of the Society in October annually, approved by the Auditor, also shall exhibit a list of all persons in arrear, and the sum due from each, and give bond with surety to the acceptance of the executive committee.

8th. The Auditor shall examine the vouchers and adjust the Treasurer's accounts, and report to the Society at their stated meeting in October annually; also shall examine and audit all claims on the Society, and draw on the Treasurer for payment.

9th. The general administration of the affairs of the Society, shall be vested in the executive committee, which shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, the Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, the Treasurer, the Auditor, and the chairman of each of the awarding committees that may be appointed by the Society:—This committee shall meet twice in each year, notice of the time and place of said meeting to be given to the members by the President, and in his absence by the senior Vice-President. They shall have power to designate the objects for premium, and determine the value of each premium to be awarded: shall regulate the annual Cattle Show and Fair, and do all such other acts as they may judge necessary for promoting the objects of the Society.

10th. No premium shall be awarded without a competition, unless the committee of awards shall deem the claim highly meritorious.

11th. There shall be a committee of publications, consisting of three members, to superintend whatever is designed for the press, and they shall have access to all the papers of the Society.

12th. In case of the vacancy by death, absence, or otherwise, of either of the officers of the Society, the President and Vice-Presidents may fill the vacancy until the next stated meeting of the Society for the choice of officers.

13th. Town committees, consisting of a suitable number of persons, not exceeding five in each town, shall be appointed to promote the objects of the Society.

From the Delaware Watchman.

MR. OSBORNE—Enclosed I send you an extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the Agricultural Society of New-Castle county, at their meeting in Nov. last; a report made by Dr. Alexander, on the

CULTURE OF TURNIPS.

My neighbor, Peter Bauduy, has this [illegible] gone exclusively into the cultivation of that valuable vegetable, so little known in this country. I went to see his field on the 12th inst. and found that it far exceeded my most sanguine expectations. He and myself measured one quarter of an acre, in a piece of ground containing six or seven acres, taking it promiscuously. Two men were employed one hour in pulling them, and five men, one hour and three quarters, in cutting off the tops and roots. We then measured them, and the product was *one hundred and twenty-three bushels*, which will make an average of *four hundred and ninety-two bushels to the acre.* They were planted in drill, two feet apart one way, and from six to eight inches the other, in the first week in August, ploughed and hoed only once; the ground light and loamy, was in a good state for cultivation, and highly manured before planting. There was a considerable portion of adjoining ground sown in broad cast, on which the turnips were little inferior to those in drill.

The general average of the turnips would weigh from three to six or seven pounds; I saw one which weighed eight and one quarter pounds. The turnip is crisp and sweet, well calculated for culinary purposes; but the great advantage to be derived from them is in the feeding of stock (particularly sheep and black cattle) and improving the ground for Wheat and Barley. The seed was what is generally termed *the large English field turnip.*

Fairfield, (Del.) Nov. 27, 1818.

National Legislature.

XVth CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Friday, Dec. 11.

MR. Tait presented the memorial of the Legislature of the territory of Alabama petitioning for permission to form a constitution and state government, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states; which memorial was referred to a select committee, composed of Messrs. Tait, Morrow, Williams of Miss. Edwards and Williams of Ten with instructions to bring in a bill pursuant to the prayer of the memorial.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Dec. 14.

The memorial of the Mississippi convention praying an extension of the limits of that state, and the counter memorial of the Legislative Council of Alabama, both presented at the last session, were, on motion of Mr. Leake, referred to the committee appointed on the admission of Alabama into the Union.

Mr. Tait presented the memorial of the Legislative Council of Alabama, praying certain alterations in their judicial system; also, a petition from Andrew Jackson and others, proprietors of land in the northern district of Alabama territory, praying the adoption of measures by Congress for the improvement of the navigation of the Tennessee river at the Muscle Shoals; which were severally referred.

Mr. Eaton submitted a resolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire what amendments are necessary to the existing laws the more effectually to prevent the importation of slaves into the United States.

Mr. King submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee of finance be and they are hereby instructed to enquire into the expediency of such alteration in the laws concerning the coasting trade, as shall authorise ships and vessels of twenty tons and upwards, licensed to trade between the different districts of the U. States, to carry on such trade between the said districts, in the manner, and subject only to the regulations required to be observed in carrying on trade from district to district in the same state, or from a district in one state to a district in the next adjoining state.

Wednesday, Dec. 16.

Mr. Lacock submitted the following:

Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be requested to lay before the Senate, copies of the correspondence between the government of the United States and the government of Spain relative to the Seminole war, and the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister; and also copies of the correspondence between the government of the U. States and Gen. Andrew Jackson, on the subject of the destruction of the Chehaw village, and the conduct of Capt. Wright on that occasion; together with copies of the correspondence of this government with Gov. Rabun of Georgia, on that subject; or such parts thereof, as, in the opinion of the President, may be communicated with safety to the government.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Dec. 11.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of Connecticut, the committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment of pensions, when the pensioner, by reason of insanity or other cause, is legally incapable of performing the acts necessary to entitle him to receive the same.

On motion of Mr. Simkins, the committee on the subject of Revolutionary Pensions were instructed to inquire how far it may be expedient to amend the law, passed during the first session of the fifteenth Congress, granting pensions to revolutionary officers and soldiers, so as to prevent frauds in the reception of pensions by pretended agents of, and in the names of, pensioners, who shall have died, after having once, or oftener, received their pensions.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Mr. Williams, of North-Carolina, after recalling the recollection of the house to the fact, that, at the session before the last, he had proposed a resolution for the reduction of the army, announced his intention to renew that proposition. He yet thought the measure necessary. In all free countries that standing armies are dangerous to liberty, was a truth generally admitted, and in this country particularly, solemnly recognized. In this belief, he said, he had grown up; in this belief he had lived. His opinion as to the expediency of reducing our present military force, remained unaltered by the events which had elapsed since he before suggested it—he might say, he added, it had been confirmed. He had not thought proper at the last session to introduce this resolution. He had waited in the hope that some gentleman better qualified to sustain it should make the motion; in that hope, he had so far waited at the present session. No one having undertaken what he now conceived his duty, he moved

"That the Committee on Military Affairs, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reducing the Army of the United States."

Mr. W. not wishing to hurry the motion, it was, at his request, ordered to lie on the table.

The bill authorising the distribution of a sum of money among the representatives of the late Commodore Edward Preble, &c. passed through a committee of the whole. [The object of this bill was explained by Mr. Pleasants. It is to allow the usual proportion of prize money for the brig Syren, captured for a breach of blockade, by our squadron off Tripoli in 1804, and taken at that time into the service of the United States, but subsequently sold at a reduced price.] The bill was, without opposition, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and

The House adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Dec. 14.

A Message was received from the President of the U. States, by Mr. J. J. Monroe, his Secretary, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of this House, a report from the Secretary of War, embracing the correspondence which took place between the Governor of Georgia, and Major Gen. Andrew Jackson, respecting the arrest, &c. of Obed Wright; which was referred to the military committee.

Mr. Hopkinson submitted a motion requesting the President to lay before the House, if he should not deem it unproper to do so, copies of any instructions which have been given to the Minister of the U. States at Madrid, relative to the late proceedings of the army of the United States in Florida.

This proposition was objected to by Mr. Poindexter as proposing an unusual course, and one not properly within the province of this House, rather of the Senate—the treaty making power—To obviate this objection, the word correspondence was substituted, by consent of Mr. Hopkinson, who considered the objection rather one of form than substance; for the word instructions; and the resolution was otherwise conformed to this amendment.

Having been so amended, on a suggestion of Mr. Rich, the propriety of waiting to see whether the information desired would not be comprised in the communication on the subject of our relations with Spain, promised by the President's Message at the commencement of the session, and after some conversation on that point—

The motion of Mr. Hopkinson was ordered to lie on the table.

The engrossed bill for granting a sum of money to the representatives of Com. Edward Preble, was read a third time and passed.

The bill to extend for a further term of five years, the pensions granted to the widows and orphans of those militia, who died or fell in battle during the late war, being the order of the day, passed in committee of the whole and its objects being briefly explained by Mr. Harrison, was reported to the House; when a spirited Debate arose on it, which occupied the whole of this day's sitting.

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, and thus decided in the affirmative:—79 to 73.

And the House adjourned.

By the late Mails.

MISSOURI. ST. LOUIS, NOV. 6.

DWARF SKELETONS.

A Short time since, Mr. Long, the proprietor of a farm on the south bank of the Merameeriver, about 15 miles from this place, discovered on the scite where he had fixed his dwelling, a number of graves, the size of which appeared uncommonly small. This awakened his curiosity, and led him to a minute examination, which convinced him they were the remains of human beings much smaller than those of the present day. He seemed warranted in this conclusion, as well from the uniform appearance of the skeletons (the length of which in no case exceeds 4 feet,) as from the teeth which bore the evident marks of those belonging to adult persons. He communicated these facts to a gentleman of this place, who on Sunday last, together with two other gentlemen accompanied Drs. Walker and Grayson to the place of interment. They found as had been stated in a wood adjacent to the house, a great number of graves, situated on small tumuli or hillocks, raised about three feet above the surface; they examined several, the first of which by actual measurement was discovered to be only 23 inches in length. The grave was carefully cased on both sides, as well as at the head and foot with flat stones, in the bottom also a stone was fixed on which the body was lying, placed on the right side, with the head to the east. Time had completely destroyed all the soft parts of the body, as well as decomposed the bones, which, however, still preserved their relative situation.

The teeth, which were expected to furnish the best and perhaps only data to judge, were found in a state almost perfect, being defended by the enamel, which seems only to yield to chymical decomposition. To the astonishment of all, they proved to be the teeth of a being, who if it had not attained the age of puberty, had unquestionably arrived at that period of life, when the milk teeth yield to the second or permanent set. The molares and incisores were of the ordinary size of the second teeth. The jaw bone seemed to have its full complement, unless it was the dentis sapientis, or what is better understood by the wisdom teeth, which make their appearance from 18 to 22 or 3.

The next grave examined was on an adjacent mound, and measured 27 inches; it resembled in every respect the first, except that the top of it was covered with flat stones placed horizontally. Several others were opened, all of which present an uniform appearance, and none, although many were measured, proved to be in length more than 2 feet 2 or three inches. From these facts the mind is brought to the irresistable conclusion, that these are the remains of beings differing altogether from, and inferior in general size, to ourselves. For, is the subject first mentioned, we suppose it to be a being of the usual growth, the fact of its having attained the age of 7 or 8 years, as seems proven from the teeth, is directly opposite to and at war with the circumstance of its being only 23 inches long, the usual length of a child 8 or 10 months old, and justifies the conclusion, that, by nature, it was destined to be of inferior size.

As to the time that those bodies have been deposited, there is no clue by which to form any certain opinion. The bones have been thoroughly changed by time, nothing remaining but the lime or earthly particles of them, which can undergo no further change, and may as well be supposed to have been in this state five centuries as one.—It is certain that they have been there an immense length of time, from the large growth of timber on the mounds, and the roots of trees that had made their way through the graves. This subject certainly invites the attention of the learned and curious, and opens an ample field for investigation, at least to form some plausible conjecture of a race of beings who have inhabited our country at a period far beyond that of which tradition gives us any account.

TENN. NASHVILLE, NOV. 21.

Tribute of Respect.—A splendid ball was given to Gen. Jackson and staff, at the Nashville Inn, last evening, in honor of the late Chickasaw treaty.

COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON, DEC. 12.

THE MILITIA.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Senate, at its last session, requiring from the Department of War, statements of the strength and organization of the militia of the United States, and of the Militia Laws of the several states, a report has been transmitted to that body, by Mr. Secretary Calhoun, from the Adjutant General of the United States. We are sorry to find, from the report, that the returns are generally very defective, where returns are received, but that in some cases no returns at all have been received from the War Department; although letters were addressed, specially requesting returns to be made, and the request was made a second time to those who had failed to attend to it in the first instance. From Vermont, from Delaware, from Georgia, from Tennessee, from Indiana, from Mississippi, and from Michigan and Alabama territories, no returns have been received. From Maryland and South-Carolina, returns have been received of the Militia Laws, but not of the strength of the Militia; from Virginia the strength of the Militia. From Louisiana, Illinois and Missouri, the effective strength, but not the organization of the Militia, is returned. "Letters have been received, says the "Adjutant and Inspector General, from the "Adjutants General of South Carolina, Maryland, Mississippi, and Delaware, stating, "that it is not in their power to report the organization and strength of the Militia of "their states, conformably to the resolution. "The Adjutant General of Virginia reports, "that their Militia laws are so distributed "through the several acts of the Assembly, that a digest cannot readily be made."

From such defective materials, it is obvious that much valuable information cannot be gleaned. We have official evidence, indeed, that the Militia system is wretchedly defective; but that we knew too well before.

The returns made to the Department of War, loose as they are, exhibit the following result:

Massachusetts,	70,736
New Hampshire,	25,194
Rhode-Island,	8,350
Connecticut,	20,573
Vermont	No return
New-York,	112,386
New-Jersey,	85,164
Pennsylvania,	113,012
Delaware,	No return
Maryland,	No return
Virginia,	85,753
North-Carolina,	50,387
South-Carolina,	No return
Georgia,	No return
Kentucky,	58,745
Ohio,	61,988
Tennessee,	No return
Louisiana,	9,494
Indiana,	No return
Mississippi,	No return
Illinois,	2,143
Missouri Territory,	6,502
Michigan Territory,	No return
Alabama Territory,	No return

From such data as the above facts present, the Militia of the states from which the returns are wanting, may be estimated at 150,000; which, with the returns that are received, will make the total upwards of 800,000. We are quite sure, if the returns were as precise as they might be, that the numbers enrolled in the militia would be found considerably to exceed a million.

DEC. 15.

BANKRUPT LAW.

The sentiment, from all the most commercial parts of the Union, in favor of the establishment of an uniform system of Bankruptcy, is more unanimous than on any proposition we ever recollect to have seen submitted to the public. We last year, for that reason, and seeing no evil likely to result from it, inclined to wish for the passage of the proposed law on that subject. Subsequent reflection has confirmed our first impressions; and our readers will perhaps excuse us for briefly presenting a few of the arguments, by which the measure appears to be recommended to public favor.

The wise and patriotic framers of our constitution never intended to bestow either dangerous or useless powers upon Congress. When, therefore, we see, among the enumerated grants of power, one "to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," we may safely infer that this act of legislation was expected to be exercised, although the time and manner of doing it were left to the discretion of Congress. That the time is now arrived, when this power should be brought into operation, if it is ever to be used, can hardly be doubted. It must be considered as a dead letter; as expunged from the constitution, if it is now to slumber. The voice of the people, as we have before remarked, demand it from almost every section of the Union, roused at once by the necessities of the distressed debtor, and the just claims of the defrauded creditor. The rapid and unexpected diminution of our commerce on the restoration of peace to Europe, involved thousands of our enterprising citizens in ruin without fault on their part; the irregularity of our banking operations and the disordered state of our currency, have increased the list of distressed bankrupts, overwhelmed with debt, and incapable of making an effort to relieve themselves. These unfortunate men, if honest and unoffending, as many of them are, have a strong claim upon the humanity and protection of the government; and the country has no inconsiderable interest in their talents and industry.

When we look to the other side of this melancholy picture, and see the situation of the creditors of these debtors, the necessity of a Bankrupt law becomes more apparent and pressing—for it must always be remembered that the *interest and rights of the creditor* are the peculiar objects and care of a Bankrupt law. The advantages of the debtor are subservient to these, and may be said rather to result from them than to be primary objects. At present the rights of the creditor in the property of his debtor have no other protection than the insolvent laws of the different states.—As the provisions of these laws are as various and numerous as the states themselves, the creditor can never know what his rights are; and, if he lives out of the state of the debtor, his chance of obtaining any part of his estate is utterly hopeless; the creditors at hand, or some of them, have the legal means, which they seldom fail to employ, of appropriating every farthing to themselves. This certainly embarrasses the commerce between the different states, and renders it uncertain and unsafe; which it would not be under an uniform and universal system of Bankruptcy, known to every man, and protecting equally the rights of every creditor. The crying sin under the insolvent laws, and which they are entirely incapable of correcting, is the universal practice which, we are informed, now prevails, of debtors holding the absolute control and disposition of their effects; making their own terms with their creditors; giving what they please and to whom they please, and setting all justice in the distribution of their property at defiance—they will give you this much or that much, provided you will sign an absolute release; or provided you will let them retain this or that part of their estate, &c. In short, the creditor knowing that the whole game is in the hands of his debtor, generally takes whatever it may please him to give, and on such terms as he may choose to dictate. It may be safely asserted, that there is scarcely a case of insolvency where there is not some fraudulent assignment; some partial and unjust preference, and some abominable exclusion of perhaps the most honest and most needy creditors of the insolvent. If these preferences are made bona fide to creditors, it is yet unjust that they should receive all or a great part of their debts, while others equally meritorious get not a cent. But in truth, there is frequently in those cases, a secret understanding between the debtor and his favored creditor, that, when the storm is blown over, the former shall share in the profits of the fraud. The provisions of a Bankrupt law, will cut up all these connivances by the root, and put all the fair and honest creditors of an insolvent, upon an equal footing.

An idea prevails with some men, it appears to us a most mistaken one, that this law is prejudicial to the agriculturist; and gives privileges to the merchant which are denied to him. There is certainly no foundation for this objection; on the contrary the farmer will derive great and manifest advantages from the law, without being subjected to its restrictions and penalties, which to him would be insupportable and ruinous. In fact, he obtains all the rights and benefits secured to the creditor, with none of the disabilities and penalties imposed upon the debtor. The direct intercourse between the agriculturalist and the merchant is daily enlarging; and the latter is always the debtor of the former. If the merchant fails, and the farmer comes to the city to look after his effects, he now finds it swallowed up by assignments and judgments, given to more pressing or more favored creditors; and he must sit down with a total loss. Under the equal justice of a bankrupt law, this iniquitous juggling is prevented and punished, and every creditor receives a fair proportion of that property, on the faith of which he gave credit. At present, the farmer or planter might see his very barrels of flour and hogsheads of tobacco assigned to pay some endorser, whose only merit had been to lend his name to prop up the bankrupt, and enlarge the sphere of speculation and injustice.

But, it has been said, that under a bankrupt law, the unfortunate trader obtains an absolute exoneration from his debts, while the farmer must also surrender his property, and, nevertheless, be liable in his future estate, to the demands of his creditors. In the first place it may be answered, that, although the farmer may lose his crops by sales, for which he never received payments, yet it is but the loss of the labor of a year, and does not take from him his capital, his stock, his means of going on with his business, and maintaining his family. He has indeed suffered a loss, but he is not overwhelmed with debts to sweep away all that is left. The farmer, therefore, seldom requires any exoneration from debt, because his business is not carried on by credit and loans; and does not require that he should contract debts.—Indeed, the farmer, unless he imprudently becomes a speculator also, is seldom embarrassed with debt. But, to this objection, another answer may be urged. The farmer could not expect to have the exoneration given to debtors under a bankrupt law, without submitting to the terms and condition on which it is afforded. Would he then be willing, on committing any one of the specified acts of bankruptcy, (some of which might arise from a temporary difficulty, by no means denoting insolvency) to be

stopped in his business: to have his contracts vacated; his lands taken from him; his stock and farming implements seized and sold; himself and his family turned out doors to seek a dwelling where they might find it; his most secret transactions investigated, and himself exposed to severe penalties if the result does not prove satisfactory to his creditors? Yet, all this must the bankrupt submit to; and we ask, what farmer is desirous of belonging to this *privileged order of Bankrupts*, or of participating in their immunities on such conditions. The provisions of a Bankrupt law are peculiarly adapted to the nature of the business of trading men, and no other.

We would only add, that if the passage of the law into a great degree indifferent to certain parts of the country, where it will have but little operation; and is loudly called for—nay, earnestly implored, and imperiously necessary for other portions of our Union, it would seem that a fair and liberal spirit of compromise and mutual accommodation, would induce the gentlemen who represent these fortunate districts—for fortunate they certainly are—to indulge their brethren with a measure which they at least *believe* essential to their prosperity and happiness.—*Intelligencer.*

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, DEC. 17.

Steam Batteries.—The Navy Commissioners have agreed with Messrs. Robert M'Queen & Co. proprietors of the Columbian Foundery and Steam Engine Manufactory of this city, for the Engine and Machinery for a new steam Frigate, which government have authorised to be built under the law for the gradual increase of the navy. The model of the vessel they have had prepared, and which has been forwarded to the commissioners, is entirely different from the Fulton battery, and will possess all the qualities of ordinary ships of war.

Northern Canal.—The season for working on the Canal having closed, it may be gratifying to the public to learn, says the Albany Daily Advertiser of Saturday, that the operations have been successful, that the digging and excavating of the Canal, in its whole extent, from Fort Edward to Whitehall, with some trifling exceptions, have been completed; and that a doubt no longer remains, unless there should be a failure in some of the contractors in building and constructing the locks, and which is far from being anticipated, as much of the materials are already collected and prepared, this Canal will be finished, and a water communication opened between Lake Champlain and the Hudson river, before the close of another season.

DEC. 18.

Western Education Society.—An application will be made to the Legislature at their next session, for the incorporation of "The Western Education Society of the State of New-York." The object of this Society is the gratuitous education of indigent young men for the Gospel Ministry. The funds necessary for the complete attainment of the objects of the society, are one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The application is signed by six of the principal inhabitants of the county of Oneida—viz:—Thomas R. Gold, John Frost, Joseph Kirkland, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Jonas Platt, and Walter King.

DEC. 19.

It is reported that General Bernard, than whom there is not, probably, on such subjects, a more competent judge living, has given it as his judicial opinion, that Castle Clinton is so situated and built of such materials, that in no event could it be of any possible use. And the most respectable military men in this country have expressed nearly the same opinion. Gen. Scott, whose professional judgment is entitled to the highest respect, publicly declared, in his letter, that it was only to be regarded as a convenient place for quarters.—Whenever an enemy shall have approached the city near enough to compel us to rely upon Castle Clinton, it will be too late; *the city is lost.*

DEC. 21.

From the West Indies.—Captain Hanifen, from St. Barts, and St. Martins, informs us, that a privateer under Artigas' flag, had been seized and condemned at the latter place. Three of Brion's squadron were cruising off the port the latter part of November, under the command of Com. Jolly, who had captured several slave vessels. He fired several shot at Capt. Hanifen's vessel, while lying to.

MASS. BOSTON, DEC. 10.

Wyman, the youth who threw the stone which caused the death of Franklin Tuckey on one of our wharves some time since, has been tried on the charge of manslaughter, and found guilty.—We understand the punishment for this offence is imprisonment for three years, or for a less term, at the discretion of the Court. Wyman is about 17 years of age.

DEC. 15.

The trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital think themselves bound to make public the following noble devise for the support of this important charity.

Mr. Thomas Oliver, late of Boston, merchant, deceased, bequeathed his whole estate, real and personal, to the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, reserving the usufruct to his wife during her life, and excepting out of it two small legacies, both amounting to 500 dollars. His estate is estimated at $25,000. May there be found many, who, destitute of any near relative, will follow the example of this good Samaritan. The Hospital of Charlestown and Boston, will require at least 200,000 dolls. more than is now held by the Trustees to render them as useful as is desirable.

DEC. 16.

From India and St. Helena.—Capt. Smith, arrived at Newport from Calcutta, informs that the first division of an expedition bound to Ceylon, and consisting of 3000 troops, left Calcutta with him: and that he passed them off Saugor.—Others were to follow immediately. At St. Helena, Capt. S was informed by the British officers, that Bonaparte had not left his house for several months, but enjoyed good health; and treated the British officers with great indifference. Provisions were extremely scarce at St. Helena.

From Curracoa.—Capt. Bourne, from Curracoa, states, that accounts had reached there from Margaretta, that Lord Cochrane had arrived at Tortugas with a 64 gun-ship, a 32, two 20-gun ships, and a tender, supposed intended to join the Patriots—That Gregor M'Gregor was to sail after Cochrane, with 3000 men to join Bolivar, and that Ad. Brion was making preparations to attack Cumana. [*The chief part of this news, like most from the same quarter, is too ridiculous to need refutation. Lord Cochrane, it is known, long since embarked from France on board a merchant vessel for South-America.*]

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, December 23, 1818.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated Washington, Dec. 10.

The treaty between Great Britain and this country, mention of which has been made in the public gazettes, has not reached this place I learn, that by the treaty, an arrangement has been made respecting the fisheries on the B. North American Coast, leaving them to be enjoyed as they were under the treaty of '83 also respecting Columbia river establishment, which is to belong to the U. S and respecting the slaves carried off by British cruizers in the late war. It likewise provides for fixing the boundary on our north western frontier; and for continuation of the Commercial Convention of 1815, for the term of 10 years.—Our foreign relations, with the exception of dilatory, vacillating Spain, are now on the most friendly footing.

The National Intelligencer states, that the documents on Tuesday transmitted to Congress, consist of, first, the report of Judge Bland, one of the Commissioners sent by the Executive to South America, occupying nearly 300 closely written folio pages. The great length of this letter will prevent its immediate publication.

Secondly, a letter from Mr. J. R. Poinsett, of South-Carolina, to the Secretary of State, communicating, by request of the Executive, such information respecting South America and its affairs, as his long residence in those countries, and subsequent intelligence thereof, have enabled him to give. This letter is also very long, filling about 200 folio pages; and will also be precluded, by its length, from present publication.

Thirdly, of Correspondence between the Secretary of State and Don Luis de Onis, the Minister of Spain, from the 23d of March to the 30th of November last, occupying about 250 pages.

Fourthly, Correspondence between Mr. Erving, American Minister at the Court of Spain, and Don Jose Pizarro, Spanish Secretary of State, from the 5th of July to the 31st of August inclusive, filling more than 100 pages.

The two latter series of papers, intimately relating to topics of great interest to our country, we shall publish as soon as we can, and before they can be published elsewhere.

It would appear, from the call yesterday made by the House of Representatives on the President of the United States, that something is yet wanting, to complete the chain of information.

A very satisfactory statement from the Secretary of the Treasury, says the National Intelligencer of Thursday, was communicated to the Senate yesterday, on the subject of the collection of the revenue. The statement furnished a comparative view of the amount of revenue accruing on imports and tonnage in the two first quarters of the years 1817 and 1818—furnishing, in the language of the Secretary, presumptive evidence that the act of last session, supplementary to the collection laws, has had the happiest effects in the prevention of frauds on the revenue. The facts from which the conclusion is drawn, are that the duties secured during the latter period, (under the present act,) exceed those of the former period, nearly two millions of dollars; that this increase is exclusively confined to articles paying ad valorem duties; and that while the duties upon imports have greatly increased, the duty on the tonnage engaged in the importation of foreign merchandise has more considerably diminished.

We learn, says the Washington City Gazette of the 14th inst. that the General Post-Office Department is about to issue a circular to all postmasters directing them not to receive, in payment for postage, the notes of any bank that will not redeem its paper with specie, on demand. This is a strong indication that the government will persist in demanding specie of all banking institutions with which it has any intercourse; a refusal to comply will, of course, be considered an act of insolvency on the part of such institution.

The same paper states, that the congressional bank committee are expected to return to Washington city on Wednesday next, having completed the object of their mission to Philadelphia; and that the result of their labors will be laid before Congress forthwith.

From the Albany Register of the 15th inst.

Valuable improvement.—A few days since, we had occasion to call at the shop of Messrs. Van Vechten & Seymour, Blank Book Manufacturers and Fancy Binders, where we witnessed with much pleasure an improvement which cannot but be interesting to the merchant and mechanic. It was a machine which ruled *both sides of the sheet at once*, and with a rapidity and beauty truly astonishing. By means of this labor saving machine, (the inventor of which we do not recollect) paper can be ruled at about 75 per cent cheaper than heretofore. Those acquainted with the process of ruling for Blank books, can appreciate its value when we inform them that two lads in the shop have repeatedly faint lined a ream of paper on *both sides*, in *twelve minutes*. The gentlemen above mentioned have purchased from the patentee the exclusive use of the machine for this city and county.

By a census of the population of Missouri territory, taken in obedience to an act of Feb. 1st, 1817, it appears that the number of free white males in said territory is 19,218, exclusive of the Arkansas territory, from which there is no enumeration.

LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The schr. Plattsburg, Partlow, arrived at Baltimore, on Thursday, in 50 days from Buenos Ayres, and Capt. P. furnished the editors of the Baltimore Federal Gazette, with some papers, and a particular list of vessels, state of the country, etc. Affairs on the Oriental remained nearly in the same state as for the last six months. The Portuguese naval forces at Monte Video, consisted of one frigate, six sloops of war, and several small vessels.

Extract of a letter received at Monte Video from Buenos Ayres, dated Oct. 10, 1818.

"The Director announced last night at the Theatre, that the post from Mendoza which had been robbed on the road, brought news that Talcahuana had been evacuated by the Spanish, and was in possession of the Patriots. This is generally believed but wants confirmation. Capt. Sheriff, of the British frigate Andromache, writes that the viceroy of Lima had agreed with him to some arrangements, for opening that port to the English, but that the merchants had resisted, and have agreed to pay 750,000 dolls. quarterly; this they cannot comply with. There are letters from Lima, which speak in strong terms of the tottering power of the Spaniards. The negroes say their friend San Martin will soon be with them—Many of the rich old Spaniards are moving off. The Chili and Valparaiso squadron consist of nine vessels, well equipped, and were all ready to go against Talcahuana, so that if the foregoing news should not be true, there is every probability of their being able to take it; they then have only one point of attention, viz. to go direct to Lima. We are well pleased with the prospect of affairs in that quarter.

Extract from another letter, dated 10th Oct.

"Five days past arrived here a valuable Spanish ship, prize to the privateer Union, taken on her passage from Cadiz to Vera Cruz, laden with wine, oil, &c. A very late letter from a Spanish merchant in Lima, says, the Negroes here are becoming very unruly; all the wealthy families who could were embarking from Panama, and several individuals had shipped themselves, with gold and silver to the amount of two and a half millions of dollars, on board vessels bound to Cadiz."

Extract from the log-book of the Plattsburgh, on her passage from Buenos Ayres to Monte Video. 29th Aug. at 11, A. M. saw a ship on shore at Ensenda Spit, with signals of distress flying, came to and boarded her, she proved to be the Spanish ship Trinidad, Capt. Pedro Antonio Lorio, who with nine other transports sailed from Cadiz 1st of May, with 2,200 troops for Lima, under convoy of the frigate Isabella, stopped 8 days at the Canaries, and when in the lat. of 5, N. in a calm, this and another ship separated from the convoy; to the southward of the line, the troops on board this ship rose on their officers, killed the commander of the troops, Brandsen, two captains and two officers, in all eleven—gained the ship and brought her in here, where she ran ashore the night previous, with 250 souls on board.—Capt. Partlow afterwards learnt that the troops had been well received at Buenos Ayres, but that only 36 had joined the service; a serjeant had been promoted to a lieutenant, and was appointed to command them; who, it was reported, had been murdered by his own party, on his journey from Buenos Ayres to St. Jago.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Curracoa papers have been received at New-York, to the 23d November, and translations therefrom have been published in the Evening Post.

The revolutionary cruizers under Commodore Brion had captured a Dutch schooner, which was attempting to enter Laguira under convoy of a Dutch national brig. And a Dutch frigate had sailed from Curracoa, to co-operate with the brig in raising the blockade of the Spanish ports.

On the 22d Nov. the Dutch frigate had returned to port, having recaptured the above schooner. The cruizers which captured her, are L'Irresistable, 14 guns, Capt Daniels, and Buenos Ayres, 10 guns, carrying 100 men each, both fitted out at Baltimore.

In a Dutch brig, captured by the Insurgent brig Orono ke, Capt. Duval, were two Spanish officers, who on their arrival at Margaritta were immediately *executed*.

The American brig Washington, Captain Pratt, from Havana for Laguira, has been captured by the Revolutionary privateer Brutus, Capt. Jolly; sent to Margaritta, where the cargo was condemned as Spanish property, and freight allowed from New-York to Laguira.

Arrival of Lord Cochrane.—The Curracoa papers announce, that Admiral Brion had received a despatch announcing his arrival at Testigos, with four vessels, and that Sir Gregor M'Gregor sailed from England with him, with 3000 men, to join the Independents at Venezuela. That on the receipt of this news the guns were fired and the bells rung at Margaritta. That Lord C. is in a 44-gun ship, which was struck with lightning a few days previous to her arrival. That his Lordship was daily expected to arrive at Piropator; and it was anticipated that he and Brion would immediately make a descent on some part of the Main.—*Bost. Cent.*

CHOCTAW TREATY.

Fort Gibson, (Miss.) Nov. 4.

Our Commissioners to negociate with the Choctaw Indians for their Land, have returned without accomplishing their object. We have not yet been made acquainted with the particular causes of their failure; but from a variety of circumstances we are induced to believe, they may be found in a decided opposition to the measure, by the whites and half breeds in the [illegible] They [illegible] doubt think their wisest policy; and, indeed, viewing them as cultivators of the soil, and closely approximating to the habits of civilized life, we cannot blame them for wishing to remain where they are—we are persuaded, however, that the bulk of the nation are willing to sell—and if the government will pursue the right measures the time is not very distant. The fact is, we cannot do without the country, and must have it *at some price*. We are gratified to hear that the treaty is left open—that the Indians express the highest approbation of the liberal offers of the government, and will, no doubt, eventually accede to them.

Extract of a letter dated Bordeaux, Oct. 16

"Our crop of Wine has turned out very well this year, particularly the white; so that you may calculate upon Brandy coming down to 90 cents in the course of the winter. It is now at 100 cents per gallon, 4th proof. The harvest for bread stuff has been very small; beans, peas, rye, flour and rice will no doubt be in tolerable demand all this year. The best growths of claret has been sold higher than at any time within the last ten years. Freights are still dull for the U. States; but I hope our commerce will revive by means of the price of brandy and cargo claret, which has fallen very much."

The Philadelphia Democratic Press states, that Mr. Gallatin has written from Paris, to a friend in Pennsylvania, declaring his positive determination to return to the United States in the spring, and states that he contemplates retiring to his former residence, near New Geneva, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

From the Baltimore American, 18th inst.

New Governor—On Monday the election for Governor of the State of Maryland, took place in a joint ballot of both houses of the Legislature.—Charles Goldsborough, Esq. Federal, of Dorchester county, received 49 votes, Col. Frisby Tilghman, Rep. of Washington, 42.

The Hon JOHN GERDES, on the 6th inst. was elected Governor of the State of South-Carolina.

Married,

In Boston, Mr. DAVID BOUTELL, merchant of Cambridge, to Miss RUTH BALDWIN HUNTINGTON, of Boston.

Died,

In France, Madeline DUPEE, aged 100½ years. She had by her husband 22 sons, 19 of whom fell in the army.

At New-York, on Saturday last, REBECCA M. COIT, youngest daughter of Mr. Elisha Coit, aged 10 years and 4 months.

In this town, Mr. SAMUEL ANDRUS, aged 87 years.

☞ *The PEWS in the Episcopal Church, will be sold on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clk. at the Church.* Dec 23.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that in pursuance of the late grant of the Honorable General Assembly, converting the *Norwich Marine Insurance Company* into a *Fire Insurance Company*, the books of said Company will be opened for an additional subscription of Stock, until the 6th day of January, 1819, at the Store of *Col. Samuel Tyler*, in Norwich, and at the office of *Coddington Billings*, Esq. in New-London.

Norwich, Dec. 21st, 1818. 7—

LYMAN BREWER,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

Wholesale & Retail,

TWELVE hhds. 3d proof sweet flavored W. I. RUM,
9 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Bohea TEAS,
Gunpowder and Imperial do.
3 boxes Havanna brown SUGAR,
2 bbls. Muscovado do.
2 bbls. Havanna white do.
Lump and Loaf do.
3 bbls. fall and winter strained Lamp Oil,
Muscat and bloom Raisins, Dates,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Sherry, London par. Teneriffe, Cargo do. Colmanar, Malaga, } WINES,
Shaving Soap,
Bar Soap in boxes,
London Porter by the cask or single,
Claret Wine,
Starch, Cassia,
Naples Shaving Soap in pots,
Snuff,
Mould and Dipt Candles,
Ginger, Nutmegs, &c. &c.

Dec. 23. 7—

Old Sable Iron.

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent, has for sale, Russia Old Sable, English and Swede's Iron, flat, square and round—Blistered, German and Cast Steel—100 set Chaise, Waggon and Cart Boxes, at New-York foundery prices—Nail Plates and Nail Rods—Patent Cut Nails, Brads, Tacks and Spikes, of various sizes and the best quality.

Cash paid for

Dry Walnut Wood,

delivered at the Nail Manufactory.

Dec 9. 5—

FLOUR.

A FEW barrels of Southern Flour, of superior quality, FOR SALE BY LYMAN BREWER.

Dec. 23. 7—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 22d day of Dec. A. D. 1818—

Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

MOSES RUDE,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Ephraim Rude*, Ex'r. or be debarred recovery according to law—he giving notice in the *Norwich Courier* and on the sign-post in said Preston.

7 *Attest.* *HENRY STRONG, Clerk.*

WOOLLEN and Linen Girth, and Straining Webs.
Blue, green, crimson, and yellow Plushes
Princes cheek, and fancy Swanskins.
Plated Saddle Heads, Nails, and Moulding.
Plated, tinned, brass, and japanned Saddlery, and Harness Furniture.

Together with a full assortment of

Prime Hardware Goods,

recently imported, and all on sale, at reduced prices, by

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, Dec. 23, 1818. 7—

Registers for 1819.

JUST published, and for sale at *E. HUBBARD's* Book-Store, per groce, dozen, or single,

THE CONNECTICUT REGISTER

AND

UNITED STATES CALENDAR,

for 1819.

Compiled under the inspection of the Secretary of the State of Connecticut.

In addition to what is usually published in the Register, may be found the *NEW CONSTITUTION* of Connecticut. *Dec. 23.*

Registers for 1819.

JUST received and for sale at *T. ROBINSON's* Book-Store, Chelsea,

THE CONNECTICUT REGISTER

AND

UNITED STATES CALENDAR,

for 1819,

containing the *New Constitution* of Connecticut.

Dec. 23. 7—

Oil, Plaster, etc.

6 bbls. Sperm. Oil,
20 tons Plaster Paris,
Southern Flour per bbl.
Lubec Herring per box,
Pickled Codfish per bbl.
1000 papers Lamp Black,

FOR SALE BY C. TYLER & CO.

Dec. 23. 7—

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the *Norwich and Preston Bridge Company*, are hereby warned to meet at Kinney's Hotel in Chelsea, on Monday the 11th day of January, 1819, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of choosing officers for the ensuing year, and transacting any other business that may fairly offer.

By order of the President and Directors.

ROGER HUNTINGTON, *Clerk.*

Norwich, Dec. 11, 1818. 7—

A Farm to let,

CONTAINING one hundred and thirty acres, with a good *House and Barn*, and other out houses thereon, well proportioned with mowing, plowland and pasturing, is good for grain and grass, will keep about 10 or 12 head of cattle, with sheep, &c.—with wood and water convenient.

ALSO,

Another tenement House,

Nearly new, with 10 acres of LAND, consisting of plowland, mowing and pasturing, with fire-wood for the family.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living near the premises.

MOSES TYLER.

Griswold, Dec. 23, 1818. 7-6w—

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 29th ult. an indented apprentice, named

ROBERT FINNE,

20 years of age, light complexion, stout built, and is a Cabinet and Chair Maker, in part. Whoever will return said boy to the subscriber, in Plainfield, shall be entitled to the above reward. All persons are forbid harboring, employing or trusting said boy, on my account.

WM. E. ROBINSON.

Plainfield, Dec. 18, 1818. 7—

ONE or two Journeymen *CABINET MAKERS*, may find steady employ and good wages, by applying soon to the subscriber. WM. E. ROBINSON.

Plainfield, Dec. 18, 1818. 7—

NOTICE.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, having appointed the subscribers commissioners on the estate of

Mr. JOHN T. MOTT,

late of Preston, deceased, and having allowed six months from the first publication of this notice for the exhibition of claims against said estate—All persons interested are hereby notified that we shall meet at the dwelling-house of Mr. *William Brown*, in said Preston, on the first Mondays of March, April and June next, to receive, examine and allow claims against said estate.

CHARLES P. HUNTINGTON, GEORGE PERKINS, } *Com'rs.*

Norwich, Dec. 23, 1818. 7—

POETRY.

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

STANZAS.

"This world is all a fleeting show."

THERE is an hour of peaceful rest,
To mourning wand'rer given;
There is a tear for souls distrest,
A balm for every wounded breast—
'Tis found above—in heaven.

There is a soft, a downy bed,
'Tis fair as breath of even;
A couch for weary mortals spread,
Where they may rest the aching head,
And find repose in heaven.

There is a home for weeping souls,
By sin and sorrow driv'n;
When tost on life's tempestuous shoals,
When storms arise and ocean rolls,
And all is dread—but heaven!

There faith lifts up the tearful eye,
The heart with anguish riven;
And views the tempest passing by,
The evening shadows quickly fly,
And all serene—in heaven.

There fragrant flowers immortal bloom,
And joys supreme are given;
There rays divine disperse the gloom,
Beyond the confines of the tomb,
Appears the dawn of heaven!

FROM THE UNION.

Impromptu, on viewing Mr. Williams's anatomical preparation in wax.

HE came—the proud, insulting Atheist came!
Behold the figure formed in human mould:
Wore then his cheek the deepening tinge of shame,
As to his view the nicer parts unfold.

'Twas not the blush which modest virtue wears,
(That o'er his pallid cheek unbidden stole)
When to its gaze the careful Artist bares
The habitation of the human soul!

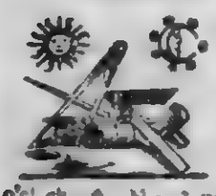
No—'twas the conscious folly of a thought
To doubt th' existence of a power supreme;
That "*chance*" alone the wond'rous structure wrought,
That soul and body were alike a dream!

Go, then, proud infidel! whoe'er thou art—
The dread machinery of MAN survey!
Conviction cannot fail to reach thy heart,
And impious doubtings flee, like mist, away.

BOSTON BARD.

☞ SUBSCRIBERS for Miss *Sterry's* EFFUSIONS, living in Norwich and the adjacent towns, will receive their books by applying to WM. BELCHER.
Norwich, December 8, 1818 5—

Masonic Notice.



A SPECIAL convocation of *Franklin Chapter, No 4.* will be held at Masonic Hall, on Monday the 28th of Dec 1818, at 9 o'clock, A. M.—A general and punctual attendance is requested

By order of the M. E. H. P.
J. KINGSLEY *Sec. F. C. R. A. M*
Norwich, Dec 16, 1818 6—

NOTICE.

THE accounts and notes of Messrs. *Aspenwall & Mathewson*, are in the hands of *George Perkins*, Attorney, for collection. All persons indebted to said firm must call and make immediate payment, if they would prevent cost.

GEORGE PERKINS.
Dec. 9. 5—

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*
Hartford Dec 17, 1818. 7—

Flax-Seed.

Joseph H. Strong,

WILL pay an uncommonly high price for FLAX-SEED, if delivered immediately.

Who has for sale,

FLAX-SEED OIL.

Norwich, Oct. 7. 48—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 7th day of Dec. A. D 1818—
Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of
Mr. SAMUEL LEONARD,
late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mrs. *Elizabeth Leonard*, and Messrs. *Nathan Stanton* and *Samuel Leonard*, Ex'rs. or be debarred a recovery according to law—they giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Griswold.

5 *Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.*

John Lathrop,

HAS RECEIVED AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

OLD Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua, New-England and Cherry } RUM,
French, Spanish and Cider } BRANDY,
Holland Gin,
Country do.
Old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Dry Lisbon, L. P. Teneriffe, L. P. Sherry, Colmenar, Malaga and Port } WINES,
Lemon, Clove, Orange, Peppermint, Anniseed and Life of Man } CORDIALS,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS,
Citron, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves,
Allspice, Ginger, Pepper,
Pepper Sauce, Cayenne Pepper,
Mustard,
Box and cask Raisins, Figs, Filberts,
Pearlash, Starch,
Loaf, Lump, White Havanna & Muscovado, } SUGARS,
Logwood, Nicaragua, Red Wood,
Fustic, Camwood, Allum,
Maccuboy and Scotch Snuff,
Spanish and American Segars,
Plug and Cut Tobacco, Pipes,
Powder and Shot,
Molasses,
4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, and 20d, Cut Nails,
8d, 10d, and 20d, Wrought do.
Tacks and Brads.
Hard Ware, Hollow Ware,
Winter, Fall and Summer Oil,
Baltimore, Richmond and N. York Flour,
Buck Wheat Flour,
Coffee, Chocolate,
Common and brass finished Bellows,
Brushes, a variety,
Lee's Liquid Blacking,
Black Ball, Pomatum,
Bed Cords, Cod Lines,
Demijohns from ½ to 4 gallons each,
Indigo, Hops, Sage, Honey,
Turks-Island Salt, Cod-fish,
Candle Wick, Candles, &c. &c.

Norwich, Dec. 9, 1818. 5—

G. & C. Kinney,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK A NEW SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING OF

OLD Cognac, Spanish & Jersey Apple } BRANDY,
Old Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua and N. England } RUM, per bbl. or less,
Holland, Pierpont's old and Country } GIN,
New-Orleans and West-India } MOLASSES,
Old Madeira, Sicily do. Teneriffe, Port, Malaga, Currant & other } WINES, of superior qualities,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Souchong } TEAS,
White Havana, New-Orleans, Muscovado and India } SUGARS,
Southern Flour, per bbl.
Coffee per bag,
Scotch Snuff per bladder,
Tobacco per keg,
4d, 8d, and 10d Cut Nails,
Ginger, Pepper,
Allspice, Cassia,
Raisins, Figs,
Powder and Shot,
Carolina Potatoes,

And many other articles, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Most all country produce taken in exchange for any of the above articles.

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the above firm, whose accounts have remained unsettled for more than six months, will save cost by having them balanced before the 15th of Dec next.

Norwich, Nov. 25, 1818. 5—

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have entered into Co-partnership in the

Stone Cutting Business,

at Norwich, in its various branches, and have constantly for sale Marble and common Stone for *Grave Stones, Jambs, Hearths, &c.*

CHESTER KIMBALL.
CHESTER KIMBALL, Jr.
Norwich, Dec. 4, 1818. 5—

CHARLES COIT,

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK A NEW SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

Of a superior quality,

Which he is selling very low—among which are the following articles:

OLD Spirit, Cognac Brandy, Holland and Country Gin,
St. Croix, West-India and New-England Rum,
Cider Brandy, very good,
S. Madeira, Dry Lisbon, Teneriffe & Malaga } WINES,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS, fresh and good,
Loaf Sugar,
St. Croix and Muscovado do.
Molasses, superior quality,
Box Raisins, fresh,
Smyrna do.
Coffee, Chocolate, Rice,
Allspice, Pepper, Ginger,
Nutmegs, Cassia, Starch,
Salt Petre, Pearlash,
Bar and Windsor Soap,
Cavendish Tobacco,
Large and small paper do.
Maccauboy Snuff,
Candles, Brooms, Bedcords,
Hair and Wire Sieves,
Wheat and Rye Flour per bbl.
Codfish, Eastern Salt,
3 bbls. Glauber Salts,
Vinegar, Shoes, Black Ball,
An assortment red Earthen and Stone Ware,
2 tons Horse Shoe Moulds, very low,
Window Glass,
Shovels, Axes,
Whips and Lashes,
A few barrels Cider,
All kinds Country Produce, &c. &c.

The above articles are warranted to be of a superior quality, and will be sold cheap. Those calculating to pay cash, or barter Produce for Groceries, will do well to call and examine for themselves.

WANTED,

White Beans,
A few bushels Walnuts and Chesnuts, that are good.

Norwich, Nov. 24, 1818. 8tf—

RUM, MOLASSES, TEAS, &c.

16 hhds. Jamaica, Antigua, Demarara and Tobago Rum,
7 hhds. Molasses,
14 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas,
8 pipes Brandy and Wine,
1 hhd. and 10 bbls Cider Brandy,
2 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
23 tons Nova-Scotia Plaster,
19 boxes Soap and Candles,
20 boxes Hull's improved Shaving Soap,
10 kegs Tobacco,
6 kegs Ginger,
800 wt. Pepper and Pimento,
Lump Sugar, Cassia,
Maccaboy Snuff,
Lorillard's Scotch do.

The above will be sold at a small advance from cost, for cash or short credit, at the Store of

E. COIT & CO.
Norwich, Dec. 9, 1818. 5—

New Music.

For sale by THOMAS ROBINSON, by the doz. or single.

TEMPLI CARMINA—Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music. Sixth edition, improved and enlarged.

RECOMMENDATION.

To the compilers and publishers of the Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music.

Gentlemen—The Trustees of the Handel and Haydn Society, having seen the work entitled "Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music," could not refrain from expressing the satisfaction they derived from the examination of its pages. For beauty of style, justness of adaptation and correctness of harmony, it is equalled by few, if any, and excelled by none, of which they have any knowledge. Much praise is due to the compilers for their great research and superior taste, and to the publishers for its handsome execution. The Trustees hope that its circulation may be as extensive as its merits. I am, gentlemen, with much respect, your obedient servant,

M. S. PARKER, *Secretary.*

By order of the Board of Trustees of the Handel and Haydn Society.

Dec. 8. 5—

NOTICE.

THE creditors of *ELISHA P. PHILLIPS*, of Voluntown, are hereby notified, that the subscribers will meet at the office of *Joseph Eaton*, in Plainfield, in Windham county, on the first Mondays of March, April and May, 1819, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to receive and adjust the claims against the said *Elisha P. Phillips*, who hath been adjudged an Insolvent Debtor.

Dated at Plainfield, this 10th day of October, 1818.

JOSEPH EATON, } *Com'rs.*
6 *CALVIN HEBARD,* }

LANE's PORTABLE, OPEN,

PATENT STOVE.

THE Subscriber having purchased the privilege of manufacturing and vending LANE'S PATENT STOVES, offers them for sale, with sanguine hopes of meeting with encouragement from a generous public. Many gentlemen of genius and science, from experiment and observation, have decidedly given their approbation in their favor, as preferable to any before offered to the public, for warming rooms with the least quantity of fuel. They are exceedingly well calculated for dwelling rooms, bed rooms, nurseries, stores, counting houses, offices, &c. &c. with all the advantages of a close stove to kindle the fire, and when open the fuel consumes moderately, and furnishes an agreeable warmth to the room, having none of the disagreeable effects of the close stove. This stove is calculated for either wood or coal, (having grates)—it may be placed where any other stove may be put, but is particularly intended to be placed to any fire-place in a room, store, &c. the pipe passing into the chimney through a fire-board or brick work, under the mantle (the closure to be as close as possible.) The stove, standing on legs affixed permanently to the stove, and by handles also affixed to the stove, may be removed from room to room in a few minutes, with the pipe, which is also affixed secure to the stove. The larger stoves, although open, are well calculated for cooking, &c. ELIJAH KELLOGG.

N. B. The stoves are for sale at the Stove Ware Room of the subscriber in Elizabeth-Town, and at the Store of CORNELL & NOSTRAND, 289 Pearl-Street, corner of Fulton-Street, New-York.

Elizabeth-Town, September 17, 1817.

Having used one of Mr. A. Lane's Patent Stoves during the winter, I am pleased with it on many accounts; for, when ornamented with brass, they form an agreeable piece of furniture, & have not that gloomy appearance with which the common stoves meet the eye; and carrying smoke so well with the door open, after the fire is kindled, they do not cause such painful sensations in the head as many other kinds of stoves do when fixed out of the fire-place; and although I am persuaded they do not consume more than one half the quantity of wood which is necessary in a common fire-place, yet they diffuse an agreeable warmth throughout the whole room, and their safety from communicating fire, greatly, in my opinion, enhances their value and recommends their use. In order to this safety, the inside of the fire-boards (if such are used) should be covered with two coats of thick white-wash, made of lime.

Rev. THOMAS MORRELL.

The subscriber most cheerfully acquiesces in the above recommendation of Lane's Patent Stoves, and feels a confidence that they who make a fair trial of them will be pleased with them.

Rev. JOHN M'DOWELL.

The subscribers having used Lane's Patent Stoves during the last winter, are well pleased with their utility as calculated to warm the room with less fuel than any with which we are acquainted, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by the Rev. T. Morrell and J. M'Dowell.

ELIHU BRITTIN,
DAVID MEEKER,
OLIVER HATFIELD,
JEREMIAH BALLARD, Esq.
J. BOYD,
W. R. WILLIAMSON, Esq.
WILLIAM SHUTE,
ISAAC CRANE,
E. HALL.

Elizabeth-Town, Sept. 24, 1817.

An assortment of the above Stoves have just been received, and are now ready for sale at the New-York prices, by

Trumbull & Breed.

They have also for sale a few Patent

Corn Shelling Machines,

a new and excellent article for Farmers, and well worth their attention.

Norwich, Dec 7, 1818. 5—

Almanacks.

ISAIAH Thomas, Jr's town and country Almanack, or complete Farmer's Calendar, for 1819, containing a great variety of matter, curious, useful and entertaining.

The Farmer's Almanack, calculated on a new and improved plan, for the year of our Lord 1819, containing a variety of new, useful and entertaining matter. By Robert B. Thomas. 12½ cents single, 87½ per doz. $9 per groce.

The New-England Almanack, for the year of our Lord Christ, 1819. By Nathan Daboll.—For sale at THOMAS ROBINSON's Book-Store.

Chelsea, Dec. 8. 5—

WANTED,

THREE hundred cords of Chesnut or Oak WOOD, to be delivered at the Lime Rock in North-Stonington, by the first day of April next, for which cash will be given on delivery. Persons wishing to contract may apply to CHESTER SMITH, Esq. in North-Stonington, or to the subscriber.

JOSEPH L. COIT.
Griswold, Dec. 1, 1818. 4-2m—

Probate Office, Windham District. Windham, Dec. 8, 1818.

THIS court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate to *Samuel Williams, and Salmon L. Williams*, Adm'rs. on said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

6 *Attest. Henry Huntington, Clerk.*

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale at B. HUBBARD's Book-Store, Shetucket-street,

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF CONNECTICUT, Civil and Ecclesiastical, from the emigration of its first planters, from England, in the year 1630, to the year 1764; and to the close of the Indian Wars. In two vols. By Benjamin Trumbull, D. D. With an Appendix, containing the original Patent of New-England never before published in America. Price $6,50.

The EMIGRANT's GUIDE to the western and south-western States and Territories, comprising a Geographical and Statistical description of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio;—the Territories of Alabama, Missouri, Illinois and Michigan, and the western parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania and New-York. With a complete list of the Road and River Routes, west of the Alegbany Mountains, and the connecting roads from New-York, Philadelphia and Washington City, to New-Orleans, St. Louis and Pittsburg. The whole comprising a more comprehensive account of the soil, productions, climate, and present state of improvement of the regions described, than any work hitherto published. Accompanied by a MAP of the United States, including Louisiana, projected and engraved expressly for the work. By Wm. Darby. Price $3.

The NAVAL TEMPLE, containing a complete history of the battles fought by the Navy of the United States, from its establishment in 1794, to the present time, including the wars with France, and with Tripoli, the late war with Great-Britain, and with Algiers. With elegant engravings, representing battles, &c. Price $3.

Dec. 2.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber has taken the *BLACKSMITH's SHOP* of Capt. *Augustus Lathrop*, late in the occupancy of Captain *Thomas Miller*, near the Rev. Doct. *Strong*'s meeting-house, where all the various branches of the trade will be carried on, and work executed in the best manner, with dispatch and punctuality. All persons indebted, whose accounts are more than four months standing, for work done by me at my shop at Bean-Hill, are requested to call and give their notes, or make payment for the same.

WILLIAM LEE.
Norwich, Oct. 2, 1818. 48—

To Let,

A CONVENIENT STORE, in a good stand for business, with part of an elegant *Dwelling-House*, for accommodation of a small family, or the Clerk may have board in said House. The subscriber has a Cotton Factory now in operation, where weaving may be had without cost of transportation, or the tenant may be a partner in running said Factory if he chooses. For information enquire at the premises.

PELEG FRY.
Griswold, Dec. 5, 1818. 5—

For Sale,

A HOUSE and SHOP late in the occupancy of Messrs. *Hart & Armstrong*, (gold and silver smiths and watch makers,) situated in the first society in Norwich, a few rods west of Doct. *Strong*'s meeting-house; together with a good *Garden*, of about ½ acre.—It is well calculated for a merchant or mechanic.

If not sold previous to the 1st March next, it will then be sold at Auction.

For particulars enquire of JOHN ARMSTRONG, of Lebanon, or WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, of Columbia.

Dec. 16. 6-3w—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

CONTAINING about 130 acres, about two miles from Montville meeting-house, and one mile from the Baptist meeting-house, Bozrah, at present occupied by Mr. *Hamilton*—being an excellent grazing Farm, and well worth the attention of an enterprizing farmer.

Terms of payment easy.

For further particulars enquire of
WM. W. HAUGHTON.
Montville, Dec. 2, 1818. 4-9w—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 8th day of Dec. A. D. 1818—
Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of
Mr. ELKANAH FANNING,
late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mrs. Esther Fanning*, and *Jonah Witter, Esq.* Adm'rs. or be debarred a recovery according to law—they giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Preston.

Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. 6—

A steady, faithful Man,

IS wanted, *immediately*, to distribute the Courier on an eastern route.

Dec. 16.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1818. *NORWICH*, (Conn.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [Vol. XXIII. No. 8.]

NEW GOODS.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received an extensive assortment of fresh imported

Dry Goods,

adapted to the present season, selected with great care for quality and cheapness; among them will be found, in part, as follows, viz.:—

A very large assortment of Broadcloths and Cassimeres, of almost every colour and quality,—
Flannels. Rose Blankets,
Figured Salisbury Flannels,
Levantine, Florence, Italian and India Lustrings,
Superfine and low priced Ladies' Broadcloths,
An elegant assortment of Plush, Merino and Velvet Trimmings, for Ladies' great coats and pelisses,
Black, cinnamon, brown, crimson, scarlet and blue Silk and Tabby Velvets,
Merino, Cassimere, Canton Crape, Silk and Cotton Shawls,
Worsted, Lamb's Wool, Cotton and Silk Stockings,
A large assortment of Vesting,
Bombazetts, Scotch Plaid,
Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
India Cottons,
White and col'd Cambrics,
Furniture and other Dimoties,
Furniture Calicoes,
Green Worsted Cords and Tassels,
Furniture Fringe,
Indispensible Clasps,
Gilt chain and Glass Buttons,
Silk and Cotton Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Madrass do.
A large assortment gentlemen's and ladies' Beaver, Kid, Silk and Angola Gloves,
Men's Cravats,
Black, brown and white Plumes,
Ladies' Beaver Hats,
Shell Combs, &c. &c.

Norwich, Dec. 8, 1818. 5—

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE on sale, of recent purchases, a very large assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which they will sell at very low prices, for Cash.

Among them are,

Extra superfine black, blue, brown, green, bronze, and mixt West of England Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
Middling and low priced do.
Coatings, Flannels, Blankets,
Bombazetts, Bombazine, Rattinetts,
Shirtings, Sheetings,
Ginghams, Calicoes,
Levantine and Florence Silks,
Dimoties, Shawls, Crapes,
Handkerchiefs, Hosiery,
Muslins,
Devonshire Kerseys,
Merino and Fur Trimmings,
Gloves,
Linens, Vestings, Stockinets,
Diapers, Buttons,
Carpetings, Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Cambrics, &c. &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,

A handsome assortment of

FANCY GOODS.

ALSO,

Boston and N. York Shoes.

Nov. 23. 3—

NATH'L. GILBERT,

HAS FOR SALE,

SUPERFINE FLOUR, per bbl.
Rye do. do.
Buck Wheat do. do.
New-Haven Crackers, do. or less quantity,
Cider Brandy do.
Sugar do.
Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas,
Rum,
Molasses,
Salt,
Lamp Oil, &c. &c. &c.

Norwich, Dec. 14, 1818. 6—

Twine.

200 lb. India Twine,
300 lb. Flax do.

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.

Dec. 16. 6—

ON CONSIGNMENT.

2 hhds. sweet flavored W. I. Rum,
8 bbl. Oranges in good order,

FOR SALE BY JED. HUNTINGTON.

Dec. 16. 6-3w—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

at very low prices for Cash.

AMONG THEM ARE—

A large assortment of plain, twill'd and stripe Bombazetts,
Crape, Cassimere and Cotton 8-4 Shawls,
Super. and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Flannels, Blankets, Rattinetts,
Calicoes, Ginghams, Cambrics,
Fine Book and other Muslins,
Plush and Inserting Trimmings,
Thread Laces,
Canton Crapes,
Plain and Corded Silk Velvets,
Super. black Beaver and Kid Gloves,
Black and white Silk Gloves and Hose,
Angola and Worsted Hosiery,
Russia Sheetings, Irish Linens,
Cotton Shirtings, &c. &c. &c.

Oct. 27. 51—

WOOLLEN and Linen Girth, and Straining Webs.
Blue, green, crimson, and yellow Plushes.
Princes check, and fancy Swanskins.
Plated Saddle Heads, Nails, and Moulding.
Plated, tinned, brass, and japanned Saddlery, and Harness Furniture.

Together with a full assortment of

Prime Hardware Goods,

recently imported, and all on sale, at reduced prices, by

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, Dec. 23, 1818. 7—

Silk and Cotton Velvets.

BLACK, blue, brown, green and crimson Silk Velvets,
The same assortment of fine Tabby do.
Plush, Merino & Lama Trimmings,
Black and slate Worsted Hose,

Just received and for sale by

F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

Who have likewise on sale,

Levantine Silks, from 5s. per yd. upwards,
Florence do. 3s6 do.
Large assortment Rose Blankets, from 7 to 12-4 square,
Cassimere, Merino, Fur, Silk and Cotton Shawls.

Dec. 16. 6—

G. Buckingham & Co.

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A NEW SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

Among them will be found as follows, viz.

BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Flannels, Rose Blankets, Coatings, Bombazetts, &c. &c.

With a large assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

all which they are enabled to sell very cheap.

ALSO,

A large assortment of

Ladies Boston Shoes.

Norwich, Dec. 15, 1818. 6—

More New Publications.

JUST received and for sale at *R. HUBBARD'S* Book-Store, Shetucket-street—

The Identity of Junius with a distinguished living character established. Including the supplement, consisting of facsimiles of hand-writing and other illustrations.

Journal of a visit to South-Africa, in 1815 and 1816. With some account of the Missionary settlements of the United Brethren, near the Cape of Good Hope. By the Rev. C. I. Latrobe.

Memoirs of Mrs. Harriet Newell, wife of the Rev. Samuel Newell, Missionary to India—a new edition.

Moral Tales, by Maria Edgeworth.

Sophia: or the Dangerous Indiscretion: A Tale, founded on facts.

Dec. 16.

Stone Lime.

DEXTER's best Stone Lime, just received and for sale by the cask, by

Nov. 11. JOHN LATHROP.

Joseph Breed,

WILL pay cash for 200 White Oak GIN BARRELS.

Dec. 9. 5—

FLOUR.

A FEW barrels of Southern Flour, of superior quality, FOR SALE BY LYMAN BREWER.

Dec. 28. 7—

LYMAN BREWER,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

Wholesale & Retail,

TWELVE hhds. 3d proof sweet flavored W. I. RUM,
9 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Bohea TEAS,
Gunpowder and Imperial do.
8 boxes Havanna brown SUGAR,
2 bbls. Muscovado do.
3 bbls. Havanna white do.
Lump and Loaf do.
3 bbls. fall and winter strained Lamp Oil,
Muscat and bloom Raisins, Dates,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Sherry, London par. Teneriffe, Cargo do. Colmanar, Malaga, } WINES,
Shaving Soap,
Bar Soap in boxes,
London Porter by the cask or single,
Claret Wine,
Starch, Cassia,
Naples Shaving Soap in pots,
Snuff,
Mould and Dipt Candles,
Ginger, Nutmegs, &c. &c.

Dec. 23. 7—

G. & C. Kinney,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK A NEW SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING OF

Old Cognac, Spanish & Jersey Apple } BRANDY,
Old Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua and N. England } RUM, per bbl. or less,
Holland, Pierpont's old and Country } GIN,
New-Orleans and West-India } MOLASSES,
Old Madeira, Sicily do. Teneriffe, Port, Malaga, Currant & other } WINES, of superior qualities,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Souchong } TEAS,
White Havana, New-Orleans, Muscovado and India } SUGARS,
Southern Flour, per bbl.
Coffee per bag,
Scotch Snuff per bladder,
Tobacco per keg,
4d, 8d, and 10d Cut Nails,
Ginger, Pepper,
Allspice, Cassia,
Raisins, Figs,
Powder and Shot,
Carolina Potatoes,

And many other articles, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Most all country produce taken in exchange for any of the above articles.

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the above firm, whose accounts have remained unsettled for more than six months, will save cost by having them balanced before the 15th of Dec. next.

Norwich, Nov. 25, 1818. 3—

Oil, Plaster, etc.

6 bbls. Sperm. Oil.
20 tons Plaster Paris,
Southern Flour per bbl.
Lubec Herring per box,
Pickled Codfish per bbl.
1000 papers Lamp Black,

FOR SALE BY C. TYLER & CO.

Dec. 23. 7—

IMPROVED

Franklin Parlour & Cooking Stoves.

WILSON'S

IMPROVED Franklin Parlour & Cooking STOVES, of various patterns, for sale at the New-York price, by

LYMAN BREWER.

Sept. 30. 47—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

He will pay the same price for weaving as the Factories.

HARVEY MORGAN.

Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31tf—

Wanted Immediately,

A quantity of Junk.

Dec. 2. R. HUBBARD.

NEW GOODS.

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass and Earthen WARE,

Looking Glasses and Tea Trays,

recently received and for sale at low prices and on accommodating terms, by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Who have also for sale, at their Store and at the Pottery, a constant supply of

STONE WARE.

Norwich, Oct. 28, 1818. 51—

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

Joseph Breed,

SUPERFINE Foreign and Domestic Broadcloths,
Common and low priced Cloths,
Pelisse Cloths, Cassimeres,
Sattinetts, Stockinetts,
Flannels, Coatings, Blankets,
Figured Salisbury Flannel,
A large assortment Bombazetts,
Rattinetts,
Colerain and steam-loom Shirtings,
White and coloured Cambrics,
Sarsnet and Linen Cambrics,
Jackonet, Mulmul and Seeded Muslins,
Cassimere and Cotton Shawls,
Bandanna and Flag Silk Handkerchiefs,
Sistersoy and black Barcelona Hdkfs.
50 doz. Cotton Flag, Bandanna and Madrass Handkerchiefs,
Jackonet and Cambric Cravats,
160 ps. Calicoes,
Carlisle and Cambric Ginghams,
Deer Skin Gloves and Mittens,
Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Silk and Cotton Hose,
Hat Linings, Banding, Binding, Buckles,
Boot Cord and Webbing,
Russia Sheeting and Diaper,
Dowlass, Estopillas,
Dutch and Irish Linens,
300 pieces Ribbons,
India Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Florence and Levantine Silks,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Oil Cloths, Hat Cases, Coach Laces,
Oil Cloth Chaise Carpetings,
Vestings, Crapes, Millinets,
Dimoties, Humhums,
Domestic Shirtings, Sheetings, Ginghams, Checks, Stripes, Tickings and Diapers,
Knitting, Weaving and Wick Yarn, &c.

Hardware.

10 tons Iron Hollow Ware,
Cooking Stoves,
200 setts Cart and Waggon Boxes,
English and American Window Glass, of all sizes, from 6 by 8 to 16 by 22,
Russia, Swede's and English, flat, square and round Iron, Sheet Iron,
Nail Plates, Nail and Spike Rods,
Plough Shares and Share Moulds,
English blistered, and Crawley, American blistered, German, Swede's and Cast Steel, Sheet Lead, Shot,
Sad Irons, English and Am. Shovels,
Brass and Brass-head Andirons and Shovel and Tongs,
Cut and Wrought Nails, Tacks & Brads,
200 doz. Knives and Forks,
100 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives,
Razors, Scissors, Shears & Sheep Shears,
Butts, Screws, H and HL Hinges,
Shoe Knives, Rasps, Awls, Tacks, Hammers, Pincers, &c.
Clock Balls and Capitols,
Commode Knobs, Handles & Escutcheons,
Brass, plated, japann'd and iron Candlesticks,
Tea Trays and Waiters, Snuffers and Trays,
Slates, Ink Stands, Ink Powder,
Hand Saws, Files,
Screw Augurs, Brushes,
Norfolk and Bright Thumb Latches,
Stock, pad, cupboard, chest, trunk, draw and clock case Locks,
Morocco Pocket Books and Purses,
Elastick and Wire Knitting Pins,
400 gruce Buttons, Skates,
Shaving Soap, Boxes and Brushes,
Gilt and Mahogany frame Looking Glasses,
Sand Paper, Scale Beams, Whips,
Trace Chains, &c. &c.

Groceries.

Cognac and Apple Brandy,
Old Spirit, W. I. and N. E. Rum,
Cold Spring Gin, Molasses,
Lump, Muscovado, Havana and East-India Sugar,
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Tea,
Pepper, Pimento, Ginger, Nutmegs,
Coffee, Chocolate, Cassia,
Soap and Candles,
Turks-Island Salt, Salt Petre,
Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Dec. 9. 5—

Counting-House ALMANACK, for 1819.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
January							1
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
February		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
March		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
April					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
May							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
June			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
July					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
August	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
September				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
October						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
November	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
December				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE LONDON BAPTIST MAGAZINE.

A WORD TO SINGERS.

HAVING been lately on a visit to Norwich, I was pained to find the Psalmody of the congregation carried on in a very slovenly and improper manner. On making the observation to a friend, he said, "that they had just formed a small choir to correct the evil, and that they would meet on the ensuing evening, to practice some tunes, that they might be better prepared to conduct this most profitable and delightful part of public worship." In my interview with them, I was led to make a few plain remarks, which were certainly designed to do them good; and which, I hope, will be found to have had that beneficial tendency.

The sentiments advanced on the occasion to which I allude, were nearly as follows:

"I understand that you intend to afford your neighbors and brethren all the aid in your power to render the singing in your congregation pleasing and respectable.—In order to accomplish this end, you are now met together. Your design is, in a high degree, praise-worthy, and if you properly carry it into execution, you will merit and receive the thanks of those with whom you usually associate. Every one should aim at being of some use in the house of God. The meanest offices are, in some measure, dignified, which add to the comfort and pleasure of divine worship. Hence I should regard no duty as beneath me, by which I might give the smallest degree of interest to the service of the sanctuary. I think that David meant to affirm the same, when he said, that he preferred being a door-keeper in the temple, to the highest post of honor in palaces of ungodliness. I hope you will all be actuated by a similar spirit, and you will not fail of being useful, respectable, and happy, in the Christian society to which you belong. And that this may be the case, I would recommend three things to your serious consideration. The first is, Decency in your general deportment; the second is, Harmony among yourselves; and the third is, an anxious solicitude to sing with melody in the heart unto the Lord.

"1. *Be decent in your general deportment.* Do not, my good friends, be alarmed; I am not going to charge you with the want of good manners: I hope and believe, on the contrary, that you usually conduct yourselves with propriety. But there are certain practices which, as singers, you are in danger of falling into imperceptibly, without watchfulness and care, and which are certainly very reprehensible. I will mention a few of these. A greater solicitude to sing for *your own credit* and reputation, than for the honor and glory

of the Blessed God;—*whispering and talking*, as though you had no kind of concern in the other most important parts of divine worship;—occasionally *humming the air of some tune*, in a low tone, as if the house of God were designed for a music school;—*turning over your tune-books*, during prayer or preaching, so that a stranger might readily suppose, you were really examining the different compositions, in order to write a critique on them;—*perpetually introducing new tunes*, evidently intimating your conviction, that the singing was designed for the display of your fine talents, rather than the spiritual edification of a whole people;—*singing so terribly loud*, that one might reasonably imagine there was a serious contest among you, who should make the most noise. I hope you will not misunderstand me. None, but a person whose opinion is of very little consequence, would condemn you, because you sing with much scientific skill; or, because you now and then exchange a word with one of your companions; or turn over a leaf or two of a tune-book; or sometimes sing a new composure; or, because you generally perform the part allotted you with spirit. Yet I do think, that our singing would be more impressive, if there were a large proportion of the *solemn* and the *tender* chords. On a late evening I went into a Moravian congregation; both the preaching and the prayers were such as are exceedingly common amongst most denominations of Christians; but the singing was so deliciously soft and harmonious, that I am persuaded almost every individual present must have regretted that the hymn was so soon closed. A selection of the hymns and tunes, previous to the commencement of the service, and a little care will readily guard you from the improprieties I have mentioned. O be concerned to act as those who are evidently conscious that they are engaged in his service, who cannot be deceived by vain professions, and who will not be mocked by "solemn sounds, on thoughtless tongues!"

"2. *Be harmonious among yourselves.* The disagreement of singers is so common, that it is become almost proverbial, that the sons of harmony are really some of the most discordant creatures in the creation. Other persons in our congregations may have differences, but they are too prudent to publish them immediately to all around them; but singers usually leave their seats, and from their appearance in some other part of the place of worship, declare to every one their want of mutual forbearance and harmony. The most inconsiderable and trivial circumstances, (I am really almost ashamed to make the remark,) have too often been sufficient entirely to break up an excellent choir of singers. I have sometimes really thought, that it might be useful to have the celebrated couplet inscribed in a conspicuous place in the singing gallery:

"*For every trifle, scorn to take offence,*
It either shows great pride, or little sense."

I hope that you my good friends, will be honorable exceptions to the rule which has now become too too general. Cultivate harmony, not only in your performances, but in your tempers, and in your intercourse with each other. Be assured that it will be for your comfort, credit, usefulness, and interest: "Look not every man on his own things, but on the things of others." Each of you have your own peculiar gifts and excellencies; if you sing a very excellent base, your neighbor, perhaps, sings a tenor, or some other part with equal excellence. John has a very superior voice, but David has a judgment much better informed in the grounds of music. Recollect that you are *all important in your places*; none of you of much consequence out of them.—"The hand cannot say to the foot, I have no need of thee." Take each of you for your motto,

"*I'll not willingly offend,*
Nor be easily offended;
What's amiss I'll strive to mend,
And endure what can't be mended."

And I think you will be respectable and useful.

"3. *Sing with melody in your hearts unto the Lord.* Do not forget that real religion has ever to do with the heart; in reality, it is the penitence, the faith, the love, and the obedience of the heart. To sing with melody, is to sing with emotions of heart in full unison with the sentiments of the song. Is a hymn or psalm given out, descriptive of the sorrows of the penitent? He who utters the words with corresponding emotions of heart, sings with melody. Is the composition expressive of praise to God for his mercies? or of love to our Divine Immanuel? or of devotedness to his honor and glory? or does it anticipate the infinite blessedness in reserve for the people of God? He who sings them with melody, is conscious of a spirit of holy gratitude, and sincere affection towards the Divine Being; he knows, and in some happy measure feels, that it is infinitely reasonable that he should be the Lord's; and, on the wings of faith, he rises above terrestrial things; surveys and longs to enter on the regions of everlasting bliss. It is, indeed, my very earnest prayer, that you may be inspired with this holy melody of heart. How lamentable is the consideration, that many utter sentiments which infinitely concern them, of a kind the most delightful and awful, with the most entire indifference. Do not be guilty of this hypocrisy and profanity. Pray God to give you a new heart and a right spirit. You cannot endure discords in music: O that the more direful discords which too commonly subsist between the heart and the tongue, were equally abhorred! Be anxiously concerned, my dear friends, to "sing with the spirit, and with the understanding also."

"It is well known, that the late excellent Mr. Cadogan had but little taste for music. An eminent musician, who was one of his hearers, occasionally sung some of the finest pieces of composition, in his hearing; and, since he was in raptures himself, he often expressed his astonishment that his minister was not in raptures also. One day, however, Mr. Cadogan said to him, "Give me leave my good friend to be astonished in my turn—I bring forward invitations of mercy, sweeter than the melody of heaven—threatenings unspeakably awful and alarming—I treat constantly of themes which employ the angelic harps in glory—and no sympathy is awakened in your bosom. You are unaffected, unaffected, unconverted:—no raptures of love, gratitude, or admiration, are enkindled in your bosom. O, have I not reason to be amazed at *your* indifference?" Let your hearts, as well as your voices, be found in tune—and God will lend a listening ear to your songs of praise, nor will your fellow creatures withhold their approbation.

"How pleasing the reflection, that if you now thus celebrate the praises of God, the moment is not distant when, after a life of usefulness and felicity on earth, you shall meet together to celebrate, in a manner inconceivably more sublime, the infinite perfections, and the everlasting loving kindnesses of Him, who has redeemed you by his own precious blood, and who will present you faultless before the throne with exceeding great joy. This is, indeed, the sincere and ardent prayer of your unworthy friend,

B. H. D."

Subscription for a PIECE of PLATE, to be presented by the Citizens of New-York, to

WILLIAM WILLSHIRE, Esq.

At a meeting of a number of Citizens at the Bank Coffee House, on the 15th day of November, 1818, for the purpose of adopting some mode of rendering to Mr. WILLIAM WILLSHIRE, the English Consul at Mogadore, in the Empire of Morocco, a testimony expressive of the esteem which the citizens of New-York entertain for him on account of his philanthropy in redeeming Capt. JAMES RILEY, and five of his companions from Barbarian Slavery—The Hon. SAMUEL L. MITCHILL was elected Chairman, and JOSEPH D. FAY, Esq. Secretary.

After the object of the meeting had been made known by the Chairman, and after various modes for carrying into effect that object had been proposed and discussed, it was finally concluded, that the tribute to Mr. Willshire, whatever it might be, ought to come not from a few individuals, for that would be too limited to answer the object; not through the representatives only of our city, as the magistrates or the Corporation, because that would be necessarily formal, and merely official; but it was desirable that it should come directly from the hearts and hands of the inhabitants of the city at large, and be in itself a popular expression of praise for a virtuous act, such as all people should delight to reward with the tribute of their gratitude and applause.

It was therefore resolved—Firstly, That a Piece of Plate, with appropriate devices, be presented to Mr. Willshire, as coming from the people of the City of New-York, in testimony of their admiration and gratitude for his prompt and zealous benevolence in redeeming from slavery, and restoring to their country, Captain James Riley and five of his companions, citizens of America.

Secondly, That subscriptions be opened for the citizens to subscribe for this object, limiting each subscription to a sum not exceeding five dollars.

Thirdly, That a Committee be appointed to receive the subscriptions, and that the names of the subscribers be transmitted to Mr. Willshire accompanying the Plate, and that said committee have power to carry the object of these resolutions into effect.

CORNELIUS BOGERT, Esq. was appointed Treasurer, and the following gentlemen compose the Committee:—

De Witt Clinton, Richard Riker, Joseph D. Fay, Cornelius Bogert, Anthony Bleecker, David Hosack, John W. Francis, Guilian C. Verplanck, John Ferguson, Thomas Eddy, John Pintard, Samuel L. Mitchill, John W. Wyman, Pierre C. Van Wyck, Cadwallader D. Colden, Francis Weaver, John G. Bogert, Henry Meigs, George Griswold, Sylvanus Miller, Lynde Catlin, Amos Butler, Josiah Shippey, jr. James Votey, John C. Osborne, Th. R. Mercein, Jonathan E. Robinson, Jonathan Seymour.

In pursuance of the above resolutions, The Committee hereby respectfully invite the ladies and gentlemen of the city of New-York, to put their names to this subscription paper, and contribute their free gifts for the laudable purposes stated in the foregoing resolutions.

To those who have perused the Narrative of Captain James Riley, and who have dwell with emotions of sympathy on that part of it which describes his deliverers noble and praiseworthy conduct, not one word need be said in order to prompt them to concur in this mode of manifesting our love for every thing that exalts human nature.—To such as may have missed the perusal of that interesting story of the unexampled misery of the shipwrecked mariners, and the God-Like sympathy and beneficence of their deliverer, it may be necessary to give a brief statement of that act of Mr. Willshire, to which we are now about to pay the tribute of our praise.

In August, 1815, James Riley, master of the American brig Commerce, was wrecked on the coast of Africa; and after encountering many dangers and sufferings, he and his companions were captured by the wandering Arabs on the African Desert. It is not in the power of language to describe, nor can the imagination conceive, the extent of the miseries endured by those unfortunate captives. "*Worn down to the bones by the most dreadful of all sufferings, naked and slaves,*" they found means by the blessings of Divine Providence, to convey a letter descriptive of their condition, addressed to the Consuls or Christian merchants at Mogadore. Under the guidance of the same Divine Providence, that letter fell into the hands of Mr. William Willshire, a young Englishman, whose name ought to be known, respected and beloved by all the civilized world. Although Mr. Riley was an entire stranger to him, Mr. Willshire seemed to be inspired by that God who thus far guided and supported the wretched captives through their sufferings, finally to succour and to save them.—With all the zealous promptitude of a generous and benevolent heart, he despatched a messenger into the Desert; he advanced a large sum of money for their ransom, and hailed the arrival of these wretched Americans at the city of Mogadore by hoisting the American flag to their transported sight:—he received them with open arms to his bosom, as his own brethren—he united with them in sincere thanks to providence for his goodness—he saved their lives, and sent them home to their country and friends, with hearts full of joy, gratitude and love.

An action of such exemplary beneficence, proceeding from motives so pure—conducted in a manner so delicate—crowned with success so great—and characterised by a piety so exalted as Mr. Willshire's, merits, and should receive, the notice of the world. The mind of every reflecting person dwells upon it with delight; and the heart of every man of feeling, acknowledges that there is no tribute of gratitude we can show to Mr. Willshire which his virtues does not merit.—The tribute which we give is a tribute of justice to him, and like "the quality of mercy," will do double honor; it honors him that takes, and them who give.

Mercantile Advertiser.

National Legislature.

XVth Congress. SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Friday, Dec. 18.

MR. TAIT, from the committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill to authorise the people of the territory of Alabama to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states; which was read,

Mr. Wilson, of New-Jersey, rose to offer a resolution. He observed, that the resolution, he was about to submit required a few words of explanation. The traffic in slaves and servants of color had been carried on to considerable extent from the state of New-Jersey; and under color of this traffic, it was believed many free persons, or who were soon to become free, had been consigned to slavery for life. The Legislature of New-Jersey at their late session had unanimously passed a law to prevent this traffic; but it was feared this law could not be carried into complete effect, without the co-operation of the revenue officers of the United States, authorized by an act of Congress.—The Legislature had therefore instructed their Senators, and requested their Representatives in Congress to use their endeavors to procure the passing of an act to prevent the transportation of slaves, or servants of color, from any state to any other part of the United States, in cases where, by the laws of such states, such transportation is prohibited. In conformity with those instructions, as well as agreeably to his own feelings and principles he therefore begged leave to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the subject of the Slave Trade, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law, "to prevent the transportation of slaves, or servants of color, from any one state to any other part of the United States, in cases where, by the laws of such state, such transportation is prohibited."

The resolution lies on the table one day of course.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion made on the 4th instant, by Mr. Lacock, to refer to a select committee the message of the President and the documents accompanying it, concerning the Seminole war.

On motion of Mr. Eaton, the motion was amended to read as follows, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Message of the President and documents relative to the Seminole war, be referred to a select committee, who shall have authority, if necessary, to send for persons and papers; that said committee inquire relative to the advance of the United States troops into West Florida; whether the officers in command at Pensacola and St. Marks were amenable to, and under control of Spain; and, particularly what circumstances existed to authorize or justify the commanding general in taking possession of those posts.

A committee was appointed accordingly, consisting of Messrs. Lacock, Eaton, Forsyth, King and Burrill.

The bill for the relief of Major General Stark, was read the third time, as amended, passed, and returned to the other house.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Dec. 18.

MASSACHUSETTS CLAIM.

The speaker having called over, among the orders of the day, that on the bill providing for the payment of the claim of the state of Massachusetts, for expenses incurred by her militia during the war,

Mr. Mason, of Massachusetts, rose, and begged the indulgence of the house, that the order of the day might be passed for the present. He made this motion at the request of the gentlemen composing the delegation from the state of Massachusetts, who had been instructed respecting the claim. The Legislature of the state would be in session early in the month of January next, and the delegation were desirous of receiving further documents and communications relative to the claim, prior to its discussion; but he hoped, that in the course of the session the subject might be brought up, and receive a full and fair discussion.

Mr. Mills, of Mass. made a few remarks to the same effect.

Mr. Folger, of Mass. however, moved that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the subject.

And, the question being taken on the motion the house decided as follows—For going into committee, 73—Against it 65.

The house having accordingly resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith of Md. in the chair, and the bill having been read through—

Mr. Clay (Speaker) rose, to make a motion that the committee should rise. He was persuaded, he said, that the house could not have heard what had been stated by the hon. gentleman, Mr. Mason, who was chairman of the committee who had reported this bill, or it would, on the present occasion, have exercised the courtesy usually shown to every chairman of a committee who reports a bill, of chusing his own time for calling it up. It might be proper for him to state, Mr. C. said, that his opinion on the subject did not differ, probably from that of those gentlemen who had chosen to go into committee on that subject. But the chairman having stated to the house that on a consultation of the delegation of the state, it had been thought proper not now to go into a committee of the whole on the subject; that he wished to have further communication with the government of the state on the subject, and that he hoped in the course of the session, to bring the subject fully and fairly before the house, he thought it hardly possible, had his remarks been heard, that the discussion of the subject would be pressed against his wishes.—With regard to the merits of the claim, Mr. C. continued, he would only say, that when the facts were all before the house, and the question open for discussion, gentlemen would find him as decided in his opinion, and as firm in maintaining it as any other opponent of the claim. But, he said, a certain degree of liberality, of courtesy, of calm deliberation on this subject, was due from the house, no less to itself than to the state whose claims were the subject of consideration. He hoped, when gentlemen were ready, however, they would enter into a full and fair discussion of the question. Holding the opinions he did, he should not fail to express them at a proper opportunity. But, if the discussion were now to proceed, and the question to be decided, gentlemen would have occasion for saying they were hurried into the discussion; that they were taken by surprize: they might, if he were allowed to introduce a forensic term to explain his meaning, say that the decision of the house was a snap judgment, rendered without an examination of evidence, or time given, &c. He hoped, therefore, the committee might rise, to give the gentlemen in favor of the claim, time to prepare themselves for the discussion.

The question was then taken on the committee's rising and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Newton, of Virginia, in order to ensure to this question a consideration during the present session, proposed that the committee should be refused leave to sit again, and that the bill should be referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, which, always having preference of other Orders of the Day, would ensure its being taken up whenever desired by its friends.

Mr. Orr, of Mass. objected to this course, as it would subject the house to the same inconvenience as they had just experienced; that of being called upon to act on the subject before the delegation might be prepared to take it up, &c.

Mr. Pitkin, of Connecticut, objected to it for a different reason. If referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, it would be made the order of the day for every day, and might be called up and decided when scarce half the house was present, &c.

On the question, leave was given to the committee to sit again on the bill.

By the late Mails.

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK, DEC. 21.

ON Saturday morning it commenced snowing, and continued to the depth of at least 4 inches on a level, the wind blowing a gale during the greater part of the day. Many vessels bound to sea were compelled to stop in Hampton Roads for a harbor, but we have heard of no disasters from the gale. The weather has since greatly moderated, and we are in hopes that the navigation of the rivers which must have been considerably obstructed by the ice, will again open for a while.

COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON, DEC. 21.

The trials at Baltimore, on charges of piracy, &c. it appears, have ended; and although it is as notorious as noon-day, that extensive depredations have been made from that port on foreign commerce—on the commerce of friendly nations, of course, for we are at war with no nation—though the privateers lie at the wharves, and the specie brought in by them is openly stored in the vaults of the Banks—the Grand Jury for the District of Maryland, diligently and earnestly inquiring into the facts, have not been able to identify those who thus offend against the law and implicate the character of their country. This is to be presumed, since none have been convicted.

We do not know how exactly to express our feelings on this occasion. Pleased at finding the accused innocent, we are yet sorry the guilty are not detected. We are, in a word, not among those who think there is no wrong in the system of privateering on the private property of those with whom our nation is at peace. By our laws the act is constituted a crime; morally, we consider the offence quite as great as the laws have declared it; and, consequentially, we do not regard its impunity, without serious apprehension. Already, pirates of every nation, &c. at every hue swarm on the ocean, mingle among those cruisers regularly commissioned by the independent governments, and depredate indiscriminately on the vessels of all nations, escaping detection from being able to confound themselves with those of all tongues, and from all countries, who rightfully bear the patriot flag, having commissions from the independent governments.

The time is past when these sentiments cannot be expressed, without subjecting him who utters them to the imputation of enemy to the patriot cause. It is now well understood, that the cause of the patriots derives no aid from these enterprizes and that our own commerce suffers materially from the piracies for which they afford a pretence.

Of the persons who were implicated in the presentments of the Grand Jury at Baltimore, we personally know only one, J. S. Skinner, Esq. who, on the mere ground of his having lent a small sum of money to a young Marylander, an officer on board of one of these privateers was presented.—It has given us much pleasure to find, that there was not the least foundation for the aspersions which were cast upon him by writers in one of the Baltimore prints, and that the high character he has heretofore maintained remains unimpeached. A nolle prosequi was entered in his case by the Attorney for the United States, notwithstanding an offer was made in court by his counsel, Messrs. Pinkney and Winder, to waive all advantage of the defect of the indictment against him, and even to admit as witnesses against him the other persons indicted. We were confident, from the beginning, that Mr. S. had too much respect for the laws of his country, and for his duties as a public officer, to have engaged in acts which would have been inconsistent with both.—*Intelligencer.*

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 23.

The ice is accumulating in our river. The weather to day, is intensely cold, and should it continue with its present severity, the river will doubtless be completely ice locked.

The committee of investigation of the Bank of the United States having travelled through a mass of books and papers, are concluding their enquiries by the personal examination of the officers and directors of that institution.

The river Susquehannah was so firmly frozen over on the evening of the 20th, that the passengers from Baltimore walked over from Havre-de-Grace, and the baggage and mail were drawn across on sleds.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, DEC. 23.

New-England Society.—Yesterday the N. England Society celebrated the 197th Anniversary of the landing of their forefathers. The members assembled at the City Hotel, and after going through the usual business of the Society, sat down to eat an elegant dinner prepared in Mr. Jennings' best style. Every dish was dressed in the neatest manner and served up with great taste. The President of the society being absent, PETER HAWES, Esq. presided, assisted by Gould Hoyt and Ezra Weeks, Esqs. A number of appropriate toasts were drank, succeeded by many excellent songs, and the evening was spent in great harmony and mirth.

ROCHESTER, DEC. 15.

Great Flight of Pigeons.—On Saturday last, from about 9 o'clock in the morning till 2 o'clock in the afternoon, immense flocks of pigeons extending as far as the eye could reach, were seen passing over our village from the north. Their numbers, which were incalculably great and the novelty of the circumstance, excited considerable attention.—Some few of them were taken, and what is very singular, they were found to be very fat. It is an interesting enquiry where have they been and what have they been doing? It is a very unusual season to see birds of passage on their journey.—We would suggest to Mr Symmes the possibility of drawing from this singular fact, an argument in favor of pleasant weather at the North Pole.

MASS. BOSTON, DEC. 23.

The splendid Painting of the Declaration of Independence has left town for Philadelphia. The receipts in the three weeks it has been exhibited were $1701. In New-York, the receipts in five weeks, were $1696.

DEC. 24.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Triton, Capt. Holcomb, arrived at this port yesterday, in 48 days from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 3d Nov. They furnish no political news of any great moment, excepting the full ratification of the Treaty for the evacuation of the allied army from France; and the dispersion of the troops, to their several homes. A large portion of the British army had reached England. The Sovereigns, and high military commanders were assembling at Paris, for the purpose of taking an affectionate, and it is hoped, a long farewell, of the illustrious House of Bourbon. A few general extracts are made from the latest dates:—

The ratification by the French government, of the Treaty of the Sovereigns of Europe, for evacuating the French territory, was received at Aix-la Chapelle, on the 17th Oct.

The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, were at Valenciennes on the 21st Oct.—The Duke of Wellington, was to give the next day, a splendid fete to the Sovereigns, and on the following day, a grand review of the troops; when immediately after the evacuation was to follow. The route of all the troops has been traced.

The Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, together with many other illustrious personages of civil and military distinction, were expected at Paris on the 24th Oct.

The Bank of England had not resumed specie payments; but it was said, they were preparing for that measure, and would commence with the issue of silver.

On the 30th Oct. fifty sail of vessels arrived at Dover, from Calais, having on board a large body of British troops, of the late army of observation in France. After landing the men, the vessels immediately returned to Calais

The Queen of England still lingers on the bed of sickness; and suffers great pain and restlessness.

Sir Humphry Davy has been raised to the dignity of a Baronet.

DEC. 24.

CHRISTMAS.

The advent of the Saviour of the world was observed in this town yesterday with increased solemnity. Business was very generally suspended—a few stores only were opened, and divine service was performed in a number of places of public worship

We have noticed in the interior papers that preparations had been made for a similar observance of the day in many towns for the first time.

HALLOWELL, DEC. 23.

As vegetables are frequently lost by being frozen in cellars, we recommend the following method as having been in very many instances successful; and as the very coldest of the weather is of short duration at each snap, it cannot be very troublesome. A candle or a small lamp set in a safe position, and kept burning night and day, will prevent most cellars of a moderate size from freezing; this repeated at every time the cold is unusually severe, will be one of the greatest safeguards known for the same expense.

Literary.—Mr. Thomas, of Philadelphia, has lately published an important work entitled, Statistical Annals, embracing views of the population, commerce, navigation, fisheries, public lands, post-office establishment, revenues, mint, military and naval establishments, expenditures, public debt, and sinking fund of the United States, from March 4, 1789, to April 60, 1818. By Adam Seybert, M. D. a member of Congress.

Mr. Spear, of Concord, N. H. has commenced the publication of "A Pedestrious Tour of 4000 miles through the Western States and Territories during the Winter and Spring of 1818; by Estwick Evans." This work will be found interesting, instructive and entertaining.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, December 30, 1818.

TREATY WITH SPAIN.

In a succeeding column will be found the Treaty which was concluded with Spain in 1802, and which has been lately ratified. It provides for the settlement, by the arbitration of Commissioners, of all claims, prior to the year 1802, of the citizens of Spain and of the U. States respectively, for losses sustained by the depredations of citizens of the two governments, prior to the year 1802.

The claims for spoliation by French privateers carrying their prizes into the ports of Spain, during the same period, and which have been ever since the subject of negotiation, (says the National Intelligencer,) are not provided for. They are, however, expressly reserved, and the existence of the claims thus distinctly recognized.

It is rumored, says the Georgetown Messenger, that Mr Forsyth, of the Senate, is to be appointed Minister at Madrid.

The committee of Congress for investigating the concerns of the Bank of the United States, have finished their labours, and left Philadelphia on Saturday morning for Washington.

From the Boston Centinel.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the Triton, from Liverpool, we have received London advices into November.

By the same vessel a copy of the COMMERCIAL TREATY between the United States and Great Britain, lately negotiated in London, arrived, and has been sent on to Washington.

The English *quid nunes*, like our own, have undertaken to say, what the Treaty *does*, and *does not* contain; but as nothing official on the subject has appeared—and what has been asserted has been contradictory—the public will have to wait a few days longer before they can obtain correct information on it. The Londoners say, that the treaty establishes permanently the boundaries between the U. S. and the British colonies. This cannot be true to the extent expressed, as the Commissioners on the subject have not all completed their operations.—That it settles the question respecting the right to fish in the British waters of Labrador, &c. and the commercial intercourse between the British West-India Colonies and the United States.—These are probable.—They add, that no arrangement has taken place respecting the right of Search or Impressment, but that reciprocal propositions have been exchanged thereon, and will be the subjects of future negotiation. Our information on these subjects are different. Time will tell us which is correct.

The *newsmongers* who had flocked to Aix-la-Chapelle, were continually cutting out work for the Congress to make up; and announcing the questions that were on the list of conferences for discussion. They assert that the Sovereigns were merely making a visit of ceremony to Paris while their Ministers were preparing the subjects for signature and that they would return to Aix-la-Chapelle: But there were indications, that the Congress would be dissolved as soon as the ratifications of the Treaty of Evacuation were all received, and the conditions executed; and that they would not, *as a Congress*, condescend to occupy themselves with any other business.

In France, the annual election of a fifth part of the Legislative Assembly was taking place. The newspapers split the candidates into numerous parties—There were Constitutional-Royalists, Ultra-Royalists, Constitutional Liberals, Ministerial Liberals, and pure Liberals.—But a large proportion of those elected belong to the first class—who are attached to the Charter, and to the manner in which Louis XVIII. administers it. In Paris, the votes were 7118—of which Mr. Benjamin Constant (who we believe is English born) had 2220; and Mr. Ternaux, a manufacturer, 1985.—Neither had a majority.

In all parts of Europe improvements were making in political economy, physics, the arts and sciences, and agriculture; and the gradual abolition of armies and navies. But made with so little noise as scarcely to produce matter for a paragraph.

The Navy Commissioners, in Washington, have advertised for proposals for furnishing 1600 suits of clothing for the squadron in the Mediterranean, to be delivered at Gibraltar, by May next. The suit includes jackets, trowsers, flannel shirts and drawers, yarn stockings, black handkerchiefs, frocks, hammocks, mattrasses, blankets, hats, &c. such as are required by the regulations of the navy, and American manufactures will be preferred. Also for proposals to furnish similar clothing with like preference, and small stores for the Navy, to be delivered upon the requisition of the respective commandants of the navy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H. Boston, N. York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk.

From the St. Louis Inquirer.

EXPEDITION TO THE YELLOW STONE RIVER.

Advices from Fort Osage, informs us that the expedition had arrived at that place without accident, and would proceed one or two hundred miles further up the Missouri this winter. Fort Osage is three hundred miles by water above the mouth of the Missouri, and is the present limit of our population of the west. The safety with which the expedition, consisting of ten boats has ascended this stream, is an evidence that the danger of navigating that river is more imaginary than real. Several boats, carrying provisions to Yellow Stone, have passed St. Louis within a few weeks past; one of which has been lost in the Missouri, between St. Charles and Belle-Fontaine.

A letter from Washington, published in the Baltimore Patriot, says, "I know that nothing will be done by Congress respecting money concerns.

From the National Intelligencer of Thursday.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a Convention between the United States of America and His Catholic Majesty, made and concluded at Madrid, on the eleventh day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, by Charles Pinkney, at that time Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in Spain, and Don Pedro Cevallos, Counsellor of State, Gentleman of the Bedchamber, First Secretary of State, and Superintendant of Posts and Post Offices, fully authorized and empowered by their respective governments; was duly ratified by the then President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, on the 9th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four; and was ratified by the King of Spain, on the ninth day of July, last past: And whereas the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged, in this city, on the twenty-first day of December, by John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State of the United States, on the part of the United States; and Don Luis de Onis, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Spain, on the part of Spain; which Convention is, word for word, as follows:—

A Convention between his Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, for the indemnification of those who have sustained losses, damages or injuries in consequence of the excesses of individuals of either nation, during the late war, contrary to the existing treaty, or the laws of nations.

His Catholic Majesty and the government of the United States of America, wishing amicably to adjust the claims which have arisen from the excesses committed during the late war, by individuals of either nation, contrary to the laws of nations or the treaty existing between the two countries: His Catholic Majesty has given, for this purpose, full powers to his Excellency Don Pedro Cevallos, Counsellor of State, Gentleman of the Bedchamber in employment, first Secretary of State and universal despatch, and Superintendant General of the Posts and Post Offices in Spain and the Indies; and the government of the United States of America to Charles Pinkney, a citizen of the said States, and their Minister Plenipotentiary near His Catholic Majesty, who have agreed as follows:

1. A Board of Commissioners shall be formed, composed of five Commissioners, two of whom shall be appointed by his Catholic Majesty, two others by the government of the United States, and the fifth by common consent; and in case they should not be able to agree on a person for the fifth commissioner, each party shall name one, and leave the decision to lot; and hereafter, in case of the death, sickness, or necessary absence of any of those already appointed, they shall proceed in the same manner, to the appointment of persons to replace them.

2. The appointment of the commissioners being thus made, each of them shall take an oath to examine, discuss and decide on the claims, which they are to judge, according to the laws of nations and the existing treaty, and with the impartiality justice may dictate.

3. The Commissioners shall meet and hold their sessions in Madrid, where, within the term of 18 months (to be reckoned from the day on which they may assemble) they shall receive all claims, which in consequence of this convention may be made, as well by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, as by citizens of the United States of America, who may have a right to demand compensation for the losses, damages or injuries sustained by them, in consequence of the excesses committed on Spanish subjects or American citizens.

4. The commissioners are authorised, by the said contracting parties, to hear and examine on oath, every question relative to the said demands, and to receive, as worthy of credit, all testimony, the authenticity of which cannot reasonably be doubted.

5. From the decisions of the Commissioners there shall be no appeal, and the agreement of three of them shall give full force and effect to their decisions, as well with respect to the justice of the claims, as to the amount of the indemnification which may be adjudged to the claimants; the said contracting parties obliging themselves to satisfy the said awards in specie, without deduction, at the times and places pointed out, and under the conditions which may be expressed by the Board of Commissioners.

6. It not having been possible for the said Plenipotentiaries to agree upon a mode by which the abovementioned Board of Commissioners should arbitrate the claims originating from the excesses of foreign cruizers, agents, consuls or tribunals, in their respective territories, which might be imputable to their two governments, they have expressly agreed that each government shall reserve (as it does by this Convention) to itself, its subjects or citizens respectively, all the rights which they now have, and under which they may hereafter bring forward their claims, at such times as may be most convenient for them.

7. The present Convention shall have no force or effect, until it be ratified by the contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

In faith whereof, we, the underwritten Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Convention, and have affixed thereto our respective seals.

Done at Madrid, this 11th day of Aug. 1818.

PEDRO CEVALLOS.
CHARLES PINCKNEY.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Monroe, President of the United States, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof may be observed, and fulfilled, with good faith, by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done, at the City of Washington, this twenty-second day of December, in the year [L. S.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and of Independence the forty-third.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

ORDAINED,

On Wednesday the 2nd inst. at Haddam, the Rev. John Marsh, Jr. The introductory prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Tobey, of Wethersfield; the sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. M'Ewen, of New-London, from Ephesians III. 8. "*Unto me who am less than the least of all saints, is this grace given, that I should preach among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ;*" the consecrating prayer by the Rev. Mr. Selden, of Middle-Haddam; the charge to the pastor by the Rev. Dr. Marsh of Wethersfield; the charge to the people by the Rev. Mr. Field their former pastor; the Rev. Isaac Parsons of East-Haddam gave the right hand of fellowship; and Rev. Mr. Hotchkiss of Saybrook, offered the concluding prayer. Few men commence the labors of the ministry under more auspicious circumstances than Mr. Marsh. It is well known to the christian public that the people of Haddam have the last season been blessed with an uncommon outpouring of the spirit.—During this, he has actively labored among them who is now their pastor. To him more than an hundred look as the instrument of awakening them from a state of sinful security and bringing them home to Christ, which he is now to take by the hand and guide in the way of holiness and peace. This, together with the greatest harmony in so large a church and congregation, rendered the ordination deeply interesting. Particularly appropriate and excellent were the various performances. But of a most tender and affecting nature was the charge to the pastor by his venerable Father. The music, on the occasion, did much honor to the performers, and to the pious mind, peculiarly pleasing was it, from the consideration, that the most of a large choir of singers were hopeful subjects of the late revival, and are now about to be publicly joined to the Lord's people.—*Middlesex Gazette.*

Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.—The Rev. Mr Shepherd, who has lately been on a tour through Massachusetts and Rhode-Island, soliciting donations for the Asylum for the unfortunate Deaf and Dumb, in this city, has returned within a few days. We are pleased to state that his success has been very flattering, as he has returned with upwards of THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, principally collected in Massachusetts.

Con. Mirror.

ITEMS.

A petition was presented on the 9th inst. from the Agricultural Society of Virginia, for leave to establish a lottery of $400,000, consisting of five equal annual instalments, for the purpose of raising a fund to be applied to the objects of said society, or for such other aid as the legislature may prefer.

The southern papers say, that Mr. Graham will succeed Mr. Sumpter, as our minister at the Court of Brazil.

Major Wm. H. Barney is nominated Naval Officer of Baltimore, vice Com. Barney, deceased.

The representatives of ten Banks in Kentucky, lately met, and voted, unanimously, to recommend to their respective Institutions, to suspend the payment of specie for notes. "This," says the National Intelligencer, "is stopping payment by wholesale."

Mines of Gypsum, of an excellent quality, have been discovered on islands in the western lakes.

Two severe shocks of Earthquake were experienced at Cape Henry, (Hayti,) on the 20th Nov. last, which destroyed several houses, and swallowed up five individuals.

Calcutta papers received in New-York intimate, that a formidable expedition was preparing at Bombay to exterminate the pirates who have so long committed depredations in the Persian Gulf.

The report of the Navy Secretary, on the subject of the Navy Pension Fund, throws sufficient light before the public to render more visible the obscurity in which the conduct of certain officers of the government, who had the handling of this money, is enveloped. The Secretary particularly notices the misconduct, in this instance, of the officers of the District Court of New-York.

We learn from Washington, says the Philadelphia Gazette, that it is understood the Cabinet have come to a determination that a considerable reduction shall be made in the staff of the army of the United States. Gen. Jackson is daily expected at the seat of government. On account of ill health, and considerations of business, it is his intention to retire.

The French Minister lately gave a costly and superb entertainment at Washington, in commemoration of the evacuation of France by the allied troops. Most of the officers of government, foreign ministers, and respectable strangers were among the guests.

Summary Justice.—A tin pedlar at Easton, Pa. was discovered to have two negro children in his cart. On examination, one of the little sufferers was found to have been crammed in such a manner that his ear was rubbed off! The people indignantly rose and cut off the fellow's ear. I am no advocate for the violation of the laws, but for my heart I can't feel sorry for him.—*Village Record.*

The Steam Boat *Walk-in-the-Water*, upon Lake-Erie, it is understood will the ensuing season, extend her trips from Detroit to Michilimackinac.

Engineer Department.—Col. Armistead has assumed the command of the corps of Engineers, in consequence of the resignation of General Swift—His office is at Washington, where all reports of the corps must be made to him.

Died,

In this city, a daughter of Mr. Caleb Woodworth, aged 7 years.

At Thompson, on the 17th inst. after a lingering disease, Mr. George Eddy, in the 25th year of his age.

Notice.

THE freight bills of Sloop *Gen. Green*, Capt. Barker, are in the hands of the subscriber for collection—a settlement is requested previous to the 10th of January.

JONATHAN COMSTOCK.
Norwich, Dec. 29, 1818. 8—

SALE OF PEWS.

☞ *THE use of the PEWS for one year, in the Rev. Mr. Mitchell's Meeting-House, will be sold at Auction, at Kinney's Hotel, THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock.*

Dec. 30, 1818.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE this day received from New-York, an elegant assortment of Ladies' full trimmed

Beaver Hats,

of the latest London fashions.

A large assortment of black, white and brown

Ostrich Plumes.

Silk and Tabby Velvets.
Uncut Velvets.
Maltese Buttons and gilt Snaps, for Ladies' great coats.
Bombazetts, Shawls, &c. &c.

Norwich, Dec. 30. 8—

Stonington Bridge Lottery.

THOSE persons who are indebted to the subscriber for Tickets in Stonington Bridge Lottery, are requested to make payment immediately. Those holding Prizes are requested to present them forthwith.

R. HUBBARD.
Dec. 30.

Sleigh Shoes.

A FEW set of Cast Iron Sleigh Shoes, drilled ready to put on—Also, a constant supply of Cart and Waggon Boxes, at the New-York prices, for sale by

D. RIPLEY.
Norwich, Dec. 30, 1818. 8-3w—

Life of Gen. Putnam.

THE Life of the Hon. Major-General ISRAEL PUTNAM, by Col. Humphreys, with notes and additions. With an Appendix, containing an Historical and Topographical Sketch of Bunker Hill Battle. By S. Swett. A new edition, containing a Portrait. Price $1,25, neatly bound—Just received and for sale by

R. HUBBARD.

Who has for sale, wholesale and retail,

An extensive assortment of Classical and School Books, Bibles, Psalm Books, Blank Books, Paper, &c.

Dec. 30.

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM ROGERS,

HAS FOR SALE,

BLACK Lustrings; Crapes; Flannels; red, green, yellow and white Broadcloths; Bombazetts, a variety; Cambrics, white, black, and colored; Brown Linen; Cotton Shirtings; Silk and Madras Handkerchiefs; victory and Flagg do.; Coatings; Taurino Cloth; Calicoes and Ginghams; Furniture Calico; Medallan and Fur Gloves, &c. &c.

Winter and Summer pressed Oil; Brandy; Gin; Wine; Rum; Molasses; Tea; Sugar, &c. &c.

Dec. 30. 8—

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

Scott & Lester,

is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

REUBEN SCOTT.
SESSIONS LESTER.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above firm, on book account, are requested to call and settle the same with REUBEN SCOTT, without delay.

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

WE the subscribers, have this day entered into partnership, under the firm of

Reuben Scott & Co.

and tender our best thanks to our former customers and hope for a continuance of former favors.

REUBEN SCOTT.
SESSIONS LESTER.
CHARLES HARRIS.

Plainfield, Dec. 21, 1818. 8-6w—

Journal of Science.

THE 2d No. of the American Journal of Science, conducted by *Benjamin Silliman*, M. D. is received for delivery to subscribers, at

R. HUBBARD's *Book-Store.*

Dec. 30.

Old Sable Iron.

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent, has for sale, Russia Old Sable, English and Swede's Iron, flat, square and round—Blistered, German and Cast Steel—100 set Chaise, Waggon and Cart Boxes, at New-York foundery prices—Nail Plates and Nail Rods—Patent Cut Nails, Brads, Tacks and Spikes, of various sizes and the best quality.

Cash paid for

Dry Walnut Wood,

delivered at the Nail Manufactory.

Dec. 9. 8—

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the late *Norwich Marine Insurance Company*, are notified that their annual meeting will be held on the first Wednesday of January next, at their office in Chelsea, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the choice of Directors, and to transact any other business relating to said Company.

SAMUEL TYLER, *Sec. pro tem.*
Norwich, Dec. 28, 1818. 8—

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the *Norwich Channel Company*, are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company will be held at Mr. Kinney's Hotel, on Thursday the 7th of January, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

SIMEON BREED, *President.*
December 29, 1818. 8—

NOTICE.

THE Members of the *Mutual Assurance Company*, of the city of Norwich, are hereby notified that the annual meeting, for choice of officers, &c. will be holden at the court-house in Norwich, on the second Monday of January, 1819, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Sec'ry.*
Norwich, Dec. 26, 1818. 8—

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at T. ROBINSON's Book-Store, Chelsea,

AN Essay on the Life of the Hon. Maj. Gen. ISRAEL PUTNAM, addressed to the State Society of the Cincinnati in Connecticut, and first published by their order, by Col. David Humphreys, with notes and additions. With an Appendix; containing an Historical and Topographical Sketch of Bunker Hill Battle. By S. Swett.

Also, for sale, fifth and sixth editions of Cummings' Geography, by the dozen or single.

A Catechetical Compend of General History, sacred and profane, from the creation of the world to the year 1817, of the christian era, in three parts. By Frederick Butler, A. M. Third edition—for sale by the dozen or single.

Dec. 30.

Registers for 1819.

JUST published, and for sale at *R. HUBBARD's* Book-Store, per gross, dozen, or single,

THE CONNECTICUT REGISTER

AND

UNITED STATES CALENDAR,

for 1819.

Compiled under the inspection of the Secretary of the State of Connecticut.

CONTENTS.

An ALMANACK, with Eclipses, &c. &c. Lists of Attorney's practising in the various Courts—Officers of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb persons—of the Alphas of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New-York—of Cheshire Academy—Academy of Arts and Sciences, Con. Ditto American—Bacon Academy—American Board of Com. for Foreign Missions.—The Associations and Consociations—Bible Society—Annuity Society—Officers of the Banks—Boroughs—Bishop's Fund Trustees—Baptist Associations—Baptist Board Foreign Missions—Baptist Education Society—CONSTITUTION OF CONNECTICUT—Members of Convention for forming the Constitution—Statement of Votes of the towns on that subject—Judges of the various Courts—Clerks of the United States Courts—Custom-house Officers—Collectors of Customs—Officers of Cities—Charitable Society for education of pious young men—Officers of the Colleges of New-Haven, Harvard, Williams, Rhode Island, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Middlebury, Union, Hamilton and Andover, their vacations, &c.—Officers of the Government of Connecticut, Executive, Legislative, Judicial and Civil—Standing Com. of Episcopal Con.—Electors' Meeting, Connecticut—Funds of the State—Officers of the Grand Chapter and Grand Lodge—Lists of Chapters and Lodges—Amount of Grand List—the Population—the number of Representatives in the General Assembly—number of Jurors chosen in the several towns—Governors of the several States—Officers of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—Inspectors of Provisions—Blank form of a List for taxes—Officers of the Militia—Marshals—Medical Institutions—do Society—Ministers and Consuls of the U. States in foreign countries—Ministers, Consuls, &c. of foreign powers residing in the U. States—Officers of Missionary Societies—Clergy and Churches—Unsettled Ministers—Licentiates—Delegates Presbyterian—Certifying Committee—Treasury Officers—General Association—Officers Bible and Common Prayer Book Society—List of the U. S. Navy—Navy Officers—Norwich Channel Company—Nomination to Congress—Notaries Public—Post Offices and Post Masters—Rates of Postage—Probate Courts—Physicians and Surgeons—Roads—Surveyors Con.—ditto U. S.—Tables, a variety—Town Clerks and Collectors—Revenue Cutters—Naval Officers—Union Company—Tract Society—Officers of the General Government, executive, legislative and judicial, &c. &c.

Price, 37½ cents, with the usual allowance at wholesale.

Dec. 30.

1 Pleasure Sleigh,

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM ROGERS.

Dec. 30.

POETRY.

From the London Literary Gazette.

A PORTRAIT.—BY MRS. ROLLS.

THERE is a calmness on that brow,
  Though traced by lines of early care;
No anxious thought disturb's it now,
  For all seems fixt and settled there.

There is a languor in that eye,
  The struggle of the soul seems past;
No gathering tear is rising nigh,
  There all seems still and sunk at last.

No swelling sigh that bosom heaves,
  It rises slowly like the wave
Which sadly tranquil ocean heaves,
  To wash the shipwreck'd seaman's grave.

Yet scorn him not, ye selfish train!
  That murmur o'er each little woe;
Who ne'er a lonely pang sustain,
  Or bid one tear unnoticed flow!

Ye never knew the noble pride,
  The inborn dignity of mind,
That can its keenest feelings hide,
  When every earthly hope's resign'd!

For on that high, that open brow,
  Once beam'd the energies of mind;
And that sunk eye, so languid now,
  Has glow'd with tenderness refin'd.

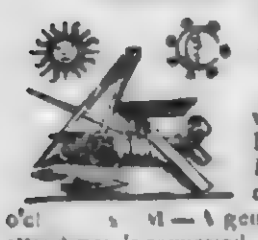
But, oh! that sadly swelling heart
  Conceals a wound that must remain;
No soothing balm relieves its smart,
  Or bi .ds the ever bleeding vein.

Then, what can wake the tender tear,
  Or bid the tide of genius roll,—
To him, who sees each future year,
  A deep, sad solitude of soul!

EVENING.

'Tis then the hour for sober thought,
  To leave this little world behind;
To traverse paths which Newton taught,
  And rove the boundless realms of mind;
Till Pride reluctant lifts the mask,
  And shows the boasting mortal blind;
Then the warm soul, intent to stray,
Would joyful shake its clogs away,
And, bursting from its bonds of clay,
  Pursue its glad progressive task

Masonic Notice.



A SPECIAL convocation of *Franklin Chapter, No 4,* will be held at Masonic Hall, on Monday the 28th of Dec 1818, at 9 o'cl[illegible] M — A general and punctual attend nce is requested.

By order of the M E. H. P.

J KINGSLEY. *Sec y C. R. A M*

Norwich, Dec 16. 1818. 6—

John Lathrop,

HAS RECEIVED AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

OLD Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua, New-England and Cherry — RUM,
French, Spanish and Cider — BRANDY,
Holland Gin,
Country do.
Old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Dry Lisbon, L. P. Teneriffe, L. P. Sherry, Colmenar, Malaga and Port — WINES,
Lemon, Clove, Orange, Peppermint, Anniseed and Life of Man — CORDIALS,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea — TEAS,
Citron, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves,
Allspice, Ginger, Pepper,
Pepper Sauce, Cayenne Pepper,
Mustard,
Box and cask Raisins, Figs, Filberts,
Pearlash, Starch,
Loaf, Lump, White Havanna & Muscovado, — SUGARS,
Logwood, Nicaragua, Red Wood,
Fustic, Camwood, Allum,
Maccaboy and Scotch Snuff,
Spanish and American Segars,
Plug and Cut Tobacco, Pipes,
Powder and Shot,
Molasses,
4d. 6d. 8d, 10d, and 20d, Cut Nails,
8d. 10d, and 20d, Wrought do.
Tacks and Brads,
Hard Ware, Hollow Ware,
Winter, Fall and Summer Oil,
Baltimore, Richmond and N. York Flour,
Buck Wheat Flour,
Coffee, Chocolate,
Common and brass finished Bellows,
Brushes, a variety,
Lee's Liquid Blacking,
Wash Ball, Pomatum,
Bed Cords, Cod Lines,
Demijohns from ½ to 4 gallons each,
Indigo, Hops, Sage, Honey,
Turks-Island Salt, Cod-fish,
Candle Wick, Candles, &c. &c.

Norwich, Dec. 9. 1818. 6—

PROPOSALS,

For printing, by subscription,

The Speeches

OF THE

GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS,

FROM 1765 TO 1775; AND

THE ANSWERS

Of the House of Representatives, to the same:

With several Addresses and Resolutions of the Representatives, for that period, on subjects relating to the political controversy, which lead to and issued in the Revolution.

THERE has lately appeared a commendable spirit of enquiry in the people of the United States, as to the great principles, by which our national Independence was effected. And it is certainly important, that every citizen who would correctly understand the history of our country, should be well acquainted with the political principles contended for by the patriots and statesmen, who were instrumental in preserving our liberties, and giving to the United States, a character of sovereignty and nationality. We believe no documents will so fully show the spirit and the opinions of those high-minded men, who brought about the Revolution, and established the freedom and independence of the country, as the Addresses and Resolutions of the House of Representatives in Massachusetts, from 1765 to 1775. By them & the Speeches of the Governors of that period, to which the former, in most instances, were Replies, it will be perceived what, on the one side, the King and Parliament of Great-Britain, claimed on the score of civil authority, of making or executing laws; and, on the other, what the Representatives of the people contended for, as to their rights, derived either from nature, from express provisions in their charter, or from their peculiar situation, considered as citizens of a country subdued by the labors and toils of their fathers, the internal government of which had been conceded them for one hundred and thirty years.

It is proposed to give these Speeches and Addresses to the public in a volume both for preservation and instruction. It will be some trouble and expence to collect them: but we are assured it is practicable. And we think, we shall perform a service useful to posterity, as well as to our contemporaries, by such a publication.

Nothing is further from our view, than to excite any party feelings, or to cherish a narrow spirit of prejudice and hostility against Great-Britain. The sole object is, to make known and preserve the political opinions of our fathers, as the means of perpetuating correct, rational and practical views of the nature of civil government, in which liberty is united with authority and order; and the freedom of the people and the legitimate power of rulers are alike maintained and enjoyed.

The following note has been received from the Hon. Mr. ADAMS, late President of the United States, addressed to the intended editor of the work, in reply to a letter from him to Mr. ADAMS, on the subject. "I have received with pleasure your favor of—and can express nothing but the most respectful approbation of the proposal to publish, in a volume, the Speeches of the Governors of Massachusetts, from 1765 to 1775, with the Answers. And if a pamphlet of the town of Boston, within the same period, the last effort of Mr. OTIS, could be added, it would enhance the value. These documents are important in the history of our country; and no man is so well qualified as yourself, to give a correct and authentic edition of them to the world." It is proposed that this pamphlet, which is now very scarce, should make part of the volume.

Boston, Nov. 18, 1818.

CONDITIONS.

The volume will contain about 400 full pages, impressed on fine paper, and with a new and elegant type. Price in Boards, $1 50 cts.

☞ *Subscriptions received, at Russell & Gardner's Office, Boston, and by R. Hubbard, Norwich.* Dec. 15.

NEW BOOK,

Price 62½ cents.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale, *Russell's Abridgment of Murray's Grammar,* with lessons of parsing, calculated to facilitate the study of Syntax.

The following is one of the numerous recommendations already obtained:

We have examined an abridgement of Murray's Grammar, proposed to be published by Mr. Wm. E. Russell, and fully approve of the few alterations he has made, and think this Compend of Grammar the best we have seen.

His Syntactical Lessons we think a very valuable addition, and calculated to be of great utility to the learner; and recommend them for general use in Schools.

ANDREW LEE D. D.* of Lisbon.
Hon. SYLVESTER GILBERT, Hebron.
DYAR T. HINCKLEY, A. M. Norwich.
GEO. HILL, Esq. do.
GEO. PERKINS, Esq. do.
CHARLES PERKINS, Esq. do.
JOHN HYDE, Esq. do.

* *The titles were added by the publisher.*

N. B. The Books may be had of E. PORTER, Norwich, and many country merchants.

Nov 11. 1—

Flour, etc.

60 bbls. and half bbls. Baltimore Flour—for family use,
70 casks Providence Lime—FOR SALE BY

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Dec. 9. 5-4w—

ONE or two Journeymen *CABINET MAKERS,* may find steady employ and good wages, by applying soon to the subscriber. WM. E. ROBINSON.

Plainfield, Dec. 18, 1818. 7—

LANE's PORTABLE, OPEN,

PATENT STOVE.

THE Subscriber having purchased the privilege of manufacturing and vending LANE'S PATENT STOVES, offers them for sale, with sanguine hopes of meeting with encouragement from a generous public. Many gentlemen of genius and science, from experiment and observation, have decidedly given their approbation in their favor, as preferable to any before offered to the public, for warming rooms with the least quantity of fuel. They are exceedingly well calculated for dwelling rooms, bed rooms, nurseries, stores, counting houses, offices, &c. &c. with all the advantages of a close stove to kindle the fire, and when open the fuel consumes moderately, and furnishes an agreeable warmth to the room, having none of the disagreeable effects of the close stove. This stove is calculated for either wood or coal, (having grates)—it may be placed where any other stove may be put, but is particularly intended to be placed to any fire-place in a room, store, &c. the pipe passing into the chimney through a fire-board or brick work, under the mantle (the closure to be as close as possible.) The stove, standing on legs affixed permanently to the stove, and by handles also affixed to the stove, may be removed from room to room in a few minutes, with the pipe, which is also affixed secure to the stove. The larger stoves, although open, are well calculated for cooking, &c. ELIJAH KELLOGG.

N. B. The stoves are for sale at the Stove Ware Room of the subscriber in Elizabeth-Town, and at the Store of CORNELL & NOSTRAND, 260 Pearl-Street, corner of Fulton-Street, New-York.

Elizabeth-Town, September 17, 1817.

Having used one of Mr. A. Lane's Patent Stoves during the winter, I am pleased with it on many accounts; for, when ornamented with brass, they form an agreeable piece of furniture, & have not that gloomy appearance with which the common stoves meet the eye; and carrying smoke so well with the door open, after the fire is kindled, they do not cause such painful sensations in the head as many other kinds of stoves do when fixed out of the fire-place; and although I am persuaded they do not consume more than one half the quantity of wood which is necessary in a common fire-place, yet they diffuse an agreeable warmth throughout the whole room, and their safety from communicating fire, greatly, in my opinion, enhances their value and recommends their use. In order to this safety, the inside of the fire-boards (if such are used) should be covered with two coats of thick white-wash, made of lime.

Rev. THOMAS MORRELL.

The subscriber most cheerfully acquiesces in the above recommendation of Lane's Patent Stoves, and feels a confidence that they who make a fair trial of them will be pleased with them.

Rev. JOHN M'DOWELL.

The subscribers having used Lane's Patent Stoves during the last winter, are well pleased with their utility, as calculated to warm the room with less fuel than any with which we are acquainted, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by the Rev. T. Morrell and J. M'Dowell.

ELIHU BRITTIN,
DAVID MEEKER,
OLIVER HATFIELD,
JEREMIAH BALLARD, Esq.
J. BOYD,
W. R. WILLIAMSON, Esq.
WILLIAM SHUTE,
ISAAC CRANE,
E. HALL.

Elizabeth-Town, Sept. 24, 1817.

An assortment of the above Stoves have just been received, and are now ready for sale at the New-York prices, by

Trumbull & Breed.

They have also for sale a few Patent

Corn Shelling Machines,

a new and excellent article for Farmers, and well worth their attention.

Norwich, Dec. 7, 1818. 5—

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26. 29—

Superfine Flour,
Stone Lime,
Clapboards,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES N. BROWN.

Dec. 7. 3—

BEST COLD SPRING

GIN,

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.

Who will pay cash for

RYE.

Dec 21.

NOTICE.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, having appointed the subscribers commissioners on the estate of

Mr. JOHN T. MOTT,

late of Preston, deceased, and having allowed six months from the first publication of this notice for the exhibition of claims against said estate—All persons interested are hereby notified that we shall meet at the dwelling-house of Mr. *William Brown,* in said Preston, on the first Mondays of March, April and June next, to receive, examine and allow claims against said estate.

CHARLES P. HUNTINGTON, GEORGE PERKINS. } Com'rs.

Norwich, Dec. 23, 1818. 7—

Registers for 1819.

JUST published, and for sale at R. HUBBARD's Book-Store, per groce, dozen, or single.

THE CONNECTICUT REGISTER
AND
UNITED STATES CALENDAR,
for 1819.

Compiled under the inspection of the Secretary of the State of Connecticut.

In addition to what is usually published in the Register, may be found the *NEW CONSTITUTION* of Connecticut. *Dec. 23.*

Registers for 1819.

JUST received and for sale at *T. ROBINSON's* Book-Store, Chelsea.

THE CONNECTICUT REGISTER
AND
UNITED STATES CALENDAR,
for 1819,

containing the *New Constitution* of Connecticut.

Dec. 23. 7—

Flax-Seed.

Joseph H. Strong,

WILL pay an uncommonly high price for FLAX-SEED, if delivered immediately.

Who has for sale,

FLAX-SEED OIL,

Norwich, Oct. 7. 48—

WANTED.

THREE hundred cords of Chesnut or Oak WOOD, to be delivered at the Lime Rock in North-Stonington, by the first day of April next, for which cash will be given on delivery. Persons wishing to contract may apply to CHESTER SMITH, Esq. in North-Stonington, or to the subscriber.

JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold. Dec. 1, 1818. 4-2m—

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber has taken the BLACKSMITH'S SHOP of Capt. *Augustus Lathrop,* late in the occupancy of Captain *Thomas Miller,* near the Rev. Doct. *Strong's* meeting-house, where all the various branches of the trade will be carried on, and work executed in the best manner, with dispatch and punctuality. All persons indebted, whose accounts are more than four months standing, for work done by me at my shop at Bean-Hill, are requested to call and give their notes, or make payment for the same.

WILLIAM LEE.

Norwich, Oct. 2, 1818. 48—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich within and for the District of Norwich, on the 22d day of Dec. A. D. 1818—

Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

MOSES RUDE,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Ephraim Rude,* Ex'r. or be debarred recovery according to law—he giving notice in the *Norwich Courier* and on the sign-post in said Preston.

7 *Attest.* HENRY STRONG, *Clerk*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 8th day of Dec. A. D 1818—

Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. ELKANAH FANNING,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mrs Esther Fanning,* and *Jonah Witter, Esq.* Adm'rs. or be debarred a recovery according to law—they giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Preston.

Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. 6—

NOTICE.

THE creditors of *ELISHA P PHILLIPS,* of Voluntown, are hereby notified, that the subscribers will meet at the office of *Joseph Eaton,* in Plainfield, in Windham county, on the first Mondays of March, April and May, 1819, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to receive and adjust the claims against the said *Elisha P. Phillips,* who hath been adjudged an Insolvent Debtor.

Dated at Plainfield, this 10th day of October, 1818.

6 *JOSEPH EATON, CALVIN HEBARD,* } *Com'rs.*

Probate Office, Windham District.
Windham, Dec. 8, 1818.

THIS court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

WILLIAM WILLIAMS,

late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate to *Samuel Williams, and Salmon L. Williams,* Adm'rs. on said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

6 *Attest. Henry Huntington, Clerk.*

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the *Norwich and Preston Bridge Company,* are hereby warned to meet at Kinney's Hotel in Chelsea, on Monday the 11th day of January, 1819, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of choosing officers for the ensuing year, and transacting any other business that may fairly offer.

By order of the President and Directors,

ROGER HUNTINGTON, *Clerk.*

Norwich, Dec 14, 1818. 7—

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that in pursuance of the late grant of the Honorable General Assembly, converting the *Norwich Marine Insurance Company* into a *Fire Insurance Company,* the books of said Company will be opened for an additional subscription of Stock, until the 6th day of January, 1819, at the Store of *Col. Samuel Tyler,* in Norwich, and at the office of *Coddington Billings,* Esq. in New-London.

Norwich, Dec. 21st, 1818. 7—

Classical & School Books.

R. HUBBARD,

OFFERS for sale at his Book-Store, in Shetucket-street, the most extensive assortment of

Classical & School Books,

ever offered for sale in this market.

Country Merchants and School Masters may be supplied in large or small quantities, on the most reasonable terms for cash, credit or produce.

STATIONARY,

in great variety and of superior qualities.

Nov. 4.

$10 Reward.

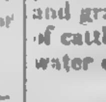
RANAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 29th ult. an indented apprentice, named

ROBERT KINNE,

20 years of age, light complexion, stout built, and is a Cabinet and Chair Maker, in part. Whoever will return said boy to the subscriber, in Plainfield, shall be entitled to the above reward. All persons are forbid harboring, employing or trusting said boy, on my account.

WM. E. ROBINSON.

Plainfield, Dec. 18, 1818. 7—



A Farm to let,

CONTAINING one hundred and thirty acres, with a good *House and Barn,* and other out houses thereon, well proportioned with mowing, plowland and pasturing, is good for grain and grass, will keep about 10 or 12 head of cattle, with sheep, &c.—with wood and water convenient.

ALSO,

Another tenement House,

Nearly new, with 10 acres of LAND, consisting of plowland, mowing and pasturing, with fire-wood for the family.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living near the premises.

MOSES TYLER.

Griswold, Dec. 23, 1818. 7-6w—

For Sale,

A HOUSE and SHOP late in the occupancy of Messrs. *Hall & Armstrong,* (gold and silver smiths and watch makers,) situated in the first society in Norwich, a few rods west of Doct. *Strong's* meeting-house; together with a good *Garden,* of about ½ acre.—It is well calculated for a merchant or mechanic.

If not sold previous to the 1st March next, it will then be sold at Auction.

For particulars enquire of JOHN ARMSTRONG, of Lebanon, or WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, of Columbia.

Dec. 16. 6-3w—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

CONTAINING about 130 acres, about two miles from Montville meeting-house, and one mile from the Baptist meeting-house, Bozrah, at present occupied by Mr. *Hamilton*—being an excellent grazing Farm, and well worth the attention of an enterprizing farmer.

Terms of payment easy.

For further particulars enquire of

WM. W. HAUGHTON.

Montville, Dec. 2, 1818. 4-9w—

A Sermon

PREACHED at the funeral of Gen. *Jedidiah Huntington,* of New-London, who died Sept. 25, 1818, aged 75 years. By Abel McEwen, Pastor of the Congregational Church in New-London. Price 12½ cents. For sale at

R. HUBBARD's *Book-Store.*

Dec. 15. 6—

Just received and for sale by

R. HUBBARD,

A PRACTICAL View of Christian Education in its earliest stages. By T. Babington, Esq member of the British Parliament. First American from the third London edition. Price 75 cents.

Nov. 25.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1819. *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII. No. 9.]

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE this day received from New-York, an elegant assortment of Ladies' full trimmed

Beaver Hats,

of the latest London fashions.

A large assortment of black, white and brown

Ostrich Plumes.

Silk and Tabby Velvets.
Uncut Velvets.
Maltese Buttons and gilt Snaps, for Ladies' great coats.
Bombazetts, Shawls, &c. &c.
Norwich, Dec. 30. 8—

Silk and Cotton Velvets.

BLACK, blue, brown, green and crimson Silk Velvets,
The same assortment of the Tabby do.
Plush, Merino and Lama Trimmings,
Black and slate Worsted Hose,
Just received and for sale by
F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

Who have likewise on sale,
Levantine Silks, from 5s. per yd. upwards,
Florence do. „ 3s6 do.
Large assortment Rose Blankets, from 7 to 12-4 square,
Cassimere, Merino, Fur, Silk and Cotton Shawls.
Dec. 16. 6—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Fall and Winter Goods,
at very low prices for Cash.
AMONG THEM ARE—
A large assortment of plain, twill'd and stripe Bombazetts,
Crape, Cassimere and Cotton 8-4 Shawls.
Super. and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Flannels, Blankets, Rattinetts,
Calicoes, Ginghams, Cambrics,
Fine Book and other Muslins,
Plush and Inserting Trimmings,
Thread Laces,
Canton Crapes,
Plain and Corded Silk Velvets,
Super. black Beaver and Kid Gloves,
Black and white Silk Gloves and Hose,
Angola and Worsted Hosiery,
Russia Sheetings, Irish Linens,
Cotton Shirtings, &c. &c. &c.
Oct. 27. 51—

WOOLLEN and Linen Girth, and Straining Webs.
Blue, green, crimson, and yellow Plushes
Princes check, and fancy Swanskins.
Plated Saddle Heads, Nails, and Moulding.
Plated, tinned, brass, and japanned Saddlery, and Harness Furniture.
Together with a full assortment of
Prime Hardware Goods,
recently imported, and all on sale, at reduced prices, by
JABEZ HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, Dec. 23, 1818. 7—

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at T. ROBINSON's Book-Store, Chelsea,

AN Essay on the Life of the Hon. Gen. ISRAEL PUTNAM, addressed to the State Society of the Cincinnati in Connecticut, and first published by their order, by Col. David Humphreys, with notes and additions. With an Appendix, containing an Historical and Topographical Sketch of Bunker Hill Battle. By S. Swett.

Also, for sale, fifth and sixth editions of Cummings' Geography, by the dozen or single.

A Catechetical Compend of General History, sacred and profane, from the creation of the world to the year 1817, of the christian era, in three parts. By Frederick Butler, A. M. Third edition—for sale by the dozen or single.
Dec. 30.

Stonington Bridge Lottery.

THOSE persons who are indebted to the subscriber for Tickets in Stonington Bridge Lottery, are requested to make payment immediately. Those holding Prizes are requested to present them forthwith. R. HUBBARD.
Dec. 30.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

He will pay the same price for weaving as the Factories.

HARVEY MORGAN.
Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31tf—

NEW GOODS.

F. A Huntington & Co.

HAVE on sale, of recent purchases, a very large assortment of
Fall and Winter Goods,
which they will sell at very low prices, for Cash.
Among them are,
Extra superfine black, blue, brown, green, bronze, and mixt West of England Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
Middling and low priced do.
Coatings, Flannels, Blankets,
Bombazetts, Bombazine, Rattinetts,
Shirtings, Sheetings,
Ginghams, Calicoes,
Levantine and Florence Silks,
Dimoties, Shawls, Crapes,
Handkerchiefs, Hosiery,
Muslins,
Devonshire Kerseys,
Merino and Fur Trimmings,
Gloves,
Linens, Vestings, Stockinets,
Diapers, Buttons,
Carpetings, Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Cambrics, &c. &c. &c.
LIKEWISE,
A handsome assortment of
FANCY GOODS.
ALSO
Boston and N. York Shoes.
Nov 25. 3—

NEW GOODS.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received an extensive assortment of fresh imported

Dry Goods,

adapted to the present season, selected with great care for quality and cheapness; among them will be found, in part, as follows, viz:—
A very large assortment of Broadcloths and Cassimeres, of almost every colour and quality.
Flannels, Rose Blankets,
Figured Salisbury Flannels,
Levantine, Florence, Italian and India Lustrings,
Superfine and low priced Ladies' Broadcloths.
An elegant assortment of Plush, Merino and Velvet Trimmings, for Ladies' great coats and pelisses,
Black, cinnamon, brown, crimson, scarlet and blue Silk and Tabby Velvets,
Merino, Cassimere, Canton Crape, Silk and Cotton Shawls,
Worsted, Lamb's Wool, Cotton and Silk Stockings,
A large assortment of Vesting,
Bombazetts, Scotch Plaid,
Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
India Cottons,
White and col'd Cambrics,
Furniture and other Dimoties,
Furniture Calicoes,
Green Worsted Cords and Tassels,
Furniture Fringe,
Indispensible Clasps,
Gilt chain and Glass Buttons,
Silk and Cotton Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Madrass do.
A large assortment gentlemen's and ladies' Beaver, Kid, Silk and Angola Gloves,
Men's Cravats,
Black, brown and white Plumes,
Ladies' Beaver Hats,
Shell Combs, &c. &c.
Norwich, Dec. 8, 1818 5—

NATH'L. GILBERT,

HAS FOR SALE,
SUPERFINE FLOUR, per bbl.
Rye do. do.
Buck Wheat do. do.
New-Haven Crackers, do. or less quantity,
Cider Brandy do.
Sugar do.
Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas,
Rum,
Molasses,
Salt,
Lamp Oil, &c. &c. &c.
Norwich, Dec. 14. 1818. 6—

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less, by
LYMAN BREWER.
May 26. 29—

BEST COLD SPRING
GIN,
FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.
Who will pay cash for
RYE.
Dec. 21.

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM ROGERS,

HAS FOR SALE,
BLACK Lustrings; Crapes; Flannels; red, green, yellow and white Broadcloths; Bombazetts, a variety; Cambrics, white, black, and colored; Brown Linen; Cotton Shirtings; Silk and Madras Handkerchiefs; victory and Flagg do.; Coatings; Taurino Cloth; Calicoes and Ginghams; Furniture Calico; Medallah and Fur Gloves, &c. &c.

Winter and Summer pressed Oil; Brandy; Gin; Wine; Rum; Molasses; Tea; Sugar, &c. &c.
Dec. 30. 8—

G. Buckingham & Co.

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A NEW SUPPLY OF
GOODS,
Among them will be found as follows, viz.
BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Flannels, Rose Blankets, Coatings, Bombazetts, &c. &c.
With a large assortment of
FANCY GOODS,
all which they are enabled to sell very cheap.
ALSO,
A large assortment of
Ladies Boston Shoes.
Norwich, Dec. 15, 1818. 6—

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of
Scott & Lester,
is this day by mutual consent dissolved.
REUBEN SCOTT.
SESSIONS LESTER.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above firm, on book account, are requested to call and settle the same with REUBEN SCOTT, without delay.

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

WE the subscribers, have this day entered into partnership, under the firm of
Reuben Scott & Co.
and tender our best thanks to our former customers and hope for a continuance of former favors.
REUBEN SCOTT.
SESSIONS LESTER.
CHARLES HARRIS.
Plainfield, Dec. 21, 1818. 8 6w—

Sleigh Shoes.

A FEW set of Cast Iron Sleigh Shoes, drilled ready to put on—Also, a constant supply of Cart and Waggon Boxes, at the New-York prices, for sale by
D. RIPLEY.
Norwich, Dec. 30, 1818. 8-3w—

Oil, Plaster, etc.

6 bbls. Sperm. Oil,
20 tons Plaster Paris,
Southern Flour per bbl.
Lubec Herring per box,
Pickled Codfish per bbl.
1000 papers Lamp Black,
FOR SALE BY C. TYLER & CO.
Dec. 23. 7—

IMPROVED
Franklin Parlour & Cooking Stoves.

WILSON'S

IMPROVED Franklin Parlour & Cooking STOVES, of various patterns, for sale at the New-York price, by
LYMAN BREWER.
Sept. 30. 47—

Registers for 1819.

JUST received and for sale at T. ROBINSON's Book-Store, Chelsea.
THE CONNECTICUT REGISTER
AND
UNITED STATES CALENDAR,
for 1819,
containing the *New Constitution* of Connecticut.
Dec. 23. 7—

Flax-Seed.

Joseph H. Strong,

WILL pay an uncommonly high price for FLAX-SEED, if delivered immediately.
Who has for sale,
FLAX-SEED OIL.
Norwich, Oct. 7. 48—

NEW GOODS.

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
China, Glass and Earthen WARE,
Looking Glasses and Tea Trays,
recently received and for sale at low prices and on accommodating terms, by
F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Who have also for sale, at their Store and at the Pottery, a constant supply of
STONE WARE.
Norwich, Oct. 28, 1818. 51—

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
Joseph Breed,
SUPERFINE Foreign and Domestic Broadcloths,
Common and low priced Cloths,
Pelisse Cloths, Cassimeres,
Satinetts, Stockinetts,
Flannels, Coatings, Blankets,
Figured Salisbury Flannel,
A large assortment Bombazetts,
Rattinetts,
Colerain and steam-loom Shirtings,
White and coloured Cambrics,
Sarsnet and Linen Cambrics,
Jackonet, Mulmul and Seeded Muslins,
Cassimere and Cotton Shawls,
Bandanna and Flag Silk Handkerchiefs,
Sisterson and black Barcelona Hdkfs.
30 doz. Cotton Flag, Bandanna and Madrass Handkerchiefs,
Jackonet and Cambric Cravats,
150 ps. Calicoes,
Carlisle and Cambric Ginghams,
Deer Skin Gloves and Mittens,
Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Silk and Cotton Hose,
Hat Linings, Banding, Binding, Buckles,
Boot Cord and Webbing,
Russia Sheeting and Diaper,
Dowlass, Estopillas,
Dutch and Irish Linens,
500 pieces Ribbons,
India Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Florence and Levantine Silks,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Oil Cloths, Hat Cases, Coach Laces,
Oil Cloth Chaise Carpetings,
Vestings, Crapes, Millinets,
Dimoties, Humhums,
Domestic Shirtings, Sheetings, Ginghams, Checks, Stripes, Tickings and Diapers,
Knitting, Weaving and Wick Yarn, &c.

Hardware.

10 tons Iron Hollow Ware,
Cooking Stoves,
200 setts Cart and Waggon Boxes,
English and American Window Glass, of all sizes, from 6 by 8 to 16 by 22,
Russia, Swede's and English, flat, square and round Iron, Sheet Iron,
Nail Plates, Nail and Spike Rods,
Plough Shares and Share Moulds,
English blistered, and Crawley, American blistered, German, Swede's and Cast Steel, Sheet Lead, Shot,
Sad Irons, English and Am. Shovels,
Brass and Brass-head Andirons and Shovel and Tongs,
Cut and Wrought Nails, Tacks & Brads,
200 doz. Knives and Forks,
100 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives,
Razors, Scissors, Shears & Sheep Shears,
Butts, Screws, H and HL Hinges,
Shoe Knives, Rasps, Awls, Tacks, Hammers, Pincers, &c.
Clock Balls and Capitols,
Commode Knobs, Handles & Escutcheons,
Brass, plated, japanu'd and iron Candlesticks,
Tea Trays and Waiters, Snuffers and Trays,
Slates, Ink Stands, Ink Powder,
Hand Saws, Files,
Screw Augurs, Brushes,
Norfolk and Bright Thumb Latches,
Stock, pad, cupboard, chest, trunk, draw and clock case Locks,
Morocco Pocket Books and Purses,
Elastick and Wire Knitting Pins,
400 gross Buttons, Skates,
Shaving Soap, Boxes and Brushes,
Gilt and Mahogany frame Looking Glasses,
Sand Paper, Scale Beams, Whips,
Trace Chains, &c. &c.

Groceries.

Cognac and Apple Brandy,
Old Spirit, W. I. and N. E. Rum,
Cold Spring Gin, Molasses,
Lump, Muscovado, Havana and East-India Sugar,
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Tea,
Pepper, Pimento, Ginger, Nutmegs,
Coffee, Chocolate, Cassia,
Soap and Candles,
Turks-Island Salt, Salt Petre,
Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, &c. &c. &c. &c.
Dec. 9. 5—

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the late *Norwich Marine Insurance Company*, are notified that their annual meeting will be held on the first Wednesday of January next, at their office in Chelsea, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the choice of Directors, and to transact any other business relating to said Company.
SAMUEL TYLER, *Sec. pro tem.*
Norwich, Dec. 28, 1818. 8—

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the *Norwich Channel Company*, are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company will be held at Mr. Kinney's Hotel, on Thursday the 7th of January, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
SIMEON BREED, *President.*
December 29, 1818. 8—

NOTICE.

THE Members of the *Mutual Assurance Company*, of the city of Norwich, are hereby notified that the annual meeting, for choice of officers, &c. will be holden at the court-house in Norwich, on the second Monday of January, 1819, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Sec'ry.*
Norwich, Dec. 26, 1818. 8—

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the *Norwich and Preston Bridge Company*, are hereby warned to meet at Kinney's Hotel in Chelsea, on Monday the 11th day of January, 1819, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of choosing officers for the ensuing year, and transacting any other business that may fairly offer.
By order of the President and Directors.
ROGER HUNTINGTON, *Clerk.*
Norwich, Dec. 11, 1818. 7—

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that in pursuance of the late grant of the Honorable General Assembly, converting the *Norwich Marine Insurance Company* into a *Fire Insurance Company*, the books of said Company will be open for an additional subscription of Stock, until the 6th day of January, 1819, at the Store of *Col. Samuel Tyler*, in Norwich, and at the office of *Codington Billings*, Esq. in New-London.
Norwich, Dec. 21st, 1818. 7—

Notice.

THE freight bills of Sloop *Gen. Green*, Capt. Barker, are in the hands of the subscriber for collection—a settlement is requested previous to the 10th of January.
JONATHAN COMSTOCK.
Norwich, Dec. 29, 1818 8—

NOTICE.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, having appointed the subscribers commissioners on the estate of
Mr. JOHN T. MOTT,
late of Preston, deceased, and having allowed six months from the first publication of this notice for the exhibition of claims against said estate—All persons interested are hereby notified that we shall meet at the dwelling-house of Mr. *William Brown*, in said Preston, on the first Mondays of March, April and June next, to receive, examine and allow claims against said estate.
CHARLES P. HUNTINGTON, } *Com'rs.*
GEORGE PERKINS, }
Norwich, Dec. 23, 1818 7—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 22d day of Dec. A. D. 1818—
Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of
MOSES RUDE,
late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Ephraim Rude*, Ex'r. or be debarred recovery according to law—he giving notice in the *Norwich Courier* and on the sign-post in said Preston.
7 *Attest.* HENRY STRONG, *Clerk.*

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighbourhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.
WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*
Hartford Dec 17, 1818. 7—

FLOUR.

A FEW barrels of Southern Flour, of superior quality, FOR SALE BY
LYMAN BREWER.
Dec. 28. 7—

South-American Affairs.

JUDGE BLAND'S REPORT,
CONCERNING CHILE.

[*Abridged by a correspondent of the National Register.*]

MR. BLAND, it will be recollected, was, in pursuance of instructions from the President, left by his colleagues, Mr. Rodney and Mr. Graham, at Buenos Ayres; whence, on the 15th of April, 1818, he departed for Chile, and, on the 28th of the same month, arrived at Mendoza, on the eastern side of the Andes, having travelled, by the way of the post-road, a distance of about 900 miles. He left Mendoza on the 20th of April, and, crossing the Andes, reached Santiago de Chile on the 5th of May; the whole route being, perhaps about 1200 miles. At this latter place, Mr. Bland presented himself to Don Antonio Jose Irisarri, secretary of state, through whom he obtained an interview with Don Bernardo O'Higgins, the supreme director of Chile. He was received with much cordiality by the director, with whom, he had, at different times, very interesting conversations, touching the present and future probable condition of Chile, and the friendly sentiments which the United States entertained towards that country.

In the several interviews which Mr. Bland had with the supreme director, he represented to him the good disposition which the government of the United States cherished towards the independent authorities of Chile, and the cause to which they are engaged; the sympathy which the free citizens of North America felt for the sufferings of those who were contending for liberty and emancipation from the yoke of Old Spain, in the southern part of the American continent; and portrayed to him the benefits to be derived from the establishment of the representative system, by the immediate formation of a Congress.

To these observations O'Higgins answered that he was not insensible to the friendship of the United States; that it was his intention to institute a free government as soon as Chile was entirely freed from her enemies, and sufficiently tranquillised for the purpose; but that the present moment was inauspicious for the commencement of so great a work; that in times of public peril, the presence of a Congress had been found extremely pernicious; that Mexico had been lost by a Congress; that the Congress of Venezuela once lost that country; and that Buenos Ayres had been endangered by a Congress. Lately, indeed, he admitted, the latter had learnt to act more in concert, and with greater propriety

The supreme director having intimated that it was expected the United States would recognise the independence of Chile, and that the Chileans would grant special favors, in commerce, to the nation, (and it would be gratifying if the United States should be the nation) first making such recognition: Mr. Bland replied, that the single object of his mission was to make an enquiry as to the true posture of affairs in Chile; that the U. States would be thankful for any favors of the kind, but that they did not ask for them; that all they desired, was to be put on a footing with other nations, and were willing to rely, as to any advantages in commerce and navigation, on the skill and industry of their merchants and seamen; that he had repaired to Santiago in order to procure, upon the spot, accurate knowledge of the country, of its institutions, and of its capacities in peace and war; that the government of the United States wished to see its way clearly, and would make no improper use of this information; and that any particulars communicated to him from authority, might be considered as confidential, or otherwise, just as the supreme director might deem most proper.

The supreme director, O'Higgins, admitted the propriety of authentic information in order that the government of the United States might act intelligently, with regard to South-American affairs; and told Mr. Bland that he would cause an official statement to be made out, respecting the condition and resources of Chile, and placed in his hands for that purpose; which promise the supreme director complied with. The statement makes a part of Mr. Bland's report concerning Chile.

During the intercourse between Mr Bland and O'Higgins, the former explained to the latter the motives which actuated the President in the seizure of Amelia Island, and in driving the banditti from Galveston; and told him that the freebooters who had been forced from those places, were not the only armed vessels whose officers and crews had interrupted the lawful commerce of the U. States; for that some of the privateers cruising under regular Patriot commissions, had committed depredations upon their trade; that the U. S. would, at all hazards defend the fair traffic of their citizens; and that they would do so, even against the Chileans, however painful it might be to crush in the germ a growing intimacy between the two people, and which promised to be in the sequel fruitful of benefits to them both.

O'Higgins did not even know where Amelia Island and Galveston were situated, until Mr. Bland explained the positions to him. He decidedly approved of the conduct of the President, in driving off the pirates from thence, inasmuch as it tended to preserve the character of the Patriot cause from imputations of an injurious nature; He had heard of outrages committed by private armed vessels sailing under some of the independent flags of South-America; but that whatever might have been the behavior of the vessels acting under commissions from other states, no charge of the kind could justly be brought against the Chileans; that, in fact, with the exception of some fishing boats, it was not until very lately that the government of Chile had any vessels of war under its control; and that he had taken great care by giving proper instructions, and by placing suitable superintending officers on board, to prevent any departure from the rules of naval warfare prescribed by the law of nations.

In one of the conversations which took place, Mr. Bland told the supreme director, that when he was at Rio Janeiro, (where it will be recollected, the commissioners touched, on their way to Buenos Ayres,) he had learnt, through Mr. Sumpter, the minister of the United States, from the Spanish minister resident there, that Great-Britain had been induced to take an active part in the favor of Old Spain, and had influenced the allied sovereigns of Europe to interpose for the adjustment of differences between her and her colonies; and that the plan of adjustment was to be something like that which had been formerly rejected by the Cortes, and might be found in a work that had been published in England, entitled "An Outline of the Revolution in Spanish America."

At first, O'Higgins did not believe in the truth of the information which Mr. Bland had received; he said the British would hardly do so, as they wanted the commerce of Spanish America: but, shortly after, meeting with him again, the supreme director said he was then convinced of it; for he had seen Capt. Shirriff, of the British frigate Andromache, in Santiago, who told him that he had in his possession papers on the subject, with which he was going to Lima in Peru. O'Higgins further remarked, that all attempts to reconcile the South-Americans, short of the acknowledgment of their independence would be fruitless; and that a return to allegiance under the government of Old Spain was wholly out of the question.

On the 2th of July, Mr. Bland, having received the statistical information which the supreme director had promised him, took leave of him and of the Secretary of State, Irrisarri. O'Higgins expressed his intention of writing a letter to the President; but whether he did so or not, Mr. Bland has not distinctly related.

On the 10th of July, Mr. Bland left Santiago de Chile: on the 11th he arrived in Valparaiso; and on the 15th of July, he sailed thence in the brig America, Capt. Daniel Rhea, and arrived, by the way of Cape-Horn, at Philadelphia, on the 29th of October 1818.

The narrative of Mr. Bland's communications with the supreme director, forms but a small portion of his Report concerning Chile. He furnishes in addition, a very copious description of that region of our hemisphere: in which he, now and then, lets his fancy get the better of his judgment. But from the mass of pages which he has written, circumstances of a highly in[illegible] complexion may be selected.

From Mr. Bland's account it would seem that Chile is a country, (excluding the Magellanic Tract, or New-Chile,) of about 1000 miles in extent on the sea coast; that it has many excellent ports convenient for foreign trade; that it is a country, fruitful in grain, wine and oil, and productive in gold, silver, copper and tin; that it is destined to be the granary of that part of the world; that its population is about 1,200,000 souls; that 300,000 of these are under the dominion of the Patriots, the remainder being under the jurisdiction of the royal[illegible]: that there are about 50,000 Indians [illegible] in all Chile; and but a very few slaves [illegible] African race. All the mechanical arts and agriculture are in a rude state, and the roads and pathways in a neglected condition. The principle articles of export are the metals already mentioned, together with wheat, flour, hemp, cordage, hides, tallow, jerked beef, vecunna, guanaco, chinchilla skins, figs, raisins, &c. Of 4,000,000 dollars worth of imports, in the course of the last year, two millions in value were from England, one from the United States, and one from Buenos Ayres. The articles furnished from the United States are chiefly tobacco, windsor chairs, saddlery, and furniture. Of European commodities, Mr. Bland thinks that the manufactures of France and Germany are preferred The stocks of cattle are numerous and fine; the horses are active, spirited, serviceable and cheap; but the mules are the common beasts of burden. The soil and climate of Chile are different in different places: From the straits of Chacao to the river Biobio, it is woody, fertile and salubrious, and is inhabited by the Araucanians, or natives: from the Biobio to the river Maul, the country is the same, but the population is Spanish: from the Maule to the Aconcagua, still fertile, but no forests. From the valley of Aconcagua, the mine country presents itself, which is less fruitful on the surface. After the mine country, the dreary desert of Atacama, upwards of three hundred miles in extent, affords a protection to the Chileans from any invasion by land from Peru. From the straits of Chacao to the river Maule it rains at any season: at Santiago de Chile, there is no rain for seven months in the year, and beyond Copiapo, rains are hardly known. Mr. Bland divides the country into two regions—the one variable and humid, the other invariable and dry. Fuel, in some parts is scarce; but it is said that there is plenty of pit-coal on the banks of the Biobio near Conception. The Archipelago of Ancud, or Chiloe, contains forty-seven islands: It is a considerable fishery, and will be a nursery for seamen. There are only three carriage roads in all Chile. The fertile part of the soil is situated in valleys, surrounded, for the most part by hills and mountains; and the inhabitants of these valleys communicate with each other principally by mule paths. Mr. Bland describes them generally as being "mild, amiable, brave, and uninformed."—Santiago is the capital, and contains about 40,000 souls. The royalists have possession of Penco, and a considerable district around Conception, which is their strong hold: they retain, also, Valdivia and Chiloe. The Patriot army, at a medium, (for Mr. Irrisarri and Mr. Bland differ on this point,) is about 6,000 strong; 2000 of which are negroes from Buenos Ayres;—there are no Chilean officers in it, however, above the rank of Captain, with the exception of O'Higgins who is a brigadier under San Martin, and Colonel Raymon Freyre. The navy consists of but three or four indifferent vessels; but would be increased by the addition of two new ships of war, to be called San Martin and Chacabuco, built at New-York, and for which purpose, Messrs. Aguirre and Gomez were, a considerable time since, sent to the U. S. from Buenos Ayres with money. A superior naval force is indispensable to enable the Chileans to invade Peru; for the desert of Atacama prevents them from marching thither by land. The Chileans have no mines of their own.

The revenue of the government in [illegible] derived from duties on imports and [illegible] from an excise which is laid upon almost every thing that is sold; from a direct tax, the mines, papal bulls, printed indulgencies for the living and the dead, a crusade tax, tythes, forfeited estates of the Jesuits, voluntary contributions, and from confiscated estates of the enemies of the Patriot cause. The officers of the customs, and the judges of the commercial courts, receive no regular salaries; and a duty is imposed on merchandize to compensate them;—in addition, traders quicken their exertion by presents or bribes. There are 10,000 monks and nuns in the country. The church holds one third of the landed property of the state. The church lands are farmed out to tenants, who let them again to under-tenants, and these last work them with slaves: thus three sets of idlers are supported upon the product of the industry of the laboring class. In addition to their landed estates, the religious institutions have what are called their census, or money lent out at an interest of five per cent. per annum, to the amount of ten millions of dollars. Besides their share of the tythes, which the state still permits them to draw, the clergy have the annats or first fruits, which yield to each curate between two and three hundred dollars per annum.

The government of Chili, it seems, is needy, and has made some progress towards laying hands on the enormous property of the priests. Indeed, neither monks nor nuns, according to Mr. Bland, are treated with much ceremony;—some of the former have been turned out of their dwelling places, which have been occupied for military purposes; and some of them have been tried for treasonable practices.

The most immediately interesting part of the report, is that which gives the history of the Chilean revolution, and the change of parties among the Patriots. There have, it appears, been two powerful factions in that country of the revolutionists themselves. At the head of one, were the Carreras: the Larrains formed the other with O'Higgins at their head. At the beginning of the contest for independence, the Carrera faction prevailed. It would seem that this party did not manage affairs in a judicious manner; for, at the battle of Rancagua, against the Royalists, fought on the 2d of October, 1814, the Patriots were entirely defeated, and fled over the Andes. They were rallied at Mendoza by San Martin, who identified himself with the Larrain faction, and having obtained a reinforcement of 4000 troops from Buenos Ayres, crossed the mountains, and, on the 12th of February, 1816, fought the battle of Chacabuco, defeated the royalists, and took their commander Marco prisoner. This may be called the second epoch of the Revolution in Chile. The Carrera party was, of course, put down, and the Larrains, with O'Higgins as chief, confirmed themselves in power, by the victory of Maypu, obtained on the 5th of April, with the particulars of which the reader is no doubt well acquainted. It is greatly to the dishonor of the Larrains, that they seized this moment of success to put to death two of the most distinguished of the Carreras. They were sacrificed under judicial forms, and on the pretext of treason. Their execution was a foul and bloody murder, to gratify the vengeance of the reigning faction.

The closest intimacy subsists between the governments of Chile and Buenos Ayres. O'Higgins told Mr. Bland, that there was nothing which Buenos-Ayres could ask of Chile, that would not be granted; and that Buenos-Ayres would act in like manner towards Chile. All the inhabitants of Buenos-Ayres are naturalized citizens of Chile. The supreme director by way of characterising the intimacy, said they were as two bodies actuated by one soul. Mr. Bland, thinks, however, that this connexion is to the disadvantage of the Chileans, and conceives that it will not be lasting.

Under the faction of the Carreras, at the commencement of the revolution, the press, for the first time, was introduced into Chile. Before that period, all books and papers, prior to their entrance into the country, were inspected and approved by the holy inquisition in Spain or at Lima. The name of the first paper was the Aurora. It was printed weekly, at a printing office, sent from New-York, and managed by three citizens of the United States. It was edited by Camilla Henriquez, now of Buenos-Ayres. The opposite party, also, published a paper, which they called the Araucu. It was edited by Irrisarri At this time, there are four weekly papers issued at Santiago; and none are published any where else in Chile;—their names are, The Ministerial Gazette, which is the acknowledged paper of the government: El Argus, El Duende and El Sol They are all printed at the same press; and are edited by clerks and other officers of the government. Two other printing presses had been carried thither for sale; but they were not saleable articles. Newspapers and pamphlets are conveyed free of postage, and books are imported free of duty.

The reader may recollect that, after the battle of Maypu, the viceroy of Peru was desirous of effecting an exchange of prisoners; and sent, on board the U. S. sloop of war Ontario, Captain Biddle, from Lima, an officer to Valparaiso and Santiago, for the purpose. It turned out, however, on investigation, that the Royalists had few or no Chilean prisoners; those which they formerly had, having been confined in one of the Islands of the Archipelago of Chiloe, were released by the Patriots after the battle of Chacabuco. The Patriots, on the contrary had about 8000 Royalists prisoners; and were willing that they should be exchanged for any prisoners which the Royalists held belonging to Buenos-Ayres; but owing to some contempt manifested in relation to the Patriot authorities, no cartel was agreed upon.

Incidentally speaking of Peru, Mr. Bland states, that one third of the population of that country are whites of unmixed blood, and two thirds mulattoes and negroes; the latter, in general, as well informed as the whites.

We understand an examination has lately been made of the decks of the frigate Constitution, now lying at the Navy-Yard and that they were found, after the most faithful search, to be as firm and sound, as when first laid. This fact presents a high eulogium on the skill and integrity of those, who have been engaged in the U. S. ship building at this place.—*Boston Gaz.*

Treaty of Commerce,
BETWEEN SWEDEN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

IN the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity, His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, and the U. States of America, equally animated with the sincere desire of maintaining and consolidating the relations of friendship and commerce which have hitherto subsisted between the two States, and being convinced that this object cannot be better fulfilled than by reciprocally establishing the commerce of the two States on the solid basis of liberal and equitable principles, equally advantageous to both countries, have for this purpose nominated Plenipotentiaries, and have furnished them with the necessary powers for treating and concluding in their name, viz. his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, Count Laurent Engestrom, his Minister of State and Foreign Affairs, &c. and Count Adolphus George Morner, his Counsellor of State, &c.; and the President of the United States, Mr. Jonathan Russell, Citizen of the said States, and their Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden; who, after producing and exchanging their full powers, which were found in good and due form, have agreed to the following Articles:

Article 1. There should be reciprocal liberty of commerce between the countries under the dominion of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, and the United States of America. The inhabitants of either country may, with perfect safety for their persons and cargoes, freely land in the ports, places, and rivers of the territories of the other, wherever the vessels of the most favored nation are admitted. They may stop there, and reside on whatever part of the said territories they please: They may rent and occupy houses and magazines for their trade; and generally the merchants and traders of each of the two nations shall enjoy the most entire security and protection in the other, with regard to their commercial affairs, being merely held to conform to the laws and ordinances of the respective countries.

2. There shall be imposed no higher duties on goods of the manufacture or produce of the United States imported into Sweden and Norway, nor on goods of the manufacture or produce of Sweden and Norway imported into the United States, than those to which the same articles would be subject in each of the States respectively, if they were the produce of the soil or manufactures of any other country. The same principle shall be observed with regard to exportations. There shall be no impost or prohibition on the importations or exportations of the two countries respectively, which does not also extend to all other nations. Swedish and Norwegian vessels arriving in ballast, and importing into the United States goods the produce or manufacture of Sweden and Norway, shall be liable to no other charges than those paid in the like case by vessels of the United States; and, *vice versa*, the same rule shall apply to vessels of the United States arriving in Sweden and Norway. The above regulations shall equally apply to the Swedish Colony of St. Barthelomew.

3. The King of Sweden and Norway consents that all the articles of the produce of the West-Indies, the importation of which into his States is permitted in Swedish and Norwegian vessels, whether coming indirectly or directly from the said West-Indies may also be imported by vessels of the United States, and that in such case the said vessels shall not pay higher duties than would in similar circumstances be paid by Swedish or Norwegian vessels, except solely an addition of ten per cent. on the import duties. To avoid all misunderstanding on this point, it is expressly declared, that the denomination of West-Indies, extends to, and includes all that part of the world, whether islands or continent, which has always been called West-Indies, in contradistinction to that other part called East Indies.

4 On their part the United States consent that all articles of the produce or manufacture of the countries on the coast of the Baltic, the importation of which is permitted into the United States by the vessels of the said States, may likewise be imported by Swedish and Norwegian vessels; and, in that case, no higher duties shall be charged than those paid by vessels of the United States, except the addition of ten per cent.

In the case of mixed cargoes, consisting partly of goods of the produce or manufacture of the respective countries, and of other countries of which the importation is permitted, it is agreed, that the vessel shall always be charged according to the nature of that part of the cargo which is liable to the highest duty, as if the vessel had imported only that single kind of merchandise.

5. The High Contracting Parties mutually grant the right of maintaining Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or agents in each other's ports and commercial towns, who shall enjoy full protection, and receive every assistance necessary to enable them duly to execute their functions; but it is hereby expressly declared, that in the case of illegal or improper conduct against the laws or government of the country, to which any such consul, vice-consul, or agent is sent, he may be punished conformably to the laws, be deprived of his functions, or dismissed by the offended Government; the said Government giving an account of the transaction to the other; it being, however, well understood, that the archives and documents relative to the affairs of the Consulate shall be subject to no examination, but shall be carefully preserved, being placed under the seals of the said Consul and of the authority of the place where he shall have resided.

The Consuls, or their substitutes, shall, as such, have the right of acting as judges or arbiters in all cases of differences which may arise between the captains and crews of vessels of the nation whose affairs are intrusted to their care. The respective Governments shall have no right to interfere in these sort of affairs, except in the case of the conduct of the crews disturbing public order and tranquillity in the country in which the vessel may happen to be, or in which the Consul of the place may be obliged to call for the intervention and support of the executive power, in order to cause his decision to be respected; it being, however, well understood that this sort of judgment or arbitration cannot deprive the contending parties of their right of appealing on their return to the judicial authorities of their country.

6. To remove all dispute or uncertainty with respect to what ought to be reputed the produce of the soil or manufactures of the Contracting Parties respectively, it is agreed that all articles shall be regarded as of this description which may be certified as such in the clearance which may be given to the vessels that sail from the ports of the said High Contracting Parties.

7. Ships of either country arriving on the coasts or in the ports of the other, and not wishing to break bulk or unload, may prosecute their voyage without molestation, or being obliged to give any account of their cargo, and without paying any duties except those of pilotage, if a pilot have been employed; or duties for lights, &c. if such be paid by the ships of the country in the like case. It being, however, well understood, that when the vessels of either party are within the jurisdiction of the other, they shall conform themselves to the rules and ordinances relative to navigation which are established in the ports into which they may enter, and which are in force with regard to the most favored nations; and it shall be permitted to the officers of the customs in the districts within which the said vessels may be, to visit them, to remain on board, and to take all such precautions as may be necessary to prevent an illicit communication during the stay of the said vessels.

8 It is agreed that the vessels of one Contracting Party, on entering the ports of the other, may confine themselves to discharging only a part of their cargoes according as the captains or owners shall think fit, and that they may freely depart with the rest without paying duty, except for the part unloaded. They may then sail to other ports of the same country, and discharge other portions of their cargo in like manner. It being understood that the shipping duties, whatever they may be, shall be paid at the first port in which a vessel breaks bulk, and shall not be demanded in any others in which they may unload part of her cargo, unless additional duties be there paid, in the like case, by vessels belonging to the country.

9. The citizens and subjects of either country shall enjoy in the ports of the other, as well for their vessels as for their merchandise, all the duties and facilities of entrepot which the most favored nations enjoy in the same ports.

10. In the case that any vessel belonging to one of the two States, or to their citizens or subjects, has suffered any damage on the coasts of the [illegible] of the other, every assistance shall be afforded to the persons shipwrecked. The ships and merchandise, or what they have produced, if sold, on being claimed within a year and day by the owners or their agents, shall be restored on paying the same expenses of salvage, as the natives would in like case pay.

11. It is agreed that Swedish and Norwegian ships arriving direct from Europe to the United States, or vessels of the said States arriving direct to Sweden or Norway, and furnished with certificates of health from the competent officer of the port whence they sailed, shall be subject to no quarantine, except such as may be necessary to give the officer of health of the port at which the vessel arrives, the opportunity of visiting her, unless it shall appear that during the voyage some person on board has been attacked with a malignant or contagious malady, or that the country whence the vessel comes has been regarded as infected—and has been made the subject of a previous ordinance, directing all vessels arriving from it to be regarded as suspected, and subject to quarantine.

12. The Treaty of Friendship and Commerce, concluded at Paris in 1783, by the Plenipotentiaries of Sweden and the United States, shall be renewed and put in force by the present Treaty, with respect to what is contained in articles 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, and 25; and also the separate Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, which were signed on the same day, by the same Plenipotentiaries.

13. Considering the remoteness of the two High Contracting Powers, and the uncertainty resulting therefrom as to the different events which may take place, it is agreed that a merchant vessel belonging to one of the Contracting Parties and destined for a port which may be supposed to be blockaded at the moment of her sailing, shall not be captured or condemned for having in one instance attempted to enter the said port, unless it can be proved that the said vessel must have learned on her passage that the blockade of the place in question continued. But vessels which, having been once warned off, shall attempt, during the same voyage, to enter a second time into an enemy's port during the continuance of the blockade, shall then be subject to detention and condemnation.

14. The present Treaty shall continue in force for eight years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, which shall take place within eight months after the signature, and sooner if possible.

(Signed) COUNT ENGESTROM.
JONATHAN RUSSELL.
COUNT A. G. MORNER.

Stockholm, Sept. 4, 1816.

We, Charles John, by the Grace of God, King of Sweden, Norway, of the Goths and Vandals, make known that our dearly beloved father, the late King of glorious memory, and the United States, having agreed to conclude a Treaty of Commerce, did respectively appoint. [Here the appointment of the Plenipotentiaries and the articles agreed on, are recited.] In consequence the United States have declared by their Minister Plenipotentiary accredited at our Court, that for grave reasons they are prevented from ratifying articles 3, 4, and 6, of the above recited Treaty and as we have found the tenor of these articles of such a nature that they may be excluded from the Treaty, without prejudice to the interest of our faithful subjects, we have for these causes thought fit to ratify, approve and accept the above inserted Treaty of Commerce, with the exception of the articles 3, 4, and 6; and we do hereby accept, approve and ratify the same, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES JOHN.

Stockholm, July 24, 1818.

The above treaty was copied from a London paper rec'd at N. York, by the ship J. Monroe.

By the late Mails.

COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON, JAN. 1.

IN consequence of the melancholy event of the death of the Hon. George Mumford, a Representative in Congress from North Carolina, yesterday announced in the House of Representatives, both Houses of Congress adjourned without going into the business of the day. This day at 10 o'clock the funeral takes place, and being also New-Year's day, the adjournment is till Monday next. The usual respect to the memory of this estimable gentleman was paid, of resolving that the Members of each House wear crape on the left arm for one month.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, JAN. 4.

A letter from Valparaiso, of Sept. 2, to a gentleman in this city states, "That Mr. Astor's ship Beaver, has been restored to the owner, through the intercession of judge Prevost; the captain arrived here two days since in the Andromache frigate from Lima, to procure seamen. Mr. Robertson remains at Lima, as Consul of the U. S. till the return of the Ontario from Columbia river. The Two Catharines has cleared about $70,000 on a cargo of wheat, after paying bonds at Valparaiso."

We learn with regret, that Capt. Gamble, late of the Erie sloop of war, died at Pisa, in Italy, on the 10th Oct.

Latest from South-America.—The schooner Midas, Dickerson, arrived at Baltimore on Thursday in 90 days from Coquimbo, whence she sailed on the 27th Sept. Accounts were received at Coquimbo, that on the 6th of Sept. last, the royalists had evacuated Conception after blowing up the fortifications, &c. an illumination took place on the occasion. The expedition that had been fitting out at Valparaiso against Conception, had in consequence turned their attention to Lima with redoubled vigor, and intended shortly sailing. An embargo had been laid at Valparaiso, and orders for enforcing it at Coquimbo had just arrived; when the M. immediately got under way and swept out.

Director O'Higgins was at Valparaiso superintending the fitting out the expedition, consisting of the following vessels, under Admiral Blanco: San Martin, 64 guns, (formerly the Cumberland, English Indiaman); the Lautaro, 54; the Coquimbo, 20, (formerly the Avon of Boston); the Archarion, 18, (formerly the Columbus, of New-York); the Eagle, 18, a prize taken from the Spaniards; the Maypo, 16, (formerly the Ariel of Baltimore); the Santiago, 14, (formerly the Lancaster Witch; three gun-boats, and several other armed vessels; besides a number of transports. General San Martin was at Mendoza on his way to Santiago, with a reinforcement, and money, &c.

MASS. BOSTON, DEC. 30.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

On Monday last came on in the Circuit Court of the U. S. before Judges Story and Davis the trial of *John Williams, John P. Rog, Francis Frederick, Niles Peterson, and Nathaniel White* on an indictment for the murder of Mr. Thomas Baynard, supercargo of the sch. *Plattsburg*, of Baltimore, in July 1816, on the high seas, in a voyage from Baltimore to Smyrna. The prisoners were also indicted for the murder of the Captain and first mate of the schooner, and for piracy. The prosecution was conducted by George Blake, Esq. District Attorney, and the prisoners defended by the Hon. Stephen Hooper, and Samuel L. Knapp, Esq. The second mate of the Plattsburg and the steward, being admitted as witnesses, the whole proceedings of the bloody transaction were developed. The prisoners called no evidence; but their Counsel managed their cause with great energy and ability. The pleadings closed about one o'clock yesterday, when Judge Story summed up the evidence with his usual perspicuity and impartiality, and charged the jury with great independence. At four o'clock, the jury returned a verdict that *Williams, Rog, Frederick*, and *Peterson* were *Guilty*; and that *White* was *Not Guilty*. The convicts were then remanded; and *White* ordered to be kept in custody, as there are five other indictments against him for murder and piracy. The Court was then adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

The prisoners throughout the trial exhibited great indifference as to the result. *Williams* calls himself an American, and appears to be an hardened offender.—*Peterson* is a Swede, *Frederick* a German and *Rog* a Prussian. They are young men, but appear to be hardy mariners.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, January 6, 1819.

It will appear from the following extract of a letter received in this city from New-Orleans, dated Dec. 5, that the river Mississippi must be uncommonly low:—

"Flour is 12 to 15 dollars, and should the river continue low, every thing of that kind will be scarce all winter. Freights for ships continue low, and will be so till the river rises, when they will be up, as there are but few vessels here for the season, and abundance of produce to come to market."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By arrivals at New-York and Boston, London papers to the 19th Nov. have been received.

The Queen of England died on the afternoon of the 17th November.

There appears to be no political news of importance in the papers. Nothing had transpired of the proceedings at Aix la Chapelle, since the treaty for the evacuation of France. It is said the Congress will not break up till December.

Sir Gregor M'Gregor is said to have sailed from the Thames, with part of his expedition for South America.

Sir Samuel Romilly, recently elected to parliament for Westminster, put a period to his existence on the 5th November, by cutting his throat, in a fit of delirium, occasioned it is said by the loss of his wife.

An English Paper gives an extract of a letter from St. Helena, Sept. 28, mentioning that a correspondence had been intercepted, which discovered a plot for the liberation of Bonaparte. A banking house in London, and two individuals in England, with others on the continent, were reported to be concerned. It is said to have been ascertained where Napoleon had concealed the whole of his treasure, hinted to amount to a million sterling.

Gen. Gourgaud one of Napoleon's adherents has been arrested in London, after a desperate resistance, and his books and papers all seized. A London paper says "this Officer, it was understood, was one of the persons concerned in the recent St. Helena plot." He was conveyed to Hardwich, to be sent out of England.

An Irish article mentions a report of the escape of Napoleon—and that he had been gone a month before it was discovered.

Mr. Russell, the American Ambassador, left Stockholm on the 2nd of October, on his return to the United States. Mr. Hughes remains as Charge d'Affairs.

At the Lord Mayor's dinner in London, Nov. 2, which was attended by about 1500 persons, the Lord Mayor gave "The American Ambassador, & permanent peace between this country and America," which was drank with the most warm and universal manifestations of cordiality. When Mr. Rush arose to return thanks, he was saluted with acclamations of applause.

[*Communication.*]

PLAINFIELD SABBATH SCHOOL.

The Sabbath School for the middle district in Plainfield, closed for the season on the 15th of December. On the succeeding Thursday, a sermon was delivered before the School from Deut. vi. 7. "Thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou lest down, and when thou risest up." A Report of the Superintendant was, at the same time exhibited, giving an account of the organization of the School, and of the proficiency which the scholars had made in the studies assigned them.

The following is a summary of the Report:—

"The school commenced on the second Sabbath in April. The instruction of the scholars was, at first, undertaken by two young ladies. A division of the school was afterwards made into six classes, and the instruction of these classes was committed to one young gentleman, and four young ladies. One of the young ladies instructed two classes, and had the superintendency of the school. At the commencement of the school, the number of scholars was 42. During its continuance, upwards of 70 became members of it. The number which usually attended the recitations, however, was but about 40.

Answers from memory were given, by the greater part of the scholars, to all the questions in Emerson's Doctrinal and Historical Catechisms. The aggregate number of answers thus given, was 13,015. There were also recited from memory, 16,478 verses in the Bible; 9,800 verses of Hymns, and 905 lines chiefly of Prayers. Several of the scholars recited the whole of the Gospel of John. Several recited the whole of the Gospel of John, and the Book of James. One girl of 7 years, recited 725 answers in Catechisms, 907 verses in the Bible, and 251 verses of Hymns. Another girl of 13 years, recited 562 answers in Catechisms, 1135 verses in the Bible, and 653 verses of Hymns. Another girl of 11 years, recited 562 answers in Catechisms, 1272 verses in the Bible and 1123 verses of Hymns. One boy of 8 years, recited 518 answers in Catechisms, 1231 verses in the Bible and 309 verses of Hymns. Another boy of 12 years, recited 562 answers in Catechisms, 1750 verses in the Bible and 123 verses of Hymns. The same boy recited, at one time, 719 verses in the Bible."

From the National Intelligencer, 29th ult.—

There was yesterday transmitted to the House of Representatives, by the President, in conformity to the resolution of that body, calling for further information relative to the state of our Relations with Spain, a number of Documents; amongst which the most important is a letter from Mr. Secretary Adams to our Minister in Spain, dated on the 28th of last month. This letter is devoted to the examination of the Note from the Spanish Secretary of State, addressed to our Minister, Mr. Erving, respecting the events of the late war with the Seminole Indians and invasion of Florida, which, through the medium of the European newspapers, has found its way to this country, and doubtless, to all the Cabinets of Europe. The letters of Mr. Adams may be regarded as the replication of the American government to the Manifesto of the government of Spain; for such the letter of M. Pizarro, became, by the unusual and ostentatious publicity given to it. In this light, the letter of Mr. Adams becomes a highly interesting state paper. Its length does not deter us from promising it to our readers in our next; though we will not venture to say when we shall be able to publish the documentary evidences appended to it, consisting of more than seventy different papers, some of them very curious, and all of them, from their bearing on questions of late much agitated, well worthy of publication.

It is said, (says the National Intelligencer of Thursday,) that the Commercial Convention, recently signed by our commissioners in London with those of the British government, has been received in this city, and was yesterday laid before the Senate, by the President, for their ratification or rejection.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, to his friend in Baltimore.

"I am happy to hear, from good authority, that the long and disagreeable misunderstanding between General Jackson and Gen Adair, has been finally and amicably adjusted, through the interference of General Shelby. Every Kentuckian ought to rejoice at this event."

A paper printed at Glasgow, Scotland, complains, that in the trade between the Clyde and the United States, the balance is greatly against the former.

From the National Intelligencer.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

From a further examination of the report, from the Treasury Department, respecting the state and condition of the Bank of the U. States, we have gathered a few additional particulars, which may be interesting to some of our readers.

The amount of deposits in the Bank and its branches, is as follows:—On account of the Treasurer of the United States; $7,383,417 06; on account of the collectors and other public officers, 1,953,173 95: on account of individuals, 8,801,911 66—Total, $18,138,502 70.

Of this amount, $8,490,258 89 is deposited at the mother Bank. To understand the reason of this large deposit, it is necessary to state, that the monies deposited in the Bank, its offices and agent banks, to the 30th June last, is placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, on the books of the bank at Philadelphia. The following list shews where the money was deposited which composed the Treasurer's balance on the 30th of September:—

At the Bank of the U. S. $2,500,809 78; ditto (special) 499,653 69; office at Boston, 119,764 60; do. Providence, 68,950 79; do. New-York, 1,005,896 57; do. Baltimore, 165,296,68; do. Norfolk, 212,929 40; ditto Fayetteville, 66,426 58; do. Charleston, 655,899 54; do. Savannah, 164,160 06; do Louisville, 460,268 47; do. Chillicothe, 207,758, 52; do. Cincinnati, 202,930 58; do. New-Orleans, 153,185 58; do. Pittsburg, 157,713-51; Office of the Bank of Virginia, at Petersburg, 25,755 86; State Bank of North-Carolina, at Raleigh, and its branches, 310,851 98; Bank of Alexandria, 85,467 24; Nashville Bank, 29,778 19; Bank of Vincennes, 105,432 96; Harrisburg Bank, 59,802 51; Easton Bank, 26,508 20; Bank of Missouri, 104,403 38; Planters' and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville, 124,294 11; Sundry Agent banks, 15,846 91—Total, $7,475,196 68.

Deduct amounts overdrawn by the Treasurer of the U. S. at—Office at Portsmouth, $46,594 39; do. Middletown, 58,191 79; do Richmond, 87,653 23; do. Lexington, 123,694 77; Trenton Banking Company, 697 57—283,718 05.—Balance of Treasurer's account, Sept 30, 7,191,484 63.

The amount of debts due "from banks paying specie" to the Bank and its several branches, and the notes of banks paying specie on hand, after deducting therefrom the amounts due by the Bank and its branches to the said banks respectively is thus stated;—At Philadelphia, 1,745,073 73; Portsmouth, 19,301 77; Boston, $71,155 66; Providence, 4,515 64; Middletown, 37,551 71; New-York, 747,846 48; Baltimore, 402,080 92; Washington* 289,822 77; Richmond, 61,045-68; Fayetteville, 99,566 22; Charleston, 969,219 41; Savannah, 68,802 35; Lexington, 415,816 60; Louisville, 167,556 64; Chillicothe, 146,909 49; Cincinnati, 845,680,-78; New-Orleans, 594,558 44; Pittsburg, 180,467 20

The total amount of debts due to the Bank of the United States, including the notes of state banks, the differences between the balances due to and by state banks, and the funded debt part of the capital, is stated at $54,964,087 69.

*To this item the following note is annexed in the Report: "The debt due by the Bank of Columbia has lately been transferred to the books of the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia."

Married,

At Sterling, by the Rev. Mr. Wells, Mr. EPHRAIM PIKE, to Miss AMY T. CHAMPLIN, both of that town.

Died,

At Lisbon, Miss LUCRETIA HARRIS, aged 20 years, daughter of Mr. Reuben Harris.

At Sterling, Mrs. MARTHA HOLMAN, wife of Mr. Stephen Holman, aged 61. Her death was occasioned by falling backwards into the fire, while standing on a chair, reaching for something which hung between the chair and the fire; and, unfortunately, there being no person with her, she was only able to get out of the fire, but not to extinguish the flames in which her clothes were enveloped. She lingered between two and three weeks in great distress.

VENDUE.

BY Order of the Court of Probate, so much of the Real Estate of HANNAH FITCH, late of Norwich, deceased, will be sold at Auction, on the 30th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. near the premises, as will raise the sum of $76,97, and incident charges of sale. The property consists of the *House and Land*, now occupied by Mrs. *John Willett*.

GEORGE PERKINS, *Adm'r.*
Norwich, Jan. 6, 1819. 9—

Masonic Notice.

THE Annual convocation of *Franklin Chapter, No. 4,* will be held at Masonic Hall, on the last Monday, 25th Jan. 1819, at 2 o'clock, P. M.—A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the M. E. H. P.
J. KINGSLEY. *Sec. F. C. R. A. M.*
Norwich, Jan 6, 1819. 9—

NOTICE.

VOTED, That Swine may be allowed to run at large on the commons, provided they are well ringed—and sucking Pigs be allowed to run at large as aforesaid, without rings, till they are ten weeks old—and that no hoof kind shall go at large on the commons.

Lebanon, Nov. 16, 1818.
Attest. ELISHA HUTCHINSON, *Town Clerk.*
9

Simeon Thomas & Co.

HAVE for sale at the Store lately occupied by Messrs. *Charles Thomas & Co.* a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

which they will dispose of by the hogshead, barrel, or less quantity, viz:—
W. I. and N. E. Rum,
French and Cider Brandy,
Holland and American Gin,
Sicily Madeira Wine,
Loaf, Havana, India and Muscovado Sugars,
Hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and bohea Teas,
Turks-Island and Table Salt,
Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger,
Cloves, Cinnamon, Starch,
Powder and Shot,
Plug and cut Tobacco,
Scotch and Lorrillard's Snuff, &c.

ALSO,

Russia Old Sable Iron,
Cart and Waggon Tire,
Nail Plates, Spike Rods,
English and American blistered Steel,
Nails, &c. *Likewise,*
An assortment of Drugs and Family Medicines,
Paints and Dye Woods,
Window Glass,

All which are of the first quality, and will be sold on the lowest terms, for cash or produce.

Cash given for
FLAX-SEED AND WHITE BEANS.
Norwich, Jan. 4, 1819. 9tf—

Oil, Gin, etc.

FOR sale by the subscriber, just received—
Winter, fall and summer Lamp Oil,
10 bbls. McLean's best Rye Gin,
Cask and Box Raisins.

JOHN LATHROP.
Jan. 6, 1819. 9—

The Subscriber

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he still continues the business of manufacturing

Men's Clothing,

of every description, agreeable to the latest fashions. Customers may be assured of having their work speedily and well done, to fit the body and to please their fancy. Not unmindful of gratitude, he returns his sincere thanks for past favors, and solicits a continuance of their approbation. Clothes cut as usual, with skill and economy, to suit the age or fancy of all who may please to call at his shop, next door Messrs. *G. & C. Kinney's* store.

E. HARRIS.
Norwich, Jan. 6, 1819. 9—

For Sale,

A VALUABLE situation, in the town of Griswold, embracing about twenty-three or four acres of very excellent mowing, pasture and plow-land, a *Dwelling-House, Barn,* and *Mechanic's Shop,* situated on the great Plainfield and Stonington road, at its intersection with the one leading from Voluntown and Sterling through Jewett's City to Norwich (A small part of the premises are under the incumbrance of the widow's dower.)

Also,

A Wood Lot,

Of about the same number of acres, distant about one mile, and capable of affording in *perpetuity* a supply of wood for a family.

The premises unquestionably afford one of the best situations in the country, for a mechanic, particularly a house-carpenter and joiner, or a blacksmith; and is also a very eligible stand for a merchant. If not sold by the first of March next, will then be rented. For further particulars apply to Mr. NATHAN BELCHER, in Griswold, who will shew the premises; or to the subscriber in Norwich.

WILLIAM BELCHER.
Jan. 5, 1819. 9—

For Sale,

AND possession given on the first day of April next,

THE FARM,

formerly known by the *Jabez Leffingwell Farm*, situated at the head of Trading Cove, two miles from Norwich, on the new turnpike road leading to New-London, containing about 120 acres, with a large two story HOUSE, with a never failing well of water in the House. Said House is in sight of the steam-boat and other vessels, as they pass to and from N. London—A large *Barn, Chaise and Corn House*, adjoining.

LIKEWISE,

A Grist Mill,

With two run of stones, and *Saw Mill*, in tolerable repair. The stream of water is the best within many miles of this place, except the *Lathrop stream*, so called.

The above property will be sold together or separate, as will best suit the purchaser. There are three fishing places attached to the said Farm. Accommodating terms will be given. If not sold, it will be to let.

APPLY TO
JAMES N. BROWN.
Jan. 6, 1819. 9tf—

CAUTION.

A YOUNG MAN, about 20 years of age, light complexion, about 5 feet 8 inches high, stout made, a smart, good looking, well dressed fellow, calling his name *ROBERT HOXEY*, son to *Gideon Hoxey*, Esq. Lebanon, called at my Store the 26th Dec. and on the respectability of his pretended father, got a credit for 3½ yards dark green Broadcloth, a pattern for a coat and pantaloons, or a pattern for a surtout. It turns out Esquire Hoxey has no such son, and that the young man is a Swindler. Any information that will lead to his discovery, will be generously rewarded.

JOHN LATHROP.
Norwich, Jan. 6, 1819. 9—

Cattle for sale.

THE subscribers will offer for sale, at Public Vendue, at the dwelling-house of THOMAS SISSON, in Norwich, on Friday the 8th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.
4 Oxen, 7 Cows,
21 Sheep, Cart, Ploughs, &c.

NATH. SHIPMAN.
THOS. SISSON.
Jan. 5.

LOST, the first vol. of "Discipline." The person who has it in possession is requested to leave it at

R. HUBBARD's *Book-Store.*
Jan. 6. 9—

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post Office, Chelsea Landing Ct. January* 1, 1819.

WILLIAM AVERY, Wm. E. Avery, Eunice Adams, Solomon Adams, Nancy Brice, Sally Barker, Rufus Brewster, Zach. Boothe, 2, Lucinda Brewster, James N. Brown, 2, Bashebe Brooks, Reuben Brown, *Groton*, Sanford & Harvey, Brown Mill, Philena Claghorn, Abner Crawly, Abraham Crawly, Samuel Carew, Catharine Crocker, John Cox, Thomas Cowdry, John Day, C. F. Daniels, Henry Deming, Lucy Ellis, *Preston*, Rhoda Franklin, Hannah Freeman, Amariah W. Goff, Melinda H. Gaget, James Gordon, Levi Giddings, John Gray, Jabez Huntington, Peleg Hunt, Sarah Hatch, Amos H. Hubbard, Mrs. Halping, Lucretia Hatch, Benj. Harris, *Preston*, Sally Hilliard, *do.* Solomon B. Judd, Alexander Jones, Thaddeus Johnson, George Kinney, Daniel W. Kellogg, Polly Allyn, *Preston*, James Lanman, 5, Rufus L. Lord, Richard Leffingwell, John Lee, *Groton*, Darius Lathrop, *Preston*, Isaac Minor, Polly Meech, Eunice Mix, Nathan Minor, Desire Minor, Wm. Mc Graw, Otis Morse, Stephen Meech, *Preston*, John Nicoll, N. D. Nicholson, Wm. Poole, Henry Perkins David Pitcher, Augustus Perkins, Hez. Perkins, 2, Cyrus Punderson, James Roath Charles Rockwell, Lucretia S. Rogers, Jonathan Randall, Hannah Roath, Orin Sholes, Patty Stetson Lucy Smith, Abby H. Sterry, Elisha Smith, John Smith, Dorothy Stoddard, Martha Stetson, Geo. A. Sydleman, Ruana Swan, *Preston*, George Tisdale, John Uncas, *Montville*, Phebe Wright, Mary Willoby, Willard & Mason. 9—

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post Office, Norwich, Ct. Jan.* 1, 1819.

JOSEPH Backus, Alexander Bingham, Eleazer B. Bort, Hugh Calkins, George W. Chesebrough, Hannah Crocker, John Ellis, Betsey Fowler, Champlin Gardner, Elisa Gildon, Axel Hyde, Isaac Ladd, Fanny Lewis, Alexander Lorimer, John L. Newell, Lydia Randell, Luther Spalding, Betsey Stanton, John Sterry, John Sterry, Jun. William Thomas, Dudley Tracy, Elisha Tracy, Katharine Ann Tracy, Wm. G. Tracy, Enos West—*Norwich.*

Gardner Avery, Gurdon Gifford, Jabez Hough, Jun. Lemuel Hough, Sophia Hough, Ebenezer Loomer, Clarissa Post, Jedediah Stark, Jedediah L. Stark, James Sterling, Jr. Zerubbabel Wightman—*Bozrah.*

Benjamin Burnham, Thomas Burnham, Frederick Perkins, Rachel Read, Josiah Rose, Merry Rose, Abitha Stevens, Jeremiah or Jesse Tracy, Erastus Tucker & Co.—*Lisbon.* Joshua Maxson—*Colchester.*

9 J. HYDE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post Office, Plainfield, Jan. 2, 1819.*

SALLY Allitou, George Allen, Jonathan Barker, Silas Bailey, Joseph Cory, Nathaniel Cole, 2, Calvin Coats, Elizabeth Cozzins, George Dixon, John Hawkins, Ann Jones, William Kinney, Esther Lawrence, Andrew Mordock, Nicholas Mathewson, Apama Pierce, Thomas Rathbun, Stephen Shepard, Daniel Spalding, Hannah Shepard, Charles Spalding, Joseph Spalding, John S. Stranahan, Anthony Stranahan, Pide Walling, Amos Witter, 3, Thomas Wallin—*Plainfield.*

Allen Campbell, Daniel Campbell, Elisha Tucker, Amos Treat, Henry Wilcox, Minor Robbins, 2, Jabez Newton, 2, Thomas Mulkin, Wheeler C. Morgan, Josiah Tanner—*Voluntown.*

Rebecca Dorrance—*Killingly.*

9 E. C. EATON, P. M.

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 29th day of Dec. A. D. 1818—
Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

SAMUEL ROATH,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to JOHN SHAWTHAN, Esq. Ex'r. or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the *Norwich Courier* and on the sign-post in said Preston.

Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.

Press Papers.

CLOTHIER'S Press Papers, of good quality, per gross or less, for sale by

Jan. 6. R. HUBBARD.

POETRY.

From the Charleston Courier.

THE FAMILY BIBLE.

HOW painfully pleasing the fond recollection,
Of youthful connexions and innocent joy ;
When blest with parental advice and affection,
Surrounded with mercies—with peace from on high,
I still view the chairs of my sire and my mother—
The seats of their offspring, as rang'd on each hand,
And that richest of Books, which excell'd every other,
The *Family Bible* which lay on the stand—
The old fashion'd Bible, the dear blessed Bible,
The *Family Bible*, which lay on the stand.

That Bible, the volume of God's Inspiration,
At morn and at evening, could yield us delight,
And the prayer of our sire was a sweet invocation,
For mercy by day, and for safety through night,
Our hymns of thanksgiving with harmony swelling,
All warm from the hearts of the family band,
Half rais'd us from earth to that rapturous dwelling,
Describ'd in the Bible that lay on the stand—
The old fashion'd Bible, the dear blessed Bible,
The *Family Bible* which lay on the stand.

Ye scenes of tranquillity, long have we parted,
My hopes almost gone—and my parents no more—
In sorrow and sadness, I live broken hearted,
And wander unknown on a far distant shore;
Yet how can I doubt a dear Saviour's protection
Forgetful of gifts from his bountiful hand :
O let me with patience receive his correction,
And think of the Bible, that lay on the stand—
The old fashion'd Bible, the dear blessed Bible,
The *Family Bible* that lay on the stand.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

PUBLIC ACT,
October Session, 1818.

An Act concerning Library Companies.

BE it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled. That liberty be and hereby is granted to any individuals in any town in this state to associate for the purpose of procuring and establishing a Public Library, and being so associated shall, on complying with the provisions of this act be considered as a body politic and corporate, may choose a President and other officers, may enact laws for regulating the affairs of such corporation, not inconsistent with the laws of this State, and compel the due observance thereof by suitable penalties : may sue and be sued, and do all acts necessary and proper for the well ordering of the affairs of such corporation.—Provided, however, that before any such association shall be entitled to the privileges of this Act, they shall lodge with the Secretary of this State a copy of their articles of association.—Provided, also, that this Act may at any time be altered or repealed by the General Assembly.

General Assembly, October Session, 1818.
GIDEON TOMLINSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Governor.*
Attest—THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

From a London paper.

Madame Reichard made her ascent in a balloon at Aix la Chapelle on the 8th inst. All the city flocked to see the spectacle, which was quite new to the people of Aix la Chapelle. The King of Prussia conversed with the aeronaut some minutes before the fastenings of the balloon were cut: she displayed the utmost courage and indifference in making the preparations for so dangerous an experiment, and entered the basket with the greatest composure and some grace. Immediately on its leaving the court, she scattered flowers on the spectators, and waved her flag as she ascended. Her motions were answered by a corresponding shout. The balloon took the direction of north east, towards Louisberg. It was soon out of sight: the evening was cloudy, and nothing was heard of the lady till the following morning, when it was understood that she alighted in safety in a garden about 15 miles on the road to Cologn.

The Cabinet.—The Cabinet is now composed of the following personages :—

His Excellency JAMES MONROE, of Virginia, President of the United States: Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Mass. Secretary of State: Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, of Geo. Secretary of the Treasury: Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, of S. Carolina, Secretary of War. Hon. SMITH THOMPSON, of New-York, Secretary of the Navy; and Hon. WILLIAM WIRT, of Virginia, Attorney-General.

Valuable Discovery.—Two wells have been sunk on the farm of Mr. Demming, in Medina county, Ohio, about 20 miles from Cleveland, one of which yields from 5 to 10 gallons of Seneca oil per day, the other, a large quantity of water highly impregnated with salt.—*Ohio paper.*

Col. Atkinson's regiment of infantry, on the Champlain station, have supplied themselves with vegetables for the whole season, and have performed [illegible] days work besides performing their military duty.

Liberality.—At a lecture in New-York for the benefit of the Methodist Charity School a collection was made of *five hundred and eleven dollars.*

The Expenses of the British United Kingdom [illegible] year [illegible] 5th Jan. 1818, are stated at 44,710,392 12s 4d.

G. & C. Kinney,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK A NEW SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING OF

OLD Cognac, Spanish & Jersey Apple } BRANDY,
Old Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua and N. England } RUM, per bbl. or less,
Holland, Pierpont's old and Country } GIN,
New-Orleans and West-India } MOLASSES,
Old Madeira, Sicily do. Teneriffe, Port, Malaga, Currant & other } WINES, of superior qualities,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Souchong } TEAS,
White Havana, New-Orleans, Muscovado and India } SUGARS,
Southern Flour, per bbl.
Coffee per bag,
Scotch Snuff per bladder,
Tobacco per keg,
4d, 8d, and 10d Cut Nails,
Ginger, Pepper,
Allspice, Cassia,
Raisins, Figs,
Powder and Shot,
Carolina Potatoes,

And many other articles, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Most all country produce taken in exchange for any of the above articles.

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the above firm, whose accounts have remained unsettled for more than six months, will save cost by having them balanced before the 15th of Dec next.

Norwich, Nov. 25, 1818. 5—

LYMAN BREWER,

OFFERS FOR SALE.

Wholesale & Retail,

TWELVE hhds. 3d proof sweet flavored W. I. RUM,
9 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Bohea TEAS,
Gunpowder and Imperial do.
boxes Havanna brown SUGAR,
bbls. Muscovado do.
2 bbls. Havanna white do.
Lump and Loaf do.
bbls fall and winter strained Lamp Oil,
Muscat and bloom Raisins, Dates,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Sherry, London par. Teneriffe, Cargo do. Colmanar, Malaga, } WINES,
Shaving Soap,
Bar Soap in boxes,
London Porter by the cask or single,
Claret Wine,
Starch, Cassia,
Naples Shaving Soap in pots,
Snuff,
Mould and Dipt Candles,
Ginger, Nutmegs, &c. &c.

Dec 23. 7—

WANTED,

THREE hundred cords of Chesnut or Oak WOOD, to be delivered at the Lime Rock in North-Stonington, by the first day of April next, for which cash will be given on delivery. Persons wishing to contract may apply to CHESTER SMITH, Esq. in North-Stonington, or to the subscriber.

JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Dec. 1, 1818. 4-2m—

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber has taken the *Blacksmith's Shop* of Capt. *Augustus Lathrop*, then in the occupancy of Captain *Thomas Miller*, near the Rev. Doct. *Strong's* meeting-house, where all the various branches of the trade will be carried on, and work executed in the best manner, with dispatch and punctuality. All persons indebted, whose accounts are more than four months standing, for work done by me at my shop at Bean-Hill, are requested to call and give their notes, or make payment for the same.

WILLIAM LEE.

Norwich, Oct. 2, 1818. 45—

Life of Gen. Putnam.

THE Life of the Hon. Major General ISRAEL PUTNAM, by Col. Humphreys, with notes and additions. With an Appendix, containing an Historical and Topographical Sketch of Bunker Hill Battle. By S. Swett. A new edition, containing a Portrait. Price $1.25, neatly bound—Just received and for sale by

R. HUBBARD.

Who has for sale, wholesale and retail,

An extensive assortment of Classical and School Books, Bibles, Psalm Books, Blank Books, Paper, &c.

Dec. 30.

John Lathrop,

HAS RECEIVED AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

OLD Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua, New-England and Cherry } RUM,
French, Spanish and Cider } BRANDY,
Holland Gin,
Country do.
Old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Dry Lisbon, L. P. Teneriffe, L. P. Sherry, Colmenar, Malaga and Port } WINES,
Lemon, Clove, Orange, Peppermint, Anniseed and Life of Man } CORDIALS.
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS,
Citron, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves,
Allspice, Ginger, Pepper,
Pepper Sauce, Cayenne Pepper,
Mustard,
Box and cask Raisins, Figs, Filberts,
Pearlash, Starch,
Loaf, Lump, White Havanna & Muscovado } SUGARS,
Logwood, Nicaragua, Red Wood,
Fustic, Camwood, Alum,
Maccuboy and Scotch Snuff,
Spanish and American Segars,
Plug and Cut Tobacco, Pipes,
Powder and Shot,
Molasses,
4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, and 20d, Cut Nails,
8d, 10d, and 20d, Wrought do.
Tacks and Brads,
Hard Ware, Hollow Ware,
Winter, Fall and Summer Oil,
Baltimore, Richmond and N. York Flour,
Buck Wheat Flour,
Coffee, Chocolate,
Common and brass finished Bellows,
Brushes, a variety,
Lee's Liquid Blacking,
Black Ball, Pomatum,
Bed cords, Cod Lines,
Demijohns from 1 to 4 gallons each,
Indigo, Hops, Sage, Honey,
Turks-Island Salt, Cod-fish,
Candle Wick, Candles, &c. &c.

Norwich, Dec. 9, 1818. 5—

Registers for 1819.

JUST published, and for sale at R. HUBBARD's Book-Store, per groce, dozen, or single,

THE CONNECTICUT REGISTER
AND
UNITED STATES CALENDAR,
for 1819.

Compiled under the inspection of the Secretary of the State of Connecticut.

CONTENTS.

An ALMANACK, with Eclipses, &c. &c. Lists of Attorney's practising in the various Courts—Officers of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb persons—of the Alphas of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New-York—of Cheshire Academy—Academy of Arts and Sciences, Con. Ditto American—Bacon Academy—American Board of Com. for Foreign Missions—The Associations and Consociations—Bible Society—Annuity Society—Officers of the Banks—Bo[illegible]—[illegible] Fund Trustees—Baptist Associations—Baptist Board Foreign Missions—Baptist Education Society—CONSTITUTION OF CONNECTICUT—Members of Convention for forming the Constitution—Statement of Votes of the towns on that subject—Judges of the various Courts—Clerks of the United States Courts—Custom house Officers—Consuls of Cities—Charitable Society for education of pious young men—Officers of the Colleges of New-Haven, Harvard, Williams, Rhode Island, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Middlebury, Union, Hamilton and Andover, their vacations, &c.—Officers of the Government of Connecticut Executive, Legislative, Judicial and Civil—Standing Com. of Episcopal Con.—Electors' Meeting, Connecticut—Funds of the State—Officers of the Grand Chapter and Grand Lodge—Lists of Chapters and Lodges—Amount of Grand List—the Population—the number of Representatives in the General Assembly—number of Jurors chosen in the several towns—Governors of the several States—Officers of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—Inspectors of Provisions—Black form of a List for taxes—Officers of the Militia—Marshals—Medical Institutions—do. Society—Ministers and Consuls of [illegible] States—foreign countries—Ministers, Consuls &c. of foreign powers residing in the U. States—Officers of Missionary Societies—Clergy and Licentiates—Unsettled Ministers—Licentiates—Delegates Presbyterian—Certifying Committee—Treasury Officers—General Association—Officers Bible and Common Prayer Book Society—List of the U. S. Navy—Navy Officers—Norwich Channel Company—Nominations to Congress—Notaries Public—Post Offices and Post Masters—Rates of Postage—Probate Courts—Physicians and Surgeons—Roads—Surveyors Con.—ditto U. S.—Tables a variety—Town Clerks and Collectors—Revenue Cutters—Naval Officers—Union Company—Tract Society—Officers of the General Government, executive, legislative and judicial &c. &c.

Price 37½ cents, with the usual alowance at wholesale.

Dec. 30

LANE's PORTABLE, OPEN,

PATENT STOVE.

THE Subscriber having purchased the privilege of manufacturing and vending LANE'S PATENT STOVES, offers them for sale, with sanguine hopes of meeting with encouragement from a generous public. Many gentlemen of genius and science, from experiment and observation, have decidedly given their approbation in their favor, as preferable to any before offered to the public, for warming rooms with the least quantity of fuel. They are exceedingly well calculated for dwelling rooms, bed rooms, nurseries, stores, counting houses, offices, &c. &c. with all the advantages of a close stove to kindle the fire, and when open the fuel consumes moderately, and furnishes an agreeable warmth to the room, having none of the disagreeable effects of the close stove. This stove is calculated for either wood or coal, (having grates)—it may be placed where any other stove may be put, but is particularly intended to be placed to any fire-place in a room, store, &c. the pipe passing into the chimney through a fire-board or brick work, under the mantle (the closure to be as close as possible.) The stove, standing on legs affixed permanently to the stove, and by handles also affixed to the stove, may be removed from room to room in a few minutes with the pipe, which is also affixed secure to the stove. The larger stoves, although open, are well calculated for cooking, &c. ELIJAH KELLOGG.

N. B. The stoves are for sale at the Store Ware Room of the subscriber in Elizabeth-Town, and at the Store of CORNELL & NOSTRAND, 269 Pearl-Street, corner of Fulton Street, New-York.

Elizabeth-Town, September 17, 1817.

Having used one of Mr. A. Lane's Patent Stoves during the winter, I am pleased with it on many accounts; for, when ornamented with brass, they form an agreeable piece of furniture, & have not that gloomy appearance with which the common stoves meet the eye; and carrying smoke so well with the door open, after the fire is kindled, they do not cause such painful sensations in the head as many other kinds of stoves do when fixed out of the fire-place; and although I am persuaded they do not consume more than one half the quantity of wood which is necessary in a common fire-place, yet they diffuse an agreeable warmth throughout the whole room, and their safety from communicating fire, greatly, in my opinion, enhances their value and recommends their use. In order to this safety, the inside of the fire-boards (if such are used) should be covered with two coats of thick white-wash, made of lime.

Rev. THOMAS MORRELL.

The subscriber most cheerfully acquiesces in the above recommendation of Lane's Patent Stoves, and feels a confidence that they who make a fair trial of them will be pleased with them.

Rev. JOHN M'DOWELL.

The subscribers having used Lane's Patent Stoves during the last winter, are well pleased with their utility as calculated to warm the room with less fuel than any with which we are acquainted, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by the Rev. T. Morrell and J. M'Dowell.

ELIHU BRITTIN,
DAVID MEEKER,
OLIVER HATFIELD,
JEREMIAH BALLARD, Esq.
J. BOYD.
W. R. WILLIAMSON, Esq.
WILLIAM SHUTE,
ISAAC CRANE,
E. HALL.

Elizabeth-Town, Sept. 24, 1817.

An assortment of the above Stoves have just been received, and are now ready for sale at the New-York prices, by

Trumbull & Breed

They have also for sale a few Patent

Corn Shelling Machines,

a new and excellent article for Farmers, and well worth their attention.

Norwich, Dec 7, 1818. 5—

NEW BOOK,

Price 62½ cents

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale, *Russell's Abridgment of Murray's Grammar*, with lessons of parsing, calculated to facilitate the study of Syntax.

The following is one of the numerous recommendations already obtained :

We have examined an abridgement of Murray's Grammar, proposed to be published by Mr. Wm E. Russell, and fully approve of the few alterations he has made, and think this compend of Grammar the best we have seen.

His Syntactical Lessons we think a very valuable addition, and calculated to be of great utility to the learner, and recommend them for general use in Schools.

ANDREW LEE D. D.* of Lisbon.
Hon. SYLVESTER GILBERT, Hebron.
DYAR T HINCKLEY, A. M. Norwich.
GEO. HILL, Esq. do.
GEO. PERKINS, Esq. do.
CHARLES PERKINS, Esq. do.
JOHN HYDE, Esq. do.

* *The titles were added by the publisher.*

N. B. The Books may be had of E. PORTER, Norwich, and many country merchants.

Nov. 11. 1—

ONE or two Journeymen *CABINET MAKERS*, may find steady employ and good wages, by applying soon to the subscriber. WM F. ROBINSON.

Plainfield, Dec. 18, 1818. 7—

1 Pleasure Sleigh,

FOR SALE BY
WILLIAM ROGERS.

Dec. 30. 8—

CHOICE

NEW LANDS,

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a power of attorney, from the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, Esq. late of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, deceased, offers for sale the following excellent

Tracts of New Land,

Containing about

11,000 acres,

in New-Connecticut, State of Ohio, viz:

3547 acres, in the town of MIDDLEFIELD, or No. 7, in 6th Range, (in the County of Geauga,) about 20 miles N. W. from *Warren*, and next town east of *Burton*, where the College is located.

1118 acres, in PAINESVILLE, *(in the same County)* being in lot No. 1, of Town No. 10, in the 8th Range, a seaport on the south shore of Lake Erie, where the steam-boat "Walk-in-the-water" passes.

1684 acres, in FARMINGTON, *(in Medina County)* being Town No. 4, in 1[illegible] Range, to which are a great many families from Massachusetts, and is called a very excellent township, being next east of *Liverpool*, the salt market.

801 acres, in Lots No. 19 and 20, in COITSVILLE, No. 2, in 1st Range, an old settlement and an excellent township, (in Trumbull County.)

[illegible] acres, being Lot No. 4, in COITSVILLE.

130 acres, in Lot No. 14, in the same town.

652 acres, in SHAW, or No. 12, in 1st Range, (in the County of Ashtabula,) being Lots No. 15, 16, 21, 22, of 163 acres each.

315 acres, in the same town, in Lot No. 51.

113 acres, in Town No. 7, in 11th Range, near *Cleveland city*, which has a steam-boat communication.

616 acres, in LEFFINGWELL, (Ashtabula County,) being whole of Lot No. 16, adjoining land of *Daniel L. Coit*, Esq. north and south.

Also, in LEFFINGWELL, another Lot, of about 69 acres, in Lot No. 3;—a square Lot of 11 acres, (being section No. 4, of Lot No. 1,) in Town No. 7, in 9th Range, next east of *Dwightsfield*, and a square Lot of 24 acres, in section No. 1, of Lot No. 1, in the same town.

Also, about 1 0[illegible] acres, in the town of LYME, (Huron County,) about 8 miles from Sandusky Bay.

These Lands, (the title of which is by deeds and grants from the State of Connecticut, and which were never before offered for sale,) afford an excellent opportunity to choose Farms of any size for settlers, either for single families, or companies united for forming settlements, in a country first settled by Connecticut farmers, and constantly filling up from New-England, and where the disadvantages of the wilderness are in a great measure overcome.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Agent.*
Norwich, Connecticut,
October, 1818. 50-St-oamtf—

A Farm to let,

CONTAINING one hundred and thirty acres, with a good *House and Barn*, and other out houses thereon, well proportioned with mowing, plowland and pasturing, is good for grain and grass, will keep about 10 or 12 head of cattle, with sheep, &c.—with wood and water convenient

ALSO,

Another tenement House,

nearly new, with 10 acres of LAND, consisting of plowland, mowing and pasturing, with fire-wood for the family.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living near the premises.

MOSES TYLER.

Griswold, Dec. 23, 1818. 7-3—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

CONTAINING about 130 acres, about two miles from Montville meeting-house, and one mile from the Baptist meeting-house, Bozrah, at present occupied by Mr. *Hamilton*—being an excellent grazing Farm, and well worth the attention of an enterprizing farmer.

Terms of payment easy.

For further particulars enquire of

WM. W HAUGHTON.

Montville, Dec. 2, 1818. 4-9w—

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 29th ult. an indented apprentice, named

ROBERT KINNE.

20 years of age, light complexion, stout built, and is a Cabinet and Chair Maker, in part. Whoever will return said boy to the subscriber, in Plainfield, shall be entitled to the above reward. All persons are forbid harboring, employing or trusting said boy, on my account.

WM F. ROBINSON.

Plainfield, Dec 18, 1818. 7—

A steady, faithful Man,

IS wanted, immediately, to distribute the Courier on an eastern route.

Dec. 16.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1819. *NORWICH*, (Conn.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [Vol. XXIII. No. 10.]

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

at very low prices for Cash.

AMONG THEM ARE—

A large assortment of plain, twill'd and stripe Bombazetts,
Crape, Cassimere and Cotton 8-4 Shawls,
Super. and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Flannels, Blankets, Rattinetts,
Calicoes, Ginghams, Cambrics,
Fine Book and other Muslins,
Plush and Inserting Trimmings,
Thread Laces,
Canton Crapes,
Plain and Corded Silk Velvets,
Super. black Beaver and Kid Gloves,
Black and white Silk Gloves and Hose,
Angola and Worsted Hosiery,
Russia Sheetings, Irish Linens,
Cotton Shirtings, &c. &c. &c.

Oct. 27. 51—

NEW GOODS.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received an extensive assortment of fresh imported

Dry Goods,

adapted to the present season, selected with great care for quality and cheapness; among them will be found, in part, as follows, viz:—

A very large assortment of Broadcloths and Cassimeres, of almost every colour and quality,
Flannels, Rose Blankets,
Figured Salisbury Flannels,
Levantine, Florence, Italian and India Lustrings,
Superfine and low priced Ladies' Broadcloths,
An elegant assortment of Plush, Merino and Velvet Trimmings, for Ladies' great coats and pelisses,
Black, cinnamon, brown, crimson, scarlet and blue Silk and Tabby Velvets,
Merino, Cassimere, Canton Crape, Silk and Cotton Shawls,
Worsted, Lamb's Wool, Cotton and Silk Stockings,
A large assortment of Vesting,
Bombazetts, Scotch Plaid,
Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
India Cottons,
White and col'd Cambrics,
Furniture and other Dimoties,
Furniture Calicoes,
Green Worsted Cords and Tassels,
Furniture Fringe,
Indispensible Clasps,
Gilt chain and Glass Buttons,
Silk and Cotton Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Madrass do.
A large assortment gentlemen's and ladies' Beaver, Kid, Silk and Angola Gloves,
Men's Cravats,
Black, brown and white Plumes,
Ladies' Beaver Hats,
Shell Combs, &c. &c.

Norwich, Dec. 8, 1818. 5—

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at T. ROBINSON's Book-Store, Chelsea,

AN Essay on the Life of the Hon. Maj Gen. ISRAEL PUTNAM, addressed to the State Society of the Cincinnati in Connecticut, and first published by their order, by Col. David Humphreys, with notes and additions. With an Appendix, containing an Historical and Topographical Sketch of Bunker Hill Battle. By S. Swett.

Also, for sale, fifth and sixth editions of Cummings' Geography, by the dozen or single.

A Catechetical Compend of General History, sacred and profane, from the creation of the world to the year 1817, of the christian era, in three parts. By Frederick Butler, A. M. Third edition—for sale by the dozen or single.

Dec. 30.

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26. 29—

WANTED,

THREE hundred cords of Chesnut or Oak WOOD, to be delivered at the Lime Rock in North-Stonington, by the first day of April next, for which cash will be given on delivery. Persons wishing to contract may apply to CHESTER SMITH, Esq. in North-Stonington, or to the subscriber.

JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Dec. 1, 1818. 4-3m—

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE on sale, of recent purchases, a very large assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which they will sell at very low prices, for Cash.

Among them are,

Extra superfine black, blue, brown, green, bronze, and mixt West of England Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
Middling and low priced do.
Coatings, Flannels, Blankets,
Bombazetts, Bombazine, Rattinetts,
Shirtings, Sheetings,
Ginghams, Calicoes,
Levantine and Florence Silks,
Dimoties, Shawls, Crapes,
Handkerchiefs, Hosiery,
Muslins,
Devonshire Kerseys,
Merino and Fur Trimmings,
Gloves,
Linens, Vestings, Stockinets,
Diapers, Buttons,
Carpetings, Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Cambrics, &c. &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,

A handsome assortment of

FANCY GOODS.

ALSO,

Boston and N. York Shoes.

Nov 31 5—

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM ROGERS,

HAS FOR SALE,

BLACK Lustrings; Crapes; Flannels; red, green, yellow and white Broadcloths; Bombazetts, a variety: Cambrics, white, black, and colored; Brown Linen; Cotton Shirtings; Silk and Madras Handkerchiefs; victory and Flagg do.; Coatings; Taurino Cloth; Calicoes and Ginghams; Furniture Calico; Medallan and Fur Gloves, &c. &c.

Winter and Summer pressed Oil; Brandy; Gin; Wine; Rum; Molasses; Tea: Sugar, &c. &c.

Dec. 30. 8—

G. Buckingham & Co.

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A NEW SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

Among them will be found as follows, viz.

BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Flannels, Rose Blankets, Coatings, Bombazetts, &c. &c.

With a large assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

all which they are enabled to sell very cheap.

ALSO,

A large assortment of

Ladies Boston Shoes.

Norwich, Dec. 15, 1818. 6—

NATH'L. GILBERT,

HAS FOR SALE,

SUPERFINE FLOUR, per bbl.
Rye do. do.
Buck Wheat do. do.
New-Haven Crackers, do. or less quantity,
Cider Brandy do.
Sugar do.
Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas,
Rum,
Molasses,
Salt,
Lamp Oil, &c. &c. &c.

Norwich, Dec. 14, 1818. 6—

BEST GOLD SPRING

GIN,

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.

Who will pay cash for

RYE.

Dec. 21.

Sleigh Shoes.

A FEW set of Cast Iron Sleigh Shoes, drilled ready to put on—Also, a constant supply of Cart and Waggon Boxes, at the New-York prices, for sale by

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Dec. 30, 1818. 8-3w—

Flax-Seed.

Joseph H. Strong,

WILL pay an uncommonly high price for FLAX-SEED if delivered immediately.

Who has for sale,

FLAX-SEED OIL.

Norwich, Oct. 7. 48—

Our Relations with Spain.

Document transmitted to Congress.

The Secretary of State of the United States, to the Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States to Spain, at Madrid.

Department of State,
Washington, 28th Nov. 1818.

SIR,

YOUR despatches, to No. 92, inclusive, with their enclosures, have been received at this department. Among these enclosures, are the several notes addressed to you by Mr. Pizarro, in relation to the transactions during the campaign of General Jackson against the Seminole Indians and the banditti of Negroes combined with them, and particularly to his proceedings in Florida, without the boundaries of the United States.

In the fourth and last of those notes of Mr. Pizarro, he has given formal notice that the King, his master, has issued orders for the suspension of the negotiation between the United States and Spain, until satisfaction shall have been made by the American government to him for these proceedings of Gen Jackson, which he considers as acts of unequivocal hostility against him, and as outrages upon his honor and dignity; the only acceptable atonement for which, is stated to consist in a disavowal of the acts of the American General, thus complained of—the infliction upon him of a suitable punishment for his supposed misconduct, and the restitution of the posts and territories taken by him from the Spanish authorities, with indemnity for all the property taken, and all damages and injuries, public or private sustained in consequence of it.

Within a very few days after this notification, Mr Pizarro must have received, with copies of the correspondence between Mr. Onis and this Department, the determination which had been taken by the President, to restore the place of Pensacola, with the fort of Barancas, to any person properly authorized, on the part of Spain, to receive them, and the Fort of St. Marks to any Spanish force adequate to its protection against the Indians, by whom its forcible occupation had been threatened, for purposes of hostility against the United States. The officer commanding at the post has been directed to consider 250 men as such adequate force; and, in case of their appearance, with proper authority, to deliver it up to their commander accordingly.

From the last mentioned correspondence, the Spanish government must likewise have been satisfied that the occupation of these places in Spanish Florida, by the commander of the American forces, was not by virtue of any order received by him from this government to that effect, nor with any view of wresting the province from the possession of Spain; nor in any spirit of hostility to the Spanish government; that it arose from incidents which occurred in the prosecution of the war against the Indians—from the imminent danger in which the fort of St. Marks was of being seized by the Indians themselves, and from the manifestation of hostility to the U. States, by the commandant of St. Marks and the Governor of Pensacola, the proofs of which were made known to Gen. Jackson, and impelled him, from the necessities of self-defence, to the steps of which the Spanish government complains.

It might be sufficient to leave the vindication of these measures upon those grounds, and to furnish, in the enclosed copies of Gen. Jackson's letters, and the vouchers by which they are supported, the evidence of that hostile spirit on the part of the Spanish commanders, but for the terms in which Mr. Pizarro speaks of the execution of two British subjects, taken, one at the Fort of St. Marks, and the other at Suwany, and the intimation that these transactions may lead to a change in the relations between the two nations, which is doubtless intended to be understood as a menace of war.

It may be, therefore, proper to remind the government of His Catholic Majesty of the incidents in which this Seminole war originated, as well of the circumstances connected with it, in the relations between Spain and her ally, whom she supposes to have been injured by the proceedings of Gen. Jackson, and to give to the Spanish cabinet some precise information of the nature of the business, peculiarly interesting to Spain, in which these subjects of her allies, in whose favor she takes this interest, were engaged, when their projects of every kind were terminated, in consequence of their falling into the hands of Gen. Jackson.

In the month of August, 1814, while a war existed between the United States and Great-Britain, to which Spain had formally declared herself neutral, a British force not in the fresh pursuit of a defeated and flying enemy—not overstepping an imaginary and equivocal boundary between their own territories, and those belonging, in some sort, as much to their enemy as to Spain, but approaching by sea, and by a broad and open invasion of the Spanish province, at a thousand miles, or an ocean's distance from any British territory, landed in Florida, took possession of Pensacola and the fort of Barancas, and invited by public proclamations, all the runaway Negroes—all the savage Indians, all the pirates, and all the traitors to their country, whom they knew or imagined to exist within reach of their summons, to join their standard, and wage an exterminating war against the portion of the United States immediately bordering upon this neutral, and thus violated territory of Spain. The land commander of this British force, was a certain Col. Nicholls, who, driven from Pensacola by the approach of Gen. Jackson, actually left, to be blown up, the Spanish Fort of Barancas, when he found it could not afford him protection, and, evacuating that part of the province, landed at another, established himself on the Appalachicola river, and there erected a Fort, from which to sally forth, with his motely tribe, of black, white, and red combatants, against the defenceless borders of the United States, in that vicinity. A part of this force consisted of a corps of colonial marines, levied in the British Colonies, in which George Woodbine, was a Captain, and Robert Chrystie Ambrister, was a Lieutenant.

As between the United States and Great-Britain, we should be willing to bury this transaction in the same grave of oblivion with other transactions of that war, had the hostilities of Col. Nicholls terminated with the war. But he did not consider the peace which ensued between the United States and Great-Britain, as having put an end either to his military occupations or to his negotiations with the Indians, against the United States. Several months after the ratification of the treaty of Ghent, he retained his post and his party colored forces; in military array.

By the 9th article of that treaty, the United States had stipulated to put an end immediately after its ratification, to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians with whom they may be at war at the time of the ratification, and to restore to them all the possessions which they had enjoyed in the year 1811. This article had no application to the Creek nation, with whom the United States had already made peace, by a treaty concluded on the 9th of August, 1814, more than four months before the treaty of Ghent was signed. Yet Col. Nicholls not only affected to consider it as applying to the Seminoles of Florida, and the outlawed Red Sticks, whom he had induced to join him there, but actually persuaded them that *they* were entitled by virtue of the treaty of Ghent to all the lands which had belonged to the Creek nation, within the United States, in the year 1811, and that the government of Great-Britain would support them in that pretension. He asserted also this doctrine in a correspondence with Col. Hawkins, then the Agent of the United States with the Creeks, and gave him notice, in their name, in a mockery of solemnity, that they had concluded a treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, and a treaty of Navigation and Commerce with Great-Britain, of which more was to be heard after it should be ratified in England. Col. Nicholls then evacuated his fort, which, in some of the enclosed papers, is called the fort at Prospect Bluff, but which he had denominated the *British* post on the Appalachicola: took with him the white portion of his force, and embarked for England with several of the wretched savages whom he was deluding to their fate—among whom was the Prophet Francis, or Hillis Hadjo—and left the fort, amply supplied with military stores and ammunition, to the negro Department of his Allies. It was afterwards known by the name of Negro Fort. Col. Hawkins immediately communicated to this government the correspondence between him and Nicholls, here referred to, (copies of which, marked 1 to 5, are herewith enclosed) upon which Mr. Monroe, then Secretary of State, addressed a letter, (copy marked G.) to Mr. Baker, the British Charge d'Affaire at Washington, complaining of Mr. Nicholls' conduct, and shewing that his pretence that the 9th article of the Treaty of Ghent could have any application to his Indians was utterly destitute of foundation. Copies of the same correspondence were transmitted to the Minister of the United States, then in England, with instructions to remonstrate with the British government against these proceedings of Nicholls, and to show how incompatible they were with the peace which had been concluded between the two nations. These remonstrances were accordingly made, first in personal interview with Earl Bathurst, and Lord Castlereagh, and afterwards in written notes, addressed successively to them, (copies of which, together with extracts from the despatches of the American Minister to the Secretary of State, reporting what passed at those interviews are enclosed.) Lord Bathurst, in the most unequivocal manner confirmed the facts, and disavowed the misconduct of Nicholls; declared his disapprobation of the pretended treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, which he had made, assured the American Minister that the British government had refused to ratify that treaty, and would send back the Indians whom Nicholls had brought with him, with advice to make their peace on such terms as they could obtain. Lord Castlereagh confirmed the assurance that the treaty would not be ratified; and if, at the same time that these assurances were given, certain distinctions of public notoriety, were shewn to the prophet Hillis Hadjo, and he was actually honored with a commission, as a British officer, it is to be presumed that these favors were granted him as rewards for past services, and not as encouragement to expect any support from Great-Britain, in a continuance of savage hostilities against the United States, all intention of giving any such support having been repeatedly and earnestly disavowed.

The Negro fort however, abandoned by Col Nicholls, remained on the Spanish territory, occupied by the banditti to whom he had left it, and held by them as a post, from whence to commit depredations, outrages and murders, and as a receptacle for fugitive slaves and malefactors, to the great annoyance both of the United States and of Spanish Florida. In April, 1816, Gen. Jackson wrote a letter to the Governor of Pensacola, calling upon him to put down this common nuisance to the peaceable inhabitants of both countries. That letter, together with the answer of the Governor of Pensacola, have already been communicated to the Spanish Minister here, and by him, doubtless, to his government. Copies of them are, nevertheless, now again enclosed; particularly as the letter from the Governor explicitly admits—that this fort, constructed by Nicholls, in violation both of the territory and neutrality of Spain, was still no less obnoxious to his government than to the United States; but, that he had neither sufficient force, nor an authority, without orders from the Governor-General of the Havana, to destroy it. It was afterwards, on the 27th July, 1816, destroyed by a cannon shot from a gun vessel of the United States, which, in its passage up the river, was fired upon from it. It was blown up, with an English flag still flying as its standard, and immediately after the barbarous murder of a boat's crew, belonging to the navy of the U. S. by the banditti left in it by Nicholls.

In the year 1817, Alexander Arbuthnot, of the island of New-Providence, a British subject, first appeared as an Indian trader in Spanish Florida: and as the successor of Col. Nicholls in the employment of instigating the Seminole and out lawed Red Stick Indians to hostilities against the United States, by reviving the pretence that they were entitled to all the lands which had been ceded to the Creek nation by the U. States, in August, 1814. As a mere Indian trader, the intrusion of this man into a Spanish province, was contrary to the policy observed by all the European powers in this hemisphere, and by none more rigorously than by Spain, of excluding all foreigners from intercourse with the Indians, within their territories. It must be known to the Spanish government whether Arbuthnot had a Spanish licence for trading with the Indians in Spanish Florida or not; but they also know that Spain was bound by treaty, to restrain by force all hostilities on the part of those Indians, against the citizens of the United States, and it is for them to explain how, consistently with those engagements, Spain could, contrary to all the maxims of her ordinary policy, grant such a licence to a foreign incendiary, whose principal, if not his only object, appears to have been, to stimulate those hostilities which Spain had expressly stipulated by force to restrain. In his infernal instigations he was but too successful. No sooner did he make his appearance among the Indians, accompanied by the Prophet Hillis Hadjo, returned from his expedition to England, than the peaceable inhabitants on the borders of the U. S. were visited with all the horrors of savage war; the robbery of their property, and the barbarous and indiscriminate murder of women, infancy and age.

After the repeated expostulations, warnings, and offers of peace, through the summer and autumn of 1817, on the part of the United States, had been answered only by renewed outrages, and after a detachment of forty men, under Lieut Scott, accompanied by seven women, had been waylaid and murdered by the Indians, orders were given to Gen. Jackson, and an adequate force was placed at his disposal to terminate the war. It was ascertained that the Spanish force in Florida was inadequate for the protection even of the Spanish territory itself, against this mingled horde of lawless Indians and Negroes, and, although their devastations were committed within the limits of the U. States, they immediately sought refuge within the Florida line, and there only were to be overtaken. The necessity of crossing the line was indispensible; for it was from beyond the line that the Indians made their murderous incursions within that of the U. States. It was there that they had their abodes, and the territory belonged in fact to them, although within the borders of the Spanish jurisdiction. There it was that the American commander met the principal resistance from them; there it was that were found the still bleeding scalps of our citizens, freshly butchered by them; there it was that he released the only woman, who had been suffered to survive the massacre of the party under Lieut Scott. But it was not anticipated by this government that the commanding officer of Spain, in Florida, whose especial duty it was, in conformity to the solemn engagements contracted by their nation, to restrain, by force, those Indians from hostilities against the U. States, would be found encouraging, aiding, and abetting them and furnishing them with supplies for carrying on such hostilities. The officer in command, immediately before Gen. Jackson, was, therefore, specially instructed to respect, as far as possible, the Spanish authority, wherever it was maintained, and copies of those orders were also furnished to Gen Jackson upon his taking the command. In the course of his pursuit, as he approached St. Marks, he was informed, direct from the government of Pensacola, that a party of the hostile Indians had threatened to seize that fort, and that he apprehended the Spanish garrison there was not in strength sufficient to defend it against them. This information was confirmed from other sources, and by the evidence produced upon the trial of Ambrister, it proved to have been exactly true. By all the laws of neutrality and of war, as well as of prudence and of humanity, he was warranted in anticipating his enemy, by the amicable, and that being refused, by the forcible occupation of the fort. There will need no citations from printed treatises on international law, to prove the correctness of this principle. It is engraved in adamant on the common sense of mankind: no writer upon the laws of nations ever pretended to contradict it; none of any reputation or authority ever omitted to assert it.

At Fort St. Marks, Alexander Arbuthnot, the British Indian trader from beyond the seas, the firebrand by whose torch this Negro Indian war against our borders had been rekindled, was found an inmate of the Commandant's family; and it was also found that, by the Commandant himself, contrabands of war had been permitted to be held within it, by the savage chiefs and warriors; that the Spanish storehouses had been appropriated to their use; that it was an open market for cattle, known to have been robbed by them from citizens of the U. States, and which had been contracted for and purchased by the officers of the garrison. That information had been afforded from this fort by Arbuthnot, to the enemy, of the strength and movements of the American army; that the date of the de-

parture of express had been noted by the Spanish Commissary, and ammunition, munitions of war, and all necessary supplies, furnished to the Indians.

The conduct of the Governor of Pensacola was no less marked by a disposition of enmity to the United States, and by an utter disregard to the obligations of the treaty, by which he was bound to restrain by force, the Indians from hostilities against them. When called upon to vindicate the territorial rights and authority of Spain by the destruction of the Negro fort, his predecessor had declared it to be not less annoying than pernicious to the Spanish subjects in Florida than to the U. States but had pleaded his inability to subdue it. He himself had expressed his apprehensions that fort St. Marks would be forcibly taken by the savages, from its Spanish garrison: yet, at the same time, he had refused the passage up the Escambia river, unless upon the payment of excessive duties, upon provisions destined as supplies for the American army, which, by the detention of them, was subjected to the most distressing privations. He had permitted free ingress and egress at Pensacola, to the avowed savage enemies of the United States. Supplies of ammunition, munitions of war, and provisions, had been received by them from thence. They had been received and sheltered there, from the pursuit of the American forces, and suffered again to sally thence, to enter upon the American territory and commit new murders. Finally, on the approach of Gen. Jackson to Pensacola, the Governor sent him a letter, denouncing his entry upon the territory of Florida, as a violent outrage upon the rights of Spain, commanding him to depart and withdraw from the same, and threatening, in case of his noncompliance, to employ force to expel him.

It became, therefore, in the opinion of Gen. Jackson, indispensably necessary to take from the Governor of Pensacola the means of carrying his threat into execution. Before the forces under his command the savage enemies of his country had disappeared. But he knew that the moment those forces should be disbanded, if sheltered by Spanish fortresses, if furnished with ammunition and supplies by Spanish officers, and if aided and supported by the instigation of Spanish encouragement, as he had every reason to expect they would be, they would reappear, and fired in addition to their ordinary ferociousness, with revenge for the chastisement they had so recently received, would again rush with the war hatchet, and scalping knife, into the borders of the United States, and mark every footstep with the blood of their defenceless citizens. So far as all the native resources of the savage extended, the war was at an end, and General Jackson was about to restore to their families and their homes the brave volunteers who had followed his standard, and who had constituted the principal part of his force. This could be done with safety, leaving the regular portion of his troops to garrison his line of forts, and two small detachments of volunteer cavalry, to scour the country round Pensacola, and sweep off the lurking remnant of savages, who had been scattered and dispersed before him. This was sufficient to keep in check the remnant of the banditti against whom he had marched, so long as they should be destitute of other aid and support. It was, in his judgment, not sufficient, if they should be suffered to rally their numbers under the protection of Spanish forts, and to derive new strength from the impotence or the ill will against the United States of the Spanish authorities.

He took possession therefore of Pensacola and of the Fort of Barancas, as he had done of St. Marks, not in a spirit of hostility to Spain, but as a necessary measure of self defence; giving notice that they should be restored whenever Spain should place commanders and a force there, able and willing to fulfil the engagements of Spain towards the United States, of restraining, by force, the Florida Indians from hostilities against their citizens. The President of the United States, to give a signal manifestation of his confidence in the disposition of the King of Spain, to perform with good faith this indispensible engagement, and to demonstrate to the world that neither the desire of conquest or hostility to Spain, had any influence in the councils of the U. States, has directed the unconditional restoration to any Spanish officer, duly authorized to receive them, of Pensacola and the Barancas, and that of St. Marks to any Spanish force adequate for its defence against the attack of the savages. But the President will neither inflict punishment, nor pass a censure upon General Jackson for that conduct, the motives for which were founded in the purest patriotism, of the necessity for which he had the most immediate and effectual means of forming a judgment, and the vindication of which is written in every page of the law of nations, as well as in the first law of nature, self-defence. He thinks it, on the contrary, due to the justice which the United States have a right to claim from Spain; and you are accordingly instructed to demand from the Spanish government, that inquiry shall be instituted into the conduct of Don Jose Maxot, Governor of Pensacola, and of Don Francisco C. Luengo, commandant of St. Marks, and a suitable punishment inflicted upon them, for having, in defiance and violation of the engagements of Spain with the United States, aided and assisted these hordes of savages in those very hostilities against the United States, which it was their official duty to restrain. This inquiry is due to the character of those officers themselves, and to the honor of the Spanish government. The obligation of Spain to restrain, by force, the Indians of Florida from hostilities against the United States and their citizens, is explicit, is positive, is unqualified. The fact, that for a series of years they have received shelter, assistance, supplies and protection, in the practice of such hostilities from the Spanish commanders in Florida, is clear and unequivocal. If, as the commanders, both at Pensacola and St. Marks have alledged, this has been the result of their weakness, rather than of their will, if they have assisted the Indians against the United States to avert their hostilities from the province, when they had not sufficient force to defend against them, it may serve, in some measure, to exculpate, individually, those officers, but it must serve demonstration irresistable to the Spanish government, that the right of the United States can as little compound with impotence as with perfidy, and that Spain must immediately make her election, either to place a force in Florida adequate at once to the protection of her territory and to the fulfilment of her engagements, or cede to the United States a province, of which she retains nothing but the nominal possession; but which is, in fact, a derelict, open to the occupancy of every enemy, civilized or savage, of the United States, and serving no other earthly purpose, than as a post of annoyance to them.

That the purposes, as well of the Negro, Indian banditti, with whom we have been contending, as of the British invaders of Florida, who first assembled and employed them, and of the British intruding and pretending traders, since the peace, who have instigated and betrayed them to destruction, have been not less hostile to Spain than to the United States, the proofs contained in the documents herewith enclosed, are conclusive. Mr. Pizarro's note of 20th of August, speaks of His Catholic Majesty's profound indignation at the "sanguinary execution, on the Spanish soil, of the subjects of powers in amity with the King"—meaning Arbuthnot and Ambrister. Let Mr. Pizarro's successor take the trouble of reading the enclosed documents, and he will discover who Arbuthnot and Ambrister were, and what were their purposes. That Arbuthnot was only the successor of Nicholls, and Ambrister the Agent of Woodbine, and the subaltern of McGregor. Mr. Pizarro qualifies Gen. Jackson's necessary pursuit of a defeated savage enemy beyond the Spanish Florida line, as a *shameful invasion of his Majesty's territory*—yet, that territory was the territory also of the savage enemy, and Spain was bound to restrain them by force, from hostilities against the United States—and it was the failure of Spain to fulfil this engagement, which had made it necessary for Gen. Jackson to pursue the savage across the line. What then was the character of Nicholls' invasion of his Majesty's territory; and where was his Majesty's profound indignation at that? Mr. Pizarro says, His Majesty's forts and places have been violently seized on by Gen. Jackson.—Had they not been seized on, nay, had not the principal of his forts been blown up by Nicholls, and a British fort on the same Spanish territory, been erected during the war, and left standing as a Negro fort, in defiance of Spanish authority, after the peace? Where was His Majesty's profound indignation at that? Has His Majesty suspended formally all negotiation with the sovereign of Colonel Nicholls, for the shameful invasion of his territory, without color of provocation, without pretence of necessity, without the shadow or even avowal of a pretext?—Has His Majesty given solemn warning to the British government, that those were incidents "of transcendant moment, capable of producing an essential and thorough change in the political relations of the two countries?" Nicholls and Woodbine in their invitations and promises to the slaves to runaway from their masters and join them, did not confine themselves to the slaves of the U. States—they received with as hearty a welcome, and employed with equal readiness, the fugitives from their masters in Florida, as those from Georgia. Against this special injury, the Governor of Pensacola did earnestly remonstrate with the British Admiral Cochburn (see the document marked XXV, but against the *shameful invasion* of the territory—against the violent seizure of the forts and places—against the blowing up of the Barancas, and the erection and maintenance under British banners, of the Negro fort on Spanish soil—against the negotiation by a British officer in the midst of peace, of pretended treaties, offensive and defensive, and of navigation and commerce upon Spanish territory, between Great-Britain and Spanish Indians, whom Spain was bound to control and restrain—if a whisper of expostulation was ever wafted from Madrid to London, it was not loud enough to be heard across the Atlantic, nor energetic enough to transpire beyond the walls of the palaces from which it issued, and to which it was borne.

The connection between Arbuthnot and Nicholls, and between Ambrister, Woodbine and McGregor, is established beyond all question, by the evidence produced at the trials before the Court Martial. I have already remarked to you on the very extraordinary circumstance, that a British trader from beyond the sea should be permitted, by the Spanish authorities to trade with the Indians of Florida. From his letter to Hambly, dated 3d May, 1817, (see the documents marked G. in the proceedings of the Court Martial) it appears that his trading was but a pretence; and that his principal purpose was to act as the agent of the Indians in Florida, and outlaws from the Creeks, to obtain the aid of the British government, in their hostilities against the United States. He expressly tells Hambly there, that the chief of those outlaws was the principal cause of the Arbuthnot's, being in the country; and that he had come with an answer from Earl Bathurst, delivered to him by Governor Cameron of New-Providence, to certain Indian talks, to which this aid of the British government had been solicited. Hambly, himself, had been left by Nicholls, as the agent between the Indians and the British government: but having found that Nicholls had failed in his attempt to prevail on the British government to pursue this clandestine war, in the midst of peace, and that they were not prepared to support its pretence, that half a dozen outlawed fugitives from the Creeks, were the Creek nation;—when Arbuthnot, the incendiary, came, and was instigating them by promises of support from Great-Britain, to commence their murderous incursions into the U. S. Hambly, at the request of the Creeks, themselves, wrote to him, warning him to withdraw from among that band of outlaws, & giving him a solemn foreboding of the doom that awaited him, from the hand of justice, if he persevered in the course that he pursued—Arbuthnot, nevertheless, persisted; and while he was deluding the wretched Indians with the promise of support from England, he was writing letters for them to the British minister in the United States, to Governor Cameron of New-Providence, to Colonel Nicholls, to be laid before the British government; and even to the Spanish Governor of St. Augustine, and the Governor General of the Havana, soliciting, in all quarters, aid and support, arms and ammunition, for the Indians, against the United States; bewailing the destruction of the Negro fort, and charging the British government with having drawn the Indians into war with the U. States, and deserting them after the peace.

You will remark among the papers produced on his trial, a power of attorney, dated 17th June, 1817, given him by twelve Indians, partly of Florida, and partly of the fugitive outlaws from the United States. He states that this power, and his instructions, were, to memorialize the British government, and the Governor General of the Havana. These papers are not only substantially proved, as of his hand writing, on the trial, but in the daily newspaper of London, of the 24th and 25th of August last, his letter to Nicholls is published, (somewhat garbled,) with a copy of Hambly's above mentioned letter to him, and a reference to this Indian power of attorney to him, *approved by the Commandant of St. Marks, F. C. Luengo.* Another of the papers is a letter, written in the name of the same chiefs, by Arbuthnot, to the Governor General of the Havana, asking of him permission for Arbuthnot, to establish a warehouse on the Appalachicola; bitterly and falsely complaining that the Americans had made settlements on their lands, within the Spanish lines, and calling upon the Governor General to give orders to displace them, and send them back to their own country. In this letter they assign, as a reason for asking this license for Arbuthnot, the want of a person to put in writing for them their talks of grievances against the Americans. And they add, "the commander of the fort of St. Marks has heard all of our talks and complaints. He approves of what we have done; and what we are doing; and it is by his recommendation we have thus presumed to address your excellency." You will find these papers in the printed newspaper enclosed, and in the proceedings of the Court Martial, and will point them out to the Spanish government, not only as decisive proofs of the unexampled compliances of the Spanish officers in Florida, to foreign intrusive agents and instigators of Indian hostilities against the United States, but as placing, beyond a doubt, that participation of this hostile spirit in the commandant of St. Marks, which Gen. Jackson so justly complains of; and of which we have so well founded a right to demand the punishment. Here is the commandant of a Spanish fort, bound by the sacred engagement of a treaty to restrain, by force, the Indians within his command from committing hostilities against the United States, conspiring with those same Indians, and deliberately giving his written approbation to their appointment of a foreigner, a British subject, as their agent, to solicit assistance and supplies from the Governor General of the Havana, and from the British government, for carrying on these same hostilities.

Let us come to the case of Ambrister—He was taken in arms; leading and commanding the Indians, in the war against the American troops; and to that charge, upon his trial pleading guilty. But the primary object of his coming there, was still more hostile to Spain, than to the United States. You find that he told three of the witnesses, who testified at his trial, that he had come to this country upon Mr. Woodbine's business at Tampa Bay—to see the negroes righted; and one of them, that *he had a commission in the Patriot army, under McGregor*; and that he had expected a captaincy. And what was the intended business of McGregor and Woodbine, at Tampa Bay? It was the conquest of Florida from Spain, by the use of those very Indians and Negroes, whom the commandant at St. Marks was so ready to aid and support in war against the United States. The chain of proof that establishes this fact, is contained in the documents communicated by the President to Congress at their last session, relating to the occupation of Amelia Island by McGregor. From those documents, you will find, that while McGregor was there, Woodbine went from New-Providence, in a schooner of his own, to join him; That he arrived at Amelia Island, just as McGregor, abandoning the companions of his achievement there, was leaving it; That McGregor, quitting the vessel in which he had embarked at Amelia, went on board that of Woodbine, and returned with him to New-Providence: That Woodbine had persuaded him they could yet accomplish the conquest of Florida, with soldiers to be recruited at Nassau, from the corps of Colonial Marines, which had served under Nicholls during the late war with the United States, which corps had been lately disbanded; and with Negroes to be found at Tampa Bay, and 1500 Indians, already then engaged to Woodbine, who pretended that they had made a grant of all their lands there to him. Among the papers, the originals of which are in our possession, in McGregor's own hand writing, instructions for sailing into Tampa Bay, with the assertion that he calculated to be there by the last of April or first of May, of the present year: a letter dated 27th Dec. last, to one of his acquaintance in this country, disclosing the same intention; and the extract of a proclamation which was to have been issued at Tampa Bay, to the inhabitants of Florida, by the person charged with making the settlement there, before his arrival, announcing his approach, for the purpose of liberating them from the despotism of Spain, and of enabling them to form a government for themselves. He had persuaded those who would listen to him here, that his ultimate object was to sell the Floridas to the United States. There is some reason to suppose that he had made indirect overtures, of a similar nature, to the British government. This was Ambrister's business in Florida. He arrived there in March, the precursor of McGregor and Woodbine, and, immediately upon his arrival, he is found seizing upon Arbuthnot's goods, and distributing them among the Negroes and Indians; seizing upon his vessel, and compelling its master to pilot him, with a body of armed Negroes, towards the fort of St. Marks with the declared purpose of taking it by surprize, in the night. Writing letters to Governor Cameron, of New Providence, urgently calling for supplies of munitions of war, and of cannon, for the war against the Americans; and letters to Colonel Nicholls, renewing the same demands of supplies; informing him, that he is with 250 Negroes, "a few of our Bluff people," who had *stuck to the cause*, and were relying upon the faith of Nicholls's promises. Our Bluff people were the people of the Negro fort, collected by Nicholls and Woodbine's proclamations, during the American and English war; and the *cause* to which they stuck, was the savage, servile, exterminating war against the U. States.

Among the agents and actors of such virtuous enterprizes as are here unveiled, it was hardly expected that there would be found remarkable evidence of their respect, confidence and good faith towards one another. Accordingly, besides the violent seizure and distribution, by Ambrister, of Arbuthnot's property, his letters to Gov. Cameron, and to Nicholls, are filled with the distrust and suspicions of the Indians, that they were deceived and betrayed by Arbuthnot; while in Arbuthnot's letters to the same Nicholls, he accuses Woodbine of having taken charge of poor Francis, the prophet, or Hillis Hadjo, upon his return from England to New Providence, and under pretence of taking care of him and his affairs—of having defrauded him of a large portion of the presents which had been delivered out from the King's stores to him, for Francis's use. This is one of the passages of Arbuthnot's letter to Nicholls *omitted* in the publication of it last August, in the London newspapers.

Is this narrative of dark and complicated depravity; this creeping and insidious war, both against Spain and the United States; this mockery of patriotism: these political philtres to fugitive slaves and Indian outlaws; these perfidities and treacheries of villains incapable of keeping their faith even to each other; all in the name of South American liberty, of the rights of runaway Negroes, and the wrongs of savage murders—all combined and projected to plunder Spain of her provinces, and to spread massacre and devastation along the borders of the United States? Is all this sufficient to cool the sympathies of his Catholic Majesty's government, excited by the execution of these two "subjects of a power in amity with the king?" The Spanish government is not at this day to be informed that, cruel as war in its milder forms must be, it is, and necessarily must be, doubly cruel, when waged with savages; that savages make no prisoners, but to torture them; that they give no quarter; that they put to death without discrimination of age or sex; that these ordinary characteristics of Indian warfare have been applicable, in their most heart-sickening horrors to that war, left us by Nicholls, as his legacy, reinstigated by Woodbine, Arbuthnot, and Ambrister, and stimulated by the approbation, encouragement, and aid of the Spanish commandant at St. Marks. Is proof required? Entreat the Spanish minister of state, for a moment, to overcome the feelings which details like these must excite, and to reflect, if possible, with composure, upon the facts stated in the following extracts from the documents enclosed:

Letter from sailing-master Jesse Loomis to Com. Daniel T. Patterson, 15th Aug. 1816, reporting the destruction of the Negro Fort.

"On examining the prisoners, they stated that Edward Daniels, U. S. who was made prisoner in the boat, on the 17th July, was *barred and burnt alive.*"

Letter from Archibald Clarke to General Gaines, 26th Feb. 1817. (Message of the President of the U. States to Congress, 25th March, 1818, p. 8.)

"On the 24th inst. the house of Mr. Garrett, residing in the upper part of this county, near the boundary of Wayne county (Geo.) was attacked, during his absence, near the middle of the day, by this party, (of Indians,) consisting of about 15, who shot Mrs Garrett, in two places, and then despatched her by stabbing and scalping. Her two children, one about three years, and the other two months, were also murdered and the eldest scalped: the house was then plundered of every article of value, and set on fire."

Letter from Peter B. Cook, (Arbuthnot's clerk) to Eliz. A. Carney, at Nassau, dated Sawhanee, 10th Jan. 1818, giving an account of their operations with the Indians, against the Americans, and their massacre of Lieut. Scott and his party.

"There was a boat that was taken by the Indians, that had in thirty men, seven women, four small children.—There were six of the men got clear, and one woman saved, and all the rest of them got killed. The children were took by the leg, and their brains dashed out against the boat."

If the bare recital of scenes like these cannot be perused without shuddering, what must be the agonized feelings of those whose wives and children are, from day to day, and from night to night, exposed to be the victim of the same barbarity? Has mercy a voice to plead for the perpetrators and instigators of deeds like these?—Should inquiry hereafter be made, why within three months after this event, the savage Humathli Micco, upon being taken by the American troops, was, by order of their commander, immediately hung: let it be told, that that savage was the commander of the party by which those women were butchered, and those helpless infants were thus dashed against the boat. Contending with such enemies, although humanity revolts at entire retaliation upon them, and spares the lives of their feeble and defenceless women and children, yet mercy herself surrenders to retributive justice the lives of their leading warriors taken in arms—and still more the lives of the foreign, white incendiaries, who, disowned by their own governments, and disowning their own natures, degrade themselves beneath the savage character, by voluntarily descending to its level. Is not this the dictate of common sense? Is it not the usage of legitimate warfare? Is it not consonant to the soundest authorities of national law? "When at war (says Vattel) with a ferocious nation, which observes no rules and grants no quarter, they may be chastised on the persons of those of them who may be taken; they are of the number of the guilty; and by this rigor, the attempt may be made of bringing them to the sense of the laws of humanity." And again: "As a general has the right of sacrificing the lives of his enemies to his own safety or that of his own people, if he has to contend with an inhuman enemy, often guilty of such excess, he may take the lives of some of his prisoners, and treat them as his own people has been treated." The justification of these principles is found in their salutary efficacy, for terror and for example. It is thus only that the barbarities of the Indians can be successfully encountered. It is thus only that the worse than Indian barbarities of European impositors, pretending authority from their governments, but always disowned can be punished and arrested. Great Britain yet engages the alliance and co-operation of savages in war. But her government has invariably disclaimed all countenance or authorization to her subjects to instigate them against us in time of peace. Yet so it has happened, that from the period of our established independence to this day, *all* the Indian wars with which we have been afflicted, have been distinctly traceable to the instigation of English traders or agents, always disavowed, yet always felt, more than once detected, but never before punished. Two of them, offenders of the deepest dye, after solemn warning to their government, and individually to one of them, have fallen, *flagrant delicto*, into the hands of an American general; and the punishment inflicted upon them has fixed them on high as an example, awful in its exhibition, but, we trust, auspicious in its results, of that which awaits unauthorized pretenders of European agency, to stimulate, and interpose in wars between the United States and the Indians within their control.

This exposition of the origin, the causes and the character of the war with the Seminole Indians, and part of the Creeks, combined with M'Gregor's mock patriots and Nicholl's negroes, which necessarily led our troops into Florida, has gave rise to all those incidents of which Mr. Pizarro so vehemently complains, will, it is hoped, enable you to present other and sounder views of the subject to his Catholic Majesty's government. It will enable you to show that the occupation of Pensacola and St. Marks was occasioned neither by a spirit of hostility to Spain, nor with a view to extort, prematurely, the province from her possession; that it was rendered necessary by the neglect of Spain to perform her engagements of restraining the Indians from hostilities against the United States, and by the culpable countenance, encouragement, and assistance given to those Indians, in their hostilities, by the Spanish governor and commandant at those places: That the United States have a right to demand, as the President does demand, of Spain, the punishment of those officers for this misconduct; and he further demands of Spain a just and reasonable indemnity to the United States for the heavy and necessary expense which they have been compelled to incur, by the failure of Spain to perform her engagement, to restrain the Indians, aggravated by this demonstrated complicity of her commanding officers with them, in their hostilities against the United States; That the two Englishmen executed by order of Gen. Jackson, were not only identified with the savages, with whom they were carrying on the war against the United States, but that one of them was the mover and fomenter of the war, which, without his interference and false promises to the Indians of support from the British government, never would have happened—that the other was the instrument of war against Spain as well as the United States, commissioned by M'Gregor and expedited by Woodbine, upon their project of conquering Florida with these Indians and negroes: That, as accomplices of the savages, and, sinning, against their better knowledge, worse than savages, Gen. Jackson, possessed of their persons and of the proofs of their guilt, might, by the lawful and ordinary usages of war, have hung them both without the formality of a trial: That, to allow them every possible opportunity of refuting the proofs or of showing any circumstance in extenuation of their crimes, he gave them the benefit of a trial by a court martial, of highly respectable officers: That the defence of one consisted, solely and exclusively, of technical cavils at the nature of part of the evidence against him, and the other confessed his guilt. Finally, that, in restoring Pensacola and St. Marks to Spain, the President gives the most signal proof of his confidence, that hereafter her engagement to restrain, by force, the Indians of Florida from all hostilities against the United States, will be effectually fulfilled; That there will be no more murders, no more robberies within our borders, by savages prowling along the Spanish line, and seeking shelter within it, to display in their villages the scalps of our women and children, their victims, and to sell, with shameless effrontery, the plunder from our citizens in Spanish forts and cities; that we shall hear no more apologies from Spanish governors and commandants, of their inability to perform the duties of their office and the solemn contracts of their country—no more excuses for compliances to the savage enemies of the United States from the dread of their attacks upon themselves—no more harboring of foreign impositors, upon compulsion; that a strength sufficient will be kept in the province to restrain the Indians by force, and officers empowered and instructed to employ it effectually to maintain the good faith of the nation, by the effective fulfilment of the treaty. The duty of this government to protect the persons and property of our fellow citizens on the borders of the United States is imperative—it must be discharged—and, if, after all the warnings Spain has been—if, after the prostration of all her territorial rights and neutral obligations, by Nicholls and his banditti, during war, and of all her treaty stipulations, by Arbuthnot and Ambrister, abetted by her own commanding officers, during peace, to the cruel annoyance of the United States—if the necessities of self defence should again compel the United States to take possession of the Spanish forts and places in Florida, declare, with the candor and frankness that becomes us, that another unconditional restoration of them must not be expected; that even the President's confidence in the good faith and ultimate justice of the Spanish government will yield to the painful experience of continual disappointment; and, that, after unwearied and almost unnumbered appeals to them, for the performance of their stipulated duties, in vain, the United States will be reluctantly compelled to rely, for the protection of their borders, upon themselves alone.

You are authorised to communicate the whole of this letter and the accompanying documents to the Spanish government.

I have the honor, &c. &c.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Gen. Adair's suit against Gen. Wilkinson, for false imprisonment during Burr's conspiracy, has been decided in the Natchez Court. damages for the plaintiff $2,500.

By the late Mails.

KENTUCKY. FRANKFORT, DEC. 18.

Yellow Stone Expedition.

COL. James Johnson is now preparing two Steam Boats to ascend the Missouri in the Spring, with troops and provisions, to the Yellow Stone River. They are to be ready by the first of March, but it is not probable that they will start until the first of April, on account of danger from the ice.

Letters have been received from the expedition, which has taken up its winter quarters, and is building a fort at the Cow Island, about 400 miles above St. Louis. The Indians exhibit a hostile disposition, and it is feared the expedition cannot proceed without a reinforcement. Col. Johnson intends to prepare his boats to repel any attacks which may be made by the Indians.

It is likewise contemplated to establish a fort next summer at St. Peters, near the Falls of St. Anthony, on the Mississippi. If it be possible, it is intended by Colonel Johnson, who has contracted to furnish the supplies, that the steam boat shall also ascend to this point.

The administration deserve much credit for this attempt to secure the western frontiers, and root out the influence of British traders among the Indians.

[The above interesting article (says the National Intelligencer) is not exactly correct in all its particulars. It is intended, we learn, to ascend the Mississippi, in the first place, to Prairie de Chieu at least, and to the mouth of St. Peters if possible, as the Mississippi can be navigated a month sooner than the Missouri; and, for this purpose, the Secretary of War has ordered forces for the St. Peters to be concentrated at St. Louis by the 15th of March; and a requisition of 450,000 rations has been ordered, to be placed at St. Louis, by the 20th of March.]

COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON, JAN. 2.

Yesterday being New-Years Day the President, according to established usage, received the visits of his friends, and of the strangers and foreigners in Washington city. This annual intercourse between the Chief Magistrate and the People, is one not "more honored in the breach than in the observance." It is republican in principle, and sanctioned by illustrious precedents. The compliments of the season were cordially reciprocated between him and his visitors.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, JAN. 5.

From the Mediterranean.—A friend has transmitted us the following information, under date of Leghorn, Oct. 15. The Erie sloop of war had just arrived from a cruize of 9 or 10 weeks off Cape de Gatt and the Barbary Coast. She touched, in company with the Franklin, Com. Stewart, and frigate U. States, at Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, and left the former vessel bound to Syracuse, and the latter as high up as Athens. At Algiers the plague was on the decrease, as was learned of Mr Buel, vice consul; on the contrary, at Tunis symptoms of a plague were just making their appearance. At Tripoli it was healthy. The Barbary powers, it was said, sometimes exhibited symptoms of discontent, but the occasional appearance of our squadron before their ports, rendered them respectful. It was a fact that the American consuls, were more respected and independent than those of other nations. The Erie was to proceed from Leghorn on the following day; the Peacock was at Marseilles, with Mr. Shaler. The squadron was expected to rendezvous in a short time at Syracuse or Messina.

Altered Notes.—Twenty two bills of the *Bank of America*, purporting to be 100 dollars each, were deposited at the Mechanic's Bank on Saturday, which on being carried to the Bank of America, yesterday, were found to be altered from *one dollar* bills. They were so well executed, that they were not suspected at the Mechanic's Bank.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, January 13, 1819.

MR. ADAMS' LETTER.

A large portion of our paper is this week occupied with Mr. Secretary Adams' letter to the American Minister at Madrid, in reply to the Manifesto of Mr. Pizarro, on the subject of the Seminole war. Our readers will find it a most able and interesting State Paper, and worthy of an attentive perusal.

TREATY WITH SWEDEN.

The National Intelligencer of the 2d inst. contains the President's Proclamation, announcing the due ratification of the Treaty of Commerce lately concluded between the American and Swedish governments—with the exception of the 3d, 4th and 6th articles.

Fire Insurance Company.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the *Norwich Fire Insurance Company*, on Wednesday last, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the year ensuing, viz.

Benjamin Coit, Cushing Eells, Daniel Lathrop, Samuel Tyler, Jesse Breed, Joseph H. Strong, Calvin Goddard, Dwight Ripley, Joseph Williams.

The Directors chose *Benjamin Coit*, President.

Norwich Channel Company.

At the Annual Meeting of the *Norwich Channel Company* on Thursday last, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors:—

Simeon Breed, Benjamin Coit, John L. Buswell, Samuel Tyler, Francis A. Perkins.

The Directors chose *Simeon Breed*, Esq. President, and *Jesse Breed*, Esq. Secretary and Treasurer.

Mutual Insurance Company.

The *Norwich Mutual Assurance Company*, held their annual meeting on Monday. The following are the officers.

Ebenezer Huntington, Treasurer.

Joseph Williams, Secretary.

Nathaniel Shipman, Erastus Huntington, Charles P. Huntington, Daniel L. Coit, Benjamin Coit, James Stedman, Jesse Breed, Luther Spalding, John L. Buswell, Directors.

Jacob B. Gurley, Anthony Thatcher, Coddington Billings, Agents at New-London.

From the National Intelligencer of Thursday.

John Graham, late Commissioner to South America, is appointed by the President of the U. States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States at Rio Janeiro, vice Mr. Sumpter, who desires permission to return.

Bank of the United States.—We learn that the President has nominated to the Senate, as Directors, on the part of the government of the Bank of the U. States, the five present Directors, Messrs. Jones, Butler, Connelly, Williams and Bowne; but that the nomination has not been acted on by the Senate, being probably laid over until the result of the investigation into the conduct of the Bank of the U. States shall be disclosed.

After a long calm, a light breeze yesterday ruffled the surface of the House of Representatives, the precursor only of a more serious agitation of one or two interesting questions, which will in all probability be discussed in the course of next week.

The topic which was the subject of most of the debate of yesterday, was the constitutionality, on the one hand, and propriety on the other, of the construction, by order of the executive, of Military Roads, and of the payment of the expences thereof out of the fund annually appropriated under the head of Contingent Expences for the Army. No question was taken involving a decision on this or any other point.

The most interesting feature of the Debate which is to take place is, probably, the discussion (which notice has been given, will be brought on, whilst in committee of the whole on this bill) respecting the Seminole War, and particularly respecting the conduct of the Commanding General. This intention was distinctly announced by Mr. Mercer, and the shape in which the question will be presented, will be that of a proposition to appropriate for the payment of one, only, instead of two Major Generals in the army.

From the National Intelligencer of Friday.

The debate noticed in our last, was, contrary to our expectation, resumed in the House of Representatives yesterday, but did not prove as important, in one respect, as was anticipated.

It appeared, in the course of the debate, that Mr. Mercer had been misunderstood, by others as well as by us, to have intimated an intention to introduce the discussion of the questions arising out of the Seminole war, by a motion to amend the military appropriation bill, so as to affect the pay of the Major Generals. It is now understood, that the object of Mr. M. was, to postpone the bill under consideration until the report of the military committee on the subject of the Seminole war should have been made, and until he should have had an opportunity to try the sense of the House on a motion to instruct the military committee to report a bill for reducing the number of Major Generals in the army from two to one.

The discussion, then, of the subject of the Seminole war will not take place so soon as was supposed; but indications enough were afforded, by the hints thrown out in the course of yesterday's proceedings, that the debate will, when it takes place, engage the undivided attention and the best talents of the House.

In the Senate, there has been, within the last few days, an interesting discussion on the important subject of the proposed re-modification of the Judiciary of the United States. It is impossible to say what will eventually come of it: but the general impression is, that the bill now before the Senate, for establishing a distinct Supreme Court, will pass that body without much alteration.

The Vice-President has taken his seat as President of the Senate.

It appears we were misinformed in stating that Mr. Butler was nominated to the Senate, as one of the Directors of the Bank of the United States for the ensuing year. Mr. John Steele is the fifth Director nominated, and not Mr. Butler.

UNITED STATES' BANK.

The National Intelligencer announces the return to Washington of the Committee of Congress appointed to inquire into the concerns and proceedings of this National Institution, and supposes their report will embrace much new matter; but does not expect that any legislative act will be founded on it.

A letter from Philadelphia says, "The United States Bank have declared a dividend of *two and a half per cent.* for the last half year."

An *official* notification of this dividend has been made in the Philadelphia papers. It has been erroneously stated that the dividend was 3½ per cent.

A statement having been published in Washington, purporting to be *official*, that the State Banks in Philadelphia were indebted to the United States Bank, the 30th Sept. last, in the sum of *one million seven hundred thousand* dollars, the Cashiers of those Banks had a meeting, and have published, that so far was the above statement from being accurate, that on the said 30th Sept. the United States Bank, after giving it the several credits to which it was entitled, *stood indebted to the state banks* in the sum of *forty nine thousand* dollars!—*Bost. Cent.*

Concern of Mind.—At the trial of one Monks, lately convicted of murder in Pennsylvania, his wife sat by him. On separating, he asked when he should see her again. I don't think, answered she with unreflected simplicity, I shall be able to call again, Jim, till the day you are hung!"

A tipler being asked the cause of his incessant use of ardent spirits, answered "to get the cursed stuff out of the country."

UNITED STATES BANK.

The following gentlemen were elected on the 5th inst. by the stockholders, directors for the ensuing year:—

William Jones, James C. Fisher, John Sergeant, John Bolton of Savannah, Joshua Lippincott, John Coulter, John Lisle, Gustavus Colhoun, John Connell, Daniel Lammot, Charles Chauncey, Joseph Dugan, James Schott, Henry Toland, Langdon Cheves, of S. Carolina, John Potter, of do. John Oliver, of Baltimore, George Williams, of do. George Hoffman, of do. Archibald Gracie, of New-York.

The new board met on Wednesday, and unanimously re-elected William Jones, Esq. President of the institution. One of the last acts of the former board, we understand, was to reduce the salaries of the officers of the mother bank and all its branches, about 20 per cent.

FORTIFICATIONS.

The report of the Secretary of War of the estimates for this department for 1819, has been published, accompanied by documents from Gen. Swift, late Chief Engineer. These point out, that very extensive defensive works are contemplated, and some contracted for, in various parts of the Union. It is estimated that the fortifications on the Gulf of Mexico will cost three millions of dollars; and the following are the estimates and strength of four of these fortifications:

	Dollars	Cannon
At Dauphin Island,	632,000	118
— Mobile Point,	632,000	118
— Rigolet,	256,000	64
— Chef Menteur,	256,000	64
Total,	1,800,000	364

These works are to be completed within 4 years, and the contractors for two of them (Jacob Barker, Esq. of New-York, we learn, the contractor for one of them) have gone on with men and materials to construct them.

The Secretary, in his report says, "orders have been given to suspend the works at Rouse's Point, until the line between the U S. and Lower Canada shall be determined. The sum of 200,000 dollars, which was estimated for it, will probably be not required; and may be omitted in the appropriation for fortifications."—*Bost. Cent.*

The Philadelphia papers state that the sloop Leander, Skinner, of Middletown, Con. from Little York for New-York, was cast away in the snow storm 23d. Dec. ten miles south of Chincoteague—Capt. and mate perished, the remainder saved, much frost bitten.

We learn by the brig Warren, arrived at Gloucester, that the U. S. frigate Guerriere, arrived at Gibraltar, previous to the 17th November, from Cronstadt.

From the Ithica Journal.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

By the minutes taken at the annual Conferences for the year 1818, it appears, that the number of members of the Methodist Church, belonging to the several Conferences in the United States, are as follows:

	Whites.	*Colored.*
Ohio Conference	25162	602
Missouri Conference	4045	186
Tennessee Conference	18032	1799
Mississippi Conference	1625	430
S. Carolina Conference	20905	11714
Virginia Conference	18137	5547
Baltimore Conference	25244	8867
Philadelphia conference	23922	1527
New-York Conference	30301	8509
New-England Conference	14025	154
Genessee Conference	20981	65
	190477	39150

Total number of white and colored

Members this year,	229627
Total number last year	224853
Increase this year.	4774

The total number of this persuasion in the known world may be thus enumerated, from the latest authentic documents:

In the United States	229,627
Great-Britain	193,670
Ireland	21,031
France, Brussels and Gibraltar	175
Southern and Western Africa	357
Ceylon and Continental India	64
New South Wales	30
West-Indies	20,288
British America, including Newfoundland	2,858
	467,880

The number of travelling preachers is not included in this enumeration. In Great-Britain, there are 871 travelling and stationed preachers; in Ireland, 104; on foreign missions 101: in the United States, and in Canada, 748; making in the whole, 1,502. In addition to those who receive their stations annually from the conference, there are not less than 5000 local preachers, who generally devote the Sabbath to the service of the sanctuary without any pecuniary reward.

OLD SOLDIERS.

We are happy to learn that Judge *Davis*, of this District, has received the decision of the Pension Office, in Washington, on 185 applications for pensions, (for services performed during the Revolutionary War) made before said Judge; they comprise about one third of the applications made.—Of the above 185, 111 have been admitted, and will be placed on the pension list as soon as the Judge shall have certified to their *indigent* circumstances; 50 other applicants, must furnish further proof of their services, as their names are not on the rolls; 24 only of the 185 are thrown aside, as not being entitled to pensions under the law.—*Boston Gazette.*

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated Dec. 16, 1818.

"It is a fact well understood here, that the Administration are equally divided respecting the conduct of Gen. Jackson; the President and Secretary of State being for, and the Secretary of War, and of the Treasury, being against him."

INSTALLATION.

The Rev. *Henry Blatchford* was Installed, on Wednesday last, by the Londonderry Presbytery, as Pastor of the Branch Church and Society in Salem. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Dana, of Newburyport.

Marine.

Brig Reindeer, Hazard, arrived at Bordeaux, Nov. 5, from New-York.

The schr. Industry, Kellogg, of Hartford, 23 days from New-London, bound to Cuba, was wrecked on the night of the 24th Nov. on Providence Cancus Island. The Industry was a new and valuable vessel.

Brig Mary, Sydleman, of this port, cleared at Charleston, Jan. 1, for Savannah.

Spoken lat. 37, long. 75, sloop Gleaner, West, from New-London for Charleston—had been knocked on her beam ends in the Gulf, lost her main boom, sails split, and short of provision—supplied them.

Spoken by schr. Charles, 15 hours after leaving Mobile, brig Rolla, from New-London, bound to Mobile.

The sloop Vigilant, Comstock, has ar. at Norfolk, in 7 days from New-London.

The brig James, Collier, has ar. at Savannah, in 12 days from New-London.

Schr. Mary, Swain, arrived at New-York, spoke Dec. 27, lat. 30, 17, long. 61, 50, ship Francis, Hitch, of New-Bedford, 155 days from Gottenburg, for N. Bedford, had been on the coast six times, and blown off—had been as far north as lat. 37, and lon. 73, and put away for St. Thomas in want of every necessary, and the ship leaking badly—offered some small supplies, but Capt. H. thought he could reach St. Thomas with what he had as well as we could reach New-York with what we had.

Married,

In this city, on Monday morning, by Dr. Strong, Mr. LUCIUS LEFFINGWELL, of Ellsworth, Ohio, to Miss OLIVE STARR, daughter of Mr. Christopher Starr.—On Monday evening, by Dr. Strong, Rev. MIRON WINSLOW, to Miss HARRIET W. LATHROP, daughter of Charles Lathrop, Esq.—Mr. GERARD CARPENTER, to Miss REBECCA E. HUNTER.

By the Rev. Mr. Austin, Mr. HENRY W. CORWIN, of Middletown, Orange County, to Miss ANN ELIZA H. KELLY, of Norwich.

In New-Haven, ABRAHAM BISHOP, Esq. Collector of that port, to Miss ELIZABETH D. LINDE.

Died,

In Nottingham, Virg. Gen. ALEXANDER SPOTSWOOD, a distinguished officer of the revolution.

At Lisbon, suddenly, Mr. BARNABAS HYDE, aged 71.—The wife of Mr. Daniel Preston, aged 66.

Norwich, 12th January, 1819.

JAPANNED Plate Warmers.
Brass and iron Chafing Dishes.
Box, post, and patent Coffee Mills.
Copper, and patent iron Tea Kettles.
Brass and iron pipe Bellows.
Pewter Tea Pots, Basons and Plates.
Brass Warming Pans and Kettles.
Iron Pots, Kettles, Handirons, &c.
Anvils, Vises, Files, and Screw Plates.
Brass Clock Balls, Capitals and Locks.
Cabinet Furniture, *in great variety.*
6-8 and 7-9 crown Window Glass, &c. &c.
FOR SALE BY
10 JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

Old Sable Iron.

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent, has for sale, Russia Old Sable, English and Swede's Iron, flat, square and round—Blistered, German and Cast Steel—100 set Chaise, Waggon and Cart Boxes, at New-York foundery prices—Nail Plates and Nail Rods—Patent Cut Nails, Brads, Tacks and Spikes, of various sizes and the best quality.

Cash paid for
Dry Walnut Wood,
delivered at the Nail Manufactory.
Dec. 9. 5—

Liver Oil, Stone Lime, etc.

J. H. Strong,
Has for sale on the best terms,
Dexter's best Stone Lime, by the cask.
Liver Oil, of a superior quality, do.
Virginia and New-York Flour, do.
Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil.
Jan. 13. 10—

OTIS PERRY,
Post-Rider,

RESPECTFULLY gives notice to those persons whom he supplies with the COURIER, that one year expired on the 30th Dec. Thankful for the patronage he has received, he earnestly solicits payment, to enable him to close his accounts with the Printers.
Jan. 12. 10—

NOTICE.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, for the creditors to the estate of

Capt. JOHN ADAMS.

late of Canterbury, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate, or be debarred a recovery.

ISAAC MORGAN, *Adm'r.*
Canterbury, Jan. 4, 1819. 10—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber once more informs those indebted to him while he kept the Union Hotel, so called, that *Reuben Willoby* formerly kept, that payment must immediately be made, both by book and note, to the subscriber, (and to no other person.) Those who neglect this notice must expect to pay cost, without delay.

JOSEPH R. WILLOUGHBY.
Jan. 12, 1819. 10—

John Lathrop,

HAS RECEIVED AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

OLD Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua, New-England and Cherry } RUM,
French, Spanish and Cider } BRANDY,
Holland Gin,
Country do.
Old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Dry Lisbon, L. P. Teneriffe, L. P. Sherry, Colmenar, Malaga and Port } WINES,
Lemon, Clove, Orange, Peppermint, Anniseed and Life of Man } CORDIALS,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS,
Citron, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper,
Pepper Sauce, Cayenne Pepper,
Mustard,
Box and cask Raisins, Figs, Filberts,
Pearlash, Starch,
Loaf, Lump, White Havanna & Muscovado, } SUGARS,
Logwood, Nicaragua, Red Wood,
Fustic, Camwood, Allum,
Maccuboy and Scotch Snuff,
Spanish and American Segars,
Plug and Cut Tobacco, Pipes,
Powder and Shot,
Molasses,
4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, and 20d, Cut Nails,
8d, 10d, and 20d, Wrought do.
Tacks and Brads,
Hard Ware, Hollow Ware,
Winter, Fall and Summer Oil,
Baltimore, Richmond and N. York Flour,
Buck Wheat Flour,
Coffee, Chocolate,
Common and brass finished Bellows,
Brushes, a variety,
Lee's Liquid Blacking,
Black Ball, Pomatum,
Bed Cords, Cod Lines,
Demijohns from ½ to 4 gallons each,
Indigo, Hops, Sage, Honey,
Turks-Island Salt, Cod-fish,
Candle Wick, Candles, &c. &c.
Norwich, Dec. 9, 1818. 5—

FOR SALE,

A Farm and Brick Yard,

AND possession given the first of April next, lying in the town of Preston, about two miles from Norwich Landing, and one and a half from Poquetanuck, containing about 45 acres of land, with an inexhaustible bed of the first quality of Clay for Brick. The advantages in this branch of business are too well known to need any further recommendation.

Also,

A Wood Lot,

Containing about nine acres, lying about half a mile from said Brick Yard.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

GEORGE HARRIS.
Jan. 11, 1819. 10-tf—

Post-Rider wanted.

A PERSON is wanted immediately at this office, to distribute the Courier on an eastern route. The most liberal terms will be given. Two or three hundred papers have been distributed in this direction. *Jan.* 12.

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 9th day of Jan. A. D. 1819—

Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. SAMUEL ANDRUSS,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mr. *David Pitcher*, Adm'r. with the Will annexed, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the *Norwich Courier* and on the sign-post in said Norwich.

10 *Attest.* HENRY STRONG, *Clerk.*

Windham, Jan. 11, 1819.

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. Superior Court, holden at Windham, in and for the County of Windham, January term, 1819, to receive, adjust and ascertain the several debts due and owing by

LUTHER P. SMITH,

of said Windham, declared an Insolvent Debtor, according to a certain statute law, authorising the Superior Court to grant relief in certain cases of insolvency:—These are therefore, to notify the creditors of said Smith, that the subscribers will meet for the purpose of their appointment, at the office of *Philip Hayward*, Esq. in said Windham, on the second Monday in February, the second Monday in April, and on the second Wednesday in July next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on each of the aforesaid days.

Philip Hayward, } Com'rs.
10 *Henry Huntington,* }

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

POETRY.

VERSES—BY THE REV. G. CRABBE.

From the Literary Gazette.

Infancy and Mature Age—An Apologue.

(Men are but children of a larger growth.)

'TWAS eight o'clock, and near the fire
My ruddy little boy was seated,
And with the title of a sire
My ears expected to be greeted—
But vain the thought—by sleep oppress'd,
No father there the child deserted;
His head recliu'd upon his breast,
Or nodding roll'd from side to side.

"Let this young rogue be sent to bed"—
More I had not time to say,
When the poor urchin rais'd his head
To beg that he might longer stay.
Refus'd; towards rest his steps he bent
With tearful eye and aching heart;
But claim'd his playthings ere he went,
And took up stairs his *horse* and *cart*.

For new delay, though oft deni'd,
He pleaded; wildly crav'd the boon:
Though past his usual hour he cried
At being sent away so soon.
If stern to him, his grief I shar'd
(Unmov'd who hears his offspring weep?)
Of soothing him I half despair'd;
When all his cares are lost in sleep.

"Alas! poor infant!" I exclaim'd,
"Thy father blushes now to scan,
In all which he so lately blam'd,
The follies and the fears of man.
The vain regret, the anguish brief,
Which thou hast known, sent up to bed,
Pourtrays of man the idle grief,
When doom'd to slumber with the dead."

And more I thought—when up the stairs
With "longing ling'ring looks" he crept,
To mark of man, the childish cares,
His playthings carefully he kept.
Thus mortals on life's later stage,
When nature claims their forfeit breath,
Still grasp at wealth in pain and age,
And cling to golden toys in death.

'Tis morn! and see my smiling boy
Awakes to hail returning light;
To fearless laughter! boundless joy!
Forgot the tears of yesternight,
Thou shall not then forget his woe?
Survive of age and death the gloom
Smile at the cares he knew below?
And resolved burst the tomb?

O, my Creator! when thy will
Shall stretch this frame on earth's cold bed,
Let that blest hope sustain me still,
'Till thought, sense, mem'ry—all are fled.
And grateful for what thou may'st give,
No tear shall dim my fading eye,
That 'twas thy pleasure I should live—
That 'tis thy mandate bids me die.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post Office, Chelsea Landing Ct. January 1, 1819.*

WILLIAM AVERY, Wm. E. Avery, Eunice Adams, Solomon Adams, Nancy Brice, Sally Barker, Rufus Brewster, Zach. Boothe, 2, Lucinda Brewster, James N. Brown, 2, Basheba Brooks, Reuben Brown, *Groton*, Sanford & Harvey, Brown Mill, Phineas Claghorn, Abner Crawly, Abraham Crawly, Samuel Carew, Catharine Crocker, John Cox, Thomas Cowdry, John Day, C. F. Daniels, Henry Deming, Lucy Ellis, *Preston*, Rhoda Franklin, Hannah Freeman, Amariah W. Goff, Melinda B. Gavet, James Gordon, Levi Giddings, John Gray, Jabez Huntington, Peleg Hunt, Sarah Hatch, Amos H. Hubbard, Mrs. Halping, Lucretia Hatch, Benj. Harris, *Preston*, Sally Hillard, *do.* Solomon B. Judd, Alexander Jones, Thaddeus Johnson, George Kinney, Daniel W. Kellogg, Polly Allyn, *Preston*, James Lanman, 3, Rufus L. Lord, Richard Lefingwell, John Lee, *Groton*, Darius Lathrop, *Preston*, Isaac Minor, Polly Meech, Eunice Mix, Nathan Minor, Desire Minor, Wm. Mc Graw, Otis Morse, Stephen Meech, *Preston*, John Nicoll, N. I. Nicholson, Wm. Poole, Henry Perkins, David Pitcher, Augustus Perkins, Hez. Perkins, 2, Cyrus Punderson, James Roath, Charles Hockwell, Lucretia S. Rogers, Jonathan Randall, Hannah Roath, Orin Sholes, Patty Stetson, Lucy Smith, Abby H. Storry, Elisha Smith, John Smith, Dorothy Stoddard, Martha Stetson, Geo. A. Sydleman, Ruana Swan, *Preston*, George Tisdale, John Uncass, *Montville*, Phebe Wright, Mary Willoby, Willard & Mason. 9—

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post Office, Norwich, Ct. Jan. 1, 1819.*

JOSEPH Backus, Alexander Bingham, Eleazer B. Burt, Hugh Calkins, George W. Chesebrough, Hannah Crocker, John Elie, Betsey Fowler, Champlin Gardner, Elias Gilbert, Ezel Hyde, Isaac Ladd, Fanny Lewis, Alexander Lorimer, John L. Newell, Lydia Randell, Luther Spalding, Betsey Stanton, John Sterry, John Sterry, Jun. William Thomas, Dudley Tracy, Elisha Tracy, Katharine Ann Tracy, Wm. G. Tracy, Enos West—*Norwich.*

Gardner Avery, Gurdon Gifford, Jabez Hough, Jun. Lemuel Hough, Sophia Hough, Ebenezer Lothner, Clarissa Post, Jedediah Stark, Jedediah L. Stark, James Sterling, Jr. Zerubbabel Wightman—*Bozrah.*

Benjamin Burnham, Thomas Burnham, Frederick Perkins, Rachel Read, Josiah Rose, Mercy Rose, Abitha Stevens, Jeremiah or Jesse Tracy, Erastus Tucker & Co.—*Lisbon.* Joshua Maxson—*Colchester.*

9 J. HYDE, P. M.

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 29th day of Dec. A. D. 1818—

Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

SAMUEL ROATH,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to JOHN BREWSTER, Esq. Ex'r. or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the *Norwich Courier* and on the sign-post in said Preston.

9 *Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.*

VENDUE.

BY Order of the Court of Probate, so much of the Real Estate of HANNAH FITCH, late of Norwich, deceased, will be sold at Auction, on the 30th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. near the premises, as will raise the sum of $76,97, and incident charges of sale. The property consists of the *House and Land*, now occupied by Mrs. *John Willett.*

GEORGE PERKINS, *Adm'r.*

Norwich, Jan. 6, 1819. 9—

For Sale,

A VALUABLE situation, in the town of Griswold, embracing about twenty-three or four acres of very excellent mowing, pasture and plow-land, a *Dwelling-House, Barn,* and *Mechanic's Shop,* situated on the great Plainfield and Stonington road, at its intersection with the one leading from Voluntown and Sterling through Jewett's City to Norwich. (A small part of the premises are under the incumbrance of the widow's dower.)

Also,

A Wood Lot,

Of about the same number of acres, distant about one mile, and capable of affording *in perpetuity* a supply of wood for a family.

The premises unquestionably afford one of the best situations in the country, for a mechanic, particularly a house-carpenter and joiner, or a blacksmith; and is also a very eligible stand for a merchant. If not sold by the first of March next, will then be rented. For further particulars apply to Mr. NATHAN BELCHER, in Griswold, who will shew the premises; or to the subscriber in Norwich.

WILLIAM BELCHER.

Jan. 5, 1819. 9—

For Sale,

AND possession given on the first day of April next,

THE FARM,

formerly known by the *Jabez Lefingwell Farm*, situated at the head of Trading Cove, two miles from Norwich, on the new turnpike road leading to New-London, containing about 120 acres, with a large two story HOUSE, with a never failing well of water in the House. Said House is in sight of the steam-boat and other vessels, as they pass to and from N. London—A large *Barn, Chaise and Corn House*, adjoining.

LIKEWISE,

A Grist Mill,

With a run of stones, and *Saw Mill*, in tolerable repair. The stream of water is the best within many miles of this place, except the *Lathrop stream*, so called.

The above property will be sold together or separate, as will best suit the purchaser. There are three fishing places attached to the said Farm. Accommodating terms will be given. If not sold, it will be to let.

APPLY TO

JAMES N. BROWN.

Jan. 6, 1819. 9tf—

A Farm to let,

CONTAINING one hundred and thirty acres, with a good *House and Barn*, and other out houses thereon, well proportioned with mowing, plowland and pasturing, is good for grain and grass, will keep about 10 or 12 head of cattle, with sheep, &c.—with wood and water convenient.

Another tenement House,

Nearly new, with 10 acres of LAND, consisting of plowland, mowing and pasturing, with fire-wood for the family.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living near the premises.

MOSES TYLER.

Griswold, Dec. 23, 1818. 7-6w—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

CONTAINING about 130 acres, about two miles from Montville meeting-house, and one mile from the Baptist meeting-house, Bozrah, at present occupied by Mr. *Hamilton*—being an excellent grazing Farm, and well worth the attention of an enterprizing farmer.

Terms of payment easy.

For further particulars enquire of

WM. W. HAUGHTON.

Montville, Dec. 2, 1818. 4-9w—

Oil, Gin, etc.

FOR sale by the subscriber, just received—

Winter, fall and summer Lamp Oil,
10 bbls. McLean's best Rye Gin,
Cask and Box Raisins.

JOHN LATHROP.

Jan. 6, 1819. 9—

NOTICE.

VOTED, That Swine may be allowed to run at large on the commons, provided they are well ringed—and sucking Pigs be allowed to run at large as aforesaid, without rings, till they are ten weeks old—and that no hoof kind shall go at large on the commons.

Lebanon, Nov. 16, 1818.

Attest. ELISHA HUTCHINSON,
9 *Town Clerk.*

Simeon Thomas & Co.

HAVE for sale at the Store lately occupied by Messrs. *Charles Thomas & Co.* a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

which they will dispose of by the hogshead, barrel, or less quantity, viz:—

W. I. and N. E. Rum,
French and Cider Brandy,
Holland and American Gin,
Sicily Madeira Wine,
Loaf, Havana, India and Muscovado Sugars,
Hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and bohea Teas,
Turks-Island and Table Salt,
Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger,
Cloves, Cinnamon, Starch,
Powder and Shot,
Plug and cut Tobacco,
Scotch and Lorrillard's Snuff, &c.

ALSO,

Russia Old Sable Iron,
Cart and Waggon Tire,
Nail Plates, Spike Rods,
English and American blistered Steel,
Nails, &c. *Likewise,*
An assortment of Drugs and Family Medicines,
Paints and Dye Woods,
Window Glass,

All which are of the first quality, and will be sold on the lowest terms, for cash or produce.

Cash given for
FLAX-SEED AND WHITE BEANS.

Norwich, Jan. 4, 1819. 9tf—

LYMAN BREWER,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

Wholesale & Retail,

TWELVE hhds. 3d proof sweet flavored W. I. RUM,
9 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Bohea TEAS,
Gunpowder and Imperial do.
5 boxes Havanna brown SUGAR,
2 bbls. Muscovado do.
2 bbls. Havanna white do.
Lump and Loaf do.
3 bbls. fall and water strained Lamp Oil,
Muscat and bloom Raisins, Dates,
Madeira,
Sicily Madeira,
Sherry,
London par. Teneriffe, } WINES,
Cargo do.
Colmanar,
Malaga,
Shaving Soap,
Bar Soap in boxes,
London Porter by the cask or single,
Claret Wine,
Starch, Cassia,
Naples Shaving Soap in pots,
Snuff,
Mould and Dipt Candles,
Ginger, Nutmegs, &c. &c.

Dec. 23. 7—

NEW BOOK,

Price 62½ cents.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale, *Russell's Abridgment of Murray's Grammar*, with lessons of parsing, calculated to facilitate the study of Syntax.

The following is one of the numerous recommendations already obtained:

We have examined an abridgement of Murray's Grammar, proposed to be published by Mr. Wm. E. Russell, and fully approve of the few alterations he has made, and think this Compend of Grammar the best we have seen.

His Syntactical Lessons we think a very valuable addition, and calculated to be of great utility to the learner; and recommend them for general use in Schools.

ANDREW LEE D. D.* of Lisbon.
Hon. SYLVESTER GILBERT, Hebron.
DYER T. HINCKLEY, A. M. Norwich.
GEO. HILL, Esq. do.
GEO. PERKINS, Esq. do.
CHARLES PERKINS, Esq. do.
JOHN HYDE, Esq. do

* *The titles were added by the publisher.*

N. B. The Books may be had of E. PORTER, Norwich, and many country merchants.

Nov. 11. 1—

CAUTION.

A YOUNG MAN, about 20 years of age, light complexion, about 5 feet 8 inches high, stout made, a smart, good looking, well dressed fellow, calling his name *ROBERT HOXEY*, son to *Gideon Hoxey*, Esq. Lebanon, called at my Store the 26th Dec. and on the respectability of his pretended father, got a credit for 3½ yards dark green Broadcloth, a pattern for a coat and pantaloons, or a pattern for a surtout. It turns out Esquire Hoxey has no such son, and that the young man is a Swindler. Any information that will lead to his discovery, will be generously rewarded.

JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, Jan. 6, 1819. 9—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

He will pay the same price for weaving as the Factories.

HARVEY MORGAN.

Norwich, June 19, 1818. 31tf—

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE this day received from New-York, an elegant assortment of Ladies' full trimmed

Beaver Hats,

of the latest London fashions.

A large assortment of black, white and brown

Ostrich Plumes.

Silk and Tabby Velvets.
Uncut Velvets.
Maltese Buttons and gilt Snaps, for Ladies' great coats.
Bombazetts, Shawls, &c. &c.

Norwich, Dec. 30. 8—

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

Scott & Lester,

is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

REUBEN SCOTT.
SESSIONS LESTER.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above firm, on book account, are requested to call and settle the same with REUBEN SCOTT, without delay.

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

WE the subscribers, have this day entered into partnership, under the firm of

Reuben Scott & Co.

and tender our best thanks to our former customers and hope for a continuance of former favors.

REUBEN SCOTT.
SESSIONS LESTER.
CHARLES HARRIS.

Plainfield, Dec. 21, 1818. 8-6w—

G. & C. Kinney,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK A NEW SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING OF

OLD Cognac, Spanish, & Jersey Apple } BRANDY,
Old Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua and N. England } RUM, per bbl. or less,
Holland, Pierpont's old and Country } GIN,
New-Orleans and West-India } MOLASSES,
Old Madeira, Sicily do. Teneriffe, Port, Malaga, Currant & other } WINES, of superior qualities,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Souchong } TEAS,
White Havana, New-Orleans, Muscovado and India } SUGARS,
Southern Flour, per bbl.
Coffee per bag,
Scotch Snuff per bladder,
Tobacco per keg,
4d, 8d, and 10d Cut Nails,
Ginger, Pepper,
Allspice, Cassia,
Raisins, Figs,
Powder and Shot,
Carolina Potatoes,

And many other articles, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Most all country produce taken in exchange for any of the above articles.

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the above firm, whose accounts have remained unsettled for more than six months, will save cost by having them balanced before the 15th of Dec. next.

Norwich, Nov. 25, 1818. 8—

NEW GOODS.

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass and Earthen WARE,

Looking Glasses and Tea Trays,

recently received and for sale at low prices and on accommodating terms, by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Who have also for sale, at their Store and at the Pottery, a constant supply of

STONE WARE.

Norwich, Oct. 28, 1818. 51—

Oil, Plaster, etc.

6 bbls. Sperm. Oil,
20 tons Plaster Paris,
Southern Flour per bbl.
Lubec Herring per box,
Pickled Codfish per bbl.
1000 papers Lamp Black,

FOR SALE BY C. TYLER & CO.

Dec. 23. 7—

LOST, the first vol. of "Discipline." The person who has it in possession is requested to leave it at

R. HUBBARD's *Book-Store.*

Jan. 6. 9—

Silk and Cotton Velvets.

BLACK, blue, brown, green and crimson Silk Velvets,
The same assortment of fine Tabby do.
Plush, Merino and Lama Trimmings,
Black and slate Worsted Hose,

Just received and for sale by

F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

Who have likewise on sale,

Levantine Silks, from 5s. per yd. upwards,
Florence do. 3s6 do.
Large assortment Rose Blankets, from 7 to 12-4 square,
Cassimere, Merino, Fur, Silk and Cotton Shawls.

Dec. 16. 6—

Life of Gen. Putnam.

THE Life of the Hon. Major-General ISRAEL PUTNAM, by Col. Humphreys, with notes and additions. With an Appendix, containing an Historical and Topographical Sketch of Bunker Hill Battle. By S. Swett. A new edition, containing a Portrait. Price $1,25, neatly bound—Just received and for sale by

R. HUBBARD.

Who has for sale, wholesale and retail,

An extensive assortment of Classical and School Books, Bibles, Psalm Books, Blank Books, Paper, &c.

Dec. 30.

IMPROVED

Franklin Parlour & Cooking Stoves.

WILSON'S

IMPROVED Franklin Parlour & Cooking STOVES, of various patterns, for sale at the New-York price, by

LYMAN BREWER.

Sept. 30. 47—

Stonington Bridge Lottery.

THOSE persons who are indebted to the subscriber for Tickets in Stonington Bridge Lottery, are requested to make payment immediately. Those holding Prizes are requested to present them forthwith.

R. HUBBARD.

Dec. 30.

The Subscriber

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he still continues the business of manufacturing

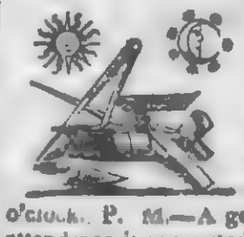
Men's Clothing,

of every description, agreeable to the latest fashions. Customers may be assured of having their work speedily and well done, to fit the body and to please their fancy. Not unmindful of gratitude, he returns his sincere thanks for past favors, and solicits a continuance of their approbation. Clothes cut as usual, with skill and economy, to suit the age or fancy of all who may please to call at his shop, next door Messrs. *G. & C. Kinney's* store.

E. HARRIS.

Norwich, Jan. 6, 1819. 9—

Masonic Notice.



THE Annual convocation of *Franklin Chapter, No 4,* will be held at Masonic Hall, on the last Monday, 25th Jan. 1819, at 2 o'clock, P. M.—A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the M. E. H. P.

J. KINGSLEY. *Sec. F. C. R. A. M.*

Norwich, Jan 6, 1819. 9—

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post Office, Plainfield, Jan. 2, 1819.*

SALLY Allston, George Allen, Jonathan Barker, Silas Bailey, Joseph Cory, Nathaniel Cole, 2, Calvin Coats, Elizabeth Cozzins, George Dixon, John Hawkins, Asa Jones, William Kinney, Esther Lawrence, Andrew Mordock, Nicholas Mathewson, Apama Pierce, Thomas Rathbun, Stephen Shepard, Daniel Spalding, Hannah Shepard, Charles Spalding, Joseph Spalding, John S. Stranahan, Anthony Stranahan, Pide Walling, Amos Witter, 3, Thomas Wallin—*Plainfield.*

Allen Campbell, Daniel Campbell, Elisha Tucker, Amos Treat, Henry Wilcox, Minor Robbins, 2, Jabez Newton, 2, Thomas Mulkin, Wheeler C. Morgan, Josiah Tanner—*Voluntown.*

Rebecca Dorrance—*Killingly.*

9 E. C. EATON, P. M.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec 17, 1818. 7—

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1 Pleasure Sleigh,

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM ROGERS.

Dec 30. 8—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1819. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY HOBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII. No. 11.]

NEW GOODS.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received an extensive assortment of fresh imported

Dry Goods,

adapted to the present season, selected with great care for quality and cheapness; among them will be found, in part, as follows, viz:—

A very large assortment of Broadcloths and Cassimares, of almost every colour and quality,
Flannels, Rose Blankets,
Figured Salisbury Flannels,
Levantine, Florence, Italian and India Lustrings,
Superfine and low priced Ladies' Broadcloths,
An elegant assortment of Plush, Merino and Velvet Trimmings, for Ladies' great coats and pelisses,
Black, cinnamon, brown, crimson, scarlet and blue Silk and Tabby Velvets,
Merino, Cassimere, Canton Crape, Silk and Cotton Shawls,
Worsted, Lamb's Wool, Cotton and Silk Stockings,
A large assortment of Vesting,
Bombazetts, Scotch Plaid,
Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
India Cottons,
White and col'd Cambrics,
Furniture and other Dimoties,
Furniture Calicoes,
Green Worsted Cords and Tassels,
Furniture Fringe,
Indispensible Clasps,
Gilt chain and Glass Buttons,
Silk and Cotton Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Madrass do.
A large assortment gentlemen's and ladies' Beaver, Kid, Silk and Angola Gloves,
Men's Cravats,
Black, brown and white Plumes,
Ladies' Beaver Hats,
Shell Combs, &c. &c.

Norwich, Dec. 8, 1818. 5—

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM ROGERS,

HAS FOR SALE,

BLACK Lustrings; Crapes; Flannels; red, green, yellow and white Broadcloths; Bombazetts, a variety; Cambrics, white, black, and colored; Brown Linen; Cotton Shirtings; Silk and Madras Handkerchiefs; victory and Flagg do.; Coatings; Taurino Cloth; Calicoes and Ginghams; Furniture Calico; Medalian and Fur Gloves, &c. &c.

Winter and Summer pressed Oil; Brandy; Gin; Wine; Rum; Molasses; Tea; Sugar, &c. &c.

Dec. 30. 8—

G. Buckingham & Co.

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A NEW SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

Among them will be found as follows, viz.

BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Flannels, Rose Blankets, Coatings, Bombazetts, &c. &c.

With a large assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

all which they are enabled to sell very cheap.

ALSO,
A large assortment of

Ladies Boston Shoes.

Norwich, Dec. 15, 1818. 6—

NATH'L. GILBERT,

HAS FOR SALE,

SUPERFINE FLOUR, per bbl.
Rye do. do.
Buck Wheat do. do.
New-Haven Crackers, do. or less quantity,
Cider Brandy do.
Sugar do.
Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas,
Rum,
Molasses,
Salt,
Lamp Oil, &c. &c. &c.

Norwich, Dec. 14, 1818. 6—

BEST COLD SPRING

GIN,

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.

Who will pay cash for

RYE.

Dec. 21.

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26. 29—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

at very low prices for Cash.

AMONG THEM ARE—

A large assortment of plain, twill'd and stripe Bombazetts,
Crape, Cassimere and Cotton 8-4 Shawls,
Super. and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Flannels, Blankets, Rattinetts,
Calicoes, Ginghams, Cambrics,
Fine Book and other Muslins,
Plush and Inserting Trimmings,
Thread Laces,
Canton Crapes,
Plain and Corded Silk Velvets,
Super. black Beaver and Kid Gloves,
Black and white Silk Gloves and Hose,
Angola and Worsted Hosiery,
Russia Sheetings, Irish Linens,
Cotton Shirtings, &c. &c. &c.

Oct. 27. 51—

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE on sale, of recent purchases, a very large assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which they will sell at very low prices, for Cash.

Among them are,

Extra superfine black, blue, brown, green, bronze, and mixt West of England Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
Middling and low priced do.
Coatings, Flannels, Blankets,
Bombazetts, Bombazine, Rattinetts,
Shirtings, Sheetings,
Ginghams, Calicoes,
Levantine and Florence Silks,
Dimoties, Shawls, Crapes,
Handkerchiefs, Hosiery,
Muslins,
Devonshire Kerseys,
Merino and Fur Trimmings,
Gloves,
Linens, Vestings, Stockinets,
Diapers, Buttons,
Carpetings, Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Cambrics, &c. &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,
A handsome assortment of

FANCY GOODS.

ALSO,

Boston and N. York Shoes.

Nov. 25. 5—

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE this day received from New-York, an elegant assortment of Ladies' full trimmed

Beaver Hats,

of the latest London fashions.

A large assortment of black, white and brown

Ostrich Plumes.

Silk and Tabby Velvets.
Uncut Velvets.
Maltese Buttons and gilt Snaps, for Ladies' great coats.
Bombazetts, Shawls, &c. &c.

Norwich, Dec. 30. 8—

Liver Oil, Stone Lime, etc.

J. H. Strong,

Has for sale on the best terms,

Dexter's best Stone Lime, by the cask.
Liver Oil, of a superior quality, do.
Virginia and New-York Flour, do.
Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil.

Jan. 15. 10—

Oil, Plaster, etc.

6 bbls. Sperm. Oil,
20 tons Plaster Paris,
Southern Flour per bbl.
Lubec Herring per box,
Pickled Codfish per bbl.
1000 papers Lamp Black,

FOR SALE BY C. TYLER & CO.

Dec. 23. 7—

Oil, Gin, etc.

FOR sale by the subscriber, just received—
Winter, fall and summer Lamp Oil,
10 bbls. McLean's best Rye Gin,
Cask and Box Raisins.

JOHN LATHROP.

Jan. 6, 1819. 9—

Post-Rider wanted.

A PERSON is wanted immediately at this office, to distribute the Courier on an eastern route. The most liberal terms will be given. Two or three hundred papers have been distributed in this direction. Jan. 12.

Norwich, 12th January, 1819.

JAPANNED Plate Warmers.
Brass and iron Chafing Dishes.
Box, post, and patent Coffee Mills.
Copper, and patent iron Tea Kettles.
Brass and iron pipe Bellows.
Pewter Tea Pots, Basons and Plates.
Brass Warming Pans and Kettles.
Iron Pots, Kettles, Handirons, &c.
Anvils, Vises, Files, and Screw Plates.
Brass Clock Balls, Capitals and Locks.
Cabinet Furniture, *in great variety.*
6-8 and 7-9 crown Window Glass, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

10 JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

Silk and Cotton Velvets.

BLACK, blue, brown, green and crimson Silk Velvets,
The same assortment of fine Tabby do.
Plush, Merino and Lama Trimmings,
Black and slate Worsted Hose,

Just received and for sale by
F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

Who have likewise on sale,

Levantine Silks, from 5s. per yd. upwards,
Florence do. „ 3s6 do.
Large assortment Rose Blankets, from 7 to 12-4 square,
Cassimere, Merino, Fur, Silk and Cotton Shawls.

Dec. 16. 6—

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

Scott & Lester,

is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

REUBEN SCOTT.
SESSIONS LESTER.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above firm, on book account, are requested to call and settle the same with REUBEN SCOTT, without delay.

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

WE the subscribers, have this day entered into partnership, under the firm of

Reuben Scott & Co.

and tender our best thanks to our former customers and hope for a continuance of former favors.

REUBEN SCOTT.
SESSIONS LESTER.
CHARLES HARRIS.

Plainfield, Dec. 21, 1818. 5-6w—

IMPROVED

Franklin Parlour & Cooking Stoves.

WILSON'S

IMPROVED Franklin Parlour & Cooking STOVES, of various patterns, for sale at the New-York price, by

LYMAN BREWER.

Sept. 30. 47—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

He will pay the same price for weaving as the Factories.

HARVEY MORGAN.

Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31tf—

Flax-Seed.

Joseph H. Strong,

WILL pay an uncommonly high price for FLAX-SEED, if delivered immediately.

Who has for sale,

FLAX-SEED OIL.

Norwich, Oct. 7. 48—

Masonic Notice.

THE Annual convocation of *Franklin Chapter*, *No.* 4, will be held at Masonic Hall, on the last Monday, 25th Jan. 1819, at 2 o'clock, P. M.—A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the M. E. H. P.

J KINGSLEY. *Sec. F. C. R. A. M.*

Norwich, Jan. 6, 1819. 9—

NOTICE.

VOTED, That Swine may be allowed to run at large on the commons, provided they are well ringed—and sucking Pigs be allowed to run at large as aforesaid, without rings, till they are ten weeks old—and that no hoof kind shall go at large on the commons.

Lebanon, Nov. 16, 1818.

Attest. ELISHA HUTCHINSON, *Town Clerk.*

9

NEW GOODS.

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass and Earthen WARE,

Looking Glasses and Tea Trays,

recently received and for sale at low prices and on accommodating terms, by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Who have also for sale, at their Store and at the Pottery, a constant supply of

STONE WARE.

Norwich, Oct. 28, 1818. 51—

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

Joseph Breed,

SUPERFINE Foreign and Domestic Broadcloths,
Common and low priced Cloths,
Pelisse Cloths, Cassimeres,
Sattinetts, Stockinetts,
Flannels, Coatings, Blankets,
Figured Salisbury Flannel,
A large assortment Bombazetts,
Rattinetts,
Colerain and steam-loom Shirtings,
White and coloured Cambrics,
Sarsnet and Linen Cambrics,
Jackonet, Mulmul and Seeded Muslins,
Cassimere and Cotton Shawls,
Bandanna and Flag Silk Handkerchiefs,
Sistersoy and black Barcelona Hdkfs.
50 doz. Cotton Flag, Bandanna and Madrass Handkerchiefs,
Jackonet and Cambric Cravats,
150 ps. Calicoes,
Carlisle and Cambric Ginghams,
Deer Skin Gloves and Mittens,
Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Silk and Cotton Hose,
Hat Linings, Banding, Binding, Buckles,
Boot Cord and Webbing,
Russia Sheeting and Diaper,
Dowlass, Estopillas,
Dutch and Irish Linens,
500 pieces Ribbons,
India Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Florence and Levantine Silks,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Oil Cloths, Hat Cases, Coach Laces,
Oil Cloth Chaise Carpetings,
Vestings, Crapes, Millinets,
Dimoties, Humhums,
Domestic Shirtings, Sheetings, Ginghams, Checks, Stripes, Tickings and Diapers,
Knitting, Weaving and Wick Yarn, &c.

Hardware.

10 tons Iron Hollow Ware,
Cooking Stoves,
200 setts Cart and Waggon Boxes,
English and American Window Glass, of all sizes, from 6 by 8 to 16 by 22,
Russia, Swede's and English, flat, square and round Iron, Sheet Iron,
Nail Plates, Nail and Spike Rods,
Plough Shares and Share Moulds,
English blistered, and Crawley, American blistered, German, Swede's and Cast Steel, Sheet Lead, Shot,
Sad Irons, English and Am. Shovels,
Brass and Brass-head Andirons and Shovel and Tongs,
Cut and Wrought Nails, Tacks & Brads,
200 doz. Knives and Forks,
100 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives,
Razors, Scissors, Shears & Sheep Shears,
Butts, Screws, H and HL Hinges,
Shoe Knives, Rasps, Awls, Tacks, Hammers, Pincers, &c.
Clock Balls and Capitols,
Commode Knobs, Handles & Escutcheons,
Brass, plated, japann'd and iron Candlesticks,
Tea Trays and Waiters, Snuffers and Trays,
Slates, Ink Stands, Ink Powder,
Hand Saws, Files,
Screw Augurs, Brushes,
Norfolk and Bright Thumb Latches,
Stock, pad, cupboard, chest, trunk, draw and clock case Locks,
Morocco Pocket Books and Purses,
Elastick and Wire Knitting Pins,
400 groce Buttons, Skates,
Shaving Soap, Boxes and Brushes,
Gilt and Mahogany frame Looking Glasses,
Sand Paper, Scale Beams, Whips,
Trace Chains, &c. &c.

Groceries.

Cognac and Apple Brandy,
Old Spirit, W. I. and N. E. Rum,
Cold Spring Gin, Molasses,
Lump, Muscovado, Havana and East-India Sugar,
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Tea,
Pepper, Pimento, Ginger, Nutmegs,
Coffee, Chocolate, Cassia,
Soap and Candles,
Turks-Island Salt, Salt Petre,
Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Dec. 9.

MISCELLANY.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

FOR THE NORWICH COURIER.

SCHOOL FUND, No. 1.

"*What sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to the human soul.*"—Addison.

IT strengthens, elevates, and expands the mind; it refines the feelings of sensibility polishes the manners, and comprises the distinction between a civilized man and a brutal savage. The extensive and beneficial effects of education must be duly appreciated by the people of Connecticut, when they reflect, that it is the primary cause of their free institutions, and their surest protection against the artful designs of ambitious demagogues. I mean that general dissemination of knowledge among the different classes of our citizens, which, though it may not be always true with individuals, yet in nations has been universally accompanied with virtue, probity, freedom and religion, in every country and in every age.

The minds of youth are easily susceptible of good and bad impressions. To this part of our population, in a few years, the dignity of our national character, the purity of our government, and the preservation of our sacred liberties are to be entrusted. Upon them will then depend our glory or our shame. Let each parent therefore whose heart glows with love for his country, and whose bosom throbs with anxiety for the happiness of his son embrace every expedient to improve his morals and enlarge his mind.

I do not affirm that a person cannot be a good member of society, an affectionate parent, and a consistent worshipper of his Creator, without any education; but I believe that mental improvement will make him better able to perform the duty which he owes to his family, his country, and his God. Every individual should certainly be instructed to read, for without this attainment, he may be ignorant of the constitution that protects his rights in this world, and of that divine revelation that points out his journey to another. Grammar is by no means superfluous; because it strengthens the memory, aids a person in thinking correctly, and at the same time to express himself with propriety and precision. Arithmetic is necessary in every pursuit of life, and gives system and expansion to the powers of the mind. Geography ought not to be neglected; for it serves as an introduction to the study of history, on whose pages are recorded the lives and characters of great men, the perusal of which, imperceptibly excites a generous emulation of their fame, with a praiseworthy desire to imitate their examples.

Neither should cultivation be restricted to the male sex, for the tender years of children must be committed to the care of mothers; at that age when the seeds of virtue or vice are sown, whose harvest will be reaped in manhood. O that they always felt the sanctity of their charge! and exercised it agreeable to the dictates of conscience: then we should have fewer candidates for condign and exemplary punishment. Not that our females are more neglectful of this duty than the matrons of other countries, or even of our sister States; the less frequent instances of capital crimes which we experience, proves the fact otherwise. In truth the general correct conduct of mothers, joined with the State Schools which have been established, are the causes of that sobriety and morality which is peculiar to Connecticut.

In treating upon the subject of the School Fund, it seemed necessary and proper, to tarry a few moments on the importance of education, and the blessings that follow in its train. And then, having enquired into its origin and design, to examine whether the manner of distribution, accords with the purpose for which it was avowedly established—i. e. to instruct the children of those parents, who are too indigent to bear the expence without doing evident injustice to the other branches of their family. Which shall be the subject of my future essays. JULIUS.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

THE CASUAL REMARKER.

The wide-spreading empire of fashion extends its influence into the republic of letters. There are particular books, certain authors, even peculiar studies, which for a season are fashionable, and after being in vogue for a time give place to successors destined also to pass away in their turn for new favorites. If the Latin maxim be true, "*Abeunt studia in mores,*"—if reading affects the morals and manners of the community, its direction is a subject of public interest, and ought not to be given up to caprice, or abandoned to chance.

"Studies, says Lord Bacon, serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability.—To spend too much time in studies, is sloth; to use them too much for ornament is affectation; to make judgment wholly by their rules is the humour of a scholar; they perfect nature, but are perfected by experience." The modern improvements in education, especially the present superior mode of educating young ladies, are highly honorable to our times and country; we have become a reading people, and there is probably as much reading in the United States at this moment as in any community, however much older, wealthier, or more scientific the other nations of the earth may be. The questions therefore are important. What do we read? To what subjects are our studies directed? Are our reading hours well improved?

The publications generally read in this country are doubtless books of moral and religious improvement. To say nothing of the innumerable excellent juvenile books, and such as are used in the primary schools, the volumes which best reward the bookseller, and are found in every house, are those which inculcate virtue and increase devotion. Persons, who read nothing else, read the Bible, reli-

gious tracts, and the works of WATTS, DODDRIDGE, and LAW; but the reading of the present day is by no means confined to the serious and grave department.—As in nautical adventures our canvass whitens every sea, so in intellectual enterprise the fruit of every field of literature is brought home, naturalized, and enjoyed at our fire-sides. The love of reading has evidently increased, and the taste of readers received corresponding improvement. While the age of sentiment lasted, romances, and pastoral poetry, Clementina and Maria of Moulines, Amadis de Gaul, and Sir Phillip Sidney, were in great demand: but—"alas! Poor Yorick!"—the age of sentiment, like the age of chivalry, has gone. Revolutionary contests both in America and Europe, have since interested the world beyond all former example, and the literature of the day became tainted with political and antichristian poisons, or surcharged with the antidotes. The struggle is over, and the contest has been useful. Learning no longer lends her aid to infidelity or disorganization, but has sealed her alliance with good sense and pure religion. The press now supplies us with a profusion of intellectual and legitimate treasures, and the difficulty, as all are attainable by every individual, is to select those which are most appropriate and useful to each particular mind.—The choice, though important, is often directed by chance or regulated by the capricious selection of fashion; and we are apt to read novels or poetry, biography or chemistry, history or miscellanies, by fits and starts, and mingle them in detrimental confusion. I would protest against this chance-reading; it is doubtless amusing, but our reading hours can be better employed. We may take some rules from the same Lord Bacon. "Some books, says he, are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and *some few* to be read *wholly* and with diligence and attention. Histories make men wise; poets, witty, mathematics, subtle; natural philosophy, deep; moral philosophy, grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend:—nay, there is no stand or impediment in the wit, but may be wrought out by fit studies, like as diseases of the body have appropriate exercises." We are to read, "not to contradict or confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk of discourse, but to weigh and consider." An outline of study should be drawn by every one, according to his or her respective deficiences, to be filled in as fast as opportunity permits. Natural and civil history, the principles of morality, the evidences and doctrines of christianity are of primary importance; *after these are sufficiently studied*, young gentlemen, and ladies too, may attend chymical, botanical, geological, and mineralogical lectures, and read the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, Scott's and Byron's Poems, Scottish or English novels, and such biographies, travels, miscellanies, or magazines, as friends or fashion recommend. The novel-reading mania, it gives me pleasure to add, has either subsided, or become more discreet. I would not exclude novels from occasional perusal. I condemn only the practice of those persons who read nothing else, and by imprudent indulgence in interesting narratives become incapable of enjoying or perusing other books. But even this evil is not so injurious as it was, as the public now requires genius and talent in a novel writer, and the trash which once disgraced the shelves of circulating libraries is no longer current. Much time however, is still wasted in useless reading. It is the object of my present remarks to redeem these misspent hours; and as the best books in every branch of literature are easily and cheaply obtained, to urge that unprofitable volumes, the unproductive play things of the brain, should not be permitted to seduce us from rational studies. Had the hours we have lost in unfruitful reading been devoted to the acquisition of useful knowledge, an uninformed man or woman would not be found in our social circles, and our progress in literature have been commensurate with our advancement in national importance.

The Legislature of New-York met on the 6th inst. Gov. Clinton, in his address, on the subject of the Canals, says:

The progress of our internal improvements has equalled our most sanguine expectations. In the course of the next season, the Northern Canal, extending from Whitehall at the head of Lake Champlain, to Fort Edward, on the Hudson River a distance of twenty-three miles, and the whole of the middle section of the Western Canal, comprising ninety-four miles and reaching from the Seneca river to the Mohawk river at Utica, will be completed and in a navigable state. Thus, in less than two and a half years, canals to the extent of one hundred and seventeen miles will be perfected. And, as the eastern and western sections of the canal from Lake Erie to Hudson river, will be about 300 miles, it is evident that by the application of similar means and the exertion of similar powers, the whole of this internal navigation can be finished in six years from the present period, including also the improvements essential on Hudson river, from Fort Edward to the head of sloop navigation. It is satisfactory also to know, that, so far as we can judge from the lights of experience, the actual expenses have not exceeded the estimates of the commissioners: And, with all the advantages arising from increased knowledge, from improved skill, and from circumspect experience, we are firmly persuaded, that the aggregate expense will fall far short of the total estimate. It is also a most gratifying consideration, to find, that from the progressive and flourishing state of the fund appropriated to this object, the whole undertaking can be completed without providing any auxiliary resources, and without imposing any taxes on the community. From the commencement of the next year, the finished portions of the canals will be in a state productive of considerable revenue.

I look forward with pleasure to the speedy arrival of the time when the state will be able to improve the navigation of the Susquehannah, the Alleghany, the Genessee, and the St. Lawrence—to assist in connecting the waters of the great lakes and of the Mississippi—to form a junction between the Western Canal and Lake Ontario by the Oswego river, and to promote the laudable intention of Pennsylvania to unite the Seneca lake with the head waters of the Susquehanna.

When the Western Canal is finished and a communication is formed between Lake Michigan and the Illinois river, or between the Ohio and the waters of Lake Erie, the greater part of the United States will form one vast island, susceptible of circumnavigation to the extent of many thousand miles. The most distant part of the confederacy will then be in a state of approximation, and the distinctions of Eastern and Western, of Southern and Northern interests, will be entirely prostrated.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser.

SEYBERT'S STATISTICS.

From a review of this work in the Aurora, we extract the following.

The following is a detail of the aggregates of the various descriptions of manufacturing industry, in the U. S. by a report made in 1810, the value estimated at a very low rate, in dollars.

1. Manufactures of cotton, flax, wool, hemp, silk, including stockings	39,397,057
2. Other goods from the same materials	2,052,120
3. Machinery, and instruments manufactured; carding, fulling, floor cloth, printing, &c.	6,144,146
4. Hats of every description	4,323,744
5. Iron manufactures	14,364,526
6. Works in the precious metals, &c.	2,453,918
7. Lead	325,560
8. Soap, candles of wax, tallow, and oil, of various kinds	1,766,292
9. Hides and skins	17,935,477
10. Products of seeds	858,509
11. Distilled and fermented liquors from grain	16,528,207
12. Dry manufactures from grain,	75,466
13. Manufactures of wood,	5,574,508
14. Essence and oils from wood,	179,150
15. Refined sugars	1,415,724
16. Paper, pasteboard, cards, &c.	1,939,285
17. Marble, stone and slab	462,115
18. Glass	1,047,004
19. Earthern wares	259,720
20. Tobacco	1,260,378
21. Drugs, dyestuffs, paints, &c.	500,382
22. Cables and cordage	4,243,168
23. Manufactures of hair	129,731
24. Miscellaneous	4,347,011
	$120,000,000

The official report carried up the estimate by the enumeration of particulars, known to exist, but of which no returns were made to the amount of 196,615,471 dollars.

We proceed to the first chapter "*of the population of the United States in general.*" This chapter gives a perspicuous history of the modes pursued in foreign nations to determine the population; a necessary branch of knowledge for every person who concerns himself in political affairs; and the importance of an accurate knowledge of the population for all the obvious purposes is clearly pointed out: he states the progress of the laws for the enumeration, and this is followed by various tables of the actual number of inhabitants at different periods; their actual increase; the annual rate of increase; and the time required for duplication. He gives the aggregate of each census of 1790, 1800, and 1810, complete; and these are followed by five other tables, in which the actual number of white and black people, at the different periods, are stated: their proportionate increase; and among his results, are the following:—In 1790, for every 100 free persons there were 22 slaves—in 1800, 20—in 1810, 18.

The number of years required for the duplication of the population, according to the ratio of increase from 1790 to 1810, is 22 years and 61 hundredths of a year, or about 22 years and two months.

The second section of the first chapter is entitled, "of the emigration from foreign countries." This head of the subject, is imperfect from its nature, there being no official means generally established by which the facts could be precisely ascertained. From such data as could be procured with great industry and an unbiassed judgment, Dr Seybert has made an approximation, which at least does not exceed the actual ingress of people from foreign nations. From these "had been abandoned, foreign government" facts, it would appear, that the greatest emigrations from Europe, were in 1794 and 1817, in the former year estimated at 10,000, in the latter year as follows:

From Great-Britain and Ireland	11,977	
British American possessions	2901	—14,878
Germany and Holland		4169
France		1245
Italy		58
West-Indies		1569
Other countries undesignated		321
		22,240

The closing paragraph of this chapter contains some judicious observations, which we shall here quote in order to offer a further remark thereupon, as to the astonishing contrast between the policy which other nations pursue, to promote and preserve their own wealth and independence, while the United States, professing to have the same objects in view, pursue the very opposite course.

"Though many accurate observers" says Dr Seybert—"amongst whom were Franklin and Malthus, have declared that emigrations under certain circumstances, tended to encrease the populations of the countries, which, more especially that of G. Britain, have viewed this tendency with a jealous eye, particularly in regard to the United States. It is a mistake to suppose that they so much dreaded the loss of their subjects, on account of the number who are disposed to emigrate. They are more alarmed, on account of the general diffusion of knowledge of their arts and manufactures amongst a people of so much enterprise and industry as the inhabitants of the United States. A mild code of laws fairly administered, and the certainty of subsistence from a well regulated industry, will secure every nation against injury from the emigration of its inhabitants; to detain the people by force, where the subsistence or the means of procuring it, is in the ratio to the numbers, can only give rise to a debauched and degenerate population."

Upon these just and judicious observations the question presents itself, Why does Great-Britain restrain the emigration of persons from England? Dr. Seybert has assigned the cause to be an apprehension of American enterprise. So then England is apprehensive of our prosperity—the prosperity of America is then the cause why certain portions of the British population have been prohibited from emigration under heavy penalties of fine and imprisonment. We shall see clearly that Dr. Seybert is right, when it is understood, that laborers in Agriculture, that agents from Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham and Manchester, are not interdicted from emigration; but any man who is conversant in the arts, such as the manufacture of iron, steel, copper, brass, silver, wood, leather; in wool, flax, or cotton; or in any of the branches of art, which the labor and industry of man, gives ten, twenty or an hundred fold value to the raw material; who can use or make any machine which abridges labor, or perfects works of art; such men are prohibited, and why prohibited?—Because the labor of such men is wealth—if a man can make a raw article which costs 10 cents worth ten dollars, by his labor and skill, that man's labor is worth to the country the whole of the surplus of ten dollars over ten cents. Agricultural labor is relatively fixed, the labor on a farm cannot cause the earth to produce beyond a certain number of bushels to the acre, once in a year; the skill is not very great nor does it require more than method and diligence in the execution of farming work to reach the highest excellence; and the difference between the best and worst is very small, compared with the degrees of excellence in other branches of manufacture; and especially with the aid of modern improvements in labor saving machinery and chemistry. Conversing with an intelligent practical man on this subject a few days ago, and enquiring into the productive power of a number of persons, on a certain quantity of goods, he gave me the following data; which will illustrate the topic touched by Dr Seybert. We shall give the statement in the eminent manufacturer's own words:

"I will give you a view of one branch of industry, connected with the manufacture of cotton goods, from actual transactions.

"500,000 pieces of cotton goods in the grey state are worth about £400,000 sterling, or $2,666,666—to prepare these goods for sale, embracing bleaching and finishing by machinery is a distinct branch of business; and the goods thus manufactured are disposed of in the market at about 15 per cent advance on the price of the goods in the grey state, that is as they come from the loom.

15 per cent on	£400,000	$2,666,666
is	£60,000	$400,000

"The preparation of these articles from the grey state for the market, will require the following number of persons and expenditures:

40 men at $4 a week,	$8000
90 boys, women & girls, at $2 do.	9000
130 persons,	$17,000

"Deduct $17,000 from the 15 per cent. or $400,000, the augmentation of price on the goods in the grey state, and it will be found that the national wealth has been augmented in the sum of $383,000.

Deduct from this amount the value of pot and pearl ashes, sulphur, nitre, &c. used in finishing,	$11,000
	$372,000

"So that after paying all expences this sum appears a clear positive profit."

So far our intelligent friend—we may see from this statement alone, why artists and manufacturers are prohibited from emigrating. It is to this wonderful improvement in arts and manufactures that England owes all her present wealth and power. The riches produced by two million and a half of manufacturers, exceed in one year's value all the other wealth of Great Britain united. It is for that reason that the agents who we see of those manufacturers, are not prevented from emigrating, while the manufacturers are prohibited: it is for the like reason that laborers in agriculture are not prevented from emigrating, for as Mr. Brougham said in the House of Commons, there is not a tree cut in the American forests which does not pay a tribute to England.

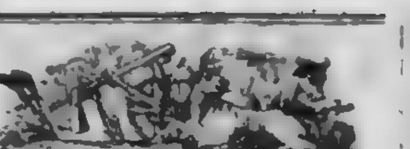
But let us pursue the comparison of our intelligent friend: upon asking him what was the difference between the price of labor here and in England, and what did he consider as its mode of operation; he very laconically put the question to us by way of answer:

"You have the estimate for 500,000 pieces of cotton goods, and the hands and wages, and disbursements by which a clear profit of 372,000 dollars is shewn to be produced: now let land, horses, implements of husbandry of the most perfect kind, be provided with ample seed, and tell me how many men, boys, women and girls, it will require to raise and convey to any seaport town, the produce of [illegible] which will sell for $372,000."

Upon my suggesting that I was not prepared to fix the necessary data, he promptly said, I will do it for you—and thus proceeded:

"Allowing one half of this agricultural product to be cotton, and the rest composed of tobacco, flour, and other productions; after paying wages only in the same proportion as the work people of England as before stated; the amount would be, that the average of $3 a week for one year, equal to the wages of 2400 persons; whereas the work of those 130 persons is begun and earned in six weeks; so that at the rate of a year, 130 English persons, at only one branch of manufactures, earn as much as 2400 Americans; but taking it at the true ratio of six weeks English labor, to 52 weeks American labor, and there needs no calculation to shew the disparity. People talk of the high price of labor in the United States, when it requires more than 13 American's days labor, to pay for one days labor of an Englishman—this is indeed a high price to pay for labor."

All civilized nations find an interest in promoting improvements and industry at home—the English nation has been elevated to the splendor of wealth and power which she now possesses, by *manufacturing industry* principally, for it commenced with her commencement, and was the source of her wealth, and that wealth and power has augmented in proportion as arts and manufactures, and internal improvements have progressed.



AGRICULTURAL.

From the Hartford Courant.

MANURE.

WE shall avail ourselves of whatever information we can derive from different sources, on the subject of compost and manures. We are persuaded that many farmers are possessed of the *knowledge* of facts, that would contribute much to our great object, and could they be persuaded to divulge it, they would confer a lasting favor on their brethren and the public. The application of lime, burnt clay, salt, gypsum, wood ashes, marine shells, tan bark, and pumice has, in some instances been made, and we would inquire with what success?—on what soils, in what quantities, and on what crops? Hints, which would lead to the detail of a single successful experiment might be the means of exciting an attention that would produce lasting effects. Indeed, without free communication between farmers little can be expected of profit or improvement, and what, we would ask, presents a more proper medium than a newspaper, which almost every man, woman, and child, is in the weekly habit of reading? And it affords us pleasure thus publicly to acknowledge the promptitude and politeness of printers, in giving their columns to the good of the farmer. We have made inquiries on the subject of marine salt, and submit the following remarks, the truth of which may be tested by experiments on a small scale, which if successful to the extent which European farmers have experienced, may be extended as occasion may require. SALT. Manures, when divested of their salts, are reduced to mere lifeless matter; therefore, to procure salts proper for vegetation, without any extraneous mass, would be an important discovery. It has been proved by experience that those lands which have been covered by the tides, produce grass and corn superior to any other; and when the farmer can procure *foul* salt, to improve his fields, they never fail to return abundant crops, which proves that common salt is replete with the same fertilizing qualities as sea-water. It is also well known, that common salt contains an alkali equal to the nitre, which enriches the lands in China, and the low grounds of Egypt. But common salt will be found preferable to nitre, because pure nitre suffers the extra heats to inhale moisture; whilst the alkali, which is combined with the acid of common salt, is so fixed as to attract an additional moisture. This then is a true *magnet* to water; for heat equal to boiled water will not dry a salted soil. As it is generally agreed that air and water, with what is dissolved in them, constitute the food of plants: to cultivate land in such a manner, as to make it retain a proper quantity of air and water, would in all probability be the best means of rendering it fertile. In that view, a soil to be perpetually fertile, must be endowed with power to retain air and water sufficient for its plants and, at the same time must be of a nature that will not harden by moisture. Salt promises to answer all these different purposes; for it will prevent the soil from being hardened by water, and also invigorate it by its retentive alkaline and acid qualities. These suggestions almost amount to a proof, that common salt is that desirable object, which when properly used, will be found the true acid solvent, so essentially necessary to prepare matter proper for the food of plants. Salt, if generally used, would probably be the cheapest, best, and most universal manure in nature. When the English farmer intends to sow his land to tillage, in autumn he sows a double quantity of salt, in order to destroy grass, rushes, weeds, fern, worms, snails, &c. The whole is by that means converted into a rich manure, which supports *three successive crops*, and leaves the soil, after all, in good condition. This mode of preparation appears to be superior to any other. Some farmers have sown 1000 lbs. of salt on one acre of land as soon as plowed, in order to ameliorate the soil before the seed is sown. They have also laid on meadow grounds as soon as mown, and pasture lands, *in winter*, about the same quantity. When salt shall have been introduced upon commons, hills, and mountains, they will exhibit as rich a verdure as a salt marsh, and prevent the rot in sheep. Salt should be used in composts, hot beds, and top grounds, and might be sifted in small quantities around plants and fruit trees, several times in the year, to advantage.

NOTE.—Since the above was prepared for the press, I have been informed, that a farmer, in a neighboring town, eminent for his skill and perseverance, has made a very satisfactory experiment with salt, at the rate of *two bushels* to the acre, on meadow land. He has very much increased the quantity of hay, and entirely *cleared his ground of moles*. A farmer in this town, also, has been successful in experiments upon plowed and grass land. To avoid excess, perhaps the dressing should *not exceed* three bushels to the acre *for the present*. As this is a favorable season for experiments on pasture land, the farmer will soon be able, at a small expense, to try its efficacy.

Hartford, Jan. 8, 1819.

From the Farmer's Magazine.

WILLOW BANK DAIRY.

The commencement of this dairy arose from an incidental circumstance. The proprietor had erected an extensive establishment of hot and cold baths (which were much wanted by the community, none having been in the city of Glasgow before) and some invalids who attended them, expressed a wish to have warm milk, after the bath.

The proprietor sent one of the cows from his villa to be milked at the baths. This was no sooner done, than there was a crowd from the city waiting for the milking of the cows which led to inquiries, the result of which was, that Glasgow, (as well as many other towns) had a scanty supply of new milk, and the quality inferior. As Mr. Harley had an extensive manufacturing concern, besides the newly erected baths, and some other smaller matters to attend to, many difficulties stood in the way of his engaging with a dairy, especially as he had resolved not only to have the milk given to them entire, but also to have the cow-house, cows and milk, kept in a more cleanly state, than by the usual mode.

These objects have been at last attained, and the system is now carried on with ease and advantage, and the citizens have genuine new milk at six pence a Scots pint, or three-pence a quart.

The cow-house is fitted upon a new construction. The cattle stand in rows, 14 in a row, across the house, head and tail, alternately.

There is a passage behind for cleaning, and one in front for feeding.

There is a wire grating hung like a window sash, in front of each cow, which lifts up when giving the soft food, and cleaning the cribs, and is put down when they get hay, &c.

It is well known that milk easily takes a taste from any other substance; of course, if the cow house is filled with bad air, the milk, while passing from the teat to the pail, and during the time it may stand in the house, will be impregnated with the foul atmosphere.

Mr. Harley has made many experiments in feeding and preparing the food, and by the mode he now follows, the cattle fatten and milk better than by the ordinary process, and the milk has no taste from turnips or other vegetables.

The arrangement for milking insures the cows to be clean milked, and also prevents fraud; and the mode of locking up the milk, and at the same time of admitting air, prevents adulteration by the retailer.

The average stock, for sometime back, has been 120 milk cows, averaging five or six Scots pints, each, per day; or eleven English quarts overhead; but both quality and quantity depend much upon the kind of food.

With regard to food. During summer, the cows are chiefly fed with cut grass and green barley, mixed with old hay; and during winter, Mr. Harley uses a good many turnips and potatoes, all of which are steamed, and mixed with cut hay and straw; also draff and distillery wash, when these can be got.

When there is more new milk at any time than supplies the demand, part is put into the milk-house till next day, when the skimmed milk is sold at half price, (for which there is great demand,) and the cream sold at 3s. per Scots pint.—When any cream is left, it is put into a churn, and made into butter, once a week or fortnight.

A table of regulations has been adopted for the times of feeding, milking, currying the cattle, cleaning the house, &c. Each person has a curry comb and hair cloth for cleaning the cows twice a day, a mop and pail for the house, which is washed and sanded twice a day.

The cleanly state of the cattle and house, makes it a treat for visitors to see the establishment; and the way the vessels and milk-house are kept, have made some people fond of milk who formerly were disgusted at it from the manner in which many town dairies are conducted.

National Legislature.

XVth CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Friday, Jan. 8.

THE Senate resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the erection of a monument over the remains of Gen. George Washington, where they now lie.

Mr. Barbour moved that the bill be recommitted, with instructions to report a bill appropriating money for the erection of an equestrian statue, of General Washington, in conformity with the resolution of Congress of 1783.

[This resolution was passed on the 7th of August, 1783, and directs substantially that an equestrian statue of bronze be erected at the seat of government; that the general be represented in a Roman dress, holding a truncheon in his right hand, his head encircled with a laurel wreath: that the pedestal be of marble on which to be represented in relief the following events of the war in which Gen. W. commanded in person, viz. the evacuation of Boston, the capture of the Hessians at Trenton; the battle of Princeton; the action at Monmouth, and the surrender of York. The resolution directed also the inscription; that it shall be executed by the best artists, &c. &c.]

The motion produced a short debate, and was finally decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barbour, Burrill, Crittenden, Daggett, Eaton, Edwards, Forsyth, Fromentin, Gaillard, Goldsborough, Horsey, Hunter, Johnson, King, Leake, Macon, Mellen, Morril, Otis, Palmer, Sanford, Stokes, Storer, Tait, Talbot, Taylor, Thomas, Tichenor, Van Dyke, Williams, of Tennessee—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Lacock, Morrow, Noble, Roberts, Ruggles, Smith—6.

After the consideration of Executive business,

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Jan. 11.

Mr. Otis submitted the following motion,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate any information in his possession, and which, in his opinion, the public interest may permit to be disclosed, relating to the seizure and detention of the property of American citizens, by the government of the island of Hayti, and the statement of any negotiation, or attempts at negotiation, to procure restitution.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the military committee, to whom an enquiry into the subject had been referred, declaring it inexpedient to make any provision by law, for clothing the army in articles of domestic manufacture; inasmuch as, by a regulation of the War Department, a preference is now given to domestic fabrics in clothing the army, in cases where they can be procured on reasonable terms.

Mr Ruggles moved to recommit the report to the committee on military affairs, "with instructions to report a bill to authorize and

require the Secretary of War to supply the army of the United States with clothing of domestic manufacture, in all cases where the same can be procured of suitable quality, and on terms equal, (exclusive of the cost of transportation) to that of foreign manufacture."

Some discussion took place on this motion, which resulted in the postponement of the subject to Friday.

The Senate next resumed the consideration of the bill authorising the territory of Alabama to form a state government, &c.

The bill was proceeded through and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Jan. 8.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. H. Nelson in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for the military establishment for the year 1819. The committee proceeded in filling up the blanks of the bill, receiving from Mr. Smith, of Maryland, chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, explanations of the different appropriations which he moved to insert in the bill. Having gone through the bill,

The committee next took up the bill "concerning the military establishment of the U. States."

[The first section of this bill, provides that, in addition to the present officers of the corps of Engineers, that corps shall consist of one Brig. General, one Lieut. Colonel, two Majors, two Captains, four first, and four second Lieutenants, to receive the same pay and emoluments as officers of the same grade in the corps of ordnance.]

Some debate took place on this provision, commenced by some enquiries from Mr. Storrs as to the necessity of the proposed increase of the corps of Engineers, &c. who was replied to at length by Mr Johnson, of Kentucky.

Before the committee had gone through the bill, it agreed, on the motion of Mr. Bassett, and after some discussion of the question, to rise and report progress.

The committee rose accordingly, and reported the appropriation bill as it had been filled up and amended, and obtained leave to sit again on the unfinished bill.

The House then concurred in all the amendments to the appropriation bill, except that which appropriates ten thousand dollars for extra pay for soldiers employed in the construction and repair of military roads.

On concurring in this appropriation, a debate took place, which continued until a late hour, and in which Messrs. Pitkin, Storrs, Mercer, Smith, of Maryland, Mills, Lowndes, Tucker of Va. and Poindexter, took part.

Before deciding the question, and after once refusing to lay the bill on the table, and rejecting two or three different motions to adjourn.

The bill was laid on the table; and

The House adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 11.

MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House, according to the order of the day, resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Establishment during the year 1819.

The question was then stated on the amendment made in committee of the whole, taking the sum of 10,000 dollars from the general appropriation for the Quarter Master's Department, and inserting the same as a specific appropriation for extra pay to soldiers employed in the construction and repairs of Military roads.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, then moved to strike out the word "construction" and insert the words "working on" in lieu of it, with a view to obviate the objections of those who were opposed to the use of the word "construction," as possibly comprehending the right for that purpose to take private property; which was negatived by a large majority.

After a long debate on the main question, and on amendments proposed, in which Messrs. Lincoln, Beecher, Pindall, Alexander Smith, Fuller, Nelson, Miller, Rhea Barbour, Lowndes, and Hopkinson took part, the question on the main amendment was taken by Yeas and Nays; when there were

For the amendment	90
Against it	75

So the amendment was agreed to.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, Ayes 103; and

The House adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 12.

SEMINOLE WAR, &c.

Mr. T. M. Nelson, from the committee on military affairs, delivered in the following report:

"The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred that part of the President's Message, of the 17th Nov. 1818, which relates to the proceedings of the court-martial, in the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and to the conduct of the war against the Seminole Indians, Report:

That after a perusal of the various documents submitted to Congress, on the subject of the Seminole war, they find much difficulty in separating the responsibility of the commanding officer, to his government, from the obligations of the United States to Spain: But, as the occupation and capture of Pensacola, and St. Marks, are subjects of negociation and correspondence, at this time between the two governments, and as the committee on foreign relations will, probably, consider this part of the President's Message more immediately connected with their branch of the subject, your committee will confine themselves, in this report, to the trial and execution of Alexander Arbuthnot and Robert C. Ambrister.

On the 26th April, 1818, a general order issued at head quarters, fort St. Marks, by Major-General Jackson, signed by Colonel Robert Butler, adjutant general, detailing "a special court martial, to meet at 12 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of investigating charges exhibited against A. Arbuthnot, R. C. Ambrister, and such others who are similarly situated as may be brought before it."

Your committee do not deem it necessary to attach to their report the proceedings of that court, as every member of the house has been furnished with several copies, to which reference can be made.

Your committee can find no law of the United States, authorising a trial, before a Military court, for such offences as are alledged against Arbuthnot and Ambrister, (except so much of the second charge, as charges Arbuthnot with "acting as a spy" of which part of the charge the court found him "not guilty,") nor in the opinion of your committee does any usage authorise, or exigency appear from the documents accompanying the report of the trial, which can justify the assumption and exercise of power by the court martial, and the commanding general, on this occasion.—It is admitted, as a maxim of the law of nations, that, when the war is with a savage nation which observes no rules, and never gives quarter, we may punish them in the person of any of their people, whom we may take, (belonging to the number of them,) and endeavor by this rigorous proceeding to force them to respect the laws of humanity. Wherever severity is not absolutely necessary, mercy becomes a duty.—In vain has your committee sought among the documents on the subject of the Seminole war for a shadow of necessity for the death of the prisoners arraigned before the court. The war was at an end, to all intents and purposes—the enemy's strong holds had been destroyed—many of them killed or taken prisoners, and the remainder a feeble band, dispersed and scattered in every direction. The Spanish fort of St. Mark's which it was supposed, (and no doubt justly, had protected them, was also in our possession, and so entirely was the war considered to be terminated, that the Georgia militia, under general Glascock, had returned to their homes. Then where was the absolute necessity which alone could warrant a departure from the exercise of that clemency, of which the United States has heretofore so justly boasted?

Your committee find, in the general order of the 28th April, in which General Jackson orders the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, this remarkable reason, intended as a justification of the executions, principally of Ambrister, but applying to both Arbuthnot and Ambrister: "It is an established principle of the law of nations, that any individual of a nation making war against the citizens of another nation, they being at peace, forfeits his allegiance, and becomes an outlaw and pirate." It may be asked by what system of interpretation the offences charged could be considered as piracies, which imply, in common acceptation offences upon the high seas, of which the court could not assume cognizance; and it is equally difficult to understand the term "outlaw" to the offenders—a term which applies only to the relation of individuals with their own governments. It will not be pretended, that La Fayette, who volunteered his services in the cause of America, in the war which established our independence, forfeited his allegiance, became an outlaw, and subjected himself to an ignominious death, had he fallen into the hands of the English. Or can it be believed that one voice would be heard in justification of Spain, if she were to execute such of our countrymen as she may take prisoners, while fighting in the armies of the South American Patriots? And if these cases should not be considered of such a nature, as to warrant a resort to so severe a measure, while they occurred with a people in a state of revolution, and considered by the parent countries to be in a state of rebellion, much less could these men (Arbuthnot and Ambrister) be considered liable to it, who were acting with a power, acknowledged and treated as sovereign and independent by us.

Your committee beg leave to call your attention particularly to the case of R. C. Ambrister, who, after having been subjected to a trial before a court which had no cognizance or jurisdiction over the offences charged against him, was shot by order of the commanding general, contrary to the forms and usages of the army, and without regard to the finding of that court, which had been instituted as a guide for himself.

Your committee must here, in justice to their own feelings, express their extreme regret, that it has become their duty to disapprove the conduct of one who has on a former occasion, so eminently contributed to the honor and defence of the nation, as has Major General Jackson; but the more elevated the station; the more exalted the character of the individual, the more necessary is it, by a reasonable, yet temperate expression of public opinion, through the constitutional organ, to prevent the recurrence of incidents at variance with the principles of our government and laws.

Nor can your committee forbear including in their strictures the court martial who sat on the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrister. A court martial is a tribunal invested with limited jurisdiction, having for its guidance the same rules of evidence which govern courts of law; and yet Arbuthnot is refused by the court martial, before whom he was on trial for his life, the benefit of the testimony of Ambrister, who had not been put upon his trial at that time, and whose evidence would have been received by any court of law as legal, if not credible. Many other exceptions might be made to the evidence recorded in these proceedings; particularly to the question put to the witness Hambly, viz: "Do you believe the Seminoles would have commenced the business of murder and depredation on the white inhabitants, had it not been at the instigation of the prisoner [Arbuthnot], and a promise, on his part, of British protection?"—Answer: "I do not believe they would without they had been assured of British protection." A leading question is expressly forbidden to be used by a court martial, by Macomb on Martial Law, and of which the court must have been apprized, as it is a work common in the army, and usually referred to by every court martial when in session; and the question was calculated to elicit an expression of opinion and belief from the witness, rather than a statement of facts, upon which alone could the court act. Hearsay evidence, in a case of life and death, your committee will venture to assert, was never before received against the accused in any court of this country, and yet on the face of the record of the proceedings of the court martial, hearsay testimony is admitted, which had been received from an Indian, who, if present, would not have been allowed to give evidence himself.

After mature deliberation, your committee beg leave to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the United States disapproves the proceedings in the trial and execution of Alexander Arbuthnot and Robert C. Ambrister."

By the late Mails.

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 8.

THE *Franklin Mechanic Fund*, on the 1st Jan. 1819, amounted to 15,774 dollars, 28 cents. ☞ *The sum left by Dr. Franklin*, in 1791, was 4142 *dollars* 44 *cents*. The same sum was left for the same object in Boston; the increase of which has recently been published.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, JAN. 14.

We learn by a letter from Stonington, that the merchants of that port have established a pilot boat schooner to cruize off Block Island during the winter season, with a crew of good pilots, to supply vessels that may wish to enter Long Island Sound or its harbors, or any ports to the eastward of that place. An act so praiseworthy, no doubt will be duly appreciated, by the community, and the laudable example followed at other places.

JAN. 15.

Latest from England.—The Packet ship Amity, Capt. Maxwell, arrived below last night, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 1st of Dec. By a pilot boat which came up from her, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser received Liverpool papers to the 30th Nov. inclusive.

The Courier, Bowne, had arrived in 19 days from New-York, and ship Telegraph, in 18 days from Philadelphia.

The funeral of the Queen was to take place on the 1st Dec.

There was no improvement in the markets. 2500 bales Surat cotton were put up at London on the 27th, but only 500 were sold, at 8¾ to 12d.

ALBANY, JAN. 12.

We learn that a gang of counterfeiters were ferritted out at Bloomingburgh, Sullivan county, during the last week, and that the plates, press and apparatus, have been seized. It is stated that 50,000 dollars have been emitted from this establishment. One of the venders of the counterfeit bills being apprehended at Hartford, disclosed the principals and the theatre of their operations.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, January 20, 1819.

Our readers will find under the Congressional head, the report of the military committee upon the trial and execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister. The consideration of the subject was made the order of the day for last Monday. We shall probably be able to give some account of the discussion next week.

We have likewise before us another paper, offered by the minority of the committee, in the nature of a protest, or substitute. It occupies nearly four columns of the National Intelligencer, and we are compelled to omit the publication of it for the present, in consequence of its great length. This paper the committee refused to accept, by a majority of one vote.

We are informed that important information has been given by *Low*, a prisoner in the County gaol at Windham, concerning a gang of Counterfeiters. It seems he was connected with them—that their plan was extensive, and that the Hartford Bank have pursued the clue given them by *Low*; have dispatched persons to seize the rogues; have secured a large number of plates, dies, &c. and have broken up one branch of their establishment. The persons conducting the business in the State of New-York, were *Rondout*, old offenders, and formerly from the County of Tolland, in this State.

The National Intelligencer gives a ratified treaty between the United States and the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawanese, Potawotomee, Ottawa, and Chippewa tribes of Indians, concluded in September, 1817, by Messrs. Cass and M'Arthur, Commissioners on the part of the U. States, and by ninety-three sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of said tribes, every one of whom signs with a *cross*. These tribes make large cessions of land to the United States, with certain reservations and grants by patent, guaranteed by the U. S and receive considerable sums of money annually, forever, or for a term of years.—Liberal grants are also made to several whites who having been made prisoners by the Indians have become *naturalized* with them, and mean to share their destiny.

The governor of the State of South-Carolina, in accordance with a resolution of the Legislature, has issued a Proclamation, appointing Thursday, the 4th day of Feb. next, as a day of Humiliation, Thanksgiving and Prayer.

Col. Trumbull's painting of the Declaration of Independence is now exhibiting in Philadelphia, *in the same room*, where, more than 40 years ago, that most important subject was considered and adopted.

Major Goodrich, whose *pretended* robbery near Merrimack Bridge, in the year 1816, produced so much excitement, has just been tried at Boston, for a *malicious* prosecution, which he commenced against Mr. Ebenezer Pearson, of Newburyport, and fined two thousand dollars. Being unable to pay this fine, the Major is committed to prison in Boston.

Marine.

Brig Mary, Sydleman, of this port, has arrived at Savannah, two days from Charleston.

Brig Frederick, Pendleton, for South Seas, was at Bonavista 6th Nov. in 26 days from Stonington.

Brig Merchant, has arrived at Havana, 20 days from New-London.

Sloop Oliver Wolcott, Sydleman, of this port, has arrived at Charleston in 18 days. On the 23d ult. in the Gulf Stream, while lying to in a heavy gale from W. N. W. had her deck load of hay washed overboard.

There were in the harbor of Savannah, on the 2d inst. 28 ships, 19 brigs, 29 schrs. and 30 sloops.

Arrived at New-Bedford, brigs Gleaner, Leslie, 75 days from the Coast of Patagonia, with 1050 bbls. of elephant oil; Wm. Thatcher, Howland, do. do. with 900 bbls. oil. Left brigs Minerva and Com. Decatur, wanted between them 500 bbls.; brig Juno had 100 bbls.; brig Edward 120 do. Brig Eagle, M'Cleave, had sailed for Brazil Bank, with 550 bbls. having lost his shallop.

From Jamaica.—In consequence of a destructive storm, experienced at Kingston, (Jam.) on the 10th of November and the three following days, the Legislative bodies had agreed to a resolution calling on the Governor to issue his proclamation opening the ports of that island to all nations.—*Balt. Federal Republican.*

NORFOLK, DEC. 23.—Arrived sloop Driver, Palmer, from Hartford, via. New-York, 4 days from the latter. On Thursday morning last, off Barnegat, was suddenly struck by a white squall, from N W. which carried away her mast by the board, and every thing attached to it—rigged a jury-mast with a small spar, and stood on. On Friday, about thirty-four leagues east of Cape-Henry, spoke sloop Hero, from New-York bound to Charleston, and requested her to take the Driver in tow, or to furnish a spare spar, to enable us to keep on, as we had passengers on board; but the reply from the sloop was, that they could do neither, and she bore away, without asking any questions.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 12.—Two of Artigas' privateers have taken two Portuguese slave ships, 1050 human carcasses on board. If they do nothing worse than this, they will deserve the name *of honest thieves*.

Married,

At Edmeston, N. Y. by the Rev. Stephen Taylor, Mr. ASA W. ALLEN, of Ellsworth, Ohio, to Miss SOPHIA HOPKINS, daughter of Mr. Chauncey Hopkins, of the former place.

Died,

At the Cape of Good Hope, the Rev. EDWARD WARREN, an American Missionary from Ceylon, aged 32.

In England, Rev. WILLIAM RICHARDS, L L.D. aged 72, of the General Baptist Society. His Doctrinate was from Brown University, and he was a member of the Philadelphia Abolition Society.

New Publications.

THE Fast of St. Magdalen, a Romance, by Miss Anna Maria Porter. Clarentine, a novel, by Miss Burney. Rachel, a Tale.

FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD's *Book-Store*,
Shetucket-street

Jan. 20.

PLANK, BOARDS, &c.

THE subscriber will make good pay for Chesnut PLANK and BOARDS, Oak JOIST, and POTATOES.

JOHN LATHROP.

Jan. 20, 1819. 11—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and close their accounts without delay.

WILLIAM ROGERS.

Who wishes to purchase,

Fifty cords Walnut Wood, and pay for it in cheap Goods.

Jan. 20, 1819. 11—

Old Sable Iron.

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent, has for sale, Russia Old Sable, English and Swede's Iron, flat, square and round—Blistered, German and Cast Steel—100 set Chaise, Waggon and Cart Boxes, at New York foundery prices—Nail Plates and Nail Rods—Patent Cut Nails, Brads, Tacks and Spikes, of various sizes and the best quality.

Cash paid for

Dry Walnut Wood,

delivered at the Nail Manufactory.

Dec. 9. 5—

Stop Thief.

STOLEN, on the night of the 17th inst. from the subscriber, sundry articles of wearing apparel, consisting of cotton and woollen Shirts; three pair Stockings; one pair Shoes; cotton and woollen Vests, &c; four pounds white woollen Yarn; pair red Mittins; Stocking Yarn; Pillow Case; one narrow Ax, with helve; (Howard's stamp,) and sundry other articles. The Thief was a black fellow, calling his name *Lambert*, and frequently other names. Whoever will secure said Thief, and the articles stolen, shall be duly rewarded by

JAMES BIFFLON.

Canterbury, Jan. 19, 1818. 11—

Take Notice.

AS the subscriber contemplates a removal, and calculates to relinquish business soon, he requests all those indebted either on book or note, to make payment without delay.

All those who neglect this notice, must expect to find their notes or accounts in the hands of an Attorney for collection, as it is absolutely necessary they should be adjusted immediately.

PHILETUS PERKINS.

Windham, Scotland Society,
Jan. 14, 1819. 11-6w—

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Farm,

SITUATED in the town of Lisbon, in Hanover Society, containing about 200 acres, well watered and wooded, together with a large two-story *Dwelling-House*, 30 by 40, two large *Barns*, together with necessary outbuildings, all in good repair. Said Farm contains also, about five hundred bearing Apple Trees. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

ASA BINGHAM.

Lisbon, Jan. 20, 1819. 11-3w—

20 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 17th inst. a red roan HORSE, 14 hands high, the near eye put out, a natural trotter, with a square duck, 7 or 8 years old. Whoever will return said Horse and Thief, shall receive Twenty Dollars Reward—or Fifteen for the Horse or Thief.

SIMEON P. KINYON.

Windham, Jan. 18, 1819. 11—

NOTICE.

WHEREAS application has been made to the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, by *Samuel Dorrance, John G. Dorrance*, and *Jeremiah Scarborough*, all of Brooklyn, in said District, Guardians to *Asa Pike, Virgil Pike, Betsey Pike*, and *Gordon Pike*, Minor children and heirs to the estate of *Peter Pike*, late of said Brooklyn, deceased—to have some meet person appointed by said Court to sell and convey the Real Estate of said Minors, lying in said Brooklyn, agreeably to the statute law in such case made and provided—All persons concerned are hereby notified to appear before said Court, at the dwelling-house of *Peter Thompson*, in said Pomfret, on the second Tuesday in March, 1819, then and there to shew reasons, if any they have, why the prayer of the said Petition should not be granted.

January 1, 1819.

Samuel Dorrance,
John G. Dorrance, } Guardians.
11 *Jeremiah Scarborough.*

NOTICE.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, hath limited the term of twelve months from 15th Dec. inst. for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. JOSEPH BOWDISH,

late of Voluntown, deceased, to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, or be debarred a recovery according to law—And all those indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to

JAMES ALEXANDER, *Adm'r.*

Voluntown, Dec. 29, 1818. 11—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 12th day of Jan. A. D. 1819—

Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Miss MINERVA WITTER,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Stephen Meech*, Esq. Ex'r. or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the *Norwich Courier* and on the sign-post in said Preston.

11 *Attest.* HENRY STRONG, *Clerk.*

NOTICE

SIX months from this date are allowed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, for the settlement of the estate of

ELIZABETH COOK,

late of Killingly, deceased. All persons having claims on said estate, are required to exhibit them within the time limited, or they will be debarred a recovery according to law. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL DANIELSON, *Adm'r.*

Killingly, Jan. 5, 1819. 11—

NOTICE.

BROKE into the subscriber's enclosure, on the 13th Nov. last, five SHEEP, three of them LAMBS. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

SPENCER COLE.

Plainfield, Dec. 31, 1818. 11—

POETRY.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

STANZAS—BY LORD BYRON.

THERE was a time I need not name,
Since it will ne'er forgotten be,
When all our feelings were the same,
As still my soul hath been to thee;

And from that hour when first thy tongue
Confess'd a love which equall'd mine,
Though many a grief my heart hath wrung,
Unknown, and thus unfelt by thine;

None, none hath sunk so deep as this.
To think how soon that love hath flown;
Transient as every faithless kiss,
But transient in thy breast alone.

And yet my heart some solace knew,
When late I heard thy lips declare—
Its accents once imagined true,—
Remembrance of the days that were.

Yes, my adored!—yet most unkind!
Though thou wilt never love again,
To me 'tis doubly sweet to find
Remembrance of that love remain.

Yes! 'tis a glorious thought to me,
Nor longer shall my soul repine;
Whate'er thou art, or e'er shalt be,
Thou hast been dearly, solely mine.

ODE ON WINTER.

STERN winter comes to bid us mourn,
And lay the face of nature bare;
His voice on wings of wind is borne,
He brings ten thousand forms of care.

A lowring tempest veils the sky;
The moon is hurried through the clouds;
Now light, now dark, she passes by,
The angry stars the storm enshrouds.

Hark! the wind roars among the trees;
The savage hides within his cave;
Wild uproar rages on the seas;
The sailor trembles on the wave.

Safe to my chamber I retire;
A thousand gloomy thoughts prevail;
I draw the chair and stir the fire,
And listen to the passing gale.

A spirit on its wings I hear,
That sternly says or seems to say,
Remember, man, thy time is near,
The time that calls thee hence away.

From the fair fields of life and pride,
Thy wandering soul is doom'd to fly,
To worlds far distant, wild and wide;
Think, oh! how awful 'tis to die.

Thus, ev'ry gale that rudely blows,
Brings a memento to the mind,
And terror more gigantic grows,
And aims a dart with every wind.

Great Author of this awful scene!
Thy works with wonder I adore,
Teach me to think on what has been,
And what it is to be no more.

Port Folio.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

UNCERTAINTY OF LIFE.

Some years ago, a woman lived in a village in Glamorganshire, whose husband, with the little fortune he got with her, bought a small farm: he had hardly closed the purchase, when Death closed his eyes. However, not intimidated with this, the widow married a second husband, who sowed it, he likewise died: and she tried a third, who reaped it, but Death soon snatched him away: she then married a fourth, who threshed it, but he also followed the fate of his predecessors; and she then married a fifth husband with whom she enjoyed the produce of it.—All this happened within less than eighteen months!

The unlucky thief.—A thief in Maryland, having stolen a hog, had tied his legs together after killing it; and for the convenience of carrying it, he let the hog rest on his shoulders, while the rope with which he was tied, went over his breast. On his way home, finding himself fatigued, he laid the hog in the crotch of a tree, about the height of his shoulders, in order to rest himself—but the hog slipping through, the rope that was around the man's breast slipped up to his throat, and immediately choaked him to death; and in the morning they were both found dead, the one on one side, and the other on the other side of the tree. Thus the thief killed the hog, and the hog in his turn hanged the thief.

The Piles.—A cure for this most painful disorder has always been considered, by those afflicted with it, of the first importance.

The writer of this has for the last five years, suffered under this inveterate disease, during which time he could obtain no relief, until he accidently met with a person who gave him a recipe which has effected in him a complete cure; and he now, from motives of humanity, makes it known to the public—viz: Take a lump of strong British alum about two inches in length, which smooth down with a knife to the thickness of three quarters of an inch—apply this morning and evening, first wetting it in cold water. In five to seven days the cure will be complete.

Boston Gazette.

Official Longevity.

There is a magistrate now in commission as *Justice of the Peace*, in Boscawen, N. H. by the name of George Jackman, who was first commissioned under George the 2d, of England, was commissioned under George the 3d, and has been in commission under the State Government since its adoption.

Boston Centinel.

FOUR WONDERS.

A great woman not imperious, a fair woman not vain, a woman of common talents not jealous, an accomplished woman that scorns to shine—are four wonders just great enough to be divided among the four quarters of the globe.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post Office, Chelsea Landing Ct. January 1, 1819.*

WILLIAM AVERY, Wm. E. Avery, Eunice Adams, Solomon Adams, Nancy Brice, Sally Barker, Rufus Brewster, Zach. Boothe, 2, Lucinda Brewster, James N. Brown, 2, Basheba Brooks, Reuben Brown, *Groton*, Sanford & Harvey, Brown Mill, Philena Claghorn, Abner Crawly, Abraham Crawly, Samuel Carew, Catharine Crocker, John Cox, Thomas Cowdry, John Day, C. K. Daniels, Henry Deming, Lucy Ellis, *Preston*, Rhoda Franklin, Hannah Freeman, Amariah W. Goff, Melinda H. Gavet, James Gordon, Levi Giddings, John Gray, Jabez Huntington, Peleg Hunt, Sarah Hatch, Amos E. Hubbard, Mrs. Halping, Lucretia Hatch, Benj. Harris, *Preston*, Sally Hilliard, *do.* Solomon B. Judd, Alexander Jones, Thaddeus Johnson, George Kinney, Daniel W. Kellogg, Polly Allyn, *Preston*, James Lanman, 5, Rufus L. Lord, Richard Lefingwell, John Lee, *Groton*, Darius Lathrop, *Preston*, Isaac Minor, Polly Meech, Eunice Mix, Nathan Minor, Desire Minor Wm. Mc Graw, Otis Morse, Stephen Meech, *Preston*, John Nicoll, N. D. Nicholson, Wm. Poole, Henry Perkins, David Pitcher, Augustus Perkins, Hez. Perkins, 2, Cyrus Punderson, James Roath, Charles Rockwell, Lucretia S. Rogers, Jonathan Randall, Hannah Roath, Orin Sholes, Patty Stetson, Lucy Smith, Abby H. Sterry, Elisha Smith, John Smith, Dorothy Stoddard, Martha Stetson, Geo. A. Sydleman, Ruana Swan, *Preston*, George Tisdale, John Uncass, *Montville*, Phebe Wright, Mary Willoby, Willard & Mason. 9—

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post Office, Norwich, Ct. Jan. 1, 1819.*

JOSEPH Backus, Alexander Bingham, Eleazer B. Burt, Hugh Calkins, George W. Chusebrough, Hannah Crocker, John Ellis, Betsey Fowler, Champlin Gardner, Elisa Gildon, Axel Hyde, Isaac Ladd, Fanny Lewis, Alexander Lorimer, John L. Newell, Lydia Randell, Luther Spalding, Betsey Stanton, John Sterry, John Sterry, Jun. William Thomas, Dudley Tracy, Elisha Tracy, Katharine Ann Tracy, Wm. G. Tracy, Enos West—*Norwich.*

Gardner Avery, Gurdon Gifford, Jabez Hough, Jun. Lemuel Hough, Sophia Hough, Ebenezer Loomer, Clarissa Post, Jedediah Stark, Jedediah L. Stark, James Sterling, Jr. Zerubbabel Wightman—*Bozrah.*

Benjamin Burnham, Thomas Burnham, Frederick Perkins, Rachel Read, Josiah Rose, Merry Rose, Abitha Stevens, Jeremiah or Jesse Tracy, Erastus Tucker & Co.—*Lisbon.* Joshua Manson—*Colchester.*

9 J. HYDE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post Office, Plainfield, Jan. 2, 1819.*

SALLY Allton, George Allen, Jonathan Barker, Silas Bailey, Joseph Cory, Nathaniel Cole, 2, Calvin Coats, Elizabeth Cozzins, George Dixon, John Hawkins, Asa Jones, William Kinney, Esther Lawrence, Andrew Mordock, Nicholas Mathewson, Apama Pierce, Thomas Rathbun, Stephen Shepard, Daniel Spalding, Hannah Shepard, Charles Spalding, Joseph Spalding, John S. Stranahan, Anthony Stranahan, Pide Walling, Amos Witter, 3, Thomas Wallin—*Plainfield.*

Allen Campbell, Daniel Campbell, Elisha Tucker, Amos Treat, Henry Wilcox, Minor Robbins, 2, Jabez Newton, 2, Thomas Mulkin, Wheeler C. Morgan, Josiah Tanner—*Voluntown.*

Rebecca Dorrance—*Killingly.*

E. C. EATON, P. M.

WANTED,

THREE hundred cords of Chesnut or Oak WOOD, to be delivered at the Lime Rock in North-Stonington, by the first day of April next, for which cash will be given on delivery. Persons wishing to contract may apply to CHESTER SMITH, Esq. in North-Stonington, or to the subscriber.

JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Dec. 1, 1818. 4-2m—

OTIS PERRY,
Post-Rider,

RESPECTFULLY gives notice to those persons whom he supplies with the COURIER, that one year expired on the 30th Dec. Thankful for the patronage he has received, he earnestly solicits payment, to enable him to close his accounts with the Printers.

Jan. 12. 10—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber once more informs those indebted to him while he kept the Union Hotel, so called, that *Reuben Willoby* formerly kept, that payment must immediately be made, both by book and note, to the subscriber, (and to no other person.) Those who neglect this notice must expect to pay cost, without delay.

JOSEPH R. WILLOUGHBY.

Jan. 12, 1819. 10—

CAUTION.

A YOUNG MAN, about 20 years of age, light complexion, about 5 feet 8 inches high, stout made, a smart, good looking, well dressed fellow, calling his name *ROBERT HOXEY*, son to *Gideon Hoxey*, Esq. Lebanon, called at my Store the 26th Dec. and on the respectability of his pretended father, got a credit for 3½ yards dark green Broadcloth, a pattern for a coat and pantaloons, or a pattern for a surtout. It turns out Esquire Hoxey has no such son, and that the young man is a Swindler. Any information that will lead to his discovery, will be generously rewarded.

JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, Jan. 6, 1819. 9—

ALMANACKS,

FOR SALE BY R. HUBBARD.

Simeon Thomas & Co.

HAVE for sale at the Store lately occupied by Messrs. *Charles Thomas & Co.* a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

which they will dispose of by the hogshead, barrel, or less quantity, viz:—

W. I. and N. E. Rum,
French and Cider Brandy,
Holland and American Gin,
Sicily Madeira Wine,
Loaf, Havana, India and Muscovado Sugars,
Hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and bohea Teas,
Turks-Island and Table Salt,
Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger,
Cloves, Cinnamon, Starch,
Powder and Shot,
Plug and cut Tobacco,
Scotch and Lorrillard's Snuff, &c.

ALSO,

Russia Old Sable Iron,
Cart and Waggon Tire,
Nail Plates, Spike Rods,
English and American blistered Steel,
Nails, &c. *Likewise,*
An assortment of Drugs and Family Medicines,
Paints and Dye Woods,
Window Glass,

All which are of the first quality, and will be sold on the lowest terms, for cash or produce.

Cash given for
FLAX-SEED AND WHITE BEANS.

Norwich, Jan. 4, 1819. 9tf—

John Lathrop,

HAS RECEIVED AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

OLD Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua, New-England and Cherry } RUM,
French, Spanish and Cider } BRANDY,
Holland Gin,
Country do.
Old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Dry Lisbon, L. P. Teneriffe, L. P. Sherry, Colmenar, Malaga and Port } WINES,
Lemon, Clove, Orange, Peppermint, Anniseed and Life of Man } CORDIALS,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS,
Citron, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper,
Pepper Sauce, Cayenne Pepper,
Mustard,
Box and cask Raisins, Figs, Filberts,
Pearlash, Starch,
Loaf, Lump, White Havanna & Muscovado, } SUGARS,
Logwood, Nicaragua, Red Wood,
Fustic, Camwood, Allum,
Maccuboy and Scotch Snuff,
Spanish and American Segars,
Plug and Cut Tobacco, Pipes,
Powder and Shot,
Molasses,
4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, and 20d, Cut Nails,
8d, 10d, and 20d, Wrought do.
Tacks and Brads,
Hard Ware, Hollow Ware,
Winter, Fall and Summer Oil,
Baltimore, Richmond and N. York Flour,
Buck Wheat Flour,
Coffee, Chocolate,
Common and brass finished Bellows,
Brushes, a variety,
Lee's Liquid Blacking,
Black Ball, Pomatum,
Bed Cords, Cod Lines,
Demijohns from ½ to 4 gallons each,
Indigo, Hops, Sage, Honey,
Turks-Island Salt, Cod-fish,
Candle Wick, Candles, &c. &c.

Norwich, Dec. 9, 1818. 5—

Windham, Jan. 11, 1819.

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. Superior Court, holden at Windham, in and for the County of Windham, January term, 1819, to receive, adjust and ascertain the several debts due and owing by

LUTHER P. SMITH,

of said Windham, declared an Insolvent Debtor, according to a certain statute law, authorising the Superior Court to grant relief in certain cases of insolvency:—These are therefore, to notify the creditors of said Smith, that the subscribers will meet for the purpose of their appointment, at the office of *Philip Hayward*, Esq. in said Windham, on the second Monday in February, the second Monday in April, and on the second Wednesday in July next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on each of the aforesaid days.

Philip Hayward, } Com'rs.
Henry Huntington, }

10

1 Pleasure Sleigh,

FOR SALE BY WILLIAM ROGERS.

Dec. 30. 8—

LYMAN BREWER,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

Wholesale & Retail,

TWELVE hhds. 3d proof sweet flavored W. I. RUM,
9 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Bohea TEAS,
Gunpowder and Imperial do.
3 boxes Havanna brown SUGAR,
2 bbls. Muscovado do.
2 bbls. Havanna white do.
Lump and Loaf do.
3 bbls. fall and winter strained Lamp Oil,
Muscat and bloom Raisins, Dates,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Sherry, London par. Teneriffe, Cargo do. Colmenar, Malaga, } WINES,
Shaving Soap,
Bar Soap in boxes,
London Porter by the cask or single,
Claret Wine,
Starch, Cassia,
Naples Shaving Soap in pots,
Snuff,
Mould and Dipt Candles,
Ginger, Nutmegs, &c. &c.

Dec. 23. 7—

NEW BOOK,

Price 62½ cents.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale, *Russell's Abridgment of Murray's Grammar*, with lessons of parsing, calculated to facilitate the study of Syntax.

The following is one of the numerous recommendations already obtained:

We have examined an abridgement of Murray's Grammar, proposed to be published by Mr. Wm. E. Russell, and fully approve of the few alterations he has made, and think this Compend of Grammar the best we have seen.

His Syntactical Lessons we think a very valuable addition, and calculated to be of great utility to the learner; and recommend them for general use in Schools.

ANDREW LEE D. D.* of Lisbon.
HON. SYLVESTER GILBERT, Hebron.
DYER T HINCKLEY, A. M. Norwich.
GEO. HILL, Esq. do.
GEO. PERKINS, Esq. do.
CHARLES PERKINS, Esq. do.
JOHN HYDE, Esq. do.

* *The titles were added by the publisher.*

N. B. The Books may be had of E. PORTER, Norwich, and many country merchants.

Nov. 11. 1—

The Subscriber

WOULD inform his friends and the public; that he still continues the business of manufacturing

Men's Clothing,

of every description, agreeable to the latest fashions. Customers may be assured of having their work speedily and well done, to fit the body and to please their fancy. Not unmindful of gratitude, he returns his sincere thanks for past favors, and solicits a continuance of their approbation. Clothes cut as usual, with skill and economy, to suit the age or fancy of all who may please to call at his shop, next door Messrs. *G. & C. Kinney's* store.

E. HARRIS.

Norwich, Jan. 6, 1819. 9—

NOTICE.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, for the creditors to the estate of

Capt. JOHN ADAMS,

late of Canterbury, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate, or be debarred a recovery.

ISAAC MORGAN, *Adm'r.*

Canterbury, Jan. 4, 1819. 10—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 9th day of Jan. A. D. 1819—
Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. SAMUEL ANDRUSS,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mr. *David Pitcher*, Adm'r. with the Will annexed, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the *Norwich Courier* and on the sign-post in said Norwich.

10 *Attest. HENRY STRONG, Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 29th day of Dec. A. D. 1818—
Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

SAMUEL ROATH,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to JOHN BARSTOW, Esq. Ex'r. or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the *Norwich Courier* and on the sign-post in said Preston.

9 *Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.*

LOST, the first vol. of "Discipline." The person who has it in possession is requested to leave it at

R. HUBBARD's *Book-Store.*

Jan. 6. 9—

VENDUE.

BY Order of the Court of Probate, so much of the Real Estate of HANNAH FITCH, late of Norwich, deceased, will be sold at Auction, on the 30th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. near the premises, as will raise the sum of $76,97, and incident charges of sale. The property consists of the *House and Land*, now occupied by Mrs. *John Willett.*

GEORGE PERKINS, *Adm'r.*

Norwich, Jan. 6, 1819. 9—

For Sale,

A VALUABLE situation, in the town of Griswold, embracing about twenty-three or four acres of very excellent mowing, pasture and plow-land, a *Dwelling-House, Barn,* and *Mechanic's Shop*, situated on the great Plainfield and Stonington road, at its intersection with the one leading from Voluntown and Sterling through Jewett's City to Norwich. (A small part of the premises are under the incumbrance of the widow's dower.)

Also,

A Wood Lot,

Of about the same number of acres, distant about one mile, and capable of affording *in perpetuity* a supply of wood for a family.

The premises unquestionably afford one of the best situations in the country, for a mechanic, particularly a house-carpenter and joiner, or a blacksmith; and is also a very eligible stand for a merchant. If not sold by the first of March next, will then be rented. For further particulars apply to Mr. NATHAN BELCHER, in Griswold, who will shew the premises; or to the subscriber in Norwich.

WILLIAM BELCHER.

Jan. 5, 1819. 9—

For Sale,

AND possession given on the first day of April next,

THE FARM,

formerly known by the *Jabez Lefingwell Farm*, situated at the head of Trading Cove, two miles from Norwich, on the new turnpike road leading to New-London, containing about 130 acres, with a large two story HOUSE, with a never failing well of water in the House. Said House is in sight of the steam-boat and other vessels, as they pass to and from N. London—A large *Barn, Chaise and Corn House*, adjoining.

LIKEWISE,

A Grist Mill,

With two run of stones, and *Saw Mill*, in tolerable repair. The stream of water is the best within many miles of this place, except the *Lathrop stream*, so called.

The above property will be sold together or separate, as will best suit the purchaser. There are three fishing places attached to the said Farm. Accommodating terms will be given. If not sold, it will be to let.

APPLY TO

JAMES N. BROWN.

Jan. 6, 1819. 9tf—

A Farm to let,

CONTAINING one hundred and thirty acres, with a good *House and Barn*, and other out houses thereon, well proportioned with mowing, plowland and pasturing, is good for grain and grass, will keep about 10 or 12 head of cattle, with sheep, &c.—with wood and water convenient.

ALSO,

Another tenement House,

Nearly new, with 10 acres of LAND, consisting of plowland, mowing and pasturing, with fire-wood for the family.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living near the premises.

MOSES TYLER.

Griswold, Dec. 23, 1818. 7-6w—

FOR SALE,
A Farm and Brick Yard,

AND possession given the first of April next, lying in the town of Preston, about two miles from Norwich Landing, and one and a half from Poquetannuck, containing about 45 acres of land, with an inexhaustible bed of the first quality of Clay for Brick. The advantages in this branch of business are too well known to need any further recommendation.

Also,

A Wood Lot,

Containing about nine acres, lying about half a mile from said Brick Yard.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

GEORGE HARRIS.

Jan. 11, 1819. 10-tf—

FOR SALE,
A FARM,

CONTAINING about 130 acres, about two miles from Montville meeting-house, and one mile from the Baptist meeting-house, Bozrah, at present occupied by Mr. *Hamilton*—being an excellent grazing Farm, and well worth the attention of an enterprizing farmer.

Terms of payment easy.

For further particulars enquire of

WM. W. HAUGHTON.

Montville, Dec. 2, 1818. 4-9w—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1819. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII. No. 12.]

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

at very low prices for Cash.

AMONG THEM ARE—

A large assortment of plain, twill'd and stripe Bombazetts,
Crape, Cassimere and Cotton 8-4 Shawls,
Super. and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Flannels, Blankets, Rattinetts,
Calicoes, Ginghams, Cambrics,
Fine Book and other Muslins,
Plush and Inserting Trimmings,
Thread Laces,
Canton Crapes,
Plain and Corded Silk Velvets,
Super. black Beaver and Kid Gloves,
Black and white Silk Gloves and Hose,
Angola and Worsted Hosiery,
Russia Sheetings, Irish Linens,
Cotton Shirtings, &c. &c. &c.

Oct. 27. 51—

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE this day received from New-York, an elegant assortment of Ladies' full trimmed

Beaver Hats,

of the latest London fashions.

A large assortment of black, white and brown

Ostrich Plumes.

Silk and Tabby Velvets.
Uncut Velvets.
Maltese Buttons and gilt Snaps, for Ladies' great coats.
Bombazetts, Shawls, &c. &c.

Norwich, Dec. 30. 8—

Norwich, 12th January, 1819.

JAPANNED Plate Warmers.
Brass and iron Chafing Dishes.
Box, post, and patent Coffee Mills.
Copper, and patent iron Tea Kettles.
Brass and iron pipe Bellows.
Pewter Tea Pots, Basons and Plates.
Brass Warming Pans and Kettles.
Iron Pots, Kettles, Handirons, &c.
Anvils, Vises, Files, and Screw Plates.
Brass Clock Balls, Capitals and Locks.
Cabinet Furniture, *in great variety.*
6-8 and 7-9 crown Window Glass, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

10 JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

NEW GOODS.

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass and Earthen WARE,

Looking Glasses and Tea Trays,

recently received and for sale at low prices and on accommodating terms, by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Who have also for sale, at their Store and at the Pottery, a constant supply of

STONE WARE.

Norwich, Oct. 23, 1818. 51—

IMPROVED

Franklin Parlour & Cooking Stoves.

WILSON'S

IMPROVED Franklin Parlour & Cooking STOVES, of various patterns, for sale at the New-York price, by

LYMAN BREWER.

Sept. 30. 47—

Liver Oil, Stone Lime, etc.

J. H. Strong,

Has for sale on the best terms,
Dexter's best Stone Lime, by the cask.
Liver Oil, of a superior quality, do.
Virginia and New-York Flour, do.
Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil.

Jan. 15. 10—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

He will pay the same price for weaving as the Factories.

HARVEY MORGAN.

Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31*tf*—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and close their accounts without delay.

WILLIAM ROGERS.

Who wishes to purchase,

Fifty cords Walnut Wood, and pay for it in cheap Goods.

Jan. 20, 1819. 11—

MISCELLANY.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

FOR THE NORWICH COURIER.

TO JULIUS.

Sir,

THE principles advanced in your numbers on *Manufactures*, correspond with mine; though I think you did not dwell with sufficient length, upon the importance of enabling our Banks, to meet the loud calls that are made upon them for specie.

That many of our monied institutions are in a situation bordering on bankruptcy, is a fact clearly established, from the circumstance, that their paper is depreciated, and their discounts unavoidably diminished, because they cannot redeem the bills they have already issued. The Western States more particularly are in this situation, and notwithstanding our Banks are all of them solvent, the same disorder may be felt here. This enables a swarm of brokers and money lenders to prey upon our enterprising men; who, while they are forced to pay such monstrous premiums, must certainly do business without much profit; if not with such loss as must hasten their ruin.

What, let me ask, Sir, is the cause of this general cry, for specie? I presume it will be admitted, that our exportations to the East-Indies are the principal cause; or if it is not, the simple fact, that we carry annually ten millions of specie to that country, without receiving any thing but goods in return, clearly proves it. Does not the depreciated state of our circulating medium then, call upon us in the language of necessity to restrain its exportation?

If such a restriction would be beneficial only to the banking interest, some doubt might arise respecting its propriety; but the same measures that will prevent the exportation of specie, are calculated to support manufactures; besides every citizen in the Union is directly interested in restoring the credit of bank paper; and the people never will place full confidence in it, unless they have sufficient specie in their vaults to redeem it, or at least such a proportion to their issues, as to prevent any sudden embarrassment.

The idea of inhibiting the exportation of specie, has been ridiculed as chimerical, because the article can be so easily smuggled that the prohibition would be vain. But measures can be adopted, I think, which are at once more feasible and energetic than a direct prohibition. Let us lay heavy duties upon East-India goods; and then we can manufacture cheaper than we can import; and of course this trade will discontinue, with all the deleterious consequences that attend it. If it be objected, that we cannot supply ourselves with tea from our own territory, and that this article has from use become one of the necessaries of life, this may be excepted from the restrictions without materially changing the result.

It is an alarming fact, that our importations now greatly exceed our exportations; and they probably will continue the same, while we wear the cloths of India and Europe, in preference to our own. Thus the nation is rapidly moving towards the same point, which every individual ultimately arrives at, who spends more than his income.

A judicious man, when his credit is suspected, and claims present themselves for payment which his resources will not permit him to meet, will stop, and look round him, to enquire into the causes that have influenced his impending failure, and endeavor, if possible, to remove them—May not this remark be justly applicable to us as a nation? and would it not be equally mad in us not to apply a remedy to these evils, if any can be found?

Wealth is the reward of industry and economy: Extravagance the harbinger of poverty and distress. If the introduction of foreign goods were prohibited, something domestic must be substituted in their place, and the tide of extravagance would subside. American manufactures would at the same time receive additional encouragement. For these reasons I consider their interdiction important to the country, and especially to banks and manufacturers.

PHILO JULIUS.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.

GENERAL BROWN.

Nineteen years ago, General Brown, with a wallet on his back containing twelve or thirteen days' provision, journeyed into the woods, swung his axe and felled the first log that ever was cut in Brownsville for the erection of a human habitation. The log hut is still standing. We will suppose, that while he was thus employed in felling the tree, some unseen spirit had whispered in his ear, that he should at the revolution of nineteen years from that period, become a Major-General of the army of the United States; the subject of oratorical panegyric—the theme for the American muse, would he not have been worse than idly credulous, if he should have placed any confidence in the prophecy! Yet all this and more has happened to this hardy adventurer without the intervention of a miracle. These are some amongst many of the blessings guaranteed by our republican form of government; it affords an opportunity for the developement and exercise of native talent, and presents almost a sure prognostic, that we have heroes, patriots and statesmen reserved for whatever crisis may befal us in the common allotment of nations: that the strength of nerve will be augmented in proportion to the superincumbent weight. When the cloud lowers in our hemisphere fraught with thunder and tempest, and every heart is dismayed in the solemn and ominous pause between the peals—it suddenly opens and discovers to our view our guardian angel, radiant in his glory, who rides upon the whirlwind down the horizon, and leaves our firmament beautiful, luminous and serene.

National Legislature.

XVth CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Jan. 12.

{Proceedings continued from our last.}

AFTER the Report of the military committee had been read,

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, also of the military committee, submitted a paper drawn up in the shape of a report by that committee, which, by a majority of one vote, that committee had refused to accept, and the said paper was read as follows:

"The committee to whom was referred so much of the President's message as relates to the Seminole war, and the proceedings in the trial of Alexander Arbuthnot, and Robert C. Ambrister, report:

That General Jackson, in a short though sanguinary war, with the Creek nation of Indians, brought them to terms of peace; and in the summer of 1814, a treaty was concluded with them, wherein they ceded to the U. States, a territory embracing several millions of acres of land; the effect of this cession was, the cutting off the Indian establishments between the settlements of the United States in Georgia and Alabama, and the Spanish territory. This object being obtained, future peace and safety to our citizens, in that quarter, were confidently anticipated; but, contrary to these just expectations, it was discovered that a hostile disposition was still entertained by the Seminole tribe of that nation, aided by fugitive negroes, and instigated by foreign incendiaries. It having been represented to the government, that murders had been committed on our defenceless citizens, Gen. Gaines was ordered, in the summer of 1817, with a considerable force, to take a station in that section, for their protection General Gaines was directed to keep within the territorial limits of the United States, and abstain from every attempt to cross the Florida line; but to demand of the Indians the perpetrators of the crimes thus committed, in order that punishment might be inflicted upon the guilty without involving the innocent, and without a general rupture with these deluded savages. The fact of such murders having been ascertained, attended with aggravating circumstances of rapine and cruelty, General Gaines, in conformity with his orders, made the demand. The savages, through the deceptive representations of foreign incendiaries, were led to believe that the strength of the U. States was not sufficient to subdue them, or, if their own forces were incompetent to sustain the conflict, they would receive assistance from the British. These promises, made by these unauthorised agents, were predicated, upon a pretence, that the United States had bound themselves, by the treaty of Ghent, to restore the lands which the Indians had ceded previously to that treaty, at Fort Jackson; and that the British government would enforce its observance. Under this influence, they not only refused to deliver up the murderers, but repeated their massacres whenever opportunity offered; and, to evade the arm of justice, took refuge across the line, in Florida. In this state of affairs, in November, 1817, Lt. Scott, of the U. S. army, under General Gaines, with 47 persons, men, women and children—in a boat on the Appalachicola river, about a mile below the junction of the Flint and Chatahoochie, was surprized by an ambuscade of Indians, fired upon, and the whole detachment killed and taken by the Indians, except 6 men, who escaped by flight (one of whom was wounded.) Those who were taken alive on this occasion, were wantonly murdered by the ferocious savages, who took the little children, and dashed out their brains against the side of the boat, and butchered all the helpless females except one, who was afterwards retaken. Gen. Gaines was not yet authorised to cross into Florida, to enforce a compliance with his demand for the delivery of the murderers, while the Indians were collecting in large numbers upon the line, which they seemed to think a perfect safeguard, and from which they continued their predatory incursions as opportunity permitted. A letter from the secretary of war, of the 9th Dec. 1817, authorized Gen. Gaines, in case the state of things should continue, and it should become impossible, by any other means to prevent their depredations, to exercise a sound discretion as to crossing the Florida line, to break up their establishment; and on the 16th of the same month, the secretary of war, by letter, directed to Gen. Gaines, fully authorised him to cross the line, and attack the Indians within the Spanish territory, should they still refuse to make reparation for depredations already committed—unless they should shelter themselves under a Spanish fort, in which case he was directed to notify the department.

Intelligence being received by the war department of the massacre of Lieut. Scott and his companions, General Jackson was directed by letter of the 26th Dec. 1817, to repair to Fort Scott, and take command of the forces in that quarter; with authority, in case he should deem it necessary, to call upon the executives of the adjacent states for such additional force as he should deem requisite; in which he was referred to the previous orders given to Gen. Gaines, and directed to concentrate his forces, and adopt the measures necessary to terminate a conflict, which had been avoided from considerations of humanity, but which had now become indispensable, from the settled hostility of the savage enemy. In Jan. following, the secretary of war, in a letter to Gen. Gaines, says "The honor of the U. States requires that the war with the Seminoles should be terminated speedily, and with exemplary punishment for hostilities so unprovoked."—Under these orders, and in this critical state of affairs, General Jackson, with that zeal and promptness which have ever marked his career, repaired to the post assigned, and assumed the command. The necessity of crossing the line into Florida was no longer a subject of doubt. A large force of Indians and negroes was making that territory their refuge, and the Spanish authority was either too weak or too indifferent to restrain them; and to comply with orders given him from the department of war, he penetrated immediately into the Seminole towns, driving the enemy before him, and reduced them to ashes. In the council house of the king of the Mickasukians, more than 50 fresh scalps, and in an adjacent house upwards of 300 old scalps, of all ages and sexes, were found; and in the centre of the public square a red pole was erected, crowned with scalps, known by the hair to have belonged to the companions of Lieut. Scott.

To inflict merited punishment upon these barbarians, and to prevent a repetition of these massacres, by bringing the war to a speedy and successful termination, he pursued his march to St. Marks, when he found, in corroboration of previous information, that the Indians and negroes had demanded the surrender of that post to them; and that the Spanish garrison, according to the commandant's own concession, was too weak to support it. Here he ascertained that the enemy had been supplied with the means of carrying on the war, from the commandant of the post; that foreign incendiaries, instigating the savages, had free communications with the fort for carrying on their intrigues; councils of war were permitted by the commandant to be held by the chiefs and warriors within his own quarters; the Spanish store houses were appropriated to the use of the hostile party, and actually filled with goods belonging to them, munitions of war were furnished them, and property, known to have been plundered from our citizens, purchased from them by the commandant, while he professed friendship to the United States. Gen. Jackson, therefore, had no hesitation to demand of the commandant of St. Marks the surrender of that post, that it might be garrisoned with an American force; and when the Spanish officer hesitated to deliver it, he entered the fort by force, though without bloodshed, the enemy having fled, and the garrison being too weak to make opposition. Convinced of the necessity of rapid movements, in order to the ultimate success of the expedition, he immediately marched his forces to Suwaney, seized upon the stores of the enemy, and burnt their villages.

Having thus far effected his object, General Jackson considered the war at an end. St Marks being garrisoned by an American force, the Indian towns at Mickasuky and Suwaney destroyed, the two Indian chiefs, who had been the prime movers and leaders of the savages one of whom had commanded the party that murdered Lt. Scott and his companions, and the two principal foreign instigators, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, being taken and executed, Gen. Jackson ordered the Georgia militia to be discharged, and was preparing himself to return to Tennessee. But he soon learned, that the Indians and negroes were collecting in companies west of the Appalachicola, which would render it necessary for him to send a detachment to scour the country in that quarter While preparing for this object, he learned that the Indians were admitted by the Governor of Pensacola, and enjoyed free access to that town; that they were collecting in large numbers, 500 being in Pensacola on the 15th April, many of whom were known to be hostile, and had just escaped from the pursuit of our troops; that the enemy were furnished with ammunition and supplies, and received intelligence of the movements of our forces, from that place; that a number of them sallied out, and murdered 18 of our citizens, settlers upon the Alabama, and were immediately received by the governor, and by him transported across the bay, that they might elude the pursuit.

These facts being ascertained by General Jackson from unquestionable authority, he immediately took up his line of march towards Pensacola, at the head of a detachment of about 1200 men, for the purpose of counteracting the views of the enemy, and to execute his orders from the War Department, by terminating the war speedily, and with exemplary punishment for hostilities so unprovoked. On the 10th May, he crossed the Appalachicola at the Orbeese village, with the view of scouring the country west of that river: and, on the 23d of the same month, he received a communication from the Governor of West-Florida, protesting against his entrance into that province, commanding him to retire from it, and declaring, that he would repel force by force, provided he should not obey. This communication, together with the evident indications of hostility in the Governor, who had been well advised of the object of Gen. Jackson's operations, determined the measures which he pursued. Accordingly, he marched directly to Pensacola, and with but the shadow of opposition took possession of that place the following day, the Governor having fled to Fort Carlos de Barrancas; which post, after a feeble resistance, was also surrendered to Gen. Jackson on the 28th; by which the Indians and fugitive negroes were effectually deprived of all possible means of continuing their depredations, or screening themselves from the arm of justice. Thus gloriously terminated the Seminole war; a war reluctantly entered into, but urged by dire necessity, to protect from the tomahawk and scalping knife of the most ruthless savages our peaceful frontier settlers, who, from decrepid age to helpless infancy, for more than two years, had been exposed to their cruelties—a war in which our citizens and soldiers, with their usual fortitude and valor under their persevering and determined commander, endured long and difficult marches—submitted to painful privations, subdued a brave and merciless enemy, without suffering one defeat, or betraying a solitary mark of dismay to tarnish the luster of their country's glory. A variety of circumstances convinced Gen. Jackson that the savages had commenced this war, and persisted in their barbarities, under the influence of some foreign incendiaries, more criminal than the uncivilized natives. Alexander Arbuthnot, who avowed himself a British subject and resided among the savages as an Indian trader, was taken at St. Marks, to which place he had withdrawn as danger approached, and was living as an inmate in the family of the commandant. It appearing that he had been a zealous advocate for the pretended rights of the savages, and in this respect the successor of the notorious Col Nichols, of the British Colonial marines, in the late war with Great-Britain; that he had repeatedly written in their behalf to the Spanish governor of the Bahamas, to the British minister in the United States, and to Col. Nichols, endeavoring to procure aid from both those governments against the U. States; that he had repeatedly advised the Indians not to comply with the treaty of Fort Jackson, assuring them that the lands ceded to the United States by them in 1814 were to be restored by virtue of the treaty of peace with Great-Britain; Gen Jackson ordered him to be tried by a court martial, consisting of 12 respectable officers, with Major General Gaines President. The court was directed to decide upon the fact of his guilt or innocence: and if guilty, what punishment should be inflicted. Upon satisfactory testimony, he was convicted of inciting and stirring up the hostile Creeks to war against the United States and her citizens; and of aiding, abetting and comforting the enemy, supplying them with the means of war, and by the court sentenced to be hung. Robert C. Ambrister, late a Lieutenant of the British marine corps, and with the hostile Indians and fugitive negroes the successor of Woodbine, of notorious memory, was taken near the mouth of Suwaney river. It being well known that he had been a leader and commander of the hostile Indians and fugitive slaves, General Jackson also directed him to be tried by the same court martial. Upon satisfactory evidence, he was convicted of having aided and comforted the enemy, supplying them with the means of war by giving them intelligence of the movements and operations of the army of the United States, and by sending the Indians and negroes to meet and fight against them; and upon his own confession, as well as the clearest evidence, of having led and commanded the lower Creeks in carrying on the war against the United States, was by the court sentenced to be shot. One of the members requesting a reconsideration of the sentence, it was agreed to; and, on a revision, the court sentenced him to receive 56 stripes on his bare back, and be confined with a ball and chain to hard labor for 12 calendar months. Gen. Jackson approved the sentence in the case of Arbuthnot; and, in the case of Ambrister, he disapproved the reconsideration, and confirmed the first sentence. They were both executed accordingly. In relation to these transactions questions of the first magnitude present themselves, which the committee have deemed it their duty to investigate. Was Gen. Jackson justifiable, after marching his army across the line, into the territory of Spain, in taking possession, by force of arms, of the Spanish posts, St. Marks and Pensacola? Had he the right to punish Alexander Arbuthnot and Robert C. Ambrister?

From the facts submitted, it is perfectly evident that the Spanish authorities in Florida did not retain that neutral character which was necessary to render its territory sacred; but, by their own acts, either of hostility or imbecility, they made that territory the seat of war. Independent of the solemn obligations of treaty, whereby Spain engaged to keep the Indians within her territory at peace with the United States, the principle is more firmly established by the laws of nations, than this, that a nation at war has a right to pursue the hostile army into the territory of a neutral nation, and to make that territory the seat of war, when either the weakness or partiality of the neutral nation, shall suffer the belligerent army, retreating into its territory, there to rally, collect strength, and provide supplies, to enable them to renew the conflict, and especially when munitions of war shall be supplied, either by the citizens or authorities of the neutral nation.

But, in the consideration of this subject, it should never be forgotten that Spain was bound by the solemn stipulations of treaty with the United States, herself to have fought these battles; or, if too weak to have done so, at least to have made common cause with the United States against these lawless tribes of savages. The United States have never recognized the Indians, within her territorial limits, as nations *absolutely* independent; hence it has ever been considered the duty of the Executive, when they have been guilty of murders and depredations upon our citizens, either in plundering parties, or in the more formidable aspect of Indian armies, to order against them the military force of the country, or call into service the militia, as the case may require, to check their barbarities, and to punish their crimes.

In accordance with this principle, the executive has ever acted since the commencement of the present government. Repeated and bloody depredations upon our citizens, in which peaceable husbandmen, defenceless women, and innocent children were made the victims of savage ferocity, not only rendered it necessary to put into operation the military force of the nation, but the sheltering of the Indians beyond the limits of the United States, gave occasion for the orders to Gen. Jackson, to pursue them beyond these limits. If Spain regards the Indians in the same light, it was a duty no less incumbent upon her by the laws of nations, than by treaty, to have repressed their lawless depredations; and, in her agents failing to do so, if, through neglect, they made themselves parties in the war; or if through weakness, they forfeited the right of sovereignty in that territory where they failed to maintain it. But, if Spain regards the Indians as communities absolutely independent, then the territory, by right of occupancy, belonged to the Indians, and not to Spain, and the invasion was of the enemy's territory. Had the commandant of the Span-

the post of St. Marks done his duty, in withholding from the enemy supplies, and denying them a refuge within the reach of his own fort, the necessity of interrupting his garrison would not have existed; nor is it presumed that any attempt would have been made by Gen. Jackson to possess himself of that post. And it is also presumed that his orders to respect the Spanish posts were predicated upon this supposed state of things. But, as the object of the entrance into Florida, was the reduction of the Indian force, to bring the Seminole war to a speedy and successful termination which was exhausting the blood and the treasure of the nation, it was a duty which he owed to his country to effect that object. Any result short of this would have only increased the evils which it was his duty to correct; and this could not be effected while Spanish fortifications were appropriated to their defence and yet regarded as sacred by him. To have retired with his forces, under such a combination of circumstances, which would have confirmed the erroneous impression entertained by the Indians and by the Spanish authorities of the sacred character of these places of refuge, and of succour to our ferocious enemy, would have perpetuated the war and given it the character of permanency: which the honor of the United States required should be speedily concluded; and with the most exemplary punishment. The commandant at St. Marks, himself acknowledged, that his command was at the mercy of the Indians and negroes: he ought, therefore, to have hailed the approach of Gen. Jackson, with his American forces, as a deliverer, and to have co operated with him in the common cause, when he was assured that the object was a military occupation, for the express purpose of putting an end to the Seminole war and not for conquest. But the facts present this subject yet in a much stronger light to the committee. The Indians received not only shelter, but comforts and munitions, and all the facilities for carrying on the war, which a Spanish army could have received from that post. Did this conduct, on the part of the Spanish commandant, result from a hostile disposition? If so, he became a party in the war. Or was it the effect of imbecility, as his professions of great friendship would imply? If so, the act of garrisoning St. Marks with an American force, bears no character of hostility to Spain, but was warranted by the law of nations—by self protection. Had the Governor of West Florida maintained the neutral character which was confidently expected, and which it was his duty to have done, the Seminole war had here ended, and our flag would not have been unfurled in that territory. The Indian establishments at Mickasuky and Suwaney broken up—their villages burnt—their supplies cut off—St. Marks occupied by our troops, their power in East Florida was entirely annihilated.

In the firm conviction that the war was ended, Gen. Jackson had ordered the Georgia militia to be disbanded, and was upon the point of returning himself, with the Tennessee and Kentucky volunteers, when he learned that the object of the campaign was not yet entirely accomplished.

The vanquished enemy, crossing into West Florida, where the authority of Spain proved as imbecile as in the eastern province, renewed their depredations, by their incursions into the adjoining territory of the United States, and committing murders upon our frontier settlers. Every circumstance which not only justified the act, but which rendered it an imperious duty for him to enter the Spanish territory of East Florida, was equally applicable to the act of his crossing the Appalachicola, to break down the power of the enemy in West Florida. But the conduct of the Governor, taken in connection with the circumstances which induced the entrance into Pensacola, rendered its occupancy by Gen. Jackson not only possible, yet more palpably necessary than that of St. Marks. Well apprised of Gen. Jackson's object, that he had not entered the Floridas in hostility to Spain, but to do that which Spain was bound to do, both by treaty and by the laws of nations, to give security to our own citizens, within our own territory, by destroying the power of the savage foe; the Governor of Pensacola, in equal violation of the laws of neutrality and humanity, succoured those enemies, supplied them with munitions of war, sheltered and conveyed from the hand of justice those of them, who were returning from the bloody prey: and when General Jackson was executing the righteous mandates of an injured and indignant nation upon them, the Governor commanded him to depart from the territory, threatening to oppose force by force, should he not comply. Thus circumstanced, what should General Jackson have done? Should he have been induced, by the unprovoked and gasconading measures of a foreign Governor, to retrace his steps? Or should he have remained stationary, until he could have despatched a messenger to the Executive, for instructions how to act? This would have ill become an American General, whose movements were sanctioned by the sacred laws of nature and of nations, and by, the solemn stipulations of the foreign prince as well as by the authority of his own government.

Should he have left it in quiet possession of a savage foe? This would have defeated the whole object of the war. There was but one course, in the opinion of the committee, which he could pursue, consistently with the honor of the nation, and the safety of its frontier citizens. The Governor of West Florida, by his own act, had become a party with the savages in the war: or had, at least, by his imbecility, forfeited the right of sovereignty within the territory: and the occupancy of the Spanish posts in that province by Gen. Jackson, was in the opinion of the committee, a sacred duty which he owed to himself, to his army, to the government and to his country. While this nation scrupulously regards the dictates of justice, in her intercourse with all nations, civilized and savage, it is a duty which she owes to her own character and to the safety of her citizens, to assert her rights and avenge her wrongs. In relation to these movements, it appears to your committee that the Executive has sanctioned the act of General Jackson in the occupancy of those posts, by requiring *that* condition, which the laws of nations and the treaty with Spain justify, in order to the restoration of St. Marks; and if Pensacola is not held subject to the same condition, this does not imply a relinquishment of the right, but should be regarded as the evidence of an amicable disposition towards Spain.

The committee now enter upon the other point; that of the trial and execution of the foreign instigators, Arbuthnot and Ambrister—a subject of more delicacy and tenderness, as it involves the lives and liberties of individuals; yet of equal magnitude, and, in the opinion of the committee, of equal clearness. In ancient times, when barbarism more generally prevailed, and even polished nations seemed unconscious of the ties of humanity, which ought ever to bind the whole family of mankind in tenderness and affection, the practice obtained, of putting to death the soldiers and even the citizens of a vanquished enemy, by the sword, and even by the public execution, or of holding prisoners of war in slavery for life, and entailing bondage upon their posterity. But the progress of civilization, aided by the benign influence of Christianity, has, in modern days, produced a radical change, highly honorable to the civilized world.

In consequence of this principle, it follows, that although, when one nation enters into war with another nation, all the citizens of those nations may be considered, in some respects, as enemies to all the citizens of the other; yet they have not a right, in all cases, when they meet, to act in hostility to each other; because women, children, and all others who are exempted from bearing arms, and those employed in rural and other peaceful occupations, are not the proper objects of hostility: nor is it admissible to take the lives of those who fall into the power of their enemies, after they have surrendered; because such act is now unauthorised by the laws of nations, and ever has been a violation of the laws of humanity. So, when armies meet in the field of battle, the soldier, who lays down his arms and asks for quarters, is entitled to his life: and the same with garrisons and whole armies: if they offer to capitulate, in cases of great extremity, it is an established principle of the laws of nations, universally acknowledged where civilization prevails, that their lives cannot be justly taken, unless their gross violation of the rules of civilized warfare, render it necessary to inflict death as the punishment for their crimes. But death, in such cases, is never the righteous fate of unsuccessful war; much less are peaceable citizens, unarmed, pursuing their lawful avocations, subject to death, or any other acts of hostility calculated to injure them, either in their persons or effects; because such citizens do not offer injury. But, from this general principle and universal practice among Christian nations, another principle arises, as universally acknowledged and equally consonant to the laws of nature and of nations, that when a nation, either savage or civilized, departs from these rules, and grossly violates the laws of nations and of humanity, retaliation or reprisals are always justifiable, often useful, and sometimes essentially necessary, to teach the offenders to respect the laws of humanity, and to save the effusion of blood.

In such cases, where the guilty persons can be taken and identified, the punishment ought to fall exclusively upon them. Yet reprisals are not, necessarily, even confined to the persons of the guilty; but the laws of war justify the punishment of the offending nation, in any of the persons of the enemy. This nation, ever regarding mercy as her delight, has heretofore abstained from the exercise of this power, though the principle was recognized in the case of Capt. Asgill, in the revolutionary war, and by President Madison, in which it received the sanction of the legislature, in the late war. When at war with savages who respect no rule, and are governed by no laws; whose known mode of warfare is indiscriminate murder of all ages, sexes and conditions; it is a well established principle, that their crimes may be lawfully punished in the persons of any of their people; and the citizens or subjects of any civilized nation, by engaging in their warfare, either in personal hostility, or by instigating, aiding, and abetting them, thereby identifying themselves with the savages, belong to their nation during the continuance of such engagements, and are, by the true and acknowledged principles of the laws of nations, subject to the same treatment. When reprisals shall be made by inflicting retaliatory punishment upon foreigners thus identified with the savages, it is justifiable upon the principles of *reprisals* alone, and not because they have become outlaws and pirates; for the laws of nations justify the citizens or subjects of one nation in entering the service of another nation; and during such service they are considered as parts of the nation which they serve, subject to the same treatment, in all respects, as if they were its natural citizens or subjects.

It was upon this principle, that the Marquis de la Fayette, Baron Steuben and De Kalb, and General Kosciusko, entered the American service in the revolutionary war, which was never considered as a just occasion for war, by Great-Britain, against France, Prussia, or Poland; nor yet as a cause for regarding them in the character of outlaws and pirates. But, had these distinguished men fallen into the hands of Great-Britain, the laws of war would have entitled them to the same tenderness, and subjected them to the same conditions, as native Americans. The same principle is equally applicable to those who enter into the service of the savages.

The universal principle of savage warfare, elicited by their general practice, is that of the most cruel and aggravated murder: not only of their enemies taken in arms, but also of peaceful unarmed citizens, helpless females, tender infants. If instances have been known, wherein they have spared the lives of persons falling into their power, these instances have been too few in number, compared with the massacres which they have committed, desolating whole settlements, and murdering whole garrisons, to give an opposite character to their general practice.

The desolation and ruin of the Wyoming settlement, in the revolutionary war, and the recent massacres at Fort Mimms, and on the river Raisin, in perfect accordance with their general history, from the commencement of our national existence, furnish sufficient demonstration of this fact.

Alexander Arbuthnot was taken as a resident among the savages, with whom he had identified himself, by acting as their agent, exciting them to the war, aiding, abetting, and supplying them with the means of carrying it on. Robert C. Ambrister was taken in their actual service, as a leader and commander of their forces; by which, as well as by aiding, abetting, comforting and supplying them, he was also identified with the savages. Agreeably to these principles of the laws of nations, the committee are fully of opinion, that General Jackson, as commander of the army, had the right to exercise upon them the law of retaliation, without the intervention of a court martial. However cautiously this rule should be exercised, and desirable as mercy always is, whenever it can be exercised with safety, this godlike virtue has bounds, beyond which its exercise would be a perversion of justice; and it is presumed, that the repeated murders which had been committed upon our citizens, the many bloody trophies of their cruelties found at Mickasuky, and their persisting in hostilities against the repeated warnings and threats which had been held out to them, bore conviction to the mind of General Jackson, that the exercise of the law of retaliation had become necessary to the future safety of his fellow-citizens.

But he chose to submit the case to the investigation and decision of a court martial, composed of distinguished officers, by whom Alexander Arbuthnot was condemned to be hung, which sentence was confirmed and executed. By the same tribunal, Robert C. Ambrister was, in the first instance condemned to be shot; but, upon reconsideration, they changed the sentence to that of corporeal punishment and confinement to hard labor. The reconsideration was disapproved by Gen. Jackson, and the first sentence confirmed and executed. On this last point the committee are of opinion, that it would have been more correct for Gen. Jackson, after submitting the case to a court martial, not only to examine the facts as to his guilt, but to determine the punishment to be inflicted, to have acquiesced in their final and only legal decision as a court. But, in this, the committee are satisfied that Gen. Jackson did not transcend the power warranted by the law of retaliation—the prisoner's own confession, and the evidence produced, going to establish the facts which justified its application. And though the principles of national law, involved in this war, would have authorized a more extensive sacrifice, even on the persons of the innocent, yet the committee deem it a matter of great felicitation, that punishment fell upon the guilty alone; and that the object is affected, with so limited an example of justice. Under this view of the whole subject, the committee can discover much which merits applause, and little that deserves censure: and from the incalculable benefits resulting to the nation, from the faithful and distinguished services of General Jackson and the officers and men who served under his command in terminating finally the Seminole war, are of opinion that they are entitled to the thanks of their country.

The report having been read—

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, moved, that the Report of the Military Committee, and the substitute presented by a Member of that Committee, be referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

A debate ensued, in which Mr. Floyd, and Mr. Strother, opposed the reference to a committee on the state of the Union: but wished the papers to be referred as in ordinary cases, to a committee of the whole; as they were not willing that a discussion should be precipitated which was calculated to implicate the character, and perhaps the happiness, of the illustrious individual whose proceedings it was proposed to censure. Messrs Strother, Poindexter, and Alex. Smyth, spoke in high praise of Gen. Jackson, and of the legality of his conduct.

Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, congratulated the House on the dignified report which the Military Committee had presented

The motion to refer both papers to a committee of the whole on the state of the nation, was carried without a division.

Monday, Jan. 12.

GOVERNMENT OF FLORIDA.

Mr. Edwards rose to offer a resolution calling for information in relation to the posts, without the limits of the United States, now in the possession of the United States. The object of his motion was in itself so plain as to need no elucidation. It would be recollected that the law of 1811, authorised the taking possession, on certain contingencies, of that part of Florida east of the Perdido, and to establish a government therein. One object of the resolution was to ascertain how far, if at all, that law had been carried into effect, &c. The resolution was in the following words:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause any information, not already communicated, to be laid before the House, whether Amelia Island, St. Marks, and Pensacola, yet remain in the possession of the United States, and, if so, by what laws the inhabitants thereof are governed; whether articles imported therein from foreign countries are subject to any and what duties and by what laws; and whether the said duties are collected and how; whether vessels arriving in the United States from Pensacola and Amelia-Island, and in Pensacola and Amelia Island from the United States, respectively, are considered and treated as vessels from foreign countries.

Mr Holmes said, that the resolution embraced some objects which the committee of Foreign Relations had had under consideration, that concerning Amelia-Island for example; respecting which they had directed him to make of the Secretary of State all the enquiries embraced in the resolution, and more. That information might be expected to be soon received and laid before the House. He therefore wished the gentleman to wave his motion for the present.

Mr. Edwards said he had no objection, if the committee had asked for the information, (though he still thought it would have been better had the information been specially called for by the House) to wave his motion for the present, with the reservation of the right to renew it, if the expected information was not laid before the House.

Mr Hopkins suggested that the information which had been required by the committee of foreign relations was limited to Amelia-Island, and therefore did not embrace the principal part of the information required by the resolution.

Mr Edwards said, if that were the case, he should certainly not wave his motion. If we are correctly informed by the newspapers, there had been something like a government established at St. Marks, and at Pensacola, by the military authority, as well as at Amelia Island; and he wished to ascertain how far the arrangements of the military authority had been sanctioned by the Executive. Vessels had cleared out and entered at Pensacola; he wished to know whether it had been regarded in this respect as a foreign or domestic port. If civil officers, collectors, &c. had been appointed, he wished to obtain information by what tenure they had held their offices, and also the nature of their accountability. If ultimate measures should be found necessary, information would be wanted, without which the House was groping in the dark. He had no other object than to ascertain, officially, the facts on these subjects.

Mr. Strother said, he never should offer a resolution calling for information to instruct this House in the discharge of its duty, or that was necessary to enable them to ascertain the manner in which the executive department had discharged the duties assigned it by the constitution and laws of the country. The stability and integrity of the government depended upon the right to call for and obtain information; but he objected to this resolution, introduced by his friend from North-Carolina, because the information called for had been furnished this House, in that voluminous document, laid upon our table, upon the subject of the Seminole war. Mr. S. said, if his honorable friend would examine the correspondence between General Jackson and the Secretary of War, he would ascertain that a government has been established at Pensacola, and functionaries appointed to administer the government; a temporary government, confined to the necessary and legitimate purpose of protection to the persons and property of the people inhabiting that region; a proceeding springing from necessity, and to terminate with it. Upon this ground he was opposed to the resolution.

Mr. Storrs said, he hoped the House would agree to the resolution He wished to know whether the posts of Pensacola were governed by the laws of the United States, or by those applicable to a conquered colony; whether they were now ruled by the same laws as previously existed, or by whatever other laws. As it appeared, by what had fallen from the chairman of the committee of foreign relations (Mr. Holmes) that that subject was likely to come before Congress it was not enough that that committee should have the information, but this House ought to have it for its guidance. In regard to the custom house, he asked the gentleman from Massachusetts to point out that part of the documents which instructed this House whether any duties were collected by the officers of the United States at Pensacola or not; or to any part of the documents which indicated who was the law officer, &c. &c. There had not, he said, been communicated a single paper which threw the least light upon the subject. He hoped, therefore, the resolve would be adopted.

After some further observations from Mr Strother, and the words "not already communicated" being inserted, on suggestion of Mr. Poindexter, as they stand in the resolution, it was agreed to without a division.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

The order of the day, on the report of the committee on military affairs respecting the Seminole War, being announced—

The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, to whom that report was committed, Mr. Pitkin in the chair.

There was some conversation previously about postponing the subject for a day or two; but the House, by a majority of ten or fifteen votes, resolved to take it up.

The report of the military committee was read through, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the United States disapproves the proceedings in the trial and execution of Alexander Arbuthnot and Robert C. Ambrister

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, took the floor, in support of the report; and having spoken some time in support of the resolution immediately before the House, he was proceeding to the other questions arising out of the Seminole war, when—

It was decided by the chair, that the discussion must be confined to the question immediately before the House.

After a good deal of conversation on the question of the order of proceeding in this case, in which Messrs. Smyth, Cobb, Clay, Poindexter, Tallmadge and Rhea took part, and in which a general disposition was manifested that the whole subject should be discussed, and the difference of opinion was only as to the modes of getting at it, to obviate all difficulty on this subject—

Mr. Cobb moved to amend the resolution before the committee, by inserting, after the word "Resolved," the following matter:

"That the committee on military affairs be instructed to prepare and report a bill to this House, prohibiting, in time of peace, or in time of war with any Indian tribe or tribes only, the execution of any captive, taken by the army of the United States, without the approbation of such execution by the President.

Resolved, That this House disapproves of the seizure of the posts of St Marks and Pensacola, and the fortress of Barrancas, contrary to orders, and in violation of the constitution.

Resolved, That the same committee be also instructed to prepare and report a bill prohibiting the march of the army of the U. States, or any corps thereof, into any foreign territory without the previous authorization of Congress, except it be in the case of fresh pursuit of a defeated enemy of the U. States, taking refuge within such foreign territory.

Having submitted this motion, Mr. C. proceeded to speak in support of those branches of his proposition which he had not already touched upon Mr. C. spoke about two hours.

He was followed, on the opposite side, by Mr. Holmes, of Mass. who had only concluded one branch of this subject; when, having given way at the request of a member—

The committee agreed to rise; and leave being given to sit again, the amendment moved in committee was ordered to be printed,

And the House adjourned.

The Lexington, Ken. Reporter, of the 6th inst. states, that Gen. Jackson, is on his way to the seat of government.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, NOV. 24.

Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle.

THIS August Assembly is dissolved, and the Sovereigns left Aix la Chapelle the 17th, 19th and 22d November. Previous to the dissolution, the Sovereigns ordered four documents to be published, which embraces all their proceedings and views.

I. An acknowledgment of the tranquil state of France—of her firmness of all her engagements—of her ability to support her existing government, and, consequently, of the propriety of withdrawing the Army of Occupation. It also invites the King of France to join the *Great Alliance.*

II. The act of accession of France to the Alliance.

III. A protocol of an appeal to the whole civilized world, in vindication of the great objects which the Allied Powers have already accomplished, and still have in view.

IV. A declaration, of which the following is a copy:—

DECLARATION

OF THE ALLIED SOVEREIGNS.

Now that the pacification of Europe is accomplished, by the resolution of withdrawing the foreign troops from the French territory; and now that there is an end of those measures of precaution which deplorable events had rendered necessary, the Ministers and Plenipotentiaries of their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the King of France, the King of Great-Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, having received orders from their Sovereigns, to make known to all the courts of Europe, the results of their meeting at Aix la-Chapelle, and with that view to publish the following declaration:—The Convention of the 9th of October, which definitively regulated the execution of the engagements agreed to in the treaty of peace of November 20, 1815, is considered by the Sovereigns who concurred therein, as the accomplishment of the work of peace, and as the completion of the political system, destined to insure its solidity. The intimate union established among the Monarchs, who are joint parties to this system by their own principles, no less than by the interests of their people, offers to Europe the most sacred pledge of its future tranquillity. The object of this union is as simple as it is great and salutary. It does not tend to any new political combination—to any change in the relations sanctioned by existing treaties. Calm and consistent in its proceedings, it has no other object than the maintenance of peace, and the security of those transactions on which the peace was formed and consolidated. The Sovereigns, in forming this august union, have regarded as its fundamental basis, their invariable resolution never to depart, either among themselves, or in their relations with other states, from the strictest observation of the principle of the right of nations; principles which, in their application to a state of permanent peace, can alone effectually guarantee the independence of each government, and the stability of the general association. Faithful to these principles, the Sovereigns will maintain them equally in those meetings at which they may be personally present, or in those which shall take place among their Ministers; whether it shall be their object to discuss in common their own interests, or whether they shall take cognizance of questions in which other governments shall formally claim their interference. The same spirit which will direct their councils, and reign in their diplomatic communications, shall preside also at these meetings; and the repose of the world shall be constantly their motive and their end. It is with such sentiments that the Sovereigns have consummated the work to which they were called. They will not cease to labor for its confirmation and perfection They solemnly acknowledge, that their duties towards God and the people whom they govern, make it peremptory on them to give to the world, as far as in their power, an example of justice, of concord, of moderation; happy in the power of consecrating, from henceforth, all their efforts to the protection of the arts of peace, to the increase of the internal prosperity of their states, and to the awakening of those sentiments of religion and morality, whose empire has been but too much enfeebled by the misfortune of the times.

(Signed)

METTERNICH, HARDENBERG,
RICHELIEU, BERNSTORF,
CASTLEREAGH, NESSELRODE,
WELLINGTON, CAPO D'ISTRIA.

Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 15, 1818.

GENOA, SEPT. 20.

We learn from Tripoli, that on the 10th September, Wm. B. Jones, Esq. the American Consul at that Regency, went out to hunt with his Secretary, the Danish Consul, and a Janissary. Being separated from his companions, he was attacked by three Moors of the Admiral Mourat-Rais, who struck him several times with the butt ends of their muskets, knocked him down, and would have murdered him, had it not been for the return of his companions The Consul was conveyed, covered with blood, to the Palace of the Pacha who promised every reparation that should be required, and then convoked all the Consols at his country house to consult with them. In the mean time Mourat-Rais, who is an English renegado, and the private enemy of Mr. Jones, took refuge at the house of the British Consul, who granted him an asylum, and refused to deliver him up to the Pacha. By the advice of the other Consuls, Mourat Rais was exiled, one of the Moors was sentenced to death, and of the two others, one had his hands cut off, and the other received a hundred blows by bastinado.—Mr Jones transmitted information of the circumstances to the American Consul at Tunis, who immediately sent off to the American squadron then in that port. The appearance of the squadron before Tripoli excited much surprise; but as the American flag was still hoisted on the house of the American Consul, a parley was entered into, and after several communications, the American commander sent off a messenger to the U. States with a report of what had happened.

By the late Mails.

COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON, JAN. 19.

THE Board of Directors of the Bank of the U. States, it appears, immediately after the late election of Directors, proceeded to the consideration of such measures as were calculated to curtail the expences of the bank, and make its stock more productive than at the rate of five per cent p r annum, as per last dividend. In consequence, it is announced that the salaries of the President and Cashier had been reduced 20 per cent. It is stated in the papers of New-York, that the salaries of the officers of the branch in that city have been reduced some thirty per cent. We know the same rule has been applied to the officers of the bank of this city; and we therefore presume the rule is general. What other measures have been taken, and what the report of the committee of Congress may lead to, if any, we shall soon know.

It appears that, before the contents of the bank report could be anticipated with any precision, the stock of the bank had been sold at Baltimore as low as 93. It may fall still lower, but we are persuaded the depression will be only temporary; unless, what we do not anticipate, some measure may be adopted by Congress more harsh than that proposed by the bill reported by the bank committee.

The bill for the better organization of the Courts of the U. S. and for the appointment of Circuit Judges, finally passed the Senate yesterday, by a vote of 24 to 14.

The anticipated debate began yesterday, on the subject of the conduct of the Seminole War: it will consume several days. The galleries, crowded almost to suffocation, gave evidence of the interest which the subject has excited.

A certificate of a pension was issued at the war department yesterday, in favor of Henry Francisco, of Whitehall, N. Y. aged one hundred and thirty years. W. H. Parker, Esq. a gentleman of that place, in whose statement full confidence can be placed, says, "that Francisco has uniformly stated, for forty years past, that he was a soldier at the coronation of Queen Ann; and it is generally believed here that he is at least 130 years of age: he is still able to walk, and retains his mental faculties."—*Intell.*

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, JAN. 22.

We understand that a Letter has been received from Mr. Briggs, one of the Engineers employed on the Grand Canal, by a Gentleman of this city, announcing that *sixty seven miles* of the Western and Northern Canals is completed and ready for the reception of water, and that in every instance contracts have been made at a lower rate than the estimate made by the Commissioners. This letter will be published in the "Tour of William Darby, Esq." a work of great interest, which will issue from the press in the course of a few days.

FROM FRANCE.

The ship Eagle, Capt. Spafford, from Bordeaux, came up yesterday. She brings papers and letters to the 10th December, at which time she dropped down the river, and got to sea on the 18th. The papers contain no news. Lord Wellington and Lord Castlereagh were at Paris. The London dates are only to the 30th November.

The following are extracts of letters.

Paris, Nov. 24 "A crisis has taken place here within a short time, such as was never experienced by the oldest bankers—since the first of this month, *Rentes* have fallen from 79 to 68—many of the first houses in Holland are ruined, and many have lost half, and others nearly all their fortunes! Money at this moment, is worth three per cent. per month!

We note the high price of Cotton in New-York by yours of the 24th Oct. It would leave 20 per cent loss in shipping it to Europe, and the prices are daily declining; those who are so unfortunate as to have any here, can obtain no advances at the present moment.

Extract of another of the 2d Dec.

The crisis still continues here, and notwithstanding the scarcity of money, raw silk maintains its high price; and as there are no goods manufactured in advance, the late demand from Germany, and for South America has created an advance on many articles within a few days.

POSTCRIPT.—After the above was in type, the fine, fast sailing new ship Nimrod, was announced, below, in 36 days from Havre, and 32 from the Start. Capt. Center came up last evening with his letter bag.—He sailed from Havre on the 15th of December, and brought Paris papers of the 13th, and London papers of the 7th of that month. They contain no political news of importance; the French Chambers were in session, and the King's speech at the opening is published in a paper of the 11th. The general commercial distress continued in France, and the scarcity of money caused a great dulness in the markets. French Stocks down to 62 a 62 50.

A Havre letter of the 12th says. "We have about 9000 bags old crop Upland Cotton in this market; and the last advices from Liverpool state that the article is gradually declining in that market."

Extract of a letter, dated Havre, Dec. 15.

"Trade continues in the same crippled state—Cottons must further decline. The scarcity of money causes every thing to give way. The Tobacco concours has been delayed, so that we know only partially the result. Some Kentucky here has been taken at 95 francs—Virginias at 110 per 50 killograms. Coffee is doing very poorly—the current price is 1 40 in bond. Upland Cotton, 1 70 to 2. 85, no sales; New-Orleans, do. 50 sous, nominal; Bengal, 1 a 1,10; Surat, 1.20 a 1,50; Ashes, 43f in bond. Carolina Rice continues to be entirely neglected. Flour 45 to 45; Rye Flour, 25. Tea Hyson, 5 25 to 5 40 per half kil.; Skin, 2 70 a 2 80; Souchong, 2 50 a 2 60."

JAN. 25.

Latest from England.—The elegant regular trading ship Atlantic, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 12th ult. and has had a passage of only 30 days from the Land. Liverpool papers of the 11th and London papers to the 10th Dec. are received.

The remains of the late Queen were interred on the 2d Dec. with great pomp.

Catholic Question.—"The important question of admitting our Roman Catholic fellow subjects to a participation of the constitutional rights of Britons, will be brought under consideration of the new Parliament, in a manner most favorable to its temperate but serious discussion. We believe that separate petitions on the subject will be presented by almost every county in Ireland, as well as by the Catholics in the other parts of the United Kingdom."

The French court went into mourning for 21 days for the Queen of England.

Hamburgh, Nov. 28.—"Agreeably to a formal request of the Spanish Minister, a great number of young men, who had enrolled themselves in the service of the Insurgents of South America, have been arrested at the moment when they were proceeding to embark. Some were already on board of two vessels before this measure was carried in into effect, and therefore evaded its execution."

Paris, Dec. 13.—Spices are now at so low a price in England, that the merchants have resolved to re-export them to India; 22000 lbs. of nutmegs and cloves, have been cleared at the Custom-house for Bombay.

An inhabitant of Sierra Leone writes, that the English colony will with difficulty prosper, because the climate is so fatal to Europeans; out of twenty who arrive, eighteen die.

Towards the end of October, large masses of floating ice, were perceived off the West India Islands. An island of ice came near to the Bahama Islands.

MASS. BOSTON, JAN. 25.

Old Exchange.—Fire was seen yesterday in the ruins of the Old Exchange, which was consumed on the 3d November last. The news of this memorable event has crossed the Atlantic, and been returned here in London papers before the pile has ceased smoking, notwithstanding we have had much falling weather, and some heavy rains.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, January 27, 1819.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

On Thursday last, before the Hon. Superior Court, now in session at New-London, *Joseph Bowen* was arraigned on the charge of Robbery of *Simeon Adams*, on the 4th of October last, at Lyme, in this County. He pleaded not guilty—and was tried by a very respectable Jury.

The prosecution on the part of the State was conducted by Mr. Lanman. State's Attorney, assisted by Henry M. Wait, Esq.—Wm. F. Brainard and Lyman Law, Esqrs. very ably supported the defence of the unfortunate prisoner. After a patient trial and an impartial and affecting charge to the Jury, by Chief Justice Swift, the cause was committed to them. Verdict of the Jury, Guilty.

The circumstances of this case were, together, unusually interesting. The prisoner was young, and *Adams* is aged twenty years. His relation of the facts, which were circumstantially corroborated beyond a reasonable doubt, was unaffected and strongly impressive. He first saw the prisoner at Sagg-Harbor, L. I. a few days before the felony was committed. The prisoner artfully discovering that *Adams* had money, which he received from his summer's fare of cod-fish, sold at that place. They passed the Sound together and arrived at New-Haven. The next day *Adams* left New-Haven for Rhode-Island, on foot, leaving *Bowen* there. Before he arrived at Connecticut river, the prisoner overtook him. They proceeded together as far as Lyme, *Adams* purchasing necessaries for both, while travelling. At night-fall, *Bowen* proposed to resort to a barn, at a small distance from the highway, to lodge during the night, to which *Adams* consented without suspicion. About 10 o'clock at night, *Adams* was awaked, and discovered that *Bowen* had taken his poket-book, with some change in it, from the witnesses' pocket, and was examining it. On his discovering that *Adams* was awake, he sprung upon and seized him, demanding of him his money, saying that he knew what he had. Deliver it, said *Bowen*, or you are a dead man. Will you spare my life? importuned *Adams*. *Bowen* consented to do so, and to let him have money sufficient to get home. *Adams* then took off his neck-cloth, in which he had carefully wrapped his money, while on his way, before *Bowen* overtook him, and delivered it to him. *Bowen* on taking the handkerchief, which he received while his knee was upon the body of *Adams*, released him and stepped a few feet to examine the contents, pronouncing a woe upon *Adams*, in case the money should not be found in it. *Adams*, though young, was brave and honest; his all was gone, he must return home penyless; his spirit rose, he sprang upon *Bowen*, and recovered his handkerchief, with the fifty-one dollars it contained, and fled from the barn to a neighboring house, without his hat. Search was made for *Bowen*, but he had fled. Soon afterwards, returning back towards New-York, he was arrested and committed for trial by Charles Smith, Esq. of Lyme. The prisoner appeared to have heretofore sustained a fair character, and had recently been keeping a school in Suffolk County, L. I.

The President of the United States has ordered a suspension of the sentence of death against Williams, Peterson, Rog and Frederick, to the 18th Feb.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

[COMMUNICATION.]

Messrs. Editors,

Having had the pleasure to attend the examination of the School in Chelsea, under the instruction of Miss MOLLOY and Miss ARNOLD, I cannot refrain from expressing my satisfaction, at the great improvement of the young Ladies under their charge.

Blair's Lectures, Tytler's Elements of History, Cummings' Geography, Arithmetic and Grammar, were the subjects on which they were examined; and I am confident in saying, that no institution of the kind, has ever surpassed this, in so short a term of instruction. The answers were prompt and intelligent; and the specimens of Penmanship, Composition, and Mapping, evidenced a proficiency not often found in our schools. Some of the Paintings were very creditable to the young Ladies who executed them; and the head of a female, painted by one of the instructresses, gave ample evidence of her ability to teach the art. The circumstance of the examination being held in a larger room than the one usually occupied by the school, together with the timidity which is (and should be) inseparable from the sex, prevented many of the audience from distinctly hearing the answers of the young Ladies; those who were near them, had a better opportunity to hear and judge; among whom was a

SPECTATOR.

The majority of the Congressional Military Committee, who reported in favor of censuring the conduct of Gen. Jackson—were
Mr. T. M. Nelson, of Virginia.
Gen. Reed of Maryland.
Gen. Huntington, of this State, and
Mr. Stewart, of North-Carolina.
The minority who advocated the report *approving* of the General's conduct—were
Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky.
Major George Peter, of Maryland, and
Mr. T. Gage, of Massachusetts.

Capt. Goodrich has arrived at New-London from St. Croix in 17 days, and informs that news had arrived at St Croix, from Barbadoes, that the British Islands in the West Indies, were all open to Americans, which news was believed at St. Croix.

The Philadelphia Union states that the Directors, of the Bank of the United States, on Friday, received and accepted the resignation of Mr Jones as President of that institution. They were to meet on Monday evening for the purpose of choosing a successor.

From the Nat Intelligencer of Thursday.

The debate on the subject of the Seminole war will occupy probably several days, as three days have been occupied, and but four or five members have been heard on the subject. Whether it be the intrinsic interest of the subject, or that it is the most interesting subject which has come under debate during the present session, we shall not decide, but we have never on any occasion seen the floor and gallery of the House of Representatives so crowded.

We are pleased at being able to say that the discussion, though very free, is conducted with the dignity and temper by which the proceedings of the National Legislature ought to be characterised. The discussion, we have said, is a free one; it will be found also to be a full and able one.

From the National Intelligencer of Friday.

An animated debate took place yesterday in the Senate, on the question of voting a specific appropriation for the construction of repairs of military roads. The question came up on the item in the military appropriation bill, which had previously given rise to so much discussion in the House of Representatives, and which the Senate have decided to retain by the casting vote of the President.

From the Norfolk Herald of Jan. 18.

The United States' sloop of war Peacock, Capt. Rodgers, anchored in the bite of Craney Island last evening at sun-set. The Peacock sailed from Syracuse on the 15th of Nov. and Gibraltar on the 8th Dec. Left the remainder of the squadron at Syracuse, from whence also the Spark sailed same day for Tripoli, with Mr. Jones, American Consul to that Regency. The frigate United States, Capt. Crane, was to sail for home as soon as the Guerriere arrived to relieve her.

An affair of honor took place at Syracuse a few days before the Peacock sailed, in which Midshipman ——, of the U. S. Navy was killed.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The National Intelligencer of the 17th inst. contains the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the proceedings of the Bank of the United States, which was reported in the House of Representatives on the 16th. This document fills nearly eight columns of the Intelligencer. The following extracts conclude the Report:

"The committee then are of the opinion, that the provisions of the charter of the Bank of the United States have been violated in the following instances.

"I. In purchasing two millions of public debt, in order to substitute them for two other millions of similar debt, which it had contracted to sell, or had sold in Europe, and which the secretary of the Treasury claimed the right of redeeming. The facts on this subject, and the views of the transaction entertained by the committee, have been already given.

"II. In not requiring the fulfilment of the engagement made by the stockholders on subscribing, to pay the 2d and 3d instalments on the stock, in coin and funded debt. The facts on this point are fully before the house, and they establish, beyond all doubt, 1st, that the Directors of the Bank agreed to receive and did receive what they deemed an equivalent for coin, in checks upon, and the notes of the Bank and other Banks supposed to pay specie. This substitution of any equivalent whatever, for the specific things required by the charter, was in itself a departure from its provisions: but 2d, the notes and checks thus received were not, in all cases, equivalent to coin, Because there was not specie to meet them in the bank; 3d, that notes of individuals were discounted and taken in lieu of the coin part of the 2d instalments, by virtue of a resolution for that purpose, passed before that instalment became due; 4th, that the notes of individuals were taken in many instances and to large amounts in lieu of the whole of the 2d and 3d instalments, which notes are yet unpaid.

"III. In paying dividends to stockholders who had not completed their instalments, the provisions of the charter in that respect were violated.

"IV. By the judges of the first and second election allowing many persons to give more than thirty votes each, under the pretence of their being attorneys for persons in whose names shares then stood, when those judges, the directors, and officers of the bank, perfectly well knew that those shares really belonged to the persons offering to vote upon them as attorneys. The facts in respect of this violation are in possession of the House, and establish it beyond the reach of doubt.

"The committee are of opinion that no other instance of a violation of the charter has been established. In closing this report of a most laborious investigation, the committee observe, that whatever difference of opinion can exist among them as to the results and inferences to be drawn from the facts stated, they unanimously concur in giving, to the preceding statements of facts and abstracts of documents, their sanction. They have not recommended the adoption of any measures to correct the many evils and mischief they have depicted, excepting that of the bill before mentioned, because, by the provisions of the charter, the Secretary of the Treasury has full power to apply a prompt and adequate remedy, whenever the situation of the bank shall require it. And if, after the stockholders have become acquainted with the mismanagement of the institution, they shall adopt no means to prevent its continuance, or the directors themselves shall persist in a course of conduct requiring correction, the committee cannot entertain a doubt that the salutary power lodged in the Treasury Department will be exerted, as occasion may require, and with reference to the best interest of the United States.

"It is due to the officers of the Bank at Philadelphia to state, that every facility in their power was rendered in explaining the books, and assisting the researches of the committee."

After the reading of the report of the Bank Committee was finished, the following bill was introduced and read twice:

A BILL to enforce those provisions of the Act entitled an Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, which relate to the right of voting for Directors.

Be it enacted, &c. That in all elections of Directors of the Bank of the United States hereafter to be held under and by virtue of the act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States if any person shall offer to the judges of such elections more than thirty votes in the whole, including those offered in his own right, and those offered by him as attorney's proxy or agent for any others, the said judges of the election or any of them, are hereby authorised and required to administer to the said person so offering to vote, the following oath or affirmation, viz:

I —— do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I have no interest directly or indirectly in the shares which I shall vote at this election, as attorney for others, that those shares are to the best of my knowledge and belief truly and in good faith owned by the persons in whose names they now stand, and that in voting at this election, I shall not in any manner violate the first fundamental article of the act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States; and the said judges of elections, or any of them shall be authorised and empowered on their discretion, or at the instance of any stockholder of the bank, to administer the said oath or affirmation to any person offering to vote at any such election. And if any person shall wilfully and absolutely swear or affirm falsely in taking the said oath or affirmation such person so offending shall, upon due conviction thereof, be subject to the pains and penalties which are by law prescribed for the punishment of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Sec. 2. That if the judges of any election of Directors to be held as aforesaid, shall permit any person to give more than thirty votes in the whole, at any such election, without the said persons having taken the aforesaid oath or affirmation, such of the said judges as shall consent thereto, shall severally be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on due conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine not exceeding or to imprisonment not exceeding at the discretion of the Court before which such conviction may be had.

A letter from Gibraltar, Nov. 10, says "the citizens of the United States, taken in the Patriot service, have been removed from Ceuta to Malaga, and from thence are to be banished to some small island on the coast of Barbary."

Marine.

Ship Marcus, Hillard, has arrived at Havre, in 20 days from New-York.

Ship Remittance, Holmes, has arrived at New-Orleans from New-York.

Brig Financier, Davis, arrived at Antwerp, in 36 days.

Brig Reindeer, Hazard, was to sail from Bordeaux for New-York, the 30th ult.

A letter from Savannah, of the 1st inst. received in New-York, states, that the Brig Park, Capt. Stocking, of Middletown, is lost, and all her men—captain saved.

Married,

At Lisbon, on the 20th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Lee, Mr. JOHN BINGHAM, of Ellsworth, Ohio, to Miss ELIZA M. LEE.

Died,

In this city, CHARLES, son of Mr. Thomas Potter, aged 2 years.

In Paris, on the 9th December last, where she went for the restoration of her health, Mrs. HARRIET LEWIS, relict of Mr. James Lewis, and daughter of Guy Richards, Esq. of New-London.

Auction Sale.

ON Tuesday the 2d day of Feb. next, will be sold at Auction, at the dwelling-house of Mr. SAMUEL BOATH, late of Preston, deceased,
1 yoke of Oxen,
2 Cows,
1 Calf,
1 Shoat,
1 Horse kine,
Hay, Farming Tools, &c. &c.
JOHN BREWSTER.
Preston, Jan. 27, 1819.

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 15 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.
Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

Old Sable Iron.

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent, has for sale, Russia Old Sable, English and Swede's Iron, flat, square and round—Blistered, German and Cast Steel—100 set Chaise, Waggon and Cart Boxes, at New-York foundery prices—Nail Plates and Nail Rods—Patent Cut Nails, Brads, Tacks and Spikes, of various sizes and the best quality.

Cash paid for

Dry Walnut Wood,

delivered at the Nail Manufactory.
Dec. 9. 5—

New Publications.

THE Fast of St. Magdalen, a Romance, by Miss Anna Maria Porter.
Clarentine, a novel, by Miss Burney.
Rachel, a Tale.
FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD's *Book-Store, Shetucket-street.*
Jan. 20.

FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE,

A FIRST rate family CHAISE, in perfect order, with a new and elegant HARNESS. APPLY TO
F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.
Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

For Sale, cheap,

ONE Pleasure SLEIGH, with a top, calculated for one or two horses.
ALSO,
One large STOVE, with an Oven and Pipe complete.
Enquire of the Printers.
Jan. 27. 12—

Wanted Immediately,

THREE JOURNEYMEN, viz. two *Cabinet Makers* and one *Chair Maker*, to whom steady employ and good wages will be given.
WILLIAM E. ROBINSON.
Plainfield, Jan. 21, 1819. 12tf—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby warns those persons who are in the habit of taking *Chips, Iron, &c.* from his ship-yard, without leave, that unless they immediately desist, prosecutions will be indiscriminately commenced.
SAMUEL STORY.
Norwich, Jan. 25, 1819. 12—

FOR SALE,

A Farm of 90 acres,

IN the east part of Ashford, adjoining the turnpike road from Hartford to Boston and Providence, and near the Pomfret and Woodstock lines. The buildings, fences, orchard and wood lot, are all good, and the whole Farm is well supplied with water. Terms of payment will be liberal, and other particulars made known on application to ELISHA PERKINS, Esq. or Mr. GEORGE RANDALL, both of Pomfret, and Mr. JOHN MAGWIRE, Abbington.
Jan. 27, 1819. 12-5w—

STRAYED

A REDDISH brown COW—with the ends of her horns sawed off. A reasonable reward will be paid for recovery by
F. A. PERKINS.
Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

Post-Rider wanted.

A PERSON is wanted immediately at this office, to distribute the Courier on an eastern route. The most liberal terms will be given. Two or three hundred papers have been distributed in this direction. *Jan. 27.*

POETRY.

From the N. Y. Republican Chronicle.

ON BEAUTY.

BY A. WOODWORTH.

BEAUTY, sweet mysterious power,
Secret spring of all that moves,
Goddess of the Paphian bower
Mother of the infant loves;

Which can make the wicked good,
Savage sentiments abolish,
Melt the hard, refine the rude,
Teach the clown a courtier's polish;

Which can make the simple wise,
Or deprive the wise of reason;
Bid the statesman sink or rise,
Urge to loyalty and treason—

Now exciting modest fear,
Now with lawless rudeness firing;
Prompting to be faithless here,
There with constancy inspiring.

'Tis the power that bane or blesses,
Where shall we its image find?
'Tis the nymph whose eye expresses
Charms belonging to the mind.

The following Resolutions have passed the Senate of the State of Kentucky:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Kentucky, That it is the wish, desire, and interest of the people of this state, that the president and directors of the United States' bank recal their branches located in this State.

Resolved, That our senators and representatives in congress be requested to take into consideration the expediency and constitutionality of repealing, by law, or otherwise, the charter of said bank.

Resolved, That the executive of this state be requested to forward, to each of our senators and representatives in congress, a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That he forward to the president and directors of the Bank of the United States, a copy of these resolutions, and request their attention to the same, and their determination upon the subject.

We ask the wise legislators who propose to drive them out of the state, (says the editor of the Kentucky Gazette) when and where the people of Kentucky are to obtain nearly three millions of dollars, which have been loaned to them by the United States' Branches? And surely we cannot, before we pay institutions what we owe them, tell them to walk out of our doors. This would be more indecorous and unjust, than we hope ever to find a Kentucky Legislature.

Lake Erie.—A paper published at Erie, Pennsylvania, mentions, that this Lake has fallen about two feet and a half perpendicularly, since the first of August last. It adds, that the season has been remarkably dry, and the prevailing winds have been from the west.

The Western Salt Trade.—It is said that upwards of ten thousand barrels of Salt have been landed at Erie, (Penn.) during the present season, and that more than a hundred flat bottomed boats have been built at Waterford to convey the salt down the river.

American Exports.—It appears by the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that of Seventy three millions of dollars of American produce exported last year, Great-Britain was a customer for more than Forty-three millions of it.

It appears, that the dyers throughout England, have generally been engaged in preparing mourning, to be worn on the event of the Queen's death, and that every description of persons have for some time past been sending their dresses to be dyed black. Since then, it has been discovered that *purple*, and not black, is the court mourning prescribed on the demise of the Queen.

The Subscriber

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he still continues the business of manufacturing

Men's Clothing,

of every description, agreeable to the latest fashions. Customers may be assured of having their work speedily and well done, to fit the body and to please their fancy. Not unmindful of gratitude, he returns his sincere thanks for past favors, and solicits a continuance of their approbation. Clothes cut as usual, with skill and economy, to suit the age or fancy of all who may please to call at his shop, next door Messrs. *G. & C. Kinney's* store.

E. HARRIS.

Norwich, Jan. 6, 1819. 9—

Stop Thief.

STOLEN, on the night of the 17th inst. from the subscriber, sundry articles of wearing apparel, consisting of cotton and woollen Shirts; three pair Stockings; one pair Shoes; cotton and woollen Vests, &c: four pounds white woollen Yarn; pair red Mittens; Stocking Yarn; Pillow Cases; one narrow Ax, with helve, (Howard's stamp,) and sundry other articles. The Thief was a black fellow, calling his name *Lambert*, and frequently other names. Whoever will secure said Thief, and the articles stolen, shall be duly rewarded by

JAMES HIFFLON.

Canterbury, Jan. 19, 1819. 11—

PLANK BOARDS, &c.

THE subscriber will make good pay for Chestnut PLANK and BOARDS, Oak JOIST, and POTATOES.

JOHN LATHROP.

Jan. 20, 1819. 11—

NEW GOODS.

G. & R. R. Buckingham,

HAVE just received an extensive assortment of fresh imported

Dry Goods,

adapted to the present season, selected with great care for quality and cheapness; among them will be found, in part, as follows, viz:—

A very large assortment of Broadcloths and Cassimeres, of almost every colour and quality,
Flannels, Rose Blankets,
Figured Salisbury Flannels,
Levantine, Florence, Italian and India Lustrings,
Superfine and low priced Ladies' Broadcloths,
An elegant assortment of Plush, Merino and Velvet Trimmings, for Ladies' great coats and pelisses,
Black, cinnamon, brown, crimson, scarlet and blue Silk and Tabby Velvets,
Merino, Cassimere, Canton Crape, Silk and Cotton Shawls,
Worsted, Lamb's Wool, Cotton and Silk Stockings,
A large assortment of Vesting,
Bombazetts, Scotch Plaid,
Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
India Cottons,
White and col'd Cambrics,
Furniture and other Dimities,
Furniture Calicoes,
Green Worsted Cords and Tassels,
Furniture Fringe,
Indispensible Clasps,
Gilt chain and Glass Buttons,
Silk and Cotton Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Madrass do.
A large assortment gentlemen's and ladies' Beaver, Kid, Silk and Angola Gloves,
Men's Cravats,
Black, brown and white Plumes,
Ladies' Beaver Hats,
Shell Combs, &c. &c.

Norwich, Dec. 8, 1818. 5—

Simeon Thomas & Co.

HAVE for sale at the Store lately occupied by Messrs. *Charles Thomas & Co* a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

which they will dispose of by the hogshead, barrel, or less quantity, viz:—

W. I. and N. E. Rum,
French and Cider Brandy,
Holland and American Gin,
Sicily Madeira Wine,
Loaf, Havana, India and Muscovado Sugars,
Hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and bohea Teas,
Turks-Island and Table Salt,
Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger,
Cloves, Cinnamon, Starch,
Powder and Shot,
Plug and cut Tobacco,
Scotch and Lorrillard's Snuff, &c.

ALSO,

Russia Old Sable Iron,
Cart and Waggon Tire,
Nail Plates, Spike Rods,
English and American blistered Steel,
Nails, &c. *Likewise,*
An assortment of Drugs and Family Medicines,
Paints and Dye Woods,
Window Glass,

All which are of the first quality, and will be sold on the lowest terms, for cash or produce.

Cash given for
FLAX-SEED AND WHITE BEANS.

Norwich, Jan. 4, 1819. 9tf—

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

Scott & Lester,

is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

REUBEN SCOTT.
SESSIONS LESTER.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above firm, on book account, are requested to call and settle the same with REUBEN SCOTT, without delay.

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

WE the subscribers, have this day entered into partnership, under the firm of

Reuben Scott & Co.

and tender our best thanks to our former customers and hope for a continuance of former favors.

REUBEN SCOTT.
SESSIONS LESTER.
CHARLES HARRIS.

Plainfield, Dec. 21, 1818. 8-6w—

Take Notice.

AS the subscriber contemplates a removal, and calculates to relinquish business soon, he requests all those indebted either on book or note, to make payment without delay.

All those who neglect this notice, must expect to find their notes or accounts in the hands of an Attorney for collection, as it is absolutely necessary they should be adjusted immediately.

PHILETUS PERKINS.

Windham, Scotland Society, Jan. 14. 1819. 11-6w—

LYMAN BREWER,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

Wholesale & Retail,

TWELVE hhds. 5d proof sweet flavored W. I. RUM,
9 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Bohea TEAS,
Gunpowder and Imperial do.
3 boxes Havanna brown SUGAR,
2 bbls. Muscovado do.
2 bbls. Havanna white do.
Lump and Loaf do.
3 bbls. fall and winter strained Lamp Oil,
Muscat and bloom Raisins, Dates,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Sherry, London pur. Teneriffe, Cargo do. Colmanar, Malaga, } WINES,
Shaving Soap,
Bar Soap in boxes,
London Porter by the cask or single,
Claret Wine,
Starch, Cassia,
Naples Shaving Soap in pots,
Snuff,
Mould and Dipt Candles,
Ginger, Nutmegs, &c. &c.

Dec. 23. 7—

NEW BOOK,

Price 62½ cents.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale, *Russell's Abridgment of Murray's Grammar*, with lessons of parsing, calculated to facilitate the study of Syntax.

The following is one of the numerous recommendations already obtained:

We have examined an abridgement of Murray's Grammar, proposed to be published by Mr. Wm. E. Russell, and fully approve of the few alterations he has made, and think this Compend of Grammar the best we have seen.

His Syntactical Lessons we think a very valuable addition, and calculated to be of great utility to the learner; and recommend them for general use in Schools.

ANDREW LEE, D. D.* of Lisbon.
Hon. SILVESTER GILBERT, Hebron.
DYER T. HINCKLEY, A. M. Norwich.
GEO. HILL, Esq. do.
GEO. PERKINS, Esq. do.
CHARLES PERKINS, Esq. do.
JOHN HYDE, Esq. do.

* *The titles were added by the publisher.*

N. B. The Books may be had of E. PORTER, Norwich, and many country merchants.

Nov. 11. 1—

WANTED,

THREE hundred cords of Chesnut or Oak WOOD, to be delivered at the Lime Rock in North-Stonington, by the first day of April next, for which cash will be given on delivery. Persons wishing to contract may apply to CHESTER SMITH, Esq. in North-Stonington, or to the subscriber.

JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Dec. 1, 1818. 4-2m—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber once more informs those indebted to him while he kept the Union Hotel, so called, that *Reuben Willoby* formerly kept, that payment must immediately be made, both by book and note, to the subscriber, (and to no other person.) Those who neglect this notice must expect to pay cost, without delay.

JOSEPH R. WILLOUGHBY.

Jan. 12, 1819. 10—

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale on commonly low, by the doz. or less, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26. 29—

Flax-Seed.

Joseph H. Strong,

WILL pay an uncommonly high price for FLAX-SEED, if delivered immediately.

Who has for sale,

FLAX-SEED OIL.

Norwich, Oct. 7. 48—

NOTICE.

BROKE into the subscriber's enclosure, on the 13th Nov. last, five SHEEP, three of them LAMBS. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

SPENCER COLE.

Plainfield, Dec. 31, 1818. 11—

NOTICE.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, for the creditors to the estate of

Capt. JOHN ADAMS,

late of Canterbury, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate, or be debarred a recovery.

ISAAC MORGAN, *Adm'r.*

Canterbury, Jan. 4, 1819. 10—

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Farm,

SITUATED in the town of Lisbon, in Hanover Society, containing about 200 acres, well watered and wooded, together with a large two-story *Dwelling-House*, 30 by 40, two large *Barns*, together with necessary outbuildings, all in good repair. Said Farm contains also, about five hundred bearing Apple Trees. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

ASA BINGHAM.

Lisbon, Jan. 20, 1819. 11-5w—

For Sale,

A VALUABLE situation, in the town of Griswold, embracing about twenty-three or four acres of very excellent mowing, pasture and plow-land, a *Dwelling-House, Barn*, and *Mechanic's Shop*, situated on the great Plainfield and Stonington road, at its intersection with the one leading from Voluntown and Sterling through Jewett's City to Norwich. (A small part of the premises are under the incumbrance of the widow's dower.)

Also,

A Wood Lot,

Of about the same number of acres, distant about one mile, and capable of affording *in perpetuity* a supply of wood for a family.

The premises unquestionably afford one of the best situations in the country, for a mechanic, particularly a house-carpenter and joiner, or a blacksmith; and is also a very eligible stand for a merchant. If not sold by the first of March next, will then be rented. For further particulars apply to Mr. NATHAN BELCHER, in Griswold, who will shew the premises; or to the subscriber in Norwich.

WILLIAM BELCHER.

Jan. 5, 1819. 9—

For Sale,

AND possession given on the first day of April next,

THE FARM,

formerly known by the *Jabez Lathrop Farm*, situated at the head of Trading Cove, two miles from Norwich, on the new turnpike road leading to New-London, containing about 120 acres, with a large two story HOUSE, with a never failing well of water in the House. Said House is in sight of the steam-boat and other vessels, as they pass to and from N. London—A large *Barn, Chaise and Corn House*, adjoining.

LIKEWISE,

A Grist Mill,

With two run of stones, and *Saw Mill*, in tolerable repair. The stream of water is the best within many miles of this place, except the *Lathrop stream*, so called.

The above property will be sold together or separate, as will best suit the purchaser. There are three fishing places attached to the said Farm. Accommodating terms will be given. If not sold, it will be to let. APPLY TO

JAMES N. BROWN.

Jan. 6, 1819. 9tf—

A Farm to let,

CONTAINING one hundred and thirty acres, with a good *House and Barn*, and other out houses thereon, well proportioned with mowing, plowland and pasturing, is good for grain and grass, will keep about 10 or 12 head of cattle, with sheep, &c.—with wood and water convenient. ALSO,

Another tenement House,

Nearly new, with 10 acres of LAND, consisting of plowland, mowing and pasturing, with fire-wood for the family.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living near the premises.

MOSES TYLER.

Griswold, Dec. 23, 1818. 7-6w—

FOR SALE,

A Farm and Brick Yard,

AND possession given the first of April next, lying in the town of Preston, about two miles from Norwich Landing, and one and a half from Poquetannuck, containing about 45 acres of land, with an inexhaustible bed of the first quality of Clay for Brick. The advantages in this branch of business are too well known to need any further recommendation.

Also,

A Wood Lot,

Containing about nine acres, lying about half a mile from said Brick Yard.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

GEORGE HARRIS.

Jan. 11, 1819. 10-tf—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

CONTAINING about 130 acres, about two miles from Mentville meeting-house, and one mile from the Baptist meeting-house, Bozrah, at present occupied by Mr. *Hamilton*—being an excellent grazing Farm, and well worth the attention of an enterprizing farmer.

Terms of payment easy.

For further particulars enquire of

WM. W. HAUGHTON.

Montville, Dec. 2, 1818. 4-9w—

20 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 17th inst. a red roan HORSE, 14 hands high, the near eye put out, a natural trotter, with a square dock, 7 or 8 years old. Whoever will return said Horse and Thief, shall receive Twenty Dollars Reward—or Fifteen for the Horse or Thief.

SIMEON P. KINYON.

Windham, Jan. 18, 1819. 11—

Windham, Jan. 11, 1819.

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. Superior Court, holden at Windham, in and for the County of Windham, January term, 1819, to receive, adjust and ascertain the several debts due and owing by

LUTHER P. SMITH,

of said Windham, declared an Insolvent Debtor, according to a certain statute law, authorising the Superior Court to grant relief in certain cases of insolvency:—These are therefore, to notify the creditors of said Smith, that the subscribers will meet for the purpose of their appointment, at the office of *Philip Hayward*, Esq. in said Windham, on the second Monday in February, the second Monday in April, and on the second Wednesday in July next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on each of the aforesaid days.

Philip Hayward,
Henry Huntington, } Com'rs.

10

NOTICE.

WHEREAS application has been made to the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, by *Samuel Dorrance, John G. Dorrance*, and *Jeremiah Scarborough*, all of Brooklyn, in said District, Guardians to *Asa Pike, Virgil Pike, Betsey Pike*, and *Gardon Pike*, Minor children and heirs to the estate of *Peter Pike*, late of said Brooklyn, deceased—to have some meet person appointed by said Court to sell and convey the Real Estate of said Minors, lying in said Brooklyn, agreeably to the statute law in such case made and provided—All persons concerned are hereby notified to appear before said Court, at the dwelling-house of *Peter Thompson*, in said Pomfret, on the second Tuesday in March, 1819, then and there to shew reasons, if any they have, why the prayer of the said Petition should not be granted.

January 1, 1819.

Samuel Dorrance,
John G. Dorrance,
Jeremiah Scarborough, } Guardians.

11

NOTICE.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, hath limited the term of twelve months from 15th Dec. inst. for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. JOSEPH BOWDISH,

late of Voluntown, deceased, to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, or be debarred a recovery according to law—And all those indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to

JAMES ALEXANDER, *Adm'r.*

Voluntown, Dec. 29, 1818. 11—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 9th day of Jan. A. D. 1819—

Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. SAMUEL ANDRUSS,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mr. *David Pitcher*, Adm'r. with the Will annexed, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the *Norwich Courier* and on the sign-post in said Norwich.

10 *Attest. HENRY STRONG, Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 12th day of Jan. A. D. 1819—

Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Miss MINERVA WITTER,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Stephen Meech*, Esq. Ex'r. or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the *Norwich Courier* and on the sign-post in said Preston.

11 *Attest. HENRY STRONG, Clerk.*

NOTICE

SIX months from this date are allowed by the Hon Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, for the settlement of the estate of

ELIZABETH COOK,

late of Killingly, deceased. All persons having claims on said estate, are required to exhibit them within the time limited, or they will be debarred a recovery according to law. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL DANIELSON, *Adm'r.*

Killingly, Jan. 5, 1819. 11—

Registers for 1819,

FOR SALE BY R. HUBBARD.

Jan. 13, 1819.

// NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1819. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY HUBBARD & MARVIN, AT THEIR OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII. No. 1[illegible]

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE this day received from New-York, an elegant assortment of Ladies' full trimmed

Beaver Hats,

of the latest London fashions.

A large assortment of black, white and brown

Ostrich Plumes.

Silk and Tabby Velvets.
Uncut Velvets.
Maltese Buttons and gilt Snaps, for Ladies' great coats.
Bombazetts, Shawls, &c. &c.

Norwich, Dec. 30. 8—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

at very low prices for Cash.

AMONG THEM ARE—

A large assortment of plain, twill'd and stripe Bombazetts,
Crape, Cassimere and Cotton 8-4 Shawls,
Super. and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Flannels, Blankets, Rattinetts,
Calicoes, Ginghams, Cambrics,
Fine Book and other Muslins,
Plush and Inserting Trimmings,
Thread Laces,
Canton Crapes,
Plain and Corded Silk Velvets,
Super. black Beaver and Kid Gloves,
Black and white Silk Gloves and Hose,
Angola and Worsted Hosiery,
Russia Sheetings,—Irish Linens,—
Cotton Shirtings, &c. &c. &c.

Oct. 27. 51—

NEW GOODS.

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass and Earthen WARE,

Looking Glasses and Tea Trays,

recently received and for sale at low prices and on accommodating terms, by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Who have also for sale, at their Store and at the Pottery, a constant supply of

STONE WARE.

Norwich, Oct. 28, 1818. 51—

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM ROGERS,

HAS FOR SALE,

BLACK Lustrings; Crapes; Flannels; red, green, yellow and white Broadcloths; Bombazetts, a variety; Cambrics, white, black, and colored; Brown Linen; Cotton Shirtings; Silk and Madras Handkerchiefs; victory and Flagg do.; Coatings; Taurino Cloth; Calicoes and Ginghams; Furniture Calico; Medalian and Fur Gloves, &c. &c.

Winter and Summer pressed Oil; Brandy; Gin; Wine; Rum; Molasses; Tea; Sugar, &c. &c.

Dec. 30. 8—

IMPROVED

Franklin Parlour & Cooking Stoves.

WILSON'S

IMPROVED Franklin Parlour & Cooking STOVES, of various patterns, for sale at the New-York price, by

LYMAN BREWER.

Sept. 30. 47—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

He will pay the same price for weaving as the Factories.

HARVEY MORGAN.

Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31tf—

PLANK, BOARDS, &c.

THE subscriber will make good pay for Chesnut PLANK and BOARDS, Oak JOIST, and POTATOES.

JOHN LATHROP.

Jan. 20, 1819. 11—

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec 17, 1810. 7—

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE on sale, of recent purchases, a very large assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which they will sell at very low prices, for Cash.

Among them are,

Extra superfine black, blue, brown, green, bronze, and mixt West of England Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
Middling and low priced do.
Coatings, Flannels, Blankets,
Bombazetts, Bombazine, Rattinetts,
Shirtings, Sheetings,
Ginghams, Calicoes,
Levantine and Florence Silks,
Dimoties, Shawls, Crapes,
Handkerchiefs, Hosiery,
Muslins,
Devonshire Kerseys,
Merino and Fur Trimmings,
Gloves,
Linens, Vestings, Stockinets,
Diapers, Buttons,
Carpetings, Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Cambrics, &c. &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,

A handsome assortment of

FANCY GOODS.

ALSO,

Boston and N. York Shoes.

Nov. 25. 3—

NEW GOODS.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received an extensive assortment of fresh imported

Dry Goods,

adapted to the present season, selected with great care for quality and cheapness; among them will be found, in part, as follows, viz:—

A very large assortment of Broadcloths and Cassimeres, of almost every colour and quality,
Flannels, Rose Blankets,
Figured Salisbury Flannels,
Levantine, Florence, Italian and India Lustrings,
Superfine and low priced Ladies' Broadcloths,
An elegant assortment of Plush, Merino and Velvet Trimmings, for Ladies' great coats and pelisses,
Black, cinnamon, brown, crimson, scarlet and blue Silk and Tabby Velvets,
Merino, Cassimere, Canton Crape, Silk and Cotton Shawls,
Worsted, Lamb's Wool, Cotton and Silk Stockings,
A large assortment of Vesting,
Bombazetts, Scotch Plaid,
Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
India Cottons,
White and col'd Cambrics,
Furniture and other Dimoties,
Furniture Calicoes,
Green Worsted Cords and Tassels,
Furniture Fringe,
Indispensible Clasps,
Gilt chain and Glass Buttons,
Silk and Cotton Bandanna and Flag Hardkerchiefs,
Madrass do.
A large assortment gentlemen's and ladies' Beaver, Kid, Silk and Angola Gloves,
Men's Cravats,
Black, brown and white Plumes,
Ladies' Beaver Hats,
Shell Combs, &c. &c.

Norwich, Dec. 8, 1818. 5—

FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE,

A FIRST rate family CHAISE, in perfect order, with a new and elegant HARNESS. APPLY TO

F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

For Sale, cheap,

ONE Pleasure SLEIGH, with a top, calculated for one or two horses.

ALSO,

One large STOVE, with an Oven and Pipe complete.

Enquire of the Printers.

Jan. 27. 12—

Take Notice.

AS the subscriber contemplates a removal, and calculates to relinquish business soon, he requests all those indebted either on book or note, to make payment without delay.

All those who neglect this notice, must expect to find their notes or accounts in the hands of an Attorney for collection, as it is absolutely necessary they should be adjusted immediately.

PHILETUS PERKINS.

Windham, Scotland Society,
Jan. 14, 1819. 11-6w—

MISCELLANY.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

FOR THE NORWICH COURIER.

SCHOOL FUND, No. 2.

IN my first number, I promised to state the origin and design of the School Fund; and then to examine whether the present distribution is agreeable to the principles which influenced its establishment.

The object for which the Legislature made this appropriation, is too well understood to admit of doubt. It was to give the rudiments of education, to the children of those parents who are unable to spare from the support of their families, a sum necessary to give them such general knowledge, as will make them useful members of society.

Our charter which was obtained from King Charles in 1662, bounded us west by the Pacific Ocean. The Colony of New-York, a royal government, by subsequent grants and settlements intercepted our western boundary; and Pennsylvania extended by her charter to the north line of this State. Connecticut, notwithstanding, maintained her pretensions to all that tract of land between Pennsylvania and the Pacific Ocean, contained within 41 deg. and 42 deg. 2 m. N. lat.

After the adoption of the federal compact, the States generally ceded all their territory west of their actual settlements unconditionally to the United States. But the sages who represented us in the general government, with a Sherman like adroitness, persuaded Congress to receive our cession, although it excepted that large district of land on the south shore of Lake Erie, commonly called the Connecticut reservation. Thus perhaps even contrary to their previous intention, they virtually acknowledged our title.

In 1793 a bill passed the Legislature appropriating the avails of this land for the support of the ministry or schools of education. This act authorised each Ecclesiastical society to apply their portion annually as a part of their Clergyman's salary. It met with warm opposition in the Lower-House, and was carried by a small majority.

Its opposers contended, that as there was at that time but one denomination of christians incorporated into societies, the profit would be solely theirs, to the exclusion of all other religious sects; and it being the common property of every inhabitant, the appropriation was consequently unjust: whereas if used in establishing schools every citizen might partake of its benefits. That the advancement of the pure and holy principles of the gospel would be retarded by creating a fund for the Ministry; because the voluntary contribution of hearers tended to cement the pastor and his parish, by making him more studious to gain their affections.

They asserted, that whenever a permanent fund had made the clergyman independent of his flock, parochial duties were too often neglected, which generated a cold indifference concerning the truths of revelation, and subjected the church to the accumulated misfortune of a golden pulpit, with an irreligious and wordly preacher. Again they urged, that if given exclusively to schools, every member of the community, would participate in that which was his own. That the rising generation would experience the advantages of education; than which, no blessing on earth possessed a fragrance more pure, or an aspect more heavenly—which, while it gave man a more correct idea of his creator, tended to secure the preservation of his liberties —a consequence so vitally important to the State!

We leave for our readers to decide whether these arguments were well founded. Never before was the State agitated so universally and so violently as at this period. Every individual felt himself directly interested in the result, but particularly that class of citizens who had children they were unable to educate. The ferment became so general, and the measure so unpopular, that almost every member of the Lower House who voted for it, was permitted after the succeeding election to remain at home. When our fathers esteemed this fund so highly, ought we to slumber, if amendments can be made to its distribution, which will extend its usefulness?

During the next session of the Legislature, the Lower-House repealed the act in question, but the Council as promptly negatived the repeal. If my memory does not fail me, the House of Representatives also non-concurred in a bill authorising a sale, because the avails were not confined exclusively for the promotion of schools.

A year had not elapsed, before the freemen by exercising their right of suffrage, taught the Council a lesson, that induced them to yield the point, and repeal an act which had become so odious to the people.

In 1795, the present fund was established, amounting to *one million and two hundred thousand dollars*; a sum arising from the sale of the reserved lands, which was authorised by an act of the Legislature during the May Session of that year. At first that fund was loaned on private or personal security to individuals, the interest payable annually after a given period; but their frequent failure in the punctual payment of interest, and other inconceivable embarrassments in managing so large a fund, proved the expediency of consolidating the arrearages of interest with the principal, and securing the fund by mortgage. In doing which it has increased to more than *a million and a half of dollars.*

By the first or subsequent acts, the interest is semi-annually paid over to the several School Societies, and by them to each district according to its list. The wealthy receiving more than the poor. Thus we have drawn a hasty view of the School Fund, from its origin to the present time. Next let us inquire, whether the present distribution is consistent with its original intention.

JULIUS.

SABBATH DAY.

Extract from a letter of Sir MATTHEW HALE, to his grand-children; a man eminently esteemed, as a Statesman, a Judge, and a Christian:—

I will acquaint you with a truth that above forty years experience, and strict observation, of myself, hath assuredly taught me. I have been near fifty years a man as much conversant in business, and that of moment, and importance, as most men, and I will assure you, I was never under any inclination to fanaticism, enthusiasm, or superstition—in all this time, I have most industriously observed in myself, and my concerns, these three things:

1. Whenever I have undertaken any secular business, on the Lord's day, (which was not absolutely and indispensably necessary,) that business never prospered, and succeeded well with me—Nay, if I had set myself that day but to forecast, or design any temporal business, to be done, or performed afterwards, though such forecast were just and honest in themselves, and had as fair a prospect as could be effected, yet I have been always disappointed in the effecting of it, or in the success of it; so that it grew almost proverbial with me, when any importuned me to any secular business that day, to answer them, that if they suspected it to succeed amiss, then they might desire my undertaking of it upon that day; and this was so certain an observation of me, that I feared to think of any secular business that day, because the resolution then taken would be disappointed, or unsuccessful.

2. That always the more closely I applied myself, to the duties of the Lord's day, the more happy and successful were my business, and employment, of the week following, so that I could, from the loose or strict observance of that day, take a just prospect, and true calculation of my temporal successes in the ensuing week.

3. Though my hands, and mind, have been as full of secular business, both before, and since, I was a judge, as it may be any man's in England, yet I never wanted time, in my six days, to ripen, and fit myself for the business, and employments, I had to do, though I borrowed not one minute from the Lord's day to prepare for it, by study or otherwise. But on the other hand, if I had at any time borrowed from this day, any time for my secular employments, I found it did further me less than if I had let it alone, and therefore, when some years experience, upon a most attentive and vigilant observation, had given me this instruction, I grew peremptorily resolved never in this kind to make a breach upon the Lord's day, which I have now strictly observed for above 30 years. This relation is most certainly and experimentally true, and hath been declared by me to hundreds of persons, as I now declare it to you.

Extracts from the Cayuga Patriot.

EDUCATION.

Parents expect more from teachers, than it is in their power to perform. After having spoiled their children by indulgence, they look to the teacher for a cure. They preach *severity* but practice indulgence. And does not this theoretical severity & practical indulgence bespeak an alarming and inexcusable blindness? To say and do not is a fearful lesson to come before children. Would parents implicitly submit to the regulations of their teachers, and faithfully support them in their reasonable authority, a great and otherwise [illegible] difficulty, in the article of government, would be removed.

[illegible] besides rendering his future [illegible]

[illegible] of teachers receives a severe [illegible] even when no untimely remonstrance of capricious parents intrudes.

Preposterous as it may seem, parents will sometimes blame teachers for the stupidity and dullness of their children, and even show a disposition to arraign their teachers, for that tardy progress which must always attend a want of genius.

"The teacher's employment is full of anxiety. His labor knows no end;—for supposing one set of scholars at one time to be attentive and improve, yet they are succeeded soon after by new scholars, and the whole work is to be recommenced. He languishes over the repetition of rules and precepts which have nothing amusing to his fancy, or improving to his understanding.

"He is conversant with those who continue in his company unwillingly and are impatient to be gone; with the petulant, the peevish, the idle, the inattentive, the ungrateful and the refractory.

"Few occupations exercise the temper, or tend more to spoil it, than that of a conscientious schoolmaster. He is liable to hourly insult and affronting behavior from his pupils, who resent with rancorous virulence the exercise of that discipline, which they at the same time have sense enough to know is no more than the preceptor's duty compels him to enforce.

"There are few employments attended with more irksome labor, more liable to ill usage, and less well rewarded by those whom it most essentially serves, than that of the schoolmaster.

"If there were no perverseness, obstinacy, ingratitude and stupidity, the task, to a benevolent heart, might be delightful. There is something truly agreeable in assisting the efforts of a youthful mind, which is at once ingenious and ingenuous.

"It is a fine opportunity of serving human nature and one's country; and we admire the philanthropy of those, who from so pure a motive, are influenced to undergo labor so severe, contumelies so insulting, slanders so unjust, ingratitude so base."

The surest way to purchase happiness must be to let as little of our time as possible slip away unobserved and unimproved.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, NOV. 30, 1818.

THE dissolution of the August Congress of Sovereigns is confirmed. His Majesty now forms one of five great Arbiters of the destinies of Europe, and the World. The result of this meeting of Sovereigns has been the theme of universal admiration and praise. They did not condescend to notice the thousand subjects which the hungry correspondents of the gazettes had so positively asserted they would. They confined themselves wholly to the things which related to France, and her reigning dynasty. They have done justice to her constancy and integrity; and she now reassumes her station in the ranks of nations. All the four Documents agreed to by the Sovereigns have been promulgated. They are full of wisdom and moderation, and we here present them to our readers. [*The substance of these documents were given in our last, together with the "*DECLARATION*" of the Sovereigns. We now add the "*PROTOCOL*" (Journal) which was solemnly entered in the proceedings of the Congress, as containing some particulars not in the Declaration. As it is the basis on which the Peace of Europe is to be maintained for years (we cannot say how many) it will be perused with satisfaction by the statesman and politician.*—Centinel.]

PROTOCOL.

Signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, on the 15th Nov. 1818, by the Plenipotentiaries of the Courts of Austria, France, Great-Britain, Prussia and Russia.

The Ministers of Austria, France, Great-Britain, Prussia and Russia, as a consequence of the exchange of the ratifications of the Convention signed on the 9th of October, relative to the evacuation of the French territory by the foreign troops, and after having addressed to each other the notes, of which copies are subjoined, have assembled in conference to take into consideration the relations which ought to be established, in the existing state of things, between France and the co-subscribing Powers of the Treaty of Peace on the 27th of November, 1815; relations which, by securing to France the place that belongs to her in the system of Europe, will bind her more closely to the pacific and benevolent views in which all the Sovereigns participate, and will thus consolidate the general tranquillity.

After having maturely investigated the conservative principles of the great interests which constitute the order of things established, under the auspices of Divine Providence, in Europe, by the Treaty of Paris, of the 30th of May, 1814, the *Recess* of Vienna, and the Treaty of Peace of the year 1815, the Courts subscribing the present acts, do, in consequence, unanimously acknowledge and declare—

1. That they are firmly resolved never to depart, neither in their mutual relations, nor in those which connect them with other states, from the principles of intimate union which has hitherto presided over all their common relations and interests—an union rendered more strong and indissoluble by the bonds of Christian fraternity which the Sovereigns have formed among themselves.

2. That this union, which is the more real and durable inasmuch as it depends on no separate interest or temporary combination, can only have for its object the maintenance of general peace, founded on a religious respect for the engagements contained in the treaties, and for the whole of the rights resulting therefrom.

3. That France, associated with other powers by the restoration of the legitimate Monarchial and Constitutional Power, engages henceforth to concur in the maintenance and consolidation of a system which has given peace to Europe, and assured its duration.

4. That if, for the better attaining the above declared object, the Powers which have concurred in the present act, should judge it necessary to establish particular meetings either of the Sovereigns themselves, or of their respective Ministers and Plenipotentiaries, to treat in common of their proper interests, in so far as they have reference to the object of their present deliberations, the time and place of these meetings shall, on each occasion, be previously fixed, by means of diplomatic communications; and that in the case of these meetings having for their object affairs specially connected with the interests of the other States of Europe, they shall only take place in consequence of a formal invitation on the part of such of those States as the said affairs may concern, and under the express reservation of their right of direct participation therein, either directly or by their Plenipotentiaries.

5. That the resolutions contained in the present act shall be made known to all the Courts of Europe, by the subjoined declaration, which shall be considered as sanctioned by the Protocol, and forming part thereof.

Done in quintuple, and reciprocally exchanged in the original, by the subscribing Cabinets.

(Signed)

METTERNICH, HARDENBERG,
RICHELIEU, BERNSTORF,
CASTLEREAGH, NESSELRODE,
WELLINGTON, CAPO D'ISTRIA.

Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 15, 1818.

LONDON, NOV. 29.

FUNERAL OF HER MAJESTY.

Saturday evening, about half past 8, the leaden coffin for the body of the late Queen was removed from the dining parlour at Kew Palace, to Her Majesty's chamber, where she breathed her last. Preparations were then made for the last act towards the remains of the Queen, of placing them in the coffin, which was conducted with the most solemn order and decorum. At 9 o'clock the body was wrapped in a white sattin sheet. Every thing being completed that was necessary at the royal remains, Mr. Brande,

agreeable to the duty of his office, proceeded to fill up the coffin with spices: after this was finished, Mr. Holroyd, the plumber, and his assistants, were admitted, and the cover was soldered to the coffin in the presence of the above named official persons.

On Monday morning, Messrs. France and Banting, with a great number of assistants, commenced filling up with black draperies and other funeral emblems, the great hall, and the passages approaching to it in Kew Palace. Over the recess, at the upper end of the apartment, a state canopy has been erected (under which the body will lie) with festoons of black drapery, and tassels beneath its cornice, and the whole surmounted by a superb plume of black feathers. Several apartments have also been prepared in the New Palace, for the accommodation of the individuals who will be necessarily assembled there on the morning of the funeral, it having been commanded that the house which contains the mortal remains of the late Queen, shall be kept on that day entirely free from the intrusion of strangers.

The solemn spectacle of lying in state, will not open before Tuesday next, and will continue for that day only.

On Thursday evening an order was issued from the Lord Chamberlain's office, appointing Wednesday next, the 2d December, for the day of the funeral. This extension of time was rendered necessary by the impossibility of having all the extensive preparations completed by the day originally intended. St. George's Chapel, Windsor, is to be lined with fine black cloth throughout all the front of the stalls and galleries, and it will be illuminated with wax-lights in silver branches. Extensive arrangements are also making at the Queen's house at Frogmore, where the Prince Regent and the other members of the Royal Family, will await the arrival of the solemn procession, and join it from thence to its final destination. The [illegible] churches of Kew, Richmond, and Windsor, have also been lined with black along the fronts of the galleries, pulpits, organ lofts, &c.

The coffin which encloses the remains of her late Majesty will weigh, when completed, upwards of 4 cwt. and from a late inspection of the surveyor-general, he has judged it expedient to direct additional supports to be placed under the great staircase, to obviate the possibility of any accident in conveying the coffin from the state room to the hearse.

The remains of her late Majesty will be removed to Windsor. The hearse will be drawn by eight beautiful black horses, the property of her late Majesty: they will be fully plumed and caparisoned, and driven by the state coachman. It will be guarded by a detachment of the King's Body Guard, and forty Yeomen of the Guard, in black dresses, made exactly in the same shape as the scarlet ones, and having the royal crown and other national emblems embroidered in gold on the back and front. Nine carriages of the Queen's with six horses to each, will follow immediately behind the hearse, and these will be succeeded by three of the Prince Regent's carriages: those of the Princesses, of the Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Sussex, the great officers of state, &c. the whole with six horses in each carriage, all mantled with black velvet, and plumed.

The procession will be preceded by detachments from the Life Guards, and Royal Horse Guards Blue, with the silver trumpets, and muffled drums, and the bands of their respective regiments, in their full state dress, with crape, banners, &c. Other numerous detachments, both from the above mentioned regiments, and also the 18th lancers will escort the cavalcade.

The procession will set forward at a slow foot pace over Kew Green, and by way of Richmond and Staines to Frogmore, where it will be joined by several Members of the Royal Family.—From Frogmore, the road leading to Windsor Castle will be lined with the Foot Guards, every sixth man bearing a lighted flambeau. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent will join the mournful cavalcade, as chief-mourner, on its arrival at St. George's Chapel; and it is expected his Royal Highness will be supported by the Duke of York, and the Duke of Sussex. His Royal Highness's train will be borne by four Marquises, and six Dukes will support the pall of the coffin. The carriages of the Princess Augusta and the Duchess of Gloucester are to be lined with black, preparatory to the solemn occasion.

It is arranged for the procession to set forward from Kew Palace precisely at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. All the individuals who are to form a part of it, have received orders to be at the palace before eight. The cavalcade will proceed at a slow foot pace over Kew Green, through Richmond, Staines and Egham, to Frogmore, where it will arrive about seven in the evening, having halted at the village of Longford, in order to refresh.

Red Snow from the Arctic Regions.—Capt. Sir John Ross has brought from Baffin's Bay a quantity of *red-snow*, or rather *snow-water*, which has been submitted to chemical analysis in this country, in order to the discovery of the nature of its colouring matter. Our credulity is put to an extreme test upon this occasion, but we cannot learn that there is any reason to doubt the facts as stated. Sir John Ross did not see any red snow fall; but he saw large tracts overspread with it.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 20.

The Sultan a few days since was walking on the shore of the Euxine, and noticed a Country House, newly erected and in a style so superior that he was desirous of knowing to whom it belonged.—He was told that the proprietor was an Armenian, professing the Christian religion. His Highness immediately proceeded to the house, and enquired of the man how much it had cost him.—The Armenian fearing to answer too rich, answered promptly, 300 purses, (450,000 francs,) whereas he had in reality expended on it more than three times that sum. The Sultan took him at his word, caused him to be paid the 300 purses, and declared himself owner of the House. The unhappy Armenian was driven to despair: judge of his surprise and joy, when a few days after, two *Bostangis* placed before him a cassette containing 1000 purses and these words, "The prophet has said the liar is always taken in his own net, and thou hast proved it; but thy master is too great to profit from thy weakness."

National Legislature.

XVth CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Jan. 16.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. Spencer, of N. Y. from the Committee appointed to investigate the proceedings of the Bank of the United States, made a Report.

[The report fills 12 columns of the City of Washington Gazette, and is, on the whole, an able and interesting Document; but at the same time it appears to have been much elaborated, and to indicate much more misconduct than it has exposed. Not being able to publish the report intire, we have hastily collated the following outline of the charges made against the Bank, in the report.—*Bost. Centinel.*]

The inquiries of the Committee were directed to two objects:—

1. The general management of the Bank and its officers.

2. Whether the Charter had been violated.

As to the management, or rather mismanagement, it appears to have been proved, That the Bank did not, when it had the power, attempt to check the extravagant issues of paper by the State Banks, but offered temptations to extend them.

That it substituted the credit of individuals for the payment of the second instalment, instead of coin, or the bank notes of the State Banks paying specie.

That it suffered the Baltimore Branch to make enormous discounts, and unwarrantable drafts on the other branches;—disregarded all remonstrances on the subject, (particularly that of the Boston branch which pointed out the evil, and protested against its consequences);—never removed one of the offending Directors of the Baltimore branch, nor took any effectual step to control them, until August 26, 1818, when the offices were forbid to draw on each other.

That it had permitted its branches to draw on other offices at a *premium*; thereby destroying that equalization of the currency which was a leading object of the institution.

That it made discounts to stockholders exclusively on a pledge of stock, to facilitate the payment of the specie part of the second instalment to favored stockholders.

That it allowed discounts to the full value of the stock; and the instalment was paid for by the proceeds of the same discounts; and that the discount, the payment of the second instalment, the payment of the price to the owner, the transfer of the pledge of the stock were simultaneous acts.—That all these discounts, after Feb. 25, 1817, were made at the full value of the shares, which enabled the discounter not only to pay the whole of his [illegible], including the specie part and the funded debt part; but also to draw out of the bank the amount which might have been paid in on his shares. To this the Committee add, that this measure enabled some of the stockholders to evade the payment of the second instalment in coin, while the majority were compelled to incur the loss on the rise of specie, in order strictly to comply with the law; and was unjust, as those who resided at a distance from the bank, could not avail themselves of the privilege, and particularly so, when it is known, that the expense of the specie afterwards imported to supply the deficiency made by the evasion, was assessed equally upon those stockholders who had neglected to pay, upon those who had paid coin, and upon the government. [*The expense of the importation of specie* ([illegible] *dollars) from Europe, by the Bank, was* [illegible] *dollars.*

That the Bank by authorizing the payments of dividends in *Europe*, at the [illegible] Exchange, and at the risk and expense of the bank, in order to give the stock a [illegible] there, compelled the American stockholders and the government [illegible] to the possible loss of the dividends to those abroad:—That the resolution to appoint an agent (JOHN SARGEANT, Esq.) for the payments of those dividends in Europe, was passed by the casting vote of the President (JONES); the eleven who voted for it being speculators in bank stock, and the ten who voted against it having no dealings of the kind; and that this nearly equal division of directors, ought to have prevented precipitation in the adoption of the resolution.

That they authorized the discount on stock and notes without endorsers; and directed the President and Cashier, in all cases, to renew those notes when they fell due between discount days: and when required by the party to substitute the note and hypothecation of the persons to whom stock might be transferred, and on which loans at par have been made:—That discounts were authorized at $125 per share of $100, on giving collateral security for the $25:—And, that they suffered this security to be evaded by allowing some of the largest borrowers to become endorsers for each other.

"The effect of these discounts," says the report, "was very obviously to enable those who had made large purchases to retain their stock without paying for it, and to derive a benefit from its probable advancement in specie. Had the bank rigidly required the payment of the instalments, the large stockholders must have sold that portion of their shares which their real means did not enable them to hold: or, if the bank had not exacted the instalments, and had not afforded the means of substituting credit for payment, the stock would not have advanced materially in price, and the large holders of it would have had no inducement to retain it. In either event, a more equal diffusion of the shares would have been the consequence, and it would have reached the hands of solid capitalists, who would have held only what they could pay for. It is believed that the loss of the dividends, and the liability to pay interest on the instalments due, would have been sufficient to compel even the stock jobber to sell. Although, if those discounts had not been made, the immediate profits of the bank would not have been so large, yet it would not have had an unwieldy capital to manage, it could have proceeded gradually growing with the growth, and strengthening with the strength of the nation, as it emerged from the evils of the flood of paper issued by the local institutions. The bank could have felt its way, and increased its means with the increasing demands of the country. Such a cautious proceeding would have enabled it to render invaluable service in checking the issues of State Banks, and bringing them to the alternative of avowed bankruptcy, or to the permanent resumption of specie payments. The evil of the country was the immense amount of bank notes and credits; the Bank of the United States increased it by its credits to stockholders. That course did indeed enable the directors to declare a large dividend, but that the apparent prosperity was temporary and fallacious is demonstrated by the recent dividend of two and a half per cent."

That the complaint of the Bank of the redemption of the 11 millions of public debt, was unfounded, as it was effected by the application of that amount of deposits of the United States then in the vaults. [*V. B. Some of these deposits are said to have been notes of Banks from which specie cannot easily be obtained.*]

That while they were discounting on bank stock at $125 for every 100; they rated the government stock at $90 only.

That the bank avowed, that they uniformly preferred stock notes to business notes; and thus placed a large portion of the capital beyond its control.

That the effect of these measures was to keep the price of stocks constantly advancing until it reached a point where it exploded and fell.

[From a table of prices of stocks reported by the committee, the effect of these measures are clearly exhibited.—As an instance, the resolution authorising the discounts on stock, at $125, was passed the 26th Aug. and on the 30th the price was $156 50 per share. Thus enabling stock-jobbers to sport with the property of others.]

That the largest loans, on pledged stock, were made to brokers and individuals, who were continually in the market: That the loans were excessive in amount—not made to the merchant and trader, but to directors, brokers and speculators; and renewals almost invariably made at the option of the borrowers.

That the Directors were the most forward and active in trafficking in stock. That the President, William Jones, Esq. and George Williams, Esq. of Baltimore, have been deeply concerned in those speculations.—That Mr. Jones, the President, had realized *Thirty-three thousand* dollars, by two of his contracts. That Messrs. Buller, Connelly and Bowne, the other public Directors, were not implicated in the charge; but that the Cashier of the parent bank, Mr. Smith, and Mr. M'Culloch, the Cashier of the Baltimore branch, had considerable dealings in making and purchasing contracts for its delivery at future periods.

That the Board of Directors had authorized the President and Cashier to discount notes; which had been done to a very great extent.

That by the bye laws of the bank, no discounts are made without the consent of 3-4ths of the Directors present:—and that no Director, without special authority, shall be permitted to inspect the cash account of any person with the bank.

That dividends have been paid to delinquent stockholders.

That though the charter provides, that no person or corporation shall have more than thirty votes: that it has been the common practice at elections to divide shares into parcels, from one to twenty held in the names of persons who had no interest in them, and to permit persons to vote upon the shares thus held, as attornies for the pretended proprietors. That the effect was, that Baltimore, which had about one seventh of the [illegible] quarter part of the whole votes: [illegible] that GEORGE WILLIAMS, as [illegible], gave 1174 votes for [illegible] which, on examination, [illegible] conduct, the committee [illegible] to be the root and source [illegible]."

[illegible] report of the committee, which respects the violation of the charter, was given entire in last week's Courier.]

The bill reported by the Committee on the United States Bank, provides, that in all future elections of Bank Directors, the person offering to the judges more than thirty votes, shall make an oath of ownership of the shares represented: and that the judge who shall suffer any unsworn person to vote, shall be fined or imprisoned.

Tuesday, Jan 19.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Trimble offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Attorney General of the United States, in conjunction with the District Attorney of Pennsylvania, shall immediately cause a scire facias to be issued, according to the 23d section of the act, "To incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," calling on the corporation created by the said act to shew cause wherefore the charter thereby granted shall not be declared forfeited; and that it shall be the duty of the said officers to cause such proceedings to be had in the premises as shall be necessary to obtain a final judgment thereon; for the expences of which Congress will hereafter provide.

Mr. T. then said that he would briefly state the reasons which induced him to offer the resolution which he had submitted. He ought first, however, to make an apology to the committee who had made the able, and he hoped, useful report on this subject. From that report, he had referred that the committee did not intend to offer any proposition leading to an enquiry into the question of forfeiture. It was possible that the committee might, from motives of delicacy, decline the [illegible] of any measure involving the enquiry. That he might commit no mistake in that respect, he said he had thought it his duty to wait on the honorable chairman of that committee; by whom he was authorised to state that the committee did not intend to report a proposition to that effect; and that any proposition of that tendency would come with equal propriety from any other member of the house.

It is manifest, said he, that public confidence in the Bank is shaken to its foundation, and that it has become the imperious duty of this House to act carefully and promptly on the subject:—That, when the Bank was established, it was expected, it would coerce the resumption of specie payments: That it would curtail the emancipation of paper issuing from fugitive country banks, and, by every means in its power, assist in restoring the par of exchange between the states: That the Treasury of the United States was to have had all the aid which the Bank could render, by affording facilities in the transmission of the public funds. How far the expectations of the public or the Treasury had been realized, he would not stop to enquire. It was not his intention to sum up the advantages which had grown out of the establishment, but to avoid the mischief which might follow the disclosures made in the report.

He had no fears, he said, that the operations of the Treasury would be greatly embarrassed, and he was sure that a depreciation of the bank notes would produce much confusion and distress, and perhaps terminate in a serious loss to the stockholders: That the Bank did not possess the power or the means of restoring the confidence of the nation; and that, without a restoration of confidence, its operations would be feeble and languid for years to come: That every view of the subject is fraught with unpleasant considerations and evil forebodings, and that, in fact, nothing is left us but a *choice of evils*.

He had been taught by experience, he said, that a bad remedy, promptly applied, was better than a good one, delayed too long. We see, at a single glance, that public opinion applies itself to two objects—the charter of the Bank, and the conduct of the Directors. The first question which a plain man would ask himself is this—Has the charter of the Bank a LEGAL EXISTENCE? This question ought to be answered by a legislative opinion or a solemn legal adjudication; and, in his opinion, the enquiry ought to be immediately instituted, so that public opinion might not be suspended, and its confidence left in abeyance, upon a subject involving so many and such important considerations. Wisdom and prudence would both advise us to remove, as speedily as possible, all uncertainty and doubt upon the question of forfeiture—And he was confident that the interest of the stockholders, the Treasury, and the nation, would be equally promoted by a speedy investigation.—Suppose a judicial decree should be rendered, announcing that the charter is not forfeited. That of itself would remove all doubts as to the legal existence of the corporation; or, suppose that this house shall ultimately be of opinion that the reported violations of the charter are not such as should require the bank to be put upon its trial, would not a vote to that effect restore confidence in the charter? The argument would be this—The Congress of the U. States have maturely considered this subject, and are of opinion that the reported violations of the charter are so far from working a forfeiture of the charter, that they are not sufficient to authorise a scire facias, or call the bank before a judicial tribunal. Mr. T. said, that if a proposition should be made in the house to revoke the charter, he was ready to give his opinion; but that, if the question shall be referred to the judicial tribunals, he would not forestall the decision by a premature declaration of his impression on the subject. His primary object, at present, he said, was to give a clear intimation that the question of forfeiture would be urged when the report is called up; so that gentlemen may have time for reflection, and an opportunity of foreseeing and avoiding the consequences that may follow.

If, upon enquiry, said Mr. T. it shall be found that the charter is not forfeited, it will be the duty of Congress to adopt some measure, which will restore confidence in the directors; and by some timely and well digested regulations, to interdict mal-practices for the future. He would conclude by saying, that it was the imperious duty of Congress to revoke and suppress the charter, or sustain its reputation by giving it every assistance which legislation can afford.

Mr. Taylor thought, that any distinct propositions, as to the course most proper to be adopted toward the Bank had better be deferred until the report of the committee on that subject should be taken up in committee of the whole, as then the subject would be fully under consideration, and could be acted on to more advantage.

The question was then taken, will the House now proceed to consider the said resolution? and it was decided in the negative, 71 to 58.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole Mr. Pitkin in the chair on the subject.

Mr. Holmes resumed the thread of the speech, which he yesterday commenced, in support of the proceedings of Gen. Jackson; and, in concluding which, he now occupied about an hour and a half.

Wednesday, Jan. 20.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Trimble stated to the House, that, as his object in yesterday moving the resolution respecting a scire facias against the Bank, had been to give notice of what he thought should be done when that subject came up for consideration, and as that object was effected by having made the motion, he should not at present move for its consideration.

Mr. Claiborne then said, as notice had been given of one motion respecting the Bank, he now gave notice, that, when the House should enter on the consideration of the report of the Bank committee, he should offer a proposition to repeal the charter of the Bank *in toto*.

SEMINOLE WAR.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pitkin in the chair, on the report of the committee of military affairs on the Seminole War, with the amendments disapproving of the conduct of that war.

Mr. Clay delivered a speech in support of these resolutions, which occupied upwards of two hours in the delivery.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, took the floor on the other side, and had spoken about an hour; when having given way for a motion for that purpose, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 21.

Amongst the petitions this morning presented, was one by the Speaker, from sundry inhabitants of the territory of Missouri, praying for a separate territorial government by the name of the territory of Arkansas.

Mr. Livermore, from the committee on post offices and post roads, reported a bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract, as in other cases, for carrying the mail in Steam-Boats between New-Orleans and Louisville, in Kentucky; which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Pleasants,

Resolved, That the committee on commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorising the sale of a lot of land, with the house thereon, situated at Bermuda Hundred, on James River, in Virginia, belonging to the United States, formerly used as a custom-house.

The engrossed bill supplementary to the act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts, was passed, and sent to the Senate.

SEMINOLE WAR.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pleasants in the chair, on the report of the military committee on the subject of the Seminole War.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, concluded the remarks which he commenced yesterday, in a speech of an hour and a half, in opposition to the report.

Mr. Smyth, of Virginia, followed on the same side of the question, and addressed the House until the usual hour of adjournment; when the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again; and the House Adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 22.

The bill, from the Senate "to provide for the more convenient organization of the Courts of the United States, and for the appointment of Circuit Judges," was reported by Mr. H. Nelson, without amendment, and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Harrison, from the committee upon the improvement in the organization and discipline of the militia, made a report, which was ordered to lie on the table.

SEMINOLE WAR.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pleasants in the chair, on the report of the military committee in regard to the conduct of the Seminole war; and

Mr. Smyth, of Virginia, resumed the speech which he commenced on yesterday.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, followed on the same side, in a speech of nearly an hour.

Mr. Tallmadge, of New-York, then rose, and had spoken about half an hour, when, giving way for a motion for that purpose,

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again; and the House adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 23.

The Speaker presented to this House a letter addressed to him, signed by Elias B. Caldwell, Walter Jones, and Francis S. Key, a committee of the American Colonization Society, accompanied with an account of the measures pursued by the Society, for accomplishing the great object of its institution, and of the result of their enquiries and researches, and also of documents shewing the unlawful participation of the citizens of the United States in the African slave trade; which letter and documents were referred to a select committee.

Mr. Reed submitted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, a resolution was passed by the Congress of the United States, on the 14th day of October, in the following words, to wit:

"Resolved, That a monument be erected to the memory of the late Major General the Baron de Kalb, in the city of Annapolis, in the state of Maryland, with the following inscription.

"Sacred to the memory of the Baron de Kalb, knight of the Royal Order of military merit, Brigadier of the armies of France, and Major General in the service of the United States of America; having served with honor and reputation for three years, he gave a last and glorious proof of his attachment to the liberties of mankind, and the cause of America, in the action near Camden, in the state of South Carolina, on the 16th of August, 1780, when, leading on the troops of the Maryland and Delaware lines, against superior numbers, and animating by his example to deeds of valor, he was pierced with many wounds, and on the 19th following expired, in the 40th year of his age. The Congress of the United States of America, in gratitude to his zeal, services and merit, have erected this monument."

Resolved therefore, that the foregoing resolution be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report a bill now to carry the same into effect.

Mr. Mercer advocated the adoption of this resolution, at some length, and with much ardor, urging in its support the valuable services of the Baron de Kalb, his gallant character, and illustrious death in defence of the liberty and independence of the United States, &c.

Mr. Anderson of Kentucky, in reply, said he would never give his vote for a monument or any other memorial to any subordinate, or any foreign officer, no matter how meritorious their services, so long as the remains of Washington lay neglected. He referred to the resolution, now before the Senate, proposing an equestrian statue to Washington; and said, when that had been adopted, it would be then and not till then, fair, and proper to propose similar honors for other revolutionary worthies. Mr. A. moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. Reed said it was true that a proposition was now before the Senate to carry into effect the resolution of the Old Congress which voted an equestrian statue for General Washington, but whether that should pass or not ought not to interfere with the present motion, and the fate of that proposition would not prevent him, Mr. R. said, from calling on this House to carry into effect a law passed nearly forty years ago, and to which the faith and honor of the nation were pledged. If Congress erected no monument to Washington, it would be no fault of his; he would go as far as any gentleman in obtaining it. There was, Mr. R. said, a law of the old Congress directing a monument to Montgomery in the city of New-York; it had been neglected by the nation; but the state of New-York, to its

lasting credit, has performed that duty itself, and in the course of last year, removed the bones of the immortal Montgomery from the spot where he fell, to the land which he had so gloriously defended. Propositions had been frequently brought forward in this house Mr R. said, to erect a memorial of some kind to Washington, but, for some reason or other they were never carried. It had been said, the page of history perpetuated the glory of Washington; but was not a monument also a history, in which every one might read not only the virtues of the man, but, also, the gratitude of his country? Certainly it was.

The question to lay Mr. Reed's motion on the table, was carried—ayes 78, noes 62.

SEMINOLE WAR.

The House then proceeded again to the consideration, in committee of the whole, Mr. Terry in the chair, on the report of the military committee, and the amendments offered thereto by Mr. Cobb.

Mr. Tallmadge resumed the floor, and occupied about an hour and a half in concluding the speech which he commenced yesterday, against the report and amendments.

Mr. Storrs next took the floor, in support of the report, &c. and had spoken some time; when, having given way for a motion to that effect—

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again; and

The House adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 25.

Mr. Lowndes, from the select committee appointed on the 27th Nov last, to enquire whether it be expedient to make any amendments in the laws which regulate the coins of the United States and foreign coins; and also to enquire into the expediency of fixing a standard of weights and measures, made a detailed report upon the latter subject; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

SEMINOLE WAR

The House then proceeded to the order of the day, and again took up, in committee of the whole, Mr. Pleasants in the chair, the report of the military committee, &c. on the subject of the Seminole war; when

Mr. Storrs, of New-York, concluded the speech which he yesterday commenced, in support of the report and resolutions of censure.

Mr P. P. Barbour, of Virginia, next took the floor, and addressed the committee more than an hour, against the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. Sawyer, of N. C. followed, at some length, on the same side of the question.

Mr. Mercer (after an unsuccessful motion for the committee to rise) proceeded to unfold his views in support of the resolutions; and had spoken a short time, when, a motion for the committee to rise being made

The committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Mercer, then, agreeably to an intimation which he had given in committee of the whole, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretaries of War and the Navy be directed to lay before this House a copy of the military orders, in virtue of which the Negro Fort, within the territory of East-Florida was destroyed, in the month of July, 1816, together with the correspondence of Col. Clinch and Com. Patterson in relation to that event.

On suggestion of Mr. Strother, the following was received by the mover as a part of the resolution:

And any other information which may be in their power, in relation to the movement of the Indians in the Seminole country.

Some conversation took place on this resolution, in which Mr. Mercer stated his object to be, to shew, by the papers called for, &c. that the United States were the aggressors in the war which ensued with the Seminole Indians.

On putting the question on Mr. Mercer's resolution, it was discovered that there was not a quorum of the members present; and

The House adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Mr. Lowndes, from the select committee appointed on the 27th of Nov. last, to enquire whether it be expedient to make any amendment in the laws which regulate the coins of the U S. and foreign coins, made a detailed report thereon, accompanied by a bill 'supplementary to the act establishing a Mint.'

Mr. Lowndes, from the same committee, reported a bill continuing the currency, for a limited time, of the crowns and five franc pieces of France; which bills were severally twice read and committed.

Mr. Bassett addressed the chair, and said, that he rose to perform a pleasing task, because it was connected with humanity. It was to give praise and honor where praise and honor were due. It was (continued Mr. B.) said last night, from that chair, that sensible objects most forcibly attracted us. My heart responds to its truth. Most sensibly did I feel, on beholding in that chair a man whose life has been devoted to the amelioration of the state of man; one who, without the influence of kindred or country, and without any aid save that of a common tongue, has passed the vast Atlantic, to make known the hidden powers and blessings of knowledge. Thousands, said Mr. B. are now enjoying the happy fruits of his exertions, and millions to come will reap their profits, and drink again and again of the never failing spring. I should do injustice to the feelings of the House, to dwell on this subject. Mr. B. then submitted the following resolution, which was read and agreed to.

Resolved, That Joseph Lancaster, the friend of learning and of man, be admitted to a seat within the Hall of the House of Representatives.

SEMINOLE WAR.

The House then again proceeded, in committee of the whole, Mr. Pitkin in the chair, to the consideration of the report of the military committee, and the amendments moved thereto by Mr. Cobb, touching the Seminole War.

Mr. Mercer, of Va. resumed the floor, and concluded, in about two hours, the speech which he commenced yesterday, in support of the report and resolutions.

Mr. Colston, of Va. followed, on the same side, and addressed the committee nearly an hour.

Mr. Strother, of Va. rose in opposition to the resolutions, and had proceeded for some time in his argument; when on motion,

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again; and

The House adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The bill from the Senate, further to extend the jurisdiction of the circuit courts, to cases arising under the law relating to patents, and the bill to extend the judicial system of the United States, were received, twice read and referred.

The House then took up, in committee of the whole, Mr. Campbell in the chair, the amendments of the Senate to the military appropriation bill, which being agreed to by the committee of the whole, were reported to the House, and with the bill, laid on the table.

SEMINOLE WAR.

The House then proceeded to the orders of the day, and resumed, in committee of the whole, Mr. H. Nelson in the chair, the report of the military committee on the subject of the Seminole war.

Mr. Strother concluded the speech which he yesterday commenced in opposition to the report, &c. in which he occupied nearly three hours.

Mr. Walker, of North-Carolina, followed, on the same side, and spoke about half an hour.

Mr. Rhea, of Tennessee, next took the floor, also against the resolutions of censure, and had proceeded about an hour, when the committee rose (he giving way for a motion to that effect) obtained leave to sit again; and the house adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 28.

Among a number of petitions this day presented, was a petition by Mr. Irving, from the chamber of commerce of New-York, praying for the establishment of an uniform system of bankruptcy, throughout the United States. Also, a petition by Mr. Crowell, from sundry merchants in the town of Blakeley, in Alabama territory, praying that the said town may be established as a port of entry and delivery.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill extending the allowance to cadets; which bill was twice read and committed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to the military appropriation bill heretofore stated in the proceedings of the Senate when

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Maryland, the gallery was cleared, and the doors closed; and the House remained in private session about two hours; when the doors were opened, and the House proceeded to the Orders of the Day.

The House accordingly again took up, in committee of the whole, Mr Herbert in the chair, the report of the military committee on the Seminole war, and the amendments proposed thereto by Mr. Cobb.

Mr. Rhea concluded the remarks which he commenced yesterday in opposition to the report, &c.

The committee then, on motion of Mr Hopkinson, rose and reported progress; and

The House adjourned.

By the late Mails.

LOUISIANA. NEW-ORLEANS, DEC. 24.

ARRIVED, on Friday, Steam-Boat-Gov. Shelby, and Johnson, from the Falls of Ohio—left Shipping Port 9th inst. at which time the waters of the Ohio had risen 7 feet, and the rise in 24 hours was calculated at 2 feet. A number of flat boats are on the way down, and the Volcano and Hecla, may be daily looked for. Arrived last evening, the Gen. Jackson, last from Natchez.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, JAN. 25.

Mr. Anthony Wiley, of the post-office in this city, has just published a Table of the Post-Offices in the United States, with the names of the post-masters, &c. making a pamphlet of 92 pages octavo. It appears by the tables annexed that in the year 1790 there were only 75 Post-Offices in the U. States; in 1800 the number was 903, and at present there are upwards of 3600. The mail is at present transported daily 20,757 miles, and between eight and nine millions of miles in a year.

JAN. 27.

LATEST FROM BUENOS-AYRES.

By the brig Emeline, Gibson, we learn, that on the 9th of November, a mail from Valparaiso, arrived at Buenos Ayres, bringing advices of the sailing of the first division of the national Chili fleet consisting of the San Martin, of 64 guns, Capt. Wilkinson: Lautaro, of 54 guns, Capt. Wooster; corvette Chacabuco, of 20 guns, and brig Pueyrydon, of 16 guns, bound on a cruise off Cape Horn, as was supposed, for the purpose of intercepting a fleet of transports expected from Spain, and from thence to proceed to the westward, for the purpose of falling in with some of the Spanish ships of war. The night before the Emeline sailed, the Directors announced at the Theatre that Talcahuana had surrendered to the Patriots of the West.

The new corvette ships *Horatio*, Captain Skinner, and *Curiaso*, Cat. Delano, had arrived in 62 days from this port. An unfortunate occurrence took place on board the latter vessel on the night of the 11th Nov. Capt. D. was awoke by the report of a pistol, and informed that John L. Bigelow masters-mate, had fallen in a duel with Mr. Farnarden, midshipman, which had been privately concerted. The deceased received a slug over his right eye, which terminated his life in 64 hours. A jury of inquest was held on the body, who brought in a verdict of manslaughter. On the 16th his remains were intered, in the church of St. Michaels.

JAN. 28.

From the Isle of May.—Capt. Jocelin of the brig Belvidere, informs that on the 24th ult. the day he sailed, a Portuguese schooner arrived from Port Praya, St. Jago, with troops, officers and guns, to erect fortifications and put the place in a state of defence, against any further depredations of the piratical privateers. A new governor had arrived at Port Praya, from Lisbon.

FEB. 1.

The London papers by the British December Packet, are to the 14th of that month, a day or two later than were brought by the Atlantic, but contain nothing of interest

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, February 3, 1819.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Joseph Bowen, who was tried the last week for robbery of *Simeon Adams*, was sentenced to imprisonment in Newgate for two years. A motion in arrest of judgment was made, founded on the principle that it was incompetent for the Court to sentence to Newgate for any offence at Common Law, as this prison was not a common prison, and the prisoner was convicted of Robbery at Common Law. The Court overruled the exception, and held, as they have heretofore done in sundry cases, that in Connecticut, Newgate was a Common Law prison, for atrocious offences. The motion in arrest of judgment did not prevail.

Wheeler Morgan, Jun. was arraigned for stealing a Horse from Mr. *Newcomb Kinney*, of this city, in November last. He pleaded not guilty, and was tried by the Jury. The facts appeared on trial to be these—that the prisoner, in company with another person, hired the horse of the owner, to drive in a waggon nine miles, to a village in this County, and were to return on the same day. They proceeded into the State of New-York, and there the Horse was sold by the other person, and was never returned. It appeared on the trial, by slight evidence, that the prisoner had advised the other person, when at Ellington, in this State, to return the horse back to his owner. The prisoner was young, and it was not fully established to the satisfaction of the Jury, that the intention of *Morgan* at the time of the hiring, was felonious. He was acquitted with an admonition from his Honor the Chief Justice.

The wicked course of conduct, of concealing thefts under colour of hiring, is becoming quite common. Inn-keepers are particularly sufferers in this way, and should be upon their guard. But offenders will find that this pretext is no protection.

No other criminal trials were had before the Superior Court in January term.

The session was closed on Saturday last. The Court, with their usual patience and ability, aided by a respectable Jury, disposed of an unusual number of causes, and have now closed their winter circuit.

On Thursday last, the House of Representatives of the Congress of the U. States were engaged for a short time with closed doors. To prevent misapprehension on this subject, the National Intelligencer remarks, "It is thought proper to state our impression that the subject under consideration was not of national importance, being only incidental to a small item in the military appropriation bill of 20,000 dollars for certain expences attending an Indian treaty, an explanation of which it was not thought expedient to make with open doors. We thus notice this circumstance, only because, ever since the embargo session, the closing of the doors of the House of Representatives (the Senate doors being frequently closed, as a matter of course, on Executive business) has been generally regarded as prefatory to the disclosure of some important act of legislation."

The debate, says the National Intelligencer of Friday, yet continues in the House of Representatives on the subject of the Seminole war, and we shall not undertake to predict when it will terminate. Several members of it [illegible] yet expected to address the house on the question; and, though it [illegible] has occupied ten days, we should not like to lose the benefit of their illustrations of the subject. On the other hand, there are many important subjects demanding the attention of Congress, which we fear it will not be in their power to act on during the present session, if the debate on this subject be much longer protracted.

We understand (says the National Intelligencer of the 25th ult.) that the Treaty lately concluded between the United States and Great Britain, received yesterday the sanction of the Senate.

We learn, says the Norfolk Beacon, that Lieut. John Gallagher is appointed Flag Captain of the Franklin, 74, Com. Stewart, (of the Mediterranean squadron,) vice Capt. Henry E. Ballard, who has taken the command of the sloop of war Erie, late Capt. Gamble.

Maj. Gen. Jackson, arrived in Washington city on Saturday the 23d ult. from his residence in Tennessee.

The Baltimore Federal Republican states, as intelligence by the Peacock, that *an American officer of marines has embraced the Mahometan religion at Constantinople.* An affair of honor took place between two midshipmen of the American squadron a short time before the P. sailed, in which Mr. Boardley, of Baltimore, was killed.

The commercial regulations recently adopted in Batavia, will operate very disadvantageously to our trade with that Dutch colony.

It is stated in the Philadelphia Gazette that George Williams, of Baltimore, has resigned his seat as a Director of the Bank of the United States.

Mr. Incledon, the vocalist, in a note published in a late London paper, after acknowledging with gratitude the kind welcome and generous patronage he found in the United States, says, "With regard to musical science in America, I must say that I was agreeably surprized at finding it, in every State, in *such high cultivation*. At St. Paul's Church, New-York, I sung in an Oratorio which was, throughout, performed in a style which would have done credit to London."

SPANISH AFFAIRS, &c.

From the correspondent of the Norfolk Herald.

"GIBRALTAR, DEC. 8, 1818.

"Great exertions are now making in Cadiz to fit out an expedition of 18,000 men for Buenos Ayres to be under the command of Gen. O'Donnell, (Count Abisbal,) who superintends the laborious duties of preparing it in person, and who would appear not to wish his blushing honors to come too thick upon him, for he enjoys the principal now in advance, having added to his numerous titles that of "Vice Roy elect of Buenos Ayres!" The progress already made is reported to be about 5000 recruits, who are wanting every thing, and as much money as they can get by forced contributions from the merchants of Cadiz.

"The three frigates of 50 guns each, lately presented by the Russian Emperor, are held in readiness for the convoy, and to provide transports an embargo is already laid in all the ports of the Peninsula upon Spanish vessels of 180 tons and upwards! Of the probable time of its sailing you may perhaps form some idea from data already in your possession; but a matter of fact story may assist you in your conclusions. An agent is here who has contracted to furnish 25,000 water casks, and who is trying to collect the staves for the purpose; if he succeeds in this necessary preliminary, he says he can do the work before July, and that, in his opinion, will be time enough, for besides the men and materials of the expedition to be collected, the provisions are to come from England and America.

"American vessels are offered to be taken up by the government, as transports in the service, and at great prices—ninety dollars per ton for six months, half to be paid at the time of sailing, and the balance in 2 and 3 months after proof of the performance of the voyage, with demurage at the rate of $12 per ton per month, if longer detained in the service. It would require the rule of six to ascertain when the charterer will get his money under this agreement.

"An order has issued at Madrid requiring all foreigners to swear allegiance to the King, or quit his dominion in 8 days; which has thrown some consternation amongst that class of sojourners; but of its practical operation we have yet to learn."

From the National Intelligencer, Jan. 28.

At a meeting of sundry citizens of Washington, assembled in pursuance to the notice published in the papers of this city, the Mayor of the city of Washington informed the meeting that he had been requested by two gentlemen, friends of General Jackson to state, that Gen Jackson declined receiving any public attention that his friends in Washington might feel disposed to pay him, at this time; and that he wished that these, his sentiments, might be stated to the meeting, with his respectful acknowledgments for the civilities intended. Upon which, the meeting was, of course, dissolved.

Major Gen. Jackson, has arrived at Baltimore, from Washington City.

Marine.

The brig PARK, of Middletown, which was reported to have been lost, arrived at Savannah 17th ult. after a long passage, having been blown off to Bermuda.

Brig Mary Ann, Clark, of New-London, has arrived at N. York, 58 days from Havre.

The U. S. corvette John Adams, has sailed from New-York on a cruise.

Married,

In New-Orleans, Rev. CYRUS KINGSBURY, Missionary at the Choctaw Agency, to Miss SARAH B. VARNUM, recently of Dracut, Massachusetts.

At Elizabethtown, (N. J.) Mr. JOHN M. TRUMBULL, to Miss HANNAH M. TUNIS.

At New-York, by the Right Rev. Bishop Hobart, THOMAS M. HUNTINGTON, Esq. to Miss MARY BOWERS CAMPBELL.

At Griswold, Capt. JEDEDIAH BARSTOW, to Mrs. BETSEY STANTON.

Died,

At Bozrah-ville, 28th Jan. ELIZA MARY HYDE, daughter of Erastus Hyde, Esq. aged about 18 years. From her childhood she was remarkably amiable, affectionate and kind in her deportment. She early manifested a serious and reflecting mind, and about two years before her death gave striking evidence of a work of grace in her heart; soon after, she publicly devoted herself to the service of God and united with his people—Through the remainder of her short life, the power of divine grace in her heart was daily exemplified in her walk and conversation. During the lingering sickness which terminated her life, she was a pattern of patience and resignation. For the most part of the time, she had a strong and lively faith, which disarmed death of its sting and the grave of its victory. Frequently she earnestly exhorted her friends and young acquaintances to prepare for the solemn event of death. A few hours before her departure, she invited her parents, brothers, sisters, and near friends to her bed, and affectionately embraced them, and calmly bid them farewell. A little before she expired, a friend enquired of her, if her faith was strong; she replied with her usual gentle smile "it was—and that she rested entirely upon Christ as her only hope of acceptance." Some of her last words were, "My faith holds out." "Jesus is precious to my soul, he is altogether lovely." In a few minutes after, she sweetly fell asleep, (as we trust,) in the arms of her Saviour, without a struggle or a groan. How important that the young are thus prepared to meet death and the retribution of eternity!

At Killingly, on the 7th ult. EZRA HUTCHINS, Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 27 years In the death of this young gentleman, his acquaintance have lost an agreeable companion—society a valuable member—the world the application of liberal acquirements and promising talents. His friends may with propriety mourn his premature exit, but not as those who have no hope—he left the world in a triumphant state of mind, reposing unshaken confidence in the mercy of God, through the atoning blood of Jesus Christ. His last words were, "*Lord Jesus receive my spirit!*"

At New-Haven, on the 28th ult. Mr. EBENEZER HOWE, aged 17, eldest son of General Hezekiah Howe, His death was occasioned by splitting a log at his father's house, in the evening of the 15th ult. in doing which one foot and ancle was accidentally much bruised and broken.—No great danger was apprehended from this, until Sunday the 24th ult when symptoms of the *Lockjaw* began to be manifest.—On Monday a council of physicians decided that amputation was the only probable means of saving his life, which operation was performed in the afternoon, a little above his ancle; but it proved ineffectual. He was a member of the Sophomore class in Yale College, and was a very promising young man. In every stage of his distress he manifested great fortitude and resignation.—His parents in the midst of their affliction, are consoled with the evidence which he gave, *that it was gain for him to die.*

At Evansville, Indiana, Mr. OLIVER H. WILLIAMS, aged 27.—He was born in Massachusetts, and lived several years in Preston, in this State.

At New-Orleans, Mr. ZEPHANIAH PERKINS, formerly of Lisbon.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF

HUBBARD & MARVIN,

IS this day dissolved. All persons having unsettled accounts are requested to present them to either of the subscribers, immediately, for settlement. The business will be continued by RUSSELL HUBBARD.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.
THEOPHILUS R. MARVIN.

Norwich, Feb. 3, 1819. 13—

3 hhds. Antigua and St. Kitt's RUM,
6 bbls. McLean's GIN,
4 do. CIDER BRANDY,
Philadelphia and Baltimore FLOUR,
For sale by JED. HUNTINGTON.
Feb. 3. 13-3w—

Flax-seed and Oil Cake.

J. H. STRONG, has for sale Long-Island FLAX-SEED, for sowing—and Flax-seed OIL CAKE, which he will dispose of for Cash or Flax-seed. *Feb. 1.*

ALMONDS.

SOFT shelled ALMONDS, received and for sale by
Feb. 3. JOHN LATHROP.

Old Sable Iron.

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent, has for sale, Russia Old Sable, English and Swede's Iron, flat, square and round —Blistered, German and Cast Steel—100 set Chaise, Waggon and Cart Boxes, at New-York foundery prices—Nail Plates and Nail Rods—Patent Cut Nails, Brads, Tacks and Spikes, of various sizes and the best quality.

Cash paid for

Dry Walnut Wood,

delivered at the Nail Manufactory.
Dec. 9. 5—

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to contract with one or more persons, to build for him, in Norwich Landing, during the current year, a fire-proof STORE, of brick or stone, and to pay for the same, or a part thereof, in Lands, lying within the States of Pennsylvania, Vermont or Ohio.

ELISHA TRACY.

Norwich, Feb. 3, 1819. 13-3w—

FOR SALE,

A Valuable FARM,

IN the town of Lisbon, three miles from Norwich-Landing, and two and a half from Norwich town, containing about 250 acres, well apportioned into plowland, mowing, woodland, pasturing, &c. The quality of the Land, and its vicinity to a good market, will render it an object to the purchaser.

If not sold by the first of March, it will be to let.

For further particulars apply to
JOSEPH & LESTER PERKINS,
living on the premises.

Lisbon, Feb. 3, 1819. 13-6w

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated in Windham, Scotland society, about two miles south of the meeting-house, on the road from Pomfret to Norwich, containing about 200 acres of LAND, well proportioned for mowing, plowing and pasturing, with orchards and wood-land; well watered with living springs. A large two-story *Dwelling House*, a *Dairy House*, three *Barns*, and other out-houses thereon.

For further particulars enquire of JONATHAN RUDD, living on the premises, or of Dr. BISHOP TYLER, in Griswold.

Windham, Feb. 3, 1819. 13-4w—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 1st day of Feb. A. D. 1819—
Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. BARTON COOKE,

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Esquire *John Cook*, *Lucy Cook*, and *Selinda Cook*, Adm'rs. or be debarred a recovery according to law—they giving notice in the *Norwich Courier* and on the sign-post in said Griswold.

13 *Attest.* HENRY STRONG, *Clerk.*

POETRY.

The following is a happy imitation of an Anacreonic Song of Lord Byron's, lately published. While its sentiments are free from the licentious tendency, with which the other is justly chargeable, it possesses much of the beauty and sprightliness of its versification.—*Mass. Spy.*

From the Catskill Recorder.

O STOP, heedless mortal; no more fill the bowl!
'Tis not bliss—'tis dire frenzy that seizes thy soul;
Be wise! who would not? dash the goblet to earth;
'Tis a dreadful deception; envenom'd with death.

Did thy soul the blest charms of devotion e'er try?
Didst thou e'er to thy Maker in hope lift thine eye?
Have you lov'd? you have not! 'twas rude passion that rag'd;
But love, heavenly love, has your heart ne'er engag'd.

In the days of thy youth, while the heart yet is warm
And the young mind to virtue or vice takes its form,
You had friends: who had not? but you ne'er did secure
That friend who is faithful when time is no more.

A mistress, 'tis true, may from us be estrang'd,
And all earthly friendships in time may be chang'd:
We are frail! who is not? but the heart glowing bliss
That flows from religion shall ever increase.

And when youth, the gay season of pleasure, is past,
And age creeps upon us, life's comforts to blast—
Then we find—do we not?—in the calm of the soul,
Religion has joys beyond earthly control.

Fling away the due bowl, thus replenish'd with death;
Seek thy God! In his favor you're sure to be blest.
We must die!—who shall not?—but if sure in his love,
Our souls shall rejoice in the mansions above.

Cairo, 1818. N.

Fourteenth Report of the British Foreign Bible Society

During the year ending May, 1818, the Society published 5000 Irish Bibles in the Roman character—5000 Dutch Bibles—and 5000 Dutch Testaments—5000 French and English Testaments—5000 Italian Testaments. Besides various editions of the English Scriptures in different forms. And they had (in May last) preparing, besides English Bibles and Testaments—German Pocket Testaments 10,000—Portuguese Bibles 5000, Portuguese Testaments 10,000—Irish Testaments in the native character 5000—Malay Bibles in Roman character 5000—and Malay Testaments 10,000—4000 Syriac Old Testaments and Hindoostanee New Testaments.

Distributed during the same period 87,700 Bibles, and 104,800 Testaments.

In 14 years the time the Society has existed, it has distributed over 2,000,000 Bibles and Testaments. Received last year in subscriptions and donations, 99,5[illegible] and paid for Bibles, &c. to be distributed 71,000.

A certain eastern prince, who had lived to a good old age, and was blessed with a prosperous and peaceful reign, kept a regular account of his transactions every day, and found, upon a review of the whole, but *few happy days!* viz. the day he was *married*, the day his son was born, the day he ascended the throne, the day after he obtained a certain victory, and the day he *forgave* a great enemy. Now, from this, I think the voice of wisdom is directed to the *bachelor*. If he is not too old, like this prince, he may enjoy all these, and many more happy days: first, let him marry a wife then he will enjoy a little heaven to govern, "ruling his own house well," a victory he may obtain over his own passions and propensities; to which may be added, as a Christian duty, "the forgiveness of his enemies."

A colored woman, *ninety-seven* years of age, who, when she entered the Sunday School in Long Island, N. Y. two months ago did not know the alphabet, can now read in the Bible.

The Subscriber

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he still continues the business of manufacturing

Men's Clothing,

of every description, agreeable to the latest fashions. Customers may be assured of having their work speedily and well done, to fit the body and to please their fancy. Not unmindful of gratitude, he returns his sincere thanks for past favors, and solicits a continuance of their approbation. Clothes cut as usual, with skill and economy, to suit the age or fancy of all who may please to call at his shop, next door Messrs. G. & C. Kinney's store.

E. HARRIS.

Norwich, Jan. 6, 1819. 9—

OTIS PERRY,

Post-Rider,

RESPECTFULLY gives notice to those persons whom he supplies with the COURIER, that one year expired on the 30th Dec. Thankful for the patronage he has received, he earnestly solicits payment, to enable him to close his accounts with the Printers.

Jan. 12. 10—

LYMAN BREWER,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

Wholesale & Retail,

TWELVE bbls. 3d proof sweet flavored W. I. RUM,
9 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Bohea TEAS,
Gunpowder and Imperial do.
3 boxes Havanna brown SUGAR,
2 bbls. Muscovado do.
2 bbls. Havanna white do.
Lump and Loaf do.
5 bbls. fall and winter strained Lamp Oil,
Muscat and bloom Raisins, Dates,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Sherry, London pur. Teneriffe, Cargo do. Colmanar, Malaga, } WINES,
Shaving Soap,
Bar Soap in boxes,
London Porter by the cask or single,
Claret Wine,
Starch, Cassia,
Naples Shaving Soap in pots,
Snuff,
Mould and Dipt Candles,
Ginger, Nutmegs, &c. &c.

Dec. 23. 7—

Simeon Thomas & Co.

HAVE for sale at the Store lately occupied by Messrs. *Charles Thomas & Co.* a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

which they will dispose of by the hogshead, barrel, or less quantity, viz:—
W. I. and N. E. Rum,
French and Cider Brandy,
Holland and American Gin,
Sicily Madeira Wine,
Loaf, Havana, India and Muscovado Sugars,
Hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and bohea Teas,
Turks-Island and Table Salt,
Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger,
Cloves, Cinnamon, Starch,
Powder and Shot,
Plug and cut Tobacco,
Scotch and Lorrillard's Snuff, &c.

ALSO,

Russia Old Sable Iron,
Cart and Waggon Tire,
Nail Plates, Spike Rods,
English and American blistered Steel,
Nails, &c. *Likewise,*
An assortment of Drugs and Family Medicines,
Paints and Dye Woods,
Window Glass.

All which are of the first quality, and will be sold on the lowest terms, for cash or produce.

Cash given for
FLAX-SEED AND WHITE BEANS.

Norwich, Jan. 4, 1819. 9tf—

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

Scott & Lester,

is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

REUBEN SCOTT.
SESSIONS LESTER.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above firm, on book account, are requested to call and settle the same with REUBEN SCOTT, without delay.

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

WE the subscribers, have this day entered into partnership, under the firm of

Reuben Scott & Co.

and tender our best thanks to our former customers and hope for a continuance of former favors.

REUBEN SCOTT.
SESSIONS LESTER.
CHARLES HARRIS.

Plainfield, Dec. 21, 1818. 8 6w—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and close their accounts without delay.

WILLIAM ROGERS.

Who wishes to purchase,
Fifty cords Walnut Wood, and pay for it in cheap Goods.

Jan. 26, 1819. 11—

Flax-Seed.

Joseph H. Strong,

WILL pay an uncommonly high price for FLAX-SEED, if delivered immediately.

Who has for sale,

FLAX-SEED OIL.

Norwich, Oct. 7. 40—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby warns those persons who are in the habit of taking *Chips, Iron, &c.* for his ship-yard, without leave, that unless they immediately desist, prosecutions will be indiscriminately commenced.

SAMUEL STORY.

Norwich, Jan. 25, 1819. 12—

FOR SALE,

A Farm of 90 acres,

IN the east part of Ashford adjoining the turnpike road from Hartford to Boston and Providence, and near the Pomfret and Woodstock lines. The buildings, fences, orchard and wood lot, are all good, and the whole Farm is well supplied with water. Terms of payment will be liberal, and other particulars made known on application to ELISHA PERKINS, Esq or Mr. GEORGE RANDALL, both of Pomfret, and Mr. JOHN MAGWIRE, Abington.

Jan. 27, 1819. 12-3w—

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Farm,

SITUATED in the town of Lisbon, in Hanover Society, containing about 200 acres, well watered and wooded, together with a large two-story *Dwelling-House*, 30 by 40, two large *Barns*, together with necessary outbuildings, all in good repair. Said Farm contains also, about five hundred bearing Apple Trees. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

ASA BINGHAM.

Lisbon, Jan. 20, 1819. 11-3w—

For Sale,

A VALUABLE situation, in the town of Griswold, embracing about twenty-three or four acres of very excellent mowing, pasture and plow-land, a *Dwelling-House, Barn*, and *Mechanic's Shop*, situated on the great Plainfield and Stonington road, at its intersection with the one leading from Voluntown and Sterling through Jewett's City to Norwich. (A small part of the premises are under the incumbrance of the widow's dower.)

Also,

A Wood Lot,

Of about the same number of acres, distant about one mile, and capable of affording in *perpetuity* a supply of wood for a family.

The premises unquestionably afford one of the best situations in the country, for a mechanic, particularly a house-carpenter and joiner, or a blacksmith; and is also a very eligible stand for a merchant. If not sold by the first of March next, will then be rented. For further particulars apply to Mr. NATHAN BELCHER, in Griswold, who will shew the premises; or to the subscriber in Norwich.

WILLIAM BELCHER.

Jan. 5, 1819. 9—

For Sale,

AND possession given on the first day of April next,

THE FARM,

formerly known by the *John Leffingwell Farm*, situated at the head of Trading Cove, two miles from Norwich, on the new turnpike road leading to New-London, containing about 120 acres, with a large two story HOUSE, with a never failing well of water in the House. Said House is in sight of the steam-boat and other vessels, as they pass to and from N. London—A large *Barn, Chaise and Corn House*, adjoining.

LIKEWISE,

A Grist Mill,

With two run of stones, and *Saw Mill*, in tolerable repair. The stream of water is the best within many miles of this place, except the *Lathrop stream*, so called.

The above property will be sold together or separate, as will best suit the purchaser. There are three fishing places attached to the said Farm. Accommodating terms will be given. If not sold, it will be to let. APPLY TO

JAMES N. BROWN.

Jan. 6, 1819. 9tf—

FOR SALE,

A Farm and Brick Yard,

AND possession given the first of April next, lying in the town of Preston, about two miles from Norwich Landing, and one and a half from Poquetanuck, containing about 45 acres of land, with an inexhaustible bed of the first quality of Clay for Brick. The advantages to this branch of business are too well known to need any further recommendation.

Also,

A Wood Lot,

Containing about nine acres, lying about half a mile from said Brick Yard.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

GEORGE HARRIS.

Jan. 11, 1819. 10-tf—

Wanted Immediately,

THREE JOURNEYMEN, viz. two *Cabinet Makers* and one *Chair Maker*, to whom steady employ and good wages will be given.

WILLIAM R. ROBINSON.

Plainfield, Jan. 21, 1819. 12tf—

Post-Rider wanted.

A PERSON is wanted immediately at this office, to distribute the Courier on an eastern route. The most liberal terms will be given. Two or three hundred papers have been distributed in this direction. *Jan. 27.*

CHOICE

NEW LANDS,

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a power of attorney, from the heirs of *LYNDE McCURDY*, Esq late of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, deceased, offers for sale the following excellent

Tracts of New Land,

Containing about

11,000 acres,

in New-Connecticut, State of Ohio, viz:

5547 acres, in the town of MIDDLEFIELD, or No. 7, in 6th Range, (in the County of Geauga,) about 20 miles N. W. from *Warren*, and next town east of *Burton*, where the College is located.

1118 acres, in PAINESVILLE, *(in the same County)* being in lot No. 1, of Town No 10, in the 8th Range, a seaport on the south shore of Lake Erie, where the steam-boat "Walk-in-the-water" passes.

1684 acres, in HARMINGTON, *(in Medina County)* being Town No. 4, in 14th Range, in which are a great many families from Massachusetts, and is called a very excellent township, being next east of *Liverpool*, the salt market.

861 acres, in Lots No. 19 and 20, in COITSVILLE, No. 2, in 1st Range, an old settlement and an excellent township, (in Trumbull County.)

627 acres, being Lot No. 4, in COITSVILLE.

150 acres, in Lot No. 14, in the same town.

658 acres, in SHAW, or No. 12, in 1st Range, (in the County of Ashtabula,) being Lots No. 15, 16, 21, 22, of 165 acres each.

318 acres, in the same town, in Lot No. 31.

145 acres, in Town No. 7, in 11th Range, near *Cleveland city*, which has a *steam-boat* communication.

616 acres, in LEFFINGWELL, (Ashtabula County,) being whole of Lot No. 16, adjoining land of *Daniel L. Coit*, Esq. north and south.

Also, in LEFFINGWELL, another Lot, of about 69 acres, in Lot No. 5:—a square Lot of 11 acres, (being section No 4, of Lot No 1,) in Town No. 7, in 9th Range, next east of *Dwightsfield*, and a square Lot of 24 acres, in section No. 13, of Lot No 1, in the same town.

Also, about 1300 acres, in the town of LYME, (in Huron County,) about 8 miles from Sandusky Bay.

These Lands, the title of which is by deeds and grants from the State of Connecticut, and which were never before offered for sale, afford an excellent opportunity to choose Farms of any size for settlers, either for single families, or companies united for forming settlements, in a country first settled by Connecticut farmers, and constantly filling up from New-England, and where the disadvantages of the wilderness are in a great measure overcome.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Agent.*
Norwich, Connecticut.
October, 1818. 30-3t-eantf—

NEW BOOK,

Price 62½ cents.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale, *Russell's Abridgement of Murray's Grammar*, with lessons of parsing, calculated to facilitate the study of Syntax.

The following is one of the numerous recommendations already obtained:

We have examined an abridgement of Murray's Grammar, proposed to be published by Mr. Wm. E. Russell, and fully approve of the few alterations he has made, and think this Compend of Grammar the best we have seen.

His Syntactical Lessons we think a very valuable addition, and calculated to be of great utility to the learner; and recommend them for general use in Schools.

ANDREW LEE, D. D.* of Lisbon.
HON. SYLVESTER GILBERT, Hebron.
DYER T. HINCKLEY, A. M. Norwich.
GEO. HILL, Esq. do.
GEO. PERKINS, Esq. do.
CHARLES PERKINS, Esq. do.
JOHN HYDE, Esq. do.

* *The titles were added by the publisher.*

N. B. The Books may be had of E. PORTER, Norwich, and many country merchants.

Nov. 11. 1—

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. nutmegs pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale as commonly low, by the doz. or less, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26. 23—

NOTICE.

BROKE into the subscriber's enclosure, on the 15th Nov. last, five SHEEP, three of them LAMBS. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

SPENCER COLE.

Plainfield, Dec. 31, 1818. 11—

Press Papers.

CLOTHIER'S Press Papers, of good quality, per gross or less, for sale by

Jan. 6. R. HUBBARD.

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

EAST COLD SPRING

GIN,

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.

Who will pay cash for

RYE.

Dec. 21.

20 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 17th inst. a red roan HORSE, 14 hands high, the near eye put out, a natural trotter, with a square dock, 7 or 8 years old. Whoever will return said Horse and Thief, shall receive Twenty Dollars Reward—or Fifteen for the Horse or Thief.

SIMEON P. KINYON.

Windham, Jan. 18, 1819. 11—

Stop Thief.

STOLEN, on the night of the 17th inst. from the subscriber, sundry articles of wearing apparel, consisting of cotton and woollen Shirts; three pair Stockings; one pair Shoes; cotton and woollen Vests, &c; four pounds white woollen Yarn; pair red Mittens; Stocking Yarn; Pillow Case; one narrow Ax, with helve, (Howard's stamp,) and sundry other articles. The Thief was a black fellow, calling his name *Lambert*, and frequently other names. Whoever will secure said Thief, and the articles stolen, shall be duly rewarded by

JAMES HIFFLON.

Canterbury, Jan. 19, 1819. 11—

NOTICE.

WHEREAS application has been made to the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, by *Samuel Dorrance, John G. Dorrance*, and *Jeremiah Scarborough*, all of Brooklyn, in said District, Guardians to *Jas Pike, Virgil Pike, Betsey Pike*, and *Gardon Pike*, Minor children and heirs to the estate of *Peter Pike*, late of said Brooklyn, deceased—to have some meet person appointed by said Court to sell and convey the Real Estate of said Minors, lying in said Brooklyn, agreeably to the statute law in such case made and provided—All persons concerned are hereby notified to appear before said Court, at the dwelling-house of *Peter Thompson*, in said Pomfret, on the second Tuesday in March, 1819, then and there to shew reasons, if any they have, why the prayer of the said Petition should not be granted.

January 1, 1819.

Samuel Dorrance,
John G. Dorrance,
Jeremiah Scarborough, } Guardians.

11

NOTICE.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, hath limited the term of twelve months from 15th Dec. inst. for the creditors to the estate of

Mr JOSEPH BOWDISH,

late of Voluntown, deceased, to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, or be debarred a recovery according to law—And all those indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to

JAMES ALEXANDER, *Adm'r.*

Voluntown, Dec. 23, 1818. 11—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 12th day of Jan. A. D. 1819—

Present NATH'L SHERMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Miss MINERVA WITTER,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Stephen Mereh*, Esq. Ex'r, or be debarred recovery according to law—he giving notice in the *Norwich Courier* and on the sign-post in said Preston.

11 *Attest.* HENRY STRONG, *Clerk.*

NOTICE.

SIX months from this date are allowed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, for the settlement of the estate of

ELIZABETH COOK,

late of Killingly, deceased. All persons having claims on said estate, are required to exhibit them within the time limited, or they will be debarred a recovery according to law. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL DANIELSON, *Adm'r.*

Killingly, Jan. 5, 1819. 11—

NORWICH COURIER.

NESDAY, FEBRUARY [illegible] NORWICH; (Conn.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [Vol. XXIII. No. 14.]

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF
BBARD & MARVIN,
day dissolved. All persons having unsettled accounts are requested them to either of the subscribers immediately, for settlement. The will be continued by Russell ard.
RUSSELL HUBBARD.
THEOPHILUS R. MARVIN.
wich, Feb. 3, 1819. 13—

meon Thomas & Co.
VE for sale at the Store lately occupied by Messrs. Charles Thomas a general assortment of
ROCERIES,
they will dispose of by the hogshead, barrel, or less quantity, viz:—
and N. E. Rum,
h and Cider Brandy,
nd and American Gin,
Madeira Wine,
Havana, India and Muscovado Sugars,
n, young hyson, hyson skin and bohea Teas,
-Island and Table Salt,
r, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger,
s, Cinnamon, Starch,
er and Shot,
and cut Tobacco,
h and Lorrillard's Snuff, &c.
ALSO,
Old Sable Iron,
and Waggon Tire,
Plates, Spike Rods,
h and American blistered Steel,
&c. Likewise,
ortment of Drugs and Family Medicines,
and Dye Woods,
ow Glass,
which are of the first quality, and sold on the lowest terms, for cash duce.
Cash given for
SEED AND WHITE BEANS.
wich, Jan. 4, 1819. 9tf—

YMAN BREWER,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
Wholesale & Retail,
WELVE hhds. 3d proof sweet flavored W. I. RUM,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson and Bohea TEAS,
wder and Imperial do.
Havanna brown SUGAR,
Muscovado do.
Havanna white do.
and Loaf do.
fall and winter strained Lamp Oil,
and bloom Raisins, Dates,
Madeira,
per. Teneriffe, } WINES,
do.
ng Soap,
oap in boxes,
n Porter by the cask or single,
t Wine,
h, Cassia,
s Shaving Soap in pots,
d and Dipt Candles,
s, Nutmegs, &c. &c.
c. 22. 7—

NEW GOODS.

A. Huntington & Co.
AVE on sale, of recent purchases, a very large assortment of
ll and Winter Goods,
h they will sell at very low prices, for
Among them are,
superfine black, blue, brown, green, nze, and mixt West of England adcloths and Cassimeres,
lling and low priced do.
ngs, Flannels, Blankets,
nsetts, Bombazines, Rattinetts,
ings, Sheetings,
hams, Calicoes,
tine and Florence Silks,
ties, Shawls, Crapes,
kerchiefs, Hosiery,
ins,
nshire Kerseys,
no and Fur Trimmings,
ns, Vestings, Stockinets,
rs, Buttons,
ings, Whips,
nd Cotton Umbrellas,
rics, &c. &c. &c.
LIKEWISE,
A handsome assortment of
FANCY GOODS.
ALSO,
ton and N. York Shoes.
v. 23. 3—

National Legislature.

XVth Congress. Second Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Jan. 20.

THE House having again resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Pitkin in the chair,) on the report of the military committee, disapproving the trial and execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, with the amendments proposed thereto—

Mr. Clay (Speaker) rose. In rising to address you, sir, said he, on the very interesting subject which now engages the attention of Congress, I must be allowed to say, that all inferences, drawn from the course which it will be my painful duty to take in this discussion, of unfriendliness to either the Chief Magistrate of the country, or to the illustrious military chieftain, whose operations are under investigation, will be wholly unfounded. Towards that distinguished Captain, who has shed so much glory on our country, whose renown constitutes so great a portion of its moral property, I never had, I never can have, any other feelings than those of the most profound respect, and of the utmost kindness. With him my acquaintance is very limited, but, so far as it has extended, it has been of the most amicable kind. I know, said Mr. C. the motives which have been, and which will again be, attributed to me, in regard to the other exalted personage alluded to. They have been, and will be, unfounded. I have no interest, other than that of seeing the concerns of my country well and happily administered. It is infinitely more gratifying to behold the prosperity of my country advancing, by the wisdom of the measures adopted to promote it, than it would be to expose the errors which may be committed, if there be any, in the conduct of its affairs. Mr. C. said, little as had been his experience in public life, it had been sufficient to teach him, that the most humble station is surrounded by difficulties and embarrassments. Rather than throw obstructions in the way of the President, he would precede him, and pick out those, if he could, which might jostle him in his progress—he would sympathise with him in his embarrassments, and commiserate with him in his misfortunes. It was true, that it had been his mortification to differ with that gentleman on several occasions. He might be again reluctantly compelled to differ with him; but he would, with the utmost sincerity, assure the committee, that he had formed no resolution, come under no engagements, and that he never would form any resolution, or contract any engagement, for systematic opposition to his administration, or to that of any other Chief Magistrate.

Mr. C. begged leave farther to premise, that the subject under consideration presented two distinct aspects; susceptible, in his judgment, of the most clear and precise discrimination. The one he would call its foreign, the other its domestic aspect. In regard to the first, he would say, that he approved entirely of the conduct of his government, and that Spain had no cause of complaint. Having violated an important stipulation of the treaty of 1795, that power had justly subjected herself to all the consequences which ensued upon the entry into her dominions, and it belonged not to her to complain of those measures which resulted from her breach of contract; still less had she a right to examine into the considerations connected with the domestic aspect of the subject.

What were the propositions before the committee? The first in order was that reported by the military committee, which asserts the disapprobation of this House of the proceedings in the trial and execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister. The second, being the first contained in the proposed amendment, was the consequence of that disapprobation, and contemplates the passage of a law to prohibit the execution, hereafter, of any captive, taken by the army, without the approbation of the President. The third proposition was, that this House disapproves of the forcible seisure of the Spanish posts, as contrary to orders, and in violation of the constitution. The fourth proposition, as the result of the last, is, that a law should pass to prohibit the march of the army of the United States, or any corps of it, into any foreign territory, without the previous authorization of Congress, except it be in fresh pursuit of a defeated enemy. The first and third were general propositions, declaring the sense of the House in regard to the evils pointed out; and the second and fourth proposed the legislative remedies against the recurrence of those evils.

It would be at once perceived, Mr C. said, by this simple statement of the propositions, that no other censure was proposed against General Jackson himself, than what was merely consequential. His name even did not appear in any one of the resolutions. The legislature of the country, in reviewing the state of the Union, and considering the events which have transpired since its last meeting, finds that particular occurrences, of the greatest moment, in many respects, had taken place near our southern border. He would add, that the House had not sought, by any officious interference with the duties of the Executive, to gain jurisdiction over this matter. The President, in his message at the opening of the session, communicated the very information on which it is proposed to act. He would ask, for what purpose? That we should fold our arms and yield a tacit acquiescence, even if we supposed that information disclosed alarming events, not merely as it regards the peace of the country, but in respect to its constitution and character? Impossible. In communicating these papers, and voluntarily calling the attention of Congress to the subject, the President must himself have intended that we should apply any remedy that we might be able to devise. Having the subject thus regularly and fairly before us, and proposing merely to collect the sense of the house upon certain important transactions which it discloses, with the view to the passage of such laws as may be demanded by the public interest, he repeated; that there was no censure any where, except such as was strictly consequential upon our legislative action. The supposition of every new law, having for its object to prevent the recurrence of evil, is, that something has happened which ought not to have taken place, and no other than this indiscreet sort of censure would flow from the resolutions before the committee.

Having thus given his view of the nature and character of the propositions under consideration, Mr. C. said, he was far from intimating, that it was not his purpose to go into a full, a free, and a thorough investigation of the facts and of the principles of law, public, municipal, and constitutional, involved in them. And, whilst he trusted he should speak with the decorum due to the distinguished officers of the government, whose proceedings were to be examined, he should exercise the independence which belonged to him, as a representative of the people, in freely and fully submitting his sentiments.

In noticing the painful incidents of this war, it was impossible not to enquire into its origin. He feared that would be found to be the famous treaty of Fort Jackson, concluded in August, 1814; and he asked the indulgence of the Chairman that the Clerk might read certain parts of that treaty. [The Clerk of the House having accordingly read as requested, Mr. C. proceeded.*] He had never perused this instrument until within a few days past, and he had read it with the deepest mortification and regret. A more dictatorial spirit he had never seen displayed in any instrument. He would challenge an examination of all the records of diplomacy, not excepting even those in the most haughty period of imperious Rome, when she was carrying her arms into the barbarian nations that surrounded her; and he did not believe a solitary instance could be found of such an inexorable spirit of domination pervading a compact purporting to be a treaty of PEACE. It consisted of the most severe and humiliating demands—of the surrender of large territory—of the privilege of making roads thro' even what was retained—of the right of establishing trading houses—of the obligation of delivering into our hands their prophets. And all this, of a wretched people, reduced to the last extremity of distress whose miserable existence we had to preserve by a voluntary stipulation to furnish them with bread! When even did conquering and desolating Rome fail to respect the altars and the gods of those whom she subjugated! Let me not be told that these prophets are impostors who deceived the Indians. They were their prophets—the Indians believed and venerated them, and it is not for us to dictate a religious belief to them. It does not belong to the holy character of the religion we profess, to carry its precepts, by force of the bayonet, into the bosoms of other people. Mild and gentle persuasion was the great instrument employed by the meek Founder of our religion. We leave to the humane and benevolent efforts of the reverend professors of Christianity, to convert from barbarism those unhappy nations yet immersed in its gloom. But, sir, spare them their prophets! Spare their delusions! Spare their prejudices and superstitions! Spare them even their religion, such as it is! from open and cruel violence. When sir, was that treaty concluded? On the very day, after the protocol was signed, of the first conference between the American and British commissioners, treating of peace at Ghent. In the course of that negotiation, pretensions so enormous were set up, by the other party, that, when they were promulgated in this country, there was one general burst of indignation throughout the continent. Faction itself was silenced, and the firm and unanimous determination of all parties was, to fight until the last man fell into the ditch, rather than submit to such ignominious terms. What a contrast is exhibited between the contemporaneous scenes of Ghent and of Fort Jackson. What a powerful voucher would the British Commissioners have been furnished with, if they could have got hold of that treaty! The United States *demand*, The United States *demand*, is repeated five or six times. And what did the preamble itself disclose? That two thirds of the Creek nation had been hostile, and one third only friendly to us. Now, he had heard (he could not vouch for the truth of the statement) that not one hostile chief signed the treaty. He had also heard that perhaps one or two of them had. If the treaty really were made by a minority of the nation, it was not obligatory on the whole nation. It was void, considered in the light of a national compact. And, if void, the Indians were entitled to the benefit of the provision of the 9th article of the treaty of Ghent, by which we bound ourselves to make peace with any tribes with whom we might be at war, on the ratification of the treaty, and to restore to them their lands as they held them in 1811. Mr. C. said he did not know how the honorable Senate, that body for which he held so high a respect, could have given their sanction to the treaty of Fort Jackson, so utterly irreconcilable as it is with those noble principles of generosity and magnanimity, which he hoped to see his country always exhibit, & particularly towards that miserable remnant of the aborigines. It would have comported better with those principles, have imitated the benevolent policy of the founder of Pennsylvania, and to have given to the Creeks, conquered as they were, even if they had made an unjust war upon us, the trifling consideration, to them an adequate compensation, which he paid for their lands. That treaty, Mr. C. said, he feared, had been the main cause of the recent war. And if it had been, it only added another melancholy proof to those with which history already abounds, that hard and unconscionable terms, extorted by the power of the sword, and the right of conquest, served but to whet and stimulate revenge, and to give to old hostilities, smothered, not extinguished, by the pretended peace, greater exasperation and more ferocity. A truce thus patched up with an unfortunate people without the means of existence, without bread, is no real peace. The instant there is the slightest prospect of relief, from such harsh and severe conditions, the conquered party will fly to arms, and spend the last drop of blood rather than to live in such degraded bondage. Even if you again reduce him to submission, the expences of this second war, to say nothing of the human lives that are sacrificed, will be greater than it would have cost you to have granted him liberal conditions in the first instance. This treaty, he repeated it, was, he apprehended, the cause of the war. It led to those excesses on our southern borders which began it. Who first commenced them, it was perhaps difficult to ascertain. There was, however, a paper on this subject, communicated at the last session, by the President, that told, in language so pathetic and feeling, an artless tale—a paper that carried such internal evidence, at least, of the belief of the authors of it, that they were writing the truth, that he would ask the favor of the committee to allow him to read it.* I should be very unwilling, Mr. C. said, to assert, in regard to this war, that the fault was on our side, but he feared it was. He had heard that that very respectable man, now no more, who once filled the executive chair of Georgia, and who having been agent of Indian affairs in that quarter, had the best opportunity of judging of the origin of this war, deliberately pronounced it as his opinion, that the Indians were not in fault. Mr. C. said that he was far from attributing to Gen. Jackson any other than the very slight degree of blame which attaches to him as the negotiator of the treaty of Fort Jackson, and which would be shared by those who subsequently ratified and sanctioned that treaty. But if there were even a doubt as to the origin of the war, whether we were censurable or the Indians, that doubt would serve to increase our regret at any distressing incidents which may have occurred, and to mitigate, in some degree, the crimes which we impute to the other side. He knew, he said, that, when Gen. Jackson was summoned to the field, it was too late to hesitate—The fatal blow had been struck in the destruction of Fowl Town, and the dreadful massacre of Lieut. Scott and his detachment; and the only duty which remained to him, was to terminate this unhappy contest.

The first circumstance which, in the course of his performing that duty fixed our attention, had, Mr. C. said, filled him with regret. It was the execution of the Indian chiefs. How, he asked, did they come into our possession? Was it in the course of fair, and open, and honorable war? No, but by means of deception—by hoisting foreign colors on the staff from which the stars and stripes should alone have floated. Thus ensnared, the Indians were taken on shore, and without ceremony, and without delay, were hung. Hang an Indian! We, sir, who are civilized, and can comprehend and feel the effect of moral causes and considerations, attach ignominy to that mode of death. And the gallant, and refined, and highminded man, seeks by all possible means to avoid it. But what cares an Indian whether you hang or shoot him? The moment he is captured, he is considered by his tribe as disgraced, if not lost. They, too, are indifferent about the manner in which he is dispatched. But, Mr. C. said, he regarded the occurrence with grief for other and higher considerations. It was the first instance that he knew of, in the annals of our country, in which retaliation, by executing Indian captives, had ever been deliberately practised. There may have been exceptions, but if there were, they met with contemporaneous condemnation, and have been reprehended by the just pen of impartial history. The gentleman from Massachusetts may tell me, if he pleases, what he pleases about the tomahawk and scalping knife—about Indian enormities, and foreign miscreants and incendiaries. I, too, hate them; from my very soul I abominate them. But I love my country, and its constitution; I love liberty and safety; and fear military despotism more even than I hate these monsters. The gentleman, in the course of his remarks, alluded to the state from which I have the honor to come. Little, sir, does he know of the high and magnanimous sentiments of the people of that state, if he supposes they will approve of the transaction to which he referred. Brave and generous, humanity and clemency towards a fallen foe constitutes one of their noblest characteristics. Amidst all the struggles for that fair land between the natives and the present inhabitants, Mr. C. said, he defied the gentleman to point out one instance in which a Kentuckian had stained his hand by ——nothing but his high sense of the distinguished services and exalted merits of General Jackson prevented his using a different term—the execution of an unarmed prostrate captive. Yes, said Mr. C. there was one solitary exception, in which a man, enraged at beholding an Indian prisoner who had been celebrated for his enormities, and who had destroyed some of his kindred, plunged his sword into his bosom. The wicked deed was considered as an abominable outrage when it occurred, and the name of the man has been handed down to the execration of posterity. I deny your right thus to retaliate on the aboriginal proprietors of the country; and, unless I am utterly deceived, it may be shewn that it does not exist. But, before I attempt this, said Mr. C. allow me to make the gentleman from Massachusetts a little better acquainted with those people, to whose feelings and sympathies he has appealed through their representative. During the late war with Great-Britain, Col. Campbell, under the command of my honorable friend from Ohio, (General Harrison) was placed at the head of a detachment consisting chiefly, he believed, of Kentucky volunteers, in order to destroy the Mississineway towns. They proceeded and performed the duty, and took some prisoners. And here is evidence of the manner in which they treated them. (Here Mr. C. read the general orders issued on the return of the detachment.†) I hope, sir, the honorable gentleman will be now able better to appreciate the character and conduct of my gallant countrymen than he appears hitherto to have done.

But, sir, I have said that you have no right to practise, under color of retaliation, enormities on the Indians. I will advance, in support of this position, as applicable to the origin of all law, the principle, that whatever has been the custom, from the commencement of a subject, whatever has been the uniform usage co-eval and co-existent with the subject to which it relates, becomes its fixed law. Such was the foundation of all common law; and such, he believed, was the principle foundation of all public or international law. If, then, it could be shewn that from the first settlement of the colonies, of this part of the American continent, to the present time, we have constantly abstained from retaliating upon the Indians the excesses practised by them towards us, we were morally bound by this invariable usage, and could not lawfully change it without the most cogent reasons. So far as his knowledge extended, he said, that, from the first settlement at Plymouth or at Jamestown, it had not been our practice to destroy Indian captives, combatants or non-combatants. He knew of but one deviation from the code which regulated the warfare between civilized communities, and that was the destruction of Indian towns, which was supposed to be authorized upon the ground that we could not bring the war to a termination but by destroying the means which nourished it.—With this single exception, the other principles of the laws of civilized nations are extended to them, and are thus made law in regard to them. When did this humane custom, by which, in consideration of their ignorance, and our enlightened condition, the rigours of war were mitigated, begin? At a time when we were weak, and they were comparatively strong—when they were the lords of the soil, and we were seeking, from the vices, from the corruptions, from the religious intolerence, and from the oppressions of Europe, to gain an asylum among them. And, when is it proposed to change this custom, to substitute for it the bloody maxims of barbarous ages, and to interpolate the Indian public law with revolting cruelties? At a time when the situation of the two parties is totally changed—when we are powerful and they are weak—at a time when, to use a figure drawn from their own sublime eloquence, the poor children of the forest have been driven by a great wave which has flowed in from the Atlantic ocean to almost the base of the Rocky Mountains, and overwhelming them in its terrible progress, has left no other remains of hundreds of tribes, now extinct, than those which indicate the remote existence of their former companion, the Mammoth of the new world! Yes, sir, it is at this auspicious period of our country, when we hold a proud and lofty station, among the first nations of the world, that we are called upon to sanction a departure from the established laws and usages which have regulated our Indian hostilities. And does the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts expect, in this august body, this enlightened assembly of christians and Americans, by glowing appeals to our passions, to make us forget our principles, our religion, our clemency and our humanity?

Why was it, Mr. C. asked, that we had not practised towards the Indian tribes the right of retaliation, now for the first time asserted in regard to them? It was because it is a principle, proclaimed by reason, and enforced by every respectable writer on the law of nations, that retaliation is only justifiable as calculated to produce *effect* in the war. Vengeance was a new motive for resorting to it. If retaliation will produce no effect on the enemy, we are bound to abstain from it, by every consideration of humanity and of justice. Will it, then, produce effect on the Indian tribes? No; they care not about the execution of those of their warriors who are taken captive. They are considered as disgraced by the very circumstance of their captivity, and it is often mercy to the unhappy captive, to deprive him of his existence. The poet evinced a profound knowledge of the Indian character, when he put into the mouth of the son of a distinguished chief, about to be led to the stake and tortured by his victorious enemy, the words—

Begin ye tormentors! your threats are in vain:
The son of Alknomok will never complain.

Retaliation of Indian excesses, not producing then any effect in preventing their repetition, was condemned by both reason and the principles upon which alone, in any case, it can be justified. On this branch of the subject much more might be said; but, as he should possibly again allude to it, he would pass from it, for the present to another topic.

It was not necessary, Mr. C. said, for the purpose of his argument in regard to the trial and execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, to insist on the innocency of either of them. He would yield, for the sake of the argument, without enquiry, that both of them were guilty; that both had instigated the war; and that one of them had led the enemy to battle. It was possible, indeed that a critical examination of the evidence would shew, particularly in the case of Arbuthnot, that the whole amount of his crime consisted in his trading, without the limits of the United States, with the Seminole Indians, in the accustomed commodities which form the subject of Indian trade; and that he sought to ingratiate himself with his customs, by espousing their interests, in regard to the provision of the treaty of Ghent, which he may have honestly believed entitled them to the restoration of their lands. And if, indeed, the treaty of Fort Jackson, for the reasons already assigned, were not binding upon the Creeks, there would be but too much cause to lament his unhappy, if not unjust fate. The first impression made on the examination of the proceedings in the trial and execution of those two men, is, that, on the part of Ambrister, there

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

was the most guilt, but at the same time the most irregularity. Conceding the point of the guilt of both, with the qualification which he had stated, he would proceed to enquire, first, if their execution could be justified upon the principles assumed by General Jackson himself. If they did not afford a justification, he would next enquire if there were any other principles authorising their execution; and he would, in the third place, make some observations upon the mode of proceeding.

The principle assumed by General Jackson, which may be found in his general orders commanding the execution of these men, is, "that it is an established principle of the law of nations, that any individual of a nation, making war against the citizens of any other nation, they being at peace, forfeits his allegiance, and becomes an outlaw and a pirate." Whatever may be the character of individuals waging private war, the principle assumed is totally erroneous when applied to such individuals associated with a power, whether Indian or civilized, capable of maintaining the relations of peace and war. Suppose, however, the principle were true, as asserted, what disposition should he have made of these men? What jurisdiction, and how acquired, has the military over pirates, robbers, and outlaws? If they were in the character imputed, they were alone amenable, and should have been turned over to the civil authority. But the principle, he repeated, was totally incorrect, when applied to men in their situation. A foreigner, connecting himself with a belligerent, becomes an enemy of the party to whom that belligerent is opposed, subject to whatever he may be subject, entitled to whatever he is entitled. Arbuthnot and Ambrister, by associating themselves, became identified with the Indians: they became our enemies, and we had a right to treat them as we could lawfully treat the Indians. These positions were so obviously correct, that he should consider it an abuse of the patience of the committee to consume time in their proof. They were supported by the practice of all nations, and of our own. Every page of history, in all times, and the recollection of every member, furnish evidence of their truth. Let us look for a moment into some of the consequences of this principle, if it were to go to Europe, sanctioned, by the approbation, express or implied, of this house. We have now in our armies probably the subjects of almost every European power. Some of the nations of Europe maintain the doctrine of perpetual allegiance. Suppose Britain and America in peace, and America and France at war. The former subjects of England naturalized or unnaturalized, are captured by the navy or the army of France. What is their condition? According to the principle of Gen. Jackson, they would be outlaws and pirates, and liable to immediate execution. Were gentlemen prepared to return to their respective districts, with this doctrine in their mouths, and to say to their Irish, English, Scotch, and other foreign constituents, that you are liable, on the contingency supposed, to be treated as outlaws and pirates.

Was there any other principle which justified the proceeding? On this subject, he said, if he admired the wonderful ingenuity with which gentlemen sought a colorable pretext for those executions, he was at the same time shocked at some of the principles advanced. What said the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Holmes) in a cold address to the committee?—Why, that these executions were only a wrong mode of doing a right thing. A wrong mode of doing a right thing!—In what code of public law; in what system of ethics; nay, in what respectable novel; where, if the gentleman were to take the range of the whole literature of the world, will he find any sanction for a principle so monstrous? He would illustrate its enormity by a single case. Suppose a man, being guilty of robbery, is tried, condemned, and executed for murder, upon an indictment for that robbery merely. The judge is arraigned for having executed, contrary to law, a human being, innocent at heart for the crime for which he was sentenced. The judge has nothing to do, to ensure his own acquittal, but to urge the gentleman's plea that he had done a right thing in a wrong way!

The principles which attached to the cases of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, constituting them merely participes in the war, supposing them to have been combatants, which the former was not, he having been taken in a Spanish fortress, without arms in his hands, all that we could possibly have a right to do, was to apply to them the rules which we had a right to enforce against the Indians. Their English character was only merged in their Indian character. Now, if the law regulating Indian hostilities, be established by long and immemorial usage, that we have no moral right to retaliate upon them, we consequently had no right to retaliate upon Arbuthnot and Ambrister.—Even if it were admitted, that in regard to future wars, and to other foreigners, their execution may have a good affect, it would not thence follow that you had a right to execute them. It is not always just to do what may be advantageous.—And retaliation during a war, must have relation to the events of that war, and must to be just, have an operation upon that war, and upon the individuals only who compose the belligerent party. It becomes gentlemen then, on the other side, to shew, by some known, certain, and recognized rule of public or municipal law, that the execution of these men was justified. Where is it? He should be glad to see it. We are told in a paper, emanating from the Department of State, recently laid before this house, distinguished for the fervor of its eloquence, and of which the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts has supplied us in part with a second edition, in one respect agreeing with the prototype, that they both ought to be inscribed to the American public—we are justly told in that paper, that this is the *first* instance of the execution of persons for the crime of instigating Indians to war. Sir, there are two topics which, in Europe, are constantly employed by the friends and minions of legitimacy against our country. The one is an inordinate spirit of aggrandizement—of coveting other people's good. The other is the treatment which we extend to the Indians. Against both these charges, the public servants, who conducted at Ghent the negotiations with the British commissioners, endeavored to vindicate our country, and he hoped with some degree of success. What will be the condition of future American negotiations when pressed upon this head, he knew not, after the unhappy execution on our southern border. The gentleman from Massachusetts seemed on yesterday to read, with a sort of triumph the names of the commissioners employed in the negociation at Ghent. Will he excuse me for saying, that I thought he pronounced, even with more complacency, and with a more gracious smile, the first name in the commission, than he emphasised that of the humble individual who addresses you. [Mr. Holmes desired to explain.] Mr. C. said there was no occasion for explanation; he was perfectly satisfied. [Mr. H. however proceeded to say that his intention was, in pronouncing the gentleman's name, to add to the respect due to the negotiator, that which was due to the Speaker of this House.] Will the principle of these men, having been instigators of this war, justify their execution? It was a new one; there were no land marks to guide us in its adoption, or to prescribe limits in its application. If William Pitt had been taken by the French army, during the late European war, could France have justifiably executed him on the ground of his having notoriously instigated the continental powers to war, against France. Would France, if she had stained her character by executing him, have obtained the sanction of the world to the act, by appeals to the passions and prejudices, by pointing to the cities sacked, the countries laid waste, the human lives sacrificed in the wars which he had kindled, and by exclaiming to the unfortunate captive, you miscreant, you monster, have occasioned all these scenes of devastation and blood? What had been the conduct even of England towards the greatest instigator of all the wars of the present age? The condemnation of that illustrious man to the rock of St. Helena, was a great blot on the English name. And Mr. C repeated what he had once before said, that if Chatham or Fox, or even William Pitt himself, had been prime minister in England, Bonaparte never had been so condemned. On that transaction, history will one day pass its severe but just censure. Yes, although Napoleon had desolated half Europe; although there were scarcely a power, however humble, that escaped the mighty grasp of his ambition; although in the course of his splendid career he is charged with having committed the greatest atrocities disgraceful to himself and to human nature, yet even his life has been spared. The allies would not, England would not, execute him, upon the ground of his being an instigator of wars.

(Remainder next week.)

* *The passages read by the Clerk were as follows:*

" *Whereas an unprovoked, inhuman and sanguinary war, waged by the hostile Creeks against the United States, hath been repelled, prosecuted and determined, unsuccessfully on the part of the said states, in conformity with principles of national justice and honourable warfare: and whereas consideration is due to the rectitude of proceeding dictated by instructions relating to the re-establishment of peace: be it remembered, that, prior to the conquest of that part of the Creek nation, hostile to the United States, numberless aggressions had been committed against the peace, the property, and the lives, of citizens of the United States, and those of the Creek nation in amity with her, at the mouth of Duck river, fort Mimms, and elsewhere, contrary to national faith, and the regard due to an article of the treaty concluded at New York in the year 1790, between the two nations: that the United States, previous to the perpetration of such outrages, did, in order to ensure future amity and concord between the Creek nation and the said states, in conformity with the stipulations, of former treaties, fulfil, with punctuality and in good faith, her engagements to the said nation; that more than two thirds of the whole number of chiefs and warriors of the Creek nation, disregarding the genuine spirit of existing treaties, suffered themselves to be instigated to violations of their national honour, and the respect due to a part of their own nation, faithful to the United States, and the principles of humanity, by impostors denominating themselves prophets, and by the duplicity and misrepresentation of foreign emissaries, whose governments are at war, open or understood, with the United States.*

Art. 2. The United States will guarantee to the Creek nation the integrity of all their territory eastwardly and northwardly of the said line, [described in the first article] to be run and described as mentioned in the first article.

Art. 3. The United States demand that the Creek nation abandon all communication, and cease to hold any intercourse, with any British or Spanish post, garrison, or town; and that they shall not admit among them any agent or trader who shall not derive authority to hold commercial, or other, intercourse with them, by licence from the president, or authorized agent of the United States.

Art. 4. The United States demand *an acknowledgment of the right to establish military posts and trading houses, and to open roads within the territory guaranteed to the Creek nation by the second article, and a right to the free navigation of all its waters.*

Art. 3. The United States demand *that a surrender be immediately made, of all the persons and property taken from the citizens of the United States the friendly part of the Creek nation, the Cherokee, Chickasaw and Choctaw nations, to the respective owners: and the United States will cause to be immediately restored to the formerly hostile Creeks all the property taken from them since their submission, either by the United States, or by any Indian nations in amity with the United States together with all the prisoners taken from them during the war*

Art. 6. The United States demand the caption and surrender of all the prophets *and instigators of the war, whether foreigners or natives, who have not submitted to the arms of the United States, and become parties to these articles of capitulation, if ever they shall be found within the territory guaranteed to the Creek nation by the second article.*

Art. 7. The Creek nation, being reduced to *extreme want, and not at present having the means of subsistence, the United States, from motives of humanity, will continue to furnish, gratuitously, the necessaries of life, until the crops of corn can be considered competent to yield to the nation a supply, and will establish trading houses in the nation at the direction of the President of the United States, and at such places as he shall direct, to enable the nation, by industry and economy, to procure clothing.*

† The following is the letter from ten of the Seminole towns, that Mr. C. read.

To the Commanding officer at Fort Hawkins.

Dear Sir—Since the last war, after you sent word that we must quit the war, we, the Red people, have come over on this side. The white people *have carried all the red people's cattle off*. After the war, I sent to all my people to let white people alone, and stay on this side of the river; and they did so; but the white people still continue *to carry off their cattle*. Barnard's son was here, and I enquired of him what was to be done—and he said we must go to the head man of the white people, and *complain*. I did so, and there was no white head man, and *there was no law in this case*. The whites first begun, and there is nothing said about that; but great complaint made about *what the Indians do*. This is now three years since the white people killed three Indians; since that they have killed *three other Indians*, and taken their horses and what they had; and this summer they killed *three more*; and very lately they killed one more. We sent word to the white people that these murders were done, and the answer was, that they were people that were *out-laws*, and we ought to go and kill them. The white people killed our people first; the Indians then took satisfaction. There are yet three men that the red people have never taken satisfaction for. You have wrote that there were houses burnt; but we know of no such thing being done: the truth in such cases ought to be told, but this appears otherwise. On that side of the river the white people have killed five Indians; but there is nothing said about that; and all that the Indians have done is brought up. *All the mischief the white people have done, ought to be told to their head man.* When there is any thing done, you write to us; but never write to your head man what the white people do. When the red people send talks, or write, they always send the truth. You have sent to us for your horses, and we sent all that we could find; but there were some dead. It appears that all the mischief is laid on this town; but all the mischief that has been done by this town is two horses; one of them is dead, and the other was sent back. The cattle that we are accused of taking, were cattle *that the white people took from us*. Our young men went and brought them back, with the same marks and brands. There were some of our young men went out hunting, and they were killed: others went to take satisfaction, and the kattle of one of the men that was killed was found in the house where the woman and two children were killed; and they supposed it had been her husband who had killed the Indians, and took their satisfaction there. We are accused of killing up the Americans, and so on; but since the word was sent to us that peace was made, we stay steady at home, and *meddle with no person*. You have sent to us respecting the black people on the Suwaney river; we have nothing to do with them. They were put there by the English; and to them you ought to apply for any thing about them. We do not wish our country desolated by an army passing through it, for the concern of other people. The Indians have slaves there also; a great many of them. When we have an opportunity we shall apply to the English for them; but we cannot get them now.

This is what we have to say at present.

Sir, I conclude, by subscribing myself your humble servant, &c. September, the 11th day, 1817.

N. B.—There are ten towns which have read this letter, and this is the answer.

A true copy from the original.

WM. BELL, Aid-de-camp.

‡ The following is the extract which Mr. C. read.

"But the character of this gallant detachment, exhibiting, as it did, perseverance, fortitude and bravery, would, however, be incomplete, *if, in the midst of victory, they had forgotten the feelings of humanity*. It is with the sincerest pleasure that the general has heard, that the most punctual obedience was paid to his orders, in not only saving all the women and children, but in *sparing all the warriors who ceased to resist*; and that, even when vigorously attacked by the enemy, the claims of mercy prevailed over every sense of their own danger, and this heroic band respected *the lives of their prisoners*. Let an account of murdered innocence be opened in the records of heaven against our enemies alone. The American soldier will follow the example of his government, and the sword of the one will not be raised against the fallen and the helpless, nor the gold of the other be paid for the scalps of a massacred enemy."

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE. PARIS, DEC. 11, 1818.

FRENCH KING'S SPEECH.

YESTERDAY His Majesty met the Chambers of Peers and Deputies, and opened their session by the following

SPEECH:

GENTLEMEN,—At the opening of the last session, whilst I deplored the calamities which afflicted our country, I had the satisfaction to predict the near approach of their termination. A generous effort, of which I have a noble pride in declaring a more illustrious example was never afforded by any nation, enables me to realise these hopes. They are realised: my troops *alone occupy all our posts*. One of my sons, joining in these first raptures of our independent provinces, with his own hands in the midst of the acclamations of my people, hoisted the French flag upon the ramparts of *Thionville*. This day that flag floats over all the soil of France.

The day when those of my children who have with so much constancy, supported the burthens of an occupation of more than three years, shall be delivered from them, will be one of the most delightful days of my life; and my French heart has not less rejoiced at the termination of their sufferings, than at the disinthralment of the country. The provinces, which have so painfully employed my thoughts to this day, deserve the respects of the whole nation, which has, with me, admired their heroic resignation.

The noble unanimity of feeling and of sentiment, which you have manifested when I have demanded of you the means of satisfying our engagements, was a brilliant proof of the attachment of the French to their country—of the confidence of the nation in their King; and Europe has eagerly welcomed France to that rank amongst nations which belongs to her.

The declaration which announces to the world the principles on which the alliance of the five powers is founded, sufficiently establishes the friendship which exists among the sovereigns. This salutary union, dictated by justice, and consolidated by morality and religion, has for its object to prevent the calamity of war by the maintenance of treaties, by the guarantee of existing rights, and permits us to fix our attention on that long period of peace which such an alliance promises to Europe.

I have expected in silence this happy epoch to prepare myself for that national solemnity, in which religion consecrates the ultimate union of the people with their King. In receiving the royal unction in the midst of you, I shall take to witness the God through whom Kings reign, the God of Clovis, of Charlemagne, of St. Louis. I shall renew, on the altars, the oath to support the institutions founded by the charter, which I cherish the more since the French, by an unanimous sentiment, have freely rallied around it.

In the laws which will be presented you, I shall take care that the spirit of that instrument is always consulted, to secure more and more the public rights of the French, and to preserve to the monarchy the strength it ought to have, to maintain all those liberties so dear to my people.

In seconding my wishes and my efforts, you will not forget, gentlemen, that this charter, in delivering France from despotism, has put an end to revolutions. I depend upon your co operation in repelling the pernicious principles which, under the mask of liberty, attack social order, and conduce by anarchy to absolute power; and whose fatal success has cost the world so much blood and so many tears.

My ministers will lay before you the budget of expenses which the public service requires. The prolonged effects of the events, which we were obliged to undergo or take the consequences, have not yet permitted me to propose to you the alleviation of the burthens imposed upon my people; but I have the consolation to perceive, that the moment is not far distant, when I may be able to gratify this wish of my heart. From this time, a period is definitively put to the increase of our debt. We have the certainty that it will rapidly diminish. This certainty, and the fidelity of France in the fulfilment of her engagements, will establish, on an unmoveable foundation, the public credit, which some circumstances, transient in their nature, and common to other States, have for a moment appeared to shake.

The French youth have given a noble proof of their love for the country and for the King. The law for recruiting the army is executed with submission, and often with joy. Whilst the young soldiers pass into the ranks of the army, their brethren, exempt from service, will remain in the bosoms of their families; and the veterans who have finished their engagements, will return to their families, living examples, both the young and the old, of fidelity, henceforth inviolate, in the execution of the laws.

After the calamities of a dearth, the memory of which yet grieves my heart, Providence, prodigal in this year of its beneficence, has covered our fields with the most abundant harvests. They will serve to revive commerce, whose vessels navigate every sea, and will show to the remotest nation the flag of France. Industry and the arts, extending also their empire, will add to the blessings of general peace. To the independence of our country, and to public liberty, will be joined a more perfect private liberty than France has ever yet tasted. Let us unite in strains of gratitude to the author of so many blessings, and endeavor to make them durable.—That object will be secured, if, discarding every painful recollection, suppressing every resentment, the French shall well understand that liberty is inseparable from order, which itself reposes on the throne, their only palladium. My duty is to defend the people against their common enemies. I shall perform it, and shall find in you, gentlemen, the aid which I have never asked of you in vain.

The Duke of WELLINGTON is now Field Marshal of Austria, Russia and Prussia, his Prussian Majesty having recently conferred this rank upon him, and sent his brevet to him by his aid de-camp Count de Massow.

BRITISH TREATY.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, was made and concluded at London, on the twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, by Albert Gallatin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of France, and Richard Rush, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of his Britannic Majesty; and the Right Honorable Frederick John Robinson, Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, and President of the Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, and Henry Goulburn, Esq. one of his Majesty's Under Secretaries of State; fully authorised and empowered by their respective governments: And whereas the said Convention was duly ratified by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of his Britannic Majesty, on the second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen; and by the President of the United States, by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, on the twenty-eighth day of January following: And whereas the ratification of the two governments were exchanged, in the city of Washington, on the thirtieth day of the present month of January, by John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State of the United States, on the part of the United States, and the Right Honorable Charles Bagot, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States, on the part of his Britannic Majesty; the Articles of which Convention are, word for word, as follows:

The United States of America,
Majesty the King of the United Ki
Great-Britain and Ireland, desirous to
the good understanding which happ
sists between them, have, for that
named their respective Plenipotentia
is to say: The President of the
States, on his part, has appointed Al
latin, their Envoy Extraordinary and
ter Plenipotentiary to the Court of
and Richard Rush, their Envoy E
nary and Minister Plenipotentiary
Court of his Britannic Majesty:
Majesty has appointed the Right H
Frederick John Robinson, Treasur
Majesty's Navy, and President of t
mittee of Privy Council for Trade a
tations; and Henry Goulburn, Esq
his Majesty's Under Secretaries o
Who, after having exchanged their
ive full powers, found to be in due
form, have agreed to and concluded
lowing articles:

Article 1. Whereas differences ha
respecting the liberty claimed by the
the inhabitants thereof to take, dry
fish, on certain coasts, bays, harb
creeks, of his Britannic Majesty's d
in America, it is agreed between the
tracting parties, that the inhabitants
said U. States shall have in common
subjects of his Britannic Majesty, the
to take fish of every kind, on that pa
southern coast of Newfoundland, wh
tends from Cape Ray to the Ramea
ands, on the western and northern
Newfoundland, from the said Cape
the Quirpon Islands, on the shores
Magdalen Islands, and also on the
bays, harbors and creeks, from Mo
on the southern coast of Labrador
through the Streights of Bellisle, and
northwesterly indefinitely along the
without prejudice, however, to any
exclusive rights of the Hudson Bay C
ny:—And that the American fisherm
also have liberty, forever, to dry a
fish in any of the unsettled bays, harb
creeks, of the southern part of the C
Newfoundland, hereabove described
the coast of Labrador; but as soon
same, or any portion thereof, shall be
it shall not be lawful for the said fisher
dry or cure fish at such portion so
without previous agreement for suc
pose, with the inhabitant, proprietors
sessors of the ground. And the Unit
hereby renounce forever, any liberty
fore enjoyed or claimed by the inh
thereof, to take, dry, or cure fish, on
in three marine miles of any of the
bays, creeks or harbors of his Britan
jesty's dominions in America, not
within the above mentioned limits
ded, however, that the American f
shall be admitted to enter such bays
bors, for the purpose of shelter and o
ing damages therein, of purchasing
and of obtaining water, and for no o
pose whatever.—But they shall be un
restrictions as may be necessary to
their taking, drying, or curing fish th
in any other manner whatever ab
privileges hereby reserved to them.

Article II. It is agreed that a li
from the most northwestern poi
Lake of the Woods, along the
parallel of north latitude, or, if the
shall not be in the forty-ninth parall
latitude, then that a line drawn from
point due north or south, as the case
until the said line shall intersect the
allel of north latitude, and from the
such intersection due west along and
said parallel, shall be the line of dem
between the territories of the United
and those of His Britannic Majesty, a
the said line shall form the northern
ry of the said territories of the
States, and the southern boundary
territory of His Britannic Majesty, fr
Lake of the Woods to the Stony Mou

Article III. It is agreed, that any
that may be claimed by either party
northwest coast of America, westwa
Stony Mountains, shall, together with
bors, bays and creeks, and the navig
all rivers within the same, be free and
for the term of ten years from the dat
signature of the present convention,
vessels, citizens, and subjects, of t
powers: it being well understood, t
agreement is not to be construed to p
judice of any claim which either of
high contracting parties may have to
of the said country, nor shall it be t
affect the claims of any other power
to any part of the said country; the o
ject of the high contracting parties,
respect, being to prevent disputes and
ences amongst themselves.

Article IV. All the provisions of t
vention "to regulate the commerce b
the territories of the United States an
Britannic Majesty," concluded at Lon
the third day of July, in the year of o
one thousand eight hundred and fifte
the exception of the clause which lim
duration to four years, and excepting,
far as the same was effected by the d
tion of his Majesty respecting the is
St. Helena, are hereby extended and c
ued in force for the term of ten years
the date of the signature of the prese
vention, in the same manner as if all t
visions of the said convention were
specially recited.

Article V. Whereas it was agreed
first article of the treaty of Ghent, th
territory, places and possessions, wha
taken by either party from the other,
the war, or which may be taken af
signing of this treaty, excepting only t
ands hereinafter mentioned, shall be r
without delay, and without causing a
struction, or carrying away any of the
ry or other public property originally c
ed in the said forts or places, which sh
main therein upon the exchange of the
fications of this treaty, or any slaves, or
private property;" and whereas, unde
aforesaid article, the United States cla
their citizens, and as their private pro
the restitution of, or full compensation f
slaves who, at the date of the exchange
ratifications of the said treaty, were in
territory, places or possessions, whate
directed by the said treaty to be restor
the United States, but then still occupi
the British forces, whether such slaves
at the date aforesaid, on shore, or on b
any British vessel, lying in waters with

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

ritory or jurisdiction of the United States; and whereas, differences have arisen, whether by the true intent and meaning of the aforesaid article of the treaty of Ghent, the United States are entitled to the restoration of, or compensation for, all or any slaves, as above described, the high contracting parties hereby agree to refer the said differences to some friendly sovereign or state, to be named for that purpose; and the high contracting parties further engage to consider the decision of such friendly sovereign or state to be final and conclusive on all the matters referred.

Article VI. This convention, when the same shall have been duly ratified by the President of the United States, by, and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and by his Britannic Majesty, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on the said United States, and on his Majesty; and the ratification shall be exchanged in six months from this date, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at London, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

[L. S.] ALBERT GALLATIN.
[L. S.] RICHARD RUSH.
[L. S.] FREDERICK J. ROBINSON.
[L. S.] HENRY GOULBURN.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled, with good faith, by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto [L. S.] set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and of Independence the forty-third.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

By the late Mails.

COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON, JAN. 29.

MR. LANCASTER'S LECTURES.

FIRST impressions are of vast importance. *Time* is an incomparable diamond: and it was worthy our chief magistrate, the senators and representatives of our country, to honor, as they did, the lectures of (to borrow the language of the resolution of the house) "the friend of learning and of mankind" with their personal attendance. The *magnitude* and *infinite importance* of education cannot be *too much enforced*, nor borne too much on the *minds of those* who are elevated by their country to preside over its destinies.

We could but notice the marked and distinguished attentions paid him in the house yesterday; and we learn that the French, Russian, Spanish and Portuguese ministers plenipotentiary have paid him their personal respects. This was due for the increased blessings of the diffusion of knowledge by the method of tuition invented by him. The world is his *debtor*. [*Gazette.*

Robbery of the Mail.

Post-Office, New-York, Feb. 3.

$1000 *Reward.*—Last Monday morning about 3 o'clock, between Bridgetown and Elizabethtown, (N. Jersey) the U. S. Mail Coach was stopped by three armed men masked, who, after cutting the traces, opened the coach door, and robbed the passengers of their money, watches, &c. They then cut open the mail, and after taking from it such packages as they thought proper, and putting them in a saddle-bags made off.

It is pretty certainly ascertained that the three mail robbers were Frenchmen—they left this city on Sunday last about 1 o'clock. One of them went by the name of Joseph Maurie, he is about 5 feet 10 inches high—rather slim—about 30 years of age, with black whiskers, and pock-pitted. The name of another is Pierre Bertrand, he is about 28 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, with red whiskers and rather slim. The other calls himself Dr. Henrie, about 30 years old—sandy whiskers, slim, and about 5 feet 9 inches high—he wears his hair turned back from his forehead.—Three men, answering the description of the above, were seen near the mountains of Somerset county, New-Jersey, steering westward. If they should succeed in escaping far into the interior, they will, probably, either make for Pittsburgh, or direct their course for Canada. These villians are described as men of address, desperate, and of sufficient intelligence to observe due precautions for their safety.

THEODORUS BAILEY, P. M.

[The above description and names of the mail robbers was given by the master of a Boarding-House (of poor character) in Dover-street—who stated that when the men left his house they observed that they were going on a land privateering expedition. In proceeding to New-Jersey it seems they have made a *life cruise* of it. When the mail coach came along, they appeared from a thicket and desired the driver to stop, which he did. They then instantly rushed upon him with presented pistols, and ordered him down from the box, and then secured him. One of the passengers had in his charge 33,000 dollars in bills for one of the city banks in New-York. As soon as he discovered the unpleasant predicament he was placed in, he contrived to slip the package out of his pocket on to the floor of the coach, and covered it over with straw, by which means he saved it. When they searched him, all they found in his pockets were a few shillings in silver. There were five men and one woman in the Coach.]

NEW-YORK, FEB. 4.

Two of the Mail Robbers taken.

We are happy to state, that two men, answering the description of the Mail Robbers, were taken yesterday forenoon in the upper part of the city, and brought to the Police-Office by Messrs. Curtis & Bogert, police marshals. After a long examination they were committed to prison under a full belief of their guilt. One of the prisoners is named *Joseph Maurie*, a Frenchman; he arrived in this city about two months ago, a passenger in the brig Rebecca Ann, from Carthagena—the other is named *Pierre Bertrand*, is an Italian by birth, about 21 years of age, and has been employed the last 8 months in a leather factory in this city—both are single men, and are said to have been several years in the French army.

Maurie admits that they left New-York on Sunday last in company with a third person; but neither of them has confessed any thing of the transactions relating to the robbery.

All the money found upon them, amounts to one thousand and eighty dollars. Of this sum four bills of 100 dollars each, and one of 50 dollars, are identified as having been forwarded from Richmond, to Messrs. W. W. & T. L. Chester, the numbers corresponding with the description in a letter of advice. It is said a bank note of 1000 dollars, and a draft for 5000 dollars were picked up yesterday near the spot where they were arrested, which it is presumed they dropped.

Mr. Cohen, who was in the stage at the time of the robbery, saw the prisoners yesterday, and states that he has no doubt they are the persons who committed the atrocity.

Extract from the Gazette of Feb. 4.

It is to be hoped, that no attempt will ever again be made to rob the mail, as in this country there is no instance of the escape of an offender.—*DEATH* is the punishment by our laws, and nothing but the madness of insanity can induce any to attempt this crime.

The throng at the Police-Office yesterday, was inconceivably great during the examination; and as soon as it was completed, the following bulletin was posted:

"The Mail Robbers, Bertrand and Maurie, are committed to Bridewell."

The information of the house in which the robbers were concealed, was communicated to the police magistrate by a French gentleman. They had arrived in the city not more than two hours before. These men will be tried in New-Jersey, at the next U. S. Circuit. Judge Washington will preside.

FOR THE NORWICH COURIER.

SCHOOL FUND, No. 3.

The institutions of our forefathers deserve our respect and veneration. No man reveres them more than JULIUS. But time cannot consecrate errors and innovation with all its concomitant dangers, is the only means of perfecting the refinement of society. To this we owe the great excellence of our government; without it we should have remained the subjects of a monarchy, and possessed a royal charter for a constitution. That man, therefore, who objects to an amendment in the distribution of the School Fund, merely because it is an amendment, opposes prejudice to reason.

Connecticut is divided into 205 school societies, which are sub-divided into nearly 1100 districts. Each district is invested with sufficient power, to make use of their several dividends, subservient to the fund in question. The whole number of scholars that attend these schools in a year, has been estimated at from forty to fifty-thousand. How eloquently this fact proclaims the value of the fund, and the wisdom of its founders! Yet like other humane establishments, it has imperfections; which statesmen, perhaps, could not foresee, and experience alone can correct.

The present distribution, which is made according to the list, has many faults. It is natural and customary for rich men to locate themselves in the same neighborhood: hence it happens, that the least populous is often the most wealthy district. And it is a remarkable fact, that those who are in the humble walks of life, have generally a great number of children;—for a numerous offspring is the poor man's blessing. Consequently many opulent families which are well able to educate themselves, obtain a larger portion of the interest, than those who are more indigent, and for whose benefit it was principally intended. The impossibility of apportioning public burthens and privileges precisely equal, is readily admitted; but where the inequality is so evident as in this case, an alteration is both practicable and necessary.

On the grand levy of 1815 the eastern middle district of the first school society in Norwich, received $139: the next adjoining $41 4-100; a third, which probably had more scholars than either, (the property within it being owned by persons who resided in other districts,) only $26; and a fourth less than $12. In the second society—West-Chelsea district, with 150 children of a suitable age to attend school, had but $48; while the adjacent one, because it was inhabited by wealthier people, obtained $168. During some years, I have been informed, that the disproportion was still more gross. Instances of this kind are so frequent in different parts of the state, that it would be impossible to enumerate them. When these facts are placed before us, who can be so unreasonable as to deny, that justice and policy call loudly for a change?

In 1816, at the October session of the Legislature, an attempt was made to obviate these evils; and a bill introduced to distribute the money according to the number of children between the age of 4 and 14. The mover urged the importance of disseminating useful knowledge amongst that class of citizens, who were unable to obtain it at their own expense; in preference to those, whose incomes were sufficient to give them the highest polish and improvement; that it would be desirous, if practicable, to appropriate it, even exclusively for those who are not the most affluent: And particularly as his motion would only give every proprietor, an equal share, in the distribution of common property, it was certainly unexceptionable. The investigation of this subject occupied a considerable part of two days. During this time, many instances of inequality were adduced from different towns. In some of which it appeared the injustice was so glaring, that a more equitable distribution had been adopted. It is an established axiom, that, when any statute is so much disapproved of by public opinion, that obedience cannot be enforced, the act ought to be immediately repealed or amended. The members seemed almost unanimously, to think the present mode defective; but a disagreement respecting the proper manner of changing it, defeated the measure. At the two succeeding sessions of 1817, the proposal was renewed; which, from similar causes met with the same result. A latent desire pervaded the House, to postpone the question, until the new mode of taxation was determined. Thus the discussion has been procrastinated, while the grievance has increased, and delay has become equivalent to defeat.

Is there a wealthy district in the state, whose inhabitants can view unfortunate children, idling in the streets, and learning the alphabet of vice, for the want of those advantages, which their own, on account of their superior possessions, derive from the public treasury, without feeling the mingled emotions of sympathy and self reproach? If such can be found. I trust they are few in number; and I hope for the honor of human nature, there are none. What ought, and what can delight the rich man, more than to see his less affluent neighbors, virtuous and intelligent!

We ought constantly to bear in mind, that genius and virtue are not confined to one order in society;—that men who spring from the humblest walks of life, by early and proper cultivation, very frequently become the brightest ornaments to their country. Recollect our Henry, and our Ames, the splendor of whose talents so often captivated the jury, and fired their hearers with enthusiastic admiration; at whose eloquence envy was mute.

Look over the history of ancient grandeur. —What made Athens so elevated and refined —what filled Sparta with such heroic valor—what raised Rome to so proud an eminence—but an equal participation of immunities, resembling the one, which I am now recommending to your attention? It is so inestimable a treasure, that we ought to approach it with discretion, guard it with vigilance, and distribute it with sacred justice.

If my endeavor to bring this subject before the public, should induce some abler pen, to do it that justice, which I cannot, my labor will be amply rewarded.

JULIUS.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, February 10, 1819.

Mr. Clay's Speech.

We have this day commenced the publication of Mr. Clay's speech on the Seminole war. It brings the subject before the public in a new light, and through the whole possesses great originality. Our readers will find it worthy of an attentive perusal. We intend to publish more of this debate on both sides of the question.

The time of Congress, for the week past, has been principally taken up with debates on the Seminole War and the National Bank.

A man answering the description of Henrie, *the third mail robber*, has been apprehended at New-Brunswick.

Spanish Hostility.—A letter from Washington of the 28th Jan. published in the Franklin Gazette, says—"There is a report here, this day, that a sergeant of our army at Amelia Island, together with three or four citizens, had crossed the Florida line to see some of their friends; that the Spaniards followed them at night, fired on them, wounded two, and took the others prisoners. Gen. Gaines had demanded their surrender, but the Spaniards refused to deliver them. It is understood, that the information was received from an officer of our army."

ITEMS.

The Senate of Delaware have passed a bill for establishing a State Prison in that Commonwealth.

The Providence Patriot recommends the Hon. Albert Gallatin, now minister to France, for President of the Bank of the United States.

From a statement of the situation of 40 Banks in Pennsylvania, it appear they have $5,101,485 in Notes in circulation, and $1,364,079 in specie on hand.

The stockholders of the Alleghany Bank, Pennsylvania, have agreed to suspend specie payments now, and to dissolve the institution in Nov. next.

The line of Turnpike Roads from Philadelphia, to Presqu'Isle, on Lake Erie, are said to be in promising progress.

It is said the President has or will nominate the Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S. (Mr. Crawford,) to be one of the Directors of the National Bank.

Mr. Spencer, now in the House of Representatives of the U. S. is proposed by the Democratic Party in New York to succeed Mr. King in the National Senate.

Mr. Vanderlyn is exhibiting a new picture at New-York. It represents a part of the battle fought in the suburbs of Paris in March, 1814.

A person has petitioned the Legislature of New-York for exclusive privileges for a new invention for manufacturing salt.

The New York Chronicle says rents are higher in that city than any other place in the world.

The receipts into the Treasury of the State of New-York in the year 1818 were $2,905,-865. Expenditures $3,005,612.

A bill for an additional tax of $250,000 on the city of New-York, is before the Legislature of the State.

The passengers in the ship Amity, from N. York to Liverpool, have presented her commander, Capt. Maxwell, with a piece of plate of the value of 50 guineas.

A splendid dinner has been given by the artists of Philadelphia to Col. TRUMBULL.

We understand, says the Georgetown Messenger, that the negotiations for the cession of the Floridas has been resumed.

A Committee of the legislature of New-York, have recommended, that no further Charters should be granted for Banks.

The Bermuda Gazette of the 2d ult. states, on the authority of private letters from the West Indies, that a number of vessels were immediately about to be chartered to be sent to Bermuda, to procure American provisions and lumber, with which that market was at that time but scantily supplied.

The king of Portugal has issued a decree against *Free Masons*; it declares that every Mason who shall be arrested, shall suffer death, and all his property be confiscated to the State.

The House of Delegates of Maryland have rejected, 50 to 24, a bill to make Jews equally eligible to office with Christians.

The Editor of the *Democratic Press* is on trial at the seat of government of Pennsylvania, for an alleged libel on Thomas Elder, Esq. Damages laid at 10,000 dollars.

Marine.

The brig Jerome, Mills, of Hartford, has arrived at Laguira, in 17 days from Charleston.

Spoken, Jan. 8, lat. 22, 16, schr. Mechanic, 8 days from New-London for Bermuda.

At Point Petre, Jan. 14, brig Independence, Barnard, of Hartford.

The privateer ship Union, Capt. Brown, from a cruise, has arrived in the River of Plate.

Brig Strong, from Baltimore, for Leghorn, put into Toulon, for water, out 100 days.

MORE PIRACY!

The Hamburg ship Emma Sophia, Capt. Frahm, from Hamburg for Havana, was taken possession of Dec. 19, off the Bahama Bank, by a small piratical schr. mounting one gun, and manned by about 30 men and carried into a small harbour on the coast of Florida, where she was robbed of goods to the amount of 30,000 dollars. She had a very valuable cargo of linens, laces, nankins, gold watches, &c. and part of it belonged to merchants in Boston. The crew of the schr. was made up of Spaniards, Frenchmen, Germans, and Americans, and it is expected she was fitted out at or near Havana.—Twelve of the pirates were put on board the ship, each having a knife about a foot long, which they brandished, saying there was money on board, and if they did not find it, they would kill every soul belonging to the ship.—The captain was a Spaniard, the lieut. a Frenchman, and Davis, (the boarding officer,) the most brutal rascal on board the schr. was an American, and belongs to New-York; he acted as spokesman—called for a rope, and ordered his gang *to hang the supercargo*, (Mr. William Savage, of Boston,) who, to save his life jumped overboard: he was afterwards picked up, apparently insensible. They took off all his clothes, even to his shirt, and laid him on his back, on the deck, naked, and then put a blanket over him; in this situation he lay about 5 hours, without moving hand or foot. They seemed to have a particular spite against Mr. Savage, for they robbed him of all his clothes, and even stole the ring from his finger,— The pirates left the ship on the night of the 24th, and she arrived at Havana the 26th.

BALTIMORE, JAN. 28.

The Portuguese ship Society, Felix, detained in the Bay by the revenue cutter Active, Captain Beard, arrived yesterday evening—she was in possession of a prize crew under Artigas' flag—is a ship of about 800 tons, and said to be laden with crates of East-India ware, &c.

Arrived, schooner Golden Pheasant, Darrell, 23 days from Jaquemel. January 14th when the Golden Pheasant was standing for Crooked Island, at one o'clock, P. M. discovered a large brig standing out from under the land; at 1 30 P. M. the brig within pistol shot distance, on our weather bow, fired a 32-pound shot, which passed between our main rigging and mainmast, not more than 10 feet above deck, our colors then flying—this shot was evidently fired with an intention to injure us: after this the brig ran down, hailed, and ordered us under his lee; a boat then boarded from the brig, and informed us it was H. B. M. brig Bellette, Captain Peachell. The owner of the schooner, A. S. Dungan, expressed in very plain terms to the boarding officer his disapprobation of his conduct; on the return of the officer he made a report to the Captain of the brig, who demanded from Mr. Dungan a written apology to his officer—on his refusal, they took him, together with part of his crew, on board the brig; put an officer and four men on board the schooner, and ordered her for Bermuda. At 5 P. M. finding it impossible to obtain an apology for what they termed an insult to his Majesty's brig, they brought Mr. Dungan and seamen on board, and after endorsing our register, suffered us to proceed on our voyage.

Married,

At Washington, Lt. J. L. MACPHERSON, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss E WASHINGTON, daughter of Lund Washington, Esq.

At Rochester, (N. Y.) Mr. GARRIT SMITH, to Miss WEALTHY ANN BACKUS, daughter of the late Dr. Backus, President of Hamilton College.

At Canterbury, Mr. JASON BUSHNELL, of Rome, N. Y. to Miss ELIZA MARSH.

At Stonington, Mr. ELIHU CHESEBROUGH, to Miss NANCY PENDLETON.

Died,

At Lisbon, suddenly, MARY, relict of the late Mr. David Knight, in the 76th year of her age.

At New-London, Mrs. SALLY POTTER, wife of Mr. Joshua Potter, Jun. aged 28.

At Waltham, Ms. widow ABIGAIL BROWN, aged 95. Her son, with whom she lived, rose early and made a fire, then went to take care of his cattle, and when he returned found her in the fire, so burnt that she expired in 25 hours.

In England, Col. DISBROWE, Vice Chamberlain to the late Queen of England, and the almoner of her charities.

In Germany, Count Alexander de Goltz, a companion in arms for years with the Great Frederick of Prussia.

In Portsea, England, in the 118th year of his age, THOMAS BALWELL.—His memory was good up to his last moments—he would frequently recur to the total eclipse of the sun on the 22d of April, 1715, of which event he ever retained a perfect recollection. He was married to one wife 80 years, who died in the 101st year of her age.

In Meppel, Holland, 18th Nov. SOLOMON LEVY, aged 115.

AN APPRENTICE is wanted, immediately, at the Paper Mill
FEB. 10. R. HUBBARD.

Notice.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders of the "*Norwich Fire Insurance Company*" will be held, by adjournment, at their office in Chelsea, on Monday the 15th February instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time the company will be organized according to the act of Assembly in October last, the instalments provided for, and all the officers of the company chosen.

SAMUEL TYLER,
Secretary pro. tem.
Norwich, Feb. 10, 1819. 14—

N. B. The holders of the stock of the late *Marine Insurance Company* are requested to meet at 9 o'clock, on the same day, to close their business.

THE CONNEXION

IN business between the subscribers, under the name of the

Norwich Manufacturing Company,

HAVING expired by its own limitation on the first day of April last; all persons indebted to said company, are requested immediately to call at the store of said company and settle and pay—and all persons who have any claims on said company, either in Money or Goods, are requested to call at the same place and receive payment.

CALVIN GODDARD,
WM. WILLIAMS, Jr.
THOS. W. WILLIAMS.
JOHN GRAY.
Norwich, 5th Feb. 1819. 14—

Tobacco, Rum, etc.

12 kegs TOBACCO,
2 hhds. Antigua RUM,
1 hhd. MOLASSES,
1 pipe Holland GIN,
1 pipe Marseilles BRANDY,
15 bbls. Virginia FLOUR,

FOR SALE BY
WILLIAM BELCHER.
Norwich, Feb. 10, 1819. 14—

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Auction, on Thursday the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the subscriber's house,
4 OXEN,
2 new milch COWS,
2 Merino BUCKS,
Household Furniture, Books, & Farming Tools.

Should the weather be stormy, the sale will be postponed to the first fair day.

SAMUEL HYDE.
Franklin, Feb. 10, 1819. 14—

Liver Oil, Stone Lime, etc.

J. H. STRONG,
Has for sale on the best terms,

DEXTER'S best Stone Lime, per cask,
Liver Oil, of a superior quality, do.
Virginia and New-York Flour, do.
Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil.
Jan. 13. 14—

Old Sable Iron.

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent, has for sale, Russia Old Sable, English and Swede's Iron, flat, square and round—Blistered, German and Cast Steel—100 set Chaise, Waggon and Cart Boxes, at New-York foundery prices—Nail Plates and Nail Rods—Patent Cut Nails, Brads, Tacks and Spikes, of various sizes and the best quality.

Cash paid for

Dry Walnut Wood,

delivered at the Nail Manufactory.
Dec. 9. 5—

Boards, Timber, & Plank.

THE subscriber has for sale a quantity of seasoned Pine Boards & Plank—Ship Plank, Timber and Knees.

WM. ROGERS.
FEB. 10. 14—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 4th day of Feb. A. D. 1819—
Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

SIMEON CAPRON,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to ELISHA KIMBALL, Jun. *Adm'r.* or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the *Norwich Courier*, and on the sign-post in said Preston.

14 *Attest.* HENRY STRONG, *Clerk.*

FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE,

A FIRST rate family CHAISE, in perfect order, with a new and elegant HARNESS. APPLY TO

F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.
Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

PLANK, BOARDS, &c.

THE subscriber will make good pay for Chesnut PLANK and BOARDS, Oak JOIST, and POTATOES.

JOHN LATHROP.
Jan. 20, 1819. 11—

TWO POST-RIDERS are wanted at this office. FEB. 10.

POETRY.

MARY ASHFORD.

☞ The public mind in *England* continues excited by the recollection of the cruel murder of this interesting but thoughtless young woman. ABRAHAM THORNTON, the person accused of being her violator and murderer, has left *England*, and now resides in *Baltimore*.—His trial and acquittal are well known:—But public opinion in *England* still points at him as the guilty man. A stone has recently been placed over her remains, by the Rev. Luke Booker, on which is this

INSCRIPTION.

"As a warning to female virtue, and a humble monument to female chastity, this stone marks the grave of MARY ASHFORD, who, in the 20th year of her age, having incautiously repaired to a scene of amusement, without proper protection, was brutally violated and murdered on the 27th of May, 1817."

"Lovely and chaste as is the primrose pale,
Rifled of virgin sweetness by the gale,
Mary, the wretch who thee remorseless slew,
Avenging wrath, which sleeps not, will pursue;
For though the deed of blood be veil'd in night,
Will not the Judge of all the Earth do right?
Fair, blighted flower, the muse that weeps thy doom,
Rears o'er this murder'd form—this warning tomb!

Sutton Coldfield, Nov. 3, 1818.

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM ROGERS,

HAS FOR SALE,

BLACK Lustrings; Crapes; Flannels; red, green, yellow and white Broadcloths; Bombazetts, a variety; Cambrics, white, black, and colored; Brown Linen; Cotton Shirtings; Silk and Madras Handkerchiefs; victory and Flagg do.; Coatings; Taurino Cloth; Calicoes and Ginghams; Furniture Calico; Medalian and Fur Gloves, &c. &c.

Winter and Summer pressed Oil; Brandy; Gin; Wine; Rum; Molasses; Tea; Sugar, &c. &c.

Dec. 30. 8—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

at very low prices for Cash.

AMONG THEM ARE—

A large assortment of plain, twill'd and stripe Bombazetts,
Crape, Cassimere and Cotton 8-4 Shawls,
Super. and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Flannels, Blankets, Rattinetts,
Calicoes, Ginghams, Cambrics,
Fine Book and other Muslins,
Plush and Inserting Trimmings,
Thread Laces,
Canton Crapes,
Plain and Corded Silk Velvets,
Super. black Beaver and Kid Gloves,
Black and white Silk Gloves and Hose,
Angola and Worsted Hosiery,
Russia Sheetings, Irish Linens,
Cotton Shirtings, &c. &c. &c.

Oct. 27. 51—

NEW GOODS.

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass and Earthen WARE,

Looking Glasses and Tea Trays,

recently received and for sale at low prices and on accommodating terms, by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Who have also for sale, at their Store and at the Pottery, a constant supply of

STONE WARE.

Norwich, Oct. 28, 1818. 51—

IMPROVED

Franklin Parlour & Cooking Stoves.

WILSON'S

IMPROVED Franklin Parlour & Cooking STOVES, of various patterns, for sale at the New-York price, by

LYMAN BREWER.

Sept. 30. 47—

New Publications.

THE Fast of St. Magdalen, a Romance, by Miss Anna Maria Porter.
Clarentine, a novel, by Miss Burney.
Rachel, a Tale.

FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD's *Book-Store, Shetucket-street.*

Jan. 20.

3 hhds. Antigua and St. Kitt's RUM,
6 bbls. McLean's GIN,
4 do. CIDER BRANDY,
Philadelphia and Baltimore FLOUR,
For sale by JED. HUNTINGTON.

Feb. 3. 13-3w—

Flax-seed and Oil Cake.

J. H. STRONG, has for sale Long-Island FLAX-SEED, for sowing—and Flax-seed OIL CAKE, which he will dispose of for Cash or Flax-seed. *Feb. 1*

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

Joseph Breed,

SUPERFINE Foreign and Domestic Broadcloths,
Common and low priced Cloths,
Pelisse Cloths, Cassimeres,
Sattinetts, Stockinetts,
Flannels, Coatings, Blankets,
Figured Salisbury Flannel,
A large assortment Bombazetts,
Rattinetts,
Colerain and steam-loom Shirtings,
White and coloured Cambrics,
Sarsnet and Linen Cambrics,
Jackonet, Mulmul and Seeded Muslins,
Cassimere and Cotton Shawls,
Bandanna and Flag Silk Handkerchiefs,
Sistersoy and black Barcelona Hdkfs.
50 doz. Cotton Flag, Bandanna and Madrass Handkerchiefs,
Jackonet and Cambric Cravats,
150 pa. Calicoes,
Carlisle and Cambric Ginghams,
Deer Skin Gloves and Mittens,
Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Silk and Cotton Hose,
Hat Linings, Banding, Binding, Buckles,
Boot Cord and Webbing,
Russia Sheeting and Diaper,
Dowlass, Estopillas,
Dutch and Irish Linens,
300 pieces Ribbons,
India Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Florence and Levantine Silks,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Oil Cloths, Hat Cases, Coach Laces,
Oil Cloth Chaise Carpetings,
Vestings, Crapes, Millinets,
Dimoties, Humhums,
Domestic Shirtings, Sheetings, Ginghams, Checks, Stripes, Tickings and Diapers,
Knitting, Weaving and Wick Yarn, &c.

Hardware.

10 tons Iron Hollow Ware,
Cooking Stoves,
200 setts Cart and Waggon Boxes,
English and American Window Glass, of all sizes, from 6 by 8 to 16 by 22,
Russia, Swede's and English, flat, square and round Iron, Sheet Iron,
Nail Plates, Nail and Spike Rods,
Plough Shares and Share Moulds,
English blistered, and Crawley, American blistered, German, Swede's and Cast Steel, Sheet Lead, Shot,
Sad Irons, English and Am. Shovels,
Brass and Brass-head Andirons and Shovel and Tongs,
Cut and Wrought Nails, Tacks & Brads,
200 doz. Knives and Forks,
100 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives,
Razors, Scissors, Shears & Sheep Shears,
Butts, Screws, H and HL Hinges,
Shoe Knives, Rasps, Awls, Tacks, Hammers, Pincers, &c.
Clock Balls and Capitols,
Commode Knobs, Handles & Escutcheons,
Brass, plated, japann'd and iron Candlesticks,
Tea Trays and Waiters, Snuffers and Trays,
Slates, Ink Stands, Ink Powder,
Hand Saws, Files,
Screw Augurs, Brushes,
Norfolk and Bright Thumb Latches,
Stock, pad, cupboard, chest, trunk, draw and clock case Locks,
Morocco Pocket Books and Purses,
Elastick and Wire Knitting Pins,
400 gross Buttons, Skates,
Shaving Soap, Boxes and Brushes,
Gilt and Mahogany frame Looking Glasses,
Sand Paper, Scale Beams, Whips,
Trace Chains, &c. &c.

Groceries.

Cognac and Apple Brandy,
Old Spirit, W. I. and N. E. Rum,
Cold Spring Gin, Molasses,
Lump, Muscovado, Havana and East-India Sugar,
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Tea,
Pepper, Pimento, Ginger, Nutmegs,
Coffee, Chocolate, Cassia,
Soap and Candles,
Turks-Island Salt, Salt Petre,
Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Dec. 9. 5—

Oil, Gin, etc.

FOR sale by the subscriber, just received—
Winter, fall and summer Lamp Oil,
10 bbls. McLean's best Rye Gin,
Cask and Box Raisins.

JOHN LATHROP.

Jan. 6, 1819. 9—

Registers for 1819,

JUST published, and for sale at *R. HUBBARD's* Book-Store, per groce, dozen, or single,

THE CONNECTICUT REGISTER

AND

UNITED STATES CALENDAR,

for 1819.

Compiled under the inspection of the Secretary of the State of Connecticut.

ALMONDS.

SOFT shelled ALMONDS, received and for sale by

Feb. 3. JOHN LATHROP.

CHOICE

NEW LANDS,

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a power of attorney, from the heirs of *LYNDE McCURDY*, Esq. late of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, deceased, offers for sale the following excellent

Tracts of New Land,

Containing about

11,000 acres,

in New-Connecticut, State of Ohio, viz:

3547 acres, in the town of MIDDLEFIELD, or No. 7, in 6th Range, (in the County of Geauga,) about 20 miles N. W. from *Warren*, and next town east of *Burton*, where the College is located.

1118 acres, in PAINESVILLE, *(in the same County)* being in lot No. 1, of Town No. 10, in the 8th Range, a seaport on the south shore of Lake Erie, where the steam-boat "Walk-in-the-water" passes.

1684 acres, in FARMINGTON, *(in Medina County)* being Town No. 4, in 14th Range, in which are a great many families from Massachusetts, and is called a very excellent township, being next east of *Liverpool*, the salt market.

861 acres, in Lots No. 19 and 20, in COITSVILLE, No. 2, in 1st Range, an old settlement and an excellent township, (in Trumbull County.)

627 acres, being Lot No. 4, in COITSVILLE.

150 acres, in Lot No. 14, in the same town.

652 acres, in SHAW, or No. 12, in 1st Range, (in the County of Ashtabula,) being Lots No. 15, 16, 21, 22, of 163 acres each.

318 acres, in the same town, in Lot No. 31.

145 acres, in Town No. 7, in 11th Range, near *Cleveland city*, which has a *steam-boat* communication.

616 acres, in LEFFINGWELL, (Ashtabula County,) being whole of Lot No. 16, adjoining land of *Daniel L. Coit*, Esq. north and south.

Also, in LEFFINGWELL, another Lot, of about 69 acres, in Lot No. 5:—a square Lot of 11 acres, (being section No. 4, of Lot No. 1,) in Town No. 7, in 9th Range, next east of *Dwightsfield*, and a square Lot of 34 acres, in section No. 13, of Lot No. 1, in the same town.

Also, about 1200 acres, in the town of LYME, (in Huron County,) about 8 miles from Sandusky Bay.

These Lands, (the title of which is by deeds and grants from the State of Connecticut, and which were never before offered for sale,) afford an excellent opportunity to choose farms of any size for settlers, either for single families, or companies united for forming settlements, in a country first settled by Connecticut farmers, and constantly filling up from New-England, and where the disadvantages of the wilderness are in a great measure overcome.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Agent.*

Norwich, Connecticut, October, 1818. 30-3t-oamtf—

FOR SALE,

A Valuable FARM,

IN the town of Lisbon, three miles from Norwich-Landing, and two and a half from Norwich town, containing about 250 acres, well apportioned into plowland, mowing, woodland, pasturing, &c. The quality of the Land, and its vicinity to a good market, will render it an object to the purchaser.

If not sold by the first of March, it will be to let.

For further particulars apply to

JOSEPH & LESTER PERKINS,
living on the premises.

Lisbon, Feb. 3, 1819. 13-6w

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated in Windham, Scotland society, about two miles south of the meeting-house, on the road from Pomfret to Norwich, containing about 200 acres of LAND, well proportioned for mowing, plowing and pasturing, with orchards and wood-land; well watered with living springs. A large two-story *Dwelling House, a Dairy House*, three *Barns*, and other out-houses thereon.

For further particulars enquire of JONATHAN RUDD, living on the premises, or of Dr. BISHOP TYLER, in Griswold.

Windham, Feb. 3, 1819. 16-4w—

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to contract with one or more persons, to build for him, in Norwich Landing, during the current year, a fire-proof STORE, of brick or stone, and to pay for the same, or a part thereof, in Lands, lying within the States of Pennsylvania, Vermont or Ohio.

ELISHA TRACY.

Norwich, Feb. 3, 1819. 13-3w—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand COTTON YARN, to put out to all weavers who will weave quick and well.

He will pay the same price for weaving as the Factories.

HARVEY MORGAN.

Norwich, June 10, 1818. 31tf—

FOR SALE,

A Farm of 90 acres,

IN the east part of Ashford, adjoining the turnpike road from Hartford to Boston and Providence, and near the Pomfret and Woodstock lines. The buildings, fences, orchard and wood lot, are all good, and the whole Farm is well supplied with water. Terms of payment will be liberal, and other particulars made known on application to ELISHA PERKINS, Esq. or Mr. GEORGE RANDALL, both of Pomfret, and Mr. JOHN MAGWIRE, Abbington.

Jan. 27, 1819. 12-5w—

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Farm,

SITUATED in the town of Lisbon, in Hanover Society, containing about 200 acres, well watered and wooded, together with a large two-story *Dwelling-House*, 30 by 40, two large *Barns*, together with necessary outbuildings, all in good repair. Said Farm contains also, about five hundred bearing Apple Trees. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

ASA BINGHAM.

Lisbon, Jan. 20, 1819. 11-5w—

For Sale,

A VALUABLE situation, in the town of Griswold, embracing about twenty-three or four acres of very excellent mowing, pasture and plow-land, a *Dwelling-House, Barn*, and *Mechanic's Shop*, situated on the great Plainfield and Stonington road, at its intersection with the one leading from Voluntown and Sterling through Jewett's City to Norwich. (A small part of the premises are under the incumbrance of the widow's dower.)—

Also,

A Wood Lot,

Of about the same number of acres, distant about one mile, and capable of affording *in perpetuity* a supply of wood for a family.

The premises unquestionably afford one of the best situations in the country, for a mechanic, particularly a house-carpenter and joiner, or a blacksmith; and is also a very eligible stand for a merchant. If not sold by the first of March next, will then be rented. For further particulars apply to Mr. NATHAN BELCHER, in Griswold, who will shew the premises; or to the subscriber in Norwich.

WILLIAM BELCHER.

Jan. 5, 1819. 9—

For Sale,

AND possession given on the first day of April next,

THE FARM,

formerly known by the *Jabez Leffingwell Farm*, situated at the head of Trading Cove, two miles from Norwich, on the new turnpike road leading to New-London, containing about 120 acres, with a large two story HOUSE, with a never failing well of water in the House. Said House is in sight of the steam-boat and other vessels, as they pass to and from N. London—A large *Barn, Chaise and Corn House*, adjoining.

LIKEWISE,

A Grist Mill,

With two run of stones, and *Saw Mill*, in tolerable repair. The stream of water is the best within many miles of this place, except the *Lathrop stream*, so called.

The above property will be sold together or separate, as will best suit the purchaser. There are three fishing places attached to the said Farm. Accommodating terms will be given. If not sold, it will be to let.

APPLY TO

JAMES N. BROWN.

Jan. 6, 1819. 9tf—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

BEST COLD SPRING

GIN,

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.

Who will pay cash for

RYE.

Dec. 21.

For Sale, cheap,

ONE Pleasure SLEIGH, with a top, calculated for one or two horses.

ALSO,

One large STOVE, with an Oven and Pipe complete.

Enquire of the Printers.

Jan. 27. 12—

NEW BOOK,

Price 62½ cents.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale, *Russell's Abridgement of Murray's Grammar*, with Lessons of parsing, calculated to facilitate the study of Syntax.

The following is one of the numerous recommendations already obtained:

We have examined an abridgement of Murray's Grammar, proposed to be published by Mr. Wm. E. Russell, and find approve of the few alterations he has made, and think this Compend of Grammar the best we have seen.

His Syntactical Lessons we think a very valuable addition, and calculated to be of great utility to the learner; and we commend them for general use in Schools.

ANDREW LEE D. D.* of Lisbon.
Hon. SYLVESTER GILBERT, Hebron.
DYER T. HINCKLEY, A. M. Norwich.
GEO. HILL, Esq. do.
GEO. PERKINS, Esq. do.
CHARLES PERKINS, Esq. do.
JOHN HYDE, Esq. do.

* *The titles were added by the publisher.*

N. B. The Books may be had of PORTER, Norwich, and many country merchants.

Nov. 11.

Take Notice.

AS the subscriber contemplates a removal, and calculates to relinquish business soon, he requests all those indebted either on book or note, to make payment without delay.

All those who neglect this notice, may expect to find their notes or accounts in the hands of an Attorney for collection, as it is absolutely necessary they should be adjusted immediately.

PHILETUS PERKINS.

Windham, Scotland Society, Jan. 14, 1819. 11-6w

The Subscriber

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he still continues the business of manufacturing

Men's Clothing,

of every description, agreeable to the latest fashions. Customers may be assured of having their work speedily and well done, to fit the body and to please the fancy. Not unmindful of gratitude, he returns his sincere thanks for past favors, and solicits a continuance of their approbation. Clothes cut as usual, with care and economy, to suit the age or fancy of all who may please to call at his shop next door Messrs. *G. & C. Kinney's store.*

E. HARRIS.

Norwich, Jan. 6, 1819.

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 1st day of Feb. A. D. 1819—

Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. BARTON COOKE,

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Esquire *John Cook, Lucy Cook*, and *Selinda Cook*, Adm'rs. or be debarred a recovery according to law—they giving notice in the *Norwich Courier* and on the sign-post in said Griswold.

13 *Attest.* HENRY STRONG, *Clerk.*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby warns those persons who are in the habit of taking *Chips, Iron, &c.* from his ship-yard without leave, that unless they immediately desist, prosecutions will be indiscriminately commenced.

SAMUEL STORY.

Norwich, Jan. 25, 1819. 12—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and close their accounts without delay.

WILLIAM ROGERS.

Who wishes to purchase,

Fifty cords Walnut Wood, and pay for it in cheap Goods.

Jan. 20, 1819. 11—

Wanted Immediately,

THREE JOURNEYMEN, viz. two *Cabinet Makers* and one *Chair Maker*, to whom steady employ and good wages will be given.

WILLIAM E. ROBINSON.

Plainfield, Jan. 21, 1819. 12tf—

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale uncommonly low, by the doz. or less, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26. 20—

Press Papers.

CLOTHIER'S Press Papers, of good quality, per groce or less, for sale by

Jan. 6. R. HUBBARD.

Post-Rider wanted.

A PERSON is wanted immediately at this office, to distribute the Courier on an eastern route. The most liberal terms will be given. Two or three hundred papers have been distributed in this direction. *Jan. 27.*

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1819. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII. No. 15.]

Mr. Clay's Speech,

On the Report of the Military Committee, disapproving the trial and execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, with the amendments proposed thereto.

[CONCLUDED.]

THE mode of the trial and sentencing these men, Mr. C. said, was equally objectionable with the principles on which it had been attempted to show a forfeiture of their lives. He knew, he said, the laudable spirit which prompted the ingenuity displayed in finding out a justification for these proceedings. He wished most sincerely that he could reconcile them to his conscience. It had been attempted to vindicate the General upon grounds which he was persuaded he would himself disown. It had been asserted, that he was guilty of a mistake in calling upon the Court to try them, and that he might have at once ordered their execution, without that formality. He denied that there was any such absolute right in the commander of any portion of our army. The right of retaliation is an attribute of sovereignty. It is comprehended in the war-making power that Congress possesses. It belongs to this body not only to declare war, but to raise armies, and to make rules and regulations for their government. It was in vain for gentlemen to look to the law of nations for instances in which retaliation is lawful. The laws of nations merely laid down the *principle* or *rule*, and it belongs to the government to constitute the tribunal for applying that principle or rule. There was, for example, no instance in which the death of a captive was more certainly declared by the law of nations to be justifiable, than in the case of spies. Congress has accordingly provided, in the rules and articles of war, a tribunal for the trial of spies, and consequently for the application of the principle of the national law. The Legislature had not left the power over spies undefined, to the mere discretion of the Commander in Chief, or of any subaltern officer in the army. For, if the doctrines now contended for were true, they would apply to the commander of any corps, however small, acting as a detachment. Suppose Congress had not legislated in the case of spies, what would have been their condition? It would have been a *casus omissus*, and although the public law pronounced their doom, it could not be executed, because Congress had assigned no tribunal for enforcing that public law. No man could be executed in this free country without two things being shown: 1st. That the law condemns him to death; and, 2dly. That his death is pronounced by that tribunal which is authorized by the law to try him. These principles would reach every man's case, native or foreigner, citizen or alien. The instant quarters are granted to a prisoner, the majesty of the law surrounds and sustains him, and he cannot lawfully be punished with death, without the concurrence of the two circumstances just insisted upon. He denied that any Commander in Chief, in this country, had this absolute power of life and death, at his sole discretion. It was contrary to the genius of all our laws and institutions. To concentrate in the person of one individual the powers to make the rule, to judge, and to execute the rule, or to judge and execute the rule only, was utterly irreconcilable with every principle of free government, and was the very definition of tyranny itself; and he trusted that this House would never give even a tacit assent to such a principle. Suppose the commander had made reprisals on property, would that property have belonged to the nation, or could he have disposed of it as he pleased? Had he more power, would gentlemen tell him, over the lives of human beings, than over property? The assertion of such a power in the Commander in Chief, was contrary to the practice of the government. By an act of Congress which passed in 1799, "vesting the power of retaliation, in certain cases, in the President of the United States"—an act which passed during the *quasi* war with France, the President is authorized to retaliate upon any citizen of the French republic, the enormities which may be practised, in certain cases, upon our citizens.—Under what administration was this act passed? It was under that which has been justly charged with stretching the Constitution to enlarge the Executive powers. Even during the mad career of Mr. Adams, when every means was resorted to for the purpose of infusing vigor into the Executive arm, no one thought of claiming for him the inherent right of retaliation. He would not trouble the House with reading another law, which passed thirteen or fourteen years after, during the late war with Great-Britain, under the administration of that great constitutional President, the father of the instrument itself, by which Mr. Madison was empowered to retaliate on the British, in certain instances. It was not only contrary to the genius of our institutions, and to the uniform practice of the government, but it was contrary to the obvious principles on which the General himself had proceeded: for, in forming the Court, he had evidently intended to proceed under the rules and articles of war. The extreme number which they provide for is thirteen, precisely that which is detailed in the present instance. The Court proceeded, not by a bare plurality, but by a majority of two-thirds. In the general orders issued from the Adjutant-General's office, at head-quarters, it is described as a *Court-Martial*. The prisoners are said in those orders to have been *tried*, "on the following *charges and specifications*." The Court understood itself to be acting as a Court-Martial. It was so organized—it so proceeded, having a Judge-Advocate, hearing witnesses, the written defence of the miserable trembling prisoners, who seemed to have a presentiment of their doom. And the Court was finally dissolved. The whole proceeding manifestly shows that all parties considered it as a Court-Martial, convened and acting under the rules and articles of war. In his letter to the Secretary of War, noticing the prosecution, the General says: "There individuals were tried under my orders, *legally* convicted as exciters of this savage and negro war, *legally* condemned, and most justly punished for their iniquities." The Lord deliver us from such legal convictions and such legal condemnations! The General himself considered the laws of his country to have justified his proceedings. It was in vain then to talk of a power in him beyond the law, or above the law, when he himself does not assert it. Let it be conceded, that he was clothed with absolute authority over the lives of these individuals, and that, upon his own fiat, without trial, without defence, he might have commanded their execution. Now if an absolute Sovereign, in any particular respect, promulgates a rule which he pledges himself to observe, if he subsequently deviates from that rule, he subjects himself to the imputation of odious tyranny. If General Jackson had the power, without a Court, to condemn these men, he had also the power to appoint a tribunal, he did appoint a tribunal, and he became, therefore, morally bound to observe and execute the sentence of that tribunal. In regard to Ambrister, it was with grief and pain he was compelled to say, that he was executed in defiance of all law; in defiance of the law to which General Jackson had, voluntarily, if you please, submitted himself, and given, by his appeal to the Court, his implied pledge to observe. He knew but little of military law, and he had not a taste, by what had happened, created in him for acquiring a knowledge of more; but he believed there was no example on record, where the sentence of the Court has been erased, and a sentence not pronounced by it carried into execution. It had been suggested that the Court had pronounced two sentences, and that the General had a right to select either. Two sentences! Two verdicts! It was not so. The first, by being revoked, was as though it had never been pronounced. And there remained only one sentence, which was put aside upon the sole authority of the commander, and the execution of the prisoner ordered. He either had or had not a right to decide upon the fate of that man, without the intervention of a Court. If he had the right, he waived it, and, having violated the sentence of the Court, there was brought upon the judicial administration of the army a reproach, which must occasion the most lasting regret.

However guilty these men were, they should not have been condemned or executed, without the authority of the law. He would not dwell at this time, on the effect of these precedents in foreign countries, but he would not pass unnoticed their dangerous influence in our own country. Bad examples are generally set in the cases of bad men, and often remote from the central government. It was in the provinces were laid the abuses and the seeds of the ambitious projects which overturned the liberties of Rome. He besought the committee not to be taken captive by the charms of eloquence, and the appeals made to our passions and our sympathies, so as to forget the fundamental principles of our government. The influence of a bad example would often be felt when its authors and all the circumstances connected with it were no longer remembered. He knew of but one analogous instance of the execution of a prisoner, and that had brought more odium than almost any other incident, on the unhappy Emperor of France. He alluded to the instance of the execution of the unfortunate member of the Bourbon House. He had sought an asylum in the territories of Baden. Bonaparte despatched a corps d'armes to the place of his retreat, seized him and brought him to the dungeons of Vincennes. He was there tried by a Court-Martial, condemned and shot. There, as here, was a violation of neutral territory; there the neutral ground was not stained with the blood of him whom it should have protected. And there was another most unfortunate difference, for the American example. The Duc D'Enghein was executed *according to his sentence*. It is said by the defenders of Napoleon that the Duke had been machinating not merely to overturn the French Government, but against the life of its Chief. If that were true, he might, if taken in France, have been legally executed.—Such was the odium brought upon the instruments of this transaction, that those persons who have been even suspected of participation in it, have sought to vindicate themselves from what they appear to have considered as an aspersion, before foreign Courts. In conclusion of this part of the subject, Mr. C. said, that he most cheerfully and entirely acquitted General Jackson of any intention to violate the laws of his country; or the obligations of humanity. He was persuaded, from all that he had heard, that he thought himself equally respecting and observing both. With respect to the purity of his intentions, therefore, he was disposed to allow it in the most extensive degree. Of his acts, said Mr. C. it is my duty to speak with the freedom which belongs to my station. And I shall now proceed to consider some of them, of the most momentous character, as it regards the distribution of the powers of government.

Of all the powers conferred by the Constitution of the United States, not one is more expressly and exclusively granted than that is to Congress of declaring war. The immortal Convention who framed that instrument had abundant reason for confiding this tremendous power to the deliberate judgment of the Representatives of the people, drawn from every page of history. It was there seen that nations were often precipitated into ruinous war from folly, from pride, from ambition, and from the desire of military fame. It was believed, no doubt, in committing this great subject to the Legislature of the Union, we should be safe from the mad wars that have afflicted and desolated and ruined other countries. It was supposed that before any war was declared the nature of the injury complained of would be carefully examined, the power and resources of the enemy estimated, and the power and the resources of our own country, as well as the probable issue and consequences of the war. It was to guard our country against precisely that species of rashness, which has been manifested in Florida, that the Constitution was so framed. If then this power, thus cautiously and clearly bestowed upon Congress, has been assumed and exercised by any other functionary of the government, it is cause of serious alarm, and it became that body to vindicate and maintain its authority by all the means in its power, and yet there are some gentlemen, who would have us not merely to yield a tame and silent acquiescence in the encroachment, but to pass even a vote of thanks to the author.

On the 25th of March, 1818, Mr. C. continued, the President of the United States communicated a Message to Congress, in relation to the Seminole War, in which he declared, that, although in the prosecution of it, orders had been given to pass into the Spanish territory, they were so guarded, as that the local authorities of Spain should be respected. How respected? The President, by the documents accompanying the Message, the orders themselves which issued from the Department of War to the commanding General, had assured the Legislature, that even if the enemy should take shelter under a Spanish fortress, the fortress was not to be attacked, but the fact to be reported to that Department for further orders. Congress saw, therefore, that there was no danger of violating the existing peace.—And yet, on the same 25th day of March (a most singular concurrence of dates) when the Representatives of the people receive this solemn Message, announced in the presence of the nation, and in the face of the world, and in the midst of a friendly negotiation with Spain, does General Jackson write from his head-quarters, that he shall take St. Marks, as a necessary depot for his military operations. The General states, in his letter, what he had heard about the threat on the part of the Indians and negroes, to occupy the fort, and declares his purpose to possess himself of it, in either of the two contingencies of its being in their hands or in the hands of the Spaniards. He assumed a right to judge what Spain was bound to do by her treaty, and judged very correctly; but then he also assumed the power, belonging to Congress alone, of determining what should be the effect and consequence of her breach of engagement.—General Jackson generally performs what he intimates his intention to do. Accordingly, finding St. Marks yet in the hands of the Spaniards, he seized and occupied it. Was ever, he asked, the just confidence of the legislative body in the assurances of the Chief Magistrate more abused? The Spanish commander intimated his willingness that the American army should take post near him, until he could have instructions from his superior officer, and promised to maintain, in the mean time, the most friendly relations. No! St. Marks was a convenient post for the American army, and delay was inadmissible. He had always understood, that the Indians but rarely take or defend fortresses, because they are unskilled in the modes of attack and defence. The threat, therefore, on their part, to seize on St Marks, must have been empty, and would probably have been impracticable. At all events, when General Jackson arrived there, no danger any longer threatened the Spaniards, from the miserable fugitive Indians, who fled on all sides at his approach. And, Sir, upon what plea is this violation of orders, and this act of war upon a foreign power, attempted to be justified? Upon the grounds of the convenience of the depot, and the Indian threat. The first he would not seriously examine and expose. If the Spanish character of the fort had been totally merged in the Indian character, it might have been justifiable to seize it. But that was not the fact, and the bare possibility of its being forcibly taken by the Indians could not justify our anticipating their blow. Of all the odious transactions which occurred during the late war between France and England, none was more condemned in Europe and in this country, than her seizure of the fleet of Denmark, at Copenhagen. And he lamented to be obliged to notice the analogy which existed in the defences made of the two cases.—If his recollection did not deceive him, Bonaparte had passed the Rhine and the Alps, had conquered Italy, the Netherlands, Holland, Hanover, Lubeck and Hamburg, and extended his empire as far as Altona on the side of Denmark. A few day's march would have carried him through Holstein, over the two Belts, through Funen, and into the Island of Zealand. What then was the conduct of England? It was my lot, Mr. C. said, to fall into conversation with an intelligent Englishman on this subject. "We knew, said he, that we were fighting for our existence. It was absolutely necessary that we should preserve the command of the seas. If the fleet of Denmark fell into the enemy's hands, combined with his other fleets, that command might be rendered doubtful. Denmark had only a nominal independence. She was, in truth, subject to his sway. We said to her, give us your fleet: it will otherwise be taken possession of by your secret and our open enemy. We will preserve it, and restore it to you, whenever the danger shall be over. Denmark refused. Copenhagen was bombarded, gallantly defended, but the fleet was seized." Every where the conduct of England was censured: and the name even of the negotiator who was employed by her, and who was subsequently the Minister near this government, was scarcely ever pronounced here without coupling with it an epithet indicating his participation in the disgraceful transaction. And yet we are going to sanction acts of violence committed by ourselves, which but too much resemble it! What an important difference too between the relative condition of England, and of this country! She perhaps was struggling for her existence. She was combatting, single-handed, the most enormous military power that the world has ever known. Whom were we contending with? With a few half-starved, half clothed, wretched Indians and fugitive slaves. And whilst carrying on this inglorious war—inglorious as it regards the laurels or renown won in it—we violate neutral rights, which the government had solemnly pledged itself to respect, upon the principle of convenience, or upon the light presumption, that by possibility a post might be taken by this miserable combination of Indians and slaves.

On the 8th of April, the General writes from St. Marks, that he shall march for the Suwaney river; the destroying of the establishments on which will, in his opinion, bring the war to a close. Accordingly, having effected that object, he writes, on the 20th of April, that he believes he may say that the war is at end for the present. He repeats the same opinion in his letter to the Secretary of War, written six days after. The war being thus ended, it might have been hoped that no further hostilities would have been committed. But, on the 23d of May, on his way home, he receives a letter from the commandant of Pensacola, intimating his surprise at the invasion of the Spanish territory, and the acts of hostility performed by the American army, and his determination, if persisted in, to employ force to expel them. Let us pause and examine this proceeding of the Governor, so very hostile and offensive in the view of General Jackson. Recollect that he was Governor of Florida; that he had received no orders from his superiors, to allow a passage to the American army; that he had heard of the reduction of St. Marks; and that General Jackson, at the head of his army, was approaching in the direction of Pensacola. He had seen the President's message of the 25th of March, and reminded General Jackson of it, to satisfy him that the American government could not have authorized all those measures. Mr. C. said he could not read the allusion made by the Governor to that Message, without feeling that the charge of insincerity, which it implied, had at least but too much the appearance of truth in it. Could the Governor have done less than write some such letter? We have only to reverse situations, and suppose him to have been an American Governor. General Jackson says, that when he received that letter he no longer hesitated. No, Sir, he did no longer hesitate! He received it on the 23d: he was in Pensacola on the 24th, and immediately after set himself before the fortress of San Carlos de Barancas, which he shortly reduced. *Veni, vidi, vici.* Wonderful energy! Admirable promptitude. Alas! that it had not been an energy and a promptitude within the pale of the Constitution, and according to the orders of the Chief Magistrate! It was impossible to give any definition of war, that would not comprehend these acts. It was open, undisguised, and unauthorised hostility.

The honorable gentleman from Massachusetts had endeavored to derive some authority to General Jackson from the Message of the President, and the letter of the Secretary of War to Governor Bibb. The Message declares that the Spanish authorities are to be respected wherever manifested. What the President means by their being maintained, is explained in the orders themselves, by the extreme case being put of the enemy seeking shelter under a Spanish fort. If even in that case, he was not to attack, certainly he was not to attack in any case of less strength. The letter to Governor Bibb admits of a similar explanation. When the Secretary says, in that letter, that General Jackson is fully empowered to bring the Seminole War to a conclusion, he means that he is so empowered by his orders, which, being now before us, must speak for themselves. It does not appear that General Jackson ever saw that letter, which was dated at this place after the capture of St. Marks. He would take a momentary glance at the orders. On the 2d of December, 1817, General Gaines was forbidden to cross the Florida line. Seven days after, the Secretary of War having arrived here, and infused a little more energy into our councils, he was authorised to use a sound discretion in crossing it or not. On the 16th, he was instructed again to consider himself at liberty to cross the line, and pursue the enemy; but, *if he took refuge under a Spanish fortress, the fact was to be reported to the Department of War.* These orders were transmitted to General Jackson, and constituted, or ought to have constituted, his guide. There was then no justification for the occupation of Pensacola, and the attack on the Barancas, in the message of the President, the letter to Governor Bibb, or in the orders themselves. The gentleman from Massachusetts would pardon him for saying that he had undertaken what even his talents were not competent to—the maintenance of directly contradictory propositions, that it was right in General Jackson to take Pensacola, and wrong in the President to keep it.—The gentleman has made a greater mistake than he supposes General Jackson to have done in attacking Pensacola for an Indian town, by attempting the defence both of the President and General Jackson. If it were right in him to seize the place, it is impossible that it should have been right in the President immediately to surrender it. We, sir, are the supporters of the President. We regret that we cannot support General Jackson also. The gentleman's liberality is more comprehensive than ours. I approved, with all my heart, of the restoration of Pensacola. I think St. Marks ought, perhaps, to have been also restored; but I say this with doubt and diffidence. That the President thought the seizure of the Spanish posts was an act of war, is manifest from his opening Message, in which he says, that, to have retained them, would have changed our relations with Spain, to do which the power of the Executive was incompetent, Congress alone possessing it. The President has, in this instance, deserved well of his country. He has taken the only course which he could have pursued, consistent with the Constitution of the land. And he defied the gentleman to make good both his positions, that the General was right in taking, and the President right in giving up the posts. [Mr. Holmes explained.—We took these posts, he said, to keep them from the hands of the enemy, and in restoring them, made it a condition that Spain should not let our enemy have them. We said to her there is your dagger, we found it in the hands of our enemy, and having wrested it from him, we restore it to you in the hope that you will take better care of it for the future.] Mr. C. proceeded. The gentleman from Massachusetts was truly unfortunate: fact or principle was always against him. The Spanish posts were not in the possession of the enemy. One old Indian only was found in the Barancas, none in Pensacola, none in St. Marks.—There was not even the color of a threat of Indian occupation as it regards Pensacola and the Barancas. Pensacola was to be restored unconditionally, and might, therefore, immediately have come into the possession of the Indians, if they had the power and the will to take it. The gentleman was in a dilemma, from which there was no escape. He gave up General Jackson when he supported the President; and gave up the President when he supported General Jackson. Mr. C. said, he rejoiced to have seen the President manifesting, by the restoration of Pensacola, his devotedness to the Constitution. When the whole country was ringing with plaudits for its capture, he said, and he said alone, in the limited circle in which he moved, that the President must surrender it; that he could not hold it. It was not his intention, he said, to inquire whether the army was, or was not constitutionally marched into Florida. It was not a clear question, and he was inclined to think that the express authority of Congress ought to have been asked. The gentleman from Massachusetts would allow him to refer to a part of the correspondence at Ghent different from that which he had quoted. He would find the condition of the Indians there accurately defined. And it was widely variant from the gentleman's ideas on this subject. The Indians, according to the statement of the American Commissioners at Ghent, inhabiting the United States, have a qualified sovereignty only, the supreme sovereignty residing in the government of the United States. They live under their own laws and customs, may inhabit, and hunt their lands; but acknowledge the protection of the United States, and have no right to sell their lands but to the government of the United States. Foreign powers, or foreign subjects have no right to maintain any intercourse with them, without our permission. They are not, therefore, independent nations, as the gentleman supposed. Maintaining the relation described with them, we must allow a similar relation to exist between Spain and the Indians residing within her dominions. She must be, therefore, regarded, as the sovereign of Florida, and we are accordingly treating with her for the purchase of it. In strictness, then, we ought first to have demanded of her to restrain the Indians, and, that failing, we should have demanded a right of passage for our army. But, if the President had the power to march an army into Florida, without consulting Spain, and without the authority of Congress, he had no power to authorize any act of hostility against her. If the gentleman had even succeeded in showing that an authority was conveyed by the Executive to General Jackson to take the Spanish posts, he would only have established that unconstitutional orders had been given, and thereby transferred the disapprobation from the military officer to the Executive. But no such orders were, in truth, given. The President had acted in conformity to the Constitution, when he forbade the attack of a Spanish fort, and when, in the same spirit, he surrendered the posts themselves.

He would not trespass much longer upon the time of the committee; but he trusted he should be indulged with some few reflections upon the danger of permitting the conduct, on which it had been his painful duty to animadvert, to pass, without a solemn expression of the disapprobation of this House. Recal to your recollection, said he, the free nations which have gone before us. Where are they now, and how have they lost their liberties? If we could transport ourselves back to the ages when Greece and Rome flourished in their greatest prosperity, and mingling in the throng, ask a Grecian if he did not fear some daring military chieftain, some Philip or Alexander, would one day overthrow his liberties? No! no! the confident and indignant Grecian would exclaim, we have nothing to fear from our heroes; our liberties will be eternal. If a Roman citizen had been asked, if he did not fear the conqueror of Gaul might establish a throne upon the ruins of the public liberty, he would have instantly repelled the unjust insinuation. Yet Greece had fallen, Cæsar had passed the Rubicon, and the patriotic arm even of Brutus could not preserve the liberties of his country! The celebrated Madame de Stael, in her last and perhaps best work, has said, that in the very year, almost the very month, when the President of the Directory declared that monarchy would never more show its frightful head, in France, Bonaparte, with his grenadiers entered the palace of St Cloud, and, dispersing with the bayonet the Deputies of the people, laid the foundation of the vast fabric of despotism which overshadowed all Europe.—He hoped not to be misunderstood; he was far from intimating that General Jackson cherished any designs inimical to the liberties of the country. He believed his intentions pure and patriotic. He thanked God that he would not, but he thanked Him still more that he could not, if he would, overturn the liberties of the Republic. But precedents, if bad, were fraught with the most dangerous consequences. Man has been described, by those who have treated of his nature, as a bundle of habits.—The definition was much truer when applied to governments. Precedents were their habits. There was one important difference between the formation of habits by an individual and by governments. He contracts it only after frequent repetition. A single instance fixes the habit and determines the direction of governments. Against the alarming doctrine of unlimited discretion in our military commanders, when applied even to prisoners of war, he

must enter his protest: It began upon them; it would end on us. He hoped that our happy form of government was destined to be perpetual. But, if it were to be preserved, it must be by the practice of virtue, by justice, by moderation, by magnanimity, by greatness of soul, by keeping a watchful and steady eye on the Executive; and, above all, by holding to a strict accountability the military branch of the public force.

We are fighting said Mr. C. a great moral battle for the benefit, not only of our country, but of all mankind. The eyes of the whole world are in fixed attention upon us. One, and the largest portion of it, is gazing with contempt, with jealousy and with envy; the other portion, with hope, with confidence, and with affection Every where the black cloud of legitimacy is suspended over the world, save only one bright spot, which breaks out from the political hemisphere of the West, to brighten, and animate, and gladden the human heart. Obscure that, by the downfal of liberty here, and all mankind are enshrouded in one universal darkness. To you, Mr. chairman, belongs the high privilege of transmitting unimpaired to posterity, the fair character and the liberty of our country. Do you expect to execute this high trust by trampling, or suffering to be trampled down, law, justice, the Constitution, and the rights of other people? By exhibiting examples of inhumanity, and cruelty, and ambition? When the minions of despotism heard, in Europe, of the seizure of Pensacola, how did they chuckle, and chide the admirers of our institutions, tauntingly pointing to the demonstrations of a spirit of injustice and aggrandizement made by our country, in the midst of amicable negotiation. Behold, said they, the conduct of those who are constantly reproaching kings. You saw, how those admirers were astound and hung their heads. You saw, too, when that illustrious man, who presides over us, adopted his pacific, moderate and just course, how they once more lifted up their heads, with exultation and delight beaming in their countenance. And you saw how those minions themselves were finally compelled to unite in the general praises bestowed upon our government. Beware how you forfeit this exalted character. Beware how you give a fatal sanction in this infant period of our republic, scarcely yet two score years old, to military insubordination. Remember that Greece had her Alexander, Rome her Cæsar, England her Cromwell, France her Bonaparte, and, that if we would escape the rock on which they split, we must avoid their errors.

How different has been the treatment of General Jackson, and that modest but heroic young man, a native of one of the smallest States in the Union; who achieved for his country, on Lake Erie, one of the most glorious victories of the late war. In a moment of passion he forgot himself, and offered an act of violence, which was repented as soon as perpetrated. He was tried, and suffered the judgment pronounced by his peers. Public justice was thought not even then to be satisfied. The Press and Congress took up the subject. My honorable friend from Virginia (Mr. Johnson) the faithful and consistent sentinel of the law and of the Constitution, disapproved, in that instance, as he does in this, and moved an inquiry. The public mind remained agitated and unappeased until the recent attonement, so honorably made by the gallant Commodore. And was there to be a distinction between the officers of the two branches of the public service? Are former services, however eminent, to protect from even enquiring into recent misconduct? Is there to be no limit, no prudential bounds to the national gratitude? He was not disposed to censure the President for not ordering a Court of Inquiry or a general Court Martial. Perhaps, impelled by a sense of that gratitude, he determined, by anticipation, to extend to the General that pardon which he had the undoubted right to grant after sentence. Let us said Mr. C. not shrink from our duty. Let us assert our constitutional powers, and vindicate the instrument from military violation.

He hoped gentlemen would deliberately survey the awful position on which we stand. They may bear down all opposition; they may even vote the General the public thanks; they may carry him triumphantly through this House. But, if they do, in my humble judgment, it will be a triumph of the principle of insubordination—a triumph of the military over the civil authority—a triumph over the powers of the House—a triumph over the Constitution of the land. And he prayed most devoutly to Heaven, that it might not prove, in its ultimate effects and consequences, a triumph over the liberties of the people.

National Legislature.

XVth Congress. Second Session

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Feb. 2.

THE engrossed bill more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, was read the third time.

The bill to continue in force the act to regulate the currency of certain foreign coins, was taken up; and Mr. Eppes, having explained the motives for certain provisions of the bill (which limits the currency of foreign gold coins to the first of November next, and continuing the currency of certain foreign silver coins for two years longer:) it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for sick and disabled seamen (constituting a general fund out of the monies which have been, or shall be collected, under the several acts on this subject; and forming a board of commissioners of the Secretaries of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments, for its administration, &c.)

The bill provides that from the 30th of September next, there shall be required of each seaman employed in the registered vessels of the United States, the monthly contribution of cents per month, for the general fund.

Mr. Sanford moved to fill this blank with forty—and supported his motion on the general ground of the inadequacy of the present contribution of twenty cents from each seaman, to provide a sufficient fund for their relief when sick or disabled on shore; and that, as the principle of creating the fund, in this manner, had been sanctioned by long usage, it was proper to make it adequate to its object, &c.

Mr. Burrill approved the object, but did not think it right that the whole fund for this purpose should be raised by a tax on the seamen themselves; that a tax of *forty* cents a month was a very heavy poll tax; and he thought the public treasury ought to contribute something towards this fund, &c.

Mr. King did not view this contribution in the light of an absolute poll tax—the seamen would receive a part of it in increased wages from his owner, the owner from his employer, &c. and the payment of the tax would thus, in some measure, spread itself through the community, and not fall wholly on the seaman, although for his benefit.

The motion to fill the blank with *forty* cents was agreed to; and, the other provisions of the bill having been gone through, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 3.

A message in writing was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of *Mr. J. J. Monroe*, his private Secretary, transmitting, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 18th ult. a statement from the Secretary of the Treasury, shewing the measures which have been taken to collect the balances stated to be due from the several supervisors and collectors of the old direct tax of two millions, the balance due from the officers of the old internal revenue, a list of the persons who have been interested in its collection, the sums by them collected, the time when, &c. which message and report were read,

Thursday, Feb. 4.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of Mr. J. J. Monroe, his private Secretary, and read.

To the Senate of the United States.

I communicate to Congress copies of applications received from the Minister of Great-Britain, in behalf of certain British subjects, who have suffered in their property by proceedings to which the United States, by their military and judicial officers have been parties. These injuries have been sustained under circumstances which appear to recommend strongly to the attention of Congress the claim to indemnity for the losses occasioned by them, which the legislative authority is alone competent to provide.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Feb. 3.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for sick and disabled seamen; when, on motion of Mr. Sanford, it was amended by making the monthly contribution levied on each seaman for this fund, *thirty-five* instead of *forty* cents, as first agreed on; and, thus amended, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Amendment to the Constitution.

The engrossed joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, so far as to provide an uniform mode (by districts) of electing electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and Representatives to Congress, was read the third time.

Mr. Daggett stated briefly the reasons which should induce him to vote, as he had always voted, against the resolution, although now differently instructed on the subject by the legislature of Connecticut.

The question was taken on the passage of the resolution, and decided in the affirmative by the following vote, and it was sent to the other House for concurrence.

Yeas—Messrs. Burrill, Crittenden, Dickerson, Eaton, Edwards, Fromentin, Goldsborough, Hunter, Johnson, King, Lacock, Macon, Mellen, Morrill, Morrow, Noble, Otis, Palmer, Sanford, Stokes, Storrs, Talbot, Thomas, Tichenor, Van Dyke, Williams of Miss. Williams of Tenn. Wilson.—23.

Nays—Messrs. Barbour, Daggett, Eppes, Forsyth, Horsey, Leake, Roberts, Ruggles, Tait, Taylor.—10.

The bill, from the other House, to regulate passenger ships and vessels, was read the third time, as amended by the Senate, passed and returned for concurrence in the amendments.

On motion of Mr. Talbot, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the post office be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorising the Postmaster-General to employ an armed guard for the protection of the mails of the United States, on such mail routes as he may deem necessary.

Friday, Feb. 5.

Mr. Wilson, of New-Jersey rose to make a motion, and said, that, in introducing the resolution he was about to offer, he thought it proper to observe, that, by a late return to this house, from the War Department, of the militia of the United States, it appeared, that from eight states and two territories, no returns of the militia had been received for the last year. Should a requisition be made for a detachment of militia, from the several states and territories, government were thus deprived of correct data for properly apportioning their respective quotas. A great difficulty Mr. W. said, must also be experienced in the equitable distribution of arms among the several states and territories, under the act for arming the whole body of militia. He thought these evils required a remedy, and that Congress had ample means of applying one. He therefore submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the militia be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making some further provision by law for insuring annual and accurate returns of the militia of the several states and territories.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 25th ultimo, a report from the Secretary of War, respecting the rules and regulations adopted for the Military Academy at West-Point, the number of Cadets admitted into the Academy, the number who have received appointments in the army, &c. which message and documents were read.

A number of reports were made on petitions, &c.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Mr. H. Nelson, from the judiciary committee, to whom had been referred the bill further to extend the judicial system of the United States, reported it without amendment.

Wednesday, Feb. 3.

A message in writing was received from the President of the United States, communicating some information touching the Chickasaw treaty, which it seems was requested by the House when in private session on Thursday last.

The message having been read,

The galleries were cleared and the doors closed, on motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. and the House remained in private session until near 5 o'clock; and then adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 4.

The House met this morning under closed doors, and continued in private session until near four o'clock, when the doors were opened, and the injunction of secrecy having been in part removed from the secret proceedings, it appeared that the amendments proposed by the Senate to the Military Appropriation Bill, to carry into effect certain stipulations of the late treaty of the Chickasaw Indians, had been the subject of private deliberations of the House, which resulted in concurrence with the Senate's amendments. [It is understood that the charges of the Commissioners, &c. in making this treaty were very extravagant, which occasioned some examination and discussion in both Houses of Congress.]

Friday, Feb. 5.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee of ways and means, to whom an enquiry into the subject had been referred, reported that it is inexpedient to authorise the appointment of an agent in each of the counties of the several states to receive the tax due to the general government on lands which are or may be sold for non-payment of the taxes; which report was read and concurred in by the house.

On motion of Mr. Garnett, the committee on the post office were instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending the privilege of franking, to agricultural societies which are or may be hereafter incorporated in any of the United States, through their Presidents or Secretaries, as may be most expedient, and of limiting the privilege to the correspondence of such societies with each other.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. J. J. Monroe, the same as that received yesterday by the Senate, on the subject of British applications for restitution of property; which was read and referred to the committee of claims.

Saturday, Feb. 6.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. J. J. Monroe, his Secretary:

To the House of Representatives.

I transmit to Congress a copy of a letter from Governor Bibb, [of Alabama Territory] to Major General Jackson, connected with the late military operations in Florida. This letter has been mislaid, or it would have been communicated with the other documents at the commencement of the session.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Feb. 6, 1819.

[We have only room for the following extracts from Gov. Bibb's letter to Gen. Jackson, which embraces the most material facts.

"*Fort Crawford, 9th May, 1818.*

"*Dear Sir*—Proceeding to Georgia for the purpose of bringing my family to this territory, and desirous to provide for the safety of the inhabitants on the frontiers during my absence, I have sought an interview with the officer in command at this place. At Camp Montgomery I learned that you would probably reach this place in a few days, and indulged the hope of seeing you. An interview with you would have been to me a source of much pleasure, and I regret that my arrangements would not permit me to await your arrival.

"The Indians commenced their murderous incursions on the frontier settlements in January last, when two men were killed in this neighborhood. No events occurred afterwards to excite apprehension until the 15th of March, when a house on the federal road, near the Poplar Spring, was attacked, and eight persons killed. This intelligence reached me at Claiborne, from whence a detachment of mounted riflemen was immediately ordered to the place for one month's service. A few days afterwards, five men, while travelling the road, were fired at, and three killed, from whom fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars were taken. The people for the most part were flying for safety, in every direction, and all communication, by mail or otherwise, with Georgia, totally suspended. The Indians were known to be still in that quarter In this state of things, these posts were established by my order, at which there are in the whole, about an hundred men, who have instructions to scour the woods from day to day. A fortnight since, they found a camp, but, on their approach, the enemy fled to a contiguous swamp, from whence they fired, and killed one man. The commanding officer informs me that he thinks the number of Indians in the neighborhood considerable. I should have mentioned that, in April, a house within fifteen or twenty miles of Claiborne, was attacked, the husband killed, and wife and two daughters wounded. Thirty dollars, a quantity of bacon, and every article which could be conveyed away, were taken and carried to Pensacola, where, I believe the murderers might still be found.

"You will readily perceive how unpleasant has been my situation, without the means of affording the protection necessary to keep the inhabitants at their homes. The regular force in this quarter has been insufficient for the defence of the country; the militia I have not had time to organise: and above all, not a dollar in the treasury. My views of the necessity of forwarding men and money to this section of the country, have been repeatedly stated to Colonel Trimble, but I apprehend it has not been in his power to meet them. Having endeavored in vain, with my limited resources, to arrest the enemy, after their successive murders, and being satisfied that they sought refuge in Florida, I have determined to raise a volunteer force, and order them to attack the hostile Indians, without regard to our boundary. Had I been furnished with funds, the enemy would have been driven from that retreat long before this time; persuaded as I am that it is the only effectual method of affording security to this Territory."

SEMINOLE WAR.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the report of the military committee on the subject of the Seminole War,

Mr. Reed, of Maryland, in a speech of two hours, concluded his observations in favor of the report.

Mr. Williams, of Ten. followed, in a speech of an hour, on the same side.

Mr. Desha, delivered his sentiments, in decided opposition to the report.

Mr. Clay then took the floor in defence of the ground he had already occupied; and had spoken but a short time, when at a late hour, a motion to adjourn the debate was made, and carried by a small majority; and

The House adjourned.

Proceedings of Monday, Feb. 8.

FROM THE NAT. INTELLIGENCER OF FEB. 9.

The House of Representatives sat to so late an hour yesterday, that we can only from that circumstance, and from the want of room, state a few prominent results of the proceedings.

In the *Senate*, some business was done, of which an account will hereafter be given. The proceeding of most immediate interest, was a motion by Mr. Morrill, of New-Hampshire, to adopt a proposition to the following effect:

Resolved, by the Senate, that the President of the United States be requested to strike from the rolls of the Army and Navy, the names of all such officers thereof, as were directly or indirectly, concerned in counselling, aiding or abetting the late duel between Armistead T. Mason, and J. M. McCarty, citizens of Virginia.

House of Representatives.—We have great satisfaction in announcing that the discussion in respect to the incidents of the Seminole war, is at length brought to a close.

After considerable debate, &c. the progress of which shall hereafter be stated—

The question was taken on the resolution reported by the committee on military affairs, disapproving the proceedings in the trial and execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and decided in the negative.

The amendment moved by Mr. Cobb, to the resolution reported by the committee on military affairs, having been modified, was then rejected.

The committee rose and reported its decision.

A motion was made to postpone indefinitely the further consideration of the whole subject; when

After some discussion, the *previous question* was required, and being taken, was decided in the affirmative; which precluded any other than a direct question on the proposition before the house.

On the question, then, to concur in disagreeing to so much of the report as relates to the case of Arbuthnot, the vote was, by Yeas and Nays—

For concurrence in disagreeing to it	108
Against it	64

On the question to concur in disagreeing to so much of the report as relates to Ambrister—

For concurrence in disagreement	107
Against it	68

A motion was made by Mr. Cobb, that the House do come to the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the seizure of the Spanish posts at Pensacola, and St. Carlos de Barancas, in West Florida, by the army of the U. States, was contrary to the constitution of the U. States.

A motion was made to postpone indefinitely the further consideration of the proposition, and decided in the negative.

For the postponement	88
Against it	87

The main question was then taken on Mr. Cobb's motion and decided in the negative:

For agreeing to it	79
Against it	100

Thus has this knotty question been settled, after a debate of three weeks. The particulars of this day's proceeding will be given hereafter. It is worthy of remark, that the house has never been known to have been more fully attended than when the above votes were taken.

By the late Mails.

S. CAR. CHARLESTON, JAN. 28.

WE are informed, fr. a source which can be relied on, that the Branch Bank of the U. States, in this city, has never in any instance, discounted on stock beyond its original or par value, notwithstanding the statements submitted in the course of the examination to the Bank Committee appointed by Congress.

COLUMBIA. ALEXANDRIA, FEB. 1.

From New-Orleans, we learn that the U. States' schr. Neosuch, Lieut. Comd. Claxon, arrived at that port after a boisterous passage of 26 days; and that shortly after her arrival, one of the crew, who was on shore, was inhumanly butchered by a Spaniard, who was afterwards taken, and will be hanged.

FEB. 7.

FATAL DUEL.

Yesterday a duel was fought at *Bladensburg*, between General A. T. Mason, and J. M. M'Carty, both of Virginia;—the former was recently a Senator of the U. S. and the latter, is a Legislator of Virginia. They fought with marine muskets, loaded with ball and buck shot, at ten paces. The General was shot through the heart, and died outright; and Mr. M'Carty was wounded in the arm. The parties were related, and the quarrel originated at the last election of a member of Congress in Virginia; when Gen. Mason (the deceased) was the democratic candidate; and Mr. Mercer, of Congress, the federal one. This bloody affair has excited an unusual sensation here, where M M'C. and his friend have arrived.

[Another letter from Washington states, that the parties fought with *rifles* containing three balls each, at the distance of ten (others say 8) paces—that Gen. Mason expired in about 10 minutes after the fire, and that Mr. M'Carty's arm had been amputated near the shoulder, and he was considered out of danger.]

CONN. HARTFORD, FEB. 1.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

A gentleman who has lately returned from that country with whom we have conversed, mentions that he exhibited several American Bank Notes, among the merchants at Liverpool, and upon the Exchange, at London, which were examined with much curiosity and surprise, and pronounced far superior in point of elegance and graphical execution to any of the English notes. And the specimens thus exhibited were by no means the finest produced in this country, as they were engraved before the recent improvement in the art, by the Graphic Company, and by Abner Reed, of East Windsor. We have within a few days examined a great variety of specimens of Bank Notes, which are to be sent by request to England, by the gentleman mentioned above, executed by Mr. Reed, and by the Graphic Company in this city, which we think decidedly superior to any engravings of the kind we have ever seen. They are struck upon bank paper also, of a very beautiful and superior quality, from the Manufactory of Messrs. Hudson & Co. of this city.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, February 17, 1819.

We are informed that a murder was committed on Wednesday evening last, at Colchester, in this county. The circumstances are stated thus: That *James Williams* the deceased, a black man, entertained in his house, another man of color, called *Thomas Foster*. *James* came home from his work about seven o'clock, and found *Foster* there. A controversy soon after took place, and *Williams* turned *Foster* out of doors. *Foster* armed himself with a club, remained near the house, and when *Williams* came out afterwards, *Foster* assailed him, and beat him on the head until he destroyed him. The following is a copy of an advertisement issued by some of the respectable citizens of that town, and it is hoped that all good people will aid in detecting the offender, that he may be brought to justice.

MURDER.

On the evening of the 10th inst a murder was committed in this town, on the body of *James Williams*, a black man, by one *Thomas Foster*, a Mulatto: said Foster immediately absconded. He is about five feet, ten inches high, stout built, round favored, full eyes; had on a light colored great Coat, light colored sailor jacket, patched with blue, black pantaloons. Whoever will apprehend said Foster and secure him so that he may be brought to justice shall receive *Thirty Dollars* reward.

JOHN R. WATROUS.
SALMON CONE.
JOHN ISHAM, Jun.

Colchester, Feb. 11, 1819.

On Monday last, the *Norwich Fire Insurance Company*, were organized, according to the late act of the General Assembly, and the following gentlemen were chosen Directors, (six of the Directors chosen in January last, having resigned.)

Dwight Ripley, Charles P. Huntington, Coddington Billings, Ezra Chappell, Cushing Eells, Joseph H. Strong, William Williams, Jr. Frances A. Perkins, Jona. G. W. Trumbull.

The Directors made choice of DWIGHT RIPLEY, Esq. for *President*, and JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Esq. *Secretary*.

We had a considerable fall of snow on Friday night and Saturday, notwithstanding which the weather continues uncommonly mild and pleasant, resembling more the month of April than February. The Thames for most of the winter has been clear of ice, and the navigation of course unimpeded.

FROM *WASHINGTON*, FEB 7, 1819.

"Our city has been agitated some time with an acrimonious misunderstanding between Com. Perry and Capt. Elliot, both heroes of Lake Erie,—It originated immediately after that glorious event."

From Buenos Ayres.—It is stated in the Washington City Gazette, on the authority of letters from Buenos Ayres, that Mr. Halsey, U. S Consul at that port, had suddenly taken his departure from thence for Chili, leaving his official papers behind him without being put into the charge of any one: in consequence of which, the supreme director, from motives of friendship to the interests of the United States, had ordered them to be procured and lodged for safe keeping under the superintendance of an officer of the Republic. In the absence of Mr. Worthington, who is also said to have gone to Chili, this was thought to be the only step whereby documents valuable to the United States, could have been preserved. An unauthorized person, in the mean time, is said to have taken the advantage of Mr. Halsey's absence, and attempted to exercise some of the consular functions.

The Delaware Watchman, states, that the John Adams Corvette, which lately sailed from New-York, with sealed orders, it is understood, is destined, to some port in the Gulf of Mexico, for the purpose of bringing home a large quantity of specie. She is expected back in March. It is said she will return with $5,000,000.

The Philadelphia Gazette of Thursday, states that a guard is immediately to be established for the Mail Coach between that city and New-York, and arms will be provided for the use of passengers who may desire them.

The absconding Cashier of the Muskingum Bank, has been taken up, and his person secured in jail; he had about him 2000 dollars only.

The British sloop of war Redwing was to sail from England in December, to carry the Hon. Mr. Arbuthnot to St. Helena, and the Hon. Mr. Ellis to the Cape of Good Hope.

The anniversary of the 8th of January was celebrated in the city of New-Orleans, by a splendid Military parade, by religious solemnities, and by the discharge of artillery. Among the incidents of the day was the public presentation to Major-General Ripley, of a sword voted to him by the state of New-York; and the laying of the corner stone of the first Presbyterian church, by the several masonic lodges, &c.

We learn by an article in the Connecticut Gazette, that Mrs. Harriet Lewis, whose death was noticed in this paper a few weeks since, bequeathed to the first Ecclesiastical Society in New-London $1000.

$500 to a Cent Society for the benefit of the deserving poor in that place.

$2000 to the Asylum for Deaf and Dumb persons at Hartford.

$2000 to the Domestic Missionary Society for Connecticut and its vicinity.

$2000 to the Education Society of Yale College: And

$1200 to the Connecticut Missionary Society.

The New-York Mercantile Advertiser of Feb. 12, says, the Police Officers returned yesterday from New-Jersey with the mail robbers, having succeeded in finding the papers they had secreted.

Police Office, Feb. 11, 1819.

The public are informed, that this department have discovered a large quantity of letters, bills of exchange, &c. which were secreted by the mail robbers in a wood in Jersey, about 32 miles from this city. The letters are delivered to the Postmaster, and a description of the bills of Exchange, &c. will be published in the evening papers. The bills are in possession of the Police Magistrates.

SUMMARY.

The celebrated Wm. Newman, was liberated from Newgate last week.

The New-York Council of Appointment have appointed Ambrose Spencer, chief justice of the supreme court, in the place of Smith Thomson, resigned—and Cadwallader D. Colden, mayor of the city of New-York.

Admiral Tate, of the Russian Navy, is at New-York on a visit.

The Legislature of Jamaica have appropriated $6000 to build solitary cells to punish soldiers convicted of crimes.

Two Persian Princes were present at the ceremonies at the interment of the remains of the late Queen of England.

Lavalette is said to be in London.

The expedition for Pensacola, with about 500 troops, sailed from Havana on the 21st January.

It is said the South Americans are attempting to obtain a loan in London; but no person had subscribed at the last dates.

A letter from Liverpool, dated December 7, says ropes, when put on square bales of cotton, occasion a deduction in every market in Europe.

A Philadelphia writer recommends that every vessel bound to the East Indies, or a voyage equally long, should carry a Surgeon.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed a law vesting the estates of drunkards in Trustees.

A bill is before the Legislature of Delaware, similar to that which has passed our branch of the Legislature of Maryland, to punish any person or persons who shall pass a Bank Note for less than its nominal value.

A bill to establish a State Prison in Delaware passed the Senate of that State, and was negatived in the House.

Two or three hundred artisans and laborers are to be engaged in the Northern States, to proceed to South-Carolina, to be employed in improving the navigation of the several rivers in that State. Major Wilson is the Engineer.

The Dartmouth College question has been decided in favor of the old Trustees by the U. S. Court.

The farmers on Long-Island have ploughed up many hundred acres of their land; from which the most beneficial consequences must arise, as it will not only destroy the *grub-worm*, but the *wild onion*, also.

On the 8th of Dec. one of the most horrible boxing matches that ever occurred, took place in London, between Scroggins, [not Giles] and Martin. After the 61st round which occupied more than two hours, they rolled down together, blind, and beaten to a perfect mummy. Martin was declared the victor, merely because he had strength enough left to raise his hand and let it fall upon Scroggins.

Married,

In this city, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Henry H. Coit, of Liverpool, Ohio, to Miss Mary Breed, daughter of Mr. Shubael Breed.

Died,

In Franklin, Capt. Abner Ladd, aged 79 years.

At Stratford, Con. on Saturday the 6th inst. Mrs. Margaret Walker, relict of the late Robert Walker, Esq. aged 66 years.

Marine.

Brig Mary, Sydleman, of this port, has arrived at New-York, 5 days from Savannah.

The ship Corsair, Backus, of New-York, has arrived at Havanna, from the Mediterranean.

The brig Financier, Davis, of New-York, has arrived at New-Orleans, in 34 days from Antwerp.

More Piracy!!—We are sickened with the almost daily record of buccaneering, (says the Charleston city Gazette of the 28th of Jan.) which it becomes our duty to lay before our readers. It will be recollected by most of them, that some time since, a narrative was re-published in the papers of this city, from a Norfolk print, of the running away from that port, of the Chilian armed schooner Hornet. One of her officers, who arrived here in the brig Gen. Ripley, has furnished us with the following particulars, for publication:

It appears that when the Hornet got under way to make her escape, Capt. Orne, and all the commissioned officers except one, (our informant) were on shore. That Capt. O. had no intention, in any shape, of eluding the regulations of the Custom-House. That he had sent orders on board his vessel, to have her brought to anchor under the fort, until he should have completed his business at the Custom-House; and that he had the vessel's commission and other papers about him. Instead of complying with those orders, it appears, James Beatty, a petty officer, harangued the crew and induced them to proceed to sea.—Accordingly, after confining in irons the only officer on board, said B. was appointed commander, and the Hornet sailed on her piratical voyage.

Our informant was kept in irons 15 days by the mutineers, during which time they experienced a gale of wind, which so alarmed them, that they threw over her whole armament, except one gun and 15 muskets. During this period, they plundered the brig ——, Capt. Greely, from St. Eustatia, of money and other valuables to a considerable amount; also, a Hamburg ship from Hamburg, off the Hole in the Wall; out of the latter of which, they took four guns, and other articles. When our informant left the pirate, she was at anchor off the west end of the Grand Bahama, and plundered every thing that came in her way. Whilst in irons on board, our informant was repeatedly threatened with death; and two or three times they had a rope about his neck for that purpose. A minority of the crew wished to stand by him, and obey his orders, but they were overwhelmed by the stronger. They at last, however, agreed to let him go, and he was accordingly put on board the brig General Ripley, Capt. Drew, who was passing at the time, from Rum Key for this port, where he arrived on Monday evening last. This officer further states, that it was his intention to have got the vessel in some port in the United States or Venezuela, to have the mutineers tried for their lives; but his efforts were unavailing. He has applied, we understand, to the Collector of the port, for assistance to go and endeavor to capture her.

The name of the officer who furnishes these particulars, as well as of her newly appointed officers, are in our possession. The Hornet was a government vessel, and had every necessary document, previous to her departure from Norfolk.—She has now no papers on board of any description whatever.

The British brig Harriet-Newell, Captain Thain, on her passage to the West Indies, was dismasted, &c. A letter from St. John (N. B.) to a gentleman in Boston, contains the following remarks—

"The brig Octavius, Capt. Chandler, of Baltimore, who first spoke the H. N. after the gale, supplied Capt. Thain with two old spars, not worth 10 dollars any where, for which he had the *humanity*, at first, to ask 100 dolls. but afterwards condescended to take *only* 70—also, although he had 100 bbls. of bread on board, which he was taking back from Martinico to Baltimore, he took 28 dollars in cash from Capt. T. for two barrels. Two or three days after, the schooner Iris, of Baltimore, came alongside, in fine weather, and asked Captain Thain what he wanted—water, was the answer—if you will come on board, we will give you some—we have no means of getting on board, but by swimming the reply was, our boats are all stowed, and if you cannot come for it, we must leave you, and then squared away, and left the suffering crew on the wreck, perishing for water. On the 5th of October, spoke the brig Mechanic, of New-York, a stiff breeze and rough sea going, who supplied the Harriet-Newell plentifully and would not accept of any remuneration. The Capt. of the Mechanic deserves the most grateful acknowledgments, as he exerted himself uncommonly to relieve the suffering crew, who all this time had no fire, nor ought to subsist upon, but bread, and sometimes water and soused salmon.

MARBLEHEAD, FEB. 3.—Ar. brig Rolla, Hooper, 23 days from Aux Cayes. Capt. H. reports, that previous to his sailing, the schr. Perry, of Baltimore, was brought into Aux Cayes, by one of the country droging schr's picked up at sea, without mainmast, and no person on board. It is supposed she was plundered, and *every person on board massacred*, by the piratical barges belonging to the south of St. Domingo—(the Indigenes.) Frequent depredations of this kind are committed by the barges fitted out and manned by them.—There was nothing found on board but a few barrels of bread stuff, and an Am. ensign, considerably torn. The Perry sailed fr. Aux Cayes for N. Providence, about 14 days previous to her being picked up with a cargo of beef, bread, flour, &c. There were two or three gun schr's. fitted out from Port au Prince, to guard the coast, and the pirates on board the Perry, concluding that the drogger who took possession of her, was one of them immediately took to the boat, and made for the Isle of Ash, (off Aux Cayes) when the drogger took possession of her.

NEWBERN, JAN. 23—We are informed by Capt. Fitch, lately arrived from St. Martins that Com Jolly sailed from Simson's Bay, (St. Martin's) on the 16th Dec. with four privateers and five prizes, 2 ships and 3 schr's. the cargoes of which were sold; he has taken several of Com. Taylor's prizes—and cut out from Great Bay, (St. Martin's) a ship, with 550 negro slaves on board, prize to the brig Catheeine, which vessel is seized at St. Barts—Com. Jolly captured and sent into Great Bay, the schr. Prince of Orange, under Dutch colors, alledged that she was a piratical cruizer—her capt. and all the crew were in jail when Capt. F. left St Martins.

NASSAU, N. P. JAN. 9.—On Thursday last arrived, and remained in the offing, the armed brig Hero, 50 days from London. The passengers landed from her are Gen. Sir Gregor Mac Gregor, Col. O'Hara, and his niece.

JAN. 18.—Sailed on Thursday, brig Hero, of 18 guns, Hudson commander, having on board General Sir Gregor Mac Gregor, his lady and son, Col. O'Hara, about 40 other officers, and some men, bound to South-America.

For New-York,

The Packet ELIZA, *Erastus Davison*, master, will commence running on Monday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. wind and weather permitting. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Feb. 17.

Fire Insurance.

THE Norwich Fire Insurance Company, with a Capital Stock of one hundred thousand dollars, are ready to insure against losses by fire according to their charter.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Norwich, Feb. 17, 1819. 15—

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM BOSTON,

A LARGE assortment of Bombazetts, at low prices, among which are some very fine blacks.

6 pieces black & light dyed Tabby Velvet.

Ladies' black, and white English Silk Gloves, of the best quality.

Scotch Plaid for Cloaks.

Plain and figured Rattinetts.

Black, red, yellow, green white, & printed FLANNELS.

LIKEWISE,

On sale of former purchases,

30 pieces Carlisle Ginghams.

A large assortment of superfine and low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.

Blankets, Coatings, & Baize.

Boot Cord and Webbing.

Irish Linen and Cotton Shirtings, with a variety of ——

Fancy Articles.

Norwich, Feb. 17, 1819. 15—

Christian Spectator.

THE Christian Spectator, No. 1, conducted by an Association of Gentlemen, and published by *Messrs. Howe & Spalding*, of New-Haven, is received for delivery to subscribers at R. HUBBARD's Book-Store,

By whom subscriptions are received.

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OBITUARY.

Rev. Edward Warren.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Feb. 16. 15—

NEW BOOKS.

FOR SALE AT T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE, NORWICH-PORT,

FIRST Lessons in Geography and Astronomy, with seven maps and a plate of the Solar system, for the use of young Children, as preparatory to Ancient and Modern Geography, by J. A. Cummings, author of Ancient and Modern Geography. Price 25 cents.

An Address to Young Persons after Confirmation. By Richard Watson, Lord Bishop of Llandaff. Price 38 cents.

Repentance, explained and enforced; being a serious Appeal to every man's conscience, on its nature, necessity and evidences. By J. Thornton. *I tell you, nay: but, except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish.* Luke xiii. 5. First American Ed.

The Fast of St. Magdalen, a Romance. by Miss Anna Maria Porter, 2 vols.

The Emigrant's Guide to the Western and Southern States and Territories. By William Darby.

Feb. 17. 15—

Broadcloths & Cassimeres.

G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM.

HAVE just received from the New-York Cash Auctions, and are now opening a large and valuable assortment of superfine, middling, and low priced Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Bombazetts, which will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash.

Norwich, Feb. 17, 1819. 15—

Molasses, &c.

10 hhds. Molasses, superior quality for retailing, 5 hhds. St. Croix Rum,

2 hhds. Cider Brandy, just received and for sale low for cash or on short credit, by

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Feb. 17. 15-4w

Agricultural Society.

THE members of the *New-London County Agricultural Society*, are hereby notified that the semi-annual meeting of said Society, will be holden at the Court House, in New-London, on the first Monday of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance is desirable.

The several Town Committees, holding subscription papers, are requested to make report of their proceedings at said meeting.

By order of the President,

L. FOSDICK, *R. Sec'y.*

Feb. 15, 1819. 15—

Copy of a letter.

W. T. CONWAY—Sir, I deem it my duty to the public, as well as to you in particular, to make known my case that others may have the benefit of so valuable a Medicine; I was a long time afflicted with a violent cough, with extreme difficulty of breathing, and was at last reduced so low that my life was despaired of, when I was advised by a friend to make a trial of your "Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills;" by taking them three days, according to the directions, I was enabled to walk out, and was cured by one box only.

Witness my hand,

PETER RICHARDSON.

Roxbury, Mass. Sept. 28, 1818.

Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills give instant ease in all coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, chillness and shiverings, the forerunners of malignant fevers, &c.; common colds will be removed in a few hours. The aged will experience a relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected. Price $1, or six boxes for five dollars. ☞ *Ask for* "Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills;" one box containing 12 pills, frequently effects a cure; *to prevent impositions* the outside printed wrapper is signed by *the sole proprietor*, "W. T. Conway." These pills are prepared and sold wholesale, by W. T. Conway, Chemist, No. 1, Bumstead Place, Common-street, Boston, and retail by

Dwight Ripley,

Druggist, Norwich; Dyer & Co. Southmayd, & Co. Middletown; Dyer and Howes, Windham; Green, New-London; Isaac D. Bull, Hartford; Jarvis, Stamford; M. & B. Grant, Stafford; and most druggists, booksellers, and post-masters throughout the Union; where may be had all those *justly esteemed and highly approved* "Medicines" prepared by "W. T. Conway." ☞ Pamphlets of many extraordinary cures may be had of the agent GRATIS!

***A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Feb. 17. 15-eow6t—

Old Sable Iron.

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent, has for sale, Russia Old Sable, English and Swede's Iron, flat, square and round—Blistered, German and Cast Steel—100 set Chaise, Waggon and Cart Boxes, at New-York foundery prices—Nail Plates and Nail Rods—Patent Cut Nails, Brads, Tacks and Spikes, of various sizes and the best quality.

Cash paid for

Dry Walnut Wood,

delivered at the Nail Manufactory.

Dec. 9. 5—

PLOUGHS.

70 PLOUGHS, made and making, of a superior quality, and of three descriptions, price from 5 to 10 dollars.

FOR SALE BY

ASA FITCH & SONS.

Who make all kinds of *Mill and Plough Irons*—and every description of *Blacksmith's work* done at the shortest notice.

Those who have cash to pay for ploughs, will do well to call and see for themselves.

Bozrah, Feb. 17, 1819. 15—

FOR SALE, OR RENT,

A FARM,

CONTAINING *forty-two* Acres of *plough-land, mowing, and pasturing*, with a *Dwelling-House, Barn, Cooper's Shop*, and a good *Saw-Mill* thereon standing. Lying in the first Society of the town of Lisbon, about 3-4ths of a mile from the Rev. Mr. Nelson's meeting-house. If not sold by the 10th of March, it will then be for rent. For terms which will be accommodating, APPLY TO

WM. GEORGE TRACY.

Norwich, Feb. 17, 1819. 15-3w—

MOLASSES, RUM, etc.

7 hhds. good retailing MOLASSES,

6 do. W. I. RUM,

2 do. N. E. do.

1 pipe Cognac Brandy,

5 chests Hyson Skin Tea,

FOR SALE BY

LYMAN BREWER.

Feb. 17. 15—

John Lathrop

WILL pay Cash for CLOVER SEED.

Feb. 5. 15—

DR. RELFE'S

BOTANICAL DROPS:

Copied from the Newark, (N. J.) Centinel of Freedom.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY

THAT my son, between sixteen and seventeen years of age, was near four years severely afflicted with a painful and sore leg. After having tried various medicines without effect, I was induced, from seeing many reported cures, to try "Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops," prepared by "W. T. Conway," when to the astonishment of myself, son and friends, after taking these drops alone for several weeks, (nearly fifty pieces of bone having come from the different ulcers, the last of which was two inches and a half in length, and half an inch in breadth.) the sores healed, and his leg became sound. It is now several months since, and there is not the least appearance of further symptoms; I therefore think it a duty, as well to the proprietor of this valuable medicine, as to the public at large, to make the same thus publicly known.

Witness my hand, this 7th day of September, 1818.

MATTHIAS DAY, Post-Master,

Newark, New-Jersey.

Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops are a radical cure, for salt rheum, scurvy, scrofula, St. Anthony's fire, leprosy, pimple faces, sore legs, ulcers, venereal taints, when mercury has failed. Fever sores even when the bone is carious, are the best spring and autumnal physic, and may be given to children with perfect safety—Price one dollar. ☞ *Ask for* Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops, *none are genuine unless signed* "W. T. Conway." *Pamphlets of many extraordinary cures accompany each bottle!* These drops are prepared and sold wholesale, by the sole proprietor, W. T. Conway, Chemist, No. 1. Bumstead-Place, Common-street, Boston; and retail by appointment by

Dwight Ripley,

Druggist, Norwich. Dyer & Co. Southmayd, & Co. Middletown, Dyer & Howes, Windham; Green, New-London; Isaac D. Bull, Hartford, Jarvis, Stamford; M. & B. Grant, Stafford; and most druggists, booksellers, and post-masters throughout the Union; where may be had all those *justly esteemed and highly approved* Medicines prepared by "W. T. Conway."

***A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Feb. 17. 15-eow6t—

CODFISH.

100 Quintals Codfish,

FOR SALE BY

C. R. FINNEY, & Co.

Feb. 17. 15—

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

A TAN YARD,

WITH *Vats, Bark-house and Mill*, and other buildings necessary for a *Leather Manufactory*—together with a *Dwelling-House* and *Shoemaker's Shop*, near the south Meeting House, in Killingly, and is the place formerly occupied by *Stephen Draper*. From the peculiar circumstances of this property, it it is necessary that it should be sold immediately for what it will fetch. The advantages of getting *Bark* and other Stock, together with the easy conditions of the purchase, make this a profitable place for any person who is disposed to carry on the Leather manufacturing business.

A. GASTON.

Killingly, Jan. 29, 1819. 15—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 11th day of Feb. A. D. 1819—

Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

ABNER LADD,

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *George W. Ladd*, and *Stephen Prentice*, Adm'rs. or be debarred a recovery according to law—they giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign post in said Franklin.

15 *Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.*

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to contract with one or more persons, to build for him, in Norwich Landing, during the current year, a fire-proof STORE, of brick or stone, and to pay for the same, or a part thereof, in Lands, lying within the States of Pennsylvania, Vermont or Ohio.

ELISHA TRACY.

Norwich, Feb. 3, 1819. 15-3w—

Oil, Gin, etc.

FOR sale by the subscriber, just received—

Winter, fall and summer Lamp Oil,

10 bbls. McLean's best Rye Gin,

Cask and Box Raisins.

JOHN LATHROP.

Jan. 6, 1819. 9—

20 tons Paper Rags, are

wanted immediately, by

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Feb. 18.

POETRY.

FROM THE KALLIDOSCOPE.

WHAT I WISH.

I WISH my *friends* were more sincere—
That slander's tongue would never say me,
And if I whisper in one's ear
A *secret*—that he'd not betray me.

I wish for wealth—I wish for fame
And yet some good I would be doing—
Though I'd despise a splendid name,
Built on my suffering neighbour's ruin.

To the attorney—cunning wight—
Most heartily I wish some *conscience*—
And to the fopling, "*dandy*" hight,
I wish an end of all his nonsense.

To each fair lass of gentle mind,
And soul with virtue's bright flame burning,
I wish each pleasure, pure, refined
With each successive day returning.

I wish—I can't tell *all* I wish—
But this I know—in plain fair dealing,
I wish each hungry mouth a dish,—
And to the *rich* some SENSE OF FEELING.

EDWIN.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

HUBBARD & MARVIN,

IS this day dissolved. All persons having unsettled accounts are requested to present them to either of the subscribers, immediately, for settlement. The business will be continued by RUSSELL HUBBARD.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.
THEOPHILUS R. MARVIN.

Norwich, Feb. 5, 1819. 13—

Simeon Thomas & Co.

HAVE for sale at the Store lately occupied by Messrs. *Charles Thomas & Co* a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

which they will dispose of by the hogshead, barrel, or less quantity, viz:—
W. I. and N. E. Rum,
French and Cider Brandy,
Holland and American Gin,
Sicily Madeira Wine,
Loaf, Havana, India and Muscovado Sugars,
Hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and bohea Teas,
Turks-Island and Table Salt,
Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger,
Cloves, Cinnamon, Starch,
Powder and Shot,
Plug and cut Tobacco,
Scotch and Lorrillard's Snuff, &c.

ALSO,

Russia Old Sable Iron,
Cart and Waggon Tire,
Nail Plates, Spike Rods,
English and American blistered Steel,
Nails, &c. *Likewise*,
An assortment of Drugs and Family Medicines,
Paints and Dye Woods,
Window Glass,

All which are of the first quality, and will be sold on the lowest terms, for cash or produce.

Cash given for
FLAX-SEED AND WHITE BEANS.

Norwich, Jan. 4, 1819. 9tf—

LYMAN BREWER,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

Wholesale & Retail,

TWELVE hhds. 3d proof sweet flavored W. I. RUM,
9 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Bohea TEAS,
Gunpowder and Imperial do.
3 boxes Havanna brown SUGAR,
2 hhds. Muscovado do.
2 hhds. Havanna white do.
Lump and Loaf do.
3 bbls. fall and winter strained Lamp Oil,
Muscat and bloom Raisins, Dates,
Madeira,
Sicily Madeira,
Sherry,
London par. Teneriffe, } WINES,
Cargo do.
Colmanar,
Malaga,
Shaving Soap,
Bar Soap in boxes,
London Porter by the cask or single,
Claret Wine,
Starch, Cassia,
Naples Shaving Soap in pots,
Snuff,
Mould and Dipt Candles,
Ginger, Nutmegs, &c. &c.

Dec. 23. 7—

Tobacco, Rum, etc.

18 kegs TOBACCO,
2 hhds. Antigua RUM,
1 hhd. MOLASSES,
1 pipe Holland GIN,
1 pipe Marseilles BRANDY,
15 bbls. Virginia FLOUR,

FOR SALE BY
WILLIAM BELCHER.

Norwich, Feb 10, 1819. 14—

Boards, Timber, & Plank.

THE subscriber has for sale a quantity of seasoned Pine Boards & Plank—Ship Plank, Timber and Knees.

WM. ROGERS.

Jan. 10. 14—

NEW GOODS.

F. A Huntington & Co.

HAVE on sale, of recent purchases, a very large assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which they will sell at very low prices, for Cash.

Among them are,

Ex'ra superfine black, blue, brown, green, bronze, and mixt West of England Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
Middling and low priced do.
Coatings, Flannels, Blankets,
Bombazetts, Bombazine, Rattinetts,
Shirtings, Sheetings,
Ginghams, Calicoes,
Levantine and Florence Silks,
Dimoties, Shawls, Crapes,
Handkerchiefs, Hosiery,
Muslins,
Devonshire Kerseys,
Merino and Fur Trimmings,
Gloves,
Linens, Vestings, Stockinets,
Diapers, Buttons,
Carpetings, Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Cambrics, &c. &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,

A handsome assortment of

FANCY GOODS.

ALSO,

Boston and N. York Shoes.

Nov. 25. 3—

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM ROGERS,

HAS FOR SALE,

BLACK Lastrings; Crapes; Flannels; red, green, yellow and white Broadcloths; Bombazetts, a variety; Cambrics, white, black, and colored: Brown Linen; Cotton Shirtings; Silk and Madras Handkerchiefs; victory and Flagg do.; Coatings; Faurino Cloth; Calicoes and Ginghams; Furniture Calico; Medalian and Fur Gloves, &c. &c.

Winter and Summer pressed Oil; Brandy; Gin; Wine; Rum; Molasses; Tea; Sugar, &c. &c.

Dec. 30. 8—

NEW GOODS.

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass and Earthen WARE,

Looking Glasses and Tea Trays,

recently received and for sale at low prices and on accommodating terms, by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Who have also for sale, at their Store and at the Pottery, a constant supply of

STONE WARE.

Norwich, Oct. 28, 1818. 51—

IMPROVED

Franklin Parlour & Cooking Stoves.

WILSON'S

IMPROVED Franklin Parlour & Cooking STOVES, of various patterns, for sale at the New-York price, by

LYMAN BREWER.

Sept. 30. 47—

New Publications.

THE Fast of St. Magdalen, a Romance, by Miss Anna Maria Porter.
Clarentine, a novel, by Miss Burney.
Rachel, a Tale.

FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store, Shetucket-street.*

Jan. 20.

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3 hhds. Antigua and St. Kitt's RUM,
6 bbls. McLean's GIN,
4 do. CIDER BRANDY,
Philadelphia and Baltimore FLOUR,

For sale by JED. HUNTINGTON.

Feb. 3. 13-3w—

Flax-seed and Oil Cake.

J. H. STRONG, has for sale Long-Island FLAX-SEED, for sowing—and Flax-seed OIL CAKE, which he will dispose of for Cash or Flax-seed. *Feb. 1.*

Registers for 1819.

JUST published, and for sale at R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store, per groce, dozen, or single,

THE CONNECTICUT REGISTER

AND

UNITED STATES CALENDAR,

for 1819.

Compiled under the inspection of the Secretary of the State of Connecticut.

ALMONDS.

SOFT shelled ALMONDS, received and for sale by

Feb 5. JOHN LATHROP.

TWO POST-RIDERS are wanted at this office. Feb. 10.

THE CONNEXION

IN business between the subscribers, under the name of the

Norwich Manufacturing Company,

HAVING expired by its own limitation on the first day of April last, all persons indebted to said company, are requested immediately to call at the store of said company and settle and pay—and all persons who have any claims on said company, either in Money or Goods, are requested to call at the same place and receive payment.

CALVIN GODDARD.
WM. WILLIAMS, Jr.
THOS. W. WILLIAMS.
JOHN GRAY.

Norwich, 5th Feb. 1819. 14—

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

Joseph Breed,

SUPERFINE Foreign and Domestic Broadcloths,
Common and low priced Cloths,
Pelisse Cloths, Cassimeres,
Rattinetts, Stockinetts,
Flannels, Coatings, Blankets,
Figured Salisbury Flannel,
A large assortment Bombazetts,
Rattinetts,
Colerain and steam-loom Shirtings,
White and coloured Cambrics,
Sarsnet and Linen Cambrics,
Jackonet, Mulmul and Seeded Muslins,
Cassimere and Cotton Shawls,
Bandanna and Flag Silk Handkerchiefs,
Sistersoy and black Barcelona Hdkfs.
50 doz. Cotton Flag, Bandanna and Madrass Handkerchiefs,
Jackonet and Cambric Cravats,
150 ps. Calicoes,
Carlisle and Cambric Ginghams,
Deer Skin Gloves and Mittens,
Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Silk and Cotton Hose,
Hat Linings, Banding, Binding, Buckles,
Boot Cord and Webbing,
Russia Sheeting and Diaper,
Dowlass, Estopilias,
Dutch and Irish Linens,
500 pieces Ribbons,
India Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Florence and Levantine Silks,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Oil Cloths, Hat Cases, Coach Laces,
Oil Cloth Chaise Carpetings,
Vestings, Crapes, Millinets,
Dimoties, Humhums,
Domestic Shirtings, Sheetings, Ginghams, Checks, Stripes, Tickings and Diapers,
Knitting, Weaving and Wick Yarn, &c.

Hardware.

10 tons Iron Hollow Ware,
Cooking Stoves,
200 setts Cart and Waggon Boxes,
English and American Window Glass, of all sizes, from 6 by 8 to 16 by 22,
Russia, Swede's and English, flat, square and round Iron. Sheet Iron,
Nail Plates, Nail and Spike Rods,
Plough Shares and Share Moulds,
English blistered, and Crawley, American blistered, German, Swede's and Cast Steel, Sheet Lead, Shot,
Sad Irons, English and Am. Shovels,
Brass and Brass-head Andirons and Shovel and Tongs,
Cut and Wrought Nails, Tacks & Brads,
200 doz Knives and Forks,
100 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives,
Razors, Scissors, Shears & Sheep Shears,
Butts, Screws, H and HL Hinges,
Shoe Knives, Rasps, Awls, Tacks, Hammers, Pincers, &c.
Clock Balls and Capitols,
Commode Knobs, Handles & Escutcheons,
Brass, plated, japann'd and iron Candlesticks,
Tea Trays and Waiters, Snuffers and Trays,
Slates, Ink Stands, Ink Powder,
Hand Saws, Files,
Screw Augurs, Brushes,
Norfolk and Bright Thumb Latches,
Stock, pad, cupboard, chest, trunk, draw and clock case Locks,
Morocco Pocket Books and Purses,
Elastick and Wire Knitting Pins,
400 groce Buttons, Skates,
Shaving Soap, Boxes and Brushes,
Gilt and Mahogany frame Looking Glasses,
Sand Paper, Scale Beams, Whips,
Trace Chains, &c. &c.

Groceries.

Cognac and Apple Brandy,
Old Spirit, W. I. and N. E. Rum,
Cold Spring Gin, Molasses,
Lump, Muscovado, Havana and East-India Sugar,
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Tea,
Pepper, Pimento, Ginger, Nutmegs,
Coffee, Chocolate, Cassia,
Soap and Candles,
Turks-Island Salt, Salt Petre,
Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Dec. 9. 5—

PLANK, BOARDS, &c.

THE subscriber will make good pay for Chesnut PLANK and BOARDS, Oak JOIST, and POTATOES.

JOHN LATHROP.

Jan. 20, 1819. 11—

For Sale,

AND possession given on the first day of April next,

THE FARM,

formerly known by the *Jabez Leffingwell Farm*, situated at the head of Trading Cove, two miles from Norwich, on the new turnpike road leading to New-London, containing about 120 acres, with a large two story HOUSE, with a never failing well of water in the House. Said House is in sight of the steam-boat and other vessels, as they pass to and from N. London—A large *Barn, Chaise and Corn House*, adjoining.

LIKEWISE,

A Grist Mill,

With two run of stones, and *Saw Mill*, in tolerable repair. The stream of water is the best within many miles of this place, except the *Lathrop* stream, so called.

The above property will be sold together or separate, as will best suit the purchaser. There are three fishing places attached to the said Farm. Accommodating terms will be given. If not sold, it will be to let. APPLY TO

JAMES N. BROWN.

Jan. 6, 1819. 9tf—

FOR SALE

A Farm of 90 acres,

IN the east part of Ashford, adjoining the turnpike road from Hartford to Boston and Providence, and near the Pomfret and Woodstock lines. The buildings, fences, orchard and wood lot, are all good, and the whole Farm is well supplied with water. Terms of payment will be liberal, and other particulars made known on application to ELISHA PERKINS, Esq. or Mr. GARDNER RANDALL, both of Pomfret, and Mr. JOHN MAGWIRE, Abington.

Jan. 27, 1819 12-3w—

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Farm,

SITUATED in the town of Lisbon, in Hanover Society, containing about 200 acres, well watered and wooded, together with a large two-story *Dwelling-House*, 30 by 40, two large *Barns*, together with necessary outbuildings, all in good repair. Said Farm contains also, about five hundred bearing Apple Trees. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

ASA BINGHAM.

Lisbon, Jan. 20, 1819 11-6w—

For Sale,

A VALUABLE situation, in the town of Griswold, containing about twenty-three or four acres of very excellent mowing, pasture and plow land, a *Dwelling-House, Barn*, and *Mechanic's Shop*, situated on the great Plainfield and Stonington road, at its intersection with the one leading from Voluntown and Sterling through Jewett's City to Norwich (A small part of the premises are under the incumbrance of the widow's dower.)

Also,

A Wood Lot,

Of about the same number of acres, distant about one mile, and capable of affording *in perpetuity* a supply of wood for a family.

The premises unquestionably afford one of the best situations in the country, for a mechanic, particularly a house-carpenter and joiner, or a blacksmith: and is also a very eligible stand for a merchant. If not sold by the first of March next, will then be rented. For further particulars apply to Mr NATHAN BELCHER, in Griswold, who will shew the premises; or to the subscriber in Norwich.

WILLIAM BELCHER.

Jan. 5, 1819. 9—

FOR SALE,

A Valuable FARM,

IN the town of Lisbon, three miles from Norwich-Landing, and two and a half from Norwich town, containing about 250 acres, well apportioned into plowland, mowing, woodland, pasturing, &c. The quality of the Land, and its vicinity to a good market, will render it an object to the purchaser.

If not sold by the first of March, it will be to let.

For further particulars apply to
JOSEPH & LESTER PERKINS,
living on the premises.

Lisbon, Feb. 5, 1819. 13-6w

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated in Windham, Scotland society, about two miles south of the meeting-house, on the road from Pomfret to Norwich, containing about 200 acres of LAND, well proportioned for mowing, plowing and pasturing, with orchards and wood-land; well watered with living springs. A large two-story *Dwelling House, a Dairy House*, three *Barns*, and other out-houses thereon.

For further particulars enquire of JONATHAN RUDD, living on the premises, or of Dr BISHOP TYLER, in Griswold.

Windham, Feb. 3, 1819. 13-4w—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES, and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 13—

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Auction, on Thursday the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the subscriber's house,

4 OXEN,
8 new milch COWS,
2 Merino BUCKS,
Household Furniture, Books, & Farming Tools.

Should the weather be stormy, the sale will be postponed to the first fair day.

SAMUEL HYDE.

Franklin, Feb. 10, 1819. 14—

Liver Oil, Stone Lime, etc.

J. H. STRONG,

Has for sale on the best terms,

DEXTER's best Stone Lime, per cask. Liver Oil, of a superior quality, do. Virginia and New-York Flour, do. Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil.

Jan 13. 14—

Take Notice.

AS the subscriber contemplates a removal, and calculates to relinquish business soon, he requests all those indebted either on book or note, to make payment without delay.

All those who neglect this notice, must expect to find their notes or accounts in the hands of an Attorney for collection, as it is absolutely necessary they should be adjusted immediately.

PHILETUS PERKINS.

Windham, Scotland Society, Jan. 14, 1819. 11-6w—

The Subscriber

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he still continues the business of manufacturing

Men's Clothing,

of every description, agreeable to the latest fashions. Customers may be assured of having their work speedily and well done, to fit the body and to please their fancy. Not unmindful of gratitude, he returns his sincere thanks for past favors, and solicits a continuance of their approbation. Clothes cut as usual, with skill and economy, to suit the age or fancy of all who may please to call at his shop, next door Messrs. *G. & C. Kinney's* store.

E. HARRIS.

Norwich, Jan. 6, 1819. 9—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 4th day of Feb. A. D. 1819—

Present—NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

SIMEON CAPRON,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to ELISHA KIMBALL, Jun. Adm'r. or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the *Norwich Courier*, and on the sign-post in said Preston.

14 *Attest* HENRY STRONG, *Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 1st day of Feb. A. D. 1819—

Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. BARTON COOKE,

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Esquire *John Cook, Lucy Cook*, and *Selinda Cook*, Adm'rs. or be debarred a recovery according to law—they giving notice in the *Norwich Courier* and on the sign-post in said Griswold.

13 *Attest.* HENRY STRONG, *Clerk.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and close their accounts without delay.

WILLIAM ROGERS.

Who wishes to purchase,

Fifty cords Walnut Wood, and pay for it in cheap Goods

Jan. 20, 1819. 11—

Wanted Immediately

THREE JOURNEYMEN, viz. two *Cabinet Makers* and one *Chair Maker*, to whom steady employ and good wages will be given

WILLIAM E. ROBINSON.

Plainfield, Jan. 21, 1819. 12tf—

Press Papers.

CLOTHIER'S Press Papers, of good quality, per groce, or less, for sale by

Jan. 6. R. HUBBARD.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1819. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII. No. 16.]

Christian Spectator.

THE Christian Spectator, No. 1, conducted by an Association of Gentlemen, and published by *Messrs. Howe & Spalding*, of New-Haven, is received for delivery to subscribers at R. HUBBARD's Book-Store,

By whom subscriptions are received.

CONTENTS.

RELIGIOUS COMMUNICATIONS.

Memoirs of Miss Julia A. Strong.
Letter to the Editor.
The Opposition to Sin by Grace, distinguished from that made by Natural Conscience.
Comment on John III. 5.
Explanation of Psalm LX. 7.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Observation of Thanksgiving-Day.
On publishing the names of the Charitable.
Remarks on a Resolve of the Church in Goshen.
Lines written on parting with a Gentleman, at the door of one of the Protestant Churches in Paris.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Introductory Remarks
Gallaudett's Sermons.
Memoirs of Henry Obookiah.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re-publication of Dwight's system—Cœlebs—Sierra Leone Newspaper—Number of Graduates at the different Colleges in the United States—Quantity of Rain in 1818—Observatory at Cambridge—New Edifice for Yale College—Williams' College—Safety Lamp—Catacombs and Pyramids.
List of New Publications.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign and Domestic Missions.
Ordinations and Installations—Dedications.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Edward Warren.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Feb. 16. 15—

NEW BOOKS,

FOR SALE AT T. ROBINSON's BOOK-STORE, NORWICH-PORT,

FIRST Lessons in Geography and Astronomy, with seven maps and a plate of the Solar system, for the use of young Children, as preparatory to Ancient and Modern Geography, by J. A. Cummings, author of Ancient and Modern Geography. Price 25 cents.

An Address to Young Persons after confirmation. By Richard Watson, Lord Bishop of Landaff. Price 38 cents

Repentance, explained and enforced; being a serious Appeal to every man's conscience, on its nature, necessity and evidences. By J. Thornton. *I tell you, nay: but, except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish.* Luke xiii. 5. First American Ed.

The Fast of St. Magdalen, a Romance. by Miss Anna Maria Porter, 2 vols.

The Emigrant's Guide to the Western and Southern States and Territories. By William Darby.

Feb. 17. 15—

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM BOSTON,

A LARGE assortment of Bombazetts, at low prices, among which are some very fine blacks
6 pieces black & light dyed Tabby Velvet.
Ladies' black, and white English Silk Gloves, of the best quality.
Scotch Plaid for Cloaks.
Plain and figured Rattinetts.
Black, red, yellow, green white, & printed FLANNELS.

LIKEWISE,

On sale of former purchases,

30 pieces Carlisle Ginghams.
A large assortment of superfine and low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Blankets, Coatings, & Baize.
Boot Cord and Webbing
Irish Linen and Cotton Shirtings, with a variety of

Fancy Articles.

Norwich, Feb 17, 1819. 15—

MOLASSES, RUM, etc.

7 hhds. good retailing MOLASSES,
6 do. W. I. RUM,
2 do. N E. do.
1 pipe Cognac Brandy,
5 chests Hyson Skin Tea,

FOR SALE BY
LYMAN BREWER.

Feb. 17. 15—

Molasses, &c.

10 hhds. Molasses, superior quality for retailing. 5 hhds. St. Croix Rum,
8 hhds. Cider Brandy, just received and for sale low for cash or on short credit, by
JED. HUNTINGTON.

Feb. 17. 15-4w

Broadcloths & Cassimeres.

G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

HAVE just received from the New-York Cash Auctions, and are now opening a large and valuable assortment of superfine, middling, and low priced Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Bombazetts, which will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash.

Norwich, Feb. 17, 1819. 15—

Simeon Thomas & Co.

HAVE for sale at the Store lately occupied by Messrs. *Charles Thomas & Co.* a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

which they will dispose of by the hogshead, barrel, or less quantity, viz:—
W. I. and N. E. Rum,
French and Cider Brandy,
Holland and American Gin,
Sicily Madeira Wine,
Loaf, Havana, India and Muscovado Segars,
Hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and bohea Teas,
Turks-Island and Table Salt,
Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger,
Cloves, Cinnamon, Starch,
Powder and Shot,
Plug and cut Tobacco,
Scotch and Lorrillard's Snuff, *&c.*

ALSO,

Russia Old Sable Iron,
Cart and Waggon Tire,
Nail Plates, Spike Rods,
English and American blistered Steel,
Nails, *&c.* *Likewise,*
An assortment of Drugs and Family Medicines,
Paints and Dye Woods,
Window Glass,

All which are of the first quality, and will be sold on the lowest terms, for cash or produce.

Cash given for
FLAX-SEED AND WHITE BEANS.

Norwich, Jan. 4, 1819. 9U—

LYMAN BREWER,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

Wholesale & Retail,

TWELVE hhds. 3d proof sweet flavored W. I. RUM,
9 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Bohea TEAS,
Gunpowder and Imperial do.
5 boxes Havanna brown SUGAR,
2 bbls. Muscovado do.
2 bbls. Havanna white do.
Lump and Loaf do.
3 bbls. fall and winter strained Lamp Oil,
Muscat and bloom Raisins, Dates,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Sherry, London par. Teneriffe, Cargo do., Colmanar, Malaga, } WINES,
Shaving Soap,
Bar Soap in boxes,
London Porter by the cask or single,
Claret Wine,
Starch, Cassia,
Naples Shaving Soap in pots,
Snuff,
Mould and Dipt Candles,
Ginger, Nutmegs, &c. &c.

Dec. 23. 7—

Tobacco, Rum, etc.

12 kegs TOBACCO,
2 hhds. Antigua RUM,
1 hhd. MOLASSES,
1 pipe Holland GIN,
1 pipe Marseilles BRANDY,
15 bbls. Virginia FLOUR,

FOR SALE BY
WILLIAM BELCHER.

Norwich. Feb 10, 1819. 14—

New Publications.

THE Fast of St. Magdalen, a Romance, by Miss Anna Maria Porter.
Clarentine, a novel, by Miss Burney.
Rachel, a Tale.

FOR SALE AT
R HUBBARD's *Book-Store, Shetucket-street*

Jan. 20.

Liver Oil, Stone Lime, etc.

J. H. STRONG,

Has for sale on the best terms,

DEXTER's best Stone Lime, per cask.
Liver Oil, of a superior quality, do.
Virginia and New-York Flour. do
Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil.

Jan 15. 14—

ALMONDS.

SOFT shelled ALMONDS, received and for sale by

Feb 3. JOHN LATHROP.

TWO POST-RIDERS are wanted at this office. FEB. 10.

OF THE NORTH OF EUROPE.

The National Intelligencer of February 10th contains some "interesting extracts from letters addressed by a gentleman on board of the U. S. frigate Guerriere, then in the North of Europe to his friend a member of Congress." From these extracts we have selected the following:—

Petersburg, (Russia.) Sept. 24, 1818.

I had the pleasure of writing you by the Hornet from Elsineur. We proceeded thence to Copenhagen, and remained till Mr Campbell finished his business with the court of Denmark, the principal of which was this: The King had asked of our government the reason for not maintaining a minister at his court, which, it seems, has been deemed inexpedient, on no other ground than that the intercourse between the two countries was considered two unimportant to require it. It was, however, deemed expedient to make this explanation in as respectful a manner as was convenient; for which reason, Mr. Campbell was directed to do it on his way to Petersburg. He was graciously received by the King and Mr. Rosencrantz, the prime minister, and treated in a manner, I suspect, rather flattering to his feelings.—The principal objects of curiosity are two or three very elegant equestrian statues in bronze, and an observatory about 100 feet high, connected with a church, to the top of which leads a winding passage, so large and firmly built that a horse and gig have been driven to the summit and back with safety.

CRONSTADT, Oct. 1, 1818.

After a visit of ten days, I very reluctantly took leave of Petersburg. The appearance of this city, I have already told you, is magnificent beyond any I expect to see again.—That it should wear so imposing an aspect will appear less extraordinary, when it is considered, that no house is erected till the plan of it is submitted to the examination of the emperor's council, who have power to make any alteration in position and style that are calculated to render it an ornament to the city.—As an instance of his power and pride exercised upon it, I may mention, that, preparatory to the reception of the King of Prussia, in a late visit, he directed every house to be painted new. The Emperor is very popular, and no doubt, has the welfare of his subjects much at heart, as is evinced by the rapid strides of Russian freemen towards civilization and happiness. Most of the Russians, however, still wear a very degraded aspect and seem entirely destitute of education and moral integrity. The Emperor, therefore, has a wide field for the exercise of his philanthropy, and one on which he appears but just to have entered;—and he may as well attempt to bleach the Ethiopian's skin, as to cure his subjects even of the single propensity to drunkenness.

This monarch seems to bend his ambition principally to the accomplishment of three objects. First, to have the finest city in the world as I have already mentioned. Secondly, to command the largest army, in which he is alike successful; for according to Sir Robert Wilson, it was six hundred thousand strong a year since; and gentlemen of high respectability in Petersburg told me the calculation was too low for that time, and that additions since made give him an army of 800,000——strong. The Emperor, however, is generally considered very correct in his moral character and is attentive to the religious institutions of the empire, over which he has unlimited control. One very amiable and prominent feature in his ecclesiastical government is religious toleration. You will see in the same street perhaps half a dozen churches for different denominations, the followers of which are as much respected, as those of the Greek church. His mother, the wife of Emperor Paul, is very much esteemed for her private character, and particularly for deeds of charity. The present Empress is exceedingly beloved, and pronounced a most perfect model for a female character They have several small children, said to be very promising. The Emperor's brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, differs from him very much in many points of his character, and is said to inherit much of the temper and disposition of his grandmother, Catherine II.

United States' frigate Guerriere, Off Cape Trafalgar, Nov. 5th, 1818.

My two last letters contained some general remarks on Petersburg—in this I will speak of some of its monuments and edifices. The equestrian statue of Peter the Great is already familiar to you, since no traveller has omitted a description of it. Three or four of the palaces are much more splendid than I saw in Italy. In the hermitage, a sort of appendage to the winter or court palace, to which the Imperial family retreat from court, bustle and parade, I counted between twenty and thirty apartments of paintings, by the first artists of Europe—Besides these, there are statues, mineralogical cabinets, antiques, &c. &c together with nearly all the presents in jewellery and trinkets from the different Russian monarchs for more than a century. A description of them would fill a large volume. One, however, I think worthy of notice, not more from its ridiculous extravagance, than for its striking display of the genius of the donor. It is a gold Peacock, fowl, frog, and grass-hopper, as large as life, and so connected with machinery as to exhibit the gestures of those animals on ordinary occasions.

The churches next in splendor & first to one who views the city from a distance are about 45 in number.—Their towering domes & lofty spires overlooking all other edifices, are covered with plates of copper overlaid with ducat gold. Their interior is equally rich and splendid. In the church of St. Alexander Newsky, the protecting saint of the empire, are deposited his relics; over which has been erected a shrine containing 8600 lbs weight of silver. And the Casan church, built by the present emperor, and intended as a rival of St. Peters, of Rome, is furnished still more expensively. In these two are the remains of Suwarroff and Kutusoff, over which lighted tapers are perpetually burning. From the walls of the churches are suspended the standards taken from France, Turkey and Persia, by the Russian army, and the keys of many fortresses and cities.

The hospitals, custom house, admiralty and arsenal, are well worth a particular description, as are also the museums, theatres, and academies of arts and sciences, colleges, &c. for their magnificence corresponds with that of the other objects I have mentioned.—But I have only room here for a short description of the emperor's library. Catherine commenced this in '65. Her armies in Poland captured the city of Varsovium, in which was a library belonging to the Republic, of 282,640 volumes, and 31,575 maps and stamps, or prints. The empress ordered them to be transported to Petersburg, and they are now deposited in an immense building erected for the purpose by Alexander.—The books are classed according as they relate—1st to the arts; 2dly, to sciences, and 3dly, philology or belles-lettres, and each class is subdivided into orders, &c. by which, there is no need of referring to the general catalogue when any particular book is wanted. In 1805 the library of a Mr. Daubronsky was added which, for manuscripts, ancient and rare, is perhaps unparalleled in Europe.—Many of them are 16 or 17 centuries old; and among modern ones are some original letters of Philip and Isabella, of Spain, upon the discovery of America I do not despair of obtaining copies of these for some of our historical societies. They were found in the Bastile in France, with the letters of a great many other monarchs to the Kings of France. Mr. D. being ambassador to France at that time, made a vast collection of them from the rabble who took the Bastile. The library is conducted by a director general, seven librarians, and seven adjunct do. one guardian of manuscripts, and one assistant. By an order of the Emperor a copy of every book published in the empire is deposited here. In the report of 1817, there were, besides duplicates of books, and besides pamphlets, 300,000 volumes, and 15,000 manuscripts.

National Legislature.

XVth CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Feb. 9.

AMONGST the petitions presented this morning, was one from Mr. Mason, from sundry inhabitants of Boston and its vicinity, stockholders of the Bank of the U. States, upon the subject of the concerns of the Bank; praying that the management thereof, if improper, may be rectified, and any evils corrected; but deprecating the prostration of the institution, &c. The petition was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Johnson, of Va. submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to report a bill to repeal the act entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the U. States," passed April 10th, 1816.

Mr Johnson said he had not submitted a proposition of so much importance without considering all the consequences which were likely to result from it. He had looked at the state of the country; he knew the deep and great interests involved in the question; was aware that some embarrassments in the financial operations of the country would result; and that something would be said of the pledge of the public faith. But, after taking into view all these considerations, he thought it imposed upon him, as a solemn duty, to make this proposition. What was public faith, Mr. J. asked, and what its best security? Whenever any corporation in this country, either moral or political, shall violate its obligations, that this House should apply the corrective. This was its best security. This great banking corporation, which was to promote the great interest of the country, has, by its misconduct, completely defeated the great objects of the community; and would not the public faith be best preserved by putting down this corporation, which had thus abused its powers, and committed such frauds as had been developed? Have we the power to put it down? This, said Mr. J. is the only question which could create a single doubt. Have we, who created this charter, a right to repeal it? Mr. J. said he had paid some attention to this subject, and the manner of proceeding in such cases in England There their corporations were somewhat differently constructed; there the king himself granted charters, and, when they were violated, he annulled them. Here the legislature creates the charter, and it had as much right as any other tribunal to decide on a revocation of it. We, said Mr. J. have no more interest in this corporation than the Supreme Court, which it is said ought to decide the question between the Bank and the nation. The House, he said could meet it as free from prejudice, or any improper bias, as the supreme court. It appeared to him there was no choice for those members who believed the constitution had been violated by this corporation, but to avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to free themselves from it, and relieve the constitution. Mr. J. concluded by saying his present object was to have his resolution referred to the committee of the whole to which the Bank report had been referred.

Mr. Spencer suggested the propriety of referring to the same committee the resolution which he had laid on the table on Monday week, and the proposition made by Mr. Trimble on the 19th ult. to issue a scire facias. Mr S noticed briefly the remarks of Mr. Johnson. They were strong, he said, and impressive; but there were other considerations to be remembered. The immediate destruction of this Bank, Mr. S said, would bring in its consequences, ruin to thousands upon thousands who had become its debtors; it would inflict a wound upon the public credit, and go far to tarnish the national faith abroad. The Bank had loaned out the sum of thirty-eight millions of dollars—Could this sum be called in immediately, when there was, as it was stated, but seventeen millions of dollars in the whole union? If called in, the state banks must pay all they owe, and must necessarily curtail their discounts, which were deemed at a low estimate, to amount to 160 millions.—This Mr. S. said, would operate on the borrowers from the United States' Bank, and through them on those of the state banks. The great importance of this subject, Mr. S. said, and the great interest at stake, ought to make the House proceed with much circumspection. If the corporation conflicted with the constitution, he was willing to go with any gentlemen against it; but he hoped it would be seen that the constitution might be preserved without creating the scene of distress and ruin he had adverted to.

Mr. Rich was unwilling to sustain the proposition in any shape; because it was only creating useless alarm through the community, by holding out the idea that the Bank was to be destroyed—For his part, Mr. R. said, he would never consent to proceed against the U. S. Bank in any manner until he could see the state banks conduct their affairs correctly, which he had yet to learn. He hoped the House would not consider the resolution.

Mr. Lowndes made a few remarks in favor of referring the resolution to the committee of the whole; for, whether the House was disposed to destroy an institution which, if properly managed, would be highly beneficial to the interests of the country, and had been productive of much good to the public, or whether it meant to sustain that institution, the question could be better deliberated on in a committee of the whole House.

The resolution was then agreed to, and referred to the committee of the whole on the Bank report, as were also those of Mr. Spencer and Mr. Trimble, on their respective motions.

Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The committee proceeded to the consideration of the bill from the Senate, referred to the same committee, to increase the salaries of certain officers of the government, (to give the heads of Departments salaries of 6000 dollars each, the Post-master General, 4000, and the Attorney General, 3,500 dollars.)

Mr. Hopkinson moved to amend this bill so as to give to the Chief Justice of the U. S. 5000 dollars per annum, and to the Circuit Judges 4,500 dollars per annum.

After debate, this motion was agreed to, 68 to 57.

When the committee was about to rise—

Mr. Clay rose and said, that it had been his settled intention to renew, pending this bill, the proposition which he had the honor of submitting at the last session, having for its object the recognition of the independence of the United Provinces of South America. He was restrained from executing that intention by two considerations; one was his personal indisposition, but another and more important one was, the small portion of the session yet remaining to transact the public business. Whilst he was up, he would say, that so far from his opinions, expressed on a former occasion, having undergone any change, they had been strengthened and confirmed by all the occurrences which had subsequently taken place. He had been anxious, if time had permitted, to examine what appeared to him very exceptionable reasons, assigned, for declining to recognize our Sister Republic, in a paper entitled to the most profound respect, the message of the President at the opening of the Congress. He was desirous also of noticing the still more exceptionable grounds taken in a paper recently transmitted to the House from the Department of State, (it ought to be laid upon our table; why it was not he did not know—he hoped our worthy Clerk would in his future contract for the public printing guard against the delay to which we have been so often subjected.)—From that paper it appeared that even a Consul could not be received from the southern republic; because the grant of an exequatur implied recognition! We receive her flag; we admit her commerce, and yet refuse the Consular protection which that flag and commerce necessarily drew with them! But, to submit his proposition would be to occasion perhaps a protracted debate And, considering the few days yet left us, the pressing and urgent, though not more important, business yet to be done, he should hold himself inexcusable to the house and to the country, after having himself so materially contributed to the consumption of time in debate, if he were even the unintentional instrument of preventing the passage of what might be thought essential laws. He would like exceedingly to contrast the objections urged against the reception of the Venezuelian Minister with the more forcible and stronger personal ones that lay to the reception of the present Spanish Minister. But, deep as was the interest which he heretofore had felt, in the success of the great struggle to the south, he must, for the reasons assigned, forbear to press any proposition upon the House at present. Should it be necessary at another session, and should he have the honor of a seat on the floor then, he pledged himself to bring up the subject, unless adverse causes should render it highly inexpedient.

The committee then rose, and reported the two bills it had had under consideration; and, after a sitting of nearly six hours—The house adjourned

Thursday, Feb. 11.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the amendments reported by the committee of the whole on the bill to increase the salaries of certain officers of the government—viz. to increase also the compensation of the chief justice and judges of the Supreme Court.

The amendment was concurred in by a large majority.

Mr. Whitman, renewed the motion which he had made in committee of the whole, to

increase the salaries of the Assistant Post-master-General to $2500, and suggested his motion by reference to sundry facts, to prove its necessity. The motion was agreed to; and

After an unsuccessful motion by Mr. J. S. Smith to recommit the bill, for the purpose of increasing the salaries of the district judges,

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed; And the House adjourned.

Friday, February 12.

Amongst the petitions presented and referred this morning, was one by Mr. Mason, of Mass. from Benjamin Dearborn, of Boston, stating that he has invented a mode of propelling wheel carriages by steam, well calculated for the conveyance of the mail and any number of passengers, and which will be perfectly secure from robbers on the highway—and praying that Congress may direct an experiment to be made, to test the utility of the invention.

Mr. Livermore, from the committee on the post office and post roads reported a bill freeing from postage letters and packets to and from certain officers of agricultural societies; which was twice read and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, jointly with such committee as may be appointed by the Senate, to enquire what subjects before the two Houses it will be proper to act on during the present session.

The engrossed bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1819, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill from the Senate to increase the salaries of certain officers of the government, was read the third time, as amended by the House, and the question on its passage decided by yeas and nays, as follows:—Yeas 76—Nays 56.

So the bill was passed, and returned to the Senate for concurrence in the amendments.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Mr. Williams, of N. C. agreeably to the intimation which he gave yesterday submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the military peace establishment of the United States shall consist of such proportions of artillery, infantry, and riflemen, not exceeding in the whole 6000 men, as the President of the United States shall judge proper; and that the committee on military affairs be instructed to report a bill for that purpose.

Mr. Williams supported his proposition in a speech of nearly two hours in length.

Mr. Harrison, of Ohio, replied, and spoke also at considerable length against the proposition to reduce the army. When he had concluded.

Mr. Simkins of S. C. intimating a wish to offer his opinions on the question, which the lateness of the hour opposed to day, moved an adjournment, which motion was agreed to; and

The House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

Saturday, February 13.

The bill supplementary to the acts concerning the coasting trade; and the bill for the erection of an equestrian statue of the late Gen. Geo. Washington, on the capitol square, were received from the Senate, and severally twice read; the first was referred to the committee of ways and means, and the second committed to a committee of the whole house.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The house then proceeded again to the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Williams, of N. C. to reduce the army of the United States.

Mr. J. S. Smith, of N. C. moved to amend the resolution by adding thereto the following:

Resolved, That the act or acts of Congress authorizing the appointment of two major generals be repealed, and that the office of major general, in the military peace establishment of the United States, be dispensed with.

Resolved, That the residue of the staff of the army of the United States be reduced to one half of the present number of officers, or as nearly so as the nature of the case will admit of.

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Williams as a part of his motion.

Mr. Simkins took the floor in opposition to the resolutions, and spoke nearly an hour against reducing the army.

Mr. Sawyer spoke a short time in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. Storrs opposed the resolutions, and replied at some length to the advocates of the proposition.

Mr. Livermore spoke briefly in favor of reducing the army.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. opposed it, and spoke a short time in answer to those who advocated the reduction.

Mr. Holmes, after stating that there were but fifteen days remaining of the session, in which the house could not, with due attention to the necessary measures now before it, investigate and act on this subject with the deliberation and understanding which its importance demanded, and that it would be better to defer the decision of the question to the next session of Congress, when it could be maturely acted on, with the view of bringing the discussion now to a close, moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. Desha made one or two remarks against the motion of Mr. H. observing, incidentally, that he was opposed to reducing the army, except so far as regarded the staff.

The question was then taken on laying the resolutions on the table, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:—Yeas 71; Nays 66.

So the resolutions were laid on the table.

FROM THE NAT. INTELLIGENCER, FEB. 9.

To the Honorable the House of Representatives of the U States, the Memorial of Wm. Jones, late President of the Bank of the U. States, respectfully showeth—

That your Memorialist has, for some time past, been afflicted with a severe disease, which, until the present moment, has precluded the preparation of the papers which he has now the honor to submit, in explanation of the testimony, touching his private concerns, which was delivered to the committee appointed by your honorable house to investigate the proceedings of the Bank of the U. States; that your memorialist, solicitous to exhibit these transactions in their true light, and to submit his public conduct to the candid scrutiny of your honorable body, begs leave to refer to the statement of his private transactions in the Stock of the Bank, which he delivered to your committee, and to the statement of facts, and the documents thereto annexed, herewith submitted, which he trusts will establish the lawfulness and innocence of these transactions; that the only stock which your memorialist sold to profit, was the two contracts mentioned in this statement to your committee, which contracts were sold to a Director of the Bank, who was not likely to become the dupe of artificial measures, to enhance the value of the stock; that the shares which your memorialist subsequently disposed of, in order to meet his engagements, were sold at great loss; that the whole amount of stock which he now actually holds as stated to your committee, cost him 153 dollars per share, and, if valued at the reduced prices, the result of his entire stock transactions will exhibit a very heavy loss; that in this amount are included ten hundred and seventy shares, now pledged in London, (the sale of which is to this day restricted to 34l. sterling per share,) for the payment of a loan which he negotiated, in order to avoid borrowing of the Bank of the United States, of which he has no loan whatever—nor is he indebted or responsible to that institution, either on his own account, or for any other person, directly or indirectly for a cent; that he has held the stock which he now holds, during the progressive decline in the price, while he has been earnestly engaged, in his official capacity, in promoting all those measures of precaution and of expence incurred by the importation of specie, which were indispensable to the safety of the institution, but which it was clearly foreseen would diminish the profits and dividends of the Banks, and greatly depress, at least for a time, the price of its stock. Your memorialist further declares, that his dealings in the stock of the Bank were founded upon his confidence in the prosperity and productiveness of the institution, in the many important advantages which if fairly enjoyed, he believed it to possess over many other institutions, the market value of whose stock approximated to the highest rate which that of the Bank of the United States had attained—and in the recollection of the fact, that towards the close of the charter of the old Bank, the government of the United States sold to Mr. Baring the whole of the public shares, at the rate of 580 dollars per share; that in regard to his public conduct, as a Director of the Bank of the United States, your memorialist does most solemnly assure your honorable house, that he has been actuated by the purest motives, and with perfect fidelity, diligence and zeal, has employed his best faculties and judgment in promoting such measures as he believed, at the time, were best calculated to advance the interest of the public, and of the institution: that the private transactions which have attracted the animadversions of your committee, have in no wise influenced his judgment or decision upon the important measures in which, as a Director, he has participated—and that the reasons assigned in his written answers to the questions put to him by your committee, touching the proceedings of the Bank, and those which are recorded in the minutes and correspondence of the Board of Directors, are the true and only motives by which he has been governed in his official conduct; that, in advocating the loans on the pledge of stock, he was influenced by the additional consideration that the original constitution of the capital stock of the Bank comprehended twenty-eight millions funded debt, and seven millions in money, whereas, by the rise of funded debt to and above its par value, so large an amount of the latter was substituted for the former by the subscribers to the Bank, and so large a sum redeemed by the government, and sold by the Bank to procure specie, as to create an aggregate of upwards of twenty millions of dollars in money, substituted for so much of the funded debt part of the capital; hence your memorialist, considering the extreme facility which Bank accommodation had given to over trading, and its consequent effect upon mercantile credit, believed that at least ten millions of dollars, loaned on the pledge of stocks, would best fulfil the original design of the institution, and leave as large an amount of monied capital as could be safely loaned on personal security—and this belief has not been impaired by the result of his observation in regard to the existing loans of the Bank, which, according to the documents before your honorable house, are in the proportion of about twenty-seven millions in bills or notes resting upon personal security alone, to nine millions on notes of hand, secured by a pledge of stock.

With this brief exposition of the views and motives which have regulated his official conduct, your Memorialist, with profound respect, submits his case to your wisdom and justice, in full confidence that his reputation will not be subjected to obloquy, by inferences alike repugnant to his principles, and to the whole tenor of his private and public life—a life, the first perils and privations of which are identified with those of his country in the darkest period of her revolutionary struggle, as his late faithful services in a highly responsible trust, are with her recent and not less momentous contest. Your memorialist moreover reposes, with conscious rectitude and tranquillity, in the belief, that when truth shall have penetrated through the mist of prejudice which has obscured the services and merits of the Institution in which he had the honor to preside, public sentiment will award to those who have managed its critical concerns that justice which is now withheld.

W. JONES.

Philadelphia, 5th Feb. 1819.

[The documents accompanying the above letter consist of a statement by Mr. Jones, and copies of his contracts for stock and transfer of the same. Regarding these statements in the same light as other statements, depositions, extracts, &c. accompanying the report of the committee, and yet unpublished by us, we have thought it proper for the present to defer their publication.]

The above Memorial was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Boards, Timber, Plank.

THE subscriber has for sale a quantity of seasoned Pine Boards & Plank—Ship Plank, Timber and Knees.

WM. ROGERS.

By the late Mails.

GEORGIA. SAVANNAH, FEB. 4.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

BY the arrival last evening of the fine fast sailing ship Athens, Capt. Lee, in 37 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the Savannah Republican has received Liverpool dates to the 27th December, and London to the 25th of the same month.

Mr. Roy member of the French chamber of deputies, is appointed minister of finance.

The Paris Moniteur mentions that there had been a great commotion at Lyons, alarming in its nature.

Lord Ellenborough, chief justice of England, died on the 13th December.

The Courier says, there is no foundation for the reported changes in the ministry, with the exception of the retirement of Lord Mulgrave from the master generalship of the ordnance, which is to be filled by Lord Wellington.

A rumor was very prevalent in London that the King of Spain had absconded from Madrid. By letters received it is stated that he had destroyed himself, and by others, that he had been murdered. The Times observes, that the aspect of affairs in Spain was such as made it but too probable some crisis was at hand. Certainly something serious has occurred in Spain.

Sir Philip Francis, the supposed author of *Junius*, departed this life on the 22d of Dec. last, in the 79th year of his age. Papers and documents are said to have been found, which conclusively prove that Sir Philip Francis was the author of *Junius*

The Paris papers of the 23d Dec. says the funds have declined to 5?f.

The London Courier is very loud against Mr. Monroe when commenting on his message to congress. The case of Arbuthnot and Ambrister is adverted to; and many petty anathemas pronounced against the government. The Courier also indulges in the old slang of a division of the states—that we cannot remain long a federate union under our general government.

Extract of a Letter dated Liverpool, Dec. 27.

"We have to state that our cotton market remains in the same depressed condition as to prices which has been the case some weeks. The demand however has in some degree revived, and the sales for the two last weeks amount to 14,590 bags; and the imports for the same period amount to 8,088 bags, of all descriptions. In reviewing the prospect of any alteration, we have on the one hand to take into account the large stock at present held, with the expectation of heavy supplies from the East Indies; which latter, especially Surats, from their very low prices, tend to depreciate the price of upland; and on the other hand, it is anticipated that the new crop from the states will be unusually late coming into the market and will also prove very deficient in staple. Should this latter supposition prove well founded, it may probably prove the means of increasing the value of the old cotton, although we apprehend no improvement in prices is likely to take place until some time after the new year sets in and business improves. The sales this week have been principally inferior to middling qualities—upland, 17d to 18½d, a few at 20d, Orleans, 17d, to 19d.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

It appears that the small pox is committing serious ravages at the Hague. In the course of the last month, no less than 80 persons died of it.—It has also appeared at Oudewarte, and other places.

CADIZ, DEC. 1.

The following is a list of the ships of war at present fitting out in this port, for the American expedition, under the orders of the brig. Don Francis Maurelle. Ships of war of 74, Ferdinand VII. Northern Eagle, Lubeck and Alexander. These four ships were of the number purchased of Russia. Frigates, three of 44 guns—La Pruera, La Mercurio, and La Ligera—two of 38 guns each, La Pronta and La Vica; making all five frigates, the four last were purchased of Russia.—Sloops of war. La Fama, of 24, and the [illegible] mounted of 20. Brigantine L'Iliena, of 16 [illegible]. This fleet is on the point of being augmented by some ships and brigs, and 24 [illegible]. The light forces will be commanded by the Major l'Escadre D. Joseph [illegible].

With respect to the [illegible], it is still hoped that it will be composed of 14,000 men of all arms. It will be commanded by Gen. count de l'Abisbal, [illegible] of Buenos Ayres and who it is said, will preserve the government of Cadiz and Andalusia, at the head of which he is at this moment until the departure of the expedition. It would be difficult to assign this epoch, there is no want of obstacles which retard the operations, and the least is not the penurious state of finances.

S. CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, FEB. 6.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

By the brig Duguay-Trouin.—Paris papers to the 21st. of December, and extracts from Havre of the 23d. The latter furnish us with gloomy prospects for the shippers of our staple commodities—Rice and Cotton being on the decline, and the former nearly unsaleable. The French funds had suffered a very serious depression, but were again on the rise—5 per cents which had been as low as 60, were at 64 a 65 on the 20th December.—They had previously been as high as 78.—The depression was occasioned by the Allies, and particularly the Russians, throwing their stock into market nearly at the same moment, as they were leaving France.

Private Letters also state, that there had been a great number of failures in France, Holland, and other ports on the continent.

HAVRE, DEC. 20.

We repeat to you what we had the honor of writing by two or three letters in the course of last week, on the state of our market, viz: that there is scarcely any demand for what is left of the Upland Cottons of the old crop.—The house that has most of it at this moment offers it at from 2f 25 to 2 10; and some sales in low qualities have been made even at 2f. 05. We do not believe, when any quantity of the new crop shall come to our market, the price will be above from 2f. 10 to 2 25—Rice is perfectly nominal at 45f."

DEC. 22.

"There is a good deal of speculation in Brazil Cottons at 3f. 50c. for Pernambucos; there is, however, very little in market. 54 bales Cotton were sold yesterday at 2f. 6?c. A few bales Uplands have been sold at 2f. 5?c. and prices expected to be lower. It is impossible to determine where the decline in cottons will terminate. Sea Islands are without demand, and may be quoted at 4f. 50c. a 4 [illegible]. Accounts from Paris of the 20th, quote 5 per cents at 64f. 90c. to 65f. without any appearance of a depression. Bank Shares, 1500 to 1515f."

HAMBURG, DEC. 8.

The stagnation of business seems to be universal. Hamburg is suffering in this respect with all the principal towns in Europe. It is hoped that this state of affairs will not be of much longer duration. Coffee remains stationary in price—Sugars decline more and more—Havana Whites, 13½ to 15—Brown, 10½; Cotton has suffered a fall in price, and Tobacco is without demand.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, FEB. 16.

We regret to find in the Georgetown Messenger some remarks in relation to a supposed misunderstanding between Gen. Jackson and Gen. Scott who is in command at this station. It is, however, strongly to be hoped that the rumor mentioned in that paper, is correct—that Gen. S. has positively declined the invitation to meet Gen. J. declaring, that no consideration whatever, shall ever induce him to fight a duel.

FEB. 18.

Captain Swift, of ship Francis, who arrived last evening from Madras, passed St Helena, 30th Dec. and was boarded by an officer from the brig of war Dotterill, who informed that Bonaparte was in good health, but very sulky. The officer begged some fresh provisions, which, he stated were very scarce on the Island

We have been favored with a file of Madras papers to the 17th Oct. and Calcutta to 20th Sept. From a slight examination we find nothing of importance. Part of the troops had returned to Madras from Ceylon, and it was believed the insurrection in that quarter was entirely quelled.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, February 24. 1819.

Thomas Foster, charged with the murder of *James Williams*, at Colchester, notice of which was taken in our last paper, was lodged in prison in this city last Saturday.

The Legislature of Rhode-Island is in session at Bristol. Applications have been made for seven or eight new Banks—but a committee on that subject, have decided, that it is inexpedient at present to grant any more new charters.

Upon the erection of a new Alms-house, in Cambridge in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, during the last year, the Selectmen and Officers of the poor made an address to their fellow citizens, and after reciting such parts of the Statutes of that state, as are applicable to the subject, and which are in substance very similar to those of Connecticut, preceded in the following words:—

"In the foregoing sections of the Laws it will be perceived that five classes or descriptions of persons are particularly pointed out either as objects of charity, or intruders, or violaters of the peace and welfare of society; and the duties and requirements of Town Officers, in regard to them, distinctly marked out and prescribed

1. All persons who are actually in want of the necessaries of life, and are unable to provide them.

2. All persons who have no apparent means of support, of full age, and able of body, but live an idle, dissolute, vagrant life, regardless of themselves or their families.

3. All children or persons under age, whose parents are unable or who neglect suitably to provide for their support and education.

4. All persons, who by excessive drinking, gaming, idleness, or profligacy of any kind, shall so waste or lessen their estate or income, as to expose themselves or their families to want; or the Town to future expense.

5. All licensed persons, who encourage the slothful, intemperate, or prodigal in their vicious propensities, by providing the means and accommodations necessary to their indulgence, thereby converting establishments contemplated for public convenience and usefulness, into haunts of vice, destructive of health, the peace of families, and good order of society.

A faithful discharge of the duties devolved upon the officers of a town requires a vigilant oversight of these various descriptions of persons; a prompt and immediate interference in every case which occurs within their precinct; applying to each, the legal and proper remedy.

To the *first class*, comprising all the destitute, sick, and helpless;—suitable support, attendance and protection

To the *second class*, comprising the slothful, the profligate, and the licentious;—labor, confinement and correction.

To the *third class*, comprising all persons under age, who are destitute of parental protection, support, education, or employment;—needful care, maintenance, moral and religious instruction and regular business.

To the *fourth class*, comprising all vices, tending to the destruction of time, of health, of property, of families, of society;—guardians, masters, privations, corrections.

To the *fifth class*, comprising all privileged persons, who abuse their stations, by harboring the profligate and abandoned, decoying the innocent and careless, spunging the intemperate and spendthrift, and suffering the hours of repose to be wasted in riot and debauchery, destructive to the individuals, painful to friends, ruinous to families, and hostile to society:—refusal of their approbation, prosecution of their misdemeanours, and punishment of their offences.

The wisdom and fitness of these legislative provisions will obviously appear from a moment's consideration and reflection. Humanity requires that absolute want and distress should be immediately relieved. And in what way can this be performed in any society, so easy, so equal, so immediate, and so effectual, as by Public Charity. Justice requires that every individual should provide for their own wants, live upon their own income, take care of their own families, prepare their children for future usefulness, put in store for a time of need and so conduct as to be their own guardians, their own masters. These things are imperious in their nature, and the good of society renders them indispensable. In case of failure in an individual to perform them, where, but from the community, can you expect a remedy? In the above statutes all these cases are provided for, and, if duly carried into effect, would not only relieve the immediate necessities, but tend to prevent their frequent recurrence. Rags and want, although individual complaints, are actually sores upon the body politic; hence the necessity and duty of the public to interfere for their relief. Idleness, intemperance and prodigality are individual vices; yet their tendency, their influence and effect, render them crimes in society little less heinous than seduction, swindling, or petty larceny, and punishable in law by the hand of a master or guardian. The body of society is so constructed, as to render duties and privations necessary in all its members: yet no duties are required, which ultimately prove injurious to individuals, and no restraints, which lessen the sum of human happiness. The calls of nature, and the state of society in which we live, require a steady course of industry and economy in every citizen, (who has not been peculiarly favored,) to enable him to provide the comforts and conveniences of life for himself and family. Justice and the good of society entitle him to the enjoyment of his own earnings. To take from the industrious and prudent and give to the idle and profligate, would be as subversive of civil society, as it is opposed to sound policy. Charity herself disclaims so violent an act. Happiness the real object of all, is frequently sought in delusive schemes, false desires and presumptuous measures; but rarely found, except in a steady course of integrity, industry and economy. Look around, examine and enquire, and you will every where find the same result from the same cause. If on the examination, you find a failure in the result, you will also find a variation in the cause. Does any one wish the esteem of his fellow citizens? Confidence always follows integrity. Does he wish the conveniences of life? They are the sure reward of industry. Does he wish to provide something for his children, for sickness, or age? Economy never fails to secure it. On the contrary vices are equally sure in their effects. Want is the result of idleness; pain and distress, of intemperance and voluptuousness; poverty and rags, of profligacy and licentiousness; shame and contempt, of drunkenness and debauchery; and the work-house or a prison of vagrancy and dissoluteness. If rewards and punishments could be made to operate upon the minds of individuals, enough is now offered to allure to virtue and deter from vice; but, unhappily, the strength of the mind is too weak to combat with the propensity of the body, and immediate gratification is preferred to future enjoyment. This may arise partly from the want of admonition and instruction, partly from vicious companions, and partly from the want of consideration and reflection. Unforeseen disasters and adverse occurrences frequently happen to the unwary and credulous, which consign them over to disgrace, succeeded often by desperation. These, with various other causes of a similar nature, contribute in a great measure to the ruin and infamy of many who by a timely interference of benevolence and charity might be saved to themselves and society. Such objects should be sought by the humane and benevolent: admonished, yet encouraged and, if possible, restored to their friends and the community. The numerous public and private institutions, established for the diffusion of charity and beneficence, are honorable testimonies of the views and feelings of their founders, and have produced much good in society. Many friendless orphans and destitute children have been saved by their timely interference: numerous wants have been supplied, and much distress relieved, by their liberal donations and generous beneficence. Yet are not the public charities and individual gratuities too much confined to immediate wants and importunate claimants? Why else an increase of mendicity, almost in proportion to the enlargement of their bounty? Charity misapplied may tend to create want. To assist the slothful and profligate in every time of need, is to encourage them in their vicious practices, increase their necessity, afford them more time to indulge in their slothful habits, and diffuse their wicked and ruinous principles. True benevolence consists not in lavishing your bounty upon every claimant, but in a just discrimination between worthy and unworthy objects. Wisdom would enquire the cause of complaint, and apply the remedy to the seat of disease. Look for one moment to a man with a large family; slothful, idle, intemperate: his wife contracting the same habits; expending more of what they earn for intoxicating liquor, than for bread; their children ragged, neglected and suffering; brought up in vice and wretchedness, begging their bread from door to door; no one will say this is all exaggeration, or an extreme case; they are witnessed by every one; and what is the common remedy for this sort of distress? You pity the poor children, feed them, cover their nakedness, and this perhaps you repeat from day to day: but is this charity? Is it not rather cruelty? Are you not accessory to all the infamy and crimes which may ultimately be committed by them? You see them in the broad road to destruction, and aid them on their journey; but lift not your finger to turn them from their course. Here is a prolific source of mendicity and crime—sure objects of future expense. Some, perhaps, will say, shall we drive from our doors, poor, hungry children? We answer, no; feed them, but follow them home; enquire the cause of their distress; and if you find it, as you probably will, of the character before described, send to the proper authority; let the parents be taken to the house of correction, and the children to a school of reform; reflection and a change of circumstances will cause the former to be thankful for your timely interposition, and the latter to rejoice at their perilous escape from the wretchedness that awaited them. Instead of objects of charity and subjects for prisons, you will have good citizens, and their descendants, yet unborn, will probably owe their

happiness to your timely interference; for who can tell the number which may be benefitted by the reformation of a single individual?

If these suggestions be correct—and we appeal to the laws and to facts for our justification—then it follows, that the Legislature of the Commonwealth have contemplated a great variety of misconduct, misdemeanor and crime, in society; and have provided no doubt, what they considered suitable and sufficient remedies. Among these provisions the Selectmen and Overseers of every town are required to provide for the destitute, to employ the idle, correct the intemperate and licentious, confine the vicious and dissolute, take charge of the slothful, the prodigal and imbecile, become the guardians of orphans and all destitute children of every description, and to punish the refractory and disobedient. This town, in accordance with these laws, have provided liberally the means and accommodations for carrying them into effect. They have also chosen Selectmen and Overseers to perform these services, who have conferred together upon this subject and have determined to do their duty. It only remains, therefore, for us to enquire, whether there are any of the foregoing descriptions of persons within this town, and to solicit the aid and co-operation of our fellow-citizens in a course of measures, tending to relieve the community from poverty, idleness, drunkenness, lewdness, vagrancy and expense."

From the New-York Adv. Adv. of Friday.
From our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 15.

A rumor is afloat, which is entitled to credit, that our government is about concluding a Treaty with the Spanish Minister here, for the purchase of Florida, unconditionally to be transferred to the United States, except that we are to assume, as the consideration, the payment of the claims of our merchants for spoliations by Spanish cruisers, &c.

From the New-York Mercantile Adv. Feb. 24.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. JACKSON.

Major General ANDREW JACKSON, the hero of New-Orleans, arrived in this city on Saturday noon. He landed at Whitehall Dock, from the steam boat Nautilus, and was received by Major General Morton, accompanied by Col. Murray of the Governor's Guards, with a squadron of the light horse of that regiment. A detachment of artillery previously stationed at the Battery, fired a national salute. The revenue cutter, commanded by Capt. Cahoone, which escorted the General from Staten Island, also fired a salute on his landing. A very large concourse of citizens, who had assembled at the Battery, greeted the arrival of this distinguished visitor with loud huzzas.

Accompanied by Gen. Morton and Colonel Murray, the General proceeded to the City Hall, through Broadway, escorted by the detachment of light horse. But so great was the curiosity of the citizens to obtain a sight of his person, that the crowd was immense, and it was difficult to find a passage through that spacious street.

On arriving at the City-Hall, the General was received by the Mayor and Common Council, and conducted to the Council Room, where he received the formal congratulations of the constituted authorities, and the salutations of numerous respectable citizens.

The General dined with the Mayor, by whom and his lady, he was accompanied to the theatre in the evening. The Theatre was crowded to excess, and on his entrance the cheering was so great and so continued, as to suspend the performance for some minutes.

During the day, the National flag was displayed at the public places, and on board the shipping—and in the evening the Theatre and Tammany Hall were illuminated.

The corporation have resolved to confer upon Gen. Jackson, the freedom of the city, which ceremony will take place, we understand, this morning.

From the Nat. Intelligencer, Feb. 16.

John Forsyth, of Georgia, now a Senator in Congress, is appointed by the President, with consent of the Senate, to be Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Spain: vice G. W. Erving, who has requested permission to return home.

Supreme Court, Washington, Feb. 17.

Mr. Chief Justice Marshall delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of *Sturges against Crowninshield.*

1st. That, since the adoption of the constitution of the United States, a state has authority to pass a bankrupt law, provided such law does not impair the obligation of contracts, within the meaning of the constitution.

2dly. That the act of New-York, (that of 1811,) which was pleaded in this cause so far as it purports to discharge the contract on which this suit was instituted, is a law impairing the obligation of contracts, within the meaning of the constitution of the U. States;

The effect of which, we understand to be, to invalidate such parts of the state laws as discharge the insolvent as to his subsequent acquisitions of property, whilst it confirms them so far as they discharge the person of the debtor from arrest and imprisonment.

From the Nat. Intelligencer, of Thursday.

The splendid painting of the Declaration of Independence, executed for Congress by Colonel Trumbull, being the first of a series of four, intended for the decoration of the capitol and the illustration of the principal events of the revolution, is now deposited and open to the public inspection, in an appartment temporarily procured for it in the north wing of the capitol.

The Washington National Messenger of the 18th instant says, "It is said that a Court Martial is now sitting in Washington, for the trial of one of the naval officers alluded to in a former paper, on charges preferred against him by the officer under whose command he served, for his conduct in the memorable battle of Lake Erie. Com. P. it is said has declared his willingness to meet Capt. E. if he should fail in substaining the charges."

The four pirates, condemned some time since in Boston, were executed in that town on Thursday last.

Marine.

The ship Solon, Smith, of New-York, has ar. at Philadelphia, in 110 days from Batavia, with 7000 bags of coffee, 6000 do. rice, &c.

Ship Dorothea, Harman, 110 days from Calcutta, with 2000 bales of cotton, sugar, &c. has ar. at Philadelphia.

At St. Jago de Cuba, Jan. 15th, George, Pratt, of Hartford.

A Steam Boat arrived at Havana on the 30th of January in four days from Amelia-Island. This boat was built in Baltimore, and is intended to ply between Havanna and Matanzies.

A "black joke."—The Indus, Wills, of Salem, which sailed from Newburyport for Calcutta, discovered, after having been 60 days at sea, that the ship's cook was a *female.*

Capt. Smith, of the ship Solon, arrived at Philadelphia from Batavia, states, that the pirates were very troublesome on the north coast of Java, and in the Straits to the eastward—that a few days before he left Batavia, a government schr. brought in three prows, (pirates)—they, together with two others, commenced an attack on her; but she being of more force than they expected to find her, sunk two, and captured the other three. It was reported in Batavia, that fifty of the pirates were to be hung on the 20th October.

More Piracy.—The schooner Wealthy, Bailey, of this port, arrived at New York from St. Bartholomews, was boarded, on the 12th of January, on her passage from St. Eustatia for St. Barts by the piratical schooner Bellona, commanded by Joseph Bellegrade a native of Guadaloupe.—Her decks were covered with ruffians of all colors.—She sheered close alongside without hailing—the captain giving orders, in French, to man the boats and board the schooner. Observing us to be Americans, he directed in English [illegible] the [illegible], and act as an interpreter. On our replying in French, that we could make ourselves understood without an interpreter, the captain took up a loaded musket and discharged it among us, aiming at a spot on the quarter deck where were standing together the master, the mate and the supercargo of the Wealthy, observing immediately, in French —"Here is the best interpreter."—A fortunate roll of the vessel, prevented consequences that might have been fatal: the ball penetrated the quarter boards, and was stopped by a wet studding sail which hung in several folds over the rail to dry. A gang of desperadoes immediately threw themselves on board the Wealthy, with drawn cutlasses, tore off the hatches, and proceeded to search the hold. After a little time they returned to the piratical schooner, saying this was not the vessel they took her to be. From some Irish sailors who were among their boats crew, the name of the pirate and her commander were obtained. They informed furthermore that the Five Islands was their place of rendezvous, whither they had taken and plundered several of their prizes. [illegible] nights afterwards, Captain Joseph Bellegrade, venturing privately on shore at St. Bartholomews was surprised and taken by the government on charges of several acts of piracy, and especially for the illegal capture of a vessel belonging to a merchant of that island. It was generally believed the facts would be proved. Many pirates were lurking about St. Bartholomews, chiefly under the Venezuelian flag. Many profitable speculations were daily making among them by persons from the neighboring islands.

Married,

In this city, on Sunday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Mr. JOHN KENYON, to Miss LOIS FLANDERS, daughter of Mr. Elijah Flanders.

At Hampton, by the Rev. Ludovicus Weld, Doct. WALDO HUTCHINS, of Brooklyn, to Miss ANN CHARLES HOWARD, of Hampton.

Died,

At New-York, on the 17th inst. Mrs. ELIZA HART, wife of William S. Hart, Esq. formerly of this city: much lamented by all who knew her. An enlightened mind rendered her society ever delightful to her friends: her hands were always open to the poor and the distressed; and it is confidently hoped that she has departed to be with Christ.

At Philadelphia, Mr. MURDOCH MORRISON, a native of Scotland, in the *hundred and fourth* year of his age.

For New-York,

The Packet MACDONOUGH, Capt. COIT, will sail on Saturday, at 12 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board. Feb. 24.

SLOOP MORGAN, Roath, will sail for New-York, (wind and weather permitting) on Thursday, 4th March, 3 o'clock, P. M. Feb. 24.

Notice.

THE subscribers have entered into Company in the *Stone Cutting* business, at Norwich, under the firm of

KIMBALL & KINGSLEY,

where it will be carried on in all its various branches. They will keep constantly on hand a supply of *Stone* and *Marble* for *Grave Stones, Jambs, Hearths, &c.*

CHESTER KIMBALL.
JOSEPH KINGSLEY.

Norwich, Feb. 23, 1819. 16—

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE Co-partnership of *Chester Kimball* and *Chester Kimball, Jr.* is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHESTER KIMBALL.
CHESTER KIMBALL, Jr.

N. B. All persons who are indebted to the above firm, or to *Chester Kimball, Jr.* are requested to make immediate payment —and all who have claims against the Subscriber, are desired to exhibit their accounts for settlement.

CHESTER KIMBALL, Jr.

Norwich, Feb. 23, 1819. 16—

The Co-partnership of

CALVIN TYLER, & Co. AND DAVID CLARK, & Co.

IS by mutual consent this day dissolved. All persons indebted to either of the above firms, are requested to settle the same immediately. All who have demands, are requested to present the same for settlement.

CALVIN TYLER.
DAVID CLARK.

Norwich, Feb. 24, 1819. 16—

AUCTION SALE.

WILL *positively* be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday next, 1st March, sale commencing 9 o'clock, A. M. if fair weather, if not the first fair day, the remaining

Stock in Trade

of the subscribers, consisting of a general assortment of GROCERIES, viz. a few bbls. southern Flour, 1 hhd. Cider Brandy, 80 gallons Sperm Oil, 20 quintals Codfish, Hams, Pork, Cheese, Lard, Plaster Paris, 1000 wt. Cut Nails, 2 bbls. Currant Wine, Teas, Rice, Brooms, hard Soap, Candles, 600 wt. Tallow, *&c. &c. &c. &c.*

LIKEWISE,

The Building, occupied by the subscribers, will *positively* be sold at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the same day. Terms made known at the sale.

CALVIN TYLER, & Co.

Norwich, Feb. 24, 1819. 16—

AUCTION.

THE DWELLING HOUSE & SHOP, about twenty rods west of Mr. Strong's Meeting-House, in the first society, will be sold at AUCTION, on the 1st day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

WM. H. & JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Feb. 24. 16—

Herds' Grass, and Clover SEED.

35 Bush. HERDS' GRASS, and 1000 lbs. CLOVER SEED,

FOR SALE BY
DWIGHT RIPLEY.

Norwich, Feb. 23, 1819. 16—

FISH and OIL.

50 Quintals CODFISH, 3 barrels Liver OIL,

FOR SALE BY
CHARLES COIT.

Feb. 21. 16—

Revolutionary Pensioners.

BLANK Certificates, and Powers of Attorney, used in obtaining officers' and soldiers' *Pensions* under the act of March 1818,

FOR SALE BY
RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Feb. 24.

Burglarians Beware.

ONE of the buildings at the late *Gun Carriage Factory,* near the subscribers house, hath been repeatedly entered and property taken from thence during the present winter, notwithstanding the utmost care was taken to secure the doors and windows. The persons who have lately offered for sale property taken from thence, are advised to return it: twenty dollars reward is offered by the subscriber, for the detection of any future burglary on said building.

ELISHA TRACY.

Norwich, Feb. 24, 1819. 16—

NOTICE.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Plainfield, hath allowed six months from the date hereof for the settlement of the Estate of

WM. DANIELSON LORD,

late of Brooklyn, deceased; all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to exhibit them within said time, to the subscriber, properly attested, or they will be debarred a recovery: all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

ELISHA LORD, *Adm'r.*

Pomfret, Feb. 9, 1819. 16—

Old Sable Iron.

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent, has for sale, Russia Old Sable, English and Swede's Iron, flat, square and round —Blistered, German and Cast Steel—100 set Chaise, Waggon and Cart Boxes, at New-York foundery prices—Nail Plates and Nail Rods—Patent Cut Nails, Brads, Tacks and Spikes, of various sizes and the best quality.

Cash paid for

Dry Walnut Wood,

delivered at the Nail Manufactory.

Dec. 9. 5—

WHEREAS, my wife ANNICE, in the month of November last, for the second time, eloped from my bed and board, I hereby forbid all persons trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

SAMUEL ROATH.

Norwich, Feb. 17, 1819. 16—

Norwich Fire Insurance Company.

Capital 100,000 Dollars.

PROPOSALS

FOR INSURING HOUSES, BUILDINGS, STORES, SHIPS IN HARBOR, AND ON THE STOCKS, GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDIZE,

FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Company* having been incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Connecticut with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars—with a power of enlarging the Capital to Three Hundred Thousand Dollars; and the Capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars being already paid and secured, according to law, now offer the public the following terms upon which they propose to conduct the business of the Company.

As all classes of Citizens are exposed to great calamities from fire, we presume that prudence will induce them to pay the small premium which is required for an indemnity against such accidents. The practice of procuring Insurance against losses from fire, has already become very general through this country, and the Company are confident that the extent and solidity of their funds, and the fairness, liberality, and promptitude with which they shall adjust the claims of sufferers, will ensure the confidence and patronage of this, and the neighboring States.

*** No Insured Person will be liable to make good the Losses of others; but in case of fire, the sufferer will be fully indemnified to the amount insured.—The Company also make good Losses on Property burnt by Lightning.

Classes of Hazards and Rates of Annual Premiums for Insurance against Fire.

No. I.

Hazards of the First Class.

Brick or Stone Buildings, covered with Slate, Tiles, or Metal.

Goods not hazardous contained in such buildings.

For sums not exceeding
10,000 Dollars in one Risk,
25 *Cents per* 100 *Dolls. per Annum.*

No. II.

Hazards of the Second Class.

Brick or stone Buildings, covered with wood.

Goods not hazardous, contained in such Buildings.

Hazardous Goods, contained in Buildings of the First Class.

For sums not exceeding
10,000 Dollars in one Risk,
37½ *Cents per* 100 *Dolls. per Annum.*

No. III.

Hazards of the Third Class.

Buildings the sides of which are part of Brick or stone, & part of Wood.

Goods not hazardous, contained in such Buildings.

Hazardous Goods, contained in Buildings of the Second Class.

For sums not exceeding
10,000 Dollars in one Risk,
50 *Cents per* 100 *Dolls. per Annum.*

No. IV.

Hazards of the Fourth Class.

Buildings, the sides of which are entirely of Wood

Goods not hazardous, contained in such Buildings.

Hazardous Goods, contained in Buildings of the Third Class.

For sums not exceeding
10,000 Dollars in one Risk,
75 *to* 100 *Cts per* 100 *Dlls per Ann.*

*** *Ships in Port, or with their Cargoes, Ships Repairing or Building, may be Insured against Fire.*

‡‡‡ This manner of Classing Hazards will give a general idea of the rates of Insurance, but there will necessarily be an increase of Premium in all cases where the local situation, and other circumstances, increase the Risk: such as joining, or being contiguous to Wooden Buildings, or Buildings occupied in carrying on hazardous Business—distance from Water—no Engines or Firemen in the town or place, &c. &c.—The premiums may also, in some cases, be reduced on Wooden Buildings in the country, when standing single or detached, or attended with circumstances of peculiar security.—Larger sums than 10,000 Dollars may be insured by special agreement.

☞ Soap Boilers, Tallow Chandlers, Brewers, Maltsters, Bakers, Rope Makers, Sugar Refiners, Distillers, Chemists, Varnish Makers, Stable Keepers, Tavern Keepers, China, Glass, or Earthenware Sellers, Oil and Colourmen, Turpentine Works, Paper Mills, Printing Houses, Coopers, Carpenters, Cabinet Makers, Coach Makers, Boat Builders, Ship Chandlers, Apothecaries, Theatres, Mills and Machinery, and all Manufactories that use Fire Heat, are deemed extra hazardous, and must be particularly described in the Policy; and for all such Risks an additional Premium will be required.

Conditions of Insurance.

I. ALL Applications for Insurance must be made at the office of the Company, in writing; and the Subject offered for Insurance accurately described.

II. If the property offered for Insurance is within the District of a Surveyor of this Company, he will examine and report thereon; but if not within any such District, then the Applicant must himself furnish an accurate and just description thereof; viz. of what Materials each building is constructed; whether occupied as Private Dwellings, or how otherwise; where situated; the name of the present Occupiers; how situated with respect to other buildings:—And in the Insurance of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, the Place where the same are deposited, is to be described; also, whether such goods are of the kind denominated Hazardous, and whether any Manufactory is carried on in the Premises, all which is to be certified and attested in such manner as the nature of the case may admit. And if any Person or Persons shall insure his or their Buildings or Goods, and shall cause them to be described in the Policy otherwise than they really are, so as the same be charged at a lower Premium than is herein proposed; or if such Description be false or fraudulent, such Insurance will be void and of no effect.

III. Goods held in Trust, or on Commission, are to be declared as such; otherwise the Policy will not extend to cover such Property.

IV. Every Policy of Insurance, made by this Company, shall be sealed with its Seal, and signed by the President and Secretary; and the Person for whose Interest the Insurance is made, must be declared and named therein; nor can any Policy, or Interest therein, be assigned, but by consent of the Company, expressed by Endorsement made thereon.

V. No Insurance will be considered as made or binding, until the Premium is paid.

VI. Persons insuring Property with this Company, and who have already made other Insurance on the same Property, shall give notice thereof in writing at the Company's Office, before, or at the time of the execution of the Policy: and Persons who, after insuring Property with this Company, have insurance made on the same Property elsewhere, shall, with all reasonable Diligence, notify the same in writing at the office of the Company, and have the same endorsed on the Policy, or otherwise acknowledged in writing: in default whereof, the Policy shall cease, and be of no effect: and in case of Loss, each Party insuring shall be liable to the Payment of a Rateable Proportion only of the Loss or Damage which may be sustained.

VII. No Loss or Damage by Fire will be paid, that may happen or take place in consequence of any Earthquake, Invasion Civil Commotion, Riot, or Military or Usurped Power whatever.

VIII. Books of Accounts, Written Securities, Notes, Bills, Bonds, Deeds Ready Money, or Bullion cannot be insured.

IX. Jewels, Plate, Medals or other Curiosities, Paintings and Sculptures, are not included in any Insurance, unless such articles are specified in the Policy.

X. All Persons insured by this Company, sustaining any Loss or Damage by Fire, are forthwith to give Notice to the company, and as soon as possible, to deliver in as particular an account of their Loss or Damage, signed with their own Hands, as the nature of the Case will admit, and make Proof of the same by their Oath or Affirmation, and by their Books of Accounts, and other proper Vouchers, as shall be reasonably required; and shall make oath, whether any and what other Insurance is made on the same Property; and shall procure a Certificate, under the Hand of a Magistrate, Notary Public, or Clergyman, most contiguous to the Spot where the Fire happened, (and not concerned in such Loss,) that they are acquainted with the Character and circumstances of the Person or Persons insured; and do know, or verily believe, that he, she, or they, really, and by Misfortune, and without Fraud or evil Practice, have sustained by such Fire, Loss and Damage to the Amount therein mentioned; and, until such Affidavits and Certificates are produced, the Loss shall not be payable:—Also, if there appears any Fraud, or false Swearing, the Claimant shall forfeit his claim to Restitution or Payment, by virtue of his Policy.

XI. In case any Difference shall arise touching any Loss or Damage, it may be submitted to the Judgment of Arbitrators, indifferently chosen, whose Award in writing shall be binding on the Parties. And when any Loss or Damage shall happen, the Company shall pay for the same in Sixty Days after the Loss shall have been ascertained and proved, without allowance of Discount, Fees, or any Deduction whatever.

XII. Insurance may be made for Seven Years, by paying the Premium for Six Years, and for a less number of Years than Seven, a reasonable Discount will be allowed.

Norwich, Feb 17, 1819.

Flax-seed and Oil Cake.

J. B. STRONG, has for sale Long-Island FLAX-SEED, for sowing—and Flaxseed OIL CAKE, which he will dispose of for Cash or Flax-seed. *Feb. 1.*

AN APPRENTICE is wanted, immediately, at the Paper Mill

Jan. 10. R. HUBBARD.

POETRY.

THE PETITION.

Unbar thy door—chill blows the wind—
The heath looks bleak and dreary:
Be kind to him—whoe'er was kind
To wretches worn and weary?
Ah! once a brighter day was mine—
And friends, to aid, were pressing—
Friends fled with fortune! give and thine
Be ev'ry earthly blessing.

THE REPLY.

What voice so weak and plaintively
Sues at the Woodman's door!
Who braves the storm, who bows the knee,
A suppliant sad, and poor?
Thy prayers allow'd—some child of wo
Come enter freely here;
Forget thy wretched lot—forego
The soul subduing tear.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

Joseph Breed,

SUPERFINE Foreign and Domestic Broadcloths,
Common and low priced Cloths,
Pelisse Cloths, Cassimeres,
Sattinetts, Stockinetts,
Flannels, Coatings, Blankets,
Figured Salisbury Flannel,
A large assortment Bombazetts,
Rattinetts,
Colerain and steam-loom Shirtings,
White and coloured Cambrics,
Sarsnet and Linen Cambrics,
Jackonet, Mulmul and Seeded Muslins,
Cassimere and Cotton Shawls,
Bandanna and Flag Silk Handkerchiefs,
Sistersoy and black Barcelona Hdkfs.
60 doz. Cotton Flag, Bandanna and Madrass Handkerchiefs,
Jackonet and Cambric Cravats,
150 ps. Calicoes,
Carlisle and Cambric Ginghams,
Deer Skin Gloves and Mittens,
Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Silk and Cotton Hose,
Hat Linings, Banding, Binding, Buckles,
Boot Cord and Webbing,
Russia Sheeting and Diaper,
Dowlass, Estopillas,
Dutch and Irish Linens,
300 pieces Ribbons,
India Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Florence and Levantine Silks,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Oil Cloths, Hat Cases, Coach Laces,
Oil Cloth Chaise Carpetings,
Vestings, Crapes, Millinets,
Dimoties, Humhums,
Domestic Shirtings, Sheetings, Ginghams, Checks, Stripes, Tickings and Diapers,
Knitting, Weaving and Wick Yarn, &c.

Hardware.

10 tons Iron Hollow Ware,
Cooking Stoves,
200 setts Cart and Waggon Boxes,
English and American Window Glass, of all sizes, from 6 by 8 to 16 by 22.
Russia, Swede's and English, flat, square and round Iron, Sheet Iron,
Nail Plates, Nail and Spike Rods,
Plough Shares and Share Moulds,
English blistered, and Crawley, American blistered, German, Swede's and Cast Steel, Sheet Lead, Shot,
Sad Irons, English and Am. Shovels,
Brass and Brass-head Andirons and Shovel and Tongs,
Cut and Wrought Nails, Tacks & Brads,
200 doz. Knives and Forks,
100 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives,
Razors, Scissors, Shears & Sheep Shears,
Butts, Screws, H and HL Hinges,
Shoe Knives, Rasps, Awls, Tacks, Hammers, Pincers, &c.
Clock Balls and Capitols,
Commode Knobs, Handles & Escutcheons,
Brass, plated, japann'd and iron Candlesticks,
Tea Trays and Waiters, Snuffers and Trays,
Slates, Ink Stands, Ink Powder,
Hand Saws, Files,
Screw Augurs, Brushes,
Norfolk and Bright Thumb Latches,
Stock, pad, cupboard, chest, trunk, draw and clock case Locks,
Morocco Pocket Books and Purses,
Elastick and Wire Knitting Pins,
400 groce Buttons, Skates,
Shaving Soap, Boxes and Brushes,
Gilt and Mahogany frame Looking Glasses,
Sand Paper, Scale Beams, Whips,
Trace Chains, &c. &c.

Groceries.

Cognac and Apple Brandy,
Old Spirit, W. I. and N. E. Rum,
Cold Spring Gin, Molasses,
Lump, Muscovado, Havana and East-India Sugar,
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Tea,
Pepper, Pimento, Ginger, Nutmegs,
Coffee, Chocolate, Cassia,
Soap and Candles,
Turks-Island Salt, Salt Petre,
Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Dec. 9. 5—

John Lathrop

WILL pay Cash for CLOVER SEED.

Feb. 17. 15—

NEW GOODS.

F. A Huntington & Co.

HAVE on sale, of recent purchases, a very large assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which they will sell at very low prices, for Cash.

Among them are,

Extra superfine black, blue, brown, green, bronze, and mixt West of England Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
Middling and low priced do.
Coatings, Flannels, Blankets,
Bombazetts, Bombazine, Rattinetts,
Shirtings, Sheetings,
Ginghams, Calicoes,
Levantine and Florence Silks,
Dimoties, Shawls, Crapes,
Handkerchiefs, Hosiery,
Muslins,
Devonshire Kerseys,
Merino and Fur Trimmings,
Gloves,
Linens, Vestings, Stockinets,
Diapers, Buttons,
Carpetings, Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Cambrics, &c. &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,

A handsome assortment of

FANCY GOODS.

ALSO,

Boston and N. York Shoes.

Nov. 25. 8—

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM ROGERS,

HAS FOR SALE,

BLACK Lustrings; Crapes; Flannels; red, green, yellow and white Broadcloths; Bombazetts, a variety; Cambrics, white, black, and colored; Brown Linen; Cotton Shirtings; Silk and Madras Handkerchiefs; victory and Flagg do.; Coatings; Faurino Cloth; Calicoes and Ginghams; Furniture Calico; Medalian and Fur Gloves, &c. &c.

Winter and Summer pressed Oil; Brandy; Gin; Wine; Rum; Molasses; Tea; Sugar, &c. &c.

Dec. 30. 8—

NEW GOODS.

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass and Earthen WARE,

Looking Glasses and Tea Trays,

recently received and for sale at low prices and on accommodating terms, by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Who have also for sale, at their Store and at the Pottery, a constant supply of

STONE WARE.

Norwich, Oct. 28, 1818. 51—

IMPROVED

Franklin Parlour & Cooking Stoves.

WILSON'S

IMPROVED Franklin Parlour & Cooking STOVES, of various patterns, for sale at the New-York price, by

LYMAN BREWER.

Sept. 30. 47—

THE CONNEXION

IN business between the subscribers, under the name of the

Norwich Manufacturing Company,

HAVING expired by its own limitation on the first day of April last, all persons indebted to said company, are requested immediately to call at the store of said company and settle and pay—and all persons who have any claims on said company, either in Money or Goods, are requested to call at the same place and receive payment.

CALVIN GODDARD.
WM. WILLIAMS, Jr.
THOS. W. WILLIAMS.
JOHN GRAY.

Norwich, 5th Feb. 1819. 14—

Fire Insurance.

THE Norwich Fire Insurance Company, with a Capital Stock of one hundred thousand dollars, are ready to insure against losses by fire according to their charter.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Norwich, Feb. 17. 1819. 15—

Registers for 1819.

JUST published, and for sale at *R. HUBBARD's* Book-Store, per groce, dozen, or single,

THE CONNECTICUT REGISTER

AND

UNITED STATES CALENDAR,

for 1819.

Compiled under the inspection of the Secretary of the State of Connecticut.

For Sale,

AND possession given on the first day of April next,

THE FARM,

formerly known by the *Jabez Leffingwell Farm*, situated at the head of Trading Cove, two miles from Norwich, on the new turnpike road leading to New-London, containing about 120 acres, with a large two story HOUSE, with a never failing well of water in the House. Said House is in sight of the steam-boat and other vessels, as they pass to and from N. London—A large *Barn, Chaise and Corn House*, adjoining.

LIKEWISE,

A Grist Mill,

With two run of stones, and *Saw Mill*, in tolerable repair. The stream of water is the best within many miles of this place, except the *Lathrop stream*, so called.

The above property will be sold together or separate, as will best suit the purchaser. There are three fishing places attached to the said Farm. Accommodating terms will be given. If not sold, it will be to let.

APPLY TO
JAMES N. BROWN.

Jan. 6, 1819. 9tf—

FOR SALE.

A Farm of 90 acres,

IN the east part of Ashford, adjoining the turnpike road from Hartford to Boston and Providence, and near the Pomfret and Woodstock lines. The buildings, fences, orchard and wood lot, are all good, and the whole Farm is well supplied with water. Terms of payment will be liberal, and other particulars made known on application to ELISHA PERKINS, Esq. or Mr. GEORGE RANDALL, both of Pomfret, and Mr. JOHN MAGWIRE, Abbington.

Jan. 27, 1819. 12-5w—

For Sale,

A VALUABLE situation, in the town of Griswold, embracing about twenty-three or four acres of very excellent mowing, pasture and plow-land, a *Dwelling-House, Barn,* and *Mechanic's Shop*, situated on the great Plainfield and Stonington road, at its intersection with the one leading from Voluntown and Sterling through Jewett's City to Norwich (A small part of the premises are under the incumbrance of the widow's dower.)

Also,

A Wood Lot,

Of about the same number of acres, distant about one mile, and capable of affording *in perpetuity* a supply of wood for a family.

The premises unquestionably afford one of the best situations in the country, for a mechanic, particularly a house-carpenter and joiner, or a blacksmith; and is also a very eligible stand for a merchant. If not sold by the first of March next, will then be rented. For further particulars apply to Mr NATHAN BELCHER, in Griswold, who will shew the premises; or to the subscriber in Norwich.

WILLIAM BELCHER.

Jan. 5, 1819. 9—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated in Windham, Scotland society, about two miles south of the meeting-house, on the road from Pomfret to Norwich, containing about 200 acres of LAND, well proportioned for mowing, plowing and posturing, with orchards and wood-land;—well watered with living springs. A large two-story *Dwelling House*, a *Dairy House*, three *Barns*, and other out-houses thereon.

For further particulars enquire of JONATHAN KIDD, living on the premises, or of Dr BISHOP TYLER, in Griswold.

Windham, Feb. 3, 1819. 13-4w—

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A FARM.

CONTAINING *forty-two* Acres of *plough land, mowing, and pasturing,* with a *Dwelling-House, Barn, Cooper's Shop,* and a good *Saw-Mill* thereon standing. Lying in the first Society of the town of Lisbon, about 3-4ths of a mile from the Rev. Mr. Nelson's meeting-house. If not sold by the 10th of March, it will then be for rent. For terms which will be accommodating,

APPLY TO
WM. GEORGE TRACY.

Norwich, Feb. 17, 1819. 15-3w—

Agricultural Society.

THE members of the *New-London County Agricultural Society*, are hereby notified that the semi-annual meeting of said Society, will be holden at the Court House, in New-London, on the first Monday of March next, at 10 o'clock, *A. M.* A punctual attendance is desirable.

The several Town Committees, holding subscription papers, are requested to make report of their proceedings at said meeting.

By order of the President,

I. FOSDICK, *R. Sec'y.*

Feb. 15, 1819. 15—

CHOICE

NEW LANDS,

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a power of attorney, from the heirs of *LYNDE McCURDY*, Esq. late of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, deceased, offers for sale the following excellent

Tracts of New Land,

Containing about

11,000 acres,

in New-Connecticut, State of Ohio, viz:

3547 acres, in the town of MIDDLEFIELD, or No. 7, in 6th Range, (in the County of Geauga,) about 20 miles N. W. from *Warren*, and next town east of *Burton*, where the College is located.

1118 acres, in PAINESVILLE, *(in the same County)* being in lot No. 1, of Town No 10, in the 8th Range, a seaport on the south shore of Lake Erie, where the steam-boat "Walk-in-the-water" passes.

1684 acres, in FARMINGTON, *(in Medina County)* being Town No. 4, in 14th Range, in which are a great many families from Massachusetts, and is called a very excellent township, being next east of *Liverpool*, the salt market.

861 acres, in Lots No. 19 and 20, in COITSVILLE, No. 2, in 1st Range, an old settlement and an excellent township, (in Trumbull County.)

627 acres, being Lot No. 4, in COITSVILLE.

130 acres, in Lot No. 14, in the same town.

632 acres, in SHAW, or No. 12, in 1st Range, (in the County of Ashtabula,) being Lots No. 15, 16, 21, 22, of 163 acres each.

318 acres, in the same town, in Lot No. 31.

145 acres, in Town No. 7, in 11th Range, near *Cleveland city*, which has a *steam-boat* communication.

616 acres, in LEFFINGWELL, (Ashtabula County,) being whole of Lot No. 16, adjoining land of *Daniel L. Coit*, Esq. north and south.

Also, in LEFFINGWELL, another Lot, of about 69 acres, in Lot No. ;—square Lot of 11 acres, (being section No 4, of Lot No 1,) in Town No. 9, in 9th Range, next east of *Dwightsfield*, and a square Lot of 24 acres, in section No. 15, of Lot No. 1, in the same town.

Also, about 1200 acres, in the town of LYME, (in Huron County,) about 8 miles from Sandusky Bay.

These Lands, (the title of which is by deeds and grants from the State of Connecticut, and which were never before offered for sale,) afford an excellent opportunity to choose Farms of any size for settlers, either for single families, or companies united for forming settlements, in a country first settled by Connecticut farmers, and constantly filling up from New-England, and where the disadvantages of the wilderness are in a great measure overcome.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Agent.*

Norwich, Connecticut,
October, 1818. 50-3t-oamtf—

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, A TAN YARD,

WITH *Vats, Bark house and Mill,* and other buildings necessary for a *Leather Manufactory*—together with a *Dwelling-House* and *Shoemaker's Shop*, near the south Meeting House, in Killingly, and is the place formerly occupied by *Stephen Draper*. From the peculiar circumstances of this property, it is necessary that it should be sold immediately for what it will fetch. The advantages of getting *Bark* and other Stock, together with the easy conditions of the purchase, make this a profitable place for any person who is disposed to carry on the Leather manufacturing business.

A. GASTON.

Killingly, Jan. 28, 1819 15—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 15 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

TAKE NOTICE.

AS the subscriber contemplates a removal, and calculates to relinquish business soon, he requests all those indebted either on book or note, to make payment without delay.

All those who neglect this notice, must expect to find their notes or accounts in the hands of an Attorney for collection, as it is absolutely necessary they should be adjusted immediately.

PHILETUS PERKINS.

Windham, Scotland Society,
Jan. 14, 1819. 11-6w—

Oil, Gin, etc.

FOR sale by the subscriber, just received—
Winter, fall and summer Lamp Oil,
10 bbls. McLean's best Rye Gin,
Cask and Box Raisins.

JOHN LATHROP.

Jan. 6, 1819. 9—

PLANK, BOARDS, &c.

THE subscriber will make good pay for Chesnut PLANK and BOARDS, Oak JOIST, and POTATOES.

JOHN LATHROP.

Jan. 20, 1819. 11—

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorised to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford Dec 17, 1818. 7—

BEST COLD SPRING

GIN,

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.

Who will pay cash for

RYE.

Dec. 21.

PLOUGHS.

70 PLOUGHS, made and making of a superior quality, and of three descriptions, price from 5 to 10 dollars.

FOR SALE BY
ASA FITCH & SONS.

Who make all kinds of *Mill and Plough Irons*—and every description of *Blacksmith's work* done at the shortest notice.

Those who have cash to pay for ploughs, will do well to call and see for themselves.

Bozrah, Feb. 17, 1819. 15—

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to contract with one or more persons, to build for him, in Norwich Landing, during the current year, a fire-proof STORE, of brick or stone, and to pay for the same, or a part thereof, in Lands, lying within the States of Pennsylvania, Vermont or Ohio.

ELISHA TRACY.

Norwich, Feb. 3, 1819. 13-3w—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 11th day of Feb. A. D. 1819—
Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

ABNER LADD,

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *George W. Ladd*, and *Stephen Prentice*, Adm'rs. or be debarred a recovery according to law—they giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign post in said Franklin.

15 *Attest. Henry Strong, Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 4th day of Feb. A. D. 1819—
Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

SIMEON CAPRON,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to ELISHA KIMBALL, Jun. Adm'r. or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the *Norwich Courier*, and on the sign-post in said Preston.

14 *Attest. HENRY STRONG, Clerk.*

Wanted Immediately,

THREE JOURNEYMEN, viz. two *Cabinet Makers* and one *Chair Maker*, to whom steady employ and good wages will be given.

WILLIAM E. ROBINSON.

Plainfield, Jan. 21, 1819. 12tf—

CODFISH.

100 Quintals Codfish,

FOR SALE BY
C. B. KINNEY, & Co.

Feb. 17. 15—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and close their accounts without delay.

WILLIAM ROGERS.

Who wishes to purchase,

Fifty cords Walnut Wood, and pay for it in cheap Goods.

Jan. 20, 1819. 11—

FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE,

A FIRST rate family CHAISE, in perfect order, with a new and elegant HARNESS.

APPLY TO
F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

Jan. 26, 1819. 13—

NUTMEGS.

ONE case containing 6 doz. bottles pulverized NUTMEGS, for sale very commonly low, by the doz. or less, by

LYMAN BREWER.

May 26. 29—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1819. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII. No. 17.]

Norwich Fire Insurance Company.

Capital 100,000 *Dollars.*

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY FOR THE YEAR 1819.

DWIGHT RIPLEY, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Directors.

DWIGHT RIPLEY.
CHARLES P. HUNTINGTON.
CODDINGTON BILLINGS.
EZRA CHAPPELL.
JOSEPH H. STRONG.
CUSHING ELLS.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, JR.
FRANCIS A. PERRINS.
JONA. G. W. TRUMBULL.

PROPOSALS

FOR INSURING HOUSES, BUILDINGS, STORES, SHIPS IN HARBOR, AND ON THE STOCKS, GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDIZE,

FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Company* having been incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Connecticut with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars—with a power of enlarging the Capital to Three Hundred Thousand Dollars; and the Capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars being already paid and secured, according to law, now offer the public the following terms upon which they propose to conduct the business of the Company.

As all classes of Citizens are exposed to great calamities from fire, we presume that prudence will induce them to pay the small premium which is required for an indemnity against such accidents. The practice of procuring Insurance against losses from fire, has already become very general through this country, and the Company are confident that the extent and solidity of their funds, and the fairness, liberality and promptitude with which they shall adjust the claims of sufferers, will ensure the confidence and patronage of this, and the neighboring States.

*** No Insured Person will be liable to make good the Losses of others; but in case of fire, the Sufferer will be fully indemnified to the amount insured.—The Company also make good Losses on Property burnt by Lightning.

Classes of Hazards and Rates of Annual Premiums for Insurance against Fire.

No. I.

Hazards of the First Class.

Brick or Stone Buildings, covered with Slate, Tiles, or Metal.
Goods not hazardous contained in such buildings.

For sums not exceeding
10,000 Dollars in one Risk,
25 Cents per 100 ***Dolls. per Annum.***

No. II.

Hazards of the Second Class.

Brick or stone Buildings, covered with wood.
Goods not hazardous, contained in such Buildings.
Hazardous Goods, contained in Buildings of the First Class.

For sums not exceeding
10,000 Dollars in one Risk,
37½ Cents per 100 ***Dolls. per Annum.***

No. III.

Hazards of the Third Class.

Buildings the sides of which are part of Brick or stone, & part of Wood.
Goods not hazardous, contained in such Buildings.
Hazardous Goods, contained in Buildings of the Second Class.

For sums not exceeding
10,000 Dollars in one Risk,
50 Cents per 100 ***Dolls. per Annum.***

No. IV.

Hazards of the Fourth Class.

Buildings, the sides of which are entirely of Wood.
Goods not hazardous, contained in such Buildings.
Hazardous Goods, contained in Buildings of the Third Class.

For sums not exceeding
10 000 Dollars in one Risk,
75 to 100 Cts. per 100 ***Dlls per Ann.***

*** ***Ships in Port, or their Cargoes, Ships Repairing or Building, may be Insured against Fire.***

††† This manner of Classing Hazards will give a general idea of the rates of Insurance, but there will necessarily be an increase of Premium in all cases where the local situation, and other circumstances, increase the Risk: such as joining, or being contiguous to Wooden Buildings, or Buildings occupied in carrying on hazardous Business—distance from Water—no Engines or Firemen in the town or place, &c. &c.—The premiums may also, in some cases, be reduced on Wooden Buildings in the country, when standing single or detached, or attended with circumstances of peculiar security.—Larger sums than 10,000 Dollars may be insured by special agreement.

☞ Soap Boilers, Tallow Chandlers, Brewers, Maltsters, Bakers, Rope Makers, Sugar Refiners, Distillers, Chemists, Varnish Makers, Stable Keepers, Tavern Keepers, China, Glass, or Earthenware Sellers, Oil and Colourmen, Turpentine Works, Paper Mills, Printing Houses, Coopers, Carpenters, Cabinet Makers, Coach Makers, Boat Builders, Ship Chandlers, Apothecaries, Theatres, Mills and Machinery, and all Manufactories that use Fire Heat, are deemed extra hazardous, and must be particularly described in the Policy: and for all such Risks an additional Premium will be required.

All Applications for Insurance must be be made at the office of the Company, in writing; and the Subject offered for Insurance accurately described.

Goods held in Trust, or on Commission, are to be declared as such; otherwise the Policy will not extend to cover such Property.

No Insurance will be considered as made or binding, until the Premium is paid.

No Loss or Damage by Fire will be paid, that may happen or take place in consequence of any Earthquake, Invasion Civil Commotion, Riot, or Military or Usurped Power whatever.

Insurance may be made for Seven Years, by paying the Premium for Six Years, and for a less number of Years than Seven, a reasonable Discount will be allowed.

Norwich, Feb. 17, 1819.

Copy of a letter.

W. T. CONWAY—Sir. I deem it my duty to the public, as well as to you in particular, to make known my case that others may have the benefit of so valuable a Medicine: I was a long time afflicted with a violent cough, with extreme difficulty of breathing, and was at last reduced so low that my life was despaired of, when I was advised by a friend to make a trial of your "Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills;" by taking them three days, according to the directions, I was enabled to walk out, and was cured by one box only.

Witness my hand.

PETER RICHARDSON.

Roxbury, Mass. Sept. 23, 1818.

Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills give instant ease in all coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, chillness and shiverings, the forerunners of malignant fevers, &c; common colds will be removed in a few hours. The aged will experience a relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected. Price $1, or six boxes for five dollars. ☞ *Ask for* "Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills;" one box containing 12 pills, frequently effects a cure; *to prevent impositions* the outside printed wrapper is signed by *the sole proprietor*, "W. T. Conway." These pills are prepared and sold wholesale, by W. T. Conway, Chemist, No 1, Bunstead Place, Common-street, Boston, and retail by

DWIGHT RIPLEY,

Druggist, Norwich: Dyer & Co. Southmayd, & Co. Middletown; Dyer and Howes, Windham; Green, New-London; Isaac D. Bull, Hartford; Jarvis, Stamford; M. & B. Grant, Stafford; and most druggists, booksellers, and post-masters throughout the Union; where may be had all those *justly esteemed and highly approved* "Medicines" prepared by "W. T. Conway." ☞ Pamphlets of many extraordinary cures may be had of the agent GRATIS!

*** A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Feb. 17. 15—cow6t—

The Co-partnership of CALVIN TYLER, & Co. AND DAVID CLARK, & Co.

IS by mutual consent this day dissolved. All persons indebted to either of the above firms, are requested to settle the same immediately. All who have demands, are requested to present the same for settlement.

CALVIN TYLER.
DAVID CLARK.

Norwich, Feb. 24, 1819. 16—

Herds' Grass, and Clover SEED.

35 Bush. HERDS' GRASS, and 1000 lbs. CLOVER SEED,

FOR SALE BY
DWIGHT RIPLEY.

Norwich, Feb. 25, 1819. 16—

Flax-seed and Oil Cake.

J. B. STRONG, has for sale Long-Island FLAX-SEED, for sowing—and Flax-seed OIL CAKE, which he will dispose of for Cash or Flax-seed. *Feb.* 1.

AN APPRENTICE is wanted, immediately, at the Paper Mill.

Feb. 10. R. HUBBARD.

DR. RELFE'S

BOTANICAL DROPS.

Copied from the Newark, (N. J.) Centinel of Freedom.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY

THAT my son, between sixteen and seventeen years of age, was nearly four years severely afflicted with a painful and sore leg. After having tried various medicines without effect, I was induced, from seeing many reported cures, to try "Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops," prepared by "W. T. Conway," when to the astonishment of myself, son and friends, after taking these drops alone for several weeks, (nearly fifty pieces of bone having come from the different ulcers, the last of which was two inches and a half in length, and half an inch in breadth,) the sores healed, and his leg became sound. It is now several months since, and there is not the least appearance of further symptoms; I therefore think it a duty, as well to the proprietor of this valuable medicine, as to the public at large, to make the same thus publicly known.

Witness my hand, this 7th day of September, 1818.

MATTHIAS DAY, Post-Master,
Newark, New-Jersey.

Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops are a radical cure, for salt rheum, scurvy, scrofula, St. Anthony's fire, leprosy, pimple faces, sore legs, ulcers, venereal taints, when mercury has failed. Fever sores even when the bone is carious, are the best spring and autumnal physic, and may be given to children with perfect safety—Price one dollar. ☞ *Ask for* Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops, *none are genuine unless signed* "W. T. Conway." *Pamphlets of many extraordinary cures accompany each bottle!* These drops are prepared and sold wholesale, by the sole proprietor, W. T. Conway, Chemist, No. 1, Bunstead-Place, Common-street, Boston; and retail by appointment by

DWIGHT RIPLEY,

Druggist, Norwich, Dyer & Co. Southmayd, & Co. Middletown; Dyer & Howes, Windham; Green, New-London; Isaac D. Bull, Hartford, Jarvis, Stamford; M. & B. Grant, Stafford; and most druggists, booksellers, and post-masters throughout the Union; where may be had all those *justly esteemed and highly approved* Medicines prepared by "W. T. Conway."

*** A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Feb. 17. 15—cow6t—

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE Co-partnership of *Chester Kimball* and *Chester Kimball, Jr.* is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHESTER KIMBALL.
CHESTER KIMBALL, Jr.

N. B. All persons who are indebted to the above firm, or to *Chester Kimball, Jr.* are requested to make immediate payment—and all who have claims against the Subscriber, are desired to exhibit their accounts for settlement.

CHESTER KIMBALL, Jr.

Norwich, Feb. 23, 1819. 16—

Notice.

THE subscribers have entered into Company in the *Stone Cutting* business, at Norwich, under the firm of

KIMBALL & KINGSLEY,

where it will be carried on in all its various branches. They will keep constantly on hand a supply of *Stone* and *Marble* for *Grave Stones, Jambs, Hearths, &c.*

CHESTER KIMBALL.
JOSEPH KINGSLEY.

Norwich, Feb. 23, 1819. 16—

Burglarians Beware.

ONE of the buildings at the late *Gun Carriage Factory*, near the subscribers house, hath been repeatedly entered and property taken from thence during the present winter, notwithstanding the utmost care was taken to secure the doors and windows. The persons who have lately offered for sale property taken from thence, are advised to return it: twenty dollars reward is offered by the subscriber, for the detection of any future burglary on said building.

ELISHA TRACY.

Norwich, Feb. 24, 1819. 16—

Revolutionary Pensioners.

BLANK Certificates, and Powers of Attorney, used in obtaining officers' and soldiers' *Pensions* under the act of March 1818,

FOR SALE BY
RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Feb. 24.

CODFISH.

100 Quintals Codfish,

FOR SALE BY
C. R. ELYNEY, & Co.

Feb. 17. 15—

AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE LITERARY PANORAMA.

On Forcing Fruit Trees to Blossom and bear Fruit.

[BY THE REV. G. L. HEMPEL.

IN my early years, I saw my father who was fond of Pomology, and skilled in that science, cutting a ring on several branches of trees, which already were in blossom, for the purpose of producing, by that means, larger fruit than usual. This was not his own invention; but as far as I can recollect, derived from a French journal. Thirty years ago, when I was a boy, I practiced this operation, in imitation of him, and thereby obtained larger pears and plums. In repeating this operation of ringing the branches, which I did merely for the purpose of larger fruit, I observed that the branches so operated upon, always bore the next year. By this reiterated appearance, I was led to the idea, that perhaps this mode of ringing the bark might be a means of compelling every unproductive branch to yield fruit. With this view, I cut rings upon a considerable number of branches, which as yet shows no blossom, and found by repeating the experiment, the truth of my supposition indisputably confirmed by experience. The application of this experiment, by which, upon every bough or branch, fruit may be artificially produced, is very simple and easy, and the mode of proceeding is as follows:

With a sharp knife make a cut in the bark of the branch which you mean to force to bear, and not far from the place where it is connected with the stem; or, if it be a small branch, or shoot, near to where it is joined with the larger bough, the cut is to go round the branch, or to encircle it, and to penetrate to the wood. A quarter of an inch from the cut, you make a second cut, like the first, round the branch; so that by both encircling the branch, you have marked a ring upon the branch, a quarter of an inch broad, between the two cuts. The bark between these two cuts you take clean away with a knife, down to the wood, removing even the fine inner bark, which immediately lies upon the wood; so that no connexion whatever remains between the two parts of the bark; but the bare and naked wood appears white and smooth. But this barking, which is to compel the tree to bear, must be made in the night time, that is, when in all nature the buds are strongly swelling or breaking out into blossoms. In the same year, a callous is formed at the edges of the ring on both sides; and the connexion of the bark, that had been interrupted, is restored, as in without any detriment to the tree, or the branch operated upon, in which the artificial wound soon grows over.

By this simple, though artificial means of forcing every fruit tree, with certainty, to bear, you obtain the following important advantages.

1. You may compel every young tree, of which you do not know the sort, to show its fruit, and decide sooner, whether, being of a good quality, it may remain on its first state, or requires to be grafted.
2. You may thereby, with certainty, get fruit of every good sort, of which you wish to see the produce in the next year.
3. The method may probably serve to increase considerably the quantity in this country. (England.)

The branches so operated upon, are hung with fruit; while the others that are not ringed, often have nothing, or very little upon them. This effect is easy to be explained, from the theory of the motion of the sap.—For when the sap moves slowly in a tree, it produces fruit buds, which is the case in old trees: when it moves vigorously, the tree forms wood, or runs into shoots, as happens with young trees.

CORN.

Corn, in this section of the country, is a vastly important crop; it is a grain pretty congenial to the soil on the seaboard of Connecticut, and generally throughout the state. But to obtain a good crop, in ordinary seasons, labor and attention are necessary. The land should be well prepared, and the seed planted early. No farmer should plant more ground than he can highly manure and thoroughly till.

Swarded ground, intended for corn ought to be turned up in the fall, and cross ploughed in the spring. The seed should be put in before the middle of May.

Soon after the first dressing, a handful of ashes ought to be put round each hill. This can be done with more expedition than is generally imagined. The same process may be used with plaster on soil where plaster will answer. It is said that plaster answers no purpose on the seaboard. Of this fact I am not perfectly satisfied. I wish our farmers would thoroughly make the experiment, that they would dress one part of a field of corn with ashes, the other with plaster. When the soil is well prepared, plastering is of some importance. This is generally done in a slovenly manner. The farmer should calculate his ground, and arrange the rows each way, through and across the field; when he comes to dress his corn, a horse plough run between these rows, making intersections at each hill, will greatly relieve the labor of the hoe; the same process is to be used at the second dressing. By this method the mould of the hill is easily formed, and much labor saved. A third hoeing will be necessary.—*New-London Gazette.*

NEW-YORK, FEB. 18. Ar. ship Frances, Swift, from Calcutta, and 112 days from Madras, with a full cargo of sugar, piece goods, indigo, ginger, shell lac, twine, &c.

OF THE LATE DUEL.

The National Intelligencer contains the following Communication on this unpleasant subject.

REPORTS being in circulation calculated to induce a belief that the gentlemen who were friends of General A. T. Mason, in the fatal termination of the quarrel with Mr. M'Carty, had been instrumental in urging the affair to its unfortunate issue—it is thought proper to publish a simple statement of facts; premising, that not even the nearest relatives of the deceased can more sincerely regret, than do those gentlemen the determination of Gen. Mason to prosecute this business to its ultimate result.

1. It is well known to a number of Gen. Mason's friends, that he had resolved on challenging Mr. M'Carty, in opposition to all the advice which they gave, and all the efforts which they made to dissuade him.

2. One of the two gentlemen who were the friends of Gen. Mason in the field, had some time before, made similar exertions to dissuade him from the course he intended, and with similar bad success.

3. Before a personal interview had taken place between Gen. Mason and his seconds, the letter, containing positive instructions for their government, in conducting the affair, was written. This letter enclosed a communication for Mr. M'Carty.

The letter to Mr M'Carty not having been read by that gentleman, it is only thought necessary to give such extracts from it as may show clearly that the determination of Gen. Mason was made independently of any consultation with his seconds.

This letter is dated "Richmond, January 9, 1819.

The following are extracts from it:

"Sir: I have resigned my commission for the especial and sole purpose of fighting you: and am now free to accept or send a challenge, and to fight a duel. The public mind has become tranquil, and all suspicion of the further prosecution of the quarrel having subsided; we can now terminate it without being arrested by the civil authority, and without exciting alarm among our friends"—

"This effort has been delayed by my [illegible] ety to effect such an arrangement of [illegible] affairs, as my duty to my family required. That arrangement is just effected"—

"I am extremely anxious to terminate at once and forever this quarrel."

"My friends * * and * * are fully authorized to act for me every place in that particular. Upon receiving from you a pledge to fight, they are authorised, and instructed at once to give the challenge for me, and to make immediately every necessary arrangement for the duel on any terms you may prescribe."

The following are extracts from the letter of instructions which is dated, "Richmond, January 9, 1819

"*Gentlemen*: You will present the enclosed communication to Mr. John M'Carty, and tell him at once that you are authorised by me to challenge him in the event of his pledging himself to fight—If he will give the pledge then I desire that you will instantly challenge him, in my name, to fight a duel with me. You are not authorised to give a verbal challenge. It must be reduced to writing. Agree to any terms that he may propose, and to any distance: to three feet, his pretended favorite distance, or to three inches, should his impetuous and rash courage prefer it."

"To any species of fire arms, pistols, muskets, or rifles, agree at once."

Other incorrect reports being current respecting the interviews and communications between the respective friends of Gen. Mason and Mr. M'Carty, it is thought proper to state,

1. That on presenting the challenge, two modes of terminating the affair was proposed by Mr. M'Carty first, to fight on a barrel of gunpowder; and 2dly, to fight with dirks; both which were objected to, as not according with established usages, as being without example, and as calculated to establish a dangerous precedent.

2. That a third mode was proposed in the following written acceptance of the challenge which the seconds of Gen. Mason were bound to accede to, both from the positive instructions of their principal, and from the laws which govern the settlement of disputes in the field of honor.

Gentlemen—I agree to meet and fight your friend, Gen. A. T. Mason, to morrow evening, five o'clock, at Montgomery Court House. As I am at liberty to select the weapon with which I am to fight, I beg leave to propose a musket charged with buckshot, and at the distance of 10 feet.

J. M. M'CARTY.

Feb 4, 1819.

3. That it was proposed by the friends of Gen. Mason, and agreed to by the friends of Mr. M'Carty, to substitute a single ball for buckshot.

4. That it was agreed by the friends of both parties to postpone the meeting until 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning—and that, on the ground, the distance measured exceeded 12 feet.

It now only remains to state, that all reports respecting the indecorous deportment of either party on the ground, are entirely false—that the unfortunate meeting took place at the appointed time, and that the affair, although fatally, was honorably terminated. No man ever exhibited more perfect coolness and self-possession than did Gen. Mason on this melancholy occasion.

It is due to the friends of Mr. M'Carty, who are not aware of this publication, to state that their deportment throughout the whole business was perfectly correct.

It has been reported that Gen. Mason was struck by three balls. At the request of his friends the executors of Gen. Mason consented to an examination of the body; and after a minute dissection, it was clearly ascertained, that but one ball had entered the deceased.

National Legislature.

XVth Congress. Second Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Feb. 18.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Hugh Nelson in the chair, on the State of the Union, to whom had been referred the report of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bank, the conditional restrictions subsequently submitted by Mr. Spencer, the resolution absolutely to repeal the charter, submitted by Mr. Johnson of Virginia, and that offered by Mr. Trimble, to issue a scire facias.

The particular subject first in order was the bill reported by the Bank committee to enforce the provisions of the act incorporating the Bank, and it was accordingly announced by the chairman.

Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, observed that, as there were two other propositions before the committee, the adoption of either of which would supersede the necessity of acting on the bill, he thought it would be the preferable course first to take up for consideration one of those propositions; and he moved that the committee proceed to consider the resolution moved on the 9th inst. by himself in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill to repeal the act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Subscribers to the Bank of the United States," passed April 10th 1816."

The committee agreed to take up this resolution, which was read.

Mr. Spencer rose and stated, that he owed it to the civility of Mr. Johnson, that, in violating the usual custom on such occasions which allowed the mover of a proposition to commence its discussion, he was sanctioned by the assent of Mr. Johnson. Mr. S. begged leave to remind the committee that there were three distinct propositions before it; the first was the resolution of the gentleman from Virginia; (Mr. Johnson;) the second was that he had the honor of submitting some days since, directing the issuing a scire facias, if the Bank did not on a certain day express its assent to a modification of its charter; and the third was the resolution of his friend from Kentucky, (Mr. Trimble,) directing a scire facias absolutely and unconditionally. Mr. S. observed that he should prefer a modification of the charter, even if it should by some be esteemed a new compact, to the total destruction of the Bank, with the views and apprehensions he entertained at present of the consequences of such a measure. If the committee should reach the resolution he had submitted, it was his intention to modify it, in some respects, particularly to omit the third proposition which proposed giving the President the power of removing any director; and he should in other respects amend his propositions, as time and reflection had enabled him, he thought, to improve them. And, if the committee should reach the bill reported by the select committee, Mr. S. observed, he should, with the approbation of the gentlemen composing that committee, submit an amendment which would require the stockholders, constituting an attorney to vote for them, to swear to their ownership of the stock. Mr. S. thought it proper to apprise the committee of these intentions, that the subject might be fairly considered. For the reason before stated, Mr. S. said, he should at present vote against the resolution for the repeal of the charter, and against that directing the issuing of a scire facias; but, if he should not succeed in at least the plan of the propositions he had submitted, although he should not be tenacious of each particular one, he should feel it his duty to vote for a scire facias, unconditionally.

Mr. S. remarked, that the report had been prepared at a time of severe indisposition, and when the committee had been fatigued and almost exhausted with labor, and he should not be surprised if many erroneous expressions were found in it.

Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, then rose in support of the resolution under consideration, and addressed the committee about an hour.

Mr. Pindall, of Virginia, followed on the same side, and spoke nearly two hours in favor of the power in Congress to repeal the charter, and the expediency of doing so.

Mr. Lowndes then, intimated a wish to make some remarks on the subject, which, late as it was, he would proceed to do, at once, if the committee were disposed now to hear him; but if they were desirous of rising he would give way.

A motion being made to that effect, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Saturday, Feb 20.

Mr. Pleasants submitted a joint resolution prescribing the manner in which the vessels of the navy of the United States shall hereafter be named; directing that all public vessels now building or to be built, shall be named by the Secretary of the Navy, under the direction of the President, according to the following rule, viz. ships of the first class to be called after the states of the Union; those of the second class, after the rivers of the United States, and those of the third class after the principal cities and towns; taking care that no two vessels in the navy bear the same name.

The resolution was twice read, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to day.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill from the Senate supplementary to the acts concerning the coasting trade; and the amendments to which were ordered to be engrossed, and, with the bill, to be read the third time.

The bill establishing a separate territorial government in the Arkansaw territory, was read the third time, passed and sent to the Senate.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the subject of the Bank of the United States, the motion to repeal the charter of the Bank being still under consideration—

Mr. Lowndes, of South-Carolina, rose and addressed the committee more than three hours in decided opposition to the motion.

Mr. Tyler, of Virginia, followed, and spoke about an hour in support of the motion; when, he has given way for the purpose—the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 22.

Among the petitions received this day was one presented by Mr. Storrs from sundry inhabitants of the county of Oneida, Jefferson, and Oswego, in the state of New-York, praying that provision may be made for opening and constructing a military road from Rome to Sackett's Harbor.

Mr. Terry, from the committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill in behalf of the Connecticut Asylum for instructing the deaf and dumb, which was twice read and laid on the table.

Mr. Poindexter, from the joint committee appointed to enquire what business it is proper to act on during the present session, made a report.

On motion of Mr. Whitman,

Resolved, That the Judges of the courts of the several districts of the United States be requested to prepare and transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as early as may be at the next session of Congress, a schedule of the fees of office, proper to be allowed, and taxed for the officers of their courts respectively; and that the Clerk of this House cause each of the said Judges to be furnished with a copy of this resolution.

The bill from the Senate supplementary to the several acts concerning the coasting trade, was read the third time, as amended, passed and returned to the Senate.

The engrossed resolution prescribing the mode of naming the vessels of the U. States, was read the third time, passed and sent to the Senate

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The House again went into committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the subject of the Bank of the U. S.—Mr. Johnson's motion to repeal the charter still under consideration.

Mr. Tyler concluded the argument which he commenced on Saturday in favor of the motion, and in reply to Mr. Lowndes—occupying nearly two hours to-day.

Mr. M'Lane, of Del. spoke an hour against the motion; and

Mr. Sergeant occupied the floor about the same time and on the same side of the question.

The committee then rose; and the house adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Friday, Feb. 19.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Otis, having obtained leave, introduced a bill to protect the commerce of the United States from piracy; which was read twice by general consent, and referred.

Mr. Morrow, from the committee to whom was referred so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the Indian tribes, reported the following bill, which was read, and passed to the second reading.

A bill making provision for the civilization of the Indian tribes, adjoining the frontier settlements.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of providing against the further decline and final extinction of the Indian tribes, adjoining to the frontier settlements of the United States, and for introducing among them the habits and arts of civilization, the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorised, in every case where he shall judge the improvement in the habits and conditions of such Indians practicable, and that the means of instruction can be introduced with their own consent, to employ capable persons of good moral character, to instruct them in the mode of agriculture suited to their situation; and for teaching their children in reading, writing and arithmetic, and for performing such other duties as may be enjoined according to such instructions and rules as the President may give and prescribe for the regulation of their conduct in the discharge of their duties.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the annual sum of dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act; and an account of the expenditure of the money, and proceedings in execution of the foregoing provisions shall be annually laid before Congress.

Monday, Feb. 22

Mr. Tait, from the committee to whom had been referred the bill, from the other House, authorizing a constitution and state government, &c. in the Missouri territory, reported the same with amendments, which were read. [The amendment recommended by the committee is to strike out the clause which prohibits slavery in the new state.]

Several bills received a second reading.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the Post Office committee relative to authorizing a guard for the mail, and concurred with the committee in their resolution, that it is inexpedient to authorize the Postmaster General to employ an armed guard for the protection of the mails.

The Senate took up the bill for the better organization of the Military Academy; and on motion of Mr. Williams, of Tennessee, the bill was postponed to the 5th of March.

The bill to repeal part of the act of 1815, respecting the post office establishment; and the bill to authorize the Postmaster General to contract for transporting the mails in steam boats were severally considered in committee of the whole, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Burrill, from the joint committee appointed to enquire what business it is necessary to act on during the present session, made a report.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill respecting the transportation of persons of color for sale, or to be held to labor.

Some debate arose on this bill, in which it was advocated by Messrs. Parrott, Eaton and Wilson, and opposed by Messrs. Macon and Freemantle; in the course of which the last named gentleman for the purpose of destroying it, moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.

This question was decided in the negative.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate resumed, as in committee, Mr. Daggett in the chair, the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the current year.

Various amendments were reported by the committee of finance, making appropriations for objects authorized since the passage of the bill in the House, and to conform the provisions of the bill to salaries increased, &c. One of the amendments reported, was, making a further appropriation of 76,644 dollars for the centre building of the Capitol.

The amendments were not gone through, when the bill was laid over until to-morrow.

The following remarks are highly interesting, in a moral sense of view; and will be read with feelings of strong sensibility. They were delivered in the Senate of the United States, by Mr. Barbour, while the Resolution of Mr. Morril, of N. H. for punishing the seconds in the late murderous duel, was under consideration:—

Mr. President: The event to which the resolution relates, has filled me with the deepest affliction. I claim the melancholy privilege of being the chief mourner here. Mason was my friend—a long and intimate acquaintance, ripened into a sincere friendship by an association in this body for several years, gave me an opportunity of appreciating his distinguished worth. Virginia loved him as one of her favorite sons; in war her shield—her ornament in peace. With her the very name had been consecrated to patriotism, through successive generations. Its lustre lost nothing in the person of the deceased. He united the amiable qualities of the man, to the higher virtues of the patriot. His loss will be mourned by his country as a public calamity. In the vigor of life, uniting both the affection and confidence of all, and surrounded with every blessing that promised happiness, he has suddenly fallen the victim of a barbarous practice. Cut off in the commencement of a splendid career, he leaves a wretched mother, a disconsolate widow, a fatherless child, and a weeping country.

Oh, what a scene was there! But yesterday Selma was the abode of happiness; to day, it is wrapped in mourning. See on yesterday the affectionate husband, the amiable wife, the tender infant—the pledge and cement of their happiness. To-day behold that husband carried into the presence of his wife, bathed in gore. See her, frantic with despair, precipitating herself upon the corpse of her bleeding husband, mingling her tears with his flowing blood, and contending with the icy arms of death for the lifeless prize. She lifts her eyes to heaven, the last refuge of the wretched, and in tones of agony cries out, My God, My God, restore my husband! Her prayers are given to the winds; his disembodied spirit has found its refuge and its home in the bosom of its God, while his earthly remains are consigned to the cold and narrow house appointed for all the living. Peace be to his ashes! And may a kind Providence become the friend of the widow; pour balm in her afflicted bosom, and bind up the broken heart; be the father of the fatherless and let him be the mother's prop; rock the cradle of her declining years, and be a consolation in her dying hour. If any thing can now administer to the affliction of his surviving friends, it will be the knowledge that Virginia, this day, through all her borders, weeps his untimely fall.

As to the practice of duelling, I have already, long since, given proofs of my sentiments, more substantial than mere professions. Whatever credit, if any be due to it, to me it belongs, of having first presented to the legislature of my native state, the law against duelling.—What will be its result on society all trying time must decide. The best hopes of humanity are connected with its success; nor is it presumptuous to hope that heaven may smile on our efforts.

And yet, sir, with these sentiments, I must still be opposed to the resolution under consideration. As to the rumors to which the mover refers, and on which he rests, in part, at least, the success of his motion, they may or may not be true. Incidents of this kind are generally attended with the most exaggerated statements. If, indeed, they be true, as represented, I should feel no hesitation in pronouncing them as deserving the deepest abhorrence. Of some of the persons concerned in this melancholy tragedy, I know nothing; with others I have a slight acquaintance. Their characters forbid the belief that they have acted dishonorably. The statement made by the mover, unsustained by proof, furnishes a strong reason against the adoption of the resolution. For it is palpably an ex-parte proceeding, and we are called upon to consign to infamy men who have had no opportunity of being heard in their defence. Let us not multiply the regrets attending this event, by doing an act of injustice. Let us not commit the dignity of the Senate, by taking cognizance of a subject which belongs to others.

If a crime has been committed, the offenders are subject, if, as the resolution supposes, they be military men, to trial by court-martial, and, in any event, by a civil tribunal. To the President, as commander in chief, belongs the former; the latter to the civil magistrate. By this irregular proceeding, should it prevail, we depart from our own duty, in proceeding to others, to whom of right the subject belongs and of whose remissness there is no imputation. The crime of duelling is not to be corrected by a proceeding of this kind. The roots of evil are too deep to be extirpated by a solitary paroxism of zeal. Public opinion is the only corrective. No matter what may be the number or severity of penalties that are denounced against this ferocious practice; they, as experience has evinced, are inoperative, unless their enforcement can be secured by the coincidence of public sentiment, or unless, as with us, the law executes itself by disfranchising the offender. So long as public opinion requires of an individual a submission to what is most improperly called the laws of honor, to maintain his grade in society, it is as capricious as unjust to anathematise those who submit to its decrees. Let the press—let your schools—let the pulpit—let your legislatures, throughout the nation, make a simultaneous effort, and continue it with zeal and perseverance, to extirpate this practice, the undisputed progeny of a barbarous age. Upon such an undertaking, let us hope for the blessing of Heaven.

By the late Mails.

OHIO. Cincinnati, Feb. 8.

THE act, taxing the Branches of the U. States' Bank in Kentucky, the sum of 60,000 dollars, has passed both houses of the legislature, and only wants the approbation of the Governor to become a law. Should the Governor sanction it, the law will take effect on the 4th of March next, when 5000 dollars, will be required to be paid, and 5000 monthly, on the 4th day of each month thereafter.

[Since the above was in type, we learn by last evening's southern mail, that the Governor of Kentucky has signed the bill for expelling the branches.]

GEORGIA. Savannah, Feb 15.

The man who was taken up in this city on Monday last, calling his name Morris C. Hunter, for having several thousand dollars of spurious paper, found in his possession, on the banks of Kentucky, Rhode-Island and this state, was brought up under a writ of habeas corpus on Saturday evening last, before his honour Judge Berrien, for a further examination, on a plea of his innocence. His counsel was fully heard, but circumstances appearing so strong against him, he was remanded to prison until the sitting of the superior court in May next.—*Mercury.*

The Savannah Republican of the same date, states, that his real name is John Morse; a man of considerable information, having graduated at Rhode Island College.

VIRGINIA. Norfolk, Feb. 20.

Negro Man Mitchell.

This famous runaway and robber, it will be recollected, was not long since captured by the militia of Princess Anne and committed to jail. He was subsequently tried and condemned to be hung, *this day*—A petition however, was sent up to the Executive to change his punishment to transportation, which was granted; and a person was dispatched from Richmond with a commission to remove the prisoner to the Penitentiary previous to his final transportation. This lenient proceeding created much exasperation among a number of the inhabitants of Princess Anne, and a counter petition, we understand, was sent up to the governor, praying that the negro might be hanged. Last night, as Mr. James W. Lord, the person charged with conveying the prisoner to Richmond, was proceeding with him from Kempsville, he was waylaid, about two miles from that place, by some unknown person, who discharged a musket at the prisoner and shot him through the head with a ball, at the same time wounding the guard, who received two buck shot in the hip. Mingo survived only a few minutes, but Mr. Lord's wound is but slight.

NEW YORK. New-York, Feb. 24.

The Washington Birth-Night Ball.

Was one of the most brilliant and fully attended of any institution of the kind for years. General Jackson, and his suite, were present; as were most of the military of our city, in full and rich uniforms. It is impossible to do full justice to the decorations and arrangements by any description on paper. One of the novelties, was the erection of a *petit battery* near the orchestra, from which the Hero of New-Orleans was saluted on his entrance. There were nearly 200 flags, of all nations, employed in the decoration.

Yesterday General Jackson partook of a sumptuous dinner in Tammany-Hall. The General will leave this city for Washington this day under an escort of cavalry to the seat of Vice-President Tompkins. He yesterday visited the State Arsenal, and testified to Col. Gardiner, the superintendant, his high gratification.

The *Hornet* sloop of war, Capt. Reed, is ordered from Boston to Annapolis, to take Mr. Forsyth to Spain.

Feb 26.

We understand that General Jackson, on his return to Washington, will resign his military commission, in order that he may receive the appointment of Governor of Florida.

The bill for reducing the capital of the bank of America to two millions of dollars, has passed both houses of the Legislature.

We are gratified to find, that, even at this late hour, the subject of South-American piracies has been introduced to the Senate of the United States, by the Hon. Mr. Otis, of Massachusetts. That it should have been postponed till this time is a subject of regret, as it always happens that the close of a session is crowded with unfinished business, and this session will be peculiarly so. Still, we cannot but hope that subjects of minor importance, should they be found to interfere, will give way to this, which has become one of the most interesting that can occupy the attention of the government.

We can see but one difficulty in the way of carrying through a bill for the prevention of these depredations, so outrageous and so constantly increasing, upon our commerce—and that is, such a designation of the piratical craft, as that our armed vessels may "order them in for adjudication," without running the hazard of detaining or molesting the regular merchantmen of other nations, and perhaps of our own country. It may be found difficult so to describe the vast variety of picaroons which now swarm the ocean, as to avoid interrupting legitimate traders. But there must be a some mode in which this point can be secured, and the wisdom of Congress is undoubtedly sufficient for the accomplishment of the object. We therefore flatter ourselves that some decisive measures will be adopted for that purpose before the session closes.—*N. Y. Adv.*

A good deal of excitement in the public feelings has been produced here, by an account of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Sturges vs. Crowninshield, on the subject of the insolvent laws of the individual states. In that case, it seems, the defence rested on the ground of a discharge under the insolvent act of this state of 1811. From the statements which we have seen, we are not able to ascertain precisely the point settled by this decision. We understand that the contract on which the action was founded, was entered into before the law of 1811 was passed. From that circumstance it would seem, that the case required only the determination of the question. *Whether the law of 1811, having been formed subsequently to the contract, and in its operation having discharged the debtor absolutely from the debt was a law impairing the obligation of contracts?* If this is the extent of the principle settled by the Court, in this case, a different and much more interesting one remains for adjudication, viz.—*Whether a state insolvent law, with a similar provision, would be considered as impairing the obligation of contracts, in a case where the contract was made subsequently to the date of the law?* If this point has been also settled by the Court, and in the affirmative, it will be one of the most important decisions that has ever occurred, and will place a very numerous class of people in a very perplexing situation; and, as far as we can see, must give rise to an unheard of series of litigation. Insolvent acts have existed, in one form and another, in different parts of the country, for a long period, and proceedings have taken place under them in cases innumerable. Transfers of property which have been made, and they have been made to a vast extent, may, for aught we can discern, be at least put in hazard. Releases and discharges executed by trustees, &c. under the sanction of these laws, may be in a predicament somewhat of a similar nature. In short, it is difficult to discover the end of such a state of things as such a decision may produce, both as it regards person and property.

We, however, are not disposed to speculate further on the subject, until the opinion of the Court shall be published, which we cannot but hope will take place without delay, as the anxiety to see it, and to learn its nature and extent, is very deep, and very universal. And it is peculiarly interesting to the people of this state, at the present moment, by reason of the opinion that has been expressed, relative to its present insolvent system, by the highest Judicial officers of the government, and as the subject of a new one is now before the Legislature. If all the former discharges under the state insolvent acts, so far as they go beyond the protection of the body of the insolvent from imprisonment, are void, and the Congress shall persist in declining to pass a national bankrupt act, the condition of our countrymen, and especially of the mercantile portion of it, is truly deplorable.—*Ibid.*

Albany, Feb. 23.

Astor's claim.—John Jacob Astor lays claim to about 50,000 acres of land, in Putnam county, which was sold on behalf of the state, by the commissioners of forfeitures, as forfeited by the attainder of Roger Morris. Mr. Astor's claim is predicated upon the fact, that Roger Morris and his wife held only a life estate in the property, and that upon their decease it descended to their heirs, whose title Astor has purchased. Morris is dead, and his wife cannot be expected to live long, as she is now 86 years old; and upon her decease Astor threatens to eject the occupants. This business has been before several successive legislatures, and there are lengthy reports and opinions on this business on the journals. The property was sold by the state for £23,913 17s. 7d in 1782, '83 and '84: and its value is now immense. Astor offered, in 1814, to relinquish his claim for $300,000; he now makes the same offer, with the interest on the sum for 4 years. It is expected that the present legislature will decide upon the propriety of acceding to his terms.

MARYLAND. Baltimore, Feb. 18.

The Editors have, by the politeness of a friend, received from south-America a file of the Censor from the 23d August to the 17th October, 1818, inclusive. They contain nothing of an interesting character, being filled with translated debates of our congress upon South American affairs, and the entire speeches of Messrs. Clay, Tucker, Floyd and others, succeeded by a brief essay, accusing the Americans of equivocation, illiberality and falsehood. They impute all errors of fact or judgment to the designed perversions of malice and jealousy. They in short contain little or nothing worth translation. The editors have also the first number of the "Abagado Nacional" (National Advocate) filled with loud and no doubt venal praises of their administration.

The only items of any interest, are, that.

Letters of the 18th of August, received at Buenos Ayres from Salta, announce the discovery of a very rich Silver Mine, seven leagues from that place, and that, "A rumor circulated among our most respectable men, that a citizen of character has seen a printed proclamation from Brazil of the President of the Republic of Venezuela, by which it appears that patriotic Englishmen arriving there at different periods, to fight in the glorious cause of the Republic have formed themselves into four regiments of 1500 each, which compose the Republican Army, and which in a series of engagements has beaten General Morillo—who has retired to a small fortress, with hopes of Capitulation.

"The President presents his warmest and well merited thanks to the English heroes whose courage and firmness have proved the support of the State. He assures them of the gratitude of his country and numbers them among the Sons of the Republic, securing them after so many conflicts and dangers the full enjoyment of civil and religious rights or a perfect civil and religious freedom."

Letters of the 7th October confirm the account that Talcuhuano is evacuated.

R. ISLAND. Providence, Feb. 27.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Hon. General Assembly of this State terminated their February session, at Bristol, on Saturday evening last.

The Committee to whom the several applications for Bank charters were referred, reported that it was inexpedient at present to grant any more new charters for Banks.

The further consideration of the subject of a State Prison, was postponed to the next session; and the General Suffrage Bill was referred to a committee, who were instructed to consider and report what alterations may be necessary in our election laws to prevent frauds, &c.

The important bill, relative to the Insolvent system, was not reported, as the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. States, relative to the constitutionality of State Insolvent laws, was not then known.

A committee of five, one from each county, was appointed to report, at the next session,

as the expediency of establishing free schools throughout the State.

A committee of the House was also appointed, for the purpose of ascertaining the expediency of filling up, or of selling that part of North Water-street in this town, belonging to the State, in the vicinity of the Jail.

The subject of taxing Banks and abolishing the Bank Process, was referred to the next session of the Assembly.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, March 3, 1819.

SPANISH TREATY RATIFIED.

It is seldom that we have had so acceptable an office to perform, (says the National Intelligencer of Thursday,) as that of announcing to our readers the *unanimous ratification*, by the Senate of a TREATY OF AMITY, SETTLEMENT, AND LIMITS, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN, as recently concluded at this place by Mr. Secretary ADAMS, and Don Luis DE ONIS.

As the Treaty, though ratified on our part, will not be promulgated officially until it has been ratified by the sovereign of Spain, we shall state the principal provisions, as distinctly as we have been able to ascertain them, of this important instrument.

By this Treaty, we understand that FLORIDA including all the claims of Spain to territory East of the *Mississippi*, is CEDED IN FULL sovereignty to the United States.

That the Western boundary, between the territory of the United States and that of Spain is adjusted as follows: Beginning with the mouth of the Sabine river, and running with the west bank thereof to the northwest limit of the state of Louisiana; thence by a direct line north to the Red River; thence along the south bank of that river to the 100th degree of longitude; thence on that meridian to the Arkansaw; and thence along the Arkansaw to its source, in the 42d degree of north latitude; and thence on that parallel to the Pacific.

A sum, not exceeding *five millions of dollars*, is to be paid by the United States, out of the proceeds of the sales of lands in Florida, or in stock or money, as the Congress may prescribe, to our own citizens, on account of spoliations and other injuries received by them from the government of Spain, or from the governments of the Colonies of Spain.

To liquidate these claims, a Board is to be constituted by the government of the United States, of American citizens, to consist of three Commissioners, who are to make their report within three years.

There is a mutual renunciation, on the part of the two governments, of further claims on each other for spoliations, &c.

Spanish citizens are to enjoy, on the principle of the Louisiana treaty, the same privileges as American citizens in the ports of St. Augustine and Pensacola, for the term of twelve years.

These are the essential provisions of the Treaty, which is to take effect on the exchange of the ratifications, within six months of the present date.

It is probable that Mr. Forsyth, our newly appointed Minister to Spain, will be the bearer of this treaty, and that the ratifications will be exchanged long before the commencement of the next session of Congress: in contemplation of which event, it is probable that Congress will, before they adjourn, pass an act authorising the Executive to receive the surrender of the Provinces of Florida from the Spanish authorities, and to establish an independent government therein.

We felicitate the country on this amicable and satisfactory termination of the edious and hitherto unpleasant negociations with Spain. The attainment of either of the three objects, the cession of Florida, the settlement of the Western boundary, or the recognition and provision for the adjustment of the claims of our citizens on Spain, would have been considered as an epoch in the history of our foreign relations. The union of the three will make this treaty trebly acceptable to the American people.

It terminates the only existing controversy with any of the European powers. It rounds off our southern possessions, and forever excludes foreign emissaries from stirring up Indians to war and negroes to rebellion, whilst it gives to the southern country important outlets to the sea. It adjusts the vast western boundary, acknowledging the United States to be sovereign, under the hitherto contested Louisiana treaty, over all the territory we ever seriously contended for. In a word, it is a treaty than which the most sanguine have not anticipated one much more favorable; it is one that fully comes up to the expectations of the great body of American people.

From the National Intelligencer.

The most important object (exclusive of Executive business) which engaged the attention of the Senate on Wednesday, was a report by Mr. Lacock, from the committee to whom was referred so much of the message of the President as relates to the Seminole War. This report, is in decided reprehension of the acts of the Commanding General. The report was read and ordered to be printed.

The Debate on the subject of the Bank of the United States, is probably closed, altho' not finally dismissed, in the House of Representatives.—Enough, however, has been disclosed, to shew that there is a large and quite unexpected majority against any measure which shall have a tendency to menace the existence or affect the credit of that institution.

From the Nat. Intelligencer, 23d ult.

It is not always the subject of most importance that is most discussed among the people, nor the measures of the government the most beneficial that is most approved. The most important measure, probably, which has been before Congress the present session, is that which has passed the Senate & is now before the House of Representatives, for abolishing the credit on the sales of public lands, after October, 1820. The amount due for the sales of public lands, all, be it recollected, from the people of the transmontane states, has gradually swelled since the year 1802, from four hundred and fifty thousand to seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, and is rapidly increasing. Already has the passage of acts by Congress, to defer the time of payment for the accommodation of purchasers, become almost a matter of course; and, at this session, some of the purchasers have even asked, that the interest on these deferred payments should be wholly remitted.

The relation of debtor and creditor between the people and the government is one of great delicacy, and, too far extended, might be one of great danger to the peace if not to the existence of one of the parties. The debtor, too often indulged, will find it a grievance to be at length called on to pay the amount of his debt. Being aggrieved, or thinking himself so, which in the present case would amount to the same thing, it is to be feared he will seek a relief by violence, from the burthen the law would impose on him.

Under present circumstances, there can be no ground for any such apprehension. Seven or eight millions of dollars is not an amount sufficient to produce so deplorable a state of things, as, for instance, is witnessed in some of the states, in which the Legislature dares not refuse to pass an annual act of indulgence, to those whom it hath permitted to purchase its lands on a credit. But, with prospective views, we consider the measure of abolishing the credits as a wise one, not only to check a wild spirit of speculation of the Public Lands, but also to avert what at least tends to evil.

The effect of a debt of two or three hundred millions, owing exclusively from a particular section of a country to the government, would be, confessedly, to be deprecated: and any one who will take his pen and calculate how soon, by arithmetical progression, the amount of arrears due for public lands would reach this vast amount, will find that under the present system, some who read these lines might live to realize it.

FROM THE DELAWARE WATCHMAN.

Extract of a letter from a respectable source, dated Buenos Ayres, Nov. 3.

"You will learn with some astonishment, that the Spaniards abandoned the strong hold of Talcahuano on the 3d Sept. and are gone to Lima, to defend that capital against the meditated invasion by our combined armies at Chili. They have left a small force, which is gone to Valvidia; but the few good Spanish troops saved from Maypu went to Lima, towards which capital the Viceroy of Lima has ordered 1000 men from the Spanish army stationed at Lower Peru. His measures show the greatest alarm; indeed, in an exposé he made to the authorities of *Lima*, he says he "fears and expects an attack from the intrepid San Martin."

"We had two 50 gun ships, 1 corvette and four brigs of war at Chili, and on the 2d ult. they sailed in search of the Spanish Expedition that sailed from Cadiz in May last, for Talcahuano. General San Martin crossed the Andes for Chili, on the 20th ultimo. Our army at Tucuman remains as before, expecting the movements from the armies at Chili."

Letters of the 18th of August, received at Buenos Ayres from Salta, announce the discovery of a very rich Silver Mine, 7 leagues from that place.

From the Georgetown (Col.) Messenger Feb. 19.

We stated a few days since, that a Court Martial was then sitting in Washington, on charges preferred against capt. Elliot by com. Perry. On this particular our information was not correct.—It was convened for the trial of another officer; and capt. E. was president.

A COUNTERFEITER CAUGHT.

The Charleston, S. C. City Gazette of the 12th inst states, that a respectable merchant of that city, has recently received a letter from his correspondent in Savannah, informing that a person had been apprehended in the latter place, on suspicion of being one of the passers or counterfeiters of the notes on the Bank of America, lately put in circulation here. A great many sheets of counterfeit and spurious bank bills were found upon his person, and he acknowledged that he expected a trunk from Charleston, by the sloop Express, containing more bills of the same description. Upon this information being communicated by the gentleman who received it, to the cashier of the Bank of South Carolina, he went immediately on board the above packet, then on the point of sailing, accompanied by Mr. James Mitchell, where they found the trunk referred to. It had been given (without address) to the steward of the vessel, by a negro, who told him that on its being called for in Savannah, he would be handsomely rewarded for his trouble. The trunk was forced open, and found to contain, amongst clothing, books, &c. a large roll of counterfeit bank bill, in sheets, amounting to between one hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand dollars!—the most if not all of them, on the Newport (Kentucky) bank. One of them was passed in this city. They were principally of the denomination of 50 and 100 dollars.

The real name of this culprit we have not yet clearly ascertained—he has passed by the names of Hunter, Hewitt, and Teyler. He is said to be an accomplished and classical scoundrel, having graduated at one of the eastern colleges, and is of a respectable family.

Since the above was in type, we have ascertained that the whole amount of bills found here and in Savannah, is four hundred and fifty thousand dollars—nearly the whole of which are left blank for signature. They are very handsomely executed, and bear the names of "Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co." as engravers.

[We understand the name of the above mentioned counterfeiter is Benjamin Moore, of Massachusetts, whose family are very respectable.]

Bank Notes.—The alarming fact to the government and people of Great-Britain, that several persons charged with having passed counterfeit notes of the Bank of England, knowing them to be counterfeit, were acquitted by the several juries before whom they were tried in London, is generally known, and has excited much comment on. In another account we have read in a London paper, Mr. Glover who had been inspector of notes to the Bank of England for 25 years, swore that on a former occasion, on the trial of a man charged with forgery, the Inspector of bank notes had sworn that a note was *forged*, when in fact the note was a genuine note. Upon this Inspector's testimony the man indicted was convicted and executed! The Inspector who, on his oath, mistook a genuine for a forged note, had been an inspector of bank notes to the Bank of England for twenty years. When such a man as this, after twenty years experience, on his oath and the life of a fellow being depending on his testimony, could be so far mistaken as to swear that a note was forged, which note, after the man was hanged for the forgery, was found to be genuine, how easy is it for the clerks of our banks to be mistaken? It will be borne in mind that in Great-britain and Ireland, embracing a population of 17 millions, there are but *three* incorporated banks, while in the United States with a population of ten millions, there are upwards of *four hundred* banks!

[*Democratic Press*]

From the Philadelphia Union.

MR. BRONSON,

During a late visit to Mount Vernon, I found in the blank leaf of a book, the following compliment from Lord Erskine to General Washington. The book was entitled; "A View of the Cause and Consequences of the present War with France, by the Hon. Thomas Erskine."

SENEX.

"*To General Washington,*

"Sir—I have taken the liberty to introduce your august and immortal name, in a short sentence, which is to be found in the book I send to you.

"I have a large acquaintance amongst the most valuable and exalted classes of men, but you are the only human being for whom I ever felt an awful reverence.

"I sincerely pray God to grant a long and serene evening, to a life so gloriously devoted to the universal happiness of the world."

London, March 15th, 1797.

Messrs. Howe & Spalding, of New-Haven, Connecticut, have published the first number of a religious periodical work, called "THE CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR." This magazine is to be published monthly, and appears to be formed upon the plan of "*The Christian Observer*"—an English periodical work well known in this country. Upon examining the first number of the Christian Spectator, we were gratified to find it in a great measure composed of original matter, and that of a very respectable character. If it should be supported in such a manner as its commencement would lead us to expect, we have no doubt it will be one of the most important publications of the kind that has appeared in our country.—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

SUMMARY.

We learn from the Charleston, S. C. papers, that the President of the United States contemplates visiting that city in the course of 8 or 10 weeks.

During the present session of the New Jersey Legislature, thirty-one applications have been made for divorces.

The Legislature of New-York has passed a resolution for the arrest of J. I. Decker and D. Morris, for contempt in not attending a summons to give evidence.

Singular.—The counting room of Messrs. Laussat & Cuvier, of Philadelphia, was lately robbed of $255, which was forcibly taken from the desk. After a lapse of 11 days the sum of $196 was returned to them through the Post-Office, in a blank envelope—a proof that there is some honor among thieves.

By a letter from Ceuta, it appears that two Spaniards had been executed at that place, who were taken in a privateer, said to be fitted out in America. Two Americans were taken at the same time, who were not brought to trial.

Appert, who has written the best book on *Cookery*, is stated to be reduced, by poverty, almost to *starvation*.

A Mr. Currie, from England, has lately purchased 10,000 acres of land in the Illinois Territory, and is forming a new English settlement there.

On the 8th ult. the elephant on exhibition in Charleston, S. C. was *trotted* round the Race Course, to the great amusement of the Spectators. His speed surprized his beholders. After going near a mile and a half he became evidently enraged, and his keepers were glad to get him back again into his cabin.

The carcase of a large fine Sheep was sold last week in Philadelphia market for $100.

The chartered banks of the United States, are estimated at 375, with capitals amounting to 220 millions.

Mr. Gideon Granger, formerly P. M. G. is nominated a candidate for the New-York Senate by the Clintonians of the Western District.

The editors of the New-York Gazette have mentioned that Mr. Jacob Barker has commenced a suit against them (laying his damages at 50,000 dollars) for printing a communication respecting the *red bills* issued by said Barker.

The Newburyport Herald mentions, that Mr. Murdock, of Burlington College, Vt. has been invited to fill the chair of the *Professor of Ecclesiastical History* in the Theological College at Andover, lately endowed by Mr. Brown of Newburyport. It is added, that another munificent citizen of that town, has given to the College an annual sum sufficient to support one student.

The Spanish troops known to have left Havana for Pensacola some time since, had not arrived there the 12th Feb.

Thursday, the first day of April next, will be observed as a day of Fasting and Prayer in Massachusetts.

Honorable Munificence.——Moses Brown, Esq. of Newburyport, has given the Theological institution at Andover, 25,000 dollars, to found an additional Professorship. It will be recollected, that the same gentleman formerly gave 10,000 Dollars to the same Institution.

Marine.

Sloop Thames, *Allyn*, of this port, ar. at Charleston, Feb. 18, from Havana.

Ship Corsair, Backus, arrived at Charleston, Feb. 18, five days from Havana.

GIBRALTAR, JAN. 7.—Ship Garonne, Whiting, 29 days from New-York for Trieste, passed this place 3d inst.

CHARLESTON, FEB. 15.—The ship Corsair arrived from Havana on Friday last, was boarded on the 7th inst. off that port, by the Buenos Ayrean privateer brig Puerreydon, Capt. Franklin, and treated very politely. She was waiting for a convoy expected to sail for Cadiz in a few days, under protection of a 84 gun ship.

Destructive gale.

BOSTON, FEB 27.—On Thursday, at midnight we were visited by a violent gale from E. S. E. with rain, which continued until 7 o'clock yesterday morning.—The injury done to the shipping in our harbor, being facilitated by an uncommon high tide, is great.

The gale was severely felt at Salem and Marblehead. At the latter place six fishing schrs. were driven ashore.

The gale was also severely felt at Portsmouth, where a number of vessels parted their cables, were driven ashore and received considerable injury.

Died,

In this city, on Monday morning, MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Nevius, in the 13th year of her age.

At Kingston, Jam. on the 4th Jan. where he had arrived about a fortnight previous in search of health, Mr. JOHN G. LADD, of Alexandria, aged 48, a native of Newport, (R. I.) He lingered for years under a disease which left little hope of recovery; and he was not insensible of his situation, but derived that support which the gospel affords to those who believe, and departed in peace, to participate in that rest which remains for the people of God. His loss must long be bewailed by his family, by his fellow citizens, and by the church to which he belonged, and of which he was a pillar.

At Philadelphia, Mr. FRANCIS FREDERICK M'FARLAND, late of the Philadelphia Theatre, and formerly of the Boston Theatre.

At Carlisle, Penn. the Hon. JAMES HAMILTON, presiding judge of the ninth judicial district of Pennsylvania.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, Lt. GEO. W. STALL, of the U. S. army.

On Christmas day last, at the residence of George Chapman, Esq. at Pomunky, in Charles county, Maryland, Old Davy, an African negro, supposed to have lived 120 years. He was purchased by Nathaniel Chapman some time in the 18th century. The latter person died about the year 1765, and Davy was then considered to be middle-aged. He was remarkable always for his good health, was seldom sick, and free from pain, until some years previous to his death, and then only such as was incident to old age. His intellects remained perfect to the day of his death. His longevity was the wonder of his neighbors, and he became much noticed in consequence thereof. He was emancipated many years before his death, and maintained by his master; but, he was equally as industrious after his liberation, as he was before, and tended crops, the profits of which he bestowed on his children, until a few years before his death.

BRICK.

120,000 BRICK may be had delivered at New-London, Norwich Port, Poquetannock or at the Kiln in Preston, on accommodating terms, by applying to the Subscriber.

JOHN BREWSTER.

March 3, 1819. 17—6w

Wanted Immediately,

A STEADY faithful Man, for the term of one year, to whom liberal wages will be given.

Enquire at this office.

March 3, 1819. 3w—

For Sale,

THE *Dwelling House* and *Lot*, lately Jed. Willet's.

One do. at the foot of Long Bridge.

A *Blacksmith's shop* near the same.

About 20 acres of land lately Jed. Willet's.

The *Ship Yards* lately said Willet's.

The *Dwelling-House* lately occupied by James F. Brown.

One do. occupied by John Cox, and others.

All situated in West Chelsea.

ALSO,

Two *Stores* and *Wharf* on the Long Bridge.

All well situated, and valuable estates, and will be sold for reasonable prices, and credit.

JAMES LANMAN.

March 1, 1819. 17—

THE FIRM OF

Wm. Williams, Jr. & Co.

IS by mutual consent, this day dissolved; any persons having claims upon them are requested to present the same immediately for payment, and persons indebted to them are requested to pay the same without delay.

WM. WILLIAMS,
WM. WILLIAMS, Jr.
CALVIN GODDARD.

Norwich, March 1, 1819.

THE business at the Mill will be conducted in the name and on the account of

Wm. Williams, Jr.

WHO OFFERS FOR SALE.

Alexandria, Fredericksburg, and Norwich superfine and fine FLOUR.
RYE FLOUR.
MIDDLINGS.
Kiln-dried MEAL in punchoons & iron bound, and in barrels.
French and Nova Scotia PLASTER.

☞ The public will be accommodated in grinding Grain or Plaster.

WANTED.

CORN and RYE, for which Cash will be paid.

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THIS line of Steam Boats will commence on Monday the 8th inst. —And continue during the season, as follows:

The CONNECTICUT, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New-Haven.

The FULTON, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich immediately after day-light in the morning of the same days, will touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New-Haven, at 8 o'clock.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

March 3. 17—

FOR SAVANNAH, via NEW-YORK.

THE Packet *VENUS, Daniel Havens*, Master, will sail for Savannah, touching at New-York, with all possible dispatch.

For freight or passage, apply to the master, or

JED HUNTINGTON.

Who wishes to purchase a quantity of Oats and Potatoes.

In Store, just received for sale, 10 hhds. superior quality St. Croix RUM.

Norwich, March 3, 1819. 17—

CHARLES LATHROP,

HAS FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of CLOVER, RED TOP, and HERDS' GRASS SEED, of last year's growth, well cleaned, and of very good quality.

Contemplating a new arrangement in business, he offers for sale his whole

Stock in Trade

on advantageous terms, in large or small quantities.

N. B. All persons having open accounts with him are requested to call and settle the same within two weeks from this date.

Norwich, March 3, 1819. 17-9w

VENDUE.

ON Saturday, the 13th day of March instant, will be sold by order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, the real estate of *Capt. SIMEON HUNTINGTON*, deceased, lying on the main street, in the first Society, in said Norwich, consisting of a two story *Dwelling House, Store, Blacksmith's* and *Cooper's Shop*, and about *two acres of excellent Land*, being one of the best stands for a *Blacksmith*, for sale in the County of New-London.

—ALSO—

Sundry Blacksmith's tools, a side saddle, &c. &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES STEDMAN, *Adm'r.*

Norwich, March 1, 1819. 2w—

Old Sable Iron.

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent, has for sale, Russia Old Sable, English and Swede's Iron, flat, square and round —Blistered, German and Cast Steel—100 set Chaise, Waggon and Cart Boxes, at New-York foundery prices—Nail Plates and Nail Rods—Patent Cut Nails, Brads, Tacks and Spikes, of various sizes and the best quality.

Cash paid for

Dry Walnut Wood,

delivered at the Nail Manufactory.

Dec. 9. 5—

A FARM,

For Sale,

LYING in Ashford, in the society of Eastford, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, equally divided into *mowing, ploughing, pasturing*, and *woodland*, well fenced, with a large supply of *stone wall* thereon, a good orchard, which will make from 40 to 50 barrels of Cider yearly. On said Farm there is a good *Dwelling-House*, two good *Barns*, and other out buildings.

Said Farm will be sold on as reasonable terms as any in Ashford, and possession given the first of April next.

For further particulars enquire of

BENJAMIN OWENS,
in *Ashford.*

Ashford, Feb. 23, 1819. 17—

THE Meeting of the Commissioners on the estate of

JOHN T. MOTT,

late of Preston, deceased, advertised to be at the house of *William Brown*, in said Preston, on the 1st Monday of April next, is postponed until the 1st Tuesday of said April.

CHAS. P. HUNTINGTON, } *Com'rs.*
GEORGE PERKINS, }

Preston, March 1, 1819. 17—

3 Shares in the Chelsea Grammar School, (kept by Mr Smith,)
2 Shares in the Stock of Norwich Channel Company,—FOR SALE BY

F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

March 2, 1819. 17-3w

POETRY.

FROM THE AMERICAN JOURNAL.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

THE bards of New-England may sing in their glory,
Of *dumplins* and *pudding*, and rich "*pumpkin pie;*"
And those of the south may subjoin to the story,
Of "*bak'd beans*" and "*melons*," that with them can vie;
The sons of the west have but a little to boast of,
Save their mountains and cataracts, valleys and lakes;
But such as they have, they can well make the most of,
A slice of fry'd bacon, and *hot buckwheat cakes!*

O, *hot buckwheat cakes!* in a cold frosty morning,
When smoking and light from the griddle they come,
With fresh melting butter their surface adorning,
Would strike all the praise of an epicure dumb!
And behold too, at eve, by the fire-side bright beaming,
Where beauty prepares what industry partakes,
In honey and cream so deliciously swimming,
A full plate of light, smoking *hot buckwheat cakes!*

How sweet thus to feast on the fruit of one's labor,
The off'rings of peace and the viands of health;
To share the rich treat with a *friend* or a neighbor,
And to feel and to know that contentment is wealth.
Like the bees who prepar'd while the blossoms were blowing,
Our sons still enjoy when the summer forsakes;
On the cheeks of our daughters the rose is still glowing,
At least when preparing our *hot buckwheat cakes!*

Then, ye pale race of *Gotham!* on hot-rolls and spice-cake,
By *Humbert*, and *Whitlock*, and *Somerendike* fed;
Since *taste* is your umpire, for once good advice take,
And draw round the board so invitingly spread:
And, ye cold critics, say not my strain is a wrong one,
But unite in good cheer with the lads of the lakes,
Who'll envy no great man, or bend to no strong one,
While they eat their own bacon and *hot buckwheat cakes!*

ZEPHRI.

MISCELLANY.

The Atheist and the Artificial Globe.

A celebrated astronomer and Christian philosopher, having an acquaintance who denied the existence of the Supreme Being, took the following method to convince him of the grossness of his error, upon his own principles. Expecting him at a certain time, on a visit, he procured a very handsome globe of the starry heavens, which, being placed in a corner of the room, where it could not escape the gentleman's observation, the latter seized the first opportunity to ask whence it came, and to whom it belonged?—'Not to me,' said the astronomer, 'nor was it ever *made by any person*, but was moulded into that form and came into this room *by mere chance*.'—'That,' replied the gentleman, 'is impossible.—The astronomer, however, with an air of seriousness persisting in his assertion, took occasion to reason with the gentleman upon his atheistical principles. 'You will not,' said he 'believe that this small body originated in *mere chance*; and yet you would contend that those heavenly bodies, of which it is only a faint and deminutive resemblance came fortuitously into existence, without order or design.' Pursuing the chain of reasoning, the gentleman was first confounded—in the next place convinced—and ultimately joined in acknowledgement of the absurdity of denying the existence of God, as the intelligent, allwise and powerful Architect of the universe.

From the Phila. Democratic Press Feb. 9.

The art of Printing.—It will probably be recollected, that Mr. George Clymor, of this city, went to Europe some time ago with his "Columbian Printing Press," in order to exhibit in that part of the world his new invention. He presented one of them to the Emperor of Russia. The Emperor directed his minister of the interior to have it examined. The minister committed the task to four eminent printers at St. Petersburg, of as many different nations, viz. a Russian, a German, a Frenchman and an Englishman. On a thorough inspection and trial of the machine, the report of these four individuals was so decided as to its superiority over all printing presses heretofore in use, that the Emperor, to mark his sense of so ingenious and useful an improvement in this great art, presented Mr. Clymer with the sum of six thousand rubles. We have derived this fact through a source which renders it unquestionable, and take great pleasure in giving it to the public as an evidence at once of American ingenuity, and of the munificence of the Emperor Alexander.

Extract of a Letter, dated Greenock, Dec. 8.

"There never was such a winter for mildness as the present—no frost yet at all, which is greatly wanted to check vegetation. The turnips in the fields are running up to seed, and the wheat into the shot blade; flowers the most delicate are in bloom, goose berries out—raspberries ripe; green peas very plenty and cheap, and birds nests with young in thousands. It is a most extraordinary season."

From the Onondaga Register, Feb. 10.

Buffalo Bank.—We learn by a letter from Buffalo, that the Niagara Bank have stopped payment, and do not redeem their bills in *specie or other bills*. The letter adds, Mr. Ellicott has resigned his Directorship.

We are requested to state that the notice which we copied some time ago, from a southern paper, respecting Mr. *Washington Alston*, of South Carolina, is in accurate, so far as it states that he was elected a *member* of the Royal Academy of Fine arts of England. He was elected an *associate* of the Royal Academy of Painting, which is the initiatory honor, and precedes membership. *Nat. Int.*

CANAL TO THE PACIFIC.

The legislature of Ohio have before them a motion, for instructing their Senators and Representatives, to use their best endeavours with the general government, to apply to the Court of Madrid for the privilege of examining the ground, and opening a Canal from the Spanish Maine, through Lake Nicaragua, to the Pacific Ocean.

We were lately shown by Mr. Peter Green, of Preston, the *shells* of a very extraordinary hen's egg. Its size was something larger than a turkey's egg, which induced him to blow it—nothing came from it but the white, but another complete egg, with an entire shell was discovered to be enclosed, about the size of a pullets. This contained the yolk as well as the white.

Christian Spectator.

THE Christian Spectator, No. 1, conducted by an Association of Gentlemen, and published by *Messrs. Howe & Spalding*, of New-Haven, is received for delivery to subscribers at R. HUBBARD's Book-Store,

By whom subscriptions are received.

CONTENTS.

RELIGIOUS COMMUNICATIONS.

Memoirs of Miss Julia A. Strong.
Letter to the Editor.
The Opposition to Sin by Grace, distinguished from that made by Natural Conscience.
Comment on John III. 5.
Explanation of Psalm LX. 7.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Observation of Thanksgiving-Day.
On publishing the names of the Charitable.
Remarks on a Resolve of the Church in Goshen.
Lines written on parting with a Gentleman, at the door of one of the Protestant Churches in Paris.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Introductory Remarks.
Gallaudett's Sermons.
Memoirs of Henry Obookiah.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re-publication of Dwight's system—Cutebs—Sierra Leone Newspaper—Number of Graduates at the different Colleges in the United States—Quantity of Rain in 1818—Observatory at Cambridge—New Edifice for Yale College—Williams' College—Safety Lamp—Catacombs and Pyramids.
List of New Publications.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign and Domestic Missions.
Ordinations and Installations—Dedications.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Edward Warren.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Feb. 16. 15—

NEW BOOKS.

FOR SALE AT T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE, NORWICH-PORT,

FIRST Lessons in Geography and Astronomy, with seven maps and a plate of the Solar system, for the use of young Children, as preparatory to Ancient and Modern Geography, by J. A. Cummings, author of Ancient and Modern Geography. Price 25 cents.

An Address to Young Persons after Confirmation. By Richard Watson, Lord Bishop of Landaff. Price 38 cents.

Repentance, explained and enforced; being a serious Appeal to every man's conscience, on its nature, necessity and evidences. By J. Thornton. *I tell you, nay; but, except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish.* Luke xiii. 5. First American Ed.

The Fast of St. Magdalen, a Romance. by Miss Anna Maria Porter, 2 vols.

The Emigrant's Guide to the Western and Southern States and Territories. By William Darby.

Feb. 17. 15—

Broadcloths & Cassimeres.

G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

HAVE just received from the New-York Cash Auctions, and are now opening a large and valuable assortment of superfine, middling, and low priced Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Bombazetts, which will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash.

Norwich, Feb. 17, 1819. 15—

Molasses, &c.

10 hhds. Molasses, superior quality for retailing, 5 hhds. St. Croix Rum,
8 bbls. Cider Brandy, just received and for sale low for cash or on short credit, by

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Feb. 17. 15-4w

John Lathrop

WILL pay Cash for CLOVER SEED.

Feb. 17. 15—

Simeon Thomas & Co.

HAVE for sale at the Store lately occupied by Messrs. *Charles Thomas & Co.* a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

which they will dispose of by the hogshead, barrel, or less quantity, viz:—
W. I. and N. E. Rum,
French and Cider Brandy,
Holland and American Gin,
Sicily Madeira Wine,
Loaf, Havana, India and Muscovado Sugars,
Hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and bohea Teas,
Turks-Island and Table Salt,
Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger,
Cloves, Cinnamon, Starch,
Powder and Shot,
Plug and cut Tobacco,
Scotch and Lorrillard's Snuff, *&c.*

ALSO,

Russia Old Sable Iron,
Cart and Waggon Tire,
Nail Plates, Spike Rods,
English and American blistered Steel,
Nails, *&c.* *Likewise,*
An assortment of Drugs and Family Medicines,
Paints and Dye Woods,
Window Glass,

All which are of the first quality, and will be sold on the lowest terms, for cash or produce.

Cash given for
FLAX-SEED AND WHITE BEANS.

Norwich, Jan. 4, 1819. 9tf—

LYMAN BREWER,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

Wholesale & Retail,

TWELVE hhds. 3d proof sweet flavored W. I. RUM,
9 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Bohea TEAS,
Gunpowder and Imperial do.
3 boxes Havanna brown SUGAR,
2 bbls. Muscovado do.
2 bbls. Havanna white do.
Lump and Loaf do.
3 bbls. fall and winter strained Lamp Oil,
Muscat and bloom Raisins, Dates,
Madeira,
Sicily Madeira,
Sherry,
London par. Teneriffe,
Cargo do.
Colmanar,
Malaga,
} WINES,
Shaving Soap,
Bar Soap in boxes,
London Porter by the cask or single,
Claret Wine,
Starch, Castile,
Naples Shaving Soap in pots,
Snuff,
Mould and Dipt Candles,
Ginger, Nutmegs, &c. &c.

Dec. 23. 7—

NEW GOODS.

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass and Earthen WARE,

Looking Glasses and Tea Trays,

recently received and for sale at low prices and on accommodating terms, by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Who have also for sale, at their Store and at the Pottery, a constant supply of

STONE WARE.

Norwich, Oct. 28, 1818. 51—

IMPROVED

Franklin Parlour & Cooking Stoves.

WILSON'S

IMPROVED Franklin Parlour & Cooking STOVES, of various patterns, for sale at the New-York price, by

LYMAN BREWER.

Sept. 30. 47—

New Publications.

THE Fast of St. Magdalen, a Romance, by Miss Anna Maria Porter.
Clarentine, a novel, by Miss Burney.
Rachel, a Tale.

FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD's *Book-Store,*
Shetucket-street.

Jan. 20.

Liver Oil, Stone Lime, etc.

J. H. STRONG,
Has for sale on the best terms,

DEXTER's best Stone Lime, per cask.
Liver Oil, of a superior quality, do.
Virginia and New-York Flour, do.
Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil.

Jan. 13. 14—

FISH and OIL.

50 Quintals CODFISH,
5 barrels Liver OIL,

FOR SALE BY
CHARLES COIT.

Feb. 21. 16—

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM BOSTON,

A LARGE assortment of Bombazetts, at low prices, among which are some very fine blacks.
6 pieces black & light dyed Tabby Velvet.
Ladies' black, and white English Silk Gloves, of the best quality.
Scotch Plaid for Cloaks.
Plain and figured Rattinetts.
Black, red, yellow, green white, & printed FLANNELS.

LIKEWISE,

On sale of former purchases,

30 pieces Carlisle Ginghams.
A large assortment of superfine and low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Blankets, Coatings, & Baize.
Boot Cord and Webbing.
Irish Linen and Cotton Shirtings, with a variety of

Fancy Articles.

Norwich, Feb. 17, 1819. 15—

MOLASSES, RUM, etc.

7 hhds. good retailing MOLASSES,
6 do. W. I. RUM,
2 do. N. E. do.
1 pipe Cognac Brandy,
5 chests Hyson Skin Tea,

FOR SALE BY
LYMAN BREWER.

Feb. 17. 15—

Registers for 1819.

JUST published, and for sale at *R. HUBBARD's* Book-Store, per groce, dozen, or single,

THE CONNECTICUT REGISTER
AND
UNITED STATES CALENDAR,
for 1819.

Compiled under the inspection of the Secretary of the State of Connecticut.

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

PLOUGHS.

70 PLOUGHS, made and making, of a superior quality, and of three descriptions, price from 5 to 10 dollars.

FOR SALE BY
ASA FITCH & SONS.

Who make all kinds of *Mill and Plough Irons*—and every description of *Blacksmith's work* done at the shortest notice.

Those who have cash to pay for ploughs, will do well to call and see for themselves.

Bozrah, Feb. 17, 1819. 15—

Agricultural Society.

THE members of the *New-London County Agricultural Society*, are hereby notified that the semi-annual meeting of said Society, will be holden at the Court House, in New-London, on the first Monday of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance is desirable.

The several Town Committees, holding subscription papers, are requested to make report of their proceedings at said meeting.

By order of the President,

L. FOSDICK, *R. Sec'y.*

Feb. 15, 1819. 15—

BEST COLD SPRING

GIN,

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.

Who will pay cash for

RYE.

Dec. 21.

Wanted Immediately,

THREE JOURNEYMEN, viz. two *Cabinet Makers* and one *Chair Maker*, to whom steady employ and good wages will be given.

WILLIAM E. ROBINSON.

Plainfield, Jan. 21, 1819. 12tf—

Boards, Timber, Plank.

THE subscriber has for sale a quantity of seasoned Pine Boards & Plank—Ship Plank, Timber and Knees.

WM. ROGERS.

ALMONDS.

SOFT shelled ALMONDS, received and for sale by

Feb 3. JOHN LATHROP.

TWO POST-RIDERS are wanted at this office. FEB. 19.

For Sale,

AND possession given ... first day of April ne[xt]

THE FARM,

formerly known by the *Jabez Lef[fingwell]* *Farm*, situated at the head of ... Cove, two miles from Norwich, ... new turnpike road leading to New-[Lon]don, containing about 120 acres, ... large two story HOUSE, with a ... failing well of water in the House ... House is in sight of the steam-b[oat] ... other vessels, as they pass to and f[rom] London—A large *Barn, Chaise and House*, adjoining.

LIKEWISE,

A Grist Mill,

With two run of stones, and Saw ... in tolerable repair. The stream of ... is the best within many miles of th[is] ... except the *Lathrop stream*, so calle[d].

The above property will be sold ... or or separate, as will best suit ... chaser. There are three fishing pl[aces at]tached to the said Farm. Accom[modat]ing terms will be given. If not ... will be to let. APPLY TO

JAMES N. BRO[WN].

Jan. 6, 1819.

FOR SALE, OR RENT,

A FAR[M]

CONTAINING *forty-two A[cres of] plough-land, mowing, and pas[ture]* with a *Dwelling-House, Barn, C...* *Shop*, and a good *Saw-Mill* thereon ... ing. Lying in the first Society ... town of Lisbon, about 3-4ths of ... from the Rev. Mr. Nelson's meeting ... If not sold by the 10th of March, ... then be for rent. For terms whi[ch will] be accommodating, APPLY TO

WM. GEORGE TEA...

Norwich, Feb. 17, 1819. 1...

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRI[BER]

A TAN YARD,

WITH *Vats, Bark-house* ... and other buildings necess[ary for] a *Leather Manufactory*—together ... *Dwelling-House* and *Shoemaker's* ... near the south Meeting House, in K... ly, and is the place formerly occup[ied by] *Stephen Draper*. From the peculi[ar cir]cumstances of this property, it it is ... sary that it should be sold imme[diately] for what it will fetch. The advanta[ges of] getting *Bark* and other Stock, ... with the easy conditions of the ... make this a profitable place for ... son who is disposed to carry on th[e Tann]er manufacturing business.

A. GAS...

Killingly, Jan. 29, 1819.

NOTICE.

THE Hon. Court of Probate ... district of Plainfield, hath ... six months from the date hereof ... settlement of the Estate of

WM. DANIELSON LORD

late of Brooklyn, deceased; all ... having claims against said estate, ... by notified to exhibit them with[in said] time, to the subscriber, properly ... or they will be debarred a recove[ry] ... persons indebted to said estate ... quested to make immediate payme[nt].

ELISHA LORD, ...

Pomfret, Feb. 9, 1819.

At a Court of Probate, holden at N... within and for the District of N... on the 11th day of Feb. A. D. 1...
Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. ...

SIX months from this date are ... for the creditors to the estate ...

ABNER LADD,

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhi[bit] ... several claims to *George W. Lad...* *Stephen Prentice*, Adm'rs. or be d[ebarred] ... a recovery according to law—the ... notice in the Norwich Courier and ... sign post in said Franklin.

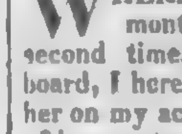
15 *Attest. Henry Strong,* ...

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insuran[ce Com]pany have appointed JONATH[AN] W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich ... Surveyor for said town, and its ne[ighbour]hood—who is also authorized to ... proposals for Insurance against ... Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secr...*

Hartford Dec 17, 1810.



SLOOP MORGAN, ... will sail for New-York ... and weather permitt[ing] ... Thursday, 4th March, ... P. M ...

WHEREAS, my wife ANNIC... month of November last, ... second time, eloped from my be[d and] board, I hereby forbid all persons ... her on my account, as I will pay ... of her contracting.

SAMUEL ROA...

Norwich, Feb. 17, 1819.

20 tons Paper Rags,
wanted immediately, by
RUSSELL HUBBA[RD].

Feb. 18.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1819 — *NORWICH* (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. — [VOL. XXIII. No. 18.]

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THIS line of Steam Boats will commence on Monday the 8th inst. —and continue during the season, as follows:

The CONNECTICUT, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New-Haven.

The FULTON, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich immediately after day-light in the morning of the same days, will touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New-Haven, at 8 o'clock.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

March 3. 17—

THE FIRM OF

Wm. Williams, Jr. & Co.

IS by mutual consent, this day dissolved; any persons having claims upon them are requested to present the same immediately for payment, and persons indebted to them are requested to pay the same without delay.

WM. WILLIAMS,
WM. WILLIAMS, Jr.
CALVIN GODDARD.

Norwich, March 1, 1819.

THE business at the Mill will be conducted in the name and on the account of

Wm. Williams, Jr.

WHO OFFERS FOR SALE,

Alexandria, Fredericksburg, and Norwich superfine and fine FLOUR.
RYE FLOUR.
MIDDLINGS.
Kiln-dried MEAL in puncheons & iron bound, and in barrels.
French and Nova Scotia PLASTER.

☞ The public will be accommodated in grinding Grain or Plaster.

WANTED,

CORN and RYE, for which Cash will be paid.

NEW BOOKS.

FOR SALE AT T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE, NORWICH-PORT,

FIRST Lessons in Geography and Astronomy, with seven maps and a plate of the Solar system, for the use of young Children, as preparatory to Ancient and Modern Geography, by J. A. Cummings, author of Ancient and Modern Geography. Price 25 cents.

An Address to Young Persons after Confirmation. By Richard Watson, Lord Bishop of Landaff. Price 38 cents.

Repentance, explained and enforced; being a serious Appeal to every man's conscience, on its nature, necessity and evidences. By J. Thornton. *I tell you, nay: but, except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish.* Luke xiii. 5. First American Ed.

The Fast of St. Magdalen, a Romance. by Miss Anna Maria Porter, 2 vols.

The Emigrant's Guide to the Western and Southern States and Territories. By William Darby.

Feb. 17 15—

CHARLES LATHROP,

HAS FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of CLOVER, RED TOP, and HERDS' GRASS SEED, of last year's growth, well cleaned, and of very good quality.

Contemplating a new arrangement in business, he offers for sale his whole

Stock in Trade

on advantageous terms, in large or small quantities.

N. B. All persons having open accounts with him are requested to call and settle the same within two weeks from this date.

Norwich, March 3, 1819. 17–9w

Registers for 1819.

JUST published, and for sale at R. HUBBARD's Book-Store, per groce, dozen, or single,

THE CONNECTICUT REGISTER

AND

UNITED STATES CALENDAR,

for 1819.

Compiled under the inspection of the Secretary of the State of Connecticut.

Liver Oil, Stone Lime, etc.

J. H. STRONG,

Has for sale on the best terms,

DEXTER's best Stone Lime, per cask.
Liver Oil, of a superior quality, do.
Virginia and New-York Flour, do.
Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil.

Jan. 13. 14—

FOR SAVANNAH, via NEW-YORK.

THE Packet *VENUS, Daniel Havens*, Master, will sail for Savannah, touching at New-York, with all possible dispatch.

For freight or passage, apply to the master, or

JED HUNTINGTON.

Who wishes to purchase a quantity of Oats and Potatoes.

In Store, just received for sale, 10 hhds. superior quality St. Croix RUM.

Norwich, March 8, 1819. 17—

Broadcloths & Cassimeres.

G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM.

HAVE just received from the New-York Cash Auctions, and are now opening a large and valuable assortment of superfine, middling, and low priced Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Bombazetts, which will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash.

Norwich, Feb. 17, 1819. 15—

Simeon Thomas & Co.

HAVE for sale at the Store lately occupied by Messrs. *Charles Thomas & Co* a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

which they will dispose of by the hogshead, barrel, or less quantity, viz:—

W. I. and N. E. Rum,
French and Cider Brandy,
Holland and American Gin,
Sicily Madeira Wine,
Loaf, Havana, India and Muscovado Sugars,
Hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and bohea Teas,
Turks-Island and Table Salt.
Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger,
Cloves, Cinnamon, Starch,
Powder and Shot,
Plug and cut Tobacco,
Scotch and Lorrillard's Snuff, &c.

ALSO,

Russia Old Sable Iron,
Cart and Waggon Tire,
Nail Plates, Spike Rods,
English and American blistered Steel,
Nails, &c. *Liverwort,*
An assortment of Drugs and Family Medicines,
Paints and Dye Woods,
Window Glass,

All which are of the first quality, and will be sold on the lowest terms, for cash or produce.

Cash given for
FLAX-SEED AND WHITE BEANS.

Norwich, Jan. 4, 1819. 9tf—

LYMAN BREWER,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

Wholesale & Retail,

TWELVE hhds. 3d proof sweet flavored W. I. RUM,
9 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Bohea TEAS,
Gunpowder and Imperial do.
3 boxes Havanna brown SUGAR,
2 bbls. Muscovado do.
2 bbls. Havanna white do.
Lump and Loaf do.
3 bbls. fall and winter strained Lamp Oil,
Muscat and bloom Raisins, Dates,
Madeira,
Sicily Madeira,
Sherry,
London pur. Teneriffe, } WINES,
Cargo do.
Colmenar,
Malaga,
Shaving Soap,
Bar Soap in boxes,
London Porter by the cask or single,
Claret Wine,
Starch, Cassia,
Naples Shaving Soap in pots,
Snuff,
Mould and Dipt Candles,
Ginger, Nutmegs, &c. &c.

Dec 23. 7—

NEW GOODS.

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass and Earthen WARE,

Looking Glasses and Tea Trays,

recently received and for sale at low prices and on accommodating terms, by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Who have also for sale, at their Store and at the Pottery, a constant supply of

STONE WARE.

Norwich, Oct. 28, 1818. 11—

FISH and OIL.

50 Quintals CODFISH,
3 barrels Liver Oil,

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES COIT.

Feb. 24. 16—

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM BOSTON,

A LARGE assortment of Bombazetts, at low prices, among which are some very fine blacks.
6 pieces black & light dyed Tabby Velvet.
Ladies' black, and white English silk Gloves, of the best quality.
Scotch Plaid for Cloaks.
Plain and figured Rattinetts.
Black, red, yellow, green white, & printed FLANNELS.

LIKEWISE,

On sale of former purchases,

50 pieces Carlisle Ginghams.
A large assortment of superfine and low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Blankets, Coatings, & Baize.
Boot Cord and Webbing.
Irish Linen and Cotton Shirtings, with a variety of

Fancy Articles.

Norwich, Feb. 17, 1819. 15—

Christian Spectator.

THE Christian Spectator, No. 1, conducted by an Association of Gentlemen, and published by *Messrs. Howe & Spalding*, of New-Haven, is received for delivery to subscribers at R. HUBBARD's Book-Store,

By whom subscriptions are received.

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Feb. 16. 15—

IMPROVED

Franklin Parlour Cooking Stoves.

WILSON'S

IMPROVED Franklin Parlour & Cooking STOVES, of various patterns, for sale at the New-York price, by

LYMAN BREWER.

Sept. 30. 47—

MOLASSES, RUM, etc.

7 hhds. good retailing MOLASSES,
6 do. W. I. RUM,
2 do. N. E. do.
1 pipe Cognac Brandy,
5 chests Hyson Skin Tea,

FOR SALE BY

LYMAN BREWER.

Feb. 17. 15—

Molasses, &c.

10 hhds. Molasses, superior quality for retailing, 5 hhds. St. Croix Rum,
8 hhds. Cider Brandy, just received and for sale low for cash or on short credit, by

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Feb. 17. 15-4w

Herds' Grass, and Clover SEED.

35 Bush. HERDS' GRASS, and 1000 lbs. CLOVER SEED,

FOR SALE BY

DWIGHT RIPLEY.

Norwich, Feb. 23, 1819. 16—

John Lathrop

WILL pay Cash for CLOVER SEED.

Feb. 17 15—

MISCELLANY.

FOR THE COURIER.

IN Pope's Essay on Man, we have the following lines:

"*If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shin'd*
The wisest, brightest, meanest, of mankind."

It is beyond a doubt that the Poet here means Lord Verulam, whose writings have been so highly extolled. His great genius, and extensive learning, diffused much light in the paths of science. Indeed he is said to have overturned those uncertain and traditionary systems of philosophy, which had for ages bewildered the minds of people, and to have established those principles which bring philosophical inquiries to the sure test of experiment. It is, therefore, perfectly easy to comprehend Pope's meaning, when he calls Bacon the "wisest, and brightest, of mankind." If it were not strictly true, that Bacon excelled all other men in strength of intellect and accuracy of judgment: still that indulgence which is allowed to poets, to make strong comparisons, as well as to use bold figures, justifies the epithets "wisest and brightest." But when "meanest" is added, the reader starts at the unexpected turn, which the poet gives to the character of this illustrious man. Did Pope throw in this degrading epithet merely to make out his line? Or was he indulging himself in some obscure witticism? Or lastly, was there something in the character of Bacon, which laid the foundation for so singular a description? If any one, through the medium of the Courier, (with leave of the Editor,) will solve the difficulty, he will oblige

AN ENQUIRER.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEW-LONDON COUNTY

Agricultural Society.

At the Semi-Annual meeting of the New-London County Agricultural Society, held at the Court-House in New-London, on the first Monday of March inst. the following additions were made to the Bye-Laws of said Society:

Sec. 14.—It shall be the duty of the town committees to superintend the concerns of the society in their respective towns; they shall distribute all seeds, plants, scions, animals, books, &c. that may be committed to them for that purpose: they shall examine any improvements on land offered to be entered for premium, and if in their opinion the improvement is so important, as to be entitled to an examination by the viewing committee, they shall give the said committee notice, and it shall be their duty to attend on such examination. They shall receive all communications in writing or otherwise offered to them respecting experiments or improvements in Agriculture, and if they shall find such communications sufficiently meritorious they shall lay them before the next meeting of the society.

Sec. 15.—The premiums proposed by the executive committee shall be awarded in the following manner, viz.—Those on the cultivation and improvement of land by a viewing committee, consisting of five persons, any three of whom shall be deemed a sufficient number to examine the improvements and shall also constitute a quorum to award the premiums.—Those on the quantity or quality of produce by a committee of produce, consisting of five persons, three of whom shall constitute a quorum. Those on domestic animals by a committee consisting of five persons, three of which shall constitute a quorum. Those on household manufactures by a committee of five persons, three of whom shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 16.—The several members of the awarding committees shall not be candidates for premiums offered for any object respecting the merits of which it is their province to decide, unless they shall resign the said office as committeemen and notify the president thereof in writing at least two months previous to the time of awarding premiums, in which case they shall have the same rights as other members of the society. And all vacancies occasioned by such resignations shall be filled by the executive committee.

Sec. 17.—Honorary members may be selected at any meeting of the Society by a nomination by the executive committee and shall be entitled to all the privileges of membership except the right of voting in the Society.

Sec. 18.—No premium shall be delivered but to the person to whom awarded at the time of promulgation; if such person be not present to receive the same, it shall revert to the society; except in cases of severe sickness, or other unavoidable hindrance.

Sec. 19.—No person shall be considered a candidate for premium unless he be an inhabitant of the county of New-London and a member of the Society.

ADDITIONAL TOWN COMMITTEE MEN.

New-London—Isaac Thompson, Joseph Smith.

Norwich—Joshua Huntington, William Williams, Jr. Eber Backus.

Preston—Nathaniel Kimball, James Cook, Adin Cook.

Stonington—Enoch Burrows, Amos Denison.

Groton—Stephen Haley, Adam Larrabe, Peter Avery.

Colchester—John R. Watrous, Ralph Isham, David Deming.

Lyme—Theophilus Morgan, Vine Stoddard, Christopher Comstock, Josiah Manwaring.

Montville—Asahel Otis, Matthew Turner.

Franklin—Comfort A. Fillmore, Jason W. Kingsley, Elijah Gibbs.

Waterford—Wm. Moore, 4th,—Wm. Champion.

Lisbon—Freeman Tracy, Tyler Brown, Andrew Clark, Charles Perkins.

Griswold—Nathl. Coit, Moses Tyler, Joseph Lester, William Coggswell.

AWARDING COMMITTEES.

Improvements on Lands.

Wm. Williams, *Stonington* [chairman.]
George Williams, *Waterford.*
Artemas Worthington, *Colchester.*
Joshua Huntington, *Norwich.*
Robert S. Avery, *Preston.*

Quantity and quality of Produce.

James Mitchell, *Groton* [chairman.]
Benajah Gardner, *Waterford.*
William Lester, *Norwich.*
Henry Perkins, *Lyme.*
Perez Hewit, *North-Stonington.*

Domestic Animals.

Bela Peck, *Norwich* [chairman.]
Benjamin Brown, *New-London.*
Elisha Ayer, *Groton.*
Thomas Palmer, *Stonington.*
Ralph Isham, *Colchester.*

Household Manufactures.

Christopher Manwaring, *New-London* [chairman.]
David Deming, *Colchester.*
Dwight Ripley, *Norwich.*
Elisha Avery, *Groton.*
Daniel Packer, *North-Stonington.*

New and improved mode of raising Indian Corn.

Ephraim Becket, in the township of Pilesgrove, in Salem county, New-Jersey, has this present season, raised from one acre of ground, accurately surveyed, 110 bushels of Indian corn. The method of culture which he practiced was as follows:—

1. Plowing and meliorating the ground, as is usual. 2. By furrowing at the distance of seven feet one way. 3. Filling, or nearly so, those furrows with manure. 4. Covering up said manure by two furrows one on each side. 5. Planting the seed corn in these two latter furrows at the distance of 10 inches per grain asunder. 6. Plowing, &c. said corn all one way. The space between the rows for the tillage of the same was 5 feet: the space wherein the manure lay at rest was two feet, from which the weeds, &c. was kept cleansed.

From the foregoing example in the line of agriculture, we may readily perceive the great saving of labor and accumulation of interest derived to the farmer, through the medium of proper management; for, by the foregoing method the present crop, thus manured, fits the ground for a succeeding crop of winter grain. The usual method of stirring about the manure, exposes a great proportion thereof to the sun's beams, by which means, the very life of the substance becomes rarified, losing at the same time, the one half of its virtue. The writer of the above is well acquainted with the quality of the soil from whence said crop was raised and believes it is in no degree superior to the second quality of land in this state.

Delaware Gazette.

New Method of Making Butter.

Put the cream intended for butter into a strong linen cloth, tie it up with a string, dig a hole in the earth 15 inches deep, and let the bottom of it be sufficiently capacious to allow the cream in the linen cloth, to lie about four inches deep all over it. Put another cloth around that which contains the cream, to keep the dirt from it. When deposited in the hole, cover it up with earth (but do not tread it down) and let it remain 24 or 26 hours; then take it out and pour the cream, which will now be very thick into a bowl or other vessel, and stir it well from five to ten minutes with a wooden spoon or ladle, when the butter will be completely formed, and may be taken out and washed as usual. The advantages of this mode of making butter are as follows, viz.—1st. The cream yields a larger quantity of butter, or an addition of about one pound in ten; 2d. In hot weather the butter is obtained without a tedious process, and is free from the rancid taste that long and hot churned butter generally possesses; 3d. A very small stock of cream may be operated upon equally as well as a larger quantity.—*London Paper.*

National Legislature.

XVth Congress. Second Session.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Feb. 24.

MR. LACOCK, from the committee appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the Senate, of the 18th December last, "That the message of the President and documents, relative to the Seminole war, be referred to a select committee, who shall have authority, if necessary, to send for persons and papers; that said committee enquire relative to the advance of the United States troops into West-Florida; whether the officers in command at Pensacola and St. Marks, were amenable to, and under the control of Spain; and particularly, what circumstances existed, to authorise or justify the commanding general in taking possession of those posts."

REPORTED,

That they have, under the authority conferred on them, called for and examined persons and papers. The testimony obtained is herewith submitted. The committee, after the most mature and dispassionate examination of the subject, offer for the consideration of the Senate, the following narrative of facts, and the opinions and deductions clearly arising from, and growing out of the facts thus presented. On the origin of the hostilities between the United States and the Seminole Indians, the committee ask leave to remark, that the different savage tribes living within and on the borders of the Floridas, denominated Seminole Indians, were principally fugitives from the more northern tribes resident within the limits of the United States. After the treaty of 1814, with the Creek Indians, a considerable addition was made to the number of those fugitives, as the Indians who were dissatisfied with the provisions of that treaty, took refuge in the Floridas, cherishing, there can be little doubt, feelings of hostility to the United States. These feelings seem to have been strengthened by the influence of foreign emissaries who had taken up their residence among them, among whom as the most conspicuous, were Alexander Arbuthnot and Robert C. Ambrister.—In this state of things it appears that the executive department of the government deemed it necessary for the security of the frontier to establish a line of forts near the southern boundary of the United States, and to occupy those fortifications with portions of the regular forces, and by these means peace was maintained with the Indians until the spring or summer of 1817, when the regular forces were withdrawn from the posts on the Georgia frontier, and concentrated at Fort Montgomery, on the Alabama river, a considerable distance west of the Georgia line. But it seems that about the time, a border warfare was commenced between the Seminole Indians and the frontier inhabitants of Georgia. It is difficult to determine with certainty who commenced those Indian hostilities, or on whom the greatest injuries were inflicted; Gen. Gaines, however, demanded a surrender of the Indians, who had committed outrages on the frontier of Georgia. With this demand they refused to comply alledging that the first and greatest aggressions had been made by the white men.

In consequence of this refusal, Gen. Gaines was authorised by the Secretary of War, at his discretion, to remove the Indians, still remaining on the lands ceded to the U. States by the treaty made with the Creeks in 1814; in so doing he is told that it might be proper to retain some of them as hostages, until reparation was made for the depredations committed by the Indians. In pursuance of this discretionary authority, Gen. Gaines ordered a detachment of near 300 men, under the command of Major Twiggs, to surround and take an Indian village, called Fowl Town, about 14 miles from Fort Scott, and near the Florida line. This detachment arrived at Fowl Town in the night, and the Indians taking the alarm, and flying to an adjacent swamp, were fired on by the detachment, and one man and one woman killed. Two Indians made prisoners: the detachment returned to Fort Scott. A day or two afterwards, as stated by Captain M'Intosh, who was of the party, about the same number of troops, paid a second visit to the same village, (as he states) for the purpose of obtaining property. While loading their waggons with corn, and collecting horses and cattle, they were fired upon by the Indians, and a skirmish ensued, in which, a small loss was sustained on both sides. It is stated by Captain Young, the topographical engineer, that this town contained about forty-five Indian warriors, besides women and children.

A few days after the affair of Fowl Town, Lieut. Scott, with a detachment of forty men, 7 women and some children ascending the Appalachicola with clothing and supplies for the garrison at Fort Scott, when, within a few miles of that place, was attacked by a party of Indians, himself and his whole party fell victims to their fury, except six men, who made their escape, and one woman made prisoner.

From this time the war became more serious, the Indians in considerable numbers were embodied, and an open attack was made on Fort Scott. Gen. Gaines with about 600 regular soldiers was confined to the garrison. In this state of things, information having been communicated to the War Department, Gen. Jackson was ordered to take the field; he was advised of the regular and militia force amounting to 1800 men, provided for that service, and the estimated force by Gen. G. of the enemy, (said to be 2800 strong) and directed, if he should consider the force provided, insufficient to beat the enemy, to call on the Governors of the adjoining states, for such portions of the militia as he might think requisite. On the receipt of this order, General Jackson, instead of observing the orders of the Department of War, by calling on the Governor of Tennessee, then in Nashville, near the place of his residence, chose to appeal, (to use his own expressions,) to the patriotism of the West Tennesseeans, who had served under him in the last war. 1000 mounted gunmen, and two companies of [illegible] with [illegible] alacrity, volunteered their services, from the states of Tennessee and Kentucky and repaired to his standard. Officers were appointed to command this corps by the General himself, or by other persons, acting under his authority. Thus organized, they were mustered into the service of the United States.

About the time General Jackson was organizing this detachment of volunteers in the state of Tennessee, or perhaps, previously thereto, General Gaines was likewise employed in raising forces, among the Creek Indians. There was this difference in the two cases; General Jackson raised his army in disregard of positive orders; General Gaines, without orders, took upon himself the authority of raising an army of at least 1600 Creek Indians, appointing their officers, with a Brigadier-General at their head, and likewise mustering this force into the service of the United States.

While your committee feel a pleasure in applauding the zeal and promptitude that have marked the military conduct of these general officers, on many former occasions, they would feel themselves wanting in their duty to the Senate and the nation, if they did not express their decided disapprobation of the conduct of the commanding Generals, in the steps they took to raise and organize the force employed on this occasion.

There was no law in existence that authorised even the President of the United States, to raise or accept the services of volunteers. The law passed for that purpose had expired in the year 1815. The constitution of the U. States gives to Congress exclusively, the power of raising armies, and to the President and Senate, the power of appointing the officers to command those armies when raised. The constitution, likewise, gives congress power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections, and to repel invasions: but reserves to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers. In conformity with the last recited provision of the constitution, the Congress of the United States have passed laws authorising the President when the contingencies above alluded to should happen, to call on the governors, or any militia officers of the respective states, for such portions of the militia as he might deem requisite for the occasion; and in strict observance of these laws was General Jackson ordered to call on the Governors of the States adjacent to the seat of war, for the requisite military force.

It is with regret that the committee are compelled to declare, that they conceive Gen. Jackson to have disregarded the positive orders of the Department of War, the constitution and laws. That he has taken upon himself, not only the exercise of these powers delegated to Congress as the sole legislative authority of the nation and to the President and the Senate as it relates to the appointments; but of the power which had been expressly reserved to the States in the appointment of officers of the militia.—A power the more valuable to the states, because as they had surrendered to the General Government the revenues and physical force of the nation, they could only look to the officers of the militia as a security against the possible abuse of the delegated power. The committee find the melancholy fact before them, that military officers were at this early stage of this republic, have, without even the shadow of authority, raised an army of at least 2500 men, and mustered them into the service of the U. S.—230 officers have been appointed and their ranks established, from an Indian Brigadier-General down to the lowest subaltern of a company. To whom were these officers accountable for their conduct? Not to the President of the United States, for it will be found that it was not considered necessary even to furnish him with a list of their names; and not until the pay rolls were made out, and payment demanded, were the persons known to the Department of War. And in this place it is proper to observe, that General Jackson seemed to consider those officers of his own creation, competent to discharge all the functions of officers appointed by the authority of the General or state governments, for we find five of them detailed afterwards to sit on a general court martial on a trial of life and death. Might not, on the same principle, General Jackson have tried and condemned and executed any officer of the Georgia militia, by the sentence of a court martial composed of officers created by him, and holding their assumed authority by the tenor of his will?

Your committee will dismiss this branch of the subject by observing that consistently with the character and genius of our government, no officer however high or exalted his station, can be justified for an infraction of the constitution. It is an offence against the sovereignty of the nation: this sovereignty being vested in the great body of the people. The constitution is the written expression of their will, and above the control of all the functionaries combined. And when that instrument has been violated, the people alone have power to grant the indemnity for its infraction, and all that can be said in favor of the officer, who transcends his constitutional powers must be taken, not in justification of the act, but in mitigation of the enormity of the offence committed. With this view of the subject, which they conceive to be a correct one, the committee have in vain sought for an excuse for the commanding general. He has stated in his letter to the Secretary of War, assuming the power to judge for the national legislature, that a volunteer force of mounted gun men, would be the least expensive, and the most efficient. His duty was to execute the orders of his superior officers, not to disobey them; obedience and subordination are the first and highest duties of a soldier, and no one knew better the truth of, and the necessity for, observing this maxim, than the officer in question. For the truth of this observation, we have his own declaration. In his letter to the Secretary of War, of 20th of January, 1818, he says, "your letter, enclosing your general order of [illegible], has been received [illegible]. I have no other feelings [illegible] than those connected with the public good, and it gives me pleasure to find that we coincide in these opinions, calculated to render [illegible]. Responsibility now rests where it should, on the officer issuing the order; and the principle acknowledged is calculated to insure that subordination so necessary in the harmonious movement of every part of the military machine."

It is to be regretted that an officer who seemed to be so perfectly acquainted with what belonged to the duty of others, should have been so totally regardless of, or unconscious of, his own; and while the committee are willing to admit, that the volunteer forces called into service by Gen. Jackson, were more efficient and less expensive than the militia, had he confined himself to the usual proportion of officers, this they conceive should not be urged as an argument in favor of employing them or plead in justification of the unlawful act, for if these reasons be considered conclusive, and should be acquiesced in, they will be applied with increased force, (fortified with this precedent) in all future wars; an army of regulars will be considered (as they really are) more efficient and less expensive, than either the volunteers, if authorised by law, or the militia, and the officer at the head of such army (acting on the principles before stated, and encouraged by the acquiescence of the nation) may dispense with the militia altogether, and increase the regular army to an extent that folly or ambition may suggest; and all this under the plea of necessity. The committee can scarcely imagine a possible case that may occur in a future war, where the necessity will be less strong than in the present. This war was waged when the United States were at peace with all the world, except the miserable undisciplined banditti of "deluded Indians" and fugitive slaves; their whole strength, when combined, not exceeding 1000 men, opposed to whom (previous to Gen. Jackson's taking command) and under General Gaines, were a force of 1800 regulars and militia, besides the 1600 friendly Indians, alleged to be subsidized by the last mentioned General; what then in this state of the case becomes of the plea of necessity? And if it be admitted in this case to justify or palliate an act of military usurpation, the committee would anxiously enquire where it is to be disallowed or denied? And here the committee having pledged themselves faithfully to disclose facts, and impartially to draw conclusions, beg leave to remark that the conduct of the commanding General, in raising this volunteer corps, was approbated by the War Department, as will appear by the letters of the Secretary, dated 29th day of January, 1818, and it is but justice to the Department to state, that it was not until the officers that had assisted in thus officering and organizing this corps, were examined by the committee, that they were apprised of the illegality of the measure; for there is nothing to be found in General Jackson's letters on the subject, to the Secretary of War, of the 12th, 16th, and 20th of February, 1818, from which it can fairly be inferred that he appointed a single officer; indeed it would seem from a fair interpretation of those letters, that the officers, *at least*, were of the regular militia of the states, and that the only departure from his orders by the General, was, his having called on the subordinate officers of the militia, instead of the Governor of the state of Tennessee, and his preference of mounted men to infantry; and it will also appear from the letters aforesaid, that had the Department of War disapproved of his conduct, and determined to countermand the order of General Jackson, in raising this force, no order to that effect could have reached him before he had arrived at the seat of war, and of course the army might have been disbanded in the sight of the enemy, and the objects of the campaign thereby jeopardized and perhaps defeated.

The committee will next take notice of the operations of the army in the Floridas whither they were authorized to pursue the enemy; and connected with this authority, it was enjoined on General Gaines, to whom the first order to this effect was given, that in case the enemy took refuge under a Spanish garrison, not to attack them there, but to report the fact to the Secretary of War; and the observance of this order the committee conceive was equally obligatory on General Jackson, who succeeded to the command; at least it must have clearly evinced the will of the Secretary of War on that point, and how far this injunction was observed, will be found by what followed. It appears that General Jackson advanced into Florida, with a force of 1,800 men, composed of regulars, volunteers, and the Georgia militia; and afterwards, on the 1st day of April, was joined by General M'Intosh and his brigade of 1,500 Indians, who had been previously organized by General Gaines; opposed to whom, it appears from the report of Captain Young, topographical engineer and other evidence, the whole forces of the fugitive Seminole Indians and runaway negroes had they all been embodied, could not have exceeded 900 or 1000 men, and at no time did half that number present themselves to oppose his march, of course little or no resistance was made.

The Mickasukey towns were first taken and destroyed, the army marched upon St. Marks, a feeble Spanish garrison, which surrendered without "firing a gun," and was then occupied as an American post: the Spanish commandant having first by humble entreaties, and then by a timid protest, endeavored to avert the measure.—Here Alexander Arbuthnot was found, taken prisoner, and put in confinement, for the purpose as it was stated by General Jackson, "of collecting evidence to establish his guilt;" and here also were taken two Indian chiefs, one of whom pretended to possess the spirit of prophecy: they were hung without trial, and without ceremony.

This being done, and St. Marks garrisoned with American troops, the army pursued their march eastward to Suwaney river, on which they found a large Indian village, which was consumed, and the Indians and negroes were dispersed: after which the army returned to St. Marks, bringing with them Robert C. Ambrister, who had been taken prisoner on their march to Suwaney.

During the halt of the army for a few days at St. Marks, a general court martial was called, Arbuthnot was arraigned, found guilty, sentenced to suffer death, and hung.

Ambrister was tried in like manner, found guilty, and sentenced to whipping and confinement. General Jackson annulled the sentence, and ordered him to be shot, and this order was executed.

It appears by the testimony, that the army had arrived at St. Marks, on their return from Suwaney on the 25th of April, and on the 26th Gen. Jackson writes to the Secretary of War, in the following manner: "I shall leave this in two or three days for fort Gadsden, and after making all necessary arrangements for the security of the positions occupied, and detaching a force to scour the country west of the Appalachicola, I shall proceed directly to Nashville: my presence in this country can be no longer necessary. The Indian forces have been divided and scattered; cut off from all communication with these unprincipled agents of foreign nations, who have deluded them to their ruin, they have not the power, if the will remains, of annoying our frontier." It appears, however, by the conduct of the commanding general, that he had, at this time, looked to different movements, for, at the time he was writing this letter, as will be seen by the testimony of Captain Call and surgeon Bronaugh, he had despatched Lieutenant Sands to Mobile, to forward on a train of artillery to a given point, to be ready to be made use of in reducing Pensacola and the fort of Barrancas, should that measure thereafter be thought proper; having made these arrangements, the army marched to fort Gadsden, on the Appalachicola river. There, as stated by General Jackson, and confirmed by the testimony of Colonel Butler, information was received by a private letter, written from a merchant at Pensacola to Mr. Doyle, and shewn to General Jackson, that a number of Indians had recently visited Pensacola, and were committing depredations on the Spanish inhabitants of that place, and were receiving aid and comfort from the garrison. On the receipt of this intelligence, the resolution seems to have been taken, to garrison that place with American troops; and after a march of about twenty days, having met his artillery, General Jackson, with about 1200 men, the rest having been discharged, appeared before Pensacola, the capital of the province. The place was taken with scarce the show of resistance. The Governor had escaped, and taken refuge in the fort of the Barrancas; to which place, distant about six miles, the army marched, and the fortress was invested on the 25th of May; and a demand being made for its surrender, and refused, the attack on the fortress by land and water commenced, and after the bombardment and cannonading had been kept up for a part of two days, and some lives lost, the fortress was surrendered, the garrison made prisoners of war; and the officers of the government, civil and military, transported to the Havana, agreeably to the terms of the capitulation; which terms, General Jackson, in his letter of the 2d June, 1818, declares, "were more favorable than a conquered enemy would have merited." The civil and military government of Spain thus annulled. General Jackson thought it necessary to abolish the revenue laws of Spain, and establish those of the United States as more favorable to the commerce of the United States; and for this purpose, Captain Gadsden was appointed collector, and by him, under the authority of General Jackson, that department of the new government was organized. The Spanish authorities being thus put down by the sword, both civil and military, a new government was established for this newly acquired territory, the powers of which, both civil and military, were vested in military officers.—And General Jackson having declared in numerous communications to the Department of War, that the Seminole war was closed, and the object of the campaign at an end, he returned to his residence at Nashville, state of Tennessee. And here it would have given the committee sincere pleasure to have stated, that the history of the campaign had closed; but facts which it becomes now their duty to report, require that history to be continued.—On the 7th of August, 1818, more than two months after his consummation of the conquest of West and part of East Florida, he issued an order to General Gaines, directing him to take possession of St. Augustine, a strong fortress, and the capital of East Florida.—A copy of this order is subjoined to this report, and his reasons for this measure are stated at large in the order, and reiterated and enforced by his letter to the Secretary of War, dated the 10th of the same month, which reasons, fully and beyond the possibility of doubt, discover the motives of the commanding General in all his movements against Spain.

The tendency of these measures by the commanding General, seems to have been to involve the nation in a war without her consent, and for reasons of his own, unconnected with his military functions.

Your committee would be unwilling to attribute improper motives, where those of a different character could be possibly inferred, more especially, when it is to effect a character, whose military fame is the pride and boast of his nation; but even such a character becomes more eminently dangerous, when he exalts himself above the majesty of the laws; declares the public will, and becomes the arbiter between the United States and foreign nations. That these high and transcendant powers have been usurped and exercised in the present case, is, it appears to the committee incontrovertably evident from the facts adduced.

The Constitution declares, Article 1. sec. 8, "Congress shall have power to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and to make rules concerning captures on land and water;" surely it was never designed by this provision, that a military officer should first make war, and leave it to Congress afterwards to declare it; this would involve an absurdity, that it is unnecessary to expose. It is sufficient to say that the executive authority of the United States, and much less a subordinate officer, has no power to change the pacific relations of the nation. The President of the United States is bound constitutionally, to preserve the peace of the country, until Congress declares it in a state of war: he can only, while thus in a state of peace, use the military forces of the nation in three specified cases, that is, "to execute the laws of the union; to suppress insurrection, and repel invasion," (see Constitution, article 1, sec. 8, and the act for calling forth the militia, passed 28th February, 1795.) It will not be pretended, that Spain had invaded the United States, or that Congress had declared war against the nation, and of course the relations of peace did exist between the two countries, at the time General Jackson took possession of the Spanish possessions in the Floridas; these facts being admitted, and they cannot be denied, the only question to decide is whether the military conduct of General Jackson, was not war against Spain, and on this subject, there can be no room to doubt. The capital of a Spanish province is taken by the sword, a fortress is invested and bombarded, lives are lost, and the place surrendered on capitulation, the terms of which are declared "more favorable than a conquered enemy merited;" military officers and men, as well as those in the civil departments of government, are transported to the West Indies, and a new government established for the conquered country. If all the acts of hostility combined do not constitute war, the committee confess themselves utterly at a loss for its definition; or if the fact be denied, the consequence of such denial, will be a proof, that no war was made by the Seminole Indians on the United States, and of course, that the invasion of Florida, was an unauthorized act of aggression on the part of the United States.—But the committee will pursue this subject a little further, and examine the reasons offered by the officer commanding, for taking possession of, and occupying the Spanish fortresses, more especially Pensacola and the Barrancas. Those reasons are to be found in his numerous reports to the War Department, and his letter to the Spanish officers who commanded in the different fortresses, and are these: That Spain had not observed her treaty stipulations with the United States, as it related to the Florida Indians, and whose peaceable conduct she was bound to guarantee to the United States. That she had furnished those Indians at war with the United States, with arms, ammunition and supplies necessary to carry on the war. Here the committee would observe, that they are neither the advocates nor the apologists of Spain: there can be no doubt, but she had by the violation of her engagements, given the United States sufficient cause of war; but they defend the constitution, by saying that General Jackson had no power to declare nor make the war; that neither he, nor even the President of the United States, had any discretion or power to judge, what was, or was not, cause of war; this, the constitution had wisely lodged in Congress. The treaty with Spain still existed; it was made by the constitution, the supreme law of the land, and had Spain violated, on her part, every article of that treaty, still the executive of the United States, who is bound to see the laws "faithfully executed," must, in good faith towards Spain, have observed on our part that treaty; and the obligation of preserving the peace of the nation would have remained until the treaty should have been revoked or annulled by Congress. Furnishing the Indians with arms, ammunitions, and supplies, were so many violations of treaty stipulations, and might have been considered good cause of war by Congress; but of this, General Jackson was not the judge. His duty was pointed out; it was to subdue and punish the Seminole Indians, with whom we were at war; for this purpose he was ordered to pursue them into the territorial limits of Spain, and over a part of which territory, those Indians had, at least a qualified right of possession and property.—Under these orders no act of aggression on the Spanish authorities could have been designed, nor can any such acts be justified. Spain, before she could become or be made a party to this war, must have merged her neutral character in that of the enemy, and clearly identified herself with the Seminole Indians, and by acts of open and undisguised hostility to General Jackson, have opposed him by physical, not moral force.

But the weakness of the Spanish authorities is urged in justification of this outrage upon our constitution; and is the weakness of an independent power, to disparage their neutral rights or to furnish pretences for a powerful neighbour to weaken them further by hostile aggressions? And is it thus we are to be furnished by an American officer with a justification for the dismemberment of Poland, the capture of the Danish fleet by Great Britain, and the subjugation of Europe by Bonaparte? and shall the United States be called upon to imitate the example, or silently acquiesce and thereby subscribe to doctrines, and approve measures, that are in direct opposition to the repeated and invariable declarations of the government, given to the nation and the world, through the official medium of Presidential messages, and the correspondence of all her public ministers, and sanctioned by all her public laws, on the subject of neutral rights? Will it not be said that we have changed our national policy? Shall we not be addressed in the following language, by the nations of Europe?

"The time was, when the United States were also weak, she had no navy, she had no army. In those days she was a strong advocate for neutral rights, anxious that free ships should make free goods; that the neutral flag of the republic should protect all sailing under it, ever protesting against and complaining of the violation of her neutral rights by the belligerents of Europe. But these times have passed away, the nation has tried her strength in battle, and found herself quite equal to the struggle; she has had time to strengthen her army and increase her navy; her former weakness forgotten, her former precepts abandoned, and feeling power and forgetting right, she walks over a prostrate constitution, to conquer and subdue a miserable and feeble, though neutral colony, whose very weakness, (pleaded in excuse for the aggression) should have rather constituted an appeal to a generous people for protection."

In this unfavorable light the committee have too much reason to fear, will the civilized world view this transaction, and if sanctioned by the nation, they regret to say it will be too much reason given, thus to consider it.

But there are still other reasons disclosed and facts developed, that discover the motives of the commanding officer, more fully than those above stated. More than two months after this campaign had ended, and the Seminole war was terminated, another expedition is planned, and the land and naval forces of the United States, ordered to execute it, which is to reduce the fortress of St. Augustine, the capital of East Florida. The reasons offered for this measure are stated in his orders to General Gaines dated Nashville 7th August 1818, and are as follows:

"I have noted with attention, Maj. Twiggs' letter, marked No. 5. I contemplated that the agents of Spain, or the officers at fort St. Augustine would excite the Indians to hostility and furnish them with the means of war. It will be necessary to obtain evidence substantiating this fact, and that the hostile Indians have been fed and furnished from the garrison of St. Augustine. This being obtained, should you deem your force sufficient, you will proceed to take and garrison fort St. Augustine with American troops and hold the garrison prisoners until you hear from the

President of the United States, or transport them to Cuba, as in your judgment, under existing circumstances, you may think best.

"Let it be remembered, that the proceedings carried on by me, or this order, is not on the ground that we are at war with Spain, it is on the ground of self preservation, bottomed on the broad basis of the law of nature and of nations, and justified by giving peace and security to our frontiers, hence the necessity of procuring evidence of the fact of the agents or officers of Spain, having excited the Indians to continue the war against us, and that they furnished them with the means of carrying on the war; this evidence being obtained, you will (if your force is sufficient) permit nothing to prevent you from reducing fort St. Augustine, except a positive order from the Department of War.

"Orders sometime since have been given to the officer of the ordnance, commanding at Charleston, to have in readiness a complete battering train, the number and calibre of the guns pointed out; I have no doubt you will find them in readiness.

"I enclose you the report of Capt. Henly, of the naval force on that station; you will open a correspondence with commandant A. J. Dallas, to insure his co-operation, provided it should be required."

In this projected expedition, it was not thought necessary or expedient to consult the executive branch of the government; the order sent to Gen. Gaines was peremptory, on the discovery being made that the Indians had been supplied with ammunition and provisions, and excited to war; the blow was to be struck, and nothing but an express order from the secretary of war was to prevent it. Long before this period, the commanding general had, by his letters to the secretary of war, declared the Seminole war at an end, and after which not a single new act of hostility had been committed. Yet in this state of peace, is a military officer directed to ascertain certain facts, and on such facts being substantiated, to make war on a neutral colony of a nation, in peace and amity with the U. States; thus disregarding not only the legislative and executive authorities of the United States, but setting at naught the usages of all civilized nations by making war without a previous and public declaration. Were this nation subject to the will of a military despot, and were there no constitutional barriers to the inordinate exercise of military ambition, more than this could scarcely have been expected. It is with pain the committee are constrained to make these observations, but where the vital principles of the constitution have been violated, as they conceive, it would be criminal in them under the instructions they have received from the Senate, and the duty they owe the nation, to be silent. Silence on their part would have been considered an acquiescence in those measures, and they fear this precedent and example may be pleaded and followed on future occasions.

If these things be admitted in the south, will they not be considered as authorized in the north? Are there not fortresses there to be won, and provinces to be conquered, and are there not Indians in that quarter likewise, and may not the officer in command find means to prove that those Indians have been or hereafter may be furnished by the British with arms and munitions of war, and if so, may he not follow the example set in the south? And add something to his stock of military fame by reducing the British fortresses of Canada, and unfurling the star spangled banner of this nation, on the walls of Quebec.

We hope better things of the distinguished officer at the head of our armies, and we had hoped better things of the Hero of New-Orleans, but we have been disappointed, and if the conduct of the officers in the south, be sanctioned and approved by the nation, we are free to declare that the reduction of Quebec, (where Montgomery fell unable to conquer) would present a much stronger claim to public approbation.

It is necessary here to remark that a copy of the order issued by general Jackson to general Gaines, for the reduction of St. Augustine was transmitted to the Secretary of War, and a countermanding order promptly despatched to general Gaines, which reached him, before the military expedition set on foot by general Jackson, had commenced; and thus was suddenly arrested a military scheme, (as unconstitutional as it was impolitic) and which might, as stated by the Secretary of War, in his letter of the 8th day of September, 1818, have involved this nation in a war with all Europe.

In thus promptly prohibiting the unauthorized seizure, at the will of a commanding general, of the possessions of a neighboring nation with whom the United States are at peace, the committee recognize that sacred regard to the rights of other nations, which ought never to be departed from by the executive of a free country, and that vigilant attention to the conduct of the officers of the army, which is necessary to secure a due subordination of the military to the civil power.

They consider that on this occasion, the executive of the United States has (by promptly restoring St. Marks and Pensacola, wrested from Spain, in violation of instructions) pursued the course, that the constitution demanded, that all former precedents justified, and to which the public sentiment gave a decided approbation.

In reviewing the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, your committee cannot but consider it as an unnecessary act of severity, on the part of the commanding general, and a departure from that mild and humane system towards prisoners, which, in all our conflicts with savage or civilized nations, has heretofore been considered, not only honorable to the national character, but conformable to the dictates of sound policy. These prisoners were subjects of Great-Britain, with whom the United States are at peace. Having left their country, and united their fate with savages, with whom the United States were at war, they forfeited their claim to the protection of their own government, and subjected themselves to the same treatment, which might, according to the practice and principles of the American government, be extended towards those, with whom they were associated. No process of reasoning can degrade them below the savages with whom they were connected. As prisoners of war, they were entitled to claim from the American government, that protection, which the most savage of our foes have universally experienced, when disarmed and in our power. Humanity shudders at the idea of a cold blooded execution of prisoners disarmed and in the power of the conqueror. And although savages, who respect no laws, may, according to the strict principles of the law of nations, have their own system of cruelty inflicted on them by way of retaliation, it is believed, that such a system would degrade and debase the civilized nation, who could resort to it, and is not only repugnant to the mild principles of the Christian religion, but a violation of those great principles of moral rectitude which distinguish the American character. Retaliation in the United States has always been confined to specified acts of cruelty. It is not believed that any attempt has ever been made to retaliate for charges so general as those exhibited against Arbuthnot and Ambrister, viz. "Inciting the Indians to war." During the revolutionary war, only two cases occurred of persons seized for the purposes of retaliation, neither of whom was executed. The case of Asgill seized on account of the murder of Huddy; and governor Hamilton of Vincennes, for specific acts of cruelty. Hamilton was confined for a short time with rigor, and afterwards released. During the late war, marked with some cases of cold blooded massacre on the part of our enemy, particularly the one at the river Raisin, no such measure as retaliation was resorted to.

The principle assumed by the commanding General, that Arbuthnot and Ambrister, by uniting in war against the United States, while we were at peace with Great-Britain, "became outlaws and pirates, and liable to suffer death," is not recognized in any code of national law. Nothing can be found in the history of civilized nations, which recognizes such a principle except a decree of the Executive Directory of France, during their short career of folly and madness, which declares that, neutrals found on board enemies ships, should be considered and treated as pirates.

The committee forbear to make any other remarks on the violation of the usual and accustomed forms in the punishment and conviction of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, except that even despots claiming to exercise absolute power cannot with propriety violate their own rules.

Having detailed a court martial, for the purpose of trying the prisoners, the commanding general by his own authority set aside the sentence of the court and substituted for that sentence, his own arbitrary will. In trials involving the life of an individual, a strict adherence to form, is in ordinary cases considered the best security against oppression and injustice.

A departure from these forms is calculated to inflict a wound on the national character and tarnish the laurels so justly acquired by the commanding general by his former victories. Such are the facts as they appear to the committee, and such are the views taken by them of the important subject referred to their consideration, and together with their report, they submit various depositions and documents, to which, and to the correspondence and documents relating to the Seminole war, communicated to the Senate by the President of the United States, at the last and present session, they refer.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Feb. 25.

The Speaker of the House read several letters from the Treasury Department, relating to the public funds, in State Banks.

A number of private bills, were passed stages.

BANK OF THE U. S.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole, on the subject of the Bank of the U. States.

The first question in order, was on concurring with the committee of the whole in their *disagreement* to the following resolution:—

"Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to report a bill to repeal the act, entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the U. States," passed April 10th, 1816

The disagreement to this resolution, was affirmed by the House, by the following vote:

For concurring in the disagreement	121
Against concurrence	50

These voters were Messrs. Allen, Mass. Austin, Baldwin, Bell, Barbour, Va. Barber, Ohio, Basset, Blount, Boden, Burwell, Desha, Garnett, Hall, N. C. Harrison, Hendricks, Herrick, Hogg, Hostetter, Johnson, Va. M'Lean, Ill. Marchand, Robert Moore, T. M. Nelson, Patterson, Pegram, Pindall, Seybert, Trimble, Walker, Ken. Williams, New-York—50.

The question was then taken on concurring with the committee of the whole House in disagreeing to the following resolution, originally offered by Mr. Trimble:—

"*Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the Attorney General of the United States, in conjunction with the District Attorney of Pennsylvania, shall immediately cause a scire facias to be issued, according to the 22d section of the act "to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the U. States," calling on the corporation created by the said act, to show cause wherefore the charter thereby granted shall not be declared forfeited; and that it shall be the duty of the said officers to cause such proceedings to be had in the premises as shall be necessary to obtain a final judgment therein; for the expences of which Congress will hereafter provide."

The disagreement to this resolution was also affirmed by the house, by the following vote:

Yeas	116
Nays	63

The nays were Messrs. Austin, Ball, Barbour, Vir. Barber, Ohio, Basset, Blount, Boden, Burwell, Butler, Lou. Campbell, Desha, Ervin, S. C. Floyd, Hall, N. C. Harrison, Hendricks, Herrick, Hitchcock, Hogg, Hostetter, Johnson, Va. M'Lean, Ill. Marchand, Robert Moore, T. M. Nelson, Patterson, Pegram, Pindall, Rhea, Rogers, Speed, Spencer, Tarr, Trimble, Tyler, Walker, Ky. Williams, N. Y. Williams N. C.—39.

So the House concurred with the committee of the whole in rejecting both resolutions.

The House then took up the amendments reported by the committee to the bill "to enforce those provisions of the act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the U. States, which relate to the right of voting for directors."

Several amendments were then proposed and negatived, as was a motion by Mr. Harrison, for postponing the bill and amendments, indefinitely.

The bill having been at length gone through, Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, after some remarks in support of the propriety and necessity of his object, moved to amend the bill by inserting as amendment, substantially, to punish any person who shall offer any sum or sums of money by way of bribe to the President or Directors of the Bank or any of its branches, and any one of those officers who shall accept the same, by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

This amendment was agreed to by yeas and nays, by the following vote.

For the amendment	98
Against it	86

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read the third time as amended and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas	92
Nays	88

The Nays were Messrs. Barbour, Va. Bassett, Ross, Butler, Lou. Clagett, Crafts, Darlington, Folger, Garnett, Hendricks, Hitchcock, Hopkinson, Huntington, Johnson, Vir. Kirkland, W. Maclay, Mason, Mass. Mason, R. I. Mercer, Morton, Mosely, Ogden, Parrott, Pawling, Poindexter, Rice, Ringgold, Schuyler, Sergeant, Sherwood, Sibbee, S. Smith, Southard, Strother, Terrell, Terry, Westerlo, Williams, Con.—88.

The bill to diminish the duty on certain wines, and to declare free of duty books printed in foreign languages, was taken up amended and ordered to a third reading.

By the late Mails.

S. CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, FEB. 24.

From Aux Cayes.

A gentleman who arrived from Aux-Cayes, on Saturday last, in the schr. Mayflower, informs us, that Gen. Sir Gregor MacGregor, was at that place on the 31st Jan. when he sailed. He had arrived some time previous from Nassau, and had established his rendezvous at Aux-Cayes, where he had 1000 of the finest troops in the world, part of them encamped on shore. A sloop of war and a large transport ship were lying at anchor. During our informant's stay, a brig arrived with troops, said to be from Greenock. A large ship was also daily expected from the same place, with 500 more.—The expedition was waiting for further reinforcements, which, when all concentrated, would amount to 5000 men. Their precise destination was not publicly known.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, MARCH 6.

Com. Aury's squadron lost.—Capt. Stansbury, of the bark Ossippee, who arrived at this port last evening, in 35 days from Carthagena, informs us, that Com. Aury's squadron, consisting of six or seven sail, had been cast away at Old Providence, in a severe gale, and were entirely lost, excepting a few pieces of cannon, which were saved and landed on the beach. Capt. S. brought no intelligence relative to the Royal and Patriot armies.

MARCH 8.

The brig Pocahontas, from Mogadore, on her outward passage, Oct. 22 in sight of Teneriffe, was boarded by the Castilla, Linn ship, prize to the Buenos Ayres brig Young Constitution, Capt. Meek, who had taken out 700,000 dollars in specie. The prize crew had mutinied, and displaced the prize-master, who, with one other man, they compelled Capt. Clarke to take on board the Pocahontas.

Extract of a letter from Rio Janeiro, dated Jan. 12th, to a Mercantile House in this city.

"My letters from Valparaiso, state, that the Patriots have been so fortunate as to entrap and capture a part of the Spanish Squadron. A frigate and two transports went into Concepcion for supplies, after Talcuhuana had been abandoned, and their wily enemies, supposing such an occurrence possible, kept the Royal banner flying on the ramparts, and as soon as these vessels were moored, the Patriots obtained possession of them."

THE sloop FRANCES, Capt. Barker, will leave here for Newport and Providence by the middle of next week, wind and weather permitting. For freight or passage, enquire of the captain, or

JAMES N. BROWN.

MARCH 10. 18—

Notice.

THE business of the *Cotton Mill*, at Norwich Falls, will hereafter be conducted under the firm of

Williams Manufacturing Company,

by WM. C. GILMAN, as Agent to the subscribers, the present owners thereof.

Norwich, March 9, 1819. 18—

WM. WILLIAMS.
CALVIN GODDARD.
THOS. W. WILLIAMS.

HAY SEED.

HERDS' GRASS, and RED TOP SEED, FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

March 10. 18—

3 Shares in the Chelsea Grammar School, (kept by Mr Smith,)
8 Shares in the Stock of Norwich Channel Company.—FOR SALE BY

F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

March 2, 1819. 17-3w

Flax-seed and Oil Cake.

J. H. STRONG, has for sale Long-Island FLAX-SEED, for sowing—and Flax-seed OIL CAKE, which he will dispose of for Cash or Flax-seed. *Feb. 1.*

White Beans.

CASH will be paid for *White Beans* of good quality, if delivered soon, by

JED. HUNTINGTON.

MARCH 10. 18—

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, March 10, 1819.

We have devoted a large portion of our paper to the Report of the Committee of the Senate on the subject of the Seminole War, and the conduct of Gen. Jackson. This document is highly interesting, and disapproves the conduct of the commanding general.

A very severe snow-storm commenced early on Monday morning, and continued thro' the day. The sleighing is good, there being a greater quantity of snow on the earth, than at any time during the winter months.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S. declaring the State Insolvent Laws unconstitutional, has excited serious and alarming apprehensions.

LANDON CHEVES, Esq. of South-Carolina, is appointed President of the Bank of the U. States.

From the National Intelligencer, March 4.

THE LAUNCH.—At a quarter before twelve o'clock yesterday and about an hour later than was expected, the noble Ship of the Line COLUMBUS glided from its bed, at the Navy Yard in this city, in the most majestic style, in the presence of many thousand spectators who, in despite of unfavourable weather had assembled to witness this interesting scene.

From the Nat. Intelligencer, 4th inst.

The Congress of the United States adjourned last evening, beyond which their constitutional term of service did not permit them to extend the session. The list of laws passed at the present session, which we shall publish, will shew what has been done. For the present, we must content ourselves with stating some of the most prominent proceedings.

First in importance, it may be mentioned that the bill which had passed the Senate, changing the mode of disposing of the public lands, did not pass.

The bill authorising the establishment of a provisional government for Florida, in the event of the ratification of the treaty of cession by Spain, has become a law.

The bill fixing the day, (the second Monday in November,) for the meeting of the next Congress, which had passed the Senate, failed in the House of Representatives, being indefinitely postponed, on the motion of Mr. Barbour

The bill concerning invalid pensioners, and the bill establishing additional post routes, have become laws.

The act to amend the act incorporating the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, has become a law.

The bill in addition to the acts prohibiting the importation of slaves into the U. States, was not, as we had supposed, lost, in consequence of a disagreement between the two Houses respecting the amendments. It has become a law, and is perhaps the most interesting to the national character of any act passed during the present session.

That act authorises the President to direct the armed vessels of the United States to intercept, on the coast of Africa or elsewhere, any vessels engaged in the slave trade, and bring them into the United States. It provides for the allowance of twenty-five dollars for every slave brought into the United States under circumstances justifying the belief of an intention to introduce them illegally into the United States; and of fifty dollars for each slave discovered to have been illegally introduced into the United States. The slaves when thus captured on the ocean, or discovered in our country, to be held in trust by the United States, until they can be transported back to Africa, &c.

Several applications have been made to us (says the Intelligencer of Thursday) from different quarters, for a more particular statement of the bearing of the decision of the Supreme Court, in respect to the validity of the State Insolvent Laws. We have taken the necessary steps to enable us, in a day or two, to present our readers with a complete statement of the effect of the opinion of the court in that case.

Brevet General James Miller, at present a Colonel in the Army, is appointed to be Governor of the new Territory of Arkansaw. Robert Crittenden is appointed Secretary of said Territory.

A writer in the Baltimore Federal Republican, under the signature of "A Bankrupt," recommends to the Insolvents of that city to call a meeting, and appoint a committee immediately, to present a petition to Congress, requesting them to pass a law to suspend all executions until their next meeting.

On the late decision of the Supreme Court, Niles' Baltimore Register remarks, that it "will afford a golden harvest to lawyers and sheriffs—we have heard that one gentleman has ordered writs for the recovery of eighty thousand dollars, due to him by persons that failed, but who are now able to pay."

The Washington City Gazette, says, "the garrison now stationed at Detroit, we hear, with the exception of a company of artillery, are ordered to be withdrawn, and to occupy a new post at the Falls of St. Anthony, on the Mississippi."

☞ *The* CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR *No. 2, is received for delivery at R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.*

Married,

At Franklin, by the Rev. Samuel Nott, Mr. GARDNER CLARK, of Charlestown, R. I. to Miss NANCY BETTIS, daughter of Mr. Thomas Bettis.

At New-York, Mr. WM. O. PHELAN, to Mrs. ELIZA BUCHANAN, formerly of this city.

Died,

At Plainfield, Mrs. KENNEDY, wife of Capt. John Kennedy, aged 49 years.

At N. London, Mrs. CHARLOTTE LEARNED, wife of Eben. Learned, Esq. and daughter of Mr. Beth Peck, of this city.

CANTON CRAPES.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received from New-York, one case of black and colored CANTON CRAPES, of a superior quality, a complete assortment of fashionable colors.

ALSO,

Best Black INDIA LUTESTRINGS.

March 10. 18—

Rum, Teas, etc.

5 hhds. N. E. RUM, *very cheap*,
6 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin TEAS, of the first quality,
Gunpowder and Imperial do.
Sicily Madeira, Madeira, Teneriffe, Mountain Malaga, Sherry, and Colmanar WINES, *genuine*,
Old Spirits, Raspberry Cordial,
Fall and winter strained Lamp OIL,
London PORTER,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Ginger, Dates,
Snuff, CODFISH,
Clover and Herds'-Grass Seed, &c. &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

MARCH 9. 18—

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TOGETHER with his children, now in possession of the *Real Estate* formerly owned and in the name of *Timothy Waterman* and others, contemplate moving out of the State, offer the whole for sale. The several tracts or

LOTS OF LAND

must be so long and well known to all who would wish to purchase, it must be needless to give a particular description of each lot in a newspaper. It must be understood the lands are situated in the first society in Norwich.

Two first rate family HORSES.
Two OXEN. Two COWS.
Nine Turnpike Shares on Windham and Mansfield road.

For further particulars enquire of

JOHN BIRCHARD.

Who calls on all indebted to him to pay without further notice.

Norwich, March 10, 1819. 18—

Encouragement

For the industrious and enterprizing.

THE subscriber, having established himself in the town of Liverpool, in the County of Medin, and State of Ohio, offers for sale, on liberal terms about 10,000 acres of *choice Land* in said town. A Cooper, Shoemaker, Tanner, and Blacksmith, would find good encouragement and full employment. Liverpool is within about twenty miles of Steam-Boat communication, and possesses the advantage of a Salt manufactory and Post-Office. For further particulars enquire of

HENRY H. COIT.

Norwich, March, 10, 1819. 18—

House and Land for sale.

EIGHT acres of Land with a *Dwelling-House, Barn, Out-Houses*, &c. lying in Preston, about one quarter of a mile from the new bridge. Said Land is of excellent quality, has a good orchard of excellent fruit on the same—also an excellent well of water within a few feet of the house—and will be sold at

☞ *PUBLIC AUCTION* ☜

on the premises, on the 23d instant, unless previously sold at private sale.—For particulars enquire of the subscriber.

MARLBOROUGH WELLS.

MARCH 10. 18—

☞ NOTICE.

THOSE persons who purchased Goods of the subscriber, at Auction, on the 1st and 2d inst. whose bills remain unpaid, are requested to take their articles and pay their bills before they have another call.

CALVIN TYLER.

MARCH 10. 18—

☞ NOTICE.

THE subscriber having commenced the *Grocery Business* at the stand recently occupied by CALVIN TYLER & Co. where will be found a general assortment of

Groceries,

at prices which will induce the economical to call and examine.—Goods will be sold for cash only: application for credit will be useless, for it will absolutely be denied.

CALVIN TYLER.

MARCH 10. 18—

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the subscriber for the *Norwich Courier*, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, in order to enable him to meet the pressing demands of the printers. To a numerous and respectable list of customers, to whom he has distributed the papers for the term of two years, the subscriber returns his sincere thanks for all past favors, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

PETER PETTIS.

Franklin, March 3, 1819. 18—

LOST,

BETWEEN the widow *Witter's* Tavern in Preston, and Bean-Hill, Norwich, sundry articles of *Clothing, Letters*, &c. tied up in a checkered Handkerchief. Whoever has found the same, and will leave them with the Printer, or with G. EDGERTON, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

Norwich, March 6, 1819. 18—

POETRY.

From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE MEMORY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.
February 22d, 1819.

IMMORTAL chief! whose matchless deeds proclaim,
The hero's glory and the statesman's fame,
Whose worth, attested by thy country's voice,
Obtained her suffrage, and confirmed her choice,
In war her leader, and in peace her guide,
And first in both, her bulwark and her pride,
To thy great name, on this auspicious day,
A grateful people heartfelt homage pay,
They bless that name, to truth and freedom dear,
And give to WASHINGTON the patriot tear;
To him, whose sword achiev'd his country's cause,
Whose rule maintain'd her liberty and laws,
Whose noble mind no venom'd slander knew,
Whose warrior arm no poison'd weapon drew,
Whose onward path to glory's summit led,
While every virtue beam'd around his head,
Whose pious step approach'd Religion's fane,
No vile polytheist, no sceptre vain—
Whose glorious life the bright example gave
The proud to humble, and the vanquish'd save,
Whose death serene a better world confess'd,
When passing, tranquil, to eternal rest;
To him Columbia's gratitude be given—
Her guardian here, her advocate in heaven.

Derivation of the word Corset.

The following humorous article is from the Catskill Recorder. The writer is certainly very happy in tracing the etymology of this fashionable appendage of the toilet.

Kaleidoscope.

Some 20 years ago, a fat English lady, having visited Paris, obtained from a milliner a certain article of dress, much in vogue at present among belles and *feminine* beaux. On her return, all the fat ladies of her acquaintance were smitten with envy, to see her shape elegantly improved into that of an hour glass. She lost no time in exhibiting her exquisite person at a ball—but in the middle of a waltz swooned away.—Her clothes were soon unlaced, and the cause of her fainting discovered. "Oh la!" exclaimed a dozen of her female friends, "what is that you wear?" "O *curse it!*" replied she, and immediately hurried out of the room. "I'll lay my life," says lady Fiddlefaddle, "that it was the same *cursed* which so much improved her shape, and I'll have one made to morrow.—Lady F being of *fashionables* the most *fashionable*, her word was decisive. Curseds (or as they are now termed, *Corsets*) became the order of the day, and, although many a simple girl has since had occasion to give them their original appellation, they appear to stand their ground.

Lockma, the celebrated Persian moralist, relates the following story of himself: "I was once (says he) so poor, that I had not wherewith to buy a pair of shoes, and was obliged to go barefooted. However patient I had been till then, I was become very dissatisfied with my lot, and entered the Temple of Cuffa extremely melancholy and discontented. I there saw a man who had no legs; reflecting on his condition, I no longer complained of wanting shoes, but gave thanks to God, from the bottom of my heart, that I could still walk though barefooted.—How much better is it, thought I, to be without shoes than to be without legs? If this poor man could recover his legs, how extatic would be his joy, though he should have no shoes!"

A New work.—Moses Thomas, of Philadelphia, has in the press an original work, entitled "The Hermit in America; on a visit to Philadelphia;" containing some account of the beaux and dandies and coquettes, cotillion parties, supper parties, tea parties, &c. &c. &c. edited by Peter Atall Esq.

A third edition of the journal of Messrs. Lewis & Clark, across the American Continent, has been lately published in England. Sir Joseph Banks has a high opinion of the work.

The "Elements of Surgery," by the late Dr Dorsey, of Pennsylvania, is said to have been republished in Edinburgh.

A tragedy called Alfort, written in the United States, was performed in New York on Friday evening last. The Scene lies in Switzerland.

CURRACOA, JAN. 16.

General Morillo has issued a proclamation prohibiting the exportation of mules from the province of Venezuela, under very severe penalties. The general remained in Caraccas according to the latest accounts. It has been reported here for some time past, that San Fernando de Apure has been taken by Morales (a Spanish commander.) The Caraccas Gazette, of the 30th December however, makes no mention of this circumstance, and we therefore conceive that the account requires confirmation.

New Publications.

THE Fast of St. Magdalen, a Romance, by Miss Anna Maria Porter.
Clarentine, a novel, by Miss Burney.
Rachel, a Tale.

FOR SALE AT
R HUBBARD's *Book-Store*,
Shetucket-street.

Jan. 20.

BEST COLD SPRING
GIN,
FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BR[illegible]D.
Who will pay cash for
RYE.

Dec. 21.

Norwich Fire Insurance Company.

Capital 100,000 Dollars.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY FOR THE YEAR 1819.

DWIGHT RIPLEY, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Directors.

DWIGHT RIPLEY.
CHARLES P. HUNTINGTON.
CODDINGTON BILLINGS.
EZRA CHAPPELL.
JOSEPH H. STRONG.
CUSHING EELLS.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, JR.
FRANCIS A. PERKINS.
JONA. G. W. TRUMBULL.

PROPOSALS
FOR INSURING HOUSES, BUILDINGS, STORES, SHIPS IN HARBOR, AND ON THE STOCKS, GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDIZE,
FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Company* having been incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Connecticut with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars—with a power of enlarging the Capital to Three Hundred Thousand Dollars; and the Capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars being already paid and secured, according to law, now offer the public the following terms upon which they propose to conduct the business of the Company.

As all classes of Citizens are exposed to great calamities from fire, we presume that prudence will induce them to pay the small premium which is required for an indemnity against such accidents. The practice of procuring Insurance against losses from fire, has already become very general through this country, and the Company are confident that the extent and solidity of their funds, and the fairness, liberality and promptitude with which they shall adjust the claims of sufferers, will ensure the confidence and patronage of this, and the neighboring States.

*** No Insured Person will be liable to make good the Losses of others; but in case of fire, the Sufferer will be fully indemnified to the amount insured.—The Company also make good Losses on Property burnt by Lightning.

Classes of Hazards and Rates of Annual Premiums for Insurance against Fire.

No. I.
Hazards of the First Class.

Brick or Stone Buildings, covered with Slate, Tiles, or Metal.
Goods not hazardous contained in such buildings.

For sums not exceeding
10,000 Dollars in one Risk,
25 Cents per 100 Dolls. per Annum.

No. II.
Hazards of the Second Class.

Brick or stone Buildings, covered with wood.
Goods not hazardous, contained in such Buildings.
Hazardous Goods, contained in Buildings of the First Class.

For sums not exceeding
10,000 Dollars in one Risk,
37½ Cents per 100 Dolls. per Annum.

No. III.
Hazards of the Third Class.

Buildings the sides of which are part of Brick or stone, & part of Wood.
Goods not hazardous, contained in such Buildings.
Hazardous Goods, contained in Buildings of the Second Class.

For sums not exceeding
10,000 Dollars in one Risk,
50 Cents per 100 Dolls. per Annum.

No. IV.
Hazards of the Fourth Class.

Buildings, the sides of which are entirely of Wood.
Goods not hazardous, contained in such Buildings.
Hazardous Goods, contained in Buildings of the Third Class.

For sums not exceeding
10,000 Dollars in one Risk,
75 to 100 Cts. per 100 Dlls. per Ann.

*** *Ships in Port, or their Cargoes, Ships Repairing or Building, may be Insured against Fire.*

‡‡‡ This manner of Classing Hazards will give a general idea of the rates of Insurance, but there will necessarily be an increase of Premiums in all cases where the local situation, and other circumstances, increase the Risk: such as joining, or being contiguous to Wooden Buildings, or Buildings occupied in carrying on hazardous Business—distance from Water—no Engines or Firemen in the town or place, &c. &c.—The premiums may also, in some cases, be reduced on Wooden Buildings in the country, when standing single or detached, or attended with circumstances of peculiar security.—Larger sums than 10,000 Dollars may be insured by special agreement.

☞ Soap Boilers, Tallow Chandlers, Brewers, Maltsters, Bakers, Rope Makers, Sugar Refiners, Distillers, Chemists, Varnish Makers, Stable Keepers, Tavern Keepers, China, Glass, or Earthenware Sellers, Oil and Colourmen, Turpentine Works, Paper Mills, Printing Houses, Coopers, Carpenters, Cabinet Makers, Coach Makers, Boat Builders, Ship Chandlers, Apothecaries, Theatres, Mills and Machinery, and all Manufactories that use Fire Heat, are deemed extra hazardous, and must be particularly described in the Policy; and for all such Risks an additional Premium will be required.

All Applications for Insurance must be be made at the office of the Company, in writing; and the Subject offered for Insurance accurately described.

Goods held in Trust, or on Commission, are to be declared as such; otherwise the Policy will not extend to cover such Property.

No Insurance will be considered as made or binding, until the Premium is paid.

No Loss or Damage by Fire will be paid, that may happen or take place in consequence of any Earthquake, Invasion Civil Commotion, Riot, or Military or Usurped Power whatever.

Insurance may be made for Seven Years, by paying the Premium for Six Years, and for a less number of Years than Seven, a reasonable Discount will be allowed.

Norwich, Feb. 17, 1819.

NEW BOOK,
Price 62½ cents.
R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale, *Russell's Abridgment of Murray's Grammar*, with lessons of parsing, calculated to facilitate the study of Syntax.

The following is one of the numerous recommendations already obtained:

We have examined an abridgement of Murray's Grammar, proposed to be published by Mr. Wm. E. Russell, and fully approve of the few alterations he has made, and think this Compend of Grammar the best we have seen.

His Syntactical Lessons we think a very valuable addition, and calculated to be of great utility to the learner: and recommend them for general use in Schools.

ANDREW LEE D. D.* of Lisbon.
HON. SYLVESTER GILBERT. Hebron.
DYAR T HINCKLEY, A. M. Norwich.
GEO. HILL, Esq. do.
GEO. PERKINS, Esq. do.
CHARLES PERKINS, Esq. do.
JOHN HYDE, Esq do.

* *The titles were added by the publisher.*

N. B. The Books may be had of E. PORTER, Norwich, and many country merchants.

Nov. 11. 1—

VENDUE.

ON Saturday, the 13th day of March instant, will be sold by order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, the real estate of *Capt. SIMEON HUNTINGTON*, deceased, lying on the main street, in the first Society, in said Norwich, consisting of a two story *Dwelling House, Store, Blacksmith's* and *Cooper's Shop*, and about *two acres of excellent Land*, being one of the best stands for a *Blacksmith*, for sale in the County of New-London.

—ALSO—

Sundry Blacksmith's tools, a side-saddle, &c. &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
JAMES STEDMAN, *Adm'r.*
Norwich, March 1. 1819. 2w—

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE Co-partnership of *Chester Kimball* and *Chester Kimball, Jr.* is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHESTER KIMBALL.
CHESTER KIMBALL, Jr.

N. B. All persons who are indebted to the above firm, or to *Chester Kimball, Jr.* are requested to make immediate payment—and all who have claims against the Subscriber, are desired to exhibit their accounts for settlement.

CHESTER KIMBALL, Jr.
Norwich, Feb. 23, 1819. 16—

Notice.

THE subscribers have entered into Company in the *Stone Cutting* business, at Norwich, under the firm of

KIMBALL & KINGSLEY,

where it will be carried on in all its various branches. They will keep constantly on hand a supply of *Stone* and *Marble* for *Grave Stones, Jambs, Hearths, &c.*

CHESTER KIMBALL.
JOSEPH KINGSLEY.
Norwich, Feb 25, 1819. 16—

Burglarians Beware.

ONE of the buildings at the late *Gun Carriage Factory*, near the subscriber's house, hath been repeatedly entered and property taken from thence during the present winter, notwithstanding the utmost care was taken to secure the doors and windows. The persons who have lately offered for sale property taken from thence, are advised to return it; twenty dollars reward is offered by the subscriber, for the detection of any future burglary on said building.

ELISHA TRACY.
Norwich, Feb. 24, 1819. 16—

CODFISH.

100 Quintals Codfish,
FOR SALE BY
C. R. KINNEY, & Co.
Feb. 17. 15—

CHOICE
NEW LANDS,
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a power of attorney, from the heirs of *LYNDE McCURDY*, Esq. late of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, deceased, offers for sale the following excellent

Tracts of New Land,
Containing about
11,000 acres,

in New-Connecticut, State of Ohio, viz:

3547 acres, in the town of MIDDLEFIELD, or No. 7, in 6th Range, (in the County of Geauga,) about 20 miles N. W. from *Warren*, and next town east of *Burton*, where the College is located

1118 acres, in PAINESVILLE, *(in the same County)* being in lot No. 1, of Town No. 10, in the 8th Range, a seaport on the south shore of Lake Erie, where the steam-boat "Walk-in-the-water" passes.

1684 acres, in FARMINGTON, *(in Medina County)* being Town No. 4, in 14th Range, in which are a great many families from Massachusetts, and is called a very excellent township, being next east of *Liverpool*, the salt market.

861 acres, in Lots No. 19 and 20, in COITSVILLE, No. 2, in 1st Range, an old settlement and an excellent township, (in Trumbull County.)

627 acres, being Lot No. 4, in COITSVILLE.

150 acres, in Lot No. 14, in the same town.

652 acres, in SHAW, or No. 12, in 1st Range, (in the County of Ashtabula,) being Lots No. 15, 16, 21, 22, of 163 acres each.

518 acres, in the same town, in Lot No. 31.

145 acres, in Town No. 7, in 11th Range, near *Cleveland city*, which has a *steam-boat* communication.

616 acres, in LEFFINGWELL, (Ashtabula County,) being whole of Lot No. 16, adjoining land of *Daniel L. Coit*, Esq. north and south

Also, in LEFFINGWELL, another Lot, of about 69 acres, in Lot No. 5:—a square Lot of 11 acres, (being section No 4, of Lot No. 1,) in Town No. 7, in 9th Range, next east of *Dwightsfield*, and a square Lot of 24 acres, in section No. 13, of Lot No. 1, in the same town.

Also, about 1200 acres, in the town of LYME, (in Huron County,) about 8 miles from Sandusky Bay

These Lands, (the title of which is by deeds and grants from the State of Connecticut, and which were never before offered for sale.) afford an excellent opportunity to choose Farms of any size for settlers, either for single families, or companies united for forming settlements, in a country first settled by Connecticut farmers, and constantly filling up from New-England, and where the disadvantages of the wilderness are in a great measure overcome.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Agent.*
Norwich, Connecticut,
October, 1818. 50-5t-eamtf—

For Sale,

THE *Dwelling House* and *Lot*, lately Jed Willet's.

One do. at the foot of *Long* Bridge.

A *Blacksmith's shop* near the same.

About 20 acres of land lately Jed. Willet's.

The *Ship Yards* lately said Willet's.

The *Dwelling-House* lately occupied by James F. Brown.

One do. occupied by John Cox, and others.

All situated in West Chelsea.

ALSO,

Two *Stores* and *Wharf* on the Long Bridge.

All well situated, and valuable estates, and will be sold for reasonable prices, and credit.

JAMES LANMAN.
March 1, 1819. 17—

For Sale,

AND possession given on the first day of April next,

THE FARM,

formerly known by the *Jabez Leffingwell Farm*, situated at the head of Trading Cove, two miles from Norwich, on the new turnpike road leading to New-London, containing about 120 acres, with a large two story HOUSE, with a never failing well of water in the House. Said House is in sight of the steam-boat and other vessels, as they pass to and from N. London—A large *Barn, Chaise and Corn House*, adjoining.

LIKEWISE,

A Grist Mill,

With two run of stones, and *Saw Mill*, in tolerable repair. The stream of water is the best within many miles of this place, except the *Lathrop stream*, so called.

The above property will be sold together or separate, as will best suit the purchaser. There are three fishing places attached to the said Farm. Accommodating terms will be given. If not sold, it will be to let.

APPLY TO
JAMES N BROWN.
Jan. 6, 1819. 2tf—

A FARM,
For Sale,

LYING in Ashford, in the society of Eastford, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, equally divided into *mowing, ploughing, pasturing*, and *woodland*, well fenced, with a large supply of *stone wall* thereon, a good orchard, which will make from 40 to 50 barrels of Cider yearly. On said Farm there is a good *Dwelling House*, two good *Barns*, and other out buildings.

Said Farm will be sold on as reasonable terms as any in Ashford, and possession given the first of April next.

For further particulars enquire of
BENJAMIN OWENS,
in *Ashford.*
Ashford, Feb. 25, 1819. 17—

NOTICE.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Plainfield, hath allowed six months from the date hereof for the settlement of the Estate of

WM. DANIELSON LORD,

late of Brooklyn, deceased; all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to exhibit them within said time, to the subscriber, properly attested, or they will be debarred a recovery; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

ELISHA LORD, *Adm'r.*
Pomfret, Feb. 9, 1819. 16—

THE Meeting of the Commissioners on the estate of

JOHN T. MOTT,

late of Preston, deceased, advertised to be at the house of *William Brown*, in said Preston, on the 1st Monday of April next, is postponed until the 1st Tuesday of said April.

CHAS. P. HUNTINGTON, } *Com'rs.*
GEORGE PERKINS, }
Preston, March 1, 1819. 17—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.
Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 19—

The Co-partnership of
CALVIN TYLER, & Co. AND DAVID CLARK, & Co.

IS by mutual consent this day dissolved. All persons indebted to either of the above firms, are requested to settle the same immediately. All who have demands, are requested to present the same for settlement.

CALVIN TYLER.
DAVID CLARK.
Norwich, Feb. 24, 1819. 16—

BRICK.

120,000 BRICK may be had delivered at New-London, Norwich Port, Poquetannock or at the Kiln in Preston, on accommodating terms, by applying to the Subscriber.

JOHN BREWSTER.
March 3, 1819. 17-3w

Wanted Immediately,

A STEADY faithful Man, for the term of one year, to whom liberal wages will be given.

Enquire at this office.
March 3. 1819. 3w—

Wanted Immediately,

THREE JOURNEYMEN, viz. two *Cabinet Makers* and one *Chair Maker*, to whom steady employ and good wages will be given

WILLIAM E. ROBINSON.
Plainfield, Jan. 21. 1819. 1stf—

Boards, Timber, Plank.

THE subscriber has for sale a quantity of seasoned Pine Boards & Plank—Ship Plank, Timber and Knees.

WM. ROGERS.

ALMONDS.

SOFT shelled ALMONDS, received and for sale by
Feb. 3. JOHN LATHROP.

WHEREAS, my wife ANNICA, in the month of November last, for the second time, eloped from my bed and board, I hereby forbid all persons trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

SAMUEL ROATH.
Norwich, Feb. 17, 1819. 16—

TWO POST-RIDERS are wanted at this office. FEB. 10.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1819 — *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII. NO. 19.]

CANTON CRAPES.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received from New-York, one case of black and colored CANTON CRAPES, of a superior quality, a complete assortment of fashionable colors.

ALSO,

Best Black INDIA LUTESTRINGS.

March 10. 18—

Rum, Teas, etc.

5 hhds. N. E. RUM, *very cheap*,
6 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin TEAS, of the first quality,
Gunpowder and Imperial do.
Sicily Madeira, Madeira, Teneriffe, Mountain Malaga, Sherry, and Colmanar WINES, *genuine*,
Old Spirits, Raspberry Cordial,
Fall and winter strained Lamp OIL,
London PORTER,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Ginger, Dates
Snuff, CODFISH,
Clover and Herds'-Grass Seed, &c. &c

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

MARCH 9. 18—

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM BOSTON,

A LARGE assortment of Bombazetts, at low prices, among which are some very fine blacks.
6 pieces black & light dyed Tabby Velvet.
Ladies' black, and white English Silk Gloves, of the best quality.
Scotch Plaid for Cloaks.
Plain and figured Rattinetts.
Black, red, yellow, green white, & printed FLANNELS.

LIKEWISE,

On sale of former purchases,

30 pieces Carlisle Ginghams.
A large assortment of superfine and low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Blankets, Coatings, & Baize.
Boot Cord and Webbing.
Irish Linen and Cotton Shirtings, with a variety of

Fancy Articles.

Norwich, Feb. 17, 1819. 15—

NEW GOODS.

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass and Earthen WARE,

Looking Glasses and Tea Trays,

recently received and for sale at low prices and on accommodating terms, by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Who have also for sale, at their Store and at the Pottery, a constant supply of

STONE WARE.

Norwich, Oct. 28, 1818. 51—

Simeon Thomas & Co.

HAVE for sale at the Store lately occupied by Messrs. *Charles Thomas & Co.* a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

which they will dispose of by the hogshead, barrel, or less quantity, viz :—
W. I. and N. E. Rum,
French and Cider Brandy,
Holland and American Gin,
Sicily Madeira Wine,
Loaf, Havana, India and Muscovado Sugars,
Hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and bohea Teas,
Turks-Island and Table Salt,
Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger,
Cloves, Cinnamon, Starch,
Powder and Shot,
Plug and cut Tobacco,
Scotch and Lorrillard's Snuff, *&c.*

ALSO,

Russia Old Sable Iron,
Cart and Waggon Tire,
Nail Plates, Spike Rods,
English and American blistered Steel,
Nails, *&c.* *Likewise,*
An assortment of Drugs and Family Medicines,
Paints and Dye Woods,
Window Glass,

All which are of the first quality, and will be sold on the lowest terms, for cash or produce.

Cash given for

FLAX-SEED AND WHITE BEANS.

Norwich, Jan. 4, 1819. 9tf—

FISH and OIL.

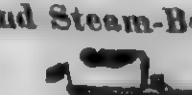
50 Quintals CODFISH,
 barrels Liver OIL,

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES COIT.

Feb. 26. 16—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.



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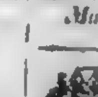
March 3. 17—



THE sloop FRANCES, Capt. Barker, will leave here for Newport and Providence by the middle of next week, wind and weather permitting. For freight or passage, enquire of the captain, or

JAMES N. BROWN.

MARCH 10. 18—

THE FIRM OF

Wm. Williams, Jr. & Co.

IS by mutual consent, this day dissolved; any persons having claims upon them are requested to present the same immediately for payment, and persons indebted to them are requested to pay the same without delay.

WM. WILLIAMS,
WM. WILLIAMS, Jr.
CALVIN GODDARD.

Norwich, March 1, 1819.

THE business at the Mill will be conducted in the name and on the account of

Wm. Williams, Jr.

WHO OFFERS FOR SALE,

Alexandria, Fredericksburg, and Norwich superfine and fine FLOUR.
RYE FLOUR.
MIDDLINGS.
Kiln-dried MEAL in puncheons ½ iron bound, and in barrels.
French and Nova Scotia PLASTER.

☞ The public will be accommodated in grinding Grain or Plaster.

WANTED,

CORN and RYE, for which Cash will be paid.

Notice.

THE business of the *Cotton Mill*, at Norwich Falls, will hereafter be conducted under the firm of

Williams Manufacturing Company,

by WM. C. GILMAN, as Agent to the subscribers, the present owners thereof.

Norwich, March 9, 1819. 18—

WM. WILLIAMS.
CALVIN GODDARD.
THOS. W. WILLIAMS.

NEW BOOKS.

FOR SALE AT T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE, NORWICH-PORT,

FIRST Lessons in Geography and Astronomy, with seven maps and a plate of the Solar system, for the use of young Children, as preparatory to Ancient and Modern Geography, by J. A. Cummings, author of Ancient and Modern Geography. Price 25 cents.

An Address to Young Persons after Confirmation. By Richard Watson, Lord Bishop of Landaff. Price 38 cents.

Repentance, explained and enforced; being a serious Appeal to every man's conscience, on its nature, necessity and evidences. By J. Thornton. *I tell you, nay: but, except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish.* Luke xiii. 5. First American Ed.

The Fast of St. Magdalen, a Romance, by Miss Anna Maria Porter. 2 vols.

The Emigrant's Guide to the Western and Southern States and Territories. By William Darby.

Feb 17 15—

CHARLES LATHROP,

HAS FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of CLOVER, RED TOP, and HERDS' GRASS SEED, of last year's growth, well cleaned, and of very good quality.

Contemplating a new arrangement in business, he offers for sale his whole

Stock in Trade

on advantageous terms, in large or small quantities.

N. B. All persons having open accounts with him are requested to call and settle the same within two weeks from this date.

Norwich, March 3, 1819. 17–9w

MISCELLANY.

FOR THE NORWICH COURIER.

Mr. Hubbard,

The difficulty of your correspondent "Enquirer" will be easily solved, by a knowledge of Bacon's life; and the full force of the beautiful climax of Pope will be perceived.

"*The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind.*"

He was impeached by the House of Commons in 1621 for bribery and corruption in the exercise of his office, of Lord Chancellor; confessed his guilt; and the House of Lords fined him £40,000; sentenced him to imprisonment in the Tower during the King's pleasure and rendered him incapable of holding any office in the State.

He labored long to obtain the object of his ambition, and the means used for his rise, were as disgraceful, as the cause of his fall. He appears to have been as remarkable for the vileness of his heart, as he was distinguished for the brightness of his genius and strength of his mind.

Bacon did not hoard his evil gains, for he died in 1626 in embarrassed circumstances. He seems to have squandered his property among his friends and dependants.—The King remitted his fine and imprisonment and gave him a pension.—From the period of his disgraceful fall until his death, he was employed in revising those works, which have ranked him among the first Philosophers of the world.

P.

The ancient Babylonians had many curious customs; the manner of marrying their women and curing their sick, were the most remarkable.

The women were all brought into the public market place, where the most beautiful were sold to the highest bidder; and, from the money thus procured, portions were assigned to be given along with those who were deficient in personal charms—the consequence was, that the women were all married; the beautiful to the rich and the ordinary with good fortunes to the poor men.

The sick were brought out to the public places of resort; and all passengers, of whatever rank, as well as all strangers, of whatever country, were considered as bound in humanity to enquire into the nature of their diseases, and to suggest such remedies as they might have known to be useful in similar cases.

They thus supplied the want of professional Physicians.

TURKISH WOMEN.

From M. M. Noah's Travels in Europe and Africa.

Turkish women have been for ages the theme of the Poet and the subject of the Painter; the glowing descriptions of Oriental writers have dazzled the imagination and misled the judgment. We read the warm and animated accounts of Turkish beauties, from the pen of Lady Mary Montague; a deep and pleasing impression is made upon us from the Arabian Nights and Persian Tales; and all the highly colored fictions which we have perused, have taught us to expect something more than mortal. One circumstance has greatly aided the delusion, and that is, Turkish beauties are so closely confined, and so carefully veiled when abroad, that every thing is left to the imagination, and, consequently, the picture becomes highly colored. Those which I saw was by accident, and therefore, I had but an imperfect opportunity of forming a judgment upon the subject. I collected, however, from the ladies of Tunis, such information as gave me a correct idea of their persons and pursuits.

The women are mostly brunetts—but few of the natives are very fair. They have black eyes that sparkle with vivacity, generally fine teeth, and as far as my observation permitted me to form an opinion, I should judge, that Spanish and Turkish women resemble each other in complexion and features. The person of a Moorish woman, if fashionable, is corpulent and unwieldy; taking little or no exercise, indolent, and feasting on most fattening substances, they are generally heavy and gross, and being deprived of opportunities to cultivate their minds, the extent of their accomplishments is a knowledge of embroidery and making conserves, of which they are amazing fond. Having no intercourse with the world, restrained in their pursuits, and guarded with jealousy in their movements, they are ignorant of society and of manners. They marry very young, which, with them, is a civil and not religious tie, to be dissolved almost at the will of the husband. The parties never see each other, the match being concluded by the parents, and may be justly compared to a lottery and all its risks—the fortune of the lady seldom consists of more than a few trunks of clothes, gaudily arranged. The bride is enclosed in a species of cage, covered with silk, and placed on the back of a camel, whose head and tail are ornamented with ribbons. A few musicians and slaves, carrying on their heads dishes of *Couscosu* or *Pillaw*, together with the rabble, form a procession to the house of the bridegroom, where the ceremony concludes with a feast, and the firing of muskets during the night. Thus allied, without a knowledge of each other's virtues and attractions, without love or sentiment, it will readily be imagined, that the marriage state in Turkey, is but a species of improved slavery. Polygamy being allowed, the husband repudiates his wife when he pleases, by conforming to some frivolous ceremonies. Thus situated, the women, finding themselves neglected, without influence, or society, without tenderness or affection, are ever on the alert to intrigue, and particularly with Christians, although they are aware that detection is followed by the inevitable destruction of both parties. They walk on the terraces, and frequently unveil themselves. I never passed a Moorish woman on the road, who was generally on a mule led by a Slave, or husband, but she seized the opportunity to remove the silk covering from her face, either to gratify her curiosity or my own. They have been known to go to baths, with the hope of meeting a Christian, and have frequently asked of them, when unobserved, to repeat the manner in which Christians treat their wives, whether kind or affectionate, conciliatory and humane, and the reply always produced melancholy comparisons. When asked by a Christian what would be the consequence of the detection of an intrigue, the Moorish lady replied: "Nothing to you: you will only lose your head; but I shall be carried about town on a mule, with my face uncovered, and finally drowned in the lake."—The sense of shame, creating greater alarm than the punishment of death.—The detection of an intrigue, if brought home to the parties, is generally punished with death; it is the religion which is violated, and which cannot be appeased by any subordinate sacrifice; hence the Moors are particularly vigilant, and the women guarded. Having occasion to visit a country house near Carthage, belonging to a Moor, which was to let, I met the owner at the door, who inquired what my business was. Being informed, he proceeded to show me the house, and just as I entered the hall, he asked the drugaman what consul I was; being answered the American consul, he cried out suddenly, run and tell the women quick to get out of the way, it is the American consul who is coming. This was the first time I knew that Americans were objects of so much dread to Moorish husbands. The women waddled to their alcoves, as fast as their corpulent persons would permit, and I discovered some peeping through the crevices of the curtains.

An Irish Captain of dragoons, who was on a visit to Tunis, accompanied me one day to the palace at Bardo, after having received a very necessary caution, not to indulge his curiosity in looking at the windows of the harem. Such admonitions, with gentlemen of his nation, lose their effect, and in crossing the patio, he suddenly cried out, there are two beautiful women peeping through the lattices, to whom, without ceremony he kissed his hand. I expected that this act of well-meant gallantry, would, if observed, have been paid by a ball from the musket of some Janisary on guard; fortunately the action was unnoticed, and on drawing him away from the dangerous spot, accompanied with a necessary expostulation, he excused himself by pleading the utter impossibility of an Irishman's passing a petticoat in a strange country, without a complimentary salute.

The ladies of the harem dress richly, having no employment, their day is principally devoted to the toilet; they wear velvets, silks and gauzes, beautifully embroidered at the bosoms, and cut up in caftans and robes without taste; bare feet and embroidered slippers, the hair loose and filled with jewels, and heavy earrings and bracelets, and cinctures around their ancles. The costume of a Turkish lady of rank is a singular mixture of splendor, cut up and formed with a barbarous taste, and her appearance betrays a person half civilized and half savage. They use an abundance of otto of roses, which is manufactured at Tunis, of the first quality, and powder their hair with pulverized cloves.

From the New-York Columbian.

THE NEW-YORK CANALS.

MR. SPOONER,

The enclosed letter contains so great a mass of valuable information in so few words, that I cannot deny the public the advantage and pleasure of its perusal. Facts are stubborn things. W. D.

Albany, 1st Mo. 16, 1819.

My esteemed friend—I duly received, at the village of Herkimer, thy favor, of 22d ultimo, requesting information of the actual state and progress of the work on the canals of the State of N. York, and that I would promptly answer the following queries—

"1. How much of the canals is actually completed?

2. What places are connected by the parts which are finished?

3. The names of the engineers employed, and where?

4. Any other circumstance which you may deem of importance respecting the canals?

At the time I received thy letter I was engaged, almost night and day, in making laborious calculations for a detailed report to the board of canal commissioners, and, fearing that the short space of time until this report ought to be presented would scarcely admit of my doing justice to the subject, I requested my friend David Holt to make thee my apology for the delay of my answer, which I found would be unavoidable. I now embrace with pleasure the first opportunity which my arduous duties have permitted to answer thy queries.

1. Portions of the canal amounting to 63 miles are actually completed—16½ miles of the western, and 18½ miles of the northern; 15 miles more are half done, and there is much work performed on the remaining part, as is quite equal to the finishing of those 15 miles; making an aggregate equal to 80 miles of finished canal.

2. No important places are yet connected by the parts finished, on account of some works not completed—crossing streams in the western, and locks in the northern canal. But, in the course of next season, Whitehall on Lake Champlain will be connected with Fort Edward on Hudson's river, by 23 miles of canal; and the salt works at Onondaga with Utica on the Mohawk, by 60 miles—between Utica and Onondaga the canal passes inexhaustible beds of the finest gypsum; so that, unless the weather should be beyond probability unfavorable, or some other improbable occurrence, 85 miles of canal will, before the close of next season, begin to yield revenue.

3. The engineers are Benj. Wright, Jas Geddes and Isaac Briggs; Canvass White, James Ferguson, Valentine Gill, and Asa Moore, have also been employed. I believe Canvass White has been placed in the rank of engineer, and Jas. Ferguson still remains an assistant. Valentine Gill has been employed as a draftsman, and Asa Moore as surveyor. During the late season, Wright and White have been employed on the middle section of the western canal; Geddes and Ferguson, on the northern; and Briggs, Gill, and Moore, in exploring and locating the canal and its locks, on the eastern section, from Utica down the valley of the Mohawk.

4. In my answer to the 2d query, I have said that 85 miles of the canal will, before the close of next season, begin to yield revenue. I will here add, that, in fair probability, the season, after next, (1820) may commence with an active navigation of 117 miles of canal; and, if, the legislature should at their present session authorize the whole of the western canal to be made as speedily as it can be economically done, there may be at the close of 1820, many miles more in great forwardness, and the whole of the canal may be finished before the close of 1825, as easily as, and at a smaller expence than in any longer period.

By a sound and prudent fiscal management, no burthens on the people, beyond the present taxes, and those only for one year more, will be necessary to accomplish this noble work.

When the expense of a great project is previously estimated, it usually happens that, after the thing is finished the actual expense greatly exceeds the estimate. In the whole of the work hitherto done, the contrary is found to be the fact, and an animating fact it is; the actual expense falls considerably short of the general estimate made in 1817, when the subject was proposed to the legislature. Although experience afforded such encouragement in the middle section, yet there remained doubts respecting the eastern section, where probably, the greatest difficulties exist. I have, during the late seasons carefully and minutely examined 40 miles of this section, which portion includes some of the principal difficulties, and it is my decided opinion, that this portion of the canal can be made for an expence, averaging 16 per cent. or $2,700 per mile, less than the estimate of the commissioners.

I have said that, after one year more of the present taxes, no burdens on the people will be necessary for the canal—Suppose no more than 120,000 tons to be transported in one year, a distance of 117 miles, at a toll of one per cent. per ton per mile—this would yield $140,000 the interest of $2,340,000, at 6 per cent. Every succeeding year would add more freight and bring into use an additional portion of canal. The consequences are so obvious that I am persuaded it is unnecessary to pursue further the calculation. A stimulus to useful industry, and

NORWICH COURIER.

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Stock in Trade

on advantageous terms, in large or small quantities.

N. B. All persons having open accounts with him are requested to call and settle the same within two weeks from this date.

Norwich, March 3, 1819. 17-9w

MISCELLANY.

FOR THE NORWICH COURIER.

Mr. Hubbard,

The difficulty of your correspondent "Enquirer" will be easily solved, by a knowledge of Bacon's life; and the full force of the beautiful climax of Pope will be perceived.

"*The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind.*"

He was impeached by the House of Commons in 1621 for bribery and corruption in the exercise of his office, of Lord Chancellor; confessed his guilt; and the House of Lords fined him £40,000; sentenced him to imprisonment in the Tower during the King's pleasure and rendered him incapable of holding any office in the State.

He labored long to obtain the object of his ambition, and the means used for his rise, were as disgraceful, as the cause of his fall. He appears to have been as remarkable for the vileness of his heart, as he was distinguished for the brightness of his genius and strength of his mind.

Bacon did not hoard his evil gains, for he died in 1626 in embarrassed circumstances. He seems to have squandered his property among his friends and dependants.—The King remitted his fine and imprisonment and gave him a pension.—From the period of his disgrace till until his death, he was employed in revising those works, which have ranked him among the first Philosophers of the world.

P.

The ancient Babylonians had many curious customs; the manner of marrying their women and curing their sick, were the most remarkable.

The women were all brought into the public market place, where the most beautiful were sold to the highest bidder; and, from the money thus procured, portions were assigned to be given along with those who were deficient in personal charms—the consequence was, that the women were all married; the beautiful to the rich and the ordinary with good fortunes to the poor men.

The sick were brought out to the public places of resort; and all passengers, of whatever rank, as well as all strangers, of whatever country, were considered as bound in humanity to enquire into the nature of their diseases, and to suggest such remedies as they might have known to be useful in similar cases.

They thus supplied the want of professional Physicians.

TURKISH WOMEN.

From M. M. Noah's Travels in Europe and Africa.

Turkish women have been for ages the theme of the Poet and the subject of the Painter; the glowing descriptions of Oriental writers have dazzled the imagination and misled the judgment. We read the warm and animated account of Turkish beauties, from the pen of Lady Mary Montague: a deep and pleasing impression is made upon us from the Arabian Nights and Persian Tales; and all the highly colored fictions which we have perused, have taught us to expect something more than mortal. One circumstance has greatly aided the delusion, and that is, Turkish beauties are so closely confined, and so carefully veiled when abroad, that every thing is left to the imagination, and, consequently, the picture becomes highly colored. Those which I saw was by accident, and therefore, I had but an imperfect opportunity of forming a judgment upon the subject. I collected, however, from the ladies of Tunis, such information as gave me a correct idea of their persons and pursuits.

The women are mostly brunette—but few of the natives are very fair. They have black eyes that sparkle with vivacity, generally fine teeth, and as far as my observation permitted me to form an opinion, I should judge, that Spanish and Turkish women resemble each other in complexion and features. The person of a Moorish woman, if fashionable, is corpulent and unwieldy; taking little or no exercise, indolent, and feasting on most fattening substances, they are generally heavy and gross, and being deprived of opportunities to cultivate their minds, the extent of their accomplishments is a knowledge of embroidery and making conserves, of which they are amazing fond. Having no intercourse with the world, restrained in their pursuits, and guarded with jealousy in their movements, they are ignorant of society and of manners. They marry very young, which, with them, is a civil and not religious tie, to be dissolved almost at the will of the husband. The parties never see each other, the match being concluded by the parents, and may be justly compared to a lottery and all its risks—the fortune of the lady seldom consists of more than a few trunks of clothes, gaudily arranged. The bride is enclosed in a species of cage, covered with silk, and placed on the back of a camel, whose head and tail are ornamented with ribbons. A few musicians and slaves, carrying on their heads dishes of *Couscosa* or *Pillaw*, together with the rabble, form a procession to the house of the bridegroom, where the ceremony concludes with a feast, and the firing of muskets during the night. Thus allied, without a knowledge of each other's virtues and attractions, without love or sentiment, it will readily be imagined, that the marriage state in Turkey, is but a species of improved slavery. Polygamy being allowed, the husband repudiates his wife when he pleases, by conforming to some frivolous ceremonies. Thus situated, the women, finding themselves neglected, without influence or society, without tenderness or affection, are ever on the alert to intrigue, and particularly with Christians, although they are aware that detection is followed by the inevitable destruction of both parties. They walk on the terraces, and frequently unveil themselves. I never passed a Moorish woman on the road, who was generally on a mule led by a Slave, or husband, but she seized the opportunity to remove the silk covering from her face, either to gratify her curiosity or my own. They have been known to go to baths, with the hope of meeting a Christian, and have frequently asked of them, when unobserved, to repeat the manner in which Christians treat their wives, whether kind or affectionate, conciliatory and humane, and the reply always produced melancholy comparisons. When asked by a Christian what would be the consequence of the detection of an intrigue, the Moorish lady replied: "Nothing to you: you will only lose your head; but I shall be carried about town on a mule, with my face uncovered, and finally drowned in the lake." —The sense of shame, creating greater alarm than the punishment of death.—The detection of an intrigue, if brought home to the parties, is generally punished with death; it is the religion which is violated, and which cannot be appeased by any subordinate sacrifice; hence the Moors are particularly vigilant, and the women guarded. Having occasion to visit a country house near Carthage, belonging to a Moor, which was to let, I met the owner at the door, who inquired what my business was. Being informed, he proceeded to show me the house, and just as I entered the hall, he asked the drogaman what consul I was; being answered the American consul, he cried out suddenly, run and tell the women quick to get out of the way, it is the American consul who is coming. This was the first time I knew that Americans were objects of so much dread to Moorish husbands. The women waddled to their alcoves, as fast as their corpulent persons would permit, and I discovered some peeping through the crevices of the curtains.

An Irish Captain of dragoons, who was on a visit to Tunis, accompanied me one day to the palace at Bardo, after having received a very necessary caution, not to indulge his curiosity in looking at the windows of the harem. Such admonitions, with gentlemen of his nation, lose their effect, and in crossing the patio, he suddenly cried out, there are two beautiful women peeping through the lattices, to whom, without ceremony he kissed his hand. I expected that this act of well-meant gallantry, would, if observed, have been paid by a ball from the musket of some Janissary on guard; fortunately the action was unnoticed, and on drawing him away from the dangerous spot, accompanied with a necessary expostulation, he excused himself by pleading the utter impossibility of an Irishman's passing a petticoat in a strange country, without a complimentary salute.

The ladies of the harem dress richly, having no employment, their day is principally devoted to the toilet; they wear velvets, silks and gauzes, beautifully embroidered at the bosoms, and cut up in caftans and robes without taste; bare feet and embroidered slippers, the hair loose and filled with jewels, and heavy earrings and bracelets, and cinctures around their ancles. The costume of a Turkish lady of rank is a singular mixture of splendor, cut up and formed with a barbarous taste, and her appearance betrays a person half civilized and half savage. They use an abundance of otto of roses, which is manufactured at Tunis, of the first quality, and powder their hair with pulverized cloves.

From the New-York Columbian.

THE NEW-YORK CANALS.

MR. SPOONER,

The enclosed letter contains so great a mass of valuable information in so few words, that I cannot deny the public the advantage and pleasure of its perusal. Facts are stubborn things. W. D.

Albany, 1st Mo. 16, 1819.

My esteemed friend—I duly received, at the village of Herkimer, thy favor, of 22d ultimo, requesting information of the actual state and progress of the work on the canals of the State of N. York, and that I would promptly answer the following queries—

"1. How much of the canals is actually completed?

2. What places are connected by the parts which are finished?

3. The names of the engineers employed, and where?

4. Any other circumstance which you may deem of importance respecting the canals?

At the time I received thy letter I was engaged, almost night and day, in making laborious calculations for a detailed report to the board of canal commissioners, and, fearing that the short space of time until this report ought to be presented would scarcely admit of my doing justice to the subject, I requested my friend David Holt to make thee my apology for the delay of my answer, which I found would be unavoidable. I now embrace with pleasure the first opportunity which my arduous duties have permitted to answer thy queries.

1. Portions of the canal amounting to 63 miles are actually completed—45 miles of the western, and 18½ miles of the northern; 15 miles more are half done, and there is much work performed on the remaining part, as is quite equal to the finishing of those 15 miles: making an aggregate equal to 80 miles of finished canal.

2. No important places are yet connected by the parts finished, on account of some works not completed——crossing streams in the western, and locks in the northern canal. But, in the course of next season, Whitehall on Lake Champlain will be connected with Fort Edward on Hudson's river, by 22 miles of canal; and the salt works at Onondaga with Utica on the Mohawk, by 60 miles—between Utica and Onondaga the canal passes inexhaustible beds of the finest gypsum: so that, unless the weather should be beyond probability unfavorable, or some other improbable occurrence, 85 miles of canal will, before the close of next season, begin to yield revenue.

3. The engineers are Benj. Wright, Jas Geddes and Isaac Briggs; Canvass White, James Ferguson, Valentine Gill, and Asa Moore, have also been employed. I believe Canvass White has been placed in the rank of engineer, and Jas. Ferguson still remains an assistant. Valentine Gill has been employed as a draftsman, and Asa Moore as surveyor. During the late season, Wright and White have been employed on the middle section of the western canal: Geddes and Ferguson, on the northern; and Briggs, Gill, and Moore, in exploring and locating the canal and its locks, on the eastern section, from Utica down the valley of the Mohawk.

4. In my answer to the 2d query, I have said that 85 miles of the canal will, before the close of next season, begin to yield revenue. I will here add, that, in fair probability, the season after next, (1820) may commence with an active navigation of 117 miles of canal; and, if, the legislature should at their present session authorize the whole of the western canal to be made as speedily as it can be economically done, there may be at the close of 1820, many miles more in great forwardness, and the whole of the canal may be finished before the close of 1823, as easily as, and at a smaller expence than in any longer period.

By a sound and prudent fiscal management, no burthens on the people, beyond the present taxes, and those only for one year more, will be necessary to accomplish this noble work.

When the expense of a great project is previously estimated, it usually happens that, after the thing is finished the actual expense greatly exceeds the estimate. In the whole of the work hitherto done, the contrary is found to be the fact, and an animating fact it is: the actual expense falls considerably short of the general estimate made in 1817, when the subject was proposed to the legislature. Although experience afforded such encouragement in the middle section, yet there remained doubts respecting the eastern section, where probably, the greatest difficulties exist. I have, during the late seasons carefully and minutely examined 40 miles of this section, which portion includes some of the principal difficulties, and it is my decided opinion, that this portion of the canal can be made for an expence, averaging 16 per cent or \$2,700 per mile, less than the estimate of the commissioners.

I have said that, after one year more of the present taxes, no burdens on the people will be necessary for the canal—Suppose no more than 120,000 tons to be transported in one year a distance of 117 miles, at a toll of one per cent. per ton per mile—this would yield \$140,400 the interest of \$2,340,000, at 6 per cent. Every succeeding year would add more freight and bring into use an additional portion of canal. The consequences are so obvious that I am persuaded it is unnecessary to pursue further the calculation. A stimulus to useful industry, and

at increase of individual happiness—the extension and enlargement of all the resources of the state—an accelerated augmentation of its population, wealth, and power—and instead of burdens, an abundant revenue. These would be the consequences of a liberal and enlightened policy. Respectfully, thy friend,

ISAAC BRIGGS.

WILLIAM DARBY.

From the last Massachusetts Agricultural Repository and Journal.

One of the most successful experiments in agriculture that we have ever known, is that of the Almshouse farm in Salem, which is under the superintendance of Mr. Paul Upton.

This farm consists of about thirty-five acres, as we are informed, and was two years since in a state of nature and very rough land. It has been brought to, and the produce during the year 1818 was as follows; —

Pork killed, weight 7980lbs.
Twelve live pigs sold for forty-two dollars.
On hand fifty-seven live pigs.
Corn 400 bushels.
Potatoes 2300 bushels.
Turnips 900 bushels.
Three tons of squashes.
Fifty tons pumpkins.

All the common summer vegetables for the Almshouse.

We doubt whether any farm in the U. States has produced more in proportion to its size, and it is a proof what well directed industry can effect.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, DEC. 26.

THE crew of the Marmion, 18 in number, Americans, with Captain CRANSON, their Commander, attended Divine Service at the Church of St. Clement, Ipswich, on Sunday week, for the purpose of returning thanks to the Almighty for their deliverance from shipwreck; a suitable discourse was delivered by the Officiating Minister from the 107th Psalm, 23 and 24 v. The Marmion lost her rudder, and was otherwise damaged, on the Sheep Wash Sands, a short time since. She sailed on her voyage to New-Orleans on Tuesday last.

DEC. 27.

A LONDON FOG.

The metropolis was on Tuesday enveloped in a fog, the most dense that has been witnessed for several years. The darkness in the early part of the day was not so very great as to be attended with extraordinary inconvenience; but it gradually increased and about four o'clock it became impossible to discern an object at the distance of a few paces. The carriages and waggons moving along the streets were not discernable from the flag-ways, and the passengers on the latter derived very little aid from the lights in the windows, or in the lamps, as most of the shops, from fear of accidents, were shut, and several of the latter were extinguished by the fog; even those which did burn afforded but a very feeble twinkling light, not visible until a near approach. The coachmen alighted from their boxes to lead the horses, and the link-boys were in great numbers to offer their assistance; but with every possible care and precaution the passengers, both on foot and in carriages, seldom succeeded in making their way without mistakes, and horses and carriages frequently deviated from the street to the flag ways, to the imminent danger of the passengers. The noises made by the people in the streets, were frightful; some shrieking from terror when surprised by the sudden approach of a horse or a carriage, and others calling out to their fellow travellers to warn them of danger, or anxiously inquiring their way.—In many cases the company deserted their carriages, which remained stationary, the coachmen not knowing where they were. Various sums, from half a crown to ten shillings, were obtained by link-boys for conducting a carriage through a single street. In the theatres, the actors on the stage were scarcely visible to the audience; and even private houses, though closed and well furnished with fires, were filled and darkened by this unwelcome visitor.

Letters from Amsterdam state, that a commercial establishment which has attracted much notice from the extent of its speculations in the Government securities of France, is at length declared in a state of insolvency. The ruin of this house is chiefly to be ascribed to those speculations, of the magnitude of which some idea may be formed by stating, that at one period it held a capital of 80,000,000 of francs; and that every fall of one per cent. that took place in the funds, constituted a difference of more than 40,000£. sterling.—*London paper.*

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 2.

Change of French Ministers.

The last Courier announces the receipt of private intelligence from Paris, of a change of the French Ministers:—That Gen. St. Cyr, is to take the War Department; Drouet, that of the Marine; and Simeon, Minister of Justice. The Duke of Richelieu still remains Minister of Foreign Affairs, and head of the Cabinet.—This change, it is added, has had a favorable effect on the funds.

LONDON, DEC. 26.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to direct letters patent to pass under the Great Seal, granting to Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the office of Master-General of his Majesty's Ordnance.

The Courier calls Gen. Jackson the "*Hannibal of the west.*"

The British Queen Charlotte, lately deceased, enjoyed an income of nearly half a million of dollars, annually, for upwards of fifty years; yet at her death she left no more ready money than about $20,000, jewels to the amount of about four millions and an half of dollars, and a wardrobe, which, though considered the richest in Europe, could not amount to any considerable sum;—the residue of her immense income was expended in *acts of charity*—Yet this woman has been stigmatized by calumniators, who did not know her worth, as a stingy, penurious wretch.

MONTE VIDEO, DEC. 4, 1818.

The English sloop of war Icarus, from Buenos Ayres, for Rio Janeiro, touched here this afternoon.—An officer on board has politely favored me with the enclosed translated copy of Admiral Blanco's Despatch, relative to the capture of three of the transports which sailed some time since for Cadiz, under convoy of the Spanish frigate Maria-Isabela, of 50 guns, destined for Chili. The Maria-Isabela, was captured in the port of Talcahuana by Adm. Blanco, on the 28th Oct.

Finish of the Spanish expedition to the Pacific.

Despatch from the Admiral of the Chili squadron, dated on board the Gen. San Martin, 64, at anchor in Valparaiso harbor, on the 17th Nov. 1818:

This moment, say 11 o'clock, A. M. I have anchored in this port, with the squadron under my command, and prizes the Spanish frigate Maria Isabela, of 50 guns, and three transports of the convoy under her care, which took on board in Cadiz 800 men and 36 officers, 213 of the former have died on the passage, and 277 are sick, the remainder are well but perishing *for want*. The transports are the Dolores, Magdalena, and Elena, taken on the 11th, 12th and 14th inst. in the port of the island of St. Mary, which they entered, taking us for companions, as on their heaving in sight we hois ed Spanish colors, and the Maria-Isabela signalized for their number, which they immediately gave and anchored alongside us, when we gave them a shot and hoisted National colors.

The brig of war Elvarius, which had ar. the day before, I was obliged to detain for want of hands to man the prizes, and I gave the first into his charge: the 2d I gave to the brig of war "Intrepido velas Provincias Unidas del Rio de la Plata," which joined me on the 12th, and the 3d I manned from the 64. On the 14th at 8 P. M. I left Santa Maria, next morning fell in with the sloop of war Chacabuco, which I ordered to the island, to wait for the remaining transports, till the 30th, should they not arrive before—I very much suspect they have either put into some port on the coast, or have foundered: if I may infer from the state in which I have found the three which I have the honor of placing at your Excellency's disposal.

God preserve your Excellency many years.
(Signed) MANUEL BLANCO.

To his Excellency the Minister of Marine, Valparaiso.

Translated for the Baltimore Telegraph.

MINISTERIAL GAZETTE EXTRA.

St. Jago de Chili, Tuesday, Nov. 10th, 1818.

Letter from the commandant general of the Naval Forces of Chili, to his Excellency, the supreme Director of State, dated 5th Nov. 1818, on board ship Gen. San Martin, in the port of the Island of Santa Maria.

Most Excellent Sir,

On the 10th day after I sailed from Valparaiso with the squadron under my command, consisting of the ship Gen. San Martin, of 60 guns, frigate Lautaro, 48 do. corvette Chacabuco, 20 do. and the brigantine Araucano, 16 do. we to [illegible] the wind at S. E. and immediately stood off to lose sight of land, in obedience to your excellency's orders; at 11 on the following morning we opened your sealed packet enclosing the commission with which your excellency has honored us, directing our course to the Island of Mocha; but calculating that the enemy's convoy would make a wider navigation, I resolved to extend my cruising ground to intercept them in their route to Lima. It is true that a little delay was the consequence of this measure, but it secured two objects: the probability of meeting the convoy, and the opportunity of time to put the squadron in the best order for service; which I can assure your excellency, by laboring night and day, we had accomplished on the 15th day of our cruise. On the night of the 14th day we lost the corvette Chacabuco, without knowing the cause, until the 21st. At noon on the 26th day, I found myself in the latitude of Talcahuano, and about 12 leagues distant from the port; I then gave orders for the Araucano to reconnoitre the place and report what vessels (and their characters) he found there, to the squadron at Santa Maria. At 7 in the evening, running for the Island, we discovered a ship, which we supposed an enemy, but were unable to ascertain in the night.—In defiance of a strong north wind I determined to approach her, and hoped to reach her by day-light.—We were not disappointed, and as day dawned we discovered her to be an English whaling ship, which had been ten days at the Island. He informed that a Spanish frigate, "Mary Isabella," had on the 22d passed for Talcahuano, and left 5 men on shore, who thinking by our flag that we were a part of the convoy, came on board and delivered a packet from the Captain of the Mary Isabella, which contained an order that all the Captains of the transport ships should repair at once to Talcahuano; and describing the signals by which they would be known and admitted to the port—by whose men we learned that four transport ships had arrived at Conception, at the orders of Sanchez. They told us also, that by Araeno they were informed of the arrival of 4 more. With this information I could not pause a moment in starting for Talcahuano, to engage the frigate and the vessels I might find there. For some moments I regretted the separation from the Araucano, and much more the want of the Chacabuco; but ambitious that the navy of Chili should mark its era of birth as the epoch of its glory, I resolved to sacrifice myself to the object or at one blow to place it on a degree of elevation that would attract the gaze of Europe.

Having summoned the Captains of the Lautaro, and of the ship, I disclosed my design, and my plan of attack—they at once approved, and we had only to execute. At 8 in the evening, we were abreast of Quiriquina, and in a calm. At day-light, on the 28th, the wind was northerly and the weather disagreeable.—At 8, the wind was settled from the north, the horizon frightful, and we pressed on to the port. At 11 we discovered the frigate, by the Boca Chica, (small passage,) We gave her a gun, and displayed our signal. At noon, we doubled the north of Quiriquina, and ran down for the port, when we saw the frigate alone. When abreast of Point Arenas, saw his Spanish flag, and a corresponding signal. I fired a gun, then gave a *ball*, and immediately after 4 or 5; and lowering my signal, showed the Chilian flag, and our *violent* purposes. Soon after a whole broadside was charged, he slipped his cables, set his jib and topsail, and ran for the shore. I then ordered the Captain of the ship to open his fire, which he did with the greatest alacrity and effect. I ordered the Lautaro to take the same position, for the same purpose, which was executed with the same dexterity; and the frigate "Queen Mary Isabella" struck her Spanish flag.

After describing the particulars of the battle, he details the account of an attack from the forces on shore from Conception, and from the fort of St. Augustine, which the squadron gallantly repelled, and securing the prize, set sail, (as he proceeds,) at 8 in the evening, for this Island, and saluted the place with 21 guns. On the 31st we anchored here, where I hope to intercept six transports, which are yet to pass. Four only have passed for Lima, and not eight, as I was told. The Chacabuco will cruise off Quiriquina. This has been the first treat of our navy, and I hope its future success will ever deserve the confidence and devotion of our nation. Seldom does any action occur, better calculated to test the merit of individuals, and all our officers have given most unequivocal proofs of their capacity and valor. I beg leave to recommend to your excellency, by name, the Captains William Wilkinson and Charles Wooster, &c. (a long list of heroes.) They all deserve the thanks of their country. We had only 27 killed and 22 wounded.

God preserve your excellency many years.
MANUEL BLANCO ENCALADO.

*Commodore Blanco in a letter to his friends, published in the same paper, says:

"The Queen Mary Isabella, for which we have so much sighed, is at length in my power. She is a most beautiful ship, and an admirable sailer.—No vessel in the South Sea or perhaps in the world can sail with her. In her log book from Cadiz, I find her run to have been thirteen and a half miles the hour. Her armament is divine; she was only 2 years old when she sailed from Cadiz, has not made one drop of water, and is most plentifully supplied with every thing.

Extracts from Paris papers to the 21st Jan. received at Boston.

PARIS, DEC. 31.

CHANGE OF FRENCH MINISTRY.

Three decrees of the King have been officially published this day, announcing the resignation of the Duke of Richelieu, M. Laine, Count Mole, and Count Roy, as Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of the Interior, Marine, and Finance. His Majesty expresses his regret that the ill health of the Duke of Richelieu prevents him from fulfilling the arduous duties of Prime Minister; and as a mark of his confidence in the Ministers who have resigned, he has appointed them all Ministers of State, and Privy Counsellors.

NEW MINISTERS.

LOUIS, by the grace of God, King, &c.

We have ordained and do ordain, as follows:—

1. The Marquis Dessole, Peer of France, is appointed Minister, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and President of the Council of Ministers.

The Sieur de Sarre, member of the House of Deputies, is appointed Keeper of the Seals, and Minister of Justice.

Count Decazes, Peer of France is appointed Minister of the Interior.

The Baron Portal, is appointed Minister of Marine.

The Baron Louis, also member of the House of Deputies, Minister of Finance.

2. The office of Minister of Police is abolished. (Signed). LOUIS.
(Countersigned) DESSOLE.

At two o'clock, the new Ministers assembled in Council, having previously taken the oath of office, in their new quality, from the hands of the King.

The Queen of Sweden (Countess of Gothland) yesterday made a visit to the King.—The health of his Majesty is perfectly restored.

General Alix, another of the exiles by the ordinance of July 1815, has been permitted to return to France.

Mr. Allen, a merchant belonging to the United States of America, has built a Steam-Boat at Trieste, which he has named the *Carolina.* On her first trip, with the Archduke Regnier, Viceroy of Venetian Lombardy, on board, she went 18 miles in two hours with a head wind.

JAN. 1.

Among the general officers appointed in the new organization of the staff of the army, are Lieutenant-Generals Belliard, Maison, Colbert, Gerard, Rapp, Foy, Semele, Defrance, and Lapoussare.

JAN. 21.

PERSIAN PRINCES.

Two Persian Princes were in England at the last date—in the acquisition of knowledge—one Meerza Jaafir Haily Zamey, the other Meerza Saulih. They have acquired a perfect knowledge of the English language, and read the works of the British poets (Milton, Byron, and Moore) with great delight. They have visited the celebrated Hannah More. Saulih has directed his attention to the art of printing; has made much proficiency in it; and intends to carry to Persia a large printing apparatus.

MADRID, DEC. 27.

It appears to be the determination of his Majesty's Ministers, particularly the Marquis D'Urujo, to attempt putting an end to the war in South-America at once, by striking at all the rebellious districts at the same time. In consequence of this plan, 10,000 men will be directed to Venezuela and New-Grenada, 8000 upon Mexico, 14,000 upon Buenos Ayres, and 8000 upon Chili. Total 40,000 men.

Agents have been sent to France, England, &c. to purchase 8000 tons of shipping, for transports for the troops.

The Baltimore Telegraph says; "General Jackson owes it to himself, and to his reputation with posterity, to *demand a trial*: a military trial. And if *he* will not, those who are his superiors in command, owe it to themselves to *demand his sword.* It is the only chance of mutual vindication."

Laws of the United States.

AN ACT, supplementary to the acts, concerning the Coasting Trade.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the more convenient regulation of the coasting trade, the sea coast and navigable rivers of the United States be, and hereby, are divided into two great districts; the first, to include all the districts on the sea coast and navigable rivers, between the eastern limits of the United States and the southern limits of Georgia, and the second, to include all the districts on the sea coast and navigable rivers, between the river Perdido and the western limits of the United States.

§ 2. And be it further enacted, That every ship or vessel, of the burthen of twenty tons or upwards, licensed to trade between the different districts of the United States, shall be, and is hereby, authorised to carry on such trade between the districts, included within the aforesaid great district respectively, and between a state in one, and an adjoining state in another great district, in manner, and subject only to the regulations that are, now by law required to be observed by such ships or vessels, in trading from one district to another in the same state, or from a district in one state to a district in the next adjoining state, any thing in any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

§ 3. And be it further enacted, That every ship or vessel, of the burthen of twenty tons or upwards, licensed to trade as aforesaid, shall be, and is hereby, required in trading from one to another great district, other than between a state in one, and an adjoining state in another great district, to conform to and observe the regulations, that, at the time of passing this act, are required to be observed by such vessels, in trading from a district in one state to a district in any other than an adjoining state.

§ 4. And be it further enacted, That the trade between the districts not included in either of the two great districts aforesaid, shall continue to be carried on in the manner, and subject to the regulations, already provided for this purpose.

§ 5. And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force, from and after the thirtieth day of June next, after the passing thereof.

HENRY CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES BARBOUR,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
March 2, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT in behalf of the Connecticut Asylum for teaching the Deaf and Dumb.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That there be granted to the Connecticut Asylum, for the education and instruction of deaf and dumb persons, a township of land, or a tract of land equal thereto, to be located under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in tracts of not less than four entire sections each, in any of the unlocated lands of the United States to which the Indian title has been extinguished; which land shall be and forever remain to the use of said Asylum, for the education and instruction of deaf and dumb persons, or if said Asylum shall sell said land, which they are authorised to do, the money arising from such sale shall be and remain forever to the same use.

HENRY CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES BARBOUR,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
March 3, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT extending the term of half pay pensions to the widows and children of certain officers, seamen and marines, who died in the public service.

Be it enacted, &c. That in all cases where provision has been made by law for five years half pay to the widows and children of officers, seamen, and marines, who were killed in battle, or died of wounds received in battle, or who died in the naval service of the United States, during the late war, the said provision shall be continued for the additional term of five years, to commence at the end of the first term of five years, in each case, respectively, making the provision equal to ten years half-pay, which shall be paid in the manner and out of the fund heretofore designated by law, and the said pensions shall also cease for the reasons mentioned in the said law.

HENRY CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES BARBOUR,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
March 3, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

By the late Mails.

ALABAMA. NATCHES, FEB. 2.

A MOTION for a new trial, in the case of Adair against Wilkinson, was agitated in the Supreme Court last week; after considerable discussion, the court postponed giving an opinion until next term.

The hardness of the times, is the subject of every hour's conversation; that this is the case, we all feel, but to what source the evil is to be attributed, is but little considered, and as little understood. Commerce is in a flourishing state, and the pursuits and industry of the agriculturist is certainly most amply rewarded. The mechanic has his own price for his labor, and is certain of employment; in short every member of the community is, or might be, getting rich; yet every member is complaining, and that with a show of truth, of the hardness of the times. This seems a paradox, and so in truth it is. The fault is not so much in the times as in ourselves, that we feel distress—a man may out run, in extravagance, his income, be that what it may, or he may be too lazy to work to maintain himself and family.

CLAIBORNE, FEB. 8.

"I have just returned from Pensacola, and on the 4th inst. the Spanish troops arrived off Barrancas, with authority from his Spanish Majesty relative to the restoration of West-Florida. Their force consists of two ships, two brigs and two schooners, with six hundred troops on board—one hundred of whom are dragoons; the remainder infa[ntry]... have on board 100,000 dollars, ... troops, and mount their cavalry, ... under the command of a Brigad... Times, here, seem quiet, in rega... hostility. Capt. Boyles has rem... horde of banditti that has been ... ing below the line, wantonly de... U. S. property at pleasure, and ... the lives of our citizens with ... has made a *settlement* on the ... and erected a small *fortification*, ... supposed will be sufficient for ... tion, as they are strengthened ... of *three hundred families* from G... reception these adventurous ... meet with from their *new rulers*, ... to conjecture, but I hope favorab... King is engaged in removing the ... property, and will move the tro... pelier. I expect they are on the ... this time."

MOBILE,

PENSACOLA.

Mr. Pyburn, a resident of Pensa... ed here yesterday morning and ... rumor which had reached us, of ... the Barancas on Thursday last, ... force consisting of 400 white and ... troops, commanded by a brigadier ... re-occupy the Floridas. It was ... mericans were to give possessio... at mid day.

GEORGIA. AUGUSTA,

The salaries of public officers ... have generally been very modera... Judges of the Inferior Courts ... have only had the honor of their ... reward for their services.—The ... however, at their last session, se... commiserated the situation of the ... the Inferior Courts of Richmond ... son, and have made them liable to ... and to a fine of five hundred do... the roads and bridges within the... respectively, are not in good o... time after 12 months from the pa... act—this may be considered a sub... stitute for a salary, though from ... scribed operation, the Justices in ... counties may possibly suppose the... not received their share of public ... not having the privilege of being ... tended to them.

INDIANA. JEFFERSONVILLE,

Ohio Canal.

We are happy to see the busin... Jeffersonville Ohio Canal progr... James Flint, Engineer, lately ... is now laying off the ground, unde... of the Directors, to be let out to ... may wish to contract:—The Dir... meet on the first Monday in March ... that purpose.—We hope to see a f... tendance of the members.

S. CAROLINA. CHARLESTON,

The Lines.

Active preparations are making ... Fortifications, erected during the ... in a complete state of repair, prev... visit of the President of the Unit... For this purpose, His Excellency ... ernor has accepted the offers of ... several uniform Corps. The wo... commenced on Friday next, by the ... *Riflemen* and *Northern Volunteers.*

U. S. Bank Shares were sold ... this city, for 115 dollars.

Internal Navigation.—It being ... that the Great Pedee is navigable ... Boats, from Chatham, or Cheraw ... Georgetown, in this state, proposals ... ing a Steam-Boat, with three to... carry freight and passengers betw... places, are opened at Georgetown.

COLUMBIA,

Mr. Wilson, the State Engineer, ... this place on Sunday evening, and ... stand will, in a short time commence ... the navigation of the Congaree, B... Saluda, and other rivers.

COL. WASHINGTON, MA...

Major General Brown, with Col. ... Col. Jones, Staff Officers of the Nor... vision, left this city a day or two ago ... quarters at Brownsville.

General Jackson is yet in this ci... expected to leave it, on his retu... within a day or two.—*Nat. Intell.*

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, MA...

JUSTICE.

The Legislature (of this state having ... hours before its adjournment) been ... of the decision in the Supreme Co... United States, declaring the invalid... insolvent laws of Maryland and other... protect from *prior* debts property ac... an insolvent debtor *after* his release, ... it proper to repeal the exceptions fou... several acts of limitation in favor of ... or non-resident creditors.

This measure appears to be wise ... by repealing the exceptions, the forei... itors are placed on the same footi... creditors residing in Maryland—and ... such repeal, the latter would be barre... recovery of their claims in all instance... the statutes of limitation attached, ... creditors residing out of the state we... permitted to enforce theirs, because ... exceptions in such statutes in their fa... was therefore proper to repeal those ... ions of law which would have oper... great a preference in the recovery of ... due to non-resident creditors over th... to our own citizens.

NEW-JERSEY. TRENTON, MA...

Snow Storm of the 25th ultimo.

Accounts from the country north ... place, state that the fall of snow on the ... and 26th ult. was greater than ha... known for many years. In many p... was knee deep upon a level, and in ... three and four feet high.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, MARC...

The bill incorporating a Savings B... this city, passed the Senate on Monday ...

Launch.—The steam-boat Petersbu... be launched this morning at nine o...

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

Messrs. Lawrence and Sneeden's ship-yard, Cortlear's Hook. This boat is intended for a packet between Petersburg and Norfolk.

BOSTON, MARCH 13.

OF SPAIN.

The last and most authentic advices from Spain (to the middle of December,) contradict most pointedly, the numerous, silly, and disheartening reports which are frequently published in England and America as letters from Madrid, and other places, respecting Spanish affairs. The utmost quiet prevailed throughout the Kingdom;—for the temporary success of the *constitutionalists* who have invested her Sierras for ages, can hardly be considered an exception to the rule. We know nothing which can lead us to conclude, that the government is not administered in the usual manner as in other monarchies; or that taxes are not as promptly collected, and comforts of life as much enjoyed. That Spain is rapidly recovering in her condition and station, from her depression by her French invaders, is certain.

The expedition so long fitting out at Cadiz, part of which detachments have frequently been at Vera, preparing with as much despatch as could be made by any nation, which has lost all her *material* to create.

The death of the young Queen, in child bed, doubtless deeply affected Ferdinand, but can have very little influence on political affairs.

MIDDLETOWN, MCH. 11.

Revolutionary Pensioners.

We are informed that the number of those who partake of the nation's bounty of this description of Pensioners, and who are now receiving their semi-annual dividend at the Branch Bank at this place, exceeds twelve hundred, all residents of this state, and the amount paid out to them exceeds $120,000 per annum.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Thursday Evening, March 17, 1819.

It will be seen on reference to the Laws of the United States, published in this week's Courier, that Congress have made a liberal donation of Land to the Connecticut Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

It is understood, says the Washington City papers of the 6th inst. that the Hon John Forsyth, of Georgia, this day took formal leave of the Executive, previous to his departure as minister plenipotentiary to Spain. The U. S. sloop of war Hornet, Capt. Reed, now at Boston, is waiting to convey Mr. Forsyth to his destination.

The same paper states, that the Chevalier Onis will return home to Spain in May next having, at his request, obtained leave of absence for that purpose. Conjecture has not named a successor likely to fill a post so long and faithfully occupied by the Don.

GERMAN, MARTIAL LAW.

It is hoped (says a Baltimore paper) that the President will exercise his constitutional power of convoking Congress at an early day. Matters of so much importance, demand the attention of that body, that we really think our chief magistrate owes it both to himself and the nation to adopt this measure. A general system of Bankruptcy, is no longer a question of propriety or of policy, but a measure of right, and of indispensable justice.—The Supreme Judicial Court have informed us, that the State Insolvent Laws, are not constitutionally binding, and it therefore becomes a paramount duty of Congress to enact a law on this subject, that shall be constitutionally binding. Without questioning in the smallest degree the justice of the decision of the Supreme Judicial Court; it is, abundantly sufficient to remark, that in every commercial country, and such is our own, a power to enact a general system of bankruptcy must exist *somewhere*; it existed under the Mosaic dispensation, under another name, it must from the nature of man exist somewhere, or government would not be a blessing, but a curse. The constitution declares, that no single state possesses the power of invalidating contracts; and on this ground the United States are called upon to exercise this power. A loss at sea, fire, hurricanes, war, crimes, and in short, all the evils both physical and moral, incident to our nature, invalidate contracts, and Congress are called upon to enact such a general system of bankruptcy as to sanction invalidations. They are not called to sanction swindling, robbery, or fraud in any shape, but only to protect honesty in misfortune. It is no violation of a contract if a man dies before its fulfilment, no violation if a man is robbed of all his property—no violation if the winds and the waves conspire to ruin his commerce to the bottom of the ocean he is not responsible for events beyond his power to prevent, and a system of bankruptcy is only intended to guard against such casualities.

On the 6th inst. a Public Dinner was given at Baltimore to Gen. Jackson. The company consisted of about 200 highly respectable citizens.

Eighth Toast. —*General Jackson*—Who, like the Carthagenian warrior, passed the prohibited bounds of an enemy to close with him at home—and like Hannibal, victorious in the field destined to be *assailed* in the Senate.

After the 8th toast was pronounced, Gen. Jackson rose, and said—

"What I have done, sir, was for my country. Conscious that the first object of my heart has ever been to advance our prosperity and happiness, to receive the approbation of my fellow citizens is to me a source of the highest gratification—it is the proudest reward of a soldier. Not only my public acts, but my private character, have been assailed. I have been charged with personal, mercenary views, in occupying Florida. I scorn to answer so degrading an accusation; it is as base as it is absurd, and could only originate in hearts destitute of every manly virtue. I have no fear but my country will do me justice.

"I now, sir, beg leave to give you—

The 13th and 18th September, 1814—The days on which freemen defeated the conquerors of Europe, and under the proud waving of "the star spangled banner" saved Baltimore from incendiary pollution.

Capt. Coit, who arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday last, in 17 days from Aux Cayes, states, that all Gen. Mac Gregor's troops had deserted him at Aux Cayes, owing to the want of funds for their subsistence.

A letter from New-Orleans, of Feb. 18, received at Charleston, says, "Goods of all kinds are plenty—produce begins to arrive quite fast, but I think the present prices will not be maintained, for money is extremely scarce, and orders for purchases not extensive.—Cotton 23 to 26 cents; Sugar, 10 to 11; Exchange on New-York, 5 per cent. discount; Exchange on Boston, 3½ to 4 per cent. dis."

SUPREME COURT.

Washington, March 6.

Mr. Justice Johnson delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Astor against Wells, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court.

Mr. Chief Justice Marshall delivered the unanimous opinion of the Court in the case of M'Culloch against the State of Maryland.

1st. That Congress had, constitutionally, a right to establish the Bank of the United States.

2dly. That the Bank has authority to establish Branches in such states of the Union as it thinks fit.

3dly. That the State of Maryland has no right to tax the Branch of the Bank established in that state.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, and Mr. Hopkins, continued the argument of the case of Houston against Moore.

PIRACY.

The Louisiana Courier, of the 8th ult. contains the following extract of a letter received at New-Orleans, from the Doctor of the piratical schooner *Louisa*.

Savannah Jan. 12, 1819.

My dear Friend—You are the person to whom I can best apply to relate the horrid scenes which I have unfortunately witnessed. I curse the day on which I left my native country; but I curse still more the day on which I put my foot on board of those privateers, or rather those pirates who assume the name of Patriots. On the 8th of August, I shipped on board the privateer Louisa, commanded by Don Joseph Almeda, a resident of Baltimore. We went to cruise off the coasts of Spain, where we captured a very fine brig,—Capt. Almeda, who is a good and worthy man in every respect, took the command of the prize, and made sail for Margaritta, leaving the command of the Louisa, to Mr Smith, the mate—from that time we did cruise without any success.—After a few days the villians who composed the crew rose upon the officers and put us all in confinement. About three quarters of an hour after they fell in with a vessel bound to Guernsey, on board of which they put all the officers.—They said that their intention was to return to Baltimore. They kept me with them, observing that as there were sick men on board, I must remain to attend them. Soon after, I heard, with what sentiments you may imagine, the villians proclaim on the quarter deck, that in future no flag should be respected, when money should be found. This horrid proclamation soon produced its effect. Many vessels were plundered; among others an English schooner, several Swedish ships, and a ship bound to New Orleans, on board of which there were a number of French officers, who were robbed without mercy of their all. I am unable to mention the names of the crew, as they all changed their names after they had dismissed the officers.

We were at last landed at Charleston, after the vessel had been sunk in the Gulph Stream. You may inform the gentlemen above mentioned, if they have reached New-Orleans, that the vessel which robbed them when they were lying at the Cape De Verd's Island, had cleared out at Baltimore and was the property of Don Joseph Almeda, who may very likely be able to publish the names of his crew, &c.

Typhus Fever.—A London paper states that Doctor Smith, obtained from Parliament five thousand pounds for the following recipe for the cure of the Typhus Fever;—"six drachms of powdered nitre, 6 do. oil of vitriol; mix them in a tea-cup by adding to the nitre one drachm of the oil at a time. The cup to be placed during the preparation on a hot hearth, or plate of heated iron, and the mixture stirred with a tobacco pipe. The cup to be placed in different parts of the sick room."—*Com. Adv.*

How to deepen the Channels of Rivers.

About 30 years ago, Mr. Goulbourn, an eminent engineer, was employed by the city of Glasgow to deepen the river to Greenock, 24 miles below the city. This he effected in a very judicious and economical manner. He began by constructing on either bank, projecting dykes or jetties into the river, at right angles to the banks on either side, and placed at small distances from each other along the whole course of the navigation. These jetties intercept much of the earth and gravel washed down by successive floods, and thus supply the materials for ultimate construction without the expense of carriage. Besides this, a number of laborers are employed every summer season, to drag the bottom of the river between the opposite jetties.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

Some pigs belonging to the members of a corporation in this county, having strayed from the common on which they were feeding, that respectable body were highly incensed at the indignity offered to them; and determined to prevent such a mortification in future. Accordingly, at the next election of a Chief Magistrate for the borough, when his worship had been invested with the insignia of office, he rose and addressed his fellow burgesses in a set oration. Having for some time expatiated on the prevalence of irregularities in the borough, he proceeded to devise remedies for the evils of which he complained. "I advise," said his Worship, "that the pigs belonging to us, (i. e. Corporators) be marked in future with a K for *Corporation*; and also that the pints and quarts used by the publicans, be marked with H for *Hell*, and S for *Satan*; that people may be sure that they get proper measure." It is unnecessary to observe, that proposals so replete with wisdom were immediately adopted.

The hopes long entertained of acquiring an intimate knowledge of the interior of Africa, are likely to be soon realised. A very intelligent and enterprising gentleman, named Bodeck, unappalled by the danger and difficulties of the undertaking, and the failure of many adventurers, to penetrate into the heart of that continent, has recently returned to England, after having overcome those difficulties, and successfully explored the kingdom of the Ashantees in which he resided for six months. During the first half of this interval, he was incarcerated in a dungeon, and expected hourly to be put to death. The king of the Ashantees was, however, greatly interested by this stranger, and had him often brought from his cell to the palace, for the purpose of inquiring from whence he came and the purpose of his visit.—These interviews always took place in the dead of the night, and upon one early occasion his majesty met Mr. Bodeck half way in the dark. After repeated conversation his majesty became satisfied with respect to the intentions of the stranger, who was liberated, and for the last three months of his stay he resided at the court, and was treated with great kindness. Among the curious and valuable articles brought home by Mr. Bodeck is a Geographical History of the Ashantee Kingdom, in the native language, and an account of the travels and death of Mungo Park. He represents the king of the Ashantees as a most able and intelligent man. His observations and questions, which were incessant, displayed strong natural discernment and intelligence, and he was particularly anxious in his inquiries respecting the policy of the European governments.

London paper.

SUMMARY.

About seventy buildings were destroyed by fire, on Main street, Petersburg, (Va.) on the 8th inst.

A steam-boat of 400 tons called the Mississippi, owned in New-Orleans, was launched at Mobile on the 8th ult.

The exports of Cotton from Savannah, the present year, up to the 1st inst. are stated as follows:—To England, 18,405 bales Upland, 1763 bales Sea Island; to the Continent, 6987 bales Upland, and 372 Sea Island; Coastwise, 12,179 bales.

A Norfolk paper states that the Commissioners have reported in favor of Burwell's Bay, on James River, just above Smithfield, as the site of the great Southern Naval Depot.

The last quotation of U. S. Bank Shares, in New-York, was 112. Spanish dollars 7 to 8 premium.

It is contemplated to institute a Provincial Bank, at Halifax, for the purpose of equalizing British funds and exchange. Under judicious regulations and restrictions, such an establishment would be highly beneficial to the province.

There can be no truth in the report, that Com. Aury's [piratooning] squadron, of seven sail, had been lost near Old Providence, in a gale in Sept. last.

Western Wealth.—The steam boat Perseverance sailed from Cincinnati for Pittsburg, Ohio, on the 20th ult. with half a million of dollars in specie on board, destined for the United States Bank at Philadelphia.

Friday, the ninth day of April next, is to be observed throughout this state as a CHRISTIAN FAST.—Proclamation next week.

Marine.

At St. Pierre, Feb. 14, brig Henry, Kittland of Hartford, from Buenos Ayres, with mules to sail in 6 days; brig Adela, Allen, of do. 60 days from do with mules, which were very dull; brig Greyhound, Treat, of do. to sail in 6 days for the leeward islands; brigs Diamond, Arnold of Middletown, unc. Sarah, Benfield, for Cuba, in 8 days.

The brig Park, Stocking, after entering the harbor of St. Georges, (Bermuda) was driven ashore on the rocks, but was got off, and it was supposed would be condemned as unseaworthy.

At St. Eustatia, latest dates, brig Chase of New-Haven, unc.; Eleanor, Bowers, of Middletown, unc.; schr. ——, Baldwin, of Bridgeport, to sail in 8 days.

Ship Corsair, Buckus, sailed from Charleston, March 8, for Marseilles.

At St. Croix, Feb. 10, ship Constitution, and brig William, both of New-Haven, uncertain; brig Argo, Hunt, just arrived from New-Haven.

The British government schr. Pike, of 14 guns, was spoken off Hauty Bay, about Dec. 16, and stated that she was cruising for an insurgent privateer, of 20 guns, and 130 men, reported to be cruizing on the W. coasts of Ireland.

The Rose, reported to have on board Lord Cochran, has been spoken near Cape Horn.

The schr. Perry, Smith, of Baltimore, put into Old Providence, in distress, and was taken possession of by a number of mulattoes and negroes. The Capt. supercargo, and crew, were landed at Rio Grande, and have arrived at Carthagena. The two former had taken passage for Jamaica. The negroes who seized the vessel had proceeded to sea with her, and the government had dispatched a vessel in pursuit of them, but she had returned without success. Mr. Birch, of N. York, mate of the Perry, died at Carthagena, of a fever.

[It has been supposed that the crew of the Perry had been murdered—a Haytian government vessel chased her, while in possession of the above negroes, and she was run ashore, but afterwards got off, and carried into Hayti.]

[A letter from Medina, Nov. 23, to the Agent for Lloyd's, gives the following particulars of the plunder of the British schr. Sir Thomas Hardy, by the privateer Louisa, destroyed off Charleston.]—"Sir Thomas Hardy, was boarded, 8th inst. lat. 33 40. lon. 7, by a pirate ship, who plundered and destroyed about one third of the cargo, part of which, and the vessel's stores, were thrown overboard, some of the rigging cut, and two gentlemen passengers, Messrs. Smith and Hill, subjected to shackles, and an almost suffocating confinement, for several hours, from which they were released to undergo a mock execution, which was attended with every painful circumstance of reality, except the loss of life; that was granted to them, but not until they had been robbed of every thing they possessed, of value. The schr. has put in here, to repair her damage, and afford the crew and passengers an opportunity of renewing their stock of provisions and clothes."

A Jamaica paper states, that the report of Lord Cochran's arrival in the W. Indies, appears to be without foundation.

OPORTO, DEC. 1.—The Hope, of Liverpool, from Ancona to Rio Janeiro, was boarded by a privateer, off the Island of Palma, and robbed of 22 cases of British manufactures, and other articles. The privateer was an American built schr.

The Persia, Azevedo, which sailed from Oporto 13th Sept. for Rio Janeiro, was taken on the 23d, by the Constancia privateer; she had also captured the Bon Esperanza, that sailed from Oporto, 11th Sept. for Pernambuco.

SAG-HARBOR, (L. I.) MARCH 6.—On Tuesday last, about sunset, the sloop Echo, Capt. Bush, from Branford, (Conn.) was coming into this port, the wind blowing very hard from the north-west, and the weather being extremely cold, the vessel became as it were a solid body of ice, and in this situation she drove on the rocks on Gull Island, (about a mile from the wharf,) and bilged: a boat from the wharf started to her relief, but such was the violence of the sea, and the continual breach it made over her, that the people in the boat thought it imprudent to venture along side; they accordingly landed on the leeward part of the island, and walked over and hailed the vessel—Captain Bush saw and heard them hail, and he answered them, but the violence of the wind, and the feebleness of his voice prevented the people on the shore from hearing him; they concluded that the crew had gone on shore or had perished. Some time after alarm guns were fired from the vessel—a fresh crew started off, and went alongside of the sloop and found two men on board, who in all probability could not have survived three hours longer, as they had then been on the rocks about four hours; the men were taken out and brought on shore; Capt. Bush, who had been exposed at the helm all the afternoon, had become completely chilled and on being landed at the wharf could not stand; he was carried to the Exchange Coffee House, where every attention was paid him by the humane and philanthropic keeper. The vessel has been got off, but a part of her cargo, consisting of cider and apples, is lost.

Married,

At Gristwold, SAMUEL INGRAM, Esq. of Canaan, (Vt.) to Miss LYDIA WILSON, daughter of John Wilson, Esq of the former place.

At New-York, by Rev. Edward Mitchell, ALEXANDER RICHARDS, Esq. to Miss SOPHIA TUPPER, daughter of the late Doctor Philip Turner.

At Verona, Oneida County, on the 9th ult. by Rev. E. Stebbins, Mr. DANIEL BUTTS, of Augusta, aged 15, to Miss ELIZABETH MAVOUN, of the former place, aged 11 years. Two brothers, the eldest 13, the other 15, married mother and daughter—the mother 35, the daughter 11.

Died,

At Preston, Miss MINERVA WITTER, aged 22; GILBERT W. only son of Mr. Gilbert Button, aged 3 years and 8 months; a son of Mr. Jesse Starkweather, aged 4 years.

In Ashford, Mrs. MARY EASTBURN, aged 57.

At New-York, JOHN E. CALDWELL, Esq. in the 20th year of his age. Mr. Caldwell has been for several years well known to the public as the publisher of a religious paper called "The Christian Herald," and as the General Agent of the American Bible Society. To that institution his services have been invaluable. Feeling a deep and lively interest in the promotion of the great objects for which it was established, he has been indefatigable in his exertions for its success and prosperity; and it is much to be feared that the loss which it has sustained in his death, will not easily be repaired. In private life he was highly and deservedly esteemed and respected. For many years he has been a professor of religion, and an elder in the church, and his conduct has been such as to adorn and dignify the christian character.

At Smyrna, Del. on the 19th of February, FLORA FERGUSON, (Negro) aged one hundred and thirty years: this woman was born in Guinea, were she remained until she was upwards of sixty years of age, at which time she was kidnapped and brought to America where she has been seventy years. On the morning of her death, she ate an hearty breakfast and went to bed and remained until dinner, when the family went to awake her, and behold she was dead.

**** Our Advertising friends will oblige us by handing their favors as early on Tuesday as convenient.*

**** Advertisements must be accompanied with the CASH from all those who have not open accounts.*

Rum, Molasses, etc.

18 Hhds. Antigua, Tobago, and Demerara Rum.
6 do. New England.
15 hhds. Molasses, suitable for retailing.
15 chests Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and other Teas.
600 galls. Brandy and Gin.
2 hhds. and 3 bags Sugar.
300 wt. Lump Sugar.
23 boxes shaving and bar Soap.
8 boxes Candles.
10 kegs Tobacco, part of which is superior.
10 Boxes Raisins.

The above, with many other articles, will be sold on liberal terms, at the store of E. COIT, & CO.

March 16. 19—

☞ The CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR No 4, is received for delivery at B. HILLIARD'S Book-Store.

For New-York,

The Packet MACDONOUGH, Capt. Coit, will sail on Saturday, 20th inst. at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

March 17, 1819.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber,

900 lbs. Hampton and Canterbury CLOVER SEED,
20 bushels HERDS' GRASS,
30 do. FUZ and RED TOP,
Warranted of the last year's growth.

JOHN LATHROP.

March 17. 19—

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at AUCTION, on Tuesday the 23d of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the farm of Capt. *Benjamin Coit*, Norwich.

One pair of working OXEN,
One CART,
One SLED, and other FARMING TOOLS, &c.

GURDON YEOMANS.

March 16. 19—

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at AUCTION, at the Dwelling-House of the subscriber, in Bozrah, on Monday the 29th instant,

1 pair working Oxen, 6 years old,
8 Cows,
A number of Sheep and Swine.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOSEPH B. FORD.

Bozrah, March 17, 1819. 19—

New-London County, ss.

Norwich, March 11th, 1819.

TAKEN by virtue of sundry executions in my hands for collection, a quantity of unfinished

CABINET WORK,

consisting of *tables, bedsteads, sofa frames*, &c. also, a large quantity of mahogany, cherry, whitewood, and other kinds of *Boards*, also a number of finished mahogany *clock cases, tables, stands*, &c. and also brass and other trimmings for *side-boards, clock cases, secretaries, tables, bedsteads*, &c. consisting of *locks, escutcheons, caps, screws*, &c. —and also, one *row-boat*—and will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the sign-post, in the parish of Chelsea, on the 31st day of March instant, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

AUGUSTUS LATHROP,
19 *Constable.*

Commissioners' Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

BEING by the Hon. Superior Court, holden at Windham, within and for the county of Windham, on the first Tuesday of January, 1819, appointed Commissioners to receive, examine, and adjust the claims of the creditors of

WEEDEN CLARK,

of Ashford, in said County, who was, by said Court adjudged to be an insolvent Debtor—hereby give notice, that we will attend to the business of our said appointment, at the office of *John Baldwin*, in said Windham, on the first Mondays of April, May, and July, at two o'clock, P. M. on each of said days—Six months from the date hereof, are allowed creditors to exhibit their claims.

JOHN BALDWIN, } *Com'rs.*
JOHN FITCH, }

Windham, Jan. 15, 1819. 19—

Highway Notice.

THE Subscriber, surveyor of Highways in Chelsea, warns all persons, who have not paid their Taxes, that he will collect them by legal process, unless the delinquents pay them within TEN days from this date.

F. A. PERKINS, *Surveyor.*

Chelsea, March 17, 1819. 19—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to leave the state by the 23d instant, informs all persons indebted to him, that all accounts not settled with him before that time will positively be put in suit the day after.

EBEN'R. WILSON.

Norwich, March 16, 1819. 19—

Wanted Immediately,

A STEADY faithful Man, for the term of one year, to whom liberal wages will be given.

Enquire at this office.

March 3, 1819. 3w—

CO-PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of M'GREGOR & PAINE, is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

SIMON M'GREGOR.
JOHN PAINE.

N. B. All persons owing them, whether by Note or Book account, are requested to call and settle with them before the 10th day of April next, or they will be lodged with an Attorney for collection.

Sterling, March 15, 1819. 19—

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

POETRY.

FROM THE FRANKLIN GAZETTE.

THE MORNING STAR.

"I am the root and offspring of David, and the Bright and Morning Star."—Rev. xxii. 16.

BENIGHTED on the troubl'd main,
While stormy terrors clothe the sky;
The trembling voyager strives in vain,
And nought but dark despair is nigh,
When lo, a gem of peerless light,
With radiant splendor shines afar;
And through the clouds of darkest night,
Appears the bright and Morning Star!

With joy he greets the cheering ray,
That beams on Ocean's wat'ry breast;
Precursor of a smiling day,
He lulls his fears to peaceful rest—
Nor more in peril doth he roam,
For night, and danger now are far;
With steady helm he enters home—
His guide the bright and Morning Star!

Thus when affliction's billows roll,
And waves of sorrow, and of ale
Beset the fearful weeping soul,
And all is dark and drear within—
'Tis Jesus whispering strains of peace,
Drives every doubt and fear afar;
He bids the raging tempest cease,
And shines the bright and Morning Star!

Late Omissions.

PENN. PITTSBURG, FEB. 19.

Bank of the United States.

At a numerous and respectable Town Meeting, convened at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburg, on Saturday the 13th inst. pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of expressing the opinions of the citizens on the subject of the United States Bank; David Logan was called to the chair; and John Gilland appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were moved and adopted as the sense of the meeting:

Whereas, the Bank of the United States has been conducted in a manner disgraceful to that institution, and highly injurious to the community; and whereas the Branch Bank of the United States, located in this city, has produced effects extremely detrimental to the interests of the western districts of Pennsylvania:

Therefore, be it resolved, That our representatives in the Congress of the U. States be instructed to urge the necessity of a law repealing the charter of the Bank of the United States:

And be it further resolved, That the members of the state legislature, from the district composed of Alleghany and Butler counties, be requested to procure an act of the legislature to be passed, taxing the Bank of the U. States, and such of its branches, as now are, or hereafter may be established in this commonwealth, such an amount as in their wisdom, they may deem proper.

And be it further Resolved, That the chairman and secretary of this meeting, be requested to forward a copy of these proceedings to our member of congress—another to the members of the State legislature from the district composed of Butler and Alleghany counties; and a third to the president of the Bank of the United States.

DAVID LOGAN, Chairman.
Attest—J. GILLAND, Secretary.

VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, FEB. 16.

Singular Snow.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday, we witnessed in this city the most singular flakes of snow which we recollect ever to have beheld. They were of astonishing size, and looked like small snow-balls falling from the clouds. Some of them measured an inch and a half in diameter. The substance of them was uncommonly light—chrystallization, very delicate—exhibiting a collection of the finest needles, lying together in every direction.

THE WEATHER,

Says the Charleston Gazette, of Feb. 19, has been unusually mild and pleasant for several weeks past. So much so, indeed, that vegetation has made considerable progress. Many of the fruit trees were in blossom, and the shade trees were beginning to put forth. On Wednesday afternoon, however, we experienced a sudden reverse—the wind changed to N. W. and it has continued quite cold since. From the mildness of May, we have suddenly reverted to the chillness of December. Great coats were quite in vogue yesterday.

Morris Bank.—On the night of the 18th ult. (says the Elizabeth-town Gazette,) an attempt was made to rob the Morris State Bank. The robber succeeded in entering the banking room, and took therefrom a desk containing sundry papers, which have since been recovered. A reward of $100 has been offered for the offender or offenders.

A large Hog.—Was butchered at Orange, (N. J.) on Wednesday the 17th of February by Stephen D. Day, Esq. a Hog when alive, weighed 708, and when dressed 697lbs. which is believed to be the largest ever butchered in the County of Essex. This hog was only twenty-one months old; and it will be seen by calculation, that he grew 67lb. over a lb. a day from the time he was born to the time he was butchered.—*Newark Centinel.*

Death of Col. Tatham.

The Richmond Compiler of the 23d, noticing the celebration of Washington's Birth Day at Richmond, says—

A most melancholy catastrophe closed the day. Col. William Tatham, so well known in England and this country, for his acquaintance with civil engineering, who has been residing in this city for two or three years, but whose futility was considerably arrested by an unfortunate habit to which he had become addicted, was destined on this day to breathe his last. In a moment of intemperance, as he stood by the piece of artillery, which was firing the evening salute, he exclaimed that he wished to die. As the second gun was about to fire, and immediately after the commanding officer had given the word "fire," Col. Tatham presented himself in front of the muzzle of the piece, and by its discharge his abdomen was almost literally blown to pieces. His body was raised a few feet in the air by the violence of the explosion, and he fell upon his face, without uttering one word that was heard by the by-standers. When he was taken up, he was found perfectly lifeless.

Col. T. died without any family: circumstances had stript life of much of its attractions in his eyes; but it is impossible not to regard the manner of his death with horror, and to feel the deepest commiseration for his melancholy fate. This was a man of great information; of great genius; of great resource of mind—But to this melancholy end has he arrived!

DR. RELFE'S

BOTANICAL DROPS.

Copied from the Newark, (N. J.) Centinel of Freedom.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY

THAT my son, between sixteen and seventeen years of age, was nearly four years severely afflicted with a painful and sore leg. After having tried various medicines without effect, I was induced, from seeing many reported cures, to try "Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops," prepared by "W. T. Conway," when to the astonishment of myself, son and friends, after taking these drops alone for several weeks, (nearly fifty pieces of bone having come from the different ulcers, the last of which was two inches and a half in length, and half an inch in breadth,) the sores healed, and his leg became sound. It is now several months since, and there is not the least appearance of further symptoms; I therefore think it a duty, as well to the proprietor of this valuable medicine, as to the public at large, to make the same thus publicly known.

Witness my hand, this 7th day of September, 1818.

MATTHIAS DAY, Post-Master,
Newark, New-Jersey.

Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops are a radical cure, for salt rheum, scurvy, scrofula, St. Anthony's fire, leprosy, pimple faces, sore legs, ulcers, venereal taints, when mercury has failed. Fever sores even when the bone is carious, are the best spring and autumnal physic, and may be given to children with perfect safety—Price one dollar. ☞ *Ask for* Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops, *none are genuine unless signed* "W. T. Conway." *Pamphlets of many extraordinary cures accompany each bottle!* These drops are prepared and sold wholesale, by the sole proprietor, W. T. Conway, Chemist, No. 1, Bumstead-Place, Common-street, Boston; and retail by appointment by

DWIGHT RIPLEY,

Druggist, Norwich. Dyer & Co. Southmayd, & Co. Middletown; Dyer & Howes, Windham; Green, New-London; Isaac D. Bull, Hartford, Jarvis, Stamford; M. & B. Grant, Stafford; and most druggists, booksellers, and post-masters throughout the Union; where may be had all those *justly esteemed and highly approved* Medicines prepared by "W. T. Conway."

*** A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Feb. 17. 15—cow6t—

LYMAN BREWER,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

Wholesale & Retail,

TWELVE hhds. 3d proof sweet flavored W. I. RUM,
9 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Bohea TEAS,
Gunpowder and Imperial do.
3 boxes Havanna brown SUGAR,
2 hhds. Muscovado do.
2 hhds. Havanna white do.
Lump and Loaf do.
3 hhds. fall and winter strained Lamp Oil,
Muscat and bloom Raisins, Dates,
Madeira,
Sicily Madeira,
Sherry,
London par. Teneriffe, } WINES,
Cargo do.
Colmanar,
Malaga,
Shaving Soap,
Bar Soap in boxes,
London Porter by the cask or single,
Claret Wine,
Starch, Cassia,
Naples Shaving Soap in pots,
Snuff,
Mould and Dipt Candles,
Ginger, Nutmegs, &c. &c.

Dec 23. 7—

MOLASSES, RUM, etc.

7 hhds. good retailing MOLASSES,
6 do. W. I. RUM,
2 do. N. E. do.
1 pipe Cognac Brandy,
5 chests Hyson Skin Tea,

FOR SALE BY
LYMAN BREWER.

Feb. 17. 15—

John Lathrop

WILL pay Cash for CLOVER SEED.

Feb. 17. 15—

AN APPRENTICE is wanted, immediately, at the Paper Mill.

FEB. 10. R. HUBBARD.

Copy of a letter.

W. T. CONWAY—Sir, I deem it my duty to the public, as well as to you in particular, to make known my case that others may have the benefit of so valuable a Medicine; I was a long time afflicted with a violent cough, with extreme difficulty of breathing, and was at last reduced so low that my life was despaired of, when I was advised by a friend to make a trial of your "Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills;" by taking them three days, according to the directions, I was enabled to walk out, and was cured by one box only.

Witness my hand,
PETER RICHARDSON.

Roxbury, Mass. Sept. 28, 1818.

Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills give instant ease in all coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, chillness and shiverings, the forerunners of malignant fevers, &c.; common colds will be removed in a few hours. The aged will experience a relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected. ☞ Price $1, or six boxes for five dollars. ☞ *Ask for* "Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills;" one box containing 18 pills, frequently effects a cure; *to prevent imposition* the outside printed wrapper is signed by *the sole proprietor*, "W. T. Conway." These pills are prepared and sold wholesale, by W. T. Conway, Chemist, No 1, Bumstead Place, Common-street, Boston, and retail by

DWIGHT RIPLEY,

Druggist, Norwich; Dyer & Co. Southmayd, & Co. Middletown; Dyer and Howes, Windham; Green, New-London; Isaac D. Bull, Hartford; Jarvis, Stamford; M. & B. Grant, Stafford; and most druggists, booksellers, and post-masters throughout the Union; where may be had all those *justly esteemed and highly approved* Medicines prepared by "W. T. Conway." ☞ Pamphlets of many extraordinary cures may be had of the agent GRATIS!

*** A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Feb. 17. 15—cow6t—

IMPROVED

Franklin Parlour Cooking Stoves.

WILSON'S

IMPROVED Franklin Parlour & Cooking STOVES, of various patterns, for sale at the New-York price, by

LYMAN BREWER.

Sept. 30. 47—

Liver Oil, Stone Lime, etc.

J. H. STRONG,

Has for sale on the best terms,

DEXTER'S best Stone Lime, per cask.
Liver Oil, of a superior quality, do.
Virginia and New-York Flour, do.
Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil.

Jan. 13. 14—

CODFISH.

100 Quintals Codfish,

FOR SALE BY
G. R. KINNEY, & Co.

Feb. 17. 15—

HAY SEED.

HERDS' GRASS, and RED TOP SEED, FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.

March 10. 18—

3 Shares in the Chelsea Grammar School, (kept by Mr Smith,)
2 Shares in the Stock of Norwich Channel Company,—FOR SALE BY
F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

March 2, 1819. 17—3w

Flax-seed and Oil Cake.

J. H. STRONG, has for sale Long-Island FLAX-SEED, for sowing—and Flax-seed OIL CAKE, which he will dispose of for Cash or Flax-seed. *Feb.* 1.

White Beans.

CASH will be paid for *White Beans* of good quality, if delivered soon, by
JED. HUNTINGTON.

MARCH 10. 18—

BRICK.

120,000 BRICK may be had delivered at New-London, Norwich Port, Poquetannock, or at the Kiln in Preston, on accommodating terms, by applying to the Subscriber.

JOHN BREWSTER.

March 3, 1819. 17—5w

Boards, Timber, Plank.

THE subscriber has for sale a quantity of seasoned Pine Boards & Plank—Ship Plank, Timber and Knees.

WM. ROGERS.

ALMONDS.

SOFT shelled ALMONDS, received and for sale by

Feb. 3. JOHN LATHROP.

A FARM,

For Sale,

LYING in Ashford, in the society of Eastford, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, equally divided into *mowing, ploughing, pasturing,* and *woodland*, well fenced, with a large supply of *stone wall* thereon, a good orchard, which will make from 40 to 50 barrels of Cider yearly. On said Farm there is a good *Dwelling-House*, two good *Barns*, and other out buildings.

Said Farm will be sold on as reasonable terms as any in Ashford, and possession given the first of April next.

For further particulars enquire of
BENJAMIN OWENS,
in Ashford.

Ashford, Feb. 23, 1819. 17—

For Sale,

AND possession given on the first day of April next,

THE FARM,

formerly known by the *Jabez Lefflingwell Farm*, situated at the head of Trading Cove, two miles from Norwich, on the new turnpike road leading to New-London, containing about 120 acres, with a large two story HOUSE, with a never failing well of water in the House. Said House is in sight of the steam-boat and other vessels, as they pass to and from N. London—A large *Barn, Chaise and Corn House*, adjoining.

ALSO,

A Grist Mill,

With two run of stones, and *Saw Mill*, in tolerable repair. The stream of water is the best within many miles of this place, except the *Lathrop stream*, so called.

The above property will be sold together or separate, as will best suit the purchaser. There are three fishing places attached to the said Farm. Accommodating terms will be given. If not sold, it will be to let. APPLY TO

JAMES N. BROWN.

Jan. 6, 1819. 9tf—

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TOGETHER with his children, now in possession of the *Real Estate* formerly owned and in the name of *Timothy Waterman* and others, contemplate moving out of the State, offer the whole for sale. The several tracts or

LOTS OF LAND

must be so long and well known to all who would wish to purchase, it must be needless to give a particular description of each lot in a newspaper. It must be understood the lands are situated in the first society in Norwich.

Two first rate family HORSES.
Two OXEN. Two COWS.
Nine Turnpike Shares on Windham and Mansfield road.

For further particulars enquire of
JOHN BIRCHARD.

Who calls on all indebted to him to pay without further notice.

Norwich, March 10, 1819. 18—

Encouragement

For the industrious and enterprizing.

THE subscriber, having established himself in the town of Liverpool, in the County of Medina, and State of Ohio, offers for sale, on liberal terms about 10,000 acres of *choice Land* in said town. A Cooper, Shoemaker, Tanner, and Blacksmith, would find good encouragement and full employment. Liverpool is within about twenty miles of Steam-Boat communication, and possesses the advantage of a Salt manufactory and Post-Office. For further particulars enquire of

HENRY H. COIT.

Norwich, March, 10, 1819. 18—

For Sale,

THE *Dwelling House* and *Lot*, lately Jed. Willet's.

One do. at the foot of Long Bridge.

A *Blacksmith's shop* near the same.

About 20 acres of land lately Jed. Willet's.

The *Ship Yards* lately said Willet's.

The *Dwelling-House* lately occupied by James F. Brown.

One do. occupied by John Cox, and others.

All situated in West Chelsea.

ALSO,

Two *Stores* and *Wharf* on the Long Bridge.

All well situated, and valuable estates, and will be sold for reasonable prices, and credit.

JAMES LAMMAN.

March 1, 1819. 17—

House and Land for sale.

EIGHT acres of Land with a *Dwelling-House, Barn, Out-Houses*, &c. lying in Preston, about one quarter of a mile from the new bridge. Said Land is of excellent quality, has a good orchard of excellent fruit on the same—also an excellent well of water within a few feet of the house—and will be sold at

☞ *PUBLIC AUCTION* ☜

on the premises, on the 23d instant, unless previously sold at private sale.—For particulars enquire of the subscriber.

MARLBOROUGH WELLS.

MARCH, 10. 18—

White Ash Plank wan

THE subscriber wishes to pu 1000 feet White Ash PLANK 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 15 feet in length, for which prompt pay be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAG

of almost every description, in for ness, that may be finished on short Likewise, plated and plain HARNE and all kinds of Repairs done with ness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Varnish and Coach Lacker*—all on sonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROW

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819.

☞ NOTICE.

THOSE persons who purchased of the subscriber, at Auction, 1st and 2d inst. whose bills remain are requested to take their articles pay their bills before they have call.

CALVIN TY

MARCH 10.

☞ NOTICE.

THE subscriber having commenc *Grocery Business* at the sta cently occupied by CALVIN TYLER where will be found a general assortm

Groceries,

at prices which will induce the ren to call and examine.—Goods will be for cash only; application for credit be useless, for it will absolutely be d

CALVIN TYL

MARCH 10.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the subscriber *Norwich Courier*, are earnest quested to make immediate payme order to enable him to meet the pe demands of the printers. To a nu and respectable list of customers, to he has distributed the papers for the of two years, the subscriber return sincere thanks for all past favors, a licits a continuance of their patrona

PETER PET

Franklin, March 5, 1819.

LOST,

BETWEEN the widow *Witter's* ern in *Preston*, and Bean-Hill, wich, sundry articles of *Clothing*, &c. tied up in a checkered Handker Whoever has found the same, and leave them with the Printer, or wi EDGERTON, shall be rewarded for trouble.

Norwich, March 8, 1819.

NEW BOOK.

Price 62½ cents.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale, *Russell's Abridg of Murray's Grammar*, with sons of parsing, calculated to facilit study of Syntax.

The following is one of the recommendations already obtained:

We have examined an abridgeme Murray's Grammar, proposed to lished by Mr. Wm. E. Russell, and approve of the few alterations made, and think this Compend of G mar the best we have seen.

His Syntactical Lessons we th very valuable addition, and calculat be of great utility to the learner; and commend them for general use in Sch

ANDREW LEE, D. D.* of Lisbo
Hon. SYLVESTER GILBERT, Ho
DYAR T. HINCKLEY, A. M. Nor
GEO. HILL, Esq. do.
GEO. PERKINS, Esq. do.
CHARLES PERKINS, Esq. do.
JOHN HYDE, Esq do.

* *The titles were added by the publi*

N. B. The Books may be had of PORTER, Norwich, and many o merchants.

Nov. 11.

THE Meeting of the Commissio on the estate of

JOHN T. MOTT,

late of Preston, deceased, advertised at the house of *William Brown*, in Preston, on the 1st Monday of next, is postponed until the 1st Tuesd said April.

CHAS. P. HUNTINGTON, } Co
GEORGE PERKINS. }

Preston, March 1, 1819.

Registers for 1819.

JUST published, and for sale at *HUBBARD's* Book-Store, per gr dozen, or single,

THE CONNECTICUT REGIST

AND

UNITED STATES CALENDA

for 1819.

Compiled under the inspection of Secretary of the State of Connecticut.

Wanted Immediately.

THREE JOURNEYMEN, viz. *Cabinet Makers* and one *Maker*, to whom steady employ and wages will be given

WILLIAM E. ROBINSON

Plainfield, Jan. 21, 1819.

NORWICH COURIER.

…SDAY, MARCH 24, 1819. *NORWICH;* (Conn.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA.* [Vol. XXIII. No. 20.]

…m, Molasses, etc.

…ds. Antigua, Tobago, and Deme-
Rum.
…w England.
… Molasses, suitable for retailing.
…ts Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and
Teas.
…ls. Brandy and Gin.
…nd 3 bags Sugar.
Lump Sugar.
…shaving and bar Soap.
Candles.
Tobacco, part of which is superior.
…re Raisins.
…above, with many other articles,
sold on liberal terms, at the store
E. COIT, & CO.
…ch 16. 19—

Rum, Teas, etc.
N. E. RUM, *very cheap,*
…, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson
TEAS, of the first quality,
…wder and Imperial do.
Madeira, Madeira, Teneriffe, Moun-
Malaga, Sherry, and Colmanar
…NES, *genuine,*
…nts, Raspberry Cordial.
…l winter strained Lamp OIL,
…n PORTER,
…, Cloves, Ginger, Dates
CODFISH,
… and Herds'-Grass Seed, &c. &c.
…sale, wholesale and retail, by
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*
…ch 9. 18—

NEW GOODS.

…. Huntington and Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM BOSTON,
…LARGE assortment of Bombazetts,
…at low prices, among which are some
very fine blacks.
…s black & light dyed Tabby Velvet.
…' black, and white English Silk
…ves, of the best quality.
… Plaid for Cloaks.
…nd figured Rattinetts.
…red, yellow, green white, & printed
…ANNELS.
LIKEWISE,
On sale of former purchases,
…es Carlisle Ginghams.
…e assortment of superfine and low
…d Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
…ets, Coatings, & Baize.
Cord and Webbing.
Linen and Cotton Shirtings, with a
…iety of
Fancy Articles.
…rwich, *Feb. 17, 1819.* 15—

…imeon Thomas & Co.
…AVE for sale at the store lately oc-
cupied by Messrs. *Charles Thomas*
… a general assortment of
GROCERIES,
… they will dispose of by the hogs-
… barrel, or less quantity, viz :—
… and N. E. Rum,
…h and Cider Brandy,
…nd and American Gin,
… Madeira Wine,
… Havana, India and Muscovado Su-
…gars,
…, young hyson, hyson skin and bo-
…hea Teas,
…s-Island and Table Salt,
…er, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger,
…s, Cinnamon, Starch,
…der and Shot,
…and cut Tobacco,
…h and Lorrillard's Snuff, &c.
ALSO,
…s Old Sable Iron,
… and Waggon Tire,
… Plates; Spike Rods;
…ish and American blistered Steel,
…, &c. *Likewise,*
…sortment of Drugs and Family Med-
…icines,
…ts and Dye Woods,
…low Glass,
…l which are of the first quality, and
…he sold on the lowest terms, for cash
…roduce.
Cash given for
…AX-SEED AND WHITE BEANS.
…orwich, Jan. 4, 1819. 9tf—

NEW GOODS.

…W AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
…hina, Glass and Earthen
WARE,
…oking Glasses and Tea
Trays,
…ly received and for sale at low pri-
…and on accommodating terms, by
F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.
…ho have also for sale, at their Store
…at the Pottery, a constant supply of
STONE WARE.
…orwich, Oct. 28, 1818. 51—

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State of Connecticut.

A PROCLAMATION.

Although the government of God is directed in immutable wisdom, justice and mercy; yet, as the contemplation of his perfections and benevolence, with sincere penitence for our own sins and those of our race, are prescribed means of elevating the affections, and reforming the conduct, of imperfect men, thereby increasing their happiness, and rendering them more acceptable to their Creator;

I HAVE, therefore thought proper to appoint, and I do hereby appoint *Friday, the ninth day of April next,* to be observed throughout this State, as a CHRISTIAN FAST. And I do hereby invite the Ministers and Teachers of all denominations, with all the good people thereof, to present, on said day, their united and devout supplications to that ETERNAL BEING, from whom nothing is concealed; who has established inseparable connections between virtue and happiness, vice and misery; to whom insincere obligations are unavailing; and to whom the homage of the heart alone will be acceptable; imploring Him to forgive all our sins, especially the great offence of mankind in disregarding the divine precepts and perfect example of His Son, our Saviour and Judge; to intreat Him to enable us, with sincere contrition, to review the mistakes of our past conduct, and to recommence the labors of a new year, with firm resolutions of amendment; manifesting our penitence and hopes of forgiveness and favor, by performing acts of justice, reconciliation and mercy, to our fellow-men: At the same time to render thanks to ALMIGHTY GOD for his innumerable favors to our State and Nation; to intreat his guidance and protection in behalf of the President of the United States, and all others intrusted with rule, counsel and authority; that they may be directed in the right way; and that the consequences of every error may be averted from us and our posterity.

All servile labor and vain recreation, on said day, are, by law forbidden.

Given under my hand, at Litchfield, the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; and in the forty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

By his Excellency's command,
THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

THE INDIANS.

Extract from the Speech of Mr. Hopkinson, in the Debate on the Seminole War.

"I may say, however, that I presume the origin of this war is the same with all our Indian wars. It lies deep beyond the power of eradication, in the mighty wrongs we have heaped upon the miserable nations of these lands.—I cannot refuse them my heartfelt sympathy. Reflect upon what they were; and look at them as they are. Great nations dwindled down into wandering tribes; and powerful kings degraded to beggarly chiefs.—Once the sole possessors of immeasurable wilds, it could not have entered into their imagination, that there was force on earth to disturb their possessions, and overthrow their power. It entered not into their imagination, that from beyond that great water, which to them was an impassable limit, there would come a race of beings to despoil them of their inheritance, and sweep them from the earth. Three hundred years have rolled into the bosom of eternity, since the white man put his foot on these silent shores; and every day, every hour, and every moment has been marked with some act of cruelty and oppression. Imposing on the credulity of the ignorance of the aborigines, and overawing their fears by the use of instruments of death, of inconceivable terror. The strangers gradually established themselves, encreasing the work of destruction with the increase of their strength.—The tide of civilization, for so we call it, fed from its inexhaustible sources in Europe, as well as by its own means of augmentation, swells rapidly, and presses on the savage. He retreats from forest to forest, from mountain to mountain, hoping at every remove, he has left enough for his invaders; and may enjoy in peace his new abode. But in vain: it is only in the grave, the last retreat of man that he will find repose. He recedes before the swelling waters; the cry of his complaint becomes more distant and feeble, and soon will be heard no more. I hear, sir, of beneficial plans for civilizing the Indians, and securing their possessions to them. The great men who make these efforts will have the approbation of God and their own conscience; but this will be all their success. I consider the fate of the Indian as inevitably fixed. He must perish. The decree of extermination has long since gone forth; and the execution of it is in rapid progress. Avarice, sir, has counted their acres; and power, their force; and avarice and power march on together to their destruction. You talk of the scalping knife; what is it to the liquid poison you pour down the throats of these wretched beings; You declaim against the murderous tomahawk; what is it, in comparison with your arms, your discipline, your numbers: the contest is in vain: and equally vain are the efforts of a handful of benevolent men against such a combination of force, stimulated by avarice, and the temptations of wealth. When, in the documents on your table, I see that in this triumphant march of General Jackson, he meets, from time to time, (the only enemy he saw) groups of old men and women, and children, gathering on the edge of a morass, their villages destroyed, their corn and provisions carried off, houseless in the depth of winter, looking for death, alternately, to famine and the sword; my heart sickens at a scene so charged with wretchedness. To rouse us from a sympathy so deep and irresistible, we are told of the scalping knife and the tomahawk; of our slaughtered women and children. We speak of these things as if women and children were unknown to the Indians—as if they have no such beings amongst them—no such near and dear relations; as if they belong only to us. It is not so. The poor Indian mother crouching in her miserable wigwam, or resting under the broad canopy of Heaven, presses her naked infant to her bosom, with as true and fond emotion as the fairest in our land; and her heart is torn with as keen anguish if it perish in her sight."

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

THE ESCURIAL.

The Royal Palace of the Escurial, so called from a village of the same name in the neighbourhood of which it stands, at the distance of twenty-two miles from Madrid, is not only the most magnificent palace in Spain, but perhaps in Europe, and is reckoned by the Spaniards one of the wonders of the world. This palace, including a monastery, church, college, library, and other buildings, was erected by Philip the Second, in memory of a victory obtained by his forces over the French, near St. Quintin, in Picardy, in the year 1557, on St. Lawrence's Day, to the honour of which Saint, the King made a vow of building this superb edifice. The whole pile is a vast square about 3000 feet in compass, and consists of a fine grey stone, dug out of a neighbouring mountain, and so well polished, that it looks like marble. The windows in the front, including those of a pavilion at each corner, amount to upwards of eleven hundred, but those within are computed at as many thousand; the principal front which faces the west, has three noble gates particularly that in the middle, which leads to the church. This is a large and beautiful structure, built in imitation of St. Peter's Church at Rome. It is 364 feet long, 250 broad, and of a proportionable height; the roof, which is finely gilt and painted, is supported by columns of the Doric order, dividing it into six stately aisles, and forty eight chapels and altars, besides the grand one at the east end, which is magnificent beyond description.—The tabernacle of the great altar is of porphyry, wrought with the point of a diamond, it is made in the form of a cupola, supported by eighteen columns of agate, and adorned with gold and precious stones. The altar itself is of fine black marble, and behind it the wall is lined with a square piece of porphyry, in which the inside of the church is reflected as plain as in a looking-glass. It is astonishing to view the sacristry or vestry, filled with the vestments, chalices, and other costly vessels and utensils belonging to the church.——Here are a great number of statues of saints, &c. of excellent workmanship, and several of the smallest sort are of gold and silver.—The paintings, which are reckoned above 1600, are many of them large, and done by the most eminent artists. Underneath the grand chapel is a large and beautiful mausoleum or burial place for the Royal family, which is called the Pantheon, being a rotunda, built after the manner of the pantheon at Rome. The descent to it consists of more than fifty marble steps, and the gate that opens into it is of brass gilt, and of very curious workmanship. The dome is lined with jasper, intermixed with little plates of brass, and the pavement is likewise composed of squares of jasper and marble, forming a star in the middle. Fronting the entrance is a kind of chapel or oratory, adorned in the most sumptuous manner imaginable, particularly with a crucifix, enriched with diamonds and other precious stones. In the middle of this noble vault, is a large brazen candlestick, supported by figures of angels and the four evangelists, of the same metal; and in twenty-six niches, which are embellished with the richest ornaments, are placed as many urns or sepulchres of black marble, many of which are already filled with the deceased Kings and Queens of Spain, and the rest wait to receive the remains of succeeding Monarchs. As to the Royal apartments, or what may be properly called the Palace, a particular description of them would fill a large volume; it will be, therefore, only necessary to observe in general, that these apartments are large, stately, furnished in the most magnificent manner, and adorned with every thing that is rich and beautiful. Throughout the whole, there is a vast variety of marble, jasper, and other curious stones, carved by the best masters, and in the grandest taste; and all the halls, galleries, staircases, &c. are filled with excellent paintings.

The monastery, in which there are two hundred religious monks, of the order of St. Jerome, consists of five courts or squares each of which is adorned with a marble fountain. The grand cloister, which is two hundred and ten feet square, is paved with black and white marble, as are likewise the walks of the garden within it; and at the bottom of it is a beautiful chapel, in form of a dome, open on all sides, and supported by marble columns. The refectory, or hall, where the religious take their meals, is very long, and adorned with fine paintings, amongst which there is one representing Charles V. and Philip II. carried to Heaven by angels. There are several infirmaries for the sick belonging to this monastery, two grand apartments to entertain strangers, nine kitchens, above forty rooms under ground for offices of divers kinds, and eleven vast cisterns, that will hold two hundred tons of water.

The college, where a number of young students are maintained at the King's expense, is a very handsome building; and the library is in all respects answerable to the rest of this noble edifice.—It contains a fine collection of books in all languages and faculties, both printed and manuscript, disposed in a very elegant manner. The floor is beautifully paved with marble, and the ceiling adorned with admirable paintings, representing the liberal arts and sciences. The books, which are about 100,000, are placed in five galleries, one above another, all finely painted by Titian, and other celebrated masters.

But to give our readers some general idea of the surprising grandeur of this palace, it must be observed, that according to Francisco de los Santos, who wrote a description of the Escurial in a large folio volume, it would take up more than four days to go through all its rooms and apartments, the length of the way being reckoned thirty-three Spanish leagues, which is above 128 English miles; and besides the many thousand windows in the vast pile, Alverez de Colmenar, in his Delicas de 'Espagna, affirms that there are 14,000 doors belonging to it.

Foreign Intelligence.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

NORFOLK, MARCH 10.

ARRIVED in Hampton Roads yesterday forenoon, the fast sailing ship Virginia, Capt. Fisher, in 37 days from Liverpool. To the usual polite attention of Captain F. we are indebted for Liverpool papers to the 27th, and London to the 25th of January, being nearly a month in advance of former dates; having received them, however at a late hour last night, our extracts from them are, for the present necessarily limited. But except the Royal Speech, which we have copied, we do not discover in them any intelligence of much moment.

The Parliament commenced its session on the 21st of Jan.

The papers announce the death of the Queen of Wirtemberg, and Maria Theresa, of Parma, consort of Charles IV. of Spain, and mother of Ferdinand VII.

A Liverpool article says, "It was expected that the Speech from the throne would have been spoken by the Regent in person; but, on account of its being necessary to revert the death of the Queen, and to other family calamities, his Royal Highness preferred turning that duty over to commission, and to remain himself in private at Brighton."

The famous Mr. Hunt has again come upon the stage. He has lately appeared at a popular meeting at Manchester and was received with great eclat. In the evening he attended the Theatre and was the cause of some riotous proceedings.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

This day, at half an hour after 2 o'clock the Lord Chancellor entered the House of Lords, and proceeding directly to the table, received the oaths as a Peer of Parliament.—Soon after the Noble Lord retired for the purpose of putting on his robes, and returned to the House, accompanied by the Arch-bishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Harrowby, and the Earl of Westmoreland, who, with the noble and learned Lord, acted as the Royal Commissioners.

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was then commanded to require the attendance of the House of Commons at the Bar, to hear the Prince Regent's speech read.

The Commons soon after appeared at the Bar, preceded by their Speaker, when the Lord Chancellor, on the part of the Commissioners, read the following

SPEECH:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to express to you the deep regret which he feels in the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

"In announcing to you the severe calamity with which it has pleased Divine Providence to visit the Prince Regent, the Royal Family, and the Nation, by the death of her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom, his Royal Highness has commanded us to direct your attention to the consideration of such measures as this melancholy event has rendered necessary and expedient with respect to the care of his Majesty's sacred person.

"We are directed to inform you that the negociations which have taken place at Aix-la-Chapelle have led to the evacuation of the French territory by the allied armies.

"The Prince Regent has given orders, that the Convention concluded for this purpose, as well as the other documents connected with this arrangement, shall be laid before you; and he is persuaded, that you will view with peculiar satisfaction the intimate union which so happily subsists amongst the Powers who were parties to these transactions, and the unvaried disposition which has been manifested in all their proceedings for the preservation of the peace and tranquillity of Europe.

"The Prince Regent has commanded us further to acquaint you, that a Treaty has been concluded between his Royal Highness and the Government of the U. States of America, for the renewal for a further term of years, of the Commercial Convention now subsisting between the two nations, and for the amicable adjustment of several points of mutual importance to the interests of both countries; and as soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, his Royal Highness will give directions that a copy of this Treaty shall be laid before you.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"The Prince Regent has directed that the estimates of the current year shall be laid before you.

"His Royal Highness feels assured, that you will learn with satisfaction the extent of reduction which the present situation of Europe, and the circumstances of the British Empire, have enabled His Royal Highness to effect in the Naval and Military establishments of the country.

"His Royal Highness has also the gratification of announcing to you, a considerable and progressive improvement of the Revenue in its most important branches.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The Prince Regent has directed to be laid before you such papers as are necessary to shew the origin and result of the war in the East-Indies.

"His Royal Highness commands us to inform you that the operations undertaken by the Governor-General in Council against the Pindarees were dictated by the strictest principles of self-defence; and that in the extended hostilities which followed upon those operations, the Mahrattah Princes were in every instance the aggressors. Under the provident and skilful superintendance of the Marquis of Hastings, the campaign was marked in every point by brilliant achievements and success; and his Majesty's forces, and those of the East India Company, (Native as well as European,) rivalled each other in sustaining the reputation of the British arms.

The Prince Regent has the greatest pleasure in being able to inform you, that the trade, commerce, and manufactures of the country are in a most flourishing condition.

"The favorable change which has so rapidly taken place in the internal circumstances of the United Kingdom affords the strongest proof of the solidity of its resources.

"To cultivate and improve the advantages of our present situation will be the object of your deliberations; and his Royal Highness has commanded us to assure you of his disposition to concur and cooperate in whatever may be best calculated to secure to his Majesty's subjects the full benefits of that state of peace which, by the blessing of Providence has been so happily re-established throughout Europe."

The Commons then retired, and the house adjourned till five o'clock

JAN. 23.

The Paris papers of Monday and Tuesday and Wednesday last, were received this morning being all that were due. They communicate another royal death, that of the Queen mother of Spain, Maria Theresa, consort of Charles IV. and the mother of Ferdinand the VIIth. Her Majesty expired on the 2d inst. This double calamity, the loss of a wife and a parent, within so short a period of each other, will be severely felt by the King of Spain.

JAN. 25.

Yesterday we received the Paris papers to the 22d inst. the contents of which are not important. The Chamber of Deputies have been engaged only in discussing some arrangements respecting the mode of receiving Petitions, and in appointing a Deputation to attend the expiatory service, which was performed at St. Dennis on Thursday last, for the late King of France.

SPAIN—IRUN, JAN. 3.

The Couriers between Madrid and Cadiz are escorted by strong detachments of cavalry posted at different distances in La Manche and on the route across La Sierra-Morena. Travellers proceeding to or arriving from Andalusia are compelled to unite in caravans in the difficult passages; these caravans are escorted by small detachments of cavalry. The armed bands have retired into the passes of the mountains, and seldom come out; however, one of their bands had the audacity to advance as far as the Canton of Val de Pegnas.

JAN. 7.

The King is so affected by the death of the Queen, that for several days his grief would not allow him to attend to any public business.

It is to Casa del Cambo, situated half a league from Madrid, that he goes daily to indulge in his affliction with some persons who are attached to him. It is said that his Majesty has resolved no more to reside in the palace of the Escurial, as the Kings of Spain have from time immemorial been accustomed to do, because the remains of his beloved consort are deposited in the pantheon of sepulture for the Royal Family.

It is affirmed here that the Courier from Cadiz to Madrid, with the escort, has been seized near the Sierra Morena, by one of the bands of armed men who infest the defiles of those mountains.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The carriages and horses of the late Queen were sold yesterday—the fifty-five horses, it is said, brought 4,545*l.* sterling—and the eighteen carriages 1,077*l.*

JAN. 7.

The Morning Chronicle says, the wives of four of the British Royal Dukes are much advanced in their crescency, and it is hoped will return from the continent and have their accouchments in England.

JAN. 8.

The King's Jewels have been found by the Prince Regent himself. In examining the different articles in a private drawer of the Queen's, they met with a casket, of which they were unable to find the key; they opened it, however, and discovered the lost treasure—there is no doubt they were put there by the King himself, and that the Queen was ignorant of it.

By the Queen's will, her fortune is estimated at 140,000*l* sterling. The jewels are classed as follows:—those which were bought by the King, (which cost 50,000*l*.) —those which were presented to her by the nabob of Arcot, and those which she purchased herself, or which were presented to her on different occasions. She has bequeathed to the King, the jewels she received from him in case he recovers from his malady—if he does not recover then she leaves them to the house of Hanover—her other jewels she leaves to the four daughters of the Queen of Wirtemburg.

The will is dated the 15th of Nov. 1818, the evening before her death.

JAN. 10.

The cause of the South-American Independants continues to receive reinforcements from England. Colonel Ursler has expedited another vessel, in which 120 volunteers went. Such is the enthusiasm [habits and wants] of our discharged soldiers, that 10,000 men could be raised without difficulty. All that the Colonel has accepted are young robust men. He is now raising 600 men for a regiment of cavalry. It will be principally composed of men who have served in the German Legion. They expect that the vessels to carry them will be ready in the course of the week, and that the Col. will go with them.

A letter from Ceylon August 18, says the unfortunate war there is far from being terminated—and that 60,000 men are necessary to subdue it. There are now 20,000 employed including natives. There were more than 1000 men in the hospitals.

JAN. 11.

A letter from Ramsgate announces the arrival there of Minden Sahib and his suite, sent by the Nabob of Beddore to the Court of England. He is last from Egypt, where he came by the way of the Red Sea. His Excellency wishes to get to London as soon as possible, and is accompanied by Dr. Ramsey.

A very large new house is erecting for Bonparte—but it is expected to take many years to finish it.

By the late Mails.

ALABAMA. BLAKELY, FEB. 9.

LAUNCH.

ON Saturday was launched from the ship-yard in this place, the elegant steam-boat Mississippi, burthen 400 tons. She is built for a company of merchants in New-Orleans, and intended to navigate the waters of the Mississippi. Her model, materials and execution present themselves to our judgment of the first order, and great credit is due to Messrs. Brown and Bell, the builders, who, we venture to say, are the first constructors in our country. Perhaps there is no subject more commercially important, than improvement in the science of ship building, and we are not claiming more than our due in asserting that the character of our country in this description of architecture is unrivalled.

This is the first steam-boat ever built in this place, and the second in the territory; but we do not stop here—there is another ready to be set up, which will be launched in a month after the keel is laid. Well may it be said, and no less wonderful and true, that the American people are the most enterprising and persevering of the present day, which is allowed by the world at large.

What a wonderful country is ours! How like enchantment towns and villages rise up! Blakely, 18 months ago, was a wilderness of impenetrable woods, and inhabited by the ruthless savage; but now by the hardy and undaunted American. Nothing is now seen or heard but the din of business, and the stroke of the axe resounding through the distant woods—buildings raising their heads in almost every quarter of the town, and the constant arrival and departure of vessels, present a scene both beautiful and interesting to the contemplative mind and the man of business.

We find no hesitation in saying that Blakely will, before many years, be the chief sea-port town in the Alabama Territory; it being the easiest of access from the sea of any other—vessels drawing from 10 to 12 feet can get over Dog river bar, (which runs from one side of Mobile bay to the other,) and the same wind that brings them over the bar, will bring them up to Blakely.

ST. STEPHENS, FEB. 15.

We learn by a traveller, that about forty miles above this place, near the river, a most tremendous hurricane has been experienced, taking its direction from south-west, north-east, and about 400 yards wide; destroying in its progress almost every thing in its way, blowing up the stoutest trees by the roots, and carrying immense limbs high in the air to a considerable distance. In its course some Choctaw Indians were encamped, one of whom was crushed to death in a most horrid manner.

LOUISIANA. NEW-ORLEANS, FEB. 15.

A bill was introduced into the House of Representatives of this State on Saturday last, imposing a tax of ——— dollars on the branch of the United States Bank in New-Orleans.

S. CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, MARCH 5.

George Clark, the late commander of the piratical ship Louisa, destroyed off this port, was yesterday arrested, and, after a full examination, committed to jail, for trial.

MARCH 10.

One of the unfortunate colored seamen, who were brought to this port shortly after the close of the late war, in a cartel, and committed to the work-house, and who were, on leaving it, kidnapped, and carried off into the interior, and sold into slavery, has been identified and discharged, under a writ of Habeas Corpus, by the Judge of Oakmulgee Circuit, in the state of Georgia. The following are stated as the circumstances, in a communication in the Georgia Journal of the 2d instant.

"Some short time ago, an application was made to the Judge, at his chambers, for his sanction to a writ of habeas corpus, founded upon a detail of facts, in form of a petition, which alledged that the applicant was unjustly held in slavery, and though of a sable complexion, a free man by birth. His honor sanctioned the writ, and in due time the applicant was brought before him. In the course of the examination, it appeared in testimony that the applicant was born of free parents, in Bristol, R. I.; had served during the late British war on board of one of the private armed vessels of the United States: was taken by the enemy, conveyed to Dartmoor, and incarcerated within its blood-stained walls. After the conclusion of the peace he was conveyed, with his companions in misfortune, to Charleston, S. C. in a cartel ship. Shortly after his arrival, he was seized by one of those worthless characters usually termed kidnappers—by him conveyed to this State, and sold to perpetual slavery. The circumstances of this nefarious transaction were disclosed before the Judge, by the most positive and unequivocal testimony, equally free from the least scintilla of doubt and the slightest shade of suspicion—upon the facts, thus developed, the Judge thought himself bound to discharge the applicant, which he accordingly did."

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK, MARCH 10.

Distressing Occurrence.

On Sunday afternoon as the Steam-Boat Sea-Horse was crossing from Hampton to this place, and soon after she had entered the Roads, Mr. Joseph W. Hall, a respectable inhabitant of Portsmouth, was, by an unlucky accident, thrown overboard and drowned. The circumstances of this melancholy case were as follows:—The deceased and Lieut. John A. Wish, of the navy, had taken their seats in a riding gig which was stowed away on the forecastle, when, in consequence of a very heavy sea running, the boat gave a sudden lurch so violent that the body of the gig, in consequence of the resistance occasioned by the weight of the persons in it, was disengaged from the shafts in a twinkling and precipitated over board, carrying along with it the unfortunate subject of this notice and his companion. Capt. Wade immediately had the boat stopped, and made every effort to rescue these unfortunate men from a watery grave—every floating material that came to hand was thrown over to them; but poor Hall, ere assistance came, being overpowered by the dashing of the waves, and benumbed by the cold sunk to rise no more. Lieut. W. was more fortunate, he had caught a fragment of the gig and clung to it until he was taken up after a struggle of more than half an hour—a few moments more and he too would be numbered with the dead, for, when taken on board, he was completely insensible, and it was not till the humane exertions of the captain and passengers had been exerted for a considerable time to restore him that he gave any symptoms of animation. In the mean time Capt. Wade, with a laudable anxiety to afford him every possible relief, had put back to Hampton, where proper assistance being procured, he soon became perfectly recovered.

Mr. Hall was a young man of engaging manners, and much esteemed in the circle of his acquaintance, by whom his death is much lamented.

MARCH 17.

The cutter Monroe, Capt. Ham, has taken possession of the privateer schr. General Artigas, which he found in the Severn River, in the district of York Town, in the act of smuggling. A sloop was alongside at the time, taking the goods on board. Capt. H. put officers and men on board the schr. which is coming up.

COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON, MARCH 11.

Mellish's Map has been referred to in the late negotiations with Spain. From that Map it appears, that the whole domain of the United States, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, is about equal to two million two hundred and fifty-six thousand, nine hundred and fifty-five square miles; of which that part lying East of the Mississippi and including the Floridas, is equal to nine hundred and forty-two thousand one hundred and thirty square miles. If the whole domain were as populous as Connecticut at the last Census, (1810) it would contain a population of one hundred and thirty-five millions, four hundred and seventeen thousand, three hundred persons; and, if as populous as Italy now is, the number would be five hundred and one million, forty-four thousand and ten! Give but the imagination play, and there is no limit to the grandeur we may anticipate for our country. Nay, if arithmetic be true, a very few brief years will find this the most powerful nation on the globe. We have only to wish that it may be as enlightened as it will be powerful.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, MARCH 11.

It was stated a few days ago, that the legislature of Kentucky had passed a law imposing a tax of $5000 per month on the Branch of the Bank of the United States, located in that state; authorising the sergeant at arms to collect the tax, and in case of refusal to pay, to call in the aid of the Militia—the first levy to be made on the 4th of March. The Editor has been favored to day with the perusal of a letter from Lexington, Ky. dated the 28th of February, in which the fact of the passage of such a law is stated; the tax is there said to be $6000, and that to prevent the threatened use of violence in the collection of the tax, an application had been made to the two Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for an injunction, which had that day been granted.

The elegant new wooden bridge lately erected in Belvidere street over Jones' Falls, from some defect in the materials, had given way near the centre; and yesterday, while some of the workmen were in the act of endeavoring to raise it up to repair and strengthen it, the bridge broke and fell down into the stream. Seven persons, we learn were under it at the time it fell, but only one was much injured.

The district court now sitting in this city, on Monday last decided in the case of the Portuguese ship Monte Allegro, and ordered the ship and cargo to be restored to the original owners. Eight days have been allowed to the captors to appeal, by giving 60,000 dollars security.

The case of the Sociedad Felix was also determined against the captors, and the vessel relinquished to the Portuguese owners.

MARCH 18.

The Mammoth Oxen lately brought to this city, were weighed yesterday, previous to being slaughtered. The weight of the largest is 2960 pounds, and the smaller one upwards of 2700 lbs.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, MARCH 17.

A bill for allowing damages on inland bills of exchange, has passed both houses of the legislature and council of revision of this state, and become a law.

We understand that during the sitting of the Common Council on Monday evening, some mischievous fellow threw into the fire a parcel of assafœtida, which produced not only a disagreeable *smell*, but a *feeling* which would have cost him his ears, could he have been discovered.—*E. Post.*

MARCH 19.

Capt. Swain, who arrived here last evening in 28 days from Vera Cruz, informs that the Patriot troops were deserting their commanders and flocking to that place in great numbers daily. The coast was clear of privateers from Vera Cruz to Mexico.

MARCH 22.

The ship Ann, Crocker, from Liverpool, delivered upwards of 4600 letters in the Post Office on Saturday morning. The Ann has been 31 days from the Grand Bank, seven of which she was within 40 miles of Sandy Hook, and has experienced almost a continued gale of wind. On the 3d inst. was struck with lightning, but received no material damage; several of the passengers and crew were struck down, and all on board received a severe shock. Capt. Crocker who has crossed the Atlantic 92 times, thinks that he never experienced so bad weather as on the present passage.

Capt. C. has furnished the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with regular files of papers and Lloyd's Lists, to the 25th Jan.

The ship Herald of Boston, at Liverpool, from Charleston, on the 2th of January, in lat. 46, 15, long. 82, 50, was struck by a heavy sea which washed overboard Captain Bronson, the 2d mate and 2 men. The three men were regained, but nothing was afterwards seen of the captain.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, March 24, 1819.

The *Elector's Meeting*, agreeable to the new Constitution, will be held on *Monday the 5th of April.*

ELECTION TICKETS.

Federal Ticket for Senators.

Timothy Pitkin, Jonathan W. Edwards, Simeon Baldwin, Charles Denison, Calvin Goddard, Samuel W. Johnson, Samuel B. Sherwood, William Perkins, Frederick Wolcott, Noah B. Benedict, Elijah Hubbard, Asa Willey.—*Treasurer*, Andrew Kingsbury.

Democratic Ticket for Senators.

Jonathan Brace, Sylvester Wells, William Bristol, David Tomlinson, Elias Perkins, Enoch Burrows, David Hill, Peter Webb, Frederick Wolcott, Elijah Boardman, Joshua Stow, John S. Peters.——*Treasurer*, Isaac Spencer.

The Governor, Lt. Governor, and Secretary to be supported by both parties.

STATE INSOLVENT LAWS.

From the National Intelligencer of March 16.

Great interest having been excited respecting the recent decisions of the Supreme Court, on the subject of the State Bankrupt and Insolvent Laws, we have obtained a statement of the points decided by the Court, the accuracy of which may be depended on, and which we now lay before our readers. The opinions at large, with the cases, and the argument of the council will very soon appear in the 4th volume of Mr. Wheaton's Reports. It would be obviously impossible to include all these in the compass of a newspaper; and we have, therefore, limited ourselves to a brief analysis of the opinions of the Court.

The first case on this subject which was heard and determined by the Court, was that of Sturges against Crowninshield. This was an action of assumpsit against the defendant as promissor upon two promissory notes, both dated at New-York, 22d March, 1811, for the sum of $771,80 each, and payable to the plaintiff, one on the first of August, and the other on the fifteenth of August, 1811.—The defendant pleaded his discharge under "an act for the benefit of insolvent debtors and their creditors," passed by the Legislature of New-York, the third day of April, 1811. After stating the provisions of the act, the defendant's plea averred his compliance with them, and that he was discharged, and a certificate given to him the day of 1812.

To this plea there was a general demurrer and joinder. At the October term of the Circuit Court, 1817, this cause came to be argued and heard on the demurrer, and the following questions arose, viz:

1. Whether, since the adoption of the constitution of the United States, any state has authority to pass a bankrupt law, or whether the power is exclusively vested in the Congress of the United States?

2. Whether the act of New-York, passed the third day of April, 1811, and stated in the plea in this case, is a bankrupt act within the meaning of the constitution of the U. States?

3. Whether the act aforesaid is an act or law impairing the obligation of contracts, within the meaning of the constitution of the United States?

4. Whether the plea is a good and sufficient bar of the plaintiff's action?

And, after hearing council upon the questions the Judges of the Circuit Court were opposed in opinion thereupon; and, upon motion of the plaintiff's council, the questions were certified to the Supreme Court, for their final decision.

On the first question, the Supreme Court, were of opinion, that until the power, contained in the constitution of the U. States, to pass uniform laws throughout the Union, on the subject of bankruptcies, be exercised by Congress, the states have authority to pass a bankrupt law, provided such law contains no principle violating the 10th section of the 1st article of the constitution of the U. States, which declares that "no state shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts."

This opinion, of course, rendered it unnecessary to consider the 2d question.

On the 3d question, the Court were of opinion, that the act of New-York, which was pleaded in this case, (and which not only liberates the person of the debtor, but discharges him from all liability for any debt previously contracted on his surrendering his property in the manner it prescribes) is an act or law impairing the obligation of contracts within the meaning of the 10th section of the 1st article of the constitution of the United States. In delivering the judgment of the Court, the Chief Justice stated, that, as to what was intended by the framers of the constitution when they used the terms "any law impairing the obligation of contracts," it would seem difficult to substitute words which are more intelligible, or less liable to misconstruction. A contract is an agreement in which a party undertakes to do or not to do a particular thing. The law binds him to perform his undertaking, and this is, of course, the obligation of a contract. In the case at bar, the defendant had given his promissory note to pay the plaintiff a sum of money on or before a certain day. The contract binds him to pay that sum on that day, and this is its obligation. Any law which releases a part of this obligation, must, in the literal sense of the word, *impair* it. Much more must a law impair it which makes it totally invalid, and entirely discharges it.

It was not necessary, nor would have been safe, for the framers of the constitution to enumerate particular objects to which the principle they intended to establish should apply. The principle was the inviolability of contracts. This principle was to be protected in whatever form it might be assailed. To what purpose should the convention enumerate the particular modes of violation, which should be forbidden, when it was intended to forbid all? Had an enumeration of all the laws which might violate contracts been attempted, the provision must have been less complete and involved in more perplexity than it now is. The plain and simple declaration, that no state shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts, in- solvent laws, and all other laws, so infringe the principle the convention to hold sacred, and no farther. Be vention did not intend to prohibit of all insolvent laws. To punish solvency by imprisonment for make this a constitutional principle an excess of inhumanity, which readily be imputed to the illustrious who framed our constitution, or to who adopted it. The distinction obligation of a contract, and the re by the legislature to enforce that exists in the nature of things. may be modified as the legislature shall direct, without impairing the of the contract. Confinement of may be a punishment for not perf contract, or may be allowed as a ducing him to perform it. But the refuse to inflict this punishment, or hold this means, and leave the con force. Imprisonment is no part tract, and simply to relieve the pr not impair its obligation.

The court also intimated that contended at the bar, that this con the constitution would extend to limitation and laws against usury. did not think so. Statutes of limit to the remedies which are furnis courts. They rather establish the circumstances shall amount to evid contract has been performed, the with its performance. But, if, in where six years may be pleaded an account of assumpsit, a law shoul sed declaring that contracts already ence, and not barred by the statute be construed to be within it, there little doubt of its unconstitutionality. respect to the laws against usury. be that no person shall take more th cent. per annum for the use of mon if more be reserved the contract sha a contract made thereafter reserv cent. would have no obligation in menvement. But, if a law should that contracts already entered into serving the legal interest should be and void, either in the whole or would impair the obligation of the and would be clearly unconstitutional.

The court stated, that this opinion fined to the case actually under tion. It was confined to a case in creditor sues in a court, the proc which, the legislature, whose act in bar, had not a right to control; case where the creditor had not proc execution against the body of his d in the state whose law attempts to confined insolvent debtor from his When such a case should arise, it considered.

Of course the 4th question was the negative.

The next case which came on for on this subject, was that of M'Millan M'Neill. In this case, the debt was ted in the year 1813, in the state of Carolina, both the parties then resid The debtor removed to Louisiana, tained his discharge in 1815 under vent act of that state passed in 1808, a suit was commenced against him creditor, in the district court of The discharge under the law of that pleaded in bar; the plea was dete be insufficient; judgment was the plaintiff; and the case was writ of error, before the Supreme the U. States.

This Court determined that the not distinguishable, in principle, fro Sturges against Crowninshield; tha of Louisiana, so far as it purported charge the debt, was unconstitutio that the circumstance of the debt tracted subsequent to the passage of by which it was attempted to be dis made no difference in the application principle.

INTERESTING LAW CA

A very interesting application of the ion of the supreme court of the U. S. to the constitutionality of state insolv was made in a case brought by John versant against J. Barker, and tried before Mr. Justice Bartlett. Stuyves plaintiff, demanded from Barker, the ant, $15, deposited by the plaintiff fendant's bank. Barker, the defend mitted the deposit, but interposed against the plaintiff's demand, of $53 and claimed the balance.—A respecta of the 6th ward was impanelled to cause. At the trial, the following peared in evidence. In 1817, the opened an account at the defendant and after a short interval overdrew $55 12 cents, and then obtained a d from all his debts under the insolv this state. Some months after his d he made a deposit of $15 in the de bank, which the defendant applied payment of the old account. The produced his discharge in evidence, counsel insisted it was a full bar to th ant's set-off, and that the plaintiff w fore entitled to the amount deposite defendant's counsel insisted that the was void, the law under which it w ed being unconstitutional, inasmuch paired the obligation of contracts, the defendant had therefore, a right the deposit to the old debt. justice charged the jury strongly the plaintiff—but allowed them, on gestion of the defendant's counsel, to constitution of the U. S. and the sta vent laws with them into the juryro directed them to find for the plai amount of his demand, if they consid law constitutional, and for the defe balance due him, if they considered it stitutional.

The jury retired, and in about twe utes returned a verdict for the de Barker, for $48 12, being the balance

N. Y. E.

Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'cloc of the convicts confined in the Prison city, made their escape by means of ing the earth from under the founda working up through the pavement. have on their convict clothing, or mentals, they will no doubt be soo headed.—*Philad. Gaz.*

MAC GREGOR'S TROOPS.

The supercargo of the schr. Comet, arrived at Baltimore from Aux Cayes, informs the editor of the Baltimore Patriot, that the report of M'Gregor's troops, having all deserted him, is incorrect. He states that some of the sailors on board the vessel in which Mac Gregor had arrived, had left her after receiving a regular discharge, but no troops—that the transports laid outside full of troops, and that they were well provisioned and well equipped for the expedition, and no disappointment was heard or thought of—that Mac Gregor had proceeded to Port-au-Prince, to see what arrangements could be made with President Boyer, for permitting his vessels to remain in his ports—that more troops were daily expected, when a descent would then be made upon some of the strong holds of the Royalists.

A proposition has been made in the Legislature of New-York, to amend the Constitution of the United States, so as to reserve to the States, respectively, the right of passing laws on the subject of bankruptcies, in the absence of the exercise of that right by the Congress of the United States—also, the right of passing statutes of limitations to all or any of suits, on contract, or otherwise—also, the right of dissolving or discharging the marriage contract, for such causes as may be provided in such laws—also, the right of passing insolvent laws, by which either the person or the contract may be discharged, on a surrender of the debtor's estate for the benefit of his creditors.

The following Americans were prisoners in the castle of St. Juan de Lua, Vera Cruz, on the 31st January last, and requested Captain Irwin, who arrived from that place last week to have their names published for the information of their friends.

Samuel Calvin, from Connecticut
Edward Laroque, Baltimore
Augustus, Dunkel, do.
James Lovegrove, state of New-York
Philip Cheron, and John Meja.

The Naval Depot.—We learn that the Navy Commissioners have combined in the establishment of the grand Naval Depot for the Southern Section of the Union, two distinct places—Gosport as a fitting, repairing, and building yard; and Burrill's Bay as the building yard. The latter place is in the county of Isle of Wight, on the south side of James River, five or six miles below Jamestown, and about thirty miles distant from Norfolk; extends the long bar which extends from the Warwick shore, familiarly called the Point of Coal, around which the channel of the river bends its course. From the bay of Hampton Roads is almost a straight course, and the depth of water is sufficient for ships of the greatest draft. At every point where it may be necessary to erect works of defence, nature has provided a foundation of solid rock; and the entrance may be so fortified as to render it impassible to an enemy. We presume, however, that no public work will be commenced there until after the next session of Congress, when the report of the Commissioners shall have been acted on by that body.—*Norfolk Herald.*

The *National Intelligencer*, has published a long article, called "Strictures on Mr. Lacock's report on the Seminole War." It is said to be from the pen of General Jackson, throughout of his suit. The editors apologize for the "freedom" of its style; and indeed, the subject of the writer appears to be more to abuse Messrs. Lacock, Eaton, &c. than to vindicate the General. He descends to the following, among other personalities:—"Mr. Lacock's son was contractor's agent, and failed in supplying Fort Scott—It has been intimated that the father was interested in that contract."—*Bost. Cent.*

From the *Washington City Gazette*, of March 16.

Mr. Bagot the British minister, it is said will embark at Annapolis, on board the 74th frigate for England, about the 15th of April next.

The British Consul General to the U. States Mr. A. St. John Baker, now on a visit to England, is expected to return to this country in May next.

From the Harrisburg Chronicle.

BANKS.

A bill has been passed in the Senate, and now in the house of Representatives, revoking the charters of the Banks at Marietta, Pittsburgh, Lewistown, Beltefonte, Huntingdon, Uniontown, Washington, Pittsburg, (Farmer's and Mechanic's,) Bedford and Beaver, in this commonwealth.

NOTICE TO NAVY PENSIONERS.

Navy Department,
Washington, March 15th, 1819.

For the renewal of pensions under the late act of Congress, entitled "An act for extending the term of half pay pensions to the widows and children of certain officers, seamen and marines who died in the public service," it is expected, that widows, claiming the renewal, will produce the deposition of a respectable person proving their actual state of widowhood; and, in cases of intermarriage, of the existence of a child or children, under the age of sixteen years.

People of Maryland.—A letter from Prince George's county, Maryland, states, that the planters of that county sold their *Tobacco* last year for nearly a *Million of Dollars.* More than three fourths of the quantity was raised within the limits of 20 miles square, and one twentieth of the soil within these limits was cultivated.

Indian Supplies. By one of the appropriation acts, passed at the last session of Congress, it appears that the United States pay to Indian tribes on our borders, over *Sixty Thousand* dollars, yearly, in annuities, beside 50,480 dollars, which have this year been paid to them outright.

It is rumoured that the secretary of the Navy (the late Chief Justice of New-York) is to be appointed Collector of the port of New-York—And that Judge Johnson, of South Carolina, will be selected, to fill the vacancy at the head of the Navy Department.

Fidelity of Dogs.

During the late ceremonies, in honor of Gen. Jackson, an unfortunate little girl, incapable of taking care of itself, got among the crowd, and was separated from the servant that attended it. Inquiry was made, in all directions but to no purpose. The day passed off, night came, and no tidings were heard of it. At length it happened that two gentlemen whose walk had led them some distance from the city, between one and two o'clock that night, were furiously attacked by two dogs. The animals seemed to be neither vicious or mischievous, but exhibited a certain whining, anxious manner, that is known to be peculiar to themselves, when they would excite you to follow them. One of the gentlemen proposed to examine into the cause of this, but the other refused some time, thinking it too romantic, or childish, to hunt for an adventure, on such a slight invitation. But the other persisted, they followed the dogs, and were conducted to a sort of quagmire, when the little girl was found nearly suffocated, and completely exhausted, with her struggling and crying. Thus was she saved by the providential agency of two dogs.

Balt. Paper.

LOWER-CANADA. QUEBEC, MARCH 1.

After a long continuance of remarkably mild and calm weather, we are this day visited by a strong north-easter, which has taken off the roof of one wing of the castle and the lead caps from three of the chimnies of the English cathedral church.

We have just been informed that the La Chine Canal Bill has passed in the House of Assembly. Our informant adds that it was to join the St. Lawrence about the Wind Mills.

MARCH 11.

The cession of the Floridas which the American Republic has been so long aiming at, and for the obtaining of which it has used means not surpassed by the most ambitious powers of the old world, has at length been obtained. The effects of the extension of the American coasts in the vicinity of the West Indies, and in the tract of a great part of the trade of South America, must be evident to every one who has bestowed any attention on the subject. The interests of Great Britain, as the first trading nation in the world, will, in the event of another war, be materially affected by the results of this treaty.

SUMMARY.

A benevolent gentleman of Georgia, has made a donation to the American Education Society, of *thirty-five Shares in the Bank of the United States*, through their Agent, the Rev. Richard S. Storrs.

Mr. Gourlay, who has made so much noise in Upper Canada, and has been imprisoned for refusing to leave the Province, obtained a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, issued by the Chief-Justice of the Province of York; but who, after examining his case, and finding he had been legally committed, remanded him to prison.

The Earl of Selkirk; and sixteen of his associates, have been indicted at the Court of Assize, in Upper Canada, for a conspiracy to ruin the trade of the North West Company; and impoverish the partners thereof. His Lordship has been cast in a civil action for the imprisonment of Mr. William Smith, an under-sheriff.—Damages 2001.

The Aurora states as a report, that Mr. Forsyth, our new minister to Spain, will appear at the Court of Madrid in a coat, the embroidery of which has cost 1000 dollars

Don de Onis, the Spanish Minister, in Washington, has obtained his Sovereign's leave to return home; and will, with his family, embark in May next.

Letters from Washington say, "There are several hundred applications to be appointed Commissioners under the Spanish Treaty. A share of 250.000 dollars is worth asking for."

The Legislature of Louisiana has postponed indefinitely a motion for a vote of thanks and a sword to General Jackson.

The Masonic Brethren of Leesburg, Va. attended the interment, and paid the usual honors to their deceased brother, Gen. Armistead T. Mason, who lately fell in a duel.

The Santee Canal, in South Carolina, is now filled by steam engines, and the navigation of it had recommenced.

The London Times a daily paper, now prints 6500 papers each day. A few years since it printed 3000.

The Small-Pox has been brought into New Haven by a vessel from the West-Indies.

It appears by an article in a Georgia paper, that a great number of free blacks are about to be sent out of that State.

It is reported in Pennsylvania, that James Monk, lately hanged in that State has been seen alive.

The Mobile Gazette, of the 22d ult. says—"We learn from Pensacola that Col. Coulon had been ordered to St. Marks with 250 men. By this it appears that the Spaniards had taken possession of Pensacola.

Board of Fortifications.—This Board, which consists of General Bernard, Colonel Totten, Captains Warrington and Elliot, Majors Lecomte, Kearney and Bache, will recommence their eastern survey in May next.

Marine.

Brig Greyhound, 30 days from Mart. for Hartford, has arrived at Turpaulin Cove.

The schr. Friendship, of Washington City from Norfolk for New-York, has arrived at Havanna, having been blown off the coast, and plundered by a patriot privateer, of 12 bbls. of flour. 2 trunks, contents unknown, and several other articles—after the privateer left them, found themselves short of provisions, and in other respects put in order to approach a northern coast—bore away for the nearest port.

Capt. Gray at Baltimore, reports that on the 18th ult. a fleet of merchantmen, convoyed by a frigate, a sloop of war and a corvette, sailed from Havanna for Cadiz—the evening of the same day the sloop returned, and in the act of entering the port, she struck and lost her rudder—the following day several others returned, with loss of masts, and other injuries, sustained in a heavy gale on that day.

NORFOLK, MARCH 9.—Capt. Moore, of the schr. Jane, brings no further information respecting the movements of the Patriots on the Main, than that they had been recently reinforced by the arrival of a considerable number of troops from England, who had been landed on the Oronoko. That part of Brion's squadron under the command of Commodore Jolie, consisting of one 20 gun ship, an 18 gun brig, and 4 large schooners, were continually cruising between St. Martins and St. Bartholomews, against vessels bearing the Artigan flag, occasionally anchoring at the Five Islands, and were very successful. The day before Capt. M. sailed, they sent into St. Barts a Guinea-Man, having 200 slaves, and a large quantity of Gold Dust and Ivory on board. She was chased six hours by the whole squadron, and was captured by the brig and heaviest schooner.

The brig Republican, (formerly from Baltimore) pierced for 44 guns, and under the Artigan flag, ran into St. Barts, where she was seized and sold by the government.—She was purchased by the agent of Jolie, and being fitted in a superior style, was to sail the same day with the Jane, to take in her armament at the Five Islands, and join the squadron there. Rumors were various as to the direction the squadron would next take—some said they would cruise off Cadiz, others that they would proceed to the Orononko. Capt. Moore was brought to by the squadron as he came out and boarded, but treated with the greatest politeness.

Married,

In this city, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. John Stetty, Mr. William Carew, to Miss Harriet Woodworth.—On Monday evening, Mr. John H. Street, to Miss Eliza Harris.

At Providence, Mr. Solomon Harris, of Brooklyn, to Miss Eliza Tillinghast Holdoofy.

Died,

In this city, an infant daughter of George Perkins, Esq.—A child of Mr. Ichabod Johnson.—An infant son of Capt. Charles Davison.

At Preston, on the 18th ult. Mrs. Sarah Fitch, consort of Mr. Benajah Fitch, in the 93d year of her age.

At New-Shoreham, on the 18th ult. Ray T. Sands, Esq. aged 44 years.—He had been at some distance from home, and set out on his return about 7 o'clock in the evening, in usual health. In the morning he was found extended on the ground, a corpse. He had been subject to fits of late, and from the position in which he lay, it is supposed that he fell from his horse in one of them, and perished by the extreme coldness of the weather.

In Georgetown, D. C. George Travers, Esq. Attorney at Law.—It has been rumored that he intentionally shot himself; but it now appears that his melancholy fate must have been the result of accident. Mr. Travers was preparing for a visit to Spain, in the capacity of Secretary to our Minister; and for the last few days had been almost entirely taken up with the necessary arrangements attendant upon it, and was much elated with the pleasing prospect of his intended jaunt.—He had purchased the fatal pistols for travelling; and as was always his custom, had placed them at the head of his bed, he was to have left home on the very morning the unhappy accident occurred.—The evening previous he visited the Theatre to see some persons with whom he had some momentary business, and while there, was as gay as usual. From thence he went to a friend's house and supped; from whence he proceeded home, where he chatted some minutes with his mother. Taking from his trunk his travelling clothes to put on in the morning, he took his leave of her for bed, with his mind altogether unclouded. If the action had been premeditated, these preparations, which were continued until *the last hour*, would scarcely have been made. The servant girl was despatched to wake him in the morning, who returned word to the family that he had fainted—his brother-in-law immediately ran to him, and was some seconds applying the usual remedies before he discovered him weltering in his gore.

In Quebec, Dr. Alexander Spark, Minister of the Gospel and Preacher of St. Andrew's Church, aged 85. He died on Sunday, the 7th inst. having preached in the forenoon, and attended a funeral, and fell of apoplexy as he was going to church in the afternoon.

In Paris, the Marshal Count Perignon, aged 64, one of the warriors and Senators of the French Revolution, formerly Governor of Naples; and appointed by Louis XVIII a Peer of France, and Military Governor of the 1st division. His pall was supported by four Marshals of France, and his funeral noticed with military honors.—Also, M. Antoin Peyrusset, of Rochelle, a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

In London, Dr. Wolcott, better known as "*Peter Pindar*" He was a man of extensive practice as a physician; but was more celebrated as a poet, wit, a satirist and a humorist.—His lyrics kept the English world laughing for years. For the last fifteen years of his life he lived on an annuity from his bookseller. His wit and pleasantry were more than counterbalanced by the scurrility and immorality of his writings.

In Paris, the celebrated General and diplomatist, in the service of Russia, Bozzo-di-Borgo, to Mademoiselle, the niece of Prince Talleyrand.

**** A correspondent threatens to impound the numerous Hogs, which at present run at large in our streets.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**** The communication of T. D. in answer to "Enquirer," was anticipated in the article published last week signed "P." We should be pleased to hear from T. D. on other subjects.*

**** Vindex shall appear next week.*

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of

Charles R. Kinney and Co.

is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES R. KINNEY.
CLARK KINNEY.

Norwich, March 23, 1819. 20—

N. B. The business will in future be carried on at the same stand by the subscriber. CLARK KINNEY.

CANTON CRAPES.

G. & A. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received from New-York, one case of black and colored CANTON CRAPES, of a superior quality, a complete assortment of fashionable colors. ALSO,

Best Black INDIA LUTESTRINGS.

March 10. 18—

FOR SALE,

The Dwelling-House,

AND excellent *Garden Lot*, formerly the residence of Capt. Simeon Carew, deceased, pleasantly situated in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

The House and Lot,

Formerly Mr. James Wade's, Sen'r. a convenient, good House in West-Chelsea

ALSO,

A MOWING LOT,

With a *Barn* thereon, near the shop of Mr. James F. Brown, on the western shore of the cove. APPLY TO

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Norwich, March 23, 1819. 20—

TO LET,

FROM THE 1ST OF APRIL NEXT,

THE east part of the House and Garden now occupied by *Perry M. Haskell.*

The under part of the House now occupied by *Ebenezer Hibbard.*

The House now occupied by *John Elderkin.*

And the building adjoining the Wharf Bridge, and near the first mentioned House. APPLY TO

JESSE & SIMEON BREED.

March 23. 20—

TO LET,

AND possession given on the 1st of April next, the large and commodious three story

Dwelling-House,

situated in the upper-street, and in complete repair, with a good *Garden* adjoining the House, and now occupied by Capt. Booth. For terms

APPLY TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

NEWCOMB KINNEY, or
MARY PEABODY.

Norwich, March 3, 1819. 20—

FOR SALE,

The Wharf and Store,

FORMERLY owned by Capt. Thomas Kirk, deceased; the wharf being the same which the Steam-Boat Fulton makes use of; the Store is the same formerly occupied by Capt. Gurdon Bill, deceased.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Norwich, March 23, 1819. 20—

NOTICE.

The Co-partnership

HERETOFORE subsisting between *William M. Cooke, and Joseph W. Longdon*, under the firm of

COOK & LONGDON,

is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm, are requested to call and settle them without further invitation with *William M. Cooke*, who is authorised to settle the same. All persons having demands against said firm will please to call on said Cooke for them.

WILLIAM M. COOKE.
JOSEPH W. LONGDON.

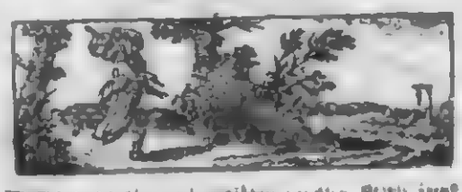
Pomfret, March 6, 1819. 20—3w—

Third and Last Call.

THE notes and accounts in favor of *CALVIN TYLER & Co.* that remain unpaid on the first day of April next, without exception, will positively be sued. As one of the Partners is about to leave the State, it is requested that all who have claims against either of the parties, or the Company, will please present them at the Store of Calvin Tyler.

March 24. 20—

Runaway,



FROM the subscriber on the 20th inst. an indebted boy by the name of

LUCIUS SMITH,

about 17 years old, and about 5 feet two inches high; wore away a blue coat, butternut colored vest, and brown pantaloons, and brown great coat, and carried with him one old butternut colored coat, one pair of old pantaloons, one striped vest, two white shirts, one new fur hat, and one felt hat, and sundry other articles. Whoever will take up said boy and return him to the subscriber, shall have *Five Dollars* reward and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

WALTER SMITH.

Canterbury, March 23, 1819. 20—

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Company*, incorporated with a capital of $100,000, submit the following sketch of terms for insurance on Houses; Stores; Mills; Machinery; Ships in harbor; Goods; Wares; Merchandize and Furniture against loss or damage by fire.

I. Brick, or Stone buildings, with roofs of slate or tiles; or Goods not hazardous contained in such buildings 25 cents to 37½ cents per $100, per annum.

II. Brick, or Stone buildings, with wood roofs;—or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 37½ cents to 50 cents per $100, per annum.

III. Buildings entirely of wood; or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 50 cents to 75 cents, per $100, per annum.

This will give a general idea of the rates; but there will be an increase of premium, where the situation and circumstances increase the risk; such as being contiguous to wooden buildings, or those occupied in hazardous business: distance from water: no engines or firemen in the place, &c.—The premium on buildings in the country, standing single, is 50 cents, per $100, per annum.

As all classes of citizens are exposed to calamities from fire, it is presumed that prudence will induce them to pay so small a premium for indemnity; and the Company are confident that the extent and solidity of their funds, and the fairness and promptitude, with which they will adjust claims, will engage public confidence.

Applications must be made to the Secretary, in writing, signed by the applicant, and the subject accurately described.—No insurance is binding until the premium is paid. Insurance may be had for 7 years, by paying premium for 5 years, and for a less number than 7, a reasonable allowance.

The Directors are *Dwight Ripley; C. P. Huntington: Coddington Billings: Ezra Chappell: Joseph H. Strong: C. Bells: Wm. Williams, Jun.: F. A. Perkins and Jonathan G. W. Trumbull.*

DWIGHT RIPLEY, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Norwich, March 24, 1819. 20—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

THE Packet Morgan, *Booth*, will sail for New-York, on Saturday, 27th March, at ten o'clock, A. M. *March* 24.

FOR SALE,

26 Bushels Furze and Red Top SEED.
10 do. Herd's GRASS do.
600 do. CLOVER do.

well cleaned and of last year's growth.

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, March 24, 1819. 20—

NORWICH COLD SPRING

GIN,

In pipes, hogsheads, and barrels,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

WHO WILL PAY CASH FOR

CORN.

March 24. 20—

The subscriber,

REQUESTS all those who are indebted to him for the Norwich Courier, to make immediate payment, up to the 3d instant, at which time a year expired.

LEMUEL WETHEY.

Griswold, March 24, 1819. 20—

Notice.

ALL indebted for TOLL, to the *Norwich and Preston Bridge Company*, are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

ROBERT M. PALMER,
Toll Collector.

March 24. 20—

FOUND,

A SMALL sum of *Money*. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and receive it.

ROBERT M. PALMER.

March 24. 20—

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the *Providence and Norwich Turnpike Company* will take place on the 1st Monday of April ensuing, at 12 o'clock, at the House of *Isaac Fisk*, in Johnson, at which place will be sold the 40 acres of LAND, in that vicinity, held by the Company, under a mortgage from Mr. Richard Angell.

March 20. 20—

Molasses & Rum.

6 hhds. MOLASSES for retailing,
2 hhds. new RUM,

Just received and will be sold low, by

JED. HUNTINGTON.

March 24. 20-4w—

POETRY.

THE FELON.

BY M. G. LEWIS.

Oh, mark his wan and hollow cheek,
And mark his eye balls glare;
And mark his teeth in anguish clench'd,
The anguish of despair!
Know, since three days his penance borne,
You felon left a jail;
And since three days no food has pass'd
Those lips so parch'd and pale.

"Where shall I turn," the wretch exclaims;
"Where hide my shameful head?
How fly from scorn? Oh! how contrive
To earn my honest bread?
This branded hand would gladly toil,
But when for work I pray,
Who sees this mark, 'A felon,' cries,
And loathing turns away.

"This heart has greatly err'd, but now
Would fain revert to good;
This hand has deeply sinn'd, but yet
Has ne'er been stain'd with blood;
For work or alms in vain I sue,
The scorners both deny,
I starve, I starve—then what remains;
This choice—*to sin or die!*

"Here, virtue spurns me with disdain;
There pleasure spreads her snare;
Strong habit drags me back to vice,
And urg'd by fierce despair;
I strive, while hunger knaws my heart,
To fly from shame in vain!
World, 'tis thy cruel will!—I yield,
And plunge in guilt again.

"There's mercy in each ray of light
That mortal eyes e'er saw;
There's mercy in each breath of air
That mortal lips e'er draw;
There's mercy both for man and beast,
In God's indulgent plan;
There's mercy in each creeping thing,
But *Man has none for Man!*

"Ye proudly honest! when ye heard
My wounded conscience groan,
Had generous hand or feeling heart,
One glimpse of mercy shown—
That act had made from burning eyes,
Sweet tears of virtue roll;
Had fix'd my heart, assur'd my faith,
And *Heaven had gain'd a soul!*"

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Dr. Halloran, of Cork, has published an account of the patients in the Cork Lunatic Asylum, from 1798 to 1818, from which it appears, that 61 males and 47 females, were deranged in consequence of terror of the rebellion; 20 males and 25 females from jealousy; which proves that a majority of females are victims to this weakness, and from which, an excess of sensibility may be inferred; 1 male and 9 females from pride; another extraordinary balance; 6 males and 34 females from grief; the disparity, in this case, is greatly in favor of females; religious zeal, 11 males and 9 females; loss of property, 51 males and 23 females;—excess in drinking, 103 males and 57 females; a most melancholy instance, indeed, of the abuse of spirituous liquors; disappointment, 10 males, 37 females; and from unknown causes, 295 males and 328 females; altogether presenting a melancholly list of unfortunate maniacs confined in one asylum, from natural and artificial causes.

Nat. Advocate.

DOUBLE PUNNING.

A certain *Mr. Adams* had for some time paid his addresses to Miss B. and began to entertain hopes of marrying her; but being absent on a journey about three weeks, on his return home, was informed, that a *Mr. Read*, had paid her several visits. Mr. Adams immediately waited on Miss B. and humorously told her, that he understood she had been learning to *read* in his absence, and wished to know what progress she had made; she facetiously replied, she had succeeded as well as she could wish, for in three weeks she had got as far as *Adams* fall.

RIDICULES.

It is truly *ridiculous* to see and hear the word *Ridicule* so often misapplied as it is in this city and other equally enlightened places. The little *Work-Bags* of *Netting*, or other materials, properly named *Reticules* (or little Nets) have now obtained, even among those who ought to know better, the name of *Ridicule!* "*Risum teneatis Amici!*"—*Philad. Paper.*

ANECDOTE.

A biography of Robespierre in an Irish paper concludes thus: "This extraordinary man left no children behind him, except his *brother, who was killed at the same time.*

CHARLES LATHROP,

HAS FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of CLOVER, RED TOP, and HERDS' GRASS SEED, of last year's growth, well cleansed, and of very good quality.

Contemplating a new arrangement in business, he offers for sale his whole

Stock in Trade

[illegible] advantageous terms, in large or small [illegible]

[illegible] persons having open accounts [illegible] requested to call and settle [illegible] weeks from this date.

[illegible] 3, 1819. 17-9w

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THIS line of Steam Boats will commence on Monday the 8th inst. —and continue during the season, as follows:

The CONNECTICUT, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New-Haven.

The FULTON, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich immediately after day-light in the morning of the same days, will touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New-Haven, at 8 o'clock.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

March 3. 17—

THE FIRM OF

Wm. Williams, Jr. & Co.

IS by mutual consent, this day dissolved; any persons having claims upon them are requested to present the same immediately for payment, and persons indebted to them are requested to pay the same without delay.

WM. WILLIAMS,
WM. WILLIAMS, Jr.
CALVIN GODDARD.

Norwich, March 1, 1819.

THE business at the Mill will be conducted in the name and on the account of

Wm. Williams, Jr.

WHO OFFERS FOR SALE,

Alexandria, Fredericksburg, and Norwich superfine and fine FLOUR.
RYE FLOUR.
MIDDLINGS.
Kiln-dried MEAL in puncheons ⅜ iron bound, and in barrels.
French and Nova Scotia PLASTER.

☞ The public will be accommodated in grinding Grain or Plaster.

WANTED,

CORN and RYE, for which Cash will be paid.

Notice.

THE business of the *Cotton Mill*, at Norwich Falls, will hereafter be conducted under the firm of

Williams Manufacturing Company,

by WM. C. GILMAN, as Agent to the subscribers, the present owners thereof.

Norwich, March 9, 1819. 18—

WM. WILLIAMS.
CALVIN GODDARD.
THOS. W. WILLIAMS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of M'GREGOR & PAINE, is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

SIMON M'GREGOR.
JOHN PAINE.

N. B. All persons owing them, whether by Note or Book account, are requested to call and settle with them before the 10th day of April next, or they will be lodged with an Attorney for collection.

Sterling, March 15, 1819. 19—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to [illegible] feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 18—

Highway Notice.

THE Subscriber, surveyor of Highways in Chelsea, warns all persons, who have not paid their Taxes, that he will collect them by legal process, unless the delinquents pay them within TEN days from this date.

F. A. PERKINS, *Surveyor.*

Chelsea, March 17, 1819 19—

FISH and OIL.

50 Quintals CODFISH,
3 barrels Liver OIL.

FOR SALE BY
CHARLES COIT.

Feb. 24. 16—

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber,

900 lbs. Hampton and Canterbury CLOVER SEED,
20 bushels HERDS' GRASS,
30 do. FOZ and RED TOP,
Warranted of the last year's growth.

JOHN LATHROP.

March 17. 19—

LYMAN BREWER,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

Wholesale & Retail,

TWELVE hhds. 3d proof sweet flavored W. I. RUM,
9 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Bohea TEAS,
Gunpowder and Imperial do.
3 boxes Havanna brown SUGAR,
2 bbls. Muscovado do.
2 bbls. Havanna white do.
Lump and Loaf do.
3 bbls. fall and winter strained Lamp Oil,
Muscat and bloom Raisins, Dates,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Sherry, London par. Teneriffe, Cargo do. Colmanar, Malaga, } WINES,
Shaving Soap,
Bar Soap in boxes,
London Porter by the cask or single,
Claret Wine,
Starch, Cassia,
Naples Shaving Soap in pots,
Snuff,
Mould and Dipt Candles,
Ginger, Nutmegs, &c. &c.

Dec. 23. 7—

NEW BOOK.

Price 62½ cents.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale, *Russell's Abridgment of Murray's Grammar*, with lessons of parsing, calculated to facilitate the study of Syntax.

The following is one of the numerous recommendations already obtained:

We have examined an abridgement of Murray's Grammar, proposed to be published by Mr. Wm. E. Russell, and fully approve of the few alterations he has made, and think this Compend of Grammar the best we have seen.

His Syntactical Lessons we think a very valuable addition, and calculated to be of great utility to the learner; and recommend them for general use in Schools.

ANDREW LEE D. D.* of Lisbon.
Hon. SYLVESTER GILBERT, Hebron.
DYER T. HINCKLEY, A. M. Norwich.
GEO. HILL Esq. do.
GEO. PERKINS, Esq. do.
CHARLES PERKINS, Esq. do.
JOHN HYDE, Esq. do.

* *The titles were added by the publisher.*

N. B. The Books may be had of E. PORTER, Norwich, and many country merchants.

Nov. 11. 1—

IMPROVED

Franklin Parlour Cooking Stoves.

WILSON'S

IMPROVED Franklin Parlour & Cooking STOVES, of various patterns, for sale at the New-York price, by

LYMAN BREWER.

Sept. 30. 47—

Liver Oil, Stone Lime, etc.

J. H. STRONG,

Has for sale on the best terms,

DEXTER's best Stone Lime, per cask.
Liver Oil, of a superior quality, do.
Virginia and New-York Flour, do.
Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil.

Jan. 13. 14—

CODFISH.

100 Quintals Codfish,

FOR SALE BY
C. R. KINNEY, & Co.

Feb. 17. 15—

HAY SEED.

HERDS' GRASS, and RED TOP SEED,

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.

March 10. 18—

Flax-seed and Oil Cake.

J. H. STRONG, has for sale Long-Island FLAX-SEED, for sowing—and Flax-seed OIL CAKE, which he will dispose of for Cash or Flax-seed. *Feb.* 1.

White Beans.

CASH will be paid for *White Beans* of good quality, if delivered soon, by

JED. HUNTINGTON.

MARCH 10. 18—

BRICK.

120,000 BRICK may be had delivered at New-London, Norwich Port, Poquetannock or at the Kiln in Preston, on accommodating terms, by applying to the Subscriber.

JOHN BREWSTER.

March 5, 1819. 17-6w

BEST COLD SPRING

GIN,

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED.

Who will pay cash for

RYE.

Dec. 21.

For Sale,

AND possession given on the first day of April next,

THE FARM,

formerly known by the *Jabez Lathrop Farm*, situated at the head of Trading Cove, two miles from Norwich, on the new turnpike road leading to New-London, containing about 120 acres, with a large two story HOUSE, with a never failing well of water in the House. Said House is in sight of the steam-boat and other vessels, as they pass to and from N. London—A large *Barn, Chaise and Corn House*, adjoining.

LIKEWISE,

A Grist Mill,

With two run of stones, and *Saw Mill*, in tolerable repair. The stream of water is the best within many miles of this place, except the *Lathrop stream*, so called.

The above property will be sold together or separate, as will best suit the purchaser. There are three fishing places attached to the said Farm. Accommodating terms will be given. If not sold, it will be to let. APPLY TO

JAMES N. BROWN.

Jan. 6, 1819. 9tf—

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TOGETHER with his children, now in possession of the *Real Estate* formerly owned and in the name of *Timothy Waterman* and others, contemplate moving out of the State, offer the whole for sale. The several tracts or

LOTS OF LAND

must be so long and well known to all who would wish to purchase, it must be needless to give a particular description of each lot in a newspaper. It must be understood the lands are situated in the first society in Norwich.

Two first rate family HORSES.
Two OXEN. Two COWS.
Nine Turnpike Shares on Windham and Mansfield road.

For further particulars enquire of

JOHN BIRCHARD.

Who calls on all indebted to him to pay without further notice.

Norwich, March 10, 1819. 18—

Encouragement

For the industrious and enterprizing.

THE subscriber, having established himself in the town of Liverpool, in the County of Medina, and State of Ohio, offers for sale, on liberal terms about 10,000 acres of *choice Land* in said town. A Cooper, Shoemaker, Tanner, and Blacksmith, would find good encouragement and full employment. Liverpool is within about twenty miles of Steam-Boat communication, and possesses the advantage of a Salt manufactory and Post-Office. For further particulars enquire of

HENRY H. COIT.

Norwich, March, 10, 1819. 18—

For Sale,

THE *Dwelling House* and *Lot*, lately Jed. Willet's.

One do. at the foot of Long Bridge.

A *Blacksmith's shop* near the same.

About 20 acres of land lately Jed. Willet's.

The *Ship Yards* lately said Willet's.

The *Dwelling-House* lately occupied by James F. Brown.

One do. occupied by John Cox, and others.

All situated in West Chelsea.

ALSO,

Two *Stores* and *Wharf* on the Long Bridge.

All well situated, and valuable estates, and will be sold for reasonable prices, and credit.

JAMES LANMAN.

March 1, 1819. 17—

House and Land for sale.

EIGHT Acres of Land with a *Dwelling-House, Barn, Out-Houses*, &c. lying in Preston, about one quarter of a mile from the new bridge. Said Land is of excellent quality, has a good orchard of excellent fruit on the same—also an excellent well of water within a few feet of the house—and will be sold at

☞ *PUBLIC AUCTION* ☜

on the premises, on the 23d instant, unless previously sold at private sale.—For particulars enquire of the subscriber.

MARLBOROUGH WELLS.

MARCH, 10. 18—

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at AUCTION, at the Dwelling-House of the subscriber, in Bozrah, on Monday the 29th instant,

1 pair working Oxen, 6 years old,
8 Cows,
A number of Sheep and Swine.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOSEPH B. FORD.

Bozrah, March 17, 1819. 19—

Wanted Immediately,

THREE JOURNEYMEN, viz. two *Cabinet Makers* and one *Chair Maker*, to whom steady employ and good wages will be given.

WILLIAM E. ROBINSON.

Plainfield, Jan. 21, 1819. 12tf—

New-London County, [illegible]

Norwich, March 11th, 1[illegible]

TAKEN by virtue of sundry [illegible] tions in my hands for collec[illegible] quantity of unfinished

CABINET WOR[illegible]

consisting of *tables, bedsteads, safes* [illegible] &c. also, a large quantity of [illegible] any, cherry, whitewood, and other [illegible] of *Boards*, also a number of finish[illegible] hogany *clock cases, tables, stands*, [illegible] and also brass and other trimmin[illegible] *side-boards, clock cases, secretaries*, [illegible] *bedsteads*, &c. consisting of *locks*, [illegible] *cons, caps, screws*, &c. —and also [illegible] *row boat*—and will be sold at PU[illegible] AUCTION, at the sign-post, in th[illegible] ish of Chelsea, on the 31st day of [illegible] instant, at 9 o'clock in the forenoo[illegible]

AUGUSTUS LATHROP.

19 Co[illegible]

Commissioners' Noti[illegible]

THE SUBSCRIBERS

BEING by the Hon Superior [illegible] holden at Windham, within [illegible] the county of Windham, on the first [illegible] day of January, 1819, appointed C[illegible] sioners to receive, examine, and [illegible] the claims of the creditors of

WEEDEN CLARK,

of Ashford, in said County, who [illegible] said Court adjudged to be an in[illegible] Debtor—hereby give notice, that we [illegible] attend to the business of our said [illegible] ment, at the office of *John Baldwin*, [illegible] Windham, on the first Mondays of [illegible] May, and July, at two o'clock, P. [illegible] erch of said days—Six months fr[illegible] date hereof, are allowed creditors to [illegible] it their claims.

JOHN BALDWIN, } Co[illegible]
JOHN FITCH, }

Windham, Jan. 15, 1819.

☞ NOTICE.

THOSE persons who purchased [illegible] of the subscriber, at Auction, [illegible] 1st and 2d insts. whose bills remain u[illegible] are requested to take their Article[illegible] pay their bills before they have m[illegible] call. CALVIN TYL[illegible]

MARCH 10.

☞ NOTICE.

THE subscriber having commenc[illegible] *Grocery Business* at the st[illegible] cently occupied by CALVIN TYLER [illegible] where will be found a general assort[illegible]

Groceries,

at prices which will induce the cus[illegible] to call and examine.—Goods will be [illegible] for cash only: application for credit [illegible] be useless, for it will absolutely be d[illegible]

CALVIN TY[illegible]

MARCH 10.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the subscriber for [illegible] *Norwich Courier*, are earnestly re[illegible] quested to make immediate payme[illegible] order to enable him to meet the p[illegible] demands of the printers. To a nu[illegible] and respectable list of customers, to [illegible] he has distributed the papers for the [illegible] of two years, the subscriber return[illegible] sincere thanks for all past favors, [illegible] licits a continuance of their patron[illegible]

PETER PETT[illegible]

Franklin, March 3, 1819.

LOST,

BETWEEN the widow *Witter*[illegible] ern in Preston, and Bean-Hill [illegible] wich, sundry articles of *Clothing*, [illegible] &c. tied up in a checkered Handk[illegible] Whoever has found the same, and [illegible] leave them with the Printer, or w[illegible] EDGERTON, shall be rewarded for [illegible] trouble.

Norwich, March 8, 1819.

MOLASSES, RUM, etc.

7 hhds. good retailing MOLASSES,
6 do. W. I. RUM,
2 do. N. E. do.
1 pipe Cognac Brandy,
5 chests Hyson Skin Tea,

FOR SALE BY
LYMAN BREW[illegible]

Feb. 17.

Registers for 1819.

JUST published, and for sale [illegible] *HUBBARD's* Book-Store, per [illegible] dozen, or single,

THE CONNECTICUT REGI[illegible]

AND

UNITED STATES CALEND[illegible]

for 1819.

Compiled under the inspection [illegible] Secretary of the State of Connecticu[illegible]

Wanted Immediately

A STEADY faithful Man, for th[illegible] of one year, to whom liberal [illegible] will be given.

Enquire at this o[illegible]

March 3, 1819.

JOHN LATHRO[illegible]

WILL pay Cash for CLOVER [illegible]

Feb. 17.

AN APPRENTICE is wanted [illegible] diately, at the Paper Mill [illegible]

FEB. 10. R. HUBBA[illegible]

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1819. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII. No. 21.]

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Company*, incorporated with a capital of $100,000, submit the following sketch of terms for insurance on Houses; Stores; Mills; Machinery; Ships in harbor; Goods; Wares; Merchandize and Furniture against loss or damage by fire.

1. Brick, or Stone buildings, with roofs of slate or tiles; or Goods not hazardous contained in such buildings 25 cents to 37½ cents per $100, per annum.

II. Brick, or Stone buildings, with wood roofs;—or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 37½ cents to 50 cents per $100, per annum.

III. Buildings entirely of wood; or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 50 cents to 75 cents, per $100, per annum.

This will give a general idea of the rates; but there will be an increase of premium, where the situation and circumstances increase the risk; such as being contiguous to wooden buildings, or those occupied in hazardous business: distance from water; no engines or firemen in the place, &c.—The premium on buildings in the country, standing single, is 30 cents, per $100, per annum.

As all classes of citizens are exposed to calamities from fire, it is presumed that prudence will induce them to pay so small a premium for indemnity; and the Company are confident that the extent and solidity of their funds, and the fairness and promptitude, with which they will adjust claims, will engage public confidence.

Applications must be made to the Secretary, in writing, signed by the applicant, and the subject accurately described.—No insurance is binding until the premium is paid. Insurance may be had for 7 years, by paying premium for 6 years, and for a less number than 7, a reasonable allowance.

The Directors are *Dwight Ripley: C. P. Huntington: Coddington Billings: Ezra Chappell: Joseph H. Strong: C. Bella: Wm. Williams, Jun.: F. A. Perkins and Jonathan G. W. Trumbull.*

DWIGHT RIPLEY, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
Norwich, March 24, 1819. 20—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

NOTICE.
The Co-partnership

HERETOFORE subsisting between *William M. Cooke, and Joseph W. Longdon*, under the firm of

COOK & LONGDON.

is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm, are requested to call and settle them without further invitation with *William M. Cooke*, who is authorised to settle the same. All persons having demands against said firm will please to call on said Cooke for them.

WILLIAM M. COOKE,
JOSEPH W. LONGDON.
Pomfret, March 6, 1819. 20-3w—

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of

Charles B. Kinney and Co.

is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES B. KINNEY.
CLARK KINNEY.
Norwich, March 23, 1819. 20—

N. B. The business will in future be carried on at the same stand by the subscriber. CLARK KINNEY.

Third and Last Call.

THE notes and accounts in favor of *CALVIN TYLER & Co.* that remain unpaid on the first day of April next, without exception, will positively be sued. As one of the Partners is about to leave the State, it is requested that all who have claims against either of the parties, or the Company, will please present them at the Store of Calvin Tyler.

March 24. 20—

CO-PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

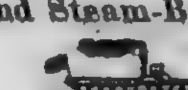
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of M'GREGOR & PAINE, is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

SIMON M'GREGOR.
JOHN PAINE.

N. B. All persons owing them, whether by Note or Book account, are requested to call and settle with them before the 10th day of April next, or they will be lodged with an Attorney for collection.

Sterling, March 15, 1819. 19—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.



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The FULTON, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich immediately after day-light in the morning of the same days, will touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New-Haven, at 8 o'clock.

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WM. WILLIAMS, Jr.
CALVIN GODDARD.
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MIDDLINGS.
Kiln-dried MEAL in puncheons ½ iron bound, and in barrels.
French and Nova Scotia PLASTER.
☞ The public will be accommodated in grinding Grain or Plaster.

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Norwich, March 9, 1819. 18—

WM. WILLIAMS.
CALVIN GODDARD.
THOS. W. WILLIAMS.

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JAMES F. BROWN.
Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 14—

New-London County, ss.

Norwich, March 11th, 1819.

TAKEN by virtue of sundry executions in my hands for collection, a quantity of unfinished

CABINET WORK,

consisting of *tables, bedsteads, sofa frames, &c.* also, a large quantity of mahogany, cherry, whitewood, and other kinds of *Boards*, also a number of finished mahogany *clock cases, tables, stands, &c.* and also brass and other trimmings for *side boards, clock cases, secretaries, tables, bedsteads, &c.* consisting of *locks, escutcheons, caps, screws, &c.* —and also, one *row-boat*—and will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the sign-post, in the parish of Chelsea, on the 31st day of March instant, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

AUGUSTUS LATHROP,
19 *Constable.*

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the *Providence and Norwich Turnpike Company* will take place on the 1st Monday of April ensuing, at 10 o'clock, at the House of *Isaac Fisk*, in Johnson, at which place will be sold the 40 acres of LAND, in that vicinity, held by the Company, under a mortgage from Mr. Richard Angell.

March 29. 20—

MISCELLANY.

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Editor,

THE answer given to an "Enquirer," relative to the renowned Bacon, accords with the commonly received opinion concerning him. We have abundant evidence that men of the most stupendous genius can easily make themselves vile. Acuteness and extent of intellectual powers, and amplitude of scientific attainments, do not of course imply a correspondent correctness of moral vision, and an equal elevation on the scale of virtue. Nothing but sanctifying grace can give any security of *moral excellence*; and that distinction is not always conferred as the concomitant of native genius.

It would be nothing new, therefore, in the history of man, should Bacon, with all his intellectual greatness, be justly characterised as extremely base. If it be admitted as true, that he was guilty of the conduct ascribed to him, surely it should humble the sons of science; and as they regard their honor, (to say nothing of their salvation,) they should fly to the safeguard of the protecting Spirit.

It is a calamity to have that light in which they glory, shed its beams upon their moral deformity; and exhibit them to posterity, if as prodigies of genius, yet, as prodigies of baseness too.

I am inclined, however, to believe that the character under consideration was more consistent. I have felt a curiosity to ascertain the truth on this point; and feel somewhat strengthened to appear in vindication of a name deservedly dear to science.

In the history of his life, prefixed to his works, published A. D. 1665, and unquestionably authentic, there are but two paragraphs which have even a distant allusion to the opprobrium which has been cast upon his memory.—These I will present, with such illustrations as may be furnished. The first is as follows. "Sicut autem erga *Herum*, suum, *servi boni* laudem reportavit, (siquidem ipso asserente, in annorum novendecim administratione, in reprehensionem Regis, propter aliquam offensam in Majestatem Regiam, immediate admissam, nonquam incurrerat) ita erga servos proprios *Heri boni* nomen obtinuit, et servitia eorum diuturna præclaris officiis, cum in potestatem suam devenerunt, gratis compensavit. Quæ res in causa fuit, cur totmelioris notæ juvenes e claris familiis oriundos, in numerum Assecliarum suorum recipere precibus pene fatigatus sit. Quod si eorum aliqui gratia et favore ejus perperam usi sunt, id solummodo errori, bonitatis suæ nativæ, eorum autem perpetuæ infamiæ et intemperantiæ, tribuendum est."—"As with his Master he bore the praise of a *good servant*, (having, as he himself said, during an administration of nineteen years, never incurred the displeasure of the King, by giving any personal offence) so with his servants he obtained the name of a *good Master*; and whenever opportunity offered, he kindly recompensed their daily services with distinguished favors. This was the reason that he was perpetually harrassed with entreaties to receive so many young men of birth and quality into the number of his companions. But if any of them made a corrupt use of his grace and favor; that is to be ascribed only to the error of his native goodness, while it is recorded to their everlasting infamy, as proof of their consummate baseness."—Here seems to be an implicit acknowledgment that he was chargeable with some imprudencies; that he suffered those whom he admitted to his confidence, to abuse his goodness: and it is difficult to conceive how that which was so very culpable on their part, can have been perfectly harmless on his. But whatever the conduct, here alluded to, may have been, it did not amount to the monstrous corruption charged against him, for that, as we shall soon see, is roundly denied: nor did it, in the view of the Author, involve any dereliction of principle, any violation of strict integrity;—for he immediately proceeds to say, "This great man was a worshipper of God; whenever his health permitted, he attended on the celebration of the Holy Offices, whether in public, or private: he listened to the Word, and partook at the sacred Eucharist; and, at length, in the True Faith, calmly fell asleep."

Again, in the concluding paragraph the Biographer says, Fuere quidem qui nomini tanti Herois variis *obtrectationibus* notam inurere tentare sed frustra conati sunt. Licet enim a Rege et Parlamenti consilio *Officiis suis remotus fuerit*; id alia, nisi Invidia procurante, causa, factum non est; ipso semet illo Scripturæ dicto consolante: *Nihil est Novi!* Quin hoc ipso eadem illum fortuna mansit, quæ Ciceronem apud Octavianum, Callisthenem apud Alexandrum, Senecam apud Neronem, quos vel relegatos, vel occisos, vel Leonibus objectos, historiæ produlerant. Quicquid illorum sit, cum tanti viri supra omnem fortunam sint, et plerumque Dominos sera ejusmodi factorum maneat poenitentia; novimus etiam Jacobum effatum fuisse, negotio aliquando difficili et intricato se offerente, "*Utinam Baconus, meus olim Cancellarius, mihi superesset; quam facile hinc me expedire vellem.*" Neque est, quod ullam ei post remotionem, *familiaris rei tenuitatem*, quis objicere velit. Constat enim, post hanc, nihil quicquam horum, quæ ad status magnificentiam fecissent, illi defuisse; sed ita nihilominus vixisse, ut Jovi ipsi de felicitate controversiam facere velle visus fuerit, *Virtutis omnis, Pietatis, Humanitatis, Patientiæ inprimis, Exemplum maxime memorabile.*" "There were indeed some who endeavored to brand the name of this great man with various *detractions*; but they attempted it in vain. For although by the King, and by counsel of Parliament, he was removed from his Offices; envy was the only procuring cause of that; and he consoled himself with the scriptural declaration, 'There is no new thing under the sun.' In this the same chance befel him, as Cicero with Octavius Cesar, Callisthenes with Alexander, and Seneca with Nero, whose lot it was, as history records, either to be banished, or beheaded, or thrown to lions.—But no matter which of these; since so great men are superior to all the changes of fortune: and oftentimes their masters too late bewail such savage deeds,—for James himself when perplexed with a difficult and intricate matter, is known to have said, 'I wish that I had retained Bacon my former Chancellor, for then how easily should I extricate myself!'

"Nor is there any reason for any one to object to him the narrowness of his circumstances, after his removal. For after that, he lacked none of those things which had contributed to the magnificence of his state; but notwithstanding all that had occured, he so lived, that his happiness was almost divine;—of all virtue, of piety, of humanity, and especially of patience, he was a most memorable example."

Lest this should appear to be only Panegyric, instead of faithful History, I will subjoin a paragraph from a modern compend of Biography, drawn from various approved Historians, and which is by no means partial to Bacon, but quotes with very little qualification the very line of Pope, which gave rise to this investigation, calling him

"*The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind.*"

It seems that Buckingham, the Prime Minister, and Bacon the Lord Chancellor, were both impeached by the House of Commons at the same time. The King to save his favorite, was content to abandon the Chancellor. "The court secretly countenanced the prosecution of the Chancellor; in consequence of which, he was impeached by the House of Commons, of corrupt practices, in causes depending before him, as Chief Judge in Equity.—As the court thought that his condemnation and punishment would satisfy the Commons, and divert them entirely from the prosecution of Buckingham, but were at the same time afraid that if *he appeared and stood upon his defence*, his eloquence, and *what he had to offer against the charge, might procure an acquittal*, they *commanded him not to appear in person*, but to send a *confession* of all he was accused of to the house in writing; which arbitrary command he was so faint-hearted as to comply with, trusting to the King's promise, that he should have a pardon, and a remission of his fine, together with a pension during life. Upon his own confession he was sentenced to pay a fine of forty thousand pounds; to be imprisoned in the Tower during the king's pleasure; to be forever incapable of any office, place or employment, or come within the verge of the court. Thus this great man was made the scape-goat, as it often happens, for a higher criminal." In this confession of Lord Verulam we see the weakness of a great man, but in the manner in which it was procured we see the monstrous villainy and treachery of the king, his master; and as to the court we may now understand how, "Alia, nisi Invidia procurante, causa, factum non est."—While we lack all the evidence of *his* baseness, we have overwhelming evidence of *theirs*. The circumstances leave no question that the King and the court were conscious of his innocence. Why did that shadow of Royalty, continually ply a *culprit* with threats, and promises, and, above all things, with the promise of a *Pension*, to make an acknowledgment that he was guilty? It is ever to be regretted that Bacon thus consented to criminate himself; but his confession is no more to be regarded as evidence of guilt, than that extorted by the severest tortures of the wheel, accompanied with the promise of life. He was terrified by the menaces of the King to adopt this measure for the preservation of his life. In this it must be acknowledged he acted unworthily of himself. It did not occur to him that posterity would be still more unjust than his living persecutors, and perpetuate a reproach which his cotemporaries, and his enemies too, acknowledged to be groundless. For after they had thus, by a most diabolical artifice, procured his overthrow, what measures did they adopt? Why did they not proceed to rectify the evils which his corruption had occasioned? Not one of his judicial decisions, on which their charge rested, was reversed. No proof of corruption was adduced, none could in a single instance be found, to invalidate his decrees.—Thus they were compelled to leave upon record a tacit acknowledgment of his innocence: They knew that he was upright. As soon as his end was thus attained, the king also bore testimony to his integrity; for he "soon released him from the Tower, remitted his fine, and settled upon him a pension of one thousand eight hundred pounds a year."

Notwithstanding his disgrace, he still received more attentions than any of his persecutors; and instead of being despised as the *meanest* of mankind, his name was honored, and to the day of his death, his society was courted, by the greatest men of Europe.—Admitting, then, that he was chargeable with some imprudencies; admitting that in his confession he evinced weakness which was induced by circumstances of alarm, (and more than this, cannot be substantiated against *him*) let us not treat with contempt the memory of the man whom all the nations delight to honor.

"Ubi multa nitent, non ego paucis offendor maculis."

For *spots* upon the *Glorious Orb of day*,
Curst be the wretch who turns with scorn away.

VINDEX.

THE PLAGUE.

Accounts from the Barbary States, as late as December, continue to present the plague as making frightful ravages. A letter from Mr. Folsom, Charge des affairs of the United States at Tunis, dated November 2d has been received here, by which we learn, that upwards of 700 persons a day have died at Tunis; that the Christian residents are quarantined in their houses, and placed in the most trying and dangerous situations; and by a latter account, we learn with sincere regret, that Richard Oglander, Esq. his Britannic Majesty's Consul General at that place, a man of great worth, and in the prime of life, had fallen victim to this dreadful malady. The plague had not reached Tripoli, but there is no doubt, from the fanaticism of the Musselmen that it will soon reach that place; it may then extend to Derne and Bomba when it will be arrested by the Lybian Desert. It appears, that this dreadful contagion first broke out at Oran, from thence it extended to Algiers, and so on across the Atlas mountains into the heart of Morocco, and eastward to Tunis; it has also spread to the westward and reached Constantine, Kairwan, and other populous towns. It is somewhat surprising, that with all the improvements and discoveries in the healing art, with all the scientific researches and experiments, which have taken in their range every disease incident to man, no cure, no effectual remedy has ever been discovered for this sweeping pestilence. As the most stubborn diseases have yielded to skill and proper remedies, so we believe that this disorder could be cured, as it certainly could be prevented. Unfortunately, the religious prejudices of Mahometans prevent the adoption of measures which may tend to check the progress of this malady.—It is a contagious and not an epidemic disease. When a part of a city is affected, and it is surrounded, and carefully guarded to prevent any connexion with it, the disease expires of itself; but, the Turks take no precaution, and apply no remedy. That empire is fast decaying. Pestilence will do more than the sword, and religious intolerance and bigotry unite with other causes to promote its downfall. The sooner the better. The friends of humanity are tired of this despotism which prohibits the use of those specifics, which Providence has pointed out for the use of man, and which continues to cover a noble quarter of the world with the shield of darkness and superstition.

We do not, however, believe, that 700 persons die in a day at Tunis; at that rate, the inhabitants would soon be swept away; besides, there is no mode of ascertaining the exact number, but it will be readily conceived, that 150,000 inhabitants, cribbed in a city one third the size of New-York, with narrow and filthy streets, and a confined atmosphere, must suffer greatly. The foreign agents must be deplorably situated; he is fortunate who is honored by his country with that trust, but he who escapes it is more fortunate; and, we cannot but feel indebted to government under present appearances, for the permission granted us of leaving that inhospitable part of the world.

N. York Nat. Adv.

Colonel Trumbull is elected a member of the Royal Academy at Naples.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

Since the disastrous era of 1810, we do not recollect to have witnessed so many failures as have lately taken place. On Monday, we were made acquainted with those of seven French houses; the next day, a leading house of this city, having as principal a bank director and member of parliament, stopped payment. On Wednesday and Thursday other failures were announced and on Friday, one of the first houses in London, whose credit had never been doubted were obliged to suspend payment. This concern is said to have failed for £900,000 sterling; being the greatest failure since that of Fordyce in 1796—No failure ever excited more interest than this; the high reputation of this house for probity, has drawn forth much commiseration for its misfortune. To close, two other houses stopped payment on Saturday.—*Statesman.*

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

The 21st inst. being the anniversary of the death of Louis XVI. was observed throughout France with much solemnity. None of the daily papers were published on the following day except the Moniteur, and that only for the purpose of promulgating a Royal ordinance, containing lists of Counsellors of State and Masters of Quests.

The French Court was to go into mourning on Saturday last, for three weeks, on occasion of the death of the Queen of Wirtemberg. The new trial at Alby, on the affair of Fualdès, has terminated in the acquittal of the parties accused.

It appears, by a Stockholm article in the German mail of yesterday, that arrack and wines are no longer prohibited in the Swedish ports; but that they remain subject to double duties, so long as existing imposts continue payable on Swedish produce in certain foreign countries. The accounts both from Sweden and Norway exhibit the unexampled fact, that down to the beginning of the present month, there has been neither frosts nor snow in these remote and hitherto inhospitable regions; but that the primroses blossom and the Gooseberry-trees are green under the 59th degree of latitude.—It is curious enough, that the mildness of the weather should be lamented as a hindrance to the ordinary communications and necessary business of the winter season; yet, in Sweden it seems that iron-ore cannot be conveyed to the forges; and in Russia, the usual merchandise hardly finds its way from the interior of the Empire to the capital, owing to the want of snow.

A paragraph from Aix-la-Chapelle affirms that important negotiations are at this moment on foot between the Courts of Berlin and of the Tuileries. Couriers, heavily laden with despatches, are said to pass between the French and Prussian capitals twice in every week. No hint is thrown out as to the nature of the alleged negotiations.

The proceedings of both Houses of Parliament last night, in relation to our internal policy, which is now, indeed, the only object of consideration were interesting. Mr. Tierney had given notice of a motion for Tuesday, the 8d of February, for an inquiry into the state of public credit as connected with the issue of Bank-paper; the same day has now been fixed upon by his adversaries, for an inquiry into the affairs of the Bank, as introductory to the further suspension of cash-payments. Mr. Tierney intimated, that he should still persue the course he had announced, as if no such mode of rendering it abortive had been devised. It is rather singular, that it was orginally intended by Ministers to bring in the new Act against the resumption of cash payments by the Bank, without any inquiry into its affairs. A communication, however, with the Directors of the Bank itself has altered this determination. Neither is this the only change which has taken place with respect to the affair; for we observe that Mr. Tierney's notice was received with perfect acquiescence by the opposite side of the House; and even on Friday evening last, when some questions were put by Mr. Davis to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, respecting the Right Hon. Gentleman's views of borrowing or funding, it was answered by the latter, that he should deter his own "proposition for continuing the Restriction" Act till after the decision of Mr. Tierney's motion." But now the same Right Hon. Gentleman comes forward, avows that he has changed his mind upon this subject in consequence of a conference with the Directors of the Bank, and that he shall not, as he had before stated, suffer, Mr. Tierney to proceed to his motion without let or hindrance, but shall thwart him with a motion of his own on the same topics, and on the same night. All this would be very strange, if the public were not already acquainted with the nature of the intimacy which subsists between the Government and the Bank. We do hope, however, that Mr. Vansittart has requested and obtained from the Bank Directors the promise, that whenever they shall hereafter favour him with their orders, they will, for the sake of decorum at least, transmit them before he has announced a plan of his own, that he may not be exhibited to the world in the painful situation of altering his course at their pleasure, and with actually no other cause to assign for the change, but that they will it.

The occurrences also in both houses have thrown considerable light upon another point. It has been asserted, that the Bank was able, was willing, and even wished to resume the payment of its notes in specie; but last night we had an official declaration in both houses, that the Bank itself had, in a meeting, prescribed to Ministers the course which was to be persued, in order to prevent the resumption of cash payments; that that course was to be the appointment of one or more secret committees to investigate its affairs; and that Ministers, though bound by their declarations to a proceeding wholly different, had adopted that of the Banks, as leading most surely to the proposed end.

NAPLES, DEC. 6.

Mount Vesuvius has exhibited one of those awful spectacles which have so often created dismay in our unfortunate city; the abyss burst with a terrible roaring, and after sending forth whirlwinds of flame and scoria, it vomited a bed of lava, which extended itself even to the limits of the village de la terre del Greco.

BRISTOL, DEC. 31.

It will, perhaps, be recollected, that at the close of the last year, we called the attention of our readers to the increased cultivation of Sugar and Coffee in those Foreign Colonies to which the Slave Trade was either permitted or tolerated; and expressed our fears that our own Colonies would be sufferers from the large importation of slaves, particularly into the Havana. Our apprehensions have been realized. We have no longer an export demand worth mentioning for the produce of our Colonies; and even the natural market which Russia (from whence we import so largely) has hitherto afforded, has been materially circumscribed by the competition of French and Spanish planters; to say nothing of Hayti, where the staple is Coffee. The Russians, enriched by the profitable sales of their Agricultural produce, have been large consumers of articles of luxury, yet our export to Russia has decreased—in 1817 it was 16,447 cwt. of Refined Sugar, of which 7271 were Double Refined; in 1818 it is 15,474, of which only 3290 are of the latter description, leaving a deficiency of (allowing for the difference between Crushed and Doubles) about 3000 cwt.; from which, it appears, that the benefit of the increased consumption of Russia has gone entirely to the slave-trading colonies of other countries. We hope, however, that the ax is now laid to the root of the evil, and that the measures recently adopted by the Continental Government, with regard to the Slave Trade, will be the means of placing our own Colonists upon an equal footing with their now more successful competitors.

We turn with pleasure to our manufactures; and here, the first circumstance which arises to our notice, is the great increase of work which has been felt by all descriptions of domestic trade; amongst these, it is true, there have been some sufferers, from whose losses general good has resulted—and these have been chiefly the private traders to India. The large manufactories are, at this moment, busily employed upon East-India Cottons at 7d. to 8d. by which the importer loses 25 to 30 per cent; but from this we augur, that the price abroad must fall, as the power of production is almost unlimited; and, therefore, that the persons engaged in the private trade to India need not be apprehensive of another season as unproductive as the last has been. In 1817, we imported from the East-Indies 117,087 bales of Cotton; in 1818, the quantity is 229,860 bales, of which nearly the whole has been forced upon the market, at a low price, to the great advantage of the country, although to the loss of individuals. In the mean time, the comparative import of American Cotton has been only from 196,528 bales, in 1817, to 206,895 in 1818. We are happy in being able to add, that the great improvement in the quality of East-India Cottons abroad, and of our machinery at home, gives fair promise of our soon being able to undersell every other nation, coarse goods, made from the produce of our mighty colony in the East. Upon the whole, the general review of our commercial relations of the year is highly favorable. Not only in our own city, but in all other ports, there has been a vast augmentation of good and regular business.

From the London Morning Post, of Jan. 5.

NEW EXPEDITION.

The fitting out two ships for a voyage of discovery to the North West which are to sail early in the ensuing spring under the command of Lieut. Parry, instead of Captain Ross, is said to be determined upon. The following year another attempt will be made to sail for the North Pole direct.

The Island of Sumatra.

By the arrival of the Kingston, from Java, intelligence of much importance as affecting British interests in the Indian seas has been received. The Governor of Fort Marlborough (Sir T. S. Raffles) has displayed his characteristic energy and activity since his arrival in Sumatra, and has anxiously endeavored to extend the British influence over the whole of that valuable and extensive island. Sumatra has hitherto been very little known. The European establishments are entirely on the coast—Europeans had never penetrated into the interior. All attempts to do so, indeed, were reckoned desperate; no European would embark in them. The population of the interior were considered as savages, and the mountains impassable, and yet the natives would still bring down their gold and cassia, and camphor, &c. for which Sumatra had from the earliest ages been famous. The Governor felt there was but one alternative, and that was to open the road by going himself. His enterprise was crowned with success. He penetrated into the interior in three different directions; to the southward inland of Manna to the important provinces occupied by a people called the Passummahs; to the northward of Menangcabon, the far famed capital of the Malay empire; and inland of Bencoolen, across the island to Palemburg.

The result has been the discovery of a mine of wealth—a country highly cultivated and abounding in precious metals. The Passummaha are an athletic fine race of men, as superior to the people on the coast as it is possible to conceive; they are agricultural and numerous. At Menangcabon he was gratified with a population and country, fully equal to any part of Java. Within the space of twenty miles the population does not fall short of a million. In short, it is the governor's opinion that, with a little encouragement, far greater resources are to be found in Sumatra than the British have derived from Java; but much remains to be done. A central government must be established, the whole island must be brought under control, and the avenues of commerce, now closed up, re-opened. Our readers are aware, that Menangcabon was the place whence all the gold that gave Malacca the name of the Golden Chersonesus was carried.

These discoveries have not, however, been made without great personal risk and fatigue. The country could only be explored on foot, mountains 6,000 feet high were to be crossed, and rocks, precipices and forests to be traversed. For many nights the party had no shelter but the leaves they could collect after their day's journey; and their journies were seldom less than 20 or 30 miles a day, over the very worst roads that ever were passed. In this expedition the governor was accompanied by lady Raffles; she was occasionally carried on a man's back, but generally walked, as the roads were too bad to admit of her being carried in a chair. Doctor Arnold, physician and naturalist, fell a sacrifice to the fatigue, and died of a violent fever. Dr. Horsefield, who accompanied the Governor to Menangcabon, was on the 12th August, the date of our latest intelligence from Fort Marlborough, dangerously ill, with a dysentery, but we hope his life will be spared to carry home the important collections he has made both in Java and Sumatra.

As this was the first appearance of the European authority in the interior, lady Raffles was the most peaceable standard the party could hoist. It was impossible for the natives to consider their object warlike, when the governor proceeded unarmed and confided his wife to their hospitality.

They found the country beautiful and magnificent. Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles has thrown the trade open, and reformed all the establishments. Treaties have been entered into with the Prince of Menangcabon.

ATTEMPT TO EFFECT THE ESCAPE OF BONAPARTE.

A gentleman just arrived from St. Helena, gives the following particulars of the late attempt to effect the escape of Bonaparte from that island. Our information is derived from a most respectable source, and we therefore, without hesitation, lay it before our readers just as we received it:—

"An American vessel, apparently, dismasted and otherwise injured, but purposely damaged, to avoid suspicion, made her appearance off St. Helena. The necessary repairs were entered on with the greatest activity, whilst other schemes were prosecuting with industry in the interior. It had for some time previously been deemed expedient to have a daily view of the person of Bonaparte by a person appointed for that particular duty;—his medical attendant, however, now caused it to be notified that the precarious state of the Emperor's health was such as to render it necessary that he should remain perfectly quiet at home, unannoyed by any personal inspection. In this feigned state of indisposition the wily Napoleon secretly quitted his bed-room about midnight: by means the most artful he actually passed the guard, and eluding the vigilance of no less than seven sentinels, succeeded in reaching the beach. This was a juncture of high interest indeed! The means of escape which the Ex-Emperor was led so confidently, to expect were, however, not yet perfect. It had been concerted that a certain signal should be given by him on his arrival at the beach.—The signal was duly given by hoisting a lantern at the end of a walking stick; but the boat which was to receive him not having yet sufficiently approached the shore, a single sentinel (of whose station on the beach Bonaparte had not been apprised) on perceiving the light, came up, and with a fidelity equal to his resolution, seized the once Great Captain, whose very name had been the terror of millions.—He instantly forced him to the Guard-house, from whence he was conveyed back to Longwood, where, it is scarcely necessary to add, he has ever since been watched with increased vigilance, though not treated personally with any, the slightest degree of rigor."

In the British Parliament, the Marquis of Lansdowne, speaking of the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, made the following remarks:

"He could not sit down without adverting to the reference made in the Speech, and the Address, to the relations subsisting between this country, and the U. States of America—a nation of which he always wished to speak with that respect and esteem which he sincerely felt. He learned with great satisfaction, that the Treaty with these states had been renewed; but in noticing this topic at all, it was impossible not to recollect transactions which had lately occurred, in the course of certain military operations of the troops of the United States, and which transactions were of a nature to produce no slight sensation in this country, as they involved the sacrifice of the lives of two individuals who were British subjects. He alluded to transactions which had taken place in the course of hostilities between the United States and the Indians, within the Spanish settlements. Until, however, the Government of the U. States avowed or attempted to justify these transactions, he should withhold any positive opinion. He could at present only speak from what had been published of the proceedings of the military commission, or court martial, as it styled itself, by which these persons were tried. The principle on which that court martial proceeded, if consistent with military law, was one which could scarcely be expected to be enforced by such a Government as the United States. There might be a pretence for applying such a law to Ambrister, who was taken with arms in his hands, but with regard to Arbuthnot, there appeared no pretext whatever. It appeared to be one of those acts of naked violence which disgraced those by whom it was committed.—He had no doubt however, that a distinct explanation would be received from the U. S. as the nature of those transactions was inconsistent with the genius and free institutions of that government."

We are informed that the legislature of Ohio have lately established a college in that state, and located it at Washington; and that the Right Reverend Bishop Chase is appointed president.

An arrival from Vera Cruz, reverberates the former reports of the defection of the patriot troops; that large bodies had gone over to the royalists, and that the coast was clear from Vera Cruz to Mexico.

By the late Mails.

S. CAR. CHARLESTON, MARCH 14.

COTTONS.

Extensive sales have been effected, particularly in Uplands, the best quality of which has brought our highest quotation, (28 a 30;) and in one or two instances, where the staple and condition were superior, 26 cents have been paid. Sea Islands, 55 a 59; but some two or three parcels of very favorite marks, have sold as high as 66 cents.

MARCH 15.

MORE PIRACY.

Capt. Lester, of the British brig James Stewart, arrived at this port yesterday from Kingston, (Jam.) informs that on the 3d inst. in lat. 27, 00, long. 77, 20, in the Gulf Stream, was boarded by a piratical schooner, commanded by a fellow named Beatty, belonging to New-York.—A Spanish brig, from the coast of Africa, with 165 slaves, a prize to the schooner, was in company—captured on the 28th ult. The prize-master called himself Lake, and stated that he also belonged to N. York. Capt. Lester was taken from his vessel by force, and detained on board the pirate some hours—during which time the desperadoes plundered his vessel of almost every valuable article they could find; broke open the hatches, stove a part of the cargo of rum, stole from out of the cabin nearly the whole of the furniture, manned our boat, (the only one we had) and took the whole of our water, (with the exception of a few gallons) and shoved off for the pirate; they then sent Capt. L. on board; and after overhauling every part of the brig, thinking that there was specie on board, but not finding any, they threatened Mr. Kirk, a passenger, that if he did not inform them where he had secreted the money, they would put him to death, at the same time having a poignard at his breast. Mr. K. declared to them two or three times that there was no money on board the vessel. After another diligent search not finding their object, they left Mr. K. and began to plunder the captain and crew of their clothing, every article of which they took, not leaving a man a single stitch of clothes but what he had on his back. When Capt. L. was on board the pirate, Beatty informed him that he intended to put eight Spanish seamen on board his vessel, belonging to the captured brig, which he did, and they were brought into this port. It is supposed that they will attempt to smuggle the slaves ashore somewhere on this coast, and a sharp look-out should be kept for them. [It is probable this piratical vessel is the schooner Hornet which was fitted out at Baltimore some time since, was seized, and a revenue officer put on board, who was afterwards put on shore, and the vessel went to sea, under the command of Beatty, who, it seems, is pursuing his vocation.]—Courier.

KENTUCKY. LEXINGTON, MARCH 3.

Important decision in the case of the U. S. Bank.

The application to the Judges of the circuit Court of the United States for an injunction, to restrain the sergeant of the court of appeals of Kentucky, from proceeding to collect the tax of 120,000 dollars, imposed on the branch banks of the United States, by an act of the Kentucky legislature, was heard last week and decided in favor of the banks. On Wednesday the 24th ult. the judges, and the attorneys on each side, attended here, viz. Judges Todd and Trimble; and Messrs. Wickliffe and Barry, on the part of the bank; and Mr. J. Blair, attorney general of the commonwealth, on the part of the state. Mr. Wickliffe, who is the attorney of the U. S. for the district of Kentucky, presented two bills—one on behalf of the U. States, as a stockholder in the Bank, and the other on behalf of the President and Directors of the Bank—to which he made the Sergeant of the Court of Appeals, Col. Richard Taylor, defendant, and praying that he and all others might be enjoined from proceeding to execute the act of assembly imposing the tax.

When the arguments were closed, the opinion of the court was delivered extempore, and with much clearness and ability, by the presiding Judge, the Hon. Thomas Todd.—He recognized the solidity of all the material arguments and positions taken by the counsel for the bank.—He declined entering into the question of the constitutionality of the bank charter, deeming it unnecessary at the present moment to mature an opinion on that point as the question is now pending and will be decided in the Supreme Court of the United States, before the next term of this court.

Regarding the charter as constitutional, the great enquiry for this court was, whether the act of the Kentucky Legislature contravened its provisions, or any of the rights and privileges granted to the bank, and on this head, they had no hesitation in declaring, that they found a conflection in the provisions of the two acts: and that the act of Congress being paramount, being the supreme law of the land any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding, must have its full effect. They regarded the law of this state, as having been properly characterised by the concluding counsel for the bank: it was evidently, from the face of it, not an act imposing a tax on property, but a bill of pains and penalties imposed on the exercise of a right given by Congress, for the purpose of prohibiting the exercise of that right, and thus annulling and defeating it. They adverted to the decision given by the general court of this state in favor of the bank, in the suit against the officers of the branch, for the penalty imposed on them by the first act of our legislature; and declared their opinion, that the second act is founded on the same principle, it being also a penal statute and not an act of taxation. They adverted also to the authorities, which empowered them to interfere as a court of chancery. Believing therefore, that the circuit court has jurisdiction of the case; that there is a conflection between the act of Congress and that of Kentucky, which nullifies the latter, and that they have power, and ought to exercise it, as a court of chancery, to interfere by way of injunction—they determined to grant an injunction—conditionally and for a limited time, viz. to be in force until the May term of court, and to be issued on security being given to the amount of $40,000 that the funds of the bank shall not be withdrawn from the state, until the further order of the court; so that if the right to enforce the law of the state, should be [illegible] in favor of the state, the [illegible] opportunity to collect the [illegible] satisfactory securities were [illegible] by the attorney for the [illegible] rity was required on the part [illegible] injunction being granted on [illegible] President, Directors, &c.

From the investigation, which this case, it appeared as [illegible] and, since are on the side of [illegible] no doubt can be entertained of [illegible] decision in the supreme court—[illegible] tibility the charter of the bank [illegible] clared unconstitutional.

N. B. In the above report [illegible] ings we have spoken of their [illegible] place in court at a special [illegible] purpose; but it may be proper [illegible] reader, that was an application [illegible] out of court. To avoid circ[illegible] found it most convenient to [illegible] acting in this manner, a court [illegible] a designation we understand [illegible] correct.

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK,

ACCIDENT.

On Wednesday night last, [illegible] Cassin's carriage was passing [illegible] leading to the draw bridge, [illegible] excessively dark, the driver [illegible] and reined the horses over the [illegible] means they, together with [illegible] driver, were precipitated into [illegible] instantly the Commodore [illegible] who were returning in the [illegible] Gosport, having entrusted the [illegible] dence and knowledge of the [illegible] vil, and the Commodore at [illegible] admonished the driver to get [illegible] the horses, till they come [illegible] but he persisting that he [illegible] whipped up the horses, and [illegible] the; made was into the river [illegible] of any consequence, however [illegible] ther to the driver, the horses [illegible]

The Artigas privateer Gen[illegible] yesterday brought into this [illegible] River, (where she had put in [illegible] in charge of an officer from [illegible] Cutter Monroe, Capt. Ham, [illegible] district, and was delivered over [illegible] dy of the Marshal, in pursuance [illegible] of an attempt on the part of [illegible] smuggle. From Mr. Weston [illegible] lieutenant of the General Ar[illegible] the following particulars relating [illegible] of this vessel:—'The Gen. Art[illegible] Baltimore about 6 months ago [illegible] by Capt. Ford, with a complement [illegible] and mounting 10 guns. Lieut [illegible] they took no prizes, though [illegible] several Portuguese vessels, wh[illegible] of their poverty, they permitted [illegible] unmolested; not even availing [illegible] the customary privilege of [illegible] property. Being short of wa[illegible] they touched on the coast of [illegible] supplies, where they parted the [illegible] gale—from thence they pro[illegible] cruise, but springing a leak soon [illegible] countering much severe weather [illegible] they sprung the mainmast, [illegible] yard, and sustained other damage [illegible] ed them to put into the Che[illegible] possible to proceed to Baltimore [illegible] ning after their arrival in the Che[illegible] Ford, in consequence of having [illegible] cipal cable and anchor, directed [illegible] make a harbor, and he accord[illegible] vessel into Severn River.

The next day the crew mutin[illegible] ly the whole of them left the [illegible] on shore, taking with them wh[illegible] they could conveniently stow [illegible] bags. The Captain then set off [illegible] and on the day following the [illegible] East River being informed of the [illegible] ing brought ashore sundry do[illegible] went on board with an officer of [illegible] in whose charge he placed the [illegible] short time after, the Collector [illegible] of York boarded the schooner, [illegible] ficer of his own in charge of be[illegible] the one left by the Collector of [illegible] On the 12th inst. the Collector [illegible] boarded, and after ordering all [illegible] mained in the schooner, on shore [illegible] two commissioned officers, the [illegible] carpenter, left her in charge of [illegible] cer and 9 men. On the 18th [illegible] charge of by the cutter Monroe [illegible] vessel she was manned with [illegible] brought her round to this port [illegible] having been blown out to sea in [illegible] she arrived as before stated.

THE GENERAL ART[illegible]

The statement which we gave [illegible] respecting this privateer, though [illegible] the commanding officer, is, in [illegible] tial particulars, contradicted by the [illegible] of four of the crew, as delivered [illegible] fore a magistrate upon oath. [illegible] tained a copy of this deposition [illegible] from which is subjoined. It is [illegible] the deponents that notwithstand[illegible] no prizes, and in despite of the [illegible] vessels they boarded, the priv[illegible] to bring in between two and [illegible] thousand dollars in cash and [illegible] which were very cleverly conveyed [illegible] as she lay in Seven River, to Bal[illegible] what "mighty magic" all this [illegible] collected will be better explained [illegible] tract below. Presuming the [illegible] these men to be correct, (they [illegible] to it) it remains for the officer fro[illegible] had the statement which was pub[illegible] last, to explain his motives for [illegible] the facts in a light so entirely d[illegible] the true one. If it is no dishonor[illegible] ican citizen to serve under the flag [illegible] Artigas, there surely should be [illegible] avowal of every legal act perfo[illegible] that flag. But perhaps the de[illegible] "no prizes had been taken" was [illegible] account for the gaunt appearance [illegible] vateer when she was first visited [illegible] nue officers in Severn River: [illegible] better look out had been kept [illegible] quarter, there is no doubt that th[illegible] of a very abundant harvest of [illegible] would have been made, without [illegible] tion of the crew.—With respect to [illegible] which is said to have taken place [illegible] crew, they have also their own [illegible] which is, that Capt. Ford after [illegible] all the money, &c. to Baltimore, [illegible] them that as he had no further [illegible]

their services, they were at liberty to go where they pleased; but they no doubt secured at least some share of the booty, as those of them who have found their way to this town are said to be pretty flush of money.

Extract from the affidavit of four of the mariners, lately belonging to the privateer schooner Gen. Arrigun, commanded by Capt. Henry H. Ford, made before an Alderman of the Borough of Norfolk, on the 16th inst.

The deponents state, that "they sailed from Baltimore on the 7th or 8th of October last, and proceeded down the bay, where they took on board a number of men and six 18lb. cannon. They left the capes some time in said month, and proceeded on a cruize. The first capture they made was at the Isle of May, where they cut out a Portuguese brig partly laden with dry goods and rum, a portion of which they took on board the privateer, manned the prize and sent her off. On or about the 1st of December, they captured a large ship said to be from Liverpool bound to the Brazils, with an assorted cargo, a considerable part of which they took on board the privateer, and manned the ship with a prize crew; at the same time most of the officers of the privateer, being dissatisfied, left her and went on board the prize, and these deponents have since been informed that said prize has arrived at Baltimore. During the same month, off Pernambuco, they captured a Portuguese government brig called the Gavian, from Rio Janeiro bound to Pernambuco, from which they took a large quantity of money in boxes. Early in the month of January they captured the Portuguese brig Maranhon Packet, from Bahia, with slaves, whom they put on board the Gavian, which vessel they manned and ordered to sail in company, but they afterwards lost sight of her in a chase. The Guineaman was given up to the Portuguese prisoners. They next captured a vessel laden with fish oil, money and coffee—one keg of the money contained 2,176 dollars; they also took a considerable sum from the prisoners. Eight days after they took a Portuguese ship laden with timber and money, the latter of which was brought on board the privateer. They then proceeded to St. Domingo, and on the coast they obtained a supply of water. From thence they proceeded for the Capes of Virginia, and took a pilot 10 or 12 days since and put into Severn River, having on board all the specie and merchandise they had taken from the different prizes. The next evening the captain left the privateer in a pilot boat, supposed for Baltimore, and took with him all the prize goods and money. These deponents then left the privateer and proceeded to York from whence they continued on to Norfolk."

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 22.

The bill authorizing the erection of a bridge over the eastern section of the Delaware at Philadelphia, passed the committee, in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday last.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, MARCH 25.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The regular trading ship Hector, Capt. Gilleader, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool.

To the politeness of a commercial friend, we are indebted for London papers to the 26th January, inclusive, from which we have made a few selections for this day's paper.

No alterations had taken place in the markets since the last advices.

The Courier states that the French journals contain nothing of interest. The Moniteur of the 23d of January, contains the ceremony which took place throughout France in commemoration of the death of Louis XVI. All places of public amusement, as well as the shops, were closed.—The will of Louis 16th was read in every church throughout the kingdom.

Count Las Casas has published, in Germany, a work, entitled "Project de Petition au Parliament Angleterre," the object of which is to persuade the English nation to grant to Napoleon Bonaparte a free residence either in Great-Britain or North America.

The Schah of Persia has presented to the Emperor Alexander 50 fine Persian horses.

The Porte has launched two vessels of 74 guns.

The London papers are principally filled with debates in Parliament. In the House of Lords, the Earl of Liverpool brought in a bill for entrusting to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the custody of his Majesty's person. The question of the Bank restriction was also under consideration. The Earl of Liverpool stated, that in consequence of a communication from the Bank, he intended to move for a committee to enquire into the state of the Bank, previously to introduction of a bill for extending the restriction of its payments in cash.

MASS. BOSTON, MARCH 24.

While the Emperor Alexander lives, the peace of Europe will not probably be disturbed with impunity. His love of Peace, and the things of the *Prince of Peace*, appear to constitute his soul. At a late meeting of a Bible Society, in England, a Mr. Clarkson mentioned a conversation he had with the Emperor lately, at Aix-la-Chapelle; in which, among other things, he said, "that when he had heard of a Society established in the United States of America, for the prevention of war, it so coincided with his own views, and was for so good a moral purpose, that he had thought it right to signify his opinion of it to its President with his own hand." Speaking of educating the poor, he said, "Teach the rising generation to read, and give them the Holy Scriptures, the only foundation of true morals, and you lay the axe at the root of every vicious custom. War itself, among others, must give way, wherever Christianity maintains a solid seat in the hearts of men."

The Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer has been appointed by the Legislature of New-York, Regent of the University of that State, vice Judge Thompson, now Secretary of the Navy. "*Some special good oft waits on ill.*"—This excellent choice arose out of the subdivisions in the New-York democracy. The Senate nominated Dr. Proudfit;—The Tammanies of the Assembly nominated General Erastus Root, who had 43 votes;—The Clintonians nominated Mr. Tallmadge, who had 38 votes; and the Federalists nominated Mr Van Rensselaer who had 31 votes.—After a second trial, the latter obtained 65 votes, and was chosen. The two Houses disagreeing, they met in Convention, when on a joint ballot he obtained 85 to 50 votes. This choice does honor to the State.

The Hon. Mr Forsyth, our Minister to Spain, arrived in town on Sunday. He visited the ships of war on Monday, in company with Commodore Bainbridge and received the customary salutes. In the evening he attended the theatre. He will probably sail this day, or to-morrow, in the Hornet sloop of war, Capt. Head, for Cadiz.

MARCH 27.

Mission to Spain.

Yesterday the United States ship Hornet, 18 guns, Capt. Head, sailed from this harbor for Spain.—She has on board, as passengers, the Hon. Mr. Forsyth, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Madrid, Mr. Fenwick, Secretary of Legation, and Mr. Read, private secretary of the Minister. On going on board the Minister was saluted by the Hornet, and on passing Fort Independence the ship was saluted, and the salute returned. We learn, that the Hornet will wait at Cadiz, until Capt. Head repairs with the treaty lately signed at Washington to Madrid, and that the ship will return for Boston as soon as the treaty receives the ratification of Ferdinand 7th. We are assured that no doubts are entertained of its immediate ratification. It proving unfavorable to proceed to sea, the Hornet put back in the afternoon, and anchored in Nantasket Roads.

Statue of Washington. Mr. APPLETON, American Consul at *Leghorn*, has acquainted the Governor of North-Carolina, that the STATUE OF WASHINGTON, ordered by that State to be executed in Italy, was in a state of great forwardness, and would be completed the present year. North-Carolina will therefore probably have the high honor of being the first to erect a monument to the *Father of his Country*.

From the Boston Intelligencer.

FLORIDA.

Very little authentic written information exists, with regard to the climate, soil, and productions of the two FLORIDAS—the topography of the different parts of territory, the various territories included in that name, aboriginal and other population, and the character and manner of the inhabitants. Captain Bernard Romans, in a work entitled a concise Natural History of East and West Florida, published at New-York for the author, in the year 1775, makes known several most important facts in relation to that country, which must be equally true at the present moment as at that period.

As to the land he observes there are seven different kinds in Florida, which he treats of under the name of pine land, hammock land, savannahs, swamps, marshes, and bay or cypress galls.

The pine land, commonly called pine barren, makes up the largest portion of any, the Peninsula being composed of scarcely any other; but you get entirely out of it one hundred miles N. W. from St. Augustine and two hundred back from the sea to West Florida. The land consists of a grey or a white sand, and in many places of red or yellow gravel—and produces a great variety of shrubs but the principal produce is the yellow pitch pine tree—which is excellent ship timber. It produces also a grass, of which when it is young the cattle are extremely fond, and immense herds are maintained upon it. This barren and unfavorable soil in wet seasons has been found extremely favorable to the cultivation of various plants, and peach and mulberry orchards thrive remarkably. In the southern parts of East Florida, this kind of land is often very rocky, particularly towards the point, where it becomes a kind of limestone, covered every where with innumerable small, loose and sharp stones.

The hammock land is so called from its appearing in tufts among the lofty pines. The largest parcels of it frequently divide swamps, creeks or rivers from the pine land, which situation is indeed most common. Its soil is various—but the true hammock soil is a mixture of clay and blackish sand, and in some places a kind of ochre—upon which lays a stratum of black mould made by the decayed leaves of wood, and plants growing upon it.—This is very fruitful, and best adapted to the cultivation of indigo, potatoe and pulse—but its produce is extremely various. The live oak, and seven other kinds of oak, is found in very great abundance upon it—walnuts, chesnuts, mulberry of various kinds, maple, laurel, tulip, magnolia, (four kinds,) sour oranges, American fig, and various other kinds.

The savannahs, in Florida, are of two different kinds—one is to be found in the pine lands, and the other, situated chiefly in West Florida, are high grounds with small gentle risings upon them, and are of vast extent.—The former are composed of white sand and clay, and are in truth the drains to the pine lands—their low situation prevents the growth of large trees. In wet weather, the roads leading through them are almost impassible—They are often styled meadows on account of producing a variety of grass, of a better kind than the wire grass. The latter are said to be some days journey over—there is generally a rivulet at one end, or perhaps both ends of these immense plains. The soil, which is fertile, is occasionally intermixed with fossil shells, chalk and marl, and the cattle are extremely fond of the grass it produces. No trees of high growth appear on the plains; but small willows, dwarf oaks and junipers are numerous.

Swamps are also divided into the river and inland swamps: those on the rivers are justly esteemed the most valuable, particularly if they are in a tide way. These lands are the sources of riches to this country—because they lie between the pine barrens—and produce great abundance of rice, corn and indigo. The soils are composed of clay or sand—but generally they partake of both. By the term swamps, it is to be understood, any low grounds subject to inundations; and they are to be distinguished from marshes by having a large growth of timber and underwood, canes, reeds, vines, briars and such like, so matted together, that they are in general impervious to man or beast. The produce of these swamps is chiefly the cypress, (three varieties of which are found there) various sorts of oak, maple, hickory, birch, beech and willow, grape vines, the sumac, the elder, the magnolia, myrtle and locust. The inland swamps are found in situations among the pine lands—and are in wet seasons full of standing water, and bear trees; but are not fit for tillage.

The Bay and Cypress galls, are next to be noticed. The bay galls are, profusely speaking, water courses, covered with spongy earth dosed with vegetable fibres. They are so very unstable as to shake for a great extent round a person, who treads upon them. They frequently prove fatal to horses and cattle, that frequently sink in without the power of extricating themselves. But they are chiefly impenetrable to them on account of the thick growths of vines, briars, thorny withs, and on their edges a species of red cane. The water standing in those galls is strongly impregnated with an acid; and cannot be distinguished from vinegar and water. The cypress galls differ from these, in being a firm sandy soil in the water not having a vitrolic state. These grounds are not fertile. Throughout these lands is distributed some very fine clay, fit for manufacturing—and a great variety of bituminous earths, fossils, marles, iron, lead, coal, chalk, slate, free stone, chrystals, and white topazes. Ambergris is frequently found on the shores, and the *asphalius* or natural pitch, is frequently thrown up by the sea.

No part of the world produces finer esculent plants than the two Floridas—and the fruits of the temperate and torrid zones, may be found in both, particularly in the Peninsula; but West Florida exhibits the greatest fertility. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, buckwheat, rice, are readily raised—Apples are common, but pears and peaches are abundant. Indigo, which was formerly of general cultivation, is now chiefly abandoned for cotton and tobacco. Vast groves of orange trees are found in the interior; and the banks of the river St. Johns and some of the lakes, are covered with them. All articles of naval stores, are extremely abundant; tar, pitch, turpentine and hemp; but above all the finest timber for shipping known in the world. The fisheries also, in consequence of the abundance of the very valuable fish on the coasts, and in the lakes, bays and rivers, when freed from the embarrassments imposed on them, and placed in the hands of an enterprising people will become in the highest degree productive.

In the peninsula, the climate is considered pleasant, and it is more temperate in the west than the east of it. The air on the west is cooled by breezes from the Appalachian hills, and becomes delightfully mild and serene. The weather south of the 27th degree is the most salubrious spot, where the fevers of the tropical heat is tempered by the influence of the temperate zone—and the forests of each climate

"*Open the hundred soil,*
Nor ask luxuriance from the planters toil:
Whilst sea born gales their gelid wings expand
To winnow fragrance round the smiling land."

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, March 31, 1819.

Elector's Meeting.

NEXT MONDAY the Elector's of this State assemble in their respective towns, for the election of State Officers, Senators, and Representatives.

We understand (says the National Intelligencer of March 20th) that the President is about to make a tour of observation to the South and West, similar in its character and objects to that which he performed on the northern and eastern frontier in 1817. His departure will take place, it is said, some time next week. His first object doubtless will be to inspect the defences on the maritime line; and we shall, before he sets out, endeavor to ascertain the route he will probably afterwards pursue, as well as the extent and the particular points which will form the objects of his journey.

From the National Intelligencer of 23d inst.

Improved Fire-Arms.—The Board of Officers sitting in this city, (Washington) has after a series of numerous, severe, and long continued experiments with Capt. Hall's improved rifles, unanimously reported in favor of their adoption in the public service. This invention, it is understood, unites all the advantages of the musket and the rifle, combined with material improvements. One peculiarity of the fire arm is, that it is loaded in the breach.

France.—A letter from Bordeaux states that "the recent change of the ministry is extremely pleasing to all the real patriots in France, and has given a death blow to the Ultra Royalists. The King, it appears, was informed of the real views of the Ultras by Decazes, who offered to bring proof by a plan he had devised. Decazes was supposed to have entirely lost the confidence of the King, and to heighten the plot, his majesty sent for the heads of the Royalist party and implored them to inform him how to save the country. One of their first propositions was to violate the Charter in several points; this was immediately perceived by the king, who after a few hours conversation, very politely dismissed every one of them individually, and nominated the new ministers.

"Seven or eight Bankers in Paris have failed.—It is understood they speculated in the claims due from the Neapolitan government to sundry powers and individuals, created during the reign of Murat, which the present government do not think proper to pay.

Among the laws passed by the late Congress, was one providing for the erection of a light house on Long Island Head, and a beacon or land mark on Half-way Rock, in Boston Bay; and also a light house on Bird's-Island, in Buzzards' Bay. It likewise provides for the placing of the buoys in such a manner as to mark out the channel leading into the harbor of Boston, and one buoy to be placed on West Island Ledge in Buzzard's Bay. The present wood tower at the Seguin light house is to be replaced with one of stone.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Adv. March 27.

We have been favored with a Kingston, Jamaica paper of the 1st February.

The U. States' schooner Firebrand, Capt. Cunningham, 20 days out from New-Orleans, on a cruise, put into Port Royal 31st Jan. in refit.

It is stated that the whole of Aury's squadron was on shore at Old Providence, except the Congress, which was so much injured as to be unseaworthy.

A letter from St. Jago de Cuba, dated 26th Dec. received at Kingston, states that the American brig William, of Beverly, bound to St. Marks, St. Domingo, was plundered off Gonaives by a pirate schooner manned with negroes; they compelled the Americans to go on board and heave out their ballast—the master himself was not excepted, he being made to stow his own cargo in the hold of the pirate, whilst the inhuman brutes stood over them with a rope's end, flogging such as they thought dilatory. The William afterwards arrived at St. Jago.

FROM LISBON.

Captain Ross, in 35 days passage from that port, informs that many crews of Portuguese vessels, captured by privateers bearing Artigas' flag had lately arrived there. They uniformly reported that the privateers were wholly manned by citizens of the U. States, and the crews acknowledging that they were owned in and fitted out of ports of the United States. This had a most unfavorable impression on our national character in Portugal.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser of March 29.

A Lisbon Gazette of the 9th ult. received by the Atalanta, contains an important Spanish Royal Order, made at the recommendation of the supreme council of war, relative to the treatment of Foreigners engaged in assisting the insurgents of South America, dated at Madrid, 14th January. By which it is declared, "That all foreign adventurers who shall be apprehended with arms in their hands in his majesty's Ultra-Marine Dominions under the flag of the said insurgents, or furnishing them with munitions of war, shall suffer capital punishment; and that such persons shall not be comprehended in the pardons which his majesty has conceded or shall hereafter concede in favor of his natural subjects."

From a Savannah Paper, of March 18.

DREADFUL FIRE!!

Last night about 9 o'clock, the citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire. It commenced in a small grocery store of J. M. Carter, under the Bluff, above the Exchange which was set on fire by a candle carelessly left on the counter. The store houses of Gray and Pindar, Nicholls, Dobson and Hills, Hall and Hoyt, Rea and Butler, E. B. Kempton, A. G. Semmes, J. B. Cremor, H. S. Slocum, J. R. Gifford, T. C. Hayward & Co. Laroche and Watson, and David Hill & Co. Thus the labor of many men for many years is consumed in a moment. The intense of the hour prevents us from ascertaining particulars. The amount lost must be at least $400,000.

Marine.

Sloop Thames, Allyn, of this port, arrived at Havanna, March 3, from Charleston.

Sloop Brilliant, White, has arrived at Norfolk, 25 days from New-London—was 3 times blown across the Gulph, and had to throw over her deck load of hay, split sails, &c.

Ship Marcus, Hillard, has arrived at New-York, 23 days from Havre.

Schr. Defence, Pendleton, has arrived at Savannah, 22 days from New-London.

The brig Reindeer, Hazard, was to sail from Bordeaux for New-York, about 25th January.

A letter from Kingston, Jam. dated 7th Feb. received in Charleston, states that the U. S. ship John Adams touched at that port ten days previous, and sailed again for Vera Cruz.

The ship Leda, Capt. Meander, which arrived at Baltimore on the 23d inst. spoke the British frigate Forth, from England, via Halifax, for Bermuda, having carried away her fore yard and sprung her masts.

Married,

In this city, by Dr. Strong, Capt. MARTIN LEFFINGWELL, to Miss MARY THOMAS, daughter of Mr. Thomas B. Thomas.—By the Rev. Mr. Tyler, Mr DANIEL MINER, of Warren, N. Y. to Miss MABEL STORRS.

In Gretna-Green, in Scotland, the Right Honorable Thomas, Lord Erskine, late Lord High Chancellor of England, to Miss Sarah Buck. His Lordship was a widower, and having had several children by his new wife, out of the pale of wedlock, took this step to legalize the birth of these children, which the laws of Scotland authorize. On his journey to Gretna, and return, he was dressed in a fashionable female attire, with a large Leghorn bonnet, and long veil. His son, the Hon. Thomas Erskine, made every exertion to prevent this transaction; but arrived a few minutes after the matrimonial blacksmith had given the wedding feast. His Lordship was one of the most eminent whig lawyers of his day: and has filled a large sphere in the political, literary and judicial history of his country. He is in his 70th year, his bride 24; his son, was late Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

Died,

In this city, an Infant daughter of Mr. Elisha H. Mansfield.

At Bozrah, Mrs. BAILEY, wife of Mr. Daniel Bailey.

At Marlborough Capt WILLIAM BURLL, aged 74.

In Middletown, on Wednesday the 17th inst. Mrs. SARAH WATKINSON, aged 75 years, relict of the late Mr. Samuel Watkinson.

At Albany, on the 16th inst. of a consumption, SYLVAIN BRISSOT, aged 55, son of the celebrated Brissot, who, with several other philosophers and men of letters, undertook on the 10th of August, 1792, to establish a representative republic, on the ruins of the old French monarchy, and fell with them in that fruitless attempt, on the 31st of May, 1793.

Sylvain Brissot had been educated at the Polytechnical school at Paris, and employed since as a professor of mathematics at the Island of Guadaloupe. He was driven from that situation by the late changes, and had come to the U. States, to render himself useful, in private or public education, in a country for which his father had always felt the greatest predilection.

NEW BOOK.

Price 62½ cents.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale, *Russell's Abridgment of Murray's Grammar*, with lessons of parsing, calculated to facilitate the study of Syntax.

The following is one of the numerous recommendations already obtained:

We have examined an abridgement of Murray's Grammar, proposed to be published by Mr. Wm. E. Russell, and fully approve of the few alterations he has made, and think this Compend of Grammar the best we have seen.

His Syntactical Lessons we think a very valuable addition, and calculated to be of great utility to the learner; and recommend them for general use in Schools.

ANDREW LEE, D. D.* of Lisbon.
Hon. SYLVESTER GILBERT, Hebron.
DEAN T. HINGELEY, A. M. Norwich.
GEO. HALL, Esq. do.
GEO. PERKINS, Esq. do.
CHARLES PERKINS, Esq. do.
JOHN HYDE, Esq. do.

* *The titles were added by the publisher.*

N. B. The Books may be had of E. PORTER, Norwich, and many country merchants.

Mar. 31. 1—

State of Connecticut.

Secretary's Office, March 31, 1819.

BLANK Forms for returns of votes at the approaching Election, have been distributed from this Office to every town in the State, addressed to the Town Clerk. Although much care has been used to find safe conveyances, it is not improbable that there may be some miscarriages; and in such case, another set of forms will be furnished, on application to

THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

THE *Town Clerk* and *Select-men* of the Town of Norwich, will meet at the *Court-House*, in said town on Monday the 5th day of April next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of examining, and deciding, upon all applications to be admitted to the privilege of Electors.

Norwich, March 31st, 1819.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the late firm of *HUBBARD & MARVIN*, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment. As one of the partners is about to leave the State, coercive measures will be resorted to, unless this notice is complied with.

MARCH 31.

Valuable Real Estate at AUCTION.

ON Saturday, April 10th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, (if not previously sold at private sale) the HOUSE and SHOP, with about 2½ acres of LAND, situated in the first society, in Norwich, last occupied by *Capt. Felix Huntington*—a very eligible situation for a *Merchant* or *Mechanic*, and too well known to require a more particular description.

TERMS AT SALE.

F. A. HUNTINGTON & Co.

NORWICH, MARCH 30, 1819. 4—

MOLASSES, etc.

3 Hhds retailing MOLASSES.
3 Bags Green COFFEE.
Havana and India SUGAR.
300 lbs. Fresh Smyrna RAISINS.
Clover and Herd's Grass SEED.
Just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by

LYMAN BREWER, Agent.

NORWICH, MARCH 30, 1819. 2—

Wanted Immediately,

A STOUT built LAD, of good habits, 14 or 15 years of age, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

March 18.

H. COLTON,

HAS constantly on hand or will furnish at short notice, all kinds of

Cabinet Furniture,

such as *Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Cellarets, Sofas* from $30 up to $90. *Ladies' Work Stands, Tables* of all descriptions and prices, *Gilt Frames, Fancy and Windsor Chairs*, &c. made after the newest and most approved patterns, of the best materials, and sold cheap for cash or approved credit.

Norwich, March 31, 1819. 2—

Employment.

TWO or three good families of children, from the ages of seven to sixteen years, may have employment in the Cotton Mill, at Norwich Falls. For particulars, apply to

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

March 30. 2—

POETRY.

BREVITY OF LIFE.

A FEW more lays be sung and o'er,
The hand is cold, the harp unstrung;
The hand that swept shall sweep no more,
The harp that rang no more be rung.
The sun that warm'd the minstrel's heart,
And kindred fervor would impart,
Then gleams upon his sod;
The breeze that used around him wave,
Shakes the lone thistle o'er his grave,
But cannot wake the clod.

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM BOSTON,

A LARGE assortment of Bombazetts, at low prices, among which are some very fine blacks.
6 pieces black & light dyed Tabby Velvet.
Ladies' black, and white English Silk Gloves, of the best quality.
Scotch Plaid for Cloaks.
Plain and figured Rattinetts.
Black, red, yellow, green white, & printed FLANNELS.

LIKEWISE,

On sale of former purchases,

50 pieces Carlisle Ginghams.
A large assortment of superfine and low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Blankets, Coatings, & Baize.
Boot Cord and Webbing.
Irish Linen and Cotton Shirtings, with a variety of

Fancy Articles.

Norwich, Feb. 17, 1819. 15—

Simeon Thomas & Co.

HAVE for sale at the Store lately occupied by Messrs. *Charles Thomas & Co.* a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

which they will dispose of by the hogshead, barrel, or less quantity, viz:—
W. I. and N. E. Rum,
French and Cider Brandy,
Holland and American Gin,
Sicily Madeira Wine,
Loaf, Havana, India and Muscovado Sugars,
Hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and bohea Teas,
Turks-Island and Table Salt,
Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger,
Cloves, Cinnamon, Starch,
Powder and Shot,
Plug and cut Tobacco,
Scotch and Lorrillard's Snuff, *&c.*

ALSO,

Russia Old Sable Iron,
Cart and Waggon Tire,
Nail Plates, Spike Rods,
English and American blistered Steel,
Nails, *&c.* *Likewise,*
An assortment of Drugs and Family Medicines,
Paints and Dye Woods,
Window Glass,

All which are of the first quality, and will be sold on the lowest terms, for cash or produce.

Cash given for
FLAX-SEED AND WHITE BEANS.

Norwich, Jan. 4, 1819. 9tf—

NEW GOODS.

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass and Earthen WARE,

Looking Glasses and Tea Trays,

recently received and for sale at low prices and on accommodating terms, by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Who have also for sale, at their Store and at the Pottery, a constant supply of

STONE WARE.

Norwich, Oct. 28, 1818. 51—

Rum, Molasses, etc.

18 Hhds. Antigua, Tobago, and Demerara Rum.
8 do. New England.
15 hhds. Molasses, suitable for retailing.
15 chests Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and other Teas.
600 galls. Brandy and Gin.
2 hhds. and 3 bags Sugar.
300 wt. Lump Sugar.
23 boxes shaving and bar Soap.
8 boxes Candles.
10 kegs Tobacco, part of which is superior.
10 Boxes Raisins.

The above, with many other articles, will be sold on liberal terms, at the store of E. COIT, & CO

March 16. 19—

FOR SALE.

By the Subscriber,

900 lbs. Hampton and Canterbury CLOVER SEED,
60 bushels HERDS' GRASS,
20 do. FUZ and RED TOP.
Warranted of the last year's growth.

JOHN LATHROP

March 17. 19—

LYMAN BREWER,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

Wholesale & Retail,

TWELVE hhds. 3d proof sweet flavored W. I. RUM,
9 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Bohea TEAS,
Gunpowder and Imperial do.
3 boxes Havanna brown SUGAR,
2 bbls. Muscovado do.
2 bbls. Havanna white do.
Lump and Loaf do.
3 bbls. fall and winter strained Lamp Oil,
Muscat and bloom Raisins, Dates,
Madeira,
Sicily Madeira,
Sherry,
London par. Teneriffe, } WINES,
Cargo do.
Colmanar,
Malaga,
Shaving Soap,
Bar Soap in boxes,
London Porter by the cask or single,
Claret Wine,
Starch, Cassia,
Naples Shaving Soap in pots,
Snuff,
Mould and Dipt Candles,
Ginger, Nutmegs, &c. &c.

Dec. 23. —

Rum, Teas, etc.

5 hhds. N. E. RUM, *very cheap,*
6 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin TEAS, of the first quality,
Gunpowder and Imperial do.
Sicily Madeira, Madeira, Teneriffe, Mountain Malaga, Sherry, and Colmanar WINES, *genuine,*
Old Spirits, Raspberry Cordial,
Fall and winter strained Lamp OIL,
London PORTER,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Ginger, Dates
Snuff, CODFISH,
Clover and Herds'-Grass Seed, &c. &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

MARCH 9. 18—

CHARLES LATHROP,

HAS FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of CLOVER, RED TOP, and HERDS' GRASS SEED, of last year's growth, well cleaned, and of very good quality.

Contemplating a new arrangement in business, he offers for sale his whole

Stock in Trade

on advantageous terms, in large or small quantities.

N B. All persons having open accounts with him are requested to call and settle the same within two weeks from this date.

Norwich, March 3, 1819. 17–9w

MOLASSES, RUM, etc.

7 hhds. good retailing MOLASSES,
6 do. W. I. RUM,
2 do. N E. do.
1 pipe Cognac Brandy,
5 chests Hyson Skin Tea,

FOR SALE BY
LYMAN BREWER.

Feb. 17. 15—

NORWICH COLD SPRING

GIN,

In pipes, hogsheads, and barrels,

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.

WHO WILL PAY CASH FOR

CORN.

March 24. 20—

Molasses & Rum.

6 hhds. MOLASSES for retailing,
2 hhds. new RUM,
Just received and will be sold low, by
JED. HUNTINGTON.

March 24. 20-4w—

Liver Oil, Stone Lime, etc.

J. H. STRONG,
Has for sale on the best terms,

DEXTER's best Stone Lime, per cask.
Liver Oil, of a superior quality, do.
Virginia and New-York Flour, do.
Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil.

Jan 13. 14—

CODFISH.

100 Quintals Codfish,

FOR SALE BY
C. E. KINNEY, & Co.

Feb. 17. 15—

HAY SEED.

HERDS' GRASS, and RED TOP SEED, FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.

March 10. 18—

Flax-seed and Oil Cake.

J. H. STRONG, has for sale Long-Island FLAX-SEED, for sowing—and Flax-seed OIL CAKE, which he will dispose of for Cash or Flax-seed. *Feb.* 1.

JOHN LATHROP,

WILL pay Cash for CLOVER SEED.

Feb. 17. 16—

DR. RELFE'S

BOTANICAL DROPS.

Copied from the Newark, (N. J.) Centinel of Freedom.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY

THAT my son, between sixteen and seventeen years of age, was nearly four years severely afflicted with a painful and sore leg. After having tried various medicines without effect, I was induced, from seeing many reported cures, to try "Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops," prepared by "W. T. Conway," when to the astonishment of myself, son and friends, after taking these drops alone for several weeks, (nearly fifty pieces of bone having come from the different ulcers, the last of which was two inches and a half in length, and half an inch in breadth,) the sores healed, and his leg became sound. It is now several months since, and there is not the least appearance of further symptoms; I therefore think it a duty, as well to the proprietor of this valuable medicine, as to the public at large, to make the same thus publicly known.

Witness my hand, this 7th day of September, 1818.

MATTHIAS DAY, Post-Master,
Newark, New-Jersey.

Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops are a radical cure, for salt rheum, scurvy, scrofula, St. Anthony's fire, leprosy, pimple faces, sore legs, ulcers, venereal taints, when mercury has failed. Fever sores even when the bone is carious, are the best spring and autumnal physic, and may be given to children with perfect safety—Price one dollar. ☞ *Ask for* Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops, *none are genuine unless signed* "W. T. Conway." *Pamphlets of many extraordinary cures accompany each bottle!* These drops are prepared and sold wholesale, by the sole proprietor, W. T. Conway, Chemist, No. 1, Bumstead-Place, Common-street, Boston; and retail by appointment by

DWIGHT RIPLEY,

Druggist, Norwich; Dyer & Co. Southmayd, & Co. Middletown; Dyer & Howes, Windham; Green, New-London; Isaac D. Bull, Hartford, Jarvis, Stamford; M. & B. Grant, Stafford: and most druggists, booksellers, and post-masters throughout the Union; where may be had all those *justly esteemed and highly approved* Medicines prepared by "W. T. Conway"

*** A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Feb. 17. 15—eow6t—

Copy of a letter.

W. T. CONWAY—Sir, I deem it my duty to the public, as well as to you in particular, to make known my case that others may have the benefit of so valuable a Medicine; I was a long time afflicted with a violent cough, with extreme difficulty of breathing, and was at last reduced so low that my life was despaired of, when I was advised by a friend to make a trial of your "Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills;" by taking them three days, according to the directions, I was enabled to walk out, and was cured by one box only.

Witness my hand,
PETER RICHARDSON.

Roxbury, Mass. Sept. 28, 1818.

Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills give instant ease in all coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, chillness and shiverings, the forerunners of malignant fevers, &c; common colds will be removed in a few hours. The aged will experience a relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected. Price $1, or six boxes for five dollars. ☞ *Ask for* "Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills;" one box containing 12 pills, frequently effects a cure: *to prevent impositions* the outside printed wrapper is signed by *the sole proprietor,* "W. T. Conway." These pills are prepared and sold wholesale, by W. T. Conway, Chemist, No 1, Bumstead Place, Common-street, Boston, and retail by

DWIGHT RIPLEY,

Druggist, Norwich: Dyer & Co. Southmayd, & Co. Middletown; Dyer and Howes, Windham; Green, New-London; Isaac D. Bull, Hartford; Jarvis, Stamford; M. & B. Grant, Stafford; and most druggists, booksellers, and post-masters throughout the Union; where may be had all those *justly esteemed and highly approved* "Medicines" prepared by "W. T. Conway." ☞ Pamphlets of many extraordinary cures may be had of the agent GRATIS!

*** A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Feb. 17. 15—eow6t—

CANTON CRAPES.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received from New-York, one case of black and colored CANTON CRAPES, of a superior quality, a complete assortment of fashionable colors. ALSO,

Best Black INDIA LUTESTRINGS.

March 10. 18—

AN APPRENTICE is wanted, immediately, at the Paper Mill

Feb. 16. R. HUBBARD.

FOR SALE,

The Dwelling-House,

AND excellent *Garden Lot,* formerly the residence of Capt. SIMEON CARRW, deceased, pleasantly situated in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

The House and Lot,

Formerly Mr. JAMES WADE's, Sen'r. a convenient, good House in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

A MOWING LOT,

With a *Barn* thereon, near the shop of Mr. JAMES F. BROWN, on the western share of the cove. APPLY TO

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Norwich, March 23, 1819. 2?—

TO LET,

FROM THE 1ST OF APRIL NEXT,

THE east part of the House and Garden now occupied by *Perry M. Hersdell.*

The under part of the House now occupied by *Ebenezer Hibbard.*

The House now occupied by *John Elderkin.*

And the building adjoining the Wharf Bridge, and near the first mentioned House. APPLY TO

JESSE & SIMEON BREED.

March 23. 20—

TO LET.

AND possession given on the 1st of April next, the large and commodious three story

Dwelling-House,

situated in the upper-street, and in complete repair, with a good *Garden* adjoining the House, and now occupied by Capt. BOOTH. For terms

APPLY TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

NEWCOMB KINNEY, or
MARY PEABODY.

Norwich, March 8, 1819. 20—

For Sale,

AND possession given on the first day of April next,

THE FARM,

formerly known by the *Judge Lefflingwell Farm;* situated at the head of Trading Cove, two miles from Norwich, on the new turnpike road leading to New-London, containing about 120 acres, with a large two story HOUSE, with a never failing well of water in the House. Said House is in sight of the steam-boat and other vessels, as they pass to and from N. London—A large *Barn, Chaise and Corn House,* adjoining.

LIKEWISE,

A Grist Mill,

With two run of stones, and *Saw Mill,* in tolerable repair. The stream of water is the best within many miles of this place, except the *Lathrop stream,* so called.

The above property will be sold together or separate, as will best suit the purchaser. There are three fishing places attached to the said Farm. Accommodating terms will be given. If not sold, it will be to let. APPLY TO

JAMES N. BROWN.

Jan. 6, 1819. 9tf—

For Sale,

THE *Dwelling House* and *Lot,* lately Jed. Willet's.
One do. at the foot of Long Bridge.
A *Blacksmith's shop* near the same.
About 20 acres of land lately Jed. Willet's.
The *Ship Yards* lately said Willet's.
The *Dwelling-House* lately occupied by James F. Brown.
One do. occupied by John Cox, and others.
All situated in West Chelsea.

ALSO,

Two *Stores* and *Wharf* on the Long Bridge.

All well situated, and valuable estates, and will be sold for reasonable prices, and credit.

JAMES LANMAN.

March 1, 1819. 17—

FOR SALE,

The Wharf and Store,

FORMERLY owned by Capt. THOMAS KING, deceased; the wharf being the same which the Steam-Boat Fulton makes use of; the Store is the same formerly occupied by Capt. GURDON BILL, deceased.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Norwich, March 23, 1819. 20—

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the subscriber for the *Norwich Courier,* are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, in order to enable him to meet the pressing demands of the printers. To a numerous and respectable list of customers, to whom he has distributed the papers for the term of two years, the subscriber returns his sincere thanks for all past favors, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

PETER PETTIS.

Franklin, March 3, 1819. 19—

Runaway,

FROM the subscriber on the 20th inst. an indebted boy by the name of

LUCIUS SMITH,

about 17 years old, and about 5 feet two inches high; wore away a blue coat, butternut colored vest, and brown pantaloons, and brown great coat, and carried with him one old butternut colored coat, one pair of old pantaloons, one striped vest, two white shirts, one new fur hat, and one felt hat, and sundry other articles. Whoever will take up said boy and return him to the subscriber, shall have *Five Dollars* reward and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

WALTER SMITH.

Canterbury, March 22, 1819. 20—

Commissioners' Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

BEING by the Hon. Superior Court, holden at Windham, within and for the county of Windham, on the first Tuesday of January, 1819, appointed Commissioners to receive, examine, and adjust the claims of the creditors of

WEEDEN CLARK,

of Ashford, in said County, who was, by said Court adjudged to be an insolvent Debtor—hereby give notice, that we will attend to the business of our said appointment, at the office of *John Baldwin,* in said Windham, on the first Mondays of April, May, and July, at two o'clock, P. M. on each of said days—Six months from the date hereof, are allowed creditors to exhibit their claims.

JOHN BALDWIN, }
JOHN FITCH, } *Com'rs.*

Windham, Jan. 15, 1819. 19—

☞ NOTICE.

THOSE persons who purchased Goods of the subscriber, at Auction, on the 1st and 2d inst. whose bills remain unpaid, are requested to take their articles and pay their bills before they have another call. CALVIN TYLER.

MARCH 10. 18—

☞ NOTICE.

THE subscriber having commenced the *Grocery Business* at the stand recently occupied by CALVIN TYLER & Co. where will be found a general assortment of

Groceries,

at prices which will induce the economical to call and examine.—Goods will be sold for cash only: application for credit will be useless, for it will absolutely be denied.

CALVIN TYLER.

MARCH 10. 18—

BRICK.

120,000 BRICK may be had delivered at New-London, Norwich Port, Poquetannock or at the Kiln in Preston, on accommodating terms, by applying to the Subscriber.

JOHN BREWSTER.

March 3, 1819. 17-8w

The subscriber,

REQUESTS all those who are indebted to him for the Norwich Courier, to make immediate payment, up to the 3d instant, at which time a year expired.

LEMUEL WETHEY.

Griswold, March 24, 1819. 20—

Notice.

ALL indebted for TOLL, to the *Norwich and Preston Bridge Company,* are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

ROBERT M. PALMER,
Toll Collector.

March 24. 20—

FOUND,

A SMALL sum of *Money.* The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and receive it.

ROBERT M. PALMER.

March 24. 20—

FOR SALE,

26 Bushels Furze and Red Top SEED.
10 do. Herd's GRASS do.
600 wt. CLOVER do.
well cleaned and of last year's growth.

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, March 24, 1819. 20—

Wanted Immediately,

THREE JOURNEYMEN, viz. two *Cabinet Makers* and one *Chair Maker,* to whom steady employ and good wages will be given.

WILLIAM E. ROBINSON.

Plainfield, Jan. 21, 1819. 1tf—

50 Quintals CODFISH,
3 barrels Liver OIL,

FOR SALE BY
CHARLES COIT.

Feb. 24. 16—

TWO POST-RIDERS are wanted at this office. Jan. 19.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1819. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII. No. 21.]

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Ladies' black, and white English Silk Gloves, of the best quality.
Scotch Plaid for Cloaks.
Plain and figured Rattinetts.
Black, red, yellow, green white, & printed FLANNELS.

LIKEWISE,

On sale of former purchases,
20 pieces Carlisle Ginghams.
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Blankets, Coatings, & Baize.
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Loaf, Havana, India and Muscovado Sugars,
Hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and bohea Teas,
Turks-Island and Table Salt,
Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger,
Cloves, Cinnamon, Starch,
Powder and Shot,
Plug and cut Tobacco,
Scotch and Lorrillard's Snuff, *&c.*

ALSO,

Russia Old Sable Iron,
Cart and Waggon Tire,
Nail Plates, Spike Rods,
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Window Glass,

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Who have also for sale, at their Store and at the Pottery, a constant supply of

STONE WARE.

Norwich, Oct. 2', 1818. 51—

Rum, Teas, etc.

3 hhds. N. E. RUM, *very cheap,*
6 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin TEAS, of the first quality,
Gunpowder and Imperial do.
Sicily Madeira, Madeira, Teneriffe, Mountain Malaga, Sherry, and Colmanar WINES, *genuine,*
Old Spirits, Raspberry Cordial,
Fall and winter strained Lamp OIL,
London PORTER,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Ginger, Dates
Snuff, CODFISH,
Clover and Herds'-Grass Seed, &c. &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

MARCH 9. 18—

CHARLES LATHROP,

HAS FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of CLOVER, RED TOP, and HERDS' GRASS SEED, of last year's growth, well cleaned, and of very good quality.

Contemplating a new arrangement in business, he offers for sale his whole

Stock in Trade

on advantageous terms, in large or small quantities.

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Norwich, March 3, 1819. 17-3w

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Gunpowder and Imperial do.
3 boxes Havanna brown SUGAR,
2 bbls. Muscovado do.
2 bbls. Havanna white do.
Lump and Loaf do.
3 bbls. fall and winter strained Lamp Oil,
Muscat and bloom Raisins, Dates,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Sherry, London par. Teneriffe, Cargo do., Colmanar, Malaga, } WINES,
Shaving Soap,
Bar Soap in boxes,
London Porter by the cask or single,
Claret Wine,
Starch, Cassia,
Naples Shaving Soap in pots,
Snuff,
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Dec. 23. 7—

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JOHN LATHROP

March 17. 19—

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In pipes, hogsheads, and barrels,

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WHO WILL PAY CASH FOR

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6 hhds. MOLASSES for retailing,
2 hhds. new RUM,
Just received and will be sold low, by

JED. HUNTINGTON.

March 24. 20-4w—

MOLASSES, RUM, etc.

7 hhds. good retailing MOLASSES,
6 do. W. I. RUM,
2 do. N E. do.
1 pipe Cognac Brandy,
5 chests Hyson Skin Tea,.

FOR SALE BY

LYMAN BREWER.

Feb. 17. 15—

Liver Oil, Stone Lime, etc.

J. H. STRONG,

Has for sale on the best terms,

DEXTER's best Stone Lime, per cask.
Liver Oil, of a superior quality, do.
Virginia and New-York Flour. do.
Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil.

Jan. 13. 14—

NOTICE.

The Co-partnership

HERETOFORE subsisting between *William M. Cooke, and Joseph W. Congdon*, under the firm of

COOK & CONGDON.

is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm, are requested to call and settle them without further invitation with *William M. Cooke*, who is authorised to settle the same. All persons having demands against said firm will please to call on said Cooke for them.

WILLIAM M. COOKE,
JOSEPH W. CONGDON.

Pomfret, March 6, 1819. 20-3w—

CODFISH.

100 Quintals Codfish,

FOR SALE BY

C. B. KINNEY, & Co.

Feb. 17. 15—

MOLASSES, etc.

3 Hhds. retailing MOLASSES.
8 Bags Green COFFEE.
Havana and India SUGAR.
500 lbs. Fresh Smyrna RAISINS.
Clover and Herd's Grass SEED.

Just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by

LYMAN BREWER, Agent.

NORWICH, MARCH 30, 1819. 21—

MISCELLANY.

Extract from Noah's Travels.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

We proceeded to view Westminster Abbey, the depository of all that was great in arms, in arts, and in sciences. The weather was excessively hot, and the damp air, on entering the Abbey, produced a chill which was not allayed by a view of the tombs and sepulchres by which I was surrounded. Westminster Abbey is built on the scite where once stood the Temple of Apollo. To trace it from its origin, through the successive reigns of Roman, Saxon, Norman, and British kings, to note its destruction, rebuilding, enlargements, and endowments; its saints, abbots, and prebendaries, would occupy a folio volume. It is impossible to see it without veneration, or contemplate the monuments of illustrious men, without feeling respect for the country that had wisdom to discern, and liberality to patronise genius. The architecture of the Abbey is gothic: but the frequent alterations and additions have created a strange mixture of styles. It is about 480 feet in length, with several aisles, which, together with the nave, are supported by light pillars; two towers are built at the west end. We entered at the door facing the poet's corner; a few poor women asked alms of us; we were near the tomb of Shakspeare, and they followed our steps. A lean sepulchral looking man, with a red nose, and a black rattan in his hand, was stationed to show us the curiosities; he postponed his rounds until he could collect a larger company, and swell the aggregate of his fees; he looked like the crier of the court of rudamanthos, and it was evident that he had not profited by being daily on visiting terms with the illustrious tenants of this mansion; no ray of genius shot from his hollow eye, no spark of intellect lightened up his cadaverous countenance; he stalked as it were from the tomb, to introduce us to his cotemporaries, and a biographical sketch of each tenant was given, with an air of apathy and indifference, which custom had rendered familiar. His place, as master of ceremonies in the Abbey, I learnt was purchased, and a remuneration was had from the bounty of visitors. Every thing I discovered subsequently, was on the same scale in London: money was the grand talisman, indispensable to curiosity, or even the comforts of retirement. Our guide pointed out the tombs of several of the ancient nobility, whose rank and titles will be the daily theme, as long as visitors will pay for the description. We entered by a flight of steps to the Chapel of Henry the 7th, where the king lies "quietly inurned." Taking into consideration the general parsimony of his life, it is surprising that he should have gone to the expense of so sumptuous a tomb: but he discovered that the small chapel of Edward the confessor was too crowded for royalty, to offer him sufficient room. It is a splendid structure; the gallant Richmond and his wife are represented in effigy; their figures are at full length in brass, which, together with the ornamental decorations of the tomb, are the work of Torresiano, a Florentine sculptor. At the north end are the remains of the two princes, Edward and York, who were smothered in the tower by the command of Richard; they were discovered during the reign of Charles the 2d, among the rubbish under the stairs of the white tower, and by him piously transferred to this spot. Here also are deposited the remains of Elizabeth, the only great woman that ever governed in Great-Britain: and whose talents as a Queen, shed a lustre over the country. She was the rarest instance of mind, fortitude, confidence and success, that we have recorded in the history of women.—Near her, as if to mock the purposes of fate, lies Mary, Queen of Scots, the most unfortunate of her sex; whom Elizabeth imprisoned from policy; and murdered from fear. She had been originally buried in the Cathedral at Peterborough: her son, when he obtained the crown, caused her remains to be removed, and placed near her former rival."

"The ancient tombs are preposterous and absurd: a whole length figure in marble is stiffly stretched on the summit of each, clad in armor, and a few others, with their hands elevated in prayer. These cumbrous and inelegant specimens of sculpture, convey a just idea of the rude and barbarous taste which prevailed in the darker ages; the modern monuments are light, and several of them finely executed; lord Mansfield's and lord Chatham's, both of whom merited the best efforts of the chisel, as well as the pen, are among the most splendid. Here also a monument is erected to the unfortunate Major Andre, with whose history and virtues the American people are familiar: it is somewhat disfigured by rude and ignorant persons. A small sarcophagus is raised to the memory of Mr. Wragg, who was drowned on his passage to England, having refused to abandon the royal cause during the revolutionary war. There is something grateful even in the remembrance of national sacrifices, and however we may lament the infatuation, which could abandon a cause so just as ours, we have no right to impugn the motives. I spent near an hour in the poet's corner. Under the monument of Shakspeare, David Garrick lies buried; nothing could be more judicious. Here was a beautiful monument to Addison, the best of men and scholars; there is a tablet to Goldsmith, the most able and amiable of poets: Here the name of Handel is inscribed, surrounded by the insignias of his profession; and there reposed the ashes of Johnson, a colossus in literature, whose vigorous mind has done more for the English language, than any author of modern times. The eye in its range through the corner, lights on the names of Spencer, Chaucer, Butler, Johnson, Davenant, Gay, Dryden, Prior, Rowe, Thompson, Cowley, Mason, and others, no less illustrious; all of which are calculated to awaken sensations of awe, and feelings of admiration and respect.—These, in part, were the ancestors of our nation, and while we should endeavor to produce parallels, advance science and literature, and reward merit of our own, we have no occasion to be ashamed of our origin; there is much to admire and imitate. Fox and Pitt, two great political rivals, lie peaceably together, under plain slabs, upon which are simply inscribed the initials of their names.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS INQUIRER.

WESTERN SCENERY.

"The Falls of St. Anthony are in north latitude 44 deg. and received their name from father Louis Hennipin, a French missionary, who travelled into those parts about the year 1680, and was the first European ever seen there by the natives. The Mississippi here falls in a body, about thirty feet from the edge of a rock which crosses its channel, and the rapid below, in a course of three hundred yards, increases the descent so much, that at a distance they seem to be much higher than they really are.

"The country about them is extremely beautiful. It is not an uninterrupted plain, where the eye finds no relief, but composed of many gentle ascents, which, in the summer, are covered with the finest verdure, and interspersed with groves of trees, that give a pleasing variety to the prospect. On the whole, when the falls are included, which may be seen at a distance of four miles, a more pleasing and picturesque view cannot, I believe, be found throughout the universe. I could have wished to have enjoyed this glorious sight at a more seasonable time of the year, when the trees and hills were clad in nature's gayest livery, as this must have greatly added to the pleasure I received."

CARVER.

The Falls of St. Anthony belong to the United States. The late Gen. Pike purchased them, and a district of country ten miles square, of which they are the centre, in the year 1805. He made this purchase with the eye of a military man, as a commanding position for an American fort. The present administration has realized his plan, by directing a fort to be built at the mouth of the St. Pierre, which enters the Mississippi just under the falls. Those who know something of the geography of their country, will see the propriety of this establishment. It goes to set up the American power in the neighborhood of many powerful Indian tribes which have heretofore been under the exclusive influence of the British Fur Companies. The garrison at the falls will have a ready access into the heart of the countries occupied by these tribes, by three distinct channels of communication: Northwardly by the Mississippi, which is navigable six hundred miles above the falls, and on the banks of which are the towns of a part of the Sioux. 2. To the northwest, by the river St. Pierre, which is navigable four hundred and eight miles, to its source in the Stone Lake, and which runs through the territory of the Sioux. To the northeast by the river St. Croix, which is a narrow lake for many miles, joining the Mississippi a little below the Falls, and communicating with Lake Superior, by a portage of half a mile, and upon which are situated the towns of the Chipawas. It is desirable that the American government should not limit their views to the establishment of a military post at the Falls of St. Anthony, but that they will send a civil establishment to the same place, and make it the seat of government for the Northwestern Territory.—The civil officers, in addition to their ordinary duties, might be charged with the counteraction of the British influence, which has so long prevailed there, with the civilization of the Indians, which is now becoming an object of national concern; and with the exploration of the copper mines which lie between the Mississippi and Lake Superior, and which have been so long and so unaccountably neglected by the American government. For all those purposes the Falls of St. Anthony present the most eligible, convenient, and commanding position. For they are not only the thoroughfare and point of union for all the different nations which live on the three rivers which unite their waters at that place, but the sacred spot to which every Indian of the surrounding country comes, sooner or later, on a pilgrimage of devotion, to offer up his adoration to the *Great Spirit* one of whose chosen places of residence the Falls are supposed to be. (1.) No blood is spilt at that place, nor in journey's to it or from it. The United States establishing a government there in the power and beneficence of a *great spirit* might the more readily acquire a dominion over the savage mind, which would eradicate the traces of British influence, and introduce among these children of nature the practice of the useful arts, which would bring so much comfort to themselves. The copper mines begin at the falls, and go out to Lake Superior. The channel which unites the river and the Lake St. Croix, is lined with copper; the southern shore of Lake Superior (2) presents the largest and richest mines of this metal, perhaps in the known world. The present Gen. Bissel was sent by Mr. Adams, in the year 1797, to examine these mines: he did so at the imminent hazard of his life; his report and the specimens brought in, were entirely satisfactory to the President, and eventuated in the project of forming a company to work them. A Navy was the favorite measure of the day, and copper was indispensible to its creation. But Mr. Adams went out of office; the navy lost its patron's; gun boats and torpedoes amused the public for a dozen years, till the tug of war put an end to experiments, and re-established, it is hoped forever, the public conviction of the necessity of a *Navy*. We, who lived upon the Mississippi, need a naval power as much as the people of the Atlantic States; and sooner or later, we shall ask for it in the name of the *Farewell address of Gen. Washington.* (3.) And we are ready to contribute for its erection, as well in money which is derived from the sale of our lands, as in the copper which lies useless towards the head of the Mississippi. A fort at the Falls will be the first step towards the working of these mines; a ship of war upon Lake Superior (4) will be the second. Such a vessel will answer the three-fold purpose of transporting the metal to the arm of the lake which communicates with the St. Croix; protecting the miners, and keeping the British voyagers to their own side. The French kept a vessel upon this lake before the war of 1756, and it is hoped that the American government, in its negotiations with the British, have not compounded the right of doing the same thing.

(1.) "Before I left my canoe I overtook a young chief of the Winebago nation, who was going on an embassy to some of the bands of the Naudowessies, and who turned off with me to go by the Falls. We had no sooner gained the point which overlooks this wonderful cascade, than the young chief began, with an audible voice to address the Great *Spirit*, one of whose places of residence he imagined this to be. He told him that he had come a long way to pay his adorations to him, and now would make him the best offerings in his power. He accordingly first threw his pipe into the stream; then the roll that contained his tobacco; after this the bracelets he wore on his arms and wrist; next an ornament that encircled his neck, composed of beads; and at last the earrings from his ears; In short, he presented to his God every part of his dress that was valuable. During this he frequently smote his breast with great violence, threw his arms about, and appeared to be much agitated. All this while he continued his adorations, and at length concluded them with fervent petitions that the Great Spirit would constantly afford us his protection on our travels—giving us a bright sun, a blue sky, and clear, untroubled waters; nor would he leave the place until we had smoked together with my pipe, in honour of the Great Spirit."—[CARVER.

(2.) "On the south side of the lake is found a quantity of virgin copper. The Americans, soon after they got possession of that country, sent an engineer thither: and I should not be surprised to hear of them employing people to work the mine. Indeed, it might be well worthy the attention of the British subjects to work the mines on the north coast, though they are not supposed to be so rich as those on the south."—MACKENZIE.

(3.) "The west derives from the east supplies requisite to its growth and comfort; and what is, perhaps, of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions, to the weight, influence, and *future maritime strength* of the Atlantic side of the union."—WASHINGTON.

(4.) "Lake Superior is the largest and most magnificent body of fresh water in the world. It may be called the Caspian sea of North-America; it is fifteen hundred miles in circumference and receives the tribute of nearly forty rivers. It has an outlet by the falls & strait of St. Marie, eastward into the lower lakes and the river St. Lawrence, and westward with the Mississippi by the river St. Croix, Boisbrule creek, and a portage, of half

a mile between them. The water of the lake is clear and transparent, of great depth, and appears to lie on a bed of rocks. When it was calm and the sun shone bright, I could sit in my canoe and plainly see, where the depth was upwards of thirty six feet, large piles of stones at the bottom of different shapes, and so fashioned that some of them appeared to be hewn. The water at this time was as pure and transparent as air; and my canoe seemed as if it hung suspended in that element. It was impossible to look attentively through this rapid medium, at the rocks below without dizziness before many minutes were elapsed, your head swim, and your eyes no longer able to behold the dazzling scene. The lake abounds with a variety of fish, of which the most valuable is the white fish, a species of shad, but thicker and less bony, weighing from four to sixteen pounds, extremely delicious, and found in such vast quantities that they will in future times form an article of commerce, and be a source of wealth to those who inhabit the borders of the lake."—CARVER. MACKENZIE.

"*Wonderful River.*" exclaimed General Lefebvre Desnouettes, as he stood upon the bank of the Mississippi, at St. Louis, November 1816, tracing its connexion with the lakes in the voyage of a fur trader—" wonderful river, which communicates with seas by the head and the mouth."

From a late London paper.

The Highlander and Dandy.—Last Friday, as a Highland laird was walking up George-street, Perth, dressed in his native garb, in company with a friend of his in town, they were met by a Dandy, who stood directly before them, pulled from his breast a quizzing-glass, put it to his eye, and examined the Highlander with much minuteness from top to toe; and seemed greatly astonished at his robust and manly form, particularly his brawny and shapely limbs, which appeared bare and free, in his neat and graceful tartan hose, beneath his plaited philibeg. The Highlander observing this fanciful being, sternly said, "What is the fellow looking at," when his friend replied, "O! don't mind him: he is one of those fellows we call Dandies here." "Dandies!" says the enraged Highlander, "I'll dandy him," and instantly thrust his good oak stick through the exquisite's quizzing-glass, and nearly through his eye too. Upon which, the alarmed Dandy cheered off, muttering some oaths against the Highlander; which so irritated him, that with one spring he caught hold of the helpless Dandy by the breast; and taking him a desperate pull, off came all that he had laid hold of—consisting of a frill and a false vest that had been fastened with pins, and a pair of corsets, all which the mountaineer threw with vengeance to the opposite side of the street. The trembling exquisite, now almost naked, having had to gather them up, the honest and amazed Highlander exclaimed, "Bless me! has the poor thing nae sark a' on?" And instantly putting his hand into his purse, threw a half-crown piece after the panic-struck Dandy, saying—"Hae, poor creature! there is half a crown for you to help to buy you a sark." The street being thronged with people at the time, the ludicrous scene soon gathered a great mob; and nothing could exceed the mirth and laughter which this singular fracas afforded to all present—excepting the frightened Dandy, at whose expense the whole had been excited. The hardy Highlander, in walking off, observed to his friend, "How thankful we Caledonians ought to be, when Nature has so kindly endowed us with bodily forms that do not require the assistance of milliners and corsetmakers to give us an artificial shape, like you Perth folks."

ANECDOTE OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.

[From the Speech of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, on the Seminole War.

"The Hon. Gentleman from Georgia inquires, "Why Gen. Jackson did not execute Weatherford?" and answers the interrogatory himself, unhesitatingly, by stating that "Gen. J. did not then know the plenitude of his powers. Sir, I am happy to know, that I have it in my power to give to this honorable Committee the true reason why that gallant Chieftain was not executed. Some time, Sir, before the treaty of Fort Jackson, this Chief was informed that Gen Jackson intended, if he could take him, to put him to death. He was advised by his friends, as his warriors were almost slain, as his country was ruined, and as his escape was almost impracticable, to surrender himself to Gen. Jackson; that it was useless to attempt further resistance; and this was the only means by which his life could be saved.—He determined to do so; and presented himself to the General, at his quarters. We are informed that it was demanded of him who he was, and how he came there. He replied, "my name is Weatherford, one of the Chiefs of the Red Sticks. I have fought you till my warriors are all slain.—If I had warriors I would fight you still; but I have none; my country is overrun, and my soldiers are fallen. Here am I in your power; do with me as you please; only recollect that I am a soldier." This, Sir, was the reason why the life of this brave Chief was saved. If, under these circumstances, our brave General could have executed so distinguished a savage, the most verdant laurel would have faded on his brow.

The fountain of St. Allyre, which runs to Clermont-Ferrand, in the department of Puy-de-Dome, is justly ranked among the wonders of nature in France, on account of the petrifying property of its waters. The various calcareous matters, held in solution by the water, penetrates so perfectly through bodies submitted to its action, that they become identified with them, are mingled deeply with their substance, and assume their forms; then by their concretion, they change into solid masses, into true stones, vegetables, flowers, branches of limbs and entire animals—This phenomenon of nature, which in some measure calls to mind the fable of the Metamorphoses, has given the idea to an inhabitant of the country to carry to Paris a number of these singular productions, and to form a Cabinet of curiosities in the Croix-des-petits-Champs, No. 41.—You see there a fox running after a fowl, which reminds you of the dog in the fable which reaches but never seizes the hare that does not fly from it—a spaniel always ready to follow his master—birds, that are trembling with fear, so that [illegible] that they were petrified by [illegible] &c.—All the objects which the cabinet contains, seem as fixed by the hand of Medusa. So much does the image of life remain deeply imprinted on the victims of death, that some preserving power prevents you from noticing the seal of destruction.

The proprietors of this cabinet have had the honor of presenting to the king a petrified bed. They show also a picture representing the magic fountain and its landscapes, and the visit which the Duke d'Angoulême had the curiosity to make to it. One of the most astonishing works of this fountain is, to have produced by successive concretions, a natural bridge, which is extremely picturesque, the arch of which is decorated with stalactites. This bridge makes one of the beauties of the picture.—(*Journal de Commerce.*

AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE VERMONT REPUBLICAN.

A NEW SORT OF INDIAN CORN.

Messrs. Ide and Aldrich,

If you will be kind enough to publish the following in your useful paper, it may be of essential benefit to the public, especially to enterprising farmers.

As I was on my way to Boston, in October 1817, an acquaintance of mine told me, that a man in Bedford, by the name of Porter, had raised that year a new sort of corn that was early and large. Our corn having been cut off by the frost for two or three years, I was anxious to embrace an opportunity to get an earlier sort, and the light rowed corn was so unproductive, I did not choose to plant it and had not for many years. I therefore called on Mr. Porter, who took me into his corn house, where he showed me the handsomest bin of corn I ever saw. The ears were large and bright, and from 3 to 12 inches long, and there were from 10 to 12, but generally from 12 to 10 rows on an ear. Mr. Porter told me, that it was a fortnight earlier there than the little eight rowed Canada corn. I bought three pecks of it, a part of it in the ear to show its quality. I gave away several quarts of it to my friends, on my way home.

On the 28th of May, 1818, I planted a piece of ground, containing 64 rods by exact measurement, with some of said corn. I furrowed the ground about 3½ feet apart one way; I then took yard manure, that was carried out and laid in a large heap, the fall before, and spread it all along in the furrows; I then took a horse and plough and turned the furrows right back on the manure; I then put three kernels in a hill, and planted the hills about 20 inches apart, which made it about twice as thick that way as the other. It grew very large, and was much admired. "I never saw the like," was the general expression of all who noticed it.

Some of my neighbours wished me to ascertain the quantity that grew on that piece of ground, which I have done as nearly as I could with convenience. In September I picked for seed the first ripe ears all over the piece, and traced up just 20 ears in a trace, and had 160 traces which contained 3200 ears. I have since shelled, and find the whole to amount to 28 bushels. The fore part of Oct. I gathered the remainder, and had it husked out in the evening, and laid it in a heap in my corn house; and the next day we picked it over, and that which was then sufficiently dry to put into the bin, we measured in a basket which holds 2½ bushels of shelled corn, and had 26 baskets, which we judged would be as much or more than 26 bushels of shelled corn, which, together with 28 bushels of seed corn, make 54 bushels; and we concluded that the part which we refused to put in the bin, was equivalent to the four rods which the piece of ground contained over half an acre; and by the cobs about the field, we judged that the hens and turkies had devoured 1 or 2 bushels. I therefore conclude, that the whole product was as much as at the rate of 116 bushels to the acre.

It being a good season for corn, I doubtless should have had a large crop. If I had planted my old sort; but I presume not so much, by more than one quarter. This I ascertained, by planting some side by side, and found its produce to be less than the new sort, by more than one quarter.

Finding this new sort of corn to be so valuable an acquisition, and wishing to have it propagated as much as possible, I saved a large quantity of it for seed; and that there might be a small beginning of it at least in each town in the state, I took 150 ears of it last Oct and carried them to Montpelier, that the members of the legislature, who lived so remote that they would not otherwise have an opportunity to obtain it, might each of them obtain an ear.

SALMON DUTTON.

MERINO SHEEP.

An account of the annual sale of sheep belonging to the Royal flock of merinos, at the Royal establishment at Rambouillet, in France, effected on the 16th and 17th of June 1818.—Eighty one ewes were sold, which were put up to auction at the price of 150 francs, 6*l.* 5*s.* sterling. Those of the least value were sold at 165*f.* 75*c.* 6*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* each; and those of the greatest at 5427 20*c.* 22*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* including the charges of sale. Six only were sold under 200 francs, 8*l.* 6*s.* 9*d*; 28 were sold above that price; 31 above 300 francs, 12*l.* 10*s.*; 13 above 400 francs, 16*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; and 5 above 500 francs, 20*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* The average price of the whole, 318 francs, 12*l.* 5*s.*—Eighty rams were sold; the price they were put up at was 500 francs, 20*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Those of the least value were sold at 705 francs, 28*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; and those of the greatest 2,870, 98*l.* 13*s.* all including the charge of sale. Seven of these only were sold under 700 francs, 28*l.* 8*s.* 4*d*; 7 were sold above 800 francs, 32*l.* [illegible] 4*d*; 7 above 900 francs, 37*l.* 10*s*; 10 above 1000 francs, 41*l.* 13*s.* 4*d*; 6 above 1,100 francs, 45*l.* 16*s.* 8*d*; 10 above 1,200 francs, 50*l*; 9 above 1,300 francs, 54*l.* 3*s.* 4*d*; 4 above 1,400 francs, 58*l.* 6*s.* 8*d*; 7 above 1,500 francs, 62*l.* 10*s*; 3 above 1,600 francs, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d*; 3 above 1,700 francs, 70*l.* 16*s.* 8*d*; 1 above 1,900 francs 79*l.* 2*s.* 4*d*; 4 above 2000 francs, 83*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Upon the whole, the average price of the rams was 1,288 francs, 52*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* The flock is in the best state of health possible.

By the late Mails.

S. CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, MCH 21.

Our cotton market is completely at a stand. No sales have been made since the late unfavourable news to the last of January from England; and it is not easy to say where the price will rest—20 to 22 cents will probably be our next quotation for Uplands; how far Sea Islands may decline we are unable even to conjecture. Rice remains much the same in price as it was last week; but sales are very heavy. Corn has declined still further; extensive sales have been effected at 80 cents, and a few instances a little lower by the cargo.

N. CAROLINA. RALEIGH, MARCH 5.

Status of Washington.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Mr. Appleton, our Consul at Leghorn, to his Excellency the Governor, on the subject of the Statue of Washington, which was ordered by our Legislature. The following is an extract from the letter:—"The inscription is placed on the architrave of the front part of the pedestal; below is represented Lord Cornwallis delivering his sword to Gen. Washington; in both groupes appear about twelve military figures. No. 2, represents Washington resigning his commission into the hands of the President of Congress, at the close of the war.—No. 3, is Washington receiving the unanimous suffrage, which places him at the head of the Government; and No. 4, is Washington holding a plough drawn by two oxen: behind is a humble cottage, near to which are seen Ceres and Mercury, with their suitable emblems.—These appear to my mind the four most interesting epochs of his life; and as they are sculptured by most able hands, I hope they will meet your approbation. In another part he mentions that it will be completed during the present year.

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK, MARCH 29.

The United States frigate Congress, Com. Henley, will drop down to all this week, probably on Wednesday, preparatory to her sailing for South America. Our Minister Plenipotentiary for Rio Janeiro, Mr. Graham, &c. are expected in the steam-boat Moamoke, on her return from Washington, to go out in the Congress.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, MARCH 30.

We observe with great pleasure, that Mr. Maxwell, of this city, has re-published the abridgement of Orfila's celebrated work on Poisons. This work was abridged by Orfila himself, with a view of rendering it cheaper, and more portable, hence more extensively useful. Such a work is one of the great desiderata of practical medicine, and should be in the hands, not only of every physician but every master of a family whose situation does not permit him to command immediate medical aid. The proper antidote, or best method of obviating the effects of all known poisons, whether vegetable, mineral or animal, are accurately described, and the method of exhibiting them distinctly expressed, divested of such technical terms as might embarrass the unlearned. It is almost the only work intended for popular use that can be adapted to general comprehension.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, MARCH 31.

A few fresh shad were brought to market on Monday and sold at three dollars each; yesterday a large supply was offered which readily brought 2,50 to 3 dollars.

Capt. Cole, 18 days from Curracoa, informs that the Patriots were fitting out an expedition at Margaretta, but their object and destination was not known.

MARCH 30.

Restoration of ship Beaver.

Intelligence reached town yesterday, that the ship Beaver, owned by J. J. Astor and Son, which was taken some time ago and condemned by the Spaniards at Talcahuana, and afterwards carried to Lima, has been restored to the owners by the Viceroy of the latter province. The letter announcing this fact, is dated at Lima 4th Dec. and attributes the measure to the exertions of Capt. Biddle of the U. S. ship Ontario.

FROM CADIZ.

Captain Barnard, of the brig Helicon, who arrived here yesterday, in 40 days from that port, states, that an expedition with 6000 troops, was to sail immediately for Lima; there were in Cadiz and its neighborhood about 18,000 troops, and 12,000 of them were reviewed in the town about the 20th January. Mr. Simpson, an Englishman, had contracted to furnish transports at 20 dollars per ton.

Capt. Barnard confirms what we stated yesterday from a Lisbon paper, that the Spanish government has directed that all foreigners found in arms aiding or assisting the insurgents, should be immediately put to death.

MASS. BOSTON, MARCH 29.

Mr. Erving, our Minister to Spain, the Aurora states, had left Madrid at the date of the last advices from that place—his route by Catalonia into France.

MARCH 31.

FROM ST SALVADOR.

The schooner Charles Selory, Capt. Kimball, arrived at Holmes' Hole on Sunday last, in 49 days from St. Salvador.—Captain K. states, that the Portuguese most religiously believe, that the late depredations committed on their commerce by privateers fitted out from Baltimore, were authorized by our government; and in consequence of this impression, the Americans are regarded with an eye of suspicion and distrust, and are frequently complimented with the appellation of thieves and pirates. Mr Hill, the American Consul, was at Rio Janeiro, and a Portuguese gentleman, acting as his Deputy, was at St. Salvador.

APRIL 3.

Boston Manufactures.—There have been finished this week, at *Doggett's* Manufactory in Market street, a pair of *Looking Glasses* the piers of which are 72 by 30 inches. They have been purchased by one of our patriotic citizens, and now adorn his elegant mansion. The price paid for them, was nine hundred dollars and upwards, richly worth every cent of the money. We have a double satisfaction in noticing this subject;—in the first place, that we have a machine capable of executing so superb a specimen of finished American workmanship; and in the next, that we possess citizens able and willing to patronize such talent and enterprise. We feel no hesitation in saying, that the carved work, gilting, &c. of these glasses, would vie with the best productions of the workshops of London or Paris.

R. ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, MARCH 30.

A meeting of the Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike Company is advertised to be held at Blake's Hotel, in this town, on Friday next, when it is expected that measures will be adopted for effecting the important object of their charter without further delay.—It is the design of this company, we understand, to construct a road from this town to Pawtucket Bridge, in Westerly, on the southwestern border of the state, a distance of thirty-five miles.—The road has already been located, and will pass through the towns of Cranston, Warwick, West-Greenwich, Exeter, Richmond, Hopkinton, and Westerly. The Turnpike which is laid out from New-London to the boundary line, and intended to intersect the contemplated road from this town to Pawtucket Bridge, will probably be completed in the course of the ensuing autumn, as the shares are principally taken up, and contracts entered into for the construction of part of the road. A new road, we are informed by the New London Gazette, is in contemplation, to extend from South-Kingstown Ferry, intersecting the Providence road near Hopkinton. These several roads united will shorten the distance twelve or fourteen miles from Boston, Providence and Newport to New-London and New-York, and greatly facilitate the inter-communication between these places. The benefits which this town and a valuable portion of the State may anticipate from the completion of these laudable enterprises, will, it is hoped, operate as an incentive to prosecute them with a zeal commensurate with their importance.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

A great desideratum in the constitutional law of France is about to be filled up, if we may believe the Paris papers and private letters, of Thursday last. It is there announced, that the keeper of the Seals was to present, in the course of that day, to the Chamber of Deputies, a *projet de loi* on the responsibility of Ministers—a principle acknowledged, indeed, by the Charter, and inseparable from the maxim, that "the King can do no wrong." Our private correspondence seems to favor the belief that Count Latour Maubourg, a Lieutenant General in the French service, and a distinguished member of the House of Peers, is to succeed the Marquis d'Osmond as Ambassador at the British Court.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, in a conversation between Mr. Grenfell and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was admitted that the price of standard silver, at the present moment, was 5*s.* 7½*d.* per ounce, being three half-pence an ounce above the Mint regulation. Mr. Grenfell observed, that under such circumstances, (a temptation existing to melt or export the silver coin,) we might expect its gradual disappearance.

In a Committee of Supply, Sir Robert Wilson (in a maiden speech) noticed the little progress made in the reduction of the National Debt, which he stated at £800,000,000; but Lord Glensevley observed in reply, that this amount did not give credit for what was redeemed.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, April 7, 1819.

ELECTION.

The following gentlemen were chosen on Monday last, to represent the towns annexed to their names, in the Gen. Assembly.

Norwich, Calvin Goddard, Newcomb Kinney.
New-London, Lyman Law, Jacob S. Gurley.
Franklin, Ira Abel.
Griswold, Elisha I. Abel.
Groton, Stephen Billings, Thomas Avery.
Lisbon, Thomas Kinsman.
Montville, Mumford Dolbear.
Preston, James Cook, Jona. Brewster.
Bozrah, Perez Cheesbrough.
Colchester, John R. Watrous, Sam. A. Peters.
Waterford, Asa Whitman.
Stonington, Amos Williams, S. F. Denison.
N. Stonington, D. Packer, Sam. Chapman.
Lyme, M. Warren, S. B. Mather.
Windham, Denison Allen, John Baldwin.
Ashford, Stephen Knowlton, Jed. Watkins.
Canterbury, Daniel Frost, Jr. Asa Butts.
Lebanon, Joshua Hall, Charles Abel.
Sterling, Dixon Hall.
Plainfield, Ezra Lester, Vincent Hinckley.
New Haven, Ralph I. Ingersoll, C. Bostwick.
Guilford, Nathl. Griffing, Wm. Todd.
Fairfield, John Hull, Jer'h. Sturges.
E. Haddam, C. Brainard, W. Hungerford.

SENATORIAL TICKET.

	Fed.	Dem.
Norwich,	181	206
Griswold,	185	107
Franklin,	60	89
Preston,	61	155
Lisbon,	83	84
Canterbury,	164	94
Plainfield,	106	119
Windham,	5 dem. majority.	
Mansfield,	11 do.	
Lebanon,	172	189

Last fall this County sent only three federal Representatives to the Assembly. This spring there will be eight certain.

At the late session of the Legislature, a law was passed, making it punishable, in a fine of $500, for any person to purchase or receive in any payment, or receive in any kind of barter, any bank note for a less amount than the sum expressed in the body of the note. This law is intended to prevent the introduction of uncurrent paper in that state, and to prevent thus the discount and loss to which the people are subjected by the fictitious value which is given by brokers to the notes.

The following modest and learned address is taken from a handbill printed in Indiana. It would not be surprising, if some of our popular candidates, in this region, should at some future day adopt similar means to subserve their interests. Should this be the case, this article, with some small alterations, might answer their purpose.

To the free and enlightened electors of Knox County.

My countrymen,

Actuated by the operative emotions of the patriot, I accept of this opportunity again to express to you my inclination to become the protector and preserver of your civil rights; of my ability you do not, you cannot doubt. In humble return for your many public and private demonstrations of confidence and respect, permit me thus to testify my gratitude and esteem.

While my limbs were engaged in the service of our country—while their vigor and firmness were decaying, the ornaments of the MIND were brightened by the collision of ideas.—While the soul has been electrified in the thunders of war, whirled in the vortex of revolution, and at last intensely devoted to the organization of a REPUBLIC, experience and reflection, study and application, have caused the love of patriotism to become more enlightened by her enlivening rays.

The chilly lakes of the North, the scorching sands of the south, the bleak, blue mountains of the East, the bound plains of the West, have no' alone wondered at my noble daring in battle—but the cerulean fields of Neptune, the engulphing waves of the ocean, and the moral shores of many nations, have witnessed the valor of my arm, and re-echoed the thunder of our cannon.

My Friends—I was first aroused by the rude clamor of war—when "bloodily the sun began to peer above yon bleaky hills"—The call for liberty kept me watchful, and since the sombre shades of independence, have forced on us the slumbering contentment of peace, diffusing the calm of solitude around me, amid "the dull pursuits of civil life," I am still awake to your happiness and prosperity. If, therefore, these can be augmented by my talents and assiduity in the impartial solution of JUSTICE, I shall act with the same happiness and effect, if elected to the office of ASSISTANT JUDGE.

I would not, my countrymen, have you imagine that pen and paper are the only testimony of my capacity and eloquence;—Ask the soldier whose tongue directed him to the fight?—Whose courage inflamed, and whose conduct sustained him in battle?—Whose voice animated the fainting warrior? Who led the van, in carving the way to victory, "seeking the bubble, *reputation*, even in the cannon's mouth." Often, my peaceful countrymen, has

"The setting sun
With yellow radiance lightened all the vale:
And as our warriors mov'd each polished helm,
Corslet and spear, glanc'd back his golden beams,
The hill we've climb'd, and, halting at the top,
Of more than mortal size, towering we've seem'd
A host angelic, clad in burning arms."

Often have I been engaged in the doubtful conflict of contending armies—I have known the worth of victory—I have heard the groans of dying brothers—I have seen my own veins' crimson fluid flowing—Who, then, so richly deserves the civic honors, as the one who so dearly purchased our liberties and defended our rights?

I remain, my countrymen,
Your Soldier and Friend,
And, I hope, Assistant Judge,
JOHN M'BAIN.

Vincennes, Feb. 16, 1819.

The following curious letter (says the National Intelligencer) is from one of the most respectable citizens of Georgetown:

To the Editors.

Seeing in your paper of yesterday, an account of a drowned person being found by a loaf of bread, with quicksilver inserted in it, I now give you the following account: A young lad about 18 years old, by name Nichols, the son of Simon Nichols (then Sheriff of Montgomery county, Maryland) who lived then with Mr. Robert Peter, not knowing how to swim, slipped when bathing, into a deep place in the Potomack, directly before the place where now the Commercial Warehouse stands, and was drowned. After several unsuccessful attempts to recover the body, his father was sent for, 20 miles distant. The next day, in presence of his father, attempts were constantly making, to recover the body, but in vain. Some person present mentioned the loaf of bread and quicksilver. It was procured and put into the river: after moving some small distance from where it was put in, the body of the drowned person bounced up near the loaf—I say bounced, because it rose with force, so that 10 or 12 inches of the body came above the water and again sunk to the level. I cannot say whether the loaf was attracted to the place by the body, or carried there by the current. I have been thus particular, because there are at least a dozen persons now living who knew the fact and were eye witnesses of it. The father fainted away and dropped as if shot at the instant. I think it happened at the close of the Revolutionary war. You may take what notice you please of this (except as to mentioning names) in your paper, if you think proper; and to your friends you may say whom you had it from. I was talking with an eye witness about it, not three weeks ago.

Yours respectfully, &c.

From the Lexington, Ken. Reporter, March 17.

A letter dated at Franklin, Howard county, Missouri, to the editor, states, that the land sales which took place last month produced about seven millions to the government—the average price per acre, five dollars. The population of this country, according to a late census, amounts to 8000 souls. The crowd of emigrants and purchasers at the sales, was wholly unexpected and unprecedented.—Keel boats already descend the Missouri with produce, from Franklin to New-Orleans.

Extract of a letter dated Tunis, Dec. 11, to a Gentleman in Boston.

The plague, after desolating the kingdom of Algiers, has appeared here also. It broke out early in October in this city, and has since spread through a great part of the kingdom. It is estimated that the Bey loses more than 2000 subjects daily. In this city alone, whose population does not much exceed 100,000, the number of deaths per day is about 800. On one day last week it amounted to 550, and we think quite favorably of the public health when it descends towards 200. I will not attempt to depict to you the horrors of pestilence. My mind has been so overplied with them that it has lost all excitability, and all feeling of personal damage. The population of the city has already suffered a diminution of more than 20,000 by death and emigration; probably more than 15,000 have fallen victims to the plague in the course of three months. One vast suburb is literally dispeopled. You may form some idea of the ravages of the malady, and of the exactness with which justice is here administered in certain respects, from the remarkable fact, that a poor cobler was the other day summoned from his stall, at the corner of a neighboring street, to take possession, as sole inheritor, of twelve different estates at once. As I sit in my parlor, I hear during the day almost one unbroken song from the funeral processions passing beneath the windows, like platoons of the same army, often bearing two bodies on the same bier, and of which no less than ninety have fallen under our observation in the course of a few hours. The burden of their hymn is frequently that charitable text of the Koran, "Send, O Allah, send death to the infidels." The stillness of the night is broken by the shrieks of women, heard from every quarter, lamenting in the oriental manner over the bodies of those who have just ceased to live. It is, of course, impossible to calculate the duration of this calamity; but there is reason to fear it will increase in the spring.

Spirit of Virginia.

The Virginia Legislature adjourned on Saturday, the 9th inst. They have loaned to the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, 50,000 dollars, to the Swift Run Gap Turnpike Company, 46,000 dollars. They have subscribed $80,000 to the Richmond Dock. They have appropriated $25,000 dollars to the finishing of the Public square and Capitol. They have, besides contributing to several turnpikes, says the Inquirer, taken some necessary preliminary steps towards the Western Navigation: a road from the Appomattox to the Roanoke:—In fact, it is impossible to calculate the patience with which they have encountered the labor of revising the laws, or the public works which they have assisted, without a deep sentiment of gratitude and respect.

The New-Orleans Gazette of the 9th ult. informs that the persons, who contracted to build the works for the defence of the Mississippi, had arrived with materials and workmen to the number of five hundred. The intended fortifications are to be commenced this spring, and are to be finished in four years; whole expense estimated at three millions of dollars.

A letter from Buenos Ayres of Dec. 12th, received at Philadelphia, says "We have no further news except the change of a supreme executive director ad interim in the person of Don Jose Rondeau, Mr. Pueyredon having had the misfortune to lose his right hand.

Capt. Rauschildt, who arrived at Charleston on the 14th ult. from St. Ubes, brings a report, that a duel had been fought in Paris, between the British and Portuguese Ministers, and that the former was killed. The report at least requires confirmation.

Letters have been received in Philadelphia from on board the United States ship Ontario, dated at Callao, [Lima] Dec. 6, 1818. The Ontario was to proceed immediately to Valparaiso, and after a short stay at that place, to sail for the United States.

We learn, says the Charleston Southern Patriot, that previous to the sailing of the schr. Calypso, Capt. Hilliard, who left Havana about 12th March, that accounts were received there from Vera Cruz, stating that the Patriots had Lima completely in their possession.

The 6th regiment of U. S. Infantry, from Plattsburg, passed through Burlington on the 22d ult. on their way to Albany, where they are to embark for St. Louis, on the Missouri river—probably to be employed in the Yellow Stone expedition; together with a regiment from Detroit, ordered to the same place.—*Burlington paper.*

President's Southern Tour.

We are told (says the Washington City Gazette of the 29th inst.) that the President of the United States will take his departure from this city for his southern tour, on Monday next, in the steam boat for Norfolk; that he will travel from thence along the sea-board, touching at the principal places as far south as Savannah; and that he is expected to complete his journey and return to this city by the 4th of July next.

General Post-Office.

The receipts of the Post Office Department, for the last four years, amount to $5,468,482 64

Expenses during the same period, 5,488,740 19

Balance in office, 19,73? ??

In Jan. 1814, the balance on hand was, 71,254 ??

From the Nat. Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 31.

The President departed from this city yesterday, in the steam-boat, for Norfolk, with an intention to proceed by Pasquotank, the Albemarle and Pamlico sound, to Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah, having in view, in reference to public defence, a careful inspection of all the inlets from the ocean. The reports of the Board of Commissioners, consisting of Officers of the corps of Engineers and of the Navy, relative to a Naval Depot, dock-yards and fortifications, point out the objects particularly deserving his attention. From Savannah his course will probably depend upon circumstances. The season, it is expected, will be too far advanced to admit his passage by land to New-Orleans, if indeed, it were proper, to take that route before the late treaty with Spain is carried into effect. Should he not continue his journey towards New-Orleans, it is said that he will proceed westward by Augusta, through Tennessee and Kentucky, to the new states, or to some of them. In that section of the Union, many objects of the highest interest present themselves to view, a correct knowledge of which, it is believed, would be useful to all employed in the public councils. Our relations with the Indian tribes, under the immense cessions of territory obtained from them by the treaties of the last year, are of that character. The game on which they have relied heretofore, will no longer furnish them with a subsistence. New efforts will be necessary to civilize them, and effectual regulations must be adopted for the purpose, or they will perish.—The great amount of the public lands, which constitute an inexhaustible source of wealth to the whole nation; the disposition of our troops to protect the frontier settlements and preserve peace with the Indians; to protect the Indians themselves from injustice; and to secure the public lands from intrusions; are subjects highly worthy of the attention of those to whom the management thereof is entrusted, and particularly of the Chief Magistrate.

Mr. Monroe has evidently considered it his duty to attend in person to these objects since he was elected into the present office, and particularly to measures relating to the public defence. The late war obviously formed an epoch in our history, and furnished the motive, if it did not impose the obligation on the Chief Magistrate, to give to those measures the utmost activity and vigor. We have not forgotten the imminent perils of that momentous struggle; the desolation of our coast, throughout its whole extent; the great number of our citizens who were called, even from the most remote parts of the interior, to its defence, and the waste of life from disease, which followed. Had the coast been fortified, one-tenth of the force would have been more adequate to its defence, and more than nine-tenths of our citizens and property thus lost would have been saved from destruction. We all recollect the ability and virtue with which the citizen, then at the helm, sustained that struggle, and his persevering firmness in moments of the severest trial. Mr. Monroe then acted under him, in the Department of War, and having witnessed the difficulties of that struggle, he thinks it incumbent on him to exert every means in his power to carry into effect the salutary laws and provisions of Congress, since adopted to avert like calamities, in the event of another war.

Such, obviously, are the motives and objects that in the opinion of the President, impose upon him this arduous duty, which he commenced, soon after the national concerns were confided to his hands, and which is now prosecuting.

The Secretary of War set out with the President, and will accompany him until he leaves the coast for the interior.

From the National Intelligencer, 29th March.

The Mint.—From official documents, transmitted to Congress during the last Session, it appears that the total amount of gold, silver, and copper coinage at the Mint of the United States, from the date of its establishment, up to the end of the year 1817, was $14,183,788-36; and that the amount of gold coins made during the year 1818, was $242,940; of silver, $1,070,427 50; of copper, $52,580; making a total amount of $1,365,678 50—which, added to the aggregate of coinage in former years, makes the amount coined up to the first day of the present year, $15,549,456 06.

It further appears, that the "net amount chargable to the coinage of gold, silver, and copper, from the commencement of the Institution to December 31, 1818, including the costs of lots, buildings, and machinery," was 514,046 dollars.

STEAM SHIP.

The new and elegant steam ship Savannah, of 300 tons burthen, sailed from New-York on Sunday the 28th ult. for Liverpool. This elegant and commodious vessel, which was built at New-York, is intended for a Savannah and Liverpool Packet. She is said to sail very fast. Her cabin, which is finished in an elegant and tasty manner, contains 32 births, all of which are state-rooms. She is owned by a company of enterprising gentlemen at Savannah, and is so constructed as to be navigable in the usual way, with sails, whenever the weather shall be such as to render the use of her wheels in the least degree dangerous.

The Albany Daily Advertiser numbers 924 incorporated companies, societies, and associations within the state of New York, exclusive of incorporated religious societies. There are 251 turnpike companies, 129 manufacturing companies, 74 toll bridges, 66 academies & seminaries, 36 banks, and 29 insurance companies, &c.

Several building lots of land, on the south Common of Savannah, (Geo.) were sold, a short time since, at the average price of 2140 dollars each. In Norfolk a lot of Land, measuring 22 feet front, and 60 back, was sold at Auction for 7900 dollars, being about $360 per foot.

A large HOG, weighing 1100 lbs. was yesterday embarked on board a packet for New-York. The owners intend exhibiting him in that city. We understand he was raised in Vergennes.

SUMMARY.

In the Middle Dutch Church, of New-York, there was collected, a few evenings since, $956 for the avowed benefit of the New-York Marine Missionary Society.

The average price of the Missouri lands, lately sold, does not exceed 3½ dollars.

Severe gales were experienced on the English coast the latter end of Jan. Lloyd's List of the 26th Jan. is filled with accounts of disasters among the shipping. Many lives have been lost.

Mr. John Randolph has expressed his willingness to return to public life, and will be a candidate for the next Congress.

A Mr. Burgis, a member of the House of Assembly of Lower-Canada, has been arrested, and held for trial, for having menaced with his fist Mr. Sherwood, another member of the same House, and calling him a "fellow" and a "toad."

The Washington City Gazette of the 29th ult states, that the President, has directed a messenger to be dispatched to Madrid, and Mr J. H. Purviance, of the department of state, has been appointed bearer of despatches on the occasion.

The Duke of York is appointed Guardian of the King's person, with a salary of £10,000—The majority in the house of commons, on this appointment was 96—467 members present.

The King of Bavaria has given a free Constitution to his subjects.

The British ports were shut against the importation of foreign wheat on the 15th Feb.

Com. Brion has advertised Vincent de Basile, commander of the Venezuelian brig Orinoco, as an out-law and pirate, for departing from his assigned cruising station, and committing outrages on vessels of friendly nations; and ordered him to be arrested for trial.

At the last session of Congress, a petition was presented from sundry inhabitants of Virginia, praying permission to settle on Columbia River, between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean.

A company of gentlemen of known capital, in New-York, have offered to complete the whole of the Grand Canal from Lake Erie, for the lease of the State Salt Springs for 50 years, and never to sell the salt for more than 37 cents a bushel.

Marine.

Sloop Thames, Allyn, of this port, has arrived at Charleston, 8 days from Havana.

Ship Thorn, Brewer, has arrived at Savannah, 51 days from Liverpool.

Brig Reindeer, Hazard, has ar. at New-York, 39 days from Bordeaux.

At Trieste, January 28, ship Garonne, Whiting, New-York.

The Spanish schooner captured some time ago by the Union, Venezuelian privateer, and carried into Falmouth, by the Fox, cutter, has been restored to the captors, by order of government.

Ship Comet, has arrived at Havre, in 26 days fr. N. York.—This vessel carried out a *Diamond*, on which 100,000 dollars was insured in New-York.

Letters from Cuba mention, that the brig William, of Beverly, has been plundered off Gonaives by a pirate schooner, manned by negroes, and has arrived at St. Jago.—The black rascals flogged some of the whites with a rope's end.

Cargo of ship Huntress, ar. at New-York from Canton—2581 chests, 1875 half chests, 1445 qr. do. 386 three qr. do. 112 boxes cannister, 125 catty-boxes, 200 fifteen do. do. 1370 ten do. do. and 450 five do. do. of bohea, souchong, skin, young hyson, hyson, gunpowder, and imperial teas; 20 boxes rhubarb; 10 boxes gamboge; 20 do. vermillion; 6750 bundles cassia; 23 boxes and 500 bales nankins; 1000 boxes china; and 510 cases silks.

A Spanish schooner from Africa bound to Havana, with about 100 slaves on board was wrecked on one of the Bahamas, on the 27th December. The master three of the crew, and 14 slaves escaped the wreck—the others perished.

Died,

In this city, a daughter of Mr. Elisha H. Mansfield.

At Plainfield, Miss BETSEY LOVEGROVE, daughter of Mr. Edward Lovegrove, aged 25 years.

At Norfolk, on the 19th ult. of the typhus fever, after an illness of ten days, Mr. DAVID HUNTINGTON, formerly a bookseller of the city of New-York.

In Bavaria, the Baron HORNSTEIN.—After being entombed two days, some workmen on opening the tomb found the Baron's body lying near the entrance covered with blood. He had been buried alive. On recovery from his trance he had forced the lid of his coffin, and had endeavored to escape from the charnel-house, which, finding impossible, he, it is supposed, dashed his brains out against the wall. The whole city was plunged in grief at this horrid event.

In Germany, CATHARINE PAULOWNA, Queen of Wirtemburg, and sister of the Emperor Alexander, aged 30.

In prison, in London, Dec. 27th DANIEL LOVELL, Esq. Editor of the London Statesman. He was an able and bold writer, and was suffering imprisonment for a libel at the time of his death.

The CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR, No. 3, is received and ready for delivery at R. Hubbard's Book-Store.

Co-partnership formed.

ERASTUS PERKINS, GURDON SMITH, & JEREMIAH GREEN,

HAVE entered into Co-partnership under the firm of

Erastus Perkins and Co.

for carrying on the BAKING BUSINESS, at the old stand of ERASTUS PERKINS, where may be had *Hard and Soft CRACKERS, PILOT BREAD, &c. &c.*

Norwich, April 1, 1819. 22—

ERASTUS PERKINS requests all persons that have accounts with him to settle the same.

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK, AND ARE NOW OPENING,

A general assortment of fresh Imported

DRY GOODS.

April 7.

List of Letters,

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE, CHELSEA LANDING, CT. APRIL 1, 1819.

ELEAZER P. Andrus, *Preston*, Cecelia Avery, Wm. Albertson, Mrs. James Huntington, Theodore Barrel, Lucy Brown, Gilbert Brewster, (2) Avery Bromley, Thomas Bushnell, Jos. Bromly, *Preston*, Nancy Brice, Stephen Barker, Robert Button, Nathl. Burdick, Catharine Corning, Nancy Case, Samuel Courtney, Susan Corning, Jas. D. Chapman, Eben. Cooly, Wm. H. Coit, Erastus Coit, Geo. Crowly, John Cox, Rebecca Carpenter, Jas. Dalaby, Wm. Daley, Oliver Derull, Charles Davison, Cushing Eells, (2) Emma C. Fitch, *Preston*, Mary Fitch, (2) Lucretia Fox, John Fernald, Noh. H. Fitch, Esther Fanning, Elizabeth French, Geo. W. Geer, Solomon Giddings, *Preston*, Melinda H. Gavit, Saml. Hillhouse, *Montville*, Saml. Hillhouse, Jr. do. (2) Jed. Huntington, Jabez Huntington, (3) Felix A. Huntington, & Co. Alice Holmes, (2) Sarah Hyde, Nat Herrick, George Hill, Susannah Hamilton, William S. Hart, Abigail Hartshorn, Henry Hazard, *Preston*. Sally Hilliard do. Wm. Jones, Calvin Lambard, Mary Lord, Sally M'Clure, (2) Otis Morse, Polly Meech, (2) Ephraim Meech, Prudence Morgan, *Groton*, John Nicols, *Preston*, John Nicols, Owners of Schooner Jane & Hannah, Andrew Perkins, Geo. Perkins, (2) Levi Perkins, *Lisbon*, Jos. Powers, Mrs. Jos. Perkins, Herbert Pride, Wm. Reed, *Preston*, Henry T. Rogers, *Montville*, Geo. A. Sydleman, *Preston*, Mary Ann Smith, Elisha Smith, Alfred Smith, Roger Smith, Benoni Spinks, Wm. Sterry, *Groton*, Abby H. Sterry, Martha Stetson, (2) Clark Somers, Wm. Stetson, Samuel Simms, Jr. *Preston*, Augustus Tift, Phylance Tracy, Francis C. Tracy, Alfred Young, *Preston*, Henry Ward, Joseph R. Willoughby, Jason Walker, Lucretia Willet, Ezra G. Weld. 22—

List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE, NORWICH, CONN. APRIL 1, 1819.

Norwich.
Charles Bowen,
Elizabeth L. Brown,
Jno. Cagwin,
Mr. Case, *Tanner*
James D. Chapman,
Lucretia Clark, 3,
Mary Fanning,
Harriet Freeman,
Amariah W. Goff,
Capt. Green,
Eliphaz Hart,
James D. Hastings,
Lydia W. Herrick,
Jos. B. Huntington, 2
Wm. McGraw,
Wm. H. Mason,
Fanny Millard,
Eliza Nott,
Benj. F. Noyce,
Bela Peck,
Alfred Smith,
Eliza Smith,
Lewis Smith, 2
Marshall Timson,
Elisha Tracy,
Susannah Tracy,
John Wattles,
Lidey Weller,
Thos. D. Winship.

Lisbon.
Elijah D. Baldwin, 2
Mary Ann Brown,
Nabby Bushnell,
William Goe,
Reuben Harris,
Jeptha Hebbard,
Allethea B. Hyde,
Joel Hyde,
Nathan Johnson, 2
Reuben Justin,
Reuben Lawrence,
Alvin Roson,
Ichabod Spencer.

Bozrah.
Nabby Backus,
Daniel Fargo,
Earles P. Gardner,
Jona. Gardner,
Eunice Huntley,
Gurdon Meech,
Lucy Meech,
Lucy S. Meech,
Clarinda Post,
John Scott, 2
Eunice Spicer,
Zerubabel Wightman,
Geo. Young.

J. HYDE, *Post-Master.*

April 1. 22—

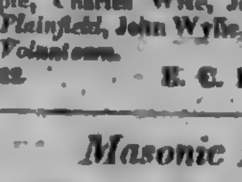
List of Letters,

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE, PLAINFIELD, APRIL 1, 1819.

RHINALADO Burleigh, Daniel Briggs, Nathaniel Cole, John Collins, William Davis, Christopher Dean, Roswell Ensworth, Mary Eldridge, Jonathan Gallup, Judah Hart, Rosanna Harris, Abba Hale, Jeptha Harris, Stephen Hale, John Joslin Jr. Joseph Joslin, Eliza Kinney, Ephraim Keach, Samuel Kingsbury, Oliver Kingsbury, Noah Newman, Asa Phillips, Thomas P. Rich, Moses Sherman, John S. Stranahan, Stephen Shepard, Job Shepard, Hannah Shepard, Anthony Stranahan, Warren Shepard, Erastus Spalding, Telinda Spalding, Jeremiah Thurston, Nathan Williams, Jos. Whipple, Charles Wise, Jeremiah Webb, *of Plainfield*, John Wylie, Lop Larkham, *of Voluntown.*

22 E. C. EATON, P. M.

Masonic Notice.



A regular convocation of *Franklin Chapter, No. 4,* will be held at Masonic Hall, on the last Monday, 26th April, 1819, at 1 o'clock P. M.—A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the M. E. H. P.

J. KINGSLEY, *Sec. F. C. R. A. M.*

Norwich, April 6, 1819. 22—

TO LET,

and immediate possession given,

THE STORE and WHARF lately improved by *Jonathan Comstock, Esq.*

The HOUSE, GARDEN, and BARN lately improved by *Mr. Orin Rhoads.*

The HOUSE lately improved by *Asa Moore.*

APPLY TO

C. EELLS.

April 8th, 1819. 22–4w.—

BALM OF QUITO,

Is a Medicine unequalled by any in the world for the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS, &c. &c.

SINCE this excellent Medicine was first discovered, upwards of three hundred thousand persons have experienced its happy and salutary effects; many of whom had been by Asthmatic and Consumptive complaints reduced to the brink of the grave; their constitutions were quite emaciated, and had cast off all hopes of recovery, having used every remedy recommended as specifics for those complaints, and had made every application to the faculty that could be obtained.

Common colds which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its influence in a very short time.

In common coughs, which are in general the effect of cold, it gives immediate relief, removing those troublesome irritations, or as they are called, ticklings in the throat, which act as a constant stimulus to coughing, and in quieting those convulsive excitements and causing the afflicted to breathe and speak freely. It induces rest, and sleep in an eminent degree and strengthens the constitution, which enables it to repel an enemy whose attacks are frequently followed by the most fatal consequences.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, (even in the most advanced period of life,) will find immediate relief.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive affections, (recent or chronic) Hoarseness, Catarrhs, Wheezings, and shortness of breath, it will give immediate ease.

Congealed Phlegm, Acrimony in the fluids, and obstruction in the glands, are with ease and safety discharged by gentle expectoration.

It is also much admired in soreness of the breast and stomach, giving present ease in those cases.

The above Medicine just received and for sale at R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

April 7. 22—

WHEREAS the subscribers were by the Hon. Superior Court of the State of Connecticut, appointed Commissioners on the estate of

DANIEL KIES, Esq.

of Brooklyn, in the county of Windham, an insolvent Debtor, hereby give notice to the creditors of the said Kies, to bring in their claims to the subscribers, who will meet to adjust the same, on the first Wednesdays in May, July, and August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days, at the dwelling house of PASCAL P. TYLER, in said Brooklyn.

JOHN PARISH, } *Com'rs.*
JOSEPH EATON, }

Brooklyn, Feb. 26, 1819. 22—

Court of Probate, ss. Pomfret District; March 26th, 1819.

UPON the petition of *Ephraim May*, guardian to *George Comstock* and *Emily Comstock*, shewing to this court that the said *George* and *Emily* are minors under twenty-one years of age, and that they are in possession of real estate lying in *Woodstock*, of less value than six hundred dollars—and praying that this Court will grant liberty to sell the same.

This Court order said petition to be continued until the first Tuesday of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. and notice to be given by publishing this Order in the *Norwich Courier*, printed in Norwich, six weeks before said time, that all interested may appear before said Court, on that day, at *Peter Thompson's*, in said Pomfret, and be heard relative thereto.

LEMUEL GROSVENOR,
22 *Judge of Probate.*

Probate Office, Windham District, Windham, March 24th, 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this Order, for the creditors to the Estate of

THOMAS WILLIAMS,

late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate to *SOLOMON WILLIAMS*, of said Lebanon, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

ATTEST,
22 HENRY HUNTINGTON, *Clerk.*

Wanted to purchase,

A NEW Milch *COW & CALF.* A generous price, in Cash, will be paid for one that can be honestly recommended.

APPLY TO

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

April 6. 22—

WANTED,

A LIKELY *HORSE*, good under the saddle and in harness.

APPLY TO

RALPH BOLLES.

April 7. 22—

FOR SALE,

TWO COWS.

G. TISDALE.

April 6. 22—

POETRY.

FROM THE PITTSBURGH STATESMAN.

PARODY.

"Oh! think not my spirits are always as light."

Oh! think not that *Banks* will be always in power,
And so hard run for Cash as they seem to be now;
Nor expect that each future demand at their door,
Will be met with as early or sheepish a bow.

No, the wave with the *Patriots*, must sooner or later
Be brought to a stand—and then the bright ore,
The *Banks* with both hands in profusion will scatter,
And "*current*," "uncurrent," be heard of no more.

So send round the bowl, let us drink and still hope—
May we never do worse in our pilgrimage here,
Let us never despair 'till they quite shut up shop,
Nor then—even then, ever dream of a tear.

The thread of our faith would be weak heaven knows,
If no end to the *Banks* and their tag-rags appear'd,
And I care not how soon they may sink to repose,
When the sound of the dollar shall cease to be heard.

Even they who have lov'd them the fondest, the purest,
Now stare at the bubbles they've rais'd and believ'd:
O! the short road to wealth is not always the surest,
As all of us find, when we've dish'd and scour'd.

But send round the bowl—while a relic of hope
Is in *Banks* or in *Bankers*, this toast shall be mine—
May they come to *magnet*, and escape from the rope,
Or suspending—be stretch'd at the end of a line!

OHIO BARD.

EXTRACT.

"Man is a short lived being! he takes a turn on the stage of life, and disappears; but he departs with regret, and casts a longing, lingering look behind him—yet go he must; and to perpetuate his existence, he has no alternative but in his children. These he is therefore to consider as parts, and the only abiding parts of himself; and in this way he may be perpetuated to latest posterity. If, therefore, he wishes a comfortable subsistence, and a successive train of felicities for himself, he must wish the same for his posterity, who are the parts of himself in continuance. He ought, therefore, to abandon and despise every vicious habit, and apply his fortune and earnings to their comfortable maintainance and mental improvement; nor ought self-interest to be his only motive; it is a duty he owes to society to furnish it with useful members.

"How frivolous appear the gaudy equipage and the splendid mansion, compared with the proud integrity of honor, and the dignity of an independent mind. Let it often occur to those who are entering on the fair career of public life, that though industry and talents will not always command success, yet a spotless character will secure esteem—and that a fortune is only honorable when it has been earned by virtue."

CARELESSNESS.

Negligent masters or mistresses are considered as lawful prey by their domestics; and those who are proverbially easy in the management of pecuniary and economical concerns are at once cheated and despised for a disposition which (however it may engage the affection and esteem of candid and enlightened characters) seldom fails to excite the rapacity of those who are possessed of

That low cunning, which in fools supplies,
And ample too, the place of being wise.

TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF.

Nothing can be more unhappy than that man, who ranges every where, ransacks every thing, digs into the bowels of the earth, dives into other men's bosoms, does not consider all the while that his own mind will afford him sufficient scope for inquiry and entertainment, and that the care and improvement of himself will give him business enough.

A WRITING MASTER

In Islington has contrived to carry off a young lady scholar with a fortune of 100,000l. A few days before the elopement, he was asked by her guardian, "how miss came on with her writing?" to which the master drily replied, "Vastly well, Sir, for I shall soon put her into *joining hand*."

London paper.

Wanted Immediately,

A STOUT built LAD, of good family, 14 or 15 years of age, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

March 13.

FOUND,

A SMALL sum of *Money*. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and receive it.

ROBERT M. PALMER.

March 24. 20—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THIS line of Steam Boats will commence on Monday the 8th inst. —and continue during the season, as follows;

The CONNECTICUT, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New-Haven.

The FULTON, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich immediately after day-light in the morning of the same days, will touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New-Haven, at 8 o'clock.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

March 3. 17—

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Company*, incorporated with a capital of $100,000, submit the following sketch of terms for insurance on Houses; Stores; Mills; Machinery; Ships in harbor; Goods; Wares; Merchandize and Furniture against loss or damage by fire.

I. Brick, or Stone buildings, with roofs of slate or tiles; or Goods not hazardous contained in such buildings 25 cents to 37½ cents per $100, per annum.

II. Brick, or Stone buildings, with wood roofs;—or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 37½ cents to 50 cents per $100, per annum.

III. Buildings entirely of wood; or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 50 cents to 75 cents, per $100, per annum.

This will give a general idea of the rates; but there will be an increase of premium, where the situation and circumstances increase the risk; such as being contiguous to wooden buildings, or those occupied in hazardous business: distance from water: no engines or firemen in the place, &c.—The premium on buildings in the country, standing single, is 50 cents, per $100, per annum.

As all classes of citizens are exposed to calamities from fire, it is presumed that prudence will induce them to pay so small a premium for indemnity; and the Company are confident that the extent and solidity of their funds, and the fairness and promptitude, with which they will adjust claims, will engage public confidence.

Applications must be made to the Secretary, in writing, signed by the applicant, and the subject accurately described.—No insurance is binding until the premium is paid. Insurance may be had for 7 years, by paying premium for 6 years, and for a less number than 7, a reasonable allowance

The Directors are *Dwight Ripley: C. P. Huntington: Coddington Billings: Ezra Chappell: Joseph H. Strong: C. Bella: Wm. Williams, Jun.: F. A. Perkins and Jonathan G. W. Trumbull.*

DWIGHT RIPLEY, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
Norwich, March 24, 1819. 20—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

Runaway.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 21st inst. an indebted boy by the name of

LUCIUS SMITH,

about 17 years old, and about 5 feet two inches high; wore away a blue coat, butternut colored vest, and brown pantaloons, and brown great coat, and carried with him one old butternut colored coat, one pair of old pantaloons, one striped vest, two white shirts, one new fur hat, and one felt hat, and sundry other articles. Whoever will take up said boy and return him to the subscriber, shall have *Five Dollars* reward and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

WALTER SMITH.

Canterbury, March 22, 1819. 20—

BRICK.

120,000 BRICK may be had delivered at New-London, Norwich Port, Poquetannock or at the Kiln in Preston, on accommodating terms, by applying to the Subscriber.

JOHN BREWSTER.

March 3, 1819. 17—6w

Flax-seed and Oil Cake.

J. H. STRONG, has for sale Long-Island FLAX-SEED, for sowing—and Flaxseed OIL CAKE, which he will dispose of for Cash or Flax-seed. *Feb. 5.*

FOR SALE,

The Dwelling-House,

AND excellent *Garden Lot*, formerly the residence of Capt. SIMEON CAREW, deceased, pleasantly situated in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

The House and Lot,

Formerly Mr. JAMES WADE'S, Sen'r. a convenient, good House in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

A MOWING LOT,

With a *Barn* thereon, near the shop of Mr. JAMES F. BROWN, on the western shore of the cove. APPLY TO

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Norwich, March 23, 1819. 20—

TO LET,

FROM THE 1ST OF APRIL NEXT,

THE east part of the House and Garden now occupied by *Perry M. Hartwell.*

The under part of the House now occupied by *Ebenezer Hibbard.*

The House now occupied by *John Elderkin.*

And the building adjoining the Wharf Bridge, and near the first mentioned House. APPLY TO

JESSE & SIMEON BREED.

March 23. 20—

TO LET.

AND possession given on the 1st of April next, the large and commodious three story

Dwelling-House,

situated in the upper-street, and in complete repair, with a good *Garden* adjoining the House, and now occupied by Capt. BOOTH. For terms

APPLY TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

NEWCOMB KINNEY, or
MARY PEABODY.

Norwich, March 8, 1819. 60—

For Sale,

AND possession given on the first day of April next,

THE FARM,

formerly known by the *Jabez Leffingwell Farm*, situated at the head of Trading Cove, two miles from Norwich, on the new turnpike road leading to New-London, containing about 120 acres, with a large two story HOUSE, with a never failing well of water in the House. Said House is in sight of the steam-boat and other vessels, as they pass to and from N. London—A large *Barn, Chaise and Corn House*, adjoining.

LIKEWISE,

A Grist Mill,

With two run of stones, and *Saw Mill*, in tolerable repair. The stream of water is the best within many miles of this place, except the *Lathrop stream*, so called.

The above property will be sold together or separate, as will best suit the purchaser. There are three fishing places attached to the said Farm. Accommodating terms will be given. If not sold, it will be to let. APPLY TO

JAMES N. BROWN.

Jan. 6, 1819. 9tf—

FOR SALE,

The Wharf and Store,

FORMERLY owned by Capt THOMAS KING, deceased; the wharf being the same which the Steam-Boat Fulton makes use of; the Store is the same formerly occupied by Capt. GURDON BILL, deceased.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Norwich, March 23, 1819. 20—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 13—

Notice.

ALL indebted for TOLL, to the *Norwich and Preston Bridge Company*, are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

ROBERT M. PALMER,
Toll Collector.

March 24. 20—

The subscriber,

REQUESTS all those who are indebted to him for the Norwich Courier, to make immediate payment, up to the 3d instant, at which time a year expired.

LEMUEL WEBBER.

Griswold, March 24, 1819. 20—

THE firm of

Wm. Williams, Jr. & Co.

IS by mutual consent, this day dissolved; any persons having claims upon them are requested to present the same immediately for payment, and persons indebted to them are requested to pay the same without delay.

WM. WILLIAMS,
WM. WILLIAMS, Jr.
CALVIN GODDARD.

Norwich, March 1, 1819.

THE business at the Mill will be conducted in the name and on the account of

Wm. Williams, Jr.

WHO OFFERS FOR SALE,

Alexandria, Fredericksburg, and Norwich superfine and fine FLOUR.
RYE FLOUR.
MIDDLINGS.
Kiln-dried MEAL in puncheons ½ iron bound, and in barrels.
French and Nova Scotia PLASTER

☞ The public will be accommodated in grinding Grain or Plaster.

WANTED,

CORN and RYE, for which Cash will be paid

Valuable Real Estate at AUCTION.

ON Saturday, April 10th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, (if not previously sold at private sale) the HOUSE and SHOP, with about 2½ acres of LAND, situated in the first society, in Norwich, last occupied by *Capt. Felix Huntington*—a very eligible situation for a *Merchant* or *Mechanic*, and too well known to require a more particular description. TERMS AT SALE.

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

NORWICH, MARCH 30, 1819. 21—

H. COLTON,

HAS constantly on hand or will furnish at short notice, all kinds of

Cabinet Furniture,

such as *Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Cellarets, Sofas* from $20 up to $90, *Ladies' Work Stands, Tables* of all descriptions and prices, *Gilt Frames, Fancy and Windsor Chairs*, &c. made after the newest and most approved patterns, of the best materials, and sold cheap for cash or approved credit.

Norwich, March 31, 1819. 21—

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the late firm of *HUBBARD & MARVIN*, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment. As one of the partners is about to leave the State, coercive measures will be resorted to, unless this notice is complied with. MARCH 31.

For Sale,

THE *Dwelling House* and *Lot*, lately Jed. Willet's.

One do. at the foot of Long Bridge.

A *Blacksmith's shop* near the same.

About 20 acres of land lately Jed. Willet's.

The *Ship Yards* lately said Willet's.

The *Dwelling-House* lately occupied by James F. Brown.

One do. occupied by John Coz, and others.

All situated in West Chelsea.

ALSO,

Two *Stores* and *Wharf* on the Long Bridge.

All well situated, and valuable estates, and will be sold for reasonable prices, and credit.

JAMES LANMAN.

March 1, 1819. 17—

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of

Charles R. Kinney and Co.

is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES R. KINNEY.
CLARK KINNEY.

Norwich, March 23, 1819. 20—

N. B. The business will in future be carried on at the same stand by the subscriber. CLARK KINNEY.

Third and Last Call.

THE notes and accounts in favor of *CALVIN TYLER & Co.* that remain unpaid on the first day of April next, without exception, will positively be sued. As one of the Partners is about to leave the State, it is requested that all who have claims against either of the parties, or the Company, will please present them at the Store of Calvin Tyler.

March 24. 20—

Employment.

TWO or three good families of children, from the ages of seven to sixteen years, may have employment in the Cotton Mill, at Norwich Falls. For particulars, apply to

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

March 30. 21—

HAY SEED.

HERDS' GRASS, and RED TOP SEED. FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

March 10. 18—

CHOICE

NEW LANDS,

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a power of attorney, from the heirs of *LYNDE McCURDY*, Esq. late of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, deceased, offers for sale the following excellent

Tracts of New Land,

Containing about

11,000 acres,

in New-Connecticut, State of Ohio, viz:

3547 acres, in the town of MIDDLEFIELD, or No. 7, in 6th Range, (in the County of Geauga,) about 20 miles N. W. from *Warren*, and next town east of *Burton*, where the College is located.

1118 acres, in PAINESVILLE, *(in the same County)* being in lot No. 1, of Town No. 10, in the 8th Range, a seaport on the south shore of Lake Erie, where the steam-boat "Walk-in-the-water" passes.

1684 acres, in FARMINGTON, *(in Medina County)* being Town No. 4, in 14th Range, in which are a great many families from Massachusetts, and is called a very excellent township, being next east of *Liverpool*, the salt market.

861 acres, in Lots No. 19 and 20, in COITSVILLE, No. 2, in 1st Range, an old settlement and an excellent township (in Trumbull County.)

627 acres, being Lot No. 4, in COITSVILLE.

130 acres, in Lot No. 14, in the same town.

652 acres, in SHAW, or No. 12, in 1st Range, (in the County of Ashtabula,) being Lots No. 15, 16, 21, 22, of 163 acres each.

318 acres, in the same town, in Lot No. 31.

145 acres, in Town No. 7, in 11th Range, near *Cleveland city*, which has a *steam-boat* communication.

616 acres, in LEFFINGWELL, (Ashtabula County,) being whole of Lot No. 16, adjoining land of *Daniel L. Coit*, Esq. north and south

Also, in LEFFINGWELL, another Lot, of about 69 acres, in Lot No. 5;—a square Lot of 14 acres, (being section No. 4, of Lot No. 1,) in Town No. 7, in 9th Range, next east of *Dorchesfield*, and a square Lot of 24 acres, in section No. 13, of Lot No. 1, in the same town.

Also, about 1300 acres, in the town of LYME, (in Huron County,) about 8 miles from Sandusky Bay

These Lands, (the title of which is by deeds and grants from the State of Connecticut, and which were never before offered for sale,) afford an excellent opportunity to choose Farms of any size for settlers, either for single families, or companies united for forming settlements, in a country first settled by Connecticut farmers, and constantly filling up from New-England, and where the disadvantages of the wilderness are in a great measure overcome.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Agent.*
Norwich, Connecticut,
October, 1818. 50-3t-nmtf—

Notice.

THE business of the *Cotton Mill*, at Norwich Falls, will hereafter be conducted under the firm of

Williams Manufacturing Company,

by WM. C. GILMAN, as Agent to the subscribers, the present owners thereof.

Norwich, March 9, 1819. 18—

WM. WILLIAMS.
CALVIN GODDARD.
THOS. W. WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE,

26 Bushels Furze and Red Top SEED.
10 do. Herd's GRASS do.
600 wt. CLOVER do.
well cleaned and of last year's growth.

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, March 24, 1819. 20—

Wanted Immediately,

THREE JOURNEYMEN, viz. two *Cabinet Makers* and one *Chair Maker*, to whom steady employ and good wages will be given

WILLIAM E. ROBINSON.

Plainfield, Jan. 21, 1819. 12tf—

JOHN LATHROP,

WILL pay Cash for CLOVER SEED.

Feb. 17. 15—

AN APPRENTICE is wanted, immediately, at the Paper Mill

FEB. 10. R. HUBBARD.

IMPROVED

Franklin Parlour & Cooking Stoves.

WILSON'S

IMPROVED Franklin Parlour & Cooking STOVES, of various patterns, for sale at the New-York price, by

LYMAN BREWER.

Sept. 30. 47—

TWO POST-RIDERS are wanted at this office. FEB. 10.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1819. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII. No. 23.]

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK, AND ARE NOW OPENING,

A general assortment of fresh Imported

DRY GOODS.

April 7. 22—

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM BOSTON,

A LARGE assortment of Bombazetts, at low prices, among which are some very fine blacks.
6 pieces Black & light dyed Tabby Velvet.
Ladies' black, and white English Silk Gloves, of the best quality.
Scotch Plaid for Cloaks.
Plain and figured Rattinetts.
Black, red, yellow, green white, & printed FLANNELS.

LIKEWISE,

On sale of former purchases, ——

30 pieces Carlisle Ginghams.
A large assortment of superfine and low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Blankets, Coatings, & Baize.
Boot Cord and Webbing.
Irish Linen and Cotton Shirtings, with a variety of

Fancy Articles.

Norwich, Feb. 17, 1819. 15—

Simeon Thomas & Co.

HAVE for sale at the Store lately occupied by Messrs. *Charles Thomas & Co.* a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

which they will dispose of by the hogshead, barrel, or less quantity, viz:—
W. I. and N. E. Rum,
French and Cider Brandy,
Holland and American Gin,
Sicily Madeira Wine,
Loaf, Havana, India and Muscovado Sugars,
Hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and bohea Teas,
Turks-Island and Table Salt,
Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger,
Cloves, Cinnamon, Starch,
Powder and Shot,
Plug and cut Tobacco,
Scotch and Lorrillard's Snuff, &c.

ALSO,

Russia Old Sable Iron, ——
Cart and Waggon Tire,
Nail Plates, Spike Rods,
English and American blistered Steel,
Nails, &c. *Likewise,*
An assortment of Drugs and Family Medicines.
Paints and Dye Woods,
Window Glass,

All which are of the first quality, and will be sold on the lowest terms, for cash or produce.

Cash given for

FLAX-SEED AND WHITE BEANS.

Norwich, Jan. 4, 1819. 9tf—

NEW GOODS.

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass and Earthen WARE,

Looking Glasses and Tea Trays,

recently received and for sale at low prices and on accommodating terms, by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Who have also for sale, at their Store and at the Pottery, a constant supply of

STONE WARE.

Norwich, Oct. 28, 1818. 31—

Rum, Teas, etc.

5 hhds. N. E. RUM, *very cheap.*
6 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin TEAS, of the first quality,
Gunpowder and Imperial do.
Sicily Madeira, Madeira, Teneriffe, Mountain Malaga, Sherry, and Colmanar WINES, *genuine.*
Old Spirits, Raspberry Cordial,
Fall and winter strained Lamp OIL,
London PORTER.
Nutmegs, Cloves, Ginger, Dates
Snuff, CODFISH,
Clover and Herds'-Grass Seed, &c. &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

March 9. 18—

Molasses and Rum.

6 hhds. MOLASSES for retailing.
2 hhds. new RUM,

Just received and will be sold low, by

JED. HUNTINGTON.

March 24. 20-4w—

CHARLES LATHROP,

HAS FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of CLOVER, RED TOP, and HERDS' GRASS SEED, of last year's growth, well cleaned, and of very good quality.

Contemplating a new arrangement in business, he offers for sale his whole

Stock in Trade

on advantageous terms, in large or small quantities.

N. B. All persons having open accounts with him are requested to call and settle the same within two weeks from this date.

Norwich, March 3, 1819. 17-9w

LYMAN BREWER,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

Wholesale & Retail,

TWELVE hhds. 3d proof sweet flavored W. I. RUM,
9 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Bohea TEAS,
Gunpowder and Imperial do.
3 boxes Havanna brown SUGAR,
2 hhds. Muscovado do.
3 hhds. Havanna white do.
Lump and Loaf do.
3 hhds. fall and winter strained Lamp Oil,
Muscat and bloom Raisins, Dates,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Sherry, London pur. Teneriffe, Cargo do. Colmanar, Malaga, } WINES,
Shaving Soap,
Bar Soap in boxes,
London Porter by the cask or single,
Claret Wine,
Starch, Cassia,
Naples Shaving Soap in pots,
Snuff,
Mould and Dipt Candles,
Ginger, Nutmegs, &c. &c.

Dec. 23. 7—

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber,

900 lbs. Hampton and Canterbury CLOVER SEED,
20 bushels HERDS' GRASS,
30 do. FUZ and RED TOP,
Warranted of the last year's growth.

JOHN LATHROP.

March 17. 19—

NORWICH COLD SPRING

GIN,

In pipes, hogsheads, and barrels,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

WHO WILL PAY CASH FOR

CORN.

March 24. 20—

IMPROVED

Franklin Parlour & Cooking Stoves.

WILSON'S

IMPROVED Franklin Parlour & Cooking STOVES, of various patterns, for sale at the New-York price, by

LYMAN BREWER.

Sept. 30. 47—

MOLASSES, etc.

3 Hhds retailing MOLASSES.
3 Bags Green COFFEE.
Havana and India SUGAR.
300 lbs. Fresh Smyrna RAISINS.
Clover and Herd's Grass SEED.

Just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by

LYMAN BREWER, Agent.

NORWICH, MARCH 30, 1819. 21—

Liver Oil, Stone Lime, etc.

J. H. STRONG,

Has for sale on the best terms,

DEXTER's best Stone Lime, per cask.
Liver Oil, of a superior quality, do.
Virginia and New-York Flour, do.
Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil.

Jan. 13. 14—

FOR SALE,

26 Bushels Furze and Red Top SEED.
10 do. Herd's GRASS do.
600 wt. CLOVER do.
well cleaned and of last year's growth.

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, March 24, 1819. 20—

HAY SEED.

HERDS' GRASS, and RED TOP SEED, FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

March 10. 18—

THE CELEBRATED

BALM OF QUITO,

Is a Medicine unequalled by any in the world for the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS, &c. &c.

SINCE this excellent Medicine was first discovered, upwards of three hundred thousand persons have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been by Asthmatic and Consumptive complaints reduced to the brink of the grave; their constitutions were quite emaciated, and had cast off all hopes of recovery, having used every remedy recommended as specifics for those complaints, and had made every application to the faculty that could be obtained.

Common colds which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its influence in a very short time.

In common coughs, which are in general the effect of cold, it gives immediate relief, removing those troublesome irritations, or as they are called, ticklings in the throat, which act as a constant stimulus to coughing, and in quieting those convulsive excitements and causing the afflicted to breathe and speak freely. It induces rest, and sleep in an eminent degree and strengthens the constitution, which enables it to repel an enemy whose attacks are frequently followed by the most fatal consequences.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, (even in the most advanced period of life,) will find immediate relief.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive affections, (recent or chronic) Hoarseness, Catarrhs, Wheezings, and shortness of breath, it will give immediate ease.

Congealed Phlegm, Acrimony in the fluids, and obstruction in the glands, are with ease and safety discharged by gentle expectoration.

It is also much admired in tiredness of the breast and stomach, giving present ease in those cases.

The above Medicine just received and for sale at H. HUBBARD'S Book-Store

April 7. 22—

DR. RELFE'S

BOTANICAL DROPS.

Copied from the Newark, (N. J.) Centinel of Freedom.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY

THAT my son, between sixteen and seventeen years of age, was nearly four years severely afflicted with a painful and sore leg. After having tried various medicines without effect, I was induced, from seeing many reported cures, to try "Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops," prepared by "W. T. Conway," when to the astonishment of myself, son and friends, after taking these drops alone for several weeks, (nearly fifty pieces of bone having come from the different ulcers, the last of which was two inches and a half in length, and half an inch in breadth,) the sores healed, and his leg became sound. It is now several months since, and there is not the least appearance of further symptoms: I therefore think it a duty, as well to the proprietor of this valuable medicine, as to the public at large, to make the same thus publicly known.

Witness my hand, this 7th day of September, 1818.

MATTHIAS DAY, Post-Master,
Newark, New-Jersey.

Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops are a radical cure, for salt rheum, scurvy, scrofula, St. Anthony's fire, leprosy, pimple faces, sore legs, ulcers, venereal taints, when mercury has failed. Fever sores even when the bone is carious, are the best spring and autumnal physic, and may be given to children with perfect safety—Price one dollar. ☞ *Ask for* Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops, *none are genuine unless signed* "W. T. Conway." *Pamphlets of many extraordinary cures accompany each bottle!* These drops are prepared and sold wholesale, by the sole proprietor, W. T. Conway, Chemist, No. 1, Bunstead-Place, Common-street, Boston; and retail by appointment by

DWIGHT RIPLEY,

Druggist, Norwich, Dyer & Co. Southmayd, & Co. Middletown; Dyer & Howes, Windham; Green, New-London; Isaac D. Bull, Hartford, Jarvis, Stamford; M. & B. Grant, Stafford; and most druggists, booksellers, and post-masters throughout the Union: where may be had all those *justly esteemed and highly approved* Medicines prepared by "W. T. Conway"

*** A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Feb. 17. 15-eow6t—

Wanted Immediately,

A STOUT built LAD, of good habits, 14 or 15 years of age, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

March 31.

Correspondence

Between Major General Jackson and brevet Major General Scott, on the subject of an order, bearing date the 22d April, 1817; published by the former, to the troops of his division, and printed about the same time, in most of the public papers.

To the Public.

This correspondence is offered to manuscript under the following circumstances:

ON the 21st of February, 1818, the war department issued in orders, a regulation in these words—"All publications relative to transactions between officers, of a private and personal nature, are prohibited.—Any newspaper or handbill, of such a character, will be cause for the arrest of an officer, and the foundation of charge against him. It is made the duty of all officers, having the power, to arrest and prefer evidence for charge on such publication, and whenever such charge is preferred, one specification of which, will be the violation of this *regulation*, the proper authority will bring the officer to a trial before a general court martial."

Up to this moment, General Scott has not violated this regulation, either in its letter or spirit. Indeed he had no inclination to obtrude on the public, his difference with General Jackson, until the latter had, particularly during his recent tour between Nashville and New-York, widely circulated garbled* manuscript copies of the correspondence, and caused allusions to be made to it in certain public papers, in a similar spirit of malevolence and misrepresentation.

These facts having come to the knowledge of General Scott, he, on the 22d ultimo, called the attention of the secretary of war to the above regulation; not for the purpose of invoking the aid of the government, but to ask permission to defend himself, by a fair publication in a pamphlet form, as that mode seemed to stand precisely on the same ground with a publication in manuscript—neither being *expressly* prohibited.

The secretary said, in reply, that the department was not in possession of evidence to the fact of the violation of its regulation, and even if such evidence were furnished, *that* would rather be a reason for enforcing the penalty against the *guilty*, than a motive *for* relaxation in respect to the other party.

Without deciding in his own mind, whether this *could* or *would* be done, in respect to General Jackson, General Scott on the 8th inst. furnished the secretary with the most unequivocal evidence of the garbled publication before asserted—leaving it to him, as the conservator of the discipline of the army, to say, whether his regulation was violated or not, and to act or acquiesce as he might think proper. But feeling at the same time, that whatever might be the result of his controversy with General Jackson, a vindication of his character before the public, was *a preliminary step of the first necessity*, General Scott, in the same letter, submitted for the consideration of the proper authority, the following points:

1st. Seeing that the regulation in question had not received the sanction of congress, to which body the right is given "to make *rules* for the government and *regulation* of the land and naval forces," (first section eighth article of the constitution) and according to the practice in such cases, General Scott suggested, that, perhaps, it might be recalled.

2d. Supposing the regulation to be valid, without such sanction, it was asked, whether a publication in a pamphlet form, like a publication in manuscript, might not be considered a *casus omissus*, and, therefore, innocent?

3d. If it were decided, that both those modes of publication were prohibited, Gen. Scott desired that it might be particularly observed, that the regulation was, in the hands of Gen. Jackson, at once an instrument of offence and defence.

It seems, nevertheless, that the regulation is not to be recalled, and that General Jackson will not be selected as the pivot on which to try the question, whether a manuscript publication be a violation of the regulation or not. As the weaker party, in the controversy, both before the government and the country, General Scott has no disposition to come to trial on the other point touching the pamphlet, although the principles governing the two cases appear to be precisely the same. It is enough that he admits, that "Laws are made for the weak, and not for the strong," without wishing the public should have before it, at the same time, and at his expense two living and concurrent illustrations of the truths contained in that apophthegm.

General Scott, therefore, has no mode left him to counteract the machinations he complains of, or to vindicate his character, except by shielding himself under the precedent set by his opponent, in respect to the form of publication: and in this form the public shall have the entire correspondence.

But here, again, General Scott labors under a great disadvantage, in comparison with his opponent. *He* has not a numerous staff to copy, to certify and circulate the correspondence. *He* in the discharge of the laborious duty confided to him, happens, at this moment, not to have an aid-de-camp with him. His occupations do not permit him to cry his papers through the principal cities of the Union, nor can he have recourse to any person about him for the convenient *frank* to relieve his pocket from the charge of postage. Labouring under these disadvantages, under fatigue and indisposition, he makes this appeal to the public, and begs that the few friends to whom he may have it in his power to send copies, will give them the widest circulation. Some other persons will be furnished in due time.

Richmond, (Va.) March 18, 1818.

* *Extract of a letter dated at New-York, March 2d, 1818, written by a gentleman of honor and intelligence.*

"General Jackson, during his late visit to this place, was at some trouble to cause to be widely distributed, his correspondence with you.—He left with a gentleman (late a Lt. Col. in the army) a copy, say of the anonymous letter, his letter to you, your reply, and his rejoinder, all certified by his aid-de-camp. The reader will perceive, that the fourth letter of the series was omitted. Gen. Scott has other evidence of unfairness practised at other places.

Origin of the Correspondence.

Gen. Scott first saw, at his quarters, in New-York, about the last of May, 1817, the celebrated order. He read it in haste, and does not recollect to have made any particular remark on it at that time.

About the 9th of June following, Gen. Scott went to dine at a private house, where he met a highly respectable family and company, and among the guests, the governor elect of the state. By this time the order had been printed in all the city papers, and was, as will be remembered, the leading topic every where. It soon became the subject of conversation (before dinner) between the governor and Gen. Scott, who were seated near each other. The governor thought the order mutinous, and General Scott felt himself called upon, by the turn of conversation, if not expressly *invited*, (which in his belief,) to state, professionally, what were the principles involved in the question raised by Gen. Jackson with the war department or president.

His opinion and his illustrations, or in other words, what was said by him, at the time and on two other occasions, (the one before, the other after the 14th of August,) will be found in substance, and almost literally, in the second letter of the series. This conversation was, no doubt, partially over-heard by one or two other guests, though conducted in the ordinary tone, and not obtruded on the company.

The other conversation *prior* to the 14th of August, (the date of the anonymous letter,) was with three gentlemen, whose characters and pursuits, make it quite impossible to suspect either of them, of being General Jackson's anonymous correspondent.

LETTER I.

Gen. Jackson to Gen. Scott.

Head-Quarters, Division of the South, Nashville, Sept. 8, 1817.

SIR,

With that candor due the character you have sustained as a soldier and a man of honor, and with the frankness of the latter, I address you.

Enclosed is a copy of an anonymous letter, post marked New-York, 14th August, 1817, together with a publication, taken from the Columbian, which accompanied the letter. I have not permitted myself for a moment to believe, that the conduct ascribed to you is correct—Candor, however, induces me to lay them before you, that you may have it in your power to say how far they may be incorrectly stated.

If my orders has been the subject of your animadversions, it is believed you will at once admit it, and the extent to which you may have gone.

I am, Sir, respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON,

General W. Scott,
United States Army.

Anonymous letter addressed to Major-General Andrew Jackson, post marked, "New-York, August 14th," and received the 3d. September, 1817. (Enclosed in the foregoing.)

"Your late order has been the subject of much private, and some public remark. The war office gentry and their adherents, pensioners and expectants, have all been busy; but no one (of sufficient mark for your notice) more than Major General Scott, who, I am credibly informed, goes so far as to call the order in question, an act of mutiny. In this district he is the organ of government insinuations, and the supposed author of the paper enclosed—which, however, (the better to cover him) was not published until he had left this city for the lakes. Be on your guard, as they have placed spies upon Brown here—so it is probable you are not without them. The Eastern federalists having now all become good republicans, and pledged to the support of the president, as he tells them, government can now do well without the aid of Tennessee, &c. &c. A word to the wise is enough. The enclosed is taken from the Columbian, a paper of much circulation in this state, New-York. Certified and (signed) J. M. Glassell, aid de camp."

NOTES.—[on the above.]

War office gentry, &c.—If the writer meant to class General Scott among them, he was totally mistaken. The acting secretary of war, between the summer of 1816, and December, 1817, was the chief clerk of the department—a very worthy and highly respectable *private* gentleman, but previously unknown as a public character, and, therefore, in the opinion of General Scott, (as was frequently expressed by him at the time) an unfit person to preside over the army, or to represent it, before the congress or the country. It is due to this gentleman to add, that whilst in the department, he conducted himself with great modesty and propriety.—General Scott had nothing to expect or to ask from the department, except what the law and his rank entitled him to.

In this district he is the organ, &c.—This is utterly false. General Scott has never, since the war, taken part either in general or local politics. He held no correspondence with the executive departments of the government, except on professional matters, and none with the President; and can almost say with certainty, that he never once had a conversation with a resident of New-York, on the politics of the state, except with one or two friends of the army, the particular admirers of Mr. Clinton.

They have placed spies upon Brown here, &c.—Generals Brown and Scott were, and are, on terms of friendship and intimacy. He has read this correspondence, (in January, 1818,) and frankly acknowledged that General Jackson had sent him a copy of the anonymous letter, to put him on his guard against General Scott. The latter jestingly remarked to General Brown, that if a spy had been placed on him, the President was the person; for at the time the anonymous letter was written, the two were making a tour around the north west frontier together, and on terms of much mutual respect and good will. General Scott has reason to believe, moreover, that Gen. Brown is well pleased with Mr. Monroe, as President, and the latter with Gen. Brown, as the commander of the army. This is to the honor of both, for Gen. Brown is known to be a decided Clintonian.

The eastern federalists &c.—Here we discover the hand of a master. Never was gudgeon seized with more avidity! "A word to the wise is enough." The bait was swallowed, and General Jackson has put his character for *wisdom* beyond all controversy. "De Witt Clinton, our next president," has since been, it is said, his standing toast. But let us recal to mind, some of the political events of that day. Mr. Clinton had just been elected governor, and an election was then going on in Pennsylvania, from which, he was supposed to entertain hopes of the most favorable results. Had his friends succeeded in electing General Heister, republican Tennessee and General Jackson would have constituted a handsome addition to the nucleus of opposition. It is impossible, therefore, not to perceive that a *Clintonian* must have been the anonymous writer. General Scott repeats, that he has been but a passive observer of those events—not that he had not all the rights of any other citizen, in regard to such questions, but because respect for himself (under his relation with the President, as *commander* and *commanded*) induced him to waive those rights.

The following article was enclosed in the foregoing letters:

General Jackson's doctrines of obedience—Queries to the editor of ———, and other learned casuists. 1 Suppose the government of the United States give orders to a general officer, or delicately signify their wishes and intentions, to remove from a certain command, one of the General's proteges and favorites? These orders, or intentions of government, are not pleasing to either the chief, or his subordinate. They, therefore, employ their joint faculties of manouvering to frustrate the object of government. By artifices, evasions, and pretended misapprehensions of meaning, they have so far prevailed as to hold a command in defiance of government itself, for nearly a year.

Does not this case prove, that government, when restricted, according to the dictatorial system of General Jackson, may not only be tricked and insulted, but absolutely nullified? What redress would an interested court martial afford?

2. Suppose that through the same general, positive orders were given, by government, for another officer to supercede his *protege* and favorite in the command of his usurped place. Suppose those positive orders, as they were not susceptible of quibble or subterfuge, be pocketed, laid aside, delayed and not executed, for more months than it would be necessary to employ days or hours; would this case prove the utility of government relying for the execution of its orders solely on the integrity of a commander? Perhaps it may be alledged, that such cases are purely imaginary; let facts which have occurred in less than a year be examined, and it will then be known whether they vary in any respect, from the cases as above stated.

A QUERIST.

"Certified and signed, J. M. Glassel, aid de camp."

LETTER II.

Gen. Scott to Gen. Jackson.

Head-Quarters, 1st and 3d military department, New-York, October 4th, 1817.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th ultimo, together with the two papers therein enclosed.

I am not the author of the miserable and unmeaning article copied from "The Columbian," and (not being a reader of that Gazette) should probably never had heard of it, but for the copy you have sent me. And whilst on the subject of writing and publishing, it may save time to say, at once, that with the exception of *the substance* of two articles which appeared in "The Enquirer" last fall, and a journal kept whilst a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. I have not written, nor caused any other to write a single line for any gazette whatever, since the commencement of the late war.

Conversing with some two or three private gentlemen, about as many times, on the subject of the Division order, dated at Nashville, April 22, 1817; it is true that I gave it as my opinion, that that paper was, as it respected the future, mutinous in its character and tendency, and, as it respected the past, a reprimand of the Commander in Chief, the President of the United States; for although the latter be not expressly named, it is a principle well understood, that the War Department, without at least his supposed sanction, cannot give a valid command to an Ensign.

I have thus, Sir, frankly answered the queries addressed to me, and which were suggested to you by the letter of your anonymous correspondent: but on a question so important as that which you have raised with the War Department, or in other words with the President of the United States, and, in which, I find myself incidentally involved, I must take leave to illustrate my meaning a little: In doing which I shall employ almost *the precise language which was used on the occasions above alluded to.*

Take any three officers—let A be the common superior, B the intermediate commander, and C the common junior. A wishes to make an order which shall affect C. The good of the service, etiquette and country, require, no doubt, that the order should pass through B; or, if expedition and the disposed situation of the parties make it necessary to send the order *direct* to C. (of which necessity A is the judge,) the good of the service, etiquette and country require, with as little doubt, that A notify B thereof, as soon as practicable. Such notice, of itself, has always been held sufficient, under the circumstances last stated. But we will suppose that A sends the order direct to C, and neglects to notify B thereof; and such appears to be the precise case alluded to in the order before cited. Has B no redress against this irregularity? He may unquestionably remonstrate with A, in a respectful manner, and if remonstrance fails, and there be a higher military authority than A, B may appeal to it for redress. Now in the case under consideration, there existed no such higher authority—the War Department, or in other words, *the President*, being the common superior, (A,) and the General of Division, the intermediate commander, (B.) A private and respectful remonstrance, therefore, appears to have been the only mode of redress which circumstances admitted of. An appeal to the army or the public, before or after such remonstrance, seems to have been a greater irregularity than the measure complained of; to reprobate that measure publicly, as the Division order does, was to mount still higher in the scale of indecorum, but when the order goes so far as to prohibit to all officers in the division, an obedience to the commands of the President of the United States, unless received through Division Head Quarters, it appears to me, that nothing but mutiny and defiance, can be understood or intended.

There is another view of this subject, which must have escaped you, as I am persuaded there is not a man in America less disposed to shift responsibility from himself to a weaker party than yourself. Suppose the war department, by order of the President, sends instructions direct to the commanding officer, perhaps a captain, at Natchitoches, (a post within your division, to attack the body of Spanish royalists nearest to that frontier; if the captain obeys, you arrest him; but if, in compliance with your prohibition, he sets the commands of the President at nought, he would find himself in a direct conflict with the highest military authority under the constitution, and thus would have to maintain against that "fearful odds," the dangerous position laid down in your order. Surely this consequence could not have been foreseen by you, when you penned that order.†

I must pray you to believe, Sir, that I have expressed my opinion on this great question, without the least hostility to yourself, personally, and without any view of making my court in another quarter, as is insinuated by your anonymous correspondent. I have nothing to fear or hope from either party. It is not likely that the Executive will be offended, at the opinion, that *it* has committed an irregularity in the transmission of one of its orders; and, as to yourself, although I cheerfully admit that you are my *superior*, I deny that you are my *commanding* officer, within the meaning of the 6th Article of the rules and Articles of War. Even if I belonged to your Division, I should not hesitate to repeat to you all that I have said, at any time, on your subject, if a proper occasion offered; and what is more, I should expect your approbation, as in my humble judgment, refutation is impossible.

As you do not adopt the imputations contained in the anonymous letter, a copy of which you enclosed me, I shall not degrade myself by any further notice of it.

I have just shown the article from "The Columbian" to some military gentlemen of this place, from whom I learn, that it was probably intended to be applied to a case which has recently occurred at West Point. The writer is supposed to proceed upon a report (which is nevertheless believed to be erroneous) that Brigadier General Swift had orders from the War Department, more than twelve months since, to remove Captain Partridge from the military academy, and that he superseded those orders, &c.—The author is believed to be a young man of the army, and was, at the time of publication, in this city; but not under my command, and with whom I never had the smallest intimacy. I forbear to mention his name, because it is only known by conjecture.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) W. SCOTT.

To Major-General Andrew Jackson, &c. &c. &c.

LETTER III.

Gen. Jackson to Gen. Scott.

Head Quarters, Division of the South, Nashville, Dec. 8, 1817.

SIR,—I have been absent from this place a considerable time, rendering the last friendly office I could to a particular friend, whose eyes I closed on the 20th ult. Owing to this, your letter of the 4th of Oct. was not received until the first instant.

Upon the receipt of the anonymous communication made me from New-York, I hastened to lay it before you; that course was suggested to me, by the respect I felt for you as a man and a *soldier*, and that you might have it in your power to answer how far you had been guilty of so base and inexcusable conduct. Independent of the services you had rendered your country, the circumstance of your wearing the badge and insignia of a soldier, led me to the conclusion, that I was addressing a gentleman. With these feelings you were written to; and had an idea been for a moment entertained, that you could have descended from the high and dignified character of a Major General of the United States, and used language so opprobrious and insolent as you have done, rest assured, I should have viewed you as rather too contemptible to have held any converse with you on the subject. If you have lived in the world thus long in the entire ignorance of the obligations and duties which honor imposes, you are indeed past the time of learning; and surely he must be ignorant of them, who seems so little under their influence.

Pray, Sir, does your recollection serve, in what school of philosophy you were taught; that to a letter inquiring into the nature of a supposed injury, and clothed in language decorous and unexceptionable, an answer should be given, couched in pompous insolence and bullying expression? I had hoped that what was charged upon you by my anonymous correspondent was unfounded; I had hoped so, from a belief that Gen. Scott was a soldier and a gentleman; but when I see those statements doubly confirmed by his own words, it becomes a matter of enquiry, how far a man of honorable feelings can reconcile them to, himself, or longer set up a claim to that character. Are you ignorant, Sir, that had my order, at which your refined judgment is so extremely touched, been made the subject of enquiry, you might, from your standing, not your character, been constituted one of my judges? How very proper then was it, thus situated, and without a knowledge of any of the attendant circumstances, for you to have prejudged the whole matter. This at different times, and to the circle of your friends, you could do, and yet had I been arraigned, and you detailed as one of my judges, with the designs of an assassin lurking under a fair exterior, you would have approached the holy sanctuary of justice. Is conduct like this congenial with that high sense of dignity which should be seated in a soldier's bosom? Is it due from a brother officer to assail in the dark the reputation of another, and stab him in a moment when he when he cannot expect it? I might insult an honorable man by questions such as these, but shall not expect that they will harrow up one who must be dead to all those feelings which are the true characteristic of a gentleman.

In terms polite as I was capable of noting, I asked you if my informant had stated truly—if you were the author of the publication and remarks charged against you, and to what extent: a reference to your letter, without any comment of mine, will inform how far you have pursued a similar course;—how little of the gentleman, and how much of the hectoring bully you have manifested. If nothing else would, the epaulets which grace your shoulders, should have dictated to you a different course, and have admonished you, that however small may have been your respect for another—respect for yourself should have taught you the necessity of replying, at least mildly, to the inquiries I suggested; and more especially should you have done this, when your own convictions must have fixed you as guilty of the abominable crime of detraction,—of slandering, and behind his back, a brother officer. But not content with answering to what was proposed, your ever weening vanity has led you to make an offering of your advice.‡ Believe me, Sir, it is not in my power to render you my thanks: I think too highly of myself to suppose I stand at all in need of your admonitions, and too lightly of you to appreciate them as useful. For good advice I am always thankful; but never fail to spurn it, when I know it to flow from an incompetent or corrupt source, the breast where base and guilty passions dwell is not the place to look for virtue, or any thing that leads to virtue. My notions, Sir, are not those now taught in modern schools, and in fashionable high life; they were imbibed in ancient days, and hitherto have, and yet bear me to the conclusion, that he who can wantonly outrage the feelings of another,—who, without cause, can extend injury where none is done, is capable of any crime, however detestable in its nature, and will not fail to commit it, whenever it may be imposed by necessity.

I shall not stoop, Sir, to a justification of my order before you, or to notice the weakness and absurdities of your tinsel rhetoric: it may be quite conclusive with yourself, and I have no disposition to attempt convincing you, that your ingenuity is not as profound as you have imagined it. To my government, whenever it may please, I hold myself liable to answer, and to produce the reasons which prompted me to the course I took; and to the *intermeddling* pimps and spies of the War Department, who are in the garb of gentlemen, I hold myself responsible for any grievance they may labor under on my account; with which you have my permission to number yourself. For what I have said, I offer no apology; you have deserved it all, and more were it necessary to say more.—I will barely remark in conclusion, that if you feel yourself aggrieved at what is here said, any communication from you will reach me safely at this place.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obed't servant,

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.

Brevet Major Gen. W. Scott, U. S. Army, New-York.

The foregoing extraordinary letter was laid aside until almost forgotten. When certain of his feelings, General Scott sat down to reply to it. He thought of New-Orleans and some other affairs in which the parties had been respectively engaged, and it appeared to him that a brace of pistols could add nothing to the character of either. He conceived that at the age he had then attained, some little reputation for temper and moderation began to be an object worthy of his consideration, however they might be disregarded by his opponent. In fact, it did not once *seriously* occur to him, that the courage of either could be put in question; and, therefore, he found himself perfectly at liberty to consult his sense of justice and propriety, rather than his passions. Yet he understands, that, on this point, General Jackson shrugs his shoulders and looks mysteriously, whilst he suffers his minions to flatter him, that he has obtained a triumph. Miserable vanity! Most puerile and unworthy conceit! A triumph over the fears of Gen. Scott! The latter does not doubt the courage of Gen. Jackson, yet he might enumerate several affairs, in any one of which, he was, probably, exposed, to greater personal danger than Gen. Jackson has encountered in his whole military career. And here let him not "be called a fool for boasting;" for he may say with one of the greatest of men, "mine enemy has forced me to it." But is it a boast, in an American to assert his indifference to personal danger? General Scott has commanded some thousands of his countrymen at different times, and does not remember three individuals among them, who were deficient in that almost universal attribute.

But the foregoing letter has been represented as a *challenge*, and the reply to it a non-acceptance—*on the ground of religious scruples.* The double falsehood will not escape the reader, although it be true, that Gen. Scott, in a playful humor, chose to treat the letter as a challenge. And as to the other point, however repugnant to his principles, it may be, "to do a contrived murder," either under them, or in violation of them; or by his own voluntary seeking—General Scott, whenever he shall think it necessary, will be as free to defend his reputation against calumny, as he would be to slay a robber who should attempt his life on the highway. He knows of no code of morals which would disarm him in *either* case, nor does the *premier* in the following letter; for as that was made without consideration, so may it be withdrawn, without explanation or apology.

LETTER IV.

General Scott to General Jackson.

Head-Quarters, 1st and 3d military department, New-York, January 2d, 1818.

Sir,—Your letter of the 3rd ultimo, was handed me about the 22nd, and has not been read, I might say thought of, since. These circumstances will show that it is my wish to reply to you dispassionately.

I regret that I cannot accept the challenge you offer me. Perhaps I may be restrained from wishing to level a pistol at the breast of a fellow being, in private combat, by a sense of religion; but lest this motive should excite the ridicule of gentlemen of liberal habits of thinking and acting, I beg leave to add, that I decline the honor of your invitation from *patriotic scruples.* My ambition is not that of Erostratus. I should think it would be easy for you to console yourself under this refusal, by the application of a few epithets, as coward, &c. to the object of your resentment, and I here promise to leave you until the next war, to persuade yourself of their truth.

Your famous order bears date the 22nd April, 1817. At intervals of three or four months thereafter—that is, when it had been officially published to the troops of your division, and printed in almost every paper in the Union—as if to challenge discussion—I found myself in company where it was the subject of conversation. Not being under your command, I was as free to give my opinion on that *public act* as any one else; for I presume, you will not assert, that where an officer is not expressly restrained by the military code, he has not all the rights of any other citizen. For this fair expression of opinion, on a principle as universal as the profession of arms—and which opinion I afterwards, at your instance, state to you, in all its detail, you are pleased to charge me with having slandered you behind your back!!—an accusation, which I consider the more amusing, as I never had the honor of being in your *presence* in all my life! I can assure you, sir, that nothing but my great respect for your superior age and services, prevents me from indulging, also, in a little bitter pleasantry on this point.

It seems that you are under the further impression that if you had been brought to trial for publishing that order—(an idea that I never heard any other suggest,) and I appointed one of your judges, that, assassin like, I should have approached the holy sanctuary of justice, &c.—such is, I think, your language. Now, like you, (without believing one word of it,) it would be as easy for me, (manually,) to retort all this abuse, as it was for you to originate it; but I must inform you, sir, that however much I may desire to emulate certain portions of your history, I am not at all inclined to follow the pernicious example that your letter furnishes.

You complain of harshness on my part. My letter to which yours is a reply, is, doubtless, somewhat bold in its character, but believing that in an affair with you, it was only necessary to have right on one's side, in order to obtain approbation, I had no other care in its composition, than to avoid every thing personally offensive, as far as the truth, and a fair discussion of the subject would permit; and I still rest persuaded, that the fact corresponds with my intention. It is true, that I spoke of you and treated you, as a MAN, without the petty qualifications of common usage; because, in addressing *you*, they were then considered as so many diminutives; but I am now to apprehend that universal success and applause have somewhat spoiled you; and that I shall ultimately be obliged to fall into the common place habit, observed in respect to common place people, and consider you as nothing more than a gentleman.

Permit me to request—I think I have a right to demand—a sight of the *original* anonymous letter which has given rise to this discussion. If I mistake not your correspondent is a greater personage than you, perhaps, imagine—nay so high, that he has once essayed to sit himself above the highest in our political sphere. The letter shall be returned as soon as the *hand* is compared with that of a certain agent of the personage alluded to.

I cannot close this letter without expressing a belief, that on the return of your wonted magnanimity, I shall be requested to burn the one which has elicited it, by way of apology for the injury it does me. Accordingly, it has been seen, as yet, by but one individual (of my staff) and shall be held in reserve, until a certain time has elapsed—attending that just expectation. In the mean time, I shall have the honor to remain, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) W. SCOTT.

To Major General Andrew Jackson.

No reply has ever been given to the foregoing, and of course General Scott has never seen the original anonymous letter. His suspicions and the whole correspondence were fully communicated, in January, 1818, to a particular friend of Governor Clinton, who was perfectly at liberty to give notice thereof to that personage. Whether he did so or not, General Scott is not informed. A copy of the correspondence itself would have been sent to Mr. Clinton, but for the prohibitory regulation above cited, and which came out before General Jackson had had time to reply to the letter, if he had been so disposed. General Scott until his opponent had set him the example (a precedent not *disapproved* by the War Department) supposed that the first sentence of the regulation "all publications, &c.) interdicted manuscript copies as well as others. Until then a distinction of this sort appeared to him absurd: for how easy would it be for any of the numerous persons to whom General Jackson has delivered copies, or rather parts of the correspondence, to print them. The moment they passed out of his hands they ceased to be under his control.

After all, it is possible, that the suspicions above expressed are unjust, as it respects one *individual*; although there is not room to doubt, that the anonymous letter was written to serve the views of Mr. Clinton, and that those views have been effected, at least so far as they respect General Jackson. Should General Scott ever discover or find cause to believe, that Mr. Clinton neither wrote nor dictated the anonymous letter, there is no apology which one gentleman may prescribe to another, that shall not be promptly and cheerfully rendered.

And here, General Scott must, in candor, state, that sometime during the summer or fall of 1818, when a threat of General Jackson's (that he meant to visit New-York for the purpose of "calling out" General Scott—published in a Georgia paper, on information derived, as was said, from an officer direct from Florida) was mentioned in the hearing of Mr. Clinton the latter replied—"General Jackson would have enough to do, if he undertook to fight every body who thinks with General Scott, on the subject of the famous order,"—intimating thereby, that he (Mr. Clinton) was still one of those persons.—General Scott's informant who had previously heard of the suspicion entertained in respect to the anonymous letter, was certainly impressed, in that incidental conversation, with the idea, that Mr. Clinton had no agency in dictating the letter. General Scott would be very well content to yield himself to the same belief.

FROM THE N. YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

PITKIN'S STATISTICS.

The following letter from Professor Hartmann of Hamburgh, successor to the late Professor Ebeling, will show the great respect with which the above work has been received in that country.—This letter was written in English—a circumstance that will satisfactorily account for any incorrectness in the style, the author being but imperfectly acquainted with the language. The character of this book has been long well established at home—but it is highly gratifying to find it so well esteemed, and so justly appreciated, by learned men abroad. We hope and trust that the time is not far distant, when our literary character will find among liberal and enlightened foreigners that respect to which it has just claims, but which envy and ill nature have, in too many instances, found it convenient hitherto to withhold.

(COPY.)

SIR,—If sincere esteem and reverence can excuse the liberty to intrude on a man whom one venerates, without having the honor to know him personally, I hope, sir, you will pardon this letter, which is addressed to you by one, whose heart is filled by the most profound respect for your literary talents, and the merits you have acquired by publishing your most valuable Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States of America.—What a brilliant aspect of your parent country does its argument present to the astonished fancy of old Europe! What rapid progress has not America made in the short time of its political existence, and what a glorious futurity is opened to it! Not being able to write your language in a proper manner, I feel myself like a child whose heart overflows with joy and affection, but cannot express all his feelings. But I must come to the scope of this letter. You know certainly the sentiments in respect of America, of the professor of history in this city, Mr. Ebeling, one of the ornaments of German literature. He was the very organ which conserved the literary intercourse between the Continent of Europe & your parent country, & would have merited by the love of it, by his Geography of the United States of America, and different other works he has composed for instructing the world of its flourishing and always advancing wealth and power, to be an American citizen. The last effort of his indefatigable assiduity and learning was a historico geographical Magazine, which he undertook with one of his friends, and in which he had reserved to himself all that concerned his darling land America. Alas! in the year passed the inexorable hand of death robbed the literary world and his friends of the best of men. I followed in his office, and if I cannot pretend to have inherited his talents and learning, I dare at least boast to be animated with the same affection he felt for your native country. In the number of works by which these sentiments of veneration and admiration have been nourished, and to which I am indebted for the greatest part of instruction, yours is one of the principal. The longer I have studied and penetrated it, the more have I learnt to admire it, till I resolved to translate it for the use and instruction of my countrymen. But two years have already elapsed since its publication there must have been a great many changes in the different remarks, and desirous, as I am, to continue the same to its last period, I would feel thankful, if you would have the particular kindness to second my views not only by your counsels, but also by documents and other materials, which are very seldom found here.

Having already occupied your attention for some time, respect bids me to desist, and I recommend once more my demand to your friendly and benevolent consideration. It is understood in itself, that I shall publicly acknowledge what I owe to your bounty. My

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† Let it here be remembered, that this illustrative statement was strictly in *reply*; General Jackson had said, "If my order has been the subject of your animadversions, it is believed that you will at once admit it, and the *extent* to which you may have gone." General Scott, however, omitted one remark made by him, on all the occasions alluded to: Speaking of the order, he said, "nevertheless, as this indiscretion on the part of Gen. Jackson, no doubt, proceeded from that vehemence and impetuosity of character to which we owe one of the most splendid victories, not only of the country, but of the age, he (Gen. Scott) hoped, that the one act might be tolerated on account of the other." This was omitted for opposite but obvious reasons, both by himself and the anonymous writer. Gen. Scott can confidently appeal to, perhaps, more than a thousand persons, in Europe and America, in proof of the pride and enthusiasm with which he has uniformly spoken of the defence of New-Orleans; and he agrees to be held infamous, if two respectable witnesses will aver, that he was ever heard prior to the 22d Dec. 1817, to speak of Gen. Jackson in other terms than those of admiration.

‡ When, where? Gen. Scott is unconscious of the fact.

ly scope is, as I have had the honor to mention to make acquainted my countrymen with your excellent work, and to have it continued to this time, or at least as far as possible, because a work of this kind cannot be often republished. It will be a great satisfaction for me to find an occasion to oblige you in attending to your orders; and I most sincerely solicit you to accept the assurance of my profoundest esteem and reverence. I shall feel gratified by being honoured with your kind answer.

C. F. A. HARTMANN,
Doctor and Professor of History, at the Academy of Hamburgh.
Hamburgh, 20th June, 1818.

By the late Mails.

GEORGIA. SAVANNAH, MARCH 29.

An unfortunate rencounter took place between Mr. M'Queen M'Intosh and Col. John H. Hopkins, in the streets of Darien, on the 24th inst.—both were armed with pistols! The result was that Mr. M'Intosh was killed, and Col. Hopkins wounded. Col. Hopkins being in custody of the law, we deem it improper to make any further remarks on this melancholy event.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, APRIL 7.

By a gentleman from St. Thomas, we are favored with the following state of affairs on the Spanish Maine.

Margaritta, March 17, 1819.

We learn that affairs are going on very prosperously in that quarter. On the 6th of March, near Cosaugue, the army of Morillo was attacked by General Pies, who completely defeated the Royalists with the loss of 600 killed on the field—no prisoners. Loss of the Patriots 64 killed.—Morillo and his army so situated that a retreat was impossible; and that General Bolivar was only waiting for a division of 1500 English troops, which were ascending the Orinoco to join him, when the destruction of Morillo and his army would be inevitable, 500 English troops had arrived at Juan Griego (Margaritta) and Col. English with 2500 more was daily expected, when the expedition fitting out against Cumana, at Juan Griego, under the command of General Oudinette, will be 6000 strong (3000 English and 3000 natives,) assisted by the squadron, consisting of 15 sail well manned and equipped, under the command of Admiral Brion, Generals Oudinette and Valdes, with Colonel Needham and several other officers of distinction, had arrived at Juan Griego, from Augustura, to join the expedition.

Admiral Brion had sailed on the 14th in pursuit of the royal squadron, and on the 16th chased them into Cumana Bay, when a dreadful cannonading took place, and continued the whole day—the result of the attack was not known. The independence of Venezuela will be completed to a certainty the ensuing campaign—the resources of the Patriots in men, money, and every thing, are great.

The patriot brig La Irresistable, of 14 guns, arrived at Juan Griego (Marguritte) on the 16th, bringing in with her His Catholic Majesty's late brig Nereyda, of 18 guns and 142 men, captured in lat. 9, 17, N. lon. 56, W. after an action of 14 minutes. The Nereyda lost 58 killed and 22 wounded. The Irresistable suffered much in spars, rigging and sails, but had none killed, and only the sailing master slightly wounded.

The Nereyda is a very superior vessel of her class, built and launched in France 4 months since for the Spanish government, mounts 18 24-pounders, tons about 450, and was at the time of capture on her way from Cadiz to Rio Janeiro, with despatches announcing the death of the Queen of Spain, &c. All the despatches fell into the hands of the Patriots: she fought desperately until the Captain fell, being badly wounded.

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 8

It seems General Jackson is to meet the President of the United States in Georgia, and accompany him on his tour through that state.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, APRIL 6.

Capt. Ingersoll, who arrived here on Sunday, left Porto Bello on the 10th Feb. The last advices from Panama stated that the place was blockaded by two Patriot brigs and a schooner.—A Spanish convoy from Lima, which had been some time expected at Panama, had not arrived.

APRIL 7.

Brig Holkar.—It will be recollected that about a month since, we received by way of St. Domingo and Charleston, a vague account of this vessel having foundered on the voyage from Curracoa to this port, in which it was stated that the captain, mate, and some of the men took to the long boat and it was feared perished, &c. But the following extract of a letter, from an officer of the sloop Flag of Truce, of this port, to his friend here, dated at Havana, 10th of March, explains in part the mystery, and leaves little doubt that the Holkar was taken, and the officers and passengers murdered by her own crew!

"We sail this day for New-Orleans. We have on board, a prisoner, one of the crew of the brig Holkar, of New-York, who has been taken here by some persons who knew him. The fellow acknowledges the whole, and it is shocking to hear how they murdered the passenger who lay asleep in his birth. After murdering the captain and crew on deck, they entered the cabin, and thrust a harpoon three times into the passenger before it held sufficient to draw him out, when they threw him overboard. The prisoner is a mulatto; he thinks he shall get clear by turning States' evidence.—Another of the Holkar's crew who was here, has gone to Charleston."

APRIL 9.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship James Monroe, Capt. Watkinson, from Liverpool, which arrived below on Wednesday evening, we have received papers to the 1st of March, on which day the ship sailed. They are, however, utterly barren of news, and we cannot find an article of intelligence worth extracting. The stocks had fallen—3 per cent. consols, 26th Feb. were at 73; omnium 2 1-8 discount.

The ship Manhattan, Macy, arrived at Liverpool 27th Feb. from this port in 22 days.

The commercial advices are of the most gloomy nature. New failures were occurring, and with an over stocked market, business was extremely dull. The following is an extract of a circular, from Messrs. Cropper, Benson & Co.

Liverpool, March 1.

One of the Cotton dealers who was the most eager purchaser in the early part of the month became early last week unexpectedly, and then unaccountably as pressing a reseller; any price that could be got was taken, and as he seemed a determined seller to a large extent, the prices in this way were driven down rapidly, more especially Brazil Cotton; Maranham was reduced in the course of the week from 18d a 19d to 17 a 17½d; Pernambuco, from 20d a 20½d to 19d a 19½d; and Uplands from 15d a 15½d to 14½ a 15d per lb. The holders in general did not press sales at the same reduction, still the market for the time was in reality completely lowered to these rates—it now appears the extensive operations of this one house (all for prompt payment) were in anticipation of and to be prepared for the effects of a heavy failure here, and which became public on the 25th; this stoppage, the first of any magnitude here, may, in its different ramifications, have a most injurious effect on many in the Cotton trade; some houses in London connected in this branch of business, and some in Manchester will be involved in it, and it is difficult to foresee how far its influence may extend. The market of course after such occurrences is still rather unsettled, there are no pressing sellers of American Cottons, but still we can scarcely say that the prices are supported; Uplands may be quoted from 14 to 16d; New-Orleans 15 a 17d; Sea islands 2s 4d a 2s 10d, pretty good may be bought at 2s 5d a 2s 6d per lb. New-Orleans at present rate higher than usual in comparison with Uplands, but when the new crop comes more freely forward they will probably not continue so.—East India Cotton has not of late fallen so much as other descriptions, but yet it is still looking down; Bengal, duty paid, may be quoted from 6½ to 8½; Surat from 7d a 11d.

Our supplies of Cotton from America have not for some weeks been of much extent, otherwise in addition to the other prevailing depressing circumstances the prices of American Cottons would probably have gone lower, but from the Brazils and from India, especially the latter, our supplies continue large, and from America also there may soon be expected a considerable import. The total supply of Cotton in the Kingdom now amounts to upwards of 112,000 bags, of which 26,000 bags are from America, and 55,000 from India.

Ashes—The demand of late has been extremely dull, and the holders latterly having become more anxious to sell, the prices have undergone a considerable reduction; New-York cannot be quoted at more than 49s a 54s per cwt; Pearls are equally dull and also lower, 56s a 57s per cwt. would now be accepted.

Rice—With the exception of the sale of one parcel of new Rice at 34s 3d per cwt. for export, nothing has been done in this article.

Quercitron Bark is become exceedingly dull again, and some sales have been made by auction at low rates. No sales of sowing Flaxseed have yet been made; 5l. 5s per hhd. is asked, probably 95 a 100s would be given; if the shipments from America be small, prices in Ireland this season will probably rule high—Staves have fallen considerably, and do not sell now very freely.

Our Grain markets, so far from advancing in consequence of our ports closing, have, partaking of the dullness which seems to pervade every thing, been of late declining; the demand from the interior has, with occasional intermission, been on the whole considerable, yet there has been such a general disposition to meet it freely that the prices of all kinds of Grain are lower; American flour is but little inquired for, 45 a 48s. per bbl. may be quoted, and for fine fresh Baltimore and Philadelphia 49s a 50s are occasionally obtained in retail sales to private families. Indian corn in consequence of considerable arrivals has fallen to 4s a 4s 9d per bushel, at the former price some sales have been made for shipment to the West-Indies, but for home use the demand for it is as yet of no great extent; rye is rather on the decline again, and for some American lately imported 40s a 44s per quarter would be taken. Aggregate average of wheat for the six weeks preceding the 15th ultimo, 77s 7d—average return for the first week of the present quarter, 78s 11d.

An unusual degree of dulness prevails in almost every description of produce at present; such appears to be the case also with every market in the kingdom, and the Continent of Europe seems to be similarly affected: it no doubt arises, in part, from the agitation of the question regarding the state of the currency of this country, and from the diminished discounts of the Bank of England and the Country Banks; but its origin may be traced, perhaps to a still greater degree to the check which the spirit for over-*trading* is now receiving, and to the restriction which the mass of floating fictitious capital engendered by it, is now undergoing in its circulation. To whatever cause, however, it may be ascribed, it is certain that the scarcity of money has seldom been more severely and extensively felt; the numerous failures, also, more particularly in London, excite great distrust among commercial men, and it is to be feared, that before a more wholesome state of things is restored, much embarrassment and distress may yet be experienced.

R. ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, APRIL 8.

A great haul of Perch was made in Seekonk River on Friday afternoon last—about three tons were taken, some of which weighed more than two pounds each; upwards of a hundred dollars worth were sold in our market on Saturday, at four cents a pound.

Yesterday morning, Shad and Alewives made their first appearance this season in our open fish-market, and were greeted by a flurry of *snow*; the shad sold at 8 cents per pound—alewives, (or herring,) 20 cents a dozen.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, April 14, 1819.

The correspondence between General Jackson and Scott, in this week's paper, will be found interesting. It is not our object to meddle with their contentions, but we wish to give our readers a view of the ground, and leave it to them to make their own inferences.

Rear Admiral Tate, of the Russian Navy, arrived here in the Steam-Boat a few days since, and proceeded to Boston. He is a native of Massachusetts.

A few shad were sold in our market on Monday, for 50 cents each.

From the Connecticut Mirror.
THE ELECTION.

We publish this day the votes for Senators from 91 towns—all that were heard from when this paper went to press. The 29 remaining towns will probably give a democratic majority of about 500. From this statement it is probable that the democratic senatorial ticket will be elected by a small majority.

The parties in the House of Representatives, as near as can be ascertained, will be about 80 federalists and 111 democrats, which gives a considerable increase of federal members since October, and a vast accession of talents on the same side.

Roll of Representatives,

As far as received.

HARTFORD, Michael Olcott, T. S. Williams.
Berlin, Samuel Hart, Thomas Lee.
Bristol, Tracy Peck.
Burlington, Sylvester Norton.
Canton, Thomas Bidwell.
East-Hartford, Daniel Pitkin, Joseph Pitkin.
East-Windsor, Elihu Wolcott, T. Ellsworth.
Enfield, Henry Terry, Wm. Dixon.
Farmington, Timothy Pitkin, John Mix.
Glastenbury, Sam. Wells, David E. Hubbard.
Granby, Orrin Lee, Nahum Holcomb.
Hartland, Asa Bushnell, Jared Newell.
Marlborough, Joel Foote.
Simsbury, Asa Hoskins, James Goodwin.
Southington, Roger Whittlesey, Ros. Moore.
Suffield, Horace King, Apollos Fuller.
Wethersfield, Ezekiel P. Belden, Levi Lusk.
Windsor, Joseph H. Russel, Oliver Filley.
NEW-HAVEN, C. Bostwick, Ralph I. Ingersoll.
Branford, Eli Fowler, Jona. Rose.
Cheshire, Silas Hitchcock, Samuel Peck.
Derby, John Humphreys, Jr.
East Haven, Bela Farnham.
Guilford, Nathl. Griffing, Wm. Todd.
Meriden, William Yale.
Middlebury, Philo Bronson.
Milford, Benj. Bull, Samuel B. Gunn.
North-Haven, Stephen Munson.
Oxford, Abel Wheeler.
Wallingford, Samuel Cooke, Sam. Tuttle.
Wolcott, Luther Andrews.
Woodbridge, Justus Thomas, Chaun. Tolles.
NEW-LONDON, Lyman Law, J. B. Gurley.
Norwich, Calvin Goddard, Newcomb Kinney.
Bozrah, Perez Chesebrough.
Colchester, Sam. A. Peters, John R. Watrous.
Franklin, Ira Abel.
Griswold, Elisha I. Abel.
Groton, Stephen Billings, Thomas Avery.
Lisbon, Thomas Kinsman.
Lyme, S. B. Mather, M. Warren.
Montville, Mumford Dolbear.
N. Stonington, D. Packer, Sam Chapman.
Preston, Jona. Brewster, James Cook.
Stonington, S. F. Denison, Amos Williams.
Waterford, Asa Whitman.
FAIRFIELD, John Hull, Jer'h. Sturges.
Danbury, Friend Starr, Zalmon Wildman.
Brookfield, Ezra Butler.
Greenwich, Enos Lockwood, Steph. Waring.
Huntington, Nathan G. Birdseye, John Peck.
New-Canaan, Isaac Richards.
Newtown, Joseph B. Wheeler, Jer'h. Beers.
Norwalk, Benjamin Isaacs, Andrew Hanford.
Redding, Billy Comstock, Hez. Read, Jr.
Ridgefield, Gamaliel Benedict, Bradley Hull.
Stamford, Thaddeus Bell, Isaac Lockwood.
Stratford, David Plant, Reuben Tweedy.
Trumbull, Samuel Gregory.
Weston, Oliver C. Sanford, Stephen Wheeler.
Wilton, Erastus Sturges.
WINDHAM, Amos D. Allen, John Baldwin.
Ashford, Stephen Knowlton, Jed. Watkins.
Canterbury, Daniel Frost, Jr. Asa Butts.
Columbia, Elam Loomis.
Hampton, Joseph Prentiss.
Killingly, Luther Warren, David Chase.
Lebanon, Charles Abel, Joshua Hall.
Mansfield, Edm. Freeman, Artemas Gurley.
Plainfield, Eras. Lester, Vincent Hinckley.
Pomfret, Lemuel Ingals, Jos. Scarborough.
Sterling, Dixon Hall.
Thompson, John Nichols, jr. John Jacobs.
Woodstock, Eben. Skinner, John McClellan.
LITCHFIELD, John Welch, Phinehas Lord.
Barkhamsted, Zophar Case, Salmon Howd.
Bethlem, Joseph H. Bellamy.
Canaan, Samuel Robbins, Ovid Plumb.
Cornwall, Oliver Burnham, John H. Pierce.
Goshen, Samuel Lyman, William Stanly.
Harwinton, W. C. Abernethy, Enos Frisbie.
New-Hartford, Aaron Austin, Asa Goodwin.
Norfolk, Aug. Pettibone, Nath. Stevens.
Plymouth, —— Hemingway.
Torrington, Elisha Cook, John Gillet, Jr.
Warren, Judah Eldred.
Watertown, Daniel Hitchcox.
Winchester, James Beebe, James Boyd.
MIDDLETOWN, John Alsop, Elisha Coe.
Chatham, Enoch Sage, Benjamin Hurd.
Durham, Thomas Lyman, John Swathel.
E. Haddam, C. Brainard, W. Hungerford.
Haddam, John Brainard, 2d. Stephen Tibbals.
Killingworth, Jared Elliot, Moses Wilcox.
Saybrook, Clark Nott, Elisha Sill.
TOLLAND, Wm. Eldredge, Hezekiah Nye.
Bolton, Ichabod M. Warner.
Coventry, Cephas Brigham, Jasper Fitch.
Ellington, John Hall.
Hebron, Thomas Wells, Eleazer Sweetland.
Somers, Oliver Chapin, 2d. Joseph Abbott.
Stafford, Jasper Hyde, Ephraim Dimock.
Union, I. W. Crawford, Nathaniel Newell.
Vernon, Phinehas Talcott.
Willington, Jona. Sibley, Jr. Daniel Glazier.

The following is the state of the vote for Senators, from 91 towns, which are all that have been heard from.

Pitkin,	13,828	Brace,	13,858
Edwards,	13,796	Wells,	14,146
Baldwin,	13,840	Bristol,	13,961
Denison,	13,866	Tomlinson,	13,867
Goddard,	13,825	Perkins,	13,843
Sherwood,	13,827	Burrows,	14,762
Johnson,	13,885	Hill,	13,728
Perkins,	13,833	Webb,	13,776
Benedict,	13,794	Boardman,	13,897
Hubbard,	13,712	Stow,	13,691
Willey,	13,768	Peters,	13,896

☞ Mr. Wolcott being upon both tickets, the votes for him are not included in the above statement.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION,
FOR GOVERNOR.

The Boston Centinel contains a list of votes from 224 towns, in which Governor Brooks has 28,624 votes, and Mr. Crowninshield 23,855. In these towns there is a democratic gain of about 2500 votes; there can be no doubt, however, of the re-election of Governor Brooks.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a Circular to our Consuls abroad, dated March 26, 1819, has the following paragraphs relative to the introduction of useful plants and inventions into our country.

"The introduction of useful plants, not before cultivated, or such as are of superior quality to those which have been previously introduced, is an object of great importance to every civilized state, but more particularly to one recently organized, in which the progress of improvements of every kind has not to contend with ancient and deep-rooted prejudices. The introduction of such inventions, the results of the labor and science of other nations, is still more important especially to the United States, whose institutions secure to the importer no exclusive advantage from their introduction. Your attention is respectfully solicited to these important subjects.

The Collectors of the different ports of the United States will cheerfully co-operate with you in this interesting and beneficent undertaking, and become the distributors of the collections of plants and seeds which may be consigned by you to their care. It will greatly facilitate the distribution, if the articles shall be sent directly to those sections of the Union where the soil and climate are adapted to their culture.

At present, no expence can be authorized, in relation to these objects. Should the result of these suggestions answer my expectations, it is possible that the attention of the national legislature may be attracted to the subject: and that some provision may be made especially in relation to useful inventions."

Married,

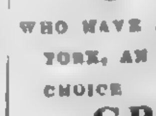
At Canterbury, Capt. DARIUS BARLOW, of Woodstock, to Miss CHLOE FORD, of the former place.

At New-York, by the Rev. Mr. McClay, Mr. THOMAS HUBBARD, of Middletown, to Miss ELIZA S. TABER.

Died,

At Middletown, in the 26th year of her age, SARAH MILLER HUNTINGTON, daughter of Enoch Huntington, Esq.

*** *The JOURNAL of SCIENCE, No. 3, is received for delivery to subscribers, at R. HUBBARD'S Book Store.*
April 14.



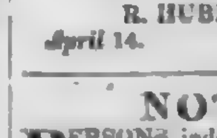
THE Packet MORGAN, R. *ROATH*, will sail for New-York, on Saturday next, at 8 o'clock P. M.
April 14.

BLANK BOOKS.

DEMI and Foolscap LEDGERS.
Petty do.
Demi JOURNALS.
Letter or Invoice BOOKS.
Common place do.
DAY BOOKS, full and half bound from one to six quires.
Writing and Cyphering BOOKS.
ALPHABETS. FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S *Book Store.*
April 14. 23—

Quaker Garden Seeds.
HERD'S GRASS & CLOVER do.
FOR SALE BY
G. & C. Kinney,
WHO HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE
GROCERIES,
WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE VERY LOW FOR CASH.
Norwich, April 14. 23—

FOR SALE,



A Likely Grey *Mare*, a *Saddle* and *Bridle*, and *Portmanteaus.*
APPLY TO
JOHN ALSAP, at
R. HUBBARD'S *Paper-mill.*
April 14. 23—

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber for Newspapers, are requested to make payment next week, to my brother, *Mr. Benjamin Franklin.*
HORATIO FRANKLIN.
Ashford, April 13, 1819. 23—

Rice & Cotton.

17 bales prime Upland COTTON,
5000 wt. do. new RICE,
FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF JAMES N. BROWN, Esq. by
B. MATHEWSON.
Norwich, April 14, 1819 23—

Quaker Garden Seeds,
of the last years growth,
FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
—ALSO—
14 bbls. Mc Lean's best Rye GIN, at a reduced price.
7 bbls. Prime Muscovado SUGAR.
WANTED,
Live GEESE FEATHERS.
JOHN LATHROP.
April 14, 1819. 19—

Gallaudet's Sermons.

DISCOURSES on various points of Christian Faith and Practice; most of which were delivered in the Chapel of the Oratoire, in Paris, in the spring of 1816. By *Thomas H. Gallaudet*, principal of the *Connecticut Asylum*, for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, price $1,50,
FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S *Book Store.*
April 14 23—

Removal.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to his former Customers, and takes this method to inform them, his friends and the public, that he has removed a few rods south of where he formerly kept, in *New-London.*

Every endeavor will be used to satisfy and please all who call, and every favor thankfully acknowledged by
A. SHEPARD.
New-London, March 14, 1819. 23—

VENDUE.

ON Monday the 19th day of April inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. the subscriber will sell at public Auction, at the dwelling house of *Mr. Elisha Andrews*, in Norwich,
1 OX.
1 COW.
1 Two year old HEIFER.
1 Horse WAGGON with Harness.
1 CLOCK.
1 BED. *ALSO,*
Sundry articles of Household Furniture and Farming Tools.
DAVID PITCHER, *Adm'r.*
Norwich, April 12, 1819. 23—

For Sale, or to Let,

FOUR *Dwelling HOUSES*, two on the east side of the river, and two on the west, with 16 *acres of LAND*, part of which is within ¼ of a mile of the Wharf Bridge, in Chelsea. It will be sold or let altogether, or separate, and possession given the first of May.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the Premises.
JOHN DAY.
Norwich, April 14, 1819. 23—

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscribers are appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Pomfret, Commissioners upon the Estate of
Mr. SILAS JOHNSON,
late of Woodstock, deceased: and that they will meet on the second Mondays of May and September next, at the dwellinghouse of *Alvin Fox*, in said Woodstock, at two o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days, to receive and adjust the claims of the Creditors to said Estate.—Six months from the date hereof are allowed to said Creditors to exhibit their claims.
JOHN FOX,
THOMAS CHANDLER, } *Com'rs.*
CHARLES SMITH,
Woodstock, April 14, 1819. 23—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1819—
Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of
Mrs. LYDIA LATHROP,
late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mr. *Lemuel Kingsley*, *Ex'r.* or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post, in said Norwich.
23 *Attest. HENRY STRONG, Clerk.*

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, has allowed six months from this date, for the creditors to the estate of
Mr. JONATHAN HARRIS,
late of Sterling, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate to the subscriber, or be debarred a recovery according to law.
PETER BURLINGAME, *Ad'mr.*
Sterling, March 8, 1819. 23—

All Persons

ARE forbidden to trust any one on my account without a written order from me.
CALEB ABEL, Jr.
Lebanon, April 8, 1819. 23—

POETRY.

From the Baltimore Weekly Magazine.

FEMALE PIETY.

'TIS sweet to see the opening rose
Spread its fair bosom to the sky;
'Tis sweet to view, at twilight's close,
The heaven's bespangled canopy.

'Tis sweet, amid the vernal grove,
To hear the thrush's fervent lay,
Or lark, that wings his flight above,
To hail the dawning of the day.

But sweeter far is maiden's eye,
Uprais'd to Heaven in pious prayer;
When bath'd in tears she looks on high,
What sacred eloquence is there!

Oh! sweeter far that sacred name,
"*My Father!*" utter'd by her tongue;
And sweeter, when her hear'nly flame
Ascend in pious, holy song.

Oh, sweet, when on the bended knee,
Her thoughts, her spirit, mount above,
In pious, deep-felt ecstacy,
To realms of everlasting love.

List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE, GREENPORT LANDING, OF. APRIL 1, 1819.

ELEAZER P. Andrus, *Preston*, Cecelia Avery, Wm. Albertson, Mrs. James Huntington, Theodore Barrel, Lucy Brown, Gilbert Brewster, (2) Avery Bromley, Thomas Bushnell, Jos. Bromly, *Preston*, Nancy Brice, Stephen Barker, Robert Button, Nathl. Burdick, Catharine Corning, Nancy Case, Samuel Courtney, Susan Corning, Jas. D. Chapman, Eben. Cooly, Wm. H. Coit, Erastus Coit, Geo. Crowly, John Cox, Rebecca Carpenter, Jas. Dalaby, Wm. Daley, Oliver Derull, Charles Davison, Cushing Eells, (2) Emma C. Fitch, *Preston*, Mary Fitch, (2) Lucretia Fox, John Fernald, Neh. H. Fitch, Esther Fanning, Elizabeth French, Geo. W. Geer, Solomon Giddings, *Preston*, Melinda H. Gavit, Saml. Hillhouse, *Montville*, Saml. Hillhouse, Jr. do. (2) Jed. Huntington, Jabez Huntington, (5) Felix A. Huntington, & Co. Alice Holmes, (2) Sarah Hyde, Nat. Herrick, George Hill, Susannah Hamilton, William S. Hart, Abigail Hartshorn, Henry Hazard, *Preston*, Sally Hilliard do. Wm. Jones, Calvin Lambard, Mary Lord, Sally M'Clure, (2) Otis Morse, Polly Meech, (2) Ephraim Meech, Prudence Morgan, *Groton*, John Nicols, *Preston*, John Nicols, Owners of Schooner Jane & Hannah, Andrew Perkins, Geo. Perkins, (2) Levi Perkins, *Lisbon*, Jos. Powers, Mrs. Jos. Perkins, Herbert Pride, Wm. Reed, *Preston*, Henry T. Rogers, *Montville*, Geo. A. Sydleman, *Preston*, Mary Ann Smith, Elisha Smith, Alfred Smith, Roger Smith, Benoni Spinks, Wm. Sterry, *Groton*, Abby H. Sterry, Martha Stetson, (2) Clark Somers, Wm. Stetson, Samuel Simms, Jr. *Preston*, Augustus Tift, Plylance Tracy, Francis C. Tracy, Alfred Young, *Preston*, Henry Ward, Joseph R. Willoughby, Jason Walker, Lucretia Willet, Ezra G. Weld. 22—

List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE, NORWICH, CONN. APRIL 1, 1819.

Norwich.
Charles Bowen,
Elizabeth L. Brown,
Jno. Cagwin,
Mr. Case, *Tanner*
James D. Chapman,
Lucretia Clark, 3,
Mary Fanning,
Harriet Freeman,
Amariah W. Goff,
Capt. Green,
Eliphaz Hart,
James D. Hastings,
Lydia W. Herrick,
Jos. B. Huntington, 2
Wm. McGraw,
Wm. H. Mason,
Fanny Millard,
Eliza Nott,
Benj. F. Noyce,
Bela Peck,
Alfred Smith,
Eliza Smith,
Lewis Smith, 2
Marshall Timson,
Elisha Tracy,
Susannah Tracy,
John Wattles,
Lidey Weller,
Thos. D. Winship.

Lisbon.
Elijah D. Baldwin, 2
Mary Ann Brown,
Nabby Bushnell,
William Goe,
Reuben Harris,
Jeptha Hebbard,
Allethea B. Hyde,
Joel Hyde,
Nathan Johnson, 2
Reuben Justin,
Reuben Lawrence,
Calvin Rosen,
Ichabod Spencer.

Bozrah.
Nabby Backus,
Daniel Fargo,
Earles P. Gardner,
Jona. Gardner,
Eunice Huntley,
Gurdon Meech,
Lucy Meech,
Lucy S. Meech,
Clarinda Post,
John Scott, 2
Eunice Spicer,
Zeruhabel Wightman,
Geo. Young.

J. HYDE, *Post-Master.*
April 1. 22—

List of Letters,

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE, PLAINFIELD, APRIL 1, 1819.

RHINALDO Burleigh, Daniel Briggs, Nathaniel Cole, John Collins, William Davis, Christopher Dean, Roswell Eosworth, Mary Eldridge, Jonathan Gallup, Judah Hart, Rosanna Harris, Abba Hale, Jeptha Harris, Stephen Hale, John Joslin Junr. Joseph Joslin, Eliza Kinney, Ephraim Keach, Samuel Kingsbury, Oliver Kingsbury, Noah Newman, Asa Phillips, Thomas P. Rich, Moses Sherman, John S. Stranahan, Stephen Shepard, Job Shepard, Hannah Shepard, Anthony Stranahan, Warren Shepard, Erastus Spalding, Celinda Spalding, Jeremiah Thurston, Nathan Williams, Jos. Whipple, Charles Wise, Jeremiah Webb, *of Plainfield*, John Wylie, Lep Larkham, *of Voluntown.*

E. C. EATON, P. M.

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Company*, incorporated with a capital of $100,000, submit the following sketch of terms for insurance on Houses; Stores; Mills; Machinery; Ships in harbor; Goods; Wares; Merchandize and Furniture against loss or damage by fire.

I. Brick, or Stone buildings, with roofs of slate or tiles; or Goods not hazardous contained in such buildings 25 cents to 37½ cents per $100, per annum.

II. Brick, or Stone buildings, with wood roofs;—or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 37½ cents to 50 cents per $100, per annum.

III. Buildings entirely of wood; or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 50 cents to 75 cents, per $100, per annum.

This will give a general idea of the rates; but there will be an increase of premium, where the situation and circumstances increase the risk; such as being contiguous to wooden buildings, or those occupied in hazardous business: distance from water: no engines or firemen in the place, &c.—The premium on buildings in the country, standing single, is 50 cents, per $100, per annum.

As all classes of citizens are exposed to calamities from fire, it is presumed that prudence will induce them to pay so small a premium for indemnity; and the Company are confident that the extent and solidity of their funds, and the fairness and promptitude, with which they will adjust claims, will engage public confidence.

Applications must be made to the Secretary, in writing, signed by the applicant, and the subject accurately described.—No insurance is binding until the premium is paid. Insurance may be had for 7 years, by paying premium for 6 years, and for a less number than 7, a reasonable allowance.

The Directors are *Dwight Ripley: C. P. Huntington: Coddington Billings: Ezra Chappell: Joseph H. Strong: C. Eells: Wm. Williams, Jun.: F. A. Perkins and Jonathan G. W. Trumbull.*

DWIGHT RIPLEY, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
Norwich, March 24, 1819. 20—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

Copy of a letter.

W. T. CONWAY—Sir, I deem it my duty to the public, as well as to you in particular, to make known my case that others may have the benefit of so valuable a Medicine; I was a long time afflicted with a violent cough, with extreme difficulty of breathing, and was at last reduced so low that my life was despaired of, when I was advised by a friend to make a trial of your "Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills;" by taking them three days, according to the directions, I was enabled to walk out, and was cured by one box only.

Witness my hand,
PETER RICHARDSON.
Roxbury, Mass. Sept. 28, 1818.

Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills give instant ease in all coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, chilliness and shivering, the forerunners of malignant fevers, &c; common colds will be removed in a few hours. The aged will experience a relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected. Price $1, or six boxes for five dollars. ☞ *Ask for* "Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills;" one box containing 12 pills, frequently effects a cure; *to prevent impositions* the outside printed wrapper is signed by *the sole proprietor*, "W. T. Conway." These pills are prepared and sold wholesale, by W. T. Conway, Chemist, No. 1, Bumstead Place, Common-street, Boston, and retail by

DWIGHT RIPLEY,

Druggist, Norwich; Dyer & Co. Southmayd, & Co. Middletown; Dyer and Howes, Windham; Green, New-London; Isaac D. Bull, Hartford; Jarvis, Stamford; M. & B. Grant, Stafford; and most druggists, booksellers, and postmasters throughout the Union; where may be had all those *justly esteemed and highly approved* "Medicines" prepared by "W. T. Conway." ☞ Pamphlets of many extraordinary cures may be had of the agent GRATIS!

*** A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.
Feb 17. 15—eow6t—

WANTED,

A LIKELY *HORSE*, good under the saddle and in harness.

APPLY TO
RALPH BOLLES.
April 7. 22—

FOR SALE,

TWO COWS.

G. TISDALE.
April 6. 22—

Masonic Notice.

A regular convocation of *Franklin Chapter, No.* 4, will be held at Masonic Hall, on the last Monday, 26th April, 1819, at 1 o'clock, P. M.—A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the M. E. H. P.
J. KINGSLEY, *Scr. R. C. R. A. M.*
Norwich, April 6, 1819. 22—

Co-partnership formed.

ERASTUS PERKINS, GURDON SMITH, & JEREMIAH GREEN,

HAVE entered into Co-partnership under the firm of

Erastus Perkins and Co.

for carrying on the BAKING BUSINESS, at the old stand of ERASTUS PERKINS, where may be had *Hard and Soft CRACKERS, PILOT BREAD, &c. &c.*

Norwich, April 1, 1819. 22—

ERASTUS PERKINS requests all persons that have accounts with him to settle the same.

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.
Norwich Fort, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

THE FIRM OF

Wm. Williams, Jr. & Co.

IS by mutual consent, this day dissolved; any persons having claims upon them are requested to present the same immediately for payment, and persons indebted to them are requested to pay the same without delay.

WM. WILLIAMS.
WM. WILLIAMS, Jr.
CALVIN GODDARD.
Norwich, March 1, 1819.

THE business at the Mill will be conducted in the name and on the account of

Wm. Williams, Jr.

WHO OFFERS FOR SALE,

Alexandria, Fredericksburg, and Norwich superfine and fine FLOUR.
RYE FLOUR.
MIDDLINGS.
Kiln-dried MEAL in puncheons ½ iron bound, and in barrels.
French and Nova Scotia PLASTER

☞ The public will be accommodated in grinding Grain or Plaster.

WANTED,

CORN and RYE, for which Cash will be paid.

Notice.

THE business of the *Cotton Mill*, at Norwich Falls, will hereafter be conducted under the firm of

Williams Manufacturing Company,

by WM. C. GILMAN, as Agent to the subscribers, the present owners thereof.

Norwich, March 9, 1819. 18—

WM. WILLIAMS.
CALVIN GODDARD.
THOS. W. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE.

The Co-partnership

HERETOFORE subsisting between *William M. Cooke, and Joseph W. Congdon*, under the firm of

COOK & CONGDON,

is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm, are requested to call and settle them without further invitation with *William M. Cooke*, who is authorised to settle the same. All persons having demands against said firm will please to call on said Cooke for them.

WILLIAM M. COOKE.
JOSEPH W. CONGDON.
Pomfret, March 5, 1819. 20—3w—

H. COLTON,

HAS constantly on hand or will furnish at short notice, all kinds of

Cabinet Furniture,

such as *Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Cellarets, Sofas* from $20 up to $90, *Ladies' Work Stands, Tables* of all descriptions and prices, *Gilt Frames, Fancy and Windsor Chairs*, &c. made after the newest and most approved patterns, of the best materials, and sold cheap for cash or approved credit.

Norwich, March 31, 1819. 21—

TO LET,

FROM THE 1ST OF APRIL NEXT,

THE east part of the House and Garden now occupied by *Perry M. Hezekiah.*

The under part of the House now occupied by *Ebenezer Hibbard.*

The House now occupied by *John Elderkin.*

And the building adjoining the Wharf Bridge, and near the first mentioned House. APPLY TO

JESSE & SIMEON BREED.
March 23. 20—

TO LET.

AND possession given on the 1st of April next, the large and commodious three story

Dwelling-House,

situated in the upper-street, and in complete repair, with a good *Garden* adjoining the House, and now occupied by Capt. BOOTH. For terms

APPLY TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

NEWCOMB KINNEY, or
MARY PEABODY.
Norwich, March 3, 1819. 20—

FOR SALE,

The Dwelling-House,

AND excellent *Garden Lot*, formerly the residence of Capt. SIMEON CRAWE, deceased, pleasantly situated in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

The House and Lot,

Formerly Mr JAMES WADES, Sen'r. a convenient, good House in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

A MOWING LOT,

With a *Barn* thereon, near the shop of Mr JAMES F. BROWN, on the western shore of the cove. APPLY TO

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
Norwich, March 23, 1819. 20—

For Sale,

AND possession given on the first day of April next,

THE FARM,

formerly known by the *Jabez Leffingwell Farm*, situated at the head of Trading Cove, two miles from Norwich, on the new turnpike road leading to New-London, containing about 120 acres, with a large two story HOUSE, with a never failing well of water in the House. Said House is in sight of the steam-boat and other vessels, as they pass to and from N London—A large *Barn, Chaise and Corn House*, adjoining.

LIKEWISE,

A Grist Mill,

With two run of stones, and *Saw Mill*, in tolerable repair. The stream of water is the best within many miles of this place, except the *Lathrop stream*, so called.

The above property will be sold together or separate, as will best suit the purchaser. There are three fishing places attached to the said Farm. Accommodating terms will be given. If not sold, it will be to let. APPLY TO

JAMES N. BROWN.
Jan. 6, 1819. 9tf—

FOR SALE,

The Wharf and Store,

FORMERLY owned by Capt. THOMAS KING, deceased; the wharf being the same which the Steam-Boat Fulton makes use of; the Store is the same formerly occupied by Capt. GURDON BILL, deceased.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
Norwich, March 23, 1819. 20—

For Sale,

THE *Dwelling House* and *Lot*, lately Jed. Willet's.

One do. at the foot of Long Bridge.

A *Blacksmith's shop* near the same.

About 20 acres of land lately Jed. Willet's.

The *Ship Yards* lately said Willet's.

The *Dwelling-House* lately occupied by James F. Brown.

One do. occupied by John Cox, and others.

All situated in West Chelsea.

ALSO,

Two *Stores* and *Wharf* on the Long Bridge.

All well situated, and valuable estates, and will be sold for reasonable prices, and credit.

JAMES LANMAN.
March 1, 1819. 17—

TO LET,

and immediate possession given,

THE STORE and WHARF lately improved by *Jonathan Comstock, Esq.*

The HOUSE, GARDEN, and BARN lately improved by *Mr. Orin Shoals.*

The HOUSE lately improved by *Ira Moore.* APPLY TO

C. EELLS.
April 5th, 1819. 22—4w—

AN assortment of BLANKS, for sale at R. *Hubbard's Book-Store.*

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THIS line of Steam Boats will commence on Monday the 8th inst. —and continue during the season, as follows:

The CONNECTICUT, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New-Haven.

The FULTON, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich immediately after day-light in the morning of the same days, will touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New-Haven, at 3 o'clock.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

March 3. 17—

Court of Probate, ss. Pomfret District, March 26th, 1819.

UPON the petition of *Ephraim May*, guardian to *George Comstock* and *Emily Comstock*, showing to this court that the said *George* and *Emily* are minors under twenty-one years of age, and that they are in possession of real estate, lying in *Woodstock*, of less value than six hundred dollars—and praying that this Court will grant liberty to sell the same.

This Court order said petition to be continued until the first Tuesday of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. and notice to be given by publishing this Order in the *Norwich Courier*, printed in Norwich, six weeks before said time, that all interested may appear before said Court, on that day, at *Peter Thompson's*, in said Pomfret, and be heard relative thereto.

LEMUEL GROSVENOR,
22 *Judge of Probate.*

WHEREAS the subscribers were by the Hon. Superior Court of the State of Connecticut, appointed Commissioners on the estate of

DANIEL KIES, Esq.

of Brooklyn, in the county of Windham, an insolvent Debtor, hereby give notice to the creditors of the said Kies, to bring in their claims to the subscribers, who will meet to adjust the same, on the first Wednesdays in May, July, and August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days, at the dwelling house of PASCAL P. TYLER, in said Brooklyn.

JOHN PARISH,
JOSEPH EATON, } *Com'rs.*
Brooklyn, Feb. 26, 1819. 22—

Probate Office, Windham District, Windham, March 24th, 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this Order, for the creditors to the Estate of

THOMAS WILLIAMS,

late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate to *SOLOMON WILLIAMS*, of said Lebanon, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

ATTEST.
22 HENRY HUNTINGTON, *Clerk.*

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the late firm of *HUBBARD & MARVIN*, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment. As one of the partners is about to leave the State, coercive measures will be resorted to, unless this notice is complied with. MARCH 31.

Employment.

TWO or three good families of children, from the ages of seven to sixteen years, may have employment in the Cotton Mill, at Norwich Falls. For particulars, apply to

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
March 30. 21—

Wanted Immediately,

THREE JOURNEYMEN, viz. two *Cabinet Makers* and one *Chair Maker*, to whom steady employ and good wages will be given.

WILLIAM E. ROBINSON.
Plainfield, Jan. 31, 1819. 12tf—

Wanted to purchase,

A NEW Milch *COW & CALF*. A generous price, in Cash, will be paid for one that can be honestly recommended.

APPLY TO
JABEZ HUNTINGTON.
April 6. 22—

Flax-seed and Oil Cake.

J. H. STRONG, has for sale Long-Island FLAX-SEED, for sowing—and Flax-seed OIL CAKE, which he will dispose of for Cash or Flax-seed. *Feb.* 1.

JOHN LATHROP,

WILL pay Cash for CLOVER SEED.
Feb. 17. 15—

The CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR, No. 3, *is received and ready for delivery at R. Hubbard's Book-Store.*

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1819 — *NORWICH*: (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. — [VOL. XXIII. No. 24.]

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK, AND ARE NOW OPENING,

A general assortment of fresh Imported

DRY GOODS.

April 7. 22—

NEW GOODS.

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass and Earthen WARE,

Looking Glasses and Tea Trays,

recently received and for sale at low prices and on accommodating terms, by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Who have also for sale, at their Store and at the Pottery, a constant supply of

STONE WARE.

Norwich, Oct. 28, 1818. 51—

Quaker Garden Seeds.

HERD'S GRASS & CLOVER do.

FOR SALE BY

G. & C. Kinney,

WHO HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE

GROCERIES,

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE VERY LOW FOR CASH.

Norwich, April 14. 23—

Quaker Garden Seeds,

of the last years growth.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

—ALSO—

14 bbls. Mc Lean's best Rye GIN, at a reduced price.

7 bbls. Prime Muscovado SUGAR.

WANTED,

Live GEESE FEATHERS.

JOHN LATHROP.

April 14, 1819. 25—

Rice & Cotton.

17 bales prime Upland COTTON,

5000 wt. do. new RICE.

FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF JAMES N. BROWN, Esq. by

B. MATHEWSON.

Norwich, April 14, 1819 27—

Simeon Thomas & Co.

HAVE for sale at the Store lately occupied by Messrs. *Charles Thomas & Co* a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

which they will dispose of by the hogshead, barrel, or less quantity, viz:—

W. I. and N. E. Rum,
French and Cider Brandy,
Holland and American Gin,
Sicily Madeira Wine,
Loaf, Havana, India and Muscovado Sugars,
Hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and bohea Teas,
Turks-Island and Table Salt,
Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger,
Cloves, Cinnamon, Starch,
Powder and Shot,
Plug and cut Tobacco,
Scotch and Lorrillard's Snuff, &c.

ALSO,

Russia Old Sable Iron,
Cart and Waggon Tire,
Nail Plates, Spike Rods,
English and American blistered Steel,
Nails, &c. *Likewise,*
An assortment of Drugs and Family Medicines,
Paints and Dye Woods,
Window Glass,

All which are of the first quality, and will be sold on the lowest terms, for cash or produce.

Cash given for

FLAX-SEED AND WHITE BEANS.

Norwich, Jan. 4, 1819. 9tf—

Notice.

THE business of the *Cotton Mill*, at Norwich Falls, will hereafter be conducted under the firm of

Williams Manufacturing Company,

by WM. C. GILMAN, as Agent to the subscribers, the present owners thereof.

Norwich, March 9, 1819. 18—

WM. WILLIAMS.
CALVIN GODDARD.
THOS. W. WILLIAMS.

Rum, Teas, etc.

5 hhds. N. E RUM, *very cheap,*
6 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin TEAS, of the first quality,
Gunpowder and Imperial do.
Sicily Madeira, Madeira, Teneriffe, Mountain Malaga, Sherry, and Colmenar WINES, *genuine,*
Old Spirits, Raspberry Cordial,
Fall and winter strained Lamp OIL,
London PORTER,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Ginger, Dates
Snuff, CODFISH,
Clover and Herds'-Grass Seed, &c. &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

MARCH 9. 18—

CHARLES LATHROP,

HAS FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of CLOVER, RED TOP, and HERDS' GRASS SEED, of last year's growth, well cleaned, and of very good quality.

Contemplating a new arrangement in business, he offers for sale his whole

Stock in Trade

on advantageous terms, in large or small quantities.

N. B. All persons having open accounts with him are requested to call and settle the same within two weeks from this date.

Norwich, March 3, 1819. 17—9 w

Flax-seed and Oil Cake.

J. H. STRONG, has for sale Long-Island FLAX-SEED, for sowing—and Flax-seed OIL CAKE, which he will dispose of for Cash or Flax-seed. *Feb. 1.*

JOHN LATHROP,

WILL pay Cash for CLOVER SEED. *Feb. 17.* 15—

NORWICH COLD SPRING

GIN,

In pipes, hogsheads, and barrels,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

WHO WILL PAY CASH FOR

CORN.

March 24. 20—

MOLASSES, etc.

3 Hhds retailing MOLASSES.
3 Bags Green COFFEE.
Havana and India SUGAR.
500 lbs. Fresh Smyrna RAISINS.
Clover and Herd's Grass SEED

Just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by

LYMAN BREWER, Agent.

NORWICH, MARCH 30, 1819. 21—

Liver Oil, Stone Lime, etc.

J. H. STRONG,

Has for sale on the best terms,

DEXTER's best Stone Lime, per cask. Liver Oil, of a superior quality, do Virginia and New-York Flour, do Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil.

Jan 13. 14—

HAY SEED.

HERDS' GRASS, and RED TOP SEED, FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

March 10. 18—

Gallaudet's Sermons.

DISCOURSES on various points of Christian Faith and Practice; most of which were delivered in the Chapel of the Oratoire, in Paris, in the spring of 1816. By *Thomas H. Gallaudet*, principal of the *Connecticut Asylum*, for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, price $1,50.

FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S *Book Store.*

April 14 23—

All Persons

ARE forbidden to trust any one on my account without a written order from me.

CALEB ABEL, Jr.

Lebanon, April 5, 1819. 23—

Co-partnership formed.

ERASTUS PERKINS, GURDON SMITH, & JEREMIAH GREEN,

HAVE entered into Co-partnership under the firm of

Erastus Perkins and Co.

for carrying on the BAKING BUSINESS, at the old stand of ERASTUS PERKINS, where may be had *Hard and Soft CRACKERS, PILOT BREAD, &c &c.*

Norwich, April 1, 1819. 22—

ERASTUS PERKINS requests all persons that have accounts with him to settle the same.

List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE, CHELSEA LANDING, OF APRIL 1, 1819.

EBENEZER P. Andrus, *Preston*, Cecelia Avery, Wm. Albertson, Mrs. James Huntington, Theodore Barrel, Lucy Brown, Gilbert Brewster, (2) Avery Bromley, Thomas Boslinell, Jos. Bromly, *Preston*, Nancy Brice, Stephen Barker, Robert Button, Nathl. Burdick, Catharine Corning, Nancy Case, Samuel Courtney, Susan Corning, Jas. D. Chapman, Eben. Cooly, Wm. H. Coit, Erastus Coit, Geo. Crowly, John Cox, Rebecca Carpenter, Jas. Dalaby, Wm. Daley, Oliver Derull, Charles Davison, Cushing Bells, (2) Emma C. Fitch, *Preston*, Mary Fitch, (2) Lucretia Fox, John Fernald, Neh. H. Fitch, Esther Fanning, Elizabeth French, Geo. W. Greer, Solomon Giddings, *Preston*, Melinda H. Gavit, Saml. Hillhouse, *Montville*, Saml. Hillhouse, Jr. do. (2) Jed. Huntington, Jabez Huntington, (3) Felix A. Huntington, & Co. Alice Holmes, (2) Sarah Hyde, Nat. Herrick, George Hill, Susannah Hamilton, William S. Hart, Abigail Hartshorn, Henry Hazard, *Preston*, Sally Hilliard do. Wm. Jones, Calvin Lombard, Mary Lord, Sally M'Clure, (2) Otis Morse, Polly Meech, (2) Ephraim Meech, Prudence Morgan, *Groton*, John Nicols, *Preston*, John Nicols, Owners of Schooner Jane & Hannah, Andrew Perkins, Geo. Perkins, (3) Levi Perkins, *Lisbon*, Jos. Powers, Mrs. Jos. Perkins, Herbert Pride, Wm. Reed, *Preston*, Henry T. Rogers, *Montville*, Geo. A. Sydleman, *Preston*, Mary Ann Smith, Elisha Smith, Alfred Smith, Roger Smith, Benoni Spinks, Wm. Sterry, *Groton*, Abby D. Sterry, Martha Stetson, (2) Clark Somers, Wm. Stetson, Samuel Simons, Jr. *Preston*, Augustus Tift, Plylance Tracy, Francis C. Tracy, Alfred Young, *Preston*, Henry Ward, Joseph R Willoughby, Jason Walker, Lucretia Willet, Ezra G. Weld. 22—

List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE, NORWICH, CONN., APRIL 1, 1819.

Norwich.	Thos. D. Winship.
Charles Bowen,	*Lisbon.*
Elizabeth L. Brown,	Elijah D. Baldwin, 2
Jno. Cagwin,	Mary Ann Brown,
Mr. Case, *Tanner*	Nabby Boslinell,
James D. Chapman,	William Goe,
Lucretia Clark, 3,	Reuben Harris,
Mary Fanning,	Jeptha Hebbard,
Harriet Freeman,	Bethuel B. Hyde,
Amariah W. Goff,	Joel Hyde,
Capt. Green,	Nathan Johnson, 2
Eliphaz Hart,	Reuben Justin,
James D. Hastings,	Reuben Lawrence,
Lydia W. Herrick,	Calvin Rosson,
Jos. B. Huntington, 2	Ichabod Spencer.
Wm. McGraw,	*Boxrah.*
Wm. H. Mason,	Nabby Backus,
Fanny Millard,	Daniel Fargo,
Eliza Nott,	Charles P. Gardner,
Benj. F. Noyes,	Jona. Gardner,
Bela Peck,	Eunice Huntley,
Alfred Smith,	Gurdon Meech,
Eliza Smith,	Lucy Meech,
Lewis Smith, 2	Lucy S. Meech,
Marshall Timson,	Intrada Post,
Elisha Tracy,	John Scott, 2
Susannah Tracy,	Eunice Spicer,
John Wattles,	Zerubabel Wightman
Liley Weller,	Geo. Young.

J. HYDE, *Post-Master.*

April 1. 22—

List of Letters,

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE, PLAIN FIELD, APRIL 1, 1819.

RHINALDO Burleigh, Daniel Briggs, Nathaniel Cole, John Collins, William Davis, Christopher Dean, Roswell Enaworth, Mary Eldridge, Jonathan Gallup, Judah Hart, Rosanna Harris, Abba Hale, Jeptha Harris, Stephen Hale, John Joslin Jun'r, Joseph Joslin, Eliza Kinney, Ephraim Keach, Samuel Kingsbury, Oliver Kingsbury, Noah Newman, Asa Phillips, Thomas P. Rich, Moses Sherman, John S. Stranahan, Stephen Shepard, Job Shepard, Hannah Shepard, Anthony Stranahan, Warren Shepard, Erastus Spalding, Celinda Spalding, Jeremiah Thurston, Nathan Williams, Jos. Whipple, Charles Wise, Jeremiah Webb, *of Plainfield*, John Wylie, Lop Larkham, *of Voluntown.*

22 E. C. EATON, P. M.

Removal.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to his former Customers, and takes this method to inform them, his friends and the public, that he has removed a few rods south of where he formerly kept, in *New-London.*

Every endeavor will be used to satisfy and please all who call, and every favor thankfully acknowledged by

A. SHEPARD.

New-London, March 14, 1819. 23—

FOR SALE,

TWO COWS.

G. TISDALE

April 6. 20—

MISCELLANY.

SPANISH WOMEN.

[The following description of Spanish women is extracted from M. M. Noah's "Travels in Europe and Africa," lately published in New-York.]

THE Spanish women, and particularly the ladies of Andalusia, constitute the most important, and influential part of the population of that country. It is incredible, what real difference exists, and what disparity is evident, between the men and the women; whether this arises from the known want of stamina and character, on the part of the men, their little acquaintance with arts and sciences, their bigotry, or rather the intolerance in their faith, I cannot say: but there is coldness about them, a saturnine indifference not discernable in the females.—The men, though reserved, are excessively polite; full of compliment without meaning, and of professions without sincerity. We read much, and hear more respecting the jealousy of the Spaniards; of their suspicious nature; their bars and bolts; their Duennas and grated windows; all this is romance; there is less jealousy evinced in Spain, than in any other country I have visited. There is no fastidiousness in their families; a husband introduces you to his wife, with the most perfect confidence; and to his daughter if single, with a perfect reliance, which is never shaken, on her virtue, and your integrity. There are seldom instances of an aberration from virtue, on the part of unmarried women; and, it is strangely, irreconcilable, that after marriage, all restraint being removed, women are seldom found without a lover, or, as he is called, a *Cortejo*; and what is more extraordinary, the lover and husband are affectionate friends, frequently inhabiting one house, and exercising an equality of jurisdiction. Spanish women, have generally, dark or olive complexions, large black piercing eyes, fine teeth, which are sometimes injured by eating *dolces* or sweets, and a noble and majestic walk, for which they are eminently distinguished. They cannot be called beautiful, but they never fail to interest. Their vivacity and sensibility, the unaffected ease of their manners, their general politeness and address, joined to the advantages resulting from the most rich and copious language in the world, give to them the most surprising advantages, and evidently place the women, in a secondary rank and condition. The women dress alike in Spain; they usually wear black bombazin, or silk petticoats, rather short, and filled at the bottom with shot or lead, to give a due weight or pressure to the garment; a light boddice, with long sleeves, of the same materials, or sometimes, of contrast, of white silk; a gilt colored Barcelona, or Bandanna handkerchief, pinned close over their neck and bosom; a black or white silk veil thrown over the head, and brought under the chin and there crossed, so as to expose the face; white silk stockings; neat shoes: and a fan in their hands.—Thus attired, they assemble in great numbers, at the close of the afternoon, on a long walk, fronting the sea, called the *Alemanda*, which is commodiously arranged, with stone benches. Here the whole city is seen, without any discrimination as to rank or character: and this general place of rendezvous, affords to a stranger, at one view, all that is attractive, fashionable or elegant. They meet in summer, about six o'clock, and the crowd increases until dark. At the going down of the sun, the bells, from all the churches, chime the *oraciones*, or vespers; the crowd stops, the loud laugh, and the hum of voices, are instantaneously suspended, the air of gaiety gives place to unaffected and pious looks, each person crosses himself, and says a short prayer, to return thanks to the Disposer of all good, that another day has passed in peace. The bells stop in a minute, each person passes the compliments of the evening, to the other, the crowd moves on, and again all is life and animation. No religious ceremony is so solemn, and at the same time, so wholly commendable. Millions pausing at the same moment, suspending the hilarity of conversation, the gaiety of thought, the tender sentiments of love, to give place to pious reflections and grateful acknowledgements!

THE FLORIDAS.

FROM NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

A more particular account than any which we have received of the territories lately ceded by Spain to the United States, is desirable. Every one has seen, for several years past, that they were destined to become a part of this republic, by contract or by force. During the late war, and indeed, antecedent to it and up to the late capture of Pensacola by General Jackson, they were to us an *enemy's* country, though we had not any open quarrel with Spain. The British and British traders recruited men, built forts, established military depots, distributed arms, raised the tomahawk, and gave the word to *destroy* in them, just as if they had been their own possessions—the local Spanish authorities were unwilling to resist them, and even Ferdinand himself never even remonstrated against the invasion of his sovereign rights. The United States committed one great error in respect to this territory—every law of nature, reason, and common justice, demanded that we should have taken possession of it several years ago, as much so, as of a stick (*neutral* property) which any man had raised up to knock us down with.

Florida has several very fine harbors, and, with a respectable naval force, is appointed to command the trade of the Gulph of Mexico; the only superior point presented for this, is the port of Havana, one of the best in the world. But the trade not a pass within striking distance of *Pensacola, St. Joseph's, the Bay of Appalachicola, Tampa Bay, Bocca Grande, or Charlotte Harbour*, and perhaps several places with which we are unacquainted; and when we reflect upon the vast rich territory that is watered by mighty streams falling into this gulph, we may partially calculate the present and future importance of its trade. Pensacola will probably become the greatest city in the southwest, after New-Orleans—its harbor is one of the most beautiful that is known, having about 24 feet over the bar, and room enough within for many hundred sail of the line. It is quite healthy, and most abundantly supplied with pure spring water—enough of it from two springs, as a gentleman of great respectability informs us to supply two millions of people! A very short canal, which may be cut for 4 or 5000 dollars, will throw into it all the trade of the Alabama and other great rivers, running through some of the richest parts of the United States. St Joseph's is described to us as having the deepest water—30 feet over the bar, and as probably to become the great naval depot on the gulph. The bay of Appalachicola is also a fine harbor, which will receive much trade from the interior, and be the seat of a large commercial city—look at the map. Tampa bay, we apprehend, has not so much water at its entrance as has been reported, (14 feet) but it is a secure harbor, and certainly has depth enough over its bar for common merchant-men and the smaller classes of armed vessels; but the country about it is represented as being sandy and poor. Bocca Grade, of the Spaniards, or Charlotte Harbor of the English, is said to have 15 feet over the bar, and good anchorage within. There are several other harbors that we hear of, to receive coasting craft, not drawing more than from 7 to 9 feet of water.

The rivers appear to be very numerous on the map, and some of them extensive—but little is known of them, except the great branches of the Appalachicola, the Flint and Chattahochie, some of the branches of the latter appearing to head in the mountains of Tennessee. In consequence of the late military movements of the United States troops under General Jackson, in this quarter of the country, we know that these rivers are navigable a great distance into the interior, that the country bordering upon them is good.

There are many islands stretched along the coast, which are exceedingly rich, and abounding as nearly all the country does, with live oak and red cedar, and other timber fit for ship building and other purposes; of which, for many years, a plentiful supply may be had without leaving a navigable stream any considerable distance. Excellent springs of water are said to exist on many parts of the sea-coast.

East Florida, though chiefly of a sandy soil, contains many extensive tracts of first rate land, and some elevated situations. West-Florida is intersected by many extensive swamps, many of which, it is believed may be drained—the greater part of the dry land is fine.

The political and commercial advantages to be derived from this acquisition, are of higher consideration. It seems to give the command of the gulph, furnishes us with several most excellent harbors, and supplies of the best ship timber in the world, which may be easily transported to any port desired—open a vast intercourse with the interior, and to afford, at no distant day, *an inland communication from the Atlantic states to Louisiana*—free us from Indian wars, and drive off scalp-dealing monsters from this quarter—make a valuable addition to our lands fitted to raise cotton and sugar, to which it is believed coffee will be very soon extensively added—thus releasing us from a dependence, on foreign countries for those valuable articles, and adding the amount heretofore paid to foreigners to our domestic circulation.

EDUCATION.

It is a companion which no misfortune can depress, no crime can destroy, no enemy alienate, no despotism enslave. At home a friend, abroad an introduction, in solitude a solace, in society an ornament. It chastens vice, it guides virtue, it gives

of once grace and government to genius. Without it what is man? A splendid slave, a reasoning savage, vacilating between the dignity of an intelligence derived from God, and the degradation of passion, participated with brutes.

To the editors of the N. Y. Merc. Advertiser.

As the launching of the United States Steam Boat at Pittsburg has been announced, and as it may not be generally known what are the objects in view, I send you some extracts of a letter from a young officer going upon the expedition. She is called the WESTERN ENGINEER, and will start from Pittsburgh about the first of May. It is intended that she shall navigate the western waters as far as the Yellow Stone River, which will require upwards of two years. It is not expected that they will do more than explore the waters of the Missouri and its tributary streams the first season, as the movements will be gradual, in order to obtain a thorough knowledge of that section of the country, with a history of the inhabitants, soil, minerals and curiosities. The expedition is under the direction of Major Stephen H. Long, of New-Hampshire, of the topographical engineers, attended by Mr. James D. Graham, of Virginia, and Mr William H Swift, of Massachusetts from the United States Military Academy; Major Thomas Biddle, of Philadelphia, of the artillery, and the following gentlemen:—

Dr. Jessup, of Philadelphia, Mineralogist.

Dr. Say, of do. Botanist and Geologist.

Dr. Baldwin, of Wilmington, Del. Zoologist and Physician.

Mr. Peale, of Phila. Landscape Painter and Ornithologist.

Mr. Seymour, do. do. do.

Major O. Fallon, Indian Agent.

She is well armed, but carries an elegant flag, painted by Mr. Peale, representing a white man and an Indian shaking hands, the Calumet of Peace, and a Sword. The Boat is 75 feet long, 13 feet beam, draws 19 inches of water, with her engine, which together with all the machinery, is placed below deck, entirely out of sight. The steam passes off through the mouth of the figure-head, (a large serpent.) The wheels are placed in the stern, to avoid the snags and sawyers which are so common in those waters.—She has a mast to ship or not as may be necessary. The expedition will depart with the best wishes of the scientific part of our country.

Literary Communication.

NEW-HAVEN.

GENTLEMEN,—There has lately been established here a new periodical publication entitled the *Journal of Science*, conducted by Professor Silliman. From the ability displayed in the first numbers, and the valuable information judiciously interspersed thro' them, this work promises to be an acquisition to the literary stock of the country. It is principally devoted to the Mineralogy and Geology of the country, together with the ornamental and useful arts. The natural productions of our country are doubtless as valuable as those of any other, which is evinced by the researches of a few ardent and intelligent naturalists. But owing to the limited cultivation of natural history, its treasures are but just developed. Our country has abounded in Journals, but from the want of patronage, or of ability in conducting them, they have generally failed. As the cultivation of the arts and sciences is now rapidly increasing, a public Journal of this character, as the vehicle of useful information, and connected with every department of business in life, merits, and it is hoped, will receive, the patronage of the public, and remunerate the labors of its able conductor.

N. Y. American.

—FROM THE PHILADELPHIA UNION.

THE CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen. New-Haven, Conn. Howe & Spalding. Nos. 1 and 2. Jan. and Feb. 1819

The lovers of American literature must think it a source of great congratulation, to see productions of this kind springing up in every part of the Union. We have seen many periodical works rise and fall in this country, and the reason has commonly been, that they were set on foot by a few inexperienced men, who had no conception of the difficulties which attend their progress, and imagined that, if the first number could be made up, it would be easy to compose the remainder. The editors, too, have generally omitted all those worldly considerations, such, among others, as compensation for literary labor—which, while we write for the world, and are ourselves a part of the world, it is ridiculous to treat with contempt. Good writers will not spend their time for nothing. If they are rich, compensation is the only thing which can move them; if they are poor, for what else can they be supposed to move? We seem to degrade literature when we talk of selling it: but, let our notions be as high and romantic as they will, where is the periodical work of any merit, which is not sustained by a system of prompt and liberal compensation?

The Christian Spectator has, we understand, been a long time in contemplation; and, besides the motives to effort, arising from the honest pride of literature, and the prospect of adequate reward, the Association have pledged themselves to furnish the requisite quantity of matter. They consist entirely, we believe, of clergymen; and the work, as its name imports, will be of a religious cast. But general literature will be a constant object of attention; and each number is to contain Religious and Miscellaneous Intelligence, announcements of new works, &c. &c. The plan is taken from the English Christian Observer; and we have little doubt, that its execution will not disgrace its prototype. It is published monthly; and the numbers for Jan. Feb. and March, have already appeared. It is our duty to extend the knowledge of such undertakings; and to those who love their country, and every thing which tends to ennoble and adorn it, this duty becomes a pleasure, rather than a task.

AGRICULTURAL.

Harrowing small grain in the Spring.—We have not room now, for an essay, if the subject required, but we cannot permit another week to pass, without recommending the Farmer *to pass the harrow over his fields of small grain.* We are confident that it must have a fine effect, in giving it an early start, and enabling it to out-grow most of its enemies.—The reasoning is plain and obvious.—It acts like a fresh ploughing of corn, or tobacco, just before a good rain—the surface of the ground is softened about the stalk, gives it room to expand, and numerous bugs and insects, are routed, covered over, and destroyed.

At all events, it is easy to *make the trial.*—Let a few breadths be harrowed, the same way the grain was ploughed in—numerous plants will be torn up, and the operation will, apparently, menace universal destruction; but it will be found, that what remains, will spread and thrive much better and more than make up the little destroyed.

Perhaps, for this operation, the common old wooden tooth harrow, with blunt teeth, would answer as well, if not better, than any other—and it is well it can be made to answer *any purpose well.* At all events this harrowing is strenuously recommended by some of the best Pennsylvania farmers—therefore, we repeat, *make the trial* on a small scale, and then you will *know*, another year.—*American Farmer.*

FLORIDAS.

It seems as if the commemoration of some important event was necessary to our knowledge of geography. Who would have concerned themselves about Waterloo previous to the battle which terminated at least for the present, the Napolean dynasty; but since that event, how many fair fingers have traced that spot on the map rendered so illustrious by the defeat of the French army! In the same way it is important for the Americans to become familiarly acquainted with the Floridas: they will shortly be members of the American family, and it surely becomes us before we sit down at the same table: before we give to these strangers an invitation to reside in our domiciles, to ascertain the rank, character and qualities of our guests. It is believed, for our knowledge of the Floridas is very defective; that few if any of the navigable rivers take their rise in the United States: but the coast is indented with two spacious bays that will afford security for shipping: particularly the large and capacious bay of Hillsborough, which will admit any vessel over the bar, not drawing over twenty-four feet water. The principal part of the soil in the peninsula abounds in pines, called the yellow pitch pine tree, which is excellent timber for shipping: the peach and the mulberry orchards, thrive in this soil remarkably well: it is likewise abundant in grass. In the vicinity of the soil so productive of the pine, there is to be found soil of another quality: it abounds in maple oak of seven different species, all of which grows in great abundance; walnuts, chesnuts, mulberry and maple: it is likewise favorable to the cultivation of the indigo plant: figs and oranges are likewise found in this soil; but the latter fruit is not of the first quality. Nor are the savannahs of Florida destitute of interest, although in the wet seasons they are almost impassable, yet they are productive of grass of which cattle are extremely fond; in this soil dwarf oaks and jumpers are numerous. The river swamps (by which we are not to understand marshes, but low grounds subject to inundation,) abound in corn, rice, indigo, in great profusion—of timber, the maple, hickory, oak of various kinds, birch, beech, willow, the sumac, the myrtle and the locust, thrive in these low grounds. There is another species of soil of a light and spungy texture, intermixed with vegetable fibres, which trembles to a considerable extent on the approach of man, or beast, and in which the latter are sometimes swallowed up and irrecoverably lost. Here is found very fine clay fit for manufacturing, bituminous earth, coal, fossil, marl, iron, lead, chalk, chrystal, and white topaz. The Floridas abound in esculent plants; wheat, rye, barley, maize, buck-wheat, and rice, cotton, tobacco, peaches, pears, and apples; pitch, turpentine, hemp, all articles of naval stores abound in this country, and perhaps the finest ship timber in the world. The lakes, bays and rivers, present excellent fisheries, in all which places, several kinds of the most valuable fish are found in abundance.

Such is a very rude and imperfect outline of the soil and natural productions of a country that is shortly to become a part of the American confederacy. But why do we speak of what the Floridas now are: of morasses to be drained, of barren lands, of wildernesses soon to be reclaimed by the hand of cultivation? Wherever slavery abounds all the munificence of nature runs to waste. In the midst of such prodigality, man repines and looks with an eye of cold and gloomy indifference on all the blessings by which he is surrounded: but wherever freedom takes her course over barren sands, the most impenetrable morasses, or in the deepest recesses of the wilderness—the earth itself yields her homage—the "desert blossoms as the rose"—the morass is converted into a faithful garden, and the wilderness into smiling villages. Who but lately thought of New-Orleans, at that time a little insignificant spot, scarcely honored with a dot upon the map of America! Now we behold this giant of commerce stretching forth his mighty hand and claiming for his own all the wealth that is borne to the ocean by the waters of the Mississippi.—[*Baltimore Chronicle.*

From the National Intelligencer.

TYPOGRAPHIC POWER—BIBLES.

Messrs. Editors—The Bible, containing what is called the Apocrypha, in the English language, contains nearly a million words. The words of the bible, printed on your sheet, if your newspaper there were composed of *Pearl type*, would occupy about eleven sheets. Two of your pressmen could easily print *thirteen* bibles in one hour, or one *hundred and thirty* in ten hours. In the dark ages, viz. before the LIGHT OF PRINTING arose, a bible was a rarity, it cost thousands of dollars, and was chained to the pulpit of the parish church, and the priest kept the keys, both physical and moral. For less than half a day's common labour any man or woman in the United States may now have a *well printed bible.* I am not sufficiently acquainted with the *Hebrew, Syriack, Greek, Latin*, or any other language in which the inspired *wrote*, to say how much *less* paper the bible, in either of those languages, would require; but the Literati tell me that those languages require less room or space to express an idea, than the English. On this subject, (the light of Printing,) I have been almost charmed with the latter part of the 8th book of the COLUMBIAD. I recommend the reading of that. The poetry of the intelligent, amiable, and patriotic *Barlow*, is well worth reading, I think; but, perhaps I have no taste. Z.

TO THE PUBLIC.

General Scott of the army of the United States having in a letter of the 2d. January, 1818, to General Jackson, insinuated that I had written, dictated or instigated an anonymous letter to the latter gentleman, from unworthy motives, and for improper purposes; and having also concealed this imputation from me, until the publication of a pamphlet which reached me on the 4th instant, I have considered it proper to declare that I have had no agency or participation in writing, dictating or instigating any anonymous letter whatever to General Jackson—that I am entirely ignorant of the author—and that the intimation of General Scott is totally and unqualifedly false, to all intents, and in all respects. This declaration is made from motives of respect for public opinion, and not for any regard for General Scott, whose conduct, on this occasion, is such a total departure from honor and propriety, as to render him unworthy of the notice of a man who has any respect for himself.

It is not probable that I can at this time have any recollection of having had the honor of seeing General Scott on the 9th of June, 1817, at a dinner in New-York, or of the topics of conversation as he suggests: circumstances so unimportant are not apt to be impressed on the memory. But I feel a confident persuasion, that I did not make use of any expressions incompatible with the high respect which I entertain for General Jackson. DE WITT CLINTON.

Albany, 8th April, 1819.

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 10.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

THE fine ship Rosalie, arrived here yesterday afternoon in 36 days from London. Captain Merry has favored the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with papers to the 6th March.

London Market, March 5.—Cotton Georgia Upland 14½ a 15; Rice 42s in bond; Turpentine 13s 6d a 15s 6d; Flour American 42 a 45s; Sugar 36 a 38; Pot Ashes 48s; Pearls, 56 a 57s 6d; Tobacco Virginia best 9d; inferior 6d. Kentucky 4½ a 5½—Stock on hand 22,000—8,000 of which is Maryland and Kentucky; Quercitron bark 14s a 20s.

U. S. 6 per cent stock 99; 3 per cents 64.

A riot occurred in London on the 3d of March. The mob was composed of several thousand persons, in the "universal suffrage party." The mischief committed in different parts of the town was considerable, and several peace officers were wounded. The house of lord Castlereagh was, for the time, rendered uninhabitable: the front of Mr. Wishart's mansion was completely demolished; and the same destruction took place at the committee rooms in Henrietta-st in Park Place, at the British Tavern, and at the Newcastle Coffee House; but what was still more horrible, the gentleman who appeared on horseback to shew respect to the successful Candidate, escaped with difficulty from being murdered.

The Earl of Liverpool stated in the House of Lords, on the 4th of March, that in a day or two he expected orders from the Prince Regent, to lay the late treaty with the United States, before their Lordships.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

An express reached town, yesterday afternoon, from Paris, stating that the French Funds had fallen to 64 on last Tuesday. It was, besides, currently reported on Change, in the course of yesterday, that the Chamber of Deputies had been dissolved, and that the King of France was alarmingly ill. These sinister reports were fully believed in the city. The probability of their truth is strengthened by the fall of the Funds. For the dissolution of the Chamber, we were in some degree prepared by private accounts. It was stated to have been determined on by the Cabinet, with the acquiescence rather than the approbation of the King. We are not surprised at the King's dread of a general election at the present moment. It is a fearful experiment. The attack upon the Election Law is represented and felt as an attack upon the whole mass of what may be called revolutionary interests. A Chamber elected in such a temper of the constituent body—where even the ministers join in inflaming the popular mind, must be an violent, and so decidedly revolutionary, that no minister could wield it—and, least of all, a minister sincerely anxious to perpetuate the Bourbon dynasty. It is highly probable, that the King's illness, if his health has, in fact, become alarmingly worse, has been caused by the anxiety and application to which he is subjected at this momentary crisis, and the pain of his mind which he must endure from pursuing a course of policy in direct opposition to all the Members of the Royal House, particularly those nearest the throne, and which we strongly suspect he does not himself wholly approve.

MARCH 5—*evening.*

By all the Private Letters from Paris it is apparent that the public mind is at this moment much agitated by the proceedings in the House of Peers on the Law of Election.—One of our friends there, states, that among the high informed it is believed that prince Talleyrand is with the Ultras on the present question—or rather, perhaps, that he has contrived to make them play the game on the present occasion. How the evils threatened by the present crisis are to be averted remains in the womb of time. It was reported yesterday afternoon that the King had dissolved the Chamber of Deputies, a measure which would instantly suspend and nullify the steps taken by the Peers, but this fact is not confirmed by the Papers received this morning.

From returns which have been made from the different Departments of France, in terms of title 4th of the Law of Recruitment respecting the organization of the legionary veterans, it appears that there is a grand total of 500,000 veterans, of whom 22,000 are fit for active service, and have been inscribed on the rolls opened for the approaching formation of this body of reserve.

It is reported in Brussels, that certain individuals who were lately ordered to be prosecuted before the Supreme Court, are accused of having formed a plot, the object of which was to assemble there a body of 500 French military, on half-pay, with their help to seize on his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, to carry him off (to what place is not said) and keep him as a hostage for Bonaparte. It is added that the number of circular letters written to promote this insane plot, excited suspicion, and led to the discovery.

Letters from Aix-la-Chapelle contain many complaints of the decline of Commerce. By the prohibition of the importations into France, Italy, and Brabant, almost all the manufactories there are at stand. The little that is manufactured is done chiefly by machinery, by which above a thousand families in those parts are reduced to misery. The consequence is, that robberies have increased in an alarming manner.

Lord Nugent presented last night in the House of Commons a Petition from the English Roman Catholics, praying that they might be restored to the enjoyment of civil rights in common with their fellow citizens. The Petition had a favorable reception; and, on this occasion, Mr. William Smith, expressed a hope, that the disabilities under which the Dissenters labored, would also be removed.

From the London Courier, Feb. 2.

An American document has found its way to this country, respecting which we think some of our contemporaries have formed an erroneous opinion. We allude to the extract from a report made to the War Department of the United States to the House of Representatives on the affairs of the Indian nations, which we published in our paper of yesterday. In this Report, Mr Calhoun says, "the time seems to have arrived when our policy towards the Indians should undergo an important change. By a proper combination of force and persuasion, of punishment and reward, they ought to be brought within the pale of law and civilization. Such small bodies, with savage customs and characters, cannot and ought not to be permitted to exist in an independent condition in the midst of civilized society." These positions, which really appear to us perfectly reasonable and just, have been compared with arbitrary acts and bare-faced power perpetrated by Bonaparte towards the civilized and independent states of the Continent. But we cannot discern the slightest similitude; and disregarding, therefore, the forced comparison, we shall say a few words upon the abstract principles which are contained in them.

When a civilized community, governed by laws, religion, and morals, touches, upon its frontiers, bodies of barbarians whose savage and warlike habits renders them incapable of blending with their more humanized neighbors, one of three consequences must inevitably take place. The savage state must yield to the civilized, or the latter to the former, or both must remain stationary. Now the last two cases we take to be impossible, except, where the civilized community is numerically inferior to the savage one, or where they are both equi ponderant. But neither of these, as our readers know, is the fact, with regard to the United States. The tide of civilization is rolling westward with an impetuous and ever-widening stream; and that which Mr. Calhoun wishes should be done by pre-concerted means, and according to definite principles, will, at any rate, be done, by the resistless force of circumstances. It is not with the government of the U. S. as with the European government in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, who, impelled by the lust of gain or of conquest, sent out fleets and armies to violate the natural liberty of the indians, and usurped a power they had no right to exercise. The United States are dealing with a necessity which menaces them on the very threshold of their own home. We might as well suppose that a race of barbarians could be permitted to exist in Cornwall or Yorkshire, with independent rights and privileges, as that the Indian tribes should oppose a barrier to the westward march of American civilization. They must either be prepared for its approach, or overwhelmed by it. To accomplish the former object, is at least the necessary tendency of Mr. Calhoun's propositions, if not their motive.—We should even be inclined to contend for the abstract right of diffusing the blessings of civilized life, and the knowledge of a pure religion, by the combined means of persuasion and compulsion. In the complexity of human motives, and the imperfection of human instruments, it is too often our fate that to "do a great right," we must "do a little wrong." It is dangerous theory, we admit, that the end may sanctify the means; but what nation, what individual, has not found himself enthralled in its practice?

We say nothing of the speculation of Mr. Calhoun, upon the advantages of securing a monopoly in the fur trade for the citizens of the United States. That is an object which America has an undoubted right to pursue if she chooses; and we possess an equal right to counteract her if we can. The competition will be attended with the customary good consequences of rivalry in the pursuit of a public good. Whichever way the balance may incline, the public will ultimately gain. By the open avowal of her policy, she at least puts our traders on their guard.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

On Thursday evening, while the family of Jennison, of Somer's Tower were at tea, they were alarmed by a squall from the kitchen. The bell was rung in order that the cause might be ascertained. The girl said, that a mouse had jumped off the dresser upon her bosom, and almost frightened her to death. Unfortunately for the apologist, one side of her face exhibited so unusual a hue, that further inquiry was considered necessary. In fact, the ruddy bloom of her left cheek was completely eclipsed by a large patch of soot. The circumstance being noticed, the blush which instantly arose upon the other cheek gave notice that all was not right.—Mr. Jennison accordingly took a candle, proceeded down stairs, and observing two chairs near the fire-place, together with two cups and saucers, and two rounds of toast, he suspected there was some favorite swain in the way, and commenced a strict search. Going into the back kitchen he smelt a strong smell of soot, and on looking up the chimney the foot of a man met his view. Without making any observation he brought some dry straw which he lighted in the grate. The experiment had the effect. Reynard began to cough, cried for mercy, and descending fell on his knees, and entreated forgiveness. The appearance of the lover was that of a sweep, and he turned out to be a sweep in reality, who, in the course of his professional visits to the house had enamoured the cook maid, and was spending the evening in a friendly way, when the unfortunate exclamation of the imprudent damsel led to his discovery. An attempt to forestall a kiss before duly authorized, led to the squeak and to the dingy blush which first attracted attention. Poor *Sweet-lips!* was given in charge to the watchmen, and had a night in the black hole. The Lady was of course suffered to resign on the ensuing morning.

Lieutenan Colonel O'Dogherty, who died a short time ago, was one of the most eccentric characters perhaps in England, who for more than twenty years occasionally visited Plymouth market on an old white horse, lean as Rosinante, whose lank appearance, combined with his own singular habiliments, formed together a spectacle of wretchedness fully equal to any thing described of the celebrated Don. Visiting Plymouth a few weeks since, he seated himself on the steps of Plymouth Theatre to eat an apple. His dress then consisted of a dirty night cap round his head, surmounted by the poll of an old hat without a brim, a rough waistcoat patched all over, greasy leather small clothes kept up by twine, hanging outside the waistcoat, with wads of straw round the bottoms of his legs. In his hand he wielded a large hedge stick. And this seeming penury, he possessed some very excellent freehold estates in the above parish, well stocked; yet he chose to quit the family mansion, and lived in a small cottage in its vicinity, without a pane of glass in the windows. He nightly entered it by a ladder, which he drew in after him, and slept in a corner of one of the rooms upon a wretched pallet. This singular character had, previous to his death, made a will, by which, after bequeathing £1000 in legacies to various persons, he left the residue, amounting at least to £40,000 to C. Carpenter, Esq. of Maditonham. Mr. Carpenter, in the handsomest manner, has renounced all his right to the property bequeathed, which he immediately assigned over to the Colonel's four children, to be divided between them in such proportions as Mr. C. Rashleigh, formerly a trustee of the family, should direct.

By the late Mails.

LOUISIANA. NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 16.

"OUR last accounts from Mexico, represent the country as reviving from the calamities of civil war; which is no doubt owing to the milder rule of her present intelligent Viceroy. Her rich mines are now working with more vigor than ever, and promise largely this year to increase the specie capital of the world. A few armed bands still infested the mountains; but trade experiences little obstruction, as the roads were generally safe.

"There is no doubt that if all piratical cruizers were driven entirely from the Gulph, the merchants of New-Orleans might carry on a very advantageous trade with their neighbors in Mexico. Specie would then flow into the vaults of our banks, through the channels of commerce, instead of being yearly carried in the armed vessels of England and Spain, to supply Europe."

MARCH 29.

A paper of 31st Jan. printed at Port-au-Prince, has been handed to us. We observe that there exists an insurrection in a district of the west, called Grande Anse. President Boyer has issued a flaming proclamation against these insurgents, in which he threatens them with annihilation, if they do not immediately submit to the troops marching against them.

The Dutch brig Martha left Curacoa on the last day of February. A passenger has furnished us with the following intelligence, the official account of which he had read in that Island. The royal forces under Morillo, encountered, somewhere near Calabozo, the insurgents commanded by Bolivar. A general engagement took place on the 9th of February last—the Royal army amounted to near 9000 men, that of the Independents about 7000—after a desperate contest the latter were defeated with loss of 900 men, all their artillery, baggage, &c. Gen. Morillo gave immediate pursuit, and soon after made himself master of the important city of San Fernando de Apure. The last accounts from Caracas stated that the royal arms had been pushed as far as the Orinoco; and preparations were actively making for the siege of Angustura. Our readers will observe, that anterior accounts go far towards confirming the above intelligence.

S. CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, MARCH 24.

In the course of the last week holders of cotton had become more firm, & in one instance, we believe, 22 cents was paid for a superior lot of Upland; but the unfavorable intelligence by the Homer, [from Greenock, 19th Feb.] suspended all transactions on Saturday, and it is not expected that more than 20 cents will again be obtained for the best. Rice continues very heavy; one parcel only, we believe, has been sold this week at $4½, some inferior qualities have been bought as low as $3. Flour very plenty and dull; the warm

season approaching, induces holders to push it off at reduced prices. Corn, we continue the quotations of last week; during the latter part of it, 80 cents was generally obtained.

APRIL 9.

Our Havana papers are full of the successes of the Royalists in Mexico.—The far famed Gen. Vittoria, who once commanded an army of 60,000 men, with which he threatened to overturn the Royal authority in that Kingdom, is now, it is stated, a wretched fugitive, forsaken, betrayed, and even pursued by his former Republican followers.

MARYLAND BALTIMORE, APRIL 9.

Extract of a letter from Lewburgh, (Penn.) dated March 28, 1819.

"Elizabeth Censor, aged 21 years, was born with cataracts in both eyes. In early childhood she could see a little, but never well enough to avoid running against objects that were not of a very light color; as she advanced in years, the sense of vision gradually diminished, and at length she became totally blind.

"Being a very beautiful young woman, and of most interesting manners, she was addressed by a decent young mechanic, who married her. About a year afterwards she became a mother; on occasion of the illness of her infant, I had an opportunity of seeing the mother for the first time. Upon examining her eyes I recommended an operation, to which she cheerfully consented; and on the 20th of December last, her left eye was successfully operated on. No pain or inflammation succeeded, and about 8 days afterwards I removed the dressings and permitted her a limited enjoyment of the blessings of vision; her raptures were indescribable. Her newly acquired sense was, however, from want of habit, of very little service to her for several days—she was unable to estimate the distance of objects—and was perpetually in fear of running against every thing she saw. On the day of removing the bandage for the first time, I requested her to designate her husband, who, with several others, was present; this she was enabled to do, by hearing him breath, or by some slight noise that he made.

"On the 27th of February last, I performed the operation on her right eye: my success in this case was instantaneous,—the cataract was removed *whole* out of the axis of vision, while that in her left eye, being soft, was only broke up and lacerated by the instrument, and dissolved by the aqueous humor. No pain nor inflammation followed the last operation, and she is now visiting and receiving visits of her friends. She can see, without glasses, to thread a needle—and so soon as she gets a pair of suitable spectacles, she intends learning to read and write."

APRIL 13.

The brig Eagle, arrived here from Rio Janeiro, was boarded March 10th in lat. 4, 10, S. lon. 60, W. by the brig Fortuna, (formerly the Fourth of July,) under the Patriot flag, was informed by the boarding officer, that three days before they had captured a large Portuguese ship, with a valuable cargo, and on the next day, fell in with a Portuguese man of war brig of 20 guns, which they also captured after a short action—hove all her guns over, took what they wanted out, put the people of the ship on board and set her at liberty. The boats crew told the Eagle's people that they had one killed and three wounded, and that they killed 10 and wounded 20 of the Portuguese.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, APRIL 19.

Great Fire at Norfolk.

We learn by the schr. Two Brothers, that about 150 buildings were destroyed by fire at Norfolk on Wednesday night.—The fire we understand, commenced at Roach's hotel and extending along the north side of Main-street into Talbot street, the principal part of which was laid in ashes, including the property of Mr. James Morris.

APRIL 19.

Thunder Storm.—After the prevalence of a fresh south easterly wind from Friday evening to Saturday noon, with occasional showers, about half past 1 o'clock the horizon was remarkably darkened by thick clouds; it became necessary to light candles in many houses, and every thing appeared like *after-twilight.* In about an hour the most vivid flash of lightning almost ever witnessed was instantly followed by a tremendous and frightful crash of thunder, and the rain commenced to fall in torrents. The tempests continued for about an hour and a quarter, when the wind shifted to north east, and the storm abated. During this time the lightning was almost incessant, with heavy thunder. To add to the terrors of the scene, the cry of fire was sounded through the streets, and it was found that the schr. Thames, lying at coffee House slip, nearly loaded with a valuable cargo for Richmond, was on fire. The lightning struck her foremast, which it shivered, throwing the splinters to a considerable distance, descended to the forecastle and hole, passed through the side of the vessel, and spent itself in the water. Four men who were in the forecastle were wounded, two of them severely, but we understand not dangerously. The cargo was considerably injured by the fire, and by the water from the engines, and though the flames were soon extinguished, some of the boxes were burnt to a coal. At the same time a dwelling house in Elm-st. in the rear of 521 Broadway was struck, and the roof considerably injured. The rope-walk at Brooklyn, owned by Mr. Barbarine, was also struck—the head house and about 50 feet of the walk, with a quantity of hemp and yarns, and the principal part of the machinery of the establishment, was destroyed. A part of the adjoining Rope Walk, owned by Cottrel & Martin, was pulled down, to save it from the flames.

N. HAMPSHIRE. HANOVER, APRIL 7.

Trustees of Dartmouth College, vs. William H. Woodward.—We learn that the Trustees of Dartmouth College have received the *Mandamus* of the Supreme Court of the United States, addressed to the Superior Court of the State of New-Hampshire. We have not seen this instrument, but are informed by those who have, that it advises the Superior Court of this State, that the Supreme Court of the United States has reversed the judgment of the State Court, in the case of Dartmouth College, *vs.* William H. Woodward; and have entered up judgment, that the said Trustees recover against the said Woodward *Twenty Thousand Dollars* damages, and costs of suit; and commands the said Superior Court to cause the said judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States to be executed.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, April 21, 1819.

CITY MEETING.

The following gentlemen were elected, at the City Meeting on Monday, to the offices annexed to their names:—

Nathaniel Shipman, Simeon Thomas, Erastus Huntington, Joseph Williams—*Aldermen.*

Nathaniel Townsend, Gerard F. Carpenter, Joseph W. Tracy, John Hyde, John De Witt, Jonathan G. W. Trumbull—*Common Council.*

Shubael Breed, Aug. Lathrop—*Sheriffs.*

Interesting news from Valparaiso.

The ship Essex, of Nantucket, which arrived at the Vineyard 8d inst. left Valparaiso on the 1st December. Capt. Russell reports that he left there three frigates, six gun brigs and five transports, just taken from the Royalists, with 1800 troops, and an immense property in goods. He also states that lord Cochrane arrived at Valparaiso, with his family, on the 28th November, in a ship of about 600 tons. Salutes were fired from every armed vessel in the port, and from the fort; a public dinner was given, and great joy manifested.

FROM BRAZILS.

Accounts from Rio Janeiro, are to Feb 21. It was currently reported that Lima had surrendered to the Patriots, after having sustained a blockade, and suffering much for provisions. The Ontario, sloop of war, Capt. Biddle, arrived on the 20th, put in for water, and was to sail immediately for the United States. She was last from Valparaiso, 60 days, but the political and other news she may have brought, had not transpired. It was said she had made surveys at Columbia River.—*Bost. Palladium.*

From the National Intelligencer of 13th inst.

The Chevalier De Onis, Minister of Spain, and his family, have departed from the seat of government, for one of the Northern ports, to take their passage for Spain, he having obtained leave to return home. In noticing his departure, it is no more than just to say, that in the midst of trying scenes, in maintaining a correspondence with our government, in which he had large pretensions to assert, and strong popular prejudice to encounter, his personal deportment; in official as well as in private circles, has been such as to entitle him to the entire respect of those who had an opportunity of observing it. While he has steadfastly maintained the ground prescribed to him by his government, he has never, to our knowledge, in his intercourse with our government, or our fellow-citizens, forgotten for a moment, the character and obligations of a gentleman, but has invariably maintained the one and performed the other.—Thus much, which we have refrained from saying whilst he was present, is no more than is due to him on his departure from among us.

A paragraph is in circulation among the newspapers, copied from a Lexington paper importing that the land sales which took place in February, at Franklin, Howard county, Missouri, produced about seven million of dollars to the government. This statement, being wholly erroneous, probably from a typographical error, should not pass uncontradicted. We have not seen any statement of the precise amount of the sales in question, but it is understood they did not greatly exceed one million of dollars. This amount is sufficiently large considering the remote position of the land Office. The crowd of emigrants and purchasers at the sales, is said to have been wholly unexpected and unexampled. It is a fact strongly exemplifying the extent of the interior navigation of the West, that keel-boats already descend the Missouri with produce from Franklin to New-Orleans.—*Ibid.*

From the Washington City Gazette, April 2.

Heads of Departments.—The only members of the cabinet who remain at the seat of government are, Mr. John Q. Adams, secretary of state, and Mr William H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Calhoun, secretary of war, set out, on the 31st ult. in company with the President, for South-Carolina; Mr. Thompson, secretary of the navy, has left here on a visit to N. York; and Mr Wirt, attorney general has taken a trip to Virginia.

We are told that Mr. Bagot, the British minister, will leave this city, for Annapolis, on Friday, to embark for England; and his extensive and valuable furniture may be viewed on Saturday next, previous to his public sale on Monday the 12th inst.

Mr. Rush the American minister gave a grand entertainment, at his house, on the 22d February, in honor of the birth day of Washington.—Several other entertainments were given, by the American residents in London, on the same occasion.

We have learned with great pleasure, says the National Intelligencer of the 15th instant, that Mr. Robert Walsh, Jr. is at present engaged in a History of the United States with a particular view to the refutation of the calumnies and misrepresentations of European writers.

The Norfolk Beacon, of the 9th inst. states, that at the late fire in that town, a number of persons were injured, (several severely,) by the explosion of some of the houses, that the amount of property destroyed, is estimated at about *One Hundred Thousand Dollars*, viz: the houses, &c. at $70,000, and moveables at 30,000, that much of the property is insured in the Virginia, New-York, and Phœnix (Eng.) Companies. The number of houses burnt is estimated at upwards of one hundred, forty-seven of which were family residences.

CONGRESS FRIGATE.

We understand, the Congress Frigate, Capt. Henley, is at Norfolk, nearly ready for a long cruise around the world. She will double the Cape of Good Hope, traverse the Indian and Pacific Oceans, and return by the way of Cape Horn. She is the first American ship of war that has ever passed the Straits of Sunda. She takes out with her from twenty to thirty midshipmen. She goes out to train her officers and crew, to see the world, and to exhibit to distant nations the American flag. She is expected to be absent about two years.—*Richmond Enq.*

We understand that the frigate Congress, Capt. Henley, is daily expected to arrive at Annapolis from Norfolk, where she has been refitted. It is expected that Mr. Graham, our Minister to Rio Janeiro, will embark there, on his way to his destination. After landing him the vessel is to take her departure for a long cruise, in the course of which she is expected to visit the East-Indies.

Nat. Int.

A supplement of the *St. Johns* (N. B.) *Star* contains the copy of a letter of Mr. Anderson, Comptroller of the Treasury, in Washington, to Mr Ellery, Collector, in Newport, in which he directs "that British prohibited vessels which may arrive in the United States in actual distress, may be allowed to sell so much of their cargoes (the duties thereon being previously secured) as may be necessary to defray the expenses of repairs, &c. and if the vessels proceed with the residue of the cargo to the port of destination, no tonnage duties, nor duties on such part of the cargo, are to be exacted." And the New-Brunswick editor adds, "We congratulate the public, that the same liberal construction has been thus officially given to the American law, which has ever been the characteristic feature of the British."—*Bost. Cent.*

The Boston Daily Advertiser of the 12th inst. states, that the merchants and traders of St. Johns have agreed to receive and circulate doubloons for sixteen dollars, and the parts of doubloons at the same rate. This increase of their current value is made for the purpose of encouraging the importation of them from the West Indies, and to prevent their exportation to the U. States.

The steam-ship Savannah, arrived at the port of Savannah on the 19th inst. in 9 days from New-York. She had a very boisterous passage. Her commander, Capt. Rogers, was entirely satisfied with her performance. He attributes the length of her passage in some measure to his own imperfect knowledge of the coast.

President's Tour.—At the last dates, THE PRESIDENT was in North-Carolina, where, as every where else, he was welcomed with every demonstration of respect and esteem. Party spirit disappears as he approaches, like the mists of the morning before the sun; but like the mists returns when he is away.

Bost. Cent.

After mentioning the launch of three steam boats, an Ohio paper adds:—"The progress of western commercial enterprize is enough to astonish every beholder. The towns on the Ohio are fast assuming the appearance of sea-ports, though at a distance from the ocean, which a few years ago appeared to present an insuperable obstacle to their advancement in commercial importance. But, thanks to the inventive genius of our citizens, that distance is shortened, and our communication with the ocean is rendered easy and expeditious by the powerful influence of steam."

The swift steam boat *Walk-in-the-water*, is intended to make a voyage, early in the summer, from Buffalo on Lake Erie, to Michilimakinac on Lake Huron for the conveyance of company. The trip has so near a resemblance to the famous Argonautic expedition in the heroic ages of Greece, that expectation is quite alive on the subject. Many of our most distinguished citizens are said to have already engaged their passage for this splendid adventure.—*N. Y. paper.*

Anecdote of Bonaparte.—A new periodical work published in Edinburgh, gives the following incident:—Bonaparte accompanied Mr. West, the great painter, to view the marbles in the Louvre. Pointing to the bust of Hannibal, he said he was the greatest man of all antiquity; then turning briskly to Mr. West, he added, and General WASHINGTON is the greatest of the moderns."

PETER A. JAY, Esq. a federalist, is appointed Recorder of the city of New-York, vice Mr. RIKER, removed. This last gentleman is said to have realized more than 50,000 dollars in this office.

The income of the Duke of Wellington is said in the English papers not to exceed 20,000*l.* sterling (short of 89,000 dollars)—This must intend the British income. But independent of this, he has rich Dukedoms, &c in Spain, Portugal, and other nations, and his pay as Field Marshal in the army of five Sovereigns, must amount to a heavy sum annually.

A JAW CRACKER.

It is worthy of remark, that there is a cause depending in the Court of Chancery, (says the Morning Chronicle,) where the extraordinary name of "KIVAVERVANSKOTSDORSPRAKINGATCHKKA," appears as a party in the suite; the pronunciation of which seems to be no small annoyance to the gentlemen of the Long Robe and their coadjutors.

Snows in the Winter of 1819.—A gentleman in Reading, (Pennsylvania) gives the following as the number and depth of the snows which have fallen in that town during the past season:—In November, one, 8 inches—in December, five, 2¼ inches—in January, four, 7¼ inches—in February five, 25½ inches—in March, seven, 20¼ inches—total, twenty-two snows, 87 inches.

A Bank by the name of the Bank of Mobile, has been established at Mobile, in Alabama Territory, with a capital of 500,000 dollars. The President, (Mr. Judson) and the Directors, were chosen on the 19th February.

SUMMARY.

The Mail robbers who were tried at Trenton on Wednesday, received their sentence on the following day, each to be imprisoned *ten years*, the whole extent of the law under the verdict of the jury.

Flour has been lately brought from Ohio to Alexandria, by the Cumberland Road. And it is said that through this rout Ohio produce can be sooner brought to Alexandria than carried to New-Orleans.

A difference has taken place between the Governor of New-Brunswick and the Legislature; the latter has been dissolved, and a new one is to be chosen.

A suit at law has lately occurred in Pensylvania for a note of $500, given on condition that the signer obtained certain offices that the promisee was to resign in his favor. Verdict for defendant; condition considered illegal. $150 had been paid.

Lord BYRON has sent a new poem to England.

An act has passed the General Assembly of New-York, granting 10,000 dollars, annually, to be distributed in agricultural premiums.

Among other items of expenditure, by the British government, there is one of £22,000 sterling, paid Messrs. Randall & Bridge, for diplomatic Snuff Boxes.—This will make John Bull sneeze most convulsively.

The estimates of the army services for the year 1819, in England, are put down at £6,548,002 10s. 5d.

The Lancastrian School House, at Troy, was nearly destroyed by fire, a few nights since. It was insured for $3000, which, it is presumed, will repair the damage sustained.

The pork raised and killed, in the city of New-Haven, during the last season, say from Nov. 1818, to March, 1819, is said to amount to 148,217 lbs.

The officers of the Navy Yard at New-York, have subscribed 500 dollars for the relief of the widow of the late William Barry, boatswain of the Yard, recently drowned in crossing the East River.—A noble example of sensibility and benevolence.

Marine.

At Messina, January 8, the U. S. frigate Guerriere, Capt. Macdonough; U. S. brig Spark, Capt. Nicholson; and U. S. sloop Erie, Capt. Ballard. The U. S. 74 gun ship Franklin, Com. Stewart, and frigate United States, Capt. Crane, sailed same day, for Palermo. The frigate United States was to proceed for the U. S. in 15 or 20 days.

From Margaretta, March 17.—"Admiral Brion sailed on the 14th, in pursuit of the Royal squadron, and on the 16th, chased them into Cumana Bay, when a dreadful cannonading took place, and continued the whole day—the result of the attack is not known.

"The Patriot brig La Irresistible, of 14 guns, arrived at Juan Griego, (Margaretta) on the 16th, bringing with her His Catholic Majesty's late brig Nereyda, of 18 guns, and 142 men, captured in lat. 9, 17, S. lon. 34, W. after an action of 14 minutes. The N. lost 28 killed, and 22 wounded:—the I. suffered much in spars, rigging and sails, but had none killed and only the sailing-master slightly wounded.

"The Nereyda is a very superior vessel of her class, built and launched in France, 4 months since, for the Spanish Government, mounts 18 24 pounders, about 450 tons, and was at the time of capture on her way from Cadiz to Rio Janeiro, with despatches announcing the death of the Queen of Spain, &c. All the despatches fell into the hands of the Patriots:—she fought desperately until the captain fell, being badly wounded."—*Baltimore paper.*

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

BOSTON, APRIL 12.—The ship Oglethorp, which sailed from Savannah, Dec. 16, for Liverpool, was struck by lightning on the 27th, and was soon found to be on fire between decks, attempted to get at the fire among the bales of cotton; but was so stifled as to be obliged to quit—impossible to live in the steerage or cabin—prepared to abandon the ship—a severe gale blowing—the decks much heated, and the pitch oozing out of the seams—as a last resort, cut holes in the deck, and poured down water, which fortunately checked the fire—commenced throwing out the cotton, which in its burning state was scattered throughout the ship, and even endangered her from the burning bales overboard! After being much exhausted, and several times despairing of success, at length succeeded in saving the ship, after considerable injury, and throwing over 40 bales of cotton.

Died,

At New-York, OLIVER EVANS, Esq. of Philadelphia, aged 64 years.

At New-Haven, Miss NANCY TOWNSEND, aged 30, daughter of the late Mr Jerry Townsend.

At Montville, on the 7th inst. Mr. JOHN LEACH, Jr. aged 45.

EDUCATION,

MISS MOLLOY & Miss ARNOLD's next and last term, will commence the 3d of May. They will instruct in Reading, Orthography, Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Rhetoric, Composition, plain and ornamental Needlework, at $4 per quarter.—Drawing Maps and Painting, $6.

April 21. 24—

For Sale.

A DWELLING HOUSE and BARN, with about two acres of LAND, lying in *Lisbon*, (Hanover Society) near the *Meeting House*, owned and now occupied by *Capt. William Button*; the situation is pleasant, the buildings in good repair, a good well of water near the house.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

NATHAN BROOKS.

Lisbon, April 19. 1819. 24–3w—

Military Goods.

RED and blue Broadcloth,
Red, blue and white Cassimere,
Red and white Bombazett and Rattinett,
Lace, Cords, Buttons, &c
Feathers and Plumes, For sale by

Apl. 21. JOSEPH BREED.

New School Book.

STANIFORD's Practical Arithmetic; in which the rules are rendered simple in the operation, illustrated by a variety of useful questions, calculated to give the pupil a full knowledge of figures, in their application to trade and business; adapted principally to federal currency, designed as an assistant to the Preceptor in communicating and to the Pupil in acquiring the science of Arithmetic; to which is added a new and concise system of Book Keeping, both by single and double entry: the former calculated for the use of traders in retail business, farmers and mechanics; and the latter for wholesale domestic and foreign trade, as conducted in the United States. By Daniel Staniford, A. M. Author of the Art of Reading and Elements of English Grammar. Price One Dollar.

FOR SALE AT

THOMAS ROBINSON's *Book-Store.*

GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

STATIONARY,

for sale as above, great part of which is just received from Boston.

Norwich, April 20. 24—

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscriber finds it necessary that his Books should be closed this spring, and those who have open accounts with him are requested to close them by the 1st of June next, by note, or some other way—and also, returns his thanks for past favors, and hopes his customers will find encouragement to continue.

DANIEL WIGHT.

Lebanon, April 21, 1819. 24—

WANTED,

ONE or two Apprentices, at the *Woolen Factory*, in Lebanon, who have steady habits and can come well recommended.

24 DANIEL WIGHT.

Just published and for sale at T. ROBINSON's Book-Store.

STRICTURES on a Pamphlet containing Three Letters on Infant Baptism, written by Rev. Hubbel Loomis, of Willington, Con. and addressed to his natural brother, Mr. Joel Loomis, a member of the Baptist Church, in Lyme—to whom these Strictures are also addressed. By Asa Wilcox, Pastor of the 2d Baptist Church in Saybrook, Con. "*He that is first in his own cause seemeth just; but his neighbor cometh and searcheth him.*" Prov. 18, 17.

April 20. 24—

YOUNG TARLTON,

WILL be let to mares this season on the following terms, viz:—two dollars the leap, three the season, and five for insurance. He is five years old, of a beautiful dark chesnut colour, 16 hands high, stout and smooth built, and well proportioned. He was sired in western Pennsylvania, by the noted horse Gen. Tarlton, and considered by good judges to be of the best breed of horses in that country. He will be at S. BILLINGS', in New-Salem, on the first Tuesday in May next, and at AMASA HYDE's, in Franklin, on Friday of the same week, and continue that route once a week, on said days, through the season. The remainder of the time at the stable of the subscriber.

LEVERETT BISSELL.

Lebanon, (Goshen Society,) April 19, 1819.

N. B. A liberal discount to those who pay cash at the time of service. 24-4w

Ranaway

FROM the subscriber, on the 2d inst. an indented apprentice boy, by the name of

ELISHA OLNEY WARREN,

about 15 years old and about 5 feet 5 inches high. Wore away two pair pantaloons, two vests, two coats and surtout; all blue broadcloth that he wore outward, and the others of a mixed colour—also, two hats, one white.

Whoever will take up said apprentice boy, and return him to his master, shall have One Cent Reward, and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on my account, on penalty of the law.

JOHN WESTCOTT.

Sterling, April 14, 1819. 24—

Probate Office, ss. District of Plainfield, April 6, 1819.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed to the creditors of the estate of

EZRA HUTCHENS, 2d, Esq.

late of Killingly, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate, or be debarred a recovery.

Per Order,

JOSEPH EATON, *Clerk.*

24 PENUEL HUTCHINSON, *Adm'r.*

100 Pieces Domestic White and Brown Shirtings, Sheeting, Ticking, Checks, Stripes, Gingham and Diapers, For sale by JOS. BREED.

Apl. 21. 24—

POETRY.

FROM THE INDEPENDENT BALANCE.

Written for the Gates' Beneficial Society.

WHEN first the light of chaos broke,
And systems sprung to birth;
When to the dust Jehovah spoke,
And nations fill'd the earth:

'Twas the eternal's first decree;
And thus the order ran—
That man should in a measure be
Dependent upon man.

And what Almighty Power decreed
Was merciful and just;
And hence the mystic seals proceed,
That cement dust to dust.

Man feels his weakness, and relies
Upon a brother's aid;
So sickness to his bosom flies,
And rests his weary head.

Oh, may we then in sunny hours
For wintry storms prepare;
So shall our path be strew'd with flow'rs,
Unblighted by despair.

BOSTON BARD.

Yankee trick for an English one.

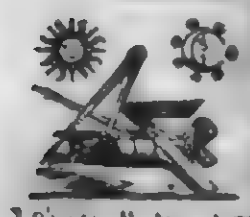
A little before the commencement of the late war between the United States and Great-Britain, two Yankees, on a trading trip, crossed over to Montreal, and put up at a public house, where a British recruiting officer was stationed. The Yankees, for convenience in that inclement season of the year, had hoods in their top coats, resembling those worn by women on their cloaks. Shortly after their arrival, the officer, who had a wishful eye on them, watched his opportunity, and dropped a guinea into the hood of one of their coats, as bounty money, and unobserved by him: but which was fortunately seen by his companion, who, without being noticed, communicated the secret to him. Presently after, the one who had a guinea called for their bill, and on receiving it, put up his hand, and deliberately took out the guinea; and with apparent surprise, exclaimed, "I have been robbed: for I had two guineas in the hood of my coat when I came into the house, and now I have but one." To which his comrade replied, "I saw that gentleman (pointing to the officer) just now put his hand into the hood of your coat." Upon which, he immediately challenged him for a thief, in the presence of all his companions. His Britannic Majesty's officer finding the situation in which he was placed rather disagreeable, (having two Yankees to deal with, one to charge and the other to prove the fact) after a few flourishes, proposed a compromise, and actually paid him twenty guineas on the spot to get rid of so troublesome a bargain.

THE DOG OF GALLOWAY.

The following remarkable instance of animal sagacity occurred a short time ago:—While one of the Dalbeattie carriers was on his way to Dumfries, he had occasion to stop at some house by the road side in the way of his business, leaving his horse and cart upon the road, under the protection of the passengers and a trusty dog. Upon his return he missed a led horse, belonging to a gentleman in the neighborhood, which had been tied to the end of the cart, and likewise one of the female passengers. On enquiry he was informed that during his absence the female, who had been anxious to try the pony, had mounted it, and that the animal had immediately set off at full speed. The carrier expressed much anxiety for the safety of the young woman, at the same time he cast an expressive look at his dog. Oscar observed his master's eye, and, aware of his meaning, instantly set off in pursuit of the pony, which he came up with soon after he had passed the first toll-bar on the Dalbeattie road, when he made a sudden spring, seized the bridle, and held the animal fast. Several people having observed the circumstance, and the perilous situation of the girl, came to relieve her:—Oscar, however, notwithstanding their repeated endeavors, would not quit his hold, and the pony was actually led into a stable with the dog, till such time as the carrier should arrive. Upon the carrier entering the stable, Oscar wagged his tail in token of satisfaction, and immediately relinquished his bridle to his master.—*London Paper.*

A man who had a cause in court, said, that if he lost it in the common pleas, he would appeal to the supreme court, and from there to the U. S. court, and from there to heaven. "And *there*, (replied a gentleman) you will be defaulted; for you *will not be present* to answer for yourself, and *no attorney is ever admitted there!*

Masonic Notice.



A regular convocation of *Franklin Chapter, No 4.* will be held at Masonic Hall, on the last Monday, 26th April, 1819, at 10 o'clock P. M.—A general and punctual attendance is requested

By order of the M. E. H. P.
J. KINGSLEY *Scr. F. C. R. A. M.*

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Company*, incorporated with a capital of $100,000, submit the following sketch of terms for insurance on Houses; Stores; Mills; Machinery; Ships in harbor; Goods; Wares; Merchandize and Furniture against loss or damage by fire.

I. Brick, or Stone buildings, with roofs of slate or tiles; or Goods not hazardous contained in such buildings 25 cents to 37½ cents per $100, per annum.

II. Brick, or Stone buildings, with wood roofs;—or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 37½ cents to 50 cents per $100, per annum.

III. Buildings entirely of wood; or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 50 cents to 75 cents, per $100, per annum.

This will give a general idea of the rates; but there will be an increase of premium, where the situation and circumstances increase the risk; such as being contiguous to wooden buildings, or those occupied in hazardous business: distance from water: no engines or firemen in the place, &c.—The premium on buildings in the country, standing single, is 50 cents, per $100, per annum.

As all classes of citizens are exposed to calamities from fire, it is presumed that prudence will induce them to pay so small a premium for indemnity; and the Company are confident that the extent and solidity of their funds, and the fairness and promptitude, with which they will adjust claims, will engage public confidence.

Applications must be made to the Secretary, in writing, signed by the applicant, and the subject accurately described.—No insurance is binding until the premium is paid. Insurance may be had for 7 years, by paying premium for 6 years, and for a less number than 7, a reasonable allowance.

The Directors are *Dwight Ripley: C. P. Huntington: Coddington Billings: Ezra Chappell: Joseph H. Strong: C. Bells: Wm. Williams, Jun.: F. A. Perkins and Jonathan G. W. Trumbull.*

DWIGHT RIPLEY, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
Norwich, March 24, 1819. 20—

THE CELEBRATED

BALM OF QUITO,

is a Medicine unequalled by any in the world for the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS, &c. &c.

SINCE this excellent Medicine was first discovered, upwards of three hundred thousand persons have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been by Asthmatic and Consumptive complaints reduced to the brink of the grave; their constitutions were quite emaciated, and had cast off all hopes of recovery, having used every remedy recommended as specifics for those complaints, and had made every application to the faculty that could be obtained.

Common colds which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its influence in a very short time.

In common coughs, which are in general the effect of cold, it gives immediate relief, removing those troublesome irritations, or as they are called, ticklings in the throat, which act as a constant stimulus to coughing, and in quieting those convulsive excitements and causing the afflicted to breathe and speak freely. It induces rest, and sleep in an eminent degree and strengthens the constitution, which enables it to repel an enemy whose attacks are frequently followed by the most fatal consequences.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, (even in the most advanced period of life,) will find immediate relief.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive affections, (recent or chronic) Hoarseness, Catarrhs, Wheezings, and shortness of breath, it will give immediate ease.

Congealed Phlegm, Acrimony in the fluids, and obstruction in the glands, are with ease and safety discharged by gentle expectoration.

It is also much admired in soreness of the breast and stomach, giving present ease in those cases.

The above Medicine just received and for sale at R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.
April 7. 22—

Employment.

TWO or three good families of children, from the ages of seven to sixteen years, may have employment in the Cotton Mill, at Norwich Falls. For particulars, apply to

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
March 30. 21—

Wanted Immediately,

THREE JOURNEYMEN, viz. two *Cabinet Makers* and one *Chair Maker*, to whom steady employ and good wages will be given.

WILLIAM E. ROBINSON.
Plainfield, Jan. 31, 1819 12tf—

WANTED,

A LIKELY *HORSE*, good under the saddle and in harness.

APPLY TO
RALPH BOLLES.
April 7. 22—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THIS line of Steam Boats will commence on Monday the 8th inst. —and continue during the season, as follows:

The CONNECTICUT, Capt. Booker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New-Haven.

The FULTON, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich immediately after day-light in the morning of the same days, will touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New-Haven, at 8 o'clock.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

March 3. 17—

TO LET,

FROM THE 1ST OF APRIL NEXT.

THE east part of the House and Garden now occupied by *Perry M. Hezekiah.*

The under part of the House now occupied by *Ebenezer Hibbard.*

The House now occupied by *John Elderkin.*

And the building adjoining the Wharf Bridge, and near the first mentioned House.

APPLY TO
JESSE & SIMEON BREED.
March 23. 20—

TO LET,

AND possession given on the 1st of April next, the large and commodious three story

Dwelling-House,

situated in the upper-street, and in complete repair, with a good *Garden* adjoining the House, and now occupied by Capt. BOOTH. For terms

APPLY TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.
NEWCOMB KINNEY, or
MARY PEABODY.
Norwich, March 8, 1819. 20—

FOR SALE.

The Dwelling-House,

AND excellent *Garden Lot*, formerly the residence of Capt. SIMEON CARRY, deceased, pleasantly situated in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

The House and Lot,

Formerly Mr JAMES WADE, Sen'r. a convenient, good House in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

A MOWING LOT,

With a *Barn* thereon, near the shop of Mr. JAMES F. BROWN, on the western shore of the cove. APPLY TO

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
Norwich, March 23, 1819. 20—

For Sale,

AND possession given on the first day of April next,

THE FARM,

formerly known by the *Jabez Leffingwell Farm*, situated at the head of Trading Cove, two miles from Norwich, on the new turnpike road leading to New-London, containing about 120 acres, with a large two story HOUSE, with a never failing well of water in the House. Said House is in sight of the steam-boat and other vessels, as they pass to and from N. London—A large *Barn, Chaise and Corn House*, adjoining.

LIKEWISE,

A Grist Mill,

With two run of stones, and Saw *Mill*, in tolerable repair. The stream of water is the best within many miles of this place, except the *Lathrop stream*, so called.

The above property will be sold together or separate, as will best suit the purchaser. There are three fishing places attached to the said Farm. Accommodating terms will be given. If not sold, it will be to let. APPLY TO

JAMES N. BROWN.
Jan. 6, 1819. 9tf—

For Sale,

THE *Dwelling House* and *Lot*, lately Jed. Willet's.

One do. at the foot of Long Bridge.

A *Blacksmith's shop* near the same.

About 30 acres of land lately Jed. Willet's.

The *Ship Yards* lately said Willet's.

The *Dwelling-House* lately occupied by James F. Brown.

One do. occupied by John Cox, and others.

All situated in West Chelsea.

ALSO,

Two *Stores* and *Wharf* on the Long Bridge.

All well situated, and valuable estates, and will be sold for reasonable prices, and credit.

JAMES LANMAN.
March 1, 1819. 17—

NOTICE.

The Co-partnership

HERETOFORE subsisting between *William M. Cooke, and Joseph W. Congdon*, under the firm of

COOK & CONGDON,

is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm, are requested to call and settle them without further invitation with *William M. Cooke*, who is authorised to settle the same. All persons having demands against said firm will please to call on said Cooke for them.

WILLIAM M. COOKE,
JOSEPH W. CONGDON.
Pomfret, March 6, 1819. 20—3w—

For Sale, or to Let,

FOUR *Dwelling HOUSES*, two on the east side of the river, and two on the west, with 18 *acres of LAND*, part of which is within ¼ of a mile of the Wharf Bridge, in Chelsea. It will be sold or let altogether, or separate, and possession given the first of May

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN DAY.
Norwich, April 14, 1819. 23—

FOR SALE.

The Wharf and Store,

FORMERLY owned by Capt THOMAS KING, deceased; the wharf being the same which the Steam-Boat Fulton makes use of; the Store is the same formerly occupied by Capt. GURDON BILL, deceased.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
Norwich, March 23, 1819. 20—

TO LET,

and immediate possession given,

THE STORE and WHARF lately improved by *Jonathan Comstock, Esq*

The HOUSE, GARDEN, and BARN lately improved by *Mr. Orin Shoals.*

The HOUSE lately improved by *Asa Moore.* APPLY TO

C. BELLS.
April 5th, 1819. 22—1w.—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done, with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.
Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

Wanted to purchase,

A NEW Milch *COW & CALF*. A generous price, in Cash, will be paid for one that can be honestly recommended.

APPLY TO
JABEZ HUNTINGTON.
April 6. 22—

Court of Probate, at, Pomfret District, March 26th, 1819.

UPON the petition of *Ephraim May*, guardian to *George Comstock* and *Emily Comstock*, shewing to this court that the said *George* and *Emily* are minors under twenty-one years of age, and that they are in possession of real estate lying in *Woodstock*, of less value than six hundred dollars—and praying that this Court will grant liberty to sell the same.

This Court order said petition to be continued until the first Tuesday of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. and notice to be given by publishing this Order in the *Norwich Courier*, printed in Norwich, six weeks before said time, that all interested may appear before said Court, on that day, at *Peter Thompson's*, in said Pomfret, and be heard relative thereto

LEMUEL GROSVENOR.
22 *Judge of Probate.*

BLANK BOOKS.

DEMI and Foolscap LEDGERS.
Petty do.
Demi JOURNALS.
Letter or Invoice BOOKS.
Common place do.
DAY BOOKS, full and half bound from one to six quires.
Writing and Cyphering BOOKS.
ALPHABETS. FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S *Book Store.*
April 14. 23—

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber for Newspapers, are requested to make payment next week, to my brother, *Mr. Benjamin Franklin.*

HORATIO FRANKLIN.
Salford, April 13, 1819. 23—

NEW BOOK.

Price 62½ cents.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale, *Russell's Abridgment of Murray's Grammar*, with lessons of parsing, calculated to facilitate the study of Syntax.

The following is one of the numerous recommendations already obtained:

We have examined an abridgement of Murray's Grammar, proposed to be published by Mr. Wm. E. Russell, and fully approve of the few alterations he has made, and think this Compend of Grammar the best we have seen.

His Syntactical Lessons we think a very valuable addition, and calculated to be of great utility to the learner; and recommend them for general use in Schools.

ANDREW LEE D. D.* of Lisbon.
Hon. SYLVESTER GILBERT, Hebron.
DEAR T. HINCKLEY, A. M. Norwich.
GEO. HILL, Esq. do.
GEO. PERKINS, Esq. do.
CHARLES PERKINS, Esq. do.
JOHN HYDE, Esq. do.

* *The titles were added by the publisher.*

N. B. The Books may be had of E. PORTER, Norwich, and many country merchants.

Nov. 11. 1—

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscribers are appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Pomfret, Commissioners upon the Estate of

Mr. SILAS JOHNSON,

late of Woodstock, deceased: and that they will meet on the second Mondays of May and November next, at the dwelling house of *Abiel Fox*, in said Woodstock, at two o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days, to receive and adjust the claims of the Creditors to said Estate—Six months from the date hereof are allowed to said Creditors to exhibit their claims.

JOHN FOX.
THOMAS CHANDLER. } Com'rs.
CHARLES SMITH.
Woodstock, April 14, 1819. 23—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1819—

Present NATH'L SHERMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mrs. LYDIA LATHROP,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Lemuel Kingsley, Ex'r.* or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post, in said Norwich.

23 *Attest. HENRY STRONG, Clerk.*

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, has allowed six months from this date, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. JONATHAN HARRIS,

late of Sterling, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate to the subscriber, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

PETER BURLINGAME, *Adm'r.*
Sterling, March 2, 1819. 23—

WHEREAS the subscribers were by the Hon. Superior Court of the State of Connecticut, appointed Commissioners on the estate of

DANIEL KIES, Esq.

of Brooklyn, in the county of Windham, an insolvent Debtor, hereby give notice to the creditors of the said Kies, to bring in their claims to the subscribers, who will meet to adjust the same, on the first Wednesdays in May, July, and August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days, at the dwelling house of PASCAL P. TYLER, in said Brooklyn.

JOHN PARISH,
JOSEPH EATON, } *Com'rs.*
Brooklyn, Feb. 26, 1819. 22—

Probate Office, Windham District, Windham, March 24th, 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this Order, for the creditors to the Estate of

THOMAS WILLIAMS,

late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate to *SOLOMON WILLIAMS*, of said Lebanon, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

ATTEST,
22 HENRY HUNTINGTON, *Clerk.*

FOR SALE,

A Likely Grey *Mare*, a *Saddle* and *Bridle*, and *Portmanteaus.*

APPLY TO
JOHN ALSAP, at
R. HUBBARD'S *Paper-mill.*
April 14. 23—

Wanted Immediately,

A STOUT built LAD, of good habits, 14 or 15 years of age, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.
March 31.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1819. *NORWICH*: (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII. No. 25.]

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THIS line of Steam Boats will commence on Monday the 8th inst.—and continue during the season, as follows:

The CONNECTICUT, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New-Haven.

The FULTON, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich immediately after day-light in the morning of the same days, will touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New-Haven, at 8 o'clock.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

March 3. 17—

Notice.

THE business of the *Cotton Mill*, at Norwich Falls, will hereafter be conducted under the firm of

Williams Manufacturing Company,

by WM. C. GILMAN, as Agent to the subscribers, the present owners thereof.

Norwich, March 9, 1819. 18—

WM. WILLIAMS.
CALVIN GODDARD.
THOS. W. WILLIAMS.

Quaker Garden Seeds.

HERD'S GRASS & CLOVER do.

FOR SALE BY

G. & C. Kinney,

WHO HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE

GROCERIES,

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE VERY LOW FOR CASH.

Norwich, April 14. 23—

Quaker Garden Seeds,

of the last years growth,

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

—*ALSO*—

14 bbls. Mc Lean's best Rye GIN, at a reduced price.
7 bbls. Prime Muscovado SUGAR.

WANTED,

Live GEESE FEATHERS.

JOHN LATHROP

April 14, 1819. —

Rice & Cotton.

17 bales prime Upland COTTON,
5000 wt. do. new RICE,

FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF JAMES N. BROWN, Esq. by

B. MATHEWSON.

Norwich, April 14, 1819 23—

Rum, Teas, etc.

5 hhds. N. E RUM, *very cheap*,
6 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin TEAS, of the first quality,
Gunpowder and Imperial do.
Sicily Madeira, Madeira, Teneriffe, Mountain Malaga, Sherry, and Colmenar WINES, *genuine*,
Old Spirits, " Raspberry Cordial,
Fall and winter strained Lamp OIL,
London PORTER,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Ginger, Dates
Snuff, CODFISH,
Cloves and Herds'-Grass Seed, &c. &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent*.

MARCH 9. 18—

Flax-seed and Oil Cake.

J. H. STRONG, has for sale Long-Island FLAX-SEED, for sowing—and Flax-seed OIL CAKE, which he will dispose of for Cash or Flax-seed. *Feb. 1.*

JOHN LATHROP,

WILL pay Cash for CLOVER SEED.

Feb. 17. 15—

HAY SEED.

HERDS' GRASS, and RED TOP SEED, FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

March 10. 18—

All Persons

ARE forbidden to trust any one on my account without a written order from me.

CALEB ABEL, Jr.

Lebanon, April 5, 1819. 23—

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK, AND ARE NOW OPENING,

A general assortment of fresh Imported

DRY GOODS.

April 7. 22—

NEW GOODS.

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass and Earthen WARE,

Looking Glasses and Tea Trays,

recently received and for sale at low prices and on accommodating terms, by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Who have also for sale, at their Store and at the Pottery, a constant supply of

STONE WARE.

Norwich, Oct. 28, 1818. 51—

CHARLES LATHROP,

HAS FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of CLOVER, RED TOP, and HERDS' GRASS SEED, of last year's growth, well cleaned, and of very good quality.

Contemplating a new arrangement in business, he offers for sale his whole

Stock in Trade

on advantageous terms, in large or small quantities.

N. B. All persons having open accounts with him are requested to call and settle the same within two weeks from this date.

Norwich, March 8, 1819. 17–9w

New School Book.

STANIFORD's Practical Arithmetic, in which the rules are rendered simple in the operation, illustrated by a variety of useful questions, calculated to give the pupil a full knowledge of figures, in their application to trade and business; adapted principally to federal currency, designed as an assistant to the Preceptor in communicating and to the Pupil in acquiring the science of Arithmetic; to which is added a new and concise system of Book Keeping, both by single and double entry; the former calculated for the use of traders in retail business, farmers and mechanics; and the latter for wholesale domestic and foreign trade, as conducted in the United States. By Daniel Staniford, A. M. Author of the Art of Reading and Elements of English Grammar. Price One Dollar.

FOR SALE AT

THOMAS ROBINSON's *Book-Store*.

GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

STATIONARY,

for sale as above, great part of which is just received from Boston.

Norwich, April 20. 24—

NORWICH COLD SPRING

GIN,

In pipes, hogsheads, and barrels,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

WHO WILL PAY CASH FOR

CORN.

March 24. 20—

MOLASSES, etc.

8 Hhds. retailing MOLASSES.
3 Bags Green COFFEE.
Havana and India SUGAR.
800 lbs. Fresh Smyrna RAISINS.
Clover and Herd's Grass SEED.

Just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by

LYMAN BREWER, Agent.

NORWICH, MARCH 30, 1819. 21—

Liver Oil, Stone Lime, etc.

J. H. STRONG,

Has for sale on the best terms,

DEXTER's best Stone Lime, per cask.
Liver Oil, of a superior quality, do.
Virginia and New-York Flour, do.
Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil.

Jan. 15. 14—

Employment.

TWO or three good families of children, from the ages of seven to sixteen years, may have employment in the Cotton Mill, at Norwich Falls. For particulars, apply to

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

March 30. 21—

Simeon Thomas & Co.

HAVE for sale at the Store lately occupied by Messrs. *Charles Thomas & Co* a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

which they will dispose of by the hogshead, barrel, or less quantity, viz:—
W. I. and N. E. Rum,
French and Cider Brandy,
Holland and American Gin,
Sicily Madeira Wine,
Loaf, Havana, India and Muscovado Sugars,
Hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and bohea Teas,
Turks-Island and Table Salt,
Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger,
Cloves, Cinnamon, Starch,
Powder and Shot,
Plug and cut Tobacco,
Scotch and Lorrillard's Snuff, *&c.*

ALSO,

Russia Old Sable Iron,
Cart and Waggon Tire,
Nail Plates, Spike Rods,
English and American blistered Steel,
Nails, *&c.* *Likewise,*
An assortment of Drugs and Family Medicines,
Paints and Dye Woods,
Window Glass;

All which are of the first quality, and will be sold on the lowest terms, for cash or produce.

Cash given for

FLAX-SEED AND WHITE BEANS.

Norwich, Jan. 4, 1819. 9tf—

BLANK BOOKS.

DEMI and Foolscap LEDGERS.
Petty do.
Demi JOURNALS.
Letter or Invoice BOOKS.
Common place do.
DAY BOOKS, full and half bound from one to six quires.
Writing and Cyphering BOOKS.
ALPHABETS. FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S *Book Store*.

April 14. 23—

Just published and for sale at T. ROBINSON's Book-Store,

STRICTURES on a Pamphlet containing Three Letters on Infant Baptism, written by Rev. [illegible] Wallington, Con. and addressed to his natural brother, Mr. Joel Loomis, a member of the Baptist Church, in Lyme—to whom these Strictures are also addressed. By Asa Wilcox, Pastor of the 2d Baptist Church in Saybrook, Con. *"He that is first in his own cause seemeth just; but his neighbour cometh and searcheth him"* Prov. 18, 17.

April 20. 24—

Military Goods.

RED and blue Broadcloth,
Red, blue and white Cassimere,
Red and white Bombazett and Rattinett,
Lace, Cords, Buttons, &c.
Feathers and Plumes, For sale by

Apl. 21. JOSEPH BREED.

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

Wanted to purchase,

A NEW Milch *COW & CALF*. A generous price, in Cash, will be paid for one that can be honestly recommended.

APPLY TO

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

April 6. 22—

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber for Newspapers, are requested to make payment next week, to my brother, *Mr. Benjamin Franklin.*

HORATIO FRANKLIN.

Ashford, April 13, 1819. 23—

Wanted Immediately,

THREE JOURNEYMEN, viz. two *Cabinet Makers* and one *Chair Maker*, to whom steady employ and good wages will be given.

WILLIAM E. ROBINSON.

Plainfield, Jan. 21, 1819. 12tf—

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

THE CASUAL REMARKER.

IMAGINATION so often controls our judgment as to lead us constantly into errors, and, in no respects into more inaccurate conclusions, than in our opinions of past ages. We frequently hear of *good old times*, and the garrulity of old men and women and the fancy of poets delight in representations of happy scenes that have passed away. Like skilful portrait painters, they smooth the surface, color the complexion, hide the deformities, adjust the drapery, and preserve a general likeness in their pictures, and produce in strangers ideas of beauty and expression, which an acquaintance with the original subject would never have excited.—This folly is not of recent date, nor confined to our country. In Greece and Rome, in Europe and Asia, in ancient and modern times, the same silly practice has prevailed. The fable of the four ages of gold, silver, brass and iron, making the most remote golden age of the world, is proof of the antiquity of this prejudice; and passages in the poets of France and England, will prove its existence in every period of history. Among ourselves, we read and hear often of our ancestors, their piety, morals, industry, simplicity and virtues; and the blush of shame is sometimes attempted to be excited in our cheeks by eloquent displays of the degeneracy of the present times from the primeval purity of our forefathers. Yet of this there may be too much. They had failings, and vices, and were "men of like passion" with us; and, in the judgment of Him who cannot be deceived, may not stand so high on the scale of merit as a majority of their descendants. We must indeed pity the folly of fanaticism, which enacted a law and inflicted a penalty for "keeping Christmas" for celebrating with praise and prayer and becoming festivity the birth day of the Saviour of the world; and the malicious persecution of dissenting sects, the rancour and severity with which they pursued their enemies, and the Cromwell-like hypocrisy, which took root this side the Atlantic, makes us hope that such times will never recur.

Much regret, too, has been expressed, that "the age of chivalry is gone." It is such an age. "The more we study history, says an enlightened scholar, the more we shall be convinced that chivalry is an almost purely poetical invention. We never can arrive by any authentic documents at the scene where it flourished; it is always represented at a distance, both in time and place. And while contemporary historians give a distinct, detailed, complete idea of the vices of courts and of the great, of the ferocity or licentiousness of the nobles, and the degradation of the people; one is astonished to see, after a lapse of time, the same ages animated by the poets with fictitious and splendid accounts of virtue, beauty and loyalty. The romancers of the twelfth century placed the age of chivalry in the reign of Charlemagne; Francis I. placed it in their time. We at present believe we see it flourishing in the persons of Du Guesclin and of Bayard, at the Courts of Charles V. and Francis I. But when we come to examine any of these periods, though we find some heroic characters in all of them, we are soon forced to confess that it is necessary to remove the age of chivalry three or four centuries before any kind of reality."

Nor, if chivalry did exist in any age, can it bear the scrutiny of intelligent minds. "Frankness and good faith, says the same writer, the essential virtues of chivalry, are indeed, in general, the consequence of strength and courage; but, in order to render an adherence to them general, it is indispensable that punishment or shame should be attached to their violation.—But the seignoral lords were placed in their chateaus above all fear; and opinion had no force in restraining men who did not feel the relations of social life. Accordingly, the history of the middle ages furnishes a greater number of scandalous perfidies than any other period. The passion of love, too, had taken a new character; it was not more passionate or more tender than among the Greeks and Romans, but it was more respectful; something mysterious was joined to the sentiment. In our ideas of chivalry, love always retains this religious purity of character; but in the actual feudal system, the disorder was extreme; and the corruption of manners has left behind it traces more scandalous than in any other period of society. Neither the *sirventes* nor the *canzos* of the troubadors, nor the fables trouveres, nor the romances of chivalry, can be read without blushing; the gross licentiousness of the language is equalled only by the profound corruption of the characters, and the profligacy of the moral."

If we believe these assertions, the eloquent lamentations of Burke, that "the age of chivalry is gone," will be considered as evidence of the vigor of his fancy, and no proof of the accuracy of his learning. Let us, then, respect ourselves, and devote ourselves to self-improvement, and not idly waste our time in delusive contemplations of the superiority of *old times*.

From the American Journal of Science.

FULMINATING SILVER.

Chemists are too well acquainted with the tremendous energy of this preparation, to make any comment upon its powers necessary. Unhappily, however, it is now made a subject of amusement; it is prepared for sale by those who know nothing of it except as a nostrum, and it is bought by others who have not even this degree of knowledge. It is true, it is put up in small quantities, in little toys called torpedoes, and, if exploded one by one, they will ordinarily do no harm; but as they fall into the hands of children, we can never be secure that they will be discreetly used.

A very severe accident, from the unexpected explosion of this substance, occurred some years since in the laboratory of Yale College, (See Bruce's Journal, vol. 1, p. 188.) And, notwithstanding that this occurrence was well known in New-Haven, the same accident, only under a severer form, has again occurred in that town.

A man who had bought the secret of making fulminating silver, had prepared as much as resulted from the solution of one ounce and a half. Apparently, in a great measure, unaware of the nature of the preparation, he had placed it, unmixed with any thing, in an earthen plate, which stood on a table; his wife and children being around he sat down to distribute the powder upon several papers which he had prepared for the purpose; sand and shot are mixed with the powder in the papers for the purpose of giving momentum, and of producing attrition when the torpedo is thrown, in order to ensure its explosion. Probably also the sand looking not very unlike the powder, may be intended to screen it from view, and thus to preserve the secret, should the paper be opened. The unhappy man no sooner touched the fulminating silver with a knife, than it exploded with its usual violence; the table was split in two; blood issued copiously from every part of his face, not from wounds, for it does not appear that the fragments hit him, but, according to the opinion of a competent judge, the blood was actually forced through the pores of the skin, by the power of the explosion, which very nearly destroyed his eyes. He suffered immensely, but now at the end of eight months, sees partially with one eye, but the other is nearly, [illegible] gerous substances by ignorant people be prevented by law?

In a late lecture in the laboratory of Yale College, some fulminating silver on the point of a knife, was in the act of being put upon a copper-plate connected with one pole of a galvanic battery in active operation; the other pole was not touched by the experimenter; but it seems that the influence which was communicated through the floor of the room was sufficient instantly to explode the powder, as soon as the knife touched the copper-plate; the knife blade was broken in two, and one half of it thrown to a distance among the audience.

Recently also, we are informed, in one of the foreign journals, that a man in England, who accidentally trod on a quantity of fulminating silver, had his foot nearly destroyed by the explosion.

An effectual method of preserving poultry houses free from vermin.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

SIR—As I do not know that you have positively interdicted all communications from farmeresses, I must ask you to record a grand discovery, which I consider myself to have made, in the noble art of—*raising poultry*.

It may save much trouble to my sister-housewives, to whom, according to the order prescribed by the *lords of creation*, this department of domestic economy has been assigned. It is well known, that in this branch of our humble duties, the greatest difficulty arises from our poultry-houses being so much infested with *vermin*; or, to be more plain in the slang of the poultry-yard, with *chicken lice*. Now, I have proved, by long experience, that they will not resort to houses wherein the roosts, nest boxes, &c. &c. are made of *sassafras wood*. You may smile, and ask me the *reason of it*: I tell you I am no philosopher—*our* business, you know, is with *plain duty and matter of fact*, almost denied the faculty of reason, and positively forbidden to exercise what we have; hence a *learned* woman, you know, is the most odious animal in creation; and a lady dare not read a word of natural philosophy at the expense of never getting married; But I tell you, *sassafras wood* will keep lice out of hen-houses: I know it to be a fact, and when you will tell me, *why it is*, that chips of cedar wood or tobacco will keep woollen free from *moth*, then I will endeavor to tell you why it is that sassafras wood will keep away chicken lice—one is universally known to be true, the other no less true, though less known. A SPINSTER.

ORCHARDS.

At this season, farmers ought to pay particular attention to their orchards, and thoroughly examine the limbs and branches of the trees.—If any are defective, or have the appearance of decay, they ought to be taken off.

This season of the year is peculiarly favorable for this branch of husbandry, on two se-

founts. From the leafless state of the tree, its limbs and branches may be easily surveyed, and their defects soon discovered. The farmer's eye will see, and his judgment immediately direct, where the saw and the hatchet are to be applied.—*Am. Far.*

THE JEWS.

Extract from a discourse delivered by Mr Noah, Editor of the National Advocate, at the consecration of the Jewish Synagogue in New York.

"Among the illiberal and gloomy prejudices which the light of reason has banished from the earth; we hope we may reckon that unjust and hostile spirit which so long existed against the Jews. Since the time of Vespasian, their history may be traced in blood. Although oppressed by superstition—libelled by ignorance—persecuted by fanaticism—and impoverished by despotism—this ancient people, the favorites of Jehovah, are still existing, a distinct, wealthy and intelligent race of men; a memorable and incontrovertible evidence of the truth of that sacred volume on which our faith reposes. We are surprised that a greater number of the children of Israel have not found their way to these provinces, where they would, it is to be hoped, find a sanction from prejudice, and be treated with that respect which the descendants of so renowned and interesting a people are so eminently entitled to.

"Let it be inscribed on memory as a proof of the divine will, the miracles which have passed, and those yet to come. "*And the Lord shall scatter thee among all people, from one end of the earth even to the other, and among those nations shalt thou find no ease, neither shall the sole of thy foot have a rest.*" Look round the world, after many hundreds, many thousands of years have elapsed, and see how clearly the prophecy is fulfilled. See the Jews on the confines of Persia and of China, and *in the wilderness of America.* Mark their footsteps through the snows of Russia, and on the burning sands of Africa. There are upwards of seven millions of Jews known to be in existence throughout the world; a greater number than at any former period of their history, and possessing more wealth, activity, influence and talents, than any body of people on earth, of equal extent. The signal for breaking the Turkish sceptre in Europe will probably be their emancipation; they will deliver the North of Africa from its oppressors; they will establish civilization in European Turkey, and may revive commerce and the arts in Greece; they will march in triumphant numbers and repossess themselves of Syria, and take their rank among the governments of the earth."

From the Carolina Observer.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Those who are accustomed to look to the Eastern Hemisphere for *Monuments of the Arts*, will hear with incredulity the assertion, that our countrymen are unrivalled in Bridge Architecture—indeed, distinction in any of the Arts, was not to have been looked for in the western wilds—where the ingenuity of man is without the excitement of that competition, which dense population begets. Doubtless there are Bridges in Europe, particularly in England, which have been more [illegible] structures across the Thames—for example Westminster Bridge, cost 390,500*l.* but the middle arch is only 75 feet long—the others are even less. London Bridge consists of 19 arches, and except the center one, they are only 20 feet long. But these ponderous Bridges can only [illegible] in favour of the industry and perseverance of the Builders—for no ingenuity is displayed in adding Piers together, to form a Hydraulic Machine, which seems to *wade* through the River—they have nothing of that boldness of design, which distinguishes some of our Bridges of one arch. It is said that much the largest arch in Europe is at Wearmouth, England, and is 236 feet span. The famous Rialto of Venice is only 100 feet. The Pennsylvanians have distinguished themselves in Bridge Architecture—some noble specimens bestride their Schuylkills. The Lancaster Schuylkill Bridge is of one arch, and seems to leap the stream. The chord of the arch is 340 feet long. This Bridge is remarkable for the ingenuity of its construction, and it is supposed that narrow pieces of timber and bolts of iron may be combined on the same principle, and form a safe arch of 500 or 600 feet.

The Bridge at Carthage over the Gennessee river, New-York, is a most astonishing artificial curiosity.—It consists of an arch of 352 feet; being 116 feet longer than any arch in Europe of wood. The falls in the river have receded, and left perpendicular banks 200 feet high; so that regular scaffolding had to be constructed from the bottom of the river to that height; some idea can be formed of the boldness of this enterprise, when we consider that the temporary scaffolding cost as much as the Bridge! The various models throughout our country, warrant the conclusion, that this species of architecture has advanced to a perfection unknown in the other parts of the world.

FOR THE NORWICH COURIER.

THE OBSERVER.

Shepherd. "Here, though lowly be my lot,
Enter freely, freely share
All the comforts of my cot;
Humble shelter, homely fare.

Wanderer. If the prayers of broken hearts
Rise acceptable above,
Pitying heaven will take our parts;
Helping heaven reward your love."

Montrom.

Perhaps there is no custom less practised in this country at the present day, than liberality towards strangers. We have been so frequently deceived by unprincipled Europeans—our confidence has been so often abused by those who have crossed the Atlantic to avoid punishment for their crimes, that we are too much inclined to regard all foreigners with suspicion. Hospitality, though it may have been sometimes injurious to society when carried to excess, approaches so near benevolence, that we cannot but esteem it as an amiable trait in the human character. The profuse entertainments of the English barons, in the uncultivated ages of that people, it is true, caused idleness, disorder and sedition. To give alms indiscriminately to every wandering and indolent person, at any period, may cherish vice and discourage industry. So every virtue, when carried beyond its proper limits, becomes a fault; and the greatest blessing may be indiscreetly made a curse. Even the liberty which we enjoy under our republican institutions, if it were not restrained with moderation, and guarded with prudence, might be perverted, and the peace of society interrupted by the perpetration of violence and crime. But this is no reason for rejecting so desirable an attainment. Neither should we be distrustful of all foreigners, because some of them have proved villains.

Hospitality is a virtue of the finest mould, the offspring of a liberal and expanded mind. The exploits of a warrior, and the wisdom of a statesman, claim our admiration; but meritorious and disinterested actions in private life, excite a more delicate emotion, and endearing us to the persons who perform them, insensibly raise our thoughts to the Author of all goodness, by whom they are inspired. Instances of this kind we dwell on with peculiar pleasure.

A gentleman who is now a collector of the revenue in one of the New-England States, some years since visited Europe for the purpose of improvement; and his finances being somewhat limited, he crossed the Continent on foot. His pleasing address was the only passport he carried, and the hospitality of the countries through which he passed, his principal reliance for the consummation of his tour. While travelling in the north of France, he was attracted by the elegance of a palace, which was owned by a nobleman of splendid fortune, whose merit had raised him to one of the most responsible offices in the kingdom. Curiosity induced the American to ask the favor of examining its apartments. While doing this, the Frenchman displayed the characteristic politeness of his native country; and becoming accidentally acquainted with the stranger's circumstances, he pressed him to continue some days at his table, and when necessity forced a separation, he sent a carriage to convey him fifty miles on his journey.

The disorders which agitated France for a long series of years, began subsequent to this period. Among the many persons who were ruined by these convulsions, was the excellent man whose hospitality we have so briefly narrated. Amid the hurry of passion his property was wrested from him by the pretended advocates of liberty; and, though possest of many noble qualities, he found it necessary to escape by flight, the horrors of assassination. America was the refuge he sought; but by a number of incidents, which it would be irrelevant from my present design to introduce, he did not arrive here until a short time previous to the dethronement of Bonaparte; when the American collector in the discharge of his official duties, by chance meeting him on board a foreign vessel, recognised his features, though clothed in the dress of a Swedish mariner, and much changed in his appearance by misfortune and distress. At this scene, the collector's breast swelled with a grateful remembrance of his former kindness, and an involuntary tear of sympathy, rolled from his cheek. The Frenchman's benevolence to the native [illegible] which situation he remained till the restoration of the Bourbons; when he returned to France, where he now enjoys his former affluence and splendor.

This narration, though it may fall far short of the poet's fancy though it may seem dull and uninteresting to the lover of romance, is drawn from actual life, and placing before us the instability of human grandeur, may teach the most exalted of mankind, to respect the feelings, and to soothe the misfortunes of a begging stranger. A.

JACKSON & SCOTT

The Editor of the Baltimore Chronicle, thus speaks of the correspondence between these gentlemen;—"We hope that the present publication will be the last that will ever issue from the pens of either of these two celebrated characters. They should both remember that no man is so capable of degrading his own character as himself; that their enemies, if enemies they have any, will rejoice in an opportunity of beholding them degraded from that high and dazzling pedestal, to which they have been raised by the admiration of their country. Those who are made to walk in the lustre of their own fame should be cautious how they impair the brilliancy by which they are surrounded. We venture with confidence the remark that both Jackson and Scott, will hereafter blush at the perusal of the pages which they have submitted to the disgust of the public. No man, says the proverb, is an hero, in the presence of his valet de chambre, the maxim is false, and Washington is a proof of its falsehood; but it may be said with the utmost confidence that no man is a hero in the presence of his own resentments."

SUGAR AND COFFEE.

It is asserted by a gentleman well acquainted with the climate and capacity of the soil in the Floridas, that that territory alone, under proper cultivation would be able to produce a sufficient quantity of *Coffee* and *Sugar* to supply the whole consumption of these articles in the United States. It is a fact that before the French revolution, St. Domingo alone (on the authority of Mr. Edwards) exported upwards of 70,000,000 lbs. of coffee annually, though only a small part of the Island was appropriated to its cultivation. Florida, then, once fixed in the hands of our enterprising and commercial people, it may reasonably be anticipated, will soon repay the $5,000,000 which it has cost us, in the production of these articles only.—*Bost. Gaz.*

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The Weekly Newspaper announced some days since, by Mr J. S. Skinner, (of Baltimore,) to be devoted principally to agricultural concerns, has made its appearance. Its execution is as handsome as we are sure its matter will be valuable. Every farmer, who can spare four dollars a year ought to have it, and, however small his scale of husbandry, cannot fail to gain an advantage from the information it contains of fourfold the cost of the paper.—*Nat. Int.*

Foreign Intelligence.

From the Boston Centinel, April 21.

LATE FROM ENGLAND

THE Falcon, Capt. Lewis, has furnished London dates to the 16th March.

Business continued dull in various parts of *England*; and the price of American staples had experienced a distressing depression.

The proceedings of the British Parliament indicated a state of general satisfaction. Retrenchments of expenses continued to be made. An unanimous vote of thanks had been given to the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General of India.

On American Affairs the tone of the ministerial papers had become much altered.—Those which at first appeared to acquiesce in the *necessity*, if not the *justice* of the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, now denounce their condemnation as "horribly outrageous." The Courier leads in this denunciation with the most talent and vituperation.—And the last remark it makes is the following:—"What course our government will pursue, we presume not to anticipate, satisfied as we are that it will be consistent with the national honor, which is compromited in this sacrifice of lives." The *Morning Chronicle* says, "the sentence of Arbuthnot, &c. would reflect disgrace on Morocco." "Even the Turks would be ashamed to act upon it."

Louis 18th, on the 5th March, appointed 59 new Peers, including many of Bonaparte's Marshals, Generals and Counsellors, as well as many of those whom he (Louis) *excepted* in 1815. They give an immense addition to the talents of his Chamber of Peers. But the measure, it appears, had given great offence to the English editors, who trouble themselves more, & appear to have a stronger sympathy for French affairs, than the French King and People themselves:—And they do not refrain from *predicting* the most fatal consequences from the measure! But as heretofore their prophecies on the same subject have turned out to be "*old wives' fables*;" we still think, the French are better able to manage their own affairs, than the London editors are to manage them for them. If Louis 18th finds that men of exalted talent and probity are willing to serve him, and advance the prosperity of his kingdom, he will be stupid indeed, if he should refuse their assistance merely because, under another order of things, they were useful to another government. As to the recurrence of a revolution in France any thing like those which have afflicted and disgraced her, it is wholly out of the question.

It is evidence of the strength of the Ministerial Party in the French Chambers, that the supplies for 1819, six twelfths of which were to be paid in advance, beside a loan of Two Hundred Millions of Francs, passed the Chamber of Deputies 165 to 17.

NEW PEERS OF FRANCE.

PARIS, MARCH 5.

The King, by a Royal Ordinance published this day, has appointed Fifty-nine new Members of the Chamber of Peers. The first is [illegible] the Marshal Duke d' M[illegible] Of the others are the following well known characters of the revolution:—

Marshal Moncey,	Marshal Lefebre,
Count Claparede,	Marshal Davoust,
Count Chaptal,	Marshal Jourdan,
Duke of Cadore,	Count Lacepede,
Count Laton Maubourg,	Count Portalis,
Duke of Placentia (Lebrun)	Marshal Mortier,
Count Truguet,	Ad Verhuel, &c

Many other revolutionists are added; but the residue are chiefly Nobles and Generals of the old royal School. They are to take rank of Peerage in the Chamber agreeably to the order in which they have established the [illegible].

MARCH 3.

In the House of Peers, on Saturday, the Count Lamoignon, (a Peer of unblemished reputation, and of pure royalty, made a motion, which was rejected by all parties with sentiments of surprise and indignation. He proposed, to address the king, to declare the regret with which their Chambers viewed the nomination of so many strangers (meaning men who had been employed in office during the usurpation of Bonaparte) and to request his Majesty not to mistake the sentiments and *devouement* of the ancient Peers. Universal cries of disapprobation interrupted the orator; the President declared he could listen no longer to such unconstitutional language, and many of the Peers waited on the Minister of the Interior, in quitting the House, to request him not to suffer the Journals to publish any account of it.

Among the ancient Peers, members during the 100 days, are nine who have not been recalled by the Royal Ordinance of the 5th inst. They are MM Clement de Ris, Dedelay d'Agier, Fabre (de l'Aude,) Count Gassendi, the Duke de Praslin, Casabianca, Count de Segur, and Count Valence.

The Chamber of Peers of France was composed of 203 members, not including the Sons of France, the Princes of the Blood, and the Chancellor, President of the Chamber. The Royal Ordinance of the 5th inst. increases the number to 270.

It is said that M. de Talleyrand, whose health suffers a little from the fatigue he has experienced in his endeavors to render the Carnival more agreeable to his friends and to himself, has solicited and obtained the King's permission to spend some time at his estate.

The *National Guard* of Paris is to be reduced, and in future to be composed only of men in easy circumstances, who will suffer less from the loss of their time. It is even said that the choice of the officers of the companies will be left to the companies themselves.

AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

"The measures adopted in Spain for the suppression of the insurrection in South-America, are carried into vigorous execution by the Minister Yrujo. He has obtained extensive loans of money, and has collected vessels from England, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and even the northern nations, to transport the expeditions fitting out. Twenty thousand men will be afloat by the first April, escorted by a large naval force.

BONAPARTE's Cook has deserted him, and has arrived in Holland.—He says, "his master having lost his appetite, has no use for him; and, of course, was very gloomy." He adds, he was writing his memoirs—a task enough to make any man gloomy with ever so good an appetite.

Alluding to the batch of new Peers created by Louis 18th, the Courier condemns the appointment of a large proportion of them, but adds, "There are many, who, we believe would be loyal, in the most disastrous crisis that may arise; there are others, who, we hope, would be the same. Still, we regret to find so large a proportion of military Nobles. It is not in camps and garrisons, in the field of battle, or the march of invasion, that men acquire the knowledge or the principles which qualify them for legislators; which benefit them to exercise a *predominant* voice in the affairs of peace, and the progress of civil institutions."

The army of Great Britain (exclusive of those serving in India) is reduced to 80,841.

No mention is made of the writings of Junius, in the will of Sir Philip Francis.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The claims of the English merchants on the Court of Russia for the value of 140 vessels and cargoes under neutral flags, detained by the government at Petersburg in the year 1810, are likely at length to be adjusted. It will be recollected that a deputation, at the head of which was Mr. Alderman Rowcroft, was sent from London to the Russian capital, to seek compensation from the Emperor for losses sustained by British subjects. As the Emperor Alexander was at Aix-la-Chapelle at the time of the arrival of the deputation, the memorial was forwarded to our Minister, and from him to the hands of the Emperor. An answer to it has now been received, and we are informed that it is of a satisfactory nature. The amount is very large, as the whole 140 vessels had valuable cargoes on board, chiefly colonial produce.

The mercantile world suffered a severe shock yesterday morning, in the failure of the very eminent house of J. Baranden and Co. The outstanding debts and acceptances fall little short, it is said, of 200,000*l.* This calamity has been principally brought on by the declining state of the markets, the house holding large quantities of clover-seed, cotton, and tallow, the whole of which articles have undergone a very great depreciation. Among their acceptances were bills to a large amount, drawn in behalf of the Prussian Government; but these latter have all been taken up by Mr. Rothchild.

MARCH 15.

All the terrible reports from France of the dissolution of the Chambers, the illness of the King, &c. turn out to have been the most contemptible hoaxes; *yet Johnny Bull* stands with his mouth wide open to swallow any other which may be circulated.

Commercial distress continues in the city. We are extremely sorry to state, that several houses in Irish trade have been under the necessity of suspending their payments to-day. It is said that they amount to eight or nine; and we are afraid, from what we hear, that this is not an exaggeration.

MADRID, FEB. 23.

Nothing is talked of here but the marriage of our Sovereign. It appears that the choice is divided between a Princess of Sardinia and one of Saxony; but the most general opinion is, that we shall have for Queen, a daughter of the King of Sardinia.

BRUSSELS, MARCH 6.

M. Maret, Duke of Bassano, has obtained the permission of Louis 18th to return to France. He was the confidential Secretary and Minister of Bonaparte for a long series of years; and is a man of rare talents.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 8

The Emperor of Russia has written a very friendly autograph letter to the Sultan, recommending to the Porte the amicable arrangement of the still disputed points arising from the treaty of Bucharest. It is hoped, with the more reason, that this unusual step will have a favorable influence on the negotiations of Baron Strogonoff, as the two emperors both desire the maintainance of peace, and a part of the late differences is really adjusted.

The celebrated traveller known by the name of Ali Bey, who was on a pilgrimage to Mecca, with the Caravan, died not far from Damascus. The Pacha, by virtue of his title to inherit the effects of all pilgrims who die on the road, has taken possession of all his property, including the valuable instruments and manuscripts.

From the Boston Centinel, April 24.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The swift sailing ship *Triton*, Captain Holcomb, in *eighteen days* from Liverpool, has brought us Liverpool papers to the 3d inst. London to the 1st, and Lloyd's Lists to the 30th March!

The Commercial tidings by her are very bad. The prices of American produce, particularly *Cottons* continued decreasing, and would occasion immense losses to the American shippers. These losses are only exceeded by those of the British importers of India cottons. It is stated, there were 200,000 bales of cotton on hand the 1st April. Money continued scarce, and commercial confidence shattered. *Six per cents* American Stock had been sold at 96, though quoted at 98.

The political state of Europe was tranquil; and, except in England, very little was said about American affairs. The news of the dissolution of Congress had been received in London; and the report of the Committee of the Senate on Gen. Jackson's conduct we find in the Courier of the 1st April. This paper adds, that whatever may be thought of this conduct in America, one feeling of execration of it pervaded all Europe.

All the particulars are given of what is called "the murderous duel in America."

The general affairs of *France* continued ameliorating. The *squall* in the Chambers on the subject of the Election Laws had wholly blown over. The Chamber of Deputies had negatived the law proposed by the Chamber of Peers, respecting the elections, by a decided majority, 150 to 94. The new creation of Peers had given the Ministers a decided majority in both branches of the Legislature.

We see nothing which indicates any misrule, dissatisfaction, or distress in Spain, more than any other nation in Europe. The great expedition to America arrested the first attention, and was maturing daily.

The death of the old King and Queen of Spain, had been severely felt by their faithful friend, the Prince of Peace (Godoy.) He continued at Rome. His fortune invested in the funds of various nations, is estimated at One Hundred Millions of dollars!

Official news had been received in England of the capture of the "Rebel Chiefs" of Ceylon.

Bonaparte.—We cannot forget this old friend of the the newspapers. On the 26th January, he continued on his rock in good health, but in his usual state of seclusion.

The Archbishop of Jerusalem (Giarve) is on a visit to the British Universities, to examine the Arabic MSS. therein, of the Bible, to select one which will be best calculated in Syria; and to procure Syriac types and presses for the diffusion of the Scriptures. He is a native of Damascus, and said to be learned.

Extracts from London papers of the 18th March to 1st April.

The Senate of Hamburg has strictly prohibited all attempts to raise forces for the Insurgent cause in South America.

The Waterloo subscriptions at Calcutta amounted to 251,300 sicca rupees. [About 115,700 dollars.]

The Spanish money coined in Mexico is transported to Europe in British men of war, the Commanders of which receive a liberal per centage.

The Journals say, that Gen. Rigaud will accompany Marshal Grouchy from America.

APRIL 1.

Mr. Watthman presented last night to Parliament, the petition of one William Weaver, complaining of having been "cruelly used by the Excise Board." It turned out that this Weaver had *only* been *twice* convicted of smuggling tobacco, and *twice* of tea; and had *only* been convicted *three* times for other offences against the revenue laws. The worthy presenter of the petition advocated the cause of this *persecuted patriot* with such zeal, as to induce Sir Isaac Coffin to rise, and say, "He was sorry and ashamed the time of the House had been so long engrossed by the case of a notorious and a nefarious offender."

Yesterday the Algerine Ambassador was introduced to Earl Bathurst. He wore a turban, a brown mantle embroidered with gold, red trowsers, white silk stockings, and morocco slippers. He holds a high naval office, and has presented the Prince Regent with six fine Arabian horses, and two ostriches.

Flat-bottomed boats are to accompany the expedition from Cadiz, to aid in the landing of the troops.

Lord Byron has published a new prose tale called "*The Vampyre.*"—It is said to be of the most horrific nature.

PARIS, FEB. 15.

The National Expenditure for 1818, is estimated by the Baron Louis, Minister of Finance, at Eleven Hundred and Fifty four millions of francs:—The Revenue for the year, Eleven Hundred and Six millions; leaving a deficiency of about Forty-eight millions.

A mob at Verviers, in France, has destroyed all the labour-saving machines they could lay their hands on. By one of them a single workman could direct 80 pair of shears in the operation of finishing cloth.

By the late Mails.

KENTUCKY. FRANKFORT, APRIL 6.

Yellow Stone Expedition.

PREPARATIONS to render this expedition powerful and imposing, are going forward in every part of our country. Troops are marching for St. Louis from Plattsburgh, from Detroit and various other quarters. The symptoms of hostility which have been exhibited by some of the Indians, have determined the government to send such a number of men as will render opposition fruitless and strike a lasting dread into the men of the forest. It is probable that 900 or 1000 men will ascend the river, a large portion of whom will return as soon as fortifications shall have been erected capable of resisting, with a small force, any attack which may be apprehended at that distance in the wilderness. With these troops will ascend three or four steam-boats, laden with provisions, arms and ammunition.

The expedition to the St. Peters will start probably before that to the Yellow Stone.

These expeditions are of immense importance to the western country in a two-fold view. They will drive foreign influence out of the adjacent Indian tribes, and protect our frontiers from savage inroads. They will likewise equalize in some measure the expences of the government in the various portions of our country, and diminish the continual drain of money from the west to the east in consequence of the amount collected by government for the sale of public lands.

S. CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, APRIL 12.

From Havana.

At a late hour we received from our correspondent at Havana, a letter and papers to the 5th inst inclusive, and a complete Price Current of the 1st, by the brig Legal Tender.—Prime coffee was extremely scarce at Havana; price 21½; rice $8¼, great and sudden fall.—We are sorry to state that a duel was fought at Havana, on the 2d inst. between Mr. Captineau and Mr. Pierson, midshipmen of the U. S. corvette John Adams, in which Mr. C. was killed on the spot.

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK, APRIL 19.

From the West-Indies.

We extract the following summary from a file of the Jamaica Courant, from the 15th February to the 10th March, received at the Reading Room.

A letter from Margarita, dated Feb. 14, announces that the National Congress of Venezuela had been installed; troops continually arriving from England; a loan of £100,000 had been obtained in London in aid of the Patriot cause. Gen. M'Gregor was at Aux

Cayes on the first March preparing to sail with an expedition consisting of four armed ships and brigs, and 500 troops against Porto Bello. It was reported that Colonel English had arrived at Augustura with troops in ten transports. The whole force when arrived would be about 7000 men.

A large ship having "General Jackson" painted on her stern, with a cargo of Brazil sugar, elephant's teeth and hides, was lately run into a bay in the Danish island of St. Johns; the cargo was purchased by persons from St. Thomas, whether it was transported. It was believed that the ship was American, that she was last from the Brazils, and that the captain had been murdered by the crew; it was also reported that she was a prize to one of Artigas' privateers.

Admiral Harvey having retired from his command in the Barbadoes station, has been succeeded by Admiral Campbell. A shock of an earthquake was experienced at Jamaica on 14th February.

RICHMOND, APRIL 16.

We understand that one of the pavilions of Monticello lately caught fire, and that the neighbors rushed to the spot, and assisted to put out the fire, by throwing in the ice from the ice-house. The main dwelling itself was saved by great exertion from impending destruction. We learn that Mr. Jefferson sustained a slight personal injury during the scene.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, APRIL 20.

Our correspondent at Norfolk informs us, that H. B. M's frigate Forth, of 38 guns, 12 days from Halifax, came in from sea on Saturday last, and proceeded up the bay for Annapolis.

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 19.

Bank of the United States.—This day at 12 o'clock, the ceremony was performed of laying the Corner Stone of the building for this institution.

Enclosed in the stone was deposited, secured in a leaden case, a Glass Vase containing several of the Gold, Silver and Copper Coins of the United States, and the following inscription beautifully printed on vellum paper:—

On the 19th day of the month of April, in the 43d year of the Independence of the United States of America, (being the year 1819 of the Christian Era,)

This the *Corner Stone* of the BANK of the UNITED STATES, was laid by Langdon Cheves, President, and Jonathan Smith, Cashier.

Attended by Nicholas Biddle, John Connelly, James C. Fisher, and Joshua Lippincott, the Building Committee; Wm. Strickland, Architect; Adam and Thomas Traquair, Marble Masons; Philip Justus, Carpenter; Daniel Groves, and Joseph S. Walter, Bricklayers, and a numerous assemblage of the citizens of Philadelphia.

APRIL 23.

Extract of a letter dated St. Thomas, March 30.

"By a vessel just arrived from Curracoa, news had been received by a vessel arrived there from Carthagena, that the Gov. of Panama had written to the Gov. of Carthagena, for all the forces he could muster for his succour, as he dreaded an instant attack from the Independent army, which after having taken Lima, was then advancing rapidly to the northward, no doubt to attack his post."

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, APRIL 17.

One of the most remarkable occurrences of the times is the conversion of a Court of Law into a Hall of Science. Counsellor Sampson's Report of the trial, *Maurice versus Judd*, involving the question whether a Whale is a Fish, is now before the public. It is a fact, when it was known at the University, that Dr. Mitchell was to undergo examination as a witness, the students of his class followed him to the City Hall, and heard his testimony in lieu of a regular lecture.

The manufacture of China Ware, or Porcelain, equal in firmness to the French, has been commenced in this city. At the monthly meeting of the Historical Society, a few days ago, samples of the articles prepared by Mr. Mead, from domestic materials, were presented for inspection. Their forms, their composition, their glazing, their enamelling and every thing, gave universal satisfaction.

APRIL 24.

From Curracoa.—Capt. Whitmarsh, in 20 days from Curracoa, informs, that about an hour before he sailed information was received by a Dutch government schooner, that Laguira was blockaded by a large squadron under admiral Brion's flag; an embargo was laid on all vessels at that place and Porto Cavello in consequence of the appearance on the coast of the Patriot squadron. It was also reported that the Royalists had recently been several times defeated on the Main.

The steam ship Savannah, arrived at Charleston on the 16th inst. from Savannah.

R. ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, APRIL 17.

The ship Lion, Townsend, from Canton, has brought three natives of *Madison's Island*, in the South Sea, which it will be recollected, was taken possession of by Capt. Porter, in the frigate Essex, in November, 1813, for the United States. Two of them are young men, upwards of 20 years old, probably, and the other a lad of about 12. They are copper-colored, and tattooed according to their custom, by puncturing the skin and introducing a dark liquid, which has a singular appearance. They appear to be inoffensive youths, and as they are American citizens, having been adopted into the great American family, we trust they will be treated with kindness and hospitality.

APRIL 24.

The Election held in this State on Wednesday last has eventuated in the choice of the present General Officers, without opposition. A majority of Republicans is also chosen to the House of Representatives. Every branch of the government will be therefore Republican. Although no opposing candidates were nominated for Governor, Lt. Governor, Senators, Secretary, Gen. Treasurer, and Attorney-General, yet the election of Representatives in several of the towns was warmly contested. There have been few changes, so far as we have yet heard, and those favourable to Republicanism. In Newport, two Republicans, and in Bristol, one, take the seats of three federalists. The Republican majority in Grand Committee will probably be increased.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, April 28, 1819.

Mr. DAY, President of Yale College, it is said, will preach the Election Sermon in May next.

Massachusetts Election.

About 9-10ths of the whole number of votes for Governor have been returned, which gives a majority of about 6000 to Governor Brooks.

From the National Intelligencer, April 20.

Mr Bagot, the British Minister, with his family, left this city [Washington] for Annapolis on Friday last, where, it is said, he will await the arrival of a British frigate, which is daily expected there to convey them to England. Mr. Bagot has been the most popular, and, therefore, the most useful Minister that his government has ever sent to this country. The strict propriety of his deportment, and his urbanity of manners, whilst here, have been such as to secure him the respect and esteem of all parties, as far as our knowledge extends; and to cause his retirement from his station here to be generally and sincerely regretted.

The United States frigate Congress, Capt. Henley, arrived off the harbour of Annapolis, on Wednesday, evening last, from Norfolk. She will wait the arrival of Mr. Graham, our Minister to Rio Janeiro, who is to take passage on board of her.

S. AMERICA—*Margaretta, March 17.*—On the 6th inst. near Candaogua, the army under Morillo was attacked by Gen. Piar; who completely defeated the Royalists: The latter fled, with the loss of 800 killed on the field—No prisoners taken. The Patriots lost 64 killed. The English troops, 5500 men, were ascending the Orenoco to join the Patriot army. His Catholic Majesty's brig Nereyda, 18 guns and 142 men was captured, lat 9 long 54, after an action of 14 minutes, by the Patriot brig Irresistible of 14 guns. The Nereyda lost 38 killed, and 28 wounded.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Georgetown, dated "Tobago, Feb. 9, 1819.

"The heavy rains which continued during the months of Dec. and Jan. almost inundated the country, which brought on a most rapid and fatal disease, which made its first appearance in the Fort a short distance from town, consisting of 212 men strong and in 10 or 12 days, 45 of that number were numbered with the dead. The contagion was so rapid that it soon spread into the town, shipping and the country, and proved equally as fatal.—The disorder was such that it baffled all medicinal aid. The alarming degrees were such, that business was nearly suspended—the white population seeking safety in other islands, or in the remote and healthiest part of this. I assure you that every thing had a most gloomy appearance, and the disease was so contagious one man would hardly venture to touch another.—The William's crew from their mutinous disposition deserted her, some have since died; and some remain sick. The weather has been good within these fifteen days, and the health of the island is improving fast."

Anagram.—We published the following Anagram many years ago and considered it one of the most extraordinary combinations on record. When first printed it was considered a mere flight of ingenuity.—It is now history. The words "*Revolution Française*," by taking away the word "*Vive*" [*a term applied to the unfortunate Louis 16th.*] will form by an anagram, "*Un Corse le finira*"—"A Corsican will finish it." The conduct of Bonaparte (a Corsican) has finished it. In the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1815, the wheel of events had performed its full revolution.—*Bost. Cent.*

We are surprised to see the apathy of our own government, as well as that of the European kingdoms, in suffering the piracies, which are daily committed on the ocean. A sense of justice and of interest, as well as humanity, would seem to urge a vigilant co-operation in putting a stop to these depredations, by employing a large number of swift sailing armed vessels, to cruise against these marauders in every latitude where they are in the habit of sailing.—*Boston Gaz.*

ITEMS.

During the late sickly season, 220,000 persons died of the cholera morbus, in the provinces dependant on Bengal!

The widow of Marshal Moncey has presented to the King of Sweden the Sword of her late husband.

The Legislature of New-York has given $10,000 to the Deaf and Dumb Institution of that State.

The Legislature of New-York, after a session of nearly three months and an half, and having passed 242 acts, rose the 19th inst.

Generous Gift.—Samuel Appleton, Esq. of Boston, has made a donation of a pair of Globes, and one hundred volumes of valuable books, to the New-Ipswich, N. H. Academy.

The Rev. Dr. William Richards, of Lynn, Great Britain, recently deceased, has left his library, consisting of 1200 volumes, to Brown University, Providence. Mr. Rush, our Minister in London, has interested himself in obtaining a safe transportation of this valuable legacy.

The posts in Florida, held by our troops, under direction of Gen. Jackson, have been evacuated, and taken possession of by a Spanish force of 150 men, white, yellow and black. The whites are represented as good troops; and the utmost harmony and good will were manifested between the Spanish and American officers in the accomplishment of this business.

We understand that cloth for two coats, one black and the other blue, manufactured by Mr. Hirst, of Yorkshire, has been received here as a present to the President of the United States.—This cloth sells in England for 110s. sterling a yard.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Married,

At New-York, on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Stansbury, His Excellency DE WITT CLINTON, to Miss CATHARINE JONES, daughter of the late Doctor Thomas Jones.

Died,

In Goa, (India) Cayetan Count STEINACH, of Donnerpagh, in Styria, a private in the British 84th regiment of infantry. Losing his mother when young, his father, Charles Count Steinach, married a second wife, who proved so troublesome to the deceased that he quitted Hungary, and enlisted in one of the British German regiments, served in Egypt under Abercrombie, and in Italy under Count Maida; and when the regiment was ordered home, he was, at his own request, and to keep at a distance from his family, transferred to the 24th regiment which proceeded to India. His father soon after died; and the regimental agent gave him information of the event, and that he was heir to the rich and noble family of Steinach. Measures were taken to discharge him from the service, in which his adverse fate had doomed him to linger. But whilst cherishing the anxious hope of returning to his native land with dignity and honor, after many years hardships, and of spending the remainder of his chequered life in the enjoyment of a noble independence, he unfortunately sick, sent to the hospital, and died. The record of this event has recently been transmitted to Germany by the British Governor of Bombay.

In Hindostan, FUTTEH LING, one of the most considerable of the native Princes, aged 28. His life, though short, was full of vicissitudes of fortune. When very young he was made prisoner by Row Holkar, and was ransomed by the British for 50,000 rupees. At his death the British Resident at Baroda had the influence to prevail on the favorite wife of the deceased not to sacrifice herself on the funeral pile of her husband.

The death of MUNGO PARK, the enterprising British traveller in the interior of Africa, is now placed beyond a doubt. Information has been received that his boat struck on some rocks in a rapid of the river, sunk, and he was drowned.

In Germany, the celebrated F. H. JACOBI, the Nestor of the German Philosophers.

In Baden, CHARLES-LOUIS-FREDERICK, Grand Duke of Baden, and Duke of Zeehringen aged 58. He is succeeded by his son, born in 1816.

At the University in Oxford, the Rt. Rev JOHN PARSONS, D. D. Bishop of Peterborough, æt 52. He is succeeded by Dr. Herbert, Bishop of Landaff.

At Sacket's Harbor, on the 14th inst. much lamented, Lieut. LEWIS OKERMAN, of the U. S. navy and son of Geo. Obadiah German, of Chenango. He was a brave and meritorious officer. He in command on Lake Ontario, and nobly defended his country in the late war under the gallant Hull and Bainbridge, on board the Constitution frigate, when the Guerriere and Java British frigates were taken.

At New-York, JOHN KANE, Esq. aged 51.

At Smithfield, R. I. on the 10th inst. the Rev JABEZ WALKER, Jr. in the 27th year of his age, an itinerant Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

At Franklin, on the 23d inst. Mrs. PARNEL HUNTINGTON, wife of Deacon Azariah Huntington, aged 62.—The bereaved husband may truly say, "She did him good and not evil all the days of her life."—The deceased was possessed of those qualities, which secured esteem from all her acquaintance; and we trust was possessed of that grace also, which enables the dying Christian to gain an entrance into those heavenly mansions, where sin and sorrow, pain and sickness never enter.

Notice.

THE inhabitants of the Town of Norwich, *legal voters in Town Meeting*, are hereby warned to meet at the *Court House*, on Friday the 30th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. to hear the report of the Committee appointed to examine into the financia concerns of the Town, and to determine what measures they will adopt in respect to repairing, adding to, or removal of the *Alms House*, or to do any other business that may be offered at the meeting.

EPAPHRAS PORTER,
JONATHAN COMSTOCK,
LYMAN BREWER, } *Select men.*

Norwich, April 25, 1819. 25—

Pocket Books.

ONE case red morocco *POCKET BOOKS*, containing about 20 dozen, for sale very low, by

R. HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket street.

April 28.

Military Goods.

Just received and for sale by

Coit & Mansfield,

INFANTRY, Cavalry and Artillery Swords,
Guns and Pistols,
Epaulettes, Knots, Plumes and Feathers,
Gold and Silver Lace and Cord.

ALSO,

An assortment of

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

April 27. 25-3w—

Tobacco.

11 kegs prime retailing TOBACCO, just received and for sale, cheap by the keg, by LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

April 27. 25—

FOR SALE,

A *MILITARY COAT*, and *equipments* for a Trooper, in good order.

ENQUIRE OF
ELIJAH HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, April 23, 1819. 25—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

selected from the latest European and India importations, and just received from New-York,

CONSISTING OF

Super. and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Rattinetts, Bombazines, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Nankin Crape Shawls, 9-4, 4-4 and half Merino do. Sinchews, Sarsnetts, Levantine and Florence Silks, a large assortment of Nankin, Canton and Canton Crapes, fancy and plain Ribbons, Silk and Tabby Velvets, black and mixed Canton Camblets, brown and white Russia and Irish Sheeting, Russia and Irish Diapers, Damask Dapers and Table Cloths, Linen Cambricks and Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, men's Woodstock, Beaver and Silk Gloves, ladies' Kid, Beaver and black Castor Gloves, 4-4 and 6-4 Book, Mulmul, Jackonet and Cambric Muslins, Cotton Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambric and common Dimities, &c. &c. &c.

April 27. 25tf—

Jonathan Comstock,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

St Croix and W. I. Rum,
N. E. Rum per hhd.
Brandy,
Molasses per hhd.
Sugar per hhd.
Lump Sugar,
Raisins,
Cinnamon,
Pepper and Alspice,
Ginger,
Teas,
Chocolate,
Crockery and Stone Ware,
Iron Hollow Ware,
Stone Lime,
Felt Hats,
Brooms, &c &c.

Norwich, April 28, 1819. 25—

FLOUR, CODFISH & LIME.

Flour in barrels and half barrels,
Codfish,
Dexter's Lime—FOR SALE BY
JAMES N. BROWN.

April 27. 25-3w—

Wanted,

AT THE COTTON MILL,

1000 bushels Coal,

A quantity of seasoned Maple Joist and Boards,
Oak, Chesnut and Walnut Wood,
Corn, Rye and Potatoes.

For Sale, at reduced prices to close a concern,

The remaining STOCK OF GOODS belonging to a Factory Store, consisting of earthen and wooden Ware, and remnants of Piece Goods.

APPLY TO
W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Norwich Falls, April 28. 25—

MUSIC.

JUST received and for sale at *R. HUBBARD's* Book-Store,

MUSICA SACRA, a collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces, compiled at the request, and published under the patronage of the Oneida Musical Society. Price $1,25.

The MUSICAL READER, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Sections, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score. To which are prefixed the rudiments of music. Compiled principally for the use of schools, by one of the editors of the "Musica Sacra." Price $2.25.

The INSTRUMENTAL PRECEPTOR, comprising instructions for the Clarinet, Hautboy, Flute and Bassoon. With a variety of the most celebrated airs, marches, minuets, songs, rondeaus, trios, &c. Compiled by Wm. Whiteby.

April 28.

Masonic Notice.

A Special convocation of *Franklin Chapter, No 4,* will be held at Masonic Hall, on Monday, the 10th day of May, 1819, at 1 o'clock, P. M.—A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the M. E. H. P.
J. KINGSLEY, *Sec. F. C. R. A. M.*

Norwich, April 27, 1819. 25—

Notice.

THE accounts of the late firm of *HUBBARD & MARVIN*, will be lodged with an Attorney for collection, unless immediately settled.

April 27.

FOUND,

IN this city, a sum of *MONEY*, the *Owner* may have it, by proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

JEREMIAH GREEN.

Norwich, April 27, 1819. 25—

To the Public.

HAVING conducted my public business with faithfulness, and as I believe to the satisfaction of the government, I have felt above noticing the insinuations and clamor of busy people, or invidious personal enemies. But the report contained in the subjoined letter, which is calculated to impress the people in this vicinity, for whose benefit I consented to manufacture army clothing, without emolument to myself, that I had retained for my own advantage a part of the price which the government allowed for making them, having reached my ears a few days since, induced me to call, then a friend, upon JAMES CUSHMAN, Esq. a respectable federalist, from whom, by said friend, I received the following communication:

Norwich, April 26, 1819.

DEAR SIR—Having heard that reports have been circulated that you, in your official capacity of Deputy Commissary General, charged the government one price for making clothing for the army, and paid the people who made them, a less one—and hearing that my name has been mentioned, connected with such reports, I will freely state to you—that during the late war, I heard the following statement, viz: that the Commissary General wrote you to know at what price shirts could be made in your vicinity—that you answered him at 25 cents each—that you received advices to make 70,000 shirts and forward them to the army—that you wrote him, it would give you great trouble, and demanded of him 2 cents each shirt, for putting out the cloth, and taking in the shirts—which he allowed you. This report I then believed, and frequently mentioned it—but never to serve *electioneering purposes*, as your friend supposes. I never heard the report contradicted until a few weeks since—and having made enquiries of those whose situation enabled them to know, & on whose veracity & candor I fully confide, I have no hesitation in declaring my belief, that the above report is wholly without foundation—I am the more inclined to make this declaration, as in all my dealing with you, during the late war, I have ever considered that your business was conducted in a fair and honorable manner, as it respected myself, and so far as my knowledge extended, to all others.

If what I have said has been made use of to injure you, with your friends, or the public, you will please to make use of this, to contradict it.

I am, dear Sir, yours most respectfully,
JAMES CUSHMAN.

The government established a price for making clothing, and instructed me to give seventeen cents for non-commissioned officers, and fifteen for soldiers shirts.

ELISHA TRACY.

Norwich, Con. April 26, 1819.

JOHN B. LE CLAIR,

Hair Dresser,

FROM NEW-YORK,

HAS the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this city, and the public in general, that he has opened a shop opposite Mr. *Colton's* Cabinet shop, where all kinds of HAIR WORK, *Wigs, Toupees, Frisettes and Curls*, will be executed in the most fashionable style—and where gentlemen can have their Razors set in good order, or no pay.

He assures the ladies and gentlemen, that he will endeavor to deserve the continuance of the liberal patronage he has hitherto received.

N. B.—J. B. LE CLAIR, has just received a new fashion for cutting hair.

Norwich, April 27, 1819. 25-3w—

Lands for Sale at Auction.

BY order of the Court of Probate, so much of the Real Estate of *Capt. Francis Smith*, late of Norwich, deceased, as will raise the sum of $1842,27 and incident charges, will be sold at auction, at the public sign-post in Chelsea, on Thursday, the 5th of May, 1819, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

GEO. PERKINS, *Adm'r.*

April 26th. 25—

Lands at Auction.

IN pursuance of orders from the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, on the 10th day of May next, the subscribers will sell at Public Auction, unless before disposed of at private sale, so much of the Real Estate of M. *Nathan Brewster*, late of Preston, deceased, as will raise the sum of $1165,05, with the incident charges of sale. Sale to commence on the premises, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

SALLY BREWSTER,
ELISHA BREWSTER, } *Adm'rs.*

April 21, 1819. 25—

Taken up,

A TROUBLESOME black and white *PIG*, mostly black, will weigh about 70lb. The Owner is requested to pay damage and take him away.

ELIPHALET BALDWIN, Jr.

Norwich, April 27, 1819. 25—

POETRY.

FROM THE BALANCE.

SONG.

"Go, mark him on the shatter'd mast."

GO, mark him on the shatter'd mast,
When lightnings round him play—
When Death, on ev'ry whirling blast,
Frowns dreadful o'er his prey!

Think ye he fears that ghastly form?
Think ye he shrinks with dread,
When lightnings, gleaming through the storm,
Flash round his hapless head?

Ah, no! upon the foaming surge
(That rolls tremendous by,
He sees a spirit pure emerge,
And hails her cheering eye.

By all unseen, save him alone,
Whom now she comes to save,
She shines on Ocean's azure throne,
A STAR *above the* GRAVE!

This star, O WOMAN! is thy SOUL!
This *spirit pure* art thou!
The sea-boy owns thy blest control—
Bright GEM *on* DANGER'S *brow!*

If thou but show thy heav'nly form
Above life's darkling sea,
We laugh to hear the howling storm,
And mock at misery.

BOSTON BARD.

A NEWSPAPER.

Is a *bill of fare*, containing a variety of dishes, suited to the different tastes and appetites of those who sit down at the entertainment.

Politics are *beef steaks*, palatable to almost every one. Those who prefer them *rare done*, choose those from France. Electioneering is *venison*—Congress news, *French soup* and *savoury meat*—Essays, humourous, speculative, moral and divine, are a fine *boiled dish*, where, by a happy commixture in the use of bread, meat and vegetables, a diet is obtained, nutritive, pleasant and healthy—Poetry is *custard*—Ballads and love ditties, *plumb pudding*—Anecdotes, Conundrums and Epigrams, are *seasoning spice* and *mustard*—Sometimes there comes along a PRINTER'S DUN: this is *sour tart* or *cranberry sauce.*

Heroism of a Quaker.

In the late American war, a New-York trader was chased by a French Privateer, and having four guns with plenty of small arms, it was agreed to stand a brush with the enemy, rather than be taken prisoners. Among several other passengers was an athletic quaker, who though he withstood every solicitation to lend a hand, as being contrary to his religious tenets, kept walking backwarks and forwards on the deck, without any apparent fear; the enemy all the time pouring in their shot. At length the vessels having approached close to each other, a disposition to board was manifested by the French, which was very soon put into execution; and the quaker being on the lookout the first man that jumped on board, he unexpectedly sprang towards him, grappling forcibly by the collar, coolly said, "Friend, thou hast no business here," at the same time hoisting him over the ship's side.

A certain delirious man went to meeting on a Sunday, and peaceably seated himself. In sermon time, looking round the meeting-house, he observed some of the congregation sleeping; and being accidentally armed with a pocket full of rotten apples, he drew them forth, one by one, and taking aim, let them drive slap into the faces of the sleeping christians. This was repeated several times, to the no small diversion of the audience—but the parson at length observing his conduct, desired the people to "take care of that crazy man," who pertly replied, "You mind your preaching; I'll keep the dogs awake."

Wager of Battle.—The British Parliament has abolished the cruel and absurd law, sanctioning the termination of disputes by personal combat. Whatever might have been its uses in the barbarous ages, when it found its way into the British statute book, it was argued that it was now a disgrace to civilization.

EDUCATION.

MISS MOLLOY & Miss ARNOLD's next and last term, will commence the 3d of May. They will instruct in Reading, Orthography, Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Rhetoric, Composition, plain and ornamental Needlework, at $4 per quarter.—Drawing Maps and Painting, $6.

April 21. 24—

Removal.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to his former Customers, and takes this method to inform them, his friends and the public, that he has removed a few rods south of where he formerly kept, in *New-London.*

Every endeavor will be used to satisfy and please all who call, and every favor thankfully acknowledged by

A. SHEPARD.

New-London, March 14, 1819. 23—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1819—

Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mrs. LYDIA LATHROP,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mr. *Lemuel Kingsley, Ex'r*, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post, in said Norwich.

23 *Attest.* HENRY STRONG, *Clerk.*

THE CELEBRATED

BALM OF QUITO,

Is a Medicine unequalled by any in the world for the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS, &c. &c.

SINCE this excellent Medicine was first discovered, upwards of three hundred thousand persons have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been by Asthmatic and Consumptive complaints reduced to the brink of the grave; their constitutions were quite emaciated, and had cast off all hopes of recovery, having used every remedy recommended as specifics for these complaints, and had made every application to the faculty that could be obtained.

Common colds which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its influence in a very short time.

In common coughs, which are in general the effect of cold, it gives immediate relief, removing those troublesome irritations, or as they are called, ticklings in the throat, which act as a constant stimulus to coughing, and in quieting those convulsive excitements and causing the afflicted to breathe and speak freely. It induces rest, and sleep in an eminent degree and strengthens the constitution, which enables it to repel an enemy whose attacks are frequently followed by the most fatal consequences.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, (even in the most advanced period of life,) will find immediate relief.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive affections, (recent or chronic) Hoarseness, Catarrhs, Wheezings, and shortness of breath, it will give immediate ease.

Congealed Phlegm, Acrimony in the fluids, and obstruction in the glands, are with ease and safety discharged by gentle expectoration.

It is also much admired in soreness of the breast and stomach, giving present ease in those cases.

The above Medicine just received and for sale at R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

April 7. 22—

Copy of a letter.

W. T. CONWAY—Sir, I deem it my duty to the public, as well as to you in particular, to make known my case that others may have the benefit of so valuable a Medicine; I was a long time afflicted with a violent cough, with extreme difficulty of breathing, and was at last reduced so low that my life was despaired of, when I was advised by a friend to make a trial of your "Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills;" by taking them three days, according to the directions, I was enabled to walk out, and was cured by one box only.

Witness my hand,

PETER RICHARDSON.

Roxbury, Mass. Sept. 28, 1818.

Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills give instant ease in all coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, chillness and shiverings, the forerunners of malignant fevers, &c; common colds will be removed in a few hours. The aged will experience a relief, equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected. Price $1, or six boxes for five dollars. ☞ *Ask for* "Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills;" one box containing 12 pills, frequently effects a cure; *to prevent impositions* the outside printed wrapper is signed by *the sole proprietor*, "W. T. Conway." These pills are prepared and sold wholesale, by W. T. Conway, Chemist, No 1, Bumstead Place, Common-street, Boston, and retail by

DWIGHT RIPLEY,

Druggist, Norwich; Dyer & Co. Southmayd, & Co. Middletown; Dyer and Howes, Windham; Green, New-London; Isaac D. Bull, Hartford; Jarvis, Stamford; M. & B. Grant, Stafford; and most druggists, booksellers, and postmasters throughout the Union; where may be had all those *justly esteemed and highly approved* "Medicines" prepared by "W. T. Conway." ☞ Pamphlets of many extraordinary cures may be had of the agent GRATIS!

*** A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Feb. 17. 15–eow6t—

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, has allowed six months from this date, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. JONATHAN HARRIS,

late of Sterling, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate to the subscriber, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

PETER BURLINGAME, *Ad'mr.*

Sterling, March 2, 1819. 23—

For Sale.

A DWELLING HOUSE and BARN, with about two acres of LAND, lying in *Lisbon*, (Hanover Society) near the *Meeting House*, owned and now occupied by *Capt. William Bottum*; the situation is pleasant, the buildings in good repair, a good well of water near the house.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

NATHAN BROOKS.

Lisbon, April 19, 1819. 24–3w—

YOUNG TARLTON,

WILL be let to mares this season on the following terms, viz:—two dollars the leap, three the season, and five for insurance. He is five years old, of a beautiful dark chesnut colour, 16 hands high, stout and smooth built, and well proportioned. He was sired in western Pennsylvania, by the noted horse Gen. Tarlton, and considered by good judges to be of the best breed of horses in that country. He will be at J. BILLINGS', in New-Salem, on the first Tuesday in May next, and at AMASA HYDE'S, in Franklin, on Friday of the same week, and continue that route once a week, on said days, through the season. The remainder of the time at the stable of the subscriber.

LEVERETT BISSELL.

Lebanon, (Goshen Society,)

April 19, 1819.

N. B. A liberal discount to those who pay cash at the time of service. 24–4w

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FOR SALE,

A Likely Grey *Mare*, a *Saddle* and *Bridle*, and *Portmanteaus.*

APPLY TO

JOHN ALSAP, at

R. HUBBARD'S *Paper-mill.*

April 14. 23—

Ranaway

FROM the subscriber, on the 2d inst. an indented apprentice boy, by the name of

ELISHA OLNEY WARREN,

about 15 years old and about 5 feet 5 inches high. Wore away two pair pantaloons, two vests, two coats and surtout; all blue broadcloth that he wore outward, and the others of a mixed colour—also, two hats, one white.

Whoever will take up said apprentice boy, and return him to his master, shall have One Cent Reward, and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on my account, on penalty of the law.

JOHN WESTCOTT.

Sterling, April 14, 1819. 24—

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscribers are appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Pomfret, Commissioners upon the Estate of

Mr. SILAS JOHNSON,

late of Woodstock, deceased: and that they will meet on the second Mondays of May and September next, at the dwellinghouse of *Abiel Fox*, in said Woodstock, at two o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days, to receive and adjust the claims of the Creditors to said Estate.—Six months from the date hereof are allowed to said Creditors to exhibit their claims.

JOHN FOX,
THOMAS CHANDLER, } *Com'rs.*
CHARLES SMITH.

Woodstock, April 14, 1819. 23—

Probate Office, ss. District of Plainfield, April 6, 1819.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed to the creditors of the estate of

EZRA HUTCHENS, 2d, Esq.

late of Killingly, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate, or be debarred a recovery,

Per Order,

JOSEPH EATON, *Clerk.*

24 PENUEL HUTCHINSON, *Adm'r.*

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscriber finds it necessary that his Books should be closed this spring, and those who have open accounts with him, are requested to close them by the 1st of June next, by note, or some other way—and also, returns his thanks for past favors, and hopes his customers will find encouragement to continue.

DANIEL WIGHT.

Lebanon, April 21, 1819. 24—

WANTED,

ONE or two Apprentices, at the *Woolen Factory*, in Lebanon, who have steady habits and can come well recommended.

24 DANIEL WIGHT.

For Sale,

THE *Dwelling House* and *Lot*, lately Jed. Willet's.

One do. at the foot of Long Bridge.

A *Blacksmith's shop* near the same.

About 20 acres of land lately Jed. Willet's.

The *Ship Yards* lately said Willet's.

The *Dwelling-House* lately occupied by James F. Brown.

One do. occupied by John Cox, and others.

All situated in West Chelsea.

ALSO,

Two *Stores* and *Wharf* on the Long Bridge.

All well situated, and valuable estates, and will be sold for reasonable prices, and credit.

JAMES LANMAN.

March 1, 1819. 17—

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Company*, incorporated with a capital of $100,000, submit the following sketch of terms for insurance on Houses; Stores; Mills; Machinery; Ships in harbor; Goods; Wares; Merchandize and Furniture against loss or damage by fire.

I. Brick, or Stone buildings, with roofs of slate or tiles; or Goods not hazardous contained in such buildings 25 cents to 37½ cents per $100, per annum.

II. Brick, or Stone buildings, with wood roofs;—or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 37½ cents to 50 cents per $100, per annum.

III. Buildings entirely of wood; or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 50 cents to 75 cents, per $100, per annum.

This will give a general idea of the rates; but there will be an increase of premium, where the situation and circumstances increase the risk; such as being contiguous to wooden buildings, or those occupied in hazardous business; distance from water; no engines or firemen in the place, &c.—The premium on buildings in the country, standing single, is 50 cents, per $100, per annum.

As all classes of citizens are exposed to calamities from fire, it is presumed that prudence will induce them to pay so small a premium for indemnity; and the Company are confident that the extent and solidity of their funds, and the fairness and promptitude, with which they will adjust claims, will engage public confidence.

Applications must be made to the Secretary, in writing, signed by the applicant, and the subject accurately described.—No insurance is binding until the premium is paid. Insurance may be had for 7 years, by paying premium for 6 years, and for a less number than 7, a reasonable allowance.

The Directors are *Dwight Ripley; C. P. Huntington; Coddington Billings; Ezra Chappell; Joseph H. Strong; C. Bells; Wm. Williams, Jun.; F. A. Perkins and Jonathan G. W. Trumbull.*

DWIGHT RIPLEY, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Norwich, March 24, 1819. 20—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

DR. RELFE'S

BOTANICAL DROPS.

Copied from the Newark, (N. J.) Centinel of Freedom.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY

THAT my son, between sixteen and seventeen years of age, was nearly four years severely afflicted with a painful and sore leg. After having tried various medicines without effect, I was induced, from seeing many reported cures, to try "Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops." prepared by "W. T. Conway," when to the astonishment of myself, son and friends, after taking these drops alone for several weeks, (nearly fifty pieces of bone having come from the different ulcers, the last of which was two inches and a half in length, and half an inch in breadth,) the sores healed, and his leg became sound. It is now several months since, and there is not the least appearance of further symptoms; I therefore think it a duty, as well to the proprietor of this valuable medicine, as to the public at large, to make the same thus publicly known.

Witness my hand, this 7th day of September, 1818.

MATTHIAS DAY, Post-Master,
Newark, New-Jersey.

Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops are a radical cure, for salt rheum, scurvy, scrofula, St. Anthony's fire, leprosy, pimple faces, sore legs, ulcers, venereal taints, when mercury has failed. Fever sores even when the bone is carious, are the best spring and autumnal physic, and may be given to children with perfect safety—Price one dollar. ☞ *Ask for* Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops, *none are genuine unless signed* "W. T. Conway." *Pamphlets of many extraordinary cures accompany each bottle!* These drops are prepared and sold wholesale, by the sole proprietor, W. T. Conway, Chemist, No. 1. Bumstead-Place, Common-street, Boston; and retail by appointment by

DWIGHT RIPLEY,

Druggist, Norwich. Dyer & Co. Southmayd, & Co. Middletown; Dyer & Howes, Windham; Green, New-London; Isaac D. Bull, Hartford, Jarvis, Stamford; M. & B. Grant, Stafford; and most druggists, booksellers, and post-masters throughout the Union; where may be had all those *justly esteemed and highly approved* Medicines prepared by "W. T. Conway."

*** A large discount to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Feb. 17. 15–eow6t—

Wrapping Paper.

THREE hundred rms. crown & foolscap Wrapping PAPER,

FOR SALE BY R. HUBBARD.

TO LET,

FROM THE 1ST OF APRIL

THE east part of the ... and Garden now ... by *Perry M. Herskell.*

The under part of the ... now occupied by *Ebenezer Hibb...*

The House now occupied by ... *derkin.*

And the building adjoining the Bridge, and near the first ... House. APPLY TO

JESSE & SIMEON ...

March 23.

TO LET.

AND possession given 1st of April next, ... and commodious three story

Dwelling-House

situated in the upper-street, and ... plete repair, with a good *Garden* ... the House, and now occupied ... BOOTH. For terms

APPLY TO THE SUBSCRIBERS

NEWCOMB KINS...
MARY PEABODY.

Norwich, March 5, 1819.

FOR SALE,

The Dwelling-...

AND excellent ... formerly the ... Capt. SIMEON CAREW, deceased ... antly situated in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

The House and L...

Formerly Mr JAMES WARD ... a convenient, good House in W... sea.

ALSO,

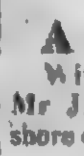
A MOWING L...

With a *Barn* thereon, near the ... Mr JAMES F. BROWN, on the shore of the cove. APPLY TO

JOSEPH WIL...

Norwich, March 23, 1819.

For Sale,



AND possession given first day of April ...

THE FARM,

formerly known by the *Jabez* ... *Farm*, situated at the head of ... Cove, two miles from Norwich ... new turnpike road leading to ... don, containing about 120 acres ... large two story HOUSE, with ... failing well of water in the House ... House is in sight of the steam ... other vessels, as they pass to and ... London—A large *Barn, Chaise House*, adjoining ...

LIKEWISE,

A Grist Mill,

With two run of stones, and ... in tolerable repair. The stream ... is the best within many miles ... except the *Lathrop stream*, ...

The above property will be sold ... er or separate, as will best suit ... chaser. There are three ... tached to the said Farm ... ing terms will be given. If ... will be to let. APPLY TO

JAMES N. ...

Jan. 6, 1819.

For Sale, or to L...

FOUR *Dwelling HOUSES* ... the east side of the river ... on the west, with 18 *acres* ... part of which is within ¼ of a ... Wharf, Bridge, in Chelsea. ... sold or let altogether, or ... possession given the first of May.

For further particulars enquire ... subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN ...

Norwich, April 14, 1819.

FOR SALE.

The Wharf and S...

FORMERLY owned by Capt. ... KING, deceased; the wharf ... the same which the Steam-Boat ... makes use of; the Store is the ... merly occupied by Capt. Gurdon ... deceased.

JOSEPH WIL...

Norwich, March ...

TO LET,

and immediate possession given

THE STORE and WHARF ... proved by *Jonathan Comst...*

The HOUSE, GARDEN, and ... lately improved by *Mr. Orin She...*

The HOUSE lately improved ... *Moore.* APPLY TO

C. ...

April 5th, 1819.

Gallaudet's Sermons

DISCOURSES on various ... Christian Faith and Practice ... of which were delivered in the Chapel ... the Oratoire, in Paris, in the spring ... 1816. By *Thomas H. Gallaudet*, ... pal of the *Connecticut Asylum*, for the ... ucation of the Deaf and Dumb, ...

FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store.*

April 14.

NORWICH COURIER.

[WED]NESDAY, MAY 5, 1819. *NORWICH*; (Conn.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [Vol. XXIII. No. 26.]

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

[selecte]d from the latest European and [India] importations, and just received from [New-]York,

CONSISTING OF

[Su]per. and common Broadcloths and [Cass]imeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Ratt[inets], Bombazines, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Nan[keens], Crape Shawls, 8-4, 4-4 and half M[an]do. Sinchews, Sarsnetts, Levantine Florence Silks, a large assortment of [Sati]n, Canton and Cancon Crapes, fan[cy an]d plain Ribbons, Silk and Tabby [Vel]vets, black and mixed Canton Cam[blets], brown and white Russia and Irish [Sheet]ing, Russia and Irish Diapers, Dam[ask] Diapers and Table Cloths, Linen [Ca]mbricks and Handkerchiefs, Irish Lin[ens, Wo]men's Woodstock, Beaver and Silk [Glov]es, ladies' Kid, Beaver and black [Bea]ver Gloves, 4-4 and 6-4 Book, Mul-[l], Jackonet and Cambric Muslins, Cot[ton] Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cam[brick] and common Dimoties, &c. &c. &c.

[A]pril 27. 25tf—

Military Goods.

[Jus]t received and for sale by

Coit & Mansfield,

[I]NFANTRY, Cavalry and Artillery Swords,

[Gu]ns and Pistols,

[Ep]aulettes, Knots, Plumes and Feathers,

[Gol]d and Silver Lace and Cord.

ALSO,

An assortment of

[W]atches, Jewellery, &c.

[A]pril 27. 25-3w—

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

[J]. & H. B. Buckingham,

[HA]VE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK,

AND ARE NOW OPENING,

[A] general assortment of fresh Imported

DRY GOODS.

April 7. 22—

NEW GOODS.

[A N]EW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

[C]hina, Glass and Earthen WARE,

[L]ooking Glasses and Tea Trays,

[Rec]ently received and for sale at low pri[ce]s and on accommodating terms, by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Who have also for sale, at their Store [an]d at the Pottery, a constant supply of

STONE WARE.

Norwich, Oct. 28, 1818. 51—

FLOUR, CODFISH & LIME.

[F]lour in barrels and half barrels,

Codfish,

Dexter's Lime—FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

April 27. 25-3w—

MUSIC.

[J]UST received and for sale at *R. HUBBARD's* Book-Store,

MUSICA SACRA, a Collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces, compiled at the request, and published under the patronage of the Oneida Musical Society. Price $1,25.

The MUSICAL READER, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Sections, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score. To which are prefixed the rudiments of music. Compiled principally for the use of schools, by one of the editors of the "Musica Sacra." Price $2,25.

The INSTRUMENTAL PRECEPTOR, comprising instructions for the Clarinet, Hautboy, Flute and Bassoon. With a variety of the most celebrated airs, marches, minuets, songs, rondeaus, trios, &c. Compiled by Wm. Whiteley.

April 28.

Tobacco.

11 kegs prime retailing TOBACCO, just received and for sale, cheap by the keg, at LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

April 21. 25—

FOUND,

IN this city, a sum of *MONEY*, the Owner may have it, by proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

JEREMIAH GREEN.

Norwich, April 27, 1819. 25—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THIS line of Steam Boats will commence on Monday the 8th inst. —and continue during the season, as follows:

The CONNECTICUT, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New-Haven.

The FULTON, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich immediately after day-light in the morning of the same days, will touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New-Haven, at 8 o'clock.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

March 3. 17—

Notice.

THE business of the *Cotton Mill*, at Norwich Falls, will hereafter be conducted under the firm of

Williams Manufacturing Company,

by Wm. C. Gilman, as Agent to the subscribers, the present owners thereof.

Norwich, March 9, 1819. 18—

WM. WILLIAMS.
CALVIN GODDARD.
THOS. W. WILLIAMS.

Quaker Garden Seeds.

HERD'S GRASS & CLOVER do.

FOR SALE BY

G. & C. Kinney,

WHO HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE

GROCERIES,

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE VERY LOW FOR CASH.

Norwich, April 14. 23—

Quaker Garden Seeds,

of the last years growth,

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

—*ALSO*—

14 bbls. Mc Lean's best Rye GIN, at a reduced price.

7 bbls. Prime Muscovado SUGAR.

WANTED,

Live GEESE FEATHERS.

JOHN LATHROP.

April 14, 1819. 23—

100 Pieces Domestic White and Brown Shirtings, Sheeting, Ticking, Checks, Stripes, Ginghams and Diapers, For sale by JOS. BREED.

Apl. 21. 24—

Flax-seed and Oil Cake.

J. H. STRONG, has for sale Long-Island FLAX-SEED, for sowing—and Flax-seed OIL CAKE, which he will dispose of for Cash or Flax-seed. *Feb. 1.*

New School Book.

STANIFORD's Practical Arithmetic, in which the rules are rendered simple in the operation, illustrated by a variety of useful questions, calculated to give the pupil a full knowledge of figures, in their application to trade and business; adapted principally to federal currency, designed as an assistant to the Preceptor in communicating and to the Pupil in acquiring the science of Arithmetic; to which is added a new and concise system of Book Keeping, both by single and double entry; the former calculated for the use of traders in retail business, farmers and mechanics; and the latter for wholesale domestic and foreign trade, as conducted in the United States. By Daniel Staniford, A. M. Author of the Art of Reading and Elements of English Grammar. Price One Dollar.

FOR SALE AT

THOMAS ROBINSON's *Book-Store.*

GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

STATIONARY,

for sale as above, great part of which is just received from Boston.

Norwich, April 20. 24—

Pocket Books.

ONE case red morocco *POCKET BOOKS*, containing about 20 dozen, for sale very low, by

R. HUBBARD,

Blue Store, Shetucket street.

April 28.

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

WE learn much from books, but more from nature; and I would sooner study characters in a hut, in a palace, in a parlour, or a farm-yard, than to mislead my fancy, bias my judgment, and cramp my understanding, by fictitious representations of human nature, or highly-colored pictures of rural economy and domestic happiness. Observation—personal observation, does more in an hour, than reading can do in a month.

I called about 11 o'clock, a few mornings since, to see an old friend—and, with an old friend, ceremony as to hours, is unnecessary. I found the breakfast table still in the middle of the floor, covered with crusts of bread and remnants of a previous meal.—The young ladies had not yet left their pillows, having been up late the preceding night, at a ball.—In a few minutes they entered, dressed *en negligee*; their hair in papers or papilottes, and their eyes shedding dim lustre; their wrappers not of pure Castalian whiteness, and their kid slippers curved at the heels—they looked like roses beat down by a heavy shower, when the leaves are battered or bent with rain. They dropped a half reluctant curtsy, and then slid to a chair—sipped a cup of cloudy coffee and cold toast—talked of Mrs. Jasmine's pretty head-dress, the cut of Bobby Pendragon's new coat, Mr. Phillips' "Soldier's Bride;" and then inquired, with a languishing drawl, whether there was a "Croaker"* in last Evening's Post. Now, thinks I, how comes it that the father of these young ladies, who is well enough to live, as the saying is, should not take more interest in his domestic affairs; should not breakfast at a given hour, close his doors at a stated period, compel his children to dress, and to participate in amusements with system, and in a rational manner?—Young ladies do not think it proper that their fathers should govern their toilet, regulate their dress, and manage their time—but, it is his duty to do it, if the mother neglects it—nay, no family can go on prosperously or happily, where the head of it thinks it beneath his dignity or duty, to take a becoming interest in the concerns of his family. The entrance of a maid, with a brush and a bucket, announced that my absence was desirable, and I retired.

As I have nothing to do but live at my ease, visit my friends, and advise them what may be wholesome for their government, I made another morning's call, and entered the parlour where three young ladies were seated.—Here, indeed, the aspect of things was changed and pleasing—each of them in morning dresses—white as snow on the mountains—their hair waving in glossy and luxuriant curls; and their lips and cheeks, of the vermilion hue, bespoke health and contentment. One of them had a neat work-table near her, and was assiduously employed in darning cotton stockings; the other was intent in hemming a ruffle, and the third was attentively practising a sonata on the piano-forte. The parlour was a type of cleanliness—the mahogany was bright, the brasses shone, the fire was cheerful, the conversation gay and innocent. This was a very pleasant sight—and had I been a young man, looking out for a wife, I certainly should have been tempted to make my election at that time.

It then occurred to me, that young ladies generally should be active, industrious, neat and cheerful, if not from principle, then from policy. How can they expect to make good wives or good mothers, without activity, economy and industry? Young men beginning life, seek for a partner among the most notable and industrious—and if to these indispensable and happy qualities they unite a clear head and good heart, why prosperity follows, as sure as the sun follows a cloudy day. Ladies may think that the name of a good housekeeper may sound unfashionable to the ear; but if they are not so, it will be severely felt by the pocket. If, instead of making pastry, brewing goose berry wine, preserving fruits, and tying up bundles of thyme, rosemary and sweet marjoram, they should wholly neglect those useful duties, the economy of a house will be sadly deranged indeed; and the young husband, who fondly hopes that fortune has blessed him with a careful and assiduous companion, will find his prospects obscured, and domestic troubles will pave the way for a decay of mercantile or professional prosperity.

Old bachelors, like myself, have many excellent opportunities of looking into causes and effects—domestic peace and domestic prosperity—and I have seen and ascertained to my satisfaction, how much a well organized family may contribute to the welfare, temper, and happiness of a man of business.—I have seen a merchant worried to distraction, to raise money to meet his engagements—harrassed by creditors and usurers—wornout with anxiety and fatigue, return to his house after bank hours, and finding no table spread, no fire made, no cheerful voice to welcome him; gloomy, irascible and petulent, he has gone to some tavern, ate his dinner alone, mixed subsequently with company, drank fully to drown sorrow and bury reflection, and plunged into extravagance, play, and finally ruin. Reverse the picture, and I have seen a man equally harrassed, worried and fatigued, go home to dine; his table neatly and cleanly spread, his wife pleasant and affectionate, his children interesting, and his fare well cooked, seasoned with health, contentment and good humor—he has forgotten his cares—given his troubles to the wind—enjoyed the present, and returned to his pursuits, with new energies and perseverance.

Thus it will be seen, that the influence of a good wife, when properly exercised, tends eminently to smooth the brow of care, and to aid in advancing the interest and promoting the happiness of her husband and children.

HOWARD.

* Referring to a number of poetical pieces under this signature.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

AN UGLY WIFE OR A GIBBET.

The following amusing story is copied from a manuscript sheet of the Border Antiquities of England and Scotland, which is now in progress of publication, and to which Walter Scott is a contributer:

"In the 17th century, the greater part of the property lying upon the river Ettricke, belonging to Scott of Harden, who made his principal residence at Oakwood-Tower, a border house of strength still remaining upon that river, William Scott, (afterwards Sir William) son of the head of this family, undertook an expedition against the Murrays of Elibank, whose property lay at a few miles distant. He found his enemy upon their guard, was defeated and made prisoner, in the act of driving off the cattle, which he had collected for that purpose. Our hero, sir Gideon Murray, conducted his prisoner to the castle, where his lady received him with congratulations upon his victory, and enquiries concerning the fate to which he had destined his prisoner:—"The gallows," answered Sir Gideon, for he is said already to have acquired the honor of knighthood, "to the gallows with the marauder." "Hout na, Sir Gideon," answered the considerate matron in her vernacular idiom, "would you hang the windsome young Laird of Harden, when ye have three ill-favoured daughters to marry?"—"Right, right," answered the baron, who catched at the idea, "he shall either marry our daughter, mickle-mouthed Meg, or strap for it." Upon this alternative being proposed to the prisoner, he upon the first offer, stoutly preferred the gibbet to mickle-mouthed Meg, for such was the nickname of the young lady, whose real name was Agnes. But at length, when he was literally led forth to execution, and saw no other chance of escape, he retracted his ungallant resolution, and preferred the typical noose of matrimony to the literal cord of hemp. Such is the tradition established in both families, and often jocularly referred to on the borders. It may be necessary to add that mickle-mouthed Meg and her husband were a very happy pair and had a very large family, to each of whom Sir William Scott bequeathed good estates, besides reserving a large one for the eldest."

TALES OF THE INQUISITION.

The following stories were related to Howard the Philanthropist, during his residence at Vienna.

A German merchant, happening to be at Venice on business, supped every night at a small inn, in company with a few other persons. An officer of the state inquisition came to him one evening, and ordered him to follow whither he led, and to deliver to him his trunk, after having put his seal upon it. The merchant asked why he must do this, but received no answer to his inquiry, except by the officer's putting his hand to his lips as a signal for silence. He then muffled his head in a cloak, and guided him, through different streets, to a low gate which he was ordered to enter, and, stooping down, he was led through various passages under ground, to a small dark apartment, where he continued all that night. The next day he was conducted into a large room hung with black, with a single wax-light, and a crucifix on its mantle-piece. Having remained here in perfect solitude for a couple of days, he suddenly saw a curtain drawn, and heard a voice questioning him concerning his name, his business, the company he kept, and particularly whether he had not been, on a certain day, in the society of persons who were mentioned, and heard an abbe, who was also named, make use of expressions now accurately repeated. At last he was asked if he should know the abbe, if he saw him; and on his answering that he should, a long curtain was drawn aside, and he saw this very person hanging on a gibbet. He was then dismissed.

The other circumstance, or rather combination of circumstances, happened but a short time before Mr. Howard's visit, to a senator of this arbitrary republic. Called up from his bed one night by an officer of this same inquisition, and commanded to follow him, he obeyed the summons, and found a gondola waiting near his door, in which he was rowed out of the harbor to a spot where another gondola was fastened to a post. Into this he was ordered to step; and the door of the cabin being opened, he was conducted into it; and as a dead body with a rope about its neck was shown to him, he was asked if he knew it. He answered that he did, and shook through every limb as he spoke; but he was then conveyed back to his house, and nothing more was ever said to him upon the subject. The body he had seen, was that of the tutor to his children, who had been carried out of his house that very night and strangled. The senator, delighted with this young man's conversation, used to treat him with great familiarity, and in those unguarded moments, communicated to him some political matters of no great importance, but which he thoughtlessly mentioned again to others; an impudence for which he paid dearly with his life, whilst his generous patron was thus admonished of his indiscretion by the sight of his strangled body.

Origin of Sunday Schools and Bible Societies.

Mr. *Robert Raikes*, a printer, of Gloucester in England, instituted the first Sunday School, in the year 1782. Being in the outskirts of that city, he was greatly disturbed by a troop of wretched noisy boys. Full of compassion, he began to think what could be done to remedy the evil.—And on the good woman with whom he was conversing, saying, "O, sir, if you were here on a Sunday you would pity them indeed, they are much more numerous, and a hundred times worse—it is a very hell upon earth—*we cannot read our Bible in peace for them*;" it occurred to him that if these children could be put to school on a Sunday, this disorder might be prevented, and the children taught better. The thought was immediately carried into effect by employing a poor woman in the neighborhood to teach them, and this spark kindled a flame which will never be extinguished; and has already proved a signal blessing to thousands and tens of thousands.—And *Bible societies* sprung from the same seed. When the Sunday School spread into Wales a sufficient number of Welch Bibles could not be got for the use of the children. A personal application was made by a Mr. Charles to some friends in London to aid him in a subscription to defray the expense of printing an edition of Welch Bibles. In the course of conversation, at a committee meeting of a Religious Tract Society, the Rev. Joseph Hughes suggested that a little more exertion than was required for supplying Wales with the Scriptures, might found an Institution which should go on increasing funds and extending its operations, till not only the British dominions, but the whole world should be supplied with the word of God. This idea was carried into effect. Such is the origin of a Society which is the glory of our age.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE.

A wealthy Swiss farmer, much effected with *hypochondria*, came to Laugenau to consult the celebrated Michael Schuppach, better known by the appellation of the "Mountain Doctor." "I have seven devils in my belly," said he, "no fewer than seven." "There are more than seven," replied the doctor, with the utmost gravity, "if you count them right you will find eight." After questioning the patient concerning his case, he promised to cure him in eight days, during which time he would every morning rid him of one of his troublesome inmates, at the rate of one louis d'or each. "But" added he, "as the last will be much more obstinate and difficult to expel than the others, I shall expect two louis d'ors for him. The farmer agreed to these terms; the bargain was struck, and the doctor, imposing upon all present the necessity of secrecy, promised to give the nine louis d'ors to the poor of the parish. Next morning the imaginary demoniac was brought to him, and placed near a kind of machine which he had never seen before, by means of which he received an electric shock. The farmer roared out lustily. "There goes one," said the doctor, with the utmost gravity. Next day the same operation was repeated; the farmer bellowed as before, and the doctor coolly remarked, "another is off!" In this manner he proceeded to the seventh. When he was preparing to attack the last, Schuppach reminded his patient that he

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

now had need of all his courage, for this was the captain of the gang, who would make a more obstinate resistance than any of the others. The shock was at this time so strong as to extend the demoniac on the floor. "Now they are all gone," said the doctor, and ordered the farmer to be put to bed. On recovering himself, the latter declared he was completely cured; he paid the nine louis d'ors, with abundance of thanks, and returned in the best spirits to his village.

Credible witnesses attest this extraordinary cure, which proves the acuteness of the doctor, as well as the truth of Solomon's proverb, that with the fool we must sometimes talk like a fool.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

AMERICAN MILITIA.

The present defective state of our militia is principally owing to causes over which our legislators have a complete control.

1st. The principles of enrolment, as at present established, are such as prove unsatisfactory with the great body of the people wherever the performance of militia duty is much attended to. The complaint is not against the weight of the duty, but the general exemption of those from its burthen who are most highly interested in the public defence. Persons holding public offices are not only universally exempted from personal service in the militia but also from the payment of an equivalent, while farmers, mechanics and the laboring part of the community generally, are subjected to payment of fines whenever the performance of their other duties prevents their attendance on military ones. It appears to such men to be at least as equitable that those who are in general possessed of more property than themselves, and who hold public offices with salaries annexed, some of which are very lucrative, should be required to furnish their equivalent for the performance of militia duty, as that those who depend for a subsistence upon their manual and less profitable labors, should have to do it. When war commences the case becomes still more aggravated. The laboring community, and those who are least able to bear the additional sacrifices which are then required of the militia, are called upon to sustain them wholly. The farmer and the mechanic with their children and apprentices are then subjected to a draft, while the gentleman of property holding a public office, and his children who are at college, are totally exempted from it; they have neither to stand a draft for the common defence, nor in any way have to contribute an equivalent.

Sentiments of dissatisfaction, in regard to these points, prevail generally in those states where the militia is best disciplined, where the militia laws are most enforced, & their inequality (of course) is most noticed—they produce disgust and resentment, and tend in no small degree, to paralyze the spirit of the men. The remedy for the evil is easy. Justice and policy equally require that it should be applied. *Let every free able bodied white male citizen, within the prescribed age, be enroled, without exception* (EXCLUDING ALL PERSONS OF INFAMOUS CHARACTER)—*let those persons, the performance of whose services in other capacities is incompatible with their performance of militia duty, be required to pay the same amount of fines and penalties as are required of those who are now subject to the performance of militia duties*, and the cure will be effected. Stage drivers, ferrymen, pilots, and mariners actually employed, to offer their employment in excuse for their non-appearance, &c. as before, because their exemption causes no dissatisfation, their wages being generally less than their fines.

The general exemption of persons in honorable stations, and the enrolment of every individual however infamous his character produces an impression of degradation in regard to our militia, which is extremely injurious to it. It should not be suffered to exist. The influence which sentiments of self-respect have over the actions of men and corps, is too well known to require proof. A consciousness of superiority in the highest degree contributed greatly to the irresistible energy of the Spartans and ancient Grecians.—Every good commander endeavors to excite it in his men—and our legislators, if they wish to have an efficient militia, must not neglect it.

Every respectable individual should be enroled—every person of infamous character should be excluded from the American militia.

AN AMERICAN.

From the Baltimore Telegraph, April 22.

Anecdote:—Cats.—An extravagant young fellow was reduced to his last sixpence, in Charleston, S. C. He was a creature of infinite whim, and full of expedients, but was on the very brink of starvation.

A thought struck him. He went to a printer—stipulated with him to print some play-bills, (there was no theatre in Charleston at the time:)—promised to take the whole business upon his own shoulders—bring him off harmless—and go snacks in the profit.

The bills were printed. This night will be performed at—&c.—A farce in one act, called THE CAT LET OUT OF THE BAG, &c. &c.—in the usual manner of such things.

The house was crowded—nobody appeared on the stage for some time. At last a shrill whistle was heard—then a jews-harp—then a villainous three-stringed fiddle—and finally, a plain dressed, awkward looking chap, entered with a very deliberate step, having a bag thrown over his shoulders. The audience rose—all a tip-toe with expectation. He seated himself, with the bag between his legs—began to untie it—held the top with his hands—the audience gathered nearer and nearer—Now! he cried—clapping his hands; Scat!—and lo!—out sprung a furious *Tom Cat*, pel mel amongst the hats and bonnets. Such a scene of confusion!—some aimed for the windows—some for the doors—some screamed—some cursed and swore—and more laughed.

At length they were calmed—but the curtain was dropped!—an epilogue was spoken: "Ladies and gentlemen," said the manager, "the farce is over—we thank you, &c.—and" —He was interrupted by huzzas and hisses: —"Why what do you complain of," said he, with the most impudent composure, "is'nt this a farce—is'nt it in one act—wa'n't the *cat let out of the bag?*"

The whole room was in an uproar:—many were angry—but more were delighted at the fellow's impudence—and some even went so far as to call for it again. The swearers were for tearing him to pieces, but the laughers were more numerous, and carried the day.

FOR THE NORWICH COURIER.

THE OBSERVER.

Mankind are prone to think more of themselves than they really merit. Personal vanity, however, has little less influence upon the mind than local prejudice. To the Swiss, the rugged mountains of his native country possess every charm, while in comparison, the whole world beside seems loathsome and disagreeable. The ill-fated African slave hopes to return after death to the regions of the torrid zone, and prizes it higher than the white man's heaven. The intelligent Scott is not less prejudiced in favor of his birth place. But none think more of their humane institutions than the people of Connecticut; and truly we have established many that do us honor; yet we forget the unfortunate Indian, on whose soil we tread. The *amor patriæ* of the hardy Roman is a noble passion, and worthy of a freeman's breast. Still it may be carried too far and assume the character of prejudice. Let us not therefore be blind to our own fault nor illiberally think that our government is free from the blemishes which all human establishments are liable to have; and where convinced that such exist, let us endeavor with haste and diligence to remove them.

The circumstance which caused these reflections, I blush to own, happened in the streets of Norwich; and, though a subject of little observation on account of its frequency, it leaves a stain upon our character, that requires a redeeming spirit to wash it away. Will any person be astonished to hear, that it was a group of idle, ragged, *ignorant* Mohegan Indians, who were roving from door to door for the purpose of selling a few baskets, which was probably the only production of several weeks labor, the avails of which was to be appropriated to purchase spirituous liquor, that might drown their sorrows for a time in the Lethean draught, and then leave them still more miserable than before.

At such a sight, it was natural to be transported back in imagination, to the days of Uncas* who for beauty, wit, sense, eloquence and courage was the glory of Mohegan; for this was the era of their prosperity; and this was also the eventful period, when our ancestors fled from religious persecution in the old world, to obtain peace and quiet in the wilds of America—who having crossed a pathless ocean, landed upon an *Indian* soil and sued for *Indian* friendship: and recalling to mind the history of our wars with the aborigines, to remember that the generous Mohegans gave us assistance and protection, while the Narragansetts, the Pequots, and the Nipnets threatened destruction to our infant colony. Even Norwich was once saved from the fury of the savage tomahawk, by a band of Mohegan warriors who encamped upon the banks of the Yantic. And although the memory of these transactions, as far as it respects this tribe, may be buried in the tomb of oblivion with their excellent chieftains, its history is recorded in heaven, where it will remain an evidence of their unchangeable affection towards the English, and a just criterion, whereby the conduct of our predecessors, ourselves, and our posterity may be judged, to determine whether we have returned their kindness, or whether we have treated them with demoniac ingratitude;—And whatever prejudiced persons may attempt to say, the halo of glory that encircles our country, is dimmed by the tears which the wretched Indians have shed.

Our ancestors found them in possession of an extensive territory, interspersed with beautiful rivulets, and romantic landscapes. It has been said by an able writer on the intellectual powers of man, that the situation and appearance of the places which a person is in the habit of visiting, have as much influence in forming his mind and character, as the more perceptible because more immediate force of learning and example. Thus the Mohegan was rugged and hardy like the mountains of granite that every where surrounded him; and again, like the Yantic which runs irregularly through an extensive vale and then suddenly dashes from a precipice into the Thames, he was fond of a wandering life, and though generally calm in his disposition, he was fierce and ungovernable when inflamed with passion.

Their manner of living was plain; but if their delicacies were few, their wants were less. No giddy career of dissipation seduced them from the athletic sports of the field, which yielded them at once recreation and subsistence; and being unacquainted with the vices of civilized society, they were as happy as man can be in a state of nature, and as free as the deer that roved in their forests. Among the many foul charges which have been alledged against the natives of this country, treachery is perhaps the most prominent; but the fact that there never was a descendant of Uncas who bathed his hands in a white man's blood, (unless it has been done since they have lost their pristine character,) clearly proves that the imputation is not true with respect to them. No, they uniformly marched to our assistance, and fought, and bled, and died in our defence; and when the venerable Uncas became old and feeble, his son, the "lion-hearted Oneco," emulated the virtues of his parent, and collecting a little company of Mohegans, always joined our forefathers in their enterprizes against the neighboring tribes.

The Mohegans amounted to several thousand when America was first settled by the Europeans, and now their numbers do not exceed one hundred. It would be a painful task to describe minutely their present situation, and the fact which originated this essay is so fair a representative of their general conduct, that it would also be entirely as useless one. No man of feeling can view it without sympathising with the unfortunate, particularly with the children, who naturally imbibe the sentiments, and contract the habits of those with whom they associate.

Nations generally like individuals, rise progressively to a state of manhood, and then sink into corruption and decay. And it may be as frequently observed, that their ruin is preceded by a state of depravity, which is the almost inevitable consequence of ignorance. The improvement of the mind is attended with prosperity, happiness and virtue. As we are unacquainted with the early history of the Mohegans, it would be impossible to assign the causes of their rise and progress, but we know too well their present state, not to understand the reason that had the most influence in producing it. Since the death of their pastor Occum they have been destitute of a religious instructor, and I believe have had very little tuition of any kind.

It is not my object to load this people with contumely; they are already sufficiently abused; but to point out some mode which might make them respectable members of society. This must be done by giving them a good education. Our School Fund, which arose from the sale of lands that formerly belonged to Indians, is distributed in such a manner, that the Mohegans derive no benefit from it; yet if it were changed so that each district should receive their dividend according to their number of inhabitants, this tribe would have a school kept among them a considerable part of the year, the minds of the succeeding generation would be enlightened, the clouds of ignorance and superstition that now hang over them would be lighted by the rays of knowledge, and their vicious habits exchanged for those of a more virtuous complexion.

This is also as ample a field for a missionary as any other place on the globe, for altho' the people of Hindostan believe in "idols of wood, and of brass, and of stone," the Mohegans acknowledge, if it were possible, a still more accursed deity—they bow, and worship, and *perish* before the altar of Bacchus.

B.

* The following lines are carved upon the tomb-stone of Samuel Uncas. They were written by Dr. Tracy, of Norwich:—

For beauty, wit, for sterling sense,
For temper mild, for eloquence,
For courage bold, for things *wauregan*,
He was the glory of Mohegan.

Foreign Intelligence.

RUSSIA. PETERSBURG, FEB. 1.

THE Emperor has published an ordinance granting to the peasants of the Empire the right to establish any and all kinds of manufactures, in the same manner, that the nobles and merchants have heretofore been authorised to do.

PARIS, MARCH 8.

Vaccination.—Two eminent Turkish Physicians (Aubos, of Constantinople, and Lafond, of Salonica,) have announced the highly important fact, *That Vaccination is a complete antidote to the Plague.* The Armenians who have been vaccinated, are always preserved from the pest; and of the 6000 persons vaccinated in Constantinople, *not one has been attacked* by this horrid malady.

The "Horse and his Rider" depreciated.—The four horses which were taken with Bonaparte's military coach at Waterloo, have lately been sold in London for 73 guineas the four, (about 85 dollars a horse.)—The whole of their harness brought only 54 shillings!

Diamond Snuff Boxes.—It appears that it has cost the British nation nearly 100,000 dollars for the Diamond Snuff Boxes which, according to the custom of Europe, are presented to Ministers who sign important treaties. This expense is taken in *high snuff* by some of Johnny Bull's grumbletonians:—But, at the same time, they brag that Lady Castlereagh—one of the most elegant and beautiful women of the age—when at Aix-la-Chapelle, eclipsed all the other Ladies of the diplomatic circles, by the number, *carat*, and brilliancy of her diamonds. The grumblers forgetting, at the same time, that to make up this brilliancy, her husband presented her with the diamonds which decorated the numerous Snuff Boxes presented to him by the Sovereigns of Europe. The Paris papers say, his Lordship does not take snuff; and therefore has no use for a box.

FROM BELL'S (LONDON) MESSENGER.

AMERICAN PRESIDENT's SPEECH.

The Speech of the American President is always considered in this country, as only secondary in importance to the King's Speech upon the opening of Parliament. America being the only state which can at all compete with us in commercial enterprize and naval strength, she is naturally looked upon with an eye of constant vigilance and jealousy. Her political and national movements are considered with earnest attention, and they excite in us an interest correspondent with their magnitude and importance. America is, in truth, a country, whose increasing power, civilization, active and independent spirit, (not exempt perhaps from some tincture of ambition,) are bringing her daily into a nearer contact with the European commonwealth of states. She is, however, to be considered in another sense in which her character becomes more magnificent and august. She is the fountain from which the waters of civilization flow through an immense portion of the habitable globe. She is daily enlarging the sphere of Law, Justice and Religion, and introducing, hand in hand with them, the comforts of civil society, and the consolations of religion. She is, in truth, a missionary on the grandest scale. She is fulfilling the great purpose of Providence, in bringing the world by degrees (that portion of it at least which has been neglected by others) into order and law. Immense tribes of Indians are constantly engrafted upon her comprehensive stock, and imbued with those principles of government and law, the knowledge and love of which, when once communicated to men, are never forgotten or extinguished.

The annals of mankind, we believe, do not afford an example of a people, once recovered from barbarism, relapsing into the savage state. India and China are instances of the contrary;—they have been the same for a multitude of ages.

If such be the state of America, and such her relation, not only to us, but to the whole world, her national character and her prosperity are matters not only of importance, but of affectionate consideration for Europeans; and, as such, we have always been accustomed to regard them. National jealousy, and the subordinate objects of commercial rivalry, become lost under such considerations; and we look upon her increasing and flourishing condition, as a boon to the whole world, and as a pure and unmixed good to the human race.

With respect to the present speech of the President, it does not afford many topics for novelty. It intimates that the commercial arrangements between America and England are likely to be concluded upon a scale of great extent, and principles of mutual liberality. We do not regard this, however, as an advantage to either country; for commercial treaties are sure to be infringed, and then national quarrels are the consequence; whereas, if commerce be left entirely to itself, it will very well consult and guard its own interests.

It is, however, a most cheering consideration to observe, in this great country, how little the national expenditure presses upon the income and labor of individuals. There are no internal taxes; no excise; no poor rates. The customs are the only imposition, and they are laid upon the imports of foreigners; and inasmuch as they tend to encourage the manufactures of America, they are a popular tax in the country.

From the Liverpool Mercury of April 2.

The intelligence from America lately received, is of a nature not so gratifying to the friends of liberty. The House of Representatives in the United States have approved of the conduct of Gen Jackson. It will be recollected that the report of the committee of that house was conceived in terms of reprehension, and we were led to hope that in a Republic, the sense of national justice would be more powerful than the sense of military honor. We have, in this instance, been disappointed; and we augur ill respecting the adherence of the Americans to the calm democracy of their constitution, when we find them so eager for military glory, that rather than lose a paltry portion of it, they can swallow with avidity this foul and dangerous mouthful. It is strange that nations in the fullest enjoyment of freedom, should thus sow and cultivate seeds of their future slavery and ruin! Let them be just and they will never want brave men to defend them from aggression, or even to avenge, if necessary, their injuries on their foes; but if they set military glory above their civic virtues, or suffer it to compensate for acts of treachery or tyranny, they may soon arm some fortunate, calculating desperado against themselves. Does the Trans-Atlantic Republic desire to be great? In extent of territory it is already too great—in independent greatness it has lost much, in its sanction of the conduct of Jackson. We will omit the detail of the civic honors conferred on this General, at New-York, and the proceedings at the complimentary dinner to which he was invited. Had we room for such matter, we would not add to the disgust that must be felt by our readers, on this occasion.

With respect to the surrender of the Floridas, by Spain to America, we need only say, that it is a circumstance that has long been expected; and against the consequences of which to our West-India Islands, such precautions as may be conformable to the views of the friends of the colonial system, ought long since to have been taken by our government. Were the West-India Islands, as independent as the United States are at the present moment, our ministers might lose some patronage, but the industry and enterprise of our merchants and manufacturers would gain. It is strange, that, to those who regret such colonial losses, this truth, so often proved, should still be again to prove, "to trade to free ports with free people is the most certain profit."

Immense wealth of the Prince of Peace.—The Nuremburg Correspondent estimates the fortune of the Prince of Peace at the immense sum of 100 millions Spanish piastres (4s. 4½d each.) According to that Journal it is deposited as follows: in England, 41 millions; in France, 10 ditto; at Germany, 20 ditto; at Corunna and Ferrol, 10 ditto; with a lady, 500,000; one million with the Grand Inquisitor; 800,000 in the possession of Espinosa; 600,000 in the State Treasury; and the residue in jewels and precious objects.

Spain.—Extracts of a letter from Madrid, dated March 4—"We are now on the eve of a change of ministry, and are to see the famous Cevallos, who may justly be called the Talleyrand of Spain, again in office. He is expected here to undertake the department of foreign affairs, and will, perhaps, obtain all his former influence in the administration. The death of the Queen has facilitated the return of this minister, which, at all events, must produce important consequences; but can it be expected, that his council will aid us to recover our American colonies, and smooth the way to a settlement of our differences with Portugal? No! we do not think so. There is a great talk here of a marriage for our King, but the Princess who is to be his bride is not yet fixed upon."

House of Lords, Friday, March 26.

State of the Navy.—The Earl of Darnley wished before their lordships proceeded to the order of the day, to call their attention to a subject which he considered of great importance.—Though he did not expect any opposition to his motion, he would briefly state the nature of the object he had in view, which was, to obtain an account of the actual state of the navy. The noble earl then proceeded to make several observations, which we could not distinctly hear, relative to the reduction of the navy, and the employment of cavalry for the prevention of smuggling. He could not think that parliament would permit that service, which was the right arm of this country, to be neglected for any other. He was ready to do justice to the efforts made by the noble lord at the head of the navy, who, he believed, had done every thing in his power to ameliorate its condition. He did not complain of the breaking up, or selling of ships of war, because he was convinced, that much more efficiency was to be obtained by a small number of ships in good state, than by a great number in a bad. It might be a question, however, whether in some instances the reductions in the naval se[rvice had] not been carried two low, partic[ularly with] respect to guard ships; and whe[ther the] present force was such, that in [case of an] unexpected breaking out of war, i[t would be] possible to send a sufficient number [of ships] to sea. He concluded by moving [for] A list of the ships and vessels o[f war in] commission, whether in port or at [sea, ac]tully, A list of all ships in ordinary, [in re]pair, or fit for service.

Lord Melville did not mean to o[ppose the] motion but thought it necessary t[o state] that whenever the noble lord sh[ould bring] forward the subject to which the in[formation] he called for referred, he trusted [it would] be found, that the navy was in such [a state] as to deserve the utmost confid[ence of the] country. With regard to the milit[ary estab]lishment of the navy, the number of [ships] maintained, instead of being only [...] the former peace, was at present [...] What the noble lord had said res[pecting the] reduction of force was therefore fo[unded in] error, if he supposed that fewer [...] were in pay than formerly.

The Earl of Darnley explained, [and] chiefly referred to the reduction [of guard] ships; he preferred the maintaining [...] of war to the employment of cavalry [...] motion was put and carried.

From the Boston C[...]

EUROPEAN SKETCHES.

ENGLAND.

At the beginning of April, the new Parliament had not made much pr[ogress in] public business.—Their attention [...] had been given to the consideration [of peti]tions on the subject of illegal retu[rns.] Several seats had been declared va[cant on] proof of bribery and corruption in the [...] —On the other hand some of the p[etitions] have been declared frivolous and ve[xatious,] and the petitioners have been cast in costs.

A subject not unlike that which has [engag]ed the attention of Congress—the [execution] of Arbuthnot, &c.—has been agitated [in the] British Parliament. A motion to [give the] thanks of the nation to General Hislop [for his] eminent services in India, was opposed [on the] ground, that no explanation had bee[n given] in the despatches, of the motives w[hich in]duced the General to order the Kille[dar of] fort Talnier, to be put to death after [the sur]render. It was alleged that there h[ad been] rebellion and treachery in the garris[on, and] that it had been taken by storm; but [it] was not shown, that the Killedar w[as impli]cated in the transaction. This grou[nd was] taken by the Earl of Lauderdale an[d Lord] Holland, who moved, that in voting [thanks,] the House does not express any op[inion on] the execution of the Killedar. In r[eply to] them Lord Liverpool remarked, th[at the] subject had arrested the attention of [the gov]ernment, and that orders had been s[ent out] to India for a strict inquiry on it. But [the] Marquis of Hastings, who knew the [whole] proceeding, had given the General hi[s] unqualified approbation, *prima facie* ev[idence] was given thereby, that the Killedar h[ad been] a party to the treachery which had [cost a] great sacrifice of lives, and had been [de]sedly punished. He did not oppose [the re]servation moved by the noble Earl.

On this subject the Duke of Welling[ton de]livered a speech, which we copy [as] the first and only one we recollect [to] have seen in print from that personage.

"The Duke of Wellington profe[ssed his] entire concurrence in the tribute of [approba]tion bestowed upon the Marquis of H[astings] for his conduct of the late war in [India.] There could not remain a doubt in the [minds] of those acquainted with the facts, [of] the wisdom of the plan on which it wa[s com]menced, and the vigor of its execution [mer]ited the highest praise. The noble [Duke] said he was pleased that an opportun[ity had] the present had occurred, to do justice [to the] services and gallantry of our troops in [India,] which were often neglected or disa[...] No troops in the world performed th[eir duty] better, or observed a more steady dis[cipline.] They had evinced their good qualitie[s in] their late transactions, whether ag[ainst] great masses or small detachments. [(Hear,] hear.) In all situations they had nob[ly per]formed their duty. With regard to the [con]duct of Sir Thomas Hislop, in executi[ng the] Killedar of Taloiur, he (the Duke of W[elling]ton) could not take the same view as t[he no]ble Lords opposite. That gallant off[icer had] acquired a high character for his servic[es] in India and other parts of the world, [...] the late war which was now und[er their] Lordships' consideration, he had per[formed] the chief part in the engagement wh[ich de]cided the ultimate success of our arms [...] conduct, therefore, deserved to be v[iewed] with a partial eye, and the act for wh[ich he] was blamed seemed *prima facie* to adm[it jus]tification. The gallant General had [made a] full Report to the Commander in Chie[f, and] received his unqualified approbation; [which] he was not likely to have done, had [he] complained of been so reprehensible as [...] out explanation; it had been described [...] therefore came before the House with [...] able evidence of innocence in his favor. [The] Noble Duke said, that by acknowledgi[ng the] merits of Sir T. Hislop generally in the [...] there was no approval implied of the [...] question, on which the Government h[ad or]dered inquiries to be made."

The motion for a vote of thanks [passed] *nem. diss.* The reservation of the E[arl of] Lauderdale was then agreed to.

In this debate, Lord Holland (an opp[osition] Peer) paid the following delicate compl[iment] to his Grace of Wellington:—"On the [mili]tary exploits of the Marquis of Has[tings,"] said his Lordship, "I will not descant, [they] are subjects with which I do not prete[nd to] be acquainted; and in the presence of [the] Noble Duke, if I were coxcomb enou[gh to] think of discussing them, I should cover [my]self with the same ridicule as the prate[r] who talked of the art of war to Hannibal."

Capital Punishments.—On motion o[f Sir] John Macintosh, in the British House of C[om]mons, 2d March, a Committee was app[oint]ed to take into consideration and to repo[rt on] the Laws which relate to Capital P[unish]ments. This motion, though opposed [by] Lord Castlereagh, was carried. For the [mo]tion 147—against it 128.——Majority [19.] Though this has been considered a tri[...]

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED.

pportion, a perusal of the debates ...that nothing of a political or party ...blended with it. It was the prefer... motion on the same subject for Lord Castlereagh, the day before, ...d for a Committee on the subject, ...ing a larger range; which Sir ...markoil, must occupy two years at ...ups. In reply to the speech of Sir ...ch occupies nearly three close col... the Courier,) Lord Castlereagh ex... his sense not only of the temperate ...d manner in which the subject had ...ought forward, but of the general ...d legal knowledge of the mover; ...ared, that though he preferred the ...he had made, he was satisfied that ...ot differ to any great extent. Wilberforce, and others, who are Min..., voted for Sir John's motion, and ...rried as above.

...ry and Corruption.—At the Court of ...at Exeter (England) Sir Manasseh ...Bart. was convicted of having bribed ...ectors of the borough of Grampound, ...present of £2000 divided among them ...the cloak of a loan, to return him to ...ment. The trial lasted four hours, and ...much interest. The defendant was ...to be brought up at next term for ...ment.

...lvent Debtors—Numerous petitions are presented to Parliament, praying the ...of the law for the relief of Insolvent ...

...Establishment.—A bill has passed ...Houses of Parliament, committing this ...lishment, and consequently the care of ...to the Duke of York, as Custos.— ...opposition was made to the allowance ...000 to the Duke, as Custos; and mo... to reduce some of the household were ...ful.

...y Punishment.—During the progress ...annual *Mutiny Bill* (so called) attempts ...made to abolish wholly corporal punish... in the army.

By the late Mails.

...ISIANA. NEW-ORLEANS, APRIL 2.

...the brig Cordelia, which arrived here on Wednesday last from Port-au-...ce, we have some further particulars ...erning Mac Gregor's expedition. This ...adventurer had his rendezvous at Les Cayes, ...not at Port-au-Prince as before repor... He and many of his officers had vis... the latter place in February, and were received by Boyer. The force under M' ...egor was generally stated at 6000 men, ...gh no doubt this number is an exaggera... They are mostly all natives of the Uni... Kingdoms of Great Britain, with a few ...gners among the officers. It was said ...most of the men had seen service; ...uniforms were blue, with a blue and ...te cockade. The vessels they embarked were 9 or 10 in number, said to be fine ...some of them as large as frigates, the ...ers, sloops of war; the whole well armed ...completely equipped. It was generally ...ught at Port-au-Prince, that the British ...rnment were somehow concerned in the ...terprise, as it was apparently conducted on ...grand a scale for any individual purse, and ...insurgents are without funds. They left ...Cayes in the beginning of March—des...tion unknown, but suspected to be for ...rthagena and New-Grenada.

...EW-YORK. NEW-YORK, APRIL 29.

It is now customary to go from this city ...Philadelphia to dine. The Post Coach via ...Powles Hook which left here on Tuesday ...orning, arrived there at 1 o'clock, P. M. in ...hours and 35 minutes.

APRIL 30.

The Ontario.—The United States ship Ontario, from the North West Coast of A...merica, and last from Pernambuco, 20 days, anchored at Annapolis on Saturday eve...ning.

The Ontario left at Lima Dec. 6th, the ship Beaver of New-York; the brig Carter, of Salem, and the whale ship Eliza Barker. There was no American vessels at Valparaiso on the 31st December.

MAY 3.

Late From South America.—The fast sail...ing ship Sachem, Hillard, arrived at this port yesterday from Buenos Ayres, whence she sailed the 10th March. We have received a file of papers of a late date, and a long letter from a correspondent at that place. From W. G. D. Worthington Esq. late consul at Buenos Ayres, who has arrived in this ship, we have been politely favoured with an interesting detail of recent occurrences in S. America, of which we have only time to notice a part in this day's paper.

Mr Worthington left Chili on the 29th of January, and made a journey across the continent from Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres in 21 days on horse-back, distance computed at ... leagues.

It was reported the United States frigate Macedonian, arrived at Valparaiso about the beginning of February.

The President's message had been received at Buenos Ayres, and some remarks made upon it in the papers. They seem to attribute the non-recognition of their independence by the U. States to the impression which had been made this side of the tropics, respecting their party dissentions. They expected that their sovereignty would have been acknowledged in consequence of the favorable reports which they anticipated from the commissioners in the Congress; but they did not appear to bear the disappointment in an improper manner.

Chili was by the last accounts freed from the Royalists. Sanchez, who commanded there, after being beaten at Santa Fe, had retired amongst the American Indians. On the 14th Jan. Lord Cochran sailed from Valparaiso with his squadron, consisting of the Maria Isabel, (the frigate taken from the Spaniards,) the San Martin, the Santero, and the Chacabuco—supposed with the intention of touching at Arica, Calleo, &c. and to capture or burn the shipping at the latter place, as they had on board a large store of rockets, and provisions for four months. It was thought this naval expedition would give life and ascendency to the Patriots in Lima. Captain Wooster, of the Lautaro, the real hero of the late naval success in Talcuhuana Bay, had resigned. Lord Cochran was fond of him, and wished him to remain.—His place was filled by Capt. Grise, of the British navy, so that the marine of Chili is now wholly commanded by Englishmen. The British frigate Andromache, which was said to be taking off from Lima about 5,000,000 dollars, perhaps bound to Rio Janeiro, it was suspected would be intercepted by Lord Cochran, under the pretence or doctrine that she was violating her neutral character.

Election.—The republican, or anti-Clintonian majority for members of Assembly, in this city, is stated in the Advocate to be about 2500.

In the first and second wards of this city the federal candidates are elected for charter officers. In the remaining eight wards the republican candidates are elected.

Albany, May 1.—Messrs. M'Kown, Colvard, Schuyler, and Willes, federalists, are elected to the assembly. In the county of Schenectady, Messrs. Haverly and Willett are said to be elected to the assembly.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, May 5, 1819.

At the town meeting on Friday, a report was made by the committee, appointed at a former meeting, on the financial concerns of the town. The report was accepted, and a vote passed, appointing a committee to sell the Land on which the Alms House stands, and to purchase another tract, of about twenty acres, and to erect thereon a building of sufficient dimension to accommodate all the poor—the present building being much too small.

From the Hartford Mirror.

On Friday last the Officers designated by the constitution for that purpose, completed canvassing the votes for Senators for this State the ensuing year. It appears that the average Toleration majority is 1445. The difference between their lowest and our highest is 1088.

The whole number of votes for Governor was 25,975, of which His Excellency Gov. Wolcott had 22,559. There were 3436 scattering votes, of which the Hon. Timothy Pitkin had 1,800, and the Hon. John C. Smith 1084.

The votes for Treasurer were, for Isaac Spencer - - - - - - 15,351

Andrew Kingsbury	14,026	
Scattering	263	14,289
Majority for Mr. Spencer,		1,062

Election Sermon.—His Excellency Governor Wolcott has appointed the Rev. *Andrew Elliott*, of New-Milford, to preach the Election Sermon, at the approaching meeting of the Legislature; and in case of his failure, the Rev. *Elisha Cushman*, Pastor of the Baptist Congregation in this city.

Courant.

THE ONTARIO.

We have succeeded, says the Philadelphia Democratic Press, in ascertaining the following particulars, respecting the late very interesting cruise of this national ship. The commissioner of the Vice King of Peru, who went in the Ontario to Valparaiso, having ascertained that the State of Chili would not treat with him, returned in the Ontario to Lima. From Lima, the Ontario sailed for the N. W. coast of America, and in 40 days she anchored in 14 fathom water off the river Columbia; of which each shore was taken possession in the name of the U. S. of America.

After watering at a Spanish settlement in California, the Ontario returned to Lima, where the officers and crew were treated in the most hospitable manner. From Lima the Ontario sailed for Valparaiso. On her arrival, Lord Cochran manifested a disposition to insist upon the Ontario paying his ship the compliment of a salute. To effect this, Lord Cochran took measures to get his fleet (the Chilian fleet) consisting of 5 frigates and a sloop of war, to prevent the sailing of the Ontario. He stationed the San Martin of 64 guns, off the harbor, and a smaller vessel of 20 guns along side the Ontario. Notwithstanding all these preparations, the Ontario took in her wood, water and provisions, and, when ready, sailed, passing the San Martin at a distance of three fourths of a mile. She and the smaller vessel got under weigh, immediately on perceiving the Ontario make sail. After about two hours the Ontario had left the Chilian ships about four miles astern, when they gave up the pursuit.

The National Intelligencer says, that the Hon. JOHN RANDOLPH, has been elected a member to the next Congress, from Charlotte District.

His Excellency Mr. Poletica, Ambassador from Russia, arrived at New-York the 26th ult. in the ship Magnet, from Bordeaux.

An important decision was made on Saturday in the Supreme Court now sitting in this city, in the case of Captain Percival, of Boston, and Captain Hickey, late commander of the British sloop of war Atalanta.

During the existence of the non-intercourse law with Great-Britain, in May, 1810, the schr. Mary was fallen in with on her return voyage by the above sloop of war, then in company with the frigate Cleopatra, and after an obstinate chase from early in the afternoon until between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, the sloop of war came sufficiently near to bring the Mary to, and after her sails were down, except the jib and foresail, with a light hoisted, she was run amidships by the sloop of war, and sunk in a very short time after: the Captain and crew saved themselves on board the sloop of war. She had on board a valuable cargo, and considerable specie owned by Captain Percival, who had not time even to save his papers, or wearing apparel. During our late war with Great-Britain, Capt. Hickey was transferred to a command on the lakes, and at the conclusion of peace, on his passage through New-York, on his return to England, was arrested at the suit of Capt. Percival.

The trial commenced on Thursday morning, and after a patient investigation by an intelligent jury for 5 days the verdict was rendered in favor of Capt. Percival, for $29,-734,94 cents and cost.—Wells and Ogden, counsellors were bail for the defendant.

N. Y. Gaz.

WAR IN SPANISH AMERICA.

It appears certain, that the war between the Royalists and patriots on the Spanish Maine recommenced in January last.

During the winter the *Republic of Venezuela* was reorganised, and a new Congress installed at *Augustura*, on the lower *Oronoque*. At this Installation, Boliver, the Father of the Republic, declared his renunciation forever of any and every civil trust:—But notwithstanding this, the Congress invested him with the Executive Power, as President *pro tem.* and appointed him Generalissimo of their forces. A new Declaration of Independence was issued on the 20th November, 1818, signed by him as Supreme Chief and countersigned by Pedro B. Bermudas, as secretary of State.

The narratives of the War Operations continue contradictory.

Curracoa accounts mention, that on the 30th January, General Morillo assembled and reviewed a well equipped and spirited army on the plains of St. Fernando de Apure:—That on the 1st Feb. he crossed Aronca and Coujacal, which the Patriot Gen. Paez in vain attempted to defend; and that on the 5th his H. Q. were at Novo Paso del Rey.

Other accounts from the same Island, dated Feb. 28th, add, that Morillo's forces, 9000 in number, encountered the Patriot army, under Gen. Paez, on the 7th February, when the latter was defeated, with the loss of 800 men, and much artillery; and that afterwards Morillo made himself master of St. Fernando de Apure: pushed as far as the Oronoque, and was preparing to besiege the capital of the Republic, Augustura.

The Havana papers give numerous details of the above events.

On the other Side. Curracoa accounts of the 3d Feb. say, the Patriots had been successful.

St. Croix accounts of 5th April state, That on the 6th March Morillo attacked Paez, near Apure, and was defeated with the loss of 600 killed—none taken prisoners:—That this success was supposed to settle the fate of the Venezuellan Republic: and that 8000 English troops had arrived at Gouyanna; and were marching to reinforce Paez.

Bost. Cent.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, of March 2d.

"By a letter received from Tangiers, from Mr. Simpson, he says—"We have a fair prospect of recovering three of Riley's seamen; certainty will, I hope, be known by the return of the packet.

"My letters from Cadiz inform me of the arrival there of Dr. S. Robinson, a few days ago, in a public vessel from Havanna. I suppose he will be sent into banishment, like Conkling and others, to the Island on the coast of Barbary.

"I hear frequently from Conkling and his fellow sufferers: They were well a fortnight ago; but had been put in chains again in consequence of the escape of a French prisoner. It was expected, however, that they would be released the next day. I am not without hopes of soon seeing them released from captivity."—[*Georgetown Messenger.*

The American Consul of Cape de Verd Islands, has given notice that in future a new duty of fifty milrees per pipe will be imposed on wines and spirituous liquors imported into those Islands, instead of the former duty of 24 per centum on the invoice cost; and that a new tax has been levied on salt exported of 50 cents per moi, permitting it sold at such prices as may be agreed on between the seller and purchaser, and that the additional 50 cents is exacted for the best, while inferior qualities are offered much less.

Married,

In this city, on the evening of the 27th ult. Mr. JOSEPH MCINTOSH, of Lyme, to Miss LUCRETIA MCCRARY.

Died,

In this city, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. ABIGAIL WILLIAMS, relict of the late General Joseph Williams, aged 59.

A daughter of Mr. Howlet H. Hazen.

At Lisbon, on the 20th ult. very suddenly, ROBERT KNIGHT, Esq. 71 years of age.

At Pomfret, Mr. JOSEPH R. INGALS.

Of a consumption, on the 25d ult. at his house in Belmont, in the 33d year of his age, the Hon. ALEXANDER C. HANSON, Senator of the United States. "Tread lightly o'er his grave, ye men of genius, for he was your brother; weep o'er his ashes ye men of goodness, for he was your kinsman."

In Marblehead, on the 28 ult. Captain NATHAN BARTLETT, aged 70. He was on the pension list, and the only remaining officer on that list in Marblehead. He died by a paralytic affection, after a few days illness. He was one of the worthy men who deserve to be held in everlasting remembrance. He entered the American service on the continental establishment in the war of the revolution, on the first of May, 1776, as first Lieut. on board of the United States schooner of war Hancock, Samuel Tucker, commander, and continued in his cruise against the enemy until Feb. 15, 1777, and was then honorably discharged, in order to take command of the brig Penet. In that month he engaged with the board of war at Boston, to go and return from France in said brig, on the continental establishment, with military stores.—He returned in June following, with a cargo of powder, arms, clothing, and such articles on the account of the United States, and was then again honorably discharged. He afterwards commanded the armed brig America, and on the cruise engaged and captured a cruiser of the enemy.—He then commanded the armed brig Gen. Glover, but was captured and carried to England. From England he got over to Holland, and in Holland, on the 6th June, 1780, he entered on board the frigate South Carolina, as first Lieutenant, under Com. Allexander Gillon, commander, in the naval service of the United States, and continued cruising until 27th September, 1781, and was then discharged. After the peace of 1782, he for a year was in reputation as a ship master, and then engaged in commerce at home, until the memorable period of the British adjudication, by which he was reduced from good circumstances as to need the assistance of government, which he received for one year before his death. He had been through life in good reputation, and he is still remembered by our patriots, who remember the days of our political salvation.

Notice.

The subscribers having publicly canvassed the Votes given in by the Electors, at their meetings in the several towns in this state, on the first Monday of April, 1819, for Senators of this State, do find that the twelve persons having the greatest number of votes are the following, viz.

Frederick Wolcott,	*Jonathan Brace,*
Elias Perkins,	*David Tomlinson,*
William Bristol,	*Peter Webb,*
Elijah Boardman,	*Enoch Burrows,*
David Hill,	*Joshua Stow, and*
Sylvester Wells.	*John S. Peters,*

and we declare the said persons to be elected Senators of this State for the year next ensuing the first Wednesday of May next. Dated at Hartford, the 23d day of April, A. D. 1819.

ISAAC SPENCER, *Treasurer.*
THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*
ELISHA COLT, *Comptroller.*

WINTER & summer strained Lamp Oil,
Liver Oil, Lamp Black,
Merchantable and clear Pine Lumber and Shingles,
Plaster Paris, Tar, Rozin,
Corn, Rye, Barley, Oats & ground Malt,
Cider, Vinegar,
Sheathing and Wrapping Paper,
Oak and Chesnut Boards and Plank,
Turks-island, St. Ubes, and Liverpool } SALT,
Glauber Salts, Flax, Hops,
Herds Grass and Furze Top Seed,
Dexter and Thomas-town Lime,
Dunn'd Fish, Cod and Scale Fish,
Sounds and Tongues,
Mackerel, Smoked Salmon,
Buck Wheat Flour, Crackers,
Cut and wrought Nails,
Iron Shovels, Calf Skins,
Two tons Hollow Ware, assorted,
Mess and Prime Pork, Lard in pots,
Mess Beef, Hams, Joles, Butter, Cheese,
Rum, Gin, Molasses, Wines,
Hyson-skin Tea,
7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Glass,
Mould and dipped Candles, per box,
Sewing Twine, Bed Cords, and Clothes Lines,
1000 yds. brown Tow Cloth, 4-4 wide,
2 doz. Travelling Trunks, different sizes,

FOR SALE BY C. EELLS.

May 4, 1819. 26-6w

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public, that they have formed a connexion in business under the firm of

ROBINSON & CLEVELAND,

and have taken the store lately occupied by PHIN. PERKINS, where they offer for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE AND CROCKERY.

Also, a general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINE.

GURDON ROBINSON.
MASON CLEVELAND.

Windham, (Scotland society,)
May 1, 1819. 26-3w

Probate Office, Pomfret District. Pomfret, April 28, 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints the term of six months from the first publication of this notice, for the creditors to the estate of

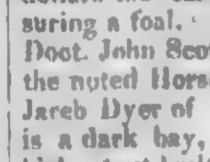
Mr. JOSEPH R. INGALS,

late of said Pomfret, deceased, to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, to Mrs. *Lydia Ingals*, Executrix to the last will of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest. ELISHA B. PERKINS, Clerk.

Those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, to said executrix. 26—

ENTERPRIZE,



WILL be let to mares this season on the following terms, viz: two dollars the leap, three dollars the season, and four dollars for ensuring a foal. Said Horse was raised by Doct. John Scott, of Bozrah, and sired by the noted Horse, Enterprize, owned by Jareb Dyer of Canterbury. Said Horse is a dark bay, sixteen and a half hands high, stout built, and well made, and his Colts are equal to any others ever raised in this country for business. He will be at *William Ladd's*, in Franklin, on Friday, 7th May, at *Asa Wightman's*, in Waterford, on Thursday, 11th, and at *Nathaniel Parish's* in Montville, on Wednesday the 12th, and will continue this route weekly, through the season—the remainder of the time he will be at *Joseph Bailey's* stable, in Bozrah.

DANIEL BAILEY.

Bozrah, May 5, 1819. 26-3w—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Leffingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors.

Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26eamtf—

FLOUR.

25 bbls. Superfine Flour,

FOR SALE BY

May 4. R. HUBBARD.

Wanted,

AT THE COTTON MILL,

1000 bushels Coal,

A quantity of seasoned Maple Joist and Boards,
Oak, Chesnut and Walnut Wood,
Corn, Rye and Potatoes.

For Sale, at reduced prices to close a concern,

The remaining STOCK OF GOODS belonging to a Factory Store, consisting of earthen and wooden Ware, and remnants of Piece Goods.

APPLY TO

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Norwich Falls, April 28. 25—

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.

THE LATE FIRM OF

Storrs and Williams,

IS by mutual agreement this day dissolved. All those who are indebted to said firm, are requested to make payment without delay.

JOB WILLIAMS.

Pomfret, April 20, 1819. 26-3w—

Notice.

THE Co-partnership heretofore subsisting between *Reuben Scott*, *Sessions Lester*, and *Charles Harris*, under the firm of REUBEN SCOTT & CO. is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

REUBEN SCOTT.
SESSIONS LESTER.
CHARLES HARRIS.

Plainfield, April 27, 1819. 26-3w

Notice.

WE the subscribers, have this day entered into partnership under the firm of

Scott, Lester & Paine,

for the purpose of carrying on the mercantile business in Plainfield, and have on hand a general assortment of

English & W. I. Goods,

which they will sell low for cash, country produce, or approved credit.

REUBEN SCOTT.
SESSIONS LESTER.
JOHN PAINE.

Plainfield, April 27, 1819. 26-3w—

Notice.

THE sale at Vendue of the Real Estate of Capt. FRANCIS SMITH, deceased, is postponed to the 18th inst. at which time will be sold a large amount of

Personal Estate,

consisting of Household Furniture, Farming and Mechanic's Tools, a one horse Sleigh, two Saddles, &c. &c.

GEORGE PERKINS, *Adm'r.*

Norwich, May 5, 1819 26—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1819—

Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

UPON the petition of *Elijah Pitcher, Jun.* of said Norwich, shewing to this Court that he is the father and natural guardian of *Hannah Pitcher, Abby Pitcher, Charity Pitcher, Alfred Pitcher, Nancy Pitcher*, and *Albert Pitcher*, all minors under the age of 21 years; that said minors are the owners of certain Real Estate, lying in said Norwich, consisting of one undivided fourth part of the widow's dower, in the estate of Mr. *Zeph. Lathrop*, deceased, which cannot now be improved for the benefit of said minors, praying for liberty to sell the same, and invest the avails in other lands for their use, as per petition on file, dated May 3, A. D. 1819.

Ordered, That said Petition be continued to the Court of Probate, to be holden within and for said District, on the second Monday of July next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and that notice of the pendency of the same be given, by advertising in the *Norwich Courier*, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said second Monday of July next.

26 *Attest. HENRY STRONG, Clerk.*

Wanted Immediately,

AN Apprentice to the Printing business. He must be stout and active, of good common school education, correct habits, and about 15 years of age.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

From the Catskill Recorder.

TO THE TOOTH ACHE.

GENTLE Tooth-ache, prithee leave me,
Your company does nought but grieve me;
No time indeed have I to nurse you—
Zounds, what a twinge! be off—O curse you!
No stoic I, to me 'tis very plain
That pain
An evil is; and in good sooth,
The worst pain 's gendered in a hollow tooth.

Had Zeno had this tooth that I have got,
He would have found *some evil* in his lot;
For never was there stoic
So heroic,
But what would have ——— what a sting!
I wish the Spanish king
Had got you in his maw,
Or rather sticking in his jaw—
Go to him, tease and plague him sore,
And he'll think of Florida no more.
Another twinge—what, no commiseration?
Why then, by George, I'll wreck your habitation.*
PINDAR, Jr.

* Here the cause of the above was extracted.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE PATRIOT.

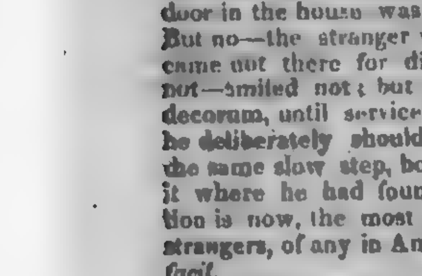
COURT ANECDOTE.

A witness by summons was call'd to the stand,
And solemnly sworn, as he held up his hand;
Proceeding to tell what he heard and he saw,
Was sadly annoy'd by a limb of the law.
"Precisely how far did you stand from the place?"
Repeated the lawyer, with brow beating grace.
"Precisely how far,"—said the man with a laugh,—
"Precisely five feet and an inch and a half."
"But why so exact?" Then the lawyer objected,
That such testimony might well be suspected.
"I thought," said the man, "some inquisitive fool
"Might ask,—so I measur'd exact, by my rule."

ANECDOTE—FACT.

A very genteel, impudent-looking young man, was seen to enter a church in time of service—he paused at the entrance—the congregation stared—he advanced a few steps and deliberately surveying the whole assembly, commenced a slow march up the broad aisle—not a pew was opened—the audience were too busy for civility—he wheeled, and in the same manner, performed a march, stepping, as if to Roslin Castle, or the dead march in Saul, and disappeared. A few moments after, he re-entered with a huge block upon his shoulders, as heavy as he could well stagger under; his countenance was immoveable—again the good people stared, and half rose from their seats, with their books in their hands. At length, he placed the block in the very center of the principal passage, and seated himself upon it. Then, for the first time, the reproach was felt! Every pew door in the house was instantly flung open! But no—the stranger was a gentleman—he came not there for disturbance—he moved not—smiled not; but preserved the utmost decorum, until service was concluded, when he deliberately shouldered his block and to the same slow step, bore it off and replaced it where he had found it. The congregation is now, the most polite and attentive to strangers, of any in America.—*Qui capit, ille facit.* *Balt. Telegraph.*

Masonic Notice.



A Special convocation of *Franklin Chapter, No 4.* will be held at Masonic Hall, on Monday, the 10th day of May, 1819, at 1 o'clock P M—A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the M. E. H P.
J KINGSLEY. *Sec P. C. R. A M*
Norwich, April 27, 1819 25—

Notice.

THE accounts of the late firm of *HUBBARD & MARVIN*, will be lodged with an Attorney for collection, unless immediately settled.
April 27.

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscriber finds it necessary that his Books should be closed this spring, and those who have open accounts with him, are requested to close them by the 1st of June next, by note, or some other way—and also, returns his thanks for past favors, and hopes his customers will find encouragement to continue.

DANIEL WIGHT.
Lebanon, April 21, 1819. 24—

WANTED,

ONE or two Apprentices, at the *Woolen Factory*, in Lebanon, who have steady habits and can come well recommended.
24 DANIEL WIGHT.

Probate Office, ss. District of Plainfield, April 6, 1819.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed to the creditors of the estate of
EZRA HUTCHENS, 2d, Esq.
late of Killingly, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate, or be debarred a recovery.
Per Order,
JOSEPH EATON, *Clerk.*
24 PENUEL HUTCHINSON, *Adm'r.*

Jonathan Comstock,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

ST Croix and W. I. Rum,
N. E. Rum per hhd.
Brandy,
Molasses per hhd.
Sugar per bbl.
Lump Sugar,
Raisins,
Cinnamon,
Pepper and Allspice,
Ginger,
Teas,
Chocolate,
Crockery and Stone Ware,
Iron Hollow Ware,
Stone Lime,
Felt Hats,
Brooms, &c. &c.

Norwich, April 28, 1819. 25—

NORWICH COLD SPRING

GIN,

In pipes, hogsheads, and barrels,
FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.
WHO WILL PAY CASH FOR
CORN.
March 24. 20—

MOLASSES, etc.

3 Hhds. retailing MOLASSES.
3 Bags Green COFFEE.
Havana and India SUGAR.
300 lbs. Fresh Smyrna RAISINS.
Clover and Herd's Grass SEED.
Just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by
LYMAN BREWER, Agent.
NORWICH, MARCH 30, 1819. 21—

Liver Oil, Stone Lime, etc.

J. H. STRONG,
Has for sale on the best terms,

DEXTER's best Stone Lime, per cask.
Liver Oil, of a superior quality, do.
Virginia and New-York Flour, do.
Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil.
Jan. 13. 14—

Employment.

TWO or three good families of children, from the ages of seven to sixteen years, may have employment in the Cotton Mill, at Norwich Falls. For particulars, apply to
WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
March 30. 21—

Military Goods.

RED and blue Broadcloth,
Red, blue and white Cassimere,
Red and white Bombazett and Rattinett,
Lace, Cords, Buttons, &c.
Feathers and Plumes, For sale by
Apl. 21. JOSEPH BREED.

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by
JAMES F. BROWN.
Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

Wanted Immediately,

THREE JOURNEYMEN, viz. two *Cabinet Makers* and one *Chair Maker*, to whom steady employ and good wages will be given.
WILLIAM E. ROBINSON.
Plainfield, Jan. 21, 1819. 12tf—

FOR SALE;

A *MILITARY COAT*, and *equipments* for a Trooper, in good order.
ENQUIRE OF
ELIJAH HUNTINGTON.
Bozrah, April 23, 1819. 25—

Just published and for sale at T. ROBINSON's Book-Store,

STRICTURES on a Pamphlet containing Three Letters on Infant Baptism, written by Rev. Hubbel Loomis, of Willington, Con. and addressed to his natural brother, Mr. Joel Loomis, a member of the Baptist Church, in Lyme—to whom these Strictures are also addressed. By Asa Wilcox, Pastor of the 2d Baptist Church in Saybrook, Con. "*He that is first in his own cause seemeth just; but his neighbor cometh and searcheth him* Prov. 18, 17.
April 20. 24—

FOR SALE,

The Wharf and Store,

FORMERLY owned by Capt. THOMAS KING, deceased; the wharf being the same which the Steam-Boat Fulton makes use of; the Store is the same formerly occupied by Capt. GURDON BILL, deceased.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
Norwich, March 23, 1819. 20—

Simeon Thomas & Co.

HAVE for sale at the Store lately occupied by Messrs. *Charles Thomas & Co.* a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

which they will dispose of by the hogshead, barrel, or less quantity, viz.:—
W. I. and N. E. Rum,
French and Cider Brandy,
Holland and American Gin,
Sicily Madeira Wine,
Loaf, Havana, India and Muscovado Sugars,
Hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and bohea Teas,
Turks-Island and Table Salt,
Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger,
Cloves, Cinnamon, Starch,
Powder and Shot,
Plug and cut Tobacco,
Scotch and Lorrillard's Snuff, &c.

ALSO,

Russia Old Sable Iron,
Cart and Waggon Tire,
Nail Plates, Spike Rods,
English and American blistered Steel,
Nails, &c. *Likewise,*
An assortment of Drugs and Family Medicines,
Paints and Dye Woods,
Window Glass,

All which are of the first quality, and will be sold on the lowest terms, for cash or produce.

Cash given for
FLAX-SEED AND WHITE BEANS.
Norwich, Jan. 4, 1819. 9tf—

THE CELEBRATED

BALM OF QUITO,

Is a Medicine unequalled by any in the world for the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS, &c. &c.

SINCE this excellent Medicine was first discovered, upwards of three hundred thousand persons have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been by Asthmatic and Consumptive complaints reduced to the brink of the grave; their constitutions were quite emaciated, and had cast off all hopes of recovery, having used every remedy recommended as specifics for those complaints, and had made every application to the faculty that could be obtained.

Common colds which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its influence in a very short time.

In common coughs, which are in general the effect of cold, it gives immediate relief, removing those troublesome irritations, or as they are called, ticklings in the throat, which set as a constant stimulus to coughing, and in quieting those convulsive excitements and causing the afflicted to breathe and speak freely. It induces rest, and sleep in an eminent degree and strengthens the constitution, which enables it to repel an enemy whose attacks are frequently followed by the most fatal consequences.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, (even in the most advanced period of life,) will find immediate relief.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive affections, (recent or chronic) Hoarseness, Catarrhs, Wheezings, and shortness of breath, it will give immediate ease.

Congealed Phlegm, Acrimony in the fluids, and obstruction in the glands, are with ease and safety discharged by gentle expectoration.

It is also much admired in soreness of the breast and stomach, giving present ease in those cases.

The above Medicine just received and for sale at R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store. April 7. 22—

EDUCATION.

MISS MOLLOY & Miss ARNOLD's next and last term, will commence the 3d of May. They will instruct in Reading, Orthography, Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Rhetoric, Composition, plain and ornamental Needlework, at $4 per quarter.—Drawing Maps and Painting, $6.
April 24. 24—

Ranaway

FROM the subscriber, on the 2d inst. an indented apprentice boy, by the name of *ELISHA OLNEY WARREN*, about 15 years old and about 5 feet 5 inches high. Wore away two pair pantaloons, two vests, two coats and surtout; all blue broadcloth that he wore outward, and the others of a mixed colour—also, two hats, one white.

Whoever will take up said apprentice boy, and return him to his master, shall have One Cent Reward, and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on my account, on penalty of the law.
JOHN WESTCOTT.
Sterling, April 14, 1819. 24—

FOR SALE,

A DWELLING HOUSE and BARN, with about two acres of LAND, lying in *Lisbon*, (Hanover Society) near the *Meeting House*, owned and now occupied by *Capt. William Bottum*; the situation is pleasant, the buildings in good repair, a good well of water near the house. *FOR TERMS APPLY TO*
NATHAN BROOKS.
Lisbon, April 19, 1819. 24-3w—

YOUNG TARLTON,

WILL be let to mares this season on the following terms, viz:—two dollars the leap, three the season, and five for insurance. He is five years old, of a beautiful dark chesnut colour, 16 hands high, stout and smooth built, and well proportioned. He was sired in western Pennsylvania, by the noted horse Gen. Tarlton, and considered by good judges to be of the best breed of horses in that country. He will be at J. BILLINGS', in New-Salem, on the first Tuesday in May next, and at AMASA HYDE's, in Franklin, on Friday of the same week, and continue that route once a week, on said days, through the season. The remainder of the time at the stable of the subscriber.
LEVERETT BISSELL.
Lebanon, (Goshen Society,) April 19, 1819.

N. B. A liberal discount to those who pay cash at the time of service. 24-4w

TO LET,

FROM THE 1ST OF APRIL NEXT,

THE east part of the House and Garden now occupied by *Perry M. Herskell.*

The under part of the House now occupied by *Ebenezer Hibbard.*

The House now occupied by *John Elderkin,*

And the building adjoining the Wharf Bridge, and near the first mentioned House. APPLY TO
JESSE & SIMEON BREED.
March 23. 20—

TO LET.

AND possession given on the 1st of April next, the large and commodious three story

Dwelling-House,

situated in the upper-street, and in complete repair, with a good *Garden* adjoining the House, and now occupied by Capt. BOOTH. For terms
APPLY TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.
NEWCOMB KINNEY, or
MARY PEABODY.
Norwich, March 3, 1819. 20—

FOR SALE,

The Dwelling-House,

AND excellent *Garden Lot*, formerly the residence of Capt. SIMEON CAREW, deceased, pleasantly situated in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

The House and Lot,

Formerly Mr. JAMES WADE's, Sen'r. a convenient, good House in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

A MOWING LOT,

With a *Barn* thereon, near the shop of Mr. JAMES F. BROWN, on the western shore of the cove. APPLY TO
JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
Norwich, March 23, 1819. 20—

For Sale,

AND possession given on the first day of April next,

THE FARM,

formerly known by the *Jabez Leffingwell Farm*, situated at the head of Trading Cove, two miles from Norwich, on the new turnpike road leading to New-London, containing about 120 acres, with a large two story HOUSE, with a never failing well of water in the House. Said House is in sight of the steam-boat and other vessels, as they pass to and from N. London—A large *Barn, Chaise and Corn House*, adjoining.

LIKEWISE,

A Grist Mill,

With two run of stones, and *Saw Mill*, in tolerable repair. The stream of water is the best within many miles of this place, except the *Lathrop stream*, so called.

The above property will be sold together or separate, as will best suit the purchaser. There are three fishing places attached to the said Farm. Accommodating terms will be given. If not sold, it will be to let. APPLY TO
JAMES N. BROWN.
Jan. 6, 1819. 9tf—

For Sale,

THE *Dwelling House* and *Lot*, lately Jed. Willet's.

One do. at the foot of Long Bridge.

A *Blacksmith's shop* near the same.

About 20 acres of land lately Jed. Willet's.

The *Ship Yards* lately said Willet's.

The *Dwelling-House* lately occupied by James F. Brown.

One do. occupied by John Cox, and others.

All situated in West Chelsea.

ALSO,

Two *Stores* and *Wharf* on the Long Bridge.

All well situated, and valuable estates, and will be sold for reasonable prices, and credit.
JAMES LANMAN.
March 1, 1819. 17—

To the Public.

HAVING conducted my [illegible] ness with faithfulness, and [illegible] believe to the satisfaction of the [illegible] ment, I have felt above noticing [illegible] tations and clamor of busy [illegible] vidious personal enemies. But [illegible] port contained in the subjoined [illegible] which is calculated to impress [illegible] in this vicinity, for whose benefit [illegible] sented to manufacture army [illegible] without emolument to myself, [illegible] retained for my own advantage [illegible] the price which the government [illegible] for making them, having reached [illegible] a few days since, induced me to [illegible] a friend, upon JAMES CUSHMAN [illegible] respectable federalist, from whom [illegible] friend, I received the following [illegible] cation:

Norwich, April 26, [illegible]

DEAR SIR—Having heard the [illegible] have been circulated that you, in [illegible] ficial capacity of Deputy Com[illegible] General, charged the government [illegible] price for making clothing for the [illegible] and paid the people who made the [illegible] one—and hearing that my name [illegible] mentioned, connected with such [illegible] I will freely state to you—that d[illegible] late war, I heard the following [illegible] viz: that the Commissary General [illegible] you to know at what price shirts [illegible] made in your vicinity—that you [illegible] ed him at 25 cents each—that you [illegible] ed advices to make 70,000 shirts [illegible] ward them to the army—that you [illegible] him, it would give you great trouble [illegible] demanded of him 2 cents each [illegible] putting out the cloth, and taking [illegible] shirts—which he allowed you. [illegible] port I then believed, and frequently [illegible] tioned it—but never to serve *ele[illegible] ing purposes*, as your friend supp[illegible] never heard the report contradicted [illegible] til a few weeks since—and having [illegible] enquiries of those whose situation [illegible] them to know; & on whose veracity [illegible] dor I fully confide, I have no hesitation [illegible] declaring my belief, that the above [illegible] is wholly without foundation—I [illegible] more inclined to make this declaration [illegible] in all my dealing with you, during [illegible] late war, I have ever considered the [illegible] business was conducted in a fair [illegible] urable manner, as it respected myself [illegible] so far as my knowledge extended, [illegible] others.

If what I have said has been made [illegible] of to injure you, with your friends, [illegible] public, you will please to make use [illegible] to contradict it.

I am, dear Sir, yours most respectfully,
JAMES CUSHMAN.

The government established a [illegible] making clothing, and instructed [illegible] give seventeen cents for non-commission[illegible] ed officers, and fifteen for soldiers [illegible]
ELISHA TRACY.
Norwich, Con. April 26, 1819.

JOHN B. LE CLAIR,

Hair Dresser,

FROM NEW-YORK

HAS the honor to inform the ladies [illegible] gentlemen of this city, and the [illegible] lic in general, that he has opened a [illegible] opposite Mr. *Cotton's* Cabinet shop, [illegible] all kinds of HAIR WORK, *Wigs, [illegible] pee, Frissetts and Curls*, will be ex[illegible] in the most fashionable style—and [illegible] gentlemen can have their Razors [illegible] good order, or no pay.

He assures the ladies and gentlemen that he will endeavor to deserve the [illegible] tinuance of the liberal patronage he [illegible] hitherto received.

N. B.—J. B. LE CLAIR, has just [illegible] ceived a new fashion for cutting hair.
Norwich, April 27, 1819. 25—

Lands for Sale at Auction.

BY order of the Court of Probate [illegible] much of the Real Estate of [illegible] *Francis Smith*, late of Norwich, deceased [illegible] as will raise the sum of $1842,27 and [illegible] cident charges, will be sold at auction [illegible] the public sign-post in Chelsea, on Tues[illegible] day, the 5th of May, 1819, at 2 o'clock P. M.
GEO. PERKINS, *Adm'r.*
April 26th.

Lands at Auction.

IN pursuance of orders from the Court of Probate for the District of [illegible] wich, on the 10th day of May next, [illegible] subscribers will sell at Public Auction [illegible] unless before disposed of at private [illegible] so much of the Real Estate of Mr. *Na[illegible] Brewster*, late of Preston, deceased, [illegible] will raise the sum of $1163,05, with [illegible] incident charges of sale. Sale to com[illegible] mence on the premises, at 2 o'clock, P. [illegible]

SALLY BREWSTER, } *Adm'rs.*
ELISHA BREWSTER, }
April 21, 1819.

Taken up,

A TROUBLESOME black and white *PIG*, mostly black, will weigh about 70lb. The Owner is requested to pay damage and take him away.
ELIPHALET BALDWIN, Jr.
Norwich, April 27, 1819.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1819. *NORWICH* (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII. No. 27.]

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

selected from the latest European and India importations, and just received from New-York,

CONSISTING OF

Super. and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Rattinetts, Bombazines, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Nankin Crape Shawls, 8-4, 4-4 and half Merino do. Sinchews, Sarsnetts, Levantine and Florence Silks, a large assortment of Nankin, Canton and Canoon Crapes, fancy and plain Ribbons, Silk and Tabby Velvets, black and mixed Canton Cambletts, brown and white Russia and Irish Sheeting, Russia and Irish Diapers, Damask Diapers and Table Cloths, Linen Cambricks and Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, men's Woodstock, Beaver and Silk Gloves, ladies' Kid, Beaver and black Castor Gloves, 4-4 and 6-4 Book, Mulmul, Jackonet and Cambric Muslins, Cotton Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambric and common Dimoties, &c. &c. &c.

April 27 25tf—

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public, that they have formed a connexion in business under the firm of

ROBINSON & CLEVELAND,

and have taken the store lately occupied by PHS. PEMBISS, where they offer for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE AND CROCKERY.

Also, a general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINE.

GURDON ROBINSON.
MASON CLEVELAND.

Windham. (Scotland society.)
May 1, 1819. 26-5w

NEW GOODS.

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass and Earthen WARE,

Looking Glasses and Tea Trays,

recently received and for sale at low prices and on accommodating terms, by

P. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Who have also for sale, at their Store and at the Pottery, a constant supply of

STONE WARE.

Norwich, Oct. 28, 1818. 51—

WINTER & summer strained Lamp Oil,
Spermaceti Oil, Lamp Black,
Merchantable and clear Pine Lumber and Shingles,
Water Paris, Tar, Rozin,
Corn, Rye, Barley, Oats & ground Malt,
Cider, Vinegar,
Sheathing and Wrapping Paper,
Oak and Chesnut Boards and Plank,
Turks-Island, St. Ubes, and Liverpool } SALT,
Glauber Salts, Flax, Hops,
Herds Grass and Furze Top Seed,
Dexter and Thomas-town Lime,
Dunn'd Fish, Cod and Scale Fish,
Sounds and Tongues,
Mackarel, Smoked Salmon,
Buck Wheat Flour, Crackers,
Cut and wrought Nails,
Iron Shovels, Calf Skins,
Two tons Hollow Ware, assorted,
Mess and Prime Pork, Lard in pots,
Mess Beef, Hams, Jolls, Butter, Cheese,
Rum, Gin, Molasses, Wines,
Hyson-Skin Tea,
7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Glass,
Mould and dipped Candles, per box,
Sewing Twine, Bed Cords, and Clothes Lines,
1000 yds. brown Tow Cloth, 4-4 wide,
2 doz. Travelling Trunks, different sizes,

FOR SALE BY C. EELLS.

May 4, 1819. 26-6w

FLOUR, CODFISH & LIME.

Flour in barrels and half barrels,
Codfish,
Dexter's Lime—FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

April 27. 25-3w—

Pocket Books.

ONE case red morocco *POCKET BOOKS*, containing about 20 dozen, for sale very low, by

R. HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket street.

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THIS line of Steam Boats will commence on Monday the 8th inst. —and continue during the season, as follows:

The CONNECTICUT, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New-Haven.

The FULTON, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich immediately after day-light in the morning of the same days, will touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New-Haven, at 8 o'clock.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

March 3. 17—

MUSIC.

JUST received and for sale at *R. HUBBARD's* Book-Store,

MUSICA SACRA, a collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces, compiled at the request, and published under the patronage of the Oneida Musical Society. Price $1,25.

The MUSICAL READER, or practical lessons for the voice: consisting of Phrases, Sections, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score. To which are prefixed the rudiments of music. Compiled principally for the use of schools, by one of the editors of the "Musica Sacra." Price $2,25.

The INSTRUMENTAL PRECEPTOR, comprising instructions for the Clarinet, Hautboy, Flute and Bassoon. With a variety of the most celebrated airs, marches, minuets, songs, rondeaus, trios, &c. Compiled by Wm. Whiteby.

April 28.

Quaker Garden Seeds.

HERD'S GRASS & CLOVER do.

FOR SALE BY

G. & C. Kinney,

WHO HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE

GROCERIES,

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE VERY LOW FOR CASH.

Norwich, April 14. 23—

Quaker Garden Seeds,

of the last years growth,

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

—ALSO—

14 bbls. Mc Lean's best Rye GIN, at a reduced price.
7 bbls Prime Muscovado SUGAR.

WANTED,

Live GEESE FEATHERS.

JOHN LATHROP.

April 14, 1819. 23—

Tobacco.

11 kegs prime retailing TOBACCO, just received and for sale, cheap by the keg, BY LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

April 27. 25—

FOUND,

IN this city, a sum of *MONEY*, the *Owner* may have it, by proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

JEREMIAH GREEN.

Norwich, April 27, 1819. 25—

100 Pieces Domestic White and Brown Shirtings, Sheeting, Ticking, Checks, Stripes, Gingham and Diapers, For sale by JOS. BREED.

Apl. 21. 24—

Flax-seed and Oil Cake.

J. H. STRONG, has for sale Long-Island FLAX-SEED, for sowing—and Flaxseed OIL CAKE, which he will dispose of for Cash or Flax-seed. *Feb.* 1.

Liver Oil, Stone Lime, etc.

J. H. STRONG,

Has for sale on the best terms.

DEXTER'S best Stone Lime, per cask.
Liver Oil, of a superior quality, do.
Virginia and New-York Flour, do.
Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil.

Jan. 13. 14—

Wanted Immediately,

AN Apprentice to the Printing business. He must be stout and active, of good common school education, correct habits, and about 15 years of age.

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

THE CASUAL REMARKER.

A PROPENSITY to GAMING is one of the prominent traits in our national character. When it is restrained within ordinary limits, it is considered by too many as a venial indulgence; but in the eye of morality it is a vice as dangerous to society and as injurious to the individual as any of so common occurrence. Few men are more despised or detestable, than those denominated *sportsmen, black legs, &c.* whose crimes, naturally produced by their pursuits and passions, commonly expose them to some infamous punishment, or fatal disaster; and those persons, who, at a slower pace but with a similar delight, enter the avenues of this seductive career, soon find their integrity assailed on all sides, their minds demoralized, their sober industry paralyzed, their best affections and domestic pleasures undermined—their conscience stung with reproach, and their heart alternately stretched with hope and lacerated by despair.

Whilst clubs and card parties, where money is played for, are fashionable among old and young, and the moralist who condemns them will probably incur the appellation of a cynic; yet the principle upon which these clubs assemble, (and some of the members pretend to religious characters!) is as indefensible, if not the same, as that of gamesters by profession. It is idle to say that these KNIGHTS OF THE PASTE-BOARD meet only for recreation in trials of their skill, their memory and their adroit manœuvres; victory to them has no charms without the PRIZE which accompanies it, and crowns of *laurel* have lost all their value; more SOLID CROWNS are the objects of these (non-olympic) games.

The direct and pernicious influence of gambling is felt by all who are addicted to it; and that man is not to be found, whose bad passions a run of ill luck and of successive losses does not arouse. These bad passions corrupt the heart, destroy the social affections, lead to intemperance or fraud, and deteriorate the whole moral system. Gentlemen may try to hide these consequences, but they are perceptible to every intelligent mind. It would be no bad law if the next session of the Legislature should pass an act forbidding the sale of any playing cards, which had not printed on their backs, in legible characters, the following passage from Blackstone's Commentaries:—"Next to that of luxury, naturally follows the offence of GAMING, which is generally introduced to supply or retrieve the expenses occasioned by the former; it being a kind of TACIT CONFESSION, that the company engaged therein do, in general exceed the bounds of their respective fortunes; and therefore they cast lots to determine upon whom the ruin shall at present fall, that the rest may be saved a little longer.—But, take it in any light, it is an offence of the most alarming nature; tending by necessary consequence to promote public idleness, theft and debauchery among those of a lower class; and among persons of superior rank, it hath frequently been attended with the sudden ruin of ancient and opulent families, an abandoned prostitution of every principle of honour and virtue, and hath too often ended in self-murder."—If such a law should not be passed, let the affectionate wives of gambling husbands, of husbands much addicted to ODD-TRICKS, write out the passage, and present it to them on their birth days, entreating them, if they respect themselves, if they love their families, if they regard the laws of the land, if they hope for peace of mind in this world, and wish for the blessings of God in the next, to abandon a vice which leads to misery, and overwhelms the innocent in the ruin which overtakes the guilty.

HINTS FOR THE SEASON.

The following is copied from the Morning Chronicle, a new paper just established in Baltimore, and conducted by Paul Allen, Esquire:

We have now arrived at the confines of a wilderness of beauty; nature is preparing to spread her choicest stores to gratulate the arrival of the sun. The earth puts on her mantle of green, and the embryo flowret is evolving its blossoms. Soon will the groves become vocal with the melody of birds:—soon will a broad expanding beauty, with infinitely diversified tints of radiance, illuminate every bough. The season of beauty without licentiousness, of song without revelry, and of heart exhilirating joy without debauch, is now advancing. The poet Milton, when he described the joys of Paradise, although his fancy was so seraphic in its flights, was obliged to resort to humble nature at last, for a model, and he denominates these normal delights. It is not the cold pencil only, that delights us, although that pencil is the pencil of nature; this pencil is dipped in fragrance. The splendor of landscape by which we are surrounded, breathes with perfumes:—May is a gaudy vision, beautiful and delightful while it lasts, and may be denominated the jubilee alike of man and beast. All creatures, human and brute, partake of the kindness of the season: there seems a general thrill of sympathy amongst all the chords of animated nature. While our hearts are preparing for such a festival of delights, we would ask our readers the question, how are we able with such certainty, to promulgate such joyful intelligence? How do we know that May is to become so replete, so profuse of blossom, of fragrance, and of joy? What commerce do we hold with futurity; how can beings so uncertain as we are of our own existence, speak with such confident certainty of the revolutions of the seasons? The shaft of death is perhaps already drawn, and aimed at the bosom of the writer, and before this paragraph is finished, he may become, for aught he knows, an insensate corpse: "dust to dust, and ashes to ashes," may be his destiny, before he pours upon his paper the sensations with which his heart is now throbbing. Of this the writer knows nothing, and he pretends to know nothing; yet he speaks with absolute certainty of the approach of beauty, and fragrance, and song: and both of these events are hidden in the clouds of the future. How comes it to happen that he can speak of the revolution of the seasons with such absolute knowledge, and of his own existence with such absolute ignorance? The genius of philosophy pretends to explain this matter. She takes her residence in the sun and marks with an eagle eye the revolutions of the planets round his orbit. She then speaks of the laws of attraction and of repulsion, of the centripetal and the centrifugal forces, and here her inquiry is ended: she finds those great properties existing in nature, and further than the existence of such laws she disdains to inquire. Here the question still remains, for the point is still presented for explanation, what hand impressed the planetary orbs with attraction and repulsion, and how were they first endowed with their centripetal and centrifugal forces? Here philosophy turns her blushing countenance abashed, and can proceed no further in her solution. Let, now, the Christian explain this phenomenon. The voice of the Deity has declared, that "*while the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter and day and night, shall not cease.*" In accordance with this law, imposed by the Creator, we behold the regular and constant march of the seasons, and whether this is done by attraction, or by repulsion, or by any other law that He, in his divine sovereignty, has thought proper to impress upon inert matter, it amounts to the self same thing. The only difference between the two cases is this, that philosophy has pointed out the law, and Moses has pointed out the Legislator. We will only in conclusion remark, that we have the same evidence that we shall all arise from the dead, and stand before the bar of God for judgment, that we have for the revolution of the seasons, and that is, the promise of the Almighty. Let him, then, who sees the desolation of winter, contemplate with the same certainty his death; and when he beholds the vernal resurrection of the flowret, contemplate with the same certainty, his own resurrection.

FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

THOUGHTS ON HAPPINESS.

Resignation to the will of Heaven is the duty of every man—it is also to his interest here and hereafter.—He who wishes to be happy, can attain to happiness in no other way, than by a full and complete resignation to the Divine will. By viewing things in but one light, by perceiving the inadequacy of the gratification of every earthly wish to satisfy the restless soul of man, that ever on the wing for new delights, drinks in vain of the adulterated springs of Mammon; as the thirsty mariner on the briny deep, views the vast expanse of water, the tasting of whose salt waves serves but to increase his misery.

Ask the votary of pleasure if he is happy? Ask him, if, when he joins the giddy dance, the midnight revel, he there enjoys that felicity, which his ardent imagination had pictured? He will tell you no! When thought assails him with the realities of the past and the present, gloomy presages of the future, remorse pursues him with unrelenting rage, his breast is torn with anguish and despair; and he becomes a prey to the keenest misery—and what will support him, should Heaven frown upon him, and adversity (whose bitter blast chills somewhat even the good man's heart) overwhelm him with dismay? Dark and melancholy is the picture, but not the less true! He pursued the phantom (happiness) on the road that thousands still continue to travel; that erroneous road where pleasure, riches, fame or honor, are the magnets that attract them on to ruin and disappointment!

No! the attainment of true happiness is simple.—Perform all the duties of life with faithfulness, live constantly under a sense of an overruling Providence, cultivate the seeds of virtue in your heart, eradicate from it, those corrupt and vicious propensities which render it unclean in the Divine sight, and prepare it for the reception of His love, which will burn there as its purifier, destroying all selfishness, pride, vanity and sinful passions, and produce in it that peace and content which result from a good conscience, and a hope of a blessed immortality—the reward which shall crown every faithful soldier of the cross, who has fought valiantly in the cause of his royal Leader! This is the true and only road to happiness, and he who travels it shall not be disappointed. Satisfied with the lot that his Master has assigned to him, and having no desires to agitate his bosom, and rob him of that sweet tranquillity that ever resides in the good man's breast—his heart breaths grateful thanks to his Creator, for the blessings he enjoys, and confidently believing that the Giver of all good desires the happiness of his creatures, both here and hereafter, he receives every thing from his hands as favours, whether afflictions or comforts, adversity or prosperity.

FROM THE FRANKLIN MONITOR.

ON THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

The establishment of the Christian Religion among men, is the greatest of all miracles. In spite of all the powers of Rome; in spite of all the passions, interests, and prejudices, of so many nations, so many philosophers, so many different religions; twelve poor fishermen, without art, without eloquence, without power, published & spread their doctrines throughout the world. In spite of a persecution of three centuries, which seemed every moment ready to extinguish it; in spite of continued and innumerable martyrdoms of persons of all conditions, sexes and countries; the truth in the end triumphed over error, pursuant to the predictions both of the old and new law.

A powerful conqueror may establish by his arms the belief of a religion which flatters the sensuality of men: a wise legislator may gain himself attention and respect, by the usefulness of his laws; a sect in credit, and supported by the civil power, may abuse the credulity of the people: All this is possible—But what could victorious, learned and superstitious nations see, to induce them so readily to follow Jesus Christ, who promised them nothing in this world but persecutions and sufferings? who proposed to them the practice of morality, to which all darling passions must be sacrificed? Is not the conversion of the world to such a religion, without miracles, a greater and more credible one, than even the greatest of those which some refuse to believe?

FROM THE MEDICAL REPOSITORY.

AMERICAN PHARMACOPIA.

In the preface to the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, edition of 1809, Dr. Powell, the translator, observes: "It is to be lamented that a general Pharmacopœia Britannica is not established, as one common dictionary, to which practitioners throughout the whole empire may uniformly refer with confidence, and without the chance of mistake, either in the name of an article, or the mode of its preparation. In the execution of a national work of this sort, great difficulties might and would occur, prejudices and different modes of thought and practice would probably create much difference of opinion, but none of these would be insurmountable to men of sense and science, and I am persuaded that some future age will see the advantage and even necessity of the attempt."

In France, a national Pharmacopœia is about to be formed, as we learn by the following article from the London Medical and Physical Journal:

"By an ordinance of the King, bearing date the 8th of August, 1816, the Pharmacopœia Gallica, ordered to be prepared by Napoleon in 1803, is forthwith to be printed; and, within the date of six months from its publication, every apothecary is bound to procure a copy, and always to prepare his medicines strictly according to the formula, under a penalty of 500 francs."

We have made these two quotations, to introduce our own national Pharmacopœia, which is now preparing.

In January 1817, Dr. Lyman Spalding submitted to the New-York County Medical Society, a project for the formation of a national Pharmacopœia, by the authority of all the Medical Societies and Medical Schools in the United States.

The plan proposed was, 1. That a convention should be called in each of the four grand divisions of the United States, to be composed of delegates from all the Medical Societies and Schools. 2. That each district convention should form a Pharmacopœia, and elect delegates to meet in general convention in the city of Washington, on the 1st of January, 1820. 3. That the general convention should, from the district convention Pharmacopœias, form the national work.

In the County Medical Society, it was committed to Drs. John R. B. Rodgers, William

Moore, John Watts, jr. Lyman Spalding and Alexander H. Stevens; who, after having corresponded with several of the leading medical men in each State, reported a set of resolutions, which were submitted to the Medical Society of the State of New-York in February, 1818, and by them adopted, and ordered to be carried into execution, by their committee, consisting of Drs. David Hosack, J. R. B. Rodgers, Samuel L. Mitchell, John Stearns, John Watts, jr. T. Romeyn Beck, Lyman Spalding, Wright Post, and Alexander H. Stevens.

Circulars were issued in March, to the Medical Societies and Schools in the Union, inviting their co-operation. All the institutions, which have since had meetings, have approved of the formation of the work; and most of them have appointed their delegates. From the spirit and zeal with which the delegates in every section of the country have commenced their preparatory labors in the formation of this national work, we have no hesitation in assuring the public, that the American Pharmacopeia will appear at the time proposed.

☞ The Committee of General Arrangement have appointed the meeting of the delegates for the Northern division, at the Medical College, Mason-street, Boston, on the first day of June, 1819.

The Convention of delegates from the incorporated State Medical Societies in the middle States, is to be held in Philadelphia the first day of June.

VILLAINY ON A LARGE SCALE.

Police Office.
City of New York, May 3, 1819.

The following letter was placed some weeks since in possession of the police magistrates of this city. They immediately acted, as far forth as their means admitted, on the information it contains.—A duplicate has been transmitted to the magistrates in Cincinnati. In consequence of the total want of pecuniary resources to develope a conspiracy of such magnitude, the magistrates in this office have concluded to place it, for the purpose of precaution, before the public. The writer is known to them, but, at present, is not within their power. It is believed, that L. J. F. has exaggerated—yet there is no doubt of the process of a forgery extensive beyond precedent.

☞ Editors throughout the United States may serve the public interest, by publishing the letter and this introduction.

"*Cincinnati, (Ohio,) September* 1, 1818.

SIR—I have succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectations in getting plates engraved. I have employed Mr. "J. W." to engrave plates for the list you last forwarded me. He is a most superior engraver; but as he will not be able to execute the whole as soon as I could wish, he has employed a Mr. "L. R." and Mr. "N. P." to assist him. Mr. "N. P." is also an excellent engraver.

Since I left New-York, I have had employed no less than seven engravers, all of them pretty good workmen—but you must be sensible, that it would require a great many to perform the work I have had done. They have, all of them, except "Mr. N. P." engaged to take the bills we shall have struck from the plates of their own engravings in pay for the work. Mr. "N. P." is such an infernal coward, he will not consent to take any part of his pay in his own notes, so that I wish you would forward me a hundred or more dollars in good money, as soon as you receive this. We shall feel the loss of Mr Emmons very much. You have doubtless heard the particulars of his apprehension and confinement, for being concerned in robbing the Farmer's and Mechanics' bank of Pittsburg—I cautioned him against having any concern in it, but he would not hear me.—I would not have believed him such a cursed fool as to have disclosed the whole transaction, and where the money was concealed. You have doubtless heard the particulars of this affair from some of our associates, as it occurred last spring. A Pittsburg paper of the 5th of June, mentions the circumstance. I must confess I have had some fears that the poor penitent sinner would disclose something that would send our plans all to the devil, if not us with them. However, the time has passed on so long, that I think we may consider ourselves pretty secure. If you have as good success in procuring paper for the bills as I have had in getting the plates, we shall be able to inundate the whole United States and Canada. If we undertake to dispatch business on the scale we have commenced, we shall require at least three printing presses. The expense of erecting these you know will be no object—I should think well of having one in New-York, under your immediate inspection; one in Boston, under the direction of Mr. "L. S. B." and one at this place, which I will take the charge of myself.

As the bills of the banks in your state are generally more current in the different sections of the union, you will perceive by the following list I have had more plates made for them than any others. To give you an idea of the unprecedented success I have had, I will give you a list of the plates I have got under way, proceeding in alphabetical order, viz.—Albany Bank, Aqueduct association, Auburn Bank, Boston do. Bridgeport, Baltimore, Chester, Catskill, Columbia and Hudson, do. at Washington City, Cape Fear, Derby, Delaware county, Delaware Bridge company, Eagle Bank of New-Haven, Farmer's & Mechanic's Bank, Albany, Farmer's Bank of Berk's county, Pennsylvania, Farmer's Bank of Virginia, Geneva Bank, Germantown do. Hudson do Hartford do Jefferson county do. Lansingburgh do. Morristown do. Middletown do. Middle District do. Mount Holly do. Newburgh do Newark do. New-Haven do. New-York State do. Niagara do New-London do. Northern do Ontario. Providence do. Philad. banks, generally, Phoenix do Hartford, Plattsburgh do Salem do of Massachusetts, Silver Lake do State Banks of New-Jersey, Troy Bank, Utica do United States do—(Though, by the bye, I had forgot to tell you, I almost despaired of finding an engraver, who would undertake to copy Uncle Sam's plate being much more difficult than the others, but Mr "J. W." has done it to a tittle; on examining it with a genuine bill you can perceive no difference at all, except it may be this difference may be owing to our trying on paper that was whiter than the genuine bills are done on,) to proceed, Virginia Bank, Washington and Warren do. Washington do. of the district of Columbia, all the Banks in the city of New-York. On most of the above banks I have plates for a number of different sized bills.

Please to write me, and tell whether you have lately heard from Mr. "W. L." and "R. G." who were in Canada when you wrote me last, and what success they have had. I think it would be well for you to look out for about a dozen good, trusty, bold, active, sly, cunning, sharp, keen, smooth, *honest* fellows, as we can find full employ for them in a short time, but, above all, act with the most profound secrecy and circumspection, but you know how to act as well as I can tell you. If all goes on as well as the last six months, in six months more we shall be able to astonish the whole *world*, though we shall, doubtless, receive their execration, yet no matter for that, "we are all honest enough till we are found out." If ever men under heaven got rich we must; that is, if five millions of dollars divided among us can make us so—dollars I say, for Bank bills are called dollars, and the devil himself could not distinguish ours from genuine. There is no doubt we shall ruin every Banking establishment in the United States, but every tub must stand upon its own bottom, as the saying is. I must not forget to tell you I had a narrow escape from getting married since I have been here, to a Miss ——, a most bewitching little urchin, possessed of a handsome fortune; but an old uncle of hers, a cunning old dog, wished to make some inquiry about my affairs, and I being a little reserved and giving him an evasive answer, the old impertinent puppy had the impudence to order me to quit the house, which I did, which is the last time I heard from them.

I write by Mr. Howe, whom I directed to call on you in person, he can give you further particulars respecting our operations. You will perceive I neither inserted number nor street on the envelope enclosing this, not knowing whose hands it might fall into.

Yours, obsequiously,
(Signed) L. J. FORGER.

N. B. You need not be cautioned to burn this as soon as read.

Connecticut Legislature.

THE Legislature of this State convened at Hartford on Wednesday last, and commenced their first session under a written Constitution, adopted by the people. The House was organized by the choice of *David Plant*, Esq. Speaker, and *Ansel Sterling* and *Ralph I. Ingersoll*, Esqrs. Clerks, all republicans. In the Senate, His Honor the Lieut. Governor presides, by the Constitution. The Hon *Frederick Wolcott*, was chosen Clerk.

On the first day of the session, Gov. WOLCOTT delivered to both Houses of Assembly, the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

If I do not greatly mistake, the affairs of our country, have at no former period, displayed more exhilerating subjects of contemplation, than at present. The Nations with which we are principally connected, appear to be convinced of the utility of justice in their intercourse with the U States. The causes which menaced future conflicts, are yielding to the influence of reason and humanity. In regions which have been but recently explored, new states are forming, under Constitutions founded on just principles of civil and religious liberty. Rules for preventing disputes, and for promoting the settlement of vacant territories, have been established, of which the world has afforded no former examples. Our swarming population is rapidly extending, united by the same language and laws, and by kindred ties of mutual affection and interest. In short, those sublime conceptions of the future happiness and grandeur of the American nation, which were presented by the sages of the revolution, to the admiration of their remote posterity, have been eminently realized, during a single age. As no other people have been equally distinguished by the Divine favor and protection, we are specially required to manifest our gratitude to the Supreme Being, by a prudent use of the inestimable privileges committed to our care.

The duty assigned to us in particular, is so plain, that it cannot be easily mistaken. We are members of a State, which has long been distinguished as a confederacy of freemen. After a revision of their fundamental institutions, the people have decreed, that but few changes are necessary. Accordingly it has been the principal object of that Constitution, which it is our duty to observe and to execute, to define those privileges, which were truly the birthright of the people, and to guard against either gradual, or occasional invasions of their rights, by the abuse of power, or the unlimited exercise of legislative discretion. Entertaining these opinions, I cannot but consider the Constitution as a great security to the community. It may be considered as a point which has been deliberately settled, that Connecticut is hereafter to be governed according to a written Constitution, established by the will of the people. Upon the power to exercise this right, our political liberty essentially depends. Wherever it has been acquired, it can never be lost, without extreme negligence, or culpable apathy. The Constitution will be altered, only as experience may indicate its imperfections. This power will be manifested by the people at large, after mature discussions of the merits of such precise amendments, as may be presented to their consideration, by their representatives. Of course speculative propositions of a general nature, which from their uncertainty, tend to inflame and mislead the community, will, in respect to the supreme law of the State, be hereafter unavailing.

Besides appointing the Judges, Sheriffs and other officers necessary to the organization of the Government, a number of alterations in the existing laws will be requisite. Among these one of the most important will be the devising of proper regulations, as required by the Constitution, for ascertaining the value and amount of the School Fund, liable to any other use, than the encouragement and support of public or common Schools, for the equal benefit of all the people of this State. As a great proportion of the property belonging to this fund, is vested in securities of real estate, from which it cannot be withdrawn without great inconvenience and loss, it appears to be necessary, that the office of Commissioner should be continued. The avails of the fund may, as heretofore, be paid into the Treasury, and there appropriated for the support of Schools, as the law may prescribe; but it seems to be proper and analogous to our other regulations, that the accounts of the fund should be rendered to, and annually settled with the Controller, in the same manner as other public accounts, and that it should be made the duty of that officer, to present to the General Assembly, an annual statement, exhibiting every increase, or diminution of the fund, with the causes in which they originated. It is well known that a considerable part of the extensive grants, sequestrations and devises which were formerly made for the support of Schools and religious instruction, have been dissipated and lost, and it is only by establishing invariable rules, and by constant vigilance, that similar misfortunes can be prevented in future.

The crime of fraudulent bankruptcy, by which the privileges of an elector become forfeited, has never been defined. A law on this subject appears to be necessary.

By our late system, a number of duties and powers are assigned to the Governor and Council. Among these, are the appointment of Commissioners of Sewers, and of Turnpike Roads and deciding on the official bonds to be given by the Sheriffs. Provisions on these subjects, appear to be required.

I submit to your consideration, whether it is not expedient to prescribe the number of Notaries Public, to be commissioned in the different counties of the State.

Several of our ancient laws have become obsolete, or have been annulled by the Constitution of the United States, or of this State; and by the repeal or amendment of various regulations, the Statute Law has become less definite, and intelligible than is desirable. As great caution is however necessary on this subject, I respectfully invite you to consider, whether it will not be proper to appoint a Committee to report a revised code, to a future General Assembly.

As the subject of Taxation is very important, I have deemed it to be my duty, to prepare a detailed view of my reflections on this subject. This will be submitted to your consideration, by a special message.

After a long period of calamity, wise and benevolent men of every country, appear to be uniting their efforts in devising means for diminishing the wants, and improving the condition of mankind. Among the foremost in this honorable combination, the different States of our union, are exerting an unprecedented activity. As the situation and institutions of Connecticut afford facilities for a more accurate application of the latest discoveries and improvements, than is practicable in States of greater extent and more recent establishment, our advances ought to correspond with our advantages. We are bound to hope that the period is fast approaching, when the rank and character of communities will be estimated by no other rule, than by their comparative attainments in moral excellence, and their success in advancing the means of social happiness. Our exertions ought therefore to be directed to the diffusion of useful knowledge, the encouragement of industry, frugality and honesty, and the promotion of concord among the people.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

General Assembly,
May Session, A. D. 1819.

Wednesday, May 5.

The House of Representatives was called to order at 9 o'clock, by Col. Austin, he being the oldest member. The votes for Clerk were first called for, when it appeared that there were in all 185 votes given, of which Ansel Sterling, Esq. had 104, and was declared duly chosen. The ballots for Speaker were taken next, when it appeared that there were in all, 194 votes, of which David Plant, Esq. had 114, and was declared chosen. The ballots for second Clerk were next taken, when it appeared that there were in all 179, of which Ralph I. Ingersoll, Esq. had 113 and was declared to be chosen. The officers of the House were then sworn. Certificates of the election of Members were called for and read, from which it appeared that all were present except seven. The members were then sworn conformably to the Constitution. Messrs. Belden and Coe, were appointed a committee to inform the Senate that the House was organized, and ready to proceed to business. A report from the Treasurer, Comptroller and Secretary, containing the result of the votes for State officers, was submitted to the House, and referred to a joint committee, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Wells, of the Senate, and Messrs. Terry, Hinman, Warren, Wildman, Dixon, Hall, Pettibone, Hungerford and Crawford, of the House, who after a recess, reported a resolution accepting the report of the canvassing committee.

A joint committee of the Hon. Mr Perkins of the Senate, and Messrs. Merwin and McLellan of the House, was appointed to inform the Governor elect of his election. A message, after the report of the committee was received from the Lieutenant Governor, requesting the attendance of the House in the Senate chamber, for the purpose of receiving the Governor. The Governor was then escorted by the Horse and Foot Guards, from his lodgings to the Senate chamber. The oath of office was then administered to the Governors by the Hon. John Trumbull, a Judge of the Superior court, in the presence of both Houses: prayers were offered by the Rev. Mr. Elliott, after which the Speech was delivered. Both Houses then formed in procession, and under the escort of the military, proceeded to the meeting-house, where the sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Elliott.

After the sermon, the Governor and General Assembly were escorted to the State House.—A vote was taken in the House of Representatives to print five hundred copies of the Governor's Speech, and the House then adjourned to 9 o'clock of the next morning.

Thursday, May 6.

The House met at 9 o'clock.—On motion on the several parts of the Governor's Speech. The Hon. Mr. Boardman of the Senate, and Mr. Merwin of the House, were appointed a committee to return the thanks of the Assembly to Mr. Elliott, for his Sermon, and to request a copy for publication.

The following standing Committees were appointed by the Speaker.

On Elections.—Messrs. Pitkin, Hinman and Alsop.

On Finance.—Messrs. Warren, Law and Crawford.

A Message from the Governor relative to TAXATION, was received, read—and five hundred copies ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

The Speaker then proceeded to appoint the following committees.—

On that part of the Governor's speech relative to the School Fund.—Messrs. T. S. Williams, Hinman, Denison, S. Wheeler, McLellan, Preston, Hungerford, and Eldridge.

On that part of the Speech relative to the powers of the late Governor and Council.—Messrs. Austin, Sam'l. Hart, and Terry.

On that part of the Speech relative to Notaries Public.—Messrs. Alsop, Griffin, and S. Lockwood.

On that part of the Speech relative to Fraudulent Bankruptcy.—Messrs. Goddard, F. Starr, and Humphrey.

On that part of the Speech relative to the Revision of the Laws.—Messrs. Gurley, Merwin, and Hinman.

The committee to receive *military returns*, are Messrs. Fowler, Bostwick, O. C. Sanford.

Friday Forenoon, May 7.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Flint.

Mr. Austin moved that the journal of yesterday be read but it was decided that there was no rule of the House requiring it.

Mr. Hinman presented a resolution that all petitions of an *adversaria* nature (private petitions) now pending, or hereafter presented, be referred to a select joint committee of both Houses, whose duty it should be to report the facts with their opinion thereon.

The object of the resolution, was to do away public hearings, which have heretofore occupied so much of the time of the Legislature.

Mr. Austin contended that the resolution was unnecessary, as public hearings are done away by the new constitution.

Mr. M'Clellan opposed the resolution. He was rather in favor of public hearings, and supposed from the new order of things, that the cases requiring these hearings would be greatly reduced.

Messrs. Terry and Goddard were in favor of the *principle* of the resolution; but deemed it unnecessary to pass it. Petitions could be referred to committees as they should occur; but cases might possibly arise—where it would be proper for the House to act—to hear, to examine witnesses, &c.

The resolution was advocated by Messrs Merwin, Kellogg, Hinman and Coe; and finally passed without a division.

Mr. Mix, from the committee appointed to provide a room in the State-House for the accommodation of His Excellency the Governor, reported that a room had been selected, and could be furnished for $55. A bill was subsequently passed authorizing the controller to draw upon the treasurer for this sum.

Mr. Austin, from the committee appointed upon the unfinished business of the last session, reported that but two bills of this description were to be found in the Secretary's office, viz. a bill providing for the assessment and collection of taxes, and a bill concerning Fire Companies. Both of these received a first reading.

Mr. Law presented a petition from the Wardens and Vestry of St. James' Church, of New-London, praying remuneration for a church destroyed by the common enemy in the revolutionary war.—The petition was read; and Mr. Law made the necessary explanations relative to the facts, circumstances and particulars—the situation of the society, &c. and concluded by moving an appropriation.

There was no direct opposition to granting the prayer of the petitioners; although some discussion took place relative to the sum proper to be allowed—the propriety of referring the petition to a committee—of postponing it for further reflection, information, &c.

Mr. Alsop was in favor of postponing. Though not hostile to the petition, yet there were other and paramount considerations—the state of the Treasury should be first examined, to ascertain whether the funds were adequate to defraying the expenses of the civil list. The government, at all events, must be kept in motion.

The petition was advocated by Messrs. Pitkin, Law, Gurley, Goddard, Ingersoll, Merwin, Austin, and others, and an immediate appropriation opposed by Messrs. Wolcott, Hart, and Alsop.

Several gentlemen, among whom were Messrs. Gurley, Pitkin, and Law, were in favor of a higher appropriation; but finally, on motion of Mr. Merwin, $500 were appropriated.

The report of the Quarter-Master General was received and read; and the House adjourned till 2 o'clock.

Afternoon.

The reports of the Treasurer, Auditor, and Controller, were respectively announced from the chair, and ordered to lie on the table for the inspection of the House.—Adj.

Saturday Forenoon, May 8.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Cushman.

Mr Hinman presented a bill for enlarging the powers of Senators, by authorising them to act as justices of the peace, which was read the first time. Mr. H. then moved that the rule of the house be dispensed with, and the bill pass to a second reading.

Mr. Hart thought it not a very urgent case, and opposed the motion; but it prevailed, and the bill received a second reading.

The bill continued from the last session, concerning Fire Companies, [exempting firemen from poll taxes] was then read a second time, and declared open for discussion.

Mr. Alsop was opposed to it. He said that firemen were already exempt from military duty, and that the bill was giving them a double privilege, which he thought unreasonable.

Mr. Ingersoll was of the same opinion. He was willing that firemen should be exempt farther. True, the duties of firemen are occasionally arduous; but such was the state of our population, that in case of fires, all our citizens have to perform arduous duties likewise. [The bill was postponed to a third reading.]

Mr. Austin from the committee upon unfinished business, reported a petition found in the Secretary's office, together with a report of a former committee thereupon, of Justus Deasbrough, of New-Fairfield, praying remuneration for losses sustained during the revolution. Read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Hinman moved that the rules of the house be again dispensed with, for the purpose of reading the bill for enlarging the powers of Senators, a third time.

Mr. T. S. Williams thought at least that the bill ought to lie over till Monday. We have just adopted a new Constitution, defining the powers and duties of the members of both branches of the Legislature; and it was a little surprising that we should so soon and suddenly be called upon to enlarge the powers of the Senate. Time was wanted for deliberation.

Mr. Hinman said the bill was a mere transcript of a former one, vesting similar powers with the members of the Council—it was very simple, and he thought might with propriety be passed at once.

Mr. M'Clellan doubted whether the house had a constitutional right to pass the bill. The Constitution directs that the house shall appoint Justices of the *Peace for the several counties*; the bill was to create Justices of the Peace *for the state at large*. Mr. M'Clellan was in favor of postponing.

Mr. Goddard was opposed thus early in the session to dispensing with salutary rules, adopted to secure due attention and deliberation upon the various subjects brought up in the house. The bill might not be exceptionable; but there was no necessity for hurrying it through in this way. In the crowd of business, near the close of sessions, it might become necessary to dispense with rules on special occasions.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Coe moved the appointment of a joint committee to enquire into the expediency of making some alterations in the law organizing the militia of this state.

Mr. C. explained his motives for the motion. He thought the militia law susceptible of improvement, particularly in regard to those companies, scattered over a large territory. The motion prevailed, and a committee ordered, to consist of one from a county.

The Report of the Commissioner of the School Fund was received and read.

Mr. Law wished that the report and documents accompanying it might be printed. The subject is a very intricate and important one, and unless the documents should be printed they would not be understood.

Mr. Goddard concurred in the same opinion; but he thought it might first be referred to the committee upon the School Fund, and the question of printing might be decided afterwards. The affairs of the School Fund are not generally nor sufficiently understood; and it is a matter of importance that both the people, and the members of the house should be fully acquainted with it.

The Report and documents were referred to the committee upon the School Fund.

Information was received from the Senate through the committee upon that subject, that they had non concurred in the resolution from the house appropriating 100 dollars to defray the expenses of fitting up a room for the accommodation of His Excellency the Governor; and had appropriated a sum not exceeding $200 for the same object. The proceedings of the Senate were approved and sanctioned by the House.

Mr Sterling introduced a bill in addition to an act entitled an act regulating Courts, [providing that suits for debts above $100 may be brought directly to the Superior Court.] The bill was once read, and the House adjourned till 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

By the late Mails.

ALABAMA. CLAIBORNE, APRIL 9.

A GENTLEMAN direct from the land sales at Cahaba, states, that in consequence of a combination of the land speculators, the sales have been postponed. The company, consisting of about forty, deposited one thousand dollars each, and agreed not to bid over two dollars per acre for any land which might be offered. That two valuable townships were bid off at that price, when the Register ordered the sales to be postponed. These townships were then sold at auction by the company, and the net profit arising from the re-sale of land amounted to $1080 to each individual concerned. We presume that the gentlemen speculators formed their plans on the commonly received principle, that the public is a goose, and that while its enchanting plumage offered so many temptations to pluck a few feathers, no other danger was to be apprehended than that of being *hissed at*.

PENN. PITTSBURGH, APRIL 23.

The Steam-Boat "Western Engineer" left this on Tuesday last on an exploring voyage of a most interesting nature. It is understood that most of the tributary streams of the Missouri and Mississippi are to be examined by the gentlemen having the direction of the expedition, but more particularly the former immense river. It is intended to ascend it as high as the Falls; this place is in the same latitude as Quebec, and probably near four thousand miles from Pittsburgh by water. The object of the expedition is principally to make a correct military survey of this river, and to fix upon a site for a military establishment, at or near the junction of the Yellow Stone with the Missouri; to ascertain the point where the Rocky Mountains are intersected by the 49th degree of latitude, which forms the western boundary between the possessions of Great Britain and the United States; to enquire into the trading capacity and genius of the various tribes through which they may pass, and finally, to investigate whatever may be novel or interesting in the geneology, botany, mineralogy and natural history of those yet unknown regions.

the result of this voyage; it appears to have been arranged by government with great conviction of its importance, and the design bears a strong resemblance to the French expedition into Egypt, in which the cause of science was not lost sight of during their military operations. Although the Missouri is not embellished by such stupendous monuments of art as is the Nile, her Indian mounds afford matter for much interesting disquisition; and although no Thebes, nor mutilated statues of a Memnon may be found, yet some clue may yet be discovered to assist our historical researches into the ancient manners of the Aborigines. At all events the field of science may be much extended by the party. To this object government has been particular in its attention, and it is matter of no little pride that such gentlemen as Doctors Baldwin and Say, and Messrs Jessup, Peale and Seymour have embarked in the enterprize. Philosophy will undoubtedly be aided, and geology, botany, and mineralogy will more than probably receive a powerful accession from the researches of some of these learned men; from the Pencils of Messrs. Seymour and Peale we expect much pleasure; no important specimen will be lost, and no striking view omitted.

Undertakings of this kind do honor to a government; at the same time that they extend her own influence, the cause of universal science is advanced. It was this combination of policy and philosophy, that procured for modern France that splendor of reputation that a mere military despotism would have in vain struggled for; and without the labor of the national institute, posterity would have placed the reign of Napoleon upon a level with that of a Timour or a Ghengis. The defects of the plan so boldly executed by Lewis and Clarke will now be remedied; they were the pioneers to establish the practicability of a safe journey: their journal is an outline of a scheme to be yet filled up; the present expedition bids fair to add some splendid touches, if not to complete the work.

APRIL 27.

The Western Engineer has not left Pittsburgh, as was stated in our last; owing to some defect in her machinery, the time of her departure has been postponed for a few days.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, MAY 6.

Election.—The Albany Argus of Tuesday gives the following list of Members of Assembly elected, so far as ascertained.

Republican—Suffolk 6, New-York 11, Schenectady *2, Delaware 2, Kings 1, Westchester 3, Putnam 1, Orange 4, Rockland 1, Jefferson 2, Onondago 4, Ulster, &c. 5.

Federal—Dutchess 5, Columbia 4, Greene 2, Rensselaer 9, Albany 4, Queens 3, Richmond 1, Herkimer 3, Madison 3.

Clintonian—Washington and Warren 5, Cayuga 3, Otsego 5, Schoharie 3, Ulster, 1.

* Other papers say 1 republican and 1 federalist.

A visit was lately made to Mr. VAN WART, one of the surviving captors of Andre, at his farm in Mount Pleasant, Winchester county, by Messrs. Eustis, Smith and Mitchill, which was highly satisfactory; and the gentlemen returned to New-York with a more exalted opinion of patriotic feeling and revolutionary services of this worthy citizen and his associates.

The history of the rise, progress and existing state of the Berkshire Agricultural Society in Massachusetts, as written by Elkanah Watson Esq. its first President, to George Washington Jeffrys Esq. of Raleigh, N. C. is a very interesting publication, and presents an excellent model for all rural economists to work by

It is believed a body of MODERN GRANITE exists in Virginia. About 20 miles east of Richmond, *quartz* in grains, mica in minute scales, and *feldspar* in mass, are associated into a sort of *Material Rock*. The original ingredients from the *primitive* strata, at the sources of James river, have apparently been associated ever since their disintegration, and have thus formed this recent material.

R. ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, MAY 3.

GENERAL ELECTION.

The Hon. General Assembly of this State assembled at Newport on Wednesday last, agreeable to Charter, for the purpose of organizing the government for the ensuing political year; when James D'Wolf, Esq. was chosen Speaker, and Dexter Randall, Esq Clerk, of the House of Representatives. A committee appointed to Count the votes, reported that Gov. Knight and his associates in the democratic Prox, were elected, and they were thereupon proclaimed and engaged accordingly.

On Thursday, both houses joined in Grand Committee, and proceeded to the election of civil and military officers.

The Reports of the several Banks were yesterday laid before the Assembly, according to law, when it appeared they had been conducted with great integrity, and we learn that their statements were perfectly satisfactory.

The General Treasurer presented his Annual Report, when it appeared there was but a small sum now remaining in the Treasury.

We learn that no business of a private nature was transacted.

The Assembly rose yesterday, at 11 o'clock and will re-assemble at Newport, on the third Monday of June next.

MASSACHUSETTS. BOSTON, MAY 5.

The Hon. Ward Chipman, Ward Chipman Esq. and Wm. Odell, Esq. Commissioners, &c. under the treaty of Ghent, have arrived here from New-Brunswick, on their way to the Canada border.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE. KEENE, MAY 1.

Longitude.—Jonathan Cook, of Moultonborough, in this State, has advertised in the Concord Patriot, that he has discovered a principle, and invented a method, whereby longitude may be ascertained in so plain, easy and practicable a manner as latitude now is. There will be no necessity, he says, of heaving the log or keeping a log book; and he asserts that the method may be practised unnoticed by spectators. He offers to make it known to any government or individual on the pledge of a suitable reward.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, May 12, 1819.

From Havana.—By the schooner Mary Ann, at Charleston, Havana papers to the 14th ult. are received, and a letter, from which the following is an extract:

"For several days past some rumors have been spread that the Island of Cuba was about to be Ceded to Great Britain—that a negociation was actually pending relative to that purpose—It has occasioned some considerable stir in the private political circles, but the idea is entirely ridiculed.—'Let us cancel the debt they claim, and if it is rejected, let us claim our independence.' We are faithful, we are a loyal people, and would shed our last drop of blood to restore our country to the height from which she has fallen—We can never submit to a foreign yoke—'nunca nunca jamas.' The British brig of war Beaver, Capt. King, arrived here from Jamaica on the 14th inst.—Sailed in co. with H. B. M. ship Ephigenia, with the admiral of that station, Sir H. Popham—this vessel has not yet arrived.

TRANSFER OF CUBA.

We have a rumour, by the way of Georgia, of a *cession of the Island of Cuba by Spain to Great-Britain.* We hope, as the Augusta Chronicle surmises, that the rumour is "entirely unfounded." But such an event is not impossible. The mere rumor of it is pregnant with considerations of vital importance, connected with the existing Peace, with foreign nations, and with the tranquillity of the Union.

We have never heard but with regret the hints which have been thrown out occasionally in newspaper discussions, in political orations, and, if recollection serves us right, even on the floor of Congress, respecting the acquisition of Cuba, or any other insular possessions, for the United States. In this respect, our opinion probably differs from that of many of our readers, as we know it does from that of some of our leading politicians. But it is our opinion still, and we cannot divest ourselves of it. Our appetite for territory is *sated* by the acquisitions we have already made. We desire no greater population within our federative system than we have already territory enough to accommodate with an affluent supply of the necessaries and comforts of life. We particularly covet no transmarine possessions, requiring extensive military and naval establishments to maintain them, and territorial governments of despotic energy not suited to our free institutions. We can never forget the lesson our boyish reading taught us, of the inconvenience, not to say danger, to a republic, of provinces and provincial governments.

Without enlarging, however, on this head, we cannot but confess, much as we should deprecate the necessity of our acquiring possession of Cuba, we would yet rather it should be ceded to us than to Great-Britain. In process of time, if it do not become independent, perhaps it must belong to us, and we must do the best we can with it. At present, in the hands of Spain, it is innoxious, from the weakness of her marine; and its markets are equally open to us with the rest of the world. In the hands of Britain, with her marine swarming from its harbors over the Gulf of Mexico, this Island would be, from its locality, a source of continual collision, a provocative to hostilities; which would be little less provoked, by the system of colonial exclusion which Great Britain might be expected to establish in regard to that, as to her other colonies.

We hope the report of the transfer is not true. If it be not, we have no occasion to say any thing more about it.—*Nat. Intel.*

The Spanish Minister, Don Onis, arrived in town on Thursday. He has engaged a passage in the packet ship James Monroe, for Liverpool. Countess Selkirk, arrived yesterday from Canada, and has taken passage in the same ship.—*N. Y. Adv. May 8.*

An inaccurate tale is in circulation, that Christophe, (King Henry) of Hayti, in consequence of a present made him by a gentleman of Massachusetts, of a splendid Quarto Bible, had returned him a letter of thanks inclosing a draft of $6000. The gentleman referred to was a former resident for many years at Cape Francois, during which period, he had rendered Christophe occasional services, which he had always promised to requite.—This pledge he had in some degree redeemed some time ago, by a gift of value in the article of coffee, but the measure of his justice was not filled, until a few months past, when he enclosed him the sum above mentioned.—*Bost. Intel.*

The Charleston Patriot of the 30th ult. says—"We are satisfactorily informed that the reason Mr. Sumpter, our Minister to Rio Janeiro, has not arrived in the Ontario, is that the vessel which carried out the dispatches admitting of his return to the United States, could not have reached her place of destination previous to the sailing of the Ontario."

Marine.

At St. Pierres, April 18, schooner Wealthy, Bailey, of this port, bound to leeward.

Sloop Hiram, Buck, has arrived at Boston, from this port.

Brig Alliance, Colver, has arrived at New-York, 18 days from New-Orleans.

Ship Nabby, Colfer, arrived at the Balize April 5, 28 days from New-London.

Married,

At Middletown, by the Rev. Mr. Crane, JONATHAN BANKS, Jun. Esq. to Miss MARIA W. TRACY, daughter of Dr. Ebenezer Tracy.

At the house of Benj. Prescott, Esq. Cohoesville, near Waterford, (N. Y.) Mr. LAURENT CLERC, of Lafalme, (France) to Miss ELIZA C. BOARDMAN, of Whitesborough, (N. Y.) both deaf and dumb—Mr. Clerc is one of the principal instructors in the asylum for the deaf and dumb at Hartford, and Miss Board-

Died,

At New-Haven, ELEAZER FOSTER, Esq. aged 41.

In Virginia, Mr. BENJAMIN SHEED, aged 96; a teacher of the English language for 71 years, and the first instructor of Thomas Jefferson. He has 145 descendants.

In New Orleans, RICHARD CLAIBORNE, Esq. Clerk of the U. S. District Court.

Of a bullet wound, on the 10th inst. on the Florida side of St Mary's river, opposite Trader's Hill, Lieut. WILLIAM H. BELTON, of the 4th regiment United States' infantry. He received his wound in a duel fought with muskets at eight paces.

At Baltimore, on the 6th inst. AUGUSTA MORGAN, daughter of Mr. Robert C. Morgan, formerly of Preston.

Drowned in this city, a daughter of Mr. Aaron Bowen, aged 4 years.

Foreign Mission Society.

THE annual meeting of the *Foreign Mission Society of Norwich, and the vicinity*, will be holden at the Congregational Meeting-House, in Chelsea, on Tuesday the 18th inst. 2 o'clock, P. M. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Waldo, of Griswold.

By order of the President,
JABEZ HUNTINGTON, *Sec'ry.*
Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

A Sketch of Missions,

OR History of the principal attempts to propagate Christianity among the heathen. By Miron Winslow, A. M. Missionary to Ceylon. Price $1,34.

FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD's *Book-Store.*
May 10.

MILLINERY.

Miss Mansfield,

HAS removed to the room adjoining Messrs. *Coit & Mansfield's* Store, where she offers for sale a new and fashionable assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, selected this season.

Bonnets and *Hats*, made and repaired as usual.

Norwich, May 12, 1819. 27-3w—

Miss Williamson,

WOULD inform her friends, and the public, that she has commenced the

Mantuamaking Business,

at the House of *Mr. Nathan Babcock*, near the Wharf Bridge, where she intends to make Ladies *Gowns* and *Dresses* of the newest fashion. Those who will favor her with their custom, may depend on having it done with neatness and dispatch.

LUCY C. WILLIAMSON.
Chelsea, May 10, 1819. 3w—27—

Mrs. Russell,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has opened a shop on Bean-Hill, in the dwelling-house of Capt. *Walsworth*, where she will do all kinds of

MILLINERY & MANTUAMAKING

in the neatest manner. The prices shall be reasonable; and if work is not well done, no pay will be required.

N. B. Ladies who have not had gowns made to their satisfaction, are particularly invited to call.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 3w-cont'd—

Morning School.

A MORNING SCHOOL will be opened by the subscriber, at the Chelsea Proprietors' School-House, on Monday morning the 17th inst. to continue but one quarter only. Terms and accommodations unexceptionable.

DYER T. HINCKLEY.
May 12. 27—

Wanted,

AT THE COT. ON MILL,

1000 bushels Coal,

A quantity of seasoned Maple Joist and Boards,
Oak, Chesnut and Walnut Wood,
Corn, Rye and Potatoes.

For Sale, at reduced prices to close a concern,

The remaining STOCK OF GOODS belonging to a Factory Store, consisting of earthen and wooden Ware, and remnants of Piece Goods.

APPLY TO
W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
Norwich Falls, April 28. 25—

20 bbls. superfine Flour,
Baltimore Crackers per keg,
Also, a choice selection of

GROCERIES,

offered for cash only, by
CALVIN TYLER.
Cash paid for
Good Corn, Rye, Oats, White Beans and Flax-Seed.
May 12. 27—

To Let,

THE DWELLING HOUSE now occupied by Jonathan G. W. Trumbull, Esq. APPLY TO
J. & S. BREED.
May 12, 1819. 27—

THE subscriber wants to purchase 20 cords of oak WOOD, to be delivered at the

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a very large and general assortment of fresh imported

GOODS,

purchased at the present reduced prices, principally at auction, for cash, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, at small advance for ready money.

AMONG THEM ARE

40 ps. superfine, middling and low priced Broadcloths,
30 „ do. do. double and single milled Cassimeres,
50 „ (A. R. & Co.) and (H S. & Co.) black and coloured Bombazetts,
50 „ steam-loom and Maddapolam Cotton Shirtings,
40 „ Levantine, Florence, and India Lustrings,
30 „ black and col'd Canton Crapes,
60 „ Carlisle Ginghams and Robes,
200 „ Ribbons—some elegant garnitures,
20 „ black, blue and drab, wide, double chain Cotton Cassimeres, suitable for carriage tops or summer clothing,
60 doz. Cotton, Silk and Worsted Hose,
100 ps. Cotton Cambrics and Book Muslins,
100 „ Calicoes and Ginghams,
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Coach Laces,
White and Chester Bed Lace,
Furniture, Cambric and common Dimoty,
Blue and plain Nankins, (first chop.)
Black, white, green and pink Italian Crape,
Silk, Merino, Crape, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls,
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Thule Lace,
Thread, Silk and Cotton Lace,
Ladies' black, white and fancy col'd Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gentlemen's Silk, Beaver and Buck Skin Gloves,
Shell and Horn Combs,
Long Lawn, Linen Cambrics,
Threads, Tapes, and Bobbins,
White, red, green, yellow and black Flannel,
A large assortment of superior Wire Thread,
Best plated, spring thong and twig Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, and Parasols,
Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Prunelle Shoes, manufactured in New-York,
Misses' and Children's do.
Green Gauze, for Veils,
Marseilles, Toilinet and Silk Vesting,
Fabby Velvets, assorted colours,
Travelling Trunks, assorted sizes.
An assortment of men's, youth's and children's

HATS,

of the first quality, from the manufactories of J. Brewster, and Ives & White.

ALSO,
10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices, for cash only.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

Bozrah Manufacturing Company,

ARE now opening a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY WARE,
PAINTS,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Together with an assortment of

Domestic Goods,

of their own manufacture—which they offer for sale low for *cash only*, or that which may be considered equal to cash.

DAVID L. DODGE, *Agent.*
Bozrahville, May 8, 1819.

N. B. Wanted, a good family HORSE, one that is perfectly kind in the harness and easy under the saddle, not exceeding eight years of age.

To Let, on shares or otherwise,
A superior flock of SHEEP, from ¾ to full blooded Merino.
27 *Apply as above.*

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE *AUCTIONS* AND *CHEAP STORES* IN NEW-YORK,

By William Rogers,

CANTON Crapes, Lustrings, Irish Linens, Brown do. Callicoes, Merino, Silk, and Cotton Shawls, Ginghams, Jackonet, Mull, Leno, Book, and Cambrick Muslins, Dimities, Long Lawn, Cotton Cassimeres, Corded Cambricks, Vestings, Blue Nankins, Hosiery, Gloves, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, Bombazetts, Jean, Bombazine, India Muslin, Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Paper Hangings, Shell and Horn Combs, Millinet, Silk Braid, Ribbons, Velvets, Madras Handkerchiefs, Linen & Cotton Checks, Fans, Quality Binding, Needles, Pins, Buttons, Tapes, Cotton Thread, Snuff Boxes, Beads, Shoes, Ferrets.

Sugar, Ale, Figs, Raisins, Linseed and Lamp Oil, Ginger, Chocolate, Gin, Wine, Tobacco, White Lead, Snuff.

The above and many other Goods will

NEW GOODS.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received from New-York a general assortment of

CHEAP GOODS,

all bought with cash, and principally at auction,

Amongst which are,

A large assortment of superfine Broad-Cloths, Cassimeres, Nankin and Canton Crapes, best quality, Nankin Crape Shawls, Merino, Silk and Cotton Shawls, black and white Lace Shawls and Veils, 40 ps. best black and coloured Lustrings, Sattins, Irish Linens and Sheetings, 6, 7, 8 and 10-4 Irish Diapers, Steam Loom, Colerain and other Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, very cheap by the piece, *superfine* black and coloured Bombazetts, Bombazine, Rattinets, blue and yellow Nankins, Cotton Cassimeres, Vestings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambrics, Dimities, Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, Ribbons, Umbrellas and Parasols, Shell Combs, &c. together with a general assortment of

Fancy Dry Goods.

Also,

A large assortment of Ladies' best Kid and Morocco Shoes.

N B. New supplies of Goods will be received from the New York auctions almost every week, through the season.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

New Hardware Goods,

IMPORTED this spring, and now opening for sale, wholesale, or retail, by
JABEZ HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

Rum, Brandy, etc.

OLD Jamaica, St. Croix and New-England RUM,
Cognac Brandy,
Holland and Country Gin,
Wines, Molasses,
Muscovado, India, Loaf and Lump } SUGARS,
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS, *superior,*
Muscatel, Bloom and Malaga Raisins,
Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, Ginger,
Starch, Tobacco, Spanish Segars, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale, cheap for cash, by CHARLES K. SNOW.
May 12. 27—

Butts' Healing American Balsam.

THIS healing remedy is much approved of, for the Consumption, Hooping and all other Coughs, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains of the Stomach, Dysentary, Relaxes and the Typhus Fever.

Externally it is an excellent application for WOUNDS, such as Cuts, Scratches, Sores, Bruises, Sprains, Wounded Nerves and Tendons

Price 50 cents per bottle.

FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL TYLER, *Druggist.*
Norwich, May 12, 1819 27—

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield has allowed six months from this date, for the creditors to the estate of

Miss MARTHA COOVER,

late of Canterbury, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate to the subscriber, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

ASAEL BACON, *Adm'r.*
Canterbury, April 26, 1819. 27—

THE subscriber informs the Public that he still continues to carry on the business of Manufacturing Woolen Cloths, either by the yard, or on shares, as usual. ALSO,

Wishes to hire, a first rate workman at the Cloth Dressing business, who understands shearing by hand.

None need apply who has not the above qualifications.

JOHN SCHOLFIELD, Jun.
Grisuold, May 12, 1819. 27—

WILL stand at the stable of the subscribers,

A large Jack,

which will be let to mares the ensuing season on liberal terms. He has proved sure the last season, and his stock remarkably good. He will be at the stable of the subscriber in Plainfield, on Monday the 17th of May, and continue through the week, and Monday the 24th, at the subscriber in Coventry, Rhode-Island, through that week, and so continue through the season alternately.

NATHAN BURGIS, *Plainfield.*
DAVID GIBBS, *Coventry.*

N. B. The subscribers would wish to engage the Mules, which they will pay cash on delivery, at 4 months old.

May 12, 1819. 27—

TO LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

A DWELLING HOUSE, situated in the upper street west from the Meeting House.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
SAMUEL TYLER.
May 12, 1819. 27—

POETRY.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

TO MY SISTER ON HER BIRTH DAY.

THE Day has returned, or of sorrow or gladness,
That brought thee, my Sister, to scenes here below;
Like Job's, may it ne'er be a day of dull sadness,
Or bring in its circle a moment of woe.

Accept this sincere, but most humble effusion,
The feelings of love an affection impart;
May the blessings of heaven, in lovely profusion,
Encircle thy head, and enliven thy heart.

In pleasure's delusive and fanciful bowers
I ask not for thee either favor or boon;
To clock the silk wings of the fast fleeting hours,
That ere we perceive them, have faded and gone.

I pray not that Beauty, the sweetest of faces,
To you their assistance may ever impart;
I ask for more lasting, more beautiful graces,
The purity, sweetness, and charms of the heart.

How lovely in woman does virtue appear,
With religion, devotion, and piety joined;
A mind unaffected, a heart true, sincere,
And all christian virtues in union combined!

While health, and while youth are yet still in their prime,
May the things that are needful your tho'ts oft engage,
May you live in religion, "redeeming the time,"
And your life ever be as you'd wish it in age.

From the National Intelligencer.

AGENCY FOR PATENT AND COPY RIGHTS AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The subscriber respectfully informs Inventors and Authors, in every section of the Union, that by the suggestion of several scientific gentlemen, he has been induced to open an Office of Agency for Patent and Copy Rights; wherein, will be transacted, for a reasonable compensation, all business requisite for obtaining Patents and other official documents from the Patent Office, and for securing to authors and proprietors copy rights for books, maps, &c.

Drawings of Machines, and specifications of their construction, will be carefully made out at this office, which will possess the most ample legal assistance, as well from the books of laws and decisions, as from the obliging aid of the enlightened gentleman at the head of the Patent Office.

By the act for the encouragement of learning, it is made indispensable, in order to secure a copy right that a copy of the book, map or chart intended to be secured, be delivered at the Department of State to be deposited in the Patent Office, within six months from the publication of the work. Authors and publishers are deeply interested in the strict compliance with this provision of the law, as any deviation from it will render their works liable to encroachment, without the least legal remedy.

Authors and Inventors are invited to send their orders, &c. to Alexandria, Georgetown or Washington (giving notice thereof by mail) whereby, without further trouble to themselves, the necessary business will be correctly transacted and their certificates and patents forwarded with the least possible delay.

All communications by mail must be post paid.

WILLIAM BLAGROVE.

Washington City April 19

City of Washington, March, 1819.

I cordially congratulate that double class of citizens, the inventors of the United States, on the establishment of the above mentioned Agency for Patentees; and more especially, from the consideration that it is undertaken by a gentleman so eminently qualified for its duties as Mr Blagrove.

BENJAMIN DEARBORN,
Of Boston, Patentee.

VIRGINIA LIBERALITY.

By a late Ordinance of the common Hall of the City of Richmond, a salary of 2500 dollars was allowed to the Mayor of the City, and to the body of Aldermen the sum of 1200 dollars, to be distributed in proportion to their attendance. In the same ordinance new duties were imposed on the Mayor. On Thursday week *John Adams* was elected the first Mayor under the new regime. These Officers had hitherto served the public without the smallest emolument; but the legislature of the State, at its last Session, made several changes in the charter of the city, one of which permitted the Common Hall to allow such compensation to the Mayor and Aldermen as might be deemed necessary.

Irish Bulls—Out-Bull'd.—A Yankee newspaper, one side of which had not been printed, apologized to its readers by stating, that, "being filled with advertisements, that side was left blank." We have now an account from the Philadelphia Union, of a letter from Lord Erskine to General Washington being found on a blank leaf of paper. If this is not a match for the Hibernian's "empty keg of whiskey," we know not what is. This bull-making propensity seems to be fast overspreading the land, even the gravest legislators of Ohio are not wholly exempt from it; they passed a law, at their last session, regulating proceedings against banks, in which they make it the duty of the sheriff, in case there is no bank, to return his writ to the county where such bank is!

Wanted Immediately,

THREE JOURNEYMEN, viz. two *Cabinet Makers* and one *Chair Maker*, to whom steady employ and good wages will be given.

WILLIAM E. ROBINSON.

New School Book.

STANIFORD's Practical Arithmetic, in which the rules are rendered simple in the operation, illustrated by a variety of useful questions, calculated to give the pupil a full knowledge of figures, in their application to trade and business; adapted principally to federal currency, designed as an assistant to the Preceptor in communicating and to the Pupil in acquiring the science of Arithmetic; to which is added a new and concise system of Book Keeping, both by single and double entry; the former calculated for the use of traders in retail business, farmers and mechanics; and the latter for wholesale domestic and foreign trade, as conducted in the United States. By Daniel Staniford, A. M. Author of the Art of Reading and Elements of English Grammar. Price One Dollar.

FOR SALE AT
THOMAS ROBINSON's *Book-Store.*

GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

STATIONARY,

for sale as above, great part of which is just received from Boston.

Norwich, April 20. 24—

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.

THE LATE FIRM OF

Storrs and Williams,

IS by mutual agreement this day dissolved. All those who are indebted to said firm, are requested to make payment without delay.

SAM'L. P. STORRS.
JOB WILLIAMS.

Pomfret, April 20, 1819. 26-3w—

Notice.

THE Co-partnership heretofore subsisting between *Reuben Scott, Sessions Lester,* and *Charles Harris,* under the firm of REUBEN SCOTT & CO. is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

REUBEN SCOTT.
SESSIONS LESTER.
CHARLES HARRIS.

Plainfield, April 27, 1819. 26-3w

Notice.

WE the subscribers, have this day entered into partnership under the firm of

Scott, Lester & Paine,

for the purpose of carrying on the mercantile business in Plainfield, and have on hand a general assortment of

English & W. I. Goods,

which they will sell low for cash, country produce, or approved credit.

REUBEN SCOTT.
SESSIONS LESTER.
JOHN PAINE.

Plainfield, April 27, 1819. 26-3w—

Military Goods.

Just received and for sale by

Coit & Mansfield,

INFANTRY, Cavalry and Artillery Swords,
Guns and Pistols,
Epaulettes, Knots, Plumes and Feathers,
Gold and Silver Lace and Cord.

ALSO,
An assortment of

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

April 27. 25-3w—

Notice.

THE business of the *Cotton Mill,* at Norwich Falls, will hereafter be conducted under the firm of

Williams Manufacturing Company,

by WM. C. GILMAN, as Agent to the subscribers, the present owners thereof.

Norwich, March 9, 1819. 18—

WM. WILLIAMS.
CALVIN GODDARD.
THOS. W. WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE,

A *MILITARY COAT,* and *equipments* for a Trooper, in good order.

ENQUIRE OF
ELIJAH HUNTINGTON.

Bozrah, April 23, 1819. 25—

Notice.

THE accounts of the late firm of *HUBBARD & MARVIN,* will be lodged with an Attorney for collection, unless immediately settled.

April 27.

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company,* have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810.

Wrapping Paper.

THREE hundred rims crown & foolscap Wrapping PAPER.

Simeon Thomas & Co.

HAVE for sale at the Store lately occupied by Messrs. *Charles Thomas & Co.* a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

which they will dispose of by the hogshead, barrel, or less quantity, viz:—
W. I. and N. E. Rum,
French and Cider Brandy,
Holland and American Gin,
Sicily Madeira Wine,
Loaf, Havana, India and Muscovado Sugars,
Hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and bohea Teas,
Turks-Island and Table Salt,
Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger,
Cloves, Cinnamon, Starch,
Powder and Shot,
Plug and cut Tobacco,
Scotch and Lorrillard's Snuff, &c.

ALSO,
Russia Old Sable Iron,
Cart and Waggon Tire,
Nail Plates, Spike Rods,
English and American blistered Steel,
Nails, &c. *Likewise,*
An assortment of Drugs and Family Medicines,
Paints and Dye Woods,
Window Glass,

All which are of the first quality, and will be sold on the lowest terms, for cash or produce.

Cash given for
FLAX-SEED AND WHITE BEANS.

Norwich, Jan. 4, 1819. 9tf—

Jonathan Comstock,

OFFERS FOR SALE,
St Croix and W. I. Rum,
N. E. Rum per hhd.
Brandy,
Molasses per hhd.
Sugar per bbl.
Lump Sugar,
Raisins,
Cinnamon,
Pepper and Alspice,
Ginger,
Teas,
Chocolate,
Crockery and Stone Ware,
Iron Hollow Ware,
Stone Lime,
Felt Hats,
Brooms, &c. &c.

Norwich, April 28, 1819. 25—

Rum, Teas, etc.

5 hhds. N. E. RUM, *very cheap,*
6 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin TEAS, of the first quality,
Gunpowder and Imperial do.
Sicily Maneira, Madeira, Teneriffe, Mountain Malaga, Sherry, and Colmanar WINES, *genuine,*
Old Spirits, Raspberry Cordial,
Fall and winter strained Lamp OIL,
London PORTER,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Ginger, Dates
Snuff, CODFISH,
Clover and Herds'-Grass Seed, &c. &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

MARCH 9. 18—

NORWICH COLD SPRING

GIN,

In pipes, hogsheads, and barrels,

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.

WHO WILL PAY CASH FOR

CORN.

March 24. 20—

MOLASSES, etc.

3 Hhds retailing MOLASSES.
3 Bags Green COFFEE.
Havana and India SUGAR.
500 lbs. Fresh Smyrna RAISINS.
Clover and Herd's Grass SEED.

Just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by
LYMAN BREWER, Agent.

NORWICH, MARCH 30, 1819. 21—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2¼ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

FOR SALE,

The Wharf and Store,

FORMERLY owned by Capt. THOMAS KING, deceased; the wharf being the same which the Steam-Boat Fulton makes use of; the Store is the same formerly occupied by Capt. GORDON BILL, deceased.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

TO LET,

FROM THE 1ST OF APRIL NEXT,

THE east part of the House and Garden now occupied by *Perry M. Herskell.*

The under part of the House now occupied by *Ebenezer Hibbard.*

The House now occupied by *John Elderkin.*

And the building adjoining the Wharf Bridge, and near the first mentioned House.

APPLY TO
JESSE & SIMEON BREED.

March 23. 20—

FOR SALE,

The Dwelling-House,

AND excellent *Garden Lot,* formerly the residence of Capt. SIMEON CAREW, deceased, pleasantly situated in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

The House and Lot,

Formerly Mr. JAMES WADE's, Sen'r. a convenient, good House in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

A MOWING LOT,

With a *Barn* thereon, near the shop of Mr. JAMES F. BROWN, on the western shore of the cove. APPLY TO

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Norwich, March 23, 1819. 20—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Leffingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy,* deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors.

Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26oamtf—

Notice.

THE sale at Vendue of the Real Estate of Capt. FRANCIS SMITH, deceased, is postponed to the 18th inst. at which time will be sold a large amount of

Personal Estate,

consisting of Household Furniture, Farming and Mechanic's Tools, a one horse Sleigh, two Saddles, &c. &c.

GEORGE PERKINS, *Adm'r.*

Norwich, May 5, 1819. 26—

BLANK BOOKS.

DEMI and Foolscap LEDGERS.
Petty do.
Demi JOURNALS.
Letter or Invoice BOOKS.
Common place do.
DAY BOOKS, full and half bound from one to six quires.
Writing and Cyphering BOOKS.
ALPHABETS. FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S *Book Store.*

April 14. 23—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1819—

Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

UPON the petition of *Elijah Pitcher, Jun.* of said Norwich, shewing to this Court that he is the father and natural guardian of *Hannah Pitcher, Abby Pitcher, Charity Pitcher, Alfred Pitcher, Nancy Pitcher,* and *Albert Pitcher,* all minors under the age of 21 years; that said minors are the owners of certain Real Estate, lying in said Norwich, consisting of one undivided fourth part of the widow's dower, in the estate of Mr. *Zeph. Lathrop,* deceased, which cannot now be improved for the benefit of said minors, praying for liberty to sell the same, and invest the avails in other lands for their use, as per petition on file, dated May 3, A. D. 1819.

Ordered, That said Petition be continued to the Court of Probate, to be holden within and for said District, on the second Monday of July next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and that notice of the pendency of the same be given, by advertising in the *Norwich Courier,* three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said second Monday of July next.

26 *Attest. HENRY STRONG, Clerk.*

Probate Office, Pomfret District. Pomfret, April 28, 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints the term of six months from the first publication of this notice, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr JOSEPH R. INGALS,

late of said Pomfret, deceased, to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, to Mrs. *Lydia Ingals,* Executrix to the last will of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest. ELISHA B. PERKINS, *Clerk.*

Those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

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THE CELEBRATED

BALM OF QUITO,

Is a Medicine unequalled by any in the world for the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS, &c. &c.

SINCE this excellent Medicine was first discovered, upwards of three hundred thousand persons have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been by Asthmatic and Consumptive complaints reduced to the brink of the grave; their constitutions were quite emaciated, and had cast off all hopes of recovery, having used every remedy recommended as specifics for those complaints, and had made every application to the faculty that could be obtained.

Common colds which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its influence in a very short time.

In common coughs, which are in general the effect of cold, it gives immediate relief, removing those troublesome irritations, or as they are called, ticklings in the throat, which act as a constant stimulus to coughing, and in quieting those convulsive excitements and causing the afflicted to breathe and speak freely. It induces rest, and sleep in an eminent degree and strengthens the constitution, which enables it to repel an enemy whose attacks are frequently followed by the most fatal consequences

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, (even in the most advanced period of life,) will find immediate relief.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive affections, (recent or chronic) Hoarseness, Catarrhs, Wheezings, and shortness of breath, it will give immediate ease.

Congealed Phlegm, Acrimony in the fluids, and obstruction in the glands, are with ease and safety discharged by gentle expectoration.

It is also much admired in soreness of the breast and stomach, giving present ease in those cases.

The above Medicine just received and for sale at R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

April 7. 22—

JOHN B. LE CLAIR,

Hair Dresser,

FROM NEW-YORK,

HAS the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this city, and the public in general, that he has opened a shop opposite Mr. *Colton's* Cabinet shop, where all kinds of HAIR WORK. *Wigs, Toupee, Frissetts and Curls,* will be executed in the most fashionable style—and where gentlemen can have their Razors set in good order, or no pay.

He assures the ladies and gentlemen, that he will endeavor to deserve the continuance of the liberal patronage he has hitherto received.

N. B.—J. B. LE CLAIR, has just received a new fashion for cutting hair.

Norwich, April 27, 1819. 25-3w—

ENTERPRIZE,

WILL be let to mares this season on the following terms, viz: two dollars the leap, three dollars the season, and four dollars for ensuring a foal. Said Horse was raised by Doct John Scott, of Bozrah, and sired by the noted Horse, Enterprize, owned by Jareb Dyer of Canterbury. Said Horse is a dark bay, sixteen and a half hands high, stout built, and well made, and his Colts are equal to any others ever raised in this country for business. He will be at *William Ladd's,* in Franklin, on Friday, 7th May, at *Asa Wightman's,* in Waterford, on Thursday, 11th, and at *Nathaniel Parish's* in Montville, on Wednesday the 12th, and will continue this route weekly, through the season—the remainder of the time he will be at *Joseph Bailey's* stable, in Bozrah.

DANIEL BAILEY.

Bozrah, May 5, 1819. 26-3w—

YOUNG TARLTON,

WILL be let to mares this season on the following terms, viz:—two dollars the leap, three the season, and five for insurance. He is five years old, of a beautiful dark chesnut colour, 16 hands high, stout and smooth built, and well proportioned. He was sired in western Pennsylvania, by the noted horse Gen. Tarlton, and considered by good judges to be of the best breed of horses in that country. He will be at J. BILLINGS', in New-Salem, on the first Tuesday in May next, and at AMASA HYDE's, in Franklin, on Friday of the same week, and continue that route once a week, on said days, through the season. The remainder of the time at the stable of the subscriber.

LEVERETT BISSELL.

Lebanon, (Goshen Society,)
April 19, 1819.

N. B. A liberal discount to those who pay cash at the time of service. 24-4w

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Taken up,

A TROUBLESOME black and white *PIG,* mostly black, will weigh about 70lb The Owner is requested to pay damage and take him away.

ELIPHALET BALDWIN, Jr.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1819. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII. No. 28.]

MILLINERY.

Miss Mansfield,

HAS removed to the room adjoining Messrs. *Colt & Mansfield's* Store, where she offers for sale a new and fashionable assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, selected this season.

Bonnets and *Hats*, made and repaired as usual.

Norwich, May 12, 1819. 27-3w—

Miss Williamson,

WOULD inform her friends, and the public, that she has commenced the

Mantuamaking Business,

at the House of *Mr. Nathan Babcock*, near the Wharf Bridge, where she intends to make Ladies *Gowns* and *Dresses* of the newest fashion. Those who will favor her with their custom, may depend on having it done with neatness and dispatch.

LUCY C. WILLIAMSON.

Chelsea, May 10, 1819. 3w—27—

Mrs. Russell,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has opened a shop on Bean-Hill, in the dwelling-house of Capt *Walsworth*, where she will do all kinds of *MILLINERY & MANTUAMAKING* in the neatest manner. The prices shall be reasonable; and if work is not well done, no pay will be required.

N. B. Ladies who have not had gowns made to their satisfaction, are particularly invited to call.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 3w-eowtf—

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE *AUCTIONS* AND *CHEAP STORES* IN NEW-YORK,

By William Rogers,

CANTON Crapes, Lustrings, Irish Linens, Brown do. Callicoes, Merino, Silk, and Cotton Shawls, Ginghams Jackonet, Mull, Leno, Book, and Cambrick Muslins, Dimities, Long Lawn, Cotton Cassimeres, Corded Cambricks, Vestings, Blue Nankins, Hosiery, Gloves, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, Bombazetts, Jean, Bombazine, India Muslin, Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Paper Hangings, Shell and Horn Combs, Millinet, Silk Braid, Ribbons, Velvets, Madras Handkerchiefs, Linen & Cotton Checks, Fans, Quality Binding, Needles, Pins, Buttons, Tapes, Cotton Thread, Snuff Boxes, Beads, Shoes, Ferrets.

Sugar, Ale, Figs, Raisins, Linseed and Lamp Oil, Ginger, Chocolate, Gin, Wine, Tobacco, White Lead, Snuff.

The above and many other Goods will be sold lower than common for CASH.

May 12. 27—

Bozrah Manufacturing Company,

ARE now opening a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY WARE,
PAINTS,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Together with an assortment of

Domestic Goods,

of their own manufacture—which they offer for sale low for *cash only*, or that which may be considered equal to cash.

DAVID L. DODGE, *Agent*.

Bozrahville, May 8, 1819.

N. B Wanted, a good family HORSE, one that is perfectly kind in the harness and easy under the saddle, not exceeding eight years of age.

To Let, on shares or otherwise,

A superior flock of SHEEP, from ½ to full blooded Merino.

27 *Apply as above*.

Rum, Brandy, etc.

OLD Jamaica, St. Croix and New-England RUM,
Cogniac Brandy,
Holland and Country Gin,
Wines, Molasses,
Muscovado, India, } SUGARS,
Loaf and Lump }
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, } TEAS,
Souchong and Bohea } *superior*,
Muscatel, Bloom and Malaga Raisins,
Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, Ginger, Starch, Tobacco, Spanish Segars, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale, cheap for cash, by CHARLES K. SNOW.

May 12. 27—

A Sketch of Missions,

OR History of the principal attempts to propagate Christianity among the heathen. By Miron Winslow, A. M. Missionary to Ceylon. Price $1,54.

FOR SALE AT R. HUBBARD's *Book-Store*.

May 10.

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a very large and general assortment of fresh imported

GOODS,

purchased at the present reduced prices, principally at auction, for cash, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, at small advance for ready money.

AMONG THEM ARE

40 ps. superfine, middling and low priced Broadcloths,
30 „ do. do. double and single milled Cassimeres,
50 „ (A. R. & Co.) and (H. S. & Co.) black and coloured Bombazetts,
50 „ steam-loom and Maddapolam Cotton Shirtings,
40 „ Levantine, Florence, and India Lustrings,
30 „ black and col'd Canton Crapes,
60 „ Carlisle Ginghams and Robes,
200 „ Ribbons—some elegant garnitures,
20 „ black, blue and drab, wide, double chain Cotton Cassimeres, suitable for carriage tops or summer clothing,
60 doz. Cotton, Silk and Worsted Hose.
100 ps. Cotton Cambrics and Book Muslins,
100 „ Calicoes and Ginghams,
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Coach Laces,
White and Chester Bed Lace.
Furniture, Cambric and common Dimoty,
Blue and plain Nankins, (first chop.)
Black, white, green and pink Italian Crape.
Silk, Merino, Crape, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls.
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Thule Lace,
Thread, Silk and Cotton Lace,
Ladies' black, white and fancy col'd Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gentlemen's Silk, Beaver and Buck Skin Gloves,
Shell and Horn Combs,
Long Lawn, Linen Cambrics,
Threads, Tapes, and Bobbins,
White, red, green, yellow and black Flannel,
A large assortment of superior Wire Thread,
Best plated, spring thong and twig Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, and Parasols,
Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Prenelle Shoes, manufactured in New-York,
Misses' and Children's do.
Green Gauze, for Veils,
Marseilles, Toilinet and Silk Vesting,
Toby Velvets, assorted colours,
Travelling Trunks, assorted sizes,
An assortment of men's, youth's and children's

HATS,

of the first quality, from the manufactories of J. Brewster, and Ives & White.

ALSO,

10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices, for cash only.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

selected from the latest European and India importations, and just received from New-York,

CONSISTING OF

Super. and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Rattinetts, Bombazines, 6-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Nankin Crape Shawls, 8-4, 4-4 and half Merino do. Sinchews, Sarsnetts, Levantine and Florence Silks, a large assortment of Nankin, Canton and Cancon Crapes, fancy and plain Ribbons, Silk and Tabby Velvets, black and mixed Canton Camblets, brown and white Russia and Irish Sheeting, Russia and Irish Diapers, Damask Diapers and Table Cloths, Linen Cambricks and Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, men's Woodstock, Beaver and Silk Gloves, ladies' Kid, Beaver and black Castor Gloves, 4-4 and 6-4 Book, Mulmul, Jackonet and Cambric Muslins, Cotton Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambric and common Dimoties, &c. &c. &c.

April 27. 25tf—

New Hardware Goods,

IMPORTED this spring, and now opening for sale, wholesale, or retail, by

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

Flax-seed and Oil Cake.

J. H. STRONG, has for sale Long-Island FLAX-SEED, for sowing—and Flax-seed OIL CAKE, which he will dispose of for Cash or Flaxseed. Feb. 1.

NEW GOODS.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received from New-York a general assortment of

CHEAP GOODS,

all bought with cash, and principally at auction,

Amongst which are,

A large assortment of superfine Broad-Cloths, Cassimeres, Nankin and Canton Crapes, best quality, Nankin Crape Shawls, Merino, Silk and Cotton Shawls, black and white Lace Shawls and Veils, 40 ps. best black and coloured Lustrings, Sattins, Irish Linens and Sheetings, 6, 7, 8 and 10-4 Irish Diapers, Steam Loom, Colerain and other Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, very cheap by the piece. *superfine* black and coloured Bombazetts, Bombazine, Rattinets, blue and yellow Nankins, Cotton Cassimeres, Vestings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambrics, Dimoties, Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, Ribbons, Umbrellas and Parasols, Shell Combs, &c. together with a general assortment of

Fancy Dry Goods.

Also,

A large assortment of Ladies' best Kid and Morocco Shoes.

N. B. New supplies of Goods will be received from the New-York auctions almost every week, through the season.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public that they have formed a connexion in business under the firm of

ROBINSON & CLEVELAND,

and have taken the store lately occupied by PRS. PERKINS, where they offer for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE AND CROCKERY.

Also, a general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINE.

GURDON ROBINSON.
MASON CLEVELAND.

Windham, (Scotland society.)

May 1, 1819. 26-3w

NEW GOODS.

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass and Earthen WARE,

Looking Glasses and Tea Trays,

recently received and for sale at low prices and on accommodating terms, by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Who have also for sale, at their Store and at the Pottery, a constant supply of

STONE WARE.

Norwich, Oct. 28, 1818. 51—

Simeon Thomas & Co.

HAVE for sale at the Store lately occupied by Messrs. *Charles Thomas & Co* a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

which they will dispose of by the hogshead, barrel, or less quantity, viz:—

W. I. and N. E. Rum,
French and Cider Brandy,
Holland and American Gin,
Sicily Madeira Wine,
Loaf, Havana, India and Muscovado Sugars,
Hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and bohea Teas,
Turks-Island and Table Salt,
Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger,
Cloves, Cinnamon, Starch,
Powder and Shot,
Plug and cut Tobacco,
Scotch and Lorrillard's Snuff, &c.

ALSO,

Russia Old Sable Iron,
Cart and Waggon Tire,
Nail Plates, Spike Rods,
English and American blistered Steel,
Nails, &c. *Likewise*,
An assortment of Drugs and Family Medicines,
Paints and Dye Woods,
Window Glass,

all which are of the first quality, and will be sold on the lowest terms, for cash or produce.

Cash given for

FLAX-SEED AND WHITE BEANS.

Norwich, Jan. 4, 1819. 9tf—

20 bbls. superfine Flour,
Baltimore Crackers per keg,
Also, a choice selection of

GROCERIES,

offered for cash only, by

CALVIN TYLER.

Cash paid for

Good Corn, Rye, Oats, White Beans and Flax-Seed.

May 12. 27—

MISCELLANY.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

NAVY AND ARMY.

Our government have in their management of the naval and military department, given a pledge to their country, that the celebrity of our gallant officers shall not be tarnished in their hands. While frigates and seventy-fours are on the stocks preparing, and at no distant day to join the squadron, those ships of war already built, are scouring the Atlantic ocean in almost every direction. The American constellation sparkles in every firmament, and nations have become familiar to the spectacle, to whom but a short time ago, the name of an American was almost unknown. On the return of one frigate, another, commanded by new officers, proceeds to sea; so that both commanders and men are daily and hourly learning more experience and more discipline. This regulation forms a sort of nursery for gallant spirits, and prepares them to execute with skill and promptitude the orders of their government, whenever it shall become necessary to have recourse to arms. The fine order in which our ships have been preserved during the course of these long voyages, have extorted the most unqualified testimonials of applause from our English rivals. On the entry of an American ship of war into a foreign port, the usual testimonials of respect, that is, gun for gun, is always punctiliously demanded; any surrender of this species of naval etiquette, implies an acknowledged national superiority on the part of the officer consenting to such a sacrifice. Our gallant commanders, even when passing the tremendous fortress of Gibraltar, are so delicate on this point, that they demand as a preliminary, the return of their salute with an equal number of guns. A spirit of competition is thus excited amongst these men, and while foreign nations behold the American standard so proudly maintaining its rights and prerogatives, we are at every hour better prepared for war, and our character is acquiring firmness and consistency. A victory is oftentimes not so important to a country, as this jealous sense of etiquette in the reception and return of these national salutations. However glorious a triumph may be, a disgraceful treaty expunges all its brilliancy; but this equality of which we have been speaking; this determination never to consent to the sacrifice of honor, preserves in all its integrity in time of peace, that reputation which was acquired in battle. It familiarizes the mind to lofty contemplation, and enables the commander of a national frigate, to meet the governor of the fortress of Gibraltar on equal terms. A principle so zealously contended for in peace, will not lightly be abandoned in war.

Nor can the remark with justice be made, that our military officers enjoy the repose of the Sybarite, who complained that he could not rest because the rose leaves lay doubled under him. Immense military roads are now forming on our northern frontier; fortifications erecting on the most eligible and commanding sites; skilful engineers are employed to mark out the places most convenient for the erection of batteries; exploring parties, under the authority and sanction of the government, are sent out to trace the windings of our mighty rivers to their sources, to guard and protect those who embark in such expeditions for scientific researches; to hold in awe and check the prowling savages, who from their native woods behold with agitated eyes the advances of our greatness; others traverse our immense range of sea coast to build fortifications for the protection of the most vulnerable points. This is assigned to the duty of the military commander, and in the discharge of this duty, they hold a competition with the naval. If these men preserve a proper subordination to the legislative authority—if they remember the station they occupy in the body politic—that they are not the head to dictate, but the arm to execute, the most zealous friend of free government would see in all this nothing to alarm. It is only when congress themselves seem disposed to relinquish their constitutional rights, and when emboldened by such imbecility, the military are enabled to attempt to terrify and to overawe that legislature, that the advocate of real liberty trembles. What no power on earth can deprive us of, we are always competent to abandon ourselves.—Our legislators should remember, that the great energies residing either in physical or in moral nature, to be productive of benefits, must be under the superintendence of a controlling power—a steam-boat has its safety valve. But the direct, the infallible road to ruin is, to permit such formidable engines to have their own play. The most rancorous enemy of our infant republic, would not wish to discover a more certain symptom of our national dissolution than any timidity expressed by the guardians of their country's welfare with regard to the investigation of such important points as the subordination of the naval or military to the civil department. Generals or Commodores, while acting in that capacity, were never intended to be legislators. Accustomed to command in their respective spheres, and to absolute obedience, they can bear no contradiction; their word is paramount to law. let them exercise this power where it can be exercised, let them be subordinate to the legislative body; and in this, and in this alone, will their real, solid, permanent glory consist.—Their reputation can only be built on the prosperity of that country which they decorate and defend; they are indissolubly united—there are but two alternatives, the hero and the tyrant! Whenever the time shall arrive that congress, in a contest either with the military or naval powers of this country, dare not assert its full constitutional dignity and prerogative, to adopt a figure of speech already used we will say, that our political steam frigate has lost her safety valve.

FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE, MAY 6.

The editors of the New-York Gazette having been favored with a file of Chilian papers, they feel themselves under obligations to the young gentleman who translated the following letters, which passed between Lord Cochrane and Captain Biddle, at Valparaiso, in Dec. last. As Captain Biddle is now at the seat of government, he will readily perceive whether or not there has been a false coloring given to his correspondence.—Any correction from this gentleman, will be published by us with much pleasure.

Translated from the Ministerial Gazette of Chili of the 2nd of Jan. 1819.

The U. S. frigate Ontario, Capt. Biddle, having left Valparaiso, suddenly on the 31st ultimo, which, having excited various rumors, we now publish, for the satisfaction of all, the literal correspondence between the vice admiral of the naval forces of Chili (Lord Cochrane) and Capt. Biddle.

No. 1.—Copy of a letter from Lord Cochrane to Captain Biddle, dated Valparaiso, Dec. 27, 1818.

Sir—I have been much flattered with the visit with which you have honored me, and which I consider as an honor done me, in consequence of the station I hold as commander in chief of the naval forces of the government of Chili. I cannot forget the respect due to you, and will call to see you the first opportunity.

The fulfilling my duty to the government I have the honor to serve, is superior to all permission to remind you, that from the length of time you have been in public service, you cannot have been left ignorant of the fact, that when vessels of war of a foreign nation enter friendly ports, it has always been the custom to give a public salute to that flag. I know of but one exception, which was, when the American frigate Essex arrived at Gibraltar, in the year 1802, which vessel omitted to salute the flag of Lord Keith, who was then the English admiral on command at that station. The latter was of opinion that it was the duty of the commander of the Essex to fire the customary salutes, or, if he refused, he should leave the port immediately. Instead of saluting, the Essex left the port: but, on the arrival of Commodore Truxton, he not only saluted the vessel which bore the Admiral's flag, but, by order of the Commodore, the Essex left Algesiras for Gibraltar, and was ordered to fulfil the compliment, not only for his former omission, but for his anterior return.

For my part, I have no personal sentiments on this subject; but allow me to assure you of my profound respect for your government and your person.

I have the honor, &c.

No. 2.—Capt. Biddle to Lord Cochrane, dated on board the Ontario, before Valparaiso, Dec. 28, 1818.

Sir—In answer to your letter of yesterday, I have the honor to state, that the visit which I made to your Lordship on my arrival, was in the capacity of an officer of the U. S. marine, and as a mark of my respect for the commanding officer of the naval forces of the Chilian government.

I know well that when a vessel of war arrives in a foreign port, it is customary to fire a public salute, and my knowledge of this circumstance was what induced me, when I entered this port in January, to give formal advice of my arrival to the governor, and notify him, that I would fire the customary salute, if it would be answered with an equal number of guns. My offer to salute was not accepted, and consequently, your Lordship will see with how much propriety I excuse myself from not doing it.

I have the honor to be, &c.

No. 3.—From Lord Cochrane to Capt. Biddle, dated Valparaiso, Dec. 28, 1818.

Sir—I have received the letter with which you favored me in answer to mine of yesterday, and beg permission to observe, that being ignorant of the rules of the American government, as respects the number of guns with which its commanders are authorised to fire, in answering the salutes of foreign vessels of war who enter their port, if you will give me *your word of honor* that the American commanders uniformly, without considering the comparative rank or the locality, to answer with an equal number of guns the salutes of all foreign men of war, I will give new orders that your salute shall be answered in the same way. Moreover, as in all other services with which I have had communications, it is customary that the Admiral's vessel should answer with two guns less, the salute of the foreign vessels of war which do not bear the insignia of a corresponding rank, my instructions, until this moment, have been conformably thereto.

The alteration of the usual mode of procedure, in similar circumstances, (as respects the United States) must be regulated by the communication which you made me upon this subject.

I have the honor, &c.

No. 4.—Captain Biddle to Lord Cochrane, dated on board the Ontario, Dec. 28, 1818.

Sir—I have had the honor to receive the communication with which your Lordship honored me this morning. The object of my former letter was to excuse myself entirely from making the salute, and consequently it is not necessary to know whether the salute of the Ontario shall be answered with an equal or a less number of guns. When a government vessel enters a foreign port, the salute is a mere matter of courtesy, and entirely arbitrary. It is sometimes practised, and at others it is omitted.

With respect to what your lordship informs me relative to the U. S. frigate Essex, I beg leave to inform your lordship, that your statement is erroneous, for Commodore Truxton never commanded a squadron in the Mediterranean; and I am persuaded that my friend Captain Bainbridge, who commanded the Essex in 1802 would not have suffered the

sail to be ordered to leave the port in the manner you state.

I have the honor, &c.

No. 5.—Lord Cochrane to Capt. Biddle. dated Valparaiso, same date.

Sir—The letter with which you favored me this morning, and in which you inform me that your visit was "in your capacity of officer of the United States' Marine, and as a mark of your respect for the officer who commands the naval forces of the Chilian government," you leave me to understand, that in omitting the salute, you could have no intentions of failing in the respect you owe to the Chilian flag; the more so, when in the sentence which follows, you plainly confess that you knew, "that when a vessel of war entered a foreign port, it is customary to fire a salute; and that the knowledge of this circumstance induced you, when you entered this port in Jan. ultimo, to give formal advice of your arrival to the governor, and gave him notice that you would fire the customary salute, if it would be answered with an equal number of guns. Imagine, then, my astonishment! on receiving this evening, your written declaration, in which you state, "that the object of your letter was to excuse yourself entirely from making the salute; and consequently it was not necessary to know whether the vessel under your command should be answered with an equal or a less number of guns."

This is a public affair, but imagine, sir, what were my personal feelings, when I find that you add, in the same letter, that "When a government vessel enters a foreign port, the salute is merely a matter of courtesy—it is entirely arbitrary—that it is at times practised and at others omitted."

Conceive, sir, I repeat, what are my particular feelings, when I compare your last communication with one of your former ones, in which you state, that "When a vessel of war arrives in a foreign port it was customary to fire a salute." When I compare this with the offer which you made the governor on your arrival in January, to make the customary salute, if it would be answered with an equal number of guns—when I compare this with the knowledge I have (and which is incontrovertible) that in no part of a civilized nation, the power which is saluted, ever answers with an equal number of guns.

As respects the affair at Gibraltar, which I mentioned in my letter, I have not erred in fact, although I may, perhaps, have been mistaken as to particulars of no importance.

I plainly perceive the very unfavorable predicament in which you are placed; and you cannot feel it more sensibly than I do. But this will deprive me of doing that, which, before the receipt of your last letter, would have given me great satisfaction, and this is, of returning your visit, which I cannot now do consistently with my feelings, until an explanation conciliates the apparent contradictions which exist in your public letters. Yours, &c.

No. 6.—Lord Cochrane to Capt. Biddle, dated December 30.

In consequence of the respect and consideration which, in your first letter, you manifested for the Chilian government, and the amicable intercourse which subsists, and which I hope will long continue between the United States and this country, I have to request of you, in the event of your intention soon to leave the port, to be pleased to postpone your departure until after the sailing of the squadron, which is on the point of going to sea.

Yours, &c.

Capt. Biddle to Lord Cochrane, dated December 31.

In answer to your Lordship's letter, I have the honor to inform you, that although I am anxious to put to sea without delay, and notwithstanding I had it in contemplation to sail this morning: yet, as I am desirous to accede to whatever may be agreeable to the Chilian government as far as it is in my power, I have determined to remain in port during this day; but it will be my indispensable duty to sail tomorrow, and I hope that the delay of this day will be sufficient to accomplish the views of the Chilian government; and, to speak the truth, as my object is to double Cape Horn, it seems to me that my departure cannot be in any way prejudicial to the views of the squadron.

I have the honor, &c.

Law Intelligence.

From the Cape Fear Recorder.

THE TABLES TURNED; OR A NEW WAY OF OBTAINING CREDIT.

The Bank of — } Superior Court of Law,
vs John — } for the county of —

This suit originated in the County Court, upon a promissory note, drawn in the usual way, for the sum of $62. The execution, protest, &c. was proven in due *bank* form. The defendant failing to establish his pleas, of course as usual, the bank obtained judgment. The defendant, much to the astonishment of the gentlemen learned in the law, craved an appeal to the Superior Court, for which, the sum being small he easily obtained the necessary security. He was told by the attorney for the bank, that it was ridiculous to appeal; that the action was brought upon a *plain note* of hand; that the bank must recover; and that it would certainly demand the damages that the law gave, as well as the interest. However, the defendant said he was the best judge of his own business; and that if he must follow the advice of a lawyer, he preferred one that was not employed against him. So the appeal was regularly brought up; and as the banks always have their own notary and witnesses, of course the plaintiff was ready; and as the defendant could make no defence, to a *plain note* of hand, payable and negociable *at bank* he could have no legal excuse to continue the cause—so both parties were, or compelled to be ready.

The bank's attorney informed the jury, that it was an action upon a *plain note* of hand, brought against the defendant the maker, and which the bank had discounted for *his profit*—I mean, gentlemen of the jury, *accommodation*; and which he had most ungratefully neglected to take up, pay, and discharge; and that the bank was compelled to bring three separate suits on this small note, (holding it up to the jury) one against himself, and one against each of the indorsers—and that these suits were brought in the county court, and judgment obtained; and the defendant was fool enough to appeal to this court, where he must inevitably be cast; and the costs in the three suits will amount to more than the debt—but gentlemen, it is not the bank's fault; the defendant has brought it upon himself. The note was proved, in due form, by one of the clerks of the bank, who swore to the defendant's hand writing; and the jury was informed by Mr. Attorney, that it was unnecessary to prove the protest and notice to the indorsers, as the action was brought against the maker. The calculation was made, and the jury told that the bank expected their verdict for $62 principal, $2 for protest, and $5 89 interest—making the aggregate sum of *sixty-nine dollars and eighty-nine cents.*

The defendant stated with a mournful countenance, that it was true the bank had accommodated him by lending him the money; that the times were hard; and that he thanked the bank for its kindness; yet he did not think it a very great accommodation to be subjected to the costs of three suits, when the act of assembly authorizes both the drawer & endorsers to be included in one writ; & he hoped to make it appear, that in this case bankers have not even accommodated their own selves. He admitted that it was a plain note of hand; that he justly owed the bank $69 89—but that the bank was indebted to him in a larger sum; and that as he had entered the plea of set off, he asked the jury to find the issues in his favor. He then took out of his breeches pocket an old leathern bag, and proceeded deliberately to untie the string. The eyes of all the audience were upon him. At length he hauled out two small pieces of paper—first opened one and then the other. Here, gentlemen, is the bank's note for *fifty* dollars; here is another for *twenty* dollars—*fifty* dollars and *twenty* dollars make *seventy* dollars—and as *seventy* dollars is more than *sixty nine* dollars and *eighty nine cts.* it will follow of course that the bank owes me *eleven cents.* It was objected, on behalf of the bank, that the defendant ought not to be allowed this offset; and not at any rate, unless he proved that he had the identical notes in his possession at the time of the commencement of the suit. That if defendants could, at any time, offset the notes of banks, against suits brought by the banks—that any defendant, after putting off a suit for twelve or eighteen months, might always, by procuring one dollar more than the debt, subject the bank to the costs of two distinct courts.

His honor, after inspecting the notes, observed to the jury, that it appeared from their dates that the notes had been issued previous to the commencement of the suit; and as they were made payable on demand, consequently they must have been due at the time the action was brought; and as the notes of a corporation must be viewed in the same light as the notes of individuals, that the defendant, upon proving the hand writing of the president and cashier, would be intitled to a set-off—and consequently the bank being indebted *eleven cents* to the defendant, they must find a verdict for him. The hand writing was proved: and the jury without leaving the box, gave a verdict for the defendant, amidst the applause of a crowded court.

N. B. The other two suits were dismissed; and the defendant marched out of court calculating the costs of the three suits in both courts.

Connecticut Legislature.

Reported for the Connecticut Mirror.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, forenoon, May 10.

PRAYER by the Reverend Mr. Wainwright.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Lusk, Hitchcock, J. B. Gurley, Birdseye, Baldwin, Bellamy, Coe and Newell, a committee on the part of the House, upon the act for the organization of the militia, pursuant to the resolution offered by Mr. Coe, on Saturday.

The Bill concerning Fire Companies, was read a third time—opposed by Messrs. Alsop, Sterling and Merwin, and negatived.

The bill introduced by Mr. Sterling on Saturday, relative to courts, was read a second time, and ordered for a third reading.

Mr. Law introduced a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to take into consideration the laws relative to the Judiciary, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The resolution was supported by Messrs. Goddard, Law and M'Clellan, and indirectly opposed by Mr. Ingersoll, who was apprehensive that an attack was meditated upon the law enacted last fall, for the new organization of the Judiciary. The further consideration of the resolution was postponed for the present.

On motion of Mr. Merwin, the House directed the appointment of a joint committee on the message of His Excellency the Governor, upon the subject of taxation, with leave to report by bill or otherwise. The committee to consist of one from a county. Adjourned till 3 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon.

On motion of Mr. Hinman, the bill for enlarging the powers of Senators was taken up.

A debate arose upon this bill, which lasted more than an hour. Messrs. Goddard, T. S. Williams, Law, M'Clellan and Ellsworth opposed.

Messrs. Merwin, Ingersoll, Hinman and Alsop, spoke in favor of the bill.

The bill was finally postponed for the present, on motion of Mr. Goddard.

Mr. Goddard presented a petition from the widow of the late Gen. Humphreys, praying liberty to hold and convey real estate. The petition was accepted, and leave given to bring in a bill pursuant thereto, in form.

Mr. Goddard introduced a resolution directing the appointment of a joint committee to take into consideration the manner proper to be adopted for the appointment of Judges and Justices, with instructions to report a bill for that purpose. The resolution was adopted, and a committee of three ordered.

On motion of Mr. Warren, the appointment of a committee was directed to take into consideration that part of the controller's report relating to certain paupers now maintained by the state, and who ought to be maintained by particular towns. Adjourned.

Tuesday, forenoon, May 11.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Flint.

The Speaker announced the following committees.

Relative to the mode proper to be adopted for the appointment of Judges and Justices, Messrs. Goddard, Hinman and Welch.

On that part of the Controller's Report, concerning certain paupers. Messrs. M. Warren, Olcott and Graves.

On petitions for new towns, Messrs. Foote, Scoville, J. B. Gurley, Wheeler, Baldwin, Burnham, Lyman and Tyler.

On petitions for Bridges, Turnpike Roads, &c. Messrs. Petabone, Terry, Russell, Tweedy and Sturges.

On the Message of His Excellency the Governor concerning taxation, Messrs. [illegible], S. Cook, M. Warren, Isaacs, Freeman, Merwin, Alsop, and Hall.

The petition of Thomas Barnes, of East Haddam, praying to be discharged from a prosecution now pending against him, for the crime of manslaughter. [This is the case mentioned in the papers in November last, of a Mr. Fox being killed by Mr. Barnes, by his discharging a loaded musket at him in the night, mistaking the motion of his head for a troublesome cat, of which he was in pursuit. It appeared that the utmost harmony and friendship has subsisted between the petitioner and deceased, and that the former was entirely innocent of the *intention* of killing; but the House thought it improper to interfere, particularly as the magistrates had deemed it proper to bind the petitioner over for a trial. The petition was rejected unanimously.]

Mr. T. Pitkin, from the committee appointed to revise the rules of the House, reported in part, that according to the new constitution, the ayes and noes may be taken when called for by one-fifth of the members present. A rule was adopted accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Law, the House then took up the consideration of the resolution offered by him yesterday, for the appointment of a committee upon the Judiciary System, &c.

Mr. Law observed, that as there were many gentlemen now in the House who were absent when he introduced the bill, and explained his views upon it, yesterday, it was necessary for him to recapitulate what he had said before. The Judiciary system, as organized by the General Assembly last fall, was in his opinion, and in the opinion of a great proportion of the people, very imperfect, and he thought it highly expedient to have a joint committee appointed, with powers to take up the subject in all its bearings. It had been thrown out in the course of the remarks upon it yesterday, that the object of the bill was to modify or amend the law of last fall, and gentlemen had said it was best to meet the question as to the decision of that law, in the present stage of it. To this he did not object. That law had not yet gone into operation, and it was already found to be very unsatisfactory to the people. It provides for an entire alteration of our judicial system. That law provides that one judge, alone, shall hold our Circuit Courts. This judge is clothed with all the powers formerly vested in three. Nay, this single judge is empowered to try capital offences—in his hands alone is placed the lives of our citizens.—The people have not been accustomed to such a state of things. True, as was stated yesterday by the gentleman from New-Haven, (Mr. Ingersoll,) other states and countries may have courts similarly organized; but the people of this state, our laws, usages and habits, are, and have for a long time been more democratic. Our citizens have been accustomed to have their causes tried by three judges in whom they had confidence, and they will never be satisfied to have cases of importance decided by a single judge. The consequence will be, that all cases of importance will be carried up to the court of Errors for a review. Thus will the people from the remote parts of the state have their burdens and expenses increased by journies to New-Haven and Hartford. As the law has not yet gone into operation, should it be found expedient by the proposed committee, it can now be amended without inconvenience. It may be, that more than five Judges may be found necessary, and perhaps, some salutary alterations will be thought advisable for the County Court.

Mr. Alsop replied to both gentlemen who had been up. Mr. A. was last fall in favor of the law intended to be effected by the bill now before the House, but he regretted that in that law, or rather, in our judicial system, there is no discrimination between chancery and other judicial powers; but he was opposed now to interfering with it. The gentleman from Norfolk, (Mr P.) thinks it the proper course, to refer that law, in its incipient state to a committee. Such also would be his opinion, if he thought it necessary or expedient to do any thing upon the subject. But the matter was last fall before a committee—the law was passed after long debate and with much deliberation—and to his mind, the arguments then adduced in favor of the law, were conclusive. He could not see with the gentleman from New-London, (Mr Law,) how this system would operate more injuriously, or oppressively, than the former system had done. The gentleman speaks of our having invested a single judge with peculiar and extraordinary powers, and yet he acknowledges that in other states and countries, courts are similarly constituted; and we there hear no complaints among the people, of a want of justice. In Great Britain, this system has long been in operation, and is the security, the beauty and glory of her system. The law which it is now the object of gentlemen to amend or repeal, has not yet gone into operation, and it ought to have a fair trial. When before the General Assembly last fall, it was warmly advocated by gentlemen of the same political character of the gentleman from New-London, (Mr Law,) and he deemed it improper and highly inexpedient, to repeal a law of the last session of the Legislature, without having given it a trial. The bill evidently had this object in view, and he was therefore opposed to it. Before Mr. A. sat down, however, he said that he must make his acknowledgments to the gentleman from New-London, (Mr. L.) for the frankness and candor with which he had met the question, and stated his views and objects.

Mr. Ingersoll, did not at first, when the question came up yesterday, feel disposed to check the raising of a committee with the ordinary powers, to examine the judiciary subject; but the moment he discovered the real object—that that object was at all events to alter the law of last fall organizing the Judiciary, he was opposed to it. The gentleman, (Mr. Law,) says the people have not been used to this system. What then? Are we now launching upon the ocean of experiment? Are we adopting a new and untried system? No! The system has stood in other countries and states for ages. Other states, too, once had a regiment of Judges. Those systems then afforded places and sinecures for favorites; but a change was found desirable. The United States, in the case of Adams' administration, created a host of judges, and sent three upon a circuit, but the people were soon sick of it, and the system was abandoned. Vermont, also, formerly had three or five judges upon a circuit, but she likewise, had abandoned the system. The gentleman says the present system is not sufficiently democratic. Look at Democratic Pennsylvania, with a population of 1,000,000, and but three judges. [Mr. I. went on to remark upon the Judiciary of New-York.] The object of the bill, is to procure a repeal of the law of last session. He hoped we should not thus rudely assail the proceedings of a preceding Legislature. Shall we establish the system of overturning at one session of the General Assembly, what has been done by another? No. Give the law a fair experiment before you tear it from the statute book. But it is said the people of Connecticut are not used to have their causes tried by one judge, and that they will be dissatisfied. Sir, our citizens have been in the habit of having their causes determined before one judge; I mean the District Circuit Court of the U. States. True, the judge calls in associates, but not as a matter of course. He said he was aware that attempts had been made out of doors, to enlist the feelings and prejudices of the people against the law of last fall. Litchfield and New-London counties had been wrought upon. But the alarm was groundless. The new system will save to the state annually more than four thousand dollars, and he had rather the Supreme Court of Errors should be removed from Hartford and New-Haven to the remotest corners of the state, than to have the law repealed.

Afternoon.

A bill entitled an act in addition to, and in alteration of an act for the appointment of sheriffs, &c was read a first time.

A memorial of the Royal Arch Chapter, and Union Lodge, of New-London, stating certain heavy losses, and praying permission to replenish their funds by means of a lottery, was read and referred to a select committee.

Mr. M'Clellan introduced a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to take into consideration the manner in which bills for public acts, which have passed both houses, shall be signed, &c. and also the time for the meeting of joint committees.—Adopted.

The House then resumed the consideration of the resolution relative to the Judiciary.

Mr. Goddard said, that after what had passed when this subject was under consideration on a former day, it might be expected that he should add to what he then suggested. Gentlemen seem to consider that a *repeal* of the act of the last session of the Legislature is the object of the resolution on the table. If he so considered it, he would prefer that a bill should be at once introduced to accomplish that object. But this resolution contemplates raising a committee to consider what alterations, if any, can be made in our judicial system. He was not prepared to say whether he should be in favor ultimately of nine judges, or four, or six, or any other number—all that was now necessary to determine was, that the system adopted the last session was defective—that it ought to be revised. He would not condemn the nisi prius system, as it had been called—did not profess to be much afraid of the powers of one judge if properly limited; and if his powers sitting on the circuits, had been confined to presiding over the deliberations of a jury, he did not know that he should object to it—business was certainly done with greater despatch. The British system which has been so justly eulogized, was very different from that proposed by the law of last session. The issues were previously made up—preliminary questions of law settled, and after trial the record returned, and questions of law settled, by the whole Court. But by the law proposed to be revised, the whole powers and duties of the Superior Court have in cases been vested in a single judge. It is well known that our Superior Court possess the powers of a Court of Chancery as well as law; the power of deciding all high crimes, the power of life and death is in their hands; and these powers are all to be exercised by a single individual. As he remarked on a former day, powers so extensive were not delegated to a single judge in any other free state or country. He spoke from general recollection only, not having particularly examined with reference to this subject. In New-York, the powers of a Court of Chancery were exercised by one Chancellor, but his time and talents were confined to Chancery alone. In capital trials a judge never sat alone—he was seated by one or more judges—he did try issues in fact assisted by a jury alone. In Massachusetts, capital trials were not conducted by a single judge; and [illegible] he understood they had a law term once a year, not perhaps in each county, but at such [illegible] convenient to all the citizens, where all the judges hold the Court. The trial of issues in fact in the counties was confided to one judge—But how different their system is from ours will easily be perceived. With respect to our new system, Mr. G. said he was not prepared to say that he would repeal it. Gentlemen might think it best to add another judge, making six, and divide the state into two circuits, and those six judges might be able to do all the business to the satisfaction of the people; and he was in favor of judges of this high Court being steadily employed. They ought to devote themselves to their profession; and, to enable them to do this you must pay them well—Let them work well but pay them well. In his opinion the public had a deep interest in giving to their highest judicial officers, such compensation as will support their families, and raise them above the solicitude which all heads of families must feel on that subject. If you compel them to resort to other business for support, their minds are distracted with other cares, and they never can be eminent in their profession. He would be economical in the expenditure of public money; but there might be a very false economy exercised in this respect, and he regretted to hear gentlemen [illegible] remind us of a few hundred dollars to be saved by the change of our system. Mr. G. said he was not attached to the old system, but when gentlemen urge the House not to interfere with the new system because it had been so recently adopted, and had not gone into operation, they furnish reasons why we ought now to reconsider and revise the law. Nothing has a greater tendency to unsettle the law, as frequent changes in the judicial system. Let it be fully examined—Adopt a system best calculated for the state, and adhere to it. The [illegible] of these high and paramount subjects, [illegible] above all party jealousies and considerations. Let a committee be appointed—the wisdom of this, combined with that of the last Legislature, be exercised in relation to it, before it shall be tried—If it is the best that can be devised, the House will doubtless adhere to it—if not, it ought to be modified. The House need not fear to trust itself with a report from its own committee. He hoped the resolution would be adopted.

Mr Alsop briefly replied to Mr. Goddard, who he said, had drawn a terrifying picture of the effects which would follow the new system.

Mr Sterling had not intended to rise upon this question. He had not anticipated that gentlemen could have objected to a proposition so plain and so reasonable. If upon no other consideration, he thought the committee should be appointed, as an act of courtesy, to the many gentlemen who had called for it, and who had with so much candor and frankness stated their objects. Nay, further, he thought it highly proper that the committee should be appointed. He had the honor of being a member of the last General Assembly, and was then opposed to the law for the new organization of the judiciary; and six months reflection had strengthened his hostility to it. He could not agree with the gentleman from Middletown, (Mr Alsop,) but on the contrary, did most cordially coincide in opinion with the gentleman from Norwich, (Mr. Goddard.) He was opposed to confiding the circuit courts to a single judge. A celebrated and standard writer, [illegible] has laid it down as a fundamental maxim, that nothing is more unjust and arbitrary, than to vest the powers of a judicial tribunal, in a single judge.—With the gentleman from Norwich, he wished the judiciary system settled and permanent. Every time this system is altered, the most injurious consequences are sure to follow. Every change of the judicial system produces a change of common law. Mr. S. was in favor of the proposition of the gentleman from East-Windsor, (Mr. Ellsworth) relative to a new organization of districts. He would not however, be understood as favorable to the old judicial system of this state—that system he believed the worst that ever existed in the world, and he was in favor of cutting it up by the root. He alluded particularly to the former system of appeals. He thought the jurisdiction of judges ought to be fixed, and the whole subject was a proper one to go before a committee. He was altogether in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Ingersoll, as a matter of courtesy, under ordinary circumstances, should not have refused a committee. But the gentleman had altered the resolution, and their object had been distinctly stated to be but one—the Judges are to be increased. And it has also been given out, that their salaries were also designed to be increased. Mr I. was surprized at the objections started against the old law—and by gentlemen of the profession too—concerning appeals to the Supreme Court of Errors at Hartford and New-Haven. The gentleman from Sharon (Mr Sterling,) has adverted to Montesquieu, who says that nothing is more dangerous than a magistracy of one judge—that is fit only for a despotic country, &c.—but Montesquieu lived in a barbarous age and country, where the right of trial by jury was unknown. The gentleman would fain have us believe, that if our Circuit Courts are confided to one judge only, our case will be little better than that of Turks. [Here Mr I. again mentioned the judicial system of New York, &c. as before.]

Mr. Wildman moved so to amend the resolution, as to restrict the committee from interfering with the number of Judges provided for by the law of last fall.

This proposition was supported by Messrs.

Hinman, Merwin, Hurl and Ingersoll, and opposed by Messrs. Law, Austin and Goddard, who represented the expediency and impropriety of the amendment—as the committee might so amend the system as to require either a greater or a lesser number of judges—and further, that the House might safely trust themselves—the report of a committee would not be binding. The amendment however was adopted by the casting vote of the Speaker, and the resolution past as amended.

Mr. Goddard, from the joint committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill prescribing the mode for appointing judges and justices. Read twice, [the rule of the House being dispensed with for that purpose.]

The rule was also again dispensed with, and the bill concerning the appointment of sheriffs read a second time.

The surety proposed by the bill, was $5000, but on motion of Mr. Hinman, it was increased to $10,000. Messrs. T. S. Williams and Foot, were in favor of a higher sum: but were opposed by Messrs. Ingersoll and Hinman

Wednesday, forenoon, May 12.

Prayer, by Rev. Dr. Flint.

Messrs. J. B. Gurley, Avery, and Cheesebrough, were appointed a committee upon the memorial of the Royal Arch Chapter and Union Lodge, of New-London—read yesterday. [Mr. Gurley has since been excused from serving on this committee.]

The petition of John Caldwell, and others, of the Connecticut River Steam Boat Company—praying a law to counteract the Steam-Boat monopoly of New-York, [similar in principle to an act passed by the Legislature of New-Jersey, in 1811, on a like occasion, entitled an act for the protection of steam-boats, owned and navigated by citizens of this state.] Read, and referred to a select committee.

The bill from the Senate, relative to the appointment of sheriffs, &c. was then taken up. A motion was made to reconsider the vote of yesterday, fixing the amount of bonds to be given at $10,000, for the purpose of inserting a higher sum. The motion was supported by Messrs. Foote, J. B. Gurley, Law, T. S. Williams and M'Clellan, and opposed by Messrs. Alsop, Ingersoll, Sterling, and Kellogg, with a good deal of zeal. The motion succeeded; and an attempt to fix the amount of the bonds to be given at $20,000, was made, but without success—15,000 was at length agreed to—and the bill passed.

Mr. T. Pitkin introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the expediency of making further provisions by law for the encouragement of agriculture, manufactures, and the cod and whale fisheries.

[In support of this resolution, Mr. Pitkin went into a general view of the several subjects embraced in the resolution. His design was to impress upon the House, the necessity of fostering and extending our manufactures, of improving our agriculture, and of engaging in the fisheries, as the surest means of wealth and prosperity, and as the only probable method that can be devised to check the current of emigration which still flows from our territory. His speech was able and lucid, and he communicated to the House a vast fund of information, which it would be impossible for us to embody in our customary sketch of the proceedings. We may, perhaps, give the speech at length hereafter.]

The resolution was also supported by Messrs. Hall, Goddard, and Ingersoll: but on the suggestion of the latter gentleman was so amended as to instruct the committe to recommend some specific sources of revenue, to be appropriated for these objects. Mr. I. mentioned the steam boats; and stated his willingness to impose a tax similar to the steam-boat tax in New-York. He should be the more willing to impose this tax upon the Sound steam-boats, in consequence of the exclusive pretensions, and the monopoly of New-York, as it regards steam navigation.

The resolution was adopted: And the House Adjourned.

Afternoon.

The petition of James Burnham, and others, of Jewett City, praying a Lottery to aid in building a place of public worship, &c. was presented

The report of the Adjutant General was received, and ordered to lie on the table.

Adjourned.

Thursday, forenoon, May 13.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Cushman.

The Speaker announced the following committees:—

On the several petitions concerning Indian affairs, Messrs. Warren, J. B. Gurley and Abney.

On the petition concerning a Vaccine Institution, Messrs. Warren, Watrous & Freeman.

On the Judiciary, Messrs. T. S. Williams, Ingersoll, Law, Wildman, M'Clellan, Sterling, Alsop and Crawford.

On Mr. Pitkin's resolution concerning Agriculture, &c. Messrs. T. Pitkin, Ingersoll, Denison, Hall, Ingalls, Austin, Coe and Eldridge.

The annual report of the Trustees of the Connecticut Missionary Society, was read and accepted.

The bill relative to the appointment of sheriffs, &c. was returned from the Senate, who have non-concurred in the amendment made by the House, fixing the amount of bonds to be required at $15,000—the Senate having reduced the sum to $6000.—Messrs. Pitkin and Law of the House were appointed a committee of conference upon the subject.

A Message from His Excellency the Governor was received, concerning the corporation of Yale College, accompanied by a vote of the Corporation requesting the appointment of 8 Senators to act as fellows, in place of the six oldest counsellors, under the late system. A committee of conference was appointed.

The petition of Henry Seymour and others, of Hartford, praying the incorporation of a Fire Insurance Company. Referred to a select committee. Adjourned.

Afternoon.

Mr. Sterling introduced a bill for extending the jurisdiction of justices of the peace to $50, and providing for trial by jury before them; which was read once; and the rule of the House being afterwards dispensed with, it was also read a second time.

Messrs. T. Pitkin, Merwin, Hungerford, Alsop and Sill, were appointed a committee upon the petition of John Caldwell and others, relative to steam-boats. Adjourned.

Friday, forenoon, May 14.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Wainwright.

After disposing of a number of private petitions, &c. the house took up the consideration of the bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and authorising trial by jury, &c.

After some remarks by Messrs. Sterling, Ingersoll, Law and Hall, Mr. Hinman moved a postponement, which was carried.

Afternoon.

The law of last May upon that subject having expired by its own limitation, Mr. Sterling brought in a bill prescribing the number of judges and justices of county courts. [As at present, a judge and two justices of the quorum.]

Wednesday morning next was assigned for a public hearing, on the report of the commissioners relative to a removal of the county buildings in Windham.

Saturday, forenoon, May 15.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hawes.

A number of private petitions, reports and bills were disposed of. The bill concerning the books, records and papers of the late Connecticut Land Company was read a second time; and the bill for appointing a private secretary to His Excellency the Governor was read a third time and passed:

Adjourned till 2 o'clock, P. M. on Monday.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, MARCH 29.

IN the course of the last year M. Mollien, hardly 22 years of age, has explored all the regions watered by the Gambia and the Rio Grande. After having ascertained the sources of those rivers, he advanced into the country of the Southern Poulahs to the town of Teemboa, of which it is the capital, and which Maj. Renuell places on the Rio Grande, in latitude 10, longitude 10. Afterwards, ascending towards the north, he proceeded towards the source of the Senegal which he thinks he has correctly ascertained, and which is farther south than has been believed.—Thence he proposed to repair to the Niger, and in pursuing it to arrive perhaps at Tombuctoo; but the country through which he must pass being at war, and his guides refusing to conduct him further, he was obliged, after having braved all the dangers and difficulties inseparable from a route through barbarous nations, to descend by the Rio Grande, and to return by the Bissagos Islands to the colony of Senegal, and he arrived January 15, at the Island of St Louis, whence he embarked for France with the late governor of the colony.

MADRID, MARCH 16.

The King intends to repair to Cadiz before the departure of the armaments fitting out at that port; that he may inspect them himself. The grand expedition destined for Buenos Ayres will be composed of 14 or 15,000 of the best troops in the world. The Count d'Abisbal, (General O'Donnel,) is appointed commander in chief of all that part of America, with general instructions, and very ample powers, to act as the times and circumstances may require. He will carry with him a considerable number of officers of different ranks, who, without being attached to the army, may be employed, on their arrival in America, as the wants of the service may demand. These officers served in the war of the Peninsula, and have volunteered their services on this occasion. The second expedition, destined directly for Lima instead of 2000 men, the number first intended, will consist of 4 or 5000 chosen troops. The naval force to escort them will consist of many vessels of the line, frigates, or corvettes, in which a part of the troops will be embarked. It is hoped that the first days of May will witness the departure from Cadiz of these two formidable armaments.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Plymouth Telegraph says "We are told that not fewer than nine vessels are advertised to take out passengers from this port to America. Prince Edward's Island appears to be the favorite spot for persons emigrating from this neighborhood. Several of our townsmen and neighbors have settled there and are doing well. We are sorry to hear that several artificers are going from this dock-yard. It is rumored that a considerable number also have left Portsmouth yard."

Introduction of Vegetables, &c. into England.

One of the principal advantages resulting to Europe from exploring distant regions, has been the introduction of some of the most useful plants and fruits, that are now cultivated with so much success. From the discovery of America, one of the most important benefits, perhaps, that we received was the potatoe. The pear, the peach, the apricot, and the quince, were respectively brought from Epirus, Carthage, Armenia, and Syria. They were first transplanted into Italy, and thence disseminated by the Romans thro' the northern and western parts of Europe.—Fruit seems to have been very scarce in the time of Henry the VIIth. In an original MS, signed by himself, and kept in the remembrance Office, it appears, that apples were then paid for at the high price of one and two shillings a piece; that a man and woman received 8s. 6d. in the coin of that time for a few strawberries.—It was not till the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII. that any sallad, carrots, cabbage, or other edible roots, were purchased in England. The little of these vegetables that was used, was formerly imported from Holland and Flanders. Queen Catherine (Henry's first consort) when she wanted a sallad, was obliged to dispatch a messenger there on purpose.—Sundry other kinds of fruit were first cultivated in England during this reign, particularly apricots artichokes, pippins and gooseberries. The current tree was conveyed from Zante by the Venetians, and planted in England in the year 1583. Asparagus, cauliflowers, beans and peas, were introduced about the time of the restoration of Charles II. the delightful ornaments of our gardens, if were, are also foreign productions. The jessemine came from the East-Indies; the tulip, the lily, and several others, from the Levant; the tube rose from Java and Ceylon; the carnation and pink from Italy; and the auricula from Switzerland. Nuts, acorns, crabs, and a few wild berries, were certainly the only vegetable food indigenous to our island; and the meanest laborer is now fed with more wholesome and delicate aliments, than the petty kings of the country could obtain in its uncultivated state.

London pap.

By the late Mails.

S. CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, MAY 3.

HIS B. M. ship Lee, Capt. Blackey, of 32 guns, which anchored in the Roads on Saturday afternoon, was despatched from England, in Dec. last, in pursuit of the piratical ship Louisa, commanded by Capt. Almeida, which had committed many depredations in some parts of the Western Islands, and their neighborhood. The Lee has visited the Canaries, Madeira, St. Thomas, Aux Cayes, Jamaica, and several other places, and is last from Havana.—It is understood that she visits this place with the expectation of obtaining possession of three British seamen, formerly part of the crew of the British schr. Sir Thomas Hardy, which vessel was plundered by the Louisa, at which time the seamen alluded to entered on board the pirate. They were subsequently arrested, with several others of the Louisa's crew, and are now in jail in this city. We understand that an application will be made this day, to the officers of the Federal District Court by the British Consul, to have them given up, to be sent to England for trial, where the necessary evidence has been forwarded, to effect their conviction.

PENN. NORRISTOWN, MAY 5.

Sacrilege.—On the night of Wednesday, the 28th ult. some evil disposed person or persons entered the new Episcopal Church, in the township of Whitemarsh, and feloniously robbed the same of the large folio bible and prayer-book belonging to the church, and several other prayer-books belonging to individuals. We sincerely hope the perpetrators of so wanton and daring an act may be discovered and brought to justice.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, MAY 14.

Law Intelligence.—A case of great importance has been decided this forenoon in the Supreme Court of this state: the case of Mather and Strong vs. Ira Bush. It will only be necessary to state the following facts, in order to give a correct idea of the points in issue. Bush became indebted to the plaintiffs in 1816; in 1817 he obtained a discharge from all his debts, under the insolvent law, passed in 1813.—Relying upon the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, that state insolvent laws could only have the effect to exempt the body from imprisonment, but not the property subsequently acquired, the plaintiff took out an execution against the goods, and this was a motion on the part of the defendant in the court below, for relief. The question submitted to the court, and argued, at great length, by the counsel on both sides, was, whether the original contract, being made after the passing of the state insolvent law, was not made with an implied reference to it as one of the existing laws of the state and subject to be controlled by it accordingly? The court was of opinion in the affirmative, and ordered the execution to be discharged. We understand the creditors intend to carry up the case to Washington.

Another question of scarcely less interest, was argued by the same counsel, viz: what would be the law in a case where the debt was contracted previous to the insolvent act; but on this no opinion was given. Emmet, for the creditors; Wells, Ogden, Jones, and Griffen, for the insolvents.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH.

Wednesday Evening, May 19, 1819.

WILLIAM S. BOARDMAN, Esq. of New-Milford, son of the Senator, is appointed Clerk of the Senate.

As the manufacturing interest has become very large in this section of the State, we are disposed to devote a portion of our paper to this subject. Communications under this head are solicited. We are gratified to observe, that the essays of JUNIUS on manufactures, inserted in this paper some months ago, have been republished at Hartford. These essays have been very highly complimented by the editor of the Boston Gazette.

From the National Intelligencer, May 12.

An attempt is making to produce an impression on the public mind, of an intention to convene Congress at a day earlier than that established by the Constitution. It may prevent misapprehension to state, that, from all we can learn, there is no foundation whatever for such a rumour. The common supposition of a deficiency in the revenue is entirely unfounded, the receipts having equalled if not exceeded, expectation. There is at present not even a plausible ground for anticipating a call of Congress. The propagation of such rumours, as have a tendency unnecessarily to agitate the public mind, has an injurious effect at least, if not a mischievous object.

At the state elections of the present year, the people of Ohio are to give their votes on the expediency of calling a convention for the revision of their constitution. We gather from their papers that one of the objects of those who recommend a revision, is to repeal that clause of the constitution which prohibits slavery in the state.

SPANISH DISASTERS.

We have received from our Gibraltar Correspondent a communication, (says the Baltimore Patriot) of the date of March the 16th, from which we have made the subjoined extracts, of no less interest than many a paragraph which has gone the round of publication in these dry times:—

"The post from Cadiz this morning, informs me of the terrible consternation of the people there, in consequence of receiving intelligence of the capture of the Spanish frigate Maria Isabel, of 44 guns, with four transports having nearly 3000 troops on board, which sailed from Cadiz for Lima about eight months ago. (Our correspondent then gives the Spanish account of this disaster, which is nearly the same as the one which has already been published.)

"My friend adds, that the intelligence is confirmed by the arrival of the Madrid mail, and that the sensation it produced in the metropolis was unexampled—it was the greatest damper of all their disasters since the commencement of the revolution. At the time of the arrival of this news in Cadiz, another expedition for Lima, of 2000 men, under convoy of the San Telmo, 74; Diana, 44, and 8 transports, was ready to sail; but the panic created by the loss of the first division, was so great that the proper authority deemed it expedient to wait for further orders of the King, after the unfortunate news should be made known to him. In consequence his majesty has directed the expedition to be *delayed* until the line of battle ships Alexander 1st, and San Fernando, and the frigate Peruba, and more transports can be got ready—and when that will be, says our correspondent, Heaven only knows. The effect of this intelligence, he further observes, will be a certain detention of the grand expedition for Buenos Ayres, for a very long time, if not a total abandonment of it.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican, May 8.

The frigate Constellation is fitting at Norfolk, and it is hoped will go to the coast of Africa. The will of congress, as well as the honor of our country and the administration of the present chief magistrate require it, no less than the cause of humanity.

CABBAGE VERSUS WINE.—A French Journal observes, that the cabbage is a sovereign remedy for curing intoxication from wine, and that it has even that power of preventing it; for we are informed, that by eating a certain quantity of cabbage before dinner, we may drink as much wine as we please, without experiencing any inconvenience. This property of the cabbage is mentioned by Aristotle and Theophrastus, who are of opinion that it proceeds from the antipathy which the wine shews for the cabbage. If a cabbage be planted near a vine, the latter retires to as great a distance as possible, or perhaps dies. Hence it is concluded that the vine, owing to this aversion, allows itself to be overcome by the cabbage. Be this as it may, the phenomenon is indisputable, and the receipt, which was declared to be effectual by the ancient Egyptians, is now universally adopted in Germany.

An officer of the American navy upon visiting the State Prison of Massachusetts with a friend, observed he should have no objection to such a crew as could be formed of the prisoners; true replied his companion, 'and you would have this certain advantage, that they are all *tried* men.'

Bost. paper.

Married,

In England, after a long and perplexing contest in Chancery (where the bride being under age was a ward) the Rt. Hon. BARON STEWART, a Lt. General in the British army, Ambassador to the Court of Vienna, &c. to Lady FRANCES VANE TEMPEST, one of the richest heiresses and most beautiful women in England. She is about 18, his Lordship 46. The objections of her guardians were, that the match was unequal in point of age, fortune, and other circumstances. The bridegroom is brother to Lord Castlereagh, and brother-in-law to Mr. Canning.

Died,

In this city, Mrs. LYDIA PERKINS, relict of the late Capt. Jabez Perkins, aged 85 years.

Executed in Wanesborough, N. C. the 23d ult. BARNA JERNAGAN, for negro stealing. Soon after he was swung off, the halter broke, and life not being extinct, the criminal was tied up the second time. This is the third accident of the kind within a short time. Similar accidents in some parts of Europe would create a tumult, and efforts to rescue the criminals.

OATS.

500 Bushels Oats, wanted immediately, for which cash and the highest price will be paid on delivery, by

JED. HUNTINGTON

May 19. 28—

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE packet MORGAN, R. ROATH, master, will sail on Saturday morning.

May 10

Sale at Auction.

THE *HOUSE, STORE, &c.* in Franklin, formerly Mr *Augustus Perkins'*, will be sold at Auction, on Wednesday, the 2d of June, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at *Capt. Burrill Woodworth's* Tavern.

May 16, 1819. 28—

Found,

ON the 14th inst. between Norwich Landing and Lathrop's Bridge, a *WATCH*, which the owner may have by proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

ENQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.

May 19, 1819. 27—

Wanted,

AT THE COTTON MILL,

1000 bushels Coal,

A quantity of seasoned Maple Joist and Boards,

Oak, Chesnut and Walnut Wood,

Corn, Rye and Potatoes.

For Sale, at reduced prices to close a concern,

The remaining STOCK OF GOODS belonging to a Factory Store, consisting of earthen and wooden Ware, and remnants of Piece Goods.

APPLY TO

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Norwich Falls, April 28. 25—

Theological Books,

FOR SALE AT THOMAS ROBINSON'S BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE, CHELSEA.

DODDRIDGE's Family Expositor, or a paraphrase and version of the New Testament with Critical Notes &c.; Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History; Dr. Stillman's Sermons; Hawies Church History; Zollikofer's Sermons; Waterman's Life of Calvin; Faber on the Prophecies; do Sermons; Viller's Essay on the spirit and influence of the Reformation, by Luther; Dr. Smalley's Sermons; Life of Christ 2 vols.; do. 1 vol.; Dr Hunter's Sacred Biography; No Cross No Crown by Wm. Penn. Dr. Lathrup's Sermons; 3d volume Foster's Examination; True Christianity, or, the whole Economy of God towards Man, and the whole duty of Man towards God by Rev. John Arndt; Edward's on Redemption; do. on the Will; Edward's Dissertation concerning Liberty and Necessity; Newton on the Prophecies; Burgh's Dignity of Human Nature; Dr. Tappan's Sermons on important subjects; Winchester on the Prophecies; Ballou on the Atonement; Massillon's Sermons; Doct. Blair's Sermons; Davies' Sermons; Priestley's General History of the Christian Church; Dr. Lathrop's Sermons 6 vols.; Dr. Watt's Sermons; Erskine's Gospel sonnets; Constitution of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S.; Mason on Self-knowledge; do. Remains; Dr. Baldwin on Baptism; Dr. Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul; Whitfield's Sermons; Living Friendship in Death in twenty Letters from the Dead to the Living by Mrs. E. Rowe; Zollikofer's Exercises of Piety; Bishop Porteus' Evidences of the Christian Revelation; Bunyan's Pilgrims Progress; Evan's Sketches of the Various Denominations of Religion into which the Christian World is divided; Everett's Defence of Christianity against the works of George B. English; Dr. Evan's Discourses; Religious Cases of Conscience answered in an Evangelical manner, by S. Pike and S. Hayward; President Stiles' Sermon; Law's Serious Call; Mrs. Trimmer's Sermons for Family Reading; Zions Pilgrim by R. Hawker; Life of Dr. Edwards; Life of Whitfield; Life of Spencer; Remains of Henry K. White; Burder's Village Sermons; Baxter's Saints Rest; Horæ Paulinæ; Jay's Sermons; Klopstock's Messiah; Common Prayer Books; Family Prayer Books by John Van Private and Palmer; Buchanan's Works; Scott's Force of Truth; Week's Preparation for a worthy receiving of the Lord's Supper; Spiritual Companion and Backslider; Boston Faugold State; Mc Ewen on the Types; Miss H. More's Essay on St. Paul; Christian Morals; Sacred Dramas; Practical Piety; Life of Mrs. H. Newell, Miss Anthony, Miss Woodbury, Mrs. Waters, Mrs. Osborn; Writings of Miss Hyde and Miss Sterry, &c. Folio, Quarto, Octavo, Duodecimo, and Eighteen mo. Bibles in plain and elegant binding; Testaments, Psalm Books, &c.

May 19, 1819. 28—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1819.—

Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

UPON the petition of *Nathaniel Kimball*, of Preston, in said District, guardian to *Sabra Brewster, Nathan Brewster, Francis Brewster* and *Sidney Brewster*, minors under the age of 21 years, praying for liberty to sell all the real estate belonging to said minors lying in said town of Preston, as per petition on file dated May 17, A. D. 1819.

Ordered, That said petition be continued to the Court of Probate, to be holden within and for said District, on the fourth Monday of July next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and that notice of the pendency of the same be given by advertising in the Norwich Courier, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said fourth Monday of July next.

Attest. HENRY STRONG, Clerk.

POETRY.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

SONG,

By R. H. Wilde, Esq. of Georgia.

MY life is like the summer rose,
That opens to the morning sky,
But, ere the shades of evening close,
Is scattered on the ground to die.
But on that rose's humble bed,
The sweetest dews of night are shed,
As if she wept such waste to see—
But none shall weep a tear for me.

My life is like the autumn leaf,
That trembles in the moon's pale ray;
Its hold is frail—its date is brief—
Restless and soon to pass away:
Yet, ere that leaf shall fall and fade,
The parent tree shall mourn its shade,
The winds bewail the leafless tree—
But none shall breathe a sigh for me.

My life is like the print, which feet
Have left on Tempe's desert strand—
Soon as the rising tide shall beat,
This track will vanish from the sand;
Yet, as if grieving to efface
All vestige of the human race,
On that lone shore loud moans the sea—
But none shall e'er lament for me.

From the New-York Advertiser.

We doubt whether any person, who had thought proper to conceal himself in the shade of obscurity, was ever discovered so often as the author of the celebrated JUNIUS. Formerly, Lord Chatham, Lord Ashburton, Mr Burke, and others, were shrewdly suspected, and the authorship was successively fastened upon each of them. Afterwards a Mr. Boyd, and then a gentleman who had resided in the East-Indies, if we are not mistaken a clergyman, but whose name we have forgotten, was selected as the true Junius. In the mean time, Major General Charles Lee, who made a considerable figure in the United States' army in the revolutionary war, was fixed upon as the undoubted writer. Very recently, he has been, beyond all controversy discovered twice—first in the person of Sir Philip Francis, and secondly, in that of Dr. Wilmot. We believe there was not, for the time being, any doubt entertained, that each of the long list of persons above enumerated was the undoubted Junius. Nothing could be asserted with more confidence, than that it was the fact with regard to several of them. A number of large books have first and last been written on the subject; resort has been had to external and internal evidence—to facts of history, and facts in private life—to *fac similes* of hand-writing, and critical disquisitions on style and composition. Nothing could be asserted with more confidence than the identity of Sir Philip Francis and this extraordinary writer. And yet, when Sir Philip paid the debt to nature, all evidence on the subject vanished. "*Stat nominis umbra,*" was the motto which accompanied the works of Junius—and thus far we are much inclined to the opinion that its verity remains unimpeached if not undisputed.

Coinage:—The Gazette de Mexico, printed at Vera Cruz, has published a table of Monies coined at the Mint of Mexico, in Gold, Silver, and Copper in the years 1811 to 1818, inclusive, by which it appears that in those eight years there were coined $4,920,791:78, in gold; 59,638,222:38, in silver; and 930,199:56, in copper—making a grand total $64,889,244:44—of which 11,386,288:58 were coined in the year 1818. What has become of all this *SPECIE*?

An Arch Bridge, on a new construction, has been recently erected over Onion River, near Montpelier, in Vermont. It is said to be "composed of sixty-nine string pieces, thirty feet in length, and ten inches by eleven and a half in size; together with twelve thwarts, or cross pieces, twenty two feet long, seven inches by fourteen, forming one entire arch *one hundred and ninety-five* feet long and twenty broad; *with not a single mortice, tenon bolt, or band about it.* The whole expence of the bridge did not exceed two hundred dollars."

Seduction.—In the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, a verdict of $500 for the plaintiff was given in the case of Mary Shaw *vs* Nicholas Johnson. The plaintiff, a young and artless girl, had been seduced by the defendant, a gay fellow, under a solemn promise of marriage.

QUEBECK, APRIL 22.—The ice on the river, opposite this City, still remains fast. The fields are, however, nearly clear of snow, and spring seems to be set in. The Swallows made their first appearance in this city on the 14th instant.

Rum, Teas, etc.

6 hhds. N. E. RUM, *very cheap*,
6 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin TEAS, of the first quality,
Gunpowder and Imperial do.
Sicily Madeira, Madeira, Teneriffe, Mountain Malaga, Sherry, and Colmanar WINES, *genuine*,
Old Spirits, Raspberry Cordial,
Fall and winter strained Lamp OIL,
London PORTER,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Ginger, Dates
Snuff, CODFISH,
Clover and Herds'-Grass Seed, &c. &c.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*
MARCH 9. 18—

MOLASSES, etc.

8 Hhds. retailing MOLASSES,
3 Bags Green COFFEE,
Havana and India SUGAR,
Six Box First Smyrna RAISINS,
Clover and Herd's Grass SEED
Just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*
NORWICH, MARCH 30, 1819. 21—

Butts' Healing American Balsam.

THIS healing remedy is much approved of, for the Consumption, Hooping and all other Coughs, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains of the Stomach, Dysentary, Relaxes and the Typhus Fever.

Externally, it is an excellent application for WOUNDS, such as Cuts, Scratches, Sores, Bruises, Sprains, Wounded Nerves and Tendons.

Price 50 cents per bottle.

FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL TYLER, *Druggist.*
Norwich, May 12, 1819. 27—

THE CELEBRATED

BALM OF QUITO,

Is a Medicine unequalled by any in the world for the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS, &c. &c.

SINCE this excellent Medicine was first discovered, upwards of three hundred thousand persons have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been by Asthmatic and Consumptive complaints reduced to the brink of the grave; their constitutions were quite emaciated, and had cast off all hopes of recovery, having used every remedy recommended as specifics for those complaints, and had made every application to the faculty that could be obtained.

Common colds which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its influence in a very short time.

In common coughs, which are in general the effect of cold, it gives immediate relief, removing those troubles one irritations, or as they are called, ticklings in the throat, which act as a constant stimulus to coughing, and in quieting those convulsive excitements and causing the afflicted to breathe and speak freely. It induces rest and sleep in an eminent degree and strengthens the constitution, which enables it to repel an enemy whose attacks are frequently followed by the most fatal consequences.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, (even in the most advanced period of life,) will find immediate relief.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive affections, (recent or chronic) Hoarseness, Catarrhs, Wheezings, and shortness of breath, it will give immediate ease.

Congealed Phlegm, Acrimony in the fluids, and obstruction in the glands, are with ease and safety discharged by gentle expectoration.

It is also much admired in soreness of the breast and stomach, giving present ease in those cases.

The above Medicine just received and for sale at R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store
April 7. 22—

WINTER & summer strained Lamp Oil,
Liver Oil, Lamp Black,
Merchantable and clear Pine Lumber and Shingles,
Plaster Paris, Tar, Rozin,
Corn, Rye, Barley, Oats & ground Malt,
Cider, Vinegar,
Sheathing and Wrapping Paper,
Oak and Chesnut Boards and Plank,
Turks-Island, St. Ubes, and Liverpool } SALT,
Glauber Salts, Flax, Hops,
Herds Grass and Forze Top Seed,
Dexter and Thomas-town Lime,
Dunn'd Fish, Cod and Scale Fish,
Sounds and Tongues,
Mackarel, Smoked Salmon,
Buck Wheat Flour, Crackers,
Cut and wrought Nails,
Iron Shovels, Calf Skins,
Two tons Hollow Ware, assorted,
Mess and Prime Pork, Lard in pots,
Mess Beef, Hams, Joles, Butter, Cheese,
Rum, Gin, Molasses, Wines,
Hyson-Skin Tea,
7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Glass,
Mould and dipped Candles, per box,
Sewing Twine, Bed Cords, and Clothes Lines,
1000 yds. brown Tow Cloth, 4-4 wide,
2 doz. Travelling Trunks, different sizes,
FOR SALE BY C. EELLS.
May 4, 1819. 26-6w

Quaker Garden Seeds,

of the last years growth,
FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
—ALSO—
14 bbls. Mc Lean's best Rye GIN, at a reduced price.
7 bbls. Prime Muscovado SUGAR.
WANTED,
Live GEESE FEATHERS.
JOHN LATHROP.
April 14, 1819. 25—

NORWICH COLD SPRING
GIN,
In pipes, hogsheads, and barrels,
FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.
WHO WILL PAY CASH FOR
CORN,
March 24. 20—

Tobacco.

11 kegs prime retailing TOBACCO, just received and for sale, cheap by the keg,
BY LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*
Apr 7 2. 23—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Locker*—all on reasonable terms, by
JAMES F. BROWN.
Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.

THE LATE FIRM OF
Storrs and Williams,

IS by mutual agreement this day dissolved. All those who are indebted to said firm, are requested to make payment without delay.
SAM'L. P. STORRS.
JOB WILLIAMS.
Pomfret, April 20, 1819. 26-3w—

Notice.

THE Co-partnership heretofore subsisting between *Reuben Scott, Sessions Lester,* and *Charles Harris*, under the firm of REUBEN SCOTT & CO. is this day by mutual consent dissolved.
REUBEN SCOTT.
SESSIONS LESTER.
CHARLES HARRIS.
Plainfield, April 27, 1819. 26-3w

Notice.

WE the subscribers, have this day entered into partnership under the firm of
Scott, Lester & Paine,
for the purpose of carrying on the mercantile business in Plainfield, and have on hand a general assortment of
English & W. I. Goods,
which they will sell low for cash, country produce, or approved credit.
REUBEN SCOTT.
SESSIONS LESTER.
JOHN PAINE.
Plainfield, April 27, 1819. 26-3w—

Notice.

THE business of the *Cotton Mill*, at Norwich Falls, will hereafter be conducted under the firm of
Williams Manufacturing Company,
by WM. C. GILMAN, as Agent to the subscribers, the present owners thereof.
Norwich, March 9, 1819. 18—
WM. WILLIAMS.
CALVIN GODDARD.
THOS. W. WILLIAMS.

Liver Oil, Stone Lime, etc.

J. H. STRONG,
Has for sale on the best terms,
DEXTER'S best Stone Lime, per cask.
Liver Oil, of a superior quality, do.
Virginia and New-York Flour. do
Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil.
Jan. 18. 14—

Gallaudet's Sermons.

DISCOURSES on various points of Christian Faith and Practice; most of which were delivered in the Chapel of the Oratoire, in Paris, in the spring of 1816. By *Thomas H. Gallaudet*, principal of the *Connecticut Asylum*, for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, price $1,50,
FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S *Book Store.*
April 14. 23—

MUSIC.

JUST received and for sale at *R. HUBBARD's* Book-Store,

MUSICA SACRA, a collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces, compiled at the request, and published under the patronage of the Oneida Musical Society. Price $1.25.

The MUSICAL READER, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Sections, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score. To which are prefixed the rudiments of music. Compiled principally for the use of schools, by one of the editors of the "Musica Sacra." Price $2.25.

The INSTRUMENTAL PRECEPTOR, comprising instructions for the Clarinet, Hautboy, Flute and Bassoon. With a variety of the most celebrated airs, marches, minuets, songs, rondeaus, trios, &c. Compiled by Wm. Whiteby.
April 23.

Morning School.

A MORNING SCHOOL will be opened by the subscriber, at the Chelsea Proprietors' School-House, on Monday morning the 17th inst. to continue but one quarter only. Terms and accommodations unexceptionable.
DYER T. HINCKLEY.
May 12. 27—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THIS line of Steam Boats will commence on Monday the 5th inst. —and continue during the season, as follows:

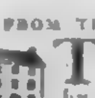
The CONNECTICUT, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 o'clock in the morning, for New-Haven.

The FULTON, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich immediately after day-light in the morning, of the same days, will touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New-Haven, at 8 o'clock.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.
March 3. 17—

TO LET,

FROM THE 1ST OF APRIL NEXT,



THE east part of the House and Garden now occupied by *Perry M. Hubbell*.

The under part of the House now occupied by *Ebenezer Hibbard*.

The House now occupied by *John Elderkin*.

And the building adjoining the Wharf Bridge, and near the first mentioned House. APPLY TO
JESSE & SIMEON BREED.
March 25. 20—

FOR SALE.

The Dwelling-House,

AND excellent *Garden Lot*, formerly the residence of Capt. SIMEON CAREW, deceased, pleasantly situated in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,
The House and Lot,
Formerly Mr. JAMES WADE's, Sen'r. a convenient, good House in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,
A MOWING LOT,
With a *Barn* thereon, near the shop of Mr JAMES F. BROWN, on the western shore of the cove. APPLY TO
JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
Norwich, March 25, 1819. 20—

TO LET,

AND IMMEDIATE, POSSESSION GIVEN.

A DWELLING HOUSE, situated in the upper street west from the Meeting House.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
SAMUEL TYLER.
May 12, 1819. 27—

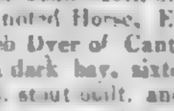
To Let,

THE DWELLING HOUSE now occupied by Jonathan G. W. Trumbull, Esq. *APPLY TO*
J. & S. BREED.
May 12, 1819. 27—

FOR SALE.
The Wharf and Store,

FORMERLY owned by Capt. THOMAS KNOX, deceased; the wharf being the same which the Steam-Boat Fulton makes use of: the Store is the same formerly occupied by Capt. GURDON BILL, deceased.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
Norwich, March 23, 1819. 20—

ENTERPRIZE,



WILL be let to mares this season on the following terms, viz: two dollars the leap, three dollars the season, and four dollars for ensuring a foal. Said Horse was raised by Doct John Scott, of Bozrah, and sired by the noted Horse, Enterprize, owned by Jareb Dyer of Canterbury. Said Horse is a dark bay, sixteen and a half hands high, stout built, and well made, and his Colts are equal to any others ever raised in this country for business. He will be at *William Ladd's*, in Franklin, on Friday, 7th May, at *Asa Wightman's*, in Waterford, on Tuesday, 11th, and at *Nathaniel Parish's* in Montville, on Wednesday the 12th, and will continue this route weekly, through the season—the remainder of the time he will be at *Joseph Bailey's* stable, in Bozrah.
DANIEL BAILEY.
Bozrah, May 5, 1819. 26-3w—

WILL stand at the stable of the subscribers,
A large Jack,
which will be let to mares the ensuing season on liberal terms. He has proved sure the last season, and his stock remarkably good. He will be at the stable of the subscriber in Plainfield, on Monday the 17th of May, and continue through the week, and Monday the 24th, at the subscriber in Coventry, Rhode Island through that week, and so continue through the season alternately.
NATHAN BURGIS, *Plainfield.*
DAVID GIBBS, *Coventry.*

N. B. The subscribers would wish to engage the Mules, which they will pay cash on delivery, at 4 months old.
May 12, 1819. 27—

BLANK BOOKS.

DEMI and Foolscap LEDGERS.
Petty do.
Demi JOURNALS.
Letter or Invoice BOOKS.
Common place do.
DAY BOOKS, full and half bound from one to six quires.
Writing and Cyphering BOOKS.
ALPHABETS. FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S *Book Store.*
April 14. 23—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.
WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1819—
Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq Judge.

UPON the petition of *Elijah Pitcher, Jun.* of said Norwich, showing to this Court that he is the father and natural guardian of *Hannah Pitcher, Abby Pitcher, Charity Pitcher, Alfred Pitcher, Nancy Pitcher*, and *Albert Pitcher*, all minors under the age of 21 years; that said minors are the owners of certain Real Estate, lying in said Norwich, consisting of one undivided fourth part of the widow's dower, in the estate of Mr. *Zach. Lathrop*, deceased, which cannot now be improved for the benefit of said minors, praying for liberty to sell the same, and invest the avails in other lands for their use, as per petition on file, dated May 3, A. D. 1819.

Ordered, That said Petition be continued to the Court of Probate, to be holden within and for said District, on the second Monday of July next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and that notice of the pendency of the same be given, by advertising in the *Norwich Courier*, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said second Monday of July next.
26 *Attest.* HENRY STRONG, *Clerk.*

Probate Office, Pomfret District. Pomfret, April 28, 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints the term of six months from the first publication of this notice, for the creditors to the estate of
Mr. JOSEPH R. INGALS,
late of said Pomfret, deceased, to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, to Mrs *Lydia Ingals*, Executrix to the last will of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.—
Attest. ELISHA B. PERKINS, *Clerk.*

Those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, to said executrix. 26—

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield has allowed six months from this date, for the creditors to the estate of
Miss MARTHA COOPER.
late of Canterbury, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate to the subscriber, or be debarred a recovery according to law
ASAEL BACON, *Adm'r.*
Canterbury, April 26, 1819. 27—

THE subscriber informs the Public that he still continues to carry on the business of Manufacturing Woolen Cloths, either by the yard, or on shares, as usual. ALSO.

Wishes to hire, a first rate workman at the Cloth Dressing business, who understands shearing by hand.

None need apply who has not the above qualifications.
JOHN SCHOLFIELD, Jun.
Griswold, May 12, 1819. 27—

Pocket Books.

ONE case red morocco *POCKET BOOKS*, containing about 20 dozen, for sale very low, by
R. HUBBARD.
Blue Store, Shetucket street.
April 28.

Wanted Immediately,
THREE JOURNEYMEN, viz. two *Cabinet Makers* and one *Chair Maker*, to whom steady employ and good wages will be given
WILLIAM E. ROBINSON.
Plainfield, Jan. 21, 1819. 126—

100 Pieces Domestic White and Brown Shirtings, Sheeting, Ticking, Checks, Stripes, Gingham and Diapers,
For sale by JOS. BREED.
Apl. 21. 24—

Wrapping Paper.

THREE hundred rms crown & foolscap Wrapping PAPER.
FOR SALE BY R. HUBBARD.

THE subscriber wants to purchase 20 cords of oak WOOD to be delivered at the Mills. RUSSELL HUBBARD.
May 12.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1819. — *NORWICH*, (Conn.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [Vol. XXIII. No. 29.]

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a very large and general assortment of fresh imported

GOODS,

purchased at the present reduced prices, principally at auction, for cash, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, at small advance for ready money.

AMONG THEM ARE

40 pa. superfine, middling and low priced Broadcloths,
30 „ do. do. double and single milled Cassimeres,
50 „ (A. R. & Co.) and (H. S. & Co.) black and coloured Bombazetts,
60 „ steam-loom and Maddapolam Cotton Shirtings,
40 „ Levantine, Florence, and India Lustrings,
30 „ black and col'd Canton Crapes,
60 „ Carlisle Ginghams and Robes,
200 „ Ribbons—some elegant garnitures,
20 „ black, blue and drab, wide, double chain Cotton Cassimeres, suitable for carriage tops or summer clothing,
60 doz. Cotton, Silk and Worsted Hose,
100 pa. Cotton Cambrics and Book Muslins,
100 „ Calicoes and Ginghams,
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Coach Laces
White and Chintz Bed Lace,
Furniture, Cambric and common Dimoty,
Blue and plain Nankins, (first shop.)
Black, white, green and pink Italian Crape,
Silk, Merino, Crape, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls,
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Thule Lace,
Thread, Silk and Cotton Lace,
Ladies' black, white and fancy col'd Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gentlemen's Silk, Beaver and Buck Skin Gloves,
Shell and Horn Combs,
Long Lawn, Linen Cambrics,
Threads, Tapes, and Bobbins,
White, red, green, yellow and black Flannel,
A large assortment of superior Wire Thread,
Best plated, spring thong and twig Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, and Parasols,
Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Prenelle Shoes, manufactured in New-York,
Misses' and Children's do.
Green Gauze, for Veils,
Marseilles, Toilinet and Silk Vesting,
Tabby Velvets, assorted colours,
Travelling Trunks, assorted sizes,
An assortment of men's, youth's and children's

HATS,

of the first quality, from the manufactories of J. Brewster, and Ives & White.

ALSO,

10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices, for cash only.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

NEW GOODS.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received from New-York a general assortment of

CHEAP GOODS,

all bought with cash, and principally at auction,

Amongst which are,

A large assortment of superfine Broad-Cloths, Cassimeres, Nankin and Canton Crapes, best quality, Nankin Crape Shawls, Merino, Silk and Cotton Shawls, black and white Lace Shawls and Veils, 40 pa. best black and coloured Lustrings, Satins, Irish Linens and Sheetings, 6, 7, 8 and 10-4 Irish Diapers, Steam Loom, Colerain and other Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, very cheap by the piece, superfine black and coloured Bombazetts, Bombazine, Rattinets, blue and yellow Nankins, Cotton Cassimeres, Vestings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambrics, Dimities, Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, Ribbons, Umbrellas and Parasols, Shell Combs, &c. together with a general assortment of

Fancy Dry Goods.

Also,

A large assortment of Ladies' best Kid and Morocco Shoes.

N. B. New supplies of Goods will be received from the New York auctions almost every week, through the season.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

OATS.

500 Bushels Oats, wanted immediately, for which cash and the highest price will be paid on delivery, by

JED. HUNTINGTON.

May 19. 28—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. Kinney,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

selected from the latest European and India importations, and just received from New-York,

CONSISTING OF

Super. and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Rattinetts, Bombazines, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Nankin Crape Shawls, 8-4, 4-4 and half Merino do. Sinchews, Sarsnetts, Levantine and Florence Silks, a large assortment of Nankin, Canton and Canton Crapes, fancy and plain Ribbons, Silk and Tabby Velvets, black and mixed Canton Camblets, brown and white Russia and Irish Sheeting, Russia and Irish Diapers, Damask Diapers and Table Cloths, Linen Cambricks and Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, men's Woodstock, Beaver and Silk Gloves, ladies' Kid, Beaver and black Castor Gloves, 4-4 and 6-4 Book, Mulmul, Jackonet and Cambric Muslins, Cotton Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambric and common Dimities, &c. &c. &c.

April 27. 25tf—

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE *AUCTIONS* AND *CHEAP STORES* IN NEW-YORK,

By William Rogers,

CANTON Crapes, Lustrings, Irish Linens, Brown do. Calicoes, Merino, Silk, and Cotton Shawls, Ginghams, Jackonet, Mull, Leno, Book, and Cambrick Muslins, Dimities, Long Lawn, Cotton Cassimeres, Corded Cambricks, Vestings, Blue Nankins, Hosiery, Gloves, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, Bombazetts, Jean, Bombazine, India Muslin, Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Paper Hangings, Shell and Horn Combs, Millinet, Silk Braid, Ribbons, Velvets, Madras Handkerchiefs, Linen & Cotton Checks, Fans, Quality Binding, Needles, Pins, Buttons, Tapes, Cotton Thread, Snuff Boxes, Beads, Shoes, Ferrets.

Sugar, Ale, Figs, Raisins, Linseed and Lamp Oil, Ginger, Chocolate, Gin, Wine, Tobacco, White Lead, Snuff.

The above and many other Goods will be sold lower than common for CASH.

Nov 18 27—

Bozrah Manufacturing Company,

ARE now opening a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY WARE,
PAINTS,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Together with an assortment of

Domestic Goods,

of their own manufacture—which they offer for sale low for *cash only*, or that which may be considered equal to cash.

DAVID L. DODGE, *Agent.*

Bozrahville, May 8, 1819

N. B. Wanted, a good family HORSE, one that is perfectly kind in the harness and easy under the saddle, not exceeding eight years of age.

To Let, on shares or otherwise,

A superior flock of SHEEP, from ¾ to full blooded Merino.

27 *Apply as above.*

NEW GOODS.

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass and Earthen WARE,

Looking Glasses and Tea Trays,

recently received and for sale at low prices and on accommodating terms, by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Who have also for sale, at their Store and at the Pottery, a constant supply of

STONE WARE.

Norwich, Oct. 28, 1818. 51—

Rum, Brandy, etc.

OLD Jamaica, St. Croix and New-England RUM,
Cognac Brandy,
Holland and Country Gin,
Wines, Molasses,
Muscovado, India, } SUGARS,
Loaf and Lump }
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, } TEAS,
Souchong and Bohea } *superior*,
Muscatel, Bloom and Malaga Raisins,
Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, Ginger,
Starch, Tobacco, Spanish Segars, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale, cheap for cash, by CHARLES K. SNOW.

May 12. 27—

American Bible Society.

FROM THE NEW-YORK ADVERTISER.

Yesterday the third anniversary of the American Bible Society was celebrated in this city.—Agreeably to previous arrangements, the officers and members of the Society met at the New-York Institution after o'clock, A. M. and proceeded to the Assembly room of the City Hotel, kept by Mr. Jennings, in Broadway. At eleven, the Hon. Elias Boudinot, President of the Society took the chair, when, after the reading of the 96th Psalm by the Rev. Mr. Milnor, Rector of St. George's Church in this city and Secretary for Domestic Correspondence of the Society, the meeting was opened by an expressive, affectionate, and fervent address from the President. The annual Report of the Society containing an interesting and highly satisfactory account of the proceedings of the Board for the past year, was then read by the Rev. James M. Matthews, pastor of the Dutch Church in Garden street, in this city. By this document it appears, that the Society have printed during the past year, 47,520 copies of the Bible, and 24,000 copies of the New Testament, and during the three years of its existence 105,270 copies of the Bible and Testament. The amount of its funds received during the past year is $42,723 94; of which have been paid by Auxiliary Societies, $27,919 98, and $6,771 92 by congregations and individuals for the purpose of constituting their pastors members, for life, and the residue by contributions from members, donations, bequests, &c. It also appears, that the number of Auxiliary Societies, amounts, at the present time, to one hundred and ninety-two.—The Report contains an animating view of the progress and prosperity of the Society, and furnishes the strongest motives to Christians of all denominations, to unite with other kindred institutions, in forwarding its benevolent efforts to distribute the Scriptures among the destitute in our own and all other countries.

After the Report had been read, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.

On motion of the Hon. Jonas Platt, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, seconded by the Rev. Gardiner Spring, of the Presbyterian Church, in Beekman-street, in this city.

Resolved, That the Report now read be received and adopted, and that it be published under the direction of the Board of Managers.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Neill, of the Presbyterian Church, Philad. seconded by the Rev. Dr. M'Dowell of the same Church, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey—

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Board of Managers for their persevering attention to the business of the Society.

On motion of Thomas Eddy, of the Society of Friends, seconded by Elias Boudinot Caldwell, Esq. of the city of Washington—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be given to the Treasurer and Secretaries, for their unremitted and valuable services during the past year.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Wharton, of the Episcopal Church, Burlington, New-Jersey, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Hall, of North-Carolina—

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the congregation and individuals who have, since the last Report, made their pastors members for life of this Society.

On motion of the Hon. Peter A. Jay, Recorder of the city of New-York, seconded by the Rev. John Williams, of the Baptist Church in this city—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be given to the President for attending and presiding at this meeting, notwithstanding his advanced years and bodily infirmity.

In support of the resolutions, as they were severally moved and seconded, highly interesting and eloquent addresses were delivered by Judge Platt, the Rev. Messrs. Spring, Neill, M'Dowell, and Wharton, and by Messrs. Eddy, Caldwell and Jay. It is scarcely necessary to say, that they were listened to by the audience with the highest satisfaction and delight. The views taken by the different speakers of the objects, the exertions, the hopes, and the prospects of the Society, were of the most lively and interesting nature, and we flatter ourselves must have left upon the minds of the hearers impressions of a deep and lasting character in favor of the Institution.

Rarely, indeed, has a more interesting scene been witnessed, than that of which we are speaking. The assembly collected on the occasion was much more numerous than at either of the preceding years, and of the highest respectability. Among the persons present, were his Excellency Governor Clinton, the Honorable Smith Thompson, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, General Matthew Clarkson, and John Bolton, Esq. of Georgia, Vice-Presidents of the Society, Honorable Brockholst Livingston one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the U. S. the Judges of the Supreme Court of this state, who as a mark of respect for the occasion adjourned the Court to attend the meeting, the Mayor and Recorder of the city, President Day, of Yale College, Connecticut, and a numerous body of the Reverend Clergy from this and other states. Among the peculiar gratifications experienced by the Society and its friends, we must not omit to mention that derived from the presence of their aged and venerable President. Being advanced beyond that extreme period of life which the Scriptures emphatically declare to be labor and sorrow, and having been for a large portion of the time for several years past confined to his room by severe bodily infirmity, he has twice in succession been able, by the blessing of God, to meet his brethren and friends on the anniversary of the Society, of which he may be emphatically called the Parent as well as the most liberal and munificent Benefactor, to preside at their meeting and to join with them in manifestations of sacred joy at the success of their united labors. Considering each opportunity as *the last*, he appears like the prophet of old, to be ready and willing, in deep and humble submission and gratitude, to say—"*Lord now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace.*"

It is also with sincere pleasure that we notice the increasing attention of the friends of the Institution, from other parts of the country, to its annual meetings. Satisfied as we are, that the Society is rapidly advancing in usefulness and respectability, and that it will, before many years, be honorably ranked as an Associate in benevolence with the great kindred Societies in Great-Britain and Russia, it is highly gratifying to meet at its anniversaries its friends and patrons from abroad as well as from the city. The information which they receive of its progress and success, and which there is not a doubt they will in turn diffuse in their several circles and neighborhoods, may be productive not only of satisfaction to themselves, but of solid benefit to the Society. Through their instrumentality and exertions, new friends to the Institution and new means for support and advancement, may be found and collected, and its exertions for the good of mankind be thereby greatly encouraged and invigorated.

The following persons were elected Managers to supply the vacancies which have occurred by constitutional provision and otherwise, viz:

John Adams, Cornelius Heyer, Peter W. Radcliffe, Robert Ralston, John R. B. Rodgers, M. D. Henry Rutgers, Francis B. Winthrop, Thomas Shields, Thomas Stokes.

MISCELLANY.

ANTIQUITIES OF EGYPT.

In the year 1763, Mr. Davison, British Consul at Algiers, made a visit to Egypt, resided eighteen months at Cairo, and made frequent excursions to the Pyramids in the neighbourhood. His papers, which have lately been collected and published by Mr. Walpole, contain much curious information respecting those monuments of Antiquity.—The following extract from the Quarterly Review, for December, 1818, is an account of his descent into the Well in the Great Pyramid:—

"In a short but comprehensive letter addressed to M. Varey, the author observes, that, as he conceived the supposed well to be of vast depth, he provided himself with a vast quantity of rope, which turned out to be no useless precaution—for though he found a sort of steps, or holes in the rock, yet the lower part of them were so worn away, as to risk a fall and consequent destruction by trusting to them alone. To avoid so calamitous an event, Mr. Davison tied a rope round his middle; and previous to his descent, let down a lantern, attached to the end of a small cord which on finding it soon to stop he prepared to follow. With much precaution he prevailed on two of his servants, and three Arabs, to hold the rope; the Arabs assured him there were ghosts below, and that he never could hope to return. Mr. Davison laughed at their timidity; and taking with him a few sheets of paper, a compass, a measure, and another lighted candle, commenced the descent, and soon reached the bottom of the first well or shaft. Here he found, on the south side, at a distance of about eight feet from the first shaft, a second opening which descended perpendicularly, to the depth of five feet only; and at four feet ten inches from the bottom of this, a third shaft, the mouth of which was nearly choaked up with a large stone, leaving only a small opening, barely sufficient to allow a man to pass. Here he thought it prudent to let down his lantern, not only to discover to what depth he was about to proceed, but also to ascertain if the air was pernicious. The shaft, however, was so tortuous that the candle soon became invisible; but Mr. Davison was not to be discouraged; nothing less than a journey to the bottom would satisfy his eager curiosity; the difficulty was, how to prevail on the Arabs to come down and hold the rope. To all his entreaties they only answered, that a few years before, a Frank having got to the place where he then was, let down a rope to discover the depth, when the devil caught hold of it and pulled it out of his hands. "I was well aware," says Mr. Davison, to whom they were indebted for this story—the Dutch consul swore that the thing happened to himself"—After many prayers and threats and promises of money, and of all the treasure that might be discovered at the bottom of the well, the avarice of one man got the better in some degree, of his terrors, and he ventured to descend; "on reaching the bottom," says Mr. Davison, "he staring about him, pale and trembling, appearing more like a sceptre than a human being."

"Our enterprising adventurer now hastened on his journey, with the rope round his body; and the light of the lantern which he had let down, convinced him that this well was somewhat deeper than the first. Having proceeded a little farther than half-way down to the spot where the candle rested, as it afterwards appeared, he came to a grotto about 15 feet long 4 or 5 wide, and about the height of a man; from this place the third shaft or well was sloping, and by throwing down a stone he ascertained it to be of much greater depth than the others; pushing the lantern a little before him, he set out afresh on his journey; and calling to the Arab to loosen the rope gently with the help of the little holes made in the rock, he gradually proceeded, without the least appearance of reaching his journey's end. At length, the shaft beginning to incline a little more to the perpendicular, brought him more speedily to the bottom where he ascertained it to be completely closed by sand and rubbish.

"Having reached this point, Mr. Davison now began to reflect on two circumstances which had not before occurred to him, and neither of which was very consoling. The first was, that the multitude of bats which he had disturbed might put out his candle; and the second, that the immense stone in the mouth of the shaft might slip down and close the passage forever. On looking about the bottom, he found a rope ladder, which, though it had lain there sixteen years was as fresh and strong as if perfectly new. It had been used, as it seems, by Mr. Wood (who published an account of the ruins of Balbec and Palmyra) to aid his descent; but he had stopped short at the grotto.

"When Mr. Davison on his return had reached the bottom of the first shaft, the candles fell and went out; 'then,' says he, 'the poor Arab thought himself lost.' He laid hold of the rope as I was about to ascend, declaring that he would rather have his brains blown out than be left there alone with the devil. I therefore permitted him to go before, and though it was much more difficult to ascend than to descend, I know not how it was, but he scrambled up a hundred times more quickly than he had come down.

"The depth of the first shaft was 28 feet, of the second 29, and of the third 99; if the five feet between the first and second shaft be added, the whole depth will be found to be 155 feet."

FROM THE NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

Singular Facts in Natural History.—The most common and powerful of all the natural dispositions of animals is that of affection for their young. This is even considered greater in creatures possessing only instinct, than in the human species.—The ancient Greek writers on Natural History denoted this strong propension in beasts by the term *storge*; which later authors have sometimes used to express also the love of human parents for their children, more particularly that which protects, provides for, and nourishes their helpless infancy. The following remarkable instance of deviation from this instinctive attachment to offspring in a Cat, by transferring it to young not her own, are thought worthy of record.

In the year 1815, Mr. Richard Dexter, of Malden, killed a grey squirrel. As he perceived that it was a mother, he looked round to find the place where she had kept her young. Discovering a hole in a tree, he climbed to it, and took thence six little ones, which were probably but a few days old, as they were without hair, and their eyes not yet open. He brought them home, and gave one of them to a cat, supposing that she would immediately devour it;—as she did not, and as the cat had lately had all her young taken from her but one, he had the curiosity to try whether she would nurse the squirrels. Accordingly he applied one of them to a teat, and finding that it sucked, he placed the others. By a little attention to these new nurslings, the cat was soon induced to adopt them. In fact, she actually brought them up, together with her surviving kit-

ten. She even discovered a preference for them; and when they climbed upon the beams of the garret, and jumped from place to place, seemed in distress for their safety. Obedient to her call, however, they would come to her, place themselves by her side, spread their long bushy tails over their backs, and appear pleased with her purring and with the playfulness of their kitten mate. What is still more singular, they learned to mew like a cat.

When they had grown up, though perfectly gentle, and accustomed to the fondlings of the members of the family, about whom they would gambol, and on whose shoulders they would climb, yet they became so noisy and troublesome that Mr. Dexter parted with four of them. The two that he retained he kept in a cage.—One day a child inadvertently gave them some cheese curd to eat, which occasioned their death.

In March last, Mr. Dexter killed a Fox;—and, as his dog had discovered the burrow, he determined to open it. After digging several feet, he found a small cub. Perceiving that the hole extended further, he continued to dig till he came to the litter, in which were two more. He carried them home. One was injured by the spade, and died of the wound. The other two he felt desirous of rearing up, if possible: and, remembering his success with the squirrels, put them to a cat. (a descendant of the former one) who had also been deprived of all her kittens but one. He prevailed on the cat to nurse the little cubs; but for several days it made her very sick, partly from their eagerness, and partly, it is supposed from their strong scent. But as she recovered she very willingly adopted them, and has become as fond of them as of her own kitten, and indeed apparently morose.

On the 23d inst. the writer of this saw the cat, with the kitten and two young foxes, and was highly amused with their mutual attachment and playfulness. The cat appeared to be jealous, however, of the attention paid by a stranger to the little foxes, and watched the opportunity of carrying them off and secreting them down cellar.

Having heard from the family a detail of particulars, some of which I wrote down in their presence, I thought that these singular instances of feline affiliation were sufficiently curious to be made an article of record, and here submit them to the notice of the lovers of natural history.

Dorchester, (Mass.) April 26, 1819.

Connecticut Legislature.

Reported for the Connecticut Mirror.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, afternoon, May 17.

THE bill respecting County Courts, similar to the one passed last May, which has expired by its own limitation—to consist of one judge and two justices of the quorum, was taken up and passed.

The committee to whom was referred the subject relating to the digging up of dead bodies for dissection, reported a bill making any person, convicted of the same, liable to a suit, to be brought before the superior court, and to pay damages not exceeding $1000, nor less than 500; also rendering him ineligible to hold any office civil or military in this state, also to lose the privilege of being an elector, and on conviction he shall not be able to collect any debts for professional services.

On motion of Mr. Sterling, the consideration of an act, in addition to an act, relative to the election of Governor, Lieut. Governor, Senators, members of Assembly, &c. was resumed, and passed.

A bill was presented for repealing an act entitled an act regulating gaols and gaolers. On motion, the rules of the house were dispensed with, and the bill passed to a second reading.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, forenoon, May 18.

Prayer by Rev. Mr Cushman.

A bill was presented authorizing His Excellency the Governor, to procure a pair of pistols with suitable devices, to be manufactured in this state—and by him presented to Commodore Thomas Macdonough, as a tribute of respect and gratitude which this House feel for his eminent services, in capturing the British fleet on Lake Champlain during the late war.

Mr. Alsop gave several reasons why the bill was worthy the consideration of the House; the event to which it alludes, occurred at one of the darkest periods in the history of our country—the conspicuous and noble part the Commodore bore on that eventful day—his private worth, to which he [Mr. A.] could bear ample testimony, and the signal services he had rendered—seemed to require at least some small testimony of gratitude from the Assembly of this State. The Legislature, he said, had paid a similar tribute of respect to the gallant Commodore Hull, who is a native of this state, and he thought they would not be unmindful of the services of Commodore Macdonough, who has become, by his residence among us, an adopted citizen of Connecticut. Mr. A. presumed that no member of the House would withhold the tribute of a vote. The bill passed unanimously.

The bill relating to the disinterment of deceased persons was a second time read.

Mr. Hinman proposed to amend it by striking out that part of the bill which goes to disfranchise those who may be concerned in these transactions—which amendment was passed.

Mr. Goddard proposed to amend the bill further, so as to exculpate those who may be engaged in dissections without knowing that the subject was improperly obtained. The motion was opposed by Messrs. Hinman, Ingersoll, Law, Ellsworth and M'Clellan, and strongly advocated by Messrs. Goddard, T. S. Williams and Hall, on the ground that the bill introduced a novel principle into our laws—that professors and students were extremely liable to be imposed upon as to the manner in which subjects were obtained, and that the bill as it now stood would equally involve the innocent with the guilty in punishment and disgrace. The bill was re-committed to the committee who drafted it for further consideration, and to be re-drafted.

A bill was laid on the table, to repeal an act entitled "an act for the punishment of defamation." On motion, the rules of the house were dispensed with, and the bill passed to a second reading.

The committee appointed by the General Assembly, to examine into the state of New-Gate prison, gave in their report. The committee are in favor of an amelioration in the condition of the prisoners—to a classification of them according to their gradations in crime—and to a separation of the young and less offending criminals from those who are hardened and confirmed in villainy. The committee propose a total change in the employments of the prisoners, and state, that a large proportion of the iron and coal procured for the prisoners is destroyed wilfully; and that the state is thereby subjected to an expence of several thousand dollars a year. They also recommend that one or two new buildings be erected in order that a part of the prisoners may be lodged at night above-ground.—The report was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill for the appointment of Charles H. Pond, as sheriff of New-Haven county, was a third time read and passed.

Adjourned.

[In consequence of the disability of Mr. Stone, the preceding sketches of Monday, and Tuesday forenoon were taken by another person, who was unavoidably absent on Tuesday afternoon and the whole of Wednesday—we understand however, that there was but little important business transacted; the bill for extending the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, and providing for trial by jury before them, was brought up and negatived. Most of Wednesday was occupied by a public hearing relative to the location of a Court-House in Windham county.]

Thursday, forenoon, May 20.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hawes.

After a little ordinary business, the report of the committee on the petitions of the towns of Thompson, Woodstock, Killingly, &c. praying for the removal of the public buildings in the town of Windham, to a more central part of the county, was taken up.

Mr Hart; declared himself in favor of doing *something* for the county, but he really did not know what. The report was in favor of removing the buildings to Brooklyn, but if the object was to make an entirely new location, the same objection would lie against Brooklyn, as is now urged against Windham—for Brooklyn, is nearly as far from the centre of the county. The most correct course, in his opinion would be to make Brooklyn a half shire town.

Mr. Austin remarked, that in cases of this kind, serious difficulties would always occur. It appeared from testimony of witnesses, as well as from other evidence, that the court-house was now out of the centre of the county. But the same objection will lie, if Brooklyn be made a county town. The gentleman from Berlin, proposes to make Brooklyn a half shire town. But such a measure would be subject to serious objections also. In the first place, it would be too expensive for the county, to erect a new set of buildings, and keep two sets in repair, and the whole business would operate as a burthen upon the county. Yet if there must be a shire town, or if the public buildings must be removed at all, he was convinced, that Brooklyn, was not the place for the new site—his opinion was decidedly in favor of Hampton. It was objected to Hampton, that the roads leading to it were not good—but good roads could be made, and Hampton being the most central place, which seemed to be the great object of gentlemen. He considered it entitled to the first consideration, as a site for the county buildings.

On motion, the report of the committee was postponed, and the petition taken up.

On the petition, Mr. Austin moved for the previous question—would the house do any thing upon the subject?

(Question by the Speaker—as many as will do any thing upon the petition, will please to signify it.)

The House voted to do any thing.

Mr. Austin then moved to fix upon a site for the public buildings, and, added, that Hampton in his opinion was the most convenient place.

Mr. Ellsworth considered the question to be one, by no means, of general importance to the state, so far as general interest was concerned. He deemed it immaterial where the public buildings were located. The only question was, what would best comport with the feelings of the county. He would not take time, if this was the only question, how should they decide it? Should it not be decided from testimony? and was not the testimony in favor of Brooklyn? Nine out of fifteen towns had offered testimony before the committee, in favor of Brooklyn. The committee had testified in favor of Brooklyn, and could any better testimony be desired upon the subject? What, he asked, is the situation of the county now? Look at the Map—It might have been great wisdom, at the time, to locate the county buildings where they now stand—but the county had experienced some change. On the west, north and east, several towns had been added. He wished not a moment to decide on the question, where the public buildings should be located—gentlemen prefer Hampton—why? because it is more central: but was that a reason? he thought not. Had that been the question in settling the location of public buildings in the various counties? If so Hartford had never been made a county town. On the south there is a distance of only 10 miles, and on the north 20.—The policy has been heretofore, to select the most commercial towns for the county buildings; places where there would be a general resort. Such was the case with New-Haven, and even with New-London, though in that county the location was divided, which was perhaps preferable, as there had two commercial towns. But not so in the county of Middlesex. The consequence of a division there, was, that the public buildings were all going to ruin. Middletown is the only commercial place, and he doubted whether if the question were taken to locate the buildings there, there would be a dissenting voice. But that dont effect this question; it was the wishes of the county to have the buildings located according to the population. It had been used as an argument, that if the buildings were located in Brooklyn, the towns of Lebanon and Columbia would be set off to New-London and Tolland counties. Sir, if such a petition were brought before this House by these towns, I would vote for it. The measure would be proper and necessary, and on the whole, better for themselves and better for the county—it would leave the county in better shape. That it would be generally satisfactory to locate the houses in Brooklyn, could not admit of a doubt. He would explode the idea of a half shire town, for that would destroy the whole respectability of the county, as to their public buildings. The county was not sufficiently rich, to maintain two establishments in style.

Mr. J. B. Gurley remarked that the house had decided on a removal of the public buildings; it was therefore unnecessary to take time on that question. The house had so decided, and the question now arises as to the location. Public buildings must be erected—and it is the opinion of *all*, that if the site of them is to be changed, and the house have so decided, it shall be fixed to Hampton or Brooklyn. He had understood that three successive committees—two or three, he could not say which, had gone through the county—had examined the general interests, commercial and local—had examined the condition of roads, and given their attention to every question of internal interest relating to the subject. These committees had given their opinion in favor of Brooklyn—and if so, would it not be presuming too much for the house to say where was the most eligible spot. They had examined every thing interesting upon the subject, and had decided. For his own part, he was aware that gentlemen from the testimony, might be convinced, that in point of distance, Hampton might be considered as the most eligible place, but this afforded no evidence to him that the committee had not come to a correct conclusion—he supposed that they might have been influenced by the situation of the turnpike roads—one of which leads from Norwich, through Lisbon, Canterbury Brooklyn, and so also Pomfret, Woodstock, and on to the Massachusetts line—But no such road passed thro' Hampton. It was not strange to him that the committee had come to such a conclusion; a location in Brooklyn would best accommodate the whole interests of the county. But he would not dwell, he had perhaps detained the house too long already. The evidence on the subject was such, that the house was bound to move the public buildings; he was opposed to dividing them—it would create dissensions between different sections of the county, and occasion animosities, and what is called heart-burnings between many individuals in those different sections. It was best to locate the buildings in one place only, for it would prevent the very serious expense of a different arrangement, to the County.

Mr. Austin said the gentleman was mistaken as to the report of the committees. If gentlemen abandon Windham, and Brooklyn is a proper place for a *half* shire town, as the committee reported, he could not see why it should be a fit place also, for a whole one.

Mr. Ingersoll confessed that the testimony had been strong on both sides, and what was it? he would rely on what had been reported heretofore—well, what was that? it was in favor of a half shire town, of Brooklyn; and yesterday it was stated, that this committee also would have made a similar report, if they had considered themselves at liberty to do so—these were facts on which gentlemen can rely. Those who have examined the subject heretofore, have agreed in opinion—He for one was willing to do *something*—he was willing to go as far as others who had been in a situation to know the facts, had thought it advisable. He would grant a half shire town if any thing was done, but the buildings should not be removed to Brooklyn. In his opinion, there was something in the remark of the gentleman from New Hartford, (Mr Austin) that if Brooklyn was the proper place for a half shire town, it could not be for a whole one. Brooklyn was nearly as far from the centre as Windham, and as Hampton was only a few miles north of Windham, (though he had not looked at the map lately) and a much more central situation, gentlemen must locate the seat of justice there, to justify their own principles which they urge as a ground of removal. He had no objections to making Brooklyn a *half* shire, if any thing is to be done,—Though Windham is not central, he could not see that *that* could be urged as good reason for removing the public buildings; some regard should certainly be paid to the feelings of the inhabitants of that town and its vicinity; many had settled there, and arranged their property and business with reference to the court house's remaining there—and though petitions for removal had been repeatedly brought before the Legislature, that body had proceeded in a manner to encourage their expectations, and to disappoint them at this time would be an act of injustice. To people there, you have held out these encouragements; but to those in other parts of the county you have given no encouragement. If gentlemen go on the principle that the public buildings in Windham county shall be removed, because their location is not central, our public buildings in other counties will be removed for the same reason—the same reasoning would bring gentlemen to the same conclusion in New-Haven and Hartford counties; and would gentlemen say that after a particular section of a county had been encouraged, and that in accordance with them, the people in that section had made all their arrangements of property and business, that they should be wholly disappointed? They were entitled at least to expect a half shire, and he had no particular objection to making Brooklyn a half shire town, if the house felt disposed. There would be an inconvenience attending the erecting of new buildings, but the people in that section were willing to do it at their own expense. Windham, though not so large a county as others in the state, is rich—there is a good deal of capital there; and as it appeared to be the opinion of all who had gone out to examine the subject, that a half shire should be granted, he for one, would so far comply with the wishes of the county.

Mr. T. Pitkin said, that a number of petitions, had been brought from time to time before the legislature, and thus far had been rejected; and he should certainly object to a removal of these buildings at present, unless gentlemen could furnish strong reasons for the measure. He should hesitate unless the county were agreed. In any event, he should hesitate to move the public buildings, from one side of the county to the other. If the buildings are to be removed entirely, perhaps Hampton, will, on the whole, be the proper place for their location. The county would not be satisfied with Brooklyn, and that town had been uniformly, he believed, designated with reference to a half shire. He did not know that any great complaint had been made to a half shire—and although there would be some inconvenience attending it, that might possibly yield to other considerations of more importance. Windham is an old county town—and the gentleman from New-Haven, (Mr. Ingersoll) had well remarked, that the people in that vicinity had arranged their property and business, under the expectation, that it would remain so. But remove your public buildings to Brooklyn. The same inconvenience, would be felt by the people on the west, which is complained of by those on the east, now; and a necessary consequence would be, that the towns of Lebanon and Columbia, would petition to be set off to other counties. There had been no division of sentiment in former committees on this subject, and if the question was now made, to move the buildings entirely from Windham, he would not remove them to greater distance than Hampton. He wished the question might be tried, whether the courts should be holden half the time at Windham, and the other half at Brooklyn.

Mr. Austin withdrew his motion.

Mr. M'Clellan, felt himself bound to state that a *half shire*, would not strike the minds of the county. That Hampton and Brooklyn had uniformly been considered with reference to becoming county towns, and that Brooklyn had been decided upon, under the expectation, (though not professedly,) of its becoming the only site, of the public buildings. The town of Thompson remonstrated against the making of Brooklyn a half shire town, and urged it as improper to have a half shire town at one extremity of the county, and another in the middle of it—and their remonstrance was heard. The people would now prefer to have the buildings remain as they are, than to divide them. We wish the buildings to be located in some convenient place—we say as far from Windham as Woodstock, but we shall not be particular if they are fixed at Brooklyn. But if gentlemen now take the question as to a half shire, we shall claim to be heard.

Mr. Mix believed the gentleman from Woodstock was correct, as to the views of the committee.

Mr. Olcott stated that one of the late committee was in favor of Brooklyn as a half shire town, the others were in favor of Pomfret. But when the committee had decided that their instructions did not allow them to examine the subject with reference to a half shire, they were unanimously in favor of Brooklyn.

Some further remarks were made, and the question was taken

Whether the public buildings should be removed from Windham to Brooklyn, and carried, 90 to 57.

A bill was next taken up for the appointment of Isaac Mills, Esq. Judge of Probate for the district of New-Haven.

Mr. Bostwick moved to amend the bill, by erasing the name of Isaac Mills, and substituting that of Elnur Goodrich—adding that Mr. Goodrich is the present Judge of Probate, that he has long discharged the duties of the office to the entire satisfaction of the district, and he could see no good reason for dismissing him from the office.

Mr. Ingersoll said the bill was made out in county meeting (if we heard correctly) and he would state a few reasons, why he was opposed to the amendment. Mr. Goodrich formerly had an excellent clerk, Mr Lynde, who kept the books, and who was always at his office. Mr. Lynde, had deceased, and since that time Mr. Goodrich had had only a nominal clerk, and had done the duties of both Judge and clerk himself—He had not been in regular attendance at his office; from the nature of his avocations he could not be—and it was as important that his office should be constantly attended, as that of town clerk. New-Haven was one of the largest districts, and a want of attendance was a great inconvenience to farmers. Besides his office was in a remote part of the town, so he had always kept it at his house, and probably would continue it there: he said it was a delicate subject,—it was always a delicate subject to compare the merits of men; but he owed it as a duty to his constituents and the state, to make the remarks which he had—he thought the Probate Office should always be open, and he was therefore opposed to the amendment.

Mr. Bostwick said, that as to the merits of the two gentlemen, he had nothing to say. Mr. Mills would discharge the duties of the office perhaps as well as Mr. Goodrich, but Mr. Goodrich he did not hesitate to say, would do it as well as any man in the district.

Mr. Bronson had understood from highly respectable authority, that Mr. Goodrich had been remarkably attentive in the business of his office.

Mr Ingersoll said he had been as attentive as a man could be, who holds two offices at the same time, and attends likewise to the business of his farm. Mr. G was absent necessarily, but Mr. Mills would not be. Mr. Goodrich when at the office, could attend to the business as well as any man.

Mr Gunn, said he did not know but Mr. Mills would be always there—but he knew very well, that for years past, he had been absent every summer, on business at the westward. It was objected that Mr Goodrich was not in a central situation, but he was as much so as Mr. Mills, and his office would be more so, if Mr. Hunt should receive the appointment of clerk, (which he understood was to be the case) and keep the books at his house—for Mr. H. was situated at quite one side of the town.

Mr. Hinman repeated the substance of Mr. Ingersoll's remarks.

Mr Williams had little to say, with respect to the merits of the two candidates. That Mr. Goodrich had discharged the duties of the office to the satisfaction of the district, was agreed on all hands—his merits were known—and although Mr. Mills might be qualified in other respects, he did not combine with his other qualifications, that very important one—experience. But as to the qualifications, he had nothing to say. He merely rose to state, that if the circumstance of Mr. G.'s having kept his office in his house, and done the business of clerk, is now to be made a proper ground of removal—gentlemen would remove all the probate justices in the state. The same objection lies to the judge in the district of Hartford. His clerk is only called on probate days, or to make up the record. The like objection pervades all the districts. As to the local situation of the two candidates, he believed their houses were not more than 30 or 40 rods apart—gentlemen would correct him if he was in an error. If it is necessary to have a clerk, make a law that he shall appoint one—and measure out justice throughout the state. We have no security that the new candidate will have a clerk. As to the gentleman's being at home, enough had already been said on that subject.

Mr. Austin offered similar remarks.

Mr. Ingersoll said, it had been urged that Mr. Mills had been absent for several seasons. If he should be absent during his appointment, he would cheerfully vote to remove him also. The houses are said to be nearly 30 rods apart. The holding the office at the house is the objection; and if Mr. Mills should keep his at his house, I would vote for his removal. It is stated that Mr. G. holds but one office—it is not true—he is justice of the peace.

Mr. Goddard said he had hesitated whether he would say any thing on the subject of appointments to office. But in this instance, he owed it to public worth, and to private friendship—to himself as a man, and to the public as a member of this house, to offer his sentiments. Mr. Goodrich is a gentleman, in every respect qualified for his appointment—his strict integrity and adaptation to the duties of his office, can be testified by the numerous widows and orphans, who have experienced his kindness and attention. I am aware sir, that I tread on delicate ground, but sir, if this legislature is prepared to remove this man, they may make a general sweep of all the gentlemen of integrity and worth, who have the honor to hold public offices under the government of this state. I do not know but the public good demands this—but sir, I feel it my duty to state my opinion. Is this gentleman to be removed from his office? and for what? has he been charged with *malversation* in his office? Formerly when any gentleman was so charged he had liberty to come before the house and be heard. If this is the ground of objection to the gentleman, then let him be heard—let a fair opportunity be given—sir, it is among the first and best principles of law, that a man shall not be condemned unheard. I am aware sir that a gentleman who has holden an office, is not entitled to a reappointment of course; but sir, when objections are urged, to the manner in which a gentleman has discharged the duties of an office, and made the ground of his removal, I would not condemn him unheard. Shall we now enter upon a new and untried principle? Sir, it is with out example, that official appointments have so long been made in Connecticut by popular assemblies in such a manner as not to shake the liberties of the state. True there have been some things to regret, but upon the whole, this part of public business has been done with wisdom. If any one thing is calculated to make society, it is that power which is delegated to a popular assembly to make official appointments. If gentlemen say, it is necessary to remove Mr. Goodrich, perhaps it is so, but sir, of that I want higher evidence. On the present occasion, I have nothing to say as to the merits of the other candidate, he is well qualified for the appointment for aught I know, but I do him no injustice to say, that his merits are not superior to those of the present incumbent, and to his Mr Goodrich adds that of experience. As to attendance, it is doubtful from the nature of Mr Mills' business, whether he will find it convenient to attend his office half as uniformly as Mr. Goodrich. Mr. Goodrich has been absent from home very little, and is remarkably attached to domestic life. Sir I will make a single remark, and that is an important one. Do we make appointments for the public, or individuals? The public expectation is, that men will be appointed to office who can serve them to the best advantage—shall we disappoint that expectation? will gentlemen say, that abundant talents, and a wonderful facility in accommodating his business, united with experience are of no value in a public servant; of these qualifications, Mr. Goodrich is abundantly possessed, why then dismiss him from public service? Is it that he has no clerk? make a law that all judges shall appoint one, his is not a solitary case. But sir there is another consideration, Mr Goodrich has no handmaid—in her death, he recently experienced a loss of the chief consolations of life, and God forbid, that we deprive him of the remaining solace of aiding and comforting the widow and the orphan.

Mr. Fowler stated that in county meeting Mr Goodrich had 17 out of 25 votes.

The amendment was rejected 92 to 73—and the bill passed.

The following appointments were then made without debate.

For the district of Waterbury, Joshua Kingsbury Esq. For the district of Middletown, A. Miller Esq. For the district of Guilford, Benjamin Page Esq. For the district of Wallingford, Thomas Hitchcock Esq.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock, P. M.

Thursday, Afternoon.

The bill in form was then taken up, which provided for the repeal of that law which authorizes an appeal from the decisions of justices of the peace to the county court in cases of civil process.

The debate on this subject took an unexpected turn, which we at first neglected and has found it necessary to omit the whole

The principal argument however, that was urged by those who were in favor of the bill, was that making an appeal to a justice, final—would save expense, and diminish the inducements to litigation.

On the other hand, it was urged, that the right of appeals was the great security against incorrect decisions—that the liability to have their decisions reviewed by a higher court, was a very great inducement, to single justices to make themselves acquainted with the law, and arrive at the utmost correctness in forming their decisions, in their power—that

the correctness of decisions, was attributable to this cause—and that decisions, had been so correct for years past, as almost to prevent appeals entirely. Bill passed, 72 to 66.

Nothing else was done but ordinary business, which it is not important to detail.

Adjourned.

By the late Mails.

N. CAROLINA. EDENTON, MAY 11.

ON Tuesday evening last Negro Shadrach, formerly the property of Dr. Norcum, who had been a runaway for nearly two years, was shot near this town, and expired next morning. He had long been depredating upon property of the inhabitants of this town and country; and was discovered lurking round the house of a widow lady, frequently peeping in at the window, with a view, no doubt, of ascertaining whether she had any person to protect her, that he might plunder with impunity. She however, unknown to him, had a boy about 14 years of age in the house, who was asleep at the time, that pulled the fatal trigger. Shadrach, we believe belonged to some person in the western country.

S. CAR. CHARLESTON, MAY 10.

Cottons, 13 and 16, very few sales had been made, as quoted through the week; and the gloomy accounts received on Saturday produced a complete suspension of transactions in the article.

{These accounts were contradicted by yesterday's mail—and sales will most probably continue to be made at our quotations.}

Rice—Continues on the decline; the best will not bring over $3½; and very fair second quality Rice has been bought at $2½.

Corn—has fallen to 60 and 65 cents.

MAY 12.

Highly important!—We have seen a gentleman (says the *Savannah Republican* of Saturday evening last) who has just arrived from Havana, in the Post Boy, who states that admiral Popham was at that place, with three 74's and two frigates—that he was making arrangements with the governor for the transfer of the island of Cuba, which it had been reported was ceded to the British government, and it was said would be given up at the expiration of nine months. Our informant further states, that it was talked of generally in Havana, and believed by many, that a cession of Cuba to England had absolutely taken place; that private letters from Jamaica tended to confirm that report; yet, that the inhabitants of that island did not appear to be inclined to change their yoke, but were warmly disposed to declare themselves independent.

A letter received in this city, a few days past from a respectable merchant, confirms the above report; and further states, that implicit faith was put in the rumor, when it was ascertained that it originated from a letter of the Spanish Ambassador at the Court of St James to his friend in Havana.

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK, MAY 19.

The frigate United States, Capt Crane, came in from sea on Monday last and anchored in Lynnhaven Bay, being prevented by head winds from getting into the Roads. We learn by one of the officers who have come up from her, that she had a very boisterous and disagreeable passage.—Left the Franklin and Guerriere at Messina, and the Erie and Spark at Gibraltar. Mr. Shaler, U. S. Consul General for Barbary, was on board the Erie. The squadron were to unite in Sicily, and then visit the Barbary Regencies.

A circular communicated to Captain Crane, by General Don, Lieut. Governor of Gibraltar, states that the plague continues its ravages in Morocco, Algiers and Tunis, but the mortality was decreasing.

Mr. Edwin W. Turner, late purser of the United States, died at Messina, after a tedious illness, on the 8th of March.

GIBRALTAR, MARCH 30.

"Letters from Madrid say that all is in confusion there, and that the Marquis and his cabinet were not expected to hold their seats much longer.

"The frigate expected from Vera Cruz, with specie, is said to have arrived at Cadiz, and in consequence, the greatest activity is displayed in preparing the second division of the Lima expedition, the grand armada for Buenos Ayres. It is distinctly understood that *the whole* of this specie is *private property*——mind that.

"The second band of conspirators arrested at Valencia, have been hung."

MAC GREGOR'S EXPEDITION.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated *Havana, May 3d, 1819.*

"DEAR SIR—I have this day seen in a Kingston (Jamaica) paper of the 21st ult. a detailed account brought there by the British brig of war Parthian, of the capture of Puerto Bello on the 7th, by Sir Gregor Macgregor, with about 800 troops and 6 or 7 sail of vessels. There appears to have been little or no resistance, and a government had already been established satisfactory to the citizens generally, under a General Lopez. The opinion generally prevalent at Puerto Bello, was, that Chagres would also fall into the hands of the Independents, and that Sir Gregor was in expectation of news from Lord Cochrane on the other side of the Isthmus with a considerable fleet to encourage a movement to Panama."

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, MAY 17.

Commercial.—Captain Perry, of the brig John Bergwin, from Havre, has favored us with the proceedings of the Masters of American vessels, in that port, held on the ninth of March last, to take into consideration the subject of a letter addressed by his Excellency the Minister of the Interior to the chamber of commerce of Havre. The purport of this letter was to direct, that in future, the business of entering and clearing at the Custom House all foreign vessels arriving in that port must be confined to the Ship Brokers, and that if foreign Consuls should consider themselves injured by this regulation, it must become the subject of diplomatic arrangement. The meeting of the masters of vessels resulted in the adoption of a letter to Mr. Beasley, American Consul, remonstrating, in strong and dignified terms, against the unjust regulation. We shall give the proceedings, together with the letter, in our next.—*Relph's Gaz.*

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, MAY 19.

Insurrection of the Georgia Negroes.

The following is an extract of a letter received in this town yesterday, from a respectable gentleman, dated

Augusta, May 6.

"A plot of insurrection of the Blacks of this place and surrounding country, as well digested, perhaps, as that of St. Domingo, and which was to have been executed on Saturday last, but for providential interference, was yesterday fortunately discovered, and many of the ring-leaders are now committed for trial, who will probably soon meet the awful sentence which awaits them."

We learn by the brig Volant, from Havana, that Sir Home Popham was daily expected from Jamaica, with the commissioners appointed on the part of Great-Britain to decide in cases of capture of vessels engaged in the African trade. The report that Cuba was to be ceded to England, had excited great indignation among the people, who did not hesitate to say that a declaration of their independence should immediately follow such a negociation.

A letter from Hamburg of the 23d March, quotes upland cotton at 25 to 30 grouts, very dull.

Curracoa papers by the Hypomenes, state that a fleet of eight sail of men of war sailed from Laguira on the 8th ult. having in convoy a number of merchant vessels, supposed from Porto Cabello, destined for the relief of Cumana. A division of Morales' troops, under the command of Col. Peresa, having had an engagement with those under Paez, at Achagua on the eastern side of the river Apure in which the Patriots are said to have lost 150 killed, and 250 prisoners. General Morillo, at the latest accounts, was at Achagua. His force consists of the brig Hero, on board of which his staff had embarked; ship Monarch, of 18 guns and 40 men; ship Onyx, 2 guns and 30 men; brig Petersburgh Packet, 3 guns and 30 men. The land force amounted to 600 men.

MASS. BOSTON, MAY 22.

FROM INDIA.

Calcutta papers, by the Milton, Capt. Thomas, have been received to the 22d January. On the 28th November Gen. Brownrigg, Governor of *Ceylon*, arrived at *Columbo* from the interior, having crushed the insurrection which had distracted that island for nearly two years. This insurrection—like all suppressed ones—has consolidated the British dominion in the island.

The whole export of *Cotton* from India in 1818, was 650,000 bales—valued at about twenty six million of dollars.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, May 26, 1819.

The General Assembly have appointed Messrs. Hosmer, J. T. Peters, Chapman, Brainard and Bristol, Judges of the Superior Court.

Major Simeon Smith, of New-London, is appointed Sheriff of this County.

The General Assembly was employed principally on Friday afternoon in making appointments of Justices of the Peace, and Judges of Probate. Mr. James Thomas, of Hartford, is appointed Controller of public accounts in the room of Elisha Colt, Esq.

Commodore Hull, arrived here on Saturday in the Steam-Boat, and proceeded immediately eastward

A duel has been fought at Montreal, Canada, between Mr. O'Sullivan and Dr. Caldwell. Five shots were fired by each; two of them dangerously wounded Mr. O'Sullivan, and Dr. Caldwell received a shot in the arm, which is much shattered. Mr. O'Sullivan is a member of the Assembly.

Hyde Park House on Long-Island, occupied by Mr. William Cobbett, was burnt last Thursday. Some furniture was destroyed. All the books, papers, and most of the seeds were saved.

In order to make room for the proceedings of the Legislature, we have been obliged to exclude several communications.

Gen. Vandamme, a French General of great celebrity, has received permission of his King to return to France, and has embarked at New-York. No man has been more reviled than Vandamme; and Bonaparte once said of him, if he had two such in his army, he must shoot one of them. He was placed at the head of the 58 Generals, &c. exiled by Louis 18th in 1815. In 1816 he published an able memoir vindicating his conduct, and defending his loyalty. He arrived in the U. S. in 1817.

THE FLORIDAS.

It is probable (says the National Intelligencer) that, before Mr. Onis reaches Madrid, our Treaty with Spain will be ratified. We say it is probable, because there is a possibility that it may not, particularly when we recollect how long the Convention, ratified last autumn, and which will now be merged in this more comprehensive Treaty, was held in suspense by the Spanish government. We should not, however, have seriously entertained an idea of the possibility of its not being ratified, if our attention had not been caught by the following paragraph, which, considering the source whence it comes, (from the pen of a Member of the Senate of the United States)—is entitled to more respect than is ordinarily paid to newspaper speculations. We certainly hope the Treaty will be ratified; though, should it not, there are some very respectable citizens who would be gratified at the failure. From certain essays we have seen in the Western papers, there are not a few in that section of the country, who think our boundaries are not sufficiently extended towards Mexico. Our views are not quite so expanded. We are content with the secure possession of what we have, and withall, consider our present limits comprehensive enough for happiness. A wider range would but enlarge the field for speculation, which, God knows, is already ample enough.

FROM THE TRENTON TRUE AMERICAN.

TREATY WITH SPAIN.

We perceive that it is generally considered as unquestionable that the government of Spain will promptly ratify the treaty concluded by its Minister here; yet, we acknowledge this point appears to us very doubtful. That government has not evinced much disposition to do us justice, nor great anxiety to secure our good will. The Convention formed at Madrid in 1802, was not ratified by that court until 1818. As substantial reasons may be assigned for refusing or neglecting to ratify the treaty, as the convention; and if her statesmen are at any loss for arguments to justify such refusal or neglect, they may possibly derive assistance from the speeches, reports, and publications of some of ours. That government may also disavow the authority of Don Onis to form the treaty, as the British government once did the authority of Erskine to make the arrangement by which the embargo was raised, and the mouths of starving millions filled in England. The Don himself has gone home, and whether to advise the ratification or rejection of the treaty, is a subject of conjecture. The British government, too, if we may judge from the tenor and temper of their papers, or indulge an opinion as to the extent of their apprehensions for the safety of their colonies and commerce, should Florida pass into our hands, or the height of their jealousy of the increasing wealth, strength, and consequence of the United States—the British government, we say, may not yield their assent to the cession of the Floridas to us, unless Cuba is surrendered to them. This, Spain justly deems the brightest jewel in her crown, and will part with only in the last extremity. Yet Spain would greatly dread a rupture with Britain, whose interest already prompts her to aid the Patriots, and whose arms could, in one campaign, effect their independence, and assure their gratitude. On the whole, we shall not be surprised should the ratification of the treaty be suspended until the result of the pending enterprise is known; and, should that prove even partially successful, we shall as little wonder at its total rejection.

The Committee, consisting of Chancellor Kent of New-York, Judge Smith of Connecticut, and the Rev. Dr. Payson, of New-Hampshire, have unanimously decided on the removal of Williams College to *Northampton.*

Married,

At Franklin, by Eli Hartshorn, Esq. LORIN BUTTS, Esq. of Canterbury, to Miss HARRIET HYDE, daughter of the late Mr. Daniel Hyde.

At New-York, Mr. THOMAS STORRS, to Miss LUCINDA TRUMBULL, daughter of Mr. Samuel Trumbull.

Died,

In this city, on the 21st inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH PERKINS, wife of Andrew Perkins, Esq. in the 59th year of her age.

At Franklin, on the 9th inst. Mrs. RUTH WATERMAN, relict of Mr. Ezekiel Waterman, aged 88 years.—On the 19th instant, after an illness of about 24 hours, Miss ROSAMOND ROBINSON, in the 25th year of her age, daughter of Mr. Peter Robinson. As a school teacher she was much esteemed and much respected and lamented by her friends and acquaintance. Funeral services was performed at the house by Rev. Amariah Fillmore, and the corpse being conveyed to the meeting-house, a sermon was preached by Rev. Samuel Nott.

At Richmond, (R. I.) on the 4th inst. after a lingering illness, which she sustained with fortitude and resignation; Mrs. DEBORAH ANTHONY, consort of Doctor Israel Anthony, in the 27th year of her age. A lady in whom was united, those amiable qualities, which caused her, in life, beloved, in death, lamented.

At Rhinebeck, (N. Y.) Mr. JOSEPH C. GROS, formerly of this place, in the 31st year of his age.

At Albany, very suddenly, Mr. TIMOTHY BRIDGEN.

In England, Sir CORNELIUS CUYLER, a General of the royal army, and born in New-York.

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *one Dollar.*

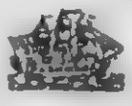
Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and at *Newcomb Kinney's Hotel*, in Norwich.

H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.

May 26. 29—

For Boston,



THE schooner SALLY, Capt. LOVELL, will sail in 6 days. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board—*Who has for sale,*

4 hhds. N. E. RUM.
10 boxes Sicily LEMONS.
200 wt. Sole LEATHER.
15 casks Stone Lime.

May 26. 29—

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Farm,

SITUATED in the centre of the town of Franklin, on the turnpike road leading from Windham to Norwich, and only 5 miles distant therefrom, containing 219 acres of

Excellent Land,

with a large commodious *Dwelling House, 3 Barns* and a number of other out houses thereon, all in good repair. The House for years, and at present is improved as a Tavern, for which business it is exceedingly well calculated and made convenient The Farm well watered, and fenced into suitable lots for improvement, principally with stone-wall, and well proportioned for first rate *Mowing, Pasturing, Ploughland, Woodland* and *Orcharding*, and will be sold, if applied for soon, on terms that cannot fail to render it an object well worth the attention of the Gentleman, the Farmer or man of business. For further particulars enquire of

SAMUEL HYDE,

LIVING ON THE PREMISES.

May 24, 1819. 3w—29—

Agricultural.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the *New-London County Agricultural Society*, will be held at the Court-House, in New-London, in the afternoon of Wednesday the first week of the session of the June County Court, at which time arrangements will be made for the annual fair to be held in October next. The Committee consists of Messrs. *Elias Perkins, Calvin Goddard, Moses Warren, Paul Babcock, Ralph Hurlbut, Asa Fitch, Thomas S. Perkins, L. Fosdick, Luther Spalding, Charles P. Huntington, Wm. Williams, James Mitchell, Bela Peck*, and *Christopher Mowearing*. It is necessary that a punctual attendance should be given.

The several Town Committees, holding subscriptions, are requested to forward a list of the names of members not already reported.

By order of the President,

L. FOSDICK,

Recording Secretary.

May 24th, 1819. 29—

Notice.

THE Co-partnership heretofore subsisting between CHESTER F. BUTTS and REUBEN SCOTT, under the firm of BUTTS & SCOTT, was by mutual consent and its own limitation dissolved on the first day of April last. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm, are requested to call and settle the same with CHESTER F. BUTTS.

CHESTER F. BUTTS.
REUBEN SCOTT.

Plainfield, May 15, 1819.

The business will be continued by said CHESTER F. BUTTS, at the stand lately occupied by BUTTS & SCOTT, who tenders his gratitude to their late customers for their patronage and hopes by unremitting assiduity to ensure a continuance of their favor. 29—

WILL stand at the stable of the subscriber the ensuing season, that noted

Spanish Jack,

imported a few years since by Col. ASA FITCH, of Bozrah, said Jack is of the largest size, and has proved himself remarkable sure, and his stock of the first quality. Said Jack will be let to Mares and Jenney's on liberal terms.

Mules will be contracted for if agreeable.

SESSIONS LESTER.

Plainfield, May 20, 1819. 29—

New Millinery:

Miss's WEBB & KINNE,

INFORM their friends and the public that one of them has just returned from New-York, with a handsome assortment of Millinery—for sale first *door* west of Messrs. *Colt & Mansfield*, Jewellers.

May 26. 29—

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

40 M. feet seasoned clear and merchantable Pine BOARDS
10 do do. do. Plank and sash Stuff.
10 do. do. do. clear and merchantable Clapboards.
60 M. Hartford inspected SHINGLES.
Oak Boards and Joist.
Chesnut Plank.
12 casks Dexter's best LIME.
5 M BRICK.
1 ton Nova Scotia Grind Stones, blue grit.
Cognac Brandy, } very superior.
Holland Gin, }
Lemon, Cinnamon, Clove, Orange, Lift of Man, Peppermint, and Aniseed CORDIALS.
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Port, L. P. Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Colmanar WINES.
Old Spirits. St Croix and N. E. Rum.
Country Gin. Cider Brandy.
Metheglin, *very old.*
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS.
Coffee, Chocolate, Ginger.
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Citron, Pepper, Allspice, Mustard, Essence of Spruce, Box and cask Raisins, Pearl Ash, Almonds, Filberts, Cayenne Pepper, Pepper Sauce.
Spanish and American Segars.
Plug and cut Tobacco.
Maccuba and Scotch Snuff.
Small and large Demijohns.
Fustic, Logwood, Nicaragua, & Red Wood
Alum, Copperas and Indigo.
Wrought, cut and scupper NAILS.
Tacks, Brads and Screws.
Loaf and brown SUGARS.
Paint and White Wash Brushes.
Codfish. Fine SALT.
Iron Hollow Ware.
Shovels, Spades, Hoes, &c. &c.

JOHN LATHROP.

WANTED.

20,000 feet Oak Boards.

APPLY AS ABOVE.

Norwich, May 26. 1819. 29—

WARRANTED

DAY AND MARTIN.

Thomas Robinson,

HAS just received and for sale at his Book-Store, a fresh supply of real Japan BLACKING, made by *Day & Martin*, 97 High Holborn, London. This inestimable composition, with half the usual labor, produces a most brilliant jet black, fully equal to the highest Japan Varnish, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather; it will not soil the finest linen; is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and will retain its virtues in any climate.

As an incontrovertible proof of the superior excellence of this Blacking, it has stood the test and commanded the most extensive sale in all quarters of the globe for upwards of half a century.

May 26. 29—

Rice, Lemons & Flour.

5 Tierces of prime RICE.
10 Boxes LEMONS.
7 Bbls. Richmond Superfine FLOUR,

FOR SALE BY

N. GILBERT.

Norwich, May 24, 1819. 3w-24—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 20th day of May, A. D 1819—

Present NATH'L SHERMAN, Esq Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mrs. LYDIA PERKINS,

late of said Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Capt. Brastus Perkins, Ex'r.* or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Norwich.

Attest HENRY STRONG, *Clerk.*

N. B.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Executor. 29—

Wanted,

AT THE COTTON MILL,

1000 bushels Coal,

A quantity of seasoned Maple Joist and Boards,
Oak, Chesnut and Walnut Wood,
Corn, Rye and Potatoes.

For Sale, at reduced prices to close a concern,

The remaining STOCK OF GOODS belonging to a Factory Store, consisting of earthen and wooden Ware, and remnants of Piece Goods.

APPLY TO

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Norwich Falls, April 28. 25—

New Hardware Goods,

IMPORTED this spring, and now opening for sale, wholesale, or retail, by

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

POETRY.

TO MAY.

BORN in yon blaze of orient sky,
Sweet May! thy radiant form unfold—
Unclose thy blue voluptuous eye,
And wave thy shadowy locks of gold.

For Thee the fragrant zephyrs blow,
For Thee descends thy sunny shower,
The rills in softer murmers flow,
And brighter blossoms gem the bower.

Light Graces, dress in flowery wreathes,
And tiptoe Joys their hands combine—
And Love his sweet contagion breathes,
And, laughing, dances round thy shrine.

Warm with new life, the glittering throngs
On quivering fin and rustling wing,
Delighted join their votive songs,
And hail thee, Goddess of the Spring.

[*Darwin.*

From the Charleston City Gazette, May 5.

The following Song, composed by Mr. Oliver Lyon, and set to Music by Mr. Eckhard, was sung on Friday last, by the *Union Harmonic Society*, at the Breakfast given by Mr. Poinsett to the President, and a large party of Ladies and Gentlemen:—

LET all with joyful hearts appear,
Behold our country's Chief is here;
Bid welcome to our shores our guide,
MONROE, Columbia's boast and pride,

Let Potentates and Princes know
We envy not their pomp and show;
Be our's to act the Patriot's part,
Our song's the language of the heart.

Our Country's friend by day, by night,
In Councils guide our course aright;
To him your grateful tribute bring,
And thus let each true freeman sing:

To Freedom's banners let us steer,
Firm to advance, tho' dangers near;
Protect our Liberty and Laws,
Or nobly die in Freedom's cause.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Boston Patriot, dated Gibraltar March 30.

A few weeks since a laughable circumstance took place at Alhucemas, the fortress on the coast of Africa, where part of our countrymen (Americans) are confined. A man was appointed to wait upon them, who a few nights after escaped and swam over to the Moors. It seems he was formerly an Artilleryman, and having an inclination for his former employ, the Moors supplied him with a cannon and ammunition, and he has actually besieged the garrison; every ball he discharges, takes effect, and the Spaniards cannot hit him. The last accounts give no hopes of the siege being raised.

MILLINERY.

Miss Mansfield,

HAS removed to the room adjoining Messrs. *Coit & Mansfield's* Store, where she offers for sale a new and fashionable assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, selected this season.

Bonnets and *Hats*, made and repaired as usual.

Norwich, May 12, 1819. 27-3w—

Miss Williamson,

WOULD inform her friends, and the public, that she has commenced the

Mantuamaking Business,

at the House of *Mr. Nathan Babcock*, near the Wharf Bridge, where she intends to make Ladies *Gowns* and *Dresses* of the newest fashion. Those who will favor her with their custom, may depend on having it done with neatness and dispatch.

LUCY C. WILLIAMSON.

Chelsea, May 10, 1819. 3w-27—

Mrs. Russell,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has opened a shop on Bean-Hill, in the dwelling-house of Capt. *Walsworth*, where she will do all kinds of

MILLINERY & MANTUAMAKING

in the neatest manner. The prices shall be reasonable; and if work is not well done, no pay will be required.

N. B. Ladies who have not had gowns made to their satisfaction, are particularly invited to call.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 3w-ow tf—

A Sketch of Missions,

OR History of the principal attempts to propagate Christianity among the heathen. By Miron Winslow, A. M. Missionary to Ceylon. Price $1,34.

FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store.*

May 10.

BLANK BOOKS.

DEMI and Foolscap LEDGERS.
Petty do.
Demi JOURNALS.
Letter or Invoice BOOKS.
Common place do.
DAY BOOKS, full and half bound from one to six quires.
Writing and Cyphering BOOKS.
ALPHABETS. FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S *Book Store.*

April 14. 25—

Theological Books,

FOR SALE AT THOMAS ROBINSON'S BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE, CHELSEA.

DODDRIDGE's Family Expositor, or a paraphrase and version of the New Testament with Critical Notes &c.; Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History; Dr. Stillman's Sermons; Hawies Church History; Zollikofer's Sermons; Waterman's Life of Calvin; Faber on the Prophecies; do. Sermons; Viller's Essay on the spirit and influence of the Reformation, by Luther; Dr. Smalley's Sermons; Life of Christ 2 vols.; do. 1 vol.; Dr. Hunter's Sacred Biography; No Cross No Crown by Wm. Penn; Dr. Lathrop's Sermons; 2d volume Foster's Examination; True Christianity, or, the whole Economy of God towards Man, and the whole duty of Man towards God by Rev. John Arndt; Edward's on Redemption; do. on the Will; Edward's Dissertation concerning Liberty and Necessity; Newton on the Prophecies; Burgh's Dignity of Human Nature; Dr. Tappan's Sermons on important subjects; Winchester on the Prophecies; Balfou on the Atonement; Massillon's Sermons; Doct. Blair's Sermons; Davies' Sermons; Priestley's General History of the Christian Church; Dr. Lathrop's Sermons 6 vols.; Dr. Watt's Sermons; Erskine's Gospel Sonnets; Constitution of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S.; Mason on Self-knowledge; do. Remains; Dr. Baldwin on Baptism; Dr. Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul; Whitfield's Sermons; Living Friendship in Death in twenty Letters from the Dead to the Living by Mrs. E. Rowe; Zollikofer's Exercises of Piety; Bishop Portens' Evidences of the Christian Revelation; Bunyan's Pilgrims Progress; Evan Sketches of the Various Denominations of Religion into which the Christian World is divided; Everett's Defence of Christianity against the works of George B. English; Dr. Evan's Discourses; Religious Cases of Conscience answered in an Evangelical manner, by S. Pike and S. Hayward; President Stiles' Sermon; Law's Serious Call; Mrs. Trimmer's Sermons for Family Reading; Zions Pilgrim by R. Hawker; Life of Dr. Edwards; Life of Whitfield; Life of Spencer; Remains of Henry K. White; Burder's Village Sermons; Baxter's Saints Rest; Horæ Paulinæ; Jay's Sermons; Klopstock's Messiah; Common Prayer Books; Family Prayer Books by John Van Private and Palmer; Buchanan's Works; Scott's Force of Truth; Week's Preparation for a worthy receiving of the Lord's Supper; Spiritual Companion and Backslider; Boston Fourfold State; Mc Ewen on the Types; Miss H More's Essay on St. Paul; Christian Morals; Sacred Dramas; Practical Piety; Life of Mrs. H. Newell, Miss Anthony, Miss Woodbury, Mrs. Waters, Mrs. Osborn; Writings of Miss Hyde and Miss Sterry, &c. Folio, Quarto, Octavo, Duodecimo, and Eighteen mo. Bibles in plain and elegant binding; Testaments, Psalm Books, &c.

May 19, 1819. 28—

WINTER & summer strained Lamp Oil,
Liver Oil, Lamp Black,
Merchantable and clear Pine Lumber and Shingles,
Plaster Paris, Tar, Rozin,
Corn, Rye, Barley, Oats & ground Malt,
Cider, Vinegar,
Sheathing and Wrapping Paper,
Oak and Chesnut Boards and Plank,
Turks-Island, St. Ubes, and Liverpool } SALT,
Glauber Salts, Flax, Hops,
Herds Grass and Furze Top Seed,
Dexter and Thomas-town Lime,
Dunn'd Fish, Cod and Scale Fish,
Sounds and Tongues,
Mackarel, Smoked Salmon,
Buck Wheat Flour, Crackers,
Cut and wrought Nails,
Iron Shovels, Calf Skins,
Two tons Hollow Ware, assorted,
Mess and Prime Pork, Lard in pots,
Mess Beef, Hams, Joles, Butter, Cheese,
Rum, Gin, Molasses, Wines,
Hyson-Skin Tea,
7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Glass,
Mould and dipped Candles, per box,
Sewing Twine, Bed Cords, and Clothes Lines,
1000 yds. brown Tow Cloth, 4-4 wide,
2 doz. Travelling Trunks, different sizes,

FOR SALE BY C. ELLS.

May 4, 1819. 26-6w

NORWICH GOLD SPRING

GIN,

In pipes, hogsheads, and barrels,

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.
WHO WILL PAY CASH FOR

CORN.

March 24. 20—

Tobacco.

11 kegs prime retailing TOBACCO, just received and for sale, cheap by the keg, BY LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

April 27. 26—

Pocket Books.

ONE case red morocco *POCKET BOOKS*, containing about 20 dozen, for sale very low, by

R. HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket street.

April 28.

Simeon Thomas & Co.

HAVE for sale at the Store lately occupied by Messrs. *Charles Thomas & Co.* a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

which they will dispose of by the hogshead, barrel, or less quantity, viz:—
W. I. and N. E. Rum,
French and Cider Brandy,
Holland and American Gin,
Sicily Madeira Wine,
Loaf, Havana, India and Muscovado Sugars,
Hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and bohea Teas,
Turks-Island and Table Salt,
Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger,
Cloves, Cinnamon, Starch,
Powder and Shot,
Plug and cut Tobacco,
Scotch and Lorrillard's Snuff, &c.

ALSO,

Russia Old Sable Iron,
Cart and Waggon Tire,
Nail Plates, Spike Rods,
English and American blistered Steel,
Nails, &c. *Likewise,*
An assortment of Drugs and Family Medicines,
Paints and Dye Woods,
Window Glass,

All which are of the first quality, and will be sold on the lowest terms, for cash or produce.

Cash given for
FLAX-SEED AND WHITE BEANS.

Norwich, Jan. 4, 1819. 9tf—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Locker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

Notice.

THE business of the *Cotton Mill*, at Norwich Falls, will hereafter be conducted under the firm of

Williams Manufacturing Company,

by WM. C. GILMAN, an Agent to the subscribers, the present owners thereof.

Norwich, March 9, 1819. 18—

WM. WILLIAMS.
CALVIN GODDARD.
THOS. W. WILLIAMS.

Gallaudet's Sermons.

DISCOURSES on various points of Christian Faith and Practice: most of which were delivered in the Chapel of the Oratoire, in Paris, in the spring of 1816. By *Thomas H. Gallaudet*, principal of the *Connecticut Asylum*, for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, price $1,50,

FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S *Book Store.*

April 14. 23—

MUSIC.

JUST received and for sale at *R. HUBBARD's* Book-Store,

MUSICA SACRA, a collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces, compiled at the request, and published under the patronage of the Oneida Musical Society. Price $1,25.

The MUSICAL READER, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Sections, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score. To which are prefixed the rudiments of music. Compiled principally for the use of schools, by one of the editors of the "Musica Sacra." Price $0,33.

The INSTRUMENTAL PRECEPTOR, comprising instructions for the Clarinet, Hautboy, Flute and Bassoon. With a variety of the most celebrated airs, marches, minuets, songs, rondeaus, trios, &c. Compiled by Wm. Whiteby.

April 28.

20 bbls. superfine Flour,
Baltimore Crackers per keg,
Also, a choice selection of

GROCERIES,

offered for cash only, by
CALVIN TYLER.

Cash paid for
Good Corn, Rye, Oats, White Beans and Flax-Seed.

May 12. 27—

100 Pieces Domestic White and Brown Shirtings, Sheeting, Ticking, Checks, Stripes, Gingham and Diapers, For sale by JOS. BREED.

Apl. 21. 24—

Wrapping Paper.

THREE hundred rms. crown & foolscap Wrapping PAPER,

FOR SALE BY R. HUBBARD.

Butts' Healing American Balsam.

THIS healing remedy is much approved of, for the Consumption, Hooping and all other Coughs, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains of the Stomach, Dysentary, Relaxes and the Typhus Fever.

Externally, it is an excellent application for WOUNDS, such as Cuts, Scratches, Sores, Bruises, Sprains, Wounded Nerves and Tendons.

Price 50 cents per bottle.

FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL TYLER, *Druggist.*

Norwich, May 12, 1819. 27—

THE CELEBRATED

BALM OF QUITO,

Is a Medicine unequalled by any in the world for the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS, &c. &c.

SINCE this excellent Medicine was first discovered, upwards of three hundred thousand persons have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been by Asthmatic and Consumptive complaints reduced to the brink of the grave; their constitutions were quite emaciated, and had cast off all hopes of recovery, having used every remedy recommended as specifics for those complaints, and had made every application to the faculty that could be obtained.

Common colds which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its influence in a very short time.

In common coughs, which are in general the effect of cold, it gives immediate relief, removing those troublesome irritations, or as they are called, ticklings in the throat, which act as a constant stimulus to coughing, and in quieting those convulsive excitements and causing the afflicted to breathe and speak freely. It induces rest, and sleep in an eminent degree and strengthens the constitution, which enables it to repel an enemy whose attacks are frequently followed by the most fatal consequences.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, (even in the most advanced period of life,) will find immediate relief.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive affections, (recent or chronic) Hoarseness, Catarrhs, Wheezings, and shortness of breath, it will give immediate ease.

Congealed Phlegm, Acrimony in the fluids, and obstruction in the glands, are with ease and safety discharged by gentle expectoration.

It is also much admired in soreness of the breast and stomach, giving present ease in those cases.

The above Medicine just received and for sale at R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

April 7. 22—

Quaker Garden Seeds,

of the last years growth,

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

—ALSO—

14 bbls. Mc Lean's best Rye GIN, at a reduced price.
7 bbls. Prime Muscovado SUGAR.

WANTED,

Live GEESE FEATHERS.

JOHN LATHROP.

April 14, 1819. 23—

Morning School.

A MORNING SCHOOL will be opened by the subscriber, at the Chelsea Proprietors' School-House, on Monday morning the 17th inst. to continue but one quarter only. Terms and accommodations unexceptionable.

DYER T. HINCKLEY.

May 12. 27—

THE subscriber informs the Public that he still continues to carry on the business of Manufacturing Woolen Cloths, either by the yard, or on shares, as usual.

ALSO,

Wishes to hire, a first rate workman at the Cloth Dressing business, who understands shearing by hand.

None need apply who has not the above qualifications.

JOHN SCHOLFIELD, Jun.

Griswold, May 12, 1819. 27—

Wanted Immediately,

THREE JOURNEYMEN, viz. two *Cabinet Makers* and one *Chair Maker*, to whom steady employ and good wages will be given.

WILLIAM E. ROBINSON.

Plainfield, Jan. 21, 1819. 12tf—

Found,

ON the 14th inst. between Norwich Landing and Lathrop's Bridge, a *WATCH*, which the owner may have by proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

ENQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.

May 19, 1819. 27—

FOR SALE,

The Wharf and Store,

FORMERLY owned by Capt. THOMAS KEWO, deceased; the wharf being the same which the Steam-Boat Fulton makes use of; the Store is the same formerly occupied by Capt. GUADON BILL, deceased.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Norwich, March 25, 1819. 20—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THIS line of Steam Boats will commence on Monday the 8th inst. —and continue during the season, as follows:

The CONNECTICUT, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock in the morning, for New-Haven.

The FULTON, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich immediately after day-light in the morning of the same days, will touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New-Haven, at 8 o'clock.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

March 3. 17—

Sale at Auction.

THE *HOUSE, STORE, &c.* in Franklin, formerly Mr. *Augustus Perkins'*, will be sold at Auction, on Wednesday, the 2d of June, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at *Capt. Burrill Woodworth's* Tavern.

May 16, 1819. 28—

FOR SALE.

The Dwelling-House,

AND excellent *Garden Lot*, formerly the residence of Capt. SIMEON CARROW, deceased, pleasantly situated in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

The House and Lot,

Formerly Mr JAMES WADE'S, Sen'r. a convenient, good House in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

A MOWING LOT,

With a *Barn* thereon, near the shop of Mr JAMES F. BROWN, on the western shore of the cove. APPLY TO

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Norwich, March 23, 1819 21—

TO LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

A DWELLING HOUSE, situated in the upper street west from the Meeting House.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
SAMUEL TYLER.

May 12, 1819. 27—

To Let,

THE DWELLING HOUSE now occupied by Jonathan G. W. Trumbull, Esq. APPLY TO
J. & S. BREED.

May 12, 1819. 27—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1819—

Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

UPON the petition of *Nathaniel Kimball*, of Preston, in said District, guardian to *Sabra Brewster, Nancy Brewster, Francis Brewster* and *Sidney Brewster*, minors under the age of 21 years, praying for liberty to sell all the real estate belonging to said minors lying in said town of Preston, as per petition on file dated May 17, A. D. 1819.

Ordered, That said petition be continued to the Court of Probate, to be holden within and for said District, on the fourth Monday of July next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and that notice of the pendency of the same be given by advertising in the Norwich Courier, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said fourth Monday of July next.

28 *Attest* HENRY HUNTO, *Clerk.*

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield has allowed six months from this date, for the creditors to the estate of

Miss MARTHA COOPER,

late of Canterbury, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate to the subscriber, or be debarred a recovery according to law

ASAEL BACON, *Adm'r.*

Canterbury, April 26, 1819. 27—

WILL stand at the stable of the subscribers,

A large Jack,

which will be let to mares the ensuing season on liberal terms. He has proved sure the last season, and his stock remarkably good. He will be at the stable of the subscriber in Plainfield, on Monday the 17th of May, and continue through the week, and Monday the 24th, at the subscriber in Coventry, Rhode-Island, through that week, and so continue through the season alternately.

NATHAN BURGIS, *Plainfield.*
DAVID GIBBS, *Coventry.*

N. B. The subscribers would wish to engage the Mules, which they will pay cash on delivery, at 4 months old.

May 12, 1819. 27—

THE subscriber wants to purchase 20 cords of oak WOOD, to be delivered at the Mills. RUSSELL HUBBARD

May 12.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1819. NORWICH; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [VOL. XXIII. · No. 30.]

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar*.

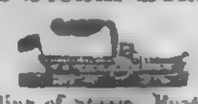
Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and at *Newcomb Kinney's Hotel*, in Norwich.

H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.

May 26. 29tf—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.



THIS line of Steam Boats will commence on Monday the 8th inst. —and continue during the season, as follows:

The CONNECTICUT, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New-Haven.

The FULTON, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich immediately after day-light in the morning of the same days, will touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New-Haven, at 8 o'clock.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

March 5. 17—

FOR SALE,

The Dwelling-House,

AND excellent *Garden Lot*, formerly the residence of Capt. SIMEON CARAW, deceased, pleasantly situated in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

The House and Lot,

Formerly Mr JAMES WARDS, Sen'r. a convenient, good House in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

A MOWING LOT,

With a *Barn* thereon, near the shop of Mr JAMES F. BROWN, on the western shore of the cove. APPLY TO

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Norwich, March 23, 1819 29—

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Farm,

SITUATED in the centre of the town of Franklin, on the turnpike road leading from Windham to Norwich, and only 5 miles distant therefrom, containing 219 acres of

Excellent Land,

with a large convenient *Dwelling House*, 3 *Barns* and a number of other out houses thereon, all in good repair. The House for years, and at present is improved as a Tavern, for which business it is exceedingly well calculated and made convenient The Farm well watered, and fenced into suitable lots for improvement, principally with stone-wall, and well proportioned for first rate *Mowing, Pasturing, Ploughland, Woodland* and *Orcharding*, and will be sold, if applied for soon, on terms that cannot fail to render it an object well worth the attention of the Gentleman, the Farmer or man of business. For further particulars enquire of

SAMUEL HYDE.

LIVING ON THE PREMISES.

May 24, 1819. 3w—29—

FOR SALE.

The Wharf and Store,

FORMERLY owned by Capt. THOMAS KING, deceased; the wharf being the same which the Steam-Boat Fulton makes use of: the Store is the same formerly occupied by Capt. GURDON BILL, deceased.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Norwich, March 23, 1819. 29—

A Sketch of Missions,

OR History of the principal attempts to propagate Christianity among the heathen. By Miron Winslow, A. M. Missionary to Ceylon. Price $1.34.

FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD's *Book-Store.*

May 10.

Agricultural.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the *New-London County Agricultural Society*, will be held at the Court-House, in New-London, in the afternoon of Wednesday the first week of the session of the June County Court, at which time arrangements will be made for the annual fair to be held in October next. The Committee consists of Messrs. *Elias Perkins, Calvin Goddard, Moses Warren, Paul Babcock, Ralph Hurlbut, Asa Fitch, Thomas S. Perkins, L. Fosdick, Luther Spalding, Charles P. Huntington, Wm. Williams, James Mitchell, Erin Peck*, and *Christopher Manwaring*. It is necessary that a punctual attendance should be given.

The several Town Committees, holding subscriptions, are requested to forward a list of the names of members not already reported.

By order of the President,

L. FOSDICK,

Recording Secretary.

May 24th, 1819. 29—

Notice.

THE Co-partnership heretofore subsisting between CHESTER F. BUTTS and REUBEN SCOTT, under the firm of BUTTS & SCOTT, was by mutual consent and its own limitation dissolved on the first day of April last. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm, are requested to call and settle the same with CHESTER F. BUTTS.

CHESTER F. BUTTS.
REUBEN SCOTT.

Plainfield, May 15, 1819.

The business will be continued by said CHESTER F. BUTTS, at the stand lately occupied by BUTTS & SCOTT, who tenders his gratitude to their late customers for their patronage and hopes by unremitting assiduity to ensure a continuance of their favor. 29—

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

40 M. feet seasoned clear and merchantable Pine BOARDS.
10 do do. do. Plank and sash Stuff.
10 do. do. do. clear and merchantable Clapboards.
60 M. Hartford inspected SHINGLES.
Oak Boards and Joist.
Chestnut Plank.
18 casks Dexter's best LIME.
5 M. BRICK.
1 ton Nova Scotia Grind Stones, blue grit.
Cognac Brandy, } *very superior*
Holland Gin, }
Lemon, Cinnamon, Clove, Orange, Life of Man, Peppermint, and Aniseed CORDIALS.
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Port, L. P. Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Colmanar WINES.
Old Spirits. St Croix and N. E. Rum.
Country Gin. Cider Brandy.
Methegin, *very old.*
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS.
Coffee, Chocolate, Ginger.
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Citron, Pepper, Allspice, Mustard, Essence of Spruce, Box and cask Raisins, Pearl Ash, Almonds, Filberts, Cayenne Pepper, Pepper Sauce.
Spanish and American Segars.
Plug and cut Tobacco.
Maccuba and Scotch Snuff.
Small and large Demijohns.
Fustic, Logwood, Nicaragua, & Red Wood Stum, Copperas and Indigo.
Wrought, cut and scupper NAILS.
Tacks, Brads and Screws.
Loaf and brown SUGARS.
Paint and White Wash Brushes.
Codfish Fine SALT.
Iron Hollow Ware.
Shovels, Spades, Hoes, &c. &c.

JOHN LATHROP.

WANTED.

20,000 feet Oak Boards.

APPLY AS ABOVE.

Norwich, May 26, 1819. 29—

WARRANTED

DAY AND MARTIN.

Thomas Robinson,

HAS just received and for sale at his Book-Store, a fresh supply of real Japan BLACKING, made by *Day & Martin*, 97 High Holborn, London. This inestimable composition, with half the usual labor, produces a most brilliant jet black, fully equal to the highest Japan Varnish, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather: it will not soil the finest linen; is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and will retain its virtues in any climate.

As an incontrovertible proof of the superior excellence of this Blacking, it has stood the test and commanded the most extensive sale in all quarters of the globe for upwards of half a century.

May 26. 29—

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a very large and general assortment of fresh imported

GOODS,

purchased at the present reduced prices, principally at auction, for cash, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, at small advance for ready money.

AMONG THEM ARE

40 pc. superfine, middling and low priced Broadcloths,
30 „ do. do. double and single milled Cassimeres,
50 „ (A. R. & Co.) and (H. S. & Co.) black and coloured Bombazetts,
50 „ steam-loom and Maddapolam Cotton Shirtings.
40 „ Levantine, Florence, and India Lustrings,
50 „ black and col'd Canton Crapes,
60 „ Carlisle Ginghams and Robes,
200 „ Ribbons—some elegant garnitures,
20 „ black, blue and drab, wide, double chain Cotton Cassimeres, suitable for carriage tops or summer clothing,
60 doz. Cotton, Silk and Worsted Hose.
100 pc. Cotton Cambrics and Book Muslins,
100 „ Calicoes and Ginghams,
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Coach Laces,
White and Chintz Bed Lace,
Furniture, Cambric and common Dimoty,
Blue and plain Nankins, (first chop,)
Black, white, green and pink Italian Crape,
Silk, Merino, Crape, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls,
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Thule Lace,
Thread, Silk and Cotton Lace,
Ladies' black, white and fancy col'd Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gentlemen's Silk, Beaver and Buck Skin Gloves,
Shell and Horn Combs,
Long Lawn, Linen Cambrics,
Threads, Tapes, and Bobbins,
White, red, green, yellow and black Flannel,
A large assortment of superior Wire Thread,
Best plated, spring thong and twig Whips
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, and Parasols
Ladies' Morocco, Kid and French Shoes manufactured in New-York,
Misses' and Children's do.
Green Gauze, for Veils,
Marseilles, Toilinet and Silk Vesting,
Tabby Velvets, assorted colours,
Travelling Trunks, assorted sizes,
An assortment of men's, youth's and children's

HATS,

of the first quality, from the manufactories of J. Brewster, and Ives & White.

ALSO,

10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices, for cash only.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

NEW GOODS.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received from New-York a general assortment of

CHEAP GOODS,

all bought with cash, and principally at auction,

Amongst which are,

A large assortment of superfine Broad-Cloths, Cassimeres, Nankin and Canton Crapes, best quality, Nankin Crape Shawls, Merino, Silk and Cotton Shawls, black and white Lace Shawls and Veils, 40 ps. best black and coloured Lustrings, Satins, Irish Linens and Sheetings, 6, 7, 8 and 10-4 Irish Diapers, Steam Loom, Colerain and other Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, very cheap by the piece, *superfine* black and coloured Bombazetts, Bombazine, Rattinets, blue and yellow Nankins, Cotton Cassimeres, Vestings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambrics, Dimorties, Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, Ribbons, Umbrellas and Parasols, Shell Combs, &c. together with a general assortment of

Fancy Dry Goods.

Also,

A large assortment of Ladies' best Kid and Morocco Shoes.

N B. New supplies of Goods will be received from the New-York auctions almost every week, through the season.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

New Hardware Goods,

IMPORTED this spring, and now opening for sale, wholesale, or retail, by

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

Connecticut Legislature.

Reported for the Connecticut Mirror.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Friday, Morning, May 21.

AFTER some ordinary business, a Bill for the appointment of Edmund Freeman Sheriff of Windham County, was taken up.

Mr. Baldwin stated that Mr. Freeman was a man of unexceptionable character, that he had been one of the justices of quorum for that county, and that he was in every way qualified for the office.

Mr. M'Clellan moved to amend the Bill, by erasing the name of Edmund Freeman, and inserting that of Henry Webb. Mr. M. said his reason for making the amendment, was, that Mr. Webb was an excellent Sheriff; that he had risen to respectability and usefulness by his own exertion—that he added experience to his other qualifications. He did not wish to detract from the merits of the other gentleman, but he did him no injustice to say, that no man can discharge the duties of sheriff more acceptably to the county, than Mr. Webb has done. The gentleman from Windham, stated, that Mr. Freeman had been a judge of the county court, which was true; and he thought it an objection, that he was rather too *large* for the duties of his office: but Mr. Webb was a man about 45 years old—in the vigor of life—active and well calculated for the business. Besides, Mr. Webb lives in Windham, and is more eligible from his local situation, if the court house should not be removed. The public would be as well served by Mr. Webb as any man; and being perfectly acquainted with his business, he should prefer him to any other man. These were the reasons, which induced him to move for the amendment.

Mr. Merwin hoped the amendment would not prevail—the gentleman from Woodstock seemed to have no objection to the candidate proposed, except as to his size.

Mr. M'Clellan said he did not mean just as the gentleman seemed to apprehend him—he thought that running round to serve writs, would hardly comport with the dignity of one who is on the nomination. It might be did'nt *know* but it would, for he never had been on a nomination before it.

Motion rejected—Bill passed.

A Bill for the appointment of David Bolles, judge of the county court for Windham county—Passed.

A Bill for the appointment of John R. Landon sheriff of the county of Litchfield was taken up.

Mr. Sterling moved to postpone the bill, for the purpose of taking up one which had been received from the Senate.

Mr. Austin objected to the postponement of the bill for that purpose—it would establish a rule of very considerable importance, and be no less than giving up the right of nominating by counties, to the Senate.

Mr. Sterling could not see the ground of alarm which the gentleman seemed to apprehend—it was a courtesy which had always been paid the Senate, to postpone a bill of the house, to take up one relating to the same subject from that honorable body.

Mr. Austin considered this a new case altogether. Formerly, the Governor and Council made out bills for the superior, county and probate judges, and sent them to the house; these were all the bills made out by them—and when similar ones had originated in this house, it was sometimes the case, that a bill from the house was postponed to take up one from the council.

Motion rejected—32 to 31.

Mr. Merwin moved to amend the bill by erasing the name of John R. Landon, and inserting that of Moses Seymour, *Jr.* Esq. Mr. Seymour, he said, was a gentleman in whom he had the utmost confidence—he was a man of the first character—the tongue of slander, even though in the *mouth* of an enemy, has not defamed him.

Mr. Austin here gave a brief history of the manner in which Mr Landon obtained his office, and in which he had discharged the duties of it. It appears that Mr L. had risen upon his own exertions, and had rendered himself worthy of the confidence of the people of Litchfield county, as well as of his government.

Mr. Sterling hoped the amendment would prevail—he did not doubt that Mr. Landon sustained a fair reputation, that he was a man of fair character—at the same time, he had no other claim to the office, than that he had held it 11 or 13 years, and acquired a handsome property by it He discarded the idea of calling this *his* office, he had no idea that a man obtained a right to office by occupancy: it was ridiculous—the right to office belonged to the *people*.

Amendment concurred in, and the bill passed.

A bill for the appointment of Augustus Pettibone, judge of the county court for Litchfield county—Passed.

Also one for the appointment of Martin Strong and John Welch, justices of quorum for Litchfield county

Also one for the appointment of Joshua Stow and Joel Pratt, justices of the quorum for Middlesex county.

A bill for the appointment of justices of the peace for Middlesex county, was also passed.

Mr. Kellogg then called for the order of the day, and the house proceeded to ballot for judges of the superior court.

S. T. Hosmer, J. T. Peters and A Chapman were declared chosen on the three first ballots.

	3d bal.	2d bal.
Jeremiah G. Brainard, had	83	90
Jeremiah Brainard,	1	
James Lanman,	76	80
William Bristol,	23	50
Nathaniel Smith,	11	1
Calvin Goddard,	1	
James Gould,	4	2
Calvin Willey,	1	
Zephaniah Swift,	1	

On the 3d ballot J. G. Brainard was declared chosen.

On the 4th ballot, Wm. Bristol, Esq. was declared chosen.

Adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

Friday, Afternoon.

Message from His Excellency relating to the forms of commissions, read.

A bill was now taken up to appoint Stephen Titus Hosmer chief judge of the superior court, and passed. Also a bill for the appointment of assistant judges, was passed.

The next business was to take up a bill for the appointment of justices of the peace for the county of Litchfield, made out by the county.

Mr. Preston moved to amend the bill by erasing a list of names which he held in his hand; about twenty in all.

Mr. objected to the amendment, as being improper; each name constituted a separate bill; and gentlemen might wish to strike out some of the names, and retain others.

Mr. Merwin could not see the force of the gentleman's reasoning; the same objection would lie to the whole bill; it had been customary to strike out names in this manner; and as there were too many on the bill the only question was, whether those who are to be retained are competent.

Mr. Goddard was opposed to requiring reasons of gentlemen, for their proceedings in relation to this subject; it was always one of the most difficult things in the world to give them, where they are not to be found.

Mr Law thought there was something due to the house—they owed it to themselves, as members of this assembly—to every principle of integrity, fairness and liberality, to require some reasons for retaining, or rejecting names, which appeared upon the bill before the house. That bill had been made out by gentlemen from the county of Litchfield—by gentlemen of respectability; by gentlemen who are to have the services of those men, whose names are proposed to be erased from your bill. Your bill was made by gentlemen from the county, who of course, better know the situation and wishes of the county, than the house generally; and we are bound to receive it, unless some good reason can be offered by gentlemen for rejecting it. No reason has yet been assigned for striking out those names; and gentlemen seem to have none. Sir, shall we erase without reserve, a list of names, merely on the motion of an individual, because he may choose to have them struck out, and yet assign no reasons for it? It is incumbent upon the gentleman who makes a motion of this kind, to assign good reason to the house. Sir, until something like a reason has been offered, why those names should be erased from your bill, I must give my vote to retain them.

Mr. Austin said that formerly, it had been customary when bills of this kind were pending—bills providing for the re appointments of gentlemen to office, to state the reasons for any omissions that were made. The gentlemen now proposed to be erased from the county nomination, were gentlemen of the first respectability.

Mr Sterling arose after what had been said, merely to make a single remark. Gentlemen require reasons, for the proposed amendment—for himself, he was satisfied with the reasons which were given; there were justices enough in the county of Litchfield, without these. But suppose further reasons be given, and objections be made to the qualifications, or the conduct of the candidates in their official capacity, what would the gentleman from New-London say? Why, Sir, he would have every individual brought before this house, and be heard; and we might go on to try justices of the peace to the end of the year. Gentleman says these men have a right to the office, because they have held it a number of years. Sir, this is the first time I have heard the principle advanced, that a right to an office is acquired by occupancy. Offices belong to the people, and they may dispose of them as they choose.

Mr. Law replied that the gentleman from Simsbury had not answered him with his usual candor. He speaks of my having claimed a right for these gentlemen from occupancy. Sir, I stated no such thing—I called sir, for better evidence against these gentlemen; I called for a reason to be given why these gentlemen should be struck from the nomination; and as yet sir, I have heard no good reason I confess.

Mr. Merwin said that gentlemen had heard no good reason—in his view, the large number of names contained in the bill was a sufficient reason. Suppose that all Litchfield county were appointed justices of the peace, would gentleman proceed to strike them out one by one, and assign the reasons? The same argument will apply in the present case.

Mr. Welch stated that in the town of Litchfield one justice only had been turned out and three had been added.

Mr. Bellamy rose to say nothing of the number generally, which was proscribed on that bill. [Mr. Merwin inquired if it was proper for gentleman to say proscribed. The speaker did not understand him to use the word, but if he did it was improper.] Mr. Bellamy said he did not intend to violate the rules of the house; he rose merely to discharge his duty with respect to the gentlemen from his own town. By the amendment that town would be left with only one justice of the peace, and the bill as reported by the county meeting assigns it four. He had only to add that the gentlemen whose names were proposed to be stricken out, were gentlemen of respectability, of the first standing in society, and of the strictest integrity—they were in every respect well qualified for the office.

Mr. Austin declared this to be a new order of things and one day it would cause the destruction of our civil liberties. Sir, on this principle, the time will speedily arrive when no men of respectability will retain a single office in the state; it will be in vain to urge the respectability, the integrity, the talents or the qualifications of a gentleman for office, if

on the suggestion of an individual a list of names may be struck from a nomination without reason, places of trust and respectability will be filled by the scum of society. Sir, this is the last time that my voice will probably be heard on this subject, and I wish to record my name against this mode of proceedings, I would therefore move, sir, that when this question is taken, it be taken by yeas and nays, which was agreed to.

Mr Williams contended that from the statement of gentlemen he could see no data before the house from which any member could form a correct opinion. Sir, it is impossible to proceed with any degree of confidence that we shall do justice to ourselves, to our constituents, or to the county. We hear a list of names read, which have been submitted to the house by members from that county, and a gentleman moves to strike out of that, a list which he reads—now, sir, we hear no evidence further on either hand which points out the course to be pursued; we know not the number of names on that bill; perhaps the gentleman can tell, but the house is entirely ignorant. We cannot tell how they are arranged, nor how they are located; or how they are apportioned among the several towns; perhaps gentlemen can tell. There may be some secret impulse, some hidden reason which the gentleman may have for striking from your bill a long list of names; if there is I will give credit for it. But sir does this house know where those names are to be taken from? Can they say that some towns are not deprived entirely of their justices by the amendment? Perhaps after these are struck out, gentlemen have others to propose; but this does not appear to the house. Sir, I am informed by the gentleman from Plymouth that three justices only are assigned for that town, which has more than two thousand inhabitants, and yet the little town of Hartland has eight. Sir, your amendment proposes to strike off the names of some of the best men in the county; and is there no other reason to be given than that there are too many there? Really, sir, this cannot be a reason with which this honorable house is to be satisfied. As well sir may we conjecture the number of inhabitants in Litchfield county by looking at the map as decide upon the propriety of erasing those names without any other information than what has already been laid before the house. Have the gentlemen other reasons? Are these men not worthy, not capable? Then say so, at least make some general statement, and not let us strike off the names of gentlemen whom we know to be respectable.

Mr Sterling said gentlemen called for reasons, more reasons must be given; but, sir, it is not worth while for us to set here and impeach gentlemen or take time upon this idle question.

Mr Warren said it was a question which should be left with the people; and in county meeting fifteen had decided that there are too many justices in the county, and thirteen that there are not.

Mr. Goddard said that he was reminded of an anecdote told of the famous Dr. Johnson. When the school mistress had arranged her children before her to show how much they had improved, she told them on their reading with too great rapidity, to mind their stops, and speak distinctly. No, said he, let the little dears all read together, they will get through the sooner.

Mr. Merwin said he expected the gentleman would feel some excitement upon the subject; he did not think he would hardly be able to tear the "old woman" from his breast.

Motion for amendment passed, 100 to 90. Bill passed.

The order of the day was now called for, and the house proceeded to ballot. On the first ballot Elisha Colt, Esq. had 88, and Mr. James Thomas 88, tied by the speaker. On the second ballot, James Thomas was declared to be chosen.

The petition of the town of Thompson and others, was returned from the senate with a different vote, granting a half share to the town of Brooklyn; and a committee of conference was appointed.

A bill for the appointment of the Hon. Elias Perkins Judge of the County Court for the county of N. London, passed.

Benjamin Trumbull, Esq. was appointed Judge of Probate for the district of East-Haddam.

A bill was taken up for the appointment of Moses Warren, Judge of Probate for the district of New-London.

Mr. Goddard, moved to amend the bill by erasing the name of Moses Warren, and inserting that of Matthew Griswold. On this motion, Mr Law spoke at some length, in the course of his remarks, he brought into view the talents, integrity and qualifications of Judge Griswold, as well as other grounds of claim which he had to the office, and closed by stating that Judge Griswold had formerly been Judge of the County Court, that he had been dismissed; that Judge Warren now fills his seat, and suggested, whether, if Judge Warren was now permitted to supplant him in his office as Judge of Probate, they would not, as members of that house, be liable to the imputation of having come there, to procure official appointments for themselves. As Mr. Warren was a member, would it not be suspected that his being upon the spot, has given him superior advantages to exert an influence, which in the nature of circumstances is placed beyond the reach of Judge Griswold. He did not pretend to say, or think that this is the fact, but he only inquired, if gentlemen would not be liable to such imputation. Motion negatived 69 to 85. Bill passed.

A bill was then taken up for the appointment of John Sterry Esq. judge of probate for the district of Norwich.

Mr Goddard said he would move to amend that bill also, by striking out the name of John Sterry, and inserting that of Nathaniel Shipman. Mr G said he would state in few words, that the gentleman proposed is now an ordained minister of the gospel; that he was a good man, and a [illegible] man, he had no doubt, but he had never devoted the same attention to this subject, or to the laws of the state, or even to the settlement of estates. His time and attention had been devoted to the ministry and [illegible] had been [illegible]. There was a [illegible] and if gentlemen were [illegible] experience and other superior qualifications, as are possessed by Judge Shipman, he begged leave to *remark*—that Mr. Sterry was a clergyman and had the care of souls as his proper business. He did not wish to say any thing with regard to church and state: he would not even allude to it; he would treat that subject with all delicacy. He would treat Mr. Sterry with all respect, but though he esteemed him well qualified as a minister of the gospel, he must say that he esteemed his labors much better devoted to the business of the ministry, than they could be to any object in a civil capacity. If, however, gentlemen should have different views, he would submit.

Mr Sterling, said he was surprised to hear it objected to the gentleman, that he is a clergyman. It was the first time he had ever heard that objection made, in that house.

Mr. Gurley, said the gentleman from Sharon, was surprised to hear a candidate objected to, for being a clergyman, and this is the first time the gentleman ever heard the objection made. Sir, I apprehend, that the subject may be cleared of that difficulty very readily; and of every difficulty of this nature. I should *hope* Sir, that this is the first time, an officiating clergyman has been named for a civil appointment in this house. It is, a *substantial* objection to any candidate, that he is an officiating clergyman, that he is settled over a people, and has the care of souls. Mr. Sterry, Sir, is an officiating clergyman; he is settled in Norwich, and has particular charge of a congregation there; that he is a respectable man I agree; that he is a man of general information, and perhaps of extensive theological science, but if he were a doctor of laws Sir; were he *ever so learned*; were he ever so accomplished in legal or moral science, and yet an officiating clergyman, he would still be an improper candidate for a civil appointment, especially for a judicial one. These considerations are sufficient objections to Mr. Sterry, in my mind, but they may not be in the minds of other gentlemen, and if they are not, I would enquire what are the reasons for turning out Judge Shipman? I am bound to presume Sir, that as heretofore, his re-appointment has been urged, it would be acceptable to the district; if gentlemen differ from me in opinion, let them bring *some* objection. I appeal Sir, to those who know him, to his neighbourhood if he is not well qualified, for the duties of the office; if he is not well acquainted with the laws of the state; if he is not a man of the purest integrity, and if he is, Why then is Mr. Sterry to be appointed in his stead?

But suppose, Sir, Mr. Sterry was not a clergyman, if any gentleman will say that he is better qualified than Mr. Shipman—if any gentleman will even opinionate to this effect, I will say no more. Nay, Sir, if any gentleman will say that Mr Sterry is as well qualified for the appointment as Mr. Shipman—as *well qualified*, Sir: and if gentlemen will not say *that*, I ask for the reason of his appointment. If Mr. Shipman is a better man, better, I mean, as being qualified for the office, if he is known and tried, is there a reason why another gentleman of inferior qualifications should be appointed in his stead: is it not correct to say, I speak with some confidence, and perhaps I ought to speak with more that this honorable assembly will never turn out a gentleman possessed of the superior qualifications which are actually possessed, by Judge Shipman and appoint another, under similar circumstances with Mr. Sterry, and say it should redound to the honor of this or any community? Sir, I have two objections to Mr Sterry: the first is, that he is an officiating clergyman; and the second, that he is altogether inferior to Judge Shipman in point of qualification for the office. But if the house can find him equal—if, Sir, they can find him not *inferior*, perhaps they can justify his appointment.

Messrs. Law, Goddard, Austin and Hinman spoke further in favor of the amendment; but the gallery became too noisy to attempt a sketch of their speeches with any accuracy. [We here remark once for all, that situated as the reporter is, for the purpose of sketching the proceedings, many verbal inaccuracies will of course escape him; we do not intend, however, to give a false colouring to any idea that is advanced in the house.]

Mr. Warren stated, that a clergyman some years since had been made Judge of Probate for the district of Stonington. On some inquiry into the facts, it appeared that no one knew whether he was a preacher at the time, or whether he has ever been an ordained preacher. Mr Warren said he first became an exhorter and then a preacher; and Mr Austin believed he was justice of the peace when appointed judge of probate.

The motion to amend was carried, and the blank filled with the name of Nathaniel Shipman. Adjourned.

Saturday, Morning, May 22d.

On motion of Mr Hart, Tuesday morning was assigned for the choice of Sheriff, Judges of probate and justices of the peace for Hartford county.

William Williams of Groton was chosen judge of probate for the district of Stonington.

William Randall and John Hyde justices of quorum for New London county.

A bill was taken up for the appointment of Simeon Smith, Esq. Sheriff of New-London county.

Mr. Goddard moved an amendment by substituting the name of Joshua Huntington, which did not prevail, and the bill passed.

A bill for the appointment of controler was taken up, and passed by the casting vote of the speaker in favor of James Thomas—Vote [illegible].

Probate Judges.

District of Stafford, Sylvester Wilbert.
District of Danbury, Daniel B. Cook.
District of Norwalk, John S. Buckley.
District of Stamford, Simeon H. Minor.

Robert Fairchild was appointed judge of the county court for the county of Fairfield.

Stephen Wheeler and Salmon Wildman justices of quorum for the county of Fairfield.

The petition of the Trustees of the Connecticut Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, praying for permission to change the name of the institution to that of The American Asylum for the education and instruction of the Deaf and Dumb was granted, and a bill in form passed thereon.

The remainder of the forenoon was taken up with ordinary business—and the house adjourned to 9 o'clock Monday morning.

Monday, Morning, May 24.

In the forenoon the house was very thin, and nothing was done but ordinary business.

A bill for the appointment of David Hill, Esq. judge of Probate for the district of Fairfield was taken up, and Mr. M'Clellan made a motion to amend it, by inserting the word *honorable before David*, which was *negatived.*

A bill for the appointment of William Eldridge, Esq. sheriff of the county of Tolland, passed.

A bill for the incorporation of George Gibbs, Benjamin Silliman, and sundry other gentlemen, under the name of "The American Geological Society," was passed.

Tuesday, Morning, May 25.

John Mix, was appointed by the House, Judge of Probate, for the district of Farmington.—Hon. Jonathan Brace, for the district of Hartford.—Henry Terry, for the district of East-Windsor.—Solomon Everest, for the district of Simsbury.—Joab Griffin, for the district of Granby.

Afternoon.

Augustus Pettibone, was appointed judge of probate for the district of Norfolk.

District of N. Milford, David S. Boardman, Esq.

District of Woodbury, Nathan Preston.

District of Litchfield, Hon. Frederick Wolcott.

Augustus Pettibone was appointed judge of the county court for Litchfield county.

Benning Mann and Ingoldsby W. Crawford, were appointed justices of quorum for the county of Tolland.

A bill was also passed appointing justices of the peace for the county of Tolland.

The bill appointing Wm. Eldridge, sheriff of Tolland county, came from the senate amended, by substituting the name of Simon House—Committee of conference appointed.

Wednesday, Morning, May 26.

The petition of Elias Beers, praying for a further grant of a Lottery for building Washington Bridge, was rejected.

The bill appointing Nathaniel Shipman judge of Probate for the district of Norwich, came from the senate amended, by substituting the name of John Hyde. Messrs. Goddard and Kinney were appointed a committee of conference thereon.

A bill was then taken up for the appointment of Erastus Lester, Judge of Probate for the district of Plainfield.

Mr. Goddard moved an amendment by substituting the name of Rufus Adams, which was negatived 60 to 69.

A bill was then taken up for the appointment of justices of the peace for the county of Windham.

Motion was made to erase the name of Philip Hayward, for the purpose of hearing a remonstrance, the parties would be in town to-morrow; and they wished to be heard.

The amendment was made, and the bill passed.

A bill locating the seat of justice for the county of Windham, in Brooklyn, was taken up and passed. It provides that the old county property in Windham, be given to the town of Windham. Adjourned.

Afternoon.

Messrs. Hitchcock, Kellogg and Lockwood, were appointed a committee, on the remonstrance against Philip Haywood.

The committee on that part of the Governor's message relating to taxation, reported by bill.

James Gordon, Jr. and Artemas Gurley were appointed justices of quorum for the county of Windham.

John Baldwin was appointed judge of probate for the district of Windham.

District of Pomfret, Lemuel Grosvenor, Esq.

Isaac Mills was appointed judge of the county court, for New-Haven county.

Thursday, Morning, May 27.

The bill authorising all actions of more than 100 dollars consequence, to be brought directly before the superior court, except notes of hand and book debts—Passed.

Remainder of the forenoon was occupied with ordinary business.

Afternoon.

A resolution came from the senate for the appointment of a joint committee to wait on the Governor, and request leave to take back the bill authorising his Excellency to take two sureties of sheriffs, which was negatived.

Another bill was laid in authorising the Governor to take two or more bondsmen, as he might think proper, of sheriffs.

The remainder of the afternoon was spent in considering the several sections of the Tax Bill—no debate however was had, as there had been no opportunity for examination of the principles of the bill. Adjourned.

By the late Mails.

GEORGIA. AUGUSTA, MAY 10.

CONSPIRACY!

ON Wednesday last our City was thrown into a little confusion by the committal of six persons of color, who were charged with having attempted to excite an insurrection in the city of Augusta and its vicinity. We refrained, at the time, from noticing this circumstance, being unwilling to do so, until the result of a judicial investigation was known.

A complaint for insurrection and revolt was immediately preferred against the conspirators, and Coco or Coot, the ringleader, was brought before the Inferior Court on Saturday last for trial.

There were five or six witnesses introduced (all negroes) who generally and substantially testified as follows:

That on the 1st February, 18th and 25th April, and 2d May, 1819, they were in company with Coco or Coot, who used every plausible argument he could offer, to induce them to join the conspiracy. It was his intention to obtain ammunition from the magazine, and arms by breaking open the store of Mr. M'Kenzie, and another store, the name of the owner not recollected by the witnesses. The city was to be fired at the upper and lower end, and when the white inhabitants had collected at the fires, the blacks were to advance and begin the work of destruction.—To prevent the escape of the whites, or favor their own retreat, as contingencies might require, the *bridges was to be cut down*, and the boats unloosed from their moorings, and anchored in the middle of the river. A body of negroes in Edgefield, South-Carolina, had pledged their assistance, and some in the swamp, who were provided with arms. Augusta was to be held by Coot, who was to be the *Commandant*; and the witnesses alledged that Coot said he would "keep them under strict laws." If he, Coot, could not raise a revolt, he would blow up the magazine and flee to the Spanish dominions. The wily villain told the witnesses, that the infection would spread so rapidly throughout the state as to produce an almost simultaneous rising. The jury retired and in five minutes brought in a verdict of GUILTY.

Such was the wild and impracticable scheme which this daring fellow contemplated. And had not his murderous and treacherous designs been timely discovered, the inevitable consequence of all attempts of the kind—he would no doubt have essayed their execution. During his trial there was a bold and impudent effrontery in his manner, combined with a total indifference to his awful situation and impending fate. Yet, the uncouth gibberish of the witnesses would ever and anon provoke the *gentleman's* risible nerve, and he would graciously condescend to smile!—We watched his countenance closely when the verdict of guilty! was pronounced—Not a muscle moved—his features were marked with the same stern collectedness.—He was an active brigand in the insurrection and massacre in St. Domingo, in 1793.

It is worthy of notice that the testimony of the witnesses was so concurring and corroborative, that not a doubt of its truth remained in the mind of the most sceptical. It was in vain that the Counsel for the accused endeavored to confound them, and beat them from their ground: they maintained it firmly, and preserved a consistent and unbroken chain of testimony, seldom, if ever, exhibited under similar circumstances.

However we may deplore the blow which hurls a fellow being to eternity, we cannot, on this occasion, refrain from an opinion, that imperious necessity demands a terrible example. Mercy would here be cruelty. Justice and policy cry aloud for their victim.

The trial of the remaining five commenced to-day.

P. S.—Since writing the above, sentence of death has been pronounced upon Coco or Coot. He is to be executed on Monday next. The trial of John, another of the conspirators, belonging to Mr. Thomas Quizenberry, came on to-day. The jury went out about half past one o'clock. P M. and had not returned with their verdict when our paper went to press.

LOUISANNA. N. ORLEANS, APRIL 28.

"This day an officer of the U. S. army in attempting to arrest a deserter in the street fired and killed him. The public indignation was so roused by this and other events, of the kind, that a serious tumult and much blood shed was expected, but which yielded to the sober advice of the magistrates."

N. CAR. WILMINGTON, MAY 8

Snap or Kidney Beans had made their appearance as early as the 28th of last month in the Augusta market, and were sold at the rate of twenty dollars a bushel!!—And, a London paper (late in March) says that amongst the forced vegetables at that time brought to Covent-Garden market, for the tables of the fashionable world, were French Beans, at half a-crown a dozen!!

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK, MAY 20.

On the 8th inst arrived at Cincinnati, from Pittsburg, the United States' Steam-Boat Western Engineer, Major Long, bound on a voyage of discovery up the Missouri and its tributary streams. She draws, with her machinery, freight, &c. on board, two feet and six inches water. She seems to be well built, is bottomed with iron or copper, and has a serpent's head on her bow, through which the steam passes and produces a novel appearance. She is so constructed that the guards on board can remain in the exercise of their duty, and be perfectly secure from the fire of musketry. She is well supplied with arms and ammunition, and is said to weigh, with all her equipments only 20 tons.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, MAY 24.

The Circuit Court of the United States now in session in this city, commenced on Friday last the trial of Capt. Daniels, who stands indicted for fitting out a vessel of war in the United States to capture the property of nations at peace with us, contrary to the law passed by Congress in 1817. After the witnesses were examined, Mr. Hoffman opened the case on the part of the United States in an able and learned speech. On Saturday General Winder followed on the part of the traverser in a strain of continued eloquence which drew forth the admiration of a crowded court. Mr Pinkney then rose, and, after a short exordium characterised by the dignity and splendor of oratory, stated to the court that it was unnecessary to enter into an argument on the merits of the case—for that the law of 1817—the law under which the traverser was indicted and now under trial was no longer in existence'—it having expired by limitation in March last! We are informed by a gentleman who attended the trial, that when Mr. P. came to this part of his address the effect (to adopt his own words) was like an unexpected shock of thunder to the whole court. In consequence of the ground thus taken the proceedings were suspended and the court adjourned until this morning.—*Am.*

NEW YORK. NEW-YORK, MAY 24.

The Alexandria Herald of Friday last, in speaking of the Franklin Bank of that place, says, "that the Bank suspended specie payments yesterday, for the first time. The doors are not closed, but creditors are unable to get their demands satisfied. The bank however, we are informed, will continue but for a few days. Of the solvency of the Bank, and its ability to redeem its paper, we have no doubt."

MAY 25.

RAPID TRAVELLING.

It was suggested a few days since that a trip might be possibly made to Philadelphia and back again in one day. Accordingly a party of gentlemen left this city yesterday morning, in the Post-Chaise Line across Staten Island, arrived at Philadelphia, partook of some refreshment at the Mansion house, and returned to supper, at Niblo's, before 9 o'clock, performing with ease, a distance heretofore unknown in this or any other country.

The party consisted of five, exclusive of the proprietor and driver, and left the quarantine ground precisely at 3 o'clock, arrived at Woodbridge, at 24 minutes after 4; at Brunswick, at half past 5; at Princeton, at 7 minutes past 7; at Trenton, at 11 minutes past 8; at Bristol, at 10 minutes past 9; and in Philadelphia, at 11, and the New-York morning papers were delivered in Philadelphia at that hour; the party in returning, reached the quarantine ground at 8—starting at dawn and getting back at dusk, and comprehending a distance of 180 miles, exclusive of 18 miles by water in one day.

This has never been equalled, and the horses went at a pleasant trot—no racing or galloping, and very little fatigue was sustained.

This effort is highly honorable to the enterprize of the proprietors of the Post-Chaise *Line*, who merit encouragement for their dispatch and the comfort and convenience of their stages. Twenty five minutes were allotted to dinner at Philadelphia.

The fleet, consisting of four steam-boats, for the Missouri, with troops and stores, under the direction of Col. Johnson, sailed from Shippingport on the 2d inst.

On Tuesday last a splendid ball was given by the citizens of Washington, as a mark of respect to his Excellency the French Minister, who is about to leave this country. The ball was numerously and brilliantly attended, among whom were the heads of departments and foreign Ministers.

MAY 26.

Captain Williams, from Cadiz, has brought dispatches for government, from the American minister at Madrid; and a messenger, Mr. Souza, has arrived in the Seine, with dispatches for the Spanish minister at Washington. Captain W informs that about 15,000 troops were assembled at Cadiz destined for S. America. The grand expedition for Buenos Ayres was not expected to be ready before September.

Capt. Williams has favored us with a correct account, which was handed to him by Mr. Tutts, American Consul at Cadiz, of the recent unpleasant affair at Gibraltar.

A dispute took place between the officers of the Erie sloop of war, and the officers of the British 64th regiment, in consequence, it was said of one of the latter having insulted the captain of an American merchant vessel, and refused to meet him on account of their difference of rank. The circumstances produced disagreeable results, but the governor of Gibraltar had interfered and put a stop to further meetings. It appears the purser of the Erie, and Capt Johnson of the British 64th regiment fired four shots each; two balls were put through Captain Johnson's hat, and at the last fire he was wounded slightly in the thigh, when they left the ground.—Dr. Montgomery, of the Erie, afterwards called out Capt. Tripp, also of the 64th regiment; the latter was wounded at the first fire, it was feared dangerously.

The high prize of 10,000 dollars, drawn on Monday, in the Literature Lottery, is owned by Samuel Stansbury, Esq. Secretary of the Ocean Insurance Company.

MAY 27.

We learn says the National Intelligencer, that the necessary precautions have been adopted by the Commander of the United States' squadron in the Mediterranean, to prevent all communication with the vessels from Barbary, and also to protect the American vessels from being boarded by their cruizers.

Letters from France of a late date mention that among the late acts of the French government, were the abolition of the regie for tobacco monopoly and the establishment of the freedom of the press.

It is stated as a fact in an Augusta paper, that the whole attention of the planters, having been devoted to the cultivation of cotton, corn, which might have been raised for 20 cents, is now imported from the Northern States, and carried 200 miles into the interior of Georgia, at an expence of 2 to 3 dollars per bushel, while more than 2000 bales of cotton, are stored in Augusta, for which 24 cents per lb. have been refused, and which will not now sell for 15.

MAY 31.

Letters were received in town on Saturday afternoon, by express, stating that "the late Bank of Baltimore had suspended payment." —The Baltimore papers of Friday evening, do not allude to the circumstance, but the Democratic Press, the only Philadelphia evening paper of Saturday that came to hand yesterday contains the following confirmation.

We regret to state that the passengers

o the Steam-Boat from Baltimore, say that the above Bank has stopped specie payments. There must be mutual forbearance, prudence and good sense observed by the People toward the Banks, and by the Banks toward the People. In no other course of conduct will mutual safety and advantage be found."

"Since the above has been in type we learn that an express from Baltimore has arrived in this city. The cause of this express is said to be of the most alarming nature; we dare not give currency to the rumors and reports which are passing from mouth to mouth."

Mr. Cheeves, President of the U S. Bank, left Philadelphia on Friday, for Baltimore.

BUFFALO, MAY 11.

A gentleman in this village is the owner of a Cow, that within the three last years has produced him *seven* calves, six of which were twins! The quarters of the *single* calf weighed *one hundred and eight lbs.* at the age of five weeks. The cow now gives daily *twenty four* quarts of milk!

MAY 18.

Snow!—After an unusual warm and pleasant Spring, we are under the necessity of witnessing green fields covered with Snow, on the 13th of May. The storm still continued when our paper went to press.

ALBANY, MAY 22.

It is known to many of our readers, that an American trading establishment has been made at the mouth of Columbia river, on the shores of the Pacific ocean, principally thro' the enterprise of J. J. Astor, of New-York. The settlement is in 46, 15. The climate is far milder than the same parallel on the Atlantic coast. A journal of the weather from March, 1811, to March 1812, gives the aggregate, 116 cloudy days, 122 rainy, 104 clear, 14 gales and squally, 4 snow, 5 hail, 6 thunder and lightning, and 8 frost, hail and ice. Garden vegetables grew well and to a remarkable size, and grasses, &c. also flourished well.

MASS. BOSTON, MAY 29.

The Rev. Miron Winslow, Rev. Levi Spaulding, Rev Henry Woodward, and Dr. John Scudder, with their wives, are expected to sail from this port on Tuesday next, as Missionaries to Ceylon.

R. ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, MAY 28.

LATEST FROM HAVANA.

We learn by the Zephyr, arrived at Warren, on Wednesday last, in 11 days from the Havana, that Admiral Sir Home Popham sailed from that place about the 7th instant, for England, in the frigate Iphegene, with two sloops of war in company. The rumor of the cession of Cuba to Great-Britain, was still current, but the inhabitants continued to manifest a most decided hostility to the measure, resolving to declare themselves independent, rather than submit to a change of government.

The whole number of American citizens, confined in the Havana City Prison, on the 23th instant, was 22. The number of prisoners, taken under the Patriot flag, belonging to different nations, is about 100. Some of them have been in prison six years.

MAY 29.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND

Ship Liverpool, M'Lellan, has arrived at Portland, from Liverpool, with English papers to the 12th of April. The British Parliament had passed an act, to prohibit the Bank from paying the fractional dividends in cash, as well as those notes dated before Jan. 1817, which the Bank had promised to pay in cash.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Numerous emigrations are now taking place from Yorkshire, chiefly for the U. States; but a considerable number have also recently gone to South-America, and many others are preparing to follow them. The mischief of these expatriations is increased by the emigrations alluded to, being not composed merely of poor distressed artisans, who are in quest of food and employment, but chiefly of persons possessed of property, sufficient to render them comfortable in their own country.

The London Newspapers advertise no less than *fifteen ships* to take out passengers to America, whose tonnage amounts to *eight thousand two hundred tons*; and the Belfast papers nearly as many more. —By the returns of the latter port it appears that about eleven thousand persons emigrated to America from thence the last season, amongst whom were upwards of *seven hundred families.*

QUEBEC, MAY 7.

Last evening a huge mass of rock detached itself from Cape Diamond, and fell into Champlain-street, choking up the avenue of about 20 yards, and burying under its fragments a number of pieces of cannon and gun carriages.

Wanted,

AT THE COTTON MILL,

1000 bushels Coal,

A quantity of seasoned Maple Joist and Boards,

Oak, Chesnut and Walnut Wood,

Corn, Rye and Potatoes.

For Sale, at reduced prices to close a concern,

The remaining STOCK OF GOODS belonging to a Factory Store, consisting of earthen and wooden Ware, and remnants of Piece Goods

Apply to

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Norwich Falls, April 23. 25—

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, June 2, 1819.

LAUNCH.

A ship of about 350 tons, was launched on Thursday from the yard of Mr. Samuel Story. She is pronounced to be a very superior vessel, and is owned by Messrs. G. G. & S. Howland, New-York.

COURT OF ERRORS.

A resolution has passed both Houses of the Legislature now in session, postponing the June Term of the Court of Errors till the second Tuesday in June—to be held at New-Haven.

President's Tour.—The President of the United States left Savannah on the 13th of May, for Augusta; from whence it was his intention to proceed through the Cherokee nation, and on as far as the Missouri river. He is accompanied by the Secretary of War, General Gaines, Colonel Coody, Henry Middleton, Esq. and several other gentlemen. His reception in Savannah was truly hospitable and splendid.—In passing from Beaufort to Savannah, Mr. Monroe spent an evening at the mansion of the venerable Charles Coteswortb Pinckney.

From the National Intelligencer, May 19.

The Missouri papers inform us that an accurate survey, recently made by the proper authorities, makes the distance from the South end of Lake Michigan one hundred and sixty-one miles East from the Mississippi, instead of two hundred and fifty, the distance heretofore computed. The breadth of the state of Illinois is of course narrowed nearly an hundred miles within the commonly received estimation of its dimensions. This survey, which is said to be forwarded to the Department of War, will afford an accurate criterion for the adjustment of our maps, which, it would appear, are at present all incorrect in that respect.

The votes for Governor and Lt. Governor in Massachusetts have been counted —the result is as follows: Gov. Brooks, 42,875—Mr. Crowinshield, 35,271—difference, 7604—scattering 1739: Lt. Governor Phillips, 42,781—Mr. Austin, 36,232 —difference 6549—scattering 290.

Patriotic Associations.—We perceive by the Delaware papers that associations are forming in that state for the encouragement of domestic manufactures. At a large meeting of citizens, held at New-Castle on the 18th inst. the following resolutions were adopted.—*Philad. Gazette.*

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, that the present condition of this state, calls for some plan, or system of conduct, tending to effect retrenchment, in our domestic expenses; to encourage our own industry; and to husband our resources:

Resolved, That the best, and surest means of attaining these important ends, are a temporary discontinuance of imported merchandize, as far as may be found practicable and convenient—and of imported vinous and ardent spirits; and in lieu thereof to encourage the use and consumption of the products of the skill and industry of our own state.

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of nine persons, be appointed, to devise and prepare a plan of government for such an association; and to collect such facts and information as may serve to shew the utility and practicability of the plan; and to make report at the next meeting.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice, "on the 21st October next, a payment will be made of fifty four per centum on the remaining moiety of the principal of the Louisiana Stock." This payment will amount to more than *four million of dollars*; and, as it will be made through the medium of the Bank of the United States, funds to that amount must necessarily be collected and withdrawn from circulation to be ready in bank on the day appointed to meet the payment. This unavoidable measure, it is obvious, will tend to increase those financial difficulties which are now more severely felt by the people of the United States, than at any period for the last twenty-five years.—*Balt. Gazette.*

The Editor of the Delaware Watchman has received a letter from Montevideo of the 6th March, by which it appears that Gen Artigas has prohibited the curing of jerked beef, and allows no cattle to be killed but for the consumption of the inhabitants—so that but few hides and little tallow can be brought to market. His troops are without clothes or money—and are in want of arms and ammunition—and the population decreases. The Portuguese however can do nothing against him.

It further appears that the people of Santa Fee have revolted from the Buenos Ayreans, and have nearly cut off all communication between Buenos Ayres, and the country. There were indications of a revolution at Buenos Ayres, which it was thought would terminate in a union with Artigas.

VELOCIPEDE.

This new hobby horse is said to be introduced into this city, and we shall no doubt soon be gratified with the sight of swift walkers on the fine roads contiguous to our city. There is something extremely whimsical in the idea of a man rolling himself in a wheel carriage; and notwithstanding the European papers represent it as *all the rage* with the dandies of the old world, yet men require occular demonstration to be convinced of its practical utility. The following is given, in an English paper, among others accounts of this popular carriage.—*N. Y. Col.*

"The swiftness with which a person, well practised, can travel, is almost beyond belief; eight, nine, and even ten miles, may be passed over within the hour, on good and level ground. The inventor, baron Von Drais, travelled last summer, previously to his last improvement, from Manheim to the Swiss relay house, and back again, a distance of four hours journey by the post, in one short hour; and he has lately, with the improved machine, ascended the steep hill from Greenbach to Baden, which generally requires two hours, in about an hour, and convinced a number of scientific amateurs, assembled on the occasion, of the great swiftness of this invention. The principal of the invention is taken from the art of skating, and consists in the simple idea of a seat upon two wheels, propelled by the feet acting upon the ground. The riding seat or saddle is fixed on a perch, upon two double shod wheels, running after each other, so that they can go up the foot ways, which in summer are almost always good. To preserve the balance, a small board, covered and stuffed, is placed before, on which the arms are laid, and in front of which is held in the hand the shaft to direct the route. These machines will answer very well for messengers and other purposes, and even for long journeys: they do not weigh fifty pounds, and may be made with travelling pockets, &c. in a very handsome and durable form. The price, as we are informed, is from 8 to 10l.

"Pedestral wagers against time have of late been much the hobby of the English people, and this new invention will give new scope for sport of that sort."

Letter of the Law.

A girl was tried for stealing a pair of black silk stockings, but it being proved upon evidence that they were *cold ones*, she was acquitted.—*Ibid.*

The French emigrants who retired from the Trinity to avoid the arms of the United States will probably return there. The ceded country between the Red river and the Rio Grande del Norte will then become the Flanders of North America; and the young men of the west who despise inglorious sloth may go there and find fit subjects on which "to flesh their maiden swords." To give liberty to Mexico is a brilliant enterprize, fraught with unbounded benefit to the United States; and the American government cannot again interfere in behalf of Ferdinand, under pretence of protecting her own territory.—*St. Louis Enq.*

ITEMS.

The Secretaries of State, and of the Treasury, and the Attorney-General, are the only members of the cabinet now in Washington.

The New-Orleans Gazette informs, that the persons who contracted to build the works for the defence of the Mississippi, had arrived with materials, and workmen to the number of five hundred. The intended fortifications are to be commenced this spring, and are to be finished in four years—whole expense estimated at three millions of dollars

The Bank of England has a capital of 14,608,000 pounds sterling, or $64,026,063.—The building covers an extent of several acres, and employs 1100 clerks; about 80 more than are at present occupied by our government in the public offices at Washington.

The population of London in 1811, was 1,039,000 souls, and by estimate, 212,000 strangers are constantly in that metropolis, making the whole number one and a quarter millions of souls.

The aggregate population of the known habitable globe, says a London paper, is estimated at 895,800,000 souls.

Upwards of 200 passengers arrived at Quebeck, from England, from the 8th to the 11th instant; 320 from England and Ireland arrived at St. Johns (N. B.) on the 6th and 7th instant.

An institution for instructing the deaf and dumb, is about to be established at Havana, under a distinguished pupil of the Abbe Sicard.

The First Presbyterian Church in New-Orleans will be completed by the 1st of June ensuing. It is the most beautiful edifice in that city. The Reverend Mr. Learned, of Pittsfield (Mass.) is its Pastor.

Married,

In this city, last evening, by Dr. Strong, GEORGE L. PERKINS, Esq. to Miss EMILY LATHROP, daughter of the late Thomas Lathrop, Esq.

At Woodstock, by the Rev. Samuel Backus, Mr. JAMES LAMSON, to Miss SALLY M. CORBIN.

At Woodstock, by the Rev. Mr. Underwood, Mr. DAVID PERRIN, Jun. to Miss JANE WEAVER.

Died,

In New-York, in the 88th year of his age, HUGH WILLIAMSON, M D LL.D Fellow of the American Philosophical Society, of the Literary and Philosophical Society of New-York, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of the State of New York, of the Society of Arts and Sciences of Utrecht, &c. &c.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE packet MORGAN, R. ROATH, master, will sail on Saturday morning 7 o'clock.

June 2.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received and for sale very *cheap*, a general assortment of GROCERIES of a *superior quality*, viz:

Cogniac Brandy,
Old Spirit,
Holland Gin,
Country do.
St. Croix Rum,
New-England do.
Cider Brandy,
Double Ale,
Madeira, } WINES,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe &
Malaga
Hyson, } TEAS, fresh and superior quality.
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Souchong and
Bohea
Loaf } SUGARS.
St. Croix,
India White &
Brown Havana
New-Orleans and Surinam Molasses, Flour, Rice, Chocolate, Coffee, Box and Keg Raisins, Lemons, Allspice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cassia, Ginger, Saltpetre, Starch, Pearlash, Bar-Soap, Shaving-Soap, Cavendish and sweet scented Tobacco, Lorrillard's Maccaubau Snuff, Candles, Glauber Salts, Codfish, Blown Salt, Pocket Knives, Brooms, Bed Cords, writing and wrapping Paper, Segars, Sieves, Pork and Pork Hams, an assortment of Stone and red Earthen Ware, Day & Martin's genuine Liquid Shoe Blacking, &c. &c.

The above goods will be sold very *low* for *Cash*, or in exchange for country produce.

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, June 2, 1819. 30—

Sugar, Rice, etc.

6 Bags single and double boiled India SUGAR.
2 Casks RICE.
2 Casks, 7 doz. each, best London PORTER.
2 Chests Young Hyson TEA.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

June 1. 1819. 30—

Boston Seal LEATHER,
Nova Scotia PLASTER, ground and in the stone, for sale by

CALVIN TYLER.

Norwich, June 2, 1819. 30—

BLANK BOOKS.

DEMI and Foolscap LEDGERS.
Petty do.
Demi JOURNALS.
Letter or Invoice BOOKS.
Common place do.
DAY BOOKS, full and half bound from one to six quires.
Writing and Cyphering BOOKS.
ALPHABETS. FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S *Book Store.*

April 14. 23—

New Carding Machines.

THE subscriber is now putting into operation, two *Carding Machines*, at the stand formerly known by the name of *Backus' Iron Works.* One of which will be entirely covered with *new Cards* of the first quality, and having rented the same to *Mr. Obadiah Smith*, a person, who from his long experience in the business, has the fullest confidence that all those who may choose to give him employment, will find their work done to perfect satisfaction.

URIAH TRACY.

Norwich, May 31, 1819. 30—

NOTICE.

ALL persons having accounts with the *Boxrah Manufacturing Company*, are particularly requested to call and adjust them. Those who are indebted, and whose accounts are more than a year standing, are desired to make payment by note or otherwise, and those who have been indebted for a number of years must must make payment without farther notice.

DAVID L. DODGE, Agent.

N. B.—Wanted, one or two steady Families with several children, who would wish to have their children occasionally work in the factory as they might be wanted, and the residue of their time attend school.

Boxrahville, May 28, 1819. 30—

New Establishment.

IRA SANGER,

WHO has had experience in the best shop in New-England, now offers his services to the Public. To them he gives assurance that his *Shop*, in *Canterbury*, (near the Meeting House) shall at all times be supplied with *Stock* of the very best quality, where he will thank them for a share of their patronage.

SADDLES, HARNESSES, BRIDLES, HORSEMAN'S equipage, and other work in his line, will be executed with *dispatch*, in the most modern *style*, and warranted *superior*. Both *price* and *payment* will be reasonable.

Canterbury, May 25, 1819. 30—

Sale at Auction.

THE *HOUSE, STORE, &c.* in Franklin, formerly Mr. *Augustus Perkins'*, will be sold at Auction, *THIS DAY* at 2 o'clock, P. M. at *Capt. Burrill Woodworth's* Tavern.

June 2, 1819. 28—

Pocket Books.

ONE case red morocco *POCKET BOOKS*, containing about 20 dozen, for sale very low, by

R. HUBBARD,

Blue Store, Pleasant street.

April 28.

Mrs. Russell,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has opened a shop on Bean-Hill, in the dwelling-house of Capt. *Walsworth*, where she will do all kinds of

MILLINERY & MANTUA-MAKING

in the neatest manner. The prices shall be reasonable; and if work is not well done, no pay will be required.

N. B. Ladies who have not had gowns made to their satisfaction, are particularly invited to call.

Norwich, May 10, 1819 3w-eowtf—

Notice.

THE owners of Houses in the 3d Ward, *(Chelsea Society)* which are deficient in *Buckets, Ladders or Scuttles*, are notified that fines will be collected of them, unless they comply with the requisitions of the law within one month from this date.

CUSHING ELLS,
JOHN LATHROP, } *Fire Wardens.*
F. A. PERKINS,

N. B.—Mr. Lathrop has a list of delinquents.

May 28, 1819. 3w-30—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1819—

Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

RUFUS WILBUR,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Eunice Wilbur, Adm'x.* or be debarred a recovery according to law—she giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Norwich.

30 *Attest.* HENRY STRONG, *Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1819—

Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mrs. LYDIA PERKINS,

late of said Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Capt. Erastus Perkins, Ex'r.* or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Norwich.

Attest. HENRY STRONG, *Clerk.*

N. B.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Executor. 29—

WILL stand at the stable of the subscriber the ensuing season, that noted

Spanish Jack,

imported a few years since by Col. Asa Fitch, of Bozrah, said Jack is of the largest size, and has proved himself remarkable sure, and his stock of the first quality. Said Jack will be let to Mares and Jenney's on liberal terms.

Mules will be contracted for if agreeable.

SESSIONS LESTER.

Plainfield, May 20, 1819. 29—

THE CELEBRATED STUD HORSE,

Young Traveller,

WILL occupy his former stands the ensuing season, viz. at *Paschal P. Tyler's*, in Brooklyn, from Thursday noon until Saturday noon of each week, and at the stable of *Col. Chester Child*, in Woodstock, the rest of the time, and will be let to Mares as cheap as any other horse of his quality.

All who may wish to improve their breed of horses are requested to improve the opportunity, as his stock for beauty, size and performance of business are equalled by few in the country.

Wm. & CHARLES DYER.

Woodstock, May 24, 1819. 30—

FOUND,

IN this city, a sum of *MONEY*, the *Owner* may have it, by proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

JEREMIAH GREEN.

Norwich, April 27, 1819. 25—

Wanted Immediately.

2000 lbs. good SIZING

R HUBBARD.

June 2

POETRY.

FROM BARBER'S POEM, ENTITLED "WOMAN."

FEMALE MODESTY.

TO guard that virtue, to supply the place
Of courage, wanting in her gentle race,
Lo, modesty was given; mysterious spell,
Whose blush our shame, whose panick our repel.

Strong by the very weakness it betrays,
It sheds a mist before our fiery gaze.
The panting apprehension, quick to feel;
The shrinking grace, that him would grace conceal;

The beautiful rebuke, that looks surprise;
The gentle vengeance of averted eyes;
These are its arms, and these supreme prevail,
Love pauses, Vice retracts his glozing tale.

The following lines, from the same poem (say the Reviewers) have all the brilliancy of invention, combined with the sobriety of truth:

Notable with trait'rous kiss her Saviour stung,
Not she denied him with unholy tongue:
She, while Apostles shrunk, could danger brave,
Last at his cross and earliest at his grave.

Late Omissions.

S. CAROLINA. COLUMBIA, MAY 4.

SOUTHERN HAIL STORM!!

A hail storm perhaps the most destructive ever known in this state passed thro' Fairfield district, on Sunday evening the 26th ult. destroying the crops of corn, cotton, and wheat in its progress, and in some places blowing down and unroofing houses, and tearing up abundance of the stoutest trees by the roots. The hails were very large and fell in such quantities, that when our informant, who was one of the sufferers, left home on Thursday last, the fourth day after the storm the hail still lay on the ground in many places 6 or 8 inches thick; the fruit and leaves were entirely beaten off the trees, and the limbs of the trees in many places almost literally peeled with the violence of the hail. In short it is said that wherever it passed in its greatest violence, not a vestige of the growing crop of corn and cotton remains.

Since writing the above, we have been informed that the same cloud passed thro' that part of Richland district which joins Kershaw district, between Columbia and Camden, where its destructive effects exceeded what is above described; that incredible as it may appear, it actually killed pigs of considerable size, and a number of fowls and turkeys; the hail being as large as hens eggs; and that on Friday last, waggon loads of them were still lying on the ground—that the rain also fell in such torrents, that it swept away all the loose soil, where the land was not perfectly level. The gentleman from whom we derived our information, had a beautiful field of wheat, not a stalk could be seen after the storm.—[*State Gazette.*

From the Salem (Mass.) Gazette.

A Giant.—William Dowst, who lately died in this town, was a man of uncommon size and strength. The following instances will prove his great degree of strength. He was on board a privateer last war, which got among the breakers off Cape Breton, when it became necessary to cast anchor, but there being none upon deck, as many hands laid hold of one which was in the hold as could get at it, but could not start it. Dowst pushed them aside, seized it himself, brought it upon deck, carried it forward, and held it upon the timber heads while a cable was bent to it, when he threw it over, and saved the vessel and lives of the crew, as they were then on the point of dashing on the rocks. The anchor weighed 7 hundred weight. At another time, 8 or 10 hands were sent to Beckett's ship yard from the well known privateer Grand Turk, to bring up a fore yard for the ship. Dowst was among them, but naturally dilatory, he did not at first take hold, the others shouldered it, but began to stagger under it, and complained that they were not strong enough to carry it. Dowst, laughing at them, told them he could carry it alone; on which they threw it down, and he took it up and carried it to the ship without assistance. At an other time while attending the fish flakes at Windmill Point, he was directed by his employer to go for a Jack-ass which was in an adjoining field; when Dowst got him to the partition fence, being in rather a lazy mood, to save himself the trouble of letting down the bars, he took the beast and lifted him over, and then got upon his back and rode him to the place where he was employed. He once raised from the ground the anchor of the prize ship Rockhampton, which weighed 1700, and which four men immediately before had endeavored in vain to lift, upon a bet. Being at Bilboa, last war, in a privateer, an English vessel came in, which had in its crew a pugilistic bully, who was challenging every one to combat, and hearing of Dowst, sent a particular challenge to him; they met, and the Englishman, who was superior to our Champion in the art of boxing knocked him down three times, and the last time twisted his fingers into his hair, to gouge him, upon which Dowst gave him a blow upon his arm which broke it, and with another blow broke three of the bully's ribs, who died in a good deal of his wounds. Dowst, with his amazing strength, was remarkably good natured, and tender in his feelings, and rather of an indolent habit, but when he was roused to anger, or exertion, his efforts were irresistable. He enjoyed through life a large share of health. For three months previous to his death, he had been afflicted with the dropsy, but appeared to have been recovered: and the last day of his life he walked abroad a greater part of the day, according to his usual custom; but the next morning his wife found him dead in his bed.

ORIGIN OF RIVERS.

A question has long existed among philosophers, and has never been settled by universal consent, whether the rivers depend solely for their supply upon the water which descends from the atmosphere, or whether there is a kind of *circulation* of water within the earth like that of blood in the animal economy, or that of winds in the atmosphere, by means of which perennial springs are constantly supplied, by some mechanical process in nature, from "the fountains of the great deep." Riccinius affirms upon calculation, that the Volga, or the St. Lawrence alone discharges annually a greater quantity of water than falls in rain, snow, and dew, upon the whole surface of the globe. These and other known rivers are said, upon a very moderate calculation, to discharge more than five hundred times as much water into the sea as falls in rains, &c.—It would seem, therefore, that there must exist subterraneous communications between the sea and the sources of fountains, rivers, and the larger springs by which these are supplied; and this opinion is corroborated by the known existence of charybdes which swallow the sea, if these happen to be stopped the largest rivers have been said to be dried up, and wholly ceased to run for a considerable time. It is stated in Ree's Cyclopedia, that there are accounts in history of this having happened to the Thames, the Medway, and the Trent in England; the Elve, the Motala, and Gotspang, in Sweden, and other rivers in other countries. On the contrary, if these charybdes happen to open, fresh water springs depending upon them become salt. Pliny relates that this once happened in Carania near Neptune's Temple. Various other instances have been stated by historians, ancient and modern.

The American Academy of Fine Arts has received from one of its honorary members, James Irvine, Esq. residing in Rome, a very valuable present, which adds greatly to its antique treasures, and makes its school still more desirable to the student. This munificent gift consists of two Bassa Relievo's, cast from the sculptured marbles in the Capitol, one representing the sleeping Endymion, the other tells the story of Perseus and Andromeda. The latter is the most perfect, and is as fine a specimen of grace, beauty and anatomical truth, as any Academy can produce.

New Millinery.

Misses WEBB & KNAPP,

INFORM their friends and the public, that one of them has just returned from New-York, with a handsome assortment of Millinery—for sale first door west of Messrs. *Colt & Mansfield*, Jewellers.

May 26. 22—

MUSIC.

JUST received and for sale at *E. HUBBARD'S* Book-Store,

MUSICA SACRA, a collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces, compiled at the request, and published under the patronage of the Oneida Musical Society. Price $1.25.

The MUSICAL READER, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Sections, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score. To which are prefixed the rudiments of music. Compiled principally for the use of schools, by one of the editors of the "Musica Sacra." Price $2.25.

The INSTRUMENTAL PRECEPTOR, comprising instructions for the Clarinet, Hautboy, Flute and Bassoon. With a variety of the most celebrated airs, marches, minuets, songs, rondeaus, trios, &c. Compiled by Wm. Whitely.

April 28.

20 bbls. superfine Flour,
Baltimore Crackers per keg,
Also, a choice selection of

GROCERIES,

offered for cash only, by
CALVIN TYLER.
Cash paid for
Good Corn, Rye, Oats, White Beans and Flax-Seed.
May 12. 27—

100 Pieces Domestic White and Brown Shirtings, Sheeting, Ticking, Checks, Stripes, Gingham and Diapers.
For sale by JOS. BREED.
Apl. 21. 18—

Wanted Immediately,

THREE JOURNEYMEN, viz. two *Cabinet Makers* and one *Chair Maker*, to whom steady employ and good wages will be given:
WILLIAM R. ROBINSON.
Plainfield, Jan. 21, 1819. 18tf—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

selected from the latest European and India importations, and just received from New-York,

CONSISTING OF

Super. and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Rattinetts, Bombazines, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Nankin Crape Shawls, 8-4, 4-4 and half Merino do. Sincloths, Sarsnetts, Levantine and Florence Silks, a large assortment of Nankin, Canton and Canton Crapes, fancy and plain Ribbons, Silk and Tabby Velvets, black and mixed Canton Camblets, brown and white Russia and Irish Sheeting, Russia and Irish Diapers, Damask Diapers and Table Cloths, Linen Cambricks and Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, men's Woodstock, Beaver and Silk Gloves, ladies' Kid, Beaver and black Castor Gloves, 4-4 and 6-4 Book, Mull, Jackonet and Cambric Muslins, Cotton Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambrics and common Dimities, &c. &c. &c.

April 27. 25tf—

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE *AUCTIONS* AND *CHEAP STORES* IN NEW-YORK,

By William Rogers,

CANTON Crapes, Lustrings, Irish Linens, Brown do. Calicoes, Merinos, Silk, and Cotton Shawls, Ginghams, Jackonet, Mull, Leno, Book, and Cambrick Muslins, Dimities, Long Lawn, Cotton Cassimeres, Corded Cambricks, Vestings, Blue Nankins, Hosiery, Gloves, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, Bombazette, Jean, Bombazine, India Muslin, Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Paper Hangings, Shell and Horn Combs, Mohair, Silk Braid, Ribbons, Velvets, Madras Handkerchiefs, Linen & Cotton Checks, Pins, Quilting Bonting, Needles, Pins, Buttons, Tapes, Cotton Thread, Snuff Boxes, Beads, Stones, Ferrets.

Sugar, Ale, Figs, Raisins, Linseed and Lamp Oil, Ginger, Chocolate, Gin, Wine, Tobacco, White Lead, Snuff.

The above and many other Goods will be sold lower than common for cash.

May 12. 27—

Bozrah Manufacturing Company,

ARE now opening a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY WARE,
PAINTS,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Together with an assortment of

Domestic Goods,

of their own manufacture—which they offer for sale low for *cash only*, or that which may be considered equal to cash.
DAVID L. DODGE, *Agent.*
Bozrahville, May 8, 1819.

N. B. Wanted, a good family HORSE, one that is perfectly kind in the harness and easy under the saddle, not exceeding eight years of age.

To Let, on shares or otherwise,
A superior flock of SHEEP, from 2 to full blooded Merino.
27 *Apply as above.*

NEW GOODS.

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass and Earthen WARE,

Looking Glasses and Tea Trays,

recently received and for sale at low prices and on accommodating terms, by
F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.
Who have also for sale, at their Store and at the Pottery, a constant supply of

STONE WARE.

Norwich, Oct. 28, 1818. 51—

Rum, Brandy, etc.

OLD Jamaica, St. Croix and New-England RUM,
Cognac Brandy,
Holland and Country Gin,
Wines, Molasses,
Muscovado, India, } SUGAR
Loaf and Lump }
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, } TEAS,
Souchong and Bohea } *superior,*
Muscatel, Bloom and Malaga Raisins,
Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, Ginger,
Starch, Tobacco, Spanish Segars, &c. &c.
Just received and for sale, cheap for cash, by CHARLES K. SNOW.
May 12. 27—

NORWICH COLD SPRING

GIN,

In pipes, hogsheads, and barrels,
FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.
WHO WILL PAY CASH FOR

CORN.

March 24. 20—

Theological Books,

FOR SALE AT THOMAS ROBINSON'S BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE, CHELSEA.

DODDRIDGE's Family Expositor, or a paraphrase and version of the New Testament with Critical Notes &c.; Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History; Dr. Stillman's Sermons; Hawies Church History; Zollikofer's Sermons; Waterman's Life of Calvin; Faber on the Prophecies; do. Sermons; Viller's Essay on the spirit and influence of the Reformation, by Luther; Dr. Smalley's Sermons: Life of Christ 2 vols.; do. 1 vol.; Dr. Hunt's Sacred Biography; No Cross No Crown by Wm. Penn; Dr. Lathrop's Sermons; 2d volume Foster's Examination; True Christianity, or, the whole Economy of God towards Man, and the whole duty of Man towards God by Rev. John Arndt: Edward's on Redemption; do, on the Will; Edward's Dissertation concerning Liberty and Necessity; Newton on the Prophecies; Burgh's Dignity of Human Nature; Dr. Tappan's Sermons on important subjects; Winchester on the Prophecies; Bellon on the Atonement; Massillon's Sermons; Doct. Blair's Sermons; Davies' Sermons; Priestley's General History of the Christian Church; Dr. Lathrop's Sermons 6 vols.; Dr. Watt's Sermons; Erskine's Gospel Sonnets; Constitution of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S.; Mason on Self-knowledge; do. Remains; Dr. Baldwin on Hopkins; Dr. Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, Whitfield's Sermons; Living Friendship in Death in twenty Letters from the Dead to the Living by Mrs. E. Rowe; Zollikofer's Exercises of Piety; Bishop Porteus' Evidences of the Christian Revelation; Bunyan's Pilgrims Progress; Evan Sketches of the Various Denominations of Religion into which the Christian World is divided; Everett's Defence of Christianity against the works of George B. English; Dr. Evan's Discourses; Religious Cases of Conscience answered in an Evangelical manner, by S. Pike and S. Hayward; President Stiles' Sermon; Law's Serious Call; Mrs. Trimmer's Sermons for Family Reading; Zions Pilgrim by R. Hawker; Life of Dr. Edwards; Life of Whitfield; Life of Spencer; Remains of Henry K. White; Burder's Village Sermons; Baxter's Saints Rest; Horne Paulinæ; Jay's Sermons; Klopstock's Messiah; Common Prayer Books; Family Prayer Books by John Van Private and Palmer; Buchanan's Works; Scott's Force of Truth; Week's Preparation for a worthy receiving of the Lord's Supper; Spiritual Companion and Backslider; Boston Fourfold State; Mc Ewen on the Types; Miss H. More's Essay on St. Paul; Christian Morals; Sacred Dramas; Practical Piety; Life of Mrs. H. Newell, Miss Anthony, Miss Woodbury, Mrs. Waters, Mrs. Osborn; Writings of Miss Hyde and Miss Sterry, &c. Folio, Quarto, Octavo, Duodecimo, and Eighteen mo. Bibles in plain and elegant binding; Testaments, Psalm Books, &c.

May 19, 1819. 23—

Simeon Thomas & Co.

HAVE for sale at the Store lately occupied by Messrs. *Charles Thomas & Co.* a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

which they will dispose of by the hogshead, barrel, or less quantity, viz:—
W. I. and N. E. Rum,
French and Cider Brandy,
Holland and American Gin,
Sicily Madeira Wine,
Loaf, Havana, India and Muscovado Sugars,
Hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and bohea Teas,
Turks-Island and Table Salt,
Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger,
Cloves, Cinnamon, Starch,
Powder and Shot,
Plug and cut Tobacco,
Scotch and Lorrillard's Snuff, &c.
ALSO,
Russia Old Sable Iron,
Cart and Waggon Tire,
Nail Plates, Spike Rods,
English and American blistered Steel,
Nails, &c. *Likewise,*
An assortment of Drugs and Family Medicines,
Paints and Dye Woods,
Window Glass,

All which are of the first quality, and will be sold on the lowest terms, for cash or produce.

Cash given for
FLAX-SEED AND WHITE BEANS.
Norwich, Jan. 4, 1819. 9tf—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish and Coach Leather*—all on reasonable terms, by
JAMES F. BROWN.
Norwich Port. Jan. 26, 1819 18—

Notice.

THE business of the *Cotton Mill*, at Norwich Falls, will hereafter be conducted under the firm of

Williams Manufacturing Company,

by WM. C. GILMAN, as Agent to the subscribers, the present owners thereof.
Norwich, March 9, 1819. 18—
WM. WILLIAMS.
CALVIN GODDARD.
THOS. W. WILLIAMS.

WINTER & summer strained Lamp Oil,
Liver Oil, Lamp Black,
Merchantable and clear Pine Lumber and Shingles,
Plaster Paris, Tar, Rozin,
Corn, Rye, Barley, Oats & ground Malt,
Cider, Vinegar,
Sheathing and Wrapping Paper,
Oak and Chestnut Boards and Plank,
Turks-Island, St. Ubes, and Liverpool } SALT,
Glauber Salts, Flax, Hops,
Herds Grass and Furze Top Seed,
Dexter and Thomas-town Lime,
Dunn'd Fish, Cod and Scale Fish,
Sounds and Tongues,
Mackarel, Smoked Salmon,
Buck Wheat Flour, Crackers,
Cut and wrought Nails,
Iron Shovels, Calf Skins,
Two tons Hollow Ware, assorted,
Mess and Prime Pork, Lard in pots,
Mess Beef, Hams, Jobs, Butter, Cheese,
Rum, Gin, Molasses, Wines,
Hyson-Skin Tea,
7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Glass,
Mould and dipped Candles, per box,
Sewing Twine, Bed Cords, and Clothes Lines,
1000 yds. brown Tow Cloth, 4-4 wide,
8 doz. Travelling Trunks, different sizes,
FOR SALE BY C. ELLIS.
May 4, 1819. 26-6w

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.
WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1818. 7—

Rice, Lemons & Flour.

5 Tierces of prime RICE,
10 Boxes LEMONS,
7 Bbls, Richmond Superfine FLOUR,
FOR SALE BY
N. GILBERT.
Norwich, May 24, 1819. 3w-24—

Quaker Garden Seeds,

of the last years growth,
FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
—ALSO—
14 bbls. Mc Lean's best Rye GIN, at a reduced price.
7 bbls. Prime Muscovado SUGAR.
WANTED,
Live GEESE FEATHERS.
JOHN LATHROP.
April 14, 1819. 15—

Butts' Healing American Balsam.

THIS healing remedy is much approved of, for the Consumption, Hooping and all other Coughs, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains of the Stomach, Dysentary, Relaxes and the Typhus Fever.

Externally, it is an excellent application for WOUNDS, such as Cuts, Scratches, Sores, Bruises, Sprains, Wounded Nerves and Tendons.

Price 50 cents per bottle.
FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL TYLER, *Druggist.*
Norwich, May 12, 1819. 27—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1819.—
Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

UPON the petition of *Nathaniel Kimball*, of Preston, in said District, guardian to *Sabra Brewster, Nathan Brewster, Francis Brewster* and *Sidney Brewster*, minors under the age of 21 years, praying for liberty to sell all the real estate belonging to said minors lying in said town of Preston, as per petition on file dated May 17, A. D. 1819.

Ordered, That said petition be continued to the Court of Probate, to be holden within and for said District, on the fourth Monday of July next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and that notice of the pendency of the same be given by advertising in the Norwich Courier, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said fourth Monday of July next.

28 *Attest HENRY STRONG, Clerk.*

Tobacco.

11 kegs prime retailing TOBACCO, just received and for sale, cheap by the keg,
BY LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*
April 27. 25—

THREE hundred rms. crown & foolscap Wrapping PAPER.
FOR SALE BY R. HUBBARD

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1819. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII. No. 31.]

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar*.

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and at *Newcomb Kinney's Hotel*, in Norwich.

H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B. The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.

May 26. 29tf—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THIS line of Steam Boats will commence on Monday the 8th inst. —and continue during the season, as follows:

The CONNECTICUT, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New-Haven.

The FULTON, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich immediately after day-light in the morning of the same days, will touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New-Haven, at 8 o'clock.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

March 3. 17—

FOR SALE,

The Dwelling-House,

AND excellent *Barn Lot*, formerly the residence of Capt. SIMEON CANDY, deceased, pleasantly situated in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

The House and Lot,

Formerly Mr. JAMES WADE'S, Sen'r. a convenient, good House in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

A MOWING LOT,

With a *Barn* thereon, near the shop of Mr JAMES F. BROWN, on the western shore of the cove. APPLY TO

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Norwich, March 23, 1819. 20—

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Farm,

SITUATED in the centre of the town of Franklin, on the turnpike road leading from Windham to Norwich, and only 5 miles distant therefrom, containing 219 acres of

Excellent Land,

with a large commodious *Dwelling House*, 3 *Barns* and a number of other out houses thereon, all in good repair. The House for years, and at present is improved as a Tavern, for which business it is exceedingly well calculated and made convenient. The Farm well watered, and fenced into suitable lots for improvement, principally with stone-wall, and well proportioned to first rate *Mowing, Pasturing, Tillage land, Wood-land* and *Orcharding*, and will be sold, if applied for soon, on terms that cannot fail to render it an object well worth the attention of the Gentleman, the Farmer or man of business. For further particulars enquire of

SAMUEL HYDE.

LIVING ON THE PREMISES.

May 24, 1819.

FOR SALE.

The Wharf and Store,

FORMERLY owned by Capt. THOMAS KING, deceased; the wharf being the same which the Steam-Boat Fulton makes use of: the Store is the same formerly occupied by Capt. GURDON BILL, deceased.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Norwich, March 23, 1819. 20—

Wanted Immediately,

THREE JOURNEYMEN, viz. two *Cabinet Makers* and one *Chair Maker*, to whom steady employ and good wages will be given.

WILLIAM B. ROBINSON.

Plainfield, Jan. 21, 1819. 18tf—

NEW GOODS.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received from New-York a general assortment of

CHEAP GOODS,

all bought with cash, and principally at auction,

Amongst which are,

A large assortment of superfine Broad-Cloths, Cassimeres, Nankin and Canton Crapes, best quality, Nankin Crape Shawls, Merino, Silk and Cotton Shawls, black and white Lace Shawls and Veils, 40 ps. best black and coloured Lustrings, Satins, Irish Linens and Sheetings, 6, 7, 8 and 10-4 Irish Diapers, Steam Loom, Colerain and other Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, very cheap by the piece, *superfine* black and coloured Bombazetts, Bombazine, Rattinetts, blue and yellow Nankins, Cotton Cassimeres, Vestings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambrics, Dimities, Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, Ribbons, Umbrellas and Parasols, Shell Combs, &c. together with a general assortment of

Fancy Dry Goods.

Also,

A large assortment of Ladies' best Kid and Morocco Shoes.

N. B. New supplies of Goods will be received from the New-York auctions almost every week, through the season.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

selected from the latest European and India importations, and just received from New-York,

CONSISTING OF

Super. and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Rattinetts, Bombazines, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Nankin Crape Shawls, 8-4, 4-4 and half Merino do. Sinchews, Sarsnetts, Levantine and Florence Silks, a large assortment of Nankin, Canton and Canton Crapes, fancy and plain Ribbons, Silk and Tabby Velvets, black and mixed Canton Camblets, brown and white Russia and Irish Sheeting, Russia and Irish Diapers, Damask Diapers and Table Cloths, Linen Cambricks and Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, men's Woodstock, Beaver and Silk Gloves, ladies' Kid, Beaver and black Castor Gloves, 4-4 and 6-4 Book, Mulmul, Jackonet and Cambric Muslins, Cotton Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambric and common Dimoties, &c. &c. &c.

April 27. 23tf—

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

40 M. feet seasoned clear and merchantable Pine BOARDS.
10 do do. do. Plank and sash Stuff.
10 do. do. do. clear and merchantable Clapboards.
60 M. Hartford inspected SHINGLES.
Oak Boards and Joist.
Chesnut Plank.
12 casks Dexter's best LIME.
5 M. BRICK.
1 ton Nova Scotia Grind Stones, blue grit.
Cognac Brandy, } *very superior.*
Holland Gin, }
Lemon, Cinnamon, Clove, Orange, Life of Man, Peppermint, and Aniseed CORDIALS.
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Port, L. P. Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Colmenar WINES.
Old Spirits, St. Croix and N. E. Rum.
Country Gin, Cider Brandy.
Metheglin, *very old.*
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS.
Coffee, Chocolate, Ginger.
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Citron, Pepper, Allspice, Mustard, Essence of Spruce, Box and cask Raisins, Pearl Ash, Almonds, Filberts, Cayenne Pepper, Pepper Sauce.
Spanish and American Segars.
Plug and cut Tobacco.
Maccuba and Scotch Snuff.
Small and large Demijohns.
Fustic, Logwood, Nicaragua, & Red Wood Alum, Copperas and Indigo.
Wrought, cut and scupper NAILS.
Tacks, Brads and Screws.
Loaf and brown SUGARS.
Paint and White Wash Brushes.
Codfish, Fine SALT
Iron Hollow Ware.
Shovels, Spades, Hoes, &c. &c.

JOHN LATHROP.

WANTED,

20,000 feet Oak Boards.

APPLY AS ABOVE.

Norwich, May 26, 1819. 29—

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a very large and general assortment of fresh imported

GOODS,

purchased at the present reduced prices, principally at auction, for cash, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, at small advance for ready money.

AMONG THEM ARE

40 ps. superfine, middling and low priced Broadcloths,
50 „ do. do. double and single milled Cassimeres,
50 „ (A. R. & Co.) and (H. S. & Co.) black and coloured Bombazetts,
50 „ steam-loom and Maddapolam Cotton Shirtings,
40 „ Levantine, Florence, and India Lustrings,
50 „ black and col'd Canton Crapes,
60 „ Carlisle Ginghams and Robes,
200 „ Ribbons—some elegant garnitures,
20 „ black, blue and drab, wide, double chain Cotton Cassimeres, suitable for carriage tops or summer clothing,
60 doz. Cotton, Silk and Worsted Hose,
100 ps. Cotton Cambrics and Book Muslins,
100 „ Calicoes and Ginghams,
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Couch Laces,
White and Chintz Bed Lace,
Furniture, Cambric and common Dimoty,
Blue and plain Nankins, (first chop,)
Black, white, green and pink Italian Crape,
Silk, Merino, Crape, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls,
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Thule Lace,
Thread, Silk and Cotton Lace,
Ladies' black, white and fancy col'd Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gentlemen's Silk, Beaver and Buck Skin Gloves,
Shell and Horn Combs,
Long Lawn, Linen Cambrics,
Threads, Tapes, and Bobbins,
White, red, green, yellow and black Flannel,
A large assortment of superior Wire Thread,
Best plated, spring thong and twig Whips
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, and Parasols
Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Prunelle Shoes, manufactured in New-York,
Misses' and Children's do.
Green Gauze, for Veils,
Marseilles, Toilinet and Silk Vesting,
Tabby Velvets, assorted colours,
Travelling Trunks, assorted sizes,
An assortment of men's, youth's and children's

HATS,

of the first quality, from the manufactories of J. Brewster, and Ives & White.

ALSO,

10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices, for cash only.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE *AUCTIONS* AND *CHEAP STORES* IN NEW-YORK,

By William Rogers,

CANTON Crapes, Lustrings, Irish Linens, Brown do. Calicoes, Merino, Silk, and Cotton Shawls, Ginghams, Jackonet, Mull, Leno, Book, and Cambrick Muslins, Dimities, Long Lawn, Cotton Cassimeres, Corded Cambricks, Vestings, Blue Nankins, Hosiery, Gloves, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, Bombazetts, Jean, Bombazine, India Muslin, Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Paper Hangings, Shell and Horn Combs, Millinet, Silk Braid, Ribbons, Velvets, Madras Handkerchiefs, Linen & Cotton Checks, Fans, Quilting, Binding, Needles, Pins, Buttons, Tapes, Cotton Thread, Snuff Boxes, Beads, Shoes, Ferrets.

Sugar, Ale, Figs, Raisins, Linseed and Lamp Oil, Ginger, Chocolate, Gin, Wine, Tobacco, White Lead, Snuff.

The above and many other Goods will be sold lower than common for CASH.

May 12, 27—

Butts' Healing American Balsam.

THIS healing remedy is much approved of, for the Consumption, Hooping and all other Coughs, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains of the Stomach, Dysentary, Relaxes and the Typhus Fever.

Externally, it is an excellent application for WOUNDS, such as Cuts, Scratches, Sores, Bruises, Sprains, Wounded Nerves and Tendons.

Price 50 cents per bottle.

FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL TYLER, *Druggist.*

Norwich, May 19, 1819 8—

Connecticut Legislature.

Reported for the Connecticut Mirror.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Friday, forenoon, May 28.

MR. TERRY introduced a resolution for continuing an appropriation for the support of a chaplain for Newgate prison.

Mr. S. Hart was opposed to the motion. The appropriation was for the support of a congregational preacher, and he did not wish their system of religion preached to the prisoners. He preferred that they should have a more consoling doctrine. Two of the overseers of the prison had informed him that there was no necessity for an appropriation, as there would always be offers of preaching enough. He was opposed to taking money from the pockets of the people for such purposes. He contended that the missionary societies ought to send preachers there if they had any. Why do they not confine their labors at home, instead of sending them abroad? What good results from sending missionaries to distant countries, to Ceylon, &c. Why do we send them there? To be sure we are told of the superstition in those countries; that women burn themselves, &c. But what [Mr. H. was here called to order by the speaker, who declared his remarks irrelevant.]

Mr. Ingersoll thought the appropriation was reasonable and proper, and was decidedly in favor of it. If they relied upon casual preaching, there would be no certainty of having any.

Mr. Austin made a few remarks, in reply to Mr. Hart, which we did not distinctly hear.

Mr. Sterling was in favor of the bill. He was sorry the gentleman from Berlin [Mr. Hart] should have indulged himself in casting reflections upon any religious denomination. The "spirits in prison" ought to be provided with preaching regularly.

Mr. Coe moved to amend the bill so as to leave it discretionary with the overseers to use the appropriation or not.

Mr. Goddard spoke against the amendment. It has already been declared that two of the overseers have given an opinion that legislative provision is unnecessary; and at all events he would not now leave it to *their discretion*. He approved of the remarks of the gentleman from New-Haven, (Mr. Ingersoll,) that those unfortunate men ought to have a regular course of moral and religious instruction.

The mildness of our laws gives them an opportunity to reform; and every facility ought to be extended to them, so that, although deprived of the comforts and blessings of this life, they may have the means of treasuring up blessings in the world to come.

Mr. Terry explained the situation of the prisoners, and the views and wishes of the gentlemen who have heretofore interested themselves in this business. Many benefits, it was hoped, had already attended the labors of the chaplain. The prisoners, or many of them, appear serious and attentive upon religious exercises; and it was anticipated that the happiest effects would flow from a continuance of a chaplain with them. But it ought not to be left discretionary with the overseers.

Mr. Merwin was also opposed to the amendment, & hoped the appropriation would be made. It was but a pittance; and the "spirits in prison" ought to have the gospel carried to them. If they profit by it, very well; if not, we shall have discharged our duty.

Mr. Coe, after making a few observations, in which he approved of the sentiments advanced by gentlemen, withdrew his motion.

Mr. Hart immediately renewed it; but no one seconded it, and the bill passed.

The bill for the appointment of a sheriff for Tolland county, (first passed in the house) upon which a committee of conference had been appointed, was received, with information that the senate adhere to their first vote for the House. After some discussion on a motion to re-consider and concur, the question was decided in the negative, and the house voted to adhere to their first vote for William Eldridge.

The bill which originated in the House, appointing justices of the peace for the county of Hartford, was returned from the Senate, with a long list of federal justices stricken out. Messrs. Pitkin and Hart, on the part of the House, were appointed a committee of conference upon the subject.

Mr. Law from the committee on the judiciary, reported in part, that on all capital trials it is expedient that the circuit court be held by more than one judge; and also that there be an annual session of the supreme court of errors held in each county in the state. A bill pursuant to the report was also presented.

The committee upon the subject of new towns, &c. reported in favor of the petition for a new town to be erected from parts of the towns of Colchester, Montville and Lyme, to be called Salem; and against a similar petition from sundry inhabitants of parts of the towns of Stamford and Norwalk. Both reports were accepted, although considerable opposition was made to the latter.

After accepting sundry military resignations, and making several appointments, the house resumed the reading of the bill, '*To provide for the assessment and collection of taxes in this state*,' by sections.

Mr. Hinman moved to amend the 10th section, so that the polls of militia men should not be exempted, unless they were uniformed in clothes of American manufacture.

Messrs. Coe, Alsop and others conceived that such a regulation would be burdensome, if not altogether impracticable.

Mr. Hinman withdrew the motion.

Having progressed to the 23d section, the house adjourned till 2 o'clock.

Afternoon

The committee appointed to hear and report upon the case of Philip Hayward (stricken from the nomination as a justice of the peace for the county of Windham,) reported that an examination of the parties had taken place, and that they had found the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th specifications contained in the memorial true. They were therefore of the opinion that he ought not to be re-appointed. A bill was however introduced for his appointment but negatived. [Among other charges found to be true, was one of having erased an indorsement upon a note of hand, and subsequently collecting the whole amount of the note.]

The reading of the tax bill was then resumed.

Mr. Hinman moved to amend the 25th section by striking out the words, "*the taxable estate of married women shall be set to the list of their husbands.* He thought the bill might give an erroneous opinion abroad that wives in Connecticut live separate from their husbands, and have separate and distinct interests.

Mr. Merwin did not wish to be ungallant, or to give people abroad wrong impressions as to the relations subsisting between husbands and wives in Connecticut; but the term or provision complained of, is of frequent occurrence in our statute books.

Mr. Alsop said the meaning was plain and easy to be understood. Wives might in certain cases own real estate separate from their husbands. Such estate is sometimes vested in the hands of trustees, for the wife's benefit.

Mr. Hinman had no objection to amend the bill, so that all property of un-married women should be put into the list of old bachelors. [Motion lost.]

A motion was made to strike out from the 29th section, the words, "*and having accepted.*" [The object of the amendment was to render it obligatory upon those who may be chosen assessors, to act, under a penalty of $50.]

Mr. Warren said it had been the intention of the committee to have a provision upon this point; but the committee not agreeing upon the amount of the penalty which ought to be imposed, it was omitted. [Motion lost.]

The bill was read through, and declared open for discussion upon its general principles.

Mr. Hinman moved to amend the title of the bill, by substituting the word '*Equalization*' for '*Assessment*;' so that the title would read "*An act to provide for the equalization and collection of Taxes in this state.*" Mr. H. said it was the object of the bill to *equalize* our system of taxation; and this object might with perfect propriety be expressed in the title of this bill, which is a much more equal system than Connecticut has ever had.

Motion Lost, 32 to 65.

Mr. Alsop then moved to amend the title, by inserting the word "*Equalization*" before the word "*Assessment.*"

Mr. Goddard was opposed to the amendment. He thought the people of Connecticut had good sense enough to discover whether the bill would *equalize* their taxes. Should it have this effect, they will certainly find it out; and if it should not have this effect, we certainly ought not to attempt to deceive them. [Lost.]

Mr. Ellsworth moved to strike out of the following section, the words marked in italics; and to substitute the word "*fifty*" for "*fifteen*," in the third line.

"§ 3. Each coach, chariot, phaeton, "coachee, curricle, *chaise, chair, gig*, or *sulky*, "shall be valued and set in the list at *fifteen* "per cent. on such value."

Some discussion arose upon this motion, and Mr. Ellsworth moved to except *stage coaches*; but the motion for amendment was lost.

Mr. Wildman moved to strike out from the 11th section, the words, "*or either of the United States.*" [This section proposes to tax bank stock held by residents in this state in any bank of the United States, at six per cent of the value of said stock.]

Mr. Hinman was opposed to the motion. He could see no reason why men of large capital, resident owners of bank stock in other states, should not be taxed for that stock. If that should not be done, the effect would be to throw much of our capital out of the State. Capitalists, to avoid taxation, would vest their funds in banks of other states and our present stockholders would only have to negociate an exchange with stockholders of other banks.

Mr. M'Clellan wished to know upon what principle we can tax property in other states, which we do not protect. How are we to ascertain the amount and value of property in other states, which may chance to be owned by persons residing in this state? The attempt to tax such property would be unjust. If foreigners come here to reside, as an equivalent for the protection we afford them, we tax their polls; and if he owns property in other states, and thinks proper to *expend it here*, we ought to be satisfied. It is absurd to think of taxing property which is not protected by our government and laws.

Mr. Hall made some remarks which we could not hear.

Mr. Hinman could not see the force of Mr. M'Clellan's objections. The resident owners of stock in the banks of other states, enjoy a twofold protection; that of the laws of this state, and of the United States: And while a resident here, he certainly ought to be taxed according to his ability to pay. We may as well tax the owners of stock in the United States Bank, as of the Eagle bank; and in this way only can we render and obtain justice.

Motion to amend lost.

Mr. Hinman then moved to strike out the 11th section, for the purpose of inserting a substitute embracing all stock of banks, or insurance companies, owned by residents of this State, and situated in any of the United States, where such stock is not taxed.

Mr. Coe thought the bill ought to include the stock of non-residents.

Mr. M'Clellan thought it a most absurd and undefinable provision; and enquired how we were to ascertain whether such stocks were taxed in other states, and to what amount

Stocks in most other states are certainly taxed something for the support of those governments, and for the protection rendered.

Mr. H. withdrew his motion.

Some trifling amendments were proposed and disposed of.

Mr. Ellsworth moved to strike out from the 9th section (which follows) all that part marked in italics, and insert in lieu thereof the words, "not used for agricultural purposes, or for the transportation of goods, wares and merchandize, and produce to market."

"§ 9. Every other carriage or waggon, "drawn by one or more horses *except such* "*as are usually and generally used on farms,* "*or for transporting the produce thereof to* "*market, or for the transportation of goods,* "*wares and merchandize*, shall be valued "and set in the list at ten per cent on such "value."

The object of the amendment was stated by its friends to be, to prevent those disputes which had occurred under the late United States tax law in relation to those carriages proper to be taxed. A short discussion took place; but the motion to amend was lost.

Mr. Hall thought that if the section should pass in its present shape, it would create many difficulties, much dissatisfaction, and leave open a door to endless disputes. He therefore moved to amend the said 9th section, by erasing all the words (in italics,) and inserting the words, "*which shall exceed the sum* "*of sixty dollars in value*"

After some debate this motion was also lost, 46 to 63.

A motion was then made to amend the 11th section, so as to include all turnpike stock, at six per cent of its value.

Considerable debate arose upon this motion. It was advocated by Messrs. Alsop, Gurley & Ellsworth, and opposed by Messrs Hinman and Goddard, but was finally adopted.

Mr. Ellsworth then introduced a long and important amendment to the 18th section of the bill, and remarked at length upon the subject; but as we understand he intends to withdraw this amendment for the purpose of making sundry alterations in it; and as the whole subject will probably come up again, we omit further notice of it at this time.

Adjourned

Saturday, Forenoon, May 29.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Flint.

Mr T. Pitkin, from the committee of conference upon the bill for the appointment of John Mix, Esq. Judge of Probate for the district of Farmington, reported that the Senate adhered to the vote for Lemuel Whitman.

Mr. S. Hart thereupon moved that the house reconsider their vote for Judge Mix, and concur.

A debate of considerable length arose upon this motion. Messrs. Hart, Coe, Waldman and Merwin made every possible exertion to induce the house to concur in the appointment of Mr. Whitman, and was opposed by Messrs. T. Pitkin, Terry, Austin, T. S. Williams, M'Clellan, Watrous and Belden. The revolutionary services of Judge Mix; his situation and public services as a magistrate, were set forth in strong and glowing colour, as claims upon public gratitude and support.

The motion for concurrence was negatived 63 to 26.

The senate have again non-concurred in the vote of the house appointing William Eldredge sheriff of the county of Tolland. The vote of the senate was still for Simon House. [This bill was consequently dead; but a meeting of the representatives from Tolland county was called, we understand, on Saturday, and Mr. Eldredge again nominated. A new bill for his appointment, we therefore presume, will be reported.]

A great number of bills were either introduced, or taken up in the ordinary course of business and disposed of. Among these was one giving the sheriffs who have been removed from office sixty days from the 1st of June to close their business. [Passed.]

Another allowing justices of the peace to sign writs to be served in any part of the state.

Another directing the manner of appointing the quarter-master general, pay-master general and commissary general (by the senate,) the governor to nominate. Passed.

Another leaving it discretionary with the commandants of companies to call their troops out for company exercise two days, either in May or September. [Thus two company reviews may be had in May, and one in September, and *vice versa*.] Passed.

Another allowing persons who have scruples of conscience in regard to taking oaths in the usual form, to make affirmation, agreeably to the mode allowed the Quakers.

Passed.

A Bill for erecting a new probate district from the district of Hartford, (of the towns of Suffield and Windsor) was rejected.

A Bill for the incorporation of a Savings Institution in this city, was read a first time.

The further consideration of the Tax Bill was put over to Monday—and the House Adjourned.

Monday, Forenoon, May 31.

Prayer by Rev. Mr Hawes.

A bill for the incorporation of the American Geological Society read a second and third time.

A bill passed the house, providing that no person shall become an inhabitant of this state, unless he or she possess the requisite real estate free from incumbrance for the term of one year.

Some discussion arose upon a bill protecting persons who may erect mill dams above the waters raised by similar dams below, notwithstanding the injury those below may sustain therefrom, and notwithstanding said dams below may have been erected and undisturbed for more than fifty years, which by common law gives the privilege of such dam or premises, in fee simple to the owner. Messrs. Williams and Sterling opposed it. [A similar bill was reported last fall, but rejected.] Ordered to a third reading.

A bill providing that on justice of the peace shall have or fill up a writ of declaration, returnable before himself, provided another justice of the peace resides in the same town, was read a second time.

Mr. Hinman withdrew the bill introduced by him early in the session, "to enlarge the powers of Senators."

A bill for the incorporation of a Savings Institution in this city, was taken up and read a second and third time and passed.

A bill was introduced, conferring to the Governor, Lieut. Governor, Senators and Judges of the Superior Court, the power of taking affidavits, signing writs, &c.

Afternoon.

Bills were passed appointing the Senators and late judges of the Superior Court justices of the peace.

The Tax Bill was then taken up.

Mr. Ellsworth withdrew the amendment offered by him on Friday, and submitted the following:

"§ 15. Merchants and traders of all kinds, "persons engaged in navigation by vessels or "boats, persons owning shad or having fisheries, commission merchants, brokers, auctioneers, tavern-keepers, stage-owners, attorneys, physicians, surgeons, mechanics "and artisans, and persons engaged in any "other profession or occupation not enumerated in this act, the occupation of agriculture excepted, shall be assessed according "to the value of their business, occupation or "profession, and set in the list at the amount "of their income; which amount of income "shall be determined by a reference to and "comparison with the income of real estate; "and the assessment thereon according to the "best judgment and discretion of the assessors."

Mr. Ellsworth's amendment was rejected without much debate.

Mr. Hinman moved to strike out the 11th section and insert one which is more explicit, embracing all stock in branches or insurance companies to this state, and also stocks of this description owned by residents of this state in any of the United States, where the same is not taxed.

Messrs. Hinman, Ingersoll and Merwin were in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Coe doubted the propriety of including stock of the United States Bank, particularly as we have the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States before us. He thought we had better wait another year, until the subject was better settled.

Mr. Warren said there could be no difficulty on that head. He thought that *that* stock should not escape, because the gentleman from Middletown, (Mr. Coe) happened to own eight or ten shares.—Besides, the bill would not be taxing the *Bank*, but the resident stockholders for the property vested in it.

Amendment adopted.

Mr. Hinman then moved to amend the 12th section by striking out the words "*all notes or bonds on responsible persons resident in this state, or elsewhere bearing interest,*" shall be valued by the assessor, &c. and insert the words "*all notes, bonds mortgages, and other obligations, drawn or executed by responsible persons in this state, or elsewhere, bearing interest, &c.*"

Considerable discussion arose upon this proposition. It was supported by Messrs Hinman & Ingersoll, and opposed by Messrs. Law and Goddard, by whom it was contended that its provisions were too broad—that it would include all promissory notes of every kind—business paper between farmers, merchants, &c and notes in banks. Mr. H. said it was his object to reach every description of notes that he could. The amendment was lost, 69 to 67.

Mr. Merwin moved to strike out of the following section the words marked in italics, and insert "*and set in the list at the discretion of the assessors, according to the value and income of their occupations and professions, according to the principles prescribed in this act.*"

"§ 13. Attorneys, physicians, surgeons, "traders of all kinds, mechanics, tavern-keepers, "brokers and distillers, shall be assessed *at the* "*value of income to each individual or company, and set in the list at six per cent. on such* "*value.* Provided, That attorneys, physicians and mechanics, shall not be taxed until after two years from the time of commencing such profession or occupation."

Mr Ellsworth should oppose the amendment, unless the gentleman should show him what the *principles* of the bill are. He should oppose every amendment of the kind, unless they go to equalize the burdens of these classes of people with those of the agriculturists. He could not find in the bill the principle professed in the 1st section. The bill is calculated greatly to increase the burdens of farmers. He could not, nor would not give a silent vote upon any proposition which would have this effect—whether he should be so fortunate as to convince gentlemen or not.

Mr. Sterling was also opposed to the amendment. As the bill is reported, it provides for assessing the professions, &c. too low—in no proportion to what must be paid by the farmer. But the amendment goes altogether to the other extreme.

Mr. Foote also opposed, and Messrs. Merwin and Warren supported the motion.—Carried 70 to 55.

"§ 10. Clocks, watches, time pieces, and "silver plate, shall be valued and set in the "list at *ten per cent on such value.*"

Mr. Ellsworth moved to substitute the word *fifty* for ten, in the above section.

Messrs Hinman and Merwin supported this motion, and Mr M'Clellan opposed it. Mr. Mr. M'C could see no reason why gentlemen manifested so much hostility to this species of property. In this country, where the people cannot hear the town-clock strike every hour, a watch is necessary. He had no objection however, to a tax upon the fine yellow chains, and bunches of seals, that are owned by some of our gentlemen. [Withdrawn.]

Mr Hinman moved to strike out the two following sections, together with the one above quoted, and to substitute one fixing specifically, the amount at which the several articles named, and various others, articles of luxury, shall be set in the list

"§ 8. Each coach, chariot, phaeton, "coachee, curricle, chaise, chair, gig or sulky, "shall be valued and set in the list at fifteen "per cent. on such value.

"§ 9 Every other carriage or waggon, "drawn by one or more horses, except such "as are usually and generally used on farms, "or for transporting the produce thereof to "market, or for the transportation of goods, "wares and merchandize shall be valued and "set in the list at ten per cent. on such value."

Messrs. Ingersoll, Hinman, Alsop, Coe and Merwin supported this motion. It should be our policy to tax articles of luxury, and by the bill as reported they would not pay one twentieth part as much as formerly. The complaints which have been raised against our present system of taxation, have not arisen in consequence of the amount paid upon articles of luxury; but by reason of the burdens upon stock and lands. The tax upon luxuries must be increased from the amount contemplated by the bill as reported; for lands will be taxed higher by this bill than formerly, even should we reduce the sum at which they are to go into the list, from four to three per cent. The amendment proposed, is a part of our old system.

Mr. M'Clellan said, that so far as the amendment might go to continue in force the principles of our old system, he should be in favor of it; but it will nevertheless be found totally inconsistent with the remaining part of the bill. As to the complaints of which the gentlemen had spoken, against our old system, he was confident there had been more *complaints* than *causes* for them;—and he was also confident that if the money that had been expended in attempting these improvements, had been paid into the Treasury, it would much more than counterbalance all the inconveniences that have been felt.

Mr. J. Hall hardly knew whether he was in favor of, or against the amendment. With some alterations and modifications, he might perhaps vote for it. We are now, he said, beginning to meet the evils he had anticipated when the bill first came up. The subject of changing a long established system of taxation, and fixing upon an entire new one, is difficult, and highly important. Hence a powerful objection against attempting a measure of the kind, with so much haste. That the bill is ill-digested, the numerous amendments proposed, show conclusively. All the time that has been spent by the committee in forming and maturing the plan proposed, would not exceed one day;—except the gentleman who drafted it, who might perhaps have been occupied more time. The bill requires many amendments and improvements, and he was opposed to introducing so many provisions of importance by piece-meal. Time was wanted to reflect upon the subject, and digest a system.—Gentlemen sit here, and vote for this and that amendment; and when they go out of the House, scarcely know *what* they have voted for, or why they have voted as they have. For these reasons he moved a postponement of the further consideration of the bill, until to-morrow.

Motion to postpone lost, and the amendment adopted.

Sundry other amendments were proposed and disposed of in different ways.

A bill authorising the old sheriffs to hold over until the new ones should be qualified, was passed; and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Forenoon, June 1.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hawes.

A bill was passed appointing Elijah Johnson, sheriff of the county of Tolland, nem. con. [Passed the Senate same day.]

The bill from the House, relative to the disinterment of deceased persons, has been negatived in the Senate.

A bill relative to the powers of the Governor, Lieut. Governor, Judges of the Superior Court and Senators, [authorizing them to administer oaths, sign writs, &c.] was passed.

A bill was introduced concerning incorporated manufacturing companies, [providing that neither the personal nor private property of stockholders shall be liable for debts of the company.]

A bill was introduced for the appointment of Thomas Day and Lemuel Whitman a committee to revise the statute laws of the state, &c. previous to the meeting of the next legislature, occasioned a little discussion.

Mr. M'Clellan moved to amend the bill, by erasing the name of Lemuel Whitman, and inserting that of the Hon. John Trumbull.

This amendment, and subsequently the whole bill was rejected.

The bill concerning mill-dams, &c. [mentioned yesterday] was again taken up—advocated by Mr. Hinman, and opposed by Messrs. Foote and Goddard—and postponed for the present.

The consideration of the Tax Bill was then resumed.

Mr. S. Hart made some remarks upon the substitute for the 8th, 9th and 10 sections of the bill adopted yesterday, and also upon the 13th section intended as a reflection upon Ministers of the Gospel, which we will not report.

[The amendments proposed upon this bill, have increased upon our hands to such an unlooked-for extent, that we cannot possibly find room to notice one fourth of them. The whole day was taken up in proposing and discussing alterations; so that no debate arose upon the general principles of the bill.]

Various other amendments were proposed and disposed of in one way and another in the forenoon.

In the afternoon, the Tax Bill was the first subject taken up.

Mr. Ellsworth moved further to amend the 11th section, so as to include in the list, "resident owners of United States Stock, and resident owners of the Stock of either of the United States."

Mr. Pitkin opposed this motion at some length. He was of opinion that it would be unconstitutional to impose a tax upon the United States stock.—If the contrary principle be admitted, and the states tax loans made to the general government, it would always be in the power of the states to prevent the general government from raising money in any emergency. When the government makes loans, there is a contract between the government and the capitalist loaning the money, that the latter shall receive a certain per centage. If the states tax stock thus created, its effect will be to violate the faith of the government. In this way, should the government declare war, the states would have it in their power by imposing excessive taxes, to prevent the raising of the necessary funds for carrying it on.

Messrs. Warren and Ingersoll supported the amendment, and it passed, 99 to 48.

On motion of Mr. Warren, a section was added in lieu of the 8th (stricken out) providing for the assessment of silver plate at 20 per cent of its value.

Mr. Law moved to amend the 22d section, (quoted above,) so that instead of the county commissioner contemplated in this section, the board of relief in each town shall select one of their own number to meet at the court house in each county, on or before the first Tuesday of January annually, and such persons, so assembled, to equalize the assessments of the different towns, and to elect one from their own number in each county, to meet with the controller at Hartford, to equalize throughout the state, &c.

Much discussion arose upon the provision. Messrs. Warren, Hinman, Merwin, Ingersoll, Waldman and Sterling opposed it, and Messrs. Law, J. B. Gurley, Terry, Ellsworth, Goddard, M'Clellan, Austin and Foote supported it. The amendment prevailed, 88 to 85; and the other parts of the bill were then altered to conform to it.

Several amendments were proposed to the 18th section, relative to exempting the polls of militia, &c. Mr. J. B. Gurley proposed also exempt the polls of constant school masters. Lost, 50 to 71.

Mr. Coe moved a further amendment to the 11th section, requiring cashiers of Banks, and clerks of Insurance and Turnpike Companies, to inform the assessors of the several towns in the state, (where such stock may be owned) of the amount of stock in the Banks, Insurance or Turnpike Companies liable to be taxed by such towns, and to whom it belongs.

This motion was opposed by Messrs. Pettibone and Hall, but after undergoing many *justifications* was adopted.

The bill as amended was then referred to the engrossing committee to decypher, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Forenoon, June 2.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hawes.

The Tax Bill was resumed.

Mr. Merwin moved to amend the 3d section, by fixing the amount at which lands shall go into the list, at *three* per cent. instead of *four*.

Messrs. T. S. Williams and Hall were opposed to the motion, unless the 2d section should also be amended, so as to fix the sum at which houses and lots shall go into the list at *two* per cent. instead of *three*, as they stand in the bill.

Mr. Merwin's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Hall then made the motion to amend the 2d section, as suggested.

Mr. Warren opposed it. He thought the reduction would be too much in proportion. 2 to 3 is not in the same proportion as 3 to 4. He therefore moved to amend the amendment, by fixing the amount at *two and a half per cent.*

Mr. Goddard was in favor of Mr. Hall's motion, but opposed to the amendment offered by Mr. Warren. He read a part of the Governor's late message on taxation, and submitted to the House whether His Excellency's view of the subject were not correct. To impose a higher tax than two per cent. upon houses and lots, would be drawing revenue from articles of necessity. It would be imposing an unjust burden upon our middling farmers, young mechanics, &c. who are just able to build small houses, and support themselves and families by their labor.

Mr. Warren said there were many houses built for show, which ought to pay a proportionate tax.

Mr. Ingersoll was in favor of the amendment of Mr. Hall, but opposed to the motion to amend *that*. If we should reduce the rate of taxes upon lands, we should also do the same as it regards houses.—There are few houses in our cities and large towns, which rent for near the interest of the cost. True there are many buildings made for show and splendor; but it must be recollected that on these a tax of from twenty to forty dollars is paid for insurance. And it should also be remembered that property vested in buildings is constantly diminishing in value, in consequence of decay, &c.

Mr. Merwin thought there were many considerations upon this subject not noticed by the gentleman from New-Haven, (Mr Ingersoll,) or very different from those entertained by him. A poor man, with a house worth no more than $100, will be put in the list at but $35, as contemplated by the bill, whereas a splendid mansion, worth $10,000, in the same proportion will go in at a large sum; and thus equality will be produced.

Mr. T. S. Williams was also opposed to the amendment proposed by Mr. Warren. From the most accurate computation he had been able to make, by the bill, the tax on houses—ordinary farm houses in the country—would be nearly doubled. It will operate as a heavy burden upon a prominent necessary of life;—in fact upon poverty. And in cities and large towns, as His Excellency justly remarks, taxes imposed upon buildings instead of the owner, will ultimately come out of the occupant. There ought to be some proportion in the system we are about to adopt. Houses, above all, should not be burdened; for even a rent of 8 per cent. on the cost, will scarcely pay for keeping in repair.

Mr. Warren's motion lost.

Mr. Goddard would not trouble the House long upon the subject; but as we are to make an entire change of our system, great circumspection and caution are necessary. He would agree, perhaps, that heretofore, buildings have not paid enough.—Houses have been set in the list at about 1 to 7.—By this bill, we are about to increase the tax upon this property—perhaps justly. The people who send us here, the most of them at least, live in houses—they are necessary—and we should be careful how we increase taxes upon them. He had no objection to diminish the tax upon lands, as far as it can be done with propriety. But although there are 200 respectable land holders here, he was not disposed, and he hoped they were not disposed to throw all the burdens upon buildings. If gentlemen will look into our large towns, they will find many of our houses on the hands of the owners dead property. And must this unproductive property be burthened with taxes? The principle is unjust. Gentlemen speak of splendid houses.—Suppose capitalists do build splendid houses. He was willing they should, and willing to encourage them in so doing, because the public is thereby benefitted. They give employment, and comfort, to large numbers of our citizens. And must enterprize of this sort be checked by oppressive taxes? He trusted not.

Mr Hall's amendment was adopted, 100 in the affirmative.

[Amendments thicken upon us: We cannot notice them all.]

An attempt was made further to amend the 15th section so as to tax all property of clergymen above $2000. [The bill exempts to the amount of $2,500.] Lost, 69 to 72.

Mr. Goddard moved to amend the 27th section, by striking out that part of it marked in italics, and substitute a provision requiring that in the several towns, an abatement of 1-8th of the tax shall be made, and applied by the selectmen to the relief of the indigent and unfortunate.

"§ 27. The several towns shall be holden "to pay the full amount of the taxes apportioned to them and levied by the state, into "the state treasury by their collectors; and "*towns are authorized to make abatements, where* "*the same may be necessary; but no allowance* "*for such abatements shall be made at the state* "*treasury.*"

Mr. Goddard remarked in substance, that this amendment would preserve a very important principle of our present system, and one which has rendered it more equal and just, than it otherwise could have been. But it has been heretofore rather a grant to *towns*, than to *individuals* in indigent circumstances; for, there have been frequently instances where the towns have taken notes of the collectors for the amount of the abatements, and have subsequently collected and paid the same into the town treasury. This was in a measure counteracting the benign intentions of the law. There are cases occurring in almost every town, of temporary misfortune in which the sufferer deserves relief.—And if there were not indigent persons enough with the unfortunate, to whom the abatements could advantageously be applied, he should be willing to extend assistance to industrious, sober, and enterprising mechanics, who have not capital to pursue their business. There is another reason why the amendment should be made: By the provision of the bill it will be observed, towns have the right to make abatements, but no allowance for such abatements, is to be made at the treasury.—The consequence will be that the towns will be compelled to levy an additional tax to make up the sum abated.

Mr. Warren opposed the amendment as he thought it calculated to encourage beggary, and pretended infirmity and sickness.

Messrs. M'Clellan, Austin and Merwin spoke a few words in favor of the amendment. The latter gentleman thought there would be no danger in entrusting the selectmen with the care of this fund. They would not yield to ill-grounded importunity.

Mr Ingersoll was opposed to the amendment as *offered*, as it would be contrary to the principles of the old law. The amendment goes to compel the towns to abate one eighth of their taxes for the benefit of the indigent and unfortunate, whether there were subjects or not. The old laws relative to abating taxes, had operated unequally; as many in consequence of some slight indisposition, an amputated limb, or from some other cause, and who have incomes, have been exempted, while others, less liable, have been compelled to pay. He wished the gentleman would vary his motion.

Mr. Warren was willing to abate 1-20th for the purposes named, but thought 1-8th too much.

Mr Sterling moved to amend the amendment by striking out 1-8th, and inserting 1-10th. He was in favor of the principle of the amendment, but he thought the sum too high, and more than had been generally required by the towns heretofore.

Mr. Ingersoll wished to strike out the word "required," so as merely to authorise the towns to abate the sum when 'necessary.' He was out in favor of obliging the authority to hunt up objects of charity. Abatements have increased vastly in New-Haven within two or three years; and since the establishment of our numerous charitable institutions, pauperism has increased. Tho' these societies have undoubtedly been instituted from the purest motives, yet it is a fact that they have proved recruiting establishments for alms-houses.

Mr. J. B. Gurley opposed the amendment offered by Mr. Sterling, as it would render the sum insufficient for the objects intended. He did not know whether they had more poor in New-London than in other towns, but he was confident that 1-8th would not be sufficient. He wished the authority of the several towns to have power to abate that sum, and if other towns should not require it, he should be glad, &c.

Mr. Goddard assented to strike out the word "*required*"

Mr. Sterling's motion was lost; but subsequently 1-10th was inserted, and the amendment passed.

Mr. Goddard then moved a provision to guard against abuses—requiring that when the whole amount of abatements is not required for the objects (before mentioned) the balance shall be paid into the state treasury. Adopted.

The whole bill as amended was then read; and many verbal amendments made in order to render the bill consistent.

A motion was made to adjourn. Lost, 73 to 102.

Some further amendments were made; and another motion for adjournment made and lost, 73 to [illegible].

The previous question was then called for and the House decided it should be taken.

Mr. Goddard rose. The Speaker declared that no remarks would be in order unless the motion for the previous question should be withdrawn. This was done; and Mr. Goddard proposed an amendment to the 22d section, which was adopted. Mr. G. was about to proceed with some remarks on the whole bill; but was again interrupted.

Mr. Terry wished before the final question should be taken, to submit some observations on the bill at large. He had made some calculations upon the subject, which he wished to submit to the consideration of the house, and although it was past the usual hour of adjournment, would then proceed if the house would hear him.

A motion to adjourn was then made and carried, 89 to 77.

Afternoon.

The consideration of the Tax Bill was resumed.

Mr. Warren moved that the yeas and nays be called precisely at 4 o'clock

Mr M'Clellan thought that that would be allowing *too long a time* for the discussion of a bill of such trifling importance.

The previous question was called for.

Some gentlemen manifested a desire to speak upon the bill generally; but the speaker decided that no remarks could be received.

The motion for the previous question was withdrawn.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

THE letters obtained to day from the manufacturing districts are not so favorable as could be wished. In Lancashire particularly, distress seems rather to increase; and at Leicester it is said that, for the last ten days, 5000 persons are represented as being out of work. The commercial accounts from Liverpool are also of a gloomy description. The arrival of a number of ships from the U. States was expected, which would occasion a further decline in the price of cotton.

Advices from Valenciennes speak in ominous terms of the exertions now making by the present War Minister for empowering France to assume such an attitude as shall become her military rank amongst the nations. The purport of this intelligence is as unconciliating to our interests as menacing to our fame; since, it appears, the Douaniers now outstrip their usual zeal, and consider it nothing less than a triumph to seize upon British goods whensoever and wheresoever they possibly can.

A considerable degree of sensation has been produced at Sheerness, by the stoppage of the Bank at that place. It was the only establishment of that description there; and, as may be expected, many persons will suffer.

WINDSOR CASTLE, APRIL 13.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, has, by a fall, about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, broken the bone of his right arm about three inches above the elbow joint; the fracture was set very soon after the accident, by Mr. O'Reilly, of Windsor. His Royal Highness has passed a quiet night, and is this morning free from fever, and doing in all respects as well as under the circumstances can be expected.

The London Courier of the 12th of April, says—An attempt has been made to poison the Emperor of Austria, in his passage through Mantua. This diabolical design, it seems, was meditated by a set of reformers, called the Carbonari, certain united individuals who imagine that Italy can never be well governed till its various states are united under one sceptre. The political relations of the House of Austria with the north of Italy are an obstacle in the way of this scheme—and with a degree of folly, equalled only by the atrocity of the design, it appears to have been believed, that destroying the head of that House would annihilate, also, the matured policy of Europe which determined the existing condition of Italy. The absurdity of this supposition might excite only our derision, were it not for the profligacy of intention with which it is united. Assassination seems to be a growing favorite with the professors of liberal doctrines all over the world. It is an expeditious remedy for suppositious wrongs, well suited to the motives of those who complain. And we observe, there is always a mischievous spirit of ingenuity at work to contrive palliatives for the abhorrence of mankind at such atrocities. Thus the Morning Chronicle thinks it is at least as probable, that the conspiracy alluded to, has been charged upon the members of this sect, or secret society, as a pretext to justify still harsher measures against them, as that any of them had actually compassed the death of the Emperor of Austria."

Extract of a letter from Lima, dated November 16.

"The Maipo. Insurgent privateer, of 18 guns, and 130 men, has been captured by the Resolution, armed ship, which went from Callao in pursuit of her. The action, which took place near Pisco, lasted five hours, and appears to have been of a desperate nature. The crew of the privateer were repulsed in their attempts to board; but her bowsprit and foremast being shot away, and the Royalist vessel threatening her with immediate destruction if she did not surrender, she struck her colors. On the side of the Insurgents there were 20 killed and 30 wounded, while the loss sustained by the Royalists only amounted to 4 killed, and 20 wounded. The Maipo was chiefly manned by English and Americans, having only 15 Spaniards on board. The name of the Commander was Brown; but whether an Englishman or an American is not stated. Captain Shireff and the Andromache frigate were at Callao at the date of these letters, but nothing is mentioned, nor any allusion made to the commercial treaty to have been concluded between him and the Viceroy of Peru. Four vessels of the convoy from Cadiz, the Atocha, San Fernando, Santo Maria, and Xaviera, arrived safe at Callao on the 28d of October: they were wholly ignorant of the fate of their troops at Talcahuano. Captain Sanchez, with 500 troops, and aided by native lancers to the number of 1500, was then in possession of the place. From Lima, the Esmeralda, Venganza, Pezuel, and Cleopatra, were preparing to sail on a cruise.—The inhabitants of Lima were not without expectations of a visit from the Insurgents; but very little apprehension was felt on that score. The military force is described to be considerable, and in the best order; the levies would shortly complete the army to 12,000 men; of which number 7,000 were in full training, and complete equipment."

REVEL, FEB. 20, (MARCH 4.)

The navigation hitherto has not been closed—a circumstance that has not occurred in the recollection of the oldest person here.

The grand canal which is now making in Egypt, from the river Nile to Alexandria, is stated to be nearly complete; and that at this time, upwards of 30,000 men are employed in it.

By the following quotation of the new ratio 1s. Interest at the principal places on the continent, it will be observed that money is every where most abundant, but commerce completely at a stand.

At Paris	- - - 5	per cent.
At Amsterdam	- 3	per cent.
At Hamburg	- - 2½	per cent.

The interest of money fluctuated more at Paris than in most other situations.

PARIS, APRIL 10.

A British galliot of war entered the port of Calais on the 2d instant, and waits the Persian Ambassador and suit, to convey them to England.

Several Swiss families, amounting to about 60 persons, walked yesterday in the streets of Paris. They are Anabaptists, who have quitted their country with the intention of embarking at Havre for America.

LONDON MARKET, APRIL 16.

In consequence of some considerable failures in Manchester, as well as the stoppage of a House here connected with the cotton trade, the market has become very dull—the sales of this week comprise 52 bowels at 14 3-4d to 15 1-2d; 500 Bengals, at 5 1-4 to 6. There has been but little done in Tobacco; good export parcels, however, fully support the late prices, and the holders of Kentucky, in particular, are firm at 4½d to 5d per lb. There is an increased inquiry for new Carolina Rice; 72 casks, duty paid, have been taken with some briskness at 46 to 47s.

BARCELONA, MARCH 11.

The proceedings carried on against the abettors and accomplices of Generals Lacy and Milans, were concluded 8 days ago, when several persons received sentence of death. The acts of the procedure have been transmitted to Madrid, to receive the sanction of the King. This formality is prescribed by the laws of the country—the authority of the King is required, when ever there is a question as to inflicting the punishment of death. It is thought, that the clemency of his Majesty will be exercised in favor of these unfortunate individuals.

The marriage of the King, of which so much has been said, is no more than a diplomatic project.—There is nothing certain on this subject known or even contemplated.

A statement in the French papers, which says that Lucien Bonaparte had offered 70 per cent. to his creditors, has produced much surprise here. It is formally contradicted in the Diario Romano.

Letters from Rome inform us, that the health of the Pope is very good.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 20.

The government is fitting out 2 expeditions for scientific researches in remote seas. Each will consist of 2 ships—one of them is designed to make discoveries towards the North Pole. The Commissioners are not yet appointed, but such an eagerness to partake in them prevails in the navy, that above 60 Officers of the Imperial fleet have applied to the Minister of Marine to be employed in these expeditions.

By the late Mails.

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK, MAY 27.

THE frigate U. States Capt Crane, came up from Hampton Roads yesterday forenoon, and anchored off Fort Nelson.—We have never seen a national vessel enter a harbor in handsomer style, or apparently, in better order.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, JUNE 2.

DEFEAT OF M'GREGOR.

Captain Fleetwood of the schooner Sam, arrived here yesterday in 25 days from Porto Bello, reports that General M'Gregor made his appearance off the harbor of Porto Bello on the 7th of April. On the 8th he landed his forces, amounting to upwards of one thousand men, and on the day following entered and took possession of the place. He remained in possession 21 days without succeeding in gaining any of the inhabitants over to his standard. The depredations and robberies of his party on private property, compelled the inhabitants to abandon their houses and fly to the mountains for refuge.

At the last of April Gen. Hore (Royalist) entered Porto Bello at 4 in the morning, and surprised M'Gregor and his followers, who were asleep. M'Gregor and 5 or 6 of his men escaped with difficulty by leaping from a window 20 feet high and swimming on board of one of his vessels.

Five hundred prisoners have been sent to Panama. There were 60 men killed and 40 wounded, the greatest part of whom were officers. Stragglers were daily brought in from the neighboring mountains. The Royalists lost two men killed and four wounded.

American.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, JUNE 2.

One of our late London papers, states, that the first part of an expedition, under Col. Eyre, and destined to join Sir Gregor M'Gregor sailed from Dublin on the 10th of April. Other vessels were expected at Galway to receive another portion of Col Eyre's corps, which were ready to embark at that place.

Fifty shares of United States' Bank Stock were sold in this city yesterday, at 92 per cent—and more were offered at that price.

JUNE 1.

The steam ship Savannah, on her passage to Russia, was seen on Saturday last, in lat. 38, 30, long. 68, by Capt. Brewe, of the schr. Union, from Madeira. At first view it was supposed she was a ship on fire. She moved rapidly, having her sails set and machinery in operation.

Latest from France.—The ship Louisa, sailed from Havre 17th April. Capt. Lambert has favored us with papers to that date inclusive. French stocks, April 16th, 67f. At a public sale in Havre on the 15th, 60 bales Bengal cotton sold at 17 sous, and 86 bales Georgia upland, at 1f, duty paid.

BUFFALO, MAY 25.

The Steam-Boat arrived at Black Rock on Sunday last having been detained at Cleveland nearly three days, on her way up, by a severe gale, before the passengers could be landed in safety. We learn with pleasure, that she rode out the gale without injury.

The fall of snow of the 14th inst. extended east to Onondaga, was followed by severe frosts—but we believe the injury to fruit and vegetation is not so great as might have been expected from such unseasonable weather.

ROCHESTER, (*Genesee County*) MAY 25.

Steam-Boat Ontario.—The public will be pleased to learn that the steam-boat Ontario has commenced operations.

PLATTSBURGH, MAY 22.

We understand that Col. Pinckney has received orders to employ the troops stationed at this post in continuing the United States Turnpike through Chateaugay—and that they will commence on Monday next.

MASSACHUSETTS. BOSTON, JUNE 7.

From Cadiz.—By the schr. Native, Goodwin, arrived at this port on Friday, 41 days from Cadiz, we learn that the United States sloop of war Hornet, G. C. Read, Esq. Commander, with the Hon. Mr. Forsyth, Minister to the Court of Madrid, arrived at Cadiz 11th April, 18 days from Boston, & was immediately admitted to pratique. On the 15th the yards were manned and a salute of 17 guns fired on Mr. Forsyth's leaving the ship. On the 16th the Hornet saluted the town with 21 guns, which was returned. General O'Donnell, the Governor of Cadiz, had waited on Mr. Forsyth, and every attention and civility has been shown him. Mr. Forsyth was to leave Cadiz the 20th, for Madrid. The Spanish expedition to S. America progressed very slowly, for want of cash. Captain Goodwin has dispatches for government.

SEA SERPENT RETURNED.

On Friday & Saturday last, an extraordinary fish was seen near Cape ant Rocks, resembling the Sea-Serpent of which so much has been already said. One of our informants who saw it, and who represents himself as a skeptic, in the Gloucester stories of this strange animal, now declares his conviction, that the living object he noticed, resembled the figure, movements, and action, of the one seen in Gloucester harbour: that it appeared to him to measure about 80 or 100 feet in length; its head and bunches resembling, most strikingly, those already described in the former appearance of this water animal. We shall hope to hear something more on this subject: for the gratifying of our own citizens, and *most particularly* for that of our southern friends.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, June 9, 1819.

The General Assembly adjourned on Saturday, after a session of near five weeks.

JOHN HAYE, Esq. of this city, is appointed Judge of Probate for the District of Norwich.

BENJAMIN CORT, Esq. of this city, is appointed Judge of the County Court.

The weather for 3 or 4 days has been unusually warm for the season. At mid-day the thermometer has stood at about 80 in the shade.

From Relf's Philadelphia Gazette of June 4.

Oh Baltimore, how art thou fallen!—It is not one of the smallest of the evils of the present *bad times*, that it should beget every species of depravity, and break asunder all the ties of honor and probity. The following circumstance is sickening to every feeling of rectitude. We record it with pain and disgust.

Passengers in the steam-boat, arrived this morning inform us, that it was yesterday morning discovered, that the City Bank of Baltimore had been robbed in the course of the preceding night. It was soon ascertained that eighteen thousand dollars in specie had been carried away. Suspicions had fallen on the second teller, who was apprehended and committed. Eleven thousand dollars of the stolen property, was recovered in the course of the day, and it was sanguinely expected the remainder would be traced.

The following facts we believe (says a Norfolk paper of May 24) are unknown in this country; their authenticity, however, is not to be doubted. At the capture of General Mina near Mexico, about 75 of our countrymen were taken prisoners, of whom were Lieut Larkin of Virginia, and Lieut Hutchinson. The fate of Mina is well known, though the patriot general, second in command, offered 42 Spanish commissioned officers then in his power for Mina's release, amongst whom were two lieut Cols. "If," said Apodoaca, the viceroy of Mexico, "you had forty thousand to give in exchange, I would not spare Gen. Mina." He was accordingly shot; and so were the 42 Spanish officers, in retaliation.—In the progress of this fit of vengeance, our two countrymen Larkin and Hutchinson, were formally and publicly shot (the rest were confined in a damp and dismal dungeon to which the black hole of Calcutta would have been comfortable—of these, 35 perished in a few days of pestilential air.) The remainder were transported to another dungeon only to prolong their sufferings, of whom 4 were afterwards sent to Spain, and are now on the coast of Barbary; they are believed to be the sole survivors of the whole party.

From the National Intelligencer, May 25.

The Boston Centinel has thrown out some hints respecting the Treaty recently concluded with Spain, but not yet ratified; which, as they are in part apparently founded on suggestions made in this paper, it may be proper to notice.

1. It is hinted that the Cabinet (that is, the Executive) have hopes that the Treaty will not be ratified by the King of Spain. This, we have reason to believe, is a great error. The eyes of the government were open, when they made the Treaty, to all the circumstances connected with it; and had every foot of the soil been granted by Spain, the Treaty would yet have been a valuable one. It was the sovereignty of the territory, and its appendant advantages, that was necessary to us, and not the land, of which, even were it of the best quality, the government has already a fund sufficiently great for its wants, if not for its wishes.

2. As to the fact, that vast grants of land in Florida have been made by Spain, beyond the calculations of our government, we believe that the Editor of the Centinel has been misinformed as to the particulars, though not far wide of the general fact. It is true, we believe, that enormous nominal grants have been made, many of them to American merchants and speculators. But, it is also true, that nearly all those grants are utterly void. Of how much validity they are, may be inferred from the fact that some of the largest of them are laid on territory, (formerly part of Louisiana) which has been occupied by the United States many years, has been for some time included within a territorial government, and will soon become part of a sovereign state.

3. As to the conferences between Mr. Onis and Mr. Secretary Adams, the import of which is so confidently announced, and the nature of dispatches alledged to have been transmitted to Spain, we cannot speak with any certainty, having no knowledge; but we are under the impression that the Editor of the Centinel has been led into error on those points, as on the others.

Finally, when we spoke of some "very respectable citizens" who would rejoice in the failure of the Treaty, we refer to individuals in the Western country, whose views have been disclosed in the western papers, and not to any persons in any manner connected with the government.

Useful Improvement.—A gentleman on his way from Indiana to Washington City says a Lancaster, Ohio paper, "passed through this town on Monday last. He intends getting a patent for converting wheat into sugar, and corn into molasses, he had a sample of each with him, and they appeared to be of equal quality with that made from the maple. He informs that one bushel of wheat will make fifteen pounds of sugar, and one bushel of corn will make three gallons of molasses. He likewise informs, that it takes less wood, water or labor than the usual mode of making from the maple tree."

The Whale Fishery.—The following is the amount of shipping owned in the Island of Nantucket and port of New-Bedford, and employed exclusively in the whale fishery (up to the 1st of March last) viz:—Nantucket, 57 ships, 15551 tons. 7 brigs, 1065—16616 tons. New-Bedford, 26 ships,* 7274 tons. 11 brigs, 2107—9381—25997 tons.

* In addition to this number, 3 ships are now on the stocks intended for whalemen.

Captain Bartlett, of the brig Charlotte, arrived at New-York, was at Havana on the 19 ult. at which time the reports which had been prevalent of the cessation of Cuba had entirely subsided; and the fact of the cessation was not credited by any body there.

Mexico is now nearly free from the incursions of revolutionary partizans; and commerce assuming new energies. The transport of its immense specie is principally made under the English flag; indeed, it is said, that a convention has been agreed on, between the English and Spanish governments, by which the former has engaged to secure the safe transportation of the treasure, at a stipulated commission. This mode is the cheapest which Spain could adopt.

The ship Corsair, Backus, arrived at Marseilles 14th April from Havana, and Charleston.

Married,

At Woodstock, Mr. DANIEL PERRY, Junr. to Miss SOPHIA CHILD, daughter of Elias Child, ad, Esq.

Died,

In this town, Mrs. CATHARINE MEEKER, wife of Mr. Joseph Meeker, and daughter of Capt. Thomas Denison, aged 24 years.

At Lyme, 5th of April last, the widow SARAH OTIS, aged *one hundred and one years*. For the last twelve years she was confined to her bed. During her long pilgrimage she supported a good character, and was much esteemed by her acquaintance.

At Middlebury, (Vermont,) on the 21st ult. Hon. GAMALIEL PAINTER, aged 76—leaving an aged widow and sister, with a numerous circle of friends to lament his loss.

Judge Painter was the first person who moved a family into this town, in 1769, then a wilderness; has been considered a father of the town, and was a patron to its institutions. During his long and useful life, he sustained many public offices, whose duties he discharged with credit to himself, and advantage to his constituents and the community. He was one of the original trustees of Middlebury College, and often contributed liberally to its funds; and in his will, he bequeathed to the college, reserving annuities for his widow and sister, the whole of the valuable estate which he had been acquiring for many years.

At Sparta, in Georgia, on the 17th ult. on his way from Fort Hawkins, WILLIAM HAWKINS, Esq. late Governor of the state of North-Carolina.

SALT.

200 Bushels Eastern Salt suitable for Hay.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES COIT

Norwich, June 9, 1819. 31—

Providence Packet.

THE Sloop REVENGE, *Wm. Barker, Master*, is intended for a regular trader from Norwich and New-London to Providence. Punctuality and dispatch may be depended on. Apply on board, to James N. Brown or Jed. Huntington, Norwich, or Ezra Chappell, New-London.

June 9. 31—

Jewett City Manufacturing Company,

HAVE just received a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD WARE,
CROCKERY WARE,
HOLLOW WARE, &c. &c.

which they are now offering to their friends and customers at prices much lower than usual, for cash or approved credit.

LIKEWISE,

A general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, which will be sold uncommonly low.

The public are solicited to call at their store and examine for themselves.

WALTER PALMER, Jr. *Agent.*

June 9. 31—

St. CROIX RUM, &c:

10 Hhds St. Croix and Antigua Rum,
5 do. Molasses,
2 do. New-England Rum,
50 Casks Providence Lime,
1½ Ton best Grindstones,
Best Nova Scotia Plaster,
All kinds of clear and merchantable Pine Lumber,
100 M. best Shingles,
12 Mahogany Clock Cases, very low.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

10 Tons Hollow Ware which will be exchanged for country produce.

FOR SALE BY

JED. HUNTINGTON.

June 9. 6w-31—

Notice.

THE subscribers would inform their old customers and others, that their *Carding Machine* is in complete order for business: under the care of *Capt. Curtiss*, who attended the Machine the last year. Our *Woolen Factory* is in good order for manufacturing, and they have in their employment experienced workmen, and are well supplied with dye-stuffs, and will card Wool, or manufacture the same into cloth, and dress the cloth upon as reasonable terms as their neighbors.

CLARK & GRAY.

A good *Satinet Weaver* will find employ and good wages at the Woolen Factory.

Windham, June 8, 1819. 31—

For Sale, or to Let,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE Dwelling House, formerly owned and occupied by *Capt. James Williams*, very pleasantly situated on the west bank of the river Thames in West-Chelsea.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

The Dwelling House, formerly occupied by *Col Nathaniel Hoveland*, commonly called the Gere House.

APPLY TO

ICHABOD WARD.

Norwich, June 9, 1819. 3w-31—

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *COOKE & CONGDON*, Pomfret, are again earnestly solicited to call at *William M. Cooke's* Store and pay. However unpleasant to their feelings, they will be compelled to use compulsory measures should the *last notice* be neglected. All who will call on or before the twentieth of July ensuing and pay will confer an obligation, after which time the accounts will be indiscriminately lodged in an Attorney's hands for collection, they being under indispensable obligations to close that concern.

WILLIAM M. COOKE.
JOSEPH W. CONGDON.

Pomfret, June 8, 1819. 31—

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, in the town of Pomfret (Conn.) on the 3d day of May last, a brown MARE COLT, three years old, has been rode some, clear trotter, has one white foot. Whoever has or will take up said colt and give information to the subscriber in Pomfret, shall have all expenses and charges paid by me.

DANIEL DWIGHT.

June 3, 1819. 31—

Notice.

THE Co-partnership of *TRACY & GARDNER*, is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

HEZEKIAH TRACY.
GEORGE P. GARDNER.

Lebanon, May 24, 1819. 31—

Notice.

THE accounts of the late firm of *HUBBARD & MARTIN*, will be lodged with Joseph Williams, Esq for collection, if not settled within *fifteen* days.

June 9. 31—

POETRY.

HOW SWEET THE SCENE.

HOW sweet the scene, when godlike virtue dies,
When crumbling nature looks up to the skies,
When sister spirits call the soul away,
From earth to heaven, from night to glorious day.

How sweet the scene, which views the good man soar,
Where sin and sorrow shall be known no more,
Where songs are sweetest, and where joys are near,
And guardian angels wipe the mourner's tear.

When glimmering fires around the world shall gleam,
And end this glittering shadow of a dream,
When heaven's last trump shal burst the fearful skies,
And bid the sleeping ages rise—

Then far from ruin and the cries of wo,
From shades that blacken and from fires that glow,
The virtuous spirit, like a snow-white dove,
Shall reign in glory, happiness, and love.

FROM POEMS—BY E. T. PARMELE.

ON A JESSAMINE,

That blossomed prematurely, & was killed by the frost.

Those early blossoms, lovely flower,
The morning sunbeams blest,
But now they droop in winter's bower,
And wither on her breast.

So, early hope is nurs'd by care,
So, sorrow withering lies,
So, stripp'd of every blossom fair,
The spring of fancy dies.

The parent vine, no shelter gave,
To screen thee from the blast:
But now it bends upon thy grave,
And honors thee at last.

Such too, is merit's hapless fate,
That living, finds no friend,
Till pilgrims seek the spot too late,
And o'er the relics bend.

Oh! joy is but a tinsel gem,
That sparkles for an hour,
And life is but a rifled stem,
And hope—its frosted flower.

New Millinery.

Misses WEBB & KLUNE,

INFORM their friends and the public, that one of them has just returned from New-York, with a handsome assortment of Millinery—for sale first door west of Messrs. *Coit & Mansfield*, Jewellers.

May 26. 29—

Notice.

THE Co-partnership heretofore subsisting between CHESTER F. BUTTS and REUBEN SCOTT, under the firm of BUTTS & SCOTT, was by mutual consent and its own limitation dissolved on the first day of April last. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm, are requested to call and settle the same with CHESTER F. BUTTS.

CHESTER F. BUTTS.
REUBEN SCOTT.

Plainfield, May 15, 1819.

The business will be continued by said CHESTER F. BUTTS, at the stand lately occupied by BUTTS & SCOTT, who tenders his gratitude to their late customers for their patronage and hopes by unremitting assiduity to ensure a continuance of their favor. 29—

Agricultural.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the *New-London County Agricultural Society*, will be held at the Court-House, in New-London, in the afternoon of Wednesday the first week of the session of the [illegible] County Court, at which time arrangements will be made for the annual fair to be held in October next. The Committee consists of Messrs. *Elias* [illegible], *Calvin Goddard, Moses Warren*, [illegible] *Babcock, Ralph Hurlbut, Asa Fitch*, [illegible] *Perkins, L. Fosdick, Luther* [illegible] *Charles P. Huntington, Wm.* [illegible] *James Mitchell, Bela Peck*, and *Christopher Manwaring*. It is necessary [illegible] a punctual attendance should be [illegible]

The several Town Committees, held[illegible] subscriptions, are requested to for[illegible] a list of the names of members not [illegible] reported.

By order of the President,

L. FOSDICK,
Recording Secretary.

May 24th, 1819. 29—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from [illegible] to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 [illegible] in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

[illegible] every description, to forward[illegible] that may be finished on short notice. [illegible] and plain HARNESSES; [illegible] all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish and Varnish Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 18—

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Company*, incorporated with a capital of $100,000, submit the following sketch of terms for insurance on Houses; Stores; Mills; Machinery; Ships in harbor; Goods; Wares; Merchandize and Furniture against loss or damage by fire.

I. Brick, or Stone buildings, with roofs of slate or tiles; or Goods not hazardous contained in such buildings 25 cents to 37½ cents per $100, per annum.

II. Brick, or Stone buildings, with wood roofs;—or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 37½ cents to 50 cents per $100, per annum.

III. Buildings entirely of wood; or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 50 cents to 75 cents, per $100, per annum.

This will give a general idea of the rates; but there will be an increase of premium, where the situation and circumstances increase the risk; such as being contiguous to wooden buildings, or those occupied in hazardous business: distance from water: no engines or firemen in the place, &c.—The premium on buildings in the country, standing single, is 50 cents, per $100, per annum.

As all classes of citizens are exposed to calamities from fire, it is presumed that prudence will induce them to pay so small a premium for indemnity; and the Company are confident that the extent and solidity of their funds, and the fairness and promptitude, with which they will adjust claims, will engage public confidence.

Applications must be made to the Secretary, in writing, signed by the applicant, and the subject accurately described.—No insurance is binding until the premium is paid. Insurance may be bad for 7 years, by paying premium for 6 years, and for a less number than 7, a reasonable allowance.

The Directors are *Dwight Ripley: C. P. Huntington: Coddington Billings: Ezra Chappell: Joseph H. Strong: C. Ellis: Wm. Williams, Jun.: F. A. Perkins and Jonathan G. W. Trumbull.*

DWIGHT RIPLEY, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Norwich, March 24, 1819. 20—

Notice.

THE owners of Houses in the 2d Ward, *(Chelsea Society)* which are deficient in *Buckets, Ladders* or *Scuttles*, are notified that fines will be collected of them, unless they comply with the requisitions of the law within one month from this date.

CUSHING BELLS,
JOHN LATHROP,
F. A. PERKINS,
} *Fire Wardens.*

N. B.—Mr. Lathrop has a list of delinquents.

May 28, 1819. 3w—30—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1819—
Present NATH'L SHERMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

RUFUS WILBUR,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Eunice Wilbur, Adm'x.* or be debarred a recovery according to law—she giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Norwich.

50 *Attest. HENRY STRONG, Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1819—
Present NATH'L SHERMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mrs. LYDIA PERKINS,

late of said Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Capt. Erastus Perkins, Ex'r.* or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Norwich.

Attest. HENRY STRONG, Clerk.

N. B.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Executor. 29—

WILL stand at the stable of the subscriber the ensuing season, that noted

Spanish Jack,

imported a few years since by Col. Asa PITON, of Bozrah, said Jack is of the largest size, and has proved himself remarkable sure, and his stock of the first quality. Said Jack will be let to Mares and Jenney's on liberal terms.

Mules will be contracted for if agreeable.

SESSIONS LESTER.

Plainfield, May 20, 1819. 29—

New Carding Machines.

THE subscriber is now putting into operation, two *Carding Machines*, at the stand formerly known by the name of *Backus' Iron Works*. One of which will be entirely covered with *new Cards* of the first quality, and having rented the same to *Mr. Obadiah Smith*, a person, who from his long experience in the business, has the fullest confidence that all those who may choose to give him employment, will find their work done to perfect satisfaction.

URIAH TRACY.

Norwich, May 31, 1819. 30—

Simeon Thomas & Co.

HAVE for sale at the Store lately occupied by Messrs. *Charles Thomas & Co.* a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

which they will dispose of by the hogshead, barrel, or less quantity, viz:—
W. I. and N. E. Rum,
French and Cider Brandy,
Holland and American Gin,
Sicily Madeira Wine,
Loaf, Havana, India and Muscovado Sugars,
Hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and bohea Teas,
Turks-Island and Table Salt,
Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger,
Cloves, Cinnamon, Starch,
Powder and Shot,
Plug and cut Tobacco,
Scotch and Lorrillard's Snuff, &c.

ALSO,

Russia Old Sable Iron,
Cart and Waggon Tire,
Nail Plates, Spike Rods,
English and American blistered Steel,
Nails, &c. *Likewise,*
An assortment of Drugs and Family Medicines,
Paints and Dye Woods,
Window Glass,

All which are of the first quality, and will be sold on the lowest terms, for cash or produce.

Cash given for
FLAX-SEED AND WHITE BEANS.

Norwich, Jan. 4, 1819. 9tf—

Quaker Garden Seeds,

of the last years growth,
FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

—*ALSO*—

14 bbls. Mc Lean's best Rye GIN, at a reduced price.
7 bbls. Prime Muscovado SUGAR.

WANTED,
Live GEESE FEATHERS.

JOHN LATHROP.

April 14, 1819. 23—

Sugar, Rice, etc.

6 Bags single and double boiled India SUGAR.
2 Casks RICE.
2 Casks, 7 doz. each, best London PORTER.
2 Chests Young Hyson TEA.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

June 1, 1819. 30—

20 bbls. superfine Flour,
Baltimore Crackers per keg,
Also, a choice selection of

GROCERIES,

offered for cash only, by
CALVIN TYLER.

Cash paid for
Good Corn, Rye, Oats, White Beans and Flax-Seed.

May 12. 27—

NORWICH COLD SPRING

GIN,

In pipes, hogsheads, and barrels,
FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.
WHO WILL PAY CASH FOR

CORN.

March 24. 20—

Rice, Lemons & Flour.

5 Tierces of prime RICE.
10 Boxes LEMONS.
7 Bbls. Richmond Superfine FLOUR,
FOR SALE BY
N. GILBERT.

Norwich, May 24, 1819. 3w—28—

WARRANTED

DAY AND MARTIN.

Thomas Robinson,

HAS just received and for sale at his Book-Store, a fresh supply of real Japan BLACKING, made by *Day & Martin*, 97 High Holborn, London. This inestimable composition, with half the usual labor, produces a most brilliant jet black, fully equal to the highest Japan Varnish, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather: it will not soil the finest linen; is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and will retain its virtues in any climate.

As an incontrovertible proof of the superior excellence of this Blacking, it has stood the test and commanded the most extensive sale in all quarters of the globe for upwards of half a century.

May 26. 29—

THE CELEBRATED STUD HORSE,

Young Traveller,

WILL occupy his former stands the ensuing season, viz. at *Paschal P. Ayer's*, in Brooklyn, from Thursday noon until Saturday noon of each week, and at the stable of *Col. Chester Child*, in Woodstock, the rest of the time, and will be let to Mares as cheap as any other horse of his quality.

All who may wish to improve their breed of horses are requested to improve the opportunity, as his stock for beauty, size and performance of business are equalled by few in the country.

Wm. & CHARLES DYER.

Woodstock, May 24, 1819. 30—

NEW GOODS.

JUST received and for sale very *cheap*, a general assortment of GROCERIES of a *superior quality*, viz:
Cognac Brandy,
Old Spirit,
Holland Gin,
Country do.
St. Croix Rum,
New-England do.
Cider Brandy,
Double Ale,
Madeira, } WINES.
Lisbon,
Teneriffe &
Malaga
Hyson, } TEAS, fresh and superior quality.
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Souchong and
Bohea
Loaf } SUGARS.
St. Croix,
India White &
Brown Havana
New-Orleans and Surinam Molasses, Flour, Rice, Chocolate, Coffee, Box and Keg Raisins, Lemons, Allspice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cassia, Ginger, Saltpetre, Starch, Pearlash, Bar-Soap, Shaving-Soap, Cavendish and sweet scented Tobacco, Lorrillard's Maccauboy Snuff, Candles, Glauber Salts, Codfish, Blown Salt, Pocket Knives, Brooms, Bed Cords, writing and wrapping Paper, Segars, Sieves, Pork and Pork Hams, an assortment of Stone and red Earthen Ware, Day & Martin's genuine *Liquid Shoe Blacking*, &c. &c.

The above goods will be sold very *low* for *Cash*, or in exchange for country produce.

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, June 2, 1819. 30—

WINTER & summer strained Lamp Oil,
Liver Oil, Lamp Black,
Merchantable and clear Pine Lumber and Shingles,
Plaster Paris, Tar, Rosin,
Corn, Rye, Barley, Oats & ground Malt,
Cider, Vinegar,
Sheathing and Wrapping Paper,
Oak and Chestnut Boards and Plank,
Turks-Island, } SALT,
St. Ubes, and
Liverpool
Glauber Salts, Flax, Hops,
Herds Grass and Perze Top Seed,
Dexter and Thomas-town Lime,
Dunn'd Fish, Cod and Scale Fish,
Sounds and Tongues,
Mackarel, Smoked Salmon,
Buck Wheat Flour, Crackers,
Cut and wrought Nails,
Iron Shovels, Calf Skins,
Two tons Hollow Ware, assorted,
Mess and Prime Pork, Lard in pots,
Mess, Beef, Hams, Jolas, Butter, Cheese,
Rum, Gin, Molasses, Wines,
Hyson-Skin Tea,
7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Glass,
Mould and dipped Candles, per box,
Sewing Twine, Bed Cords, and Clothes Lines,
1000 yds. brown Tow Cloth, 4-4 wide,
2 doz. Travelling Trunks, different sizes,
FOR SALE BY C. BELLS.

May 4, 1819. 26-6w

New Establishment.

IRA SANGER,

WHO has had experience in the best shop in New-England, now offers his services to the Public. To them he gives assurance that his *Shop*, in *Canterbury*, (near the Meeting-House) shall at all times be supplied with *stock* of the very best quality, where he will thank them for a share of their patronage.

SADDLES, HARNESSES, BRIDLES, HORSEMAN'S equipage, and other work in his line, will be executed with *dispatch*, in the most modern *style*, and warranted *superior*. Both *price* and *payment* will be reasonable.

Canterbury, May 25, 1819. 30—

NOTICE.

ALL persons having accounts with the *Bozrah Manufacturing Company*, are particularly requested to call and adjust them. Those who are indebted, and whose accounts are more than a year standing, are desired to make payment by note or otherwise, and those who have been indebted for a number of years must must make payment without farther notice.

DAVID L. DODGE, Agent.

N. B.—Wanted, one or two steady Families with several children, who would wish to have their children occasionally work in the Factory as they might be wanted, and the residue of their time attend school.

Bozrahville, May 28, 1819. 30—

Notice.

THE business of the *Cotton Mill*, at Norwich Falls, will hereafter be conducted under the firm of

Williams Manufacturing Company,

by Wm. C. GILMAN, as Agent to the subscribers, the present owners thereof.

Norwich, March 9, 1819. 18—

WM. WILLIAMS.
CALVIN GODDARD.
THOS. W. WILLIAMS.

Bozrah Manufacturing Company,

ARE now opening a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY WARE,
PAINTS,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Together with an assortment of

Domestic Goods,

of their own manufacture—which they offer for sale low for *cash only*, or that which may be considered equal to cash.

DAVID L. DODGE, *Agent.*

Bozrahville, May 8, 1819.

N. B. Wanted, a good family HORSE, one that is perfectly kind in the harness and easy under the saddle, not exceeding eight years of age.

To Let, on *shares or otherwise*,

A superior flock of SHEEP, from ¾ to full blooded Merino.

27 *Apply as above.*

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Leffingwell, Paineaville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors.

Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26toamtf—

THE CELEBRATED

BALM OF QUITO,

Is a Medicine unequalled by any in the world for the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS, &c. &c.

SINCE this excellent Medicine was first discovered, upwards of three hundred thousand persons have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been by Asthmatic and Consumptive complaints reduced to the brink of the grave; their constitutions were quite emaciated, and had cast off all hopes of recovery, having used every remedy recommended as specifics for those complaints, and had made every application to the faculty that could be obtained.

Common colds which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its influence in a very short time.

In common coughs, which are in general the effect of cold, it gives immediate relief, removing those troublesome irritations, or as they are called, tickings in the throat, which act as a constant stimulus to coughing, and in quieting those convulsive excitements and causing the afflicted to breathe and speak freely. It induces rest, and sleep in an eminent degree and strengthens the constitution, which enables it to repel an enemy whose attacks are frequently followed by the most fatal consequences.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, (even in the most advanced period of life,) will find immediate relief.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive affections, (recent or chronic) Hoarseness, Catarrhs, Wheezings, and shortness of breath, it will give immediate ease.

Congealed Phlegm, Acrimony in the fluids, and obstruction in the glands, are with ease and safety discharged by gentle expectoration.

It is also much admired in soreness of the breast and stomach, giving present ease in those cases.

The above Medicine just received and for sale at R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

April 7. 22—

100 Pieces Domestic White and Brown Shirtings, Sheeting, Ticking, Checks, Stripes, Gingham and Dispers,

For sale by JOS. BREED.

Apl. 21. 24—

Boston Seal LEATHER,
Nova Scotia PLASTER, ground and in the stone, for sale by

CALVIN TYLER.

Norwich, June 2, 1819. 30—

FOUND,

IN this city, a sum of *MONEY*, the *Owner* may have it, by proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

JEREMIAH GREEN.

Norwich, April 27, 1819. 25—

Pocket Books.

ONE case red morocco *POCKET BOOKS*, containing about 20 dozen, for sale very low, by

R. HUBBARD.
Blue Store, Shetucket street.

April 20.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1819. *NORWICH*, (Conn.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [Vol. XXIII. No. 32.]

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a very large and general assortment of fresh imported

GOODS,

purchased at the present reduced prices, principally at auction, for cash, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, at small advance for ready money.

AMONG THEM ARE

40 ps. superfine, middling and low priced Broadcloths,
20 „ do. do. double and single milled Cassimeres,
50 „ (A. R. & Co.) and (H. S. & Co.) black and coloured Bombazetts.
50 „ steam-loom and Maddapolam Cotton Shirtings,
40 „ Levantine, Florence, and India Lustrings,
30 „ black and col'd Canton Crapes,
60 „ Carlisle Ginghams and Robes,
200 „ Ribbons—some elegant garnitures,
20 „ black, blue and drab, wide, double chain Cotton Cassimeres, suitable for carriage tops or summer clothing,
60 doz. Cotton, Silk and Worsted Hose,
100 ps. Cotton Cambrics and Book Muslins,
100 „ Calicoes and Ginghams,
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Coach Laces,
White and Chintz Bed Lace,
Furniture, Cambric and common Dimoty,
Blue and plain Nankins, (first chop,)
Black, white, green and pink Italian Crape,
Silk, Merino, Crape, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls,
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Thule Lace,
Thread, Silk and Cotton Lace,
Ladies' black, white and fancy col'd Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gentlemen's Silk, Beaver and Buck Skin Gloves,
Shell and Horn Combs,
Long Lawn, Linen Cambrics,
Threads, Tapes, and Bobbins,
White, red, green, yellow and black Flannel,
A large assortment of superior Wire Thread,
Best plated, spring thong and twig Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, and Parasols,
Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Prunelle Shoes, manufactured in New-York,
Misses' and Children's do.
Green Gauze, for Veils,
Marseilles, Toilinet and Silk Vesting,
Tabby Velvets, assorted colours,
Travelling Trunks, assorted sizes,
An assortment of men's, youth's and children's

HATS,

of the first quality, from the manufactories of J. Brewster, and Ives & White.

ALSO,

10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices, for cash only.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE *AUCTIONS* AND *CHEAP STORES* IN NEW-YORK,

By William Rogers,

CANTON Crapes, Lustrings, Irish Linens, Brown do. Callicoes, Merino, Silk, and Cotton Shawls, Ginghams, Jackonet, Mull, Leno, Book, and Cambrick Muslins, Dimities, Long Lawn, Cotton Cassimeres, Corded Cambricks, Vestings, Blue Nankins, Hosiery, Gloves, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, Bombazetts, Jean, Bombazine, India Muslin, Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Paper Hangings, Shell and Horn Combs, Millinet, Silk Braid, Ribbons, Velvets, Madras Handkerchiefs, Linen & Cotton Checks, Fans, Quality Binding, Needles, Pins, Buttons, Tapes, Cotton Thread, Snuff Boxes, Beads, Shoes, Ferrets.

Sugar, Ale, Figs, Raisins, Linseed and Lamp Oil, Ginger, Chocolate, Gin, Wine, Tobacco, White Lead, Snuff.

The above and many other Goods will be sold lower than common for cash.

May 12. 27—

St. CROIX RUM, &c.

30 Hhds St. Croix and Antigua Rum,
5 do. Molasses,
6 do. New-England Rum,
30 Casks Providence Lime,
1½ Ton best Grindstones,
Best Nova Scotia Plaster,
All kinds of clear and merchantable Pine Lumber,
100 M. best Shingles,
12 Mahogany Clock Cases, *very low*.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

20 Tons Hollow Ware which will be exchanged for country produce.

FOR SALE BY
JED. HUNTINGTON.

June 9. 6w-31—

NEW GOODS.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received from New-York a general assortment of

CHEAP GOODS,

all bought with cash, and principally at auction,

Amongst which are,

A large assortment of superfine Broad-Cloths, Cassimeres, Nankin and Canton Crapes, best quality, Nankin Crape Shawls, Merino, Silk and Cotton Shawls, black and white Lace Shawls and Veils, 40 ps. best black and coloured Lustrings, Sattins, Irish Linens and Sheetings, 6, 7, 8 and 10-4 Irish Diapers, Steam Loom, Colerain and other Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, very cheap by the piece, *superfine* black and coloured Bombazetts, Bombazine, Rattinets, blue and yellow Nankins. Cotton Cassimeres, Vestings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambrics, Dimoties, Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, Ribbons, Umbrellas and Parasols, Shell Combs, &c. together with a general assortment of

Fancy Dry Goods.

Also,

A large assortment of Ladies' best Kid and Morocco Shoes.

N B. New supplies of Goods will be received from the New-York auctions almost every week, through the season.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

40 M. feet seasoned clear and merchantable Pine BOARDS.
10 do. do. do. Plank and sash Stuff.
10 do. do. do. clear and merchantable Clapboards.
60 M. Hartford inspected SHINGLES.
Oak Boards and Joist.
Chesnut Plank.
12 casks Dexter's best LIME.
5 M. BRICK.
1 ton Nova Scotia Grind Stones, blue grit.
Cognac Brandy, } *very superior.*
Holland Gin, }
Lemon, Cinnamon, Clove, Orange, Life of Man, Peppermint, and Aniseed CORDIALS.
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Port, L. P. Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Colmanar WINES.
Old Spirits. St. Croix and N. E. Rum.
Country Gin. Cider Brandy.
Metheglin, *very old.*
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS.
Coffee, Chocolate, Ginger.
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Citron, Pepper, Allspice, Mustard. Essence of Spruce, Box and cask Raisins, Pearl Ash, Almonds, Filberts, Cayenne Pepper, Pepper Sauce.
Spanish and American Segars.
Plug and cut Tobacco.
Maccuba and Scotch Snuff.
Small and large Demijohns.
Fustic, Logwood, Nicaragua, & Red Wood
Alum, Copperas and Indigo.
Wrought, cut and scupper NAILS.
Tacks, Brads and Screws.
Loaf and brown SUGARS.
Paint and White Wash Brushes.
Codfish. Fine SALT.
Iron Hollow Ware.
Shovels, Spades, Hoes, &c. &c.

JOHN LATHROP.

WANTED,

20,000 feet Oak Boards.

APPLY AS ABOVE.

Norwich, May 26, 1819. 29—

Sugar, Rice, etc.

6 Bags single and double boiled India SUGAR.
2 Casks RICE.
2 Casks, 7 doz. each, best London PORTER.
2 Chests Young Hyson TEA.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

June 1, 1819. 30—

20 bbls. superfine Flour,
Baltimore Crackers per keg,
Also, a choice selection of

GROCERIES,

offered for cash only, by
CALVIN TYLER.

Cash paid for
Good Corn, Rye, Oats, White Beans and Flax-Seed.

May 12. 27—

100 Pieces Domestic White and Brown Shirtings, Sheeting, Ticking, Checks, Stripes, Gingham and Diapers,
For sale by JOS. BREED.

Apl. 21. 24—

Boston Seal LEATHER,
Nova Scotia PLASTER, ground and in the stone, for sale by
CALVIN TYLER.

Norwich, June 2, 1819. 30—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

selected from the latest European and India importations, and just received from New-York,

CONSISTING OF

Super. and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Rattinetts, Bombazines, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Nankin Crape Shawls, 8-4, 4-4 and half Merino do. Sinchews, Sarsnetts, Levantine and Florence Silks, a large assortment of Nankin, Canton and Cancon Crapes, fancy and plain Ribbons, Silk and Tabby Velvets, black and mixed Canton Camblets, brown and white Russia and Irish Sheeting, Russia and Irish Diapers, Damask Diapers and Table Cloths, Linen Cambricks and Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, men's Woodstock, Beaver and Silk Gloves, ladies' Kid, Beaver and black Castor Gloves, 4-4 and 6-4 Book, Mulmul, Jackonet and Cambric Muslins, Cotton Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambric and common Dimoties. &c. &c. &c.

April 27. 25tf—

NEW GOODS.

JUST received and for sale very *cheap*, a general assortment of GROCERIES of a *superior quality*, viz:

Cognac Brandy,
Old Spirit,
Holland Gin,
Country do.
St. Croix Rum,
New-England do.
Cider Brandy,
Double Ale,
Madeira, } WINES,
Lisbon, }
Teneriffe & }
Malaga }
Hyson, } TEAS, fresh and superior quality.
Young Hyson, }
Hyson Skin, }
Souchong and }
Bohea }
Loaf } SUGARS.
St. Croix, }
India White & }
Brown Havana }
New-Orleans and Surinam Molasses.
Flour, Rice, Chocolate, Coffee, Box and Keg Raisins, Lemons, Allspice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cassia, Ginger, Saltpetre, Starch, Pearlash, Bar-Soap, Shaving-Soap, Cavendish and sweet scented Tobacco, Lorrillard's Maccaubau Snuff, Candles, Glauber Salts, Codfish, Blown Salt, Pocket Knives, Brooms, Bed Cords, writing and wrapping Paper, Segars, Sieves, Pork and Pork Hams, an assortment of Stone and red Earthen Ware, Day & Martin's genuine Liquid Shoe Blacking, &c. &c.

The above goods will be sold very *low* for *Cash*, or in exchange for country produce.

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, June 2, 1819. 30—

Simeon Thomas & Co.

HAVE for sale at the Store lately occupied by Messrs. *Charles Thomas & Co.* a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

which they will dispose of by the hogshead, barrel, or less quantity, viz:—
W. I. and N. E. Rum,
French and Cider Brandy,
Holland and American Gin,
Sicily Madeira Wine,
Loaf, Havana, India and Muscovado Sugars,
Hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and bohea Teas,
Turks-Island and Table Salt,
Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger,
Cloves, Cinnamon, Starch,
Powder and Shot,
Plug and cut Tobacco,
Scotch and Lorrillard's Snuff, &c.

ALSO,

Russia Old Sable Iron,
Cart and Waggon Tire,
Nail Plates, Spike Rods,
English and American blistered Steel,
Nails, &c. *Likewise*,
An assortment of Drugs and Family Medicines,
Paints and Dye Woods,
Window Glass,

All which are of the first quality, and will be sold on the lowest terms, for cash or produce.

Cash given for
FLAX-SEED AND WHITE BEANS.

Norwich, Jan. 4, 1819. 9tf—

SALT.

200 Bushels Eastern Salt suitable for Hay.

FOR SALE BY
CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, June 9, 1819. 31—

PUBLIC ACTS.

General Assembly, May Session.

An Act in alteration of an Act entitled an Act to enlarge the powers of Justices of the Peace.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That Justices of the Peace shall have power to issue writs of Attachment, Summons, and Subpoena returnable to any Court in this State, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.
DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*
Approved June 1, 1819.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act in addition to and alteration of an act entitled "An Act constituting and regulating Courts.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That in all trials fore the Superior Court, where the punishment, in case of conviction is death, the said Superior Court shall consist, of at least two Judges, and that the Judge who may be assigned to the Circuit where such trial may be held, shall take to his assistance, one or more of the Judges of the said Superior Court.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be held in each and every year a Supreme Court of Errors in each County in this State, at the times and places following viz. In the county of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday of October, alternately at Middletown and Haddam, beginning at Middletown. In the county of New-London, on the third Tuesday of October, alternately at New-London and Norwich, beginning at New-London. In the county of Windham on the fourth Tuesday of October and in the county of Tolland on the Tuesday following the fourth Tuesday of October. In the county of Hartford on the second Tuesday of June. In the county of Litchfield on the third Tuesday of June. In the county of Fairfield on the fourth Tuesday of June, alternately at Fairfield and Danbury, beginning at Fairfield. And in the county of New-Haven on the Tuesday following the fourth Tuesday of June, and the first Session of the Supreme Court of Errors, in the different counties, under this act, as aforesaid shall commence and be held at Middletown, in the county of Middlesex on the second Tuesday of October next.

§ 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all causes, that shall be pending and undetermined before the Supreme Court of Errors at the ending of their session, to be held in June A. D. 1819, shall be removed into the Supreme Court of Errors established by this act, and be tried in the county in which said cause was originally tried in the Superior Court, and that all causes which shall hereafter come before the Supreme Court of Errors, shall be tried in the county, where such cause was tried by the Superior Court.

§ 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerks of the Superior Courts, in the several counties, shall be clerks of the supreme court of Errors, in their respective counties; and the Secretary of State is hereby authorized and empowered to give certified copies of the records of the Supreme Court of Errors remaining in his office.

§ 5. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the second paragraph of the act entitled "An act constituting and regulating courts, as provides, that the sessions of the Supreme Court of Errors, shall be held at the times and places now by law provided, and so much of the act constituting the Supreme Court of Errors, as directs, that the Secretary of this State for the time being, shall ex-officio, be the clerk of said Court, and so much of the sixth section of the law, entitled "an Act in further addition to, and alteration of an act for constituting and regulating courts, and appointing the times and places for holding the same" as provides that the Supreme Court of Errors, shall be holden alternately at Hartford and New-Haven, be, and the same are hereby repealed. Provided, that nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to affect or prevent the session of the Supreme Court of Errors, to be holden at New-Haven in June 1819, as is by law provided.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.
DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*
Approved June 4, 1819.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act regulating the time of opening the draw of the Hartford Bridge.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the draw in the Bridge across Connecticut River near the City of Hartford, for the passage of Vessels up and down said River shall not be raised for the passage of Vessels, or for other purposes between the hours of five and eight in the morning, on any day after the rising of this assembly.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.
DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*
Approved June 4, 1819.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An act in relation to Sheriffs.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the respective Sheriffs of this State, heretofore appointed by the Governor and Council, and not reappointed by the General Assembly at their present session, and their respective Deputies, shall have power and authority, and the same is hereby given them, to execute all lawful writs and precepts, which may be in their hands, at the expiration of their respective offices, during the term of sixty days next after the first day of June A. D. 1819.—And during said time shall possess the same power, and authority in relation to such writs and precepts, which is by law vested in the Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs in this State.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.
DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*
Approved May 29th, 1819.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An act in addition to and alteration of an Act entitled "An Act for appointing Sheriffs, and for empowering and regulating them in the execution of their office."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That a Sheriff shall be appointed in each County of the State by the General Assembly at the present Session thereof, and also hereafter when occasion may require, who shall hold his office for three years from the date of his commission, removeable by the General Assembly.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted*, That each Sheriff appointed as aforesaid or who may be appointed by the Governor to fill any vacancy occasioned by death, or resignation, shall before he enters upon the duties of his office execute a bond with two sufficient sureties to the acceptance of the person administering the office of Governor, payable to the Treasurer of this State for the time being and his successors in office in the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and to answer all damages which any person or persons may sustain by any unfaithfulness or neglect in the same, and shall also take the oath required of Sheriffs by the Constitution of the State, and every person appointed and qualified as aforesaid shall thereupon receive a Commission from the person administering the office of Governor, declaring him qualified as aforesaid, and authorizing and empowering him to execute said office, and every person so appointed, qualified and empowered shall be accounted lawful Sheriff of the County for which he is appointed, and shall be under the same duties and obligations and have the same powers, rights and privileges as Sheriffs now have and exercise in this State.

§ 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the bonds given by Sheriffs as aforesaid, shall be lodged with the Secretary, and recorded in the records of this State and a copy of said bond duly certified by the Secretary, shall be admissible evidence in any Court in this State, and be sufficient proof of the execution of said bond.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.
DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*
Approved May 17th, 1819.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

A Manufacturing Company, incorporated under the firm of the Ohio Manufacturing company, have been in operation in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, for a year, and now spin 1000 pounds of Cotton Yarn weekly. The machinery is said to be of the most approved kind and superintended by experienced workmen.

Mr. Phillipps, the singer, is said to have received since his arrival in this country, 30,000 dollars—to have expended 12,000 dollars; and that the balance of 18,000 dollars he means to invest in stock of some of our institutions.—*N. Y. paper.*

On Monday afternoon last, the negro man *Cool*, was executed in pursuance of his sentence. We understand that since his condemnation he has acknowledged his guilt, and made a disclosure of his views and object, named those who had agreed to unite with him in his wild and foolish project.

Georgia Ad.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, June 9.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

THE packet ship Albion, Capt. Williams, arrived here last evening in 36 days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 2d of May. She arrived off the Vineyard on the 6th inst. and forwarded a letter to the owners by way of Boston, which reached town yesterday morning. Capt. W. has favored the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with papers up to the 1st of May inclusive. They contain no news of importance. The market remained in much the same state as at last advices, without any prospect of amendment.

British Stocks, 72 to 72¼.

The Prince Regent has been confined by illness but was on the recovery.

The Persian Ambassador, and his fair Circassian, have arrived in London.

A letter from Hamburg of the 20th of April, received in London, announces that "The house of Haak and Schroder, together with that of Schuapauff and Rittmeister, are this day declared insolvent, the former to the amount of 165,000, and the latter to that of 253,000 marcs banco."

A fire occurred on the 2d of April, at Hitskimmell, in Hungary, which destroyed the barracks, two churches, and 800 dwelling houses

The Emperor and Empress of Austria arrived in Rome on the 2d of April—the Bonaparte family were not permitted to see them.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

If we may believe the French papers, the Minister of Saxe-Weimar has formally declared his belief to the Germanic Diet, that a great number of the students had been privy to the scheme of assassinating M de Kotzebue, and that Saudt had been actually appointed by lot to carry into execution that pious enterprize.—Several of the German Governments had protested against the bad spirit prevailing amongst the students at Jena. Saudt had undergone a surgical operation, which it was thought might prolong his life.

APRIL 29.

This morning the brokers for government brought to market an additional quantity Exchequer Bills, and obtained a premium of 5s. per cent on about £35,000. We have ascertained on good authority, that the amount of Exchequer Bills sold by government last week is not so extensive as had been imagined. It appears that it was no more than £150,000, for which a premium of 5s, per cent was given.

Mr. Hase, from the Bank of England, has just made an official communication at the Stock Exchange, stating, that if there is a loan contracted for this year, that Exchequer Bills for one-fourth the amount of any subscription that individuals may make, will be taken at a premium of 20s.—This communication, it is believed, makes the report of a loan certain.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, APRIL 30.

"Since the 18th ult the Markets have ruled heavily, and owing to the distressed state of Manchester, more particularly, a gloom exists to the extinction of confidence. The stock of Cotton on hand is estimated at more than double of what it was in April last year. In Manchester goods are dull at present, and selling at reduced prices; the spinning trade, however, continues brisk—Stocks of yarn moderate, and it may be hoped no further decline of consequence will take place. But when prices revert to India to their old standard, Cottons can be imported from thence at so low a rate, and they are used for so large a portion of our fabricks, they will always tend to keep down other descriptions, and we must expect all kinds to remain at moderate prices for a long time. About 250 hhds. Tobacco were taken last week for export at 5¾d. to 9¾d; the continental orders are all limited to low rates.—The average of Wheat, for the 3d week of the present quarter, was 73s 11d, and it is believed the ports will remain closed till August; and in consequence there has been more enquiry for wheat and flour this week, than for some time past. Our supply of Carolina Rice is completely exhausted, and it has recovered to the price from which it fell during last month. Naval Stores continue dull.

Prices—Cotton, Sea Island, 1s 8¾ to 2s; New-Orleans, 12¾d to 15d; Tennessee, 11¾ a 12¾d. Upland Bowends, 11¾ a 13d. Ashes, N. Y. 42 a 43s. Pearls, 1st, 42 a 50s. Flour, Philad. 39 a 40; N. York, 37 a 38s; Wheat, 0s 2 a 0s 0; Indian Corn 3s 6 a 3s 8; Rye, quarter, 35 a 40s; Hops, Am. 1st qual. 6l a 7l; Tar, 16 a 17s; Turpentine, 11s a 12s 6. Rice in bond, 20 a 23s; Flax-seed, for sowing, 60 to 110s; Tobacco, 2¾d to 7d.

LLOYD'S LISTS.

APRIL 27.—The N. S. del Rosario, of Cadiz, bound to California, was taken in the lat. of Rio Janeiro, by the Union privateer. The crew arrived at St Michaels.

PARIS, APRIL 19.—The Fortune, Fournier, from Marseilles to Havana, has been plundered by an insurgent cruizer, and the supercargo thrown overboard.

The Nancy, Morris, from Newport to Belfast, was totally lost 22d inst. near Milford. Crew saved. The wreck of a two masted foreign vessel, supposed to have been laden with oats and barley, was driven ashore at Holy Island 21st inst.

LORENZO DOW.

We perceive from a file of Garrick's Morning Post, to the 14th of April, loaned us by a gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the brig Wilson, that this itinerant preacher has found his way to Dublin.—*Phila. paper.*

From Garrick's Morning Post, March 27.

An advertisement having appeared in this and other papers, that Mr. Lorenzo Dow, would preach at the Rotunda last evening, a considerable number of persons assembled outside the doors at the appointed hour. The doors not having been opened, the crowd became so impatient that it was deemed prudent to let them enter. There was however no appearance of the preacher—after some manifestations of anger at the disappointment the assemblage dispersed without doing any mischief. We understand the Governors of the Rotunda had changed their minds and issued new orders to prevent the letting of the rooms for the purpose.

LORENZO DOW.—The friends of this benevolent itinerant avail themselves of this medium to assure a large and respectable portion of the citizens of Dublin and its vicinity, that in the painful disappointments which took place at the Rotunda, last night, they were in no wise concerned.

A room, by approbation of the governors of that building, had been engaged for one night, for the use of which £7 were paid, and a receipt taken. Yesterday, however, about 4 o'clock, an extraordinary message was received from the governors, stating their having revoked the agreement, and that they would not suffer the intended meeting to be held there! The friends of Lorenzo, nevertheless, hope to prevail with him to remain a few days longer in this city, and if a suitable house can be procured, the public will have an opportunity of hearing this singularly devoted character.

March 31.

Lorenzo Dow, the American Philanthropist.

The friends of this unexampled traveller, have succeeded in obtaining the use of the spacious wooden building, Lower Abbey street, to accommodate on this evening, at 5 o'clock. The price of admission 10 pence.

Connecticut Legislature.

Reported for the Connecticut Mirror.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, Forenoon, June 3.

THE committee on roads and bridges, to whom was referred a resolve concerning the Hartford Bridge, made a report recommending an increase of the rates of toll on chaises, small waggons, sleighs, &c. [The bridge company have been in the practice of charging in addition to the rate established for the vehicle, one cent for each passenger, and the object of the report was to do away this practice, by fixing a higher rate upon certain carriages.]

A bill was introduced at the same time, establishing the rates of toll as formerly, and prohibiting the taking of extra toll for passengers.

Messrs. Foote and J. Hall spoke in favor of the *bill*, and Mr. Goddard in favor of the *report*. The bill was at length adopted.

A bill from the senate, appointing John Hyde Judge of Probate for the district of Norwich, was taken up. [It will be recollected that several days ago, the House, after a warm debate, had voted to continue the present incumbent, Nathaniel Shipman, Esq.]

Mr. Goddard moved to amend the bill by striking out the name of John Hyde, and inserting that of Nathaniel Shipman. Mr Goddard alluded to the debate and proceedings of the House the other day. He considered the decision of that day to be a full and fair expression of the voice of the House; and hoped they would adhere to their first vote.

Mr. Warren wished the House to concur: Mr. Shipman, he said, had enjoyed the office a long time, and had no family. On the other hand, Mr. Hyde has a large family—he has no fortune—is a Lawyer, and a good penman.

Mr. Ingersoll also spoke in favor of concurring with the senate.

Mr. J. B. Gurley was in favor of the amendment proposed by Mr. Goddard. He knew nothing about the superior excellence of Mr. Hyde's penmanship, nor did he know that that was material to a faithful discharge of the duties of the office. He further did not know that the House was to be guided in their selections for office, by the number of children of the candidates. If so, Mr. Hyde, having the most children, is most entitled to the office. It is not true, however, as stated by the gentleman from Lyme, (Mr. Warren,) that Judge Shipman is without a family. He has also been blessed with children, but not as many as Mr. Hyde. Mr. Hyde, he would admit is a respectable man; but we have already made him a judge of the county court, and he also holds the office of postmaster at Norwich; and Mr. G. was opposed to give to any one man a monopoly of all the offices.

Mr. Law also spoke in favor of the reappointment of Judge Shipman. Mr. Hyde is a Judge of the county court, post-master, &c. and with these, both he and his friends should be content. He was opposed to loading him with offices, merely on account of his political principles, and no other reason for his appointment to the probate office can be assigned. Mr. Shipman has discharged the duties of the office faithfully and Mr. L. said that the good of the people—of the district—and of the county—required his continuance in office.

Mr. Sterling said that he had voted three times for Judge Shipman, but he was now in favor of Mr Hyde.

Mr. Warren said that the senate had not concurred in the appointment of Mr. Hyde as a judge of the county court; and if he should be appointed to the probate office, he hoped they would not concur.

Mr. Merwin said that on a former occasion, the gentleman from Norwich, (Mr. Goddard,) had considered it unparliamentary to speak of 'sides of the House' in debate; but political faith had just been alluded to, and Mr. Hyde, (said Mr. Merwin) is of the *true political faith*. He should therefore vote for him.

Mr. Austin thanked the gentleman for his candor, as it was the first time the gentleman had exercised any candor during the session. He has now given the true reason; but, (said Mr. A.) this is the first time he had ever heard this reason thus assigned for removal from office.

Mr. Sterling said that this principle had been avowed on this floor, in the year 1815, for not appointing a gentleman to office then, in the county of Fairfield.

Mr. Goddard said, he had not expected to have awakened such sharp political feelings, or such an extensive range of discussion when he moved to amend the bill; and he should not now reply, had not direct allusion been made to him, and what he had said on a former occasion. The gentleman from Lyme, (Mr. Warren,) had said that he, (Mr. G.) had supported Mr. Hyde for the office of Judge of the county court, and had then spoken well of him. This is true—and because he wished to retain Mr. H. in that office, was among the reasons why he would strike his name from this bill. As the gentleman had said that Mr. H. could not hold both offices, he was desirous of retaining him on that for which he was best qualified. On that occasion he had said, and would now say, that Mr. H. was an honest man; and he should rejoice to give him the emoluments of office—and would not, on any account attack the private character of him, or any man unjustly: but he felt constrained to say, that a principal objection to Mr. H. for *this* office, was, that *he was not remarkably calculated to settle any thing*. He would not, therefore, appoint him to settle estates. This objection would not apply to the office to which the House had appointed him. One gentleman, (Mr. Sterling,) has said, that the Senate have appointed Mr. H. Is this a reason to govern us? to subdue our independence? We sent them a bill appointing Mr. Shipman, they refused to concur. We conferred, and gave them our reasons—they did not prevail. They, in return, have sent a bill appointing Mr. Hyde; and we adopt it at once, because they have done so, without even asking them to condescend to give us their reasons! But the gentleman from New-Milford, (Mr. Merwin) has given us the reason. He says that Mr. Hyde is of *the true political faith*, and therefore he would appoint him. This avowal having been made, Mr. G. said he should like to know what is now the true political faith which will qualify a man to execute the duties of an office? What are the articles of your creed? He asked, he would assure the gentleman, not for his own benefit, but for that of his friends. *How far back must we go, and what believe?* If the gentleman from N. Milford could not tell, he would ask the gentleman from Sharon, (Mr. Sterling,) to assist him.—That gentleman had alluded to a declaration made in 1815. What was *then* the true political faith? Did he then approve of the sentiment? If that is not the true period, let us know what is? He hoped gentlemen would not go too far back—even to the reign of terror, so called, and believe that distinguished men in those days *burnt public buildings*, to conceal the iniquity of the times. But Mr. G. said he would forbear. Having told us that men must be of the true political faith, to be qualified for office, it is but fair that they should furnish the *articles of the creed* and let us know how long a man must have believed right to enable the people to have his services in a public office. As for Mr. Hyde, he would do him the justice to say that his political faith had been uniform from his youth up, and for *that* he respected him.

Mr. Sterling denied ever having approved of this doctrine.

Mr. J. Hall said that although the gentlemen appeared not to be disposed to furnish their articles of political faith, yet he thought a description of them might be found in Scripture. He concluded that their faith must be the "substance of things hoped for, and the evidence of things unseen."

Motion to amend lost, 73 to 93; and the House concurred with the senate, in the appointment of Mr. Hyde.

Afternoon.

The committee on that part of the Speech of His Excellency the Governor, relating to the School Fund, presented their report, and a bill prescribing the duties of the commissioner.

The committee of Finance also gave in their report, accompanied by a bill which Mr. Warren, (Chancellor of the Exchequer,) attempted to withdraw, after Messrs. T. Pitkin and T. S. Williams had shewn that it was to direct the treasurer to do what he is already by law *obliged* to do.

Mr. T. Pitkin from the committee appointed to take into consideration what encouragement it would be expedient for the state to give to promote agriculture, manufactures, and the fishing interests, reported three several bills. [As one source of the revenue to be applied to these purposes, there was also a bill for imposing a tax upon steam boats of 50 cents for each passenger sailing 70 miles or more.]

Mr. Alsop then moved that the rule of the house be dispensed with, and the report of the committee on the school fund be accepted.

[The report was then read; and in it was found an artful clause, which, without making any direct charge against the commissioner or any one else, would leave the reader to suppose that either thro' fraud or mismanagement, there was a defalcation in the fund of $367,000.]

As it was evident the majority were determined to pass the report, and send it forth to the world immediately, Mr. T. S. Williams took the floor, and made a disclosure of the course which had been pursued by the committee. Mr. W. stated that the chairman of the committee, (Mr. Boardman of the Senate,) had never called the committee together until after the House had adjourned the day before; when this report, already prepared, was presented for their approbation. Mr W. had stated the impropriety of such a procedure, and requested time for an investigation of the subject. The business was too important to be decided upon in half a day, and more especially did he want time for investigation when in the course of that half day, he had found many facts erroneously stated. But this request was refused, and the report, under these circumstances was hurried before the House. [Mr. M'Clellan, another federal member of the committee afterwards stated the same facts.] Mr. Williams proceeded to a full investigation of the subject, and exposed the imposition which appeared on the face of the report.

Mr Hinman spoke in favor of an immediate adoption of the report. In the course of his remarks however he explicitly declared—and declared repeatedly—that there were no suspicions that the fund had been mismanaged—or that there had been any fraud, either on the part of the present commissioner, or any of the former managers.—Yet he declared that there could be no doubt of the loss of the $367,000!

Messrs. Goddard and Pitkin spoke very ably in opposition to the report. These gentlemen went into a full exposition of the subject—commencing with the origin of the fund, and tracing its progress, through every stage of it, down to the present period. [In all the speeches this afternoon upon this subject, there was too much *figure*-work for the Reporter.] From statements made by these gentlemen, however, it appeared from official documents, that so far from there being any defalcation, as stated by the committee, there has been an actual increase of the capital of the fund, of more than $85,000, after having paid more than $300,000, of interest for the support of schools, and also defraying all the expenses of managing it.

After Mr. Pitkin had concluded his remarks, a motion was made to adjourn.

Mr. Hinman opposed the motion, and wished the question taken.

Motion to adjourn lost; but subsequently the further consideration of the report was deferred till to-morrow; and the House Adjourned.

The following are the heads of the Acts passed the last session of the Legislature.

1 An act in addition to and alteration of an act entitled an act for appointing Sheriffs, and for empowering and regulating them in the execution of their office.

2 An act in relation to Sheriffs.

3 An act regulating the time of opening the draw of Hartford bridge.

4 An act in addition to and alteration of an act entitled an act constituting and regulating courts.

5 An act in alteration of an act entitled an act to enlarge the powers of justices of the peace.

6 An act in addition to and alteration of an act entitled an act for forming and conducting the military force of this state.

7 An act in addition to an act regulating the streets and buildings in the city of Hartford, and for preserving the health of the inhabitants thereof.

8 An act directing the sessions of the county and superior courts for Windham County to be held at Brooklyn.

9 An act to repeal part of an act entitled an act for the punishment of defamation.

10 An act in further addition to an act entitled an act for erecting and continuing a sign post in each town in this state.

11 An act to incorporate the American Geological Society.

12 An act relative to the books, records and papers of the late Connecticut Land Company.

13 An act in addition to an act for stating, limiting and varying the counties in the state

14 An act confirming the charter of Yale College.

15 An act in addition to an act relating to the election of Governor, Lieut. Governor, members of the house of representatives, Treasurer and Secretary.

16 An act relating to the times of holding the County Court in the County of Middlesex.

17 An act in addition to an act entitled an act relative to the election of Governor, Lieut. Governor, Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, Treasurer and Secretary.

18 An act prescribing the number of Judges and justices of the County Courts in this state.

19 An act in addition to an act for constituting and regulating Courts, and appointing the times and places for holding the same.

20 An act authorising the appointment of a Secretary to the Governor of this state.

21 An act relative to the duties and powers of the Senate.

22 An act to repeal part of an act entitled an act regulating gaols and gaolers.

23 An act relative to Sheriffs' bonds.

24 An act relating to the duties of Sheriffs

25 An act relating to Oaths.

26 An act relative to the powers of the Governor, Lieut. Governor, Senators and Judges of the Superior Court.

27 An act to incorporate the Saving Society in the city of Hartford.

28 An act relative to the election of Senators and Representatives for this state in the congress of the United States.

29 An act directing the number of jurors to be chosen in the town of Salem in the county of New-London.

30 An act in alteration of an act entitled an act for appointing and directing Commissioners of Sewers and Scavengers.

31 An act prescribing the times of holding Town meeting in the several towns in this state.

32 An act relative to the appointment of Quarter-Master-General and other Officers.

33 An act to provide for the assessment and collection of Taxes is this state.

34 An act for further encouraging and regulating Schools.

35 An act prescribing the mode of appointing Judges of the Supreme Court of Errors, of the Superior and inferior Courts, and Justices of the Peace.

36 An act for publishing the accounts of the state.

37 An act in addition to an act entitled an act for the admission of Inhabitants in Towns, and for preventing charges on account of such as are not admitted therein.

38 An act to incorporate the Ætna Insurance Company.

39 An act in addition to and alteration of an act entitled an act to incorporate John L. Sullivan and his associates for the purpose of constructing Locks, Dams and Channels at Enfield Falls.

40 An act respecting the property of certain Indian Tribes.

By the late Mails.

S. CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, MAY 27.

ON board the ship Thalia, which sailed from this port yesterday for Liverpool, were eight Indian Chiefs, of the Southern tribes, destined to divert *John Bull* from his pugilistic exercises to the equally useful and interesting exhibition of *bear dances* and *Indian yells*. We may expect, soon after the exhibition of these children of nature, to see a treatise in some English print, on the process of musical science and the polite arts in this country.

COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON, JUNE 1.

A letter from Captain Biddle to Commodore Brainbridge, published in Philadelphia papers, contains a complete exposition of the petulent deportement of Lord Cochrane towards the American flag, in the port of Valparaiso, and a refutation of the insinuations thrown out in some of our newspapers against Captain Biddle, for doing what was in itself not only blameless but praiseworthy.

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK, JUNE 10.

Captain Chest, from St. Salvador, states that the Portuguese appear very much exasperated at the Americans in consequence of their losing so many vessels by the Insurgent privateers, as it is declared by them on all occasions that those vessels are built in, fitted out, and principally manned in the United States by Americans. The Charles K. Mallory in which he sailed, being a sharp vessel, not much unlike a privateer in appearance, was detained three days when ready to sail, and would without doubt have had to discharge her cargo again, had it not have been through the instrumentality of Mr. Hill, the American Consul, who interfered in a spirited manner in Capt. C's. behalf. Capt. C. however, was compelled to give security that he would not molest any Portuguese vessels.

TENN. NASHVILLE, MAY 16.

On Friday night last, the Lioness, which has been exhibited in this town for two weeks past, brought forth *three whelps*.

KENTUCKY. FRANKFORT, MAY 21.

Convention of Banks.—The Committees of the Bank of Kentucky, of the Offices of Discount and Deposite of the Bank of the United States at Lexington and Louisville, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Lexington, and the Commercial Bank of Louisville, convened at Frankfort on the 17th May, 1819, for the purpose of taking into consideration the distressed state of the country, and of devising some plan for the relief of the people, after full and mature deliberation adopted the following resolutions.

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of the said committees, the circulating medium may be increased and considerable relief afforded to the people by a good understanding and co-operation among the said Banks, without suspending specie payments.

2. Resolved, That the said Banking Institutions will render all the aid in their power to individuals, by loans or otherwise, to advert the public pressure now experienced.

3. Resolved by the State Institutions hereby represented, That they will continue to pay their notes in gold and silver.

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 4.

United States Bank Stock is looking up—92 offered this forenoon, 94 asked but no sales.

Specie—The bank of the United States received this morning two waggon loads of specie, amounting to upwards of $120,000, from the western country.

Mr. Hall, of Providence, passenger in the Enterprize furnishes N. Orleans papers to the 15th ult. Lt. Depou, the young officer who killed a soldier in the act of deserting some weeks ago, in the Fauxbourg, St. Mary, was arraigned before the Criminal Court on an indictment for murder. The prosecution was conducted with much lenity, and the accused was ably defended by Messrs. Duncan and Livingston, in presence of a crowded auditory, whom the unusual interest of the case had attracted together. The trial was not closed until 6 o'clock in the evening, when the jury, having retired but a few moments, returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

JUNE 7.

American Pharmacopeia.—The convention of the Middle States, for the formation of a National Pharmacopœia, met on the 1st inst. in the chamber of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. During the Session, the several articles of the Materia Medica, and their preparations, were individually considered, and such selection made as was deemed most proper. This Convention closed its session, on the 4th inst. by the appointment of the following Delegates, to represent the middle District, in the General Convention, for the formation of a Pharmacopœia, and system of Medical Ethics, adapted to the U. States, to be held in Washington, on the 1st of January, 1820.

Doctors Samuel L. Mitchell, Alexander H. Stevens, Lyman Spalding, John Watts jr. of New-York; Doctors Thomas Parke, Thomas T. Hewson, of Philadelphia; Allen M'Lane, Wilmington, Del.; Elisha De Butts, Samuel Baker, of Baltimore; Henry Hunt, of Washington, D. C.

It is hoped that the Practitioners of Medicine, residing in the Middle States, who are acquainted with the virtues of the American Plants, will communicate such information, to some of the above named committee, in order that it may be incorporated in the great National Work which now promises to be speedily completed.

Hydrophobia.—A valuable citizen fell a victim to this shocking disorder on Saturday last, and rumor says one or two more are shortly expected to follow. When, it may be seriously asked, will something like a preventive or remedy, be applied to this alarming evil?

JUNE 9.

The report, that Lt. Col. Towson, of the U. S. light artillery, has resigned, is, we learn unfounded. It is true, this meritorious officer tendered his resignation last winter, but it was not accepted, and he is still retained in service.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, JUNE 7.

One of the crew of the brig *Holker*, a mulatto man, named Oliver King, was arrested in this city on Saturday and examined at the police office, as to the murder of the captain, mate, and a passenger, which our readers will recollect took place while the vessel was on the voyage from Curracoa to this port. He denied that he had any agency in the horrid transaction; but was, committed to prison on charge of felony.

It appears that the mutiny occurred five days after the Holker sailed from Curracoa, in the evening. The mate who was on deck, it being his watch was first killed; they next called up and dispatched Capt. Brown, and Capt Humphreys, the passenger was murdered in the cabin, and the bodies thrown overboard. They then bored a hole through the Holker for the purpose of scuttling her, but a vessel heaving in sight, they precipitately took to the boat, and abandoned her, without knowing whether she sunk.

The object of the crew does not appear to have been plunder alone, but revenge, as two of them had run away while at Curracoa, and were probably exasperated on being arrested and forced back.—Only one hundred dollars in money was found on board the Holker.

JUNE 8.

Persian, or Cashmire Sheep—Five hundred and seventy eight of the animals producing the Cashmire Wool, or "*Goats of the thibet*" have safely reached the port of Marseilles. The circumstance was announced at Paris on the 21st of April, by a telegraphic dispatch.

The enterprise for procuring this breed, which was planned by M. Ternaux, has been attended with great difficulty, but is at length crowned with success. It is calculated that these animals will thrive in France as well as in their native land.—They bear some resemblance to the common goat but are without the smell.

BOSTON, JUNE 10.

The U. S. ship John Adams, Commodore O. H. Perry, sailed from Annapolis last Monday afternoon for St. Thomas, and a cruise.

We understand that the Spanish Consul, with the Marshal for the state of New-Jersey, left the city yesterday morning, for the purpose of seizing a Spanish vessel, said to have been brought into the waters of New-Jersey. *Ev. Post.*

A letter from an officer of the Hornet, at Cadiz published in the Democratic press, says: "Mr Forsyth's baggage was detained at the gates of the city on its landing, at which he was much displeased; an officer a short time after came to know if there was any trunk in particular which he wanted; to which Mr. F. replied, he would have all or none, and refused giving up any of his keys. The next day he (Mr. F.) wrote to the governor, demanding all his baggage; adding that if he refused him, he would immediately re-embark for the United States; observing at the same time that his majesty's minister Don Onis, was only permitted to land his baggage without its being searched, but allowed to import his wines free of duty; and in this case thought it an ungenerous act. The Governor made every apology, and gave up the trunks."

MASS. BOSTON, JUNE 10.

The brig Indus, for Calcutta, sailed at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, having on board four Missionaries, with their wives. A large number of friends of the Missionaries, and of the cause in which they are engaged, assembled to witness their embarkation, and an appropriate and fervent prayer was made on the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Worcester.

The Sea Serpent in our Bay again!

Capt. Wheeler, of the sloop Concord, of Fairfield, Con. which arrived at Salem, from New-York on Monday evening last, informs us that on Monday morning at 5 o'clock, Race Point S. E. 15 miles, he discovered in the water, about 20 rods from the vessel, directly ahead, an extraordinary sea animal, moving pretty quick through the water, with his head erected about four feet from the surface; the length of the creature, distinctly seen above the water, was at least fifty feet; he appeared to be in joints, with a number of protuberances, and appeared somewhat similar to a string of barrels afloat. The sea was perfectly smooth, and he was so near that Capt. W. had the best opportunity of viewing him. He was visible about five minutes, when he sunk beneath the water and disappeared for about eight or ten minutes, when he again rose on the weather quarter about the same distance as before. Capt W. now called up several of his men to view him — In a few minutes he sunk again, and was not seen for two hours, when he again appeared on the weather bow, distance about fourteen rods, moving in the same direction with the vessel, and very slow. He continued on the top of the water at this time about seven minutes, when he again sunk slowly beneath the surface, and was no more seen. Five persons on board the sloop, had a fair view of the animal, and they all agree, that he had the appearance of an enormous serpent moving with an undulatory motion through the water, with his head erected from four to seven feet, but his tail not visible. His head appeared to be about three feet in length; the eyes were discernable on his last appearance, and were as large as horse's. In colour he appeared to be perfectly black.—Capt. W. had before been an unbeliever in the existence of a Sea Serpent, but he is now perfectly convinced. He and his men are ready to attest on oath to the statement here given.

NEW-BEDFORD, JUNE 11.

A letter has been received from Wm. Willshire, Esq. dated *Mogadore*, April 17, in which he mentions his expecting in a few days an express from Wadinoon with terms for the redemption of Lemuel Gifford, late of brig Mary of this port, wrecked about twelve months since, on the Coast of Barbary. He also inclosed a letter he had received from Gifford, who informed, that he was seventy five days with Job Miller, who was shot by the natives and his thigh broken; that when he left, Miller was not able to walk. Gifford said he had been kept by Hamet about three months, who employed him twenty-seven days driving camels from the South, and forty days digging up brushes. He had changed masters, and had been employed by his new master four days out of nine in hacking mud; he had given him a pair of shoes and a shirt, but kept him at very hard service. We sincerely hope it will not be long before both Gifford and Miller will be restored to their country and their friends.

R. ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, JUNE 11.

SMALL POX.

The celebrated Doctor Waterhouse, in a late communication, discloses the following curious and important information, from which it would seem that the Small Pox may be discharged of a great portion of its malignity, by seasonable inoculating the patient in various parts of the body:

"If a person should be infected with the Small Pox in the casual, or, as it is called, "natural way," and have the eruptions, if within an hour or two, or even four hours after, and perhaps still longer, you vaccinate him by *twenty* or *thirty*—or if you please, *forty* punctures in his arms, legs, thighs, and on his body, you will, in a great measure, supersede the Small Pox, so as to render it infinitely milder than it otherwise would be without this inoculation by numerous punctures, which appears to expedite the course of the disorder. This is certainly a great point gained, and may, if practised, save many from deep distress, and arrest the progress of a threatening calamity."

CONN. NEW-HAVEN, JUNE 8.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Connecticut, met in this city on Wednesday last; being specially convened (though on the day of its annual session) for the purpose of electing a Bishop of the diocese.—The meeting was uncommonly full, and the business of the session was conducted with great harmony.—At the opening of the convention, morning prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Humphreys, of Oxford, and a Sermon delivered by the Rev. Mr. Holcomb, of Watertown. In the afternoon, the two houses separated, agreeably to the constitution of the church, to give their suffrages for a person to fill the Episcopate of the diocese—when the Rev. THOMAS C. BROWNELL, one of the assistant ministers of Trinity Church, New-York, was elected, with a degree of unanimity seldom witnessed in cases of this kind. The presiding presbyter, in the clerical house, on this occasion, was the venerable Dr. Mansfield, Rector of the Church in Derby—who was one of the early conformists to the Church in Connecticut, and was among those who went to England for Holy Orders, nearly 70 years ago. He is now in his 97th year. In the evening, prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Sherwood, of Norwalk; and a Sermon preached before the Connecticut Protestant Episcopal Society for the promotion of Christian Knowledge, by the Rev. Mr. Wainwright, of Hartford—after which, a handsome collection was made for the benefit of the Society.—On Thursday morning, prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Noble, of Middletown, and an eloquent and impressive Charge delivered to the convention, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hobart, on the distinguishing characteristics of the true Churchman. After which, Mr. JOSEPH MORGAN GILBERT, a resident graduate of Yale College, was admitted to the Holy Order of Deacons; and the business of the Convention closed in the evening.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, June 16, 1819.

We regret that we are not able to conclude the debates in the Legislature this week.

CALEB POND, of Hartford, is appointed one of the Auditor's of the Treasurer's accounts.

From the Charleston Courier, May 30.

We have seen a list of the armament and ship stores, of the "brig La Valiant, Don Willeims Wade, commander, of the United Provinces of South America,"—otherwise called La Fortuna, alias La Union—though we are informed that Don Willeims is no other than Captain William Wade, of Baltimore, and the said brig was lately the Fourth of July, of the same place. It appears that she is a species of Dandy, hitherto unnoticed, as she is fitted out in the real Dandy style, with more powder than bread, and more rigging than cargo. She has 16 large guns, and one bag of beans—1 32 lb. long tom, and half a barrel of flour—145 muskets, and 25 lbs. of coffee—188 cutlasses and 50 lbs. of sugar—a number of boarding-pikes and pistols, and a few barrels of beef and pork—a large quantity of powder, and a few barrels of bread—In addition to which she has as many names as "Cæsar Augustus Gustavus Adolphus Mark Antony Timothy Kosciusko, dancing-master"—has no business, and is constantly in distress.—From which we think it fair to infer that she belongs to the above species, and though not the first of the kind, is nevertheless quite in the fashion, and fully entitled to the appellation of a "Dandy" ship.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette, June 5.

"Yesterday morning the mayor of our city deposited in the shaft of the BATTLE MONUMENT the book containing the names of the subscribers, who voluntarily contributed to the erection of this beautiful specimen of the talents of Mr. Godefroy. We are pleased to observe that this work is rapidly progressing and probably will be nearly finished during the present season. The basso relievo figures, representing the death of General Ross, on the south side of the bottom of the shaft, and the representation of the bombardment of Fort M'Henry on the North side, merit particular attention of our fellow-citizens. They are finely executed by Mr Cappelano, from admirable designs, furnished by Mr Godefroy, whose ability and taste, have on this occasion been exerted with his usual success. We flatter ourselves that, when finished, the Battle Monument will be one of the most chaste and beautiful pieces of architecture in this country.

From the Georgetown Messenger, June 2.

It will be learnt, with great satisfaction, that, nothwithstanding the difficulties of the time, there is no diminution in the Public Revenue. On the contrary, it is understood that the receipts from the customs (which is that part of the revenue most likely to be affected under the present circumstances of the country) have exceeded by nearly a million those of the corresponding quarter of 1818, and are even higher than the average of the whole of that year. The nett revenue from this source for the quarter ending on the 31st of March last, was upwards of four millions three hundred thousand dollars. For the present quarter, it will be still greater. And, if no failure takes place in the collection far beyond what has hitherto occurred, and beyond what there is reason to apprehend, it is believed that the proceeds of the whole year will equal the estimate made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report. But, this, perhaps, is scarcely to be expected.

What renders this statement still more gratifying is the knowledge that this prosperous state of the revenue is not the result of any rigorous call on the part of the Treasury. Indeed it is a fact highly creditable to the reputation of the American Merchants, that, in spite of the difficulties almost unexampled in the history of our commerce which they have to encounter, there has been very little defalcation in the payment of the custom house bonds. Indulgence has undoubtedly been sought in many instances; but, such is the liberality which characterizes the administration of the Treasury, that, in every instance where the circumstances of the case would justify it indulgence has been granted.

From the sales of public lands, the revenue has exceeded all calculations. During the last quarter, the nett sum paid into the treasury, from this increasing source of wealth, is ascertained to be upwards of one million one hundred thousand: and for the present quarter, the amount will probably be greater. This too, is independent of the Mississippi stock which has been received on the same account: the whole of which stock will, probably, be extinguished in this way, before the expiration of the present year.

The Montreal Herald of the 5th inst. states as follows:

"A report is prevalent, that there is a considerable reinforcement on their way out for the military and naval Departments in the Canadas. In tracing the origin of this rumor, we find it had its rise in private letters, received from high official characters in Britain, by their friends in this country. We are unable to say what numbers are expected; the most authentic accounts, mention eight regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and a proportional addition to the marines and seamen on the Lakes. We are equally in the dark as to the cause of this proceeding while some say it is solely owing to a change in the destinations of some regiments, whose services are not required at home or in other stations; others assert that it proceeds from the high toned replies of the United States Government in the explanation demanded by Great Britain on the Arbuthnot and Ambrister business."

From the National Intelligencer, June 8.

The State Bank of North-Carolina, and the two other Banks in that State, have, it appears, determined to make an experiment, recommended some time ago by writers in this District, but thought too hazardous to be attempted here:—that is, to refuse specie for their Notes when presented to such an amount, and under such circumstances, as indicate them to have been bought up out of the state, at a discount, and collected for the purpose of drawing out specie.—This is a bold step, on untried ground. It has at least this merit: should it have a good effect, it may be persisted in; but, should it embarrass the operations of the banks, it will be easy for them to retrace their course. We believe that the measure has been adopted on abstract considerations, and not forced on the banks, the State Bank particularly, by necessity. For, though it be true that the paper of the State Bank has a more extensive circulation than that of any other Bank in the Union in proportion to its capital, it is also true, that it has more specie than almost any other; and that, notwithstanding the runs on the Bank, as we are informed by a gentleman recently from that state, the specie, which formed the original subscription to the Bank, yet remains for the most part undisturbed in the boxes in which it was first deposited in the vaults of the Bank. We predict, without any hesitation, that, right or wrong in what they have done, the North-Carolina Banks will find many to imitate their example.

Assassination of a Missionary.—The Baptist Missionary Society has to lament the premature death of Mr. De. Bruhn, who has labored very successfully among a body of people named Mugs, inhabiting the country south of Chittagong, a district in the eastern extremity of Bengal. He fell by the hand of an assassin about the close of 1817.—A young Birman, whom he had treated as his own son, irritated as it is supposed, by a reproof which Mr. De. Bruhn found it requisite to give him, seized a knife and plunged it into the side of his friend and benefactor, who languished a day and a night and then expired; not, however, before he had written to the judge of the court, in the spirit of St. Stephen, extenuating the rash deed of his murderer, declaring his own forgiveness of him, and entreating pardon for him at the bar of justice.—[*London Paper.*

From the Richmond Enquirer, 4th inst.

We understand by a gentleman, who left Petersburg yesterday morning, that the *State Bank of North Carolina* has temporarily suspended specie payments. His informant was at the Bank, and witnessed the fact. It is said that a Broker from this city (Richmond) presented a considerable sum in their own notes, which they refused to pay in specie.

Niagara Falls.—As the season of the year has commenced which attracts the curiosity of the stranger to this interesting spot, it may not be improper to state, that during the past summer various improvements have been completed on the American side of the Falls, which present several new and superior views of that celebrated cataract. Goat Island is connected with the main land by a bridge. Safe and convenient stairs are constructed to descend to the bottom of the Falls, where a boat is kept for the purpose of crossing the river. The road between this village and the Falls has been considerably improved—in short, the public spirit manifested by the citizens in that quarter is such as to offer every reasonable facility for the gratification of the curious.—*Buffalo paper*

A HEBREW BIBLE, supposed to be written in the 5th century, and for a long time deposited in the library at Constantinople, beautifully written on vellum, has been conveyed to London. After the fall of the Greek Empire, it was kept at Vienna, until the French entered that capital, from whence it was carried to Paris and sold to Mr Watson, the proprietor. The learned esteem it as unique, and extremely valuable. *London paper.*

From a late London Paper.

The Jews.—In the year 1290, in the reign of Edward I. the property of all the Jews in England was confiscated to the use of the crown; 280 of them were hanged in one day, charged with adulterating the coin. Above 15000 of these unfortunate people in that reign were plundered of all their wealth, and banished the kingdom. In the year, 1815, in the reign of George III. Mr. Rotchchield, a celebrated Jew, was at the head of most of the loans to the European kings and emperors.

Messrs. JACOB PERKINS & GIDEON FAIRMAN have sailed from Philadelphia, in the Telegraph, for England, with the intention to offer to the Bank of England the securities which they possess, to prevent the forgeries

A sprig of pennyroyal, or a few drops of the essence, it is said, will keep clothes free from fleas

of their paper.—They are accompanied by Messrs. Asa Spencer, Charles Toppan, E. G. Perkins, and J. Short, who will assist them in their work, should their offer be accepted. There is no truth in the reports, that the above artists were engaged by Mr. Bagot, or that they have received any advance money from the British Government.

Capt Davidson, from Porto Rico, informs that it was currently reported from Margueretta that Com. Jolly had been displaced from the command of his squadron of five sail, his conduct not having been satisfactory to admiral Brion.—*New-York Paper*

The Norfolk Herald of the 4th inst. states that the Spanish brig La Cruz de Mayo, and cargo, captured by the privateer Fourth of July, Capt. Taylor, and brought into that port, is ordered by the District court to be restored to the Spanish owners.

Marine.

NEWBURYPORT, JUNE 8.—Arrived, schooner Contract, Livingston, 28 days from St. Domingo City.—May 29, lat. 37, 30, long. 70, saw a vessel ahead to the Eastward, from which (observes Capt. L.) we observed volumes of smoke issuing—judging it to be a vessel on fire stood for her, in order to afford relief, but to our astonishment found that she went faster with fire and smoke than we possibly could with all sail set—it was then we discovered what we supposed a vessel on fire was nothing less than a steam-vessel, crossing the Western Ocean, laying his course, as we judged, for Europe; a proud monument of Yankee skill and enterprize.—[This was undoubtedly the Savannah, Rogers, which sailed from Savannah 22d ult. for Russia.]

Married,

In this city, last evening by Dr. Strong, Mr. JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, merchant, to Miss ELIZA WALL, daughter of the late Marvin Wait, Esq. of New-London.

At Albany, CHARLES TOWNSEND, Esq. of Buffalo, N. Y. to Miss JANE CONSING, of Hartford, in this State.

Died,

In this city, Mrs. DEBORAH PARKER, relict of the late Capt. Timothy Parker, aged 68.—Mr. DAVID ROGERS, aged 79 years

At Groton, on the 8th inst. Mr. JESSE BARNES, in the 79th year of his age.

At Jamaica, (Long Island) Mrs. MARY KING, wife of the Hon. Rufus King, in the 50th year of her age.

Norwich Bank.

THE Stockholders *annual Meeting*, for the choice of Directors, will be holden on Monday the 21st instant

HEZ. PERKINS, *Cashier.*

June 15, 1819.

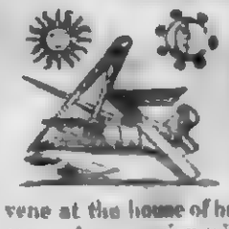
Notice.

THE use of the PEWS in the Meeting House, in the first Society, in Norwich, will be sold at said House, on Friday the 18th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. agreeable to a vote of the Society.

ERASTUS HUNTINGTON, JOS. C. HUNTINGTON, GERARD CARPENTER, } *Society Committee.*

Norwich, June 10, 1819. 32—

MASONIC.



THE FESTIVAL of *St. John* the Baptist will be celebrated by Putnam Lodge, at *Pomfret*, on the 24th of June instant. The brethren will convene at the house of brother *Peter Thompson*. A procession will form at 11 o'clock, A. M. and move to the meeting-house Brethren of the adjacent Lodges are invited to attend.

THOMAS HUBBARD, RANSALR. CHILDS, D. MATTHEWSON, } *Committee of arrangement.*

Pomfret, June 8, 1819. 32—

Domestic Goods, Wool Carding, &c.

MERINO and common Wool will be cleansed and carded, and Woolen Goods of every kind colored and finished by experienced workmen, at the Woolen Factory, in Norwich, the ensuing season, on the most reasonable terms—Where the subscribers offer for sale, by the piece or yard, a good assortment of *Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Satinetts, Kerseys, Plains,* &c 6-4 and 7-8 *Flannels, Rose and common Blankets, domestic.* 9 8 *Flannels for sheetings, scarlet, yellow, green, mixed, & bleached single and double Yarn for Knitting, Fringe and Tufting.*

Wanted, WOOL of every grade, in exchange for any of the above, by

E. & E. HUNTINGTON, & E. BACKUS.

Norwich Woolen Factory, June, 1819. 32—

Salt and Fish.

300 Bushels Rock, Cape and Blown Salt,
A few quintals good Codfish,

Just received and offered for sale very cheap for cash only, by

CALVIN TYLER.

June 15. 32—

Missing,

A LARGE green silk *UMBRELLA*, with striped selvage and carved handle. The possessor shall be rewarded by leaving it with the *Printer.*

June 15. 32—

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale, at the *Blue Store, Market Street*, the following BOOKS, viz:

Narrative of an expedition to explore the river Zaire, usually called the Congo, in South Africa, in 1816, under the direction of Captain J. K. Tuckey, R. N. to which is added, the Journal of Professor Smith; and some general observations on the country and its inhabitants. Published by permission of the Lords Commissions of the Admiralty. Price $2,50.

Greenland, the adjacent seas, and the Northwest passage to the Pacific Ocean, illustrated in a voyage to Davis's Strait, during the summer of 1817—by Bernard O'Reilly, Esq. Price $1,50.

Anecdotes of the life of Richard Watson Bishop of Landaff, written by himself Price $2,75.

Journal of a visit to South Africa, in 1815 and 1816, with some accounts of the Missionary settlements of the United Brethren, near the Cape of Good Hope. By the Rev. C. J. Latrobe. Price $2,00.

The Naval Temple, containing a complete history of the battles fought by the Navy of the United States, from its establishment in 1794 to the present time, including the wars with France, and with Tripoli, the late war with Great-Britain, and with Algiers, with elegant engravings representing battles, &c. Price $3.

Life of the Honorable Major-General Israel Putnam—with an Appendix, containing an historical and topographical sketch of Bunker Hill Battle. Price $1.

Memoirs of Mrs. Harriet Newell. Price 75 cts.

A series of popular Essays, illustrative of principles essentially connected with the improvement of the Understanding, the Imagination, and the Heart. By Elizabeth Hamilton. Two vols.—Price $2.

Tales for Mothers and Daughters, by Miss Woodland. Two vols.—Price $1,75.

Moral Tales for young people, by Maria Edgeworth. Three vols.—Price $2.25.

New Tales, by Mrs. Opie. Two vols. Price $2

The Antiquary, by the author of "Waverly" and "Guy Mannering." Three vols in two—Price $1,50.

Samor, Lord of the Bright City, an heroic poem. By the Rev. H. H. Milman, M. A. Price 67½ cts.

Siege of Corinth, and Parisina—poems. Price 50 cts.

Felix Alvarez, or Manners in Spain, containing descriptive accounts of some of the prominent events of the late peninsular war: and authentic anecdotes illustrative of the Spanish character: interspersed with Poetry, original, and from the Spanish. By Alexander R. C. Dallas, Esq. Three vols in two. Price $2.

Rosabella, or a Mothers Marriage—a novel. By the author of the Romance of the Pyrenees, &c. &c. &c. Five vols. in three.—Price $3.

Sophia, or the dangerous indiscretion—a tale, founded on facts. Three vols. in two.—Price $1,75.

Memoirs relating to the Highlands; with anecdotes of Rob Roy and his family. Price 62½ cts.

Zuma, or the tree of health. To which is added the Fair Pauline,—Zeneida,—the Reeds of the Tiber,—and the Widow of Luzi. By Madame De Genlis.—Price 50 cts.

The Brownie of Bodsbeck, and other Tales, by James Hogg, author of "the Queen's Wake," &c. &c. Two vols. in one.—Price $1.

Clarentine, a Novel, by Miss Burney, author of Traits of Nature, Geraldine Fauconberg, etc. Two vols.—Price $1,75.

Tales of my Landlord, second series, collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham, Schoolmaster and Parish Clerk of Gandercleugh. Four vols. in two.—Price $2,50.

June 9.

Charles B. Kinney,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has opened a small Store of

GOODS,

in Griswold, (Jewett City) which will be offered for sale at very reduced prices for cash.

JOSEPH STANTON, Agent.

June 14, 1819. 3w—32—

Rum, Sugar, etc.

2 hhds. W. I. RUM, *very cheap,*
4 hhds MOLASSES,
7 boxes Havanna brown SUGAR,
2 chests Young Hyson TEA,
38 set Waggon Boxes,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
4d, 8d, and 10d Cut NAILS,
70 lbs. FLAX.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY

L. BREWER, *Agent.*

June 16. 32—

NEW CARDS.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and others, that he has repaired his *Carding Machine*, by substituting new cards in lieu of such as were worn. His cards and machinery being in complete order, he hopes to merit the approbation of those who employ him to card, manufacture wool, or dress cloth.

He also wishes to hire a good *Clothier.*

EBENEZER ALLEN.

Lisbon, June 14, 1819. 32—

POETRY.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

Sir Philip Sidney said, as Addison tells us, that he never could read the old ballad of Chevy Chase, without feeling his heart beat within him as at the sound of a trumpet. The following lines, which are to be ranked among the highest inspirations of the Muse, will suggest similar associations in the breast of the gallant American officer.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

WHEN Freedom, from her mountain height,
Unfurl'd her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there:
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldric of the skies,
And striped its pure celestial white
With streaking of the morning light;
Then, from his mansion in the sun,
She call'd her eagle bearer down,
And gave into his mighty hand
The symbol of her chosen land!

Majestic monarch of the cloud!
Who rear'st aloft thy regal form,
To hear the tempest-trumping loud,
And see the lightning-lances driven,
When stride the warriors of the storm,
And rolls the thunder-drum of heaven!
Child of the Sun! to thee 'tis given
To guard the banner of the free,
To hover in the sulphur smoke,
To ward away the battle stroke,
And bid its blendings shine afar,
Like rainbows on the cloud of war,
The harbingers of victory!

Flag of the brave! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high!
When speaks the signal trumpet tone,
And the long line comes gleaming on,
(Ere yet the life blood, warm and wet,
Has dim'd the glist'ning bayonet,)
Each soldier's eye shall brightly turn
To where thy meteor-glories burn,
And, as his springing steps advance,
Catch war and vengeance from the glance!
And when the cannon-mouthings loud,
Heave in wild wreaths the battle-shroud,
And gory sabres rise and fall,
Like shoots of flame on midnight's pall!
There shall thy victor-glances glow,
And cowering foes shall sink beneath,
Each gallant arm that strikes below,
That lovely messenger of death.

Flag of the seas! on ocean's wave
Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave
When Death, careering on the gale,
Sweeps darkly round the bellied sail,
And frighted waves rush wildly back
Before the broad-sides reeling rack,
The dying wanderer of the sea
Shall look, at once, to heaven and thee,
And smile, to see thy splendors fly,
In triumph, o'er his closing eye.

Flag of the free heart's only home,
By angel hands to valor given!
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven!
Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

CROAKER & Co.

Mrs. Russell,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has opened a shop on Bean Hill, in the dwelling-house of Capt. *Walsworth*, where she will do all kinds of

MILLINERY & MANTUAMAKING

in the neatest manner. The prices shall be reasonable: and if work is not well done, no pay will be required.

N. B. Ladies who have not had gowns made to their satisfaction, are particularly invited to call.

Norwich, May 10, 1819 3w-eowtf—

New Establishment.

IRA SANGER,

WHO has had experience in the best shops in New-England, now offers his services to the Public. To them he gives assurance that his Shop, in *Canterbury*, (near the Meeting-House) shall at all times be supplied with *Stock* of the very best quality, where he will thank them for a share of their patronage.

SADDLES, HARNESSES, BRIDLES, HORSEMAN'S equipage, and other work in his line, will be executed with *dispatch*, in the most modern *style*, and warranted *superior*. Both *price* and *payment* will be reasonable.

Canterbury, May 25, 1819. 50—

Notice.

THE accounts of the late firm of *HUBBARD & MARVIN*, will be lodged with Joseph Williams, Esq. for collection, if not settled within *fifteen* days.

June 9. 31—

Notice.

THE Co-partnership of *TRACY & GARDNER*, is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

HEZEKIAH TRACY.
GEORGE P. GARDNER.

Lebanon, May 24, 1819. 31—

FOUND,

IN this city, a sum of *MONEY*, the *Owner* may have it, by proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

JEREMIAH GREEN.

Norwich, April 27, 1819. 8—

For Sale, or to Let,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE Dwelling House, formerly owned and occupied by *Capt. James Williams*, very pleasantly situated on the west bank of the river Thames in West-Chelsea.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

The Dwelling House, formerly occupied by *Col. Nathaniel Howland*, commonly called the Gere House.

APPLY TO

ICHABOD WARD.

Norwich, June 9, 1819. 3w-31—

FOR SALE,

The Dwelling-House,

AND excellent *Garden Lot*, formerly the residence of Capt. SIMEON CAREW, deceased, pleasantly situated in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

The House and Lot,

Formerly Mr. JAMES WADE's, Sen'r. a convenient, good House in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

A MOWING LOT,

With a *Barn* thereon, near the shop of Mr. JAMES F. BROWN, on the western shore of the cove. APPLY TO

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Norwich, March 23, 1819. 21—

FOR SALE,

The Wharf and Store,

FORMERLY owned by Capt. THOMAS KING, deceased; the wharf being the same which the Steam-Boat Fulton makes use of; the Store is the same formerly occupied by Capt. GURDON BILL, deceased.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Norwich, March 23, 1819. 20—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 25, 1819. 19—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1819—
Present NATH'L SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

RUFUS WALBUR,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Eunice Walbur, Adm'x*. or be debarred a recovery according to law—she giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Norwich.

30 *Attest, HENRY STRONG, Clerk.*

Strayed,

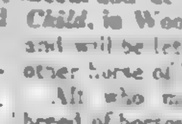
FROM the subscriber, in the town of Pomfret (Conn.) on the 3d day of May last, a brown MARE COLT, three years old, has been rode some, clear trotter, has one white foot. Whoever has or will take up said colt and give information to the subscriber in Pomfret, shall have all expenses and charges paid by me.

DANIEL DWIGHT.

June 5, 1819. 31—

THE CELEBRATED STUD HORSE,

Young Traveller,



WILL occupy his former stands the ensuing season, viz at *Paschal P. Tyler's*, in Brooklyn, from Thursday noon until Saturday noon of each week, and at the stable of *Col. Chester Child*, in Woodstock, the rest of the time, and will be let to Mares as cheap as any other horse of his quality.

All who may wish to improve their breed of horses are requested to improve the opportunity, as his stock for beauty, size and performance of business are equalled by few in the country.

Wm. & CHARLES DYER.

Woodstock, May 24, 1819. 30—

Pocket Books.

ONE case red morocco *POCKET BOOKS*, containing about 20 dozen, for sale very low, by

R. HUBBARD.

Blue Store, Shetucket street.

April 23.

Wanted Immediately,

THREE JOURNEYMEN, viz. two *Cabinet Makers* and one *Chair Maker*, to whom steady employ and good wages will be given.

WILLIAM E. ROBINSON.

Plainfield, June 21, 1819. 19tf—

Jewett City Manufacturing Company,

HAVE just received a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD WARE,
CROCKERY WARE,
HOLLOW WARE, &c. &c.

which they are now offering to their friends and customers at prices much lower than usual, for cash or approved credit.

LIKEWISE,

A general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, which will be sold uncommonly low.

The public are solicited to call at their store and examine for themselves.

WALTER PALMER, Jr. *Agent.*

June 9. 31—

Bozrah Manufacturing Company,

ARE now opening a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY WARE,
PAINTS,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Together with an assortment of

Domestic Goods,

of their own manufacture—which they offer for sale low for *cash only*, or that which may be considered equal to cash.

DAVID L. DODGE, *Agent.*

Bozrahville, May 8, 1819.

N. B. Wanted, a good family HORSE, one that is perfectly kind in the harness and easy under the saddle, not exceeding eight years of age.

To Let, on shares or otherwise,

A superior flock of SHEEP, from ⅞ to full blooded Merino.

27 *Apply as above.*

New Carding Machines.

THE subscriber is now putting into operation, two *Carding Machines*, at the stand formerly known by the name of *Backus' Iron Works*. One of which will be entirely covered with *new Cards* of the first quality, and having rented the same to *Mr. Obadiah Smith*, a person, who from his long experience in the business, has the fullest confidence that all those who may choose to give him employment, will find their work done to perfect satisfaction.

URIAH TRACY.

Norwich, May 13, 1819. 30—

Notice.

THE business of the *Cotton Mill*, at Norwich Falls, will hereafter be conducted under the firm of

Williams Manufacturing Company,

by WM. C. GILMAN, as Agent to the subscribers, the present owners thereof.

Norwich, March 9, 1819. 18—

WM. WILLIAMS.
CALVIN GODDARD.
THOS. W. WILLIAMS.

Notice.

THE subscribers would inform their old customers and others, that their *Carding Machine* is in complete order for business; under the care of *Capt. Curtiss*, who attended the Machine the last year. Our *Woolen Factory* is in good order for manufacturing, and they have in their employment experienced workmen, and are well supplied with dye-stuffs, and will card Wool, or manufacture the same into cloth, and dress the cloth upon as reasonable terms as their neighbors.

CLARK & GRAY.

A good *Sattinet Weaver* will find employ and good wages at the Woolen Factory.

Windham, June 8, 1819. 31—

NOTICE.

ALL persons having accounts with the *Bozrah Manufacturing Company*, are particularly requested to call and adjust them. Those who are indebted, and whose accounts are more than a year standing, are desired to make payment by note or otherwise, and those who have been indebted for a number of years must make payment without farther notice.

DAVID L. DODGE, Agent.

N. B.—Wanted, one or two steady Families with several children, who would wish to have their children occasionally work in the Factory as they might be wanted, and the residue of their time attend school.

Bozrahville, May 28, 1819. 30—

NORTH HOLLAND SPRING

GIN,

In pipes, hogsheads, and barrels,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

WHO WILL PAY CASH FOR

CORN.

March 24. 20—

Butts' Healing American Balsam.

THIS healing remedy is much approved of, for the Consumption, Hooping and all other Coughs, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains of the Stomach, Dysentary, Relaxes and the Typhus Fever.

Externally, it is an excellent application for WOUNDS, such as Cuts, Scratches, Sores, Bruises, Sprains, Wounded Nerves and Tendons.

Price 50 cents per bottle.

FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL TYLER, *Druggist.*

Norwich, May 12, 1819. 27—

WARRANTED

DAY AND MARTIN.

Thomas Robinson,

HAS just received and for sale at his Book-Store, a fresh supply of real Japan BLACKING, made by *Day & Martin*, 97 High Holborn, London. This inestimable composition, with half the usual labor, produces a most brilliant jet black, fully equal to the highest Japan Varnish, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather: it will not soil the finest linen: is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and will retain its virtues in any climate.

As an incontrovertible proof of the superior excellence of this Blacking, it has stood the test and commanded the most extensive sale in all quarters of the globe for upwards of half a century.

May 26. 29—

THE CELEBRATED

BALM OF QUITO,

Is a Medicine unequalled by any in the world for the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS, &c. &c.

SINCE this excellent Medicine was first discovered, upwards of three hundred thousand persons have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been by Asthmatic and Consumptive complaints reduced to the brink of the grave; their constitutions were quite emaciated, and had cast off all hopes of recovery, having used every remedy recommended as specifics for those complaints, and had made every application to the faculty that could be obtained.

Common colds which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its influence in a very short time.

In common coughs, which are in general the effect of cold, it gives immediate relief, removing those troublesome irritations, or as they are called, ticklings in the throat, which act as a constant stimulus to coughing, and in quieting those convulsive excitements and causing the afflicted to breathe and speak freely. It induces rest, and sleep in an eminent degree and strengthens the constitution, which enables it to repel an enemy whose attacks are frequently followed by the most fatal consequences.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, (even in the most advanced period of life,) will find immediate relief.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive affections, (recent or chronic) Hoarseness, Catarrhs, Wheezings, and shortness of breath, it will give immediate ease.

Congealed Phlegm, Acrimony in the fluids, and obstruction in the glands, are with ease and safety discharged by gentle expectoration.

It is also much admired in soreness of the breast and stomach, giving present ease in those cases.

The above Medicine just received and for sale at R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

April 7. 25—

MUSIC.

JUST received and for sale at *R. HUBBARD's* Book-Store,

MUSICA SACRA, a collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces, compiled at the request, and published under the patronage of the Oneida Musical Society. Price $1.25.

The MUSICAL READER, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Sections, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score. To which are prefixed the rudiments of music. Compiled principally for the use of schools, by one of the editors of the "Musica Sacra." Price $2.25.

The INSTRUMENTAL PRECEPTOR, comprising instructions for the Clarinet, Hautboy, Flute and Bassoon. With a variety of the most celebrated airs, marches, minuets, songs, rondeaus, trios, &c. Compiled by Wm. Whiteley.

April 28.

BLANK BOOKS.

DEMI and Foolscap LEDGERS.
Petty do.
Demi JOURNALS.
Letter or Invoice BOOKS.
Common place do.
DAY BOOKS, full and half bound from one to six quires.
Writing and Cyphering BOOKS.
ALPHABETS. FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S *Book Store.*

April 14. 25—

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar*.

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and at *Newcomb Kinney's Hotel*, in Norwich.

H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B. The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.

May 26. 29tf—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THIS line of Steam Boats will commence on Monday the 8th inst. —and continue during the season, as follows:

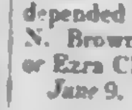
The CONNECTICUT, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 o'clock in the morning, for New-Haven.

The FULTON, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich immediately after day-light in the morning of the same days, will touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New-Haven, at 8 o'clock.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

March 3. 17—

Providence Packet.



THE Sloop REVENGE, *Wm. Barker*, Master, is intended for a regular trader from Norwich and New-London to Providence. Punctuality and dispatch may be depended on. Apply on board, to James N. Brown or Jed. Huntington, Norwich, or Ezra Chappell, New-London.

June 9. 31—

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *COOKE & CONGDON*, Pomfret, are again earnestly solicited to call at *William M. Cooke's* Store and pay. However unpleasant to their feelings, they will be compelled to use compulsory measures should the *last notice* be neglected. All who will call on or before the twentieth of July ensuing and pay will confer an obligation, after which time the accounts will be indiscriminately lodged in an Attorney's hands for collection, they being under indispensable obligations to close that concern.

WILLIAM M. COOKE.
JOSEPH W. CONGDON.

Pomfret, June 8, 1819. 31—

Notice.

THE owners of Houses in the 2d Ward, *(Chelsea Society)* which are deficient in *Buckets, Ladders* or *Scuttles*, are notified that fines will be collected of them, unless they comply with the requisitions of the law within one month from this date.

CUSHING EELLS,
JOHN LATHROP,
F. A. PERKINS, } *Fire Wardens.*

N. B—Mr. Lathrop has a list of delinquents.

May 28, 1819. 3w-30—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Lyme, Leffingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,

Attorney to the proprietors.

Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26tf—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1819. *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII. No. 33.]

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a very large and general assortment of fresh imported

GOODS,

purchased at the present reduced prices, principally at auction, for cash, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, at small advance for ready money.

AMONG THEM ARE

40 pa. superfine, middling and low priced Broadcloths,
30 „ do. do. double and single milled Cassimeres,
50 „ (A. R. & Co.) and (H. S. & Co.) black and colored Bombazetts,
50 „ steam-loom and Maddapolam Cotton Shirtings,
40 „ Levantine, Florence, and India Lustrings,
30 „ black and col'd Canton Crapes,
60 „ Carlisle Ginghams and Robes,
200 „ Ribbons—some elegant garnitures,
20 „ black, blue and drab, wide, double chain Cotton Cassimeres, suitable for carriage tops or summer clothing,
60 doz. Cotton, Silk and Worsted Hose,
100 ps. Cotton Cambrics and Book Muslins,
100 „ Calicoes and Ginghams,
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Coach Laces,
White and Chintz Bed Lace,
Furniture, Cambric and common Dimoty,
Blue and plain Nankins, (first coop,)
Black, white, green and pink Italian Crape,
Silk, Merino, Crape, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls,
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Thule Lace,
Thread, Silk and Cotton Lace,
Ladies' black, white and fancy col'd Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gentlemen's Silk, Beaver and Buck Skin Gloves,
Shell and Horn Combs,
Long Lawn, Linen Cambrics,
Threads, Tapes, and Bobbins,
White, red, green, yellow and black Flannel,
A large assortment of superior Wire Thread,
Best plated, spring thong and twig Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, and Parasols,
Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Prenelle Shoes, manufactured in New-York,
Misses' and Children's do.
Green Gauze, for Veils,
Marseilles, Toilinet and Silk Vesting,
Tabby Velvets, assorted colours,
Travelling Trunks, assorted sizes,
An assortment of men's, youth's and children's

HATS,

of the first quality, from the manufactories of J. Brewster, and Ives & White.

ALSO,

10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices, for cash only.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE *AUCTIONS* AND *CHEAP STORES* IN NEW-YORK,

By William Rogers,

CANTON Crapes, Lustrings, Irish Linens, Brown do. Callicoes, Merino, Silk, and Cotton Shawls, Ginghams, Jackonet, Mull, Lene, Book, and Cambrick Muslins, Dimities, Long Lawn, Cotton Cassimeres, Corded Cambricks, Vestings, Blue Nankins, Hosiery, Gloves, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, Bombazetts, Jean, Bombazine, India Muslin, Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Paper Hangings, Shell and Horn Combs, Millinet, Silk Braid, Ribbons, Velvets, Madras Handkerchiefs, Linen & Cotton Checks, Fans, Quality Binding, Needles, Pins, Buttons, Tapes, Cotton Thread, Snuff Boxes, Beads, Shoes, Ferrets.

Sugar, Ale, Figs, Raisins, Linseed and Lamp Oil, Ginger, Chocolate, Gin, Wine, Tobacco, White Lead, Snuff.

The above and many other Goods will be sold lower than common for CASH.

May 12. 27—

St. CROIX RUM, &c.

10 Hhds St. Croix and Antigua Rum,
5 do. Molasses,
2 do. New-England Rum,
50 Casks Providence Lime,
1½ Ton best Grindstones,
Best Nova Scotia Plaster,
All kinds of clear and merchantable Pine Lumber,
100 M. best Shingles,
12 Mahogany Clock Cases, *very low*,
ON CONSIGNMENT,
10 Tons Hollow Ware which will be exchanged for country produce.

FOR SALE BY
JED. HUNTINGTON.

June 9. 6w-31—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

selected from the latest European and India importations, and just received from New-York,

CONSISTING OF

Super. and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Rattinetts, Bombazines, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Nankin Crape Shawls, 8-4, 4-4 and half Merino do. Sinchews, Sarsnetts, Levantine and Florence Silks, a large assortment of Nankin, Canton and Canton Crapes, fancy and plain Ribbons, Silk and Tabby Velvets, black and mixed Canton Camblets, brown and white Russia and Irish Sheeting, Russia and Irish Diapers, Damask Diapers and Table Cloths, Linen Cambricks and Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, men's Woodstock, Beaver and Silk Gloves, ladies' Kid, Beaver and black Castor Gloves, 4-4 and 6-4 Book, Mulmul, Jackonet and Cambric Muslins, Cotton Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambric and common Dimoties, &c. &c. &c.

April 27. 25tf—

NEW GOODS.

JUST received and for sale very *cheap*, a general assortment of GROCERIES of a *superior quality*, viz:

Cognac Brandy,
Old Spirit,
Holland Gin,
Country do.
St Croix Rum,
New-England do.
Cider Brandy,
Double Ale,
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe & Malaga } WINES,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS, fresh and superior quality.
Loaf, St. Croix, India White & Brown Havana } SUGARS.

New-Orleans and Surinam Molasses, Flour, Rice, Chocolate, Coffee, Box and Keg Raisins, Lemons, Allspice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cassia, Ginger, Saltpetre, Starch, Pearlash, Bar-Soap, Shaving-Soap, Cavendish and sweet scented Tobacco, Lorillard's Maccaubau Snuff, Candles, Glauber Salts, Codfish, Blown Salt, Pocket Knives, Brooms, Bed Cords, writing and wrapping Paper, Segars, Sieves, Pork and Pork Hams, an assortment of Stone and red Earthen Ware, Day & Martin's genuine Liquid Shoe Blacking, &c. &c.

The above goods will be sold very *low* for *Cash*, or in exchange for country produce.

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, June 2, 1819. 30—

Sugar, Rice, etc.

6 Bags single and double boiled India SUGAR,
2 Casks RICE,
2 Casks, 7 doz. each, best London PORTER
2 Chests Young Hyson TEA.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

June 1. 1819. 30—

20 bols. superfine Flour,
Baltimore Crackers per keg.
Also, a choice selection of

GROCERIES,

offered for cash only, by
CALVIN TYLER.

Cash paid for
Good Corn, Rye, Oats, White Beans and Flax-Seed.

May 12. 27—

Charles R. Kinney,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has opened a small Store of

GOODS,

in Griswold, (Jewett City) which will be offered for sale at very reduced prices for cash.

JOSEPH STANTON, Agent

June 14, 1819. 3w-32—

Rum, Sugar, etc.

2 hhds. W. I. RUM, *very cheap*,
4 hhds MOLASSES,
7 boxes Havana brown SUGAR,
2 chests Young Hyson TEA,
38 set Waggon Boxes,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
4d. 8d. and 10d Cut NAILS,
70 lbs. FLAX.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY
L. BREWER, *Agent.*

June 16. 32—

PUBLIC ACT.

General Assembly, May Session, 1819.

An Act to provide for the assessment and collection of Taxes in this State.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That to effect an equal assessment and collection of Taxes, the real and personal property in this State shall be valued and set in the general list as directed in this act.

§ 2. Dwelling-Houses with the buildings and lots appurtenant thereto, not exceeding two acres in any case, shall be valued at the rate which each separate dwelling-house and lot with the appurtenances thereof is worth in money, and with due regard to the situation, use or income thereof, whether occupied by the owner or leased, and shall be set in the list of the owner at two per cent on such value.

§ 3. Lands and separate lots (excepting house lots as aforesaid) shall be valued and assessed by the acre at such coinage rate as each entire tract or lot is worth, in money, with reference to any and all advantages of soil, situation and income; and shall be set in the list at three per cent on such value.

§ 4. Mills, Stores, Distilleries, buildings with their improvements used for manufactories of all kinds, shall be valued with respect to situation and present income and set in the list at three per cent on such value.

§ 5 Lands and Dwelling houses with the appurtenances thereof which have been heretofore granted or sequestered for the use of schools or other public or pious uses and which have been leased or let for terms of time yet unexpired, at rents merely nominal, shall be valued and assessed at such rate or proportion as regarding the future duration of the lease, the rent now actually paid or applied to such public uses, bears to the whole actual value according to the rules and principles applicable in other cases prescribed in this act.

§ 6. Horses three years old or more, Asses and Mules two years old or more, shall be valued and set in the list at eight per cent on such value; and each Stallion more than three years old whether belonging to a trainer or not, shall be set in the list at sixty-seven dollars.

§ 7. Neat cattle three years old, or more, shall be valued and set in the list at six per cent on such value.

§ 8. All silver plate shall be valued and set in the list at fifty per cent on such value.

§ 9 Stock in any Turnpike Company, that yields six per cent shall be set in the list at six per cent, of the value of such stock.

§ 10. Each Coach, Chariot, Phaeton, Coachee, Curricle, Chaise, Chair, Gig or Sulky, shall be valued and set in the list at forty per cent on such value; every other carriage or waggon drawn by one or more horses, except such as are usually and generally used on farms, or for transporting the produce thereof to market or for transportion of goods, wares and merchandize, shall be valued and set in the list at thirty per cent on such value: Clocks, watches and time pieces, shall be valued and set in the list at fifty per cent on such value.

§ 11. The owner or owners of stock in any bank or insurance company in this State, whether such owner or owners reside in this State, or elsewhere, and the owner or owners of any stock in any bank or insurance company in any of the United States, such owner or owners, residing in this State shall be taxed by a valuation on such stock, which valuation, shall be set in the list at six per cent on such value, provided that such stock be not taxed in the State where such bank or insurance company are situated, and the Cashiers of the several banks, and the secretaries or clerks of the several Insurance and Turnpike Companies established in this state, shall by the twelfth day of November annually, having been previously thereto requested inform by mail or otherwise, the assessor or assessors of every town in this State, where the stock in such bank or company, may by law be liable to be taxed, the amount of such stock, liable to be taxed, in such town, with the amount of such stock set to the name of each owner or owners, on the books of such bank, or Insurance or Turnpike company, on the first day of November annually: and if any Cashier, Secretary or Clerk shall neglect or refuse to furnish such information, he shall forfeit and pay to the treasurer of each town where said stock is liable to be taxed, whose assessor or assessors shall not be so informed, the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt in the name of such town treasurer. The stock belonging to persons not residing in this State, in any Bank, Insurance or Turnpike Company, shall be taxed as other similar estate, and the amount of all county, town and society taxes arising on such non-resident's estate, shall be, by the several collectors, paid to the treasurer of this State.

§ 12. The stock of the United States Bank belonging to residents in this state, all monies on interest, secured by notes or bonds, on responsible persons, resident in this state or elsewhere, except monies loaned to this State, and all monies on interest secured by mortgage, more than the owners thereof pay interest for, shall be set in the list at six per cent, and the stock of the United States, or of either of the United States, belonging to residents in this State, shall be assessed at its just value, and set in the list at six per cent of such value.

§ 13. Attorneys, Physicians, Surgeons, Traders of all kinds, Mechanics, Taverners, Brokers and Distillers, shall be assessed and set in the list at the discretion of the assessors, according to the value and income of their business, occupation or profession, and the principles and rules prescribed in this act: Provided, that Attorneys, Physicians and Mechanics shall not be taxed until after two years from the time of commencing such profession or occupation.

§ 14. Houses, lands or lots with the appurtenances thereof, belonging to the United States, or to this State, or to any county, town, city, borough, incorporated Academy, College, religious Society, School, School Society, or district, or corporation, instituted for pious or charitable purposes in this State shall be assessed, and set in separate lists, and exempted from taxation.

§ 15. The houses, lands or other taxable property of ministers of the gospel, who statedly minister to any church, society or association of christians, to the amount of two thousand five hundred dollars in value, shall be set in separate lists and exempted from taxation, during the time of such ministration.

§ 16. All manufactures not otherwise assessed by this act, shall be assessed upon the same principles, and set in the list in the same manner as merchants, traders, &c. are by the thirteenth section of this act, except woolen and cotton manufactories which are now by law exempt from taxation, which woolen and cotton manufactories shall be exempted from taxation, as is now by law provided, until the rising of the General Assembly which shall set the first Wednesday of May, A. D. 1821.

§ 17. The polls of all white male persons, from twenty-one to sixty years of age, shall be set in the list at forty dollars each. Provided, that the assessors and board of relief may abate the polls of infirm, sick, and disabled persons in their respective towns, not exceeding one-tenth part of the number of taxable polls.

§ 18. The polls of ministers of the gospel of all denominations, during the time of their ministry, instructors and students in colleges and incorporated academies shall be exempted from taxation; and the polls of persons on the muster rolls of the militia that serve in uniform according to law, shall be enrolled in the assessment list, and shall be exempt from taxation.

§ 19. To carry into effect the several provisions of this act, the select-men of each town in this state shall warn a town meeting, to be held on or before the second Monday of October of the present year, and in each succeeding year; at which meeting one or more judicious freeholders, not exceeding five in any case, shall be chosen assessors, whose duty it shall be to receive lists of persons containing all their taxable property, and make the assessments and valuations, required by this act in their respective towns. The assessors so chosen shall, in the month of October next, and in October annually thereafter, require of all persons in their respective towns, to be delivered to said assessors on or before the 30th of said October, written or printed lists of all taxable property belonging to such persons, on the 20th day of August preceding, with the particulars of all property, real and personal, liable by this act to be assessed and valued, and the assessors shall obtain such other information by viewing the premises as may be deemed expedient and necessary to amend or add to and fill out said list, and when the lists are so made, the assessors (if more than one in a town) shall meet, value, and equalize the property liable by this act to be assessed and valued, and shall make the other assessments by this act required, and arrange such list in alphabetical order, and lodge the same with the town clerk of such town, by the first day of December, in each year; whose duty it shall be to exhibit said lists and valuations to the inspection of every person liable by this act to pay taxes, when thereto requested by him. And the town clerk shall, having previously recorded the same in his office, make return of said lists to the controller, by the first day of March in each year. The several towns in this state shall, at their respective meetings in October annually, elect a board of relief to consist of not more than five judicious freeholders, who shall meet on or before the first Monday of January in each year, having given ten days previous notice of the time and place of such meeting, by posting on the public sign posts, and shall hear and determine all appeals to them made, from the doings of the assessors, and equalize and adjust the valuations, according to the principles of this act, and said board of relief and town assessors shall constitute the board to make the abatements on polls as allowed in the provision to the 17th section of this act.

§ 20 The taxable estate of married women shall be set in the list of their husbands, and all real estate shall be set to the list of the owner or possessor, and shall at all times be and remain liable for the payment of taxes levied thereon, with the costs of collection until the same be paid. All personal estate in the hands of trustees, shall be set in the list in the town where such trustee lives.

§ 21. The assessment list in each town, as the same shall annually be made and corrected according to the provisions of this act, shall be the rule for the several counties, towns, societies, school and highway districts, to apportion the several taxes to individuals living within such districts liable to pay taxes in such corporations.

§ 22. The several towns shall be holden to pay the full amount of the taxes apportioned to them and levied by the state, into the state treasury by their collectors: Provided, however, that there shall be allowed to the several towns an abatement of one-tenth part of the taxes of said towns respectively, which tenth part the civil authority and select-men of the respective towns are hereby authorized to apply for the relief of the indigent or unfortunate in the abatement of their particular rates, in whole or in part, in such way and manner as they shall judge most proper, just and reasonable.

§ 23. If any town in this state shall refuse or neglect to appoint an assessor, or assessors, according to the provision of this act, and cause them to be duly sworn, such town so neglecting or refusing, shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for the use of the Treasury of this State. And if any person chosen to the office of assessor, and having accepted the same, shall afterwards refuse to be sworn or perform the duties of said office, he shall forfeit and pay to the town treasurer, in which he lives the sum of thirty dollars.

§ 24. If any person, liable by this act to pay taxes, shall give or send to any assessor a written list, and therein omit taxable property, or underrate the quantity or kind, with intent to avoid paying a due proportion of taxes, it shall in such cases, be the duty of the assessors to add such property to the list of the person so offending, at three-fold the rate per cent or amount that such taxable property is rated in this act; and such persons as neglect or refuse to give or send to the assessors, written lists of their taxable property, shall be rated by the assessors (at their discretion) in such amount and value of taxable property as said assessors shall deem just and lawful, from the best evidence in the power of said assessors to obtain.

§ 25. The taxable property of non-residents shall be arranged in separate assessment lists, and valued by the assessors, from the best information to be obtained with or without the written list of the owners.

§ 26. Each assessor or member of the board of relief shall for every whole day he may be employed in the duties of his office, receive the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents and a proportional part of such sum for every part of a day thus employed.

§ 27. Each assessor or member of the board of relief, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, shall take the following oath before some proper officer. You swear that you will truly, faithfully and impartially discharge the trust reposed in you according to law—So help you God.

§ 28. This act shall take effect from and after the rising of this Assembly and the several acts and laws of this State, for the apointment of listers, and direction to their office and duty are hereby repealed. Provided nevertheless, that all taxes shall and must be levied and collected on the list of 1818, as heretofore practiced, until the rising of the General Assembly in May next.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.
DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved June 5, 1819.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

Connecticut Legislature.

Reported for the Connecticut Mirror.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Friday, Forenoon, June 4.

THE Speaker announced a communication from the commissioner of the school fund, requesting permission to appear before the House with certain documents, and be heard, before the report of the committee should be acted on.

The request of the commissioner was thereupon read, in the following words:—

"*To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, now in Session.*—

"The Commissioner of the School Fund respectfully states, that he is informed that in the report of the joint committee of the Honorable General Assembly, there is a statement of a large amount of interest, supposed to have accrued on the uncollected balances of interest; and taking that as a principle on which a computation is to be made, there is more than $200,000 of school fund money, which does not appear to be accounted for.

"It is in the power of the Commissioner in the space of one half hour, to shew, from authentic documents in the treasury, that not only the interest on the bonds taken for the original capital of the school fund, but the interest on all bonds taken for arrears of interest funded, since the establishment of the school fund had been annually audited, by the regular tribunals appointed by the General Assembly, to audit the treasury accounts, and a report thereof made to the General Assembly, and had been by them approbated.

"Moreover, the Commissioner has semi-annually reported the state of the school fund, the amount of interest collected in money—the amount funded—and the amount of interest in arrear; and the individuals from whom the same was due; as also the amount collected on the principal of school fund bonds. Which reports, and the documents accompanying the same, have undergone the examination of a committee of the General Assembly, and have been by them accepted and approved.

"JAMES HILLHOUSE,
"Commissioner of the School Fund.
"*Hartford, June 4th*, 1819."

Mr. Austin thought the most convenient and expeditious mode would be, to recommit the report of the committee: with instructions that the committee immediately go out and give the commissioner a hearing. In this way the committee would be able in half an hour to correct their report.

Mr. Ingersoll said the report contained no charges nor accusations against the commissioner. From the report, however, it appears that there has been a great loss to the fund; but there is no way for the committee to come at the facts; and he could conceive no necessity either to hear the commissioner on the floor of the House, or to recommit to the committee, that they might give him a hearing.

Mr. T. Pitkin thought the most proper course would be to recommit the report.

Mr. Hinman said that there was no accusation, nor blame attached to the commissioner by the report, but that there had been a loss in the school fund of $367,000 is true, and cannot be controverted. But no one pretends there is any blame or censure to be cast upon the commissioner; nor does any one pretend that the loss had accrued in consequence of any fraud or mismanagement. The people ought to know the true situation of this fund, and the commissioner is the only man who can make a report which will cor-

tain the necessary information. Under this view of the subject, he had prepared a resolution directing the commissioner to report in full to the next General Assembly. He was opposed to giving the commissioner a hearing, and in favor of accepting the report of the committee.

Mr. Sterling was opposed to hearing the commissioner upon the floor of the House. He, however, was in favor of recommitting, as he thought that officer ought to be heard before the committee.

Mr. Law said it was certain that the facts before the House, and the facts which had been before the committee, did not warrant the language of the report, and the inferences necessarily drawn from it. If the report be allowed to go forth to the world in its present shape, it will be calculated to create a belief in the public mind, that there had been gross mismanagement in the school fund department. The gentlemen who yesterday spoke against this report, gave full and satisfactory explanations upon the whole subject. The gentlemen in favor of the report, tell us that that they have no suspicions in regard to the conduct of the present commissioner, or of his predecessors: and they further say that they do not intend to charge any mismanagement upon them; yet they admit that such will be the inference drawn from their report. If they are sincere in the former of these declarations, why do they refuse the commissioner a hearing, or why do they not alter or reject the report?

Mr. M'Clellan moved that the commissioner be heard on the floor of the house.

Mr. Coe opposed the motion. He supposed that the tax bill would be received from the Senate this forenoon. If the commissioner should be admitted upon the floor, we should not have time to get through this week.

Mr. Sterling was in favor of recommitting, and decidedly opposed to allowing the commissioner a hearing in the House. That there is the defalcation set forth in the report there can be no doubt; but no blame is intended to be cast on the commissioner, and it was proper that the committee should hear him.

Mr. Austin said that the committee had neither reported facts nor enquired for them.

Mr. T. S. Williams said that if the committee were to go out and enter fully upon this subject with the commissioner, and examine the whole records and accounts, they would not be able to get through during the day. Mr. W. had the honor to compose one of that committee, and they had not to his knowledge ever made a single inquiry of the commissioner. As the business now stands, there is no other way left, but to hear the commissioner on the floor.

Mr. Ellsworth said there were but two ways left to get along with the subject, and do justice. We must either reject the report of the committee in *toto*, or hear the Commissioner.

Mr Goddard was perfectly satisfied that the committee had not investigated the subject of the school fund One of them, Sir, has told me that there is no book containing any account as to the manner in which the interest of the school fund has been received and disposed of Sir, there is a book of this description; and if this committee had taken the trouble to call on the commissioner for information, or to step into one of the public offices, they would have found a book, or books, kept in the most minute, particular and correct manner, each with a complete index, referring to every name in any manner connected with the school fund, and accounting for every cent of that fund.—Why have they not done this? Sir, the gentlemen of the committee say they have not time. Whose fault is it? Sir, this committee was appointed at the commencement of the session, and they have thought proper, for reasons best known to themselves, to let the business rest until the day before the session is to close, and then hurry in a report, without ever once inquiring into the business, or investigating the subject, calculated to induce a belief that there is a defalcation of $387,000. —Such, Sir, has been the course pursued by this committee; and, Sir, duty to ourselves and to the public, and justice to the commissioner, requires that he should now be heard.

Mr. Ingersoll did not oppose admitting the commissioner because he wished to stifle investigation; but perhaps if he should be admitted, facts would be disclosed which would render it necessary that the report should be sent back to the committee: There is not time to take this course.

Mr. M'Clellan's motion was adopted; and half past 11, assigned for the commissioner to appear and be heard.

The committee upon the school fund, to whom was referred the annual report of the commissioner, reported that the facts stated in the first part of his report, relative to the management of the fund for the last six months, are supported by vouchers, but the committee censure the remaining part of his report, and recommend that it be not accepted.

[The commissioner in his report, after detailing his operations for the last six months, (since his report for October last,) took the liberty in respectful terms, to advert to the resolution of the General Assembly of October last, depriving him of his extra pay of $500 per annum; and after stating that the labors and duties of his office had not at all diminished; that bonds and mortgages which require the most vigilant attention were continually increasing; and that the complicated concerns of the fund are scattered over five states, in all of which his presence is often necessary; suggested that the resolution aforesaid might probably have been passed without much reflection, and possibly without a full knowledge on the part of the House of the extent of his duties. This resolution, the commissioner observed, might by some, have been construed as a reflection upon his official conduct; and would, he intimated, have produced his resignation, had he not been of the opinion that from his experience in the business, the public good would have suffered by his retiring from office.—We state from memory entirely, but we believe this to be a correct outline of the offensive part of his report.]

Mr. Sterling moved that the report be accepted.

Mr. Goddard regretted to perceive that the committee had affected to consider the language used by the commissioner in his report as disrespectful to the General Assembly, when at the same time they agree that no disrespect was intended. In his opinion, the language of the commissioner was not disrespectful in the least; and is only by a forced construction that a contrary conclusion can be drawn. Sir, the language of the commissioner, is that of a man feeling a high sense of honor; a high respect for himself; and an anxious solicitude for the interest and prosperity of his country. He feels that an imputation was cast upon his character and services by what may have been a hasty act of the General Assembly; and yet he feels more for the interest of his country. When that act was passed, he would have retired from his laborious office; but from his intimate knowledge with the concerns of the fund, having been incessantly engaged in it for nine years he was confident that the public interest would suffer from such a measure on his part. The salary allowed him, is no object, when compared with the services he is obliged to perform.

Mr. Hinman spoke in reply. The General Assembly, he said, ought to feel some respect for themselves. He was not prepared to say that the commissioner intended any disrespect, but there were some expressions in his report which looked strangly to say the least. Sir, the commissioner has accused the General Assembly of having passed a solemn act without proper inquiry; and the committee in reply have barely retorted the same language upon the commissioner. This honorable Assembly, Sir, are bound to respect themselves. Are they to be told, Sir, by an officer of the government in his official report, that they have acted without due information and without inquiry? The commissioner has told us in his report, that in consideration of his services, certain individuals with whom the state had extensive concerns to settle, have given him an extra sum of more than $10,000; and he intimates that if the state had not allowed him the extra compensation of $500, he should have appropriated that money to his own benefit. This money, Mr. H. contended, was not intended for the commissioner, but for the state; and the state is therefore under no obligations to the commissioner, that this money was by him applied to the School Fund.

Mr. M'Clellan would have been better gratified, if the gentleman who had prepared and presented this report, had submitted it to the consideration of the committee. But such has been the case: this report, like the one upon the Fund itself, was never properly submitted to the consideration of the committee (of which Mr. M'Clellan was one.) He believed that if the gentleman who reported it, had given them an opportunity to talk the matter over among themselves, in a friendly manner, these impressions relative to disrespect of the House, would have been removed.

Mr. Ingersoll was in favor of accepting the report of the committee. The insinuations contained in the report of the commissioner are inadmissible, as coming from an officer of the government. The report of the commissioner might to some appear plausible; but there were too many thorns concealed under the verbiage of it. The commissioner has told the House that they passed a law without proper reflection and inquiry; and by this report we reciprocate his language, by saying that *his* report was penned without reflection or inquiry. But there is another part of his report deserving attention. He says that had it not been for the $500 extra pay allowed him by the state, he would have put the $10,000 allowed him from the estate, of Oliver Phelps, and by Gideon Granger, and others, he would have put this sum into his own pocket. Sir, the House cannot respect themselves, if they accept this part of the commissioner's report. Suppose, Sir, that a judge upon his circuit, by some of his decisions, should please a party in a suit, who in return should present the judge with $5000 for his decision, would it be allowable? or would it not look like corruption or bribery.

Mr. Austin did not know but that *forty years ago* when he was a member of this House, a bad similar case to the present occurred, he might possibly have felt as high a sense of the dignity and honor of the House, as the young gentleman from N. Haven, (Mr. Ingersoll) now does. But he had been so long used to this business; he had heard so many reports read, containing similar language to this, and which had always passed over in silence that he might not now feel so acutely as the gentleman appears to. The offensive term in the commissioner's report, is, that the resolution of last fall was probably passed without much deliberation. Sir, said Mr. A. this has been common language—used a thousand times in petitions to the House for the repeal of laws, &c. and yet no mortal ever before dreamed of the dignity of the House being infringed, or of flying into a passion upon the subject.

Mr. Sterling replied, and insisted upon the duty of the House to preserve its dignity. The commissioner, he said, in making his report, had travelled out of his way to reflect upon the House; and he that sows the wind must expect to reap the whirlwind. The report is a direct attack upon the dignity of the House, and the House ought not to record such a disgraceful document.

Mr. Goddard said he would be jealous of the honor of the House individually, and he would be jealous of its honor collectively; but he would not go so far out of the way to seek occasion to show our ingenuity in defending that honor. Mr. G. again contended that there was no disrespectful language in the report of the commissioner; and then went into an examination of the character and public services of the commissioner. Sir, said Mr. Goddard, he has labored day after day, and night after night, in the service of this state. If business was to be settled, or a contract to be made in Ohio, *he was there*; and so with the four other states, over which the concerns of the School Fund are spread. He has labored incessantly, at all times, and at all seasons. Mr. G. well recollected the time when the salary of the commissioner was increased. He had then been travelling upon the arduous duties of his office over five states, until worn down with fatigue, he looked more like a walking skeleton than like a man. But gentlemen have mentioned the sums of money allowed him for extra services, by the executors of Oliver Phelps, and others; and insinuate that under certain circumstances, he should have applied the money to his own use. Sir, does the commissioner say in his report, that if he had not received $500 per annum, he should have taken the extra allowance of $10,000? Strange perversion of language! How can gentlemen attempt to force such a construction upon the plain language of his report? The gentleman from New Haven has said something about the dangerous principles it would be establishing, should the House admit that the commissioner had a right to this money, and instances the case of a judge, &c. But, Sir, let us apply the case to the fact before us. Suppose a party in a suit should go to a judge, after his trial, and tell him he would give him $2000 because he had judged his case so well. But suppose the judge in reply should say—"the state pay me pretty well for my services, and I cannot receive it;—but if you please, you may put $2000 into the treasury of the state, because the state has made so good a judge." Would there be any bribery in this?—[Mr. Goddard again adverted to the character and services of the commissioner, and was interrupted by Mr. Wildman, who wished to know whether he was in order. The Speaker declared Mr. G. to be in order; and he proceeded, after giving Mr. W. a sharp reply which wilted him like a broken cabbage-leaf in the sun. Mr. G. concluded by a very able and spirited examination of the report of the committee.]

Mr. Merwin spoke, but we could hear but little what he said. He contended that the salary of the commissioner had been reduced, because the duties of his office had diminished. He cast no censures upon the commissioner. He most cordially approved of all that he had done, but not of all that he has said.

Mr. Warren said that the commissioner states in his report that he was surprised at finding the resolution in the Secretary's Office for the reducing his salary. Mr. W could not see how the commissioner should have been surprised, as a bill for this purpose had passed the House in May, 1817, but was negatived in the Council. Mr. W. said that when the commissioner's report at the present session, was read in this House, his *surprise* amounted to *astonishment*. He was for one decidedly in favor of accepting the report of the committee.

Mr. Law said, that if he thought the report of the commissioner did actually reflect upon the dignity of the House, he would not vote to accept any part of it—he would reject the whole. But, Sir, said Mr. L. his report contains no such offensive language. He simply points out the reason why in his opinion the salary ought not to have been reduced, and suggests that it was hastily done. And he then shows reasons which he thinks ought to have preserved his salary. And, said Mr. L. they are strong reasons too. It is a fact that the duties of his office have increased; and yet, such is his regard for the interests of his country, although his feelings have been deeply wounded, he still consents to go on in the duties of his office. As for the $10,000 which were bestowed upon Mr. Hillhouse, Mr. L. regarded the patriotic disposition which he made of that money as a strikingevidence of his unblemished virtue and integrity. What was his language to the gentlemen who made the liberal donation to him? although he had rendered the services for which they intended it as a compensation, he told them that for himself he would not receive it; but would add it to that sacred fund which is the pride and glory of Connecticut.

Mr. Ingersoll said that gentlemen had exercised much ingenuity in defence of the commissioner; he could see no reason why they so strenuously pushed forward his services. Are you to be told, Sir, that the law for reducing his salary was passed without consideration? Are we to put up with such language from an officer of the government? Sir, his services, whatever they may have been, are not to be taken into consideration. They have nothing to do with the question. Whatever may have been his services, if he reflects upon the dignity of this House, he ought not to escape censure.

Mr. Austin said that it was evident the gentlemen were growing more nice than wise.

Mr. Coe said that gentlemen have urged the services of the commissioner; and since this course had been declared in order, he would ask why they have not gone further, and urged as claims upon this House, his other services—the time that he has spent in attempts to produce a separation of the states —(*cries of order, order,*) and for which time he was paid—(*cries of order,*)—and also for the time spent in producing the appropriation law—(*cries of order continued.*)—The Speaker declared Mr. Coe out of order, as he did not know what he was speaking about.

The question on accepting the report of the committee censuring Mr. Hillhouse, was then taken, and carried in the affirmative, 100 to 95.—[This, it will be understood, is not the report, stating that there is a large defalcation in the school fund, but a separate and distinct thing.]

Afternoon.

The report of the committee on the School Fund, (stating that there is a defalcation, &c.) was taken up; but on motion of Mr. Sterling it was postponed, for the purpose of taking up the bill prescribing the mode of distributing the avails of the fund, and the duties of the commissioner.

Mr. M'Clellan moved to continue this bill till the next session.—Carried.

Mr. Kellogg then moved to continue the Report of the Committee to the next session. —Carried.

The several bills reported by the committee on agriculture, manufactures, &c. were also continued over.

The annual reports of the Auditor and Treasurer were accepted; and the Controller's report also, except that part recommending a TWO CENT TAX.

A bill was passed, directing the Commissioner of the School Fund to make a general exhibit of the state of said Fund to the next General Assembly.

The tax bill was then received from the Senate, with many amendments, and passed in *the space of five minutes.*

Saturday morning, June 5

Bills allowing EXTRA PAY to the officers of the House, in consequence of having performed the duties of two sessions in one, were passed.

An additional appropriation of one thousand dollars was made for repairs of Newgate prison.

Some other business of minor importance was transacted; and the House repaired to the Senate Chamber, where a prayer to close the session was made by the Rev. Dr. Flint. His Excellency the Governor then addressed the two Houses for a few moments; And the Legislature Adjourned *sine die.*

FROM THE AMERICAN CENTINEL.

Extract from the minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the U. States, at their last session, in the city of Philadelphia.

"The General Assembly, viewing with deep interest the present state of our country and more especially the commercial embarrassments which press upon every part of the United States, and the Spirit of corrupt and mischievous speculation, which is probably to be regarded as both a cause and an effect of these embarrassments, feel it to be their duty to take this notice of this unhappy state of things, and to express their opinion of the proper remedy.

The Assembly, then, are persuaded that the evils so general in their prevalence, and so severe in their pressure, primarily on the commercial and manufacturing portions of the community, but, in a considerable degree, on all, owe their origin, in a great measure, to that spirit of cupidity, of adventurous and unjustifiable speculation, of extravagance and luxury, which so unhappily prevails in our country; and also in no small degree, to the want of that kind of education which is calculated to prepare youth for solid usefulness in the church, and in civil society. The Assembly, therefore are firmly persuaded, that the effectual remedy for these evils, under God, is to be found only, in a recurrence to those principles and duties of our Holy Religion, which are not less conducive to the temporal welfare of man, than to their eternal happiness: and they have no hope that general prosperity can be restored to our country, until there is a return to those habits of industry, temperance, moderation, economy and general virtue, which our common Christianity inculcates.

Under these impressions, the Assembly would earnestly exhort the Churches and people under their care, to take into due consideration the opinions above expressed; to cultivate in themselves, and to endeavor to promote in others, those simple, frugal and regular pursuits, which cannot fail to exert a most benign influence on the best interests of society; and to train up their children in those principles and habits which will prepare them at once to be useful members of the church and useful citizens. They would, especially, intreat those individuals and families belonging to their communion, whom God has been pleased to favor with temporal wealth, to consider the peculiar importance of their setting an edifying example; so that their whole influence may be employed to discourage fashionable vices and amusements, and to promote the simplicity and purity of Christian practice. And the Assembly would, also, earnestly exhort all the Ministers in their communion to make these sentiments a subject of frequent and serious address to the people of their respective pastoral charges, and to endeavor, by all the means in their power to impress on the minds of their hearers, the all important truth, that the religion of Jesus Christ, in its vital power and practical influence, is the best friend of civil society, as well as essential to the eternal well being of man."

Published by order of the Assembly.

WILLIAM NEIL, Stated Clerk.

Philadelphia, June 9th, 1819.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

DEFEAT OF M'GREGOR.

[The following originally appeared in English, from which it was translated into Spanish, and from that language into English, for the Patriot.]

JOURNAL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF DATASNA THE 25th OF MAY, 1819.

Reconquest of Puerto Bello by the Royalists under Gen. Hore, and the flight of M'Gregor and the insurgent squadron.

KINGSTON, 15th MAY, 1819.

By the arrival to day of H. M. Sloop Zephyr, from Porto Bello, the foregoing intelligence has been received. It appears that a force of from 1000 to 1200 men commanded by General Hore, came from Panama to Porto Bello on the 24th ult. On the 1st inst. in the morning, they suddenly invaded the town, while the insurgents were *lying in bed!* It was with great difficulty that M'Gregor made his escape in his shirt through a window twenty feet high, and to preserve his life directed his course to the shore, threw himself into the water, and by swimming reached a vessel, from which he passed over to the brig Hero. During the affray, about one hundred men were killed and wounded. General Lopez and Col. O'Harn are among the slain, the first before leaving his couch! about 300 men and 70 officers of the insurgents were made prisoners, and sent to Panama.

The squadron escaped from the port during the consternation.

Another account says, that the attack on Porto Bello was at day break on the 30th of last month under a squall, and that twelve persons only escaped, amongst them Colonel Tobrion and Lieutenant Scampell, who took shelter on board the insurgent squadron. Colonel O'Harn received a shot through the lungs, and died three days after. The resistance in the fort by Colonel Ratty with about 250 men, was very gallant; but they at length capitulated with all the honors of war, keeping their arms and baggage, and with the condition of being sent in Spanish bottoms to one of the nearest British possessions. All those of the wounded who were found with sufficient strength for a journey, were ordered to Panama. D. Manuel Lopez, late governor of Porto Bello by appointment from M'Gregor, was beheaded by order of Gen. Hore, and Gen. Santa Cruz succeeded in his place.

A third account gives the following details: On the 30th ult. at 4 o'clock in the morning, General Hore of Panama surprised the forces of M'Gregor; yet he had the good fortune of making his escape by jumping from a window in the government house, twenty feet high.—The inconsiderate adventurers, his followers, have been either killed or made prisoners, and their baggage has fallen into the hands of Gen. Hore. Seventy officers and 380 soldiers taken, were sent to Panama, and about 100 perished in the action General M'Gregor more fit for jumping than for military command, instead of making his retreat to the fort, and trying there his fate, deserted his men, and sought refuge on board of a vessel. The insurgents fired incessantly musket and cannon shot; but the royalists sustained no great loss. Gen. Hore deserves credit for the unpleasant march of ten days through woods, mountains, and very bad roads. He was to leave Porto Bello for Chagres on the 3d—thence to proceed to Panama to give repose to his troops.

Extract of a letter from Porto Bello to a gentleman in this town, dated 4th of May.

On the night of the 30th ult. the Spanish forces from Panama, under the command of Gen. Hore, approached this place and at day break of the following day halted in the vicinity, with the intention of making an attack in conjunction with the troops of Col. St. Cruz. The latter did not arrive as soon as was expected, which almost obliged Hore to withdraw; but having at last made his appearance, the Spanish troops entered the town without the least opposition. They at once took possession of the various points, and the insurgent army happening to be in the public square for parade, was attacked, and reduced almost all to submission. Col. O'Harn received two shots in the lungs just as he was entering the fort, and was taken prisoner.—He died the second day in the hospital. M'Gregor was in bed at the commencement of the action, and to make his escape, jumped from the window into the street, and reached the brig Hero, by swimming. Gov. Lopez was in a room adjoining that of M'Gregor's, and was killed in his bed. Col. Rafter with a few followers retreated to a fort near the shore, and being attacked by the royalists, was forced to surrender. The loss on the part of the insurgents amounted to 80 in killed, and about 50 wounded. The Spaniards lost only four men, in consequence of their rapid operations against M'Gregor. Not a single detachment from the insurgents had been posted out of the town. Seventy-three officers were sent to Panama, and Gen. Hore, after the necessary regulations for the security of the prisoners, started for Panama, by the way of Chagres. The utmost care and attention has been dispensed to the wounded.

In a proclamation issued by Gen Hore after the capture of Porto Bello, permission is granted to tradesmen amongst the prisoners to pursue their business in the country; and great humanity has been shown to them.

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 19.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

BY the fast sailing ship Canton, Captain Rogers, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received papers to the day of her departure from Liverpool, which was on the 15th ult.

We are happy to find, that Cotton, &c. was not only in demand, but was a fraction higher than at our former advices.

The King of France, and the Prince Regent of England, had recovered from their indisposition.

The Duke of Buccleugh died at Lisbon about the middle of April.

In the House of Commons the 3d Mr. Grattan moved for a committee, to consider the state of the laws relating to the Roman Catholics, also the oaths and declarations required to be taken by them in order to the enjoyment of civil offices and the exercise of civil functions. The motion was negatived by a majority of only two—241 for, and 243 against it.

In the House of Lords the 11th of May, Lord Lansdown moved for copies of all communications which had passed between the English government and the government of the United States, respecting the conduct of the American force in the Floridas, and more particularly respecting the trial and execution of two British subjects by order of the American General Jackson. Lord Liverpool in reply said, that the cession of the Floridas by Spain was a subject which the English government had nothing to do with: Spain having a right to cede any part of her possessions she pleased, without the interference of any foreign government. With respect to the affair of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, although he censured the conduct of General Jackson, those persons had no right to the protection of their government, if they voluntarily embarked in war against any state with which their own government was at peace. The motion was negatived without a division.

LONDON, MAY 12.

We have received Paris Papers of Sunday last. In the Chamber of Deputies on the preceding day no business of any interest was transacted. There were but few Members, and none of the ministers present. In the Chamber of Peers, the Duke de Broghe, in the name of the Committee, made his Report relative to the first projet of law, upon the Liberty of the Press. The Report was ordered to be printed, and Thursday (to-morrow) was fixed for taking the question into consideration. A Committee was then appointed to examine the second projet of the law upon the same subject, relating to the punishments that should be awarded against offences of the Press, and the mode of judicial process. The third projet, concerning the Journals, was presented by the Keeper of the seals.

Intelligence from Madrid denies the rumors which have been circulated, of disaffection prevailing among the troops destined for South-America. It says, they are full of zeal for the cause, and that their discipline is excellent. The marriage of the King is settled, according to these accounts, and will soon be announced. It is thought he will espouse a Princess of Saxony.

These papers state that an heir to the immense property of the late Courtois, the hairdresser, who died last year in London, has been found in the person of a Sieur Prelle, who was living in humble circumstances at Nogent-Seine. He is about to proceed to England to take possession of his wealth.

The affairs between Russia and the Porte are not yet amicably settled, according to an article from Constantinople of the 26th March.

Prince Wirtemberg has addressed a letter to the Germanic Diet at Frankfort, in which he declares that he cannot return to Wirtemberg until a constitutional order of things is secured to all the German States; and he solemnly protests against any arbitrary acts that may be committed, during his absence, against his hereditary property.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

A letter from Leeds, on Tuesday last says, "The unemployed work-people separated themselves yesterday without any mischief. Our Magistrates, however, are on their guard, & the detachment of the 5th Dragoon Guards (now here) have orders to keep themselves in readiness to act as emergency may require.—The situation of the manufacturing district was never more distressing to the laborers and mechanics, or more perplexing to those who watch over the public peace.—New designs of Emigration, and by people too who are not in suffering circumstances, transpire almost daily. A farmer of property, a few miles from this place, is now preparing to set off with his family and £12,000, for the United States. He had been refused a renewal of his lease, but at an advanced rent. Two other entire families have gone from this neighborhood for Liverpool, on their way to America, taking with them about £4000."

By the late Mails.

S. CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, JUNE 7.

THE smack Comet, Wilkinson, which left this port between two days, without a clearance, with Com. Taylor, and the articles taken out of the armed brig Le Valiente on board, was spoken, two days out, by the brig Amelia, Capt. Munroe, which arrived here yesterday. She reported to be bound to New-York, but will undoubtedly touch at Baltimore.—*Courier.*

N. CAROLINA. FAYETTEVILLE, JUNE 5.

We learn that a meeting of Delegates from the State Bank, the Bank of Cape Fear, the Bank of Newbern, held here on the 31st ult. to take into consideration the present distressed situation of the country, as it effects the Banks, have determined to refuse Specie payments to Brokers, and others speculating in their Notes for the purpose of drawing Specie. And we also learn, that this measure will enable the Banks to exact from their debtors only the interest on the renewal of Notes.

We are also informed that the United States Branch Bank at this place, will suffer debtors to renew, on the payment of only 5 per. cent. in addition to the interest.

RALEIGH, JUNE 14.

The President and Directors of the State Bank and the Banks of Cape-Fear and Newbern, in order to relieve the people during the present times of difficulty have resolved to allow their debtors to renew their Notes on payment of the discount only.

VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, JUNE 12.

Yesterday, as a negro drayman was driving his dray at Rocketts, he was very near running over the child of an Irish Grocer, who saw and was irritated by the danger of his child. Impelled by his passion, he sallied out, with an axe, broke the skull and several ribs of the unfortunate drayman, who died we understand upon the spot. The unhappy man was immediately arrested, and is now in jail to answer to the laws.

TENN. NASHVILLE, MAY 29.

On Tuesday last, reached this place in the stage, Major Colden, son of the Mayor of the city of New-York. This young gentleman, is the bearer of the Gold Box, and certificate of the freedom of the city, voted by the Corporation, to Major-General Andrew Jackson

The certificate is executed in an elegant manner on parchment—Has on the right and left hand corners representations of Fame, blazoning the word "NEW-ORLEANS," the letters of which are encircled by a laurel wreath, surrounded with rays. The Resolve of the Common Council, voting the freedom of the city to the General is preceded by the following preamble.

"Whereas the Common Council of the City of New-York, entertain a deep sense of the public services, of Major-General Andrew Jackson; as a testimony of which, and wishing to transmit to posterity the respect they bear for his military achievements, the splendor of which is surpassed only by the great and lasting benefits, they have secured to the United States." Resolve, &c.

The workmanship of the Gold Box, does honor to the artist.—Its weight and richness, at once bespeak it, a proper representative of the wealth, and liberality of the wealthiest city in the union.—It is finished in the first style, and on a tablet in the centre of the lid, is engraved the following inscription:

"Presented by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonality of the city of New-York, to Major-General Andrew Jackson, with the freedom of the city, as a testimony of respect for his high military services."

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 15.

We understand that several large manufactories in a neighborhood of this city have closed their establishments, for want of sufficient encouragement; by which, it is added, between three and four hundred men, women and children have suddenly been thrown out of employ.—*Relfe's Gazette.*

An examination was held before the honorable judge Peters, yesterday morning, of the prize master and others found on board the Spanish brig Fortuna, which the Spanish Consul has claimed in behalf of his government. The developement of facts in the case, will most probably substantiate the claim, while they tend to tarnish the character of many American citizens engaged in these nefarious practices. The prize master is a native of Rhode-Island, and states that the Fortuna had on board 3 children, who were taken on board the privateer, together with about $1000 in specie. He also states that the privateer had previously had a severe engagement with a Spanish ship and a brig, in which she effected her escape with the loss of two officers and six men killed. The second prize master, who headed the mutiny on board the brig, was landed on an island near the Jersey shore, from whence he may, before this, have reached the city.—*Ibid.*

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, JUNE 17.

A new Historical Drama, entitled "She would be a Soldier, or the Battle of Chippewa," by Mr. Noah, of this city, is announced for performance on Monday evening, for the benefit of Miss Leesugg.

JUNE 18.

The trial of Livingston, Tracy and Thorne, indicted for a conspiracy to defraud the Merchant's Bank, commenced yesterday morning in the Mayor's Court. We understand that last evening the court refused to admit as evidence, the confession of Thorne, upon which the charges were founded, and the prosecution, was abandoned.

Another Mail Robbery.—Extract of a letter from the post-master in Richmond, to the post-master in this city, dated 15th inst.

"The mail between Petersburg and Richmond was robbed by the driver on the night of the 11th inst. He was taken before night on the 12th and committed to prison. All the letters were found in his trunk and but few of them opened; he got no money, nor is there a letter missing. The packages taken from the mail were directed to Washington city, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York—they will all be forwarded to the General Post Office by to-morrow's mail. The robber was detected by the vigilance of the northern mail drivers, Mr. Ephraim Warren and Henry Dyer, both of whom are in our employ."

MASS. BOSTON, JUNE 21.

SEPARATION OF MAINE.

The bill on this subject has passed both branches of the legislature, and been approved of by the Governor and Council. The Town Meetings, for taking the Question, in Maine, are to be holden on the 26th of July; and their returns of votes to be made to the Secretary's Office before the 4th Monday of August.

Reinforcement of troops in Canada.

The recent news from Canada, of the expected arrival from England of eight regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and a proportional addition to the marines and seamen on the lakes, has excited some alarm; but we think without any reasonable cause. On this subject, a paper remarks—"These troops may have been transported across the Atlantic to be out of the way in England, or to be in the way in Upper Canada. The British Government may have divers motives for this disposition of its forces, without the least reference to the existing relation, between that government and this. It is far from improbable that the real cause of the movement may be traced to the revolutionary symptoms which have, of late, appeared in the upper provinces, and may have been thought sufficiently serious to require the presence of a military force."

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, June 23, 1819.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Norwich Bank, on Monday, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the year ensuing:—

Ebenezer Huntington, Simeon Breed, Jabez Huntington, John L. Buswell, Zachariah Huntington, Dwight Ripley, Charles P. Huntington, Benjamin Coit, Jonathan G. W. Trumbull, Joseph Williams, John Tainter, Asa Fitch, Nathaniel Shipman.

The Directors chose *Ebenezer Huntington, Esq* President, and *Ezekiah Perkins, Esq.* Cashier.

The Norfolk Herald of 11th inst. states, that the United States ship John Adams, under the command of Commodore Perry, is at anchor in Lynhaven Bay. The ship John Adams, is expected to sail this day on a cruise, with sealed orders, and will be joined off the coast by the Ontario, from New-York, and the Constellation and Peacock, now fitting at Gosport, are to follow as soon as they can be got ready. The squadron when united is to be commanded by Commodore Perry, who will then hoist his broad pendant on board the Constellation.

The Norfolk Beacon, states that the above squadron is bound to the South American Coast.

Captain Lines, of the brig Shepherdess, arrived at New Haven, in 36 days from Gibraltar, states that the U. S. ship of the line Franklin, Commodore Stewart, had sailed for Naples, and that the Commodore intended offering his services to escort the Emperor of Austria and King of Sicily, over to Palermo, whither they were going.

We understand (says the National Intelligencer of Monday) that Mr. Secretary Crawford has departed from the seat of government, to visit the Public Road which is carrying on between Cumberland and Wheeling. Some contracts are to be made for its completion—and various conflicting representations respecting the work, and those interested in it, are said to have rendered his presence there desirable.

AN INDIAN WAR BREWING.

A letter (says the National Intelligencer,) from a gentleman at Belle Point, on the Arkansaw, to another in this city, says, that the Cherokee and Osage Indians are on the eve of another war. That the Cherokees are the aggressors, it is said there is no doubt. They had, within a few days, stolen forty horses from the Osages; and, in taking them home, they had killed four men and wounded several more. This mode of procedure is looked upon by the Osage nation as a war measure, and justly.—There are a number of the more northern Indians who are urging the Osages to war, and offer them assistance, &c. It is said that Maj. Bradford, of the rifle regiment, who commands at Fort Smith, sent word to them, if there was war to be carried on, he must have a hand in it, and that they must and should suspend hostilities until they heard from him. He was to hold a council with them in a few days.

The Bank of Hudson (says the Albany Daily Advertiser of the 16th inst.) has shut up shop, and made an assignment of its property for the benefit of its creditors—honorary to be first paid—how much will be paid to these of a contrary character, is at present very uncertain.—We have been told, that their bills are not worth fifty per cent—some say, not twenty-five—and others that they are no better than blank paper. But, as there were several honorable men in the direction, we are not ready to believe every report to its disadvantage.—'Tis bad enough when a bank is obliged to stop payment and assign its property—but, if the winding up the concerns of the Hudson Bank is judiciously managed, the holders of its paper cannot, in our opinion, in the result, be more than partial losers.

From our Correspondent at Gibraltar (says the Norfolk Herald of the 14th inst.) we learn that, on 3d of April, the Governor of that place received a peremptory demand from the Governor of Cadiz, for the surrender of Wm. A. Robinson, Esq. who had a short time previous fled from Cadiz and from Spanish persecution, and taken refuge in Gibraltar.—"What course," says our Correspondent, "Governor Don will take in this important affair I cannot say, but his communication will be made shortly."

From the Montreal Gazette of June 9.

The Parliament of Upper Canada was to meet at York on the 7th inst. for the actual dispatch of public business; Mr. Robert Gourlay, of whom we have heard nothing for some time past, on this occasion, began to bestir himself; from the place of his confinement, he has written a long address, dated the 24th of May last, to the resident land-owners of Upper Canada, urging them to meet in their several townships, and instruct by letter their respective representatives in Parliament to make it their first consideration, at the ensuing session, "after the infamous resolutions sent home to the foot of the throne were erased from their Journals, and the gagging act repealed, to inquire into the state of the Province and have a commission sent home, that the whole might be fairly and openly submitted to the British Parliament." Thus it appears that the tone of this extraordinary man is not in the least changed, and that he is determined to stand in the attitude he has chosen.

From the Philadelphia Democratic Press.

The President of the United States arrived at Lexington, Ky. on the 20th May, where he partook, on the same day, of a public dinner at which Thomas W. Wood, presided, and Stephen Upson acted as Vice President. Among the volunteer toasts, after the President had retired, we remark the following. "by Mr. Upson, May the State of "Georgia, have the honor of giving the successor to our present illustrious chief magistrate, and may that successor be William "H Crawford."

On the 21st of May, the President arrived at Athens, where a handsome address was presented by the Rev. Dr. Waddell, to which the President having replied, he and his suit were conducted to a dinner, at which Colonel T. P. Carnes presided, and Colonel A. S. Clayton acted as Vice President.—Among the regular toasts, we applaud the following: "The Slave Trade—The scourge of Africa—"the disgrace of humanity. May it cease for"ever, and may the voice of Peace, of Christianity, and of Civilization be heard on the "savage shores."

The President left Athens on the 22d for Huntsville, attended by a committee.

A handsome corps of United States troops, under the command of Major Stockton, passed through Albany, on the 15th inst. on their way from New-York to Detroit.

The Captain of the ship Mentor, arrived at Boston, reports that there were no teas in the market at Canton!—Silks scarce and high.

"More than verified."—Under this head, the Editor of the *Weekly Register*, reminds his readers that he had lately predicted that before the next meeting of Congress, flour would be sold at $5 per barrel, and cotton at 15 cents per lb; and adds—"both of these articles are below the minimum we expected. Flour has been sold at $4 75 in Baltimore, and cotton at 14 cents in S. Carolina." These however, are not considered as fair and established prices.

New Printing Establishments.—The National Intelligencer states, that between *Thirty* and *Forty* Newspaper Establishments have been formed in different parts of the country, within the last *eight months.*

Marine.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 12.—By the arrival last evening of the brig Rising Sun, Capt. Folger, in 14 days from Havana, the following account of disasters was transmitted from a passenger

At about three quarters past two, on the morning of the 29th May, 1819, the brig Rising Sun, going at the rate of 3½ knots, we were appalled by the cry of breakers—unsuccessful attempts were made to stay, but in vain—the vessel struck on the Florida reef, and thumped over it until in about 6½ feet water; after taking in all sail, preparing and provisioning our boats, arranging their crews, and expecting every instant to see the brig go to pieces, deemed it advisable to remain quiet until day light: its tardy welcome beams at length appeared, when we discovered 4 sail, 2 to the windward, and 2 to the leeward—those to the windward reached us about half past 5 o'clock, and proved to be wrecking vessels belonging to Nassau, New-Providence, the Success, Captain William Johnson, and the William and John, Capt. William Turner—upon boarding us, and representing our situation in the darkest light, Capt. Johnson, one of the wreckers, was asked what he would require to get the vessel off—he at first asked half the cargo, then less, and at last agreed to aid in lighting and getting her off, on condition he should be paid for his services one third of the cargo he should take out: this bargain was made between the owner, Mr. Western, and Capt. Johnson, in the presence of the principal part of the crew and passengers; by the time the lumber was moved from off the cargo, and the brig's long boat loaded with sugar, the leeward vessel had come to; the wreckers feared they were privateers, and went on board their vessels, taking with them their crews and the sugar, leaving us to our fate; we lay thumping for about one hour longer, during which time several boats passed between the privateers and the wreckers; we were shortly afterwards boarded by a boat containing 6 or 7 ruffian looking wretches; on their coming alongside, they were asked who they were, of what country, and what they wanted, to none of which they would give an answer, but insisted on boarding us: upon coming on board, a person calling himself Captain, inquired for the Spanish passengers; he then turned to rifle their trunks, while his crew were employed in robbing and plundering every portable article they could see; they then put up their booty into their boat, which consisted of one box sugar, sundry articles belonging to the brig, fruit and provisions, the passengers' trunks, clothes and papers, a quantity of dollars, a gold watch, and numerous other articles; and then very graciously left us. Had our misfortune ended here, we had still been well off—but the fury of other pirates assailed us.

During the time the wreckers' boats were passing to the pirates, finding the vessel thump very hard, with our own crew we carried out an anchor astern, and turned to heave off; we also stove half of our molasses, and pumped it out. Upon seeing our exertions likely to succeed, these harpies of wreckers returned to us, and continued conveying away sugar.

The brig being still tight, it stimulated us to persevere, and in about an hour she was again afloat. She was then taken within the reef, where we came to anchor at half past 4 o'clock, in about 8 fathoms water. Nothing but the astonishing strength of this fine little brig saved her and her cargo: the oldest sailors on board were astonished, and the wreckers sadly disappointed—the sailors swearing she was made of cast iron. The principal harm we sustained was in unshipping our rudder. We lay there that afternoon and night, and the succeeding day got the vessel ready for sea. The next morning, the 31st, being ready to depart, we required of the wreckers the proportion of the cargo they had saved, which under the agreement they had made, did not belong to them—but the paltry villains, basely taking advantage of our unarmed and dependent situation, and, in violation of every feeling which should inhabit the heart of a christian, and to the miserable disgrace of the proud British flag, demanded all the cargo they had taken out. Remonstrances, threats and persuasions were in vain; they persisted in their nefarious intent and bore away with their spoil. We had hardly enough left in the brig to ballast her—but trusting that He who protected amidst the horrors of the morning of the 29th, would not lose sight of us, we once more bent our course for New-York.

Married,

In this city, on Wednesday Morning, at the Episcopal Church, CHARLES SIGOURNEY, Esq. of Hartford, to Miss LYDIA HUNTLEY, daughter of Mr. Ezekiel Huntley.

Died,

At Canterbury, on the 9th inst. Mrs. THERASA CLARKE, consort of John Clarke, Esq. aged 68 years.

The deceased was born in *Vienna in Germany*, where she resided until her intermarriage with her surviving husband. Soon after their marriage they removed to *London*, and from thence to the *United States*. Although she spent the greater part of her days far from her native soil and the tomb of her Parents, yet her native strength of mind, united with a good education, that ease of manners, and happy talent for conversation, which were her peculiar characteristics, gained her the esteem and acquired the friendship of all those with whom she associated. During her last illness she sustained the weight of dissolving nature in a manner becoming one possessing a firm and unshaken reliance on the merits of *Jesus Christ*, whose religion she had long possessed. As she advanced toward the close of life and sublunary objects were receding, she found the *Grace* of her *Saviour* equal to the day of her trial. In the midst of death she was enabled to say that her *God* was gracious, and although the *light of life* was sinking, yet she beheld herself by an *Eye of Faith* rapidly approaching that *City* which is illumined by the presence of the *Lamb of God*. In her death her husband has sustained the loss of a prudent, discreet and virtuous wife, the children of an affectionate and tender mother, the *Church of Christ* a valuable member, and the poor a *friend* who had an ear to hear, a heart to commiserate, and a hand to administer to their *necessities*.

At Windham, on Monday, WILLIAM TRACY, aged 10 years. His death was occasioned by the kick from a horse on the preceding Saturday.

At Ashford, on the 5th inst. Mr. HOVEY PARSTON, aged 68.—(a pensioner)

At Preston, Mr. NATHANIEL FITCH.

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

FOR SALE BY

HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, June 22. 33—

Gin, Rum, and Pork.

PIPES, hogsheads and barrels Cold Spring GIN,
New-England RUM,
20 bbls. mess,
30 " prime, } PORK,
5 " cargo.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

June 23. 33—

VENDUE.

WILL be sold at Auction, on Saturday the 26th instant, near the premises, the one half of the *Trapp House*, which belongs to the estate of Captain F SMITH, deceased—The *House* and *Barn* belonging to said estate, next north of the Dwelling House of Capt. Erastus Perkins. Sale at 2 P. M.

GEO. PERKINS, Adm'r.

June 22, 1819. 33—

NORWICH

Nail Manufacturing Co.

AN assortment of *Patent Cut Nails*, warranted of good quality, manufactured and for sale, by the cask only, on favorable terms.—Orders addressed to the subscriber will receive due attention.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

ALSO FOR SALE,

SCYTHES, HOES and AXES, of *Barstow's* manufacture—Chaise, Waggon and Cart Boxes, on consignment, which are offered at New-York wholesale Foundery prices.

June 23. 33—

Cut Nails, Brads, &c.

CALVIN TYLER,

HAS constantly for sale, a choice selection of hot cut 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, and 20d Nails—2d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 8d, and 20d Brads.

LIKEWISE,

A small assortment of IRON HOLLOW WARE.

June 22, 1819. 33—

Education the best Patrimony.

THE subscriber would inform his friends, that he is beginning a new Quarterly term of his School, at the *Chelsea Proprietor's School-house*, where there will be room for a few more *Scholars*.

His instruction is wholly devoted to the objects of a correct and substantial *English Education*; consisting principally of such branches as Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Surveying and Navigation; together with English Grammar and Geography; for this purpose he has furnished himself with the instruments requisite for theoretical and practical instruction in these branches, such as Globes, Maps, Surveyor's Compass and Chain, &c.

If experience, industry and a mind wholly devoted to the business of his profession, may furnish a prospect of being useful, he hopes not to fail of retaining the confidence of his present employers, and to obtain that of those who may yet wish to employ him.

Terms of Tuition are reasonable, and accommodations unexceptionable.

DYAR T. HINCKLEY.

Norwich, Chelsea Society,

June 22, 1819. 33—

For Sale,

A LOT of LAND, containing about twelve acres, lying in Norwich, on the west side of the Cove, adjoining the lands of *Mr. John Maples* and the land lately purchased by the town of Norwich. Said land is pleasantly situated, and there is on the same a good supply of *wood* and *timber* and a number of *fruit trees* and a never failing spring of *water*.

ENQUIRE OF

AMOS CORNING,

New-York, No. 402 Greenwich St.

OR OF *URIAH CORNING, Preston.*

FOR SALE, ALSO,

About 200 RAILS on the above Lot.

Enquire as above.

June 19, 1819. 3w-33—

THE subscriber offers for sale a new building, covered with pine, eighty feet by twenty-five.

—ALSO—

A large *Smith's Shop*, covered with pine, containing eight stacks of chimnies, and nearly the same dimensions as the former building. Either or both of the above buildings may be purchased on a credit, conditioned to be removed from where they now stand.

ELISHA TRACY.

Norwich, June 23, 1819. 3w-33—

Domestic Goods.

GINGHAMS,
BEDTICKS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS, &
YARN,

for sale at reduced prices at the store of *Williams Manufacturing Co.* by

WM C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Norwich Falls, June 23. 33—

Flour, Lime, &c.

SUPERFINE and fine FLOUR, in bbls. and half bbls.

Dexter's and common STONE LIME.

CODFISH, FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

June 22. 33—

Daniel Lathrop,

TAILOR,

HAS removed to the Shop opposite KINNEY'S HOTEL.

Norwich, Chelsea, June 19, 1819.

7000 Yards of STRAW BRAID,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

June 16, 1819. 33—

For Sale

BY the subscriber, CRADLES, SICKLES, HOES, SCYTHES and RAKES.

JOHN LATHROP.

June 23, 1819. 33—

POETRY.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

ODE,

TO THE FLEAS OF HELVOETSLUYS.

NIMBLE free booters of this marshy land,
I think it neither complaisant nor right,
That your light infantry—a num'rous band,
Should put the dream-crown'd god of sleep to flight.

From boundless liberty what mischiefs flow—
France to such doctrines owed her recent ruin:
Your lobster-rabble, driving to and fro,
Like it, will gallop on their own undoing.

In vain I twist and twine, and grunt and groan,
Still uppermost, the hungry varlets fly,
Pull my poor flesh from ev'ry smarting bone,
And bid sweet slumber quit my closing eye.

The cold phlegmatic Dutchman cannot feel
Your sharp nos'd miner-delving thro' his skin;
He mocks your efforts with an hide of steel—
My cov'ring (fortune knows) is rather thin.

E'en now I hear a starving glutton cry,
(Poking his brown snout from the blankets' shade,)
"No fear that we shall of a famine die,
For here's a plump, fine, fat, young, juicy blade.

"No Frenchman this, without an ounce of fat,
No Dutchman—gross impenetrable meat,
Whose rancid flesh tastes like an old ram cat—
No—he's delicious all!—eat, eat! Gens; eat!

"Heav'n! pick a bit of this; the flavor's fine
And rich as turtle—what a juicy part!
How devilish unlucky I should dine,
Before I found him:—Ah! I've made him start."

Sweet Sir, you have, indeed; your piercing snout,
Which you expertly manage like a drill,
Gives a pang sharper than the stone or gout;
Case-harden'd I must be, if I lie still.

But, prithee, spare me! murd'rous as you are,
Your hearts are not so callous as to keep
A rugged seaman, doom'd to toil severe,
From his short interval of ease and sleep.

Let me forget the frowns of those whose scorn
Off rends my heart strings—Let me sleep, Gens.!
Grant me a respite, gentlemen, till morn,
And eat me in the day-time, if you please.

JACK TAR.

Mrs. Russell,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has opened a shop on Beau-Hill, in the dwelling-house of Capt. *Walsworth*, where she will do all kinds of

MILLINERY & MANTUAMAKING

in the neatest manner. The prices shall be reasonable, and if work is not well done, no pay will be required.

N. B. Ladies who have not had gowns made to their satisfaction, are particularly invited to call.

Norwich, May 10, 1819 3w-eowtf—

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

40 M. feet seasoned clear and merchantable Pine BOARDS.
10 do. do. do. Plank and sash Stuff.
10 do. do. do. clear and merchantable Clapboards.
60 M. Hartford inspected SHINGLES.
Oak Boards and Joist.
Chesnut Plank
12 casks Dexter's best LIME.
6 M BRICK.
1 ton Nova Scotia Grind Stones, blue grit.
Cognac Brandy, } *very superior.*
Holland Gin, }
Lemon, Cinnamon, Clove, Orange, Life of Man, Peppermint, and Anniseed CORDIALS.
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Port, L. P. Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Colmanar WINES.
Old Spirits. St Croix and N. E. Rum.
Country Gin. Cider Brandy.
Metheglin, *very old.*
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS.
Coffee, Chocolate, Ginger.
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Citron, Pepper, Allspice, Mustard, Essence of Spruce, Box and cask Raisins, Pearl Ash, Almonds, Filberts, Cayenne Pepper, Pepper Sauce.
Spanish and American Segars.
Plug and cut Tobacco.
Maccuba and Scotch Snuff.
Small and large Demijohns.
Fustic, Logwood, Nicaragua, & Red Wood
Alum, Copperas and Indigo.
Wrought, cut and scupper NAILS.
Tacks, Brads and Screws.
Loaf and brown SUGARS.
Paint and White Wash Brushes.
Codfish. Fine SALT.
Iron-Hollow Ware.
Shovels, Spades, Hoes, &c. &c.

JOHN LATHROP.

WANTED,

20,000 feet Oak Boards.

APPLY AS ABOVE.

Norwich, May 26, 1819. 29—

---

100 Pieces Domestic White and Brown Shirtings, Sheeting, Ticking, Checks, Stripes, Gingham and Diapers, For sale by JOS. BREED.

April 21. 94—

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale, at the *Blue Store, Shetucket Street*, the following BOOKS, viz:

Narrative of an expedition to explore the river Zaire, usually called the Congo, in South Africa, in 1816, under the direction of Captain J. K. Tuckey, R. N. to which is added, the Journal of Professor Smith; and some general observations on the country and its inhabitants. Published by permission of the Lords Commissions of the Admiralty. Price $2,50.

Greenland, the adjacent seas, and the Northwest passage to the Pacific Ocean, illustrated in a voyage to Davis's Strait, during the summer of 1817—by Bernard O'Reilly, Esq. Price $1,50.

Anecdotes of the life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Landaff, written by himself. Price $2,75.

Journal of a visit to South Africa, in 1815 and 1816, with some accounts of the Missionary settlements of the United Brethren, near the Cape of Good Hope. By the Rev. C. J. Latrobe. Price $2,00.

The Naval Temple, containing a complete history of the battles fought by the Navy of the United States, from its establishment in 1794 to the present time, including the wars with France, and with Tripoli, the late war with Great-Britain, and with Algiers, with elegant engravings representing battles, &c. Price $3.

Life of the Honorable Major-General Israel Putnam—with an Appendix, containing an historical and topographical sketch of Bunker Hill Battle. Price $1.

Memoirs of Mrs. Harriet Newell. Price 75 cts.

A series of popular Essays, illustrative of principles essentially connected with the improvement of the Understanding, the Imagination, and the Heart, By Elizabeth Hamilton. Two vols.—Price $2.

Tales for Mothers and Daughters, by Miss Woodland. Two vols.—Price $1,75.

Moral Tales for young people, by Maria Edgeworth. Three vols.—Price $2,25.

New Tales, by Mrs. Opie. Two vols. Price $2.

The Antiquary, by the author of "Waverly" and "Guy Mannering." Three vols in two—Price $1,50.

Samor, Lord of the Bright City, an heroic poem. By the Rev. H. H. Milman-M. A. Price 87½ cts.

Siege of Corinth, and Parisina—poems Price 50 cts.

Felix Alvarez, or Manners in Spain, containing descriptive accounts of some of the prominent events of the late peninsular war; and authentic anecdotes illustrative of the Spanish character; interspersed with Poetry, original, and from the Spanish. By Alexander R C. Dallas, Esq. Three vols. in two. Price $2.

Rosabella, or a Mothers Marriage—a novel. By the author of the Romance of the Pyrenees, &c. &c. &c. Five vols. in three.—Price $3.

Sophia, or the dangerous indiscretion—a tale, founded on facts. Three vols. in two.—Price $1,75.

Memoirs relating to the Highlands; with anecdotes of Rob Roy and his family. Price 62½ cts.

Zoma, or the tree of health. To which is added the Fair Pauline.—Zeneida,—the Reeds of the Tiber,—and the Widow of Lozi. By Madame De Genlis.—Price 50 cts.

The Brownie of Bodsbeck, and other Tales, by James Hogg, author of "the Queen's Wake," &c. &c. Two vols. in one.—Price $1.

Clarentine, a Novel, by Miss Burney, author of Traits of Nature, Geraldine Fauconberg, etc. Two vols.—Price $1,75.

Tales of my Landlord, second series, collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham, Schoolmaster and Parish Clerk of Gandercleugh. Four vols. in two.—Price $2,50.

June 9.

Domestic Goods, Wool Carding, &c.

MERINO and common Wool will be cleansed and carded, and Woolen Goods of every kind colored and finished by experienced workmen, at the Woolen Factory, in Norwich, the ensuing season, on the most reasonable terms—Where the subscribers offer for sale, by the piece or yard, a good assortment of *Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinetts, Kerseys, Plains,* &c. 6-4 and 7-8 *Flannels, Rose and common Blankets, domet,* 9-8 *Flannels for sheetings, scarlet, yellow, green, mixed, & bleached single and double Yarn for Knitting, Fringe and Tufting.*

Wanted, WOOL of every grade, in exchange for any of the above, by

E. & E. HUNTINGTON, &
E. BACKUS.

Norwich Woolen Factory, June. 1819. 32—

Salt and Fish.

300 Bushels Rock, Cape and Blown Salt,
A few quintals good Codfish,
Just received and offered for sale very cheap for cash only, by

CALVIN TYLER.

June 15. 32—

Missing,

A LARGE green silk *UMBRELLA*, with striped selvage and carved handle. The possessor shall be rewarded by leaving it with the *Printer.*

June 15. 32—

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar.*

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and at *Newcomb Kinney's Hotel*, in Norwich.

H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B. The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.

May 26. 29tf—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THIS line of Steam Boats will commence on Monday the 8th inst. —and continue during the season, as follows:

The CONNECTICUT, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New-Haven.

The FULTON, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich immediately after day-light in the morning of the same days, will touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New-Haven, at 8 o'clock.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

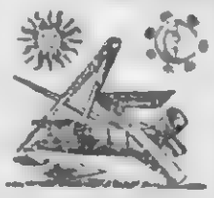
March 3. 17—

Providence Packet.

THE Sloop REVENGE, *Wm. Barker*, Master, is intended for a regular trader from Norwich and New-London to Providence. Punctuality and dispatch may be depended on. Apply on board, to James N. Brown or Jed. Huntington, Norwich, or Ezra Chappell, New-London.

June 9. 31—

MASONIC.



THE FESTIVAL of *St. John* the Baptist will be celebrated by Putnam Lodge, at *Pomfret*, on the 24th of June instant. The brethren will convene at the house of brother *Peter Thompson.* A procession will form at 11 o'clock, A. M. and move to the meeting-house Brethren of the adjacent Lodges are invited to attend.

THOMAS HUBBARD,
RANSALR. CHILDS,
D. MATTHEWSON, } *Committee of arrangement.*

Pomfret, June 8, 1819. 32—

MUSIC.

JUST received and for sale at *R. HUBBARD's* Book-Store,

MUSICA SACRA, a collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces, compiled at the request, and published under the patronage of the Oneida Musical Society. Price $1,25.

The MUSICAL READER, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Sections, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score. To which are prefixed the rudiments of music. Compiled principally for the use of schools, by one of the editors of the "Musica Sacra." Price $2,25.

The INSTRUMENTAL PRECEPTOR, comprising instructions for the Clarinet, Hautboy, Flute and Bassoon. With a variety of the most celebrated airs, marches, minuets, songs, rondeaus, trios, &c. Compiled by Wm. Whiteby.

April 28.

Butts' Healing American Balsam.

THIS healing remedy is much approved of, for the Consumption, Hooping and all other Coughs, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains of the Stomach, Dysentary, Relaxes and the Typhus Fever.

Externally, it is an excellent application for WOUNDS, such as Cuts, Scratches, Sores, Bruises, Sprains, Wounded Nerves and Tendons.

Price 50 cents per bottle.

FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL TYLER, *Druggist.*

Norwich, May 12, 1819. 27—

Boston Soal LEATHER,
Nova Scotia PLASTER, ground and in the stone, for sale by

CALVIN TYLER.

Norwich, June 2, 1819. 30—

For Sale, or to Let,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE Dwelling House, formerly owned and occupied by *Capt. James Williams*, very pleasantly situated on the west bank of the river Thames in West-Chelsea.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

The Dwelling House, formerly occupied by *Col. Nathaniel Howland*, commonly called the Gere House.

APPLY TO
ICHABOD WARD.

Norwich, June 9, 1819. 3w-31—

FOR SALE,

The Dwelling-House,

AND excellent *Garden Lot*, formerly the residence of Capt. SIMEON CARRW, deceased, pleasantly situated in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

The House and Lot,

Formerly Mr. JAMES WADE'S, Sen'r, a convenient, good House in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

A MOWING LOT,

With a *Barn* thereon, near the shop of Mr. JAMES F. BROWN, on the western shore of the cove. APPLY TO

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Norwich, March 23, 1819. 20—

FOR SALE.

The Wharf and Store,

FORMERLY owned by Capt. THOMAS KING, deceased; the wharf being the same which the Steam-Boat Fulton make use of; the Store is the same formerly occupied by Capt. GURDON BILL, deceased.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Norwich, March 23, 1819. 20—

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, in the town of Pomfret (Conn.) on the 3d day of May last, a brown MARE COLT, three years old, has been rode some, clear trotter, has one white foot. Whoever has or will take up said colt and give information to the subscriber in Pomfret, shall have all expenses and charges paid by me.

DANIEL DWIGHT.

June 3, 1819. 31—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 13 to 0 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

NEW CARDS.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and others, that he has repaired his *Carding Machine*, by substituting new cards in lieu of such as were worn His cards and machinery being in complete order, he hopes to merit the approbation of those who employ him to card, manufacture wool, or dress cloth.

He also wishes to hire a good *Clothier.*

EBENEZER ALLEN.

Lisbon, June 14. 1819. 32—

New Carding Machines.

THE subscriber is now putting into operation, two *Carding Machines*, at the stand formerly known by the name of *Backus' Iron Works.* One of which will be entirely covered with *new Cards* of the first quality, and having rented the same to *Mr. Obadiah Smith*, a person, who from his long experience in the business, has the fullest confidence that all those who may choose to give him employment, will find their work done to perfect satisfaction.

URIAH TRACY.

Norwich, May 13, 1819. 30—

Notice.

THE subscribers would inform their old customers and others, that their *Carding Machine* is in complete order for business; under the care of *Capt. Curtiss*, who attended the Machine the last year. *Our Woolen Factory* is in good order for manufacturing, and they have in their employment experienced workmen, and are well supplied with dye-stuffs, and will card Wool, or manufacture the same into cloth, and dress the cloth upon as reasonable terms as their neighbors.

CLARK & GRAY.

A good *Sattinet Weaver* will find employ and good wages at the Woolen Factory.

Windham, June 3, 1819. 31—

BLANK BOOKS.

DEMI and Foolscap LEDGERS.
Petty do.
Demi JOURNALS.
Letter or Invoice BOOKS.
Common place do.
DAY BOOKS, full and half bound from one to six quires.
Writing and Cyphering BOOKS.
ALPHABETS. FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S *Book Store.*

April 14. 28—

Jewett City Manufacturing Company,

HAVE just received a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD WARE,
CROCKERY WARE,
HOLLOW WARE, &c. &c.

which they are now offering to their friends and customers at prices much lower than usual, for cash or approved credit.

LIKEWISE,

A general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, which will be sold uncommonly low.

The public are solicited to call at their store and examine for themselves.

WALTER PALMER, *Jr. Agent.*

June 9. 31—

Bozrah Manufacturing Company,

ARE now opening a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY WARE,
PAINTS,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Together with an assortment of

Domestic Goods,

of their own manufacture—which they offer for sale low for *cash only*, or that which may be considered equal to cash.

DAVID L. DODGE, *Agent.*

Bozrahville, May 8, 1819

N. B. Wanted, a good family HORSE, one that is perfectly kind in the harness and easy under the saddle, not exceeding eight years of age.

To Let, on shares or otherwise,

A superior flock of SHEEP, from ¾ to full blooded Merino.

27 *Apply as above.*

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *COOKE & CONGDON*, Pomfret, are again earnestly solicited to call at *William W. Cooke's* Store and pay. However unpleasant to their feelings, they will be compelled to use compulsory measures should the *last notice* be neglected. All who will call on or before the twentieth of July ensuing and pay will confer an obligation, after which time the accounts will be indiscriminately lodged in an Attorney's hands for collection, they being under indispensable obligations to close that concern.

WILLIAM M. COOKE.
JOSEPH W. CONGDON.

Pomfret, June 8, 1819. 31—

Pocket Books.

ONE case red morocco *POCKET BOOKS*, containing about 20 dozen, for sale very low, by

R. HUBBARD.
Blue Store, Shetucket street.

April 28.

Wanted Immediately,

THREE JOURNEYMEN, viz. two *Cabinet Makers* and one *Chair Maker*, to whom steady employ and good wages will be given

WILLIAM E. ROBINSON.

Plainfield, Jan. 21, 1819. 18tf—

Notice.

THE Co-partnership of *TRACY & GARDNER*, is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

HEZEKIAH TRACY.
GEORGE P. GARDNER.

Lebanon, May 24, 1819. 31—

NORWICH COLD SPRING

GIN,

In pipes, hogsheads, and barrels,

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.

WHO WILL PAY CASH FOR

CORN.

March 24. 20—

SALT.

200 Bushels Eastern Salt suitable for Hay.

FOR SALE BY
CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, June 9, 1819. 31—

Wanted Immediately.

2000 lbs. good SIZING.

R. HUBBARD.

June 2.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1819. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII. No. 34.]

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a very large and general assortment of fresh imported

GOODS,

purchased at the present reduced prices, principally at auction, for cash, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, at small advance for ready money.

AMONG THEM ARE

40 pc. superfine, middling and low priced Broadcloths,
30 „ do. do. double and single milled Cassimeres,
50 „ (A. R. & Co.) and (H. S. & Co.) black and coloured Bombazetts,
50 „ steam-loom and Maddapolam Cotton Shirtings,
40 „ Levantine, Florence, and India Lustrings,
30 „ black and col'd Canton Crapes,
60 „ Carlisle Ginghams and Robes,
200 „ Ribbons—some elegant garnitures,
20 „ black, blue and drab, wide, double chain Cotton Cassimeres, suitable for carriage tops or summer clothing,
60 doz. Cotton, Silk and Worsted Hose,
100 pc. Cotton Cambrics and Book Muslins,
100 „ Calicoes and Ginghams,
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Coach Laces,
White and Chintz Bed Lace,
Furniture, Cambric and common Dimoty,
Blue and plain Naukins, (first chop,)
Black, white, green and pink Italian Crape,
Silk, Merino, Crape, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls,
Bandanoa and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Thule Lace,
Thread, Silk and Cotton Lace,
Ladies' black, white and fancy col'd Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gentlemen's Silk, Beaver and Buck Skin Gloves,
Shell and Horn Combs,
Long Lawn, Linen Cambrics,
Threads, Tapes, and Bobbins,
White, red, green, yellow and black Flannel,
A large assortment of superior Wire Thread,
Best plated, spring thong and twig Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, and Parasols,
Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Prenelle Shoes, manufactured in New-York,
Misses' and Children's do.
Green Gauze, for Veils, Vesting,
Marseilles, Toilinet and Silk
Tabby Velvets, assorted colours,
Travelling Trunks, assorted sizes,
An assortment of men's, youth's and children's

HATS,

of the first quality, from the manufactories of J. Brewster, and Ives & White.

ALSO,

10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices, for cash only.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE *AUCTIONS* AND *CHEAP STORES* IN NEW-YORK,

By William Rogers,

CANTON Crapes, Lustrings, Irish Linens, Brown do. Calicoes, Merino, Silk, and Cotton Shawls, Ginghams, Jackonet, Mull, Leno, Book, and Cambrick Muslins, Dimities, Long Lawn, Cotton Cassimeres, Corded Cambricks, Vestings, Blue Nankins, Hosiery, Gloves, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, Bombazetts, Jean, Bombazine, India Muslin, Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Paper Hangings, Shell and Horn Combs, Millinet, Silk Braid, Ribbons, Velvets, Madras Handkerchiefs, Linen & Cotton Checks, Fans, Quality Binding, Needles, Pins, Buttons, Tapes, Cotton Thread, Snuff Boxes, Beads, Shoes, Ferrets.

Sugar, Ale, Figs, Raisins, Linseed and Lamp Oil, Ginger, Chocolate, Gin, Wine, Tobacco, White Lead, Snuff.

The above and many other Goods will be sold lower than common for CASH.

May 12. 27—

St. CROIX RUM, &c.

10 Hhds St. Croix and Antigua Rum,
5 do. Molasses,
2 do. New-England Rum,
50 Casks Providence Lime,
1½ Ton best Grindstones,
Best Nova Scotia Plaster,
All kinds of clear and merchantable Pine Lumber,
100 M. best Shingles,
12 Mahogany Clock Cases, *very low*,
ON CONSIGNMENT,
10 Tons Hollow Ware which will be exchanged for country produce.

FOR SALE BY

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich. 6w-31—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

selected from the latest European and India importations, and just received from New-York,

CONSISTING OF

Super. and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Rattinetts, Bombazines, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Nankin Crape Shawls, 8-4, 4-4 and half Merino do. Sinchews, Sarsnetts, Levantine and Florence Silks, a large assortment of Nankin, Canton and Canton Crapes, fancy and plain Ribbons, Silk and Tabby Velvets, black and mixed Canton Camblets, brown and white Russia and Irish Sheeting, Russia and Irish Diapers, Damask Diapers and Table Cloths, Linen Cambricks and Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, men's Woodstock, Beaver and Silk Gloves, ladies' Kid, Beaver and black Castor Gloves, 4-4 and 6-4 Book, Mulmul, Jackonet and Cambric Muslins, Cotton Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambric and common Dimoties, &c. &c. &c.

April 27. 25tf—

NEW GOODS.

JUST received and for sale very *cheap*, a general assortment of GROCERIES of a *superior quality*, viz:

Cognac Brandy,
Old Spirit,
Holland Gin,
Country do.
St. Croix Rum,
New-England do.
Cider Brandy,
Double Ale,
WINES, Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe & Malaga
TEAS, fresh and superior quality, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea
SUGARS, Leaf, St. Croix, India White & Brown Havana
New-Orleans and Surinam Molasses, Flour, Rice, Chocolate, Coffee, Box and Keg Raisins, Lemons, Allspice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cassia, Ginger, Saltpetre, Starch, Pearlash, Bar-Soap, Shaving-Soap, Cavendish and sweet scented Tobacco, Lorrillard's Maccaubau Snuff, Candles, Glauber Salts, Codfish, Blown Salt, Pocket Knives, Brooms, Bed Cords, writing and wrapping Paper, Segars, Sieves, Pork and Pork Hams, an assortment of Stone and red Earthen Ware, Day & Martin's genuine Liquid Shoe Blacking, &c. &c.

The above goods will be sold very *low* for *Cash*, or in exchange for country produce.

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, June 2, 1819. 30—

Sugar, Rice, etc.

6 Bags single and double boiled India SUGAR,
2 Casks RICE,
2 Casks, 7 doz. each, best London PORTER,
2 Chests Young Hyson TEA.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

June 1, 1819. 30—

20 bbls. superfine Flour,
Baltimore Crackers per keg,
Also, a choice selection of

GROCERIES,

offered for cash only, by

CALVIN TYLER.

Cash paid for

Good Corn, Rye, Oats, White Beans and Flax-Seed.

May 12. 27—

Charles R. Kinney,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has opened a small Store of

GOODS,

in Griswold, (Jewett City) which will be offered for sale at very reduced prices for cash.

JOSEPH STANTON, Agent

June 14, 1819. 3w-32—

Rum, Sugar, etc.

2 hhds. W. I. RUM, *very cheap*,
4 hhds MOLASSES,
7 boxes Havanna brown SUGAR,
2 chests Young Hyson TEA,
38 set Waggon Boxes,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
4d, 8d, and 10d Cut NAILS,
70 lbs. FLAX.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY

L. BREWER, *Agent.*

June 16. 32—

PUBLIC ACTS.

General Assembly, May Session, 1819.

An Act in addition to, and alteration of an act entitled "An act for forming and conducting the military force of this State."

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That any non-commissioned officer, musician or private, of any company of militia of this State, whether Artillery, Cavalry, Riflemen or Infantry, who shall neglect to appear, at time and place appointed, for regimental, battalion or company exercise, inspection or review: or for the choice of a Captain, or Subaltern, for the company, to which such person belongs; or, appearing shall be deficient in arms or equipments, may within ten days next thereafter, appear before the commanding officer of such company, and excuse himself for such deficiency, and if such delinquent shall fail to appear as aforesaid, and make a satisfactory excuse for such delinquency, said commanding officer shall impose upon such delinquent, the fine or fines, in such case by law incurred; and shall give notice thereof in writing; to the person so fined, and if said fine or fines shall not be paid to such commanding officer, and the said delinquent shall not make his appeal in the manner hereinafter provided, said fine or fines shall be collected by warrant under the hand of said commanding officer.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever the commanding officer of a company shall impose a fine; the person so fined may within ten days after notice thereof appeal to the commanding officer of the regiment, or if the person so fined, claim in writing, to belong to a different regiment, from that to which said commanding officer belongs, but to the same brigade, he may within fifteen days after such notice, appeal to the commanding officer of the brigade, and if the person so fined, shall claim in writing to belong to a different brigade in the same division, he may within twenty days after such notice, appeal to the commanding officer of the division; and if the person so fined shall claim in manner aforesaid, to belong to a different division or to a different corps, from that to which such commanding officer belongs he may within twenty days after notice appeal to the Captain General, or to such person as the Captain General shall appoint. And in all cases of appeal, it shall be the duty of the officer to whom the appeal is made, to cause written notice to be given to the officer imposing the fine, who shall thereupon, stay the collection thereof, until the appeal be determined; and the officer to whom the appeal is made, may on hearing the parties, abate such fine, and if such fine be not abated, the officer imposing the same, shall proceed to collection. *Provided always*, that all appeals shall be in writing, and the same shall be determined, and notice of such determination given to the officer imposing the fine, within twenty days after such appeal is made.

§ 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the fines incurred under the twenty fifth and forty fourth sections of the act, to which this is an addition, shall be imposed by the commanding officer of the regiment, provided the person so fined, shall have the same right to excuse himself, before such regimental officer, and to appeal to a superior officer, as is provided, in cases of fines imposed by commanding officers of companies.

§ 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all fines imposed by the commanding officer of a company, shall be appropriated for the benefit of such company, in the same manner as is now provided, for the appropriation of fines imposed by the commanding officers of regiments. *Provided*, that the surplus in such cases, if any there be, shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the town, to which said commanding officer of company belongs.

§ 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all warrants, granted for the collection of any fine, imposed by virtue of this act, shall be directed and served, in the same manner as is now provided by law.

§ 6. *Be it further enacted*, That so much of the 26th section of the act, to which this is an addition, as respects the constituting and assembling a board of field officers and the proceeding before them, and so much of the 23th and 27th sections of the same act, as are inconsistent herewith, and so much of an act, in addition to and alteration of the act for forming and conducting the military force of this State, passed May Session 1816 as relates to the imposing of fines, and also the 4th and 7th sections of an act of the same title, passed October Session 1816 and also the 5th section of an act entitled "An act in addition to and alteration of an act entitled an act for forming and conducting the military force of this State, passed May Session A. D. 1818 be, and the same are hereby repealed.—*Provided*, that all proceedings, begun under the said several acts, may be pursued to a final determination as though this act had not been passed.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved June 4, 1819.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An act for publishing the accounts of the State.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary annually within thirty days after the rising of the General Assembly to publish in some Newspaper in which the laws are published, that part of the Controllers report designating the expenditures and receipts of all monies relating to the current expences of government; also that part of said Report relating to expenditures and receipts of all monies appropriated for investments in Bank Stock or Funded debt of the United States, also the summary statement of the permanent funds of the State, and how the same are invested and a statement of all the debts due from the State.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, June 5th, 1819.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act relating to Oaths.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That whenever any person who shall be required by law to take an oath, shall decline to take an oath in the usual form, by reason of scruples of conscience, an affirmation may be administered to such person in the form prescribed by an act relative to the People commonly called Quakers

2. That if any person making such solemn affirmation, shall be lawfully convicted of having willfully, falsely, and corruptly, affirmed any matter, which if the same had been declared under oath, in the usual form, would have amounted to wilful, and corrupt perjury, such person so offending shall incur the same penalties, and forfeitures, as by the laws of the State are enacted against wilful, and corrupt perjury.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, June 1, 1819.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act in addition to, An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and appointing the times and places of holding the same.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the part of the Town of Salem, now belonging to the probate district of New-London, shall constitute a part of said district, and that part of said town of Salem, now a part of the district of East-Haddam, shall continue a part of said district of East-Haddam.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D 1819

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 31, 1819.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act to repeal part of an act, entitled "an act for the punishment of defamation"

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the third paragraph of said act be and the same is hereby repealed.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved May 26th, 1819.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act relating to the duties of Sheriffs.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the Sheriffs of the several counties of this State be and they are hereby authorized and directed to perform all the duties which appertain to their office in their respective counties until the persons who may be appointed to succeed them respectively shall have accepted their appointment and shall have become qualified to perform its duties by executing the bonds required by law, and the provisions of this act shall extend to the persons who were Sheriffs previous to the present Session of the General Assembly.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved May 31, 1819.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act to repeal part of an Act entitled "an Act regulating Gaols, and Gaolers."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the twentieth section of said act be, and the same is hereby repealed.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved May 21, 1819.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act in further addition to an Act entitled, "An Act. for erecting and continuing a Sign-Post, in each town in this State."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That in the town of Canton, near the Meeting-House, towards the south end of said town, there shall be erected and supported at the cost of said town, an additional Sign-Post, in the same manner, and be improved for the same purposes, as other Sign-Posts in the several towns in this State by law are.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved May 26th, 1819.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act relating to the times of holding the County Courts in the county of Middlesex.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the County Court now to be holden at Haddam, within and for the County of Middlesex; on the last Tuesday of March shall in future be holden at said Haddam, on the third Tuesday of March annually.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved June 4, 1819.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act prescribing the mode of appointing Judges of the Supreme Court of Errors, of the Superior, and Inferior Courts, and justices of the Peace.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the Judges of the Supreme Court of Errors, of the Superior and inferior Courts, and Justices of the peace, shall be appointed by the concurrent vote of the Senate, and House of Representatives; and the Judges of the Supreme Court of Errors, and of the Superior Court, shall in all cases, be chosen by ballot in each House of the General Assembly.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved May 17th, 1819.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act prescribing the times of holding town meetings in the several Towns in this state.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the Annual meetings of the several towns in this State shall be holden some time in the month of October, November or December in each year any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved June 5, 1819.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act prescribing the number of Judges, and Justices of the several County Courts in this State.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the County Courts in the several Counties in this State, shall consist of a Judge, and two Justices of the Quorum, and no more; to be appointed and commissioned for that purpose, any two of whom shall form a quorum, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 21, 1819.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act in addition to an Act for stating, limiting and naming the Counties in this State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the Town of Salem shall be and remain a part of the County of New-London.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 31, 1819.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act directing the number of jurors to be chosen in the town of Salem in the County of New-London.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the town of Salem shall choose the number of five Jurymen.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, June 1st, 1819.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

Foreign Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 16.

NORTHERN EXPEDITIONS.

THE Hecla and Griper have sailed from Deptford on the voyage of discovery to the Arctic regions. In addition to this expedition, another is about to be undertaken by land, which is to proceed in a northern direction from the Hudson Bay Company's settlements. The persons to be employed in this arduous undertaking, it is said, are selected; and, from the assistance of the North-American tribes, every prospect of success is entertained. It will be recollected that, many years ago, Mr. Herne, and more recently Mr. M'Kenzie, fell in with the sea at two intermediate points, a considerable distance from each other between Behring's Straits and Baffin's Bay.

Duel between Lord Donoughmore and Col. Bagwell.—Early on Monday morning week, a duel took place between the Earl of Donoughmore and Col. Bagwell, about three miles from London, on the Uxbridge road. The noble Earl was accompanied by Sir R. Wilson, and Col. Bagwell by Mr. James Daly. It was agreed by the seconds to toss up for the first fire, and the principals having taken their station, Sir Robert gave the signal to fire, by throwing up his hat. Col. Bagwell fired and missed. The Earl of Donoughmore missed fire. Col. Bagwell insisted he should fire: the Earl of Donoughmore said it was impossible. Sir Robert Wilson observed, the miss was decisive of a shot. This led to an attempt, on the part of the seconds, to accommodate the business, which was attended with success, and the parties shook hands.

British and Foreign Bible Society.—Tuesday week the Anniversary meeting of this society was held in Freemason's Hall. There were two thousand persons present. At 12 o'clock, the Right Hon. Lord Teignmouth took the chair, when the report was read. It detailed the progress of the Bible Societies in the different countries on the continent and in the Indies, &c. stated the number of Bibles issued at cost and reduced prices, from the 31st March, 1818, to the same period in 1819, was 123,247 Bibles, and 136,784 testaments, making in the whole 260,031 copies, being an increase beyond the issues of the preceding year of 65,930 Bibles and Testaments; making, with those issued at the expense of the society, from various presses upon the continent, a total of more than two million three hundred thousand. Professor Kieffler, from Paris, presented himself to the meeting, and, through the medium of an able address, which was read by the Rev. D. Wilson, informed the meeting, that the Government of France had promised their utmost support to the Bible Societies in that country. It is then stated, that 9000 copies of the New Testament, printed in the Turkish language, from the royal press of France, had been sent to Turkey.—(Loud applause.)—Three of those Testaments, were exceedingly well printed and bound, and bearing the Royal Arms of France, were then presented to the meeting by the professor, who aided by the advice of Baron Sylvestre de Sacy, had inspected the edition. The Duke of Gloucester then moved the thanks of the meeting to the Chairman, who made a suitable reply. —The meeting shortly after broke up.

MUNGO PARK.

To the Editors of the Liverpool Mercury.

Gentlemen,

I have this morning received a letter, via. Malta, from a brother of mine at Juddah, on the Red Sea, from which I send you the following extracts; if you think any credit is due to the assertions of Pearce, you can (if you think proper) give it a place in the Mercury, if not you can as easily burn it. Yours, &c.

Liverpool, Church-St. May 6, 1819. *H B.*

"December 18, 1818.—On my landing at Juddah, a place where I did not expect to hear an English word, I was accosted by a man in the complete costume of the country, with, 'Are you an Englishman Sir?' My answer being of course in the affirmative, appeared to give him pleasure beyond expression. 'Thanks and praises to God!' he exclaimed, 'I once more hear an English tongue, which I have not done for fourteen years before.' I have been much amused by him since; his account of the Abyssinians, the inhabitants of a country that has absorbed fourteen years of his existence, is truly interesting. You must no doubt have heard or read of him; he is that Nathaniel Pearce spoken of by Mr. Salt, in his account of his travels in Abyssinia. He was left there by Lord Valentia, and has been the greater part of the time in the service of one or other of the chiefs in various parts of the country. At the time I met with him, he was endeavoring to make his way to Tombuctoo, where he says Mungo Park is still in existence, detained by the chief. He says, the whole country almost idolize him for his skill in surgery, astronomy, &c. &c. They say he is an angel, come from heaven to administer comforts to them; and he explains to them the motions and uses of the heavenly bodies.—He is, Pearce says, very desirous to make his escape; but finds it impossible. 'What!' say they, 'do you suppose us so foolish as to part with so invaluable a treasure? If you go away, where are we to find another possessing so much knowledge, or who will do us so much good?'—Pearce appeared to have been resolutely bent on endeavoring to reach Tombuctoo, but had for some time been laboring under severe illness.'—&c. &c. &c.

LONDON, MAY 13.

Another travelling Machine.

Mr. Hirch, the coachmaker, has presented the Duke and Duchess of Kent, with a vehicle, called *Velocimanipede*, calculated to carry three persons, without a horse, and weighs only 100 pounds wt. The centre, or body of the carriage, is supposed to be for a female: the front is for a gentleman to sit on a narrow saddle to guide it. At the back is a small dickey to work the hind wheels by machinery. It went over a distance of ground of one mile in three minutes, and it could be kept up with ease at eight miles an hour. Their Royal Highnesses expressed their gratification at the ingenious contrivance of a vehicle to carry three persons without a horse, particularly at the simplicity of the construction, and the ease with which it is worked.

THE CIRCASSIAN FAIR.

This fair stranger was on Monday introduced by His Excellency the Persian Ambassador to upwards of twenty ladies of distinction. She was elegantly attired in the costume of her country; her dress was a rich white satin, fringed with gold, with a bandeau round her head, and wreathes of diamonds. She received her visitors with graceful affability, and they were highly pleased with her person and manners. She is not, as has been represented, short and slender, she is of the middle stature, of exquisite symmetry, rather *en bon point*; her complexion is of a brownish cast, her hair a jet black, with beautiful arch black eye-brows, handsome black penetrating eyes, her features regular, and strikingly handsome. The ladies were highly gratified, and passed great encomiums on the elegance of her person.

By the late Mails.

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK, JUNE 21.

Spanish News.

OUR intelligence from Gibraltar, by the Shepherdess, arrived at New-Haven, is to the 28th of April:—The King of Spain, some time in that month, called his council together to advise with them on the subject of his revolted colonies and desired them all to express their sentiments without any reserve: accordingly 28 of the members recommended a compromise with the revolutionists—which so exasperated the King, that notwithstanding he urged them to give their opinions freely, he immediately dismissed them from his service! A majority of the Council were in favor of prosecuting the war.

Two Captains in the Spanish Navy, (Brigadiers of Marine) have been broke for refusing to take command of two 74's destined for Lima—and the King says that all shall be broke who refuse in this critical state of his kingdom, to perform their duty.

Since the arrival of the last frigate from Vera Cruz with money (though it was all private property) the expedition at Cadiz has made some progress. About 40 English transports have arrived from England, to take troops, (under private contract) which with the Russians, Danes, Swedes and French before employed, will make the armada a confederacy of all the Holy Allies—this does not look much like neutrality—though it was whispered that the English had ordered their cruizers to capture all vessels under their flag having troops &c. on board to be employed against the patriots.

The San Telmo, San Fernando and Alexander 1st (74's) and Diana frigate (44) were expected to sail from Cadiz for Lima on about the 6th of May, but would carry no troops—we shall not be surprised to hear that the cause of this was—because the troops would not go.

It is stated that the King continued to grant exclusive licences to trade, as a means of raising money—to import the produce of his colonies into the kingdom in foreign bottoms on paying the same duties as are paid in national vessels—to import flour into Havana in foreign bottoms upon paying half the present duty; which, with enormous forced loans whenever money arrives from the Indies, and two lotteries per month, constitute almost the whole system of finance from which the resources of the empire are derived—whilst in several parts of it, bodies of armed banditti occupy the country, plundering all they meet, murdering many, and in some instances have, in parties of 200 strong, laid towns under contributions.

We further learn, that Mr. Wm. D. Robinson who was formally demanded by the Governor of Cadiz, still enjoyed his refuge at Gibraltar, as Governor Don had manifested no disposition to authorise his being arrested in conformity to this extraordinary mandate.

TENN. NASHVILLE, JUNE 5.

General Gaines and family arrived in this place on Thursday evening last, from the South. We understand Mr. Monroe will be in Nashville on Monday next.

In consequence of the indisposition of General Jackson, which renders him unable to meet the President, he dispatched his Aid-de-camp, Capt. Easton, to meet and conduct the President to his house, from which place, we learn, he will be escorted to Nashville by a company of Volunteers under the command of Colonel Thomas Williamson.—It is believed the President will reach General Jackson's to-day. Mr. Monroe will, on his approach to this place, meet with an affectionate and hospitable, but plain reception.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, JUNE 22.

EXCHANGE BANK, 22d June, 1819.

☞ Feeling the same moral obligation to protect the paper of the Washington and Warren Bank as that of this Bank, although not under legal obligations to do so, I have this day hypothecated sufficient property to pay the whole of the debts of that Bank, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, and have full confidence in being enabled to do so within sixty days. For this object I have real estate in this city, free and unincumbered, to the value of near one hundred thousand dollars—I am the owner of two ships, soon expected from the South Seas, and of nine other ships, some of which are very valuable—I have a large amount of merchandize on hand, and debts are due me to double the amount of the debts of said Bank a large proportion of which is in good endorsed notes—therefore every person who holds the notes of said Bank may rest perfectly satisfied that he will, after a short delay, receive the whole of his money. To accomplish this desirable object, it has become necessary for me to repair to Sandy-Hill, and also to suspend the business of the Exchange Bank for a few weeks. The Washington and Warren Bank has not at any period since its establishment been embarrassed; on the contrary, it has, at all times, punctually redeemed its paper; therefore, the present alarm is wholly to be ascribed to falsehoods and misrepresentations which have brought on me these dreadful consequences, after I have redeemed by far the greatest proportion of notes which the Exchange Bank had in circulation. Near four months since I observed the gathering of the commercial storm, which is now raging, and have been ever since curtailing my business, not doubting my ability to weather it. At that period I put a stop to the emission of Exchange Bank Notes at all distant places, except a few at New-Orleans, where my agent holds sufficient funds to redeem all that he has put out in that quarter, and those previously put out in the Southern States have long since been forced back by the course of exchange, and redeemed. Since the first of May, till I have not issued one tenth of the amount of Exchange Bank Notes that I had issued at all other periods in the same length of time, since the establishment of the Bank, and the return of Bills the last seven weeks has been so immense that there is not a large amount left in the hands of the community, all which will be shortly paid in money with interest from this day, or immediately with stock in the Washington and Warren Bank at par—and I risk nothing in saying that I know this Stock to be good, although it cannot be at this time converted into money. I beg leave to assure the public that I have done all that it was possible for man to do, and that if they did but know the amount of money I have raised and applied for the redemption of notes unexpectedly sent in, they could not but be surprised at my performance in times like the present. I have been extensively engaged in business in this city 18 years, during that time once before I was reduced to the painful necessity of suspending my payments—I had the satisfaction of resuming them in the short space of three months, and of paying to my then creditors twenty shillings on the pound, with seven per cent interest for the delay, which I think I have a right to claim of the public as a pledge of what they are to expect in the present case. I intend making arrangements very soon with a number of Grocers, Butchers, Bakers, and others, to receive the Notes of the Washington and Warren Bank, at par, in payment for every article they may have for sale, thinking it the best means in my power of accommodating the holders. Money will be lodged in the Franklin Bank next week to pay the balances due the customers of the Exchange Bank on deposits.

J 22 JACOB BARKER.

JUNE 23.

Theatre.—There were near $1300 taken at Miss Leesugg's benefit on Monday evening. The new play was received with distinguished applause, and will be repeated, we learn, on the 5th of July. The troops of the United States made a brilliant appearance. We understand they were from Captain Churchill's company on Bedlow's Island.

JUNE 25.

Two elegant schooners, built for government, were launched yesterday from Mr. Bergh's ship yard. They are intended for revenue cutters, one for the port of New-Orleans, the other for Mobile. For beauty of model, they are said to equal the one recently built by the same architect for this port.

Hydrophobia.—It gives us much pleasure to state, that James Cann, carpenter, 108 Henry-street, who was in the early part of the present month, bitten by a dog, unquestionably mad, and who shewed unequivocal symptoms that hydrophobia had actually began, is now, by taking increased doses of a strong decoction of the Scullcap, so far recovered that all those symptoms have disappeared, and he is considered out of danger.—*E. Post.*

JUNE 28.

By the Vestal, we have received Bermuda papers of the 9th inst. H. B. M. ship Newcastle, with Rear Admiral Griffiths and family, (appointed to that station.) arrived at St. Georges the 5th.

The 74 building at the navy yard, in Philadelphia, progresses rapidly, notwithstanding there has been some delay occasioned by the want of timber. We understand, however, that the requisite supply has now arrived.—Nearly one half of her frame is up, and there appears to be a great quantity of timber prepared towards her completion.

ALBANY, JUNE 25.

We state for the public information, that the bills of the under named banks are not received by the banks in this city, nor at the state treasury. How long they will remain thus discredited is not for us to guess.—

Bank of Hudson—Aqueduct Association or Greene County bank—Niagara—Washington & Warren—Exchange Bank, New-York—Ontario, & Jefferson County.

Postscript.—After the foregoing remarks were in type, we learnt, that committees of different banks in this city, yesterday came to the resolution, not to receive at their respective counters the bills of the following banks, viz:

Hudson, Catskill, Middle District, Plattsburgh, Jefferson county, Exchange Bank, Columbia, Greene county, Washington and Warren, Ontario, Niagara.

And to receive the paper of the following country banks at 15 days, to wit—Newburgh, do. branch at Ithica, Orange county, Central, Chenango, Utica, Ontario branch at Utica, Geneva, Auburn.

BUFFALO, JUNE 15.

Steam Boat.—On Saturday evening last, the Walk-in-the-Water, started for Mackinaw, with a cargo of merchandize valued at $300,000, and with upwards of 70 passengers, among whom were Gen. Brown and Suite.

MASS. BOSTON, JUNE 23.

PRINTING IN PALESTINE.

It is well known, that the Archbishop of Jerusalem has been some time in England, soliciting subscriptions to establish a Printing-house on Mount Libanus, between Syria and Palestine, for the diffusion of the Christian Scriptures in the Syriac language. He has, we learn, been eminently successful, having been patronized by Lord Teignmouth, Mr. Wilberforce, and many of the British clergy; though on his arrival it was reported, that he was an imposter. He has visited the great Universities in England, where he was strictly examined in all the Eastern Languages, and Mr. Lee, Professor of Arabic, has certified to his astonishing acquaintance with the Oriental literature preserved in the Bodleian library. Mr. Clymer, the American mechanic, has presented the Archbishop with one of his patent printing presses, and he has received presents of several founts of types.

Mr. Niles, in his highly valuable Register, speaking of failures, gives the following report. I have heard of one man, who failed for more than half a million, whose private wine vault, as it stood at the time of his bankruptcy, was estimated to have cost him 7000 dollars.

CONN. NEW-HAVEN, JUNE 22.

Distressing Occurrence.

Last Saturday afternoon, a party, consisting of six persons (viz. Messrs. Samuel Whiting, —— Fisk, Adam Love, William Love, Simeon Jones, and —— Weaver.) went from Long Wharf, in a small boat, on a clamming excursion. The afternoon was boisterous. At a distance of about 3 miles from the wharf, and nearly midway between the beach and the light-house, a sudden flaw struck the boat, which carried her gunwale under:—being ballasted with stone, she immediately filled and sunk. Whiting, Fisk, and A. Love, were drowned—the remaining 3 saved themselves by swimming. Fisk, who was no swimmer, probably drowned soon after the boat went down. Whiting seized an oar, and supported himself with it for awhile, but was soon exhausted, and sunk. Adam Love held on for a time to the skirts of Jones' coat; but Jones, finding it impossible to save both himself and his companion, drew a knife from his pocket, cut off the skirts of his coat, and escaped. He swam nearly 2 miles towards the western shore, when he was taken up by a canoe, completely exhausted: he is now seriously ill. The other two with difficulty reached the eastern shore, which was less distant than the western.

Mr. Whiting, we believe, is the only one who has a family:—it is remarkable that his father, some years since, was drowned near the same place. The parties were all residents of New-Haven, except Fisk, who was a stranger.

On Sunday the boat was found, raised, and towed ashore. It contained 3 coats, 2 or 3 pair of shoes, and a bundle of clothes. None of the bodies, however, have as yet been discovered.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, June 30, 1819.

ACCOUNTS FROM INDIA.

An arrival at New-York, from Bombay, brings accounts from India to the 1st March last, which state, that the war in India is carried on with great slaughter. In storming the fort of Nuwah, by the British troops, the garrison, which consisted of 600 men, chiefly Arabs, (having twice refused to surrender) and all their attempts to escape proving fruitless,) were the greater part of them put to the sword—456 bodies being been found after the assault, and 100 being taken prisoners, of whom 30 were grievously wounded. In another affair, two hundred of the rebels, as they were termed, were put to the sword. The strong fortress of Rarce has capitulated to the British, after a long siege. The garrison consisted of 1500 men. We may now consider, says the Bombay Courier of Feb. 27, the whole line of coast from Cape Comorin to Jigat, as either in our possession or under our control.

Treaty with Spain.—The Baltimore Federal Gazette of the 24th inst. noticing the report in circulation of the Messenger bearing the treaty with Spain being robbed on his road to Madrid, states, "We are fortunately acquainted with facts from a source that may be relied on, which prove that this story is unfounded. A letter has been received from a young gentleman, formerly of this city, now in Lisbon, in which he mentions the receipt of a letter from the gentleman who was the Bearer of the treaty sent by the Spanish Minister here to his own government, announcing his safe arrival at Madrid, where he had experienced some distinguished marks of favor from the King of Spain."

The steam-boat Savannah, bound to Russia, has been several times spoken at sea. Capt. Gardner, arrived at Baltimore, informs, that on the 2d inst. "in clear weather and smooth sea, light winds WSW. lat. 42, lon. 59, spoke and passed the elegant steam-ship Savannah, out eight days from Savannah, bound to St. Petersburg by way of Liverpool. She passed us at the rate of 9 or 10 knots, and the Captain informed, that she worked remarkably well and the greatest compliment we could bestow was to give her three cheers, as the happiest effort of mechanical genius that ever appeared on the Western Ocean. She returned the compliment. "Thanks we to ourselves," if America should ever have another war with any European power, which God forbid, we shall in a short time have floating steam batteries at sea as large as fort M'Henry, when we shall have a better opportunity of returning shell for shell, than we had the last siege, where many were stationed as targets to be shot at."—*Balt. paper.*

Alluding to the opinions of the British Ministers in Parliament on the subject of Arbuthnot and Ambrister—the respectable editor of the Philadelphia Political Register says, "These opinions are not only correct in their policy and application to other States, but honorable to the British government, and must be satisfactory to our own, as indicating a disposition to maintain the existing relations of peace, so essential to the happiness of both nations.

"A motion was made in the British House of Commons, by the Attorney-General, to introduce a bill prohibiting any British subject from enlisting in foreign service without the consent of his own government."

Transportation of the Mail.—A Cincinnati paper says, "Three packets, which are to ply between Wheeling and New Orleans, we hear, are in readiness to run with the stages to transport the mail from Baltimore to New-Orleans in about 10 or 11 days, and back to Baltimore in 20. These boats are building at New-Albany, and will be completed during the season. One of them, the Post Boy, Captain Price, is launched and in a state of forwardness. The contract for the transportation is, we understand, already made."

The National Intelligencer of the 24th inst. contains the following notice.

"A vessel with stores for the Mediterranean squadron, will sail, in a short time, from Georgetown, D. C. The friends of the officers and others composing that squadron, who are disposed to avail themselves of the occasion, will forward their communications post paid."

The Banks in the city of Troy, alarmed at the failure, or stoppage, of some few of the Banks in the interior of the State, have resolved not to receive, except in deposit at the owner's risk, any bills but their own.

The Catskill paper of the 29th, mentions that the Greene County Bank, in the village of Catskill, suspended payment on Thursday last; but expresses the opinion, that "the suspension will be temporary." The same paper remarks, that the notes of the Washington and Warren Bank, and the Ontario Bank, at Canandaigua, are not purchased at present on any terms.—*N. Y. paper.*

We have, says Relf, had the perusal of the Muster Roll of the United States ship Franklin, Commodore Stewart, at present in the Mediterranean. Her full complement consists of 777 souls; and what is equally surprising and pleasing is, that out of this great number, there are but ten on the sick list.—This circumstance is certainly highly creditable to the discipline and economy of the ship's police.

Private letters received from the South west, inform us, (says the National Intelligencer of Monday,) that the President passed through the Cherokee country, and had arrived at Murfreesborough, in Tennessee, within a days ride of Nashville.

In the brig Francis, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. came passenger Major S. Lorick, consul general from his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway to the United States.

YELLOW STONE EXPEDITION.

Letters from Colonel James Johnson, of the Yellow Stone expedition, to the editor of the Frankfort Argus.

STEAM-BOAT EXPEDITION,
Off Shippingport, 1st May, 1819.

Dear Sir: We have at length succeeded in completing all the repairs to the steam-boats for the Missouri and Mississippi. The machinery has been tried and found competent. There is nothing superior on the western waters.

We have four boats, (one new) heavy loaded with provisions, and will be off by sunrise in the morning, for Head Quarters, where we shall very shortly arrive. We are some later in starting than I wished, but it would have been folly to have set out without full preparation. Every arrangement is now made; we have nothing to do but to execute, which will, I trust be done promptly.

The 6th regiment, which is to ascend the Missouri with the rifle regiment, is yet in our rear.—The government steam-boat built at Pittsburgh, to be commanded by Major Long, is also in the same situation; but all are hourly expected. I expect they are between this and Pittsburgh. We therefore are fast enough, although it has been my great wish to be in motion and arrive at Head Quarters as early as possible.

We have a large quantity of cannon and ammunition on board, sufficient to show that our government is in earnest in this business.

It is pleasing to find that the community takes such interest in this enterprise. I have seen nothing which interests the people more. They know how to appreciate its value, and every day I receive the hearty good wishes of our most valuable citizens for success. I have not slept more than about 3 or 4 hours within the 24 since I have been at this place, and all hours the industry and exertions of our mechanics are seen.—What would have taken until the first of June by ordinary exertion, we have now accomplished and much to our mind. You shall hear from me again and again while I am absent.

STEAM BOAT EXPEDITION
Off Girardeau, 6th May, 1819.

Dear Sir: This is my fourth day from Louisville, nearly 550 miles from that place, and nearly 30 miles against the current of the Mississippi.—For the want of a pilot in this river, I have lain by during the night. It is said that I have already encountered nearly as difficult perils as I shall find on the Missouri—the little and grand chieo, where high piles of rocks rear their heads above the water which causes the current to be very severe. Last evening, in the midst of this difficult place, our tiller rope broke, which disabled us from managing the vessel. The current was swift, but Captain Silas Craig, who is always full of presence of mind, let go his anchor and saved us from any injury. We were soon under way again. At this time I have a cargo which weighs between 4 and 500,000 wt. between 1 and 200,000 wt. more than this boat ought to carry when we leave Head Quarters. We go on well, &c.

STEAM-BOAT EXPEDITION,
Off St. Louis, 13th May, 1819.

Dear Sir: I arrived at this place on yesterday, only ten days from Louisville, with upwards of 200 tons of provisions in this excellent Steam-Boat. The 6th regiment which is destined for the Missouri, is yet in our rear. I fear this circumstance will retard our movements a short time. The rifle regiment intended for the same service, is ready, part at Belle Fontaine, and the balance in advance at Martin's Cantonment. I hope and trust that we shall be allowed to proceed with this steam-boat and the Johnson up the Missouri, and the Jefferson up the Mississippi, and the Calhoun, which I expect will come with the 6th regiment, can follow on. The Mississippi is now up, and I expect the Missouri will commence its rise very shortly. The success of our trip much depends on an early start. I feel the greatest confidence in our success. I have tried the Mississippi to this place—we can manage it although difficult to ascend. I believe we shall manage the Missouri. I feel competent to meet its difficulties, if Providence pleases, in whose guardian care I rest my undertaking, &c.

[The 6th regiment, mentioned above, passed Louisville about a month ago. The Calhoun left that place soon after.]

From the Saratoga Sentinel June 10.

Tornado and Hail Storm.—On Wednesday, the 9th instant, we were visited with a storm, more tremendous in its appearance, and more desolating in its effects, than our oldest inhabitants remember to have before witnessed. For four or five days previous, the weather had been intensely warm, and on Wednesday the heat seemed to be augmented. At 4 o'clock, a cloud arose in the west, attended with the most vivid lightning and so heavy peals of thunder. Its approach was rapid, that but few had time to guard against the disasters which followed. A gale soon commenced, succeeded by torrents of rain and showers of hail stones of the most frightful dimensions. It continued about ten minutes, when it in a measure abated, and left our citizens to witness a melancholy scene of the destruction of property.

The width of the tornado was about two miles. Its length we have not yet learned; though we have been told, that forty miles west, and twelve miles east of this place, its effects were very severe. Throughout its course, the destruction of forest-trees, apple-trees and grain, has been immense. Whole groves of timber, in many places, have been levelled to the earth; and numerous orchards have been nearly if not completely ruined. The destruction of fruit and winter grain, and the prostration of fences is universal. Many barns at the west have been unroofed, and some wholly demolished. At the Ten Springs, one mile north-east of this village, the barn of Messrs. John and Zilo Taylor, was struck by lightning and consumed, together with a shed and corn house, the latter containing nearly two hundred bushels of grain. It was with the utmost difficulty that the store of the Messrs. Taylors, adjoining, was preserved. The goods were removed during the conflagration and storm, at imminent danger to the persons who volunteered in the service. The loss of the Messrs. Taylors is computed at more than 2000 dollars.

In this village the effects of the storm were dreadful. Scarcely a pane of glass on the west side of our buildings withstood the piercing fury of the hail—scarcely a green shrub or vegetable is left in our gardens. We have taken some pains to ascertain the number of glass broken in the large houses and in the village generally, and believe the following statement, with which we have been politely favored, to be correct:—In the Union Hall, 473; Congress Hall, 200; Pavilion, 156; Church, 103; in other houses in the village, 3697—Total, 4609. Many of the panes of glass were large and valuable, and cannot be readily replaced; in some instances, doors and window frames were forced in, in defiance of all attempts to hold them; and from the torrents of rain and hail which entered the houses, furniture sustained considerable damage. The hail stones, upon an average, were of the size of ounce bullets—many twice as large, measuring from three to four inches in circumference. We have not heard of the loss of any lives, though of many bruises and hair breadth escapes. Many horses and cattle received injury, and some were killed.

This hasty sketch, we are confident, will give distant readers but an imperfect idea of the appearance of the storm, or of the consequences resulting from it. Never did we witness such a spectacle of grandeur and terror combined—never did the warring elements seem to threaten more general destruction. The reiterated and heavy peals of thunder, the tremendous rattling of hail, the crashing of trees, added to the sable appearance of night, illumined by flashes of lightning, tending to give only a glimpse of the horrors of the scene, were sufficient to appal the stoutest heart, and to evince to mortals their inability to withstand the power of Omnipotence.

Such was the force of the wind during the late storm in this vicinity, that in some places oak trees two feet in diameter, were completely writhed or twisted from top to bottom, and bent to the ground, without being broken asunder. Did we not know this fact from observation, we should not presume to give it publicity.

Many gentlemen of distinction are now on a visit to the Springs in this village. Governor Clinton and his lady arrived here on Friday evening, and resumed their journey to the south on Saturday morning.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser of 23d inst.

The following was received from a respectable correspondent at Rensselaerville.

On Friday last, a little before sun set, the village of Rensselaerville and its vicinity, were visited by a remarkable hail storm; not remarkable, however, for its violence, extent, or long continuance; but from the uncommon size of the hail, many of which were as large as hen's eggs, and weighed about two ounces each. Some were nearly of a globular form, but most of them nearly in the shape of a watch, exhibiting in the centre a white nucleus or core, and on their surface the accessions of large rain drops congealed.—Several measured 6½ inches in circumference. The storm was attended with so little wind, that the damage to windows was trifling; nor was the quantity of hail so great as to do material injury to vegetation. The hail had a slight sulphurous taste. Before the hail commenced, the clouds ran low, and appeared to be agitated by conflicting currents of air; large and unfrequent drops of rain fell, attended with a dun yellow light.

Hail Storm.—We learn that considerable damage was done in Queen's County on Saturday last by a hail storm. At Jamaica much glass was broken, and at Newtown, Flushing, Hempsted, and other places, the grass and grain were very much beat down, and in some parts the Indian corn almost entirely destroyed.—*L. I. Star.*

The Providence Gazette of the 23d inst. says:—"On the afternoon of Saturday last, the village of Fall River and its vicinity were visited with a violent hail storm, accompanied by a very heavy shower of rain, thunder and lightning. Almost all the glass to the southward and westward of the buildings was broken. In some houses, two thirds of all the glass was broken, and the corn and English grain were very much injured. Such was the size and violence of the hail, that it broke twigs and buttonwood balls from the trees. The circumference of one of the hailstones, measured after the storm was over, was four inches and a half, and many of the largest were of the size of small hens eggs. Duration of the hail storm about 15 minutes, extent not ascertained."

Melancholy Accident.—A melancholy accident happened at East-Windsor, on the evening of the 7th inst. Sanford Kingsbury, Jr. and Joseph Blodget, agreed that if they could borrow each of them a gun, to repair to the fields early the next morning, and kill some birds which had been destroying their corn. The muskets being soon procured, they met each other in the street, when Kingsbury, in a playful manner, says to Blodget, "we have each of us a gun in our hands, let us fight a duel."—Blodget consented, the pieces were cocked and presented at each other's head, and both snapped at the same instant. The gun which Blodget had procured appears to have been loaded that day by one of the neighbors, at the request of the owner's boy, to kill a bird; but not finding any game, the boy placed the gun in the same spot where his father had left it. Its contents were lodged in Kingsbury's head, and he expired in about 40 minutes. The boy that was shot was a son of Mr. Sanford Kingsbury, of Warehouse-Point, aged 15; the other a son of Mr. Jos. B. Blodget, of the same place.—*Con. Cour't.*

On Wednesday last, the carpenters began to raise the ribs of the new ship of the line recently commenced in the Navy Yard at Charlestown—all the live oak timber however intended for her has not yet arrived from the river St. Johns in Florida—which may possibly occasion some interruption to the work. The dimensions of this vessel will be about the same as those of the *Columbus* lately launched at Washington. The shed under which the new ship is erecting, is about 210 feet in length and 80 feet in height.
Even. Intell.

☞ We understand that the northern canal is rapidly progressing, and that no doubt exists of its being so far completed the present summer as to be connected with the waters of the Hudson.—*N. Y. Paper.*

ITEMS.

City Bank of Baltimore.—This Bank has given notice that its notes will be received on deposit, and certificates thereof will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, until redeemed, which certificates, shall be transferable.

Masters Com. Thomas Brown, and Wolcott Chauncey, have left this city, the former for Norfolk, to command the sloop of war Peacock; the latter for New-York, to command the sloop of war Ontario.
Philad. paper.

Small Pox.—Several persons having the small pox arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday, in a vessel from Europe. One or two died on the passage. Parents would do well to have children immediately vaccinated for the kine pox.

Latest from South-America.—Letters from Buenos Ayres of the 30th March, three weeks the latest, were received in New-York on the 25th inst. post marked at Wilmington. The U. S. frigate Macedonian arrived at Valparaiso on the 12th January. Lord Cochran's squadron had been spoken off Lima.

The town of Leesburg, Va. a few days since, was visited by a dreadful hurricane, which blew down several houses; and others were struck with lightning.

The French Attorney-General having ordered the prosecution of a pamphleteer for a libel on M. (the Ex-Marquis) de la Fayette, that early friend of American liberty disclaimed all participation in the proceeding, and at his instance the prosecution was arrested.

A public dinner was given at N. Orleans to the Hon. Mr. CLAY on the 19th ult. at which Mr. C. gave the following toast. "The Mississippi—the genius of Fulton has unlocked its immense treasures, the improvement of its navigation is only wanting to assure the complete enjoyment of them."

The city of Carraccas, is said to have been recently visited by another earthquake; during which a number of houses were destroyed, and several lives lost.

The ship Tea Plant, arrived at New-York, performed her voyage out and home, in eight months, which is considered as unprecedented for shortness.

Letters from Calcutta, state that the crops of Cotton, for the present season, were expected to prove uncommonly abundant.

The Secretary of the Treasury returned to Washington City on Monday, the 21st, from his western journey.

Among the visitors of the new Persian Ambassador in London, were Messrs. Rush and Smith, the American Minister, and Secretary of Legation.

No doubt exists that the Northern Canal will be connected with the Hudson the present season.

The hydrophobia is so alarmingly prevalent in N. York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other places at the south, as to cause the confinement or destruction of the dogs owned therein.

The Buenos Ayrean sloop of war Independencia, Lt. Col J. S. Granalds, commander, has arrived at the Philadelphia Lazaretto.

A Velocipeder presented himself at a turnpike, and demanded, "What is to pay?"—"that (said the waggish gate-keeper) depends upon whether you ride upon your hobby or pull it through; in the latter case, you know, a two-wheel carriage, drawn by any horse, *mule* or *ass*, is liable to the toll; and you will, I suspect come within the meaning of the Act."

Air Jacket.—Yesterday afternoon Mr Charles Kendall made an experiment on the Thames, of the efficacy of his Air Jacket or Life Preserver which completely succeeded. He went from the Southwark Bridge thro' London Bridge with great ease, and on to the London docks in twenty minutes, walking upright in the water; he and his man all the way.—*London paper.*

A man was lately tried as a *criminal*, in the village of Auburn, and fined *five dollars* for *kissing* a woman *once* by *force!*

Grass Rope.—There is a grass, the product of New-Zealand, which, from some experiments made at Portsmouth in England, appears to answer all the purposes of hemp in the manufacture of ropes. It is strong, pliable, and soft; may be cut thrice a year; and can be brought to England at the price of eight pounds per ton, or one seventh the price of hemp.

Linen and Thread from Nettles.—The Irish have recently made some experiments upon the flax of nettles, for the manufacture of thread and linen; and the result is said to be that both these articles are obtained equal, if not superior, to the thread and linen from flax.

Marine.

The notorious pirate Mitchell, was cruising off the West-Indies about the middle of April. Commodore Aury, on hearing of it, despatched several vessels in pursuit of him, and they succeeded in taking the vessel, officers, and crew, but Mitchell himself found means to escape.

The Spanish brig Tyger, from Laguira, for Cadiz, with a cargo of Indigo, cocoa, coffee, &c. valued at 70,000 dollars, (a prize to the Buenos Ayrean privateer brig Constitution, which sailed from Baltimore in March last) has been seized at a port in New-Jersey, by the Spanish Consul, for her right owners.

The Asia, Spanish 74, arrived at Havana May 30, from Vera Cruz; also, a frigate from Cadiz.

Ship Benjamin, of Baltimore, has been seized at Havana, for having specie on board.

Arrived at St. Johns, previous to the 9th inst. ship Favorite, from Londonderry, with 208 passengers; Commerce, from do. with 330 do.; brig Lisbon, from do. with 162 do.

The steam ship Savannah, 12 days from Savannah, was spoken 6th inst. lat. 43, 34, lon. 46, 30.

The schr. Delight, Capt. James R. Lark, which sailed from Wilmington, N. C. 1st inst. for St. Domingo, returned again the 9th, in consequence of one of the crew (an Englishman, who had shipped by the name of Elijah Libby,) having struck the captain with the sharp part of an ax, two blows on the head, which it is expected will cause his death.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 19.—Arrived, schooner Decatur, Low, of Hallowell, from Aux Cayes, 6 days from land to the Capes. There has been a number of instances of piracy, committed near the Island of St. Domingo and passages, for which 4 transgressors, black men, were shot on the beach at Aux Cayes.—7th inst. Cape St. Nichols, bearing S. E. 7 leagues distant, was boarded by the Venezuelean privateer Creole, commanded by Capt. Derwett; Lieut. Jinnings, who boarded us, treated us very politely, likewise informed us that the schr. Contradiction, of Baltimore, from Aux Cayes, with a cargo of coffee, taken some time before off the Platform by some unknown characters, and the crew put on shore at Cape St. Nichol, and that the prize crew and prizemaster, had arrived with her at a small port on the north side of the Island of Cuba, near Point Mulos, down the Old Streights of Bahama, and had received one half the amount of the vessel and cargo by giving her up to the Spanish Government at that place.

NORFOLK, JUNE 15.—Arrived, brig Eliza Reilly, Small, 56 days from Montevideo, via. Maldonado.

A Portuguese brig from Bahia had arrived at Maldonado, and reported that a Portuguese man of war had arrived at Bahia, in a very shattered condition, having had a severe engagement with one of Artigas's privateers, which terminated in the surrender of the Portuguese—the privateer then took out of her such articles as she wanted, dismantled her and gave her up to the crew.

Hides were extremely scarce and high upon the river, in consequence of Artigas' having prohibited the jerking of beef upon the shore; and at the same time exacting double export duties—and the impositions practised by the Portuguese themselves, by no means contributed to lessen the price of that article.

PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 20.—Arrived, schr. Galen, Shaw, 13 days from Miragoane, Hayti, with coffee.—June 8th, at 11 A. M. in the bay of Heanangua, the Galen fell in with a Providence wrecker, who put on board three of the crew of schr. Seahorse, M'Commick, of New-York, belonging to Cheriot, Wilks & Co. The Seahorse anchored in the bay of Heanangua on the 8th inst. 10 days from Carthagena, and sent the mate and four men ashore to procure water; while taking the water into the boat, they were surprised by six negroes armed with muskets and swords, who took the boat and went on board the schr. leaving the boats crew ashore, took possession of the schr. put the captain, passengers, and remainder of the crew, (except one man who was sick, and the cook) ashore, cut the cable, and stood towards Hayti, leaving the crew destitute of provisions and almost naked.

Extract of a letter from Capt. S. Thaxter, of schr. Commerce of Boston at the Havana.

"On the 28th of May, I made the Hole in the Wall—and was boarded by the Patriot privateer schr La Constantia, Capt. Northrup, who treated us very politely. All he asked for, was two planks to repair his gun carriages—for he had had an engagement with a Spanish sloop of war and lost three of his officers, (among them Lt. Peck, of New-Haven, and Lieut. Mackey, of New-York) and 12 men.—Had been out three months, and taken two prizes—one of which was in co. a Spanish Guineaman with 45 slaves—and manned altogether with Englishmen and Americans—and had no papers whatever to show, but her log book. The Patriot boarding officer said they had no money to pay for the planks—but asked my name, and said if they should fall in with me again, they would endeavor to pay me. The privateer was manned with Englishmen and Americans."

Married,

At Bozrah, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Austin, Mr. SYLVANUS ST. JOHN, of Canajoharrie, State of New-York, to Miss CHLOE STARK.

Died,

In this city, on Sunday evening, Mr. JOSEPH KINSMAN, aged 24 years, son of the late John Kinsman, Esq. of Kinsman, Ohio.

At Plainfield, on the 8th inst. Miss ESTHER SHEPHERD, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Shepherd, aged 28 years.

At Franklin, Mrs. IRENA EDGERTON, wife of Mr. Joseph K. Edgerton, aged 55 years.

At Boston, Mr. ISAIAH THOMAS, Jr. bookseller, aged 45.

At New-York, WILLIAM M'CARTY, Esq. aged 76, formerly Consul at the Isle of France.

At Ashford, on the 22d inst. Mr. RUFUS PEARL, aged 32:—on the 28th, Mr. STEPHEN LEWIS, aged [illegible].

In Ohio, Commodore ABRAHAM WHIPPLE, aged 85, a native of Rhode-Island, and the first naval officer who fired a hostile shot in the revolutionary war; Rev Mr. SWEENEY, a Gospel Minister, by suicide.

With unfeigned sorrow (says the Baltimore American) we announce the death of GEORGE STILES, our late Mayor, in the 59th year of his age. He departed this life on the 18th inst. after a painful and lingering illness. The memory of his eminent virtues, his unassuming worth, and invaluable services, will ever be cherished with the liveliest gratitude by the city of Baltimore. Agreeably to the request of the deceased, the funeral was entirely private, and took place at an early hour in the morning.

At Augusta (Geo.) RACKELIFF PACCAROTTI, aged two months and 26 days.—This child was conceived in *Italy*, and born in *Africa*—has been to the *Havanna* and *Savannah*, and died in *Augusta*, 25th May, 1819.

At Havana, May 17, Rev. Mr. FROST.

At Madrid, T. C. SARMIENTO, Esq. aged 81, a Colonel in the service of Spain, and many years a resident of Philadelphia.

NEW GOODS.

G. and H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received from New-York, a large and general assortment of fresh imported DRY GOODS, all bought with cash at Auction, within the last fifteen days, and will be sold, *wholesale and retail*, at a small advance.

Those who have cash to pay for Goods, will do well to improve this opportunity.

June 29, 1819. 34—

☞ *The JOURNAL of SCIENCE, No. 4, is received and ready for delivery to subscribers.*

SALES AT AUCTION.

GROCERIES, etc.

A SMALL assortment of Groceries, with Scales, Weights, Measures, &c. will be sold at Auction, on Monday the 5th July next, at the store next west of Mr. EBENEZER CAREW's store, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Consisting in part of

Rum, Molasses, Sugars, Teas, Ginger, Tobacco, Rice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, Raisins, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, &c. &c.

In general the articles will be sold in quantities to suit the purchaser.

Norwich, June 30, 1819. 34—

Cheap Domestic Goods.

2000 yds. fine brown Shirtings for 1s. per yard,
Stout water-loom Sheetings, 5-4 wide,
Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings,
Bed Tick, Checks, Stripes & Chambrays;
Received and for sale by
F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.
June 30. 34—

FOR BOSTON & NANTUCKET,

THE Sloop HIRAM, *Benjamin Buck*, Master, will positively sail on Saturday. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, or to *Capt. James N. Brown*, at said Wharf.

FOR SALE
ON BOARD SAID SLOOP,
5 Barrels N. E. RUM,
160 Bushels SALT,
50 Quintals CODFISH,
10 Boxes HERRING.
June 30. 34—

THE CELEBRATED

BALM OF QUITO,

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, &c. FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD's Book-Store.
June 30.

Molasses, Rum and Salt.

10 hhds. Molasses and N. E. Rum,
100 bushels blown Salt,
For sale, very low, by
CHARLES COIT.
Norwich, June 30, 1819. 34—

☞ NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the *Bozrah Manufacturing Company*, are requested to call and settle by Note or otherwise without delay.

D. E. DODGE, Agent.

Wanted, one or two steady families with suitable children, to work in the Factory. Good accommodations will be given.—Apply as above.

Bozrahville, June 22, 1819. 34—

For Sale.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand a complete assortment of *very useful articles*, viz.

Superfine wire Sieves for Paints, Apothecaries' Medicine, &c.

Very small Sieves for sifting spice, pepper, cinnamon, mustard, &c.

Wire Sieves suitable to sift Indian meal.

RIDDLES for cleaning wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax-seed. &c.

Also, Sieves for cleaning all kinds Hay Seeds.

Fanning Mills, Riddles and Screens of every description.

N. B. The above articles are made of the best materials, and in a neat and handsome manner, and sold exceeding cheap for cash, by

WM. CHESEBROUGH, Jun.
(Milltown) N. Stonington, Connecticut.
June 30. 34—

FOR SALE,

FIFTY acres of excellent LAND, lying in the town of Killingly, which will be sold very cheap, or exchanged for *New Land*. Said Land is well proportioned for mowing, ploughing and pasturing. For further particulars enquire of

THOMAS HUTCHINS, *Norwich.*
June 30. 34—

John Lathrop,

WISHES to exchange *HARD WARE* and *CROCKERY WARE*, at whole sale price for *MESS* and *PRIME PORK*.

June 30. 34—

Found,

A FINE cotton green UMBRELLA. The owner may receive it again by paying for this advertisement.

June 30. 34—

Family Bibles.

AN assortment of Family Bibles, for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.
June 30 34—

POETRY.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

We believe that the following lines have never before appeared in print; they are said to have been written by John Hobhouse, Esq. the late candidate for Westminster, and addressed by him to his friend Lord Byron.

BARD of ungentle wayward mood,
'Tis said of you when in the lap,
The nurse to tempt thee to thy food,
Would squeeze a lemon in thy pap;

At vinegar how danced thine eyes,
Before thy lips a word could utter;
And oft the dame, to hush thy cries,
Strew'd wormwood on thy bread and butter.

And when in childhood's frolic hour
Thoud'dst weave a garland for thine hair,
The nettle bloom'd a chosen flower,
And native thistle flourish'd there.

For sugar-plums thou ne'er didst pine,
Thy teeth no sweetmeats ever hurt,
The sloe-juice was thy favorite wine,
And bitter almonds thy desert.

Mustard how strong soe'er the sort is,
Could ne'er draw moisture from thine eye,
Not gall, no: even aquafortis,
Could ever set thy face awry.

Thus train'd a satirist, thy mind
Soon caught the bitter, sharp and sour,
And all their various powers combin'd
Produced Childe Harolde and the Giaour.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale, at the *Blue Store, Shetucket Street*, the following BOOKS, viz.:

Narrative of an expedition to explore the river Zaire, usually called the Congo, in South Africa, in 1816, under the direction of Captain J. K. Tuckey, R. N. to which is added, the Journal of Professor Smith; and some general observations on the country and its inhabitants. Published by permission of the Lords Commissions of the Admiralty. Price $2,50.

Greenland, the adjacent seas, and the Northwest passage to the Pacific Ocean, illustrated in a voyage to Davis's Strait, during the summer of 1817—by Bernard O'Reilly, Esq. Price $1,50.

Anecdotes of the life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Landaff, written by himself. Price $2,75.

Journal of a visit to South Africa, in 1815 and 1816, with some accounts of the Missionary settlements of the United Brethren, near the Cape of Good Hope. By the Rev. C. J. Latrobe. Price $2,00.

The Naval Temple, containing a complete history of the battles fought by the Navy of the United States, from its establishment in 1794 to the present time, including the wars with France, and with Tripoli, the late war with Great-Britain, and with Algiers, with elegant engravings representing battles, &c. Price $3.

Life of the Honorable Major-General Israel Putnam—with an Appendix, containing an historical and topographical sketch of Bunker Hill Battle. Price $1

Memoirs of Mrs. Harriet Newell. Price 75 cts.

A series of popular Essays, illustrative of principles essentially connected with the improvement of the Understanding, the Imagination, and the Heart, By Elizabeth Hamilton. Two vols.—Price $2.

Tales for Mothers and Daughters, by Miss Woodland. Two vols.—Price $1.75.

Moral Tales for young people, by Maria Edgeworth Three vols.—Price $2.25.

New Tales, by Mrs. Opie. Two vols. Price $2

The Antiquary, by the author of "Waverly" and "Guy Mannering." Three vols in two—Price $1,50.

Samor, Lord of the Bright City, an heroic poem. By the Rev. H. H. Milman-M. A. Price 87½ cts.

Siege of Corinth, and Parisina—poems. Price 50 cts.

Felix Alvarez, or Manners in Spain, containing descriptive accounts of some of the prominent events of the late peninsular war; and authentic anecdotes illustrative of the Spanish character; interspersed with Poetry, original, and from the Spanish. By Alexander R. C. Dallas, Esq. Three vols in two. Price $2.

Rosabella, or a Mothers Marriage—a novel. By the author of the Romance of the Pyrenees, &c. &c. &c. Five vols. in three.—Price $3.

Sophia, or the dangerous indiscretion—a tale, founded on facts. Three vols. in two.—Price $1,75.

Memoirs relating to the Highlands; with anecdotes of Rob Roy and his family. Price 62½ cts.

Zuma, or the tree of health. To which is added the Fair Pauline,—Zeneida,—the Rent's of the Tiber,—and the Widow of Luzi. By Madame La Gentia—Price [illegible] cts.

The Brownie of Bodsbeck, and other Tales, by James Hogg, author of "the Queen's Wake," &c. &c. Two vols. in one.—Price $1.

Clarentine, a Novel, by Miss Burney, author of Traits of Nature, Geraldine Fauconberg, etc. Two vols.—Price $1,75.

Tales of my Landlord, second series, collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham, Schoolmaster and Parish Clerk of Gandercleugh. Four vols. in two.—Price $2,50.

June 9.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

40 M. fert seasoned clear and merchantable Pine BOARDS.
10 do. do. do. Plank and sash Stuff.
10 do. do. do. clear and merchantable Clapboards.
60 M. Hartford inspected SHINGLES.
Oak Boards and Joist.
Chesnut Plank.
12 casks Dexter's best LIME.
5 M. BRICK.
1 ton Nova Scotia Grind Stones, blue grit.
Cognac Brandy, } *very superior.*
Holland Gin, }
Lemon, Cinnamon, Clove, Orange, Life of Man, Peppermint, and Anniseed CORDIALS.
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Port, L. P. Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Colmanar WINES.
Old Spirits. St. Croix and N. E. Rum.
Country Gin. Cider Brandy.
Metheglin, *very old.*
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS.
Coffee, Chocolate, Ginger.
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Citron, Pepper, Allspice, Mustard, Essence of Spruce, Box and cask Raisins, Pearl Ash, Almonds, Filberts, Cayenne Pepper, Pepper Sauce.
Spanish and American Segars.
Plug and cut Tobacco.
Maccuba and Scotch Snuff.
Small and large Demijohns.
Fustic, Logwood, Nicaragua, & Red Wood
Alum, Copperas and Indigo.
Wrought, cut and scupper NAILS.
Tacks, Brads and Screws.
Loaf and brown SUGARS.
Paint and White Wash Brushes.
Codfish. Fine SALT.
Iron Hollow Ware.
Shovels, Spades, Hoes, &c. &c.

JOHN LATHROP.

WANTED.

20,000 feet Oak Boards.

APPLY AS ABOVE.

Norwich, May 26, 1819. 29—

BLANK BOOKS.

DEMI and Foolscap LEDGERS.
Petty do.
Demi JOURNALS.
Letter or Invoice BOOKS.
Common place do.
DAY BOOKS, full and half bound from one to six quires.
Writing and Cyphering BOOKS.
ALPHABETS. FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S *Book Store.*
April 14. 23—

Bozrah Manufacturing Company,

ARE now opening a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY WARE,
PAINTS,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Together with an assortment of

Domestic Goods,

of their own manufacture—which they offer for sale low for *cash only*, or that which may be considered equal to cash.

DAVID L. DODGE, *Agent.*
Bozrahville, May 8, 1819.

N. B. Wanted, a good family HORSE, one that is perfectly kind in the harness and easy under the saddle, not exceeding eight years of age.

To Let, on shares or otherwise,
A superior flock of SHEEP, from ¾ to full blooded Merino.
37 *Apply as above.*

Gin, Rum, and Pork.

PIPES, hogsheads and barrels Cold Spring GIN,
New-England RUM,
20 bbls. mess, } PORK,
30 " prime. }
5 " cargo. }

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.
June 23. 33—

Domestic Goods.

GINGHAMS,
BEDTICKS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS, &
YARN,

for sale at reduced prices at the store of *Williams Manufacturing Co.* by

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
Norwich Falls, June 23. 33—

Flour, Lime, &c.

SUPERFINE and fine FLOUR, in bbls. and half bbls.
Dexter's and common STONE LIME,
COD FISH, FOR SALE BY
JAMES F. BROWN.
June 22. 33—

Pocket Books.

ONE case red morocco *POCKET BOOKS*, containing about 20 dozen, for sale very low, by

R. HUBBARD.
Blue Store, Shetucket street.
April 28.

Domestic Goods, Wool Carding, &c.

MERINO and common Wool will be cleansed and carded, and Woolen Goods of every kind colored and finished by experienced workmen, at the Woolen Factory, in Norwich, the ensuing season, on the most reasonable terms—Where the subscribers offer for sale, by the piece or yard, a good assortment of *Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Satinetts, Kerseys, Plains, &c. 6-4 and 7-8 Flannels, Rose and common Blankets, domet, 6-8 Flannels for shertings, scarlet, yellow, green, mixed, & bleached single and double Yarn for Knitting, Fringe and Tufting.*

Wanted, WOOL of every grade, in exchange for any of the above, by

E. & E. HUNTINGTON, &
E. BACKUS.
Norwich Woolen Factory,
June, 1819. 32—

NORWICH

Nail Manufacturing Co.

AN assortment of *Patent Cut Nails*, warranted of good quality, manufactured and for sale, by the cask only, on favorable terms.—Orders addressed to the subscriber will receive due attention.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

ALSO FOR SALE.

SCYTHES, HOES and AXES, of *Barstow's* manufacture—Chaise, Waggon and Cart Boxes, on consignment, which are offered at New-York wholesale Foundery prices.
June 22. 33—

Cut Nails, Brads, &c.

CALVIN TYLER,

HAS constantly for sale, a choice selection of hot cut 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, and 20d Nails—2d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 8d, and 20d Brads.

LIKEWISE,

A small assortment of IRON HOLLOW WARE.
June 22, 1819. 33—

Butts' Healing American Balsam.

THIS healing remedy is much approved of, for the Consumption, Hooping and all other Coughs, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains of the Stomach, Dysentary, Relaxes and the Typhus Fever.

Externally, it is an excellent application for WOUNDS, such as Cuts, Scratches, Sores, Bruises, Sprains, Wounded Nerves and Tendons.

Price 50 cents per bottle.

FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL TYLER, *Druggist.*
Norwich, May 12, 1819. 27—

Salt and Fish.

300 Bushels Rock, Cape and Blown Salt.
A few quintals good Codfish,
Just received and offered for sale very cheap for cash only, by

CALVIN TYLER.
June 15. 32—

NORWICH COLD SPRING

GIN,

In pipes, hogsheads, and barrels,
FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.
WHO WILL PAY CASH FOR
CORN.
March 24. 20—

SALT.

200 Bushels Eastern Salt suitable for Hay.

FOR SALE BY
CHARLES COIT.
Norwich, June 9, 1819. 31—

7000 Yards of STRAW BRAID,
FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED
June 16, 1819. 33—

For Sale

BY the subscriber, CRADLES, SICKLES, HOES, SCYTHES and RAKES.

JOHN LATHROP
June 23, 1819. 33—

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

FOR SALE BY
HORACE COLTON.
Norwich, June 22. 33—

Boston Soal LEATHER,
Nova Scotia PLASTER, ground and in the stone, for sale by

CALVIN TYLER.
Norwich, June 2, 1819. 30—

---

100 Pieces Domestic White and Brown Shirtings, Sheeting, Ticking, Checks, Stripes, Gingham and Diapers, For sale by JOS. BREED.
April 21. 24—

Daniel Lathrop,

TAILOR,

HAS removed to the Shop opposite KINNEY'S HOTEL
Norwich, Chelsea, June 19, 1819.

Education the best Patrimony.

THE subscriber would inform his friends, that he is beginning a new Quarterly term of his School, at the *Chelsea Proprietor's School-house*, where there will be room for a few more *Scholars.*

His instruction is wholly devoted to the objects of a correct and substantial *English Education*; consisting principally of such branches as Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Surveying and Navigation; together with English Grammar and Geography; for this purpose he has furnished himself with the instruments requisite for theoretical and practical instruction in these branches, such as Globes, Maps, Surveyor's Compass and Chain, &c.

If experience, industry and a mind wholly devoted to the business of his profession, may furnish a prospect of being useful, he hopes not to fail of retaining the confidence of his present employers, and to obtain that of those who may yet wish to employ him.

Terms of Tuition are reasonable, and accommodations unexceptionable.

DYAR T. HINCKLEY.
Norwich, Chelsea Society,
June 22, 1819. 33—

MUSIC.

JUST received and for sale at *R. HUBBARD's* Book-Store,

MUSICA SACRA, a collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces, compiled at the request, and published under the patronage of the Oneida Musical Society. Price $1,25.

The MUSICAL READER, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Sections, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score. To which are prefixed the rudiments of music. Compiled principally for the use of schools, by one of the editors of the "Musica Sacra." Price $2.25.

The INSTRUMENTAL PRECEPTOR, comprising instructions for the Clarinet, Hautboy, Flute and Bassoon With a variety of the most celebrated airs, marches, minuets, songs, rondeaus, trios, &c. Compiled by Wm. Whitehy.
April 28.

Mrs. Rowell,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has opened a shop on Bean-Hill, in the dwelling-house of Capt. *Walsworth*, where she will do all kinds of

MILLINERY & MANTUA-MAKING

in the neatest manner. The prices shall be reasonable; and if work is not well done, no pay will be required.

N. B. Ladies who have not had gowns made to their satisfaction, are particularly invited to call

Norwich, May 10, 1819 3w-eow tf—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 16 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.
Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

NEW CARDS.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and others, that he has repaired his *Carding Machine*, by substituting new cards in lieu of such as were worn. His cards and machinery being in complete order, he hopes to merit the approbation of those who employ him to card, manufacture wool, or dress cloth.

He also wishes to hire a good *Clothier.*

EBENEZER ALLEN.
Lisbon, June 14, 1819. 32—

For Sale,

A LOT of LAND, containing about twelve acres, lying in Norwich, on the west side of the Cove, adjoining the lands of *Mr. John Maples* and the land lately purchased by the town of Norwich. Said land is pleasantly situated, and there is on the same a good supply of *wood* and *timber* and a number of *fruit trees* and a never failing spring of *water.*

ENQUIRE OF
AMOS CORNING,
New-York, No. 402 Greenwich St.
OR OF *URIAH CORNING, Preston.*

FOR SALE, ALSO,
About 200 RAILS on the above Lot.
Enquire as above.
June 19, 1819. 3w-33—

Wanted Immediately,

THREE JOURNEYMEN, viz. two *Cabinet Makers* and one *Chair Maker*, to whom steady employ and good wages will be given.

WILLIAM E. ROBINSON.
Plainfield, Jan. 21, 1819. 18tf—

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar.*

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich.

H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.
May 26. 29tf—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THIS line of Steam Boats will commence on Monday the 8th inst. —and continue during the season, as follows:

The CONNECTICUT, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New-Haven.

The FULTON, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich immediately after day-light in the morning of the same days, will touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New-Haven, at 8 o'clock.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

March 5. 17—

Providence Packet.

THE Sloop REVENGE, *Wm. Barker*, Master, is intended for a regular trader from Norwich and New-London to Providence. Punctuality and dispatch may be depended on. Apply on board, to James N. Brown or Jed. Huntington, Norwich, or Ezra Chappell, New-London.
June 9. 31—

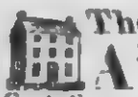
THE subscriber offers for sale a new building, covered with pine, eighty feet by twenty-five.

—ALSO—

A large *Smith's Shop*, covered with pine, containing eight stacks of chimnies, and nearly the same dimensions as the former building Either or both of the above buildings may be purchased on a credit, conditioned to be removed from where they now stand.

ELISHA TRACY.
Norwich, June 23, 1819. 3w-33—

FOR SALE,



The Dwelling-House,

AND excellent *Garden Lot*, formerly the residence of Capt. SIMEON CARew, deceased, pleasantly situated in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

The House and Lot,

Formerly Mr JAMES WADE'S, Sen'r. a convenient, good House in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

A MOWING LOT,

With a *Barn* thereon, near the shop of Mr. JAMES F. BROWN, on the western shore of the cove. APPLY TO

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
Norwich, March 23, 1819. 20—

FOR SALE.

The Wharf and Store,

FORMERLY owned by Capt. THOMAS KING, deceased; the wharf being the same which the Steam-Boat Fulton makes use of: the Store is the same formerly occupied by Capt. GURDON BILL, deceased.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
Norwich, March 23, 1819. 20—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

Wanted Immediately.

2000 lbs. good SIZING.

R. HUBBARD.
June 2.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1819. *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII. No. 35.]

NEW GOODS.

G. and H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received from New-York, a large and general assortment of fresh imported DRY GOODS, all bought with cash at Auction, within the last fifteen days, and will be sold, *wholesale and retail*, at a small advance.

Those who have cash to pay for Goods, will do well to improve this opportunity.

June 29, 1819. 34—

Cheap Domestic Goods.

2000 yds. fine brown Shirtings for 1s. per yard.
Stout water-loom Sheetings, 5-4 wide,
Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings,
Bed Tick, Checks, Stripes & Chambrays,
Received and for sale by
F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.
June 30. 34—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

selected from the latest European and India importations, and just received from New-York,

CONSISTING OF

Super. and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Rattinetts, Bombazines, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Nankin Crape Shawls, 8-4, 4-4 and half Merino do. Sinchews, Sarsnetts, Levantine and Florence Silks, a large assortment of Nankin, Canton and Canton Crapes, fancy and plain Ribbons, Silk and Tabby Velvets, black and mixed Canton Cambletts, brown and white Russia and Irish Sheeting, Russia and Irish Diapers, Damask Diapers and Table Cloths, Linen Cambricks and Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, men's Woodstock, Beaver and Silk Gloves, ladies' Kid, Beaver and black Castor Gloves, 4-4 and 6-4 Book, Mulmul, Jackonet and Cambric Muslins, Cotton Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambric and common Dimoties, &c. &c. &c.

April 27. 25tf—

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

40 M. feet seasoned clear and merchantable Pine BOARDS.
10 do do. do. Plank and sash Stuff,
10 do. do. do. clear and merchantable Clapboards.
60 M. Hartford inspected SHINGLES.
Oak Boards and Joist.
Chesnut Plank.
12 casks Dexter's best LIME.
5 M. BRICK.
1 ton Nova Scotia Grind Stones, nine grit.
Cognac Brandy, } *very superior.*
Holland Gin, }
Lemon, Cinnamon, Clove, Orange, Life of Man, Peppermint, and Anniseed CORDIALS.
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Port, L. P. Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Colmenar WINES.
Old Spirits. St Croix and N. E. Rum.
Country Gin. Cider Brandy.
Metheglin, very *old*.
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS.
Coffee, Chocolate, Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Citron, Pepper, Allspice, Mustard, Essence of Spruce, Box and cask Raisins, Pearl Ash, Almonds, Filberts, Cayenne Pepper, Pepper Sauce.
Spanish and American Segars.
Plug and cut Tobacco.
Maccuba and Scotch Snuff.
Small and large Demijohns.
Fustic, Logwood, Nicaragua, & Red Wood
Alum, Copperas and Indigo.
Wrought, cut and scupper NAILS.
Tacks, Brads and Screws.
Loaf and brown SUGARS.
Paint and White Wash Brushes.
Codfish. Fine SALT.
Iron Hollow Ware.
Shovels, Spades, Hoes, &c. &.

JOHN LATHROP.

WANTED,

20,000 feet Oak Boards.

APPLY AS ABOVE.

Norwich, May 26, 1819. 29—

Sugar, Rice, etc.

6 Bags single and double boiled India SUGAR.
4 Casks RICE.
2 Casks, 7 doz. each, best London PORTER.
2 Chests Young Hyson TEA.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*
June 1, 1819. 30—

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a very large and general assortment of fresh imported

GOODS,

purchased at the present reduced prices, principally at auction for cash, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, at small advance for ready money.

AMONG THEM ARE

40 pc. superfine, middling and low priced Broadcloths,
30 „ do. do. double and single milled Cassimeres,
50 „ (A. B. & Co.) and (H. S. & Co.) black and coloured Bombazetts,
50 „ steam-loom and Maddapolam Cotton Shirtings,
40 „ Levantine, Florence, and India Lustrings,
30 „ black and col'd Canton Crapes,
60 „ Carlisle Ginghams and Robes,
200 „ Ribbons—some elegant garnitures,
20 „ black, blue and drab, wide, double chain Cotton Cassimeres, suitable for carriage tops or summer clothing,
60 doz. Cotton, Silk and Worsted Hose,
100 pc. Cotton Cambrics and Book Muslins,
100 „ Calicoes and Ginghams,
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Coach Laces,
White and Chintz Bed Lace,
Furniture, Cambric and common Dimoty,
Blue and plain Nankins, (first chop,)
Black, white, green and pink Italian Crape,
Silk, Merino, Crape, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls,
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Chula Lace,
Thread, Silk and Cotton Lace,
Ladies' black white and fancy col'd Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gentlemen's Silk, Beaver and Buck Skin Gloves,
Shell and Horn Combs,
Long Lawn, Linen Cambrics,
Threads, Tapes, and Bobbins,
White, red, green, yellow and black Flannel,
A large assortment of superior Wire Thread,
Best plated, spring thong and twig Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, and Parasols,
Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Prenelle Shoes, manufactured in New-York,
Misses' and Children's do.
Green Gauze, for Veils, Vesting,
Marseilles, Toilinet and Silk
Tabby Velvets, assorted colours,
Travelling Trunks, assorted sizes,
An assortment of men's, youth's and children's

HATS,

of the first quality, from the manufactories of J. Brewster, and Ives & White.

ALSO,

10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices, for cash only.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

Domestic Goods.

GINGHAMS,
BED TICKS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS, &
YARN,
for sale at reduced prices at the store of *Williams Manufacturing Co.* by
WM C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
Norwich Falls. June 23. 33—

Molasses, Rum and Salt.

10 hhds. Molasses and N. E. Rum,
100 bushels blown Salt.
For sale, very low, by
CHARLES COIT.
Norwich. June 30, 1819. 34—

20 bols. superfine Flour,
Baltimore Crackers per keg,
Also, a choice selection of

GROCERIES,

offered for cash only, by
CALVIN TYLER.
Cash paid for
Good Corn, Rye, Oats, White Beans and Flax-Seed.
May 12. 27—

For Sale

BY the subscriber, CRADLES, SICKLES, HOES, SCYTHES and RAKES.

JOHN LATHROP.
June 23, 1819. 33—

SALT.

200 Bushels Eastern Salt suitable for Hay.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES COIT.
Norwich, June 9, 1819. 31—

NEW GOODS.

JUST received and for sale very *cheap*, a general assortment of GROCERIES of a *superior quality*, viz:

Cogniac Brandy,
Old Spirit,
Holland Gin,
Country do.
St. Croix Rum,
New-England do.
Cider Brandy,
Double Ale,
Madeira, } WINES,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe &
Malaga
Hyson, } TEAS, fresh and superior quality.
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Souchong and
Bohea
Loaf } SUGARS.
St. Croix,
India White &
Brown Havana
New-Orleans and Surinam Molasses, Flour, Rice, Chocolate, Coffee, Box and Keg Raisins, Lemons, Allspice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cassia, Ginger, Saltpetre, Starch, Pearlash, Bar-Soap, Shaving-Soap, Cavendish and sweet scented Tobacco, Lorillard's Maccouba Snuff, Candles, Glauber Salts, Codfish, Blown Salt, Pocket Knives, Brooms, Bed Cords, writing and wrapping Paper, Segars, Sieves, Pork and Pork Hams, an assortment of Stone and red Earthen Ware, Day & Martin's genuine Liquid Shoe Blacking, &c. &c.

The above goods will be sold very *low* for *Cash*, or in exchange for country produce.

CHARLES COIT.
Norwich, June 2, 1819. 30—

Salt and Fish.

500 Bushels Rock, Cape and Blown Salt,
A few quintals good Codfish,
Just received and offered for sale very cheap for cash only, by
CALVIN TYLER.
June 15. 32—

St. CROIX RUM, &c.

10 Hhds St. Croix and Antigua Rum,
5 do. Molasses,
2 do. New-England Rum,
50 Casks Providence Lime,
1½ Ton best Grindstones,
Best Nova Scotia Plaster,
All kinds of clear and merchantable Pine Lumber,
100 M. best Shingles,
12 Mahogany Clock Cases, *very low.*
ON CONSIGNMENT,
10 Tons Hollow Ware which will be exchanged for country produce.
FOR SALE BY
JED. HUNTINGTON.
June 9. 6w-31—

John Lathrop,

WISHES to exchange *HARDWARE* and *CROCKERY WARE*, at whole sale price for *MESS* and *PRIME PORK.*
June 30. 34—

Gin, Rum, and Pork.

PIPES, hogsheads and barrels Cold Spring GIN,
New-England RUM,
20 bbls. mess, } PORK,
30 „ prime,
5 „ cargo,
FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.
June 23. 33—

Rum, Sugar, etc.

2 hhds. W. I. RUM, *very cheap*,
4 hhds. MOLASSES,
7 boxes Havanna brown SUGAR,
2 chests Young Hyson TEA,
38 set Waggon Boxes,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
4d. 8d. and 10d Cut NAILS,
70 lbs. FLAX.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY
L. BREWER, *Agent.*
June 16. 32—

NORWICH COLD SPRING

GIN,

In pipes, hogsheads, and barrels,
FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.
WHO WILL PAY CASH FOR

CORN.

March 24. 20—

Boston Sole LEATHER,
Nova Scotia PLASTER, ground and in the stone, for sale by
CALVIN TYLER.
Norwich, June 2, 1819. 30—

PUBLIC ACTS.

General Assembly, May Session, 1819.

An Act relative to the election of Senators and Representatives, for this State, in the Congress of the United States.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That whenever any vacancy shall happen in the representation of this State, in the Senate of the United States, by resignation or otherwise, the General Assembly if then in session, shall, by a concurrent vote of the Senate and House of Representatives, proceed to fill said vacancy, by a new election; and in case such vacancy, shall happen in the recess of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint some person to fill the same, until the then next meeting of the General Assembly.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the electors of the several towns in this State at the meetings of the electors, on the first Monday of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and at the meetings of the electors in April of every second year thereafter, immediately after giving in their votes for Secretary, shall be called upon by the presiding officer, to bring in their ballots for seven persons, to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, and each elector present, may thereupon deliver his vote or suffrage to the presiding officer, for a number of persons, not exceeding seven, whom he would choose to represent this State, in the Congress of the United States, with the names fairly written on one piece of paper; the presiding officer assisted by the town clerk and select-men, shall count the votes and declare them in the public meetings of the electors, he shall also make out and certify, duplicate lists of the persons voted for, and of the number of votes given for each person, one of which lists shall be delivered to the town clerk of the town in which such votes shall be given within three days after said meetings; and the other shall be delivered within ten days after said meetings, under seal, either to the Secretary or to the Sheriff of the County in which said town is situate, which lists shall be directed to the Secretary with a superscription expressing the purport of the contents thereof. And each Sheriff who shall receive such votes shall within fifteen days after said meetings deliver or cause them to be delivered to the Secretary.

§ 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the Treasurer, Secretary and Controller for the time being, shall canvass publicly within the month of April 1821 and once in two years thereafter, the votes returned to the Secretary as aforesaid; the seven persons having the greatest number of votes for representatives in the Congress of the United States, shall be declared to be elected. The original returns of votes and the result of the canvass, shall be submitted to the General Assembly on the eighth day of their session, then next following.

§ 4. *Be it further enacted*, That when any vacancy shall happen in the representation of the people of this State, in the Congress of the United States, the person administering the office of Governor shall make out writs of election under his hand, directed to either constable of the respective towns in this State ordering a choice to fill such vacancy, and cause them to be conveyed to the sheriffs of the respective counties, who shall forthwith transmit said writs of election to the Constable of the respective towns, according to their several directions, and the constables aforesaid on receiving the same, shall warn a meeting of the electors on the day directed in said writs, which day shall be the same throughout this State. And the electors having assembled pursuant to said warnings, a presiding officer of each meeting shall be designated in the same manner as is by law provided for the appointment of presiding officers of the annual meetings of the electors in April. And each elector present at such meetings, may give in his vote for one or more person or persons as may be required to fill such vacancy, his or their name or names being fairly written on one piece of paper, and the presiding officer shall receive such votes, and with the assistance of the Town Clerk and Select-men, count and declare the same, in the public meetings of the electors, he shall also make out and certify duplicate lists of the persons voted for, and of the number of votes given for each, one of which lists shall within three days after said meetings, be delivered to the Town Clerk of the town, in which such votes shall be given, and the other shall be certified, sealed up, and directed to the Secretary, and shall by the presiding officer, be returned to the Sheriff of the County in which such votes shall be given, or to the Secretary, in the same way and manner, and within the same time as is provided for the return of duplicate lists of votes, by the second section of this act.

§ 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the Treasurer Secretary and Controller, shall, within thirty days after the meetings last aforesaid, count and declare the votes so given and returned as aforesaid, in the same way as is provided for counting and declaring the votes given for persons to represent this State, in the Congress of the United States, by the third section of this act, and the person, or persons, (as may be required to fill said vacancy) who shall have the greatest number of votes, shall be declared, to be duly elected. The original returns of the votes given and returned as aforesaid, and the canvass, shall within ten days after such result is known, be by the Secretary submitted to the Governor.

§ 6. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary to give notice to all persons, chosen Senators or Representatives, for this State, in the Congress of the United States, in either manner aforesaid, within ten days after their election is legally ascertained and declared; and unless the persons so notified by the Secretary, shall signify their acceptance or refusal, in writing, to the Governor, within twenty days after receiving notice of such choice, they shall be considered as refusing the same.

§ 7. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person shall in any elector's meeting, by tumultuous noise, quarrelling or by any unlawful act, disturb such meeting, or shall vilify or abuse the presiding officer, or interrupt him in the discharge of his trust, or after he hath commanded silence in said meeting shall speak, to the disturbance of the business of said meeting, he shall forfeit and pay a fine of one dollar to the town treasury, to be heard and determined by any justice of the peace, unless the offence be aggravated by some notorious breach of the peace, in which case the offender or offenders shall be bound over to the then next County Court to answer for such offence, which court may impose a fine according to the aggravation of the offence, not exceeding thirty four dollars.

§ 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the select-men of the several towns, shall procure for the use of the electors at their meetings, a ballot box, with an aperture in the lid thereof for the purpose of receiving the votes of the electors, in all cases in which they are required by law to give in their ballots, which box, the presiding officer, at any electors meeting when it shall be needed, shall place before him in a situation, convenient for the electors to have access to, and whenever the electors shall be called upon to give in their votes, for any officer or officers, with his or their name or names fairly written, they shall under the direction of the presiding officer, proceed in regular succession, and shall lay their ballots successively on the lid of said box, and the presiding officer being satisfied that the ballots given in are single, shall put them into the box, through the said aperture, and the votes so taken shall be disposed of as the case may require and as the law directs.

§ 9. *Be it further enacted*, That the presiding officers in the meetings of the electors in the respective towns, shall make out the certificates of the votes and proceedings of the electors, in the election of persons to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, according to the forms hereafter prescribed,—viz.

At a meeting of the electors in the town of legally warned and held on the first Monday of April A. D. the following persons received the number of votes annexed to their names respectively, for Representatives of the people of this State, in the Congress of the United States,—viz.

Names	Number of votes in words at full length.

Duplicate lists of votes, for Representatives, in the Congress of the United States.—Certified by A. B. Presiding Officer.

And of the votes for a Representative or Representatives in Congress, pursuant to a special writ of election, issued by the Governor as follows.—viz.

At a meeting of the electors in the town of legally warned and held, pursuant to a special writ of election on the day of A. D. the following persons received the number of votes annexed to their names respectively, to be a representative of the people of this State in the Congress of the United States.—viz.

Names.	Number of votes in words at full length.

Duplicate list of votes for a Representative (or Representatives as the case may be) in the Congress of the United States. Certified by A. B. Presiding Officer.

§ 10. *Be it further enacted*, That the presiding officers in making out said certified lists, shall insert the number of votes for each person voted for, in words at full length; and the superscription on each of said certified lists to be returned to the

secretary of this State shall be as follows, viz.—

To the Secretary of this State.

Votes of the electors in the Town of for Representatives (or a Representative as the case may be) of the people of this State in the Congress of the United States, taken and sealed up by A. B. Presiding Officer.

§ 11. *Be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An act for regulating the election of Senators and Representatives, for this State, in the Congress of the United States, and every act in addition to, or alteration thereof be and the same are hereby repealed.

Provided nevertheless, That if any vacancy shall occur, in the present representation of this State, in the Congress of the United States, the same shall be supplied by a choice from the persons elected to stand in nomination for election, as representatives of the people of this State, in the sixteenth Congress of the United States.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.
DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*
Approved, May 28, 1819.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act authorising the appointment of a Secretary to the Governor of this State.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the Governor of this State for the time being, or the person by whom the office of Governor may be administered, be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to appoint a Secretary, whose duty it shall be to attend the Governor, or the person administering the office of Governor, during the session of the General Assembly, and at all times to keep a correct Journal and record of all Executive proceedings and decisions, and to do all other acts which shall be duly required of him, which shall appertain to said office; for which services he shall be allowed by the person administering the office of Governor for the time being, the sum of two dollars per diem, during each Session of the General Assembly; And a certificate from such person directed to the Controller stating the sum due, shall authorize the Controller to draw on the Treasurer of this State for the payment thereof.—And it shall be the duty of the Secretary to deliver over the Executive Journal and Records, and all papers appertaining to the Executive Department, to the successor in office or the Person by whom he may be appointed as aforesaid; and the Executive Journal, and Record, shall at all times be subject to the inspection of a Committee appointed by the General Assembly—and copies thereof may be required by the General Assembly,—and all copies of the Executive Journal and Record, attested by the Secretary, shall in all cases, be admitted as legal evidence.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.
DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*
Transmitted to His Excellency the Governor, May 15, 1819.
Returned into the Secretary's Office, May 20, 1819.
THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

An Act, relative to the powers of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators and Judges of the Superior Court.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators and Judges of the Superior Court, for the time being, respectively, shall have the same power to administer oaths, and to sign writs, and issue process, heretofore vested in the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Assistants and Judges of the Superior Court of this State.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.
DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*
Approved June 1, 1819.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act for the admission of Inhabitants in Towns, and for preventing charges on account of such as are admitted therein."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That no person who may come to reside in any Town in this State, shall gain a legal settlement therein, and no Inhabitant of any Town, in this State, shall gain a legal settlement in any other Town in this State, by virtue of being possessed in his own right, in fee of any real estate in the Town to which he, or she may have come, or removed, as specified in the second, and third Paragraphs of the Act, to which this is an addition—unless he, or she shall possess the same free of any incumbrance, for the space of one year.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.
DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*
Approved June 1st, 1819.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act relative to the duties and powers of the Senate.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That all the duties and powers which by the existing laws, were vested in the Governor and Council, and which are not inconsistent with the Constitution of the State, are hereby vested in the Senate, with full authority to discharge said duties, and to exercise said powers. And that all appointments to be made by the Senate, by virtue of this act, shall be made at the session of the General Assembly in May annually.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.
DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*
Approved, May 29, 1819.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act relative to the election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, Treasurer and Secretary."

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the several Towns in this State may at any Town meeting designate, and they are hereby respectfully authorised to designate, a different place for holding the meetings of the Electors, than the usual place of holding the Freeman's meetings; prior to the 5th day of October, A. D. 1818. Provided special notice thereof be given at the time of warning said meeting.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted*, that so much of the first section of this act for which this is an addition, as is inconsistent with this act be, and the same is hereby repealed.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.
DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*
Approved May 21st, 1819.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act for further encouraging and regulating Schools.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That each and every person who shall hereafter be chosen, by any School District in this State, to serve as Collector, and shall neglect, or refuse, to serve in said office, if he shall be able in person to execute the same, shall pay the sum of five dollars to the Treasurer of the School Society, in which said District is located, except such person shall make it appear, that he is oppressed by such choice, and that others are unjustly exempted—Any one Justice of the Peace to hear, and determine the same.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.
DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*
Approved, June 2d, 1819.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act respecting the property of certain Indian Tribes.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the board of overseers of the respective tribes of Indians, in this State, shall annually state, and settle their accounts of the concerns of said Tribes, with the respective County Courts, in the Counties in which said tribes are situated.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.
DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*
Approved June 2d, 1819.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act to incorporate the American Geological Society.

Whereas learned Societies have been found to promote, preserve, and diffuse the knowledge of the Arts and Sciences, which are the support of Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce, and to advance the dignity, virtue and happiness of a people—*therefore*

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That George Gibbs, Benjamin Silliman, Parker Cleveland, J. W. Webster, Robert Hare, Robert Gelmore Jun. and their associates be, and they are hereby constituted a body politic, and corporate, by the name of the American Geological Society, and by that name they, and their Successors shall, and may have perpetual succession; shall be capable of suing and being sued, pleading, and being impleaded in all suits of what nature soever, may have a common seal, and may alter the same at pleasure, and may also purchase, receive, hold and convey any estate, real or personal, provided that the amount thereof shall not exceed sixty thousand Dollars.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said American Geological Society, may from time to time elect a President and such other officers, as they shall find necessary, or convenient, may elect additional members, and supply vacancies, that they may make bye laws respecting the number, qualifications and duties, of their officers and members, respecting the time and manner of holding their meetings and the number necessary to make a quorum, and all other bye laws which they may deem necessary for the due regulation of said Society, not repugnant to the laws of this State, or of the United States, and that the persons above named or a majority of them, may be authorized to call the first meeting of said Society at such time and place as they shall deem most convenient.

§ 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this act or any part thereof may be altered, amended or repealed by the General Assembly.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.
DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*
Approved May 31, 1819.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

Spanish American Affairs.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

WE learn from the supercargo of schr. Sea Serpent, reported yesterday from Chagres, that the ship Two Catherines, Hyatt, of Rhode-Island, had arrived at Panama, bringing accounts and letters from Lima as late as the 9th of March. Lord Cochrane made an attack on Callao, the port of Lima, on the 8th of Feb. but was repulsed. He stood out for sea, but had subsequently arrived off the port, and issued the following proclamation, declaring the whole coast of Peru in a state of rigid blockade. The vessels in port at the time, a list of which is annexed, were allowed eight days to depart: the brig Boxer, of this port, immediately sailed for home.

There was no later intelligence at Panama from Valparaiso, than has been received here via Buenos Ayres.

The port of Payta, in Peru, had been taken by the Patriots. A patriot frigate, said to be commanded by a Frenchman, with a schr. in co. in the month of May, entered the port of Realaxo, in Nicaragua, and took four vessels, two of which she carried off, and destroyed the others. Two of the crew who deserted this frigate at this place, reported that she had recently captured a Spanish galleon from San Blas bound to Manilla, having on board upwards of a million of dollars. The same frigate had been into Colima, on the coast of Mexico, and succeeded in making some plunder.

PROCLAMATION.

By Lord Cochrane, vice-admiral of Chili, admiral and commander in chief of the ships and vessels of the state.

Being authorised and commanded by the supreme government of Chili, strictly to blockade the ports, bays, harbors, and the whole coast of the Kingdom of Peru, I hereby declare as follows:

1st. That the port of Callao, and all the other ports, bays and harbors, as well as the line of coast from the port of Guayaquil to Alacama, in Peru, are in a state of formal blockade.

2d. All vessels are strictly prohibited from carrying on any commerce, or holding communication with the said ports and places, within the mentioned line of blockade.

3d. No ships or vessels belonging to friendly or neutral powers, now in the bay of Callao, or in any of the ports or anchorages comprehended within the blockade aforesaid, shall be permitted to sail therefrom after the lapse of eight days from the date hereof.

4th. No neutral flag shall in any case be suffered to cover or neutralise the property of Spaniards or of the inhabitants of the Countries subject to the King of Spain

5th. Any neutral vessel navigating under false or double papers, or which shall not have the necessary documents to prove the ownership of the property, shall suffer the penalties applicable to the goods and merchandize of enemies.

6th. Every neutral vessel which shall have on board military officers, masters, supercargoes, or merchants of the countries subject to the King of Spain, shall be sent to Valparaiso, there to be adjudged according to the law of nations.

7th. The present notification shall be transmitted to those whom it may concern.

Given on board the O'Higgins, bearing the flag of the commander in chief, in the Bay of Callao, this first day of March, 1819.

(Signed) COCHRANE.

By his Lordship's command.

ANTO. A. FONTE, *Secretary.*

List of Vessels at Callao, ordered off by Lord Cochrane, on 1st. of March, 1819.

American vessels—Ships Two Catharines, Hyatt; Flying Fish, Fitch; Beaver, Cleaveland; brigs Macedonian, Smith; Boxer, Skiddy; Canton, Coffin, late Timson.

English vessels—Indian Oak, Guttrick; Inspector; Clotilda; Columbia; Catelina.

French vessels—La Gazelle, of Port Malo.

INTERESTING LETTER.

Extract of a letter from a respectable American dated Lima, March 2, 1819—received in Boston and published in the Palladium.

"At the time Lord Cochrane, with four ships is blockading the Port of Callao, and you will see by his Proclamation, (which surpasses in arrogance either the Berlin and Milan Decrees or the Orders in Council,) that all neutrals must leave Callao by the 9th. This mighty Chief, harbors and protects all deserters, sends his boats among the neutrals to persuade the men to runaway, and even robs them of their boats as well as men. Four men belonging to the Flying Fish, of Boston, took one of her boats, and went over to his Ship.—The next day Capt. Fitch went after his boat and men, both of which were refused him, and Cochrane would give him no satisfaction, not even so much as to speak to him. He has gone so far as to say, if the United States frigate Macedonian attempts to enter this port he will sink her! How soon this haughty Englishman has forgot the lessons which yankees teach those who attempt to infringe their rights! He made an attack with two of his ships on the vessels in Callao, but was soon so warmly received that he sheared off, without doing any damage either to ships or men. It was generally expected that when the Chilian squadron should appear off Lima, that some disturbance would take place in that city, but quite the contrary was the case.

The Palladium says—"Better conduct might have been expected from Lord Cochrane, considering that he was in the British Opposition during the dispute between England and the United States, respecting the Orders in Council and that he was extremely popular with the friends of reform and liberty in London.

The American Government will undoubtedly remonstrate against the above blockade—as they have already successfully done with regard to several attempted at Venezuela, &c.

Capt. Downes, in the Macedonian, has arrived in the Pacific Ocean, at a critical period.

The Government of Chili have eleven vessels of war to blockade eighteen hundred miles of sea coast, containing from thirty to forty Harbors, more than twenty Bays, and sixty Roadsteads. Four of the eleven vessels are stationed off the port of Callao.

FROM THE SPANISH MAINE.

The following particulars of late events at Porto Bello, have been received at New-York, in the French language. The Evening Post gives the subjoined translation:

A true relation of the result of Sir Gregor Mac Gregor's expedition against the isthmus of Panama.

FIRST EPOCHA.

On the 8th of April, 5 vessels, viz. 1 large ship, 1 brig, 1 of smaller size, and 2 schooners, appeared in sight of the port of Chares, and seeming to shape their course towards Porto Bello, it was understood from the commander of an English brig lying at anchor near Chagres, that it was M'Gregor's fleet.—On the 12th we received intelligence from Porto Bello, that the troops on board the ships had disembarked on the 9th on the coast of Nuro, and had on the 10th taken possession of the forts and town of Porto Bello, without any other impediment than the resistance of nine negroes who had opposed their landing, and retreated after having received a discharge of grape-shot from the artillery. The governor, a pusillanimous man, after several conferences with the Captain of an English brig, no doubt left Porto Bello to watch the success of the expedition, not daring to follow the advice of this Captain to hoist English colors, as being the only way to save the town. After having given up to this generous protector, his family and property he abandoned, during night, the town and forts, leaving a numerous artillery in the best order, with the powder and ammunition, and retreated with the garrison of about 255 men, and all the inhabitants towards a body of troops, placed at a small distance from the town, ready to assist him at the first notice of any danger from the enemy.

Mac Gregor having well secured this retreat, and the forts were abandoned, entered on the morning the harbor with his ships, landed the troops, and took possession of the place, when his first care was to issue the following proclamation at the head of his army.

"PROCLAMATION.

General Mac Gregor to his Army.

Soldiers—The army of New Granada has covered itself with glory—Porto Bello, the most famous fortress of South-America, could withstand but a few hours the valor of your arms.

The light brigade under the orders of the gallant Colonel Rafle, overcame obstacles and difficulties which only men of your enthusiasm could have attempted.

The advance led by the brave Capt. Ross, attacked the enemy with such intrepidity that they fled with fear and astonishment to their works.

The navy under Commodore Hudson in covering the landing and the diversion they made in attacking the Spanish forts in the harbor, did every thing that their intrepidity gave me a right to expect of them.

The captains and seamen of the transports are deserving of every praise for the exertions they made in landing the troops.

Soldiers—Our first conquest has been glorious, and has opened the road to fortune, and additional fame—Panama invites our approach and the South Seas shall soon behold upon her shores the conquerors of the Isthmus."

The result of the action which gave rise to this proclamation is well known. No Spaniard has been wounded at the landing, and but 2 Englishmen have been made prisoners.

By another proclamation to the inhabitants, he promises security and safety to their persons and property; it produced the return of a small number. During his stay in this place, his promises were held sacred, no person was sacrificed and as respects the property, the army took but what was convenient, and gave for it acknowledgments stating them payable at Panama, the seat of the riches of the Isthmus. The 15th, the brig, the only man of war in this expedition, presents itself before Chagres, and through the means of the commander of the English brig, sent in a proclamation of a rigorous blockade.

SECOND EPOCHA.

The gallant Captain General commanding at Panama, on the first information received from Jamaica, caused a body of troops to march in the neighborhood of Porto Bello, and reinforced the garrison of Chagres, on the news of the appearance of the ships. He conducted the remainder of the garrison of Panama to a place where he would be able to march to the point his assistance might be most necessary, hearing that the enemy was at Porto Bello; and having completely secured Chagres, should they attempt any thing on that side, he approached with his men, through roads that baffled all description, and formed a junction with the body of troops posted near Porto Bello, with as much promptitude as the roads and the transport of ammunition would permit. United with the body of troops, and having procured as much intelligence of the position and strength of the enemy as was possible, he made his dispositions for the attack. The General commenced his march on the 29th during the worst of weather and a continual rain, which however did not hinder him from advancing by day and night. On the 30th at 4 o'clock, A. M the enemy was attacked at three different points, by soldiers who were fatigued by a long march, and covered with mud from head to foot: nevertheless the forts were retaken at the point of the bayonet, and by 10 o'clock the Spanish flag was flying every where. The loss in this attack, made without a piece of artillery, on a place studded with cannon, was 80 men killed or wounded on the Spanish side, and the whole of the army of the enemy viz: 45 officers and 145 privates killed or dangerously wounded; 310 officers and 310 privates prisoners.

By the dispositions of the General and promptitude of the attack, nothing was saved but M'Gregor himself, who in the first of the action, leaped in his very shirt through a window 20 feet high and situated towards the harbor; he swam to a boat, and rowed himself on board his brig, as did likewise one of his wounded aids. The want of shipping to oppose the sortie of Mac Gregor's people that were eager to be out of the reach of the batteries, made their escape. The brig having about 50 of them on board, and the four other vessels together about 90.

Such is the result of this famous expedition, so boasted of in the Jamaica papers, in particular at the intelligence of Mac Gregor's entrance into Porto Bello It will be curious to see how these papers will give an account of his defeat. As for the Spanish army, we want words to give them full justice on its labor perseverance and courage, to which we are indebted for this glorious victory. In publishing these results, I do say more than all commissions can do. The Spanish army was composed of 440 men, regulars and small detachments of militia, which on every side were eager to join the main body.

The attack was made by 400 men, supported by a column of reserve, who had no part in the action. The prisoners have been conducted here, and cannot but give praise to the clemency and humanity of the officers and soldiers who escorted them. The officers have been sent into the interior; and the pirates, mechanics and husbandmen, that have shewn any desire of obtaining occupation, have been confided to citizens, answering for their safety, and paying them for their work—which may procure them a comfortable subsistence, if their conduct renders them worthy of the protection that has been granted to them.

Except, nine Spanish creoles, 2 of whom joined them at Porto Bello, the army of Mac Gregor was composed of Englishmen and Irishmen, who for the most part had served the last campaigns in Europe.

A schooner, from Jamaica, with a reinforcement of 25 men, besides the crew, and loaded with provisions and ammunition, presented herself, at the entrance of the port, a few days after Mac Gregor's defeat. She was attacked and boarded by a Spanish schooner, with a crew of natives and about 30 soldiers, and, after a hot engagement with small arms, forced her to surrender. The Spanish loss was three men killed and twelve wounded; that of the enemy, three officers and twenty men. The nephew of Mac Gregor was on board, and among the prisoners.

By the late Mails.

COL. WASHINGTON, JUNE 30.

OUR RED BRETHREN.

WE learn, that the President, in passing the Indian tribes after leaving *Georgia*, examined with much solicitude, care and satisfaction, into the situation, habits and character of the Children of the Forest, who are denominated *Savages*. He particularly noticed the progress made in the Indian School at Chicamoga in the Cherokee nation, where upwards of 100 Indian children are taught to read and write. And the accounts add, that the President, by his own observation, will be able to ascertain, which of the two classes of bipeds who inhabit the frontier, are the most savage—those of a dingey color, or those who are called white.

JUNE 25.

We think it more and more likely, as the season advances, that the President will find it necessary to abridge his intended route, and return without visiting St. Louis; though the extensive arrangements for the Western Exploring Expedition would make his visit there, at the present moment, particularly interesting. We have learnt, from private letters, that this expedition has met with an obstruction in its progress, at St. Louis, of what nature we do not precisely understand, but which, we presume, will be temporary only—though, if but temporary, it yet to be regretted.

The exhibition of West's celebrated picture of *Christ Healing the Sick*, produced the sum of $4,133 75 to the Pennsylvania Hospital, during the last year—making the number of visitors 16,535!

SALES OF PUBLIC LAND.

The Governor of the Alabama Territory, under the authority of the Legislature, on the fourth week in May, offered 185 half acre lots for sale, in the town of Cahaba, being part of the lands given by the United States to the Territory of Alabama, for the purpose of a permanent seat of government, to erect the public buildings, &c.—101 lots were bid off for an aggregate of upwards of 96,000 dollars. The highest price given for a lot was 5085 dollars, another sold for 5000;

of the number sold none went off less than 500 dollars, with the exception of one, which being low and wet situated, went off for 300 dollars.

At the St. Stevens sales in April last, land sold very high, many tracts on the river commanding upwards of 40 *ollars per acre; one tract sold at $96 50 cents per acre——Many tracts of high land brought from 20 to 40 dollars an acre. At the May sales at Cahaba, none of the land lay on the river, though the upland sold high—many tracts at from 25 to 35 dollars.—*Knox. Reg.*

* It ought to be added here, what dollars are meant—whether depreciated paper, or silver.

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 25.

The ship Telegraph, Coffin, hence, for Liverpool, was spoken the 9th inst. by the ship Packet, from Gottenburg, arrived at Providence. Capt. C. desired that it might be reported, that Mr. Perkins, a passenger, had succeeded in his experiment.

If this experiment should prove to be the one Mr. P. was most intensely bent upon, that of *finding Soundings in any part of the Ocean*, the novelty of it alone must add much to his already justly acquired fame.

In the British expedition to the Arctic Regions last year, a new machine was used in sounding, to bring up portions of the bottom. It consisted of double claws, which were forcibly closed as soon as a spring which projected a little beyond them touched the bottom. By it substances were brought up from a depth of more than 1000 fathoms.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, JULY 2.

It is stated in our foreign papers, that another meeting of the Allied Sovereigns is contemplated in the course of the present year. It is stated that this meeting will be held at Carlesbad, in Bohemia; and the result anticipated is, that "There will be great changes in the North." The Prince Regent of England, it is reported, is to be present on the occasion.

Exchange Bank, 29th June, 1819.

Conformably to promise, I have visited Sandy Hill—have inspected the concerns of the Washington and Warren Bank, found them in excellent condition, and do not hesitate to declare that if there be any thing earthly certain, it is the solvency of said bank.—When I have redeemed my pledge as to the paper of the Washington and Warren Bank, (which will be done within the period mentioned,) the public will know how to estimate what I have said, as to the goodness of the notes of the Exchange Bank. JACOB BARKER.

JULY 3.

The Manhattan Company have declared a dividend of four and a half per cent for the last 6 months.

MASS. SALEM, JUNE 9.

Establishment for the Poor of Salem.

The excellent wharf at the Charity House is finished as to the stone work, in the best manner, and the caps on the eastern side are laid. We had the pleasure of seeing a coasting vessel discharge her wood, and find the bay fishermen have already used this landing. A space of 300 by 160 feet, has been filled by the labor of persons enjoying the charity of the house to which the wharf belongs. The Farm promises amply to repay all the labor bestowed on it, and it is an example of good husbandry. One effect we could not but perceive. The charity has been useful in showing how the humblest poor may well employ a portion of their time in cultivating the smallest lot of ground for herbs in daily use and pot herbs. These examples have been given from the employment of persons on very small portions of land, by which they have separately raised very useful herbs for the house and for themselves. And the persons so employed have been equal only to the occasional labours, which such small assignments of land for their own exclusive exercise might require.

BOSTON, JUNE 29.

FROM AFRICA.

Capt. SWAN, 84 days from Princes Island, Africa, informs, that he left there a large Spanish brig, a three masted schooner and schr. Catalina, all from Havanna, slaving. The British frigate Tartar, Sir Geo. COLLIER, had recently visited the Island. While lying without the harbor, took two sch's. belonging to the place, from the Main, with slaves, which were sent to Sierra Leone. No molestation was given to Spanish vessels in port;- but threatened to be considered good prizes if found at sea with slaves on board, north of the equator. Capt. Collier reported that previous to leaving the Gold Coast in March, the Ashantees had declared war against the Cape Coast People, and the King declared he would make no peace till he should receive the jaw-bone of the Governor of Cape Coast Castle.

We learn by Capt. Knowles, who sailed from Gibraltar on the 7th ult. that Mr. ROBINSON the American prisoner who lately escaped from Cadiz, and who was ineffectually demanded of the Governor of Gibraltar, by the Spanish Authorities, left that fortress on the same day, in a British transport, bound to England—intending to return from thence to the U. States.

GIBRALTAR, MAY 8.

THE PLAGUE.

The state of the Plague in Tangiers is much the same as by the last accounts; deaths, from the 20th April to the 3d of May, 16.

Tetuan, from the 18th of April to the 1st of May, 1062.

At Fez the number of deaths is stated to be so numerous that no exact computation of them could be made, but were supposed to amount to about 400 per diem.

At Mequinez, the disease continues to abate. Some days pass without any death, and the greatest number never exceeds 8 per diem.

In Rabat, up to the 29th ult. the deaths were from 50 to 60 a day, at Sallee from 60 to 80.

In Larache, by advices as late as the 30th ult. the numbers were about 30 daily.

Mogadore and the city of Morocco, to the 22d ult. enjoyed good health; but all the rest of the Empire is more or less infected.

The disease has now extended itself to Acalaya, on the coast of Riff.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, July 7, 1819.

A *Comet*, of considerable brilliancy has been seen for several evenings past in the N. N. W. a few degrees above the horizon. It is nearly in the direction of the one seen in 1811.

The Anniversary of American Independence has been celebrated in our large towns as usual. The day was noticed in this city, by the roar of cannon and ringing of bells, at sun-rise, noon, and sun-set.

The Directors of Norwich Bank yesterday chose SIMEON BREED, Esq. President of that institution, in the room of EBENEZER HUNTINGTON, Esq. resigned.

A severe gale of wind was experienced at the Isle of France on the 27th March, and several vessels were driven on shore.

The Baltimore papers state that presentments have been found by the grand jury, now in session in that city, against three of the late officers of the City Bank of Baltimore.

The people in Washington County, in the State of Indiana, have resolved not to support, for any office of trust, honor or profit, any person who is an officer or director of any bank, or has any interest therein.

THE MAID OF ORLEANS

This beautiful vessel was built at Philadelphia, and is equally intended for river and sea navigation; the latter by sails, the former by steam power. She came to New-Orleans schooner rigged, ascended the Mississippi by steam and is the first vessel which has arrived at St. Louis from an Atlantic port. Men of reflection, men who observe the progress of human affairs will mark this event, will follow the voyage of this vessel on the map, and will see in its issue the commencement of that new order of things, which is to line the banks of the Mississippi with sea port towns, and to raise up at certain commanding points, commercial cities rivalling the greatest of those which the shore exhibits. They will mark the outset of this vessel, leaving her port in north latitude 40 degrees, sailing down the Gulf of Mexico, entering it, and quitting it again, to penetrate by a noble river the interior and central parts of the North-American continent. Arrived at St. Louis, after an ascent of 1600 miles, they will see her almost in the latitude from which she set out; and having noted what she has done, will cast forward their eyes to see what she might do.—Looking up the Missouri, they would see that 1000 miles more would take her to the Mandan Villages, above the latitude of Quebec, and that 600 more would carry her west to the first falls of the Missouri river. Looking up the Mississippi, they would see that 1000 miles would carry her to the falls of St. Anthony, in the latitude of Vermont; whence a canal of half a mile at the head of the river St. Croix would enable her to enter the Caspian sea of North-America. Looking up the Illinois, they would see that 500 miles would carry her to the gate which is to open the Michigan lake into the valley of Mississippi; whence, by a chain of inland seas and the Canal Clinton, (when finished,) she might arrive, by a circumnavigation of many thousand miles, at the point from which she sailed. Such are the lines of water communication, such the means of commercial intercourse, formed by nature, in the magnificent regions of the Missouri and Mississippi, and of which there is none parallel on the face of the globe.

St. L. En.

From a New-Orleans Paper.

CANAL TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

MR. EDITOR—Seeing in your paper of yesterday some observations on the project of a passage to the Pacific Ocean by means of a canal across the isthmus of Darien, brings to mind a proposition made to the King of Spain by Sr Dn. Salvador St. Martin, the bishop of Chiapa, who resides in Ciudad Real, which is the capital of the province—West of this city the river Goazacoalcos, takes its rise, and running N. East, empties into the Gulf of Mexico, about 20 leagues East of Vera Cruz; it has ten and twelve feet water on its bar, and is navigable for craft of 4 or 5 feet up to the above city—East of the said city, the river (or a stream which empties into the river,) Chimilapa takes its rise, and taking a westerly direction empties into the Pacific Ocean, at the port of Tehuantipa, which is a good harbor for large ships, and the river is navigable for craft of 4 and 5 feet up to the above city of Ciudad Real; the two rivers passing each other at or near the city in nearly a parallel line at the distance of only seven miles from each other; neither of them have falls to impede their navigation, and the ground through which a canal would have to be cut to connect the two rivers is neither mountaneous nor rocky.

I have seen a minute description of the rivers, and the countries through which they pass, contained in a petition to the King of Spain, begging permission to cut the above canal; it was presented in 1816, and contained the most convincing evidence of the facility with which the two oceans might be connected. The petition met with an utter denial from the King of Spain. Had it been granted, the intention of those concerned was to have steam-boats employed between the two oceans, which would have made a voyage in much less time than it occupies between this and Louisville, and as the mouth of the Goazacoalcos is not more than 8 or 10 days sail from the mouth of the Mississippi, may we not with propriety hope that Spanish America will soon shake off the European yoke, when she will be at liberty to make improvements for her own benefit, without consulting those who have no rule of government but their own jealous fears.—Should such a communication be opened between the two oceans, what congratulations can realize the future grandeur of New-Orleans?

From the Hollowell Gazette.

Solar Spots.—Spots on the Sun have this year appeared frequent. We have witnessed them for more than a month past, and some of them seemed exceedingly large. Four were distinctly viewed on the 25th May. They continued for a number of days successively, and then disappeared. On the 11th June one larger than any before seen appeared conspicuous on the centre of the sun's disk, and seemed to render its rays feeble and obscure, not unlike those occasioned by a partial eclipse. On the 18th it disappeared. The day was cold and windy; thermometer standing at 67. On the succeeding day two others entered upon the eastern and advanced towards the western limb, until the 19th, when three of less magnitude appeared: thermometer rising to 87. From these observations it would seem that the weather is effected, if at all, by the situation, rather than the number of spots; and that one large spot on the centre of the sun's disk, has more influence in producing cold than various smaller ones scattered upon its surface. Notwithstanding, however, the number which has been seen this year, the season is unusually fine; and never, perhaps, did the smiles of heaven seem more gracious, or the beauties of nature "bloom more lavishly," than at the present moment. X. X.

Capt. Willet, of the brig Fanny, arrived at Savannah, from Port-au-Prince, informs that the brig Lady M'Gregor, of 18 guns, arrived there four days before he sailed, with General M'Gregor, and a number of officers of his staff on board.

The Baltimore Telegraph says—"A Schr. having on board 85 men, exclusive of her own crews, laden with provisions and ammunition, destined for the army of the *jumping* General, lately made her appearance off Porto Bello, not having heard of Mac Gregor's defeat. She was attacked by a Spanish schr and captured.—The nephew of General Mac Gregor was on board.

The steam-boat *Walk in-the-Water* has returned to Black Rock from her late excursion to Mackina, and recommenced her trips to Detroit.

A Strawberry raised in a garden in Lancaster, Pen. measured, it is said, *five* inches in circumference.

A Doylston paper asserts, positively, that on the 19th inst. 4230 *chimney birds* were confined in the chimney of Silas Preston, driven down into the room, and killed!

From St. Louis, June 2.—General Jessup, Quarter-master General of the army of the United States, arrived at St. Louis on Friday last, to superintend the preparations for the Yellow-Stone expedition.

Colonel Atkinson, of the 6th infantry, arrived in St. Louis on Tuesday the 1st inst. The regiment is upon the river, and may be expected here in a few days. The 6th infantry and the rifle regiment ascend the Missouri: the 5th infantry goes to the Falls of St Anthony, and is now on its way there by the lakes, and the Ouisconsin and Fox rivers.

Marine.

Schooner Wealthy, Baily, of this port, has arrived at New-London from St Thomas. Passengers, Mr. Theodore Barrell, and Capt. Jonathan Lester. The English brig of War Fly had arrived at St. Thomas, bringing with her a schooner under suspicious circumstances—and two days afterwards a Danish sloop of war arrived with another schr detained for want of legal papers. Both the crews of these vessels are kept in secure confinement. The principal officers detected are a Capt. Mason, Capt. Pelott, Capt. Morgan and Mr. Walker. The crews are generally English and American. Oudinett, the pirate, who was lately brought in, is to be sent to Denmark to receive sentence. Butterra, another pirate, lately made his escape from the fort at St. Croix, taking with him a corporal and six soldiers who were guarding him at the time. The British brig Fly is supposed to have gone in quest of others prowling about the islands. The British brig of war Raleigh had sailed with convoy for the Main.

Ships Patterson, Pearce, and Trumbull, Bowers, have arrived at Providence from Canton.

The ships Argonaut, Halsey, with 1750 bls. Sperm and whale oil; and the Andes, Tupper, with 1800 bls whale oil, have both arrived at Sag-harbour, from the Brazil Banks.

Spoken, April 10th, lat. 9, S. long 34, W. brig Valiant, of Baltimore, under Artigas' flag. She had captured a Portuguese ship and a brig of war, the latter after an engagement of half an hour.

BOSTON, JUNE 29.—Arrived, on Saturday, brig Belvidere, Swan, 84 days from Princes Island, Africa—cargo ivory, gold dust, gum copal. May 10th, lat. 3, 20, N. lon. 29, W. was taken possession of by a large Spanish slave ship, with a tier of guns—Capt. S. was ordered on board, with all his private papers—while absent, the brigs' hold was ransacked, and casks and boxes broken open—after about an hours' detention, he was returned on board—the Spaniards then left the brig, robbing her of all the fresh stock on board, even to taking a duck from the fire that was roasting in the camboose. She was from the Mozambique for Havanna.

HAMILTON, JUNE 12.—At a Court of Admiralty Sessions, held at Barbadoes, 13th May last, Thomas Johnson, (Mariner) was arraigned and convicted of murder.—The circumstances, as they appeared in evidence, were—that the prisoner, being on board a Patriot privateer, which had captured a Spanish brig, the Emanuel, was one of five which were put on board her, with directions from the privateer to take the brig into Santa Margaritta. About eight days after they were so put on board, a dispute having arisen between the prisoner and one of the five, whose name was also Thomas Johnson, and who was the Prize-Master. The prisoner seeing said Johnson asleep on deck, in a state of intoxication, with the assistance of two others, whom he threatened to stab with a knife if they did not aid him, threw the deceased overboard. It being quite calm and the helm lashed, the deceased, by swimming, reached the vessel, and laid hold of the main chains, where he implored his life and begged to be allowed to come on board. The prisoner from the deck ordered him to let go his hold, declaring he never again should come alive on board the vessel. He then seized a part of a broken oar, and putting it into the hands of one of the two who had assisted to throw the deceased overboard, threatened instantly to stab him with his knife, which he held in his left hand, if he did not beat the deceased's brains out.—He complied, and on the deceased receiving the second blow he sunk and was not seen after. The proceedings of the Court were conducted under a new form, prescribed by Writ of Privy Seal, which gave the prisoner the benefit, of trial by Jury, a Grand and Petit, and the right of challenge as in Courts of Oyer and Terminer. The King's Proctor, His Majesty's Attorney-General and Solicitor General conducted the Prosecution on the part of the Crown. The prisoner had the legal assistance of one of the Gentlemen of the Bar. The witness being examined and the Council on either side being heard, the Petit Jury retired, and after a short time returned with a verdict of *Guilty*. The unfortunate prisoner conducted himself, during his trial, with becoming decency, and when called upon by the Chief Judge, before his conviction, to state if he had any thing to offer why sentence should not be passed upon him, said briefly that he had nothing more to say than what he had before said, that he was Not Guilty. The Chief Judge then impressively and with great feeling pronounced the awful sentence of the Law, on which the prisoner seemed much affected.

He was executed at 12 o'clock on the 20th of May, on the extremity of the Pier Head, directly in front of the town.

Brig Union, Paine, has arrived at Providence, in 25 days from the Bay of Honduras. The squadron under command of Commodore Aury had been in the Gulf Dulce, May 10, where they captured and brought off half a million of dollars, and 1500 zeroons indigo. The squadron were lying at the Triangles when Capt. Paine left.

Died,

In this city, Mr. JOHN WILLET, aged 62 years.

Suddenly, at Hurlgate, Mrs. ELIZABETH STOUGHTON GRACIE, wife of Mr. William G. and daughter of Gov. Wolcott.

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE packet M'DONOUGH, WILLIAM W. COIT, master will sail on Friday at 10 o'clock

For Boston,

THE Sloop SOLERON, *Capt. Lovell*, a regular trader, will sail in 10 days. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the Master on board.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

4 Hhds. N. E. RUM,
20 Quintals good CODFISH,
20 do. Scale do.

July 6. 35—

Hannah Croswell alias Hannah Niles,

A WOMAN of color, under sentence of imprisonment as a felon, made her escape from the County Gaol, in Norwich, on the 9th ult.

20 Dollars Reward,

is offered for her recovery and recommitment to either prison in *New-London County*.

She is of middle size, of yellow complexion, well made, and aged about 27 years. SIMEON SMITH,

Sheriff New-London County.

New London, July 2, 1819. 35—

SPERM OIL,
DIESTUFFS,
GROCERIES,
PAINTS,
and an assortment of Medicine,
JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY
D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, July 5, 1819. 35—

Notice.

THE Sale advertised in the last paper, of Groceries, &c. on the 5th instant, was adjourned till *Saturday* the 10th inst. at the Store next west of *Mr. Ebenezer Carew's*, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

100 Bushels Yellow CORN,
10 Bbls. Superfine FLOUR,
FOR SALE BY
CALVIN TYLER.

July 7, 1819. 35—

Agricultural Show and Fair.

THE Executive Committee of the *New London County Agricultural Society*, have agreed upon the following Premiums to be awarded at the annual Cattle Show, in New-London, on the first Monday of October, 1819.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

For the best Ox fitted for slaughter,	$15
For the best bull raised in the County of New-London, or imported therein, which shall have been owned and kept in the county, at least four months previous to the exhibition, being not less than one year old, and assurances, satisfactory to the Committee that he shall remain for use in the county, twelve months after obtaining the premium - -	10
For the next best ditto, as above - -	5
For the best Milch Cow - - - - -	10
For the next best do. - - - - - -	5
For the best Boar, not less than one nor more than two years old - -	[illegible]
For the best Sow, not less than one year old - - - - - - - - -	5

PRODUCE.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Indian Corn on not less than two acres - - - -	8
Ditto do. Barley do. - - -	[illegible]
Ditto do. Potatoes do. - - -	[illegible]
For the best Dairy having regard to the quantity and quality of the cheese and number of cows - -	15
To the woman who shall make said Dairy - - - - - - - - -	10
For the next best Dairy, as above -	10
To the woman who shall make the same - - - - - - - - - -	5

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

For the best piece of Carpeting, not less than 30 yards, one yard wide	6
Ditto Woolen Cloth, 20 yds, ¾ wide	5
Ditto Flannel, 30 yds. 1 yd. wide -	4
For the best Woolen Hose, knit, not less than six pair - - - - -	3

A good pasture for the cattle will be provided near the Court-house, free of expense, and it is desirable that the objects of Premium be presented to the Committee at the Court-house, as early as nine o'clock in the morning of the day of exhibition.

L. FOSDICK, *Recording Secretary.*

New-London, June 28, 1819. 35—

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office at Chelsea Landing, Ct. July 1, 1819.*

LUCY ADAMS, George I. Adams, Solomon Adams, Adeline Avery, Lucy Avery, Barujah Allen, *Groton*, Elizabeth Allen, *Montville*, Eleanor P. Andrus, *Preston*, Avery Bromly, Nancy Brice, George W. Bates, Ansel Brown, Sally Barker, (2) Eliph. Buddington, Nathan Burdick, Joseph Breed, Thomas K. Brooks, Goeurge Bates, Benjamin Boothe, Joseph Bromly, *Preston*, Wm. Coit, John Cox, Harte Coit, William M. Corning, Martha M. Coit, Joseph Coats, Prince Champlin, John Deming, Charles Davison, (2) Ruth Dewy, Abigail Davis, Duncan & Seward, Cushing Eells, John Fernald, Mary Fitch, *Preston*, Susan Fitch, do. Sophia Fitch do. Rhoda Franklin, Fanny Fitch, Dwight Fisher, John Flu son, Asa Fitch, (2) N H. Fitch, Wm Gordon, John Gray, Champlin Gardner, Nathaniel Gilbert, David Gardner, (2) Minor Grant, *Preston*, Carder Hazard, Margaret Helpin, Nancy D. Hubbard, Simeon Hillton, Lucy Smith, Sarah O. Hopkins, Elisha Hatch, *Preston*, W. I. Hicks, Rachel Horscoot, *Montville*, Alice Holmes, Jabez Huntington, (3) Levi Jones, John Jordan, J. W. Kinney, David Lester, *Plainfield*, W. L'Homedieu, Freeman Lovell, Lydia M'Curdy, Sarah Maples, Isaac Minor, Rebecca R. Maples, John Mayo, Polly Meech, Shepherd Norris, John Nichols, John Nichols, *Preston*, Andrew Perkins, Christopher Burdick, Elih Page, George Perkins, Nathan Rix, Dwight Ripley, (2) Jas. Stetson, Gurdon Smith, Isaac Story, George Tisdale, Timothy Twist, Joseph Tyler, *Preston*, Laura Yeomans, John Uncas, *Montville*, Drucilla Williams, John Wiscinbaker, Ann Willet. 36—

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, July 1, 1819.*

DANIEL BRIGGS, Silas Baily, Jr. Rhinaldo Burleigh, Alford Barrows, Nathaniel Cole, Calvin Coats, (2) Spencer Cole, Catherine Cory, Roger Coit, Sponer Crapo, Mary Eldridge, Peleg Fry, Joseph Frothingham, Benjamin Green, John Gardner, Gorham Holmes, (2) Rebecca Hall, Oliver, F. Jaguays, Jacob Johnson, Simeon Jones, Daniel W Kellogg, Joseph Lathrop, Esther Lawrance, Job Mathewson, Walter Palmer, Patience Parkis, Joseph Robinson, (2) William E. Robinson, Charles B. Robinson, Mehitabel Rice, Sally Simmons, (2) Josiah Shaw, 2d, Emely Welch, Lemuel Woodward, Amos Witter, Pedee Walling, Daniel Walter, Nathan Williams, Edward York, *Plainfield*; John C. Smith, Elijah Newton, Wm. Lomax, *of Voluntown*; Alexander Wilson, *Killingly.*

35 E. C. EATON, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office at Norwich, Con July 1, 1819.*

SAMUEL M ANDREWS, Lydia Billings, Mrs. Cagwin, James D. Chapman, (2) Daniel Crews, William Crew, 2d, Clark Davis, Martha Harrington, John Harrison, James G. Hastings, Ebenezer Huntington, William Howard, Joseph Lancaster, Augustus Lathrop, Louisa A. Lathrop, Elizabeth Leach, Lucretia McIntosh, Harvey Morgan, Bela Peck, Adam Pendleton, Joshua Pendleton, Erastus Rose, Horace Rose, Luther Spalding, Wm. Tilley, Seth Turner, Margaret Woodworth, Mary S. Woodworth, Martha Wright, *Norwich*; Gardner Avery Sally Bailey, Jabez Hough, John Malcom, Jed L Stark, Horace Strong, Seth Whiting, *Bozrah*; Cephronia Abell, (2) James Cushman, Lemira Lee, Lucy G Perkins, James L. Smith, *Lisbon*; Oliver Orsborne *Montville.*

36 J. HYDE, P. M.

POETRY.

"A FAITHFUL FRIEND IS THE MEDICINE OF LIFE."—*Son of Sirach.*

IN the dreams of delight, which with ardour we seek,
Oft the phantom of sorrow appears;
And the roses of pleasure, which bloom in your cheek,
Must be steeped in the dew of your tears:

'Mid the fountain of bliss, when it sparkles most bright,
Salt mixtures embitter the spring;
Though its lustre may tremble through bowers of delight,
In the draught disappointment will sting.

But if Heaven hath one cup of enjoyment bestowed
Unmingled and sweet as its own,
In the streams of affection its bounty hath flowed,
And there we may taste it alone.

But the pure simple drops Love would decline at his prime,
And defile them with passion's foul tide;
While the bowl he prepares, and dazzles our eyes,
The poison of anguish can hide.

Let Friendship the stream, as it flows calm and clear,
Receive unpolluted for me:
Or if Tenderness mingle a sigh or a tear,
The draught still the sweeter will be.

But let me reject the two high flavored bowl
Affectation or Flattery compose:
From Sincerity's urn thus transparent shall roll
The cordial of peace and repose.

Oh! give me the friend, from whose warm faithful breast,
The sigh breathes responsive to mine,
Where my cares may obtain the soft pillow of rest,
And my sorrows may love to recline.

Not the friend who my hours of pleasure will share,
But abide not the season of grief;
Who flies from the brow that is darkened by care,
And the silence that looks for relief.

Not the friend who, suspicious of change or of guile,
Would shrink from a confidence free;
Nor him who with fondness complacent can smile
On the eye that looks coldly on me.

As the mirror, that just to each blemish or grace,
To myself will my image reflect,
But to none but myself will that image retrace,
Nor picture one absent defect.

To my soul let my friend be a mirror as true,
Thus my faults from all others conceal;
Nor absent, those failings or follies renew,
Which from Heaven and from man he should veil.

Daniel Lathrop,
TAILOR,

HAS removed to the Shop opposite KINNEY'S HOTEL.
Norwich, Chelsea, June 19, 1819.

Mrs. Russell,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has opened a shop on Bean-Hill, in the dwelling-house of Capt. *Walsworth*, where she will do all kinds of
MILLINERY & MANTUA-MAKING
in the neatest manner. The prices shall be reasonable; and if work is not well done, no pay will be required.

N. B. Ladies who have not had gowns made to their satisfaction, are particularly invited to call

Norwich, May 10, 1819 3w-eowtf—

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,
FOR SALE BY
HORACE COLTON.
Norwich, June 22. 33—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 15 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by
JAMES F. BROWN.
Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 19—

Family Bibles.

AN assortment of Family Bibles, for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.
June 30. 34—

7000 Yards of STRAW BRAID,
FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.
June 16, 1819. 33—

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar.*

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich.

H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B. The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 cents.
May 26. 29tf—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THIS line of Steam Boats will commence on Monday the 8th inst. —and continue during the season, as follows:

The CONNECTICUT, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New-Haven.

The FULTON, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich immediately after day-light in the morning of the same days, will touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New-Haven, at 8 o'clock.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.
March 3. 17—

For Sale,

A LOT of LAND, containing about twelve acres, lying in Norwich, on the west side of the Cove, adjoining the lands of *Mr. John Maples* and the land lately purchased by the town of Norwich. Said land is pleasantly situated, and there is on the same a good supply of *wood* and *timber* and a number of *fruit trees* and a never failing spring of *water.*

ENQUIRE OF
AMOS CORNING,
New-York, No. 402 Greenwich St.
OR OF *URIAH CORNING, Preston.*

FOR SALE, ALSO,
About 200 RAILS on the above Lot.
Enquire as above.
June 19, 1819. 3w-33—

FOR SALE,

FIFTY acres of excellent LAND, lying in the town of Killingly, which will be sold very cheap, or exchanged for *New Land.* Said Land is well proportioned for mowing, ploughing and pasturing. For further particulars enquire of
THOMAS HUTCHINS, *Norwich.*
June 30. 34—

FOR SALE.

The Wharf and Store,

FORMERLY owned by Capt. THOMAS KING, deceased; the wharf being the same which the Steam-Boat Fulton makes use of; the Store is the same formerly occupied by Capt. GURDON BILL, deceased.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
Norwich, March 23, 1819. 30—

For Sale.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand a complete assortment of *very useful articles*, viz.

Superfine wire Sieves for Paints, Apothecaries' Medicine, &c.

Very small Sieves for sifting spice, pepper, cinnamon, mustard, &c.

Wire Sieves suitable to sift Indian meal.

RIDDLES for cleaning wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax-seed, &c.

Also, Sieves for cleaning all kinds Hay Seeds.

Fanning Mills, Riddles and Screens of every description.

N. B. The above articles are made of the best materials, and in a neat and handsome manner, and sold exceeding cheap for cash, by
WM. CHESEBROUGH, Jun.
(Milltown) N. Stonington, Connecticut.
June 30. 34—

Wanted Immediately.
2000 lbs. good SIZING.

R. HUBBARD.
June 6.

THE CELEBRATED
BALM OF QUITO,

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, &c. FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.
June 30.

FOR SALE,

The Dwelling-House,

AND excellent *Garden Lot*, formerly the residence of Capt. SIMEON CARew, deceased, pleasantly situated in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

The House and Lot,

Formerly Mr. JAMES WADE'S, Sen'r, a convenient, good House in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

A MOWING LOT,

With a *Barn* thereon, near the shop of Mr. JAMES F. BROWN, on the western shore of the cove. APPLY TO
JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
Norwich, March 23, 1819. 30—

THE subscriber offers for sale a new building, covered with pine, eighty feet by twenty-five.

—ALSO—

A large *Smith's Shop*, covered with pine, containing eight stacks of chimnies, and nearly the same dimensions as the former building. Either or both of the above buildings may be purchased on a credit, conditioned to be removed from where they now stand.

ELISHA TRACY.
Norwich, June 23, 1819. 3w-23—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Lellingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors.
Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26eamtf—

Cut Nails, Brads, &c.

CALVIN TYLER,

HAS constantly for sale, a choice selection of hot cut 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, and 20d Nails—2d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 8d, and 20d Brads.

LIKEWISE,

A small assortment of IRON HOLLOW WARE.
June 22, 1819. 33—

Flour, Lime, &c.

SUPERFINE and fine FLOUR, in bbls. and half bbls.
Dexter's and common STONE LIME,
CODFISH, FOR SALE BY
JAMES F. BROWN.
June 22. 33—

---

100 Pieces Domestic White and Brown Shirtings, Sheeting, Ticking, Checks, Stripes, Gingham and Diapers,
For sale by JOS. BREED.
Apl. 21. 24—

☞ NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the *Bozrah Manufacturing Company*, are requested to call and settle by Note or otherwise without delay.

D. L. DODGE, Agent.

Wanted, one or two steady families with suitable children, to work in the Factory. Good accommodations will be given.—Apply as above.
Bozrahville, June 22, 1819. 34—

MUSIC.

JUST received and for sale at *R. HUBBARD'S* Book-Store,

MUSICA SACRA, a collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces, compiled at the request, and published under the patronage of the Oneida Musical Society. Price $1,25.

The MUSICAL READER, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Sections, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score. To which are prefixed the rudiments of music. Compiled principally for the use of schools, by one of the editors of the "Musica Sacra." Price $2,25.

The INSTRUMENTAL PRECEPTOR, comprising instructions for the Clarinet, Hautboy, Flute and Bassoon. With a variety of the most celebrated airs, marches, minuets, songs, rondeaus, trios, &c. Compiled by Wm. Whiteby.
April 26.

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

NORWICH

Nail Manufacturing Co.

AN assortment of *Patent Cut Nails*, warranted of good quality, manufactured and for sale, by the cask only, on favorable terms.—Orders addressed to the subscriber will receive due attention.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

ALSO FOR SALE,

SCYTHES, HOES and AXES, of *Barstow's* manufacture—Chaise, Waggon and Cart Boxes, on consignment, which are offered at New-York wholesale Foundery prices.
June 22. 33—

Bozrah Manufacturing Company,

ARE now opening a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY WARE,
PAINTS,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Together with an assortment of

Domestic Goods,

of their own manufacture—which they offer for sale low for *cash only*, or that which may be considered equal to cash.

DAVID L. DODGE, *Agent.*
Bozrahville, May 8, 1819.

N. B. Wanted, a good family HORSE, one that is perfectly kind in the harness and easy under the saddle, not exceeding eight years of age.

To Let, on shares or otherwise,

A superior flock of SHEEP, from ¾ to full blooded Merino.
27 *Apply as above.*

Education the best Patrimony.

THE subscriber would inform his friends, that he is beginning a new Quarterly term of his School, at the *Chelsea Proprietor's School-house*, where there will be room for a few more *Scholars.*

His instruction is wholly devoted to the objects of a correct and substantial *English Education*; consisting principally of such branches as Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Surveying and Navigation; together with English Grammar and Geography; for this purpose he has furnished himself with the instruments requisite for theoretical and practical instruction in these branches, such as Globes, Maps, Surveyor's Compass and Chain, &c.

If experience, industry and a mind wholly devoted to the business of his profession, may furnish a prospect of being useful, he hopes not to fail of retaining the confidence of his present employers, and to obtain that of those who may yet wish to employ him.

Terms of Tuition are reasonable, and accommodations unexceptionable.

DYAR T. HINCKLEY.
Norwich, Chelsea Society,
June 22, 1819. 33—

Fire Insurance

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Company*, incorporated with a capital of $100,000, submit the following sketch of terms for insurance on Houses; Stores; Mills; Machinery; Ships in harbor; Goods; Wares; Merchandise and Furniture against loss or damage by fire.

I. Brick, or Stone buildings, with roofs of slate or tiles; or Goods not hazardous contained in such buildings 25 cents to 37½ cents per $100, per annum.

II. Brick, or Stone buildings, with wood roofs;—or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 37½ cents to 50 cents per $100, per annum.

III. Buildings entirely of wood; or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 50 cents to 75 cents, per $100, per annum.

This will give a general idea of the rates; but there will be an increase of premium, where the situation and circumstances increase the risk; such as being contiguous to wooden buildings, or those occupied in hazardous business: distance from water: no engines or firemen in the place, &c.—The premium on buildings in the country, standing single, is 50 cents, per $100, per annum.

As all classes of citizens are exposed to calamities from fire, it is presumed that prudence will induce them to pay so small a premium for indemnity; and the Company are confident that the extent and solidity of their funds, and the fairness and promptitude, with which they will adjust claims, will engage public confidence.

Applications must be made to the Secretary, in writing, signed by the applicant, and the subject accurately described.—No insurance is binding until the premium is paid. Insurance may be had for 7 years, by paying premium for 6 years, and for a less number than 7, a reasonable allowance.

The Directors are *Dwight Ripley: C. P. Huntington: Coddington Billings: Ezra Choppell: Joseph H. Strong: C. Kelly: Wm. Williams, Jun.: F. A. Perkins and Jonathan G. W. Trumbull.*

DWIGHT RIPLEY, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
Norwich, March 24, 1819. 26—

Butts' Healing American Balsam.

THIS healing remedy is much approved of, for the Consumption, Hooping and all other Coughs, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains of the Stomach, Dysentary, Relaxes and the Typhus Fever.

Externally, it is an excellent application for WOUNDS, such as Cuts, Scratches, Sores, Bruises, Sprains, Wounded Nerves and Tendons.

Price 50 cents per bottle.

FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL TYLER, *Druggist.*
Norwich, May 12, 1819. 27—

Domestic Goods, Wool Carding, &c.

MERINO and common Wool will be cleansed and carded, and Woolen Goods of every kind colored and finished by experienced workmen, at the Woolen Factory, in Norwich, the ensuing season, on the most reasonable terms—Where the subscribers offer for sale, by the piece or yard, a good assortment of *Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinetts, Kerseys, Plains*, &c. 6-4 and 7-8 *Flannels, Rose and common Blankets, domet*, 9-8 *Flannels for sheetings, scarlet, yellow, green, mixed, & bleached single and double Yarn for Knitting, Fringe and Tufting.*

Wanted, WOOL of every grade, in exchange for any of the above, by
E. & E. HUNTINGTON, &
E. BACKUS.
Norwich Woolen Factory,
June, 1819. 32—

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale, at the *Blue Store, Shetucket Street*, the following BOOKS, viz:

Narrative of an expedition to explore the river Zaire, usually called the Congo, in South Africa, in 1816, under the direction of Captain J. K. Tuckey, R. N. to which is added, the Journal of Professor Smith; and some general observations on the country and its inhabitants. Published by permission of the Lords Commissions of the Admiralty Price $2,50.

Greenland, the adjacent seas, and the Northwest passage to the Pacific Ocean, illustrated in a voyage to Davis's Strait, during the summer of 1817—by Bernard O'Reilly, Esq. Price $1,50.

Anecdotes of the life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Landaff, written by himself. Price $2,75.

Journal of a visit to South Africa, in 1815 and 1816, with some accounts of the Missionary settlements of the United Brethren, near the Cape of Good Hope. By the Rev. C. J. Latrobe. Price $2,00.

The Naval Temple, containing a complete history of the battles fought by the Navy of the United States, from its establishment in 1794 to the present time, including the wars with France, and with Tripoli, the late war with Great-Britain, and with Algiers, with elegant engravings, representing battles, &c. Price $3.

Life of the Honorable Major-General Israel Putnam—with an Appendix, containing an historical and topographical sketch of Bunker Hill Battle. Price $1.

Memoirs of Mrs. Harriet Newell. Price 75 cts.

A series of popular Essays, illustrative of principles essentially connected with the improvement of the Understanding, the Imagination, and the Heart. By Elizabeth Hamilton. Two vols.—Price $2.

Tales for Mothers and Daughters, by Miss Woodland. Two vols.—Price $1,75.

Moral Tales for young people, by Maria Edgeworth. Three vols.—Price $2,25.

New Tales, by Mrs. Opie. Two vols. Price $2

The Antiquary, by the author of "Waverly" and "Guy Mannering." Three vols in two—Price $1,50.

Samor, Lord of the Bright City, an heroic poem. By the Rev. H. H. Milman-M. A. Price 87½ cts.

Siege of Corinth, and Parisina—poems. Price 50 cts.

Felix Alvarez, or Manners in Spain, containing descriptive accounts of some of the prominent events of the late peninsular war; and authentic anecdotes illustrative of the Spanish character; interspersed with Poetry, original, and from the Spanish. By Alexander R. C. Dallas, Esq. Three vols in two. Price $2.

Rosabella, or a Mothers Marriage—a novel. By the author of the Romance of the Pyrenees, &c. &c. &c. Five vols. in three.—Price $3.

Sophia, or the dangerous indiscretion—a tale, founded on facts. Three vols. in two.—Price $1,75.

Memoirs relating to the Highlands; with anecdotes of Rob Roy and his family. Price 62½ cts.

Zuma, or the tree of health. To which is added the Fair Pauline,—Zeneida,—the Reeds of the Tiber,—and the Widow of Luzi. By Madame De Genlis—Price 50 cts.

The Brownie of Bodsbeck, and other Tales, by James Hogg, author of "the Queen's Wake," &c. &c. Two vols. in one.—Price $1.

Clarentine, a Novel, by Miss Burney, author of Traits of Nature, Geraldine Fauconberg, etc. Two vols.—Price $1,75.

Tales of my Landlord, second series, collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham, Schoolmaster and Parish Clerk of Gandercleugh. Four vols. in two.—Price $2,50.
June 9.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1819. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII. No. 36.]

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

40 M. feet seasoned clear and merchantable Pine BOARDS.
10 do. do. do. Plank and sash Stuff.
10 do. do. do. clear and merchantable Clapboards.
60 M. Hartford inspected SHINGLES.
Oak Boards and Joist.
Chesnut Plank.
12 casks Dexter's best LIME.
5 M. BRICK.
1 ton Nova Scotia Grind Stones, blue grit.
Cognac Brandy, } *very superior.*
Holland Gin, }
Lemon, Cinnamon, Clove, Orange, Life of Man, Peppermint, and Anniseed CORDIALS.
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Port, L. P. Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Colmenar WINES.
Old Spirits. St. Croix and N. E. Rum.
Country Gin. Cider Brandy.
Metheglin, *very old.*
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS.
Coffee, Chocolate, Ginger.
Cinnamon. Nutmegs, Cloves, Citron, Pepper, Allspice, Mustard, Essence of Spruce, Box and cask Raisins, Pearl Ash, Almonds, Filberts, Cayenne Pepper, Pepper Sauce.
Spanish and American Segars.
Plug and cut Tobacco.
Maccuba and Scotch Snuff.
Small and large Demijohns.
Fustic, Logwood, Nicaragua, & Red Wood
Alum, Copperas and Indigo.
Wrought, cut and scupper NAILS.
Tacks, Brads and Screws.
Loaf and brown SUGARS.
Paint and White Wash Brushes.
Codfish. Fine SALT.
Iron Hollow Ware.
Shovels, Spades, Hoes, &c. &.

JOHN LATHROP.

WANTED.

20,000 feet Oak Boards.

APPLY AS ABOVE.

Norwich, May 26, 1819. 29—

St. CROIX RUM, &c.

10 Hhds St. Croix and Antigua Rum,
5 do. Molasses,
2 do. New-England Rum,
50 Casks Providence Lime,
1½ Ton best Grindstones,
Best Nova Scotia Plaster,
All kinds of clear and merchantable Pine Lumber,
100 M. best Shingles,
12 Mahogany Clock Cases, *very low.*
ON CONSIGNMENT,
10 Tons Hollow Ware which will be exchanged for country produce.

FOR SALE BY
JED. HUNTINGTON.

June 9. 6m-31—

20 bbls. superfine Flour,
Baltimore Crackers per keg,
Also, a choice selection of

GROCERIES,

offered for cash only, by
CALVIN TYLER.

Cash paid for
Good Corn, Rye, Oats, White Beans and Flax-Seed.

May 12. 27—

Sugar, Rice, etc.

6 Bags single and double boiled India SUGAR.
2 Casks RICE.
2 Casks, 7 doz. each, best London PORTER.
2 Chests Young Hyson TEA.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent*

June 1, 1819. 30—

Cut Nails, Brads, &c.

CALVIN TYLER,

HAS constantly for sale, a choice selection of hot cut 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, and 20d Nails—2d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 8d, and 20d Brads.

LIKEWISE,
A small assortment of IRON HOLLOW WARE.

June 22, 1819. 33—

Molasses, Rum and Salt.

10 hhds. Molasses and N. E. Rum,
100 bushels blown Salt,
For sale, very low, by
CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, June 30, 1819. 34—

NORWICH COLD SPRING

GIN,

In pipes, hogsheads, and barrels,
FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.
WHO WILL PAY CASH FOR
CORN.

March 24. 20—

Cheap Domestic Goods.

2000 yds. fine brown Shirtings for 1s. per yard,
Stout water-loom Sheetings, 5-4 wide,
Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings,
Bed Tick, Checks, Stripes & Chambrays,
Received and for sale by
F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

June 30. 34—

NEW GOODS.

JUST received and for sale very *cheap*, a general assortment of GROCERIES of a *superior quality*, viz:

Cognac Brandy,
Old Spirit,
Holland Gin,
Country do.
St. Croix Rum,
New-England do.
Cider Brandy,
Double Ale,
Madeira, } WINES,
Lisbon, }
Teneriffe & }
Malaga }
Hyson, }
Young Hyson, } TEAS, fresh and superior quality.
Hyson Skin, }
Souchong and }
Bohea }
Loaf }
St. Croix, } SUGARS.
India White & }
Brown Havana }
New-Orleans and Surinam Molasses.

Flour, Rice, Chocolate, Coffee, Box and Keg Raisins, Lemons, Allspice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cassia, Ginger, Saltpetre, Starch, Pearlash, Bar-Soap, Shaving-Soap, Cavendish and sweet scented Tobacco, Lorillard's Maccauba Snuff, Candles, Glauber Salts, Codfish, Blown Salt, Pocket Knives, Brooms, Red Cords, writing and wrapping Paper, Segars, Sieves, Pork and Pork Hams, an assortment of Stone and red Earthen Ware, Day & Martin's genuine Liquid Shoe Blacking, &c. &c.

The above goods will be sold very *low* for *Cash*, or in exchange for country produce.

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, June 2, 1819. 30—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

selected from the latest European and India importations, and just received from New-York,

CONSISTING OF

Super. and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Rattinetts, Bombazines, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Nankin Crape Shawls, 8-4, 4-4 and half Merino do. Sinchews, Sarsnetts, Levantine and Florence Silks, a large assortment of Nankin, Canton and Canton Crapes, fancy and plain Ribbons, Silk and Table Velvets, black and mixed Canton Camblets, brown and white Russia and Irish Sheeting, Russia and Irish Diapers, Damask Diapers and Table Cloths, Linen Cambricks and Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, men's Woodstock, Beaver and Silk Gloves, ladies' Kid, Beaver and black Castor Gloves, 4-4 and 6-4 Book, Mulmul, Jackonet and Cambric Muslins, Cotton Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambric and common Dimoties, &c. &c. &c.

April 27. 25tf—

Domestic Goods.

GINGHAMS,
BED TICKS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS, &
YARN,

for sale at reduced prices at the store of *Williams Manufacturing Co.* by
WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Norwich Falls, June 23. 33—

Rum, Sugar, etc.

2 hhds. W. I. RUM, *very cheap*,
4 hhds. MOLASSES,
7 boxes Havanna brown SUGAR,
2 chests Young Hyson TEA,
38 set Waggon Boxes,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
4d, 8d, and 10d Cut NAILS,
70 lbs. FLAX.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY
L. BREWER, *Agent.*

June 16. 33—

Salt and Fish.

300 Bushels Rock, Cape and Blown Salt,
A few quintals good Codfish,
Just received and offered for sale very cheap for cash only, by
CALVIN TYLER.

June 15. 32—

NEW GOODS.

G. and H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received from New-York, a large and general assortment of fresh imported DRY GOODS, all bought with cash at Auction, within the last fifteen days, and will be sold, *wholesale and retail*, at a small advance.

Those who have cash to pay for Goods, will do well to improve this opportunity.

June 29, 1819. 34—

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a very large and general assortment of fresh imported

GOODS,

purchased at the present reduced prices, principally at auction, for cash, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, at small advance for ready money.

AMONG THEM ARE

40 ps. superfine, middling and low priced Broadcloths,
30 „ do. do. double and single milled Cassimeres,
50 „ (A. R. & Co.) and (H. S. & Co.) black and coloured Bombazetts,
50 „ steam-loom and Maddapolam Cotton Shirtings,
40 „ Levantine, Florence, and India Lustrings,
30 „ black and col'd Canton Crapes,
60 „ Carlisle Ginghams and Robes,
200 „ Ribbons—some elegant garnitures,
20 „ black, blue and drab, wide, double chain Cotton Cassimeres, suitable for carriage tops or summer clothing,
60 doz. Cotton, Silk and Worsted Hose,
100 ps. Cotton Cambrics and Book Muslins,
100 „ Calicoes and Ginghams,
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Coach Laces,
White and Chintz Bed Lace,
Furniture, Cambric and common Dimety,
Blue and plain Nankins, (first chop,)
Black, white, green and pink Italian Crape,
Silk, Merino, Crape, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls,
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Thule Lace,
Thread, Silk and Cotton Lace,
Ladies' black, white and fancy col'd Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gentlemen's Silk, Beaver and Buck Skin Gloves,
Shell and Horn Combs,
Long Lawn, Linen Cambrics,
Threads, Tapes, and Bobbins,
White, red, green, yellow and black Flannel,
A large assortment of superior Wire Thread,
Best plated, spring thong and twig Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, and Parasols,
Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Prunelle Shoes, manufactured in New-York,
Misses' and Children's do.
Green Gauze, for Veils, Vesting,
Marseilles, Toilinet and Silk
Fabby Velvets, assorted colours,
Travelling Trunks, assorted sizes,
An assortment of men's, youth's and children's

HATS,

of the first quality, from the manufactories of J. Brewster, and Ives & White.

ALSO,
10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices, for cash only.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

100 Pieces Domestic White and Brown Shirtings, Sheeting, Ticking, Checks, Stripes, Gingham and Diapers,
For sale by JOS. BREED.

Apl. 21. 24—

SPERM OIL,
DIESTUFFS,
GROCERIES,
PAINTS,
and an assortment of Medicine,
JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY
D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, July 5, 1819. 35—

SALT.

200 Bushels Eastern Salt suitable for Hay.

FOR SALE BY
CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, June 9, 1819. 31—

John Lathrop,

WISHES to exchange *HARD WARE* and *CROCKERY WARE*, at whole sale price for *MESS* and *PRIME PORK*.

June 30. 34—

PUBLIC ACTS.

General Assembly, May Session, 1819.

An Act to incorporate a Saving Society in the City of Hartford.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That Charles Sigourney, Michael Olcott, Ward Woodbridge, Isaac Perkins, Henry Hudson, James H. Wells, Michael Bull, James B. Hosmer, George Goodwin, Jr. Samuel Tudor, Jr. Lorenzo Bull, James R. Woodbridge, Russel Bunce, James M. Goodwin, David Porter, Thomas K. Brace, Henry Kilbourn, Christopher Colt, Theodore Pease, Joseph B. Gilbert, John Butler, John Russ, Cyprian Nichols, Barzillai Hudson, Jr. Roderick Terry, Horace Burr, Josiah Hempstead, Normand Smith, Henry Waterman, Jeremiah Brown, Jesse Savage, Thomas Day, John T. Peters, Daniel Wadsworth, Mason F. Cogswell, William Ely, Josiah Beckwith, Charles Hosmer, David Watkinson, George Beach, and George Putnam, be and they hereby are incorporated by the name, style and title of the Society for Savings; and that they and such others as shall be duly elected members of the said corporation, as is in this act provided, shall be and remain a body politic and corporate by the same name, style and title forever.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the said corporation shall be capable of receiving from any person or persons disposed to obtain and enjoy the advantages of said incorporation any deposit or deposits of money, not to exceed the sum of two hundred dollars from any individual in any one year, and to use and improve the same for the purposes and according to the direction herein provided.

§ 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all deposits of money received by said corporation, shall be used and improved to the best advantage by loaning the same, and in a manner not inconsistent with the laws of this State and the income or profits thereof, shall be applied and divided among the persons making the deposits their executors or administrators, in just proportion with such reasonable deduction as may be chargeable thereon; and the principle of such deposit or deposits, may be withdrawn by the owner or owners thereof, or by any other person or persons duly authorized for said purpose or giving notice of such intention in writing, and lodging the same with the Secretary of said corporation at least four months previous to withdrawing such deposit or deposits

§ 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the said corporation shall at their annual meeting in June, have power to elect by ballot any other person or persons to be members of said corporation.

§ 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the said corporation may have a common seal which they may change and renew at pleasure; and that all deeds, conveyances and grants, covenants and agreements made by their Treasurer or any other person by their authority and direction according to this institution shall be good and valid; and the said corporation shall at all times have power to sue, and may be sued, may defend, and shall be held to answer by the name and style aforesaid.

§ 6. *Be it further enacted*, That a meeting of the members of said corporation shall hereafter be held at Hartford sometime in the month of June annually and at such other times as they may judge expedient, and any seven members of the said corporation, the President, a Vice President, Treasurer, or Secretary being one, shall be a quorum, and the said corporation at their annual meetings, shall have power to elect and choose a President, Vice Presidents, Trustees, and all other such officers as to them shall appear necessary which officers so chosen shall continue in office one year and until others are chosen in their room; and all officers so chosen shall be under oath to the faithful performance of the duties of their offices respectively.

§ 7. *Be it further enacted*, That no member of said corporation shall be the hirer or borrower or surety for any hirer or borrower of the funds of said corporation or any part thereof, and no President, Vice President, or Trustee of said corporation, shall be entitled to or receive any compensation for his services.

§ 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the said corporation hereby are, and forever shall be vested with the power of making by-laws for the more orderly managing of the business of the corporation, provided the same are not repugnant to the Constitution and Laws of this State.

§ 9. *Be it further enacted*, That Michael Bull be and he hereby is authorized to call the first meeting of the said corporation by causing to be given to, or left at the dwelling house of each member of the corporation, a printed or written notice of the time and place of holding said meeting at least three days before the day of said meeting, and said meeting shall be held in the City of Hartford in the month of June.

§ 10 *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the President and directors of said corporation to make an annual report to the General Assembly containing an account of the amount of deposits and dividends declared and made.—*Provided, always*, That this act or any part thereof may be altered or repealed at the pleasure of the General Assembly.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved June 1, 1819.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act confirming the Charter of Yale College.

Whereas the General Assembly at their Session in May A. D. 1792, passed an act entitled an act for enlarging the powers and increasing the funds of Yale College, in and by which the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and six senior Assistants were made by virtue of their office trustees or fellows of said college with the assent of the corporation upon certain conditions therein contained and whereas said corporation afterwards at a legal meeting held at New-Haven on the 20th day of June A. D. 1792, passed a vote complying with said conditions, and accepted the alterations proposed by said act in the words following, viz. This board having taken into consideration and paid a respectful attention to the act of the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford on the second Thursday of May A. D. 1792, entitled an act for enlarging the powers and increasing the funds of Yale College.

Voted, That this board do approve, and accept said act and the same is hereby approved and accepted.

Voted. That a copy of this acceptance and approbation signed by the President and attested by the Scribe, and sealed with the public seal of the College, be lodged with the Secretary of this State for record agreeable to said act.

EZRA STILES, *President.*

Of which votes the said President and Fellows of said corporation lodged with the secretary of this State, a certified copy in compliance with, and in conformity to the provisions of said act

And whereas by the eighth article of the Constitution of this State the charter of Yale College as modified by agreement with the corporation thereof in pursuance of the act aforesaid is confirmed.

And whereas at a meeting of said corporation held at Hartford on the 4th day of May A. D. 1819 a vote was passed in the words following, (viz.) At a meeting of the corporation of Yale College in Hartford, May 4th 1819 the following vote was submitted for consideration.

Whereas doubts are entertained respecting the construction of the 8th article of the Constitution of this State respecting the right, or power of any part of the Senators to act as members of the corporation of Yale College without some further provision of the Legislature.

Voted, that it is the desire of this corporation, that the object of said article of the constitution be carried into effect, and they request the Legislature to adopt such measures as shall be found expedient to authorise his Excellency the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and six of the Senators, to act as members of said corporation in the same manner, and with the same power as has been possessed by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and six of the senior Assistants. The vote passed in the affirmative. Attest. John Elliot, Scribe of said corporation and that all doubts on said subject may be removed and the Charter of Yale College confirmed agreeable to the Constitution, and vote aforesaid according to the request of said corporation.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and six senior Senators for the time being shall ever hereafter by virtue of their said offices be trustees or fellows of said College, and shall together with the President and Fellows of said College, and their successors constitute one corporation by the name and style mentioned in the Charter of said College, with all the powers and privileges thereunto pertaining by virtue of their Charter as modified by said act of the Legislature.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 31, 1819.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act relative to the Books, Records and Papers of the late Connecticut Land Company.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the Secretary of this State be, and he hereby is authorised, and

directed to call on the Trustees, and the Clerk of said company, for all the books, records and papers in their, or his possession belonging to the company, or appertaining to the business, or concerns thereof, and request that said books, records and papers may be deposited in the State House in Hartford, for safe keeping and for the mutual benefit of the State and the individuals concerned; and on receiving the same, he shall in behalf of the State (if desired) give to said Trustees and Clerk a receipt therefor, and place said books, records and papers in some safe, and convenient place in said House under his care and direction, whose duty it shall be, when requested, to make and attest copies thereof in the same manner as other copies of records and papers in his office are authenticated, which shall in all cases be admitted as legal evidence.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*
Approved May 21st, 1819.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act in addition to an Act regulating the streets and buildings in the city of Hartford, and for preserving the health of the Inhabitants thereof.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That when the Court of Common Council of the city of Hartford, shall, in pursuance of the fifth section of the aforesaid act, designate a line or lines, on the lands of proprietors adjoining any street, highway or alley, public or private, said Court of Common council shall cause reasonable notice to be given to the proprietor or proprietors of the land where said line, or lines, are proposed to be designated, to be present at the time such designation shall be made; and in making such designation, due regard shall be had to general line of such street, highway, or alley.—And the Court of Common Council shall cause a survey in writing to be made, containing a particular description of such line, or lines, with the quantity of land on which the proprietor, or proprietors, are prohibited to build, which being accepted by said Court of Common Council, shall be recorded in the records of said City.—And the damage done to such proprietor, or proprietors, by such designation, shall be paid in whole, or in part by the City, or in whole, or in part, by the person or persons, who may apply for the same, as the Court of Common Council shall direct; which damages shall be estimated by three judicious disinterested freeholders of said City or Town of Hartford, who shall be appointed and sworn by the Mayor, or senior Alderman, and a certificate thereof made, and recorded in the records of the City.

And it shall be the duty of said Freeholders to make a return of their doings to the Clerk of said City, who shall record the same—*Provided nevertheless*, that if any person shall be aggrieved by the estimate of damages, as aforesaid, such aggrieved person may apply for relief, to the next County Court to be holden in said City, causing due notice to be given of such application, by leaving a copy thereof with the Clerk of said city which Court shall enquire into the facts stated, and if judged expedient, may set aside the doings of such Freeholders, and appoint three other Freeholders, of said City or Town of Hartford, to re-estimate such damages, who shall be sworn, and also cause due notice to be given to the parties interested, to be present at the time such estimate shall be made, and make a report of their doings to said County Court, which being accepted shall be final and conclusive; and the Court may allow costs or not to either party, as it shall appear just and reasonable.

And be it further enacted, That the amount of damages so estimated shall be paid to such proprietor or proprietors, or the money deposited with the Treasurer of the city, subject to his or their order, within three months from the rising of said next County Court, if no application for a re-assessment of damages has been made to said Court; and within six months from the rising of said court where an application has been made, and new appraisers appointed; and on failure thereof, in either of the cases aforesaid, the designation of such line or lines shall be void.

And that the act entitled an act in addition to an act regulating the streets and buildings in the city of Hartford, and for preserving the health of the inhabitants thereof, passed May, 1816, be and the same is hereby repealed.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*
Approved, May 27, 1819.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act relative to the appointment of the Quarter-Master General and other officers.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the Quarter-Master General, Commissary General Pay-Master General of this State shall hereafter be appointed by the Senate upon the nomination of the Governor, and in case either of said offices shall become vacant during the recess of the General Assembly the vacancy shall be filled by the Governor, and any person thus appointed shall hold his office until the session of the General Assembly next after such appointment.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*
Approved, June 2d, 1819.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act directing the sessions of the county and superior Courts for Windham County to be held at Brooklyn.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That so soon as a convenient Court House and Goal shall have been erected in the town of Brooklyn, in the county of Windham, at a place to be fixed by three persons, or any two of them to be appointed by the County Court for said County, a committee for this purpose, within forty rods of the Meeting-House, to the acceptance of any two of the Judges of the Superior Court, for the time being, the County and Superior Courts within and for said county of Windham, shall thereafter be holden in said town of Brooklyn, any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Always provided, that said buildings shall be erected without any expence to said County and within three years from the rising of this Assembly.

That whenever said Court House and Gaol shall be completed as aforesaid, then the Court and county House, with the land adjoining and on which they stand belonging to said County situated in said Windham, shall belong to the town of Windham.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*
Approved, May 27, 1819.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

Foreign Intelligence.

Received at New-York by the Packet ship Courier, Capt. Bourne, in 26 days from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 29.

FLOUR experiences a very limited sale: on Wednesday 2400 bls. of sweet New-York were offered by auction, but the whole bought in at 50s in bond, and 55s per bl. free.

The Bostick, arrived at Liverpool from Cadiz was boarded off Cape St. Mary by the Constitution privateer, and informed they had captured a Spanish ship with two millions of dollars on board.

It is with much pleasure we are enabled to state, upon the authority of private letters from Liverpool, that trade is once more reviving in that great commercial town. Cotton is on the advance, though the quantity imported is immense. It is supposed that our East-India supply will ruin the American market, although the raw material is not so good as that of the United States: it is, however, sufficiently good for the prices which the manufactured articles now fetch.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Accouchment of the Duchess of Kent.

This morning the Duchess of Kent was safely delivered of a princess, at Kensington Palace, in the presence of her royal consort, his brother the Duke of Sussex, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Bathurst, Mr. Canning, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c.

Dispatches are reported to have been received from Lord Cochrane of a favorable description.

A very valuable Spanish ship, called the Chrisuna, from Cadiz to Lima, has been carried into Buenos Ayres, a prize to the Union privateer.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated May 19:

"A very great sensation has been excited here by the reports respecting the King of Sweden. Some deny the truth of them altogether; but there is little doubt of their partial correctness. A Swedish gentleman who arrived in Paris from Stockholm yesterday, speaks of the report as having gained ground in that country, and of a general determination in the Swedish people to assert their rights against the arbitrary and increasing power of the Emperor of Russia; but, at the same time, he mentions the existence of a party similar to our Ultra-Royalists, who are supposed to be in the interest of Alexander. These reports, true or false, have had the effect of lowering a great deal of the popularity which Alexander acquired in Paris at the expense of the Duke of Wellington, who really did that for which Alexander received the thanks of the French nation. They begin to see the difference between a Monarch stooping to obtain popularity, and a General, in the opposite extreme, too proud to owe any thing to popular opinion. The regret of the French at their inability to offer assistance to Bernadotte, in the event of any real act of hostility towards him, is sincere; but, say they, England must protect him, for Sweden is a bulwark to the encroachments of Russia.

In some private letters from Paris, it is said that the King's health is considerably improved of late, and that the coronation will certainly take place on the 25th of August. The exiles whom it was lately proposed to recal from banishment, are—Marshal Soult, General Grouchy, General Pire, M. Real, and Colonel Millinet. The language in which their petitions were drawn up, was highly injudicious. They proceed upon such grounds as were calculated rather to offend than conciliate his Majesty, who refused to comply with the prayer of the petitioners, though some of them were zealously supported by the Duke of Angouleme, and had the suffrage of Ministers also.

We lament to state that another great failure took place on Saturday. The house has been long established as German merchants, and was considered one of the most respectable in the city of London; it is reported to have stopped for a very considerable sum. Accounts have been received that the house of Theodorui and G. F. Gulcher & Co. of Amsterdam, has also stopped payment for a very considerable amount.

MAY 27.

Letters have been received in the city this morning, dated Cape of Good-Hope, March 20. All the troops, which could be mustered, amounting to near 5000 men, were embarking for the Coru Districts, which are about 600 miles distant from Cape Town. The want of cavalry was severely felt.

MAY 28.

The foreign mails of yesterday bring little news. Our Prince Leopold has had an audience of the king of France, accompanied by the British Ambassador. M Lafitte has circulated a paper among the Chamber of Deputies, defending himself from a charge which had been made upon him, of sharing in the foreign loan, which he afterwards attacked in his place as a deputy, for its injurious effects upon the public interests of France.

A fact, well worthy the most serious attention of the public, was stated by Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt the other day at a meeting at the London-tavern, in support of the Plymouth and Dartmoor railway, that in the course of last year £1,800,000 were paid to Russia for 18,760 tons of dressed flax; and that £37,484 were paid to the United States of America for flax-seed, chiefly for Ireland; and that he was authorised to state, by those who presided over the linen board in that country, that even should all the forest of Dartmoor be turned to flax, Ireland was ready to take every grain of its seed.

An account from Curracoa states that the Danes have consented to receive into their ports the vessels of war belonging to the Independents, and have permitted them to sell their cargoes there.

A letter has been addressed to the Secretary at Lloyd's by A. Andrade, Esq. the Vice-Consul for Portugal, Brazil and Algarves, stating that a truce for two years having been signed, on the 18th April last, between the kingdom of Portugal and Regency of Tunis, hostilities between the two states had ceased, and their former relations were established for the above mentioned period.

It is remarkable that gold and silver bullion are falling in value, and both very difficult of sale: the nominal price of gold is 80s.; and dollars only 5s. 2d. an ounce.

PARIS, MAY 26.

"Yesterday the Chancellor of France, at the head of a deputation of the Chamber of Peers, presented, for sanction of his Majesty, the project of a Law relative to offences of the Press, adopted by that Chamber on the 24th instant.

MAY 23

"A letter from Stutgard, dated the 5th inst. states, 'M. Hamilton has just set off for London; he is bearer of important despatches from Italy."

COPENHAGEN, MAY 11.

"We observe, that all the Journals of Europe are deeply occupied with our secret discussions with Sweden. Most of them indulge in conjectures which are carried to such extravagance, that a Throne is compromised in the quarrel. We think we may affirm, that not one of the guaranteeing Courts of the treaty of Keil, has proposed to the King, Charles XIV. to establish himself in less northern climates; but we also think we can assert, that he is strongly invited to pay the debts acknowledged by the said Treaty. The affair will be regulated at London by the Ministers of the great powers. It has been said, that Charles XIV. has addressed a letter to the Prince Regent, in which he forcibly complains of certain Courts.

MADRID, MAY 5.

A courier has arrived here from the Spanish Minister to the United States.—He brings with him the Convention agreed upon between Spain and America for the cession of the Floridas. The United States recognize the King of Spain as Sovereign of the South American provinces now in a state of insurrection, and undertake to do every thing in their power for putting an end to the present system of piracy.

MAY 14.

"Mr. Forsyth, the newly appointed Minister of the United States at our Court, has just arrived here from Cadiz, to replace Mr. Irving.

"For some time past, all our Gazettes exhibit a despondling sterility; they are full of old despatches from the interior Provinces of Mexico, which afford no interest whatever. The fitting out of the expedition at Cadiz, and the choice of the Queen, are the only important affairs agitated in this capital. The preparations for the former are gradually continued, and nothing official has been published relative to the marriage of the King. Since the 6th inst. the theatres have been reopened, and bull-baiting has re-commenced. The General Edict of the Holy Office, relative to prohibited books, has not been published either this or the preceding year: it generally took place in former years during Lent.

"The last accounts received from Africa, announce that the plague has made rapid progress in the kingdom of Morocco. It continues its ravages in most of the towns and villages, principally at Fez, Rabat and Tetuan; two hundred individuals die daily at Fez, from sixty to seventy at Rabat, and about eighty at Tetuan. This scourge still rages at Tangiers, but not with such fatal effects as elsewhere, although no precautions whatever are adopted against it, since it is permitted to bring there, for public sale, the clothes of those who die at Tetuan."

COPENHAGEN, MAY 15.

Private accounts state that the damage done by fire at Christiana is estimated at above a million of specie dollars. (230,000l. sterling,) without taking into consideration our great pecuniary claims.

NAPLES, APRIL 27.

The Sicilians seem not to be pleased with their new system of government. Several regiments are to be embarked here for that Island, where some insurrectionary movements have, it is said, taken place.

The fine spring weather promises a rich harvest, in which case corn will become so cheap that much land will lie fallow, because the labor of cultivating it is hardly ever repaid.

FRANKFORT, MAY 18.

"A private letter from Rome, dated 10th inst. gives some melancholy details of the ravages of the plague in Tunis. The town of Tunis has lost half its inhabitants; the terrors of the sword will shortly be added to this dreadful scourge; news has arrived of an insurrection among the Arabs in the Interior, and they are about to march against the capital, to the number of 15,000 horsemen, commanded by a Tripolitan, named Califer-el-Haver. The Tunisian Minister, had put himself at the head of a body of troops and marched to repel the invasion.

HAMBURGH, MAY 11.

A Courier has arrived at Lisbon, sent by the Minister of Spain, residing in the United States of North America. He is going to Madrid, with the Convention between Spain and the United States for the Cession of Florida.

By the late Mails.

OHIO. CHILICOTHE, JUNE 11.

ON Tuesday last, three waggons loaded with specie from the U. States Branch Bank at Cincinnati, passed through this place on their way to Philadelphia. They are said to contain between $120,000 and $150,000. The total amount of gold and silver transported out of the state within the last twelve months is estimated at about $800,000.

PENN. LANCASTER, JUNE 29.

Large Snake.—A strange circumstance is said to have taken place a few days since in the neighborhood of this city. A woman passing along a path through a rye-field, sat down on the side of the path, when immediately she was seized round the waist by a huge black snake, which raised its frightful head in a threatening attitude, mouth open on a level with her face, with its eyes fixed upon her countenance. The screams of the woman brought a black man to her assistance, who resolutely grasped the monster by the neck with one hand, and with the other seized its tail, and while unwinding its coils, the woman, by his directions, took a knife from his pocket, and off "went the reptile's head" The relations we have heard of this wonder differ from each other, but in no considerable degree. From one source we are informed the snake weighed upwards of 50 pounds.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 7.

The new U. S Mail Coach arrived here this morning from New-York in the usual time; it brought 6 inside passengers, 4 outside, the proprietor, the guard, and the driver, 13 in all. It starts this afternoon from C. Bailey's office in Third street, opposite Judd's hotel. We understand that it runs with great ease, and that a complete trial was made as to its safety and speed on the worst road between this and New York.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, JULY 5.

New United States Mail Coach.

The Messrs. Lyons, of Jersey city, will commence running, to-morrow, a new MAIL COACH built partly upon the London plan, which for neatness of workmanship cannot be excelled. It contains two seats for six inside passengers, and outside seats for eight, including the guard for the mail and driver. The box under the driver's seat for baggage, is perfectly tight and secure from the weather. The mail is carried in a box on which the guard rides, and well secured with a lock. The body of the Coach exhibits a number of paintings and devices. On the middle pannels of the doors are the U. S. coat of arms, and likewise those of New-York and New-Jersey, with a view of an American frigate just passing and firing a salute, with the old '76 flag flying with thirteen stars, in honor of the declaration of Independence. In the upper door pannel is a very pretty view of the City Hotel, with these lines, "leaves at 2 P. M. C. Jennings" The 4 quarter pannels each present a head representing heraldry cased in armour. On the box seat "Bank Coffee House, leaves 2 P. M. Wm. Niblo's." On the mail box, "Wall-st. House' E. S. Bunker, 2 P. M." On the right hand door pannel is a representation of Gifford's Hotel, Newark, a very exact imitation; under which it is written "arrives at 4 P. M." On the mail box is printed "Trenton, John Anderson's 11 P. M." and on the front box "Washington Hall and Judd's Hotel, Philadelphia, 3 P. M." On the back or hind part of the mail box, is a beautiful horse with a pair of wings denoting swiftness, with a scroll, "Steam-Boat Hotel, J. Lyon & Sons, 3 P. M." Over the same U. S. Mail Coach," and underneath, on a brass plate, the name of Adamson, Clark & Love, Coach makers, near the bridge, Newark, (N. J.) This is the first Coach of the kind got up in this country, and we cannot but think that the Messrs. Lyons deserve great credit for their unremitted exertions to accommodate and forward the traveller with comfort, ease and dispatch. They have spared no expence, and hope for a liberal share of public patronage. The Coach will be placed on the mail line to-morrow, calling at the different public houses designated above, and leaves the post office precisely at 2 P. M. The weight of the coach is only 1,800 pounds, whereas the present Post Coaches in use, exceed 1600.

MOUNT PLEASANT, JULY 5.

Washington and Warren Bank.—The following has just been handed to us for publication:—

At a meeting of merchants and others, inhabitants of the town of Mount Pleasant, held at the house of B. Brewster, in the village of Sing-Sing, on Monday, 5th July, 1819—Mark Yale was called to the chair, and Samuel Cook appointed Secretary.

Resolved, That we will receive at par the Notes of the Bank of Washington & Warren, in payment of all debts due to us, and in payment for all Goods which we have on hand, for sale, at the lowest cash prices.

Resolved, That we retain full confidence in the honor and integrity of Jacob Barker, and that in the opinion of this meeting, the accommodation which he has generally afforded to our country at times when all expectations from other banks had failed, entitle him to our gratitude and support.

Resolved, That we consider it reasonable and proper that he should be allowed time for the redemption of the Notes of the Exchange Bank, the necessity of his requiring which have been forced on him by falsehood and misrepresentation.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Westchester Herald.

MARK YALE, *Chairman.*
SAMUEL COOK, *Secretary.*

MASS. BOSTON, JULY 7.

FROM SPAIN.

Capt. RIPLEY, from Cadiz, informs, that when he sailed, May 17th, it was understood there, that the American Minister (Mr. Forsyth) had been well received at Madrid; that the treaty ceding the Floridas to the United States, had been ratified by his Catholic Majesty; and that Lt. Read was daily expected at Cadiz, with the ratification, and would take passage in the Hornet sloop of war, which was expected to sail for New-York the beginning of June.

Two Spanish 74s, and a frigate, sailed from Cadiz, for Lima, a few days before the Zephyr, but carried out no troops. It was not supposed that the grand expedition fitting at Cadiz would sail before August.

Capt. Ripley brought despatches for government.

CONN. BRIDGEPORT, JULY 7.

A Rattle-snake about 5 or 6 years old, was killed in Weston on the 28th ult. by Mr. John Bradley, and on opening it two large red Squirrels were taken from it, entirely unagstricated, and apparently but just taken.

HARTFORD, JULY 6.

Deaf and Dumb persons.—During the late session of the legislature of Massachusetts, a very liberal provision was made for the education of the indigent Deaf and Dumb persons in that state. By a resolve of the legislature, the Governor is authorised to draw his warrant upon the treasury, for the sum of Four Thousand Dollars, annually, to be appropriated to this object. This unfortunate portion of society are to be sent to the American Asylum in this City. Two hundred dollars are to be allowed each deaf and dumb person, annually, upon the application of the parent or guardian of such person, accompanied by the certificate of the selectmen of the town, of the inability of such parent or guardian to defray the expense of board and instruction. The resolve further provides, that if the whole number for whom application shall

be made, cannot be received into the Asylum, the persons to be placed there at the expense of the commonwealth, shall be designated by lot, under the direction of the Governor. All applications are to be made in writing, and directed to the Secretary of the commonwealth.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, July 14, 1819.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated the 8th inst. received in this city.

"The yellow fever broke out here last Saturday, since which there has been a number of cases, and if it continues will put a stop to all business—but we are not without hopes that it may be checked. A very few days will determine it. It commenced at the ferry-house, upper side of market-street. Two are dead, and one or two others are not expected to live."

Other accounts state that seven cases have occurred, and that there had been four deaths.

Reports have been in circulation for two or three days past, that the fever existed in Boston. The board of health, in a long article on this subject, say that it is remarkably healthy, and that no case of yellow fever exists in that town within their knowledge.

The President of the United States accompanied by Gen. Jackson, arrived at Bowling Green, (Kentucky) on the 19th of June, departed the same day for Louisville, whence the President (it is said) will visit Corydon, in Indiana, and back to Louisville; and to Frankfort and Lexington, and from there to Cincinnati, and then to Wheeling, and on to the city of Washington. General Jackson will accompany the President as far as Lexington.

From the Philad. Franklin Gazette, July 6.

Forty shares U. S. Bank stock were sold this forenoon at 90

We understand that the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States have determined not to declare any dividend for the first six months of the present year. In consequence of the losses which they apprehend, or have actually sustained, from the unexampled failures among their debtors, chiefly in a neighboring city, they have deemed it expedient to reserve in the vaults of the bank the amount of profits, which otherwise would have enabled to announce a pretty good dividend. It is also understood that a meeting of the stockholders of the institution will be called at an early period, in order to exhibit to them a statement of its affairs. The judicious and rigid measures pursued in the administration of the Bank, will we believe, restore it to the national confidence in a short time, and render its stock valuable to the holders.

Specie—Another considerable reinforcement of specie has been received at the Bank of the U. S. within a day or two from the western country.

A correspondant requests us to call attention to the common *Plantane (Plantago, of the class Tetrandria, order Monogynia.)* It is very common throughout the U. States.—In Georgia, it is valued by the intelligent physicians, as one of the surest remedies for the bite of the rattle-snake. Many a one in the District of Columbia has experienced its efficacy in the cure of the venomous bite of the Spider. It has also been asserted to be a cure for Hydrophobia; or rather, if immediately applied to the patient, both internally and externally, it is said that it will prevent Hydrophobia. It is very probable, our correspondent adds, that *animal* venom, whether communicated by a bee, a spider, a rattle-snake, or a dog, has very much the same qualities and properties.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

A fine haul of Mackerel.—The schr. Sally, Dammon, sailed from this port 25th May last, on a mackerel voyage and returned to Boston on Monday 24th June, having caught 175 barrels, which are now packed and inspected in Boston. On Tuesday morning last the crew, 7 in number, caught 3955 mackerel before 7 o'clock—and the night before, from 6 o'clock, P. M. until day light, 28 barrels round mackerel.—The schr. belongs to Mr. John Perley and others, of this town [*Salem Register.*

Extract of a letter from Oporto, to a respectable House in Boston, dated 19th May, 1819.

GENTLEMEN,

We hasten to inform you that advices have been this day received from Lisbon, of a duty having ben levied on all foreign Wheat and Indian Corn, imported to this country, say 30 rs. per alquere on Wheat, and 100 do. do. on Indian Corn; to take place from the date of the decree, 13th inst. This must put a stop to all speculations in those articles to this from your country, as soon as it becomes known with you; and we trust that before this reaches, you will not have entered into any speculations, as they cannot fail to prove ruinous.

The suddenness of this decree is certainly very unjust, and you will oblige us by giving it publicity, as we have not time to advise our friends generally.

The Season, has been remarkably pleasant for some time past. The products of the Earth never looked better since the country has been settled; there will be great crops of hay if the weather should prove favorable at the time of making—potatoes and corn are very forward.—*Bun. (Ms.) Reg.*

Never, we believe, was there a prospect of a greater crop of winter grain, than is presented this season, so far as our knowledge or information extends. We have seen a letter from Fort Hawkins, written early in June, which mentioned that the harvest in that quarter had been so abundant that wheat was selling at 75 cents a bushel. We have no doubt it will be as low as a dollar here.
[*Trenton True American.*

Locusts.—Under date of St. Francisville May 22, it is stated, that Louisiana is this season visited by myriads of these insects.

From the New-York Evening-Post.

The following is a list of the Steam-Boats employed on the river Mississippi, and enrolled and licensed at the Custom-House, New-Orleans, with a precise estimate of their tonnage. A gentleman who has recently travelled in one of them, several hundred miles, informs us, that in point of elegance and accommodation, they are not surpassed by any boats in the United States.

Car of Commerce, (formerly Rising States)	[illegible]
Æna	281 44-95
Alabama	360 91-95
Buffalo	218 64-95
Constitution	249 12-95
Cincinnati	112 87-95
Eagle	157 88-95
Exchange	118 40-95
Franklin	212 87-95
Frankfort	181 60-95
George Madison	235 35-95
Governor Shelby	188 41-95
General Jackson	105 85-95
Harriet	142 74-95
Henderson	54 40-95
Hecla	123 17-95
James Monroe	121 29-95
Johnson	140 35-95
James Ross	140 51-95
Kentucky	260 54-95
Louisiana	112 14-95
Maysville	102 54-95
Napoleon	239 41-95
Newport	315 55-95
Ohio	59 69-95
Ramapo	564 40-95
Tamerlane	146 50-95
Vesuvius	366 74-95
Vesta	390 53-95
Volcanoe	203 01-95
Washington	217 02-95
Maid of Orleans	405
Rifleman	195 25-95
St. Louis	230 84-95
Columbia	199 33-95
Paragon	450 13-95
	500

THE BIBLE CAUSE.

Extract of a letter from Josiah Roberts Esq. in London, to Robert Ralston in Philadelphia, dated April 27, 1819

"The recent accounts from Russia are very gratifying; the income of the Russia Bible Society the past year has exceeded 350,000 roubles, or £10,000 st'g; and 50,000 copies of Scriptures in seven different languages are now in the press at St. Petersburg. The Emperor Alexander takes great delight in having his subjects taught to read, and in having no other lesson than Scriptural ones.

"New Bible Societies continue to be formed in France, auxiliary to that at Paris——Toulouse and Nismes, as well as Bordeaux, have now their Bible Societies, and in the parts where there has been no unhappy collision between the Protestants and Catholics, and where the population is of the latter class almost entirely, the Scriptures are generally well received by the Catholics.

"Dr. Pinkerton is continuing his route from the South of France to Nice; Genoa, and Leghorn, in his way for Asia Minor, &c. and finds great encouragement in his work as he proceeds from place to place."

From the National Intelligencer of June 30.

In considering the rapid growth and future greatness of our country, the mind pauses with delight on every suggestion that is calculated to nourish so agreeable a train of reflection. We, therefore, indulge ourselves, without constraint, in collecting, as we go along, every material confirmatory of our hopes and wishes. In that respect the opinion of foreign writers, unbiassed by prejudice in favor of the nation, but whose prejudices should rather be the other way, is not wholly uninteresting. The following is a translated extract of a work of the Abbe de Pradt, a distinguished French politician and is copied from the Minerve Francaise, No. 62.

"North America is a second England; consanguinity, the language, a natural bent towards commerce and the sea—all is English in America.—Fiction has presented to us a fable of two brothers who were enemies: England and the United States will realize the fable. Descended from the same blood, and governed by the same inclinations, their similarity of character and habits will unceasingly bring them in contact with one another. Pursuing the same prey—the profits of the world—they will continually meet in the same career, and there combat one another. A prolongation of the struggle will make them irreconcileable: but the United States enter it with immense advantages over their adversary; their territory has no limits, neither will their population have.—England has fixed boundaries to both the one and the other. She cannot conquer over America.—The latter will not fail to take hold of her possessions in Canada, Acadia, and Newfoundland. All that England possesses on the American continent, she is, by the force of natural events, destined to lose. To get rid of Carthage, Rome had but one city to destroy, but one point to take possession of. But how is it possible to get rid of all America? One cannot say Delenda America, as Delenda Carthago"

M. Le Sage, another French writer, speaking on the same subject, and describing with his pen the figure of America, presents her to view under the form of a really imposing Colossus. The opinion of this writer, which we refer to, was expressed and published in 1812, when the acquisition of the Floridas was much farther from us than in all probability it is at the present time, and when the useful exploring expeditions now in progress could only be anticipated. The partial realizations, in so short a time, of M. Le Sage's predictions, will not lessen the value of his notions of our future destinies. He thus expresses himself, in page 38 of his Atlas:

"Backed by the icy regions, without neighbors or enemies in its rear; supported on its right and left by two opposite Oceans, leading to both extremities of the earth; facing a great bay or third sea, bordered only by small states descended from the nations of Europe—such will be the American Union. Having at her disposal, moreover, an immense territory, an assemblage of all climates, the possession of all products, and the courses of a thousand rivers—unassailable from any nation in particular, but dangerous to all, will she not be enabled to take the title of Sovereign of the World and Empire of Nations—to give laws to the parts Asia which never received any from Europe, and make the latter atone for the tyranny she has imposed on the rest of the world!"

M. Le Sage has evidently regarded as rather with the eyes of the geographer, than of a statesman; he has measured the length and breadth of our territory, and said to himself, so much land will afford support for so many souls, and they will be competent, when the whole country is peopled, to give laws to the world. We trust, however, that the extent of the ambition of this Republic will ever be to conquer prejudice and make proselytes by the force of example: to encourage other countries to imitate our institutions, by shewing to them that a nation may be at the same time powerful, prosperous, and virtuous.

Commercial distress in Europe.—It appears that there had be n no amelioration of the commercial distress in England. Gore's Liverpool Advertiser, speaking of the situation of the times, observes—

"It is acknowledged by every one, that commerce was never in such situation as at present. Property of every kind is depreciating daily. The recent failures will produce the most disastrous effect; and many, who are not in the slightest degree injured by them directly, must very soon be seriously affected by the destruction of all confidence."

The Liverpool Mercury says—

"Now the fact is, that there never was a period, in our recollection, when pecuniary embarrassments, distress, and dismay, were so conspicuous as at present.—Scarcely a day passes over our heads without some commercial failures; and every one we meet in the street has something to tell us about returned bills or the absolute impossibility of obtaining payments.

Price of New Wheat in Georgia.—A Farmer in Twigg's county, Georgia, advertises a thousand bushels of good new wheat, which he offers at 62½ cents per bushel for cash, or 87½ for notes drawing interest, and payable on Christmas day.—A mercantile house in Milledgeville, advertise that they will give 75 cents per bushel for all the wheat that shall be delivered at their mills within sixty days.

The U. S. ships Franklin, Guerriere, and Erie were at Palermo May 9, to sail next day for Naples. The Spark sailed about 10 days before for Leghorn, and after being out two days, returned with an English brig in tow, in a sinking condition—She had sailed again for Leghorn.

PLAISTER PARIS.

Persons who have hitherto neglected putting this very important manure on their crops, are reminded that the proper time for late potatoes is fast approaching. The late dry weather makes the use of plaister almost indispensable this season. The trifling expence in procuring plaister, compared with the great advantage accruing from its use will certainly be an inducement for all to save their crops by it this not weather.

Injury by Lightning—On the 24th ult. during a thunder shower, the lightning struck on the farm of Mr George Evans, in the town of Chatham, (Con.) and killed one horse, one 3 year old steer, and one 2 year old bull.

The law for licensing dealers in lottery tickets takes effect from the 1st inst. No person can be vender without paying an annual tax of 500 dollars, the proceeds of which to be appropriated equally to the use of the Deaf & Dumb Institution, & the Free School We understand Messrs. Allen, G. & R. Waite, R. Waite and Gillespie, received their licences yesterday.—*New-York Pap.*

Interesting Ordination.—The Hon. Oliver Comstock, member of Congress from this state, was ordained to the work of an Evangelist, in the city of Washington, on the 27th February, 1819. A singular coincidence of circumstances took place in the ordination. The subject of it was baptized and joined the church, called to the ministry, and ordained, whilst actually serving as a member of Congress.—*ibid.*

From the Troy Post.

On Saturday last the new Team-Boat was put into operation opposite this city. This boat is the invention of Mr Barnabas Langdon and his son, who are self-taught machinists. This boat is nearly 80 feet in length, and is calculated for two or four horses. The power of the horses is applied to the surface of a horizontal wheel—the connecting machinery is very simple.—The horses tread upon a wheel without advancing, and their labor appears to be moderate. This is probably the most successful application of Team power to a boat that has been effected in the United States. The operation of this boat has more than answered public expectation—although the fly wheel (which is to operate on an inclined plane) is not yet connected with the machinery.—The Messrs. Langdons have secured their improvement by patent. It is to be hoped that their ingenuity and industry may be rewarded.

A Cure for Corns without pain.

Split a prickly pear (garden vegetable) &c. and about as large as a small tea saucer, cut out a piece large enough to cover the corn, and pick from its outside the thorns and lay the fin, or mucous, side next the corn, bind it on with a cloth, change every night until the excrescence or corn is entirely extinct, which, will take place in a week or less. The same process will cure warts.—Experience has placed this remedy beyond doubt.

From the Kentucky Gazette, June 25.

YELLOW-STONE EXPEDITION.

By a letter received in this town we learn that the Steam-Boat Expedition, Col. James Johnson, arrived at Franklin, Howard county, Missouri Territory, on the 28th of last month. The citizens demonstrated much joy, and entertained the commander and passengers with a public dinner.

EXPEDITION FOR AMERICA.

SPAIN, MAY 15.

"The expedition of 50,000 (say 25,000) troops is expected to sail in a month; and to strike a decisive blow for the reduction of the South-American rebels. The command is to be given to the Marquis d'Yrujo."

Gibraltar papers of the 28th May confirm the information before received, of the sailing of the Alexandro and San Telmo 74s, and the Prueba frigate, from Cadiz, for Lima.

Married,

At Thompson, by the Rev. Mr. Dow, Mr. Mason A. Morse, to Miss Elizabeth Gregory, both of Thompson.

At New-York, by the Rev. Doctor Milledoler, Mr. Seymour Murray, of this city, to Miss Ann Elizabeth Ellsworth, of Brooklyn.

Died,

In this city, on Wednesday morning last, (suddenly) Mrs. Joanna Fanning, relict of the late Mr Frederick Fanning, of Jewett's City, (Griswold) aged 68 years.

At Pomfret, Miss Mary Chandler, aged 22 years.

At Woodstock, Mrs. Hannah May, aged 42 years.

At New-Haven, Jonathan Trumbull Silliman, son of Professor Silliman, in the 5th year of his age.

At Baltimore, on the 1st inst. Gen. Levin Winder, late Governor of Maryland, aged 68.

In Carmel, Miss Emily Fox, killed by lightning as she was running to a field to inform her mother that a thunder gust was rising.

At Ballston, Mrs. Richardson, whose death was accelerated, if not occasioned, by the accidental death of a favorite grand-child. She was heard to say, some time before, that she should willingly submit to death, if she could but carry the infant in her arms.

For New-York,

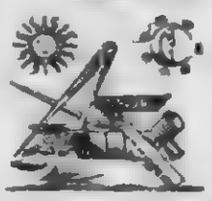
THE Packet MORGAN, *R. Roath, Master*, will sail on Thursday at 3 o'clock, P. M.
July 14.

For Boston,

THE Sloop Science, *Capt. Lovell*, a regular trader, will sail in 10 days. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the Master on board,

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
4 Hhds. N. E RUM,
20 Quintals good CODFISH,
20 do. Scale do.
July 6. 35—

Masonic Notice.



A Regular convocation of *Franklin Chapter, No 4,* will be held at Masonic Hall, the last Monday of July, at 1 o'clock P M —A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the M E H P.
J KINGSLEY, *Sec F C. R. A M*
Norwich, July 14, 1819. 36—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Leffingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors.
Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26oamtf—

Codfish, Shovels, &c.

30 quintals CODFISH,
10 tons Iron Hollow Ware,
4 doz. American Shovels,
50 N. S. Grind Stones,

FOR SALE BY
JOS. BREED.
July 14. 36—

Taken,

DETAINED and secreted from the subscriber, an indented Boy by the name of

GILES S. BATES,

stout built, in the tenth year of his age. Whosoever will return said Boy, or give information so that he may be found, will be rewarded for their trouble. All persons are forbid harboring or employing said Boy on penalty of the law.

JESSE ABELL.
Bozrah, July 12, 1819. 36—

A FARM,
For Sale,

SITUATED in the town of Bozrah, about eighty rods from the Turnpike Road leading from Norwich to Colchester, containing about

100 Acres of excellent LAND,

with a good *DWELLING HOUSE* and *BARN* thereon standing Said Farm is well proportioned for *Mowing, Ploughing, Pasturing, Woodland,* and *Orcharding*, and will make from forty to fifty barrels of Cider yearly. Said Farm is within three-fourths of a mile of a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill, and Carding Machine, and three miles from Norwich Court-House, and is the Farm that formerly belonged to *Benjamin Waterman*, deceased

A long credit will be given on a part of the purchase of said farm if required.

For further information enquire of
AMASA & LEWIS HYDE.
Franklin, July 12, 1819. tf-36—

Notice.

AT a meeting of the *Board of Health*, for the Town of Norwich, at the Hotel in said Norwich, on the 1st Monday in January, A. D. 1819—

Erastus Huntington, Esq President.

The following officers were duly appointed:

Cushing Bells, Charles P. Huntington, Dwight Ripley, John De Witt, Simeon Thomas, Health Committee.

George Tisdale, John L. Buswell, and Thomas B. Buswell, Health Officers.

Voted, "That a health officer shall be entitled to demand and receive 2 dollars and 50 cents fees for a visit on board a vessel, when it becomes his duty to go on board."

Voted, That the Clerk publish annually in June, the names of the officers appointed and the bye-law passed June 10, 1811, in the Norwich Courier, 3 weeks successively.

Norwich, June 30, 1819.—At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Health, holden this day at Kinney's Hotel, Voted, That from the 1st day of June to the 20th September in each year, no oyster shells, or oysters in shells, shall be deposited for a longer period than 24 hours, on the shores, wharves or bridges, in this town, northward of *Waterman's Point*, without special permission, for so doing, from the Board of Health

A Copy of Record, Attest,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*

at a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1819—
Present John Hyde, Esq Judge.

STEPHEN MEECH, Esq. & Mr. John C Fitch, Administrators upon the estate of

Mr. NATHANIEL FITCH,

deceased, late of Preston, having represented to this Court that said estate is likely to be insolvent, said Administrators are directed to give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post, in said Preston, for all persons interested in said estate, to appear if they see cause, before this court on the 20th day of August next, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners upon said estate.

36 *Attest* Bunnel Lathrop, *Clerk.*

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, July 6th, A. D. 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the date of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

JOSIAH BENNETT,

late of Sterling, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate to *Sampson Bennett*, of said Sterling, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

36 *Attest, John Lester, Clerk.*

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the *District of Windham* hath limited and appointed six months from the 6th day of July, 1819, for the creditors to the estate of

SOLOMON DEWEY,

late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on the said deceased's estate to *Asahel Dewey*, of said Lebanon, or *Eleazer Dewey*, of Columbia, Executors of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to

ASAHEL DEWEY, } *Executors.*
ELEAZER DEWEY, }
Dated Lebanon, July 6th, 1819. 36—

The Subscriber

WISHES to buy 8000 feet CHESNUT LATH, for which he will make good pay.

JOHN LATHROP.
July 13, 1819. 36—

Round Turnip Seed,

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

JOHN LATHROP.
July 13, 1819. 36—

WANTED, a few tons good HAY, by JOS. BREED.
July 14. 36—

POETRY.

FOR THE NORWICH COURIER.

Mr. Hubbard,

The subsequent lines, which claim no merit either for imagination or rhyme, were suggested on board the Steam-Boat FULTON by a sail in the night a few weeks since, from New Haven to Norwich. As their application is local, they may not amuse the taste of every reader. But by giving them a place in the "*Font*" of your useful paper you will gratify a READER.

Boston, July 1st, 1819.

ADDRESS TO A LADY.

Qualis ubi ad terras abrupto sidere nimbus,
It mare per medium. VIRG. Æn. XII.

AT the parting of day when evening shades
Attended the clouds in their dusky attire,
And night's sable mantle creation pervades,
Th' expanse of the deep is illumin'd by fire.

The breeze from the shore o'er the face of the ocean
Wafts the boat through the surge, assisted by steam,
And gliding through mountains wi' impetuous motion,
From the deck we behold the watery beam.

The columns of smoke from the cauldron's mouth burning,
Wind gracefully through th' impregnated air,
Its folds as they issue in circulars turning,
Bespangle the deep with their varying glare.

The myriad lights in the hemisphere seen
In the mirror beneath, refracting the ray,
Resembling the concave of Heaven serene,
The miniature orbs of the planets display.

The carboo'd flakes mingle in playful confusion,
And frolic in air o'er the face of the wave,
'Till dipp'd in the surface, unveil the delusion,
In a moment are sunk in ocean's wide grave.

Reclin'd on the deck and thoughtfully musing,
How exact to man's life is this vision I said,
"Each pleasure when gain'd, we're constantly loosing,
"And e'er we have caught it, the minion has fled."

At this lonely hour what sound is more cheering
Than the voice of the female who has in her breast,
Such softness and grace, the soul all endearing,
And refrains to indulge on the pillow of rest:

To illumine the hour of gloom and reflection,
Lovely woman! thy charms are transcendently bright;
Like rose-tinges dying the fairest complexion,
Intermingling their hues with enchanting delight.

Oh! How sad was the thought, how painful the parting,
With the friend who so cheerfully brought me relief,
When leaving the "*Fulton*," (the coach was then starting,)
I remember'd that pleasure was transient and brief.

Then lady those moments now far which have fleeted,
Shall rest in the prison of memory dear;
And e'er hasty time has our season completed,
May pleasing recurrence revolve with the year. P.

EXTRACT.

Neighbors and friends are a class of social connection, demanding a reciprocity of affection, kindness, and mutual aid and assistance.

So great is the number and population of the human species—such the nature of the soul, the danger of enemies, and accommodations for business, that in general they find it convenient and necessary to cluster into vicinities and neighborhoods. In these interferences of interest, tattling, evil speaking, neglect, and a thousand accidents, are apt to excite jealousies, disaffection and jangling

The rule for maintaining good neighborhood, is for every one to do to others as they would have others do to them—to speak evil of no man—to reveal no secrets, nor to be officious in other people's matters—to be occasionally obliging, and careful to return benefits—to take heed of giving offence, and never take it without good reason—to harbour no groundless surmises, nor retain a silent, sullen dislike—to reward not evil—to be ready to forgive, and gloriously pass over a little affront or supposed transgression—to be ambitious in excelling others in every act of goodness, accounting it more blessed to do good than to have it returned, to give than to receive from others.

To be neighbourly and friendly is one stroke in a good character. The good man sheweth favor, and lendeth—and the good neighbor takes care to make a seasonable return of his loan.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the *Bozrah Manufacturing Company*, are requested to call and settle by Note or otherwise without delay.

D. L. DODGE, Agent.

Wanted, one or two steady families with suitable children, to work in the Factory. Good accommodations will be given.—Apply as above.

Bozrahville, June 29, 1819. 34—

Bozrah Manufacturing Company,

ARE now opening a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY WARE,
PAINTS,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Together with an assortment of

Domestic Goods,

of their own manufacture—which they offer for sale low for *cash only*, or that which may be considered equal to cash.

DAVID L. DODGE, *Agent.*

Bozrahville, May 8, 1819.

N. B. Wanted, a good family HORSE, one that is perfectly kind in the harness and easy under the saddle, not exceeding eight years of age.

To let, on shares or otherwise,

A superior flock of SHEEP, from ¾ to full blooded Merino.

27 *Apply as above.*

NORWICH

Nail Manufacturing Co.

AN assortment of *Patent Cut Nails*, warranted of good quality, manufactured and for sale, by the cask only, on favorable terms.—Orders addressed to the subscriber will receive due attention.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

ALSO FOR SALE,

SCYTHES, HOES and AXES, of *Barstow's* manufacture.—Chaise, Waggon and Cart Boxes, on consignment, which are offered at New-York wholesale Foundery prices.

June 22. 33—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to (feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

Domestic Goods, Wool Carding, &c.

MERINO and common Wool will be cleansed and carded, and Woolen Goods of every kind colored and finished by experienced workmen, at the Woolen Factory, in Norwich, the ensuing season, on the most reasonable terms—Where the subscribers offer for sale, by the piece or yard, a good assortment of *Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinetts, Kerseys, Plains*, &c. 6-4 and 7-8 *Flannels, Rose and common Blankets, domet*, 9-8 *Flannels for sheetings, scarlet, yellow, green, mixed, & bleached single and double Yarn for Knitting, Fringe and Tufting.*

Wanted, WOOL of every grade, in exchange for any of the above, by

E. & E HUNTINGTON, & E. BACKUS.

Norwich Woolen Factory, June: 1819. 32—

Butts' Healing American Balsam.

THIS healing remedy is much approved of, for the Consumption, Hooping and all other Coughs, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains of the Stomach, Dysentary, Relaxes and the Typhus Fever.

Externally—it is an excellent application for WOUNDS, such as Cuts, Scratches, Sores, Bruises, Sprains, Wounded Nerves and Tendons.

Price 50 cents per bottle.

FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL TYLER, *Druggist.*

Norwich, May 12, 1819. 27—

Hannah Croswell alias Hannah Niles,

A WOMAN of color, under sentence of imprisonment as a felon, made her escape from the County Gaol, in Norwich, on the 9th ult.

20 Dollars Reward,

is offered for her recovery and recommitment to either prison in *New-London County.*

She is of middle size, of yellow complexion, well made, and aged about 27 years.

SIMEON SMITH,
Sheriff New-London County.

New London, July 2, 1819. 35—

Flour, Lime, &c.

SUPERFINE and fine FLOUR, in bbls. and half bbls.

Dexter's and common STONE LIME, CODFISH, FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

June 22. 33—

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar.*

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich.

H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.

May 26. 29tf—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THIS line of Steam Boats will commence on Monday the 8th inst—and continue during the season, as follows:

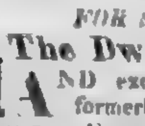
The CONNECTICUT, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New-Haven.

The FULTON, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich immediately after day-light in the morning of the same days, will touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New-Haven, at 8 o'clock.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

March 5. 17—

FOR SALE,



The Dwelling-House,

AND excellent *Garden Lot*, formerly the residence of Capt. SIMEON CAREW, deceased, pleasantly situated in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

The House and Lot,

Formerly Mr. JAMES WADE'S, Sen'r. a convenient, good House in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

A MOWING LOT,

With a *Barn* thereon, near the shop of Mr. JAMES F. BROWN, on the western shore of the cove. APPLY TO

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Norwich, March 23, 1819 20—

FOR SALE,

FIFTY acres of excellent LAND, lying in the town of Killingly, which will be sold very cheap, or exchanged for *New Land*. Said Land is well proportioned for mowing, ploughing and pasturing. For further particulars enquire of

THOMAS HUTCHINS, *Norwich*

June 30. 34—

FOR SALE.

The Wharf and Store,

FORMERLY owned by Capt. THOMAS KING, deceased; the wharf being the same which the Steam-Boat Fulton makes use of: the Store is the same formerly occupied by Capt. GURDON BILL, deceased.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Norwich, March 25, 1819. 20—

For Sale.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand a complete assortment of very *useful articles, viz.*

Superfine wire Sieves for Paints, Apothecaries' Medicine, &c.

Very small Sieves for sifting spice, pepper, cinnamon, mustard, &c.

Wire Sieves suitable to sift Indian meal.

RIDDLES for cleaning wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax-seed, &c.

Also, Sieves for cleaning all kinds Hay Seeds.

Fanning Mills, Riddles and Screens of every description.

N. B. The above articles are made of the best materials, and in a neat and handsome manner, and sold exceeding cheap for cash, by

WM. CHESEBROUGH, Jun.

(Milltown) N. Stonington, Connecticut.

June 30. 34—

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

FOR SALE BY

HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, June 22. 33—

7000 Yards of STRAW BRAID,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

June 16, 1819. 33—

Agricultural Show and Fair.

THE Executive Committee of the *New London County Agricultural Society*, have agreed upon the following Premiums to be awarded at the annual Cattle Show, in New-London, on the first Monday of October, 1819

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

For the best Ox fitted for slaughter,	$15
For the best bull raised in the County of New-London, or imported therein, which shall have been owned and kept in the county, at least four months previous to the exhibition, being not less than one year old, and assurances, satisfactory to the Committee that he shall remain for use in the county, twelve months after obtaining the premium - -	10
For the next best ditto, as above - -	5
For the best Milch Cow - - - -	10
For the next best do. - - - - -	5
For the best Boar, not less than one nor more than two years old - -	8
For the best Sow, not less than one year old - - - - - - - - -	6

PRODUCE.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Indian Corn on not less than two acres - - - -	8
Ditto do. Barley do. - - -	8
Ditto do. Potatoes do. - - -	6
For the best Dairy having regard to the quantity and quality of the cheese and number of cows - -	15
To the woman who shall make said Dairy - - - - - - - - -	10
For the next best Dairy, as above -	10
To the woman who shall make the same - - - - - - - - -	5

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

For the best piece of Carpeting, not less than 30 yards, one yard wide	6
Ditto Woolen Cloth, 20 yds. ¾ wide	5
Ditto Flannel, 30 yds. 1 yd. wide -	4
For the best Woolen Hose, knit, not less than six pair - - - - -	3

A good pasture for the cattle will be provided near the Court-house, free of expense, and it is desirable that the objects of Premium be presented to the Committee at the Court-house, as early as nine o'clock in the morning of the day of exhibition.

L. FOSDICK, *Recording Secretary.*

New-London, June 23, 1819. 33—

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office at Chelsea Landing, Ct. July* 1, 1819.

LUCY ADAMS, George I. Adams, Solomon Adams, Adeline Avery, Lucy Avery, Bamjah Allen, *Groton*, Elizabeth Alden, *Montville*, Eleazur P. Andrus, *Preston*, Avery Bromly, Nancy Brice, George W. Bates, Ansel Brown, Sally Barker, (2) Eliph. Buddington, Nathan Burdick, Joseph Breed, Thomas K. Brooks, George Bates, Benjamin Boothe, Joseph Bromly, *Preston*, Wm. Coit, John Cox, Harte Coit, William M'Corning, Martha M. Coit, Joseph Coats, Prince Champlin, John Deming, Charles Davison, (2) Ruth Dewy, Abigail Davis, Duncan & Seward, Cushing Eells, John Fernald, Mary Fitch, *Preston*, Susan Fitch, do. Sophia Fitch do. Rhoda Franklin, Fanny Fitch, Dwight Fisher, John Fiseman, Asa Fitch, (2) N. H. Fitch, Wm Gordon, John Gray, Champlin Gardner, Nathaniel Gilbert, David Gardner, (2) Minor Grant, *Preston*, Carder Hazard, Margaret Helpin, Nancy D. Hubbard, Simeon Hillton, Lucy Smith, Sarah O. Hopkins, Elisha Hatch, *Preston*, W. I. Hicks, Rachel Horsenot, *Montville*, Alice Holmes, Jabez Huntington, (3) Levi Jones, John Jordan, J. W. Knox, David Lester, *Plainfield*, W. L'Homedieu, Freeman Lovell, Lydia M'Curdy, Sarah Maples, Isaac Minor, Rebecca R Maples, John Mayo, Polly Merch, Shepherd Norris, John Nichols, John Nichols, *Preston*, Andrew Perkins, Christopher Burdick, Elih Page, George Perkins, Nathan Rix, Dwight Ripley, (2) Jas. Stutson, Gurdon Smith, Isaac Story, George Tisdale, Timothy Twist, Joseph Tyler, *Preston*, Laura Yeomans, John Uncas *Montville*, Drucilla Williams, John Wisenbaker, Ann Willet. 35—

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, July* 1, 1819.

DANIEL BRIGGS, Silas Baily, Jr. Rhinaldo Burleigh, Alford Barrows, Nathaniel Cole, Calvin Coats, (2) Spencer Cole, Catherine Cory, Roger Coit, Sponer Crapo, Mary Eldridge, Peleg Fry, Joseph Frothingham, Benjamin Green, John Gardner, Gorham Holmes, (2) Rebecca Hall, Oliver, F. Jaguays, Jacob Johnson, Simeon Jones, Daniel W Kellogg, Joseph Lathrop, Esther Lawrance, Jon Mathewson, Walter Palmer, Patience Parkis, Joseph Robinson, (2) William E. Robinson, Charles B. Robinson, Mehitabal Rice, Sally Simmons, (2) Josiah Shaw, 3d, Emely Welch, Lemuel Woodward, Amos Witter, Pedee Walling, Daniel Walter, Nathan Williams, Edward York, *Plainfield*: John C. Smith, Elijah Newton, Wm. Lomax, *of Voluntown*; Alexander Wilson, *Killingly*.

35 E. C. EATON, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office at Norwich, Con July* 1, 1819.

SAMUEL M ANDREWS, Lydia Billings, Mrs. Cagwin, James D. Chapman, (2) Daniel Crows, William Crew, 2d, Clark Davis, Martha Harrington, John Harrison, James G. Hastings, Ebenezer Huntington, William Howard, Joseph Lancaster, Augustus Lathrop, Louisa A. Lathrop, Elizabeth Leach, Lorretia McIntosh, Harvey Morgan, Bela Peck, Adam Pendleton, Joshua Pendleton, Erastus Rose, Horace Rose, Luther Spalding, Wm. Tilley, Seth Turner, Margaret Woodworth, Mary S. Woodworth, Martha Wright, *Norwich*; Gardner Avery, Sally Bailey, Jabez Hough, John Makgin, Jed. L Stark, Horace Strong, Seth Whiting, *Bozrah*; Cephronia Abell, (2) James Cushman, Lemira Lee, Lucy G. Perkins, James L. Smith, *Lisbon*; Oliver Orsbern, *Montville*.

35 J. HYDE, P. M.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale, at the *Blue Store, Shetucket Street*, the following BOOKS, viz:

Narrative of an expedition to explore the river Zaire, usually called the Congo, in South Africa, in 1816, under the direction of Captain J. K. Tuckey, R. N. to which is added, the Journal of Professor Smith; and some general observations on the country and its inhabitants. Published by permission of the Lords Commissions of the Admiralty. Price $2,50.

Greenland, the adjacent seas, and the Northwest passage to the Pacific Ocean, illustrated in a voyage to Davis's Strait, during the summer of 1817—by Bernard O'Reilly, Esq. Price $1,50.

Anecdotes of the life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Landaff, written by himself. Price $2,75.

Journal of a visit to South Africa, in 1815 and 1816, with some accounts of the Missionary settlements of the United Brethren, near the Cape of Good Hope. By the Rev. C J. Latrobe. Price $2,00.

The Naval Temple, containing a complete history of the battles fought by the Navy of the United States, from its establishment in 1794 to the present time, including the wars with France, and with Tripoli, the late war with Great-Britain, and with Algiers, with elegant engravings representing battles, &c. Price $3.

Life of the Honorable Major-General Israel Putnam—with an Appendix, containing an historical and topographical sketch of Bunker Hill Battle. Price $1.

Memoirs of Mrs. Harriet Newell. Price 75 cts.

A series of popular Essays, illustrative of principles essentially connected with the improvement of the Understanding, the Imagination, and the Heart. By Elizabeth Hamilton. Two vols —Price $2.

Tales for Mothers and Daughters, by Miss Woodland. Two vols.—Price $1,75.

Moral Tales for young people, by Maria Edgeworth Three vols.—Price $2,25.

New Tales, by Mrs. Opie. Two vols. Price $2

The Antiquary, by the author of "Waverly" and "Guy Mannering." Three vols in two—Price $1,50.

Samor, Lord of the Bright City, an heroic poem. By the Rev. H. H. Milman, M. A. Price 87½ cts.

Siege of Corinth, and Parisina—poems. Price 50 cts.

Felix Alvarez, or Manners in Spain, containing descriptive accounts of some of the prominent events of the late peninsular war; and authentic anecdotes illustrative of the Spanish character; interspersed with Poetry, original, and from the Spanish. By Alexander R C. Dallas, Esq. Three vols in two. Price $2.

Rosabella, or a Mothers Marriage—a novel. By the author of the Romance of the Pyrenees, &c. &c. &c. Five vols. in three.—Price $5.

Sophia, or the dangerous indiscretion—a tale, founded on facts. Three vols. in two.—Price $1,75.

Memoirs relating to the Highlands; with anecdotes of Rob Roy and his family. Price 62½ cts.

Zuma, or the tree of health. To which is added the Fair Pauline,—Zeneida,—the Reeds of the Tiber,—and the Widow of Luzi. By Madame De Genlis —Price 50 cts.

The Brownie of Bodsbeck, and other Tales, by James Hogg, author of "the Queen's Wake," &c. &c. Two vols. in one.—Price $1.

Clarentine, a Novel, by Miss Burney, author of Traits of Nature, Geraldine Fauconberg, etc. Two vols — Price $1,75.

Tales of my Landlord, second series, collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham, Schoolmaster and Parish Clerk of Gandercleugh. Four vols. in two.—Price $3,50.

June 9.

Gin, Rum, and Pork.

PIPES, hogsheads and barrels Cold Spring GIN,
New-England RUM,

20 bbls. mess, }
50 ,, prime. } PORK,
5 ,, cargo }

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

June 23. 33—

For Sale

BY the subscriber, CRADLES, SICKLES, HOES, SCYTHES and RAKES.

JOHN LATHROP.

June 23, 1819. 33—

Boston Soal LEATHER,
Nova Scotia PLASTER ground
and in the stone, for sale by

CALVIN TYLER.

Norwich, June 2, 1819. 30—

100 Bushels Yellow CORN,
10 Bbls. Superfine FLOUR,

FOR SALE BY

CALVIN TYLER.

July 7, 1819. 35—

THE CELEBRATED

BALM OF QUITO;

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, &c. FOR SALE AT *R. HUBBARD's* Book-Store.

June 30.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1819. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII. No. 37.]

NEW GOODS.

JUST received and for sale very *cheap*, a general assortment of GROCERIES of a *superior quality*, viz:

Cognac Brandy,
Old Spirit,
Holland Gin,
Country do.
St. Croix Rum,
New-England do.
Cider Brandy,
Double Ale,
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe & Malaga } WINES,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS, fresh and superior quality.
Loaf, St. Croix, India White & Brown Havana } SUGARS.
New-Orleans and Surinam Molasses. Flour, Rice, Chocolate, Coffee, Box and Keg Raisins, Lemons, Allspice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cassia, Ginger, Saltpetre, Starch, Pearlash, Bar-Soap, Shaving-Soap, Cavendish and sweet scented Tobacco. Lorrillard's Maccaubau Snuff, Candles, Glauber Salts, Codfish, Blown Salt, Pocket Knives, Brooms, Bed Cords, writing and wrapping Paper, Segars, Sieves, Pork and Pork Hams, an assortment of Stone and red Earthen Ware. Day & Martin's genuine Liquid Shoe Blacking, &c. &c.

The above goods will be sold *very low* for *Cash*, or in exchange for country produce.

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, June 2, 1819. 30—

Sugar, Rice, etc.

6 Bags single and double boiled India SUGAR.
2 Casks RICE.
2 Casks, 7 doz. each, best London PORTER.
2 Chests Young Hyson TEA.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*
June 1, 1819. 30—

Codfish, Shovels, &c.

30 quintals CODFISH,
10 tons Iron Hollow Ware,
4 doz. American Shovels,
30 N. S. Grind Stones,

FOR SALE BY
JOS. BREED.
July 14. 36—

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

40 M. feet seasoned clear and merchantable Pine BOARDS
10 do do. do. Plank and sash Stuff.
10 do. do. do. clear and merchantable Clapboards.
60 M. Hartford inspected SHINGLES.
Oak Boards and Joist.
Chestnut Plank,
12 casks Dexter's best LIME.
5 M BRICK.
1 ton Nova Scotia Grind Stones, blue grit.
Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, } *very superior.*
Lemon, Cinnamon, Clove, Orange, Life of Man, Peppermint, and Anniseed CORDIALS
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Port, L. P. Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Calmanar WINES.
Old Spirits, St Croix and N. E. Rum.
Country Gin. Cider Brandy.
Metheglin, *very old.*
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS.
Coffee, Chocolate, Ginger.
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Citron, Pepper, Allspice, Mustard, Essence of Spruce, Box and cask Raisins, Pearl Ash, Almonds, Filberts, Cayenne Pepper, Pepper Sauce.
Spanish and American Segars.
Plug and cut Tobacco.
Maccaba and Scotch Snuff.
Small and large Demijohns.
Fustic, Logwood, Nicaragua, & Red Wood
Alum, Copperas and Indigo.
Wrought, cut and scupper NAILS.
Tacks, Brads and Screws.
Loaf and brown SUGARS.
Paint and White Wash Brushes.
Codfish, Fine SALT.
Iron Hollow Ware.
Shovels, Spades, Hoes, &c. &c.

JOHN LATHROP.

WANTED.

20,000 feet Oak Boards.

APPLY AS ABOVE.
Norwich, May 26, 1819. 28—

Molasses, Rum and Salt.

10 hhds. Molasses and N. E. Rum,
100 bushels blown Salt,
For sale very low, by
CHARLES COIT.
Norwich, June 30, 1819. 34—

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a very large and general assortment of fresh imported

GOODS,

purchased at the present reduced prices, principally at auction, for cash, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, at small advance for ready money.

AMONG THEM ARE

40 pcs. superfine, middling and low priced Broadcloths,
30 „ do. do. double and single milled Cassimeres,
50 „ (A. R. & Co.) and (H. S. & Co.) black and coloured Bombazetts,
50 „ steam-loom and Maddapolam Cotton Shirtings,
40 „ Levantine, Florence, and India Lustrings,
30 „ black and col'd Canton Crepes,
60 „ Carlisle Ginghams and Robes,
200 „ Ribbons—some elegant garnitures.
20 „ black, blue and drab, wide, double chain Cotton Cassimeres, suitable for carriage tops or summer clothing,
60 doz. Cotton, Silk and Worsted Hose.
100 pc. Cotton Cambrics and Book Muslins,
100 „ Calicoes and Ginghams,
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Coach Laces,
White and Chintz Bed Lace,
Furniture, Cambric and common Dimoty,
Blue and plain Nankins, (first chop.)
Black, white, green and pink Italian Crape,
Silk, Merino, Crape, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls,
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Thule Lace,
Thread, Silk and Cotton Lace,
Ladies' black, white and fancy col'd Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gentlemen's Silk, Beaver and Buck Skin Gloves,
Shell and Horn Combs,
Long Lawn, Linen Cambrics,
Threads, Tapes, and Bobbins,
White, red, green, yellow and black Flannel,
A large assortment of superior Wire Thread,
Best plated, spring thong and twig Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, and Parasols,
Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Prunelle Shoes, manufactured in New-York,
Misses' and Children's do.
Green Gauze, for Veils. Vesting,
Marseilles, Toilinet and Silk
Fabby Velvets, assorted colours,
Travelling Trunks, assorted sizes,
An assortment of men's, youth's and children's

HATS,

of the first quality, from the manufactories of J. Brewster, and Ives & White.

ALSO,
10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices, for cash only.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

Cheap Domestic Goods.

2000 yds. fine brown Shirtings for 1s. per yard.
Stout water-loom Sheetings, 3-4 wide,
Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings,
Bed Tick, Checks, Stripes & Chambrays,
Received and for sale by
F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.
June 30. 34—

Cut Nails, Brads, etc.

CALVIN TYLER,

HAS constantly for sale, a choice selection of hot cut 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, and 30d Nails—2d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 8d, and 20d Brads

LIKEWISE,
A small assortment of IRON HOLLOW WARE.
June 22, 1819. 33—

The Subscriber

WISHES to buy 4000 feet CHESNUT LATH, for which he will make good pay.

JOHN LATHROP.
July 15, 1819. 36—

Flour, Lime, etc.

SUPERFINE and fine FLOUR, in bbls. and half bbls.
Dexter's and common STONE LIME,
CODFISH, FOR SALE BY
JAMES N. BROWN.
June 22. 33—

Round Turnip Seed,

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
JOHN LATHROP.
July 15, 1819. 36—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

selected from the latest European and India importations, and just received from New-York,

CONSISTING OF

Super. and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Rattinetts, Bombazines, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Nankin Crape Shawls, 8-4, 4-4 and half Merino do. Sinchews, Sarsnetts, Levantine and Florence Silks, a large assortment of Nankin, Canton and Canton Crapes, fancy and plain Ribbons, Silk and Tabby Velvets, black and mixed Canton Camblets, brown and white Russia and Irish Sheeting, Russia and Irish Diapers, Damask Diapers and Table Cloths, Linen Cambricks and Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, men's Woodstock, Beaver and Silk Gloves, ladies' Kid, Beaver and black Castor Gloves, 4-4 and 6-4 Book, Mull-mul, Jackonet and Cambric Muslins, Cotton Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambric and common Dimoties, &c. &c. &c.

April 27. 25tf—

NEW GOODS.

G. and H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received from New-York, a large and general assortment of fresh imported DRY GOODS, all bought with cash at Auction, within the last fifteen days, and will be sold, *wholesale and retail*, at a small advance.

Those who have cash to pay for Goods, will do well to improve this opportunity.

June 29, 1819. 34—

Domestic Goods.

GINGHAMS,
BEDTICKS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS, &
YARN,

for sale at reduced prices at the store of *Williams Manufacturing Co.* by

WM C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
Norwich Falls, June 23. 35—

Gin, Rum, and Pork.

PIPES, hogsheads and barrels Cold Spring GIN,
New-England RUM,
20 bbls. mess, 30 „ prime, 5 „ cargo. } PORK,

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.
June 23. —

Butts' Healing American Balsam.

THIS healing remedy is much approved of, for the Consumption, Hooping and all other Coughs, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains of the Stomach, Dysentary, Relaxes and the Typhus Fever

Externally, it is an excellent application for WOUNDS, such as Cuts, Scratches, Sores, Bruises, Sprains, Wounded Nerves and Tendons.

Price 50 cents per bottle.

FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL TYLER, *Druggist.*
Norwich, May 12, 1819. 27—

John Lathrop,

WISHES to exchange *HARDWARE* and *CROCKERY WARE*, at whole sale price for *MESS* and *PRIME PORK.*

June 30. 34—

7000 Yards of STRAW BRAID,

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.
June 15, 1819. 33—

For Sale

BY the subscriber, CRADLES, SICKLES, HOES, SCYTHES and RAKES.

JOHN LATHROP.
June 23, 1819. 33—

100 Bushels Yellow CORN,
10 Bbls. Superfine FLOUR,

FOR SALE BY
CALVIN TYLER.
July 7, 1819. 35—

Boston Soal LEATHER,
Nova Scotia PLASTER, ground and in the stone, for sale by
CALVIN TYLER.
Norwich, June 2, 1819. 30—

WANTED, a few tons good HAY, by JOS. BREED.
July 14. 36—

PUBLIC ACTS.

General Assembly, May Session, 1819.

An Act in alteration of an Act, entitled "An Act for appointing and directing Commissioners of Sewers and Scavengers."

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the County Courts in the respective counties be, and they are hereby authorised and empowered upon application to them made, by the major part of the proprietors of any such lands as are described in said act to grant commissioners of Sewers, to such and so many able and discreet persons, as they shall judge expedient, for clearing, and removing the banks and obstructions of the passages of the water, in rivers, brooks, streams, or ponds, which occasion the overflowing, and drowning of meadows, swamps, and low lands: And also for flowing, and draining swamps and other unprofitable grounds: And also for damming to prevent the water overflowing marshy and flat lands; which Commissioners shall be signed by the Clerk of the Court granting the same, and the Commissioners shall thereby be empowered to do the services aforesaid, and to employ workmen and laborers for such reasonable wages, as may be agreed on for effecting the premises: And from time to time to assess, and tax all such persons as are owners of such low, and wet lands, toward defraying the charges of the services aforesaid, having regard to each persons quantity of land, and benefit to be received thereby, as equally according to their best judgment as may be, and also to appoint and swear a Collector, or Collectors, for collecting and paying in the same assessment to such persons, as shall by said Commissioners be appointed to receive it; with power to distrain all such persons as shall neglect, or refuse to make payment of his, her or their parts or proportion set, and assessed as aforesaid, in such manner as in the State rates, and taxes by law may be done; And to call before them the said Collector, or Collectors, to account for his, or their bestrustment with reference to the premises.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Commissioners shall be sworn to a faithful discharge of their trust and shall receive such compensation out of said assessments for their time and expenses as said Court shall allow, to which Court said Commissioners shall be accountable when thereto required.

§ 3. Provided that if any person shall be aggrieved at any procedure of said Commissioners, or of any others in pursuance of this act, he or she may appeal, or complain to said Court, and such relief shall be granted, as the justice and nature of the case may require.

§ 4. *Be it further enacted*, That when any petition shall be brought in pursuance of the provisions of this act, notice thereof in writing shall be given to all the proprietors of the lands described in the petition, who have not subscribed the same, at least twelve days previous to the sitting of the Court to which said petition shall be brought, by reading said petition in the hearing of such proprietor, or proprietors, or by leaving a true and attested copy thereof, at his, or her last and usual place of abode, which notice shall be signed by a justice of the peace, and directed to the Sheriff of the County, his Deputy or to either of the Constables of the Town where such land is situated.

§ 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the first, second and fourth sections of said act of which this is an alteration, be and they are hereby repealed.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*
Approved June 4, 1819.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act in addition to, and alteration of an act entitled "An Act to incorporate John L. Sullivan and his associates for the purpose of constructing Locks, Dams and Channels at Enfield Falls.

Whereas the said Sullivan hath preferred to this Assembly his Petition praying divers alterations in said act—Therefore

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the Proprietors of Enfield Locks and Channels be, and they are hereby authorised to collect and receive at said Locks or works, a toll of one dollar instead of seventy-five cents the toll now by law provided per ton on all the loading which shall be carried up the river through or by said Falls, in any way, or manner whatsoever in Boats, and a Toll of fifty cents per ton on all loading which shall pass down said river in boats through said locks.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall annually be appointed by the Senate, three persons Commissioners, which Commissioners or either two of them shall annually in the month of July, and oftener if need be, inspect the works erected and established by said company in Connecticut River, and if in their opinion said works are so much out of repair that Boats cannot conveniently pass through said locks, they are authorised to suspend the right of said company to take toll until in the opinion of the Commissioners, said locks shall be repaired sufficiently for boats to pass conveniently, of which suspension, the Commissioners shall give notice by publishing the same in a paper printed at Hartford.—And no toll shall be collected at said locks, until the proprietors shall obtain from the Commissioners a certificate that the same have been so far completed as to accommodate the passage of Boats up and down the river.

§ 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the Commissioners are authorized to view the dams erected in, and upon Connecticut River by said company, and if in their opinion they are so constructed, as in any manner to impede the passage of fish up the river, or the floating of rafts, timber or boats down the same, at all times, in the lowest part of the dams, upon notice given to the Clerk of said Company, it shall be the duty of said company to remove or alter the same, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, in a reasonable time thereafter, and upon failure thereof, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners, to cause said obstructions to be removed; and the expence of giving notice, and of removing said obstructions, shall be paid by the proprietors of said Locks and Channels

§ 4. *Be it further enacted*, That each of said Commissioners shall be allowed the sum of three dollars for each day he shall be employed in rendering the services required of him by this act. And the same shall be paid by the proprietors of said locks and channels

§ 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said proprietors be, and they are hereby authorized, and empowered, to purchase and hold such real estate, not exceeding one hundred acres, at and near said falls, as may be necessary for the location, erection, accommodation and security of said works

§ 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons, shall wilfully destroy, or injure any of said works, they shall, on being found guilty thereof before any court proper to try the same, pay to said proprietors three fold damages Provided, however, that this act, or any part thereof, may be, at any time, altered, amended, or revoked by the General Assembly.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1819.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*
Approved, June 4, 1819.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A method of taking the Honey without destroying the Bees.

The common practice of killing the bees, in order to obtain the honey, few can witness without some little compunction; and as there is a very simple method of effecting the object, without any injury to this most interesting little animal, which, on the score of interest, as well as humanity, claims regard, I beg leave to communicate it through your paper, should you deem it worthy a place in it

In the evening, when the bees have retired, take the hive gently from its stand, and having spread a table cloth on the ground, set the hive on it, placing something under to raise it three or four inches—then draw up the corners of the cloth and fasten them tight around the middle of the hive, leaving it so loose below, that the bees will have sufficient room to remain between it and the hive—then raise the lid of the hive a little and blow in the smoke from a segar, a few puffs of which, as it is very disagreeable, will drive them down; continue raising the lid gradually, blowing in the smoke all around and in a few minutes it will be found that they have all gone out of the hive. You may then take off the lid and cut away as much of the honey as you think proper. If the operation be performed in the beginning of July, you may take nearly all, as there will be time enough to provide a sufficiency for their support during the winter. As soon as you have taken the honey, put on the lid, loosen the cloth and spread it out, and in an hour or two the bees will have returned into the hive. It may then be replaced on the stand, and on the following day they will be found at work as usual.

This method is very simple, and preferable to that sometimes practiced of driving the bees into another hive, as you get all the honey, and moreover the new comb which is still empty, and the young

been not yet out of the cells are preserved—there is also danger in driving, of their not liking their new habitation, and in that case of their sallying out and making war upon their neighbors. The above method has frequently been practiced by myself and others, and have always found it to do well.

AMATOR MELLIS.

Washington, June 8, 1819.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

I have heard much of the *Savings Bank*; and the name of the Bank together with its operations, not being generally understood by that part of the community by the least informed, I was fearful that the new project in our city would not take, or that it would meet with powerful obstacles. I am extremely happy to find that I was in an error, and that this admirable guardian of the poor, industrious, and economical, will most assuredly thrive and produce great blessings. I find, however, that the operations of this Bank are not yet fully understood; and that an idea prevails that bank notes are to be issued, speculations set on foot, discounts effected, bad debts created, and bankruptcy hazarded. By no means Oliver, said I, to my old domestic, who came to me with $200 of his earnings, to deposit in this Bank, there is no risque in this Bank, there is no loss to be incurred, for if there were, the objects of the Bank, which are to preserve and secure deposits, would then be destroyed.

"Save the pence," says my old friend Benjamin Franklin, "and the pounds will take care of themselves." I took a walk to the institution to see the operations of the new Bank; I found the directors all good moral men, worthy of confidence. So far all was right; and I took my stand near the entrance, to notice the characters who approached. I first saw a pretty little servant girl, of about 16, who I had often seen at the house of my friend, Mrs. Clover, in Hudson-street, and admired also for her cleanliness and good deportment. Ah, Katy, said I, my pretty maid, where are you going, and what have you tied up in that blue cotton bag? Why, Mr. Howard, said she, with a smile, which displayed her fine teeth, I have forty dollars here, which I have saved from my wages, and I am going to deposit it in the Bank. Indeed! forty dollars, why you have been very economical, said I. Why said she, I receive six dollars a month, and I find that I can save *four* of it: now four dollars saved a month, makes very near 50 dollars a year. I am only 16, suppose I deposit 50 dollars yearly from my wages for ten years, when if I live, I shall be 26 years old; why, what, with interest accumulating upon interest, I shall have *several hundred dollars at my command*; quite a little fortune to begin the world with, and something handsome towards house keeping should I marry. Excellent, said I, giving her an affectionate shake by the hand, and adding a two dollar City Bank note to her stock, you calculate like a little philosopher, Katy, and you must do well. She entered the bank, and I shortly after perceived Cuff, my boot cleaner, with a row of polished boots arranged on his pole, which he was carrying home; he also stopped and took out a ragged pocket book and counted some bank notes. What are you going to do with that money Cuff, said I? Why, I shall deposit it in the Savings Bank, said he. I find that I can lay by 100 dollars per year, and in ten years, I shall be able to buy a little farm and be comfortable in my old age. Excellent again, said I, here's a poor uneducated African, who toils for his daily bread, and yet in this good country, he can, by industry, lay by securely, enough to make him happy when the evening of his life approaches. See the benefit of these good institutions. A Clerk from Chatham-street next approached, I had known him to be an extravagant young man, he came to make a small deposit. How now Robert, said I, have you any thing to spare, which you are disposed to lay by? Why, sir, said he I have been six years a clerk, and I found after paying all my necessary expenses, that I had 200 dollars per year over, which, had I not spent extravagantly and needlessly, I should have had, at this day, upwards of 1200 dollars to begin business with. Now, sir, I am determined to turn over a new leaf, and, instead of spending my money in pleasure, I shall lay it up, and in time, secure to myself a competence. After him, came a variety of persons with small and large deposits, and cheerfully left them at the Bank, with the hope, that the solid benefits which the institution held forth, would induce many to follow their example. I came away highly pleased at the prospect in view, and have no doubt of its success. There is one thing which I should not omit noticing, and that is, the importance of having the directors always as correct and honorable as the present board now is, for the trust is awfully responsible; it is not the rich, but the poor and industrious, who will suffer from the improper speculations of the directors; these should be seldom changed and always cautiously selected, and the very best stock should be purchased for the sums deposited, so that no possible risk might be incurred.—Establish confidence on a sure basis and it never will be shaken.

HOWARD.

Foreign Intelligence.

From English papers to the 1st June, received by the way of New-York.

OF SWEDEN.

THE reports which have been circulated in Europe, that the Emperor of Russia had intimated to Charles XIVth, of Sweden, (better known to newsmongers as Marshal Bernadotte, and Prince of Porte Corvo.) that it would add to the repose of Europe were he to descend from the throne of Sweden and Norway, and accept a kingdom in the Russian Empire; have been pronounced, most indignantly, in the Swedish Court Gazette, to be unworthy of notice. Notwithstanding this pronunciation, the report is continued, and the Emperor Alexander is abused by some, and praised by others, for giving the intimation. It is said, on one side, that the measure would be a gross violation of existing treaties, and an instance of *punica fides*, which would sully all the glory which irradiates the throne of the Russias. On the other hand, it is asserted, that Bernadotte is now the only *illegitimate* Sovereign in Europe; that he is a French revolutionist, and one of Bonaparte's favorites, and therefore ought to follow the fate of his master and companion; that the legitimate King of Sweden, Gustavus Adolphus, is still alive, and if, as has been admitted, he is not of himself capable, from insanity, of conducting the affairs of the kingdom, the incapacity does not extend to his son Gustavus, who, according to the rules of royalty, has now arrived at the age of discretion, having nearly completed the 20th year of his age; and whose talents and qualifications to govern are universally admitted; that in addition to these he is the nephew of the Empress of Russia and one of her foster children: and that as the restoration of the old dynasty to the throne of Sweden, is the only favor she has ever asked of her husband, it is hardly to be supposed that such a man as the Emperor Alexander, will deny her the boon; especially as some of the ablest civilians of Europe, have declared that this measure would consummate the great work of the Sovereigns, and give cement to the foundations of the Peace of Europe.

All accounts agree that France is decidedly in favor of Bonaparte's holding the Swedish sceptre; and equally so, that the British Cabinet, as now organized, have always stood his steadfast friends.

It has been also known, that some serious differences have existed between Denmark and Sweden, on the score of the payments due by the latter as indemnification for Norway; and that several of the Great Powers of Europe are guarantees of the performance of the treaty; and that Conferences of Ministers have been held on the subject in London. The amount is pretty large, and the Ex-Sargeant King is not overstocked with *l'argent*.

CADIZ, MAY 3.

The Electricity of the Human Body—Dr. Hartman, of Frankfort on the Oder, has published in a German Medical Journal, a statement, according to which he is able to produce at pleasure an efflux of electrical matter from his body towards other persons. You hear the crackling, see the sparks, and feel the electric shock. He has now acquired this faculty to so high a degree, that it depends solely on his own pleasure to make an electric spark issue from his fingers, or draw it from any other part of his body. Thus, in this electrical man, the will has an influence on the developement of the electricity, which had not hitherto been observed, except in the electrical eel.

FORTUNE'S FROLICK.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The property of the late Dr. WILLIAM ADAMS, (who recently died in India) amounting to nearly three millions of dollars devolves to Mr. THOMAS NATERS, who is now in the State of Vermont, in the United States of America: to which State he retired after having failed in business in England. This is one of the most erratic vagrances of fortune; the legatee having not the least relationship by blood to the original testator, and could not have had the smallest expectations of the good fortune. By the provisions of the legacy act, one fifty of this immense property accrues to government.

The *Prince of Peace*, (GODOY) who lately died at Rome, was unquestionably the richest subject in Europe. His property has been estimated at one hundred millions of dollars. But these are round numbers. Those however who recollect the extent of his immense flocks of Merino sheep; his numerous establishments; and the almost innumerable offices of profit and honor he sustained for many years, will readily allow his wealth must have been enormous. Yet this man's enjoyments were inferior to most of those who walk the middle way of life. He was continually harrassed with care; and innumerable enemies; and was the hourly theme of scandal and reproach. He rose from a very humble origin to the highest office in Spain; and was banished from it with his old King, and beloved Queen;—And be this recorded to his praise, that whether in prosperity or adversity, his fidelity to them was never altered; nor was their confidence in him in the least diminished.

From a late English paper.

A Caution to Surgeons. A case highly important to medical men and the public in general, was decided on Saturday in the Court of King's Bench. (*Neate v. Pettigrew.*)—It was that of a working man, who being thrown from a gig, had his right shoulder dislocated. He applied to a Mr. Pettigrew, a surgeon to set it: Mr. P. did not himself attend, being ill, but sent his assistant, who, after putting the plaintiff to the greatest agony, as he said, reduced the dislocation. Mr. Pettigrew himself saw the plaintiff in a few days, and said all was going on right—that he would be well enough in ten days to go out, and in three months would recover the use of his arm. The plaintiff continued under his prescriptions for 7 weeks, when finding himself growing worse, he applied to another surgeon, who, on examining the arm, pronounced that the dislocation never had been reduced. This was confirmed by Mr. Cline, and eventually the arm withered, and he has now only the use of the elbow joint in underhand motions. Such was the case of Neate, the plaintiff, who was in the habit of earning 4 guineas per week by his labor, but was now reduced to poverty. No defence was offered, except that no malice existed on the part of the defendant, who was a very old man. After a short consultation the jury gave a verdict for plaintiff, with *Eight Hundred Pounds* damages.

German articles, communicated for the New-York Advertiser.

Professor *Vater* of Konigsberg, one of the greatest philologists of the age, and of whom our learned and esteemed Duponceau makes such honorable mention in his writings, has expressed great satisfaction on receiving the three epistles of St. John, printed in the Delaware Indian language, by the American Bible Society. He was also highly gratified with the annual Reports of the Society, and expresses the hope that the Divine blessing may rest on its labors. He is indefatigably engaged in promoting the translation and circulation of the Scriptures.

In a Weimar journal there is a detailed account of American grist-mills. An observer states that the mills, and all labor-saving machinery, appears to be brought to greater perfection here than in any other country, England not excepted.

By the late Mails.

S. CAR. CHARLESTON, JULY 6.

Fire—The festivities in honor of our great national Anniversary was succeeded on Monday night, by a most distressing event, which, together with an immense destruction of property has rendered houseless a number of industrious citizens. About one o'clock a fire was discovered in the front shop of Mr. Brodie, baker, in Meeting-street, next door to the corner of Market-street which soon communicated to the large building on the corner, occupied by Mr Douglass, grocer, and Mr. Galloway, innkeeper, and in its progress consumed all the buildings in Market street, to the tenement occupied by Mr Frean, on King-street, and all the buildings on Meeting-street up to that occupied by Mr. Pierce—in all about twenty buildings, which were occupied by the following and several other persons. On Meeting-street by Mr. Brodie, baker: Mr Neville, cabinet maker: Mr. M'Intosh, do: Mr Grace, do: the last by Mrs. Swinton—the corner by Messrs. Galloway and Douglass. On Market-street by Mr. Douglass as a dwelling-house; Mr. Lynn, coachmaker: Mr. Gua, tinman; and the last by Mrs. Sifley.—There is little doubt that the fire was communicated by some daring incendiary, two attempts having been previously made to fire the same premises.

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK, JUNE 12.

A few hours before the schr. Mary, Capt. Driver, left St. Thomas, the following statement in manuscript, was handed to Mr. Leigh, a passenger on board, with a request that he would have it published on his arrival in the United States:—

Arr. at the Five Islands, the Patriot schr. La Constantia, Capt Henry P. Fitzsch-man, after a cruise of three months and a half. In the commencement of the cruise a mutiny took place, in which two of the ringleaders were shot, one wounded, and several severely punished. On the 23d of May the Constantia fell in with a Spanish ship of 22 guns, in the Old Straits, and after an action of one hour and 30 minutes, made a draw battle; very much cut up in spars and rigging, and one man wounded. On the 30th fell in with a Spanish two top-sail sch. supposed to be a Guineaman, but when alongside found her to be a cruiser of 14 long brass guns—In the action, which took place with her, the Constantia's gun unfortunately got dismounted, which gave the Spaniard the advantage, and after a dreadful conflict of nearly two hours, Capt. F. was obliged to haul off to repair damages. The Constantia lost her 2d Lieut. Charles Mackey, killed; Lieut. Leonard was wounded with a grape shot, had one man killed, and seven badly wounded. The Constantia was literally cut to pieces, having 500 cannon and grape shot in hull, rigging and sails.—*Herald.*

RICHMOND, JULY 9.

The federal court for this circuit, (chief justice Marshall on the bench,) commenced a special term in this city on Monday last, for the purpose of trying the seamen, lately on board the armed vessel Irresistible, who were sent up from Norfolk on a charge of Piracy. They were charged by the attorney for the United States in different indictments. Some for piratically plundering a Spanish vessel off the Coast of Cuba of $10,000 in specie, and some for plundering the Superior, a vessel of Baltimore, of watches, jewelry, &c. Some of the crew were indicted for receiving the property stolen from the Superior.—The grand jury found true bills; and on Wednesday last they were put to the bar, (in irons.) to the number of 21, and separately arraigned. They were asked if they had provided themselves with council, to which they replied in the negative.—The chief justice then informed them that the court would assign them counsel, and requested to know if they had any preference. One mentioned Mr. Andrew Stevenson, another Mr. W. Wickham, to which the court added Messrs. Bouldin and Gilmer. The trial is fixed for Monday next.

Two of the accused are blacks: the rest are whites. Some of them unable to articulate a syllable of English. The act of the last session of congress adjudges those who are guilty of piracy, as defined by the laws of nations, to the punishment of death.

The case of the Irresistible has already made some noise in the newspapers. She was run away with from the port of Margaretta by a crew, to which these persons belonged; and on their way to the United States, committed the acts, which are now charged as piratical. When they arrived in the Chesapeake Bay, the crew evacuated the vessel, separated, and were subsequently apprehended on shore. Two of the witnesses against them, are the Lieutenant, who we are told, was to have taken command of the vessel after she was run away with, and one of the crew, who was discharged by the Grand Jury. We have no wishes to indulge on this occasion, further than that justice may be done both to the accused and the country.

TENN. NASHVILLE, JUNE 23.

The Board of Directors of the Nashville Bank yesterday adopted a resolution, directing the Cashier to suspend the payment of specie. Their reasons for this measure, we are authorised to say, will be laid before the public this evening or to-morrow.

A large number of citizens of Nashville, and many others from different parts of the state attending the federal circuit court now in session, met at the court house on Monday, the 1st of June, 1819, for the purpose of taking into consideration the adoption of such measures as should be best calculated to relieve from the present embarrassed state of the times.—(*Clarion.*

Robert C Foster, Esq being called to the chair, and William S. Fulton, Esq appointed Secretary, it was unanimously resolved, at least two hundred persons present:—

1st. That in the opinion of the citizens now present, the interest of the country requires that an immediate suspension of specie payment should take place, by all the banks in the state of Tennessee; and that the adoption of such a course be recommended to the directors of the different banks in this place.

2d That they have entire confidence in the ability and integrity of the present directors of the several banks in this State, and in the ability of said banks to redeem their paper; but believe that the necessity of the times, and the embarrassed state of the community, require such course to be pursued; and they are of opinion further that the suspension of specie payments ought not in the least to impair the credit of such bank paper.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, JULY 13.

Mail Robbery.—An attempt was made to rob the great southern mail yesterday morning, about 6 miles from Baltimore, on the Washington road, by two villians, who seized the two fore horses. One of the robbers quitting his hold for the purpose of taking the mail, the driver immediately laid whip to his horses, who sprang with such alacrity as to extricate themselves, after dragging one of the robbers several yards.

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, JULY 13.

We understand that the schr. Regulator, Capt. Norton, from Boston, with passengers, has been sent down to the quarantine ground by the board of health in consequence of the *Typhus Fever* being on board.

JULY 14.

A letter from Louisville, Kentucky, informs that the Ohio river is lower than usual, and several steam-boats are aground in different parts of the river, with loading and passengers on board.

Dividend—The directors of the North American Insurance Company have declared a dividend of seven per cent on their stock for the last six months.

N. YORK. NEW-YORK, JULY 15.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

The brig Laura-Ann, which arrived here yesterday, sailed from Cadiz on the 4th of June. Capt. Coffin informs that the treaty for the cession of Florida, was not ratified when he sailed, and that the Hornet sloop of war remained there, waiting dispatches from Madrid.

Capt. C. also informs that two 74's and 3 frigates sailed from Cadiz on the 13th May, for Lima. The grand expedition, which already comprised 80 transports, and about 10,000 troops, was expected to sail about the 1st September. All Spanish vessels arriving in port were put in requisition.

JULY 16.

We have been favored with New-Orleans papers to the 25th ult. inclusive, brought by the brig Georgia. A passenger informs that the city continued healthy at that date. Prime cotton was selling at 20 cents per lb.

Latest from France—The fast sailing ship Rubicon, which arrived here yesterday, sailed from Havre on the 10th ult. We have been favored by Capt. Holdridge, and received from our correspondents, Paris papers to the 8th June, containing London dates to the 4th.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Lord Liverpool has given notice that the new loan will be for only 12 millions—the plan and condition of the loan have produced a very good effect in the city. Three per cent stocks have risen this day to 74¼.

POUGHKEEPSIE, JULY 14.

Navy Commissioners.—General Bernard, Col. Totten of the Engineer department, Capts. Warrington and Elliot of the Navy, Major Kearney Topographical Engineer, with Lieuts. Thompson, Loring and Humphreys, and Capt. Deshorne, were at this place on Monday last for the purpose of ascertaining whether this would be a suitable site for a Navy Yard.—They took a slight view of the town and its environs, and, it is believed, left the place with favorable impressions, excepting Major Kearney and Lieutenant Loring, who, it is believed will remain here several days, to examine the place minutely, and report the result. We do not profess to be sufficiently well acquainted with the subject to hazard an opinion. If, however, a rich back country, abounding in most of the materials necessary for building and supplying ships: if a dense, hardy and brave population capable at any time of defending them against a foreign enemy by land; if a fine stream of water, with numerous mill sites, and as safe an anchorage for ships as the world affords, are circumstances worthy of consideration, Poughkeepsie possesses advantages for a Navy Yard superior to any place on Hudson's River. The gentlemen who will take a survey of the place, will doubtless do it ample justice, as it is to be presumed they are in every respect adequate to the task, we shall, therefore, forbear any further remarks.

BUFFALO, JULY 6.

We regret to learn, that the remnant of the Six Nations of Indians, residing within this state, during the last week, in full council, not only resolved not to encourage the introduction of the christian religion among them. We understand that the debates on this subject, were long and violent.

On Saturday last, a non-descript animal was caught with a hook, at Black Rock. It has almost a rectangular or square head, three gills on each side, four feet, with very short legs, or rather no legs at all—its tail shaped much like that of a lamprey eel, its skin perfectly smooth, and its length more than a foot. Its general appearance indicates it to be of the *Lizard* family.

CONN. HARTFORD, JULY 13.

Last Saturday afternoon, four of the convicts belonging to Newgate effected their escape. It appears that they were employed in a stone quarry, at some distance from the prison, under the care of a guard, whom they found means to overpower. Two of them Larkin and Dixon, we learn, have since been taken. No person was seriously injured in the affray.

NEW-HAVEN, JULY 13.

THE COMET.

The Comet, which has been visible during the past week, is moving in a north-easterly direction, towards the neck of the Great Bear. In right ascension, its motion is almost precisely the same with that of the sun. Its declination increased at first at the rate of about a degree in 24 hours; but this rate of increase now appears to be diminishing. On the evening of July 8th, it first came within the circle of perpetual apparition; so that hereafter it will not set during the night. The tail is distinguishable, in the absence of the moon, to the distance of 8 or 9 degrees; and appears, as usual, not to point directly opposite to the sun, but to incline a few degrees to the east. If the observations which have been taken in the course of the last week, can be relied on, its perihelion distance must be less than the radius of the earth's orbit: as may be readily inferred from a comparison of its angular motion in longitude with its elongation from the sun.

Yale College, July 12.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE packet M'DONOUGH, WILLIAM W COIT, master, will sail on Thursday at 11 o'clock.

July 21.

THE subscriber wishes to buy 5 Tons good HAY.

JOHN LATHROP.

July 21, 1819. 3t—

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, July 21, 1819.

We have various reports (says the National Intelligencer of the 15th inst.) by arrivals from Gibraltar, &c. at divers ports, respecting the ratification by Spain of the Treaty for the cession of the Floridas. One story is, that on the 25th of May the Treaty was *not* ratified; which is quite likely, as Mr. Forsyth, the bearer of it, had scarcely been in Madrid long enough for the King to have read it over after its reception. Another report is, that it not only was not, but would not be, ratified—— This matter we take to be beyond the prescience of either captain or supercargo; and therefore we shall believe it when we see it, and put our faith in no one's second-sight. The third report, that at a given day the Treaty *was* ratified, we apprehend, is less to be believed than either of the others; as, by a comparison of dates, it appears doubtful whether our Minister had then reached Madrid.

In good time, we shall have information which may be relied on, and it shall be given to our readers. We have very little doubt of being able, within ten or fifteen days, to announce the ratification of the Treaty by the government of Spain.

From the Mediterranean.—Capt. Rumney, of the schooner Adeline, who has arrived at Alexandria, 58 days from Gibraltar, furnishes the following information:—"The U. S. brig *Spark*, Capt. Nicholson, arrived at Gibraltar on the 9th of June. Capt N. requested me to report, that he left the American squadron at Palermo, all well—bound to Naples, soon—the Spark is quarantined until the 11th, when she will take on board Drs Heap and Kissam, and all the seamen from the hospital at Pisa. Captain Thompson of the Mary, goes also in the Spark. The Emperor of Austria and suite visited the squadron at Naples. Left, June 3d, ship Alexander, of New-York, for Lisbon, soon; the ship Christopher, Charles Stewart, master, 175 days passage from Manilla, arrived the 27th of May.—A report in Gibraltar that the treaty with Spain *was not signed*, on the 28th of May; Mr Erving certainly left Madrid for France, on the 25th of May.—About the 20th of May, a patriot privateer, while in chase of a Spanish vessel, ran on the rocks near Tariffa Island, and was totally lost, the crew and officers made prisoners, the captain threw himself into the sea, and was drowned. In consequence of reports from Marseilles, the quarantine is lengthened 15 days at Gibraltar."

Extract to one of the editors of the Philadelphia Franklin Gazette, dated U. S. ship Hornet, Cadiz, May 29.

"I avail myself of the brig Laura Ann, for New-York, to write you. We daily have reports from Madrid; but although they cannot be relied on, it is generally thought that his catholic majesty will take his own time to ratify the Florida treaty. The people here have a prejudice against the Americans. A striking instance of this occurred to-day; it was the King's birth day; and the Spanish men of war were arrayed in the flags of the different nations.——The English, French, Dutch and other flags held a distinguished place in the rigging; but *the stars and broad stripes of Columbia were omitted.* Our ship was decked late in the afternoon—and to mortify them, the Spanish flag was made to float at our foreroyal mast-head. I am afraid, however, that these fellows did not understand our intention, but thought we designed to honor or cringe to them. They have an idea that we greatly aid and abet the patriot cause, and consequently dislike us. They are a bigoted, and pitiful set. I hope that we shall not remain here much longer; for I have no desire to be where the flag of my country is treated in a way bordering on contempt, though they take good care not to insult any of us. They will repent their unmannerly conduct, if we ever get a chance of trying our strength with them.—The French and English men of war have treated us with politeness and attention."

Extract of a letter from the correspondent of the editors of the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal, dated

"*Hamburg, May* 18, 1819.

"By my letters from St. Petersburgh, I understand the Hon. G. W. Campbell, (our minister to the court of Russia,) has lost three children by sickness in 8 days on or about the 1st of April; this is a mournful dispensation of Providence. Mr. Campbell is a great favorite in Russia. Such men as Mr. Adams, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Pinckney, reflect great honor on our country.

"Every thing in the political world, (as it regards the north of Europe,) looks very calm and quiet. The flag of the United States was never more respected than at present, thank heaven."

From the National Intelligencer, of July 12.

We have a report, in the Louisiana Herald of the 5th ultimo, said to be derived from a gentleman just returned from the province of Texas, that Gen. Mina, the patriot chieftain, is yet in the land of the living; nay, more, that he is, or was, not long ago in the vicinity of the town of Monterey (or Monterey) at the head of an army of three thousand men, well armed and supplied, and had been successful in several engagements with the Spaniards. This story is told with as much particularity as if it were true. But, after the concurring accounts and solemn attestations of his execution which we have had, we cannot, however disposed to do so, yield our belief to the report of his resurrection, after an interval of about two years. We should as soon expect to witness the return of the gallant Macaula from "that bourne whence no traveller returns," as of Gen. Mina. Their deaths were alike too well attested, to admit of a reasonable doubt.

From the National Intelligencer of July 10.

We have heard, as our readers will have seen, of the arrival of Judge Provost, an agent of the United States, at Valparaiso, on his return from the mouth of Columbia river. It is said that our government has received from him a highly interesting report of that part of his mission. We do not know whether it is intended to be published; but, if it were, we are persuaded it would be very generally acceptable. We want such a document, to make us acquainted with that most important though remote section of the Republic. We even hope that Mr. Provost will bring back with him materials to furnish a volume on the subject, instead of a letter of a few pages, and that he will not withhold from his countrymen the fruits of his enquiries and observations. It will not be in the power, if it were the wish of the Atlantic states, to prevent the growth of a powerful commercial state at the mouth and on the banks of the Columbia. All the information respecting the country, which we can obtain, is therefore desirable.

From the National Register.

EXPEDITION FOR EXPLORING THE MISSOURI, &c.

It is now reported by letters from St. Louis, that it is not to set out from thence before the 20th of June.—No doubts were entertained of the ultimate success of this grand undertaking, though it was not certain, it is said, by those acquainted with the navigation of the stream of the Missouri, whether it could be ascended by the agency of steam; but as the contrary has been proved in every instance where the experiment has been fairly tried, this opinion seems rather singular, without it can be accounted for in the idea that the weight of the machinery, fuel, &c. necessary to be transported along with the engine, would be too great to enable the boats to get over any shoals that may be met in the navigation. But such a supposition is contrary to every fact already ascertained on this subject. The navigation of the Missouri is asserted in Lewis & Clarke's Travels, to be practicable to the mouth of the Yellow Stone River, in keel boats, a distance of near 3000 miles above St. Louis; and beyond that point 100 miles further to the Great Falls, where the only interruption in the navigation of the whole distance presents itself—so that the navigation from the Mississippi to the Great Falls is perfectly practicable. The river descends at these falls in the space of 13 miles 357 feet. The greatest cascade is 87 feet perpendicular, and exhibits a view of singular beauty and grandeur. There is another pitch of 47 feet. The place where the river makes its escape from the mountains, called the *Gates of the Rocky Mountains*, presents an object of extraordinary curiosity. For the distance of 5¾ miles the rocks rise perpendicularly from the water's edge, nearly to the height of 1200 feet. The river is here compressed to the width of 150 yards, and for the first three miles, there is but one spot, and that of only a few yards, on which a man could stand between the water and the perpendicular ascent of the mountain.

The following table of distances is taken from Lewis & Clarke's Travels:—

From the extreme point of navigation, in long. 111, 44, W. lat. 43, 31, N. to

	Miles.	*Whole dist.*
The Gates of the Rocky Mountains,	411	411
Great Fall	110	521
Yellow Stone River	684	2216
Fort Mandan	280	1486
Chyenne River	290	1700
Platte River	719	2710
Kansas River	260	2756
Osage River	207	2265
Mississippi River	138	3090
Gulf of Mexico	1535	4491

From the Nashville Gazette, June 30.

Yesterday about the hour of the opening of the Bank, one of the officers thereof, handed us the following note.

This day the Branch Bank of the State of Tennessee, at this place, suspended paying Specie.

It is now understood, that Louis the 18th will permit the return to France of all the exiles, excepting those who voted for the death of his brother (Louis 16th); of this class, the survivors are, Carnot, Cambaceres, Fouche, and one or two others.

The Marquis of Campden, has relinquished to the English government, the income of his offices, valued at 260.000 dollars. This is an instance of patriotism, as magnanimous as it is rare; and called forth an unanimous vote of thanks from parliament, for his disinterestedness.

The following calculation, gives a simple illustration of the advantage of depositing money in a Savings Bank—suppose we lay by *one dollar* a week for sixty years, without any interest on it, at the end of the sixty years we shall have *three thousand one hundred and twenty dollars*; but, if we put it into the "Savings Bank," we shall receive, at the end of the same period, no less than *TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!*

Goshen Paper.

THE COMET.

The Portland Gazette in mentioning the appearance of the present Comet, remarks: That the last comet which visited our sphere, was in 1811,—this remained sometime, and its elements were calculated with great precision by eminent men both in this country and in Europe. Its tail was found to be 36,000,000 miles in length, and so transparent that stars were visible through it. The present Comet more brilliant than that of 1811, will probably excite equal attention and investigation. The motion of these bodies, different from all others in the heavens with which we are acquainted, is very rapid in an elliptical orbit, approaching near the sun in one focus of the ellipsis, the tail being always on the side opposite the sun. That which we are now noticing, passes towards the horizon in a northerly direction & with rapidity—and sets about half past 11 o'clock; but it was observed re-appearing about daylight yesterday morning by a gentleman of this town, just above the horizon, in a N. N. E. direction. This is an unusual phenomenon, and may be accounted for by its proximity to the pole. Dr Bowditch and other scientific gentlemen made learned and accurate observations upon the last comet—we presume they will find in the present, a subject worthy of their labors; we shall expect their remarks with considerable interest

"The following observations were made on the Comet at *Portland.* July 2d, 1819, it was discovered at 9, P. M. bearing N. N. W. at an altitude of about 14 degrees.

July 3d, at 9, P. M.—Observed its distance from Dubhe to be		56	40
	From Pole, or North Star,	46	20
	" Arcturus,	89	20
" 4th, at 9, P. M.—From Dubhe,		57	18
"	North Star,	44	56
"	Arcturus,	87	30
Its altitude at 9h. 6m. P. M.		9	30
" 6th, at 2h. 15m. morn. From Pleiades, or 7 Stars,		45	40
"	Pole Star,	44	20
"	Dubhe,	57	10
"	Capella,	19	50
Length of tail extended,		4	20
On the evening of the 5th, at 9h. 12m. from Dubhe,		55	40
"	Pole Star,	43	40
"	Arcturus,	88	20
" 6th, at 9, P. M.—From Dubhe,		54	40
"	North Star,	42	35
"	Arcturus,	85	20

"It was cloudy on the evening of the 7th 8th and 9th. No observations were made. The Comet is receding from us in a direction nearly for the neck of Great Bear, (or Pointers.) It travels, through a space in the Heavens equal to about one and a third of a degree in 24 hours.

"At 9, P. M. on the 4th its Declination was 40d. North, and right ascention, 102."

Palladium.

The *Poplar* trees have this year been attacked by the brown caterpillar with unusual voracity; but this prolific tree has the advantage of being able to reclothe itself after the caterpillar has *taken to itself wings*, and to retain its foliage until late in autumn. The *Horse Chesnut*, on the other hand, is not subject to attacks from worms, but falls an early victim to drought, and is among the first of the leafy tribe to leave its owner bare.

EXTRAORDINARY COW.

A more extraordinary instance of the fecundity of a cow, than the following, we believe there is not on record: She produced in July 1815, five calves; in May 1816, three do.; in March 1817, three do.; in May 1818, two do.; and in April 1819, three do. making together 16 in the space of four years. The skins of the first five are preserved, the three last are living, and considered, by judges, to be very fine ones. This prolific animal was bred by Mr. Michael Williams, of old Stifford farm, near Brounton, in this county, and is now in his possession.—[*Oxford Eng. pap.*

SODA FOR WASHING.

It is perhaps not generally known, that a few ounces of soda will soften a hogshead of the hardest water, and as an article of economy, is worthy the attention of every private family. It will be found greatly superior in washing to any kind of pot or pearl ashes now in use; it gives a delicate whiteness to linen, without the slightest injury, and never, unless excess is used, has any effect upon the hands. To glasses, decanters, table spoons, &c. it gives a lustre equal to the highest polish, and without labor; if washed in water in which a small quantity has been dissolved, and in every instance where beauty depends on cleanliness, it is particularly useful.

Am. Mag

MAD BULL.

Yesterday (says the New-York Gazette, of the 8th inst.) a mad Bull, made his escape from an enclosure at Brooklyn, near the turnpike gate, and ran with great fury down the main street, overturning every thing in his way. When he reached the ferry he made a plunge at a man, but missing him deliberately walked into the river, and was drowned. On his way down the bull dreadfully lacerated a boy, whose life we learn is despaired of. [The next day's Gazette, says, it was an ox, not a bull, and that he had been bitten by a mad dog.]

EPITAPH.

I was *well*—I wished to be *better*—I took physic—and here I am.

Such, says the Richmond Enquirer, is the inscription that suits this country in these times. The *Bank paper* is the gilded pill that has brought us where we are.

Extreme Heat.—On Saturday last the heat, by a number of thermometers in this town, in the shade, was for several hours at the degree of 100; and in free air, in the sun at 123. At sunset, at 93 and 95.

Salem Gazette.

ITEMS.

It is said, that there has been no instance of the sun's not shining on some part of the 4th day of July, since 1776.

Thomas J. Oakley, Esq. a conspicuous Federalist, has been appointed Attorney General of New-York, vice Martin Van Beuren, Esq. a democratic republican, removed.

A German print has lately valued the fortune of the Prince of Peace, (who died lately at Rome) at the enormous sum of an *hundred millions* of Spanish Piastres.

The Neapolitan Gazette speaks with Italian enthusiasm about two *Antiques* found in the shades of Pompei, and which have been recently added to the Bourbon Museum at Naples. "One is like the planet Venus among the stars, and the other like the Rose amid the flowers." It makes mention of a large Vase of bronze, encrusted with gold, and of a magnificent statue of Apollo, as large as life.

The last news from Turkey states that the *Vaccine* is considered as a preservative from the *Plague*; at least, that such is the opinion of two physicians, Aubin at Constantinople, and Legard at Salonique.

There exists in all Sweden, 40 printing establishments, of which 18 are at Stockholm; and 46 journals, 8 of which appear in the Capital.

Richard Varick, Esq. Treasurer of the American Bible Society, acknowledges the receipt of $3,589 65 cents, donations during the month of June.

The Trustees of Williams' College have voted to remove that Seminary to Northampton, whenever the sum of $50,000 shall be subscribed in aid of its funds.

Fashion.—Leghorn hats for the ladies, were selling in London for 30 guineas, (about 146 dollars,) at the last date.

A man by the name of Delaney, has been arrested and examined, in London, as being suspected of an intention to assassinate the Duke of York. He had entered the house from the garden, after having scaled the wall, and was found concealed near the Duke's bed chamber.

The Concord Patriot mentions, that agreeably to the Legislative Bank Report, although the Coos and Cheshire banks had more bills in circulation than all the other banks, yet that they had a proportionable ability to meet them with specie.

In a debate in the House of Lords May 21, on the subject of bank restrictions, Lord Lauderdale said it was undeniable that £6-000,000 of British gold had very recently been exported to France; and the minister of finance at Paris, had admitted that French gold had been issued to about that amount, coined from English sovereigns.

The best cure for the Gout, is, to apply a leek poultice to the part affected. Numerous instances of its efficacy, in this painful disorder, have recently occurred. Its culture should be cherished as a medicine of inestimable value.

It is stated in the Utica Patriot of July 13th, that the Bank of Utica is about to issue a new emission of notes, payable in the city of New-York. When this is done, they will, at once, become current at par value.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Utica Insurance Company, on the 6th inst. it was resolved to discontinue the business of the company and dissolve the same, as soon as all dues to and from the company shall be discharged.

The British government appear to be serious in their measures to put a stop to the expeditions to South-America; and the Minister of War has called upon the half-pay officers in the Spanish Patriot service without leave, to join their corps, on pain of forfeiture of their pay.

Marine.

Sloop Venus, Havens, has arrived at New-York, 6 days from Savannah.

Ship Corsair, Backus, sailed from Marseilles for Barcelona, May 31st.

At Havre, July 10, ship Marcus, Hillard, just arrived from New-York.

Brig Financier, Davis, sailed from Havre, June 10, for St. Petersburgh.

The Benjamin Rush, at Philadelphia, from Canton, has a cargo of 6359 chests tea, 320 bales nankins, 483 cases silks, 3000 bundles cassia, 900 chests sugar, 100 bundles matting, 75 boxes china, &c.

The Natchez, at Philadelphia, from Canton, has a cargo of about 5000 packages teas, 800 bales and cases silks, a quantity of nankins, china, &c.

Married,

In Naples, the infant Don Francisco de Paula, brother to the King of Spain, to the Infanta Dona Louisa Carlota of Naples.

Died,

At Franklin, on Friday, an infant daughter of Mr. Elijah Gibbs.

In Charleston, S. C. Miss Garean, killed by the falling of a pile of boards, in the shade of which, she was sitting studying her school lesson.

In Norfolk, Virg. Mr. James O'Connor, senior, Editor and Proprietor of the Norfolk Herald, aged 60 years, 24 of which were employed in the publication of the Herald, now the oldest paper in Virginia. He was a native of Sligo, in Ireland, lived several years in London, returned to Ireland, commenced the publication of an anti-ministerial newspaper, and was of course proscribed and exiled. He landed in Norfolk in 1794, nearly destitute of any funds, and entered as a journeyman in the Herald office, of which he soon became one of the publishers, and finally, in 1804, sole proprietor.

In Savannah, Mr. Charles Howard, merchant, a native of Boston, aged 33 years.

At Fernandina, (Amelia-Island) on the 18th June, Lieutenant John R. Morgan, of the U. S. Corps of Artillery.

At New-Orleans, 20th ult. Mr. Frederick William Am Ende, aged 23, a native of Hamburg, and consul of Prussia, for New-Orleans.

In Malone, N. Y. Mrs. Sperry, wife of Mr. Lyman Sperry. She administered to three of her children, and took herself a decoction of *cicuta*, or Woodchuck root, with a view of saving herself and them by death, from penury, which, in her weakness, she frequently insisted was coming upon them, though her husband was in good circumstances. Two of her children died, and two others were saved from immediate death by medical applications.

In New-Orleans, the Marquis of Lavillane, one of Napoleon's favorite officers, aged 32. He served in Austria, Prussia, Russia, and at Waterloo.

Groceries, Lumber, &c.

HAMS and Shoulders, Mess and Prime Pork, Mess Beef, Lard, Candles, Cod and Scale Fish, Dunn'd Fish, Sounds and Tongues. Pickled Mackerel, Smoked Salmon, Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil, Liver Oil, Soal Leather, Calf Skins, Lamp-black, Sheathing and Wrapping Paper, Tow Cloth, Flax, Tar, Oakum, Cordage, Ground Malt, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, Ground Mustard and Mustard Seed, Rum, Sugar, Molasses, Geneva, Tea, Rice, Iron Shovels, Hollow Ware, Plaster Paris, ground and in the stone, Cider, Vinegar, Stone Lime, T. Island. St Ubes and Liverpool Salt, Port and Lisbon Wine in bottles, Buck-Wheat Flour, Merchantable and Clear Pine Boards and Clapboards, Pine Timber, average about 6 inches square, Shingles, various qualities, Oak and Chesnut Boards and Joist, Lathboards, Pine Joist, Merchantable Pine Plank, Cut and Wrought Nails, 6 by 8 Glass, Bed Cords, Clothes Lines and Sewing Twine,

FOR SALE BY

C. BELLA.

July 19, 1819. 4w—37—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS I.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$5000	is	$5000
4	: : of	1000	:	4000
4	: : of	500	:	2000
96	: : of	100	:	9600
100	: : of	50	:	5000
395	: : of	20	:	7900
11400	: : of	2 50	:	28500
12000	Prizes			$60000

12000 Tickets at $5 is $60000

☞ *Not a Blank in the Lottery.*

A more favorable Scheme for the Adventurer, we presume to say, was never offered to the public. The one now offered contains more high prizes than Schemes in general of this amount; and, it will be observed, that a person can obtain two Tickets for the same money that will buy but one in a Scheme of any other description. Consequently the Adventurer will have two chances for high Prizes to one in any other Lottery.

Part of the above Prizes will be determined in the following manner, viz.

The first drawn number on the 10th, 14th, and 20th day's drawing will be entitled to *one thousand dollars each*, and the first drawn number on the 18th day will be entitled to *three thousand dollars.*

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent, and all prizes less than *five hundred dollars* payable in *sixty days*, and all others in *ninety days* after the completion of the drawing, which will positively commence on the 2d Tuesday of January, 1820, at Mr Knap's Hotel in Fairfield; and 500 numbers will constitute one day's drawing, which will regulate the stationary prizes.

All prizes not called for in one year will be considered as generously given to the Society, and will not thereafter be paid.

Simeon H. Minor,
Jeremiah Stubbens,
Phineas Taylor,
Tho's F. Rowland, } *Managers.*

TICKETS FOR SALE BY

RUSSELL HUBBARD,

Blue Store, Shetucket-street,

and by SAMUEL TYLER, *and* JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

July 21, 1819. 37—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1819—

Present John Hyde, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of *Mrs. JOANNA FANNING*, late of Lisbon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Thomas Kinsman, Esq.* and *John Kinsman, Esq.* the Administrators on said estate, or be debarred a recovery according law—they giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Lisbon.

A true Copy of Record,

Attest. Burrel Lathrop, *Clerk.*

All Persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to us,

THOMAS KINSMAN,
JOHN KINSMAN, } *Adm'rs.*

Lisbon, July 12, 1819 37—

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, on the 15th inst. a boy by the name of *HENRY BENJAMIN*, about fourteen years of age, carried away sundry articles of clothing too numerous to mention. Whoever will return said boy to the subscriber, shall receive *One Cent Reward* and *no charges paid.* All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

STEPHEN BILLINGS, *Guardian.*

Groton, July 19, 1819. 37—

Srayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber on the 27th day of June last, a sorrel Horse, with a square dock. Said Horse is about twelve years old, shod all round, stout built, and is about fourteen hands high. Whoever will return said horse or give information of him, shall be generously rewarded for their trouble.

NATH'L HERRICK.

Norwich, July 19, 1819. 37—

Rum, Porter, &c.

4 hhds. high 4d proof W. I. Rum,
1 do. 2d do.
4 hhds. Molasses,
2 tierces Brown Stout,
10 doz. London Porter, at 12s. doz.
12 doz. do. do. 9s. doz.
White Wine Vinegar in demijohns, two galls. each,
3 doz. Claret Wine,
Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugars,
4d, 8d, and 10d Cut Nails,
Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil,

FOR SALE BY

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

July 21. 37—

WHEELBARROWS.—A constant supply of good Wheelbarrows are kept at the Alms-House for sale.—Apply there, or to either of the Selectmen.

July 21. 37—

POETRY.

In the moument that follows the literary reader of taste will recognize the plaintive tenderness of the author of Lalla Rookh.—*Eve. Post.*

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

TO * * * * *,

Air—"*Shannon Side.*"

THE world is bright before thee,
Its summer flowers are thine,
Its calm blue sky is o'er thee,
Thy bosom Pleasure's shrine;
And thine the sunbeam given
To Nature's morning hour,
Pure, warm, as when from heaven
It burst on Eden's bower.

There is a song of sorrow,
The death-dirge of the gay,
That tells, ere dawn of morrow,
Those charms may melt away,
That sun's bright beam be shaded,
That sky be blue no more,
The summer flowers be faded,
And youth's warm promise o'er.

Believe it not—though lonely
Thy evening home may be,
Though Beauty's bark can only
Float on a summer's sea,
Though Time thy bloom is stealing,
There's still beyond his art,
The wild flower wreath of feeling,
The sunbeam of the heart!

CROAKER & Co.

From the City of Washington Gazette.

HARD TIMES.

ADDRESSED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

"Hard Times! from every quarter is the cry,
Hard times, *indeed!* The fact I do deny.
Are the times hard, when, if the truth you tell,
You must confess you live extremely well?
On best of meats and wheaten bread you dine,
And drink in plenty, whiskey, ale or wine,
Dress fine as lords, move to and fro at ease,
Work when you choose, and play whene'er you please.
O, Providence! have such a people cause
(People who own no sovereign but the laws!)
To mourn their lot, thy mercies to decry,
Because on wings of gold they cannot fly?
Ungrateful race! to whom your God hath given
The best, the choicest, richest boon of Heaven.
Turn but your eyes to Europe's distant shore,
Silence your groundless plaints, and sigh no more:
There view your fellow-man, behold his doom—
Bound to the soil or fastened to the loom:
For priests and nobles daily forc'd to toil,
Who of his labor make a sport and spoil,
A scanty pittance to their victim give,
And call it charity to let him live.
Your fate with his, Americans, compare!
Be thankful and your murmurings forbear.

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, July 6th, A. D. 1819

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the date of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

JOSIAH BENNETT,

late of Sterling, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate to *Sampson Bennett*, of said Sterling, or be debarred a recovery according to law

36 *Attest, JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 24 day of July, A. D. 1819—
Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

STEPHEN MEECH, Esq. & Mr. JOHN C. FITCH, Administrators upon the estate of

Mr NATHANIEL FITCH,

deceased, late of Preston, having represented to this Court that said estate is likely to be insolvent, said Administrators are directed to give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post, in said Preston, for all persons interested in said estate, to appear if they see cause, before this court on the 20th day of August next, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners upon said estate.

36 *Attest. BUSHEL LATHROP, Clerk.*

THE Hon Court of Probate for the *District of Windham* hath limited and appointed six months from the 6th day of July, 1819, for the creditors to the estate of

SOLOMON DEWEY,

late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on the said deceased's estate to *Asahel Dewey*, of said Lebanon, or *Eleazer Dewey*, of Columbia, Executors of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to

ASAHEL DEWEY, } *Executors.*
ELEAZER DEWEY, }

Dated Lebanon, July 6th, 1819. 36—

Taken,

DETAINED and secreted from the subscriber an indented Boy by the name of

GILES S. BATES,

stout built, in the tenth year of his age. Whoever will return said Boy, or give information so that he may be found, will be rewarded for their trouble. All persons are forbid harboring or employing said Boy on penalty of the law.

JESSE ABELL.

Bozrah, July 12, 1819. 36—

FOR SALE,

The Dwelling-House,

AND excellent *Garden Lot*, formerly the residence of Capt. SIMEON CARAW, deceased, pleasantly situated in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

The House and Lot,

Formerly Mr. JAMES WADE's, Sen'r. a convenient, good House in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

A MOWING LOT,

With a *Barn* thereon, near the shop of Mr. JAMES F. BROWN, on the western shore of the cove APPLY TO

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Norwich, March 25, 1819. 20—

A FARM,
For Sale,

SITUATED in the town of Bozrah, about eighty rods from the Turnpike Road leading from Norwich to Colchester, containing about

100 Acres of excellent LAND,

with a good *DWELLING HOUSE* and *BARN* thereon standing. Said Farm is well proportioned for *Mowing, Ploughing, Pasturing, Woodland*, and *Orcharding*, and will make from forty to fifty barrels of Cider yearly. Said Farm is within three-fourths of a mile of a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill, and Carding Machine, and three miles from Norwich Court-House, and is the Farm that formerly belonged to *Benjamin Waterman*, deceased.

A long credit will be given on a part of the purchase of said farm if required.

For further information enquire of

AMASA & LEWIS HYDE.

Franklin, July 12, 1819. tf—6—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Leffingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors.

Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26mntf—

FOR SALE.

The Wharf and Store,

FORMERLY owned by Capt. THOMAS KING, deceased; the wharf being the same which the Steam-Boat Fulton makes use of; the Store is the same formerly occupied by Capt. GURDON BILL, deceased.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Norwich, March 23, 1819. 21—

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

FOR SALE BY

HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, June 22. 33—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jun. 26, 1819. 12—

Hannah Croswell alias Hannah Niles,

A WOMAN of color, under sentence of imprisonment as a felon, made her escape from the County Gaol, in Norwich, on the 9th ult.

20 Dollars Reward,

is offered for her recovery and recommitment to either prison in *New-London County.*

She is of middle size, of yellow complexion, well made, and aged about 27 years.

SIMEON SMITH,
Sheriff New-London County.

New London, July 2, 1819. 35—

SPERM OIL,
DIESTUFFS,
GROCERIES,
PAINTS,

and an assortment of Medicine,

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, July 5, 1819. 35—

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar.*

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich.

H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B. The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.

May 26. 29tf—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THIS line of Steam Boats will commence on Monday the 8th inst. —and continue during the season, as follows:

The CONNECTICUT, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New-Haven.

The FULTON, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich immediately after day-light in the morning of the same days, will touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New-Haven, at 8 o'clock.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

March 3. 17—

NORWICH

Nail Manufacturing Co.

AN assortment of *Patent Cut Nails*, warranted of good quality, manufactured and for sale, by the cask only, on favorable terms.—Orders addressed to the subscriber will receive due attention.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

ALSO FOR SALE,

SCYTHES, HOES and AXES, of *Barstow's* manufacture—Chaise, Waggon and Cart Boxes, on consignment, which are offered at New-York wholesale Foundery prices.

June 22. 33—

Domestic Goods, Wool Carding, &c.

MERINO and common Wool will be cleansed and carded, and Woolen Goods of every kind colored and finished by experienced workmen, at the Woolen Factory, in Norwich, the ensuing season, on the most reasonable terms—Where the subscribers offer for sale, by the piece or yard, a good assortment of *Broadcloths, Kersseymeres, Sattinetts, Kerseys, Plains*, &c. 6-4 and 7-8 *Flannels, Rose and common Blankets, domet*, 9 8 *Flannels for sheetings, scarlet, yellow, green, mixed, & bleached single and double Yarn for Knitting, Fringe and Tufting.*

Wanted, WOOL of every grade, in exchange for any of the above, by

E. & E. HUNTINGTON, &
E. BACKUS.

Norwich Woolen Factory,
June, 1819. 32—

Notice.

AT a meeting of the *Board of Health*, for the Town of Norwich, at the Hotel in said Norwich, on the 1st Monday in January, A. D. 1819—

EBENEZER HUNTINGTON, Esq. President.

The following officers were duly appointed:

Cushing Eells, Charles P. Huntington, Dwight Ripley, John De Witt, Simeon Thomas, Health Committee.

George Tisdale, John L. Buswell, and Thomas B. Buswell, Health Officers.

Voted, "That a health officer shall be entitled to demand and receive 3 dollars and 50 cents fees for a visit on board a vessel, when it becomes his duty to go on board."

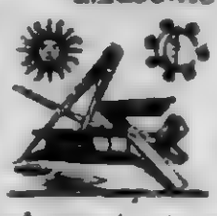
Voted, That the Clerk publish annually in June, the names of the officers appointed and the bye-law passed June 10, 1811, in the Norwich Courier, 3 weeks successively.

Norwich, June 30, 1819.—At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Health, holden this day, at Kinney's Hotel, Voted, That from the 1st day of June to the 20th September in each year, no oyster shells, or oysters in shells, shall be deposited for a longer period than 24 hours, on the shores, wharves or bridges, in this town, northward of *Waterman's Point*, without special permission, for so doing, from the Board of Health.

A Copy of Record, Attest.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*

Masonic Notice.



A Regular convocation of *Franklin Chapter, No 4*, will be held at Masonic Hall, the last Monday of July, at 1 o'clock, P M —A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the M E H P.

J KINGSLEY. *Sec P C R A M*

Norwich, July 14, 1819 36—

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale, at the *Blue Store, Shetucket Street*, the following BOOKS, viz:

Narrative of an expedition to explore the river Zaire, usually called the Congo, in South Africa, in 1816, under the direction of Captain J. K. Tuckey, R. N. to which is added, the Journal of Professor Smith; and some general observations on the country and its inhabitants. Published by permission of the Lords Commissions of the Admiralty. Price $2,50.

Greenland, the adjacent seas, and the Northwest passage to the Pacific Ocean, illustrated in a voyage to Davis's Strait, during the summer of 1817—by Bernard O'Reilly, Esq. Price $1,50.

Anecdotes of the life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Landaff, written by himself. Price $2,75.

Journal of a visit to South Africa, in 1815 and 1816, with some accounts of the Missionary settlements of the United Brethren, near the Cape of Good Hope. By the Rev. C. J. Latrobe. Price $2,00.

The Naval Temple, containing a complete history of the battles fought by the Navy of the United States, from its establishment in 1794 to the present time, including the wars with France, and with Tripoli, the late war with Great-Britain, and with Algiers, with elegant engravings representing battles, &c. Price $3.

Life of the Honorable Major-General Israel Putnam—with an Appendix, containing an historical and topographical sketch of Bunker Hill Battle. Price $1.

Memoirs of Mrs. Harriet Newell. Price 75 cts.

A series of popular Essays, illustrative of principles essentially connected with the improvement of the Understanding, the Imagination, and the Heart. By Elizabeth Hamilton. Two vols—Price $2.

Tales for Mothers and Daughters, by Miss Woodland. Two vols.—Price $1.75.

Moral Tales for young people, by Maria Edgeworth. Three vols.—Price $2.25.

New Tales, by Mrs. Opie. Two vols Price $2

The Antiquary, by the author of "Waverly" and "Guy Mannering." Three vols in two—Price $1,50.

Samor, Lord of the Bright City, an heroic poem. By the Rev. H. H. Milman M. A. Price 87½ cts.

Siege of Corinth, and Parisina—poems Price 50 cts.

Felix Alvarez, or Manners in Spain, containing descriptive accounts of some of the prominent events of the late peninsular war; and authentic anecdotes illustrative of the Spanish character; interspersed with Poetry, original, and from the Spanish. By Alexander R. C. Dallas, Esq. Three vols in two. Price $2.

Rosabella, or a Mothers Marriage—a novel. By the author of the Romance of the Pyrenees, &c. &c. &c. Five vols. in three.—Price $3.

Sophia, or the dangerous indiscretion—a tale, founded on facts. Three vols. in two.—Price $1,75.

Memoirs relating to the Highlands; with anecdotes of Rob Roy and his family. Price 68¾ cts.

Zuma, or the tree of health. To which is added the Fair Pauline,—Zeneida,—the Reeds of the Tiber,—and the Widow of Luzi. By Madame De Genlis.—Price 50 cts.

The Brownie of Bodsbeck, and other Tales, by James Hogg, author of "the Queen's Wake," &c. &c. Two vols. in one.—Price $1.

Clarentine, a Novel, by Miss Burney, author of Traits of Nature, Geraldine Fauconberg, etc. Two vols.—Price $1,75.

Tales of my Landlord, second series, collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham, Schoolmaster and Parish Clerk of Gandercleugh. Four vols. in two.—Price $2,50.

June 9.

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1818. 7—

NORWICH GOLD SPRING

GIN,

In pipes, hogsheads, and barrels,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED,

WHO WILL PAY CASH FOR

CORN.

March 24.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office at Chelsea Landing, Ct, July* 1, 1819.

LUCY ADAMS, George I. Adams, Solomon Adams, Adeline Avery, Lucy Avery, Benajah Allen, *Groton*, Elizabeth Alden, *Montville*, Eleazur P. Andrus, *Preston*, Avery Bromly, Nancy Brice, George W. Bates, Ansel Brown, Sally Bassett, (2) Elijah Boddington, Nathan Burdick, Joseph Breed, Thomas K. Brooks, Geoorge Bates, Benjamin Boothe, Joseph Bromly, *Preston*, Wm. Coit, John Cox, Harte Coit, William M. Gorning, Martha M. Coit, Joseph Coats, Prince Champlin, John Deming, Charles Davison, (2) Ruth Dewy, Abigail Davis, Duncan & Seeard, Cushing Eells, John Ferrald, Mary Fitch, *Preston*, Susan Fitch, do. Sophia Fitch do. Rhoda Franklin, Fanny Fitch, Dwight Fisher, John Fluenoon, Ann Fitch, (2) N. B. Fitch, Wm. Gordon, John Gray, Champlin Gardner, Nathaniel Gilbert, David Gardner, (2) Minor Grant, *Preston*, Carder Hazard, Margaret Helpin, Nancy D. Hubbard, Simeon Hilton, Lucy Smith, Sarah O. Hopkins, Elisha Hatch, *Preston*, W. I. Hicks, Reuel Horsecot, *Montville*, Alice Holmes, Jabez Huntington, (3) Levi Jones, John Jordan, J. W. Kinney, David Lester, *Plainfield*, W. L'Homedieu, Freeman Lovell, Lydia M'Curdy, Sarah Maples, Isaac Minor, Rebecca R. Maples, John Mayo, Polly Meech, Shepherd Norris, John Nichols, John Nichols, *Preston*, Andrew Perkins, Christopher Burdick, Elih Page, George Perkins, Nathan Rix, Dwight Ripley, (2) Jas. Stutson, Gurdon Smith, Isaac Story, George Tisdale, Timothy Twist, Joseph Tyler, *Preston*, Laura Freemans, John Uncas, *Montville*, Drusilla Williams, John Winchbaker, Ann Willet. 35—

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, July* 1, 1819.

DANIEL BRIGGS, Silas Baily, Jr. Rhisnaido Burleigh, Alford Barrows, Nathaniel Cole, Calvin Coats, (2) Spencer Cole, Catherine Cory, Roger Coit, Sponer Crapo, Mary Eldridge, Peleg Fry, Joseph Frotningham, Benjamin Green John Gardner, Gorham Holmes, (2) Rebecca Hall, Oliver, F. Jaguays, Jacob Johnson, Simeon Jones, Daniel W Kellogg, Joseph Lathrop, Esther Lawrance, Job Mathewson, Walter Palmer, Patience Parkis, Joseph Robinson, (2) William E Robinson, Charles B. Robinson, Mehitabel Rice, Sally Simmons, (2) Josiah Shaw, 2d, Emely Welch, Lemuel Woodward, Amos Witter, Pedee Walling, Daniel Walter, Nathan Williams, Edward York, *Plainfield*; John C. Smith, Elijah Newton, Wm. Lomas, *of Voluntown*; Alexander Wilson, *Killingly.*

35 E. C. EATON, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office at Norwich, Ct on July* 1, 1819.

SAMUEL M ANDREWS, Lydia Billings, Mrs. Cagwin, James D. Chapman, (2) Daniel Crews, William Crew, 2d. Clark Davis, Martha Harrington, John Harrison, James G Hastings, Ebenezer Huntington, William Howard, Joseph Lancaster, Augustus Lathrop, Louisa A. Lathrop, Elizabeth Leach, Lucretia McIntosh, Harvey Morgan, Bela Peck, Adam Pendleton, Joshua Pendleton, Erastus Rose, Horace Rose, Luther Spalding, Wm. Tilley, Seth Turner, Margaret Woodworth, Mary S. Woodworth, Martha Wright, *Norwich*; Gardner Avery Sally Bailey, Jabez Hough, John Malcom, Jed L Stark, Horace Strong, Seth Whiting, *Bozrah*; Cephronia Abell, (2) James Cushman, Lewis Lee, Lucy G. Perkins, James L. Smith, *Lisbon*; Oliver Orsborn, *Montville*

35 J. HYDE, P M.

Agricultural Show and Fair.

THE Executive Committee of the *New London County Agricultural Society*, have agreed upon the following Premiums to be awarded at the annual Cattle Show, in New-London, on the first Monday of October, 1819.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

For the best Ox fitted for slaughter,	$15
For the best bull raised in the County of New-London, or imported therein, which shall have been owned and kept in the county, at least four months previous to the exhibition, being not less than one year old, and assurances, satisfactory to the Committee that he shall remain for use in the county, twelve months after obtaining the premium - -	10
For the next best ditto, as above - -	5
For the best Milch Cow - - - - -	10
For the next best do. - - - - - -	5
For the best Boar, not less than one nor more than two years old - -	8
For the best Sow, not less than one year old - - - - - - - - -	6

PRODUCE.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Indian Corn on not less than two acres - - - -	8
Ditto do. Barley do. - - - -	6
Ditto do Potatoes do. - - -	6
For the best Dairy having regard to the quantity and quality of the cheese and number of cows - -	15
To the woman who shall make said Dairy - - - - - - - - - -	10
For the next best Dairy, as above -	10
To the woman who shall make the same - - - - - - - - - -	5

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

For the best piece of Carpeting, not less than 30 yards, one yard wide	6
Ditto Woolen Cloth, 20 yds, 4 wide	5
Ditto Flannel, 30 yds. 1 yd. wide -	4
For the best Woolen Hose, knit, not less than six pair - - - - -	3

A good pasture for the cattle will be provided near the Court-house, free of expense, and it is desirable that the objects of Premium be presented to the Committee at the Court-house, as early as nine o'clock in the morning of the day of exhibition.

L. FOSDICK, *Recording Secretary.*

New-London, June 28, 1819. 35—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1819. *NORWICH*, (Conn.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [Vol. XXIII. No. 38.]

NEW GOODS.

G. and H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received from New-York, a large and general assortment of fresh imported DRY GOODS, all bought with cash at Auction, within the last fifteen days, and will be sold, *wholesale and retail*, at a small advance.

Those who have cash to pay for Goods, will do well to improve this opportunity.

June 29, 1819. 34—

Cheap Domestic Goods.

2000 yds. fine brown Shirtings for 1s. per yard,
Stout water-loom Sheetings, 5-4 wide,
Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings,
Bed Tick, Checks, Stripes & Chambrays,
Received and for sale by
F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

June 30. 34—

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

40 M. feet seasoned clear and merchantable Pine BOARDS.
10 do. do. do. Plank and sash Stuff.
10 do. do. do. clear and merchantable Clapboards.
60 M. Hartford inspected SHINGLES.
Oak Boards and Joist.
Chesnut Plank.
12 casks Dexter's best LIME.
5 M. BRICK.
1 ton Nova Scotia Grind Stones, blue grit.
Cognac Brandy, } *very superior.*
Holland Gin, }
Lemon, Cinnamon, Clove, Orange, Life of Man, Peppermint, and Anniseed CORDIALS.
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Port, L. P. Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Colmenar WINES.
Old Spirits. St. Croix and N. E. Rum.
Country Gin. Cider Brandy.
Metheglin, *very old.*
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS.
Coffee, Chocolate, Ginger.
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Citron, Pepper, Allspice, Mustard, Essence of Spruce, Box and cask Raisins, Pearl Ash, Almonds, Filberts, Cayenne Pepper, Pepper Sauce.
Spanish and American Segars.
Plug and cut Tobacco.
Maccuba and Scotch Snuff.
Small and large Demijohns.
Fustic, Logwood, Nicaragua, & Red Wood
Alum, Copperas and Indigo.
Wrought, cut and wcupper NAILS.
Tacks, Brads and Screws.
Loaf and brown SUGARS.
Paint and White Wash Brushes.
Codfish. Fine SALT.
Iron Hollow Ware.
Shovels, Spades, Hoes, &c. &c.

JOHN LATHROP.

WANTED.

20,000 feet Oak Boards.

APPLY AS ABOVE.

Norwich, Mar 26, 1819. 29—

Cut Nails, Brads, etc.

CALVIN TYLER,

HAS constantly for sale, a choice selection of hot cut 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, and 20d Nails—2d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 8d, and 20d Brads.

LIKEWISE,

A small assortment of IRON HOLLOW WARE.

June 22, 1819. 33—

Gin, Rum, and Pork.

PIPES, hogsheads and barrels Cold Spring GIN,
New-England RUM,
20 bbls. mess, }
30 „ prime, } PORK,
5 „ cargo, }

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.

June 23. 33—

Molasses, Rum and Salt.

10 hhds. Molasses and N. E. Rum,
100 bushels blown Salt,
For sale, very low, by
CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, June 30, 1819. 34—

Codfish, Shovels, &c.

30 quintals CODFISH,
10 tons Iron Hollow Ware,
4 doz. American Shovels,
20 N. S. Grind Stones,

FOR SALE BY
JOS. BREED.

July 14. 35—

Round Turnip Seed,

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
JOHN LATHROP.

July 13, 1819. 36—

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a very large and general assortment of fresh imported

GOODS,

purchased at the present reduced prices, principally at auction, for cash, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, at small advance for ready money.

AMONG THEM ARE

40 ps. superfine, middling and low priced Broadcloths,
30 „ do. do. double and single milled Cassimeres,
50 „ (A. R. & Co.) and (H. S. & Co.) black and coloured Bombazetts,
50 „ steam-loom and Maddapolam Cotton Shirtings,
40 „ Levantine, Florence, and India Lustrings,
50 „ black and col'd Canton Crapes,
60 „ Carlisle Ginghams and Robes,
200 „ Ribbons—some elegant garnitures,
20 „ black, blue and drab, wide, double chain Cotton Cassimeres, suitable for carriage tops or summer clothing,
60 doz. Cotton, Silk and Worsted Hose,
100 ps. Cotton Cambrics and Book Muslins,
100 „ Calicoes and Ginghams,
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Coach Laces,
White and Chintz Bed Lace,
Furniture, Cambric and common Dimoty,
Blue and plain Nankins, (first chop,)
Black, white, green and pink Italian Crape,
Silk, Merino, Crape, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls,
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Thule Lace,
Thread, Silk and Cotton Lace,
Ladies' black, white and fancy col'd Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gentlemen's Silk, Beaver and Buck Skin Gloves,
Shell and Horn Combs,
Long Lawn, Linen Cambrics,
Threads, Tapes, and Bobbins,
White, red, green, yellow and black Flannel,
A large assortment of superior Wire Thread,
Best plated, spring thong and twig Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, and Parasols,
Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Prenelle Shoes, manufactured in New-York,
Misses' and Children's do.
Green Gauze, for Veils, Vesting,
Marseilles, Toilinet and Silk
Tabby Velvets, assorted colours,
Travelling Trunks, assorted sizes,
An assortment of men's, youth's and children's

HATS,

of the first quality, from the manufactories of J. Brewster, and Ives & White.

ALSO,

10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices, for cash only.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

Groceries, Lumber, &c.

HAMS and Shoulders, Mess and Prime Pork, Mess Beef, Lard, Candles, Cod and Scale Fish, Dunn'd Fish, Sounds and Tongues, Pickled Mackerel, Smoked Salmon, Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil, Liver Oil, Seal Leather, Calf Skins, Lamp-black, Sheathing and Wrapping Paper, Tow Cloth, Flax, Tar, Oakum, Cordage, Ground Malt, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, Ground Mustard and Mustard Seed, Rum, Sugar, Molasses, Geneva, Tea, Rice, Iron Shovels, Hollow Ware, Plaster Paris, ground and in the stone, Cider, Vinegar, Stone Lime, T. Island. St Ubes and Liverpool Salt, Port and Lisbon Wine in bottles, Buck-Wheat Flour, Merchantable and Clear Pine Boards and Clapboards, Pine Timber, average about 6 inches square, Shingles, various qualities, Oak and Chesnut Boards and Joist, Lathboards, Pine Joist, Merchantable Pine Plank, Cut and Wrought Nails, 6 by 8 Glass, Bed Cords, Clothes' Lines and Sewing Twine,

FOR SALE BY
C. BELLS.

July 19, 1819. 4w-37—

Domestic Goods.

GINGHAMS,
BEDTICKS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS, &
YARN,

for sale at reduced prices at the store of *Williams Manufacturing Co.* by
WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Norwich Falls, June 25. 33—

THE subscriber wishes to buy 3 Tons good HAY.
JOHN LATHROP.

July 21, 1819. 37—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

selected from the latest European and India importations, and just received from New-York,

CONSISTING OF

Super. and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Rattinetts, Bombazines, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Nankin Crape Shawls, 8-4, 4-4 and half Merino do. Sinchews, Sarsnetts, Levantine and Florence Silks, a large assortment of Nankin, Canton and Canton Crapes, fancy and plain Ribbons, Silk and Tabby Velvets, black and mixed Canton Camblets, brown and white Russia and Irish Sheeting, Russia and Irish Diapers, Damask Diapers and Table Cloths, Linen Cambricks and Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, men's Woodstock, Beaver and Silk Gloves, ladies' Kid, Beaver and black Castor Gloves, 4-4 and 6-4 Book, Mulmul, Jackonet and Cambric Muslins, Cotton Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambric and common Dimoties, &c. &c. &c.

April 27. 25tf—

NEW GOODS.

JUST received and for sale very *cheap*, a general assortment of GROCERIES of a *superior quality*, viz:

Cogniac Brandy,
Old Spirit,
Holland Gin,
Country do.
St. Croix Rum,
New-England do.
Cider Brandy,
Double Ale,
Madeira, }
Lisbon. }
Teneriffe & } WINES,
Malaga }
Hyson, }
Young Hyson, }
Hyson Skin, } TEAS, fresh and superior quality.
Souchong and }
Bohea }
Loaf }
St. Croix, } SUGARS.
India White & }
Brown Havana }

New-Orleans and Surinam Molasses, Flour, Rice, Chocolate, Coffee, Box and Keg Raisins, Lemons, Allspice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cassia, Ginger, Saltpetre, Starch, Pearlash, Bar-Soap, Shaving-Soap, Cavendish and sweet scented Tobacco, Lorrillard's Maccauba Snuff, Candles, Glauber Salts, Codfish, Blown Salt, Pocket Knives, Brooms, Bed Cords, writing and wrapping Paper, Segars, Sieves, Pork and Pork Hams, an assortment of Stone and red Earthen Ware, Day & Martin's genuine Liquid Shoe Blacking, &c. &c.

The above goods will be sold very *low* for Cash, or in exchange for country produce.

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, June 2, 1819. 30—

Rum, Porter, &c.

4 hhds. high 3d proof W. I. Rum,
1 do. 2d do.
4 hhds. Molasses,
2 tierces Brown Stout,
10 doz. London Porter, at 12s. doz.
12 doz. do. do. 9s. doz.
White Wine Vinegar in demijohns, two galls. each,
3 doz. Claret Wine,
Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugars,
4d, 8d, and 10d Cut Nails,
Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil,

FOR SALE BY
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

July 21. 37—

Sugar, Rice, etc.

6 Bags single and double boiled India SUGAR.
2 Casks RICE.
2 Casks, 7 doz. each, best London PORTER.
2 Chests Young Hyson TEA.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

June 1, 1819. 30—

The Subscriber

WISHES to buy 8000 feet CHESNUT LATH, for which he will make good pay.
JOHN LATHROP.

July 13, 1819. 36—

Flour, Lime, etc.

SUPERFINE and Rye FLOUR, in bbls. and half bbls.
Dexter's and common STONE LIME,
CODFISH,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES N. BROWN.

June 22. 33—

Domestic Goods Wool Carding, &c.

MERINO and common Wool will be cleansed and carded, and Woolen Goods of every kind colored and finished by experienced workmen, at the Woolen Factory, in Norwich, the ensuing season, on the most reasonable terms—Where the subscribers offer for sale, by the piece or yard, a good assortment of *Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Satlinetts, Kerseys, Plains,* &c. 6-4 and 7-8 *Flannels, Rose and common Blankets, doust,* 9-8 *Flannels and sheetings, scarlet, yellow, green, mixed, & bleached single and double Yarn for Knitting, Fringe and Tufting.*

Wanted, WOOL of every grade, in exchange for any of the above, by
E. & E. HUNTINGTON, &
E. BACKUS.

Norwich Woolen Factory, June, 1819. 32—

Butts' Healing American Balsam.

THIS healing remedy is much approved of, for the Consumption, Hooping and all other Coughs, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains of the Stomach, Dysentary, Relaxes and the Typhus Fever.

Externally, it is an excellent application for WOUNDS, such as Cuts, Scratches, Sores, Bruises, Sprains, Wounded Nerves and Tendons.

Price 50 cents per bottle.

FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL TYLER, *Druggist.*

Norwich, May 12, 1819. 27—

NORWICH
Nail Manufacturing Co.

AN assortment of *Patent Cut Nails*, warranted of good quality, manufactured and for sale, by the cask only, on favorable terms.—Orders addressed to the subscriber will receive due attention.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

ALSO FOR SALE,

SCYTHES, HOES and AXES, of *Barstow's* manufacture—Chaise, Waggon and Cart Boxes, on consignment, which are offered at New-York wholesale Foundery prices.

June 22. 33—

John Lathrop,

WISHES to exchange *HARDWARE* and *CROCKERY WARE*, at whole sale price for *MESS* and *PRIME PORK.*

June 30. 34—

NORWICH COLD SPRING

GIN,

In pipes, hogsheads, and barrels,
FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.

WHO WILL PAY CASH FOR

CORN.

March 24. 20—

7000 Yards of STRAW BRAID,
FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.

June 16, 1819. 33—

For Sale

BY the subscriber, CRADLES, SICKLES, HOES, SCYTHES and RAKES.
JOHN LATHROP

June 23, 1819. 33—

100 Bushels Yellow CORN,
10 Bbls. Superfine FLOUR,
FOR SALE BY
CALVIN TYLER.

July 7, 1819. 35—

Boston Soal LEATHER,
Nova Scotia PLASTER, ground and in the stone, for sale by
CALVIN TYLER.

Norwich, June 2, 1819. 30—

WANTED, a few tons good HAY, by JOS. BREED.

July 14. 36—

WHEELBARROWS—A constant supply of good Wheelbarrows are kept at the Alms-House for sale.—Apply there, or to either of the Selectmen.

July 21. 37—

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,
FOR SALE BY
HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, June 22. 34—

FROM "THE SKETCH BOOK," BY WASHINGTON IRVING, ESQUIRE.

THE WIFE.

The treasures of the deep are not so precious
As are the concealed comforts of a man
Lock'd up in woman's love. I scent the air
Of blessings, when I come but near the house.
What a delicious breath marriage sends forth—
The violet bed's not sweeter!

MIDDLETON.

I HAVE often had occasion to remark the fortitude with which women sustain the most overwhelming reverses of fortune. Those disasters which break down the spirit of a man, and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the softer sex, and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character, that at times it approaches to sublimity. Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender female, who had been all weakness and dependance, and alive to every trival roughness while treading the prosperous paths of life, suddenly rising in mental force, to be the comforter and supporter of her husband, under misfortune, and abiding, with unshrinking firmness, the bitterest blasts of adversity.

As the vine which has long twined its graceful foilage around the oak, and been lifted by it into sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is rifted by the thunderbolt, cling round it with its caressing tendrils, and bind up its shattered boughs; so is it beautifully ordered by Providence, that woman, who is the more dependant and ornament of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity, winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart.

I was once congratulating a friend, who had around him a blooming family, knit together in the strongest affection. "I can wish you no better lot," said he, with enthusiasm, "than to have a wife and children—if you are prosperous, there they are to share your prosperity; if otherwise they are to comfort you." And, indeed, I have observed that married men falling into misfortune, are more apt to retrieve their situation in the world than single men; partly because they are more stimulated to exertion by the necessities of the helpless and beloved beings who depend upon them for subsistence; but chiefly because their spirits are soothed and relieved by domestic endearments, and their self respect kept alive by finding, that though all abroad is darkness and humiliation, yet there is still a little world of love, of which they are monarchs. Whereas a single man is apt to run to waste and self neglect; to fancy himself lonely and abandoned, and his heart to fall to ruin like some deserted mansion, for want of an inhabitant.

These observations call to mind a little domestic story, of which I was once a witness. My intimate friend, Leslie, had married a beautiful and accomplished girl, who had been brought up in the midst of fashionable life.—She had, it is true, no fortune, but that of my friend was ample; and he delighted in the anticipation of indulging her in every elegant pursuit, and administering to those delicate tastes and fancies, that spread a kind of witchery about the sex.—"Her life," said he, "shall be like a fairy tale."

The very difference in their characters produced an harmonious combination; he was of a romantic, and somewhat serious cast; she was all life and gladness. I have often noticed the mute rapture with which he would gaze upon her in company, of which her sprightly powers made her a delight; and how, in the midst of applause, her eye would still turn to him, as if there alone she sought favor and acceptance. When leaning on his arm, her slender form contrasted finely with his tall, manly person. The fond confiding air with which she looked up to him, seemed to call forth a flush of triumphant pride and cherishing tenderness, as if he doated on his lovely burthen for its very helplessness. Never did a couple set forward on the flowery path of early and well-suited marriage with a fairer prospect of felicity.

It was the mishap of my friend, however, to have embarked his fortune in large speculations; and he had not been married many months, when, by a succession of sudden disasters, it was swept from him, and he found himself reduced almost to penury. For a time he kept his situation to himself, and went about with a haggard countenance, and a breaking heart. His life was but a protracted agony; and what rendered it more insupportable, was the necessity of keeping up a smile in the presence of his wife; for he could not bring himself to overwhelm her with the news. She saw, however, with the quick eyes of affection, that all was not well with him. She marked his altered looks and stifled sighs, and was not to be deceived by his sickly and vapid attempts at cheerfulness. She tasked all her sprightly powers and tender blandishments to win him back to happiness; but she only drove the arrow deeper into his

soul. The more he saw cause to love her the more torturing was the thought that he was soon to make her wretched. A little while, thought he, and the smile will vanish from that cheek—the song will die away from those lips—the lustre of those eyes will be quenched with sorrow; and the happy heart which now beats lightly in that bosom, will be weighed down, like mine, by the cares and miseries of the world.

At length he came to me one day, and related his whole situation in a tone of the deepest despair. When I had heard him through, I inquired, "does your wife know all this?"—At the question he burst into an agony of tears. "For God's sake!" cried he, "if you have any pity on me, don't mention my wife; it is the thought of her that drives me almost to madness!"

"And why not?" said I. "She must know it sooner or later: you cannot keep it long from her, and the intelligence may break upon her in a more startling manner, than if imparted by yourself; for the accents of those we love soften the harshest tidings. Besides you are depriving yourself of the comforts of her sympathy; and not merely that, but also endangering the only bond that can keep hearts together—an unreserved community of thought and feeling. She will soon perceive that something is secretly preying upon your mind; and true love will not brook reserve, but feels undervalued and outraged, when even the sorrows of those it loves are concealed from it."

"Oh, but, my friend! to think what a blow I am to give to all her future prospects—how I am to strike her very soul to the earth, by telling her that her husband is a beggar!—that she is to forego all the elegancies of life—all the pleasures of society—to shrink with me into indigence and obscurity! To tell her that I have dragged her down from the sphere in which she might have continued to move in constant brightness—the light of every eye—the admiration of every heart!—How can she bear poverty? she has been brought up in all the refinements of opulence. How can she bear neglect? she has been the idol of society. Oh, it will break her heart, it will break her heart!"

I saw his grief was eloquent, and I let it have its flow; for sorrow relieves itself by words. When his paroxysm had subsided, and he had relapsed into moody silence, I resumed the subject gently, and urged him to break his situation at once to his wife. He shook his head mournfully, but positively.

"But how are you to keep it from her? It is necessary she should know it, that you may take the steps proper to the alteration of your circumstances. You must change your style of living—nay," observing a pang to pass across his countenance, "don't let that afflict you. I am sure you have never placed your happiness in outward show—you have yet friends, warm friends, who will not think the worse of you for being less splendidly lodged; and surely it does not require a palace to be happy with Mary—"

"I could be happy with her," cried he convulsively, "in a hovel! I could go down with her into poverty and the dust!—I could—I could—God bless her!" God bless her!" cried he, bursting into a transport of grief and tenderness.

"And believe me, my friend," said I stepping up, and grasping him warmly by the hand, "believe me she can be the same with you.—Ay, more: it will be a source of pride and triumph to her—it will call forth all the latent energies and fervent sympathies of her nature; for she will rejoice to prove that she loves you for yourself. There is in every true woman's heart a spark of heavenly fire, which lies dormant in the broad daylight of prosperity; but which kindles up and beams and blazes in the dark hour of adversity. No man knows what the wife of his bosom is—no man knows what a ministering angel she is—until he has gone with her through the fiery trials of this world."

There was something in the earnestness of my manner, and the figurative style of my language that caught the excited imagination of Leslie. I knew the auditor I had to deal with; and following up the impression I had made, I finished by persuading him to go home and unburden his sad heart to his wife.

I must confess, notwithstanding all I had said, I felt some little solicitude for the result. Who can calculate on the fortitude of one whose life has been a round of pleasure? Her gay spirits might revolt at the dark, downward path of low humility, suddenly painted out before her, and might cling to the sunny regions in which they had hitherto revelled.—Besides, ruin in fashionable life is accompanied by so many galling mortifications, to which, in other ranks, it is a stranger.—In short, I could not meet Leslie the next morning, without trepidation. He had made the disclosure.

"And how did she bear it?"

"Like an angel! It seemed rather to be a relief to her mind, for she threw her arms around my neck, and asked if this was all that had lately made me unhappy—but, poor girl," added he, "she cannot realize the change we must undergo. She has no idea of poverty but in the abstract; she has only read of it in poetry, where it is allied to love. She feels as yet no privation: she experiences no want of accustomed conveniences or elegances.—When we come practically to experience its sordid cares, its paltry wants, its petty humiliations—then will be the real trial."

"But," said I, "now that you have got over the severest task, that of breaking it to her, the sooner you let the world into the secret the better. The disclosure may be mortifying; but then it is a single misery, and soon over; whereas you otherwise suffer it, in anticipation, every hour in the day. It is not poverty, so much as pretence, that harasses a ruined man—the struggle between a proud mind and an empty purse—the keeping up a hollow show that must soon come to an end. Have the courage to appear poor, and you disarm poverty of its sharpest sting." On this point I found Leslie perfectly prepared. He had no false pride himself, and as to his wife she was only anxious to conform to their altered fortunes.

Some days afterwards he called upon me in the evening. He had disposed of his dwelling-house, and taken a small cottage in the country, a few miles from town. He had been busied all day in sending out furniture. The new establishment required few articles, and those of the simplest kind. All the splendid furniture of his late residence had been sold, excepting his wife's harp. That, he said, was too closely associated with the idea of herself; it belonged to the little story of their loves; for some of the sweetest moments of their courtship were those when he had leaned over that instrument, and listened to the melting tones of her voice. I could not but smile at this instance of romantic gallantry in a doating husband.

He was now going out to the cottage, where his wife had been all day, superintending its arrangement. My feelings had become strongly interested in the progress of this family story and as it was a fine evening, I offered to accompany him.

He was wearied with the fatigues of the day, and as he walked out, fell into a fit of gloomy musing.

"Poor Mary!" at length broke, with a heavy sigh, from his lips.

"And what of her," asked I, "has any thing happened to her?"

"What," said he, darting an impatient glance, "is it nothing to be reduced to this paltry situation—to be caged in a miserable cottage—to be obliged to toil almost in the menial concerns of her wretched habitation?"

"Has she then repined at the change?"

"Repined! she has been nothing but sweetness and good humour. Indeed, she seems in better spirits than I have ever known her; she has been to me all love, and tenderness, and comfort!"

"Admirable girl!" exclaimed I. "You call yourself poor, my friend; you never were so rich—you never knew the boundless treasures of excellence you possessed in that woman."

"Oh! but my friend, if this first meeting at the cottage were over, I think I could then be comfortable. But this is her first day of real experience: She has been introduced into a humble dwelling—she has been employed all day in arranging its miserable equipments—she has for the first time known the fatigues of domestic employment; she has for the first time looked around her on a home destitute of every thing elegant, and almost convenient; and may now be sitting down, exhausted and spiritless, brooding over a prospect of future poverty."

There was a degree of probability in this picture that I could not gainsay, so we walked on in silence.

After turning from the main road up a narrow lane, so thickly shaded by forest trees, as to give it a complete air of seclusion, we came in sight of the cottage. It was humble enough in its appearance for the most pastoral poet; and yet it had a pleasing rural look.—A wild vine had overrun one end with a profusion of foliage: a few trees threw their branches gracefully over it; and I observed several pots of flowers tastefully disposed about the door, and on the grass plot in front. A small wicket-gate opened upon a footpath that wound through some shrubbery to the door. Just as we approached, we heard the sound of music.—Leslie grasped my arm; we paused and listened.—It was Mary's voice, in a style of the most touching simplicity, singing a little air of which her husband was peculiarly fond.

I felt Leslie's hand tremble on my arm.—He stepped forward, to hear more distinctly. His step made a noise on the gravel walk.—A bright beautiful face glanced out at the window, and vanished; a light footstep was heard—and Mary came tripping forth to meet us. She was in a pretty rural dress of white; a few wild flowers were twisted in her fine hair; a fresh bloom was on her cheek; her whole countenance beamed with smiles—I had never seen her look so lovely.

"My dear George," cried she, "I am so glad you are come; I've been watching and watching for you; and running down the lane, and looking out for you. I've set out a table under a beautiful tree behind the cottage; and I've been gathering some of the most delicious strawberries, for I know you are fond of them—and we have such excellent cream—and every thing is so sweet and still here—Oh!" said she, putting her arm within his, and looking up brightly in his face, "Oh, we shall be so snug!"

Poor Leslie was overcome.—He caught her to his bosom—he folded his arms around her—he kissed her again and again—he could not speak, but the tears gushed into his eyes.—And he has often assured me, that though the world has since gone prosperously with him, and his life has been a happy one, yet never has he experienced a moment of such unutterable felicity.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the New-York Advertiser of July 22.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

THE ship Illinois, Capt. Funk, arrived last evening, in 37 days from Liverpool.

Our files of foreign papers from our European correspondents did not reach us by this arrival, they having been put on board the ship Ann, which sailed a day previous to the Illinois. We are indebted to a mercantile house in this city, and to a passenger in the Illinois for Liverpool papers to the 12th of June, and also for a file of London and Birmingham papers.

The London papers contain an interesting debate in Parliament on the subject of foreign enlistments, a sketch of which will be found below.

The English government had contracted for a loan of 12 millions, which had been taken by Rotchschild, Ricardo & Co.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, JUNE 12.

American flour, 35 a 37 per brl.; Rice, 43 a 45; Flaxseed, for crushing, 65 a 68 hhd.; Quercitron Bark, 14 a 22; Tar, 14s 6d a 15s 6d; Turpentine, 11 a 13; Rosin, 9 a 10; Ashes, pot, U. S. 40 a 42; Montreal, 40 a 41 6; Pearl American, 46 a 48; Cotton, bowed, Georgia, 11d a 1s 3-4d; New-Orleans, 11d a 1s 3d; Sea-Island, good to fine, 2s 3d a 2s 10d; ordinary to middling, 1s 9d a 2s 2d; Tobacco, James River leaf, 7 1-2d a 8d; stemmed, 7d a 8 1-2d; Kentucky and Georgia leaf, 3d a 6d; pine Timber, per cubic foot, 1s 10 1-2d a 2s.

The Waterloo prize money, granted by Parliament is thus apportioned—Commander in chief 60,000 pounds; General officer, 1,250; Field officer 420; Captain 90; subaltern, 33; Sergeant, 19; Rank and File 12 10. The Duke of Wellington's share is equal to 24,000 rank and file.

King Ferdinand, it is stated, has chosen for his Queen, the Princess Maria, niece of the king of Saxony.

Three hundred suicides had taken place in Paris in five months.

A loan of ten millions is to be negociated in England for the Russian government.

The Duchess of Cumberland was safely delivered of a son, at Berlin, on the 27th of May.

The Duke of Wellington, it is stated, was going to Stockholm on an important mission.

Sandt, the murderer of Kotzebue was living on the 24th of May.

The English papers inform their readers that great distress prevailed among all classes in America.

A Velocipede for females has been manufactured in England. A drawing of the machine is given in the Liverpool Mercury of June 11.

Wheat met with a heavy sale in London the 7th June, at a reduction from former prices.

PARLIAMENTARY COMPENDIUM.

The Attorney-General having moved the second reading of the foreign enlistment bill, Sir R. Wilson contended against the principle of the bill, and entered into a long historical account of the service of natives of other countries, in our own and other armies and navies, without offence to their sovereigns. He instanced the Irish in the service of France and Spain. We had seen La Fayette in the service of North-America, and Sir Sidney Smith in that of Sweden. There were Swedish sailors in the fleets of Rodney and De Grasse, at the moment of action. The Russian navy was at one time full of Scottish officers. He did not see any of the Lords of the Admiralty present, or he would have appealed to them to state the number of Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians that manned our navy during the last war, and contributed so materially to the glory and security of the country.—Was the House prepared to give a new interpretation to the laws of nations, which would have the effect of inducing foreign governments to exercise the same restriction, and in the end deprive this country of the assistance, the value of which it had previously experienced? In the year 1756, we subsidized corps of Russians and Hessians, without considering that we engaged their governments in our quarrel. It has been the practice of the Swiss to hire themselves out to adverse armies. But then it was said America had adopted an opposite principle. For America he felt sincere affection; he cherished her as the impregnable fortress of human freedom, with her gates ever open to afford a refuge and a resting place to the persecuted and oppressed. But he was not blinded by his attachment when he saw an attempt to separate freedom from justice. Could the House forget, that from the United States the people of South America had received, heretofore, the most active assistance? There was built the first vessel on which the flag of Independence was hoisted. From thence the South Americans had obtained the two finest frigates in their service. North America had sent commissioners, not to negociate for American Independence, but to give a character to their governments; seeing which, Spain had interfered, and purchased the forbearance of the United States by the cession of Florida.

It was dangerous to be a prophet on political events, but he would hazard an assertion, that after Florida had been occupied by the population of the United States they would demand Cuba, and would obtain it. By intrigue and intimidation, they would ultimately extend her views of aggrandizement to Mexico, push their frontiers from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and in the end laugh at Great-Britain as the dupe of her artifice. It was impossible that such a bill should pass—a bill that met a man on his return, though covered with laurels, or which was more to be prized, blessed with the benediction of millions, with fine and imprisonment, at the mercy of a worthless mercenary informer. Either such men must remain for ever in exile, or return with no other prospect than a British gaol. It was a bill not called for by the rights of neutrality, which humanity rejected, and policy condemned. It was a bill hostile to every feeling of liberty—in favour of Ferdinand; and which he had said that reprobation was exhausted—He concluded with moving, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

The Attorney-General, in defending the bill, said that unless the House was prepared to say that this country should be made a dock yard for belligerent powers, some such bill as the present appeared in him to be absolutely necessary.

Mr. Denman supported the amendment.

Mr. Wynn declared he should vote for the bill.

Mr. Douglass, Mr. Maryat, and Mr. M'Donald supported the amendment.

Sir C. Robinson advocated the principle of the bill, and Lord Castlereagh contended that we were bound not to suffer the assembling of armed bodies to the purpose of acting upon either side.

On a division, there appeared for the amendment 142—against it 155. Majority in favour of ministers 13.

The question was then put for the second reading of the bill, which was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be committed on Thursday next.

STOCKHOLM, MAY 24.

Dreadful Hail storms in the South of France.

We are sorry to learn that dreadful storms have ravaged many places in the South of France. A letter from Othez, dated the 23th ult. says, that on "the preceding night, about three o'clock, several thousand farmers, inhabiting more than 60 adjoining Communes, had the misfortune to see disappear, in the space of an hour, one of the richest harvests, the fruit of their toil and labour. A dreadful hail storm beat every thing to the ground, so that it is impossible to describe the deplorable state of the vines, the corn and the fruit trees; all is ravaged—all is lost."—Another letter from Pau, dated the 28th ult. says, "the storms in this unhappy country succeed each other with a rapidity which excites despair. Communes spared at night are overwhelmed before next morning. To-day, a part of the Canton of Pau has been ravaged; the vines broken, the corn cut up, and the hay destroyed; hailstones were gathered of the size of a pullet's egg.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, M. de Villeveque expressed his wish that Hayti might be restored to its ancient dynasty; and contended, that a naval blockade would awe those "arrogant chiefs" who were hostile to the measure. The Minister of Marine replied, that the pending negociations with St. Domingo were of so delicate a character, that they ought to be cautious of interfering with them. From this reply it would appear, that all hopes of its restoration are not abandoned.

By the late Mails.

COL. GEORGETOWN, JULY 16.

A DUEL was fought yesterday morning, in this neighbourhood (near Tenly Town) between Capt. C. of the army and Lieut. C. of the marines,—both on duty at Washington. At the first fire, Capt. C. was wounded in the breast, severely, though not dangerously, Lieut. C. was unhurt.

S. C. GEORGETOWN, JULY 4.

Successful hunting.—Twenty men of Capt. John F. Green's company of militia, who had hunted in different neighborhoods for 6 or 8 days, met last week and counted eighteen thousand eight hundred and ninety eight scalps, including those of bears, wolves, wild cats, raccoons, squirrels, foxes, alligators, &c. taken during that time.

MISSOURI. ST. LOUIS, JUNE 19.

Military expedition to the Upper Missouri.—Col. Chambers, with a battalion of the rifle regiment in keel boats, set out from Belle Fontaine, to Camp Martin, where Lieut Col. Morgan is in command with several companies of the regiment.

Col. Atkinson's regiment, 6th infantry, is at Belle Fontaine, and we believe is only delayed by the non-arrival of some of the steam-boats, and the time consumed in the repacking provisions. Col. Atkinson commands this expedition.

General Jessup descended the Mississippi on Sunday last in the steam-boat Independence, in search of the Jefferson and Calhoun, two of the steam-boats destined for the Upper Missouri. Upon the arrival of these, Colonel Atkinson will proceed.

Arrived, Wednesday 9th instant, the Western Engineer, destined for the Upper Missouri. Passengers, Maj. Long, Maj. Biddle, Mr. Graham, Mr. Swift, Dr. Jessup, Dr. Say, Dr. Baldwin, Mr. Peale, Mr. Seymour.

The Western Engineer anchored at the upper end of the town, where she yet lies. In passing the Independence and St. Louis, then at anchor before the town, she was saluted by these vessels.

A description of this beautiful little boat has been given to the public. We remark, however, some further particulars which deserve to be noticed. The bow of the vessel exhibits the form of a huge serpent, black and scaly, rising out of the water from under the boat; his head as high as the deck, darted forward; his mouth open vomiting smoke: and apparently carrying the boat on his back.—From under the boat, at its stern, issues a stream of foaming water, dashing violently along. All the machinery is hid. Three small brass field pieces, mounted on wheel carriages, stand on the deck. The boat is ascending the rapid stream at the rate of three miles an hour. Neither wind or human hands are seen to help her; and, to the eye of ignorance, the illusion is complete, that a monster of the deep carries her on his back, smoking with fatigue, and lashing the waves with violent exertion.

Her equipment is at once calculated to attract and to awe the savage. Objects pleasing and terrifying are at once before him:—artillery; the flag of the republic; portraits of a white man and an Indian shaking hands; the calmut of peace; a sword; then the apparent monster with a painted vessel on his back, the sides gaping with port-holes, and bristling with guns. Taken altogether, and without intelligence of her composition and design, it would require a daring savage to approach and accost her with Hamlet's speech—

"Be thou a spirit of health, or goblin damned;
Bring with thee airs from Heaven, or blasts from Hell;
Be thy intents wicked or charitable?
Thou comest in such a questionable shape,
That I will speak to thee."—*Enquirer.*

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, JULY 19.

We have seen Redheffer's newly constructed machine, by which he expects to develope the principle of perpetual motion.—It is composed almost entirely of highly polished brass and cut glass; and it is altogether an admirably beautiful and ingenious piece of mechanism. At present, we can undertake to say nothing farther of it.

NEW-YORK. BUFFALO, JULY 13.

The Council holden with the Six Nations of Indians, by the Hon. Morris S. Miller, on behalf of the United States, terminated on Friday last. The result is as we feared and predicted. The Indians refuse, at present, to cede any part of their reservations to the U. States.

ALBANY, JULY 20.

On Sunday evening arrived in this city, from Boston, Commodore Bainbridge, accompanied by Capt. Biddle and Capt. Rogers of the navy, and Mr. Dowdoin of Boston. Capt. Biddle left this in the steam-boat yesterday morning. The other gentlemen, we understand, intend visiting the Springs, from whence they will proceed to Niagara, and thence down the St. Lawrence to Montreal and Quebec.

Among the strangers of distinction who passed through this city in the course of last week on their way to the Springs and Niagara, were the venerable Lieut. Governor Phillips and his lady, of Boston, and Admiral Tate of the Russian Navy.

The weather has for some time past been uncommonly fine in this part of the country. We have been blest with a due proportion of shower: and sunshine, and our fields present the most flattering prospects of a bountiful harvest.

NEW-YORK, JULY 24.

It has been stated that Puerrydon had resigned the office of Director of the government of Buenos Ayres. But a postscript to a letter received from Rio Janeiro of the 25th May; the latest date received, says "Puerrydon is still Director, and it is said has no intention of resigning."

MASS. SALEM, JULY 16.

WONDERFUL PRESERVATION.

A black man, by the name of Peter Jackson, arrived here a few days since in the ship Malabar, Captain Orne, from Bombay, after having been long supposed to have been buried in the depths of the ocean, and administration taken out in consequence upon his estate, and all his worldly accounts settled in due and legal form. His story is this:

Peter was cook on board the brig Ceres, of this port, Joseph Stroot, Jr. master, on her voyage to Calcutta. In coming down Calcutta River, when near the Sand-heads

at the mouth of the river, the Ceres was overtaken by a violent storm of wind, accompanied with thunder and lightning, which threw the brig on her beam-ends, and at the same time she struck aground on the sand-bar; and after beating over into deep water, she righted and proceeded on her voyage. At the time when the Ceres was knocked down, Peter fell overboard, and all exertions to recover him proved unavailing; the tide was running rapidly at the time out of the river, and Peter, having got hold of a steering-sail boom, which was thrown to him among other things, was floated down the river about seven miles below the place where he fell overboard.—When the tide turned he was carried up the river again, still supported by his little spar; and it having become dark, he passed the vessel without seeing it or being seen by those on board. After being in the water about twelve hours, exposed to the sharks and alligators, which are very numerous in that river, he was providentially cast on shore at Calpee, having drifted upwards of thirty miles. From Calpee he took passage on board a country ship which was carrying soldiers to the Isle of France, and thence to Bombay; where, after waiting several months, he accidentally heard of a Salem ship being in port, on board of which he was received and brought home a few days since.—Almost the first person he met, after his landing, was one of his old shipmates, who shrunk from his proffered hand as from the ghost of one whom he had long since seen for the last time in the grasp of death; but was at length compelled to believe, that he was not a mere shadow, but the real substantial Peter risen again from his watery grave!

BOSTON, JULY 22.

We understand by late French papers, that several severe and bloody contests took place in Constantinople about the close of April last, between the Janissaries and other troops in that city. The head of one of the pachas has been placed over the gate-post of the palace. Tranquillity was not wholly restored at the last date.

The Rev. Mr. Cornelius, was yesterday installed Associate Pastor with the Rev. Dr. Worcester, over the Tabernacle Church and Society, in Salem. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Litenfield, Connecticut.

JULY 24.

Health of the town.—We were yesterday informed, by the Secretary, that there was not a single application to the Board of Health for permission to bury any person on Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday last.

JULY 26.

AMERICAN SQUADRON.

A letter from Gibraltar, states:—"That the Emperor of Austria being on a visit to Naples, and having communicated his earnest wish to see the American squadron, and particularly the Franklin 74. Com. Stewart, has gone thither with the whole force, and will doubtless make an exhibition that will delight and astonish his Majesty. This is a compliment to the American Navy worth receiving.—Last year, the French Ambassador (Count Leval, Duke de Montmorenci) came from Madrid expressly to see the Washington, but missed her."

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, July 28, 1819.

"A new work has been recently published entitled "The Sketch Book." It is said to be from the pen of W. Irving, Esq. From this very interesting production, we have extracted the affecting tale of "The Wife." The editor of the Hudson Whig says, The Wife, is in our opinion, the most beautiful eulogium on the female character that we ever met with.—The warm hearted bachelor who reads it, will lament the necessity which obliges him to "remain as he is."

COMMUNICATION.

COMETS.

As the comet which is now visible, excites considerable attention, a notice of some of the most remarkable that have appeared may not be unacceptable.

The first comet, of whose appearance there is any record, was seen A. M. 526, near Antares* or a Scorpionis, and whose tail extended to the milky way.—480 A. M. a Comet appeared with a *curved tail*—204 A. M. a *meteor in the form of a star appeared*—It extended from the east to the west points of the horizon.—150 A. M a very large comet appeared of the color of fire—It shone with an intense light and appeared as large as the sun.—144 A. M. A very bright comet appeared in the constellation Capricorn and was seen only two days.—130 A. M. a very large comet was seen during this and the following year (129.)—It was visible for 70 days and had a diurnal arc of 4 hours.—60 A. M. a comet was observed by Possidonius during an eclipse of the sun.—A comet was also observed during the year in which our Saviour was born.—A. D 60, a comet was seen in China and at Rome—it appeared for six months with great brilliancy.—A. D. 340 a large comet was seen for 183 days—it appeared in the constellation Aries.—A. D. 360 a comet appeared in the constellation Libra—it was seen from May till September, and was brighter, than Venus.—A. D. 592 a large comet appeared—it moved in 40 days from Venus to the Great Bear.—A. D. 560 a comet was observed during the whole year.—A. D. 729 two comets appeared this year—one before sun-rise, the other after sunset.—A. D. 874 a very red comet appeared.—A. D. 875 a *Bearded* comet appeared in France.—A. D 906 a very red comet appeared and was visible for half a year.—A. D. 1066, a comet appeared in May and followed the sun—it continued visible for 40 days.—A D. 1165 two comets, (or one comet with two tails,) appeared in the constellation Libra.—A. D. 1200 a very large comet appeared—it moved over two signs (60 deg.) in 18 days.—A. D. 1341 a comet appeared in the spring—it was first seen near *Spica Virginis*, moved through 5 degrees every day and disappeared near S.—A. D. 1450 a very large comet appeared in summer, which eclipsed the moon and moved from east to west.—A. D 1468 two comets appeared—one of which was seen 16 days in the north, and the other 15 days in the west.—A. D 1492 a comet was visible in the evening for 9 months—*America discovered by Columbus this year.*—A. D. 1680 a large comet appeared.—A. D. 1695 a comet appeared at Macao, with a tail 40 degrees long.—A. D. 1811 a comet appeared December 11.

The year A. D. 1529 was remarkable by the appearance of 4 comets and a brilliant aurora borealis.—The year A D. 1739 produced three comets.—23 several years have each produced two comets.—Of the whole number that have appeared, two have been seen only during an eclipse of the sun, viz. A. M. 60. A. D. 1491.

* Antares, or the Heart of the Scorpion, is a very brilliant star of the first magnitude, and may be known by two stars (of inferior magnitude) situated W. N. W. and S. S. E. at the distances of 2½ and 3 degrees from it, forming a very obtuse triangle. It passes the meridian in the evening about 10 o'clock.

The St. Louis Enquirer, in the subjoined article, (says the National Intelligencer of the 17th inst.) calls our attention to a subject of considerable interest, and to facts which is as well not to over look. With respect to the source of the fresh information imparted in the conclusion of the article below, we confess we are disposed to place somewhat more reliance on "diplomatic correspondence" than on the sage speculations of Russian traders. We presume the Emperor of Russia does not select his confidants from among that class of People; and that we are more likely to be informed of his views directly from our agents at St. Petersburgh, than roundabout the North Pole through the agency of straggling adventurers. Nevertheless, there is nothing impossible, nor yet improbable, in the views ascribed to the Emperor Alexander, who appears to be wisely and warily adopting measures calculated to aggrandize the nation over which he presides.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS ENQUIRER.

Progress of the Russian empire in—AMERICA.—Looking to the east for every thing, the people of the United States have contemplated with astonishment the progress of the Russian empire in Europe and Asia; they have not thought of looking to the west to see this giant power already mounting upon their own backs. Except Mr. Walsh, we do not know so American who has even spoke of the Russian establishments on our continent. He has mentioned them in his "*Sketch of the military and political power of Russia,*" where he says:

"Their establishments extend from Kamschatka to the N. W. coast of America—that they have a fort mounting an hundred pieces of artillery at Norfolk Sound, lat. north 57 deg. that since 1813 they have descended the coast, passed the mouth of the Columbia five hundred miles, and established themselves at Bogada in 38 deg. 50 min. and only 90 miles from the Spanish settlements in California, where they are not only trading with great advantage, but are profiting by a fine climate and fruitful soil to feed their more northern possessions." Page 157.

This encroachment upon the American continent is not the transient effect of the present gigantic growth of the Russian empire. It is the result of system and a settled policy followed by every great man, and great woman, who has sat upon the Russian throne. Peter the Great began it: the Empress Catherine the second followed up his plan: the present Emperor is only executing the designs of the empire. In the course of these three reigns, the Russian power has been firmly spread over Northern Asia; the straights of Behring have been passed; and a solid foot-hold acquired in North America. A road over land is opened from St. Petersburgh to Kamschatka: and Russian ships, loaded with American fur, annually sail from the N. W. coast of America, double the Cape of Good Hope, traverse 30,000 miles of sea, and land their rich cargoes in the Gulf of Finland. And, while the public is amused with the project of a treaty for some Islands in the Mediterranean, the modern Alexander is occupied with a scheme worthy of his vast ambition—☞ The acquisition of the gulf and peninsula of California, and the Spanish claim to the western coast of North America, &c. We learn this, not from diplomatic correspondence but from American fur traders, who learn it from the Russian traders now [illegible] by the Emperor in carrying off [illegible].

Bloody Battle.—A letter from St. Thomas, of the 3d inst. to a gentleman in Philadelphia, says, "I hasten to apprise you that we have this day received information from Angostura, of an action fought on the 12th ultimo, at Curiana, by a division of the Spanish army under the command of General Arana, and a division of the Patriots led by Marino, in which the *Royalists were totally defeated*, with a loss of from 1000 to 1100 men, all their camp equipage, documents, &c. The Patriots, I regret to add, suffered severely, having lost 400 men."

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

From Natchez, we learn that our fellow citizens at that place are laying plans for the possession of the province of Texas. This has been for a long time past an object, and the treaty which secured to us the possession of the Florides was warmly opposed, because the cession did not include the Province of Texas. It was boldly declared, that imaginary lines should not and would not check the course of emigration; that our fellow-citizens would settle on those lands in despite of the King of Spain or of the government of the United States; that they would establish an independent State, and in due time be admitted a member of the American confederation.—We think that some traces of this feeling are to be discovered in the late correspondence of our Secretary of State and Don Onis.

The Utica Gazette of the 20th inst. says, "It is with much regret we have to state that the Ontario Branch Bank in this village has found it necessary to yield to the pressure of the times. It stopped payment on Saturday last."

FROM MEXICO.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Patriot service, to his friend in Richmond, Virginia, dated

NATCHITOCHES, JUNE 7, 1819.

"Some troops, (to the number of 400,) which arrived here yesterday will cross the Sabine to-morrow, and raise the standard of independence. When the whole are assembled, they will be under the immediate command of General Bernardo, who is daily expected from Procon Point, with one thousand men.

"We have just received accounts from General Mina and instead of his having been beheaded, and his army disbanded, he has been very successful, and is now in possession of several important posts. I have just conversed with the young gentleman who brought the information. He belonged to the detachment commanded by Colonel Aury, and was taken prisoner, when that detachment met with its misfortune, and sent to Laboyere,* where he saw an officer of Mina's (a spy) who gave him the above information."

*How this young man escaped from Laboyere, the letter does not state.

The President of the U. S. passed the 4th of July at Lexington. He remained there on the 5th, but was expected, on the following day, to renew his journey towards Washington.

The Lexington (Ken.) Reporter of the 7th inst. states, that the President of the U. S. left that place on the morning of the 6th instant, on his way to Washington City, by Harrodsburgh Springs, at which place he will remain a few days for the benefit of his health. We understand he intended to return by way of Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Wheeling and the national Turnpike, but the state of his health and a desire to return speedily, have induced him to take the southern route.

A letter from Wilkes' County, (Geo.) dated 27th ult received in Charleston, says "the Crops in that state promised to be very abundant, and that wheat was selling at 50 cents per bushel."

Capt. Rooke, of the brig Alonzo, arrived at Norfolk in 12 days from Aux Cayes, left at the latter place, 3 English transports, just arrived, with troops for Gen. M'Gregor.

A letter is received in Washington, from Capt. Downes, of the Macedonian, dated at Valparaiso, 10th March, 1819, which states that his crew were in fine health, and that he should shortly proceed to Lima: this we understand is the substance of the information, received by a late arrival at Nantucket.

City Gazette.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Although commerce in this country for some time past has been very much depressed, and agriculture less beneficial in the amount of profits than it had been for a great many previous years, neither the merchant nor the farmer have suffered so much real loss as the manufacturer. The depreciation in the prices of the products of our cotton manufactories has been so great, as to render the proceeds of sales inadequate to the payment of the cost of the raw material and of the labor employed in manufacturing. This is a necessary consequence of the low price of foreign manufactures, which are selling here at auction for less than their original cost in Europe.

The inevitable result of such a state of things may be easily predicted, the workmen will be discharged from the several factories for want of funds to employ them; and those valuable institutions in which our citizens have invested such an immense amount of capital, will fall to decay. The loss to individuals will be great, to the nation it will be almost irreparable.—*Balt. Gazette.*

"The Wilderness shall blossom like the Rose."

"A meeting has been called at Franklin, (Missouri) to agree on building a Market-House, and establishing a Market, that it may no longer be necessary for the carts from the country to be driven round the city, to each inhabitant's door!"

Look at this! How wonderful, how almost surpassing belief are the facts, that the *Franklin city* alluded to in the foregoing paragraph, was, five or six years ago, a wilderness; that it is situated four hundred miles above St. Louis, on the Missouri; that so recent is its settlement it is not even yet laid down upon our maps; and that the spot, called Boon's Lick, to which Col. Boon retired but a few years since, as remote from civilization, where he might enjoy his hunting with the sons of the forest, unmolested by the white man, is now a flourishing city, in which more than a thousand inhabitants are enjoying all the comforts and elegancies of civilized life, and a seaport, where the mariner and merchant pursue their respective and connected occupations! Truly may it be said, that there are no bounds to American enterprise—that "unconquerable steam" has triumphed over distance, and is uniting the most remote parts of our vast empire in friendly intercourse.

Providence Patriot.

FROM THE LONDON QUARTERLY JOURNAL.

George Bidder and Zerah Colburn.

George Bidder, of Morton, who possesses such ready and surprising powers of calculating, is at present in London. It is perhaps not generally known, that he asserts the ability of communicating his method to others, and of enabling them to perform the same things as himself. Zerah Colburn has also made the same statement; and from the developement of part of his method, there is no doubt it can be done, but would require an excellent memory and probably would not be very generally applicable to use. To mathematicians, engineers, and others, however, it would present many advantages; and it should be known that both have offered to disclose their method, on condition that they be remunerated in a respectable manner.

From the Washington City Gazette.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The following case was determined at the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Columbia.

Christopher Auwal, vs The Union Bank of Georgetown.

This was a suit brought for the recovery of $100 from the Union Bank. It appeared from the case stated, that a note for $100, belonging to the plaintiff, was cut in two and sent by two mails, for the purpose of being remitted with safety, from Gloucester, in Virginia, to Baltimore. One half of the note was received, and the other half never come to hand. On proof of the facts, the plaintiff applied to the bank for the payment of $100, and offered to indemnify the bank against any claim that might be founded on the other half of the note, when produced. The bank refused to pay the plaintiff more than $50; conceiving that they would be liable to pay by custom the other $50 when the other part of the note was produced.—2 Campb. 211 was cited.

Per Cur: In this case the note must be considered, by being severed, as destroyed. The half of a bank note is not a negotiable instrument, and could give no title to a bona fide holder, who received it after it was severed, to recover upon it.—As it was admitted that the plaintiff was the real owner of the note, when its negociability ceased, by being cut in two, he is entitled to recover the whole amount from the bank. Judgment for Plaintiff.

It is said, Potatoes may be kept good the whole year, by dipping them in hot water, as the Scotts preserve eggs, by killing the living principle; and as the germ is so near the skin, it would not hurt the Potatoes. One or two minutes, at most would be sufficient, in an open worked basket, a ton might be cured in an hour or two.—This would be useful in providing ship stores; the trial is easily made.

At the dinner given in Louisville (Ken.) the President gave the following toast: The heroic enterprize and persevering firmness of gallant men who inhabit the western waters prove that they are the generous offspring of those who first settled on the eastern. May the union of such near relations be perpetuated.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser.

Atrocious Piracy—The brig *Pedler*, from Havre, owned by J. J. Astor & Son, was boarded on the 9th inst. in lat. 34, 20, long. 54. by an armed schooner (having an armed ship in company under French colors,) mounting 14 guns, and manned by blacks and mulattoes. They came on board, with pistols, swords and long knives, and having severely beaten the officers and crew, and driven them into the forecastle, they commenced an indiscriminate plunder of clothing, money, liquors, dry goods, &c. They broke open most of the packages on board, and took away the most valuable parts of the cargo. Having been occupied about five hours in taking away, and securing their plunder, they permitted the brig to proceed on her voyage.

We understand that three of the Pedler's crew are suspected of having been accessory in this transaction; after it was over, they were secured in irons by Capt. Vermilye, and they were on Saturday committed to prison.

QUEBEC, JULY 12.

His majesty's ship Active, sir James Gordon, Captain, arrived in this port yesterday from England. In the Active came passengers the right reverend Jacob, lord bishop of Quebec, and family; and —— Barry, Esq. naval commissioner for Upper Canada.

Marine.

Brig Mary, Davis, has sailed from New-London, on a wealing voyage.

BOSTON, JULY 23.—We learn that a letter is received in town from *Mocha*, via. Alexandria and Leghorn, dated 22d Jan. stating that ship Fawn, and O'Cain, of Boston; Emily, of Baltimore: and brig Syren, of Newburyport, were then in that port; and that about the 1st of Dec. a piratical vessel from the Gulph of Persia, appeared off the place; that the Governor called on the masters of the above vessels, for assistance, in case the pirate should come in, and commit any depredations; stating that the fort was not strong enough to defend the place against her, should any acts of hostility be committed; that the pirate did come in and took two vessels belonging to the place, one valued at $100,000, and were towing them out, when the American vessels opened a fire upon them, (each having a few guns) and in about 15 minutes one of the prizes was sunk the other retaken, and the Pirate captured, in a sinking condition; that the piratical vessel mounted 22 guns, and had 150 men—all of which were shackled with irons, marched into town, and delivered by the Americans to the Governor; that before this act the Americans were treated with contempt, and frequently had dirt thrown upon them as they passed the streets: but since, were treated with great civility and respect.

Addressed to Mariners passing through the Gulf of Florida.

Having observed in the course of long experience, that several masters of vessels, who had the misfortune to be cast away on the Martyrs and the coast of Florida, ignorant of any settlement at Cape Florida, have attempted to proceed to the Northward in their boats deprived of every assistance; I feel it incumbent upon me to inform such as may hereafter experience a like misfortune, that if they pass to North side of Key Biscane, they will find the entrance of Rocc Ratones, through which they can safely go with their boats, and they will see the houses in front, on the main land.

In cases of shipwreck to the Northward of Rocc Ratones, at the distance of two miles therefrom, they will perceive Mangroves thinly scattered, from the houses may be seen; and in that situation, on making a signal with fire, or otherwise, they will obtain assistance.

If it should happen to the Southward of New River, they may proceed Southwardly along the beach where they will meet, every four miles with posts, fixed in the ground, on which is an inscription, in English, French and Spanish, informing where wells of fresh water have been purposely dug.

An Inhabitant of Cape Florida.

NORFOLK, JULY 16.—Schr. Margaret, Mariner, Barracoa, 10 days, pine apples, &c. Captain Mariner was robbed at Barracoa by a guard put on board his vessel, of $400, and although he detected the thieves, and established their guilt, by the most incontestible evidence, he was unable to obtain any satisfaction from the public authorities, who evaded all his demands for the punishment of the thieves, and took no steps to have the money restored.

Died,

At Lisbon, on the 14th inst. Widow LYDIA ADAMS, aged 85 years, relict of Mr. Phineas Adams, deceased.—At the same place, suddenly, Mrs. ZIPPORAH, wife of Mr. Caleb Bishop, and daughter of the late Col. Ebenezer Tracy, aged 31 years.

At Plainfield, of a consumption, ANTHONY BRADFORD, Esq. a worthy and respectable citizen of that town.

At Watertown, Jefferson County, State of New York, on the 10th of June, Mr. JOSEPH SIMMONS, in the 30th year of his age. He was a native of Plainfield.

At New-York, JAMES TRACY, Commissary to the United States Army aged 23.

The deaths at New-York, in the week ending 17th inst were 58.—Deaths at Philadelphia last week—35 adults and 58 children—45 died of the Cholera Morbus.

William Rogers,

HAS FOR SALE,

PINE, White-wood, Butternut, Basswood, and Chesnut BOARDS,
Ship PLANK,
Lath BOARDS,
Walnut, Oak, and Chesnut WOOD.

HE HAS TO LET,

A convenient HOUSE, for a small family.

LATELY RECEIVED FROM THE AUCTIONS, IN NEW-YORK,

Ginghams, Cotton Shirtings, &c. very cheap.

July 28. 38—

Domestic Cotton Goods.

200 pieces White and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings.
Tickings, Checks, Stripes, Chambrays, Ginghams, and Diapers.
Knitting and Weaving Yarn.
Threads and Slacks.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

July 28, 1819. 38—

IRON.

3 tons old Iron, suitable for Iron Works.
2 tons do. do. for Blacksmith's use.

For sale on reasonable terms by

CARY THROOP, Jr.

Norwich July 27, 1819. 38—

Probate Office, Plainfield District.

Plainfield, July 6, A. D. 1819.

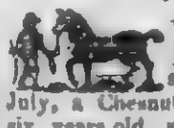
THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the date of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. JOSEPH PELLET,

late of Canterbury, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate to *Thomas B. Pellet*, of said Canterbury, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

38 *Attest. JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

Notice.



BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the 12th of July, a Chesnut colored *MARE*, about six years old, with a white strip in the face, one white hind foot. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ELIAB HYDE.

Norwich, July 26, 1819. 38—

Taken up,

AT the Turnpike Gate, in *Bozrah*, on the 21st inst. a white *HORSE*, speckled with *red*, over 12 years old, stout built, about 15 hands high. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

CYRUS AVERY.

Bozrah, July 24, 1819. 38—

Notice.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the 1st of June last, a light brown yearling BULL. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JAMES PALMER.

Ashford, July 21st, 1819. 3w-38—

POETRY.

THE COMET.

LO! from the dread immensity of space,
Returning with accelerated course,
The rushing Comet to the Sun descends;
And as he sinks below the shading earth,
With awful train projected o'er the heavens,
The guilty nations tremble. But above
Those superstitious horrors, that enslave
The fond sequacious herd, to mystic faith
And blind amazement prone, the enlightened few,
Whose godlike minds philosophy exalts,
The glorious stranger hail.

THOMPSON.

AN ANECDOTE—*verified.*

A Pat, an odd joker, and Yankee maye sly,
Once riding together a gallows passed by;
Said the Yankee to Pat, "if I dont mare too free,
Give that gallows its due, and pray where would you be?"
"Why, honey," said Pat, "faith, that's easily known,
I'd be riding to town by myself all alone."

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, on the 18th inst. a boy by the name of

HENRY BENJAMIN,

about fourteen years of age, carried away sundry articles of clothing too numerous to mention. Whoever will return said boy to the subscriber, shall receive *One Cent Reward* and *no charges paid.* All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

STEPHEN BILLINGS, *Guardian.*
Groton, July 19, 1819. 37—

Taken,

DETAINED and secreted from the subscriber, an indented Boy by the name of

GILES S. BATES,

stout built, in the tenth year of his age. Whosoever will return said Boy, or give information so that he may be found, will be rewarded for their trouble. All persons are forbid harboring or employing said Boy on penalty of the law.

JESSE ABELL.
Bozrah, July 12, 1819. 36—

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber on the 27th day of June last, a sorrel Horse, with a square dock. Said Horse is about twelve years old, shod all round, stout built, and is about fourteen hands high. Whoever will return said horse or give information of him, shall be generously rewarded for their trouble.

NATH'L HERRICK.
Norwich, July 19, 1819. 37—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1819. 7—

Notice.

AT a meeting of the *Board of Health*, for the Town of Norwich, at the Hotel in said Norwich, on the 1st Monday in January, A. D. 1819—

Erastus Huntington, Esq. President.

The following officers were duly appointed:

Cushing Bells, Charles P. Huntington, Dwight Ripley, John De Witt, Simeon Thomas, Health Committee.

George Tisdale, John L. Buswell, and Thomas B. Buswell, Health Officers.

Voted, "That a health officer shall be entitled to demand and receive 2 dollars and 50 cents fees for a visit on board a vessel, when it becomes his duty to go on board."

Voted, That the Clerk publish annually in June the names of the officers appointed and the bye-law passed June 10, 1811, in the Norwich Courier, 5 weeks successively.

Norwich, June 10, 1811.—At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Health, holden this day at Kinney's Hotel, Voted, That from the 1st day of June to the 20th September in each year, no oyster shells, or oysters in shells, shall be deposited for a longer period than 24 hours, on the shores, wharves or bridges, in this town, northward of *Waterman's Point*, without special permission, for so doing, from the Board of Health.

A Copy of Record, Attest,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, July 6th, A. D. 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the date of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

JOSIAH BENNETT,

late of Sterling, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate to *Simpson Bennett*, of said Sterling, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest, Joan Lathrop, Clerk.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office at Chelsea Landing, Ct. July* 1, 1819.

LUCY ADAMS, George I. Adams, Solomon Adams, Adeline Avery, Lucy Avery, Barnjah Allen, *Groton*, Elizabeth Aulon, *Montville*, Eleazur P. Andrus, *Preston*, Avery Bromly, Nancy Brice, George W. Bates, Ansel Brown, Sally Barker, (2) Eliph. Boddington, Nathan Burdick, Joseph Breed, Thomas K Brooks, George Bates, Benjamin Bootne, Joseph Bromly, *Preston*, Wm. Coit, John Cox, Harte Coit, William M. Corning, Martha M. Coit, Joseph Coats, Prince Champlin, John Deming, Charles Davison, (2) Ruth Dewy, Abigail Davis, Duncan S. Seeard, Cushing Eells, John Fornald, Mary Fitch, *Preston*, Susan Fitch, do. Sophia Fitch do Rhoda Franklin, Fanny Fitch, Dwight Fisher, John Fluemon, Asa Fitch, (2) N. H. Fitch, Wm. Gordon, John Gray, Champlin Gardner, Nathaniel Gilbert, David Gardner, (2) Minor Grant, *Preston*, Carder Hazard, Margaret Helpin, Nancy D. Hubbard, Simeon Hilton, Lucy Smith, Sarah O. Hopkins, Elisha Hatch, *Preston*, W. I. Hicks, Rachel Horscoot, *Montville*, Alice Holmes, Jabez Huntington, (3) Levi Jones, John Jordan, J. W. Kinney, David Lester, *Plainfield*, W. L'Homedieu, Freeman Lovell, Lydia M'Cordy, Sarah Maples, Isaac Minor, Rebecca R. Maples, John Mayo, Polly Meech, Shepherd Norris, John Nichols, John Nichols, *Preston*, Andrew Perkins, Christopher Burdick, Elih Page, George Perkins, Nathan Rix, Dwight Ripley, (2) Jas. Stutson, Gordon Smith, Isaac Story, George Tisdale, Timothy Twist, Joseph Tyler, *Preston*, Laura Yeomans, John Uncas, *Montville*, Dorcilla Williams, John Wisenbaker, Ann Willet. 35—

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, July* 1, 1819.

DANIEL BRIGGS, Silas Baily, Jr. Rhinaldo Burleigh, Alford Barrows, Nathaniel Cole, Calvin Coats, (2) Spencer Cole, Catherine Cory, Roger Cott, Sponer Crapo, Mary Eldridge, Peleg Fry, Joseph Frothingham, Benjamin Green, John Gardner, Gorham Holmes, (2) Rebecca Hall, Oliver, F. Jaquays, Jacob Johnson, Simeon Jones, Daniel W. Kellogg, Joseph Lathrop, Esther Lawrence, Job Mathewson, Walter Palmer, Patience Parkin, Joseph Robinson, (2, William E. Robinson, Charles B. Robinson, Mehitabel Rice, Sally Simmons, (2) Josiah Shaw, 3d, Emely Welch, Lemuel Woodward, Amos Witter, Pedee Welling, Daniel Walter, Nathan Williams, Edward York, *Plainfield*; John C. Smith, Elijah Newton, Wm. Lumax, *of Voluntown*, Alexander Wilson, *Killingly.*
35 E. C. EATON, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office at Norwich, Ct. July* 1, 1819.

SAMUEL M. ANDREWS, Lydia Billings, Mrs. Cagwin, James D. Chapman, (2) Daniel Crews, William Crew, 2d, Clark Davis, Martha Harrington, John Harrison, James G. Hastings, Ebenezer Huntington, William Howard, Joseph Lancaster Augustus Lathrop, Louisa A. Lathrop, Elizabeth Leach, Lucretia McIntosh, Harvey Morgan, Bela Peck, Adam Pendleton, Joshua Pendleton, Erastus Rose, Horace Rose, Luther Spalding, Wm. Tilley, Seth Turner, Margaret Woodworth, Mary S. Woodworth, Martha Wright, *Norwich*; Gardner Avery, Sally Bailey, Jabez Hough, John Malcom, Jed. L. Stark, Horace Strong, Seth Whiting, *Bozrah*; Cephronia Abell, (2, James Cushman, Lemuel Lee, Lucy G. Perkins, James L. Smith, *Lisbon*; Oliver Orsbern, *Montville.*
35 J. HYDE, P. M.

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1819—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mrs. JOANNA FANNING,

late of Lisbon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Thomas Kinsman, Esq.* and *John Kinsman, Esq.* the Administrators on said estate, or be debarred a recovery according law—they giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Lisbon.

A true Copy of Record,
Attest BUSSEL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

All Persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to us,

THOMAS KINSMAN, } *Adm'rs.*
JOHN KINSMAN,
Lisbon, July 12, 1819. 37—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1819—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

STEPHEN MEECH, Esq. & Mr. JOHN C. FITCH, Administrators upon the estate of

Mr. NATHANIEL FITCH,

deceased, late of Preston, having represented to this Court that said estate is likely to be insolvent, said Administrators are directed to give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post, in said Preston, for all persons interested in said estate, to appear if they see cause, before this court on the 20th day of August next, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners upon said estate.

36 *Attest.* BUSSEL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

FOR SALE,

The Wharf and Store,

FORMERLY owned by Capt. THOMAS KING, deceased; the wharf being the same which the Steam-Boat Fulton makes use of; the Store is the same formerly occupied by Capt. GORDON BELL, deceased.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
Norwich, March 23, 1819. 20—

FOR SALE,

The Dwelling-House,

AND excellent *Garden Lot*, formerly the residence of Capt. SIMEON CAREW, deceased, pleasantly situated in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

The House and Lot,

Formerly Mr. JAMES WADE'S, Sen'r. a convenient, good House in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

A MOWING LOT,

With a *Barn* thereon, near the shop of Mr. JAMES P. BROWN, on the western shore of the cove. APPLY TO

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
Norwich, March 23, 1819 20—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Cottsville, Lyme, Lellingwell, Pamesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCardy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors.
Norwich, April 28, 1819. 20mamtf—

A FARM,
For Sale,

SITUATED in the town of Bozrah, about eighty rods from the Turnpike Road leading from Norwich to Colchester, containing about

100 Acres of excellent LAND,

with a good *DWELLING HOUSE* and *BARN* thereon standing. Said Farm is well proportioned for *Mowing, Ploughing, Pasturing, Woodland*, and *Orcharding*, and will make from forty to fifty barrels of Cider yearly. Said Farm is within three-fourths of a mile of a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill, and Carding Machine, and three miles from Norwich Court-House, and is the Farm that formerly belonged to *Benjamin Waterman*, deceased.

A long credit will be given on a part of the purchase of said farm if required.

For further information enquire of
AMASA & LEWIS HYDE.
Franklin, July 12, 1819. tf-36—

Agricultural Show and Fair.

THE Executive Committee of the *New London County Agricultural Society*, have agreed upon the following Premiums to be awarded at the annual Cattle Show, in New-London, on the first Monday of October, 1819.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

For the best Ox fitted for slaughter,	$15
For the best bull raised in the County of New London, or imported therein, which shall have been owned and kept in the county, at least four months previous to the exhibition, being not less than one year old, and assurances, satisfactory to the Committee that he shall remain for use in the county, twelve months after obtaining the premium - -	10
For the next best ditto, as above - -	5
For the best Milch Cow - - - - -	10
For the next best do. - - - - -	5
For the best Boar, not less than one nor more than two years old - -	8
For the best Sow, not less than one year old - - - - - - - - -	6

PRODUCE.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Indian Corn on not less than two acres - - - -	8
Ditto do. Barley do. - - - -	6
Ditto do. Potatoes do. - - - -	6
For the best Dairy having regard to the quantity and quality of the cheese and number of cows - -	15
To the woman who shall make said Dairy - - - - - - - - - -	10
For the next best Dairy, as above -	10
To the woman who shall make the same - - - - - - - - - -	5

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

For the best piece of Carpeting, not less than 30 yards, one yard wide	6
Ditto Woolen Cloth, 20 yds. ¾ wide	5
Ditto Flannel, 30 yds. 1 yd. wide -	4
For the best Woolen Hose, knit, not less than six pair - - - - -	3

A good pasture for the cattle will be provided near the Court-house, free of expense, and it is desirable that the objects of Premium be presented to the Committee at the Court-house, as early as nine o'clock in the morning of the day of exhibition.

L. FOSDICK, *Recording Secretary.*
New-London, June 28, 1819. 35—

THE CELEBRATED

BALM OF QUITO,

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, &c. FOR SALE AT *R. HUBBARD's* Book-Store.
June 30.

Masonic Notice.

A Regular communication of *Franklin Chapter, No* 4, will be held at Masonic Hall, the last Monday of July, at 1 o'clock, P. M.—A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the M. E. H. P.
J. KINGSLEY *Sec. P. C. R. A. M.*
Norwich, July 14, 1819. 36—

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale, at the *Blue Store, Shetucket Street*, the following BOOKS, viz:

Narrative of an expedition to explore the river Zaire, usually called the Congo, in South Africa, in 1816, under the direction of Captain J. K. Tuckey, R. N. to which is added, the Journal of Professor Smith; and some general observations on the country and its inhabitants. Published by permission of the Lords Commissions of the Admiralty. Price $2,50.

Greenland, the adjacent seas, and the Northwest passage to the Pacific Ocean, illustrated in a voyage to Davis's Strait, during the summer of 1817—by Bernard O'Reilly, Esq. Price $1,50.

Anecdotes of the life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Landaff, written by himself. Price $2,75.

Journal of a visit to South Africa, in 1815 and 1816, with some accounts of the Missionary settlements of the United Brethren, near the Cape of Good Hope. By the Rev. C. J. Latrobe. Price $2,00.

The Naval Temple, containing a complete history of the battles fought by the Navy of the United States, from its establishment in 1794 to the present time, including the wars with France, and with Tripoli, the late war with Great-Britain, and with Algiers, with elegant engravings representing battles, &c. Price $3.

Life of the Honorable Major-General Israel Putnam—with an Appendix, containing an historical and topographical sketch of Bunker Hill Battle. Price $1.

Memoirs of Mrs. Harriet Newell. Price 75 cts.

A series of popular Essays, illustrative of principles essentially connected with the improvement of the Understanding, the Imagination, and the Heart. By Elizabeth Hamilton. Two vols.—Price $2.

Tales for Mothers and Daughters, by Miss Woodland. Two vols.—Price $1.75.

Moral Tales for young people, by Maria Edgeworth. Three vols.—Price $2,25.

New Tales, by Mrs. Opie. Two vols. Price $2

The Antiquary, by the author of "Waverly" and "Guy Mannering." Three vols in two—Price $1,50.

Samor, Lord of the Bright City, an heroic poem. By the Rev. H. H. Milman, M. A. Price 87½ cts.

Siege of Corinth, and Parisina—poems Price 50 cts.

Felix Alvarez, or Manners in Spain, containing descriptive accounts of some of the prominent events of the late peninsular war: and authentic anecdotes illustrative of the Spanish character: interspersed with Poetry, original, and from the Spanish. By Alexander R. C. Dallas, Esq. Three vols in two. Price $2.

Rosabella, or a Mothers Marriage—a novel. By the author of the Romance of the Pyrenees, &c. &c. &c. Five vols. in three.—Price $3.

Sophia, or the dangerous indiscretion—a tale, founded on facts. Three vols. in two.—Price $1,75.

Memoirs relating to the Highlands; with anecdotes of Rob Roy and his family. Price 62½ cts.

Zuma, or the tree of health. To which is added the Fair Pauline,—Zeneida,—the Reeds of the Tiber,—and the Widow of Luzi. By Madame De Genlis.—Price 50 cts.

The Brownie of Bodsbeck, and other Tales, by James Hogg, author of "the Queen's Wake," &c. &c. Two vols. in one.—Price $1.

Clarentine, a Novel, by Miss Burney, author of Traits of Nature, Geraldine Fauconberg, etc. Two vols.—Price $1,75.

Tales of my Landlord, second series, collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham, Schoolmaster and Parish Clerk of Gandercleugh. Four vols. in two.—Price $2,50.

June 9.

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES P. BROWN.
Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar.*

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich.

H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B. The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.
May 26. 29tf—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THIS line of Steam Boats will commence on Monday the 8th inst.—and continue during the season, as follows:

The CONNECTICUT, Capt. Barker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New-Haven.

The FULTON, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich immediately after day-light in the morning of the same days, will touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New-Haven, at 8 o'clock.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

March 3. 17—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS I.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
4 : : of	1000	:	4000
4 : : of	500	:	2000
60 : : of	100	:	6000
100 : : of	50	:	5000
595 : : of	20	:	7900
11400 : : of	2 50	:	28500
12000 Prizes			$60000
12000 Tickets at $5 is			$60000

☞ *Not a Blank in the Lottery.*

A more favorable Scheme for the Adventurer, we presume to say, was never offered to the public. The one now offered contains more high prizes than Schemes in general of this amount; and, it will be observed, that a person can obtain two Tickets for the same money that will buy but one in a Scheme of any other description. Consequently the Adventurer will have two chances for high Prizes to one in any other Lottery.

Part of the above Prizes will be determined in the following manner, viz.

The first drawn number on the 10th, 14th, and 20th day's drawing will be entitled to *one thousand dollars each*, and the first drawn number on the 18th day will be entitled to *three thousand dollars.*

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent. and all prizes less than *five hundred dollars* payable in *sixty days*, and all others in *ninety days* after the completion of the drawing, which will positively commence on the 2d Tuesday of January, 1820, at Mr Knap's Hotel in Fairfield; and 500 numbers will constitute one day's drawing, which will regulate the stationary prizes.

All prizes not called for in one year will be considered as generously given to the Society, and will not thereafter be paid.

SIMEON H. MINOR, }
JEREMIAH STURGES, } *Managers.*
PHINEAS TAYLOR,
THO'S F. ROWLAND,

TICKETS FOR SALE BY
RUSSELL HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket-street,
and by SAMUEL TYLER, *and*
JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.
July 21, 1819. 37—

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the *District of Windham* hath limited and appointed six months from the 6th day of July, 1819, for the creditors to the estate of

SOLOMON DEWEY,

late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on the said deceased's estate to *Ashel Dewey*, of said Lebanon, or *Eleazer Dewey*, of Columbia, Executors of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to

ASAHEL DEWEY, } *Executors.*
ELEAZER DEWEY,
Dated Lebanon, July 6th, 1819. 36—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1819. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII. No. 39.]

Domestic Cotton Goods.

200 pieces White and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Tickings, Checks, Stripes, Chambrays, Ginghams, and Diapers.
Knitting and Weaving Yarn.
Threads and Slacks.

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.

July 28, 1819. 38—

Cheap Domestic Goods.

2000 yds. fine brown Shirtings for 1s. per yard,
Stout water-loom Sheetings, 3-4 wide,
Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings,
Bed Tick, Checks, Stripes & Chambrays,
Received and for sale by
F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

June 30. 34—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

selected from the latest European and India importations, and just received from New-York,

CONSISTING OF

Super. and common Broadcloths and Casimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Rattinetts, Bombazines, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Nankin Crape Shawls, 8-4, 4-4 and half Merino do. Sinchews, Sarsnetts, Levantine and Florence Silks, a large assortment of Nankin, Canton and Cancon Crapes, fancy and plain Ribbons, Silk and Tabby Velvets, black and mixed Canton Camblets, brown and white Russia and Irish Sheeting, Russia and Irish Diapers, Damask Diapers and Table Cloths, Linen Cambricks and Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, men's Woodstock, Beaver and Silk Gloves, ladies' Kid, Beaver and black Castor Gloves, 4-4 and 6-4 Book, Mulmul, Jackonet and Cambric Muslins, Cotton Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambric and common Dimoties, &c. &c. &c.

April 27.

Groceries, Lumber, &c.

HAMS and Shoulders, Mess and Prime Pork, Mess Beef, Lard, Candles, Cod and Scale Fish, Dunn'd Fish, Sounds and Tongues, Pickled Mackerel, Smoked Salmon, Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil, Liver Oil, Seal Leather, Calf Skins, Lamp-black, Sheathing and Wrapping Paper, Tow Cloth, Flax, Tar, Oakum, Cordage, Ground Malt, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, Ground Mustard and Mustard Seed, Rum, Sugar, Molasses, Geneva, Tea, Rice, Iron Shovels, Hollow Ware, Plaster Paris, ground and in the stone, Cider, Vinegar, Stone Lime, T. Island. St Ubes and Liverpool Salt, Port and Lisbon Wine in bottles, Buck-Wheat Flour, Merchantable and Clear Pine Boards and Clapboards, Pine Timber, average about 6 inches square, Shingles, various qualities, Oak and Chesnut Boards and Joist, Lathboards, Pine Joist, Merchantable Pine Plank, Cut and Wrought Nails, 6 by 8 Glass, Bed Cords, Clothes' Lines and Sewing Twine,

FOR SALE BY
C. ELLS.

July 19, 1819. 4w—37—

Rum, Porter, &c.

4 hhds. high 3d proof W. I. Rum,
1 do. 2d do.
4 hhds. Molasses,
2 tierces Brown Stout,
10 doz. London Porter, at 12s. doz.
12 doz. do. do. 9s. doz.
White Wine Vinegar in demijohns, two galls. each,
3 doz. Claret Wine,
Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugars,
4d, 8d, and 10d Cut Nails.
Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil,

FOR SALE BY
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

July 21. 37—

Codfish, Shovels, &c.

30 quintals CODFISH,
10 tons Iron Hollow Ware,
4 doz. American Shovels,
30 N. S. Grind Stones,

FOR SALE BY
JOS. BREED.

July 14. 36—

Flour, Lime, etc.

SUPERFINE and fine FLOUR, in bbls. and half bbls.
Dexter's and common STONE LIME,
CODFISH, FOR SALE BY
JAMES N. BROWN.

June 23. 33—

NEW GOODS.

G. and H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received from New-York, a large and general assortment of fresh imported DRY GOODS, all bought with cash at Auction, within the last fifteen days, and will be sold, *wholesale and retail*, at a small advance.

Those who have cash to pay for Goods, will do well to improve this opportunity.

June 29, 1819. 34—

NEW GOODS.

JUST received and for sale very *cheap*, a general assortment of GROCERIES of a *superior quality*, viz:

Cognac Brandy,
Old Spirit,
Holland Gin,
Country do.
St. Croix Rum,
New-England do.
Cider Brandy,
Double Ale,
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe & Malaga } WINES,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS, fresh and superior quality.
Loaf, St. Croix, India White & Brown Havana } SUGARS.
New-Orleans and Surinam Molasses, Flour, Rice, Chocolate, Coffee, Box and Keg Raisins, Lemons, Allspice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cassia, Ginger, Saltpetre, Starch, Pearlash, Bar-Soap, Shaving-Soap, Cavendish and sweet scented Tobacco, Lorrillard's Maccauba Snuff, Candles, Glauber Salts, Codfish, Blown Salt, Pocket Knives, Brooms, Bed Cords, writing and wrapping Paper, Segars, Sieves, Pork and Pork Hams, an assortment of Stone and red Earthen Ware, Day & Martin's genuine Liquid Shoe Blacking, &c. &c.

The above goods will be sold very *low* for *Cash*, or in exchange for country produce.

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, June 2, 1819. 30—

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

40 M. feet seasoned clear and merchantable Pine BOARDS.
10 do. do. do. Plank and sash Stuff.
10 do do. do. clear and merchantable Clapboards.
60 M. Hartford inspected SHINGLES.
Oak Boards and Joist.
Chesnut Plank.
12 casks Dexter's best LIME.
5 M. BRICK.
1 ton Nova Scotia Grind Stones, blue grit.
Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, } *very superior.*
Lemon, Cinnamon, Clove, Orange, Life of Man, Peppermint, and Anniseed CORDIALS.
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Port, L. P. Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Colmanar WINES.
Old Spirits. St Croix and N. E. Rum.
Country Gin. Cider Brandy.
Metheglin, *very old.*
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS.
Coffee, Chocolate, Ginger.
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Citron, Pepper, Allspice, Mustard, Essence of Spruce, Box and cask Raisins, Pearl Ash, Almonds, Filberts, Cayenne Pepper, Pepper Sauce.
Spanish and American Segars.
Plug and cut Tobacco.
Maccuba and Scotch Snuff.
Small and large Demijohns.
Fustic, Logwood, Nicaragua, & Red Wood
Alum, Copperas and Indigo.
Wrought, cut and scupper NAILS.
Tacks, Brads and Screws.
Loaf and brown SUGARS.
Paint and White Wash Brushes.
Codfish. Fine SALT.
Iron Hollow Ware.
Shovels, Spades, Hoes, &c. &c.

JOHN LATHROP.

WANTED.

20,000 feet Oak Boards.

APPLY AS ABOVE.

Norwich, May 26, 1819. 29—

The Subscriber

WISHES to buy 8000 feet CHESNUT LATH, for which he will make good pay.

JOHN LATHROP.

July 15, 1819. 36—

Round Turnip Seed,

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
JOHN LATHROP.

July 15, 1819. 36—

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a very large and general assortment of fresh imported

GOODS,

purchased at the present reduced prices, principally at auction, for cash, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, at small advance for ready money.

AMONG THEM ARE

40 ps. superfine, middling and low priced Broadcloths,
30 „ do. do. double and single milled Cassimeres,
50 „ (A. R. & Co.) and (H. S. & Co.) black and coloured Bombazetts,
50 „ steam-loom and Maddapolam Cotton Shirtings,
40 „ Levantine, Florence, and India Lustrings,
30 „ black and col'd Canton Crapes,
60 „ Carlisle Ginghams and Robes,
200 „ Ribbons—some elegant garnitures,
20 „ black, blue and drab, wide, double chain Cotton Cassimeres, suitable for carriage tops or summer clothing,
60 doz. Cotton, Silk and Worsted Hose,
100 ps. Cotton Cambrics and Book Muslins,
100 „ Calicoes and Ginghams,
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Coach Laces,
White and Chintz Bed Lace.
Furniture, Cambric and common Dimety,
Blue and plain Nankins, (first chop,)
Black, white, green and pink Italian Crape.
Silk, Merino, Crape, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls,
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Thule Lace,
Thread, Silk and Cotton Lace,
Ladies' black, white and fancy col'd Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gentlemen's Silk, Beaver and Buck Skin Gloves.
Shell and Horn Combs,
Long Lawn, Linen Cambrics,
Threads, Tapes, and Bobbins,
White, red, green, yellow and black Flannel,
A large assortment of superior Wire Thread,
Best plated, spring thong and twig Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, and Parasols,
Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Prenelle Shoes, manufactured in New-York,
Misses' and Children's do.
Green Gauze, for Veils. Vesting,
Marseilles, Tuilinet and Silk
Tabby Velvets, assorted colours,
Travelling Trunks, assorted sizes,
An assortment of men's, youth's and children's

HATS,

of the first quality, from the manufactories of J. Brewster, and Ives & White.

ALSO,

10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices, for cash only.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

William Rogers,

HAS FOR SALE,

PINE, White-wood, Butternut, Basswood, and Chesnut BOARDS,
Ship PLANK,
Lath BOARDS,
Walnut, Oak, and Chesnut WOOD.

HE HAS TO LET,

A convenient HOUSE, for a small family.

LATELY RECEIVED FROM THE AUCTIONS, IN NEW-YORK,

Ginghams, Cotton Shirtings, &c. very cheap.

July 28. 38—

Domestic Goods.

GINGHAMS,
BEDTICKS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS, &
YARN,

for sale at reduced prices at the store of *Williams Manufacturing Co.* by

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Norwich Falls, June 23. 33—

Gin, Rum, and Pork.

PIPES, hogsheads and barrels Cold Spring GIN,
New-England RUM,
20 bbls. mess, 30 „ prime, 5 „ cargo, } PORK,

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.

June 23. 33—

THE subscriber wishes to buy 3 Tons good HAY.

JOHN LATHROP.

July 21, 1819. 37—

MEDICAL.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

N. C. RALEIGH, JULY 16.

Interesting Medical Article.

WE have been politely favored, by Dr. James M Henderson, of this city, with a copy of the following highly interesting letter from Professor Smith, of Columbia College, S. C. The importance of the information received, induces Dr. Henderson to permit this publication, without his having previously asked the consent of his valuable correspondent. So interesting to humanity, is the extension of knowledge on the best mode of treating consumptive cases, that we shall feel infinitely obliged by further communications respecting the powerful medicine treated of in the following:

Columbia, S. C. June 15, 1819.

Sir—This communication will evince that you have not made an erroneous calculation of professional liberality in your letter, addressed to Dr. Davis and myself, and received yesterday. I recollect that when Mr. Silliman gave me a call, Dr. Davis and myself, were conversing upon the encouraging prospects of relieving Phthisis Pulmonalis, by the use of the Prussic Acid, and no doubt from this Mr. S. was led to make the observation to you.

We are both desirous to extend the honor and benefit of the Medical Profession, and for this purpose, by the desire of Dr. Davis, I now undertake to comply with your request in as satisfactory a manner as the limits of a letter will allow.

It may be proper to premise that Dr. Davis's opinions, on any medical subject, are entitled to much weight—as to myself, from my situation as Professor of Chemistry, &c. in the South Carolina College, although once a practitioner of Physic, I am now debarred from any regular exercise of the Profession, and therefore have not the opportunity of making much experimental investigation of medical subjects.

Having found in the 8th or 9th number of the Journal of the Royal Institution, (London) an interesting article upon the Prussic Acid, by Dr. Magendie, of Paris, I pointed it out to my friend Dr. Davis, and requested him to make trial of his new remedy. A small portion was procured from Charleston, having been manufactured there by L'Hermnier, an excellent French Chemist who has since returned to the West-Indies; but this being soon exhausted, no further supply could be obtained from thence, and I therefore undertook to make it myself, which I have now several times accomplished, according to the process of Scheele, recorded in Cooper's edition of Thomson's Chemistry, Vol. 2, page 224, &c. observing this difference, that instead of distilling one fourth of the whole quantity of water used, I permitted but one sixth to pass over into the receiver.—This process is somewhat tedious and complicated, but with the requisite Chemical knowledge, and suitable apparatus, it may be conducted with accuracy and success. Thus much for the mode of supply. As to the nature of this substance, it is a most virulent poison, and in this respect you will recognize its analogy to some of our most effectual remedies—It would therefore require to be carefully kept from common handling, and also from the action of light, which is said to decompose it. The same result ensues from long keeping: for then instead of its natural transparency it exhibits a darkish hue.—On its poisonous qualities, the symptoms, &c. consult Orfila on Poisons, a valuable work lately translated and published in Philadelphia.—An adult, in using it, should commence with three drops of the Acid, diluted with as many ounces of water, and taken in the course of 24 hours—a gradual increase may be made to 8 or 10 drops, which is the largest dose that has yet been used in this place. Our experience here is not more than of two months standing, and during that time Dr. Davis has prescribed the Acid in 8 or 9 cases, all of which, as yet (with the exception of one) have been greatly benefitted. The unfortunate case was that in which it was first used, and was almost hopeless at the time; but even in this, the distressing cough, copious expectoration and wasting hectics were for weeks kept at bay, and the patient so much re-animated, as to induce a hope of recovery; but this finally proved delusive. At any rate, however, it was the best palliative that had been used, and greatly abated the sufferings of dissolving nature. From the other cases it may probably be inferred that, in proportion to the recent occurrence of the disease, has been the apparent benefit; and in no one case has the remedy produced injurious consequences. After some continuance, it appears to affect the breast with a sense of stricture, which is relieved by the disuse for a few days, or by some discharge of blood from the lungs; or it effects the brain in a slight degree, soon removed, however, by a disuse of the medicine.

Dr. Davis has kept a regular account of some of the most remarkable cases, which I suppose may be published at some future period. The auxiliary treatment is much the same as with the use of other medicines—to keep the stomach and bowels clear, (although the Acid in some degree performs the functions of a Cathartic) to avoid alterations of temperature and exposures, &c. If the preceding information can be useful to you I shall be gratified in having imparted it, and will endeavor to forward to you by some person travelling in the stage, an ounce vial of the Acid.

Should you wish to make any farther enquiries upon this subject, you will please to address your letter to Dr. Davis, as I expect to leave this place on the 28th inst. for the Missouri Territory, and to be absent until October next.

I am respectfully your obedient, &c.
E. D. SMITH.

AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE ALBANY REGISTER.

TO FARMERS.

THE wars of Europe are over for the present and those that were employed in them instead of destroying the productions of others, and devestating countries, are now employed in obtaining from the peaceful earth, more than enough to supply their wants. Our surplus produce increases, and the demand for it must and does decrease. I don't know that we will be less happy on that account, but we must supply ourselves with those articles of luxury which we have no money to purchase. Oil and wine we can have, independent of foreign commerce.

Mr. Jefferson speaking of the usefulness of sweet oil, observed that should a man be obliged to choose which he would live upon, bread or oil, that he had much better choose the latter and be without bread than without oil.

The numerous uses to which oil may be put makes it necessary we should turn some attention to the subject, and not to send to Europe for it, as some of our first settlers in New-York did for bricks, thinking perhaps the clay of such a new country would not make them.

Sun flower seed makes a pure white oil.—It is excellent either to mix with paint, to burn in lamps, or to use for the table. I wish the agricultural societies may take the subject into consideration, it will become of great importance before long, and why not commence it now.

It is not too late in the season, and I propose, that every farmer who feels an interest in the general welfare, and would like to know the value of the flower, should immediately let his children plant sun flower seed round his farm, along the fences, where there is always more or less waste ground. They want no attention; they grow luxuriously every where and will beautify the face of the country very much; it is a noble looking flower, and surely was never meant to be neglected as a weed.

In the fall of the year some arrangement will be made to purchase the seed in each town and pay oil in exchange. There are several experiments making in several parts of the country as to the quantity to be produced from an acre. You had better soak the seed for 24 hours before planting them.

If what I have written will have the effect of inducing you to follow my advice, I sincerely believe you will be gratified with the result.

OIL MILL.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

Receipt for making Cider and preserving it sound for years.

Three months ago, I was at the house of Nicholas Nall, Esq. who lives near Deep river, at the upper extremity of Moor county, where I drank *old* cider of a superior quality; and as the habitual use of cider is eminently conducive to health, insures sobriety, imparts the agreeable sensation of strength and vigor, and is a pleasant beverage that can be afforded at a small expense; I took care to be exactly informed of his manner of making, refining and preserving it, in the hope that advantage might accrue by a publication of it. Mr. Nall had in his cellar, as well as I now remember about 8 or 10 hogsheads and 50 or 60 barrels of cider of different ages—the oldest was best; nor did he think any was fit to drink until it was at least a year old: That which I drank, was three years old, and it was excellent. His oldest cider I did not taste, as he intends it as a treat for his executors. He complained that his stock was too small to enable him to drink it of the age he wished; but intended to fill another cellar. I here copy Mr. Nall's receipt, as he gave it to me in writing in April last.

"All apples fit to be eaten, will make good cider. The grand secret is in clean-

ORIGINAL STAINED

ing it from the filth and dregs as early as possible. Each sort of apples are to be beaten and pressed by themselves. Two kinds of juice, both good, would, if mixed, often make bad cider. Throw out all imperfect, sorry, and sun-burnt apples, as well as dust and trash—Beat your apples before much mellowed; as they lose their strength, soundness, and spirit, if too mellow—Let them stand half a day after being beaten, before put into press; then press them slowly; discontinue it as soon as the juice discharged appears to grow thin and watery. The advantage of slow pressure is in making the liquor run pure. Let your casks, previously well cleansed, be filled quite full, to permit the froth and pumice to discharge itself at the bung. When the fermentation abates, cover the bung closely with something that may be lifted by the fixed air that escapes during the future fermentation—In a week, rack off the cider carefully, ceasing the moment you observe it to run muddy: Now stop the cask more firmly. In ten days, rack it off a second time; and in fifteen days, the third time. In every instance, the casks are to be clean and perfectly filled; and when filled for the last time, to be hunged close in a deep dry cellar, never to be moved until drawn for use. Late cider need not be racked until March, and then one racking, or at most two, will be sufficient. Be very careful that no water, not even the little that will adhere after rinsing a cask, is mixed with the cider. The smallest quantity of rain water will render cider unfit to keep. The addition of any quantity of distilled spirits is not only useless, but injurious."

Mr. Nall's method is the result of long experience, and its success justifies me in recommending it to the public. I hope it will be tried.

CALVIN JONES.

Raleigh, July 25, 1818.

N. B. I ought to have mentioned that Mr. Nall told me, he had for many years tried various plans for clarifying cider to prevent its souring, by means of milk, isinglass, scalding and scumming, filtering through sand, &c. &c. and found all useful; but is satisfied, that frequent racking, or drawing is far preferable to any other method he has attempted.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

TRIUMPH OF STEAM.

The fact is now proved by experiment, that the rapid waters of the Missouri are accessible by steam. This furnishes a most important era in the history of our internal improvements. It opens a communication to the interior of the country to an extent beyond what imagination can conceive. An attempt is shortly to be made on the waters of the Yellow Stone river, and no doubt is entertained of its success. "*Westward the star of empire points the way,*" we believe was formerly an expression of an English poet, while contemplating the future destinies of the American continent. The expression now derives double force and pungency from the excess of emigration, for in this point of view, the star of empire does indeed point to the west It is now ascertained, it is said, on good evidence, that the waters of the Missouri, are as accessible by steam as that of the Ohio, or the Mississippi. Now, that the grand parent stream is subdued, is in fact compelled to pass under the triumphal arch erected by victorious art, all the tributary streams will be compelled to pay homage. By this noble conquest, the invention of steam will be rendered as perennial as the flow of the Missouri. We do not wonder that European nations should contend with us for the honor of this invention; the point has been long a subject of altercation; nor is it even at this day fully settled by evidence. But while this point remains undecided, no doubt at all remains on the question, who improved the power of this tremendous agent and disciplined it to use. Our rapid and almost interminable rivers did not appear a scope enough for American enterprize—the Ocean presented a broader and more comprehensive field for the energies of our countrymen. His dominion is now subjected to the power of steam, and this victory was first achieved by Americans. No wonder that such enterprize has excited the envy of European writers—it is a subject worthy of their envy—worthy of the only homage that an envious heart can render—the homage of slander and abuse. European authors have found out another source of consolation: they have laid it down as a principle never at least to be doubted by them, that such enterprize acting on so broad a scale as that of a vast continent, cannot be of long continuence. This is a point which these politicians have established very much to their own satisfaction. But unless they have some means inaccessible to common mortals, of consulting the records of futurity, we are utterly at a loss to conceive how they have established so conclusively, a fact, which they must confess is not at the present moment in existence. In the mean time, it only remains for our countrymen to disappoint these benevolent predictions, by still cherishing the government of their choice.

—Many years and perhaps centuries may roll around, before the European world may present such a spectacle as it has recently done. When all the civilized world was in arms, it was impossible for Americans, connected as they were by so many ties, natural, political, and commercial, to remain calm spectators of the contest. This turbulent state of the world, rendered the political parties in this country, in some measure, the representatives of the belligerent parties of Europe. Now, party will not assume such an extirpating character: manufactures, commerce, agriculture, sectional interests, will break up this formidable confederated mass of party, into small fragments, comparatively insignificant to what it once was, and incapable of being joined together again in a solid and permanent shape.—All this is auspicious both to the growth and concentration of our republican habits.

An English writer in attempting to maintain his favorite dogma, that the U. States cannot remain as an independent nation in their present form, mentions this fact, that they constitute the only republic now existing on the surface of the globe. How this fact is brought to bear as an evidence of the truth of his assertion we are, we must confess, utterly at a loss to conceive.

He proves nothing more than the simple fact, that the United States do constitute the only remaining republic.

He neither proves that all the monarchies will follow our example, nor that we shall follow the example of those monarchies, and the whole amount of his argument may be thus compendiously summed up, that a monarchy is a monarchy and that a republic is a republic. We observe the free principles of our constitution gradually diffusing themselves, even in the midst of the most despotic governments, so that the very fact advanced by this writer, is in flat opposition to his hypothesis. It proves that these monarchies are gradually adopting the principles of "the only republic:" it proves that not all the splendor of a royal diadem can dazzle from the eye, those simple and plain truths which preserve a native, inherent and solitary grandeur, in comparison with which crowns and sceptres lose their lustre.

Foreign Intelligence.

CADIZ, APRIL 4.

Extraordinary Theft.—On the first day of March a most extraordinary theft was committed in the conventional church of St. Francis d'Assise after the celebration of a solemn funeral services for the late Queen of Spain, Isabella de Braganza. The decorations of this occasion are estimated at 2 millions of real vellon (about 100,000 dollars.) The concourse of people present was immense—when the officiating bishop had concluded the service, his pontifical robe and ornaments, according to the established custom of Spain, were laid on a massy plateau of silver, and the whole placed on a table called *credential* by one of the prelate's pages. Immediately a person advanced and making a most profound reverence towards the altar, took the plateau, the rich ornaments of gold and embroidery, the mitre, ornamented with precious stones, and the black cope which had been expressly made for this occasion, and carried the whole off!—through the church, and for a considerable distance outside he had to proceed through a double line of soldiers, who permitted him to pass without interruption, thinking him to be employed in carrying the episcopal robes, &c. to the Bishop's house. The prelate's servants not finding in the sacristry either the plateau or the ornaments, also believed that the man who took them off the table was a servitor of the convent, and that he carried them to the bishop's. The illusion soon ceased; and nothing can equal people's astonishment at the cool, audacious, calculating habits of this sacrilegious thief, who completely escaped with his prize, and has not since been heard of.

RETROSPECT.

It is a melancholy consideration, that after a peace of four years, the expenditure of the country should so far exceed its revenue, as to render a loan necessary; the interest of which must be provided for by new taxes, and these not very light or inconsiderable. It is generally supposed that Ministers have been tampering with the Members of Parliament, respecting the imposition of a Property Tax, but that finding a general disinclination to it in that circle, they have abandoned the idea, and mean to propose an augmentation of the existing impost on the Excise, the Customs, and the Assessed Taxes. With respect to the latter they already press with peculiar severity on the middle classes of society, who contribute much more, in proportion to their means, to this branch of the public revenue, than those in the higher walks of life. Nor do we think that there are many articles subject to the Excise, the duties on which can be increased without diminishing their consumption in so considerable a proportion as to render any new impost upon them unproductive, to say nothing of the increased temptation which would be held out to smuggling and to other means of evading the duties. The real truth is, that the country is arrived at the *ne plus ultra* in taxation—at that state in which the imposition of new taxes will not increase the actual amount of the public revenue. Under these circumstances more ought to have been attempted in the way of retrenchment. Before ministers had demanded the imposition of new burthens upon the subject, all unnecessary places should have been suppressed, and the emoluments of such as are preserved considerably reduced. In the Ordnance Department it is asserted that considerable reduction may be made, and there are other expenses of persons high in office which would probably admit of some retrenchment. Until these salutary reforms had been accomplished, Ministers ought not even to have hinted at new taxes, and we trust that Parliament, before it votes any more money out of the pockets of its constituents, will be satisfied that the money already raised is faithfully and economically expended in providing for the necessary service of the State.—*Liverpool paper.*

SOLAR MICROSCOPES.

The Glasgow Astronomical Society has procured a Solar Microscope from a celebrated optician, the largest that optician has ever constructed. It is exhibited to most advantage betwixt 11 and 2 o'clock, during which hours the sun is in the best position for showing it. The first trial of this instrument disclosed some wonderful phenomena—hundreds of insects were discovered devouring the body of a gnat, and scores had lived luxuriously for several months on the leg of a moth! These animalculæ were magnified so as to appear nine inches long, their actual size being somewhat less than the fourteen hundredth part of an inch. The mineral kingdom afforded another display of brilliant objects; their chrystalizations, and the splendor of their coloring, exceed any thing the most lively imagination can conceive.—*London paper.*

Important to Skippers and Owners.

A case was lately tried before the Court of King's Bench, which is of much interest, both to merchants, and ship-owners. The plaintiff in this case had chartered a vessel to the defendant to bring home a cargo of coffee and logwood. In the charter party the vessel was described as being of the burden of 261 tons or thereabouts. The defendant, covenanted to provide her with a full and competent lading. The vessel returned with 261 tons of coffee, but it appeared she would have taken 400, and for that quantity the plaintiff, under the engagement of the defendant to provide her with a full cargo, sought to recover freight. The defendant, on the other hand, contended he was only liable to pay freight for 261 tons, the burden of the vessel as described in the charter party. The cause was tried before the Chief Justice, and this point was reserved, a verdict to be entered according to the opinion of the Court. The Court after hearing the arguments, decided unanimously in favor of the plaintiff. The defendant had engaged to put a full and complete cargo on board, which meant as much as the vessel would conveniently carry, and appeared in this case to be 400 tons. The description of the vessel's burden in the charter party was by measurement: the number of tons which might be stowed in her depended on the specific gravity of the article which composed her cargo A verdict was therefore ordered to be entered for the whole of the plaintiff's demand, £918, 18s.—*Lon. Pap.*

From the Memorial of Bordeaux.

On the 31st of December, 1818, James Dillingham,* captain and owner of the ship Warrington, being in lat. 47, N. lon. 30, W. meredian of Paris, discovered a brig entirely dismantled and apparently in the greatest distress. It was the Robert, of Blyth, captain Robert Clarke, who sailed from Liverpool for New-York, and had been buffeted by the waves during 102 days She had 18 passengers on board, among whom were 5 children, two of the latter at the breast The eldest of the ladies was not more than 23. At the moment when these unfortunate beings were seen from the Warrington, the sea was horrific; the brig half opened, made water in every direction; her captain lashed to the helm, struggled in vain against the billows; and during the last 24 hours, even the ladies themselves had worked at the pumps with the sailors, still endeavoring to delay, for some instants, a death which seemed inevitable.

At the sight of their imminent peril, James Dillingham, forgetting his own safety, immediately resolved to save them. He succeeded at first in launching a boat; but it required all his authority to make the sailors set out, as the greatness of the danger appalled them. Indeed their fears were not without cause, for the boat foundered at the very moment it neared the brig, and the men had only time to grapple the vessel. Dillingham's courage increased with the danger. Another boat was launched, and followed by some intrepid seamen, he threw himself into it and steered straight for the wreck. By his skill and daring, he succeeded in boarding her. All on board wished to escape at once—but Dillingham by blending much firmness with mildness, succeeded in restraining their eagerness, and the deliverance of some was deferred to secure the safety of all. Having taken as many on board as the boat could hold without danger, he regained his vessel, and in two other trips, not less perilous, especially as night approached, he succeeded in saving all on board the wreck. One child, alone, 18 months old, died in Capt. Dillingham's arms.

The bare perusal of the particulars which we have just stated, is sufficient to give a true idea of the courage and presence of mind of this intrepid captain; but to justly appreciate the good qualities of his generous soul, we must read the modest and unvarnished account he gave to the prefect of the Gironde, who had expressed a wish to learn the particulars. We shall cite the concluding sentence of this report, as it is remarkable:—

"When all those unfortunate beings had reached my ship, I forgot the dangers I had run. I even forgot the risk of wanting food for so many additional mouths—Nothing like that occupied my thoughts. I felt nothing but the satisfaction of having contributed to save the lives of those distressed beings—they loaded me with their benedictions, and I was happy. Their grateful prayers doubtless reached the throne of the Most High, for I had only 32 days passage."

The brother of one of the ladies came from London to Bordeaux for the express purpose of thanking Capt. Dillingham. It is in like thanks, coming from the hearts of those he saved, and in his own breast, that such a man as Capt Dillingham finds his sweetest reward.

* An American.

By the late Mails.

COL. WASHINGTON, JULY 24.

"IT has been supposed, from the universal complaint of Hard Times, and the actual suffering of many, to which no one can shut his eyes, that there would be an entire suspension of improvements, of every description, in the City of Washington, for the present year. But it is a fact, which has surprised us, yet is nevertheless a fact, that there are upwards of sixty houses, mostly small ones indeed, going up within the city, besides additions, out houses, &c.—*Nat. Intel.*

KEN. HARRODSBURGH, JULY 9.

OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President, arrived here on Wednesday last, just after we had dined, and though there was a Committee of Arrangements appointed at Harrodsburgh, yet as they were informed that it was his wish to pass through this town entirely as a private citizen, they suffered him to do so. Yesterday, however, a deputation waited on him and invited him to partake of a public dinner, which he begged to decline, as he had come here entirely on account of his health, and was advised by his physician to be quiet for a few days. Indeed he appears to be glad to get a little rest, for he is almost all his time in his room, where however he has, almost continually, crowds of visitors. It is said that the water has been of much service to him, that he will leave this on Monday morning, dine at Danville on that day, and with Governor Shelby on Tuesday next, and then proceed by the nearest route (via Bean's Station and Abington) to Washington City. Gen. Jackson and suit arrived here on Tuesday, and left this for Nashville on Thursday morning early.

PENN. GOSHEN, JULY 20.

Distressing Calamity.—A short time since a Mr. J. Scheller and his wife, living in the Beach Woods, about three miles west of Bethany, in Wayne county, went from home, leaving their three children in the house, the eldest eight or nine years old. During their absence the children were playing about the fire, with a strip of muslin, which caught in the blaze and communicated to other articles. When Mr. S. and his wife returned, they found their dwelling reduced to ashes, and the skeletons of two of their children among the ruins, the eldest having made her escape from the flames!

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, JULY 27.

From Buenos Ayres.—Capt. Page, of the ship Diomede, left there on the 23d of May. He reports that it was very dull times on the east and west side of the river. At Buenos Ayres preparations were making to celebrate the 25th May, on which day the Constitution was to be proclaimed, and a new Director chosen by the people. But few hides were to be had, as the communication with the country was still cut off by Artigas and his partizans It was not expected that a peace would be effected with them.

JULY 31.

ARRIVAL OF THE HORNET.

The United States ship Hornet, Capt. Reed, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, in 28 days from Cadiz, with dispatches for government. The treaty for the cession of Florida, was not ratified when she sailed. The Franklin, 74, had arrived at Cadiz, with Mr. Russell, late minister to Sweden, on his way home. Not being ready when the Hornet sailed, he would embark in a merchant vessel.

AUGUST 2.

The whole corps of Cadets at West-Point, are arranging for a march to Poughkeepsie where they will arrive on the 12th inst. and encamp for four days. It will afford a fine opportunity for their friends to visit them, as well as for strangers to witness their accomplishments in military science. Poughkeepsie will no doubt be crowded on the occasion.

The Captain of the Amazon, arrived at Baltimore, in 60 days from Buenos Ayres, brings the same intelligence as was received here a few days since by the Diomede, to wit, "The armistice between Artigas and the government of Buenos Ayres, was said to be at an end."

The Post Office at Washington city has recently been robbed of some letters, but we understand they have all been recovered with their contents. A young man belonging to the office, was one of the persons implicated; and has acknowledged his guilt.

BY THE HORNET.

An action was fought off Cadiz, about the 15th June, between the Spanish national gun brig Voluntario, of 14 guns, and the Buenos Ayres government brig, Independencia, of 18 guns—when the latter was defeated. The Voluntario had arrived at Cadiz, much cut up in sails and rigging. Both vessels fought under the flag of the United States.

The officers and crew of the patriot privateer Constitution, taken some time since near Gibraltar, are at Cadiz in dungeons. Gen. O'Donnel (governor of Cadiz) had received an order from the King, granting a pardon to all Spanish subjects found on board that vessel, and a command to execute all the foreigners; he, however, remonstrated against this barbarity. The result of his refusal we do not know—70 Americans are among the prisoners.

About the 20th June, the Marquis De Casa Yrujo and family, were taken at midnight from their dwelling in Madrid, and banished to some foreign parts. The nature of their crimes and place of exile is a secret—some even suppose that they have been assassinated.

The French National Corvette, La Normande, was to sail from Cadiz, on the 15th July, for New-York, to invite home all the French exiles—Mr. Tuna, our consul there, will return in her.

Dr. Heap, and Lt. Berry, of the navy, are passengers in the Hornet.

In the ship Edward Barden, Captain Devereux, which arrived here (Norfolk) on Saturday from Liverpool, came passengers Mr. R. R. Wilson, prize master, and four of the crew of the Buenos Ayrean armed brig Constitution, Capt. Browne.—Mr. Wilson has furnished us with the following information:—On the 9th May, off Malaga, the Constitution captured a Spanish polacre brig, and having put Mr. Wilson and a prize-crew on board, proceeded in chase of several other vessels then in sight, ordering him to keep company for a short time, which was done until eleven o'clock on the night of the 11th May, when a heavy gale arising he was compelled to part company; at which time Mr. Wilson supposed himself to be ahead and to leeward of the Constitution, with two prizes in co. After cruizing 24 hours in search of, and having no hope of falling in with her, the wind and sea still increasing, the prize laboring much and shipping considerable water, being near the Spanish shore, concluded it would be best to run out of the Gut of Gibraltar, in the hope of falling in with the Constitution, in which they were unsuccessful. Took a departure from Cape Trafalgar, without quadrant or chart, having on board a very few pounds of beef and bread, but little water, and no clothes but what they had on. On the 25th of June, in lat. 42, lon. 58, 30, fell in with the British brig Findlay, 16 days from Antigua bound to London, who supplied them with a few pounds of beef, a few gallons of water, and a chart. (Mr. Wilson supposed himself to be at this time in lat. 39, long. 55.) On the 29th, fell in with the ship Edward Barden, in lat. 42, long. 58, 30—determined to give up the prize to Captain Devereux, upon salvage, her sails being torn to pieces, and the crew destitute of provisions. Capt. D. put three men on board with an officer, and ordered her to Norfolk. The following vessels had been captured by the Constitution, previous to Mr. Wilson's leaving her. April 18, 1818, near the Western Islands, a Spanish brig from Laguira, bound to Cadiz, with a cargo of cocoa, coffee and indigo, ordered her for Buenos Ayres. May 6th, off Malaga, a Spanish brig, from Valencia, bound to Cadiz, with wine and brandy, ordered her for Buenos Ayres. May 7th, captured a Spanish lugger, from Valencia, bound to Cadiz, with wine and olive oil, put officers and 20 men on board and sent her in pursuit of several sail in shore. Next morning, 8th, she captured a brig from Valencia bound to Cadiz, with a cargo of brandy and wine, ordered her for the Constitution. May 10th, the Constitution captured a beautiful Spanish letter of marque brig, mounting 10 guns and 80 men, from Cadiz bound to Barcelona, cargo cocoa, coffee and tea, and manned her out

Captain Desereux brought in two of his crew in irons, charged with mutiny and violence to the master. They underwent an examination before the mayor on Saturday evening, and were committed for further trial.

MASS. BOSTON, JULY 28.

U. S. SHIP FRANKLIN.

Captain Eales, from Palermo, informs, that the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Naples, with several members of their respective families, dined on board the United States ship *Franklin*, Com. Stewart, at Naples, on the first of June last.

During the visit, a very unfortunate accident happened. One of the young Princes in passing about to view the equipments of the ship, had the misfortune to fall down the main hatchway, and was severely injured.

The U. S. squadron passed Palermo on the second of June for Gibraltar, and the *Franklin* came out of the Straits on the 21st, leaving the rest of the squadron at Gibraltar.

NEW-BEDFORD, JULY 30.

From Tangiers.—A gentleman in this town has received a letter from Mr. Simpson, American Consul at Tangiers, dated June 12th, stating that, *Lemuel Gifford*, late of the brig Mary, of this port, had been ransomed from the Arabs, and arrived at Mogadore on the 25th May, in perfect health; and would take passage in the first vessel from thence for the U. States, or Europe.

CONN. HARTFORD, JULY 24.

Military.—A detachment of about fifty fine looking troops, recruited in this place by Major C. Larrabee, of the 3d regiment United States Artillery, left this city on the 20th inst. for Mackinaw.

The Steam-Boat *Enterprize*, of Hartford, on Friday last, made a trip to Middletown. The machinery of this boat is the patented revolving engine—the first that has been made on a large scale.—It works admirably, with a steady equable motion; without any jarring effect, with as little noise as is possible in a machine of this magnitude.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, August 4, 1819.

A barn, the property of Capt. Wm. Lester, of Plain Hills, in this town, was struck by lightning on Monday night, and was consumed, together with its contents, consisting of hay, grain, &c.

Cato Congdon, a black man, fell into the river at the Steam-Boat wharf on Tuesday night last, and was drowned. His body was found on Friday, and decently interred. We understand he was from the State of Rhode-Island.

SEPARATION OF MAINE.

On Monday the 26th ult. the citizens of Maine gave their votes on the question of the separation of that District from Massachusetts. In 68 towns, 9000 votes were given in favor of separation, and 3266 against it. As the law requires only a majority of 1500, it is already determined, to a certainty, that a separation will take place.

SEA SERPENT AGAIN!

The Boston papers inform us that the Sea Serpent has been seen recently on Scituate Beach, for several hours together, within a small distance from the shore. A particular description is given of him, corresponding with the statements heretofore published.

From the Norfolk Beacon, July 21.

From Oporto.—Capt. Loud, of the schr. Industry, arrived here yesterday from Oporto, reports, that there was a hot press for seamen and soldiers at the time he sailed, and that every Portuguese subject was seized by order of government, for an expedition fitting out at Lisbon.—Vessels were boarded even off the harbour by the press-gangs, and diligent search made for Portuguese subjects.

The Industry was robbed of a considerable part of her provisions, by the pilots that brought her out from Oporto, who being joined by two boats' crews, that came alongside as soon as they cleared the harbour, demanded some pork, and being refused, broke open the state room and helped themselves, abusing the Captain and crew (who remonstrated upon the impropriety of their conduct,) in the vilest language, and threatening to throw them overboard, if they resisted them.

IMPORTANT FROM CADIZ.

We have seen a letter from Cadiz, of the 19th of June. It is from a Spanish officer in the army, to his relation in this city. This letter states a report there that an expedition of 20,000 men were going to Buenos Ayres, but that only 13 or 14,000 were visible. He observes that the reports about the Florida are various—one is, that there will be war with America. The writer, the day before, June 18th, dined in company with his Excellency, where were English, French, and Dutch naval and military officers. There was much talk, but little understood. The writer observes, that he gathered enough to convince him that things were not going on well; and that the departure of Don Onis from the United States had some meaning in it.

N. Y. Gazette.

From the Philadelphia Union, of July 23.
Extract of a letter from a respectable American at Cadiz.

CADIZ, MAY 24.

"Mr. Forsyth arrived safely in Madrid, and I learn the treaty *is ratified.*

A New-Orleans paper of the 25th ult. mentions that a report is in circulation that the schr. Two Friends, which sailed from that port some time since, ostensibly bound to St. Thomas, fell in with a Spanish vessel of war which engaged her, and killed and wounded a number of her crew and passengers. Among the latter was said to be the celebrated Gen. Humbert.

Gen. Vandamme, who went out in the Comet, from New-York, has been put under arrest at Havre; but the municipal authorities have allowed him the use of the city for his prison, until the determination of the government should be known.

GERMANY.

From the various accounts which reach this country, it is very plain that this important section of the globe is soon to be the scene either of reformation or of revolution. It is the still small voice of general discontent that seems to speak, and not the turbulent ravings of a discontented few. It appears inevitable, either that the nobility who are now possessed of the entire control of those states, must surrender voluntarily to the people a portion of their prerogatives, or that there will, at no very distant day, appear a formidable and determined opposition to the present governments. Perhaps it would be a wild prediction, to point out the several independent states of Germany as about to witness similar disturbances to those which convulsed the French kingdom at the awful period when Louis XVI. was hurled from his throne.

Portland Gazette.

Mr. Porter, senior Pastor of the church in Ashfield, is in his hundredth year. At the late ordination of Mr. Shepard, as junior colleague, he was able to ascend the pulpit without assistance—lay his hand on the head of his young colleague in the consecrating prayer—and attended to all the exercises. In his charge he was audible, distinct, and appropriate; the audience preserved profound silence, and were deeply affected by the dying address of this very aged servant of Christ. Perhaps a similar occurrence was never before witnessed in New-England, and never will be again.

Mr. Thomas, of Philadelphia, has advertised as in the press, *The Bride of Lammermoor*, and a *Legend of Montrose*, being the third series of Tales of My Landlord.

The Washington City Gazette informs that "the present scarcity of a circulating medium, and the general embarrassment felt from the toleration of fictitious banking companies, now occupy the particular attention of the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, and that *at the next meeting of Congress he purposes to invite legislative attention to these interesting subjects.*"

From the National Intelligencer of Monday.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 23d, 1819.

As the information required by the subjoined resolution of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, of the condition of "the different chartered banks in the several states," can be correctly obtained only from the officers of those banks, an appeal is necessarily made to their courtesy for that information. To meet fully the requisitions of the resolution, the report should exhibit the state of all the chartered banks of the Union on the same day. It is, therefore, suggested, that such statements as may be forwarded to this Department, in compliance with the foregoing request, may exhibit the state and condition of the respective banks on the 30th day of September next. The same statement of the affairs of those banks on the 30th of September, 1818 and 1819, which were in operation prior to those periods would probably furnish important information in the investigation of the several subjects presented in the resolution.

It is important that the statements should be forwarded immediately after the 30th of September next, in order that the report required by the resolution may be submitted to Congress at the commencement of their next session.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Congress of the U. S. House of Representatives' Monday, March 1, 1819.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to transmit to Congress, at an early period in the next session, a general statement of the condition of the Bank of the United States and its Offices, similar to the return made to him by the Banks; and a statement exhibiting, as nearly as may be practicable, the amount of capital invested in the different chartered banks in the several states, and the District of Columbia; the amount of notes issued by those banks, and in circulation; the public and private deposits in them: the amount of loans and discount made by them, and remaining unpaid; and the total quantity of specie they possess: and that he be requested also to report such measures as in his opinion may be expedient to procure and retain a sufficient quantity of gold and silver coin in the United States, or to supply a circulating medium, in place of specie, adapted to the exigencies of the country, and within the power of the government.

Translated for the National Advocate.

DECREE.

The Supreme Director of the State of Chili.

Wherens, the state of Chili, and the cause of liberty in America, experiences incalculable injuries from the facilities afforded by neutral vessels to the ports in Peru, which are under Spanish domination, and wishing to end the injuries which the inhabitants of Peru suffer from the oppressions of Spanish agents, and likewise, monopoly of Spanish commerce, exercised to the injury of all mercantile nations.

Therefore, I Bernardo O'Higgins, supreme director of the state of Chili, in virtue of the authority given by the law of nations, to every independent power, to diminish the resources of the enemy and to check his operations—I, by these presents do declare and decree—

1st. That all the ports and anchorages in the Pacific Ocean, reaching from the latitude South 21 48, to 2 12, be, and they are hereby, blockaded by the Chilian squadron, under the command of our Admiral Lord Cochrane, that is from Yquique to Guayaquil. The blockade to be commenced from the first day of March, 1819, in conformity with the following regulations:

2d. Neutral vessels of all nations, from Europe, from the United States, or from any British possessions in America, which shall be found entering in any of the ports comprehended in this decree, in seven months from this date, shall be notified of the blockade by the commander in chief of the Chilian squadron, and after this formal notification, shall not be permitted to enter said ports, nor have the least communication with them.

3d. Equal notification will be given in five months from the above date, to all neutral vessels coming from ports of Brazil. Six months to those proceeding from the coasts and Islands of Africa. One year to those proceeding from the ports of Asia, and three months to those from the coast of Rio de la Plata.

4th. All neutral vessels, on board of which shall be found warlike stores or enemies' property officers, masters, supercargoes, or merchants belonging to the countries under the dominion of the King of Spain, shall be sent to Valparaiso, to be adjudged according to the law of nations.

5th. As sufficient time has been given in the 2d and 3d articles in the decree to all friendly vessels, of whatever flag they may come under, to avoid the ports thus blockaded, any vessels which shall be found contravening the decree, shall be sent to Valparaiso, to be adjudged according to the laws of nations.

6th. All neutral vessels which shall be found navigating with double or false papers, and deficient in the necessary documents to establish the character of property, shall be considered as enemies' property, and judged accordingly.

7th. The present decree shall be published and circulated for the information of all concerned.

Given at the directorial palace at St. Jago of Chili, sealed with the arms of the state, and countersigned by the secretary of marine, the 20th of April, 1819—2d year of independence.

BERNARDO O'HIGGINS.
JOSE IGNACIO ZENTENO, Secretary.

Chili Fleet.—Ship O'Higgins, Adm. Lord Cochrane—54 guns; St. Martin, 60; Lautaro, 48; Araucano, 28; Chacabuco, 40; brig Galvarino, 20; Puyreddon, 18; Maipa, 14.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

In the matter of Walter Bowne, Esq. { In December last Mr. Bowne was summoned to attend the Court of Sessions in this city, as a petit juror. He appeared in court, and urged as an excuse for not serving as a juror, that he was a senator, and as such, a member of the Court of Errors, and a judge in the last resort.

The ground taken by Mr. Bowne was, however, held by the court, his honor the mayor, presiding, to be untenable, and he was fined 50 dollars for declining to serve as a juror.

The fine not being paid, a suit was brought in the Exchequer to enforce payment of it, and Mr. Bowne again appeared, and raised the objections he had before stated. He observed, that he was influenced by no private considerations in opposing the decision of the Court of Sessions, but acted from a sense of duty, and a respect to the public station which he filled. He was unwilling, he said that any acquiescence on his part should lead to a precedent that might hereafter be found inconvenient or pernicious. His sole object was to maintain what he deemed a necessary and essential exemption, and without which, the Senate, the highest court in the state, might be interrupted in its duties, by the coercive authority of a court of inferior jurisdiction. Mr. Riker, who appeared with Mr. Bowne as his counsel, observed that if the question was considered open for discussion, he hoped to be able to satisfy the court that the principle assumed by Mr. Bowne, was correct, and could be supported by authorities.

Both the mayor and recorder, (Mr. Jay) expressed a wish to hear the subject discussed at large, and assigned a day in June term for the hearing of it. At that time, the question, with others of minor importance, was argued by Mr. Riker, in behalf of Mr. Bowne, and the district attorney (Mr. Van Wyck) against him. The whole matter was fully considered, and many legal decisions referred to.

On Monday last his honor the mayor gave a very elaborate opinion in writing—it consisted probably of one hundred pages. The result is, that Mr. Bowne was deemed to be exempt from serving as a juror, he then being a senator, and in that capacity, *a judge of the Court of Errors, and that court being a Court of Review, in the last resort.*

As this opinion marks out who are bound to serve upon a jury, and who are exempted from serving, we earnestly hope to see it published at length.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

From the Christian Observer for April, 1819.

Statistics of Europe.—The present population of Europe amounts to 177,221,800 persons, scattered over 154,450 geographical square miles. This population, considered in an orthographic point of view, comprehends 53,195,000 Teutonions, or Germans, 09,586,400 descendants of the Romans, 45,120,000 Sclavonians, 8,718,000 Caledonians, 3,490,500 Tartars and Bulgarians, 8,070,000 Margarians, 2,022,000 Greeks, 1,760,000 Cimmerians, 822,000 Basques, 815,000 Guistes, 204,000 Arnauts, 181,600 Armenians, 88,000 Maltese, &c. There are, 1,179,500 Jews, 3,607,500 Mahometans, and 172,132,500 christians, of whom there are 98,229,000 catholics, and 41,808,800 protestants. Europe is now divided politically into 78 sovereign states, nominally independent. Their aggregate forces in peace, are 1,600,000 and on the war establishment, 3,600,000.—Their maritime forces consist of 400 ships of the line, 88 ships of 50 guns, 348 frigates, and 1958 vessels of an inferior class.

From the Missouri Enquirer.

WELSH INDIANS.

It seems that a society in the State of N. York has sent out persons to ascend the Missouri in search of Welsh Indians.

Mr. Stoddart collected some years ago, and embodied in his sketches of Louisiana, many loose reports and disjointed rumors on this subject. He seemed to give credit to the belief of their existence. Since his time however, the country supposed to be the place of their residence, and in fact every part of the country in which they could reside, has been explored.—Every river, creek, and branch, issuing from the Rocky Mountains and flowing to the Mississippi or to the Pacific Ocean, has been examined from its head to its source. There is no exception, from the confines of Mexico to the arctic circle. British or American traders have explored every part, have visited every tribe of Indians, and have not only ascertained where every nation lives, but also know the tracts of country which are uninhabited.—They have found no such people as "Welsh Indians;" and to go to the sources of the Missouri at the present day in search of such people, would seem as idle as going to a well known part of South-America in search of the Amazons.

On the night of the 18th instant, a piece of land of upwards of two acres, on the western bank of Otter Creek, in Weybridge, Vermont, instantaneously caved away and sunk about twenty feet from its former level. The ground, except a few feet of the surface, was composed, to a depth not ascertained, of blue clay, the upper strata of which were broken and turned up in a manner similar to cakes of ice, when stopped in an overflowed stream. There were on the ground, a dwelling house and potter's shop, which were overturned and dashed to pieces, and the furniture entirely destroyed. The frightened inhabitants, luckily warned of their danger by the cracking of the house for a few minutes before the convulsion, had just made their escape. The walls and contents of the cellar sunk between the fragments of clay, and the garden, orchard, &c. with trees buried to their tops, exhibit a melancholy scene of ruin. The bed of the river, which was clay, and more than twenty feet deep in that place, was raised by the concussion, so as to stop the water for seven or eight hours, when it cut a new channel.

The novelty of the event has attracted thousands of spectators to view the ruins.

The damage sustained by the owners, Messrs. Shubael and Charles Weles, is estimated at 8 or 900 dollars; and it is hoped that the people in the vicinity, remembering their own liability to be deprived in an instant of every earthly comfort, by the overruling hand of Providence, will assist them to repair the loss.—*Christian Messenger.*

As Mr. William Breighton of New-Haven, and Mr. John B. Brown, were at work in a meadow near the meeting-house in this town, a dog chased a chicken under a heap of hay near Mr. Creighton. Mr. C. caught the chicken, and holding it out in his hand, called to his friend, "see here Johnny." At that moment a person who was shooting birds in the adjoining field, discharged his gun and killed the chicken in Mr. C's hand. One shot took a small piece of skin from the back part of Mr. Brown's neck—no other injury was done, although the shot struck on all sides—and they were not seen by the person who fired the gun.—*N. H. Register.*

Province of Texas.—We are informed (says the Salem Gazette) by a letter of the 23d ult. from a gentleman, in Louisiana, that preparations are making for another invasion of the Province of Texas. Officers, engaged in the expedition, are distributing commissions and recruiting for this service in the Parish of Rapides; small parties pass up the Red River daily to their place of rendezvous in the vicinity of Natchitoches. They proceed with more caution than those engaged in the former attempt; it is reported that General A———r, of the American army, during our late war, is to take the command.

Expedition to Texas.—The Louisiana Herald of the 22d of June, states that orders have been given for the troops at Nachitoches to march to the Sabine, to prevent the passing of auxiliaries or supplies to the Independents in the province of Texas.

From Aux Cayes, 10th July, 1819.—Since the arrival here of General M'Gregor in the El M'Gregor from Port au Prince, he made several propositions to his officers, none of which it was possible for him to carry into effect. His first proposal was, that they should proceed to St. Andrews and await the arrival of arms and ammunition from England, which was considered impracticable, not having sufficient provisions, nor means of procuring a supply—The next was that they would cruise off the Havana with the brig, where they would, without a shadow of doubt, capture property to an immense amount, which would enable them to procure every thing requisite for another expedition; this was also objected to on the ground (the best in the world) that he had but 5 or 6 men on board, without ammunition and small arms, and the El M'Gregor unfit to proceed on a cruise without considerable repairs in rigging, sails, &c. none of which objections he had the power to obviate. Yesterday a council of his officers was held, the only proposition made and discussed was, whether they should go to the Isle La Vache, opposite this place, and there wait supplies and men from Europe—this plan was adopted by a small majority; those in the minority refused any longer to be considered in any way belonging to his concern—and to day many, who yesterday agreed to his proposal, have determined to quit his service. His situation appears to be desperate; without arms, ammunition or provisions. It is impossible to describe the distress of the men belonging to his expedition; destitute of every thing; two or three dying daily; not less than fifty have fallen sacrifices to disease and want since their arrival. Many of the officers and men who have been able to procure passage, have embarked for the United States. In fact, all is lost to M'Gregor.—*Baltimore American.*

The following gentlemen have been elected Directors of the Branch Bank of the U. States, in this city, for the ensuing year, viz: Samuel W. Dana, Wm. Van Duersen, Josiah Savage, Henry Carlington, Enoch Parsons, James Casey, Jacob Schoe, Sylvester Gilbert, Jeremiah Brown.—*Middletown Gaz.*

FROM THE RICHMOND COMPILER, JULY 23.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Patriotic army, to his friend in this city, dated Western side of the Sabine, Province of Texas, June 23, 1819.

"We did not cross the Sabine on the 10th, as I had calculated when I wrote you last. It was necessarily deferred until the 12th. Our force has considerably increased since crossing, and numbers daily join our standard; which was hoisted as soon as we touched the shores of Texas, under a salute of 21 guns. Our march has been delayed, in consequence of not having received a supply of powder, which we are in hourly expectation of.—You may expect my next letter to be dated from St. Antone, Labodie or Monteray; the former of which has a weak fortress, manned by a few worn out troops. We expect nothing from either of those places but what we may pretty generally expect from Spaniards—tame submission."

Piracy.—Capt. Harding, arrived at Philadelphia, states that the ship Gov. Griswold, and the Dutch galliot Johannah Maria, had both been plundered in the Mississippi, between New-Orleans and the bar, by a piratical row boat.

It is now understood, says the National Intelligencer of the 27th ult. that the arrival of the President, at the Seat of Government has been anticipated too soon. He is not now expected, we believe, before the 8th or 10th of next month.

Dysentary Complaints.—As the season of the year has returned in which Diarhœas and Dysentary complaints, are more prevalent than at some other seasons of the year, permit me, Sir, to state, for the benefit of my fellow-citizens, that by upwards of twenty-seven years' experience I have found, that whenever my bowels were affected by any of these disorders, RICE has been a sovereign remedy, and always relieved me in a few hours; and it has always been attended with the same good effect, when complaints of that nature have attacked any of my children or family. I have frequently recommended it to others, who have been benefited thereby. At this season of the year, I would recommend it to be given to children, as a meal, at least two or three times a week—let your rice be sufficiently cooked, either with milk or otherwise, so that it is made palatable—if some prefer it in mutton soup, they will find it beneficial, or in any other way.

JOHN FIRTH

Gloucester County, N. J. June 24, 1819

FROM HAVANA, JULY 5.

"For the information of the merchants, I take this opportunity of informing you, that by an order of the Spanish government, the duties on foreign vessels arrived at this port is reduced from $2 50 to [illegible] "1 per ton."

We learn that the Russian Minister, while on an excursion to Mount Vernon, obtained, from a tree, growing over the tomb of Washington, a small branch sufficient to make a walking stick, which he intends sending to Russia, as a present for the Emperor Alexander, in remembrance of our beloved Washington, with the simple motto of "Mount Vernon" engraved on a small gold plate fixed on its head.—*Washington City Gazette.*

Caution.—Ten dollar counterfeit notes of the Phœnix Bank, at Hartford, (Con.) payable at the Mechanic's Bank, in this city, are in circulation. They are dated Jan. 1st 1819. The vignette in the true bills, is at the bottom, but in the bad at the top. The signatures of President and Cashier are extremely well imitated.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

Ten dollar bills of the Middletown, (Con.) Bank, are also in circulation. One of this description was taken at this office within a few days.—They are likewise made payable at the Mechanic's Bank in this city, and very ingeniously executed.—*Ibid.*

Married,

At Providence, R. I. Mr. RICHARD GAY, of Thompson, in this State, to Miss HANNAH SMITH, of the former place.

Died,

In this city, Mrs. EUNICE BAILEY, wife of Mr. Samuel Bailey.

At Franklin, on the 23th ult. Mr. SAMUEL HYDE, aged 92. By his death his wife has sustained the loss of a kind husband, his children a tender parent, the fraternity a worthy brother and the town a valuable citizen.—On the 1st inst. ASA K. TRACY, aged 15, son of Capt. Dudley Tracy.

In Pennsylvania, Mr. SAMUEL PUGH, aged 85 years. He came by his death in consequence of a young cow hooking a horn in his breast, and throwing him over her head; when on the ground, she beat him with her head in such a manner, as to cause his death in a few hours; it appeared on examination that most of his bones were broken.

Teas, Flour & Mackerel.

A CHOICE selection of fresh TEAS,
10 bbls. superfine FLOUR,
7 do Eastern MACKEREL,
Just received and for sale by
CALVIN TYLER.
August 2, 1819. 39—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the *Boxrah Manufacturing Company*, are again requested to call and settle their accounts without delay.

D. L. DODGE, Agent.

N. B. Wanted in about 4 weeks, three or four girls accustomed to weaving, to tend Power Looms.

Boxrahville, July 30, 1819. 39—

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber, on the 27th July inst. an indented servant girl, about fourteen years old, by the name of

SOPHIA ROATH

She had on when she went away a blue gingham frock and green bonnet, and carried sundry articles of clothing, besides what she had on.

Whoever will return said girl to the subscriber, shall have *One Cent Reward*, but no charges will be paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said girl on penalty of the law.

HANNAH LATHROP.
Norwich, July 31, 1819. 39—

LOST,

BETWEEN Brown's Wharf and the house of James N. Brown, *three one dollar bills of Norwich Bank*, and a *one dollar bill of Orange County Bank*. The finder shall be reasonably rewarded by leaving it with the Printer.

August 3. 39—

50 M best Connecticut

River SHINGLES.
15 M. heated Clear Stuff,
8 hhds. St. Croix RUM,
Just received and for sale by
JED. HUNTINGTON.
Aug. 4. 39-4w

MUSIC.

JUST received and for sale at *R. HUBBARD's* Book-Store,

MUSICA SACRA, a collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces, compiled at the request, and published under the patronage of the Oneida Musical Society. Price $1,25.

The MUSICAL READER, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Sections, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score. To which are prefixed the rudiments of music. Compiled principally for the use of schools, by one of the editors of the "Musica Sacra." Price $2,25.

The INSTRUMENTAL PRECEPTOR, comprising instructions for the Clarinet, Hautboy, Flute and Bassoon. With a variety of the most celebrated airs, marches, minuets, songs, rondeaus, trios, &c. Compiled by Wm. Whitely.

April 28.

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

THE ICELANDER'S SONG.

THE Southern* may boast of his lawns, crown'd with flowers,
Where the gale, breathing incense unceasingly flies;
He may vaunt the rich hue of his rose-tangled bowers,
Or the sapphire and gold of his bright sunny skies,
Of highlands, whose slopes the gay landscape adorning,
Are richly imboss'd with the vine's purple glow—
Or meadows impearl'd with the dews of the morning,
Where the myrtle groves bloom and the tulip trees blow.

But it is not a theme that will waken emotion
In an Icelander's bosom, far dearer to me
Is my own native Thule,† white hair'd Daughter of Ocean!
Her brow is the clouds, and her feet on the sea,
With her frost-prison'd cliffs, when the ice-blink is blending,
With twilight its hue on the glacier of snow,
With the hawk, through the mist, mantled round him ascending,
And the young seals that sport on the ice-shoal below.

Dear is the summer of day, when the fountains,
Unfetter'd and free, spout the pure chrystal stream;
Prized is the cataract's leap from the mountains,
When sparkling at night in the moon's silver beam;
Dear is the spot where the rein-deer are bounding,
O'er the lava-spread strand from the volcanic fires,
To the moss-cover'd hut, and the comfort surrounding
The wives of our choice, and the hearths of our sires.

Liverpool. G. R—E.

* An appellation by which the Icelanders designate the inhabitants of southernly climates.

† Iceland was the Ultima Thule of the ancients.

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1819—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mrs. JOANNA FANNING,

late of Lisbon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Thomas Kinsman, Esq.* and *John Kinsman, Esq.* the Administrators on said estate, or be debarred a recovery according law—they giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Lisbon.

A true Copy of Record,
Attest. BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

All Persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to us,

THOMAS KINSMAN, } *Adm'rs.*
JOHN KINSMAN,
Lisbon, July 12, 1819. 37—

Probate Office, Plainfield District.
Plainfield, July 6, *A. D.* 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the date of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. JOSEPH PELLET,

late of Canterbury, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate to *Thomas B. Pellet*, of said Canterbury, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

38 *Attest. JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

Notice.

AT a meeting of the *Board of Health*, for the Town of Norwich, at the Hotel in said Norwich, on the 1st Monday in January, A. D. 1819—

ERASTUS HUNTINGTON, Esq. President.

The following officers were duly appointed:

Cushing Eells, Charles P. Huntington, Dwight Ripley, John De Witt, Simeon Thomas, Health Committee.

George Tisdale, John L. Buswell, and Thomas B. Buswell, Health Officers.

Voted, "That a health officer shall be entitled to demand and receive 2 dollars and 50 cents fees for a visit on board a vessel, when it becomes his duty to go on board."

Voted, That the Clerk publish annually in June, the names of the officers appointed and the bye-law passed June 10, 1811, in the Norwich Courier, 3 weeks successively.

Norwich, June 10, 1811.—At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Health, holden this day at Kinney's Hotel, Voted, That from the 1st day of June to the 20th September in each year, no oyster shells, or oysters in shells, shall be deposited for a longer period than 24 hours, on the shores, wharves or bridges, in this town, northward of *Waterman's Point*, without special permission, for so doing, from the Board of Health.

A Copy of Record, Attest,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*

WHEELBARROWS.—A constant supply of good Wheelbarrows are kept at the Alms-House for sale.—Apply there, or to either of the Selectmen.
July 21. 37—

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar.*

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich.

H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B. The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.
May 26. 29tf—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THIS line of Steam Boats will commence on Monday the 8th inst. —and continue during the season, as follows:

The CONNECTICUT, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New-Haven.

The FULTON, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich immediately after day-light in the morning of the same days, will touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New-Haven, at 8 o'clock.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

March 3. 17—

Notice.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the 12th of July, a Chesnut colored *MARE*, about six years old, with a white strip in the face, one white hind foot. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ELIAB HYDE.
Norwich, July 26, 1819. 38—

Taken up,

AT the Turnpike Gate, in *Boxrah*, on the 21st inst. a white *HORSE*, speckled with red, over 12 years old, stout built, about 15 hands high. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

CYRUS AVERY.
Boxrah, July 24, 1819. 38—

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber on the 27th day of June last, a sorrel Horse, with a square dock. Said Horse is about twelve years old, shod all round, stout built, and is about fourteen hands high. Whoever will return said horse or give information of him, shall be generously rewarded for their trouble.

NATH'L HERRICK.
Norwich, July 19, 1819. 37—

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, on the 18th inst. a boy by the name of

HENRY BENJAMIN,

about fourteen years of age, carried away sundry articles of clothing too numerous to mention. Whoever will return said boy to the subscriber, shall receive *One Cent Reward* and *no charges paid.* All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

STEPHEN BILLINGS, *Guardian.*
Groton, July 19, 1819. 37—

Notice.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the 1st of June last, a light brown yearling BULL. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JAMES PALMER.
Ashford, July 21st, 1819. 3w-38—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

WANTED, a few tons good HAY, by JOS. BREED.
July 14. 36—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.
FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS I.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
4 : : of	1000	:	4000
4 : : of	500	:	2000
66 : : of	100	:	9600
100 : : of	50	:	5000
395 : : of	20	:	7900
11400 : : of	2 50	:	28500
12000 Prizes			$60000

12000 Tickets at $5 is $60000

☞ *Not a Blank in the Lottery.*

A more favorable Scheme for the Adventurer, we presume to say, was never offered to the public. The one now offered contains more high prizes than Schemes in general of this amount; and, it will be observed, that a person can obtain two Tickets for the same money that will buy but one in a Scheme of any other description. Consequently the Adventurer will have two chances for high Prizes to one in any other Lottery.

Part of the above Prizes will be determined in the following manner, viz.

The first drawn number on the 10th, 14th, and 20th day's drawing will be entitled to *one thousand dollars each*, and the first drawn number on the 18th day will be entitled to *three thousand dollars.*

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent, and all prizes less than *five hundred dollars* payable in *sixty days*, and all others in *ninety days* after the completion of the drawing, which will positively commence on the 2d Tuesday of January, 1820, at Mr Knap's Hotel in Fairfield; and 500 numbers will constitute one day's drawing, which will regulate the stationary prizes.

All prizes not called for in one year will be considered as generously given to the Society, and will not thereafter be paid.

SIMEON H. MINOR, }
JEREMIAH STURGES, } *Managers.*
PHINEAS TAYLOR,
THO'S F. ROWLAND,

TICKETS FOR SALE BY
RUSSELL HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket-street,
and by SAMUEL TYLER, *and*
JOSEPH C. BUNTINGTON.
July 21, 1819. 37—

Fire Insurance

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Company*, incorporated with a capital of $100,000, submit the following sketch of terms for insurance on Houses; Stores; Mills; Machinery; Ships in harbor; Goods; Wares; Merchandize and Furniture against loss or damage by fire.

I. Brick, or Stone buildings, with roofs of slate or tiles: or Goods not hazardous contained in such buildings 25 cents to 37½ cents per $100, per annum.

II. Brick, or Stone buildings, with wood roofs;—or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 37½ cents to 50 cents per $100, per annum.

III. Buildings entirely of wood; or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 50 cents to 75 cents, per $100, per annum.

This will give a general idea of the rates; but there will be an increase of premium, where the situation and circumstances increase the risk; such as being contiguous to wooden buildings, or those occupied in hazardous business: distance from water: no engines or firemen in the place, &c.—The premium on buildings in the country, standing single, is 50 cents, per $100, per annum.

As all classes of citizens are exposed to calamities from fire, it is presumed that prudence will induce them to pay so small a premium for indemnity; and the Company are confident that the extent and solidity of their funds, and the fairness and promptitude, with which they will adjust claims, will engage public confidence.

Applications must be made to the Secretary, in writing, signed by the applicant, and the subject accurately described.—No insurance is binding until the premium is paid. Insurance may be had for 7 years, by paying premium for 6 years, and for a less number than 7, a reasonable allowance.

The Directors are *Dwight Ripley: C. P. Huntington: Coddington Billings: Ezra Chappell: Joseph H. Strong: C. Eells: Wm. Williams, Jun.: F. A. Perkins and Jonathan G. W. Trumbull.*

DWIGHT RIPLEY, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
Norwich, March 24, 1819. 20—

NORWICH

Nail Manufacturing Co.

AN assortment of *Patent Cut Nails*, warranted of good quality, manufactured and for sale, by the cask only, on favorable terms.—Orders addressed to the subscriber will receive due attention.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

ALSO FOR SALE.

SCYTHES, HOES and AXES, of *Barstow's* manufacture—Chaise, Waggon and Cart Boxes, on consignment, which are offered at New-York wholesale Foundery prices.
June 22. 33—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Leffingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors.
Norwich, April 28. 1819. 26eantf—

A FARM,

For Sale.

SITUATED in the town of Bozrah, about eighty rods from the Turnpike Road leading from Norwich to Colchester, containing about

100 Acres of excellent LAND,

with a good *DWELLING HOUSE* and *BARN* thereon standing. Said Farm is well proportioned for *Mowing, Ploughing, Pasturing, Woodland*, and *Orcharding*, and will make from forty to fifty barrels of Cider yearly. Said Farm is within three-fourths of a mile of a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill, and Carding Machine, and three miles from Norwich Court-House, and is the Farm that formerly belonged to *Benjamin Waterman*, deceased.

A long credit will be given on a part of the purchase of said farm if required.

For further information enquire of
AMASA & LEWIS HYDE.
Franklin, July 12, 1819. tf-36—

FOR SALE,

The Dwelling-House,

AND excellent *Garden Lot*, formerly the residence of Capt. SIMEON CARew, deceased, pleasantly situated in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

The House and Lot,

Formerly Mr. JAMES WADE'S, Sen'r. a convenient, good House in West-Chelsea.

ALSO,

A MOWING LOT,

With a *Barn* thereon, near the shop of Mr. JAMES F. BROWN, on the western shore of the cove. APPLY TO

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
Norwich, March 23, 1819. 20—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2¼ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.
Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 18—

FOR SALE,

The Wharf and Store,

FORMERLY owned by Capt. THOMAS KING, deceased; the wharf being the same which the Steam-Boat Fulton makes use of; the Store is the same formerly occupied by Capt. GURDON BILL, deceased.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
Norwich, March 23, 1819. 20—

Butts' Healing American Balsam.

THIS healing remedy is much approved of, for the Consumption, Hooping and all other Coughs, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains of the Stomach, Dysentary, Relaxes and the Typhus Fever.

Externally, it is an excellent application for WOUNDS, such as Cuts, Scratches, Sores, Bruises, Sprains, Wounded Nerves and Tendons.

Price 50 cents per bottle.

FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL TYLER, *Druggist.*
Norwich, May 12, 1819. 27—

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

FOR SALE BY
HORACE COLTON.
Norwich, June 22. 33—

IRON.

3 tons old Iron, suitable for Iron Works.
2 tons do. do. for Blacksmith's use.

For sale on reasonable terms by
CARY THROOP, Jr.
Norwich, July 27, 1819. 38—

Domestic Goods Wool, Carding, &c.

MERINO and common Wool will be cleansed and carded, and Woolen Goods of every kind colored and finished by experienced workmen, at the Woolen Factory, in Norwich, the ensuing season, on the most reasonable terms—Where the subscribers offer for sale, by the piece or yard, a good assortment of *Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Satinetts, Kerseys, Plains*, &c. 6-4 and 7-8 *Flannels, Rose and common Blankets, domet*, 9-8 *Flannels and sheetings, scarlet, yellow, green, mixed, & bleached single and double Yarn for Knitting, Fringe and Tufting.*

Wanted, WOOL of every grade, in exchange for any of the above, by

E. & E. HUNTINGTON, &
E. BACKUS.
Norwich Woolen Factory,
June, 1819. 32—

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale, at the *Blue Store, Shetucket Street*, the following BOOKS, viz:

Narrative of an expedition to explore the river Zaire, usually called the Congo, in South Africa, in 1816, under the direction of Captain J. K. Tuckey, R. N. to which is added, the Journal of Professor Smith; and some general observations on the country and its inhabitants. Published by permission of the Lords Commissions of the Admiralty. Price $2,50.

Greenland, the adjacent seas, and the Northwest passage to the Pacific Ocean, illustrated in a voyage to Davis's Strait, during the summer of 1817—by Bernard O'Reilly, Esq. Price $1,50.

Anecdotes of the life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Landaff, written by himself. Price $2,75.

Journal of a visit to South Africa, in 1815 and 1816, with some accounts of the Missionary settlements of the United Brethren, near the Cape of Good Hope. By the Rev. C. J. Latrobe. Price $2,00.

The Naval Temple, containing a complete history of the battles fought by the Navy of the United States, from its establishment in 1794 to the present time, including the wars with France, and with Tripoli, the late war with Great-Britain, and with Algiers, with elegant engravings representing battles, &c. Price $3.

Life of the Honorable Major-General Israel Putnam—with an Appendix, containing an historical and topographical sketch of Bunker Hill Battle. Price $1.

Memoirs of Mrs. Harriet Newell. Price 75 cts.

A series of popular Essays, illustrative of principles essentially connected with the improvement of the Understanding, the Imagination, and the Heart. By Elizabeth Hamilton. Two vols.—Price $2.

Tales for Mothers and Daughters, by Miss Woodland. Two vols.—Price $1,75.

Moral Tales for young people, by Maria Edgeworth. Three vols.—Price $2,25.

New Tales, by Mrs. Opie. Two vols. Price $2

The Antiquary, by the author of "Waverly" and "Guy Mannering." Three vols in two—Price $1,50.

Samor, Lord of the Bright City, an heroic poem. By the Rev. H. H. Milman-M. A. Price 87½ cts.

Siege of Corinth, and Parisina—poems. Price 50 cts.

Felix Alvarez, or Manners in Spain, containing descriptive accounts of some of the prominent events of the late peninsular war; and authentic anecdotes illustrative of the Spanish character; interspersed with Poetry, original, and from the Spanish. By Alexander R. C. Dallas, Esq. Three vols in two. Price $2.

Rosabella, or a Mothers Marriage—a novel. By the author of the Romance of the Pyrenees, &c. &c. &c. Five vols. in three.—Price $3.

Sophia, or the dangerous indiscretion—a tale, founded on facts. Three vols. in two.—Price $1,75.

Memoirs relating to the Highlands; with anecdotes of Rob Roy and his family. Price 62½ cts.

Zuma, or the tree of health. To which is added the Fair Pauline,—Zeneida,—the Reeds of the Tiber,—and the Widow of Luzi. By Madame De Genlis.—Price 50 cts.

The Brownie of Bodsbeck, and other Tales, by James Hogg, author of "the Queen's Wake," &c. &c. Two vols. in one.—Price $1.

Clarentine, a Novel, by Miss Burney, author of Traits of Nature, Geraldine Fauconberg, etc. Two vols—Price $1,75.

Tales of my Landlord, second series, collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham, Schoolmaster and Parish Clerk of Gandercleugh. Four vols. in two.—Price $2,50.

June 9.

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100 Bushels Yellow CORN,
10 Bbls. Superfine FLOUR,
FOR SALE BY
CALVIN TYLER.
July 7, 1819. 35—

THE CELEBRATED

BALM OF QUITO,

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, &c. FOR SALE AT *R. HUBBARD's* Book-Store.
June 30.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1819. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII No. 40.]

NEW GOODS.

G. and H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received from New-York, a large and general assortment of fresh imported DRY GOODS, all bought with cash at Auction, within the last fifteen days, and will be sold, *wholesale and retail*, at a small advance.

Those who have cash to pay for Goods, will do well to improve this opportunity.

June 29, 1819. 34—

William Rogers,

HAS FOR SALE,

PINE, White-wood, Butternut, Basswood, and Chesnut BOARDS,
Ship PLANK,
Lath BOARDS,
Walnut, Oak, and Chesnut WOOD.

HE HAS TO LET,

A convenient HOUSE, for a small family.

LATELY RECEIVED FROM THE AUCTIONS, IN NEW-YORK,

Ginghams, Cotton Shirtings, &c. very cheap.

July 28. 38—

Domestic Cotton Goods.

200 pieces White and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Tickings, Checks, Stripes, Chambrays, Ginghams, and Diapers.
Knitting and Weaving Yarn.
Threads and Slacks

FOR SALE BY *JOSEPH BREED.*

July 28, 1819. 38—

NEW GOODS.

JUST received and for sale very *cheap*, a general assortment of GROCERIES of a *superior quality*, viz:

Cogniac Brandy,
Old Spirit,
Holland Gin,
Country do.
St. Croix Rum,
New-England do.
Cider Brandy,
Double Ale,
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe & Malaga } WINES,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS, fresh and superior quality.
Loaf, St. Croix, India White & Brown Havana } SUGARS.

New-Orleans and Surinam Molasses, Flour, Rice, Chocolate, Coffee, Box and Keg Raisins, Lemons, Allspice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cassia, Ginger, Saltpetre, Starch, Pearlash, Bar-Soap, Shaving-Soap, Cavendish and sweet scented Tobacco, Lorrillard's Maccaubau Snuff, Candles, Glauber Salts, Codfish, Blown Salt, Pocket Knives, Brooms, Bed Cords, writing and wrapping Paper, Segars, Sieves, Pork and Pork Hams, an assortment of Stone and red Earthen Ware, Day & Martin's genuine Liquid Shoe Blacking, &c. &c.

The above goods will be sold very *low* for *Cash*, or in exchange for country produce.

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, June 2, 1819. 30—

Teas, Flour & Mackerel.

A HOLE selection of fresh TEAS, 10 bbls superfine FLOUR, 7 do. Eastern MACKEREL,

Just received and for sale by CALVIN TYLER.

August 2, 1819. 39—

50 M best Connecticut

River SHINGLES.
15 M hoated Clear Stuff,
8 hhds. St Croix RUM,

Just received and for sale by JED. HUNTINGTON.

Aug 4 39-4w

Codfish, Shovels, &c.

30 quintals CODFISH,
10 tons Iron Hollow Ware,
4 doz. American Shovels,
50 N. S. Grind Stones,

FOR SALE BY JOS. BREED.

July 14. 36—

Flour, Lime, etc.

SUPERFINE and fine FLOUR, in bbls. and half bbls.
Deaton's and common STONE LIME,
CODFISH, FOR SALE BY *JAMES N. BROWN.*

June 22. 33—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

selected from the latest European and India importations, and just received from New-York,

CONSISTING OF

Super. and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Rattinetts, Bombazines, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Nankin Crape Shawls, 8-4, 4-4 and half Merino do. Sinchews, Sarsnetts, Levantine and Florence Silks, a large assortment of Nankin, Canton and Canton Crapes, fancy and plain Ribbons, Silk and Tabby Velvets, black and mixed Canton Camblets, brown and white Russia and Irish Sheeting, Russia and Irish Diapers, Damask Diapers and Table Cloths, Linen Cambricks and Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, men's Woodstock, Beaver and Silk Gloves, ladies' Kid, Beaver and black Castor Gloves, 4-4 and 6-4 Book, Mulmul, Jackonet and Cambric Muslins, Cotton Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambric and common Dimoties, &c. &c. &c.

April 27. 25tf—

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a very large and general assortment of fresh imported

GOODS,

purchased at the present reduced prices, principally at auction, for cash, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, at small advance for ready money.

AMONG THEM ARE

40 ps. superfine, middling and low pr ed Broadcloths,
30 „ do. do double and single milled Cassimeres,
50 „ (A. R. & Co.) and (H S. & Co.) black and coloured Bombazetts,
50 „ steam-loom and Maddapolam Cotton Shirtings,
40 „ Levantine, Florence, and India Lustrings,
30 „ black and col'd Canton Crapes,
60 „ Carlisle Ginghams and Robes,
200 „ Ribbons—some elegant garnitures,
20 „ black, blue and drab, wide, double chain Cotton Cassimeres, suitable for carriage tops or summer clothing,
60 doz. Cotton, Silk and Worsted Hose,
100 ps. Cotton Cambrics and Book Muslins,
100 „ Calicoes and Ginghams,
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Coach Laces,
White and China Bed Lace,
Furniture, Cambric and common Dimoty,
Blue and plain Nankins, (first chop,)
Black, white, green and pink Italian Crape,
Silk, Merino, Crape, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls,
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Thule Lace,
Thread, Silk and Cotton Lace,
Ladies' black, white and fancy col'd Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gentlemen's Silk, Beaver and Buck Skin Gloves,
Shell and Horn Combs,
Long Lawn, Linen Cambrics,
Threads, Tapes, and Bobbins,
White, red, green, yellow and black Flannel,
A large assortment of superior Wire Thread,
Best plated, spring thong and twig Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, and Parasols,
Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Prunelle Shoes, manufactured in New-York,
Misses' and Children's do.
Green Gauze, for Veils, Vesting,
Marseilles, Toilinet and Silk
Tabby Velvets, assorted colours,
Travelling Trunks, assorted sizes,
An assortment of men's, youth's and children's

HATS,

of the first quality, from the manufactories of J. Brewster, and Ives & White.

ALSO,

10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices, for cash only.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

Gin, Rum, and Pork.

PIPES, hogsheads and barrels Cold Spring GIN,
New-England RUM,
20 bbls. mess, 30 „ prime, 5 „ cargo. } PORK,

FOR SALE BY *JOSEPH BREED.*

June 23. 33—

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE NEW-YORK ADVOCATE.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

I HAVE a little one horse waggon, in which I take some exercise occasionally; as the "heyday of my blood is o'er," and the linch pin escaping when I had reached Cato's, I alighted to get a new one, which the civil African soon procured for me. While I reposed in his piazza, I noticed the many gigs, sulkies, curricles and horses, which dashed in the gate, enveloped by dust, and all under the control of young men, apparently of fashion and fortune, full of life and animation, careless of the future, careful only of the present. The house shortly echoed with the cries of —waiter—waiter—and in a few minutes each person had his glass of brandy and water or punch in hand, and a lighted segar in mouth; and while I sat contemplating the scene, they passed me in review, probably to have a stare at the old fellow who had intruded on their bacchanalian rendezvous. I found, however, that these dashing blades were not young men of fortune or family, but were principally clerks, attornies' apprentices, and a few idle young men, whose imprudent parents had afforded them the means to progress thus in ruin. They were loud and indecent—stalked up and down the piazza, crack'd their whips, flapp'd their boots with their rattans, talked of a coach full of girls, long'd for winter, for sleighing, mulled wine and all that, and then adjourned to play nine pins and shuffle board. I reflected on the scene before me with deep regret. This by some unthinking persons, would be called *pleasure*—what an abuse of terms—how little is that were understood—how seldom is it enjoyed. Many of these young men were originally from the country, well recommended for industry and economy; on their arrival they obtained places at moderate salaries, and as they were found useful, they were promoted and their salaries increased. Instead of continuing the same course, and persevering in the same habits, the advancement was the signal for a change in their mode of living; they threw off their plain dress, and were fashionably caparisoned by an extravagant tailor; their leisure moments they employed in walking Broadway, in standing at the City Hotel or Washington Hall, to stare modesty out of countenance. Their afternoon's employment is a jaunt to Cato's. Those who cannot afford to keep a gig, hire one, which they can as little afford to do; their day is thus concluded in drinking and noisy revels, and as evening draws on apace and frowns upon their setting glory, they seize their whips, and with dizzy heads and bloated faces, dash into town, breaking down, running over, crashing and smashing every thing in their way; and if they alight in safety at their livery stables, they must spend the night in the same jocund way, and at some hotel swallow glass after glass; or at some discreditable house, create riot, confusion, and disorder: with heads inebriated, persons debilitated, constitutions weakened and undermined, they reel home after midnight, find doors open through the weak indulgence of the proprietors, throw themselves on beds, probably undressed, and in a restless, feverish, perturbed state, pass the night; and morning dawns upon them with aching bones, unrefreshed persons and tainted minds—they recommence the labors of the day, and terminate the revels of the night, in the same manner. "*To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow, creeps with a petty pace, and every yesterday lights fools to dusky graves.*" We see the end of these things daily; young men cut off from society, fall early victims to intemperance and imprudent gratifications; if their money is spent, they live on borrowing; then on hope—and, finally, despair plunges them in the last desperate abyss—they begin, as they think, like gentlemen—get drunk, as they say, like gentlemen, as if any man can be a gentleman who gets drunk at all. If their money lasts, it kills them—and if it is all spent, and their bad habits are confirmed, they quit, with reluctance, their madeira, champaigne and cognac, to drink whiskey and common rum, and then become outcasts and candidates for bridewell and the poor house; and all this evil has its origin in the pursuit of *pleasure!* Abused, misapplied, mistaken word! Pleasure consists in doing what is substantially right, and avoiding what is evidently wrong.

How should a young man employ his time, who depends on industry and economy for support? Let him rise early in the morning—for with sober men that period is always auspicious—the head is clear, the mind invigorated, and the system is braced; If the duties of the store and counting-house do not absorb his attention, let him take a lesson in French or Spanish, or any useful foreign language; for languages are a species of capital to a man in business—to his special duties let him closely attend: let him eat sparingly, and drink nothing which may be calculated, remotely, to injure him. If he has a leisure hour, spend it with a favorite author: if exercise is required, a walk in the environs of the city, a view of its improvements, and observations upon what is useful and profitable, blends exercise with utility. At night, let him seek cultivated and respectable society, improve his mind, soften his habits, and give spirit, animation and chastity to his conversation, by associating with discreet and sensible females, whose society, when judiciously selected, is ever calculated to temper those feelings and passions inseparable from nature, and give to real pleasure a salutary impulse. He retires at a seasonable hour, with a pure mind, elastic spirits and a healthy frame, and he seeks his pillow with pleasure; repose visits his wearied limbs, and sweet dreams occupy his fancy through the night. This is the pursuit and the enjoyment of real pleasure, for it is lasting.

HOWARD.

FROM THE VILLAGE RECORD.

THE SPECULATOR.

BY JOHN HARWOOD.

Too proud, or too lazy, to weave him a net;
No fly for his supper the spider will get.
'Tis right; for the lab'rer's entitled to bread;
The idler deserves to go hungry to bed.

And it is no matter, gentle reader, whether it be a two or a four legged spider; one with two eyes, or six. Girls, did you ever look at a spider through a microscope?—You would not, perhaps, if you should, discover all the strange things described by Lowenhoeck; but it is a curious animal well worth your minute examination. He has six beautiful eyes, and the tenuity of his thread surpasses belief. The microscope unfolds the wonders of a new world; and if a survey of the heavenly bodies tends to awaken in the mind exalted notions of the Deity, the close inspection of his minutest works is not less calculated to impress the soul with admiration, reverence, and love.

But my subject runs away with me. My intention is to point out a remedy for an acknowledged evil. There is a great complaint of dull times, and the stagnation of business. It is true, the times *have changed*. We have been doing the business of Europe for twenty-five years; buying, selling and carrying. Peace has changed the aspect of commercial affairs; Europe is able to manage her own concerns; and we have in the country, as well as the city, double the hands employed in trade and speculation, or unemployed altogether, that is necessary. Profits so much divided become insufficient for a generous support, even to the industrious. As for the idle, the drones in society, the spiders that wont weave themselves webs, it is no matter how soon they starve.

A little resolution, and the work is done.—Mother earth is kind as ever. Prolific of every good gift, when wooed and courted, she offers to repay our attention: the whitest bread, the fattest beef, and a profusion of good things. Now my motion is, that every man who reads this, who is gaining nothing, or going behindhand, should turn his attention to agriculture. No matter whether he is a merchant, without customers; a physician without patients; a lawyer, without clients: or the idleman; unless he has ten thousand in bank stock, or a ticket in the lottery.

The cultivation of the earth is an employment respectable, as delightful and productive. The name of Cincinnatus descends to us thrice honored, from his labors in the field. Washington gloried in the pursuit.

Nor is it, as some would believe, a business in which learning would be so useless, that the man of education could find no exercise for his knowledge in the employment. The complete farmer should be an accomplished scholar. His acquirements in chemistry, geology, mathematics, and even astronomy, might be rendered serviceable: for though "ignorance may sneer," the influence of the planets upon the products of the earth, is not unworthy a thought of the wisest. A metaphysician the farmer need not be; it is a bewildering path, and leads to darkness, and doubts. Of law, he should know enough to keep clear from its toils; and of physic, to depend more upon temperance and exercise, for health, than upon the drugs of the apothecary.

A few years ago, there was in our neighborhood a young man of fine education, lovely and enterprising. But he longed to be a merchant, and grow rich faster than his father had done on his farm. He removed to the city, entered into trade, married a charming girl, lived genteelly but not extravagantly, compared with his associates. For a time he was reputed prosperous; nay, rich. But when I last visited him, in town, I could discover an occasional sigh, and flitting clouds of gloom, shading his sprightly countenance, and was satisfied, that even when his face beamed with smiles, his heart was the seat of anguish. Time confirmed my conjectures. After struggling with insurmountable difficulties, he closed his affairs without a stain upon his honor, and retired to a farm.

Now, reader, it would do your kind heart good to go and see him. The house is small, but snug and neatly finished. The barn is crowded with hay and grain; and fifteen head of cattle feed in the barnyard. Milk flows in abundance, and Mary tells me she can make as excellent cheese as she used to pound cake. The ducks and geese swim in the pool below the house; the turkeys roam in the fields; and an hundred fowls display their glossy plumage before his door.

Frank does not toil like a slave; but he sees to every thing: rises with the robin; attends to his concerns, and labors, if necessary, until dinner. The afternoon, unless business presses more especially during the winter, he devotes to reading and social converse. A happier fellow you never saw; and he insists upon it, labor is not an evil; but that it gives us food, and society, and repose, an exquisite zest, to which the sons of ease and indulgence are entire strangers.

It would be a happy day for our country, if we could see thousands following the example of Frank Woodgrove. Many an aching heart would then beat cheerily. Then would farming become as it ought, the first among the most honorable professions. The science, which is yet in its infancy, would be highly improved; ten acres be made to produce the present crop of twenty; and happiness be sought, where alone it can be found, in a middle fortune, as far below wealth and splendor as it is above want.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

The horrors of Bonaparte's Russian campaign in 1812, and especially those endured by his army on their retreat, have been often described, and in glowing colors. But there is something peculiarly interesting and forcible in the following passages from an account of a work lately published by Mr. Larry, Surgeon in Chief to the French army in that campaign, contained in the last number of the Edinburgh Review, which has been just published by Messrs Kirk and Mercein, of this city.

After mentioning the battle of Borodino, in which between "five and six hundred thousand men fought more than fifteen hours within a square league," and where such was the number of the wounded, and the labor of the surgeons, that M. Larry himself amputated *about two hundred limbs in twenty four hours*, he proceeds to Moscow, and the following is the account of the burning of that capital, and the subsequent retreat of the French army:—

"The streets of Moscow were deserted, and the city was soon found to be on fire in several distant quarters, where none of the French had yet appeared. The flames advanced on every side with dreadful rapidity; and the Russians were continually active in assisting their progress. One of these incendiaries even made his way into the palace occupied by Count Grouchy, and with a lighted torch attempted to set fire to the bed curtains, when he was seized by the General's [illegible] on whose authority the author mentions the fact, and given up to the patrol, to be put to death.

"In the mean time, the Russians closed in on every side: and when at last the retreat began, the French were loaded, horses, carriages, and men, with booty of every description:—the army of Darius departing from Babylon did not exhibit a more curious spectacle! The battle of Maro Iaroslavitz, which drove them back to the line of their advance, completed the despair of the troops, who well knew what awaited them, in a country which they had done so much to ravage. Even at Borodino, a great quantity of their baggage was left behind. The dead bodies remaining on the field of battle there, were found in a state of congelation; and soon after, at Holoskai there was a heavy fall of snow, which increased the misery of the bivouacs. At Dorogholoi, the hospital took fire. M. Larry himself escaped through the midst of the flames; and some of the wounded were burnt to death. The troops expected to find magazines at Smolensko, and to rest for some days; for horse-flesh had been their only food till their arrival there (Nov. 4th); but they were bitterly disappointed. The thermometer had fallen to 11 deg. below zero of Farenheit; and the north east wind was violent. This sudden increase of the cold destroyed great numbers of the young men and of the horses. Those who were so prudent as to march on foot, and could obtain a little coffee and sugar, fared the best; but the cavalry and those in carriages were dreadful sufferers, from the freezing and mortification of their extremities. From hence to Krasnoi, the thermometer was at 15 deg below zero—and in this space of four and twenty

teagues, they did not find a single habitation. It was in this short march that we learned to prize the bodies of our horses. A horse broken loose was instantly dispatched, and cut to pieces almost alive. We to the animal that wandered some paces from his master!—the division of this prey often gave rise to quarrels, among persons of all ranks; and even the women surmounted obstacles of every kind to seize upon a share of it.

In this wretched state, being almost surrounded, they were obliged to give battle, on the 17th Nov. The rear guard, and the old guards, were the only soldiers in a condition to fight: yet the bravery exhibited by the whole was admirable, the women who still remained with them assisting the wounded, even under the fire of the enemy. They left 1200 men upon the field: and this attack completed the dissolution of the army, the guards alone retaining afterwards their arms and discipline.

During the night of the 5th of December, which they passed in bivouac, the thermometer fell rapidly to 9 deg. 11 deg. 13 deg. and 15 deg. below zero. At our entry into Osmianna, my thermometer was at 24 below zero: it fell during the night to 26 1-2, and *the bivouac was terrible!* I was myself so fortunate as to pass that fatal night in a warm chamber, and upon a little straw—after taking some food, with which one of my old companions in Egypt had the goodness to supply me. We marched the next morning before day, the thermometer being then at 29 deg. below zero, and could scarcely hold ourselves erect, or perform the most simple movements. He who lost his equilibrium and fell to the ground, was instantly struck with an icy and mortal stupefaction. We found upon the road a great number of the dead of the 12th division, which had come to meet us at Osmianna. I left in this village, with one of my surgical officers, all the wounded who wished to stay;—*I could not bear to see them die upon the road, without having the power to assist them.* With the exception of some select troops of the guard, who still preserved their great coats or cloaks their boots and gloves, the whole army was now in a state of frightful nakedness. Mixed in complete confusion, without arms, or any mark of distinction among the corps, they were nothing but a mass of wretched individuals, marching in a crowd, and compelled by cold and weakness to press together, and lean upon each other for support. But nothing could be more ludicrous, and at the same time more deplorable, than their habiliments. They were covered with fragments of pelisses, cloaks, or morsels of stuff of different colours: the fires of the bivouacs having gradually consumed their original garments.

At Miedricke, the thermometer at the author's button-hole, was at 31 deg. below zero; and *the whole army, without exception, was compelled to bivouac.* Woe be to him who gave way to his inclination to slumber: a few minutes were sufficient to freeze him entirely through, and he was left dead upon the place where he had fallen asleep. There was now very little difference between the temperature of the days and nights: and the cold was nearly of the same intensity during all the rest of the march. The sides of the road were strewed with the dead bodies of those who had perished during the night between the 8th and the 9th; and at last we were in such a state of torpor and depression, that it was with difficulty we could recognize each other; we marched along in melancholy silence, our sight and muscular strength so much reduced, that we could hardly preserve our direction or maintain our equilibrium; and when any of us fell, his companions did not even turn aside to look at him.

At Wilna, the soldiers devoured every thing they could seize upon: the misery and confusion if possible increased and the mountain between that place and Kouno was nearly as fatal to those who still survived, as the passage of the Berezina. After passing the Niemen, being still pursued, some of the guard who preserved their arms attempted to rally, and fire upon the Cossacks: but the cold iron of the muskets deprived them of the use of their fingers, and they were obliged to retire. About 3000 of the best soldiers of the guard, almost all natives of the south of France, were now the only survivors who preserved their horses, or retained any thing like a warlike appearance.—The Dukes of Dantzic and Istria were at the head. Murat and Beauharnois in the centre of this body, the last remnant of 400,000 men who had passed through this very country scarcely six months before, in the highest state of discipline and military splendor.

Subjoined to this narrative there are some interesting observations on the effects of cold upon the human system—"The death of the unfortunate victims was generally preceded by paleness, a sort of idiotism, difficulty of speech, and weakness, or even a total loss of sight. In this state some of them continued to march on, for a short time, helped along by their friends or comrades: but their muscular powers became insensibly weaker: they staggered like drunken men, and fell at last entirely deprived of life. The fate of those who could not keep up with the drums was still more rapid, and the dead bodies were found lying on the face. The want of food materially aggravated the effects of cold: and to appease their hunger, the soldiers frequently swallowed snow or freezing water, which were often fatal. On the other hand a small quantity of wine or coffee immediately calmed the sensation of hunger; and once, after three days of fasting, during which he had taken only a little coffee, a single glass of claret, which he drank with inexpressible delight, instantly put an end to the pangs he had been suffering for several hours.

By the late Mails.

S. C. CHARLESTON, JULY 27.

Rot in Cotton.

BY the following extract of a letter, it will be seen that the destruction of the Cotton crops by the Rot, has already commenced on the Wateree and Congaree rivers; and threaten to be very extensive throughout the State.

WOOD GROVE, JULY 22, 1819.

"I am this moment come home from a ride through your Corn and Cotton plantations, and am very sorry to say that the Cotton has got the rot worse than ever I have seen it at this season of the year. I think it worse than it was in the middle of last August. Your Corn and Potatoes look very well; if there comes one more rain in due time, there will be plenty of Corn.—The Cotton planted at my place, has also got the rot very bad; and it prevails throughout the neighborhood. The crops of E. Crose, Dr. Raouli, and in fact every crop that I have heard from has got the rot."

TENN. KNOXVILLE, JULY 20.

The country lately purchased from the Cherokees, south of Tennessee river and eastwardly by Highwasse and Tellico mountains, contains about sixteen hundred square miles, or upwards of one million acres of land, fit for cultivation. This is an important acquisition to our state; and we understand the soil is of good second rate quality.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, AUG. 3.

Reflections and Experiments on central forces, and on the constitution of the Globe we inhabit.

COPY OF A LETTER TO DR. MITCHILL.

Le Roy, Genesee county, N. Y. July 22, 1819.

SIR—Although a stranger I shall make no apology for addressing you, on so interesting a subject to all scientific men. Accident brought me to reflect upon the formation of the earth. Taking it for granted, that this earth has been of a consistence that would take shape by motion, and from what has been discovered, there are strong arguments in its favor, what would be its internal structure? I have observed in a common barrel churn, that a quick regular motion, would throw the cream upon the sides of the churn, without any agitation, leaving none at the ends, and I had observed, that a regular motion given to a grindstone, that was hung perfectly true, would retain water upon the top of the stone, without throwing it off; I considered that the laws of nature and of motion must be uniform. It occurred to me that motion must produce the same effects on this earth that we see it have on smaller bodies. These considerations induced me to make a machine to demonstrate this as far as I possibly could. I accordingly prepared an artificial globe, from a pine log, about nine feet in circumference, as near the known shape of this earth as possible: open at the poles, the concavity of the inside, answerable to the convexity of the outside, the aperture at the poles answerable to about 36 degrees of the earth. I then fixed it on pivots, with machinery to give it a very quick motion. I then turned water in the inside of the ball, and put it in motion, and the event was as I had anticipated: the water spread itself smooth upon it, in a smooth even surface, without any attempts to fly off. I then perforated the ball in a number of places; it created as many most beautiful springs of water upon the outside of the ball, which satisfactorily accounts to me for the origin of springs and of course of rivers, and it will press the water through the pores of the wood sufficiently to moisten the whole outside surface.

I contemplate fashioning the outside of the little Globe like unto this earth, cut out the oceans, continents, rivers, vallies, &c. and if I can contrive any method to counteract the effect that our atmosphere will naturally have upon it, I have no doubt, from what I have already observed, of the effects of motion, that the rivers and vallies may be filled with water from the inside, the ocean filled, the regular oceanic currents formed, the water flowing from the inside to the out through the perforations, from the outside to the inside through the poles, and the whole phenomena explained in a satisfactory manner, so that the whole process may be seen in miniature with the eye: the polar attraction of the needle explained and the variation of it accounted for.

I find by placing the north end of the Globe in a dark place, and having a bright light placed in the position that the sun bears to this earth in a south latitude, the rays of light are thrown in at the south pole, and reflected at right angles; and pass out at the north pole in a manner perfectly calculated to explain the aurora borealis, and show it in a most beautiful manner; and shows that the inside or hollow of the earth, may be as well or better lighted and warmed by the sun than the outside. From these experiments, the umbrella opened, and the experiments I am fully convinced of Symmes' theory, and that the earth would be incomplete without the hollow.

I am with much respect, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS TUFTS.

Hon. Saml. L. Mitchill.

MR GUILLE'S ASCENSION.

Yesterday a novel scene was presented to us—For the first time in America an aeronautic ascension, so often attempted, was actually executed, and in a manner that gave universal satisfaction.—We have often been surprised that the frequent exhibitions of this kind in Europe should draw forth so large crowds, and excite such acclamations as are always expressed by the spectators, but in seeing this, our surprize has ceased. The scene was interesting beyond all expectation.

At an early hour in the afternoon every carriage was in requisition for the Gardens, and Broadway, the Bowery, and all the roads leading to that place were crowded, and at about half past 5, all the avenues became impassable. The lower part of the town was nearly depopulated. Every tree, fence and shed in the vicinity of the Garden was covered with spectators, anxiously waiting to see the Balloon ascend. To gratify those who were in the garden, the Balloon was partially inflated about 5 o'clock, and suspended about 10 feet from the ground. At 5 minutes past 6 it was completely inflated and immediately rose about 40 feet, in which situation it was suffered to remain but a short time. At 18 minutes past 6, Mr. Guille advanced to the centre of the circle, and after making some little examination of the cords which connected the Parachute with the Balloon, he took leave of his wife, bowed gracefully to the spectators, and took his position in the Basket. In an instant the Balloon began to ascend. The Parachute was evidently lower on one side than the other, and much apprehension was felt for the safety of the voyager. At the moment of ascending a gust of wind sprung up from the Northwest and drove the Balloon directly over the tall poplars in the garden so that the basket was forced upon them and carried off some of the small branches. On clearing the trees the finest scene was presented; the Balloon ascended with majesty and rapidity to a great heights, the wind wafting it towards Long-Island. In less than 10 minutes the Parachute was detached from the Balloon, and was seen for nearly half an hour gradually descending, apparently over Long-Island—the Balloon continuing in the mean time to ascend till it finally disappeared in the clouds.

Till about 9 o'clock in the evening much anxiety was manifested for the fate of the Æronaut, when it was ascertained that he had reached the earth in safety, having landed at Bushwick, near Williamsburg, Long-Island, about 6 miles from Vauxhall Garden. He reached town about half past 8 o'clock with his parachute, in perfect health and spirits.

The engagement of Mr. G., was honorably fulfilled, and we sincerely hope he may receive the remuneration he so eminently deserves.

AUGUST 4.

The Balloon.—We have the following particulars from Mr. Guille of his ascent on Monday.

He commenced inflating the Balloon at twelve o'clock, the weather then appearing fine, and promising to be favorable. At about 4 o'clock the atmosphere became clouded, indicating a violent storm, the wind blowing fresh from S. S. W. in which direction it continued till near the moment of his ascending, the weather all the time threatening to frustrate his enterprize, and render it the more hazardous. At 6 o'clock the Balloon was filled, and the Parachute attached. Mr G entered the car, determined to fulfil his promise, notwithstanding the terrific appearance of the horizon, filled with black clouds and whirlwinds of dust. He resolutely gave the order to let go the ropes which held the Balloon, when it instantly rose with astonishing rapidity. At the moment the wind changed to North West, and blew a gale, taking the Balloon across the trees in the Garden, and entangling the car in the branches, some of which were carried off. The Balloon then ascended with astonishing rapidity to the height of 1500 fathoms, with inexpressible grandeur, and amid the shouts of the populace.

At this time it was necessary that Mr. G. should have perfect command of himself, and of the ropes by which his vehicle was attached to the Balloon; the branches of the trees had got amongst them, and caused some confusion. To get at them, and clear the ropes, it became necessary to throw over the flags, which was performed when at about half the height he ascended. Every thing being then right, he continued his journey upwards till a new difficulty presented itself. The greatest interest of the scene was in separating the Parachute from the Balloon; had he ascended higher the thick clouds he was about to encounter, he was apprehensive would hide him from view. Under these considerations he was induced to detach the Parachute rather sooner than originally intended.

On cutting the ropes, the Parachute fell rapidly about 300 feet before it expanded. This was the most trying moment to Mr G as well as to the spectators. But the cord then acting according to his intentions, the umbrella opened, and the car descended gradually, the wind taking it across the East River to the spot where he finally alighted.

No information had been received last evening of the Balloon. Mr. G. supposes that the Gas was too much heated, which prevents the opening of the valve, till it is cooled in the air. The public have been so much gratified in witnessing the ascent they will be glad to hear of its safe restoration to the owner.

So little confidence existed as to the success of this experiment, we are sorry to state, that Mr. G has made a great sacrifice in order to demonstrate its practicability, very few having contributed to the expense. But all are now pleased and satisfied, and it is believed that on a second performance, he will have no reason to complain of the want of liberality in the citizens of New-York.

AUGUST 5.

The Philadelphia Democratic Press of the 2d inst says "We understand the Hornet, will remain in port not more than 10 days."—On the intelligence from Spain which was published in this city the same paper remarks as follows.

Having had an opportunity of a conversation with one of the most intelligent gentlemen who came in the Hornet, and one of as good opportunities as any other in the vessel, we feel bound to accompany the extracts from the New-York papers with some remarks. The most important assertion, and the one in which the papers most generally agree is that the treaty will not be ratified. We are of a different opinion. The court of Spain have until the 25th of this month to ratify. It appears that Ferdinand had made, but not signed, three grants of lands in Florida, previous to the Treaty having been signed in the United States, and a question had arisen, whether those grants should or should not, be allowed. Mr Forsyth resisting and the Spanish ministry advocating the grants as included in the treaty.—This circumstance had caused a delay but was not expected to prevent the ratification of the treaty, within the time allowed.

The story of the banishment at midnight and assassination of the Marquis De Casa Yrujo rests upon the facts of the Marquis having received a written order to leave Madrid, which he forthwith did, retiring to a distance of 20 miles, whither he was the next day followed by his family.

The force of the Spanish squadron in the harbor of Cadiz, at the time of the Hornet's sailing, is greatly overrated. There was but one line of battle ship and 3 frigates in the harbor. The Russian ships had sailed for Chili several weeks before the Hornet sailed. Many of them were considered so rotten that many Navy officers had refused to sail in them and had in consequence been dismissed the Spanish service. There is no doubt but the squadron, transports, &c. are destined for South-America.

The Baltimore Patriot asserts that Capt. Reed, of the Hornet, in passing through that city gave it as his opinion, *that the Treaty will be ratified.*

We are glad to state that Mr. Guille has found his Balloon, which was restored to him yesterday morning. It was found on Tuesday morning floating in Oyster Bay South, a short distance from the land, about 30 miles from town. The Commercial Advertiser gives the following humorous account of the discovery.

When first discovered, it exhibited a tremulous motion, occasioned no doubt by the force of the wind; and Mr. Carll (the finder) mistaking the cause of the motion, supposed it to be some large sea monster, which had fled from the ocean, and wandered into the bay. He, therefore, remained at a respectful distance, watching its movements with no small degree of trepidation and solicitude, until it had reached the shore, and by the aid of the wind, had seated itself tranquilly upon the margin of a salt meadow. He then approached with slow and fearful steps; and having at length discovered the strong coarse netting with which it was covered, his alarm subsided, and some description, which he had either read or heard, recurring to his recollection, he at once pronounced it a Balloon. But, by whom it had been manufactured, or from what country it had been despatched, he could form no conjecture, until, by the aid of his knife, he had discharged its contents, and brought within his reach the polite card which had been attached to it by the hands of its owner.

CATSKILL, AUGUST 4.

The following are additional particulars of the effects of the late storm:

The body of Mr Asa June, for whose safety, it was mentioned in our last, fears were entertained, was found about a mile below his house. The particulars of his death, as communicated to us, are as follows: His dwelling being entirely surrounded by the water, he removed his family to a place of safety—But missing a little daughter, and believing her still in the house, he returned to her assistance. In attempting to leave the house the second time, he fell into a cavity which the force of the water had formed, and was carried away by the current. His daughter was among the number that first left the house in safety.

Among the settlements at the base of the Catskill mountains, the ravages of the storm were unprecedented. S. Root, Esq. lost 70 merino sheep, which were swept off; together with quantities of his crops of grain, corn, &c. The tannery of Mr. T. Brett was completely destroyed. A grist-mill of Mr. Jones was swept away, and his dam so entirely filled as to be passed on foot.

At Wolcott's ville, about 6 miles west from this place, the greatest quantity of water fell. A small stream rose so rapidly, and to such a height, as to sweep from its banks a distillery and plaster mill. The water, accompanied by the fragments of the distillery and mill, rushed with inconceivable force against Mr. Wolcott's grist-mill—in a short time it was completely undermined, and the following day fell to the ground. The scene is truly a desolate one. The loss in that vicinity is estimated at $15,000.

But among the phenomena attending this storm, the most singular may be witnessed at the village of Jefferson, about a mile from this place. That village is situated on an extensive plain, elevated perhaps 150 feet above this. On the south-west part of the plain, and where a small brook previously ran, the water struggling as it were for vent, rushed into the brook, forming almost instantaneously a gigantic and resistless stream, carrying trees, shrubs, and all things in its course, into a heap of promiscuous ruin into the valley below—The chasm formed by this inundation, is about 100 feet in depth, an average of 125 in width, and nearly fifty rods in length. At the paper-mill, in another part of the village, the injury was extensive. Two houses were undermined, their chimneys thrown down, and the gardens, fences, &c. destroyed.

The duration of the rain was about five hours. The average quantity of water that fell was not ascertained. Many believe the rain to have been caused by the bursting of clouds surcharged with water attracted from the river; or water spouts as they are generally termed: And the suddenness of the fall of water, in some instances almost in one mass; the confined surface over which the rain extended, not more than six miles square; the great quantity that fell in the given time, swelling small streams, not 40 rods in length from their source to their termination, to overwhelming torrents; and lastly, the singular effects of the storm, give some plausibility to the conjecture. We have been informed by two persons who witnessed the fact, that three black and dense clouds were visible over the river, and that the water appeared to be drawn up to them in the form of an inverted cone. Admitting this to be the fact, we leave the natural philosopher to determine, whether or not the columns of water may be discharged other than over the surface from whence it is drawn?

A fine writer has said, that "some discover a God *only* in storms, earthquakes, and tempests"—But who is so blind as not to find him *there?*

PALMYRA, JULY 28.

Remarkable Preservation.

On the 24th inst. Mr. Alexander Foster, of Lyons, (Cayt. county,) descended to the bottom of the well, which was 56 feet deep and nearly dry, for the purpose of removing a stone therefrom that prevented the bucket from dipping, in which situation he discovered the stones giving way around him, threatening him with immediate death. But with the celerity of a fox, he ascended the well 12 feet, when the stones closed in upon him from above as well as below, burying him 24 feet under the ponderous weight. What but death could now be expected was his awful doom!—But we rejoice in being able to state, that after being confined in this prison of despair for the space of 7 hours, he was taken out without suffering any material injury, except a severe bruise in one of his legs—no bones were broken. The stones as they fell, providentially formed an arch about 8 inches over his head, which no doubt was the means of his escape from instant death.

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 5.

Phenomena.—We have been furnished with the following notices of an extraordinary appearance in the heavens, early this morning:—This morning about 5 o'clock, a most splendid and uncommon Rainbow appeared in the western hemisphere, complete from its centre, or its highest altitude, down to each of its extremities, embracing an elevation of 45 degrees, extending from 2 to 3 points west of south, to the same point north of west. It began a few minutes before 5, and continued for 15 or 20 minutes in all its grandeur.

About half an hour before sun-rise, the north-eastern horizon assumed a remarkable bright appearance, of the color of burnished gold, and immediately on the ascension of the orb of day above the horizon, one of the most sublime objects was presented to the view of the contemplative mind, that could be conceived; and continued to exhibit the same magnificent appearance, until Sol, by his irresistable and cheering beams, dissipated the clouds which caused both these phenomena.

MASS. BOSTON, AUG. 2.

John Lathrop, Esq. late of this town, but now residing in Washington, has issued proposals for publishing a volume of Miscellanies, in prose and verse, comprising essays and poems on subjects philosophical, literary, moral and patriotic,

The volume will also contain sketches of life, society and manners in India, taken by the author, during a residence of ten years in that interesting part of the globe. From an intimate acquaintance and daily intercourse with the Rev. Dr. Buchanan, "*the star in the east*," and that learned orientalist Dr. John Gilchrist, professor of Hindo literature in Wellesley College, as well as from his own actual experience and observation, the author has obtained much information, which will render, he hopes, this part of his performance entertaining, useful and instructive.

AUGUST 1.

By the arrival of the brig Adriatic, Capt. Sawyer, from Trieste, and from Gibraltar, the 16th June, we learn that Mr. and Mrs. Russell, and Miss Russell, were there, on board of the U. S. ship of the line Franklin, on their way to America. Mr. Davis of New-York, came down in the Squadron from Naples, on his way to America. The Franklin was visited while in Naples by a great many of the Italian and English nobility. May 18th, the Emperor and Empress of Austria, King of Naples, Prince Leopold and wife, with a great number of ladies and gentlemen of both courts, visited the Franklin; they were received by two royal salutes, yards manned by the whole squadron, and the British ship of the line Rochfort. They expressed great satisfaction. The Emperor promised to return some other day by himself, and look through the ship more at his leisure. Among the English Nobility that visited the ship was Admirals Sir Sidney Smith, Hotham, Freemantile, and Sir Philip Durham—they made frequent visits, always bringing a number of ladies with them. The 21st, the Prince of Prussia visited the ship—he came as a citizen, wishing no parade. The 26th May, the Vice Roy of Sicily visited the ship; was saluted with guns, going, and coming. The next day the King of Naples' wife came on board. On the 31st May there was a grand Review of the whole army. The Emperor picked out 25,000 men to go with him. It was reported that Prince Metternich, the Prime Minister of Austria, was to leave Naples the next day, 1st of June, for the Court of France. A strong talk of War. The Emperor of Russia has demanded that the King of Prussia should abdicate his throne, in favor of his own family.

SALEM, AUG. 3.

THE SEA SERPENT AGAIN.

Yesterday at 7 o'clock, A. M. Mr. Benjamin Stone, living at Marblehead Neck, saw from his farm, near Inner Pig Rock, and not more than 200 yards from the beach, something that he took for a number of porpoises, following one after another The novelty excited his attention, when the whole immediately disappeared, and in less than a minute came up together again; he now discovered it to be an animal of an extraordinary length; he had an opportunity of viewing him from that time until about 11 o'clock, part of the time with Mr. John Hathaway, of Marblehead farms. The creature appeared to move very slow, and circularly, with his head partly under water; and at times, Mr. H. thinks he could see about 20 protuberances. Mr. H. at first, as he expresses himself, was a little *fluttered*. At half past 12 o'clock, the Hon. Wm Read, Mr. John Humphreys, and several gentlemen of respectability, saw distinctly, the same animal, through a glass, lying west of Tinker's Island, and distinctly noticed the protuberances on his back, so often described; from the ripples in the water, his length appeared to be at least 100 feet. He was also seen by several men on Tinker's Island, who communicated the same to Mr. Stone.—Several boats and sloops being becalmed near, must also have seen the same object; all the time of his being near the beach, the water was entirely unruffled, and Mr. S. says he could have seen a *loon* twice the distance

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, August 11, 1819.

THE SPANISH TREATY.

From the National Intelligencer, August 4.

Our readers will have seen, by the time they read this, that by the latest and most authentic accounts, the treaty with Spain had not been ratified on the 22d of June.

We are not among those who attach great importance to this negative information. Still less do we believe, that Spain intends or desires to provoke a rupture with this country. There is no motive which could influence her to do so That she has seen with mortification privateers swarming from our ports, and preying on her defenceless commerce, there can be little doubt: but she has also seen that the government of the United States, sensible of the enormity of such unlicensed robbery, has used its exertions to put a stop to it, and is therefore guiltless of having encouraged such practices. She has seen, too, that the people of this country, had the government displayed the same inclination, have been well enough disposed to have wrested the Floridas from Spain, by a weapon very different from negociation, and to have taken ample indemnity in Mexico, as well as Florida, for Spanish spoliations on our commerce. But the alternative of war with Spain has been cautiously and sedulously avoided: and a treaty has been framed, in conformity to her Minister's instructions, quite as favorable to Spain as she could have expected. That treaty, under such circumstances, it is scarcely possible she will not ratify.

If, after this view of the subject, people will anticipate an ultimate refusal to ratify the treaty, let the fact of the promotion of Don Luis de Onis speak for itself. It is not to be supposed that the king of Spain would elevate, to the highest office and honors in his gift, a man who had just returned from a foreign mission, which had resulted in a treaty so odious, that the sovereign intended to reject it.

That a few courtiers about the person of the king, interested in large grants of land in Florida, of a date too late to be recognized by the treaty, will exert themselves to defeat its ratification, is quite probable. We trust they will utterly fail: we hope it, as we deprecate war, which, we believe, would, sooner or later, be the inevitable consequence of a breach of faith in this instance on the part of Spain.

The time limited by the treaty, within which, on ratification, it shall peremptorily bind both parties, is currently reported to be six months; which term will expire about the 24th of this month. If not ratified before that day, the government of the U. States, on its part, ceases to be bound by it.

It is proper to state, that the private letters received in this city from Madrid give no reason to suppose that the treaty will not be duly ratified.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, Aug. 7.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Remittance, which arrived last evening, sailed from Liverpool on the 17th of June. The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser are indebted to Capt. Holmes for their files of papers to that date. We learn from Capt. H. that cotton had declined during the last week one farthing per lb.—a letter says Rice is down to 19 shillings.

In the House of Commons, June 11, the foreign enlistment bill was ordered to be read a third time on the following Wednesday, when amendments would be proposed. It is to take effect from the 1st of August, 1819, within any part of the United Kingdom, and from the 1st November in any place out of the United Kingdom.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Royal assent was yesterday given to the American Convention Bill.

Mr. Bagot, and suite landed at Portsmouth on Thursday from the Forth frigate, under appropriate salutes, and immediately set off for London. The commissioners for settling the boundary line, are going on in the most satisfactory manner, and expected to end their labors in October. In almost all cases of difference the points in dispute are conceded in favor of this country. The conduct of the Americans, of all ranks, at Washington and Annapolis, to the officers and crew of the Forth, while she lay in the Chesapeake, discovered the most amicable and friendly disposition. It seemed to our officers as though a radical change had been effected in the feelings and views of the Americans. An interchange of civilities daily passed between the officers of the Essex, and Ontario, lying there, and the Forth. It is understood, an admitted fact, that not less than two thirds of the crew of the Essex were British seamen who had become American citizens by the usual form of legislative protection.—During their mutual friendly visits, some one of the crew of the Forth recognised a ship mate in almost every boat which came along side. On one occasion, of a boat's crew consisting of 12 men, 7 of them discovered their original character. The Columbus, a remarkably fine new two decked ship, pierced for 105 guns, was fitting out at Washington. Com. Rodgers, president of the navy board, is expected to hold his broad pendant in her for the Mediterranean station, &c. &c.

From a Charleston paper, July 31.

The smack sloop Lawrence, Atwick, sailed hence some time since and put into Havana, where she left the owner, J. J. Daniell—thence sailed again, and on the coast of Florida fell in with the Br brig Ann, Seely, from Matanzas bound to England, ashore, whose crew were murdered by those of the sloop, the latter having 17 men on board at the time. A man by the name of Reed, who was on board the Lawrence, divulged the facts yesterday to the proper authority. A more diabolical act was never committed. Another of the crew was taken yesterday, and diligent search is making for the residue. Capt. Atwick has not yet been found.

On the 14th, five men arrived at St. Marys in a boat who reported that they belonged to the Br. brig Ann, of Scarboro', from Matanzas, bound to Falmouth; that the vessel was cast away on Florida Reef 15th June, and that the Capt. mate and two hands were lost. These are, undoubtedly, the men who joined the pirates, and assisted in the murder of their unfortunate comrades.

From the Aurora of the 6th inst.

The Richmond Enquirer enquires where Com. Perry is going? We shall tell him—two vessels were fitted out in one of our ports by the Spanish royal agents, while Don Onis was at Washington; they contained supplies for the Spanish general Morillo, and information of the fact being communicated to Commodore Brion, the chief naval officer of the republic of Venezuela, he intercepted those vessels, seized them, they were libelled and condemned as Spanish property, under false colors, in an admiralty court, constituted conformably with the law of nations—it is to demand those condemned vessels that Com. Perry has been sent. *More anon*—as the saying is.

Interesting particulars from the S. Seas.

Letters (says the National Intelligencer,) have been received in this city from Valparaiso, in the South Sea, down to the 18th of March; from a perusal of which, the following particulars are gathered:—The United States frigate *Macedonian*, Capt *Downes*, arrived at Valparaiso on the 28th January, after a passage of 30 days from Norfolk, and 15 from Staten Land. She experienced uncommonly fine weather off Cape Horn; and, being becalmed close in with the Cape for several hours, the officers were astonished to find no current; indeed, they did not find the ship to be in the least affected by current after passing Staten Land Terra del Fuego was entirely covered with snow, as far as the eye could extend; but the Cape and small Islands in the neighborhood had none upon them. After passing the straits of Magellan, with continued fine weather, the vessel experienced a gale of wind, of four days continuance, and much bad weather.

At the date of our letter, as the reader already knows from other sources, Lord Cochrane, commanding the Chilian Navy, consisting of the San Martin, of 60 guns, Lautaro, of 50, O'Higgins, of 50, a corvette, of 22, and 3 large brigs, was out on a cruise. The Andromache (a British frigate) left at Lima two frigates and two brigs of war, and a Spanish merchant ship, with a million of dollars on board. It was expected every moment to hear of the result of Lord Cochrane's attack on the port of Callao (where, we have already heard, he was unsuccessful in his first attempt.) If he should be defeated, it was the opinion of the writers of these letters, that it would be a most unfortunate thing for Chili, as it would hardly be possible for that government to refit and provision the squadron for another cruise. If they made no prize money, and were not paid their wages, the crews would certainly leave the service: for, when they had last sailed, the men had not been paid for a former cruise, and left the port much dissatisfied. Indeed, the crew of the corvette mutined, and confined their officers, with a view to take the ship to Lima, where they said they should be paid for their services. However, after having possession of the ship for three days, she was retaken by the officers: three men were killed in the contest, five had been since shot without trial, and twenty-three remained to be tried. If the fleet should return, after all, without doing any thing, there was, judging from this incident, little hope of their getting to sea again. Lord Cochrane, it was believed, would do all that he could do with the means he had, and, if the wind favored him, it was supposed he might possibly take or destroy the shipping in Callao. All his captains were English, and he had in the squadron about 250 English and Americans, the rest being natives of Chili. General San Martin and Lord Cochrane appeared to be bosom friends; but, some appear to think, have selfish, and not patriotic objects—desire to conquer Peru, not for the sake of freedom, but with a view of personal ambition and aggrandizement. To accomplish his views, be they wicked or be they charitable, St. Martin drains Chili to the last dollar. He is removing all the Chilian and American officers from the army, and putting in Buenos Ayreans and Englishmen. His enemies say he is a cruel tyrent, and that the people of that country generally fear, if they do not hate him. O'Higgins, the Director, is said to be an amiable and good man, but under the influence, if not subject to the control, of St. Martin.

The Macedonian had been waiting, for some time, for Judge Provost, who had, however, arrived. It was the intention of Capt. Downes to call at Lima, after his departure from Valparaiso. It was not known what construction would be given to Lord Cochrane's proclamation of blockade, of which we have had notice, in regard to vessels of war. If it was to be extended to ships of war, as it was not the object of Capt. Downes unnecessarily to enter into any controversy with those people, he intended to delay his entry until the Andromache should have tried the force and validity of the blockade; the more especially as no particular business, besides that of general observation, required the Macedonian to visit Lima. This determination of Capt. Downes, to avoid rather than court collision, shews a prudence worthy of the character this gallant officer bears in the service.

GOLD AND SILVER.

It is not generally known, that after the first of November next, agreeably to a law passed the last session of Congress, no foreign *Gold Coin* will be a legal tender.—The effects of this knowledge will be, to throw into our banks most of the gold coin now in the United States, which will be transmitted to the United States Mint and be made into Eagles.

It ought to be recollected, that at the end of two years from the first of April last, all foreign *Silver Coin*, except Spanish Dollars and parts thereof, ceases to be a legal tender in the United States.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

A St. Kitts paper, of the 6th ult. received at Norfolk, confirms the account of the recent defeat of the Royalists in Barcelona. The battle took place on the 10th June at Choppaco, in Barcelona; and the loss sustained by the Royalists under Col. Correa, was 1000 killed, besides prisoners, wounded, and the whole of their baggage. After the battle, Gen Marino took up a position, promising ulterior advantages.

An article from Berlin (Prussia) says: "The government is endeavoring to establish, as much as possible, a direct commercial intercourse with the United States of North-America, for which purpose several Prussian consuls have been appointed for the American seaports."

Marine.

Ship ——, Center, from Havre, went through Long-Island Sound on Monday bound to New-York.—Passengers Guy Richards, Esq. of New-London, Mrs. Barrell, of Boston, and Miss Ivers, of New-York.

The U. S. squadron, under Com. Perry, is stated, in a New-York paper, to have arrived at St. Thomas.

The schr. Mary-Ann, Sanger, from New-York for Havana, after being in sight of the Morro on the 30th day out, was becalmed, and in distress, in consequence of part of the crew being sick—and finally bore away for St. Mary's where she arrived on the 10th ult.

845 settlers arrived at Quebec, in vessels from Great-Britain, &c. between the 13th and the 19th of July.

BALTIMORE, AUG. 2.—Arrived, schr. Plattsburgh, Partlow, 50 days from Buenos Ayres.—May 12, ship Laguira, Davis, of N. York, in a westerly gale drove from her moorings in Monte Video on a rock, and was totally lost, crew saved. The morning the P. left Buenos Ayres, a prize brig arrived, prize to La Union, did not learn the quality of her cargo, nor where captured. Goods and merchandise of all kinds very dull at Buenos Ayres—particularly British and French, which can be purchased 15 per cent less than invoice; country produce scarce and high. The new Director had not been elected on the mailing of the P. although the new constitution had provided for it, and it was well known that Puerrydon had declined a re-election, and that Gen. Baldinegra was to succeed him. The armistice which had been entered into between the government of Buenos Ayres and Artigas had been renewed for three weeks, on account of the absence of Artigas, he having, as was said, penetrated into the Brazil territory, with the troops, where he had had a number of skirmishes—in all of which he proved victorious.

It will be perceived by Cochrane's decree, that the blockade of Peru is without limitation, no time being allowed for the different nations to become acquainted therewith, and that although an admiral of the fleet of a republic, he is still a *lord*—his force, though respectable for the state to which it belongs, (to which may also be added the New-York frigate built ship Curiaso, which has gone round to join it,) is still inadequate to blockade so great an extent of coast; so that we shall now see how his friends, the British, relish a paper blockade in other nations. We think they will be apt to suppose it another hoax of the noble lord's. The 25th of June was a proud day for Buenos Ayres, being the anniversary of the evacuation of that town by the British—as also the day on which the new constitution was sworn in by all the public officers. It was celebrated for 3 days.

Died,

At Plainfield, on the 3d inst. of a consumption, Mrs. Lucy Robinson, wife of William E. Robinson,—she was beloved in life, and lamented in death.

At Windham, Mrs. Wyne, consort of Mr. Samuel Webb, formerly of this city.

At Newport, (R. I.) in the 39th year of his age, the Hon. John L. Boss, Jun. Counsellor at Law, and late a Representative in Congress for that State.

At Flushing, (L. I.) John Murray, Jr. of New-York—a highly respected and valuable citizen.

**** The* Christian Spectator *for July, is ready for delivery at R. Hubbard's Book-Store.—Subscribers are requested to make payment.*

Regimental Orders.

BENJAMIN E. PALMER is appointed Quarter Master Sergeant.

Reverend George S. White is appointed Chaplain.

Doct. William A. Brewster is appointed Surgeon.

Doct. Morey Burgess is appointed Surgeon's Mate,—and Artemas Brown is appointed Fife Major, for the 5th Regiment Coun. Militia,—who are to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Per Order of Andrew T. Judson, Col
James Buswell, Adj.

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the *Auxiliary Education Society of Norwich* will be held at the Conference Room in Chelsea upon the last Saturday of this month, at 4 o'clock P. M. The members are reminded, that by an article of their Constitution, those, who neglect to pay their tax before or upon this day, become liable to an additional one of twelve and a half cents.

August 11, 1819. 40—

Cherokee Mission Society.

THE members of the *Cherokee Mission Society* are requested to attend a quarterly meeting at the School-House opposite *Capt. Walter Lester's*, this evening, at 7 o'clock. Young ladies and gentlemen desirous of promoting the object of this Society are invited to attend and become members.

ROSWELL C. SMITH, *Secretary.*

Wednesday, Aug. 11. 40—

Roger Huntington & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE AN ASSORTMENT OF

MILITARY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

GUNS; Pistols; Artillery, Horsemen and plated mounted Swords; Epaulletts; white and yellow Lace; yellow worsted Binding; white and yellow silver and tinsel Cord; white, scarlet, and black with red top Feathers; black, black with red top, and orange Plumes; white and scarlet Rattinett; white Cassimere; scarlet, buff, and blue Broadcloths; scarlet and white Cord, &c. &c.

ALSO.

Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, Port, and Claret WINES, first quality.

Aug. 11. 40-9w

Public Auction.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on Thursday the 19th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. at his Dwelling House, in Bozrah,

1 yoke OXEN,
6 COWS,
A number of young Cattle,
1 yearling COLT,
20 SHEEP,
12 HOGS,
14 loads good HAY.

GORDON WATERMAN.

Bozrah, Aug. 11, 1819. 40—

Clark Kinney,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

FIFTY quintals good CODFISH,
Richmond superfine FLOUR, per bbl. or less quantity,

Together with a good assortment of GROCERIES, on liberal terms.

He wishes to purchase Butter and Cheese.

Aug. 11. 40—

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. J. HENRY respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, that his *Dancing School* will commence at the *Masonic Hall*, on Friday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Terms four dollars per quarter, and two lessons each week.

Mr. Henry will likewise teach the French Language, and will attend on Ladies at their houses; or form a class if more agreeable. Terms four dollars.

Norwich, Aug. 11, 1819. 40—

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred casks North-Stonington

LIME,

fresh from the Kiln, very *cheap.*

The subscriber has recently erected a Kiln for burning Lime, in North-Stonington, about seven miles distant from Norwich. The Lime has been examined by good judges, and proved to be very excellent—remarkably strong and very free from grit and sand. The N. Stonington lime casks are a size larger than the Providence, and are offered for sale at the store of Wm. Belcher, Esq Norwich-Landing, at 14s. per cask, one dollar less than the Providence.—Farmers will find this Lime a very cheap manure. In England, where agricultural improvement has advanced perhaps as near perfection as in any country, Lime is considered a very important manure, and is used in very great quantities—from 50 to 200 bushels are often applied to the acre. Perhaps the greatest effect is produced when mixed with coarse manure. The coarsest kind of manure may be prepared in a very short time for any crop whatever.

Orders addressed to Wm Belcher, Esq. Norwich, agent of the subscriber, or to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention.

JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, Aug. 10, 1819. 40-4w

WANTED,

100 cords of Wood,

50 cords to be delivered at the Kiln by the 1st of October next.

SCHOOL FUND.

REPORTS of the Commissioner of the School Fund, May and October, 1818, and May, 1819; two Reports of the joint committee of the General Assembly, May, 1819; and the proceedings of the General Assembly thereon; Official Documents, together with the explanations and exhibits of the Commissioner of the School Fund, made on the floor of the House of Assembly, on Friday the 4th of June, pursuant to liberty given him by the House for that purpose—in a pamphlet form—price $1 per dozen, and 18¾ cents single,

FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store.*

Aug. 11.

Probate Office. Plainfield District, Plainfield. Aug. 3, *A. D.* 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

HANNAH DARBE,

late of Canterbury, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate to *Luther Brown*, of Canterbury, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

40 *Attest. JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

THE subscriber having relinquished business in this place, for the present, informs all those indebted, that he will meet them at the store of *Jonathan Comstock, Esq.* on Monday and Tuesday of next week where the same can be settled with the subscriber. All those who neglect this invitation, may expect to be sued without further notice or respect to persons.

HENRY C. AVERY.

Norwich, Aug. 10, 1819. 40—

Runaway,

FROM the subscriber on the 6th May last, an indented apprentice boy by the name of

JOHN ERDIN CAREW,

about 19 years of age. Whoever will return said boy, shall receive *One Cent* reward and *no charges paid.* All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

CHARLES PETTIS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A BOY at the House Carpenter's and Joiner's business, good encouragement will be given.

CHARLES PETTIS.

Lebanon, Aug. 11, 1819. 3w—40—

LOST,

IN this town, a gold WATCH SEAL, with a topaze stone inserted in it, with a Key and Ring. The finder shall be rewarded by leaving them with the *Printer.*

Aug. 10. 40—

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the middle of July last, a red yearling STEER, with a white ring round his body. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ASA MAPLES.

Montville, Aug. 9, 1819. 40—

POETRY.

WHEN COLD IN THE EARTH.

BY THOMAS MOORE.

WHEN cold in the earth lies the friend thou hast lov'd,
Be his faults and his follies forgot by thee then;
Or if from their slumber the veil be remov'd,
Weep o'er them in silence and close it again.
And Oh! if 'tis pain to remember how far
From the pathways of light he was tempted to roam,
Be it bliss to remember that thou wast the star
That arose on his darkness, and guided him home.

From thee and thy innocent beauty first came
The revealings, that taught him true love to adore—
To feel the bright pleasure, and turn him with shame
From the idols he darkly had knelt to before
O'er the waves of a life, long benighted and wild,
Thou cam'st, like a soft golden calm on the sea;
And if happiness purely and glowingly smil'd
On his ev'ning horizon, the light was from thee.

And though sometimes the shade of past folly would rise,
And though falsehood again would allure him to stray,
He but turn'd to the glory that dwelt in those eyes,
And the folly, the falsehood soon vanished away.
As the Priests of the Sun, when their altar grew dim,
At the day beam alone, could its lustre repair,
So, if virtue a moment grew languid in him,
He but flew to that smile, and rekindled it there!

LOST,

BETWEEN Brown's Wharf and the house of James N Brown, *three one dollar bills of Norwich Bank*, and a *one dollar bill of Orange County Bank*. The finder shall be reasonably rewarded by leaving it with the Printer.

August 5. 39—

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber, on the 27th July inst. an indented servant girl, about fourteen years old, by the name of

SOPHIA ROATH

She had on when she went away a blue gingham frock and green bonnet, and carried sundry articles of clothing, besides what she had on.

Whoever will return said girl to the subscriber, shall have *One Cent Reward*, but no charges will be paid All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said girl on penalty of the law.

HANNAH LATHROP.

Norwich, July 31, 1819. 39—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the *Bozrah Manufacturing Company*, are again requested to call and settle their accounts without delay.

D L DODGE, Agent.

N. B. Wanted in about 4 weeks, three or four girls accustomed to weaving, to tend Power Looms.

Bozrahville, July 30, 1819. 39—

Butts' Healing American Balsam.

THIS healing remedy is much approved of, for the Consumption Hooping and all other Coughs, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains of the Stomach. Dysentary, Relaxes and the Typhus Fever

Externally, it is an excellent application for WOUNDS, such as Cuts, Scratches, Sores, Bruises, Sprains, Wounded Nerves and Tendons

Price 50 cents per bottle.

FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL TYLER, *Druggist.*

Norwich, May 13, 1819. 27—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES P. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 18—

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

FOR SALE AT

HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, June 22. 33—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS I.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$5000	is		$5000
4	: :	of	1000	:	4000
4	: :	of	500	:	2000
96	: :	of	100	:	9600
100	: :	of	50	:	5000
395	: :	of	20	:	7900
11400	: :	of	2 50	:	28500
12000	Prizes				$60000
12000	Tickets	at	$5	is	$60000

☞ *Not a Blank in the Lottery.*

A more favorable Scheme for the Adventurer, we presume to say, was never offered to the public. The one now offered contains more high prizes than Schemes in general of this amount; and, it will be observed, that a person can obtain two Tickets for the same money that will buy but one in a Scheme of any other description. Consequently the Adventurer will have two chances for high Prizes to one in any other Lottery.

Part of the above Prizes will be determined in the following manner, viz.

The first drawn number on the 10th. 14th, and 20th day's drawing will be entitled to *one thousand dollars each*, and the first drawn number on the 18th day will be entitled to *three thousand dollars.*

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent, and all prizes less than *five hundred dollars* payable in *sixty days*, and all others in *ninety days* after the completion of the drawing, which will positively commence on the 2d Tuesday of January, 1820, at Mr Knap's Hotel in Fairfield; and 500 numbers will constitute one day's drawing, which will regulate the stationary prizes.

All prizes not called for in one year will be considered as generously given to the Society, and will not thereafter be paid.

SIMEON H MINOR,
JEREMIAH STURGES,
PHINEAS TAYLOR,
THO'S F ROWLAND. } *Managers.*

TICKETS FOR SALE BY

RUSSELL HUBBARD,

Blue Store, Shetucket-street.

and by SAMUEL TYLER, *and*

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

July 21, 1819. 37—

Domestic Goods Wool, Carding, &c.

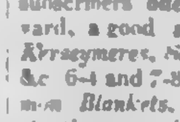
MERINO and common Wool will be cleansed and carded, and Woolen Goods of every kind colored and finished by experienced workmen, at the Woolen Factory, in Norwich, the ensuing season, on the most reasonable terms—Where the subscribers offer for sale, by the piece or yard, a good assortment of *Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinetts, Kerseys, Plains,* &c 6-4 and 7-8 *Flannels, Rose and common Blankets, demet, 9-8 Flannels and beatings, scarlet, yellow, green, mixed, & bleached single and double Yarn for Knitting, Fringe and Tufting.*

Wanted, WOOL of every grade, in exchange for any of the above, by

E & R. HUNTINGTON, &
E BACKUS.

Norwich Woolen Factory,
June, 1819. 32—

Notice.

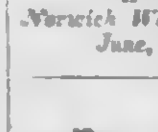


BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the 12th of July, a Chesnut colored *MARE*, about six years old, with a white strip in the face, one white hind foot. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ELIAB HYDE.

Norwich, July 26, 1819. —

Taken up.



AT the Turnpike Gate, in *Bozrah*, on the —instant a white *HORSE*, specked with red, over 12 years old, stout built, about 15 hands high. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

CYRUS AVERY.

Bozrah, July 24 1819. 3—

Notice.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the 1st of June last, a light brown yearling BULL. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JAMES PALMER.

Ashford, July 21st, 1819. 3w—38—

Probate Office, Plainfield District.
Plainfield, July 6, A. D. 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the date of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. JOSEPH PELLET,

late of Canterbury, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate to *Thomas B Pellet*, of said Canterbury, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

38 *Attest.* JOHN LESTER, *Clerk.*

A FARM, For Sale,

SITUATED in the town of Bozrah, about eighty rods from the Turnpike Road leading from Norwich to Colchester, containing about

100 Acres of excellent LAND,

with a good *DWELLING HOUSE* and *BARN* thereon standing Said Farm is well proportioned for *Mowing, Ploughing, Pasturing, Woodland,* and *Orcharding*, and will make from forty to fifty barrels of Cider yearly. Said Farm is within three-fourths of a mile of a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill, and Carding Machine, and three miles from Norwich Court-House, and is the Farm that formerly belonged to *Benjamin Waterman*, deceased.

A long credit will be given on a part of the purchase of said farm if required.

For further information enquire of

AMASA & LEWIS HYDE.

Franklin, July 12, 1819. tf—36—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Leffingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors.

Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26mtf—

Notice.

AT a meeting of the *Board of Health*, for the Town of Norwich, at the Hotel in said Norwich, on the 1st Monday in January, A. D. 1819—

ERASTUS HUNTINGTON, Esq President.

The following officers were duly appointed:

Cushing Eells, Charles P Huntington, Dwight Ripley, John De Witt, Simeon Thomas, Health Committee.

George Tisdale, John L Buswell, and Thomas B Buswell, Health Officers

Voted, "That a health officer shall be entitled to demand and receive 3 dollars and 50 cents fees for a visit on board a vessel, when it becomes his duty to go on board."

Voted, That the Clerk publish annually in June, the names of the officers appointed and the bye-law passed June 10, 1811, in the Norwich Courier, 5 weeks successively.

Norwich, June 10, 1811—At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Health, holden this day at Kinney's Hotel, *Voted*, That from the 1st day of June to the 20th September in each year, no oyster shells, or oysters in shells, shall be deposited for a longer period than 24 hours, on the shores, wharves or bridges, in this town, northward of *Waterman's Point*, without special permission, for so doing, from the Board of Health

A Copy of Record. Attest,

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*

MUSIC.

JUST received and for sale at *R. HUBBARD's* Book-Store,

MUSICA SACRA, a collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces, compiled at the request, and published under the patronage of the Oneida Musical Society. Price $1.33

The MUSICAL READER, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Sections, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score. To which are prefixed the rudiments of music. Compiled principally for the use of schools, by one of the editors of the "Musica Sacra." Price $2.25.

The INSTRUMENTAL PRECEPTOR, comprising instructions for the Clarinet, Hautboy, Flute and Bassoon With a variety of the most celebrated airs, marches, minuets, songs, rondeaus, trios, &c. Compiled by Wm. Whiteby.

April 28.

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

THE CELEBRATED

BALM OF QUITO,

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, &c. FOR SALE AT *R. HUBBARD's* Book-Store.

June 30.

WANTED, a few tons good HAY, by JOS. BREED

July 14. 36—

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale, at the *Blue Store, Shetucket Street*, the following BOOKS, viz:

Narrative of an expedition to explore the river Zaire, usually called the Congo, in South Africa, in 1816, under the direction of Captain J. K. Tuckey, R. N. to which is added, the Journal of Professor Smith; and some general observations on the country and its inhabitants. Published by permission of the Lords Commissions of the Admiralty Price $2,50.

Greenland, the adjacent seas, and the Northwest passage to the Pacific Ocean, illustrated in a voyage to Davis's Strait, during the summer of 1817—by Bernard O'Reilly, Esq. Price $1,50.

Anecdotes of the life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Landaff, written by himself. Price $2,75.

Journal of a visit to South Africa, in 1815 and 1816, with some accounts of the Missionary settlements of the United Brethren, near the Cape of Good Hope. By the Rev. C J. Latrobe. Price $2,00.

The Naval Temple, containing a complete history of the battles fought by the Navy of the United States, from its establishment in 1794 to the present time, including the wars with France, and with Tripoli, the late war with Great-Britain, and with Algiers, with elegant engravings representing battles, &c., Price $3.

Life of the Honorable Major-General Israel Putnam—with an Appendix, containing an historical and topographical sketch of Bunker Hill Battle. Price $1

Memoirs of Mrs. Harriet Newell. Price 75 cts.

A series of popular Essays, illustrative of principles essentially connected with the improvement of the Understanding, the Imagination, and the Heart. By Elizabeth Hamilton. Two vols.—Price $.

Tales for Mothers and Daughters, by Miss Woodland. Two vols.—Price $1,75.

Moral Tales for young people, by Maria Edgeworth Three vols.—Price $2,25

New Tales, by Mrs. Opie. Two vols. Price $.

The Antiquary, by the author of "Waverly" and "Guy Mannering." Three vols in two—Price $1,50.

Samor, Lord of the Bright City, an heroic poem. By the Rev. H. H. Milman, M. A. Price 87½ cts.

Siege of Corinth, and Parisina—poems. Price 50 cts.

Felix Alvarez, or Manners in Spain, containing descriptive accounts of some of the prominent events of the late peninsular war; and authentic anecdotes illustrative of the Spanish character; interspersed with Poetry, original, and from the Spanish. By Alexander R. C. Dallas, Esq. Three vols in two. Price $2.

Rosabella, or a Mothers Marriage—a novel. By the author of the Romance of the Pyrenees, &c. &c. &c. Five vols. in three.—Price $5.

Sophia, or the dangerous indiscretion—a tale, founded on facts. Three vols. in two.—Price $1,75.

Memoirs relating to the Highlands; with anecdotes of Rob Roy and his family Price 62½ cts.

Zuma, or the tree of health. To which is added the Fair Pauline.—Zeneida,—the Reeds of the Tiber,—and the Widow of Luzi. By Madame De Genlis—Price 50 cts.

The Brownie of Bodsbeck, and other Tales, by James Hogg, author of "the Queen's Wake," &c. &c. Two vols. in one.—Price $1.

Clarentine, a Novel, by Miss Burney, author of Traits of Nature. Geraldine Fauconberg, etc. Two vols—Price $1,75.

Tales of my Landlord, second series, collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham, Schoolmaster and Parish Clerk of Gandercleugh. Four vols. in two.—Price $2,50.

June 9.

Groceries, Lumber, &c.

HAMS and Shoulders, Mess and Prime Pork, Mess Beef, Lard, Candles, Cod and Scale Fish, Dunn'd Fish, Sounds and Tongues, Pickled Mackerel, Smoked Salmon, Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil, Liver Oil, Soal Leather, Calf Skins, Lamp-black, Sheathing and Wrapping Paper, Tow Cloth, Flax, Tar, Oakum, Cordage, Ground Malt, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, Ground Mustard and Mustard Seed, Rum, Sugar, Molasses, Geneva, Tea, Rice, Iron Shovels, Hollow Ware, Plaster Paris, ground and in the stone, Cider, Vinegar, Stone Lime, T. Island, St Ubes and Liverpool Salt, Port and Lisbon Wine in bottles, Buck-Wheat Flour, Merchantable and Clear Pine Boards and Clapboards, Pine Timber, average about 6 inches square, Shingles, various qualities, Oak and Chesnut Boards and Joist, Lathboards, Pine Joist, Merchantable Pine Plank, Cut and Wrought Nails, 6 by 8 Glass, Bed Cords, Clothes' Lines and Sewing Twine,

FOR SALE BY

C. EELLS.

July 19, 1819. 4w—37—

THE subscriber wishes to buy 3 Tons good HAY.

JOHN LATHROP.

July 21, 1819. 37—

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 5 o'clock, P M. for New-London. Fare between each city. *One Dollar.*

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich.

H G. BROOME.

☞ N. B The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.

May 26. 29tf—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THIS line of Steam Boats will commence on Monday the 8th inst. —and continue during the season, as follows:

The CONNECTICUT, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New-Haven.

The FULTON, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich immediately after day-light in the morning of the same days, will touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New-Haven, at 5 o'clock.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

March 3 17—

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

40 M feet seasoned clear and merchantable Pine BOARDS
10 do do. do. Plank and sash Stuff.
10 do do. do clear and merchantable Clapboards.
60 M. Hartford inspected SHINGLES.
Oak Boards and Joist.
Chesnut Plank
12 casks Dexter's best LIME.
5 M BRICK
1 ton Nova Scotia Grind Stones, blue grit.
Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, } *very superior.*
Lemon, Cinnamon, Clove, Orange, Life of Man, Peppermint, and Anniseed CORDIALS
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Port, L. P. Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Colmanar WINES.
Old Spirits. St Croix and N E. Rum.
Country Gin. Cider Brandy.
Metheglin, *very old.*
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS.
Coffee, Chocolate, Ginger.
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Citron, Pepper, Allspice, Mustard, Essence of Spruce, Box and cask Raisins, Pearl Ash, Almonds, Filberts, Cayenne Pepper, Pepper Sauce
Spanish and American Segars.
Plug and cut Tobacco
Maccuba and Scotch Snuff.
Small and large Demijohns.
Fustic, Logwood, Nicaragua, & Red Wood
Alum, Copperas and Indigo.
Wrought, cut and scupper NAILS.
Tacks, Brads and Screws.
Loaf and brown SUGARS
Paint and White Wash Brushes.
Codfish Fine SALT.
Iron Hollow Ware.
Shovels, Spades, Hoes, &c &.

JOHN LATHROP.

WANTED.

20,000 feet Oak Boards.

APPLY AS ABOVE.

Norwich, May 26, 1819. 29—

Rum, Porter, etc.

4 hhds. high proof W. I. Rum,
1 do 2d do.
4 hhds Molasses.
2 tierces Brown Stout.
10 doz London Porter, at 12s. doz.
12 doz. do. do 9s. doz.
White Wine Vinegar in demijohns, two galls. each.
3 doz. Claret Wine.
Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugars,
4d, 8d, and 10d Cut Nails.
Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil,

FOR SALE BY

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

July 31. 37—

IRON.

5 tons old Iron, suitable for Iron Works.
2 tons do do. for Blacksmith's use.

For sale on reasonable terms by

CARY THROOP, Jr.

Norwich, July 27, 1819. 39—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1819. *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII. No. 41.]

Roger Huntington & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE AN ASSORTMENT OF

MILITARY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

GUNS; Pistols; Artillery, Horsemen and plated mounted Swords; Pumelletts; white and yellow Lace; yellow worsted Binding; white and yellow silver and tinsel Cord; white, scarlet, and black with red top Feathers; black, black with red top, and orange Plumes; white and scarlet Rattinett; white Cassimere; scarlet, buff, and blue Broadcloths; scarlet and white Cord, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, Port, and Claret WINES, first quality.

Aug. 11. 40-9w

NEW GOODS.

Y. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a very large and general assortment of fresh imported

GOODS,

purchased at the present reduced prices, principally at auction, for cash, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, at small advance for ready money.

AMONG THEM ARE

40 ps. superfine, middling and low priced Broadcloths,
50 „ do. do. double and single milled Cassimeres,
50 „ (A. R. & Co.) and (H. S. & Co.) black and coloured Bombazetts,
50 „ steam-loom and Maddapolam Cotton Shirtings,
40 „ Levantine, Florence, and India Lustrings,
30 „ black and col'd Canton Crapes,
60 „ Carlisle Ginghams and Robes,
200 „ Ribbons—some elegant garnitures,
20 „ black, blue and drab, wide, double chain Cotton Cassimeres, suitable for carriage tops or summer clothing,
60 doz. Cotton, Silk and Worsted Hose,
100 ps. Cotton Cambrics and Book Muslins,
100 „ Calicoes and Ginghams,
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick,
Fish and Russia Sheeting,
Couch Laces,
White and Chintz Bed Lace,
Furniture, Cambric and common Dimoty,
Blue and plain Nankins, (first chop,)
Black, white, green and pink Italian Crape,
Silk, Merino, Crape, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls,
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Thule Lace,
Thread, Silk and Cotton Lace,
Ladies' black, white and fancy col'd Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gentlemen's Silk, Beaver and Buck Skin Gloves,
Shell and Horn Combs,
Long Lawn, Linen Cambrics,
Threads, Tapes, and Bobbins,
White, red, green, yellow and black Flannel,
A large assortment of superior Wire Thread,
Best plated, spring thong and twig Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, and Parasols,
Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Prenelle Shoes, manufactured in New-York,
Misses' and Children's do.
Green Gauze, for Veils, Vestings,
Marseilles, Toilinet and Silk
Tabby Velvets, assorted colours,
Travelling Trunks, assorted sizes,
An assortment of men's, youth's and children's

HATS,

of the first quality, from the manufactories of J. Brewster, and Ives & White.

ALSO,

10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices, for cash only.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

William Rogers,

HAS FOR SALE,

PINE, White-wood, Butternut, Basswood, and Chesnut BOARDS,
Ship PLANK,
Lath BOARDS,
Walnut, Oak, and Chesnut WOOD.

HE HAS TO LET,

A convenient HOUSE, for a small family.

LATELY RECEIVED FROM THE AUCTIONS, IN NEW-YORK,

Ginghams, Cotton Shirtings, &c. very cheap.

July 28. 38—

THE subscriber wishes to buy 8 Tons good HAY.

JOHN LATHROP.

July 21, 1819. 37—

NEW GOODS.

JUST received and for sale very *cheap*, a general assortment of GROCERIES of a *superior quality*, viz:

Cogniac Brandy,
Old Spirit,
Holland Gin,
Country do.
St. Croix Rum,
New-England do.
Cider Brandy,
Double Ale,
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe & Malaga } WINES,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS, fresh and superior quality.
Loaf, St. Croix, India White & Brown Havana } SUGARS.

New-Orleans and Surinam Molasses, Flour, Rice, Chocolate, Coffee, Box and Keg Raisins, Lemons, Allspice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cassia, Ginger, Saltpetre, Starch, Pearlash, Bar-Soap, Shaving-Soap, Cavendish and sweet scented Tobacco, Lorrillard's Maccaubau Snuff, Candles, Glauber Salts, Codfish, Blown Salt, Pocket Knives, Brooms, Bed Cords, writing and wrapping Paper, Segars, Sieves, Pork and Pork Hams, an assortment of Stone and red Earthen Ware, Day & Martin's genuine Liquid Shoe Blacking, &c. &c.

The above goods will be sold very *low* for *Cash*, or in exchange for country produce.

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, June 2, 1819. 30—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

selected from the latest European and India importations, and just received from New-York,

CONSISTING OF

Super. and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Rattinetts, Bombazines, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Nankin Crape Shawls, 8-4, 4-4 and half Merino do. Sinchews, Sarsuetts, Levantine and Florence Silks, a large assortment of Nankin, Canton and Canton Crapes, fancy and plain Ribbons, Silk and Tabby Velvets, black and mixed Canton Camblets, brown and white Russia and Irish Sheeting, Russia and Irish Diapers, Damask Diapers and Table Cloths, Linen Cambricks and Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, men's Woodstock, Beaver and Silk Gloves, ladies' Kid, Beaver and black Castor Gloves, 4-4 and 6-4 Book, Mulmul, Jackonet and Cambric Muslins, Cotton Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambric and common Dimoties, &c. &c. &c.

April 27. 25tf—

Domestic Cotton Goods.

200 pieces White and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Tickings, Checks, Stripes, Chambrays, Ginghams, and Diapers.
Knitting and Weaving Yarn.
Threads and Slacks.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

July 28, 1819. 38—

Rum, Porter, etc.

4 hhds. high 3d proof W. I. Rum,
1 do. 2d do.
4 hhds. Molasses,
2 tierces Brown Stout,
10 doz. London Porter, at 12s. doz.
12 doz. do. do. 9s. doz.
White Wine Vinegar in demijohns, two galls. each,
3 doz. Claret Wine,
Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugars,
4d, 8d, and 10d Cut Nails,
Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil,

FOR SALE BY

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

July 21. 37—

Teas, Flour & Mackerel.

A CHOICE selection of fresh TEAS,
10 bbls. superfine FLOUR,
7 do. Eastern MACKEREL,
Just received and for sale by

CALVIN TYLER.

August 2, 1819. 39—

Flour, Lime, etc.

SUPERFINE and fine FLOUR, in bbls. and half bbls.
Dexter's and common STONE LIME,
CODFISH,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

June 22. 33—

MISCELLANY.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, Aug. 10.

BRITISH OPINIONS.

THE following article is extracted from the last Number of the Quarterly Review, just republished in this city by Messrs. Kirk & Mercein.—The Liverpool Courier in extracting the article, recommends it as a subject of transcendent importance, and admirably calculated to allay the extravagant fears which many well-meaning, but inconsiderate, Englishmen entertain with respect to the probable maritime supremacy of the United States, and the consequent declension of the naval superiority which Great-Britain at present enjoys.

Comparison between the British and American Navy.

"The successful manner in which America fitted out a few ships of war during the late contest, may have induced some persons to give credit to her extravagant boasts, and to suppose that she will at no remote period become a great naval power, and, perhaps, dispute with us our superiority on the ocean. This topic merits some attention. The formation of a navy must depend on the quantity of commercial shipping, in which sailors can be previously trained in the knowledge and practice of their profession. America at present has an abundant supply of sailors, but the abundance is unnatural and principally owing to causes which have now ceased to exist, and they have become burthensome rather than beneficial to the community. The extensive war, which for more than twenty years raged in Europe, and in which all the naval powers were in turn involved, raised the mercantile navy of America to a height which it would never have otherwise attained, and which it will never reach again. At a very early period of that war, the colonies of the enemies of England could neither transmit their productions to the mother country, nor receive the necessary supplies but through neutrals; and America in that character enjoyed almost the whole carrying trade of continental Europe. The fisheries were in their hands; and in our Islands they were allowed to trade to a greater extent than perhaps was politic even at that period. All this gave a wonderful impulse to the American shipping, and increased its tonnage from 700,000 tons, the amount in 1792, to 1,850,000, the amount when the war with England commenced.

"The alteration of circumstances has already diminished, and will yet more diminish the mercantile navy of America. The rate of pay in American ships in time of peace must be regulated, not by the wages of labor within the states, but by the wages which other nations pay to their sailors; if it were otherwise, the freight of goods by American ships would be much higher than by those of other countries. In a period of peace the Americans have no advantages in the carrying trade, since they can neither build, victual, nor navigate ships cheaper than the nations of Europe.

"Our northern philosophers have recently discovered, among other rapid advances which the United States have made, that their foreign commerce has increased, 'and that already their mercantile navy is within a few thousand tons of our own; and have grounded upon this notable discovery the 'prophesy,' 'that in two or three years they must overtake and outstrip us.'* We have stated the tonnage of the merchant ships of America at 1,850,000 tons; but Mr. Pitkin, an acute statistical writer and a member of Congress, observes that of this amount only 1,550,000 were actually navigated, which employed about 62,000 men. This was the highest point to which the mercantile navy ever rose. Since the return of Europe to a state of peace, it has rapidly declined. The foreign tonnage has been reduced half, and the domestic, which includes the fisheries, sensibly diminished.†

"Whilst the mercantile navy of America has been thus dwindling down to that natural state which its limited capital and small surplus of productions will support, that of Great-Britain has increased with unexampled rapidity. In the year 1811, it amounted to 2,474,774 tons, and employed 102,547 men and boys to navigate it: within the seven years which have since elapsed, a great accession has taken place, and the tonnage now amounts to 2,783,940, navigated by 173,820 men.—Whilst America, in the most flourishing state of her commerce, could only draw supplies for a fighting navy from 62,000 men, we have 173,000 from which to obtain the requisite recruits, without taking into our calculation the numerous maritime inhabitants who are employed in the smaller craft, which are unregistered; in the fishing boats which surround every part of our coast; and in the boats, barges, and lighters, which conduct the commercial lading from the sea to the interior.

"As a deficiency of seamen, and of the power to obtain the service of such as they have, for the navy, is an obstacle to any formidable increase of the maritime power of America, financial reasons will also be found equally to obstruct a great or rapid progress. The annual average expense of maintaining the naval force of Great-Britain, during a war, may be taken at eight or ten millions sterling. To create such a force, to accumulate stores of all kinds sufficient to keep it up to its high standard, to construct arsenals, docks, and machinery, and fortifications for its defence, must far exceed any sum which any government in the U. States would venture to submit to the consideration of Congress. Our navy is already created, and national feelings, as well as the conviction of its boundless services to ourselves and the whole civilized world, during twenty years of tremendous and fearful conflict, will support the British nation in the necessary expense of maintaining its superiority; but the distance between creating and upholding such an implement of attack and defence is immense.

"But further, if the maritime population and the finances of America should improve so as to enable them to form a navy, local circumstances of a very important nature would prevent it. The shores of the United States are nearly equal to the whole extent of coast which Great-Britain presents to the sea. On the most extended part of that line, viz. from the Capes of Virginia to the southernmost boundary, there is no port in which a ship of the line, or even one of the larger class of frigates, can be received; in fact the whole southern coast is destitute of harbors, for the rivers on which Charleston and Savannah are built have bars which, except at spring tides, preclude the entrance of even the smallest frigates. The great rivers Chesapeake and Delaware, though capable of admitting large ships, afford no security against a superior naval force. New-York, Newport in R. I. and Boston, though tolerable harbors, may be easily blockaded, and the ships that rendezvous there be rendered useless, whilst a small naval force might scour every harbor and river to the southward of them. A country so extended as America would find difficulties in forming a naval force, which are not experienced in Great-Britain. In a case of great emergency the whole of our naval population might be concentrated at any one point, so as in six or eight days, if it were necessary, to man a larger fleet than was ever yet equipped; but if America had an equal fleet in the only ports which will admit it, so long a period must elapse before her maritime population could be collected, even if the power of impressment were exercised, that the whole might be very leisurely destroyed before the hands could be brought together to man them.

"* Edinburg Review, No. LIX. p. 187."

"† It appears from the declaration of Mr. King, member for Massachusetts, that in January, 1817, more than half the shipping, which had prosecuted foreign commerce, was, 'dismantled at the wharfs and literally compelled to seek employ in foreign countries. Their ship-carpenters, destitute of employ, are obliged, for a living, to go into the British provinces of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, there to cut timber, for the royal navy of England, and to build vessels to carry it to Great-Britain. This is more than sufficient to encourage us to hope than in the next edition of the journal just mentioned, for 'within a few thousand tons of our own,' we shall be directed to read—'within a few million."

FROM THE ORENT JOURNAL.

A Russian biographical account of Suwarrow contains some singular and curious details. Though the general cruelty of his disposition was evinced by the horrible massacres of Oczakoff, Ismailoff, and Praga (where 60,000 Poles are said to have been sacrificed to his vengeance) yet he sometimes showed a more peculiar ardour of ferocity. To the French in particular, he bore a sort of fanatical hatred—a rage of detestation. A proof of this passion was even exhibited in exercising his men. In commanding them to make a charge with the bayonet, they were to understand his directions in three different ways according to the nation which they were supposed to combat. When he gave the word "march against the Prussians," they charged straight forward with the point of the bayonet—"against the Poles," they rapidly repeated the thrust—"against the execrable French," they turned round their bayonets after the second thrust to enlarge the wound. Original in every thing, and even affecting originality, this semi-barbarian sometimes appeared wrapped up in sheep's skins like a Cossack, and at other times was covered with crosses with badges of orders, and portraits which he had received.

These latter ornaments, joined to his little grim countenance and his lank figure, gave him more the appearance of an Italian charlatan than the General of an army. Although he gave the world reason to suspect his sanity, yet, from sharing their dangers, their fatigues, and their frugal fare, he was always the idol of the soldiers. The anecdote of his quelling a mutiny among his troops in crossing the Alps is well known. His soldiers, overwhelmed with fatigues and dispirited with hardships, no longer obeyed his voice, or observed their usual discipline. He ordered a ditch to be dug, and stretching himself in it, cried out to his mutinous soldiers, "cover me up with earth, your General desires here to be interred, since you abandon him." They all threw themselves at his feet, and followed him with devotion and enthusiasm. The Emperor Alexander has caused a statue to be erected to his name, and the grand Duke Constantine has pronounced a public eulogium on his memory; but such honors will not remove the stain of capricious ferocity from his character, or induce history to paint him in any other colors than those of a fortunate military madman, or an enterprising savage.

M. TALLEYRAND.

I had frequently seen this celebrated personage, and future historical character, at court, upon other public occasions, in the bustle of processions, at the nuptial pomp of royalty, under the holy dome of Notre Dame, at the deepest tragedy, at the liveliest comedy amidst the solemnity of the royal chapel, and the revelry of the feasting court—but I saw him always the same; cold, motionless; not abstracted, but unoccupied; not absent, but unmoved; no tint varying the colorless view of his livid complexion, no expression marking its character on his passive countenance. His figure seemed the shell of a human frame, despoiled of its organic arrangements, or, if the heart beat, or the brain vibrated, no power of penetration could reach the recesses of the one or guess at the workings of the other. From the mind of this man, the world seemed contemptuously shut out—and if this most impassable form and face indicated character or opinion, one would have thought, at the first glance, this is surely the being who has said "*Speech was given to man to conceal his thoughts.*" It seemed as if the intimacy of love, the confidence of friendship, the community of counsel, could never draw the mind to that countenance, amidst all the vicissitudes, versatility, changes, and contrasts, in the life of its owner.—*Lady Morgan.*

Important to Stone Masons.

Mortar—It is well known that mortar is composed of quick lime and sand reduced to a paste with water. When dry it becomes as hard as stone, and as durable; and adhering with great tenacity to the surface of the stones which it is employed to cement, a whole wall becomes nothing else than one solid stone.—But this effect is produced very imperfectly unless the mortar is skilfully prepared, a circumstance too little understood or too little attended to by those who generally have charge of the preparation. The following directions may be useful to mechanics who work in mortar.

The lime should be pure, perfectly free from carbonic acid, and in the state of a very fine powder: the sand should be free from clay, and partly in the state of fine sand, and partly in that of gravel: the water should be pure: and if previously saturated with lime, so much the better. The best proportions, according to the experiments of Dr. Higgins, are three parts of fine sand, four parts of course sand, one part of quick lime recently slacked, and as little water as possible.

The stony consistence which mortar acquires is owing partly to the absorption of carbonic acid, but principally to the combination of part of the water with the lime. This last circumstance explains the reason why, if, common mortar, one fourth part of lime, reduced to powder without being slacked, added, the mortar, when dry, acquires much greater solidity than it otherwise would. This was first proposed by Loriot; and a number of experiments were afterwards made by Morvern.—The proportion which this philosopher found to answer best, are the following:

Fine Sand,	0 3
Cement of well baked brick,	0 2
Slack lime,	0 2
Unslacked lime,	0 3
	10

The same advantages may be attained by using as little water as possible in slacking the lime.

Higgins found that the addition of improved mortar by giving it tenacity, and rendering it less apt to crack in drying; but they ought never to exceed one fourth part of the lime employed.

When a little manganese is added to the mortar, it acquires the important property of hardening under water; so that it may be employed in constructing those edifices which are constantly exposed to the action of water.—Lime stone is often combined with manganese; in that case it becomes brown by calcination.—*Phil. Un.*

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

Messrs. Webster & Skinner.—By inserting the following in your paper, you will undoubtedly confer a favor on the connexions and friends of the American officers, who were attached to the expedition of Don Francisco Xavier Mina, against the kingdom of Mexico.

The following are the names of the American officers who were engaged in the expedition of Gen. Mina.

Brigadier Gen. Young, killed in the attack on Fort Hat, Aug. 15, 1817.

Col. I. Bradburn, living and still remaining in the Patriot service.

Lieut. Col. Daily, died on the passage for Galveston, Nov. 1817.

Major Sterling, killed in the sortie from Fort Hat, Aug. 21, 1817.

Capt. H. Cook, killed in the action of Peotillous, June 15, 1817.

Capt. Sutton, killed in the sortie from Fort Hat, Aug. 21, 1817.

Capt. Crocker, killed in the sortie from Fort Remedy, Jan. 1, 1818.

Capt. Taylor, assassinated in Fort Remedy, Nov. 12, 1817.

Captains Roberts, Bell, and Stone, killed in the sortie from Fort Hat, Aug. 21, 1817.

Capt. Ramsey, living, and still remaining in the Patriot service.

Capt. Whitmore, killed in the sortie from Fort Hat, Aug. 9, 1817.

Captains J. Lansing, Rigal, and Hooper; Lieuts. Thompson, Tault, Haverland, Foster, Hutchinson, Larcock, Conkling, prisoners on the 15th June, 1817, and dispatched to Spain for 10 years. T. Bond, ditto, April 1818.

Lieut. Friend, died on the passage for Galveston, Nov. 1817.

Lieuts. M'Call, J. Wilson, Ont. died on the passage for Galveston, Nov. 1817.

Lieuts. Brush, Steward, Jerard, still remaining in the Patriot Service.

Lieuts. Lovegrove, Lodel, prisoners, July, 1817, and confined in Vera Cruz.

Lieuts. Christee, Devers, prisoners, Oct. 7, 1817, and dispatched to Spain for 10 years.

Lieuts. Hascall, Verder, Conner, Benham, killed in the sortie from Fort Hat, 21st Aug. 1817—Hamilton, 9th Aug. 1817.

Lieut. [...] Townsend, Stover, killed in the attack on Fort Hat, Aug. 15, 1817.

Lieut. White, killed in the action of Pestillous, June 16, 1817.

Lieut. Shriner, wounded and taken prisoner, June 15, 1817, since dead. Millen, dispatched for Spain.

Lieut. Burk, prisoner, June 18, 1817.

Lieuts. Toby, Donavan, Downing, Davis, killed in the action of Pestillous, June 16, 1817.

Lieut. W. M'Keeson, killed in the attack on Fort Remedy, Nov. 16, 1817.

Lieut. Wilson, killed at the sortie from Fort Hat, Aug. 21, 1817.

Lieut. Hope, died of a wound, July 14, 1817.

Lieuts. Devanport, Shires, Jordon, killed at the sortie from Fort Hat, Aug. 21, 1817.

Doct. Hussey, killed at the sortie from Fort Remedy, Jan. 1, 1818.

Doct. Knapp, killed at the sortie from Fort Hat, Aug. 21, 1818.

Remark—On the night of the 9th November, 1817, Mina was taken prisoner, and on the 24th shot. Yours, J. W. W.

Late an officer of the expedition.

MISSOURI EXPEDITION.

FROM THE MISSOURI ENQUIRER, JUNE 7.

Military Expedition to the Upper Missouri.—The sixth regiment of infantry left Belle Fontaine on Sunday, the 4th inst. in the steam-boats Expedition, Johnson, and Jefferson, and a number of keel boats and barges, furnished with sails, wheels, and oars.

The officers of the 6th attached to this expedition, are—Col Atkinson, Lieut. Col. Snelling, Major Humphreys, Brevet Major Foster, Captains Reed, Bliss, Brevet Major Ketchum, Captains Hamilton, [...]rdman, Hallo, Shaler; Lieutenants Wetmore, Staniford, Clark, Wilcox, Gilson, Keler, Bedel, M'Ilvain, Brown, Mansfield, Palmer, Durand, Gwin—Surgeon Mower, Surgeon's Mate Nichol.

The officers of the Rifle who have preceded the sixth infantry upon the same expedition are—Col. Chambers, Lieut. Col. Morgan, Adjt Pentland, Quarter Master Palmer; Captains Martin, Magee, Riley, Gray; Lieutenants Fields, Kavanagh, Scott, Shannon, Keith.

Col. Atkinson, commands the expedition.

Gen. Jessup accompanies it, to forward all the operations which depend upon the Quarter-Master General's department.

Capt T. F. Smith, of the Rifle, goes up as assistant adjutant general.

Lieut. Talcott, of the engineers.

Major O'Fallon, U S. agent to the Indians on the Missouri, had proceeded in the Western Engineer, but it is understood that his duties are equally connected with both expeditions.

A multitude of paragraphs in different newspapers, have assigned to Colonel James Johnson, of Kentucky, a place of undefined and vague importance in this expedition. He in fact goes out with it, and we have taken some pains to ascertain the exact nature of his functions. We learn that he has contracted with the government to transport troops, provisions, and munitions of war so that he has chosen steam-boats for the transport vessels; and that the terms of the contract are sufficiently advantageous to have induced any other citizen to have done the same without drawing upon his patriotic fund.

No doubt is entertained upon the capacity of the expedition to reach the Council Bluffs in the month of August. The whole will winter there, and will erect a permanent work, to be garrisoned by the 6th. On the opening of the Spring, the Rifle will proceed to the Mandan Villages.

Some doubt is entertained upon the success of two of the steam-boats; but it is believed that measures have been taken to prevent the loss from having any effect upon the progress of the expedition.

Thus the public have at length the satisfaction to see fairly embarked this interesting expedition, on the success of which depends the accomplishment of such mighty objects for the American People—the transfer of the fur trade from the English to the Americans—the extinction of British influence among American Indians—and the opening of a direct intercourse with India by the Columbia and Missouri rivers.

The officers attached to the expedition are young men of the growth of the last war, distinguished for their professional character and gentlemanly deportment, and animated with all the zeal for the success of the enterprise which the interest of the country, and the honor of the administration which planned it, could require at their hands.

The name of Yellow Stone has been attached to this expedition, perhaps without much propriety. The Council Bluffs and the Mandan Villages are the only points indicated for military establishments. The former are but 650 miles above St. Louis, the latter 1,600. They are both in what is called the Upper Missouri. This distinction takes place from the mouth of the river Platte.—The Missouri from thence undergoes a sensible change. Its course is more directly from the north, less obstructed with *sawyers*, and every way better adapted to navigation. The face of the country also undergoes a change. Woodland is more seldom seen; vast and level plains, covered with grass, stretch before the eye; and the winds blow in steady gales and breezes as upon the bosom of the ocean. The aspect of the heavens likewise announces the opening of a new region. The sky assumes a deeper blue; the sun shines with a brilliancy unknown further south; and the purity and transparency of the atmosphere gives a new flow to the spirits, and new powers to the vision. "The navigators of the Missouri regard the mouth of the Platte as sailors do the equinoctial line. All who had not passed in before were required to be shaved unless they could compromise for a treat.—From this point the traders enter what they call The Upper Missouri." (*Brackenridge.*)

The mouth of the Platte is 800 miles above St. Louis.

From the Georgetown D. C. Messenger.

It is with mingled feelings of pride and pleasure, that I hand to you for publication, the following little anecdote, communicated to me by one of our distinguished naval officers, just arrived from the Mediterranean.

When the Franklin, 74, was lying off Naples, the Emperor and Empress of Austria, and the King of Naples, expressed a desire to visit the ship; and were accordingly received on an appointed day, with all the honors due to their exalted stations. A royal salute was fired, the yards manned, and the boatswains piped their majesties on board of one of the finest ships in the world—Nothing was spared by her gallant commander to render the visit of his Imperial and Royal guests agreeable; and they expressed in the most undisguised manner the pleasure they felt at their reception, and their amazement at a scene which, to their Imperial Majesties especially, was so entirely novel.

An unfortunate accident, however, interrupted the pleasures of the day. The chamberlain of the Empress fell down the main hatchway, and broke his leg, which, however, was immediately set on the spot, in the most skilful and satisfactory manner, by the surgeon of the ship, Dr. Salter. This unfortunate event, of course, caused a good deal of anxiety, and as the chamberlain was placed in a litter, their majesties accompanied him on shore. The next day the Emperor sent Dr. Salter a purse containing one hundred doubloons, (fifteen hundred dollars) which, however, was promptly returned by that gentleman, with a note stating his reasons for so doing; which were simply, that "he was an American officer, and had done nothing but his duty."

The astonishment of the Emperor at this unlooked for return, was excessive; but he could not but openly express his admiration of the independence of character displayed by the American surgeon. His courtiers, however, were thunderstruck.—"To return the present of an emperor. Santa Maria! and 100 doubloons too!—And they held up their hands in admiration of an act which they had never heard of before, and which they felt they could not imitate.

It is by such acts as these that we may expect our national character to be established abroad.—A naval victory may make us feared but this moral victory, if so I may term it, must make us respected and esteemed; and cannot fail to shed additional lustre on the rising glory of our navy.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Chevalier Jaubert, who had been sent by the French government to Cashmere, to procure some of the goats producing some of the precious wool which forms the material of the shawls fabricated at that place, had been heard from on his return, having reached the city of Maria Pol, in the government of Catherinoslaw, in Russia, bringing with him a flock of 1800 goats. At the date of his letter, (17th December last) the thermometer of Reaumur marked fifteen degrees of cold, and the snow was a foot deep, which did not appear to effect the flock unfavourably, as they are accustomed to browse on the mountains of Thibet, where a great degree of cold prevails. This immense flock was to proceed to Theodosia, upon the Black Sea, whence it was to be embarked for France.

At the late sale of town lots in the town of Cahaba, (the spot selected for the seat of government of the future state of Alabama) some of the lots, unimproved of course, as the place is yet but a plantation, or piece of woods, sold as high as $5,025; and 184 lots, the number sold, brought upwards of an hundred and twenty thousand dollars!

Use of Flannel.—The use of flannel for the inner garment has become general, and wherein it promotes invisible perspiration, guards the body from the intense cold of our winters, and protects it from heavy, damp or easterly weather, in any season.—So far, it is undoubtedly salutary, but wherein it also procures during our hot dry summers, profuse sweating, and shuts out from the body that light, elastic, invigorating atmosphere, which mostly prevails at this season, it becomes extremely debilitating and pernicious to health. It is true that generally, this is the last garment to get washed; a person who has three clean shirts a week, has but one clean flannel; hence, the perspirable matter is absorbed and re-absorbed in a continued round of poison to the health.

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 11.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Nimrod, Center, arrived here yesterday (via Long-Island Sound) from Havre, whence she sailed on the 20th June. Capt. Center has politely favored the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with French papers to the date of his sailing, and London papers to the 18th June inclusive.

We learn that the price of Cotton had advanced [...] at Havre.

The prospect of an abundant harvest in France was never more flattering.

PARIS, JUNE 9.

Marshal Soult is expected to-morrow, not at Paris but at his country house of Vellenenve l'Etang, near St. Cloud.

The Duke of Hamilton, one of the greatest Lords of Scotland, has been in Paris some days. It is said that in virtue of ancient rights and of ancient possessions in France, he is taking measures to obtain a seat in the house of peers, but our constitutional provisions appear not very favorable to his pretensions.

Gen. Van Damm comprised in the ordinance of 24th July, has arrived at Havre; as he was not provided with any authorization he was placed at the disposition of the local authorities, who have given him the city for his prison.

JUNE 11.

At Hamburg, Altona, and their environs, there are more than 800 German emigrants, waiting an opportunity of embarking for *Brazil*; their numbers are daily increasing—the greater part are from the country of Wittgenstein, and the grand Duchy of Darmstadt. The others mostly from the Palatinate.

BREMEN, JUNE 9.

Accounts from Russia, say, that the deficit of the great house of Zur Kebecker and Kleen is estimated at two millions of roubles, and it was feared would produce many other failures at Petersburgh and Holland. The chief partner in the house, has put an end to his existence.

MENTZ, JUNE 8.

From the 17th April to the end of May, the number of emigrants to America, who have passed by our city, down the Rhine, is 1162, viz. 313 men, 264 women, and 585 children; 684 of whom were from Wirtemburgh, called Separatists. There was one man 64 years of age with his wife and 14 children.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

A mischievous meeting took place on Monday on Hunslet Moor, near Leeds, when after several tedious harrangues, it was agreed that an inflammatory declaration should be signed for the information of all whom it may concern. Another meeting of the same mischievous characters is to take place on Monday next.

JUNE 16.

A very highly respectable house in the Dutch trade stopped payment yesterday morning. From the high credit the house holds and the surprize it has evidently caused, it is impossible to anticipate the result. The letters from Hamburg also notice the failure of the house of Elliot & Co.

Accounts were received yesterday that the Carlisle weavers, amounting to not less than 2000, have returned to their employment, after having diminished their demands is a cut.

Yesterday the Hon. C. Bagot, was introduced to the Regent, upon his arrival from America.

The King of the Netherlands appears likely to give new offence to his subjects. He has interdicted all the numerous Popish processions except two, and all the fantastical dresses, which he remarks, were only productive of scandal to religion and disorder to the public peace.

JUNE 17.

The Persian Ambassador opened his residence in Charles street on Tuesday evening with a grand assembly. The interior was brilliantly illuminated, particularly in those parts where the whole length portraits of the royal family of Persia appeared. The Sovereign in his robes of office, occupied the principal situation in a leading drawing room, encircled by a canopy of rich Cashmire Shawls. In the banqueting room was a similar picture of the heir apparent. The apartments displayed all the costly luxury of Eastern splendor. The kind of throne was enriched with the most precious gems in diamonds and pearls. The fair Circassian retired to rest at 10 o'clock, before the arrival of the company. The ambassador received the guests with the most polished demeanor, and accommodated them with sherbet and liquors peculiar to the Persian Court.

NORFOLK, AUG. 9.

By the ship Pigson, Johnson, in 40 days from Cork, we have received London papers to the 20th, and Cork to the 26th June, 9 days later than before received from the former, and 15 later than from the latter place. In consequence of the papers having been unjustifiably withheld by the person in whose possession they were left, from last evening until this morning, I have not had time to examine them as fully as I could wish.

We received yesterday Paris papers of Sunday last. In the chamber of deputies on Saturday another petition was reported from M. Pource, a captain on the retired list, praying that he might not, under the new regulations (preventing an individual from holding more than one pension) be deprived of a pension of 600 francs, which had been granted to him for saving Bonaparte from assassination on the 19th Brumaire, year 8. The commission of petitions, proposed to add an article to the finance law, which would have the effect of excepting the petitioner from the operation of the regulations. Upon this proposition the order of the day was moved, and also the adjournment of the consideration of the recommendation of the committee; the chamber became the scene of much tumult and agitation, the impatience or irritability of members on either side, scarcely allowing their opponents to speak; the order of the day was at length negatived, and the adjournment agreed to, together with the printing of the report of the committee. The discussion was then resumed on the budget of the finance department, which after continuing through the sitting was again adjourned till Monday.

From the Cork Mercantile Chronicle, June 17.

France.—The Quotidienne asserts that all the English officers now at Paris have received orders to return to England. Different reasons are given for this order—some attribute it to the necessity of sending out troops to the Cape of Good Hope—others to the necessity of completing the regiments in Canada, owing to serious difficulties which have arisen between the Cabinets of St. James' and Washington. Among other rumors of trouble, probably quite as well founded, it is said that a marked coldness has arisen between the Cabinets of Berlin and St Petersburgh, which promises to end in the formation of a close alliance between Austria, Prussia and England.

Several parts of France have been devastated by tremendous storms. In one place 85 houses have been destroyed by lightning. On the 21st ult. a tempest, accompanied with hail, thunder and lightning, ravaged upwards of 30 communes. But a still more dreadful scourge threatens to destroy the harvest of the whole department of Arles, which held forth the greatest promise. Hosts of locusts appeared on a sudden and covered the land. The inhabitants went out immediately to protect their fields, but though they collected as much as 57 quintals of these devourers every day, the number did not seem decreased. They were as yet small, but their devastations were most alarming, and it was apprehended the heat would enlarge both their size and numbers. They had only attacked the grass, but the corn was expected to fall next a prey to their rapacity.

A Dublin paper of June 11, says—"We have assurances in various shapes from London, that the favorite divorce project of an illustrious personage will certainly be brought under the consideration of Parliament before the close of the session. One of the papers, in adverting to the rumors which are circulated relative to the business, points at the recent invitations of some of the leading opposition members to Carlton House. But the Morning Chronicle asserts that for these civilities "there was no political motive whatever."

By the late Mails.

MISSOURI. ST. LOUIS, JULY 10.

WESTERN EXPEDITION.

The report of the return of the military expedition, which set out for the Yellow Stone on Sunday, is incorrect. No part of it has returned. The steam-boats, however, get on slowly, and with many stoppages. The keel boats go on rapidly, and passed St. Charles (18 miles from Belle Fontaine) 2 days ahead of the former.

The contents of the steam-boats will probably be transferred to keels and barges. The river is in fine order; the July flood is coming down, and swelling the stream with the last of the annual tributes. The failure of the steam-boats is attributable to their construction, or management, and not to the rivers.

MISSISSIPPI. NATCHEZ, JULY 14.

The latest news from Texas.

Gen. Long, the chief of the army of Texas, raised the republican flag 12 miles on the other side of the Sabine river, on the 21st ult. He had with him 600 Americans and Spaniards, besides 3,000 Indians. He would in five days after, the 29th ult. fix on his head quarters at Nacagdoches.

MICHIGAN. DETROIT, JULY 30.

The U. S. Branch Bank at Chilicothe has recently refused to pay a draft to the amount of about $10,000 in specie. The specie was as we are informed, wanted by Gov. Cass, to fulfil a stipulation contained in some of the Indian treaties. Mr. Robert A. Forsyth, of this city, was the bearer of the draft, and having learnt that the money would not be paid to him, he had the draft protested.

KENTUCKY. LEXINGTON, JULY 28.

A duel was fought in an adjoining county on Friday last, between Mr. Bushrod Boswell, of this place, and Samuel Q. Richardson, Esq. of Cincinnati. Mr. R's right arm was broken; Mr. B. escaped his antagonist's fire.

S. CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, AUG. 8.

MORE OF THE PIRATES.

The following affidavit will give a fuller developement of the late act of Piracy and Murder, than any statement [...] ed.

State of South Carolina—Charleston [...]

Thomas Newton being duly [...] poseth that he was late one [...] British brig Ann of Scarborough [...] ed by Thomas Sunley—that he [...] said brig Ann, as an apprentice to [...] (who was the deponent's uncle) from [...] on the 26th June, bound [...] mouth, in England, with a cargo of [...] coffee—the crew was composed of [...] ter, Thomas Sunley; David M[...] William Quince, the carpenter; [...] the cook, and six others; one [...] Weymann a boy, who attended [...] and James Carley—that nothing [...] until three days after her departure [...] Matanzas, when on the 28th, [...] o'clock in the afternoon, they [...] boat coming towards them—[...] came within hail, asked them [...] wanted—they said they wanted [...] the boat, which was immediately [...] them—they then rushed on [...] with cutlasses, muskets and pistols [...] number, and ordered all forward, [...] the Capt.—a sloop was then in sight [...] board the mate of the sloop, who [...] Peter, ask the Captain of the brig [...] any money on board, and the C[...] swered no—they then enquired [...] they had on board—the Captain [...] sugar and coffee—the people then [...] been in the boat, took possession [...] and hove her to, the brig's people [...] they hove her to until the sloop came [...] soon as the sloop came up, the [...] sloop ordered six of the men [...] the brig, two of the men belonging [...] sloop, and the Captain of the brig [...] board the sloop, which was then [...] ter of a mile distant—deponent [...] the six men of the brig—that they [...] on board the sloop—the Captain [...] called to go down in the cabin was [...] tain of the sloop—they were there [...] about ten minutes, when they came [...] and the Captain of the sloop ordered the brig's people to come on board [...] others he sent back to the brig—[...] pent and Captain Sunley were [...] sent back; and they returned to [...] the sloop then sailed on, and [...] her—they had ordered the brig to [...] —and soon after two more of the [...] ple were sent on board the sloop [...] belonging to the sloop carried them [...] and returned again to the brig—[...] after three more of the sloop's crew [...] board of the sloop, and returned [...] quarter of an hour for the deponent [...] Sunley then called him down in [...] and told him to take care of himself [...] did not wish him to go—the deponent having good sight, excused himself [...] said blind or not blind he must [...] then took him board the sloop—and [...] tain took him down into the cabin, [...] told him if he did not tell what money [...] board, he would shoot him instantly [...] same time holding a loaded pistol [...] breast—deponent told him, that [...] had four doubloons, and five of [...] and if he would only spare his life, [...] show him where it was—he replied [...] knew better; and sent him on de[...] ders to his people that if he moved [...] to shoot him; about [...] an hour [...] had been on deck, he heard [...] the direction of the brig; the brig [...] steering after the sloop all night, [...] morning, at day light, called to the [...] send two men on board to help them [...] the vessel.

Two men were then ordered to [...] on board the brig, and soon after re[...] the sloop, who after their return [...] that they had shot the captain, the [...] carpenter, the cook, and one man, [...] been sick on board. Weymann, the [...] belonging to the cabin, when the [...] six persons were killed, was obliged [...] himself away—the sloop still kept [...] the beach, and as soon as she got [...] put her armament on shore, consisting [...] carriage guns, muskets, cutlasses, [...] ing pikes—the brig then got clear [...] shore, and came to anchor—and [...] the guns, cutlasses, and ammunition, [...] ed, the whole crew of the sloop [...] board the brig, in number eleven, [...] her cable, and run her on shore. [...] they got on board the brig, they [...] away the topmasts and yards, [...] them overboard; they then [...] hatches, and brought the sloop [...] and began to load her with the Co[...] had been in hogsheads and bags; [...] day after the brig was run on [...] sent away four men belonging [...] and one man to the brig, in the [...] to find another sloop which they [...] ing about 120 miles off. On the [...] after the vessels was run aground, [...] sailed with a full cargo of Coffee, [...] captain, the mate, a black man, [...] man the cabin boy of the brig; and [...] they would return in six days at [...] the third day after the sloop left [...] hove in sight, and the people on [...] brig went in a boat to the schr. [...] her along side, and they agreed to [...] with the people belonging to [...] for 80 doubloons—the money was [...] the schooner took a cargo of sugar [...] fee; and the two people belonging to [...] went on board the schooner, and, [...] her, with a full cargo—the second [...] the schooner left them, finding that [...] did not return, they put some [...] the long boat, and left the brig, [...] fourths of the cargo, with not a [...] Neither brig or cargo had received [...] age, except what was cut away—[...] after leaving the brig, in the brig's [...] into St. Mary's, and arrived on [...] the 14th instant. Three men belonging [...] brig, and two to the sloop, left St. [...] day after, in the sloop John Chevalier [...] Chevalier, and arrived in Savannah [...] Friday following, (the 18th instant) [...] boat they sold at St. Mary's, and [...] belonging to the sloop received [...] and they gave the deponent ten [...] the money—he left them all in S[...] on the night before the last: they [...] Mr. Hubbert's—the two belonging [...] sloop were called Smith and Jack, [...] of the brig's men is named Jacie [...] Some of the crew of the sloop called [...] Lawrence, and some of them the [...]

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

He took his passage in a pilot boat, and arrived in Charleston, on Saturday, the 31st July—that the crew of the brig were forced to aid and assist the sloop's crew, for fear of their lives, which they threatened to take if they did not aid and assist—the guns, ammunition, &c. were landed on the beach, and seven tierces of coffee.

The Captain of the sloop was a little short man, pitted with the small pox and large whiskers—that the brig when she was taken possession of was not in any manner whatever in distress. The mate, Peter, is a stout man, black whiskers, tall, and is a daring, fierce looking fellow.

THOMAS NEWTON.

Sworn before me this 31st day of July, 1819.

J. H MITCHELL, Q. U.

The sloop Margaret, Noga, arrived here on Saturday last, in 48 hours from St Augustine.—Captain N. informs, that a few days before he sailed, it was stated in that place by a man who arrived there in a boat, that the schr. Francisco was boarded by a small sloop, and ordered along side of a brig which was ashore on Florida. The Francisco was half filled with coffee and sugar, and ordered for Mobile. It appears she touched off St. Augustine, and is now in this port, under seizure. No doubt is entertained that the sugar and coffee above mentioned, is a part of the cargo of the British brig mentioned above.

AUG. 3.

Another of the gang of pirates, who plundered the British brig Ann, and murdered part of her crew, was taken yesterday morning on board the schr. Sukey, from Savannah. His name is James Carley, alias Carroll, alias Caslin, and is said to have been one of the most active of the party, although one of the original crew of the brig.

GEO. SAVANNAH, AUGUST 5.

We have had the perusal of a letter dated at Port-au-Prince, the 22d June, which gives a different complexion to the defeat of M'Gregor, at Porto Bello, than any before received—from which we extract the following.

"After being in possession of the place 10 days, M'Gregor's troops got ungovernable and so intoxicated, as not to obey orders for four days; during that time a Major ———, one of M'Gregor's officers, agreed with the enemy to betray the town to them—which he did on the night the General gave a ball to his officers—when nearly the whole, both officers and men, were either killed or taken prisoners. The General escaped with great difficulty to a brig which lay in the harbor with a few of his officers and men. One vessel has arrived from Ireland with about three hundred troops; others are daily expected. In ten days we shall leave this place to attack the scene of the late defeat. I hope we shall be crowned with success.

Capt M'Learn, of the ship Ceres, 8 days from Port-au-Prince, informs us that Gen. M'Gregor was still at that place; that his gun brig, the Manilla, was driven ashore in the gale and totally lost; that about 400 troops had arrived from England to join him; and that it was his intention to retake Porto Bello.—*Georgian.*

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 11.

The Prickly Heat.—An Englishman arrived in this city a few weeks ago, and being very much troubled with the prickly heat, he went into his bed room, and sponged his body all over in some vinegar and cold water. The consequence was, he was a corpse within five hours!!!

Ice Punch.—A few days since, two brothers, Irishmen, feeling thirsty, yet being fearful to drink water, went into a tavern and drank a bowl of Ice Punch. They both expired in less than 12 hours.

These facts are mentioned in the hope that they may operate as cautions. To them we would add that a citizen died a few days since, in consequence of having eat heartily of hot corn, and watermelons. An indulgence of appetite, at this season, is peculiarly dangerous, unless it be under the government of experience.

N. Y. NEW-YORK, AUGUST 12.

We are happy to learn that the President of the United States, attended by his private secretaries, Mr Gouverneur and Lieut. Monroe, arrived in Washington City on Sunday morning the 8th inst. and in good health, notwithstanding his long and fatiguing journey through the Southern and Western states.

The Secretary of the Navy arrived at Washington City on Friday evening, from a visit to his family in New-York.

The United States brig Enterprize, has hauled out from the Navy Yard, and we understand, will proceed to sea immediately.

Fine Wheat.—A cargo arrived here on Tuesday from Richmond, the produce of one farm, the average weight of which is 65lbs. 10 oz. per bushel.

BUFFALO, AUG. 3.

Niagara Falls.—For the information of the curious who may visit the Falls, we would state, that within a few days past a very safe foot bridge had been completed, extending from Goat-Island to a small Island containing about three quarters of an acre, which hangs upon the precipice, and divides the sheet of water between Goat-Island and the American Shore. The bridge is about fifty feet long and crosses a rapid branch of the river about 25 feet above the Great Fall. From the small Island there is said to be a very grand and particular view of the Fall on the American side of Goat-Island.

We learn that the Canal Commissioners have recently appointed a person to survey Buffalo Harbor, in order to obtain the necessary information to guide them in the prosecution of their duties.

The Commissioners under the treaty of Ghent, for ascertaining the Boundary Line have finished the survey of the Niagara River. The U. S. schr. Ghent is waiting for a wind, to take Gen. Porter and suite up the Lake, in pursuance of his official duties.

His Excellency De Witt Clinton and Lady arrived in this village on Saturday last.

Among the strangers of distinction who arrived in this village last week, on their way to the Falls, were Commodore Bainbridge, and Captain Rogers, of the U. S. Navy, who will take passage at Lewiston, in the Steam-Boat Ontario, for Quebec.

Also, Lieut. Gov. Phillips and Lady, from Massachusetts.

MASS. BOSTON, AUG. 14.

Further testimony of the existence of the Sea Serpent in our waters.

We have it from various and unquestionable sources, that the Sea Serpent was distinctly seen on Friday afternoon, about 6 o'clock, on Lynn Beach, (near Nahant,) and was first discovered about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, by a Mr. Jacob Phillips, a fisherman of Lynn, who was fishing off Nahant—and stated that he was about 20 feet from his boat; and as near as he could estimate, was about 100 feet in length, apparently covered all over with shell, which was full of joints and discernable when moving in the water—Mr. Phillips was somewhat alarmed for his safety and made for the shore.

Mr. James Breed, a well known and respectable citizen of Lynn, states, that he had a full view of the Serpent, on the beach, on Friday afternoon; was not more than ten rods off, and saw him distinctly through a good glass, so as to perceive the eyes in his head.

Mr. Benjamin Alley of Lynn, saw the Serpent this morning about 9 o'clock, on Lynn beach, near low water mark; and saw him move along the beach the distance of two miles with his head about 5 or 6 feet out of water, till he came near Red Rock, where he lay a considerable time in view of a great many persons who had assembled thither from Lynn, and other places.

We are also informed that a number of respectable gentlemen from Boston, visitors at Nahant, repaired to Lynn beach, on information being given that the Sea Serpent was there, and had a distinct view of him for some time. The number of persons from Lynn, Nahant, and other places, who saw him this forenoon, is computed to be between two and three hundred—and they all agree that the account already published, is the best description that can be given of this Monster. Among the number who saw the Sea Serpent this morning, was James Prince, Esq. Marshal of this District, and James T. Austin, Esq. and many others from Boston, whose names could be mentioned at this time, were it necessary.

In addition to what has already appeared, the above testimony ought to satisfy our incredulous friends at the South, and forever prevent any further sneers and doubts of the existence of this Monster in our waters.

The Hon. Jonathan Russell, and lady, came passengers in the Cordelia, arrived at this port, yesterday, from Gibraltar.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, August 18, 1819.

Several cases of malignant fever have lately occurred in Boston—but the board of health have given notice that no cause of alarm exists at present.

THE PRESIDENT.

The last National Intelligencer contains the address of the Mayor and Corporation of Washington, to President Monroe, on his return from the Western Country; with the Answer thereto. Our limits will admit the publication only of the latter paper:

To the Mayor, Board of Aldermen, and Board of Common Council, of the City of Washington.—

In returning to the Seat of the National Government, after so long an absence, and so extensive a journey, I derive very great satisfaction, as you will readily conceive, from so kind a reception by my fellow-citizens and neighbors.

In the view which I took during my former, as well as my recent tour, through so great a portion of the Union, I have seen every thing that could give satisfaction to one who takes a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of his country, abounding as it does, in all the means necessary for public defence and individual comfort: a people virtuous and intelligent, attached to their free institutions, and firmly resolved to support them, displaying on all occasions that manly and independent spirit, without which no institutions, however pure in their principles can be long sustained: a people attached to each other, by the ties of consanguinity, and a common interest: ties constantly gaining strength from causes that are daily developing themselves.

While these powerful causes bind us so closely together, and we continue to exhibit such unequivocal proofs of it to the world, rendering justice as we do to every other nation, we may expect a like return from them, and shall not fail to obtain it.

Although in these journeys, my attention has been principally directed to the great objects of defence, yet to them it has not been exclusively confined. I have endeavored to examine with care the dependence and connexion of the various parts of our Union on each other, and have observed with great satisfaction the eminent advantages which they respectively derive, from the intercourse existing between them.

To the condition of the Indians, I have always paid attention, and shall feel happy in giving effect, as far as I may be able, to the wise and salutary laws of Congress, calculated to promote their civilization and happiness.

In the improvement of this Metropolis, the whole nation is interested. It is gratifying to me to find, that there is but one opinion on this subject. In providing the necessary public buildings, and promoting the growth and prosperity of this city, Congress have heretofore displayed a liberal policy, in which, it may be presumed, they will persevere. To give effect to such a policy, will afford me peculiar satisfaction.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, August 10, 1819.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

In the President's Answer to the Address of the people of Frankfort (Ken.) we are happy to recognize the following decided expressions of attachment to the infant manufactures of our country:

"Blessed as we are, with the enjoyment of every right, and a prosperity unexampled in the great circumstances which constitute human happiness, we have nevertheless to regret, that the measure of our felicity is not altogether complete. Our manufactures have received a check, which is very sensibly felt in this quarter of our Union. This is a concern in which the whole nation are in every particular, equally interested. It is of equal importance to every part to encourage manufactures; and it is certain, that the causes which tend to promote their prosperity or decline in one part cannot fail to produce the same effect in every other. It is well known to you, that the unremitted attention of Congress has been bestowed upon this subject, with a view to afford to this branch of national industry all the encouragement which a just regard to the other great interests of our Union would permit. I have no doubt that it will continue to receive a like attention from that body; and you may be assured that I shall be happy to co-operate in any measures, which may be most likely to promote so desirable a result."

The Season.—A traveller who has lately taken "a fortnight's ride in the country," through fifty towns in Massachusetts, and several in New-York and Connecticut, has published the result of his observations in the Boston Centinel.—The following are among his General Remarks:

The earth in every part of this route appeared loaded with vegetation; and it was the opinion of the best informed agriculturalists, that the produce of the soil this year, with Heaven's continued blessings, will exceed by one third, that of any one in ten preceding years; and the quality be proportionably good. For miles together, the "traveller's eye was delighted to behold fields waving with green and gold, or thick with sheaves new reaped; and cattle grazing on unnumbered hills." The whole male population, from the child of eleven to the veteran of 70 years, was seen busily employed in securing the products of the earth, where all was "tilth and husbandry." Not unfrequently the assistance of *Beauty* was readily afforded to lighten the labor of the "*busy season*;" and every where *Toil* and *Contentment* went hand in hand. Not an idler was to be seen.

We understand (says the National Intelligencer of Thursday) that Robert Brent, Esq. has resigned the office of Paymaster-General of the army. Our readers will be concerned to learn that continued ill health is the cause of this vacation of office.—His successor is not yet named.

The Common Council of New-York have ordained, "That no person or persons shall after the 20th inst. carry, drive, ride, wheel or propel any machine or carriage usually denominated a Velocipede, in the park, bowling green, nor on the battery, nor on any of the side-walks in this city, under penalty of five dollars for every offence." Parents and masters liable for the offence of their children and servants in this respect.

Extract of a letter, dated Richmond, Va. Aug. 5.

"The distress here is very great. Yesterday the President of the Branch Bank here and several commercial houses of the first standing, stopped payment. Thomas Jefferson is endorser $20,000 on the notes of one of the failures yesterday."—*Phila. Da. Press.*

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Mr. Baldwin, supercargo of the Columbia, informs, that on the evening of the 19th July, a vessel three days from Margaretta, arrived at St Thomas with intelligence of the sailing of a fleet of twenty-nine sail, under the command of Admiral Brion, with fifteen hundred troops on board, commanded by Col. English. The troops are lately from England; and are well armed, and in good health. The fleet sailed from the above place on the 16th July, for Cumana or Barcelona, the latter place most probable.

CABINET MEETING.

The Washington Gazette of the 11th inst. says, that a meeting of the cabinet was held on Tuesday at the President's house, and that the President, the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and Attorney General, were all present. The subject of the late despatches from our minister at Madrid is said to have been the principal subject under consideration.

It is stated by an arrival at Baltimore, in 17 days from Laguira, that Barcelona was taken by Admiral Brion, who attacked the place with 1100 men.

A Bermuda paper states, that "the American schr. of war Nonsuch, went into Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, on the 5th July, with dispatches to Admiral Campbell, from Commodore Perry, who was cruising to windward of that Island, in quest of some pirates, of whom it would seem information had been received.

The Rev. Shephard Kollock, formerly of Elizabethtown, N. J. has been appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, and Belles Lettres, in the University of N. Carolina.

Translated for the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

Among the daily discoveries which industry has invented for the ladies' toilette in Paris, we remark the following:—A mantua-maker has obtained a patent for making gowns, frocks and bonnets with embroidered paper. The advantages derived from this new invention are, that the article will cost but a trifle, and the colors can be varied at pleasure.—*Journal de Paris.*

SEA CLAMM.

This instrument, invented by Capt. Ross, of the British Navy, for taking soundings at any fathomable depth, is thus described:—A hollow parallelogram of cast iron, (100 lbs.) 18 inches long, 6 by 6 and 4 by 5 inches, wide.—A spindle passes through it, to a joint of which the forceps are attached, and kept extended by a joint bolt. When the bolt touches the ground, the forceps act, and are closed by a cast iron weight slipping down the spindle, and keeping fast the contents, till brought up for examination. By this instrument, the deepest soundings ever reached in Baffin's Bay, were taken at 1050 fathoms! When at 500 fathoms, it descended at the rate of one fathom per second, and when 1000 fathoms down, it took one second and a half per fathom. It brought up 8 pounds of mud, shells, &c.

SEA SERPENT—AGAIN.

Captain Pearce, of sloop Friendship, from Portsmouth, arrived at this port on Tuesday, reports, that on Sunday, at 9 A. M. near Squam Bar, he saw ahead and crossing the bow, the Sea Serpent. He had a distinct view of him, as did a passenger, Mr. Varney, and all the crew.—His protuberances were particularly noticed.—It was so calm at the time, that they were obliged to sweep the vessel, and the weather so fine, that they had a distinct view of him three times, and within 100 yards. The source from whence we obtain this information is of the most respectable kind.—*Bost. Pat.*

Liberality.—Isaiah Thomas, Esq. of Worcester, Mass. has recently made to Dartmouth College a generous donation of Books, amounting in value to upwards of *five hundred and fifty dollars.*

A shark, measuring 8½ feet long, was lately caught in Fulton's Slip, New-York. When first discovered from the wharf a number of boys were swimming in the Slip, but on the alarm being given providentially escaped on shore.

From the Bermuda Gazette of July 3.

This colony has already resisted the attempt of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, to regulate the fees of the customs—an act establishing a docket of fees, not only for the custom-house but for the other public offices, was passed by the late house of assembly at their recent session. The legislature of Barbadoes have also lately had the same object under consideration. The following are extracts from the proceedings of the Assembly of that Island in May last:

"Resolved, That any attempt to establish any tax, duty, or fee, upon his majesties subjects, inhabitants of this colony, by the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, is illegal, and ought to be resisted.

"Resolved, that the committee of correspondence be instructed to direct the agent to remonstrate, with promptitude and firmness, against these orders; that this house will never recognise any authority in the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, to raise any sum or sums of money, whether in the nature of fee or otherwise, from the inhabitants of this colony.

"Resolved, That the orders of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury by which certain fees are sought to be established for the remuneration of the officers of the customs, are in open violation of the inherent rights of the inhabitants of this colony, as having a direct tendency to impose a tax upon them under the authority of such orders, and without the consent of their representatives in general assembly."

[COMMUNICATION.]

LORENZO DOW is expected to preach in Norwich, Bean-hill, on Thursday 19th inst. at 5 o'clock, P. M. and at Norwich-Landing, in the evening, at half past 7 o'clock. At Preston, Long-Society, on Friday, 3 o'clock, P. M. Saturday at 3 o'clock, in Griswold, Jewett's City Sabbath, 10 o'clock, A. M. in Plainfield. In Sterling, 2 o'clock, P. M. and in Coventry, R. I. at 6 o'clock same day, at the house of Stephen Potter. Monday Warwick Green Factory, half past 7 o'clock, P. M. Tuesday, in Providence in the evening.

Marine.

SAG-HARBOR, AUG. 7.—The sloop Invincible, Tyler, from Eastport, for Hartford, with plaster, struck a rock off Point Judah, on Sunday, and knocked her rudder to pieces and otherways injured the vessel. Capt. Tyler was obliged to throw over 40 tons of plaster; the remainder was taken on board another sloop and carried to Hartford. Capt. Tyler has got his vessel into Rhode-Island, where he is repairing damages.

The ship Abigail, Rayner, sailed yesterday on a whaling voyage to the coast of Patagonia.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. AUG. 7.—Arrived, the wreck of brig Orleans, Smith, 55 days from Liverpool, with salt, coal, crates, hardware, &c having been run foul of by a British transport. Capt. Smith has furnished for publication the following account of this disaster—"In lat 41, 40, long 55, June 29, two ships were discovered very near on the weather bow steering E. S. E. which were passing us, when instantly a third appeared directly ahead and close aboard. The helm of the Orleans without alternative was put hard to port, and she had fallen off nearly before the wind, and every exertion was made to clear the ship, hailing her several times as loud as possible, without answer; she continued her course and run her jibboom in between our main and (mizzen)-mast, with the officer on deck and all the watch except the man at the helm asleep, taking the cap of her bowsprit directly against our mainmast, which broke it off in the partner of the upper deck, and carried it overboard with all the sails and spars, being broken and split to pieces—also parted all the main shrouds and back stays on the larboard side—took away the foretopmast, sails and spars, leaving nothing standing but the foretopmast, fo yard and bowsprit. The crashing aroused the Commodore and officers who were below asleep. The first answer we obtained was from one of our men, three of whom had jumped on board the ship supposing the hog sinking.—It was long before we could get the ships crew to lay their sails aback that they might not sink us. In the junction of the vessels they broke in our larboard waist near the main chains, broke the gunwale, split the plank shear, broke all the plank in the upper and lower decks, split a beam in the lower hold, and started some knees between decks. We found 8½ feet water in the hold, which the crew of the ship assisted in pumping out, while the carpenter and men were employed in stopping leaks to keep us from sinking—in this situation we remained ten hours, before the wreck was cleared. The commodore finding it was my determination not to abandon the brig, or be towed into port, assisted us in getting up a spare foretopmast, and trissilboom we had saved, for a jury-mast; he likewise supplied us with a tierce of beef and sack of bread, for which he charged the moderate price of $15; and then left us without a sail set except the foresail, which was hanging to the foreyard without braces. These ships were British transports of 500 tons each, from Demerara, with troops for Portsmouth, commanded by Commodore John Palmer, viz. the—Arm No. 84, who run us aboard; Almira No. 29; Minerva No. 32."

NORFOLK, AUG. 16.—Arrived sloop Vigilant, Comstock, New London, 9 days, bound to Baltimore.

Married,

At Boston, ISAIAH THOMAS, Esq. of Worcester, to Miss REBECCA ARMSTRONG.

At New-York, Rev. JOHN FINLAY to Miss H. M LEWIS, of Stratford, in this state.

Died,

In this city, on Monday, an infant son of Charles Perkins, Esq.

At Franklin, on Saturday the 14th inst of a Typhus Fever, IRA ABELL Jun. aged 20 years, son of Ira Abell, Esq.

At Bath, (Eng.) Dr SOLOMON, patentee of "the Balm of Gilead."

For New-York,

THE packet VENUS, *Captain Havens*, will sail on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Aug. 17.

MUSIC.

JUST received and for sale at *R. HUBBARD's* Book-Store,

MUSICA SACRA, a collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces, compiled at the request, and published under the patronage of the Oneida Musical Society. Price $1,25.

The MUSICAL READER, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Sections, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score. To which are prefixed the rudiments of music. Compiled principally for the use of schools, by one of the editors of the "Musica Sacra." Price $2,25.

The INSTRUMENTAL PRECEPTOR, comprising instructions for the Clarinet, Hautboy, Flute and Bassoon. With a variety of the most celebrated airs, marches, minuets, songs, rondeaus, trios, &c. Compiled by Wm. Whiteby.

April 28.

Oil Cake, Stone Lime, &c.

JOSEPH H. STRONG,

HAS on hand, some Oil Cake and Flax-Seed oil, which he will dispose of at a reduced price.—Also, a few casks best Stone Lime, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

Norwich, Aug. 17, 1819. 41—

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of *William Williams* late of Lebanon, deceased, are hereby requested to call and make payment without delay. If there are any who have claims against said estate, they are hereby reminded that the time limited by the Judge of Probate for the creditors to present their claims has expired. All claims hereafter presented to the subscribers must be well attested.

N. B. Those who neglect this call must in process of time, expect to find their accounts in an attorney's hands.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, } *Adm'rs.*
SALMON L. WILLIAMS, }

Lebanon, August 13, 1819. 41—

Runaway

FROM the subscriber on the 11th inst. an indented apprentice girl by the name of

LUCY GALLOP,

about fifteen years of age, carried away sundry articles of clothing. Whoever will return said girl, shall receive *five mills reward* and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said girl on penalty of the law.

WILLIAM S. GORDON.

Griswold, August 12, 1819. 41—

POETRY.

BEAUTY'S GRAVE.

TREAD softly, stranger! this is ground
Which no rude footstep should impress,
With tender pity gaze around,
Let sadness all thy soul possess.
Tread softly! lest thou crush the flowers
That o'er this turf are taught to wave,
Transplanted from their native bowers
To shed their sweets o'er 'Beauty's Grave.'

And, stranger, let your melting heart,
Mark well this fresh and verdant sod;
And ere you from the scene depart,
O! let your soul commune with God.
Thus fade the fragile buds of earth,
Thus fade the lovely and the brave!
Come here, ye thoughtless sons of mirth,
And pause a while o'er 'Beauty's Grave.'

Sweet wither'd Rose! may thy pale doom
Call tears into the Virgin's eye!
O may the prospect of this tomb
Remind her, 'all that live must die?'
And warn her in the days of youth,
To think of Him who being gave,
And bid her seek the ways of truth,
Like her who sleeps in 'Beauty's Grave.'

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. J. HENRY respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, that his *Dancing School* will commence at the *Masonic Hall*, on Friday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Terms four dollars per quarter, and two lessons each week.

Mr. Henry will likewise teach the French Language, and will attend on Ladies at their houses; or form a class if more agreeable. Terms four dollars.

Norwich, Aug. 11, 1819. 40—

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the *Auxiliary Education Society of Norwich* will be held at the Conference Room in Chelsea upon the last Saturday of this month, at 4 o'clock P. M. The members are reminded, that by an article of their Constitution, those, who neglect to pay their tax before or upon this day, become liable to an additional one of twelve and a half cents.

August 11, 1819. 40—

LOST,

IN this town, a gold WATCH SEAL, with a topaze stone inserted in it, with a Key and Ring. The finder shall be rewarded by leaving them with the *Printer*.

Aug. 10. 40—

Runaway,

FROM the subscriber on the 6th May last, an indented apprentice boy by the name of

JOHN ARDIN CREW,

about 19 years of age. Whoever will return said boy, shall receive *One Cent reward* and *no charges paid*. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

CHARLES PETTIS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A BOY at the House Carpenter's and Joiner's business, good encouragement will be given.

CHARLES PETTIS.

Lebanon, Aug. 11, 1819. 3w—40—

LOST,

BETWEEN Brown's Wharf and the house of James N. Brown, *three one dollar bills of Norwich Bank*, and a *one dollar bill of Orange County Bank*. The finder shall be reasonably rewarded by leaving it with the Printer.

August 3. 39—

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber, on the 27th July inst. an indented servant girl, about fourteen years old, by the name of

SOPHIA ROATH.

She had on when she went away a blue gingham frock and green bonnet, and carried sundry articles of clothing, besides what she had on.

Whoever will return said girl to the subscriber, shall have *One Cent Reward*, but no charges will be paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said girl on penalty of the law.

HANNAH LATHROP.

Norwich, July 31, 1819. 39—

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the middle of July last, a red yearling STEER, with a white ring round his body. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ASA MAPLES.

Montville, Aug. 9, 1819. 40—

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, Aug. 3, *A. D.* 1819.

THIS Court limits and augments six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

HANNAH DARBE,

late of Canterbury, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate to *Luther Brown*, of Canterbury, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

40 *Attest JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar*.

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich.

H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B. The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.

May 26. 29tf—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THIS line of Steam Boats will commence on Monday the 8th inst. —and continue during the season, as follows:

The CONNECTICUT, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New-Haven.

The FULTON, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich immediately after day-light in the morning of the same days, will touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New-Haven, at 8 o'clock.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

March 3. 17—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighbourhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the *Boxrah Manufacturing Company*, are again requested to call and settle their accounts without delay.

R. L. DODGE, Agent.

N. B. Wanted in about 4 weeks, three or four girls accustomed to weaving, to tend Power Looms.

Boxrahville, July 30, 1819. 39—

Domestic Goods Wool, Carding, &c.

MERINO and common Wool will be cleansed and carded, and Woolen Goods of every kind colored and finished by experienced workmen, at the Woolen Factory, in Norwich, the ensuing season, on the most reasonable terms—Where the subscribers offer for sale, by the piece or yard, a good assortment of *Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Satinetts, Kerseys, Plains*, &c. 6-4 and 7-8 *Flannels, Baize and common Blankets, domet*. 9-8 *Flannels and shearings, scarlet, yellow, green, mixed, & bleached single and double Yarn for Knitting, Fringe and Tufting.*

Wanted, WOOL of every grade, in exchange for any of the above, by

E. & E. HUNTINGTON, & E. BACKUS.

Norwich Woolen Factory, June, 1819. 32—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 18 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 18—

Clark Kinney,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

FIFTY quintals good CODFISH, Richmond superfine FLOUR, per bbl. or less quantity,

Together with a good assortment of GROCERIES, on liberal terms.

He wishes to purchase Butter and Cheese.

Aug. 11. 40—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Lillingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,

Attorney to the proprietors.

Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26eamtf—

A FARM,

For Sale,

SITUATED in the town of Bozrah, about eighty rods from the Turnpike Road leading from Norwich to Colchester, containing about

100 Acres of excellent LAND,

with a good *DWELLING HOUSE* and *BARN* thereon standing. Said Farm is well proportioned for *Mowing, Ploughing, Pasturing, Woodland*, and *Orcharding*, and will make from forty to fifty barrels of Cider yearly. Said Farm is within three-fourths of a mile of a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill, and Carding Machine, and three miles from Norwich Court-House, and is the Farm that formerly belonged to *Benjamin Waterman*, deceased.

A long credit will be given on a part of the purchase of said farm if required.

For further information enquire of

AMASA & LEWIS HYDE.

Franklin, July 12, 1819. 1f-36—

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred casks North-Stonington

LIME,

fresh from the Kiln, *very cheap*.

The subscriber has recently erected a Kiln for burning Lime, in North-Stonington, about seven miles distant from Norwich. The Lime has been examined by good judges, and proved to be very excellent—remarkably strong and very free from grit and sand. The N. Stonington lime casks are a size larger than the Providence, and are offered for sale at the store of WM. BELCHER, Esq. Norwich-Landing, at 14s. per cask, one dollar less than the Providence.—Farmers will find this Lime a very cheap manure. In England, where agricultural improvement has advanced perhaps as near perfection as in any country, Lime is considered a very important manure, and is used in very great quantities—from 50 to 200 bushels are often applied to the acre. Perhaps the greatest effect is produced when mixed with coarse manure. The coarsest kind of manure may be prepared in a very short time for any crop whatever.

Orders addressed to WM BELCHER, Esq. Norwich, agent of the subscriber, or to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention.

JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, Aug. 10, 1819. 40-4w

WANTED,

100 cords of Wood,

50 cords to be delivered at the Kiln by the 1st of October next.

Butts' Healing American Balsam.

THIS healing remedy is much approved of, for the Consumption, Hooping and all other Coughs, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains of the Stomach, Dysentary, Relaxes and the Typhus Fever.

Externally it is an excellent application for WOUNDS, such as Cuts, Scratches, Sores, Bruises, Sprains, Wounded Nerves and Tendons.

Price 50 cents per bottle.

FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL TYLER, *Druggist.*

Norwich, May 12, 1819. 27—

Gin, Rum, and Pork.

PIPES, hogsheads and barrels Cold Spring GIN,

New-England RUM,

20 bbls. mess,
30 " prime, } PORK,
5 " cargo,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

June 23. 38—

50 M. best Connecticut

River SHINGLES,

15 M. boated Clear Stuff,

8 hhds. St. Croix RUM,

Just received and for sale by

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Aug. 4. 39-4w

Codfish, Shovels, &c.

30 quintals CODFISH,

10 tons Iron Hollow Ware,

4 doz. American Shovels,

30 N. S. Grind Stones,

FOR SALE BY

JOB. BREED.

July 14. 36—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS I.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
4	: : of	1000	:	4000
4	: : of	500	:	2000
60	: : of	100	:	6000
100	: : of	50	:	5000
395	: : of	20	:	7900
11400	: : of	2 50	:	28500
12000	Prizes			$60000
12000	Tickets	at $5	is	$60000

☞ *Not a Blank in the Lottery.*

A more favorable Scheme for the Adventurer, we presume to say, was never offered to the public. The one now offered contains more high prizes than Schemes in general of this amount; and, it will be observed, that a person can obtain two Tickets for the same money that will buy but one in a Scheme of any other description. Consequently the Adventurer will have two chances for high Prizes to one in any other Lottery.

Part of the above Prizes will be determined in the following manner, viz.

The first drawn number on the 10th, 14th, and 20th day's drawing will be entitled to *one thousand dollars each*, and the first drawn number on the 18th day will be entitled to *three thousand dollars*.

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent, and all prizes less than *five hundred dollars* payable in *sixty days*, and all others in *ninety days* after the completion of the drawing, which will positively commence on the 2d Tuesday of January, 1820, at Mr. Knap's Hotel in Fairfield; and 500 numbers will constitute one day's drawing, which will regulate the stationary prizes.

All prizes not called for in one year will be considered as generously given to the Society, and will not thereafter be paid.

SIMEON H. MINOR,
JEREMIAH STURGES,
PHINEAS TAYLOR,
THO'S F. ROWLAND, } *Managers.*

TICKETS FOR SALE BY

RUSSELL HUBBARD,

Blue Store, Shetucket-street,

and by SAMUEL TYLER, *and*

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

July 21, 1819. 37—

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

40 M. feet seasoned clear and merchantable Pine BOARDS.

10 do. do. do. Plank and sash Stuff.

10 do. do. do. clear and merchantable Clapboards.

50 M. Hartford inspected SHINGLES.

Oak Boards and Joist.

Chesnut Plank.

12 casks Dexter's best LIME.

5 M. BRICK.

1 ton Nova Scotia Grind Stones, blue grit.

Cognac Brandy, } *very superior.*
Holland Gin, }

Lemon, Cinnamon, Clove, Orange, Life of Man, Peppermint, and Anise seed CORDIALS.

Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Port, L. P. Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Columbar WINES.

Old Spirits. St Croix and N. E. Rum.

Country Gin. Cider Brandy.

Metheglin, *very old.*

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS.

Coffee, Chocolate, Ginger.

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Citron, Pepper, Allspice, Mustard, Essence of Spruce, Box and cask Raisins, Pearl Ash, Almonds, Filberts, Cayenne Pepper, Pepper Sauce.

Spanish and American Segars.

Plug and cut Tobacco.

Maccuba and Scotch Snuff.

Small and large Demijohns.

Fustic, Logwood, Nicaragua, & Red Wood

Alum, Copperas and Indigo.

Wrought, cut and scupper NAILS.

Tacks, Brads and Screws.

Loaf and brown SUGARS.

Paint and White Wash Brushes.

Codfish. Fine SALT.

Iron Hollow Ware.

Shovels, Spades, Hoes, &c. &.

JOHN LATHROP.

WANTED,

20,000 feet Oak Boards.

APPLY AS ABOVE.

Norwich, May 26, 1819. 29—

Public Auction.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on Thursday the 19th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. at his Dwelling House, in Bozrah,

1 yoke OXEN,
6 COWS,
A number of young Cattle,
1 yearling COLT,
20 SHEEP,
12 HOGS,
14 loads good HAY.

GURDON WATERMAN.

Bozrah, Aug. 11, 1819. 40—

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

FOR SALE BY

HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, June 22. 33—

SCHOOL FUND.

REPORTS of the Commissioner of the School Fund, May and October, 1818, and May, 1819; two Reports of the joint committee of the General Assembly, May, 1819; and the proceedings of the General Assembly thereon; Official Documents, together with the explanations and exhibits of the Commissioner of the School Fund, made on the floor of the House of Assembly, on Friday the 4th of June, pursuant to liberty given him by the House for that purpose—in a pamphlet form—price $1 per dozen, and 12½ cents single,

FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store.*

Aug. 11.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale, at the *Blue Store, Shetucket Street*, the following BOOKS, viz:

Narrative of an expedition to explore the river Zaire, usually called the Congo, in South Africa, in 1816, under the direction of Captain J. K. Tuckey, R. N. to which is added, the Journal of Professor Smith; and some general observations on the country and its inhabitants. Published by permission of the Lords Commissions of the Admiralty. Price $2,50.

Greenland, the adjacent seas, and the Northwest passage to the Pacific Ocean, illustrated in a voyage to Davis's Strait, during the summer of 1817—by Bernard O'Reilly, Esq. Price $1,50.

Anecdotes of the life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Landaff, written by himself. Price $2,75.

Journal of a visit to South Africa, in 1815 and 1816, with some accounts of the Missionary settlements of the United Brethren, near the Cape of Good Hope. By the Rev. C. J. Latrobe. Price $2,00.

The Naval Temple; containing a complete history of the battles fought by the Navy of the United States, from its establishment, in 1794 to the present time, including the wars with France, and with Tripoli, the late war with Great-Britain, and with Algiers, with elegant engravings representing battles, &c. Price $3.

Life of the Honorable Major-General Israel Putnam—with an Appendix, containing an historical and topographical sketch of Bunker Hill Battle. Price $1.

Memoirs of Mrs. Harriet Newell. Price 75 cts.

A series of popular Essays, illustrative of principles essentially connected with the improvement of the Understanding, the Imagination, and the Heart. By Elizabeth Hamilton. Two vols.—Price $2.

Tales for Mothers and Daughters, by Miss Woodland. Two vols.—Price $1,75.

Moral Tales for young people, by Maria Edgeworth. Three vols.—Price $2.25.

New Tales, by Mrs. Opie. Two vols. Price $2.

The Antiquary, by the author of "Waverly" and "Guy Mannering." Three vols in two—Price $1,50.

Samor, Lord of the Bright City, an heroic poem. By the Rev. H. H. Milman-M. A. Price 87½ cts.

Siege of Corinth, and Parisina—poems. Price 50 cts.

Felix Alvarez, or Manners in Spain, containing descriptive accounts of some of the prominent events of the late peninsular war; and authentic anecdotes illustrative of the Spanish character; interspersed with Poetry, original, and from the Spanish. By Alexander R. C. Dallas, Esq. Three vols. in two. Price $2.

Rosabella, or a Mothers Marriage—a novel. By the author of the Romance of the Pyrenees, &c. &c. &c. Five vols. in three.—Price $3.

Sophia, or the dangerous indiscretion—a tale, founded on facts. Three vols. in two.—Price $1,75.

Memoirs relating to the Highlands; with anecdotes of Rob Roy and his family. Price 62½ cts.

Zuma, or the tree of health. To which is added the Fair Pauline,—Zeneida,—the Reeds of the Tiber,—and the Widow of Luzi. By Madame De Genlis.—Price 50 cts.

The Brownie of Rodsbeck, and other Tales, by James Hogg, author of "the Queen's Wake," &c. &c. Two vols. in one.—Price $1.

Clarentine, a Novel, by Miss Burney, author of Traits of Nature, Geraldine Fauconberg, etc. Two vols.—Price $1,75.

Tales of my Landlord, second series, collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham, Schoolmaster and Parish Clerk of Candercleugh. Four vols. in two.—Price $2,50.

June 9.

THE CELEBRATED

BALM OF QUITO,

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, &c. FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD's Book-Store.

June 30.

Family Bibles.

AN assortment of Family Bibles, for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

June 30. 34—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1819. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII. No. 42.]

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a very large and general assortment of fresh assorted

GOODS,

purchased at the present reduced prices, principally at auction, for cash, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, at small advance for ready money.

AMONG THEM,

40 pa. superfine, middling and low priced Broadcloths,
30 „ do. do. double and single milled Cassimeres,
50 „ (A. R. & Co) and (H. S. & Co.) black and coloured Bombazetts,
50 „ steam-loom and Meildapolam Cotton Shirtings,
40 „ Levantine, Florence, and India Lustrings,
30 „ black and col'd Canton Crapes,
60 „ Carlisle Ginghams and Robes,
200 „ Ribbons—some elegant garnitures,
20 „ black, blue and drab, wide, double chain Cotton Cassimeres, suitable for carriage tops or summer clothing,
60 doz. Cotton, Silk and Worsted Hose,
100 pa. Cotton Cambrics and Book Muslins,
100 „ Calicoes and Ginghams,
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Coach Laces,
White and Chintz Bed Lace,
Furniture, Cambric and common Dimoty,
Blue and plain Nankins, (first chop,)
Black, white, green and pink Italian Crape,
Silk, Merino, Crape, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls,
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Thule Lace,
Thread, Silk and Cotton Lace,
Ladies' black, white and fancy col'd Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gentlemen's Silk, Beaver and Buck Skin Gloves,
Shell and Horn Combs,
Long Lawn, Linen Cambrics,
Threads, Tapes, and Bobbins,
White, red, green, yellow and black Flannel,
A large assortment of superior Wire Thread,
Best plated, spring thong and twig Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, and Parasols,
Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Prunelle Shoes, manufactured in New-York,
Misses' and Children's do.
Green Gauze, fur Veils, Vesting,
Marseilles, Toilinet and Silk
Tabby Velvets, assorted colours,
Travelling Trunks, assorted sizes,
An assortment of men's, youth's and children's

HATS,

of the first quality, from the manufactories of J. Brewster, and Ives & White.

ALSO,

10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices, for cash only.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

selected from the latest European and India importations, and just received from New-York,

CONSISTING OF

Super. and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Rattinetts, Bombazines, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Nankin Crape Shawls, 8-4, 4-4 and half Merino do. Sinchews, Sarsnetts, Levantine and Florence Silks, a large assortment of Nankin, Canton and Cancon Crapes, fancy and plain Ribbons, Silk and Tabby Velvets, black and mixed Canton Camblets, brown and white Russia and Irish Sheeting, Russia and Irish Diapers, Damask Diapers and Table Cloths, Linen Cambricks and Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, men's Woodstock, Beaver and Silk Gloves, ladies' Kid, Beaver and black Castor Gloves, 4-4 and 6-4 Book, Mulmul, Jackonet and Cambric Muslins, Cotton Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambric and common Dimoties, &c. &c. &c.

April 27. 25tf—

Gin, Rum, and Pork.

PIPES, hogsheads and barrels Cold Spring GIN,
New-England RUM,
20 bbls. mess, } PORK,
20 „ prime, }
5 „ cargo, }

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

June 23. 25—

Roger Huntington & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE AN ASSORTMENT OF

MILITARY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

GUNS; Pistols; Artillery, Horsemen and plated mounted Swords; Epaulettes; white and yellow Lace; yellow worsted Binding; white and yellow silver and tinsel Cord; white, scarlet, and black with red top Feathers; black, black with red top, and orange Plumes; white and scarlet Rattinett; white Cassimere; scarlet, buff, and blue Broadcloths; scarlet and white Cord, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, Port, and Claret WINES, first quality.

Aug. 11. 40-9w

William Rogers,

HAS FOR SALE,

PINE, White-wood, Chestnut, Basswood, and Chesnut BOARDS,
Ship PLANK,
Lath BOARDS,
Walnut, Oak, and Chesnut WOOD.

HE HAS TO LET,

A convenient HOUSE, for a small family.

LATELY RECEIVED FROM THE AUCTIONS, IN NEW-YORK,

Ginghams, Cotton Shirtings, &c. very cheap.

July 28. 58—

Domestic Cotton Goods.

200 pieces White and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Tickings, Checks, Stripes, Chambrays, Ginghams, and Diapers.
Knitting and Weaving Yarn.
Threads and Slacks.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

July 28, 1819. 58—

Flour, Lime, etc.

SUPERFINE and fine FLOUR, in bbls. and half bbls.
Dexter's and common STONE LIME,
CODFISH,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

June 22. 53—

Oil Cake, Stone Lime, &c.

JOSEPH H STRONG,

HAS on hand, some Oil Cake and Flax-Seed Oil, which he will dispose of at a reduced price.—Also, a few casks best Stone Lime, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

Norwich, Aug. 17, 1819. 41—

50 M. best Connecticut

River SHINGLES,
15 M. Coated Clear Staff,
8 hhds. St. Croix RUM,
Just received and for sale by

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Aug. 4. 39-4w

Teas, Flour & Mackerel.

A CHOICE selection of fresh TEAS,
10 bbls. superfine FLOUR,
7 do. Eastern MACKEREL,
Just received and for sale by

CALVIN TYLER.

August 2, 1819. 39—

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

FOR SALE BY

HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, June 22. 53—

Butts' Healing American Balsam.

THIS healing remedy is much approved of, for the Consumption, Hooping and all other Coughs, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains of the Stomach, Dysentary, Relaxes and the Typhus Fever.

Externally, it is an excellent application for WOUNDS, such as Cuts, Scratches, Sores, Bruises, Sprains, Wounded Nerves and Tendons.

Price 50 cents per bottle.

FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL TYLER, *Druggist.*

Norwich, May 18, 1819. 27—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the *Boxrah Manufacturing Company*, are again requested to call and settle their accounts without delay.

D. L. DODGE, Agent.

N. B. Wanted in about 4 weeks, three or four girls accustomed to weaving, to tend Power Looms.

Scotlandville, July 30, 1819. 39—

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE NEW-YORK ADVOCATE.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

DAME *Fortune* has been generally represented as blind and fickle; but I have often thought that *Fashion* should also be personified, and if we called her a dame, she must be more fickle and eccentric than ever Fortune was.

The variety of changes to which the world has been subjected by Fashion, and the inordinate extravagance which has resulted from these useless changes, has produced incalculable evils in laying a foundation for waste and profusion, the ill effects of which are now felt. In former times, a house was furnished with the utmost prudence; no useless article was ever purchased; and the high backed mahogany chairs, the heavy carved mirrors, the bed and durable curtains, and all the ornaments of the mansion, were selected for their lasting and useful qualities. After an absence of twenty years a friend returned to his country, and his eyes were greeted with the same old-fashioned, yet ponderous furniture, which time had familiarized, nay, even rendered dear to him. He soon found recognized the old China jars, the ancient tea cups and flower plates, the old chased silver dish and tea pot, the spinet, the mahogany wardrobe, in which were deposited the brocade dresses of his grandam, and the embroidered waistcoats of his grandfather; all these objects revived the recollection of earlier days, of happy moments, and served to increase that attachment to home, in which are centred so many joys, and so many enjoyments.

But now the scene is altered; and the furniture of a house is changed as frequently as a coat or waistcoat. Instead of the useful and durable, we have the light, costly, and the flimsy ornaments of the drawing room; gilt vases, cut glass chandeliers, grand upright pianos, silk curtains, and all the paraphernalia of a fairy's palace; and immense fortunes are thus thrown away on these fickle, thoughtless changes, and, as Peter Treat says, "the upholsterer has scarce done knocking up, when in comes the auctioneer and knocks down."

This fashion may be called tyrannical, expensive, and sometimes imperative; it ought to be resisted with firmness and decision. I would by no means be so much out of fashion as to be peculiarly strange and absurd; but to follow all its eccentricities, to be a slave to its caprices, and ruined by its changes, is to be at once deaf to prudence, to discretion, and good sense. It is not alone over the domestic organization that fashion exercises a powerful influence; it extends to the person—and is equally as fickle and costly in matters of dress and personal ornament. Look in the bureaus and trunks of modern men of fashion, and see the number of coats, waistcoats, pantaloons, hats, and hats. Why this unnecessary accumulation of expense? Why purchase more than is absolutely necessary to make a respectable appearance? Think you it adds to the appearance of a man to wear a blue coat at breakfast, a pea-green at dinner, and a black in the evening? Then the ladies, though they have not as many superfluities as the gentlemen, still they have many to spare; there are many expenses which they could curtail, many little trifles which they could economize. It frequently happens that both male and female, by following fashions with an extreme devotion, and pursuing her through every mazy course, fall into many ludicrous errors, and frequently cut a very sorry figure.

A few evenings since, I casually paid a visit to an old friend, and was surprized to find the rooms illuminated and filled with gaily dressed ladies and gentlemen. As I like innocent hilarity, I took my seat on a sofa, between two smiling, pretty lasses, who said many handsome things to me, though I am an old man. The conversation at last turned on fashion, taste, extravagance, and so on, to domestic economy. A young gentleman, one would have called him a buck, others a dandy, came in front of the sofa, and bowed before the ladies, in an attitude to expressibly inelegant, tho' it may have been fashionable; he had on a pair of petticoat pantaloons, so short that the calves of his legs were visible; a striped waistcoat; and his waist compressed by corsets, to near the size of a wasp's; a cravat which nearly choked him; seals and keys in the usual quantities. The animal straddled before the ladies with his thumbs elegantly hitched in the flaps of his pantaloons, and with a squeaking, effeminate voice, pronounced sentence of displeasure on all the meddling busybodies and philanthropsiters, who, having no money of their own, insolently intruded their advice on men of fashion, and presumed to dictate. The ladies smiled, but not in approbation; and they seemed to enjoy the vis-a-vis which this caricature of a man made, holding a glass of ice cream in a hand, and with the other occasionally arranging his bushy hair, and rendering himself more frightful.

At this period the sky, which had been overcast, became quite black, and peals of thunder broke upon the ear, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning. The ladies arose somewhat discomposed; but one, young and handsome, with whom I was conversing, turned from me very quickly, put her hand into her white bosom, and drew out a long black piece of iron or steel, which in her confusion she let fall; I stooped, picked it up, and handed it to her, observing that confusion. It is my corset bone, whispered she; I am so afraid of the lightning that I have to take it out; do keep it for me, dear sir, and dont look angry; it is the fashion, and it is English, also.

Alas! what is fashion to bring us to? A young and delicate lady, casing herself in iron; flying from the elements; binding and compressing her delicate frame, and blasting her white skin, by the rude embrace of a vile and black substance; checking respiration; obstructing the free use of her lungs and muscles; laying the foundation for cramps, pains, and consumptions; and courting death, disguised in the alluring and illusive shape of *Fashion*. "Fie! O fie!"

HOWARD.

FROM THE ALBANY DAILY ADVERTISER OF AUGUST 9.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

The following extract of a letter is from Dr. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, of Greenbush, in this State, a young gentleman now in Europe, where he has been for several years, to complete his studies in the medical art.

"APRIL 20, 1819

"I began my letter to you on the crater of Mount Vesuvius. The extreme heat of the river of lava, by the light of which I wrote the above, prevented my continuing. We have descended about 150 feet—our guides would go no farther. Our company have gone to Naples—H. and myself have determined to pass this night here, and are now writing by the light of a torch on warm lava, that flowed seven days ago. An eruption of some consequence took place last night, and the lava is running in a stream of about 7 feet wide, at the rate of about three miles an hour. Nothing can possibly be imagined more sublime—the smoke issuing from the glowing torrent, is like a cloud of fire—part of the Mount seems on fire, while below it appears the very centre of desolation and gloom. At break of day we mount again, to descend further into the crater, and see the sun from its mouth. I may perhaps try more experiments. I have written your name in the burning lava, and it has cooled—the piece is beside me. I also put in a five franc piece—the impression is good, and you shall one day see it. Our torch is about going out, and I must stop to finish to-morrow at Naples. Two distinct eruptions have just taken place, and cast heated stones out to the height of 100 or 150 feet.

Naples, 22d.—I scarcely know what you will think when you open this letter.—If it was not for the sake of the place where I began it, you should never see it. We passed the night very well on the mountain.—Our guides cleared away the larger stones, and left us none bigger than eggs—we spread our great coats in this little hollow, and were comfortable enough. We required no covering—at our feet issued a small column of heated air—beneath us too warm air oozed up, but the great coats prevented our being *steamed*. H. found that he was too warm, and got up to walk about. I laid quiet, to enjoy the superb sight before me. Some provisions were sent to us by the party—it arrived about eleven o'clock. Fatigue was a good opiate, and our sleep was sweet. Our guides slept on the bare stones beside us. At 3 we took some bread and wine, and began again the ascent. Our route now lay in another direction. It was not so difficult as that we had ascended the evening before.—Before 5 we were at the top, and waited only a few minutes to see the purple tinge of the horizon gradually change into brightened gold. A sea of clouds floated far beneath us—it resembled an undulated plain of cotton, whose edges were tinged and burnished by the first rays of the morning.—The scenery below was lost—nought appeared but the fiery summit on which we stood, and the tops of lofty mountains around that rose above the clouds that settled on their sides.

We continued our labor, and got near the mouth of the crater—the wind drove the smoke towards us, and we were obliged to descend and try the other side.—We rose to the highest point, and thence a gradual descent took us to the mouth of the largest crater. Its shapes constantly varied—at present there are two fountains whence issue the smoke and stones. We could not observe the bottom very plainly—to descend was impossible. The smaller crater has three of these nostrils or breathing holes, smaller than the first, but more active. The wind drove the smoke in such a manner, that we saw the bottom on the other side. Our guides were urging us to descend—a shower of hot stones and cinder had more influence than their entreaties. The lava is seen in neither crater, but flows through a subterranean canal, almost horizontal; and does not appear till it forces through the crust about 150 yards from the crater.—It forms at once a river about 7 feet wide, and flows at the rate of between 2½ and 3 miles an hour; its depth cannot be told. The present stream issued in this spot 7 days ago, and continues still running—it resembles flowing liquid iron, running in a gutter, which seems to have formed, having on either side a perpendicular wall of lava about three inches thick, serving as a kind of raceway. About a mile from the orifice, it spreads into a large bed or lake, and there cools, gradually becoming black on the surface, and still glowing beneath. Occasionally the river changes its course—this gave an opportunity of breaking several times the crust that covers the stream, to see the hot lava below. In some places, where all was cold, we broke it and found it quite hollow beneath, by the extrication of the gas. Usually a heavy wind breaks the crust, and then they fall in every direction, giving the whole mountain a terrific appearance.—At a distance it looks like new ploughed land, and of the same color; as we approach, it is much more rough and hideous. Having taken some more impressions in the lava, we turned to survey the scene around us. The clouds hung on the foot of the mountain, and only permitted us to see the gloomy cone on which we stood. The genius of desolation may be said to reign over this dreary realm—not a sign of vegetation relieves the eye, wearied and sad with the horrible and bleak expanse that environed us.—How melancholy are the feelings excited in such a situation! How much more so are the recollections it recalls! I felt as if we alone stood on the ruins of the universe—as if chaos was come again; nor can I think of it without emotion. A long and distressing walk on the broken lava brought us to the place where we had slept. Our last descent began here, and when once at the foot of the upper part of the mountain, we rapidly went, in seven minutes, the same distance that we were an hour in ascending the day before. The fathers received us kindly at the hermitage, where we breakfasted on bread and wine.

The clouds had now dispersed, and we enjoyed a view of the superb bay of Naples. I must say, (nor do I know how far prejudice influences my saying so,) that it is inferior to New-York. The famed places that skirt its shores, give to it a reputation and a classic interest; while Virgil, Horace and Pliny are read, so long will this bay be the most interesting in the world. Independent of these writers, the fertile soil that envelopes the foot of Vesuvius, with its burning craters, the number of cities and villages destroyed by its dreadful workings, will ever attract the lover of landscape and the student of nature. The cities over which we walk—the palaces over which we sail—the lakes half swallowed—and mountains ejected in a single night—all add to the interest of the place." Such were my thoughts as my mule came down the base of the mountains, at the little village of Ricina, from whence we had descended the day before into Herculaneum. The theatre alone is now shewn; some persons having been lost in the excavations, they are now closed to the public—and through the inadvertency of others, we are deprived of pleasure and instruction. To Pompeii is 8 miles, and we took a kind of chaise for the day. The Neapolitan chaise is a cabriolet, or very small gig, into which two very small persons may squeeze; one of them drives, and the coachman stands behind to whip the horse, which is exclusively his prerogative, and the passenger cannot prevent him from making the horse run all the distance. Pompeii, as it is shewn to visitors, is more interesting than Herculaneum; since it is part of a city exposed to light, and open to day.—We walk by daylight in the streets, enter the houses and temples, and visit the forum and tombs, the same as any ancient town—but cannot forget, that since the year 79, till within a short time, the ashes of Vesuvius have hid it from the day.—The temple of Isis is the most complete; few houses have the second story: the first are perfect, and are easily known.—Thus, several cook-shops, a bake-house, a surgeon's or druggist's, a milkman's, &c. are at once recognized by the signs painted on the walls, and frequently the name is seen too. One of the streets must have been superb; it yet exhibits the marks of carriage wheels. The workmen and guides are very strict; I wanted a square piece of marble, which served as a floor to one of the courts—although it laid loose on the ashes, yet they replaced it; nor had a bribe, far beyond its intrinsic value, any effect. They gave me to understand

that both their necks would answer for it.

I wrote to you from Leghorn.—We went from thence to Pisa, Lucca, and Florence; the latter is a beautiful and interesting place, in the vale of Arno, one of the most luxuriant in the world. From Florence to Rome is 200 miles; we arrived in the Holy Week, and saw the ceremonies of Easter. The religious ceremonies were the most splendid I ever saw.—The pope, 30 cardinals, 30 bishops, and lots of deacons, officiated—about 50,000 persons were in St. Peters' during the service. We got by chance with the ambassadors; but though luck favored us in the cathedral, it left us to shift for ourselves at the door, and we mingled in a crowd of 150,000 persons, who knelt to receive the benediction of his holiness.

The illumination of St. Peter's and the fireworks were superb beyond description. They are said to have cost more than one million of dollars, and still his holiness cannot clear his dominions of banditti—he is too poor! Part of the way from Rome to this place, guard houses are built every quarter of a mile, and we had frequently a soldier on each side of the carriage to protect us from robbers. Still the traveller sees every mile a cross erected on the grave of some murdered traveller, or the limb of some wretched victim of the law.

From Rome we crossed the Pontine marshes; the travelling is 10 miles an hour; the people look as if nature was sinking to rest; still they are the only contented folks I have seen in Italy.—Formerly felons were condemned to act here as postillions; at present things are not so bad, and only want proper management.

From the Athenæum, as extracted from the London New Monthly Magazine.

FINE ARTS.

The exhibition at the Royal Academy, Somerset House, was opened to the public, on the first Monday in May; and as it contains 1248 various works of art, we are not surprised to find different degrees of merit, and many performances of a very high merit, contrasted with mediocrity.

No. 509. "Jacob's Dream."

BY WASHINGTON ALLSTON, A. R. A.

This artist considering the *ladder* mentioned in the text in a figurative view, has taken a license much in favor of this composition, and substituted three successive and immense flights of broad steps in its place. This ascent from earth to heaven occupies the centre, and its terminations, on each side, are concealed by clouds. Jacob is represented in the middle of the foreground, at the foot of the steps, asleep on his back, with his head resting on a stone. His position is nearly horizontal, but with a very delicate foreshortening of his whole figure. An angel stands at his head; two more very beautiful figures stand on the lowest step close to him, and three on the foreground near his feet. These angels are not infantine or cherubic forms, but of youthful stature and celestial grace; and their attitudes and gestures show that their attention is fixed upon Jacob. The top of the first flight of steps is a vast plain, on which a heavenly host is seen in the form of a crescent. The most distant figures are in the concavity of this bow, and those which recede near its points rise in height, and are painted in stronger hues. In the centre of the front of this plain the Holy Spirit rises gracefully, with wings extended and hands crossed on the breast. This part of the composition is painted in golden aerial hues, and connected with that which is on the foreground below, by two angels, half way up the flight of steps; one, on the left side, is ascending, and seen in a back view, just above the three angels near Jacob's feet; the other is descending, and near the angel who stands at Jacob's head.

Above the first flight of steps, behind the celestial host, a second flight rises to an immense height, on which another crescent of angels, clothed in the brightness of eternal day, is scarcely discernable. Behind this radiant stair the ascent continues, with forms angelic, diminished and melting into light. This flight rises to the throne of the Omnipotent, whose presence is veiled in ineffable glory, at an immeasurable height above. The flood of divine illumination is contrasted by the deep shadows of the foreground below, where the blackness of night overspreads the earth. This impervious darkness rises, in dreary masses, on each side and round the top of the picture, so as to concentre the visionary lustre within, and give an idea of inconceivable distance from the spot in which Jacob sleeps to the highest region of the heavens.

The delicacy of the execution, in some of the details, betrays anxiety, which, in a perverse degree, takes away their firmness; and there are a few inequalities in the heads and forms, although the artist's skill and fine taste, as a draughtsman, are evidenced by the general exquisite and beauty of the naked parts. There is a originality in Mr. Allston's conception of the subject, which places it among the foremost of the first class of sacred compositions in our time. There are some touches of the finest sensibility in the disposition of Jacob; and the beauty of form and attitudes of the two angels on the lowest step, and of the one who is descending, near the angel of Jacob's head, may well be termed ineffable, although perfectly original. The gentle action and gliding motion of disembodied beings under a human seeming their unaffected simplicity and undefinable grace, give a spiritual character to the messengers of God, with which the ascents are peopled; and notwithstanding the infinity comprehended in the scene, the whole is, at once, impressed upon the eye and mind with an imposing serenity and celestial grandeur.

Mr. Allston, who is a native of America, was elected an associate of the Royal Academy last year. He possesses the classical mind of a poet, with the skill of a painter, and the manners of a gentleman, and is universally beloved by his brother artists, a proof that the eminent abilities of an artist, when accompanied by amenity and candor, are a recommendation to professional esteem in this country. This gentleman was not in England to canvass for himself, but his merits canvassed for him! What an honor to the electors and elected!

Foreign Intelligence.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser Aug. 17.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

THE ship Hector, Gillender, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 26th June. The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received by this arrival, Liverpool papers of the 25th, and London to the 24th June.

Extract of a letter dated Liverpool June 25.

"The late very low sales of cotton appear to have rendered the market rather more steady.—Good fair Uplands have however, been purchased at 11¼d and inferior at 10¾d; for ordinary Tennessee 9d has been accepted. A parcel of 200 bls. New-York Pot Ashes was sold 3 days since at 39s; 200 bls. Tar, of good quality went off at auction, at 13s, and 80 bls fair Turpentine at 12s. There has been a good enquiry for sour Flour, and Indian Corn has been in demand at 3s 3d per bushel. Dollars 5s 0½ per oz.

"*New Duties*.—The following articles are comprised in the list for the new tariff: Clover Seed from 11s 10½ to 20s; Rice, E. I. 5s other kinds 15s; Apples from 3s 4 to 4s; Onions, from 1s 2½ to 3s; Sheep's Wool from 7s 11 to 56s per cwt. Cotton Yarn from 9¾d to 15d. Furs, generally, an important reduction—for instance, Bear Skins, from 12s to 4s 6.

The proposed reduction on exports of British manufactures is from one to one half per cent.

The duty on Tobacco is increased 10d per lb.

Accounts from Madrid of the 8th of June announce the capture of the Spanish brigantine the Nereide, of 18 guns, with dispatches for Rio Janeiro, by an Insurgent corvette.

His majesty's ship Tribune, has sailed from Cork, with sealed orders.

The Galway Advertiser states that a whale, of the spermaceti species, measuring 72 feet in length, and 48 in girth, round the body, and supposed to be worth 600l, has been taken in Connemere Bay, Ireland.

The furniture of ten families at Leeds, was sold last week for arrears of taxes.

Letters from Hamburgh, announce the failure of the house of Warburg & Co at Altona.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

We are happy to state, that the very respectable American & Hamburgh house which stopped payment in the beginning of last week, was on Saturday enabled to resume its payments.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 25

Within a few days several vessels have arrived at this port from Ireland, with volunteers for South America. Vessels are fitting out here to convey them to the theatre of action. They await the orders of Gen. Deverenx for embarkation. He is daily expected here.

The disturbances in this town on Monday night, ascribed to the Irish volunteers for South America, originated in an attempt of some laborers to rescue two women from the custody of the dock men.—The mob increased and proceeded from one violence to another, until at last the door of Bridewell was broken in. A great number of men were apprehended, several of whom were Irishmen of Gen. Deverenx's corps, but of eight committed, only one is of that description.

The hay harvest has commenced in this neighborhood, and we are happy to add, their seems to be a most abundant crop.

Among the arrivals at this port, on the 23d, we are particularly gratified and astonished by the novel sight of a fine steam ship, which came round at half after seven P M without the assistance of a single sheet, in a style which displayed the power and advantage of the application of steam to vessels of the largest size, being 300 tons burthen. She is called the Savannah, Capt Rogers, and sailed from Savannah 26th May, and arrived in the Channel five days since. During her passage she worked the engine 18 days. Her model is beautiful, and the accommodation for passengers elegant and complete. This is the first ship on this construction that has undertaken a voyage across the Atlantic."

GLASGOW, JUNE 17.

Yesterday a meeting of the weavers took place on the Green. The 40th regiment, some troops of cavalry, and the police, were in readiness to act. The crowd was very large, and supposed to amount to 35,000. Several speakers addressed them, and among other means of relief, proposed a petition to the Regent, to grant such as wished it, the means of reaching the colonies of N. America, with the means of support for one year after their arrival, which sums they propose to repay by remittances of produce.

A large meeting was held at Ashton-under-Line on the 14th.

PARIS, JUNE 17.

The duchess de Berry, on whose situation France founds such hopes, advances happily in her pregnancy.

There prevails at St. Vallery, an epidemic which carries off more than 100 persons in a week.

FRANKFORT, JUNE 12.

We learn from St. Petersburgh, that on the 22d May, the commissioners of the sinking fund, burnt publicly, in presence of the competent authorities, Bank Notes to the amount of 80,000,000 of roubles.

PARIS, JUNE 17.

The floods of the liberty of the press are going to inundate us. Three new daily papers appeared yesterday.—The *Drapeau Blanc*, by Martainville, whom our Ultras dread, while they caress, as they see in him the Marat of counter-revolution; The *European Censor*, which has yet displayed nothing but an anti-military spirit; and the *Renommee*, by B. Constant, who declares for Constitutional monarchy.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

It is now quite certain that the Spanish expedition, which has been so many months under preparation at Cadiz, will not, at any rate, sail until the beginning of september next. The Commissioners appointed by Ferdinand VII, to undertake the management of it, have sent instructions to the agents in London to contract for 5,000 carbines, which are intended for the use of the cavalry, to be shipped on board the armament, and it is supposed that the Government at Madrid have determined to increase the number of horse regiments, and have in consequence ordered this additional quantity of arms, which are to be of the very best description. The Commissioners, owing to the postponement of departure of the expedition, do not require they should reach Cadiz before the end of August. We understand that the Spanish Government has received an official account from the Viceroy of Lima, in which he states, that he was in daily expectation of an attack from the squadron under Lord Cochrane, but that there was a sufficient force at Lima to prevent that city from being molested by the invaders, should they make a landing at Callao. It is said that it was in consequence of the receipt of this communication that the San Telmo, Alexander, and Pueyra, ships of war, were despatched to the coast of Peru, without any reinforcements on board, being intended only to protect the Royalist vessels in those seas.—*Courier.*

An article from Madrid says, a new Insurgent leader has sprung up in Mexico, who pretends to be descended from Montezuma.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Stockholm, June 4:—

"On the 2d the King set out for the camp at Schonen. His first Master of the Horse, Count Brake, was the only person who rode with him in his carriage. Immediately after his Majesty's departure, the provisional regency, appointed to act in temporary emergencies during his absence, assumed its functions. As soon as the camp is raised, the King, according to report, is to visit the baths at Helsingborg, and from thence make a tour in his dominions: it is probable that the distant province of Dalecarlia will this summer, for the first time, be visited by his Majesty. For two days before the King left Stockholm some extraordinary movements were observed among the diplomatic body assembled here. It is understood that the negotiations carried on in London, under the direction of the great European powers, concerning the liquidation of the public debt of Norway, and in conformity with the 8i article of the treaty of Kiel, have been brought to a termination, and that the result agreed to by the plenipotentiaries of the different Powers arrived here on Sunday, and was immediately laid before the King. The ratification of this arrangement, it is said, has been determined upon by the King. The terms, it is stated, are not materially at variance either with the interests of the high contracting parties, or the assurances formerly given by the mediating Powers. Though Denmark does not obtain so large a sum as she may have expected, she has the advantage of a guarantee for payment at an earlier period. No doubt is entertained here, that Court will accede to the new arrangements."

JULY 22.

We are sorry to announce the death of that most respectable Judge, the Right Hon Robert Dundas, of Arniston, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer. This melancholy event took place on the 17th inst at half past 3 o'clock, after a long and severe illness. His Lordship was in the 60th year, and has presided as Lord Chief Baron in the Court of Exchequer 18 years, being appointed in 1801.

JUNE 23.

A correspondence between the Commissioners of Customs and the Lords of the Treasury, published by order of the House of Commons, discloses at once the criminality and punishment of a great number of tide waiters, tide-surveyors, and watermen, at the port of London, in consequence of their having, in violation of their duty, and of solemn oaths, taken fees in their several offices! There appears to have been, on the part of the Lords of the Treasury, an humane desire to save young offenders from the penalty of the law, which was dismission from office; as well as to make a distinction between those who confessed, and those against whom the crime was proved. But on consulting the Attorney and Solicitor General the act was found imperative, and all whose criminality was established (about 40 in number, of surveyors and acting surveyors) have been dismissed.

It is said, that "so considerable a part "of the waterguard are implicated in these "practices, that if proof could be had, it "might involve more than 500." We mention this for the purpose of expressing our regret, and even anger, that men in superior stations should be induced for some slight hope of accommodation to tempt poor creatures like these to violate their duty. The Surveyor-General conducted their inquiry; but how came he to be ignorant of the practices which were carried on under him for so long a period?

Law Report—Court of Chancery June 19.

PRINCESS OF WALES V. LORD LIVERPOOL.

The Solicitor-General rose to submit a motion to his Lordship in this cause; when he was interrupted by Mr. Martin, who observed, that perhaps his Lordship would not be troubled with the motion at all, if it was allowed to stand over for a few days. It was accordingly ordered to stand over.

VIENNA, JUNE 5.

Princess Catherine of Montfort has gone to Carlsbad with her sister-in-law, Madame Lætitia Bacciocchi. Jerome Bonaparte and M. Bacciocchi remain at Simnau. It is remarked, that the surveillance which was exercised towards the members of the Bonaparte family has been for some time relaxed. It has become less necessary, since opinion has been entirely alienated from that family.

FRANKFORT, JUNE 12.

The propensity to emigration increases progressively in the kingdom of Wurtemburg. Several societies direct these emigrations to America. It is said that several thousand persons have resolved to go and settle there. Some emigrants have lately returned from Odessa with full powers from such of their companions as have still money to receive in their former country in order to terminate their affairs. They have brought letters from emigrants to their friends, who have remained at home, of which copies are in circulation in the kingdom.

We learn from Bohemia, that the two Princes of Schwartzenberg, Prince Metternich, and Prince Blucher, are expected at Carlsbad, which will be very brilliant this season. Louis Bonaparte is expected in July at Marienbad.

HAMBURGH, JUNE 11.

Our correspondent in London has communicated to us the following interesting and authentic intelligence:—"The Sovereigns united at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle had resolved seriously to call upon the Barbary States to renounce the system of piracy which they had hitherto followed, and to adopt the principles received in Europe. It was at the same time agreed that England and France, in the name of the Allied Powers, should take upon themselves the conclusion of this affair. We learn with pleasure, that overtures on this subject have already been made, from which a favorable result is expected. We hope to be shortly enable to give more extensive details on this subject."

GLASGOW, JUNE 17.

Meeting of the Weavers.—Yesterday, at 4 o'clock, a meeting of the weavers took place in the Green, according to previous advertisement. The 40th regiment, some troops of cavalry, and the police, were in readiness to act. Fortunately, their services were not required, from the praceable manner in which the members of the meeting conducted themselves. The crowd was very large, and some persons suppose that the number might amount to 35,000. The committee appeared on the platform at 4 o'clock in the middle division of the High-Green. About a quarter past four the business was begun by one of the Committee, who begged that the greatest order should be preserved: he read the requisition, and stated that several special constables were in the crowd ready to sieze any one who acted improperly, and he, for his own part, would be the first to point out and assist in securing any delinquent. A chairman was then appointed, and a string of resolutions read to the meeting, pointing out their distressed situation, and praying that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent would be graciously pleased to grant such of them as wished it the means of reaching the colonies belonging to his Majesty in North America together with the means of support for one year after their arrival; which sums they promised to repay by yearly remittances of produce.

The meeting was then addressed by another person, who was a most determined enemy to the resolutions in favor of emigration. He contended that the low wages of the weavers did not arise from a superabundant supply of hands, nor from any want of internal resources, but from excessive taxation and misrepresentation in Parliament. He was aware of their miseries, and for himself nothing but real necessity had forced him there. He said he had been five times before the bar for similar business. He was not aware what characters might be among the crowd; but he was determined to give his sentiments on the question whatever might take place. He thought it a hardship that men should be obliged to petition the very persons who existed by their industry; to be transported from their native country; that even were their petition answered, it would not, by diminishing the number of hands, have any effect in raising the wages of those who remained. He instanced the Irish, who were not, he said, in the least benefited by the emigrations to Scotland. He moved, as an amendment to the resolutions, that there should be annual parliaments, universal suffrage, and a diminution of taxation.

The meeting was next addressed by a person who said he had come from a distance: that he had written his speech, as he had only lately escaped from the fangs of the tigers. He reprobated the first resolutions, and after abusing the manufacturers for taking an unfair profit, and thereby living luxuriously while the weavers felt such privations, he said that they might meet a thousand times and petition his Royal Highness every time, and yet he might never hear of it; therefore, they should go in a body to London and present the petition themselves. It was his opinion that the only persons who should emigrate to Canada were the boroughmongers, sinecurists, and 150,000 of the clergy. (He was repeatedly called to order during his speech, and apparently curtailed it in consequence.)

Several other speakers delivered their opinions; but some fellows near the hustings, who would not hear any thing in favor of emigration to the colonies, raised the cry for the amendment, and succeeded in carrying it, knocking down the hats and uplifted hands of their opponents, who were unwilling, from their love of peace, to resent it.—The amendment was consequently carried, and delegates are to meet in the Green at six o'clock on Saturday night, for the purpose of forwarding the business of universal suffrage, annual parliaments and a diminution of the taxes.

Thanks were then voted to the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and the other authorities, for their allowing the meeting to take place in the Green, and to the chairman for his conduct in the chair.

The meeting then quietly dispersed, after having been assembled two hours and a half.

The Carlisle Journal, speaking of the preceding meeting, observes:—"We have very great reason to suspect, that one of the persons who addressed the meeting was a government spy. We have heard of a certain well-known character who was prowling about Carlisle a few days ago; and it is very probable that a bloodier scent had attracted him to Glasgow; very fortunately his incitements were not only disregarded but absolutely hissed."

ASHTON-UNDER-LINE.

In pursuance to public advertisement, a meeting of the inhabitants of Ashton-under-Line and its neighborhood took place on Monday, the 14th inst. at Hurst. By one o'clock, the hour at which the business commenced, the assemblage consisted of from 12,000 to 15,000 people, and was still increasing.

The Rev. Joseph Harrison was called to the chair, who, after reading the requisition for the meeting, opened the business by apologizing for the unprepared state in which he was to perform the important task which had devolved upon him. He dwelt with energy on the present distresses of the country, and the necessity of obtaining redress for all grievances. The time had now arrived when misguided opinions were about to be revised, and acted upon in a shape that must ultimately render them triumphant over despotism. The hard earnings of the industrious, wrung from the sweat of their brows, had hitherto pampered the idle and the indolent; and the very panders of office, with morality on their lips and blasphemy in their hearts, with whips in their right hands and scorpions in their left, were the first to treat with contempt the supplications of a brave and long suffering people. He concluded with a most pathetic appeal upon the deplorable condition of the labouring poor, and their half-starved and famishing progeny, and exhorted the people to the preservation of peace and good order.

A letter from Joseph Johnson, Esq. Manchester, enclosing an address to the meeting, and the address itself, were then read. He remarks, in his address, how singular it is that the labouring classes should be in such extreme distress in a country abounding with every improvement, both in agriculture and manufactures, which the present state of science could furnish; and speaks with detestation of the measures adopted to prevent the importation of corn—a measure calculated merely to serve the landed proprietors, while rents and taxes are increased and the labourers' wages reduced.

A deputation from the Stockport Unions then next read an address to the meeting, and proposed some resolutions, which

were afterwards embodied among those adopted by the meeting.

Mr. Wright Smith then addressed the meeting, and expressed a strong hope that the borough tyrants would soon hear their infamy proclaimed even in their own tabernacles; and concluded by intimating that a meeting of the inhabitants of Stockport and its neighbourhood, having in view the attainment of the same laudible objects as the present meeting, would be held that day fortnight.

Mr. Smith was followed by Mr. John Thacker Saxton, who begged to propose that means should be taken for establishing a *regular* communication from one extremity of the kingdom to the other. A resolution to this effect was proposed and carried.

Dr. Healy called the attention of the meeting to the numerous struggles which the friends of freedom had made, and hitherto with no other effect than that of adding new stores to their already abundant stock of information. The people, he said, had become almost desperate at the scoffs and scorns which had been heaped upon them.—This desperation it was necessary to check, and this could be done only by restoring the constitution to purity. He invoked the people to rouse from their degraded lethary, but not to act with violence. The Prince Regent himself would soon be convinced, could they approach him with their complaints, that he has been surrounded by the basest of mankind.

Other gentlemen spoke, and various resolutions, with votes of thanks to the friends of liberty, were carried.

The people dispersed without any tumult; after which a party, consisting, of about 50 persons, dined together, and spent the evening with great conviviality.

The resolutions dwelt on the following topics:—The distresses of the people—the causes of the evils that assail them, and the means of remedy, viz. universal suffrage, annual parliaments, &c.—the constitution of the House of Commons as now existing, which is styled a mockery—the distribution of the hard earnings of the industrious, not for beneficial purposes, but in profligate expenditure, as for example, £32,000 for snuff boxes, £10,000 a year to the Duke of York, though possessed of £40,000 a year, for performing the least of all filial duties—the corn laws—contempt of petitions—suspension of laws to keep men in dungeons, and acts of indemnity to screen from deserved punishment—the necessity of resistance to increased taxation until every sinecure and pension be abolished.

From the Leeds Mercury.

On Monday, the 14th inst. a meeting took place on Hunslet-moor at 8 in the evening. The number of persons present, amounted, it is said, to 8 or 10,000. These persons were all of the laboring classes, and the subjects discussed were wholly political. The conduct of the people was perfectly orderly; but the language of one of the speakers, as well as some of the documents, was highly inflammatory. Reform was the leading theme.

The proceedings of the meeting of last Monday evening we think calculated to do a great deal of mischief. The most pressing object was lost sight of, and the distress of the poor starving manufacturers was merged in the subject of Parliamentary reform. Being ourselves reformers, we are far from wishing to underrate the importance of this object; but we cannot think that it will ever be secured in a peaceable way by such language as that held by the advocates of this measure on Monday night. The advice given by Gen. Petre, in particular, if acted upon, will lead to one of two things—either revolution or military despotism, or both. Of this person we know nothing; we believe very little is known of him in Yorkshire, except that he is employed as a journeyman tailor in this town. What may be his character we cannot tell; but, if we judge from his language, he seems very unfit for a political guide. We are far from wishing to impute to him, or to any other man, bad motives; but we must say, that his expressions about the fall of the fabric of government, and his recommendation of the example of the Irish rebellion to his Yorkshire auditors, savour strongly of the language used by Mr. Oliver to his dupes two years ago Before Mr. Oliver came amongst us, we predicted, that in the agitated state of the public mind, such characters would arise; that prediction was verified, and had it not been for a providential discovery, in which we felt it our duty to take an active part, numbers of our countrymen might, and would have fallen his victims. We do not now mention this circumstance from any feeling of vanity or self-gratulation, but as giving us some title to be heard when we repeat the same caution, under circumstances not very dissimilar. We have authority for saying, that there are already spies abroad in the country; and in proof of this assertion we quote a letter now before us, written last Tuesday by an intelligent gentleman at Carlisle to Mr. Curwen, the member for that place, to whose kindness we are indebted for its perusal. "I saw," says the writer, "two of the Committee of the Carlisle weavers on Sunday morning, to whom I communicated the interesting intelligence, that a *spy* had arrived here from Bolton for a bloody purpose. He had not been with any of the committee. I presume he is gone to Glasgow, as there is to be a large meeting of the weavers there to-morrow. The fellow's name is W——."

From the Boston Com. Gazette, Aug. 23.

By the regular trading ship Mercury, Capt. Prince, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Liverpool, London papers to the 9th, and Liverpool papers to the 12th July, were received, from which we have selected the following articles:—

Letters from Madrid, of the 20th June, confirm the reports, that Don Onis had been appointed minister of Foreign Affairs. They also state, that since the change of Ministers, his Majesty was much less occupied with public affairs, than formerly, and makes frequent tours into the country.

Letters from Gibraltar state, that the Emperor of Morocco, was about to take the field, with an immense army, against a large tribe of Arabs, who lately defeated and wounded one of his sons, and succeeded in making one of his wives a prisoner.

The Royal Court of Paris is occupied with the following problem:—"*Can a child born nine months and nine days after the death of his father, succeed him?*"—*The preliminary tribunal have already decided in the affirmative. The decision of the Royal Court is yet to be given.*

The Persian Ambassador is preparing to leave England. He again visits France; and is to make an extensive tour through the continent.

A legion, raised by Gen. Devereux, in Ireland, for the support of the South American insurgents, has sailed from Liverpool. They amount, it is said, to 5000 men, and are completely equipped.

It is a serious fact, that in the last year, 1817 18, the trade from America to China employed 7,000,000 dollars, and 16,000 tons of shipping, during the same time the British trade to China occupied 6,500,000 dollars, and 20,000 tons shipping; consequently, allowing that the American merchants receives his return in the course of one year, while the British requires nearly two years—the American trade to China is already more extensive than our own.—We state this important fact on the authority of Charles Assey, Esq. late Secretary to the government of Java, author of an able Pamphlet, "On the trade to China, and the Indian Peninsula."

By the late Mails.

TENN. NASHVILLE, JULY 24.

WE learn that Gen. James Winchester, the commissioner appointed for that purpose, has completed the running of the line between this state and the Chickasaw Indians. The line run by the General, is a continuance of the line run some years ago by General Coffee, as far west as the Tennessee river and it is understood that the distance from the Tennessee due west, on the 35th degree of latitude, to the Mississippi, is one hundred and ten miles. The line strikes the Mississippi about half a mile below the lowest point of President Island, and about 7 miles below Fort Pickering by water—about 10 miles below the mouth of Wolf River, by water, and about 7 due south, by land, of the same point.

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 21.

Public Meeting.—The attention of the citizens generally is earnestly solicited to the meeting to be held this day at 3 o'clock P. M. at the Old Court House, Chesnut street. The grand desideratum of this call is freely to discuss, minutely to investigate, and boldly demand the cause that has occasioned the severe depression of our Manufactures. The present times are awful, calamitous, and loudly urge a full, fair, and free inquiry into the nature as well as effect, of the deplorable situation of our country, which is inundated with foreign articles, when our own citizens are literally starving for want of employment in their various vocations.

Wages.—We have it from unquestionable authority, that men are now working on our turnpike roads for 12½ cents per day. Mowers have this season been hired at less than half the wages they have for the last seven years It is certain that the general situation of trade, demands a regulation of wages.

NEW JERSEY. CAMDEN, AUG. 17.

An air ship is preparing in this place, to ascend with a man in it.—The event will probably take place the first calm and pleasant day, after two or three days of dry weather.

[Upon inquiry we learn, that the Air Ship above spoken of is a skeleton of wood in the form of a ship, encompassed with silk, which is to be inflated with inflammable air. To the ship is to be attached a boat with a rudder, oars, &c. &c. The ingenious inventor is so confident that he will be able to steer the Air Ship, that he has gone to considerable expence in his arrangements. We are told it is contemplated to raise the ship on Saturday next.—*Gen. Press.*]

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, AUG. 23,

Latest from France.—The brig Ann sailed from Havre 23 July. Captain Ashford has favoured us with papers to that date. Coffee had risen about 20 per cent in the Havre market since our former advices; cotton and tobacco, same as before.

The schr. Carpenter's Son, from North-Carolina, was boarded yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, 10 miles S. E. of the Highlands, by an armed brig, full of men, who reported herself the Constitution. The boarders enquired if there were any men of war in New-York. Immediately after leaving her, she hoisted English colors. Half an hour after, saw her taking in sail, and a sloop full of men standing towards her.

The king of Spain has recently conferred the order of the grand cross of 'Isabella,' with the title of '*Most Excellent*,' upon M. Hyde de Neuville, late minister of France to this government, and at present in this city Only 40 members are honored with the above order, and Mr. D. Neuville is the first foreigner upon whom it has been conferred.

Frigate Congress.—Capt. Williams, of the ship Helen, arrived at Philadelphia from Liverpool, spoke, July 19, in lat 44, long. 30, the British ship Albion, from Calcutta for London, who had spoken, in latitude 2 south (date not mentioned) the frigate Congress, Capt. Sinclair, all well.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, August 25, 1819.

OUR MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

An unpleasant circumstance has lately occurred among some of the principal officers of our squadron in the Mediterranean. Four Captains and one Lieutenant have been suspended by Commodore Stuart, our Naval Commander in chief upon that station.

According to the best information, the four Captains and the Lieutenant above-mentioned were members of a Court-martial, and pronounced a sentence which was disapproved by Commodore Stuart, who also (by what authority we know not) *reprimanded* them. The officers, conceiving that he had no right whatever to *reprimand* them, replied to him—he took offence at their reply and suspended them.

This affair will, probably, be soon investigated by some proper tribunal. Until that enquiry takes place it is better that public opinion should not be prematurely formed or expressed. From a long acquaintance, however, with Captain Macdonough, who is one of the officers suspended, we cannot believe unless we have strong evidence to prove it, that his conduct on this occasion has been either precipitate or improper.

Middletown Gazette.

Supreme Court of Errors, June Term, 1819.

The following allotment of the Judges was made for the purpose of holding the next sessions of the Superior Court in the respective counties of this state viz.

Hartford County, Judge Brainard.
New-Haven County, Judge Chapman.
Fairfield & Tolland Counties, Judge Hosmer.
Litchfield & Middlesex Counties, Judge Peters.
Windham & N. London Count. Judge Bristol.

American Bible Society.—At a meeting of the Board of Managers, on the 5th instant, WILLIAM W. WOOLSEY, Esq. was elected Treasurer, in the place of Richard Varick, Esq. resigned.

Thirteen deaths of malignant fever, occurred in Boston from Friday evening to Sunday evening.

The Reading (Penn.) Bank has stopped specie payments.

From the National Intelligencer, 17th inst.

The Military Expedition from the Lakes to the Mississippi, consisting of the 5th regiment of Infantry, under Col. Leavenworth, arrived at Prairie du Chien about the 1st of July, by the way of the Fox and Ouiscousin rivers, with only a portage of two or three miles. A detachment has also ascended the Mississippi from St Louis, with provisions, clothing, ordnance, and munitions. Our correspondent states that Col. L. will have it in his power to establish the post at the Falls, of St. Anthony this season, should it be deemed advisable to do so.

We also learn that the Missouri Expedition, under Col. Atkinson, was in advance of St. Charles on the 11th of July, and notwithstanding the delay occasioned by some defects in the steam-boats, there was no doubt the troops would arrive at the Council Bluffs, more than six hundred miles in advance of St. Louis, this season, well supplied with provisions, clothing, and munitions of war.

The characters of Colonels Atkinson and Leavenworth, warrant the belief that the arrangements of the government will be carried into full effect without collision with our citizens or the Indians.

Wilson Cary Nicholas, Esq. has resigned the Presidency of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Richmond.

The Directors of the Bank of Washington, Pennsylvania, have called a meeting of the stockholders, to take place on the 20th of September next, "to consider the propriety of closing the concerns of the institution as soon as circumstances will permit."

The Bank of Milton, Pennsylvania, stopped payment on the 4th inst.

From the National Intelligencer of Aug. 16.

The Directors of the Bank of St. Louis have given notice for a meeting of the Stockholders on the 15th September next, to take into consideration the propriety of continuing or closing the concerns of that Institution.

The Farmers' and Mechanic's Bank of Cincinnati suspended specie payments on the 20th ult. for the second time, and probably for the last. The arrangement, by which it received the Treasury Deposites from the Land Office in that city, was not able to save the institution; which is attributed to the Cashier's having been sick, and confined to his house, for the great part of the time since.

The Silver Lake Bank has stopped payment. The Directors, have, in many instances, given the strongest assurances that they were able to meet all demands, and would promptly redeem their paper. But, in their own neighborhood, the notes of this Bank are at 50 per cent discount.

Thus, Bank after Bank sinks beneath the wave, exhibiting signs of life only in the last struggle to preserve its existence. This operation of the gradual reformation of the currency of the country is severe;—may it be salutary! We shall soon have no Banks doing business, but those which maintain an unimpeached credit; and, of those which are able to do that, it will be found to be the interest of very many to wind up their concerns. It is supposed that the number of Banks, actually doing business in the country, is reduced one-third within two years, and will be reduced a third more within the next three or four years. This operation, at least, few will be found to deprecate.

From all that we know, it does not appear probable that Congress will adopt, at the next session, any substitute for, or governmental addition to, our present currency. Should it be otherwise, however, the result we have predicted will not, we apprehend, be materially varied, by the consequent prolongation of the existence of some of those Institutions. For, we are persuaded, no measure will be adopted by Congress calculated to depreciate the currency of the country or the credit of the government.

We regret to learn (says the Providence Patriot) that there have been several deaths in Newport during the week past, of a highly malignant fever. In one house, all the inhabitants, five in number, deceased, and the house is shut up.

Capt. McKibbon, of the ship Phoenix, who arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday last from Canton, anchored off St. Helena for a supply of water on the 7th of July, and was informed, that Bonaparte was in good health.

Defeat of Morillo.—Captain Webb, arrived at Norfolk, informs that about the 20th ult. news reached Maracaibo of the defeat of General Morillo at Columbuso, a small place a short distance up the Lake, and that his loss was very great indeed. He has since made a requisition for more troops, ammunition, and clothing, but it was not probable it would be filled. The Patriots were highly elated at their success, as the odds were greatly against them. Capt. W. did not understand the name of the General commanding the Patriot forces.

The Hornet, Capt. Reed, we understand is ready to sail for Cadiz, with dispatches. It is said she carries sealed orders. Dr. Heap, who is returning to join the Mediterranean squadron, has taken passage in the Hornet.

N. Y. Paper.

A Letter from an officer of the American squadron at Gibraltar, states, that a Court of Inquiry had been held on board the Guerriere frigate, by request of Gov. Don, of Gibraltar, who had brought charges against the American officers, for breaking the peace of the Garrison. The letter adds, that the court completely exculpated the Americans from any blame; and that Capt. Johnson, of the British army, who had been the principal instigator of the dispute, had apologised for his conduct, and that of his brother officers, in relation to the late duels at Gibraltar.

Health-Office, Baltimore, Aug. 20, 1819.

The following cases have been reported at this office, as having occurred within the last 24 hours, by the following physicians:—Dr. Martin 2 cases malignant, 2 suspicious; Dr. Elbert 1 malignant; Dr. O'Connor 1 malignant; Drs. W. H. & A. Cleudenin 1 suspicious, Pitt, and 1 in Wolf-streets; Dr. Murphy 1 malignant. By order,

P. REIGART, Sec.

KINGSTON, (JAM.) JUNE 28.

Accounts have reached us from Porto Bello, that all the Spaniards taken when M'Gregor was surprised had been shot; and that 70 or 80 of the others, who left Jamaica, and arrived at Porto Bello without knowing of M'Gregor's fate, had been made prisoners by the Spaniards, and sentenced to work in irons in filling up a ditch in the rear of the town. Several were killed, and others drowned in attempting to escape.

Married,

At Canterbury, on the 16th inst. Mr. JESSE MASON, to Mrs. LUCY RUSSEL, both of the former place.

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of WILSON'S PATENT

Franklin Parlour Stoves,

of various forms and sizes, with portable grates either for coal or wood. For beauty and economy, has not its equal, giving a beautiful open fire, which passes several times in the body of the stove, then rising and descending in the urn or cupola on the top, passing off into the chimney under the mantle piece, and may be used in the centre of rooms: suitable for cabins, counting-houses, bar-rooms, offices, &c.

ALSO,

Open Cooking Stoves,

with open fire on a large hearth, sufficient for roasting, boiling and frying in front, with 3 and 4 boilers on the top, and tube-boilers of copper attached to the side for any sized wooden vessel—will suit large families for washing, cooking, &c.

ALSO, IMPROVED

Oval Cooking Stoves,

with open fire in front, large hearth, from one to three boilers on the top, to suit families from 3 to 25 in number, with tube-boilers in the end for washing, &c.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Aug 24. 42—

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. J. HENRY respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, that his *Dancing School* will commence at the *Masonic Hall*, on Friday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Terms four dollars per quarter, and two lessons each week.

Mr. Henry will likewise teach the French Language, and will attend on Ladies at their houses; or form a class if more agreeable. Terms four dollars.

Norwich, Aug. 11, 1819. 40—

MR. VALUE,

ACKNOWLEDGES the honor of a polite invitation, to open a

DANCING SCHOOL,

in Norwich and Chelsea, the 1st of September next. He remembers with gratitude, the patronage he formerly received of the young Gentlemen and Ladies of those towns, and hopes to merit it again.

He will give four lessons per week in Dancing, at 3 dollars per quarter. Also instruction in the *French Language* at 3 dollars per quarter. The most flattering testimonials of his success, in teaching, *this summer*, the above branches, can be given if desired.

N. B. A Musician will attend him, who plays on the Violin, in a superior manner, so that nothing shall be wanting to please.

Norwich, August 25, 1819. 42—

GROCERIES.

BEST retailing Molasses, St. Croix Rum, the first quality, Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, and Hyson Skin Tea, Bloom, Muscatel and Smyrna Raisins, Honey, Almonds, Chocolate, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Aug. 24, 1819. 42—

FLOUR.

50 Bbls fresh Richmond Flour, made from new Wheat,

Just received and for sale by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Aug. 25. 42—

For Sale,

ONE share in the *Chelsea Grammar School*, (Mr. R. C. Smith, Preceptor,)

ENQUIRE OF

JABEZ HUNTINGTON,

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

A farrow COW, in fine order for fatting.

Aug. 24, 1819. 42—

For New-York,

THE Packet MORGAN, *R. Rogers*, master, will sail on Saturday 3 o'clock, P. M.

August 25.

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1819—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mrs. ANNE SMITH,

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Nehemiah Spencer* the *Administrator* upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law, he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Griswold.

Attest. BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

42 NEHEMIAH SPENCER, *Adm'r.*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 18th day of August, A. D 1819—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

MR. OLIVER JOHNSON Junior, Executor of the last will and testament of *Mr. Samuel Hyde*, late of Franklin, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—said Executor is directed to give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign-post in said Franklin, for all persons interested in said estate to appear, if they see cause, before this court on the 11th day of October next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners upon said estate.

Attest. BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

All persons indented to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Jun. *Executor.*

Franklin, Aug. 18, 1819. 42—

WHEREAS my wife *Ruth* has eloped from my bed and board. All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

ABEL FOWLER.

Lisbon, Aug. 19, 1819. 42—

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 19th inst. a dark brown MARE, about 16 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, her mane mostly on the left side, forward hoofs cracked. Whoever will return said mare, or give information where she may be found, shall be generously rewarded by

WILLIAM TUCKER, Jr.

Griswold, Aug. 23, 1819. 42—

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 14th inst. two red COWS, about 7 years old. The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

ABRAHAM FITCH.

Lebanon, Aug. 23, 1819. 42—

POETRY.

MONTGOMERY'S "GREENLAND."

The new poem of Montgomery is much praised in the English reviews; and if we were to judge of its merits by the following peculiarly beautiful and pathetic story of "*The final Desolation of Greenland*," we should think it entitled to all the approbation which has been bestowed upon it

Franklin Gaz.

FINAL DESOLATION OF GREENLAND.

IN the cold sun-shine of yon narrow dell
Affection lingers; *there* two lovers dwell,
Greenland's whole family; nor long forlorn,
There comes a visitant; a babe is born.
O'er his meek helplessness the parents smiled;
'Twas Hope, for Hope is ev'ry mother's child;
Then seem'd they, in that world of solitude,
The Eve and Adam of a race renew'd.
Brief happiness! too perilous to last;
The moon hath wax'd and waned, and all is past.
Behold the end: one morn, athwart the wall,
They mark'd the shadow *of* a rein deer fall,
Bounding in tameless freedom o'er the snow;
The father track'd him, and with fatal bow
Smote down the victim; but before his eyes,
A rabid she bear pounced upon the prize;
A shaft into the spoiler's flank he sent;
She turn'd in wrath, and limb from limb had rent
The hunter; but his dagger's plunging steel,
With riven bosom made the monster reel;
Unvanquish'd, both to closer combat flew;
Assailants each, till each the other slew:
Mingling their blood from mutual wounds, they lay,
Stretch'd on the carcase of their antler'd prey.
Meanwhile his partner waits, her heart at rest,
No burthen but her infant at her breast:
With him she slumbers, or with him she plays,
And tells him all her dreams of future days,
Asks him a thousand questions, feigns replies,
And reads whate'er she wishes in his eyes.
Red evening comes; no husband's shadow falls,
Where fell the rein-deer's o'er the latticed walls:
'Tis night, no footstep sounds towards her door;
The day returns; but he returns no more.
In frenzy forth she sallies; and with cries,
To which no voice except her own replies
In frightful echoes, starting all around,
Where human voice again shall never sound,
She seeks him, finds him not: some angel guide
In mercy turns her from the corpse aside:
Perhaps his own freed spirit lingering near,
Who waits to waft her to a happier sphere,
But leads her first, at evening, to their cot,
Where lies the little one, all day forgot:
Imparadised in sleep she finds him there,
Kisses his cheek, and breathes a mother's prayer.
Three days she languishes, nor can she shed
One tear between the living and the dead:—
When her lost spouse comes o'er the widow's thought,
The pangs of memory are to madness wrought;
But when her suckling's eager pains are felt,
Her heart would fain, but oh! it cannot melt:
At length it breaks, while on her lap he lies,
With baby wonder gazing in her eyes.
Poor orphan! mine is not a hand to trace
Thy little story, last of all thy race!
Not long thy sufferings; cold and colder grown,
The arms that clasp thee chill thy limbs to stone.
'Tis done: from Greenland's coast the latest sigh,
Bore infant innocence beyond the sky.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. EATON.

Soon after Gen. Eaton's arrival at the American Consulate at Tunis (where he was, by the appointment of Washington, our consul for five years) he received a visit from the Spanish Consul, attended by his confessor, Padre Antonio. Consul Eaton welcomed him at the American Consul house with the appellation of *Sir*, instead of the fatherly title which he claimed. The Padre took fire at this insult to the Catholic dignity, and after departure made his complaints to the ambassador. For some weeks our protestant observed a coolness in the Padre's conduct, but was far from suspecting the real cause. The confessor obstinately refused to visit with the consul at the American house.

At length the French Consul gave a dinner for the purpose of having the Spaniard's dignity healed. The consuls of all nations were present.—Mons. Eubois broke the business: Consul Eaton I have observed a coolness, replied our consul, on the part of Father Antonio, but I am unconscious of having given him any cause of offence; he may have quarrelled with my faith! No sir, replied the Catholic, when I was first introduced at the American house, you received me with the title of Sir; I claim the appellation of Father in virtue of my holy office. Gen. E. piqued that the Spaniard should carry his punctilio to such an unchristian extreme, replied,—Sir, I have too much regard for my mother to call you father; but as you seem determined to claim a relationship, I have no objection to calling you Uncle. This raised the laugh against the Padre, and he very goodnaturedly after this took the title of uncle.

Western Spectator.

AN AFFAIR OF "HONOR."

Anecdote.—An apothecary having refused to resign his seat at the theatre to an officer's lady, the officer feeling himself insulted, sent him a challenge. The apothecary was punctual to the meeting, but observed that not having been accustomed to fire, he had to propose a new way of settling the dispute. He then drew from his pocket a pill box, and taking from thence two pills, thus addressed his antagonist. "As a man of honor, sir, you certainly would not wish to fight me on unequal terms; here therefore are two pills; one composed of the most deadly poison, the other perfectly harmless; we are therefore on equal ground, if we each swallow one; you shall take your choice, and I promise faithfully to take that which you leave." It is needless to add that this affair was settled by a hearty laugh.

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.
FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS I.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
4 : : of	1000	:	4000
4 : : of	500	:	2000
96 : : of	100	:	9600
100 : : of	50	:	5000
395 : : of	20	:	7900
11400 : : of	2 50	:	28500
12000 Prizes			$60000
12000 Tickets at $5 is			$60000

☞ *Not a Blank in the Lottery.*

A more favorable Scheme for the Adventurer, we presume to say, was never offered to the public. The one now offered contains more high prizes than Schemes in general of this amount; and, it will be observed, that a person can obtain two Tickets for the same money that will buy but one in a Scheme of any other description. Consequently the Adventurer will have two chances for high Prizes to one in any other Lottery.

Part of the above Prizes will be determined in the following manner, viz.

The first drawn number on the 10th, 14th, and 20th day's drawing will be entitled to *one thousand dollars each*, and the first drawn number on the 18th day will be entitled to *three thousand dollars*.

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent. and all prizes less than *five hundred dollars* payable in *sixty days*, and all others in *ninety days* after the completion of the drawing, which will positively commence on the 3d Tuesday of January, 1820, at Mr Knap's Hotel in Fairfield; and 500 numbers will constitute one day's drawing, which will regulate the stationary prizes.

All prizes not called for in one year will be considered as generously given to the Society, and will not thereafter be paid.

SIMEON H. MIXON,
JEREMIAH STURGES,
PHINEAS TAYLOR,
THO'S F. ROWLAND. } *Managers.*

TICKETS FOR SALE BY
RUSSELL HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket-street,
and by SAMUEL TYLER, *and*
JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.
July 21, 1819. 37—

Public Auction.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on Thursday the 19th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. at his Dwelling House, in *Bozrah*,

1 yoke OXEN,
6 COWS,
A number of young Cattle,
1 yearling COLT,
20 SHEEP,
12 HOGS,
14 loads good HAY.

GURDON WATERMAN.
Bozrah, Aug. 11, 1819. 40—

FOR SALE.

FOUR hundred casks North-Stonington

LIME,

fresh from the Kiln, *very cheap.*

The subscriber has recently erected a Kiln for burning Lime, in North-Stonington, about seven miles distant from Norwich. The Lime has been examined by good judges, and proved to be very excellent—remarkably strong and very free from grit and sand. The N. Stonington lime casks are a size larger than the Providence, and are offered for sale at the store of WM. BELCHER, Esq. Norwich-Landing, at 14s. per cask, one dollar less than the Providence.—Farmers will find this Lime a very cheap manure. In England, where agricultural improvement has advanced perhaps as near perfection as in any country, Lime is considered a very important manure, and is used in very great quantities—from 50 to 200 bushels are often applied to the acre. Perhaps the greatest effect is produced when mixed with coarse manure. The coarsest kind of manure may be prepared in a very short time for any crop whatever.

Orders addressed to WM BELCHER, Esq. Norwich, agent of the subscriber, or to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention.

JOS. L. COIT.
Griswold, Aug. 10. 1819. 40-4w

WANTED,

100 cords of Wood,

50 cords to be delivered at the Kiln by the 1st of October next.

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of *William Williams* late of Lebanon, deceased, are hereby requested to call and make payment without delay. If there are any who have claims against said estate, they are hereby reminded that the time limited by the Judge of Probate for the creditors to present their claims has expired. All claims hereafter presented to the subscribers must be well attested.

N. B. Those who neglect this call must in process of time expect to find their accounts in an attorney's hands.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS,
DALMON L. WILLIAMS, } *Adm'rs.*
Lebanon, August 18, 1819. 41—

Domestic Goods' Wool, Carding, &c.

MERINO and common Wool will be cleansed and carded, and Woolen Goods of every kind colored and finished by experienced workmen, at the Woolen Factory, in Norwich, the ensuing season, on the most reasonable terms—Where the subscribers offer for sale, by the piece or yard, a good assortment of *Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinetts, Kerseys, Plains,* &c. 6-4 and 7-8 *Flannels. Rose and common Blankets, domet,* 9-8 *Flannels and sheetings, scarlet, yellow, green, mixed, & bleached single and double Yarn for Knitting, Fringe and Tufting.*

Wanted, WOOL of every grade, in exchange for any of the above, by

E. & E. HUNTINGTON, &
E. BACKUS.
Norwich Woolen Factory,
June, 1819. 52—

Clark Kinney,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

FIFTY quintals good CODFISH,
Richmond superfine FLOUR, per bbl. or less quantity,
Together with a good assortment of GROCERIES, on liberal terms.
He wishes to purchase Butter and Cheese.
Aug. 11. 40—

SCHOOL FUND.

REPORTS of the Commissioner of the School Fund, May and October, 1818, and May, 1819; two Reports of the joint committee of the General Assembly, May, 1819; and the proceedings of the General Assembly thereon; Official Documents, together with the explanations and exhibits of the Commissioner of the School Fund, made on the floor of the House of Assembly, on Friday the 4th of June, pursuant to liberty given him by the House for that purpose—in a pamphlet form—price $1 per dozen, and 12½ cents single,

FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store.*
Aug. 11.

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 18 to 0 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.
Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

A FARM,
For Sale,

SITUATED in the town of Bozrah, about eighty rods from the Turnpike Road leading from Norwich to Colchester, containing about

100 Acres of excellent LAND,

with a good *DWELLING HOUSE* and *BARN* thereon standing. Said Farm is well proportioned for *Mowing, Ploughing, Pasturing, Woodland,* and *Orcharding*, and will make from forty to fifty barrels of Cider yearly. Said Farm is within three-fourths of a mile of a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill, and Carding Machine, and three miles from Norwich Court House, and is the Farm that formerly belonged to *Benjamin Waterman*, deceased.

A long credit will be given on a part of the purchase of said farm if required.

For further information enquire of
AMASA & LEWIS HYDE.
Franklin, July 12, 1819. tf-36—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Leffingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,
5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors.
Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26mantf—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1818. 7—

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale, at the *Blue Store, Shetucket Street*, the following BOOKS, viz:

Narrative of an expedition to explore the river Zaire, usually called the Congo, in South Africa, in 1816, under the direction of Captain J. K. Tuckey, R. N. to which is added, the Journal of Professor Smith; and some general observations on the country and its inhabitants. Published by permission of the Lords Commissions of the Admiralty. Price $2,50.

Greenland, the adjacent seas, and the Northwest passage to the Pacific Ocean, illustrated in a voyage to Davis's Strait, during the summer of 1817—by Bernard O'Reilly, Esq. Price $1,50.

Anecdotes of the life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Landaff, written by himself. Price $2,75.

Journal of a visit to South Africa, in 1815 and 1816, with some accounts of the Missionary settlements of the United Brethren, near the Cape of Good Hope. By the Rev. C. J. Latrobe. Price $2,00.

The Naval Temple, containing a complete history of the battles fought by the Navy of the United States, from its establishment in 1794 to the present time, including the wars with France, and with Tripoli, the late war with Great-Britain, and with Algiers, with elegant engravings representing battles, &c. Price $3.

Life of the Honorable Major-General Israel Putnam—with an Appendix, containing an historical and topographical sketch of Bunker Hill Battle. Price $1.

Memoirs of Mrs. Harriet Newell. Price 75 cts.

A series of popular Essays, illustrative of principles essentially connected with the improvement of the Understanding, the Imagination, and the Heart. By Elizabeth Hamilton. Two vols.—Price $2.

Tales for Mothers and Daughters, by Miss Woodland. Two vols.—Price $1,75.

Moral Tales for young people, by Maria Edgeworth. Three vols.—Price $2.25.

New Tales, by Mrs. Opie. Two vols. Price $2.

The Antiquary, by the author of "Waverly" and "Guy Mannering." Three vols in two—Price $1,50.

Samor, Lord of the Bright City, an heroic poem. By the Rev. H. H. Milman, M. A. Price 87½ cts.

Siege of Corinth, and Parisina—poems. Price 50 cts.

Felix Alvarez, or Manners in Spain, containing descriptive accounts of some of the prominent events of the late peninsular war; and authentic anecdotes illustrative of the Spanish character; interspersed with Poetry, original, and from the Spanish. By Alexander R. C. Dallas, Esq. Three vols. in two. Price $2.

Rosabella, or a Mothers Marriage—a novel. By the author of the Romance of the Pyrenees, &c. &c. &c. Five vols. in three.—Price $3.

Sophia, or the dangerous indiscretion—a tale, founded on facts. Three vols. in two.—Price $1,75.

Memoirs relating to the Highlands: with anecdotes of Rob Roy and his family. Price 62½ cts.

Zuma, or the tree of health. To which is added the Fair Pauline,—Zenenda,—the Reeds of the Tiber,—and the Widow of Luzi. By Madame De Genlis.—Price 50 cts.

The Brownie of Bodsheck, and other Tales, by James Hogg, author of "the Queen's Wake," &c. &c. Two vols. in one.—Price $1.

Clarentine, a Novel, by Miss Burney, author of Traits of Nature, Geraldine Fauconberg, etc. Two vols.—Price $1,75.

Tales of my Landlord, second series, collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham, Schoolmaster and Parish Clerk of Gandercleugh. Four vols. in two.—Price $2,50.

June 9.

MUSIC.

JUST received and for sale at *R. HUBBARD's* Book-Store,

MUSICA SACRA, a collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces, compiled at the request, and published under the patronage of the Oneida Musical Society. Price $1,25.

The MUSICAL READER, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Sections, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score. To which are prefixed the rudiments of music. Compiled principally for the use of schools, by one of the editors of the "Musica Sacra." Price $2.25.

The INSTRUMENTAL PRECEPTOR, comprising instructions for the Clarinet, Hautboy, Flute and Bassoon. With a variety of the most celebrated airs, marches, minuets, songs, rondeaus, trios, &c. Compiled by Wm. Whiteby.

April 28.

THE CELEBRATED
BALM OF QUITO,

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, &c. FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD's Book-Store.
June 30.

Family Bibles.

AN assortment of Family Bibles, for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.
June 30. 34—

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH
Accommodation STAGE.

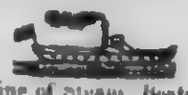
A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar.*

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich.

H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B. The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.
May 26. 29tf—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.



THIS line of Steam Boats will commence on Monday the 8th inst.—and continue during the season, as follows:

The CONNECTICUT, Capt. Banker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New-Haven.

The FULTON, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich immediately after day-light in the morning of the same days, will touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New-Haven, at 8 o'clock.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

March 3. 17—

Runaway,

FROM the subscriber on the 6th May last, an indented apprentice boy by the name of

JOHN ARDIN CAREW,

about 19 years of age. Whoever will return said boy, shall receive *One Cent reward* and *no charges paid.* All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

CHARLES PETTIS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A BOY at the House Carpenter's and Joiner's business, good encouragement will be given.

CHARLES PETTIS.
Lebanon, Aug. 11, 1819. 3w-40—

Runaway

FROM the subscriber on the 11th inst. an indented apprentice girl by the name of

LUCY GALLUP,

about fifteen years of age, carried away sundry articles of clothing. Whoever will return said girl, shall receive *five mills reward* and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said girl on penalty of the law.

WILLIAM R. GORDON.
Griswold, August 12, 1819. 41—

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the middle of July last, a red yearling STEER, with a white ring round his body. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ASA MAPLES.
Montville, Aug. 9, 1819. 40—

LOST,

IN this town, a gold WATCH SEAL, with a topaze stone inserted in it, with a Key and Ring. The finder shall be rewarded by leaving them with the *Printer.*
Aug. 10. 40—

Probate Office, Plainfield District,
Plainfield, Aug. 3, *A. D* 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

HANNAH DABBE,

late of Canterbury, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate to *Luther Brown*, of Canterbury, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

40 *Attest* JOHN LESTER, *Clerk.*

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the *Auxiliary Education Society of Norwich* will be held at the Conference Room in Chelsea upon the last Saturday of this month, at 4 o'clock P. M. The members are reminded, that by an article of their Constitution, those, who neglect to pay their tax before or upon this day, become liable to an additional one of twelve and a half cents.

August 11, 1819. 40—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1819. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII. No. 43.]

Roger Huntington & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE AN ASSORTMENT OF

MILITARY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

GUNS; Pistols; Artillery, Horsemen and plated mounted Swords; Epaulettes; white and yellow Lace: yellow worsted Binding; white and yellow silver and tinsel Cord; white, scarlet, and black with red top Feathers; black, black with red top, and orange Plumes; white and scarlet Rattinett; white Cassimere; scarlet, buff, and blue Broadcloths; scarlet and white Cord, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, Port, and Claret WINES, first quality.

Aug. 11. 40-9w

Domestic Cotton Goods.

200 pieces White and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Tickings, Checks, Stripes, Chambrays, Ginghams, and Diapers.
Knitting and Weaving Yarn.
Threads and Slacks.

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.

July 28, 1819. 38—

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a very large and general assortment of fresh imported

GOODS,

purchased at the present reduced prices, principally at auction, for cash, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, at small advance for ready money.

AMONG THEM ARE

40 ps. superfine, middling and low priced Broadcloths,
30 „ do. do. double and single milled Cassimeres,
50 „ (A. R. & Co) and (H. S. & Co.) black and coloured Bombazetts,
50 „ steam-loom and Maddapolam Cotton Shirtings,
40 „ Levantine, Florence, and India Lustrings,
30 „ black and col'd Canton Crapes,
60 „ Carlisle Ginghams and Robes,
200 „ Ribbons—some elegant garnitures,
80 „ black, blue and drab, wide, double chain Cotton Cassimeres, suitable for carriage tops or summer clothing,
60 doz. Cotton, Silk and Worsted Hose,
100 ps. Cotton Cambrics and Book Muslins,
100 „ Calicoes and Ginghams,
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Coach Laces,
White and Chintz Bed Lace,
Furniture, Cambric and common Dimoty,
Blue and plain Nankins, (first chop,)
Black, white, green and pink Italian Crape,
Silk, Merino, Crape, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls,
Bandanas and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Thule Lace,
Thread, Silk and Cotton Lace,
Ladies' black, white and fancy col'd Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gentlemen's Silk, Beaver and Buck Skin Gloves,
Shell and Horn Combs,
Long Lawn, Linen Cambrics,
Threads, Tapes, and Bobbins,
White, red, green, yellow and black Flannel,
A large assortment of superior Wire Thread,
Best plated, spring thong and twig Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, and Parasols,
Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Prenelle Shoes, manufactured in New-York,
Misses' and Children's do.
Green Gauze, for Veils, Vesting,
Marseilles, Toilinet and Silk
Tabby Velvets, assorted colours,
Travelling Trunks, assorted sizes,
An assortment of men's, youth's and children's

HATS,

of the first quality, from the manufactories of J. Brewster, and Ives & White.

ALSO,

10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices, for cash only.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

For Sale,

ONE share in the *Chelsea Grammar School*, (Mr. R. C. Smith, Preceptor,)

ENQUIRE OF
JABEZ HUNTINGTON,
WHO HAS FOR SALE,

A farrow COW, in fine order for fatting.

Aug. 24, 1819. 42—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

selected from the latest European and India importations, and just received from New-York,

CONSISTING OF

Super. and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Rattinetts, Bombazines, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Nankin Crape Shawls, 8-4, 4-4 and half Merino do. Sinchews, Sarsenetts, Levantine and Florence Silks, a large assortment of Nankin, Canton and Canton Crapes, fancy and plain Ribbons, Silk and Tabby Velvets, black and mixed Canton Camblets, brown and white Russia and Irish Sheeting, Russia and Irish Diapers, Damask Diapers and Table Cloths, Linen Cambricks and Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, men's Woodstock, Beaver and Silk Gloves, ladies' Kid, Beaver and black Castor Gloves, 4-4 and 6-4 Book, Mulmul, Jackonet and Cambric Muslins, Cotton Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambric and common Dimoties, &c. &c. &c.

April 27. 251f—

William Rogers,

HAS FOR SALE,

PINE, White-wood, Butternut, Basswood, and Chesnut BOARDS,
Ship PLANK,
Lath BOARDS,
Walnut, Oak, and Chesnut WOOD,

HE HAS TO LET,

A convenient HOUSE, for a small family.

LATELY RECEIVED FROM THE AUCTIONS, IN NEW-YORK,

Ginghams, Cotton Shirtings, &c. very cheap.

July 28. 38—

Teas, Flour & Mackerel.

A CHOICE selection of fresh TEAS,
10 bbls. superfine FLOUR,
7 do. Eastern MACKEREL,
Just received and for sale by
CALVIN TYLER.

August 2, 1819. 39—

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

FOR SALE BY
HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, June 22. 33—

Gin, Rum, and Pork.

PIPES, hogsheads and barrels Cold Spring GIN,
New-England RUM,
20 bbls. mess, 30 „ prime, 5 „ cargo, } PORK,

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.

June 23. 33—

Flour, Lime, etc.

SUPERFINE and fine FLOUR, in bbls. and half bbls.
Dexter's and common STONE LIME,
CODFISH, FOR SALE BY
JAMES N. BROWN.

June 22. 33—

GROCERIES.

BEST retailing Molasses, St. Croix Rum, the first quality, Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, and Hyson Skin Tea, Bloom, Muscatel and Smyrna Raisins, Honey, Almonds, Chocolate, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Aug. 24, 1819. 42—

FLOUR.

50 Bbls fresh Richmond Flour, made from new Wheat,
Just received and for sale by
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent,*

Aug. 25. 42—

Public Auction.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on Thursday the 19th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. at his Dwelling House, in Bozrah,

1 yoke OXEN,
6 COWS,
A number of young Cattle,
1 yearling COLT,
20 SHEEP,
12 HOGS,
14 loads good HAY.

GURDON WATERMAN.

Bozrah, Aug. 11, 1819. 40—

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

I DON'T subscribe to all the city papers, but I read them at a Coffee-House, where, for one shilling, I get a cup of strong and refreshing coffee, and have an opportunity of pursuing my old habit of studying characters at the same time. A few days ago, I amused myself with counting the marriages in my friend John Lang's Gazette, and also the paper published by Mr. Butler—but I really was shocked to see such a falling off. It appeared to me, that in a community so extensive as ours, there is one third less marriages than is necessary to maintain a fair equilibrium of population. Why don't people marry? Why are there so many antiquated damsels, and superannuated bachelors? Aye, thinks I, there's the question—but it can be solved. The errors of education, and the extravagance of fashion, for which young ladies are celebrated, frighten the young men, from making advances—and the follies and personal expences of young men, render them insensible to all the joys and comforts of matrimony; faults thus on both sides, have a tendency to keep them separated, till young ladies become old, and old bachelors marry to get nurses. Why not adopt new systems, and set on foot a radical reform at once? I would begin with children at a very early age, and accustom them to a simple and nutricious fare, very plain dress, and hardy amusements; the girls should be strong and active, familiarized at an early period with domestic concerns, quick and expert at their needle—their leisure hours should be devoted to their books—they should read judiciously, and write frequently, for writing well is an elegant accomplishment; if I could afford it a little music and dancing should also be acquired, but they should not go into company at an early age. I see, with regret, mothers dragging their daughters of twelve and thirteen years to parties and balls, under an erroneous impression that it gives them an air of ease and confidence;—may be it does;—it may give them too much confidence—they acquire an early taste for pleasure and amusements—if they are pretty, be sure of it some coxcomb will whisper his flattery in their tender ears, and little miss will be so accustomed to hear these fine things, that she will neglect indispensable improvements, and fancy herself all perfection, and before they arrive at an age when mothers are justified in bringing them *out*, they acquire habits, and ideas which render it necessary that they should be kept at *home*. Then the boys are very apt to be equally spoilt by the indulgence of mama, and the tranquil compliance of father; Bob must have a superfine blue coat at forty dollars—a dandy neck-cloth, and chains and seals, because it is the fashion, forsooth; and money in his pocket to visit the third tier of boxes in our theatre, to eat oysters and ice cream, smoke cigars, and drink brandy and water.—These ruinous indulgencies are seen by the sisters, and they must come in for a share of the extravagancies. Bob has *this*, and I must have *that*. Example is every thing; if it be a pernicious one, it cannot fail to produce a pernicious effect. "Train up a child in the way he *should go*, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

If parents will only have firmness to resist the pressing and dangerous solicitations of their children; if they adopt a correct and wholesome system, and enforce it with unyielding strictness, in a very short time the good effects would be discernable—and what, at first, children violently and obstinately opposed, they will at length, cheerfully submit to, and all will go on smooth and happy. Marriages, therefore, are rare, because the parties *fear* each other. A young man of moderate expectations, fears the extravagance of a wife—and a young woman fears that her husband would abridge her customary indulgencies, and thus these fears operate and keep them apart. It cannot be necessary to bring up daughters extravagantly because the father is rich—if it is justified on the score of fitness and propriety of habits and custom, how keenly must they feel a reverse of fortune?—People sometimes meet with sad reverses—I was told that several bankruptcies occurred lately in Baltimore, among merchants who had foolishly lived like nabobs—and I also heard, that their wives and daughters behaved well on the occasion, and resigned their luxuries and extravagancies without a sigh. This is creditable to them certainly—but had they not been led into these extravagancies, may be these reverses would never have happened. Avoid all causes of unhappiness. The other day I saw a pretty young lady, purchase a white satin reticule with clasps, for six dollars, and a few minutes afterwards she went into Mrs Poppleton's—now thinks I she feels a little faint with walking, and intends eating a tart or a jumble, and drinking a glass of lemonade or some such reasonable refreshment—but she purchased a huge piece of heavy plumb cake, and after demolishing a good half, she thrust the remainder in her reticule, and, in a few minutes, the white satin became quite affected by the grease of the cake, and was, of course useless; there is six dollars and a half gone at once which would have supported twelve poor families a day. The gentlemen however set bad examples, and the ladies unfortunately imitate them.

This coat cost me 15 dollars, said a fashionable friend to me—feel the cloth, $16 per yard. What extravagance! What a waste of money! No wonder merchants break—no wonder people marry so seldom. If a different system is not adopted, I shall begin to fear that the happiness of the community, its prosperity and increase, will be seriously affected. Dandy Bachelors and antiquated Belles will usurp the places which should be occupied by young married couples—and smiling infants; and Hymen's torch, which should burn bright and clear, will be dimmed by the mildews of fashionable extravagance and ruinous bankruptcy.

HOWARD.

VOYAGE TO SOUTH-AMERICA.

We congratulate the public on the appearance of the first volume of "A Voyage to South-America, performed by order of the American government, in the years 1817 and 1818, in the frigate Congress; by H. M. Brackenridge, Esq. Secretary to the Mission." We present our readers with the following extract from this valuable and interesting publication.

Baltimore Chronicle.

Speaking of Rio Janeiro, Mr. B. observes:

"The whole district of Rio Janeiro is exceedingly mountainous, and its vallies are in general deep and narrow. The mountains are not as lofty as those of Switzerland, but resemble them more than our Alleghanies. Though not covered with snow, they sometimes let loose upon the vallies what is even more dreadful than the avalanches; huge masses of earth loosening from the rock, by the moisture insinuated between them in the rainy seasons, slip down, and overwhelm every thing below. It is not long since an instance of this kind occurred, when more than a hundred families were buried alive. In the afternoon, the sun having disappeared behind the mountain, its broad shade was spread over us, and we seated ourselves on the terrace, in order to enjoy the cool air. It was not long before we discovered a cavalcade coming along the road. Mr. Sumpter, the American minister, informed us it was some of the royal family taking an airing, and that they very frequently passed this way. A couple of Indian looking dragoons galloped up, their swords rattling by their sides. They were followed at a very considerable distance by several indifferent old fashioned carriages, carrying the great people.

On approaching the house they stopped a few moments, and spoke in a very familiar, friendly, manner to Miss Sumpter.—The queen and princesses were plain in their dress, and in their manner affable and polite, but, for the guards and retinue, I should have taken them to be of the respectable class of citizens. I have seen much more parade in the great people of our own country. I should have felt, I must confess, less respect for royality, if I had seen it, on this occasion, arrayed in the pomp and magnificence I had figured to my imagination. Although I had read a great deal of kings, and queens, and princesses, I had no idea that I should feel so little of that awe and dread, supposed to be produced by the *irradiations of majesty*. Paine observes, 'that kings, among themselves, are good republicans;' and being myself of a country where every citizen is a sovereign, I thought myself entitled to meet any king or his family on terms of equality. The princess Leopoldina was distinguished from the rest by the fairness of her complexion; I saw nothing remarkable in her appearance; and there are thousands of my country-women I would choose in preference for a wife. It is said her situation is extremely unpleasant in this barbarous land—a land removed so far from *the commonwealth of courts*, and seemingly fitted only for vulgar republicanism. A number of scandalous stories are related respecting the bickerings and quarrelings of parties in the palace; for the house is said to be divided against itself.* The cavalcade proceeded along the beach; on passing the barge crew, composed of twenty-four of our best looking men, and such as could hardly be picked out of the whole city, these manifested their politeness by touching their hats, and received in return a most gracious inclination of the head from mighty queens and peerless princesses.

Royalty stopped some minutes to contemplate the manly, erect figures, and open countenances of freemen, glowing with the youth and health of our northern climate, and was no doubt struck with the contrast between these modern Greeks, and its own vile, degraded slaves, of the same calling or occupation. Our proud-spirited fellows did not, however, choose to imitate the Portuguese, by falling on their knees until majesty should have passed by; a species of idolatry which experienced a salutary check in the person of Mr Sumpter some time ago. The incident has been related in our newspapers; I shall here give it as I had it from the minister himself. The guards who precede her majesty were in the habit, without regard to persons, of compelling them to dismount, and stand with the hat off, until the whole retinue had passed by; the insult had been borne, without resistance, by all the foreign agents here except the American, whose republican pride could not be bro't to stoop to this degradation. He was, however, desirous to avoid, if possible, bringing the matter to issue. It was at last thrown upon him by necessity; being unable to avoid the cavalcade, he stopped his horse, and saluted the queen; but this was not satisfactory to her majesty, who is represented to be a proud and haughty woman. She ordered her guards to compel him to dismount; but on making the attempt by brandishing their swords, the American minister stood on the defensive with his stick; on which they retreated, and he went on, leaving her majesty highly offended.

The Portuguese minister remonstrated, urging the example of other foreign agents, who had submitted;† but Mr. Sumpter declared, that, if others tamely put up with such insults, it was no reason why he should. He now went armed; and a second attempt being made similar to the first, he was very near shooting the guard. The subject was brought before the king, by complaints on both sides; the king inclined in favour of the American minister, and apologized for the insult he had received; at the same time gave assurances that it should not be repeated. The queen, determined not to be outdone, being met again some time afterwards, stopped her carriage, and ordered her guards, ten or twelve in number, to go forward, and compel the proud republican to pay the just homage to royalty. Mr. Sumpter, who continued to go armed, drew his pistols, dashed through them, approached the queen's carriage, and in a determined manner reminded her of the assurances lately given by the king; asserting his determination never to submit. He went immediately to the king, stated what had passed, declared that he considered his life unsafe, as the queen seemed determined, and he was himself equally so. The king appeared much hurt, and insisted on making an apology with his own hand—which was actually done. He ordered the guards to be imprisoned, and offered to have them punished, but Mr. Sumpter, whose ideas of justice were somewhat different, requested this might not be. The other foreign ministers offered to join Mr. Sumpter in a remonstrance; but the object was already gained, as the new order extended to all.

Mr. Sumpter entertained a favorable opinion of the king,* as to his liberality and good intentions, but thought him much at the mercy of his ministers. He is fond of seeing strangers, and there is no great difficulty in being presented. It is usual for commanders of ships of war, touching at this place, to go through this ceremony. Commodore Sinclair, according to custom, was presented by our minister, at the country palace, a few miles from town. He describes him as rather below the middle size, enormously fat, of very dark complexion, large black eyes, with a good natured face. He was in a military dress, spoke in French to Mr. Sumpter, and asked the commodore a great many questions respecting his profession and country. He professed a great respect for the government of the United States, and declared himself extremely desirous of cultivating its friendship: this he said he valued highly, because he knew when we professed a friendship it might be safely relied on. In withdrawing, it is the

* Among the people I heard of no parties; affairs of government do not concern them; as in Venice, it would be as dangerous to a - plaud the government as to speak against it. If they venture to speak on these subjects at all, it must be with great caution, and even secrecy. In a word, the government is a despotism.

† Lord Strangford (British) was actually struck by one of the guards, and taken from his horse.

"The author of the Picture of Lisbon, (Murphy,) gives the following character of him at 25 years of age: "He is naturally of a good disposition, but young. Experience has not yet enlightened his understanding, or fortified his courage.—He is timed, and his ministers make him pusylanimous; he wishes to know every thing, and his ministers conceal every thing from him; he wants to govern, and his ministers keep him aloof from the government; he fancies that he reigns, and he only lends his name to the ministers who reign over him."

chalom to imitate the movement of a certain animal, not yet the most graceful of the creation, as it is considered indecorous to turn one's back upon the king; the audience room being very long, the commodore found it inconvenient, and not a little difficult, to *back out* with safety and grace. The commissioners did not think proper to claim the honor of a presentation. Having no communication to hold, they could only be regarded here in the light of private citizens."

Foreign Intelligence.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, Aug. 25.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

THE Ann Maria, Capt. Waite, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, having left that port on the morning of the 15th July. Capt. Waite has favored us with papers to the 12th, and our London papers to the 10th and Lloyd's Lists to the 9th, are received by this arrival. The Liverpool letters are to the 14th. We hear that some extensive failures had occurred at Manchester and Glasgow.

Gen. Devereux's expedition for South America with 3000 men, sailed from Liverpool a day or two before the Ann Maria.

Extract of a Letter dated Liverpool July 10.

The arrivals from the 5d to 9th instant, are 2 from New-York, 1 New-Orleans, 1 Charleston, 2 Savannah, and 1 Wilmington, with 4632 bales Cotton.

Our Cotton market has been rather improving than otherwise throughout the week for American descriptions, until yesterday, when the demand was less general, and holders shewed more disposition to sell, but without being willing to take any reduction, so that prices remain the same as at the termination of last week, except in good qualities, which are rather higher. The sales of the week amount to 6500 bags, comprising 350 Sea Islands at 2s to 2s 9; 2800 Uplands at 11d to 16¼; 1200 Orleans at 11½ to 16½d; 350 Bengals at 5¼d. to 8¼d There has been a good deal of business in tobacco within the last 10 days, and although at former prices, and in some instances by auction even at lower rates, yet there is every appearance of the market being at the lowest. The sales of Pot Ashes are very limited—150 to 200 bls. have been sold. N. Yorks at 42s 6 a 45s In consequence of the fine weather the Grain market has become very dull, and prices of Flour have given way 187 casks Carolina Rice sold yesterday by auction at 20s to 21s 6. Bark, as before Tar continues in limited request—2500 bls. Turpentine sold during the week at 11s 6 to 12s 6.

St. Domingo Coffee sold during the week at 110 to 112; a lot of good Havana brought 112s.

The imports of Cotton into Liverpool in June 1818, was 63,489 bags: in 1819, 40,714—decrease this year, 22,775. The whole import of the first 6 months of this year is 19,350 bags more than in the same period last year.

Stock of Cotton at Liverpool July 1, 189,900 bags, of which 75,000 American, viz. 50,000 bowerds, 1900 Orleans, and 6000 S Islands.

Stock at London, 188,356 bags—of which only 1200 bags American.

"JULY 13.

Cotton N Orleans, 11¼d; Uplands 11¾ a 12¼. Yesterday the market had a dull appearance, and to day prices are much the same, but rather declining. The public sales to take place on Friday, are expected to go heavily."

LONDON, JULY 9.

Retrospect.—By advices from Madrid of 15th June, we learn that another change has taken place in the Spanish Administration. The Marquis de Casa Irujo received an intimation, when in bed on the night of the 12th ult of his removal from office, and banishment for Avila, for which place he departed before the break of day. These circumstances are precisely the same as those which attended the removal of his predecessor, and like him, he had on the previous evening, transacted business with the King, and left the place as confident as ever of the continuance of his Majesty's favor. The fate of these administrations does not much depend upon the character or abilities of the Minister; neither Pizarro or Irujo could cure the financial embarrassments, or recover the revolted colonies; and as the effecting of these impossibilities seems a sine qua non with Ferdinand, the ministers he chooses can hardly expect a longer term in office than the nine months M. Irujo has suffered. The term suffering cannot be misapplied to those who have to grapple with the difficulties of that miserable kingdom, and to endure the caprice of their contemptible Sovereign. The colonies which are just slipping out of her hands, she uses every effort to retain and is worn out with the struggle: the prayer of her well wishers ought to be, that she may get rid of them as soon as possible, in order to turn her attention to domestic affairs which were never surely in any kingdom in a worse condition. St Ignia, the Minister of War, is permitted to retire on account of ill health; and we shall be much surprised if Don. J. M. Alos, his successor, or any other War Minister, preserves his health in that country, amidst the general consumption which seems to be destroying armies, navies and administrations. The Cadiz expedition is almost as near the time of sailing now as it was eighteen months ago: what Don Alos may do for it we cannot see; but from the similarity of symptoms in the two cases, we apprehend that that expedition and our Bank Restriction act will set sail about the same period. M Onis, the late Spanish Ambassador to the United States, it is expected, will be created Prime Minister.—It seems difficult, however, to reconcile this expectation with the rumored refusal of Ferdinand to ratify the formed treaty by this Ambassador for the cession of the Floridas. The Americans seem to apprehend that another eighteen years delay will take place; as well as to suspect that Ferdinand has been selling a large quantity of land in that colony subsequent to its cession to America. Connected with the cession of the Floridas, is a report which has prevailed both in America and the West-Indias, that the Island of Cuba is about to be ceded by Spain to Great Britain. This report has been discountenanced, without being absolutely contradicted, at home; and of the probability of such a circumstance taking place, it is difficult to conjecture — It might be desirable, indeed on the one hand, to command the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, but it is to be apprehended that the Island would prove a burden, instead of a source of profit, and that the property in our West-India Islands would be depreciated by it, in which case there will doubtless be strong opposition to it in this country.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 1.

Sir Robert Liston, the ambassador of his Britannic Majesty to the Porte, has just concluded an important Treaty, after three years negociation, by which the Divan at length recognizes the arrangements concluded by the four Allied Powers, respecting the Ionian Islands.

DRESDEN, JUNE 23.

An event, which happened here last month, continues to occupy public attention. A functionary, who was generally esteemed, made a declaration before the proper judicial authority, that he assassinated his first wife 30 years ago He has surrendered himself a prisoner, and his indictment is preparing.

PARIS, JULY 7.

Last night, in spite of a good deal of wind, Madam Blanchard ascended in a Balloon, amidst the concern of thousands of spectators: on the lights being extinguished, the fire works exploded, and the balloon appeared as a dark cloud for an instant, and it took fire, as is supposed, by a spark. Mad B was precipitated to the earth with the utmost velocity She fell in a small street near Rue Mont Blanc; when taken up she was not quite dead, but literally dashed to pieces. She survived but a few minutes

The conditions imposed by the new law on the Liberty of the Press, have obliged many journalists to renounce their establishments, not possessing the means to make bail deposits to the immense amount required. Le Memorial Bordelais is among the number discontinued.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

India Trade. A correspondent, in correction of the extract we made from Mr. Assey's Pamphlet, says—

"By the quotation from Mr. Assey's Publication (which the writer of this note has read) it appears that in the year 1817-18, the trade from America to China, employed 7,000,000 of dollars, and 16,000 tons shipping; and that during the same period the British trade to China, "occupied 6,500,000 dollars, and 20,500 tons shipping."

It should be recollected that the Americans have supplied not only the United States, but the greater part of the Continent with teas, and thus the teas, silks, nankeens, and other articles exported by them from China, are principally paid for in dollars, while the teas and other Chinese productions imported into Great-Britain are paid for by cloth, camlets, lead, &c. &c exported from hence, and the surplus balance of trade between India and China, in cotton, opium, and other articles of Indian produce, which, taken together with the articles exported from hence, renders the British trade with China nearly a barter. Upwards of a million of dollars in specie were exported by the company's supercargoes, from China to Bengal, in the season of 1817-18.

The trade between Holland and China is not exclusively carried on by an East-India Company as formerly, but foreigners (principally Americans) are admitted to import teas, and place them in "Entrepot," they are exported on the payment of a small duty, and it is a fact, that there are now at Rotterdam and Amsterdam (exclusive of other teas) upwards of 120,000 chests of Congo teas; these alone must have occupied 9,000 tons of shipping.

The English East-India Company's tonnage for China in the season of 1817-18 amounted to 19,278 tons, chartered tonnage from the Port of London; to which should be added about 1-6th as surplus tonnage brought home by those ships more than they are chartered for, and paid by the Company at half freight.

In 1818-19 their chartered tonnage for China was 27,891 tons, which, with the additional 1-6th, amounts to 32,469 tons, as appears by the list of their chartered ships (extracted from that useful monthly publication, the Asiatic Journal:) thus it appears in the year succeeding that referred to by Mr. Assey, there was an increase in the Company's tonnage to China of 13,191 tons: has the American trade experienced a proportional increase, or rather if should be ascertained if the American carrying trade has not diminished, and will continue diminishing in proportion as our Continental neighbors acquire ships and capital to carry on their own trade?

But the British tonnage here referred to does not include the ships belonging (principally) to Bombay and Bengal, trading annually to China, usually called country ships, and are, for size and equipment, some of the finest merchant ships in the world. A list of these will be found in the East-India Register, annually published.

It has been confidently predicted by many that on the expiration of the Company's Charter, their trade to China will, like that to India, be thrown open; but if the advocates of this free trade were required to state the actual profits resulting from the free trade to India, the present moment would shew that the balance was not greatly in their favor, as the free trade has glutted Great-Britain with Indian produce, and ruined one half the adventurers.

Morn. Chronicle.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 27.

Capt. Dowdall, of the ship Mentor, sailed from Bristol on the 7th ultimo, and has furnished us with London papers to the evening of the 12th. They are very barren of news.

The stocks were at 69 3-8.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Preparations were begun on Saturday at the House of Lords to receive the Prince Regent, who is expected to go in State to-morrow to prorogue parliament.

Wooler, the Black Dwarf, was soundly thrashed on Saturday in his own room, for some impudent remarks respecting the York Hussars. This wholesome discipline was inflicted, it is said, by the commander of that regiment. The particulars are not worth relating. —*Courier.*

A number of respectable inhabitants of the city mean to be sworn in as Special constables to assist the civil power in quelling any disturbance that may take place at Smithfield on the 21st of this month.

The new duty on Malt was laid for the first time on the stock in hand, on Friday.

At the corn market to-day, wheat went heavy at a reduction of 2s from last Monday's prices.

The Bristol Bank of Warrell & Pope, the Cheltenham Bank, of Wells & Fisher, and the Winchcomb Bank of Fisher & Ashmore, have stopped payment.

Nothing ever exceeded the abundance of the crops of corn of every kind in the northern provinces of France: though it is feared they have been laid by the late heavy storms of rain and hail which have taken place in that country.

A serious calamity has befallen Mr. Moore, the poet, in consequence of the conduct of a deputy whom he had employed some years at Bermuda, and who has embezzled a considerable sum of money, for which Mr. M. is of course responsible. An attachment is decreed against his person.

The 5th Dragoon Guards have received orders to march from York to Birmingham and Coventry.

At a seditious meeting of reformers, held at Blackburn last Monday, a deputation from the Blackburn *Female* Reform Society mounted the stage to present a Cap of Liberty and an address to the meeting. The latter was read, and in it the women composing the society "pledged themselves to instill into the minds of their children a hatred of civil and religious tyranny."

NEW-YORK, AUG. 30.

By the arrival of the ship Martha, Capt. Sketchley, in 23 days from Liverpool, we have received Liverpool papers of the 24th of July, and London of the 23d. The latest papers are filled with accounts of the great meeting of Reformers, at Smithfield, London, on Wednesday the 24th of July.—The notorious Henry Hunt was chairman, assisted by Dr. Watson, Preston, Thistlewood, and a *reverend* Reformer, of the name of Harrison. The meeting was supposed to be composed of no less than 70,000 persons. Every precaution was taken by government, and the city police to prevent any disturbance, and with good effect; for after some short harangues from the top of a waggon, by some of the leaders, and the passing by acclamation of a long string of resolutions, the immense crowd departed in peace. We have been favored by Captain Sketchley with the following intelligence, taken from a London paper of the 23d, one day later than has been received here, which he saw but could not obtain—

The London paper of the 23d of July gives an account of the proceeding of the Court of Common Council, held at Guildhall the preceding day, in the course of which it was declared by the Lord Mayor, that information had been laid before him, *on oath*, of the existence of a conspiracy, the object of which was to excite the assemblage in Smithfield to acts of open violence, and even bloodshed, had it not been checked by the measures of precaution adopted by the government and magistracy.

A letter received here yesterday, (August 28,) says the Baltimore Patriot, from an intelligent merchant in Havana, says—"Our advices from Spain are to the 5th *July*, and state, that the cession of the Floridas *will not be ratified*. This has already intimidated the minds of many people here, in the apprehension of a war between the two countries; but this is all *fal lal*. The United States will take possession, and Spain will not oppose it, although her relations with England will not allow her to give her open sanction."

By the late Mails.

MICHIGAN. DETROIT, AUG. 5.

Important Information to those who intend to emigrate to this Territory from the Eastern and Northern States.

THE following is extracted from a letter received by J. M'Closky, Esq. from Mr. Joseph Fletcher, who is now engaged in surveying the public lands in the vicinity of the River Raisin;

"I have the satisfaction to state to you and your friends at Detroit, that I have just surveyed the best tract of country that I ever surveyed in my life, either in private or public lands."

Mr. Fletcher is a man considerably advanced in years; has had experience enough to make him one of the best of judges of land; and has been engaged in surveying for a long time.

S. C. CHARLESTON, AUG. 18.

Captain Lucas Minas, (of the schooner Francisco, condemned in this city for piratical practices) has been recently arrested in St. Augustine, on a charge of being concerned in the plunder of the brig Ann, on the Coast of Florida, and the murder of her crew. It was found, however, on examination, that there was not sufficient grounds to convict him of the above charge But it appearing that he had taken a cargo of coffee and sugar from the above vessel, he has been sentenced to ten days imprisonment in the above place, and to defray the costs of the suit attending a prosecution, for not reporting the transaction on his arrival in this city.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, AUG. 25.

A French national vessel, said to be the Arethusa, arrived off Annapolis, last Friday evening, from Brest. It is said, several others are expected in the early part of September.

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 23.

Public Meeting.—A very numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, friendly to American manufactures, was held in the State House Yard on Saturday, the 21st of August, agreeably to public notice, when *Mathew Lawler*, Esq was appointed Chairman, and *Condy Raguet*, Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been introduced by some appropriate remarks, and stated from the chair, the following resolutions were adopted;

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the present prostrate state of manufactures and trade has chiefly arisen from the great influx of foreign manufactures into this country, whereby the productions of the industry of our citizens are debarred from a market, our workmen deprived of employment and reduced to mendicity, while the wealth of the United States is drained to support the industry of foreign nations.

Resolved, That it is expedient to form a society for the promotion of domestic industry, the members of which shall engage to give a preference to our own productions, when ever they can be obtained of good quality, and at a fair price, and that a committee be now appointed to carry this resolution into effect.

The following gentlemen were appointed:—Mathew Lawler, Wm. W. Woodward, John Harrison, Thomas Lieper, Dr. Samuel Jackson, Thomas W. Morris, Thomas Hume, Dr. James Mease, Condy Raguet

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare and report, at a future meeting, a memorial to the congress of the United States, praying for such a modification of the tariff, as will protect the industry of our own country, and prevent its being sacrificed to that of foreign nations.

Resolved, That the same committee be a committee of correspondence, to correspond with such persons throughout the United States, as are favorable to the support and protection of domestic industry.

The following gentlemen were appointed:—William Duane, Matthew Carey, Seth Craige, Condy Raguet, Henry Horn, Josiah Randall, William Young.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to ascertain the state of the manufactories in this city and precincts, at three different periods, viz: during the war in 1814, in 1816, and at the present time, and particularly the number of persons out of employment, together with the weekly value of their labor.

Mr Duane and Mr. Carey having been appointed to report suitable names, the following were adopted:

Mark Richards, Iron Founder.
Jonathan Lukens, Saddler.
James Ronaldson, Type Founder.
William Young, Woolen Manufacturer.
Seth Craige, Cotton Manufacturer.
John Harrison, Chemist.
William Fry, Printer.
Henry Horn, Silver Plater.
Patrick M'Kell, Manufacturer of Hosiery.
James Josiah, Manufacturer of Glass.
Thomas Fletcher, Do *of* Screws, &c.
Franklin Eyre, Ship Builder.
Edward Shelmerdine, Hatter.
J. D. Langstroth, Paper Maker.
Hugh Henry.

Resolved, That all future elections, for members of the state legislature or the congress of the United States, we will vote for no man who is known to be unfriendly to the support and protection of domestic manufactures, and that we recommend to our fellow citizens, throughout the union, to adopt a similar line of conduct.

Resolved, That our representatives in congress and in the legislature of the state, be earnestly requested to appear at the next and all future sessions of those respective bodies, clothed in domestic manufactures.

Resolved, That the Manufacturers, Mechanics, and Tradesmen, of the city and county of Philadelphia, be requested to furnish the chairman of the committee, appointed under the fifth resolution, with such information relative to the objects of their appointment, as falls within their immediate notice.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn, to meet again at the Court House, on Saturday, the 4th Sept. next, at 4 o'clock.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of the city.

MATHEW LAWLER, Chairman.
CONDY RAGUET, Secretary.

AUGUST 25.

His Catholic Majesty's brig Volunteer, anchored in Cadiz Bay, on the 6th inst. from Vera Cruz and Havana.—The evening previous to her arrival, she had an obstinate combat with an Insurgent privateer, from Buenos-Ayres, armed with 20 thirty-two pound carronades and a long 18, and 180 men! in which she came off second best The engagement lasted three hours and a half, and the Volunteer had one man killed and 18 badly wounded.—The Spanish account states, that the Insurgent privateer was much cut up and had a great many killed and wounded.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, AUG. 21.

Savings Bank.—We learn that the deposits on Monday, the 16th, and Saturday, 21st inst. amounted to $5,869. The number of depositors was 98, of which 45 were receivals from $1 to 100.

The largest deposit was from an inhabitant of Newtown, Long-Island, $605; a physician deposited 520; a widow in Poughkeepsie, 400; who also deposited for seven grand children, 43; a Sailor, 260; an Inspector of Customs, 300; a Storekeeper, 200; a Clerk, 200; a Pedlar, 200; a Book-binder, 150; a Gardner, 110; a Boarding-house-keeper, a widow, 150; a Midwife, 100; a school-master, 100; two school-mistresses, one 75, the other 100; two Seamstresses, 75, and 100; a Tayloress, 50; a domestic female, from Germany, the savings of her wages, in gold, 250; a Porter, 110; a colored woman, 150; the Philanthropic Society, 80; several females, domestics and others, from 90 to 140; a number of deposits for infants and minors, from 5 to 20; a female, recently from Sligo, Ireland, 50; several widows deposited their mites, from 20 to 50; a female butler, 25.

A larger number than usual of colored people particularly females, made their deposits, several of them for the fourth and fifth time. It is for the benefit of this class that this Institution is peculiarly adapted. "Thank God," said a considerate woman, "a place is at last provided, where a poor body can lay up their savings with security" The Seaman, who deposited $280, appeared with his Captain to see "that all was fair." In the prime of life, if he continues as he begun, and that life be spared, he will have a comfortable support when his toils and dangers are over. We again call the attention of his brother Jacks to follow his prudent example.

We learn by the Pilots, that the brig of war seen on Sunday morning outside of Sandy Hook, by the schr. Carpenter's Son, was the United States brig Enterprize. She did not board the Carpenter's Son, nor hoist English colors. The sloop "full of men" which was near her, was out with a fishing party.

The Enterprize proceeded to sea yesterday morning.

AUGUST 25.

We are informed, that a manufacturing establishment in this city discharged fifty of its workmen in the course of the last week.

We have seen a gentleman who left St. Jago de Cuba on the 11th inst. where he has resided the last 8 or 9 months He states that the account recently published, by way of Havana and Charleston, of a serious insurrection of the negroes, at St. Jago, was altogether untrue.

AUGUST 26.

The U. States' ship Hornet, Captain Reed, sailed on Tuesday last, for Cadiz, with despatches for Mr Forsyth our Minister at the Court of Madrid.

AUGUST 27.

Violent gale of wind.—We have seen a letter from C. Hartt, Esq. to a gentleman in this city, dated Mobile, July 31st, which says, we have experienced one of the severest gales of wind ever felt in this part of the country. It commenced on Tuesday last, and has not ceased yet. Holman & Gunnison's two wharves, received the most injury. One is entirely washed away, and the other partly destroyed. The water is into Stewart's store, and boats are sailing about the town in every direction.

A letter from Blakely, dated the 1st of August, which we have also seen, states

that the gale had ceased, and although the water came up to the stores on the wharves in that place, yet the damage sustained, was but trifling.

There is reason to fear the gale has extended itself all along the southern coast, and has done much damage to property on the Mississippi, and in the West-Indies. *Ev. Post.*

Commodore Perry.—A few days since accounts were received, by an arrival at Newport, that the United States squadron, under commodore Perry, had arrived in the river Oronoco, and was to sail in a few days for St. Thomas. There have been many conjectures as to the nature and object of the mission; but the Aurora of this morning has let the secret out. After giving the news, Mr. Duane remarks:

"Our readers will see that the commodore has reached the *Oronoco*, which we stated to be his destination some time ago; there requires an explanation of the above paragraph, as to names of places; the Mermaid arrived from the Island of *St. Thomas*, in the West-Indies, but that is not the place for which the commodore was to sail in three or four days, but the city of *St. Thomas* of Angostura, the capital of *Guaiana*, and the seat of the Venezuelan government. His mission is to demand two vessels, fitted and freighted out in the United States, and which took a new start from *Martinique*, with supplies for the *royal army* under *Morillo*; the vessels were captured by commodore *Brion*, and condemned as *Spanish property*, under a neutral flag—the commodore's mission appears to be covered by the British doctrine of *war in disguise*."

HUDSON, AUG. 24.

On Friday last, a battalion of Cadets from the Military Academy, about 200 strong, commanded by Captain Bell of the U. S. light artillery, arrived in this city and encamped. The object of this march is to acquire a practical knowledge of the duty of soldiers. The various exercises and evolutions of this corps of youthful heroes, have been performed in a manner that does them honor, and their correct and gentlemanly deportment, is a sure pledge of their future usefulness. The precision in evolutions, the vigor of discipline and the excellence of the police, which have distinguished the Cadets, since they have been in this city, exhibit a progress of improvement truly astonishing, and it was gratifying to hear the eulogium of a French gentleman, who has served in the army of Napoleon, when it had attained its highest perfection, in military evolutions and discipline, who declared that the marchings, wheelings, and other displays of military science of this youthful battalion were equal to any he had ever witnessed. This deserved compliment from a competent judge, reflects high honor upon the officers who conduct the school, and the cadets, who have profited so much by their instruction.

We understand the Cadets will leave here this day, on their return to West-Point.

MASS. BOSTON, AUG. 19.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The public have been apprised that Captain Patridge, formerly of the West Point Academy, contemplated the establishment of a Grand Seminary for the education of youth in every branch of *Science*, as well as the *Useful Arts*. We are happy to learn, that his plan is rapidly progressing; and from the subjoined article, copied from the New-Hampshire Patriot, that he is aided, in his laudable enterprize, by the enterprizing spirit of his friends:—"The erection of the building on Norwich Plain, (Vt.) for a Literary, Scientific and Military Academy, has already been commenced. Mr. Joseph Emerson, who has undertaken to erect and finish this magnificent building, has begun his work with a spirit of enterprize, which affords assurance that he will not disappoint the most sanguine expectations of the donors in its completion.

Separation of Maine.—Agreeably to the Proclamation of the Executive, the votes given in the District of Maine, on the subject of Separation, as legally returned to the Secretary's Office, amount to 24,293, of which 17,091 were in favor of Separation. This immense majority must put aside all speculative questions on the policy of the measure, and pave the way to an easy and tranquil admission into the family of the Union.

AUGUST 25.

Mediterranean Squadron.—It has been mentioned in the papers, that a misunderstanding has occurred between Commodore Stewart, and some of the principal officers of his squadron, which at the last date was at *Gibraltar*. Letters have been received in town, which give the following particulars of this unpleasant event:—That a court-martial had been ordered by the Commodore to be held on board the Guerriere, in *Naples*, for the trial of a marine;—that after sitting a day on ship board, the Court thought proper to adjourn to the city, where the trial was completed and the result reported to the Commodore;—that Commodore Stewart disapproved of this proceeding in a foreign territory, as illegal, and ordered the marine to return to his duty;—that this produced from the Officers composing the Court (of which Com. Macdonough is President) a representation, which Com. Stewart considered indecorous, and immediately ordered into arrest the officers who signed it; and, that when the letters were written, the ships were commanded by their First Lieutenants. Such are the particulars stated. If true, not only the officers arrested must return to the United States, for trial, but the Commodore must also return to prefer charges against them. In this case, another Commodore and several Captains and Commanders will be ordered to the Mediterranean station.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 1, 1819.

The Hon. John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, arrived here yesterday morning in the Steam-Boat, on his way to Massachusetts.

The Boston Gazette of Mo states, that no case of malignant fever has been reported to the Board of Health from the 23d to the 29th inst.

From the National Intelligencer, Aug. 21.

The news from Madrid, via Gibraltar, received by an arrival at Boston, is a few days later than that by the Hornet. It serves, however, only to confirm what we already knew. If the treaty had been ratified subsequently to the 22d of June, which is the date of the official accounts on the subject, a person residing at Gibraltar could scarcely have known it. It is possible that the Hornet, which it appears is now about to sail, may on her return, bring us the first conclusive information on the subject.

The Louisiana Herald states that orders had issued for the United States troops at Natchitoches to march to the Sabine, to prevent auxiliaries and supplies going to the Independents of Texas.

Accounts from [the republic of] Hayti, state that the president Boyer has caused the senate to pass an act enabling foreign merchants to recover, by legal process, debts contracted by the natives. Heretofore strangers were compelled to receive produce in payment of their demands, at an extraordinary price, or wait the pleasure of their debtors. This wise regulation, it is justly expected, will greatly augment the trade of Hayti.

A letter from Leghorn states, that a revolution had taken place at Tunis; the Bey and all his family having been massacred, and a new Bey set up by the Algerines, who had obtained the ascendancy.

From the National Intelligencer, Aug. 23.

Of twenty five Banks in the state of Ohio, the Western Herald informs us, there are at present but six or seven which redeem their paper with specie.

A letter from a gentleman in Nashville states, that the stockholders of the Nashville Bank met on the 31st ult. and requested the President and Directors to surrender the charter and wind up the business of that institution.

The Washington Bank at Lebanon, Ky. has stopped payment, and is about to wind up its concerns.

On Saturday the 31st ult. the citizens of Jefferson county, Ky. assembled at the different election precincts, (for the third time,) agreeable to public notice, to take the voice of the county upon the expediency of a suspension of specie payments by the Bank of Kentucky and its Branches; and on taking a vote, it was found that about three to one were opposed to the suspension.

The election of Representatives to Congress from the state of Tennessee took place in the first week of the present month. We have complete returns but from one of the districts. In that recently represented by Mr. Blount, who declined a re-election, John Cocke is elected, by a majority of about 260 votes in the whole district.

From the National Intelligencer, Aug. 24.

We had learnt, from the newspapers, that some misunderstanding had taken place amongst our Naval Officers on the Mediterranean Station.—We are sorry to say, that private letters received in this city confirm these accounts. It is said to have arisen upon the occasion of the disapprobation, by Commodore Stewart, of the proceedings of a Court Martial, held whilst the squadron lay off Naples. About that time, the squadron sailed for Gibraltar, and the officers who had composed the Court met off that port, and addressed a remonstrance to the commanding officer against the terms of his disapprobation of the proceedings of the Court. Whereupon, he arrested those officers, being four Captains and one Lieutenant. Among the former are said to be Captains Macdonough and Ballard. We are so much in hopes that this matter will be amicably adjusted, that we should not have noticed it, but that statements respecting it are already in general circulation. The Captains being arrested, the first Lieutenants are now in command of the ships respectively, which, previous to this occurrence, were commanded by the officers now under arrest.

The Capitol.—We are glad to find, by a visit to the Capitol, that the apartments destined for the Senate and House of Representatives will be ready for their reception at the opening of the ensuing session of Congress. The senate Chamber, in the North Wing, appears to be the nearest to completion, and will be a more splendid apartment than the one in which that body formerly sate. The Representatives' Hall, in the South Wing, though the form is changed, perhaps disadvantageously, but necessarily, from oval to semicircular, will at least equal in magnificence the former Hall. It will possess, over the old room, some great advantages, of embellishment as well as convenience.—The beautiful large pillars, of variegated Potomac marble, in this Hall, and the smaller ones of the same material in that of the Senate, cannot fail of being generally admired. The colossal statue of Liberty, raised aloft over the Speaker's chair, is a fine object, but would appear perhaps to greater advantage had it an ample space for its display.—The galleries in both rooms, but particularly in the Senate Chamber, are more conveniently disposed than the old one. The tools ensemble of both Halls, and the arrangements of offices, committee rooms, &c. it is supposed, will have been greatly improved by their re-edification.

At length, too, the Centre Building begins to raise from the ground. The ample foundations and subterranean vaults, commenced last season, have been very substantially completed. The Western wall is already rising towards the second story, and the eastern or front wall is some feet above the ground. It is supposed that, before the winter sets in, the building will have reached somewhere about half its height. If Congress continue to look with a favorable eye on this great national work, it is hoped the end of the next season will find the exterior walls prepared to receive the lofty dome they are destined to support; and that two more years will suffice for the completion of the Capitol.

National Intelligencer.

From Relf's Philadelphia Gazette, Aug. 21.

An obliging friend has favored us with the following interesting article:

Extract from the evidence of Alexander Baring, Esq. before the secret committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider of the state of the Bank, and of the expediency of a resumption of cash payments, (given on the 25th of March, 1819.)

Supposing peace to be maintained in India, and the overtrading to that part of the world, both from this country and the U. States, to be checked, as it naturally will be by the ordinary consequence of overtrading, do you not think that there is more probability that in the next two or three years bullion may be imported from Asia to Europe, than that it should continue to be sent from Europe to Asia, especially if the supply of Europe from the mines of South-America should continue on a diminished scale? I should certainly think that less bullion will go from Europe to Asia;—perhaps none; or is it even possible that a small balance may be brought from thence, but I should think the latter case not very probable. An article which has lately come in great abundance from India, Cotton, will probably not come at all since the Cotton of America is reduced to its present rates.

From Niles's Register.

In this country, there is no necessity for any one to be idle on account of a superfluity of laborers. We receive commodities from abroad, which ought to be made at home, hence it is that though a superfluity of laborers does not exist, there is at this time a severe want of employment.

It is estimated, that there are 20,000 persons daily seeking work, in Philadelphia. In New-York 10,000 able bodied men are said to be wandering the streets looking for it, and if we add to them the women, who desire something to do, the amount cannot be less than 20,000.

In Baltimore there may be about 10,000 persons in unsteady employment, or actually suffering because they cannot get into business. We know several decent men lately "good livers" who now subsist on such victuals as two years ago they would not have given to their servants in the kitchen. Here are 50,000 persons in these cities wholly or partially idle. Admit that they obtain half employment, just enough to keep them from becoming an incumbrance to others, and average the value of what they might earn, at only fifty cents per day, and the amount of loss is $12,500 per day, 75,000 per week, 300,000 per month, &c. Here we see how it is, that the want of employment strikes at national wealth. Thousands who are best disposed to support themselves decently by labor, are in a state of positive suffering because they have not any thing to do. The distress of the people has reached an alarming extent, and there is no considerate man in our large cities and towns that looks to the approaching winter without anticipating scenes of misery, such as he never before witnessed.

From the Philadelphia Union of Aug. 24

The State Bank of Trenton, the Northampton Bank, and the Farmers Bank at Reading, have stopped specie payments The Notes are now so far depreciated that no *sales* of them are made.—We observe a notice of the Reading newspaper, offering to take the Notes of the Bank at that place, in payment for debts, within a limited period.

The Bank of England, have not waited for Mr. Perkins' new invented Bank Note Plates; but adopted the invention of Messrs. Applegarth and Cowper, two ingenious English Engravers, for their new Note, which is in active preparation, and calculated to defy successful imitation.

The New-York papers say, that in the N. W. parts of that State, particularly at Geneva, Wheat was selling at 50 cents a bushel, Butter 12½ cents, Ducks, (not canvas back, we presume) 37½ cents, and every production proportionably cheap. This may be considered *cheap living*; but as the Irishman said, when told that potatoes were sold in his own country for a pistareen a bushel, *where said he, is the pistareen to be got?*

Boston Gazette.

The Committee on Tillage, appointed by the Agricultural Society of Jefferson County, have finished their tour of more than 250 miles through various parts of the country. They have visited 14 towns, viewed 75 farms, and examined 200 different articles, which have been offered for premiums. They have been highly gratified with the flattering prospects of an abundant harvest, in every part of the country, notwithstanding the uncommon drouth;—And also with the happy effects, which they cannot but think, have already resulted from the establishment of the Society, in giving a spring to industry—promoting a spirit of agricultural inquiry, and in awakening a most laudable emulation.

Sackett's Har. Gaz.

It is said that the celebrated Dr. Solomon, the patentee of the "Balm of Gilead"—paid upwards of 24,000 dollars a year for advertisements. His manufactory for the medicine at Liverpool, was very expensive, consisting of vats, coppers, barrels, receivers, &c. resembling a brew house Attached to the establishment was a printing office, coaches, carts, &c. The Doctor acquired an immense fortune.

We hear by Capt. Felt, that the English expedition from Bengal, consisting of several Company's cruisers with troops, under the command of Sir Rumford Raffles, had arrived on the coast of Sumatra to take possession of all the ports on the west coast of that Island, which had been ceded to the English by the King of Archeen.—*Salem Reg.*

Fire.—On the 24th of July, a dreadful conflagration took place at St. Johns, Newfoundland. Upwards of 100 houses and stores were laid in a heap of ruins. The loss estimated at £150,000. It is calculated that 1500 persons have been deprived of their homes by this calamity.

Sanguine expectations are entertained that the Columbus, 74, now finishing at the navy yard in this city, will be completed and ready for sea, before the winter sets in. Many of her officers are already appointed, and her crew are collecting with activity, which in the mean time will be received on board of a hulk, stationed in the Eastern Branch of the Potomac.—*Washington City Gazette.*

Brigadier General James Miller has accepted the appointment of Governor of the Territory of Arkansas, and has, of course, resigned his commission in the army.

The Powder-mill belonging to John Mather in East-Hartford, was blown up on the 19th ult. and a Mr. Perry, the foreman, was killed by the explosion.

President Boyer, of Hayti, has presented £500 sterling, to the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.

The British government brigs Hecla, Lieut. Parry, and Griper, Lieut. Hoppner, sailed from Sheerness May 18, and from Scilly on the 24th, for Davis's Straits, in search of the north-west passage.

Lieutenant Franklyn has embarked for the British possessions on this continent, with a view of proceeding by land to explore the northern regions, nearly on the track of Mr. Hearne.

The Hon. William C. Bradlee, is the Federal Candidate for Governor in Vermont.

The deaths in Philadelphia in week ending August 21st were 104—of which 73 were children, 24 of whom died of the cholera morbus, and 9 of hooping cough;—ten persons died of fevers of various kinds.

Fifty-nine Deaths occurred in Baltimore during the week ending on the 23d inst.—21 of whom were adults and 38 children—Fifteen of the above number died of the cholera morbus.

The number of deaths in Charleston, for the week, ending 15th August was 61, of which 5 are said to be of yellow fever, 3 of typhus, and 2 of billious fever.

Marine.

Ship Marcus, Hilliard, has arrived at New-York, 42 days from Havre.—Aug. 16th, lat. 42, 40, long. 33, spoke ship Christopher, Stewart, 38 days from Gibraltar, for Providence, in a leaky state, both pumps going, one of which was down the fore hatchway, but Captain S. informed us that he wanted nothing and apprehended no danger.

The Financier, Davis, passed Elsineur, June 20th.

BALTIMORE, AUG. 26.—Arrived, Schooner Marmion, Atkinson, 9 days from Gonaives to the Capes, and 3 days in the Bay, with coffee. Left no Americans—spoke nothing. Capt. Atkinson reports, that during his stay in Gonaives, an English schooner arrived from New-Providence, the Captain of which gave the following particulars of the capture of four of the crew (one the captain) of a piratical cruiser, which had committed a number of depredations in the neighborhood of the Leeward Islands. It appears that a considerable quantity of coffee had found its way into New-Providence some time in July last, which excited suspicion, soon after there was some information given, that a part of the crew of some vessel was on an uninhabited Island near New-Providence, the other part having run off with the vessel; immediately a detachment of soldiers were put on board a small schr. and ordered for the above Island, where they found and took the four men already mentioned late of the schr. formerly the Contradiction, of this port (which capture is well known) the greater part of the crew having run off with her, while the Captain and four of his men were on shore, one of which made his escape after being taken. The Contradiction was taken to Nuevitas, where they gave themselves up. Those who were immediately brought to trial at New-Providence, (one having turned King's evidence) and condemned to be hanged; and the execution of the Captain took place three days after their condemnation; the execution of the other two was put off for a few days, for what reason Capt. A's informant was not acquainted.

It appears that the captain (whose name is not recollected) is one of the most hardened wretches that was ever brought to justice. During the short time he had to live, he was frequently visited by several Ministers, to which he paid no kind of attention, but went on in the most wicked manner possible, till a few hours before he was taken to the gallows: he then appeared to be quite reconciled, and said he was confident of forgiveness.

Among the cruelties which were proved against him, (none confessed) is the following:—After capturing the Contradiction, and finding her to answer their purpose better than the one which they took her with, the armament was put on board the Contradiction, and it is supposed the other destroyed. Some time after they fell in with a small vessel, her nation not recollected, on board of which was a Spanish gentleman and his wife, passengers, bound to St. Thomas: they were taken on board the pirate, and the vessel plundered of every thing valuable.

It is unnecessary to say in what manner the poor woman was treated, during which they were unmercifully beating and torturing her husband. The Captain seeing him nearly exhausted, asked for a volunteer to put an end to his existence, which was readily found, and a pistol was snapped at his head several times but would not go off. The second being brought, effectually did the business, and his body was thrown into the sea without ceremony. What became of the truly unfortunate woman is not known.

Died,

At Princeton, the Rev. SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH, D. D. L. L. D. late President of Princeton College.

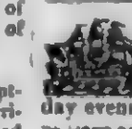
At New-York, after a short and severe illness, JOSEPH CONSTANT, Esq. late a Colonel in the army of the United States.

THE GUARDIAN.

The 7th number of the Guardian may be received by subscribers in this vicinity, at R. HUBBARD's Book-Store.

Subscribers indebted for the JOURNAL of SCIENCE, and CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR, are requested to make payment.

Sept. 1



For New-York,

THE Packet VENUS, *D. Havens*, will sail on Thursday evening at 6 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

JED. HUNTINGTON.

FOR SALE,

Now landing from said sloop, Superfine new Southern FLOUR, *cheap for cash.*

Sept. 1. 43—

NEW FLOUR.

James N. Brown,

HAS for sale, just received, superfine Southern Flour, in bbls. and half bbls. made from new wheat.

Sept. 1. 43—

Oil Cake, Stone Lime, &c.

JOSEPH H. STRONG,

HAS on hand, some Oil Cake and Flax-Seed Oil, which he will dispose of at a reduced price.—Also, a few casks best Stone Lime, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

Norwich, Aug. 17, 1819. 41—

Salt, Rum, etc.

300 Bushels Turkal-sland and Liverpool blown Salt.

5 Hhds. Boston Rum and Molasses.

Superfine Flour per barrel.

1 Tierce Pearlashes.

Sperm Candles and Oil, together with a choice selection of Groceries, too numerous to particularize, for sale at reduced prices at the store of

CALVIN TYLER.

Sept. 1, 1819. 43

To Farmers.

CORN, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Coal, Boards, Joist & Wood, are wanted, in exchange for Domestic Manufactured Goods at fair prices.

APPLY TO

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Norwich Falls, Sept. 1. 43—

Oats and Potatoes.

WANTED, a few hundred bushels OATS and POTATOES, for which cash will be paid on delivery, if brought soon.

FOR SALE,

7 bbls. FILBERTS,

10 boxes bloom RAISINS,

5 boxes SULPHUR,

1 cask Linseed OIL,

And a few LEGHORN HATS, of superior quality, all of which will be sold low. *Apply to Capt.* GAVIT *on board sloop Osprey, or*

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 1. 43—

TO BE SOLD AT

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON the 20th day of September next, so much of the real estate of NATHAN BREWSTER, late of Preston, deceased, as will raise the sum of twelve hundred dollars, agreeable to an order from the Court of Probate to the administrators on said estate, and also, all the residue of said estate under the incumbrance of the widows dower agreeable to an order of said Court of Probate to Nathaniel Kimball, Guardian to all the heirs to said estate, being minors under age.

Said sales to be on the premises in Preston, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day.

ELISHA BREWSTER, } *Adm'rs.*
SALLY BREWSTER, }
NATH'L. KIMBALL, *Guardian.*

Preston, Aug. 28, 1819. 43—

FOUND,

A FEW days since, a *POCKET BOOK.* The owner can have it, by proving property, and paying charges.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

Sept. 1. 43—

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber and indented apprentice girl, by name

HANNAH THAYER,

about fifteen years of age. All persons are forbid harboring, trusting or employing said runaway on penalty of the law.

One Cent reward will be given to any person who will return her, but no charges paid.

ELIPHALET BALDWIN, Jun.

Norwich, Sept. 1, 1819. 43—

POETRY.

LORD BYRON.

The following very elegant compliment to our country is extracted from the new Poem of LORD BYRON, just published.

THE name of Commonwealth is past and gone,
O'er the three fractions of the groaning globe;
Venice is crushed and Holland deigns to own
A sceptre, and endures the purple robe;
If the free Switzer yet bestrides alone
His chainless mountains, 'tis but for a time,
For tyranny of late is cunning grown,
And in its own good seasons tramples down
The sparkles of our ashes. One great clime,
Whose vigorous offspring by dividing ocean
Are kept apart and nursed in the devotion
Of Freedom, which their fathers fought for, and
Bequeath'd—a heritage of heart and hand,
And proud distinction from each other land,
Whose sons must bow them at a monarch's motion,
As if his senseless sceptre were a wand
Full of the magic of exploded science—
Still one great clime, in full and free defiance,
Yet rears her crest, unconquer'd and sublime,
Above the far Atlantic!—She has taught
Her Esau brethren that the haughty flag,
The floating fence of Albion's feebler crag,
May strike to those whose red right hands have bought
Rights cheaply earn'd with blood. Still, still, forever
Better, though each man's life-blood were a river,
That it should flow, and overflow, than creep
Through thousand lazy channels in our veins,
Damm'd like the dull canal with locks and chains,
And moving, as a sick man in his sleep,
Three paces, and then faltering:—better be
Where the extinguish'd Spartans still are free,
In their proud charnel of Thermopylæ,
Than stagnate in our marsh,—or o'er the deep
Fly, and one current to the ocean add,
One spirit to the souls our fathers had,
One freeman more, America, to thee!

MR. VALUE,

ACKNOWLEDGES the honor of a polite invitation, to open a

DANCING SCHOOL,

in Norwich and Chelsea, the 1st of September next. He remembers with gratitude, the patronage he formerly received of the young Gentlemen and Ladies of those towns, and hopes to merit it again.

He will give four lessons per week in Dancing, at 3 dollars per quarter. Also instruction in the *French Language* at 3 dollars per quarter. The most flattering testimonials of his success, in teaching, this summer, the above branches, can be given if desired.

N. B. A Musician will attend him, who plays on the Violin, in a superior manner, so that nothing shall be wanting to please.

Norwich, August 25, 1819. 42—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1819—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mrs. ANNE SMITH,

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Nehemiah Spencer* the *Administrator* upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law, he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Griswold.

Attest. BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

42 NEHEMIAH SPENCER, *Adm'r.*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1819—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

MR. OLIVER JOHNSON, Junior, Executor of the last will and testament of *Mr. Samuel Hyde*, late of Franklin, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—said Executor is directed to give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign-post in said Franklin, for all persons interested in said estate to appear, if they see cause, before this court on the 11th day of October next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners upon said estate.

Attest. BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Jun. *Executor.*

Franklin, Aug. 18, 1819. 42—

Family Bibles.

AN assortment of Family Bibles, for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

June 30. 34—

THE CELEBRATED

BALM OF QUITO,

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, &c. FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

June 30.

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of WILSON'S PATENT

Franklin Parlour Stoves,

of various forms and sizes, with portable grates either for coal or wood. For beauty and economy, has not its equal, giving a beautiful open fire, which passes several times in the body of the stove, then rising and descending to the urn or cupola on the top, passing off into the chimney under the mantle piece, and may be used in the centre of rooms: suitable for cabins, counting-houses, bar-rooms, offices, &c.

ALSO,

Open Cooking Stoves,

with open fire on a large hearth, sufficient for roasting, boiling and frying in front, with 3 and 4 boilers on the top, and tube-boilers of copper attached to the side for any sized wooden vessel—will suit large families for washing, cooking, &c.

ALSO, IMPROVED

Oval Cooking Stoves,

with open fire in front, large hearth, from one to three boilers on the top, to suit families from 3 to 25 in number, with tube-boilers in the end for washing, &c.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Aug. 24. 42—

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred casks North-Stonington

LIME,

fresh from the Kiln, *very cheap.*

The subscriber has recently erected a Kiln for burning Lime, in North-Stonington, about seven miles distant from Norwich. The Lime has been examined by good judges, and proved to be very excellent—remarkably strong and very free from grit and sand. The N. Stonington lime casks are a size larger than the Providence, and are offered for sale at the store of WM. BELCHER, Esq. Norwich-Landing, at 14s. per cask, one dollar less than the Providence.—Farmers will find this Lime a very cheap manure. In England, where agricultural improvement has advanced perhaps as near perfection as in any country, Lime is considered a very important manure, and is used in very great quantities—from 50 to 200 bushels are often applied to the acre. Perhaps the greatest effect is produced when mixed with coarse manure. The coarsest kind of manure may be prepared in a very short time for any crop whatever.

Orders addressed to WM BELCHER, Esq. Norwich, agent of the subscriber, or to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention.

JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, Aug. 10, 1819. 40-4w

WANTED,

100 cords of Wood,

50 cords to be delivered at the Kiln by the 1st of October next.

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the *Bozrah Manufacturing Company*, are again requested to call and settle their accounts without delay.

D. L. DODGE, Agent.

N. B. Wanted in about 4 weeks, three or four girls accustomed to weaving, to tend Power Looms.

Bozrahville, July 20, 1819. 39—

A FARM,

For Sale,

SITUATED in the town of Bozrah, about eighty rods from the Turnpike Road leading from Norwich to Colchester, containing about

400 Acres of excellent LAND,

with a good *DWELLING HOUSE* and *BARN* thereon standing. Said Farm is well proportioned for *Mowing, Ploughing, Pasturing, Woodland*, and *Orcharding*, and will make from forty to fifty barrels of Cider yearly. Said Farm is within three-fourths of a mile of a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill, and Carding Machine, and three miles from Norwich Court-House, and is the Farm that formerly belonged to *Benjamin Waterman*, deceased.

A long credit will be given on a part of the purchase of said farm if required.

For further information enquire of

AMASA & LEWIS HYDE.

Franklin, July 12, 1819. tf-36—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Leffingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,

Attorney to the proprietors.

Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26eamtf—

Domestic Goods Wool, Carding, &c.

MERINO and common Wool will be cleansed and carded, and Woolen Goods of every kind colored and finished by experienced workmen, at the Woolen Factory, in Norwich, the ensuing season, on the most reasonable terms—Where the subscribers offer for sale, by the piece or yard, a good assortment of *Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinetts, Kerseys, Plains,* &c 6-4 and 7-8 *Flannels, Rose and common Blankets, domet.* 9-8 *Flannels and sheetings, scarlet, yellow, green, mixed, & bleached single and double Yarn for Knitting, Fringe and Tufting.*

Wanted, WOOL of every grade, in exchange for any of the above, by

E. & R. HUNTINGTON, & E. BACKUS.

Norwich Woolen Factory, June, 1819. 32—

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 19th inst. a dark brown MARE, about 15 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, her mane mostly on the left side, forward hoofs cracked. Whoever will return said mare or give information where she may be found, shall be generously rewarded by

WILLIAM TUCKER, Jr.

Griswold, Aug. 23, 1819. 42—

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 14th inst. two red COWS, about 7 years old. The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

ABRAHAM FITCH.

Lebanon, Aug. 25, 1819. 42—

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of *William Williams* late of Lebanon, deceased, are hereby requested to call and make payment without delay. If there are any who have claims against said estate, they are hereby reminded that the time limited by the Judge of Probate for the creditors to present their claims has expired. All claims hereafter presented to the subscribers must be well attested.

N. B. Those who neglect this call must in process of time expect to find their accounts in an attorney's hands.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, } *Adm'rs.*
SALMON L. WILLIAMS, }

Lebanon, August 13, 1819. 41—

Ranaway

FROM the subscriber on the 11th inst. an indented apprentice girl by the name of

LUCY GALLOP,

about fifteen years of age, carried away sundry articles of clothing. Whoever will return said girl, shall receive *five mills reward* and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said girl on penalty of the law.

WILLIAM S. GORDON.

Griswold, August 12, 1819. 41—

WHEREAS my wife *Ruth* has eloped from my bed and board All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

ISABEL FOWLER.

Lisbon, August 19, 1819. 40—

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar.*

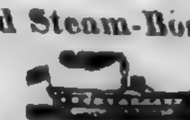
Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich.

H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B. The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.

May 26. 29tf—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.



THIS line of Steam Boats will commence on Monday the 8th inst. —and continue during the season, as follows:

The CONNECTICUT, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New-Haven.

The FULTON, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich immediately after day-light in the morning of the same days, will touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New-Haven, at 8 o'clock.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

March 3. 17—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS I.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$5000	is	$5000
4	: : of	1000	:	4000
4	: : of	500	:	2000
96	: : of	100	:	9600
100	: : of	50	:	5000
395	: : of	20	:	7900
11400	: : of	2 50	:	28500
12000	Prizes			$60000
12000	Tickets at	$5	is	$60000

☞ *Not a Blank in the Lottery.*

A more favorable Scheme for the Adventurer, we presume to say, was never offered to the public. The one now offered contains more high prizes than Schemes in general of this amount; and, it will be observed, that a person can obtain two Tickets for the same money that will buy but one in a Scheme of any other description. Consequently the Adventurer will have two chances for high Prizes to one in any other Lottery.

Part of the above Prizes will be determined in the following manner, viz.

The first drawn number on the 10th, [illegible]th and 20th day's drawing will be entitled to *one thousand dollars each*, and the first drawn number on the 18th day will be entitled to *three thousand dollars.*

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent. and all prizes less than *five hundred dollars* payable in *sixty days*, and all others in *ninety days* after the completion of the drawing, which will positively commence on the 2d Tuesday of January, 1820, at Mr Knap's Hotel in Fairfield; and 500 numbers will constitute one day's drawing, which will regulate the stationary prizes.

All prizes not called for in one year will be considered as generously given to the Society, and will not thereafter be paid.

SIMEON H. MINOR, }
JEREMIAH STURGES, } *Managers.*
PHINEAS TAYLOR, }
THO'S F. ROWLAND, }

TICKETS FOR SALE BY

RUSSELL HUBBARD,

Blue Store, Shetucket-street,

and by SAMUEL TYLER, *and* JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

July 21, 1819. 37—

SCHOOL FUND.

REPORTS of the Commissioner of the School Fund, May and October, 1818, and May, 1819; two Reports of the Joint committee of the General Assembly, May, 1819; and the proceedings of the General Assembly thereon; Official Documents, together with the explanations and exhibits of the Commissioner of the School Fund, made on the floor of the House of Assembly, on Friday the 4th of June, pursuant to liberty given him by the House for that purpose—in a pamphlet form—price $1 per dozen, and 12½ cents single,

FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

Aug. 11.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale, at the *Blue Store, Shetucket Street*, the following BOOKS, viz:

Narrative of an expedition to explore the river Zaire, usually called the Congo, in South Africa, in 1816, under the direction of Captain J. K. Tuckey, R. N. to which is added, the Journal of Professor Smith; and some general observations on the country and its inhabitants. Published by permission of the Lords Commissions of the Admiralty. Price $2,50.

Greenland, the adjacent seas, and the Northwest passage to the Pacific Ocean, illustrated in a voyage to Davis's Strait, during the summer of 1817—by Bernard O'Reilly, Esq. Price $1,50.

Anecdotes of the life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Landaff, written by himself. Price $2,75.

Journal of a visit to South Africa, in 1815 and 1816, with some accounts of the Missionary settlements of the United Brethren, near the Cape of Good Hope. By the Rev. C. J. Latrobe. Price $2,00.

The Naval Temple, containing a complete history of the battles fought by the Navy of the United States, from its establishment in 1794 to the present time, including the wars with France, and with Tripoli, the late war with Great-Britain, and with Algiers, with elegant engravings representing battles, &c. Price $3.

Life of the Honorable Major-General Israel Putnam—with an Appendix, containing an historical and topographical sketch of Bunker Hill Battle. Price $1.

Memoirs of Mrs. Harriet Newell. Price 75 cts.

A series of popular Essays, illustrative of principles essentially connected with the improvement of the Understanding, the Imagination, and the Heart. By Elizabeth Hamilton. Two vols—Price $2.

Tales for Mothers and Daughters, by Miss Woodland Two vols.—Price $1,75.

Moral Tales for young people, by Maria Edgeworth. Three vols.—Price $2.25.

New Tales, by Mrs. Opie. Two vols. Price $2.

The Antiquary, by the author of "Waverly" and "Guy Mannering." Three vols in two—Price $1,50.

Samor, Lord of the Bright City, an heroic poem. By the Rev. H. H. Milman, M. A. Price 87½ cts.

Siege of Corinth, and Parisina—poems. Price 50 cts.

Felix Alvarez, or Manners in Spain, containing descriptive accounts of some of the prominent events of the late peninsular war; and authentic anecdotes illustrative of the Spanish character; interspersed with Poetry, original, and from the Spanish. By Alexander R C. Dallas, Esq. Three vols in two. Price $2.

Rosabella, or a Mothers Marriage—a novel. By the author of the Romance of the Pyrenees, &c. &c. &c. Five vols. in three.—Price $3.

Sophia, or the dangerous indiscretion—a tale, founded on facts. Three vols. in two.—Price $1,75.

Memoirs relating to the Highlands; with anecdotes of Rob Roy and his family. Price 62½ cts.

Zuma, or the tree of health. To which is added the Fair Pauline,—Zeneida,—the Reeds of the Tiber,—and the Widow of Luzi. By Madame De Genlis.—Price 50 cts.

The Brownie of Bodsbeck, and other Tales, by James Hogg, author of "the Queen's Wake," &c. &c. Two vols. in one.—Price $1.

Clarentine, a Novel, by Miss Burney, author of Traits of Nature, Geraldine Fauconberg, etc. Two vols.—Price $1,75.

Tales of my Landlord, second series, collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham, Schoolmaster and Parish Clerk of Gandercleurgh. Four vols. in two—Price $2,50.

June 9.

MUSIC.

JUST received and for sale at *R. HUBBARD's* Book-Store,

MUSICA SACRA, a collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces, compiled at the request, and published under the patronage of the Oneida Musical Society. Price $1,25

The MUSICAL READER, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Sections, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score. To which are prefixed the rudiments of music. Compiled principally for the use of schools, by one of the editors of the "Musica Sacra." Price $2.25.

The INSTRUMENTAL PRECEPTOR, comprising instructions for the Clarinet, Hautboy, Flute and Bassoon. With a variety of the most celebrated airs, marches, minuets, songs, rundeaus, trios, &c. Compiled by Wm. Whiteby.

April 28.

CASH will be paid for a few tons clean cotton and linen RAGS, by

R. Hubbard.

September 1,

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1819. *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII. No. 44.]

NEW FLOUR.

James N. Brown,

HAS for sale, just received, superfine Southern Flour, in bbls. and half bbls. made from new wheat.

Sept. 1. 43—

Salt, Rum, etc.

500 Bushels Turksl-sland and Liverpool blown Salt.
5 Hhds. Boston Rum and Molasses.
Superfine Flour per barrel.
1 Tierce Pearlashes.
Sperm Candles and Oil, together with a choice selection of Groceries, too numerous to particularize, for sale at reduced prices at the store of

CALVIN TYLER.

Sept. 1, 1819. 43

Oats and Potatoes.

WANTED, a few hundred bushels OATS and POTATOES, for which cash will be paid on delivery, if brought soon.

FOR SALE,
7 bbls. FILBERTS,
10 boxes bloom RAISINS,
5 boxes SULPHUR,
1 cask Linseed OIL,
And a few LEGHORN HATS, of superior quality, all of which will be sold low. *Apply to Capt.* GAVIT *on board sloop Osprey, or*

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 1. 43—

Roger Huntington & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE AN ASSORTMENT OF

MILITARY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

GUNS; Pistols; Artillery, Horsemen and plated mounted Swords; Epaulletts; white and yellow Lace; yellow worsted Binding; white and yellow silver and tinsel Cord; white, scarlet, and black with red top Feathers; black, black with red top, and orange Plumes; white and scarlet Rattinett; white Cassimere; scarlet, buff, and blue Broadcloths; scarlet and white Cord, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, Port, and Claret WINES, first quality.

Aug. 11. 40-9w

Domestic Cotton Goods.

200 pieces White and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Tickings, Checks, Stripes, Chambrays, Ginghams, and Diapers.
Knitting and Weaving Yarn.
Threads and Slacks

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

July 28, 1819. 38—

William Rogers,

HAS FOR SALE,

PINE, White-wood, Butternut, Basswood, and Chesnut BOARDS,
Ship PLANK,
Lath BOARDS,
Walnut, Oak, and Chesnut WOOD.

HE HAS TO LET,

A convenient HOUSE, for a small family.

LATELY RECEIVED FROM THE AUCTIONS, IN NEW-YORK,

Ginghams, Cotton Shirtings, &c. very cheap.

July 28. 38—

Gin, Rum, and Pork.

PIPES, hogsheads and barrels Cold Spring GIN,
New-England RUM,
20 bbls. mess, } PORK,
30 „ prime, }
5 „ cargo, }

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

June 25. 33—

GROCERIES.

BEST retailing Molasses, St. Croix Rum, the first quality, Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, and Hyson Skin Tea, Bloom, Muscatel and Smyrna Raisins, Honey, Almonds, Chocolate, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Aug. 24, 1819. 42—

FLOUR.

50 Bbls fresh Richmond Flour, made from new Wheat,

Just received and for sale by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Aug. 25. 42—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of WILSON'S PATENT

Franklin Parlour Stoves,

of various forms and sizes, with portable grates either for coal or wood. For beauty and economy, has not its equal, giving a beautiful open fire, which passes several times in the body of the stove, then rising and descending in the urn or cupola on the top, passing off into the chimney under the mantle piece, and may be used in the centre of rooms: suitable for cabins, counting-houses, bar-rooms, offices, &c.

ALSO,

Open Cooking Stoves,

with open fire on a large hearth, sufficient for roasting, boiling and frying in front, with 3 and 4 boilers on the top, and tube-boilers of copper attached to the side for any sized wooden vessel—will suit large families for washing, cooking, &c.

ALSO, IMPROVED

Oval Cooking Stoves,

with open fire in front, large hearth, from one to three boilers on the top, to suit families from 3 to 25 in number, with tube-boilers in the end for washing, &c.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Aug. 24. 42—

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar.*

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich.

H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.

May 26. 29tf—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THIS line of Steam Boats will commence on Monday the 8th inst. —and continue during the season, as follows:

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The FULTON, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich immediately after day-light in the morning of the same days, will touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New-Haven, at 8 o'clock.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

March 5. 17—

Teas, Flour & Mackerel.

A CHOICE selection of fresh TEAS,
10 bbls. superfine FLOUR,
7 do Eastern MACKEREL,

Just received and for sale by

CALVIN TYLER.

August 2, 1819. 39—

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

FOR SALE BY

HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, June 22 33—

Family Bibles.

AN assortment of Family Bibles, for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

June 30. 34—

COMMUNICATED FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. HUBBARD,

Annexed is a copy of a report made to Congress in 1811, respecting the troops furnished by the respective States during the war of the revolution, stating the quotas furnished in each year. It is taken from *Seybert's Statistical Annals*, 682 page.—It is an honorary document to the State of Connecticut, and ought to be published for the information and gratification of the rising generation, that they may know in some small degree the exertions made by their fathers to obtain the independence of their blessed country, which is now our common duty to defend, both from foes without and foes within.

An error appears in the footing of the total disbursement of the Treasury, but I send you the copy of the table from the book without correcting the error.

A statement of the number of Regular Troops in the service of the United States, from the year 1775, to the year 1783 inclusive, collected from authentic documents, exhibiting the number furnished by each State, and the aggregate number in pay, as well as in actual service, during the Revolutionary war, together with the Disbursements made by the Treasury in each year, on account of their pay. Note. The amount of pay, consisting only in a statement of the Disbursements of the Treasury in each year, on that account, cannot safely be relied on as a just estimate of the whole amount, as large balances were due at the expiration of each year. This may be considered as exhibiting a view of the total expences of the war for Independence, during the Revolution, with a Statement of all the Troops in the Continental service.

	REGULARS RAISED IN THE YEARS									TREASURY PAYMENTS.	
	1775	1776	1777	1778	1779	1780	1781	1782	1783	YEARS.	SPECIE VALUE IN DOLLARS.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE,	[illegible]	3019	1172	1[illegible]8	1000	1017	700	[illegible]	[illegible]		
MASSACHUSETTS,	1644	1357	7816	7010	6287	4455	3732	4425	4370	1775 }	20,064,666
RHODE-ISLAND,	1198	79[illegible]	546	630	507	91	464	481	372	1776 }	
CONNECTICUT,	4[illegible]07	6390	45[illegible]	4010	3544	3133	2420	1752	1740	1777	24,986,438
NEW-YORK,	2073	3629	1903	2194	2256	2179	1178	1196	1169	1778	24,986,438
NEW-JERSEY,		319[illegible]	1408	1586	1276	1105	822	660	675	1779	10,794,625
PENNSYLVANIA,	500	5519	4983	3[illegible]8	3476	3357	1346	1280	1598	1780	3,000,000
DELAWARE,		605	299	349	317	323	89	164	235	1781	1,942,462
MARYLAND,		637	2030	3[illegible]07	2849	2065	770	1280	974	1782	3,631,745
VIRGINIA,		6181	5744	5236	3975	2480	1225	1105	629	1783	3,226,525
NORTH-CAROLINA,		1134	1281	1287	1214		345		697		548,[illegible]25
SOUTH-CAROLINA,		2069	1650	1050	909					Total,	92,48[illegible],693
GEORGIA,		381	1428	67[illegible]	87					Sunds.	42,708,009
Total in pay,	2743	6856	5378	[illegible]	7[illegible]	[illegible]	13592	14256	13476	Specie,	135,105,705
Total serviceable in camp.	1000	2000	6000	12000	18000	9000	10000	11000	12000		

N. B. To the troops herein specified, should be added the militia of each State, which on an average amounted to about half as many as the regulars; their pay is included in the list of expences which were reduced in funding the Public Debt. In addition to the expences here stated, the States gave large bounties in money and lands, and made good the depreciation which would double the estimate at least.

The above statement was laid before Congress on the 5th of December, 1811.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

SAUNTERING along in Broadway a few days ago, at a loss what to do with myself, I made a halt at Goodrich's Library, and attentively regarded the persons passing up and down that bustling street, and endeavored to read from their several countenances, what were their occupations, habits and pursuits. The sun shone brightly, the air was balmy and refreshing, and the whole city in motion, happy to escape from that domestic confinement which a week of rainy weather had produced. The current increased after 12 o'clock. Here a good looking young gentleman came out of Dubois's store with a roll of music in his hand, humming the air of "There's nothing half so sweet in life as love's young dream." I dare say he was going to make an amatory offering of the sonnet at the shrine of some young lady's piano, and between them exchange such flattering testimonials of "Love's young dream," that the parties will become old before they realize their hopes. Long courtships are insufferable: they have made me an old bachelor. I observed a number of dandy-beaux, (for they do spring up like asparagus in our city,) with rattans in hand and gloves of bright yellow, sun themselves in front of the city hotel, and with a peculiar smirk, an elegant negligee nod of the head, and a kind of drawling "how-de-do," salute the passing traveller, or the drawing-room acquaintance. These exotics worry me, they are of no possible good to society, and may do as Iago says, to "*suckle fools and chronicle small beer.*" What I particularly object to in them, independent of the bad example they set to an enlightened community, is the inordinate appetite which they exhibit at the routs which we good people make for them; and they can clear a waiter with the same facility as a good general and his troops clear the field of enemies. A number of young ladies stepped in casually to the library, sauntered a few moments, admired the splendid binding of the books, looked into La Belle Assemblee, and the fashions for April, and made their exit. Several gaily, and several neatly dressed, passed with rapid steps; some shook their reticules, and I heard some money jingle, which they were hastening to get rid of at a fashionable store, where articles are charged twenty-five per cent higher by virtue of a *name*. One object attracted my particular attention; a lady dressed not very extravagantly, nor yet very plain, young and beautiful, was walking slowly, leading by the hand a very interesting baby of three years of age. The dear little cherub, with flaxen hair in flowing ringlets, and rosy cheeks, could barly get along, in consequence of the heavy incumbrance and weight of dress with which her fond mama had loaded her. I examined her attentively; she had on a cambric dress, scalloped at the bottom, and exquisitely worked, and rendered, of course, unnecessarily heavy by wreaths of embroidered flowers, pantalets, silk stockings, and pink kid slippers. On her little head she wore a good sized chip bonnet, decorated with artificial flowers, and over which the little miniature woman carried a green silk parasol. I began to calculate the cost of all this finery, (for I always calculate things,) and made out that the accoutrements of this dear little baby must have swallowed up near forty dollars. Now, this is really an object of just apprehension; a love of dress in a grown female is natural, and we are often disposed to overlook occasional extravagance, when it don't run into extremes; because it is reasonable that a lady should expect admiration, and dress is sometimes a great auxiliary; but to crush an infant with finery, to decorate a baby just as susceptible of propriety as a large doll, and to waste money so unnecessarily, nay, so wantonly, cannot be too severely censured. What kind of admiration does a mother expect to derive from such an exhibition? She surely cannot be looking out, for a sweetheart for her daughter so early: and she can, in conscience, expect nothing from the passing observer, but an expression of "poor dear little baby, what a weak mamma you have got," how much you would ornament a parlor mantle, by being stuck up to your elbows in one of the vases.

I don't know any extravagance which is so reprehensible, as that of wasting money on the dress of an infant. First impressions are always the most lasting: and, therefore, first impressions should ever be judiciously formed. "Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined." Once fill the little head of a prattling child with ideas of embroidered dresses, chip bonnets, parasols and kid slippers, and a walk in Broadway for an exhibition, and the child will talk of nothing else; will think of nothing else. She will grow up with extravagant attachments, too early formed, and too deeply rooted, to be ever eradicated; and she will lament, even in prosperity, and more in adversity, that a foolish and unnecessary pride in the mother, gave a direction so dangerous to her early impressions. Why not dress children plain, very plain, but neat and clean? Why not let them walk in the park or on the battery; taste the fresh air, roll on the grass, and gambol on the green, and by such proper and innocent recreations, promote health and vigor, and keep the mind wholesome? Society in its nature state is either benefitted or materially affected, by the manner in which children are brought up; and parents have much to answer for, in neglecting to adopt sound maxims, and a correct course of policy.

HOWARD.

A boy of seven years of age, in the town of Weser in Germany, playing one day with his sister of 4 years old, was alarmed by the cry of some men who were in pursuit of a mad dog. The child suddenly looking round him, saw the dog running towards him: but instead of making his escape, he took off his coat and wrapped it round his arm, he boldly faced the dog, and holding out the arm covered with the coat, the animal attacked it, and worried the coat till the men came up, who being armed with clubs killed the dog. The men reproachfully asked the boy why he did not run and avoid the dog, which he could so easily have done. Yes, said the little hero, I could have run from the dog; but if I had, he would have attacked my sister. To protect her, therefore, I thought of offering him my coat, which he might tear at till you should come up and kill him. The men, as well they might, first admired his courage in facing the dog; but they were the more astonished at the prudence and firmness of mind discovered by this phenomenon. The conduct of this wonderful child furnishes a useful hint to persons of more mature age, in protecting themselves from the attacks of a mad dog.

Cure for a Consumption—An officer in a garrison at Rochefort, wearied with having pursued for a long time, without effect, the usual remedies for an obstinate cold, abandoned them at last, and resumed his ordinary course of life. He soon began to spit blood, and his lungs appeared seriously affected; still he persisted in abstaining from remedies. One day having bottled off a cask of wine in his cellar he had half a pound of rosin and half a pound of yellow wax brought into his room, which he set about heating over a brazier, to seal down the corks of the bottles. This operation having lasted an hour and a half, he thought he spit more freely, and that his cough was less dry and frequent. It then occurred to him, that this might be the effect of the fumigation he had undergone, and he determined to renew the experiment; he accordingly walked about his room, keeping the doors and windows close shut, in a perfect cloud formed by the smoke, and in four or five days found himself perfectly cured.—He imparted the discovery to the surgeon of the regiment, who without having any great faith in its efficacy, thought there would be no harm in trying the experiment upon a soldier in the hospital, who was dying of a pulmonary complaint. He had him brought to his house, and made him, at intervals of four hours, undergo a fumigation proportioned to his strength, for, being in a very weak state, he might have been suffocated by too strong a smoke. From the second day the patient's cough began to abate, and in six weeks his health was perfectly re-established.

Dairy Secret.—Have ready two pans in boiling water; and on the new milk's coming to the dairy, take the hot pans out of the water, put the milk into one of them, and cover it with the other.

This will occasion, in the usual time greater augmentation of the thickness and quality of the cream.

Medicus, in the Daily Advertiser, offers the following as a certain cure for the *cholera morbus*.

Take a soft cord, and burn it *thoroughly* in the fire: when it ceases to blaze, mix it up on a plate with a little milk and water, or any thing more agreeable to the palate, and repeat the dose till the disorder ceases; which it commonly does in the second or third administration of the remedy, the acidity of the stomach is immediately corrected, and the effect instantaneous.

Town Poor.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Selectmen of the Town of Norwich.

Fellow Citizens,

In consequence of your late resolves in Town meeting, you are about to incur great expense in the purchase of lands, and the erection of a poor house. You have in this instance acted as every wise and judicious individual would have done in his own concerns, with means adequate to the object. The great increase in the number of the unfortunate poor, and expence on their account is truly alarming; and the step you have taken, I conceive to be wise and judicious. The obtaining an establishment sufficiently large to contain all the poor, with sufficient land to occupy such as are capable of moderate labor, is certainly a step well calculated to lessen, or at least, to check the increase of expense, on their account. The burden which will be brought on the town, in consequence, will be great; but you have done well in encountering it with fortitude. To have shrunk from it, would not have availed you. The effect would have been an increase of the evil, until, with additional weight, you would finally have been driven to the measure, with less ability to bear the burden

Think not, however, fellow citizens, that when your house is erected, and your poor all collected under one roof, sufficiently extensive and commodious for their reception and comfort, that the business will be completed; and that having made this judicious arrangement, your expense is to be immediately, and greatly lessened; and that nothing further remains to be done; but to appoint select-men in the old way, who will take the burden of management from your shoulders, give their services gratis to the town, and pursue a course of strict vigilance, and close attention to your concerns, while you fold your hands in tranquillity, and once in the year assemble to hear, and find fault with the town accounts.

In former days, when Industry and economy were more in fashion, when in consequence of these virtues, together with less extravagance in the mode, or fashion of living, and less intemperance in the use of spiritous liquors, your poor were much less numerous, and the burden of supporting them less weighty, the system you have heretofore pursued, might do; though in my opinion it was always bad. If you would have your business done, and well done, you must pay for it. But if you would have it cheaply, and negligently done, you must *suffer* for it; and there is no alternative. You appoint select-men annually; they, partly because they are willing to bear a share in the burdens of the town, and partly because the office is deemed rather honorary, accept the appointment; generally not realizing the portion of their time and attention which will be required in order to the faithful discharge of their trust. They soon find the burden too great to be faithfully performed, without some reward. They cannot afford to give the town as great a portion of their time as the business requires, and unless they can make some profit from furnishing part of the supplies, are anxious to resign at the close of the year if re-appointed; justly thinking that they have done as much as can reasonably be expected of them. A new set of select-men are chosen, who, without experience, go on in the same way, and close their term in the same manner. Thus you lose the benefit of the experience which would be acquired by a continuance in office, and from the want of experience their burdens are much greater than would otherwise be the case; and in consequence, their duty cannot be as well performed.

In your present mode of procedure, responsibility is divided, and its effects greatly lessened; no one of the select-men feeling that it rests on him, but on the whole number collectively. Thus you proceed from year to year, pursuing the old track, though circumstances are altered, and call loudly for an investigation into the mode of management, and the practicability of an improved system.

Now fellow citizens, suppose that you, individually, stood in the place of the town of Norwich; that its means and wealth were yours, and in your possession; but charged with the support and maintainance of the poor that now are, or hereafter may be liable to be supported by the town; would you have the business of their maintainance conducted as it is now conducted? If not convenient to attend to it yourself, would you appoint three men feeling little personal responsibility, to manage it? Or would you appoint one judicious man who would feel that the whole responsibility rested on him, as your manager? and when you had appointed him to the office, if you found him vigilant, careful of your interest, studious to promote the comfort of the poor, and in all respects faithful to do his duty, and possessing ability to perform it, would you not retain him in office, in preference to employing others without experience? unquestionably you would. Well then, what hinders your proceeding in the same way now?

I propose that at your next annual meeting you should appoint a judicious person, a man of business, economy, and prudence, as your *principal Select-man and Agent*; to manage the whole prudential concerns of the town; thro' whose hands all active transactions should pass, he should make all contracts, oversee the poor-house, furnish all the supplies, and visit the establishment daily, when practicable, keep all the accounts relative to it, direct the bill of fare, and the occupation of such as are capable of labor; and in one word manage the funds, and transact all the active business of the town, as if the whole was his own concern. And to him I would give such salary as should compensate him for his services. He might then make his arrangements, form his plans, and carry them into execution with much more economy than three men could do the same business. Appoint two other select-men in different parts of the town, but let their business be merely advisary. The Principal Select-man and Agent, should have the benefit of their advice whatever necessary; and being in different parts of the town, they might give information and advice respecting the admission of the poor into the poor-house from their different quarters, watch the improper introduction of vagrants, and idle persons, represent the state of bridges, &c. &c. but their duty should be light, and such as you would find respectable men enough to perform cheerfully, without reward.

But choose *your Principal Select-man and Agent* with great care and caution, for when you have once chosen him, if he should be a person well qualified for the station, you ought to retain him in office as long as he performs the duties of it with ability, and fidelity; for the experience which he will gain, will be of great value. His plan of management and economy should not be interrupted. He will learn what are the real necessities of the poor, what of their wants are imaginary; what must be supplied, and what supplies may be withheld. He will systematize the feeding of them, varying their food from time to time, so that it may be less expensive, and more agreeable; without impairing its salubrity. He will economize in the kinds of food, always having in abundance of such articles as are cheap, nutritive and wholesome. He should be a person whose manners are amiable, whose treatment, or converse with the poor should be kind and gentle; for these are qualities that cost nothing, and yet will afford consolation and comfort; and his measures will meet with less resistance than the same would do, from a person of austere character. I am well convinced that if a person well qualified for the office, can be obtained, to take the superintendance of the establishment, the economy of his arrangements, and the occupation which he will find for such as are capable of light labor will be an object of greater importance to the town, than any reasonable sum necessary to compensate him for his services.

In regard to the benefits that may result from the occupation of considerable land which will be attached to the new establishment, the first consideration, perhaps, is that of a great and abundant supply of all garden vegetables; the cultivation of which, after the ground is prepared, would be a very suitable employment for numbers of both sexes; for the labor is quite light. Next, it would be desirable to keep a number of Cows, to afford an abundant supply of milk; food, very cheap, and very wholesome.

Some vegetables might be raised for market advantageously. And I think a very considerable source of revenue might be derived from raising garden seeds, if properly managed. Though the production of garden seeds requires considerable care and attention, yet there is little actual labor necessary; and the kind of attention in the cultivation, saving, and putting up, would be a source of amusement to many of the females who are capable of the lightest labor. But in order to make this business succeed, a proper mode of procedure should be adopted; otherwise, it will avail but little. It is well known that the produce of the seeds of most garden vegetables is very abundant; and that a small piece of ground is sufficient to raise great quantities. A single beet, carrot, or cabbage, will produce thousands of seeds; and the business of raising them is very profitable when a market can be secured. The town of Norwich may require garden seeds to the amount of some hundreds of dollars annually; and the inhabitants would doubtless prefer purchasing them of the town, to buying them elsewhere, provided they are sure of having such as are fresh, and good, and at a fair price. This, however, is a point that must be made certain to the purchaser; for it is better to purchase all your garden seeds, if you are assured of their goodness, than to have them gratis with any considerable degree of uncertainty in regard to their quality.

The plan which I would adopt, should be this. Let your contemplated agent have a piece of ground appropriated to the raising of garden seeds, see that it is properly prepared, and make such arrangements that a sufficiency of the different kinds may be raised. Let paper bags be made at the poor-house for the reception of the seeds, with the particular kinds of seeds and dates of their putting up stamped or printed on them. These bags should be filled from large receptacles, as they should be wanted before the time of planting in the spring. Previous to the time of planting, let these parcels be placed in the hands of three shop-keepers; one in Chelsea, one in the lower part, and one in the upper part of the town street, for sale. Let the agent offer a subscription to the inhabitants of the town for their signature, by which they shall engage to buy their garden seeds (if they purchase at all) of the agents of the town. Let an advertisement be put in the paper, purporting that those three persons are the agents for selling the garden seeds raised by the poor, that no other person has any of their raising for sale, and that no seeds will by them be offered for sale, that are more than two years old; and when the season for the second year is passed, let all the seeds that remain on hand, which are two years old, be returned to the principal select-man and agent, and be destroyed. To these stores you might then resort for your supply of garden seeds, with certainty that the seeds you were to buy, were fresh and good. And you would have this satisfaction that the money you were to pay for them, would in effect be paid to yourselves, as it would go to lessening your town taxes. The reputation of the seeds raised by the poor, once established, the sale would be extended to the neighboring towns, and in a short time would probably be an object of importance, and do much towards the support of the poor.

It may be objected, that, as many seeds will vegetate when three or four years old, it will be a needless waste to destroy all that are more than two years old. But although some seeds will vegetate when three or four years old, it is no proof that it is judicious to plant such; for tho' they may vegetate, they will not grow so vigorously as those that are fresh; and I would not offer those that are more than one year old but at a reduced price, and by the date, letting the purchaser know the age. For any loss sustained in the destruction of seeds more than two years old, or abatement in the price of those more than one year old, is nothing, compared with the object of establishing their reputation, and securing a market.

I will mention as an instance of the vegetation of seeds that were old, what fell under my own observation. I one year raised a large supply of carrot seeds, so that I had much left after sowing the next year; and continued to sow from the same parcel for seven years at least; but was surprised to find, as I thought, my ground much impoverished, though yearly manured; for at the last, though my seeds vegetated, which I thought a sufficient proof of their goodness, yet they did not grow well, for two or three years; till at last they were little larger than pipe-stems; and were not worth pulling. But as my seeds vegetated, I was wholly unconscious of the cause; however, I finally threw away my seeds, and got new ones; and the next planting in the same ground succeeded well; my seeds vegetated quicker, grew thrifty, and produced abundance; and I am within bounds in saying of ten times the size of those produced from the old seed. Now what is the value of a carrot seed to a carrot? a beet seed to a beet? or a cabbage seed to a cabbage?

Now fellow citizens, turn your thoughts on these matters, and when you come together, to grant taxes, and appoint town officers, do not say that you have not thought of these things, that innovations are dangerous, and that you are not prepared for an alteration.

Be assured that I have no views but those of lessening the burdens of the town, and at the same time adding to, rather than diminishing the comfort of the unfortunate poor.

I have suggested one mode of occupation for the poor; doubtless others will be found which will be agreeable to them, and profitable to the town; and an agent devoted to their welfare and the interest of the town, will doubtless find them out, and carry them into effect.

A CONTRIBUTOR TO THE SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the London Gazette, July 18.

SPEECH OF THE PRINCE REGENT.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with great regret, that I am again obliged to announce to you the continuance of his majesty's lamented indisposition.

I cannot close this session of Parliament, without expressing the satisfaction that I have derived from the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the several important objects which have come under your consideration.

Your patient and laborious investigation of the state of the circulation and currency of the kingdom demands my warmest acknowledgments; and I entertain a confident expectation that the measures adopted as the result of this enquiry, will be productive of the most beneficial consequences.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year. I sincerely regret, that the necessity should have existed of making any addition to its burdens on the people; but I anticipate the most important permanent advantages from the effort which you have thus made for meeting at once all the financial difficulties of the country; and I derive much satisfaction from the belief that the means which you have devised for this purpose are calculated to press as lightly on all the classes of the community as could be expected when so great an effort was to be made.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

I have observed with great concern the attempts which have recently been made in some of the manufacturing districts, to take advantage of circumstances of local distress, to excite a spirit of disaffection to the institutions and government of the country. No object can be nearer my heart than to promote the welfare and prosperity of all classes of his majesty's subjects; but this cannot be effected without the maintenance of public order and tranquillity. You may rely, therefore, upon my firm determination to employ for this purpose the powers entrusted to me by law; and I have no doubt that on your return to your several counties, you will use your utmost endeavors, in co-operation with the magistracy, to defeat the machinations of those whose projects, if successful, could only aggravate the evils which it is professed to remedy; and who, under the pretence of reform have really no other object but the subversion of our happy Constitution.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by the Prince Regent's command, said;

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is the will and pleasure of his royal highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his majesty, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the 24th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the 24th day of August next.

In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to propose a grant to enable his majesty's government to assist unemployed workmen of this country in removing to one of our colonies. The colony selected was that of the Cape of Good Hope. The greater part of the persons disposed to emigrate rather wished to go to the United States of America, or to the British colonies in North America. To the United States his majesty's government could give the emigrants no direct encouragement, and in the latter they would have to pass a hard and dreary winter; at the Cape of Good Hope they would in a very short time be enabled to obtain returns from the soil. The Cape of Good Hope had therefore been selected as the colony to which emigration might be most advantageously directed. The particular part selected was the south-eastern coast of Africa, at some distance from the Cape town. A small town was already built there. It was proposed to pay the expense of the passage, and at the same time, to secure to the settler the means of employing his industry to advantage, on his landing at the destined spot. A small advance of money would be required from each settler, before embarking to be repaid him in necessaries at the Cape, by which means, and by the assistance given him by the government, he would have enough to procure him a comfortable subsistence, till he got in his crops, which were there of a rapid growth. The Right Honorable Gentleman concluded, with moving that the sum of 50,000l. be granted for this purpose. Mr. Hume said that parishes ought to be called upon to subscribe sums towards removing persons willing to emigrate to this or some other settlement, where their industry might provide them with a comfortable subsistence. He thought there might be circumstances in which it might be advisable to transport the able bodied poor, without their consent. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was a part of the plan that parishes should have the power of sending out persons who might be desirous of emigrating; but there ought to be nothing compulsory. Mr. Alderman Wood was surprized that laborers should be removed from this country, when there is so much waste land in it, that might be cultivated to advantage. There were about 80,000 acres of waste land belonging to the Prince Regent, on which both corn and flax might be grown. The motion was agreed to. Sir H. Parrell moved the order of the day for taking into consideration the Resolutions he had formerly laid on the table. He was convinced that if an investigation was seriously entered into with a view of reducing the public expenditure, very important reductions might be effected in various departments. After some discussion the question was put, and the Resolutions were negatived.

SMITHFIELD MEETING.

LONDON, JULY 21.

This being the day for the Smithfield Meeting for Reform, the streets were thronged, and the houses crowded with spectators. It rained hard. About one o'clock, Mr. Hunt, appeared on horseback, preceded by persons bearing flags, with "*Order*" "*Order*" inscribed on them. Soon after he mounted a waggon, with Preston by his side. He was greeted with acclamations.—Though evidently indisposed he addressed.—He then proceeded to state the objects of the Meeting.

PREAMBLE.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were then read:—

As nothing has appalled the unfeeling factions and their venal bloodhounds of the press so completely as the peaceable conduct of recent Reform Meetings in the country, so it is therefore devoutly to be hoped that the present Meeting in town, will prove, by moderation of behaviour and strength of reasoning, not less formidable to the myrmidons of power in the metropolis.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. *Resolved*, Therefore, that every person born in Great-Britain and Ireland, is by inherent right—Free.

2. That for the protection of the [illegible] Liberty, and the Property of every [illegible] in a free State, it is expedient and [illegible] that a Code of Laws should be [illegible] and an Executive Administration [illegible] vided.

3. That as Life, Liberty, and [illegible] are equally dear to every Man, [illegible] may be his rank, condition, or [illegible] follows of necessity, that every Man [illegible] State, is equally entitled to a voice [illegible] enactment of which Laws and they [illegible] Administration.

4. That to support the just [illegible] tendant upon a due administration [illegible] Law, the proportioned contribution [illegible] ry member of the community ought [illegible] equitably levied.

5. That the Rights of all Men [illegible] Freedom in Great Britain or Ireland [illegible] be taxed without his previous [illegible] participation at Universal Right.

6. That the Universal Right [illegible] stand in the choice of Representatives [illegible] fairly and freely nominated or elected [illegible] voices or votes of the largest [illegible] the whole members of the State.

7. That the Persons who at [illegible] pose the British House of Commons [illegible] been fairly and freely nominated, or [illegible] by the voices or votes of the largest [illegible] tion of the Members of the state.

8. Therefore, that any laws [illegible] hereafter be enacted, or any Taxes [illegible] may be imposed by the present House [illegible] of Commons, ought not, in equity, [illegible] ordered obligatory upon those who [illegible] ly excluded from giving their votes [illegible] in the choice of Representatives.

9. That from and after the first [illegible] uary, 1820, we cannot conscientiously [illegible] mder ourselves as bound in equity [illegible] tore enactments which may be made [illegible] persons styling themselves our Rulers [illegible] lives, other than those who shall [illegible] freely, and fairly chosen, by the [illegible] votes of the largest proportion of the [illegible] bers of the State.

10. That, with a view to accelerate [illegible] choice of legal and just Representatives [illegible] the whole People, we will cause Books [illegible] forthwith opened at the different [illegible] the Metropolis, for the enrolment [illegible] names and residence of every [illegible] mature age and sound mind resident [illegible] so as to enable him to give his vote [illegible] gally required so to do.

11. That an humble Address be presented to the Prince Regent, requesting [illegible] graciously pleased to issue his Writs [illegible] Sheriffs and other returning officers [illegible] different counties and cities of the [illegible] to cause Representatives to be chosen [illegible] ably to the foregoing Resolution, [illegible] humble in Parliament in January next.

☞ [*The 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th Resolutions, relating to Catholic Emancipation omitted.*]

16. That this Meeting hereby [illegible] proclaim their sincere desire for [illegible] all sincere Reformers, and they now [illegible] olive branch of peace and good will [illegible] whom the imperious calls of the [illegible] or public affairs compel to remain [illegible] well-wishers to the cause of their brethren [illegible] terers, above all to the British soldier, [illegible] may not be driven by the fear of [illegible] the horror of a lacerated back, or [illegible] life, by a drum-head Court Martial [illegible] in defence of the system which [illegible] hors.

17. That this meeting solemnly [illegible] the Debt impudently and falsely called [illegible] al; that as it was contracted by the [illegible] mongers, without the consent of the [illegible] let the Boroughmongers pay the [illegible] and interest of the same.

18. That this meeting unequivocally [illegible] claim any share or participation in [illegible] graceful and cowardly act of Boroughmongers, in placing the brave Napoleon [illegible] er to perish upon a desert Island, [illegible] from human society, and torn from his son, whilst he is exposed to the [illegible] lence of a hired keeper.

After the Rev. Mr Harrison had [illegible] the meeting, and one of the mob [illegible] ed that the resolutions, respecting the [illegible] lies should be put separately, but the Hunt objected to, the Resolutions [illegible] ried. Four flags were unfurled, [illegible] were inscribed. "Peace, and Good [illegible] "Universal Suffrage," "Death [illegible] and one *tri-coloured*, "*England*, [illegible] and *Ireland*," This last, Mr. Hunt [illegible] adopt as the Union Flag of Freedom [illegible] disclaimed the idea of having [illegible] from France. Alluding to the [illegible] Wolseley and Harrison, at Manchester [illegible] had obtained bail, Hunt said, it was [illegible] he too would not be forgotten. He [illegible] begged them to mark what he said [illegible] "I will subpœna you all, and with [illegible] you on my side, what have I to fear? [illegible] summon thirty of you every day, [illegible] I think the trial will go on three years [illegible] it be finished." He exhorted the [illegible] behave quietly. The shops were [illegible] and business was going on, and every [illegible] tion was in activity to prevent [illegible] order.

Postscript. The Rev. Mr. Harrison was indicted for sedition, has not been [illegible] ed by a special warrant. At [illegible] when we left the meeting, Dr. [illegible] addressing the meeting.

More than 10,000 persons have been [illegible] in as special constables, to keep the [illegible]

Lady Stanly travelling in England [illegible] maid servant, was stopped by a [illegible] man—when the maid, in her alarm [illegible] bottle of ginger beer, and the cork [illegible] made such a report, it so alarmed the [illegible] waymen he instantly galloped off.

The infant son of the Duke of Cumberland, heir presumptive to the throne of Hanover, was christened at Berlin, on the [illegible] by the name of George-Frederick-Alexander-Charles-Ernest-Augustus; and his sponsors the King of Prussia, the Prince Regent, the Emperor Alexander, the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Queen of the Netherlands, the Arch-duchess Alexandrina, Princess of Hesse, and the Dutchess of [illegible] This affords a tolerable good security [illegible] the boy will not be lacking of friends [illegible] his minority. His manhood must [illegible] upon himself.

Don Onis proceeded from Paris [illegible] 11th July for Madrid. The last Madrid papers say it is confirmed that he is [illegible] prime minister of Spain.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

By the late Mails.

LOUISIANA. NEW-ORLEANS, AUG 4.

A DESPATCH boat has arrived from the bay of St. Louis, with letters from an officer in that place, addressed to Commodore Patterson, describing the loss of the U. States schr. Firebrand, whilst at anchor off the Pass of Christian, on the night of Wednesday last, the 28th ultimo. There were 45 persons on board at the time, all of whom are supposed to have perished, as no intelligence had been obtained of the safety of any one of them—and the dead bodies were driving ashore by the waves. The officers on board were Lieutenant Grey, Dr. Wardle, and Messrs. Perkins and Adams, midshipmen.

The schr. Thomas, Shields, was also capsized at the bay of St. Louis, and all the hands lost. All the houses at the bay of St. Louis were seriously damaged, and most of them blown down, at the Pass, also, only three houses were left standing; no lives, however, were lost at either place. The whole coast from the Regoulettes to Mobile, to which latter place only our intelligence reaches, is a scene of desolation, covered with fragments of vessels and houses, the bodies of human beings and the carcasses of cattle.

The hurricane, the ravages of which we have partially described, was sensibly felt in New-Orleans, but occasioned no serious damage in its vicinity or in the city itself. Its progress appears to have been in an easterly direction through the Gulph of Mexico. From the Atlantic seaboard, we await with painful anxiety intelligence of a most disastrous nature.

By a gentleman just arrived from Mobile we learn the following particulars. The vessels mentioned form only a small part of the number that he saw ashore.

Schr. Hokee and a sloop, supposed to be the James, Daily, ashore at the Pass of Christian.—Schooner Henrietta, ashore at Dauphin Island, no lives lost. A schr at the mouth of the Regoulettes, only her masts out of water.

COL. WASHINGTON, SEPT 3.

Some persons appear to be delighted at the prospect of the success of the band of adventurers who have gone over into the Province of Texas in hostile array: considering them as pioneers to the Gold and Silver Mines of Mexico. Were this to be the certain result of their enterprise, it would not recommend it to our favor. There is within the present limits of the United States soil to produce all the means of subsistence and clothing; and in our hills and mountains are enough for making all the implements of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures We want not the Mines of Mexico. We had much rather purchase their products, with the fruits of the more gainful and less laborious occupations of our people, and by this intercourse afford new employment to our navigation. As for territory, we have enough, if not to spare, in that direction: and we believe it would be fortunate for us if an impassable barrier could be erected on the line of demarcation established by the Treaty recently concluded (we wish we could say *ratified*) with Spain.—*Intelligencer*

NEW-YORK. SARATOGA, AUG. 25.

THE SPRINGS.

The arrival at this place for the week past, far exceeds any thing hitherto experienced. It is believed there were, on Saturday, nearly 800 strangers in the village; among whom the Register exhibited the names of Count de Survilliers (Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain,) from Bordentown; Col. Unzaga, his secretary; Col. Barclay, British Commissioner under the treaty of Ghent; the late Governors Ridgely and Lloyd, of Maryland; besides many other distinguished foreigners and gentlemen of our country.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 1.

From Aux Cayes.—We learn from Capt. Scoyen, that Gen. MacGregor was at Aux Cayes, on the 15th Aug and that a few days before he sailed a British schooner arrived there from England with 5000 stand of arms for him. He likewise states, that 1500 men were expected daily, from England and Holland, to join his standard.

SEPTEMBER 4.

From New-Orleans—Capt Miner, of the ship Rebecca Ann, has politely favoured us with a file of New-Orleans papers to the 18th ult, inclusive.—We are glad to state that no more disasters by the gale of the 28th July had been heard of, and it does not appear that the storm was so violent on the sea coast as was feared.

It was confirmed that all the crew of the U. S. schooner Firebrand were lost.

From the Spanish Main—We learn of Captain Quereau, who arrived yesterday in 18 days from Carracoa, that a vessel had arrived there from the Main, with intelligence that Adm. Brion had taken possession of Barcelona without opposition. He had landed a force of 1400 men. It was expected he would soon move his squadron before Cumana, while his troops attacked it in the rear. It was thought the Spaniards would feign an attack upon Margaretta, in order to draw Brion from Cumana. The Spaniards had laid an embargo at Porto Cavello and Laguira.

From St. Salvador.—Capt. Allen, who arrived yesterday in 41 days passage, informs that there had been no privateers on the coast for some time. A Portuguese convoy sailed for Lisbon on the 16th July. About 1000 troops had embarked for St. Catherines, a like number from Pernambuco, and a much larger force from Rio, had sailed for the same destination, for what object was not known, but supposed to join the troops at Monte Video against Buenos Ayres.

Loud complaints were made in Brazil against the Americans, for being concerned in the privateers which harrass their trade, and against our government for suffering prizes to come into our ports.

BUFFALO, AUG. 24.

At the late Assizes, held at Niagara, Upper Canada, *Robert Gourlay*, well known for his political writings, was tried and convicted of a misdemeanor, and sentenced to be banished *to the United States*.

Mr. B. Ferguson, printer of the Niagara Spectator, was also tried, and found guilty of libellous publications against the provincial government. We understand that his sentence is suspended until November next; in the mean time he is to remain in close confinement.

MASS. BOSTON, SEPT. 1.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN

**The ship Rising-Empire has brought accounts from Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, to the 22d July.

Letters from Gibraltar by her announce the prevalence of a report there, that the King of Spain had, or would, ratify the treaty with the United States.

This arrival effectually contradicts the reports of a new war between Algiers, Spain, &c.

Our Squadron. The Franklin, 74, had sailed for Malaga; the Gurriere and Spark for Leghorn; and the Erie on a cruize, in search of a piratical brig. It is not mentioned under whose command these vessels sailed: but their departure makes it probable that their former commanders have been restored.

WAR IN AFRICA.

TANGIERS, (*Morocco*) JUNE 10.

"The King of Morocco, at the head of an army of 36,000 men, and attended by his Son, and principal Bashaws, marched last month, against a numerous tribe of rebellious Arabs, for the purpose of chastising them. On the 21st the attack commenced at 11 in the morning, and kept up until 5 in the afternoon, when the whole of the King's army, himself included, remained at the mercy of the Conqueror, having lost between killed and wounded, no fewer than 20,000 men. The Arabs desperately charged with the bayonet, having the deep river Morbeg at their back, to put it out of their power to run away. This spirited determination, and the skilful manœuvre by which they cut off the retreat of the King's army, were the causes of the victory proving so decisive.

"The Arabs, however, did not make such an ill use of it as was to be feared, since although they completely plundered their prisoners, they spared their lives: and Muley Benazar's Sheriffs, under whose protection the King put himself, allowed him to come back to his dominions. In the mean while, ten days having elapsed without the fate of the King or his son being known, this town was threatened with an anarchy which excited the greatest apprehensions. These, however, were at an end, the moment we heard that the King had arrived at Fez, in good health, and that his son was on his way to Fez."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Tangiers—The Emperor having assembled a body of troops for the purpose of imposing tribute on the Mountaineers of Tedla, the latter surprised his camp in the night, cut to pieces his guards, captured his treasure, took *twelve* of his wives, and all his baggage; and the Emperor himself narrowly escaped with his life.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 8, 1819.

The National Intelligencer, states, that Mr. Forsyth, our envoy to Spain, is expected to return home before the next session of Congress; that we have no ministers in Holland, Sweden, or Prussia, while those powers have ministers here; that Mr. Campbell is reported as about to return from Russia, and that Mr. Neuville is still in this country.

The President of the U. States has appointed Colonel Nathan Towson, Paymaster General of the army, in the place of Robert Brent, Esq. resigned, on account of ill health.

The legislature of N. York, during its last session, granted the sum of $864,500, in aid of its public institutions, and for the encouragement of agriculture, the arts and sciences.

The Bank of the United States has given notice, that after the first of November next, it will not "hold itself responsible upon any of its notes, which shall be voluntarily cut into parts, except on the production of all the parts."

Back again.—We understand that the ship Magnet, which sailed on the 31st ult. for Liverpool, took back 155 steerage passengers, who recently arrived here from England in pursuit of employment, but could find none. *N. Y. Pap.*

Mr. Guille is constructing a new and superb balloon in New York, and intends ascending in it with his wife, on or about the 20th inst. The one he has ascended with, has been taken to Philadelphia, and is to ascend, from that place, about the same time.

The annual Commencement of Brown University, took place at Providence on Wednesday last, when twenty young gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and the same number to that of Master of Arts.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on Abijah Draper, Royal Tyler, Jason H. Archer and Elisha Harding.

The honorary degree of Doct. of Medicine was conferred on Lemuel Kollock, of Savannah.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Joseph L. Tillinghast, Esq. Rev. Cheever Felch, Rev. Archibald M'Clay, Rev. Nathaniel Kendrick, and David Bolles, Esq.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. William Wilmour, of Alexandria, (District of Columbia.)

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Rev. John Evans, London; Henry Wheaton, Esq. of New-York; and the Hon. Wm. Hunter, of Newport—the two last alumni of Brown University.

From the Ithica Journal.

Manufactures.—Gen. George M'Clure has established a woolen manufactory at Bath, in the county of Steuben. He invites the farmers to bring him their wool, under a promise that he will manufacture it as well as *John Bull* can—even "good enough for our *dandies*!" Gen. M'Clure has in operation one of Brewster's lately invented spinning machines, which spins by water power; and asserts, that "a girl or boy, 8 or 10 years of age, will spin from 80 to 100 lbs. of wool a day on a machine of 250 spindles—whereas the same quantity cannot be spun in the common way with hand Jennies, by less than 8 or 9 hands. So much for Yankee ingenuity."

And was there ever a period more favorable to the commencement of manufactures than the present—when there is more labor than money to spare—when there is a large surplus of produce, and no markets abroad? Let, then, the industry of our citizens be applied at home—let their capital be vested, and their money kept in circulation here, instead of being sent to foreign countries. Let useful manufactures be commenced, on moderate and secure foundations; and let the VOICE OF THE PEOPLE appear forcibly to government for their encouragement and protection. The history of British policy in this respect, which we may hereafter notice, would furnish some useful examples.

From the Washington City Gazette, 27th ult.

LATE DELIBERATIONS OF THE CABINET.

A variety of conjectures are now afloat, as to the tenor of the late despatches transmitted by our Government, in answer to the receipt of our Minister's recent communication from Madrid. We understand, however, that no difficulties occurred in the deliberations of the Cabinet as to the course which remained to be pursued; that it was the opinion of the executive not to sanction any evasion or fraud that may be attempted to be imposed under the provisions of this Treaty by certain grantees, who clandestinely oppose strong impediments to its ratification: and who, it is said, have not scrupled to employ the most fraudulent means within their power, by the fabrication of dates, and instruments to get their claims embraced within the period limited. This piece of chicanery, it is understood, to be the determination of government to resist; that positive instructions on this head have been transmitted to our minister at Madrid; and though the whole amount of these claims is reported not to exceed $200,000, and which might be bought up for a much less sum—a mere fraction, nationally speaking; yet such is the straight forward policy of our executive, and the integrity of its intentions, that even this paltry sum, will not be granted to bribe the interests of good will of the courtiers or favourites of Ferdinand.

That this is not a Machiavalian course is obvious, when serious impediments could be so easily removed by the application of a little money; but then it comports more with the dignity and interest of a nation, that disdains to stoop to the practice of political quackery by administering pecuniary gratification, at the expense of integrity and fair dealing. By the spirit of the treaty, and its faithful execution on our part, we are willing to stand or fall.—We now despair of its ratification within the time limited by its provisions; and the fulfilment of this condition is indispensible to make it binding on both parties.

We think it highly probable that the recent instructions of our executive, do not essentially differ from what has been heretofore transmitted; and it is not improbable that Spain may propose some new arrangement in order to get rid of the importunities of half disappointed grantees; but what the fate of such a proposition may be, under the present disturbed state of the negociation is impossible to foretell.

From the National Intelligencer of Aug. 23

The possibility of a failure on the part of Spain to ratify the pending Treaty has given rise to many speculations in the public prints.

Our belief is unchanged, that the Treaty will be ratified. Should it not, we should not hesitate in opinion as to the course which it would be equally just and expedient to pursue. Let Congress, in that event, authorise the President to occupy Florida as a precautionary measure, to prevent its occupation by any other power, and to keep in our possession the means of indemnifying our citizens for spoliations committed under the Spanish authority. Such a measure, for the protection of our essential interests, appears to us, would be almost indispensible. It would not be an act of war; and would not provoke a war, unless Spain should have predetermined on it.

Naval.—We understand that the Constellation frigate is fitting out with all possible despatch, and will probably sail by the middle of this month on a Southern cruise. On her joining Commodore Perry, his flag will be hoisted on board the Constellation.

A heavy gale of wind was experienced at Norfolk, on the 27th ult. which lasted 24 hours. The tide rose to an unprecedented height, overflowing all the wharves to the depth of from 1 to 5 feet, and extending as far as the South side of Wide Water-street. The shipping at the wharves did not experience much damage; but fears were entertained for those vessels exposed to its fury at sea, and in the Chesapeake. At Prince Ann, the storm was severely felt, many bridges swept away, and the roads, in some places, rendered impassable.

Extract of a letter received in New-York dated New-Orleans, Aug. 4.

"We have had a perfect hurricane on the coast, which has done great damage, and many lives have been lost on Lake Ponchartrain, among which were 45 on board the U. States schr. Firebrand, and about twenty of the lake craft are missing.—At Pass Christian, one or two houses are left un-roofed. At the Bay of St. Louis, the water rose seven feet, and many houses are injured."

General D'Evereux, says a Dublin paper, in consideration of his great services, has obtained a grant of territory in Venezuela, equal to 50 square leagues, which he proposes speedily to parcel out under advantageous circumstances, to settlers from Ireland.

Air Balloon—We are informed upon good authority (says the Philadelphia Democratic Press) that Mr. Michet, late partner of Mr. Guille, who recently ascended in the air balloon at New-York, has arrived in this city [Philadelphia] with the same balloon and apparatus. Arrangements have been made with the proprietor of the Vaux-hall Garden, by which in the course of ten days, provided there should be a prospect of sufficient encouragement, Mr. Michet will ascend from that place with a Parachute attached to the balloon; in the Car of which he will descend from the immense height of 2000 fathoms, and afterwards return to the place of starting.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser of Aug. 30.

Whooping Cough—The Northampton Gazette states, that vaccination, or inoculation for the cow pox, will arrest whooping cough.

This fact has also been verified in this city, by some of our most respectable physicians; and we have no hesitation in saying, that it is their opinion, that the vaccine inoculation, will in all cases relieve, if not wholly abate the whooping cough, and especially in infants and young children, to whom it is always dangerous, and often fatal.

The Rev. Jasper Adams, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy, in Brown University.

ORDINATION.

On Wednesday, the 25th inst. the Rev. William B. Sprague was ordained colleague Pastor, with the Rev. Joseph Lathrop, D. D. of the first Church in West Springfield, Mass. The Introductory prayer by Rev Joseph Lathrop, D. D.; Sermon by the Rev. Abel Flint, D. D. of Hartford; consecrating prayer by Rev. Richard S. Storrs, of Long Meadow; charge by Rev. Amos Basset, D. D. of Hebron; right hand of fellowship by Rev. Zedekiah S. Barstow, of Keene, N. H.; concluding prayer by Rev. Elisha D. Andrews, of Putney, Vt.

It is worthy of notice, that Dr. Lathrop was ordained August 25th, 1756, just 63 years before the ordination of his colleague.

Marine.

The United States sloop of war Peacock, Capt. Brown, is preparing to sail from Norfolk for the Mediterranean.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the United States schr. Hornet, Lieut. Ramage. During the late storm she was cruising off the Balize in quest of pirates, and no information had reached New-Orleans at the latest dates respecting her.

The U. States brig Enterprise, from New-York, on a cruise, was spoken the 24th ult. about 40 miles from Cape Henry.

Spoken August 11, lat. 40, 41, long. 45, ship Carrier, 11 days from New-London, on a whaling voyage.

The British schr Frolic, arrived at London in July, from Port au Prince, having been plundered of 300 bags Coffee, on the passage, by a patriotic pirate.

A British cutter was fired into 3d June off the Rock of Lisbon, by a sloop of war, under Spanish colors—no person was injured, although several shot struck her, and the Capt. came very near being killed.

Schr. Lark, Brown, from St. Francis Harbor, Labrador, with 300 quintals fish, has arrived at Newburyport.—A whale boat arrived at St. Francis, 29th July, belonging to the schr. Nancy of New-Bedford, on a whaling voyage, with 5 men in the boat. They stated that they belonged to the Nancy, Capt. How, of New-Bedford; that on the 5th of July, they struck a whale off Old Point Rich, Newfoundland, when the whale run them off 10 or 12 miles from the land, and a thick fog coming on, they lost their vessel, and could hear nothing of her afterwards; that they had been at all places on the coast where there was any probability of finding her, but their search was ineffectual; that the boat's crew, consisted of two white men and three negroes, one of the whites an Irishman, the other called his name William Leeds, said he had been mate of the Nancy of Newburyport. When they were questioned as to the 6th man, which made up the crew, they said he was a Frenchman, and that he left the boat at some part of Newfoundland, while they were getting provisions to go to Labrador. They had neither line nor any kind of whale craft with them when they arrived. Left them all at St. Francis 9th August.

Married,

At Hopkinton, R. I Mr. RUFUS WHEELER, of N Stonington, to Miss LUCRETIA KIRTON, daughter of Mr Aaron Kinyon, of the former place; Mr. MATTHEW R POTTER, Jun. of Richmond, to Miss ANNA WILCOX.

At Westerly, R. I Mr. REUBEN BURDICK, to Miss SALLY THOMPSON

At Beverly, Mr. JOHN H LADD, of Alexandria, to Miss ELIZA S. WEEB, of the former place.

Died,

In this city, GEORGE FREDERICK, son of Mr. Joseph Huntington, aged 6 years.

In this city, suddenly, Mrs. SARAH MOORE, aged 75 years.

At (Jewett-City.) Griswold, on Monday evening, Capt. WALTER PALMER, aged 38 years. His sickness was distressing, but it was borne with the fortitude of a Christian. Capt. Palmer was an upright, honest and valuable citizen, and his loss will be severly felt in that neighborhood.

At the Bay of Honduras, on the 27th May last, Captain JOHN PARKER, of this city.

In Cranston, (R. I.) on the 22d ult. Mrs. ABIGAIL GILES, widow of Samuel Giles. She formerly resided many years in this State (Con.) and died at the advanced age of 85 years, deservedly respected by all her acquaintance.

At Providence, R. I. Hon. JAMES BROWN MASON, late a Representative in Congress for that State aged 45.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

ON Wednesday, September 8th, will be sold at Auction, without reserve, at the Store opposite Judge *Spalding's* Brick Buildings, in Chelsea, a quantity of New DRY GOODS, fashionable, and adapted to the season.

Ready made fashionable CLOTHING for fall and winter use.

Jewelry, Silver and Gold WATCHES and trimmings, and a great variety of other articles.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock precisely, and to continue till sales are completed, by

ELIJAH AMES, *Auctioneer.*

Norwich, Sept. 6, 1-19. 44—

New Goods. Cheap Goods.

JABEZ HUNTINGTON

IS now opening his fall supply of Hardware Goods, just imported from Liverpool.

AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT ARE,

6 and 6½ feet *extra steel* MILL SAWS.
5, 5½, 6 feet German steel cross cut Saws.
36, 42, 54 inch veneering Saws.
6, and 7 feet pit and turning Saws.
4½ feet timber tenon Saws.
30 inch wood cutters Saws.
Hand, Pannel, Dovetail and Sash Saws.
Anvils, Vices, Files, Rasps, &c. &c. &c.

Norwich, Sept 6, 1819. 44—

FLOUR.

SUPERFINE and Fine Baltimore Flour, in barrels and half barrels, of superior quality for family use,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH REED.

Who will pay cash for RYE.

Sept. 8, 1819. 44—

NEW FLOUR.

30 Bbls. and ½ bbls. new crop. superfine and fine Baltimore Howard-street and New-York Flour. A few Boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS,

Just received and for sale by

CALVIN TYLER.

Sept. 8, 1819. 44—

For Sale, A FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated in the town of Lisbon, in Hanover society, 3-4 of a mile from the Meeting-house, containing about

40 acres of excellent land,

with a Dwelling-House and Barn, together with a variety of fruit Trees, and a good Well of water by the door.

Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

For further particulars enquire of

ROSWELL DOWNING,

ON THE PREMISES.

Lisbon, Sept. 8, 1819. 44—

NOTICE,

IS hereby given, that the subscribers are appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, Commissioners upon the estate of

Mr. NATHANIEL FITCH,

late of Preston, deceased, represented insolvent, and that they will attend on the business of their appointment, at the Dwelling House of *Mr. Samuel M. Downer*, in Preston, on the first Mondays of December and March next, at one o'clock, afternoon, on each of said days, to receive and adjust the claims of the creditors to said estate. Six months from the date of this notice is allowed to said creditors by the Hon. Court of Probate, to exhibit their claims, to the subscribers, or be debarred recovery according to law.

CHESTER SMITH, } *Com'rs.*
DENISON PALMER, }

Dated Preston, Sept. 7, 1819. 44—

LOST,

BETWEEN Norwich Town and Lovett's Bridge, *SEVEN DOLLARS* in *Bank Bills*, with some small change, rolled up in a silk handkerchief. The finder shall be reasonably rewarded, on returning it to *this Office*, or to

ANDREW Mc COURT.

Norwich, Sept. 6, 1819. 44—

THE FRAME for a Dwelling-House, Store, or Barn, may be had, on short notice, and reasonable terms, by applying to

THOMAS L. TRUMAN.

Preston, Sept. 8, 1819. 44—

For New-York,

THE Packet MORGAN, R ROATH, master, will sail on Saturday 2 o'clock, P. M.

Sept. 8.

POETRY.

[In consequence of the hard times in England, a Barber has shut up his shop, and accepted of an offer made him to turn author. The following is his first epistle.]

Bulled Smithy, June 19.

YOUR letter, which came safe to hand,
my good friend,
Proves the proverb, *When times are at worst,*
they will mend
'Tis a pity, as you say, a man of my breeding
Should be doom'd to the drudgery of shaving
and bleeding;
And yet, when I first nam'd the matter to
Moggy,
She exclaim'd with surprise, "sure, my dear,
you are groggy;
Or, if you're not tipsy, you're certainly raving:
Think no more of such follies, but stick to
your shaving."
But scarce had she finish'd the whole of your
letter,
When she vow'd with a smile, that she lik'd
the scheme better.
The salary you nam'd, she seem'd mightily
pleas'd at,
Ten shillings a week is not now to be "sneez'd
at,"
Whilst thousands around us, both weavers and
spinners,
Though they toil night and day, often go
without dinners;
And trade's falling off so in my line, I see
If I don't quit it shortly, 'twill shortly quit me;
So high are the taxes, and wages so low now,
That half my old customers let their beards
grow now:
Then as for tooth-drawing, I need not tell you
Teeth don't wear out fast when they've nothing
to chew.
So as dear Mrs. Gossip approves of your proffer,
Without further parley I close with your offer;
And quitting my puffing and shaving for
rhymes,
Shall now try my hand at a touch at the times.
Nor so great the transition, as some may suppose,
I shall still shave and cut, not my friends, but
my foes;
Still happy the Tories to take by the nose;
And as for their rivals, that party of prigs,
Sometimes for amusement, I'll tickle their
'Whigs.'
Then adieu, my old whig-blocks, farewell to
my strop;
Dicky Gossip turns author, and shuts up his
shop.

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS I.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
4	: : of	1000	:	4000
4	: : of	500	:	2000
96	: : of	100	:	9600
100	: : of	50	:	5000
395	: : of	20	:	7900
11400	: : of	2 50	:	$8500
12000	Prizes			$60000

12000 Tickets at $5 is $60000

☞ *Not a Blank to the Lottery.*

A more favorable Scheme for the Adventurer, we presume to say, was never offered to the public. The one now offered contains more high prizes than Schemes in general of this amount; and, it will be observed, that a person can obtain two Tickets for the same money that will buy but one in a Scheme of any other description. Consequently the Adventurer will have two chances for high Prizes to one in any other Lottery.

Part of the above Prizes will be determined in the following manner, viz.

The first drawn number on the 10th, 14th, and 20th day's drawing will be entitled to *one thousand dollars each*, and the first drawn number on the 18th day will be entitled to *three thousand dollars*.

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent, and all prizes less than *five hundred dollars* payable in *sixty days*, and all others in *ninety days* after the completion of the drawing, which will positively commence on the 2d Tuesday of January, 1820, at Mr Knap's Hotel in Fairfield; and 300 numbers will constitute one day's drawing, which will regulate the stationary prizes.

All prizes not called for in one year will be considered as generously given to the Society, and will not thereafter be paid.

SIMEON H. MINOR,
JEREMIAH STURGES,
PHINEAS TAYLOR,
THO'S F. ROWLAND, } *Managers.*

TICKETS FOR SALE BY
RUSSELL HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket-street,
and by SAMUEL TYLER, *and*
JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

July 21, 1819. 37—

SCHOOL FUND.

REPORTS of the Commissioner of the School Fund, May and October, 1818, and May, 1819; two Reports of the joint committee of the General Assembly, May, 1819; and the proceedings of the General Assembly thereon; Official Documents, together with the explanations and exhibits of the Commissioner of the School Fund, made on the floor of the House of Assembly, on Friday the 4th of June, pursuant to liberty given him by the House for that purpose—in a pamphlet form—price $1 per dozen, and 12½ cents single,

FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store.*

Aug. 11.

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a very large and general assortment of fresh imported

GOODS,

purchased at the present reduced prices, principally at auction, for cash, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, at small advance for ready money.

AMONG THEM ARE

40 ps. superfine, middling and low priced Broadcloths,
30 „ do. do. double and single mixed Cassimeres,
50 „ (A. B. & Co.) and (B. & Co.) black and coloured Bombazetts,
50 „ steam-loom and Maddapolam Cotton Shirtings,
40 „ Levantine, Florence, and India Lustrings,
30 „ black and col'd Canton Crapes,
60 „ Carlisle Ginghams and Robes,
200 „ Ribbons—some elegant garnitures,
20 „ black, blue and drab, wide, double chain Cotton Cassimeres, suitable for carriage tops or summer clothing,
60 doz. Cotton, Silk and Worsted Hose,
100 ps. Cotton Cambrics and Book Muslins,
100 „ Calicoes and Ginghams,
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Coach Laces,
White and Chintz Bed Lace,
Furniture, Cambric and common Dimoty,
Blue and plain Nankins, (first chop,)
Black, white, green and pink Italian Crape,
Silk, Merino, Crape, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls,
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Thule Lace,
Thread, Silk and Cotton Lace,
Ladies' black, white and fancy col'd Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gentlemen's Silk, Beaver and Buck Skin Gloves,
Shell and Horn Combs,
Long Lawn, Linen Cambrics,
Threads, Tapes, and Bobbins,
White, red, green, yellow and black Flannel,
A large assortment of superior Wire Thread,
Best plated, spring thong and twig Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, and Parasols,
Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Prenelle Shoes, manufactured in New-York,
Misses' and Children's do.
Green Gauze, for Veils, Vesting,
Marseilles, Toilinet and Silk
Tabby Velvets, assorted colours,
Travelling Trunks, assorted sizes,
An assortment of men's, youth's and children's

HATS,

of the first quality, from the manufactories of J. Brewster, and Ives & White.

ALSO,

10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices, for cash only.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

selected from the latest European and India importations, and just received from New-York,

CONSISTING OF

Super. and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Rattinetts, Bombazines, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Nankin Crape Shawls, 8-4, 4-4 and half Merino do. Sinchews, Sarsnetts, Levantine and Florence Silks, a large assortment of Nankin, Canton and Canton Crapes, fancy and plain Ribbons, Silk and Tabby Velvets, black and mixed Canton Camblets, brown and white Russia and Irish Sheeting, Russia and Irish Diapers, Damask Diapers and Table Cloths, Linen Cambricks and Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, men's Woodstock, Beaver and Silk Gloves, ladies' Kid, Beaver and black Castor Gloves, 4-4 and 6-4 Book, Mulmul, Jackonet and Cambric Muslins, Cotton Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambric and common Dimoties, &c. &c. &c.

April 27. 25tf—

For Sale,

ONE share in the *Chelsea Grammar School*, (Mr. R. C. Smith, Preceptor,)

ENQUIRE OF
JABEZ HUNTINGTON,
WHO HAS FOR SALE,

A farrow COW, in fine order for fatting.

Aug. 24, 1819. 42—

To Farmers.

CORN, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Coal, Boards, Joist & Wood, are wanted, in exchange for Domestic Manufactured Goods at fair prices.

APPLY TO
WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Norwich Falls, Sept. 1. 43—

Fire Insurance

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Company*, incorporated with a capital of $100,000, submit the following sketch of terms for insurance on Houses; Stores; Mills; Machinery; Ships in harbor; Goods; Wares; Merchandize and Furniture against loss or damage by fire.

I. Brick, or Stone buildings, with roofs of slate or tiles; or Goods not hazardous contained in such buildings 25 cents to 37½ cents per $100, per annum.

II. Brick, or Stone buildings, with wood roofs;—or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 37½ cents to 50 cents per $100, per annum.

III. Buildings entirely of wood; or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 50 cents to 75 cents, per $100, per annum.

This will give a general idea of the rates; but there will be an increase of premium, where the situation and circumstances increase the risk; such as being contiguous to wooden buildings, or those occupied in hazardous business: distance from water: no engines or firemen in the place, &c.—The premium on buildings in the country, standing single, is 50 cents, per $100, per annum.

As all classes of citizens are exposed to calamities from fire, it is presumed that prudence will induce them to pay so small a premium for indemnity; and the Company are confident that the extent and solidity of their funds, and the fairness and promptitude, with which they will adjust claims, will engage public confidence.

Applications must be made to the Secretary, in writing, signed by the applicant, and the subject accurately described.—No insurance is binding until the premium is paid. Insurance may be had for 7 years, by paying premium for 6 years, and for a less number than 7, a reasonable allowance.

The Directors are *Dwight Ripley: O. P. Huntington: Coddington Billings: Ezra Chappell: Joseph H. Strong: C. Bella: Wm. Williams, Jun.: F. A. Perkins and Jonathan G. W. Trumbull.*

DWIGHT RIPLEY, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Norwich, March 24, 1819. 20—

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred casks North-Stonington

LIME,

fresh from the Kiln, *very cheap.*

The subscriber has recently erected a Kiln for burning Lime, in North-Stonington, about seven miles distant from Norwich. The Lime has been examined by good judges, and proved to be very excellent—remarkably strong and very free from grit and sand. The N. Stonington lime casks are a size larger than the Providence, and are offered for sale at the store of WM. BELCHER, Esq. Norwich-Landing, at 14s. per cask, one dollar less than the Providence.—Farmers will find this Lime a very cheap manure. In England, where agricultural improvement has advanced perhaps as near perfection as in any country, Lime is considered a very important manure, and is used in very great quantities—Perhaps the greatest effect is produced when mixed with coarse manure. The coarsest kind of manure may be prepared in a very short time for any crop whatever.

Orders addressed to WM BELCHER, Esq. Norwich, agent of the subscriber, or to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention.

JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, Aug. 10, 1819. 40-4w

WANTED,

100 cords of Wood,

50 cords to be delivered at the Kiln by the 1st of October next.

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the *Boxrah Manufacturing Company*, are again requested to call and settle their accounts without delay.

D. L. DODGE, Agent.

N. B. Wanted in about 4 weeks, three or four girls accustomed to weaving, to tend Power Looms.

Boxrahville, July 30, 1819. 39—

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 19th inst. a dark brown MARE, about 15 hands high, 5 or 9 years old, her mane mostly on the left side, forward hoofs cracked. Whoever will return said mare, or give information where she may be found, shall be generously rewarded by

WILLIAM TUCKER, Jr.

Griswold, Aug. 23, 1819. 42—

A FARM,

For Sale,

SITUATED in the town of Bozrah, about eighty rods from the Turnpike Road leading from Norwich to Colchester, containing about

100 Acres of excellent LAND,

with a good *DWELLING HOUSE* and *BARN* thereon standing. Said Farm is well proportioned for *Mowing, Ploughing, Pasturing, Woodland*, and *Orcharding*, and will make from forty to fifty barrels of Cider yearly. Said Farm is within three-fourths of a mile of a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill, and Carding Machine, and three miles from Norwich Court-House, and is the Farm that formerly belonged to *Benjamin Waterman*, deceased.

A long credit will be given on a part of the purchase of said farm if required.

For further information enquire of
AMASA & LEWIS HYDE.

Franklin, July 13, 1819. tf-36—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Leffingwell, Paineesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors.

Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26eantf—

TO BE SOLD AT

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON the 20th day of September next, so much of the real estate of NATHAN BREWSTER, late of Preston, deceased, as will raise the sum of twelve hundred dollars, agreeable to an order from the Court of Probate to the administrators on said estate, and also, all the residue of said estate under the incumbrance of the widows dower agreeable to an order of said Court of Probate to Nathaniel Kimball, Guardian to all the heirs to said estate, being minors under age.

Said sales to be on the premises in Preston, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day.

ELISHA BREWSTER,
SALLY BREWSTER, } *Adm'rs.*
NATH'L. KIMBALL, *Guardian*

Preston, Aug. 28, 1819. 43—

Domestic Goods Wool, Carding, &c.

MERINO and common Wool will be cleansed and carded, and Woolen Goods of every kind colored and finished by experienced workmen, at the Woolen Factory, in Norwich, the ensuing season, on the most reasonable terms—Where the subscribers offer for sale, by the piece or yard, a good assortment of *Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinetts, Kerseys, Plains*, &c. 6-4 and 7-8 *Flannels, Rose and common Blankets, domet.* 9-8 *Flannels and sheetings, scarlet, yellow, green, mixed, & bleached single and double Yarn for Knitting, Fringe and Tufting.*

Wanted, WOOL of every grade, in exchange for any of the above, by

E. & E. HUNTINGTON, &
K. BACKUS.

Norwich Woolen Factory,
June, 1819. 33—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber and indented apprentice girl, by name

HANNAH THAYER,

about fifteen years of age. All persons are forbid harboring, trusting or employing said runawry on penalty of the law.

One Cent reward will be given to any person who will return her, but *no charges* paid.

ELIPHALET BALDWIN, Jun.

Norwich, Sept. 1, 1819. 43—

FOUND,

A FEW days since, a *POCKET BOOK*. The owner can have it, by proving property, and paying charges.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

Sept. 1. 43—

MR. VALUE,

ACKNOWLEDGES the honor of a polite invitation, to open a

DANCING SCHOOL

in Norwich and Chelsea, the 1st of September next. He remembers with gratitude, the patronage he formerly received of the young Gentlemen and Ladies of those towns, and hopes to merit it again.

He will give four lessons per week in Dancing, at 3 dollars per quarter. Also instruction in the *French Language*, 3 dollars per quarter. The most flattering testimonials of his success, in teaching *this summer*, the above branches, will be given if desired.

N. B. A Musician will attend who plays on the Violin, in a superior manner, so that nothing shall be wanting to please.

Norwich, August 25, 1819.

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, on the day of August, A. D. 1819—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mrs. ANNE SMITH,

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit several claims to *Mr. Nehemiah Spencer*, the *Administrator* upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law—giving notice in the Norwich Courier, and on the sign-post in said Griswold.

Attest. BURREL LATHROP, Clk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

42 NEHEMIAH SPENCER, *Adm.*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 18th day of August, A. D.

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

MR. OLIVER JOHNSON, Executor of the last will and testament of *Mr. Samuel Hyde*, late of Franklin, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—said Executor is directed to give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign-post in said Franklin, for all persons interested in said estate to appear, if they think proper, before this court on the 11th day of October next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners upon said estate.

Attest. BURREL LATHROP, Clk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

OLIVER JOHNSON, Jun. *Adm.*

Franklin, Aug. 18, 1819.

MUSIC.

JUST received and for sale at *BARD's* Book-Store,

MUSICA SACRA, a collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces, compiled at the request, and published under the patronage of the Onondaga Musical Society. Price $1,25.

The MUSICAL READER, or musical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Sections, Periods, and Movements of melody in score. These are prefixed the rudiments of music. Compiled principally for the use of schools by one of the editors of the "Musica Sacra." Price $2,25.

The INSTRUMENTAL PRECEPTOR, comprising instructions for the Clarinet, Hautboy, Flute and Violin. With a variety of the most popular airs, marches, minuets, songs, duets, trios, &c. Compiled by Wm. [illegible]

April 28.

Flour, Lime, etc.

SUPERFINE and fine FLOUR, barrels and half bbls.
Dexter's and common STONE LIME,
CODFISH, FOR SALE BY
JAMES N. BROWN.

June 22.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 14th inst. two COWS, about 7 years old. The owners are desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

ABRAHAM FITCH.

Lebanon, Aug. 28, 1819.

WHEREAS my wife *Ruth* has left my bed and board. All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

ABEL FOWLER.

Lisbon, August 19, 1819.

Oil Cake, Stone Lime.

JOSEPH H. STRONG,

HAS on hand, some Oil Cake and Seed Oil, which he will dispose of at a reduced price.—Also, a few barrels best Stone Lime, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

Norwich, Aug. 17, 1819.

Cash given for Rags

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1819 — *NORWICH*, (Conn.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. — [Vol. XXIII. No. 46.]

Roger Huntington & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE AN ASSORTMENT OF

MILITARY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

GUNS; Pistols; Artillery, Horsemen and plated mounted Swords; Epaulettes; white and yellow Lace; yellow worsted Binding; white and yellow silver and tinsel Cord; white, scarlet, and black with red top Feathers; black, black with red top, and orange Plumes; white and scarlet Rattinett; white Cassimere; scarlet, buff, and blue Broadcloths; scarlet and white Cord, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, Port, and Claret WINES, first quality.

Aug. 11. 40-9w

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a very large and general assortment of fresh imported

GOODS,

purchased at the present reduced prices, principally at auction, for cash, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, at small advance for ready money.

AMONG THEM ARE

40 pa. superfine, middling and low priced Broadcloths,
30 „ do. do. double and single milled Cassimeres,
50 „ (A. R. & Co.) and (H. S. & Co.) black and coloured Bombazetts,
50 „ steam-loom and Maddapolam Cotton Shirtings,
40 „ Levantine, Florence, and India Lustrings,
30 „ black and col'd Canton Crapes,
60 „ Carlisle Ginghams and Robes,
200 „ Ribbons—some elegant garnitures,
20 „ black, blue and drab, wide, double chain Cotton Cassimeres, suitable for carriage tops or summer clothing,
60 doz. Cotton, Silk and Worsted Hose
100 ps. Cotton Cambrics and Book Muslins,
100 „ Calicoes and Ginghams,
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Coach Laces,
White and Chintz Bed Lace,
Furniture, Cambric and common Dimoty,
Blue and plain Nankins, (first chop,)
Black, white, green and pink Italian Crape,
Silk, Merino, Crape, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls,
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Thule Lace,
Thread, Silk and Cotton Lace,
Ladies' black, white and fancy col'd Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gentlemen's Silk, Beaver and Buck Skin Gloves,
Shell and Horn Combs,
Long Lawn, Linen Cambrics,
Threads, Tapes, and Bobbins,
White, red, green, yellow and black Flannel,
A large assortment of superior Wire Thread,
Best plated, spring thong and twig Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, and Parasols,
Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Prenelle Shoes, manufactured in New-York,
Misses' and Children's do.
Green Gauze, for Veils, Vesting,
Marseilles, Toilinet and Silk
Tabby Velvets, assorted colours,
Travelling Trunks, assorted sizes,
An assortment of men's, youth's and children's

HATS,

of the first quality, from the manufactories of J. Brewster, and Ives & White.

ALSO,

10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices, for cash only.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

NEW FLOUR.

James N. Brown,

HAS for sale, just received, superfine Southern Flour, in bbls. and half bbls. made from new wheat.

Sept. 1. 43—

Salt, Rum, etc.

300 Bushels Turks-island and Liverpool blown Salt.
5 Hhds. Boston Rum and Molasses.
Superfine Flour per barrel.
1 Tierce Pearlashes.
Sperm Candles and Oil, together with a choice selection of Groceries, too numerous to particularize, for sale at reduced prices at the store of

CALVIN TYLER.

Sept. 1, 1819. 43

NEW GOODS.

J. W. Kinney,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

selected from the latest European and India importations, and just received from New-York,

CONSISTING OF

Super. and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Rattinetts, Bombazines, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Nankin Crape Shawls, 8-4, 4-4 and half Merino do. Sinchews, Sarsnetts, Levantine and Florence Silks, a large assortment of Nankin, Canton and Canton Crapes, fancy and plain Ribbons, Silk and Tabby Velvets, black and mixed Canton Camblets, brown and white Russia and Irish Sheeting, Russia and Irish Diapers, Damask Diapers and Table Cloths, Linen Cambricks and Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, men's Woodstock, Beaver and Silk Gloves, ladies' Kid, Beaver and black Castor Gloves, 4-4 and 6-4 Book, Mulmul, Jackonet and Cambric Muslins, Cotton Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambric and common Dimoties, &c. &c. &c.

April 27. 25tf—

William Rogers,

HAS FOR SALE,

PINE, White-wood, Butternut, Basswood, and Chesnut BOARDS,
Ship PLANK,
Lath BOARDS,
Walnut, Oak, and Chesnut WOOD.

HE HAS TO LET,

A convenient HOUSE, for a small family.

LATELY RECEIVED FROM THE AUCTIONS, IN NEW-YORK,

Ginghams, Cotton Shirtings, &c. very cheap.

July 28. 38—

Domestic Cotton Goods.

200 pieces White and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings.
Tickings, Checks, Stripes, Chambrays, Ginghams, and Diapers.
Knitting and Weaving Yarn.
Threads and Slacks

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

July 28, 1819. 38—

New Goods. Cheap Goods.

JABEZ HUNTINGTON

IS now opening his fall supply of Hardware Goods, just imported from Liverpool.

AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT ARE,

6 and 6½ feet *extra stout* MILL SAWS.
5, 5½, 6 feet German steel cross cut Saws.
36, 42, 54 inch veneering Saws.
6, and 7 feet pit and turning Saws.
4½ feet timber tenon Saws.
30 inch wood cutters Saws.
Hand, Pannel, Dovetail and Sash Saws.
Anvils, Vices, Files, Rasps, &c. &c. &c.

Norwich, Sept. 6, 1819. 44—

Oats and Potatoes.

WANTED, a few hundred bushels OATS and POTATOES, for which cash will be paid on delivery, if brought soon.

FOR SALE,

7 bbls. FILBERTS,
10 boxes bloom RAISINS,
5 boxes SULPHUR,
1 cask Linseed OIL,

And a few LEGHORN HATS, of superior quality, all of which will be sold low. *Apply to Capt.* GAVIT *on board sloop Osprey, or*

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 1. 43—

Gin, Rum, and Pork.

PIPES, hogsheads and barrels Cold Spring GIN,
New-England RUM,
20 bbls. mess, } PORK,
30 „ prime, }
5 „ cargo, }

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

June 28. 33—

GROCERIES.

BEST retailing Molasses, St. Croix Rum, the first quality, Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, and Hyson Skin Tea, Bloom, Muscatel and Smyrna Raisins, Honey, Almonds, Chocolate, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Aug. 24, 1819. 42—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of WILSON'S PATENT

Franklin Parlour Stoves,

of various forms and sizes, with portable grates either for coal or wood. For beauty and economy, has not its equal, giving a beautiful open fire, which passes several times in the body of the stove, then rising and descending in the urn or cupola on the top, passing off into the chimney under the mantle piece, and may be used in the centre of rooms: suitable for cabins, counting-houses, bar-rooms, offices, &c.

ALSO,

Open Cooking Stoves,

with open fire on a large hearth, sufficient for roasting, boiling and frying in front, with 3 and 4 boilers on the top, and tube-boilers of copper attached to the side for any sized wooden vessel—will suit large families for washing, cooking, &c.

ALSO, IMPROVED

Oval Cooking Stoves,

with open fire in front, large hearth, from one to three boilers on the top, to suit families from 3 to 25 in number, with tube-boilers in the end for washing, &c.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Aug. 24. 42—

FLOUR.

SUPERFINE and Fine Baltimore Flour, in barrels and half barrels, of superior quality for family use,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

Who will pay cash for RYE.

Sept. 8, 1819. 44—

Teas, Flour & Mackerel.

A CHOICE selection of fresh TEAS,
10 bbls. superfine FLOUR,
7 do. Eastern MACKEREL,
Just received and for sale by

CALVIN TYLER.

August 2, 1819. 39—

NEW FLOUR.

30 Bbls. and ½ bbls. new crop, superfine and fine Baltimore Howard-street and New-York Flour. A few Boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS,

Just received and for sale by

CALVIN TYLER.

Sept. 8, 1819. 44—

Oil Cake, Stone Lime, &c.

JOSEPH H. STRONG,

HAS on hand, some Oil Cake and Flax-Seed Oil, which he will dispose of at a reduced price.—Also, a few casks best Stone Lime, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

Norwich, Aug. 17, 1819. 41—

Flour, Lime, etc.

SUPERFINE and fine FLOUR, in bbls. and half bbls.
Dexter's and common STONE LIME,
CODFISH, FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

June 22. 33—

For Sale,

ONE share in the *Chelsea Grammar School*, (Mr. R. C. Smith, Preceptor,)

ENQUIRE OF

JABEZ HUNTINGTON,

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

A farrow COW, in fine order for fatting.

Aug. 24, 1819. 42—

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

FOR SALE BY

HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, June 22. 33—

To Farmers.

CORN, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Coal, Boards, Joist & Wood, are wanted, in exchange for Domestic Manufactured Goods at fair prices.

APPLY TO

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Norwich Falls, Sept. 1. 43—

Cash given for Rags.

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

ONE of the first duties of a citizen, is to use every effort, by precept and example, to encourage industry and shut out want. No matter how splendid your city may be, whether shady walks, cooling fountains, marble edifices and magnificent palaces, give tokens of opulence and ease; if your streets are crowded with beggars, and your paths haunted by mendicity, it is a stain on the character, the economy, and the industry of its inhabitants. There are so many ways of earning a morsel of bread honestly, that want, arising from indolence, should never be tolerated; much however, depends upon example, and he who is rich, who can live without labor, should not avail himself of its peculiar privileges; for what excuse can a poor man have, in not laboring for his support, and the support of his family, when his rich neighbor exhibits an industrious example; and all men should remember, whatever may be their situation in life, that it is ordained by Providence, that man is to live by the "sweat of his brow." It is a subject of grateful consideration for the people of this country, that our streets are not crowded with beggars; that nothing offensive to the sight or appalling to the feelings, presents itself to the stranger; that no disgusting objects are placed in our way, to extort feelings of compassion and acts of charity. But will this always be the case? will not the increase of poor, by emigration, and by other causes, and particularly a want of economy, produce, in time, the evils to which I allude? I hope not, yet I fear it will; and we should prepare ourselves to meet the worst, by checking, in time, the progress of extravagance, luxury, and indolence. Reading some English papers, by a late arrival, and glancing over the motly colored paragraphs of a London Journal, the following appeal to the people occupied my attention.

"*An Appeal to Public Feeling.*—The Journeymen weavers of Carlisle and neighborhood beg to call the attention of the Public to the following simple truths:—We are now arrived at a pitch of wretchedness and misery, such, we sincerely believe, as never existed in any country in time of profound peace, except visited by natural famine. We are a powerful people, and yet we want strength—we are an industrious people, and yet we want bread; what ever the cause may be, we will not at this moment pretend to determine, but the effects are dreadful to be contemplated, and still more horrible to experience. Wives and children, heart broken and in rags; plunged together in helpless, almost hopeless, and, to all appearance, quite irremediable ruin. Our miserable half famished children wait with anxious desire for their scanty morsel; and the fond mother, the last of all to complain, summoning all her resolution together, to hide the poignancy of her grief from her disconsolate partner, her child, perhaps at her breast feebly sucking that nourishment nature almost refuses to bestow."

This is a heart-rending picture indeed: a deplorable situation, brought on by an overgrown population, heavy taxes, and the checks to commerce. But, in this situation, abandoned to poverty and wretchedness, did not the rich sympathise? were not their hearts softened at this picture of misery? Oh no—they were jocund and careless, for the other side of the same newspaper, and under the head of *Mirror of Fashion (Folly* it should be) I read as follows:

"Lady Trollop's grand quadrille party was attended by about 300 fashionables. The decorations of the table were very splendid, the most choice fruits were served up in great abundance. The ball-room floor was elegantly chalked, and the dancing terminated at day break."

"Lady Owen's ball and supper, this evening."

"Mrs. Baring's assembly, this evening."

"Mr. and Mrs Cox have issued cards for a grand route on Tuesday next.

I counted not less than fifty such fashionable annunciations—such ostentatious displays of of extravagance, and at a period when so much misery prevailed. I closed the paper—returned my spectacles to their case, with grateful feelings that it was not the follies of my country which I had been reading. Where have people buried their feelings?—Where have they lost the best sympathies of the heart? Contrast this picture of misery and opulence—see the splendid saloon, the gay and richly dressed throng—see the hilarity of their aspect—mark the brilliant eyes and dazzling complexions—listen to the loud burst of music, and follow them in the mazy windings of the dance—observe the supper table groaning with luxuries and bending under its rich service of plate—see the lucious fruits and the sparkling wines—note the various jellies trembling from their moulds, and the multitude of conserves, pyramids of iced cake, and all those luxuries which fashionable folly prepares for the already sated appetite to feed upon. From this gay picture of extravagance and wealth, cast your eyes into the street and behold that sickly group of impoverished beings, trembling in rags and shivering with the drizzling sleet—mark their half-famished appearance—and as the light flashes with brilliancy from the windows of the ball-room upon their spectred forms, observe that poor woman, with her starving child, casting up their timid eyes, in agony of want, upon that splendor and profusion which they cannot reach. Here we see the inequality of fortune and the abuse of wealth. Was it ever intended, by the Divine Author of our existence, that such disparity should ever exist and be tolerated? or, admitting the necessity of various classes of society, was it ever intended that the possession of wealth should harden the heart or shut out those feelings of charity—those examples of industry and frugality, which, in the moral world, lead to happiness? Such extremes as this English paper exhibited, I trust will never be met with in our country—for the example is pernicious: it is like the sun in March, and "nourishes agues." I have always expressed myself friendly to society, and to social parties—I have more than once described the joys of the family circle; but I do protest against these fashionable squeezes, against these gormandising debauches, and against the useless extravagance to which they lead. Here, a tall, gawky fellow, with bushy hair, whose person I do not admire, whose conversation I detest, and whose origin I know nothing of, receives an invitation to my route because he is called a *fashionable man*—that is, he does nothing but twirl his watch chain, beat his servant, and cheat his tailor; and yet this disciple of Bond-street or Broadway gobbles up my good things, devours all the delicacies, and stalks off with a bottle of Lynch's best 6 dollar Madeira under his jacket, and I never hear of the fellow again until I hear that he is on the limits. Now, in sober sadness, I ask why my money is to be thrown away thus? Does it do credit to my hospitality or my bounty? No, not at all; and I throw away, upon an indifferent person, as much as would make a poor family happy for a week. Let us never, then, imitate the follies of Europe, nor waste, upon unthankful and fickle fashion, the means which a kind Providence has given us for better purposes. Encourage the poor to labor by setting them an example of industry; and if work cannot be procured, assist those, who are industriously inclined, by bestowing a portion of that wealth which is intended to comfort and support the poor.

HOWARD.

From a late London Paper.

IMPORTANT NAUTICAL EXPERIMENT.

On Wednesday last Mr. Trengrouse, from Cornwall, made an experiment with his apparatus for preserving lives in case of shipwreck on the Serpentine River, at the station of the Humane Society, before Mr. Pettigrew, its Secretary, and many members of that honourable Institution.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent was not present, as had been expected, owing, we suppose, to the happy confinement of her Royal Highness the Dutchess.

Mr. Trengrouse, before he began his experiment, first stated, that various calculations had been made of the numbers of British lives lost through shipwreck, the lowest of which that had come under his notice exceeded 5000 annually!—He had himself witnessed many shipwrecks, and among others, that of his Majesty's ship Anson when upwards of 100 of her officers and men prematurely perished within a few yards of the shore; and that this circumstance, which occurred in 1807, led him to contrive means to prevent such excessive waste of human life, that he was still pursuing his plan, and had matured it so far as to produce the apparatus we were then looking at, and which, from its portability, (being all contained in a small chest) was calculated for, and intended to become a convenient part of every vessel's equipment, thus putting the means of preservation into the seamen's own hands, and thereby enabling them to assist themselves *wherever* or *whenever* distress might assail them.

His method of communicating a rope is so simple, that it may be done between ships at sea, as well as in cases of vessels stranding.—Vessels having the apparatus on board, may be enabled to save persons in a state of foundering when the weather precludes intercourse by a boat, or the vessels nearing each other.

Mr. T. fired two small rockets, with lines attached to them, neither of which went across the water, but shewed the principle of his plan, and went far enough indeed to have communication with the scores of cases which have recently occurred on our own coasts.—The wind blew nearly across the direction of the rockets, and also very fresh, but it did not appear to alter their course until one exploded, when it went considerably to leeward, and by that circumstance shewed the advantage of having the invention on board, as the rocket, being thrown from a vessel

stranded upon a lee shore, must be necessarily very materially assisted by the wind in opening the wished for communication.

Mr. T. then fired a large rocket which went in fine style to a considerable distance over the lofty trees on the opposite side of the river, taking with it one ball of line, upwards of 300 yards long, and great part of another. The line was of that size and strength as enabled a man who was in a boat about the middle of the river, to haul the boat to shore. By this line a larger one (from a reel in the apparatus chest) was hauled across the river by the persons on the opposite shore, and by it a ship's hawser, which was found to be rather short, but being lengthened, it was strained from two trees across the water, and two rollers applied (which are so constructed as to be put on after the rope was fast at each end,) and obtained great applause from several naval officers, who minutely examined them. To the hooks of the rollers was suspended a chaise volante, into which a man got, having on one of Mr. T's. life spensers (being a sort of Cork jacket, of his own contrivance;) in this he was hauled along the rope with great rapidity till about half way across the river, when, either through some defect or by some accident, the hauling line broke, and prevented further process in this part of the experiment. The man then disengaged himself from the chaise, and the buoyancy of the spenser kept him, head and shoulders, above water; he then swam about, and afterwards got into a boat and rowed very freely, shewing, that the spenser being on, did not materially interrupt the use of his limbs in the water or out of it; while its buoyancy affords preservation from drowning and its construction protects the body from blows of floating wreck, or from blows against rocks, &c.

Mr. T's missile line was also highly approved of which admits of being projected to some considerable distance, from the advantageous manner of his arranging the line. This little simple invention commanded great applause from the naval gentlemen present, among whom, we believe, were, Lord Townsend, Captains, Hawker, Marryatt, &c. The line was projected on the river by one of these gentlemen, which proved it may be rendered a preservative in cases of boats upsetting in harbour, or passing from one vessel to another, or alongside, or of men falling overboard, &c.

Slave Trade.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Negotiation between Great-Britain and the United States for the extinction of the Slave Trade.

It has been repeatedly mentioned, that propositions have been made by the British government, for some arrangements with this country, for carrying into effect, by their joint efforts, the wishes which are entertained by both on this subject; but we have seen no account published in this country, of the precise nature of the negotiations which have been had between the two governments.—The following narrative, which is copied from the Thirteenth Report of the African Institution, published in March last, gives a very satisfactory view of the whole transaction:

In the month of June last, Lord Castlereagh addressed a letter to Mr. Rush, the American Minister in London, respecting the more effectual Abolition of the African Slave Trade; in which his Lordship observed, that, with the exception of the Crown of Portugal, all States had now either actually prohibited the traffick in Slaves to their subjects, or fixed an early period for its cessation, whilst Portugal had also renounced it to the north of the Equator; that, from May, 1820, there would not be a flag which could legally cover this detested traffick, to the north of the Line; and that there was reason to hope, that the Portuguese might, ere long, be also prepared to abandon it to the south of the Equator: but that, until some effectual concert should be established amongst the principal maritime powers, to prevent their respective flags from being made a cover for an illicit Slave Trade, there was but too much reason to fear, whatever might be the state of the law on this subject, that the evil would continue to exist; and, in proportion as it assumed a contraband form, would be carried on under the most aggravated circumstances of cruelty and desolation; and that it was from a deep conviction of this truth, founded upon experience, that the British government, in all its late negociations upon this subject had endeavored to combine a system of alliance for the suppression of this most injurious practice, with the engagements which it had succeeded in contracting with the governments of Spain and Portugal, for the total or partial Abolition of the Slave Trade.

His Lordship inclosed to Mr. Rush copies of those Treaties, together with the Acts which had recently received the sanction of Parliament for carrying them into execution. He also transmitted a copy of the Treaty which had just been concluded with the King of the Netherlands, for the like purposes; to which his Lordship was induced to call Mr Rush's attention more particularly, as it contains provisions calculated to limit the powers mutually conceded by the former Treaties, in a manner which, without essentially weakening their force, might render them more acceptable to the contracting parties.

Lord Castlereagh earnestly urged on Mr Rush to bring these documents under the serious consideration of the President the United States; intimating to him the earnest wish of the British government, that the exertions of the two countries might be combined upon a somewhat similar principle, to put down this great moral disobedience to the laws of both countries, where ever it might be committed; and expressing his belief, that this could not effectually be done, except by mutually conceding to each other's ships of war a qualified right of search, with a power of detaining the vessels of either State with slaves actually on board; and remarking, that, if the American government were disposed to enter into a similar concert, and could suggest any further regulations the better to obviate abuse, the British government would be most ready to listen to such suggestions; their only object being to contribute, by every effort in their power, to put an end to this disgraceful traffic.

Mr. Rush most readily promised to transmit to his government copies of Lord Castlereagh's Note, and the documents which accompanied it.

Towards the latter end of December, Mr. Rush transmitted an answer to Lord Castlereagh.

In this Note, Mr. Rush states, that he had been distinctly commanded, in the first place, to make known the sensibility of the President to the friendly spirit of confidence in which the Treaties between Great-Britain, Portugal, and the Netherlands, and the legislative measures of Parliament founded upon them, had been communicated to the United States; and to the invitation which had been given, that they would join in the same or similar arrangements, the more effectually to accomplish the beneficial object to which they look. He was further commanded to give the strongest assurances, that the solicitude of the U. States for the Universal extirpation of the Slave Trade, continues with all the earnestness which has so long and steadily distinguished the course of their policy in relation to it.

Of their general Prohibitory Law of 1807, Mr. Rush says it is unnecessary for him to speak, his Lordship being already apprized of its provisions; amongst which, the authority to employ the national force, as auxiliary to its execution, will not have escaped attention.

But he has it in charge to make known, as a new pledge of their unremitting and active desire in the cause of Abolition, that so lately as the month of April last, another Act of Congress was passed, by which not only are the citizens and vessels of the United States interdicted from carrying on, or being in any way engaged in the trade; but in which, also, the best precautions that legislative enactments can devise, or their penalties enforce, are raised up against the introduction into their territories of slaves from abroad, under whatever pretext attempted, and especially from dominions which lie more immediately in their neighborhood. That peculiarity in the eighth section of the Act, which throws upon a defendant the labor of proof as the condition of acquittal Mr. Rush persuaded himself would be regarded as signally manifesting an anxiety to suppress the hateful offence; departing, as it does, from the analogy of criminal jurisprudence, which so generally requires the independent and positive establishment of guilt, as the first step in every public prosecution.

To measures of such a character, thus early adopted and sedulously pursued, he was further commanded to say, that the government of the United States, acting within the pale of its constitutional powers, would always be ready to superadd any others, that experience may prove to be necessary for attaining the desirable end in view.

But on examining the provisions of the above mentioned Treaties, it has appeared to the President, that their essential articles are of a character not adapted to the circumstances or to the institutions of the United States.

The power agreed to be given to the ships of war of either party—to search, capture, and carry into port for adjudication the merchant vessels of the other—however qualified, are connected with the establishment, by each Treaty, of two mixed Courts, one of which is to have its seat in the Colonial Possessions of the parties respectively. The institution of such tribunals is necessarily regarded as fundamental to the whole arrangement; whilst their peculiar structure is doubtless intended, and would seem to be indispensable towards imparting to it a just reciprocity. But to this part of the system the United States, having no Colonies on the Coast of Africa, in the West-Indies, or elsewhere, cannot, it is said, give effect.

Moreover, the powers of Government in the United States, whilst they can only be exercised within the limits, are also subject to the restrictions of the Federal Constitution. By the latter instrument, all judicial power is to be vested in a Supreme Court; and in such other inferior Courts as Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. It further provides, that the Judges of these Courts shall hold their offices during good behavior, and be removable on impeachment and conviction of crimes and misdemeanors. There are serious doubts, Mr. Rush observes, whether, obeying the spirit of these injunctions, the Government of the United States would be competent to appear as a party to the institution of a Court for carrying into execution their penal statutes in places out of their own territory; a Court consisting partly of Foreign Judges, not liable to impeachment under the authority of the United States, and deciding upon their statutes without appeal.

Again: obstacles would exist, he adds, towards giving validity to the disposal of the Negroes found on board the slave-trading vessels condemned by the sentence of the mixed Courts.—If they should be delivered over to the government of the United States as free men, they could not, except by their own consent, be employed as servants or free laborers. The condition of negroes and other people of color in the United States, being regulated by the municipal laws of the separate States, the Government of the former could neither guarantee their liberty in the States where they could only be received as slaves, nor control them in the States where they would be recognized as free.

These Mr. Rush states, are some of the principal reasons which arrest the assent of the President to the very frank and friendly overture contained in Lord Castlereagh's communication. Having their foundation in constitutional impediments, the government of his Britannic Majesty would know how to appreciate their force. It would be seen, how compatible they are with the most earnest wishes on the part of the United States, that the measures concerted by these Treaties may bring about a total downfall of the traffic in human blood; and with their determination to co-operate, to the utmost extent of their constitutional power, towards this great consummation, so imperiously due, at the hands of all nations, to the past wrongs and sufferings of Africa.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, Sept. 10.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

THE packet ship Amity, Capt. Maxwell, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 1st of August, to which date we have received papers, &c.: The following are extracts It will be seen that cotton has advanced about a penny per. lb. in Liverpool.

LONDON, JULY 29.

On Monday, the Spanish, French and Persian ambassadors had long interviews with lord Castlereagh.

At the Manchester sessions, the grand jury have found bill against Knight, Titton, Mitchell, Wardle, and Wroe, for sedition.

Owing to the great accumulation of stock, some of the principal woolen manufactures in the neighborhood of Leeds, have intimated to their workmen, that till trade improves, they can be allowed to work only 4 days in a week instead of six.

Sixty Portuguese vessels arrived at Rio Janeiro between the 21st September 1817 and 21st September 1818, with Negroes The whole number of slaves embarked amounted to 26,808, of which 3,475 died on the passage.

The persons concerned in the late riot at Liverpool, have been tried, and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

Accounts from Berlin, state that Dr. Jahn, who has been insinuating revolutionary principles into the minds of the University students, has been conducted to a fortress.

From the London Courier of July 29.

"*City half past one.*—Mr. Hase from the Bank of England, has just now made a communication to the Stock Exchange, that the Bank of England decline taking in the Omnium (that is, that they will not pay the future instalments on being allowed 5 per cent. interest for the advance.) The Funds have already fallen a half per cent. Great fluctuations are expected."

The following intelligence has reached the city this morning, in private letters from Gibraltar. We received it just as we were going to press, and give it, upon the above authority, without vouching for its accuracy.

Letters received from Gibraltar, dated 9th inst. state, that an alarming revolution had broken out at Cadiz. The troops had refused to embark for South America. Gen. O'Donnel, the Commander in Chief, was at the head of the insurrection The troops were on their march for Madrid. Gen. Don had received the particulars at Gibraltar by express from Cadiz."

Don Onis, the late Minister of Spain to the United States, has fallen into disgrace with King Ferdinand, even at the very moment when he plumed himself most on the favor of his master. An argument is drawn from this circumstance, that the treaty whereby the Floridas were ceded to the United States, and which was altogether the work of Onis, will not receive the sanction of the Court of Madrid. The troops of the United States are, however, in possession of Pensacola and St. Marks, and we fear that the King of Spain, in his present state of imbecility, would find some difficulty in rescuing them from the talons of the republican eagle.

The well known General Sarrazin was tried before the Assize Court of Paris on Friday week, for bigamy, having married Miss Georgiana Hutchinson, an English Lady, while a former wife was still living. The General was found guilty, and sentenced to 10 years hard labor, and to pay 40000 francs (upwards of 1600l. sterling) to Miss. Hutchinson, by way of damages. Against this sentence Gen. Sarrazin has appealed.

Triumph of Steam.—Yesterday week the weather being uncommonly fine, the shores of our river, were more than usually crowded, to witness the most striking exhibition of steam-navigation which has yet been seen at this port. At the same time were to be seen, in majestic motion, that elegant American ship, the Savannah, working by steam machinery; the beautiful Belfast Packet, the Waterloo, also working out by steam; and the fine East-Indiaman, George Canning, towed out of the river by a steam-boat The spectacle was very splendid and striking.

Two line of battle ships, the (Superb and the Vengeur) are to be immediately sent to South America; but they are not intended as a permanent augmentation to the naval force there, as they are expected to return in about ten months.

By the late Mails.

LOUISIANA. NEW-ORLEANS, AUG 4.

GENERALLY speaking, very little is doing in our commerce, with the exception of flour, of which the price has increased within two weeks; all other articles are dull. Sales of cotton are rather slow. Tobacco is without demand; of sugar very little remains on hand; coffee looks 'down.' Our banks retain the same confidence they have always enjoyed.

AUG. 12.

We learn from good authority, that the band of pirates, who have so long infested the lower part of Mississippi and the adjacent lakes, have established themselves to the number of fifty, on a piece of land between two small bayous that empty into lake Barataria.—They have put themselves under the command of the noted Mitchell whose life was long since forfeited to the offended laws. It is ascertained that they are now engaged in building a boat, doubtless with the intention of renewing their piracies; that they have a large field under cultivation, in which corn and other articles of provision are raised in great abundance, and that they have a plentiful supply of live stock. It is said that they have fortified themselves with something like a breast work and some cannon of small calibre.—Among the evils inflicted upon us by the late hurricane, it is none of the smallest that it frustrated a well planned expedition fitted out against these pirates by the commander of the naval forces on this station. The principal vessel intended for this service (the Firebrand) was lost when she was on the point of sailing, and it is feared that two others which formed a part of it, have shared a similar fate.

OHIO. CINCINNATI, AUG. 24.

A treaty was held at Edwardsville, state of Illinois, on the 6th inst. between Col. Chateau and Col. Stephenson, commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, and the Civil and Military Chiefs of the Kickapoo tribe of Indians It resulted in a purchase of that tract of country generally termed the Sangamo The boundary commences at the mouth of the Illinois river and runs eastwardly by the old purchase lines, to the N. W corner of the second Kickapoo purchase, then north-eastwardly by the old purchase lines, to the line dividing the Indiana and Illinois states, thence north to the Kankakee River, thence down that river to the Illinois, thence down the Illinois to the place of beginning. This tract is estimated to contain upwards of ten millions of acres, a great quantity of which is first rate land. Nearly 500 families had squatted on this land before the purchase, which was a strong inducement to the Indians to leave the country. They have obtained a tract of land extending from the river Osage to La Pomme, and south to the heads of White River. They will thus become the near neighbors of their old enemies the Cherokees, with whom, until lately, they have been at war for more than 200 years.

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 9.

The Balloon and Conflagration of Vauxhall.

Mr. Michel having announced that he would yesterday afternoon ascend in a balloon from Vauxhall Garden, and mounting to the height of 12,000 feet, would then descend with the parachute, thousands of people assembled in the vicinity, and on the tops of adjacent houses, to witness the interesting spectacle. Five or six hundred gentlemen purchased tickets, and entered the garden, to see the operation of inflating the balloon. The exertions of Mr. Michel and Mr. Stanislas to prepare in time for the ascension were, from before two till near seven o'clock, unremitting and extraordinary; and we did not hear a gentleman in the Garden indulge in any abuse of them for indifference or negligence in their operations. They simply and generally expressed regret, that the inflation of the balloon was not commenced early enough in the day to fill it sufficiently before night. Those in Vauxhall were the persons who had most right particularly to censure the failure of Mr. Michel; they alone paid any money; but it seems that they, almost alone, are the people who have not joined in the clamour against poor Michel.

A little before seven o'clock, the people outside of the garden exhibiting strong symptoms of impatience, and becoming fearful that the near approach of night would prevent him from fulfilling his engagement, Mr. Michel, though the balloon was not sufficiently filled with gas, determined to make the experiment. The gondola or car and parachute were fixed to the balloon; Mr. M[illegible] [illegible] and the balloon was let off [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] Garden. It soon appeared that [illegible] go up with Mr. Michel; but [illegible] periment was tried often enough [illegible] its practicability, and indeed [illegible] dola was attached to the balloon, [illegible] less persons without the Garden [illegible] threw stones among the people [illegible] were compelled in a few minutes [illegible] in order to avoid being wounded [illegible]

The balloon rose to the top [illegible] but was supposed to be struck by [illegible] gas poured out in a stream, and [illegible] after oscillating three or four [illegible] the ground. The ruffian mob [illegible] throw stones, battered down [illegible] the fence, rushed in, offered [illegible] or two persons, destroyed the [illegible] materials in Mr. Magner's bar [illegible] balloon to pieces, demolished a [illegible] perb pavillion or temple, and [illegible] it. The flames instantly exte[illegible] thing that was combustible, [illegible] o'clock at night the garden [illegible] one general blaze, by which [illegible] city was illuminated. The [illegible] of not less than fifty or a hun[illegible] continued their violence, many [illegible] sently drinking, to stimulate [illegible] valmal ferocity towards the [illegible] inanimate objects that came [illegible] Several persons were very [illegible] The fire companies promptly [illegible] place—but their exertions could [illegible] part of the fence and frame of [illegible] some of the trees adjoining [illegible] About the commencement of [illegible] lawless violence, a boy, to attack [illegible] over into the garden, is said to [illegible] dered down, but refusing to [illegible] the man who ordered him off, [illegible] blow which prostrated him, [illegible] stated to be dead. This circ[illegible] been mentioned as an apology [illegible] quent outrages which occurred, [illegible] not even a palliation. It was the [illegible] a senseless mob, that had a right [illegible] the death of the boy

Why the proper authorities did [illegible] call out a force sufficient to crush [illegible] its bud we cannot tell. It seems [illegible] military corps would have quelled [illegible] has been lost, Mr. Michel's balloon [illegible] destroyed, Mr. Magner and the [illegible] Vauxhall property have greatly [illegible] this great city deprived of a most [illegible] place of resort in the summer [illegible] ended that calamitous day; and [illegible] few of the most worthless part of the [illegible] city brought a disgrace upon [illegible] which her known pacific, quiet [illegible] character does not merit.

Fifteen or twenty of the parties [illegible] in the mob last evening have been [illegible] ing committed for trial; and the [illegible] engaged in the examination of [illegible]

We have good reason to believe [illegible] government have very little, if any, [illegible] tion of the ratification of the Sp[illegible] and that measures are in train to [illegible] tingency of its rejection.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Capt. Eldridge, of the Savannah [illegible] 38 days from Cadiz, has favored [illegible] Madrid Gazettes to the 16th, and [illegible] the 29th July.

Mr. Tunis, late Consul of the [illegible] at Cadiz, came passenger in the [illegible] Packet.

The crew of the Buenos Ayres [illegible] Constitution, about 73 in number, [illegible] finement in the Castle of St. Seb[illegible]

The Spanish brig of war Volante [illegible] dis, was attacked off Cape St. Vi[illegible] privateer, and escaped with con[illegible] jury, and several of her crew [illegible] wounded.

An expedition of about 3000 men [illegible] dis on the 18th July, it is supposed [illegible] for Havana. These troops were [illegible] by his majesty's frigate Sabina, [illegible] of war Liberia. The transports [illegible] seven Spanish, one French, two E[illegible] two Russian ships. The Grand [illegible] goes on slowly, and no time is fixed [illegible] parture. A disturbance had taken [illegible] Port St. Mary's, (where a great [illegible] troops are stationed) among [illegible] which required the presence of the [illegible] General, who on hearing of it [illegible] set out from Cadiz with his troops [illegible] and soon after his arrival succeeded [illegible] pears many were dissatisfied and [illegible] see the Constitution again adopted [illegible] Cruz, with a number of officers was [illegible] der arrest.

The King was at Sacedon [illegible] Baths, and was expected at Madrid [illegible] the 28th July.

It was generally believed in [illegible] Treaty would not be ratified.

The Marquis de Casa Yrujo, [illegible] without sentence.

Mr. Mead was at Madrid pros[illegible] claims upon the Spanish government[illegible]

Don Onis it was said had reached [illegible] tates in Old Castile, and was [illegible] Madrid about the 28th, the day [illegible] return of the King from the Baths.

We are indebted to a friend for the [illegible] ing interesting extract of a letter, [illegible] per the Savannah Packet:

Cadiz, [illegible]

"As to the political state of things [illegible] sider them very critical, such as [illegible] mately (and when least expected) [illegible] with serious results, as a general [illegible] vails throughout the whole kingdom [illegible] mong all ranks of people. You [illegible] heard no doubt of the late conspiracy [illegible] army, encamped between Xeres (Sh[illegible] Port St. Mary's which was unfortu[illegible] I should rather say treacherously [illegible] the very man who is said to have [illegible] chief promoter thereof, Gen. O'Donnel [illegible] has thereby lost his popularity, both [illegible] in the army, and I think he will be [illegible] if he comes off with only that loss [illegible] been a most treacherous piece of [illegible] his part if what is said be true. Up[illegible] 200 officers of all ranks are under arrest [illegible] ferent castles, with centinels at the [illegible] It seems the plan was to re-establish [illegible] stitution, and was to have taken place [illegible] 8th inst."

"The treaty is not yet ratified, [illegible] doubt with many whether it will be."

N. YORK. NEW-YORK, SEPT. 7.

Monday, 6th Sept. 1819.

Whereas this Board has reason to believe that several deaths of malignant fever have occurred at the Old-slip and it. vicinity:

Therefore Resolved, That the inhabitants of that part of the city situated within the following boundaries, to wit: beginning at the foot of pier No. 8, East River, thence running on the easterly side of the same pier, and the adjoining slip to the corner of Pearl-street thence up Pearl-street to the west side of Wall-street thence down Wall-street to the East River, be and are hereby recommended to remove, and that all vessels be removed from within the bounds aforesaid.

Resolved. That it be and hereby is earnestly recommended to the inhabitants of the said city, as well within the boundaries aforesaid as elsewhere, to purify their yards, gutters, and privies, by a free use of quick or unslacked lime.

Resolved. That the assistants of the Board of Health, together with the City Inspector and his assistants, be and hereby are required to examine every house and lot within the limits described in the first resolution, and that wherever it may be found necessary, they cause every house apartment, cellar or yard to be cleansed, and that they cause all privies, sinks, gutters or other noxious places that may be neglected by the inhabitants, and which may appear to be deleterious, to be purified by a free use of quick lime

By order of the Board J. MORTON.
Secretary of the Board of Health.

SEPTEMBER 6.

BOARD OF HEALTH, Sept 7. 1819.

The Board of Health report, that no new case of malignant fever has been reported this day.

By order of the Board,
J. MORTON, Sec'ry

The above report was made yesterday at 12 o'clock. The Board met again in the afternoon, and had not adjourned at 8 o'clock last evening, at which time no new case of malignant fever had been reported to them.

—

The trial of George Brown, late mate of the schooner Retrieve, of this port, took place on Monday, before the District Court of the U. S.—He was charged with mutiny, and the murder of the Captain of the Retrieve, while on a voyage from Cadiz to Vera Cruz. He was found guilty.

The death of the Duke of Richmond, Governor General of the Canadas, was occasioned, we understand, by *Hydrophobia*. Being afflicted with sore lips, a small dog belonging to his family was permitted to lick them, with the hope that it would afford relief, and the disease was supposed to have been communicated in that way.

—

We have been favored with the Curracoa Courant of the 7th of August, containing the following:—

Accounts from Laguira since our last state, that official intelligence had been received there of the capture of Barcelona by the Patriot expedition from Margarita There were only forty men found in the works at Barcelona when it was surrendered. It seems they defended themselves till the whole of their ammunition was expended, and were every soul afterwards put to death by the conquerors.—Goeria, who commanded at Barcelona, had sent a detachment of cavalry, consisting of 30 men and a Lieutenant to reconnoitre the enemy, who proceeded to the suburbs of Barcelona, without meeting any opposition; they there surprised a picket of six men and a sergeant, whom they put to death before any alarm could be given. They then advanced into the town, and in like manner surprized a Lieutenant (an Englishman) and 19 men who were doing duty at the quarters of General Urdaneta. The Spaniards soon overpowered them, and took the Lieut. prisoner, and in order to secure him properly, tied him between two of their horses. Urdaneta in the mean time made his escape out of the house, and gave the alarm; when the Spaniards being obliged to retreat, gallopped off with the unfortunate Lieutenant, who, shocking to relate, was literally dragged to pieces

We are also informed, that Guerrero, who commands the Spanish flecheras, lately captured a sloop from St. Eustatia, under Dutch colors, and an English schr from St. Thomas, both laden with provisions and clothing for the use of the Independents in Barcelona These vessels were sent into Cumana, to be unladed, and the sloop, it is said, has since arrived at Puerto Cabello, and is offered for sale there.

Pareira, an Indian Chief, attached to the Spanish cause, had intercepted 1000 head of cattle, sent by Marino for the supply of Urdaneta's army, and the English expedition from Margarita, of which Urdaneta is commander in chief.

It appears that the accounts from Puerto Cabello, which we gave in our last, relative to an engagement having taken place between the Spaniards and Patriotic naval forces, turns out to be somewhat incorrect. It seems the fleets were for some time in sight of each other, but that neither of them shewed any disposition to fight. The Spanish men of war Nymph and Tiger, were both in Puerto Cabello according to the last accounts.

A letter from Aux Cayes, dated the 15th of July, says:—"M'Gregor, with about 300 men, embarked last night in this road, on board of three or four vessels. It is supposed that he intends to make an attempt to recover Porto Bello. From the dispositions made by Bolivar, to attack the vice-royalty of Santa Fee, it is believed that M'Gregor's expedition will have a favorable result."

SEPT. 8.

BOARD OF HEALTH,
Sept 8.

No new case of Malignant Fever has been reported to the Board this day. Mr. George M'Kay, who was reported on the 6th inst. to the Ward died this morning.

SEPT. 10.

BOARD OF HEALTH,
Sept. 9—noon.

The Resident Physician reported to the Board, *William Otterburn*, No. 27 Old slip, sick with malignant fever. By order of the Board,

J. MORTON, Sec'ry.

BOARD OF HEALTH,
Sep. 9, 5, p. m.

The health physician reported *John Perry*, No. 50 Front-street, sick with malignant fever, and sent her to the Marine Hospital. Also, *John Sagerson*, No 87 Front-street sick with malignant fever. By order of the Board,

J. MORTON, Sec'ry.

SEPTEMBER 11.

The Board of Health, as late as five o'clock yesterday afternoon, state, that no new case of fever was reported for the last 24 hours.

SEPTEMBER 13

BOARD OF HEALTH,
Sept. 12, 1819.

The Resident Physician reported the following cases of malignant fever; Mrs. Megiunis, and Miss Magiunis, both at No. 90 Front-st.; Catharine Megary, at No. 27 Old slip

John Sagerson, No. 86 Front-st. reported on the 9th inst. died yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock

By order of the Board,
J. MORTON, Secretary.

We understand the Common Council will assemble at 10 o'clock this morning with a view of adopting regulations for the removal of the inhabitants from the Old slip and its vicinity.

MASS. BOSTON, SEPT. 8.

Latest from Buonaparte.

The Ophelia, arrived here from Africa, passed St. Helena the 16th July; and was informed from the Eurydice British frigate, that they were more particular than ever in watching Bonaparte, that he grew more and more reserved, and refused to receive the visits of any one.

SEPT. 12.

Loss of the Steam-Boat Phœnix, by Fire, on Lake Champlain.

The Steam Boat Phœnix left Burlington at half past 12 o'clock on the night of the 4th inst. with about 43 persons on board. Near two o'clock, the vessel being in the broadest part of the Lake, those who had retired to the cabins, were alarmed by the cry of fire, given by one of the passengers who was walking the deck. Every one rushed instantly upon deck, and sprang into the yawls, and after half an hour of suspense and danger, were landed in safety on Providence Island The boats immediately returned to the relief of those who might still be around the burning vessel, and were so fortunate as to rescue five, who had thrown themselves upon benches or planks. By the vigourous exertions of one of the passengers, Mr John Pearson, a boat was summoned to convey those who were saved, from Providence to South Hero Island, where a sloop was procured which landed part of them at Burlington, at 3 P. M. In returning they met a sloop from Burlington, which had been sent to their relief, with provisions and clothing, upon the first intelligence of the melancholy occurrence. The citizens of Burlington displayed the greatest interest in the fate of the sufferers. On the arrival of the vessel at the wharf, the shore was crowded with people, eager to afford them every assistance in their power. Half of the passengers were left at South Hero, to proceed to Montreal and Quebec, by the way of Plattsburgh.

Thirty-six persons were saved, and as near as could be ascertained, seven were lost. The fate of Mrs. Wilson, the waiting woman and of Gilbert Painter, a young lad belonging to Quebec, excited general sympathy. Mr. Manning, the pilot, lost his life in adhering to his duty. The fire is supposed to have originated from a candle in the kitchen or pantry, and not from any defect in the machinary.

—

THE SEA SERPENT,

Was seen, on Wednesday last, for a few moments, off West Beach, between Beverly and Manchester; but since his visit to Nahant, where he exhibited himself, in full length majesty, to an admiring crowd, he seems to have become very shy, as though aware of danger in meeting the bold and intrepid sons of Nantucket, who are seeking him.

Extract from the Journal de Paris, of July 8th.

The following is another *infallible* cure for the HYDROPHOBIA, coming from the same quarter as the recipe of the *Alismaplantago*, but which we republish in hopes that physicians will endeavor to ascertain, by experiments, more or less of the efficacy of a discovery made by one of the faculty The Piedmontese Gazette of June 30th, contains an extract of a letter of Doctor Anthony Salvatori, of St. Petersburg, from whose assertion it appears that the inhabitants of the district of Gadici, have for a long time remarked some whitish spots under the tongue of the person or animal seized with hydrophobia. These pustules or pimples will break out on the 13th day, the epoch at which the disease is incurable—they therefore are very particular in having them opened with a lancet on the ninth day after the bite.—Nothing more is required of the patient than to spit out the blood issuing from the wound, and of washing his mouth with salt-water. Mr Salvatori concluded by telling that he tried this method only once, but is perfectly confident of its success.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, Sept. 15, 1819.

The annual commencement at Yale-College, New Haven, was celebrated on Wednesday last. We have not room for the exercises this week.

—

A shock of an Earthquake was experienced on Sunday night the 5th inst. at Newbedford, Ms. and at Newport, Providence, and other places in Rhode Island.

THE YELLOW FEVER

Continues to rage in Baltimore, is on the increase, but is principally confined to Fell's Point

In Charleston, there were 15 new cases on the 28th, 29th and 30th ult.

A few cases have occurred in New-York, which has excited considerable alarm. Our readers, for particulars, are referred to the New-York head.

New-Orleans, Savannah and Philadelphia, continue healthy.

—

The Camden Balloon.—Experiments had been made yesterday morning, and it was ascertained that this balloon, which is of a different shape, and of a less size than those which have heretofore been used with success, would raise a boy and subsequently a man, Mr. Lee. Accordingly the proprietor announced that it should ascend in the afternoon, with the English aeronaut. A great number of people had crossed over the river to witness the experiment; but not more than half, or a third of the number who had been disappointed a few days before. At about half after 3 o'clock, the balloon was brought out from the temporary hut which covered it, and held waiting by its cords. At about half after five, Mr. Lee stepped into the car, displayed an flag, and prepared for his departure. The cords were loosened a little, and the vehicle was raised about 20 feet, where it was nearly stationary. It now became a question whether the balloon would raise the person in the car—some thought not—others said it certainly won't ascend, for it was owing to the breaths of the multitude about it, that the air was lighter and of less buoyancy than that some 50 feet above the heads.—But all speculation ceased, when the balloon struck upon the top of a small tree, and dashed a large hole through its side: Mr. Lee quitted his car, and the balloon was let off 'with none to ride.' It rose to many cubits, took a northeasterly flight, turned endwise, when the aperture being uppermost, the gas in it escaped—it collapsed and fell just like a kite, when the cords which holds it is broken off. The balloon was eliptical shaped, but not exactly eliptical, for a transverse section of about one fourth should be taken from the center of an eliptic, and the two outside parts brought together, to resemble the balloon. To be less technical, but not less clear, it looked like a Terrapin, wanting its head, legs, &c. The netting drawn across the upper portion, which was darker than the under, gave the appearance of scales. So much for the Camden balloon.—*Philad Union.*

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

From the Montreal Star, of Aug 31.

Postscript.—We stop the press to announce the unexpected and overwhelming intelligence that the body of his Grace the Duke of Richmond is now a breathless corpse at the government house, in this city We are informed that his Grace was well, when at Richmond, on Monday, the 23d inst. It appears that he had left Richmond, on his journey to Montreal, and was hurried to a better world at some intermediate stage, as we understand, obscure part of the country. The melancholy event took place on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock. His son, and the physicians, who left this city yesterday, went over land and missed the body of his Grace, which was conveyed by water.

—

Extract of a letter dated Montreal, Sept. 1st, received in Albany.

"You will have heard of the death of his Grace the Duke of Richmond The melancholy event took place in Upper Canada. His body was brought to town yesterday, and carried in procession to the steam-boat, amidst a concourse of people amounting from 8 to 10,000. The shops had been shut all the afternoon, and every possible respect paid to his memory—indeed there appeared universal grief. He has done much good, and will be always regretted."

—

From our Bermuda Correspondent, we learn that bars of base metal, consisting of copper, zinc, platina and arsenic, have recently been fabricated, and sold as silver. Many of the bars have been sent to the Spanish Maine, coined into parts of dollars, reconveyed to Jamaica; and circulated to a considerable amount. A mercantile house received a quantity to the amount of nearly 500 pounds before the fraud was discovered.—*N. Y. pap.*

INDEPENDENCE OF TEXAS

"The citizens of Texas have long indulged the hope that, in the adjustment of the boundaries of the Spanish possessions in America and of the territories of the United States, they should be included within the limits of the latter. The claims of the United States, long and strenuously urged, encouraged this hope. An expectation so flattering prevented any effectual effort to throw off the yoke of Spanish authority, though it could not retain some unavailing rebellions against an odious tyranny. The recent treaty between Spain and the United States of America has dissipated an illusion too long fondly cherished, and has roused the citizens of Texas from the torpor into which a fancied security had lulled them They have seen themselves by a convention to which they were no party, literally abandoned to the dominion of the crown of Spain and left a prey, not only to impositions already intolerable, but to all those exactions which Spanish rapacity is fertile in devising. The citizens of Texas would have proved themselves unworthy of the age in which they live—unworthy of their ancestry—of the kindred of the Republics of the American Continent—could they have hesitated in this emergency, what course to pursue. Spurning the fetters of colonial vassalage, disdaining to submit to the most atrocious despotism that ever disgraced the annals of Europe—they have resolved under the blessing of God to be free. By this magnanimous resolution, to the maintainance of which their lives and fortunes are pledged, they secure to themselves an elective and representative government, equal laws and the faithful administration of justice, the rights of conscience and religious liberty, the freedom of the press, the advantages of liberal education and unrestricted commercial intercourse with all the world.

"Animated by a just confidence in the goodness of their cause, and stimulated by the high object to be obtained by the contest, they have prepared themselves unshrinkingly to meet, and firmly to sustain, any conflict which this declaration may involve them.

"Done at Nacogdoches, this 23d day of June, in the year of our Lord 1819.

JAMES LONG,
President of the Supreme Council.
Bis'te Tarin, Secretary.

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ORDINATION.

On Wednesday, the 1st inst. the Rev. Anson S. Atwood, was ordained over the First Church of Christ, in Mansfield, Conn.

The introductory prayer, by Rev. Chancey Booth, of Coventry; the sermon and consecrating prayer, by Rev. Amos Basset, D. D. of Hebron; charge to the pastor, by Rev. Samuel Nott, of Franklin; right hand of fellowship, by Rev. Philo Judson, of Ashford; charge to the people, by Rev. Ludovicus Weld, of Hampton; concluding prayer, by Rev. Cornelius B. Everest, of Windham.

Married,

At Hampton, Mr. JAMES H. CADY, of Providence, R. I. to Miss SARAH C HOWARD, daughter of the late Mr. James Howard, of the former place.

Died,

At Groton, (Mass.) on Saturday 11th inst. of typhus fever, (while returning from a journey for his health) Rev. JOSHUA HUNTINGTON, aged 33 years, Pastor of the Old South Church and Congregation in Boston.

At Hampton, on the 8th inst. Mrs. ABIGAIL BADGER, aged 52, wife of Capt. Edmund Badger; on the 6th, Mrs. LYDIA DENISON, aged 85, wife of Mr. Daniel Denison; on the 7th, Miss ELIZABETH HOLT, aged 14, daughter of Mr. Nehemiah Holt.

At Washington, ROBERT BRENT, Esq. late Paymaster General of the Army, and Judge of the Orphan's Court for the County of Washington.

At New-York, on Saturday morning, at the quarantine ground, in the 46th year of his age, BENJAMIN DEWITT, M. D. health officer of the port, vice-president of the college of physicians and surgeons of that city, and one of the professors of that institution.

On Friday, the 13th ult. at Greersburg, (Penn.) Mrs. KITTY HONTSBERGER, widow of Peter Hontsberger, deceased, leaving six small children to deplore, in her death, the early loss of their last earthly parent The circumstances of her death are of more than usual interest, and calculated, at once, to smite the breast with the liveliest feelings of sympathy in her fate, and astonishment at the conviction it so forcibly impresses on the mind, that the tenure by which we hold every boon of life itself, is flimsy indeed.

After taking breakfast on the morning of the day on which she died, she repaired with her father and family to the field to assist in raking and binding their oats; but had proceeded but a short distance, until she was bitten by a large rattlesnake, rather above and behind the inner ancle of the right foot. The snake was killed and she immediately ran to the house, which was not far distant. But so difficible and powerful is the venom of this animal at the present season of the year, that she had not reached it, until it seemed to have pervaded her whole system. She became actually blind, as she stated, about the time she got to the bars, a few rods from the door. The action of the virus was no doubt more instantaneous, from the increased rapidity of her circulation and her alarm of mind, and possibly from its being immediately introduced into some considerable vein or absorbent, leading from the part. As soon as she reached the house a ligature was firmly tied around the leg below the knee, and the circulation in it immediately stopped. Between three and four hours from this time medical assistance was procured. The leg below the ligature was now perfectly black, and danger being apprehended from the stoppage of the circulation for so great a length of time, a free excession of the bitten part was made and the ligature removed.—Stimulating applications, as spirits of hartshorn and spirits of turpentine, were then employed. The pulse though not very strong and full, was sufficiently so as to admit of bleeding, and about twelve ounces were drawn from the arm. It exhibited no inflamatory buff or any other morbid appearance. An opiate was next administered combined with ingredients calculated to promote perspiration and allay nervous irritation—This was repeated in a short time, and a slight remission from pain seemed to be the effect, perspiration was profuse, and vomiting, which had been frequent and severe, did not return—The swelling of the face and of the bitten leg also decreased. But her sufferings soon returned with redoubled violence Her bowels, breast and head, were each the seat of indescribable agony, though she frequently exclaimed that she seemed all on fire, and that her feelings could not be more painful in a bed of fire. Her vision was perfect at intervals, but again entirely destroyed. She complained much of her mouth and tongue, and though sometimes thirsty, at others was unable to swallow a drop of fluid. The olive oil, which has been supposed to have cured the bite of the rattlesnake so frequently, was given in frequent and large doses; the opiate was again repeated, and when the extremities began to grow cold, and the vital principle seemed retreating to its centre, a hopeless attempt was still made to rekindle it by the volatile alkali and sinapisms to the sole of the feet, but the fatal malady advanced with an obstinacy that baffled every effort; all was ineffectual, and at 5 o'clock, P. M. she was no more.

Will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

ON Tuesday the 19th October next. at 12 o'clock, at noon, if not previously disposed of at private sale,

A FARM,

lying in Colchester, containing 150 acres, well proportioned for *Mowing, Ploughing* and *Pasturing* with the *buildings* thereon standing—a part of which is under the incumbrance of a widow's dower. Said property will be sold in parts or together, as best suits the purchaser.

—ALSO—

A number of head of *Cattle*, a quantity of *Hay, Farming tools*, and sundry other articles.

LIKEWISE,

Will be sold, on Tuesday the 26th October, 30 *acres of LAND*, lying in Lyme, with a *DWELLING HOUSE* thereon standing. The premises may be seen by calling on the subscriber, living in Colchester.

HENRY WELLS.

Colchester, Sept. 13, 1819. 45—

FARM

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, lying in the town of Lisbon, (Hanover Society.) containing about

60 acres of good LAND,

well proportioned with *Ploughing, Mowing* and *Wood-land*, and well watered, on which is a comfortable *Dwelling-House* and a good *Barn*, together with a *young Orchard* of about three hundred Trees. Said farm lies about two miles from Hanover Meeting-House and within half a mile of a Woolen Factory, a Grist-Mill, two Saw Mills, Trip-hammer shop, &c. &c.. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises, near *Lord's Bridge*.

ANDREW ABELL.

50 or 100 acres of LAND adjoining, may likewise be purchased.

Sept. 15. 3w-45—

NOTICE.

THE subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Plainfield, to receive and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of

JACOB HYDE,

late of Canterbury, deceased, represented insolvent—and six months, from the date of this notice, being allowed by said Court to the creditors, to exhibit their claims, Notice is hereby given, that we shall attend to the business of our appointment, at the Dwelling-House of *Stephen Butt*, Inn-holder in said Canterbury, on the 1st Monday's of December and March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims, which must be legally proved.

JOSEPH EATON, } Com'rs.
JEDEDIAH JOHNSON, }
Canterbury, Sept. 8, 1819. 45—

Probate Office, Pomfret District, Pomfret, Aug. 25d, A. D. 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints the term of six months from the first publication of this Notice, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. ASA PLANK,

late of Thompson, deceased, to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, to *Captain William Torry*, who is appointed Administrator on said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest. ELISHA B PERKINS, Clerk.

Those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to said Administrator.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, on the night following 8th inst. a dark chesnut MARE, about 7 years old, fourteen hands and a half high—said mare has a white spot on her nose, occasioned by the halter; one white hind foot, large hoofs, has the marks of the harness on her breast, has a thin mane and a switch tail, also the appearance of a white ring round her eyes, she has rather a single footed trot, and is very handy to the canter, is very high spirited, particularly when going up to a house. Whoever will return said mare or give information where she may be found, shall be generously rewarded by the subscriber.

THOMAS FRASER.

Lisbon, Sept. 10. 1819. 45—

12 Boxes brown HAVANNA SUGAR, FOR SALE BY JOHN LATHROP.

FOR SALE.

300 lb. Seal LEATHER.

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich Sept. 15 1819.

POETRY.

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.

We copy the following from the New-Orleans Chronicle, published by Mr. Thomas W. Loraine, formerly editor of the Telescope, at Columbia, S. C. Horace in London, and Crocker & Co. New-York, have, with all the grace and keenness of the Roman satirists, lashed the follies of their respective cities, and if we may judge of Yankee Notions by the salutatory address, New-Orleans may boast of a wit and humorist of similar character, no way inferior to either; and unless the Louis-an-ers are as dull as Boetians, Brother Jonathan's "jokes" will be better relished than his "cider," though it were equal to Falernian wine, or even to *Null's particular*.

YANKEE NOTIONS.....No. I.

Salutatory.

HAIL! Mistress of the West—emporium grand
Of glory, trade, moschetoes, wealth and frogs!
Hail too, thou famous Sire of Rivers, rod
Floater of steam boats, barges, ships and logs!
Hail Conquerors of Europe's victors—Hail,
Venders of sugar-cask and cotton bale!—
Ye fair Creoles and pretty quatroon misses!—
I greet ye all——I come here to retail
My Yankee Notions—cheese, wit, verse, codfishes,
Cider, et cetera—a full assortment,
Fit for all seasons and all sorts of folks:
And if you like my goods and my deportment,
Purchase my merchandize and take my jokes.
I calculate to tarry with you here
Throughout the summer season, when, from fear
Of yellow fever, other yankees start
To the up-country with the peddling cart,
Or back to Massachusetts, there to stay
Until Jack Frost drives *Fever John* away—
—For I was taught a maxim sage, at home
(And I have never yet seen cause to doubt it)
"*A man can't die until his time has come;*"
So as for sickness, I care nought about it.
I rather guess, moreover, that a stranger
Of steady habits, is much more in danger
From the bad habits of the Louis-an-ers
Than from their climate—for I learnt at school,
(In learning you must know I'm no small fool)
That evil company corrupts good manners.
I have been told, and find it pretty true,
That you New-Orleans folks are loose in morals,
Do many things you hadn't ought to do,
Dance, play at cards and billiards, get blue,
And break the Sabbath day in sports and quarrels.
At this I'm not surprized, if, as I hear,
Your city's governed by a rough shod *mare*,
If in your church and courts you really have
Pleasure-loving priests and *crim'nal* judges,
Who study less of justice and the grave,
Than of their private ends and secret grudges.
My *steady habits* tremble, I must own—
But I will kill two pigeons with one stone;
I'll save my morals from contamination
By trying to effect your reformation—
For which wise purpose, every now and then,
I'll drop a dissertation from my pen.
Yours, for the present.

BROTHER JONATHAN.

MR. VALUE,

ACKNOWLEDGES the honor of a polite invitation, to open a

DANCING SCHOOL,

in Norwich and Chelsea, the 1st of September next. He remembers with gratitude, the patronage he formerly received of the young Gentlemen and Ladies of those towns, and hopes to merit it again.

He will give four lessons per week in Dancing, at 3 dollars per quarter. Also instruction in the *French Language* at 3 dollars per quarter. The most flattering testimonials of his success, in teaching, *this summer*, the above branches, can be given if desired.

N. B. A Musician will attend him, who plays on the Violin, in a superior manner, so that nothing shall be wanting to please.

Norwich, August 25, 1819. 42—

SCHOOL FUND.

REPORTS of the Commissioner of the School Fund, May and October, 1818, and May, 1819; two Reports of the joint committee of the General Assembly, May, 1819; and the proceedings of the General Assembly thereon; Official Documents, together with the explanations and exhibits of the Commissioner of the School Fund, made on the floor of the House of Assembly, on Friday the 4th of June, pursuant to liberty given him by the House for that purpose—in a pamphlet form—price $1 per dozen, and 12½ cents single,

FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store.*
Aug. 11.

FOUND,

A FEW days since, a *POCKET BOOK*. The owner can have it, by proving property, and paying charges.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.
Sept 1. 43—

LOST,

BETWEEN Norwich Town and Lovett's Bridge, *SEVEN DOLLARS in Bank Bills*, with some small change, rolled up in a silk handkerchief. The finder shall be reasonably rewarded, on returning it to *this Office*, or to

ANDREW Mc COURT.
Norwich, Sept. 6, 1819. 44—

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

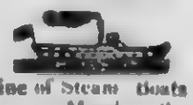
A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar*.

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich.

H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B. The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.
May 26. 29tf—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.



THIS line of Steam Boats will commence on Monday the 8th inst. —and continue during the season, as follows:

The CONNECTICUT, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New-Haven.

The FULTON, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich immediately after day-light in the morning of the same days, will touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New-Haven, at 8 o'clock.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

March 3. 17—

Fire Insurance

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Company*, incorporated with a capital of $100,000, submit the following sketch of terms for insurance on Houses; Stores; Mills; Machinery; Ships in harbor; Goods; Wares; Merchandize and Furniture against loss or damage by fire.

I. Brick, or Stone buildings, with roofs of slate or tiles; or Goods not hazardous contained in such buildings 25 cents to 37½ cents per $100, per annum.

II. Brick, or Stone buildings, with wood roofs;—or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 37½ cents to 50 cents per $100, per annum.

III. Buildings entirely of wood; or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 50 cents to 75 cents, per $100, per annum.

This will give a general idea of the rates; but there will be an increase of premium, where the situation and circumstances increase the risk; such as being contiguous to wooden buildings, or those occupied in hazardous business: distance from water; no engines or firemen in the place, &c.—The premium on buildings in the country, standing single, is 50 cents, per $100, per annum.

As all classes of citizens are exposed to calamities from fire, it is presumed that prudence will induce them to pay so small a premium for indemnity; and the Company are confident that the extent and solidity of their funds, and the fairness and promptitude, with which they will adjust claims, will engage public confidence.

Applications must be made to the Secretary, in writing, signed by the applicant, and the subject accurately described.—No insurance is binding until the premium is paid. Insurance may be had for 7 years, by paying premium for 6 years, and for a less number than 7, a reasonable allowance.

The Directors are *Dwight Ripley: C. P. Huntington: Coddington Billings: Ezra Chappell: Joseph H. Strong: C. Bella: Wm. Williams, Jun.: F. A. Perkins and Jonathan G. W. Trumbull.*

DWIGHT RIPLEY, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
Norwich, March 24, 1819. 20—

WHEREAS my wife *Ruth* has eloped from my bed and board. All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

ABEL FOWLER.
Lisbon, August 19, 1819. 42—

Family Bibles.

AN assortment of Family Bibles, for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.
June 30. 34—

THE CELEBRATED

BALM OF QUITO,

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, &c. FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.
June 30.

For Sale,

A FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated in the town of Lisbon, in Hanover society, 3-4 of a mile from the Meeting-house, containing about

40 acres of excellent land,

with a Dwelling-House and Barn, together with a variety of fruit Trees, and a good Well of water by the door.

Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

For further particulars enquire of
ROSWELL DOWNING,
ON THE PREMISES.
Lisbon, Sept. 8, 1819. 44—

A FARM,

For Sale,

SITUATED in the town of Bozrah, about eighty rods from the Turnpike Road leading from Norwich to Colchester, containing about

100 Acres of excellent LAND,

with a good *DWELLING HOUSE* and *BARN* thereon standing. Said Farm is well proportioned for *Mowing, Ploughing, Pasturing, Woodland*, and *Orcharding*, and will make from forty to fifty barrels of Cider yearly. Said Farm is within three-fourths of a mile of a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill, and Carding Machine, and three miles from Norwich Court-House, and is the Farm that formerly belonged to *Benjamin Waterman*, deceased.

A long credit will be given on a part of the purchase of said farm if required.

For further information enquire of
AMASA & LEWIS HYDE.
Franklin, July 12, 1819. 1f-36—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Leffingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,
5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors.
Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26uamtf—

TO BE SOLD AT

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON the 30th day of September next, so much of the real estate of NATHAN BREWSTER, late of Preston, deceased, as will raise the sum of twelve hundred dollars, agreeable to an order from the Court of Probate to the administrators on said estate, and also, all the residue of said estate under the incumbrance of the widows dower agreeable to an order of said Court of Probate to Nathaniel Kimball, Guardian to all the heirs to said estate, being minors under age.

Said sales to be on the premises in Preston, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day.

ELISHA BREWSTER, } *Adm'rs.*
SALLY BREWSTER, }
NATH'L. KIMBALL, *Guardian.*
Preston, Aug. 28, 1819. 45—

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 18th inst. a dark brown MARE, about 15 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, her mane mostly on the left side, forward hoofs cracked. Whoever will return said mare, or give information where she may be found, shall be generously rewarded by

WILLIAM TUCKER, Jr.
Griswold, Aug. 23, 1819 46—

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber and indented apprentice girl, by name

HANNAH THAYER,

about fifteen years of age. All persons are forbid harboring, trusting or employing said runawry on penalty of the law.

One Cent reward will be given to any person who will return her, but no charges paid.

ELIPHALET BALDWIN, Jun.
Norwich, Sept. 1, 1819.— 43.—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 14th inst. two red COWS, about 7 years old. The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

ABRAHAM FITCH
Lebanon, Aug. 23, 1819. 42—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS I.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$3000	is		$3000
4 : : of	1000	:		4000
4 : : of	500	:		2000
96 : : of	100	:		9600
100 : : of	50	:		5000
395 : : of	20	:		7900
11400 : : of	$ 50	:		28,500
12000 Prizes				$60000
12000 Tickets at $5 is				$60000

☞ *Not a Blank in the Lottery.*

A more favorable Scheme for the Adventurer, we presume to say, was never offered to the public. The one now offered contains more high prizes than Schemes in general of this amount; and, it will be observed, that a person can obtain two Tickets for the same money that will buy but one in a Scheme of any other description. Consequently the Adventurer will have two chances for high Prizes to one in any other Lottery.

Part of the above Prizes will be determined in the following manner, viz.

The first drawn number on the 10th, 14th, and 20th day's drawing will be entitled to *one thousand dollars each*, and the first drawn number on the 18th day will be entitled to *three thousand dollars*.

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent. and all prizes less than *five hundred dollars* payable in *sixty days*, and all others in *ninety days* after the completion of the drawing, which will positively commence on the 2d Tuesday of January, 1820, at Mr Knap's Hotel in Fairfield; and 500 numbers will constitute one day's drawing, which will regulate the stationary prizes.

All prizes not called for in one year will be considered as generously given to the Society, and will not thereafter be paid.

SIMEON H MINOR, } *Managers.*
JEREMIAH STURGES,
PHINEAS TAYLOR,
THO'S F ROWLAND. }

TICKETS FOR SALE BY
RUSSELL HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket-street,
and by SAMUEL TYLER, *and*
JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.
July 21, 1819. 37—

Domestic Goods Wool, Carding, &c.

MERINO and common Wool will be cleansed and carded, and Woolen Goods of every kind colored and finished by experienced workmen, at the Woolen Factory, in Norwich, the ensuing season, on the most reasonable terms—Where the subscribers offer for sale, by the piece or yard, a good assortment of *Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Satinetts, Kerseys, Plains*, &c. 6-4 and 7-8 *Flannels, Rose and common Blankets, domet*, 9-8 *Flannels and sheetings, scarlet, yellow, green, mixed, & bleached single and double Yarn for Knitting, Fringe and Tufting.*

Wanted, WOOL of every grade, in exchange for any of the above, by

E. & E. HUNTINGTON, &
E. BACKUS.
Norwich Woolen Factory,
June, 1819. 32—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.
Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 13—

FLOUR.

50 Bbls fresh Richmond Flour, made from new Wheat,

Just received and for sale by
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*
Aug. 25. 42—

THE FRAME for a Dwelling-House, Store, or Barn, may be had, on short notice, and reasonable terms, by applying to

THOMAS L. TRUMAN.
Preston, Sept. 8, 1819. 44—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the *Bozrah Manufacturing Company*, are again requested to call and settle their accounts without delay.

D. L. DODGE, Agent.

N. B. Wanted in about 4 weeks, three or four girls accustomed to weaving, to tend Power Looms.

Bozrahville, July 30, 1819. 39—

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred casks North-Stonington

LIME,

fresh from the Kiln, *very cheap.*

The subscriber has recently erected a Kiln for burning Lime, in North-Stonington, about seven miles distant from Norwich. The Lime has been examined by good judges, and proved to be very excellent—remarkably strong and very free from grit and sand. The N. Stonington lime casks are a size larger than the Providence, and are offered for sale at the store of WM BELCHER, Esq Norwich-Landing, at 14s per cask, one dollar less than the Providence.—Farmers will find this Lime a very cheap manure. In England, where agricultural improvement has advanced perhaps as near perfection as in any country, Lime is considered a very important manure, and is used in very great quantities—Perhaps the greatest effect is produced when mixed with coarse manure. The coarsest kind of manure may be prepared in a very short time for any crop whatever.

Orders addressed to WM BELCHER, Esq. Norwich, agent of the subscriber, or to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention.

JOS. L. COIT.
Griswold, Aug. 10, 1819. 40-4w

WANTED,

100 cords of Wood,

50 cords to be delivered at the Kiln by the 1st of October next.

NOTICE,

IS hereby given, that the subscribers are appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, Commissioners upon the estate of

Mr. NATHANIEL FITCH,

late of Preston, deceased, represented insolvent, and that they will attend on the business of their appointment, at the Dwelling House of *Mr Samuel M. Downer*, in Preston, on the first Mondays of December and March next, at one o'clock, afternoon, on each of said days, to receive and adjust the claims of the creditors to said estate. Six months from the date of this notice is allowed to said creditors by the Hon. Court of Probate, to exhibit their claims, to the subscribers, or be debarred recovery according to law.

CHESTER SMITH, } *Com'rs.*
DENISON PALMER, }
Dated Preston, Sept. 7, 1819. 44—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1819—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mrs. ANNE SMITH,

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Nehemiah Spencer* the *Administrator* upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law, he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Griswold.

Attest BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

42 NEHEMIAH SPENCER, *Adm'r.*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1819—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

MR. OLIVER JOHNSON, Junior, Executor of the last will and testament of *Mr Samuel Hyde*, late of Franklin, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—said Executor is directed to give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign-post in said Franklin, for all persons interested in said estate to appear, if they see cause, before this court on the 11th day of October next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners upon said estate.

Attest. BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Jun. *Executor.*
Franklin, Aug. 18, 1819. 42—

MUSIC.

JUST received and for sale at *R. HUBBARD's* Book Store,

MUSICA SACRA, a collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces, compiled at the request, and published under the patronage of the Oneida Musical Society. Price $1,25.

The MUSICAL READER, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Sections, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score. To which are prefixed the rudiments of music. Compiled principally for the use of schools, by one of the editors of the "Musica Sacra." Price $2.25.

The INSTRUMENTAL PRECEPTOR, comprising instructions for the Clarinet, Hautboy, Flute and Bassoon. With a variety of the most celebrated airs, marches, minuets, songs, rondeaus, trios, &c. Compiled by Wm. Whiteby.

April 23.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1819 — *NORWICH*, (Conn.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. — [Vol. XXIII. No. 40.]

New Goods. Cheap Goods.

JABEZ HUNTINGTON

IS now opening his fall supply of Hardware Goods, just imported from Liverpool.

AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT ARE,

6 and 6½ feet *extra stout* MILL SAWS.
5, 5½, 6 feet German steel cross cut Saws.
36, 42, 54 inch veneering Saws.
6, and 7 feet pit and turning Saws.
4½ feet timber tenon Saws.
30 inch wood cutters Saws.
Hand, Pannel, Dovetail and Sash Saws.
Anvils, Vices, Files, Rasps, &c. &c. &c.

Norwich, Sept. 6, 1819. 44—

Roger Huntington & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE AN ASSORTMENT OF

MILITARY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

GUNS; Pistols; Artillery. Horsemen and plated mounted Swords; Epaulletts; white and yellow Lace; yellow worsted Binding; white and yellow silver and tinsel Cord; white, scarlet, and black with red top Feathers; black, black with red top, and orange Plumes; white and scarlet Rattinett; white Cassimere; scarlet, buff, and blue Broadcloths; scarlet and white Cord, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, Port, and Claret WINES, first quality.

Aug. 11. 40-9w

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

selected from the latest European and India importations, and just received from New-York,

CONSISTING OF

Super. and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Rattinetts, Bombazines, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Nankin Crape Shawls, 8-4, 4-4 and half Merino do. Sinchews, Sarsnetts, Levantine and Florence Silks, a large assortment of Nankin, Canton and Canton Crapes, fancy and plain Ribbons, Silk and Tabby Velvets, black and mixed Canton Camblets, brown and white Russia and Irish Sheeting, Russia and Irish Diapers, Damask Diapers and Table Cloths, Linen Cambricks and Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, men's Woodstock, Beaver and Silk Gloves, ladies' Kid, Beaver and black Castor Gloves, 4-4 and 6-4 Book, Mulmul, Jackonet and Cambric Muslins, Cotton Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambric and common Dimoties, &c. &c. &c.

April 27. 251f—

Domestic Cotton Goods.

200 pieces White and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Tickings, Checks, Stripes, Chambrays, Ginghams, and Diapers.
Knitting and Weaving Yarn.
Threads and Slacks.

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.

July 28, 1819. 38—

Oats and Potatoes.

WANTED, a few hundred bushels OATS and POTATOES, for which cash will be paid on delivery, if brought soon.

FOR SALE,
7 bbls. FILBERTS,
10 boxes bloom RAISINS,
5 boxes SULPHUR,
1 cask Linseed OIL,

And a few LEGHORN HATS, of superior quality, all of which will be sold low *Apply to Capt.* GAVIT *on board sloop Osprey, or*

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 1. 43—

GROCERIES.

BEST retailing Molasses, St Croix Rum, the first quality, Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, and Hyson Skin Tea, Bloom, Muscatel and Smyrna Raisins, Honey, Almonds, Chocolate, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Aug. 24, 1819. 42—

Flour, Lime, etc.

SUPERFINE and fine FLOUR, in bbls. and half bbls.
Dexter's and common STONE LIME.
CODFISH, FOR SALE BY
JAMES N. BROWN.

June 22. 33—

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a very large and general assortment of fresh imported

GOODS,

purchased at the present reduced prices, principally at auction, for cash, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, at small advance for ready money.

AMONG THEM ARE

40 ps. superfine, middling and low priced Broadcloths,
30 „ do. do. double and single milled Cassimeres,
50 „ (A. R. & Co.) and (H. S. & Co.) black and coloured Bombazetts,
50 „ steam-loom and Maddapolam Cotton Shirtings,
40 „ Levantine, Florence, and India Lustrings,
30 „ black and col'd Canton Crapes,
60 „ Carlisle Ginghams and Robes,
200 „ Ribbons—some elegant garnitures,
20 „ black, blue and drab, wide, double chain Cotton Cassimeres, suitable for carriage tops or summer clothing,
60 doz. Cotton, Silk and Worsted Hose,
100 ps. Cotton Cambrics and Book Muslins,
100 „ Calicoes and Ginghams,
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Coach Laces,
White and Chintz Bed Lace,
Furniture, Cambric and common Dimoty,
Blue and plain Nankins, (first chop,)
Black, white, green and pink Italian Crape,
Silk, Merino, Crape, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls,
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Thule Lace,
Thread, Silk and Cotton Lace,
Ladies' black, white and fancy col'd Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gentlemen's Silk, Beaver and Buck Skin Gloves,
Shell and Horn Combs,
Long Lawn, Linen Cambrics,
Threads, Tapes, and Bobbins,
White, red, green, yellow and black Flannel,
A large assortment of superior Wire Thread,
Best plated, spring thong and twig Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, and Parasols,
Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Prenelle Shoes, manufactured in New-York,
Misses' and Children's do.
Green Gauze, for Veils, Vesting,
Marseilles, Toilinet and Silk
Tabby Velvets, assorted colours,
Travelling Trunks, assorted sizes,
An assortment of men's, youth's and children's

HATS,

of the first quality, from the manufactories of J. Brewster, and Ives & White.

ALSO,

10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices, for cash only.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

Gin, Rum, and Pork.

PIPES, hogsheads and barrels Cold Spring GIN,
New-England RUM,
30 bbls. mess, } PORK,
30 „ prime, }
8 „ cargo, }

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.

June 23. 33—

FLOUR.

SUPERFINE and Fine Baltimore Flour, in barrels and half barrels, of superior quality for family use,

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.

Who will pay cash for RYE.

Sept. 8, 1819. 44—

Salt, Rum, etc.

300 Bushels Turks-Island and Liverpool blown Salt.
5 Hhds. Boston Rum and Molasses.
Superfine Flour per barrel.
1 Tierce Pearlashes.
Sperm Candles and Oil, together with a choice selection of Groceries, too numerous to particularize, for sale at reduced prices at the store of

CALVIN TYLER.

Sept 1, 1819. 43

Oil Cake, Stone Lime, &c.

JOSEPH H. STRONG,

HAS on hand, some Oil Cake and Flax-Seed Oil, which he will dispose of at a reduced price.—Also, a few casks best Stone Lime, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

Norwich, Aug. 17, 1819. 41—

NEW FLOUR.

30 Bbls. and ½ bbls. new crop, superfine and fine Baltimore Howard-street and New-York Flour. A few Boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS,

Just received and for sale by
CALVIN TYLER.

Sept. 8, 1819. 44—

NEW FLOUR.

James N. Brown,

HAS for sale, just received, superfine Southern Flour, in bbls. and half bbls. made from new wheat.

Sept. 1. 43—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of WILSON'S PATENT

Franklin Parlour Stoves,

of various forms and sizes, with portable grates either for coal or wood. For beauty and economy, has not its equal, giving a beautiful open fire, which passes several times in the body of the stove, then rising and descending in the urn or cupola on the top, passing off into the chimney under the mantle piece, and may be used in the centre of rooms: suitable for cabins, counting-houses, bar-rooms, offices, &c.

ALSO,

Open Cooking Stoves,

with open fire on a large hearth, sufficient for roasting, boiling and frying in front, with 3 and 4 boilers on the top, and tube-boilers of copper attached to the side for any sized wooden vessel—will suit large families for washing, cooking, &c.

ALSO, IMPROVED

Oval Cooking Stoves,

with open fire in front, large hearth, from one to three boilers on the top, to suit families from 3 to 25 in number, with tube-boilers in the end for washing, &c.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Aug. 24. 42—

FLOUR.

50 Bbls fresh Richmond Flour, made from new Wheat,

Just received and for sale by
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Aug. 25. 42—

Teas, Four & Mackerell.

A CHOICE selection of fresh TEAS,
10 bbls. superfine FLOUR,
7 do. Eastern MACKEREL,

Just received and for sale by
CALVIN TYLER.

August 2, 1819. 39—

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

FOR SALE AT
HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, June 22. 33—

To Farmers.

CORN, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Coal, Boards, Joist & Wood, are wanted, in exchange for Domestic Manufactured Goods at fair prices.

APPLY TO
WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Norwich Falls, Sept. 1. 43—

For Sale,

ONE share in the *Chelsea Grammar School*, (Mr. R. C. Smith, Preceptor,)

ENQUIRE OF
JABEZ HUNTINGTON,

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

A farrow COW, in fine order for fatting.

Aug. 24, 1819. 40—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the *Bozrah Manufacturing Company*, are again requested to call and settle their accounts without delay.

D. L. DODGE, Agent.

N. B. Wanted in about 4 weeks, three or four girls accustomed to weaving, to tend Power Looms.

Bozrahville, July 30, 1819. 36—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS I.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
4 „ „ of	1000	„	4000
4 „ „ of	500	„	2000
96 „ „ of	100	„	9600
100 „ „ of	50	„	5000
595 „ „ of	20	„	11900
11400 „ „ of	2 50	„	28500
12000 Prizes			$60000
12000 Tickets at	$5	is	$60000

☞ *Not a Blank in the Lottery.*

A more favorable Scheme for the Adventurer, we presume to say, was never offered to the public. The one now offered contains more high prizes than Schemes in general of this amount; and, it will be observed, that a person can obtain two Tickets for the same money that will buy but one in a Scheme of any other description. Consequently the Adventurer will have two chances for high Prizes to one in any other Lottery.

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All prizes subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent, and all prizes less than *five hundred dollars* payable in *sixty days*, and all others in *ninety days* after the completion of the drawing, which will positively commence on the 3d Tuesday of January, 1820, at Mr. Knap's Hotel in Fairfield; and 500 numbers will constitute one day's drawing, which will regulate the stationary prizes.

All prizes not called for in one year will be considered as generously given to the Society, and will not thereafter be paid.

SIMEON H. MINOR,
JEREMIAH STURGES,
PHINEAS TAYLOR,
THO'S F. ROWLAND, } *Managers.*

TICKETS FOR SALE BY
RUSSELL HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket-street,
and by SAMUEL TYLER, *and*
JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

July 21, 1819. 37—

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred casks North-Stonington

LIME,

fresh from the Kiln, *very cheap.*

The subscriber has recently erected a Kiln for burning Lime, in North-Stonington, about seven miles distant from Norwich. The Lime has been examined by good judges, and proved to be very excellent—remarkably strong and very free from grit and sand. The N. Stonington lime casks are a size larger than the Providence, and are offered for sale at the store of WM. BELCHER, Esq. Norwich-Landing, at 14s. per cask, one dollar less than the Providence.—Farmers will find this Lime a very cheap manure. In England, where agricultural improvement has advanced perhaps as near perfection as in any country, Lime is considered a very important manure, and is used in very great quantities—Perhaps the greatest effect is produced when mixed with coarse manure. The coarsest kind of manure may be prepared in a very short time for any crop whatever.

Orders addressed to WM. BELCHER, Esq. Norwich, agent of the subscriber, or to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention.

JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, Aug. 10, 1819. 40-4w

WANTED,

100 cords of Wood,

50 cords to be delivered at the Kiln by the 1st of October next.

THE CELEBRATED

BALM OF QUITO,

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, &c. FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD's Book-Store.

June 30.

Family Bibles.

AN assortment of Family Bibles, for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

June 30. 34—

12 Boxes Brown HAVANNA SUGAR.
FOR SALE BY JOHN LATHROP.

FOR SALE.
500 lb. Sole LEATHER
CHARLES COIT.

Norwich Sept. 18 1819.

Collegiate Record.

COMMENCEMENT.

The annual commencement at Yale College New-Haven, was celebrated on the 8th inst. The following was the order of the exercises.

FORENOON.

1. *Sacred Music.*
2. *Prayer*, by the President.
3. *Salutatory Oration*, by John H. Lathrop, of Sherburne, (N. Y.)
4. *Dissertation*, on the system of Collegiate Education in this country; by J. Humphrey Bissell, of Hartford.
5. *Forensic Dispute*, on the question, are the usury laws of this country prejudicial? by Asahel Huntington, of Topsfield, (Mass.) and Edward Chapin, of Wethersfield.
6. *Dissertation*, on the peculiar characteristics of Cowper, by Pinckney Spring of Newburyport, (Mass.)
7. *Colloquy*, on the support of religion by law; by Elnathan Gridley, of Farmington, and Norman Bull, of Harwinton.
8. *Oration*, on the tendency of disquisitions upon taste; by Joshua Coit, of Norwich.
9. *Colloquy*, on the natural adaptation of the mind, to a particular pursuit; by Noyes Billings, of New-London, and Pinckney Spring.
10. *Poem*.—The Reverie; by Elijah Bishop, of Lisbon.
11. *Sacred Music.*

AFTERNOON.

1. *Sacred Music.*
2. *Oration*, on the comparative merits of Byron and Scott; by Noyes Billings.
3. *Oration*, on the duty of this country towards the American Aborigines; by William W. Turner, of Great Barrington, (Mass.)
4. *Oration*, on the importance of fixed principles, as a qualification for public life—with the Valedictory Address; by Sylvester Hovey, of Conway, (Mass.)
5. *Degrees* conferred.
6. *Prayer*, by the President.
7. *Sacred Music.*

The audience was as usual, highly numerous throughout; and the exercises were well supported.

The following young gentlemen, *alumni* of the College, were admitted to the degree of *Bachelor of Arts*:—James Abel, Noyes Billings, Elijah Bishop, J. Humphrey Bissell, David Booth, William L. Buffett, Ichabod Eulkley, Norman Bull, Edward Chapin, Graham H. Chapin, David G. Coit, Joshua Coit, Richard Davis, Jonathan Edwards, George W. Ewing, Elnathan Gridley, Joseph A. Hill, Sylvester Hovey, S. D. Hubbard, Asahel Huntington, Joseph Kinsman, Robert Kortright, John H. Lathrop, Walter Livingston, Horatio Miller, Jeremy Parkhurst, Samuel H. Parsons, Joshua P. Payson, Theodore W. Porter, Edward H. Purcell, John H. Rutledge, George Sheldon, James M. Smith, Pinckney Spring, Maltby R. Strong, Shadrach Terry, William O. F. L. Thomas, William W. Turner, Henry D. A. Ward, Elias W. Williams.

☞ This is the smallest class that has graduated at this institution for many years, in consequence of the regulation adopted four years since, that no student should be admitted under fifteen years of age.

Thomas B. Coolidge, George H. Snelling and Enoch T. Parsons, Bachelors of Arts at other Colleges, were admitted *ad eundem.*

The following gentlemen, *alumni* of the College, were admitted to the degree of Master of Arts:—Nathaniel Holly, Rev. George Payson, Abraham B. Hasbrouck, William Coleman, Abraham J. Dugee and Rev. William B. Sprague—*out of course.*

Isaac Bird, Edward Bull, Eli W Blake, John A. Cuthbert, William P. Cleaveland, William C. Fowler, Abiel B. Glover, William T. Gould, Frederick Gridley, Joseph Kent, Hawley Olmstead, George E. Pierce, Timothy Dwight Porter, Samuel S. Stebbins, Thomas M. Smith, Asa Thurston and Rufus Woodward—*in course.*

The following gentlemen, graduates of other Colleges, were admitted to the degree of A. M.—Jasper Adams, Hiram Bingham, James A. Craig, William Graham, Ephraim Goodman, William S Johnson.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts, was conferred on Rev. Charles Boardman, of Washington in this State.

The following gentlemen were admitted to the degree of M. D.—Thomas P. Bonsell, Benjamin Bowers, David B. Brooks, William P. Eaton, Nathaniel Ives, Earl Knight, John Locke, John S. Matson, Hollis Monroe, Frederick Morgan, James Morris, Joseph I. Waldo, Reynold Webb.

The honorary degree of M. D. was conferred on the following gentlemen:—William Boel, William Tully, John W. Sterling, Thomas Miner, John S. Bartlett.

The degree of L. L. D. was conferred on His Excellency Oliver Wolcott, Governor of this state—Hon. James Gould, of Litchfield, and Hon. Stephen Elliott, of South Carolina.—*Mirror.*

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON JULY 23.

DISPUTES AT GIBRALTAR.

THE following extracts of a letter from a gentleman of information and impartiality on the adjustment of some disagreeable affairs between British and American officers near Gibraltar, will be read with pleasure.

GIBRALTAR, JULY 2.

"The dispute between the British Officers, and those of the American squadron, have been amicably adjusted. Notwithstanding, however, all the precautions and rigid orders, as well on the part of Gen. Dogan the American Commodore,

a second meeting was arranged and took place at the river Pulmone, a short distance from Algesiras, between Capt. Johnstone of the 64th Regiment, and Lieutenant Stockton, of the *Erie*. Captain Girdlestone, was the friend of Captain Johnstone, and Mr Bourne, Purser of the Erie, the friend of Mr. Stockton. Some disagreement took place as to the mode of firing, which produced an animated discussion among the parties, but fortunately Captain Girdlestone succeeded in making the combatants sensible that they had on a previous occasion sufficiently demonstrated their courage, and done all that was necessary on the point of honor, consequently there existed no necessity at that moment for a sanguinary contest, and he therefore proposed, that in place of continuing the discussion as to the mode of firing, they should discuss the causes of the dispute, and endeavor to settle it in an amicable as well as honorable manner. Mr. Bourne assented to the proposal, and finally Capt. Girdlestone convinced his friend Capt. Johnstone of the propriety of his making an apology, which being made, the parties shook hands, and thus has terminated an affair which has excited here no common anxiety, because from the well known characters of all the individuals concerned, a fatal result was generally anticipated; and perhaps it was entirely owing to the intervention of Capt. Girdlestone that the affair was thus arranged. This proves how much depends on the conduct of seconds, on these occasions, because had Capt. G. been governed by the ordinary rules among duelists, he would have considered it too late to attempt accommodation after the parties had got to the ground of combat.

"A curious circumstance arose out of this affair. The American Officers, fearing some interruption on the part of the Spanish Authorities, caused a boat's crew, well armed, to attend them to the place of meeting. A Spanish guard immediately appeared, threatening to seize all the parties. The sailors rushed on the guard, took away their arms, and kept them under an arrest until the whole business was closed.

"The Governor of Algesiras, it appears, is in a great rage at the conduct of his guard, and much exasperated against the Americans for having committed, what he calls, an *unpardonable* insult to the Government of Spain. The plain matter of fact, however, is that we all laugh at the affair, and consider it merely a very natural frolic for sailors to perform.

"The American sloop of war *Hornet*, which has been waiting so long at Cadiz for the final answer of Ferdinand on the subject of the treaty, has been sent back to the United States by the American Minister at Madrid. He conceived it unnecessary to detain her any longer, having discovered that Ferdinand had resolved on giving no final answer until the 26th August, which is the period prescribed for the ratification of the treaty. Although many opinions are given on this subject, and heavy bets are laid that the treaty will or will not be ratified, yet I apprehend the American Minister already knows the real determination of the Spanish Cabinet, and has transmitted by the *Hornet* the necessary information to his Government. The intrigues of the Spanish Cabinet have never been conducted with that profound secrecy which some other nations in Europe have known how to preserve. You may be certain, however, that the American Minister has had little trouble to find out the real designs of the Spanish Cabinet; and perhaps he has likewise found out the *real causes why the treaty has not yet been ratified.*"

From the London Gazette, July 31.

By His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE, P. R.

Whereas in divers parts of Great-Britain meetings of large numbers of his Majesty's subjects have been held upon the requisition of persons who, or some of whom, have together with others, by seditious and treasonable speeches addressed to the persons assembled, endeavored to bring into hatred and contempt the Government and Constitution established in this realm, and particularly the Commons House of Parliament, and to excite disobedience to the law and insurrection against his Majesty's authority:

And whereas it hath been represented unto us, that at one of such meetings the persons there assembled, in gross violation of the law did attempt to constitute and appoint, and did, as much as in them lay, constitute and appoint, a person then nominated, to sit in their name and on their behalf in the Commons House of Parliament; and there is reason to believe that other meetings are about to be held for the like unlawful purpose:

And whereas many wicked and seditious writings have been printed, published, and industriously circulated, tending to promote the several purposes aforesaid, and to raise groundless jealousies and discontents in the minds of his Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects:

And whereas we have been further given to understand, that, with a view of the better enabling themselves to carry into effect the wicked purposes aforesaid, in some parts of the kingdom, men, clandestinely and unlawfully assembled, have practised military training and exercise:

And whereas the welfare and happiness of this kingdom do, under Divine Providence, chiefly depend upon a due submission to the laws, a just reliance on the integrity and wisdom of Parliament, and a steady perseverance in that attachment to the Government and Constitution of the realm, which has ever prevailed in the minds of the people thereof; and whereas there is nothing which we so earnestly wish as to preserve the public peace and prosperity, and to secure to all his Majesty's liege subjects the entire enjoyment of their rights and liberties:

We, therefore, being resolved to repress the wicked, seditious and treasonable practices aforesaid, have thought fit, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, solemnly warning all his Majesty's liege subjects to guard against every attempt to overthrow the law, and to subvert the Government so happily established within this realm, and to abstain from every measure inconsistent with the peace & good order of society, & earnestly exhorting them at all times, and to the utmost of their power, to avoid and discountenance all proceedings tending to produce the evil effects above described:

And we do strictly enjoin all his Majesty's loving subjects to forbear from the practice of all such military training and exercise as aforesaid, as they shall answer the contrary thereof at their peril.

And we do charge and command all Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, Chief Magistrates of Cities, Boroughs, and Corporations, and all other Magistrates throughout Great-Britain, that they do, within their respective jurisdictions, make diligent inquiry in order to discover and bring to justice the authors and printers of such wicked and seditious writings as aforesaid, and all who shall circulate the same; and that they do use their best endeavors to bring to justice all persons who have been or may be guilty of uttering seditious speeches and harrangues, and all persons concerned in any riots or unlawful assemblies which, on whatever pretext they may be grounded, are not only contrary to law but dangerous to the most important interests of the kingdom.

Given at the Court at Carleton-house, this thirtieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, dated the 26th of April.

Within these few days there have taken place here several affrays, attended with bloodshed, between the Janissaries and the other troops. The first scene of this kind, of any consequence was about ten days ago, when a violent quarrel broke out between the Janissaries and the Hussarges. The Aga hastened to the spot to reduce the first to order, but the ringleaders turned their arms against him; a shot was even fired at him, and it was with difficulty he escaped the danger to which he was exposed; he afterwards indeed, succeeded in having the principal mutineers arrested and strangled, but the affair cost him his office; he has been dismissed and banished to Rodosto; but since that time the tumultuous scenes have been renewed with more violence. Yesterday fresh disputes originating in a very trifling cause, broke out between the corps of the Kumbaka laches and the workmen in the arsenal. (These are mostly Curds, and a very uncivilized race.)

In the evening a new general battle ensued, in which both parties were alternately victorious. First the arsenal was stormed by the Janissaries, afterwards the barracks of the latter, who had barricadoed the doors and planted loaded cannon to defend it. With great difficulty the Captain Pacha (who commands the arsenal,) succeeded some in restoring order; but this morning the combat recommenced, and the inhabitants of that quarter are still in the greatest alarm lest the contest should be followed by a fire; there are killed and wounded on both sides. The chief military authorities have exerted themselves to the utmost to appease the enraged parties, but hitherto without success. Yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, Scutari was seen to be partly in flames: it was not till long after that the fire was extinguished. The Porte has at length apologised for the insult offered to a Russian ship in this harbor. The Rais Effendi, in a note to Baron Strogonoff, has announced the punishment of the guilty, and confirmed the reconciliation by sending the usual presents of fruit and flowers.

Alarming Proceedings at Manchester.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 16.

It is with extreme concern that we announce to the public, the melancholy termination of the meeting held at Manchester, this day. As we are enabled to give an accurate account of the important proceedings which took place, we shall detail the events in the order of their occurrence.

In pursuance of notice publicly given, a meeting for the purpose of promoting Radical Reform was held, commencing at 12 o'clock, and to which Mr. Henry Hunt had been invited, to take the chair. The place of meeting was a spacious piece of ground near St Peter's Church; and by a little after twelve o'clock, the whole of the immense area was filled with spectators. Large bodies of people came from the neighboring towns and villages in procession, all of them preceded by flags and some of them by bands of music. Saddleworth, Rochdale, Middleton, Oldham, Royton, Ashton, and various other places, poured immense contributions to the mass of spectators; the number of whom, at the time the chair was taken, may be safely estimated at from 50 to 70,000. Various female societies also came to the hustings, preceded, as well as the men, by their flags, surmounted with the cap of liberty. About sixteen flags appeared with their usual inscriptions merely of Annual Parliaments, and with the exception of one, a black flag, which bore the inscription, "Universal Representation or Death." The hustings were formed by a few planks laid across two carts, and were covered, both previous and subsequent to the appearance of the chairman, with members of the different Committees, and a considerable number of young females dressed in white, with caps, and unbonneted. The assemblage was almost entirely composed of the lower orders of the people, except where strong bodies of special constables were posted; and even on the hustings, sparely a man of respectability was to be seen with the exception of Mr. Hunt and a very few friends, whose appearance at least, was of a much superior cast.—The most perfect order prevailed through the immense assemblage; and if a voice was occasionally heard above the hum of the crowd, it was to recommend order and peace. A board was carried in front of Mr. Hunt's procession, with the words, "Order, Order," inscribed upon it.

At half past one o'clock, Mr. Hunt came on the ground in an open carriage, accompanied by Mr. Johnson, and a few friends; and mounted the hustings amidst loud applauses from the crowd.—He was called to the chair by acclamation; and having taken it, he spoke to the following effect:—

"My friends and fellow countrymen,—I must entreat your indulgence for a short time; and I beg you will endeavor to preserve the most perfect silence. I hope you will exercise the all powerful right of the people in an orderly manner; and any man that wants to breed a disturbance, let him be instantly put down. For the honor you have done me in inviting me a second time to preside at your meeting, I return you my thanks; and all I have to beg of you, is that you will indulge us with your patient attention. It is impossible, that with the most select and patient attention, we shall be able to make ourselves heard by the whole of this tremendous assembly. It is useless for me to attempt to relate to you the proceedings of the last week or ten days in this town and neighborhood.—You well know them all, and the cause of the meeting appointed for Monday being prevented. It is therefore useless to say one word on that subject; only to observe that those who put us down and prevented us from meeting on Monday last, by their malignant exertions, have produced two fold the number to day. *(Applause.)* It will be perceived, that in consequence of the calling of this new meeting, our enemies, who flattered themselves they had gained a victory, have sustained a great defeat. There have been two or three placards posted up during the last week with the names of one or two insignificant individuals attached to them. One Tom Long or Jack Short, a printer."

Here Mr. Hunt broke off suddenly, and gave directions for a shout, with three times three; which was made; and turned round with a manner that showed him perfect master of the art of managing large assemblies; he explained to his friends who were at a loss what to shout for, that it was only that "there was a little alarm manifested at the outskirts, and he gave the shout to re-inspire confidence—that's all"

The alarm however, turned out to be too well founded; for at the instant, a troop of the Manchester Yeomanry Cavalry, about 100 in number, galloped on the ground in full speed, and halted within a hundred yards of the hustings. They halted in extreme disorder, and Mr. Hunt cried out "Receive them with three cheers and be firm." The orders thus made were punctually obeyed, and Mr. Hunt again said—"they are all in disorder: this is a trick." But it was no trick; for after a minute's pause, forming, brandishing their sabres, and spuring their horses, they charged through the compact crowd, instantly made a passage, and surrounded the hustings, on which Mr. Hunt was still shouting, with out-stretched hands—"Be firm."—The exhortation was vain: the trampling of the horses, and the cutting of the riders, cleared the adjacent ground in an instant; when, without a minute's delay, the hustings with the chairman, men, women, flags and caps upon it, were hurled to the ground—the cavalry in the midst of and upon them. Mr. Hunt with Mr. Johnson, and one or two others, were secured and sent with a strong escort, to the New Bailey. A dreadful scene now took place near the shattered hustings; and the ground was strewed with the bleeding bodies of men and women, bruised, cut and trampled upon. Amongst the rest, a special constable, Mr. Ashworth, of Bull's Head, was cut to the ground by a trooper, and almost immediately died. A pistol was discharged, but by whom, we could not positively ascertain; the account most prevalent was, that it was discharged by an individual unknown, at a yeoman who was riding up to him, and that the shot brought the unfortunate man from his horse to the ground.

In the other parts of the field, the Cheshire Yeomanry, and Dragoons, and the 15th Hussars charged among the crowd, without, as far as we could learn, striking at them; and the whole ground, which had been, five minutes before, covered with an attentive audience, was now completely cleared, and the cavalry galloped up and down on it enveloped in a cloud of dust. The streets into which the affrighted populace had run, were scoured by fresh bodies of horse; and in a very few minutes the immense assemblage was so completely scattered, that no considerable body remained together in any one place. A regiment of infantry was drawn up in the immediate neighborhood, but was not called out: and special constables were about charging the people to retire and disperse.

Thus ended the meeting: but not thus the consequences of the measures used in its dispersion.—Our reporter himself, saw six coaches, three carts, and three litters, loaded with the wounded, proceeding towards the infirmary. Some of the girls dressed in white, who were on the hustings, were among the number. We afterwards heard, that the report of Dr. Barbaley, the head physician at the infirmary, declared 16 in, and 81 out patients to have been received at the time. Independent of these, many were seen wounded and bleeding in the streets; but not dressed.

Among the sufferers, were two of the yeomanry, both of whom were severely wounded. W. understand that two or three persons were dead; and though much larger numbers were stated, we think this number most likely to be correct.

It was rumored in the town, after the disturbance had somewhat subsided, that the plot act was read previous to the first charge of the yeomanry. We state this rumor, as we are extremely anxious to present a perfectly impartial narrative to the public; but we are most decidedly of opinion, for several reasons, that this could not be the case. From an attentive observation of them from the hustings during their short pause, our reporter concludes, that there was no time for that purpose, their whole pause being only about a minute and a half; during which time they were forming and receiving orders. Nothing was heard from them, but the clashing of their swords, and no paper was seen. Another almost conclusive reason against it is, that the riot act was read in the nearly empty streets about 5 o'clock, in Piccadilly: and it would have been singular indeed to read it then, when there were no people to disperse, if it had been read three hours before, when 70,000 persons were assembled.

Several magistrates and Constables rode about with the Cavalry, and appeared to be directing them. General Sir John Byng, was not in the town. The captured standards and caps were carried in triumph by several of the yeomanry. That part of the audience, which had come from the country, in the morning, in high spirits, in orderly procession, and attended by flags and music, now sought their homes, in straggling parties with melancholy aspects, and leaving several of their companions behind them. One woman, we understand, who stood by her colour to the last, was cut down by a trooper. We should not state this, as thinking it totally incredible, had not our reporter seen the woman and flags fall together from the hustings, while the soldiers were cutting round them; and afterwards seen at least four or five women dreadfully wounded, conveyed to the infirmary.

At five o'clock, the streets of Manchester were not much more crowded than they generally are. Several hundred horse were drawn up in St. Ann's square; and parties of them patrolled the streets. Every thing seemed to promise a continuance of quiet (or rather freedom from disturbance): as the military power was known to be so strong as to be able instantly to overpower any resistance. We must not omit, however, to state, that, as the meeting was orderly and peaceable, till the approach of the cavalry, so not the least shadow of resistance was made by them to the attack.

By the late Mails.

LOUISIANA. ALEXANDRIA, JULY 31.

THE PROVINCE OF TEXAS.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Republican Army, in the Province of Texas, to Colonel R. Robinson, of this county.

NATCHITOCHES, JULY 13.

"It appears to me that nothing can put a stop to the expedition; the country through which I passed on my way to this place, is all in an uproar preparing to move. There are a great many troops over the Sabine, and many more going daily.

"A letter has been received here to day from Dr Robinson, in Philadelphia, informing that he had sent on 500 from that city—and the calculation is, that a great many will leave Baltimore. Several regiments are raising in Kentucky, and several boats are ascending the Red River, with troops.—Large appropriations are made in New Orleans. The tide of emigrants is bearing to the South-West, like a torrent. Gen. Long has sent on two commissioners to Galves Town, where Gen La Fitte is stationed, to bring him into measures. His co-operation is expected. We are about to start for head quarters in one hour."

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman living in Natchitoches, to his friend in this city, dated July 27, 1819.

NATCHEZ, AUGUST 10.

"A number of Patriots are daily arriving and departing for the Texas expedition. They are all in good spirits, and look like robust country fellows. Gen. Long is now encamped a few miles below the Sabine river, and has upwards of 500 men with him, well equipped. Yesterday news reached here that 500 men had arrived at Galvestown on their march to Texas, to join Gen. Long. It is said they have been sent there by Dr. Robinson, formerly of Natchez. It is generally believed the expedition will succeed, provided it be managed in a right manner. Some of our most reputable citizens have offered their services to assist the patriots.

"It is very authentically reported that 1500 or 2000 Spaniards under the command of General Arathonda, were on their march to Nacogdoches, to defend the country. It is generally believed here."

Herald.

S. CAR. CHARLESTON, SEPT. 3.

We have received by way of the Havana, intelligence from Lima as late as the 21st April. Cochrane had not renewed his attack on Callao and the royal fleet, but was still hovering on the coast of Peru. On the 16th he appeared off Chancay, a small town to leeward of Lima, and seemed disposed to make a landing, to oppose which the Royalists had made every requisite preparation.

The viceroy of Peru addressed a circular letter on the 21th April, to all the civil and military officers of the Vice Royalty, informing them of the dreadful fate experienced by Brig Gen. Ordonez and 39 other Spanish officers, who had had the misfortune to be taken prisoners by the Revolutionists at the disastrous battle of Maipu, and who were cruelly murdered on the 8th of February in the city of San Luis, by Vincent Dupuis, the Governor of the place, and his inhuman followers. This monster had endeavored to cloak this foul assassination, this contempt of the laws of war, and every sentiment of humanity, by feigning a conspiracy on the part of the unfortunate victims—but the device was too shallow, and the Vice Roy trusted soon to be able to procure ample proof of this dire piece of iniquity, when he would proceed to take exemplary vengeance by retaliating on the enemy's prisoners then in his power. In the order of the day of 31st of April, after informing his troops of the particulars of the horrid butchery at San Luis of their former companions in arms, he calls upon them to exert their valor to the utmost, not only for the purpose of avenging the death of their murdered comrades, but as the only means of escaping assassination at the hands of a barbarous enemy, where they instead of conquering or falling gloriously on the fields of conflict, to submit to a ruthless foe, from whom no mercy could be expected.

SEPT. 8.

Mortality at Darien.—A letter received by a gentleman in this city, from Savannah, dated 5th inst. says—"the Spotted Fever has made its appearance at Darien—there are 51 persons sick out of 129. I am sorry to say that Isaac Sasportas was buried on Thursday, after five days illness. The people are panic struck, and alarmed out of their wits.—The scene of distress is hardly credible."

KEN. SHELBYVILLE, AUG. 28.

The Farmers and Mechanics bank of this place has resolved to close its concerns. A report of its situation, we are told will soon be made public.

Bank failures are so common that it is believed to be unsafe to receive the notes of more than two or three independent banks. The following are reported to be unable to redeem their notes at this time:—1 Green River, 2 Barbourville, 3 Burlington, 4 Steam Mill, 5 Somerset, 6 Lebanon, 7 Springfield, 8 Hopkinsville, 9 Russelville, 10 Frankfort, 11 Columbia, 12 Carlisle, 13 Morgantown, 14 Burksville, 15 Greenville, 16 Shelbyville, 17 Georgetown, 18 Nicholasville, 19 Harrodsburg, 20 New-Castle.

GEORGIA. SAVANNAH, SEPT. 7.

Captain Jones, of the sloop Sailor's Rights, arrived last evening from a wrecking voyage on the coast of Florida, where he took on board three deserters from the United States army, and one of the crew of the piratical sloop Lawrence, that plundered the British brig Ann, of Scarborough, as passengers. All of whom arriving incog were detected by the vigilance of the port inspectors, and are now in safe custody.

MARYLAND BALTIMORE, SEPT. 16.

Thirty new cases of fever were reported for the last 24 hours ending yesterday morning.—Total number for 4 days, 131.

Fourteen new cases of fever, and 11 died by it, are reported to have taken place within the last 24 hours—16 less than yesterday

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 13.

THE BALLOON.

Mr. Michel's report to the citizens of Philadelphia.

Wednesday, about noon, we began to fill the Balloon No sooner did it begin to be inflated, than the wind which blew with some violence, carried back the gas as fast as it was supplied by the sets of vessels, containing 30 hhds. We expected to be able to raise the balloon about a quarter past five, at which time the tide would be slack, and we expected the wind would cease to so, which effectually happened. The balloon then began rapidly to be inflated. We put off the elevation of the balloon till a quarter past six. Precisely at six it began to raise sixteen weights, comprising the total weight that it was to carry up. There only remained a twenty-fifth part of its capacity to be filled up, the whole being 1000 cubic feet, to effect which, required but a quarter of an hour.

We were preparing to attach the Parachute, when, on a sudden, a shower of brick-bats fell on the balloon, the rents occasioned thereby suffered the gas to escape. We hastened to make fast the Parachute to the balloon, but it was no longer capable of ascending.

Now the populace began to tear up the fence, then rushing in, demolished the balloon and parachute, took the box, containing a part of the money received; stove in the barrels, broke the tubes and jars of acids, drank all the liquor at the two bars, broke the glasses, vessels, &c. Thence they proceeded to pull down the Temple in which was the Theatre; but being unable, after several fruitless attempts, they determined to set fire to it, after having pillaged it of all its contents, it accordingly became a prey to the flames. Thus they have ruined two unfortunate foreigners, by depriving them of the means of existence: and have reduced them to a state of deplorable misery. Unless the

good inhabitants of Philadelphia contribute to their relief, by affording them the means of constructing another balloon, their case is hopeless. MICHEL.

SEPT. 15.

Diving Drum.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Johnson made an experiment near the Bath-house, with his newly invented Diving Drum, in which he most successfully succeeded. He descended about 25 or 20 feet, and remained underneath the water 40 minutes at a time, until he was requested by the spectators above to come up. The contrivance is very simple, and is withal a great improvement in diving apparatus. It consists of, first, a partial covering of plates of sheet iron, attached to a suit, forming a kind of armour, designed to prevent the water pressing him too closely. Over this he draws on a leathern suit *cap a pie*, having the head piece pretty large. On either side of the head piece a pipe enters from above water, the one to convey in fresh, and the other to carry off the air vitiated by breathing. In order to produce a circulation through these pipes, lamps are placed around the nuzzel of one, which rarify the air, and it ascends and is carried off through this pipe, and descends in the other to supply the person under the water. This promises much. A person accoutred in the manner above, may remain under an hour; he can move about wherever he pleases; he might enter the cabin of a sunken vessel.—*Union.*

N. YORK. HUDSON, SEPT. 14.

Fatal effects of Lightning.—During the storm on Tuesday afternoon last, the dwelling-house of Mr. Stoddard, in the eastern part of Hillsdale, was struck with lightning, and himself and daughter (a young woman) were both killed—they were the only persons inhabiting the house, and the distressing accident was not discovered until the day following, when one of the neighbors entering the house found them lifeless on the floor—the young woman having in her hand a part of the machinery of a spinning wheel, with which it is supposed she had been at work. We did not learn that the house sustained any material injury.

NORWICH, SEPT. 9.

Distressing Calamity.—We are this week compelled to add the history of another and most shocking calamity by Lightning, to the repeated visitations of this dreadful and sure destroyer of frail mortality, which our country has experienced within a few months past. On Monday evening last, about 10 o'clock, during an unusually severe shower, accompanied by continual and vivid lightning and almost incessant roaring of thunder, Mr. Jabez Perkins, and his Wife, of Macdonough, were killed by a chain of lightning which entered their room, after tearing one gable end of the house in pieces. We are informed that the fluid struck one of the end rafters of the house, following it to the eves, then passing inside of the building and struck a bed post shivering it in pieces and seriously injured one of the eyes of a little girl who was in bed, passed through the floor to the ground, ascended, and took the post of another bed, crossed over the bowels of Mr. Perkins, to the side and up to the face and head of his wife.—Mr. Perkins is said to have been setting by the bed side, and Mrs. P. lying on it, neither of them undressed, the latter is supposed to have been instantly killed. Mr. Perkins awoke one of his sons, and told him to put out the fire which had communicated to the bed clothes, he then walked towards the door, where he was found dead by the neighbors who were called in by the children

MASS. BOSTON, SEPT. 8

A CURIOSITY.—The Revenue Cutter, on Monday evening last, brought to town two fishes, taken near Nahant, measuring in length 10 feet 2 inches, in circumference 6 feet 10 inches, their fins 2 feet, and their flukes 2½ feet broad: their backs rough and black like those of the dog fish, and heads also like the dog fish; bellies white; fins similar in shape to those of a whale, and the jaws containing a set of sharp teeth, some very large. Their weight is considered to be from five to six hundred lbs. each. They are thought to be Mackarel Sharks, much larger than any ever seen in this part of the world before. When first discovered, they were eating very heartily of a dead horse, that had been thrown overboard.

SEPT. 9.

Suffolk Bar.—On Tuesday, the 7th, the members of the Suffolk Bar held their annual meeting; after the election of officers for the year, (among whom were the trustees of the charitable fund) and the transaction of the usual business, the meeting was adjourned to the Hall of the fine arts in Court-street, where Warren Dutton, Esq. delivered an Address to the fraternity. A number of highly respectable auditors, who are not of the profession, were present.

The address was a very learned and appropriate performance; and although a disquisition on law, and on professional life, may not be supposed to give much room for eloquence, Mr. Dutton evinced, that these topics could assume, in his hands, an elegant, classical, and highly interesting form. The Bar unanimously voted to request a copy for the press.

The members of the Bar dined together, and were honored with the presence of the Hon. Judge Berrien of the state of Georgia; the Hon. Chief Justice Parker; and all other Judicial Characters, in town, and many other distinguished guests.

Toasts, founded on professional, and on classical allusions, the sparkling of wit, and a continued flow of good feeling, made the hours to seem much more *brief*, than those which *Lawyers* usually pass together.

Injustice might be done if it were attempted to recal the expressions, which were used, in the toasts which were given. —Some were preserved, from which the following are selected:

1. *The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*—She stood "*first for trial*," in the revolutionary contest; may her merits not be forgotten now she is in the "*old Docket*."

2. *The dignified impartiality and patient urbanity of the Bench*—the most grateful reward for the toils of the Bar.

3. *The People*—May they ever look to the Laws for the preservation of their liberties, and to their own morals for the preservation of the Laws.

4. *The administration of Justice*—which sustains society, as the air sustains human life—by its constant and unobserved influence.

5. *Political dissentions*;——dismissed, ——"*Neither party.*"

6. *Integrity* vs. *Chicane.*—Judgment, "*quod partitio firma et stabilis in perpetuum teneatur.*"

7. *Brother Dutton's Address.*—Which like Littleton's "et cæteras," is full of much good matter.

8. *Success to all Lawyers*; "*absque hoc*," that pettifoggers are lawyers.

9. *The emoluments of the law.*—The purest of us may console ourselves, that if we cannot get an office, we may have a "*quadre impedit*;" and if we have no bread, we have plenty of *Bacon.*

10. *Those ancient gentlemen of the law John Doe and Richard Roe*—may all the friends of the unfortunate be as secure as they.

11. *Let this festival be perpetual.*—"So you say Mr. Foreman; so you say all."

R. I. PROVIDENCE, SEPT. 15.

Novel Importations.—Two vessels have arrived here from the Mediterranean, the one laden with 5000 bushels of *wheat*, and the other with 3000 bags of *white beans.* These cargoes were destined for other markets, but the fluctuations of commerce have thrown them into our already replete granaries. The wheat is somewhat damaged, and will be sold here; the beans are in excellent order, and, we understand, will be re shipped.

The Ann & Hope has brought from Holland two Dutch Cows, and sundry parcels of Dutch Garden Seeds and Roots.

CONN. NEW-HAVEN, SEPT. 11.

Optical Machine.—A Newly constructed Optical Machine, the work of an American artist in this city, is nearly completed. It consists of an excellent reflecting Telescope, a reflecting Microscope, a superb and improved Kaleidoscope, a pair of Prisms, a species of the Camera Obscura, and two compound Microscopes; together with other apparatus entirely new.

MIDDLETOWN, SEPT. 16.

Pensioners of the United States.

More than *fifteen hundred* are inscribed on the list for Connecticut. In this number, are comprehended military invalids, revolutionary pensioners, minor heirs entitled to pensions in lieu of bounty land, widows or orphans entitled to half-pay pensions, and pensioners on the navy establishment. It is understood that the amount of pensions payable, in the present month of September, at the Branch Bank of the United States in this place, is about *one hundred thousand* dollars.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 22, 1819.

The 18th Regiment, was reviewed by Col. Allyn, in this city, by battalion, on Wednesday and Thursday of last week.

The 5th Regiment will be reviewed by Gen. Kibbe, at Canterbury, on the 29th inst.

Great alarm exists in New-York in consequence of the malignant fever, which continues to prevail there. The Board of Health report from 8 to 6 cases daily. The lower part of the town is generally forsaken.

The Board of Health in Boston, in their last weekly return, report seven deaths of malignant fever.

In Baltimore the fever continues to rage.

Don Luis de Onis. From our late European papers we gather the following facts respecting this diplomatist. He passed from the United States to England and from thence to Paris, where he heard of the removal of the Spanish Prime Minister, the Marquis d' Casa Yrujo; and immediately posted for Madrid. When he had reached Valladolid—more than half way from the frontier to the capital—he received a royal mandate to stop, and not approach nigher to Madrid.—Afterwards he was arrested, and conducted to a convent near *Avila*, not far from Madrid, where a Court of Enquiry was ordered to convene to investigate certain charges made against him, and the above named Marquis who had been ordered to the same place of confinement. The general newspaper opinion in Spain was, that the charges allude to the grants of lands in the *Floridas*, made during the negociation of the late treaty for their cession to the United States, in which instrument there is a clause limiting their extent.—*Col. Cent.*

Extract of a letter from Jefferson county, New-York, dated the 8th inst. "Joseph Bonaparte, Ex-King of Spain, is now here. He has purchased of M. Le Ray Chaumont, a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, and is about to make improvements upon it.

From the National Intelligencer of Sept. 18.

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

Franklin, Missouri, July 25.—As many persons in the States may be desirous of communicating with the officers and gentlemen composing the Yellow-Stone expedition, and may not know the manner in which they ought to direct their letters, it might be useful to insert the following notice:

"For the information of those interested, we state, that persons wishing to correspond with the officers and gentlemen composing the Yellow-Stone Expedition, should direct their communications to 'Franklin, Missouri Territory.' This is the most western Post-Office on the route up the Missouri river, and an express arrives there regularly once each month for the purpose of lodging despatches and receiving letters for the expedition.

Col. Atkinson's regiment arrived here on Thursday the 23d inst. Steam-Boat Expedition is now here, repairing one of her boilers, which burst a few miles below here. Steam-Boat Johnson daily expected. Western Engineer arrived here on the 14th, and departed on the 19th inst.

A letter to the editors, from a gentleman in the state of Ohio, gives a most unfavorable account of the circulating medium in that country. Few of the notes in circulation will pass out of the county where received; and so scarce are Eastern Bank bills, or bills of the Bank of the United States, that an enormous premium is paid for them by the merchants. It is said that as high as 30 or 35 per cent has been paid in exchange at Cincinnati for Eastern bills.

We are sorry to learn from the same source, that the season has proved very unhealthy in that country; the bilious fever having prevailed very generally and extensively on the banks of the rivers, and a "sickness at the stomach," as our correspondent describes it having been equally fatal in the prairies.—*Ibid.*

Mission to the Sandwich Islands.

By or before the middle of October next, Providence permitting, a mission to the Sandwich Islands will be embarked at Boston, under the direction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; comprising, besides four of the natives now at the Foreign Mission School, eight or nine of our own countrymen, most of them married, and one having a family of five children; in all more than twenty-five persons: two, Messrs. Hiram Bingham, and Asa Thurston, ordained Missionaries; two, Samuel Ruggles, and Thomas Hopoo, (a native of Owyhee, and *the friend of Obookiah,*) advanced in preparations for the ministry, and well qualified for Catechists and Teachers; a physician, a printer, and a prime farmer, with qualifications, also for teaching. Individuals of the company are, besides, skilled in various mechanical trades.

Any donations of sea stores, books, medicines, implements of husbandry, &c. designed for this mission, may be left at Mr. Armstrong's, No. 50, Cornhill, on or before the first of October. Such necessary articles as are not received in donations must be purchased. It is desirable, therefore, that all persons, who wish to aid the mission by specific donations should leave them as soon as convenient, at the place above mentioned. Any of the above described articles, which can be conveniently transported, may be left with the Rev. Mr. Harvey, Goshen, or Henry Hudson, Esq Hartford, Conn.

Articles of cotton and linen clothing, both for adults and children, will be very acceptable and very useful to the mission.—*Panoplist.*

Some of the enterprising merchants of Ohio, contemplate sending Steam-Boats, with cargoes of Kentucky and Ohio productions, direct to the West-India Islands, particularly Cuba, and to return with new cargoes, without touching at New-Orleans.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in New-York dated New-Orleans, Aug. 16, 1819.

"The fever has commenced amongst the shipping, and God knows where its ravages will end. On board the steam-boat Alabama, the Captain, mate, and steward, died within two days, and the Vesuvius has lost one man to-day. The physicians say that the yellow fever of this year is the most virulent they have seen here. Report says 60 have died to-day. Fear is apt to exaggerate, and I would fain hope that it is not so bad as reported."

From the Cooperstown Watch-Tower, Sept 16.

Another sleeping preacher.—There is now living with Mr. Amos Thomas, in the town of Exeter, a young man about 20 years of age, named Joseph Ball, who like the celebrated Rachel Baker, preaches, prays, exhorts, &c. in his sleep, or in a particular state of the system, and answers questions to all who call to see him. As he is a young man not versed in public speaking, and of moderate abilities, this is the more surprising. He is different from Rachel Baker in one respect, viz. he does not preach or exhort every night, but gives regular appointments, and is punctual to them—sometimes two nights in succession, and at others, one in three or four nights.

As I consider this case similar to Rachel Baker's which I think the faculty called a *somnium*, my inducement to publish this is principally to awaken the curiosity of some of the profession to visit him. Perhaps he may be cured. I have understood that doctor Willoughby effected the cure of Miss Baker, after doctor Mitchill and others had failed.

P. S. I had forgotten to mention, that Mr. Ball at intervals in his exercises, heaves a deep sigh, and is strangely affected in the nerves.

Arrival of a Spanish Expedition at Havana.

The Baltimore Patriot, on the authority of Capt. Gleshone, who has arrived at Baltimore in 9 days from Havana, announces the arrival at that port of the Spanish frigate Sabina, with her convoy of twelve transports, in 40 days from Cadiz, having on board 3000 troops, under the command of Don Juan Manuel Cayigal, Gov. of the island, the late governor Don Joseph Cienta Fuegos having been recalled to Spain.

A letter dated at Havana, on the 1st inst. states the same facts, with the addition, that a part of the troops are destined to Pensacola, in E. Florida.

Died,

In this city, on Wednesday last, Mrs. ANN HUNTINGTON, wife of Mr. Roger Huntington, aged 84.

At Bozrah, on the 1st inst. after an illness of 30 hours, Mr. DANIEL HARRIS, aged 93.

At Lisbon, on the 9th inst. Mrs. JERUSHA BISHOP, relict of the late Ezra Bishop, Esq. aged 54.

At Jamaica, (L. I.) GILBERT ASPENWALL, Esq. a well known merchant of New-York, of the yellow fever, which he caught at his counting house, which is situate in the neighborhood of Old-Slip.

At Meadville, (Penn.) on the 3d ult. Doct. CALEB PERKINS, aged 71, formerly of Hartford.

At East-Whiteland, Penn. on Sunday afternoon the 29th of August, JOHN B. VERNET, aged 18 years. This young man was a native of Connecticut, but was recently from Berwick, Columbia county, in this state, where his parents reside. Having been formerly a pupil to Mr. Turney, in Luzerne county, on the removal of that gentleman to take charge of the Chester County Academy, young Vernet, guided by respect and affection, chose to accompany him. Their affection was mutual, for Vernet was modest and unassuming, though greatly ambitious to excel in every laudable pursuit, and of uncommon promise, virtue and attainments. He was the pride of his friends—an ornament to the school; and had he been spared, would have been an honor to his country. We sympathize deeply with his afflicted parents, for we know his worth. His untimely departure has left a gloom on the heart, which time can scarcely dispel.—*Village Record.*

At Portsmouth, on Saturday last, Hon. JOHN LANGDON, late Governor of New-Hampshire, in the 79th year of his age.

Agricultural Exhibition.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the *New-London County Agricultural Society*, for the distribution of premiums and for the choice of Officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Court-House, in New-London, on Monday the 4th day of Oct. next, where an address will be delivered by a member of the Society. Persons intending to claim Premiums are requested to give notice thereof to the Recording Secretary as early as ten o'clock in the morning of the day of Exhibition. A convenient Pasture is provided for the different animals, which may be produced. Household Manufactures &c. will be exhibited in the Court-House. A dinner will be prepared for the Society at Mr. Frink's Coffee-House, to which the members of the Society and Gentlemen friendly to its objects are invited. Tickets, price one dollar, to be had of either of the committee of arrangements or of Mr. Frink.

JAMES MITCHEL,
EBEN. WAY,
ROBERT COIT,
L. FOSDICK,
T. W. WILLIAMS,
} *Committee of Arrangements.*

New-London, Sept. 20th. 1819.

WANTED,

SALMON Radish SEED,
Curled Savoy Cabbage,
Winter do.
Blood Red Beet,
Fresh Hops

FOR SALE,

6 hhds Sugar,
4 boxes Cordials.

SAMUEL TYLER.

Norwich, Sept. 22, 1819. 46—

Merino Shawls.

36 elegant MERINO SHAWLS, 2 yards square, just received from France, and for sale at an uncommonly low price, by

F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

Sept. 22, 1819. 46—

FOR BOSTON,

THE sloop SCIENCE, Capt. LOVELL, will sail on Saturday, 4 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board.

CASH at 2s. a bushel for good OATS.

Sept. 22. 46—

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber,

15 Tons LOGWOOD,
5 do FUSTIC,
2 Casks BLUE VITRIOL,
3 Carboys of VITRIOL,
1 Hhd. MADDER,
PRESS PAPERS,
Clothier's CARDS,
10 Hhds. COPPERAS,
2 do. ALLUM,
3 Tons NICARAGUA.

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Sept. 14, 1819. 46—

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE subscriber has for sale an extensive assortment of School Books, which he offers for sale, at wholesale or retail, at the most reduced prices.

LIKEWISE,

A great variety of vocal and instrumental MUSIC.

ALSO,

Foolscap Writing PAPER, various qualities, from $2, 50, to 4, 50 per ream.

LETTER PAPER, at $3 per ream.

R. HUBBARD,

Blue Store, Shetucket-street.

Sept. 22. 46—

Salt afloat.

280 bushels superior quality Cape Salt on board sloop *Paragon*, laying at *Brown's* Wharf, for sale at a reduced price. Apply to CALVIN TYLER, or to Capt. ROBINSON, on board.

WANTED, *if delivered immediately,*
500 bushels OATS,
Good Butter and Cheese,
for which cash will be paid.

Apply as above.

Sept. 22. 46—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has received by the last Packets from New-York, an additional supply of

Cooking and Parlor Stoves

of various forms and sizes, from $18 to $65 each, which makes his assortment of both kinds very extensive. Those who wish to purchase are invited to call and examine them.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Sept. 21. 46—

GROCERIES.

1 pipe first quality Cognac Brandy,
2 hhds. 3d proof W. I. Rum,
3 hhds Molasses,
Teneriffe and Lisbon Wine,
Lump Sugar,
First quality Havanna White Sugar,
Hyson and Gunpowder Tea of the best quality, 1 keg Nutmegs,
Soft shelled Almonds.

Just received and for sale by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Sept. 21. 46—

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of

Fowler and Williams,

is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

JOHN FOWLER, 2d.
ANDREW A. WILLIAMS.

Woodstock, Sept. 13, 1819. 46—

EVENING SCHOOL.

AN Evening School will be opened on Monday evening next, at the Chelsea Proprietor's School-House, on the same plan and terms as formerly, by

DYAR T. HINCKLEY.

Norwich, Chelsea Society, Sept. 21, 1819. 46—

Cabinet & Chair Making.

THE subscriber has taken the Cabinet Shop, owned by *Mr. Joel Hyde* in Lisbon, where he manufactures *Mahogany* and *Cherry Furniture* generally.

HE ALSO MAKES,

Dining Chairs, of various descriptions, all which he will sell very low for cash.

NATHAN BROWN.

Lisbon, Sept 22, 1819. 3w—46—

Probate Office, Plainfield District. Plainfield, Sept 8 D 18 9.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the Estate of

Elder AMOS WELLS,

late of Sterling, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate to *Thomas T Wells*, of North-Stonington, Executor, or to *Calvin Hibbard, Esq* of said Sterling, attorney to said Thomas T. Wells, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest. *JOHN LESTER,*
46 *Clerk of Probate.*

At a meeting of the Board of Health of the town of Norwich, at the Hotel, September 18, 1819.

VOTED: That until the 1st day of November next, all vessels, with the persons and things on board, arriving at this port from the city of New-York; Boston; Newport in Rhode-Island or Baltimore, shall perform quarantine for 20 days, on penalty of the law, unless excused by the Health Officers.

A true copy of record published by order of the Board.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*

Norwich Sept. 20, 2819. 3w—46—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, on the 15th day of September. A. D. 1819—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. DANIEL HARRIS,

late of Bozrah, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Peter Harris*, the Executor upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law, he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Bozrah.

Attest. BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

PETER HARRIS, *Executor.*

Bozrah, Sept. 20, 1819. 46—

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, by book or note, are requested to make immediate payment without delay.

HANNAH BUELL.

Lebanon, Sept. 14, 1819. 46—

POETRY.

THE VILLAGE CHURCH.

BY THE REV. J. W. CUNNINGHAM.

I LOVE the ivy mantled tower,
Rock'd by the storms of thousand years;
The grave whose melancholy flower
Was nourish'd by a martyr's tears
The sacred yew so feared in war,
Which, like the sword to David given,
Inflicted more than human scar,
And lent to man the arms of heaven.

I love the organ's joyous swell,
Sweet echo of the heavenly ode;
I love the cheerful village bell,
Faint emblem of the call of God.
Waked by the sound I bend my feet,
I bid my swelling sorrows cease!
I do but touch the mercy seat,
And hear the still small voice of peace.

And as the ray of evening fades,
I love amidst the dead to stand;
Where, in the altar's deepening shades,
I seem to meet the ghostly band:
One comes—Oh! mark his sparkling eye,
The light of glory kindles there;
Another—hear his deep drawn sigh—
O, 'tis the sigh of dumb despair:

Another treads the shadowy aisle,
I know him—'tis my minted sire—
I knew his patient, angel smile,
His shepherd's voice, his eye of fire,
His ashes rest in yonder urn—
I saw his death—I closed his eye;
Bright sparks amidst those ashes burn,
That death had taught me how to die.

Long be our father's temple our's—
Woe to the hand by which it falls;
A thousand spirits watch its towers,
A cloud of angels guard its walls.
And be their shield by us possessed;
Lord, rear around thy blest abode,
The bulwark of a holy breast,
The rampart of a present God.

DOMESTIC MOLASSES and SUGAR.

The subscribers inform the citizens of Shenandoah county, that they have purchased the right for manufacturing *Molasses* and *Sugar* from grain within said county, according to a plan of James Wischeart, the patentee, which they will dispose of for the trifling sum of five dollars for a family right, and fifty dollars for those who may wish to manufacture for sale.

The gentleman to whom the country is indebted for this valuable discovery, is at present residing on South River, where he has exhibited to the satisfaction of the people, the cheap and easy method of obtaining an article which has become so necessary in our living. He states that himself and many of his neighbors have made use of the molasses for several years, and in every case, where the trial has been continued for a considerable time, it is preferred to the imported molasses.

Abraham Whitson,
Francis Lyman.

Overal's Mills, Shenandoah county, August 11, 1819.

Shenandoah County, Virginia, July 26.

We, whose names are hereunto annexed, having witnessed the process for making Molasses from Wheat, by Abraham Whitson on Tuesday the 27th inst do give our testimony of his success in the undertaking, as follows:—Having prepared two bushels of wheat, the experiment was made at the mill of John Morgan, and exceeded our most sanguine expectations, the two bushels producing five and a half gallons, and would unquestionably have produced 5 gallons to the bushel had it not been attended with considerable waste, owing to our not having the necessary apparatus, &c. The molasses, in our opinion, considering its recent state, is nearly equal in taste and flavor to the imported; we are also confident that there was no deception practised.

John Morgan. R. Winfield,
J. E. Newham, John Lee.
Alexander Pollock.

Shenandoah County, July 31, 1819.

I do hereby certify that Francis Lyman and Abr Whitson, made at my mill, from two bushels of wheat, seven gallons and three quarts of good molasses, very little inferior to the imported, differing only in flavor, which is nearly as agreeable.

SAMUEL BROWN.

The process of the manufactory is said to be as follows:—The grain is ground and mashed, as if for distilling—as soon as the mash arrives at the highest state of saccharine fermentation, it is strained, and the beer (as it is called) boiled down to molasses.

CURE FOR THE DYSENTERY.

Take two glasses sweet oil—two glasses W. I. molasses—two glasses W. I. rum—simmer them well together over a fire, till it becomes the thickness of honey, so that the oil may not separate from the rest. While on the fire, keep it well stirred, and when taken off, continue the same til it is cool. Then the patient, if a grown person, should take a spoonful once an hour till he finds his disease abating—then once in two hours, or as the judgement may suggest, until cured. Children to take it in like manner in proportion to their ages. The person who hands this for publication, is moved by none other than a humane motive. He has experienced cures in his own family, and knows many others of the most desperate kind. It is a simple medicine, and not the least injurous to the most delicate constitution.—Let those who are afflicted, try the experiment—it will do no harm—and will certainly save life! Let those who may read this, cut it out of the paper and carefully preserve it.—*Balt. Pat.*

FEMALE PATRIOTS.

In South America it is not the men only who are conspicuous for the energetic assertion and defence of their liberties. The women are animated with a republican devotion to the cause of Independence, the sole guarantee of private happiness. The wife of Gen. Padilla accompanies him to the field, and has been nominated a lieutenant colonel, for taking with her own hands a Spanish color.—The women of Cochabamba were stationed to defend a post, on the attack on that town, and all perished. In upper Peru it is now customary to inquire at every roll-call, if the women of Cochabamba have presented themselves? and the answer regularly given to perpetuate the exploit is, "No, they have all perished in defence of their country."—*London paper.*

—*Dutch Marriage.*—"You bromish," says old Squire Cable to the bridegroom, whenever that happy one may be, "You bromish to hap dis woman for your vife." Yes. "Unt you madam bromish to hap dis man for your husband." Yes. "Vell I bronounce you to be one flesh unt one peef. Unt now I poolish de bawns of dis nu trimony before Got, my frow Dolly Harry, unt de rest of de sheilders Unt ash de shripture says, vat Got poots togedder, let not man poot assunder. Unt now (giving the bridegroom a poke in the ribs,) vere ish mine *tollar.*"

NOTICE,

IS hereby given, that the subscribers are appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, Commissioners upon the estate of

Mr. NATHANIEL FITCH,

late of Preston, deceased, represented insolvent, and that they will attend on the business of their appointment, at the Dwelling House of *Mr. Samuel M. Hourter*, in Preston, on the first Mondays of December and March next, at one o'clock, afternoon, on each of said days, to receive and adjust the claims of the creditors to said estate. Six months from the date of this notice is allowed to said creditors by the Hon. Court of Probate, to exhibit their claims, to the subscribers, or be debarred recovery according to law.

CHESTER SMITH, } *Com'rs.*
DENISON PALMER, }
Dated Preston, Sept. 7, 1819. 44—

NOTICE.

THE subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Plainfield, to receive and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of

JACOB HYDE,

late of Canterbury, deceased, represented insolvent—and six months, from the date of this notice, being allowed by said Court to the creditors, to exhibit their claims. Notice is hereby given, that we shall attend to the business of our appointment, at the Dwelling-House of *Stephen Butt*, Inn-holder in said Canterbury, on the 1st Monday's of December and March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims, which must be legally proved.

JOSEPH EATON, } *Com'rs.*
JEDEDIAH JOHNSON, }
Canterbury, Sept. 8, 1819. 45—

—*Probate Office, Pomfret District, Pomfret, Aug. 23d, A. D. 1819.*

THIS Court limits and appoints the term of six months from the first publication of this Notice, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. ASA PLANK,

late of Thompson, deceased, to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, to *Captain William Torry*, who is appointed Administrator on said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest. ELISHA B. PERKINS, Clerk.

Those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to said Administrator.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, on the night following 8th inst. a dark chestnut MARE, about 7 years old, fourteen hands and a half high—said mare has a white spot on her nose, occasioned by the halter, one white hind foot, large hoofs, has the marks of the harness on her breast, has a thin mane and a switch tail, also the appearance of a white ring round her eyes, she has rather a single footed trot, and is very handy to the center, is very high spirited, particularly when going up to a house. Whoever will return said mare or give information where she may be found, shall be generously rewarded by the subscriber.

THOMAS FRASER.

Lisbon, Sept. 10, 1819. 45—

Will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

ON Tuesday the 19th October next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, if not previously disposed of at private sale,

A FARM,

lying in Colchester, containing 150 *acres*, well proportioned for *Mowing, Ploughing* and *Pasturing* with the *buildings* thereon standing—a part of which is under the incumbrance of a widow's dower. Said property will be sold in parts or together, as best suits the purchaser.

—ALSO—

A number of head of *Cattle*, a quantity of *Hay, Farming tools*, and sundry other articles.

LIKEWISE,

Will be sold, on Tuesday the 26th October, 50 *acres of LAND*, lying in Lyme, with a *DWELLING HOUSE* thereon standing. The premises may be seen by calling on the subscriber, living in Colchester.

HENRY WELLS.

Colchester, Sept. 13, 1819. 45—

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, lying in the town of Lisbon, (Hanover Society,) containing about

60 acres of good LAND,

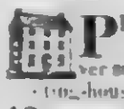
well proportioned with *Ploughing, Mowing* and *Wood-land*, and well watered, on which is a comfortable *Dwelling-House* and a good *Barn*, together with a *young Orchard* of about three hundred Trees. Said farm lies about two miles from Hanover Meeting-House and within half a mile of a Woolen Factory, a Grist-Mill, two Saw Mills, Trip-hammer shop, &c. &c. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises, near *Lord's Bridge.*

ANDREW ABELL.

50 or 100 acres of LAND adjoining, may likewise be purchased.

Sept. 15. 3w—45—

For Sale, A FARM,



PLEASANTLY situated in the town of Lisbon, in Hanover society, 3-4 of a mile from the Long-house, containing about

40 acres of excellent land,

with a Dwelling-House and Barn, together with a variety of fruit Trees, and a good Well of water by the door.

Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

For further particulars enquire of
ROSWELL DOWNING,
ON THE PREMISES

Lisbon, Sept. 6, 1819. 44—

A FARM, For Sale,

SITUATED in the town of Bozrah, about eighty rods from the Turnpike Road leading from Norwich to Colchester, containing about

100 Acres of excellent LAND,

with a good *DWELLING HOUSE* and *BARN* thereon standing. Said Farm is well proportioned for *Mowing, Ploughing, Pasturing, Woodland*, and *Orcharding*, and will make from forty to fifty barrels of Cider yearly. Said Farm is within three-fourths of a mile of a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill, and Carding Machine, and three miles from Norwich Court-House, and is the Farm that formerly belonged to *Benjamin Waterman*, deceased.

A long credit will be given on a part of the purchase of said farm if required.

For further information enquire of
AMASA & LEWIS HYDE.

Franklin, July 12, 1819. tf—46—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lowe, Lellingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors.

Norwich, April 28, 1819. 33eowtf—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1819. 7—

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar.*

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich.

H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.

May 26. 29tf—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THIS line of Steam Boats will commence on Monday the 8th inst. —and continue during the season, as follows:

The CONNECTICUT, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock in the morning, for New-Haven.

The FULTON, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich immediately after day-light in the morning of the same days, will touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New-Haven, at 8 o'clock.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

March 3. 17—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES, and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 13—

MUSIC.

JUST received and for sale at *R. HUBBARD's* Book-Store,

MUSICA SACRA, a collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces, compiled at the request, and published under the patronage of the Oneida Musical Society. Price $1,25.

The MUSICAL READER, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Sections, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score. To which are prefixed the rudiments of music. Compiled principally for the use of schools, by one of the editors of the "Musica Sacra." Price $2,25.

The INSTRUMENTAL PRECEPTOR, comprising instructions for the Clarinet, Hautboy, Flute and Bassoon. With a variety of the most celebrated airs, marches, minuets, songs, rondeaus, trios, &c. Compiled by Wm. Whitely.

April 20.

SCHOOL FUND.

REPORTS of the Commissioner of the School Fund, May and October, 1818, and May, 1819: two Reports of the joint committee of the General Assembly, May, 1819; and the proceedings of the General Assembly thereon; Official Documents, together with the explanations and exhibits of the Commissioner of the School Fund, made on the floor of the House of Assembly, on Friday the 4th of June, pursuant to liberty given him by the House for that purpose—in a pamphlet form—price $1 per dozen, and 12½ cents single.

FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

Aug 11.

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber and indented apprentice girl, by name

HANNAH THAYER,

about fifteen years of age. All persons are forbid harboring, trusting or employing said runaway on penalty of the law.

One Cent reward will be given to any person who will return her, but no charges paid.

ELIPHALET BALDWIN, Jun.

Norwich, Sept. 1, 1819. 45—

Domestic Goods Wool, Carding, &c.

MERINO and common Wool will be cleansed and carded, and Woolen Goods of every kind colored and finished by experienced workmen, at the Woolen Factory, in Norwich, the ensuing season, on the most reasonable terms—Where the subscribers offer for sale, by the piece or yard, a good assortment of *Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Satinetts, Kerseys, Plains*, &c 6-4 and 7-8 *Flannels, Blue and common Blankets, domet.* 9-8 *Flannels and sheetings, scarlet, yellow, green, mixed, & bleached single and double Yarn for Knitting, Fringe and Tufting.*

Wanted WOOL of every grade, in exchange for any of the above, by

E. & R. HUNTINGTON, &
E. BATKUS.

Norwich Woolen Factory,
June, 1819. 39—

TO BE SOLD AT

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON the 20th day of September next, so much of the real estate of NATHAN BREWSTER, late of Preston, deceased, as will raise the sum of twelve hundred dollars, agreeable to an order from the Court of Probate to the administrators on said estate, and also, all the residue of said estate under the incumbrance of the widows dower agreeable to an order of said Court of Probate to Nathaniel Kimball, Guardian to all the heirs to said estate, being minors under age.

Said sales to be on the premises in Preston, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day.

ELISHA BREWSTER, } *Adm'rs.*
SALLY BREWSTER, }
NATH'L. KIMBALL, *Guardian.*

Preston, Aug. 23, 1819. 45—

THE FRAME for a Dwelling-House, Store, or Barn, may be had, on short notice, and reasonable terms, by applying to

THOMAS L. TRUMAN.

Preston, Sept 8, 1819 44—

FOUND,

A FEW days since, a *POCKET BOOK.* The owner can have it, by proving property, and paying charges.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

Sept 1. 45—

LOST,

BETWEEN Norwich Town and Lovett's Bridge, *SEVEN DOLLARS in Bank Bills*, with some small change, rolled up in a silk handkerchief. The finder shall be reasonably rewarded, on returning it to *this Office*, or to

ANDREW Mc COURT.

Norwich, Sept. 6, 1819. 44—

Fire Insurance

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Company*, incorporated with a capital of $100,000, submit the following sketch of terms for insurance on Houses; Stores; Mills; Machinery; Ships in harbor; Goods; Wares: Merchandize and Furniture against loss or damage by fire.

I. Brick, or Stone buildings, with roofs of slate or tiles: or goods not hazardous contained in such buildings 25 cents to 37½ cents per $100, per annum.

II. Brick, or Stone buildings, with wood roofs:—or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 37½ cents to 50 cents per $100, per annum.

III Buildings entirely of wood; or goods not hazardous in such buildings. 50 cents to 75 cents, per $100, per annum.

This will give a general idea of the rates: but there will be an increase of premium, where the situation and circumstances increase the risk: such as being contiguous to woolen buildings, or those occupied in hazardous business: distance from water: no engines or firemen in the place, &c.—The premium on buildings in the country, standing single, is 50 cents, per $100, per annum.

As all classes of citizens are exposed to calamities from fire, it is presumed that prudence will induce them to pay so small a premium for indemnity; and the Company are confident that the extent and solidity of their funds, and the fairness and promptitude, with which they will adjust claims, will engage public confidence.

Application must be made to the Secretary, in writing, signed by the applicant, and the subject accurately described.—No insurance is binding until the premium is paid. Insurance may be had for 7 years, by paying premium for 6 years, and for a less number than 7, a reasonable allowance.

The Directors are *Dwight Ripley: C. P. Huntington: Cudworth Billings: Ezra Chappell: Joseph H. Strong: C. Bills: Wm. Williams, Jun: F. J. Perkins and Jonathan G. W. Trumbull*

DWIGHT RIPLEY, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary*

Norwich, March 24, 1819. 29—

CASH will be paid for

a few tons clean cotton and linen RAGS, by

R. Hubbard.

September 1.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1819. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII. No. 47.]

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of WILSON'S PATENT

Franklin Parlour Stoves,

of various forms and sizes, with portable grates either for coal or wood. For beauty and economy, has not its equal, giving a beautiful open fire, which passes several times in the body of the stove, then rising and descending in the urn or cupola on the top, passing off into the chimney under the mantle piece, and may be used in the centre of rooms: suitable for cabins, counting-houses, bar-rooms, offices, &c.

ALSO,

Open Cooking Stoves,

with open fire on a large hearth, sufficient for roasting, boiling and frying in front, with 3 and 4 boilers on the top, and tube-boilers of copper attached to the side for any sized wooden vessel—will suit large families for washing, cooking, &c.

ALSO, IMPROVED

Oval Cooking Stoves,

with open fire in front, large hearth, from one to three boilers on the top, to suit families from 3 to 35 in number, with tube-boilers in the end for washing, &c.

LYMAN BREWSTER, *Agent.*

Aug. 24. 42—

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a very large and general assortment of fresh imported

GOODS,

purchased at the present reduced prices, principally at auction, for cash, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, at small advance for ready money.

AMONG THEM ARE

40 ps. superfine, middling and low priced Broadcloths,
30 „ do. do. double and single milled Cassimeres.
50 „ (A. R. & Co.) and (H. S. & Co.) black and coloured Bombazetts,
50 „ steam-loom and Maddapolam Cotton Shirtings,
40 „ Levantine, Florence, and India Lustrings,
80 „ black and col'd Canton Crapes,
60 „ Carlisle Ginghams and Robes,
200 „ Ribons—some elegant garnitures,
20 „ black, blue and drab, wide, double chain Cotton Cassimeres, suitable for carriage tops or summer clothing,
60 doz. Cotton, Silk and Worsted Hose,
100 ps. Cotton Cambrics and Book Muslins,
100 „ Calicoes and Ginghams,
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Coach Laces,
White and Caintz Bed Lace,
Furniture, Cambric and common Dimoty,
Blue and plain Nankins, (first chop,)
Black, white, green and pink Italian Crape,
Silk, Merino, Crape, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls,
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Thule Lace,
Thread, Silk and Cotton Lace,
Ladies' black, white and fancy col'd Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gentlemen's Silk, Beaver and Buck Skin Gloves,
Shell and Horn Combs,
Long Lawn, Linen Cambrics,
Threads, Tapes, and Bobbins,
White, red, green, yellow and black Flannel,
A large assortment of superior Wire, Thread,
Best plated, spring thong and twig Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, and Parasols,
Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Prenelle Shoes, manufactured in New-York,
Misses' and Children's do.
Green Gauze, for Veils, Vesting,
Marseilles, Toilinet and Silk
Tabby Velvets, assorted colours,
Travelling Trunks, assorted sizes,
An assortment of men's, youth's and children's

HATS,

of the first quality, from the manufactories of J. Brewster, and Ives & White.

ALSO,

10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices, for cash only.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

Roger Huntington & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE AN ASSORTMENT OF

MILITARY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

GUNS; Pistols; Artillery, Horsemen and plated mounted Swords; Epaulettes; white and yellow Lace; yellow worsted Binding; white and yellow silver and tinsel Cord; white, scarlet, and black with red top Feathers; black, black with red top, and orange Plumes: white and scarlet Rattinett; white Cassimere; scarlet, buff, and blue Broadcloths; scarlet and white Cord, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, Port, and Claret WINES, first quality.

Aug. 11. 40-9w

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

selected from the latest European and India importations, and just received from New-York,

CONSISTING OF

Super. and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Rattinetts, Bombazines, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Nankin Crape Shawls, 8-4, 4-4 and half Merino do. Binchews, Sarsnetts, Levantine and Florence Silks, a large assortment of Nankin, Canton and Cancon Crapes, fancy and plain Ribbons, Silk and Tabby Velvets, black and mixed Canton Camblets, brown and white Russia and Irish Sheeting, Russia and Irish Diapers, Damask Diapers and Table Cloths, Linen Cambricks and Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, men's Woodstock, Beaver and Silk Gloves, ladies' Kid, Beaver and black Castor Gloves, 4-4 and 6-4 Book, Mulmul, Jackonet and Cambric Muslins, Cotton Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambric and common Dimoties, &c. &c. &c.

April 27. 25tf—

Merino Shawls.

36 elegant MERINO SHAWLS, 2 yards square, just received from France, and for sale at an uncommonly low price, by

F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

Sept. 22, 1819. 46—

Domestic Cotton Goods.

200 pieces White and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Tickings, Checks, Stripes, Chambrays, Ginghams, and Diapers.
Knitting and Weaving Yarn.
Threads and Slacks.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED.

July 28, 1819. 38—

New Goods. Cheap Goods.

JABEZ HUNTINGTON

IS now opening his fall supply of Hardware Goods, just imported from Liverpool.

AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT ARE,

6 and 6½ feet *extra stout* MILL SAWS.
5, 5½, 6 feet German steel cross cut Saws.
36, 42, 54 inch veneering Saws.
6, and 7 feet pit and turning Saws.
4½ feet timber tenon Saws.
30 inch wood cutters Saws.
Hand, Pannel, Dovetail and Sash Saws.
Anvils, Vices, Files, Rasps, &c. &c. &c.

Norwich, Sept. 6, 1819. 44—

WANTED.

SALMON Radish SEED,
Curled Savoy Cabbage,
Winter do.
Blood Red Beet,
Fresh Hops.

FOR SALE,

6 bbls. Flour,
4 boxes Cordials.

SAMUEL TYLER.

Norwich, Sept. 22, 1819. 46—

FOR SALE.

By the Subscriber,

15 Tons LOGWOOD,
5 do FUSTIC,
2 Casks BLUE VITRIOL,
3 Carboys of VITRIOL,
1 Hhd. MADDER,
PRESS PAPERS,
Clothier's CARDS,
10 Hhds. COPPERAS,
2 do. ALLUM,
3 Tons NICARAGUA.

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Sept. 14, 1819. 46—

FOR SALE.

500 lb. Soal LEATHER.

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich Sept. 15 1819.

American Manufactures.

PHILADELPHIA MEMORIAL.

AN adjourned meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, friendly to AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, was held the 4th inst. in the State-House yard,—when a very able and spirited Memorial to Congress was unanimously accepted, and a thousand copies ordered to be printed; and *twenty-three* Committees were appointed to procure signatures thereto; and the editors of newspapers throughout the United States were requested to give publicity to the memorial.

At the same meeting a very melancholy *Expose* of the present situation of the Manufacturing interests of that capital, contrasted with their condition in 1814 and 1816. In those years, it has been ascertained that there were employed, in the Cotton manufactory, (17570 spindles) hosiery, thread, silver plating, smithery, coachmaking, chemicals, hatting, carving and gilding, potteries, tobacco pipes, printing ink, type foundery, book printing, brass foundery, wire factory, and floorcloth, making an average of 4906 hands, whose weekly wages were $81,930.—While in 1819, the number was reduced to 805 hands, whose weekly wages amount to only 4455 dollars—making nearly one million and an half annually less for wages than in 1816. The Committee add, that this is not the extent of the evil; that not less than 100 saddlers, and 700 shoemakers, have lately been discharged, and that more than a thousand emigrants, and thousands of other mechanics, are now unemployed; the many reputable manufacturers and mechanics are *offering to work for their bare food*: and that in the opinion of the Committee the sufferings of the poor, during the approaching winter, will far exceed any thing the America has heretofore witnessed. The following is a copy of the

MEMORIAL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Respectfully sheweth—

THAT the policy hitherto pursued in this country, which has exposed most of our manufacturers, whose productions are excluded from nearly all the markets in Europe to an unavailing struggle with the manufacturers of all that quarter of the world, and likewise of Hindustan, has been the principal cause of the present calamitous state of affairs; whereby industry, the source and parent of the power, prosperity and happiness of nations, has been paralized; the wealth of our country, which ought to invigorate its agriculture, manufactures, trade, and commerce, been drained to foster the industry, and support the governments of foreign nations; a considerable portion of our farmers, manufacturers, merchants, and traders, reduced to, and others tottering on the verge of, bankruptcy;—whereby in a word, a state of decrepitude and decay has been produced, in the short space of three or four years, of which history affords few examples, in the same space of time, during a season of peace, and without any of those great natural calamities which integrupt the happiness of nations.

When your memorialists examine the policy of Europe, (that portion of the globe from whence sound lessons of political economy can be delivered) they find, that the system pursued in this country is in direct hostility with that of every wise nation there. All of them sedulously guard the interests of their manufactures, as one of the main sources of their wealth. They either restrain by prohibitory duties, or prevent by absolute prohibitions, the importation of such important articles as their own subjects can manufacture.

We are persuaded, that sound policy dictates to all legislative bodies, particularly those of young nations, carefully to review the systems pursued in other countries; to trace their effects on the welfare of the people on whom they operate; and to shun those which destroy the industry, enfeeble the strength, and impair the resources, of the respective nations; and, on the other hand, to adopt, as nearly as may be, such as have fostered their industry, and increased their strength and resources.

The limits of a memorial prevent us from entering into detail on the tariff of different nations. We cannot, however, in justice to the public interest, omit to touch slightly on some of the prominent features of the protecting system pursued in other countries, whose statesmen are certainly not inferior to ours in intellectual attainments, and whose examples and opinions should not be lightly rejected. We shall confine ourselves chiefly to four:—Great-Britain, France, Austria, and Russia. Other nations, as Prussia, Holland, Denmark, &c. pursue a system marked with similar characteristic features.

Great-Britain prohibits, even from her own dependencies, calicoes, manufactures of gold, silver or metal; laces, ribands, silk goods, &c. &c. Another protecting duties are so high, as, in most cases, to be equivalent to prohibition.—The duty on hats is about seven dollars and a half each, and on woollen cloths seven dollars and a half per yard. There are above sixty articles, including manufactures of brass, copper, carriages, thread, stockings, clocks, &c. subject to fifty-nine per cent; china and earthen ware, shawls, foreign pay seventy-nine; cotton manufactures, cotton stockings, caps, thread, and linen sails, pay eighty-five; glass manufactures generally one hundred and fourteen; skins or furs, tanned, tawed or curried, and articles made of leather, or whereof leather is the article of chief value, one hundred and forty-two per cent.

So minute is her attention to this grand point, that linen, when chequered or striped, printed or stained, is subject to one hundred and forty-two per cent duty; but only to sixty-three, when not chequered or striped. The object is to secure to her own subjects the profits of the staining, printing, &c.

Great-Britain expended many hundred millions of pounds sterling to replace the Bourbon family on the thrones of France and Spain, and of course had high claims on the gratitude of both monarchs. Yet the paramount duty of justice to his subjects, gained the ascendency over gratitude to his friends, in the counsels of Louis XVIII. One of the earliest measures of his administration was the promulgation of a tariff, whereby above two hundred different articles, including all the most important of the British manufactures, and among the rest, muslins, cambrics, woollen cloths, all articles made of leather, steel, iron, brass, tin, wood, bronze, &c. were totally prohibited.

Let us add, that Ferdinand VII. as soon as he ascended the throne of Spain, issued a proclamation, not only forbidding the importation of cotton goods altogether, but ordering those actually in the country to be reshipped within twelve months.

For the policy of Austria on this important subject, we respectfully refer you to a recent British publication, Kordanes on European commerce. It is therein stated, that, "*The importation of all silk, cotton and woollen manufactures is forbidden in the whole extent of the Austrian dominions, as it has been hitherto in the ancient Austrian States only.*" There are various other prohibitions, unnecessary to be detailed.

The prohibitory system of Russia, a country, like our own, with a vast territory and a very disproportionate population, is carried to an extent far beyond that of any other in the world, except China. It embraces all the great leading articles of manufacture, as cotton, linen, leather, wool, wood, copper, iron, paper, silk, silver plate, glass, and a vast variety of articles of minor importance.

Every reason that exists for prohibitions in those nations, for the purpose of protecting the native manufacturer, and preserving the resources of the country, exists here. And we cannot but lament, that the arbitrary governments of Europe have displayed more attention to the interests of their subjects interested in manufactures, than this same description of persons have experienced from their fellow-citizens in Congress. The former are protected, by the strong arm of the law, against the competition of *every nation whatever*; while the latter are exposed to the competition of *the whole world*, and consequently to ruin. It therefore irresistibly follows, that so far as regards the acquisition of property, and the protection of property acquired, a large portion of this class of citizens are debarred from one of the most substantial advantages of government. This is a stain on our annals which cannot be regarded without deep regret—a stain which we respectfully hope, for the honor of our common country, you will speedily obliterate.

Numerous objections have been raised against the protection of manufactures in this country, which we shall freely but respectfully examine.

Among the most prominent is the extortion said to have been practised by the manufactures during the late war, which has been by many regarded as a complete justification of the refusal of an increase of duties.

We believe this accusation can be fairly disproved, to the satisfaction of every ingenuous mind; and we respectfully invite your attention to the subject. We shall state the case of superfine broadcloth, on which chief reliance has been placed. The reasoning that applies to this article, will apply equally to others; foreign cloths were sold, in 1814 before the war, at eight, nine, and ten dollars per yard. Merino washed wool was then about seventy five cents per pound. One hundred and fifty thousand pounds of imported merino wool were sold, in the course of that year, by Messrs. Warder & Son, of Philadelphia to Messrs. Dupont of Wilmington, and others, for from seventy to eighty cents. On the general establishment of the woollen manufactories, in the close of 1815, merino wool was sold at two dollars and a half, to three dollars per pound as appears by the Philadelphia price current: which also shows, that on the 28th of March 1824, the price was from three to four dollars, at which it continued stationary for the remainder of the year. The highest price of American superfine broadcloth, at that period, averaged from twelve to fourteen dollars. Foreign cloth was generally sold at a higher rate; and but for the supplies from the American manufactories, would probably have been sold for twenty dollars. Thus while the farmer, who advanced the raw material from 4 to 500 per cent, and the importer who raised his prices from 50 to 200 per cent on the various articles he had for sale accuses the manufacturer of extortion, the latter did not advance his fabrics more than fifty per cent *on the prices current before the war*, notwithstanding the extravagant rise in the price of the raw material, and likewise in wages, owing to the extraordinary demand for workmen, and notwithstanding the enormous expense of the manufacturing establishments and the advance in the price of almost every article of food and dress.

We hope and believe, that this accusation, though so often reiterated will have no influence on your honorable houses.

We beg leave very respectfully to take another glance at this subject. The cotton planters have for many years raised cotton at an expense of about eight or ten cents per pound and sold it from twenty to thirty five. The farmer has likewise raised wheat at an expense of one dollar per bushel, and frequently sold it from two to three dollars. While they made such exorbitant profits, and independent fortunes unenvied and uncensured by their manufacturing fellow citizens, it cannot be very correct for them to reproach the latter (a large portion of whom have been ruined) with extortion for selling at thirteen or fourteen dollars an article which actually cost them ten or eleven. Let it be observed that every yard of superfine cloth requires four pounds of merino wool unwashed, or two washed. When the heavy expense of the manufacture, and the interest on the capital invested are taken into consideration, it will appear that the profits were very far from unreasonable. This accusation, therefore cannot fail to recall to the recollection the parable of the beam and the mote.

But even admitting that the manufacturers had really been guilty, during the war, of tenfold the extortion they are unjustly charged with, it by no means follows that the prosperity of our country should be sacrificed by the suppression of its industry and the protection of that of foreign nations; or that therefore manufactures should not be protected by adequate duties, lest similar extortions should now be practised; for to avail ourselves of the cogent and irresistible arguments of Alexander Hamilton, the competition between our citizens engaged in those branches would secure the articles to the consumer at a fair price:

"Though it were true that the immediate and certain effects of regulations controlling the competition of foreign with domestic fabrics, was an increase of price, it is universally know that the contrary is the ultimate effect with every successful manufacture. When a domestic manufacture has attained to perfection, and has engaged in the prosecution of it a competent number of persons, *it invariably becomes cheaper*. Being free from the heavy charges which attend the importation of foreign commodities, *it can be afforded cheaper, and accordingly seldom or never fails to be sold cheaper in process of time, than was the foreign article for which it was a substitute*. The internal competition which takes place, soon *does away every thing like monopoly, and by degrees reduces the price of the article to the minimum of a reasonable profit on the capital employed*. This accords with the reason of the thing and with experience."

Another objection is that labor is too high in the United States, to afford any chance of competing with foreign manufacturers. To this we reply; there are various manufactures so well established here as to overcome foreign competition altogether: and it therefore follows, but this objection falls to the ground. We might instance a great number; but we confine ourselves to the manufacture of shoes and boots, of which each individual in the United States probably average a pair and a half per annum, amounting to about thirteen millions, which, at one hundred and twenty-five cents per pair, amount to sixteen millions of dollars per annum. Of those articles, the importation in 1816, as may be seen by reference to the reports of the secretary of the treasury, was only 42,184 pair, and in 1817 only 80,562. This decides, we trust, the question of high wages forever; for, if the objection were valid, it would apply to the manufacture of shoes and boots with as much force as to any other; and it is worthy of observation, that the duty on men's shoes is only twenty-five, and on children's fifteen cents per pair.

To this we beg leave to add another reply, of at least equal cogency. There are few manufactures, either wholly or chiefly depending on manual labor, which have not succeeded in the United States; whereas our defeat is principally in cottons and woollens, produced almost wholly by machinery, aided by the labor of an over proportion of old men, and of women and children. Hence the advantages of our boundless water power, our extraordinary mechanical skill, and the superabundance, in the case of cotton, particularly of the raw material, are injudiciously sacrificed.

The next objection we shall notice, is the alleged demoralizing effects of manufacturing establishments. To refute this, we invite your attention to, and comparison between, two neighborhoods, in one of which manufactures are established, and another remote from such establishments. In the former, there are, as already observed, numbers of aged men and of women and children, usefully employed for themselves, and adding to the mass of the resources and happiness of their country; while, in the latter, a large proportion of persons of this description are doomed to idleness, and its inseparable attendants, vice and guilt. Children, in manufacturing establishments, are inured to habits of industry, order, and regularity, which generally adhere to them through life.

But we are not left to the guidance of mere hypothesis alone, which, however plausible, is often very fallacious. We have the strong basis of fact to rest on. There is no country in Christendom where manufactures have been carried to a greater extent than in England proper.—Therefore is no other country could the experiment be more accurately made; and there the question has been fairly decided. Colquhoun a most indefatigable and accurate statistical writer, after a full survey of the pauperism and crimes of that country, informs us that the agricultural very far exceed the manufacturing countries: both those stains upon human nature. From this authority there can hardly be any appeal.

It is asserted that it would be a pernicious policy, to entice away capital and labor from agriculture to work shops. This apprehension is wholly groundless. Farmers or planters rarely transform themselves into manufacturers.—There is in this country a vast amount of capital, for which the owners cannot, in the present deranged state of our affairs, find any employment. But, were there an assurance of adequate protection to manufacturers, it would be immediately directed towards those objects.—There are likewise great numbers of persons, skilled in the cotton and woollen branches, who are destitute of employment, and who could abundantly supply the demands of the United States, were they duly encouraged. We have already stated that the greater porportion of the labor is performed by old men, women, and children. Let us add, that were those branches in such a flourishing state as to hold out inducements to emigrants, we should have constant accessions to our population of persons skilled in them, many of whom would

ORIGINAL STAINED

bring with them large capitals, equal to our utmost wants, without drawing away any portion of the capital or labor engaged in husbandry.

The danger of encouraging smuggling is regarded, by many of our citizens, as an insurmountable objection to protecting or prohibitory duties.

This will be found to disappear like the rest, when fairly subjected to examination. For suppose it were necessary to raise the duties on woollens and high priced cottons to thirty-five, forty, forty-five, or even fifty per cent we appeal to the candor of your honorable houses, whether the objections to any of these duties on cambrics, muslins and broadcloths, on the ground of the danger of smuggling, can be admitted for a moment, when it is considered that gin is subject to a duty of one hundred and twenty four per cent; rum to eighty-six; brandy to ninety-six; cheese to seventy; souchong tea from seventy to one hundred and twenty; manufactured tobacco to fifty; and wines to fifty and sixty. We shall only add, that it is undoubtedly as easy to smuggle a pipe of wine, a chest of tea, a cask of rum or tobacco, as a trunk of muslins or cambrics, or a bale of broadcloth.

Another objection is against the injustice of taxing the many for the benefit of the few. This assumes the groundless position that permanent protection of manufactures would necessarily produce permanent high prices, which is refuted by the luminous maxim quoted before from Alexander Hamilton. But even admitting this maxim to be incorrect, the objection may be answered fully in another mode. If one part of the community is not to be taxed for the benefit of another, why, we respectfully ask, is gin dutied at one hundred and twenty-four per cent for the protection of the peach brandy and whiskey of the farmer, and cheese at seventy per cent? Why is the coasting trade secured to our merchants, by which foreign competition is wholly excluded? And why, we ask, are "*the many taxed for the benefit of the few*," by the enormous expences of a navy, foreign embassies, &c. for the protection of commerce?

The protection of manufactures is strongly objected to, on account of its interference with commerce. But omitting all considerations arising from the general distress produced by the existing system, we ask, have we at present, or are we likely to have, any commerce, to which it is right or proper to offer up as a sacrifice the welfare and happiness of the useful and productive body of men, engaged in manufactures? Such is the prostrate state of our commerce, which unfortunately depends in a great measure for its success on European wars and famines, that there are few articles that can be imported, and as few that can be exported without loss.

But even admitting for a moment that our commerce was not so highly disadvantageous as it is, and that the encouragement of manufactures would somewhat interfere with it, we cannot thence infer, that it would not be amply indemnified. In fact, far from suffering, it would gain by the arrangement; for the diminution of the number of merchants by a portion of them withdrawing to manufactures, would render the profession profitable to those who remained. It is obvious, even to a superficial observer, that the mercantile profession in this country has almost always been overdone—and that an inevitable consequence of the superfluous number of merchants, has been to raise the markets for our produce at home, and depress them abroad, not only to the injury and frequent ruin of the merchants, but to the injury of the nation.—Hence it is more than probable that our commerce, in which for twenty years more than half of those who pursued it have been ruined, would have insured independence and happiness to two thirds of the number, had the residue transferred their talents, their industry, and their capital to manufactures.

Another consideration deserves attention.—The encouragement of manufactures would open new channels of commerce, by the importation of raw materials from abroad, and by the increase of the coasting trade, in transporting the manufactures of the Middle and Eastern States to the Southern, and the cotton and other raw materials of the latter to the workshops of their fellow citizens. Even of late years, the tonnage employed in the transportation of raw materials to the port of Philadelphia, has exceeded that employed in the transportation of piece goods.

To foster and cherish national industry, the paramount duty, and the characteristic feature of good government, most of the nations of Europe either wholly prohibit, or impose high duties on the exportation of raw materials. We are probably the only civilized people, who, possessing to an immense extent, one of the most valuable raw materials in the world, not only send it abroad to distant nations wholly free of duty, but receive it back in a manufactured state, at an advance of from one hundred to two thousand per cent. It would not be more unreasonable to export our wheat to have it ground, and purchase it again in the form of flour, than to sell raw cotton and receive it back manufactured; as the advance on the flour would hardly ever amount to a third part of the advance on cambrics and muslins.

We respectfully state to your Honorable House, that such is the wonderful increase in the value of cambrics and muslins, beyond the price of the raw materials, and the labor of 100,000 cotton manufacturers, aided by machinery, would pay for the amount of the greatest export of the productions of the U. States in any one year since the declaration of independence. This fact, which, if you require it, shall be proved at the bars of your Houses, by the most unexceptionable testimony, is the more extraordinary and lamentable, as the high rate of wages here has been, as we have said, among the objections raised to manufactures; whereas it appears, that we exchange the produce of the labor of *ten, twenty or thirty of our citizens*, for that of one foreign manufacturer.

Another objection arises from the supposed danger of impairing the revenue. We respectfully represent to you, that in the scale of reason and justice, this objection does not appear entitled to as much importance as is attached to it. The expenses of the government must be borne, the interest of the debt be paid, and the debt itself gradually extinguished. But these objects can be effectually accomplished without any sacrifice of the national industry. For if low priced cottons and woollens, such as we can ourselves abundantly supply were wholly prohibited, and the duties increased on those of greater value, the revenue would probably be indemnified, by the gain in the one case for the loss in the other. The same observation applies to most other articles which require protection.

But we beg leave further to represent to your Honorable Houses, that the policy pursued, so highly injurious to the national resources and industry, has not been advantageous to, but may ultimately injure the revenue; for the general distress, and the decay of trade and commerce, resulting from the drain of specie, to pay for the extravagant and ruinous importation of foreign goods, have produced such a disability of purchase at present, that the importations of the ensuing twelve or eighteen months, and consequently the duties, will fall very far short of those of former years. And thus the future deficit will probably more than countervail the past excess.

But should the system of protection impair the revenue, it would be only in a slight degree, and merely affect the question of the period of the ultimate redemption of the public debt, which may in consequence be somewhat protracted. When the alternative is, between this effect on the one hand, and a continuance of the existing state of things on the other, we trust there can, in an enlightened body, be no difficulty in the decision. It would be unsound policy in a merchant, to anticipate the payment of his debts so rapidly as to deprive himself of the means of carrying on his commerce; and it is equally unsound, for a nation unnecessarily to press forward the payment of its debts, and at the same time, with such rapidity as to exhaust its resources.

Among the reasons that alienated the affections of America, in its colonial state, from the parent country, a very powerful one was the restraints imposed on its manufacturing industry. These were the subjects of loud and unceasing complaints. And we respectfully ask you, whether the consequences to the nation, and to individuals, are not as fatal, when our industry is torn up by the roots, through the means of a tariff, fatally inadequate to protect it, as by an arbitrary edict? Does it administer any comfort to the hundreds of useful citizens who invested large capitals in those valuable manufacturing establishments, spread throughout the country, whose ruins bear the strongest testimony against the policy we pursue or to the tens of thousands of workmen reduced to mendicity, many of them with large families that their sufferings have not proceeded from the mandates of a privy council, but from the erroneous policy of their fellow citizens?

The policy of this country has been in a great degree predicated on the specious idea of Adam Smith '*to buy goods where they can be had the cheapest*.' It has had a fair trial, and its pernicious tendency has been clearly demonstrated. We buy cotton wool and muslins in Hindustan; cambrics and muslins and broadcloths in France and England, because we can purchase them cheaper there than at home. And there is every reason to believe, that we shall have large importations of '*cheap*' wheat from Odessa. These events have caused a large portion of the existing distress; but of what avail is it, that every species of goods and merchandize and even the most of the necessaries of life are '*cheap*,' when the means of purchase are far more reduced with almost every class, and with some have nearly disappeared? The owner of houses, who was in the receipt of two or three thousand dollars per annum, and whose rents are fallen one third or one half—the store keeper, who made a comfortable support for his family, and whose business is almost wholly suspended—the great body of our western farmers, whose breadstuffs are excluded from those European markets whence their supplies of '*cheap goods*' have been drawn, and whose industry has thus received a vital stroke—the workman who earned six, eight, or ten dollars a week, and who is now destitute of employment; and every other class of the community, now enduring more or less distress, derive little consolation in their difficulties and embarrassments, from the consideration that they have bought and can buy foreign articles cheaper than domestic. We are persuaded, had the latter been twice as dear as the former, (the difference of price, however, has generally been insignificant) that recent events prove it would have been sound policy to give the preference to the productions of our fellow citizens.

We beg leave to correct an error of considerable importance. We said that '*every class of the community was suffering more or less distress*.' There is one striking exception. Great capitalists find a golden harvest in these times. They can add farm to farm—house to house—ship to ship—and stocks to stocks, at their pleasure, to the ruin of the productive classes, who have been always regarded as the most valuable portion of society—and whom it has been the policy of all wise governments to foster and cherish. The present state of affairs is wonderfully calculated to enrich the wealthy extravagantly; to impoverish and reduce to distress those who have heretofore furnished employment, and the means of procuring a comfortable subsistence, to thousands and tens of thousands of useful citizens, which they are now unable to afford; and not only to deprive the latter of the means of supporting themselves and families, but perhaps to drive many of them to desperate courses, as so frequently happens, in all countries, in times of distress and difficulty. A capitalist, with half a million of dollars, could now purchase property which one year since would have sold for one million and a half, and which, in one or two years hence, when the present calamitous state of affairs subsides, may realize the same sum. This is the poisonous fruit of the Upas tree, of '*buying cheap goods abroad*.'

We hope it will appear, on such an enlarged and liberal view of the subject as ought to be bestowed on it by a legislative body, fairly chosen, in a free country, that the advantages held out to farmers and planters from purchasing foreign articles cheap, however specious and plausible they may have appeared, are wholly illusory. The great mass of those descriptions of citizens, purchase so few foreign *manufactured goods*, which alone are to be taken into view in deciding this question, that the utmost saving that can be made on them is insignificant, compared with the solid advantages of securing a permanent home market for their productions. The average consumption of foreign *manufactures*, by the citizens of the United States is not four dollars per head. Let us suppose every species of foreign goods to be twenty five per cent cheaper than domestic: in this case, the saving, by preferring the former, would be only one dollar per head throughout the union. Let us respectfully call your attention, on the other hand, to the severe loss incurred by the sacrifice of domestic industry. This will enable you to form a correct decision on this important subject. The reduction of the price of cotton from thirty, to eighteen cents per pound, is thirty-six dollars on a single bale; and the reduction in the value of the wheat produced by a single acre of land, suppose twenty bushels, by a fall from two dollars and fifty cents, to one dollar and a quarter per bushel, is twenty-five dollars. And it will not admit of a doubt that had the protection of our cotton establishments provided a home market for their important staple, the price from the steady and increasing demand, would probably have remained stationary; at all events, it would never have experienced so rapid and so ruinous a reduction.—Moreover, so far as regards the farmer, it is highly probable that a due protection of manufactures would in a few years, as already observed, attract to this country so many foreign artists and manufacturers, as would consume nearly as much of the necessaries of life as are now exported abroad.

Dearly, therefore, have they paid the forfeit for adopting the maxim of *purchasing where goods could be had the cheapest*!—a maxim rejected in practice, as we have stated, by every wise nation in Europe, and acted upon only by Spain, Portugal, and the United States.

On a review of the proceedings of the fourteenth Congress, your memorialists find that the present calamitous state of affairs was clearly exhibited to their view, as early as February, 1816. What was then prophecy; has, alas! fatally become history.

The committee of commerce and manufactures in a most excellent and eloquent report of the above date, ask,

'Do not the suggestions of wisdom plainly show that the security, the peace, and the happiness of this nation depend on opening and enlarging all our resources, and drawing from them whatever shall be required for public use or private accommodation?

'The committee consider the situation of the manufacturing establishments to be perilous.—Some have decreased, and others have suspended business. *A liberal encouragement will put them again into operation with increased powers. But should it be withheld*, THEY WILL BE PROSTRATED. THOUSANDS WILL BE REDUCED TO WANT AND WRETCHEDNESS. '*A capital of nearly sixty millions of dollars will become inactive, the greater part of which will become* A DEAD LOSS TO THE MANUFACTURERS.' Our importations may lead to fatal consequences. The powers, jealous of our growth and prosperity, will acquire the resources and strength which this [illegible] It requires no prophet to foretell what use foreign powers will make of this.'

It cannot be sufficiently lamented, that these [illegible] were unavailing. The tariff on the most important manufactured articles, was fixed so low, that it required but little sagacity to foresee the ruin of the manufacturers, and the consequent impoverishment of the country.

Your memorialists respectfully state, that they further find, that the manufacturers, while numbers of them were sinking, victims of, and all of them suffering by, the overwhelming competition of foreign rivals, explicitly stated their sufferings and dangers to their fellow citizens of Congress, each succeeding session, respectfully and earnestly soliciting that protection which they alone had the power, and which [illegible] their imperious duty, to bestow. [illegible] to your memorialists to [illegible], but candor requires they should state, that those applications were disregarded, that the applicants were left to fall victims in an unequal struggle in which long established manufactures, immense capital, great credit, and government protection were arrayed on one side; and on the other, infant establishments, exhausted capital, slender credit and a tariff utterly inadequate for protection. The memorials from Rhode-Island, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, and Oneida county, are masterpieces of eloquence admirably calculated to excite the sympathy and to command the aid of the Legislatures to which, unhappily, they were in vain addressed.

Although this memorial has already extended to a great length, we cannot close it without placing the subject in another important point of view, deserving of your most serious consideration.

The establishment of manufactures on a respectable scale in any town or village, is of transcendant benefit to the agricultural interests, as they immediately enhance the value of the lands in the neighborhood, from one to five hundred per cent. Independent of the advantage already glanced at, of a steady home market for his wheat, flour, corn, rye, &c. the farmer, has a certain demand for his cabbages, peas, turnips, and other garden stuffs, and fuel, which are too perishable for foreign markets, or not worth the expense of transportation. And this is not merely theory. There are two strong cases in point. The establishment of the manufactories at Brandywine and in Pittsburgh, enhanced the value of the neighboring lands in the ratio above stated, and wonderfully increased the prosperity and comforts of the circumjacent farmers. The same effect has been produced in other parts of the union; and it would be every where produced in a greater or less degree by the same cause: And moreover, the sons and daughters of the farmers and country laborers, a large portion of whose time is at present entirely wasted, would have a source of profitable employment to add to the comforts and happiness of their parents.

We therefore pray, that taking the premises fully into consideration, you will be pleased to revise the tariff in such a mode as to revive our drooping manufactures, and afford effectual protection to the national industry.

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 26.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

BY the Hibernia, and John-Dickinson, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Irish papers, containing London dates of the 19th of August, and a few hours later intelligence from Manchester, by which it appears the Reformers were flying from that place to their homes. One account says all the roads leading from this town to Ashton, Stockport, Cheadle, Stratford, Liverpool, Rochdale, Oldham, Bury, Bolton, &c. are covered with wounded stragglers, who have not yet been able to reach their homes after the events of Monday. There are seventeen wounded persons along the Stockport road; thirteen or fourteen on the Ashton road; at least twenty are on the Oldham; seven or eight on the Rochdale; besides several others on the roads to Liverpool, &c. One woman died last night at Eccles, of the wounds she received. Seven persons in all are said to be dead. Mr. Hulme is not dead, as first reported.

The events of the meeting had caused a very great sensation in London.

From the Dublin Morning Post, Aug. 23.

STATE OF ENGLAND.

The sensation which has been excited throughout the whole of England by the Manchester Tragedy, as it is aptly designated, is deep and general. In this city there is perfect unanimity between men of all parties on this appalling subject. Every one asks, what will the Ministers do? Will those who have wantonly shed the blood of their fellow countrymen, be brought to trial, and if found guilty, made examples of? There is no longer question as to the facts, although the Courier, whose vile promptings must have contributed in no small degree to this dreadful consummation, has still the hardihood and the indecency to deny, distort, and suppress, as it may suit its abominable purpose.

But of evil good may come, however; and, if we are not much mistaken in our estimate of the probable effects of the Manchester catastrophe, the cry for reform, and for the punishment of the guilty in this dreadful business, will be sent forth in a voice of thunder from land's end to land's end.

The subject being of such intense interest and deep importance as to absorb all other considerations, we have devoted the greater portion of our Paper this day, to shew to the Irish Public in what manner the London Press has taken it up. We also insert from some of the principal London Papers, who had their Reporters or Correspondents on the spot, the most authentic accounts of all that has occurred at Manchester down to Tuesday evening. This was necessary to put our readers in complete possession of the circumstances. Never was a recital better calculated to excite sympathy for the innocent and helpless sufferers, and bitter execration against their persecutors, that on us are in Ireland—cruel and unfeeling as we have been to one another—nothing stains our annals so foul as this blot in the page of English History.

The Courier continues most industrious to collect, or to invent, whatever is most alarming. In a Second Edition of Thursday, it informs us that the following Placard, was stuck up in some parts of the Metropolis during the last night. Among other places, it was stuck up on the door of Lord Sidmouth's house:—

To arms—Revenge—the Manchester Murderers.

Another placard, it says, was also stuck up, enforcing the necessity of a strong attendance on Monday, at Kennington Common. It is understood that the Meeting will certainly be held on Monday, either there or nearer the Metropolis.—The Chairman is not yet named.

When we consider under what feelings of irritation this Meeting will be held, we think that some judicious and temperate means might be devised, to cause its postponement or prevention. Perhaps this was the effect anticipated by the contrivers of the Manchester Plot.

The Liverpool Papers of Friday, bring no additional news from Manchester.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

Extract of a letter from Manchester dated on Tuesday.

"But now, after the Tragedy, comes the Farce. About half past ten o'clock this afternoon, a report was circulated that the Reformers were coming by thousands, armed with pikes, from Oldham, Royton, &c. This obtained no credit. However, about eleven Mr. John Moor, jun. one of the Constables made his appearance on the Exchange, in the utmost agitation, and addressed the astonished merchants assembled there to the following effect:—Gentlemen I am sorry to inform you that circumstances have occurred which render it necessary that this building should be instantly closed. All who are members of the Military Corps or of the Civil Power must instantly repair to their respective rendezvous; and other gentlemen are requested to close their ware houses, and look to the protection of their own property, as we are now obliged to declare the town in a state of open Rebellion!!!—In consequence of this address, the Exchange was instantly deserted—all the shops and ware-houses were shut up—and the most fearful alarm was visible on every countenance. After waiting a while, and finding no pikemen made their appearance, I proceeded towards the Oldham road where I found every thing quiet.—I met several country tradesmen from that quarter, whom I knew, and from their information was assured every thing was perfectly quiet, and that there was not the slightest foundation for the alarm which had been created.

"Hunt, I understand, was to-day brought up for examination, which was comprised in the following questions:—

"Magistrate—Pray Mr. Hunt, what did you come here for?

"Mr. Hunt—Pray Gentlemen, what am I brought here for?

"Mr. Hunt was remanded.

"To-day a Constable was arresting a poor lame vagrant, whom he treated ill.—A respectable bleacher, named Wilson, interfered, by saying Don't use the man cruelly; when the assistance of a Cheshire soldier was called, and instantly Wilson was charged with exciting a riot. The Yeomanry man's sabre immediately drawn, and Wilson was marched to the Police Office, from whence he was taken to the New-Bailey prison, in custody like a felon. There, fortunately, he was known to one of the Magistrates, and after some hesitation was discharged.—I mention this as one of the 'fantastic tricks' which the minions of authority are playing."

We learn by a gentleman who arrived by the Mail this morning, from Manchester, that on the night of Monday all the roads leading from that town to Middleton, Leigh, Royton, &c. presented a distressing spectacle of men, women, and children, all hurrying home in the greatest disorder, some with their clothes torn, others faint by the wounds they had received in the affray, &c. Yesterday morning several hundreds of persons were seen within fourteen miles of Manchester lying in the fields by the road side, overcome by fatigue, or unable from the injuries they had received, to reach their homes. The military and police continued parading the streets of Manchester during the whole of Monday night.—*Star.*

Extract of a letter, dated Hamburg, July 27.

"The accounts from Prussia continue to wear a gloomy aspect.—The unfortunate division between the king and his subjects threatens some serious consequences. It is said that Field Marshal Blucher is watched closely. Gneisenau, next to Blucher in rank, and Governor of Berlin is under actual arrest. The prince, army and people form one party, while the king with his ministry and the nobility form the other. Time only can tell what the consequence will be."

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

The Paris papers of Tuesday and Wednesday last have been received. We are informed from Madrid that the British Ambassador, in communicating to the Court of Spain the law recently passed by our Parliament, preventing British subjects from affording any relief to the Patriots of South America, intimated at the same time that it was the intention of the British Government not only to enforce the provisions of this law with vigour, but also to send a squadron of ships of war to the American seas, to restrain the pirates who sailed under the flag of the Independant States. The Venguer and the Superb are now preparing for this service.—The French Five per Cents, are 71f. 40c.—Bank Actions, 1,4351.

The Madrid letters to the 1st inst. do not set at rest the important question, whether the treaty for the cession of the Florinas to the United States, will or will not be ratified by Ferdinand.

Later.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette, Sept. 27.

The ship Mary and Susan, Capt. Curtis, has arrived at this place, with London papers to the 23d, and Liverpool, to the 25th ult. Excepting on the subject of the Manchester riots, their contents are uninteresting. If on this fruitful theme of political speculation, they are literally overburdened; and present as many aspects of the present, and anticipations of the future peace and safety of the country as there are hues in the rainbow. On one side, the meeting of the populace, though multifarious, is described as in the highest degree orderly, and decorous, and the attack upon them to have been wanton and unnecessary. The people received the different military corps with cheering, until their sabres informed them, that their visit was hostile. On the other hand the marching in regiments under regular leaders, the numerous banners with their inscriptions, the call of several persons to the people to lock their arms fast together round the hustings—and other circumstances indicated any thing but a peaceable meeting. And the riot act having, according to the ministerial papers been *twice read*,—the magistrates consulted together, and issued a warrant to arrest Hunt. The officers and cavalry who were appointed to execute it, were assailed by heavy volleys of stones and shouts, and they did not use their sabres, until compelled to do it for self-defence. Not a single shot was fired by the military.—There were 100,000 *persons within view.*

On Tuesday evening a large and riotous

ORIGINAL STAINED

mob assembled in Oldham, and the riot act was read to them—but they were dispersed by the military. On Wednesday, not the least disturbance took place in Manchester or Salford. Cheerfulness and confidence appeared to be restored; but a notice was issued to the inhabitants by the magistrates, requesting them not to be out of their own houses after nine o'clock at night. There is a list of thirty persons very much hurt who were lodged in the infirmary, of whom two had died, and forty out patients who were dressed there. The thanks of the magistrates of Manchester, to Col. L'Estrange, and the officers and men under his command, have been given, for the energy and humanity they displayed in their conduct. The same vote was passed in favor of Maj. Trafford of the Lancaster and Salford Yeomanry Cavalry, for their exemplary conduct, and to numerous other persons. But the public mind is still in a violent state of agitation.

Hunt, Johnson, Saxton, Night, Morehouse, Wild, Jones, and several women, were brought before ten magistrates on Friday afternoon, and all of them detained in custody, upon charges of HIGH TREASON. They generally bowed and retired. Hunt said he was innocent of the charge and was willing to meet it.

The number of persons, present at the Manchester Meeting on the 16th, was probably little short of 100,000; but the latest accounts shew that but three men had been killed, on whose bodies a jury had returned a verdict of *accidental death*; the wounded were about 70; most of them slightly; and when it is considered, what confusion must have arisen, when the cavalry was ordered to disperse the mob, this number is surprisingly small, and shews the forbearance which the armed force must have used, in discharging their duty; had a wanton or vindictive disposition prevailed among them, hundreds if not thousands of victims must have fallen.

On Thursday, 19th, the town of Manchester was quiet; but not so in the neighborhood, for large parties were assembled at Middleton, Royton, and all the adjacent parts, committing the most outrageous depredations on every well dressed individual that passed them. A person who came from Middleton this morning states, that there were at least three thousand assembled there: a portion of the Cheshire Cavalry have been sent to disperse them.

On Friday, 20th, though no acts of violence were committed, the population, both in Manchester, and its neighborhood, was found to be deeply incensed against the magistrates for their conduct in the affair of Monday, the 16th. From this silent, though dangerous agitation of the mind, fears were apprehended of a serious rebellion. The utmost vigilance of the civil and military authority was in constant exercise to check the assembling of any large masses of the people.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Seditious Placards continue to be stuck up, in and about London, calling upon the people—

"*To arms! and revenge the murders of your fellow citizens, butchered by the military at Manchester.*"

One of the Hand Bills, announced a public meeting to be held at Kensington the 23d Aug. but this meeting was postponed; or rather transferred to Smithfield and to be held on the 25th instead of the 23d. The printed placard, summoning this meeting, bears the following motto:

UNIVERSAL, CIVIL, AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY."

"*A public Meeting of the British Metropolis, in behalf of the people of the whole Empire, will be held in Smithfield, on the 25th of August,* AT FOUR O'CLOCK, IN THE AFTERNOON." [An inauspicious hour for the peace and safety of London.]

Sir C. Wolseley is invited to the Chair; and the Card closes with the memorable telegraphic despatch of Lord Nelson:

"*England expects every man to do his duty.*"

To guard against the mischievous tendency of this meeting, the civil and military authority have organized every necessary arrangement: but should any riotous proceedings break out, as the night fall must close its proceedings, fears are to be apprehended that the most bloody and horrible crimes will be committed; of which the acts of *incendiaries* will not be the least.

The present political situation of England is a very serious one: and unless the constituted authorities are vigilant and efficient, in the discharge of their duty, nothing can save the country from the horrors of an insurrection, which, if not producing a complete revolution, must be attended with incalculable loss of blood and treasure to the country.

We rejoice in being able to state, from good authority, that a material and flattering re-action has occurred in our commercial system—and particularly at the great port of Liverpool Cotton Wool has risen 2d. per lb. and is in demand; Sugars are much higher, and Coffees and almost all other Colonial produce, are considerably advancing. Combining this intelligence, with the prospect of a most favorable and abundant Harvest, we may hope, that the present temporary distress, will speedily give way to the genial influence of revived trade and national prosperity.—*Courier Aug. 21.*

The Duke of Wellington, had returned to England, after having inspected the frontier fortresses of the Netherlands.

By the late Mails.

NEW-YORK. BUFFALO, SEPT. 14.

Wheat.—Considerable quantities of Wheat, of the first quality, were sold at Fredonia, Chautauque county, during the past week, at *thirty-seven and a half cents per bushel*; and did not meet a ready sale, even at that price.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 24.

The gale.—On Wednesday night the wind shifted to S. E. and abated its violence. In the course of the night there were heavy showers.—The Cincinnatus, from London, and ketch Maria, from Liverpool, came up from the quarantine ground yesterday morning. Some damage was sustained at the quarantine ground during the gale. The quarantine wharf was nearly demolished, and the vessels along-side, more or less injured. The brig Leopard, from Guadaloupe, was driven ashore, but has been got off with loss of rudder and anchor, and hauled into dock. Schooner Planter, from Charleston; sch'r Harmony, and sloop Orion, are ashore, but it is supposed will be got off without much damage. We hear of no damage to the vessels lying at the wharves in the city.

A Dutch brig, from Hamburgh, with passengers, broke adrift in the North River.

The long piers and docks at Jersey, (with the exception of the Steam Ferry Boat wharf,) were by the late gale nearly all carried away.

On the causeway to Newark, the tide rose higher, than was ever known before, making a fair sea over the meadows.

SEPTEMBER 25.

We understand that the Holland Company have conveyed to the people of this state, one hundred thousand six hundred and thirty-two acres of land, situated in what is termed the Holland Purchase, toward the completion of the great western canal, according to the provisions of an act of the legislature of this state, passed the 15th April, 1817; the land so deeded as a donation, may be considered as worth an half million of dollars.

MASS. BOSTON, SEPT. 23.

A letter from Augustine, (Florida) of August 31st, states, "That the Governor of that place had received despatches from Madrid, announcing the probable transfer of the Floridas to the United States, by the middle of October; and that the delay, in ratifying the treaty of cession, had arisen from the protracted arrival of Don Onis." Our accounts from Spain are certainly later than the above, as they announce the arrival of this gentleman; but instead of being summoned to Court, he had been ordered to remain on his estate. Ferdinand, however, was absent from his capital, on a tour of pleasure to the warm baths, and until his return, no business of a diplomatic nature, could be expected to transpire. A few days will give us something definitive on this subject.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 29, 1819.

We invite the attention of our readers to the able memorial on the subject of manufactures, which is published at length in this day's paper.

HEALTH OF OUR CITIES.

In New-York, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather of the past week, no more than three cases of malignant fever were reported by the Board of Health on Sunday, and only one the day preceding.

In Baltimore on Tuesday, 18 deaths, and 15 new cases; on Wednesday, 9 deaths, and 25 new cases; on Thursday, 6 deaths, and 39 new cases, of malignant fever.

In Charleston, from the 9th to the 15th inst. there were 46 deaths—30 of which by yellow fever.

In Boston, according to the report of the Board of Health, no case of malignant fever occurred there the last week, and the town is now considered as restored to health.

The despatches for Mr. Forsyth, Minister at Madrid, require him to make the business of Florida categorical—and in case of a non-ratification, to ask for his passports—and return.—*Aurora.*

Extract of a letter from Georgia, of 6th inst.

Our Cotton crops will be abundant, notwithstanding the great loss by the rot. This fatal disease (for we know not what else to call it) makes its appearance on the pod about two weeks before it is ripe; it commences with a small black speck, like the puncture of a very fine needle, and will entirely destroy the bole in two or three days. Some crops are very little injured, others again are nearly half lost; but from the very great and abundant crops we have no hesitation in saying that the exportation from this crop will exceed 140,000 bales. The grain crops are much more abundant than we ever knew before.

It is estimated, that between the 19th Aug. and 3d Sept. 3578 emigrants landed in the United States; and since the last period, it is presumed, that upwards of 2000 more, have reached our shores. The annual number of emigrants from all countries, may be estimated at little short of 40,000.

Mr. William M'Clure, of Paris, a gentleman of great respectability and science, has presented the University of Georgia with a splendid collection of books belonging to the department of Natural History.

[*Translated for the Philadelphia Gazette.*]

EXTRACT DATED LA GUIRA, 17th AUG.

The English Expedition from the Island Margarita to the Maine.

This Expedition consisting of 24 vessels, left Margarita on the 13th July, and landed at Barcelona, on the 15th, 16th and 17th. They did not attempt to penetrate into the interior, in consequence of a division, which was prepared to resist them. They directed their course towards Cumana, and on the 8d of August they attacked Bardonas, by land and sea, but they were repulsed. On the 5th they made four assaults upon the Castle of Aqua Santa, but were driven back with great loss, at the same time they experienced the same fate in their attempts upon the batteries of the town, on which occasion they lost a schooner. On the same day the fleet made sail leaving the troops in a state of desperation on shore, where they are now suffering all the miseries of hunger and those incidents to the climate, and where they find lead and lances instead of gold and silver.

Our maritime forces were not collected, and although we had but 6 vessels, the enemy did not appear to attack them. On the 17th, 18th and 19th, our fleet was re-united for the purpose of carrying supplies to Porto Cavello. To facilitate this operation an embargo was laid, and in the mean time a division of troops was operating in the plains of Barcelona. Bermudez, with 800 men arrived to reinforce his friends, but it was too late, they had left the coast, and were flying before the troops.—Pereyra who was marching to oppose the enemy, met a convoy of cattle under charge of Taraga.—The escort was dispersed and the convoy taken. Pereyra, subsequently attacked Bermudez, who after making a great resistance was defeated, and pursued by our cavalry a distance of 6 leagues, leaving the field covered with dead bodies, muskets and mules, together with all his materials, the commander only escaping with 20 men The 13th and 14th were memorable days for the plains of Barcelona, as the enemy was entirely destroyed. Pereyra having completed the destruction of Bermudez, marched against Merino, who, with 200 men was in Aragua—he was compelled to fly to the Banks of the Orooko, and our troops who followed him, have extended their operations even to Guyana.

Our maritime forces arrived at Cumana on the 24th. Some of the enemy's vessels were dispersed and others fled to Margarita, where they have been followed by our squadron for the purpose of destroying them.

Such is the result of the Quixotic expedition of the English from Margarita, in which they were joined by Hollanders, French and Germans, and in which they have all reaped the reward of their maritime piracy, losing the greater part of their foreign troops, and more than 600 natives of the corps of Bermudez.

On the West a powerful diversion was attempted. The vanguard of Bolivar, commanded by Santander, penetrated into the Kingdom of Santa Fee.—The first division under command of Lancis Somayoth arrived in the valley of Tensa, was attacked and he surrendered at discretion. The common soldiers entered into the royal service, and Somayoth with 8 officers were executed. At the same time Santander was beaten at Calzador in the mountains, and was compelled to fall back upon Bolivar at Cassanare, where with the water up to their middle, they wait for the month of October to recommence the campaign.

Paez, who with so much pomp, passed the Apure with 600 horse, and 200 infantry, arrived at the town of the Cross, when he surrendered 300 of the king's troops. The latter defended themselves with determination, disputing possession of the streets and the houses, with the loss of almost all their officers. Twenty assaults, filled the entrance of their entrenchments, with dead bodies of men and horses. All the royal officers were killed or wounded; a soldier took the command, and Paez persisting in his attempts, was driven back with loss of 460 killed and 250 wounded, and leaving behind him 400 horses, he was compelled to seek his safety in flight, while the remains of our victorious Lacedemonians, placing their wounded brothers on the enemy's horse, fell back on their principal fort at Nutrias. There does not exist a parallel to the intrepidity displayed on this occasion. The soldier who took the command has been rewarded with the Cross of honor, and a pension of 100 dollars. Such is the result of the plans of our enemies, and which has secured the quiet repose of our troops until the opening of the next campaign."

Scientific and Military Expedition up the Missouri.

The latest Boon' Lick papers afford the following information:

The United States steam-boat Western Engineer arrived at Franklin on the 14th July, and left there on the 18th. The boat left St. Charles on the 25th June, and arrived at Franklin in 15 days—running time 97 hours 15 minutes—average running time 5 hours per day.

The troops, &c. under the command of Colonel Chambers, arrived at Fort Osage on the 20th ult. on their way to Council Bluffs.

The Steam-Boat Expedition, Capt. Craig, arrived at Franklin on the 22d July, accompanied by several keel boats, with about 300 troops, including officers, &c. The keel boats proceeded up almost immediately. The Expedition left Franklin on the 30th July. The Steam-Boat Johnson, Capt. Colfax, arrived at Franklin on the 3d ult. and left it on the 5th.

General Jessup and Colonel Atkinson arrived at Franklin, by land, on the 19th July. On the 24th General Jessup proceeded to Fort Osage. Colonel Atkinson remained at Franklin until the arrival of the other steam and keel boats.

It will gratify many of our readers to learn, that letters have been received from Capt. John D Henley, commander of the United States' frigate Congress, dated at sea, 10th June, 1819, in lat. 16, 13, N. long. 23, 7, W. at which point the ship had arrived after a cruise of 24 days. We understand that she had performed remarkably well, and that the officers and crew were in excellent health.

National Intelligencer.

Heavy Wheat.—The beautiful white wheat sent to the Baltimore market by Tench Tilghman, Esq. of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, weighs 64½ pounds the bushel.—*Nat. Intel.*

WEST INDIES.

KINGSTON, (*Jamaica,*) JULY 22. On the 29th April a horde of 140 banditti, under Ad. AURY, sailed from Old Providence, in three vessels, and arrived at the River Dulce [on *the Spanish Main*] the tenth of May; debarked, and after some smart firing, took possession of the town of *St. Philip*, 50 miles distant, on the succeeding morning. He then proceeded 30 miles further, and took by surprise the village of *Isabella*. In these places he found cochineal, indigo, balsams, and some boxes of *ready china*. He also captured, in the river, three small vessels, having 30,000 dollars in specie on board, and 200 boxes of indigo. In this expedition Aury's men plundered some of the churches of their communion plate, garments, &c. but these were afterwards delivered by him to an Old Spanish Woman.

The expedition then returned to Old Providence; and on Saturday last Aury appeared off Old harbor, in the Congress brig, and communicated to his friends in the city the success of his marauding expedition.

The Annual Exhibition at Plainfield Academy, will take place on Thursday the 14th of next month. The exercises to commence at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Marine.

The schr. George, arrived at Norfolk, left at Augustura, 11th ult. U. S. schooner Nonsuch, Lieut Claxton. Com. Perry had been at Augustura, and proceeded for Trinidad, having left the John Adams at the mouth of the river.

The U. S. frigate Constellation, Captain Wadsworth, hauled out from Norfolk 16th inst. ready to proceed for the South Seas.

The sloop of war Peacock is preparing at Norfolk, for sea, and is to sail for the Mediterranean about the 1st of October next.

Married,

At the Episcopal Church, in Gardiner, (Maine) by the Rev. Mr. Olney, Mr. CHARLES K. SNOW, of this city, to Miss MARGARETTA MOLLOY, of Hallowell.

Died,

At New-York, of a consumption, ANDREW SEAMAN, Esq cashier of the Manhattan company.

In Ohio, Mr. ARCHIBALD JOHNSON, a student of divinity, and author of "The Mariner," and other poems.

In Jamaica, ROBERT FIELD, Esq. an eminent artist.

In Charleston, S. C. Mr. MICHAEL B. LATIMER, of Middlebury, Vt. Superintendant of the Sunday Schools, of yellow fever.—Mr JAMES M'ILWRAITH, printer, of same disease.

NEW STORE.

Z. HYDE,

HAS for the present removed his Store of

DRY GOODS

from New-York to Norwich, and has taken the store next west of *Mr. Eben. Carew's*, in DAVISON'S buildings, where he is opening a general assortment of

Staple and Fashionable GOODS,

which will be offered at the lowest New-York prices, wholesale and retail.

Chelsea, Sept. 29, 1819. 47—

AUCTION.

THE residue of the former stock in trade of the subscriber, will be offered for sale at Auction, on account of the Assignees, at the subscriber's Store, in Chelsea, on Tuesday the 5th October; —the sale to be continued from day to day until completed.

Among a great variety of articles are,

BROAD CLOTHS,
FLANNELS,
COATING,
SHIRTING,
GINGHAMS,
CALLICOES,
MUSLINS, &c. a great variety,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SHAWLS,
GLOVES,
HOSE,
RIBBONS,
SHOES,
LOOKING GLASSES,
COTTON & WOOL CARDS, &c.
&c. &c. &c.

SAMUEL RUDD.

Norwich, Sept. 29, 1819. 47—

Flour, Plaster, etc.

FLOUR (Baltimore Howard Street) in barrels and half barrels, nice for family use.

PLASTER (French and Nova Scotia) of approved quality, in the stone, or ground.

MEAL, kiln dried, in W. O. puncheons or barrels, FOR SALE BY

WM WILLIAMS, Jr.

WANTED.

A few hundred Bushels of POTATOES.

Sept. 29, 1819. 47—

Left Home,

ON the morning of the 27th inst. my son, named *Albert G. Hewit*, in the 13th year of his age, short, stout built, light complexion, and light blue eyes. Wore away a black coat, striped pantaloons and other clothing Had with him a light colored cotton handkerchief marked H. G.—Whoever will return said boy, or give information where he may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded.

PRENTICE HEWIT.

North-Stonington, Sept. 28, 1819. 47

Lands, &c. at Auction.

ON Monday the 18th day of October next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the subscriber will sell at public auction, at the late dwelling house of *Capt. John Boone*, deceased, in Norwich, all the real estate of said deceased, consisting of said *Dwelling-House*, with 18 *acres Land* adjoining—25 *acres Wood Land* on the Scotland Road—and a *Dwelling-House* with 2 acres of *Land*, near said wood lot, now occupied by *Mr. J. Foomans*. Terms will be made known at the time of sale.

HENRY STRONG, *Adm'r.*

Norwich, Sept. 28, 1819 47—

POTATOES.

N. Gilbert,

WISHES to contract for 300 bushels of good assorted Potatoes, to be delivered in 15 days, for which cash will be paid.

Norwich, Sept. 28 1819. 3w-47—

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE subscriber has for sale an extensive assortment of School Books, which he offers for sale, at wholesale or retail, at the most reduced prices.

LIKEWISE,

A great variety of vocal and instrumental MUSIC.

ALSO,

Foolscap Writing PAPER, various qualities, from $2, 50, to 4, 50 per ream.

LETTER PAPER, at $3 per ream.

R. HUBBARD,

Blue Store, Shetucket-street.

Sept. 28. 46—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has received by the last Packets from New-York, an additional supply of

Cooking and Parlor Stoves

of various forms and sizes, from $18 to $65 each, which makes his assortment of both kinds very extensive. Those who wish to purchase are invited to call and examine them.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Sept. 21. 46—

Cabinet & Chair Making.

THE subscriber has taken the Cabinet Shop, owned by *Mr. Joel Hyde* in Lisbon, where he manufactures *Mahogany* and *Cherry Furniture* generally.

HE ALSO MAKES,

Dining Chairs, of various descriptions, all which he will sell very low for cash.

NATHAN BROWN.

Lisbon, Sept. 22, 1819. 3w—46—

At a meeting of the Board of Health of the town of Norwich, at the Hotel, September 18, 1819.

VOTED: That until the 1st day of November next, all vessels, with the persons and things on board, arriving at this port from the city of New-York; Boston; Newport in Rhode-Island or Baltimore, shall perform quarantine for 20 days, on penalty of the law, unless excused by the Health Officers.

A true copy of record published by order of the Board.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*

Norwich Sept. 20, 2819. 3w—46—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich within and for the District of Norwich on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1819—

Present NATH'L. SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of *Mrs. EUNICE BREWSTER*, late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Denison Palmer, Esq.* Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign post in said Preston.

47 *Attest.* HENRY STRONG, *Clerk.*

Wanted Weavers.

FIVE steady Girls, who understand common weaving, wanted immediately to tend Power Looms at the

Bozrah Manufacturing Company.

D. L. DODGE.

Bozrahville, Sept. 27, 1819. 47—

Came into the enclosure

OF the subscriber, on the 20 inst a black COW, with buttons on her horns. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away

ERASTUS BINGHAM.

Norwich, Sept. 25, 1819. 47—

Came into my enclosure,

SEVENTEEN stray SHEEP, no ear mark. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN MORSE.

Norwich, Sept. 14, 1819. 47—

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber on the 19th inst. a large black seven year old COW, with nubs on her horns. Whoever will give information shall be rewarded.

ABEL MALISON.

Norwich, Sept. 28. 47—

POETRY.

FROM THE BOSTON INTELLIGENCER.

The new tale entitled "Legend of Montrose" contains a few specimens of poetry in the manner of Walter Scott. The following song, translated from the Gaelick, sung by Annot Lyle, in the highlands of Scotland, would secure warm reception amidst the glare of the modern drawing room. Annot, of unknown parentage, was in love with the Earl of Mentieth, and thus expressed her feelings of affection:

"WERT thou, like me, in life's low vale,
With thee, how blest that lot I'd share;
With thee I'd fly wherever gale
Could waft, or bounding billow bear.

But parted by severe decree,
Far different must our fortunes prove;
May thine be joy—enough for me
To weep and pray for him I love.

The pangs this foolish heart must feel,
When hope shall be forever flown,
No sullen mourner shall reveal,
No selfish murmur ever own.

Nor will I through life's weary years,
Like a pale drooping mourner move,
While I can think my secret tears
May wound the heart of him I love."

EVENING SCHOOL.

AN Evening School will be opened on Monday evening next, at the Chelsea Proprietor's School-House, on the same plan and terms as formerly, by

DYAR T. HINCKLEY.

Norwich, Chelsea Society, Sept. 21, 1819. 46—

Probate Office, Pomfret District, Pomfret, Aug. 23d, A. D. 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints the term of six months from the first publication of this Notice, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. ASA PLAIN,

late of Thompson, deceased, to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, to *Captain William Torry*, who is appointed Administrator on said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest. ELISHA B. PERKINS, Clerk.

Those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to said Administrator.

Probate Office, Plainfield District. Plainfield, Sept. A. D. 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the Estate of

Elder AMOS WELLS,

late of Sterling, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate to *Thomas T. Wells*, of North-Stonington, Executor, or to *Calvin Hibbard, Esq.* of said Sterling, attorney to said Thomas T. Wells, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest. *JOHN LESTER,*
46 *Clerk of Probate.*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, on the 15th day of September A. D 1819—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. DANIEL HARRIS,

late of Bozrah, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Peter Harris*, the Executor upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law, he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Bozrah.

Attest. BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

PETER HARRIS, *Executor.*

Bozrah, Sept. 20, 1819. 46—

NOTICE.

THE subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Plainfield, to receive and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of

JACOB HYDE,

late of Canterbury, deceased, represented insolvent—and six months, from the date of this notice, being allowed by said Court to the creditors, to exhibit their claims, Notice is hereby given, that we shall attend to the business of our appointment, at the Dwelling-House of *Stephen Butt*, Inn-holder in said Canterbury, on the 1st Monday's of December and March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims, which must be legally proved.

JOSEPH EATON,
JEDEDIAH JOHNSON, } *Com'rs.*

Canterbury, Sept. 8, 1819. 45—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock. P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar.*

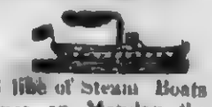
Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich.

H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.

May 26. 29tf—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.



THIS line of Steam Boats will commence on Monday the 8th inst. —and continue during the season, as follows:

The CONNECTICUT, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 o'clock in the morning, for New-Haven.

The FULTON, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich immediately after day-light in the morning of the same days, will touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New-Haven, at 8 o'clock.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

March 8. 17—

Domestic Goods Wool, Carding, &c.

MERINO and common Wool will be cleansed and carded, and Woolen Goods of every kind colored and finished by experienced workmen, at the Woolen Factory, in Norwich, the ensuing season, on the most reasonable terms—Where the subscribers offer for sale, by the piece or yard, a good assortment of *Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinetts, Kerseys, Plains, &c.* 6-4 and 7-8 *Flannels, Rose and common Blankets, domet*, 9-8 *Flannels and sheetings, scarlet, yellow, green, mixed, & bleached single and double Yarn for Knitting, Fringe and Tufting.*

Wanted, WOOL of every grade, in exchange for any of the above. by

E. & E. HUNTINGTON, &
E. BACKUS.

Norwich Woolen Factory, June, 1819. 32—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the *Bozrah Manufacturing Company*, are again requested to call and settle their accounts without delay.

D. L. DODGE, Agent.

N. B. Wanted in about 4 weeks, three or four girls accustomed to weaving, to tend Power Looms.

Bozrahville, July 30, 1819. 39—

To Farmers.

CORN, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Coal, Boards, Joist & Wood, are wanted, in exchange for Domestic Manufactured Goods at fair prices.

APPLY TO
WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Norwich Falls, Sept. 1. 45—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2¼ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

FOR SALE BY
HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, June 22. 33—

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, by book or note, are requested to make immediate payment without delay.

HANNAH BURLL.

Lebanon, Sept. 14, 1819. 46—

GROCERIES.

BEST retailing Molasses, St. Croix Rum, the first quality, Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, and Hyson Skin Tea, Bloom, Muscatel and Smyrna Raisins, Honey, Almonds, Chocolate, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Aug. 24, 1819. 42—

Salt afloat.

280 bushels superior quality Cape Salt, on board sloop *Paragon*, laying at *Brown's* Wharf, for sale at a reduced price. Apply to CALVIN TYLER,

or to Capt. ROBINSON, on board.

WANTED, *if delivered immediately,*
300 bushels OATS,
Good Butter and Cheese,
for which cash will be paid.

Apply as above.

Sept. 22. 46—

Gin, Rum, and Pork.

PIPES, hogsheads and barrels Cold Spring GIN,
New-England RUM,
20 bbls. mess, }
30 " prime, } PORK,
6 " cargo, }

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.

June 23. 33—

FLOUR.

SUPERFINE and Fine Baltimore Flour, in barrels and half barrels, of superior quality for family use,

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.

Who will pay cash for RYE.

Sept. 8, 1819. 44—

NEW FLOUR.

James N. Brown,

HAS for sale, just received, superfine Southern Flour, in bbls. and half bbls made from new wheat.

Sept. 1. 43—

NEW FLOUR.

50 Bbls and ½ bbls. new crop. superfine and fine Baltimore Howard-street and New-York Flour. A few Boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS,

Just received and for sale by
CALVIN TYLER.

Sept. 8, 1819. 44—

FLOUR.

50 Bbls fresh Richmond Flour, made from new Wheat.

Just received and for sale by
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Aug. 25. 42—

Oil Cake, Stone Lime, &c.

JOSEPH H STRONG,

HAS on hand, some Oil Cake and Flax-Seed Oil, which he will dispose of at a reduced price.—Also, a few casks best Stone Lime, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

Norwich, Aug 17, 1819. 41—

GROCERIES.

1 pipe first quality Cognac Brandy,
2 hhds. 50 proof W. I. Rum,
3 hhds Molasses,
Teneriffe and Lisbon Wine,
Lump Sugar,
First quality Havanna White Sugar,
Hyson and Gunpowder Tea of the best quality. 1 keg Nutmegs,
Soft shelled Almonds,

Just received and for sale by
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Sept. 21. 46—

Salt, Rum, etc.

300 Bushels Turksl-sland and Liverpool blown Salt.
5 Hhds. Boston Rum and Molasses.
Superfine Flour per barrel.
1 Tierce Pearlashes.
Sperm Candles and Oil, together with a choice selection of Groceries, too numerous to particularize, for sale at reduced prices at the store of

CALVIN TYLER.

Sept. 1, 1819. 43

Flour, Lime, etc.

SUPERFINE and fine FLOUR, in bbls. and half bbls.
Dexter's and common STONE LIME,
CODFISH, FOR SALE BY
JAMES N. BROWN.

June 22. 33—

Teas, Four & Mackerell.

A CHOICE selection of fresh TEAS,
10 bbls. superfine FLOUR,
7 do. Eastern MACKERELL,

Just received and for sale by
CALVIN TYLER.

August 2, 1819. 39—

12 Boxes Brown HAVANNA SUGAR,
FOR SALE BY JOHN LATHROP.

A FARM,

For Sale,

SITUATED in the town of Bozrah, about eighty rods from the Turnpike Road leading from Norwich to Colchester, containing about

100 Acres of excellent LAND,

with a good *DWELLING HOUSE* and *BARN* thereon standing. Said Farm is well proportioned for *Mowing, Ploughing, Pasturing, Woodland*, and *Orcharding*, and will make from forty to fifty barrels of Cider yearly. Said Farm is within three-fourths of a mile of a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill, and Carding Machine, and three miles from Norwich Court-House, and is the Farm that formerly belonged to *Benjamin Waterman*, deceased.

A long credit will be given on a part of the purchase of said farm if required.

For further information enquire of
AMASA & LEWIS HYDE.

Franklin, July 12, 1819. tf-36—

FARM

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, lying in the town of Lisbon, (Hanover Society,) containing about

60 acres of good LAND,

well proportioned with *Ploughing, Mowing* and *Wood-land*, and well watered, on which is a comfortable *Dwelling-House* and a good *Barn*, together with a *young Orchard* of about three hundred Trees. Said farm lies about two miles from Hanover Meeting-House and within half a mile of a Woolen Factory, a Grist-Mill, two Saw-Mills, Trip-hammer shop, &c. &c. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises, near *Lord's Bridge.*

ANDREW ABELL.

50 or 100 acres of LAND adjoining, may likewise be purchased.

Sept. 15. Sw-45—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Leffingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors.

Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26eomtf—

Will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

ON Tuesday the 19th October next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, if not previously disposed of at private sale,

A FARM,

lying in Colchester, containing 150 *acres*, well proportioned for *Mowing, Ploughing* and *Pasturing* with the *buildings* thereon standing—a part of which is under the incumbrance of a widow's dower. Said property will be sold in parts or together, as best suits the purchaser.

—ALSO—

A number of head of *Cattle*, a quantity of *Hay, Farming tools*, and sundry other articles.

LIKEWISE,

Will be sold, on Tuesday the 26th October, 90 *acres of LAND*, lying in Lyme, with a *DWELLING HOUSE* thereon standing. The premises may be seen by calling on the subscriber, living in Colchester.

HENRY WELLS.

Colchester, Sept. 15, 1819. 46—

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, on the night following 8th inst. a dark chesnut MARE, about 7 years old, fourteen hands and a half high—said mare has a white spot on her nose, occasioned by the halter, one white hind foot, large hoofs, has the marks of the harness on her breast, has a thin mane and a switch tail, also the appearance of a white ring round her eyes, she has rather a single footed trot, and is very handy to the canter, is very high spirited, particularly when going up to a house. Whoever will return said mare or give information where she may be found, shall be generously rewarded by the subscriber.

THOMAS FRASER.

Lisbon, Sept. 10, 1819. 45—

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of

Fowler and Williams,

is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

JOHN FOWLER, 2d.
ANDREW A. WILLIAMS.

Woodstock, Sept. 13, 1819. 46—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS I.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$3000	is		$3000
4 : : of	1000	:		4000
4 : : of	500	:		2000
96 : : of	100	:		9600
100 : : of	50	:		5000
395 : : of	20	:		7900
11400 : : of	2 50	:		28500
12000 Prizes				$60000

12000 Tickets at $5 is $60000

☞ *Not a Blank in the Lottery.*

A more favorable Scheme for the Adventurer, we presume to say, was never offered to the public. The one now offered contains more high prizes than Schemes in general of this amount; and, it will be observed, that a person can obtain two Tickets for the same money that will buy but one in a Scheme of any other description. Consequently the Adventurer will have two chances for high Prizes to one in any other Lottery.

Part of the above Prizes will be determined in the following manner, viz.

The first drawn number on the 10th, 14th, and 20th day's drawing will be entitled to *one thousand dollars each*, and the first drawn number on the 18th day will be entitled to *three thousand dollars.*

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent, and all prizes less than *five hundred dollars* payable in *sixty days*, and all others in *ninety days* after the completion of the drawing, which will positively commence on the 2d Tuesday of January, 1820, at Mr. Knap's Hotel in Fairfield; and 500 numbers will constitute one day's drawing, which will regulate the stationary prizes.

All prizes not called for in one year will be considered as generously given to the Society, and will not thereafter be paid.

SIMEON H. MINOR,
JEREMIAH STURGES,
PHINEAS TAYLOR,
THO'S F. ROWLAND, } *Managers.*

TICKETS FOR SALE BY
RUSSELL HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket-street,
and by SAMUEL TYLER, *and*
JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

July 21, 1819. 37—

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred casks North-Stonington

LIME,

fresh from the Kiln, *very cheap.*

The subscriber has recently erected a Kiln for burning Lime, in North-Stonington, about seven miles distant from Norwich. The Lime has been examined by good judges, and proved to be very excellent—remarkably strong and very free from grit and sand. The N. Stonington lime casks are a size larger than the Providence, and are offered for sale at the store of WM. BELCHER, Esq. Norwich-Landing, at 14s. per cask, one dollar less than the Providence.—Farmers will find this Lime a very cheap manure. In England, where agricultural improvement has advanced perhaps as near perfection as in any country, Lime is considered a very important manure, and is used in very great quantities—Perhaps the greatest effect is produced when mixed with coarse manure. The coarsest kind of manure may be prepared in a very short time for any crop whatever.

Orders addressed to WM BELCHER, Esq. Norwich, agent of the subscriber, or to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention.

JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, Aug. 10, 1819. 40-4w

WANTED,

100 cords of Wood,

50 cords to be delivered at the Kiln by the 1st of October next.

Agricultural Exhibition.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the *New-London County Agricultural Society*, for the distribution of premiums and for the choice of Officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Court-House, in New-London, on Monday the 4th day of Oct. next, where an address will be delivered by a member of the Society Persons intending to claim Premiums are requested to give notice thereof to the Recording Secretary as early as ten o'clock in the morning of the day of Exhibition. A convenient Pasture is provided for the different animals, which may be produced. Household Manufactures &c. will be exhibited in the Court-House. A dinner will be prepared for the Society at Mr. Frink's Coffee-House, to which the members of the Society and Gentlemen friendly to its objects are invited. Tickets, price one dollar, to be had of either of the committee of arrangements or of Mr. Frink.

JAMES MITCHEL,
EBEN. WAY,
ROBERT COIT,
L. FOSDICK,
F. W. WILLIAMS, } *Committee of Arrangements.*

New-London, Sept. 20th. 1819.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1819. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII. No. 48.]

NEW STORE.

Z. HYDE,

HAS for the present removed his Store of

DRY GOODS

from New-York to Norwich, and has taken the store next west of *Mr. Eben. Carew's*, in Davison's buildings, where he is opening a general assortment of

Staple and Fashionable GOODS,

which will be offered at the lowest New-York prices, wholesale and retail.

Chelsea, Sept. 29, 1819. 47—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

selected from the latest European and India importations, and just received from New-York,

CONSISTING OF

Super. and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Rattinetts, Bombazines, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Nankin Crape Shawls, 8-4, 4-4 and half Merino do. Sinchews, Sarsnetts, Levantine and Florence Silks, a large assortment of Nankin, Canton and Canton Crapes, fancy and plain Ribbons, Silk and Tabby Velvets, black and mixed Canton Cambliets, brown and white Russia and Irish Sheeting, Russia and Irish Dixpers, Damask Diapers and Table Cloths, Linen Cambricks and Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, men's Woodstock, Beaver and Silk Gloves, ladies' Kid, Beaver and black Castor Gloves, 4-4 and 6-4 Book, Mulmul, Jackonet and Cambric Muslins, Cotton Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambric and common Dimoties, &c. &c. &c.

April 27. 25tf—

GROCERIES.

1 pipe first quality Cognac Brandy,
8 hhds. 3d proof W. I. Rum,
3 hhds Molasses,
Teneriffe and Lisbon Wine,
Lump Sugar,
First quality Havanna White Sugar,
Hyson and Gunpowder Tea of the best quality,
1 keg Nutmegs,
Soft shelled Almonds,

Just received and for sale by
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Sept, 21. 46—

Salt afloat.

280 bushels superior quality Cape Salt, on board sloop *Paragon*, laying at *Brown's* Wharf, for sale at a reduced price. Apply to CALVIN TYLER, or to Capt. ROBINSON, on board.

WANTED, *if delivered immediately*,
300 bushels OATS,
Good Butter and Cheese,
for which cash will be paid.

Apply as above.

Sept. 22. 46—

Flour, Lime, etc.

SUPERFINE and fine FLOUR, in bbls. and half bbls.
Dexter's and common STONE LIME,
CODFISH, FOR SALE BY
JAMES N. BROWN.

June 4th. 53—

POTATOES.

N. Gilbert,

WISHES to contract for 300 bushels of good assorted Potatoes, to be delivered in 15 days, for which cash will be paid.

Norwich, Sept. 28 1819. 3w—47—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has received by the last Packets from New-York, an additional supply of

Cooking and Parlor Stoves

of various forms and sizes, from $18 to $65 each, which makes his assortment of both kinds very extensive. Those who wish to purchase are invited to call and examine them.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Sept. 21. 46—

Oil Cake, Stone Lime, &c.

JOSEPH H. STRONG,

HAS on hand, some Oil Cake and Flax-Seed Oil, which he will dispose of at a reduced price.—Also, a few casks best Stone Lime, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

Norwich, Aug. 17, 1819. 41—

FOR SALE.
500 lb. Best LEATHER
CHARLES COIT.
Norwich Sept. 15, 1819.

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a very large and general assortment of fresh imported

GOODS,

purchased at the present reduced prices, principally at auction, for cash, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, at small advance for ready money.

AMONG THEM ARE

40 pa. superfine, middling and low priced Broadcloths,
30 „ do. do. double and single milled Cassimeres,
50 „ (A. R. & Co.) and (H. S. & Co.) black and coloured Bombazetts,
50 „ steam-loom and Maddapolam Cotton Shirtings,
40 „ Levantine, Florence, and India Lustrings,
30 „ black and col'd Canton Crapes,
60 „ Carlisle Ginghams and Robes,
200 „ Ribbons—some elegant garnitures,
29 „ black, blue and drab, wide, double chain Cotton Cassimeres, suitable for carriage tops or summer clothing,
60 doz. Cotton, Silk and Worsted Hose,
100 ps. Cotton Cambrics and Book Muslins,
100 „ Calicoes and Ginghams,
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Coach Laces,
White and Chintz Bed Lace,
Furniture, Cambric and common Dimoty,
Blue and plain Nankins, (first chop,)
Black, white, green and pink Italian Crape,
Silk, Merino, Crape, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls,
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Thule Lace,
Thread, Silk and Cotton Lace,
Ladies' black, white and fancy col'd Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gentlemen's Silk, Beaver and Buck Skin Gloves,
Shell and Horn Combs,
Long Lawn, Linen Cambrics,
Threads, Tapes, and Bobbins,
White, red, green, yellow and black Flannel,
A large assortment of superior Wire Thread,
Best plated, spring thong and twig Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, and Parasols,
Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Prunelle Shoes, manufactured in New-York,
Misses' and Children's do.
Green Gauze, for Veils, Vesting,
Marseilles, Toilinet and Silk
Tabby Velvets, assorted colours,
Travelling Trunks, assorted sizes,
An assortment of men's, youth's and children's

HATS,

of the first quality, from the manufactories of J. Brewster, and Ives & White.

ALSO,

10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices, for cash only.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

Roger Huntington & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE AN ASSORTMENT OF

MILITARY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

GUNS; Pistols; Artillery, Horsemen and plated mounted Swords; Epaulettes; white and yellow Lace; yellow worsted Binding; white and yellow silver and tinsel Cord; white, scarlet, and black with red top Feathers; black, black with red top, and orange Plumes; white and scarlet Rattinett; white Cassimere; scarlet, buff, and blue Broadcloths; scarlet and white Cord, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, Port, and Claret WINES, first quality.

Aug. 11. 40-9w

FOR SALE.

By the Subscriber,

15 Tons LOGWOOD,
9 do. FUSTIC,
2 Casks BLUE VITRIOL,
3 Carboys of VITRIOL,
1 Hhd. MADDER,
PRESS PAPERS,
Clothier's CARDS,
10 Hhds. COPPERAS,
2 do. ALLUM,
3 Tons NICARAGUA.

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Sept. 14, 1819. 46—

Merino Shawls.

36 elegant MERINO SHAWLS, 8 yards square, just received from France, and for sale at an uncommonly low price, by
F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

Sept. 22, 1819. 48—

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

THERE are moments when serious reflection is a luxury—when the gay and elastic spirits, the sportive fancy, the lively and exuberant imagination, delights to dwell on pensive subjects—when the eye pierces the mind and the soul holds communion with the heart: then the frail tenure of existence, the helpless condition, the dependant state of man, are seen and felt—then the monarch, the leader, and all those "dressed in brief authority," shrink into equal stations, and are sensible that affliction and death reaches alike the sovereign and the peasant. Whenever such feelings steal o'er my mind, I do not wish to check them: they "come like shadows," and leave a soft, yet melancholy, trace behind, which tempers that lively disposition which should be judiciously controlled, not effectually destroyed. Under the influence of such sober feelings, I was seated at my window last Sunday, and contemplated the concourse of people which, in every direction, was passing to the several places of religious worship, as the bells, with "their iron tongues and brazen mouths," called them to the fulfilment of their sacred duty. What a noble and illustrious institution is that of *Sabbath!* Millions of beings scattered over the globe; shunning, at the same moment, the allurements of pleasure, the avidity of gain, the habit of labor, and uniting in returning thanks to the Disposer of all good for his manifold blessings, and his paternal protection. On this day, man disincumbers himself of care: all temporal concerns are forgotten—all vexatious crosses are no longer remembered: his wearied limbs find repose, and all is sunshine around him. He who does not, at proper times, commune with his God, loses a great temporal luxury and hazards his eternal happiness. You may be free in your religious opinions, indifferent as to the strict performance of its duties—you may philosophize on its mysteries, and coldly comply, for form-sake, with what morality requires: but there is more than form, or fashion, or sentiment, which God requires of his creatures; and there are times when the most free and indifferent call upon him for protection and support. We may partly judge, from common relations in life, how pleasing it is to be sincerely and truly pious in our orisons. We hail the friend who has served us with gratitude—we gaze upon our companion in life with affection—we feel towards children and relations the sentiments of love and kindness: but how strongly combined should all those feelings be when addressing the fountain of life—the disposer of good—the merciful, indulgent and omnipotent God. Not with the shouts of fanaticism, or the fretful penances of temporal authority—not as dealing damnation to one sect and blessings to others—not as crushing one portion of his creation and elevating another: but as a just and righteous God whom you fear to offend—whom you approach with the confidence of a pure heart—whom you call upon for salvation and blessings with that freedom which arises from an unsullied conscience. This is indeed, a luxury; and those in the gay throng, who think only of dress, of fashion, and of folly, instead of encouraging and maturing pious reflections, while in a place of worship, loses sight of the great object and end of religion. There is nothing in religion which is repulsive to human nature: it is alike foreign from the gloomy air of the monastry or the fastidious injunctions of the bigot: religion is ever cheerful in its purity, and there is nothing appalling in its sacred character. Should we not, then, encourage it? Should we wait until the hour of tribulation arrives? Should we forget our God until affliction warnes us of our helpless condition?—No—In our prosperity, let us be grateful—in our adversity, resigned: gratefully receiving the good and ill with which our lives are chequered.

These sentiments were awakened by the sight of a crowded population hastening to church on Sunday. I followed, in imagination, the various sects, having one object in view—I listened to the prayer of the pious prelate—I dwelt with pleasure on the discourse of the able Theologian—I saw the Priest heave high in air, and marked the curling smoke of frankinsence hovering over the altar: the full swell of the deep toned organ, reverberating through the petted roof, burst on the ear—the hymn of the choristers floated through the aisles, and even the angels and cherubims joined their voices in sacred harmony of praise and devotion, while with one voice, the multitude cried aloud, "Our Father which art, in heaven *hallowed* be thy name."

HOWARD.

TURKISH CUSTOMS.

In Captain Paddock's narrative of his shipwreck, capture by the Arabs, and of his ransom at Mogadore, are found many curious incidents well deserving of notice. The mode of collecting the import revenue at Mogadore, is remarkable for its simplicity. There are no Custom-House bonds, no oaths, and of course no false swearing. If the importer pays a certain proportion, say one tenth to government, the packages are made up into ten equal parts, of which the Governor takes one, and grants a permit to the merchant to sell the remainder. So on the other hand, when exports are taxed to a certain amount, the proper officer is notified by the merchant, that he intends to ship certain articles; he attends, and after counting several of the packages, passes the rest without so much nicety of examination. The whole amount of the duty is then added up, which the merchant pays down, and receives a permit to export his cargo. Notwithstanding the simplicity of this plan for the collection of the revenue, the author mentions that smuggling is very rare. Captain Paddock was once walking in company with a friend, through the streets of Mogadore in the night, and beheld a man lying upon the ground. He expressed his astonishment, that a Mussulman, denied by his religion from an indulgence in spirituous liquors, should be found in such a state of inebriety. He was told that this man was not intoxicated; that he was a watchman; that he was bound to lay with his ear close to the ground, so that he might be the better enabled to hear any disturbance, and not to rise from his position, unless some disturbance was made: that if he was found slumbering in that posture, death would probably be his portion.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

In the Concise Natural History of East and West Florida, by the worthy "Captain Bernard Romans," we meet with "instances of longevity," to adopt his own language, "as are not to be outdone in any part of America."—Among others he mentions the case of the mother of Count de Lacere, who died in consequence of breaking one of her limbs. It had been so much calcarizated by the gout, that it snapped as she went into bed. "She died aged far above one hundred years." The next case is that of one Mr. Francois, who lived on the river Poule. In September, 1771, says Romans, I called there and the old man told me that he was then past eighty-three years of age, that the old woman, whom I saw putting bread into the oven, was his mother; and that she was one of the first women that came from France to this country; I saw her about her domestic business in many ways, very cheerful, singing, and running from place to place, as briskly as a girl of twenty. Mr. Francois told me, that at the age of sixty, he fell out of a pine tree, about fifty feet high, with his loins over a fallen one; that he, with difficulty, recovered; and that, had it not been for that accident, he would not, as he thinks, yet have been sensible of the heavy hand of time; that he was still a hearty cheerful old man, was evidently to be seen. When I came to the river Poute, in October 1772, I met the same gentleman fishing at the mouth of the river: on my asking him whether this diversion was agreeable to him, he told me that his mother had an inclination to eat fish, and he was come to get her a mess; he was then on foot, and had five miles to come to this place, and as much back with his prey, after catching it—a very dutiful son this, at eighty-five!

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

ENGLISH GAME LAWS.

Number LXII. of the Edinburgh Review contains an article on the subject of game laws, which has afforded to us much new information on the subject, some particulars of which may not be uninteresting to our readers, as matters of curiosity.

Pheasants, hares, partridges, &c. in England, are the exclusive property of a privileged class of people, viz. of those who have 100*l.* sterling a year in land rent. On a property of less than 100*l.* per annum, no human being has the right of shooting game. The privileged landlord has not the right to let or sell the privilege of killing game to the tenant, on the farm which he hires. The wealthy merchant, or stockholder, though he be worth a million, and has not the freehold qualification, cannot kill game, though invited by the owner to participate in the amusement, nor even to buy it, without subjecting himself to the penalty of buying stolen goods. The penalties for a violation of the game laws are fine, imprisonment and transportation. Hence the farmer, and small landed proprietor, has the mortification of seeing his corn crops injured, and sometimes destroyed, by game, without daring to destroy the trespassers. A respectable English farmer, now in this city, states, that he received damage to his crops, last year, in this way, to the amount of 100*l.* (444 dollars.) Game keepers, and hosts of assistants, are constantly employed to prevent and detect infractions of the game laws. Poachers, or game stealers, form associations to elude their vigilance, or oppose them by force; and in the rencounters which ensue, heads and limbs are often broken, and lives destroyed. So rigidly are these laws enforced that "in the course of last year (says the Review) no less than twelve hundred persons were committed for offences against the game laws, besides those who ran away from their families for fear of commitment."

HAYTI.

The following is an extract of a letter from Jamaica. The writer of it is a person possessing no ordinary means of information, and we think it cannot be read without some of those prophetic glances at the future which shadow out strange events.—*London Paper.*

"I was at Cape Henry for a few days. It is scarcely to be believed to what a state of system, order, regularity, and civilization these people have arrived. Their police is quite perfect, and their streets by far the cleanest I ever saw in any part of the world. Their establishments do them infinite honor. There is not an hospital in Europe on a more liberal establishment, or better regulated, than the one at Cape Henry. English is taught in all their schools; it is, in fact, the foundation of their education. The Liturgy of the Church of England, the Bible and the Prayer book are printed in English and French columns, and form the principal part of their study. The King says, if he forces them to understand English, they will become English men; and if he obliges them to read the Liturgy of the Church of England, with the Bible and Prayer book, they will naturally become Protestants. Their hearts are quite English."

OF BONAPARTE.

The East-India arrivals have brought advices from St. Helena, to the 26th May. Bonaparte was then as well as usual; so also were Madame and Count Berthier, and the few Europeans who remained in the coterie of the Ex-Emperor. The mansion-house, or rather palace, erecting at Longwood, for the residence of Bonaparte, was in much forwardness, and promised to be ready for occupancy in eight or nine months. It will be a very elegant and convenient residence; but the Ex-Emperor views it with abhorrence, connected as it must be in his mind with the idea, that it is to be his tenement for life. More than five hundred of the garison are daily on fatigue duty on the grounds and garden of the mansion. Governor Lowe superintends the work very closely, and keeps a sharp look-out on his prisoner. He unites the soldier and the gentleman in an eminent degree, and is most cordially hated by all the satraps of his prisoner; and so will every officer be who has the firmness to do his duty, and to despise becoming the dupe of the intrigues which are daily practised to entrap him, or to make him unpopular. He has the entire confidence of the Allied Sovereigns, and his own government, and all the reports of his removal, &c. are the mere echoes of Bonaparte's earwigs.

English Paper.

EXTRACTS,

NOT UNWORTHY THE CONSIDERATION OF AMERICANS.

"The history of Rome furnishes a striking instance of the deplorable effects of an influx of strangers into a country. After the Romans had conquered Carthage, Greece, Asia, and Gaul, Italy presently filled with enterprising emigrants from all quarters. Though they came, as it were, singularly, and as humble suppliants, yet they, in effect, conquered their conquerors; they inundated all Italy; the majesty of the ancient Romans was obscured, overwhelmed, and utterly lost in an innumerable swarm of foreigners; the evil came on by slow and imperceptible degrees, but was at last irresistible and fatal. These were the persons generally employed in the civil wars. A multitude made up of such people is always fickle, inflammatory, outrageous, vindictive, and burning with ambition to level all distinctions."

"The republic of Athens, guarded the avenues to citizenship with great strictness.—With them, foreigners could only become citizens in their great grand-children. Their policy, in this respect, seemed not only safe, but necessary. Their state was so small, that could foreigners have gained admittance, they would soon have outnumbered them. It is as dangerous to be outwitted as outnumbered, and it would be the true policy of the United States to admit no foreigner ever to the right of suffrage. No person should hereafter become a citizen but by being born within the U. States."

Foreign Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 25.

IT was rumored here yesterday, that Hunt and his companions had been committed to Lancaster Castle, on a charge of high treason. The rumor is unfounded; they are only remanded for further examination on the above charge, and it is uncertain on what day their final examination will take place. All was quiet at Manchester yesterday.

Macclesfield was thrown into the greatest confusion on Tuesday evening week. The riots commenced by a great number of men and boys hissing and insulting the respectable inhabitants as they passed. This was soon followed up by breaking the windows of the Courier printing office, the Post-Office, the Hotel, the Mayor's and several other gentlemen's houses. A detachment of the 31st foot came in the night to the relief of the town, and the Macclesfield troop of cavalry arrived from Manchester by a forced march, early next morning; since which, we understand, no disturbance of moment has occurred.

Gen. Devereux, accompanied by Major Young and Capt. Smith, have arrived here from Dublin.

A reform meeting was held at Hunslet Moor on Thursday evening, and another at Shipley on Friday evening.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

A warrant was issued on Saturday against Harrison, the preacher, at Stockport, for seditious language, used by him in a sermon on the preceding Sunday. He was taken into custody, and not being able to find bail, was committed to Chester Castle for trial.

We have received American papers this morning to the 25th ult. They mention, with increasing confidence, the probability of a war between the United States and Spain.

The latest accounts received from Manchester on Friday we regret to say, are far from satisfactory. They represent the population of that town and its neighbourhood as deeply incensed against the constituted authorities in consequence of the conduct of the magistrates on Monday; and although the people abstain from any violations of the peace, yet it is known that their minds are full of dangerous agitation. They impose a greater restraint upon the expression of their feelings, they shew more reserve in the communication of their opinions than Englishmen are accustomed to do; they seem anxious to know what is thought in London and in other distant places, of the late proceedings at Manchester; and when any thing like a defence is set up for the magistrates, they turn away with indignation. Business is not actually suspended, but it is carried on with less activity and frankness than usual. The shops are all opened at their accustomed hours: but, by a recent order, they are closed every night at 9 o'clock, at which hour the military patrole the streets, and suffer no one to remain in them. The detachments collected in Manchester, and the neighboring towns keep themselves in a state of preparation, to act at the sound of the bugle, and we are positively assured that their utmost vigilance is necessary to awe the spirit of vengeance, which inflames the multitude around them. AUG. 21.

Our readers, we are sure, will be glad to find that those distinguished ravagers the seditious placards are likely to be suppressed by the active and judicious measures of the police both in London, Westminster, and Surrey.

The Duke of Wellington arrived at Aix la Chapelle on the 16th of August from Spain, accompanied by Cols. Jones and Grenville. The next day he set out for Berlin. It is supposed his object is to settle the differences between Denmark and Sweden. He will proceed to Warsaw to meet the Emperor of Russia, to fix the future destinies of Poland.

The Princess of Wales.—A Ministerial evening paper says—"It is with much pleasure we learn, that the Princess of Wales does not return to this country with any views connected with politics, or from any other cause that is like to excite public attention by a reference to domestic transactions, which, we hope, will always be covered by the veil of discretion. The Princess, we are informed, returns literally because she has exhausted her means of living abroad, and therefore intends to apply to government for pecuniary assistance, and to adopt a plan of economy in future."

Extract of a letter dated Aix-la-Chapelle, Aug 15.—"Since the coolness between the Emperor Alexander and Bernadotte, has increased to so great a degree as to leave scarcely any hope of a reconciliation, we are not a little curious to ascertain the policy England will observe, should the party among the Swedish nobility who meditate the overturow of Bernadotte receive support and encouragement from Russia. The light in which the Swedish Monarch is regarded by the other Powers of Europe, is best shewn by the fact, that he has already addressed himself to three different Courts in order to obtain the hand of a Princess for his son Oscar, and has received a refusal from them all. These three Courts are Prussia, Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, & Hesse-Cassel."

The accounts of certain harsh proceedings against some of the Spanish Ministers appear, by recent letters from Madrid, to be without foundation. M. Pizarro was at Valencia on the 20th July, where he had remained unmolested ever since his dimission from the administration. It is also untrue, that M. Onis was stopped by a royal order at Valladolid, on his way to the capital.

Extract of a letter from the Cape of Good Hope dated Capetown, May 5:—"The Caffrees have broken out, and a very serious war is carried on at present on the borders.—It is said that the savages are to the amount of 50,000; and a detachment of 6000 attacked Graham's town on Saturday week, about 12 o'clock in the day, but were repulsed, and 150 left dead on the field. They carried off 200 wounded. Orders have been issued in every district of the colony, for the young boors to enrol themselves to oppose the enemy.—The settlers are in a bad state, as the Caffrees have stolen all their cattle.

MAY 10.

"The 13th regiment commanded by Col. Wiltshire, have come up with the main body of the Caffrees near Graham's town, and have defeated them with great loss. Since then they have withdrawn from the British territory."

By the Hamburg Mail, we hear that the Emperor Alexander was on the 3d inst. to set out from Petersburgh for Archangel, and thence by the route of Petrasawodsk, for Tornea, in the North of Finland.

The departure of Sir Thomas Hardy to assume the command in the Rio de la Plata will very soon take place. The Vengeur, of 74 guns, sails from Portsmouth, and there to be joined by the Superb. Sir Thomas Hardy is to hoist a broad pendant as Commodore on board the latter ship, with a Capt. under him. Capt T. White is appointed to command the Superb.

Information reached Hull on the 21st, of the loss of ten Davis' Straits fishery ships—crews all saved.

LONDON, AUG. 24

On the 23d Doctor Watson addressed two letters, one to Lord Sidmouth, the other to the Lord Mayor of London. The former was in these terms:—

"*My Lord*—In the event of the absence of Henry Hunt, Esq and Sir Charles Wolseley from the Meeting intended to be held in Smithfield, on Wednesday next, being myself invited to the chair, I am desirous to be informed from your lordship, whether it is the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to interrupt the peaceable assembling of the people on that day: and from motives of humanity, whether they will be allowed peaceably to separate without any military attack on their person.

"I am, my Lord, your obedient servant,
JAMES WATSON."

Important accounts have been received this morning from Gibraltar and Cadiz. An express had arrived at the former place, stating that the yellow fever had made its appearance at Cadiz with great malignity, and that not only the inhabitants of the town, but the military in the neighbourhood, had taken the infection. The letters from the British fortress are dated on the 2d inst. and they add, that immediate precautions had been taken by the governor to prevent all communication with Spain, and that a cordon was to be established without delay. All intercourse would thus be interrupted, unless the regulations of quarantine were observed.

The dates from Cadiz are one day later: and they state that the fever had been brought by the Asia, from Havana, where it has made considerable ravages during the last few months. Half the crew of the Asia is said to be infected or dead of the dreadful malady.

It is with deep concern we learn, that of 732 looms in the town of Girvan, there are no fewer than 516 employed.

Edinburg Courant.

BRUSSELS, AUG. 11.

The brig which is to convey General Mackenzie and his officers to South America is arrived in the Scheide. Other vessels are expected to take on board troops forming the skeletons of new corps or regiments: also a quantity of muskets, clothing, and all kinds of warlike stores. It is said that English merchants have advanced the necessary sums for the purchase of these articles. It is supposed that the late events at Cadiz, the apparent differences between the Cabinet of Madrid and the United States, with respect to the ratification of the treaty concerning the Floridas, do not a little promote the efforts of the agents of the Insurgents to obtain men and credit.

By the late Mails.

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK, SEPT. 22.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

FROM a source that may be relied on we have received the following statement of facts relative to the late unhappy misunderstanding among the principal officers of our Mediterranean squadron:—

"By virtue of a warrant issued by Commodore Stewart, Commander in Chief, &c. a Court Martial, composed of the following officers, viz:

Capt. Mc Donough, President.

Capts. Ballard, and Newkirk, Lieuts. Gallagher, and Page, members; Benj. F. Bourne, Judge Advocate,

assembled on board the frigate Guerriere on the ——day of ——, for the trial of ——, a marine, charged with having stabbed a man belonging to the Franklin.

"The Court, pursuant to order, continued its proceedings on board the Guerriere until the evidence was closed and sentence passed, when it adjourned to meet on shore at Naples, the next day, in consequence of the indisposition of the Judge Advocate, where having revised and signed the record, the Court then adjourned, "without a day."

"The proceedings and sentence being sent to the commander in chief for his approbation, (as the law requires) were by him declared illegal and of no effect—first, because the court had been held on shore, in disobedience of his order requiring it to be held on board the Guerriere; and secondly, that it had been held where the United States had no jurisdiction—consequently having no jurisdiction there over the offence charged against the prisoner, he was ordered to be discharged from arrest, and the proceedings against him annulled.

"The Commander in Chief revived the Court by signal to receive this communication, to which by way of remarks he added, that, "satisfied these irregularities "on the part of the court had proceeded "from inadvertence, he should not further "notice them at that time, but trusted "that in any future proceedings they "would be more observant of the laws "and regulations provided in such cases, "that culprits deserving punishment "should not escape to the prejudice of the "service"—or words to that effect.

"The Commodore considers the Court to have been dissolved, although he made no order to that effect, as is customary.

"The Court were of opinion that this communication of the Commodore should form part of the record, and as he had not returned it to them, they requested it of him for that purpose, which was complied with; and the Court were farther of opinion, that the language used by the Commodore in his communication, was a censure upon their proceedings—an unjustifiable interference with the solemn deliberations of the Court, who, as a body, were perfectly independent of his control, and without the pale of his reproof. Not having been dissolved by the Commodore's order, the Court still considered itself in existence, and resolved to convene again to vindicate its honor and dignity against the imputations of the Commander in Chief. The Court did meet, and a resolution was unanimously passed to that effect, but the squadron being ordered to sail, nothing further was done in it until its arrival at Gibraltar, when the Court was convened by signal from the President, to act upon the resolution, which was accordingly done, when it was sent to the Commodore.

"He (the Commodore) considers this act of the members of the Court as declared in language highly disrespectful to him as their superior officer—inconsistent with his rank and authority, and subversive of his power—that the Court was no longer in being, he having, as he had an undoubted right to do, arrested its proceedings and discharged the prisoner.

"That a signal made while he was present ordering the court to meet was a contempt of his power, and the meeting of the officers for that purpose, a combination of attempts to erect themselves into a tribunal contrary to law, and for no other purpose than to bring him into contempt and to violate the fundamental rules enacted for the subordination and discipline of the service."

"The members of the court disavow such an intention, and offer their tribute of respect to the person and character of the Commander in Chief, but sustain the opinion of their corporate rights and the resolution founded thereon. The Commander in Chief declares the meeting to have been unlawful, the language disrespectful and insulting, suspends the officers from command, and prefers his charges, &c."

SEPT. 23.

FROM VENEZUELA.

We are happy to learn, by the arrival of the John Adams, that the affairs of the Patriots in Venezuela are in a most prosperous and flourishing condition. Gen. Bolivar had seized upon a pass communicating with New-Grenada, from which section of the country he expected great support. Barcelona had fallen into their hands, and troops to reinforce them were constantly arriving from England. Gen. Arismendi, the distinguished defender of Margaretta, had lately been tried by a court martial at Angostura: the result had not transpired.

Two days before the Nonsuch sailed from Angostura for Trinidad, a splendid public dinner was given to Com. Perry and his officers, at which many of the most distinguished civil and military officers were present. On the following day, the new constitution of the Republic was signed, amidst the roar of artillery and the acclamations of the people.

The U. States schr. Nonsuch, under command of Lt. Turner, late of the John Adams, had gone to Rio de la Plata, to convey the melancholy intelligence of the death of Commodore Perry, to the Frigate Constellation, expected at that port, where the squadron was to join her.

We regret to add that the Nonsuch lost, whilst at Angostura, Midshipman Julian Degeyster, and 4 men, viz. David Ballentine, John Harrison, Leighton Wood and Antonio Flores, of yellow fever, with which a majority of her officers and crew suffered most severely.

On the 14th inst. off Cape Hatteras, the John Adams experienced a tremendous gale of wind, which lasted 8 days, during which the ship sprang her mizenmast, and sustained damage in her spars.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, SEPT. 28.

From a letter just received from the most respectable source, we have made the brief abstract following. It is submitted with emotions of grief for the irreparable loss of the hero of Lake Erie; and of joy for the prospects of the independents.

Commodore Perry having adjusted his business to his entire satisfaction with the government of Venezuela, embarked in his tender at Angostura, with Dr. Samuel D. Forsyth, Esq Dr. Morgan, &c. He was in good health; but was unfortunately seized with fever at the bar of the Oronoco, and in spite of all remedies applied by his medical friends, expired on the 23d of August, off Port of Spain, (Trinidad,) just as the Nonsuch came to anchor alongside of the John Adams! The hero's obsequies were celebrated on a foreign land—but his memory shall have an indestructible monument in the hearts of his countrymen.

The Congress had finally adopted the plan of a constitution on the 15th August. Commodore Perry was present. He had received all the honors and attention that government could bestow. Congress had enacted some good laws.

Manuel De Torres, Esq. is appointed Charge des Affairs from the Venezuelan government to ours: to which Dr. Forsythe is reported to have come on a special mission.

General Bolivar has had brilliant success in the province of Tunja, in New-Grenada, and the royal force there was nearly destroyed. When his last dispatches were sent off, viz. the 25th of June, he was preparing to march for the capital (Santa Fee,) at the head of 6000 troops. He had previously formed a junction with General Santander, in Cassanare.

Paez has gained another victory over a part of Morillo's army on a branch of the Apure.

General Urdaneta and Col. English are reported to have been very successful, and were in hopes of reducing Cumana.

Col. Elson had arrived at Angostura with the residue of his regiment. It is now 700 strong.

The first division of Gen. Devereaux's legion had arrived at Margaretta—the second was in Barbadoes, where they had touched for water, and were liberally treated by Lord Chambernere, and Admiral Campbell. When all arrive, there will be an Irish and English force of 5000 men, with about 7000 native troops.

General Arismendi was in Angostura, under arrest for disobedience of orders—but it was believed he would be acquitted.

MASS. NORTHAMPTON, SEPT. 28.

It may be noted as an extraordinary fact, that at the late session of the Supreme Court, not one offence was presented by the Grand Jury, nor a witness called before them. Such an occurrence, we believe, the Attorney General states, has not happened before in the course of his professional life.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH.

Wednesday Evening, Oct 6, 1819.

At the town Meeting on Friday, the following gentlemen were chosen to the offices annexed to their names, agreeable to the new law on the subject of taxation:—

JOHN HYDE, BENJAMIN SNOW, and THOMAS L. THOMAS, Assessors.

NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, CHARLES P. HUNTINGTON, and ZERADIAH HYDE, Board of Relief.

Jeremiah Thurston, Esq. is elected President of the Washington Bank, in Westerly, in the place of Col. Thomas Noyes, deceased.

Health of our Cities.

There were no new cases of the fever at New York on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. The Board of Health reported one case on Friday, and two on Sunday.

Our accounts from Baltimore continue to be distressing. On the 23th ult. there were 12 new cases and 4 deaths. On the 29th, 20 new cases, and 5 deaths.

The Board of Health at Charleston, report 50 deaths for the week ending the 23d September, 37 of whom died of yellow fever, and one of country fever.

Baton Rouge (Louisiana) on the 30th Aug. was extremely healthy.

A letter from New-Orleans, says that about 40 persons a day are buried at that place.

The City Council of Charleston appointed Thursday the 30th ult. to be set apart for humiliation and prayer, in consequence of the grievous sickness with which that city is visited.

The Rev President Brown of Dartmouth College has received the Degree of Doctor of Divinity from Hamilton and Williamstown Colleges.

Death of Com. Perry.

From the Norfolk Beacon, Sept. 25.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The Hero of Lake Erie, the gallant OLIVER H. PERRY, is no more!!

The United States corvette John Adams arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, from Port Spain, Trinidad, from which place she sailed the last day of August. From Lieut. Claxton, who at present commands that ship, we have received the following communication respecting the death of this distinguished officer.

Died, on the 23d August, on board the U. S. schooner Nonsuch, at the moment of her arrival at Port Spain, in the Island of Trinidad, COMMODORE OLIVER H. PERRY. He was taken with the yellow fever on his passage from the town of Angostura, and although he was attended by two able physicians he was reduced to the greatest extremity on the fourth day of his illness. Sensible of his approaching dissolution, he called his officers together, and communicated his wishes.

He retained his faculties to the last, was perfectly collected and resigned, and submitted to his fate with great resolution and fortitude.

His remains were interred at Port Spain the 24th of August, with naval and military honors.—The troops of the Island, a great concourse of citizens, together with the officers and crews of the John Adams and Nonsuch, formed the procession.

The funeral was splendid and imposing, and there appeared to be but one sentiment of mournful regret among all who assembled to witness this melancholy spectacle. The conduct of the Governor, Sir Ralph Woodford, on this occasion, was marked with distinguished respect towards the deceased, and every American should feel grateful to him for the honors which he paid to the remains of this gallant countryman.

It was the wish of the officers of the squadron that the body should be immediately conveyed to the United States but the surgeons were of opinion that it would have been utterly impracticable.

To the friendly attention of Lieutenant Commandant Claxton, we are indebted for a file of the Port of Spain Gazette, from the 14th to 28th August. From the last date we have extracted the following handsome tribute to the remains of our late Naval Worthy, the brave, the generous, the gallant OLIVER H. PERRY, the news of whose premature death was our melancholy duty to give the first intelligence of in the Beacon of this morning. He has fallen a victim to the unrelenting hand of disease, in the flower of his age, when his well earned laurels had scarcely bloomed on his brows, leaving his country to deplore the loss of one of the brightest ornaments of its naval escutcheon, and the lovely and amiable partner of his bosom, with four children, to bewail in the bitterness of woe, the bereavement of the best of husbands and fathers: But let the proud recollection of his virtues, and the rich legacy which he has bequeathed them in his imperishable fame, operate as an opiate to the overwhelming sorrow of his widowed wife, and stimulate his children to emulate his illustrious example, that their country may find in them the undegenerate offspring of their honored father.

From the Port of Spain Gazette.

DIED—On Monday evening, the 23d of August, Commodore OLIVER HAZARD PERRY, of the United States Navy, at the early age of 34. He was dispatched by his Government with the Ship of War John Adams, and Schooner Nonsuch, as a mission to Angostura, the seat of the Insurgent Government, on the Main. After staying there some time, the John Adams sailed for this port, leaving Commodore Perry, with the Schr. Nonsuch, at the before mentioned place, until the object of his mission should be fulfilled. When this was accomplished, he hastened to join the John Adams, and in two days arrived at the mouth of the Oronoco, from Angostura, and embarked on board the Schr. Nonsuch. He had before embarking, a slight attack of fever, which rapidly increased after the vessel sailed: and, notwithstanding every exertion which was made to shorten the voyage, and hasten his arrival at this place, where every assistance and convenience could be procured, they were upwards of five days on the passage. As soon as the Nonsuch had anchored in the Gulph, at which time his fever had arrived to an alarming crisis, he was removed to the John Adams, and in a quarter of an hour breathed his last. In his death, his country will have to lament the loss of one of her bravest and most intelligent Naval Officers—private society, that of one of the most accomplished of its members. He has left a widow and four children who reside in Newport Rhode-Island, to deplore his untimely fate, by whom, and his brother Officers, he will long be remembered with love and regret.

On the following day, his remains were attended to the grave with every mark of attention and respect on the part of the civil and military authorities, and the inhabitants of this town in general. At 4 o'clock P. M. the 3d West-India regiment was marched to the King's wharf, to receive the corpse, and, about 5 o'clock, the boat, with the body left the John Adams, that ship firing minute guns until its arrival at the wharf, when Fort St. Andrew commenced the same ceremony, which continued until the procession reached the burying ground. The following was the order of the procession:—

The Chief of Police, and his Deputy.

The 3d West India Regiment, with arms reversed, the officers with white scarfs and hat-bands.

The Band of the regiment, playing the dead march in Saul.

The Commandant of the garrison and his staff with scarfs and hat-bands.

	THE BODY.	
Alcades of Barrios.		Alcades of Barrios.
Three Officers on Horseback, as Bearers.		Three Officers on Horseback, as Bearers.

CHIEF MOURNERS.

The Officers of the John Adams and Nonsuch two and two.

A great number of respectable Inhabitants, as Mourners—two and two.

One hundred and twenty men of the crews of the John Adams and Nonsuch—two and two.

On arriving at the entrance to the Burying Ground, the troops filed off, and formed a line for the Procession to pass through. The Funeral Service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Clapham, in a solemn and impressive manner; and, after the body was committed to the grave, the troops fired three vollies of musketry in the usual manner—the whole body of the attendants on the Funeral retiring from the burying ground with every mark of sympathetic grief for the premature death of a gallant man, and a good parent and citizen, encreased by the consideration of his eminent rank in society. His personal appearance was imposing, having been a man of large stature.

The public will perceive the impression made on the minds of the American officers, from the attention paid to the Funeral of their late commander, by the following communication, which has been handed to us for insertion:—

"The Officers of the United States' vessels *John Adams* and *Nonsuch*, tender their grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Port Spain, for their kind and respectful attention to the Funeral rites bestowed on their late commander, Commodore PERRY. The disposition manifested by all classes was highly in unison with their feelings, and merits their warmest thanks."

From the National Intelligencer.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

In consequence of the death of the gallant Commodore OLIVER H. PERRY, of the United States' Navy, at Port Spain, in the Island of Trinidad, on the 23d August last, a circular letter was, we understand, immediately issued by the Navy Department, addressed to the several Commanding Naval Officers, Commandants of Navy Yards, and the Commandants of Marines, requiring them respectfully, upon receipt of the said circular, to pay the usual tributes of respect to the memory of the illustrious officer deceased, by hoisting the flags at half mast, firing minute guns, and causing the officers attached to their respective commands to wear crape on the left arm during the space of thirty days.

COMMODORE PERRY

Was the eldest son of Christopher Raymond Perry, of the United States Navy. He was a native of Rhode-Island, having been born at Newport, in August, 1785; and was, when he died about 34 years of age. He entered the service in 1798, as a midshipman, on board the sloop of war Gen. Greene, which, at that time, was commanded by his father. During the war with Tripoli he served in the Mediterranean Squadron. In 1810 he was lieutenant commandant of the schooner Revenge. In 1812 he commanded the flotilla of gun-boats stationed in the harbour of New York, with the rank of master and commander. In 1813, he directed, in chief, the operations of the American squadron on Lake Erie; and, on the 10th of September, in that year, gained the memorable naval victory, which rendered his name imperishable.

During the summer of the present year Commodore Perry was selected by government for an active command in the American seas. There is reason to believe that, at the time of his death, the object of his cruise had not been completed. That object, as we have heard it suggested, was one which required great delicacy as well as vigor in the execution; for, as has been supposed, it combined a clearing of the neighboring seas of pirates with a due respect for vessels of war acting *bona fide* under the Patriot flags. The last employment of this gallant officer, therefore, was a high compliment to the discriminating powers of his mind, as well as to his professional skill and courage.

Commodore Perry was married (in 1811 or 1812) to Miss Mason, of Newport, a daughter of Dr. Mason, and niece of Christopher Champlin, Esq. of the United States Senate. This lady, (who is represented as having been lovely and interesting,) with one or more children, we believe survives him. It may be some consolation to her, perhaps to reflect, that the regrets of the whole nation will mingle with her sorrows.

Washington Gazette.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.

We would be led to suppose, from the pompous letters from the adventurers in this enterprise, that their numbers at least were respectable, and their prospects brilliant. We have authentic accounts from that quarter, which represent them to be directly the reverse. They have not the least prospect of succeeding in obtaining possession of the territory they are so liberal in offering to dispose of to recruits and proselytes. Their actual numbers, as late as the middle of August, did not exceed one hundred, and they were said to be without funds, and ill supplied with provisions. The province in which they have raised the standard of liberty, with the exception of Labahie and St. Antonio, contains not many more than a score of families, and they are chiefly Americans, who migrated thither about a year ago. The very persons who have issued a proclamation of Independence, from which one would suppose that they, with thousands of others, were groaning under the lash of Spanish tyranny, whilst the United States had failed in its duty to protect them, have themselves just renounced all the advantages of American citizenship, and engaged in a revolutionary project, the principal object of which is personal aggrandizement, though some may possibly have embarked in it under the influence of higher motives. We warn the young men of the United States against being seduced into this scheme by such highly colored statements as those which the above may in some degree serve to expose and correct. It is not by hostile invasion, nor yet by conquest, of foreign countries, that the principles of free government are disseminated.

PROVINCE OF TEXAS.

The body of adventurers, who have formed themselves in the rich territory of Texas, have established a paper, at Nacogdoches, with the title of "*Texas Republican.*" The first No. of this Journal has come to hand, and announces considerable news from that quarter. Reinforcements were daily joining the party, both of whites and Indians, the latter, throughout the neighboring country, being friendly to the cause. Information being received, that the royal troops at St. Antonia did not exceed 200; and those of Labadie not more than 80, an immediate attack on those two places, was to take place, the republicans (as they modestly called themselves) being enabled to march against them, with a force, ten times as great. From this state of affairs, it was confidently believed that by the last of October there would not be a royalist Spaniard on this side of the Rio Grande. It is added that strong settlements were forming at Picond Point, on the Red River; the lands there being of the best quality, and provisions made, this year, to supply four times the number of inhabitants that now reside there.

Boston Gazette.

Extract of a Letter from the British Consul at Para (Brazils) to a gentleman in Newburyport, dated 18th Aug. 1819.

"The Small Pox which, if I recollect right, commenced its ravages previous to your departure, has placed every species of commercial affairs in the most deplorable state imaginable; nothing is sold, and people are afraid to bring their produce to town. Our average of burials, or rather Deaths (for instead of burying those who die they are thrown into ditches ready prepared for the purpose) has been at least forty-five per diem for the last two months."

AUGOSTURA, AUG. 8.

"The Patriots have been considerably reinforced from England heretofore; and 150 English troops arrived here two days since. By this conveyance, intelligence is received that nearly 2000 men would very soon embark for the same destination. The formidable expedition of Juan Gregg Margaritta, and also the army of the interior, under General Bolivar in person, have moved. The troops are in fine spirits, and the result, favorable to the arms of Venezuela, may be daily expected."

Some very serious riots have taken place in Bavaria, having for their object the expulsion of the Jews; several of these outcasts had been plundered and otherwise mal-treated; and a great many driven out of the country; the military were compelled to fire upon the rioters, before they could be dispersed.

The kingdom of Valencia (Spain) is frequently disturbed by bodies of the more turbulent and disaffected inhabitants; private revenge had become very common; and the use of the poniard familiar; these excesses are not unconnected with political opinions. The prisons of Valencia are full, and the tribunals are expeditious in disposing of the malefactors.

Melchioir's band of mountain robbers, have lately shewn themselves round Truxello, in Extramadura, and raised contributions in the villages, with merciless rapacity.

Many people are of opinion that the retirement of the *British*, *French* and *Spanish* ministers, from the United States, indicated a presentiment of the rejection of the *Florida treaty*; the idea is plausible, but we still continue to think the treaty will be ratified; notwithstanding the arrival of the troops to garrison *Pensacola* and *St. Augustine*.—*Aurora.*

A late Liverpool paper says, "The debt of the country [Great-Britain] is now upwards of 800,000,000l.—and the sinking fund of five millions, it is expected, will soon be raised to eight millions, which would remove the debt, by the operation of compound interest, if no war should arise, in about forty-five years.—The annual expenditure of the country is fifty-two millions, and its annual income fifty-four millions."

Mr. William Gilley, of New-York, has announced the following work, for publication in a few days:

"An appeal from the judgments of Great-Britain respecting the U. States of America; containing an historical outline of their merits and wrongs as Colonies; and strictures upon the calumnies of the British Writers."—By Robert Walsh, Jun.

The Separation of Maine from Massachusetts Proper, being morally certain, a question is started in one of the Worcester papers, which is likely to produce no inconsiderable interest in the Old State—the propriety of removing the Seat of Government from Boston to a more central part of the Commonwealth. The question will undoubtedly produce a warm discussion, and if the removal should ever take place, Worcester would put forth a strong claim.—*Keene Sentinel.*

The Canal.—In a recent conversation (says the editor of the Onondago Register) with one of the commissioners who has just returned from visiting the whole line of the canal from Utica to Seneca, we learnt, that that part of the route from Selina to Utica, will be completed in about two months, so that boats may freely pass. This will exceed the most sanguine hopes of the warmest friends to this great work, and a source of disappointment to its enemies.

At Antwerp is announced a total eclipse of the sun, to take place at noon, on the 7th of Sept. 1820, and which will be more interesting than any eclipse visible there for many years.

The following, from the Washington (Pa.) Reporter, is not a bad thing. The name of the President of the Bank of Washington, in Pennsylvania, is Beard; and the Bank has stopped payment:

"Some Banks have broke by too close *Shaving*—but the Washington Bank has broke by keeping a *Beard* too long."

Remarkable Death.—On the 25th inst. a young man at Burlington, N J. ate a piece of honey-comb, in which a bee was concealed. While in the act of swallowing it, the bee stung him in the throat, which swelled so as to occasion, within half an hour, his death by suffocation.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, Oct. 2.

By the Fanny, we have accounts from Cadiz to the 28th Aug. at which time it was not known that the Florida Treaty was ratified by King Ferdinand. The six months allowed for its ratification by the Spanish government, it will be recollected, expired on the 28th August. It was very sickly at Cadiz, when the Fanny sailed.—Letters dated 28th August, represent that the yellow fever had broken out at Islay, a large town, about 8 miles from Cadiz, and that apprehensions were entertained of its reaching Cadiz. The inhabitants were generally removing, and all business was at a stand. Numerous bodies of troops were in the neighborhood of Cadiz, and it was supposed they would be embarked from some other point. Nothing is said of the treaty in these letters.

Other letters from Cadiz state, that the Merchants of that place were debarred making shipments in American vessels on account of the uncertainty of the Treaty being ratified.

A letter from Cadiz, of the 23d of August, received in this city, states that Gen. O'Donnell had been removed from the command of the expedition fitting out for South-America, and that *Callera*, formerly viceroy of Mexico, was to succeed him. This measure would retard the sailing of the expedition.

The treaty was not ratified, but it was under stood at Cadiz that the time had been extended for its ratification till the return of the Hornet.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Chillicothe, Ohio, to his friend in Baltimore, dated Sept. 17.

"DEAR SIR—The law of this State against the U. S. Bank, in this town, was carried into strict execution to-day. A person deputized by the Auditor, entered the Branch and demanded the tax of fifty thousand dollars—which sum being refused, he proceeded to the vault, and swept all that could be found, and had it taken off and deposited in the Bank of Chillicothe. The circuit court, which had been sitting, and adjourned last evening, had granted an injunction. The Branch Bank, it is probable, will be shut up for a time."

Grand Aqueduct in New-York.

A number of spirited gentlemen of New-York, among whom was the Mayor of the city, Dr. Mitchell, and Gen. Swift, have lately examined the sources of the river Bronx about 20 miles distant from the metropolis, and found them abundant in water, uncommonly fine, transparent and healthy; they therefore recommend its introduction into the city; which they are of opinion may be effected at an expense the citizens would cheerfully pay, in consideration of the immense benefit they would thereby enjoy.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 1.—It is said that Brevet Major General E. W. Ripley has tendered to the government the resignation of his commission of a brigadier General in the Army of the United States, with the intention of devoting his attention to civil pursuits.

Marine.

Ship Flora, Lyon, of New-London, sailed from Havre on the 17th Aug. for St. Ubes and New-Orleans.

Arrived at Elsinore, Aug. 9. steam-ship Savannah, Rogers, from Liverpool, for Cronstadt.

Married,

At Woodstock, by the Rev. Mr. Backus, Mr. JOHN FOWLER 2nd, Merchant, of the firm of Fowler and Williams, to Miss MARY C. BACON, daughter of Mr. Alvan Bacon.

Mr. STEPHEN CHILD, of Woodstock, to Miss LOVISA DEANS of Ashford.

Died,

In this city, Mr. ABRAHAM CRAWLEY, aged 85 years.

At Preston, on Friday, Mr. SILAS BREWSTER, aged 48 years.

On the 20th inst. at Groton, Mrs SARAH BRADFORD, wife of Adon. F. Bradford, in the 49th year of her age.

The Hon. JOHN RUTLEDGE and the Hon. KEATING L. SIMONDS, of South-Carolina, two of the most popular men in that State, and intimate friends, died on the same day and the same hour, the former at Philadelphia the latter at Charleston. They were both members of the Carolina Bar, and the Revolution Society; and the brethren have voted to wear badges of mourning for each. Their mutual friendship had been tested in some of the most trying scenes of life.

Episcopal Convention.

THE Convention of the *Protestant Episcopal Church* of Connecticut, is hereby notified to meet at New-Haven, on Tuesday the 26th of October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, for the transaction of ordinary business—and on the following days to receive and recognize the Bishop of the Diocese, who is then to be consecrated to that sacred office.

TILLOTSON BRONSON,
President of the Standing Committee.
Cheshire, Sept. 21, 1819. 48—

Daboll's Almanack, for 1820,

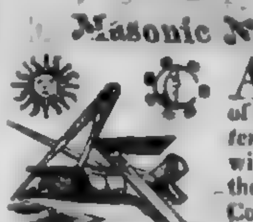
IN large or small quantities, for sale by R. HUBBARD.
Oct. 6.

Cash for Oats.

THE subscriber will pay cash for OATS, if soon offered, which he will contract for to be delivered at a stated time.

JED. HUNTINGTON.
Also wanted, a few good *Potatoes.*
Oct. 5. 48-6w

Masonic Notice.



A REGULAR Convocation of *Franklin Chapter, R. A. M. No. 4*, will be holden at their Chamber of Convocation, the last Monday in October, at 1 o'clock, P. M. A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the M. E. H. P.
JOSEPH KINGSLEY, *Secretary,*
F. C. R. A. M.
Norwich, Oct. 6, 1819. 48—

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office at Chelsea Landing, Ct. October 1, 1819.*

MARTHA MOTT, Mary R. Allen, Henry C. Avery, Joshua Brown, *N. Stonington*, John Maffin, F. A. Buswell, Nancy Backus, Charles Bowen, T. & E. Bradley, Shubael Breed, Elijah Barry, Wm. Barry, Lydia Breed, Dolly Billings, Step. Burrows, George Crawley, Elez. W. Corning, *Preston*, Rev. M. Clark, Eb. Carew, Daniel L. Dunham, Margaret Downer, Fanny Fitch, *Bozrah*, Jeffery D. Green, *Preston*, Jerem. Greene, John Gavit, Wyllis Goodall, Jas. Gordon, Jun. Jabez Huntington, (0) Levi Hart, Samuel Hyatt, Otis Hilton, Geo. Hill, Thomas Hallet, Salley Hatch, Francis C. Tracy, Joseph O. Hopkins, Olive Hilliard, T. F. Hubbard, Jones, Bushnell & Webb, Ichabod Johnson, Fanny Irons, Wm. Leed, Jas. B. Lyman, Freeman Lovell, Daniel Lathrop, Sarah D. Mc Clure, Step. Meech, Isaac Minor, Patrick Mehan, Jas. Nobles, Geo. Perkins, (4) Hez. Perkins, (3) Geo. A. Pearse (5) Thos. Potter, Wm. Poole, Robt. Palmer, Abigail Post, Elizh. Potter, Mary Parish, Horace Rose (2) Eben. Robison, Henry I. Rogers, *Montville*, Nathan Sears, Roger Smith, Doreta Stoddard, (2) Alfred Smith, Mr. Poole, Geo A. Sydleman, *Preston*, (2) Tim. Swan, do. Levi Standish, do. Wm. Smith & J. C. Park, do. Robt. Stoddard, *Groton*, Geo. Tisdale, (2) Lucenda Tracy, Hazard Terry, Phylance Tracy, Sam. Tyler, Edwin Williams, Joseph Williams, Geo. Whipple, John Wattles, Caleb Winchester. 48—

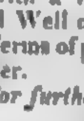
LETTERS *remaining in the Post Office, at Norwich, Ct. on the 1st day of Oct.* 1819

JOHN ADOMIS, Harriet Backus, Julius T. Borde, Aaron C. Bowen, Eliphalet Baldwin Jun. Lorinda Birchard, George Carpenter, Sally Carew, David L. Dodge, Sally Danforth 2, Obediah Fenner, Beriah Hartshorn 3, Samuel Huston, Lucinda Johnson, Elizabeth Kelley, William Leffingwell, Eleazer Lord, Harvey Morgan, Elijah Newton, Hiram Parish, Bela Peck, David Rogers, Catharine Swan, Dudley Tracy, Elisha Tracy 2, Stephen Tracy, Joseph Webb, Asa Witter, David P. Brown, Jun. Elihu M. Kingsley, Lucy S. Meech, Alfred Robbertson, John Scott, William Smith, Eunice Spicer 2, *Bozrah*, Nancy Aspenwall, Nathan Bushnell, Lucy Bishop 2, Josiah Cleveland, Andrew Clark, Juliana Hastings, Joseph B. Hebard, Mary Ann Hyde, Alethea B. Hyde 2, George Mallison, Elisha Morgan, Wm. C. Marshall, Lydia Perkins, *Lisbon*, Nancy Hill, *Montville*, P. Barret, *Windham*.
48 J. HYDE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office Plainfield, October 2, 1819.*

JOB ANGELL, Silas Bailey, Roger Coit, Spooner Crapo, Elizabeth Clarke, Susan Clarke, John Dow, Josiah Fuller, Josiah P. Gilmore, Joseph S. Gladding, Thos Hazzard, Elisha Jones, Sessions Lester, Andrew Lovejoy, Ephriam Medbury, Benjamin Peabody, Jacob Potter, Elizabeth Parkis, Walter Palmer, Mehitable Paine, Betsey Prentice, John Piquet, Levi Robinson, George Shay Select-Men, Jonathan Slocum, Anna Spalding, Fanny Smith, Joseph Whipple, Jode Watson, of *Plainfield*; John C. Smith, Palmer Ray, William Phillips, Daniel Kegwin, 2, John Kennedy, 2, Daniel Gordon, James Campbell, James Bassett, James Briggs, James Alexander, *of Voluntown.*
E. C. EATON, P. M.

For Sale, A FARM,



PLEASANTLY situated in the town of Lisbon, Hanover society, 3-4 of a mile from the Meeting-house, containing about

40 acres of excellent Land,

with a Dwelling-House and Barn, together with a variety of fruit Trees, and a good Well of water by the door.

Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

For further particulars enquire of
ROSWELL DOWNING,
ON THE PREMISES.
Lisbon, Sept. 8, 1819. 48—

For Sale, A FARM,

SITUATE in the town of Mansfield, County of Windham, now in the possession of *Asahel Jennings*, a large proportion of the said farm is a rich meadow, bounded by the Willomantic river, the residue arable and wood-land. The terms of purchase will be easy, and an indisputable title given. It contains 178 acres, 41 poles.

Enquire of the Hon. CALVIN GODDARD, Norwich.
Oct. 5. 48—

POTATOES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A FEW hundred bushels of well assorted white Potatoes, for which cash will be paid.

WILLIAM BELCHER.
Norwich, Oct. 6, 1819. 48—

To effect an equalization of TAXES.

ALL persons liable to pay taxes, are required by law to exhibit to the underwritten assessors, on or before the 20th day of October inst. written or printed lists of all taxable property belonging to such persons on the 20th day of August preceding, with the particulars of all property real and personal liable to be assessed and valued in conformity to a statute law of this State "entitled an Act to provide for the assessment and collection of Taxes in this State."

Viz. Dwelling-houses, with buildings and lots appurtenant thereto, not exceeding two acres.

Lands, and separate Lots (excepting house-lots as aforesaid) with as particular description as practicable.

Mills, Stores, Distilleries, buildings with their improvements used for manufactories of all kinds.

Horses, three years old or more.

Mules, Asses, two years old or more.

Stallions, more than three years old, whether belonging to a trooper or not.

Neat Cattle, three years old or more.

Silver Plate, of all kinds.

Stock in any Turnpike Company.

Coaches, Chariots, Phaetons, Coachees, Curricles, Chaises, Chairs, Gigs, or Sulkies.

All other Carriages or Waggons, drawn by one horse or more, except such as are usually and generally used on farms, or for transporting the produce thereof to market.

Clocks, Watches, and Time Pieces.

Stock in any Bank or Insurance Company, in this State, whether the owners thereof reside in this State or elsewhere.

Stock in any Bank or Insurance Company in any of the United States, shall be set in the list at 6 per cent.

Stock of non-residents, in any Bank, Insurance Company, or Turnpike Company, shall be taxed as other similar estate.

Polls of all white male persons from 21 to 60 years of age at $40.

All personal estate in the hands of Trustees, shall be set in the list in the Town where such Trustee lives.

If any person shall give or send to any assessor, a written list, and therein omit taxable property, or underrate the quantity or kind with intent to avoid paying a due proportion of taxes—the assessors shall add to such list of the persons so offending at three fold the rate per cent.

And such persons as neglect, or refuse to give or send to the assessors written lists of their taxable property shall be rated by the assessors at their discretion.

Certificates of Stock in any Bank, Insurance or turnpike company and evidences of money at interest—whether by bond, note, mortgage, or other security will be required.

JOHN HYDE,
BENJAMIN SNOW, } *Assessors.*
THO'S. L. THOMAS,
Norwich, Oct. 5, 1819. 48—

Notice.

ALL persons who are liable to pay taxes in the town of *Bozrah*, are hereby notified that the assessor will wait on them at their several places of abode on Monday the 11th day of Oct. inst. to receive a list of their taxable property by them possessed on the 20th day of August last, and assess the same, beginning at Bozrah Factory, then taking the stage road to Norwich—likewise those to the eastward of said road, including non-residents, and so in a circuitous course, from day to day, until the assessment is completed.

ELIJAH HUNTINGTON,
Assessor for the Town of Bozrah.
Bozrah, Oct. 4, 1819. 48—

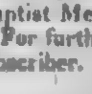
NOTICE.

THE subscribers being by the Honorable Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, appointed Commissioners to examine and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Jacob Hyde*, late of Canterbury, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from this date are allowed said creditors to present their claims; and that they will meet to examine and adjust them, at the Dwelling-House of *Stephen Butts*, Inn-holder, in said Canterbury, on the first Mondays of December and March next at 1 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

Dated at Canterbury, this 8th day of Sept. 1819. 48—

JOSEPH EATON, Jr.
JEDEDIAH JOHNSON, } *Com'rs.*

FOR SALE, A SMALL FARM,



LYING in the town of Bozrah, containing about 60 *acres*, well proportioned for *Mowing, Ploughing, Pasturing, and Wood-Land,* and *well watered.* There is on said farm a *Dwelling-House and Barn.* Situated about 2½ miles from the Presbyterian and Baptist Meeting-Houses, in Bozrah.

For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber.

JOHN LEFFINGWELL.
Montville, Sept. 28, 1819. 48—

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A WOMAN to do house-work. Apply to the publisher. *Oct. 6.*

POETRY.

THE COTTAGE MAID.

[From a collection of original Welch airs, published by G. Thompson, F. A. S.]

I ENVY not the splendor fine
That glitters in Sir Watkin's hall;
I ask not for the gems that shine
On lady fair at Wynnstay ball;
I wish but for a ribbon gay,
Which I might on a Sunday wear;
Unseen which I might kiss and say,
'Twas Owen's gift from Wrexham fair.

O, Owen! I believe thee kind,
And love is surely on thy tongue—
But would that I could read thy mind,
For hope betrays the maiden young.
Last night I saw thee loth to part,
I watch'd thy looks—so bright the moon;
And know not but my simple heart
Might owe too much, or owe too soon.

Unhappy fate of doubtful maid!
Her tears may fall, her bosom swell,
But even to the desert shade
She never must her secret tell.
And is it love—his softer mien?
And is it love—his whisper low?
And does he much, or nothing mean?
Ah! she that loves, how can she know!

With Owen I the dance have led,
And then I thought that sure he seem'd
To dance with lighter, livelier tread—
Oh! was it so—or have I dream'd?
To day he goes with merry glee,
And all are going to the fair—
O, may I by some ribbon see
He thought of one that was not there!

EVENING SCHOOL.

AN Evening School will be opened on Monday evening next, at the Chelsea Proprietor's School House, on the same plan and terms as formerly. by

DYAR T. HINCKLEY.

Norwich, Chelsea Society,
Sept. 21, 1819. 46—

Wanted Weavers.

FIVE steady Girls, who understand common weaving; wanted immediately to tend Power Looms at the

Bozrah Manufacturing Company.
D. L. DODGE.

Bozrahville, Sept. 27, 1819. 47—

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, by book or note, are requested to make immediate payment without delay.

HANNAH BUELL.

Lebanon, Sept. 14, 1819. 46—

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of

Fowler and Williams,

is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

JOHN FOWLER, 2d.
ANDREW A. WILLIAMS.

Woodstock, Sept. 13, 1819. 46—

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber on the 19th inst. a large black seven year old COW, with nubs on her horns. Whoever will give information shall be rewarded.

ABEL MALISON.

Norwich, Sept. 28. 47—

Came into the enclosure

OF the subscriber, on the 20 inst a black COW, with buttons on her horns. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

ERASTUS BINGHAM.

Norwich, Sept. 25, 1819. 47—

Came into my enclosure,

SEVENTEEN stray SHEEP, no ear mark. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN MORSE.

Norwich, Sept. 14, 1819. 47—

Left Home,

ON the morning of the 27th inst. an boy, named *Albert G. Harris*, in the 13th year of his age, short, stout built, light complexion, and light blue eyes. Wore away a black coat, striped pantaloons and other clothing. Had with him a light colored cotton handkerchief marked H. G.—Whoever will return said boy, or give information where he may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded.

PRENTICE HEWIT.

North-Stonington, Sept. 28, 1819. 47

At a meeting of the Board of Health of the town of Norwich, at the Hotel, September 16, 1819.

VOTED: That until the 1st day of November next, all vessels, with the persons and things on board, arriving at this port from the city of New-York; Boston; Newport in Rhode-Island or Baltimore, shall perform quarantine for 20 days, on penalty of the law, unless excused by the Health Officers.

A true copy of record published by order of the Board.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*

Norwich Sept. 28, 1819. 3w—46—

28 Boxes brown HAVANNA SUGAR, FOR SALE BY JOHN LATHROP.

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of WILSON'S PATENT

Franklin Parlour Stoves,

of various forms and sizes, with portable grates either for coal or wood. For beauty and economy, has not its equal, giving a beautiful open fire, which passes several times in the body of the stove, then rising and descending in the urn or cupola on the top, passing off into the chimney under the mantle piece, and may be used in the centre of rooms: suitable for cabins, counting-houses, bar-rooms, offices, &c.

ALSO,

Open Cooking Stoves,

with open fire on a large hearth, sufficient for roasting, boiling and frying in front, with 3 and 4 boilers on the top, and tube-boilers of copper attached to the side for any sized wooden vessel—will suit large families for washing, cooking, &c.

ALSO, IMPROVED

Oval Cooking Stoves,

with open fire in front, large hearth, from one to three boilers on the top, to suit families from 3 to 25 in number, with tube-boilers in the end for washing, &c.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Aug 24. 43—

Flour, Plaster, etc.

FLOUR (Baltimore Howard Street) in barrels and half barrels, nice for family use.

PLASTER (French and Nova Scotia) of approved quality, in the stone, or ground.

MEAL, Kiln dried, in W. O. puncheons or barrels,

FOR SALE BY *WM. WILLIAMS, Jr.*

WANTED,

A few hundred Bushels of POTATOES.

Sept. 29, 1819. 47—

NEW FLOUR.

James N. Brown,

HAS for sale, just received, superfine Southern Flour, in bbls. and half bbls. made from new wheat.

Sept. 1. 43—

WANTED,

SALMON Radish SEED,
Curled Savoy Cabbage,
Winter do.
Blood Red Beet,
Fresh Hops.

FOR SALE,

8 bbls Sugar,
4 boxes Cordials.

SAMUEL TYLER.

Norwich, Sept. 22, 1819. 46—

FLOUR.

SUPERFINE and Fine Baltimore Flour, in barrels and half barrels, of superior quality for family use,

FOR SALE BY *JOSEPH REED.*

Who will pay cash for RYE.

Sept. 8, 1819. 44—

NEW FLOUR.

30 Bbls. and ½ bbls. new crop. superfine and fine Baltimore Howard-street and New-York Flour. A few Boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS,

Just received and for sale by
CALVIN TYLER.

Sept. 8, 1819. 44—

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE subscriber has for sale an extensive assortment of School Books, which he offers for sale, at wholesale or retail, at the most reduced prices.

LIKEWISE,

A great variety of vocal and instrumental MUSIC.

ALSO,

Foolscap Writing PAPER, various qualities, from $2. 50, to 4. 50 per ream.

LETTER PAPER, at $5 per ream.

R. HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket-street.

Sept. 22. 46—

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

FOR SALE BY HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, June 22. 33—

Cabinet & Chair Making.

THE subscriber has taken the Cabinet Shop, owned by *Mr. Joel Hyde* in Lisbon, where he manufactures Mahogany and Cherry Furniture generally.

HE ALSO MAKES,

Dining Chairs, of various descriptions, all which he will sell very low for cash.

NATHAN BROWN.

Lisbon, Sept. 22, 1819. 3w-46—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS I.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
4 : : of	1000	:	4000
4 : : of	500	:	2000
96 : : of	100	:	9600
100 : : of	50	:	5000
395 : : of	20	:	7900
11400 : : of	2.50	:	28500
12000 Prizes			$60000
12000 Tickets at $5 is			$60000

☞ *Not a Blank in the Lottery.*

A more favorable Scheme for the Adventurer, we presume to say, was never offered to the public. The one now offered contains more high prizes than Schemes in general of this amount; and, it will be observed, that a person can obtain two Tickets for the same money that will buy but one in a Scheme of any other description. Consequently the Adventurer will have two chances for high Prizes to one in any other Lottery.

Part of the above Prizes will be determined in the following manner, viz.

The first drawn number on the 10th, 14th, and 20th day's drawing will be entitled to *one thousand dollars each*, and the first drawn number on the 18th day will be entitled to *three thousand dollars.*

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent, and all prizes less than *five hundred dollars* payable in *sixty days*, and all others in *ninety days* after the completion of the drawing, which will positively commence on the 2d Tuesday of January, 1820, at Mr Knap's Hotel in Fairfield; and 500 numbers will constitute one day's drawing, which will regulate the stationary prizes.

All prizes not called for in one year will be considered as generously given to the Society, and will not thereafter be paid.

SIMEON H MASON,
JEREMIAH STURGES,
PHINEAS TAYLOR,
THO'S F. ROWLAND, } *Managers.*

TICKETS FOR SALE BY
RUSSELL HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket-street,
and by SAMUEL TYLER, *and*
JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

July 21, 1819. 37—

Probate Office, Plainfield District.
Plainfield, Sept. 3 D. 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the Estate of

Elder AMOS WELLS,

late of Sterling, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate to *Thomas T. Wells*, of North-Stonington, Executor, or to *Calvin Hibbard, Esq.* of said Sterling, attorney to said Thomas T. Wells, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest. *JOHN LESTER,*
46 *Clerk of Probate.*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, on the 13th day of September A. D. 1819—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. DANIEL HARRIS,

late of Bozrah, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Peter Harris*, the Executor upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law, he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Bozrah.

Attest. BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

PETER HARRIS, *Executor.*

Bozrah, Sept. 20, 1819. 46—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1819—

Present NATH'L. SHERMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mrs. EUNICE BREWSTER,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Denison Palmer, Esq.* Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign post in said Preston.

47 *Attest. HENRY STRONG, Clerk.*

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 13 to 16 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 19—

Lands, &c. at Auction.

ON Monday the 18th day of October next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the subscriber will sell at public auction, at the late dwelling house of *Capt. John Doane*, deceased, in Norwich, all the real estate of said deceased, consisting of said *Dwelling-House*, with 18 acres *Land* adjoining—25 *acres Wood Land* on the Scotland Road—and a *Dwelling-House* with 2 acres of *Land*, near said wood lot, now occupied by *Mr. J. Freeman.* Terms will be made known at the time of sale.

HENRY STRONG, *Adm'r.*

Norwich, Sept. 28, 1819. 47—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Leffingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors.

Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26quantf—

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar*

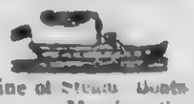
Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich.

H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.

May 25. 9tf—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.



THIS line of Steam Boats will commence on Monday the 8th inst. and continue during the season, as follows:

The CONNECTICUT, Capt. Bunker, will leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for New-Haven.

The FULTON, Capt. Law, will leave Norwich immediately after day-light in the morning of the same days, will touch at New-London, and depart from thence for New-Haven, at 8 o'clock.

The Boats will meet at New-Haven, and depart from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London and Norwich.

March 3. 1—

MUSIC.

JUST received and for sale at *R. HUBBARD's* Book-store,

MUSICA SACRA, a collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces, compiled at the request, and published under the patronage of the Oneida Musical Society. Price $1.25.

The MUSICAL READER, or political lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Sections, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score. To which are prefixed the rudiments of music. Compiled principally for the use of schools, by one of the editors of the "Musica Sacra." Price $8.25.

The INSTRUMENTAL PRECEPTOR, comprising instructions for the Clarinet, Hautboy, Flute and Bassoon. With a variety of the most celebrated airs, marches, minuets, songs, rondeaus, trios, &c. Compiled by Wm. Whitehy.

April 28.

To Farmers.

CORN, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Coal, Boards, Joist & Wood, are wanted, in exchange for Domestic Manufactured Goods at fair prices.

APPLY TO
WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Norwich Falls, Sept. 1. 43—

Famliy Bibles.

AN assortment of Family Bibles, for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

June 30. 34—

Domestic Goods Wool, Carding, &c.

MERINO and common Wool will be cleansed and carded, and Woolen Goods of every kind colored and finished by experienced workmen, at the Woolen Factory, in Norwich, the ensuing season, on the most reasonable terms—Where the subscribers offer for sale, by the piece or yard, a good assortment of *Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Satinetts, Kerseys, Plains*, &c. 6-4 and 7-8 *Flannels, Blue and common Blankets, domet*, 9-8 *Flannels and sheetings, scarlet, yellow, green, mixed, & bleached single and double Yarn for Knitting, Fringe and Tufting.*

Wanted, WOOL of every grade, in exchange for any of the above, by

E. & E. HUNTINGTON, & E. BACKUS.

Norwich Woolen Factory,
June, 1819. 32—

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred casks North-Stonington

LIME,

fresh from the Kiln, *very cheap.*

The subscriber has recently erected a Kiln for burning Lime, in North-Stonington, about seven miles distant from Norwich. The Lime has been examined by good judges, and proved to be very excellent—remarkably strong and very free from grit and sand. The N. Stonington lime casks are a size larger than the Providence, and are offered for sale at the store of WM. BUCHAN, Esq. Norwich-Landing, at 14s. per cask, one dollar less than the Providence.—Farmers will find this Lime a very cheap manure. In England, where agricultural improvement has advanced perhaps as near perfection as in any country, Lime is considered a very important manure, and is used in very great quantities—Perhaps the greatest effect is produced when mixed with coarse manure; the coarsest kind of manure may be prepared in a very short time for any crop whatever.

Orders addressed to WM BUCHAN, Esq. Norwich, agent of the subscriber, or to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention.

JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, Aug. 10, 1819. 40-4w

WANTED,

100 cords of Wood,

50 cords to be delivered at the Kiln by the 1st of October next.

Fire Insurance

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Company*, incorporated with a capital of $100,000, submit the following sketch of terms for insurance on Houses; Stores; Mills; Machinery; Ships in harbor; Goods; Wares; Merchandize and Furniture against loss or damage by fire.

I. Brick, or Stone buildings, with roofs of slate or tiles; or Goods not hazardous contained in such buildings 25 cents to 37½ cents per $100, per annum.

II. Brick, or Stone buildings, with wood roofs;—or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 37½ cents to 50 cents per $100, per annum

III. Buildings entirely of wood; or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 50 cents to 75 cents, per $100, per annum.

This will give a general idea of the rates; but there will be an increase of premium, where the situation and circumstances increase the risk; such as being contiguous to wooden buildings, or those occupied in hazardous business: distance from water; no engines or firemen in the place, &c.—The premium on buildings in the country, standing single, is 20 cents per $100, per annum.

As all classes of citizens are exposed to calamities from fire, it is presumed that prudence will induce them to pay so small a premium for indemnity: and the Company are confident that the extent and solidity of their funds, and the fairness and promptitude, with which they will adjust claims, will engage public confidence.

Applications must be made to the Secretary, in writing, signed by the applicant, and the subject accurately described.—No insurance is binding until the premium is paid. Insurance may be had for 7 years, by paying premium for 6 years, and for a less number than 7, a reasonable allowance.

The Directors are *Dwight Ripley: C. F. Huntington: Coddington Billings: Ezra Chappell: Joseph H. Strong: C. Rolls: Wm. Williams, Jun.: F. A. Perkins and Jonathan G. W. Trumbull.*

DWIGHT RIPLEY, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Norwich, March 24, 1819. 20—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

THE CELEBRATED

BALM OF QUITO,

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, &c. FOR SALE AT *R. HUBBARD's* Book-Store.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1819 — *NORWICH*, (Conn.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. — [Vol. XXIII. No. 49.]

NEW STORE.

Z. HYDE,

HAS for the present removed his Store of

DRY GOODS

from New-York to Norwich, and has taken the store next west of *Mr. Eben. Carew's*, in Davison's buildings, where he is opening a general assortment of

Staple and Fashionable GOODS,

which will be offered at the lowest New-York prices, wholesale and retail.

Chelsea, Sept. 29, 1819. 47—

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a very large and general assortment of fresh imported

GOODS,

purchased at the present reduced prices, principally at auction, for cash, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, at small advance for ready money.

AMONG THEM ARE

40 ps. superfine, middling and low priced Broadcloths,
30 „ do. do. double and single milled Cassimeres,
50 „ (A. R. & Co.) and (H. S. & Co.) black and coloured Bombazetts.
50 „ steam-loom and Maddapolam Cotton Shirtings,
40 „ Levantine, Florence, and India Lustrings,
30 „ black and col'd Canton Crapes,
60 „ Carlisle Ginghams and Robes,
200 „ Ribbons—some elegant garnitures,
20 „ black, blue and dran, wide, double chain Cotton Cassimeres, suitable for carriage tops or summer clothing.
60 doz. Cotton, Silk and Worsted Hose,
100 ps. Cotton Cambrics and Book Muslins,
100 „ Calicoes and Ginghams,
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Coach Laces,
White and Chintz Bed Lace,
Furniture, Cambric and common Dimoty,
Blue and plain Nankins, (first chop,)
Black, white, green and pink Italian Crape,
Silk, Merino, Crape, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls,
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Thule Lace,
Thread, Silk and Cotton Lace,
Ladies' black, white and fancy col'd Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gentlemen's Silk, Beaver and Buck Skin Gloves,
Shell and Horn Combs,
Long Lawn, Linen Cambrics,
Threads, Tapes, and Bobbins,
White, red, green, yellow and black Flannel,
A large assortment of superior Wire Thread.
Best plated spring thong and twig Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, and Parasols,
Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Prenelle Shoes, manufactured in New-York,
Misses' and Children's do.
Green Gauze, for Veils, Vesting,
Marseilles, Toilinet and Silk
Tabby Velvets, assorted colours,
Travelling Trunks, assorted sizes,
An assortment of men's, youth's and children's

HATS,

of the first quality from the manufactories of J. Brewster, and Ives & White.

ALSO,

10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices; for cash only.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

GROCERIES.

1 pipe first quality Cognac Brandy,
2 hhds. 3d proof W. I. Rum,
3 hhds Molasses,
Teneriffe and Lisbon Wine,
Lump Sugar,
First-quality Havanna White Sugar,
Hyson and Gunpowder Tea of the best quality, 1 keg Nutmegs,
Soft shelled Almonds,

Just received and for sale by
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Sept. 21. 46—

Salt afloat.

280 bushels superior quality Cape Salt, on board sloop *Paragon*, laying at *Brown's* Wharf, for sale at a reduced price Apply to CALVIN TYLER, or to Capt. Robinson, on board.

WANTED, *if delivered immediately*,
300 bushels OATS,
Good Butter and Cheese,
for which cash will be paid.

Apply as above.

Sept. 22. 48—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of Wilson's Patent

Franklin Parlour Stoves,

of various forms and sizes, with portable grates either for coal or wood. For beauty and economy, has not its equal, giving a beautiful open fire, which passes several times in the body of the stove, then rising and descending in the urn or cupola on the top, passing off into the chimney under the mantle piece, and may be used in the centre of rooms: suitable for cabins, counting-houses, bar-rooms, offices, &c.

ALSO,

Open Cooking Stoves,

with open fire on a large hearth, sufficient for roasting, boiling and frying in front, with 3 and 4 boilers on the top, and tube-boilers of copper attached to the side for any sized wooden vessel—will suit large families for washing, cooking, &c.

ALSO, IMPROVED

Oval Cooking Stoves,

with open fire in front, large hearth, from one to three boilers on the top, to suit families from 3 to 25 in number, with tube-boilers in the end for washing, &c.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Aug. 24. 42—

POTATOES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A FEW hundred bushels of well assorted white Potatoes, for which cash will be paid.

WILLIAM BELCHER.

Norwich, Oct. 6, 1819. 48—

Cash for Oats.

THE subscriber will pay cash for OATS, if soon offered, which he will contract for to be delivered at a stated time.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Also wanted, a few good *Potatoes.*

Oct. 5. 48-3w—

NEW FLOUR.

30 Bbls. and ½ bbls. new crop, superfine and fine Baltimore Howard-street and New-York Flour. A few Boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS.

Just received and for sale by
CALVIN TYLER.

Sept. 8, 1819. 44—

Flour, Plaster, etc.

FLOUR (Baltimore Howard Street) in barrels and half barrels, nice for family use.

PLASTER (French and Nova Scotia) of approved quality, in the stone, or ground.

MEAL, kiln dried, in W. O. puncheons or barrels,

FOR SALE BY
WM WILLIAMS, Jr.

WANTED,
A few hundred Bushels of POTATOES.

Sept. 29, 1819. 47—

FLOUR.

SUPERFINE and Fine Baltimore Flour, in barrels and half barrels, of superior quality for family use.

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.

Who will pay cash for RYE.

Sept. 8, 1819. 44—

POTATOES.

N. Gilbert,

WISHES to contract for 500 bushels of good assorted Potatoes, to be delivered in 15 days, for which cash will be paid

Norwich, Sept. 28 1819. 3w—47—

NEW FLOUR.

James N. Brown,

HAS for sale, just received, superfine Southern Flour, in bbls. and half bbls made from new wheat.

Sept. 1. 43—

Flour, Lime, etc.

SUPERFINE and fine FLOUR, in bbls. and half bbls.

Dexter's and common STONE LIME, CODFISH,

FOR SALE BY
JAMES N. BROWN.

June 22. 36—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. Kinney,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

selected from the latest European and India importations, and just received from New-York,

CONSISTING OF

Super. and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Rattinetts, Bombazines, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Nankin Crape Shawls, 3-4, 4-4 and half Merino do. Sinchews, Sarsnetts, Levantine and Florence Silks, a large assortment of Nankin, Canton and Canton Crapes, fancy and plain Ribbons, Silk and Tabby Velvets, black and mixed Canton Camblets, brown and white Russia and Irish Sheeting, Russia and Irish Dispers, Damask Dispers and Table Cloths, Linen Cambricks and Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, men's Woodstock, Beaver and Silk Gloves, ladies' Kid, Beaver and black Castor Gloves, 4-4 and 6-4 Book, Mulmul, Jackonet and Cambric Muslins, Cotton Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambric and common Dimoties, &c. &c. &c.

April 27. 25tf—

Domestic Goods Wool, Carding, &c.

MERINO and common Wool will be cleansed and carded, and Woolen Goods of every kind colored and finished by experienced workmen, at the Woolen Factory, in Norwich, the ensuing season, on the most reasonable terms—Where the subscribers offer for sale, by the piece or yard, a good assortment of *Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Satinetts, Kerseys, Plains*, &c. 6-4 and 7-8 *Flannels, Rose and common Blankets, domet.* 9-8 *Flannels and sheetings, scarlet, yellow, green, mixed, & blenched single and double Yarn for Knitting, Fringe and Tufting.*

Wanted, WOOL of every grade, in exchange for any of the above, by

E. & E. HUNTINGTON, &
E. BACKUS.

Norwich Woolen Factory, June, 1819. 39—

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred casks North-Stonington

LIME,

fresh from the Kiln, *very cheap.*

The subscriber has recently erected a Kiln for burning Lime, in North-Stonington, about seven miles distant from Norwich. The Lime has been examined by good judges, and proved to be very excellent—remarkably strong and very free from grit and sand. The N. Stonington lime casks are a size larger than the Providence, and are offered for sale at the store of Wm. Belcher, Esq. Norwich-Landing, at 14s. per cask, one dollar less than the Providence.—Farmers will find this Lime a very cheap manure. In England, where agricultural improvement has advanced perhaps as near perfection as in any country, Lime is considered a very important manure, and is used in very great quantities—Perhaps the greatest effect is produced when mixed with coarse manure. The coarsest kind of manure may be prepared in a very short time for any crop whatever.

Orders addressed to Wm Belcher, Esq. Norwich, agent of the subscriber, or to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention.

JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, Aug. 10, 1819. 40-4w

WANTED,

100 cords of Wood,

50 cords to be delivered at the Kiln by the 1st of October next.

Oil Cake, Stone Lime, &c.

JOSEPH H. STRONG,

HAS on hand, some Oil Cake and Flax-Seed Oil, which he will dispose of at a reduced price.—Also, a few casks best Stone Lime, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

Norwich, Aug. 17, 1819. 41—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has received by the last Packets from New-York, an additional supply of

Cooking and Parlor Stoves

of various forms and sizes, from $18 to $65 each, which makes his assortment of both kinds very extensive. Those who wish to purchase are invited to call and examine them.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Sept. 21. 46—

Merino Shawls.

36 elegant MERINO SHAWLS, 8 yards square, just received from France, and for sale at an uncommonly low price, by

F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

Sept. 22, 1819. 46—

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

THERE is no subject or special duty, which is of so much vital interest, and so little understood, as the *management of children.* I am confirmed in the opinion, from attentive observation, that this branch of domestic economy is very much neglected, and that children were better governed, some twenty-five years ago, than they are at present. Parents, as well as society at large; the interest of country, and the welfare of mankind, depend, in a great measure, on early impressions—on a proper impulse and direction, given to children's mind: and this cannot be neglected without violating those great obligations which morality imposes. I am excessively fond of children when they are not rude or noisy, and can possibly have no higher gratification than in mixing in their innocent amusements and participating in their joyful gambols—I take great delight in conversing with a sensible, modest boy, and can nurse a rosy cheek'd infant for hours, if the urchin does not cry. With such feelings, I accepted an invitation, from a friend, to dinner, who had a large family of young children, and who seasoned his invitation by assurances that I should meet some gentlemen of intelligence, as well as being gratified with the sight of a promising family. These were sufficient inducements; and at the appointed hour I was there, for nothing is more rude than to keep a family waiting dinner beyond the hour of invitation. I met with a friendly welcome; and the young ones, consisting of three boys and a girl, were severally ordered up to shake hands with me, and be exhibited. They each made some resistance, shuffled off a little, and came very reluctantly. I did not augur well from this specimen of breeding: a child should be instructed to approach a stranger with respectful confidence, divested, alike, of assurance or timidity. I would not judge hastily, and dinner was shortly announced. The children were almost the first seated, and there was some indecent scuffling for chairs, which required the interference of the father to stop, and which was done not without some difficulty, as mama begged him not to create a riot.—Order being restored, I began to eat my soup, but with little comfort: the young ones were again noisy and clamorous: one did not like mutton—the other vociferously demanded the ship of a turkey—a third called for beer, with an air of authority—and papa whispered the fourth to ask me to drink a glass of wine with him, an honor which I would have declined, but was fearful of hurting the feelings of the father, who was thus ruining his child, by teaching him maxims of high life, and customs of mature age, while yet an infant. We got through the dinner after some wrangling: a few tears, expostulations from the father, and opposition from the mother. The desert was introduced; and the young ones made a dash at the finest of the fruit—helped themselves plentifully—and, while two were fighting for a peach, they knocked over a butter boat with sauce for the pudding, which they safely lodged, partly in mama's lap, and partly on my black small clothes. I was very near losing my temper on the occasion; it fretted me to see children so much neglected.—However, while the urchins were busily engaged in destroying whatever they fancied, I was conversing, with a gentleman who sat opposite to me on the subject of manufactures, and the means of decreasing pauperism and giving employment to our poor; but this deeply interesting topic was interrupted by the nurse entering, with an infant in her arms, and a boy, of two years old, leading by the hand. A new scene of uproar commenced: the children seized the baby—the baby squalled for fruit—the young one grasped at every thing in his way—a perfect riot ensued—and it was with great difficulty that the room was cleared, after bribing each of them with something eatable. I took my departure with pleasure, happy in terminating this unpleasant interview.

Times are strangly altered, or rather wholesome doctrines have become unfashionable. When I was a boy, my breakfast, with seven others, consisted of milk and water, or very weak coffee, which was placed in a large earthen pan, and each of us had a tin cup, and two good slices of bread and butter: all of our meals were served up, in this manner, under the superintendence of one of the family, and we were dispatched to school at the proper hour: we had a reasonable proportion of delicacies reserved for us, and at night we joined the family party, who were all pleased to see us, and that was the season for mirth and judicious hilarity: our education was not neglected—our appetites were not pampered—our minds were not ruined by extravagance—and our principles were not vitiated by bad examples. Nothing can have a better effect than adopting a system with children, and never departing from it, if the principles are sound. A very sacred and solemn duty is imposed upon parents, not only to feed and clothe their children, (for that seems to be the boundary attention with many persons,) but to preserve their minds and morals pure—to inculcate, by *precept* and *example*, lessons of prudence, economy and industry. This can only be effected in one way: by decision and judicious severity. Unless a child *fears* his parent, he will never obey or respect him. This severity does not consist in beating a child—but keeping him at a respectful distance; admitting him only at stated periods into his presence, and at those periods conversing rationally and affectionately with him; crushing in the bud every attempt at wit, or, what is called, smart sayings, the precursors only of insolence, rudeness and ill manners: but, on the contrary, imprinting, upon their waxen minds, lessons of mildness, temperance and industry. Some will say, that by this cold and repulsive course, you teach children to hate you; but it should be remembered, that familiarity destroys respect; and where there is no respect, there is no fear—where there is no fear, there is no obedience. A child may fear his parent; but in time he will discover the good qualities of his father, account for his severity and love him: and that very severity will induce a child to do nothing that may offend him. Let them live hardy when young; partake of rough, but wholesome, fare; abstain from luxuries; dress plainly; give them a little or no money; teach them to earn it; give them a trade when they are able to work, or a suitable profession; see that their time is employed, and *compel* them, while under your care, to obey your commands, and they will turn out good citizens. It is a fact, which is undeniable, that seven-eights of the bad characters, who disfigure the world—who are useless to themselves—of no credit or service to their families, have been thus reduced to extremities from the culpable neglect and unpardonable indifference of parents. HOWARD.

From the Rhode-Island Republican.

The following letter, from Dr. Johnson to the Attorney-General of this State, we publish as containing facts and doctrines highly important to the community; and interesting to the Medical Philosopher.

Newport, 20th September, 1819.

Dear Sir,—In your note of the 18th instant, you ask what is my opinion of the prevailing distemper? And the cause of the mortality which prevails at present in this town?—In answer to your queries, I would observe, with regard to the distemper prevailing, I am decidedly of the opinion, that it is the Kausos of Hippocrates and Galen: the *Febris Ardens* of the Romans; and the *yellow fever* of modern times, aggravated by climate, &c. The circumstances of climate, of constitution, of temperament, and mode of life, may affect its operations in some considerable degree. With regard to the cause of mortality, this may depend on two causes, principally, viz.—The malignant nature of the disease; or the mode of treatment which may have been adopted; or both united. The disease under consideration has been distinguished by two different names; one of which is the *yellow fever*, the other the *black vomit*. The disease has, also, been called the "malignant *bilious* fever." All of these terms, sir, are misleading, inasmuch as they convey to the mind no adequate idea of the origin and cause of the disease. The term "*yellow*" expresses only a symptom, which does not at all times accompany the disease; and cannot be considered as a pathognomonic symptom of the distemper. The same may be said of the *black* or *dark* colored matter ejected from the stomach; with this difference, however, that this appearance indicates more malignity in the exciting cause. The term *bilious*,—by this is to be understood, that there is an *increased secretion* of the *bile*; more than takes place in time of health. This increased quantity of bile is but an *effect* of the exciting cause of the disease; or it may be considered a salutary effort of nature, to relieve herself. The bile is the grand antidote, and perhaps the only one which the animal system is by nature capable of furnishing, to counteract or overcome the *poisonous* cause which produces the disease in question.

Yet sir, this friend of the constitution, this health preserving fluid, has been, and still is considered by those who are *ignorant* of its properties, the *curse* of the animal system.

Is this disease *contagious*? I answer, no. The facts and reasonings in confirmation of this opinion are numerous, and stubborn; but the limits of this letter forbid further observations on this point. It is *infectious*. A human being, whose system is predisposed, may *receive* the disease on being exposed to the poisonous effluvia, disengaged from putrefying animal and vegetable substances. The azotic gas,

disengaged from putrefying animal and vegetable substances, mingles with the atmosphere; and, when received into the lungs, comes in contact with the *blood*, and produces disturbance in the *sanguiferous* system. It also mingles with the *saliva*, and passes into the stomach; there it produces nausea and vomiting, inflammation, fever, disorganization, black vomit, and death. But sir, this mode of *receiving* the disease will not account for the *origin* of many cases which occur, where *infection* is out of the question. The cause then must be sought for from other sources.—The disease under consideration has its origin *within our own system*, independent of imported or domestic infection.—This distemper, for the most part prevails in the months of August, September and October. In the present case, the season has been uncommonly warm and sultry; the ambient atmosphere extremely hot and dry, through the day; and the evening breezes loaded with humid exhalations.—Excessive heat is debilitating; the same may be said of moisture. These powers operating on the human system, cause *debility* and relaxation. The stomach, in a special manner, becomes debilitated, or weakened; and, therefore, unable to perform its principal function, *digestion*.—The food at this season consists generally of *fresh* meat, *fresh* fish, and various fruits. The meat and fish frequently in an incipient state of putrefaction before it comes to the hands of the cook; it then undergoes what is sometimes called *fashionable* cooking; that is, it is half roasted, or boiled, &c. &c. In this half putrid condition, it is received into the debilitated stomach. Under these circumstances, sir, *healthy digestion* is not performed; fermentation and putrefaction take place in the mass contained in the stomach, the septic acid gas is disengaged, and a poisonous fluid is generated; the whole mass now becomes a poison, destructive of life.

If this poison do exist in a *concentrated* state, in the stomach and duodenum, it will excite nausea and vomiting, inflammation, fever, black vomit, mortification, and death. But if the poison exists in a *diluted* state, it will kindle up fever of various degrees, from the *mild typhus* to the malignant *Yellow Fever*; and this in proportion to the *degree* of the poisoning cause.

You will perceive, sir, that I consider a human being, under the operation of this terrible distemper, as *poisoned*. And, sir, I would define the disease under consideration to be, a *poisoned condition of the human system*. I have seen the disease in its different forms; with strongly marked appearances of a poisonous cause; and dissections have furnished evidence in confirmation of the truth of the doctrine here advanced. From the doctrine here advanced, all of the important symptoms of the disease may be rationally explained. They cannot be, on any other theory, hitherto advocated. And, sir, it is my opinion, that unless the practice in this disease is regulated by the doctrine which I have herein sketched, little, very little, success will attend the best exertions of medical gentlemen.

As this is a disease of extreme debility, although in some cases it puts on the appearance of sthenic diathesis, yet this appearance is a deceitful one, and should not, generally speaking, be considered as indicating the mode of treatment proper in sthenic diseases.

The indication of cure points out the necessity of removing or destroying the exciting causes; of *supporting* the powers of life; of obviating any tendency to putrefaction, especially in the stomach and bowels; and of repairing the injury sustained. More might be said, but the limits of this letter forbid.—Relying, as much as any body, on the moving of the spirit, I have not troubled you with references to the celebrated works of Culpepper, or Dr. Sangrado —

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.

C. JOHNSON.

D. J. Pearce, Esq. Attorney General of the State of Rhode-Island

Foreign Intelligence.

From the N. York Mercantile Adv. Oct. 8.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND

By the packet ship Albion, Captain Williams, we have received Liverpool papers to the 4th and London to the evening of 31 ult.

The last Liverpool letters state, generally, that there was no alteration in the market, except that it was rather more dull than at last advices.

A large Reform meeting had been held in Liverpool, at which about 8000 men attended, who adopted several spirited resolutions. Mr. Preston, of Liverpool, presided.

Meetings continued to be held and proposed in various other places.

Hunt, and the other prisoners at Manchester had been admitted, to bail, to answer, simply for a misdemeanor.

PALACE YARD MEETING.

LONDON, (Courier) SEPT. 2.

By twelve o'clock several thousand people had assembled in Palace Yard, and before 1 o'clock two thirds of the space between the Hustings before the Kings Arms became occupied. There were calculated to be 10,000 persons present. Sir F. Burdett, attended by Mr. Hobhouse, Major Cartwright, Mr. T. J. Clarke, &c. then appeared, on the Hustings, amidst great applause.

Sir. F. Burdett then stated the objects for which the meeting was assembled, and the refusal of the High Bailiff to call it, contrary to his public duty. He (Sir F. B.) had on this sorrowful and melancholy occasion, agreed to take the chair; and he trusted that the example would be followed by the whole United Kingdom, to teach those who would suppress the public voice, what the people thought of the violence which had been exerted. (Loud applause)—[Here considerable interruption took place, the coaches being forced to withdraw to make way for the increased multitude.] Order with some difficulty, having been restored, the Hon. Baronet endeavored to proceed, and the space between the hall and the hustings was by this time entirely occupied. A new interruption arose from the appearance of a small body of Reformers, with wands and flags, bearing inscriptions of Peace and Good Will, and Universal Suffrage, preceded by music. The Hon. Baronet resumed. He said it was now no longer a party question; it was a political one; the great paramount, imprescriptable right of the people to meet and discuss their grievances. He trusted this was an opinion in which Whigs and Tories, as well as Reformers, agreed; and it was that which they had now to maintain, the right to hold public meetings; and that he trusted every Englishman would be ready to die for. (Great applause.) He held that to be a right antecedent to all political institutions; and it was now to be determined, whether the Government was to be one of law, or of arbitrary discretionary violence. (Applause) He therefore hoped the expression of abhorrence against the violence, and bloodshed, and murders at Manchester would be unanimous; and that every man of honor would feel himself bound to vindicate the outraged liberties of the nation. They were to decide whether they were to be permitted to breathe the air and wear their own noses without the permission of our weak Ministers—Ministers who had the folly to take the whole business on their own shoulders; Ministers who ought to be dismissed for those illegal acts; acts which not even the venal scribes could vindicate. The dismission of men on such grounds would be an important precedent. But the whole business was most illegal. The arrest of Hunt was illegal, on a warrant with an opinion on oath; but he trusted that the magistrates would be taught what was law.—(Applause)—The Noble Lord, falsely called the third secretary of State, but who was in fact only First Lieutenant of Police, approved of this. They were all alike in wisdom. The warrant was illegal, and the Courier added that it was the intention of the yeomanry to cut Mr. Hunt to pieces. The military had nothing to do with it; it was the yeomen's bravery; but he hoped the whole was a libel, and trusted they would prosecute the Courier for a libel. The yeomanry deserved the whole credit of the deed; and therefore the brave army was not to be confounded with these yeomanry cavalry deeds. Let those who had plucked those bloody honors—let those Hotspurs of the North, wear their glories without co-rival. (Applause.) As to Mr. Hunt, he had conducted himself with wisdom and propriety.

Half past 2.—The Hon. Baronet concluded, when Mr. Richter read a string of Resolutions declaratory of the people's right to meet and discuss grievances, the legality of the Manchester Meeting, the increased necessity for Reform, and the propriety of petitioning the Regent.

Mr. Hobhouse seconded them, and began with lamenting the absence of several persons of name and consequence.

Three o'clock.—Mr. Hobhouse has just concluded, by moving a long address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Mr. Richter moved, that Sir F. Burdett, Major Cartwright, and John Cam Hobhouse, Esq. do present the same, which was carried accordingly. The crowd now exceeds all precedent. There cannot be less than 30,000 persons present.

Four o'clock.—The Meeting has just concluded.—The principal speakers, as they left the tavern, were loudly applauded and followed by thousands. The mob remained about the Treasury, the House Guards, &c. for some time, and then they separated.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

On Monday morning the fair Circassian and suit left his Excellency the Persian Ambassador's residence in Charles-street, Berkley-square, to go on board the Lord Exmouth—she was accompanied to the ship by Col. D'Arcy, Capt. Whitlock, and Mr. Piercey, who slept on board at night. She sailed yesterday morning for Constantinople, from whence they go by land to Persia. His Excellency remains in England till April or May next. He is shortly going on a tour through England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Waddington, who was taken up for parading Kennington Common on the 28th ult. with a seditious placard, was tried yesterday, at the Surrey Sessions. The man appeared to be insane. As a part of his defence, he took out a pocket bible, and read several chapters, about the iniquity of bad advisers, and the torments of the damned.—The Jury acquitted him.—*Courier.*

HAMBURGH, AUG. 31.

"The Brunswick post has not arrived to-day, and it is affirmed, that its delay is occasioned by a terrible riot which has broken out there against the Jews, who, it is reported, are all massacred, and in consequence of that event, the town gates are closed. It is, nevertheless, considered, that the delay of the post may arise from some less fearful circumstance, or that, if there have been any disturbance, the report is at least much exaggerated."

PARIS, AUG. 30.

It is confidently asserted, that Count Daru is appointed Minister of War, the state of Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr's health will not allow of his continuing the functions of this Ministry.

FRANKFORT, AUG. 29.

It is stated from Carlesbad, that the Ministers assembled there have concerted the means, of generalizing the measures proper to restrain our political writers. It is said that a project has been already agreed upon with regard particularly to newspapers, which will much restrain the freedom of publishing opinions. The project will be sent by the different Courts to their Ministers at the Diet, which will enact a general law upon the subject.

MADRID, AUG. 17.

The publication here of the Royal decree, appointing the Count Abisbal Captain General of Andalusia, &c. is considered as putting an end to all the unfavorable reports against him, the offices conferred being amongst the most important of the kingdom.

PARIS, AUG. 27.

The appeal court has confirmed the sentence passed upon Gen. Sarazin for bigamy.

STOCKHOLM, AUG. 6.

The Swedish Consul at Tangier, C. J. Groeberg, has communicated to our College of Health a very important discovery, which will tend to prevent in future the ravages of the plague. M. Calaco, the Portuguese Consul at Larrache, having observed that in several parts of Barbary, oil was used externally to anoint the body, as a preservative against the plague, conceived the idea of administering this simple remedy internally to persons already infected.—Numerous experiments have been made which have proved the efficacy of this remedy. Out of 500 individuals already infected, who resorted to this simple remedy, only 12 died.

By the late Mails.

COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, SEPT 30.

FROM THE ORONOCO.

The enclosed letter from a gentleman on board a vessel of the United States, to his friend at home, contains so much useful and interesting information, and is so creditable to the intelligence and observation of the youthful writer, that we have pleasure in presenting it to our readers:

U. S. schooner Nonsuch, at anchor off Angostura, August 15th, 1819.

We left Barbadoes the 6th July, and two days after came in sight of land, at the entrance of a river, which we took to be the Oronoco. The boats were immediately dispatched to sound and make observations. The coast was low and marshy, and the water too shallow to admit of landing. After exploring for thirty miles along shore, in search of the entrance of the river, the ship got under way, and stood down about sixty miles. Here our attempts were renewed, and for two days we passed the most uncomfortable time I ever experienced. The weather was rainy and hot, and the sea so tremendous that the vessel rode it out with difficulty: sleep or rest we were entire strangers to. Early in the morning of the 15th we had the good fortune to discover a schooner; a boat was dispatched for intelligence, and returned with a pilot for the Oronoco. This great river appears to be almost unknown in the United States; all our charts laid down its latitude differently. The Commodore ordered the John Adams to Trinidad, and the same day we entered the mouth of the river in this schooner: vessels drawing more than 16 feet of water cannot cross the bar.

Next morning two canoes of Indians came on board, bringing a regular pilot. These fellows were naked, very slightly and delicately made, and appeared poor and miserable in the extreme—their only food was plantains, cassada bread, and sugar cane.

The banks of the Oronoco, for 200 miles up, are unimhabited, being subject to inundation. They are thickly wooded with live oak, mahogany, cocoa nut, and a thousand other trees, the names of which we did not know. The river is generally narrow, but extremely deep, and has a strong current always setting down: we sometimes tied the vessel to a tree like a canoe, and could easily jump ashore on firm land. The prospect is always fine and striking, and the trees filled with birds of the most beautiful plumage. We saw some baboons, as large as middle sized dogs, of a light red color; they made the most tremendous howling and chattering in the night.

The Indians reside in the interior, and come down occasionally to fish; they are a harmless, inoffensive race, fond of tobacco and rum, and tolerably shrewd at driving a bargain. They are completely in a state of nature; the women are not handsome, but some of them possess a regularity of features and expression of countenance extremely pleasing. A piece of red paint they consider invaluable, and are in the habit of rouging pretty highly. We met with several gentlemen who had each half a dozen wives.

After ascending the river about sixty miles, the country begins to assume a different appearance, being higher and less woody. Some small plantations, producing sugar cane and plantains, are here seen. The land is extremely rich, and well adapted to Indian corn and tobacco; both these would grow almost without cultivation. When in possession of Old Spain, sugar and coffee were extensively raised; but, since the revolution, these valuable articles have been entirely abandoned. Indeed, this fine soil is bestowed on a people perhaps the most inactive and indolent in the universe. Neither the hope of gain, or fear of punishment, can make a Spaniard work; they have no more foresight than the lowest of brutes, and never look forward to to-morrow; How they manage to live at all, is indeed wonderful. The consequences are natural; the necessaries of life can hardly be obtained, and the people are poor, ignorant, and miserable in the extreme. I never before witnessed, by contrast, the immense benefits of industry to society, and am now convinced that almost every comfort of life is derived from it either directly or indirectly.

On the 20th of July we passed the Indian village of Sanchiopan, on the left bank of the river. This is a handsome little town, laid off in streets, and regularly built of clay and palmetto leaves. It is the capital of the Indians in this quarter, where they resort in great numbers, for the purpose of fishing. After passing this place the country begins to be inhabited by Spaniards. The village of Barance, twenty miles above this, contains perhaps a dozen houses, and is consequently not very populous. It is the rendezvous, however, for the Patriot forces in this quarter, consisting of four gun-boats, of one gun each, and a crew of fifty men. The commander of the station, Commodore Padisex, boarded our schooner, in a large canoe, paddled by 18 men. He is a stout, fine looking man, of very grave and dignified appearance, and seems to be deeply tinged with either the Negro or Indian blood. His dress was a blue round jacket, red vest, two epaulettes, and pantaloons of the latest fashion. He lives in a small thatched house near the shore.

The same evening we arrived at Guyana, an old Spanish settlement, about 100 miles below Angostura. This town contains upwards of thirty houses, thatched, painted red, and furnished with glass windows—a thing not very common in this country. The principal fort mounts five guns, is built of stone, and stands at the foot of a hill; there is a castle on the summit, with four pieces: no regular watch is kept on either of them. These batteries, if kept in proper repair and sufficiently manned, would command the river completely at this point, where it is not half a mile wide; but at present, I am certain, a hundred men could carry them with ease. In point of situation, I have never seen a handsomer place than Guyana: the land around it is well calculated for cultivation. A little further on is the town of St. Michael, the residence of an Indian chief of great opulence. The town contains twenty houses, situated in a grove of fine trees, about a mile from the shore. These are all the towns between Angostura and the mouth of the river.

Monday, 28th July.

Arrived at Angostura, after a tedious passage of 11 days up the river, owing to a strong current and head winds. Next morning the Nonsuch fired a salute of 18 guns, to which the town returned 21. Immediately after, Commodore Perry, accompanied by Capt. Claxton, Lieut. Temple, and myself, paid a visit to the Vice President. He received us with great cordiality and politeness: in short, our reception was flattering, as regarded both our national and individual feelings. A long conversation relative to the Revolution ensued, and respecting the relations of the two countries. He speaks Spanish and French with fluency. The Commodore conversed with him through Mr Toussyth, an American gentleman, residing here. The Vice President acknowledged the wretched and exhausted state of the country, which, he observed, was like a flying camp, and apologized for not extending the hospitality of his table to us, on this account.

Francisco Antonio Zea, is a man of middle size, stoops a little, and is apparently about sixty. He has a pleasing, animated countenance, and the finest eyes I have ever seen. His address is like that of a Frenchman; he seems much of an enthusiast, and I believe him to be an artless, good man. He is popular among the people, and dresses in plain black. His secretary, Mr. Sayre, is rather a stouter man, of a stern forbidding countenance—is said to possess considerable abilities; but, like Sir John Falstaff, "setting aside the attraction of his good parts, he has no other charms." The room in which they gave us audience was a plain apartment in the Senate house, paved with brick.

Angostura, the present capital of Venezuela, lies on the left bank of the Oronoco, one hundred leagues from the mouth, in the province of Guyana. It shows to much advantage when approached by water, being situated on the side of a hill. The houses are of one story, built of brick, with tiled roofs, and have wooden gratings instead of windows. The streets are at right angles; the principal one runs parallel with the river. The population is about 10,000, principally Creoles, with a mixture of Spaniards and other Europeans. This place was ruined when it fell into the hands of Patriots; few families of fortune or respectability reside here now. It lies on a peninsula, about 200 yards wide at the narrowest part, and is capable of being strongly defended. A ruinous wall extends across now, flanked by a ditch. Augostura was once a town of great commerce and riches, but there has been a great falling off since it changed masters. The grand object of this government is the capture of Caraccas; the capital will be removed there in that event.

The weakness of this government will be easily conceived when it is known that the people pay no taxes, owing to their poverty. The Republic is deeply indebted to the merchants; and the duties of goods imported are not paid in cash, but *passed to its credit in account.* Great jealousy exists between the Spaniards and English, which is kept alive by continual recrimination. We found the Europeans who had entered this service, universally disgusted with it; the officers had received only $10 for a year's services. Their ration consists of poor fresh beef, without salt, and a couple of biscuit. Exposed in a sickly climate, without medicine or surgeons, many of these poor fellows go to an untimely grave. Few have money to procure the comforts of a sick bed, and many die literally of famine. We were acquainted with several Englishmen of the service, gentlemen, and men of education; they had been up the river with Bolivar, but, in consequence of hard treatment, were obliged to come off without leave. Society in this country is in a most degraded state; they have no schools or public institutions, and the children are brought up in complete ignorance. There appears to be no distinction of rank; a General is often seen gambling at the same table with one of his common soldiers, on terms of perfect equality. Many Negroes hold commissions in the army. The government is extremely sanguinary, and often puts men to death without a trial, civil or military. Indeed, I question whether any law exists except the will of Bolivar, who is absolute dictator.

Congress has been some months in session, deliberating on a constitution, for which they have taken ours as a model. The nominal pay of a member is $1 a day, and a *ration of beef and bread.* They receive nothing, however, but the latter.

We paid a visit to Gen. Marino, the second in command, who lives opposite Angostura; he looks like an European, and has a fine commanding countenance. He is a native of Caraccas, was once a man of large fortune, but has dissipated it in gaming. He has good natural abilities, with only a military education. We found him prejudiced against our country for not assisting South America in her struggle for independence. But we managed to convince him of the policy of the United States in remaining neutral. He gave a ball in the evening: the Spaniards dance nothing but waltzes: the ladies acquit themselves with much grace. Few of them are handsome; but they have the finest eyes and teeth I have ever seen. In their manners they are not very refined, and make nothing of spitting on the floor, and smoking segars before gentlemen.

Saturday, 14th August.

Commodore Perry, with all the officers of the schooner, received an invitation to dine with the vice president. We assembled about six at the house of Dr. Rossio, the secretary of state and found a large company, composed of the principal persons of the country. The entertainment was plentiful, and, had it been properly dressed, would have been elegant. Garlic was such a strong component part of all the dishes, that I could scarcely sit at table. The wine was pretty good, and the evening passed in harmony and good humor. Many toasts, relating to the two countries, were drank with applause. The vice president treated us with marked attention, and drank with us all individually.

The horses of this country are generally of a cream color, average 14 hands, have excellent wind and speed, are tough, and capable of bearing great hardship. Their common gait is a fast shambling walk; some are fine rackers. Mules are more generally used for the saddle, being preferable for hilly countries. They are beautiful animals, perfectly well broke to the saddle, and go very pleasantly under it. The cattle are large, but notwithstanding their fine appearance, make the most wretched beef you can imagine; such as no one in the United States would pretend to eat. Whether this is owing to the climate, or weakness of the grass, I cannot determine. The men that make a trade of catching wild mules and cattle, are very expert horsemen. I saw one of these fellows exhibiting his accomplishments. He was equipt with a *lassoo*, a long knife, and sword; mounted on a high pommeled saddle, heavy stirrups, rack curb bit, and no martingale. He rode on one leg, carrying the other straight out, to avoid the bull in case of an attack. He put his nag at full speed, took him up in an instant, wheeled round, dropped his sword, and picked it up without dismounting. All this was done in a moment, and with the greatest apparent ease.

The commerce of this place is carried on chiefly with the West Indies, by regular traders. They bring dry goods and groceries, of every description, and take, in return, mules, cattle hides, tallow, jerked beef, &c.; to the advantage of each party. Vessels are always sure of a freight; carrying mules is very profitable: a vessel of 100 tons will make a freight of 2,000 dollars to the West Indies, and accomplish the voyage in a few days. Were there merchants of capital here, some handsome voyages might be made from the United States; but no contract can be safely made with them: it would require too long to retail a cargo. Every kind of goods is extremely dear. Flour will command $20 per barrel.

I am satisfied I could make a fortune on the banks of the Oronoco in a few years, small as my means are. Land that will produce sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, and corn, almost without cultivation, can be bought of government for a trifle. The climate is so mild that the expense of feeding and clothing Negroes is small; and the profits of such an estate immense. I would not live here, however, for several reasons. Government is too weak to protect its citizens; and, so long as this is the case, property will be insecure. The manners, customs, and religion of the people, are too widely different from ours.

There is no late news from the army. Bolivar is at present in Santa Fee. The last accounts from him represent his affairs in a prosperous state. His cause is gaining ground rapidly among the people. Morillo is cramped for money, clothing, and all kinds of military stores. The patriots, however, acknowledge that they have no general who can compare with him in point of talents; and say it is astonishing how he has sustained the war so long without supplies from his government. The brig Victory, from London, arrived here a few days ago, with 20 officers, and 100 men, for the patriot army. They were immediately embarked, with about 100 more, for Margaritta, in the brig Bolivar.

Sunday, 15th August.

This day, at 2 o'clock, the constitution of the country was adopted, and signed, amid the discharge of cannon. I have not learnt what the articles of it are, but presume they are much like those of the United States. The naval force of the country is about 20 vessels—composed of brigs, schooners and gun-boats.

N. YORK. NEW-YORK, OCT. 8.

Messenger from Spain.—In the brig Joseph, Capt. Berry, which arrived last evening from Bordeaux, came passenger F. C. Fenwick, Esq. from Madrid, which place he left on the 23d of August, with dispatches from the American min-

ister in Spain for government. He proceeds immediately for Washington. The Treaty was not ratified.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, Oct. 13, 1819.

FROM SPAIN.

We have just received letters from Spain, of the 27th and 28th of August.

The great expedition for South America continued to be in the same state of forwardness as two months before. Count Abisbal *(O Donnel)* has been deprived of the command and banished to his estate—and several other officers of rank, among whom was General *Sarsfield*.

Don *Onis* had arrived at Madrid. At Cadiz, contrary rumours prevailed, as to the ratification of the treaty. Letters from Madrid insinuated that the delay of ratification was calculated upon views to influence the United States to withhold any acknowledgement of the independence of South America, and to withhold supplies, and suppress adventuring to the South American provinces, from the United States. From appearances, it was the most prevalent opinion that the treaty would be ratified—a few days would decide.

Since the receipt of our letters of the 27th and 28th of August, from Cadiz, letters from Madrid direct, of the 18th and 20th of the same month, have been received by private hands—from which we are taught to believe *that the treaty will not be ratified*. The source of this information is such as we should rely on for intelligence and knowledge of that court, and its policy, over any other.

We have hitherto entertained the opinion that the treaty *would be ratified*—but from the respectable source that this information is derived, are inclined to place more reliance upon it than on our own opinions—which are founded on abstract ideas of the weakness and inability of Spain to resist the claims of the United States, sanctioned by the negociation of two successive treaties.

We have also learned through another channel, that Mr. Forsyth has written it as his opinion, that the treaty will not be ratified.—*Aurora.*

A letter from Cadiz, of August 18, from a gentleman whose opportunities are excellent, says, that "the Treaty will not be ratified, but an ambassador extraordinary, will be immediately sent to the United States to explain, why the treaty has been rejected!!

Lion. Press.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Oct. 4.

By Capt. Denny, of the schr. James H. M'Culloh, from St. Thomas, the editor of the Patriot has been put in possession of the following memoranda. He received it from Captain Joseph J. King, commander of the regular republican brig of war General Urquiza, who boarded him off St. Thomas, on the 30th August.

"On the 11th of July the Squadron left Margaretta, after having embarked the British and German legion, amounting to about 1500 men. On the 15th the troops were landed a few miles to windward of the Morro for the purpose of taking the city of Barcelona; on the morning of the 16th they marched for that purpose, and the same day about 11 A. M. the fleet weighed anchor, and sent in boats about 150 seamen to land on the shore to attack the heights o the Moro, who were attacked and fired upon while landing by about 60 infantry of the enemy, who immediately retreated as we rose the height. The place was taken by us, consisting of about six regular batteries, with 3 or 4 on temporary defence, mounting a number of 18s, 24s, and small brass pieces. Our loss, two wounded (not mortally,) and a number of the enemy killed, 40 prisoners, and 150 deserters—The city of Barcelona was taken without any loss. —On the 28th the forts of the Moro were blown up, guns destroyed and troops embarked. 30th, sailed for Cumana—On the 3d Aug. landed the troops a short distance from Cumana in the evening, and on the 3d, A. M. the fleet got under weigh, and shortly after commenced a cannonading on the flecheras and batteries, which was continued three days by the most part of the squadron, destroyed three of the enemies flecheras and silenced some of their battery guns. The upper fort at Cumana was attacked by part of the troops, who, after a warm action for an hour, retreated, not being able to take possession of the same.—The rest of the troops fell in with a party of Spaniards, who intended to join the enemy, and out of about 300, 40 escaped to tell them the news. Our loss in killed and wounded on shore, were about 40, in the fleet about 5 wounded, not dangerously. The place was evacuated in consequence of the difficulties attached to mounting battery guns on the heights, and the troops are marched to Augostura.

On the 14th August, arrived at Margaretta, a part of General Devereux's command, consisting of about 5000 men. There are several men of war on their way out from England to join the squadron. A 74 named the General Devereaux, a 44, 2 frigates, 4 corvettes and 2 brigs, which ere this in all probability have arrived. The subscriptions have been made to a great amount in Liverpool and Dublin, supposed about 2 millions sterling."

Extract of a letter from Rio Janeiro.

"Com. Bowles, of the English frigate *Creole*, got a sound drubbing by the King's guard for not dismounting and pulling off his hat when he met the King. The Commodore was not in his uniform at the time, which is a great protection on such occasions. They attempted to make Mr Sumpter our former minister, dismount whenever he met his majesty, but he expostulated against it several times without effect, until being one day called upon to perform this slavish obeisance, he drew his pistols and challenged the whole guard; after which he refused to attend Court, and they were compelled to compromise with him."

A writer in the National Intelligencer, suggests the idea, that the Army, as well as the Navy, ought to be placed on the same footing, with regard to captures. In adopting this rule, we must needs think the government will act wisely and justly.

Agricultural Exhibition.

The Anniversary of the N. London County Agricultural Society was held in N. London on Monday the 4th October, 1819. The day was remarkably pleasant and the exhibition (though less numerous than a Society longer established would probably have presented) were such as to do credit to the persons who produced them. The Bulls offered by Mr. Enoch Lord, of Lyme, Mr. Darius Frink, of Franklin, Mr. Daniel F. Raymond, of Montville, Mr. Ebenezer Prentis, of New-London, and Mr. Henry Perkins, of Salem, deserve high commendation.

Mr. Gurley, Mr. Manwaring and Mr. Goddard, of New-London, Mr. Perkins, of Salem, and Mr. James Rogers, of Waterford; produced Cows which would have graced any dairy farm in the State. Among the exhibitions in the field, a very novel one attracted the attention of the numerous spectators. A team belonging to Mr. George Williams, of New-London, was driven on to the ground with a load of wood; the team composed of four yoke of yearlings, led by a yearling colt, all completely broke and under perfect command. Also from the farm of Mr. Henry Perkins, were brought a native ewe with three fine lambs of one birth.

Notwithstanding an unwillingness to join the Society has hitherto been observable in many of our Agriculturalists, the ambition to excel manifested by its early members and those who have more recently attached themselves to it, gives an earnest of what may be expected hereafter, and raises a hope that the Society will ere long arrive to the state of respectability to which it is justly entitled.

PREMIUMS AWARDED, viz:

To Thomas S. Perkins, of Waterford, for the best Ox fitted for slaughter, fifteen dolls.

To Enoch Lord, of Lyme, for the best Bull, Brighton Breed, ten dollars.

To Darius Frink, of Franklin, for the second best Bull, five dollars.

To Jacob B. Gurley, of New-London, for the best milch Cow, Bakewell breed, ten dollars.

To Christopher Manwaring, of do. for the second best Cow, five dollars.

To Ludowick Fosdick, of do. for the best Boar, Byefield breed, eight dollars.

To Thomas Lewis, of do. for the best Sow, six dollars.

To Frederick Denison, of Groton, for the best Cheese, fifteen dollars.

To Mrs. Denison, who made the Cheese, ten dollars.

The other premiums on produce are to be awarded after 1st November.

To Mrs. Elizabeth T. Fosdick, for the best Carpet, six dollars.

To Miss Clarissa Dutton, for the best wrought hearth rug, two dollars.

To Mrs. Sarah S. Way, for the best wrought Counterpane, two dollars.

The premiums were awarded at the Court House, at twelve o'clock, when a procession, formed of gentlemen from this and the neighboring towns, members of the Society, officers of the Society, Committee from New-Haven County Society, and Clergy, (Capt. Ebenezer Way acting as Marshal) proceeded to the Presbyterian Meeting House, where a prayer particularly appropriate was offered by the Rev. Mr. Mc Ewen; after which a very pertinent address from Thomas S. Perkins, Esq. closed the proceedings.

The procession again formed and marched to Mr. Fitch's Coffee House, where, under direction of the Committee of Arrangement, a most sumptuous entertainment was prepared, for which Mr. Frink deserves great credit.

The blessing was asked by the Rev. Mr. Judd, and the table being dismissed by the Rev. Mr. Kent, the Society again met at the Court House, when the officers for the ensuing year were chosen, as follows:

Elias Perkins, President; Ludowick Fosdick, Recording Secretary; Calvin Goddard, first Vice-President; Moses Warren, 2nd do. Paul Babcock, 3rd do.; Ralph Harbut, 4th do.; Asa Fitch, 5th do; Thomas S. Perkins, Corresponding Secretary; Luther Spalding, Treasurer; Charles P. Huntington, Auditor, Joseph Williams, Noyes Barber, Joshua B. Clapp, Committee of Publications.

Samuel Chaney, of New-London, and, Epaphras Porter, of Norwich, Seedsmen.

AWARDING COMMITTEES.

On the cultivation and improvement of Land.

William Williams, of Stonington, Chairman, George Williams, of Waterford, Artemas Worthington, of Colchester Joshua Huntington, of Norwich, Robert S. Avery, of Preston.

On the quantity and quality of produce.

James Mitchell, of Groton, chairman, Benajah Gardiner, of Waterford, William Lester, of Norwich, Henry Perkins, of Salem, Peris Hewit, of North-Stonington.

On Domestic Animals.

Elisha Ayer, of Groton, chairman, Benjamin Brown, of New-London, Ralph Isham, of Colchester, William Raymond, of Montville, Amasa Hyde, of Franklin.

On Household Manufactures.

Christopher Manwaring, of New-London, chairman, David Deming, of Colchester, Dwight Ripley, of Norwich, Elisha Avery, of Groton, Jesse Dean, of Stonington.

TOWN COMMITTEES.

New-London, C. Manwaring, Benj. Brown, Isaac Thompson, Joseph Smith, Eben. Way.

Norwich, Wm. Lester, Eber Backus, Newcomb Kinney, Joshua Huntington, John Hyde.

Preston, Robert S. Avery, Nath. Kimball, Isaac Avery, James Cook, Adin Cook.

Stonington, Samuel F. Denison, Wm. Williams, Enoch Burrows, Wm. Randall, Amos Denison.

Groton, James Mitchell Stephen Haley, Elisha Ayer, Adam Larabee, Peter Avery.

Colchester, Benj Trumbull, John R. Watrous, Ralph Isham, Artemas Worthington, David Deming

Lyme, Enoch Lord, Elisha North, Charles Smith, Joseph Chadwick, Matthew Griswold.

North Stonington, Peris Hewit, Joseph Ayer, Elias Hewit, Daniel Packer, Elias Smith

Bozrah, Gardner Avery, Elijah Huntington, Ezra Lathrop.

Montville, Mulford Raymond, Daniel F. Raymond, Asahel Otis, Wm. Raymond, John Noyes.

Franklin, Darius Frink, Amasa Hyde, Comfort D Fillmore, Jason W. Kingsley, John Armstrong.

Waterford, Benajah Gardiner, Charles Avery, Wm. Moore 4th, Wm. Champion, Eben. Holt.

Lisbon, Fred. Perkins, Freeman Tracy, Tyler Brown, Andrew Clark, Charles Perkins.

Griswold, Elisha I. Abel, Horatio Waldo, Alexander Stewart, Jr. Welcome Browning, Christopher Avery.

Salem, Henry Perkins, Vine Stoddard, Matthew Turner, Ebr. A. Packer, John S. Ransom.

Voted, That in future the meetings of the Society and the choice of officers, shall be on the 2d Wednesday, instead of the 1st. Monday of October.

Voted, That the Recording Secretary, for the time being, shall receive from the Treasurer, the amount of his actual expenses when called to attend a meeting of the Society or of the Executive Committee.

Voted, That Capt. Andrew Mc Dowell, of the U. S. army, be and he is hereby admitted an honorary member of this Society.

Voted, That the Committee of Publications present the thanks of the society, to Thomas S. Perkins, Esq. for the address delivered before the Society this day, and request a Copy thereof for publication.

L. FOSDICK,
Recording Secretary.

Statements respecting produce, viz. Indian Corn, Barley and Potatoes, will be received until the first day of Nov. next by the Committee, who will then award the premiums accordingly. The Committee are Messrs. James Mitchell, of Groton, Benajah Gardiner, of Waterford, William Lester, of Norwich, Henry Perkins, of Salem, and Peris Hewit, of N. Stonington. This Committee will report to the Recording Secretary immediately after the 1st Nov. 1819.

L. FOSDICK,
Recording Secretary.

From the National Intelligencer, Oct. 7.

The question respecting the Spanish treaty appears to be at length settled; information having reached Philadelphia that the king of Spain has definitively refused to ratify the treaty for the cession of Florida, and has determined to send a special agent to assign his reasons for doing it.

From the complexion of this information, though we have heard nothing officially on the subject, we incline to think it may be relied on. We shall, however, reserve further remarks on the subject, until it is made certain.

Should such be the result as is reported, we have already expressed our opinion of the course the United States would be justified in taking; and we have seen no reason to change it. On the contrary, there is the most unequivocal evidence that the sense of the country, as far as expressed, is in favor of that course.

From the New-York Evening Post, Oct. 8.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

By the brig Joseph, from Bordeaux, we have received French papers to the 5th of September, inclusive. In the Joseph, came passenger, F. C. Fenwick, Esq bearer of despatches from Mr. Forsythe, our minister at the Court of Madrid, which place he left the 23d of August. It appears that Spain has refused to ratify the treaty ceding to this country the Floridas, and a courier had been despatched to the Spanish Ambassador in London, to apprize him of the fact. He passed through Bordeaux on the 29th of August, and there announced that he was the bearer of the offered tokens of the non-ratification. But our Bordeaux papers, which are to the 4th of September, make no mention of the fact. Mr. Fenwick has proceeded on to Washington, and as we understand, bearer of despatches to our government, to the same effect. A few days will clear up all doubts upon the subject.

In New-York, no new cases of the fever were reported by the Board of Health on Friday and Saturday. Two cases were reported on Sunday.

The fever is abating at Baltimore; on the 6th no death occurred, and there were only nine new cases.

The Hon. Wm. Woodbridge is elected a Delegate to Congress from the Michigan Territory.

The remains of THOMAS S. WEBB, Esq. are to be removed from Ohio to Rhode Island; under the direction of the Grand Lodge of the latter state.

George Poindexter is elected Governor of the state of Mississippi; Christopher Rankin is elected Representative in Congress, to succeed G. Poindexter.

On Wednesday the 29th ult. at Goshen, Con. were ordained to the Gospel Ministry, Messrs. Bingham and Thurston, two of the Missionaries about to depart for the Sandwich Islands

Numerous forest trees near Cortland, N. Y. have recently had their leaves entirely devoured by a new species of worm, that covered the branches and trunks.

Married,

At Killingly, Mr. SAMUEL FOSTER, of Canterbury, to Miss ELIZA ROOD, of the former place.

At Utica, Mr. ELISHA LOOMIS, printer of Canandaigua, Ontario county, to Miss MARTA T SARTWELL, of the same village. It is their object to go to the Sandwich Islands this fall in the vessels that is to sail from Boston, under the direction of the Society for Foreign Missions.

Died,

In this city, after a short illness, Capt. AUGUSTUS LATHROP, aged 34 years; Miss SARAH L. STARR, daughter of Mr. Christopher Starr, aged 25 years

At Griswold, on Monday of last week, Mr. ABIEL BENJAMIN, aged *one hundred and four years*—and on the Wednesday following, Mr. EZRA BENJAMIN, aged 77 years.

FOR SALE,
150 Bushels American Salt first quality,
100 do. Turks Island do. good,
25 Quintals Codfish
WANTED,
White Beans, and all kinds of produce in exchange, by
CHARLES COIT.
Norwich, Oct. 13, 1819. 49—

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS.

THE great and increasing sales of Anderson's Cough Drops, since they have been prepared by the subscriber and offered to the public, more fully than any other argument, prove their real value, and we boldly venture to assert that no medicine ever yet prepared for Coughs and Consumptions has gained so much credit, in so short a time, as this composition. If the attestations of persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for this Medicine, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Too often does prejudice by listening to some and adopting the opinions of others prevail; thereby preventing a trial of such Medicine as might afford relief, under the idea that no relief can be obtained. Scarcely a case occurs but may be relieved by the timely use of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, which have proved to be a cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

I, SAMUEL H JONES, of Salisbury, do hereby certify that my wife has for more than five years been troubled with a violent Cough, difficulty of breathing, and loss of appetite, and almost entirely deprived of sleep; and having tried, as we supposed, every thing that might relieve her without receiving any benefit, I was induced to have her make trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and after using two bottles, her cough entirely left her—she enjoyed her former sleep, which she had not done for years, and was again restored to strength. I can with confidence say I believe these Drops to be the best Medicine in use, for Coughs, and Complaints of the Lungs.

SAMUEL H. JONES.

Salisbury, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or breast, and more or less, cough and weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low. I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops, and purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Each bottle contains two ounces, and frequently effects a cure.

☞ Be particular that each genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle;

And that each of the directions are signed in writing by JAMES MELLEN, no others are genuine.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *H. H. Schieffelin & Co.* 198 Pearl Street, New-York; *Bartlett & Chase*, No. 13, Cornhill, Boston; and by *Lorenzo Bull*, Hartford; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; and *Joseph C. Huntington*, Norwich

Oct. 13, 1819. 49-6m—

NOTICE.

THE subscribers appointed by the Hon. Superior Court at September term in New-London County, A. D. 1819, Commissioners on the estate of *Mr. Azariah Partlo*, of North-Stonington, in said County an Insolvent Debtor, hereby give notice that they will meet at the office of *John Hyde Esq.* in Norwich, in said County, on the second Mondays of January and February, and on the second Friday of April, A. D. 1820, for the purpose of receiving claims against said debtor, after which last meeting no claims will be received.

JOHN HYDE, } Com'rs.
GEO PERKINS, }
Oct. 13, 1819. 49—

Caution!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase of *Stephen Brewster, Jr.* any notes purporting to be signed or indorsed by his father *Mr. Stephen Brewster*, of Franklin, as no such notes are valid.

FREDERIC BREWSTER.

Franklin, Oct 9, 1819. 49—

SHEEEP
For sale by Auction.

ON the 21st inst at 2 o'clock, P. M. will be offered for sale at the *Boxrah Manufactory*, a superior flock of sheep of about 40 to 50—some full blooded Merino and others cross blooded—mostly of a high grade—by D. L. DODGE.

Boxrahville, Oct. 9, 1819. 49—

PLASTER, OIL, &c.
50 Tons Plaster Paris,
10 bbls. Lamp Oil,
10 do. Liver Oil,
50 Casks Lime.
Pine Lumber,
FOR SALE BY
C. BELLS.
WANTED,
Beans, Flax-seed, Oats.
Oct. 12, 1819. 49-6w—

Notice.

THE sale of the real estate of *Captain John Doane*, deceased, advertised on the last page of this paper, is postponed to Monday the 25th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M.

H. STRONG, *Administrator.*
October 9, 1819. 49—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1819—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mrs. LYDIA ABELL, Jun.

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Abner Fargo*, the Executor upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Franklin.

Attest. BUSHEL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

49 ABNER FARGO, *Executor.*

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, October 5th, 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

WILLIAM DANIELSON,

late of Killingly, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *James Danielson*, Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

49 *Attest.* JOHN LESTER, *Clerk.*

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, October 5th, 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. STEPHEN SHEPARD,

late of said Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *Amy Shepard*, of said Plainfield, or *Isaac Shepard*, now residing in N. London, in this state, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

49 *Attest.* JOHN LESTER, *Clerk.*

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, October 5th, 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

MESHECK POTTER,

late of said Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *Meshack Potter & Stephen Hale*, Executors to the last will of said deceased's estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

49 *Attest.* JOHN LESTER, *Clerk.*

NEW-LONDON COUNTY, ss.
Superior Court, September term, A. D. 1819.

UPON the petition of *Sylvia Morgan*, of Preston, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1792, she was lawfully married to *Sanford Morgan*, of said Preston, with whom she lived in the due performance of her obligations as a wife, until the month of November, A. D. 1808—when the said Sanford, wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and went to parts (to her) unknown, and hath ever since continued said desertion, with a total neglect of duty on his part, &c.—praying this Court to grant her a Bill of Divorce, as by petition on file dated Sept. 7th, A. D. 1819.

This Court order said petition to be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D 1820, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers printed in this State, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

49 CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 15th day of September last, *EUPHRATES SQUAW*, an indented boy, about fifteen years of age, light complexion. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him, on penalty of the law.

THOMAS EWING.

Ashford, Oct. 2, 1819. 49—

POETRY.

FROM THE ABERDEEN JOURNAL.

HEAVEN.

THERE is a land of calm delight
To sorrowing mortals given;
There rapturous scenes enchant the sight,
And all to soothe their souls unite;
Sweet is their rest—in Heaven.

There glory beams on all the plains,
And Joy, for Hope, is given;
There music swells in sweetest strains,
And spotless beauty ever reigns,
And all is Love—in Heaven.

There cloudless skies are ever bright,
Thence gloomy scenes are driven;
There suns dispense unsullied light,
And planets, beaming on the sight,
Illume the fields—of Heaven.

There is a stream that ever flows,
To passing pilgrims given;
There fairest fruit immortal grows;
The verdant flower eternal blows
Amid the fields—of Heaven.

There is a great & glorious Prize,
For those with sin who've striven;
'Tis bright as star of evening skies,
And, far above it glittering lies;
A golden Crown—in HEAVEN.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
OF NEW-YORK.

On Tuesday the 28th ult. the anniversary meeting of this society was held at the house of Mr. Thomas M. Kennedy, Greenwich-street, when the following members were elected officers for the ensuing year.

Thomas Storm, President.
William Wilson, Vice-President.
Peter Hattrick, Treasurer.
Michael Floy, Secretary.

After transacting the business of the meeting, the members partook of a dinner prepared by Mr. Kennedy, in a style well suited to the occasion. The evening was spent with that open, honest hearted sociability which ought ever to glow within the bosom of every son of Adam.—The following (among other) toasts, in true rural style, were drank with great hilarity and glee:—*Evening Post.*

The memory of the illustrious Washington—Ever grateful to the heart of every true American. As the chrystal fountain that rolls its cheering liquid through the extended forest gladden the heart of every mortal, ages yet unborn shall drink with rapture and admiration of the perpetually pure and unsullied stream.

The United States of America—The garden of the universe—That extensive and important tract of earth, on which every thing necessary for the comfortable support and rational gratification of mankind are produced—whose various departments glow with all the diversified beauties of nature and universal profusion of every thing the heart of man can desire, smiles in mild benignity throughout her vast domain. May complete success crown the efforts of all those, who labor for the promotion of her permanent and universal honor and aggrandizement.

The various Agricultural Societies in the United States—Noble evidences of the wisdom of her sons—The shadow of their spreading boughs are widely extended, for the shelter and protection of every thing useful and pleasant—Long may they retain that vigourous verdure, that marks with honor and esteem the eminent and useful stations they hold amongst their fellows.

The Horticultural Society of New-York—The gaultheria procumbens, (or winter green.)—Humble and obscure, yet tenacious of her feeble merits, she retains her verdure and her worth throughout the various changes of revolving years—Long may she continue to embrace to her bosom, and shelter with her faithful foliage, that parent soil, from whence she derives her nourishment and her strength.

The American Fair—The mognolias of this western hemisphere; the most elegant and charming productions of nature—We bow with admiration and respect before that unparalleled verdure and purity, that glow with permanent lustre among the various productions of creation.

Notice.

ALL persons who are liable to pay taxes in the town of *Bozrah*, are hereby notified that the assessor will wait on them at their several places of abode on Monday the 11th day of Oct. inst. to receive a list of their taxable property by them possessed on the 20th day of August last, and assess the same, beginning at Bozrah Factory, then taking the stage road to Norwich—likewise those to the eastward of said road, including non residents, and so in a circuitous course, from day to day, until the assessment is completed.

ELIJAH HUNTINGTON,
Assessor for the Town of Bozrah.
Bozrah, Oct. 4. 1819. 48—

Episcopal Convention.

THE Convention of the *Protestant Episcopal Church* of Connecticut, is hereby notified to meet at New-Haven, on Tuesday the 26th of October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, for the transaction of ordinary business—and on the following days to receive and recognize the Bishop of the Diocese, who is then to be consecrated to that sacred office.

TILLOTSON BRONSON,
President of the Standing Committee.
Cheshire, Sept. 24, 1819. 48—

Wanted IMMEDIATELY.

A WOMAN to do house-work. Apply to the publisher. *Oct. 6.*

For Sale,
A FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated in the town of Lisbon, Hanover society, 3-4 of a mile from the Meeting-house, containing about

40 acres of excellent Land,

with a Dwelling-House and Barn, together with a variety of fruit Trees, and a good Well of water by the door.

Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

For further particulars enquire of
ROSWELL DOWNING,
ON THE PREMISES.
Lisbon, Sept. 8, 1819. 48—

For Sale,
A FARM,

SITUATE in the town of Mansfield, County of Windham, now in the possession of *Asahel Jennings*, a large proportion of the said farm is a rich meadow, bounded by the Willomantic river, the residue arable and wood-land. The terms of purchase will be easy, and an indisputable title given. It contains 178 acres, 41 poles.

Enquire of the Hon. CALVIN GODDARD, Norwich.
Oct. 5. 48—

FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM,

LYING in the town of Bozrah, containing about 60 *acres*, well proportioned for *Mowing, Ploughing, Pasturing, and Wood-Land,* and *well watered.* There is on said farm a *Dwelling-House and Barn.* Situated about 2½ miles from the Presbyterian and Baptist Meeting-Houses, in Bozrah.

For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber.

JOHN LEFFINGWELL.
Montville, Sept. 28, 1819. 48—

Lands, &c. at Auction.

ON Monday the 18th day of October next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the subscriber will sell at public auction, at the late dwelling house of *Capt. John Owane*, deceased, in Norwich, all the real estate of said deceased, consisting of said *Dwelling-House, with 18 acres Land* adjoining—*25 acres Wood Land* on the Scotland Road—and a *Dwelling-House* with 2 acres of *Land*, near said wood lot, now occupied by *Mr. J. Yeomans.* Terms will be made known at the time of sale.

HENRY STRONG, *Adm'r.*
Norwich, Sept. 28, 1819 47—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Leffingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale.

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors.
Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26eamtf—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.
Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

Left Home,

ON the morning of the 27th inst. my son, named *Albert G. Hewit*, in the 15th year of his age, short, stout built, light complexion, and light blue eyes. Wore away a black coat, striped pantaloons and other clothing. Had with him a light colored cotton handkerchief marked H. G.—Whoever will return said boy, or give information where he may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded.

PRENTICE HEWIT.
North-Stonington, Sept. 28, 1819. 47

Daboll's Almanack,
for 1820,

IN large or small quantities, for sale by R. HUBBARD.
Oct. 6.

Masonic Notice.

A REGULAR Convocation of *Franklin Chapter, R. A. M. No. 4,* will be holden at their Chamber of Convocation, the last Monday in October, at 1 o'clock, P. M. A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the M. E. H. P.
JOSEPH KINGSLEY, *Secretary,*
F. C. R. A. M.
Norwich, Oct. 6, 1819. 48—

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office at Chelsea Landing, Ct. October 1, 1819.*

MARTHA MOTT, Mary R. Allen, Henry C. Avery, Joshua Brown, *N. Stonington*, John Maffit, F. A. Buswell, Nancy Backus, Charles Bowen, T. & E. Bradley, Shubael Breed, Elijah Barry, Wm. Barry, Lydia Breed, Dolly Billings, Step. Burrows, George Crawley, Elea. W. Corning, *Preston*, Rev. M. Clark, Eb. Carew, Daniel L Dunham, Margaret Downer, Fanny Fitch, *Bozrah*, Jeffery D. Green, *Preston*, Jerem. Greene, John Gavit, Wyllis Goodall, Jas. Gordon, Jun. Jabez Huntington, (6) Levi Hart, Samuel Hyatt, Otis Hilton, Geo. Hill, Thomas Hallet, Salley Hatch, Francis C. Tracy, Joseph O Hopkins, Olive Hilliard, T. F. Hubbard, Jones, Bushnell & Webb, Ichabod Johnson, Fanny Irons, Wm. Leed, Jas. B. Lyman, Freeman Lovell, Daniel Lathrop, Sarah D. Mc Clure, Step. Meech, Isaac Minor, Patrick Mehan, Jas. Nobles, Geo. Perkins, (4) Hez. Perkins, (3) Geo. A. Pearse (5) Thos. Potter, Wm. Poole, Robt. Palmer, Abigail Post, Elijah Potter, Mary Parish, Horace Rose (2) Eben. Robison, Henry I. Rogers, *Montville*, Nathan Sears, Roger Smith, Doreta Stoddard, (2) Alfred Smith, Mr Poole, Geo. A. Sydleman, *Preston*, (2) Tim. Swan, do. Levi Standish, do. Wm. Smith & J. C. Park, do Robt. Stoddard, *Groton*, Geo. Tradale, (2) Lucenda Tracy, Hazard Terry, Phylance Tracy, Sam. Tyler, Edwin Williams, Joseph Williams, Geo. Whipple, John Wattles, Caleb Winchester. 48—

LETTERS *remaining in the Post Office, at Norwich, Ct on the 1st day of Oct.* 1819.

JOHN ADOMIS, Harriet Backus, Julius T. Borde, Aaron C. Bowen, Eliphalet Baldwin Jun. Lorinda Birchard, George Carpenter, Sally Carew, David L. Dodge, Sally Danforth 2, Obadiah Fenner, Beriah Hartshorn 3, Samuel Hooton, Lucinda Johnson, Elizabeth Kelley, William Leffingwell, Eleazer Lord, Harvey Morgan, Elijah Newton, Hiram Parish, Bela Peck, David Rogers, Catharine Swan, Dudley Tracy, Elisha Tracy 2, Stephen Tracy, Joseph Webb, Asa Witter, David P Brown, Jun. Elihu M. Kingsley, Lucy S. Meech, Alfred Robbertson, John Scott, William Smith, Eunice Spicer 2, *Bozrah*, Nancy Aspenwall, Nathan Bushnell, Lucy Bishop 2, Josiah Cleveland, Andrew Clark, Juliana Hastings, Joseph B. Hebard, Mary Ann Hyde, Alethea B Hyde 2, George Mallison, Elisha Morgan, Wm. C. Marshall, Lydia Perkins, *Lisbon*, Nancy Hill, *Montville*, P. Barret, *Windham*.
48 J. HYDE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office Plainfield, October* [illegible]

JOB ANGELL, Silas Bailey, Roger Coit, Spooner Crapo, Elizabeth Clarke, Susan Clarke, John Dow, Josiah Fuller, Josiah P Gilmore, Joseph S. Gladding, Thos Hazzard, Elisha Jones, Sessions Lester, Andrew Lovejoy, Ephraim Medbury, Benjamin Peabody, Jacob P[illegible], Elizabeth Parker, Walter Palmer, Mehitable Paine, Betsey Prentice, John Paquet, Levi Robinson, George Shaw Senr. [illegible] Wm. Jonathan Slocum, Ann Spalding, Fanny Smith, Joseph Whipple, Jude Watson, *of Plainfield*; John C. Smith, Palmer Ray, William Phillips, Daniel Kezer, 2, John Kennedy, 2, Daniel Gordon, James Campbell, James Bissett, James Briggs, James Alexander, *of Canterbury*.

E. C. EATON, P. M.

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810.

To Farmers.

CORN, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Coal, Boards, Joist & Wood, are wanted, in exchange for Domestic Manufactured Goods at fair prices.

APPLY TO
WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
Norwich Falls, Sept. 1. 45—

Wanted Weavers.

FIVE steady Girls, who understand common weaving, wanted immediately to tend Power Looms at the
Bozrah Manufacturing Company.
D. L. DODGE.
Bozrahville, Sept. 27, 1819. 47—

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber on the 19th inst. a large black seven year old COW, with nubs on her horns. Whoever will give information shall be rewarded.

ABEL MALISON.
Norwich, Sept. 28. 47—

THE CELEBRATED

BALM OF QUITO,

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, &c. FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD's Book-Store.

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS I.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
4	: : of	1000	:	4000
4	: : of	500	:	2000
96	: : of	100	:	9600
100	: : of	50	:	5000
395	: : of	20	:	7900
11400	: : of	2 50	:	28500
12000	Prizes			$60000

12000 Tickets at $5 is $60000

☞ *Not a Blank in the Lottery.*

A more favorable Scheme for the Adventurer, we presume to say, was never offered to the public. The one now offered contains more high prizes than Schemes in general of this amount; and, it will be observed, that a person can obtain two Tickets for the same money that will buy but one in a Scheme of any other description. Consequently the Adventurer will have two chances for high Prizes to one in any other Lottery.

Part of the above Prizes will be determined in the following manner, viz,

The first drawn number on the 10th, 14th, and 20th day's drawing will be entitled to *one thousand dollars each*, and the first drawn number on the 18th day will be entitled to *three thousand dollars.*

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent, and all prizes less than *five hundred dollars* payable in *sixty days*, and all others in *ninety days* after the completion of the drawing, which will positively commence on the 2d Tuesday of January, 1820, at Mr. Knap's Hotel in Fairfield; and 300 numbers will constitute one day's drawing, which will regulate the stationary prizes.

All prizes not called for in one year will be considered as generously given to the Society, and will not thereafter be paid.

SIMEON H. MINOR,
JEREMIAH STURGES,
PHINEAS TAYLOR,
THO'S F. ROWLAND, } *Managers.*

TICKETS FOR SALE BY
RUSSELL HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket-street,
and by SAMUEL TYLER, *and*
JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.
July 21, 1819. 37—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1819—

Present NATH'L. SHIPMAN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of *Mrs. EUNICE BREWSTER,* late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Denison Palmer*, Esq Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign post in said Preston.

47 *Attest.* HENRY STRONG, *Clerk.*

NOTICE.

THE subscribers being by the Honorable Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, appointed Commissioners to examine and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Jacob Hide*, late of Canterbury, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from this date are allowed said creditors to present their claims; and that they will meet to examine and adjust them, at the Dwelling-House of *Stephen Butts*, Inn-holder, in said Canterbury, on the first Mondays of December and March next at 1 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

Dated at Canterbury, this 8th day of Sept. 1819. 48—

JOSEPH EATON, Jr.
JEDEDIAH JOHNSON, } *Com'rs.*

Came into the enclosure

OF the subscriber, on the 20 inst a black COW, with buttons on her horns. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

ERASTUS BINGHAM.
Norwich, Sept. 25, 1819. 47—

Came into my enclosure,

SEVENTEEN stray SHEEP, no ear mark. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN MORSE.
Norwich, Sept. 14, 1819. 47—

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE subscriber has for sale an extensive assortment of School Books, which he offers for sale, at wholesale or retail, at the most reduced prices.

LIKEWISE,

A great variety of vocal and instrumental MUSIC.

ALSO,

Foolscap Writing PAPER, various qualities, from $2. 50, to 4. 50 per ream.

LETTER PAPER, at $3 per ream.

R. HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket-street.
Sept. 22. 46—

12 Boxes brown HAVANNA SUGAR,
FOR SALE BY JOHN LATHROP.

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH
Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar.*

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich.

H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B. The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.
May 26. 29tf—

To effect an equalization of TAXES.

ALL persons liable to pay taxes, are required by law to exhibit to the underwritten assessors, on or before the 20th day of October inst. written or printed lists of all taxable property belonging to such persons on the 20th day of August preceding, with the particulars of all property real and personal liable to be assessed and valued in conformity to a statute law of this State "entitled an Act to provide for the assessment and collection of Taxes in this State."

Viz. Dwelling-houses, with buildings and lots appurtenant thereto, not exceeding two acres.

Lands, and separate Lots (excepting house-lots as aforesaid) with as particular description as practicable.

Mills, Stores, Distilleries, buildings with their improvements used for manufactories of all kinds.

Horses, three years old or more.

Mules, Asses, two years old or more.

Stallions, more than three years old, whether belonging to a trooper or not.

Neat Cattle, three years old or more.

Silver Plate, of all kinds.

Stock in any Turnpike Company.

Coaches, Chariots, Phaetons, Coachees, Curricles, Chaises, Chairs, Gigs, or Sulkies.

All other Carriages or Waggons, drawn by one horse or more, except such as are usually and generally used on farms, or for transporting the produce thereof to market.

Clocks, Watches, and Time Pieces.

Stock in any Bank or Insurance Company, in this State, whether the owners thereof reside in this State or elsewhere.

Stock in any Bank or Insurance Company in any of the United States, shall be set in the list at 6 per cent.

Stock of non-residents, in any Bank, Insurance Company, or Turnpike Company, shall be taxed as other similar estate.

Polls of all white male persons from 21 to 60 years of age at $40.

All personal estate in the hands of Trustees, shall be set in the list in the Town where such Trustee lives.

If any person shall give or send to any assessor, a written list, and therein omit taxable property, or underrate the quantity or kind with intent to avoid paying a due proportion of taxes—the assessors shall add to such list of the persons so offending at three fold the rate per cent.

And such persons as neglect, or refuse to give or send to the assessors written lists of their taxable property shall be rated by the assessors at their discretion.

Certificates of Stock in any Bank, Insurance or turnpike company and evidences of money at interest—whether by bond, note, mortgage, or other security will be required

JOHN HYDE,
BENJAMIN SNOW,
THO'S. L. THOMAS, } *Assessors.*
Norwich, Oct. 5, 1819. 48—

SCHOOL FUND.

REPORTS of the Commissioner of the School Fund, May and October, 1818, and May, 1819; two Reports of the joint committee of the General Assembly, May, 1819; and the proceedings of the General Assembly thereon; Official Documents, together with the explanations and exhibits of the Commissioner of the School Fund, made on the floor of the House of Assembly, on Friday the 4th of June, pursuant to liberty given him by the House for that purpose—in a pamphlet form—price $1 per dozen, and 12½ cents single,

FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store.*
Aug. 11.

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank and Joist,

FOR SALE AT
HORACE COLTON.
Norwich, June 22. 33—

FOR SALE.

500 lb. Soal LEATHER.

CHARLES COIT
Norwich Sept. 15 1819.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1819. *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII. No. 50.]

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of WILSON'S PATENT

Franklin Parlour Stoves,

of various forms and sizes, with portable grates either for coal or wood. For beauty and economy, has not its equal, giving a beautiful open fire, which passes several times in the body of the stove, then rising and descending in the urn or cupola on the top, passing off into the chimney under the mantle piece, and may be used in the centre of rooms: suitable for cabins, counting-houses, bar-rooms, offices, &c.

ALSO,

Open Cooking Stoves,

with open fire on a large hearth, sufficient for roasting, boiling and frying in front, with 3 and 4 boilers on the top, and tube-boilers of copper attached to the side for any sized wooden vessel—will suit large families for washing, cooking, &c.

ALSO, IMPROVED

Oval Cooking Stoves,

with open fire in front, large hearth, from one to three boilers on the top, to suit families from 3 to 25 in number, with tube-boilers in the end for washing, &c.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Aug. 24. 43—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

selected from the latest European and India importations, and just received from New-York,

CONSISTING OF

Super. and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Rattinetts, Bombazines, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Nankin Crape Shawls, 8-4, 4-4 and half Merino do. Sinchews, Sarsnetts, Levantine and Florence Silks, a large assortment of Nankin, Canton and Canton Crapes, fancy and plain Ribbons, Silk and Tabby Velvets, black and mixed Canton Camblets, brown and white Russia and Irish Sheeting, Russia and Irish Diapers, Damask Diapers and Table Cloths, Linen Cambricks and Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, men's Woodstock, Beaver and Silk Gloves, ladies' Kid, Beaver and black Castor Gloves, 4-4 and 6-4 Book, Mulmul, Jackonet and Cambric Muslins, Cotton Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambric and common Dimoties, &c. &c. &c.

April 27. 25tf—

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred casks North-Stonington

LIME,

fresh from the Kiln, *very cheap.*

The subscriber has recently erected a Kiln for burning Lime, in North-Stonington, about seven miles distant from Norwich. The Lime has been examined by good judges, and proved to be very excellent—remarkably strong and very free from grit and sand. The N. Stonington lime casks are a size larger than the Providence, and are offered for sale at the store of WM. BELCHER, Esq Norwich-Landing, at 14s. per cask, one dollar less than the Providence.—Farmers will find this Lime a very cheap manure. In England, where agricultural improvement has advanced perhaps as near perfection as in any country, Lime is considered a very important manure, and is used in very great quantities—Perhaps the greatest effect is produced when mixed with coarse manure. The coarsest kind of manure may be prepared in a very short time to any crop whatever.

Orders addressed to WM BELCHER, Esq. Norwich, agent of the subscriber, or to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention.

JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, Aug. 10, 1819. 40-4w

WANTED,

100 cords of Wood,

50 cords to be delivered at the Kiln by the 1st of October next.

Merino Shawls.

36 elegant MERINO SHAWLS, 2 yards square, just received from France, and for sale at an uncommonly low price, by

F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

Sept. 22, 1819. 46—

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a very large and general assortment of fresh imported

GOODS,

purchased at the present reduced prices, principally at auction, for cash, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, at small advance for ready money.

AMONG THEM ARE

40 ps. superfine, middling and low priced Broadcloths,
30 „ do. do. double and single milled Cassimeres,
50 „ (A. R. & Co.) and (H. S. & Co.) black and coloured Bombazetts,
50 „ steam-loom and Maddapolam Cotton Shirtings,
40 „ Levantine, Florence, and India Lustrings,
80 „ black and col'd Canton Crapes,
60 „ Carlisle Ginghams and Robes,
200 „ Ribbons—some elegant garnitures,
20 „ black, blue and drab, wide, double chain Cotton Cassimeres, suitable for carriage tops or summer clothing,
60 doz Cotton, Silk and Worsted Hose,
100 ps. Cotton Cambrics and Book Muslins,
100 „ Calicoes and Ginghams,
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Coach Laces,
White and Chintz Bed Lace,
Furniture, Cambric and common Dimoty,
Blue and plain Nankins, (first chop,)
Black, white, green and pink Italian Crape,
Silk, Merino, Crape, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls,
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Thole Lace,
Thread, Silk and Cotton Lace,
Ladies' black, white and fancy col'd Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gentlemen's Silk, Beaver and Buck Skin Gloves,
Shell and Horn Combs,
Long Lawn, Linen Cambrics,
Threads, Tapes, and Bobbins,
White, red, green, yellow and black Flannel,
A large assortment of superior Wire Thread,
Best plated, spring thong and twig Whips,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, and Parasols,
Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Prunelle Shoes, manufactured in New-York,
Misses' and Children's do.
Green Gauze, for Veils, Vesting,
Marseilles, Toilinet and Silk
Tabby Velvets, assorted colours,
Travelling Trunks, assorted sizes,
An assortment of men's, youth's and children's

HATS,

of the first quality, from the manufactories of J. Brewster, and Ives & White.

ALSO,

10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices, for cash only.

Norwich, May 10, 1819. 27—

Domestic Goods, Wool Carding, &c.

MERINO and common Wool will be cleansed and carded, and Woolen Goods of every kind colored and finished by experienced workmen, at the Woolen Factory, in Norwich, the ensuing season, on the most reasonable terms—Where the subscribers offer for sale, by the piece or yard, a good assortment of *Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinetts, Kerseys, Plains,* &c. 6-4 and 7-8 *Flannels, Rose and common Blankets, domet,* 9-8 *Flannels and sheetings, scarlet, yellow, green, mixed, & bleached single and double Yarn for Knitting, Fringe and Tufting.*

Wanted, WOOL of every grade, in exchange for any of the above, by

E. & E. HUNTINGTON, & E. BACKUS.

Norwich Woolen Factory, June, 1819. 32—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

NEW STORE.

Z. HYDE,

HAS for the present removed his Store of

DRY GOODS

from New-York to Norwich, and has taken the store next west of *Mr. Eben. Carew's,* in DAVISON'S buildings, where he is opening a general assortment of

Staple and Fashionable GOODS,

which will be offered at the lowest New-York prices, wholesale and retail.

Chelsea, Sept. 29, 1819. 47—

GROCERIES.

1 pipe first quality Cognac Brandy,
2 hhds. 3d proof W. I. Rum,
3 hhds. Molasses,
Tenerife and Lisbon Wine,
Lump Sugar,
First quality Havanna White Sugar,
Hyson and Gunpowder Tea of the best quality, 1 keg Nutmegs,
Soft shelled Almonds,

Just received and for sale by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Sept. 21. 46—

Salt afloat.

280 bushels superior quality Cape Salt, on board sloop *Paragon,* laying at *Brown's* Wharf, for sale at a reduced price. Apply to CALVIN TYLER, or to Capt. ROBINSON, on board.

WANTED, *if delivered immediately,*
300 bushels OATS,
Good Butter and Cheese,
for which cash will be paid.

Apply as above.

Sept. 22. 46—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has received by the last Packets from New-York, an additional supply of

Cooking and Parlor Stoves

of various forms and sizes, from $16 to $63 each, which makes his assortment of both kinds very extensive. Those who wish to purchase are invited to call and examine them.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Sept. 21. 46—

Flour, Plaster, etc.

FLOUR (Baltimore Howard Street) in barrels and half barrels, nice for family use.

PLASTER (French and Nova Scotia) of approved quality, in the stone, or ground.

MEAL, kiln dried, in W. O. puncheons or barrels,

FOR SALE BY *WM. WILLIAMS, Jr.*

WANTED,

A few hundred Bushels of POTATOES.

Sept. 29, 1819. 47—

FLOUR.

SUPERFINE and Fine Baltimore Flour, in barrels and half barrels, of superior quality for family use.

FOR SALE BY *JOSEPH BREED.*

Who will pay cash for RYE.

Sept. 8, 1819. 44—

Flour, Lime, etc.

SUPERFINE and fine FLOUR, in bbls. and half bbls.

Dexter's and common STONE LIME, CODFISH,

FOR SALE BY *JAMES N. BROWN.*

June 22. 38—

Oil Cake, Stone Lime, &c.

JOSEPH H. STRONG,

HAS on hand, some Oil Cake and Flax-Seed Oil, which he will dispose of at a reduced price.—Also, a few casks best Stone Lime, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

Norwich, Aug. 17, 1819. 41—

Cash for Oats.

THE subscriber will pay cash for OATS, if soon offered, which he will contract for to be delivered at a stated time.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Also wanted, a few good *Potatoes*

Oct 5. 48-3w—

NEW FLOUR.

30 Bbls. and ½ bbls. new crop, superfine and fine Baltimore Howard-street and New-York Flour. A few Boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS,

Just received and for sale by

CALVIN TYLER.

Sept. 8, 1819. 44—

FOR SALE.

500 lb. Seal LEATHER.

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich Sept, 15 1819.

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS I.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
4	: : of	1000	:	4000
4	: : of	500	:	2000
96	: : of	100	:	9600
100	: : of	50	:	5000
395	: : of	20	:	7900
11400	: : of	2 50	:	28500
12000	Prizes			$60000
12000	Tickets	at $5	is	$60000

☞ *Not a Blank in the Lottery.*

A more favorable Scheme for the Adventurer, we presume to say, was never offered to the public. The one now offered contains more high prizes than Schemes in general of this amount; and, it will be observed, that a person can obtain two Tickets for the same money that will buy but one in a Scheme of any other description. Consequently the Adventurer will have two chances for high Prizes to one in any other Lottery.

Part of the above Prizes will be determined in the following manner, viz.

The first drawn number on the 10th, 14th, and 20th day's drawing will be entitled to *one thousand dollars each,* and the first drawn number on the 18th day will be entitled to *three thousand dollars.*

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent, and all prizes less than *five hundred dollars* payable in *sixty days,* and all others in *ninety days* after the completion of the drawing, which will positively commence on the 2d Tuesday of January, 1820, at Mr. Knap's Hotel in Fairfield; and 500 numbers will constitute one day's drawing, which will regulate the stationary prizes.

All prizes not called for in one year will be considered as generously given to the Society, and will not thereafter be paid.

SIMEON H. MINOR,
JEREMIAH STURGES,
THINEAS TAYLOR,
THO'S F. ROWLAND, } *Managers.*

TICKETS FOR SALE BY

RUSSELL HUBBARD,

Blue Store, Shetucket-street,

and by SAMUEL TYLER, *and*

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

July 21, 1819. 37—

NEW FLOUR.

James N. Brown,

HAS for sale, just received, superfine Southern Flour, in bbls. and half bbls. made from new wheat.

Sept. 1. 43—

FOR SALE,

150 Bushels American Salt first quality,
100 do. Turks Island do. good,
25 Quintals Codfish.

WANTED,

White Beans, and all kinds of produce in exchange, by

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, Oct 13, 1819. 49—

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

FOR SALE BY

HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, June 22. 33—

To Farmers.

CORN, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Coal, Boards, Joist & Wood, are wanted, in exchange for Domestic Manufactured Goods at fair prices.

APPLY TO

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Norwich Falls, Sept. 1. 43—

Wanted Weavers.

FIVE steady Girls, who understand common weaving, wanted immediately to tend Power Looms at the

Bozrah Manufacturing Company.

D. L. DODGE.

Bozrahville, Sept. 27, 1819. 47—

PLASTER, OIL, &c.

50 Tons Plaster Paris,
10 bbls. Lamp Oil,
10 do. Liver Oil,
50 Casks Lime.
Pine Lumber,

FOR SALE BY

C. BELLS.

WANTED,

Beans, Flax-seed, Oats.

Oct. 12, 1819. 49-6w—

12 Boxes brown HAVANNA SUGAR,

FOR SALE BY JOHN LATHROP.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, Oct. 19.

FROM ENGLAND.

THE ship Thames, which arrived yesterday, from London, had a passage of only 27 days from the Downs, but brought no later papers than the 7th September. To this date, Capt. Peck has favored us with a file, from which, and from the Boston papers, we select the following articles.

The London Star, of the 7th ult. says, "There appears to be a gradual, and what we deem highly probable, approach to war between the United States and Spain. Should the misunderstanding come to an absolute rupture, it is next to certain that without the intervention of other powers it could not last long. An old, decrepid, worn-out, and vicious government, attenuated by luxury and idleness, could stand up for a moment only against a young, a vigorous, a temperate state, which seems to want nothing to make it flourish universally, but a sufficient quantity of the precious metals as a circulating medium, to quadrate with its surprisingly rapid increase of trade and commerce; and that we predict they will not be long without, if they come to blows with Old Spain. For, as such a warfare cannot but be highly promising to the South-American Patriots, these will not fail to assist and second the views of their neighbors and allies in every way possible. The sharing the produce of the mines of Mexico and Peru, will give to the New and United States of America all that rational men in a state of polished society can wish for. It is now almost a certainty that the beloved Ferdinand has set his face against the treaty; he must therefore expect some very extraordinary countenance from one or more of the Courts of Europe, or his Majesty and his whole council will be suspected not merely of fanaticism, but of downright insanity. The Floridas are already in the hands of the Americans! What force and what time, with any force, will the dispossessing them of their prize take?

At the Lancashire Assizes, September 4, a bill was found against the Manchester Observer for a libel. But they threw out two bills preferred against Platt and Derbyshire for a perjury—and others against certain members of the Manchester Yeomanry for wilfully cutting and maiming, under Lord Ellenborough. They also found a bill against Owen, the pawnbroker of Manchester for wilful and corrupt perjury, in his testimony against Hunt and others.

Harden and Wright were sentenced, the former to 18 and the latter to six months imprisonment for a riot at Macclesfield.

Parson Harrison was to take his trial on the 7th September for sedition at Stockport.

The Nottingham frame-work-knitters have been riotous on account of the non-compliance of their employers with their former statement of wages. Their excesses have terminated without bloodshed.

Sir Charles Woolsey's trial will come on, we understand at Knutsford Quarter Sessions, in the third week in October next.

A very quiet and orderly meeting of about 3000 reformers, had been held near Glasgow, to take into consideration the distressed state of the country, &c. Resolutions were passed in favor of Universal suffrage, &c.

Sir Thomas M. Hardy has not yet sailed from England. At the last date he had a long conference with ministers, on his intended expedition to the South Seas with four ships, who are to serve as a squadron of observation, to act in the event of emergency.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

We understand that letters are in town from Cadiz, which give advice that the British transports, chartered for the purpose of joining the grand expedition, have all been discharged. The hire of 36 large ships, which, for nearly 8 months, have been doing little else than bask in the sun in the harbor of Cadiz, constitutes no small item in the general expenditure.

Further advices have been received from the Cape of Good Hope. It should seem from these authorities, that Colonel Wiltshire is using every exertion to collect his forces for the purpose of endeavoring to repulse the Caffres. Detachments had sailed to reinforce the army on the frontier.

Calcutta papers of the 24th of March, contain the details of a British port at Sincapore, the ancient maratime capital of the Malays, in the straits of Malacca, by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles.

MADRID, AUG 23.

The King has definitely refused to ratify the Treaty with the United States for the cession of the Floridas. The period fixed for the exchange of the ratifications expired yesterday. Our Cabinet has replied to the American Minister, that his Majesty was under the necessity

of obtaining further information relative to various articles of the Treaty, and that for this purpose his Majesty would choose a person to proceed to Washington to demand it. This extraordinary termination of this matter has caused much surprise in Madrid.

Don Louis Onis is still in Madrid, without being either in favor or disgrace.

FRANKFORT, AUG 25.

"It is asserted that the clouds which hovered between the courts of St. Petersburg and Stockholm, are at length dissipated, and that the best understanding now reigns between the Emperor and the reigning King of Sweden.

A third volume of the MSS. of Herculaneum is in the press, and will be soon published. Sir H. Davy is expected in September to make his experiments with the chemical compositions which he has invented to unrole and decypher the ancient Latin MSS. of this collection. It has been observed that the Latin MSS. on papyrus are covered with a certain varnish, which increases the difficulty of unrolling them, and which the Greek MSS. have not.

LONDON, SEPT 3.

Extract of a letter dated Madrid Aug. 15

It is now ascertained, that as soon as the Spanish cabinet had been made acquainted with the decided and angry language of the American secretary, Mr. Adams and had taken an opportunity to deliberate on the reports of Mr. Onis, in which the King was told that the Americans insisted on the payment of their long outstanding debt, that possibly they would enforce it, and besides aid the S. Americans, it was resolved to act on the advice given, and at once to make a transfer of the Floridas, whilst yet something could be had for them, and before they were seized by force: for Mr. Onis assured them that no further forbearance could be expected from the Washington government, as it was then constituted. No sooner was this point settled, than the king was informed that the transfer, besides paying a debt and stopping the mouth of the boisterous and clamorous Americans, might also be used as a medium through which he could display his royal munificence to some of his most faithful and deserving subjects. The hint was taken, and in consequence thereof three special grants were made, of which a short outline may not be unacceptable.

First Grant—The King granted to the Duke D'Alagon (a great favorite, and here considered as one of those obsequious appendages necessary at the Court of a young Monarch fond of the fair sex) a tract of land with boundaries nearly defined, in East Florida, of which, though no regular survey had been made, it was estimated at several millions of acres. The tract being one of the choicest of the whole Florida Territory, it was thought that ready and advantageous sales would be easily made

Second—The King graciously bestowed on Count Punon Rostro a tract nearly of the same dimentions as the above. This grant was at the time considered as the safest, because the Count had rendered some essential services to the Crown, but that of the Duke was very much scoffed at by all those high minded Castilians, who were aware of the sacrifices by which it had been obtained.

Third—The King also gave to Vargas, his private Treasurer, a grant "comprising all the lands in either of the Floridas belonging to the crown of Spain, and which had not been included in the two preceeding grants." This broad and sweeping grant was received by the Grandees with surprise and jealous indignation, but Vargas and his friends endeavored to convince them that this royal donation was not so much intended to make the fortune of himself and his associates, as it was that it should operate as a grand political *coup de-main* against the Executive of the United States, because in the event of Spain being obliged to cede the sovereignty of the Floridas, the King was determined the Washington Government should have no soil in the Floridas to dispose of.

In the month of June, last year, Ferdinand had the satisfaction to learn that the American cabinet were apprised of these tokens of royal *munificence*, and by the diplomatic intercourse that immediately took place, he also discovered that matters were assuming a serious aspect. He therefore found himself constrained to issue a royal order, in which he laconically states, that "for imperious political reasons he revokes the cessions made to the three individuals above mentioned, and commands them immediately to give back their grants."

The count Punon Rostro, and the treasurer Vargas promptly acquiesced in the decree, and returned to the king their grants; but the Duke D'Alagon, who in Madrid is considered as a cunning old fox, ventured to remonstrate with his lord and master, and stated, that as an agent had been sent to America for the purpose of selling these lands, and as *bona fide* sales had actually been effected of part thereof, it was not possible to revoke them without a breach of good faith, that might affect the national character; adding, however that he would suspend further sales.

Ferdinand, who is not in the habit of allowing any of his courtiers, even those who have most witnessed his foibles, to dispute him with impunity, intimated to the Duke, that if he did not conform to the literal tenor of the royal decree he might calculate on incurring his utmost displeasure.

Thus, for the present, has terminated the most curious affair that ever disgraced the Spanish court. A splendid fortune would have been made by the above named individuals and their friends, if the grants in question had not been overturned by the royal decree; but the objects of the king's intended munificence are now viewed with contempt by all parties. Some other strange transactions in this mysterious affair, of which we are yet to see the *denouement*, shall form the subject of another communication.

ST. PETERSBURGH, JULY 17.

In the month of May arrived the frigate Kamskatcha under the command of Capt. Galownin of the Imperial fleets, so celebrated by his voyages and adventures—She brought us intelligence from this distant quarter.—In the course of the summer they have been visited by two American and one English merchant ship—the last came direct from Calcutta September 26th, and sailed October 1sth—One of the Americans arrived from Manilla September 11th, and left Kamskatcha October 13th. The other arrived form Coquimbo in Chili, 29th September, and left October 27. The English ship and one of the Americans came here for the purpose of trading—the other American only for wood and water. The first brought among other things some rice which was bought at 6 rubles the pood—(40 pounds.)—The present governor of Kamskatcha, Capt. Rikord of the Imperial fleet, known to the world by his voyage in the eastern ocean, and by the unwearied friendship which he evinced to Golownin, his former commander, during the imprisonment of the latter at Japan, and until he succeeded in procuring his freedom, is now working wonders on this peninsula by planting all sorts of vegetables and roots. He is assisted in his active engagements by his amiable wife, a lady to whom he was married a short time before he left Europe and was appointed governor of Kamskatcha. She cheerfully followed her husband into these inhospitable regions. We should better feel the importance of these efforts if we were sensible of the want which prevails at Kamskatcha of all eatables, and how necessary these are to the health of the inhabitants, who suffer much from the scurvy, and are for the most part confined for food to fish and water [illegible]. These attempts have had very good success. In the summer of 181[illegible], turnips grew at Petropawlowski to the weight of four pounds: radishes, cabbages, cucumbers and potatoes flourish well.

IRUN, (SPAIN) AUG. 19

There is still much agitation in the kingdom of Valencia. The roads of Estramadura are insecure, and the Portuguese, under pretence of covering their frontiers against the guerillas, have formed a cordon from Almada to Elvas. We hear from Madrid, that there was lately posted up on the gates of the Inquisition a bill containing, in large letters, the following words—"This house to let from 1st January, 1820."

By the late Mails.

MISSOURI. ST LOUIS, SEPT. 8.

Military Expedition to the Falls of St. Anthony.—Lt. Col Leavenworth, with a battalion of the 5th infantry, arrived at Praire du Chien about the middle of August. He had conducted his battalion a thousand miles by water from Detroit to Fox river of Green Bay; thence up the Fox river and across the Portage (three miles) to the navigable waters of the Ouisconsin, where he constructed a raft for the transport of his troops, and sailed down the Ouisconsin (180 miles) to its confluence with the Mississippi, where the village and fort of Prairie du Chien is situated. Col. Leavenworth intended in a few days to ascend the Mississippi to the Falls of St Anthony, distant three or four hundred miles, where he would arrive in time to shelter his troops and to accomplish the views of the government, by establishing a post at the Falls in the course of this summer.—*Enquirer.*

LOUISANA. N. ORLEANS. SEPT. 15.

The U. S. revenue cutter Louisiana, Captain J. Loomis, and the Alabama, also a revenue cutter, which were lately built at New-York, arrived at the Bayou St. John yesterday, having in company the Spanish schr. Philomena, which they recaptured from a pirate on the 29th ult. off the Dry Tortugas. The pirate is also brought in. On that day they fell in with an American schooner bound from this port, on board of which the pirate had placed a number of Spanish gentlemen and Ladies, who had been passengers in the Philomena. From their information, Captain Loomis supposed that the pirate could not be very distant, and determined to look out for her. Eight hours afterwards, accordingly, he espied two sail, one of which stood for him, and on being required by the Captain of the Alabama to send her boat on board, fired a volley of small arms: she was soon silenced, however, and taken possession of. She proved to be a schooner called the *Bravo*, fitted out at New-Orleans, carrying two guns and twenty-four men, and commanded by a man who calls himself La Farge. Her prize the Philomena, was about a mile astern during the action, but was soon overhauled and re-captured. In the slight contest, which preceded the capture of the Brave, the Alabama had four of her men wounded, two of them, including the first Lieut. dangerously—the pirate lost 6 men killed. The remainder of her crew, to the number of 18, were safely lodged in prison last evening. The Brave had on board a number of Spanish prisoners, who are thus happily relieved from a captivity, which most probably would have terminated, if they had not fallen in with the revenue cutters, by their being compelled to walk the plank. The pirate had a printed commission, the date of which was blank, signed Humbert, governor of Texas.

A passenger in the Emma, who conversed with Capt Loomis, states, that at the time the above pirate was captured, she had not been in possession of her Spanish prize long enough to commit the outrages upon the passengers which were threatened, but had stripped them of nearly all their clothes. The pirate approached with sweeps within pistol shot of the cutter before she fired.—Only three men in the cutter were wounded, one of them, it was feared, dangerously. The pirates were all lodged in prison at New-Orleans. The vessel had been regularly cleared out at New-Orleans, for Pensacola.

We learn, by the above passenger, that the piratical establishment at Barataria, from whence the recent expeditions into the Mississippi were made, had been surprised by one of the U. S. cruisers, and entirely broken up.

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK, OCT. 4.

The French Frigate La Gloire, Capt. Duperre, of 32 guns, and the French national brig Euryale, Capt. de Joyeuse, of 16 guns, anchored in Hampton Roads yesterday afternoon, in 14 days from the Island of Newfoundland, destination uncertain. On anchoring, the frigate saluted the Constellation with 15 guns, which were returned by the latter.

OCT. 7.

An attempt has been made to assassinate the governor of Trinidad de Cuba by discharging a blunderbuss, loaded with 1[illegible] bullets, (how did they ascertain the number,) at him through the window of his house; he was wounded in the arm with two of the bullets, and received a considerable of a contusion in the side—the guard was only eight paces distant, and suffered the assassins to escape: it is suspected they were parties in the plot.

OCT. 8.

The United states ship Peacock, Capt Brown, dropped down from the Navy Yard at Gosport, yesterday morning, and anchored between the Forts.—We learn that she will take in her powder to-day, and sail to-morrow for the Mediterranean.

COL. WASHINGTON, OCT 9.

Progressive Sea. Lever Press.—One of these Presses is now used in the General Land Office, in this city, and proves to be far superior to the Screw Press. The levers is about three feet in length. The makers and patentees (Perkins and Bacon, of Philadelphia,) calculate, correctly, that a power of one hundred pounds, applied at the end of the lever, will produce a momentum, equal to a weight of thirty thousand pounds, at the moment when the lever is brought to horizontal position. The seal may be impressed about ten times faster than by the common Screw Press, and by a power much less than one hundred pounds. The impression is perfect and complete.

OCT. 12.

A letter to the editors, of Sept. 19th, from the neighbourhood of Mobile, (Alabama,) affords a very distressing account of a mortality at that place The Yellow Fever, in its most malignant form, prevails at Mobile.—The whole population of the town does not exceed eight or nine hundred. But there died, in the week preceding the date of the letter, on Monday 7; Tuesday 9; Wednesday 6; Thursday 11; Friday 7; Saturday 12; Sunday, before 9 o'clock 4.—Making an average of nearly eight per day, or one per day out of every hundred souls! The Plague cannot be worse than this; and, what is most extraordinary, the Mobile paper of the 15th is silent on the subject; as silent as the New-Orleans papers are whilst disease is peopling their cemeteries with scores a day. Our informant adds that the town of Blakely is entirely evacuated, as he is told, in consequence of the sickness. It is unpleasant to communicate such news; but it would be treacherous to withhold it.

NEW-YORK. BUFFALO, OCT. 5.

A truly distressing time the parties appear to have had, who have been employed for the last two months in the survey of the Islands of Lake Erie—of thirty three persons, consisting of commissioners, secretaries, surveyors, chain bearers, and boat and axe men, every individual has suffered a serious time of illness, and that too, in a place where no medical aid could be procured. We are happy to learn, however, that the survey of the Islands to the mouth of Detroit River has been completed, notwithstanding these accumulated difficulties, though from the continuance of the sickness, and in consequence of the death of Colonel Ogilvy announced in this day's paper, the surviving Commissioner, General Porter, has been under the necessity of suspending the further prosecution of the work, for the present season. Mr. Thompson, the Astronomical Surveyor of the British Commission, has returned with all his party, who are now on their way to Montreal. Mr. Thompson himself, one of the other surveyors, and all the laborers, except one, sick. Major Fraser, Secretary, and Mr. De Rassay, draughtsman to the American party, are sick at Black Rock—both however, we understand convalescent. Gen. Porter, with the residue of the American party, of which only two laborers are said to remain fit for duty, are daily expected.

NEW-YORK. OCT. 6.

FROM THE TEXAS.

A Natchez paper states that rumours are afloat, that a messenger has been despatched to Galveztown to engage Lafitte in the service of the Patriots, or more properly speaking in the service of a gang of unprincipled adventurers, who had gone to that country for speculation and plunder. "The name of Lafitte, says the Natchez paper, is identified with plunder and rapine—a pardoned felon, he has contemned the mercy that was tendered to him, and the remorseless villain has stained his hands with the blood of our countrymen."

A letter from an officer in the 6th regiment, attached to the Missouri Expedition, to his friend, in Plattsburgh, gives some particulars of the difficulty and disasters attending the ascension of the Missouri. Major Ketchum's boat had run upon a sawyer and filled with water. His lady and children, who were on board, made their escape in a skiff The steam boat Expedition had burst her boiler and could not proceed. Captain Boardman had been seized with a fever, and with his lady and daughter, had been landed at Franklin. Corporal M'Daniel and six soldiers had been lost by drowning. Captain Boardman's boat, filled with provisions, arms, accoutrements, officers, baggage, &c. &c. had been totally lost Capt Boardman's son was saved by a soldier who swam ashore with him on his back. One woman and a child were drowned, believed to be Mrs. James, of Plattsburgh—Captain Boardman had a year's groceries and stores on board. The writer states with respect to country—"let it suffice that my opinion is decidedly in favour of yours; a rich man can there better enjoy his riches—a poor man can easier better his condition; the superior advantages of this country exist only in the dreams of discontented visionaries, or in the misrepresentations of interested land speculators. The principal points which have been urged in its favor are its fine climate, the fertility of its soil, and the cheapness of land. It is true the winters are not so long and tedious as with you; but on the other hand, the summer has no beauties: never have I seen, or do I expect to see, one such heavenly evening as I have often enjoyed sitting in my porch by the banks of the Saranack. The rising sun has no charms—the evening closes upon a debilitated frame, overcome with weariness and lassitude from the long continuance of oppressive heat; the atmosphere is pale and sickly. Since my arrival here the weather has been uniformly hot; for a while I bore up under it, but at last I have yielded to the influence of the climate, and become as lazy as a native."

In speaking of the soil, he considers that in the aggregate, it may possibly be better than that of New-York, but the difference is by no means so great as has been represented. The grain is of loose texture, and does not weigh so much or produce so much flour by one fourth as that of more northern climates, neither is it as sweet. "The advantage of procuring land cheap no longer exists—except in some remote districts, where the produce of 10 acres will not buy a coat."

Columbian.

OCT. 14.

Our London papers state that Madame de Montholon had arrived in the Downs from St Helena, but was not permitted to proceed to London.

A meeting was held on the 5th Sept. at the Crown Tavern, Clerkenwell, to concert measures for a triumphal entry of Mr Hunt into London, on his return from Manchester.

It is stated, in a Bristol paper, that in consequence of the late tumults at Manchester, the British merchants are suffering great inconvenience from the delay of their export orders.

OCT 15.

Change of Weather.—On Wednesday night the weather was so cold that ice was found in some parts of the city; and in several places in the immediate vicinity of the city it was found about the thickness of a quarter of a dollar. On the decks of the Steam-Boat Paragon, which was on her passage that night from Albany, ice was found of the thickness of a dollar. A passenger informs that there was snow on Wednesday at the Highlands

Alarming accounts were received by yesterday's mail from Savannah. One letter says the burials from the 1st to the 4th inst. were 37—Another states that within that period twenty five deaths had occurred by malignant fever.

The last letters from Natchez, state that the deaths in that place average about two a day—population 900.

MASS. BOSTON, OCT. 14.

We were yesterday presented with a fresh and fragrant bunch of Lilac, from the garden of a gentleman in this town—where, we understand, is also two Plumb Trees, now in blossom. These are considered as rare productions of the season.

OCTOBER 16.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

We were yesterday favored by Mr. Jack, with Halifax papers to the 9th inst. containing London dates four days latest, received there by the Fax packet.

LONDON, SEPT. 7—11.

Policies were opened on Tuesday, at the Royal Exchange, to receive 100*l.* on paying 20*l.* if war is declared between Spain and the United states within two months.

The report of the death of the Emperor Alexander is unfounded.—The death of his Minister of the Interior gave rise to it.

The reported journey of the Princess of Wales to England, was a sheer hoax.—She has lately ordered many goods and furniture to be sent to her in Italy: and among other things a set of state harness for ten horses, which have been completed, and are ready to be shipped.

The sailing of the Grand Spanish Expedition from Cadiz is definitively fixed for the 15th September.

The Grand Jury of Lancaster have thrown out all the bills of indictment preferred by Mr. Hunt for murder against the Magistrates and Yeomanry of Manchester in the affair of the 16th ult. Parson Harrison has denounced the jury as partial.

Yesterday (Sept 9th) at a Common Council assembled at Guildhall, seven resolutions condemning the conduct of the Magistrates and Yeomanry of Manchester, was carried by a majority of 71 to 45.

MISSION TO THE ISLANDS.

In a very few days the Mission will depart in the brig Thaddeus, Capt. Blanchard, for the Sandwich Islands It is composed of Messrs. Bingham and Thurston ordained missionaries; Mr. Chamberlain, farmer; Doc Holman, practising physician; Mr. Loomis, Printer; Messrs. Whitney and Ruggles, teachers or schoolmasters.—All these gentlemen are married, and their wives accompany them. Mr. Chamberlain has five children who also go. This mission sails under the patronage of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Besides the persons mentioned, four native youths return to their own country by the same conveyance, viz. George Tamoree, Thomas Hopoo, John Honooree, and William Tennooe; these young men are bright and promising, they have been several years at the foreign mission school in Cornwall, Conn where they have received a competent education at the expense of the Board, and go out qualified to instruct their countrymen. All the Members of the Mission Family are now in town preparing for their voyage.

OCT. 18.

WHALE FISHERIES.

The last New-Bedford paper, in some remarks on the state of the times, and the possibility of a war with Spain, and calculating on the general loss to Commerce, which such a state of things would create, concludes thus: "Our Whale Fisheries are perhaps more flourishing now than at any former period I have formed an estimate of the probable amount thus employed from Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and this port, which would be at risk in case of a war with Spain, which may awaken the attention of those whom it may concern From New Bedford, there are round Cape Horn or on their passage, 18 ships and one brig, whose tonnage is 5547 tons; and they with their outfits cost

	$465,000
Their return cargoes would probably amount in value to - - - - - -	590,000
From the Vineyard there are two ships which cost - - - - -	50,000
Their return cargoes would probably amount to - - - - - - - -	85,000
From Nantucket 50 ships which probably cost - - - -	1,350,000
Their return cargoes would probably amount to - - - - - - - -	2,346,000
From New Bedford on this side Cape Horn, there are 11 ships and 8 brigs which probably cost - -	277,000
Their return cargoes probably will amount to - - - - - - -	368,000
From Nantucket 10 ships which probably cost - - - - - -	140,000
And their return cargoes will probably amount to - - - - - - -	227,000
Amounting in all to - - - - -	$6,000,000

R. ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, OCT. 12.

Providence and Pawcatuck Turnpike Road.

The friends of this important enterprise will be gratified to learn, that contracts for the construction of 15 miles of the road have already been entered into, and that the corporation are negotiating contracts for the construction of 7 miles more. The contractors are now busily at work, a bridge has been raised on Natick Pond, and it is expected that 15 miles of the road will be completed this fall, and the whole distance (36 miles) in the year 1820.—This road, which will pass through Cranston, Warwick, Coventry, West-Greenwich, Exeter, Hopkinton and Westerly, will shorten the distance from Providence to New-London fourteen miles, and is expected to be finished at an expense not exceeding 30,000 dollars.

TWO new one horse WAGGONS, for sale by

JOSEPH BREED.

Oct. 20. 50—

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, Oct. 20, 1819.

Letters from Madrid state that the British and Russian Ministers, resident at the Court of Spain, officially advised and urged the ratification of the Florida Treaty.—*Philad. Gaz.*

Mr. Fenwick, the private Secretary of our Minister to Spain, arrived at Washington on Sunday evening the 10th.

From the Philadelphia Democratic Press.

We understand that Captain Charles Morris has been appointed to the command made vacant by the lamented death of Com. Perry. The command will consist of the Constellation, Captain Nicholson, the Cyane, Captain Trenchard, and the John Adams, Captain Wadsworth; all of them in readiness for sea, and to sail as soon as Capt. Morris, who is now at Portsmouth, N. H. joins the Constellation. This force, it will be recollected, has been equipt, in compliance with two acts of Congress, passed at its last session, one of them having for object to protect the commerce of the United States against piratical cruisers; the other to enforce the laws prohibiting the slave trade.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

The Baltimore Patriot of the 9th inst. gives the returns of Votes, from all the counties, for Members of the House of Delegates, as follow,

Republicans, - - - - - - -	51
Federalists, - - - - - - -	29

From this statement, it appears, that as the Federal Senate, consists of only 15 members, making the aggregate Federal strength 43, the Democratic Republicans will have a majority in joint ballot, of 7, giving them the choice of the next *Governor, Council* and *two Senators*, in Congress, who are to be chosen by the next Legislature.

JUDICIOUS APPOINTMENT.

It is well known that the Indians of the United States, particularly in the north, are broken into numerous small tribes, which are scattered over an immense extent of country. This circumstance has been the great obstacle to all efforts for their civilization and religious improvement. It is believed, however, that this obstacle may be removed. If a *Missionary establishment* were made on some suitable spot, the Indians of various tribes in these scattered settlements might be gradually collected, taught the Christian religion, and formed to habits of civilization. Such a plan, it is believed, is practicable, and affords, more than any other, a rational prospect of benefit to the Indians. With a view to ascertain the practicability and expediency of such an establishment; the disposition of the Indians in regard to it; and, in general, to obtain all information which may have a bearing on this important object, "*The Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge*" have recently appointed an Agent to visit these Indian Tribes, and to make of them, and of others, the necessary inquiries. This Society for many years have had funds in their Treasury, given, and hitherto employed for the support of missions among the Indians of N. America. We understand that the Rev. Dr. Morse of Charlestown, has been appointed the agent of the Society for the above-mentioned purposes, and has accepted his appointment.

Boston Centinel.

A letter from Cape de Verd Islands, received in Boston, states that the late expedition into the interior of Africa have reached Houssa, within 250 miles of Tombuctoo. It is now reduced to a certainty that the celebrated Mungo Park, who undertook to explore the interior of Africa, is no more; that he died in a town near Tombuctoo. Accounts from the Gambia, Mediterranean and England all confirm his death.

Evidence of Respect.—In the legislature of Tennessee, Sept. 21st, while the clerk was reading the rules of decorum, drawn up and reported by the committee, General ANDREW JACKSON was discovered to be among the spectators in the lobby—the clerk was stopped on motion of Mr. Grundy, who moved that the General be invited to a seat within the bar—the House unanimously voted in the affirmative and the members tendered the high evidence of their respect, by rising as the General entered

The Columbia, S. C. Telescope, of the 28th ult. says, "A handsome lot of the new cotton crop, the first that has been in market, was purchased, we understand, by a mercantile house in this place at 14 cents, on Thursday last, and, from the increased demand for American cottons in England, we hope prices will continue to improve with us. The ravages from the rot, have become much less destructive in the upper districts."

The Ohio Controversy.—The following extract from a leading communication to the Western Herald, will show the temper which prevails in that state, and which it is attempted to infuse into the Legislature.—*Nat. Intell*

"In her controversy with the association of Pawn Brokers, nick-named the Bank of the United States the state of Ohio has succeeded placing the dispute *upon the proper ground.* The doctrines of unlimited sovereignty set up, by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Maryland and M'Culloch, can now be fairly tested, not by deciding a case made, but by enforcing those doctrines in an actual controversy for the money taken."

Dreadful.—We just announced the arrival of 3000 troops at the Havana. They paraded in great pomp for about seven hours in the heat of the sun, and we are told that 400 of them were on the evening of that day sent to the hospital, to die of the yellow fever. It was thought that a majority of the persons composing this expedition would cease to be in less than a month!—

Niles Reg.

Singular Annunciation.—C. Dameron proposes to publish a newspaper at Pensacola (West Florida) "*as soon as practicable after the treaty ceding the Floridas to the U. States is ratified.*"

American Education Society.—The 4th Anniversary of this important Institution was celebrated on Wednesday, 29th ult. at Boston. The receipts during the last year amounted to 19,331 dollars—those of the present year amounted to 5,971. the amount of the Permanent Fund is now 10,500—to this fund John Whitehead, Esq. of Georgia, has contributed 3,500. His Honor Wm. Phillips is President of the Society.

From the Boston Palladium, Oct. 12.

The Mercury, Allen, from South Seas, which arrived at Portsmouth, Eng. Sept. 4, was boarded on the coast of California, lat. 28 N. long. 20 W. by the Buenos Ayres frigate Argentine, of 38 guns and 300 men, Capt Bishard, in company with the Santa Rosa, of 16 guns, and 80 men—they were last from the Sandwich Islands, and had cruized off Manilla, &c. The ships had taken two small Spanish places on California, and destroyed them.—They were then going down on the coast of Mexico to take the Spanish frigate Queen, stationed there, and from thence to go against Lima, if in time to join the Chili fleet. The Santa Rosa sailed from Buenos Ayres in 1817, and was then called the Liberty, but the crew afterwards mutinied.

The Hercules, of Oporto from Rio Janeiro, was taken near the Azores, July 5, by an insurgent privateer, after an action of 4 hours, and the loss of 12 men. The same cruizer attacked the Princess de Brazil, of Lisbon, from Rio, which beat her off, after losing 10 men.

A brig under Portuguese colors, from India, with a cargo of teas, &c. under a Portuguese Capt. but without papers, went, or was ran ashore early in May, near the Cape of Good Hope. A short time before she was at Batavia; when she had a supercargo, an Englishman named M'Farlane; and an American mate; who it is supposed, have been murdered. The cargo and rigging have been saved and seized. She is conjectured to be English property.

The United States frigate Macedonian sailed from Valparaiso April 24 for the coast of Peru, to protect the American whale ships. Lord Cochrane was reported to have enticed some of their men from them. There were said to be 70 American Whalemen in the Pacific Ocean. Lord C's blockade pretence is that neutrals have no right to trade in war, that they did not enjoy in peace.

The Convention to frame a constitution for Maine, met at Portland yesterday. Some difficulty is apprehended in determining on the Seat of Government.

A London paper of the 2d of August (the Traveller) states, that the Hon. Capt. Byng, and Captain S. Roberts, C. B. as well as Captains Montresor and Otty, are appointed to the Canada Lake service, under Commodore Berrie, C. B. We understand it is not intended that these officers shall put any of the ships on the Lakes in commission, but are to take up their residence at the several posts of danger, in the event of any circumstances arising which may call for their services.

A London paper says that a disabled sailor has chalked out the effigies of the whole British Navy on the brick wall of Kew Gardens, and placed over each, the vessel's name and the number of her guns. In this way he has drawn about 800 vessels, from 5 to 6 feet long occupying altogether a distance of more than a mile. Passing travellers give the draughtsman a few half pence for his pains, which affords him a maintenance.

SUMMARY

A church has been consecrated at Oneida castle by Bishop Hobart for the use of the Oneida Indians, more than 100 of whom have lately been christianized.

The five dollar bank notes of the United States Bank are, we learn, ordered to be received at all the branches of that institution.

Boston Centinel.

Walsh's "United States and Great Britain" has been published at Philadelphia.

Ten thousand feet of cast iron Aqueduct Pipes are laying at Philadelphia—most of them 20 inches in diameter.

The Navy Commissioners have advertised for sale a number of cannon, and a large quantity of cannon balls, scrap iron, &c. Payment to be made in cash or kentledge.

Benjamin Robert, tried at Providence on a charge of poisoning his wife, has been acquitted.

The fact that, during the unfavorable weather a few days since near 300 vessels put into one harbor (Portland) near one extremity of the U. S. for safety, may assist in forming an estimate of the immense coasting trade of the nation.

There was a frost at Alexandria on Sunday evening the 10th inst.

At Keene, N. H. a Mr. Baker lately moulded 15,88 bricks in one hour, and a Mr. Tilden lodged them in the yard to dry in the same time.

During a late storm of thunder, lightning and rain, at Bristol, England, a large quantity of Caterpillars fell into one Garden, as if from a cloud—and *bushels* of them were shoveled up.

The name of Napoleon has been given to a town in Indiana.

In consequence of the exemption of married men from the military conscription now levying in Sicily—it is said 30,000 young men got married within a few weeks. Here then is the long sought law which will operate on Bachelors.

It is said William Cobbett has had the remains of Thomas Paine taken up, and sent to England.

The late Gov. Langdon bequeathed $500 to the American Bible Society, 1000 to the Church of which he was a Member, and 500 to the Rev Mr. Walton's Church.

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A theatre has been erected at New-Orleans by a private gentleman, said to have cost over 120,000 dollars.—It contains four tier of boxes, with balconies and ballustrades like the Theatre Francaise, in Paris. French and English companies are engaged for it.

Emigration to the West.

Passed through this place from Greenville district, bound to Chattahoochee, a man and his wife his son and his wife, with a cart but no horse. The man had a belt over his shoulders, and he drew in the shafts—the son worked by traces tied to the ends of the shafts, and assisted his father to draw the cart; the son's wife rode in the cart, and the old woman was walking, carrying a rifle and driving a cow. *Pendleton, S. C. Mes. Sept. 8.*

From the National Intelligencer, Oct. 18.

The statement we copied from a N. York paper, that, previous to the departure of Mr. Fenwick, "the Grand Council of Castile had assembled, and decided not to ratify the Treaty with America, and a courier was immediately dispatched to the Spanish ambassador in London," is calculated, we understand, to produce an erroneous impression, though certainly not intended. The time for the ratification of the Treaty expired without its ratification. The Grand Council had assembled, not to deliberate probably on the subject of the Treaty, but on other matters. Nothing had transpired respecting its resolves except that "a courier was immediately dispatched to the Spanish Ambassador in London."

The question about Don Luis de Onis's disgrace, so long in suspence, is settled by the arrival of Mr. Fenwick. M. de Onis was at Madrid, and was in high favor with the government.

COMMUNICATION.

An account of the Sunday School, in the second Society, Franklin.

This school commenced the 10th June and closed 30th Sept. when the scholars collected and received their several premiums. An eloquent and appropriate discourse was delivered on the occasion by Elder *William Palmer*, of Colchester, from Psalm 34, 11. As an encouragement to perseverance, the proficiency of the scholars was read before the assembly. The school consisted of 140, divided into five classes. The first class consisting of eight, have given answers to questions in Colman's Catechism, to the amount of 1016—also committed 997 verses in the New Testament, 244 verses in the Old Testament, and 571 verses of Psalms and Hymns. One girl in this class recited 647 answers in Colman's Catechism, 514 verses in the New Testament, 117 verses of Psalms and Hymns, and 19 verses in the Old Testament. The second class, consisting of five, recited [illegible] verses out of the New Testament, and 153 verses of Hymns. The third class, consisting of nine, recited 720 verses out of the New Testament, and 193 verses of Hymns. The fourth class, consisting of seven, recited 800 verses out of the New Testament, and 119 verses of Hymns. The fifth class, consisting of eleven boys, some of which could not attend to their studies in the hurry of summer, recited 808 verses out of the New Testament, and 161 verses of Hymns. The average number of scholars that attended and not exceed 80. The total committed amounts to 1016 answers in Colman's Catechism, 3507 verses in the New Testament, 244 verses in the Old Testament, and 1457 verses of Psalms and Hymns.

ORDINATION.

On Wednesday last, the Rev. HEZEKIAH JOLL, of New-Haven, destined for a Mission to the west of the Mississippi, was ordained to the work of the ministry, by the North Consociation of Hartford County.

Sloop Thames, Allyn, of this port, arrived at Charleston on the 8th inst.

Married,

At East-Haddam, on the 18th inst. by Rev. Isaac Parsons, Mr. ISRAEL FOOT, to Miss LUCY BRAINARD.

At Rome, N. Y. Major CHARLES LARRABEE, of the U. S. army, to Miss ELIZABETH HATHAWAY, of the former place.

Died,

In this city, Miss LOUISA MEACH, aged 19 years.

In Lisbon, on the 12th inst. SEPTIMUS LATHROP, Esq. aged 62 years—respected in life, lamented in death.

At Plainfield, Mr. WALTER PALMER, aged 67 years.

At New-Haven, 7th inst in consequence of drinking oil of winter green, REBECCA JEFFERSON, of the society of Shakers in Enfield.

In New-Orleans, Mr. RICHARD LAW, aged 21 years, son of Capt. Richard Law, of New-London.

In Missouri Territory, EDWARD DARRELL SMITH, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the South Carolina College.

At Franklin, (Me.) on Wednesday, the 1st ult. Doctor WILLIAM BALDWIN, of the United States navy. Dr. Baldwin arrived there some time previous, in the U. S. Steam Boat *Western Engineer*, as one of the gentlemen attached to the *Scientific Expedition*, destined to explore the Missouri, but was compelled to leave the boat at Franklin, in consequence of ill health.

In Birmingham, Eng. JAMES WATT, Esq. aged 48, one of the *Franklins* of England, and at the head of those philosophers who have improved the condition of mankind by the application of science to the practical purposes of life. His steam engine is said to be the most perfect model of physical and mechanical skill which the world has ever seen. His last efforts of mind were the perfection of an apparatus for the medical application of factitious airs; and a machine for imitating and multiplying statuary. He was a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, a Doctor of Laws, and a Member of the French Institute.

In Verdun, Dom. CAJOT, formerly Director of the Paraclete Convent. He bequeathed to the library of that town a series of prayers in the hand writing of Abelard, which Heloisa used at her devotions. The same Benedictine possessed the mirror of polished metal belonging to the illustrious female penitent, and presented it to his niece.

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber, at his *new Store* adjoining the Store of *Col. Tyler* in Norwich-Landing, a few casks LIME.

ELISHA TRACY.

Norwich, Oct. 19, 1819. 3w-50—

Z. HYDE,

HAVING determined to return to New-York by or before the end of this month, will for a few days longer continue to sell at his store here, a choice assortment of

DRY GOODS,

at very reduced prices, wholesale and retail, for cash only.

Norwich, Oct. 20, 1819. 50—

New Cabinet WARE-HOUSE.

LEVI JONES & FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL,

WOULD inform their friends and the public that they have commenced the *Cabinet Making Business*, in all its various branches, under the firm of

Jones & Bushnell,

at the Brick Store one door east of *Hazen's Hotel*, near the Wharf Bridge, where they intend to make and keep constantly on hand *Furniture* of every description, and of the newest fashions.

SIDEBOARDS,
SOFAS,
SECRETARIES,
BUREAUS, &c.

Those who may favor them with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, *of the best materials*, and with dispatch.

Norwich, Oct. 20, 1819. 50—

For Savannah and Charleston,

THE Sloop *Morning Star*, Capt. GILBERT, will sail the first of next week. For freight or passage,

APPLY TO
N. GILBERT.

Who wants OATS, BEANS and CHEESE.

Norwich, Oct. 19, 1819. 50—

Notice.

THE Co-partnership of the subscribers under the firm of *Erastus Tucker, & Co.* will by mutual consent be dissolved on the first day of January next. Those who are indebted to them, either by book or note, are requested to make payment by that time; as they calculate to remove from their present stand the time aforesaid. Should any accounts then remain unsettled, they will be under the necessity of leaving them with an Attorney for collection.

All those who have any claims on said Company, either for cash or goods, are requested to call by said time and receive their pay.—The goods which they have remaining on hand, they offer at very reduced prices for present pay or approved notes.

WILLIAM TUCKER, Jr.
ERASTUS TUCKER.

Lisbon, Hanover Society, Oct. 18, 1819. tf-50—

Charles Lathrop,

HAVING found it necessary to close his mercantile business, requests all persons having unsettled accounts with him, to call and adjust the same, as soon as possible—after the present week. Those indebted to him by note, are desired to pay the same.

Oct. 20, 1819. 50—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1819—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. JOSEPH SAMSON,

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Simeon Hazen*, the Administrator upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Franklin.

Attest, BURRIL LATHROP, Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

SIMEON HAZEN, *Adm'r.*

Franklin, Oct 18, 1819. 50—

NEW-LONDON COUNTY, ss.
Superior Court, September term, A. D. 1819.

UPON the petition of *Hannah Brown*, of the town of New-London, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on the 5th day of April, A. D 1810, she was lawfully married to *Thomas H. Brown*, late of said New-London, with whom she lived in the faithful discharge of all her duty until the second day of December, A D. 1815 when the said Thomas wilfully deserted her and went to parts unknown to the Petitioner, and hath ever since continued said desertion, with the total neglect of his duty to her, &c. praying this Court to grant her a Bill of Divorce as by petition on file, dated August 30th, A. D 1819.

This Court order said petition to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1820, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers in this State, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

50 *CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.*

Patent Cut Nails.

A GOOD assortment consisting of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 20, and 25d. Cut Nails of the best quality, constantly for sale at low prices *by the cask only*, by Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Sheathing, Drawing, Boat and Slating Nails; Cut Tacks and Brads of various sizes, and Cut Spikes, six inches long—a good article for plank floors.—Orders addressed to the subscriber will receive due attention.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Oct. 20. 50-tf—

For Sale.

WILL BE SOLD

At Public Vendue,

ON the premises, on the 10th day of November next, (unless previously sold at private sale)

A FARM,

in Willington, Tolland county, containing between 90 and 100 acres, suitably proportioned, comfortable buildings, situated in a good neighborhood and near to a Grist Mill, Saw Mill and School-house. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next. For further information of said farm and terms of payment, please to apply to the subscriber, in Mansfield, by whom a good title will be given.

EDMUND FREEMAN.

Mansfield, Oct. 7, 1819. 50—

FARM

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, lying in the town of Lisbon, (Hanover Society,) containing about

60 Acres good Land,

well proportioned with *Ploughing, Mowing and Wood-land*, and well watered, on which is a comfortable *Dwelling-House* and a good *Barn*, together with a *young Orchard* of about three hundred Trees. Said farm lies about two miles from Hanover Meeting-House and within half a mile of a Woolen Factory, a Grist-Mill, two Saw-Mills, Trip-hammer shop, &c. &c. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises, near *Lord's Bridge.*

ANDREW ABELL.

50 or 100 acres of LAND adjoining, may likewise be purchased.

Oct. 20. 50-3w—

☞ FOR SALE,

A valuable Lot of Land,

LYING in Chelsea, west society, town of Norwich, about one quarter of a mile from the wharf bridge. Said Lot contains about twelve acres, consisting of *Mowing, Plough-land*, a good pasture, and some *Wood-land*. Said Lot is walled in, and joins the land of *General Ward*, and was formerly owned by *Deacon Isaac Story*, and improved by *Mr. Nathaniel Herrick* for two year's past. It will be sold on reasonable terms, and a credit given if required. For further particulars enquire of

CALEB BALL, in Plainfield,
or to *NATHAN CHAMPLIN, Norwich.*

Oct 20. 50-tf—

NEW-LONDON COUNTY, ss.
Superior Court, September term, A. D. 1819.

UPON the petition of *Mary Ann Avery*, of Lyme, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1799, she was lawfully married to *John Avery*, of said Lyme, with whom she lived in the faithful discharge of all her duty, until the month of January, A. D. 1819, when the said John deserted the petitioner and went to parts, to her unknown—shewing also to this Court that the said John hath committed the crime of adultery, &c. praying this Court to grant her a Bill of Divorce, together with her Alimony—as by petition on file dated September 29th, A D. 1819.

This Court order said petition to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1820, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers in this State, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

50 *CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.*

Notice.

THE sale of the real estate of *Captain John Doane*, deceased, advertised on the last page of this paper, is postponed to Monday the 25th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M.

H. STRONG, *Administrator.*

October 9, 1819. 49—

Wanted Immediately,

A GOOD spinner at the Woolen Factory, in Lebanon.

DANIEL WIGHT.

Lebanon, Oct. 18, 1819. 50—

☞ FOR SALE,

EIGHT or ten likely MULES, five months old, by

SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

Bolton, Oct. 18.

POETRY.

FROM THE GERMAN OF KORNER.

THE FIVE OAKS OF DALWITS.

'TIS evening—in the silent west
The rosy hues of day-light fade;
And here I lay me down to rest,
Beneath your venerable shade!
Bright records of a better day,
Aged—but sacred from decay—
Still in your stately forms reside,
Of ag s past the grace and pride!

The brave hath died—the good hath sunk—
The beautiful hath pass'd away!
Yet green each bough, and strong each trunk,
That smiles in evening's farewell ray—
Storms blew in vain—the leaves still spread
A bright crown on each aged head—
And yet methinks, the branches sigh,
"Farewell, the great of earth must die!"

But ye have stood!—still bold and high,
And fresh, and strong, and undecay'd;
When hath the pilgrim wander'd by,
Nor rested in your quiet shade?
Yet mourn not when the sear leaves fall,
At coming winter's icy call!
They perish in their parent earth,
They nurse the tree that gave them birth!

Emblems of ancient Saxon faith!
Our fathers in our country's cause,
Thus died the Patriot's holy death—
Died for her freedom, and her laws!
In vain they died—in vain, for all
Are silent to their country's call—
In vain she calls—the storm hath past
O'er Germany—her oaks stand fast—
Her people perish'd in the blast!

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office at Chelsea Landing, Ct. October 1, 1819.*

MARTHA MOTT, Mary R. Allen, Henry C. Avery, Joshua Brown, *N. Stonington*, John Maffin, F. A. Buswell, Nancy Backus, Charles Bowen, T & E. Bradley, Shubael Breed, Elijah Barry, Wm. Barry, Lydia Breed, Dolly Billings, Step. Burrows, George Crawley, Elez. W. Corning, *Preston*, Rev. M. Clark, Eb. Carew, Daniel L. Dunham, Margaret Dowcer, Fanny Fitch, *Bozrah*, Jeffery D. Green, *Preston*, Jerem. Greene, John Gavit, Wyllis Goodall, Jas. Gordon, Jun. Jabez Huntington, (6) Levi Hart, Samuel Hyatt, Otis Hilton, Geo. Hill, Thomas Hallet, Salley Hatch, Francis C. Tracy, Joseph O. Hopkins, Olive Hilliard, T. F. Hubbard, Jones, Bushnell & Webb, Ichabod Johnson, Fanny Irons, Wm Lord, Jas. B. Lyman, Freeman Lovell, Daniel Lathrop, Sarah D. Mc Clure, Step. Meech, Isaac Minor, Patrick Mehan, Jas. Nobles, Geo. Perkins, (4) Hez. Perkins, (3) Geo. A. Pearse (3) Thos. Potter, Wm. Poole, Robt Palmer, Abigail Post, Elijah. Potter, Mary Parish, Horace Rose (c) Eben. Robison, Henry I. Rogers, *Montville*, Nathan Sears, Roger Smith, Doreta Stoddard, (2) Alfred Smith, Mr Poole, Geo. A Sydleman, *Preston*, (4) Tim. Swan, do. Levi Standish, do Wm. Smith & J. C. Park, do Robt. Stoddard, *Groton*, Geo. Tisdale, (2) Lucenda Tracy, Hazard Terry, Phylance Tracy, Sam. Tyler, Edwin Williams, Joseph Williams, Geo. Whipple, John Wattles, Caleb Winchester. 48—

LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office at Norwich, Ct. on the 1st day of Oct 1819.*

JOHN ADAMS, [illegible] Backus, J[illegible] T. Borden, Aaron C. Bower, [illegible] Baldwin Jun Lucenda Birchard George Culpeater, Sally Caren, David L. Dodge, Sally Danforth 2, Obediah Fenn 2, Betsey Hartshorn 2, Samuel Huston, Lucenda Johnson, Elizabeth Kelley, William Leffingwell, Eleazer Lord, Harvey Morgan, Elijah Newton, Hiram Parish, Beta Peck, David Rogers, Catharine Swan, Dudley Tracy, Elisha Tracy 2, Stephen Tracy, Joseph Webb, Asa Witter, David P. Brown, Jun. Elihu M Kingsley, Lucy S. Meech, Alfred Robbertson, John Scott, William Smith, Eunice Spicer 2, *Bozrah*, Nancy Aspenwall, Nathan Bushnell, Lucy Bishop 2, Josiah Cleveland, Andrew Clark, Juliana Hastings, Joseph B. Hebard, Mary Ann Hyde, Alethea B Hyde 2, George M[illegible], Elisha Morgan, Wm. C. Marshall, Lydia Perkins, *Lisbon*, Nancy Hill, *Montville*, P. Barret, *Windham*.
48 J. HYDE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office Plainfield, October 2, 1819.*

JOB ANGELL, Silas Bailey, Roger Coit, Spooner Crapo, Elizabeth Clarke, Susan Clarke, John Dow, Josiah Fuller, Josiah P. Gilmore, Joseph S. Gladding, Thos Hazzard, Elisha Jones, Sessions Lester, Andrew Lovejoy, Ephraim Medbury, B[illegible] Peabody, Jacob Potter, Elizabeth Parks, Walter Palmer, M[illegible] Paine, Betsey Prentice, John Piquet, Levi Robinson, George Shaw Select-Men, Jonathan Sisum, Anna Spalding, Fanny Smith, Joseph Whipple, Jude Wi[illegible], of *Plainfield*; J[illegible] C. Smith, Palmer Roy, William Phillips, Daniel Kegwin, 2, John Kennedy, 2, Daniel Gordon, James Campbell, James Bassett James Briggs, James Alexander, of *Voluntown*.
E. C. EATON, P. M.

Episcopal Convention.

THE Convention of the *Protestant Episcopal Church* of Connecticut, is hereby notified to meet at New-Haven, on Tuesday the 26th of October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, for the transaction of ordinary business—and on the following days to receive and recognize the Bishop of the Diocese, who is then to be consecrated to that sacred office.

TILLOTSON BRONSON,
President of the Standing Committee.
Cheshire, Sept. 21, 1819. 46—

Daboll's Almanack, for 1820,

IN large or small quantities, for sale by R. HUBBARD.
Oct. 6.

Anderson's COUGH DROPS.

THE great and increasing sales of ANDERSON's Cough Drops, since they have been prepared by the subscriber and offered to the public, more fully than any other argument, prove their real value, and we boldly venture to assert that no medicine ever yet prepared for Coughs and Consumptions has gained so much credit, in so short a time, as this composition. If the attestations of persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for this Medicine, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Too often does prejudice by fastening to some and adopting the opinions of others prevail; thereby preventing a trial of such Medicine as might afford relief, under the idea that no relief can be obtained. Scarcely a case occurs but *may* be relieved by the timely use of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, which have proved to be a cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

I, SAMUEL H JONES, of Salisbury, do hereby certify that my wife has for more than five years been troubled with a violent Cough, difficulty of breathing, and loss of appetite, and almost entirely deprived of sleep; and having tried, as we supposed, every thing that might relieve her without receiving any benefit, I was induced to have her make trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and after using two bottles, her cough entirely left her—she enjoyed her former sleep, which she had not done for years, and was again restored to strength. I can with confidence say I believe these Drops to be the best Medicine in use, for Coughs, and Complaints of the Lungs.

SAMUEL H. JONES.
Salisbury, Connecticut, March 26, 1818.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or breast, and more or less, cough and weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.
Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low. I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops. And purchased at your store the[illegible] bottle, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.
Warren, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.
A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of [illegible] colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Each bottle contains two ounces, and frequently effects a cure.

☞ Be particular that each genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle;

And that each of the directions are signed in writing by JAMES MELLEN, no others are genuine.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *H. H. Schieffelin & Co.* 193 Pearl Street, New York; *Bartlett & Chase*, No. 16, Cornhill, Boston; and by *Lorenzo Bull*, Hartford; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; and *Joseph C. Huntington*, Norwich.
Oct. 13, 1819. 49-6m—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

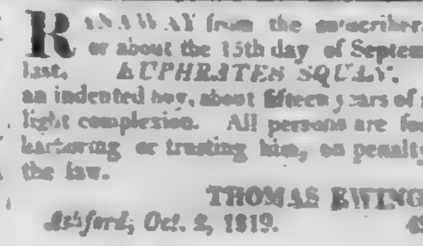
WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

Caution!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase of *Stephen Brewster, Jr.* any notes purporting to be signed or indorsed by his father *Mr. Stephen Brewster*, of Franklin, as no such notes are valid.

FREDERIC BREWSTER.
Franklin, Oct. 9, 1819. 49—

One Cent Reward.



RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 15th day of September last, *EUPHRATES SQUAY*, an indented boy, about fifteen years of age, light complexion. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him, on penalty of the law.

THOMAS EWING.
Ashford, Oct. 2, 1819. 49—

For Sale, A FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated in the town of Lisbon, Hanover society, 3-4 of a mile from the Meeting-house, containing about

40 acres of excellent Land,

with a Dwelling-House and Barn, together with a variety of fruit Trees, and a good Well of water by the door.

Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

For further particulars enquire of
ROSWELL DOWNING,
ON THE PREMISES.
Lisbon, Sept. 8, 1819. 48—

For Sale, A FARM,

SITUATE in the town of Mansfield, County of Windham, now in the possession of *Asahel Jennings*, a large proportion of the said farm is a rich meadow, bounded by the Willomantic river, the residue arable and wood-land. The *terms* of purchase will be easy, and an indisputable title given. It contains 178 acres, 41 poles.

Enquire of the Hon. CALVIN GODDARD, Norwich.
Oct. 5. 48—

FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM,

LYING in the town of Bozrah, containing about 60 *acres*, well proportioned for *Mowing, Ploughing, Pasturing, and Wood-Land*, and *well watered*. There is on said farm a *Dwelling-House and Barn*. Situated about 2½ miles from the Presbyterian and Baptist Meeting-Houses, in Bozrah.

For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber.

JOHN LEFFINGWELL.
Montville, Sept. 28, 1819. 48—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Ledingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors.
Norwich, April [illegible], 1819. 26tf—

Lands, &c. at Auction.

ON Monday the 18th day of October next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the subscriber will sell at public auction, at the late dwelling house of *Capt. John Deane*, deceased, in Norwich, all the real estate of said deceased, consisting of said *Dwelling-House*, with 18 *acres Land* adjoining—25 *acres Wood Land* on the Scotland Road—and a *Dwelling-House* with 2 acres of *Land*, near said wood lot, now occupied by *Mr. J. Frost*. Terms will be made known at the time of sale.

HENRY STRONG, *Adm'r.*
Norwich, Sept. 28, 1819. 47—

SHEEP For sale by Auction.

ON the 21st inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. will be offered for sale at the *Bozrah Manufactory*, a superior flock of sheep of about 40 to 50—some full blooded Merino and others cross blooded—mostly of a high grade—by D. L. DODGE.
Bozrahville, Oct. 9, 1819. 49—

NOTICE.

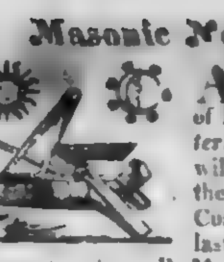
THE subscribers being by the Honorable Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, appointed Commissioners to examine and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Jacob Hyde*, late of Canterbury, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from this date are allowed said creditors to present their claims; and that they will meet to examine and adjust them, at the Dwelling-House of *Stephen Butts*, Inn-holder, in said Canterbury, on the first Mondays of December and March next at 1 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

Dated at Canterbury, this 8th day of Sept. 1819. 4b—

JOSEPH EATON, Jr.
JEDEDIAH JOHNSON, } *Com'rs.*

THE CELEBRATED
BALM OF QUITO,
FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, &c. FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD's Book-Store.

Masonic Notice.



A REGULAR Convocation of *Franklin Chapter, R. A. M. No. 4*, will be holden at their Chamber of Convocation, the last Monday in October, at 1 o'clock, P. M. A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the M. E. H. P.
JOSEPH KINGSLEY, *Secretary.*
F. C. R. A. M.
Norwich, Oct. 6, 1819. 48—

NOTICE.

THE subscribers appointed by the Hon. Superior Court at September term in New-London County, A. D. 1819, Commissioners on the estate of *Mr. Azariah Partlo*, of North-Stonington, in said County an Insolvent Debtor, hereby give notice that they will meet at the office of *John Hyde Esq.* in Norwich, in said County, on the second Mondays of January and February, and on the second Friday of April, A. D. 1820, for the purpose of receiving claims against said debtor, after which last meeting no claims will be received.

JOHN HYDE,
GEO PERKINS, } *Com'rs.*
Oct. 15, 1819. 49—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1819—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mrs. LYDIA ABELL, Jun.

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Abner Fargo*, the Executor upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Franklin.

Attest. BURRELL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
49 ABNER FARGO, *Executor.*

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, October 5th, 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

WILLIAM DANIELSON,

late of Killingly, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *James Danielson*, Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law.
49 *Attest.* *JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, October 5th, 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. STEPHEN SHEPARD,

late of said Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *Amy Shepard*, of said Plainfield, or *Isaac Shepard*, now residing in N. London, in this state, or be debarred a recovery according to law.
49 *Attest.* *JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, October 5th, 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

MESHECK POTTER,

late of said Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *Mesheck Potter & Stephen Hale*, Executors to the last will of said deceased's estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law.
49 *Attest.* *JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

NEW-LONDON COUNTY, ss. Superior Court, September term, A. D. 1819. }

UPON the petition of *Sylvia Morgan*, of Preston, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on the 25d day of January, A. D. 1792, she was lawfully married to *Sanford Morgan*, of said Preston, with whom she lived in the due performance of her obligations as a wife, until the month of November, A. D. 1808—when the said Sanford, wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and went to parts (to her) unknown, and hath ever since continued said desertion, with a total neglect of duty on his part, &c.—praying this Court to grant her a Bill of Divorce, as by petition on file dated [illegible] 7th, A. D. 1819.

This Court order said petition to be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1820, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers printed in this State, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.
49 CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

Family Bibles.

AN assortment of Family Bibles, for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.
June 30. 34—

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH
Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar.*

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich.

R. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B. The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.
May 26. 29tf—

To effect an equalization of TAXES.

ALL persons liable to pay taxes, are required by law to exhibit to the underwritten assessors, on or before the 20th day of October inst. written or printed lists of all taxable property belonging to such persons on the 20th day of August preceding, with the particulars of all property real and personal liable to be assessed and valued in conformity to a statute law of this State "entitled an Act to provide for the assessment and collection of Taxes in this State."

Viz. Dwelling-houses, with buildings and lots appurtenant thereto, not exceeding two acres.

Lands, and separate Lots (excepting house-lots as aforesaid) with as particular description as practicable.

Mills, Stores, Distilleries, buildings with their improvements used for manufactories of all kinds.

Horses, three years old or more.

Mules, Asses, two years old or more.

Stallions, more than three years old, whether belonging to a trooper or not.

Neat Cattle, three years old or more.

Silver Plate, of all kinds.

Stock in any Turnpike Company.

Coaches, Chariots, Phaetons, Coachees, Curricles, Chaises, Chairs, Gigs, or Sulkies

All other Carriages or Waggons, drawn by one horse or more, except such as are usually and generally used on farms, or for transporting the produce thereof to market.

Clocks, Watches, and Time Pieces.

Stock in any Bank or Insurance Company, in this State, whether the owners thereof reside in this State or elsewhere.

Stock in any Bank or Insurance Company in any of the United States, shall be set in the list at 6 per cent.

Stock of non-residents, in any Bank, Insurance Company, or Turnpike Company, shall be taxed as other similar estate.

Polls of all white male persons from 21 to 60 years of age at $40.

All personal estate in the hands of Trustees, shall be set in the list in the Town where such Trustee lives.

If any person shall give or send to any assessor, a written list, and therein omit taxable property, or underrate the quantity or kind with intent to avoid paying a due proportion of taxes—the assessors shall add to such list of the persons so offending at three fold the rate per cent.

And such persons as neglect, or refuse to give or send to the assessors written lists of their taxable property shall be rated by the assessors at their discretion.

Certificates of Stock in any Bank, Insurance or turnpike company and evidences of money at interest—whether by bond, note, mortgage, or other security will be required

JOHN HYDE,
BENJAMIN SNOW,
THOS. L. THOMAS, } *Assessors.*
Norwich, Oct. 5, 1819. 48—

Notice.

ALL persons who are liable to pay taxes in the town of *Bozrah*, are hereby notified that the assessor will wait on them at their several places of abode on Monday the 11th day of Oct. inst. to receive a list of their taxable property by them possessed on the 20th day of August last, and assess the same, beginning at Bozrah Factory, then taking the stage road to Norwich—likewise those to the eastward of said road, including non residents, and so in a circuitous course, from day to day, until the assessment is completed. ELIJAH HUNTINGTON,
Assessor for the Town of Bozrah.
Bozrah, Oct. 4, 1819. 48—

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE subscriber has for sale an extensive assortment of School Books, which he offers for sale, at wholesale or retail, at the most reduced prices.

LIKEWISE,

A great variety of vocal and instrumental MUSIC. ALSO,

Foolscap Writing PAPER, various qualities, from $3, 50, to 4. 50 per ream.

LETTER PAPER, at $5 per ream.

R. HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket-street.
Sept. 22. 46—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1819. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIII. No. 51.]

Z. HYDE,

HAVING determined to return to New-York by or before the end of this month, will for a few days longer continue to sell at his store here, a choice assortment of

DRY GOODS,

at very reduced prices, wholesale and retail, for cash only.

Norwich, Oct. 20, 1819. 50—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

selected from the latest European and India importations, and just received from New-York,

CONSISTING OF

Super. and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Rattinetts, Bombazines, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Nankin Crape Shawls, 8-4, 4-4 and half Merino do. Sinchews, Sarsnetts, Levantine and Florence Silks, a large assortment of Nankin, Canton and Canton Crapes, fancy and plain Ribbons, Silk and Tabby Velvets, black and mixed Canton Camblets, brown and white Russia and Irish Sheeting, Russia and Irish Diapers, Damask Diapers and Table Cloths, Linen Cambricks and Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, men's Woodstock. Beaver and Silk Gloves, ladies' Kid, Beaver and black Castor Gloves, 4-4 and 6-4 Book, Mulmul, Jackonet and Cambric Muslins, Cotton Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambric and common Dimoties, &c. &c. &c.

April 27. 25tf—

GROCERIES.

1 pipe first quality Cognac Brandy,
2 hhds. 3d proof W. I. Rum,
3 hhds. Molasses,
Teneriffe and Lisbon Wine,
Lump Sugar,
First quality Havanna White Sugar,
Hyson and Gunpowder Tea of the best quality, 1 keg Nutmegs,
Soft shelled Almonds,

Just received and for sale by
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Sept, 21. 46—

Salt afloat.

280 bushels superior quality Cape Salt, on board sloop *Paragon*, laying at *Brown's* Wharf, for sale at a reduced price. Apply to CALVIN TYLER,
or to Capt. ROBINSON, on board.

WANTED, *if delivered immediately*,
300 bushels OATS,
Good Butter and Cheese,
for which cash will be paid.

Apply as above.

Sept. 22. 46—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has received by the last Packets from New-York, an additional supply of

Cooking and Parlor Stoves

of various forms and sizes, from $18 to $65 each, which makes his assortment of both kinds very extensive. Those who wish to purchase are invited to call and examine them.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent*

Sept. 21. 46—

FLOUR.

SUPERFINE and Fine Baltimore Flour, in barrels and half barrels, of superior quality for family use,

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH RREED.

W.a will pay cash for RYE.

Sept. 8, 1819. 44—

NEW FLOUR.

30 Bbls. and ½ bbls. new crop, superfine and fine Baltimore Howard-street and New-York Flour. A few Boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS,

Just received and for sale by
CALVIN TYLER.

Sept. 8, 1819. 44—

Flour, Lime, etc.

SUPERFINE and fine FLOUR, in bbls. and half bbls.
Dexter's and common STONE LIME,
CODFISH, FOR SALE BY
JAMES N. BROWN.

June 22. 33—

Oil Cake, Stone Lime, &c.

JOSEPH H. STRONG,

HAS on hand, some Oil Cake and Flax-Seed Oil, which he will dispose of at a reduced price.—Also, a few casks best Stone Lime, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

Norwich, Aug. 17, 1819. 41—

NEW FLOUR.

James N. Brown,

HAS for sale, just received, superfine Southern Flour, in bbls. and half bbls. made from new wheat.

Sept. 1. 43—

FOR SALE,

EIGHT or ten likely MULES, five months old, by
SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

Bolton, Oct. 18.

FOR SALE,
150 Bushels American Salt first quality,
100 do. Turks Island do. good,
25 Quintals Codfish.

WANTED,
White Beans, and all kinds of produce in exchange, by
CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, Oct. 13, 1819. 49—

Merino Shawls.

36 elegant MERINO SHAWLS, 2 yards square, just received from France, and for sale at an uncommonly low price, by
F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

Sept. 22, 1819. 46—

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber, at his *red Store* adjoining the Store of *Col. Tylor* in Norwich-Landing, a few casks LIME.
ELISHA TRACY.

Norwich, Oct. 19, 1819. 3w-50—

TWO new one horse WAGGONS, for sale by
JOSEPH BREED.

Oct. 20. 50—

PLASTER, OIL, &c.
50 Tons Plaster Paris,
10 bbls. Lamp Oil,
10 do. Liver Oil,
50 Casks Lime,
Pine Lumber,

FOR SALE BY
C. ELLS.

WANTED,
Beans, Flax-seed, Oats.

Oct. 12, 1819. 49-6w—

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

FOR SALE AT
HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, June 22. 33—

To Farmers.

CORN, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, Butter Cheese, Coal, Boards, Joist & Wood are wanted, in exchange for Domestic Manufactured Goods at fair prices.

APPLY TO
WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Norwich Falls, Sept. 1. 45—

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred casks North-Stonington

LIME,

fresh from the Kiln, *very cheap.*

The subscriber has recently erected a Kiln for burning Lime, in North-Stonington, about seven miles distant from Norwich. The Lime has been examined by good judges, and proved to be very excellent—remarkably strong and very free from grit and sand. The N. Stonington lime casks are a size larger than the Providence, and are offered for sale at the store of WM. BELCHER, Esq. Norwich-Landing, at 14s. per cask, one dollar less than the Providence.—Farmers will find this Lime a very cheap manure. In England, where agricultural improvement has advanced perhaps as near perfection as in any country, Lime is considered a very important manure, and is used in very great quantities—Perhaps the greatest effectis produced when mixed with coarse manure. The coarsest kind of manure may be prepared in a very short time for any crop whatever.

Orders addressed to WM BELCHER, Esq. Norwich, agent of the subscriber, or to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention.

JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, Aug. 10, 1819. 40-4w

WANTED,

100 cords of Wood,

50 cords to be delivered at the Kiln by the 1st of October next.

FOR SALE.
500 lb. Soal LEATHER.
CHARLES COIT.

Norwich Sept. 15 1819.

18 Boxes brown HAVANNA SUGAR,
FOR SALE BY JOHN LATHROP

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of WILSON'S PATENT

Franklin Parlour Stoves,

of various forms and sizes, with portable grates either for coal or wood. For beauty and economy, has not its equal, giving a beautiful open fire, which passes several times in the body of the stove, then rising and descending in the urn or cupola on the top, passing off into the chimney under the mantle piece, and may be used in the centre of rooms: suitable for cabins, counting-houses, bar-rooms, offices, &c.

ALSO,

Open Cooking Stoves,

with open fire on a large hearth, sufficient for roasting, boiling and frying in front, with 3 and 4 boilers on the top, and tube-boilers of copper attached to the side for any sized wooden vessel—will suit large families for washing, cooking, &c.

ALSO, IMPROVED

Oval Cooking Stoves,

with open fire in front, large hearth, from one to three boilers on the top, to suit families from 8 to 25 in number, with tube-boilers in the end for washing, &c.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Aug 24. 42—

NEW STORE.

Z. HYDE,

HAS for the present removed his Store of

DRY GOODS

from New-York to Norwich, and has taken the store next west of *Mr Elem. Carew's*, in DAVISON'S buildings, where he is opening a general assortment of

Staple and Fashionable GOODS,

which will be offered at the lowest New-York prices, wholesale and retail.

Chelsea, Sept. 29, 1819. 47—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.
FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS I

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
4	: : of	1000	:	4000
4	: : of	500	:	2000
96	: : of	100	:	9600
100	: : of	50	:	5000
395	: : of	20	:	7900
11400	: : of	2 50	:	28500
12000	Prizes			$60000

12000 Tickets at $5 is $60000

☞ *Not a Blank in the Lottery.*

A more favorable Scheme for the Adventurer, we presume to say, was never offered to the public. The one now offered contains more high prizes than Schemes in general of this amount; and, it will be observed, that a person can obtain two Tickets for the same money that will buy but one in a Scheme of any other description. Consequently the Adventurer will have two chances for high Prizes to one in any other Lottery.

Part of the above Prizes will be determined in the following manner, viz.

The first drawn number on the 10th, 14th, and 20th day's drawing will be entitled to *one thousand dollars each*, and the first drawn number on the 18th day will be entitled to *three thousand dollars*

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent; and all prizes less than *five hundred dollars* payable in *sixty days*, and all others in *ninety days* after the completion of the drawing, which will positively commence on the 2d Tuesday of January, 1820, at Mr Knap's Hotel in Fairfield; and 500 numbers will constitute one day's drawing, which will regulate the stationary prizes.

All prizes not called for in one year will be considered as generously given to the Society, and will not thereafter be paid.

SIMEON H. MINOR,
JEREMIAH STURGES,
PHINEAS TAYLOR,
THO'S F. ROWLAND, } *Managers.*

TICKETS FOR SALE BY
RUSSELL HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket-street,
and by SAMUEL TYLER, *and*
JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

July 21, 1819. 37—

New Cabinet WARE-HOUSE.

LEVI JONES & FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL,

WOULD inform their friends and the public that they have commenced the *Cabinet Making Business*, in all its various branches, under the firm of

Jones & Bushnell,

at the Brick Store one door east of *Hazen's Hotel*, near the Wharf Bridge, where they intend to make and keep constantly on hand *Furniture* of every description, and of the newest fashions.

SIDEBOARDS,
SOFAS,
SECRETARIES,
BUREAUS, &c.

Those who may favor them with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, *of the best materials*, and with dispatch.

Norwich, Oct. 20, 1819. 50—

Anderson's COUGH DROPS.

THE great and increasing sales of ANDERSON'S Cough Drops, since they have been prepared by the subscriber and offered to the public, more fully than any other argument, prove their real value, and we boldly venture to assert that no medicine ever yet prepared for Coughs and Consumptions has gained so much credit, in so short a time, as this composition. If the attestations of persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for this Medicine, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Too often does prejudice by listening to some and adopting the opinions of others prevail; thereby preventing a trial of such Medicine as might afford relief, under the idea that no relief can be obtained. Scarcely a case occurs but may be relieved by the timely use of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, which have proved to be a cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

I, SAMUEL H. JONES, of Salisbury, do hereby certify that my wife has for more than five years been troubled with a violent Cough, difficulty of breathing, and loss of appetite, and almost entirely deprived of sleep; and having tried, as we supposed, every thing that might relieve her without receiving any benefit, I was induced to have her make trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and after using two bottles, her cough entirely left her—she enjoyed her former sleep, which she had not done for years, and was again restored to strength. I can with confidence say I believe these Drops to be the best Medicine in use, for Coughs, and Complaints of the Lungs.

SAMUEL H. JONES.

Salisbury, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or breast, and more or less, cough and weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York. May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low. I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops. And purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumptions, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Each bottle contains two ounces, and frequently effects a cure.

☞ Be particular that each genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle;

And that each of the directions are signed in writing by JAMES MELLEN, so others are genuine.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *H. H. Schieffelin & Co.* 193 Pearl Street, New-York; *Bartlett & Chase*, No. 15, Cornhill, Boston; and by *Lorenzo Bull*, Hartford; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; and *Joseph C Huntington*, Norwich.

Oct. 13, 1819. 49-6w—

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

ALTHOUGH I am an old bachelor myself, it does not follow that I should like old maids; for, although I can give fifty reasons why I am not married, none of which will probably be satisfactory, yet I could find no excuse to justify female celibacy, except the very cogent one of not being able to get a husband. But I must admit, (and it is highly complimentary to married people,) that old bachelors and old maids are very useless pieces of furniture after all, and seem very little qualified to be happy themselves, or promote the happiness of others. I have tried them, man and boy, for fifty years past, and find them the same queer, querulous, discontented creatures. The other evening I got a kind of a family invite to take tea; a hasty promenading kind of "spend the evening with us," from an old friend; tea and muffins, apples and nuts, a song and a tune on the piano. I like them all—they are what Kit Cosey calls "comfortable." I had my hat, coat and buckles brushed *secundem artem*, and entered my friend's door just as the sun had dipped his ever burning beams in the deep bosom of the western wave I hate tea at a late hour, and as I dine at two, I have no fashionable predilections for tea at eight I was received by the host with the utmost politeness; in one of the parlours I was met by three rosy cheeked romping girls: I smiled on one, complimented the other, and said something very gallant to the third, for they were all old friends, and I felt myself twenty years younger in their presence. I even thought that I could have danced a little; I was like ice in April, thawing gradually by their smiles. They introduced me to the drawing room, where I was quickly congealed by the sight of four old maids "in buckram," or rather dressed as stiff and ponderous as was the fashion in 1672. I stopped quite short, for the thermometer of my spirits fell to freezing point;—old maids coming in contact with old bachelors, is like comets jostling each other. I found that a dish of tea was due to these ladies, and they had been collected from the four sections of the city, to make but one job of it, and I no doubt was called in to keep them in countenance. Patience, thinks I—there is a punishment due to all old bachelors, and I must need submit to mine — At length the tea, that delightful harbinger of social converse, was introduced; the old maids sipped a little, and talked a little. I listened, expecting some scandal, but I found the order of the day changed—they talked no scandal, but introduced an entire new system of picking characters to pieces under the cover of virtues and charitable solicitudes. So says Miss Bridget, a southern lady has carried off one of our city beaus: she is very rich, and some say an ass e—but la! there should be some good qualities to compensate for the errors of their education, and their want of industry. The husband, I learn, is very clever and interesting, but it was altogether a piece of speculation on his part. Apropos, says Miss Tabitha: talking of marriages, reminds me of one now under consideration in the *beau monde*—Mr. Hargrave to Miss Myrtilla Rosebud. What do you think of that, Mr. Howard—are you not astonished? By no means, Madam, said I, with great gravity. Why should I be astonished at the marriage of a couple so extremely suitable by age, temper and fortune. I should indeed be astonished and distressed beyond measure, if such unions were prevented by any unforeseen event. Trust me, Madam, that in life there is no sight more gratifying, than a *young* couple united by the ties of love and religion, studying to make each other happy, and each pursuing a system of economy and industry, calculated ever to advance their prosperity, rearing up a family of healthy innocent children in the paths of virtue, and thus exhibiting an interesting spectacle to the world, worthy of imitation and beyond all praise. What, la! Mr. Howard, says Miss Bridget, I never believed that you were an advocate for matrimony: pray, why have you not taken unto thyself a wife? Do not remind me of my misfortune, madam, said I: it was never my happiness to engage the affections of any lady of suitable qualifications. Well, said she, some men have strange luck: heaven be praised, that women are so well off, in the way of offers, that they are not justified in snapping every adventurer. She then bridled up, shook her head significantly, which went to say, "I have refused more than one," though I doubt if she ever had a fair legitimate proposal in her life. Well said Miss Caroline Matilda, the youngest of the *Quartetto*, who might be about forty, I have an exalted opinion of Miss Rosebud's mind and accomplishments, though, to be sure, she does read such trash as novels, and will dabble in poetry: and she plays delight-

fully on the piano, said Tabitha—but, then, Wilson has been instructing her for ten years, and her practice has been wonderful. She has a charming complexion, observed Miss Bridget—but, the other day I saw her maid buying some India paper, covered with carmine, at Goodrich's: it was a little suspicious; but ladies, said I—in the graces of the person you lose sight of her virtues, her charity, her amiable temper. How often have I met her on a cold frosty morning, when the drizzling sleet had numbed her features, making her way to the abode of misery and wretchedness—affording succor and consolation to the poor and helpless—protecting the widow and cherishing the orphan—and performing such deeds of charity and usefulness as promote happiness here and immortality hereafter; and she is, over a lovely countenance, a ray yet more lovely and beneficent. O, yes, I admit said Miss Bridget, she is very charitable—she belongs to the Soup Society and the Orphan Asylum—she is very active; but, bless you, she never gives a copper out of her own pocket. I rose from my seat, and found that I could make nothing of these old maids—so I entreated the young ladies to play "Love's Young Dream," for their amusement.

Some will say, that it is not charitable to ridicule old maids, when, in all probability, their situation is the result of fate or fortune—but it leads to two apt conclusions, or rather suggestions, which are, to marry when a suitable occasion presents, without waiting for better prospects; and if it should so happen, that your condition in life remains unchanged, bear it with patience. And further, old maids should be peculiarly amiable—never indulging in splenetic remarks, "ambiguous givings out," or irascible feelings, because, in all such cases, it is attributed to a forlorn state of celibacy, which is supposed to produce ill-nature, malice and scandal.

HOWARD.

SANDWICH MISSION.

The following is an Extract of an address delivered by the Rev. T Gallaudet at Hartford, on the evening of the 11th, immediately after the *Marriage* of the Rev. HIRAM BINGHAM to Miss MOSELY, who have sailed for the Sandwich Islands as Missionaries.

EXTRACT.

Ah! we sometimes hear the propriety of such adventures, as they are termed, called in question. For it is easy and pleasant for those of us who sit quietly by our own fire sides surrounded with comforts and luxury, to wonder at the rashness of those who embark in such hazardous enterprizes; and, while we shrink from self-denial, and do so little for the cause of Christ, we hope in some measure to paliate our neglect by finding fault with those who do more. And strange as it may seem, Woman—sent by Heaven as an help meet for man: designed to share and soothe his sorrows; to participate in, and lighten his cares; to excite by her gentler influence, and invigorate by her kind remonstrances, his languishing efforts in the path of duty;—Woman—who may have less active courage, but more unbending fortitude, than man; whose instinctive good sense extricates from difficulties which his boasted sagacity cannot surmount;—Woman—who, like the vestal virgin of old, keeps bright the lamp of domestic piety in the quiet of her retirement, while man suffers its flame to be almost extinguished in the tumultuous bustle of the world:—Woman—may be the admired heroine of a novel; or follow her husband through the fatigues of a military campaign, and attend him amid all the horrors of war; or traverse with him the mighty deep and spend years in some sultry clime, while he is toiling to make his fortune;—she may do all this, and receive the loudest plaudits of approbation for her intrepidity and constancy;—but let her become the partner of some humble missionary, who goes to fight the battles of the cross, and to win an incorruptible crown, and to lay up treasure in heaven, and she no longer has any claim to magnanimity and fortitude of soul;—she must consent to bear the reproach of weakness or rashness. Take up this reproach, ye daughters of Zion, and patiently endure it; followers of her, whose dust reposes in India, but whose spirit now rejoices in Heaven over her past sufferings in the cause of Christ, and may the same arm which shielded Rebekah, who, at the call of Providence, left her kindred and home, even the almighty arm of the God of Abraham, of Isaac and of Jacob, ever sustain and protect you.

FALLS OF ST. MARIA.

The following account of the Falls of the Straits of St. Maria, is from the St. Louis Inquirer:—

The straits are about 40 miles long. The falls do not descend perpendicularly as those of Niagara or St. Anthony, but consist of a rapid, which continues near three quarters of a mile, over which canoes well piloted, may pass, but they cannot ascend. The British fur traders make a portage of a mile in passing it.

It has been observed by travellers that the entrance into Lake Superior, from those straits, affords one of the most pleasing prospects in the world; and that the basin at the head of the straits is calm and secure against the tempestuous winds which blow on Lake Superior. At the lower end of the falls nature has formed a most commodious station for taking with nets the white fish, which crowd there in the months of September and October, in such amazing quantities, as to furnish the means of a great commerce. The falls are in latitude 46, 20, about a degree further north than the city of Montreal.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, Oct. 19.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

The Euphrates, Captain Stoddard, sailed on the 12th ult. and has furnished us with papers to the 11th.

Several letters are received by this arrival of the same purport as the following, which is addressed to a very respectable house in this city.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 11.

"My principal reason for addressing you by this opportunity, is the report prevailing here this day, of some war on the part of this country being in contemplation, and most probably with the United States, which I trust, for your sake, will prove quite false. Improbable as such an event may at first appear, it becomes less so when coolly considered, with all the concurrent circumstances of the times. This country cannot permit Spain to ratify the Treaty of cession of the Floridas to the United States; this must involve Spain in a war with the Union; she cannot defend her still remaining transatlantic possession against America; therefore England must do it for her. Moreover it is argued, and plausibly so I think, by many among us, that not only England, but many continental powers are bent upon supporting Spain, if necessary, against America; besides which, they deem it politic to check in time, the rapidly growing Colossus of Northern America, shewing plainly an unlimited ambition after extension of territory, such, as, if crowned with success, may prove dangerous to other European powers besides England. Another reason in support of the probability of the said event rumored, is the present situation of public and private credit in the United States, which is said to be at its lowest ebb, and the conclusion is that the government could not therefore make any effort commensurate with the exigencies of the occasion, and that thus a disunion in the Union might be created.

"If our Cabinet have these views, and the conviction most naturally that the aggrandizing disposition of the U. States' government, cannot for any length of time avert a breach with them; unless Great-Britain wishes to see, besides the Floridas, also Cuba, Mexico and other Spanish colonies under the dominion of the United States—and all the British possessions in the West Indies worth having, in jeopardy, at the very opening of any future war with her jealous and threatening rival, then an early rupture with the United States assumes, indeed much probability.

"Two days ago 10 and 12 guineas were given at Lloyds, London, to receive £100—if press warrants were issued in 10 or 12 days or a fortnight, 20 guineas to return a £100, if war between Spain and America was declared in 6 weeks or 3 months, &c.—I give you the report as it prevails here, with the reasoning suggested on the occasion, and which, certainly, makes a dreadful event much less improbable than it appears at first.—You will, of course, draw your own conclusions from all I have stated, and consider my communication in its proper light; my wish is to be useful to you on all occasions. It is ascertained that all the Packets at Falmouth preparing for service have been suddenly ordered to sea; this argues at least that something of moment is on the tapis with government."

A letter received in London, dated Buenos Ayres, June 9.—"Lord Cochrane has captured a Spanish merchant ship with upwards of 200,000 dollars in specie, and an American schooner from New-York with warlike stores, sent by Don Onis, the Spanish charge d'affaires, to Pezuela the Vice Roy of Peru. The Vice admiral was proceeding to Payta to look after the Cleopatra, armed ship, and some merchant vessels which had taken shelter in that port."

By the late Mails.

S. C. CHARLESTON, OCT. 13.

Very late from France.

BY the French ship L'Eole, arrived last evening from Havre, in thirty days passage, we have received French papers to the 7th September, containing London dates to the 3d, both inclusive.

Sales at Paris.—French funds, Sept 6, 73f, 15c. Bank actions, 1447 50 a 1450. Cotton, long staple, 4f short do. 1f. 90c a 2f 5c. Louisiana, 2f. 10c. a 2f. 25c. rice, 20 a 40f.

BOULOGNE, AUG. 31.

The expedition of 12 sail of the line now fitting out at Plymouth for some foreign destination, has given rise to various speculations as to its ostensible object. A letter which we received this morning from one of our correspondents in London, well acquainted with what passes there, states that it is rumored in the best circles that this fleet is destined for Havana, that the government declares that whether Ferdinand ratifies the treaty for the cession of the Floridas or not to the United States, the British are determined to hold that important post provisionally, as a security for their West India possessions; that cautious policy alone has delayed the sailing of the armament; that as soon as despatches were received from the British ambassador at the Court of Madrid, Lord Henry Wellesley, the fleet would set sail. Despatches from his lordship were momently expected.

Extract from Havana Oct. 1.

"My last was per schooner Alert—I now hand you our "Diario" up to this date, inclusive:—under yesterday's date, you will find a note of duties on imports agreeable to the last regulation of our Custom House which claims the attention of your commercial friends. Our flour market has experienced a woful decline—fresh Baltimore and Philadelphia $18 50 last sales; offers 18; our stock in market may be estimated at 5,500 barrels—1,500 of which in first hands; it may possibly hold at present price through the fall; the chance of rise somewhat in its favor, as from the extreme high price at N. Orleans, we do not look for any from that quarter immediately.

"The last cargoes of rice from your place have done well; better than those on their way here will do. Last sales, schr. Comet's cargo, $8 87 1-2. Our stock has been augmented 500 tierces by the arrival of the brig Patriot this day from Savannah, and considerable from Campeachy;—we are of opinion it must decline to 7 dollars. The brig Patriot, spoke on her passage out in lat. —, the schr. Lawrence, from your port, 14 days out, bound to Rum Key, all well, and requested the Captain of the P. to report them. The American schooner Iris, arrived in this port on the 28th ult. 34 days from Cadiz; she brings nothing very important. The grand expedition was to have sailed on the 15th ultimo, which seemed to be the principal topic of conversation. It was generally believed that the cession of Floridas to the U. States would be finally ratified, *though not till after the King's Marriage!!!*—Business at Cadiz dull.

"Reports have just reached town, that His Catholic Majesty's brig San Fernando, has captured the Insurgent brig "Pagaro," after a severe conflict of four hours. The San Fernando sailed from this port with 130 men or there-abouts, which have been augmented to 180 at Porto Rico. It is said that all the prisoners were put to the knife. The mail has not yet arrived—3 days due. Should this news be confirmed by our letters from Trinidad, at which place it is said the San Fernando has arrived, I will inform you by the Comet in a day or two. The San Fernando had 23 killed and 50 wounded; notwithstanding all these FACTS, the report may be *false* or *reversed*.

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK, OCT. 16.

The United States Ship *Peacock*, Capt Brown, which had been lying between Forts Nelson and Norfolk since Saturday last, wind bound, got under weigh yesterday, about half after two o'clock, and was towed into Hampton Roads by the Steam Boat *Virginia*, Capt. Ferguson—By the return of the Steam-Boat, we learn, that the *Peacock* came to anchor near the frigate *Constellation* (between Seawell's Point and Hampton Bar,) about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, having sprung her main yard.

Beacon Office, Norfolk,
Saturday, 11. A. M.

Since our paper was put to press this morning, we have learned that our information respecting the United States ship PEACOCK, having sprung her *main yard*, is incorrect—the Spar that sustained the damage was a *spare topsail yard*, which was sprung by the pressure of the Steam-Boat lashed along-side, while towing her down.

The Ship is no doubt at sea, before this hour, having a staggering breeze from South West.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, OCT. 16.

ANOTHER DUEL!

There was lately a challenge passed between two of the sable race, attended by the following extraordinary circumstances. A black man by the name of Cuffee and another by the name of Pero, fell in love with the same sable Dulcinea. Cuffee was rewarded with her smiles, and was married.—Pero, indignant at his *rejection*, declared that he was entirely reconciled to the match, since the sable beauty was equipped with lips too thick for his delicate enjoyment. This report was conveyed to Cuffee, who declared it an utter falsehood, and gave a challenge, that was promptly accepted. Coffee came on the ground with a pair of loaded horse pistols, and waited the appointed time for his antagonist, who did not appear. Coffee then discharged his pistols in the air, in token of triumph, and declared that "he would post his antagonist for a coward, as soon as he could find any one capable of writing such an article for a newspaper."

Chronicle.

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 15.

ZODIACAL LIGHT.

The beautiful light seen in the heavens on Tuesday evening, about half past eight o'clock, is considered by a gentleman of science, an attentive observer of such subjects, to have been the *Zodiacal Light*. By the subjoined description of that light, translated from a French astronomical work, his suggestions would seem to be correct.—*Franklin Gazette.*

Extract from de la Lande's Astronomy.

"The zodiacal light has commonly the form of a spindle or of a lens seen edgewise. Its point is formed by the meeting of two right lines at an angle sometimes of 20 and sometimes of 10 deg. Often when the atmosphere is not clear, it is seen truncated, or bent in the form of a scythe; but in general its figure is that of a lance, of a spindle, or of a pyramid.

"I have heard Mr. de la Caille say, that on his voyage to Africa he found the zodiacal light extremely distinct in the torrid zone, where it rises perpendicularly."

In addition to the above, *Rees' New Cyclopedia* describes the *Zodiacal Light* as "a brightness resembling that of the milky way, but less bright, and which is sometimes perceived in the heavens at certain times of the year, after sunset, or before its rise. Some have supposed that this phenomenon is the same with that which the ancients called *trabes*, a term by which they denoted a meteor, or impression in the air like a beam."

"In the torrid zone the zodiacal light is frequently or almost constantly seen. At or near our latitude it may be seen about the time of the equinoxes." "This phenomenon was first discovered by Descartes, and by Childrey, about the year 1769." "The length of the zodiacal light varies sometimes in reality, and sometimes in appearance only, from various causes." "Its extent from the sun to its point is seldom less than 45, sometimes 150 deg in length, and its breadth varies from 8 to 30 deg."

MASS. BOSTON, OCT. 20.

Hurricane in West-Indies.

Captain Bourne, who has arrived at *Wells* from *Martinico*, informs that on the 20th and 21st September last, part, of the West-India Islands experienced a most destructive Hurricane:—That it was not violent at *Moran Bay*, the place of his departure; but that as he passed *St. Pierres* he saw four or five vessels ashore:—That he touched at *St. Barts* the 26th, and there learned, that every vessel in port had been driven on shore, and that most of them were totally lost:—That among them were the following northern vessels, viz—Schr. *Harmony*, late Moulton of Portland; *Oscar*, Barnes of Castine; *Teazer*, Francis of Newburyport; and brig *Mason's Daughter*, of Providence:—That the gale at St. Barts was said to be the most destructive of any within the memory of the oldest inhabitants; and the streets, filled with wrecks of houses and vessels, gave dreadful note of its violence—So impetuous was the wind as to blow over the keys or rocks off the entrance of the harbor, which had been standing there perhaps from the creation of the world:—That at *St. Martins* only six boiling houses were left standing; and the number of lives lost was 147;—And that *Anguilla* suffered even more in proportion than *St. Barts* or *St. Martins*;—That the destruction at *St. Kitts* was great; and *Antigua* had not been heard from.

Capt Barnes, of the *Oscar*, under date of Sept. 27th, writes from St. Barts, that he had saved some of his cargo, and stored it; but that such was the violence of the gale that the store, together with the merchant's house, were all washed away. He adds, "To describe the horrors of the 21st is beyond my power;—an eye-witness only can judge of them. Ships from 300 to 400 tons are now on dry land; hundreds of buildings were blown to atoms, and the sea is now flowing where many stores stood before the gale.—Only twenty-one lives were lost, but many have sustained injuries, myself among the number, by the falling of a house. I lay under the ruins for some minutes before I obtained assistance. Every estate in St. Martins, excepting two, is in ruins."

The brilliant appearance of the Heavens on Tuesday evening last week, was noticed here; and the change of weather, with severe frost, which succeeded on Wednesday, were extraordinary. The illumination has been described in the Philadelphia papers, as a "*Zodiacal Light*." Others have denominated it *Aurora's Bow*, and *Lunar Bow*. The phenomenon and change of weather have been noticed as far as our information extends; and the ice which made on Wednesday night in Virginia, was nearly as thick as that made in this town. Capt. Endicott, arrived at Salem from Russia, also saw the phenomenon at sea.—He describes the "whole hemisphere to have been illuminated with brilliant corruscations, like what we see in the *Aurora Borealis*, except that it was tinged with various prismatic colors." Capt. E. also experienced a violent gust of wind, with rain, hail and snow on Wednesday; and on Tuesday saw a dark spot on the Sun, which he judged covered nearly an eighth part of its disk. The whole surface of the Sun being singularly brassy at the time.

NEW-YORK, UTICA, OCT. 12.

Of the many remarkable productions of nature and art which were exhibited at the Cattle Show and Fair in this county, none attracted more attention than six acorn squashes, raised by Mr. Jason Parker of this village, the produce of a single seed.—The largest of these squashes measured 5 feet 9 inches in circumference, and weighed 100 lbs. 4 oz.—the whole weighed 317 lbs. Several smaller squashes grew on the same vine.

FOR THE COURIER.

LINES WRITTEN

ON HEARING AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE,
from 2d Corinthians 8th, 9th.

"For ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that though he was rich, yet for your sakes he became poor, that ye through his poverty might be rich."

Norwich, Sunday Afternoon, Oct. 24th, 1819.

THOU, who so deep with heaven taught eye canst scan,
The countless value of the soul of man,
Thou, who so warm in seraph tints canst trace
The love of Jesus to a ruin'd race,
When veil'd in flesh, he left the astonish'd sky,
To strive,—weep,—suffer,—agonize,—and die,—
Not for the angel host, who smitten fell,
And "numbers without number," sunk to hell;—
Thou, who so well the thoughtless heart canst move,
To feel,—to soften,—to relent,—to love,—
Who so m'st with soaring thought sublime, to hear
Heaven's hymn of praise burst rapturous on thine ear,—
Go on, blest Youth, secure a deathless prize,
Glow as a star on these terrestrial skies,
Go in thy Saviour's strength, his favor gain,—
Crown of thy joys,—and solace for thy pain,—
Till more seraphic grown, thy ardent mind
In its free course, like chrystal stream refin'd,
Unstain'd, unshrinking, and unmurmuring, blends
With that *Pure Source*, from whence all good descends.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, Oct. 27, 1819.

THE BALLOON.

Wednesday last was the day fixed upon by Mr. Guille for his ascension from Vauxhall Gardens, in New-York. The papers of that city state that Mr. Guille began to inflate his Balloon at an early hour on that day, but notwithstanding his exertions, was unable to fill it in time. At 5 o'clock, although the Balloon was not full Mr. G. to avoid disappointment if possible, entered the car amidst the cheers of the surrounding populace, but most unfortunately the Balloon would not rise—the gas in it only raising it a few feet above the ground. It was now evident there was not sufficient time to fill it before dark, when Mr. Guille was under the necessity of abandoning his aerial excursion until the next day. It is said full 25,000 persons had assembled to witness his ascent, who retired without tumult, seeming to feel more for the unfortunate aeronaut than for themselves.

On Thursday, at 4 o'clock, the time prescribed, every thing being in readiness, Mr. Guille, entered his car attached to the Balloon and Parachute, when it was again found that there was not sufficient power to ascend with its owner, who considered it most prudent to disengage himself, and from terra firma witness the ascension of his Balloon, which rose most majestically; and after ranging over the city took a direction over Long-Island, and shortly after was out of sight.

Our readers at a distance will certainly be astonished when we state that the Balloon took a most rapid progress across the country, and finally descended into an orchard on the farm of Col. JEMIEL JOHNSON, in Bozrah, about 8 miles from this city, at a little before 6 o'clock, *the same evening*, having performed a journey on an air line of probably 120 miles, in less than *two hours*. It was immediately discovered by Col. Johnson's family, and although it produced some alarm, it was safely secured, and preserved nearly entire.

The rare occurrence, and the novelty of the scene, brought to the spot on the following day, a large assemblage of persons from this and the neighboring towns.

In the car or basket were found a bottle of wine, and three letters—two of which were as follows:—

NEW-YORK, OCT. 13, 1819.

"Whoever may find this Balloon will please "to return it without delay, and if possible "without injury, to Mr. Guille, at the Vauxhall Gardens, in the city of New-York, and "they shall be liberally rewarded."

We understand the other letter was from Mr. Colden, the mayor of the city of N. York.

The Balloon was seen at Colchester, about 8 miles distance from its descent, passing with astonishing rapidity, and at a great height.

We have understood from a source which we think entitled to credit, that the refusal of the king of Spain to ratify the Florida treaty was wholly unexpected by the President of the United States; that so far from any doubts of ratification having been excited by the dispatches received from Mr. Forsyth by the Hornet, the President had, only a day or two before the receipt of the recent dispatches announcing the refusal of the Spanish king, expressed, confidently, his belief, that the treaty had been ratified.—*Balt. Fed. Gazette.*

HEALTH REPORT.

It is with the highest gratification, says the Baltimore Patriot of Wednesday, that we are enabled to state, within the last two days no new cases of fever have been reported; and it is devoutedly to be hoped that this dreadful disorder has left us for ever.

Board of Health, Charleston, Oct. 13—Deaths from the 6th to the 13th Oct. Total 41—11 of malignant fever.

SQUELLY!

Orders were received in Philadelphia on Saturday last, to ship *Twenty Thousand* Stand of Arms, with a corresponding quantity of Ordinance and Ammunition, to *Savannah*, for which the commanding officer on that station has made necessary preparations. It was announced a few days ago in the *Democratic Press*, that Capt. Morris was appointed to succeed Commodore Perry in the command of the squadron on the West-India station. This is correct but in addition to the above intelligence, orders have been issued to suspend the sailing of that squadron, as its destination may be changed.

N. Y. Nat. Advocate.

THE FLORIDAS.

On Saturday last orders were received in this city from Washington, to transport forthwith from the U. S. stores here to Savannah, 20,000 stand of arms and ordinance, ammunition and equipments for a still greater number of men. Orders have been received at Baltimore for a strong company of U. S. soldiers now in that city, to proceed to Amelia Island, where we believe there is a heavy train of battering cannon and plenty of ammunition. All these preparatory measures have one tendency. We trust the justice and policy of the measure will be duly examined before it be finally adopted. We also learn that the squadron which was under sailing orders under Commodore Morris, have received counter orders and are not to sail for the present. Much conjecture is afloat relative to the objects contemplated by the British government to be effected by the squadron under Sir Thomas Hardy, which is expected on the South American coast.—*Philad. Dem. Press.*

The gloomy transaction which involved the death of Mr. Sarmiento and the *seizure of his papers*, are not noticed in the extracts from Madrid, which we publish this day; but those papers were the *clues* which led to the rupture of the treaty, as they afforded to the adverse party, the means of throwing direct odium on the *secret solus* and speculations involved in the Florida negociation. Many *American names* are revealed as concerned, and *private information* says, that a *traffic of various* character with the names of parties, will be published in the Madrid Gazette; and that a formal denunciation is to be made by the *ambassador extraordinary*, against several citizens of the United States, who have held conspicuous situations in the public eye.—*Aurora.*

The National Intelligencer contains the following description of the House of Representatives, which is preparing for the reception of the Members at the ensuing session:—

"The room is semi-circular, and of considerable dimensions, both as to diameter and elevation; twenty-two massy columns and four pilasters, of Breccia, or Potomac marble, as it is usually called, are erected on an elevated base of free-stone, forming the area of the room. The capitals of these pillars are of Carrarian marble, were executed in Italy, and are very rich and beautiful. These support a large and magnificent dome, in the centre of which is placed an ornamented cupola, that admits the light into the House from above. In the front of the Speaker's chair, and over the entrance into the chamber, stands an allegorical figure, executed in Italian marble, by Messrs. Franconi and Zoccinania, and representing History, in the act of recording the proceedings of the nation. She stands in a winged car, which seems to roll over a section of the celestial globe, exhibiting, in basso relievo, the signs of the zodiac.—The wheel of the car is intended as the face of a clock, which is to be placed behind, and the front contains in bas relief, a figure of Fame, and a profile bust of Washington. Above the Speakers chair is a colossal statue of Liberty, in plaster, pointing to the House below, and supported on her right by the American Eagle, and on her left by the Roman Fasces, which are partially enveloped in the fold of a serpent. Immediately under this figure, on the frize, is carved, in the alto relievo, another Eagle, in the attitude of flying, executed by an artist of great eminence, now no there.

The ceiling of the dome is painted in a style of uncommon elegance, by Signior Bonani, a young Italian artist, and a pupil of the celebrated David of Paris. The design is somewhat similar to that of the dome of the Pantheon at Rome. The cupola, and bordering below, are splendidly ornamented, and contrasted by the rich and massy columns beneath, and the general finish and outline of the house produce an effect at once grand and imposing. Part of this beautiful ceiling has, unfortunately, from the want of time, been left in an unfinished state; but the design, execution, and colouring of the whole reflect great credit on the artist, and must excite the admiration of every spectator.

It is hoped that Signior Bonani may be employed to paint the upper dome or ceiling of the Senate Chamber, in the North wing of the Capitol—another room of almost equal splendor and beauty.—From the specimen he has given of his taste, judgment, and skill, in the painting just executed, every one must desire to see him still further employed; and I am sure that every effort he makes will continue to add to the just and merited reputation he has acquired.

From the National Intelligencer, Oct. 14.

Mr. Secretary Adams, and family, returned to this city on Saturday.

We are informed the Military Expedition on the Missouri, under Col Atkinson, will meet the views of the government, and be established for the winter at Council Bluffs, by the 26th of this month.

After leaving a detachment of the 5th infantry at Fort Armstrong, and a competent force at Praire du Chien, Col. Leavenworth went up the Mississippi on the 8th, and arrived at the mouth of St. Peters, near the Falls of St. Anthony, on 24th of August, with the remainder of his regiment, where he has established his head quarters; having made all his movements and executed his orders with a promptness and efficiency answering the highest expectations of those best acquainted with his military character.

MEETING OF CONGRESS

Congress will convene on the first Monday of December next, the constitutional period; not on the third Monday in Nov. as erroneously stated in some of the southern papers.

Direct from Cadiz.—The ship Fanny, Williams, in a short passage from Cadiz, bound to New-York, put into New-Haven, on Sunday. Capt. W. has despatches for Government, from our Minister at Madrid, and proceeded by land to New York. The only information we have been able to gather from this arrival, is, that Mr. Forsyth will remain at Madrid till further instructions shall have been received from the President; that the Spanish King *did* not in fact *refuse* to ratify the treaty for ceding the Floridas; but suffered the time limited for that purpose to elapse, with an understanding or an expectation that the United States would consequently avail herself of the Floridas by immediate occupation; that Ferdinand was induced to this passive measure, in consequence of the interference of the British Government, which had put in its claim for the cession of the Island of Cuba, or for some other equivalent, as an offset to the proposed cession to the United States.

It was extremely sickly at Cadiz, when Captain W. sailed.—*N. Haven Herald.*

From the Texas Republican, Sept. 4.

Major Smith, who lately accompanied general Biglow to Galvestown, we understand is on his way from that place; he comes up Trinity river, with a large boat, loaded with provisions and munitions of war.

To settlers.—The army being now on a march to the Brazos, and a fort contemplated to be erected at that place, it will give the utmost security to families wishing to settle in this country. From the great facility of getting lands, the quality of which cannot be excelled, as well as the mildness of the climate, it holds forth the greatest inducements at this time to persons to settle; and as the army will always be one hundred miles at least in advance of the settlements, it will give them the fullest protection.

Now is the time, as the first settlers will certainly have the most choice lands, in greater abundance, and on much better terms than those who want to see our troubles over, without shewing a disposition to effect the settlement of the country, or contributing in any other manner to advance the cause.

We feel authorized to state, that no person, for the future, will be received into the republican army, unless they are of good moral character, and come well recommended, or give sufficient assurances for their good conduct.—The cause in which we are engaged ought to be gained by good men alone; and as ample fortunes await those who faithfully persevere to the end, we hope to have plenty of such men as we never shall be ashamed of, and whom we can always treat as brothers.

The army.—Another reconnoitering party, which had penetrated as far as the Brazos, returned last evening. They bring the most favorable reports of game this fall—deer are plentiful at this time, and signs of bears every where visible. The mass is immense. They met with no royalists.

Capt. Crawford, with a part of his company, arrived at head quarters on the 2d inst.

Lt. Col. Robinson still remains upon the Brazos—Lt. Col Johnson is on his way to reinforce him with a body of troops.

The Spanish man-of-war, Alexander, of 74 guns, has returned to Cadiz, to refit, having met with great damage on her way to Lima, Co with two other ships of war. The latter, proceed on their voyage, being in good order.—They will probably give some account of Lord Cochran, or he of them, before long.

The Corner Stone of the Mariners' Church, in New-York, was laid in ample form, on the 13th inst. The subscriptions for this Church have been very liberal, and it is expected to become a valuable auxiliary in spreading christian knowledge, among a class of people, whose morals have been too long neglected.

The Executive of Massachusetts has appointed Thursday, the 2d of December next, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, throughout that Commonwealth.

The British Cabinet has made a new appointment of naval officers for the Lakes; and from the high character and experience of several of them, it is to be inferred that the choice has been made with great caution. They are not yet to prepare for active service, but they are to reside at such points as may be fixed upon for a naval rendezvous. The Earl of Dalhousie will succeed the Duke of Richmond in the command of the Canadas; and it remains for our government to decide, whether, in making active preparations for the *south*, the *north* may not require additional vigilance.—*Nat. Advocate.*

From the Troy Post, Oct. 19.

The Season.—Last Monday, the 11th inst. ripe field strawberries were gathered near this place. Since then there has been one frosty night——water froze as thick as a dollar There has been but only one freezing night this fall. Within a day or two, ripe raspberries have been picked in this city. Our poplar trees appear nearly as verdant as in summer; but the forests have the appearance of Autumn. The grass fields in this vicinity appear almost as fresh and verdant as in early summer.

Extract of a letter from Natchez Sept. 24.

"This is the most distressing place I ever saw—there are but two stores open at all; every family has left the city—there are not fifty white persons in it. Doctor Longaker was buried yesterday—8 others were also interred; this disease, cannot, I think, be the real *yellow fever* yet it is something very malignant for it generally carries those off who are attacked with it, in 4 days.

"You can form no idea of the distress which prevails here. The Volcano Steam Boat has performed her quarantine, and is now at port. The Eagle is now at quarantine, for what purpose, I know not, unless *she* is afraid to come *here*, for I am sure we have no occasion to fear *her*."—*Balt. Morning Chronicle.*

The Hon. Jonathan Russell, Late Minister at the Court of Stockholm, has presented the University of Cambridge with a copy of various fragments of Cicero's Orations, undoubtedly genuine, which have been discovered in Italy, in M S and decyphered with great care and accuracy.—*Boston Gaz.*

Commodore Rodgers' visit to the Eastward is understood to have objects of greater importance than the examination of candidates for promotion in the navy. We understand that this experienced and scientific officer left Washington for the purpose of making a complete inspection into the state of our naval preparations in the Atlantic ports North and East of the metropolis; and that (which cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon those branches of the naval service) his tour will extend to the lakes.—*Georgetown Messenger.*

A letter from New-Orleans, of the 19th ult. announces the continued prevalence of malignant fever, and its fatal effects among resident strangers; it states the daily average of deaths at about 20, although the population has been considerably thinned. A case is stated of a Mr. Dundas, who kept a soda shop, and who after waiting on his customers, in apparent health until 3 o'clock, P. M. feeling some pain in his head, left his shop, went home and laid down;—was siezed with the black vomit, which proved fatal almost immediately; and in 14 hours from the time he left his shop, was in his grave.

Report of the Medical Society of Savannah, October 9.

The climate of the latter half of September, has been dry. We have had scarcely an inch of rain. The thermometer vacillated between 76 deg. and 90 deg. at mid-day, and the medium temperature for the whole of the month was 78 deg. being only two degrees more than the medium quantum of heat for August. The winds have predominated from northern directions, and have come very seldom from the southern. The dews have generally been light, though sometimes they have been dense as usual. This part of the season being founded on the moisture which occurred in August, it was to be expected that the sun would stir up more of the seeds of disease than had been previously existing. Our town has become more sickly in fact; but it will be perceived by the statement of disease and deaths that the cases have chiefly occurred among strangers, totally unaccustomed to our climate. Many of them are emigrants from high latitudes, and many have arrived within the last thirty days. So many non-residents have never crowded together in our town at this season before. The native and constant inhabitants have suffered very little in comparison. The number of deaths by fever for the period of the present report is thirty-two, and of these thirty-one occurred among the foreigners. Twelve of these deaths occurred at the hospital; fifteen originated in the northern limits, five in the southern, one in the eastern, six in the western, five in the centre of the city. There have been one hundred and sixty three cases of the usual fever.—One hundred and twenty-nine of these among the strangers, and thirty-four among the resident citizens. Excepting the unfortunate influx of foreigners, and the destruction and sickness among them, the season has been exceedingly mild in its impression—and this in a comparative point of view with the country around us is consciuously true.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

The surgeon of the French frigate Arethusa, while lying at New-York a few days since, transmitted for publication in the Gazette the following remarkable cures:—

"During our stay at Annapolis, a great many of the crew of the French frigate Arethusa were attacked with cholera morbus, which was quickly put a stop to by the use of rice-water, very strong, with much sugar and a little laudanum in it, drank plentifully. Out of one hundred and forty sick, only one died.

Prodigious Produce.—At the Oneida Cattle Show last week, specimens of Wheat were produced, raised on land which gave 72 bushels the acre; Indian Corn, 118 bushels per acre; and a half acre which produced at the rate of 124 bushels per acre; Oats, 94 bushels; and Potatoes, one acre 505 bushels, and a half acre at the rate of 571 bushels per acre!

Curious Circumstance.

A person named *Winkworth*, of genteel appearance, was yesterday brought to the bar of the Mayor's Court, to be tried for forgery. He stated that his impoverished situation prevented his employing counsel and therefore he would undertake his own defence. He asked, very politely, for the indictment that he might look over it previously to the trial, it was handed to him; and whilst he held it, he took off the forged check which was attached to it and swallowed it. When he handed the indictment back to the deputy attorney general, the check was missed, and the prisoner was asked what he had done with it? He replied, that he came there to be tried, and not to answer questions. This device availed not the prisoner; for proof of the forged check was given, after the fact was substantiated of his having destroyed it; and he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. He defended himself in an address of some ingenuity and ability to the jury.—*Franklin Gazette.*

SUMMARY.

It is stated that 400 gallons of sugar cane juice, has this year been produced by every acre of land of swamp plantation, in Darien Geo worth 10 cents per gallon.

Henry Molliston, Esq. federalist, has been elected Governor of Delaware, by a majority of 600 votes over the democratic candidate, Mr. Manner Bull

Mr Campbell, the American Minister, and family, are expected, it is said, this fall, from St. Petersburg.

The Missionaries employed to spread the Gospel among the natives of Owyhee, sailed from Boston on Saturday last.

A Trinidad article of Aug 28, states, "that it was rumored there, that the Island was to be ceded to Spain in exchange for Cuba."

Captain Morris of the United States Navy, passed through Philadelphia on Wednesday last, on his way to Norfolk to take command of the squadron lying at that port.

The Board of Health, of New York have authorised the return of its citizens to their vacated houses after the same shall have been properly cleansed and aired, the city being considered entirely free from contagious disease.

The Worcester Agricultural Society consists of 525 members.

The American Consul, at St Pierres, Martinique, has given official notice, September 10th, that American vessels importing Lumber, Fish, and Provisions, as have been heretofore admitted, are for the present, allowed to take away half the amount of their cargoes in Muscovado sugars.

Interesting to Merchants.

The Judge for the N. H. District has recently decided that a man shipping as a seaman to perform a certain voyage, and afterwards, enlisting into the army of the U. S. cannot be holden as a Soldier, but the merchant is entitled to his services as a seaman, and can hold him from the Enlisting Officer as such.

Maine.

Touched at the Isle of May, Sept. 10, brig Mary Ann, from New-London for Brazil Bank.

The ship Carrier, Douglass, from New-London for Brazil Bank, arrived at Bonavista 3d Sept. and sailed next day.

Schr. Eliza & Mary, White, arrived at Alexandria on the 19th instant.

Sloop Alonzo, Barnes, from this port, arrived at Norfolk the 15th instant.

The schr. Blazing Star, Snow, of Baltimore, bound to St. Jago de Cuba, was captured on the 14th Sept. by two open boats, fifteen miles to the eastward of the Moro, in a calm—the boats contained 11 men, all black, armed with cutlasses and pistols. They took the vessel under the land, where they captured a small Spanish schooner. They then commenced plundering the Blazing Star of her cargo and provisions until they filled the Spanish schooner—after detaining her till the evening of the 17th Sept. they cut her cables, got under weigh, and stood to sea; then ordered the captain, mate, and crew into the boat, forcibly detaining the cook and one man on board, keeping all the vessels papers, with every thing else, except the clothes on their backs. After rowing until the 18th, at 11, A. M. arrived at St. Jago de Cuba.

PORTLAND, OCT. 13.—By Capt. Lewis, the commander of ship Neutrality, arrived at this port 2d inst. we have been politely favoured with the following account of the recent plunder of his ship by two piratical vessels:

Aug. 6th. lat. 14 12, N. long. 25, 57, W. at 11, A. M. was boarded by a piratical ship and schooner, under French colors, who sent their boat along side and carried me on board the ship, with my papers. When I returned, 6 men more were sent on board, armed with cutlasses. When we came on board they commenced plundering the ship of all the fresh stock, consisting of 3 pigs, 10 turkeys, 1 turtle, 2 doz. fowls, belonging to the cabin passengers. From the ship, 2 bbls. beef, 3 coils of new rope, 1 coil of spun yarn, all our best blocks, 1 bolt canvass, 1 do duck, all our twine, and all our stores from the cabin—then sent on board 8 more armed men who took 5 pipes Madeira Wine, and broached the sixth and drank and wasted about 50 galls. took two and one eighth of a cask—they then commenced plundering our clothing; took all the mates second hand clothing and mine. Also, from my passenger, they took all his clothing, except one pair of nankin pantaloons, and one shirt he had on. They then broke open my chest and soon emptied it—likewise all our bedding—made great exertions to find money, threatening the peoples' lives because they did not know where it was—they grew so outrageous that most of my crew were obliged to stow themselves away below for fear of their lives—they at last attacked two men and wounded them slightly, who finally saved their lives, one by getting down the fore peak, the other, by getting down on the lower hobstay—they at last took my writing desk, containing the ship's papers and my accounts, which, after hailing them several times, they were so kind as to send back; not however, without trying to break it open, which they did not effect. At half past 8, in the evening, they permitted us to proceed, keeping our yawl boat, and leaving us without a second shirt or suit for exchange. The best information that I could get was, that she was from Buenos Ayres: the ship was a prize which they had manned. The captain I think was an American, who, although pretending he could not *speak* English, could nevertheless *read* very well.—Her crew consisted of Spaniards, Portuguese, Americans, and English. One of them was recognised by one of my people, *to be Webster Stephens, of Kennebunk.* They treated us in the most outrageous manner, sparing nothing but our lives, and I think they did that with regret.

Married,

At Preston, by the Rev. Mr. Hyde, Mr. JOSEPH H DOANE, to Miss FRANCES TREAT, daughter of Mr. James Treat, merchant; Mr. CUSHING ELLS COOK, to Miss BETSEY POPPLE; Mr. SAMUEL BAILEY, of this city, to Miss CATHARINE GIDDINGS.

At Ashford, Mr. LORENZO BOLLES, to Miss POLLY TROWBRIDGE, daughter of Mr. Elisha Trowbridge; Mr. INGLESBY WORK, to Miss BETSEY MUMFORD

Died,

In this town, on Sunday, Mr. JOHN COLLIER, aged 75 years.

At Canterbury, on the 15th inst. ASA BACON, Esq. aged 84 years. In him society has lost a firm supporter of the venerable institutions of our fathers, and the Church of Christ a solid pillar.

At North-Stonington, on the 19th inst. JOHN BENNETT, son of Mr. Aaron Bennett, aged 6 years.

At Groton, on the 20th inst. ASA B. son of Mr. Asa Prentice, aged about ten months.

At Charlotte (mouth of Genesee river) on the 18th Sept HARRIOT HUNTINGTON, daughter of Mr. E. Huntington, aged 17 years.—In the short space of seven weeks, Mr. Huntington has been deprived of four of his family. His wife died on the 3d; his daughter Martha, aged 27 on the 25th: Phebe aged 21, on the 29th of August; and Harriot on the 18th of Sept. Thy all died of the fever which prevails on the shore of Lake Ontario.

At Cherry Valley, (N. Y.) widow PRUDENCE RUST, aged 77, formerly of Preston in this State.

At Augusta, Geo. Mr. FRANCIS B. GOSSON, a native of this state, aged 28 years

Rum, Molasses, &c.

10 Hhds. best retailing Molasses,
5 do. New-England Rum,
8 do. St. Croix do.

Dexter's best Lime, and Superfine Flour, just received and for sale by the subscriber—who wishes to purchase.

Oats, Flax-Seed & Hoops.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Oct. 27. 51—

☞ NOTICE.

Miss Pierce,

OFFERS for sale several handsome STRAW and SILK HATS, and sundry articles of *Millinery*, at very reduced prices.—Having removed from the store which she formerly occupied, the above articles are offered for sale at the House of the *Rev. Mr. Tyler*, opposite the Meeting-house, where she will continue to make and repair Hats and Bonnets as usual.

Oct. 26, 1819. 51—

☞ FOR SALE.

WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD,

A Bargain,

AN excellent grazing FARM, lying in the town of Griswold, three miles south of Plainfield meeting-house, containing about two hundred acres, with a good convenient two story *Dwelling-House*, two good *Barns* and other out buildings. The farm is well wooded and watered, with excellent *Orcharding*, and of the best grafted fruit. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

JUDAH HART.

Griswold, Oct. 20, 1819. 6m-51—

☞ NOTICE.

THE subscribers appointed by the Hon. Superior Court, Sept. term, in New-London County, A. D. 1819, Commissioners on the estate of *Mr. William Albertson*, of Norwich, in said County, as insolvent debtor, hereby give notice that they will meet at the office of John Hyde, Esq. in said Norwich, on the second Mondays of January and February, and on the fourth Friday of April, A. D. 1820, for the purpose of receiving claims against said debtor, after which last meeting no claims will be received.

JOHN HYDE, } Com'rs.
GEO. PERKINS, }

Oct. 27, 1819. 51—

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, Oct. 18th, 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first day of November next, for the creditors of the estate of *ASA BACON, Esq.* late of Canterbury, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate to *Asa Bacon, Esq* of Litchfield, in the County of Litchfield, Executor of the last will & testament of the deceased, or to *Fitch Adams, Esq.* of said Canterbury, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

51 *Attest, JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

ALL persons interested in the estate of *Capt. Augustus Lathrop*, late of Norwich, deceased, are hereby notified to appear before the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, on the 13th day of December, 1819, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners on said Estate, it having been represented as likely to be insolvent.

By order of Court of Probate,
JAMES STEDMAN, *Adm'r.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Those who are indebted for taxes on list of 1817, lately in the hands of the deceased for collection, must expect, without discrimination, to pay the costs of collection if they do not immediately pay them to J. STEDMAN, *Adm'r.*

Norwich, Oct. 21, 1819. 3w-51—

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, some time in May last, a dark red yearling HEIFER, with some white spots about her, has no artificial mark Whoever will give information where she may be found shall be reasonably rewarded.

DAVID PITCHER.

Norwich, Oct. 26, 1819. 51—

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber on the 11th inst. a white sow Shoat, judged to weigh about one hundred pounds, no artificial mark. Whoever will return said shoat, or give information where she may be found, shall be generously rewarded.

JARED HYDE.

Franklin, Oct. 23, 1819. 51—

Wanted,

A GOOD *Cow and Calf* in exchange for a good *Cow with Calf*.—Enquire at this Office.

Oct. 25, 1819. 51—

FOR SALE AT

R. Hubbard's Book-Store,

NEWTON's Works, in 6 octavo vols.
Life of Mrs. Graham,
Life of Richard Watson,
Tuckey's Expedition to the river Zaire,
O'Reilly's Greenland.

Oct. 27

POETRY.

FROM THE PORTLAND GAZETTE.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF PERRY.

HARK! 'tis the minute gun!—it breaks the gloom,
Solemn and deep, which hangs on PERRY'S tomb!
It tells no vulgar death, no common woe,
But for a *hero*, bids our tears to flow.

No blaze of glory spreads its halo round,
No shouts of Victors burst thro' gloom profound.
Wasting disease with pestilential hand,
Withers the pride, the promise of our land.

And strangers too! that stranger once his foe,
The last sad rites, to honor due, bestow;
While silent tears with eloquence proclaim,
How great our loss, how much beloved his name.

But far, far off the partner of his breast,
Hears not the prayer to Heaven, for her address'd,
Unconscious of his fate, with anxious eye,
She marks each sail that carelessly glides by.

With sweet solicitude she hopes to find
Some news of PERRY borne upon the wind.
It comes at last but with it peace is fled,
And all her hopes are with the hero dead.

A foreign land his latest wish receiv'd,
For wife and friends and country—warmly breath'd.
In foreign lands his honor'd relics lie,
Where long shall heave the tributary sigh.

The patriot pilgrim oft will wander there,
And breathe upon his grave, an holy prayer;
In every breast a cenotaph shall rise
Its basis deep, its summit in the skies.

The Hero's dead—but fame his deeds shall tell,
While freedom on Columbia's shore shall dwell
PERRY shall live, the virtuous and the brave,
PERRY shall live, while ERIE rolls a wave.

Wanted Immediately,

A GOOD Spinner at the Woolen Factory, in Lebanon.

DANIEL WIGHT.

Lebanon, Oct. 18, 1819. 50—

Wanted Weavers.

FIVE steady Girls, who understand common weaving, wanted immediately to tend Power Looms at the

Boxrah Manufacturing Company.

D. L. DODGE.

Boxrahville, Sept. 27, 1819. 47—

Charles Lathrop,

HAVING found it necessary to close his mercantile business, requests all persons having unsettled accounts with him, to call and adjust the same, as soon as possible—after the present week. Those indebted to him by note, are desired to pay the same.

Oct. 20, 1819. 50—

Caution!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase of *Stephen Brewster, Jr.* any notes purporting to be signed or indorsed by his father *Mr. Stephen Brewster*, of Franklin, as no such notes are valid.

FREDERIC BREWSTER.

Franklin. Oct. 9, 1819. 49—

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 15th day of September last, *EUPHRATES SQUAN*, an indented boy, about fifteen years of age, light complexion. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him, on penalty of the law.

THOMAS EWING.

Ashford, Oct. 2, 1819. 49—

SHEEP
For sale by Auction.

ON the 21st inst at 2 o'clock, P. M. will be offered for sale at the *Boxrah Manufactory*, a superior flock of sheep of about 40 to 50—some full blooded Merino and others cross blooded—mostly of a high grade—by D. L. DODGE.

Boxrahville, Oct. 9, 1819. 49—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

Daboll's Almanack,
for 1820,

IN large or small quantities, for sale by R. HUBBARD.

Oct. 6.

New-London County, ss.
Superior Court, September term, A. D. 1819.

UPON the petition of *Hannah Brown*, of the town of New-London, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1810, she was lawfully married to *Thomas H. Brown*, late of said New-London, with whom she lived in the faithful discharge of all her duty until the second day of December, A. D. 1815, when the said Thomas wilfully deserted her and went to parts unknown to the Petitioner, and hath ever since continued said desertion, with the total neglect of his duty to her, &c. praying this Court to grant her a Bill of Divorce as by petition on file, dated August 20th, A. D. 1819.

This Court order said petition to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1820, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers in this State, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

50 *CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.*

New-London County, ss.
Superior Court, September term, A. D. 1819.

UPON the petition of *Mary Ann Avery*, of Lyme, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1799, she was lawfully married to *John Avery*, of said Lyme, with whom she lived in the faithful discharge of all her duty, until the month of January, A. D. 1819, when the said John deserted the petitioner and went to parts, to her unknown—shewing also to this Court that the said John hath committed the crime of adultery, &c. praying this Court to grant her a Bill of Divorce, together with her Alimony—as by petition on file dated September 29th, A. D. 1819.

This Court order said petition to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1820, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers in this State, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

50 *CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.*

New-London County, ss.
Superior Court, September term, A. D. 1819.

UPON the petition of *Sylvia Morgan*, of Preston, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1792, she was lawfully married to *Sanford Morgan*, of said Preston, with whom she lived in the due performance of her obligations as a wife, until the month of November, A. D. 180[illegible]—when the said Sanford, wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and went to parts (to her) unknown, and hath ever since continued said desertion, with a total neglect of duty on his part, &c—praying this Court to grant her a Bill of Divorce, as by petition on file dated Sept. 7th, A. D. 1819.

This Court order said petition to be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1820, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers printed in this State, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

49 CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, October 5th, 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

WILLIAM DANIELSON,

late of Killingly, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *James Danielson*, Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

49 *Attest. JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, October 5th, 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. STEPHEN SHEPARD,

late of said Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *Amy Shepard*, of said Plainfield, or *Isaac Shepard*, now residing in N. London, in this state, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

49 *Attest. JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1819—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mrs. LYDIA ABELL, Jun.

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Abner Fargo*, the Executor upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Franklin.

Attest. BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

49 ABNER FARGO, *Executor.*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1819—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. JOSEPH SAMSON,

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Simeon Hazen*, the Administrator upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Franklin.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

SIMEON HAZEN, *Adm'r.*

Franklin, Oct. 18, 1819. 50—

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, October 5th, 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

MESHECK POTTER,

late of said Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *Mesheck Potter & Stephen Hale*, Executors to the last will of said deceased's estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

49 *Attest. JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

NOTICE.

THE subscribers appointed by the Hon. Superior Court at September term in New-London County, A. D. 1819, Commissioners on the estate of *Mr. Azariah Partlo*, of North-Stonington, in said County an Insolvent Debtor, hereby give notice that they will meet at the office of *John Hyde Esq.* in Norwich, in said County, on the second Mondays of January and February, and on the second Friday of April, A. D. 1820, for the purpose of receiving claims against said debtor, after which last meeting no claims will be received.

JOHN HYDE, GEO PERKINS, } *Com'rs.*

Oct. 13. 1819. 49—

Notice.

THE Co-partnership of the subscribers under the firm of *Erastus Tucker, & Co.* will by mutual consent be dissolved on the first day of January next. Those who are indebted to them, either by book or note, are requested to make payment by that time; as they calculate to remove from their present stand at the time aforesaid. Should any accounts then remain unsettled, they will be under the necessity of leaving them with an Attorney for collection.

All those who have any claims on said Company, either for cash or goods, are requested to call by said time and receive their pay.—The goods which they have remaining on hand, they offer at very reduced prices for present pay or approved notes.

WILLIAM TUCKER, Jr.
ERASTUS TUCKER.

Lisbon, Hanover Society, Oct. 18, 1819. tf-50—

Notice.

ALL persons who are liable to pay taxes in the town of *Boxrah*, are hereby notified that the assessor will wait on them at their several places of abode on Monday the 11th day of Oct. inst. to receive a list of their taxable property by them possessed on the 20th day of August last, and assess the same, beginning at Boxrah Factory, then taking the stage road to Norwich—likewise those to the eastward of said road, including non-residents, and so in a circuitous course, from day to day, until the assessment is completed. ELIJAH HUNTINGTON,

Assessor for the Town of Boxrah.

Boxrah, Oct. 4, 1819. 48—

Domestic Goods, Wool Carding, &c.

MERINO and common Wool will be cleansed and carded, and Woolen Goods of every kind colored and finished by experienced workmen, at the Woolen Factory, in Norwich, the ensuing season, on the most reasonable terms—Where the subscribers offer for sale, by the piece or yard, a good assortment of *Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinetts, Kerseys, Plains*, &c. 6-4 and 7-8 *Flannels, Rose and common Blankets, domet*. 9-8 *Flannels and sheetings, scarlet, yellow, green, mixed, & bleached single and double Yarn for Knitting, Fringe and Tufting.*

Wanted, WOOL of every grade, in exchange for any of the above. by

E. & E. HUNTINGTON, & E. BACKUS.

Norwich Woolen Factory, June, 1819. 52—

Family Bibles.

AN assortment of Family Bibles, for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

June 30. 54—

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar*.

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich.

H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.

May 26. 29tf—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Leffingwell, Paincsville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,

Attorney to the proprietors.

Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26oamtf—

FARM
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, lying in the town of Lisbon, (Hanover Society,) containing about

60 Acres good Land,

well proportioned with *Ploughing, Mowing and Wood-land*, and well watered, on which is a comfortable *Dwelling-House* and a good *Barn*, together with a *young Orchard* of about three hundred Trees. Said farm lies about two miles from Hanover Meeting-House and within half a mile of a Woolen Factory, a Grist-Mill, two Saw-Mills, Trip-hammer shop, &c. &c. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises, near *Lord's Bridge*.

ANDREW ABELL.

50 or 100 acres of LAND adjoining, may likewise be purchased.

Oct. 20. 50-3w—

☞ FOR SALE,

A valuable Lot of Land,

LYING in Chelsea, west society, town of Norwich, about one quarter of a mile from the wharf bridge. Said Lot contains about twelve acres, consisting of *Mowing, Plough-land*, a good pasture, and some *Wood-land*. Said Lot is walled in, and joins the land of *General Ward*, and was formerly owned by *Deacon Isaac Story*, and improved by *Mr. Nathaniel Herrick* for two year's past. It will be sold on reasonable terms, and a credit given if required. For further particulars enquire of

CALEB HALL, in Plainfield, or to *NATHAN CHAMPLIN, Norwich*

Oct 20. 50-tf—

For Sale.
WILL BE SOLD,
At Public Vendue,

ON the premises, on the 10th day of November next, (unless previously sold at private sale)

A FARM,

in Willington, Tolland county, containing between 90 and 100 acres, suitably proportioned, comfortable buildings, situated in a good neighborhood and near to a Grist Mill, Saw Mill and School-house. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next. For further information of said farm and terms of payment, please to apply to the subscriber, in Mansfield, by whom a good title will be given.

EDMUND FREEMAN.

Mansfield, Oct. 7, 1819. 50—

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE subscriber has for sale an extensive assortment of School Books, which he offers for sale, at wholesale or retail, at the most reduced prices.

LIKEWISE,

A great variety of vocal and instrumental MUSIC. ALSO,

Foolscap Writing PAPER, various qualities, from $2, 50, to 4, 50 per ream.

LETTER PAPER, at $3 per ream.

R. HUBBARD,

Blue Store, Shetucket-street.

Sept. 22. 49—

To effect an equalization of TAXES.

ALL persons liable to pay taxes, are required by law to exhibit to the underwritten assessors, on or before the 20th day of October inst. written or printed lists of all taxable property belonging to such persons on the 20th day of August preceding, with the particulars of all property real and personal liable to be assessed and valued in conformity to a statute law of this State "entitled an Act to provide for the assessment and collection of Taxes in this State."

Viz. Dwelling-houses, with buildings and lots appurtenant thereto, not exceeding two acres.

Lands, and separate Lots (excepting house-lots as aforesaid) with as particular description as practicable.

Mills, Stores, Distilleries, buildings with their improvements used for manufactories of all kinds.

Horses, three years old or more.

Mules, Asses, two years old or more.

Stallions, more than three years old, whether belonging to a trooper or not.

Neat Cattle, three years old or more.

Silver Plate, of all kinds.

Stock in any Turnpike Company.

Coaches, Chariots, Phaetons, Coachees, Curricles, Chaises, Chairs, Gigs, or Sulkies.

All other Carriages or Waggons, drawn by one horse or more, except such as are usually and generally used on farms, or for transporting the produce thereof to market.

Clocks, Watches, and Time Pieces.

Stock in any Bank or Insurance Company, in this State, whether the owners thereof reside in this State or elsewhere.

Stock in any Bank or Insurance Company in any of the United States, shall be set in the list at 6 per cent.

Stock of non-residents, in any Bank, Insurance Company, or Turnpike Company, shall be taxed as other similar estate.

Polls of all white male persons from 21 to 60 years of age at $40.

All personal estate in the hands of Trustees, shall be set in the list in the Town where such Trustee lives.

If any person shall give or send to any assessor, a written list, and therein omit taxable property, or underrate the quantity or kind with intent to avoid paying a due proportion of taxes—the assessors shall add to such list of the persons so offending at three fold the rate per cent.

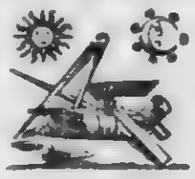
And such persons as neglect, or refuse to give or send to the assessors written lists of their taxable property shall be rated by the assessors at their discretion.

Certificates of Stock in any Bank, Insurance or turnpike company and evidences of money at interest—whether by bond, note, mortgage, or other security will be required.

JOHN HYDE, BENJAMIN SNOW, THO'S. L. THOMAS, } *Assessors.*

Norwich, Oct 5, 1819. 48—

Masonic Notice.



A REGULAR Convocation of *Franklin Chapter, R. A. M. No. 4*, will be holden at their Chamber of Convocation, the last Monday in October, at 1 o'clock, P. M. A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the M. E. H. P.

JOSEPH KINGSLEY, *Secretary, F. C. R. A. M.*

Norwich, Oct. 6, 1819. 48—

Patent Cut Nails.

A GOOD assortment consisting of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 20, and 25d. Cut Nails, of the best quality, constantly for sale at low prices *by the cask only*, by Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Sheathing, Drawing, Boat and Slating Nails: Cut Tacks and Brads of various sizes, and Cut Spikes, six inches long—a good article for plank floors.—Orders addressed to the subscriber will receive due attention.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Oct. 20. 50-tf—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1819 — NORWICH, (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. — [VOL. XXIII. No. 52.]

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of WILSON'S PATENT

Franklin Parlour Stoves,

of various forms and sizes, with portable grates either for coal or wood. For beauty and economy, has not its equal, giving a beautiful open fire, which passes several times in the body of the stove, then rising and descending in the urn or cupola on the top, passing off into the chimney under the mantle piece, and may be used in the centre of rooms: suitable for cabins, counting-houses, bar-rooms, offices, &c.

ALSO,

Open Cooking Stoves,

with open fire on a large hearth, sufficient for roasting, boiling and frying in front, with 3 and 4 boilers on the top, and tube-boilers of copper attached to the side for any sized wooden vessel—will suit large families for washing, cooking, &c.

ALSO, IMPROVED

Oval Cooking Stoves,

with open fire in front, large hearth, from one to three boilers on the top, to suit families from 3 to 25 in number, with tube-boilers in the end for washing, &c.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Aug. 24. 43—

Rum, Molasses, &c.

10 Hhds. best retailing Molasses,
5 do. New-England Rum,
3 do. St. Croix do.

Dexter's best Lime, and Superfine Flour, just received and for sale by the subscriber—who wishes to purchase,

Oats, Flax-Seed & Hoops.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Oct. 27. 51—

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred casks North-Stonington

LIME,

fresh from the Kiln, *very cheap.*

The subscriber has recently erected a Kiln for burning Lime, in North-Stonington, about seven miles distant from Norwich. The Lime has been examined by good judges, and proved to be very excellent—remarkably strong and very free from grit and sand. The N. Stonington lime casks are a size larger than the Providence, and are offered for sale at the store of WM. BELCHER, Esq Norwich-Landing, at 14s. per cask, one dollar less than the Providence.—Farmers will find this Lime a very cheap manure. In England, where agricultural improvement has advanced perhaps as near perfection as in any country, Lime is considered a very important manure, and is used in very great quantities—Perhaps the greatest effect is produced when mixed with coarse manure. The coarsest kind of manure may be prepared in a very short time for any crop whatever.

Orders addressed to WM BELCHER, Esq. Norwich, agent of the subscriber, or to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention.

JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, Aug. 10, 1819. 40-4w

WANTED,

100 cords of Wood,

50 cords to be delivered at the Kiln by the 1st of October next.

NEW FLOUR.

James N. Brown,

HAS for sale, just received, superfine Southern Flour, in bbls. and half bbls. made from new wheat.

Sept. 1. 43—

☞ FOR SALE,

EIGHT or ten likely MULES, five months old, by

SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

Bolton, Oct. 18.

FOR SALE,

150 Bushels American Salt first quality,
100 do. Turks Island do. good,
25 Quintals Codfish.

WANTED,

White Beans, and all kinds of produce in exchange, by

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, Oct. 13, 1819. 49—

New Cabinet WARE-HOUSE.

LEVI JONES & FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL,

WOULD inform their friends and the public that they have commenced the *Cabinet Making Business*, in all its various branches, under the firm of

Jones & Bushnell,

at the Brick Store one door east of *Hazen's Hotel*, near the Wharf Bridge, where they intend to make and keep constantly on hand *Furniture* of every description, and of the newest fashions.

SIDEBOARDS,
SOFAS,
SECRETARIES,
BUREAUS, &c.

Those who may favor them with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, *of the best materials*, and with dispatch.

Norwich, Oct. 20, 1819. 50—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

selected from the latest European and India importations, and just received from New-York,

CONSISTING OF

Super. and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Rattinetts, Bombazines, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Nankin Crape Shawls, 8-4, 4-4 and half Merino do. Sinchews, Sarsnetts, Levantine and Florence Silks, a large assortment of Nankin, Canton and Canton Crapes, fancy and plain Ribbons, Silk and Tabby Velvets, black and mixed Canton Camblets, brown and white Russia and Irish Sheeting, Russia and Irish Diapers, Damask Diapers and Table Cloths, Linen Cambricks and Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, men's Woodstock, Beaver and Silk Gloves, ladies' Kid, Beaver and black Castor Gloves, 4-4 and 6-4 Book, Mulmul, Jaconet and Cambric Muslins, Cotton Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambric and common Dimoties, &c. &c. &c.

April 27. 25tf—

Merino Shawls.

36 elegant MERINO SHAWLS, 2 yards square, just received from France, and for sale at an uncommonly low price, by

F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

Sept. 22, 1819. 46—

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber, at his *red Store* adjoining the Store of *Col. Tyler* in Norwich-Landing, a few casks LIME.

ELISHA TRACY.

Norwich, Oct. 19, 1819. 3w-50—

TWO new one horse WAGGONS, for sale by

JOSEPH BREED.

Oct. 20. 50—

Four, Lime, etc.

SUPERFINE and fine FLOUR, in bbls. and half bbls.

Dexter's and common STONE LIME, CODFISH, FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

June 22. 33—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has received by the last Packets from New-York, an additional supply of

Cooking and Parlor Stoves

of various forms and sizes, from $18 to $65 each, which makes his assortment of both kinds very extensive. Those who wish to purchase are invited to call and examine them.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Sept. 21. 46—

Oil Cake, Stone Lime, &c.

JOSEPH H. STRONG,

HAS on hand, some Oil Cake and Flax-Seed Oil, which he will dispose of at a reduced price.—Also, a few casks best Stone Lime, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

Norwich, Aug. 17, 1819. 41—

PLASTER, OIL, &c.

50 Tons Plaster Paris,
10 bbls. Lamp Oil,
10 do. Liver Oil,
50 Casks Lime.
Pine Lumber,

FOR SALE BY

O. ELLS.

WANTED,

Beans, Flax-seed, Oats.

Oct. 12, 1819. 49-6w—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS I.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
4	: : of	1000	:	4000
4	: : of	500	:	2000
96	: : of	100	:	9600
100	: : of	50	:	5000
395	: : of	20	:	7900
11400	: : of	2 50	:	28500
12000	Prizes			$60000
12000	Tickets	at $5	is	$60000

☞ *Not a Blank in the Lottery.*

A more favorable Scheme for the Adventurer, we presume to say, was never offered to the public. The one now offered contains more high prizes than Schemes in general of this amount; and, it will be observed, that a person can obtain two Tickets for the same money that will buy but one in a Scheme of any other description. Consequently the Adventurer will have two chances for high Prizes to one in any other Lottery.

Part of the above Prizes will be determined in the following manner, viz.

The first drawn number on the 10th, 14th, and 20th day's drawing will be entitled to *one thousand dollars each*, and the first drawn number on the 18th day will be entitled to *three thousand dollars.*

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent, and all prizes less than *five hundred dollars* payable in *sixty days*, and all others in *ninety days* after the completion of the drawing, which will positively commence on the 3d Tuesday of January, 1820, at Mr Knap's Hotel in Fairfield; and 500 numbers will constitute one day's drawing, which will regulate the stationary prizes.

All prizes not called for in one year will be considered as generously given to the Society, and will not thereafter be paid.

SIMEON H MINOR,
JEREMIAH STURGES,
PHINEAS TAYLOR,
THO'S F. ROWLAND. } *Managers.*

TICKETS FOR SALE BY

RUSSELL HUBBARD,

Blue Store, Shetucket-street,

and by SAMUEL TYLER, *and*

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

July 21, 1819. 37—

Patent Cut Nails.

A GOOD assortment consisting of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 20, and 25d. Cut Nails, of the best quality, constantly for sale at low prices *by the cask only*, by Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Sheathing, Drawing, Boat and Slating Nails; Cut Tacks and Brads of various sizes, and Cut Spikes, six inches long—a good article for plank floors.—Orders addressed to the subscriber will receive due attention.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Oct. 20. 50-tf—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 3000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 13—

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

FOR SALE BY

HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, June 22. 33—

To Farmers.

CORN, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Coal, Boards, Joist & Wood, are wanted, in exchange for Domestic Manufactured Goods at fair prices.

APPLY TO

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Norwich Falls, Sept. 1. 43—

Wanted,

A GOOD *Cow and Calf* in exchange for a good *Cow with Calf.*—Enquire at this Office.

Oct. 25, 1819. 51—

MISCELLANY.

From the Boston Recorder, October 23.

MISSION TO THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

WE know of no Mission that has hitherto left this country, which has excited such general interest and prompted so many prayers as that to the Sandwich Islands. It owes its origin to the fact that two lads, natives of Owyhee, about 9 years since were providentially brought to our shores, by Capt. Brintnall, of New-Haven, and that in that town two young gentlemen faithfully instructed them in the great truths of the Christian religion. One of the lads *Henry Obookiah*, early became a convert to christianity, and gave the most satisfactory evidence of personal piety. He and one of his teachers, the much lamented *Mills*, who, if he had lived, was to have lead the Mission to Owyhee, have been summoned to a nobler service. The other, *Thomas Hopoo*, has been a member of the church of Christ about five years. In his whole deportment, the observer discovers evidence of piety, which leaves the mind at rest. His other teacher, Rev. Edwin W. Dwight, of Richmond, the author of the "Life of Obookiah," has a right to rejoice in witnessing the fruit of his labors. He and his friend continued their benevolent exertions towards the two youths from time to time, until they were placed at "The Foreign Mission School" in Cornwall. There Mr. Dwight was their official instructor until a short time before the death of Obookiah. What encouragement is here given to the Christian to obey every impulse of benevolent feeling, and to "do good unto all men as he has opportunity."

The individuals connected with the Mission assembled in this town during the last week.—They consist of nineteen natives of America; seven gentlemen with their wives and children; and four natives of the Sandwich Islands. Their names, places of residence, and occupations, are as follows:

Rev. *Hiram Bingham*, Bennington, Vt. Missionary.

Rev. *Asa Thurston*, Fitchburg, Mass. Missionary.

Daniel Chamberlain, Brookfield, Mass. Farmer.

Thomas Holman, Cooperstown, N. Y. Physician.

Samuel Whitney, Bromford, Connecticut, Teacher.

Samuel Ruggles, Brookfield, Connecticut, Teacher.

Elisha Loomis, Utica, N. Y. Printer.

John Honoree, Owyhee, Teacher.

Thomas Hopoo, Owyhee Teacher.

William Tennoee, Woahoo, Teacher.

George Tamoree, Atooi.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain take out with them a family of five children, three sons and two daughters. Most of the gentlemen have learned some of the mechanic arts.

On Friday afternoon of last week the missionaries to the number of seventeen, the seven gentlemen and ladies, with Honoree, Hopoo and Tennoee, were formed into a church of Christ. The religious solemnities on that occasion were performed in the Vestry of Park-street Church, by Rev. Drs. Morse and Worcester, and the Pastor. On the same evening, Rev. Mr. Bingham preached in that church to a very numerous and attentive audience, from 2 Timothy iii 16, 17. The doctrine derived from the text, and supported in a very ingenious and convincing manner by the preacher was, "It is the great end of the bible to promote benevolent action." After the sermon a Charge was delivered to all the members of the Mission, by Rev. Dr. Worcester. On Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, the same church was again opened. After a prayer by Mr. Bingham, Rev. Mr. Thurston delivered to a crowded house, the farewell of the missionaries to their friends and brethren in this country. When this was concluded, Thomas Hopoo addressed the audience. The address was extemporaneous only because he had no time to write one. He appeared throughout calm and self-possessed, and did not hesitate, except when owing to his imperfect utterance of our language. His delivery was manly and impressive. The thoughts were striking and solemn. It was a most affectionate spectacle to see a native of Owyhee preaching the gospel to the citizens of Boston, and calling on them to repent and believe in Jesus Christ. At the close of his address to the audience, Hopoo in a very happy manner begged leave to say a few words to five of his countrymen just arrived from Owyhee, who were sitting in one of the pews immediately below him. The address was in the language of his country and occupied 10 or 12 minutes. It was delivered with great freedom and energy. After a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Fisk, (one of the missionaries to Jerusalem,) the exercises were concluded with the anthem entitled Melton Mowbray, performed in a superior style. The contributions on Friday evening and Saturday morning amounted to upwards of 200 dols.

On the Sabbath at 4 P. M. after the close of Divine service, at the request of the newly constituted Church, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered in Park-street Church. The members of that Church, of the old South Church, of the Church in Essex-street, and many members of other Churches in and out of town, united with their brethren and sisters of the Missionary Church in commemorating the dying love of their common Lord and Saviour, for the last time on this side of the grave. The number of communicants was thought to be between five and six hundred. Rev. Dr. Worcester led in the services, and was assisted by Rev. Messrs. Jenks, Sabine, Bingham and Dwight, and Rev. Professor Porter. The occasion was peculiarly interesting and solemn; and will be long remembered with gratitude and joy by those who were present.

From the N. Y. Nat. Advocate, Oct. 26.

Execution.—Yesterday, between one and two o'clock, in pursuance of his sentence, George Brown was executed on board the schooner Retrieve, at anchor in the East-River, for the crime of murder and piracy. He was attended from the prison by two clergymen, by the civil officers, and marines, as stated in our paper yesterday. He confessed his crime, was penitent, and met his fate with fortitude. An immense concourse of people witnessed the melancholy scene; the wharves, windows and roofs of the stores, yards and rigging of the vessels at the wharves, were crowded with spectators.—There is no crime in the catalogue of offences equally black as murder, and, particularly on board of a vessel where the unhappy sufferer may be far from help, and where his situation demands peculiar care and protection. This man was the mate of the vessel, the second officer, and bound to take as much care of the property, and exhibit as fair an example of character, as the commander; but, seduced by an "accursed thirst of gold," the root of so much evil, he inhumanly committed the crime for which he has suffered;—let his fate be a warning.—The conduct of the Marshal, Mr. Morris, throughout this unpleasant affair, corresponded with his well known humanity and excellent character.

One of the spectators on board of the Retrieve at the time of the execution of Brown, has furnished us with the following additional particulars.—

When on board of the schooner, one of the most appropriate and impressive prayers was delivered by a gentleman of the Methodist persuasion, that ever was heard by those who were present. After the concluding prayer, the Marshal was told by the clergy attending that they had finished their exercises. The Marshal then asked the unhappy man whether he was ready—he replied, that he wished to sing one more anthem.—The anthem was sung in which he took part in a very clear and distinct voice. The anthem concluded, he was again asked by the Marshal whether he was ready, he expressed a desire, which was acquiesced in, to address the spectators. He then rose from the coffin on which he had been seated, and addressed them in nearly the following words:

Gentlemen—You see before you a young man, scarcely twenty-two years of age, about to suffer death for a foul murder, committed by him on board of this vessel. I hope that my fate may be an example and a warning to others. For myself I have nothing to ask of man—my petitions for myself are addressed to heaven; but, for my aged, honest, and unhappy mother, who is very poor, I request whatever pecuniary donations any of you have to give, you will give her. For my brother, an honest industrious young man, I request that my crime may not be visited on him; though guilty myself, he is innocent, and ought not to be disgraced by my criminality. George Brown, the name by which I have passed, is not my real name—my real name is William Tinsdale.

The unhappy man then took leave of his spiritual friends, and of the Marshal, whom he thanked for his kindness towards him, and expressed his readiness to meet his fate, and was instantly launched into eternity.—*Advocate.*

Bonaparte's adherents and companions in St. Helena are gradually leaving him; Madame de Montholon, one of the ladies who accompanied him in his exile has arrived in England, and now Madame Bertrand is the only French female left with him. Marshal Bertrand has been Napolean's most faithful adherent; his fidelity did not depend on the sunshine of Imperial favor; he followed him in his exile to Elba, assisted him in regaining Paris during the reign of the 100 days, and still constant, followed his fortunes to the Bellerophon and to St. Helena. Himself and wife and children are all that remains of the vast crowd of sycophants and court favorites that once bent the knee to the Emperor and King.

From the St. Thomas Times, Sept. 24.

THE HURRICANE.

Since the commencement of our editorial duties it has not been our province to record an event of a nature so much to be lamented as that of the Hurricane of the 21st and 22d inst.

During the whole of the day of the 21st, the appearance of the weather strongly indicated the approaching storm; consequently every precaution within the power of human foresight was taken by the vessels in the harbor, to enable them to resist its destructive effects; but the event has unfortunately proved how weak are the utmost efforts of human power.—In the evening of the 21st it began to blow with much violence from W. N. W. attended with torrents of rain; (which indeed continued to fall without intermission throughout the continuance of the storm;) from one until four o'clock of the morning of the 22d, the hurricane was most severe, and blew with a degree of violence greater than had ever before occurred in this Island, within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants, the wind occasionally shifting between W. N. W and S. S W.

At day-light the wind having moderated a little, our town and harbor presented a truly melancholy and appalling appearance; all the fences had been destroyed, many houses unroofed, and some entirely blown down, every wharf injured in some degree, and many of them entirely carried away.—When the wind had moderated sufficiently, and the tremendous torrents of rain had ceased to obscure the atmosphere, the extent of our loss was discovered;—of the numerous fine vessels that floated in our harbor on the morning of the 21st, not one rode out the gale but His Britannic Majesty's ship Salisbury, Admiral Campbell, (she having dragged considerably from her original situation,) the Danish ship Harriet Doris, the Danish schooner Patriot, and 2 sloops. The whole of the beach in the South Eastern extremity of the harbor is completely lined with the wrecks, but few of which, it is feared, will ever be got off;—it is to be lamented, however, that a number went down, from which circumstance we are apprehensive that many, many lives have been lost, in addition to the great number already ascertained.

We wish we had it in our power to close the record of destruction here, but unfortunately the ravages of the gale were not confined to the sea; we learn from the country that the works and dwellings on almost every plantation in the Island have been materially injured, many of them, wholly blown away, and on a few estates some negroes have been killed, which, together with the destruction of the cane, has completely destroyed all our expectations of the ensuing crop.—To attempt an estimate of the loss our unfortunate Island has sustained, would be impossible.

Tortola and St. John's, we understand, have suffered most dreadfully. In Tortola the whole of the town almost has been destroyed, and a number of persons killed, and among them the Honorable R. Hetherington, Esq. President of the Island, and Mr. Hill.

CAPTURE OF SANTA FEE—*Official.* [*Translated for the Freeman's Journal.*] Capture of Santa Fee, Capital of New-Grenada, by the army of Gen. Bolivar.

His Britannic Majesty's brig Beaver, of 10 guns, Capt. Somuerer, from Carthagena, arrived at Kingston, (Jamaica) on the 14th September last; by her official information was received that on the 1st of July a battle took place between Bolivar and the troops of Spain, at a place called Yaoze, in the valley of Sogamose, in the province of Junfa. Bolivar had 2000 infantry and 500 cavalry in opposition to the forces of the Spanish General Barasino, of 3000 Royalists. The battle lasted till 10 o'clock at night, when the King's troops were obliged to retreat in great disorder.

A second battle was fought on the 25th of the same month (July) between the same parties, at Pantano de Vargas, near the capital of the province of Junfa, which lasted five hours, with desperation on both sides. Bolivar obtained a complete victory over the Royalists, who abandoned all their artillery, baggage and treasures. Bolivar has proclaimed martial law, and the inhabitants are flocking to his standard.

A third battle was fought on the 7th of August, the result of which was, that the army of Barasino was completely destroyed, with the exception of 400 men, who saved themselves by escape, and arrived at Bourpax on the river Magdalena. There were 600 killed and 400 taken prisoners.

On the 9th of August, the Vice Roy (Samano) evacuated Santa Fee, and on the 11th Bolivar took possession of the same.

Bolivar has despatched a division of his army against Carthegena.

ST. ANDREWS, (N. B.) SEPT. 22.

In our last we mentioned the arrival of fourteen officers, in the barque William, who, early in July, sailed from Liverpool for South-America. We have the following particulars from them. Early last spring, Gen. D'Evereux proposed to raise in Ireland a brigade consisting of two regiments, one to be composed of lancers, the other a rifle corps; the officers, were to purchase their commissions and find their own equipments; however, in landing in South-America, they were to be repaid their cost and receive the same pay, as in the British army. Two ships were chartered, for the lancer regiment, one, the William, commanded by Major L'Estrange, the other the Hannah, commanded by Col. Aylmer, senior officer of the regiment. The William sailed from Liverpool on the 4th July, having on board, upwards of 200 men; of whom, 34 were officers, together with L'Estrange their commander, and arrived at Margaritta on the 12th of August following. During the passage, Major L'Estrange, whose whole views were piracy caused, by means of liquor, the ships company to mutiny: this point gained, he next proposed to the officers of the regiment, that they should proceed and plunder every small town on the Spanish Main, take oath never to forsake him and finally dismember themselves from their Colonel, then supposed to be following them. This proposal the officers thought proper to refuse, as contrary to every principle of honor, and repugnant to their feelings.—The tyranny of that monster of iniquity "L'Estrange," immediately appeared; one circumstance will sufficiently shew to what extent he carried it. He gave orders, that one half the officers and men should be on deck every four hours, both night and day: this after a day or so, was refused by all the officers.

At Margaritta he insisted on his former proposal concerning the oath and separation from Col. Aylmer, saying they should cancel their former commissions, receive new ones from General English, (a man whose character for cowardice and cruelty was notorious) and become an infantry regiment. These proposals, they again refused, and petitioned Admiral Brion, then on the Island to be sent to head quarters; this was refused.—When the troops arrived at Margaritta, there was not more than three weeks provisions on board, and most of it was sold by L'Estrange. A total starvation, now seemed to stare them in the face; as the people on the Island had not hardly a sufficient quantity of provisions for their own subsistence.

The conduct of English and L'Estrange now decided their measures. The surgeons of the regiment first left it, going on board privateers then in the harbor, and the rest of the officers with the exception of eight, immediately requested passports to leave the Island, which after they were robbed, or made to deliver to L'Estrange their commissions, military clothing, equipments, &c. were granted, and captain Pearson of the William, humanely agreed with them (as his own crew left him) to work their passage to St. Andrews, where they arrived on Sunday the 19th instant. The officers all concur, in giving the highest character of Capt. Pearson, saying, he behaved like a father to them, striving to make their situation as comfortable as possible; this he completely accomplished.

From the National Intelligencer, Sept. 22.

Part of the subjoined paragraph, we apprehend, is not wholly groundless. With respect to the destination of the English fleet, we say nothing: it may be very different from what is conjectured But we should not be surprised to find that the British government has taken, substantially, such a ground as this. That, if the Treaty for the cession of *Florida* to the United States should be ratified, it would be expected that, either with or without an equivalent, the Island of Cuba would be put into the hands of Great-Britain. Now the King of Spain, *whose capacity and spirit seem rather to be underrated by most of us*, willing as he might be to part with the barren soil of Florida, which has never yielded to Spain any thing but trouble, cannot consent to part so readily with *Cuba*, the key to all his South-American possessions. Suppose he should refuse to give it would Great-Britain *take it?* If he refuse to ratify the Treaty with us, and we take possession of Floridy, will Great Britain take Cuba, whether Spain will or not?—These are questions on which we should like to see the confidential instructions to "Lord Henry Wellesley," at Madrid:—

BOULOGNE, AUGUST 31.

"The expedition of 12 sail of the line, now fitting out at Plymouth, for some foreign destination, has given rise to various speculations as to its ostensible object. A letter which we received this morning from one of our correspondents in London, well acquainted with what passes there states that it is rumored in the best circles that this fleet is destined for the *Havana*: that the government declares that, whether *Ferdinand* ratifies the Treaty for the cession of the Floridas, or not, to the United States, the British are determined to hold that important post provisionally, as a security for their West-India possessions; that cautious policy alone has delayed the sailing of the armament; that as soon as despatches were received from the British Ambassador at the Court of Madrid, Lord Henry Wellesley, the fleet would sail. Despatches from his Lordship were momently expected."

NOTE,

By the Editor of the Boston Centinel.

☞ The original appearance of the above article in the Intelligencer gives it a degree of importance it would not otherwise possess; and makes a remark or two upon it necessary.—We, therefore say, that so far as the argument of the Intelligencer is founded on the veracity of the Boulogne article it quotes, so far has it *built upon the sand*. We take upon ourselves, to assert, that there was not, at the date of the article, any "*expedition of 12 sail of the line*" fitting at Plymouth, nor at any other English port;—and that the only English expedition fitting out as late as the middle of Sept. was that commanded by Sir Thomas H. Hardy which it is well known, consisted of two 74s the Vengeur and Superb, and two frigates the Hyperion and the Owen Glendower; and no others. We state further, that the stores and provisions taken on board these vessels as well as the public announcements of their destination, which had not been contradicted, all made it certain, that they were bound on a much longer voyage than to Cuba; and that in fact, their destination was to the Pacific Ocean, to act as the violent conduct and blockading decrees of Lord Cochrane might make necessary. And further, that on the 30th August, the Hyperion had sailed on her destination to South-America; and was to be followed by the other ships as fast as they can be made ready; some delay having been experienced from the difficulty of procuring prime seamen. *These are facts.* From them, the American public will see, that all fears of the forcible occupation of Cuba by the English, are visionary; and that if Great-Britain is to obtain this valuable island, some new mode of getting it must be *guessed at.* We give no opinion on the cause of the omission of FERDINAND to ratify the treaty of cession:—And we are glad to find that the editors of the National Intelligencer are converts to the opinion, that the Spanish King will be found to be quite a different personage, in point of talent and independence, from what some editors have been pleased to consider him.]

Foreign Intelligence.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, Oct. 27.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

THE new fast sailing ship London Packet arrived at this port yesterday from her first voyage to London, having left the river on the 10th of last month Captain Thomas has favored the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, with London papers to the 15th inclusive. There was no alteration in the state of the market for American produce

Mr Hunt made his triumphal entry into London on the 15th. It is stated that 200,000 people were present—the roads for five miles from town were completely blocked up by those who went out to meet him. He arrived in a Landau preceded by a flag inscribed "Hunt, the heroic champion of Liberty." He alighted at the Crown and Anchor, where he partook of a public dinner, attended by 300 or 400 persons. The description of this scene occupies several columns of the papers. London has seldom witnessed such a bustle on any occasion—and the day ended without any riot

At a meeting of the court of Aldermen of London, on the 14th, a motion for a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor for his great zeal in preserving the peace of the city, having been proposed, a warm discussion ensued, and some personal altercations; and the members principally retired from the room without taking the question.

It is stated in the London Times, on the doubtful authority of a letter from Brussels, that the armament now preparing in the ports of England has caused some movement among the American ships in the ports of the Netherlands. In consequence of intelligence they have received from London, (says the letter) they are either sailing or preparing in all haste for their departure.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The equipment of the ships to sail under the orders of Commodore Sir Thomas Hardy, for South America, is carried on with the greatest celerity at Plymouth. Surveys on the crews of the Vengeur and Superb of 74 guns each, and of the Hyperian frigate, have been held, and such men as from various causes were deemed unfit for sea service, have been discharged. None but prime and good seamen have been received to complete the number, which it is said, in addition to the marines, on board each ship, will consist of the full compliment

Plymouth, Thursday. This morning Mr. Thornton, minister to Brazil, embarked on board the Superb, Com. Hardy, which immediately got under weigh, accompanied by the Vengeur, and the Hyperian. The latter vessel is to proceed to Madeira to take in a supply of wine for the squadron, whose destination is involved in mystery and it is said carries sealed orders

On Thursday, the Russian sloop of war Worstock, Capt. Bellinghousen, accompanied by the store-ship Mirror, Capt Lazareff, sailed from hence on a voyage of discovery to the South Pole. To-morrow the imperial sloop of war Otkrotie, Capt. Wasilreff, accompanied by the store-ship Blagonamirence, Capt Shickmareff, will sail on a voyage of discoveries to Behring's Straits, via the Sandwich Islands.—*Portsmouth Pap*

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

Mr. Cobbett has been invited to return to this country. It is positively stated, that two of his chief creditors have offered to allow him 600l. a year, provided that he would publish his paper for their advantage, and allow them to receive the profits of it till their claims, amounting to 4,000l., are discharged. Mr. Cobbett, we understand, has accepted these conditions, and is soon expected in this country.—*Englishman.*

The Dublin Commercial Gazette of Wednesday last says, "On Sunday night the guards at the Castle were trebled, the pieces of artillery on the spot were prepared for any emergency, and a strong body of horse was ordered to patrole on the Naas road. Similar precautions were taken at the last-mentioned town: the guards were doubled, and the staff of the Kildare militia was ordered on duty. It is also asserted in letters from the Queen's County, that several mighty meetings have taken place in the neighborhood of Mount Mellick of persons in arms."

MADRID, SEPT. 1.

The affair of the Floridas must necessarily draw upon our Cabinet the attention of all the powers who have any thing to gain or lose in the revolutions of which Spanish America is at this moment the theatre, or may so become on the slightest signal from Washington. This affair is inexplicable, even here, where the principal actors of the piece perform their parts before our eyes. It is said, Sir H. Wellesly declares that England has nothing to do with the refusal to ratify this treaty; at least that Ambassador pretty openly disavows the part which his Court was supposed to have taken in this strange negociation, which has become abortive almost as soon as it was concluded. It is added, that the French Ambassador, in the name of his Christian Majesty, charitably advises the Spanish Cabinet not to hazard a rupture, the consequences of which may gradually produce a general war. The opinion of all sensible men in this country is, that by refusing the ratification, and thereby furnishing a legitimate pretext for the ambitious policy of the United States, his Majesty is about to sign the loss, or, in other words, the emancipation of all his colonies.

The departure of the expedition, the preparations for which have for a long time cost 4,000,000 of francs per month, is a thing no longer to be thought of. Letters from Andelusia state, that the troops are marched off in haste towards Estramadura. Such is the obstinate determination to commit to the waves a multitude of unfortunate beings, that it is still hoped to reorganize this armament, already perhaps afflicted with the plague, in the port of Lisbon, if the Portuguese consent! Senseless reports, which merely prove that here it is believed that every thing ought to yield to the infallibility of absolute power.

BAYREUTH, SEPT. 7.

On the 28th ult. the Princess Josephine-Amelia-Beatrice, of Saxony, was married, by proxy, to his Majesty Ferdinand VII. King of Spain. On the 31st the new Queen set out for Madrid

PARIS, SEPT. 9.

The following intelligence has been received from Altona, under date the 31st ult.—"The recruits in our Duchies and in Denmark have suddenly received orders to join their respective regiments, which excites conjectures so much the more important, as it is reported that revolutionary and bloody scenes have taken place in Sweden.

FRANKFORT, SEPT. 2.

Whilst the King of Bavaria is occupied in reducing his army, Austria, on the contrary, is making preparations which begin to engage seriously the attention of Germany. The army of that power has just received an addition of eighty thousand men, raised by the late levy; and a second levy is even spoken of. To this increase of military force must be added, all the battalions of the landwher, which are armed and equipped, and only wait an order to join the troops of the line. The minister of war has caused 4,000 horses to be purchased in Holstein, which are destined to remount the heavy cavalry. The artilery regiments have been completed to their full effective Though, as yet, the points at which these forces will assemble be not known, it is thought that they will be directed towards Gallicia. It is rumored that the cabinet of Vienna has conceived very serious alarms for this rich province Has the project of the Emperor Alexander, already so often announced, of re-constituting the kingdom of Poland, given offence to the Austrian government?

VIENNA, AUG. 29

A camp for military exercise will be formed at Pest, in the course of next month. Troops of every arm are already on their march to that place. There is no other military movement in the Austrian monarchy, and nothing indicates the least misunderstanding between our court and the neighboring powers.

The conferences at Carlsbad appear to be still prolonged.

By the late Mails.

LOUISIANA, N. ORLEANS, SEPT. 17.

"HAUL OF PIRATES"

THERE are now lodged in jail in this city the following buccaneers, forming the crew of a picaroon lately captured by Captain Loomis, in the revenue cutter, and confined on charges of piracy, &c. viz.—John Desfargues, *Captain*; Robert Johnson, and John Toichart, *Lieuts.*; Peter Morel, Charles Dickenson, Ephraim Tompkins, Isaac Tibbets, Thomas Thompson and W[illegible] M'Clure, and several others (18 in all) of French names, and negroes.—They have pretty good funds, and have engaged councellors to defend them. They say, their vessel is owned by *John Lafitte*; that she was commissioned at Galvestown by the Independent Government of Texas, and that Governor Long approved of the equipment.—They deny having attacked the cutters; and that when they returned their fire, the cutters were under Mexican colors. They say, that none of their people were injured by the fire of the cutters; and that the latter had but one man wounded.

MISSOURI. ST. LOUIS, SEPT. 22.

EARTHQUAKES.

The shock of an Earthquake was sensibly felt at St. Louis, Cape Girardeau, New Madrid, and throughout a large extent of country along the Mississippi, on the morning of the 2d inst. between two and three o'clock. Another shock was felt at Cape Girardeau, on Thursday evening 16th inst. between 10 and 11 o'clock.

In the year 1811—12, we had repeated shocks, of which the seat of the principal violence was the county of New Madrid.

S. C. CHARLESTON, OCT. 20.

The schr. Adeline, Ellis, (arrived at quarantine) on the 12th inst. off the South side of the Florida Keys, while becalmed, was boarded by a piratical boat, manned by 7 men, armed with swords, muskets &c. Immediately after boarding, they demanded the schrs. papers, and drove the captain, mate and all hands into the fore castle. After searching in vain, for money, they called up the cook, who informed them that there was money on board. The mate was next called, and questioned whether there was any money on board or not? To which he replied there was not any, to his knowledge. The mate was then ordered into the after cabin and placed under a sentinel, leaving his hat on deck; immediately after they fired through the hat, killed a parrot, and immersed it in blood. The Captain was called up, had a musket presented to his breast & a sword drawn over his head, when the ruffians asked him, (pointing to the mate's hat,) whether he knew it or not? He answered he did: They then demanded of him the money which the cook had informed them of. Capt. Ellis, thinking they had killed his mate, in order to save his own life, was compelled to tell them there was money on board, but did not know where it was stowed—that his mate knew where it was, and no other person on board. The mate was then again called, and threatened if he did not instantly deliver the money they would throw him overboard—upon which he reluctantly gave it up, (the whole amounting to only $60) They then ordered all hands below a second time, placing a sentinel over them—when they commenced plundering the vessel of all her cabin furniture, ship stores, part of the cargo, and also robbed Mr. Antonia Lernandez a passenger, of the whole of his clothing, with the exception of one suit—leaving on board only 94 lbs. beef, 15 lbs. bread and 50 gallons of water. After remaining on board about 4 hours, they departed, carrying off the cook, named Henry Johnson, a free black fellow, belonging to Germantown, (Pen.) They bore away for the schr Favorite, bound to Boston; and it is presumed that she must have shared the same fate, as several flashes of muskets were distinctly seen from the deck of the Adeline. Capt E. states, that the Favorite had upwards of 10 or $15,000 on board. Next morning, saw a boat leave a schr. from under the land, which was taken for the Favorite, and no doubt she was plundered. On the 15th inst. spoke brig Union, Paine, 10 days from the Bay of Honduras, bound to Providence, R. I. and was supplied with some beef, water and bread. The Adeline was bound to Boston, but owing to the above misfortunes, put into this port.

INDIANA. BROOKVILLE, OCT. 1.

The United States' Branch Bank at Chillicothe, it is reported, has instituted a suit against the Old Bank of Chillicothe for Forty-Seven Thousand Dollars!

VIRGINIA. ALEXANDRIA, OCT. 21.

A very large cavalcade of negroes passed through here on Friday, accompanied with martial music, and in military order. They all wore a cheerful and animated countenance. Their "feet were not bound nor their hands tied," and although collected from different parts, and purchased out of jails, the humane conduct of their master Nimrod Farrow, Esq. had so attached them to his person, that not a single one is willing to remain behind. They are bound to Mobile, where Mr. F. is engaged in erecting extensive fortifications for the government, furnishing employ to 3 or 400 persons.

TENN. NASHVILLE, OCT. 2.

IMPORTANT.

A gentleman immediately from New-Orleans states, that previous to his leaving that city, the agent of a company of Swiss merchants arrived there from Europe, bearing the official transfer from the Spanish monarch of the whole province of Texas, to his employers. The Swiss purchasers are required to settle the country immediately, to acknowledge fealty to his Catholic majesty; but to be in every other respect, at liberty to form their own government, laws, &c.

The agent had expressed a wish to employ a small force to occupy the country until the settlers on the way arrived: but no one seemed to think it probable that Gen Long would respect his transfer, unless he had the power to compel it.

COL. WASHINGTON, OCT. 22

Captain Morris, of the U. S. Navy, arrived yesterday afternoon at Strother's hotel, in this city.

NEW YORK. NEW-YORK, OCT. 26.

The Board of Examiners of the Midshipmen who are candidates for promotion, closed its business yesterday. Twenty-eight midshipmen presented themselves for examination. Ten were not examined further than respected moral character; one was not examined on account of not having been two years at sea. Seventeen passed in seamanship, and eighteen in mathematics. One of those who passed in seamanship not passing in mathematics, only sixteen were passed by the Board, and recommended for promotion.

This is the first examination which has been held under the existing regulations for the government of the Navy; and from the respectability and standing of the officers composing the Board, and the decisions made by it, a confident belief is felt that a high tone will be given to the character, and nautical and scientific acquirements of our naval officers.

NOVEMBER 1.

The boat Commodore Perry, arrived at Utica, 27th ult. *on the canal*, with salt, from Salina.

Mr. Cobbett has finally taken his departure for England. He embarked in the ship Hercules, Cobb, which sailed on Saturday morning for Liverpool.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 3, 1819.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

On Thursday, the 26th ult. the Convention of the Episcopal Church of the diocess of Connecticut, met in Trinity Church, in this city.—On Wednesday, the 27th, morning prayers having been read by the Rev. Mr. Ives, of Cheshire—the Right Rev. Bishop White of Pennsylvania, assisted by the Right Rev. Bishop Hobart, of New-York, and the Right Rev. Bishop Griswold, of the Eastern Diocess, proceeded to the consecration of the Rev. THOMAS C. BROWNELL, D. D. LL. D. to the holy office of Bishop, to act as Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the diocess of Connecticut.—The services on this occasion, were uncommonly solemn and impressive.—The sermon was delivered by the venerable presiding bishop: and at the conclusion of the office of consecration, Bishop Hobart addressed the Convention, relinquishing his provisional charge, and taking an affectionate leave of the diocess: After which the Rev. Dr. Bronson, as Chairman of the Committee, in behalf of the Convention, presented an address to the Right Rev. Dr. Brownell, recognizing him as Bishop of the diocess—to which the Bishop returned an answer, accepting the charge, and reciprocating the pledges of good faith and brotherly love, which had been tendered on the part of the Convention. The sermon, and the several addresses were highly interesting and affecting: and we are happy to learn, that they are soon to be published, together with an address of thanks presented by the Convention to Bishop Hobart, for his eminent services, during his provisional connection with the diocess.

New-Haven Register.

From the Winchester, Virg. Constellation.

IMPORTANT.

We are informed from Washington that there is a perfect understanding between our government and the Court of Great-Britain; and that the only cause for the non ratification of the Florida Treaty, is owing to the time limited for the Spanish grants. Our correspondent tells us that the principles of the treaty are acceded to by Spain, and it rests with our government to say whether it will accede to the extension that Ferdinand wishes. If so, the treaty will at once be settled—if not, it will only be the subject of common diplomacy.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Richmond, dated Woodville, (Miss.) 24th Sept. 1819.

"I, some time in the month of May last, informed you of my joining, the *Patriot-army in the Spanish province of Texas*; but, as there was no earthly chance of the Patriots ever doing any thing, for want of funds, I determined to resign my commission."—*Enq.*

Aux Cayes, Sept. 23.—"Mac Gregor sailed from here last night, in the dark, with a mere remnant of his expedition, without clothing, and almost destitute of every thing else necessary for any enterprize; his destination is not known, and nobody cares: we thank our stars that we have at last got rid of such a fellow."—*Philad. Gaz.*

THE CANAL.

The following letter from Utica, is copied from the Albany Daily Advertiser.

"Yesterday (Friday 22d inst.) an elegant large boat, called the Chief Engineer, laden with passengers, was drawn by a horse on the Erie Canal from Rome to Utica, and she now lies at her moorings at this place.—To morrow morning at 8 o'clock, his excellency the Governor, with the other Commissioners, (excepting Mr. Young) will embark on board this boat, under the discharge of cannon, and with the ringing of bells, on an excursion to Rome, where they are to dine, and then return to Utica on the same day. A band of music have volunteered to accompany his excellency, and it is understood that cannon will be fired to salute the commissioners at various points along the line of the Canal. A prouder, or more joyous day, never dawned on the state of New-York!"

From the National Intelligencer, Oct. 20.

A writer in the New-Bedford Mercury, as a dissuasive to the occupation of Florida by the government of the United States, has made out an estimate to shew that, from Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard alone, there are, on this side of and round the Cape of Good Hope, about ninety ships, which, with their return cargoes, are estimated at the value of $6,000,000—most of which, it is not unreasonably concluded, would fall a sacrifice, in case of sudden war, to the cupidity of, the swarm of privateers now on the ocean, who would have, generally, no scruples to exchange their Mexican, Old Providence, and Artigan flags, for Spanish colors. This writer is not more opposed to war than we are, if it can be avoided. Far be it from us to provoke it. But if Spain refuses the form of ratification of her Treaty with us and we are menaced with more Indian irruptions from the Florida Territory, in violation of the existing Treaty; not only public opinion will require, but national law will justify, the occupation of Florida. And if national law, the rule of conduct for nations, do justify it, what right would Spain have, were it in her power, to make war on the United States? There is, however, little danger of War, where both parties are adverse to such a resort.

The Alexandria Herald of yesterday intimates that it is in contemplation to call a town meeting, for the purpose of petitioning the United States Bank to establish a Branch at that place.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Mint having ately received a fresh supply of copper, will now furnish Cents, to any reasonable amount in exchange for an equal amount of specie, or paper receivable in the Bank of the U. States.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Norfolk Herald, dated GIBRALTAR, AUG. 31.

"The officers and crew of the privateer Constitution are still in the castle of St. Sebastians in Cadiz: what is to be done with them we do not know—they are not in irons or dungeons as has been stated, and can receive any assistance that may be offered them.—Among the officers is *Lord Courtenay*, who lived in splendor some time near New York; he was purser, and I have his own letter for saying he is the identical person he is described to be! The others are Capt. Elihu Brown, Lieut. Isaac Drew, Midshipman Joseph Barney, and Dr. William Mc Clure.

"The squadron are at Leghorn, except the Erie.—She waits here a post and then proceeds to the Commodore."

We believe an error occurred in the article we published on Tuesday, relating to the examination of Midshipmen. It was stated that *ten* were examined as to their moral character; whereas *two* only were considered deficient in that respect. We are happy to make this correction, and hope those who published the article, will also copy this.

Mercantile Advertiser.

A letter from a respectable house in Liverpool, says;—"We have just received 1750 bags of East India Wheat." We have been prepared to expect that Grain, of every kind, would be sent to England from the Grecian and Italian States; but this is the first occurrence of any shipments of Grain to Europe, from the East Indies.

Mr. Guille has arrived in New-York with his Balloon, which was found to be entirely uninjured in its descent. He promises the New-Yorkers a gratuitous ascension, as soon as he can procure good materials for composing the Gas necessary to inflate it with a power sufficient to carry him up.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY OF ALL!

The Rutland (Vt.) Herald, after giving the particulars of the cattle show at Castleton, in that state, mentions the following extraordinary circumstance;—

"The day was rendered peculiarly interesting by the presence of *Henry Francisco*, of the age of 137 years! who ploughed a furrow with the oxen that day exhibited. This veteran, who in the year 1702, bore arms at the time of the coronation of Queen Anne, in the year 1819, held the plough, at the first exhibition of the Rutland County Agricultural Society and witnessed the assemblage of many thousands of wealthy, industrious and respectable inhabitants, in a section of the country which was uninhabited and scarcely known when he had attained to his three score years and ten."

Married,

At Franklin, on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Fillmore, Mr. ELEAZER MANNING, Jr. of Lebanon, to Miss SALLY FILLMORE, of Franklin.

Died,

In this city, Mr. ALEXANDER LESTER, aged 22 years.

At Nunda, (N. Y.) on the 9th Oct. Miss LYDIA SMITH, aged 69, formerly of Groton in this State.

At Savannah, M. GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS BOLLER, formerly of Woodstock, in this state.

At Natchez, of the yellow fever, ANN, daughter of James N. Hyde.

On the 2d inst. at Settle's Hill, in the town of Guilderland, (N. Y.) Mr. GEORGE REELMAN, at the great age of 112 years, 5 months and 25 days. He was born in Germany, in the city of Landau, in Elsace, on the 8th of March, 1707. He had four children in Germany, three of whom died before his emigration. He embarked for this country at Holland, in a vessel bound to Philadelphia, with his wife and remaining child, who was a son, and is now living at the late residence of his deceased father, at an advanced age. His wife died at sea, and with his remaining son he arrived at Philadelphia, A. D. 1740. He was a resident of the city of Shenectady 22 years; after which he removed to Settle's Hill, where he remained until his candle was extinguished.

Mr. Reelman was the Patriot and hero as well as the moralist and the christian—He served in two campaigns in Germany; he was engaged in the famous battle at Prague, where he and another of his fellow soldiers only escaped, by the hand of Divine Providence, from the dreadful slaughter of 20,000 men, by swimming their horses across the adjacent waters.

Another event in the history of Mr. R. is worthy of remark, which occurred during the French war in this country, and evinces that he was the obedient as well as the brave soldier. Orders were given by his Captain to defeat a party of Indians, in which Mr. R. was the first in pursuit, and in a short time found himself deserted by his Captain and company, and left alone in the chase: he, notwithstanding, pursued the savages until he arrived near the house of Sir Wm. Johnson, by whom he was observed, and as a reward for his bravery, gave him an honorable discharge from the service, and took him into his private employment.

He always sustained a good moral character, and was respected by all his acquaintances. He was never intoxicated with spirituous liquor, nor did he suffer his passions to predominate over his reason—and during all his worldly transactions, he never resorted to legal measures in order to adjust matters between him and his neighbor; but adopted the golden rule of doing to others as he would be done by, and would rather suffer than do wrong.

But above all, he was a christian. He steadfastly adhered to the doctrines of the Lutheran church, in which he was nurtured and brought up, though he was often deprived of her ordinances and worship, and frequently assailed by those who encompass sea and land in order to make one proselyte. During the last summer, he manifested great anxiety to a friend, of partaking the Lord's Supper, from which he had been deprived for many years, in consequence of his age and distance from his usual place of worship. His anxiety appears to have arisen from a consciousness of his approaching dissolution, as if he saw death advancing with rapid strides to cut down the stock already bending with full age and fit for gathering. His request was granted by his friend, who being a minister of his own persuasion, appointed a day for this solemn occasion. During the administration of the holy ordinance on the day appointed, he, from an overflowing heart, burst forth in a loud and fervent prayer, consisting of confession and thanksgiving in the midst of a great concourse of people, who had assembled to witness the solemn and interesting scene of this aged saint, receiving the emblems of the broken body and shed blood of his crucified Lord and Saviour. Not long after this, he was fully convinced that the period of his existence was soon to terminate in death. But he met this King of terrors with that fortitude and composure which the religion of the gospel only can inspire, and the disciples of the cross enjoy. Mr. R. often expressed his desire and made it a subject of prayer, that he might enjoy the use of his rational powers in his dying moments, and his request was granted. His last breath was spent in prayer, longing with the apostle to be absent from the body, and to be present with his Lord, entreating for some angel's wing to bear his weary soul to God. It may truly be said, that he died the death of the righteous, and that his latter end was like his.

For Norfolk, Alexandria & Georgetown.

THE Sloop Osprey, will sail next week.

For passage apply to *Capt. GAVIN* or *JED. HUNTINGTON.*

Nov. 3.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

SLOOP THAMES, C. *Allyn*, master, will sail in ten days. For freight or passage apply on board or to JAMES N. BROWN, or N. GILBERT.

Norwich, Nov. 2, 1819. 52—

SCHOOL BOOKS.

R. Hubbard,

HAS for sale at his *Book-Store, Shetucket-Street*, an extensive assortment of School Books, wholesale and retail.

Merchants, School-Masters, and others, supplied on the most liberal terms.

Nov. 1, 1819. 52—

30 Bbls. fresh Southern FLOUR, warranted.

12 Boxes Tallow and Spermaceti CANDLES.

50 Quintals CODFISH. *For sale by* JOHN LATHROP.

Nov. 3, 1819. 52—

Notice.

THE subscriber will attend at *Newcomb Kinney's Hotel*, in Norwich, on the 10th day of November next, for the purpose of receiving Taxes now due on List 1818, (late in the hands of *Capt. Augustus Lathrop* deceased) of the inhabitants of the Town of Norwich, and on the 18th day of said Nov. at the House of *Widow Lathrop*, near the Court-House, in said Norwich, from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 5 P. M. on each of said days. All those in arrears for Taxes, that do not pay at that time, must expect to pay fees for collecting.

THOMAS THOMAS, *Collector.*

Norwich, Oct. 29, 1819. 52—

STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber's Farm on Friday night the 29th ult. two large fat OXEN, looking very much alike, ring-middled, 8 or 9 years old, one bug horned, and the other rather broad, supposed to have been taken by *Stephen Johnson* and *Wheeler Morgan*. Whoever will return said Oxen and secure the Thieves shall receive *Fifty Dollars Reward*, and all necessary charges.

NATHAN SEARS.

Norwich, Nov. 2, 1819. 52—

THE inhabitants of the 1st School District in Norwich, (Chelsea Society) are hereby warned to meet at the district School house, on Friday the 5th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M. to choose a *Clerk* and *Treasurer*, and do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

JOSEPH CHESTER, *Dist Committee.*

Norwich, Nov. 2, 1819. 52—

New School Books.

FOR SALE AT

THOMAS ROBINSON'S Book-Store, Chelsea,

SANFORD'S Practical Arithmetic, in which the rules are rendered simple in the operation and illustrated by a variety of useful questions, &c.

To which is added, a new and concise system of Book-keeping, both by single and Double Entry.

Arithmetic Simplified: being a plain, practical system, adapted to the capacity of youth, and designed for the use of Schools in the United States, in two parts. By John B. White.

The North American Spelling Book; or pronunciation simplified; on a new plan, being an easy, gradual, and complete guide to spelling and pronunciation according to the best usages, principally upon the authority of Walker. By H. Wiggins.

First Lessons in Geography and Astronomy, with seven maps and a plate of the Solar system for the use of young children, by J. A. Cummings.

Russell's Abridgment of Murray's English Grammar, second edition.

A Catechetical Compend of General History, sacred and profane from the creation of the world, to the year 1817 of the Christian Era, in three parts, by T. Butler, A. M.

New-York Spelling Book. New-York Readers No. 1, 2, and 3.

For sale as above, a good assortment of School and Classical Books.

Nov. 3, 1819. 52—

AUCTION.

THE real estate of the late *Capt. John Doane*, deceased, consisting of about *twenty acres upland mowing, pasture and plough-land and twenty-five acres woodland, with two Dwelling Houses and other buildings, adjoining the Scotland road*, in Norwich, will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the 15th inst at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the late dwelling-house of said deceased.

HENRY STRONG, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 1, 1819. 52—

Masonic Notice.

AN adjourned Convocation of *Franklin Chapter, R. A. M. No. 4*, will be holden at their Chamber of Convocation, on Monday the 15th November, at 1 o'clock, P. M. A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the M. E. H. P.

JOSEPH KINGSLEY, *Secretary,*

F. C. R. A. M.

Norwich, Nov. 3, 1819 52—

Seventh Edition.

TEMPLI Carmina Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music.

Sermons preached in the Tron Church, Glasgow, by Thomas Chalmers, D. D.

Imagination: The Maniac's Dream, and other Poems by Henry T. Farmer, M. D.

FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S, *Book-Store, Chelsea-Landing.*

ALSO FOR SALE.

Daboll's Almanac, for 1820, by the gro. doz. or single.

Nov 3. 52—

Notice.

THE subscribers have entered into Co-partnership under the firm of

Baker & Spalding,

for the practice of Physic and Surgery.—All professional calls shall be promptly attended and gratefully acknowledged.—They offer for sale, at their store a few rods north of the Meeting-house, in Brooklyn, a general assortment of *Drugs, Medicine and Groceries*, at very reduced prices for cash, country produce, or credit.

EBENEZER BAKER.
LUTHER SPALDING.

Brooklyn, Oct. 23, 1819. 3w-52—

MUSIC.

MUSICA Sacra, a collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces. Compiled at the request, and published under the patronage of the Oneida Musical Society Price 1,25.

The Musical Reader, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score. To which are prefixed the Rudiments of Music. Compiled by one of the editors of the "Musica Sacra." Price $2.

Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music. Price $1.

The Hartford Collection of Classical Church Music. By Eli Roberts. Price 1,25.

The Easy Instructor; or a new method of teaching Sacred Harmony. By William Little and William Smith.

A variety of Gamuts, with blank ruling.

FOR SALE BY

R. HUBBARD.

Blair-Store Shetucket-Street.

*** Large discounts will be made to those who purchase by the quantity.

Nov. 1. 52—

Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, Commissioners to examine and adjust the claims of the creditors of the estate of *Mr. Samuel Hyde*, late of Franklin, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months from the 11th day of October, A. D. 1819, allowed by said Court for the creditors to exhibit their several claims to us—Now give notice, that we shall meet for the purpose of receiving, examining, and adjusting claims at the late Dwelling-house of the deceased, in said Franklin, on the first Monday of December and last Monday in March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on each of said days.

ELI HARTSHORN,
CHRISTOPHER HYDE, } *Com'rs.*

Franklin, Oct. 30, 1819. 52—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1819.

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the several creditors of the estate of *Mr. SAMUEL PALMER*, late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their claims to *Mrs. Eunice Palmer and Walter Palmer, Esq.* the Executors upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law, they giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Preston.

Attest. BUSHEL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

EUNICE PALMER,
WALTER PALMER, } *Executors.*

Preston, Nov. 1, 1819. 52—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the first day of Nov. 1819.

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq Judge.

SIX months from the date hereof are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Capt THOMAS HYDE,

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Eli Hartshorn, Esq.* the Executor upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law by giving Notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign post in said Franklin.

Attest BUSHEL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

ELI HARTSHORN, *Executor.*

Franklin, Nov 2d, 1819. 52—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 21st day of October A. D. 1819.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq Judge.

FREEMAN TRACY, Esq. and Mrs. LUCY K. PALMER, are appointed administrators upon the estate of

Mr. WALTER PALMER, Jr.

late of Griswold, deceased, and they having accepted said trust have given bonds according to law.

Six months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of *Mr. Walter Palmer, Jr.* late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Freeman Tracy, Esq. and Mrs. Lucy K. Palmer*, the administrators upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law, they giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Griswold.

52 *Attest* BUSHEL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, Oct. 2nd, A. D 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr JACOB JOHNSON,

late of Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *Jason Johnson*, of said Plainfield, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

52 *Attest.* JOHN LESTER *Clerk.*

THE creditors of *Mr Israel K. Tefft*, are hereby notified, that we the subscribers are appointed by the Hon Superior Court, holden at Windham, on the 3d Tuesday of September, 1819, to adjust and ascertain the debts against said *Tefft*, as an insolvent debtor, and that we shall meet for that purpose at the house of *Darius Dwight*, in Thompson, in said Windham County, State of Connecticut, on the 2d Tuesdays of December, March and May next. All persons having claims against said *Tefft*, may present the same, properly attested, for allowance at either of said meetings.

GEORGE LARNED,
RUFUS COBURN, } *Com'rs.*

Thompson, Oct 26, 1819. 52—

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, on the 24th Oct. a large pale red COW, 9 years old, bug horned, with holes in the under side of her horns. Said cow has but three teats only and some white under her belly and on the end of her tail. Whoever will return said cow, or give information where she may be found, shall be well rewarded.

ROWLAND CHAMPLIN.

Norwich, Nov. 1, 1819. 52—

LOST,

A FEW days since, between the Landing and Town, a *Cook's Recipe Book*. The finder shall receive a reasonable reward by leaving it at this Office.

Nov. 2. 52—

POETRY.

THE LEAN.

BY BISHOP HORSE.

SEE the leaves around us falling,
Dry and withered to the ground;
Thus to thoughtless mortals calling,
In a sad and solemn sound:

Sons of Adam once in Eden,
Blighted when like us he fell,
Hear the lecture we are reading;
'Tis, alas! the truth we tell.

Virgins, much, too much, presuming
On your boasted white and red,
View us, late in beauty blooming,
Number'd now among the dead.

Griping misers, nightly waking,
See the end of all your care,
Fled on wings of our making,
We have left our owners bare.

Sons of honor, fed on praises,
Flutt'ring high in fancied worth,
Lo! the fickle air, that raises,
Brings us down to parent earth.

Learned sophs, in systems jaded,
Who for new ones daily call,
Cease, at length, by us persuaded,
Ev'ry leaf must have its fall.

Youths, though yet no losses grieve you,
Gay in health, and manly grace,
Let not cloudless skies deceive you,
Summer gives to autumn place.

Venerable sires, grown hoary,
Hither turn the unwilling eye
Think amidst your falling glory,
Autumn tells a winter nigh.

Yearly in our course returning,
Messengers of shorter stay;
Thus we preach this truth concerning,
"Heaven and Earth shall pass away."

On the time of life eternal,
Man, let all thy hope be staid,
Which alone, forever vernal,
Bears a leaf that shall not fade.

IMITATION OF THE SWISS SONG,
(Ranz des Vaches,)
From Toulmin's Illustrations of Affection.

OH! when shall I see, now distant from me,
The sweet blooming bowers
Of infancy's hours;
The scene of my youth, affection and truth,
Our snow piled mountains,
The crystalline fountains,
Our vallies of freedom, the pride of the earth!
Oh! when shall I be Helvetia, with thee?
The clime of my sires—the land of my birth.
"Dear objects of love, wherever I rove,
My father, my mother,
My sister, my brother—
And her lov'd so well, the young Isabelle,
Memory's fond treasures,
Of infantile pleasures,
In vallies, of freedom, the pride of the earth!
Oh; when shall I be, Helvetia, with thee
The clime of my sires—the land of my birth."

☞ NOTICE.

Miss Pierce,

OFFERS for sale several handsome STRAW and SILK HATS, and sundry articles of *Millinery*, at very reduced prices.—Having removed from the store which she formerly occupied, the above articles are offered for sale at the House of the *Rev. Mr. Tyler*, opposite the Meeting-house, where she will continue to make and repair Hats and Bonnets as usual.

Oct. 25, 1819. 51—

Charles Lathrop,

HAVING found it necessary to close his mercantile business, requests all persons having unsettled accounts with him, to call and adjust the same, as soon as possible—after the present week. Those indebted to him by note, are desired to pay the same.

Oct. 20, 1819. 50—

Wanted Weavers.

FIVE steady Girls, who understand common weaving, wanted immediately to tend Power Looms at the

Bozrah Manufacturing Company
D. L. DODGE.

Bozrahville, Sept. 27, 1819. 47—

Wanted Immediately,

A GOOD Spinner at the Woolen Factory, in Lebanon.

DANIEL WIGHT.

Lebanon, Oct. 18, 1819. 50—

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber on the 11th inst. a white sow Shoat, judged to weigh about one hundred pounds, no artificial mark. Whoever will return said shoat, or give information where she may be found, shall be generously rewarded.

JARED HYDE.

Franklin, Oct. 23, 1819. 51—

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, some time in May last, a dark red yearling HEIFER, with some white spots about her, has no artificial mark. Whoever will give information where she may be found shall be reasonably rewarded.

DAVID PITCHER.

Norwich, Oct. 20, 1819. 51—

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar*.

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich.

H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.

May 26. 29tf—

☞ NOTICE.

THE subscribers appointed by the Hon. Superior Court, Sept. term, in New-London County, A. D. 1819, Commissioners on the estate of *Mr. William Albertson*, of Norwich, in said County, an insolvent debtor, hereby give notice that they will meet at the office of John Hyde, Esq. in said Norwich, on the second Mondays of January and February, and on the fourth Friday of April, A. D. 1820, for the purpose of receiving claims against said debtor, after which last meeting no claims will be received.

JOHN HYDE, } *Com'rs.*
GEO. PERKINS, }

Oct. 27, 1819. 51—

Probate Office, Plainfield District,
Plainfield, Oct. 18th, 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first day of November next, for the creditors of the estate of

ASA BACON, Esq.

late of Canterbury, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate to *Asa Bacon, Esq.* of Litchfield, in the County of Litchfield, Executor of the last will & testament of the deceased, or to *Fitch Adams, Esq.* of said Canterbury, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

51 *Attest. JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

ALL persons interested in the estate of *Capt Augustus Lathrop*, late of Norwich, deceased, are hereby notified to appear before the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, on the 13th day of December, 1819, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners on said Estate, it having been represented as likely to be insolvent.

By order of Court of Probate,
JAMES STEDMAN, *Adm'r.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Those who are indebted for taxes on list of 1817, lately in the hands of the deceased for collection, must expect, without discrimination, to pay the costs of collection if they do not immediately pay them to

J. STEDMAN, *Adm'r.*

Norwich, Oct. 21, 1819. 3w-51—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1819—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. JOSEPH SAMSON,

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Simeon Hazen*, the Administrator upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Franklin.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

SIMEON HAZEN, *Adm'r.*

Franklin, Oct. 18, 1819 50—

Notice.

THE Co-partnership of the subscribers under the firm of *Erastus Tucker, & Co.* will by mutual consent be dissolved on the first day of January next. Those who are indebted to them, either by book or note, are requested to make payment by that time; as they calculate to remove from their present stand at the time aforesaid. Should any accounts then remain unsettled, they will be under the necessity of leaving them with an Attorney for collection.

All those who have any claims on said Company, either for cash or goods, are requested to call by said time and receive their pay.—The goods which they have remaining on hand, they offer at very reduced prices for present pay or approved notes.

WILLIAM TUCKER, *Jr.*
ERASTUS TUCKER.

Lisbon, Hanover Society, Oct. 18, 1819.
tf-50—

Daboll's Almanack,
for 1820,

IN large or small quantities, for sale by

R. HUBBARD.

Oct. 6t

☞ FOR SALE,
WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD,

A Bargain,

AN excellent grazing FARM, lying in the town of Griswold, three miles south of Plainfield meeting-house, containing about two hundred acres, with a good convenient two story *Dwelling-House*, two good *Barns* and other out buildings. The farm is well wooded and watered, with excellent *Orcharding*, and of the best grafted fruit. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

JUDAH HART.

Griswold, Oct. 20, 1819. 6m-51—

☞ FOR SALE,

A valuable Lot of Land,

LYING in Chelsea, west society, town of Norwich, about one quarter of a mile from the wharf bridge. Said Lot contains about twelve acres, consisting of *Mowing, Plough-land*, a good pasture, and some *Wood-land*. Said Lot is walled in, and joins the land of *General Ward*, and was formerly owned by *Deacon Isaac Story*, and improved by *Mr Nathaniel Herrick* for two year's past. It will be sold on reasonable terms, and a credit given if required. For further particulars enquire of

CALEB HALL, in Plainfield,
or to *NATHAN CHAMPLIN, Norwich*

Oct 20. 50-tf—

For Sale.

WILL BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue,

ON the premises, on the 10th day of November next, (unless previously sold at private sale)

A FARM,

in Willington, Tolland county, containing between 90 and 100 acres, suitably proportioned, comfortable buildings, situated in a good neighborhood and near to a Grist Mill, Saw Mill and School-house. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next. For further information of said farm and terms of payment, please to apply to the subscriber, in Mansfield, by whom a good title will be given.

EDMUND FREEMAN.

Mansfield, Oct. 7, 1819. 50—

FARM
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, lying in the town of Lisbon, (Hanover Society,) containing about

60 Acres good Land,

well proportioned with *Ploughing, Mowing and Wood-land*, and well watered, on which is a comfortable *Dwelling-House* and a good *Barn*, together with a young *Orchard* of about three hundred Trees. Said farm lies about two miles from Hanover Meeting-House and within half a mile of a Woolen Factory, a Grist-Mill, two Saw-Mills, Trip-hammer shop, &c. &c. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises, near *Lord's Bridge*.

ANDREW ABELL

50 or 100 acres of LAND adjoining, may likewise be purchased.

Oct. 20. 50-3w—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Leffingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors.

Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26eamtf—

NEW-LONDON COUNTY, ss
Superior Court, September term,
A. D. 1819.

UPON the petition of *Hannah Brown*, of the town of New-London, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on the 5th day of April, A. D 1810, she was lawfully married to *Thomas B. Brown*, late of said New-London, with whom she lived in the faithful discharge of all her duty until the second day of December, A. D. 1815, when the said Thomas wilfully deserted her and went to parts unknown to the Petitioner, and hath ever since continued said desertion, with the total neglect of his duty to her, &c. praying this Court to grant her a Bill of Divorce as by petition on file, dated August 20th, A. D. 1819.

This Court order said petition to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1820, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers in this State, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

50 *CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.*

NEW-LONDON COUNTY, ss.
Superior Court, September term,
A. D. 1819.

UPON the petition of *Mary Ann Avery*, of Lyme, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1799, she was lawfully married to *John Avery*, of said Lyme, with whom she lived in the faithful discharge of all her duty, until the month of January, A. D. 1819, when the said John deserted the petitioner and went to parts, to her unknown—shewing also to this Court that the said John hath committed the crime of adultery, &c. praying this Court to grant her a Bill of Divorce, together with her Alimony—as by petition on file dated September 29th, A. D. 1819.

This Court order said petition to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1820, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers in this State, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

50 *CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.*

NEW-LONDON COUNTY, ss
Superior Court, September term,
A. D. 1819.

UPON the petition of *Sylvia Morgan*, of Preston, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1792, she was lawfully married to *Sanford Morgan*, of said Preston, with whom she lived in the due performance of her obligations as a wife, until the month of November, A. D 1806—when the said Sanford, wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and went to parts (to her) unknown, and hath ever since continued said desertion, with a total neglect of duty on his part, &c.—praying this Court to grant her a Bill of Divorce, as by petition on file dated Sept 7th, A. D. 1819

This Court order said petition to be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1820, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers printed in this State, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

49 CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Company*, incorporated with a capital of $100,000, submit the following sketch of terms for insurance on Houses; Stores; Mills; Machinery; Ships in harbor; Goods; Wares; Merchandize and Furniture against loss or damage by fire.

I. Brick, or Stone buildings, with roofs of slate or tiles; or Goods not hazardous contained in such buildings 25 cents to 37½ cents per $100, per annum.

II. Brick, or Stone buildings, with wood roofs;—or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 37½ cents to 50 cents per $100, per annum.

III. Buildings entirely of wood; or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 50 cents to 75 cents, per $100, per annum.

This will give a general idea of the rates; but there will be an increase of premium, where the situation and circumstances increase the risk; such as being contiguous to wooden buildings, or those occupied in hazardous business: distance from water: no engines or firemen in the place, &c.—The premium on buildings in the country, standing single, is 50 cents, per $100, per annum.

As all classes of citizens are exposed to calamities from fire, it is presumed that prudence will induce them to pay so small a premium for indemnity; and the Company are confident that the extent and solidity of their funds, and the fairness and promptitude, with which they will adjust claims, will engage public confidence.

Applications must be made to the Secretary, in writing, signed by the applicant, and the subject accurately described.—No insurance is binding until the premium is paid. Insurance may be had for 7 years, by paying premium for 6 years, and for a less number than 7, a reasonable allowance.

The Directors are *Dwight Ripley: C. P. Huntington: Coddington Billings: Ezra Chappell: Joseph H. Strong: C. Kellz: Wm. Williams, Jun.: F. A. Perkins and Jonathan G. W. Trumbull.*

DWIGHT RIPLEY, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Norwich, March 24, 1819. 20—

Domestic Goods, Wool Carding, &c.

MERINO and common Wool will be cleansed and carded, and Woolen Goods of every kind colored and finished by experienced workmen, at the Woolen Factory, in Norwich, the ensuing season, on the most reasonable terms—Where the subscribers offer for sale, by the piece or yard, a good assortment of *Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Nattinetts, Kerseys, Plains*, &c. 6-4 and 7-8 *Flannels, Rose and common Blankets, domet*, 9-8 *Flannels and sheetings, scarlet, yellow, green, mixed, & bleached single and double Yarn for Knitting, Fringe and Tufting.*

Wanted, WOOL of every grade, in exchange for any of the above, by

E. & E. HUNTINGTON, &
E. BACKUS.

Norwich Woolen Factory,
June, 1819. 32—

Anderson's
COUGH DROPS.

THE great and increasing sales of ANDERSON'S Cough Drops, since they have been prepared by the subscriber and offered to the public, more fully than any other argument, prove their real value, and we boldly venture to assert that no medicine ever yet prepared for Coughs and Consumptions has gained so much credit, in so short a time, as this composition. If the attestations of persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for the Medicine, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Too often does prejudice by listening to some and adopting the opinions of others prevail; thereby preventing a trial of such Medicine as might afford relief, under the idea that no relief can be obtained. Scarcely a case occurs but may be relieved by the timely use of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, which have proved to be a cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

I, SAMUEL H. JONES, of Salisbury, do hereby certify that my wife has for more than five years been troubled with a violent Cough, difficulty of breathing, and loss of appetite, and almost entirely deprived of sleep; and having tried, as we supposed, every thing that might relieve her without receiving any benefit, I was induced to have her make trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and after using two bottles, her cough entirely left her—she enjoyed her former sleep, which she had not done for years, and was again restored to strength. I can with confidence say I believe these Drops to be the best Medicine in use, for Coughs, and Complaints of the Lungs.

SAMUEL H. JONES.

Salisbury, Connecticut, March 28, 1819.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or breast, and more or less, cough and weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1818.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low. I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops. I did purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 25, 1819.

P. S If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Each bottle contains two ounces, and frequently effects a cure.

☞ Be particular that each genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle;

And that each of the directions are signed in writing by JAMES MELLER, no others are genuine.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Meller*, Hudson; *H. H. Schieffelin & Co.* 185 Pearl-Street, New-York; *Bartlett & Chase*, No. 18, Cornhill, Boston; and by *Lorenzo Bull*, Hartford; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; and *Joseph C. Huntington*, Norwich.

Oct. 18, 1818. 49-6m—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE subscriber has for sale an extensive assortment of School Books, which he offers for sale, at wholesale or retail, at the most reduced prices.

LIKEWISE,

A great variety of vocal and instrumental MUSIC. ALSO,

Foolscap Writing PAPER, various qualities, from $2, 50, to 4, 50 per ream.

LETTER PAPER, at $3 per ream.

R. HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket-street.

Sept. 22. 46—

FOR SALE AT

R. Hubbard's Book-Store,

NEWTON's Works, in 6 octavo vols.
Life of Mrs. Graham,
Life of Richard Watson,
Tucker's Expedition to the river Zaire,
O'Reilly's Greenland.

Oct. 27.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1819 — NORWICH: (Conn.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. — [Vol. XXIV. No. 1.]

☞ Notice.

THE subscribers have entered into Co-partnership under the firm of

Baker & Spalding,

for the practice of Physic and Surgery.—All professional calls shall be promptly attended and gratefully acknowledged.—They offer for sale, at their store a few rods north of the Meeting-house, in Brooklyn, a general assortment of *Drugs, Medicine and Groceries*, at very reduced prices for cash, country produce, or credit.

EBENEZER BAKER.
LUTHER SPALDING.

Brooklyn, Oct. 23, 1819. 3w-58—

New School Books.

FOR SALE AT
Thomas Robinson's Book-Store, Chelsea,

SANIFORD'S Practical Arithmetic, in which the rules are rendered simple in the operation and illustrated by a variety of useful questions, &c.

To which is added, a new and concise system of Book keeping, both by single and Double Entry.

Arithmetic Simplified: being a plain, practical system, adapted to the capacity of youth, and designed for the use of Schools in the United States, in two parts. By John B. White.

The North American Spelling Book; or pronunciation simplified: on a new plan, being an easy, gradual, and complete guide to spelling and pronunciation according to the best usages, principally upon the authority of Walker. By R. Wiggins.

First Lessons in Geography and Astronomy, with seven maps and a plate of the Solar system for the use of young children, by J. A. Cummings

Russell's Abridgment of Murray's English Grammar, second edition.

A Catechetical Compend of General History, sacred and profane from the creation of the world, to the year 1817 of the Christian Era, in three parts, by T. Butler, A. M.

New-York Spelling Book. New-York Readers No. 1, 2, and 3

For sale as above, a good assortment of School and Classical Books.

Nov. 3, 1819. 52—

New Cabinet WARE-HOUSE.

Levi Jones & Francis W. Bushnell,

WOULD inform their friends and the public that they have commenced the *Cabinet Making Business*, in all its various branches, under the firm of

Jones & Bushnell,

at the Brick Store one door east of *Hazen's Hotel*, near the Wharf Bridge, where they intend to make and keep constantly on hand *Furniture* of every description, and of the newest fashions.

SIDEBOARDS,
SOFAS,
SECRETARIES,
BUREAUS, &c.

Those who may favor them with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, *of the best materials*, and with dispatch.

Norwich, Oct. 20, 1819. 50—

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred casks North-Stonington

LIME,

fresh from the Kiln, *very cheap.*

The subscriber has recently erected a Kiln for burning Lime, in North-Stonington, about seven miles distant from Norwich. The Lime has been examined by good judges, and proved to be very excellent—remarkably strong and very free from grit and sand. The N. Stonington lime casks are a size larger than the Providence, and are offered for sale at the store of Wm. Belcher, Esq. Norwich-Landing, at 14s per cask, one dollar less than the Providence.—Farmers will find this Lime a very cheap manure. In England, where agricultural improvement has advanced perhaps as near perfection as in any country, Lime is considered a very important manure, and is used in very great quantities—Perhaps the greatest effect is produced when mixed with coarse manure. The coarsest kind of manure may be prepared in a very short time for any crop whatever.

Orders addressed to Wm Belcher, Esq. Norwich, agent of the subscriber, or to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention.

JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, Aug. 10, 1819. 40-4w

WANTED,

100 cords of Wood,

50 cords to be delivered at the Kiln by the 1st of October next

TWO new one horse WAGGONS, for sale by

JOSEPH BREED.

Oct. 20. 50—

SCHOOL BOOKS.

R. Hubbard,

HAS for sale at his *Book-Store, Shetucket-Street*, an extensive assortment of School Books, wholesale and retail.

Merchants, School-Masters, and others, supplied on the most liberal terms.

Nov. 1, 1819. 52—

Seventh Edition.

TEMPLE Carmina Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music.

Sermons preached in the Tron Church, Glasgow, by Thomas Chalmers, D. D.

Imagination: The Maniac's Dream, and other Poems by Henry T. Farmer, M. D.

FOR SALE AT
T. ROBINSON'S, *Book-Store, Chelsea-Landing.*

ALSO FOR SALE,

Daboll's Almanac, for 1820, by the gro doz. or single.

Nov. 3. 52—

NEW FLOUR.

James N. Brown,

HAS for sale, just received, superfine Southern Flour, in bbls. and half bbls. made from new wheat.

Sept. 1. 43—

FOR SALE,

150 Bushels American Salt first quality,
100 do. Turks Island do. good,
25 Quintals Codfish.

WANTED,

White Beans, and all kinds of produce in exchange, by

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, Oct 13, 1819. 49—

Rum, Molasses, &c.

10 Hhds. best retailing Molasses,
5 do. New-England Rum
3 do. St. Croix do.

Dexter's best Lime, and Superfine Flour, just received and for sale by the subscriber—who wishes to purchase.

Oats, Flax-Seed & Hoops.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Oct. 27. 51—

30 Bbls. fresh Southern FLOUR, warranted

12 Boxes Tallow and Spermaceti CANDLES.

50 Quintals CODFISH. *For sale by*
JOHN LATHROP.

Nov. 3, 1819. 52—

Oil Cake, Stone Lime, &c.

JOSEPH H. STRONG,

HAS on hand, some Oil Cake and Flax-Seed Oil, which he will dispose of at a reduced price.—Also, a few casks best Stone Lime, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

Norwich, Aug. 17, 1819. 41—

PLASTER, OIL, &c.

50 Tons Plaster Paris,
10 bbls. Lamp Oil,
10 do. Liver Oil,
50 Casks Lime.
Pine Lumber,

FOR SALE BY
C. FELLS.

WANTED,

Beans, Flax-seed, Oats.

Oct 14, 1819 49-6w—

Four, Lime, etc.

SUPERFINE and fine FLOUR, in bbls. and half bbls.

Dexter's and common STONE LIME, CODFISH, FOR SALE BY
JAMES N. BROWN.

June 22. 35—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has received by the last Packets from New-York, an additional supply of

Cooking and Parlor Stoves

of various forms and sizes, from $18 to $65 each, which makes his assortment of both kinds very extensive. Those who wish to purchase are invited to call and examine them.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Sept. 21. 46—

To Farmers.

CORN, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Coal, Boards, Joist & Wood, are wanted, in exchange for Domestic Manufactured Goods at fair prices.

APPLY TO
WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Norwich Falls, Sept. 1. 43—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. Kinney,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

selected from the latest European and India importations, and just received from New-York,

CONSISTING OF

Super. and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Rattinetts, Bombazines, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Nankin Crape Shawls, 8-4, 4-4 and half Merino do. Sinchews, Sarsnetts, Levantine and Florence Silks, a large assortment of Nankin, Canton and Canton Crapes, fancy and plain Ribbons, Silk and Tabby Velvets, black and mixed Canton Camblets, brown and white Russia and Irish Sheeting, Russia and Irish Diapers, Damask Diapers and Table Cloths, Linen Cambricks and Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, men's Woodstock, Beaver and Silk Gloves, ladies' Kid, Beaver and black Castor Gloves, 4-4 and 6-4 Book, Mulmul, Jaconet and Cambric Muslins, Cotton Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambric and common Dimoties, &c. &c. &c.

April 27. 25tf—

Merino Shawls.

36 elegant MERINO SHAWLS, 2 yards square, just received from France, and for sale at an uncommonly low price, by

F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

Sept. 22, 1819. 46—

Patent Cut Nails.

A GOOD assortment consisting of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 20, and 25d. Cut Nails, of the best quality, constantly for sale at low prices *by the cask only*, by Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Sheathing, Drawing, Boat and Slating Nails; Cut Tacks and Brads of various sizes, and Cut Spikes, six inches long—a good article for plank floors.—Orders addressed to the subscriber will receive due attention.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Oct. 20. 50-tf—

MUSIC.

MUSICA Sacra, a collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces. Compiled at the request, and published under the patronage of the Oneida Musical Society. Price 1.25.

The Musical Reader or practical lessons for the voice: consisting of Phrases, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score. To which are prefixed the Rudiments of Music. Compiled by one of the editors of the "Musica Sacra." Price $2.

Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music. Price $1.

The Hartford Collection of Classical Church Music. By Eli Roberts. Price 1.25.

The Easy Instructor; or a new method of teaching Sacred Harmony. By William Little and William Smith.

A variety of Gamuts, with blank ruling.

FOR SALE BY
R. HUBBARD.
Blue-Store Shetucket-Street.

*** Large discounts will be made to those who purchase by the quantity.

Nov 1. 52—

Domestic Goods, Wool Carding, &c.

MERINO and common Wool will be cleansed and carded, and Woolen Goods of every kind colored and finished by experienced workmen, at the Woolen Factory, in Norwich, the ensuing season, on the most reasonable terms—Where the subscribers offer for sale, by the piece or yard, a good assortment of *Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinetts, Kerseys, Plains, &c. 6-4 and 7-8 Flannels, Rose and common Blankets, domet, 9-8 Flannels and shestings, scarlet, yellow, green, mixed, & bleached single and double Yarn for Knitting, Fringe and Tufting.*

Wanted, WOOL of every grade, in exchange for any of the above, by

E. & E. HUNTINGTON, & E. BACKUS.

Norwich Woolen Factory, June, 1819. 32—

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

FOR SALE AT
HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, June 23. 33—

Wanted,

A GOOD *Cow and Calf* in exchange for a good *Cow with Calf.*—Enquire at this office.

Oct. 25, 1819 51—

Anderson's COUGH DROPS.

THE great and increasing sales of Anderson's Cough Drops, since they have been prepared by the subscriber and offered to the public, more fully than any other argument, prove their real value, and we boldly venture to assert that no medicine ever yet prepared for Coughs and Consumptions has gained so much credit, in so short a time, as this composition. If the attestations of persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for this Medicine, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Too often does prejudice by listening to some and adopting the opinions of others prevail; thereby preventing a trial of such Medicine as might afford relief, under the idea that no relief can be obtained. Scarcely a case occurs but may be relieved by the timely use of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, which have proved to be a cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

I, Samuel H. Jones, of Salisbury, do hereby certify that my wife has for more than five years been troubled with a violent Cough, difficulty of breathing, and loss of appetite, and almost entirely deprived of sleep; and having tried, as we supposed, every thing that might relieve her without receiving any benefit, I was induced to have her make trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and after using two bottles, her cough entirely left her—she enjoyed her former sleep, which she had not done for years, and was again restored to strength. I can with confidence say I believe these Drops to be the best Medicine in use, for Coughs, and Complaints of the Lungs.

SAMUEL H. JONES.

Salisbury, Connecticut, March 28, 1819.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or breast, and more or less, cough and weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been affected from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that I deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low. I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops. And purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Each bottle contains two ounces, and frequently effects a cure.

☞ Be particular that each genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle:

And that each of the directions are signed in writing by James Mellen, no others are genuine.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson: *H. H. Schieffelin & Co.* 193 Pearl Street, New-York; *Bartlett & Chase*, No. 13, Cornhill, Boston; and by *Lorenzo Bull*, Hartford; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; and *Joseph C. Huntington*, Norwich

Oct. 13, 1819. 49-6m—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

Daboll's Almanack, for 1820,

IN large or small quantities, for sale by R. HUBBARD.

Oct. 6.

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

I WAS conversing a few evenings ago with an old friend on the subject of prevailing vices, and contrasting the past with the present, I imagined that society had somewhat improved, that morality seemed to be more felt and studied than it was formerly, and that a disposition, generally speaking, seemed to prevail of doing what was right. I take no pleasure in dwelling on the dull side of a picture where there are bright touches, and agreeable tints to admire; nor would I censure a community for faults which were not apparent, or withhold that meed of praise which merit, virtue and good actions claim. I therefore, thought, that among decreasing vices I might reckon *gambling*, which I flattered myself was happily getting daily into disrepute. You are in error, observed my friend, and I am sorry to say it;—once gambling was confined to a high sphere—none but kings and noblemen were authorised to rob their people, and then each other; under this friendly and seductive mask it shortly spread like an epidemic, and infected what was called high classes—the mechanic, and the laborer, was preserved by that purity of thought which arises from *employment* and *economy*, but, alas! the disease has even affected them. Come, said he, it is a pleasant night—take a walk with me and I will show you how this vice is nourished in the heart of a moral community. I will attend you, said I, if you even lead me where no "lamp burns"—my powers of locomotion are at least equal to yours. We took our departure as St. Paul's chimed eight o'clock, and after crossing several squares, and passing through lonely alleys, we entered what seemed to be a tavern, and, on going up stairs in a long room, we found a large table surrounded by mechanics, dirty laborers and ragged boys;—they were employed at a game called *lotto* or *kino*—the master drew the numbers from a wheel, while the company covered such as appeared on small placards before them, and when they obtained a certain number, they claimed and took the purse. Here was high life in miniature; loud and boisterous mirth, obscene language, and deep imprecations, prevailed among this clan of apprentice boys, who, instead of being detained at their honest labor, stole an hour, and probably the means to gratify a vicious propensity. Masters have the same duty to perform as parents, and while they receive great credit in sending an honest apprentice forth, they cannot escape a great portion of censure if that apprentice is an idler and a gamester. We left this humble habitation of vice to examine some of a more elevated character, (for vice has degrees) and we shortly entered a celebrated billiard room, brilliantly illuminated, and the glare of light introduced to our view a number of young men genteely dressed; they were merchants and attorneys clerks, together with a few who had no pursuits at all;—I watched them for a half hour—a couple played a game for oysters—another set played for wine—a party was made up for pool, in which game several played for money, while the lookers on smoked segars and drank brandy and water;—oaths were heard in abundance, and the smashing of maces, bouncing of balls, and cries for the waiter, gave a dismal coloring to the scene. Here was another picture of vice which debased the character of our city. Could the parents and employers of these young men find no other pursuit for them? Were they so indifferent to their morality and prosperity as to pass over in silence these nightly and deadly debauches? If they had no employment—Why not improve their mind and amuse their fancy with a book? If they had no book, and their time was heavy—Why not pass an hour with a neighboring friend, or a pleasant and worthy family? And, if these advantages are denied them and they have no book, no friend, but must walk the streets at night to search for objects of amusement, let them enter those places of worship which are nightly opened, and join in prayer and anthem; there they will find a *friend*—a true one, who never turns a deaf ear to a sincere applicant. How much more delightfully would their moments pass, than thus burying their honor and prosperity, their health and industry, in an untimely grave of debauchery and excess.

I took my departure from this scene, as my friend told me there was yet a higher sphere of vice to visit—and we shortly entered a large brick house, and found a suite of rooms splendidly furnished and lighted; several card tables surrounded with persons, playing whist and faro. We were introduced formally, for ceremony was maintained in this temple, as they were all *gentlemen* there—all whose debts were debts of *honor*. On a side

table refreshments were placed, and I was invited, in the most flattering manner, to take punch, the hospitable host, no doubt, intending to ply me with liquors in order to "screw my courage to the sticking point." The whist players were amusing themselves with playing for 50 dollar points, a mere *trifle*; and are observed, that he should quit whist and try faro, if he lost more than $500. Finding so little interest in looking on, I placed myself near the faro table: here were several venturing with all the zeal of a most unnatural and hectic excitement—their faces, the alternate pictures of hope and despair—fear, joy, anxiety and agitation prevailed: here was one filling up checks on the bank and losing them quickly, yet going on to fill even to ruination—another with a pile of notes and half eagles before him, on which he ever and anon stole a greedy and delighted glance, while his opposite neighbor, who had lost his all, fixed his wan and sunken eyes on the glittering store, in deep despair: here was one striding rapidly up and down the room, beating his head that "let the folly in and the dear reason out"—there another pouring down glass after glass, to drown reflection—while a third sat gnawing the ends of his fingers, and muttering curses "loud and deep." Monstrous infatuation! To what will this avarice—this "auri sacra fames," lead men to? I recognised, among these last mortals, several gentlemen of family and respectability: several merchants who subsequently stopped payment, but could give no account of forty thousand dollars. Here they were destroying the hopes of their family, and sinking their peace of mind in a gaming house, while the fond and estimable wife counted the sad hours of their absence, and alone, in their sumptuous dwellings, waited night after night for their return; pacing the room in perturbation; raking together the expiring embers: marking the glimmering of the dying taper: starting at every rustling sound: her heart which should be tranquil, beating with alarm, until the truant husband's well-known knock revives and animates her—when his disordered dress, his pale and angered countenance, and the deep-drawn sigh of misfortune draws, from his heart-broken companion, the silent tear of agony; while cold and comfortless, with aching head and heart, he throws his listless person on his bed, and groans the live-long night with a poor wife, whom his vices have made wretched. Shame—shame, that a man should permit his reason to be thus sacrificed by an inordinate thirst of gain, a miserable, misguided infatuation. No gambler ever died rich—though fortune, for years, may have deluded him with smiles, yet she deserts him at his utmost need: and bread, which honest labour earns, is sweeter to the appetite, and a greater cordial to the soul, than the luxuries purchased with the gains acquired only to be again lost—gains obtained at the expence of the peace, happiness and prosperity of whole families.

HOWARD.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, Nov. 3.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

THE October Packet ship Courier, Captain Bowne, arrived below yesterday from Liverpool, having sailed on the first of the month. The passengers and letter bags were brought up last evening, and the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have to thank Capt. Bowne for sending up their files of papers Lloyd's Lists &c. to the date of his sailing.

The letters of the 30th Sept. say "that during the whole of the month the cotton market has been languid, many of the spinners who purchased largely under the impression that American cottons would be scarce, are now disposed to diminish their stocks; Uplands and Orleans are now ¼ to ½d lower than on the 1st of the month. The total sales for the last four weeks 18,000 bags, of which 7,500 were American; the supplies in the same period were 22,500 bags, 8,300 of which, from America with the knowledge that there is an abundant crop in America, few it is thought will be disposed to buy again largely at present prices, which can scarcely be expected to be maintained. We quote Uplands at 12½ a 13½ to 14d; New-Orleans at 13½ to 16½d; Sea-Islands, at 2s 2 to 3s 4.

The dutchess of Berri was safely delivered of a daughter on the 21st Sept.

Marshal Blucher died in Silesia on the 12th Sept.

Accounts from Madrid to the 14th Sept. state that the Yellow Fever had found its way into Cadiz, and all Andalusia was in the greatest apprehension. The duke de San Fernando is appointed chief minister, Secretary of State, and is succeeded as president of the council of ministers by the count Matranda.

The London Star states that Mr. Kean has abandoned his intention of coming to America, the difficulties between him and Mr. Elliston being at an end.

Messrs. Sadler and Livingston, made an ascension from Liverpool in a magnificent Balloon on the 22th September, at 2 o'clock P. M. and alighted at half past 3 two miles from Stockton-upon-Tees.

COPENHAGEN, SEPT. 14.

Public tranquility is again restored here, but numerous military patrolers are stationed in the streets.

DUBLIN, SEPT. 16

Bernadotte.—Reports from Frankfort and Hamburgh, have appeared in the French papers, received by this day's mail, that Bernadotte, the King of Sweden, has been shot dead; the Bremen Gazette of the second inst. contains a similar report. No particulars however, are mentioned and accounts direct from Stockholm, dated several days anterior mention that Bernadotte was preparing to take a journey into the interior of his kingdom, to choose a proper situation for a strong fortress, which is to be made the principal depot for arms in the kingdom.

BERMUDA, OCT. 23.

A letter from our correspondent at Jamaica states that the Cash taken in the mint and treasury of Santa Fee, amounts to *three millions* of dollars; a letter from Trinidad says the plunder was one million of dollars, and two millions of other property.

An official dispatch received at Carthagena, dated 9th ult. stated that since the taking of Santa Fee, nothing was known of General Morillo. La Forie, with a small force was at Cucatan, (between Santa Fee and Pampaloma) and General Soublette had been dispatched with a considerable number of men to enter Pampaloma. Three or four hundred Royalists accompanied the Viceroy of Santa Fee to Turbaco.

From the Boston Centinel, Nov. 3.

By the Pearl, Capt. Low, from Liverpool, we have received papers and lists to the 30th September.

The political news they furnish is not important.

Spain.—Madrid accounts into September are wholly silent on the treaty. The Cadiz Expedition progressed.

In France, Germany, Russia, &c.—all politically well.

England.—Notwithstanding the interesting matter which the Reform Meetings furnish the newspapers, it was apparent, that ant hills were magnified into mountains on the subject; and that 99 of every 100 parts of England were perfectly quiet.

Of "News from America" we give the following as a sample from the latest London paper:—

"We have letters in 28 days from Charleston. Every preparation was making for a War with Spain.—Vessels fitting out at every seaport; and a general bustle in all the Military and Naval Departments."

This is a dead match for the War alarm attempted to be excited by the sailing of Commodore Hardy's squadron of four sail from England for the South Sea.

Extracts from the papers.

PAISLEY, SEPT. 14.

The shops were all shut last night, as many of their windows were indiscriminatle broken by the mob. The lamps were all smashed. The riot act was read about ten; and the troops took their posts. Stones were thrown at the Hussars, and some were thrown into the Methodist chapel, where persons were at worship. The lamp-breakers were headed by three fellows, crying "Hunt forever."

A similar meeting was held at Glasgow, on the same day, it was attended by riot, and was eventually dispersed without bloodshed.

MEETING AT PAISLEY.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

On Saturday last week a meeting was held at Paisley to take into consideration the late proceedings at Manchester; which was accompanied by fresh outrageous proceedings, breaking of windows, pelting the magistrates and peace officers with stones and brick bats, breaking the lamps, and wounding several peaceable citizens; that at a late hour the Magistrates were compelled to read the riot act, and after allowing the assemblage three hours to disperse, to call in the aid of the military; who, headed by the Magistrates, immediately dispersed them, and apprehended many, who will be capitally indicted, for assaulting the Magistracy, after the reading of the riot act. No lives were lost.

SEPT. 18.

The proceedings at Paisley and Glasgow were of the most riotous kind, notwithstanding there was not the least pretence of any magisterial interference. The multitude was left to themselves, and the excesses they committed, were such as they will always be when urged on by mischief, aggression and plunder, and when they are not kept in awe by the strong arm of the law. The struggle now carrying on is between the Constitution, and those who would subvert it. Under pretext of invented grievances, large assemblies of the disaffected and the idle are brought together every week, in different parts, to hear doctrines incompatible with every form of government, monarchial or republican; and which have been denounced even in America; and to pass resolutions, the practical operation of which can lead only to anarchy, infidelity and blood. We should belie our judgments, if we affirm that the State was in danger; for we know that the loyal infinitely out-number the factious; but it is a duty which cannot be dispensed with, to compel the disaffected to obey the laws, and abide by the Constitution.

Yesterday, the Lord Mayor, in state, accompanied by the Recorder, several Aldermen, &c. repaired to Charlton-House, where his Lordship presented to the Prince Regent, the address of the Common Council of the City of London; to which his Royal Highness made the following

ANSWER:

"I receive with feelings of deep regret, this Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"At a time when ill-designing and turbulent men are actively engaged in inflaming the minds of their fellow subjects, and in endeavoring, by means of the most daring and insidious, to alienate them from their allegiance to his Majesty, and the established Constitution of the Realm, it is on the vigilance and conduct of the Magistrates that the preservation of the public tranquility must, in a great degree, depend; and a firm, faithful, and active discharge of their duty, cannot but give them the strongest claim to the support and approbation of their Sovereign and their country.

"With the circumstances, which preceded the late meeting at Manchester, you must be unacquainted, and, of those which attended it, you appear to be incorrectly informed.

"If, however, the laws were really violated on that occassion by those, to whom it immediately belonged to assist in the execution of them, the tribunals of their country are open to afford redress; but to institute an extrajudicial inquiry, under such circumstances as the present, would be manifestly inconsistent with the clearest principles of solid justice."

The trade of Liverpool is said to be increasing. The duty received on sugars on the 12th Sept. amounting to near *one hundred thousand dollars.*

VIENNA, AUG. 15.

His majesty, the Emperor of Austria, has appointed the Baron I. Von Weiss, as ambassador in North America; and has granted him 10,000 ducats to defray the expences of his journey and 6,000 for his salary. His excellency has faithfully fulfilled the places of Commissary of the Treasury and Contractor General for the army, during the space of eighteen years. The Baron will have the charge of the maratime affairs between the United States of America and Italy. His excellency took the oaths, yesterday, of fidelity, previous to his embarkation, which will immediately take place, with his family and suite, at Trieste, for Philadelphia.

By the late Mails.

MISSOURI. ST. LOUIS, SEPT. 29

Intelligence from the Expedition to the Upper Missouri.

MR. Peter Kerr left Manuel's Fort, seven miles below the Council Bluffs, on the 10th instant, and arrived at St. Louis on the 23d.

On the 11th he met the Western Engineer, Major Long and party, twelve miles below the mouth of the river Platte, ascending. He confirms the account of a robbery committed on some of the gentlemen attached to this boat by a band of Pania Indians.

On the 12th he met Col. Atkinson one hundred and seventy-five miles below the Council Bluffs. The rifle regiment and the sixth infantry were in company, under the command of Colonel Atkinson, ascending in a number of keel boats, in good health and spirits, and expected to be at the Council Bluffs in twelve days, that is to say, on the 24th inst. None of Col. Johnson's Steam-Boats were in company.

On the 14th Mr Kerr passed Martin Cantonment (Cow Island:) saw there the Steam Boat *Expedition* empty, and preparing to fall back, her cargo having been transferred to keels. Martin's cantonment was abandoned, except by a subaltern and thirty men, who waited for the arrival of an empty keel boat to take the remnant of the lading of the steam-boat *Expedition.*

On the 16th passed the Steam-Boat *Johnson* twenty-five miles above fort Osage, lying to, something out of order.

On the 17th, 18th, 19th, met ten or a dozen keel boats above Boone-lick, ascending with provisions for the troops.

On the 20th passed the Steam-Boat *Jefferson* empty, and lying upon the rocks, high and dry, four miles below the mouth of the Great Osage.

It is now certain that the troops have left the steam boats and gone up in keels, and that they will arrive (have arrived in all probability) at the Council Bluffs in time to shelter themselves before the commencement of winter, and to accomplish all the views of the government for the present summer. *Enquirer.*

OHIO. CHILLICOTHE, OCT. 20.

The U. S. Bank, vs. The State Officers.

Messrs John L. Harper and Thomas Orr, two of the officers who executed the warrant of the Auditor, for the collection of the tax imposed by the legislature on the offices of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States located in this state, were, on Monday last, taken into custody, by the deputy marshal, on a capias, *for a trespass vi et armis*, in taking said tax out of the banking house established here. Bail was required of them to the amount of $210,850 each: but they, not willing to involve their friends in any trouble, refused giving any. They were then taken to the prison in this place, where they are now in close confinement. We are informed that a writ has also issued against Ralph Osborn, auditor of state, which was probably executed yesterday. The overplus of $20,353 of which notice has been taken in some of the papers, and which appears not to have been considered in requiring the amount of bail, was returned to the branch and by them received, on the return of the officers from Columbus.

PENN. GERMANTOWN, OCT. 29.

Mr. Peale of this place has on his farm a Sheep with only three legs, and perfect in other respects. This Sheep associates with the cows, attends them to the fields, and returns with them, and appears any happy without them. It refuses to mate with its kind. It has two hind legs and one fore leg, and was thus originally formed, and experiences no great inconvenience therefrom.

Mr. Peale is an ingenious naturalist, and affords protection and support, we are informed, to various species of the brute creation, from the tiny fish to the crawling serpent; from the crawling serpent to the more majestic Elk; a very fine one of which he has in his possession. [*Advocate.*

NEW-YORK. UTICA, OCT. 26.

Canal—First Boat.—During the last week, the first experiment was made on the waters of the Great Canal. The *Chief Engineer*, an elegant boat for passengers, built by a company of enterprising gentlemen at Rome, after a model furnished by that ingenious mechanist and useful citizen, Mr. Ely, has just been completed for the purpose of the first trial. It is neatly finished, and has two commodious cabins. On Thursday last about thirty gentlemen of Rome, took passage for Utica. This number was greatly increased on the way. They had a fine band of music, and the banks of the canal were crowded with people from the adjacent villages, who testified by every proper demonstration, their unfeigned joy at seeing the first boat float upon its waters. The experiment was successful and satisfactory. On Saturday morning the boat was prepared to return, and long before the hour for starting the citizens of Utica and the neighboring villages had assembled to enjoy the gratification. The sheriff of the county, Mr. Pease, and Col. Wescott, his deputy, were on board and directed the operations. About one hundred persons took passage, among whom were His Excelleney Gov. Clinton, three other of the commissioners the Hon Messrs. Van Rensselaer, Holley, and Seymour, Mr. Bonner, of Orange county, the Rev. Drs. Blatchford and Stansbury, Lieut. Breese, of the navy, and several other distinguished gentlemen from different parts of the state. The boat started amidst the loud and sincere cheerings of the citizens both on board and on shore. The band of music also played to fine effect. When the boat arrived at Whitesborough, a salute of 21 guns was fired by Capt. Mann's company of artillery. At that place also a large company of ladies were received on board. The boat arrived at Rome about half past two o'clock, and returned to Utica the same afternoon, a distance of 32 miles; making a progress, exclusive of the time lost by stopping, at the rate of four miles an hour. But two horses were used, one at a time going, and both together returning, and performed the labor with ease. The public, therefore, can form some estimate of the use of the canal for the purpose of travelling. One horse will convey 100 persons at the rate of 4 miles an hour, in a safe and comfortable manner. This speed is certainly equal to that of our stages in bad weather, with only two passengers to a horse. The water in the canal was about two and a half feet deep, abundantly sufficient, as the boat when most heavily laden drew only twelve inches of water.

The boat was exactly ten hours and thirty-five minutes in performing the trip, of which 2 hours and 56 minutes were lost in stopping.

Thus, the friends of the canal in this vicinity have, sooner than they anticipated, had the satisfaction of witnessing the result of one experiment upon the Grand Canal, one practical illustration of its usefulness.

It was only two years the 4th of last July, since this great work was commenced. The most sanguine did not seriously anticipate so early a completion of any part of it sufficient for use. Now, a boat passes in the most satisfactory manner a distance of sixteen miles, and before the close of the season the canal will be fully completed for 90 miles. The success is far exceeded calculation.

It may be said that this is the easiest section of the contemplated work, and that the success hitherto furnishes no data for future computations. It is true the section already nearly finished, passes through a country comparatively level; but still there have been difficulties of no inconsiderable magnitude, which have been successfully surmounted. The extensive forests through which the canal has been carried, to a European, would have been appalling, more so than hills and vallies. It ought also to be remembered that the work was commenced late in the first season, and that the two first were very wet and unfavorable. Yet the canal has been carried, in so short a period, through an extent of country not hoped for by its most ardent friends. Surely, it is a subject of congratulation and confidence. From the work itself, the transition is easy, almost unavoidable, to those under whose direction it has been accomplished. The public have watched their proceedings, observed their efforts, and will gratefully proffer them the full measure of deserved honors. Where all have done worthily, it is difficult to particularize, and may be invidious to distinguish. But all, who are acquainted with the facts, will yield a ready assent to the assertion that to no man is the state so much indebted for useful exertions as to Mr. Holley. His whole time has been devoted to the work from its commencement. He has not spared the labor either of body or mind. Every thing personal has been neglected. Private interest, social enjoyments, for which he possesses a keen relish, even domestic comforts have been renounced, in the performance of his duty, and for the advancement of the public interest. His fine, interesting, and conciliatory manners: in avoiding difficulties, in hushing murmurs, and in causing universal encouragement and animation, have silently effected what probably could have been effected in no other way, even with most devoted zeal and best intentions. Whatever may be the result of this great work, (and the prospects are extremely flattering) it may be said of him, that his exertions for its advancement, have been incessant and most judiciously directed.

The result of this season cannot fail to animate the friends of the canal, incline the doubtful to its vigorous prosecution, and free its opponents from their fears and subdue their hostility; for theory must yield to fact, and wild speculation to the tests of experiment.

ALBANY, OCT. 26.

On Thursday last, the Hon. Supreme Court, now sitting in this city, delivered an important decision in the case of John Godfrey, on a question of jurisdictional right in this state to take cognizance of offences arising within the limits of such places within the state as are garrisoned by the army of the United States. The prisoner was tried at the summer circuit in the county of Niagara, for the murder of a fellow soldier, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. It appeared from the recapitulation of the facts, by his honor Justice Platt, that it had been committed within the fortress of Niagara—and that the prisoner was convicted on full and satisfactory evidence. An objection was taken by the prisoner's counsel, that the jurisdiction of this state did not extend to such places as were occupied by the U. S. troops as a garrison.—His honor the Chief Justice delivered the opinion of the court, that the act was committed within the jurisdiction of this state, and that the prisoner was amenable to its laws. An impressive address was then made by Judge Platt to the prisoner, in a manner that reflects on him the highest honor as a man, a scholar and a christian. The sentence was then passed, ordering the prisoner for execution, in the county of Niagara, on Friday the 3d day of December next.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 5.

We understand that contracts are already entered into for the transportation of large quantities of salt, from Salina to Utica, the present season, on the Canal, at 34 cents per cask of 5 bushels. The distance between these two places is about 55 miles, and the expense of transporting salt has hitherto been one dollar per cask. The cost of this important article at the Salina Works, including the state duty, is only 40 cents per bushel, and it is probable a great portion of the western section of the state will hereafter be supplied with it at a cheaper rate than our sea-ports.

NOV. 4.

The elegant and powerful steam vessel, the Manhattan, Capt. D. Jenkins commander, started at 12 o'clock yesterday for New-Orleans and Louisville, and, in less than 2 hours after leaving the wharf, she discharged her pilot, having run 28 miles in 1 hour and 50 minutes. She is nearly full of freight, and has nine passengers, among the number are Major Briggs, late of the United States army, Capt. Jno. Muir of this city, and Mr. Jas. Turnbull, of Kentucky. The steam-boat Swift accompanied her down to the Light-House, with a large company of ladies and gentlemen, who were highly delighted at so novel and entertaining an excursion. The Manhattan is a strong, powerful vessel, of about 450 tons burthen.

From the Spanish Main.—Captain Bassett, of the brig Mary, who arrived yesterday morning, in 18 days from Maracaibo, informs, that when he sailed, it was said the Patriot force were within 35 miles of that city and were rapidly advancing.—There were no troops to protect the city.

A letter from Chili, published in yesterday's Advocate, states that Capt. Delano is displaced and the command of the Curiaso given to an English post Captain.

MASS. BOSTON, OCT. 29.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore papers contain detailed reports of the state of this Bank. It suspended operations in May last, and about the same time came under the management of a new board of directors, who dismissed all the old officers of the Bank except two subordinate ones. On the 20th and 22d instant, meetings of the

stockholders were holden, when the statements now published were exhibited. We present an extract from the report of the Directors to the stockholders.

"When the present Cashier, Mr Pinkney commenced in his official capacity, the affairs of the Bank were in a perfect state of chaos, most of the accounts, particularly some of the largest, not posted up, and almost every one of them incorrectly and improperly kept, *on purpose, no doubt*, the better to conceal the frauds *which has been committed*, as to enable them to perpetrate future, *and if possible, more extensive* ones. In some instances, individual accounts were not settled for more than three years and upwards, where transactions to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars had transpired; and in other instances, if you can credit so *improbable a tale*, no Bank book at all was kept, all left to chance and accident, the checks of *some favorite few*, whose names will be developed in the course of this investigation, and who will appear to be large overdrawers and large debtors, *were à carte blanche for any sum, money or no money*. To secure all which, as far as practicable, the unremitting exertions of the present board have been directed; such property and security as could be found have been taken as the only alternative; what its relative value may be, to the amount of the respective claims, you will be best able to judge. In other instances suits have been instituted; whenever any thing like property could be got, it was preferred to bringing suit, which after judgment has been obtained, is too generally eluded, under the *present system of insolvent laws*.

From the statement now to be laid before you, you will be able to judge how your affairs have been hertofore managed; how your property has been *plundered and embezzled*; the manner in which the *last sad pittance of the aged and infirm, the widow and the orphan*, has been snatched from them by those *sworn cashiers and clerks*, who were necessarily appointed to superintend your affairs. There are a host of other plunderers, who are well known, and who, together with those already *alluded to, are now, even now*, living in their palaces, rioting in luxuries, *amidst the misery, distress, and desolation they have produced*. Last, though not least in infamy, is —— —— and —— —— whose barefaced effrontery, and consummate impudence are equalled by the *villainy and turpitude of their conduct*; they not only refuse all security or satisfaction, but exult in their infamy, and throw the gauntlet of defiance at those whom they have robbed to the last cent: they have been the instruments in the hands of others by which all this fraud has been committed on the City Bank.

A statement subjoined to this report exhibits a nominal amount of credits of $1,181,324. This amount includes

Discounted bills, good,	$571 865
" " doubtful	28 180
" " insolvent	43 792
Real Estate	37 000
Various stocks, &c. nominally,	75 202
Overdrawings	425 684
	1,181 324

In the list of claims for *over drawing*, are the following, viz. against Martin F. Maher $185,382; James Sterrett, 166,548; A. H. Falconer 30,000; J. Spillman 15,082.

The debts of the Bank are stated at $1,172,340, viz.—Capital Stock 852,030

Notes in circulation and certificates	197 844
Due United States Bank	87 634
other Banks	31 796
depositors and others	23 036
	1,172 340

A committee of Stockholders appointed to examine the report of the Directors, and the concerns of the Bank made a report in which they estimate the amount which may probably be recovered for the *overdrawings* at $98,028, and the amount which may be ultimately realized from all the credits of the bank, at $766,310; which after paying all other debts will leave to the stockholders on account of capital, the sum of 420 thousand dollars or about half the capital originally paid in. The officers of the bank, against whom these fraudulent transactions are charged, are now under prosecution.

NOV. 8.

The Old South Church and Society have made to the widow and children of their late pastor, the Rev. Mr. Huntington, the very liberal grant of his salary, parsonage house, &c. for one year, commencing on the first of Oct. subsequent to his death; and in addition, the sum of $1000 annually, for six years, to be paid quarterly, to commence Oct. 1820—amounting to the sum of $6000.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State of Connecticut,

A Proclamation.

It being the duty of all men to acknowledge their dependence upon God, the supreme Creator and Preserver of the Universe, and publicly to express their gratitude, for the manifestations of his indulgence and favor:

I HAVE thought fit to appoint, and I do hereby appoint, *Thursday the second day of December* next, to be observed, throughout this State, as a day of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING and PRAYER. And I do accordingly invite the Ministers and Teachers, of all denominations, with all the good people of this State, to assemble on said day, and with sincere and devout affections, to present the reverential homage of their hearts to Almighty God, for his innumerable favors to our State and Nation; that he has continued to us, the great blessings of peace & internal tranquillity; that he has restrained the desolations of drought & disease, and caused the earth bountifully to reward the labors of his people; above all, to render united and humble thanks, for the divine revelation, perfect example, and expiatory sacrifice of *His Son*, our Saviour and Judge, and the assurance thereby afforded, of a happy and immortal existence, through faith, penitence and obedience.

At the same time, to supplicate the divine guidance and protection, to the President of the United States, and to all others entrusted with rule, counsel and authority; to entreat that being directed by prudence, wisdom and integrity, they may cause right and justice to prevail; that all institutions for promoting piety, science, morality, benevolence and charity may flourish; that liberty, happiness, peace and security may be continued to our country, to the latest generations, and be speedily extended to all mankind.

All servile labor, and vain recreation, on said day, are, by law, forbidden.

Given under my hand, at Litchfield, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the forty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

By his Excellency's Command,

THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 10, 1819.

We understand, says the National Intelligencer, that it is the intention of Commodore Rodgers to visit all the Navy Yards and depots on the several lakes and by personal inspection to make himself acquainted with their condition and management, as he is already, by a similar examination, with the state and operations of the naval establishments on the Northern sea board. The commanders of the Navy Yards were unapprised of this visit, and the public service cannot fail to derive benefit from the observations of an officer so well qualified to judge correctly, and who occupies a station which will enable him, with his experienced colleagues, to apply to the public advantage the knowledge acquired in his tour.

From the Philad. Franklin Gazette Nov. 1.

United States' Bank.—The stockholders in the Bank of the United States convened this morning, according to notice at the banking house in this city. Rufus King, Esq. was chosen chairman, and Joseph Gales, Jr. Esq. secretary.

On motion of Mr. Worthington, of Ohio, it was agreed that the meeting now proceed to business, and that the chairman be requested to inform the President and Directors of the Bank accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Worthington,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire, in behalf of the stockholders, into the condition of the affairs of the bank, and to call for, receive, and report to this meeting, an exact and particular statement thereof, in order that the actual situation of its affairs may be known to the stockholders; and that the committee consist of a number not exceeding 25 members, to be appointed by the chairman.

After a short interval the chairman named the following gentlemen to compose the committee: Mr. Drayton and Mr. Kohne, of S. Carolina; Mr. Cumming, of Georgia; Mr. Fitzhugh and Mr. Hunhall, of Va; Mr Worthington, of Ohio; Mr. Brown, of Maryland; Mr. Riddle, of Delaware; Mr. Butler, Mr. Tilghman, Mr Willing, Mr. Beck, and Mr. Girard, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Bayard, Mr. Gracie, and Mr. Bronson, of New York; Mr. Parsons of Connecticut; Mr. D'Wolf, of R. Island; Mr. Crowninshield, Mr. Sears, and Mr Pickman, of Massachusetts.

On motion of Mr. Fitzhugh, of Virginia, the meeting adjourned to convene again on Thursday next 12 o'clock, at Washington Hall.

Mr. Gales has been subsequently appointed Secretary to the Committee

Bank of the United States.

It is mentioned in the Philadelphia Democratic Press, that the committee appointed by the Stockholders are proceeding diligently in their inquiries; and that this thorough investigation is likely to produce a change of the cashier. It is also said, that "the Baltimore speculations and losses it is feared, are of greater extent and a more ruinous character, than have heretofore been apprehended." The Philadelphia papers add, that since the meeting of the Committee, the Stock of the Bank has declined.

We observed in some of the papers, that the Hon Elisha Boudinot, of Newark, New-Jersey, an account of whose death has recently been published, is supposed to be the Hon. Elias Boudinot of Burlington, President of the American Bible Society The mistake has probably occurred from the similarity of names, and the omission in the papers of Judge Boudinot's Christian name, giving only the first letter E. The venerable President of the Bible Society is still living, and though at a much more advanced age than his deceased brother, was able to attend his funeral.

N. York Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Bagot, the British Minister, has been appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburgh.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At the recent session of the Honorable General Assembly of Rhode-Island, the subsequent resolutions passed both Houses unanimously:

"*Resolved*, That the members of this General Assembly, lamenting as a public calamity, the death of their fellow-citizen, Commodore Oliver H. Perry, will, in testimony of their respect for his distinguished worth, and their regret for his country's loss, wear crape on the left arm for the space of 30 days; and sensible of the great and lasting effects to be derived from the example of his elevated character and important services—

"*Resolved further* That Benjamin Hazard be requested to compose and publish the biography of Commodore Perry."

Mr. Hazard is a distinguished lawyer in Newport, and from his talents and intimate acquaintance with the gallant Commodore, must be amply qualified to perform the interesting duty assigned him by the General Assembly.—*Rhode-Island American.*

IMPORTANT.

FROM THE SPANISH MAIN.

Extract to the editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated St. Thomas, 12th Oct. 1819.

"We had an arrival this morning from Margarita, by which we learn that the Island has latterly been very sickly; amongst the number of victims to the prevailing fever, are Generals English and Sandusky. General Devereaux had not arrived. From Augostura, information had been received, that Arismendi had effected a revolution in the government of that place, and that Gen. Ordinati was marching in force to oppose him!

"The Brutus, Venezuelian brig, is totally lost at Nevis; the Admiral Brion is dismasted at Five Islands, or the Saints.

In haste I am &c.

P. S.—Since writing you this morning I have been unable to collect further particulars concerning the late revolution at Augostura. It is certain that Zeer, late Vice President of the Venezuelian Republic, has been deposed, and that Arismendi has been elected; or more properly speaking, appointed President in the room of Bolivar. How these dissensions will end, it is impossible to hazard a conjecture, but I fear the worst consequences from such a state of anarchy and confusion."

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette, Nov. 2.

By the arrival of the schooner Thomas Tennant at this port in 30 days from Carthagena, information is received that the Patriot Army under Gen. Bolivar, was within twenty miles of that place, and it was expected that the place would be immediately surrendered.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Augostura, to his friend in Baltimore—handed to the Editor of the Patriot—dated

"*Augostura, 20th Sept.* 1819.

"We were yesterday gratified with bulletins from our army, dated at Santa Fee, the capital of New-Grenada; I enclose you the one issued immediately after the battle that led to this glorious result. You will see that our friend Johnson* was wounded. These intrepid fellows have effected a great deal, as is acknowledged in the 29th bulletin. Our troops found between 5 and $600,000 in the mint; and Gen. Bolivar writes to the vice president, Dr. Zea, that he had on the 15th of August more than a *Million* of dollars in his possession. I sail for New-York next week

Remark—This intelligence is important, as it is direct, and official. The rumor of a change in the political circle at Augostura, which lately reached us, whether true or false, is of little consequence. The Congress governs, and the revolution will be complete. One of the finest regions of all the earth, will be opened to political and commercial relations with us

* An Irish officer of great promise. The auxiliaries go under the term of 'English, though the majority are Irish and Scotch, &c. The body consisted of about 400, or 420 men, at the beginning of the campaign.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in New-York, dated at Philadelphia Friday noon.

I send you an extract from the report of the committee of the United States' Bank.

1,700,000 losses in Baltimore.
1,300,000 in other places.
———
3,000,000

No dividend can be made until January, 1821; after which, the committee think the stock will be valuable. The stock returned to the bank they value at par. I suppose the stock returned, bad debts, bonus, buildings, &c. will amount to ten millions; which will leave seven millions five per cent stock, and eighteen millions to lend their customers. I think the bad debts will amount to one million more than reported."

Remark—The Philadelphia Franklin Gazette of Friday noon, says—"U. S. Bank Stock—No offer, 98 asked."

The Rev. Pliny Fiske and the Rev Levi Parsons Missionaries to Jerusalem, sailed on Monday for Smyrna Rev. Mr. Fiske preached his farewell sermon at the Old South on Sunday evening, to a very large and crowded audience. After which a collection was made, which amounted to $250 92. The instructions to the Missionaries were then read in public by Dr. Worcester, the Secretary of the Committee.

Boston Centinel, Nov. 3.

The United States sloop of war Hornet, Capt. Reed, was at Gibraltar, Oct. 5, waiting orders.

Capt. Shaw, of the navy, is appointed to the line of battle ship Independence, at Boston, in the room of Com. Bainbridge, who takes command of the Columbus, at Washington.

Thursday the 2d of December, is to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving in Rhode-Island

The Georgia papers report that it is Gen. Jackson's intention shortly to resign his commission in the army.

A correspondent recommends hemlock boughs to cover vegetables to prevent them from freezing. When covered with straw there is danger in communicating fire in the use of a candle—this is prevented by using the hemlock.

Died,

At Montville, Mr. WILLIAM C. HAUGHTON, aged 46 years.

At Hampton, Mrs. MEHETABLE PERKINS, aged 61 years.

At Beaufort, S. C. HENRY W. ROGERS, Esq. Attorney at Law, late of this city, aged 31 years.

In this city, on the 5th inst. Mrs. MARY L. HUNTINGTON, the wife of Gen. Eben. Huntington, aged 46 years. Affable in her deportment, ingratiating in her manners, and of a truly estimable character, she is sincerely lamented, not only by her bereaved family, but by a widely extended circle of acquaintances and friends.

Mr. ELIPHALET BALDWIN, aged 52 years; Miss SALLY WISSHIP, aged 18 years; Miss PRISCILLA BILLINGS, aged 18 years; Mr. HENRY DARBY, son of Mr. Rufus Darby, aged 18 years; a child of Mr. John Smith.

At Providence, BENONI PEARCE, Esq. in the 89th year of his age.

At Northampton, Mass. on Sunday evening, the Hon. CALEB STRONG, late Governor of Massachusetts, in the 75th year of his age. He enjoyed his usual health until 10 minutes before his death.

Fall and Winter Goods.

G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

HAVE just received from New-York, a large and general assortment of FRESH IMPORTED

DRY GOODS,

of the latest European fashions, all bought with cash, and principally at *Auction*, and will be sold, WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at a small advance for cash. Among which are

60 pieces superfine and low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.

60 pieces Bombazetts and Scotch Plaids.

12 doz. Merino, Crape, Silk, Cotton and Cassimere Shawls.

Nov. 9, 1819. 1—

Norwich, Nov 9, 1819.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Wholesale and Retail.

F. A. HUNTINGTON. & CO.

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a large assortment of *fresh imported*

DRY GOODS,

which they will sell uncommonly cheap for ready cash. Among them are

100 pieces Bombazetts, of all colors, fashionable, and various qualities, from 1/6 per yard upwards.

Superfine, middling & low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.

Coatings, Flannels, Baizes, &c.

Rose Blankets from 7 to 11-4 large.

3¼ point ditto.

Pelease Cloths. Salisbury Flannels.

Superfine Toilinett, Swansdown and Marseilles Vesting.

Superfine steam loom and Irish Cotton Shirtings.

Canton and Italian Crapes.

Cassimere Shawls.

Merino and Imitation ditto.

Worsted and Cotton Hosiery.

Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick. Cotton do.

40 pieces Florence and Levantine Silks.

India black Sinchews and Lustrings.

Calicoes, Ginghams and Cambricks.

Dimoties, Diapers, Stockinets, Rattinetts.

100 pieces Domestic Brown Shirtings.

Merino, Plush and Velvet Trimmings.

Best English Ingrain and Brussells CARPETING, at the lowest N. York prices.

ALSO,

200 pair Ladies' Shoes,

(manufactured in New-York) of the first quality and latest fashion.

Persons who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call on

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

25 Dollars Reward

TO any person who will apprehend *Stephen Johnson*, of Lisbon, and *Wheeler Morgan, Jr* of Voluntown, both of Connecticut, and secure them in any goal, or deliver them to the subscriber, in Norwich, in said Connecticut, so that they may be brought to justice. Said Johnson calling himself by the name of *Stephen L. Smith*, and Morgan calling himself by the name of *Shelden*. Said Johnson is of light complexion, light blue eyes and light hair, his cheeks of fresh color, and when he talks he carries his head up and rather on the right side, his height about 5 feet and 8 inches; and said Morgan is of a pale countenance, and rather of a down cast look, has a fine and whining voice when he speaks, and shows every mark of a rogue. Said persons stole or took from the pasture of the subscriber, a pair of ring middled Oxen, about 8 or 9 years old, the one rather broad and the other rather hog horned Said Oxen they sold to *Captain Stephen T. Northam*, of Newport, Rhode-Island, and then made their escape

NATHAN SEARS

Norwich, Nov. 8, 1819. 1—

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE AT

R. Hubbard's Book-Store,

SHETUCKET STREET,

THE Poems of Oliver Goldsmith, embellished with elegant engravings from the designs of Richd. Westall, R. A. A very splendid edition. Price 1,75.

Nov. 1, 1819. 32—

The Subscriber's

INDISPENSABLE necessity for money, induces him to offer the following articles, of superior quality, at reduced prices, viz.

Old Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua and Boston Rum; Cognac and Cider Brandy; Holland and Country Gin; Molasses; Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas; Muscatel, Bloom and Malaga Raisins; Cavendish, Sweet Scented, 1 lb. Twist, Short Cut and Long do. Tobacco; One Ton Lump and Brown Sugars; 400 lbs. Coffee; 2 Tierces Rice; 1 bbl. Snuff; 2 bbls. Pepper & Pimento; 400 lbs. pure Ginger; 500 Bushels Turks-Island, Cape and Liverpool Salt; 50 lbs. Cassia; 400 lbs. Tallow; Doolittle's Bar Soap; Windsor Shaving do; Nutmegs; Salt Petre; Starch; Pearlashes; Roll Brimstone; Copperas; Russia Bristles; Cut Nails and Brads from 2d to 20d; 20 bbls. superfine Flour; 10 half bbls. do; Shot of all sizes; Powder and Flints; Codfish; No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel; 8 tons ground Plaster Paris; a small assortment of Iron Hollow Ware, &c. &c. &c.

The subscriber begs leave to request all cash purchasers of the above articles, to call and examine, and he will endeavor to convince them that money makes the mare go.

CALVIN TYLER.

Norwich, Nov 10, 1819. 1—

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.

N. B.—Persons who have casks they wish to get filled with Lime, can be furnished by applying at the Kiln on Monday and Tuesday of next week

JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Nov. 9, 1819 1—

Notice.

GOOD Weavers may now constantly be supplied with superior yarn by the *Bozrah Manufacturing Company*, who expect shortly to have a general assortment of DRY GOODS

Bozrahville, Nov 6, 1819

N. B. Those indebted to the Company, are again earnestly requested to make payment.

1 D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

NEW-LONDON COUNTY, ss.
Superior Court, September
A. D. 1819.

UPON the petition of *Daniel Lathrop*, of Norwich, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that at the Superior Court holden at New-London, on the 4th Tuesday of September, A. D. 1818, he obtained a decree of said Court, foreclosing the right, in equity, of *Ozias Mc Call, John Mc Call and Jabez Metcalf* to redeem certain mortgaged lands, &c. described in said petition—and that since the time of the decree of said Superior Court, he has discovered that at the time of the passing thereof, and at the date of his petition on which said decree was made, *Elisha Morgan*, of Lisbon, in New-London County, and *Peleg Thomas, Jr.* of Lebanon, in Windham County, and *Roger Mc Call, Jr.* late of said Lebanon, now in parts, to the petitioner, unknown—claimed to have title to said mortgaged lands, &c. and now claim a right in equity to redeem the same land praying this Court to decree a foreclosure of the right of said *Elisha Morgan, Peleg Thomas, Jr. and Roger Mc Call, Jr.* to redeem said lands, &c. as by petition on file dated Sept. 13th, A. D. 1819.

This Court order said petition to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in said New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1820, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in the Norwich Courier, three weeks successively, six weeks before said third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1820.

CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk. 1—

Probate Office, Plainfield District,
Plainfield, Nov. 2d. 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

JOSEPH PALMER,

late of Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *John Taylor*, Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

1 *Attest, JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 5th day of Nov. A. D. 1819—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Mr. SEPTIMEUS LATHROP,

late of Lisbon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mrs. Betsey Lathrop*, the Executrix, or be debarred a recovery according to law,—she giving notice in the Norwich Courier, and on the sign-post in said Lisbon.

Attest, BUSHEL LATHROP, Clerk.

Those indebted to the above estate are requested to make payment.

BETSEY LATHROP, *Executrix.*

Lisbon, Nov. 6, 1819 1—

3 Boxes Havana brown Sugar, for sale by

Nov. 9. JOSEPH BREED.

POETRY.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN (BOSTON) CENTINEL.

AMERICAN SKETCHES.

Irving, the author of the Sketch Book, has beautifully compared the endearments and consolations of the other sex, in times of adversity and grief, to the vine binding its caressing tendrils round the shattered limbs of the Oak. This beautiful thought, our young correspondent, (Mr. Thomas C. Upham, of New-Hampshire,) gives us in verse, in the following stanzas—

WHEN from the cloud the thunder driven,
And hurl'd upon the mountain oak,
Its tall, majestic trunk, has riven,
And all its towering branches broke;
Around that trunk, around those arms,
The tender vine caressing clings,
And, wreathing there its softest charms,
Now life and strength and beauty brings.
And when the thunderbolt of woe,
Has mark'd the sons of mortal birth,
And, aiming at our bliss, the blow
Has riven and broke us to the earth;
Then woman's love, a vine more dear,
As fondly wreathes its charms around,
To soothe each pang, to dry each tear,
And kindly bind up every wound.

☞ NOTICE.

Miss Pierce,

OFFERS for sale several handsome STRAW and SILK HATS, and sundry articles of *Millinery*, at very reduced prices.—Having removed from the store which she formerly occupied, the above articles are offered for sale at the House of the *Rev. Mr. Tyler*, opposite the Meeting-house, where she will continue to make and repair Hats and Bonnets as usual.

Oct. 26, 1819. 51—

LOST,

A FEW days since, between the Landing and Town, a *Cook's Recipe Book*. The finder shall receive a reasonable reward by leaving it at this Office.

Nov. 3. 53—

AUCTION.

THE real estate of the late *Capt. John Doane*, deceased, consisting of about *twenty acres upland mowing, pasture and plough-land and twenty-five acres woodland, with two Dwelling Houses and other buildings, adjoining the Scotland road*, in Norwich, will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the 15th inst. at 2 o'clock, P M at the late dwelling-house of said deceased.

HENRY STRONG, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 1, 1819. 52—

STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber's Farm on Friday night the 29th ult. two large fat OXEN, looking very much alike, ring-middled, 8 or 9 years old, one bug horned, and the other rather broad, supposed to have been taken by *Stephen Johnson and Wheeler Morgan*. Whoever will return said Oxen and secure the Thieves shall receive *Fifty Dollars Reward*, and all necessary charges.

NATHAN SEARS.

Norwich, Nov. 2, 1819. 52—

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, on the 24th Oct. a large pale red COW, 9 years old, bug horned, with holes in the under side of her horns. Said cow has but three teats only and some white under her belly and on the end of her tail. Whoever will return said cow, or give information where she may be found, shall be well rewarded.

ROWLAND CHAMPLIN.

Norwich, Nov. 1, 1819. 52—

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber on the 11th inst. a white sow Shoat, judged to weigh about one hundred pounds, no artificial mark. Whoever will return said shoat, or give information where she may be found, shall be generously rewarded.

JARED HYDE.

Franklin, Oct. 25, 1819. 51—

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, some time in May last, a dark red yearling HEIFER, with some white spots about her, has no artificial mark Whoever will give information where she may be found shall be reasonably rewarded.

DAVID PITCHER.

Norwich, Oct. 26, 1819. 51—

Notice.

THE subscriber will attend at *Newcomb Kinney's Hotel*, in Norwich, on the 10th day of November next, for the purpose of receiving Taxes now due on List 1818, (late in the hands of *Capt. Augustus Lathrop* deceased) of the inhabitants of the Town of Norwich, and on the 13th day of said Nov. at the House of *Widow Lathrop*, near the Court-House, in said Norwich, from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 5 P. M. on each of said days. All those in arrears for Taxes, that do not pay at that time, must expect to pay fees for collecting.

THOMAS THOMAS, *Collector.*

Norwich, Oct. 29, 1819. 52—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of WILSON'S PATENT

Franklin Parlour Stoves,

of various forms and sizes, with portable grates either for coal or wood. For beauty and economy, has not its equal, giving a beautiful open fire, which passes several times in the body of the stove, then rising and descending in the urn or cupola on the top, passing off into the chimney under the mantle piece, and may be used in the centre of rooms: suitable for cabins, counting-houses, bar-rooms, offices, &c.

ALSO,

Open Cooking Stoves,

with open fire on a large hearth, sufficient for roasting, boiling and frying in front, with 3 and 4 boilers on the top, and tube-boilers of copper attached to the side for any sized wooden vessel—will suit large families for washing, cooking, &c.

ALSO, IMPROVED

Oval Cooking Stoves,

with open fire in front, large hearth, from one to three boilers on the top, to suit families from 3 to 25 in number, with tube-boilers in the end for washing, &c.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Aug. 24. 42—

☞ FOR SALE.

WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD,

A Bargain,

AN excellent grazing FARM, lying in the town of Griswold, three miles south of Plainfield meeting-house, containing about two hundred acres, with a good convenient two story *Dwelling-House*, two good *Barns* and other out buildings. The farm is well wooded and watered, with excellent *Orcharding*, and of the best grafted fruit. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

JUDAH HART.

Griswold, Oct. 20, 1819. 6m—51—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Leffingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors.

Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26mantf—

☞ FOR SALE,

A valuable Lot of Land,

LYING in Chelsea, west society, town of Norwich, about one quarter of a mile from the wharf bridge. Said Lot contains about twelve acres, consisting of *Mowing, Plough-land*, a good pasture, and some *Wood-land*. Said land is walled in, and joins the land of *General Ward*, and was formerly owned by *Deacon Isaac Story*, and improved by *Mr. Nathaniel Herrick* for two year's past. It will be sold on reasonable terms, and a credit given if required. For further particulars enquire of

CALEB HALL, in Plainfield, or to *NATHAN CHAMPLIN, Norwich.*

Oct 20. 50—tf—

For Norfolk, Alexandria & Georgetown.

THE Sloop Ospray, will sail next week.

For passage apply to *Capt. GAVIT* or
JED. HUNTINGTON.

Nov 3.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

SLOOP THAMES, *U. Allyn*, master, will sail ten days. For freight or passage apply on board or
JAMES N BROWN,
or N. GILBERT.

Norwich, Nov. 2, 1819. 52—

FOR SALE AT

R. Hubbard's Book-Store,

NEWTON'S Works, in 6 octavo vols.
Life of Mrs. Graham,
Life of Richard Watson,
Tuckey's Expedition to the river Zaire,
O'Reilly's Greenland.

Oct. 27.

Wanted Weavers.

FIVE steady Girls, who understand common weaving, wanted immediately to tend Power Looms at the

Bozrah Manufacturing Company.

D. L. DODGE.

Bozrahville, Sept. 27, 1819. 47—

Masonic Notice.

AN adjourned Convocation of *Franklin Chapter, R. A. M. No.* 4, will be holden at their Chamber of Convocation, on Monday the 15th November, at 1 o'clock, P. M. A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the M. E. H. P.

JOSEPH KINGSLEY, *Secretary,*
F. C. R. A. M.

Norwich, Nov. 5, 1819. 52—

NEW-LONDON COUNTY, ss.
Superior Court, September term, A. D. 1819.

UPON the petition of *Mary Ann Avery*, of Lyme, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1799, she was lawfully married to *John Avery*, of said Lyme, with whom she lived in the faithful discharge of all her duty, until the month of January, A. D. 1819, when the said John deserted the petitioner and went to parts, to her unknown—shewing also to this Court that the said John hath committed the crime of adultery, &c. praying this Court to grant her a Bill of Divorce, together with her Alimony—as by petition on file dated September 29th, A D. 1819.

This Court order said petition to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1820, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers in this State, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

50 *CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.*

NEW-LONDON COUNTY, ss.
Superior Court, September term, A. D. 1819.

UPON the petition of *Hannah Brown*, of the town of New-London, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1810, she was lawfully married to *Thomas H Brown*, late of said New-London, with whom she lived in the faithful discharge of all her duty until the second day of December, A D 1815, when the said Thomas wilfully deserted her and went to parts unknown to the Petitioner, and hath ever since continued said desertion, with the total neglect of his duty to her, &c. praying this Court to grant her a Bill of Divorce as by petition on file, dated August 20th, A. D 1819

This Court order said petition to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1820, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers in this State, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

50 *CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.*

NEW-LONDON COUNTY, ss.
Superior Court, September term, A. D. 1819

UPON the petition of *Sylvia Morgan*, of Preston, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on the 23d day of January, A D. 1792, she was lawfully married to *Sanford Morgan*, of said Preston, with whom she lived in the due performance of her obligations as a wife, until the month of November, A. D 1808—when the said Sanford, wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and went to parts (to her) unknown, and hath ever since continued said desertion, with a total neglect of duty on his part, &c.—praying this Court to grant her a Bill of Divorce, as by petition on file dated Sept 7th, A D 1819.

This Court order said petition to be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1820, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers printed in this State, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

49 CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

☞ NOTICE

THE subscribers appointed by the Hon. Superior Court, Sept term, in New-London County, A D. 1819, Commissioners on the estate of *Mr. William Albertson*, of Norwich, in said County, an insolvent debtor, hereby give notice that they will meet at the office of John Hyde, Esq. in said Norwich, on the second Mondays of January and February, and on the fourth Friday of April, A. D. 1820, for the purpose of receiving claims against said debtor, after which last meeting no claims will be received.

JOHN HYDE,
GEO. PERKINS, } *Com'rs.*

Oct 27, 1819 51—

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, Oct 18th, 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first day of November next, for the creditors of the estate of

ASA BACON, Esq.

late of Canterbury, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate to *Asa Bacon, Esq* of Litchfield, in the County of Litchfield, Executor of the last will & testament of the deceased, or to *Fitch Adams, Esq.* of said Canterbury, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

51 *Attest, JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1819—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. JOSEPH SIMSON,

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Simeon Hazen*, the Administrator upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Franklin.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

SIMEON HAZEN, *Adm'r.*

Franklin, Oct. 18, 1819. 50—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the first day of Nov. 1819.

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from the date hereof are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Capt. THOMAS HYDE,

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Eli Hartshorn, Esq.* the Executor upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law he giving Notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign post in said Franklin.

Attest BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

ELI HARTSHORN, *Executor.*

Franklin, Nov 2d, 1819. 52—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1819.

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the several creditors of the estate of

Mr SAMUEL PALMER,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their claims to *Mrs. Eunice Palmer and Walter Palmer, Esq.* the Executors upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law, they giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Preston.

Attest. BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

EUNICE PALMER,
WALTER PALMER, } *Executors.*

Preston, Nov. 1, 1819. 52—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 21st day of October A. D. 1819—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

FREEMAN TRACY, Esq. and Mrs. LUCY K. PALMER, are appointed administrators upon the estate of

Mr. WALTER PALMER, Jr.

late of Griswold, deceased, and they having accepted said trust have given bonds according to law.

Six months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of *Mr. Walter Palmer, Jr.* late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Freeman Tracy, Esq. and Mrs. Lucy K Palmer*, the administrators upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law, they giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Griswold.

52 *Attest BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.*

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, Oct. 22d, A. D 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. JACOB JOHNSON,

late of Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *Anson Johnson*, of said Plainfield, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

25 *Attest. JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

THE creditors of *Mr Israel K Tefft*, are hereby notified, that we the subscribers are appointed by the Hon. Superior Court, holden at Windham, on the 2d Tuesday of September, 1819, to adjust and ascertain the debts against said *Tefft*, as an insolvent debtor, and that we shall meet for that purpose at the house of *Darius Dwight*, in Thompson, in said Windham County, State of Connecticut, on the 2d Tuesdays of December, March and May next. All persons having claims against said *Tefft*, may present the same, properly attested, for allowance at either of said meetings.

GEORGE LARNED,
RUFUS COBURN, } *Com'rs.*

Thompson, Oct. 26, 1819. 52—

ALL persons interested in the estate of *Capt. Augustus Lathrop*, late of Norwich, deceased, are hereby notified to appear before the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, on the 13th day of December, 1819, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners on said Estate, it having been represented as likely to be insolvent.

By order of Court of Probate,
JAMES STEDMAN, *Adm'r.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Those who are indebted for taxes on list of 1817, lately in the hands of the deceased for collection, must expect, without discrimination, to pay the costs of collection if they do not immediately pay them to J. STEDMAN, *Adm'r.*

Norwich, Oct. 21, 1819. 3w—51—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.
FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS I.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
4	" " of	1000	"	4000
4	" " of	500	"	2000
96	" " of	100	"	9600
100	" " of	50	"	5000
395	" " of	20	"	7900
11400	" " of	2 50	"	28500
12000	Prizes			$60000

12000 Tickets at $5 is $60000

☞ *Not a Blank in the Lottery.*

A more favorable Scheme for the Adventurer, we presume to say, was never offered to the public. The one now offered contains more high prizes than Schemes in general of this amount; and, it will be observed, that a person can obtain two Tickets for the same money that will buy but one in a Scheme of any other description. Consequently the Adventurer will have two chances for high Prizes to one in any other Lottery.

Part of the above Prizes will be determined in the following manner, viz.

The first drawn number on the 10th, 14th, and 20th day's drawing will be entitled to *one thousand dollars each*, and the first drawn number on the 18th day will be entitled to *three thousand dollars*.

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent, and all prizes less than *five hundred dollars* payable in *sixty days*, and all others in *ninety days* after the completion of the drawing, which will positively commence on the 2d Tuesday of January, 1820, at Mr Knap's Hotel in Fairfield; and 500 numbers will constitute one day's drawing, which will regulate the stationary prizes.

All prizes not called for in one year will be considered as generously given to the Society, and will not thereafter be paid.

SIMEON H MIXOR,
JEREMIAH STURGES,
PHINEAS TAYLOR,
THO'S F ROWLAND, } *Managers.*

TICKETS FOR SALE BY
RUSSELL HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket-street,
and by SAMUEL TYLER, *and*
JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

July 21, 1819. 37—

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar*.

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich. H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.

May 26. 29tf—

Notice.

THE Co-partnership of the subscribers under the firm of *Erastus Tucker, & Co.* will by mutual consent be dissolved on the first day of January next. Those who are indebted to them, either by book or note, are requested to make payment by that time; as they calculate to remove from their present stand at the time aforesaid. Should any accounts then remain unsettled, they will be under the necessity of leaving them with an Attorney for collection.

All those who have any claims on said Company, either for cash or goods, are requested to call by said time and receive their pay.—The goods which they have remaining on hand, they offer at very reduced prices for present pay or approved notes.

WILLIAM TUCKER, Jr.
ERASTUS TUCKER.

Lisbon, Hanover Society, Oct. 18, 1819. tf—50—

Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, Commissioners to examine and adjust the claims of the creditors of the estate of *Mr. Samuel Hyde*, late of Franklin, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months from the 11th day of October, A. D. 1819, allowed by said Court for the creditors to exhibit their several claims to us—Now give notice, that we shall meet for the purpose of receiving, examining, and adjusting claims at the late Dwelling-house of the deceased, in said Franklin, on the first Monday of December and last Monday in March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on each of said days.

ELI HARTSHORN,
CHRISTOPHER HYDE, } *Com'rs.*

Franklin, Oct. 20, 1819. 52—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1819 — *NORWICH*: (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. — [VOL. XXIV No. 2.]

Fall and Winter Goods.

G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

HAVE just received from New-York, a large and general assortment of FRESH IMPORTED

DRY GOODS,

of the latest European fashions, all bought with cash, and principally at *Auction*, and will be sold, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at a small advance for cash. Among which are

60 pieces superfine and low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
60 pieces Bombazetts and Scotch Plaids.
12 doz. Merino, Crape, Silk, Cotton and Cassimere Shawls.

Nov. 9, 1819. 1—

Norwich, Nov. 9, 1819.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Wholesale and Retail.

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a large assortment of *fresh imported*

DRY GOODS,

which they will sell uncommonly cheap for ready cash. Among them are

100 pieces Bombazetts, of all colors, fashionable, and various qualities, from 1s6 per yard upwards.
Superfine, middling & low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Coatings, Flannels, Baizes, &c.
Rose Blankets from 7 to 11-4 large.
3/4 point ditto.
Pelesse Cloths. Salisbury Flannels.
Superfine Toilinett, Swansdown and Mer seilles Vesting.
Superfine steam loom and Irish Cotton Shirtings.
Canton and Italian Crapes.
Cassimere Shawls.
Merino and Imitation ditto.
Worsted and Cotton Hosiery.
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick. Cotton do.
40 pieces Florence and Levantine Silks.
India black Sinchews and Lustrings.
Calicoes, Ginghams and Cambricks.
Dimoties, Diapers, Stockinets, Rattinetts.
100 pieces Domestic Brown Shirtings.
Merino, Plush and Velvet Trimmings.
Best English Ingrain and Brussells CARPETING, at the lowest N. York prices.

ALSO,

200 pair Ladies' Shoes,
(manufactured in New-York) of the first quality and latest fashion.

Persons who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call on

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO

The Subscriber's

INDISPENSABLE necessity for money, induces him to offer the following articles, of superior quality, at reduced prices, viz.

Old Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua and Boston Rum; Cogniac and Cider Brandy; Holland and Country Gin; Molasses; Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas; Muscatel, Bloom and Malaga Raisins; Cavendish Sweet Scented, 1/2 lb. Twist, Short Cut and Long do. Tobacco; One Ton Lump and Brown Sugars; 400 lbs. Coffee; 2 Tierces Rice; 1 bol. Snuff; 2 bbls. Pepper & Pimento; 400 lbs. pure Ginger; 300 Bushels Turks-Island, Cape and Liverpool Salt; 50 lbs Cassia; 400 lbs. Tallow; Doolittle's Bar Soap; Windsor Shaving do; Nutmegs; Salt Petre; Starch; Pearlashes; Roll Brimstone; Copperas; Russia Bristles; Cut Nails and Brads from 2d to 20d; 20 bbls Superfine Flour; 10 half bbls. do; Shot of all sizes; Powder and Flints; Codfish; No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel; 3 tons ground Plaster Paris; a small assortment of Iron Hollow Ware, &c. &c. &c.

The subscriber begs leave to request all cash purchasers of the above articles, to call and examine, and he will endeavor to convince them that money makes the mare go.

CALVIN TYLER.

Norwich, Nov. 10, 1819. 1—

Seventh Edition.

TEMPLE Carmina: Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music.

Sermons preached in the Tron Church, Glasgow, by Thomas Chalmers, D. D.

Imagination; The Maniac's Dream, and other Poems by Henry T. Farmer, M. D.

FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S, *Book-Store, Chelsea-Landing.*

ALSO FOR SALE,

Daboll's Almanac, for 1820, by the gro doz. or single.

Nov. 3. 52—

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3 Boxes Havana brown Sugar, for sale by

Nov. 9. JOSEPH BREED.

Anderson's COUGH DROPS.

THE great and increasing sales of ANDERSON'S Cough Drops, since they have been prepared by the subscriber and offered to the public, more fully than any other argument, prove their real value, and we boldly venture to assert that no medicine ever yet prepared for Coughs and Consumptions has gained so much credit, in so short a time, as this composition. If the attestations of persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for this Medicine, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Too often does prejudice by listening to some and adopting the opinions of others prevail; thereby preventing a trial of such Medicine as might afford relief, under the idea that no relief can be obtained. Scarcely a case occurs but may be relieved by the timely use of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, which have proved to be a cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

I, SAMUEL H JONES, of Salisbury, do hereby certify that my wife has for more than five years been troubled with a violent Cough, difficulty of breathing, and loss of appetite, and almost entirely deprived of sleep; and having tried, as we supposed, every thing that might relieve her without receiving any benefit, I was induced to have her make trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and after using two bottles, her cough entirely left her—she enjoyed her former sleep, which she had not done for years, and was again restored to strength. I can with confidence say I believe these Drops to be the best Medicine in use, for Coughs, and Complaints of the Lungs.

SAMUEL H JONES.

Salisbury, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or breast, and more or less, cough and weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, A'gy 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low. I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops. And purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 28, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Each bottle contains two ounces, and frequently effects a cure.

☞ Be particular that each genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle;

And that each of the directions are signed in writing by JAMES MELLEN, no others are genuine.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen* Hudson; *H. H. Schieffelin & Co.* 193 Pearl Street, New-York; *Bartlett & Chase*, No. 13, Cornhill, Boston; and by *Lorenzo Bull*, Hartford; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; and *Joseph C. Huntington*, Norwich

Oct. 13, 1819. 40-6m—

SCHOOL BOOKS.

R. Hubbard,

HAS for sale at his *Book-Store, Shetucket-Street*, an extensive assortment of School Books, wholesale and retail.

Merchants, School-Masters, and others, supplied on the most liberal terms.

Nov. 1. 1819. 52—

NEW FLOUR.

James N. Brown,

HAS for sale, just received, superfine Southern Flour, in bbls. and half bbls. made from new wheat.

Sept. 1. 43—

Daboll's Almanack, for 1820,

IN large or small quantities, for sale by R. HUBBARD.

Oct. 6.

Notice.

THE subscribers have entered into Co-partnership under the firm of

Baker & Spalding,

for the practice of Physic and Surgery.—All professional calls shall be promptly attended and gratefully acknowledged.—They offer for sale, at their store a few rods north of the Meeting-house, in Brooklyn, a general assortment of *Drugs, Medicine and Groceries*, at very reduced prices for cash, country produce, or credit

EBENEZER BAKER.
LUTHER SPALDING.

Brooklyn, Oct. 23, 1819. 3w-53—

New School Books.

FOR SALE AT

THOMAS ROBINSON'S Book-Store, Chelsea,

SANFORD'S Practical Arithmetic, in which the rules are rendered simple in the operation and illustrated by a variety of useful questions, &c

To which is added, a new and concise system of Book keeping, both by single and Double Entry.

Arithmetic Simplified: being a plain, practical system, adapted to the capacity of youth, and designed for the use of Schools in the United States, in two parts. By John B. White.

The North American Spelling Book; or pronunciation simplified; on a new plan, being an easy, gradual, and complete guide to spelling and pronunciation according to the best usages, principally upon the authority of Walker. By R. Wiggins.

First Lessons in Geography and Astronomy, with seven maps and a plate of the Solar system for the use of young children, by J. A. Cummings.

Russell's Abridgment of Murray's English Grammar, second edition.

A Catechetical Compend of General History, sacred and profane from the creation of the world, to the year 1817 of the Christian Era, in three parts, by T. Butler, A. M.

New-York Spelling Book. New-York Readers No 1, 2, and 3.

For sale as above, a good assortment of School and Classical Books.

Nov. 3. 1819. 52—

New Cabinet WARE-HOUSE.

LEVI JONES & FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL,

WOULD inform their friends and the public that they have commenced the *Cabinet Making Business*, in all its various branches, under the firm of

Jones & Bushnell,

at the Brick Store one door east of *Huxen's Hotel*, near the Wharf Bridge, where they intend to make and keep constantly on hand *Furniture* of every description, and of the newest fashions.

SIDEBOARDS,
SOFAS,
SECRETARIES,
BUREAUS, &c.

Those who may favor them with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, *of the best materials*, and with dispatch.

Norwich, Oct. 20, 1819. 50—

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred casks North-Stonington

LIME,

fresh from the Kiln, *very cheap.*

The subscriber has recently erected a Kiln for burning Lime, in North-Stonington, about seven miles distant from Norwich. The Lime has been examined by good judges, and proved to be very excellent—remarkably strong and very free from grit and sand. The N. Stonington lime casks are a size larger than the Providence, and are offered for sale at the store of WM. BELCHER, Esq Norwich-Landing, at 14s. per cask, one dollar less than the Providence.—Farmers will find this Lime a very cheap manure. In England, where agricultural improvement has advanced perhaps as near perfection as in any country, Lime is considered a very important manure, and is used in very great quantities—Perhaps the greatest effect is produced when mixed with coarse manure. The coarsest kind of manure may be prepared in a very short time for any crop whatever.

Orders addressed to WM BELCHER, Esq. Norwich, agent of the subscriber, or to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention.

JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, Aug. 10, 1819. 40-4w

WANTED,

100 cords of Wood.

50 cords to be delivered at the Kiln by the 1st of October next.

TWO new one horse WAGGONS, for sale by

JOSEPH BREED.

Oct. 20. 50—

MUSIC.

MUSICA Sacra, a collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces. Compiled at the request, and published under the patronage of the Oneida Musical Society Price, 1,25.

The Musical Reader, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score. To which are prefixed the Rudiments of Music. Compiled by one of the editors of the "Musica Sacra." Price $2.

Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music. Price $1.

The Hartford Collection of Classical Church Music. By Eli Roberts. Price 1,25.

The Easy Instructor; or a new method of teaching Sacred Harmony. By William Little and William Smith.

A variety of Gamuts, with blank ruling.

FOR SALE BY

R. HUBBARD,
Blue-Store Shetucket-Street.

*** Large discounts will be made to those who purchase by the quantity.

Nov. 1. 52—

Domestic Goods, Wool Carding, &c.

MERINO and common Wool will be cleansed and carded, and Woolen Goods of every kind colored and finished by experienced workmen, at the Woolen Factory, in Norwich, the ensuing season, on the most reasonable terms—Where the subscribers offer for sale, by the piece or yard, a good assortment of *Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Satlinetts, Kerseys, Plains*, &c. 6-4 and 7-8 *Flannels, Rose and common Blankets, domet*, 9-8 *Flannels and sheetings, scarlet, yellow, green, mixed, & bleached single and double Yarn for Knitting, Fringe and Tufting.*

Wanted, WOOL of every grade, in exchange for any of the above, by

F. & E. HUNTINGTON, &
E. BACKUS.

Norwich Woolen Factory, June, 1819. 32—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale.

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

Patent Cut Nails.

A GOOD assortment consisting of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 20, and 25d. Cut Nails, of the best quality, constantly for sale at low prices *by the cask only*, by Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Sheathing, Drawing, Boat and Slating Nails; Cut Tacks and Brads of various sizes, and Cut Spikes, six inches long—a good article for plank floors.—Orders addressed to the subscriber will receive due attention.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Oct. 20. 50-tf—

FOR SALE,

150 Bushels American Salt first quality,
100 do. Turks Island do. good,
25 Quintals Codfish.

WANTED,

White Beans, and all kinds of produce in exchange, by

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, Oct 13, 1819. 49—

Rum, Molasses, &c.

10 Hhds. best retailing Molasses,
5 do. New-England Rum,
5 do. St. Croix do.

Dexter's best Lime, and Superfine Flour, just received and for sale by the subscriber—who wishes to purchase.

Oats, Flax-Seed & Hemp.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Oct. 27. 51—

Oil Cake, Stone Lime, &c.

JOSEPH H. STRONG,

HAS on hand, some Oil Cake and Flax-Seed Oil, which he will dispose of at a reduced price.—Also, a few casks best Stone Lime, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

Norwich, Aug. 12, 1819. 41—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS I.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
4	: : of	1000	:	4000
4	: : of	500	:	2000
96	: : of	100	:	9600
100	: : of	50	:	5000
395	: : of	20	:	7900
11400	: : of	2 50	:	28500
12000	Prizes			$60000

12000 Tickets at $5 is $60000

☞ *Not a Blank in the Lottery.*

A more favorable Scheme for the Adventurer, we presume to say, was never offered to the public. The one now offered contains more high prizes than Schemes in general of this amount; and, it will be observed, that a person can obtain two Tickets for the same money that will buy but one in a Scheme of any other description. Consequently the Adventurer will have two chances for high Prizes to one in any other Lottery.

Part of the above Prizes will be determined in the following manner, viz

The first drawn number on the 10th, 14th, and 20th day's drawing will be entitled to *one thousand dollars each*, and the first drawn number on the 18th day will be entitled to *three thousand dollars.*

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent. and all prizes less than *five hundred dollars* payable in *sixty days*, and all others in *ninety days* after the completion of the drawing, which will positively commence on the 2d Tuesday of January, 1820, at Mr Knap's Hotel in Fairfield; and 500 numbers will constitute one day's drawing, which will regulate the stationary prizes.

All prizes not called for in one year will be considered as generously given to the Society, and will not thereafter be paid.

SIMEON H. MINOR,
JEREMIAH STURGES,
PHINEAS TAYLOR,
THO'S F ROWLAND, } *Managers.*

TICKETS FOR SALE BY

RUSSELL HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket-street,
and by SAMUEL TYLER, *and*
JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

July 21, 1819. 37—

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May 26. 19tf—

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WILLIAM TUCKER, Jr.
ERASTUS TUCKER.

Lisbon, Hanover Society, Oct. 18, 1819. tf-50—

PLASTER, Oil, &c.

50 Tons Plaster Paris,
10 bbls. Lamp Oil,
10 do. Liver Oil,
50 Casks Lime.
Pine Lumber,

FOR SALE BY

C. BELLS.

WANTED,

Beans, Flaxseed, Oats.

Oct. 12, 1819. 49-6w—

United States Bank.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, held at Washington Hall, on Friday the 5th instant, Mr Drayton, from the General Committee of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, appointed on the 1st instant, delivered in the following Report.

The Committee appointed on the 1st of this month, by the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, convened in Philadelphia, respectfully report,

That after a laborious examination of documents, a patient attention to oral testimony connected with them, and a careful perusal of written statements submitted to the committee by the President of the Bank of the United States, and some of the Directors of one of its Branches, which were elucidated where necessary by verbal explanations, it appears, That the losses ascertained to have accrued, and which may be expected to accrue at the Branch in Baltimore, amount to about $1,700,000, estimating the stock of the Bank pledged in Baltimore to the Parent Bank, for the security of loans upon it, at $100 a share. In forming their judgment of the losses at Baltimore, little more was necessary for the committee than to collate the facts and to digest the evidence which was before them. After having done so, the conclusion above stated almost necessarily followed.

The consideration of the other losses which have been sustained by the Institution, was involved in greater difficulty, nor can the committee decide upon them with the same degree of certainty, as upon those which occurred at Baltimore. From many of the western Branches no returns of losses have been received by the Parent Bank since June last. Subsequently to that period, therefore, no information respecting the losses in those Branches can be obtained through official channels; but, when the committee reflect that many of the debts due to the Institution were contracted when lands and produce, which have since depreciated, were at enormous prices, and when speculation was very prevalent—and when they combine these facts with the commercial and monied situation of the country, and give the weight which is due to respectable communications made by gentlemen examined before them, they are convinced, that the ascertained and probable losses in the Parent Bank, in the Western, and in all the other Branches, will fall little, if at all, short of $1,500,000.—These two sums make together $3,000,000, from which, deducting $1,100,000, the balance of profit and loss of the Bank to the first of July, 1819, the remainder will be $1,900,000, which ought, therefore, to be regarded as constituting a deduction, *pro tanto* from the capital in July last, when it was expected that a dividend would have been made among the Stockholders. The profit of the Bank since that period added to what upon a fair and moderate calculation will be received by July next, will then be more than sufficient to replace its losses.—Under these circumstances, the committee would not think themselves justified in holding out to the Stockholders the prospect of a dividend before the first of January 1821. Without some extraordinary calamity, the condition of the Institution must then be such as to render its stock valuable and productive.

As the enormous loss at Baltimore has created great excitements and apprehension in the public mind, the committee deem it proper to state the causes which contributed largely towards swelling its amount: These causes are—

1st. The practice of permitting certain individuals to over-draw.

2d. Discounts granted by the Officers of that Branch without the knowledge of the board of Directors.

3d. Granting discounts upon Stock for amounts above its par value, without authority.

The committee beg leave to express their opinion, that the interests of the institution would be materially promoted, by alterations being made in the charter, so that every share should be entitled to one vote in elections for directors: that no votes should be receivable, at any meeting of the Stockholders, upon stock pledged to the bank as a security for monies loaned, and by striking out of the 2d and 19th fundamental articles of the 11th section of the charter, the words 'and no director shall hold his office more than three years out of four in succession' by which the same directors might be re-eligible for a longer period of time than is allowed by the existing law, although the same proportion of them would be obliged to vacate their seats. The committee likewise recommend, that the president and directors of the institution should be requested to apply to Congress to enact a law subjecting to criminal punishment any cashier or subordinate officer guilty of fraudulent conduct towards the bank or any of its branches, at the same time not interfering with the civil remedies against such delinquents.

The committee crave leave further to submit, that, in their judgment, no cashier or subordinate officer of the Bank or its Branches ought to be permitted to speculate upon or to traffic in the stock; and as a great many persons have placed their all in the Bank of the United States, the committee suggest, that, the Directors, upon the application of such individuals, should grant to them loans upon their shares, to such an amount and upon such conditions as the Directors may think proper; and, after mature deliberation, the committee strongly recommend as expedient that the number of the offices of Discount and Deposit, established in the several sections of the Union, should be gradually diminished, whenever it shall be deemed beneficial to the institution; and the committee are of opinion, that it would be important to the community that a larger number of five and ten dollar bills should be in circulation, more especially as by a late rule of the board of Directors, notes of the smaller denomination are to be every where receivable, from whatever offices they may be issued; and as the multifarious duties of the President and Cashier render it almost impossible for them to execute such bills in sufficient quantities to meet the public exigencies, it would therefore be desirable that the assistant cashier together with some confidential person appointed by the Board should be authorised by law to sign such notes.

The committee, in common with the rest of their fellow-citizens, have heard the current reports and opinions which have so generally been expressed respecting the cost of the building intended for the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia, and the injuries which have been sustained by the state or local Banks, from oppressive demands for specie made upon them by the Parent Bank and its offices. As these reports and opinions are founded in error, the committee, from official documents, will represent the facts as they really are.

The land upon which the Bank is to be erected, was purchased in May, 1818, for $157,000. According to the contracts which have been entered into, and the estimate of a committee appointed by the Board of Directors, the Building when finished, will not cost more than $125,000.

In the city of Philadelphia, the local Banks have received from the Parent Bank $1,150,972 in specie more than they have paid to it. No documents which the committee have been possessed of, exhibit the specie transactions between the Bank of the United States and its offices, and the local Banks generally, but the books of the Institution in this city show, that the balances due to it by the local Banks amount to $2,502,658, and that the balances due by it to the local Banks amount to $941,000, manifesting that the large sum of $1,561,658 remains due to the Institution, for which it is entitled to demand specie, but which it has forborne to do, although, in order to support the credit of the country, it has purchased great quantities of specie at a considerable expence.

As the degree of confidence which will be, and which ought to be, annexed to the prospects held out in this report relative to the future productiveness of the stock, must not a little depend upon the opinion entertained of the administration of the Parent Bank, the committee deem it a part of their duty, to give publicity to their sentiments upon this subject. From the time of their appointment, until this report was prepared, although they sat usually from an early hour in the morning until a late hour in the evening, with the exception of intervals allowed for dinner, although, during their sittings, they were very often obliged to apply to the President of the bank for information, they always found him present, always ready, at all hours, to comply with their wishes, and always, when applied to, communicating to them statements, facts and explanations, with unreserved openness, with honorable candor and with luminous perspicuity. From his conduct upon this occasion, from the means of judging of his official conduct afforded in the course of this investigation, as well as from opportunities of knowing him, enjoyed by many of the members of the committee, both in his private life and in his public career, they speak from the conviction of truth, when they declare, that they believe in their consciences, that his administration, has been, and will continue to be, firm and temperate, wise and conciliating; that he will pursue the sound interests of the institution, divested of fear, favor or affection, and if ever he be chargeable with any errors of the head, from which the most enlightened possess no charter of exemption, that he will never be guilty of any errors of the heart.

WM DRAYTON, Chairman.

Bank of the United States,
Philadelphia, 5th November, 1819.

Ordered, That the said Report, be accepted by this Meeting.

Ordered That the same be made public under the directions of the Secretary.

[*Extract from the Minutes.*]

J: GALES, Jun. Sec'ry.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 7.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the United States' Bank yesterday, the report of the committee was received with deep interest, produced no discussion, and was unanimously accepted, and ordered to be published, under the direction of the Secretary. The committee had previously been equally harmonious in concurring in the report, and in the warm and high praises justly bestowed upon the President of the Bank in that document.

The thanks of the meeting were, with the same unanimity, voted to the committee for the ability, diligence, and fidelity, with which they had performed their duties; to Mr. King for the impartial and enlightened manner in which he had presided at the several meetings, and to Mr. Gales for the faithful and able discharge of the duty of Secretary.

On motion, the Chairman then adjourned the meeting without day.

The Committee of Stockholders who made the report was composed generally of gentlemen of sterling integrity, enlightened minds, and unsullied reputation.—Only two or three of the directors were put on it; and when it is known that these directors reside at a distance from the parent bank, have never been concerned in stock jobbing, and are deeply interested in the faithful administration and solid prosperity of the institution, their selection must be considered, by candid and sensible men as judicious and prudent.

Mr. Drayton, from South-Carolina, who represented three or four millions of stock; Mr. Sears, from Boston, who was the only representative of the stock held in that rich metropolis; and Mr. Parsons from Connecticut, the only representative of the stock held in that state, were the sole directors, and of distant branches too, in the committee.—It was not known, moreover, when they were selected, that they were directors. The circumstance, on the suggestion of Mr. Drayton, was noticed at the second meeting of the stockholders; but it was determined that it would be improper for those gentlemen to withdraw from the committee. Mr. King, with an intelligence, impartially, and dignity, that do him credit, selected the committee, not only with a view to their individual characters, but to the sections of country which they represented, to the interest which they held in the stock, and to their political standing with the two great parties to which they belonged.

Spanish American Affairs.

BATTLE OF BOJACA.

From the Trinidad Courant, Sept. 27.

YESTERDAY, at day break, the advanced posts reported that the enemy were marching by the Samaca road; the army immediately got under arms, & as soon as it was ascertained that it was his intention to pass the bridge of Bojaca, to open his communication, and place himself in contact with the capital, we marched by the great road to intercept him, or oblige him to come to action.

At 2 P. M. the first division of the enemy got to the bridge, when our videttes of cavalry showed themselves. The enemy, who could not yet see our force, and supposed himself in presence of a corps of observation only, attacked with his cazadores, while the main body of his army continued to move on. Our division marched forward in double quick time, and, to the enemy's great surprise, our whole infantry appeared in column, on an eminence commanding the position. The enemy's advance had got up a part of the road in pursuit of our videttes, and the rest was below, at about a quarter of a league distant from the bridge, and showed a force of about 3000 men. The battalion of cazadores of our advance, detached a company in Guerrila, while the remainder in column, attacked the enemy's cazadores, and drove them back precipitately to an old ruin from which they were dislodged, he then passed the bridge and took up a position on the opposite side. In the mean time, our infantry descended from the eminence, and the cavalry kept its march by the road. The enemy then attempted a movement from his right, but was opposed by the rifle corps, and the British company. The first battalion of Barcelona, and the bravo of Paez, with the squadron of the upper plains, formed the centre. The battalion of the line of New-Grenada, and the guides of the rear, united to the battalion of cazadores, were on the left; the columns of Tunja and Socoro were in reserve.

Immediately the action became general throughout the line. Gen Anzuategui directed the operation of the centre and of the right, he attacked a battalion which the enemy had deployed in Guerrilla, in a glen, and obliged it to retire to its line, which, now in column on an eminence with three pieces of cannon in the centre, and two corps of cavalry, waited our attack.

The troops in our centre, notwithstanding a severe fire from some force of the enemy, on our left flank, attacked his main body; he kept a heavy fire, but our troops, in the most audacious style, executing their movements with the best discipline, surrounded the whole of the enemy's corps The squadron of the upper plains, charged with its usual bravery, and from that moment, all the efforts of the Spanish General, were unavailing; and he was driven from his position. The company of mounted grenadiers, all Spaniards, were the first that fled. The infantry attempted to form on a neighboring hill, but were immediately destroyed. A corps of cavalry in reserve, waited for ours, with their lances prepared to charge, and were totally cut to pieces; and, finally, the whole Spanish army in complete derout, and hemmed in on every side, laid down their arms, and surrendered prisoners of war. Nearly at the same time, simultaneously, Gen. Santander, who commanded the left, and who had met with a temerarious resistance from the enemy's vanguard to which he had only to oppose his cazadores with some companies of the line, by the guides of the rear, passed the bridge and completed the victory.

The whole of the enemy's army are prisoners. Gen. Barreyre, commander in chief of the forces in New-Greuada, and his second in command, Col Ximenes, almost all the commanders and chiefs of corps, a multitude of subalterns, and above 1600 men are prisoners, with their arms, ammunition, cavalry, &c. Not above 50 men, with some officers of cavalry who fled before the battle was decided have escaped. The commander in chief Barreyre, was taken by Pedro Martinez, a private of the rifle corps.

Gen. Santander, with the advance and the guides of the reserve, proceeded instantly in pursuit of the fugitives to this place; and Gen. Anzuategui with the rest of the army, remained during the night on the field of battle; the advantages obtained by the republic in yesterday's glorious victory, are incalculable.

Our troops never gained a more decisive triumph, and they have been seldom opposed to troops better disciplined, or better commanded.

Nothing is comparable to the intrepidity displayed by Gen Anzuategui, at the head of two battalions, and squadron of cavalry, with which he attacked, and made prisoners, the main body of the enemy; to him we are in a great measure indebted for the victory.

Gen Santander directed his manœuvres with judgment and bravery. The regiment bravo of Paez, and first of Barcelona, and the squadron of the upper plains, fought with distinguished valor. The columns of Tunjah and Soccoro joined the right at the moment of victory. In fine, his excellency is highly satisfied with the conduct of the chiefs, officers, and soldiers of the liberator army, on this memorable day.

Principal head quarters at Venta Quemada the 8th of August, 1819.

C. SOUBLETTE, *Chief of the Staff.*

SUCCESS OF THE PATRIOTS.

The Editor of the Baltimore Patriot has been favored with the following letter from a very intelligent source, dated

TRINIDAD, OCT. 1, 1819.

I have now the happiness to inclose to you the Bulletins No. 3, 4, and 5, from the army of General Bolivar, in New Grenada, by which you will find that he has beaten and taken prisoners the whole of the Spanish forces opposed to him in these highly important Provinces, by which the emancipation of the new world is insured beyond a doubt. The General says he has found upwards of one million of money in the mint, and that the property of government and of individuals are enormous. Some accounts state the treasure at $5,000,000. The stores are filled with every requisite to equip a large army, and no doubt, Bolivar will quicken his march upon Venezuela after putting things in order in the provinces. The plan for the ensuing campaign is to unite all the troops and make a dash upon Morillo, who, it is said, is in Venezuela, bewildered. It is computed, that the Patriot forces will exceed 12,000 men, exclusive of any troops that Bolivar may bring down with him. English's British legion are in our neighborhood, at Maturin, and by letters of the 18th inst from Margaretta, I learn that nearly 1000 men of Devereux's expedition had arrived there, but in consequence of Brion having allowed his squadron to disperse to cruise, the Spanish fleet had made their appearance and were actually blockading the Island, in order to intercept the troops expected from Ireland. The Admiral sent me a flechera to advice me of this circumstance, and I immediately sent a fast sailing vessel to cruise between this and Tobago, to suppress all vessels coming that way and to order them into this Gulph to join the British troops in Maturin—and I trust we shall be in time to save many of them from falling into the hands of the Spaniards.

A change has lately taken place in the administration, &c. in Angostura. Arismendi has been elected vice president; Marino, to the command of the army in Cumana, and Jolly to the active conducting of the marine operations.—Letters speak highly of the activity of Arismendi, and the great improvements already made in the state of affairs in Guyana Zea, though out of office, lends him a hand in the despatch of the office concerns. A large sum of money (400,000) was momently expected down at Angostura.

I am sorry to tell you that it has been uncommonly sickly here lately. We have lost Col. Elsom, Prinsept, Winslop, Trewsen, and many others; it has also taken off the poor man, and his wife and son, who went from Philadelphia with Alderson, with the patent guns.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Lynch, Zimmermann and Co. of Buenos Ayres, to their correspondent in New-York; received per the Buenos Ayrean government brig Independencia, arrived at Baltimore, in the remarkably short passage of 48 days.

BUENOS AYRES, SEPT. 18, 1819

"The contradictory rumours which still agitate the public mind, render every thing relating to business, so unsettled, that any report on the state of the market would be vain While some arrivals from the south of Europe and private letters from Spain and Gibraltar, represent all the energy of that kingdom bent on a powerful invasion of these provinces; others again, represent Spain as on the brink of intestine convulsions and ruin. There is even a private correspondence which speaks with confidence of the success of the liberal party over the minions of Ferdinand, and that their first step would be to make overtures of conciliation to the American Provinces

"In this conflicting crisis our government has adopted such measures as indicate a disposition to be prepared for the *worst* All the male population, in town and country, from 16 to 60 years of age, are enrolled, slaves included; and not even exempting foreigners, who were at least given to understand, that, unless they joined in the defence of the country, they must quit it, in a certain period A commission is also appointed to digest and carry into execution a plan of transporting all the women, children and aged to the interior cities.

"The old Spaniards were sent under *surveillance*, and heavy contributions have been exacted from them. Many of them have escaped from the country, and others are ruined by executions It will not appear strange, if, during the execution of this system, the whole community should suffer, and become confused and intimidated.—But at the very moment when this system is in operation, we see indications of a determination in our government, to persist, with uncommon energy, in the warfare against the Royalists of Peru. This latter circumstance convinces many people that our government apprehends no danger from the side of Old Spain.

"All prospects of an immediate compromise with Artigas are now at an end."

Foreign Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 2.

AT the meeting on Wednesday, in Clayton square, at which Lord Sefton presided, the following petition was carried amid loud acclamations.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT.

"*May it please your Royal Highness,*

"The undersigned inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Liverpool, humbly beg leave to approach your Royal Highness for the purpose of earnestly soliciting your Royal Highness to direct your most vigilant attention to the transactions that have taken place at Manchester, on and subsequently to the 16th of August last; transactions which, in the view of your petitioners, have a character of violence and outrage unknown to the modern periods of British history, and with respect to which they believe, from the answer which your Royal Highness was lately advised to give to the Common Council of London, that the full truth has not yet been suffered to reach the throne."

"Of the expediency of holding a public meeting constituted like that which took place at Manchester on the 16th of August, many of your petitioners entertain doubts; but that it was legally convened they are all convinced; and in this opinion they are confirmed by the fact, that a meeting intended previously to be held in that town, having been declared illegal by the magistrates, was therefore abandoned; but no such declaration was made by the constituted authorities as to the meeting of the 16th.

"And yet the meeting in question was dispersed by an armed force, who fell upon an unsuspecting multitude, and indiscriminately killed and wounded special constables and the populace, man, woman and child.

"This armed force was sent into the assembled multitude, for the avowed purpose of executing a warrant against certain individuals Your petitioners would humbly submit it as an important subject for your Royal Highness's consideration, that previously to this obviously perilous measure, no trial was made whether the civil power was competent to the arrest of the accused, that blood was drawn before the cavalry penetrated the crowd; and that when the parties accused had quietly surrendered themselves, the onset was continued on the meeting; the consequence of which has been, that nearly four hundred of his Majesty's people have been wounded, many of them severely, and that 6 have died of the wounds which were then inflicted on them

Attrocious as these proceedings appear to your petitioners to be, they humbly beg leave to represent to your Royal Highness, that their feelings of sorrow and indignation on this occasion are aggravated by the systematic opposition to inquiry into them, which seems to have been entered into by certain of the constituted authorities in this country. Your petitioners take this method of informing your Royal Highness that inquests on the dead have been held without adequate inquiry; that attempts have been made to exclude the public from the coroner's court; that when witnesses have attended to bear testimony to the share which individuals have had in the proceedings of the 16th of August, an inquest has been twice adjourned, to the great hindrance of justice; that the magistrates of Manchester have refused to take depositions against persons accused of feloniously cutting and stabbing, and that the grand jury of the county has, as your petitioners have been informed, thrown out several bills preferred against certain of the Manchester Yeomanry, when supported by the oaths of the wounded and other witnesses.

"With these facts before them, your petitioners cannot but feel indignant at the conduct of your Royal Highness's Ministers, who, upon the mere report of parties deeply implicated in those transactions and without instituting any inquiry, profess to have procured from your Royal Highness an approval of transactions, which, we are persuaded, when fully developed, will be found to be abhorrent to the feelings of every illustrious descendant of the illustrious house of Brunswick.

"Impressed by these considerations, your petitioners humbly but earnestly implore your Royal Highness, either by summoning your Parliament for the purpose of immediate investigation, or by any other such means as may suggest themselves to your Royal Highness's wisdom, speedily to institute a strict and efficient inquiry into the occurrences which took place at Manchester, on and subsequent to the 16th August last; and this inquiry, they are persuaded, can alone soothe the resentment and allay the agitation which now unhappily pervade this country.

"The loyalty of Englishmen consists in a rational attachment to their Sovereign and to the laws of their country; and your petitioners anxiously hope that your Royal Highness, by graciously interfering on this solemn occasion to promote an appeal to those laws, will obtain for yourself the blessings of a grateful people."

CANADA.

QUEBECK, OCT. 28.

There was a talk in the spring of reinforcements for the Canadas, but, now at the close of the navigation, not a soldier has arrived, except the usual recruits to keep up the few corps in the country, to the peace establishment. There only arrived this season the York Chasseurs, who were disbanded on their arrival. The visit of the late Governor to the upper Province, it is well known, was more with a view to internal improvement than for military purposes. It is impossible to tell what might be the consequences of a violent taking possession of the Floridas by the United States, what may be the guarantees of any existing Treaties between Great-Britain and Spain; but there is nothing in this part of the world, that indicates even a thought of an approaching war with the United States, on the part of the British Government.

The famous Mr. *Gourlay* sailed from this port the present week for Liverpool.

By the late Mails.

COL. WASHINGTON, NOV 6.

THE Commissary Gen (Col Jessup) has returned to this City, from a tour of near 4,000 miles, undertaken with the view personally to superintend and facilitate the transport of the important military expeditions in the west.

KEN. LEXINGTON, OCT. 26.

Important Law Case.—Judge Mills, of the Fayette Circuit Court, has decided, in the case of the Bank of the U States vs. Joshua Norvell, that the President, Directors and Company of that bank cannot recover in their corporate capacity the amount of notes assigned to them, that having no right by their charter to "deal or trade in any thing, except bills of exchange, gold or silver bullion, or in the sale of goods really and truly pledged for money lent, and not redeemed in due time, or goods which shall be the proceeds of their land," they cannot purchase a promissory note nor sustain an action upon any which may have been assigned to them.

VIRGINIA: NORFOLK, NOV. 5.

We learn that the squadron, under the command of Com. Charles Morris will sail on a cruise, from Hampton Roads, this day on special service.

The Venezuelan brig Wilson, Huntress, came up from below last evening, having been taken in custody by order of the Collector of this port, for some informality in her entry at the Custom-House—requiring investigation.

NOV. 2.

The Venezuelean private armed brig Wilson, Huntress, on her passage down the river yesterday, was brought to abreast Fort Norfolk, under suspicion of having foreign articles on board which were not reported in her manifest.—On overhauling her several casks of wine, cases of gin, demijohns of cognac brandy, cases of bridles, a Spanish saddle, cerroons of merchandize, &c. were found on board, stowed away in different parts of her—and what other articles she has yet concealed that are dutiable, and not reported, the Collector of this district will soon ferret out.

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 8.

The ship Franklin, Garwin, sailed this morning, from this port, and is to take in 200 troops with their equipments from Fort Mifflin, to St. Mary's. Other bodies of troops are in the act of transportation to this point.

MASS. BOSTON, NOV. 10.

Seizure of American Property by Lord Cochrane.

Accounts reached here on Monday, that 142,000 dollars,—the proceeds of the cargo of the brig Macedonian, Capt. E. Smith, of this port,—had been seized and confiscated by Lord Cochrane, in a port in Lima.—And yesterday we received, in the Baltimore Federal Republican, a letter from Chili, giving more particulars of the event; extracts from which follow:

SANTIAGO, (CHILI) AUG. 12, 1819.

"You will have heard of the proceedings of Lord Cochrane, in the Chilian fleet, to his leaving the blockade of Callao, to Ad. Blanco, with four sail.

"On his return, his Lordship got information of money being on the way from Lima to Guarmex, and on the 5th April, he landed a party of marines at Supe, a few leagues from which they met Capt. Smith of the brig Macedonian, of Boston, and took him, and from 60 to 80,000 dollars he had with him, on board the O'Higgins. A paper signed by the Phillippine Company, was found on Capt. S's. desk, stating the money to be paid for his cargo, (amounting to 142,000 dollars) was to be at the risque of the purchasers until it should be on board the Macedonian. Capt. Smith, after being on board a while, signed a document renouncing all claim to the money, and was allowed to join his vessel at Guarmez. She was searched, but no money was found on board her. Lord Cochrane also took from the French brig Gazelle, 52,000 dollars, which had been put on board by a clerk of the Phillippine Company at Guarmez. The captain refusing to give a document of renunciation, was carried to Pavta, where he signed it, and was set at liberty.

"Lord Cochrane has returned to Valparaiso, as has Ad. Blanco.

"The money taken from Capt. Smith, and from the French brig, has been distributed among the officers and crews, the government taking half, and this before any condemnation by a prize court.

"Mr. H. Hill is now here for the purpose of establishing a claim for all the property on board the sch. Montezuma, of Baltimore, Captain Stevenson, captured by Lord Cochrane, off Callao, the 24th March; having a Spanish flag flying, and having on board muskets, swords, flour, cordage, &c.

"Lord Cochrane, it is expected, will soon put to sea, with his squadron; and will carry a considerable number of Congreve rockets.

"The Macedonian frigate, Captain Downes, has touched near Callao, on her way to California.

"The brig Ellen-Maria, of Boston, with provisions for the squadron, has been captured by the Vengeance, from Callao."

[*The above letter is from the house of Lynch, Hill, & Co.*].

The Macedonian is insured at the various offices in town, to a large amount.

OUTRAGEOUS ROBBERY.

The indignation which the above event has occasioned, and the incorrect manner in which it is narrated in the preceding letter have induced inquiries, which have resulted in the following FACTS, which we publish on the best authority:—

Capt. Smith, in the Macedonian, trading at Lima sold and delivered his cargo to the Phillippine Company before that port was declared, to be in a state of blockade; and when the blockade was made by Lord Cochrane, this vessel, with the other neutral vessels there, went round to the little port of Guermez, about 70 leagues N. of Lima, being the port designated by Lord C himself.—Capt Smith while on his way from Lima to Guermez, by land, with 142,000 dollars the proceeds of his cargo was intercepted, robbed of the money by Lord Cochrane, and taken on board his ship, where he was held a close prisoner; and where, after having repeatedly declared that it was wholly American property, he was compelled by Lord Cochrane to sign a certificate that it was on Spanish account.—After which Capt. Smith was released, and immediately protested against these piratical proceedings; and transmitted his protest, with the necessary documents proving that the property was *bona fide* American, and the actual proceeds of the cargo taken from Boston, to Mr. Hill, the Vice-Consul at Valparaiso.

A statement of this daring transaction, we learn, has been sent to Washington; and it is not hazarding much to predict, that the demand of this plundered property will be made by a Naval Accompaniment, which will insure its immediate restitution; or be followed by the capture of the freebooter [for what but freebooters would take property in this manner and divide it without adjudication] who has robbed our countrymen of it; at the same time affording needed protection to our rich Whalemen in the South Sea.

We are happy to observe, that subscriptions are on foot for shares in an elegant Steam Ship, to ply between Boston and Portland, from the first of April, to the first of December, in each year, under the management of that ingenious artist, Mr. GILBERT BREWSTER, the owner and constructor of the Steam-Boat Eagle, now in Boston This gentleman ought to be highly commended, for the many specimens he has exhibited of his superior talent in the mechanic arts. The invention of his patent machine for spinning wool, from which were manufactured the premium cloths, exhibited at Brighton the present season; his machine for making ship blocks, and many others, surpass every thing of the kind now in use, and deservedly distinguish him for his superior talents.

We wish him success in his new enterprize—and should he be so fortunate as to realize a competent number of subscribers, we doubt not but the event would be a source of much gratification to himself, prove profitable to the owners; and be ultimately beneficial to the community.

NOVEMBER 6.

The building of the new and elegant ship of the line at the navy yard in Charlestown, proceeds rapidly under the superintendance of Capt. Hull. The carpenters have considerably advanced in planking her. Some impediment has heretofore arisen, in erecting her frame, for want of a supply of timber from Florida, but the delay thus occasioned no longer exists.

NEW-YORK NEW-YORK, NOV. 9.

In the ship Juno, which sailed yesterday for Madeira, went passenger, John Howard March, esq. U. S. Consul for that Island.

NOV. 12.

The United States brig Enterprize, lieut. Kearney, arrived at this port yesterday, morning from a cruize in the Gulf of Mexico, last from the Balize in 14 days. Lieut. D. Taylor, of the Navy, commander of the United States Revenue Cutter Alabaha, died at sea, with the fever, about 1st of October, in the Bay of Mexico.

NOV. 13.

Great Fire at Wilmington, N. C.

Letters received yesterday, state that a fire broke out at Wilmington on the morning of the 4th inst which destroyed a great portion of the business part of the town. The writers state from hasty estimates, that about 300 buildings were destroyed, and that the loss of property is more than half a million of dollars.

FLOUR, &c.

200 Barrels fresh Howard Street Flour, just received direct from Baltimore.

100 Barrels Virginia, do.

Norwich Flour, fresh ground from a prime parcel of Virginia Wheat.

Middlings, Shorts and Bran.

Plaster, French and Nova Scotia, in the stone or ground.

For Sale by Wm. WILLIAMS, Jr.

Nov. 16, 1819 2—

NEW GOODS,

Charles P. Huntington,

Norwich, Nov. 16, 1819. 3w—

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 17, 1819.

☞ *Letters have been received by several Gentlemen in the city of Norwich and its vicinity, inviting an examination into the causes of the depressed condition of the manufacturing interest in the United States, and a co-operation in an application to Congress, or other means of supporting that interest All such persons as are desirous of promoting this object, are desired to meet at* KINNEY'S HOTEL, *in Norwich, on Tuesday the 30th day of Nov. instant, at 10 o'clock, forenoon.*

Painful intelligence.—We stop the press (says the Milledgeville, Georgia, Journal, of Oct. 28,) to announce the death of his excellency governor Rabun. He died at his residence, in Hancock county, on Saturday night last with the fever.

From the St. Louis Enquirer.

Mr. Forsyth, U. S. agent on the Upper Mississippi arrived in town a few days ago from the Falls of St. Anthony.

We understand from him that he left Praire du Chien in company with Col. Leavenworth and a detachment of the 5th infantry early in August, and arrived at the mouth of the St. Peters, just under the Falls on the 24th of the same month. Colonel Leavenworth established himself on the spot indicated by Gen. (then Lieut.) Pike, and immediately commenced the necessary works for the shelter and protection of the troops.

On the way up the detachment halted at the different Sioux villages, by all of whom they were well treated.

Many Indians from the borders of the river St. Pierre came down to the Falls while Mr. Forsyth remained there, all of whom conducted themselves peaceably and expressed satisfaction at the arrival of the troops and the establishment of the military post.

New British Minister.—The following extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated October 1st, was received at Washington, and is published in the National Intelligencer.

"You will hear, by this ship, that a new Minister, Mr. *Stratford Canning*, cousin of George Canning, is appointed to the United States—he was formerly Minister to Switzerland.

The Islands of St. Kitts and Nevis are opened by proclamation, for six months from the 1st of October last, for the free importation, in vessels of all nations, of all kinds of bread stuffs, lumber, peas, beans, and live stock.

Navy Commissioner's Office, Nov. 4.

The Commissioners of the Navy will receive proposals until the 4th day of December next, for furnishing the following quantity and description of the best round or 8 square American iron; to be delivered at the Navy Yard at the city of Washington, and there to be inspected, viz.

Tons	*cwt.*	*qr.*	
162	8	5	of 2 5-8 inches diameter.
142	14	0	of 2 1-2 inches diameter.

Round iron would be preferred

A part of this iron will be required on or before the 1st of March next, say forty to fifty tons; the residue may be delivered in the course of the year 1820, in parcels of forty to fifty tons from time to time. Persons disposed to offer, will be pleased to state their prices for round, and for 8 square iron. Payment will be made as the iron shall be delivered.

Extract of a letter dated Gibraltar, Oct. 2.

"It is reported, and believed by many, that the Floridas have been secretly ceded to Great-Britain, and that that nation is to assist and protect Spain, if this cession should cause a rupture between the latter and the U. S. All this is mere rumor.

"A report is also in circulation, received by the way of Cadiz, that Mr. Forsyth is to return in the Hornet immediately, and has left Mr. Meade, (the gentleman long kept in confinement at Cadiz by the Spanish government,) charge des Affairs at the Court of Madrid.

From the Baltimore American.

A valued correspondent has handed us for publication the following translation of an important law recently made in France, relative to the abolition of the *droits d'aubane*."

"Art. 1—The 726 and 912'h articles of the civil code are hereby abrogated and repealed in consequence of which, foreigners will have the right to inherit, and to dispose of by will, and to receive in the same manner as Frenchmen, in the whole extent of the kingdom.

Art. 2—In case of the distribution of the same inheritance among co-heirs, in part foreigners and part French, the last shall obtain of the effects in France, a portion equal to the value of effects in the foreign country where they may be excluded from inheriting, in virtue of the local laws."

"By which the effects of foreigners dying in France are inherited by the Crown.

Extract of a letter from Kennebunk, to the Editor.

"JACOB COCHRANE, the notorious preacher and leader of a new party of religious zealots in this county, has been sentenced by the Supreme Court now sitting at Alfred, to thirteen days solitary imprisonment, and four years hard labor in the State's Prison, for the crime of Adultery, of which he was convicted before the Supreme Court at York, in May last, and absconded before the passing of the sentence. On the other three indictments for lewdness, fornication, and adultery, he has not yet been tried."—*Bos. Pat.*

The New-York *American Insurance Company* has declared a dividend of 10 per cent for the last six months.

The commissioners of the Navy at Washington have advertised for proposals for furnishing 50,000 pounds of White Lead, of American manufacture, to be delivered at the respective Navy Yards.

More than 5000 shares in the *Edwardsville* Bank, in Missouri, are advertised for sale as forfeited for non-payment of instalments

From the National Intelligencer, Oct. 30.

We understand that Commodore BAINBRIDGE has been appointed to the command of the *Columbus*, ship of the line, fitting at this navy yard; Capt. Elton to be acting Capt. and Lieut. Finch the first Lieut. The Columbus will be ready for sea in three or four weeks.

A letter from an officer of the army, dated at Fernandina, (Amelia Island) October 30th, to a gentleman in this city, has the following Postscript: "By the arrival of the mail this instant, from Augustine, news has been received that a vessel from the Havana had arrived at that place, bringing the information that fifteen hundred troops were to sail from the latter to the former place in a few days, and that the Governor had put in close confinement the Captain of the vessel, for giving publicity to the report"—*Nat. Intel.*

American Manufactures—At a meeting of the "Board of Manufacturers" of the Pennsylvania society, for the encouragement of American Manufactures, Nov. 2, 1819—it was

Resolved, That it be, and hereby is recommended to the manufacturers of the United States, who are interested in the modification of the tariff of duties to send delegates to the general convention to be held in the city of New-York, at the City Hotel, on the 29th November, inst, in order to make the necessary arrangements to apply to congress on the subject.

Burns's Mausoleum.—We are happy to say, that at length the mausoleum over the remains of Burns is so far completed, as to leave the marble monument, by Turnerelli, erected in it. The subject is taken from the bard's dedication to the Caledonian Hunt, when he says, "my lords and gentlemen, the Poetic Genius of my country found me, as the prophetic bard Elijah did Elisha, at the plough, and threw her inspiring mantle over me." A full length figure of Burns (the size of life) is represented standing between the handles of the plough; his attention appears arrested: he has one hand on the plough, and with the other he holds the Scotch bonnet to his breast, and looks upwards, with a steady attention, to the Genius of Poetry, who is hovering above, and in the act of drawing her flowing mantle so as to throw it over him: the genius seems beholding the bard with a look of placid satisfaction. The workmanship is excellent. The figure of the poet is manly, and the expression of the countenance is good. To those who have seen Burns, perhaps they will not be gratified in finding a very correct likeness, nor was it to be expected. The plough rests on the pedestal, seems in the act of uptearing a tuft of mountain daisies.—The whole group, of white statuary marble, rests against a back of dove-coloured marble, and occupies a space of about twelve feet in height, and seven in length. The only inscription on the pedestal is "BURNS."

Marine.

Sloop Hiram, Buck, from this port arrived at Boston on Saturday.

Sloop Windham, Wood, from this port, arrived at Norfolk, the 2d inst.

Sloop Brilliant, Smith, has arrived at Norfolk, 4 days from New-London.

Ship Flora, of New London, for N. Orleans, sailed fr. St. Ubes previous to Sept. 18.

Sloop Alonzo, Barnes, from Alexandria, for this port, arrived at New-York on Sunday.

Brig James, of New London, was cast away at Turks Island, Sept 23, with 3400 bushels Salt on board.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 14.—Ship Remittance, Holmes, of and from New York, bound to Liverpool, 14 days out, with 55 passengers, foundered in lat. 38. Capt. Holmes has arrived in town, and has furnished the following particulars. The Remittance sailed on the 2d October last; and on Friday, the 15th inst. in lat. 43, 59, the wind blowing a fresh gale from the eastward, found the ship had sprung aleak—were obliged to set one pump to work. At times the leak increased—found we pumped up a great deal of turpentine. Oct. 16th, found the leak to increase so much that it was impossible to keep her free with both pumps. At 3, P. M. (all hands being at work) freed her, and found that she made 2000 strokes per hour. The weather moderating we made sail in hopes to make a port The gale began to increase again, and we soon found the leak to increase to such a degree, that we could not possibly free her with all hands At 5, P. M. took in all sail except the double reefed main-top-sail and foresail. At 3, A. M. hove too, under main-topsail—the sea then moderating, succeeded in freeing her again. At daylight, hove overboard 200 bbls. turpentine out of the fore hold, anchors, cables, and every article off deck. At 9, A M saw a sail to the Eastward, steering towards us—made sail and stood for her. Oct 1, P. M. in lat. 47, long. 38, hove to, near the sail which proved to be the British brig Atlantic, Harper, of North Shields, bound to St. John's N. B. who kindly offered to receive us all on board, we gratefully accepted his offer, and arrived, (all hands) in safety, at St John's, on the 3d inst.—from whence Capt. H. took passage to this port.

Married,

At New-York, on Thursday morning last, by the Rev Mr. Rowan, Col GEORGE KINNEY, of this city, to Miss ELIZA G. CABOONE, daughter of Mr. Wm. Caboone.

At New-York, on the 8th inst. GEORGE HOADLY, Esq. President of the Eagle Bank, New-Haven, to Mrs. MARY-ANN SCARBOROUGH, daughter of William W. Woolsey Esq.

Died,

In this city, on Friday morning, Mr. PHINEHAS HAVENS, aged 46 years.—On Saturday, Mrs. MARIA HAZEN, wife of Mr. Howlet Hazen, aged 22 years.

At Griswold, on the 2d inst MARY-ANN, daughter of Thomas T. Rix, in the 18th year of her age.

At Bennington, (Vt.) on the 3d instant, the Hon JONATHAN ROBINSON, in the 64th year of his age, late Senator in the Congress of the United States.

From the Philad. Freeman's Journal, Nov. 12.

Died, at his residence in Selin's Grove, Northumberland County, on Tuesday last, of Typhus Fever, His Excellency SIMON SNYDER, late Governor of Pennsylvania.

GROCERIES AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, 20th Nov the remaining stock of goods lately belonging to Mr. Clark Kinney. Sales to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the store lately occupied by said Kinney.

THOMAS KINNE.

Nov. 16, 1819. 2—

Public Auction.

THE stock in trade of *Charles Lathrop Esq.* consisting of such articles of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, and
GROCERIES,

as are usually to be found in the retailing stores, will be sold at Auction, at the store lately occupied by him, on the 29th day of November instant.—Sales to commence at 10 o'clock, forenoon.

The Goods may be seen on the Saturday previous to the sale.

SHUBAEL BREED, *Auctioneer.*

Norwich, Nov. 15, 1819. 2-3w—

VARIETY.

THE Farmer's Almanack for 1820, containing a great variety of new, useful and entertaining matter. By Robert B. Thomas.

Beers' Almanack for 1820, containing besides the usual matter, useful tables, pieces of instruction, entertainment &c. &c. By Andrew Beers, Philom.

The New-England Almanack for 1820, by Nathan Daboll. For sale by the gro. doz. or single, at

THOMAS ROBINSON'S, *Book-Store.*

Where are for sale.

An extensive assortment of SCHOOL and CLASSICAL BOOKS.

Also, Just received,

An introduction to the Art of PENMANSHIP: or a new and improved system of round and running hands, for the use of Schools in the United States, by Eleazer Huntington.

Nov. 17, 1819. 2—

The Subscribers,

HAVING been by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, appointed Commissioners on the estate of *Mr. Howell Williams*, late of Brooklyn, in said district, deceased, rendered insolvent—hereby give notice that they will meet on the business of their appointment, at the Dwelling-House of *Mr. Phinehas Searls*, Inn-keeper in said Brooklyn, on the second Mondays of January, March and May next. *Dated the 9th day of November, A. D.* 1819 3

EBENEZER YOUNG,
BELA P. SPALDING,
SAMUEL SCARBOROUGH. } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make payment to

VINE ROBINSON, *Adm'r.*

ALL persons interested in the estate of *Eliphalet Balduin, Jr.* late of Norwich, deceased, are hereby notified, to appear before the Court of Probate, for the district of Norwich, on the 3d day of January, 1820, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard upon the appointment of Commissioners on said estate, as the same is represented to said court as likely to be insolvent.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ROSWELL MORGAN,
THOMAS BALDWIN, } *Adm'rs.*

Norwich, Nov. 15, 1819. 3—

☞ FOR SALE,

A FARM,

SITUATED in Lebanon, first society, about sixty rods south of the Brick Meeting-House, on the west side of the stage road leading from Norwich to Hartford.—It contains between 140 and 150 Acres.—well proportioned for different branches of agriculture, *well Wooded and Watered*—a large two story *Dwelling-House, two Barns* and other out houses—and for convenience of public religious worship, schooling, mills, markets, and excellence and variety of soil, is exceeded by few Farms in New-England.

SOLOMON WILLIAMS.

Lebanon, Nov. 12, 1819. 2—

EVENING-SCHOOL.

AN Evening-School will be opened at the *District School-House*, on Monday evening next, where will be taught all useful branches of school education—also, Navigation and Surveying.

The subscriber flatters himself that he shall be able to please all who set a just value on *industry*, and who would not countenance that *pride* which produces *idleness*, or that *irregularity* which brings *pain*.

ASA ROATH.

Nov. 18, 1819. 3—

NOTICE.

SCHOOL will commence at the 1st District School-House, in Chelsea Society, on Monday next at 9 o'clock, A. M.

JOS. CHESTER, *Dist. Com.*

Nov. 18, 1819. 3—

POETRY.

…OM THE LONDON MISSIONARY CHRONICLE.

AUTUMN.

HOW swiftly pass our years!
How soon their night comes on!
A train of hopes and fears,
And human life is gone!
…e the fair Summer now is past!
The foliage late that clad the trees,
…ipt by the equinoctial blast,
…alls, like the dew-drops in the breeze!

Cold Winter hastens on!
Fair Nature feels his grasp;
Weeps o'er all her beauties gone,
And sighs their glory past!
Life, thy Summer soon will end,
Thine Autumn, too, will quick decay,
…d Winter come, when thou shalt bend,
Within the tomb to mould away.

But Summer will return,
With all her beauties dress'd!
Nature shall rejoice again,
And be my man caress'd!
Oh! Life's Summer pass'd away,
Can never, never hope return!
…d Winter comes with cheerless ray,
To beam upon its dreary urn!

Then may I daily seek
A mansion in the skies,
Where Summers never cease,
And glory never dies!
…re an eternal Spring shall bloom,
With joys as vast as angels' pow'rs!
…t thrice ten thousand harps in tune,
…hall praise the Love that made it ours.

Interesting Geographical Notice.

…aron Humboldt, in his "*Essai politique …le Royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne*," has …cribed nine points of communication be…en the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It …not been yet generally known that a com…ication by water has actually existed. …hese the 7th is peculiarly interesting: …In the interior of the province of Choto, …small Ravin de la Raspadura unites the …hboring sources of the Rio de Noanama, …d, also, Rio San Juan, and the little river …. This river, united with the Rio Anda… …and the Rio Zatara, forms the Rio d' At…, which flows into the Sea of the Antilles, …ribbean Sea) and the Rio San Juan falls … the South Sea. An enterprising monk, … curate of the village of Novita,) with the …of his flock, *(ses paroissiens,)* dug a small …l in the Ravin de la Raspadura. By this …l, which is navigable during the periods …bundant rains, boats, laden with Cacao, …*passed from one sea to the other.* Here … is a communication, which has existed … 1788, and of which the Europeans know …ing. This canal of Raspadura unites, on …coasts of the two oceans, two points which …*seventy five leagues* apart." *Essai Politi… lio 1. ch 2.*

…his canal, effected by the enterprising …k, is nearly in the latitude of *Cape Cor…*, or about six degrees *forty-five* minutes …h, and about three degrees *east* of the Cu…—Z. [*National Intelligencer.*

THE YELLOW FEVER.

…*act of a letter dated New Orleans, Oct. 4.* …We have had ever since July a very sick…eason here. The Yellow Fever has ra… with more mortality, than has ever been …wn since Louisiana, became a State. …ce twenty, out of a hundred of the stran… were saved. The genius and talents of …est physicians were baffled. No plan of …ment could succeed during the damp …ther, which lasted seven weeks. We … now the other extreme, of dry weather, …h renders the plan used in the former now …essful. The disease seems to have sub…d, perhaps owing to there being so few …gers in town, so many have died, gone a…, and been sick with it. I believe the av…e number of persons who have died …e the middle of July, has been twenty a …—The disease has for two or more …ks past, begun to pay no respect to cre… long residents, or any description of …ons. The people of the country who …e to town in this season, are upon a par … the strangers; their creolism does not …ent them from being attacked by the …ow fever, and falling victims to it. My …ion is, that the disease will still reign, till …ked by the frost; and there is no ap…ance of that yet, though we have had for … days past, cold mornings and nights."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

…. D. B. Warden, formerly Consul from … United States to Paris, has recently pub…d, at Edinburgh, three octavo volumes, …tical, Statistical, and Historical Account …e United States, from their first settle…t to the present day.

…N IRISH ADVERTISEMENT.

…ost on Saturday last, but the loser … not know where, an empty bag, … a cheese in it, on the sack the letters … are marked, but so completely wore …s not to be legible.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE AT

Hubbard's Book-Store,

SHETUCKET STREET.

…HE Poems of Oliver Goldsmith, em…bellished with elegant engravings … the designs of Richd. Westall, R. A. …ry splendid edition. Price 1,75.

…lements of General History, ancient … modern. To which are added a …parative view of ancient and modern …graphy, and a table of Chronology. … Alex. Fraser Tytler, F. R. S. E Pro…or of History in the University of Ed…rgh. A new edition improved, and … valuable for Schools. Price 1,50.

…ussell's abridgement of Murray's …mar. Price 37½ cts.

…ov. 1, 1819. 52—

…assortment of Family Bibles, for …sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

New-London County, ss.
Superior Court, September term,
A. D. 1819.

UPON the petition of *Mary Ann Avery*, of Lyme, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1799, she was lawfully married to *John Avery*, of said Lyme, with whom she lived in the faithful discharge of all her duty, until the month of January, A. D. 1819. when the said John deserted the petitioner and went to parts, to her unknown—shewing also to this Court that the said John hath committed the crime of adultery, &c. praying this Court to grant her a Bill of Divorce, together with her Alimony—as by petition on file dated September 29th, A. D. 1819.

This Court order said petition to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1820, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers in this State, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

50 *CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.*

New-London County, ss.
Superior Court, September term,
A. D. 1819.

UPON the petition of *Hannah Brown*, of the town of New-London, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1810, she was lawfully married to *Thomas H. Brown*, late of said New-London, with whom she lived in the faithful discharge of all her duty until the second day of December, A D. 1815, when the said Thomas wilfully deserted her and went to parts unknown to the Petitioner, and hath ever since continued said desertion, with the total neglect of his duty to her, &c. praying this Court to grant her a Bill of Divorce as by petition on file, dated August 20th, A. D. 1819.

This Court order said petition to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1820, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers in this State, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

50 *CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.*

New-London County, ss.
Superior Court, September term,
A. D. 1819.

UPON the petition of *Sylvia Morgan* of Preston, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1792, she was lawfully married to *Sanford Morgan*, of said Preston, with whom she lived in the due performance of her obligations as a wife, until the month of November, A. D. 1808—when the said Sanford, wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and went to parts (to her) unknown, and hath ever since continued said desertion, with a total neglect of duty on his part, &c.—praying this Court to grant her a Bill of Divorce, as by petition on file dated Sept. 7th, A. D. 1819.

This Court order said petition to be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D 1820, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers printed in this State, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

49 CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

New London County, ss.
Superior Court, September
A. D 1819.

UPON the petition of *Daniel Lathrop*, of Norwich, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that at the Superior Court holden at New-London, on the 4th Tuesday of September, A. D. 1818, he obtained a decree of said Court, foreclosing the right, in equity, of *Ozias Mc Call, John Mc Call and Jabez Metcalf* to redeem certain mortgaged lands, &c. described in said petition—and that since the time of the decree of said Superior Court, he has discovered that at the time of the passing thereof, and at the date of his petition on which said decree was made, *Elisha Morgan*, of Lisbon, in New-London County, and *Peleg Thomas*, Jr. of Lebanon, in Windham County, and *Roger Mc Call, Jr.* late of said Lebanon, now in parts, to the petitioner, unknown—claimed to have title to said mortgaged lands, &c. and now claim a right in equity to redeem the same land praying this Court to decree a foreclosure of the right of said *Elisha Morgan, Peleg Thomas, Jr. and Roger Mc Call, Jr.* to redeem said lands, &c. as by petition on file dated Sept 13th, A. D. 1819.

This Court order said petition to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in said New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1820, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in the Norwich Courier, three weeks successively, six weeks before said third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1820.

CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk. 1—

To Farmers.

CORN, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Coal, Boards, Joist & Wood, are wanted, in exchange for Domestic Manufactured Goods at fair prices.

APPLY TO
WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
Norwich Falls, Sept. 1. 43—

Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, Commissioners to examine and adjust the claims of the creditors of the estate of *Mr. Samuel Hyde*, late of Franklin, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months from the 11th day of October, A. D. 1819, allowed by said Court for the creditors to exhibit their several claims to us—Now give notice, that we shall meet for the purpose of receiving, examining, and adjusting claims at the late Dwelling-house of the deceased, in said Franklin, on the first Monday of December and last Monday in March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on each of said days.

ELI HARTSHORN,
CHRISTOPHER HYDE, } *Com'rs.*
Franklin, Oct. 30, 1819. 52—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the first day of Nov. 1819.

Present John Hyde, Esq Judge.

SIX months from the date hereof are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Capt. THOMAS HYDE,

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Eli Hartshorn, Esq.* the Executor upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law he giving Notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign post in said Franklin.

Attest Burrel Lathrop, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

ELI HARTSHORN, *Executor.*
Franklin, Nov 2d. 1819. 52—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 1st day of November. A. D. 1819.

Present John Hyde, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the several creditors of the estate of

Mr SAMUEL PALMER,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their claims to *Mrs. Eunice Palmer and Walter Palmer, Esq.* the Executors upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law, they giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Preston.

Attest. Burrel Lathrop, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

EUNICE PALMER.
WALTER PALMER, } *Executors.*
Preston, Nov. 1, 1819. 52—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 5th day of Nov. A. D 1819—

Present John Hyde, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Mr. SEPTIMEUS LATHROP,

late of Lisbon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mrs. Betsey Lathrop*, the Executrix, or be debarred a recovery according to law,—she giving notice in the Norwich Courier, and on the sign-post in said Lisbon.

Attest, Burrel Lathrop, *Clerk.*

Those indebted to the above estate are requested to make payment.

BETSEY LATHROP, *Executrix.*
Lisbon, Nov. 6, 1819 1—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 21st day of October A. D 1819—

Present John Hyde, Esq. Judge.

FREEMAN TRACY, Esq. and Mrs. LUCY K. PALMER, are appointed administrators upon the estate of

Mr. WALTER PALMER, Jr.

late of Griswold, deceased, and they having accepted said trust have given bonds according to law.

Six months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of *Mr. Walter Palmer, Jr* late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Freeman Tracy, Esq. and Mrs. Lucy K. Palmer*, the administrators upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law, they giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Griswold.

52 *Attest* Burrel Lathrop. *Clerk.*

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, Oct. 2nd, A. D 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. JACOB JOHNSON,

late of Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *Anson Johnson*, of said Plainfield, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

25 *Attest.* JOHN LESTER, *Clerk.*

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, Nov. 2d. 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

JOSEPH PALMER,

late of Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *John Taylor*, Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

1 *Attest,* JOHN LESTER, *Clerk.*

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

FOR SALE BY
HORACE COLTON.
Norwich, June 22. 38—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of Wilson's patent

Franklin Parlour Stoves,

of various forms and sizes, with portable grates either for coal or wood. For beauty and economy, has not its equal, giving a beautiful open fire, which passes several times in the body of the stove, then rising and descending in the urn or cupola on the top, passing off into the chimney under the mantle piece, and may be used in the centre of rooms: suitable for cabins, counting-houses, bar-rooms, offices, &c.

ALSO,

Open Cooking Stoves,

with open fire on a large hearth, sufficient for roasting, boiling and frying in front, with 3 and 4 boilers on the top, and tube-boilers of copper attached to the side for any sized wooden vessel—will suit large families for washing, cooking, &c.

ALSO, IMPROVED

Oval Cooking Stoves,

with open fire in front, large hearth, from one to three boilers on the top, to suit families from 3 to 25 in number, with tube-boilers in the end for washing, &c.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*
Aug 24. 42—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has received by the last Packets from New-York, an additional supply of

Cooking and Parlor Stoves

of various forms and sizes, from $18 to $65 each, which makes his assortment of both kinds very extensive. Those who wish to purchase are invited to call and examine them.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent*
Sept. 21. 46—

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.

N. B.—Persons who have casks they wish to get filled with Lime, can be furnished by applying at the Kiln on Monday and Tuesday of next week

JOSEPH L. COIT.
Griswold, Nov. 9, 1819. 1—

Notice.

GOOD Weavers may now constantly be supplied with superior yarn by the *Bozrah Manufacturing Company*, who expect shortly to have a general assortment of DRY GOODS

Bozrahville, Nov 6, 1819

N. B. Those indebted to the Company, are again earnestly requested to make payment.

1 D L HODGE, *Agent.*

Notice.

THE subscriber will attend at *Newcomb Kinney's Hotel*, in Norwich, on the 10th day of November next, for the purpose of receiving Taxes now due on List 1818, (late in the hands of *Capt. Augustus Lathrop* deceased) of the inhabitants of the Town of Norwich, and on the 13th day of said Nov. at the House of *Widow Lathrop*, near the Court-House, in said Norwich, from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 5 P. M. on each of said days. All those in arrears for Taxes, that do not pay at that time, must expect to pay fees for collecting.

THOMAS THOMAS, *Collector.*
Norwich, Oct. 29, 1819. 52—

FOR SALE AT

R. Hubbard's Book-Store,

NEWTON's Works, in 6 octavo vols.
Life of Mrs Graham,
Life of Richard Watson,
Tuckey's Expedition to the river Zaire,
O'Reilly's Greenland.
Oct. 27.

30 Bbls. fresh Southern FLOUR, warranted.

12 Boxes Tallow and Spermaceti CANDLES.

50 Quintals CODFISH. *For sale by*
JOHN LATHROP.
Nov. 5, 1819. 52—

STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber's Farm on Friday night the 29th ult. two large fat OXEN, looking very much alike, ring-middled, 8 or 9 years old, one bug horned, and the other rather broad, supposed to have been taken by *Stephen Johnson and Wheeler Morgan.* Whoever will return said Oxen and secure the Thieves shall receive *Fifty Dollars Reward*, and all necessary charges.

NATHAN SEARS.
Norwich, Nov. 2, 1819. 52—

☞ FOR SALE.
WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD,

A Bargain,

AN excellent grazing FARM, lying in the town of Griswold, three miles south of Plainfield meeting-house, containing about two hundred acres, with a good convenient two story *Dwelling-House*, two good *Barns* and other out buildings. The farm is well wooded and watered, with excellent *Orcharding*, and of the best grafted fruit. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

JUDAH HART.
Griswold, Oct. 20, 1819. 6m—51—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Leffingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors.
Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26mtf—

☞ FOR SALE,

A valuable Lot of Land,

LYING in Chelsea, west society, town of Norwich, about one quarter of a mile from the wharf bridge. Said Lot contains about twelve acres, consisting of *Mowing*, *Plough-land*, a good pasture, and some *Wood-land*. Said Lot is walled in, and joins the land of *General Ward*, and was formerly owned by *Deacon Isaac Story*, and improved by *Mr. Nathaniel Herrick* for two year's past. It will be sold on reasonable terms, and a credit given if required. For further particulars enquire of

CALEB HALL, in Plainfield,
or to *NATHAN CHAMPLIN, Norwich.*
Oct 20. 50—tf—

THE creditors of *Mr. Israel K. Teff*, are hereby notified, that we the subscribers are appointed by the Hon. Superior Court, holden at Windham, on the 2d Tuesday of September, 1819, to adjust and ascertain the debts against said *Teff*, as an insolvent debtor, and that we shall meet for that purpose at the house of *Darius Dwight*, in Thompson, in said Windham County, State of Connecticut, on the 2d Tuesdays of December, March and May next. All persons having claims against said *Teff*, may present the same, properly attested, for allowance at either of said meetings.

GEORGE LARNED,
RUFUS COBURN, } *Com'rs.*
Thompson, Oct. 26, 1819. 52—

25 Dollars Reward

TO any person who will apprehend *Stephen Johnson*, of Lisbon, and *Wheeler Morgan, Jr* of Voluntown, both of Connecticut, and secure them in any goal, or deliver them to the subscriber, in Norwich, in said Connecticut, so that they may be brought to justice. Said Johnson calling himself by the name of *Stephen L. Smith*, and Morgan calling himself by the name of *Shelden*. Said Johnson is of light complexion, light blue eyes and light hair, his cheeks of fresh color, and when he talks he carries his head up and rather on the right side, his height about 5 feet and 8 inches; and said Morgan is of a pale countenance, and rather of a down cast look, has a fine and whining voice when he speaks, and shows every mark of a rogue. Said persons stole or took from the pasture of the subscriber, a pair of ring middled Oxen, about 8 or 9 years old, the one rather broad and the other rather bug horned. Said Oxen they sold to *Captain Stephen T Northam*, of Newport, Rhode-Island, and then made their escape.

NATHAN SEARS.
Norwich, Nov. 5, 1819. 1—

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, on the 24th Oct. a large pale red COW, 9 years old, bug horned, with holes in the under side of her horns. Said cow has but three teats only and some white under her belly and on the end of her tail. Whoever will return said cow, or give information where she may be found, shall be well rewarded.

ROWLAND CHAMPLIN.
Norwich, Nov. 1, 1819. 52—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company, have appointed JONATHAN G W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1816. 7—

Cash given for Rags,
at this Office.
Nov. 17.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1819. NORWICH: (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [VOL. XXIV. No. 5.]

Norwich, Nov. 9, 1819.

NEW GOODS,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
Wholesale and Retail.

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a large assortment of *fresh imported*

DRY GOODS,

which they will sell uncommonly cheap for ready cash. Among them are
100 pieces Bombazetts, of all colors, fashionable, and various qualities, from 1s6 per yard upwards.
Superfine, middling & low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Coatings, Flannels, Baizes, &c.
Rose Blankets from 7 to 11-4 large.
3-4 point ditto.
Petesse Cloths. Salisbury Flannels.
Superfine Toilinett, Swansdown and Merseilles Vesting.
Superfine steam loom and Irish Cotton Shirtings.
Canton and Italian Crapes.
Cassimere Shawls.
Merino and Imitation ditto.
Worsted and Cotton Hosiery.
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick. Cotton do.
40 pieces Florence and Levantine Silks.
India black Sinchews and Lustrings.
Calicoes, Ginghams and Cambricks.
Diapers, Diapers, Stockinets, Rattinetts.
100 pieces Domestic Brown Shirtings
Merino, Plush and Velvet Trimmings.
Best English Ingrain and Brussells CARPETING, at the lowest N. York prices.

ALSO.

200 pair Ladies' Shoes,
(manufactured in New-York) of the first quality and latest fashion.

Persons who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call on
F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO

Seventh Edition.

TEMPLE Sacred Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music.

Sermons preached in the Tron Church, Glasgow, by Thomas Chalmers, D. D.

Imagination; The Maniac's Dream, and other Poems by Henry T. Farmer, M. D.

FOR SALE AT
T. ROBINSON'S, *Book-Store, Chelsea-Landing.*

ALSO FOR SALE,
Daboll's Almanac, for 1820, by the gro. doz. or single.
Nov. 3. 52—

New School Books.

FOR SALE AT
THOMAS ROBINSON'S Book Store, Chelsea,

SANFORD'S Practical Arithmetic, in which the rules are rendered simple in the operation and illustrated by a variety of useful questions, &c.

To which is added, a new and concise system of Book-keeping, both by single and Double Entry.

Arithmetic Simplified: being a plain, practical system, adapted to the capacity of youth, and designed for the use of Schools in the United States, in two parts. By John B. White.

The North American Spelling Book; or pronunciation simplified; on a new plan, being an easy, gradual, and complete guide to spelling and pronunciation according to the best usages, principally upon the authority of Walker. By R. Wiggins.

First Lessons in Geography and Astronomy, with seven maps and a plate of the Solar system for the use of young children, by J. A. Cummings.

Russell's Abridgment of Murray's English Grammar, second edition.

A Catechetical Compend of General History, sacred and profane from the creation of the world, to the year 1817 of the Christian Era, in three parts, by T. Butler, A. M.

New-York Spelling Book. New-York Readers No 1, 2, and 3.

For sale as above, a good assortment of School and Classical Books.
Nov. 3, 1819. 52—

Patent Cut Nails.

A GOOD assortment consisting of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 20, and 25d. Cut Nails, of the best quality, constantly for sale at low prices *by the cask only*, by Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company.

ALSO FOR SALE,
Sheathing, Drawing, Boat and Slating Nails; Cut Tacks and Brads of various sizes, and Cut Spikes, six inches long—a good article for plank floors.—Orders addressed to the subscriber will receive due attention.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
Oct. 20. 50-tf—

AN assortment of Family Bibles, for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

Fall and Winter Goods.

G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

HAVE just received from New-York, a large and general assortment of FRESH IMPORTED

DRY GOODS,

of the latest European fashions, all bought with cash, and principally at *Auction*, and will be sold, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at a small advance for cash. Among which are
60 pieces superfine and low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
60 pieces Bombazetts and Scotch Plaids.
12 doz. Merino, Crape, Silk, Cotton and Cassimere Shawls.
Nov. 9, 1819. 1—

The Subscriber's

INDISPENSABLE necessity for money, induces him to offer the following articles, of superior quality, at reduced prices, viz.

Old Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua and Boston Rum; Cogniac and Cider Brandy; Holland and Country Gin; Molasses; Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas; Muscatel, Bloom and Malaga Raisins; Cavendish, Sweet Scented, 1 lb. Twist, Short Cut and Long do. Tobacco; One Ton Lump and Brown Sugars; 400 lbs. Coffee; 2 Tierces Rice; 1 bbl. Snuff; 2 bbls. Pepper & Pimento; 400 lbs. pure Ginger; 300 Bushels Turks-Island, Cape and Liverpool Salt; 50 lbs. Cassia; 400 lbs. Tallow; Doolittle's Bar Soap; Windsor Shaving do; Nutmegs; Salt Petre; Starch; Pearlashes; Roll Brimstone; Copperas; Russia Bristles; Cut Nails and Brads from 6d to 20d; 20 bbls. Superfine Flour; 10 half bbls do; Shot of all sizes; Powder and Flints; Codfish; No 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel; 8 tons ground Plaster Paris; a small assortment of Iron Hollow Ware, &c &c &c

The subscriber begs leave to request all cash purchasers of the above articles, to call and examine, and he will endeavor to convince them that money makes the mare go.

CALVIN TYLER.
Norwich, Nov 10, 1819. 1—

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE AT
R. Hubbard's Book-Store,
SHETUCKET STREET.

THE Poems of Oliver Goldsmith, embellished with elegant engravings from the designs of Richd. Westall, R. A. A very splendid edition Price 1,75.

Elements of General History, ancient and modern. To which are added a comparative view of ancient and modern Geography, and a table of Chronology. By Alex. Fraser Tytler, F. R. S. E Professor of History in the University of Edinburgh. A new edition improved, and very valuable for Schools. Price 1,50.

Russell's abridgement of Murray's Grammar. Price 37½ cts.
Nov. 1, 1819. 52—

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred casks North-Stonington

LIME,

fresh from the Kiln, *very cheap.*

The subscriber has recently erected a Kiln for burning Lime, in North-Stonington, about seven miles distant from Norwich. The Lime has been examined by good judges, and proved to be very excellent—remarkably strong and very free from grit and sand. The N. Stonington lime casks are a size larger than the Providence, and are offered for sale at the store of WM. BELCHER, Esq Norwich-Landing, at 14s. per cask, one dollar less than the Providence.—Farmers will find this Lime a very cheap manure. In England, where agricultural improvement has advanced perhaps as near perfection as in any country, Lime is considered a very important manure, and is used in very great quantities—Perhaps the greatest effect is produced when mixed with coarse manure. The coarsest kind of manure may be prepared in a very short time for any crop whatever.

Orders addressed to WM BELCHER, Esq. Norwich, agent of the subscriber, or to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention.

JOS. L. COIT.
Griswold, Aug. 10, 1819. 40-4w

WANTED,
100 cords of Wood,
50 cords to be delivered at the Kiln by the 1st of October next.

NEW FLOUR.

James N. Brown,

HAS for sale, just received, superfine Southern Flour, in bbls. and half bbls. made from new wheat.
Sept. 1. 43—

New Cabinet WARE-HOUSE.

LEVI JONES & FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL,

WOULD inform their friends and the public that they have commenced the *Cabinet Making Business*, in all its various branches, under the firm of

Jones & Bushnell,

at the Brick Store one door east of *Huzey's Hotel*, near the Wharf Bridge, where they intend to make and keep constantly on hand *Furniture* of every description, and of the newest fashions.

SIDEBOARDS,
SOFAS,
SECRETARIES,
BUREAUS, &c.

Those who may favor them with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, *of the best materials*, and with dispatch.
Norwich, Oct. 20, 1819. 50—

FLOUR, &c.

200 Barrels fresh Howard Street Flour, just received direct from Baltimore.
100 Barrels Virginia, do.
Norwich Flour, fresh ground from a prime parcel of Virginia Wheat.
Middlings, Shorts and Bran.
Plaster, French and Nova Scotia, in the stone or ground
For Sale by Wm. WILLIAMS, Jr.
Nov. 16, 1819. 2—

FOR SALE.
150 Bushels American Salt first quality,
100 do Turks Island do. good,
25 Quintals Codfish

WANTED.
White Beans, and all kinds of produce in exchange, by

CHARLES COIT.
Norwich, Oct. 13, 1819. 49—

Oil Cake, Stone Lime, &c.

JOSEPH H. STRONG,

HAS on hand, some Oil Cake and Flax-Seed Oil, which he will dispose of at a reduced price.—Also, a few casks best Stone Lime, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.
Norwich, Aug. 17, 1819. 41—

FOR SALE AT
R. Hubbard's Book-Store,

NEWTON's Works, in 6 octavo vols.
Life of Mrs. Graham,
Life of Richard Watson,
Tuckey's Expedition to the river Zaire,
O'Reilly's Greenland.
Oct. 27.

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30 Bbls. fresh Southern FLOUR, warranted.
12 Boxes Tallow and Spermaceti CANDLES.
50 Quintals CODFISH. *For sale by*
JOHN LATHROP.
Nov. 3, 1819. 52—

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.

JOSEPH L. COIT.
Griswold, Nov. 9, 1819. 1—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has received by the last Packets from New-York, an additional supply of

Cooking and Parlor Stoves

of various forms and sizes, from $18 to $65 each, which makes his assortment of both kinds very extensive Those who wish to purchase are invited to call and examine them.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*
Sept. 21. 46—

Notice.

GOOD Weavers may now constantly be supplied with superior yarn by the *Bozrah Manufacturing Company*, who expect shortly to have a general assortment of DRY GOODS.

Bozrahville, Nov 6, 1819

N. B. Those indebted to the Company, are again earnestly requested to make payment.

1 D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

TWO new one horse WAGGONS, for sale by
JOSEPH BREED.
Oct. 20. 50—

Daboll's Almanack, for 1820,

IN large or small quantities, for sale by R. HUBBARD.
Oct. 6.

NEW GOODS,
BY
Charles P. Huntington.
Norwich, Nov. 16, 1819. 3w—

VARIETY.

THE Farmer's Almanack for 1820, containing a great variety of new, useful and entertaining matter. By Robert B. Thomas.

Beers' Almanack for 1820, containing besides the usual matter, useful tables, pieces of instruction, entertainment &c. &c. By Andrew Beers, Philom.

The New-England Almanack for 1820, by Nathan Daboll. For sale by the gro. doz. or single, at

THOMAS ROBINSON'S, *Book-Store.*
Where are for sale,
An extensive assortment of SCHOOL and CLASSICAL BOOKS.

Also, Just received,
An introduction to the Art of PENMANSHIP: or a new and improved system of round and running hands, for the use of Schools in the United States, by Eleazer Huntington.
Nov. 17, 1819. 2—

Public Auction.

THE stock in trade of *Charles Lathrop Esq* consisting of such articles of
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, and
GROCERIES,
as are usually to be found in the retailing stores, will be sold at Auction, at the store lately occupied by him, on the 29th day of November instant.—Sales to commence at 10 o'clock, forenoon.

The Goods may be seen on the Saturday previous to the sale.

SHUBAEL BREED, *Auctioneer.*
Norwich, Nov. 15, 1819. 2-2w—

SCHOOL BOOKS.

R. Hubbard,

HAS for sale at his *Book-Store, Shetucket-Street*, an extensive assortment of School Books, wholesale and retail.

Merchants, School-Masters, and others, supplied on the most liberal terms.
Nov. 1, 1819. 52—

MUSIC.

MUSICA Sacra, a collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces. Compiled at the request, and published under the patronage of the Oneida Musical Society Price 1,25.

The Musical Reader, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score. To which are prefixed the Rudiments of Music. Compiled by one of the editors of the "Musica Sacra." Price $2.

Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music. Price $1.

The Hartford Collection of Classical Church Music. By Eli Roberts. Price 1,25.

The Easy Instructor; or a new method of teaching Sacred Harmony By William Little and William Smith.

A variety of Gamuts, with blank ruling.

FOR SALE BY
R. HUBBARD,
Blue-Store Shetucket-Street.

*** Large discounts will be made to those who purchase by the quantity.
Nov 1. 52—

Domestic Goods, Wool Carding, &c.

MERINO and common Wool will be cleansed and carded, and Woolen Goods of every kind colored and finished by experienced workmen, at the Woolen Factory, in Norwich, the ensuing season, on the most reasonable terms—Where the subscribers offer for sale, by the piece or yard, a good assortment of *Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinetts, Kerseys, Plains*, &c. 6-4 and 7-8 *Flannels, Rose and common Blankets, domet*, 9-8 *Flannels and sheetings, scarlet, yellow, green, mixed, & bleached single and double Yarn for Knitting, Fringe and Tufting.*

Wanted, WOOL of every grade, in exchange for any of the above, by

E. & E. HUNTINGTON, &
E. BACKUS.
Norwich Woolen Factory,
June, 1819. 39—

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3 Boxes Havana brown Sugar, for sale by
Nov. 9. JOSEPH BREED.

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

FOR SALE BY
HORACE COLTON.
Norwich, June 26. 39—

AGRICULTURAL.

CATTLE SHOW
Of Windham County Agricultural Society.

THIS exhibition took place on the 28th of October instant. It was extremely gratifying to witness the exhibition of the different kinds of stock, and the large number of gentlemen from different parts of this, and other counties, convened on this interesting occasion.

The following is a list of premiums awarded on that day:

1. To Pearly Lyon, of Woodstock, for the best Ox, fitted for the slaughter,	$6 0
2. To David Fox, of Hampton, for the best pair of Working Oxen,	5 0
3. To Capt. Bushnell Hebard, of Pomfret, for the best Milch Cow,	10 0
4. To James M'Clellan, of Woodstock, for the best Bull.	15 0
5. To Do. Do. for the best Bull Calf,	5 0
6. To Peter Hall, of Pomfret, for the best Merino Buck,	5 0
7. To Do Do. for the best lot of Merino Ewes, six in number,	5 0
8. To Maj. Asa Copeland, of Pomfret, for the best Boar,	5 0

The awarding of premiums for Pork, Grain and other kinds of produce, was delayed to a future meeting of the society. The quantities of produce not being yet ascertained

There were 59 applications for the different premiums

The excellent fat Ox, exhibited by Mr. Lyon, attracted universal attention; a pair being produced by him. The premium Ox, if killed and dressed, would weigh, as was adjudged, from 15 to 16 cwt. Two other pairs of Oxen, produced by Messrs. Reuben Spalding and Parson Grosvenor, of Pomfret, were also excellent Cattle.

In adjudging the premium for working Cattle the committee met with some difficulty in determining, as a large number of excellent Cattle were produced. No less than seven pairs being entered for premium, besides twenty or thirty pairs more were on the ground.

A Drawing Match succeeded.

The load was 48 cwt. exclusive of the waggon, drawn by a single pair of oxen, up a hill of 6 degrees, on a road newly made. This load was drawn by, at least, fifteen pairs of oxen. A number of pair, including the premium oxen, were but four years old.

'Tis presumed, that the exhibition of working cattle was equal, if not superior, to any thing of the kind in New-England.

A number of excellent Milch Cows were presented on the occasion.

The Bull which obtained the premium, was excellent, and a number of others, as well as the Bull Calves, were very fine.

The swine, being of the pure, and mixed Byeheld breeds, that were presented, were of a good kind, and evinced an increasing attention to the selection of this kind of animals.

The committee on Sheep, in their report, observed, that in adjudging the premiums on them, they should not do justice, to pass over in silence the merits of those of the other applicants The sheep presented by Messrs. Jas. M'Clellan and Thomas M Grosvenor being very fine.

The society convened in the morning, at Mr Peter Thompson's in Pomfret, and after the admission of a number of new members, and entering the applications for premiums, proceeded to appoint committees on the several subjects After which the society, and a large number of other gentlemen, partook of an excellent dinner prepared by Mr. Thompson.

Rev Messrs Porter and Whitmore favored the society with their company on the occasion, and officiated at the table.

It was extremely gratifying to observe the attendance of gentlemen from different parts of the county, deeply impressed with the importance of the institution. And it is confidently expected, that a large number of other gentlemen whose names are not yet enrolled as members of this society, will come forward and unite their efforts with the present members, for the promotion of agriculture.

The meetings of the society are held, at present, at the house of Peter Thompson in Pomfret, on the fourth Mondays in November, the third Mondays in January, and the second Mondays in March annually, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The annual election of officers takes place at the meeting in January.

Pomfret, Oct. 30, 1819.

A man named Fisher, in the neighborhood of Brimley, England, for a trifling wager, lately ate a dozen live wasps, with their stings in, and two pounds of raw salmon, in ten minutes, which he accomplished; he afterwards offered to eat five wasps at 8 pence a dozen, when his throat and mouth were so much swollen he was obliged to desist.

A St. John, N. B. paper of the 2d inst. says "within the last week nearly 10,000 bushels of potatoes have been shipped from this place for Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, &c. The crops of that vegetable having failed in those quarters.

TYROLESE WAR SONG.

Come, sons of the Hill! leave the Chamois and Roe,
For the harvest lies thick in the valley below:
Bavaria and Gaul they have blended their might,
The slave and the tyrant are harnessed for fight.

Then gather ye here, in the mist and the snow,
On the tower of your strength, o'er the heads of the foe—
Should the flash of your bright arms be seen from your shroud,
It will seem only lightning that breaks through the cloud.

Should the sound of your watchword be heard in the night,
They will think it the echo of winds from the height:
And the clash of your feet as ye rush to the plain,
Will be heard as a winter brook swelled with the rain.

And gather ye eagles, ye wolves of the hill,
The banquet is set, ye shall revel your fill;
Come down like the whirlwind, come down like the flood,
For the reapers are gone to the harvest of blood.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

THE TOMB OF DENNIE.

A neat and elegant Monument, has recently been erected in the yard attached to St Peter's Church, in this city, to commemorate the talents and virtues of a man, who was alike the delight of his friends, the eloquent, fascinating, and indefatigable advocate of literature and sound morals, and the distinguished ornament of the land which gave him birth. It is executed in a style, at once creditable to the taste of that friendship which dictated it, and worthy in some degree of the brilliant endowments of him, whose worth and whose genius, will not soon be forgotten. This lamented scholar, was one of our earliest literary men by profession; he was the pioneer and exemplar of liberal studies, and labored with untiring zeal and signal success, to introduce a love for belles-lettres learning, amongst his countrymen. He was, therefore, emphatically a benefactor to his country; and that country should cherish and venerate his services, and teach her sons, when contemplating with melancholy pleasure, this posthumous, but enduring evidence of affectionate attachment;—the debt of gratitude, which is due to the memory of the child of genius, whose ashes peacefully slumber below. The earliest flower of the opening year, shall decorate the spot—the songsters of the grove shall chaunt a requiem of melody to his manes—the glistening dew drop shall indicate the sorrows of the muse for his premature loss—the enthusiasm of kindred souls shall be there invigorated—and no unfriendly footstep shall dare to approach the sacred tomb of DENNIE.

When Spring with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck his hallowed mould,
She then shall dress a sweeter sod,
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

On the east front of the monumental column is the following appropriate description:

"JOSEPH DENNIE,
Born at Lexington, in Massachusetts,
August 30th, 1768,
Died at Philadelphia, January 7th, 1812.
Endowed with talents, and qualified
by Education,
To adorn the Senate, and the Bar,
But following the impulse of a Genius,
Formed for converse with the Muses,
He devoted his life to the Literature of
his Country.
As author of the Lay-Preacher,
And as first Editor of the Port Folio,
He contributed to chasten the morals, and to
refine the taste of the Nation.
To an imagination, lively, not licentious,
A wit, sportive, not wanton,
And a heart without guile,
He united a deep sensibility, which
endeared him to his
Friends, and an ardent piety, which we
humbly trust,
Recommended him to his God;
Those Friends have erected this tribute
of their affection
To his Memory
To the Mercies of that God is their resort
For themselves and for Him.
MDCCCXIX."

On the north side of the column is inscribed in letters of Gold, the name of "DENNIE," a name, which, without pomp of declamation, or studied efforts of elocution, awakens in the affectionate bosom, an interesting assemblage of cherished and endearing associations. SEDLEY.

PUBLIC MEETING, RESPECTING SLAVERY.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the State of New-Jersey, held at the State-House in Trenton, the 29th of Oct 1819, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of SLAVERY in the states hereafter to be admitted into the Union, pursuant to public notice

The Hon. Jesse Upson, Vice President of the State, was appointed Chairman, and William Griffith, Esq Secretary.

The meeting, after due consideration and discussion, unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas the abolition of Slavery in this country, and most especially, the prevention of the importation of slaves into it, are not only the anxious and ardent desires of the just and humane citizens of the United States; but in truth, important objects of national policy, happiness and security: and whereas the early, continual, and strenuous efforts of the people of the United States to accomplish these great and interesting objects, having highly exalted their character in the estimation of the world, and must be acceptable to the God and Creator of mankind.—This meeting would view, with unspeakable pain and mortification, any measure adopted by the *Federal Legislature*, tending to extend and perpetuate Slavery among us; and holding out encouragement and temptation to the dealers in human flesh to continue their infamous trade, in defiance of the Laws of the land, and the more sacred will of heaven. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the permission of slaves in the *new states* admitted into the Union, has a direct tendency to perpetuate Slavery in these United States, by extending the sphere of its influence and action; to increase its danger by spreading that species of population over the land; and to promote and encourage the importation of Slaves by providing an extensive and growing market for them, in which the demand and competition for the purchase of them, will be such as so greatly to enhance their price, that evil and avaricious men will be tempted to run all hazards of the violation of our laws, by the prospect of the enormous gains of this horrible traffick.

Resolved, That the members of the late Congress, who opposed the admission of Slaves into the proposed state of Missouri, have the sincere and respectful thanks of this meeting, for their manly and unanswerable opposition to a measure fraught with so much mischief and disgrace to our country.

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives of New-Jersey, in the next Congress, be most earnestly and respectfully solicited to use their utmost means and influence to prevent the introduction of *Slavery* into *Missouri*, and every other new state that may hereafter be admitted into the Union.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the prohibition of Slaves in the new states, coming into the Union, is not forbidden by any article of the Constitution of the U States; but it is in full accordance with the principles of the Constitution; and imperiously demanded by the honor and interests of the country.

Resolved, That this meeting has a sincere and respectful confidence in the good and virtuous dispositions of the national legislature on the subject of slavery; and that, however some of the Members may be compelled by circumstances to submit to it for the present, they will heartily unite with us in every measure calculated to arrest its progress, and, finally, extinguish its existence.

Resolved, That Elias Boudinot, Joseph Hopkinson, William Newbold, Rev. Simon Wilmer, James Parker, and Samuel Emlen, be a Committee to correspond with other persons and bodies engaged in supporting the principles of the foregoing resolutions, and to use all lawful and proper means for effecting the object of the same.

Signed, JESSE UPSON, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM GRIFFITH, *Secretary.*

At a general meeting of the Citizens of New-York, held at the City Hotel, on Tuesday evening the 15th inst. for the purpose of expressing the public sentiment on the subject of excluding SLAVERY from the new States and Territories, hereafter to be admitted into the union; Gen. MATTHEW CLARKSON, was called to the Chair, and JOHN T. IRVING, Esq. appointed Secretary.

On motion of the Hon. Peter A. Jay, seconded by J. T. Irving, Esq. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The existence of Slavery in the United States being in the opinion of this meeting a great political as well as moral evil, derogatory to the character of the nation, dangerous to the safety of its inhabitants, and opposed to the benign spirit and principles of the christian religion—they consider it the solemn duty of the national government presiding over a people possessing a high regard for freedom and the just rights of man, to prevent by all constitutional means the further extension of such an evil in the United States.

It is therefore *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, Congress possess the clear and indisputable power by the constitution of the United States, to prohibit the admission of Slavery into any State or Territory, hereafter to be formed and admitted into the Union.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the admission of Slavery into any such State or Territory would be contrary to the spirit of our free and excellent constitution, and injurious to the highest interests of the nation.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due to the members of the late Congress who opposed the admission of Slavery into the proposed State of Missouri.

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States from this State, be respectfully and earnestly requested to use their most zealous endeavors to prevent the further extension of slavery in the United States.

Resolved, That Matthew Clarkson, John T. Irving, John B. Coles, Henry Rutgers, William Bayard, Archibald Gracie, Richard Varick, Walter Bowne, Robert Bogardus, Jonathan Thompson, Henry Eckford, Thomas Eddy, Thomas Addis Emmett, Rensselaer Havens, John Griscom, Isaac M. Ely, Abraham Bloodgood, Wm. Irving, Wm. W. Woolsey, Isaac Carow, Henry D. Sedgwick, John Adams, Isaac G. Pierson, George Newbold, Jonathan Goodhue, Charles Wilkes, Samuel L. Mitchell, be a committee to correspond with individuals and public bodies, in this and other states, requesting their co-operation in supporting the principles of freedom, and checking the progress of slavery in our country.

M CLARKSON, *Chairman.*
J. T IRVING, *Secretary.*

FOR SALE,

Eight Barrels Apples,

At the store of

J. & S. BREED.

Nov. 24 3—

WEST-INDIES.

CURRACOA, OCT. 2.

Accounts from Maracaybo state, that the town of Cucuta, which is about 3 days journey from the former place, has been occupied by the Independents under Bolivar, who is said to be on his return from Santa Fee, having left a strong force behind him to garrison that place. A great number of people had arrived at Maracaybo, with different articles of their effects with which they fled on the approach of the Independents to Cucuta.

The Haytian sch. L'Elouise, Captain Joseph, from the Main, bound to Aux-Cayes, with a cargo of mules, was captured three days ago, near to the Spanish coast, by an Independent privateer, and ordered for Margaritta—but being in want of water, the prize master proceeded to Bonaire, in order to obtain a supply—not, however, being able to procure any at that island, he bore up for this port, where he arrived on Thursday evening, and shortly after entering the harbor, the L'Elouise was taken possession of by order of government, and delivered over to the proper owners, who happened to be on board.

CAYENNE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, residing at Cayenne, to his brother in Philadelphia, dated 6th October, 1819.

"Cayenne at last begins to feel her importance is the rank of the French colonies: we do not hesitate to assert, that she will at some future day, take the lead; her exports for the last year consisted of:—486114 lb. of sugar: 427879 lb. rucou; 105146 lb cloves: 70079 lb. coffee: 97188 lb. clove bark: 11000 lb. cocoa: 41670 gallons molasses: 87000 lb. manioc: 18000 lb. rice: 400 lb nutmegs: 2546 hides: 486629 lb cotton: 12094 lb. colored wood: 500 lb pepper: 32278 ft. planks.

Cursed as the colony has been by a series of Administrators, entirely ignorant and wilfully corrupt, it is really astonishing that Cayenne is still extant. The mother country appears to turn her attention this way, and lately recalling the count Carra St. Cyr, and appointing Mr. de Laussat to the Government of French Guyana, has given a pledge of the interest she takes in our destinies.

Since the arrival of Mr. De Laussat, every thing wears a new appearance, l'espionage of the last Government with also its concomitants has entirely ceased; society appears as relieved from an oppressive weight; and every thing announces that in our present Governor, the country will find a Father and its commerce a Protector.

CANADA.

MONTREAL, NOV. 13.—On Tuesday last, there was a fall of blackish rain at Montreal, which was found to contain a substance resembling, to the eye, taste and smell, soot; and at noon, the day was so dark as to require lighted candles in the court-house, the banks and most of the offices of the city At 3 o'clock the darkness was at its climax: and at this moment there certainly reigned a very general awe.—Nature had from the morning seemed sullen and dejected, as if aware of some impending calamity, and the crisis now appeared to have arrived. At this moment was a cry of fire, and the tocsin was tolled from every bell in the city—the sky was veiled in gloom—the place d'arms was crowded, and towering over the heads of the throng was to be seen the steeple of the French parish church, with its ball blazing like a meteor, and throwing out from the foot of the cross, with which it was surmounted, radiations of sparks, rendered lurid by the incumbent and surrounding blaze. Every exertion was made to arrest the flames—the ball continued to burn for a long time, being inaccessible to water.—At length, by great exertions, an engine was raised to the belfry, from which water was conveyed to the interior of the steeple, and the fire happily extinguished at half past 8 in the evening.—The cross fell about half an hour before, and broke into many pieces. Thus terminated, the events of a day, which will long be remembered by the inhabitants of Montreal, and be classed with the dark Sunday of 1785.

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 16.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

BY the arrival last evening of the ship Governor Griswold, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Liverpool papers to the 9th, and London to the 7th of last month.

The election of Lord Mayor of London it will be seen, had resulted in the choice of the ministerial candidate.

LONDON, OCT. 7.

The contest for the office of Lord Mayor of London terminated yesterday at 3 o'clock, when the numbers stood as follows:

For Alderman Bridges, - - 3007
Alderman Thorp, - - 2013
Alderman Wood, - - 2003

The general principles of the Constitution of Wirtemburg, have received the sanction of the king and states of that country.

PARIS, OCT. 2.

"I have communicated to you in a former letter, the warlike rumors which have acquired a certain consistency at Paris. A note transmitted on Friday by the Baron de Vincent, ambassador of Austria, to the marquis Dessolea, President of the council, is said to be relative to the political views of Austria, Russia and Prussia. It contributed to lower the funds yesterday.—*Courier.*

It is affirmed that the duke of Rovigo is on his way to Paris, in order to abide a new trial, after having set aside the sentence of death, to which he is condemned by *contumace.*

HAMBURG, SEPT. 28.

The ratifications of the convention for the arrangement of the differences between Sweden and Denmark, concluded by the negociation of lord Strangford, were formally exchanged on the 20th inst.

IRUN, SPAIN, SEPT. 19.

With regard to the Florida treaty, some new facts come out daily. Among other extraordinary circumstances, the Spanish minister required of Mr. Forsyth a categorical answer, whether or not he was authorized, in case his Catholic majesty agreed to ratify the treaty, to annex thereto a new article, in which the U. States would pledge themselves not to acknowledge the independence of Buenos Ayres. It is understood that the American plenipotentiary readily answered, that although his instructions gave him no powers to enter into new articles, but merely to urge the ratification of an instrument that already wore a perfect and official form; yet, nevertheless he felt himself perfectly authorized to say in the name of his government, that such a proposition was totally inadmissible. He further added that his impressions were, that the United States would recognize the independence of Buenos Ayres, or any other of the free sections of S. America, which had sufficient strength and stability to warrant such recognition; and that the line of policy with regard to the new states of S. America, was totally independent of existing relations with Spain He further informed king Ferdinand's ministers, that nothing but a desire to evince to the world the amicable disposition of the U. States, had prevented him from withdrawing from Madrid the very instant it was notified to him the ratification would not take place; adding that in this spirit of forbearance he should await the final instructions of his government, which he hoped to receive before the end of September. At the close of this interesting and spirited communication, Mr. Forsyth assured the Spanish cabinet that they were not henceforward to consider any one of the conditions of the treaty, as binding on the United States.

LIVERPOOL, OCT 9

General meetings on the unfortunate affair of the 16th of August, both in counties and towns, continue to be announced in various parts of the country. That of the county of York, which is signed by the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Fitz William, Lord Milton, and other distinguished personages, is announced in terms of the greatest caution and suspence; but expresses a determination to demand enquiry. Meetings of the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland are also in preparation.

PARIS, SEPT. 29.

Whatever may be the result of the rumours widely circulated and generally accredited, in the political circles of the capital, they have lately acquired so much consistence, that I lose no time in transmitting them to you. The late Ukase of the emperor of Russia, levying on his forty millions of inhabitants one man on 250, produces an increase to his army of 160,000 soldiers, so that the whole mass of his disposable force may be justly calculated at 900,000 men. Great military preparations are observed throughout the whole of Germany: the regiments are receiving their full compliment, and the fortresses of Gallacia are being armed with all promptitude. Austria, should it be thought necessary, will be able to open the campaign in the early months of spring. The king of Bavaria has not made any public declaration, but no doubt is entertained that the secret negociations of this court are in unison with its family alliances. The king of Wurtemburg quitted Stutgard yesterday, to concert with the emperor of Russia at Warsaw, in whose views he entirely acquiesces The other German princes are waiting the impulsion of England, which is believed to be closely united with the cabinet of Versailles in the measures which it may be judged right to adopt. The German Liberals propagate reports that the emperor of Russia, on his arrival in Warsaw proposes to unite to the kingdom of Poland the Palatinates which were separated from it at the first and second division, to recal the Russian garrisons, to abolish corporeal punishments, especially the use of the stick in the army to reduce the taxes, and to remove some of the principal Functionaries, who (according to the Liberals) have incurred the hatred of the nation, by acting with a vigor beyond the law, and beyond their instructions.—(Courier.)

By the late Mails.

LOUISIANA. WASHINGTON, NOV 9.

THE present times are peculiarly fruitful in political notions; every day brings forth something new in our federal polity, and if we do not become well versed in constitutional principles, it will not be from any scarcity in the number or variety of their expounders. The latest novelty of this kind that we have noticed, is the idea of an Indiana Editor, who, in expressing his surprise at the removal by the President, of the late Receiver of public monies, at Vincennes, concludes his animadversions by gravely saying, "on the whole, I conceive it a subject for the consideration of the next General Assembly of Indiana."

NOV. 15.

The following extract of a letter of late date, from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this city, has been furnished to us for publication:

"I have seen Mr. Forsyth, who is Physician General of the Venezuelan Army, and a Colonel of the same—consequently a gentleman on whose opinion the public may rely with entire confidence. He states that the present Congress of that country is equal, in point of talents, and patriotism, to the Old Congress of the U. States who declared our Independence; and that Venezuela and New-Grenada are in a very prosperous state, except where interrupted by the ravages of war; that their constitution acknowledges the liberty of all, without distinction of color; that every one is at liberty in matters of conscience; that no religious test is requisite in appointments to offices; and that he considers their independence as securely fixed as that of the United States."

GEORGETOWN, NOV. 12.

The Texas Expedition.—It is stated in a late letter from Natchez, that *Dr. Robertson*, who is understood to be the principal mover of this singular adventure, is dead: that *Gen. Long* does not possess all the qualities necessary for the chief of such an enterprize, and will probably be superseded; but that the whole undertaking (the success of which is believed to be greatly exaggerated) will, before long, be relinquished.

The same letter states that the fever, which has for some time afflicted Natchez, still prevails there.

The cotton in Mississippi is represented as having sustained some injury from the frost.

LOUISIANA. N. ORLEANS, OCT. 21.

Report has swelled the number of troops lately arrived at Pensacola to two regiments of 1,000 men each. This is doubtless an exaggeration: yet when it is considered that there is a bare possibility that such a number of troops may have landed in Pensacola, the citizen of New-Orleans loses sight of East Florida and looks about in his own neighborhood, and enquires if his own domicile is perfectly secure. A fair wind would bring these two thousand Spaniards from the Baraneas (supposing them to be there) to the Bayou St John in 24 hours. And where is the force to oppose them? Regular troops we have none; and our militia is without organization. These views may appear visionary, and the offspring of alarm, but no one will pretend that the disaster they deprecate, is beyond the bounds of probability.

The body of Mr Baily Blanchard, cashier of the Planter's Bank, who had been missing since Friday last, was found yesterday morning floating in the river at the Turn. It is supposed he fell from a raft.

TENN. KNOXVILLE, OCT. 27.

We learn that the President of the United States refuses to appoint a Marshal for the district of West Tennessee. In consequence of which disposition, that appointment will not be filled until the meeting of Congress.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, NOV. 16.

Census of the City.—We have received the official return of the Census taken by order of the Corporation: from which it appears, that there are *one hundred and nineteen thousand, six hundred and fifty-seven* inhabitants in the ten wards of this city: giving an increase within *three* years of 19,038. In this census there are 46,786 *males*, 51,187 *females*; 6,000 male *aliens*; 5,204 female *aliens*; 5,044 male coloured people; 5,829 females of colour; 95 male *slaves*; 155 female *slaves*. And it appears, that in three years, there has been a *decrease* of slaves to the number of 307.

NOV. 18.

Letters from Blakely, Alabama, to the 24th ult. do not speak of the arrival of any Spanish troops at Pensacola.

The frigate Constellation, Capt Morris, and the ship John Adams, Captain Wadsworth, went to sea, from Hampton Roads on the 11th inst.

NOV. 19.

Ocean Steam-Ship Company.—A company under this title, was incorporated by the legislature of this State with a capital of $200,000, to be employed in the construction and outfit of vessels to navigate the ocean by steam, and the following gentlemen are named as directors in the charter, viz.

Cadwallader D. Colden, Henry Eckford, Preserved Fish, David Parlow

Robert Bogardus, John Whelten, John Graham, Elisha Tibbitts, Stephen Whitney, James B. Murray, Charles Hall.

The directors have elected the Hon. C. D. Colden, to be President and James B. Murray, Secretary, of the company; and we understand, they intend carrying into effect, without delay, the object of their incorporation, by building a steam-boat to ply between this port and Liverpool.

Another West-India Hurricane.

By the schr. Live Oak, Captain Britt, we have received advices from St. Barts, to the 30th, and St. Thomas to the 31st. ult. News had reached the latter place of two hurricanes experienced in the Windward-Islands on the 5th and 13th of October. The effects of the latter were most calamitous, having totally destroyed the prospect of the coming crop, which was extremely flattering. The accounts stated that the gale was even more severe than the dreadful hurricane of the 21st of September. Several droghers had arrived to obtain supplies, the estates being totally destroyed. The accounts were principally from Barbadoes. The leeward Islands felt nothing of this gale.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, NOV. 9.

Public Dinner.—On Thursday last the citizens of this village, gave to Commodore Rodgers a Public Dinner, at which Major Gen. Brown and suit, Colonel Brady and suit, Com. Woolsey, and other distinguished gentlemen were guests.

BUFFALO, NOV. 9.

Singular.—The rain which fell in this village and vicinity during the storm on Saturday night last, was deeply tinged with some black substance, somewhat resembling soot, so as to discolor the windows, fences, &c. almost as much as if sprinkled with ink.—We have heard no reason assigned for this phenomenon.

MASS. SALEM, NOV. 16

In the insurrection at Palemburg, in June, the Dutch garrison was surprised by the natives, and 50 men killed. An expedition was fitting out at Batavia for Palemburg river, to sail in a few days.

CON. BRIDGEPORT, NOV. 17.

Accidents.—On Friday night last, as two sons of Mr. John Hull, in Newton, were attending a Coal kiln, and being asleep in their cabin, it accidently took fire and was instantly enveloped in flames; the elder one roused from his slumbers, sprang from his perilous situation, and endeavored to rescue his brother, but before he could effect this, he was suffocated by the uncontrolable elements, and he only found him a lifeless corpse.

While Mr. Hull Merwin, was returning from Fairfield to Greenfield with an ox-team, on Wednesday last, and walking by the side of the oxen, he unfortunately tripped, and fell, when the wheel passed over his head and broke his jaw bone in a shocking manner, and otherwise so severely bruised him, that faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

We hear that two young men, while on a hunting excursion in Huntington, one day last week, pursuing a squirrel, which had taken refuge in a fence, they being on opposite sides; one of them, in firing at the squirrel lodged the contents of his piece in the hip and bowels of his companion; medical aid was procured but his life is despaired of.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, Nov 24, 1819.

We believe, (says the National Intelligencer) that the effect of the Report on the Stock of the U. States Bank ought to be favorable. It is evident, from what appears, that, notwithstanding the losses sustained, the Bank is now in nearly as good a condition as when it commenced operations, and its Stock ought to be as valuable. If its Stock was then worth, on calculation; 150, it is now worth, 120. But, in truth, the Stock never was intrinsically worth what it has sold for, say 150 dollars per share of 100 dollars. It never can be in the power of the Bank of the United States, fettered as it is by restrictions, and burthened with onerous impositions, to make dividends to justify any such price. Upon a very moderate estimate, comparing it with the product of other investments of money, the intrinsic value of this stock is now estimated at 110. It never was worth much more in this country; though, had the Bank not met with extraordinary losses, it would probably have commanded a higher price in the European market.

LORD COCHRANE'S BLOCKADE

The editor of the Baltimore Chronicle, in an article on the subject of Lord Cochrane's late piratical robbery of the Macedonian's specie, observes—"Much speculation has been excited, in consequence of the sailing of the squadron, commanded by Commodore Hardy. If we are not much mistaken, his lordship has been engaged likewise in the capture and condemnation of English as well as American property. He declared an extent of coast of nearly two thousand miles in a state of blockade, and it is not improbable that Commodore Hardy sails for the purpose of breaking up this blockade, at least so far as respects English vessels. If this conjecture is well founded, Commodore Hardy does not sail with designs hostile to us, and our administration may even find it necessary to detach a squadron to co-operate with this English officer, as their joint object would be to protect the property of their respective nations.—The next session of Congress, will be a very important one; the present is a new case of enormity, on which they will probably be called upon to act; never was there a period since the formation of the constitution, where more has been expected from the deliberations of that body, and we can but hope, that they will eventuate in the good of their country."

ASTRONOMICAL.

On Thursday next (25th inst.) there will be an *Occultation of Saturn*, by the *Moon*; which if the evening be clear, will afford gratification to the spectator with the naked eye; but to those who view it through a telescope, whose magnifying power is sufficiently great to make the planet's ring appear, it will be doubly pleasing. The occultation will begin at or nearly 11 o'clock, and continue fifty-one minutes. The immersion of the planet will be on the dark side of the moon, and the emersion on the enlightened side. At the instant of immersion the planet will disappear without any visible cause. These occultations afford opportunities for much information to Astronomers and Navigators. Those of Saturn are the most curious and pleasing, where one has the power to view the Planet's ring.—*Bost. Cent.*

More Piracy.—The sloop Superior, Capt. Barnes, hence for St. Jago, was fallen in with and captured off Cape Maize by a piratical schooner of about fifty tons, manned with muskets, pistols and cane knives, but no cannon. After abusing Captain Barnes and his crew—threatening to murder them, robbing the Captain of his watch, &c. they forced them into an old leaky boat, without any clothing but what they had on, and scarcely any sustenance. In this situation they turned them adrift, and bore away with their prize, supposed for Hayti. Captain Barnes reached St. Jago in 4 days, after much fatigue, and took passage in a French brig, now below. The Superior, we are informed, is insured in New York.—*Philad Gaz.*

From the Charleston Times.

EXTRACT FROM HAVANA, OCT. 17.

"A Spanish vessel having been out from this port, several years on a negro voyage, arrived not long since, reported they had fallen in with the notorious sea-serpent, off the Pan of Matanzas, vomiting smoke, and apparently in great agony, having two large handspikes drove into his tail, and going at the rate of ten knots, raising mountainous waves, and fields of foam; upon investigation it was proved to be the *steam-boat.*

PERPETUAL MOTION.

The following appeared in the shape of an advertisement, in the Philadelphia papers.

Charles Redheffer, Though perfectly aware of the prejudices which from various concurring causes prevail against his mechanical invention, cannot submit to be put down by prejudices which do not regard the evidence of the present demonstration.

The title of a perpetual motion was given to his machinery, not by himself, but by those who having seen it in activity, concluded that a power which gained in a certain ratio, without losing velocity, must possess the property of a perpetual activity within itself; he has recently exhibited the first elements of that power to numerous respectable persons, and thinks it proper to apprize the public that he is preparing a machine to be sent to the seat of government, and to obtain a patent for this discovery. From some of those who have seen the power developed in experiment, he has obtained the following certificate.

The subscribers have attentively examined a machine constructed by Charles Redheffer, on the 22d inst. and the examination has satisfied their minds that it gains power without the loss of velocity.

Oct. 27, 1819.

John White,	Thos. W. Pryor,
Thomas Barnitt,	John Thompson,
Henry Abbett,	J. Dubarry,
John Huston, Esq.	Peter Miercken.
Titus Yerkes,	

Extract of a letter, dated

HAVANA, 22d OCT. 1819.

"I have but very little to communicate to you respecting our political situation. The inhabitants of this Island are looking out for a war, without knowing whom they are going to contend with, as they are grinding their old swords and cleaning their guns for action. The troops lately arrived with the new Governor, are dying off rapidly, and I calculate at present but one third of the three thousand lately arrived fit for duty. Poor expedition! The Governor has issued a proclamation forbidding the running at large of dogs, under the penalty of three dollars, which is to be paid by *the dog.* The law it is said was the result of a month's consideration of Bernardo O'Graham a famous counsellor at law, and author of the new comedy "El Clerigo mas desollado."

A late Natchez Paper states, that a dreadful disease, has appeared among the cattle in that country, which, without the immediate application of some strong decoction of bark proves fatal—the disease first appearing on the tongue, and incapacitating the animal to eat or drink.

Joshua Dodge, Esq. an American merchant, settled in Marseilles, has been appointed by H. E. Albert Gallatin, Consul of the United States, *par enterim* at that place, in the room of Stephen Cathalan, Esq. deceased.

GREAT HUNTING.

A party of ten young gentlemen, of Boscawen N. H on the first inst. made a hunting party in the neighboring woods, and returned at twilight, with *sixteen hundred and sixty-five* grey & red squirrels, heath-cocks, hawks, owls, ducks, partridges, crows, rabbits, muskrats, mooks, hedge hogs, foxes and otters.

President Boyer.—This intelligent chief of the Haytians, in a letter of the 30th of Sept. last, addressed to Dr Tolley, of Baltimore, says,

"Sir, I have received along with the letter which you have written to me, the work on Slavery in the United States, of which you are the author. The principles which you develope in it are those of a true philanthropist, and I am pleased to discover the humane views which have prompted you to publish this work—it breathes the soundest morality. The disinterestedness with which philanthropists act, induces me to believe that the system of colonizing the African race is intended solely for their happiness. In this case would it not be preferable to direct their course towards this republic? Most certainly, these unfortunate beings would here find a safe asylum, a fertile soil, and a country which offers as many advantages as Africa, which being little known, would expose them to new difficulties, as much by the ardity of the climate, as the great labor it would require to render that country a comfortable residence.

"I pray you to believe, Sir, that love of my brethren of the same race, together with hospitable motives, induces me to submit to you my ideas on this subject. They are not guided by any private considerations, nor by a desire of dictating any change in resolutions which may have been already adopted.

"I have the honor to salute you,
"BOYER."

Gen. Jackson, during the siege of New-Orleans, was applied to by a Frenchman for 150 bales of cotton which were in the breastworks. The General ordered a musket, cartridge box, &c. to be immediately brought to him—"There said he, take these; no man has a better right to defend this cotton than yourself; see that you do it faithfully;" and immediately sent him into the ranks.

In a letter from Col. Johnson to one of the editors of the Western Argus, he says—"I have no doubt of the complete success of the expedition under Col. Atkinson. No further doubt exists of steam boats being able to navigate the Missouri, notwithstanding we have our difficulties."

From the Spanish Main.—Capt. Rosan, of the schr. Appomatox, arrived at New-York, in 26 days from Curracoa, informs, that news had reached that place by two Danish vessels from the Main, that there had been a battle fought at Cacoutar, between General Bermudas and the Royalists; in which about 200 patriots were killed and wounded. The Royalists had from 4 to 500 killed, wounded and taken prisoners. The Patriots took possession of Cacoutar, and it was expected that Maracaibo would also be taken, as they were on their march thither. Santa Martha was about being evacuated by the Royalists, as vessels had gone there for the purpose of transporting the inhabitants.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, OCT. 9.

We have had more business doing in the Cotton market this week, and the sales have been about 7300 bags, of which 3668 were uplands, at 13¾ to 14d; 900 Orleans, from 13¾ to 17d, and 100 Sea Islands. The residue of sales were chiefly Brazils. We consider the market to be better in the middling and lower qualities of Uplands and New-Orleans, but the better qualities remain the same.—We consider the present improvement merely the result of a demand which the previous dulness had created. There are no speculations, nor any advance in yarns, or goods. The imports are very light from all quarters, but we see no chance for any great advance in the article, and without a revival of trade in Manchester, we shall continue dull as at present, and nothing will be done except for the wants of the day. The whole stock at the end of the year will be less than 100,000 bags, of which we think about 40,000 will be American cotton.—There is a good deal remaining in the Brazils; the advices from East-Indies state the last crop to have been deficient, but there is already a two years supply in Europe.

SUMMARY.

On the 10th ult. the Bank of England declared a semi-annual dividend of five *per cent.*

The building of a fort at Grand Menan was proceeding at the last date.

The subjects of the College, —the removal of the seat of Government to Burlington and Windsor, alternately —appropriating the profits of the State Bank to the support of schools —and regulating the practice of Physic and Surgery—are under consideration in the Legislature of Vermont.

A general meeting has been called in New-York, on the subject of prohibiting States from holding Slaves.

A similar meeting is proposed in Boston.

Kentucky Commissioners have run a new State boundary line, by which they go 17 miles into the State of Tennessee, at the Mississippi, and have advanced into the State of Missouri so as to claim 7000 acres of land.

So dry has been the past season in Kentucky, that in Lexington and other places water has been sold for several dollars a barrel!

The Texas Republican states, that the whole of Texas, excepting the ports of St. Antonio, and Labahia, is now under the authority of the Patriots.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, just elected, is composed of 50 Federal Republicans, and 98 Democrats of the old school, new school, and no school.

Messrs. Sadler and Livingston, who lately ascended in a balloon from Liverpool (Eng.) it is computed travelled 110 miles in a lineal direction, and with the undulations and aberrations at least 170 miles in the space of two hours and fifty minutes. Their highest elevation is computed to be four miles and a half—the thermometer ranged about 28.

A French ship with 3000 bbls. of flour, direct from France, arrived at Havana on the 28th ult.

Accounts from New-Orleans, to the 2d ult state that the sickness was subsiding.

The Steam Boat Walk-in-the-Water has been laid up for the season.

The last Philadelphia papers quote U. S. Bank Stock, at 94 offered, 96 asked,

Military Trial.—A paper printed at St. Louis mentions that Gen. Bissell left that place early in October for New-Orleans, to preside at a Court Martial for the trial of Col. King.

The legislature of Tennessee have unanimously voted an appropriation of $20,000 for the improvement of the navigation of the rivers of that state.

Census of New-York.—It appears from the Census which has just been completed for this city, that the white female exceeds the male population to the number of 4404.

The surplus produce this year of *Schoharie* county, N. York over the consumption, is estimated at Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand bushels of Wheat, Rye, Corn, and other grain!!

Produce.—Prices at Lexington, K. Nov. 1. Wheat, 50 cents per bushel; Corn, 175 cents per barrel.

A letter from Cincinnati, dated Oct. 30, says "an attempt was made to rob the mail, about seventy miles from this place. The Mail carrier was stabbed four times, and is not expected to recover from his wounds; but the mail has arrived safely at this place."

Duel.—A letter from Philadelphia of the 15th inst. says—"Mr. Harris, late Consul at St. Petersburgh, was yesterday wounded in a duel with Mr. Lewis, who lately returned from Russia. The ball of Mr. Lewis passed through the thigh of Mr. Harris, grazing the bone a little below the hip."

The Report of the Medical Society of Savannah for the month of October, states 294 cases of bilious or remittant fever, to have occurred during that period, 151 deaths are mentioned, principally among foreigners.

A Society, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, was formed in Vermont, on the 25th ult. of which Gov. Galusha, is President.

Robert Jenkins Esq. Mayor of Hudson, on his passage in the sloop John Hancock, from New-York to that city, was knocked overboard and so severely injured that he died the next day.

Marine.

Spoken on the 16th inst. brig Merchant, from N. London for Havana.

The brig Frederick, Pendleton, has arrived at Stonington, in 61 days from Cape Horn, with a full cargo of oil and seal skins.

Married,

In this city, Mr. NATHAN ADAMS, of Canterbury, to Miss ANNA BUSWELL.

At North-Stonington, by David Coats, Esq. Mr. ELIAS COATS, to Miss MARIA PHILLIPS.

At Windham, by Edmund Badger, Esq. Mr THOMAS ROBINSON, to Miss LYDIA ROATH

At Ashford, on the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Judson, the Rev. ANSON S. ATWOOD, to Miss SARAH PALMER, daughter of Doct. Joseph Palmer.

In West-Barnstable, Mr. CHARLES MANN, of Scituate, to Miss MARY D. LATHROP, of the former place. And as the bridegroom has since absented himself from the bride, Editors are requested to publish the above marriage, that others may not be deceived in like manner.—*Boston Rec.*

In England, Rear Adm. Sir DAVID MILNE to Miss STEPHEN, daughter of the late George Stephen, Esq. of the Island of Grenada.

Died,

In this city, a daughter of Mr. Joshua Meech, deceased, aged 6 years.—A child of Mr. Avery Prentice, aged one year.

At Windham, Mr JONATHAN WALCOTT, aged 44. A husband truly affectionate—a parent kind and indulgent—a citizen of inestimable worth; affable, generous, and humane; he had the power and the disposition to afford relief to the unfortunate; assist the needy, and acquire the character of universal benevolence—an Architect of superior talents, as those elegant and majestic bridges, across the Susquehannah, at Columbia, the Connecticut, at Springfield and Northampton, and many others equally admirable, planned by his wisdom, and reared by his direction, abundantly evince. The death of such a man is a public loss, and long is the time since Windham has been so much bereaved, and few are left who will be so generally lamented. We can but drop the tear of regret, and submit to the will of heaven.

At Canton, on the 7th inst. Mr. THOMAS C. SWIFT, formerly of Mansfield, aged 47. His death was occasioned by the explosion of a Powder Mill. He has left a wife and six children to lament his loss.

At Stratford, on Sunday, the 14th inst. the Hon. WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON, L. L. D. in the 94th year of his age. This truly great man, for many years in the earlier part of his life, was extensively engaged in the practice of law in his native state, where he soon rose to the highest distinction, and was universally acknowledged to be the most learned and eloquent advocate at the bar. Probably this country has produced few men that were his equals in the profession. We have frequently witnessed the exercise of his talents with the highest admiration and delight. He was early in life chosen into the upper branch of the Legislature, and was ardently attached to the government and institutions of the state—an attachment that lasted through his long and useful life. Dr. Johnson was an active and influential member of the Convention of 1787; and after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, was chosen a Senator in Congress, a place which he filled with distinguished reputation. After leaving Congress, he was elected President of Columbia College in New-York, and resided there for a number of years. Being at an advanced period of life, he resigned the Presidency and returned to Stratford, where he resided til his death.

Dr. Johnson was a profound as well as elegant scholar—extensively acquainted with ancient and modern literature; and may undoubtedly be considered as one of the most learned men in our country. He enjoyed through life, even to his extreme old age the full use of his mental faculties, and his attachment to literature. He was a cheerful and instructive companion, a faithful friend, a disinterested patriot, and an ornament to religion, the duties of which he professed and practised for a long period; and under the influence of which he descended to the grave with all the serenity of the Christian's hope, like a shock of corn, which is gathered in its season fully ripe, having sustained through life the veneration of his friends, and the respect of his country.—*N. Y. Adv.*

At Wilkinson, Miss. Ter. on the 10th Sept. MARY, the wife of James N. Hyde, of the house of Hyde and Nevins, of New-York.

In Springfield, Dr. JONATHAN SPARHAWK, aged 32.

In Greenfield, Mr CALVIN L. MUNN, aged 31, keeper of the county jail.

In Brunswick, Me. on Friday the 12th inst. Rev. JESSE APPLETON, D. D. President of Bowdoin College, in the 47th year of his age.

At Staten-Island, N. Y. Hon. Judge CADWALLADER, aged 50, late a member of Congress.

At Elizabethtown, on Friday evening of last week, aged 102 years, General AMIS GAUTIER, who served as General under the unfortunate Louis XVI. of France. The General manifested the strongest attachment to the Bourbon family, during the whole period of his life. He was a man of fine stature and appearance, and retained his health and reason to the day of his death, and did not appear more than 70 years of age.

At his residence in Kent county, Delaware, HENRY MOLLESTON, Esq. Governor elect of that state.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE sale at auction of the Stock in Trade of *Charles Lathrop, Esq.* advertised on the 16th to take place on the 30th instant, will be necessarily *postponed* to the following Monday, viz. the 5th of December next, then to take place at the Store lately occupied by him—and to commence at 10 o'clock, forenoon.—The said stock consists of such articles of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, and
GROCERIES,

as are usually found in the RETAILING STORES, and may be seen on Saturday previous to the sale.

SHUBAEL BREED, *Auctioneer.*
Norwich, Nov. 23, 1819. 3—

For New-York,

THE Packet VENUS, *D. Havens, Master*, will sail on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to *JED. HUNTINGTON, Esq.* at his Store.

Nov. 24. 3—

STOVES.

DOUBLE front Stoves, suitable for School-Houses, just received and for sale by

LYMAN BREWER.
Nov. 17, 1819. 3—

4 Hhds. 3d proof St. Croix RUM.
1 Pipe 4th " Cognac BRANDY.
5 Chests Skin TEA.
12 Boxes Bloom RAISINS.
1 Tierce of PEARL ASHES, *very cheap.*
Just received and for sale by
LYMAN BREWER.
Nov. 18, 1819. 3—

For Sale,

THAT beautiful seat, now occupied by *Thomas Bushnell*, as a house of entertainment, situated one mile from Norwich-Landing, on the new turnpike road to New-London, having a commanding view of the River Thames. The convenience of the house and out houses is excelled by none, and few in this part of the state make a more elegant appearance. Fish and oysters can be obtained in abundance every day in the year, at a trifling expence.—The buildings attached to the premises are, beside the House, a large convenient Barn, Shed, Ice-house, &c. and a fertile Garden of one acre In the kitchen is a well of never failing, pure and soft water. Likewise, if the purchaser wishes, from *one to ten acres of good Land* adjoining the premises. —No adequate description can be given in a short advertisement, the subscriber hopes, however, to induce those who are looking for a first rate establishment for a Tavern, or a Gentleman's seat, to call and see for themselves, when they must acknowledge "the half was not told them." The property will be sold at a very low price for cash, or on short credit, with good security, and possession given immediately

If the above property is not sold previous to the 15th Dec. ensuing, it will be sold on that day at Auction, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises, unless the weather should be unfair—in that case the sale will be postponed to the first fair day.

APPLY TO
THOS. BUSHNELL.
Nov. 24, 1819. 3m.

☞ FOR SALE,

A FARM,

LYING on Plain Hills, partly in Norwich, and partly in Franklin, and is the adjoining farm westerly to the farm of *Capt. Wm. Lester*, containing

About 190 Acres.

This Farm will be sold altogether, or divided as may suit the purchaser, and will be sold low. *Enquire of*

Col. JOSHUA HUNTINGTON,
or ZACH. HUNTINGTON.

If said Farm is not sold soon, it will be to be rented.

Norwich, Nov. 18, 1819. 3—

Notice.

THE books and accounts of *Mr. Samuel Rudd*, are in the hands of *George Perkins, Esq.* Attorney, for collection. All persons indebted to said Rudd are requested to call and pay.

Norwich, Nov. 24, 1819. 3—

POETRY.

FROM MOORE'S SACRED MELODIES.

"The day is thine; the night also is thine; thou hast prepared the light and the sun. Thou hast set all the borders of the earth; thou hast made summer and winter."

Psalm lxxiv.

THOU art, Oh God! the life and light
Of all this wondrous world we see:
Its glows by day, its smiles by night,
Are but reflections caught from thee:
Where'er we turn, thy glories shine,
And all things fair and bright are thine.

When day, with farewell beam delays
Among the opening clouds of even,
And we can almost think we gaze
Through golden vistas into heaven;
Those hues that mark the sun's decline
So soft, so radiant, Lord! are thine.

When night, with wings of starry gloom,
O'ershadows all the earth and skies,
Like some dark beauteous bird whose plume
Is sparkling with unnumber'd eyes;
That sacred gloom, those fires divine,
So grand, so countless, Lord! are thine.

When youthful spring around us breathes,
Thy spirit warms her fragrant sigh;
And every flower the summer wreaths,
Is born beneath thy kindling eye.
Where'er we turn, thy glories shine,
And all things fair and bright are thine.

NEW MAP.

Messrs. Howe and Spalding of New-Haven, have recently published a Map of a portion of South-America, comprehending the territory under the Government of Buenos Ayres, with the Rivers de la Plata, Parana, Uragoay, and Grande, with the regions adjacent. This map is engraved from an original manuscript, furnished by David C. De Forest, Esq. Consul General of the United Provinces in South America, and for elegance of execution has been rarely equalled in this country. It is executed upon a large scale, and presents a very singular and captivating view of the country which it covers—a part of the world but little known, but becoming every day more interesting from the important events constantly occurring with regard to its political circumstances, and probably destined to be, at some future period, a large, rich, powerful, and, we trust, a free and independent nation.

New-York Daily Advertiser.

ORME.

When this intelligent historian presided in the export warehouse of Madras, one Davidson, who acted under him, one day at breakfast, being asked by Mr Orme of what *profession his father was*, Davidson replied, that he was a saddler. "And pray," said he, "why did he not make you a saddler?"—"I was always whimsical," said Davidson, "and rather chose to try my fortune as you have done, in the East-India Company's service. But pray, Sir," continued he, "what profession was your father?"—"My father," answered the historian, rather sharply, "was a gentleman."—"And why," retorted Davidson, with great simplicity, "did he not breed you up a gentleman?"

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

EVENING-SCHOOL.

AN Evening-School will be opened at the *District School-House*, on Monday evening next, where will be taught all useful branches of school education—also, Navigation and Surveying

The subscriber flatters himself that he shall be able to please all who set a just value on *industry*, and who would not countenance that *pride* which produces *idleness*, or that *irregularity* which brings *ruin*.

ASA ROATH.

Nov. 18, 1819 3—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN O. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

To Farmers.

CORN, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Coal, Boards, Joist & Wood, are wanted, in exchange for Domestic Manufactured Goods at fair prices.

APPLY TO

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Norwich Falls, Sept. 7. 43—

Anderson's COUGH DROPS.

THE great and increasing sales of ANDERSON'S Cough Drops, since they have been prepared by the subscriber and offered to the public, more fully than any other argument, prove their real value, and we boldly venture to assert that no medicine ever yet prepared for Coughs and Consumptions has gained so much credit, in so short a time, as this composition. If the attestations of persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for this Medicine, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Too often does prejudice by listening to some and adopting the opinions of others prevail; thereby preventing a trial of such Medicine as might afford relief, under the idea that no relief can be obtained. Scarcely a case occurs but may be relieved by the timely use *of Anderson's Cough Drops*, which have proved to be a cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

I, SAMUEL H JONES, of Salisbury, do hereby certify that my wife has for more than five years been troubled with a violent Cough, difficulty of breathing, and loss of appetite, and almost entirely deprived of sleep; and having tried, as we supposed, every thing that might relieve her without receiving any benefit. I was induced to have her make trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and after using two bottles, her cough entirely left her—she enjoyed her former sleep, which she had not done for years, and was again restored to strength. Again with confidence say I believe these Drops to be the best Medicine in use, for Coughs, and Complaints of the Lungs.

SAMUEL H JONES.

Salisbury, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or breast, and more or less, cough and weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low. I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops. And purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 28, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Each bottle contains two ounces, and frequently effects a cure.

☞ Be particular that each genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle;

And that each of the directions are signed in writing by JAMES MELLEN, no others are genuine.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *H. H. Schieffelin & Co.* 193 Pearl Street, New-York; *Bartlett & Chase*, No. 13, Cornhill, Boston; and by *Lorenzo Bull*, Hartford; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; and *Joseph C Huntington*, Norwich

Oct. 15, 1819. 49—6m—

The Subscribers,

HAVING been by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, appointed Commissioners on the estate of *Mr. Howell Williams*, late of Brooklyn, in said district, deceased, rendered insolvent—hereby give notice that they will meet on the business of their appointment, at the Dwelling-House of *Mr. Phinehas Searls*, Inn-keeper in said Brooklyn, on the second Mondays of January, March and May next. *Dated the 9th day of November, A. D.* 1819 2

EBENEZER YOUNG,
BELA P. SPALDING,
SAMUEL SCARBOROUGH. } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make payment to

VINE ROBINSON, *Adm'r.*

ALL persons interested in the estate of *Eliphalet Baldwin, Jr.* late of Norwich, deceased, are hereby notified, to appear before the Court of Probate, for the district of Norwich, on the 3d day of January, 1820, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard upon the appointment of Commissioners on said estate, as the same is represented to said court as likely to be insolvent.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ROSWELL MORGAN,
THOMAS BALDWIN, } *Adm'rs.*

Norwich, Nov. 15, 1819. 2—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS I

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
4 : : of	1000	:	4000
4 : : of	500	:	2000
96 : : of	100	:	9600
100 : : of	50	:	5000
393 : : of	20	:	7900
11400 : : of	2 50	:	28500
12000 Prizes			$60000
12000 Tickets at	$5	is	$60000

☞ *Not a Blank in the Lottery.*

A more favorable Scheme for the Adventurer, we presume to say, was never offered to the public. The one now offered contains more high prizes than Schemes in general of this amount; and, it will be observed, that a person can obtain two Tickets for the same money that will buy but one in a Scheme of any other description. Consequently the Adventurer will have two chances for high Prizes to one in any other Lottery.

Part of the above Prizes will be determined in the following manner, viz.

The first drawn number on the 10th, 14th, and 20th day's drawing will be entitled to *one thousand dollars each*, and the first drawn number on the 18th day will be entitled to *three thousand dollars*.

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent. and all prizes less than *five hundred dollars* payable in *sixty days*, and all others in *ninety days* after the completion of the drawing, which will positively commence on the 2d Tuesday of January, 1820, at Mr Knap's Hotel in Fairfield; and 500 numbers will constitute one day's drawing, which will regulate the stationary prizes

All prizes not called for in one year will be considered as generously given to the Society, and will not thereafter be paid.

SIMEON H. MIXON,
JEREMIAH STURGIS,
PHINEAS TAYLOR,
THO'S F ROWLAND } *Managers.*

TICKETS FOR SALE BY

RUSSELL HUBBARD,

Blue Store, Shetucket-street,

and by SAMUEL TYLER, *and*

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

July 21, 1819. 37—

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar*.

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich. H. G. BROOME.

☞ N B The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.

May 26. 29tf—

Notice.

THE Co-partnership of the subscribers under the firm of *Erastus Tucker, & Co.* will by mutual consent be dissolved on the first day of January next. Those who are indebted to them, either by book or note, are requested to make payment by that time; as they calculate to remove from their present stand at the time aforesaid. Should any accounts then remain unsettled, they will be under the necessity of leaving them with an Attorney for collection.

All those who have any claims on said Company, either for cash or goods, are requested to call by said time and receive their pay.—The goods which they have remaining on hand, they offer at very reduced prices for present pay or approved notes.

WILLIAM TUCKER, Jr.
ERASTUS TUCKER.

Lisbon, Hanover Society, Oct. 18, 1819. tf—50—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 5th day of Nov. A. D. 1819—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Mr. SEPTIMUS LATHROP,

late of Lisbon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mrs. Betsey Lathrop*, the Executrix, or be debarred a recovery according to law,—she giving notice in the Norwich Courier, and on the sign-post in said Lisbon.

Attest, BUSHEL LATHROP, Clerk.

Those indebted to the above estate are requested to make payment,

BETSEY LATHROP, *Executrix.*

Lisbon, Nov. 6, 1819. 1—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of WILSON'S PATENT

Franklin Parlour Stoves,

of various forms and sizes, with portable grates either for coal or wood. For beauty and economy, has not its equal, giving a beautiful open fire, which passes several times in the body of the stove, then rising and descending in the urn or cupola on the top, passing off into the chimney under the mantle piece, and may be used in the centre of rooms: suitable for cabins, counting-houses, bar-rooms, offices, &c.

ALSO,

Open Cooking Stoves,

with open fire on a large hearth, sufficient for roasting, boiling and frying in front, with 3 and 4 boilers on the top, and tube-boilers of copper attached to the side for any sized wooden vessel—will suit large families for washing, cooking, &c.

ALSO, IMPROVED

Oval Cooking Stoves,

with open fire in front, large hearth, from one to three boilers on the top, to suit families from 3 to 25 in number, with tube-boilers in the end for washing, &c.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Aug. 24. 42—

☞ FOR SALE,

A FARM,

SITUATED in Lebanon, first society, about sixty rods south of the Brick Meeting-House, on the west side of the stage road leading from Norwich to Hartford.—It contains between 180 and 150 Acres,—well proportioned for different branches of agriculture, *well Wooded and Watered*—a large two story *Dwelling-House, two Barns* and other out houses—and for convenience of public religious worship, schooling, stores, markets, and excellence and variety of soil, is exceeded by few Farms in New-England.

SOLOMON WILLIAMS.

Lebanon, Nov. 12, 1819. 2—

☞ FOR SALE.

WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD,

A Bargain,

AN excellent grazing FARM, lying in the town of Griswold, three miles south of Plainfield meeting-house, containing about two hundred acres, with a good convenient two story *Dwelling-House*, two good *Barns* and other out buildings. The farm is well wooded and watered, with excellent *Orcharding*, and of the best grafted fruit. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

JUDAH HART.

Griswold, Oct. 20, 1819. 6m—51—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Leffingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,

Attorney to the proprietors.

Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26—amtf—

☞ FOR SALE.

A valuable Lot of Land,

LYING in Chelsea, west society, town of Norwich, about one quarter of a mile from the wharf bridge. Said Lot contains about twelve acres, consisting of *Mowing, Plough-land*, a good pasture, and some *Wood-land*. Said Lot is walled in, and joins the land of *General Ward*, and was formerly owned by *Deacon Isaac Story*, and improved by *Mr. Nathaniel Herrick* for two year's past. It will be sold on reasonable terms, and a credit given if required. For further particulars enquire of

CALEB HILL, in Plainfield,

or to *NATHAN CHAMPLIN, Norwich.*

Oct 29. 50—tf—

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, Nov. 3d, 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

JOSEPH PALMER,

late of Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *John Taylor*, Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest, JOHN LESTER, Clerk.

NEW-LONDON COUNTY, ss. Superior Court, September term, A. D. 1819.

UPON the petition of *Mary Ann Avery*, of Lyme, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1799, she was lawfully married to *John Avery*, of said Lyme, with whom she lived in the faithful discharge of all her duty, until the month of January, A. D. 1819, when the said John deserted the petitioner and went to parts, to her unknown—shewing also to this Court that the said John hath committed the crime of adultery, &c. praying this Court to grant her a Bill of Divorce, together with her Alimony—as by petition on file dated September 20th, A. D. 1819.

This Court order said petition to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1820, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers in this State, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

50 *CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.*

NEW-LONDON COUNTY, ss. Superior Court, September term, A. D. 1819.

UPON the petition of *Hannah Brown*, of the town of New-London, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on the 5th day of April, A. D 1810, she was lawfully married to *Thomas H. Brown*, late of said New-London, with whom she lived in the faithful discharge of all her duty until the second day of December, A. D. 1815, when the said Thomas wilfully deserted her and went to parts unknown to the Petitioner, and hath ever since continued said desertion, with the total neglect of his duty to her, &c. praying this Court to grant her a Bill of Divorce as by petition on file, dated August 20th, A. D. 1819.

This Court order said petition to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1820, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers in this State, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

50 *CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.*

NEW-LONDON COUNTY, ss. Superior Court, September A. D 1819.

UPON the petition of *Daniel Lathrop*, of Norwich, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that at the Superior Court holden at New-London, on the 4th Tuesday of September, A. D. 1818, he obtained a decree of said Court, foreclosing the right, in equity, of *Ozias Mc Call, John Mc Call and Jabez Metcalf* to redeem certain mortgaged lands, &c. described in said petition—and that since the time of the decree of said Superior Court, he has discovered that at the time of the passing thereof, and at the date of his petition on which said decree was made, *Elisha Morgan*, of Lisbon, in New-London County, and *Peleg Thomas, Jr.* of Lebanon, in Windham County, and *Roger Mc Call, Jr.* late of said Lebanon, now in parts, to the petitioner, unknown—claimed to have title to said mortgaged lands, &c. and now claim a right in equity to redeem the same land praying this Court to decree a foreclosure of the right of said *Elisha Morgan, Peleg Thomas, Jr and Roger Mc Call, Jr.* to redeem said lands, &c as by petition on file dated Sept 13th, A D. 1819.

This Court order said petition to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in said New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1820, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in the Norwich Courier, three weeks successively, six weeks before said third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1820.

CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk. 1—

25 Dollars Reward

TO any person who will apprehend *Stephen Johnson*, of Lisbon, and *Wheeler Morgan, Jr* of Voluntown, both of Connecticut, and secure them in any goal, or deliver them to the subscriber, in Norwich, in said Connecticut, so that they may be brought to justice. Said Johnson calling himself by the name of *Stephen L. Smith*, and Morgan calling himself by the name of *Sheldon*. Said Johnson is of light complexion, light blue eyes and light hair, his cheeks of fresh color, and when he walks he carries his head up and rather on the right side, his height about 5 feet and 8 inches; and said Morgan is of a pale countenance, and rather of a down cast look, has a fine and whining voice when he speaks, and shows every mark of a rogue. Said persons stole or took from the pasture of the subscriber, a pair of ring middled Oxen, about 8 or 9 years old, the one rather broad and the other rather hog horned. Said Oxen they sold to *Captain Stephen T Northam*, of Newport, Rhode-Island, and then made their escape.

NATHAN SEARS.

Norwich, Nov. 8, 1819. 1—

Cash given for Rags, at this Office.

Nov. 17.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1819. NORWICH, (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [VOL. XXIV. No. 9.]

Fall and Winter Goods.

G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

HAVE just received from New-York, a large and general assortment of FRESH IMPORTED

DRY GOODS,

of the latest European fashions, all bought with cash, and principally at *Auction*, and will be sold, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at a small advance for cash. Among which are

60 pieces superfine and low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.

60 pieces Bombazetts and Scotch Plaids.

12 doz. Merino, Crape, Silk, Cotton and Cassimere Shawls.

Nov. 9, 1819. 1—

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE sale at auction of the Stock in Trade of *Charles Lathrop, Esq.* advertised on the 15th to take place on the 30th instant, will be necessarily *postponed* to the following Monday, viz. the 5th of December next, then to take place at the Store lately occupied by him—and to commence at 10 o'clock, forenoon.—The said stock consists of such articles of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, and
GROCERIES,

as are usually found in the RETAILING STORES, and may be seen on Saturday previous to the sale.

SHUBAEL BREED, *Auctioneer.*

Norwich, Nov. 25, 1819. 3—

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred casks North-Stonington

LIME,

fresh from the Kiln, *very cheap.*

The subscriber has recently erected a Kiln for burning Lime, in North-Stonington, about seven miles distant from Norwich. The Lime has been examined by good judges, and proved to be very excellent—remarkably strong and very free from grit and sand. The N. Stonington lime casks are a size larger than the Providence, and are offered for sale at the store of WM. BELCHER, Esq. Norwich-Landing, at 14s. per cask, one dollar less than the Providence.—Farmers will find this Lime a very cheap manure. In England, where agricultural improvement has advanced perhaps as near perfection as in any country, Lime is considered a very important manure, and is used in very great quantities—Perhaps the greatest effect is produced when mixed with coarse manure. The coarsest kind of manure may be prepared in a very short time for any crop whatever.

Orders addressed to WM BELCHER, Esq. Norwich, agent of the subscriber, or to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention.

JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, Aug. 10, 1819. 40-4w

WANTED,

100 cords of Wood,

50 cords to be delivered at the Kiln by the 1st of October next.

The Subscriber's

INDISPENSABLE necessity for money, induces him to offer the following articles, of superior quality, at reduced prices, viz.

Old Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua and Boston Rum; Cogniac and Cider Brandy; Holland and Country Gin; Molasses; Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas; Muscatel, Bloom and Malaga Raisins; Cavendish, Sweet Scented, 1 lb. Twist, Short Cut and Long do. Tobacco; One Ton Lump and Brown Sugars; 400 lbs. Coffee; 2 Tierces Rice; 1 bbl. Snuff; 2 bbls. Pepper & Pimento; 400 lbs. pure Ginger; 300 Bushels Turks-Island, Cape and Liverpool Salt; 50 lbs. Cassia; 400 lbs. Tallow; Doolittle's Bar Soap; Windsor Shaving do; Nutmegs; Salt Petre; Starch; Pearlashes; Roll Brimstone; Copperas; Russia Bristles; Cut Nails and Brads from 2d to 20d; 20 bbls. Superfine Flour; 10 half bbls. do; Shot of all sizes; Powder and Flints; Codfish; No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel; 2 tons ground Plaster Paris; a small assortment of Iron Hollow Ware, &c. &c. &c.

The subscriber begs leave to request all cash purchasers of the above articles, to call and examine, and he will endeavor to convince them that money makes the mare go.

CALVIN TYLER.

Norwich, Nov. 10, 1819. 1—

4 Hhds. 3d proof St. Croix RUM.
1 Pipe 4th do. Cognac BRANDY.
5 Chests Skin TEA.
12 Boxes Bloom RAISINS,
1 Tierce of PEARL ASHES, very *strong.*
Just received and for sale by
LYMAN BREWER.

Nov. 18, 1819. 8—

VARIETY.

THE Farmer's Almanack for 1820, containing a great variety of new, useful and entertaining matter. By Robert B. Thomas.

Beers' Almanack for 1820, containing besides the usual matter, useful tables, pieces of instruction, entertainment &c. &c. By Andrew Beers, Philom.

The New-England Almanack for 1820, by Nathan Daboll. For sale by the gro. doz. or single, at

THOMAS ROBINSON'S, *Book-Store.*
Where are for sale,

An extensive assortment of SCHOOL and CLASSICAL BOOKS.

Also, Just received,

An introduction to the Art of PENMANSHIP: or a new and improved system of round and running hands, for the use of Schools in the United States, by Eleazer Huntington.

Nov. 17, 1819. 2—

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE AT

R. Hubbard's Book-Store,

SHETUCKET STREET,

THE Poems of Oliver Goldsmith, embellished with elegant engravings from the designs of Richd. Westall, R. A. A very splendid edition. Price 1,75.

Elements of General History, ancient and modern. To which are added a comparative view of ancient and modern Geography, and a table of Chronology. By Alex. Fraser Tytler, F. R. S. E. Professor of History in the University of Edinburgh. A new edition improved, and very valuable for Schools. Price 1,50.

Russell's abridgement of Murray's Grammar. Price 37½ cts.

Nov. 1, 1819. 52—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has received by the last Packets from New-York, an additional supply of

Cooking and Parlor Stoves

of various forms and sizes, from $18 to $65 each, which makes his assortment of both kinds very extensive. Those who wish to purchase are invited to call and examine them.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Sept. 21. 46—

FLOUR, &c.

200 Barrels fresh Howard Street Flour, just received direct from Baltimore.

100 Barrels Virginia, do.

Norwich Flour, fresh ground from a prime parcel of Virginia Wheat.

Middlings, Shorts and Bran.

Plaster, French and Nova Scotia, in the stone or ground.

For Sale by Wm. WILLIAMS, Jr.

Nov. 16, 1819. 2—

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.

JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Nov. 9, 1819. 1—

FOR SALE,

150 Bushels American Salt first quality,
100 do. Turks Island do. good,
25 Quintals Codfish.

WANTED,

White Beans, and all kinds of produce in exchange, by

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, Oct. 13, 1819. 49—

30 Bbls. fresh Southern FLOUR, warranted.

12 Boxes Tallow and Spermaceti CANDLES.

50 Quintals CODFISH. *For sale by*
JOHN LATHROP.

Nov. 5, 1819. 52—

Oil Cake, Stone Lime, &c.

JOSEPH H. STRONG,

HAS on hand, some Oil Cake and Flax-Seed Oil, which he will dispose of at a reduced price.—Also, a few casks best Stone Lime, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

Norwich, Aug. 17, 1819. 41—

NEW FLOUR.

James N. Brown,

HAS for sale, just received, superfine Southern Flour, in bbls. and half bbls. made from new wheat.

Sept. 1. 43—

3 Boxes Havana brown Sugar, for sale by

Nov. 9. JOSEPH BREED.

Norwich, Nov. 9, 1819.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Wholesale and Retail.

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a large assortment of *fresh imported*

DRY GOODS,

which they will sell uncommonly cheap for ready cash. Among them are

100 pieces Bombazetts, of all colors, fashionable, and various qualities, from 1s6 per yard upwards.

Superfine, middling & low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.

Coatings, Flannels, Baizes, &c.

Rose Blankets from 7 to 11-4 large.

3½ point ditto.

Pelesse Cloths, Salisbury Flannels.

Superfine Toilinett, Swansdown and Merseilles Vesting.

Superfine steam loom and Irish Cotton Shirtings.

Canton and Italian Crapes.

Cassimere Shawls.

Merino and Imitation ditto.

Worsted and Cotton Hosiery.

Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick. Cotton do.

40 pieces Florence and Levantine Silks.

India black Sinchews and Lustrings.

Calicoes, Ginghams and Cambrics.

Dimoties, Diapers, Stockinets, Rattinetts.

100 pieces Domestic Brown Shirtings.

Merino, Plush and Velvet Trimmings.

Best English Ingrain and Brussells CARPETING, at the lowest N. York prices.

ALSO,

200 pair Ladies' Shoes,

(manufactured in New-York) of the first quality and latest fashion.

Persons who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call on

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

New Cabinet WARE-HOUSE.

LEVI JONES & FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL,

WOULD inform their friends and the public that they have commenced the *Cabinet Making Business*, in all its various branches, under the firm of

Jones & Bushnell,

at the Brick Store one door east of *Hazen's Hotel*, near the Wharf Bridge, where they intend to make and keep constantly on hand *Furniture* of every description, and of the newest fashions.

SIDEBOARDS,
SOFAS,
SECRETARIES,
BUREAUS, &c.

Those who may favor them with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, *of the best materials*, and with dispatch.

Norwich, Oct. 20, 1819. 50—

MUSIC.

MUSICA Sacra, a collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces. Compiled at the request, and published under the patronage of the Oneida Musical Society. Price 1,25.

The Musical Reader, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score. To which are prefixed the Rudiments of Music. Compiled by one of the editors of the "Musica Sacra." Price $2.

Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music. Price $1.

The Hartford Collection of Classical Church Music. By Eli Roberts. Price 1,25.

The Easy Instructor: or a new method of teaching Sacred Harmony. By William Little and William Smith.

A variety of Gamuts, with blank ruling.

FOR SALE BY

R. HUBBARD.

Blue-Store Shetucket-Street.

*** Large discounts will be made to those who purchase by the quantity.

Nov. 1. 39—

Patent Cut Nails.

A GOOD assortment consisting of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 20, and 25d Cut Nails, of the best quality, constantly for sale at low prices *by the cask only*, by Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Sheathing, Drawing, Boat and Slating Nails; Cut Tacks and Brads of various sizes, and Cut Spikes, six inches long—a good article for plank floors.—Orders addressed to the subscriber will receive due attention.

WM. E. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Oct. 20. 50-tf—

TWO new one horse WAGGONS, for sale by

JOSEPH BREED.

Oct. 29. 50—

Of the National Domain.

WE have been favored with the following interesting article, descriptive and explanatory of the admirable system adopted by the government for the national domain, by the scientific and intelligent gentleman who fills the office of Commissioner of the Public Lands—to whose pen our readers and the public are frequently indebted for useful observations on the climate, soil, and products of our country, and on subjects connected with literature and science.

Int.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A citizen of high respectability has communicated to me the following:

"There are some points relative to the *Public Land* system which I believe are not so clearly and generally understood as they should be. Permit me to ask—

"1st. *What is the Section of a Township?*—Though this is familiar to persons in the Land Office, I doubt whether it is distinctly understood by many who read newspapers.

"2d. *What is the encouragement for Schools and Colleges in the locations of public lands?*—The answer would, I trust, be honorable to the government of the country, and very interesting to the friends of science.

3d. What is the *tenure* of lands granted by the United States?—The *allodial* character of the landholder accords with the *free spirit* of our political institutions; but perhaps this distinguished advantage has not attracted the attention of many in the community. It is an advantage which might be more highly estimated, if viewed in contrast with the abuses and oppressions suffered by *European tenantry*. The Land System of the United States is a novelty of such practical excellence, that I wish it to be made known distinctly, *and in such a manner as to leave no question of fact.*"

ANSWER TO THE FIRST QUESTION.

SECTION.

A Township is a square, whose sides (limited by *true* meridians and parallel to the equator) are each *six miles* in length: its area, therefore, is thirty-six square miles, or sections, each of which contains *six hundred and forty acres*, and each township contains *twenty-three thousand and forty acres.* A Quarter Section is a square, whose sides (bounded by meridians and parallels) are each *half* a mile, and contains one hundred and sixty acres. The corners of each *section* and *quarter section* are distinctly marked by the Deputy Surveyors of the United States. The sections are numbered from *one* to *thirty-six*, beginning at the *north-east* corner of the township, and progressing, from right to left, to the *north-west* corner, and returning, from left to right, to the *east* boundary of the township; thus:

North.

	6	5	4	3	2	1
	7	8	9	10	11	12
West.	18	17	16	15	14	13	East.
	19	20	21	22	23	24
	30	29	28	27	26	25
	31	32	33	34	35	36

South.

The act of February 22, 1817, authorizes the sale in *half quarter* sections (or eighty acres) of the sections 2, 5, 20, 23, 30, 33, of each township. The subdivision of the quarter section is made by true meridians.

The *rectangular* division of a country is preferable to any other. The *cardinal* points are known and familiar, even to children. It requires some geometrical skill to ascertain the area of a field whose sides form acute angles with the meridian; but the contents of a rectangular field is very easily determined; and, indeed, geometers know that the ultimate result of all calculations of areas is obtained by a reduction to the *square* or *rectangle.*

For *civil* purposes, the rectangular division is pre-eminently useful. The boundaries of *counties*—of judicial or military districts—of districts for schools—for religious societies—and for every object of a *social* character, are easily and accurately determinable in a country thus divided. If the county court-house, the school-house, the meeting-house, &c. &c. are to be *central*, their place is precisely known. A single glance at the map of Ohio, Indiana, &c. in comparison with the maps of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, or of any of the older States, with respect to county limits, will prove the superior excellence of the rectangular system. It is like the work of an elegant *penman* compared with the *scrawls* of a *school-boy.*

ANSWER TO THE SECOND QUESTION.

COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, &c.

The section No. 16 in every township is, by law, reserved for the support of *schools*; the *south-east* corner of that section is the centre of each township.—More than *sixty million* acres of lands of the United States have already been surveyed—one *thirty-sixth* part of sixty million is *one million six hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six* acres, reserved by law for the support of schools. The section No. 16 will, unquestionably, be reserved in all future surveys and disposals of the public lands.

For Colleges and Seminaries of a higher grade than schools, *thirteen* whole townships have already been granted by the United States to Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, &c. Thirteen townships are equal to *two hundred and ninety-nine thousand five hundred and twenty* acres. The same legislative liberality will doubtless be extended to all future States and territories. By section 8 of the act of April 18, 1806, relative to Tennessee, *two hundred thousand* acres are, in that State, reserved for Colleges and Academies. The reservations, then, for schools, colleges, &c. are—

	Acres.
Section No. 16,	1,666,666
Thirteen townships,	299,520
Reservation in Tennessee,	200,000
	2,166,186

viz: *two million one hundred and sixty-six thousand one hundred and eighty six* acres; which, at the *minimum* price of *two* dollars an acre, is equal to ($4,332,372) *four million three hundred and thirty-two thousand three hundred and seventy-two* dollars. The value of lands in any country is proportioned to the increase of its population and its well directed industry.—The area of the whole State of Ohio (the eldest of the States north of the Ohio) is about *twenty-five million* acres; of this about *fourteen million four hundred thousand* acres had been surveyed anterior to the late cessions, which embrace the north-west part of that State. A thirty-sixth part of 14,400,000, is *four hundred thousand.* The free spirit of Ohio, united with signal industry and economy, has already given to section 16, in the surveyed portion of the State, a value of at least *four dollars* an acre, or of *sixteen hundred thousand dollars.* There are instances in which section 16, in Ohio, is worth from *twenty* to *thirty* dollars an acre.

The value of this *privileged* and *consecrated* section is every day and every hour increasing, in every new State and territory; it advances, *pari passu*, with their agriculture, manufactures, civilization, and general improvement. It 'grows with their growth, and strengthens with their strength'.

This liberality is indeed honorable to the *legislation* of a free people, who know that, to continue free, they must be instructed, informed and enlightened: it is a magnificent and truly parental liberality, to which no parallel can be found in the history of human society.

ANSWER TO THE THIRD QUESTION.

TENURE.

The tenure is strictly *allodial*; not *stipendiary*; not *feudal.* My limits forbid a full description of the vast difference between *allodial* and *feudal* tenure. An accurate and elegant, though condensed view of the subject, may be found in Blackstone, Book II. Chap. 4, 5, &c. *Pontoppidan*, the historian of Norway, observes, that, "in the Northern languages, O D E signifies *proprietas*, (property,) and A L L *totum*, (the whole)." The *alodh* is therefore the *whole, entire*, and *absolute* property. It is not necessary to say that *allodial* tenure is in its nature and tendency, and effects, eminently beneficial to the individual, to his family, and to his country. The fruit of his labor is his own: he can alienate his *allodium*—he can divide it, or exchange it, or mortgage it, or devise it by his last will. A *feudatory* has no such power over his *feud.* The *allodial* tenant is not subject to the vexations of *aids, reliefs, primer seisins, wardship, maritagium, fines for alienation*, nor *escheat*: in a word, he is not

"*A wretched robber, with his feudal codes.*"*

After a struggle for centuries, *England* has been able, in a great measure, to free herself from the shackles of the *Feudal* System, imposed on her by William of Normandy, the Conqueror. The late revolutions and agitations of *France* have produced the same happy effect in that fine country: and the other nations of *Europe* will certainly follow the example now before them.

The *Patent* given by the United States is of a higher character than a *Deed* of conveyance from one citizen to another. A *Deed* is of no validity unless attended with the legal formalities. A *Patent* passes directly from the *Sovereign* power.

That the United States have a fairer and better *moral right* to their territory than any other nation now existing, may be easily proved.

Every landholder in the United States should be instructed duly to estimate the highly precious qualities of his *tenure*; for, the true meaning of the term DESOLATION, is, to have no place of abode or rest.

J. MEIGS.

GENERAL LAND-OFFICE, Nov. 4, 1819.

* Columbian Book II.

FROM THE CHILLICOTHE ALMANACK.

BARLEY COFFEE.

It is a fact, perhaps unknown to most of our farmers, that Barley, when properly prepared, affords a beverage so similar, both in taste and color, to the *best Green Coffee*, that nine persons out of ten cannot discover the difference.—This fact I know by experience. At first it was with difficulty I over-came my own and the prejudices of my family in favor of Coffee so far as to give the Barley a single trial; but having done so, I tested the truth of the experiment, and have continued in the use of it ever since, which is now about six months. The saving which this has made for one article of family consumption is considerable. My family formerly used two pounds of Coffee per week, which for six months, at 50 cents per pound, the lowest price it has sold for some time past, would be 52 pounds or 26 dollars; now for the same term of time they have used at the rate of half a bushel of Barley per month, which at one dollar per bushel, the *retail* price, would be three bushels, or three dollars. In other words, the use of *foreign* Coffee, for one year, will cost me fifty-two dollars in *specie*, whereas the use of Barley raised in my own neighborhood, will cost me only six dollars in the currency of the state—making an annual saving of 46 dollars to one family. Now it will readily be admitted, that there are in Ross at least 1000 families—these, if they would abandon the use of Coffee for Barley, would produce a saving of 46,000 dollars annually to the county. It is ascertained that the merchants of Chillicothe alone, annually import Coffee to the amount of 40,000 dollars—this certainly requires 40,000 dollars of our products to pay for.

Is it not very plain, then, that if we stop the use of Coffee, by substituting Barley in its place, there will be an annual saving to the county of 40,000 dollars in favor of our own products, which must be returned to us in *specie* instead of Coffee. This sum alone kept in circulation among us, would sensibly relieve the difficulty of the times. Economy is progressive, and goes from individuals to families, thence to counties, states and governments. In times like the present, when we are hedged in with difficulties, none should hesitate to try an experiment so simple, where the advantages are obviously so great. Beware of little expences, and remember 'that a penny saved is two pence earned.'

The manner of preparing Barley is as follows:—Take clean good Barley and wash it well through two or three waters, in order to separate the dust, light and blighted grains; then put it into boiling water over the fire, and let it boil until it swells sufficiently to burst some of the grains: then take it off and drain it and dry it in the sun, or in an oven after baking, or it may be dried slowly by the fire. It is then ready to parch as coffee, but be careful not to burn it: grind and use it as you would coffee, clearing it with eggs. Barley used in this way, I have known to deceive some of the best judges. Rye and Wheat, treated in the same way, answers the purpose, but are not so good as Barley.

FENELON.

"Who amongst all the modern writers is to be more esteemed and admired than Monsieur Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambray, and author of Telemachus; whose piety, politeness, and humanity were equal to his great learning? Ramsay, the author of Cyrus, who was educated in Monsieur Fenelon's family, acquainted me with an anecdote, which hath ever made me reverence the memory of this excellent man. Some German officers, who were prisoners at Cambray, were invited to dine with the Archbishop, whose table was always open to the officers of the French garrison, of which a certain number dined with him every day. The Germans, during the dinner, were continually calling for bumpers of wine. The French seemed to sneer at this behaviour of the German officers, and looked on them with a kind of contempt; which Monsieur Fenelon observing, called for an half pint glass of Burgundy, (which perhaps was more than he had ever taken at one time before,) and drank it off to the health of the prisoners. This was a handsome compliment to the Germans, and a proper reprimand to his own countey. But as soon as the German officers were gone, he thus admonished the French gentlemen: "You should endeavor to divest yourselves of all national prejudices, and never condemn the customs and manners of a foreign people, because they are altogether different from your own. I am a true Frenchman, and love my country; but I love mankind better than my country."

King's Anecdotes.

From the Rochester Gazette.

GRAND CANAL.

Already do the people of the western states count the advantages they are to derive from this great work. It appears to be the opinion generally received, that New-York will be the great emporium of the western trade. A writer in the Ken. Gazette, who takes a comparative view of the export trade which will probably go to New-York and New-Orleans, says, that the largest portion of the agricultural productions exported from the rich soil of one half of Kentucky will be drawn to New-York, when a communication shall be opened between lake Erie and the Hudson river.

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 23.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

THE fast sailing ship Magnet, arrived last evening in 25 days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 26th of last month. Capt. Ogden has favored the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with Liverpool papers to the 25th ult. and London to the 24th.

The papers are of more than usual importance. It appears that the government of England begins to express alarm at the numerous meetings of the people, and as a measure of precaution an addition of 10,000 men is to be immediately added to the protecting force of the country.

"The information received from different parts of the kingdom, (says the Courier) of the progress of sedition, becomes, as it might have been expected, of more and more importance. The Radicals, rejoicing in the impulse given to their cause by the few foolish Whigs whom they have deluded, no longer conceal their detestable projects, but speak openly, and without disguise, of "the Revolution already begun."

The great meeting in the county of York was to be held early in November. Earl Fitzwilliam, lord lieutenant of the county, now 73 years of age, who was to head the meeting, has been removed from office, by the Prince Regent.

The Oldham Inquest was finished, and it was understood the coroner's jury had agreed upon a verdict of *Wilful Murder* against the Manchester magistrates and cavalry; but it is said the verdict would not be promulgated till after the 1st December, in order to give time for Parliament to pass a bill of indemnity.

LONDON, OCT. 23.

A material depression of the funds took place yesterday, amounting in Consols to nearly 1½ per cent. The first price quoted was 68 7-8 for the account, and the market remained stationary for some time after business had commenced; but when the decline began it was extremely rapid. The above stock fell to 68¼, and to 67½ with scarcely any reaction, and closed at the latter price. Omnium is at 1½ discount. The Foreign Exchanges have been looking downwards for the last fortnight, and yesterday fell in a greater proportion than on the two post-days preceding. The rate on Paris is now 25f. 25.

This day the funds have suffered a further depression. The consols at 1 o'clock were down to 66 7-8, and omnium at a discount of two per cent.—The state of the country and the meditated measures of government, are the ostensible causes of this fall.—*Globe.*

The London Gazette of Oct 23d, announces the appointment of the Earl of Dalhousie, to be Governor in chief and Captain General of the Canadas; and Major G. Kemp, Lieut. Governor of Nova-Scotia.

Parliament is summoned by proclamation, to meet on the 23d of November.

It was said on the continent, that count Montholon, came to Europe with his wife from St. Helena, disguised as a servant; that he has brought several letters from Bonaparte concealed in his clothes, and the three first volumes of Bonaparte's Memoirs, which are to be forwarded to New-York for publication.

The French chambers are to assemble on the 15th of November.

The Emperor of Russia has abolished the liberty of the press in Poland.

LONDON, OCT. 19.

On the representation of the Captains commanding the large ships in ordinary on the Canadian lakes, warrant officers have been appointed to all the vessels, some of which are large first rates. We hear also that an extra number of warrant officers are to go out for the purpose of providing for casualties.

ALGIERS, SEPT. 10.

On the 3d inst. an English and a French squadron arrived here; on the 4th the two Admirals came on shore; on the 5th they presented to the Dey, in the name of their Sovereigns, the resolutions of the Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle relative to the Barbary Powers, one of which was to the following effect:—

"That the Barbary Powers will no longer be allowed to remain on the same footing they had been; and that they must henceforth, in their political relations, consider themselves to be viewed in the light of civilized nations, &c. &c.

"To this the Dey replied, that he really could not comprehend what the Admirals would say to him; and they have, in fact, left Algiers without any further arrangement."

LONDON, OCT. 23.

Snow Storm.—Yesterday morning a great fall of snow commenced, accompanied by a violent hurricane. The wind blew from the north-west, and has done considerable damage in and about the metropolis. The roads at the entrance of London were in several parts impassable, particularly at Walthamstow, where a number of trees were torn up by the roots, and lay across the highway, compelling travellers to make a circuit of several miles. The snow had also accumulated near a foot deep, and the pathways in the fields were not passable for foot passengers.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, OCT. 22.

Our Cotton market has been more than usually depressed, and all descriptions may be considered to have participated in the general languor—prices may be considered 1-8 to ¼d lower though many holders continue firm at former prices. The sales of the week have not exceeded 2400 packages, comprising 1050 Bowends, at 13¾ to 14d; 110 Orleans, 13 3-4 to 15d; 80 Sea Islands, 2s 3 to 2s 8.—The only sale of Rice has been 100 casks, of fair quality at 20s. There has been but little inquiry for Pot Ashes this week; Montreals have declined 1s, but the scarcity of Bostons and N. Yorks, which are wanted for shipment, prevent a reduction in these descriptions.—There is no demand for Bark, except for export, at previous rates 1800 hhds. Turpentine have been sold this week, at 12s to 15s; but few sales of Am. Tar. Virginia and Kentucky Tobacco have been in good demand throughout the week; 90 hhds. Kentucky, ordinary to middling were taken on speculation at 4½ to 5d. and 20 hhds. of fair Virginia leaf for export, at 4½d. per lb.

The London market has not been lively this week; to which may be attributed the dullness of our port.

MADRID, SEPT. 14.

A principal topic of conversation here, is the approach of the new Queen of Spain from the North. She is said to be all loveliness, and to move in a blaze of splendor. It is usual on such occasions, in Spain, to open the prison doors, and to let the captives go free; and it is hoped that Ferdinand will not be the first to infringe on a custom dictated by the purest principles. Some, who love to fish in troubled waters, will unquestionably, in any event, be excluded from the general amnesty and jail delivery.

It is now known that the Duke of St. Fernando, was offered the appointment of Ambassador to the United States, and that he has refused the office. His wife is sister to Cardinal Bourbon, and the Princess of Peace, and he submitted it to the King in Council, whether a Minister of his rank and connexion ought to be sent to such a Court as that of Washington, in the present state of the relations between the two nations. It is reported that the Cabinet Council convened on the occasion, consisted of the King, his brother the infant Don Carlos, the Duke of St. Fernando, Don Lozaro Torres, Minister of Justice, the Duke of Infantado, and M. Salmon, the acting Secretary of State. The debate is said to have been warm and personal. In answer to the Duke who urged his high distinctions as an excuse why he should not go to a government where such honors were despised, the Minister of Justice (Lozaro) remarked, that he might put his decorations in his trunk as Yrujo and Onis did—and that it was too true, that the grandees when called upon to render any service to the King, always found some excuse for refusing. M. Salmon, the Secretary, then gave it as his opinion, that the U. States would not receive *any Minister* which Spain might send, and that none ought to be appointed until the views of the American Government on the subject could be ascertained; when the King broke up the Council.

[All this may be true, but it is more probably a *calembour.*]

As late as the 18th September no Minister had been appointed to replace Don Onis.

"The Duke St. Fernando, who is now Premier of Spain, is of the same age of the King, was his playmate when young, and is a favorite now.

"It may be relied on, that the Court of Brazil have refused to deliver Monte Video to Spain."

MADRID, SEPT. 21.

The sentences relative to the conspiracy of the Ex-General Porlier, and approved by his Majesty on the 12th ult. include 242 individuals. Brigadier de Ramon-Romay, Colonel M. Peon, Major Peter Miqueiiz, Captains Lopez and Arguez, Lieutenant Urnedia, and the Naval Officers Uharnas, all sentenced par contumace, are sentenced to be shot in the back, and their property confiscated: they may however, be heard in their defence, if they present themselves. Captains Castaneda and Peon are sentenced to the same punishment, with the exception that they may not be heard in their defence.—The merchant, Andres Roxo, is also sentenced to the same fate. The other punishments are imprisonment from 10 to 2 years. This class includes 20 Officers of all ranks. Some are sentenced to be confined in fortresses from 4 years to six months, and 40 have been deemed sufficiently punished by the detention they have already suffered. The number acquitted amount to 148, nearly all Officers, amongst whom are three Colonels, and three Lieutenant-Colonels.—In consideration of the enfeebled health of the Auditor of War, Don Manuel Saturio-Garcia, and his sufferings during a long imprisonment, he is sentenced to be confined at Ceuta for the term of five years, under the surveilance of the Governor, from whence he cannot remove without the special leave of his Majesty.

FOR SALE,

Eight Barrels Apples,

at the store of

J. & S. BREED.

Nov. 24. S—

Family Bibes.

AN assortment of Family Bibles, for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

By the late Mails.

LOUISIANA. N. ORLEANS, OCT. 16.

Extract of a letter from Pensacola, dated October 14.

"THE Governor has been ordered to fortify the Barrancas. Three or four new breast works are erecting—all the troops have gone to the works—40 men only remain in this garrison."

INDIANA. VEVAY, OCT. 25.

Vine Dressing, near Vevay.—The season for making wine is just over; and, notwithstanding the uncommon dry season, the vine dressers near Vevay have made four thousand eight hundred and ninety-two gallons.

GEORGIA. MILLEDGEVILLE, NOV. 5.

The Legislature of this State convened here on Monday last. On Wednesday, the President of the Senate, (Matthew Talbot) acting as Governor, sent a message to the Legislature announcing the decease of Governor Rabun, and communicating a message, which he had prepared to lay before the Legislature previous to his decease. Yesterday, the two Houses by joint ballot proceeded to the choice of a new Governor of the State.—The votes were 113—of which His Excellency JOHN CLARK had 73, and was elected.—[The Hon. G. M. Troup, lately a member of Congress, had 61 votes.] The canvass was warm and bitter on both sides.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, NOV. 22.

Major-General Scott has been ordered to relieve Col. Mitchell in command of this Military Department, the 1st, 3d, and 4th Departments being incorporated to give him a command suitable to his rank in the army. We understand Col. Mitchell's command will be on our Northern frontier.

NOV. 23.

Yesterday we mentioned the case of John F. Ferguson, who was arraigned before the Circuit Court, now sitting in this city, on an indictment for certain acts of Piracy, committed after he had command of the La Irresistible, which he cut out of the harbor of Margaritta. The jury returned a verdict of *GUILTY.*

A very luminous Meteor appeared over this city, on Sunday evening, about half past 6 o'clock. Its course was from North East towards South West——its apparent size increased as it approached till it appeared nearly as large as the moon, when it exploded. The light it diffused was equal to that of lightning.

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 17.

Our Mediterranean Squadron.

We have advices from Gibraltar to the 23d Sept. The Guerriere, 44, was cruizing off Cape de Gatt, under Master-Commandant Thompson. The whole squadron was expected at Gibraltar the 1st October; when the Erie, 18 guns, would sail for the United States, with Com. M'Donnough, and the other officers lately arrested. The affairs between the officers of the Erie, and the 64th British regiment had been honorably and amicably adjusted.

NOV. 22.

The new Custom House that has just been completed forms one of the most striking ornaments of our city, attracting the attention of strangers. It is of the chastest class of architecture. The front is embellished with an elegant figure of Commerce, executed in his best style, by that admirable sculptor, *RUSH.*

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

NOV. 24.

By letters from St. Thomas of the 6th inst. we learn the following; Gen. Bolivar had dispatched Gen. Anguatugi with 2,500 men to take Santa Martha. Bolivar is busily engaged in organizing the army lately raised in New-Grenada. The number is said to be 8,000. A portion of the money which was taken at Santa Fee had reached St. Augustus, and some of it had arrived at St. Thomas. The doubloons of 1819 are unusually heavy. This money has given new life to the Patriot cause.—Their army is in a plentiful country and well supplied with provisions and forage. It is the opinion of our correspondent, that if the Patriots do not quarrel, or if strong reinforcements to the Royalist army do not arrive from Spain Morillo and every hostile Spaniard will be forced to leave Venezuela in less than six months.

Gen. Morillo, at the latest dates, was at Finaquillo, where he had entrenched himself. Since he left St. Fernandez de Apure and Calabozo, those places had been taken by the Independents. Gen. Marino with about 2000 men, are posted at Maturin, in the province of Cumana. Bermudez is at Margaritta, organizing the 1500 Irish troops, of Devereux's corps, who have arrived there. These troops are to unite under Gen Marino, and march upon Caraccas. Gen. Paez is said to be advancing from the army of Bolivar with about 6000 men, to attack Morillo, who is supposed to be inclined to retreat upon the fortified town and harbor of Porto Cavello.

We are assured by our correspondent, that he has ascertained those facts from authentic sources. He further adds, "It is certain that Arauzameodi, who was sent to St. Augustus, as a state prisoner, is now Vice President of the Congress, and has had Brion called before the house to give an account of his conduct."—*Com. Ency.*

NEW-JERSEY. CAMDEN, NOV. 16.

Friend Reif—There is no knowing to what acts of madness and despair the concern and cares of this world may drive poor frail human nature. I am told, that two young men of your city mutually agreed to take each others lives! Last Sabbath afternoon was the appointed time! and the neighborhood of this town the fatal spot! What could induce them to be, accompanied by *friends* cannot be imagined; unless it was in order, after the destruction was finished, to be sure that their bodies should be decently interred, instead of being left a prey for the crows! But so it was! They met with the engines of death! They fired at each other *Five times!!!!!* and then agreed that it was better to live a little longer!

Thine HOWARD.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, NOV. 22.

Mr. Guille's Second Ascension.

Saturday last being the day appointed, Mr. Guille made his second ascension from the city of Jersey. He had promised to descend near that place, that the spectators might have a distinct view of his separation from the Balloon. It is unfortunate that he complied with this part of his promise, as, otherwise, he would have been carried directly over the city at a fine elevation, to Long-Island, and his voyage would have been one of the grandest of the kind ever witnessed. The place for ascending was well chosen, having a hollow convenient for filling the balloon, the ground rising gradually in every direction, so as to secure it from the wind, and enable a great number of spectators to witness the inflation. Its contiguity to the city, considering the facilities we now possess of crossing the river, renders it easier of approach for the population of the lower part of the town, than Vauxhall Garden.

The day was remarkably fine and pleasant; indeed a better one for the purpose could not have been selected in midsummer. Mr. Guille began to inflate his balloon at half past 8 in the morning, and had completely filled it at 12 o'clock. At the hour of 10 the signal flags were hoisted and the citizens began to move to the place; some few thousands reached it in time; many thousands more, who expected the ascension would be delayed to a later hour, were disappointed.

The Balloon was handsomely painted with variegated colors, and decorated with appropriate figures and inscriptions. At 10 minutes past 12 the Parachute was attached to it and Mr. Guille mounted his car amid the cheers of the spectators, to whom he bowed, and then gave the signal to *Let go!*—Instantly the Balloon arose in the most majestic manoer, almost in a perpendicular direction, the aeronaut waving his hat in triumph, and the people shouting with satisfaction at the grandeur of the scene. On attaining the height of about 1200 feet, the wind, which was from the South, was taking him directly in a course over the current of the river, and he was under the necessity of separating himself from the Balloon at that time in order to fulfil his promise of descending near the spot from whence he ascended. He therefore, when at that elevation (as he himself judges) *cut away*, and descended about three fourths the distance before the parachute opened. This was a most anxious moment to the spectators; indeed it was distressing to the feelings—a general exclamation broke forth "he is gone"—"it wont open!"—"he is lost!"—But, happily when about 300 feet from the earth, the umbrella opened and the cries were changed to shouts of joy. His descent was then gradual and easy; he alighted about a quarter of a mile from the place whence he started, not only unhurt, but so perfectly composed that he immediately seized the cords of the Parachute to secure it from being blown into the river. The crowd rushed to the spot and most cordially congratulated him, on the happy accomplishment of his voyage—placed him in his car and bore him on their shoulders to the place from which he embarked, where he was received with the warmest cheers.

NOV. 24.

ARRIVAL OF THE HORNET.

The U. States ship Hornet, Capt. Reid, arrived at this port yesterday, from Malaga and Gibraltar, with dispatches, said to be important, though the purport of them has not yet transpired. We understand the Secretary of the navy, who is now in town, will proceed this morning for Washington, accompanied by Capt. R. bearer of the dispatches.

A letter from the American Consul at Gibraltar, dated 18th of October, says "The Hornet sails to-day for Malaga to take on board Capt. Reid, who left Madrid on the 12th. THE TREATY NOT RATIFIED."

Other private intelligence from Gibraltar is to the same amount, but Mr. Forsyth remained at Madrid, and it was believed the Treaty would yet be ratified, and forwarded to the U. S. by a Spanish messenger.

The Hornet touched in at Gibraltar on the 26th, where she left all the American squadron except the Spark. The Erie was to sail for the U. S. as soon as the Peacock arrived.

A letter from Manchester of the 26th ult. is received by the Magnet, which says "We shall have no more public meetings of the people until after the meeting of Parliament."

Nov. 25.

Several copies of the following Notice were received in town by the last arrivals from England. We do not recollect to have before seen any notice of the act to which it alludes;

"COWES."

"By an Act of Parliament, 59th of His Majesty George 3. ch. 54. American or Portuguese ships ships or vessels entering or touching at any of the Ports of the United Kingdom, are to pay no higher Light Charges, or other Rates and Duties, than are payable on British Ships.

Custom-House, First of August, 1819.
Signed JNO WARD, Collector.—
nov. 26.

Captain Reid passed through Philadelphia on Wednesday morning, on his way to Washington with the despatches from Spain.

The Philadelphia Gazette says—"We are just informed by a gentleman who has conversed with Captain Reid, that at the time of his leaving Madrid, the treaty remained *unratified*, and that it was confidently believed that it *never would be ratified*.

Extract of a letter received in Philadelphia, dated *Madrid, Oct.* 10—"The treaty is not ratified, nor will it be—A minister extraordinary will be sent, but not to arrive until late in the winter, toward the close of the session of Congress. This instrument has been used for party purposes, and the national interests, safety & welfare, totally lost sight of. Don Onis lives in retirement, neither in favor or disgrace, but quietly in his own house, which is fortunate for him as things are—The present minister of state is Duke San Fernando—The chief opponent of the treaty is Lozana de Torre. It is generally believed that the minister of a foreign power has not been idle."

ALBANY, NOV. 18.

We learn with much satisfaction, that it is expected the interesting ceremony of filling with water, and of navigating for the first time with boats, the ENTIRE NORTHERN CANAL, from, Fort Edward to Whitehall, will take place on Tuesday next. This event, generally unexpected at so early a day, reflects much credit upon the acting commissioner, Col. Young, and the contractors on the works. The whole length of the canal is 23 miles, with nine locks.

BUFFALO, NOV. 20.

Mr. Bartemeus Ferguson, who was convicted at Niagara, U. C. in August last, for publishing in the Niagara Spectator, a libel against government, has been sentenced as follows: One hour in the pillory, 18 months imprisonment—pay a fine of £50 Halifax currency, ($200) and if he remains in the Province afterwards, to find security for good behavior.

MASS. BOSTON, NOV. 24.

FROM THE SPANISH MAIN.

Capt. Rosamond from Curracoa, informs, that news had been received there, that the Patriots, under Gen. Bermudas, after having defeated the Royalists had captured Cucuta; had entered Maracaibo, and that the royalists were flying from Santa Martha.

NOV. 29.

Atrocious Murder and Robbery.

A Murder and Robbery was committed on Thursday evening last, in Stoneham, about 8 miles from this town, and little more than half a mile from the Andover turnpike, which, for atrociousness, has seldom been equalled. We have been at some pains to obtain the following particulars, which we believe will be found to be substantially correct:—

On Thursday evening, at a little before nine o'clock, the house occupied by Mr. Jacob Gould, aged 65 years, Mr. David Gould jr. aged 56, both single men, Miss Polly Gould, aged 65. their sister, and Mrs. Abigail Winship, aged about 60, a widow and assistant in the family, was entered by three men, disguised by having their faces blacked, and armed with dirks or knives, who after seizing David and Jacob, threatened them with instant death if they did not deliver them their money. Jacob seized a chair, and attempted to defend himself, when the robbers threw him down, and stabbed him in the breast, which is supposed to have been the cause of his death, on the left hip and on the left shoulder. They then forced the others down cellar, where they tied them, then dragged Jacob who was languishing of his wounds, into the chamber, and made him discover to them his money. They then carried him down cellar, and after going through the same formality with David and Polly, they secured them all in the cellar, and made off.

When they left the house they cautioned the family not to make any noise, saying they had placed a centry near. Soon after, Mr. David Gould, who had been wounded by them in several places, though not dangerously, succeeded in untying himself, and aroused the neighbors; when it was found to be near 11 o'clock. They succeeded in getting Jacob up and placed him on a bed, where he languished in great agony until about 4 o'clock, when he died.

What adds to the atrocity of the crime is the apparent cold blooded depravity with which the villains proceeded in their work. When Jacob observed he was mortally wounded, one of them said "it was time for him to die, as he had lived longer than he had." While in the cellar, the widow requested them to bring some spirit for Jacob, which they promised to do, but were heard to say that if he drank spirit it would cause him to bleed more, and therefore hasten his death.

They took from David 6 half eagles, two 5 dollar bills, and one 2 dollar bill, believed to be Eastern money; one fur hat of Charlestown make; and from the others money to a considerable amount. Supposed to be about 1000 dollars.

The robbers conducted as if they had been acquainted with the house, and one was heard to call Mr. David Gould by name. Owing to the confusion in which the family were thrown, they were not able to give any description of the murderers.

A reward of five hundred dollars is offered for the apprehension of the villains, and we trust they will be speedily brought to justice.

R. ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, NOV. 23.

On Saturday last, John Howland, Esq. the Treasurer of this Institution attended. at the Providence Bank, for the purpose of receiving deposites.—The whole number of depositors, among whom were several widows, single women and minors, was twenty-seven, and the amount of the sums deposited, was *one thousand and fourteen dollars*—the largest sum being $400 and the smallest $2.—This is considered a very auspicious commencement of an Institution whose success the whole community is interested to promote, and from whose benefits no class is excluded.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, Dec. 1, 1819.

TOWN MEETING.

At the Town Meeting on Monday, the following gentlemen were elected to the offices annexed to their names:—

Epaphras Porter, Lyman Brewer, and Jonathan Comstock, *Selectmen.*

Philip Huntington, *Town Clerk.*

John Hyde, *Treasurer.*

Shubael Breed and Thomas Thomas, *Constables.*

Thomas Thomas, *Collector.*

A jury of inquest sat at Preston, on Friday night, on the body of *Cuff Robinson*, a black man, who came to his death, the night previous, under suspicious circumstances. We understand the jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder." Two man and one woman, blacks, charged with the crime, have been arrested and committed to prison, in this city, for trial.

CONGRESS,

Meet together on Monday next. Most of the Eastern Members have already gone in.

The ensuing session of Congress promises to be a highly interesting one. The friends of *American Manufactures*;—of an *Uniform System of Bankruptcy*; and of the prohibition of Slavery in the new States, are in praiseworthy activity, in collecting facts and preparing Memorials to Congress on these subjects. Added to these, application will probably be made to amend the *Charter of the National Bank*; which may call for an exposure of the items of corruption in that Institution, and which, of course, must excite great warmth and feeling:—And should Spain delay to ratify the Florida treaty, it is next to certain, that a law will be brought into Congress, to give the President authority to occupy those Provinces, as collateral security for the recovery of the claims of our merchants. These subjects alone, must make the session a business one; and added to the never-failing application of individuals and corporations, for redress of grievances, and liquidation of claims, will make it not only a busy, but an arduous one.—*Boston Centinel.*

A large mistake.—The Cashiers of eight of the State banks in Philadelphia, have published a contradiction of the Report of the Committee of the Stockholders of the National Bank, in which it was stated that more than a *million and a half of dollars* was due by those banks, to the U. S. Bank; and assert, that the balance due to that Bank, is only 14,081 dollars.

The Hornet has returned, after a very short passage, from Gibraltar, with dispatches from our Minister, Mr. Forsyth, for the Government.—The tenor or import of these dispatches has not leaked out as we can learn. Indeed, it may not be known. Report says that the treaty is not ratified, and a letter from Gibraltar to a gentleman in this city, has the following passage—

"The final determination of the King is at length known, which is, that he refuses to ratify the treaty until he shall have sent an ambassador to Washington. This is nothing more nor less than his determination in August last. The news has created some excitement here, as it contradicts other statements which were credited. It comes, however, from an undoubted source."

If the orders from our government to Mr. Forsyth were such as have been stated, viz. that unless the treaty were signed in nine days he must demand his passport and return, we cannot see how the present state of things can be reconciled with those orders. Nothing, however, is more common than mistakes on subjects in which public anxiety is so much alive as on this. Conjectures are very soon transformed into facts, and rumour, after a short journey, frequently becomes confirmed as authenticity. We must wait the disclosure. In two weeks the President's message will be before Congress, when it is probable that all that is proper to be known will be made public.—*New-York Advertiser.*

From the National Intelligencer.

The editors of the Boston newspapers, partaking, no doubt, of the general feeling in that quarter, appear to be much incensed at the robbery, as it is termed, committed by Admiral Cochrane, under the Chilian flag, on the property of an American merchant, which was unfortunately placed within his grasp; the fruits of which seizure was distributed among his crew, without even the formality of a trial. They invoke the government to resent the insult offered to our flag by seizing money found under it, without a pretence even of a violation of my Lord's paper blockade.

There can be no doubt but the government will give its attention to this incident. But, before the National arm is stretched to resent it, the affair must be understood in all its circumstances. It is not to be taken for granted that Lord Cochrane has wantonly committed an outrage, which it would be so easy to punish. We hope that this matter will not be permitted to embroil us in a quarrel with the South-American governments, or any of them. If Lord Cochrane has unjustly seized this money doubtless he will be induced to refund it, or his government will for him. At least, let us *hear* before we *strike*. We have done that in the case of injuries of a more flagrant character, but of the same nature, received from the monarchial governments of the Old World. We see no reason for taking a different course when the question relates to the independent governments of the Western Hemisphere.

SINGULAR PROCEEDING.

The following official notice has been given by the American Vice-Consul at Coquimbo, in Chili, to Capt. Seth Pinkham, of Nantucket, commander of the American whaleman Dauphin.

SIR,—I have been informed officially by the government of this province, that an exclusive privilege has been granted by the general government of Chili to the Chilian ship St. Rosa del Pacifico, for the fishing of whale in the bay of Coquimbo, and the boundaries thereof; in consequence of which grant you are to consider yourself as no longer entitled to the fishing of whale in the aforesaid port.

I have the honor to be yours respectfully,
W. STEWART.

From the Vice-Consul of the U. States.
Coquimbo, July 20, 1819.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas, dated Oct. 29, received at Norfolk.

"We have news of Barbadoes being completely demolished, and part of the Island sunk by a hurricane and earthquake, since the 21st.

MR. CALHOUN.—*Extract of a letter dated in Rockingham county, N. C. Nov.* 17.

"Mr. Calhoun has been lying here dangerously ill of a billious fever, which has sunk down to a typhus type. His disease, which has raged with extraordinary violence, has been borne without a murmur, and is now thought by his physicians to be happily subsiding. He is, however, so very low, as to be by no means out of danger. His family are fortunately with him."—*Nat. Int.*

Another great Fire!—Nearly sixty dwelling houses and stores, an academy, and many out buildings, situated on Water, State, Church, Union, Washington and Front streets, in the city of *Schenectady*, N. Y. were consumed by fire in the night of the 16th inst.

GOVERNORS
Of the States and Territories of the Union.

STATES.

New-Hampshire—Samuel Bell.
Massachusetts—John Brooks.
Rhode-Island—Nehemiah R. Knight.
Vermont—Jonas Galusha.
Connecticut—Oliver Wolcott.
New-York—Dewitt Clinton.
Pennsylvania—William Findlay.
New-Jersey—Isaac H. Williamson.
Delaware—(Deceased.)
Maryland—Charles Goldsborough.
Virginia—James P. Preston.
North Carolina—John Branch.
South Carolina—John Geddes.
Georgia—John Clarke.
Kentucky—Gabriel Slaughter, (acting.)
Tennessee—James Mc Minn.
Ohio—Ethan A. Brown.
Louisiana—James Villere.
Indiana—Jonathan Jennings.
Mississippi—George Poindexter.
Illinois—Shadrach Bond.
Alabama—William W. Bibb.

TERRITORIES.

Missouri—William Clarke.
Michigan—Lewis Cass.
Arkansaw—James Miller.

The packet ship James Monroe, Watkinson, 26 days from Liverpool, and the Seine, Williams, 28 days from Havre, have arrived at New-York, each of them furnishing dates to the 1st ult. but no news.

From the National Intelligencer, Nov. 26.

Capt. Reid, of the U. S. ship Hornet arrived in this city yesterday.

We understand that he brings information that the Treaty is NOT RATIFIED; and that things remained much in the state in which our last advices left them. Mr. Forsyth remains at Madrid, and a Minister from Spain is to be forthwith sent to this country. If further particulars come to our knowledge, they shall be hereafter noticed.

It is proper to state, that a report did prevail, for a day or two, at Madrid, that the Treaty was ratified. During the prevalence of this report a letter was written, in which originated the report, which has run through the country, and which gained general belief, that the treaty was ratified about the 20th inst.

Fire at Augusta, Geo.—A letter of the 18th inst. states:—"Last evening we were visited with a very destructive fire; all the buildings on Centre-street, between Ray and Reynolds-streets, except Leigh and Cantelou's counting house, and a tenement opposite, were destroyed. Loss of property estimated at $40,000."

MOLASSES.

30 Hhds. 1 Tierce and 8 Bbls. first quality retailing Molasses, for sale by
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*
Nov. 30, 1819. 4—

Married,

In Newport, R. I. on the 31st Oct. by the Rev. Mr. Webb, Mr. JOSEPH JOSLEN, of Plainfield, Conn. to Miss ADELAIDE CABELEC, daughter of the late Mr. Martin Cabelec, of the former place.

At Lyme, by the Rev. Abel Mc Ewen, Mr. ELISHA MITCHELL, professor of mathematics, in the University of North-Carolina, to Miss MARIA S. NORTH, daughter of Dr. Elisha North of New-London.

At Stonington, Dr. GEORGE DOWNER, to Miss SARAH ROBINSON; Mr. THOMAS H. GORTON, to Miss HARRIET B. ROBINSON, daughters of Dr. William Robinson.

On Saturday morning, the 20th ult. at Caroama, near Washington city, (the residence of Henry Middleton, Esq.) by the Rev. Mr. Mathews, Mr. FREDERICK GEYORM, His Prussian Majesty's Minister resident near the United States, to Mademoiselle VIRGINIE BAUDON, of Paris, (France.)

Died,

In this city, Mrs. GAVIT, wife of Mr. Thomas Gavit, aged 46 years.

At Providence, R. Island, NATHANIEL G. OLNEY, Esq. aged 38.

DECEASED GOVERNORS.

In the short period of eight weeks, no less than *seven* citizens, who had been elevated to the office of GOVERNOR, in different States, have been called *from time to eternity.*

JOHN LANGDON, former Governor of the State of New-Hampshire, died at Portsmouth, Sept. 18, 1819.

WILLIAM RABUN, Governor of the State of Georgia, died at his residence in Hancock county, Oct. 25, 1819.

THOMAS JOHNSON, the first Governor of the State of Maryland, after the declaration of Independence, died at Fredericktown, Oct. 26, 1819.

CALEB STRONG, late Governor of the State of Massachusetts, died at Northampton, suddenly, Nov. 7, 1819.

SIMON SNYDER, late Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, died at Selin's Grove, Union county, Nov. 9, 1819.

THOMAS SIM LEE, the second Governor of the State of Maryland, after the declaration of Independence, died at, Needwood, Frederick county, Nov. 9, 1819.

HENRY MOLLESTON, Governor elect of the State of Delaware, died at his residence, in Kent county, a few days since.

The death of the late Governor RABUN, of Georgia, was nearly as sudden as that of the late Gov. STRONG, of Massachusetts. Gov. R. rode 35 miles on Friday, and died on the Saturday evening following.

NEW GOODS,
GOOD GOODS,
CHEAP GOODS.
J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Seasonable and Fancy
DRY GOODS,

(which he believes he has bought as well and as low as his neighbors) at a small advance for cash.

75 pieces Super. and low price Cassimeres and Cloths.
60 " black and colored Bombazetts and Plaids.
15 Doz. printed and plain Cassimere, Merino, Crape. and Cotton Shawls.
Scarlet, Spotted, Black, Blue, Red, Crimson, and White Flannels.
Canton and Cancon Crapes. Black Italian Crapes. Worsted and Cotton Hosery, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of Hatter's Trimmings.
Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

Joseph C. Huntington,

HAS just received and offers for sale, a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
GROCERIES, &c. &c. &c. &c.
Norwich, Nov. 30. 8w—4

Elegant Editions.

FOR SALE AT
THOMAS ROBINSON'S Book-Store,
THE FOLLOWING ELEGANT LONDON EDITIONS, BOUND IN CALF AND GILT.

HERVEY'S Meditations, Milton's Paradise Lost, Cowper's Task, Johnson's Rasselas, Young's Night Thoughts, Thomson's Seasons, Picture of London, Cowper's Minor Poems, Locke's Conduct of the Understanding and Bacon's Essays, the Works of Horace translated by Philip Francis, D. D. the History of Charles the Twelfth and Peter the Great, translated from the works of Voltaire, the History of Sandford and Merton, by Thomas Day, Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, Homer's Odessey, Burns' Poems, Goldsmith's Essays, Poems and Plays.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Memoirs of the Life of Miss Caroline E. Smelt, by Moses Waddel, D. D. The Power of Faith exemplified in the Life and Writings of Mrs. Isabella Graham, of New-York. Fourth Edition.

Elements of General History, ancient and modern, by A. F. Tytler, Goldsmith's Poems embellished with engravings, from the designs of Richard Westall, R. A. Mazeppa, a Poem by Lord Byron. Tales of My Landlord, third series; Certificates for Schools.
Nov. 30. 4—

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
For a small advance for cash,

LOAF, Lump, white and brown Havanna, & double boiled India SUGARS.
Hyson Skin, Souchong, Bohea, and Young Hyson TEAS
Java and West-India COFFEE.
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Dry Lisbon, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, Malaga, & Colmenar WINES.
Old Cognac, Spanish, and Cider Brandy.
Holland and Country GIN.
Old Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM.
Clove, Orange, Lemon, Cinnamon, Peppermint, Anniseed, and Noyeau CORDIALS.
Raisins, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Cayenne Pepper, Old Mettheglin, Pepper Sauce, Roll Brimstone, Chocolate, Spermaceti and Tallow Candles, Lamp Oil, Codfish, Snuff, Tobacco, Segars, Molasses, Brushes, Demijohns, Hard, Hollow, and Crockery Ware, Logwood, Fustic, Nicaragua and Redwood, Alum, Copperas, &c. &c.
JOHN LATHROP.
Dec. 1. 4—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST
COLD SPRING GIN,
FOR SALE,
Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS. BREED.
Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.
Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

Doctor W. P. Eaton,

OFFERS his professional services to the people of Norwich and its vicinity. He has attended the medical lectures at *Hanover, New-Haven* and *Philadelphia*—in the *Hospitals* of the latter place he had an opportunity of seeing an extensive practice in the several branches of his profession. He has also attended, for a considerable length of time, the extensive private practice of an eminent surgeon. To shew that his time has not been misspent, he has received credentials from several of the most respectable Physicians and Surgeons in this Country.
Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

FOR SALE,
A large, elegant Store,

A PART of which makes a convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, with a small lot of first quality of *Land* attached to it, situated a few rods south of Brooklyn Meeting-House. The above is a good stand for a merchant or mechanic, and will be sold very low, and a liberal credit given for a part of the purchase money. For particulars, enquire of *Mr. Pascal P. Tyler*, or *Doct. Ebenezer Baker*, in Brooklyn; or the subscriber in Northbridge, Massachusetts.
HENRY CHAPIN.
Brooklyn, Nov. 23, 1819. 3w—4

FOR SALE,
3 GOOD FARMS,

ONE in Bozrah, of 150 Acres, and one do of 100 Acres, and one in Lebanon, Exeter Society, of 65 Acres. Said farms are well proportioned as to *Wood, Plough-land*, &c. and they are *well watered*; they are also conveniently situated.
Purchasers may enquire of
JOSHUA STARK,
Bozrah, New-London Co.
Nov. 26, *A. D.* 1819. 4—

The Subscriber,

HAVING relinquished the business of Post-Riding to *Mr. Gordon Gould*, requests all those who are indebted to him for Newspapers to be prepared to make payment *next week*, at which time he shall wait on them with their bills.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.
Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

FOR SALE,

10 Boxes first quality Brown Havana *SUGAR.* ENQUIRE OF
SAMUEL STORY, OR
CHARLES DAVISON.
Dec. 1. 3w—4

NEW GOODS,
BY
Charles P. Huntington.
Norwich, Nov. 16, 1819. 3w—

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 10th of October, a *spotted Sow Pig*, which the owner may have by proving property and paying charges.
GEORGE SHAY.
Plainfield, Nov. 23, 1819.

To Weavers.

A LARGE quantity of Shirtings and Plaids to be woven, if good weavers apply. A generous price will be paid, by
ABELL & MORGAN.
Norwich, Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

THE Packet MORGAN, *Capt. Rogers*, will sail for New-York, on Friday, at 11 o'clock. 4—

POETRY.

LOVE OF FAME.

BY B. NEELE.

WHY do we love thee, Fame? thou art not sweet,
If sweetness dwell with softness and repose;
Thou art not fair, if beauty be replete
With pains and tenderness, and ease from woes:
Thou art not faithful, for thy power and flame
To fierce extreme the maddening votary urge,
And oft the winds that should his bliss proclaim,
Swell but the chorus of his funeral dirge:
Yet we do love thee—love thee till the blood
Wasted for thee, forsakes the heart, thy shrine;
Till happiness is past, and toil withstood,
And life itself pour'd idly forth—for thine
Is that mysterious witchery that beguiles
The soul it stabs, and murders while it smiles.

MISCELLANY.

SLANDER.

The following remarks on a very common but reprehensible practice are from a Sermon on Slander, preached by the celebrated Barrow, who died in the year 1677:

'There is no false coiner, who hath not some complices and emissaries, ready to take from his hand, and put off his money: and such slanderers at second hand are scarce less guilty than the first authors. He that brueth lies may have more wit and skill, but the broacher showeth the like malice and wickedness. In this, there is no great difference between the great devil, that frameth scandalous reports, and the little imps, that run about and disperse them. Another way is, when one, without competent examination, due weighing, and just reason, doth admit and spread tales prejudicial to his neighbor's welfare, relying for his warrant (as to the truth of them) upon any slight or slender authority. This is a very common and current practice: men presume it lawful enough to say over what they hear; to report any thing, if they heard it. It is not, they say, my invention; I tell it as I heard it; let him that informed me undergo the blame, if it prove false. So do they conceive themselves excusable for being the instruments of injurious disgrace and damage to their neighbors. But they greatly mistake therein: for, as this practice commonly doth arise from the same wicked principles, at least in some degree, and produceth altogether the like mischievous effects as the wilful devising and conveying slander: so it no less thwarteth the rules of duty and laws of equity. God hath prohibited it, and reason doth condemn it. "*Thou shalt not*," saith God in the law, "*go up and down as a tale bearer among thy people*," as a tale bearer, as a merchant or trader in ill reports and stories concerning our neighbor, to his prejudice.

He that by crafty significations of ill will doth prompt the slanderer to vent his poison; he that by a willing audience and attention doth readily suck it up, or who greedily swalloweth it down by credulous approbation and assent; he that pleasingly relisheth and smacketh at it, or expresseth a delightful complaisance therein, as he is a partner in the fact, so he is a sharer in the guilt. There are not only slanderous throats, but slanderous ears also: not only wicked inventions, which engender and brood lies, but wicked assents, which hatch and foster them.

FROM THE ATHENEUM.

THE COMET.

Dr. Olbers has calculated, that once only in a period of 88,000 years, a Comet will come as near the Earth as the Moon is. Once only in four millions of years, a Comet will approach the Earth within 7700 geographical miles; and if it be equal in size to the Earth, will raise the water to the height of 13,000 feet (a second deluge;) and only in 220 millions of years will such a body come in contact with the Earth.

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES, of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lackey*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Fort, Jan. 26, 1819. 13—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

For Sale,

THAT beautiful seat, now occupied by *Thomas Bushnell*, as a house of entertainment, situated one mile from Norwich-Landing, on the new turnpike road to New-London, having a commanding view of the River Thames. The convenience of the house and out houses is excelled by none, and few in this part of the state make a more elegant appearance. Fish and oysters can be obtained in abundance every day in the year, at a trifling expence.—The buildings attached to the premises are, beside the House, a large convenient Barn, Shed, Ice-house, &c. and a fertile Garden of one acre. In the kitchen is a well of never failing, pure and soft water. Likewise, if the purchaser wishes, from *one to ten acres of good Land* adjoining the premises.—No adequate description can be given in a short advertisement, the subscriber hopes, however, to induce those who are looking for a first rate establishment for a Tavern, or a Gentleman's seat, to call and see for themselves, when they must acknowledge "the half was not told them." The property will be sold at a very low price for cash, or on short credit, with good security, and possession given immediately.

If the above property is not sold previous to the 15th Dec. ensuing, it will be sold on that day at Auction, at 5 o'clock P. M. on the premises, unless the weather should be unfair—in that case the sale will be postponed to the first fair day.

APPLY TO

THOS. BUSHNELL.

Nov. 24, 1819. 3—

☞ FOR SALE.

WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD,

A Bargain,

AN excellent grazing FARM, lying in the town of Griswold, three miles south of Plainfield meeting-house, containing about two hundred acres, with a good convenient two story *Dwelling-House*, two good *Barns* and other out buildings. The farm is well wooded and watered, with excellent *Orcharding*, and of the best grafted fruit. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

JUDAH HART.

Griswold, Oct. 20, 1819. 6m-51—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Leffingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,

Attorney to the proprietors.

Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26oamtf—

☞ FOR SALE,

A valuable Lot of Land,

LYING in Chelsea, west society, town of Norwich, about one quarter of a mile from the wharf bridge. Said Lot contains about twelve acres, consisting of *Mowing, Plough-land*, a good pasture, and some *Wood-land*. Said Lot is walled in, and joins the land of *General Ward*, and was formerly owned by *Deacon Isaac Story*, and improved by *Mr. Nathaniel Herrick* for two year's past. It will be sold on reasonable terms, and a credit given if required. For further particulars enquire of

CALEB HALL, in Plainfield, or to *NATHAN CHAMPLIN, Norwich.*

Oct. 20. 50-tf—

☞ FOR SALE,

A FARM,

LYING on Plain Hills, partly in Norwich, and partly in Franklin, and is the adjoining farm westerly to the farm of *Capt. Wm. Lester*, containing

About 190 Acres.

This Farm will be sold altogether, or divided as may suit the purchaser, and will be sold low. *Enquire of*

Col. JOSHUA HUNTINGTON, or ZACH. HUNTINGTON.

If said Farm is not sold soon, it will be to be rented.

Norwich, Nov. 18, 1819. 3—

☞ FOR SALE,

A FARM,

SITUATED in Lebanon, first society, about sixty rods south of the Brick Meeting-House, on the west side of the stage road leading from Norwich to Hartford.—It contains between 120 and 130 Acres,—well proportioned for different branches of agriculture, *well Wooded and Watered*—a large two story *Dwelling-House, two Barns* and other out houses—and for convenience of public religious worship, schooling, mills, markets, and excellence and variety of soil, is exceeded by few Farms in New-England.

SOLOMON WILLIAMS.

Lebanon, Nov. 19, 1819. 9—

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar.*

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich.— H. G. BROME.

☞ N. B. The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.

May 26. 29tf—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of WILSON'S PATENT

Franklin Parlour Stoves,

of various forms and sizes, with portable grates either for coal or wood. For beauty and economy, has not its equal, giving a beautiful open fire, which passes several times in the body of the stove, then rising and descending in the urn or cupola on the top, passing off into the chimney under the mantle piece, and may be used in the centre of rooms: suitable for cabins, counting-houses, bar-rooms, offices, &c.

ALSO,

Open Cooking Stoves,

with open fire on a large hearth, sufficient for roasting, boiling and frying in front, with 3 and 4 boilers on the top, and tube-boilers of copper attached to the side for any sized woolen vessel—will suit large families for washing, cooking, &c.

ALSO, IMPROVED

Oval Cooking Stoves,

with open fire in front, large hearth, from one to three boilers on the top, to suit families from 5 to 25 in number, with tube-boilers in the end for washing, &c.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Aug. 24. 42—

Notice.

THE Co-partnership of the subscribers under the firm of *Erastus Tucker, & Co.* will by mutual consent be dissolved on the first day of January next. Those who are indebted to them, either by book or note, are requested to make payment by that time; as they calculate to remove from their present stand at the time aforesaid. Should any accounts then remain unsettled, they will be under the necessity of leaving them with an Attorney for collection.

All those who have any claims on said Company, either for cash or goods, are requested to call by said time and receive their pay.—The goods which they have remaining on hand, they offer at very reduced prices for present pay or approved notes.

WILLIAM TUCKER, Jr.
ERASTUS TUCKER.

Lisbon, Hanover Society, Oct. 18, 1819. tf-50—

Notice.

GOOD Weavers may now constantly be supplied with superior yarn by the *Bozrah Manufacturing Company*, who expect shortly to have a general assortment of DRY GOODS

Bozrahville, Nov 6, 1819

N. B. Those indebted to the Company, are again earnestly requested to make payment.

1 D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

EVENING-SCHOOL.

AN Evening-School will be opened at the *District School-House*, on Monday evening next, where will be taught all useful branches of school education—also, Navigation and Surveying.

The subscriber flatters himself that he shall be able to please all who set a just value on *industry*, and who would not countenance that *pride* which produces *idleness*, or that *irregularity* which brings *ruin*.

ASA ROATH.

Nov. 18, 1819. 3—

Notice.

THE books and accounts of *Mr. Samuel Rudd*, are in the hands of *George Perkins, Esq.* Attorney, for collection. All persons indebted to said Rudd are requested to call and pay.

Norwich, Nov. 24, 1819. 3—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS I.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
4	: : of	1000	:	4000
4	: : of	500	:	2000
96	: : of	100	:	19600
100	: : of	50	:	5000
393	: : of	20	:	7900
11400	: : of	2 50	:	28500
12000	Prizes			$60000
12000	Tickets	at $5	is	$60000

☞ *Not a Blank in the Lottery.*

A more favorable Scheme for the Adventurer, we presume to say, was never offered to the public. The one now offered contains more high prizes than Schemes in general of this amount; and, it will be observed, that a person can obtain two Tickets for the same money that will buy but one in a Scheme of any other description. Consequently the Adventurer will have two chances for high Prizes to one in any other Lottery.

Part of the above Prizes will be determined in the following manner, viz.

The first drawn number on the 10th, 14th, and 20th day's drawing will be entitled to *one thousand dollars each*, and the first drawn number on the 18th day will be entitled to *three thousand dollars.*

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent, and all prizes less than *five hundred dollars* payable in *sixty days*, and all others in *ninety days* after the completion of the drawing, which will positively commence on the 2d Tuesday of January, 1820, at Mr. Knap's Hotel in Fairfield; and 500 numbers will constitute one day's drawing, which will regulate the stationary prizes.

All prizes not called for in one year will be considered as generously given to the Society, and will not thereafter be paid.

SIMEON H. MINOR,
JEREMIAH STURGES,
PHINEAS TAYLOR,
THO'S F. ROWLAND, } *Managers.*

TICKETS FOR SALE BY

RUSSELL HUBBARD,

Blue Store, Shetucket-street,

and by SAMUEL TYLER, *and*

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

July 21, 1819. 37—

Domestic Goods, Wool Carding, &c.

MERINO and common Wool will be cleansed and carded, and Woolen Goods of every kind colored and finished by experienced workmen, at the Woolen Factory, in Norwich, the ensuing season, on the most reasonable terms—Where the subscribers offer for sale, by the piece or yard, a good assortment of *Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinetts, Kerseys, Plains,* &c. 6-4 and 7-8 *Flannels, Rose and common Blankets, domet,* 9-8 *Flannels and sheetings, scarlet, yellow, green, mixed, & bleached single and double Yarn for Knitting, Fringe and Tufting.*

Wanted, WOOL of every grade, in exchange for any of the above, by

E. & E. HUNTINGTON, &
E. BACKUS.

Norwich Woolen Factory,
June, 1819. 32—

The Subscribers,

HAVING been by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, appointed Commissioners on the estate of *Mr. Howell Williams*, late of Brooklyn, in said district, deceased, rendered insolvent—hereby give notice that they will meet on the business of their appointment, at the Dwelling-House of *Mr. Phinehas Searls*, Inn-keeper in said Brooklyn, on the second Mondays of January, March and May next. *Dated the 9th day of November, A. D.* 1819. 2

EBENEZER YOUNG,
BELA P. SPALDING,
SAMUEL SCARBOROUGH. } *Com's.*

All persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make payment to

VINE ROBINSON, *Adm'r.*

ALL persons interested in the estate of *Elphalet Baldwin, Jr.* late of Norwich, deceased, are hereby notified, to appear before the Court of Probate, for the district of Norwich, on the 3d day of January, 1820, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard upon the appointment of Commissioners on said estate, as the same is represented to said court as likely to be insolvent.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ROSWELL MORGAN,
THOMAS BALDWIN, } *Adm'rs.*

Norwich, Nov. 15, 1819. 2—

SCHOOL BOOKS.

R. Hubbard,

HAS for sale at his *Book-Store, Shetucket-Street*, an extensive assortment of School Books, wholesale and retail.

Merchants, School-Masters, and others, supplied on the most liberal terms.

Nov. 1, 1819 32—

Anderson's COUGH DROPS.

THE great and increasing sales of ANDERSON'S Cough Drops, since they have been prepared by the subscriber and offered to the public, more fully than any other argument, prove their real value, and we boldly venture to assert that no medicine ever yet prepared for Coughs and Consumptions has gained so much credit, in so short a time, as this composition. If the attestations of persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for this Medicine, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Too often does prejudice by listening to some and adopting the opinions of others prevail; thereby preventing a trial of such Medicine as might afford relief, under the idea that no relief can be obtained. Scarcely a case occurs but may be relieved by the timely use of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, which have proved to be a cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

I, SAMUEL H. JONES, of Salisbury, do hereby certify that my wife has for more than five years been troubled with a violent Cough, difficulty of breathing, and loss of appetite, and almost entirely deprived of sleep; and having tried, as we supposed, every thing that might relieve her without receiving any benefit, I was induced to have her make trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and after using two bottles, her cough entirely left her—she enjoyed her former sleep, which she had not done for years, and was again restored to strength. I can with confidence say I believe these Drops to be the best Medicine in use, for Coughs, and Complaints of the Lungs.

SAMUEL H. JONES.

Salisbury, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or breast, and more or less, cough and weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with cough and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1818.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low. I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops. And purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Each bottle contains two ounces, and frequently effects a cure.

☞ Be particular that each genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle;

And that each of the directions are signed in writing by JAMES MELLEN, no others are genuine.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *H. H. Schieffelin & Co.* 205 Pearl-Street, New-York; *Bartlett & Chase*, No. 15, Cornhill, Boston; and by *Lorenzo Bull*, Hartford; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; and *Joseph C. Huntington*, Norwich

Oct. 15, 1819. 42-6m—

To Farmers.

CORN, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Coal, Boards, Joist & Wood, are wanted, in exchange for Domestic Manufactured Goods at fair prices.

APPLY TO

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Norwich Falls, Sept. 1. 43—

STOVES.

DOUBLE front Stoves, suitable for School-Houses, just received and for sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

Nov. 17, 1819. 3—

FOR SALE AT

R. Hubbard's Book-Store.

NEWTON's Works, in 6 octavo vols.
Life of Mrs. Graham.
Life of Richard Watson.
Tuckey's Expedition to the river Zaire,
O'Reilly's Greenland.

Oct. 27.

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

FOR SALE BY

HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, June 22. 25—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1819. NORWICH, (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [VOL. XXIV. No. 5.]

NEW GOODS, GOOD GOODS, CHEAP GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Seasonable and Fancy DRY GOODS,

(which he believes he has bought as well and as low as his neighbors) at a small advance for cash.

75 pieces Super. and low price Cassimeres and Cloths.
60 „ black and colored Bombazetts and Plaids.
15 Doz. printed and plain Cassimere, Merino, Crape, and Cotton Shawls.
Scarlet, Spotted, Black, Blue, Red, Crimson, and White Flannels.
Canton and Cancou Crapes. Black Italian Crapes. Worsted and Cotton Hosery, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of Hatter's Trimmings.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

Fall and Winter Goods.

G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

HAVE just received from New-York, a large and general assortment of FRESH IMPORTED

DRY GOODS,

of the latest European fashions, all bought with cash, and principally at *Auction*, and will be sold, WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at a small advance for cash. Among which are

60 pieces superfine and low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
60 pieces Bombazetts and Scotch Plaids.
12 doz. Merino, Crape, Silk, Cotton and Cassimere Shawls.

Nov. 9, 1819. 1—

The Subscriber's

INDISPENSABLE necessity for money, induces him to offer the following articles, of superior quality, at reduced prices, viz.

Old Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua and Boston Rum; Cogniac and Cider Brandy; Holland and Country Gin; Molasses; Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas; Muscatel, Bloom and Malaga Raisins; Cavendish, Sweet Scented, ½ lb. Twist, Short Cut and Long do. Tobacco; One Ton Lump and Brown Sugars; 400 lbs. Coffee; 2 Tierces Rice; 1 bbl. Snuff; 2 bbls. Pepper & Pimento; 400 lbs. pure Ginger; 300 Bushels Turks-Island. Cape and Liverpool Salt; 50 lbs. Cassia; 400 lbs. Tallow; Doolittle's Bar Soap; Windsor Shaving do; Nutmegs; Salt Petre; Starch; Pearlashes; Roll Brimstone; Copperas; Russia Bristles; Cut Nails and Brads from 2d to 20d; 20 bbls. Superfine Flour; 10 half bbls. do; Shot of all sizes; Powder and Flints; Codfish; No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel; 8 tons ground Plaster Paris; a small assortment of Iron Hollow Ware, &c. &c. &c.

The subscriber begs leave to request all cash purchasers of the above articles, to call and examine, and he will endeavor to convince them that money makes the mare go.

CALVIN TYLER.

Norwich, Nov. 10, 1819. 1—

New Cabinet WARE-HOUSE.

LEVI JONES & FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL,

WOULD inform their friends and the public that they have commenced the *Cabinet Making Business*, in all its various branches, under the firm of

Jones & Bushnell,

at the Brick Store one door east of *Hazen's Hotel*, near the Wharf Bridge, where they intend to make and keep constantly on hand *Furniture* of every description, and of the newest fashions.

SIDEBOARDS,
SOFAS,
SECRETARIES,
BUREAUS, &c.

Those who may favor them with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, *of the best materials*, and with dispatch.

Norwich, Oct. 20, 1819. 50—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has received by the last Packets from New-York, an additional supply of

Cooking and Parlor Stoves

of various forms and sizes, from $18 to $65 each, which makes his assortment of both kinds very extensive. Those who wish to purchase are invited to call and examine them.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Sept. 21. 46—

Norwich, Nov. 9, 1819.

NEW GOODS, *CHEAP FOR CASH,* Wholesale and Retail.

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a large assortment of *fresh imported*

DRY GOODS,

which they will sell uncommonly cheap for ready cash. Among them are

100 pieces Bombazetts, of all colors, fashionable, and various qualities, from 1s6 per yard upwards.
Superfine, middling & low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Coatings, Flannels, Baizes, &c.
Rose Blankets from 7 to 11-4 large.
3½ point ditto.
Pelesse Cloths. Salisbury Flannels.
Superfine Toilinett, Swansdown and Marseilles Vesting.
Superfine steam loom and Irish Cotton Shirtings.
Canton and Italian Crapes.
Cassimere Shawls.
Merino and Imitation ditto.
Worsted and Cotton Hosiery.
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick. Cotton do.
40 pieces Florence and Levantine Silks.
India black Sinchews and Lustrings.
Calicoes, Ginghams and Cambricks.
Dimoties, Diapers, Stockinets, Rattinetts.
100 pieces Domestic Brown Shirtings.
Merino, Plush and Velvet Trimmings.
Best English Ingrain and Brussells CARPETING, at the lowest N. York prices.

ALSO,

200 pair Ladies' Shoes,

(manufactured in New-York) of the first quality and latest fashion.

Persons who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call on

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

VARIETY.

THE Farmer's Almanack for 1820, containing a great variety of new, useful and entertaining matter. By Robert B. Thomas.

Beers' Almanack for 1820, containing besides the usual matter, useful tables, pieces of instruction, entertainment &c. &c.— By Andrew Beers, Philom.

The New-England Almanack for 1820, by Nathan Daboll. For sale by the gro. doz. or single, at

THOMAS ROBINSON'S, *Book-Store.*

Where are for sale,

An extensive assortment of SCHOOL and CLASSICAL BOOKS.

Also, Just received,

An introduction to the Art of PENMANSHIP: or a new and improved system of round and running hands, for the use of Schools in the United States, by Eleazer Huntington.

Nov. 17, 1819. 2—

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred casks North-Stonington

LIME,

fresh from the Kiln, *very cheap.*

The subscriber has recently erected a Kiln for burning Lime, in North-Stonington, about seven miles distant from Norwich. The Lime has been examined by good judges, and proved to be very excellent—remarkably strong and very free from grit and sand. The N. Stonington lime casks are a size larger than the Providence, and are offered for sale at the store of WM. BELCHER, Esq. Norwich-Landing, at 14s. per cask, one dollar less than the Providence.—Farmers will find this Lime a very cheap manure. In England, where agricultural improvement has advanced perhaps as near perfection as in any country, Lime is considered a very important manure, and is used in very great quantities—Perhaps the greatest effect is produced when mixed with coarse manure. The coarsest kind of manure may be prepared in a very short time for any crop whatever.

Orders addressed to WM BELCHER, Esq. Norwich, agent of the subscriber, or to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention.

JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, Aug. 10, 1819. 40-4w

WANTED,

100 cords of Wood,

50 cords to be delivered at the Kiln by the 1st of October next.

NEW FLOUR.

James N. Brown,

HAS for sale, just received, superfine Southern Flour, in bbls. and half bbls. made from new wheat.

Sept. 1. 43—

3 Boxes Havana brown Sugar, for sale by

Nov. 9. JOSEPH BREED.

Elegant Editions.

FOR SALE AT

THOMAS ROBINSON'S Book-Store,

THE FOLLOWING ELEGANT LONDON EDITIONS, BOUND IN CALF AND GILT.

HERVEY'S Meditations, Milton's Paradise Lost, Cowper's Task, Johnson's Rasselas, Young's Night Thoughts, Thomson's Seasons, Picture of London, Cowper's Minor Poems, Locke's Conduct of the Understanding and Bacon's Essays, the Works of Horace translated by Philip Francis, D. D. the History of Charles the Twelfth and Peter the Great, translated from the works of Voltaire, the History of Sandford and Merton, by Thomas Day, Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, Homer's Odessey, Burns' Poems, Goldsmith's Essays, Poems and Plays.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Memoirs of the Life of Miss Caroline E. Smelt, by Moses Waddel, D. D. The Power of Faith exemplified in the Life and Writings of Mrs. Isabella Graham, of New-York. Fourth Edition.

Elements of General History, ancient and modern, by A. F. Tytler, Goldsmith's Poems embellished with engravings, from the designs of Richard Westall, R. A. Mazeppa, a Poem by Lord Byron. Tales of My Landlord, third series; Certificates for Schools.

Nov. 30. 4—

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE AT

R. Hubbard's Book-Store,

SHETUCKET STREET,

THE Poems of Oliver Goldsmith, embellished with elegant engravings from the designs of Richd. Westall, R. A. A very splendid edition. Price 1,75.

Elements of General History, ancient and modern. To which are added a comparative view of ancient and modern Geography, and a table of Chronology. By Alex. Fraser Tytler, F. R. S. E. Professor of History in the University of Edinburgh. A new edition improved, and very valuable for Schools. Price 1,50.

Russell's abridgement of Murray's Grammar. Price 37½ cts.

Nov. 1, 1819. 52—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST

COLD SPRING GIN,

FOR SALE,

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS. BREED.

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.

JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Nov. 9, 1819. 1—

FOR SALE,

150 Bushels American Salt first quality,
100 do. Turks Island do. good,
25 Quintals Codfish.

WANTED,

White Beans, and all kinds of produce in exchange, by

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, Oct. 13, 1819. 49—

30 Bbls. fresh Southern FLOUR, warranted.

12 Boxes Tallow and Spermaceti CANDLES.

50 Quintals CODFISH. *For sale by*

JOHN LATHROP.

Nov. 3, 1819. 52—

Patent Cut Nails.

A GOOD assortment consisting of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 20, and 25d. Cut Nails, of the best quality, constantly for sale at low prices *by the cask only*, by Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Sheathing, Drawing, Boat and Slating Nails; Cut Tacks and Brads of various sizes, and Cut Spikes, six inches long—a good article for plank floors.—Orders addressed to the subscriber will receive due attention.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Oct. 20. 50-4t—

MOLASSES.

30 Hhds. 1 Tierce and 3 Bbls. first quality retailing Molasses, for sale by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Nov. 30, 1819. 4—

FOR SALE,

Eight Barrels Apples,

At the store of

J. & S. BREED.

Nov. 11 3—

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

For a small advance for cash,

LOAF, Lump, white and brown Havanna, & double boiled India SUGARS.
Hyson Skin, Souchong, Bohea, and Young Hyson TEAS
Java and West-India COFFEE.
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Dry Lisbon, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, Malaga, & Colmenar WINES.
Old Cognac, Spanish, and Cider Brandy.
Holland and Country GIN.
Old Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM
Clove, Orange, Lemon, Cinnamon, Peppermint, Aniseed, and Noyeau CORDIALS.
Raisins, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Cayenne Pepper, Old Metheglin, Pepper Sauce, Roll Brimstone, Chocolate, Spermaceti and Tallow Candles, Lamp Oil, Codfish, Snuff, Tobacco, Segars, Molasses, Brushes, Demijohns, Hard, Hollow, and Crockery Ware, Logwood, Fustic, Nicaragua and Redwood, Alum, Copperas, &c. &c.

JOHN LATHROP.

Dec. 1. 4—

Joseph C. Huntington,

HAS just received and offers for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
GROCERIES, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Norwich, Nov. 30. 8w—4

NEW GOODS, BY Charles P. Huntington.

Norwich, Nov. 16, 1819. 3w—

FOR SALE,

10 Boxes first quality Brown Havana *SUGAR.* ENQUIRE OF

SAMUEL STORY, OR CHARLES DAVISON.

Dec. 1. 5w—4

4 Hhds. 3d proof St. Croix RUM.
1 Pipe 4th „ Cognac BRANDY.
5 Chests Skin TEA.
12 Boxes Bloom RAISINS.
1 Tierce of PEARL ASHES, *very cheap.*

Just received and for sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

Nov. 18, 1819. 3—

STOVES.

DOUBLE front Stoves, suitable for School-Houses, just received and for sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

Nov. 17, 1819. 3—

Oil Cake, Stone Lime, &c.

JOSEPH H. STRONG,

HAS on hand, some Oil Cake and Flax-Seed Oil, which he will dispose of at a reduced price.—Also, a few casks best Stone Lime, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

Norwich, Aug. 17, 1819. 41—

TWO new one horse WAGGONS, or sale by

JOSEPH BREED.

Oct. 20. 50—

SCHOOL BOOKS.

R. Hubbard,

HAS for sale at his *Book-Store, Shetucket-Street*, an extensive assortment of School Books, wholesale and retail.

Merchants, School-Masters, and others, supplied on the most liberal terms.

Nov. 1, 1819. 52—

FOR SALE AT

R. Hubbard's Book-Store,

NEWTON's Works, in 6 octavo vols.
Life of Mrs. Graham,
Life of Richard Watson.
Tuckey's Expedition to the river Zaire,
O'Reilly's Greenland.

Oct. 27.

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

FOR SALE AT

HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, June 22. 53—

To Farmers.

CORN, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Coal, Boards, Joist & Wood, are wanted, in exchange for Domestic Manufactured Goods at fair prices.

APPLY TO

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Norwich Falls, Sept. 1. 43—

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

EXAMINING some newspapers, a few days ago, I came across a journal, printed in the state of Tennessee, which contained the confession of a murder. I was tempted to read it, though aware that the crime, for which he was about to suffer, was the result of early depravity, of neglect, of idleness, or of vicious habits. There was something so simple, in his narrative, that I was persuaded that he had not been a premeditated murderer; but had dipped his hands in blood under the influence of sudden passion, which, I discovered, had been produced by a *game of cards*! The origin of the quarrel is thus described by the unhappy felon:

"We thought it too late to go to Mr. Stone's and return, which was about five miles; we concluded we would postpone it until morning, and go there to breakfast, and we, as *usual*, took our *grog* and commenced a game at *cards*; at which we continued until about sunset, when our game stood thus; 6 and 6, and his deal. In shuffling the cards, I discovered him to look at the face of them, and place the jack of diamonds at the bottom of the pack. I cut the cards—Mr Hay dealt them; and after dealing off the proper number, he slipped the fatal jack of diamonds from the bottom of the pack, and claimed the money then in stake, which was *ten dollars*. I at first thought him in jest, and laughed at him for making so bungling an out; and told him that might do in Georgia, but it would never do to win my money. He in an elevated tone, asked me what I meant? I told him I meant turning the jack of diamonds from the bottom of the pack would not do to win my money—I was not in the habit of being cheated out my money when I knew it. He replied, if I said he turned the jack from the bottom, I was a d——d liar and a rascal. I told him to give me no more of his insolent language; if he did, I would slap his jaws, which I would do any how if it was any where else; and if he claimed my money in that manner, to take it, and I was done with him; he had discovered himself to be a worthless rascal. He rose, with saying, "d——n you, you think your size will protect you;" at which time he seized a stick which lay on the floor, and aimed a blow, apparently, at my head. I made an attempt to dodge it, and at the same time threw up my left arm, on which the force of the blow lodged, near my shoulder. I instantly seized the stick and demanded him to let go; I held the stick in my left hand, and gave him a severe blow."

This was the commencement of the affray—and Bennet, finally, seized a pair of smoothing irons and killed Hay with one blow, and then in alarm, buried him secretly was arrested, tried, convicted, and probably hanged for a murder originating in a *game at cards*.

Cards were originally invented for the amusement of a king, and their use or abuse have created great misery in the civilized world. If loss of fortune, loss of reputation, loss of peace and happiness did not result from habits of gaming, the loss of temper alone would present an obstacle to their encouragement. In the case of this unhappy man, we have an instance of the awful effects of passion and avarice originating with cards; but this case was confined to poor and uneducated members of the community—men easily led into error; it is the higher classes from which good examples should emanate—it is polished and educated persons who should discountenance pernicious habits and teach the ignorant the evil of depraved propensities.

Last week, Nicholas brought me a note, beautifully embossed and printed, containing an invitation to a party. It smells of musk, said the old man, as he left the room. Very true, said I—the age is a refined one indeed, we sprinkle bottles of cologne and orange flower water over our persons—we scatter rosemary and lavender among our clothes, as if nature required a perfume to sweeten her works. "An answer is requested."—*Pshaw*, what consequence is my presence or my absence—they will not order one-ice cream less, or one macaroni more. But I am determined to go; society is pleasant, is necessary;—I take great pleasure in seeing the young ladies judiciously dressed and ornamented, enjoying themselves sportively, innocently, happily—enlivening conversation with artless spirit, and unstudied grace. I will go—and I ordered Nicholas to make preparation.

The hackman charged me two shillings more than his fare, imagining that no gentleman who wore silk stockings and silver buckles, and who was elated with the prospect of a hot supper, would hesitate to be imposed upon. I thought of the spiteful remark of Richard the Third—"Why were laws made if men were not rogues by nature;"—but, we are said to have a

very vigilant police—yet laws are sometimes evaded. The full blaze of lights and beauty burst on my sight, while the flourish of hautboys, and the shrill violins announced that the dancing had commenced.

In one of the drawing rooms the card tables were set, and I leaned on a chair to observe, old and young ladies and gentlemen engaged at loo, whist and speculation. The old ladies appeared excessively anxious, and the young ones caught the inspiration: ill luck and bad play awakened feelings of cupidity, mingled with irascible expressions and ill natured looks; a kind of restlessness, a sharp techy wayward anxiety seemed to prevail; eyes were intensely fixed on the trump card; joy and sadness, mirth and harshness alternately prevailed; envy, passion, and all the smothered attributes of Medusa, hovered o'er these parties assembled for *amusement*: if one took a heavy pool the whole company saw it vanish with deep regret, and the brilliant eyes of young and beautiful girls following the golden bait, as if reluctant to part with its tempting prospects, while an envious ejaculation, and a significant shrug of the shoulder from the old ladies and gentlemen, indicated their regret at having lost the prize; those who were supposed to have played bad were snarled at, and those who were adepts were sneered at, and it appeared to me as if some demon presided at these tables, to turn all the milk of human kindness to gall. And is this mode of spending time commendable, judicious and beneficial? Where are the joys, the delight, the improvement of social converse? Where is the pleasure and gratification derived from accomplishments, from a combination of grace and talent? All lost—buried beneath a green cloth and a pack of cards. If young ladies could only see how unamiable they must appear to an indifferent spectator, when absorbed in a game of cards and bent on winning, if they could be sensible, that gradually and imperceptibly, the practice wears away the fine edge of their temper & damps their sensibilities, introduces parsimony, and that hateful passion, avarice, they would shun the tempter as they would a hydra. How can any thing be encouraged as an amusement, under which dangers lurk in so many shapes? Cards should be only introduced among old and rational people, who wish to kill an hour without a sacrifice of temper or money; but they should be banished from the young and elastic spirits, whose impetuous fancy reason cannot control, and prudence cannot subdue. Besides, the example among the higher classes, is so pernicious to other branches of society; for if educated and refined persons, governed by avarice and an attachment to cards, should lose their temper and wrangle, be covetous, expert, and sometimes unfair, what may be expected from the ignorant and the unlettered, with the same passions and the same weapons? Why, as in the case of Bennet, it may end in murder.—Let them be banished.

HOWARD.

Phillips's Speech.

We have heretofore published several of the speeches delivered by Charles Phillips, Esq. (the celebrated Irish Orator,) both in public political meetings, and in courts of justice.—We have now the pleasure of presenting a specimen of his eloquence on a new and very different occasion. The following is the substance of a speech which he delivered at Cheltenham, (England) on the 7th Oct. at *the Fourth Anniversary of the Gloucestershire Missionary Society.*—It will probably be considered by many of our readers as one of his happiest efforts:—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Mr. Phillips came forward and thus addressed the chairman:—"Sir, after the eloquence with which so many gentlemen have gratified and delighted this most respectable assembly, and after the almost inspired address of one of them, I feel almost ashamed of having acceded to the wishes of the committee by proposing the resolution which I have the honor to submit. I should apologise, Sir, for even the few moments intrusion which I mean to make upon this meeting, did I not feel that I had no right to consider myself as quite a stranger; did I not feel that the subject unites us all into one great social family, and gives to the nearest sojourner the claim of a brother and a friend.—*(Applause.)* At a time like this perhaps when the Infidel is abroad, and the Atheist and the disbeliever triumph in their blasphemy, it behoves the humblest Christian to range himself beneath the banners of his faith, and attest, even by his martyrdom, the sincerity of his allegiance.—*(Great Applause.)*—When I consider the source whence Christianity has sprung—the humility of its origin—the poverty of its disciples—the miracles of its creation—the mighty sway it has acquired, not only over the civilized world, but which your missions are hourly extending over lawless, mindless, and imbruted regions—I own the awful presence of the Godhead—nothing less than a Divinity could have done it!—The powers, the prejudices, the superstitions of the earth, were all in arms against it: it had nor sword nor sceptre—its founder was in rags—its apostles were lowly fishermen—its inspired prophets, lowly and uneducated—its cradle was a manger—its home a dungeon—its earthly diadem a crown of thorns! And yet, forth it went, that lowly, humble, persecuted spirit, and the idols of the Heathen fell; and the thrones of the mighty trembled; and Paganism saw her peasants and her prince kneel down and worship the unarmed Conqueror!—*(This admirable portrait of the Divine Spirit and attributes of Christianity was hailed with the most enthusiastic peals of approbation.)*—If this be not the work of the Divinity, then I yield to the reptile Ambition of the Atheist.

I see no God above—I see no government below; and I yield my consciousness of an immortal soul to *his* boasted fraternity with the worm that perishes!—But, Sir, even when I thus concede to him the divine origin of our Christian faith, I arrest him upon worldly principles—I desire him to produce, from all the wisdom of the earth, so pure a system of practical morality—a code of ethics more sublime in its conception—more simple in its means—more happy and more powerful in its operation: and, if he cannot do so, I then say to him, Oh! in the name of your own darling policy, filch not its guide from youth, its shield from manhood, and its crutch from age! *(Great Applause.)* Though the light I follow may lead me astray, still I think it is light from Heaven! The good, and great, and wise, are my companions—my delightful hope is harmless, if not holy; and wake me not to a disappointment, which in *your tomb of annihilation*, I shall not taste hereafter! To propagate the sacred creed—to teach the ignorant—to enrich the poor—to illumine this world with the splendors of the next—to make men happy, you have never seen—and to redeem millions you can never know—you have sent your hallowed Missionaries forward; and never did an holier vision rise, than that of this celestial, glorious embassy.—*(Applause.)*—Methinks I see the band of *willing exiles* bidding farewell, perhaps forever, to their native country;—foregoing home, and friends, and luxury—to tempt the savage sea or men more savage than the raging element—to dare the polar tempest, and the tropic fire, and often doomed by the forfeit of their lives to give their precept a proof and an expiation—*(Applause.)*—It is quite delightful to read over their Reports, and see the blessed product of their labors.—They leave no clime unvisited, no peril unencountered. In the South Sea Islands they found the population almost eradicated by the murders of Idolatry. 'It was God Almighty,' says the Royal Convert of Otaheite, 'who sent your mission *to the remainder of my people!*' I do not wish to shock your Christian ears with the cruelties from which you have redeemed these islands. Will you believe it, that they had been educated in such cannibal ferocity, as to excavate the earth, and form an oven of burning stones, into which they literally threw their living infants, and gorged their infernal appetites with the flesh! Will you believe it, that they thought murder grateful to the God of Mercy!—and the blood of his creatures as their best libation! In nine of these islands those abominations are extinct—infanticide is abolished—their prisoners are exchanged—society is now cemented by the bond of brotherhood, and the accursed shrines that streamed with human gore, and blazed with human unction, now echo the songs of peace and the sweet strains of piety. In India, too, where Providence, for some special purpose, permits these little insular specks to hold above one hundred millions in subjection—a phenomena scarcely to be paralleled in history—the spell of *Brahma* is dissolving—the chains of Caste are falling off—the wheels of Jughernaut are scarce ensanguined—the horrid custom of self-immolation is daily disappearing—and the sacred stream of Jordan mingles with the Ganges—*(Great Applause.)*—Even the rude soldier, 'mid the din of arms, and the license of the camp, 'makes (says our Missionary) the Bible the inmate of his knapsack, and the companion of his pillow.' Such has been the success of your Missions in that country, that one of your own Judges has publicly avowed, that those who left India some years ago, can form no just estimate of what now exists there.—Turn from these lands to that of Africa, a name I now can mention without horror. In sixteen of their towns and many of their islands, we see the Sun of Christianity arising, and as it rises, the whole spectral train of Superstition vanishing in air. Agriculture and civilization are busy in the Desert, and the poor Hottentot, kneeling at the altar, implores his God to remember not the Slave trade.—*(Applause.)*—If any thing, Sir, could add to the satisfaction that I feel, it is the consciousness that knowledge and Christianity are advancing hand in hand, and that wherever I see your Missionaries journeying, I see schools rising up, as it were, *the land mark* of their progress.—And who can tell what the consequences of this may be in after ages? Who can tell whether those remote regions may not, hereafter, become the rivals of European improvement? Who shall place a ban upon the intellect derived from the Almighty? Who shall say that the future poet shall not fascinate the wilds, and that the philosopher and the statesman shall not repose together beneath the shadow of their palm trees?—This may be visionary, but surely, in a moral point of view, the advantages of education are not visionary. [A long and continued burst of applause followed this passage, and in its ardor impeded the connexion and progress of our Report, and prevented us from detailing some most excellent remarks on the advantages of the cultivation of the human mind.]—These, Sir—the propagation of the Gospel—the advancement of science and industry—the perfection of the arts—the diffusion of knowledge—the happiness of mankind here and hereafter—these are the blessed objects of your Missionaries, and compared with these, all human ambition sinks into the dust;—the ensanguined chariot of the conqueror pauses—the sceptre falls from the imperial grasp—the blossom withers even in the patriot's garland. But deeds like these require no panegyric—in the words of that dear friend whose fame can never die.—[In this allusion to his lamented friend, Curran, Mr. Phillips' feelings were evidently much affected.]—'They are recorded in the heart from whence they sprung and in the hour of adverse vicissitude, if ever it should arrive, sweet will be the odour of their memory, and precious the balm of their consolation.'

"Before I sit down, Sir, I must take the liberty of saying, that the principal objection which I have heard raised against your Institution is with me the principal motive of my admiration—I allude, Sir, to the diffusive principles on which it is founded. *I have seen too much, Sir, of sectarian bigotry*—as a man, I abhor it—as a Christian, I blush at it—it is not only degrading to the religion that employs even the shadow of intolerance, but it is an impious despotism in the Government that countenances it. These are my opinions, and I will not suppress them. Our religion has its various denominations, but they are struggling to the same mansion, though by different avenues, and when I meet them on their way—I care not whether they be Protestant or Presbyterian, Dissenter or Catholic, I know them as Christians, and I will embrace them as my brethren. [This noble and liberal sentiment was received with the warmest burst of heart felt sympathy and delight.]—I hail, then, the foundation of such a Society as this—I hail it, in many respects, as an happy omen—I hail it an augury of that coming day when the bright bow of Christianity, commencing in the heavens and encompassing the earth, shall include the children of every clime and color beneath the arch of its promise and the glory of its protection.—Sir, I thank this meeting or the more than courtesy with which it has received me, and I feel great pleasure in proposing this Resolution for their adoption."

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, OCT. 30.

TWENTY warrant officers (boatswains, gunners, and carpenters) have been selected from the Ordinary at this port, and appointed to the ships on the Lakes of Canada. Our naval force there, which cost an immense sum of money to create, is, we understand, going fast to decay. The force on the four lakes, namely, St. Lawrence, Ontario, Erie, and Huron, consist of one ship of 98 guns, one of 56, four of 32, one of 20, two of 12, and five schooners, besides gun brigs.

Portsmouth paper.

Newfoundland Gazettes to the 29th September have been received. His Majesty's ship Bellette, Captain Pechell, had seized an American brig, having on board India goods, which were illegally destined for Halifax from the United States, to the amount of 20.000l. The American had gone into La Have in the night, and anchored close alongside of the Bellette (then lying there on the look out for smugglers, which she had information were expected on the coast;) and on Captain Pechell's sending a boat on board, her cargo was reported to consist of flour and staves: but a strict search being made, the above goods were discovered stowed away in a bulk-head prepared for the purpose. A crew was immediately put on board from the Bellette, and the vessel ordered for Halifax.

PARIS, OCT. 26.

The trial of the editor and publisher of the translation of Mr. Hobhouse's history of the "Hundred Days" took place before the Assize Court of Paris yesterday. This translation was originally printed at Ghent, and a copy of it was purchased from a traveller in Paris by M. Domere, one of the defendants in the present case. This copy was shown to the other defendant, Regnault Warin, who thought it might be published, if some parts, which reflected with too much severity upon the King and the Royal Family, were suppressed. Regnault Warin undertook the task of erasing the most offensive parts, and these alterations being made, the book was printed.—Five copies of the publication were, in pursuance of law, deposited in the public office: 484 copies were sent to Brussels, Ghent, Geneva, Naples, Warsaw, Turin, and other foreign towns: 487 were distributed among the booksellers at Paris: and 25 were presented to the friends of the publishers. The publication was charged as libellous, in having made a formal attack upon the inviolability of the King's person, the order of succession to the throne, and the constitutional authority of his Majesty. Several passages in the work were charged as calumnies against the members of the Royal Family. The jury pronounced the two prisoners not guilty of formal attacks upon the inviolability of the King's person, &c. but they declared them guilty of public insults towards the King and Royal Family: and the Court, after some deliberation, sentenced Domere to 6 months imprisonment and 1,000 francs fine; and Regnault Warin to one year's imprisonment and 1,000 francs fine.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 10.

We have just witnessed a great Ministerial revolution. The Grand Seignior all at once caused a grand levee to be announced, to which all the Ministers repaired. When they were thus assembled, he began by declaring, that he deposed the Mufti, Mustapha Assaim Effendi, and appointed in his place the former Grand Judge of Romelia, Hadge Hadel Effendi. A few days afterwards he deposed the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, the Minister of the Interior, and the Grand Marshal. The Grand Admiral was arrested by order of the Captain Pacha, and carried on board a vessel moored near the Seven Towers. He was accused of not having behaved with sufficient firmness in the late insurrection of the Janissaries, and of committing rapine in the Archipelago. Being convicted on those charges, he was strangled, and his body thrown into the sea.

LONDON, OCT 11.

The deputies from Venezuela, who lately arrived from London, have been sent, we understand, for two purposes: to procure the mediation of our government with that of Spain to concur in the declaration of Independence, and to offer an arrangement of commercial intercourse which may be deemed expedient as the inducement, and to negociate a loan if possible. If they do not succeed with our government, it is understood they will proceed to Paris.

PARIS, OCT. 11.

A lady residing at Antwerp has addressed a letter to the Count de Cazes, in which she reproaches him in severe terms, of having, during the space of three years, dragged her from prison to prison, at Lyons, Rennes, Poitiers, Limoges, Grenoble, Strasburg, &c. The lady's name is Amelia Patterson. She was born at Baltimore, in 1787, and is the sister of Maria Georgiana Patterson, first wife of Jerome Bonaparte. In the letter she congratulates herself on having at length found an asylum from the persecutions of the French Police, and accuses the Minister of having despoiled her of all the property she had in her possession.

ST. PETERSBURGH, SEPT. 15.

The Charter of the Russian American Commercial Company, which expired in July last, is provisionally prolonged. The Company intend to dispatch two vessels from Cronstadt to their colony on the N. W. coast of America.

NASSAU, N. P. OCT. 22.

"The Indians who arrived here on Wednesday last from Florida, are come to solicit some supplies; the Chief has with him a Proclamation issued by Admiral Cockran and Gen. Keane at the time of proceeding against New-Orleans. We believe an application has been made to the commander in Chief for assistance; but they have had no encouragement to expect a compliance with their demands; the amity subsisting between our Government and that of the United States precluding any measure tending to increase or promote a hostile disposition between these people and the subjects of the States. They represent themselves as driven from their homes, and hunted as wild deer: that there are about 2000 of them, and that their greatest enemies are the Cowets, a nation like themselves, who having made terms with the Americans are set on by them to harrass and annihilate their tribe. The number arrived are 23, and being destitute of the means of support, are, furnished on the score of humanity with rations and lodged in one of the barracks."

By the late Mails.

LOUISIANA. N. ORLEANS, NOV. 1.

Rights of Foreigners in Louisiana.

A POINT of great importance has been determined by our Supreme Court, to wit, that foreigners are entitled to inherit, as well as to hold, property of every description, real and personal, in the state of Louisiana. This, we believe, is the only state in the union in which aliens enjoy that privilege. All the other states have adopted the principle of the English law of succession, which prohibits aliens from inheriting real property.

OHIO. XENIA, NOV. 4.

An action brought against the President of the Bank of *Xenia*, for the penalty imposed by an act of the Legislature, for the emission or circulating of unauthorised bank paper, was tried on the second day of the present term of common pleas, for this county. The constitutionality of the law was not made a question, probably because the opinion of the Judge (Crane,) was known to be in the affirmative. The plaintiff substantiated facts which brought the President's conduct within the statute: he was amerced in the fine of 1000 dollars.

COLUMBUS, NOV. 18.

On Saturday last, notice was served on the Auditor and Treasurer of the state of Ohio, that application would be made to the Hon Judge Byrd, District Judge of the United States' Court for the District of Ohio, on the part of the President and Directors of the Bank of the U. States, for the allowance of a writ of injunction to issue from the Circuit Court of the U. States for the seventh Circuit and District of Ohio, for the purpose of enjoining the Auditor and Treasurer from intermeddling in any way, either as officers of the State or as individuals, with the monies levied and taken from the said bank, for the tax imposed on said bank, by the State of Ohio at the last session.

COL. WASHINGTON, NOV. 28.

A circular has been issued from the treasury department, by order of the President of the United States, that any clerk who shall have been guilty of receiving pay for making out entries of merchandize for any merchant or merchants, shall be dismissed the office of the collector. This order, in the opinion of the most respectable and intelligent part of the commercial community, is a wise and prudent measure. They view the consequences as salutary; and whilst it destroys the opinion that the collector countenanced such improper proceedings on the part of clerks, it adds a greater degree of respect to the establishment.

It is understood that the clerks immediately attached to the collector's office, who transact the business of the day, have set a petition on foot for the merchants to sign, praying, for a repeal of such order.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, NOV. 27.

Last evening, on board the U. States sloop of War Hornet, lying at the navy-yard, a sailor while ascending the main-rigging, to assist in sending down the top-gallant yard, from his eagerness to perform his duty, heightened by the pleasing reflection that his time had expired and he would shortly be enabled to meet his friends and relatives—fell from the shrouds, struck his head upon the spars, stowed in the chains of the ship, and fell overboard. Mr. Mayo, first Lieutenant [and commander in the absence of Capt. Reid] saw his perilous situation from the quarter-deck, and notwithstanding the severity of the weather, with that genuine spirit of benevolence and humanity which exists only in the hearts of the generous and brave, plunged into the water to save him—followed by a sailor from the forecastle. They succeeded in getting him on board; but he was so severely injured he survived but a few moments. It is indeed a pleasing task to record a circumstance so highly commendable in Mr. Mayo—when forgetting the disparity of rank, and regardless of the coldness of the weather, he saw in him only an unfortunate man, and an old shipmate, whose life he would preserve at any risk.—By this act he has added another to the many proofs already given of his love for his men, and his value as an officer—while such feelings as these exist between the highest officer and the meanest seamen, where is the surprize at the subordination in our navy.

DEC. 1.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The Convention on the subject of Domestic Manufactures, commenced its sittings in this city, on Monday afternoon.—They were organized, by electing Col. William Few, Chairman, and Mathew Carey, Secretary. We are informed that a number of gentlemen of great respectability and talents from different states are attending its deliberations. Delegates from the following states produced their credentials, viz. Ohio, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

MASS. GREENFIELD, NOV. 25.

The Hon. Henry Shaw, Member of Congress from Berkshire county, has given notice in the Pittsfield Sun, that cases, wherein *gross impositions* have been practised upon government, under the act for the benefit of Revolutionary Soldiers, have been represented to him, and that if the selectmen of any town in that county, will report to him the instances, where, by false representation of his property, a pensioner has been able to obtain a certificate, he will lose no time in notifying the Secretary of War of the fact, in order that those, who have succeeded in this way, may be properly punished.

BOSTON, DEC. 4.

MURDER AT STONEHAM.

Letters from Newport, written on Monday and Tuesday last, announce, that a man, named *Daniel H. Thomas*, had been apprehended there on suspicion of being one of the perpetrators of the horrid murder and robbery at Stoneham. They say, he answered the description given of one of them in the advertisement of the murder:—That he came last from Boston:—That his stockings were bloody, which he stated to have been occasioned by his shoes pinching his feet:—That he fled on being pursued, stole a boat, and went to an Island in the bay, where he was taken:—That on examination he was sulky; but confessed that *he was acquainted with Mr. Cou[illegible], and was at his house about a fortnight since:—That twenty-one silver dollars were found on him, one of which had blood on it:*—That his pocket-book was bloody; that his paper bills were also bloody: and that he had on two waistcoats, the inner one of which had a fob to conceal a knife in. We learn that a messenger has been sent on to Newport to identify this suspected person.

Daboll's Almanack, for 1820,

IN large or small quantities, for sale by [illegible]

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 8, 1819.

Commercial Treaty with France.

"One of our London letters received to day says, "We understand that a commercial Treaty with France is now forming, constructed on principles of the most liberal policy, and equally calculated to advance the real interests of both countries. French wines and silks, it is said, are to be admitted into this country at a lower rate of duty—and France, in return, is to admit our cotton goods (which are now wholly prohibited,) at a rate of duty which will render their general use extremely probable."—*Cork Pa. Sept. 27.*

MILITARY DEFENCE.

A Sacket's Harbor Paper of Nov. 16 says: —By the military movements in Canada we should infer that the time is not far distant when they contemplate another war with this country.—Their forces have been greatly augmented this season; their vessels at Kingston are kept in such order, that they can be rigged and ready for sea at a week's notice. Their armies are busily engaged in erecting powerful and permanent fortifications. Kingston at this time is strongly fortified at every point; while at Sacket's-Harbor, an important military post, there are millions of public property going to decay, and not a single work of defence.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Directors of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States in Baltimore, for the ensuing year.

John Donnell, Robert Gilmor, Jr. Wm. Patterson, John Hoffman, Wm. S. Moore, Wm. W. Taylor, James Beatty, Solomon Betts, *Alexander Brown, *Samuel M'Donald, *Frederick W. Brune, *Wm Riggin, *James Hutton.

* *New directors.*

At a meeting of the Directors John Donnell, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President.

If any one, (says the Democratic Press,) will take the trouble of looking into the treaties made by the United States with France, with the United Netherlands, with Sweden, with Great-Britain, with Prussia, and with Spain, he will find that the acceptance of commissions from a foreign power by the citizens or subjects of either of the contracting parties, to cruise against the citizens or subjects of the other, is by Treaty in each of these cases made **PIRACY.**

GOVERNOR OF GIBRALTAR.

A letter from Gibraltar, of Sept. 25th, speaking of the arrival of the Hornet there from Cadiz bay, adds, "It was doubted whether she would be admitted at Gibraltar, as merchant vessels from Cadiz had been peremptorily refused, and, until the will of the Governor could be known, the Hornet was quarantined. As soon as he was apprised of the circumstance that the officers had no communication with the shore at Cadiz, and that perfect health prevailed on board, Governor Don removed the restriction, and Capt. Reid landed with his despatches. This act of the Governor deserves to be mentioned as a particular instance of that friendly and courteous disposition which he has ever shewn towards the American vessels of war in that sea; and it is, in this respect, the more exemplary, as such accommodation would certainly (under the circumstances of the case) not have been granted in any other port in the Mediterranean (if the Hornet would have been permitted to enter at all) and as it especially favored the progress of important political relations with a neighboring government, of the public nature of which the Governor was not ignorant."

The President of the United States has recognised the following gentlemen, as consuls of his majesty the King of the Netherlands, viz.

P. G. Lechlectner, for Philadelphia.
C. Konig, for Baltimore.
J. Holmes, for Charleston.
J. C. Zimmerman, for New-York.
F. Wright, for Savannah.
Moses Myers, for Norfolk.
T. F. Mansony, for Boston.

And the following gentlemen have also been recognised as vice-consuls from the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg:

John W. Schmidt, for New York.
Frederick Charles Graf, for Baltimore.
Anthony Charles Casnove, for Alexandria.
Jacob Wulf, for Charleston.

We learn from a correct source, says the Franklin Gazette, that Captain Reid, of the Hornet, on his way from Gibraltar to Madrid, was stopped by the director of the post horses at Santa Cruz, a small town about 100 miles from the Spanish capital, in consequence of orders to permit no travelling from Andalusia, on account of the yellow fever at Cadiz.—While the American minister was engaged in endeavouring to obtain permission for him to proceed to Madrid, Captain Reid actually arrived. Having learned that the interdiction extended only to travelling on post horses, and having hired a private conveyance, he had been enabled to get on without any further interruption.

Pittsburg, it has been frequently said, is to be the *Sheffield* of England, on account of the peculiar adaption of its situation to the manufacture of cutlery. We see, by a late Pittsburg paper, that *Razors* have been made in that town, quite equal, in point of practical utility, to any heretofore imported.

Intel.

Emigration to Cuba.—The schr. Three Sallys, Warner, has sailed from Philadelphia for Fernandina de Yuaga, a new port and settlement on the south side of Cuba, with 101 passengers, principally respectable Mechanics with their families, and late residents of this city.—*Philad Gazette.*

An English frigate to the Mediterranean, has proceeded to Genoa, to receive on board Mr. Canning, (probably the newly appointed Ambassador to the United States.)

NORTHERN CANAL.

From the Sandy Hill Times, Nov. 26.

We have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that the first trial of the Northern Canal has been made, and that it has been attended with complete and gratifying success.

On Wednesday last, several gentlemen left the Hudson at Fort Edward in a boat and proceeded by the Canal to Whitehall, where they were received by a large concourse of citizens, from that and the adjoining towns, with the discharge of cannon and other demonstrations of joy.—On Thursday they returned, from the lake to the river, accompanied by a band of music and three large boats, containing more than one hundred persons. The boats left the lake at 11, A. M. and after stopping at several places, and remaining at Fort Ann about two hours, reached the Hudson at half past seven in the evening. The largest boat was drawn by two horses, the remainder by one; and the average speed was about four and a half miles an hour. At Fort Edward many ladies and gentlemen were assembled in expectation of their arrival; and the boats were hailed with every mark of delight; cannon was fired, and the air rung with the shouts of the admiring spectators.

The scene, at that moment, was fine, beyond description; the evening was mild and clear, and the music from the band gave to every thing additional interest and pleasure. Indeed the whole excursion was peculiarly gratifying. The day was unusually fine; the borders of the canal, and especially at Fort Ann, were lined with spectators; and the occasion was eminently calculated to inspire the mind with the purest and most elevated sentiments: A navigable river opened through forests and morasses—over an extent of country so considerable, and in many places so uneven, and the whole completed in so short a period as to baffle the calculations, even of the most sanguine, is no ordinary event.—The locks, which are nine in number, were in the finest order; they were passed with but little delay; and the appearance of the works every where reflected the highest credit on the talents and fidelity of the acting commissioner, Col. Young, and Judge Geddes the engineer.

This canal is another proof of the enterprising spirit of our countrymen, and of the wonders which may be performed by art and industry, when aided by science and excited by love of country.

Among the party we recognised the Hon. Samuel Young, Judge Geddes, Hon. George Tibbetts, Hon. Martin Van Beuren, Hon. R. Skinner, Hon Z. R. Shipherd, Roswell Weston, Esq. M. Wheeler, Esq. and Capt Budd, of the navy, (who kindly permitted the use of one of the boats from the fleet, and who is entitled to great credit for his attention and exertions,) together with many other distinguished and respectable citizens, from different parts of the country. In short, the first passage from Lake Champlain to the Hudson river, through the Northern Canal, will ever be remembered by those who performed it, as one of the most interesting scenes of their lives. To our country, we hope, that it may prove the harbinger of great and lasting benefits.

From the National Intelligencer, Nov. 30.

The Editors have information on which they can rely, that the consequences of the rash invasion of the Spanish territory, by a handful of men from the American lines, are proving to be such as might naturally have been expected. After the dispersion of these men, those settlers in Texas who had associated with them were left in a most pitiable condition. All the American settlers have been obliged to cross over to this side the line, and leave behind them the fruits of their industry and the hopes of their families. The Spaniards from St. Antonio 1700 strong, with six pieces of cannon, were, about the 1st of this month, near Labadie.—Their intention was to establish a post at Nacogdoches, and settle the Province. Gen *Long* had gone to Lafitte's at Galvestown; and it was considered unsafe for him to return by the route by which he went out. With such materials as composed the expedition, it was impossible any other result could have attended it. The soldiers were generally of the most worthless order—men unfit for any service, and even such as were discharged, on account of their worthlessness, from the service of daily laborers at Baton Rouge and other posts.

Commodore Rodgers, the President of the Navy Board, has returned to the Seat of Government from his tour of inspection.

From the numerous convictions for Piracy which have taken place at Baltimore, during the last week, it may be presumed that we shall hear little more of expeditions for those purposes fitting out from our ports, or of prizes brought in. We are sorry for the situation of these unfortunate, and probably misguided men; but it was high time offences of this description should feel the efficacy of our laws.

LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT.

MONDAY, NOV. 8.

Mr. Haight introduced the following resolution;—Resolved, that a committee, consisting of four members, to join, be appointed to inquire into the expediency of adopting a Memorial to Congress, soliciting that body to prohibit the further introduction of Slaves into the territories of the United States, or to instruct our Senators, and request our Representatives in the Congress of the U. States to use their influence to prohibit the further extension of Slavery over the territories of the U. States, and that they report to this House as soon as may be. Read and adopted.

From a late London paper.

We have received the following interesting notice from a correspondent:—The bottle, No. 2, thrown overboard by Captain J. Ross, of his Majesty's ship Isabella, on the 5d June, 1818, lat. 65, 40, N. long. 54, 10, W of Greenwich, to ascertain the direction of the current in Davis's Straits, was found by one of the servants of A. Macdonald, Esq. at Balranald, North Uist, on the 17th of July 1819; and the paper enclosed in it quite dry; so that it was 15 months and 14 days on its passage: the lat. of Balranald is about 57, 20, N. The paper has been transmitted to the Admiralty, agreeably to their request:—*Inverness Courier.*

The female Missionary Society at Bethlehem, Penn. have undertaken the task of printing a translation of a portion of the Gospels, in the form of a "Harmony," translated into the language of the Delaware tribe of Indians by the late Rev. Mr. Zeisberger, a Moravian clergyman of excellent character and talents. This work would have been published by the American Bible Society, if the terms of their constitution had not prevented them. The work has been examined by several gentlemen of learning, and particularly by a number of clergymen of various denominations of Christians, and in their united opinion, the translation is correct and faithful, and calculated to be of eminent use among the people for whose benefit it was designed by the worthy author. The pecuniary means of the Society, by whom the publication has been undertaken, are not sufficient to enable them to carry it through without assistance. The importance of the object, as well as the eminent character of the Moravian Christians, cannot fail to interest the feelings, and call forth the liberality, of all good men on this occasion. The sum required is not large—a few hundred dollars only—the members of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society have set the example of liberality and benevolence by their personal subscriptions—and we hope that example will be imitated by all, who wish well to the present and future happiness of this remnant of the once powerful occupants and proprietors of a large portion of the country in which we live, and enjoy so many blessings.—*N. Y. Adv.*

BOMBAY MISSION.

Extract from the Report of the Prudencial Committee to the American Board of Missions.

"The mission now comprises three stations. The first, which is also the principal seat of the mission, is in the great native town of Bombay, and is still held by Messrs. Hall, Newell, and Bardwell. At Mahim, about six miles distant, on the northern part of the same Island, is the station of Mr. Graves—in the midst of about twenty thousand heathen people, dwelling compactly around him, and near to a still greater number on the neighboring Island of Salsette. Mr Nicholas has his station at Tanna, the chief town of Salsette, distant from the first station about twenty five miles, and separated only by a very narrow strait from a dense and wide spread population on the continent.

Short Courtships and happy Marriages.

It is well known that there are living in Trinidad a number of free negroes, brought off (how justly we do not inquire) from the American coast, during the late war by Sir Alexander Cochrane, and who let themselves out for hire, like the free laborers of any other country; but these persons being men and bachelors, a Sabine war was apprehended in the island. It happened, fortunately, that in the last year, a slave ship was captured, containing only young girls, from 16 to 20 years of age: and these becoming free by the existing abolition laws, were sent into Trinidad, and being placed under the custody of discreet matrons, the American negroes were invited to see them, and a small portion of land offered to each who would marry. The proposal was highly agreeable to the men, nor did these young ladies of landed property give themselves the airs which are sometimes observable in those who have that enviable possession in this country. The courtship was brief and sentimental: "I'll have that little girl," says one of the wooers: "I'll have that tall one," says another; and thus the whole were betrothed. When the day of marriage arrived, which was deferred at least twenty-four hours, in consideration of the feelings of the ladies, it happened some what unluckily, that some of them had slipped their collars, and the enamoured bridegrooms were unable to distinguish their respective charmers. The ceremony, however, proceeded. The clergyman was about to make short work of it, by requiring "these men" to take "these women to be their wedded wives:" but the Governor, Sir R. Woodforde, compelled him to marry each couple separately. The ceremonies lasted about four hours, during which time some of the bridegrooms recollected the objects of their love, and discovered that others had married them. The die was, however, cast, and the exchanges made none unhappy. A gentleman lately arrived from the island, who communicated the above fact, says, that he saw them frequently, several months afterwards, all apparently very happy and contented with their lot, and most of the ladies looking "as ladies wish to look, who love their lords."—*London Courier.*

A shirt without seams.—Thomas Hall, an ingenious linen weaver, in Ireland, has lately finished a shirt entirely in his loom. It is woven throughout without seems, is very neatly and accurately gathered at the neck, shoulders and wrist. The neck and wristbands are doubled and stitched; there is a regular selvage on each side of the breast; the shoulder straps and gussets are neatly stitched as well as the wrists. In short, it is as perfectly finished, as if made by an expert seamstress. This shirt has been exhibited to several gentlemen in the linen trade, who have completely satisfied themselves, that it is actually the production of the loom, without any assistance from the needle.—*London Pg.*

Library.—A new work, we learn, will shortly be published, entitled "A complete treatise upon Artillery,—in which are added summaries of field fortifications, of the attack and defence of places, of castramatation, and of military reconnoitering," by Gen. H. Lallemand, formerly of the French Army—Translated by Mr. De Russy. From the talents of the General, we have the best reason to believe, that the work will be valuable. We learn that government patronizes it.

N. York Paper.

The Alabama Republican, printed at Huntsville, states, as a report, that the Spanish commander at Pensacola, had issued a proclamation, ordering all Americans to depart the Province in eight hours, with their effects. A person was in town who fled with such precipitancy as to swim the Perdido river.

After the first of May next no inhabitant of Vermont can be imprisoned there for a debt where the sum is less than $15.

From a gentleman who has arrived in Washington from Pensacola, which place he left on the 13th October, we learn, says the Intelligencer, that no reinforcement of troops had arrived there, as has been reported. The Spanish Governor *Callava* is represented to be respectable as a man and as an officer, but it was supposed, if the U. States should be obliged again to send a force to occupy that post, it would not be in his power, with the means at his disposal, to make any serious resistance. We yet hope there will be no necessity for that step on our part.

Extract of a letter dated Natchitoches, Nov. 8.

"Since the defeat of the *Texas* party, some of them have passed here within a few days, and some have gone to *Galvestown* and joined the piratical Lafitte. Thus this trifling expedition is at an end. The Spaniards, however, thinking this expedition of some consequence, have sent an armed force of about 2000 men, as report says, but certainly a considerable force, quite from the Rio Grande, and there are a part of them now actually on the Sabine River, opposite to our garrison of about 50 men, commanded by Capt Beard. They have had some communication with him, of what nature I cannot learn, but as they can find no *Patriots* and provisions in the country are scarce, no doubt they will retire immediately; some however say they are coming over the Sabine, and mean to take possession of the country as far as the Rio Honda, a small creek 6 miles from this place, which place Don Onis you will recollect contended for in his communications to Mr. Adams. The Dons certainly have exhibited more energy than was expected."

From the National Intelligencer, Dec. 1.

We learn, that sentence has not been passed on the persons recently convicted of Piracy at Baltimore; their case being held over until the decision of the Supreme Court shall be had on the cases tried at Richmond of nearly or quite the same character, on which an appeal has been carried up to the Supreme Court.

Don Mateo de la Serne, who is the Charge des affairs of the King of Spain to the United States arrived at the seat of government on Monday last.

Marine.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 15.—The following memoranda was handed us for publication:—The privateer Impress, Capt. Bradford, belonging to Mr. Kirkland, of Kingston, (Jam.) took 2000 dollars in specie out of the schr. Sarah Fleetwood, of Baltimore, on the 12th Sept. last. The privateer was formerly the Poor Sailor, of Charleston, S. C.

Married,

At Ashford, by the Rev. Mr. Judson, the Rev. ANSON S. ATWOOD, Miss SARAH PALMER, daughter of Doct. Joseph Palmer.

Babes Married!—In Philadelphia, Mr. LUKE BABE to Miss ELIZABETH BABE.

Died,

In this city, Mrs. CHARITY JOY, wife of Mr. William Joy, aged 49.

In Gallipolis, (Ohio,) Miss CHARLOTTE DE TALLIEUR, aged 17.—This was a case of cool premeditated suicide occasioned by extreme sensibility, and romantic ideas, created by novel reading. She imagined herself ridiculed and slighted by a young gentleman who had engaged her affections—she frequently improperly suspected her friends of coolness—and was unhappy because she had no relation. Her parents were from France. She was an orphan—but the heir to a considerable property, and had been well educated.

At Bardstown, Ky. Mr. DAVID M. PERCIVAL, accidentally shot at a squirrel hunt. One of his companions having occasion to peck his flint, threw his gun across his arm for that purpose; in which situation it went off, and discharged its contents in Mr. Percival's breast. Stepping aside he pulled off his shot pouch, unbuttoned his coat, and feeling himself in the embrace of death, extended himself on the ground and expired. A gun ought always to be carried and handled in such a manner that no injury could ensue in case of an accidental discharge: and for the sake of the habit, and the feelings of others, the rule ought to be observed even when it is known the gun is not charged.

Fairfield Lottery.

A FEW Tickets in Fairfield Lottery, to commence drawing the 2d Tuesday in next month, for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

Dec. 8.

THE board of relief for the town of Norwich, will meet at the Court-House, in said town, on Monday the 20th of December instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to hear appeals from the doings of the Assessors.

NATH'L. SHIPMAN, }
CHAS. P. HUNTINGTON, } *Board of Relief.*
ZEBADIAH HYDE, }

Norwich, Dec. 7, 1819. 5—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 18 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

THE packet VENUS, *Havens*, will sail for New-York, on Friday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Dec. 8.

Rev. Mr. Huntington's SERMONS.

IN compliance with the request of many individuals it is proposed to publish a volume of Sermons by the *Rev. Joshua Huntington*, late Pastor of the Old South Church, Boston, to be selected from his manuscripts, and prepared for the press, by his brother the *Rev. D. Huntington*, of Bridgewater.

The printing will be commenced as soon as the number of Subscribers shall be sufficient to warrant it; and the volume will probably be ready for delivery by the day of the annual Election. All the avails of the work, above the necessary expences of publication, are intended for the benefit of the bereaved family; and *for this reason no more copies will be printed than are actually engaged when the work goes to press.*

CONDITIONS.

The work will be printed well, on good paper, with a fair type; it will comprise about 500 pages, or about twenty Sermons. An engraved Likeness, well executed, of the *Rev. Mr. Huntington*, will be prefixed to the volume, and it will be sold to subscribers only, at $2,50 in boards; $2,75 well bound in sheep and lettered. Names of Subscribers will be published at the end of the volume, if received in season.

*** Subscriptions received at *R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1819—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Mr. PHILEMON HAVENS,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mrs. Fanny Havens*, and *Christopher Manwaring, Esq.* the Administrators upon said estate or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign post in said Norwich.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

FANNY HAVENS, }
CHRIS. MANWARING, } *Adm'rs.*

Norwich, Dec. 6, 1819. 5—

☞ WILL BE SOLD

By order of the Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield,

SO much of the real estate of *Captain John Baldwin*, late of Canterbury, deceased, under the incumbrance of the widow's dower, as will raise the sum of 730 dollars, with incident charges. Sale to be on the premises, on the 17th day of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

JESSE ENSWORTH, }
LUCINDA BALDWIN, } *Adm'rs.*

Canterbury, Dec. 4, 1819. 5—

Notice.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, hath limited *six months* from the first publication of this order for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. ZELOPHEHAD CHAFFEE,

late of Woodstock, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

ISAAC HIBBARD, *Adm'r.*

Woodstock, Nov. 30, 1819. 5—

BALM OF QUITO.

A FRESH supply of the celebrated *Balm of Quito*, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, &c.

Just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD's Book-Store.

Dec. 7. 5—

Wine and Fruit.

10 Casks pure Malaga Wine, first quality.
15 Casks Raisins.
30 Boxes do.

Just imported in the Brig Eunice from Malaga, and for sale cheap for Cash by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Dec. 8. 5—

Massachusetts SOLE LEATHER,

FOR SALE,

(CHEAP FOR CASH)

At the Shoe-Store next door to Mr. J. W Kinney's Store.

Dec. 8. 5—

150 lbs. Zante Currants,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

Dec. 8, 1819. 5—

20 Quintals first quality CODFISH.
Newburg Buck Wheat FLOUR, of superior quality, for sale by

CALVIN TYLER.

Dec. 8. 5—

POETRY.

STANZAS.

I LOVE the breast that kindly feels
The griefs which mortals know;
I love the lips whose accent heals
The wounds of fearful wo.

The eye that beams with pity's gem,
Is bright to every view;
Its lustre shades the diadem,
Or ruby's sparkling hue.

Sweet is Apollo's silver strain,
And Sappho's melting air;
Sweeter the notes that soften pain,
And banish dark despair!

The form that flies to misery's aid,
To dry the orphan's tear,
Is grace, combined with ease, displayed,
Unrivalled by compeer.

Woman! while these unite in thee,
We own thy magic still;
And every heart tho' proudly free,
Is vanquished at thy will!

Doctor W. P. Eaton,

OFFERS his professional services to the people of Norwich and its vicinity. He has attended the medical lectures at *Hanover*, *New-Haven* and *Philadelphia*—in the *Hospitals* of the latter place he had an opportunity of seeing an extensive practice in the several branches of his profession. He has also attended, for a considerable length of time, the extensive private practice of an eminent surgeon. To shew that his time has not been misspent, he has received credentials from several of the most respectable Physicians and Surgeons in this Country.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

EVENING-SCHOOL.

AN Evening-School will be opened at the *District School-House*, on Monday evening next, where will be taught all useful branches of school education—also, Navigation and Surveying.

The subscriber flatters himself that he shall be able to please all who set a just value on *industry*, and who would not countenance that *pride* which produces *idleness*, or that *irregularity* which brings *ruin*.

ASA ROATH.

Nov. 18, 1819. 3—

The Subscriber,

HAVING relinquished the business of Post-Riding to *Mr. Gurdon Gould*, requests all those who are indebted to him for Newspapers to be prepared to make payment *next week*, at which time he shall wait on them with their bills.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

To Weavers.

A LARGE quantity of Shirtings and Plaids to be wove, if good weavers apply. A generous price will be paid, by

ABELL & MORGAN.

Norwich, Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

MUSIC.

MUSICA Sacra, a collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces. Compiled at the request, and published under the patronage of the Oneida Musical Society. Price 1,25.

The Musical Reader, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score. To which are prefixed the Rudiments of Music. Compiled by one of the editors of the "Musica Sacra." Price $2.

Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music. Price $1.

The Hartford Collection of Classical Church Music. By Eli Roberts. Price 1,25.

The Easy Instructor; or a new method of teaching Sacred Harmony. By William Little and William Smith.

A variety of Gamuts, with blank ruling.

FOR SALE BY

R. HUBBARD,

Blue-Store Shetucket-Street.

*** Large discounts will be made to those who purchase by the quantity.

Nov. 1. 52—

Domestic Goods, Wool Carding, &c.

MERINO and common Wool will be cleansed and carded, and Woolen Goods of every kind colored and finished by experienced workmen, at the Woolen Factory, in Norwich, the ensuing season, on the most reasonable terms—Where the subscribers offer for sale, by the piece or yard, a good assortment of *Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Satinetts, Kerseys, Plains*, &c. 6-4 and 7-8 *Flannels, Rose and common Blankets, domet*, 9-8 *Flannels and sheetings, scarlet, yellow, green, mixed, & bleached single and double Yarn for Knitting, Fringe and Tufting.*

Wanted, WOOL of every grade, in exchange for any of the above, by

E. & E. HUNTINGTON, &
E. BACKUS.

Norwich Woolen Factory.

June, 1819. 52—

FOR SALE,

A large, elegant Store,

A PART of which makes a convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, with a small lot of best quality of *Land* attached to it, situated a few rods south of Brooklyn Meeting-House. The above is a good stand for a merchant or mechanic, and will be sold very low, and a liberal credit given for a part of the purchase money. For particulars, enquire of *Mr. Pascal P. Tyler*, or *Doct. Ebenezer Baker*, in Brooklyn; or the subscriber in Northbridge, Massachusetts.

HENRY CHAPIN.

Brooklyn, Nov. 25, 1819. 5w—4

FOR SALE,

3 GOOD FARMS,

ONE in Bozrah, of 150 Acres, and one do. of 100 Acres, and one in Lebanon, Exeter Society, of 65 Acres. Said farms are well proportioned as to *Wood, Plough-land*, &c. and they are *well watered*; they are also conveniently situated.

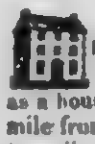
Purchasers may enquire of

JOSHUA STARK.

Bozrah, New-London Co.

Nov. 26, *A. D.* 1819. 4—

For Sale,



THAT beautiful seat, now occupied by *Thomas Bushnell*, as a house of entertainment, situated one mile from Norwich-Landing, on the new turnpike road to New-London, having a commanding view of the River Thames. The convenience of the house and out houses is excelled by none, and few in this part of the state make a more elegant appearance. Fish and oysters can be obtained in abundance every day in the year, at a trifling expence.—The buildings attached to the premises are, beside the House, a large convenient Barn, Shed, Ice-house, &c. and a fertile Garden of one acre. In the kitchen is a well of never failing, pure and soft water. Likewise, if the purchaser wishes, from *one to ten acres of good Land* adjoining the premises.—No adequate description can be given in a short advertisement, the subscriber hopes, however, to induce those who are looking for a first rate establishment for a Tavern, or a Gentleman's seat, to call and see for themselves, when they must acknowledge "the half was not told them." The property will be sold at a very low price for cash, or on short credit, with good security, and possession given immediately.

If the above property is not sold previous to the 15th Dec. ensuing, it will be sold on that day at Auction, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises, unless the weather should be unfair—in that case the sale will be postponed to the first fair day.

APPLY TO

THOS. BUSHNELL.

Nov. 24, 1819. 3—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Leffingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCardy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,

Attorney to the proprietors.

Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26oamtf—

FOR SALE.

WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD,

A Bargain,

AN excellent grazing FARM, lying in the town of Griswold, three miles south of Plainfield meeting-house, containing about two hundred acres, with a good convenient two story *Dwelling-House*, two good *Barns* and other out buildings. The farm is well wooded and watered, with excellent *Orcharding*, and of the best grafted fruit. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

JUDAH HART.

Griswold, Oct. 20, 1819. 6m—51—

FOR SALE,

A valuable Lot of Land,

LYING in Chelsea, west society, town of Norwich, about one quarter of a mile from the wharf bridge. Said Lot contains about twelve acres, consisting of *Mowing, Plough-land*, a good pasture, and some *Wood-land*. Said Lot is walled in, and joins the land of *General Ward*, and was formerly owned by *Deacon Isaac Story*, and improved by *Mr. Nathaniel Herrick* for two year's past. It will be sold on reasonable terms, and a credit given if required. For further particulars enquire of

CALEB HALL, in Plainfield, or to *NATHAN CHAMPLIN, Norwich.*

Oct. 20. 50-tf—

Family Bibles.

AN assortment of Family Bibles, for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

LYING on Plain Hills, partly in Norwich, and partly in Franklin, and is the adjoining farm westerly to the farm of *Capt. Wm. Lester*, containing

About 190 Acres.

This Farm will be sold altogether, or divided as may suit the purchaser, and will be sold low. *Enquire of*

Col. JOSHUA HUNTINGTON, or ZACH. HUNTINGTON.

If said Farm is not sold soon, it will be to be rented.

Norwich, Nov. 18, 1819. 3—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

SITUATED in Lebanon, first society, about sixty rods south of the Brick Meeting-House, on the west side of the stage road leading from Norwich to Hartford.—It contains between 120 and 150 Acres,—well proportioned for different branches of agriculture, *well Wooded and Watered*—a large two story *Dwelling-House, two Barns* and other out houses—and for convenience of public religious worship, schooling, mills, markets, and excellence and variety of soil, is exceeded by few Farms in New-England.

SOLOMON WILLIAMS.

Lebanon, Nov. 12, 1819. 2—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of WILSON'S PATENT

Franklin Parlour Stoves,

of various forms and sizes, with portable grates either for coal or wood. For beauty and economy, has not its equal, giving a beautiful open fire, which passes several times in the body of the stove, then rising and descending in the urn or cupola on the top, passing off into the chimney under the mantle piece, and may be used in the centre of rooms: suitable for cabins, counting-houses, bar-rooms, offices, &c.

ALSO,

Open Cooking Stoves,

with open fire on a large hearth, sufficient for roasting, boiling and frying in front, with 3 and 4 boilers on the top, and tube-boilers of copper attached to the side for any sized wooden vessel—will suit large families for washing, cooking, &c.

ALSO, IMPROVED

Oval Cooking Stoves,

with open fire in front, large hearth, from one to three boilers on the top, to suit families from 3 to 25 in number, with tube-boilers in the end for washing, &c.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Aug. 24. 42—

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE sale at auction of the Stock in Trade of *Charles Lathrop, Esq.* advertised on the 15th to take place on the 30th instant, will be necessarily *postponed* to the following Monday, viz. the 5th of December next, then to take place at the Store lately occupied by him—and to commence at 10 o'clock, forenoon.—The said stock consists of such articles of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, and
GROCERIES,

as are usually found in the RETAILING STORES, and may be seen on Saturday previous to the sale.

SHUBAEL BREED, *Auctioneer.*

Norwich, Nov. 23, 1819. 5—

Notice.

THE Co-partnership of the subscribers under the firm of *Erastus Tucker, & Co.* will by mutual consent be dissolved on the first day of January next. Those who are indebted to them, either by book or note, are requested to make payment by that time; as they calculate to remove from their present stand at the time aforesaid. Should any accounts then remain unsettled, they will be under the necessity of leaving them with an Attorney for collection.

All those who have any claims on said Company, either for cash or goods, are requested to call by said time and receive their pay.—The goods which they have remaining on hand, they offer at very reduced prices for present pay or approved notes.

WILLIAM TUCKER, Jr.,
ERASTUS TUCKER.

Lisbon, Hanover Society, Oct. 18, 1819. tf-50—

Notice.

THE books and accounts of *Mr. Samuel Rudd*, are in the hands of *George Perkins, Esq.* Attorney, for collection. All persons indebted to said Rudd are requested to call and pay.

Norwich, Nov. 24, 1819. 3—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS I.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$3000	is		$3000
4 : : of	1 000	:		4000
4 : : of	500	:		2000
96 : : of	100	:		9600
100 : : of	50	:		5000
395 : : of	20	:		7900
11400 : : of	2 50	:		28500
12000 Prizes				$60000
12000 Tickets at $5 is				$60000

Not a Blank in the Lottery.

A more favorable Scheme for the Adventurer, we presume to say, was never offered to the public. The one now offered contains more high prizes than Schemes in general of this amount; and, it will be observed, that a person can obtain two Tickets for the same money that will buy but one in a Scheme of any other description. Consequently the Adventurer will have two chances for high Prizes to one in any other Lottery.

Part of the above Prizes will be determined in the following manner, viz.

The first drawn number on the 10th, 14th, and 20th day's drawing will be entitled to *one thousand dollars each*, and the first drawn number on the 18th day will be entitled to *three thousand dollars*.

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent, and all prizes less than *five hundred dollars* payable in *sixty days*, and all others in *ninety days* after the completion of the drawing, which will positively commence on the 2d Tuesday of January, 1820, at Mr Knap's Hotel in Fairfield; and 500 numbers will constitute one day's drawing, which will regulate the stationary prizes.

All prizes not called for in one year will be considered as generously given to the Society, and will not thereafter be paid.

SIMEON H. MIXON,
JEREMIAH STURGES,
PHINEAS TAYLOR,
THO'S F. ROWLAND, } *Managers.*

TICKETS FOR SALE BY

RUSSELL HUBBARD,

Blue Store, Shetucket-street,

and by SAMUEL TYLER, *and*

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

July 21, 1819. 37—

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Company*, incorporated with a capital of $100,000, submit the following sketch of terms for insurance on Houses; Stores; Mills; Machinery; Ships in harbor; Goods; Wares; Merchandize and Furniture against loss or damage by fire.

I. Brick, or Stone buildings, with roofs of slate or tiles; or Goods not hazardous contained in such buildings 25 cents to 37½ cents per $100, per annum.

II. Brick, or Stone buildings, with wood roofs;—or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 37½ cents to 50 cents per $100, per annum.

III. Buildings entirely of wood; or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 50 cents to 75 cents, per $100, per annum.

This will give a general idea of the rates; but there will be an increase of premium, where the situation and circumstances increase the risk; such as being contiguous to wooden buildings, or those occupied in hazardous business: distance from water: no engines or firemen in the place, &c.—The premium on buildings in the country, standing single, is 50 cents, per $100, per annum.

As all classes of citizens are exposed to calamities from fire, it is presumed that prudence will induce them to pay so small a premium for indemnity; and the Company are confident that the extent and solidity of their funds, and the fairness and promptitude, with which they will adjust claims, will engage public confidence.

Applications must be made to the Secretary, in writing, signed by the applicant, and the subject accurately described.—No insurance is binding until the premium is paid. Insurance may be had for 7 years, by paying premium for 6 years, and for a less number than 7, a reasonable allowance.

The Directors are *Dwight Ripley: C. P. Huntington: Coddington Billings: Ezra Chappell: Joseph H. Strong: C. Ellis: Wm. Williams, Jun.. F. A. Perkins and Jonathan G. W. Trumbull.*

DWIGHT RIPLEY, *President.*

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Norwich, March 24, 1819. 20—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 10th of October, *a spotted Sow Pig*, which the owner may have by proving property and paying charges.

GEORGE SHAY.

Plainfield, Nov. 23, 1819.

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar.*

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich. H. G. BROOME.

N. B. The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.

May 26. 29tf—

Anderson's COUGH DROPS.

THE great and increasing sales of ANDERSON'S Cough Drops, since they have been prepared by the subscriber and offered to the public, more fully than any other argument, prove their real value, and we boldly venture to assert that no medicine ever yet prepared for Coughs and Consumptions has gained so much credit, in so short a time, as this composition. If the attestations of persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for this Medicine, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Too often does prejudice by listening to some and adopting the opinions of others prevail; thereby preventing a trial of such Medicine as might afford relief, under the idea that no relief can be obtained. Scarcely a case occurs but may be relieved by the timely use of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, which have proved to be a cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

I, SAMUEL H. JONES, of Salisbury, do hereby certify that my wife has for more than five years been troubled with a violent Cough, difficulty of breathing, and loss of appetite, and almost entirely deprived of sleep; and having tried, as we supposed, every thing that might relieve her without receiving any benefit. I was induced to have her make trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and after using two bottles, her cough entirely left her—she enjoyed her former sleep, which she had not done for years, and was again restored to strength. I can with confidence say I believe these Drops to be the best Medicine in use, for Coughs, and Complaints of the Lungs.

SAMUEL H. JONES.

Salisbury, Connecticut, March 22, 1819.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or breast, and more or less, cough and weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low. I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops. And purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Each bottle contains two ounces, and frequently effects a cure.

☞ Be particular that each genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle;

And that each of the directions are signed in writing by JAMES MELLEN, no others are genuine.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *H. H. Schieffelin & Co.* 192 Pearl-Street, New-York; *Bartlett & Chase*, No. 13, Cornhill, Boston; and by *Lorenzo Bull*, Hartford; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; and *Joseph C. Huntington*, Norwich.

Oct. 18, 1819. 49-6m—

Notice.

GOOD Weavers may now constantly be supplied with superior yarn by the *Bozrah Manufacturing Company*, who expect shortly to have a general assortment of DRY GOODS.

Bozrahville, Nov. 6, 1819.

N. B. Those indebted to the Company, are again earnestly requested to make payment. D. L. DUNCE, *Agent.*

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1819. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV. No. 6.]

Fall and Winter Goods.

G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

HAVE just received from New-York, a large and general assortment of FRESH IMPORTED

DRY GOODS,

of the latest European fashions, all bought with cash, and principally at *Auction*, and will be sold, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at a small advance for cash. Among which are

60 pieces superfine and low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.

60 pieces Bombazetts and Scotch Plaids.

12 doz. Merino, Crape, Silk, Cotton and Cassimere Shawls.

Nov. 9, 1819. 1—

Elegant Editions.

FOR SALE AT

THOMAS ROBINSON'S Book-Store,

THE FOLLOWING ELEGANT LONDON EDITIONS, BOUND IN CALF AND GILT.

HERVEY'S Meditations, Milton's Paradise Lost, Cowper's Task, Johnson's Rasselas, Young's Night Thoughts, Thomson's Seasons, Picture of London, Cowper's Minor Poems, Locke's Conduct of the Understanding and Bacon's Essays, the Works of Horace translated by Philip Francis, D. D. the History of Charles the Twelfth and Peter the Great, translated from the works of Voltaire, the History of Sandford and Merton, by Thomas Day, Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, Homer's Odessey, Burns' Poems, Goldsmith's Essays, Poems and Plays.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Memoirs of the Life of Miss Caroline E. Smelt, by Moses Waddel, D. D. The Power of Faith exemplified in the Life and Writings of Mrs. Isabella Graham, of New-York. Fourth Edition.

Elements of General History, ancient and modern, by A. F. Tytler, Goldsmith's Poems embellished with engravings, from the designs of Richard Westall, R. A. Mazeppa, a Poem by Lord Byron. Tales of My Landlord, third series; Certificates for Schools.

Nov. 30. 4—

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE AT

R. Hubbard's Book-Store,

SHETUCKET STREET,

THE Poems of Oliver Goldsmith, embellished with elegant engravings from the designs of Richd. Westall, R. A. A very splendid edition. Price 1,75.

Elements of General History, ancient and modern. To which are added a comparative view of ancient and modern Geography, and a table of Chronology. By Alex. Fraser Tytler, F. R. S. E. Professor of History in the University of Edinburgh. A new edition improved, and very valuable for Schools. Price 1,50.

Russell's abridgement of Murray's Grammar. Price 37½ cts.

Nov. 1, 1819. 52—

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred casks North-Stonington

LIME,

fresh from the Kiln, *very cheap*.

The subscriber has recently erected a Kiln for burning Lime, in North-Stonington, about seven miles distant from Norwich. The Lime has been examined by good judges, and proved to be very excellent—remarkably strong and very free from grit and sand. The N. Stonington lime casks are a size larger than the Providence, and are offered for sale at the store of WM. BELCHER, Esq. Norwich-Landing, at 14s. per cask, one dollar less than the Providence.—Farmers will find this Lime a very cheap manure. In England, where agricultural improvement has advanced perhaps as near perfection as in any country, Lime is considered a very important manure, and is used in very great quantities—Perhaps the greatest effect is produced when mixed with coarse manure. The coarsest kind of manure may be prepared in a very short time for any crop whatever.

Orders addressed to WM. BELCHER, Esq. Norwich, agent of the subscriber, or to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention.

JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, Aug. 10, 1819. 40-4w

WANTED.

100 cords of Wood,

50 cords to be delivered at the Kiln by the 1st of October next

MOLASSES.

30 Hhds. 1 Tierce and 3 Bbls. first quality retailing Molasses, for sale by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent*.

Nov. 30, 1819. 4—

Norwich, Nov. 9, 1819.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Wholesale and Retail.

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a large assortment of *fresh imported*

DRY GOODS,

which they will sell uncommonly cheap for ready cash. Among them are

100 pieces Bombazetts, of all colors, fashionable, and various qualities, from 1s6 per yard upwards.

Superfine, middling & low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.

Coatings, Flannels, Baizes, &c.

Rose Blankets from 7 to 11-4 large.

3½ point ditto.

Pelesse Cloths. Salisbury Flannels.

Superfine Tailinett, Swansdown and Mersilles Vesting.

Superfine steam loom and Irish Cotton Shirtings.

Canton and Italian Crapes.

Cassimere Shawls.

Merino and Imitation ditto.

Worsted and Cotton Hosiery.

Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick. Cotton do.

40 pieces Florence and Levantine Silks.

India black Sinchews and Lustrings.

Calicoes, Ginghams and Cambricks.

Dimoties, Diapers, Stockinets, Rattinetts.

100 pieces Domestic Brown Shirtings.

Merino, Plush and Velvet Trimmings.

Best English Ingrain and Brussells CARPETING, at the lowest N. York prices.

ALSO,

200 pair Ladies' Shoes,

(manufactured in New-York) of the first quality and latest fashion.

Persons who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call on

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

New Cabinet WARE-HOUSE.

LEVI JONES & FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL,

WOULD inform their friends and the public that they have commenced the *Cabinet Making Business*, in all its various branches, under the firm of

Jones & Bushnell,

at the Brick Store one door east of *Hazen's Hotel*, near the Wharf Bridge, where they intend to make and keep constantly on hand *Furniture* of every description, and of the newest fashions.

SIDEBOARDS,
SOFAS,
SECRETARIES,
BUREAUS, &c.

Those who may favor them with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, *of the best materials*, and with dispatch.

Norwich, Oct. 20, 1819. 50—

The Subscriber's

INDISPENSABLE necessity for money, induces him to offer the following articles, of superior quality, at reduced prices, viz.

Old Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua and Boston Rum; Cogniac and Cider Brandy; Holland and Country Gin; Molasses; Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas; Muscatel, Bloom and Malaga Raisins; Cavendish, Sweet Scented, ½ lb. Twist, Short Cut and Long do. Tobacco; One Ton Lump and Brown Sugars; 400 lbs. Coffee; 2 Tierces Rice; 1 bbl. Snuff; 2 bbls. Pepper & Pimento; 400 lbs. pure Ginger; 300 Bushels Turks-Island. Cape and Liverpool Salt; 50 lbs. Cassia; 400 lbs. Tallow; Doolittle's Bar Soap; Windsor Shaving do; Nutmegs; Salt Petre; Starch; Pearlashes; Roll Brimstone; Copperas; Russia Bristles; Cut Nails and Brads from 2d to 20d; 20 bbls. Superfine Flour; 10 half bbls. do; Shot of all sizes; Powder and Flints; Codfish; No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel; 2 tons ground Plaster Paris; a small assortment of Iron Hollow Ware, &c. &c. &c.

The subscriber begs leave to request all cash purchasers of the above articles, to call and examine, and he will endeavor to convince them that money makes the mare go.

CALVIN TYLER.

Norwich, Nov 10, 1819. 1—

NEW FLOUR.

James N. Brown,

HAS for sale, just received, superfine Southern Flour, in bbls. and half bbls. made from new wheat.

Sept. 1. 43—

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.

JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Nov. 9, 1819. 1—

NEW GOODS, GOOD GOODS, CHEAP GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Seasonable and Fancy DRY GOODS,

(which he believes he has bought as well and as low as his neighbors) at a small advance for cash.

75 pieces Super. and low price Cassimeres and Cloths.

60 „ black and colored Bombazetts and Plaids.

15 Doz. printed and plain Cassimere, Merino, Crape, and Cotton Shawls.

Scarlet, Spotted, Black, Blue, Red, Crimson, and White Flannels.

Canton and Cancon Crapes. Black Italian Crapes. Worsted and Cotton Hosery, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of Hatter's Trimmings.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

For a small advance for cash,

LOAF, Lump, white and brown Havanna, & double boiled India SUGARS.

Hyson Skin, Souchong, Bohea, and Young Hyson TEAS.

Java and West-India COFFEE.

Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Dry Lisbon, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, Malaga, & Colmenar WINES.

Old Cognac, Spanish, and Cider Brandy.

Holland and Country GIN.

Old Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM

Clove, Orange, Lemon, Cinnamon, Peppermint, Anniseed, Noyeau and CORDIALS.

Raisins, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Cayenne Pepper, Old Metheglin, Pepper Sauce, Roll Brimstone, Chocolate, Spermaceti and Tallow Candles. Lamp Oil, Codfish, Snuff, Tobacco, Segars, Molasses, Brushes, Demijohns, Hard, Hollow, and Crockery Ware, Logwood, Fustic, Nicaragua and Redwood, Alum, Copperas, &c. &c.

JOHN LATHROP.

Dec. 1. 4—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has received by the last Packets from New-York, an additional supply of

Cooking and Parlor Stoves

of various forms and sizes, from $18 to $65 each, which makes his assortment of both kinds very extensive. Those who wish to purchase are invited to call and examine them.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent*.

Sept. 21. 46—

Wine and Fruit.

10 Casks pure Malaga Wine, first quality.

15 Casks Raisins.

30 Boxes do.

Just imported in the Brig Eunice from Malaga, and for sale cheap for Cash by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Dec. 3. 5—

Massachusetts SOLE LEATHER,

FOR SALE.

(CHEAP FOR CASH)

At the Shoe-Store next door to Mr. J. W. KINNEY'S Store.

Dec. 8. 5—

FOR SALE,

150 Bushels American Salt first quality,

100 do. Turks Island do. good,

25 Quintals Codfish.

WANTED.

White Beans, and all kinds of produce in exchange, by

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, Oct. 13, 1819. 49—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST

COLD SPRING GIN,

FOR SALE,

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS. BREED.

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

FOR SALE.

10 Boxes first quality Brown Havana *SUGAR*. ENQUIRE OF

SAMUEL STORY, OR CHARLES DAVISON.

Dec. 1. 3w—4

TWO new one horse WAGGONS, for sale by

JOSEPH BREED.

Oct. 20. 50—

Rev. Mr. Huntington's SERMONS.

IN compliance with the request of many individuals it is proposed to publish a volume of Sermons by the *Rev. Joshua Huntington*, late Pastor of the Old South Church, Boston, to be selected from his manuscripts, and prepared for the press, by his brother the *Rev. D. Huntington*, of Bridgewater.

The printing will be commenced as soon as the number of Subscribers shall be sufficient to warrant it; and the volume will probably be ready for delivery by the day of the annual Election. All the avails of the work, above the necessary expences of publication, are intended for the benefit of the bereaved family; and *for this reason no more copies will be printed than are actually engaged when the work goes to press.*

CONDITIONS.

The work will be printed well, on good paper, with a fair type; it will comprise about 500 pages, or about twenty Sermons. An engraved Likeness, well executed, of the *Rev. Mr. Huntington*, will be prefixed to the volume, and it will be sold to subscribers only, at $2,50 in boards; $2,75 well bound in sheep and lettered. Names of Subscribers will be published at the end of the volume, if received in season.

*** Subscriptions received at *R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.*

Joseph C. Huntington,

HAS just received and offers for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
GROCERIES, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Norwich, Nov. 30. 8w—4

SCHOOL BOOKS.

R. Hubbard,

HAS for sale at his *Book-Store, Shetucket-Street*, an extensive assortment of School Books, wholesale and retail.

Merchants, School-Masters, and others, supplied on the most liberal terms.

Nov. 1, 1819. 52—

Oil Cake, Stone Lime, &c.

JOSEPH H. STRONG,

HAS on hand, some Oil Cake and Flax-Seed Oil, which he will dispose of at a reduced price.—Also, a few casks best Stone Lime, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

Norwich, Aug. 17, 1819. 41—

FOR SALE AT

R. Hubbard's Book-Store,

NEWTON's Works, in 6 octavo vols.

Life of Mrs. Graham,

Life of Richard Watson,

Tuckey's Expedition to the river Zaire,

O'Reilly's Greenland.

Oct. 27.

4 Hhds. 3d proof St. Croix RUM.

1 Pipe 4th „ Cognac BRANDY.

5 Chests Skin TEA.

12 Boxes Bloom RAISINS.

1 Tierce of PEARL ASHES, *very cheap.*

Just received and for sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

Nov. 18, 1819. 3—

STOVES.

DOUBLE front Stoves, suitable for School-Houses, just received and for sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

Nov. 17, 1819. 3—

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

FOR SALE AT

HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, June 29. 33—

To Farmers.

CORN, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Coal, Boards, Joist & Wood, are wanted, in exchange for Domestic Manufactured Goods at fair prices.

APPLY TO

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent*.

Norwich Falls, Sept. 1. 43—

30 Bbls. fresh Southern FLOUR, warranted.

12 Boxes Tallow and Spermaceti CANDLES.

50 Quintals CODFISH. *For sale by*

JOHN LATHROP.

Nov. 3, 1819. 52—

150 lbs. Zante Currants,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

Dec. 8, 1819 3—

FROM THE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

American Manufactures.

Extract from the Minutes of a Convention of the friends of National Industry, assembled in the city of New-York, to take into consideration the prostrate condition of our Manufacturers, and to petition Congress for their relief and protection, which commenced on the 29th November, and terminated on the first of December, inst.

Col. WILLIAM FEW, of N. York, President.

MATTHEW CAREY, of Philadelphia, Secretary.

The following Gentlemen appeared as Delegates, and after presenting their credentials, took their seats in the Convention:

From Massachusetts, Samuel Davis, James Shepherd.

From Rhode-Island, Samuel Greene.

From Connecticut, John Babcock, Charles Bostwick, Theodore Dwight, John R. Watkinson, James M. L. Scofield.

From New-York, William Few, H. E. Haight, Isaac Pierson, Joseph Smith, Peter H. Schenck, Matthew L. Davis, Thomas Morris.

From Greenwich, (Village,) Robert Kelly, James Lamb.

From Fishkill, Abraham H. Schenck.

From Poughkeepsie, George Boothe, James W. Stephens.

From New-Jersey, Peter Cole, Daniel Holsman, Nicholas Smith, Samuel Colt, John Manning.

From Pennsylvania, Matthew Carey, William Young, Thomas Hulme, Samuel Richards, George M'Calmont, John Harrison, Henry Horn.

From Delaware, James Siddal, E. I. Dupont.

From Maryland, John Hillen, John Sykes.

From Ohio, Arthur Tappan.

A number of other gentlemen also attended, from various parts of the United States, who, although not regularly appointed as delegates, afforded the Convention the benefit of their information, on the important business, for the transaction of which they were convened.

Sundry resolutions were offered for the consideration of the convention, containing the principles proper to be introduced into a memorial to congress; which resolutions having been discussed and adopted, were referred to a committee appointed to draft said memorial. At a subsequent meeting, the committee reported the draft, which, after undergoing some amendments, was unanimously adopted.

It was then ordered, that said memorial be signed by the President, and countersigned by the Secretary; and that it be transmitted to congress and printed.

On motion, resolved, That it be strongly recommended to the manufacturers in each of the different states, to appoint a committee of publication, for the purpose of disseminating such essays as may be calculated to dispel the prejudices that exist on the subject of manufactures.

On motion, resolved, That it be recommended, in the most earnest manner, to the manufacturers and their fellow citizens in the different states to form societies for the encouragement of domestic industry, and to call a convention in each state, on the third Monday in December, (instant,) for the purpose of ascertaining the rise, progress, and decay of manufactures throughout the union; and that they appoint, at such state conventions, delegates to meet a general convention, to be held in the city of N. York, on the 3d Monday in January next, there to report such information as may be collected in pursuance of this resolution.

Resolved unanimously, That this convention entertain a high respect for the perseverance, zeal, & talents, which have been displayed by the authors of the Philadelphia addresses, on the subject of National Industry; and that, in conformity with these feelings, the convention present them their most sincere and hearty thanks for their great and patriotic efforts.

Ordered, That all written communications which it is necessary to make previous to the next general convention be addressed to the President of the Pennsylvania Society for the encouragement of American manufactures, Philadelphia.

A committee was then appointed to forward the memorial to congress; to have the same printed; and generally to perform such services as become necessary to carry the decisions of the convention into full operation.

No further business appearing, the convention adjourned.

WILLIAM FEW, *President*.
MATTHEW CAREY, *Secretary*.

SQUINTING.

An English school-mistress, who had no obliquity in her vision, asked a child what S double e spelt? The child hesitated, "What do I do when I look at you," said the mistress? "O now I know—*Squint*," answered the pupil.

National Legislature.

MONDAY, DEC. 6.

THIS being the day appointed for the meeting of the Sixteenth Congress of the United States, at its First Session, the Members thereof assembled, at the hour of twelve o'clock, in their respective Chambers, at the Capitol.

IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, President pro tempore of the Senate, took the chair.

The usual resolutions respecting furnishing members with newspapers &c. were adopted.

A resolution was then passed for the appointment of a Chaplain to the Senate, to interchange weekly with the Chaplain for the House of Representatives.

A committee of Enrolled Bills were ordered to be appointed, and Mr. Wilson was chosen the committee on the part of the Senate.

A committee of Engrossed Bills was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Mellen, Dickerson, and Elliot.

A committee of accounts were appointed, consisting of Messrs. Roberts, Burrill, and Leake.

The president laid before the Senate a copy of the Constitution of Government formed by the People of the State Alabama, which was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Williams, of Miss. Brown, and Macon, to consider and report thereon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A quorum being present the House proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, by ballot; it appeared that the whole number of votes given in was 155; of which there were

For Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 147
Scattering votes, 8

So that Mr. Clay was duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. He was accordingly conducted to the chair by Mr. Pleasants and Mr. Mosely, and the oath of office was administerted to him by Mr Newton.

When Mr. Clay, the Speaker elect, addressed the House as follows:

"Gentlemen: Again called, by your favorable opinion, to the distinguished station to which I have been frequently assigned by that of your predecessors, I owe to you the expression of my most respectful thanks: and I pray you to believe that I feel inexpressible gratitude, as well for the honor itself as for the flattering manner in which it has been conferred. In our extensive confederacy, gentlemen, embracing such various and important relations, it must necessarily happen that each successive session of the House of Representatives will bring with it subjects of the greatest moment. During that which we are about to open, we have every reason to anticipate that the matters, which we shall be required to consider and to decide, possess the highest degree of interest. To give effect to our deliberations; to enable us to command the respect of those who may witness or be affected by them—and to entitle us to the affection and confidence of our constituents, the maintenance of order and decorum is absolutely necessary. Being quite sure that your own comfort, your sense of propriety, and the just estimate which you must make of the dignity which belongs to this house, will induce you to render to the chair your cordial co-operation, I proceed to discharge its duties, with the sincere assurance of employing my best exertions to merit the choice which you have been pleased to make. And it will be to me the greatest happiness, if I should be so fortunate as to satisfy, in this respect your expectations."

The members were then called over by states, and severally sworn to support the constitution of the United States.

The house proceeded to the choice of a clerk, and, on motion, Thomas Dougherty was appointed, nem. con.

In like manner, Thomas Dunn was appointed sergeant at arms, Thomas Claxton doorkeeper, and Benjamin Burch assistant doorkeeper to the house.

The rules and orders observed by the last house for its government, were temporarily established for the government of this house.

The usual rules respecting newspapers, &c. were adopted.

Mr. Anderson, of Ky. presented to the house the constitution formed by the people of the territory of Alabama for their government; which was referred to a select committee, and ordered to be printed.

And after appointing a committee on their part to join the committee appointed by the Senate to wait on the president—

The house adjourned till to-morrow.

TUESDAY, DEC. 7.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by Mr. J. J. Monroe, the following

MESSAGE:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate
and of the House of Representatives

The public buildings being advanced to a stage to afford accommodation for Congress, I offer you my sincere congratulations on the recommencement of your duties in the Capitol.

In bringing to view the incidents most deserving attention, which have occurred since your last session, I regret to have to state that several of our principal cities have suffered by sickness; that an unusual drought has prevailed in the middle and western states; and that a derangement has been felt in some of our monied institutions, which has proportionably affected their credit. I am happy, however, to have it in my power to assure you that the health of our cities is now completely restored; that the produce of the year, though less abundant than usual, will not only be amply sufficient for home consumption, but afford a large surplus for the supply of the wants of other nations; and that the derangement in the circulating paper medium, by being left to those remedies which its obvious causes suggested, and the good sense and virtue of our fellow-citizens supplied, has diminished.

Having informed Congress, on the 27th of February last, that a treaty of amity, settlement, and limits, had been concluded in this city, between the United States and Spain, and ratified by the competent authorities of the former, full confidence was entertained that it would have been ratified by his Catholic Majesty, with equal promptitude, and a like earnest desire to terminate, on the conditions of that treaty, the differences which had so long existed between the two countries.—Every view which the subject admitted of, was thought to have justified this conclusion. Great losses had been sustained by citizens of the United States, from Spanish cruisers, more than twenty years before, which had not been redressed. These losses had been acknowledged and provided for by a treaty, as far back as the year 1802, which, although concluded at Madrid, was not then ratified by the government of Spain, nor since, until the last year, when it was suspended by the late treaty, a more satisfactory provision to both parties, as was presumed, having been made for them. Other differences had arisen in this long interval, affecting their highest interests, which were likewise provided for by this last treaty. The treaty itself was formed on great consideration, and a thorough knowledge of all circumstances, the subject matter of every article having been for years under discussion, and repeated references having been made by the Minister of Spain to his government, on the points respecting which the greatest difference of opinion prevailed. It was formed by a Minister duly authorized for the purpose, who had represented his government in the United States, and been employed in this long protracted negociation several years, and who, it is not denied, kept strictly within the letter of his instructions. The faith of Spain was therefore pledged, under circumstances of peculiar force and solemnity, for its ratification. On the part of the United States this treaty was evidently acceded to in a spirit of conciliation and concession. The indemnity for injuries and losses so long before sustained, and now again acknowledged and provided for, was to be paid by them without becoming a charge on the treasury of Spain. For territory ceded by Spain, other territory, of great value, to which our claim was believed to be well founded, was ceded by the United States, and in a quarter more interesting to her. This cession was nevertheless received, as the means of indemnifying our citizens in a considerable sum, the presumed amount of their losses. Other considerations, of great weight, urged the cession of this territory by Spain. It was surrounded by the territories of the United States on every side except on that of the ocean.—Spain had lost her authority over it, and, falling into the hands of adventurers connected with the savages, it was made the means of unceasing annoyance and injury to our Union, in many of its most essential interests. By this cession then, Spain ceded a territory, in reality, of no value to her, and obtained concessions of the highest importance, by the settlement of long standing differences with the United States, affecting their respective claims and limits, and likewise relieved herself from the obligation of a treaty relating to it, which she had failed to fulfil, and also from the responsibility incident to the most flagrant and pernicious abuses of her rights where she could not support her authority.

It being known that the treaty was formed under these circumstances, not a doubt was entertained that his Catholic Majesty would have ratified it, without delay. I regret to have to state that this reasonable expectation has been disappointed; that the treaty was not ratified within the time stipulated, and has not since been ratified. As it is important that the nature and character of this unexpected occurrence should be distinctly understood, I think it my duty to communicate to you all the facts and circumstances in my possession, relating to it.

Anxious to prevent all future disagreement with Spain, by giving the most prompt effect to the treaty, which had been thus concluded, and particularly by the establishment of a government in Florida, which should preserve order there, the minister of the United States, who had been recently appointed to his Catholic Majesty, and to whom the ratification, by his government, had been committed, to be exchanged for that of Spain, was instructed to transmit the latter to the Department of State as soon as obtained, by a public ship, subjected to his order for the purpose. Unexpected delay occurring in the ratification, by Spain, he requested to be informed of the cause. It was stated, in reply, that the great importance of the subject, and a desire to obtain explanations on certain points, which were not specified, had produced the delay, and that an Envoy would be dispatched to the United States to obtain such explanations of this government. The Minister of the United States offered to give full explanation on any point, on which it might be desired; which proposal was declined. Having communicated this result to the Department of State, in August last, he was instructed, notwithstanding the disappointment and surprise which it produced, to inform the government of Spain, that, if the treaty should be ratified, and transmitted here at any time before the meeting of Congress, it would be received, and have the same effect as if it had been ratified in due time. This order was executed: the authorised communication was made to the government of Spain, and by its answer, which has just been received, we are officially made acquainted, for the first time with the causes which have prevented the ratification of the treaty by his Catholic Majesty. It is alleged by the Minister of Spain, that this government had attempted to alter one of the principal articles of the treaty, by a declaration, which the Minister of the United States had been ordered to present, when he should deliver the ratification by his government in exchange for that of Spain: and of which he gave notice, explanatory of the sense in which that article was understood.—It is further alleged that this government had recently tolerated, or protected, an expedition from the United States against the province of Texas. These two imputed acts, are stated as the reasons which have induced his Catholic Majesty to withhold his ratification from the treaty, to obtain explanations respecting which it is repeated that an Envoy would be forthwith dispatched to the United States.—How far these allegations will justify the conduct of the government of Spain, will appear on a view of the following facts, and the evidence which supports them.

It will be seen, by the documents transmitted herewith, that the declaration mentioned, relates to a clause in the eighth article concerning certain grants of land, recently made by his Catholic Majesty, in Florida, which it was understood had conveyed all the lands, which till then had been ungranted. It was the intention of the parties to annul these latter grants, and that clause was drawn for that express purpose, and for none other.—The date of these grants was unknown, but it was understood to be posterior to that inserted in the article: indeed it must be obvious to all, that, if that provision in the treaty, had not the effect of annulling these grants, it would be altogether nugatory. Immediately after the treaty was concluded and ratified by this government, an intimation was received that these grants were of anterior date to that fixed on by the treaty, and that they would not of course, be affected by it. The mere possibility of such a case, so inconsistent with the intention of the parties, and the meaning of the article, induced this government to demand an explanation on the subject, which was immediately granted, and which corresponds with this statement. With respect to the other act alleged, that this government had tolerated or protected an expedition against Texas, it is utterly without foundation. Every discountenance has invariably been given to every such attempt within the limits of the United states, as is fully evinced by the acts of the government, and the proceedings of the courts. There being cause, however, to apprehend, in the course of the last summer, that some adventurers entertained views of the kind suggested, the attention of the constituted authorities in that quarter was immediately drawn to them, and it is known that the project, whatever it might be, has utterly failed.

These facts will, it is presumed, satisfy every impartial mind, that the government of Spain had no justifiable cause for declining to ratify the treaty. A treaty concluded in conformity with instructions is obligatory, in good faith, in all its stipulations, according to the true intent and meaning of the parties. Each party is bound to ratify it. If either could set it aside, without the consent of the other, there would be no longer any rules applicable to such transactions, between nations. By this proceeding, the government of Spain has rendered to the United States a new and very serious injury. It has been stated that a minister would be sent, to ask certain explanations of this government. But, if such were desired, why were they not asked within the time limited for the ratification? Is it contemplated to open a new negociation respecting any of the articles or conditions of the treaty? If that were done, to what consequences might it not lead? At what time, and in what manner, would a new negociation terminate? By this proceeding, Spain has formed a relation between the two countries which will justify any measures on the part of the United States, which a strong sense of injury, and a proper regard for the rights and interests of the nation, may dictate. In the course to be pursued, these objects should be constantly held in view, and have their due weight. Our national honor must be maintained, and a new and a distinguished proof be afforded, of that regard for justice and moderation which has invariably governed the councils of this free people. It must be obvious to all, that, if the United States had been desirous of making conquests, or had been even willing to aggrandize themselves in that way, they could have had no inducement to form this treaty. They would have much cause for gratulation at the course which has been pursued by Spain. An ample field for ambition is open before them. But such a career is not consistent with the principles of our government, nor the interests of the nation.

From a full view of all circumstances, it is submitted to the consideration of Congress whether it will not be proper for the United States to carry the conditions of the treaty into effect, in the same manner as if it had been ratified by Spain, claiming on their part all its advantages, and yielding to Spain those secured to her. By pursuing this course, we shall rest on the sacred ground of right, sanctioned in the most solemn manner by Spain herself: by a treaty which she was bound to ratify: for refusing to do which she must incur the censure of other nations, even those most friendly to her; while, by confining ourselves within that limit, we cannot fail to obtain their well merited approbation. We must have peace on a frontier where we have been so long disturbed; our citizens must be indemnified for losses so long since sustained, and for which indemnity has been so unjustly withheld from them. Accomplishing these great objects, we obtain all that is desirable.

But his Catholic Majesty has twice declared his determination to send a Minister to the United States, to ask explanations on certain points, and to give them, respecting his delay to ratify the treaty. Shall we act, by taking the ceded territory, and proceeding to execute the other conditions of the treaty, before this Minister arrives and is heard? This is a case which forms a strong appeal to the candor, the magnanimity, and honor of this people. Much is due to courtesy between nations. By a short delay we shall lose nothing; for, resting on the ground of immutable truth and justice, we cannot be diverted from our purpose. It ought to be presumed that the explanations, which may be given to the Minister of Spain, will be satisfactory, and produce the desired result. In any event, the delay for the purpose mentioned, being a further manifestation of the sincere desire to terminate, in the most friendly manner, all differences with Spain, cannot fail to be duly appreciated by his Catholic Majesty, as well as by other powers. It is submitted, therefore, whether it will not be proper to make the law, proposed for carrying the conditions of the treaty into effect, should it be adopted, contingent; to suspend its operation upon the responsibility of the Executive, in such manner as to afford an opportunity for such friendly explanations as may be desired, during the present session of Congress.

I communicate to Congress a copy of the treaty and of the instructions to the Minister of the United States at Madrid, respecting it; of his correspondence with the Minister of Spain, and of such other documents as may be necessary to give a full view of the subject.

In the course which the Spanish government have, on this occasion, thought proper to pursue, it is satisfactory to know, that they have not been countenanced by any other European power. On the contrary, the opinion and wishes, both of France and Great Britain, have not been withheld either from the United States or from Spain, and have been unequivocal in favor of the ratification. There is also reason to believe, that the sentiments of the Imperial Government of Russia, have been the same, and that they have also been made known to the Cabinet of Madrid.

In the civil war existing between Spain and the Spanish provinces in this hemisphere, the greatest care has been taken to enforce the laws intended to preserve an impartial neutrality. Our ports have continued to be equally open to both parties, and on the same conditions, and our citizens have been equally restrained from interfering in favor of either, to the prejudice of the other. The progress of the war, however, has operated manifestly in favor of the Colonies. Buenos Ayres still maintains, unshaken, the independence which it declared in 1816, and has enjoyed since 1810. Like success has also lately attended Chili and the provinces north of the La Plata, bordering on it; and likewise Venezuela.

This contest has, from its commencement, been very interesting to other powers, and to none more so than to the United States. A virtuous people may and will confine themselves within the limits of a strict neutrality; but it is not in their power to behold a conflict so vitally important to their neighbors, without the sensibility and sympathy which naturally belong to such a case. It has been the steady purpose of this government, to prevent that feeling leading to excess; and it is very gratifying to have it in my power to state, that so strong has been the sense, throughout the whole community, of what was due to the character and obligations of the nation, that few examples of a contrary kind have occurred.

The distance of the colonies from the parent country, and the great extent of their population and resources, gave them advantages which, it was anticipated, at a very early period, it would be difficult for Spain to surmount. The steadiness, consistency, and success, with which they have pursued their object, as evinced more particularly by the undisturbed sovereignty which Buenos Ayres has so long enjoyed, evidently give them a strong claim to the favorable consideration of other nations. These sentiments on the part of the United States, have not been withheld from other powers, with whom it is desirable to act in concert. Should it become manifest to the world, that the efforts of Spain to subdue those provinces, will be fruitless, it may be presumed that the Spanish government itself will give up the contest. In producing such a determination, it cannot be doubted that the opinion of friendly powers, who have taken no part in the controversy, will have their merited influence.

It is of the highest importance to our national character, and indispensable to the morality of our citizens, that all violations of our neutrality should be prevented. No door should be left open for the evasion of our laws: no opportunity afforded to any who may be disposed to take advantage of it, to compromit the interest or honor of the nation. It is submitted, therefore, to the consideration of Congress, whether it may not be advisable to revise the laws, with a view to this desirable result.

It is submitted, also, whether it may not be advisable to designate, by law, the several ports or places along the coast at which, only, foreign ships of war and privateers may be admitted. The difficulty of sustaining the regulations of our commerce, and of other important interests, from abuse, without such designation, furnishes a strong motive for this measure.

At the time of the negociation for the renewal of the Commercial Convention between the United States and Great-Britain, a hope had been entertained that an article might have been agreed upon, mutually satisfactory to both countries, regulating, upon principles of justice and reciprocity, the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British possessions, as well in the W. Indies as upon the continent of North America. The plenipotentiaries of the two governments, not having been able to come to an agreement on this important interest, those of the United States reserved for the consideration of this government the proposals which had been presented to them as the ultimate offer on the part of the British government, and which they were not authorized to accept. On their transmission here, they were examined with due deliberation, the result of which was, a new effort to meet the views of the British government.—The Minister of the United States was instructed to make a further proposal, which has not been accepted. It was, however, declined in an amicable manner. I recommend to the consideration of Congress whether further prohibitory provisions, in the laws relating to this intercourse, may not be expedient. It is seen with interest, that although it has not been practicable, as yet, to agree in any arrangement of this important branch of their commerce, such is the disposition of the parties that each will view any regulations, which the other may make respecting it, in the most friendly light.

By the fifth article of the Convention concluded on the 20th of October, 1818, it was stipulated that the differences which had arisen between the two governments, with regard to the true intent and meaning of the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, in relation to the carrying away, by British officers, of slaves from the United States, after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of peace, should be referred to the decision of some friendly sovereign or state, to be named for that purpose. The Minister of the United States has been instructed to name to the British government a foreign sovereign, the common friend to both parties, for the decision of this question. The answer of that government to the proposal, when received, will indicate the further measures to be pursued on the part of the United States.

Although the pecuniary embarrassments which affected various parts of the Union during the latter part of the preceding year, have, during the present, been considerably augmented, and still continue to exist, the receipts into the treasury, to the 30th of Sept. last, have amounted to $19,000,000. After defraying the current expences of the government, including the interest and reimbursement of the public debt, payable to that period, amounting to $18,200,000, there remained in the treasury on that day more than $2,000,000, which, with the sums receivable during the remainder of the year, will exceed the current demands upon the treasury for the same period.

The causes which have tended to diminish the public receipts, could not fail to have a corresponding effect upon the revenue which has accrued upon imposts and tonnage, during the three first quarters of the present year. It is, however, ascertained that the duties which have been secured during that period, exceed $18,000,000, and those of the whole year will probably amount to $23,000,000.

For the probable receipts of the next year, I refer you to the statements, which will be transmitted from the Treasury, which will enable you to judge whether further provision be necessary.

The great reduction in the price of the principal articles of domestic growth which has occurred during the present year, and the consequent fall in the price of labor, apparently so favorable to the success of domestic manufactures, have not shielded them against other causes adverse to their prosperity. The pecuniary embarrassments which have so deeply affected the commercial interests of the nation have been no less adverse to our manufacturing establishments, in several sections of the Union.

The great reduction of the currency which the banks have been constrained to make, in order to continue specie payments, and the vitiated character of it where such reductions have not been attempted, instead of placing within the reach of these establishments the pecuniary aid necessary to avail themselves of the advantages resulting from the reduction of the prices of the raw materials and of labor, have compelled the banks to withdraw from them a portion of the capital heretofore advanced to them. That aid which has been refused by the banks, has not been obtained from other sources, owing to the loss of individual confidence, from the failures which have recently occurred in some of our principal commercial cities.

An additional cause of the depression of these establishments, may probably be found in the pecuniary embarrassments which have recently affected those countries, with which our commerce has been principally prosecuted.

Their manufactures, for the want of a ready or profitable market at home, have been shipped by the manufacturers to the United States, and in many instances, sold at a price below their current value at the place of manufacture. Although this practice may, from its nature, be considered temporary or contingent, it is not on that account less injurious in its effects. Uniformity in the demand, and price of an article, is highly desirable to the domestic manufacturer.

It is deemed of great importance to give encouragement to our domestic manufacturers. In what manner the evils adverted to may be remedied, and how far it may be practicable, in other respects, to afford to them further encouragement, paying due regard to all the other great interests of the nation, is submitted to the wisdom of Congress.

The survey of the coast for the establishment of fortifications is now nearly completed, and considerable progress has been made in the collection of materials for the construction of fortifications in the Gulph of Mexico and in the Chesapeake bay. The works on the eastern bank of the Potomac, below Alexandria, and on the Peapatch in the Delaware, are much advanced; and it is expected that the fortifications at the Narrows, in the harbor of New-York will be completed the present year. To derive all the advantages contemplated from these fortifications, it was necessary that they should be judiciously posted and constructed with a view to permanence. The progress hitherto, has therefore, been slow; but as the difficulties, in parts heretofore the least explored and known, are surmounted, it will, in future, be more rapid. As soon as the survey of the coast is completed, which, it is expected, will be done early in the next spring, the engineers employed in it will proceed to examine, for like purposes, the northern and north-western frontiers.

The troops intended to occupy a station at the mouth of the St. Peters, on the Mississippi have established themselves there; and those which were ordered to the mouth of the Yellow Stone, on the Missouri, have ascended that river to the Council Bluffs, where they will remain until next spring, when they will proceed to the place of their destination. I have the satisfaction to state, that this measure has been executed in amity with the Indian tribes, and that it promises to produce, in regard to them, all the advantages which were contemplated by it.

Much progress has likewise been made in the construction of ships of war, and in the collection of timber and other materials for ship building. It is not doubted that our navy will soon be augmented to the number, and placed, in all respects, on the footing provided for by law.

The Board, consisting of engineers and naval officers, have not yet made their final report of sites for two naval depots, as instructed according to the resolutions of March 18th and April 20th, 1818, but they have examined the coast therein designated, and their report is expected in the next month.

For the protection of our commerce in the Mediterranean, along the southern Atlantic coast, in the Pacific and Indian oceans, it has been found necessary to maintain a strong naval force, which it seems proper for the present to continue. There is much reason to believe, that if any portion of the squadron heretofore stationed in the Mediterranean should be withdrawn, our intercourse with the powers bordering on that sea would be much interrupted, if not altogether destroyed. Such, too, has been the growth of a spirit of piracy, in the other quarters mentioned, by adventurers from every country, in abuse of the friendly flags which they have assumed, that not to protect our commerce there would be to abandon it as a prey to their rapacity. Due attention has likewise been paid to the suppression of the slave trade, in compliance with a law of the last session. Orders have been given to the commanders of all our public ships to seize all vessels, navigated under our flag, engaged in that trade, and to bring them in, to be proceeded against in the manner prescribed by that law. It is hoped that these vigorous measures, supported by like acts by other nations, will soon terminate a commerce so disgraceful to the civilized world.

In the execution of the duty imposed by these acts, and of a high trust connected with it, it is with deep regret I have to state the loss which has been sustained by the death of Commodore Perry. His gallantry in a brilliant exploit, in the late war, added to the renown of his country. His death is deplored as a national misfortune.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Dec. 7, 1819.

From the New York Evening Post.

W. D. ROBINSON.

We learn, with much pleasure, that among the passengers arrived in the ship James Monroe, from Liverpool, is W. D. Robinson, Esq. This is the gentleman who has been incarcerated among the Spaniards for two years and a half, and for whose liberation our government had made several ineffectual applications to the Spanish government. We understand that Mr. R. made his escape from Cadiz on the fifteenth of last March—and that a few hours before his escape the Governor of Cadiz received orders from Madrid, to despatch Mr. R. in a vessel of war immediately to Ceuta, and there to confine him in the dungeon of the citadel, and prohibit him from all communication with the other prisoners.

We are informed that on the very day the Spanish minister, Vrujo, sent the order to the Governor of Cadiz, he wrote to the American minister, that Mr. R. should be impartially heard, and treated with every possible delicacy, consistent with the honor of the Spanish government. The same promise, it appears, had been made by the Chevalier Onis to the government of the United States. But the fact is, that neither a hearing or trial was ever contemplated on the part of the Spanish government to be granted to Mr. R. Their object was to sacrifice him—and by this present the promulgation of certain facts, which they well knew Mr. R. had become acquainted with in Mexico.

We understand that Mr. R. intends laying his case before our government, and to solicit a strict scrutiny into his conduct—and if it should be proved, that he has in no instance violated his neutral obligations, he will, of course, be entitled to some satisfaction for the outrages he has suffered, during thirty months imprisonment, without even a hearing.

This is a case not merely affecting the rights of an individual, but it touches materially our national character.

All the Spanish officers in South-America, consider every citizen of the United States either as an insurgent or a spy—and Mr. R. is not the only victim to the jealousy and hatred of the European Spaniards, that are at this time languishing in the dungeons of Spain.—Among them, are several individuals, who have never had an hearing or trial, as well as others who never directly or indirectly had any thing to do with the Insurgents.

AN AMERICAN.

By the late Mails.

GEO. MILLEDGEVILLE, NOV. 21.

A BILL has passed the House of Representatives of Georgia, repealing the law on *Usury*. It makes no alteration in the present established legal interests, and subjects the Usurer to a mere nominal penalty, viz. the forfeiture of so much *interest as exceeds 6 per cent.* —This law therefore *had* for its object the *sanctioning* of Usury, and the penalty threatened was evidently a mere cover to its real object.

NOV. 25.

We have understood, that an affair of honor which was upon the point of being terminated at the muzzle of a *rifle*, between the Hon. John H. Eaton, senator in Congress, from the state of Tennessee, and Col. Andrew Erwin, late of Augusta, in this state, has been settled upon principles mutually satisfactory and honorable to those two gentlemen, through the medium of their mutual friends.

KEN. FRANKFORT, NOV. 15.

"The situation of things here is such at this time, that where a person has tolerable prospects at the eastward, I should not advise him to come out here, because I really think the times more dull here than with you. Such severe and general distress was never known before in this quarter. In my former letter I gave you some idea of it, and it has grown worse since. There is but very little money in circulation, and not one third of that will pay the debts of the people. All confidence is destroyed in banks and individuals. Our legislature meets in a few days, when it is expected they will tinker up some expedient for relief—probably oblige creditors to take real estate at three fourths its appraised value in payment of debts. It is considered this is the only thing that can be done to relieve. The fact is, we have been this side the mountain too extravagant—we owe more money for foreign goods than there is in the country; and our real estate must go to make up the deficiency."—*Balt. Patriot.*

VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, DEC. 2.

Trial of Rice.—It will be in the recollection of our readers, that some weeks ago we stated the mysterious circumstance of a man's offering at the Bank of the U. States, a check drawn by the treasurer of the U. S. on this Bank—which check had been transmitted by mail to the Parent Bank of Philadelphia.—We stated also, that on searching his papers, there was found the half of a 100 dollar note, which had also been put into the mail by Mr. Fister of this city for Mr. Johnson of Philadelphia. Some other papers we also particularized, which were found in his pocket book. The name of this man was Rice; formerly a slater in this city. He was taken before the Chief Justice of the United States, and committed to jail for trial at the Federal Court to meet in this city in November.

The Court is now in session—and Rice has been tried. It was proved that these papers were found upon him—It was proved that they had been put into mail; and it devolved upon the accused to show that he had come fairly by them. He was unable to exhibit any testimony to that effect—and the Jury accordingly found him guilty of robbing the U. States mail. He is sentenced to the Penitentiary for seven years.

The example ought not to be overlooked. Those who have been engaged in robbing the mail, have proved very unfortunate in their speculations.—Witness the Mail Robbers, at Baltimore—Witness, those at New York—Witness the unfortunate Rice.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, DEC. 4.

Circuit Court of the U. States for the 4th Circuit.

UNITED STATES, vs. JOHN D. DANIELS.

On Monday the 29th of Nov. affidavits were made by two seamen who had been on board the Irresistible privateer, stating that John D. Daniels, then being the commander of the said privateer, hove in sight of a vessel on the high seas, which he ordered one of his officers to board, which was accordingly done by him, and upon his return he reported that she was a British vessel, but that the Captain was very abusive; Daniels then ordered the Captain to come on board his ship, which the commander of the British vessel declined doing, assigning as a reason, that his boat was leaky: whereupon Daniels ordered a gun to be fired into the British vessel, she being then alongside of the privateer, and within a few paces distance from her, which order to fire was immediately executed, and the commander of the British vessel was killed by the wad of the gun, the ball having struck about midway the ship fired at.—Upon this evidence Judges Duvall and Bland ordered a bench warrant to be issued against Daniels for the alledged offence. On Tuesday the 30th of November, Daniels was brought into Court by the Marshal, and as Judge Duvall had left the city, this case was then presented to Judge Bland, who examined several witnesses produced by Daniels, who deposed substantially to the same facts as those proved by the witnesses who had been examined the preceding day, except that when the order was given to fire, it was immediately countermanded, but that still the gun was fired, and the Captain of the British ship was killed after they ascertained the national character of the vessel; and the witnesses further proved that Daniels was at the time of firing the gun sailing under the flag of the Oriental Republic, or in other words the flag of Artigas. It was admitted on the examination of this case, that John D. Daniels, the commander of the privateer, was a native born citizen of the United States. The case was argued on the part of Daniels by Mr. Pinkney and Mr. Winder, and his honor Judge Bland discharged Capt. Daniels from arrest altogether, stating that he was guilty of no offence according to the law of nations, and in this case the occurrence appears to have been the effect of accident.

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 7.

The foreign Diplomatic Corps at Washington this winter, will probably be composed as follows:—

His excellency M Hyde De Neuville, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from France.

Stratford Canning, Esq. envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Great-Britain.

M. Poletika, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Russia.

Baron Von Weins, from Austria.

Spain——vacant at present.

Chevalier Jose Correa de Serra, minister plenipotentiary from Portugal and the Brazils.

His excellency Frederick Greuhm, Minister from Prussia.

Viscount de Quabeck, Charge de Affairs from the Netherlands.

Baron Stakelburg, Charge de Affairs from Sweden.

P. Pederson, minister resident from the court of Denmark.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, DEC. 10.

We have conversed with Major Long, who commands the scientific expedition on the Missouri. He left the Council Bluffs about the middle of October last. The Missouri is extremely difficult of navigation and obstructed by vast sand bars running generally parallel with the river. The vast bodies of sand brought in by the river Platte gives this character to the Missouri below its junction with the former. Above the Platte the river assumes a more favorable aspect, being less rapid and sandy. Talks had been held with various tribes of Indians, and a friendly disposition was manifested.

MASS. BOSTON, DEC. 13.

Daniels was examined before Justice Bartlett on Thursday afternoon, at Lechmere's Point, and was fully committed for trial at the March term of the Supreme Court, to be held in Concord. He was discharged from the State Prison the 17th ult. and it appeared in evidence, that he was at Stoneham between the above day and night on which the murder was committed; and that he inquired of a lad, where the Goulds lived;—if they had money at home; how many the family consisted of, and if they kept a gun in the house. Mr. Gould also testified that Daniels applied to him for work; and that when he was attacked, he recognised Daniel.' voice in one of the robbers.

We learn that the prisoner, Thomas H. Daniels, who was under arrest for the murder of Mr. Gould, hung himself yesterday at the gaol, Lechmere's Point. He was found suspended by one of the keepers, who went into the room where he was confined, for the purpose of taking his dinner. To effect his object, it is understood, that he had made use of a cord attached to a bucket, which he fastened to the handkerchief around his neck, and from thence secured it to the wall. His hands were also secured behind, in order to prevent struggling; and he is supposed to have swung off from a keg which was seen near him.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 15, 1819.

We issued the President's Message on Saturday morning in an extra sheet. It is now republished for the benefit of our country readers.

A war with Spain is an event eagerly looked for, and anxiously desired, by many, we believe, in the United States; and in all probability is anticipated with most pleasure by those who have reflected least upon the subject; or rather it might, with unquestionable truth, be asserted, that many of those who would be greatly pleased at such an occurrence, have no very clear and correct idea of its necessity, and a still more limited view of its probable consequences.—*Gen. Adv.*

From the Baltimore Telegraph, Dec. 7.

For the information of the good people at Washington, and others whom it may interest, we insert here the names and force of different "patriot" privateers in our harbor on Saturday last. It will be no difficult matter to ascertain, that each of these *originally* sailed from this place, or else were prizes to one of that description.

Brig La Irresistable,	14 guns
Congressia, alias Nereida,	16
Independencia,	14
Puerreydon, alias Tigre Oriental,	14
Sch. Almeda,	14
Castilian,	6
	77 guns
And at a moderate calculation,	550 men!

A pretty effective force to be employed (solely) in the cause of Liberty and Independence.——There is also a brig of 16 guns, we are informed, in the bay, the commander of which has sent up for supplies. His modesty, or some other cause, deters him from favoring us with his presence at this time.

We are farther informed, several privateers have lately departed. Where was the report? Whose fault that it was not made? An honest coaster would not have got off thus.

Two superior new vessels, built on a warlike construction, are fitting rapidly for sea. We shall hear of these hereafter.

From the Boston Patriot Dec. 6.

THE MACEDONIAN AND LORD COCHRANE.

We take pleasure in informing the public, that Mr. John S. Ellery, owner of the Macedonian, received a letter yesterday morning from the Hon. John Q. Adams, Secretary of State, informing that he had submitted Mr. Ellery's letter and the documents accompanying it to the President, and that the President had directed him to inform Mr. Ellery, that a public vessel of war would be dispatched immediately, to demand justice agreeably to the laws of nations.

Thus will foreign nations be taught, whether they belong to the old world or the new; whether they style themselves royalists or patriots; that justice to our citizens and respect to our flag, is what the United States will enforce and command.

From the Baltimore Patriot Dec. 7.

The information we yesterday communicated relative to the intention of government to dispatch a public vessel to Chili to inquire into the circumstances of the late seizure of property belonging to citizens of this town, and to demand redress, was handed us by an obliging friend, wholly without the privity or knowledge of the gentleman who owns the Macedonian. The facts, however, were correctly stated.

Appointment by the President of the United States.

Doctor John Condit, Collector of the Port of Jersey, vice Henry Van Dalsem, Esq resigned. We understand Doctor Condit, has accepted this appointment, and resigned his seat as a representative in the 16th Congress. An extra election will doubtless be ordered by the Governor to supply the vacancy.

Newark Centinel.

Albert Gallatin, Esq. minister to the court of France, has resigned his office, and will return to this country in June next.

N. Advocate,

We are sorry to learn that, owing to ill health, Mr. Eppes, a Senator in Congress from Virginia, has resigned, or is about to resign, his seat.—*Nat. Int.*

Benevolence.—By the last will and testament of the late Mary-Ann Noyes, of Lyme, widow of the late Dr. John Noyes, the Education Society, in Yale College, received an addition to their fund of *One Thousand Dollars*, in Eagle Bank Stock.

Also, among other donations to a large amount, she left *One Hundred Dollars* to the First Church in Lyme.—*Conn. Journal.*

Walter Scott has avowed himself the author of "Harold the Dauntless, and the "Bridal of Triermain." Neither of those Poems have received the meed of critical applause.

The Hornet sloop of war, at New-York, is ordered to be fitted for sea immediately.—No doubt destined for Chili.

A Leeds article states, that coarse cloths have been in considerable demand lately, in consequence of large orders from Russia having been received, advising immediate shipments.

HAVANNA, NOV. 13.

"*Morillo*, the Spanish general, is expected here daily, and I may add, hourly. It is the general belief among us, that he has been defeated by Bolivar, and that the latter is now in possession of the whole of the province of Caracas."

Little was done on Tuesday, in either House of Congress, except the reading of the President's Message; of which 8000 copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate, and 5000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives.

The documents which accompanied the Message are more voluminous than we expected. The substance of them is clearly and intelligibly stated in the Message. In the course of a day or two they shall be laid before our readers in extenso.—*National Intel.*

From the National Intelligencer, Dec. 10.

With an even step, both Houses of Congress are proceeding, by the appointment of Committees, &c. to make the arrangements preparatory to the transaction of the important business which will present itself to their consideration. At the commencement of the first session of each Congress, it takes some time for the new members to amalgamate sufficiently with the old leaven of Congress, to be able to do business unitedly with satisfaction.—To expedite this object, we have sometimes almost wished that the members lived in one great caravansera, instead of being dispersed at a distance from each other among thirty or forty boarding houses, that they might perforce be more in the society of each other, and more acquainted with each others feelings and opinions, partialities, and prejudices.

Early in the session as it is, however, two subjects of great importance, besides those embraced in the Message of the President, have been already brought to the notice of the House of Representatives. The first of these is the question involved in the bill for the admission of the territory of Missouri into the Union, and now frequently referred to as "the Missouri Slave Question."—By whatever name called, it yields, we believe, in the importance of its consequences, to none likely to come before Congress. We hope, being so well understood, it will be but little debated; and that what is said on the subject will be characterized by that dignity and temper which ought ever to characterize the deliberations of the Congress of the U. States.

The second subject is, that of the circulating medium of the country, respecting which Mr. Pinckney has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill. This at least ensures to those who feel interested in such an experiment, that it will become a subject of consideration for Congress, whether it is in their power to relieve the pressure under which, since the resumption of specie payments by the banks, it is acknowledged the trade and industry of the country labor. What are the particular features of Mr. P's plan, we are not apprised: but we understand, generally, that it embraces an issue of government paper, transferable by delivery, and calculated to come in aid of specie, and of paper equivalent to specie to increase the quantity of circulating medium, supposed now to be less than is necessary for the purposes of trade and internal intercourse.

The bill admitting the state of Alabama into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States has passed in both Houses in Congress.

FROM THE MIDDLESEX GAZETTE.

At an adjourned Town Meeting of the Inhabitants, of the Town of Middletown held on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1819.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were passed.

WHEREAS great impositions have been practised by sundry persons in procuring pensions under *the late law of the United States, giving pensions to the needy Revolutionary Officers and Soldiers*, Whereby persons who not only are not needy, but who are in fact in affluent circumstances, have obtained and do receive from the General Government that reward which is *due only to the needy and destitute*, and consequently many in the community less able to bear the burthens of government are compelled to pay heavy taxes to support their more opulent neighbors:—

Therefore Resolved, That it is expedient to adopt proper measures to ascertain the number of those who are improperly placed on the pension list in this State, and to procure their names to be erased therefrom: and that the Selectmen of this Town, be a committee for that purpose, and that they shall report to some one of the Connecticut Delegation in Congress, the names of persons who are improperly placed on the pension lists as above mentioned.

Further Resolved, That it be and hereby is recommended to the other Towns in this State, to adopt similar measures.

Voted, That the above resolutions be signed by the Moderator, and Town Clerk, and published in the Middlesex Gazette.

ELISHA COE, *Moderator.*

JOHN FISK, *Town Clerk.*

ORDINATION.

On Wednesday last Rev. LUTHER F. DENNISON was ordained over the North Church and Society in Newburyport, Mass. late Dr. Spring's. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Miltimore, of Belleville; Sermon by Rev. Professor Stewart, of the Theological Institution at Andover, from 2 Cor. ii. 15, 16; Ordaining Prayer by Rev. Dr. Worcester, of Salem; Charge (truly original and excellent) by Rev. Dr. Parish, of Byfield; the Fellowship of the Churches was affectionately expressed by Rev. Mr. Blatchford, of Salem; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Emerson, of Salem. The whole of the exercises were impressive, solemn, and appropriate; the various themes, in their matter and manner, were marked with intelligence, piety, and eloquence. The audience, though very numerous, were attentive and decorous.

Marine.

SAVANNAH, DEC. 1.—Arrived Steam-Ship Savannah, Rogers, St. Petersburg, 30, via. Copenhagen, and 33 days from the Offing, all well.

Married,

At Oysterpond (Long-Island,) on the 25th Nov. Mr. JAMES H. PARSONS, of Ashford, in this State, to Mrs. DORCAS T. GRIFFIN, daughter of Augustus Griffin, Esq. of Southold.

Died,

At New-York, PETER MESIER, Esq. in the 58d year of his age; EZRA L'HOMMEDIEU, Esq. in the 27th year of his age; on the 6th inst. Mr. ALFRED CARPENTER, aged 38 years.

The Members

OF the *Mutual Assurance Company of* the City of Norwich, are hereby notified, that their annual meeting will be holden, at the Court-House in Norwich, on the second Monday in January, 1820, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Norwich, Dec. 14, 1819. 6—

The Stockholders

OF the *Norwich Fire Insurance Company* are hereby notified, that their annual meeting will be holden at the Office of the Company, in Norwich, on the first Wednesday in January, 1820, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Norwich, Dec. 14, 1819. 6—

NEW GOODS.

THE *Bozrah Manufacturing Company* have just received a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
CROCKERY WARE,
PAINTS, and
DRUGS and MEDICINES.

They have constantly on hand a supply of excellent yarn to put out to weavers.—Those who have had pieces to weave more than 30 days, are particularly requested to return them as soon as possible.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

Bozrahville, Dec. 10, 1819.

N. B.—Wanted a steady Man during the Winter to attend to the common business of a Farm, and occasionally to do chores.—Apply to the Agent of the Factory. 6—

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the *Norwich and Preston Bridge Company* are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be held at the house of *Ralph Bolles*, in Chelsea, on the second *Monday of Jan.* 1820, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of choosing officers for the year ensuing and transacting any other business that may offer.

By order of President and Directors,

ROGER HUNTINGTON, *Clerk.*

Dec. 3, 1819. 6—

Probate Office, Plainfield District,
Plainfield, Dec. 7th 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

ISAIAH BROWN,

late of Killingly, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *Jeremiah and John Brown*, Executors, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

6 *Attest, JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

Probate Office, Plainfield District,
Plainfield, Dec. 7th A. D. 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

LEMUEL BLACK,

late of the town of Situate, in the state of Rhode-Island, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *George King*, Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

6 *Attest. JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

Probate Office, Plainfield District,
Plainfield, Dec. 7th, A. D. 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. ABRAHAM WILSON,

late of said Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *Mr. Jonathan Ramsit* Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

6 *Attest. JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

PAPER.

90 Rms. thick blue demi Paper, suitable for Merchants' and Grocers' use, for sale by R. HUBBARD.

Dec. 15, 1819.

☞ NOTICE.

THOSE persons having unsettled accounts with *Erastus Coit & Co.* or *E. Coit*, are requested to close the same. Those indebted will confer a particular favor by making immediate payment.

Norwich, Dec. 14, 1819. 6—

PORK WANTED, if soon offered.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few HOGS, weighing about 300 lbs. and upwards each, small bone and well fattened.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Dec. 15. 6—

FISH & SALT.

200 quintals CODFISH,
150 bushels SALT,
4 barrels salt SHAD.

For sale cheap for cash, or produce, by

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, Dec. 15, 1819. 6—

POETRY.

FROM THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY.

THE FEMALE CONVICT TO HER INFANT.

O SLEEP not, my babe, for the morn of to-morrow
Shall soothe me to slumber more tranquil than thine:
The dark grave shall shield me from shame and from sorrow,
Tho' the deeds and the doom of the guilty are mine.
Not long shall the arm of affection enfold thee,
Not long shalt thou hang on thy mother's fond breast;
And who with the eye of delight shall behold thee,
And watch thee, and guard thee, when I am at rest!

And yet it doth grieve me to wake thee, my dearest,
The pangs of thy desolate mother to see;
Thou wilt weep when the clank of my cold chain thou hearest,
And none but the guilty should mourn over me.
And yet I must wake thee—for while thou art weeping,
To calm thee I stifle my tears for a while;
But thou smil'st in thy dreams while thus placidly sleeping,
And oh! how it wounds me to gaze on thy smile!

Alas! my sweet babe, with what pride had I prest thee
To the bosom that now throbs with terror and sh. me,
If the pure tin- of virtuous affection had blest thee,
And bad'd thee the heir of thy father's high name?
But now—with remorse that avails not—I mourn thee,
Forsaken and friendless, as soon thou wilt be
In a world, if it cannot betray, that will scorn thee—
Avenging the guilt of thy mother on thee.

And when the dark thought of my fate shall awaken
The deep blush of shame, on thy innocent cheek,
When by all, but the God of the orphan, forsaken,
A home and a father in vain thou shalt seek;
I know that the base world will seek to deceive thee,
With falsehood like that which thy mother beguiled;
Deserted and helpless to whom can I leave thee?
Oh! God of the fatherless! pity my child!

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock. A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar*.

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich. H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B. The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.

May 26. 29tf—

MUSIC.

MUSICA Sacra, a collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces. Compiled at the request, and published under the patronage of the Oneida Musical Society. Price 1,25.

The Musical Reader, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score. To which are prefixed the Rudiments of Music. Compiled by one of the editors of the "Musica Sacra." Price $2.

Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music. Price $1.

The Hartford Collection of Classical Church Music. By Eli Roberts. Price 1,25.

The Easy Instructor; or a new method of teaching Sacred Harmony. By William Little and William Smith.

A variety of Gamuts, with blank ruling.

FOR SALE BY

R. HUBBARD,
Blue-Store Shetucket-Street.

⁂ Large discounts will be made to those who purchase by the quantity.

Nov. 1. 32—

Patent Cut Nails.

A GOOD assortment consisting of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 20, and 25d. Cut Nails, of the best quality, constantly for sale at low prices *by the cask only*, by Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Sheathing, Drawing, Boat and Slating Nails; Cut Tacks and Brads of various sizes, and Cut Spikes, six inches long—a good article for plank floors.—Orders addressed to the subscriber will receive due attention.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Oct 20 30-tf—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of WILSON'S PATENT

Franklin Parlour Stoves,

of various forms and sizes, with portable grates either for coal or wood. For beauty and economy, has not its equal, giving a beautiful open fire, which passes several times in the body of the stove, then rising and descending in the urn or cupola on the top, passing off into the chimney under the mantle piece, and may be used in the centre of rooms: suitable for cabins, counting-houses, bar-rooms, offices, &c.

ALSO,

Open Cooking Stoves,

with open fire on a large hearth, sufficie for roasting, boiling and frying in front with 3 and 4 boilers on the top, and tube-boilers of copper attached to the side for any sized wooden vessel—will suit large families for washing, cooking, &c.

ALSO, IMPROVED

Oval Cooking Stoves,

with open fire in front, large hearth, from one to three boilers on the top, to suit families from 3 to 25 in number, with tube-boilers in the end for washing, &c.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Aug. 24. 42—

Doctor W. P. Eaton,

OFFERS his professional services to the people of Norwich and its vicinity. He has attended the medical lectures at *Hanover, New-Haven* and *Philadelphia*—in the *Hospitals* of the latter place he had an opportunity of seeing an extensive practice in the several branches of his profession. He has also attended, for a considerable length of time, the extensive private practice of an eminent surgeon. To shew that his time has not been misspent, he has received credentials from several of the most respectable Physicians and Surgeons in this Country.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

Notice.

THE Co-partnership of the subscribers under the firm of *Erastus Tucker, & Co.* will by mutual consent be dissolved on the first day of January next. Those who are indebted to them, either by book or note, are requested to make payment by that time; as they calculate to remove from their present stand at the time aforesaid. Should any accounts then remain unsettled, they will be under the necessity of leaving them with an Attorney for collection.

All those who have any claims on said Company, either for cash or goods, are requested to call by said time and receive their pay.—The goods which they have remaining on hand, they offer at very reduced prices for present pay or approved notes.

WILLIAM TUCKER, Jr.
ERASTUS TUCKER.

Lisbon, Hanover Society, Oct. 18, 1819. 1f-50—

Notice.

GOOD Weavers may now constantly be supplied with superior yarn by the *Bozrah Manufacturing Company*, who expect shortly to have a general assortment of DRY GOODS.

Bozrahville, Nov. 6, 1819.

N. B. Those indebted to the Company, are again earnestly requested to make payment. D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

BALM OF QUITO.

A FRESH supply of the celebrated *Balm of Quito*, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, &c.

Just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD's Book-Store.

Dec. 7. 5—

50 Quintals first quality CODFISH.

Newburg Buck Wheat FLOUR, of superior quality, for sale by

CALVIN TYLER.

Dec. 8. 5—

☞ FOR SALE,

A large, elegant Store,

A PART of which makes a convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, with a small lot of first quality of *Land* attached to it, situated a few rods south of Brooklyn Meeting-House. The above is a good stand for a merchant or mechanic, and will be sold very low, and a liberal credit given for a part of the purchase money. For particulars, enquire of *Mr. Pascal P. Tyler*, or *Doct. Ebenezer Baker*, in Brooklyn; or the subscriber in Northbridge, Massachusetts.

HENRY CHAPIN.

Brooklyn, Nov. 23, 1819. 3w—4

☞ FOR SALE.

WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD,

A Bargain,

AN excellent grazing FARM, lying in the town of Griswold, three miles south of Plainfield meeting-house, containing about two hundred acres, with a good convenient two story *Dwelling-House*, two good *Barns* and other out buildings. The farm is well wooded and watered, with excellent *Orcharding*, and of the best grafted fruit. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

JUDAH HART.

Griswold, Oct. 20, 1819. 6m-51—

For Sale,

THAT beautiful seat, now occupied by *Thomas Bushnell*, as a house of entertainment, situated one mile from Norwich-Landing, on the new turnpike road to New-London, having a commanding view of the River Thames. The convenience of the house and out houses is excelled by none, and few in this part of the state make a more elegant appearance. Fish and oysters can be obtained in abundance every day in the year, at a trifling expence.—The buildings attached to the premises are, beside the House, a large convenient Barn, Shed, Ice-house, &c. and a fertile Garden of one acre. In the kitchen is a well of never failing, pure and soft water. Likewise, if the purchaser wishes, from *one to ten acres of good Land* adjoining the premises.—No adequate description can be given in a short advertisement, the subscriber hopes, however, to induce those who are looking for a first rate establishment for a Tavern, or a Gentleman's seat, to call and see for themselves, when they must acknowledge "the half was not told them." The property will be sold at a very low price for cash, or on short credit, with good security, and possession given immediately.

If the above property is not sold previous to the 15th Dec. ensuing, it will be sold on that day at Auction, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises, unless the weather should be unfair—in that case the sale will be postponed to the first fair day.

APPLY TO

THOS. BUSHNELL.

Nov. 24, 1819. 5—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Leffingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors.

Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26oamtf—

☞ FOR SALE,

A valuable Lot of Land,

LYING in Chelsea, west society, town of Norwich, about one quarter of a mile from the wharf bridge. Said Lot contains about twelve acres, consisting of *Mowing, Plough-land*, a good pasture, and some *Wood-land*. Said Lot is walled in, and joins the land of *General Ward*, and was formerly owned by *Deacon Isaac Story*, and improved by *Mr. Nathaniel Herrick* for two year's past. It will be sold on reasonable terms, and a credit given if required. For further particulars enquire of

CALEB HALL, in Plainfield,
or to *NATHAN CHAMPLIN, Norwich.*

Oct. 20. 50-tf—

☞ FOR SALE.

A FARM,

SITUATED in Lebanon, first society, about sixty rods south of the Brick Meeting-House, on the west side of the stage road leading from Norwich to Hartford.—It contains between 130 and 150 Acres,—well proportioned for different branches of agriculture, *well Wooded and Watered*—a large two story *Dwelling-House, two Barns* and other out houses—and for convenience of public religious worship, schooling, mills, markets, and excellence and variety of soil, is exceeded by few Farms in New-England.

SOLOMON WILLIAMS.

Lebanon, Nov. 12, 1819. 6—

Anderson's COUGH DROPS.

THE great and increasing sales of ANDERSON'S Cough Drops, since they have been prepared by the subscriber and offered to the public, more fully than any other argument, prove their real value, and we boldly venture to assert that no medicine ever yet prepared for Coughs and Consumptions has gained so much credit, in so short a time, as this composition. If the attestations of persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for this Medicine, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Too often does prejudice by listening to some and adopting the opinions of others prevail; thereby preventing a trial of such Medicine as might afford relief, under the idea that no relief can be obtained. Scarcely a case occurs but may be relieved by the timely use of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, which have proved to be a cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

I, SAMUEL H. JONES, of Salisbury, do hereby certify that my wife has for more than five years been troubled with a violent Cough, difficulty of breathing, and loss of appetite, and almost entirely deprived of sleep; and having tried, as we supposed, every thing that might relieve her without receiving any benefit, I was induced to have her make trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and after using two bottles, her cough entirely left her—she enjoyed her former sleep, which she had not done for years, and was again restored to strength. I can with confidence say I believe these Drops to be the best Medicine in use, for Coughs, and Complaints of the Lungs.

SAMUEL H. JONES.

Salisbury, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or breast, and more or less, cough and weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low. I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops. And purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR 1 ON BOTTLE.

Each bottle contains two ounces, and frequently effects a cure.

☞ Be particular that each genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle;

And that each of the directions are signed in writing by JAMES MELLEN, no others are genuine.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *H. H. Schieffelin & Co.* 193 Pearl Street, New-York; *Bartlett & Chase*, No. 18, Cornhill, Boston; and by *Lorenzo Bull*, Hartford; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; and *Joseph C. Huntington*, Norwich.

Oct. 18, 1819. 49-6m—

THE board of relief for the town of Norwich, will meet at the Court-House, in said town, on Monday the 20th of December instant, at 9 o'clock. A. M. to hear appeals from the doings of the Assessors.

NATH'L. SHIPMAN,
CHAS. P. HUNTINGTON,
ZEBADIAH HYDE,
} *Board of Relief.*

Norwich, Dec. 7, 1819. 5—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 4—

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 16th of October, *a spotted Sow Pig*, which the owner may have by proving property and paying charges.

GEORGE SHAY.

Plainfield, Nov. 23, 1819.

Daboll's Almanack, for 1820,

IN large or small quantities, for sale by R. HUBBARD.

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS I.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
4	: : of	1000	:	4000
4	: : of	500	:	2000
96	: : of	100	:	9600
100	: : of	50	:	5000
395	: : of	20	:	7900
11400	: : of	2 50	:	28500
12000 Prizes				$60000
12000 Tickets at $5 is $60000				

☞ *Not a Blank in the Lottery.*

A more favorable Scheme for the Adventurer, we presume to say, was never offered to the public. The one now offered contains more high prizes than Schemes in general of this amount; and, it will be observed, that a person can obtain two Tickets for the same money that will buy but one in a Scheme of any other description. Consequently the Adventurer will have two chances for high Prizes to one in any other Lottery.

Part of the above Prizes will be determined in the following manner, viz.

The first drawn number on the 10th, 14th, and 20th day's drawing will be entitled to *one thousand dollars each*, and the first drawn number on the 18th day will be entitled to *three thousand dollars*.

All *prizes* subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent, and all prizes less than *five hundred dollars* payable in *sixty days*, and all others in *ninety days* after the completion of the drawing, which will positively commence on the 2d Tuesday of January, 1820, at Mr. Knap's Hotel in Fairfield; and 500 numbers will constitute one day's drawing, which will regulate the stationary prizes.

All prizes not called for in one year will be considered as generously given to the Society, and will not thereafter be paid.

SIMEON H. MINOR,
JEREMIAH STURGES,
PHINEAS TAYLOR,
THO'S F. ROWLAND,
} *Managers.*

TICKETS FOR SALE BY

RUSSELL HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket-street,
and by SAMUEL TYLER, *and*
JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

July 21, 1819. 37—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1819—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Mr. PHILEMON HAVENS,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mrs. Fanny Havens*, and *Christopher Manwaring, Esq.* the Administrators upon said estate or be debarred a recovery according to law—by giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign post in said Norwich.

Attest, BUNGEL LATHROP, Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

FANNY HAVENS,
CHRIS. MANWARING,
} *Adm'rs.*

Norwich, Dec. 6, 1819. 5—

☞ WILL BE SOLD

By order of the Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield,

SO much of the real estate of *Captain John Baldwin*, late of Canterbury, deceased, under the incumbrance of the widow's dower, as will raise the sum of 750 dollars, with incident charges. Sale to be on the premises, on the 17th day of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

JESSE ENSWORTH,
LUCINDA BALDWIN,
} *Adm'rs.*

Canterbury, Dec. 4, 1819. 5—

Notice.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret hath limited *six months* from the first publication of this order for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. ZELOPHEHAD CHAFFEE,

late of Woodstock, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

ISAAC HIBBARD, *Adm'r.*

Woodstock, Nov. 30, 1819. 5—

FOR SALE.

3 GOOD FARMS,

ONE in Bozrah, of 130 Acres, and one do. of 100 Acres, and one in Lebanon, Exeter Society, of 85 Acres. Said farms are well proportioned as to *Wood, Plough-land*, &c. and they are *well watered*; they are also conveniently situated.

Purchasers may enquire of

JOSHUA STARK,
Bozrah, New-London Co.

Nov. 26, *A. D.* 1819. 4—

To Weavers.

A LARGE quantity of Shirtings and Plaids to be woven, if good weavers apply. A generous price will be paid, by

ADELL & MORGAN.

Norwich, Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1819. NORWICH; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [VOL. XXIV. No. 7.]

Joseph C. Huntington,

HAS just received and offers for sale, a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
GROCERIES, &c. &c. &c. &c.
Norwich, Nov. 30. 8w—4

NEW GOODS.

THE *Boxrah Manufacturing Company* have just received a general assortment of
GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
CROCKERY WARE,
PAINTS, and
DRUGS and MEDICINES.

They have constantly on hand a supply of excellent yarn to put out to weavers.—Those who have had pieces to weave more than 30 days, are particularly requested to return them as soon as possible.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

Boxrahville, Dec. 10, 1819.

N. B.—Wanted a steady Man during the Winter to attend to the common business of a Farm, and occasionally to do chores.—Apply to the Agent of the Factory. 6—

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

For a small advance for cash,

LOAF, Lump, white and brown Havanna, & double boiled India SUGARS.
Hyson Skin, Souchong, Bohea, and Young Hyson TEAS.
Java and West-India COFFEE.
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Dry Lisbon, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, Malaga, & Colmenar WINES.
Old Cognac, Spanish, and Cider Brandy.
Holland and Country GIN.
Old Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM
Clove, Orange, Lemon, Cinnamon, Peppermint, Anniseed, Noyeau and CORDIALS.

Raisins, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Cayenne Pepper, Old Metheglin, Pepper Sauce, Roll Brimstone, Chocolate, Spermaceti and Tallow Candles. Lamp Oil, Codfish, Snuff, Tobacco, Segars, Molasses, Brushes, Demijohns, Hard, Hollow, and Crockery Ware, Logwood, Fustic, Nicaragua and Redwood, Alum, Copperas, &c. &c.

JOHN LATHROP.

Dec. 1. 4—

The Subscriber's

INDISPENSABLE necessity for money, induces him to offer the following articles, of superior quality, at reduced prices, viz.

Old Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua and Boston Rum; Cognac and Cider Brandy; Holland and Country Gin; Molasses; Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas; Muscatel, Bloom and Malaga Raisins; Cavendish, Sweet Scented, 3 lb. Twist, Short Cut and Long do. Tobacco; One Ton Lump and Brown Sugars; 400 lbs. Coffee; 2 Tierces Rice; 1 bbl. Snuff; 2 bbls. Pepper & Pimento; 400 lbs. pure Ginger; 300 Bushels Turks-Island. Cape and Liverpool Salt; 50 lbs. Cassia; 400 lbs. Tallow; Doolittle's Bar Soap; Windsor Shaving do; Nutmegs; Salt Petre; Starch; Pearlashes; Roll Brimstone; Copperas; Russia Bristles; Cut Nails and Brads from 2d to 20d; 20 bbls. Superfine Flour; 10 half bbls. do; Shot of all sizes; Powder and Flints; Codfish; No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel; 8 tons ground Plaster Paris; a small assortment of Iron Hollow Ware, &c. &c. &c.

The subscriber begs leave to request all cash purchasers of the above articles, to call and examine, and he will endeavor to convince them that money makes the mare go.

CALVIN TYLER.

Norwich, Nov. 10, 1819. 1—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has received by the last Packets from New-York, an additional supply of

Cooking and Parlor Stoves

of various forms and sizes, from $18 to $65 each, which makes his assortment of both kinds very extensive. Those who wish to purchase are invited to call and examine them.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent*

Sept. 2. 46—

FISH & SALT.

200 quintals CODFISH,
150 bushels SALT.
4 barrels salt SHAD.

For sale cheap for cash, or produce, by

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, Dec. 15, 1819. 6—

MOLASSES.

30 Hhds. 1 Tierce and 3 Bbls. first quality retailing Molasses, for sale by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Nov. 30, 1819. 4—

Fall and Winter Goods.

G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

HAVE just received from New-York, a large and general assortment of FRESH IMPORTED

DRY GOODS,

of the latest European fashions, all bought with cash, and principally at *Auction*, and will be sold, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at a small advance for cash. Among which are

60 pieces superfine and low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres
60 pieces Bombazetts and Scotch Plaids.
12 doz. Merino, Crape, Silk, Cotton and Cassimere Shawls.

Nov. 9, 1819. 1—

NEW GOODS,
GOOD GOODS,
CHEAP GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Seasonable and Fancy DRY GOODS,

(which he believes he has bought as well and as low as his neighbors) at a small advance for cash.

75 pieces Super. and low price Cassimeres and Cloths.
60 do. black and colored Bombazetts and Plaids.
15 Doz. printed and plain Cassimere, Merino, Crape, and Cotton Shawls.
Scarlet, Spotted, Black, Blue, Red, Crimson, and White Flannels.
Canton and Cancon Crapes. Black Italian Crapes. Worsted and Cotton Hosery, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of Hatter's Trimmings.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

Wine and Fruit.

10 Casks pure Malaga Wine, first quality.
13 Casks Raisins.
30 Boxes do.

Just imported in the Brig Eunice from Malaga, and for sale cheap for Cash by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Dec. 8. 5—

FOR SALE,

150 Bushels American Salt first quality,
100 do. Turks Island do. good,
25 Quintals Codfish.

WANTED,

White Beans, and all kinds of produce in exchange, by

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, Oct. 13, 1819. 49—

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.

JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Nov. 9, 1819. 1—

Oil Cake, Stone Lime, &c.

JOSEPH H. STRONG,

HAS on hand, some Oil Cake and Flax-Seed Oil, which he will dispose of at a reduced price.—Also, a few casks best Stone Lime, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

Norwich, Aug. 17, 1819. 41—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST

COLD SPRING GIN,

FOR SALE,

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS. BREED.

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

NEW FLOUR.

James N. Brown,

HAS for sale, just received, superfine Southern Flour, in bbls. and half bbls made from new wheat.

Sept. 1 43—

Massachusetts SOLE LEATHER,

FOR SALE,

(CHEAP FOR CASH)

At the Shoe-Store next door to Mr. J. W. Kinney's Store.

Dec. 8 5—

PORK WANTED, if soon offered.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few HOGS, weighing about 300 lbs. and upwards each, small bone and well fattened.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Dec. 15. 6—

Norwich, Nov. 9, 1819.

NEW GOODS,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
Wholesale and Retail.

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a large assortment of *fresh imported*

DRY GOODS,

which they will sell uncommonly cheap for ready cash. Among them are

100 pieces Bombazetts, of all colors, fashionable, and various qualities, from 1s6 per yard upwards.
Superfine, middling & low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Coatings, Flannels, Baizes, &c.
Rose Blankets from 7 to 11-4 large.
3¼ point ditto.
Pelesse Cloths, Salisbury Flannels.
Superfine Toilinett, Swansdown and Merseilles Vesting.
Superfine steam loom and Irish Cotton Shirtings.
Canton and Italian Crapes.
Cassimere Shawls.
Merino and Imitation ditto.
Worsted and Cotton Hosiery.
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick. Cotton do.
40 pieces Florence and Levantine Silks.
India black Sinchews and Lastrings.
Calicoes, Ginghams and Cambricks.
Dimities, Diapers, Stockinets, Rattinetts.
100 pieces Domestic Brown Shirtings.
Merino, Plush and Velvet Trimmings.
Best English Ingrain and Brussells CARPETING, at the lowest N. York prices.

ALSO.

200 pair Ladies' Shoes,

(manufactured in New-York) of the first quality and latest fashion.

Persons who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call on

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred casks North-Stonington

LIME,

fresh from the Kiln, *very cheap.*

The subscriber has recently erected a Kiln for burning Lime, in North-Stonington, about seven miles distant from Norwich. The Lime has been examined by good judges, and proved to be very excellent—remarkably strong and very free from grit and sand. The N. Stonington lime casks are a-size larger than the Providence, and are offered for sale at the store of WM. BELCHER, Esq. Norwich-Landing, at 14s. per cask, one dollar less than the Providence.—Farmers will find this Lime a very cheap manure. In England, where agricultural improvement has advanced perhaps as near perfection as in any country, Lime is considered a very important manure, and is used in very great quantities—Perhaps the greatest effect is produced when mixed with coarse manure. The coarsest kind of manure may be prepared in a very short time for any crop whatever.

Orders addressed to WM BELCHER, Esq. Norwich, agent of the subscriber, or to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention.

JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, Aug. 10, 1819. 40-4w

WANTED,

100 cords of Wood,

50 cords to be delivered at the Kiln by the 1st of October next

New Cabinet WARE-HOUSE.

LEVI JONES & FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL,

WOULD inform their friends and the public that they have commenced the *Cabinet Making Business*, in all its various branches, under the firm of

Jones & Bushnell,

at the Brick Store one door east of *Hazen's Hotel*, near the Wharf Bridge, where they intend to make and keep constantly on hand *Furniture* of every description, and of the newest fashions.

SIDEBOARDS,
SOFAS,
SECRETARIES,
BUREAUS, &c.

Those who may favor them with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, *of the best materials*, and with dispatch.

Norwich, Oct. 20, 1819. 50—

50 Quintals first quality CODFISH.
Newburg Buck Wheat FLOUR, of superior quality, for sale by

CALVIN TYLER.

Dec. 8. 5—

150 lbs. Zante Currants,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

Dec. 8, 1819. 5—

National Legislature.

SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 2.

THE bills, of which notice for leave was yesterday given by Mr. Burrill and Mr. Hunter, were brought in, read, and passed to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Gaillard, the appointment of the Standing Committees of the Senate was postponed until Tuesday next.

The Senate proceeded to the election of a Chaplain on the part of the Senate, and, on the second ballot, the Rev. Reuben Post was appointed.

Mr. Roberts presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Philadelphia, on the subject of the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, and urging the expediency of providing such a system; and the memorial was read.

And the Senate adjourned to Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The following committees were announced to have been appointed by the Speaker.—

To take into consideration the Constitution of Alabama—Messrs. Anderson, Taylor, and Pleasants.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Darlington and Foot.

Mr. Holmes, of Massachusetts, presented a Memorial from the People of Maine, praying to be admitted into the Union, which was referred to a committee of five, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Scott, of Missouri, presented the Memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Missouri, praying to be authorised to form a constitution of state government, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states; which was also referred to a select committee.

On motion of Mr. Rhea, it was resolved, that the House do now proceed to the appointment of the standing committees, pursuant to the Rules and Orders of the House.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Nelson, of Virginia, being called to the chair.

The President's Message of yesterday being taken into consideration—

Mr. Taylor offered for the consideration of the committee the following resolution:

1. Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President of the United States as relates to the subject of carrying into effect the late Treaty between the United States and Spain; the condition of the independent government of South America; the admission into our ports of foreign ships of war and privateers, and all other subjects of foreign affairs, be referred to a select committee.

2. That so much of the Message as relates to fortification, and other military subjects, be referred to a select committee.

3. That so much as relates to the navy, naval depots, and the protection of our commerce upon the ocean, be referred to a select committee.

4. That so much of the Message as relates to manufactures and to our commercial intercourse with British colonial ports, be referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

5. That so much of the Message as relates to the suppression of the slave trade, be referred to a select committee.

6. That so much of the Message as relates to the subject of revenue, be referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

These resolutions were separately agreed to without debate, excepting some conversation respecting that which relates to the committee of commerce and manufactures, in consequence of a motion yesterday made Mr. Little, of Maryland, and now pending, to distribute the subjects of Commerce and Manufactures to two distinct committees. The resolutions, however, were agreed to in the above shape; and, being reported to the House were there also severally agreed to. After which—Mr. Taylor again rose. The House having, he said, agreed to refer the several subjects adverted to in the President's Message, he held in his hand some other resolutions on the subject of great national concern which were not referred to in the Message. Such propositions it had appeared at the last session proper to present directly to the House, and not to offer them in committee of the whole whilst the President's Message was under consideration. He should therefore now move them. The first of these resolves, he said, related to the organization and discipline of the Militia.—It would be recollected, on this subject there was made, at the last session, by a highly respectable committee, an elaborate Report, which had not been acted on for the want of time. For the purpose of reviving the consideration of the matter at an early period of the session, and assigning to it a select committee, he offered the first of the following resolves. The second of them related to the improvement of the Indian tribes in the arts of civilized life. It would be recollected, Mr. T. said, that at the last session of Congress an appropriation had been made, of ten thousand dollars per annum, towards accomplishing this important object. It was desirable to enquire how this money had been expended, and also whether any thing more could be done towards the object by Congress. The third of the resolves related to the subject of Roads and Canals. An appropriation of very large amount had been made at the last session, for the completion of one very important and truly national road. It was worth enquiry, how that money had been expended, and would be a proper subject of consideration, whether there were not other objects, of the same character and of equal interest, that well deserved the attention of Congress. The subject of the Public Buildings, referred to in the fourth resolve, would necessarily require examination by a committee, &c. The last of these resolves related to the subject of Revolutionary Pensions; which had excited great interest in the country, and certainly deserved, from the amount of expenditure on this subject, the early attention of this House. With this brief preface, Mr. T. moved the following resolves:

1. Resolved, That the subject of organizing and disciplining the Militia, be referred to a select committee.

2. That the subject of improving the Indian tribes in the arts of civilized life, be referred to a select committee.

3. That the subject of Roads and Canals be referred to a select committee.

4. That the subject of the Public Buildings be referred to a select committee.

5. That the subject of Revolutionary Pensions be referred to a select committee.

6. That the said select committees have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The question was taken on these resolutions, and decided in the affirmative, without opposition.

The consideration of the resolve for amending the rules of the House, so as to direct the appointment of a committee of Commerce and another committee of Manufactures in lieu of the committee of Commerce and Manufactures heretofore annually appointed, was then called for.

Mr. Newton, of Virginia, declared his opposition to this motion. The two subjects had heretofore, in his opinion, been properly blended, and he should like, he said, to hear from the gentleman from Maryland some strong reason why they should now be separated.

Mr. Little, of Maryland, said, he did not know what the gentleman from Virginia would consider strong reasons, but it was a sufficient reason for himself, that the subject of Manufactures was one of leading importance, and which engrossed much of the attention of the country; that it was not necessarily connected with commerce, their interests being, indeed, frequently at variance; and that the subject was certainly of sufficient magnitude to occupy, of itself, the undivided attention of one committee.

Mr. Newton said, in opposing this proposition, he was actuated by no personal views, but solely and purely by considerations of a national character; because, in short, he thought these two interests would be best promoted by being both before the same committee. The subjects of commerce and Manufactures, he said, were intimately connected. A memorial of manufacturers, it referred, for example, to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to enquire how the interest of their manufactures can be best promoted. Taking the subject into consideration, it appears that some imported fabric comes into successful competition with it; and the enquiry then presents itself, what duties it is necessary to impose, to give the advantage to the domestic fabric. Thus the enquiry became necessarily commercial in its termination, though it began in manufactures. A committee, to decide correctly on questions relating to either of these interests, ought to consider both, and of course to be conversant with both. Again: the committee of Ways and Means and the committee of Commerce and Manufactures sometimes came in collision, from the connection and interference of their respective duties, one with the other. But, if two committees be now made out of one, the conflict of jurisdiction would be extended to a third party, and this without any apparent advantage to either party. One reason only had been offered for the division of this subject between two committees—which had been frequently heretofore attempted in vain.—That reason was, that the subject of manufactures was of sufficient importance to employ of itself committee. On this subject, Mr. N. said, it ought to be remembered, that every thing that had been done for the benefit of manufactures, had been done by the connection of the consideration of them with that of commercial subjects, before one and the same committee. Mr N. here mentioned several manufactures, which, he said, had grown up under the protection of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures. Had the manufacturers, he asked, come forward to this house, through any of their Representatives, and asked for this division? He pronounced that they had not, and that they would not. He held in his hand the letters of a very intelligent committee of the citizens of Philadelphia, on the subject of manufactures; and, in obtaining information on the subject, and collecting the strongest arguments in favor of encouraging manufactures, they had more than once referred for them to the former reports of the committee, which, for the benefit of manufactures, it was proposed to substitute by two committees. As far as related to commerce, Mr. N. said, it was his decided opinion that the less Congress legislated on it the better. Too much legislation was the error of all legislative bodies. Commerce, he said, is a sensative plant; touch it and it shrinks. Leave it unfettered, and it would prosper by seeking and finding its own level. From his experience as a member of the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, for many years, he believed, whoever might be selected to compose it, they would endeavor faithfully to discharge their duty to both the interests confided to them.

Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, made some remarks in reply to Mr. Newton.

The question on the proposed amendment to the rules was then taken and decided affirmatively, 83 to 66.

The Rev. Mr. Allison was chosen Chaplain to Congress on the part of the house.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

The resolution from the Senate, declaring the admission of the State of Alabama into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, was received, and twice read. With considerable opposition as to the day on which it should be read a third time, to-

day was determined on—and it was read a third time, finally passed, without a division and returned to the Senate.

Thursday, Dec. 9.

Two other Members appeared, viz.—From Pennsylvania, *Mr. Boden*; from North-Carolina, Mr Edwards.

The following committees were announced as has been appointed by the Speaker pursuant to the orders of yesterday:

Of Ways and Means.—Messrs. Smith of Md Burwell, Trimble, Crawford, Moseley, Shaw and Tyler.

Of Elections.—Messrs. Taylor, Whitman, Merrill, Tod, Brown, Tucker, of S. C. and Sloan.

Of Claims.—Messrs. Williams, of N. C. Rich, M'Coy, Samuel Moore, Culbreth, Edwards, of Conn. and Metcalf.

Of Commerce.—Messrs. Newton, M'Lane, of Del. Tomlinson, Mason, Allen, of Tenn. Hill, and Folger.

Of Manufactures.—Messrs. Baldwin, Meigs, Little, M'Lean, of Ky. Forrest, Parker, of Mass. and Ross.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Kent, Cobb, Mercer, Neale, Swearingen, Fullerton, and Smith of N. J.

On the Public Lands.—Messrs. Anderson, Hendricks, Jones, of Tenn. Nelson, of Mass. Cook, Ballard, Smith, and Stevens.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Campbell, Pindall, Rankin, Robert Moore, Bryan, Tracy, and Eddy.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Livermore, Sampson, Rich, Culpepper, Tompkins, Walker, of Ky. and Barton.

On Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Rhea, W. P. Maclay, Settle, Allen, of Mass. Linn, Street, and Jones, of Va.

On Public Expenditures generally.—Messrs. Stephens, Slocumb, Hunter, Hazard, Dowse, Plumer, and Ford.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Sergeant, Boreher, Robertson, Reid, Brevard, Lincoln, and Tucker of Va

Of Accounts.—Messrs. Smith, of N. Carolina, Bateman, and Upham.

Of Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Morton, Butler, of N. H. and Ball, of Va.

On the subject of the District of Maine Memorial.—Messrs. Holmes, Hill, Phelps, Allen, of N. Y. and Hooks.

On the Missouri Memorial.—Messrs. Scott, Robertson, Terrell, Strother, and De Witt

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Lowndes, Holmes, Nelson of Virginia, Lackinson, Randolph, Barbour, and Archer.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. A. Smyth, of Virginia, Van Rensselaer, Brush, Cocke Ringold, Cushman, and Parker of Virginia.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs Pleasants, Silsbee, Johnson, Wendover, Warfield, Hall of North Carolina, and Denuison.

On the Slave Trade.—Messrs. Hemphill, Mercer, Strong of New-York, Edwards of Pennsylvania, Rogers, Lathrop, and Abbott.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Cannon, Quarles, Herrick, Floyd, Strother, Richmond, and Kendall.

On the Civilization of the Indians.—Messrs. Southard, Wallace, Walker, of North-Carolina, Williams, of Virginia, Kinsey, Richards, and Baker.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Storrs, Crafts, Pindall, Marchand, Hendricks, Davidson, and Street.

On the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Cobb, Lyman, Garnett, Murray, Fisher, Case, and M'Creary

On the Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Bloomfield, Clagett, Pitcher, Alexander, Adams, Clark, and Patterson.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES.

In the Department of State.—Messrs. Holmes, Peck, and Hibsman.

In the Department of Treasury.—Messrs. Trimble, Hall of New-York, and Gross, of Pennsylvania.

In the Department of War.—Messrs. Brush, Overstreet, and Gross of New-York.

In the Department of Navy.—Messrs, Archer, Fay, and Buffum.

In the Post Office.—Messrs. Livermore, Harkley, and Monell.

On the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Meigs, Strong, of Vermont and Hostetter.

A great number of petitions were presented this morning, amongst which were the following of a general nature:

By the Speaker.—The Memorial of sundry citizens of Philadelphia, praying that additional encouragement may be given to the Manufactures of the country. [This is the Memorial of the Philadelphia Society.]—Referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

By Mr. Meigs.—The Memorial of the New-York Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, praying for a donation of Public Land for the support and encouragement of the humane objects of this Association. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Scott, of Missouri, from the committee yesterday appointed on that subject, reported a bill to authorize the people of Missouri territory to form a constitution and state government on an equal footing with the original states; which bill was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole house.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, a committee was ordered to be appointed to report a bill providing for taking the fourth census or enumeration, of the inhabitants of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Carson, of Tennessee, the House came to the following resolution.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of paying the soldiers and officers of the volunteers and militia, for horses and other property lost whilst in the service of the United States on the Seminole campaign, in all cases where such loss was sustained in consequence of a failure on the part of the general government to furnish the necessary forage, and without any fault or neglect on the part of the owner.

On motion of Mr. Cook of Illinois, the House came to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing additional land offices in the State of Illinois, for the sale of the Public Lands.

Resolved, That the same committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the time for completing the payments for lands heretofore purchased from the government within said State, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Strong of New-York, rose and intimated to the House, that not desiring to embarrass the question which would probably arise on the Missouri bill now before the House, he should at present waive the motion which he yesterday announced his intention to make, for leave to introduce a bill to prohibit the further extension of slavery within the territories of the United States.

Mr. Pinckney, of South-Carolina, gave notice that on this day week he should ask leave to introduce a bill to be entitled "An act to establish a Circulating Medium for the United States, and to sustain the credit and utility thereof." He had understood, he said, that, on the last day of the last Session of Congress, a resolution had passed which had in some degree referred this subject to to the Secretary of the Treasury. He had therefore determined to postpone for a week this motion, to give to the House an opportunity to receive the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject.

And the House adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 10.

The following Members appeared this day, were qualified, and took their seats, viz.—from Massachusetts, Mr. Fuller; from Michigan, Mr. Woodbridge, Delegate.

A great number of petitions were presented, and referred; among them, the petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Philadelphia, in favor of the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy.

Mr Storrs, of New-York, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committe be appointed to enquire and report to this House, whether any of the public monies appropriated by Congress for the pay and subsistence of the regular army of the United States, since the 4th day of March, 1815, have been applied to the support of any army or detachment of troops, raised without the consent of this House, or the authority of Congress, and that the said committee also have leave to report by bill.

The resolution was agreed to, without debate or opposition.

Monday, Dec 13.

The following committees were announced to have been appointed by the Speaker, in pursuance of the orders of Friday, viz.

On the memorial of William Jackson, in behalf of the surviving Officers of the Revolutionary Army—Messrs. Sergeant, Pinckney, Hemphill, Nelson, of Va. and Settle.

On the petition of the Legislature of Georgia, in behalf of the Commissioners appointed to survey lands in the Big Bend of Tennessee, &c.—Messrs. Cobb, Allen, of Tenn. and Reid.

On the motion of Mr. Storrs, for an enquiry respecting unauthorized expenditures for the support of military forces—Messrs. Storrs, Fuller, Culpepper, Mercer, and Tomlinson.

On the petition of John Daley, for indemnity for losses sustained during the late war, &c.—Messrs. Tracy, Fay, and Lincoln.

Many petitions were presented this morning; among which were several for the further encouragement, of manufactures, and for the establishment of an uniform system of bankruptcy.

The Speaker laid before the House the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Foot, of Connecticut, it was

Resolved, that in all cases where petitions were presented at the last session of Congress to this House, and referred, but not finally acted upon, both by the Committees and the House, the said petitions should be considered as again referred to the same committees respectively, without special order to that effect and that it shall be the duty of said committees respectively, upon application in behalf of any petitioner, whose petition was presented and referred as aforesaid, to consider and report thereon, in the same manner, as if it were referred to such committee by special order of the House.

Among the Documents communicated to Congress with the President's Message, was the following copy of the TREATY with SPAIN, agreed upon at Washington, which the Spanish government has refused to ratify.

TREATY OF AMITY, SETTLEMENT AND LIMITS, between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty.

The United States of America, and his Catholic Majesty, desiring to consolidate, on a permanent basis, the friendship and good correspondence which happily prevails between the two parties, have determined to settle and terminate all their differences and pretensions, by a treaty, which shall designate, with precision, the limits of their respective bordering territories, in North-America.

With this intention, the President of the United States, has furnished with their full powers, John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State of the said United States; and his Catholic Majesty has appointed the Most Excellent Lord Don Luis de Onis Gonzalez Lopez y Vara, Lord of the Town of Rayaces, Perpetual Regidor of the Corporation of the City of Salamanca, Knight Grand-Cross of the Royal American Order of Isabella the Catholic, decorated with the Lys of La Vendee, Knight Pensioner of the Royal and distinguished Spanish Order of Charles the Third, Member of the Supreme Assembly of the said Royal Order, of the Council of his Catholic Majesty, his Secretary with exercise of Decrees, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States of America.

And the said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their powers, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

Article 1. There shall be a firm and inviolable peace and sincere friendship, between the United States and their citizens, and His Catholic Majesty, his successors, and subjects, without exception of persons or places.

Art. 2. His Catholic Majesty cedes to the United States, in full property and sovereignty, all the territories which belong to him, situated in the eastward of the Mississippi, known by the name of East and West-Florida. The adjacent Islands, dependant on said provinces, all public lots and squares, vacant lands, public edifices, fortifications, barracks, and other buildings, which are not private property, archives and documents, which relate directly to the property and sovereignty of said provinces, are included in this article. The said archives and documents shall be left in possession of the commissaries, or officers of the United States, duly authorized to receive them.

Art. 3. The boundary line between the two countries, west of the Mississippi, shall begin on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the river Sabine, in the sea, continuing north, along the western bank of that river, to the 32d degree of latitude; thence by a line due north, to the degree of latitude where it strikes the Rio Roxo, of Natchitoches, or Red River; then following the course of the Rio Roxo, westward, to the degree of longitude 100 west from London, and 23 from Washington; then, crossing the said Red River, and running thence by a line due north, to the river Arkansas; thence, following the course of the southern bank of the Arkansas, to its source, in latitude 42 north; and thence, by that parallel of latitude, to the South Sea. The whole being as laid down in Melish's map of the United States, published at Philadelphia, improved to the 1st of January, 1818. But, if the source of the Arkansas river shall be found to fall north or south of latitude 42, then the line shall run from the said source due south or north, as the case may be, till it meets the said parallel of latitude 42, and thence, along the said parallel, to the South Sea: all the islands in the Sabine and the said Red and Arkansas rivers, throughout the course thus described, to belong to the United States; but, the use of the waters and navigation of the Sabine to the sea, and of the said rivers Roxo and Arkansas, throughout the extent of the said boundary, on their respective banks, shall be common to the respective inhabitants of both nations. The two high contracting parties agree to cede and renounce all their rights, claims, and pretensions to the territories described by the said line, that is to say: The United States hereby cede to his Catholic Majesty, and renounce for ever, all their rights, claims, and pretensions to the territories lying west and south of the above described line; and, in like manner, His Catholic Majesty cedes to the said United States, all his rights, claims and pretensions to any territories east and north of the said line, and, for himself, his heirs, and successors, renounces all claim to the said territories for ever.

Art. 4. To fix this line with more precision, and to place the landmarks which shall designate, exactly, the limits of both nations, each of the contracting parties shall appoint a commissioner and a surveyor, who shall meet before the termination of one year from the date of the ratification of this treaty, at Natchitoches, on the Red river, and proceed to run and mark the said line, from the mouth of the Sabine to the Red River, and from the Red River to the River Arkansas; and to ascertain the latitude of the source of the said River Arkansas, in conformity to what is above agreed upon and stipulated, and the line of latitude 42, to the South Sea: they shall make out plans, keep journals of their proceedings, and the result agreed upon by them shall be considered as part of this treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two governments will amicably agree respecting the necessary articles to be furnished to those persons, and also to their respective escorts, should such be deemed necessary.

Art 5. The inhabitants of the ceded territories shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion, without any restriction, and all those who may desire to remove to the Spanish dominions shall be permitted to sell or export their effects at any time whatever, without being subject, in either case, to duties.

Art. 6. The inhabitants of the territories which His Catholic Majesty cedes to the U. States, by this treaty, shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the Federal Constitution, and admitted to the enjoyment of all the privileges, rights, and immunities of the citizens of the U. States.

Art. 7. The officers and troops of His Catholic Majesty, in the territories hereby ceded by him to the United States, shall be withdrawn, and possession of the places occupied by them shall be given, within six months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, or sooner, if possible, by the officers of His Catholic Majesty, to the commissioners or officers of the United States, duly appointed to receive them: and the U. States shall furnish the transports and escort necessary to convey the Spanish officers and troops, and their baggage to the Havana

Art. 8. All the grants of land made before the 24th of January, 1818, by his Catholic Majesty, or by his lawful authorities, in the said territories ceded by his majesty to the United States, shall be ratified and confirmed to the persons in possession of the lands, to the same extent that the same grants would be valid if the territories had remained under the dominion of his Catholic Majesty. But the owners in possession of such lands, who, by reason of the recent circumstances of the Spanish nation, and the revolutions in Europe, have been prevented from fulfilling all the conditions of these grants, shall complete them within the terms limited in the same, respectively, from the date of this treaty; in default of which, the said grants shall be null and void. All grants made since the said 24th of January, 1818, when the first proposal on the part of his Catholic Majesty, for the cession of the Floridas, was made, are hereby declared and agreed to be null and void.

Art. 9. The two high contracting parties, animated with the most earnest desire of conciliation, and with the object of putting an end to all the differences which have existed between them, and of confirming the good understanding which they wish to be for ever maintained between them, reciprocally renounce all claims for damages or injuries, which they themselves, as well as their respective citizens and subjects, may have suffered, until the time of signing this treaty.

1. The renunciation of the United States will extend to all the injuries mentioned in the Convention of the 11th of August, 1802
2. To all claims on account of prizes made by French privateers, and condemned by French Consuls, within the territory and jurisdiction of Spain.
3. To all claims of indemnities on account of the suspension of the right of deposit, at New-Orleans, in 1802.
4. To all claims of citizens of the U. States upon the government of Spain, arising from the unlawful seizures at sea and in the ports and territories of Spain or the Spanish colonies.
5. To all claims of citizens of the U. States upon the Spanish Government, statements of which, soliciting the interposition of the government of the U. States, have been presented to the Department of State, or to the Minister of the United States, in Spain, since the date of the Convention of 1802, and until the signature of this treaty.

The renunciation of His Catholic Majesty extends.

1. To all the injuries mentioned in the Convention of the 11th of August, 1802.
2. To the sums which His Catholic Majesty advanced for the return of Captain Pike from the Provincias Internas.
3. To all injuries caused by the expedition of Miranda that was fitted out and equipped at New-York.
4. To all claims of Spanish subjects upon the Government of the United States, arising from unlawful seizures at sea, or within the ports or territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

Finally, to all the claims of subjects of His Catholic Majesty upon the Government of the United States, in which the interposition of His Catholic Majesty's government has been solicited, before the date of this treaty, and since the date of the Convention of 1802, or which may have been made to the Department of Foreign Affairs of His Majesty, or to his Minister in the United States.

And the high contracting parties respectively renounce all claim to indemnities for any of the recent events or transactions of their respective commanders and officers in the Floridas.

The United States will cause satisfaction to be made for the injuries, if any, which, by process of law, shall be established to have been suffered by the Spanish officers and individual Spanish inhabitants, by the late operations of the American army in Florida.

Art. 10. The Convention entered into between the two Governments on the 11th of August, 1802, the ratifications of which were exchanged the 21st Dec. 1815 is annulled.

Art. 11. The United States, exonerating Spain from all demands in future, on account of the claims of their citizens, to which the renunciations herein contained extend, and considering them entirely cancelled, undertake to make satisfaction for the same, to an amount not exceeding five millions of dollars. To ascertain the full amount and validity of those claims, a commission, to consist of three commissioners, citizens of the U. States, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: which commission shall meet at the City of Washington, and, within the space of three years from the time of their first meeting, shall receive, examine and decide upon the amount, and validity of all the claims included within the descriptions above mentioned. The said commissioners shall take an oath or affirmation, to be entered on the record of their proceedings, for the faithful and diligent discharge of their duties; and in case of the death, sickness, or necessary absence of any such commissioner, his place may be supplied by the appointment, as aforesaid, or by the President of the U. States, during the recess of the Senate, of another commissioner in his stead. The said commissioners shall be authorized to hear and examine, on oath, every question relative to the said claims, and to receive all suitable authentic testimony concerning the same. And the Spanish Government shall furnish all such documents and elucidations as may be in their possession, for the adjustment of the said claims, according to the principles of justice, the laws of nations, and the stipulations of the treaty between the two parties, of 27th October, 1795; the said documents to be specified, when demanded at the instance of the said commissioners.

The payment of such claims as may be admitted and adjusted by the said commissioners, or the major part of them, to an amount not exceeding five millions of dollars, shall be made by the United States, either immediately at their Treasury, or by the creation of stock bearing an interest of six per cent per annum, payable from the proceeds of sales of public lands within the territories hereby ceded to the United States, or in such other manner as the Congress of the United States may prescribe by law.

The records of the proceedings of the said commissioners, together with the vouchers and documents produced before them, relative to the claims to be adjusted and decided upon by them, shall, after the close of their transactions, be deposited in the Department of State of the United States; and copies of them, or any part of them, shall be furnished to the Spanish Government, if required, at the demand of the Spanish Minister in the U. States.

Art. 12. The treaty of limits and navigation of 1795, remains confirmed in all and each one of its articles, excepting the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 21st, and the 2d clause of the 22d article, which, having been altered by this treaty, or having received their entire execution, are no longer valid.

With respect to the 15th article of the same treaty of friendship, limits and navigation, of 1795, in which it is stipulated that the flag shall cover the property, the two high contracting parties agree, that this shall be so understood with respect to those powers who recognise this principle; but if either of the two contracting parties shall be at war with a third party, and the other neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies whose government acknowledge this principle, and not of others.

Art. 13. Both contracting parties, wishing to favor their mutual commerce, by affording in their ports every necessary assistance to their respective merchant vessels, have agreed, that the sailors who shall desert from their vessels in the ports of the other, shall be arrested and delivered up, at the instance of the Consul; who shall prove, nevertheless, that the deserters belonged to the vessels that claimed them, exhibiting the document that is customary in their nation; that is to say: The American consul to a Spanish port, shall exhibit the document known by the name of articles; and the Spanish consul, in American ports, the roll of the vessels; and if the name of the deserter or deserters, who are claimed, shall appear in the one or other, they shall be arrested, held in custody, and delivered to the vessel to which they shall belong.

Art. 14. The United States hereby certify, that they have not received any compensation from France for the injuries they proceeded from her privateers, consuls, and tribunals on the coasts and in the ports of Spain, for the satisfaction of which, provision is made by this treaty; and they will present an authentic statement of the prizes made, and of their true value, that Spain may avail herself of the same, in such manner as she may deem just and proper.

Art. 15. The U. States, to give His Catholic Majesty a proof of their desire to cement the relations of amity subsisting between the two nations, and to favor the subjects of His Catholic Majesty, agree that Spanish vessels, coming laden only with productions of Spanish growth or manufacture, directly from the ports of Spain or of her colonies, shall be admitted, for the term of twelve years, in the ports of Pensacola and St. Augustine, in the Floridas, without paying other or higher duties on their cargoes or of tonnage, than will be paid by the vessels of the United States. During the said term, no other nation shall enjoy the same privileges, within the ceded territories: The twelve years shall commence three months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

Art. 16. The present treaty shall be ratified, in due form, by the contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this time, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of his Catholic Majesty, have signed, by virtue of our powers, the present treaty of amity, settlement, and limits, and have thereunto affixed our seals, respectively.

Done at Washington, this twenty-second day of February, 1819.

[Seal.] JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
[Seal.] LUIS DE ONIS.

By the late Mails.

LOUISIANA. N. ORLEANS, NOV. 16

A REPORT is in town that the noted privateersman Gambi, has been murdered by his crew on board his own vessel, off Grand Terre, Bataria.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, DEC. 17.

Mr. Guille, and lady, sailed yesterday in the brig Rover, for Charleston, where he intends making an ascension, about 15th of January. He then proceeds to Savannah, and as the milder season approaches, will return Northwardly, thru' Richmond, Washington City, Baltimore, and Philadelphia; at each of which places, if encouragement offers, he will make an ascension—either with or without the parachute, as may be the most gratifying to the inhabitants. He expects to reach this city by the month of May next, after which he will visit Boston, and thence return to France.

MASS. BOSTON, DEC. 15.

Thomas H. Daniels, recently arrested on a charge of murder and robbery, committed suicide on Sunday last, in the Middlesex jail. The means he used to effect his purpose so completely were uncommon. He contrived to cut off about four inches of the walnut handle of a pail, to this he fastened one end of his handkerchief, and then passed the stick through an interstice between two large stones which form a part of the roof of his cell, and so to place it on the upper part of the stones as to make a cross beam for his purpose. He must then have made the noose part of the handkerchief fast round his neck, and then have fastened his hands behind him; and all this while standing on the head of a keg, which, when he kicked it away, left his body, suspended about six inches from the floor. When found at the usual dinner time of the prisoners, he was stiff and cold.

After the examination before Messrs. Justices Abbott and Bartlett, on Thursday evening, when his guilt was apparent to all the audience, he *appeared* to be suitably affected with his situation, and told Mr. Train, the jailer, that he had a novel which was now of no use to him, that he wished to present to the jailer's daughter, and requested to have the use of a bible in its stead. He was immediately furnished with one, and seemed an intent to searching its sacred contents, as to remove all suspicion of any intended violence on himself. He marked with his nails, the following passages of the Bible, viz. Job, xxi. 23; Job, xxix. 2, 3, 4: Ecclesiastes, i. 17, 18; the whole of the second chapter; chap. v. 15, 16, 17; vi. 1 & 10, the head of the chapter, "There is a necessity of death unto men," and the 8, 9, 10, 12, and 15th verses. On Sunday he asked the jailor to send him a razor to shave himself; but Mr. Train sent him a barber; and while he was shaving Daniels, the latter said, smiling, "I suppose the reason a razor was not sent to me, was, that he feared I should destroy myself with it.—But if I had any such intention, I should not wait for a razor, as there are many other ways of doing it."

It is added, that about 12 o'clock on Sunday, Daniels called to a prisoner in an adjoining room, with whom he had got acquainted, and exclaimed:—"*Good bye, I am going to take a tramp to see old Pluto. You haven't courage.*" It is probable that he swung himself off immediately after this exclamation, and that he had been hanging nearly two hours when found

The following note was found in his cell, written with charcoal on a half sheet of letter paper:—

"Mr. Simmons must see my body buried." He has directions for money of mine. I die innocent of this crime, though I am well acquainted with those that did it. Adieu this world. I forgive all."

The verdict of the jury of inquest we understand was *felo de se*, and that the body has been given to the surgeons for dissection. Notwithstanding the denial of his participation in the Stoneham murder, a chain of circumstances makes his guilt unquestionable.

"*It is understood that Wm. Simmons, Esq. had been engaged as council for Daniels, and had received a retaining fee. It is to this circumstance, no doubt, that Daniels alludes above and having no further occasion for his services, probably thought it equitable to appropriate a part of the fee to pay jailor's charges.*

We learn that most of the crew of the Independence, 74, are to be transferred to the Hornet, at New-York.

DEC. 18.

Another Suspected Person.

James Phillips (who was liberated from the State Prison on the 21st November,) was yesterday examined before Samuel D. Parker, Esq. upon a charge of being one of the perpetrators of the Stoneham murder. Mr. Gould—some officers of the State Prison, Mr. Reed, who searched Phillips' house, and some witnesses who saw the prisoner in possession of a quantity of specie dollars at a gaming house on West Boston Hill, were examined; and it appeared in evidence that Phillips was seen by an officer of the State Prison, who well knew him, passing Charlestown bridge in company with three other persons going out of Boston, about dusk of the evening of the 25th November, and about three hours prior to the murder. The prisoner attempted to prove an *alibi*; but his witnesses were proved to be mistaken or perjured. Mr. Gould was confident he recognized the voice of the prisoner.* He was fully committed for trial at the Supreme Court at Concord, next March. The Solicitor General attended the examination.

** It is thought to have been Phillips who attacked the deceased Mr. Gould, and said he had lived long enough;—that Daniels attacked the other Mr. Gould, that the one of those which embarked at Salem on board the Rosanna was the robber who attacked the females, and that the other, the young man, stood at the door.*

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, Dec. 22, 1819.

The merchants and traders of New-York City have presented a petition to Congress, in which, after a luminous view of the distresses of the mercantile community, they pray Congress—

To pass a law altering the system of collecting the revenue, in such a manner as to make the duties payable in cash, in place of allowing a credit on bonds.

To lay a duty of ten per cent on the amount of all sales at public auction, excepting only real estate, and such goods and chattles as may be sold under the direction of courts of law.

From the National Intelligencer, Dec. 13.

We proceed with the publication of the Documents accompanying the Message, the whole of the remainder of which shall be published in our next.

It may have escaped the attention of some of our readers, which we therefore now recal to the fact, that the Treaty with Spain, as ratified by us, and now pending between the two governments, is for the first time published, among these documents. It is more particularly interesting to claimants for indemnity for Spanish spoliations; though to politicians it may be more interesting in other points.

Whilst directing the attention of our readers to the Treaty, we cannot forbear noticing one fact connected with its negociation, and non ratification. If, say some commentators, the Spanish Minister had full power and authority for what he did, his sovereign is bound to ratify the treaty.—We now have a copy of this power, granted by the King of Spain to Don Luis de Onis; and, to shew how conclusive that document is on this point, we subjoin a quotation from it:

"I (the King) have granted, and by these presents do grant to you full power, in the most ample form, to treat, of yourself, and without other intermediate authority, with such person or persons as may be authorized by the President of the United States, and on the principles of the most perfect equality and fitness, to conclude and sign a Treaty of Amity, whereby past differences may be adjusted, and a firm and lasting peace established between the two governments. Obliging ourselves, as we do hereby oblige ourselves, and promise on the faith and word of a king, to approve, ratify, and fulfil, and to cause to be inviolably observed and fulfilled, whatsoever may be stipulated and signed by you; to which intent and purpose I grant you all authority and full power, in the most ample form, thereby and of right required."

After this, it is presumed we shall hear no more surmises of a defect of power in Don Luis de Onis to conclude a Treaty which his Sovereign was bound, by the most sacred ties, to ratify.

The first trial of strength, if it may be called such, between the manufacturing, and commercial interests on the floor of congress, has been decided in favor of the manufacturers. In the appointment of the various committees, a member from Maryland moved, that a committee on manufactures should be appointed, distinct from the committee on commerce, both of which interests have heretofore been confided to one committee; opposition was made to this motion, but manufacturers carried the day.

Balt. Chron.

The subject of the *Union Canal*, intended to connect the waters of the Susquehanna with those of the Schuylkill and Delaware, has been called up in the Pennsylvania legislature. The state has authorised 500,000 dollars to be raised for this object, and granted lotteries to obtain money to pay the interest on this sum; but, under the embarrassments of the times, the lotteries have not produced sufficient to pay the interest. It is therefore proposed, that the state assume the payment of the interest on such new subscriptions as may be obtained towards the canal loan.

It gives us peculiar pleasure to mention, that some day last week, eight large waggons, loaded with provisions, household furniture, clothes and clothing all of the very best kind and quality, arrived in the city of Schenectady, a donation from the SHAKERS' SETTLEMENTS at New-Lebanon and Niskeuna, for the unfortunate and distressed inhabitants of that city.—*Alb. Gaz.*

SAMUEL SNYDER, Esq. is elected by the legislature, Governor of the state of Maryland

THE DEAD ALIVE!

The singularity of the case of the Bournes, lately convicted in Vermont of the murder of RUSSEL COLVIN, continues to increase in peculiarities. The supposed murder was alleged to have been committed 7 or 8 years since—The accused were arrested in consequence of some person dreaming recently that they murdered Colvin, and buried the body near a certain tree, where on search a human skeleton was found; other strong circumstantial evidence was given on the trial, and conviction and sentence followed. The Bournes avowed their innocence, and their belief that Colvin had gone off, and might be still living. In consequence their friends advertised, in the hope of obtaining some information, if their statement was true. The advertisement has been answered by Mr. Taber Chadwick, of *Shrewsbury, Monmouth, N. J.* who says, a man calling himself Russel Colvin, came to that place from Vermont, between 5 and 10 years ago, in a state of mental derangement, and has continued there and insane ever since; but from his appearance and names he occasionally mentions, there is reason to believe he is the identical Colvin, supposed to have been murdered.

One of the Bournes was sentenced to death, to be executed on the 15th of Jan the other was sentenced to the State Prison for life. No doubt the proper authority of Vermont, as well as the friends of the accused, will use the utmost diligence to determine whether Colvin still exists—and if he does, to relieve, as soon as possible, the miserable sufferers from confinement and the imputation of having committed the horrid crime.

The public will also wish to know who the dreamer was—and whose skeleton was found.

The above circumstances shew the propriety of that reasonable delay of execution after sentence, which is common in this country.

Boston Palladium.

From the Evening Post.

The Vermont Murder.—Our readers will recollect that several articles have been extracted into this paper, concerning the late trial and condemnation of two men (Stephen and Jesse Bourne) in Vermont, for the supposed murder of a Mr Russel Colvin, who mysteriously disappeared from Manchester, in that state, several years since. An advertisement was published in behalf of the unhappy convicts, a short time after their sentence, requesting information of the supposed deceased, if he should yet be alive. This advertisement produced the letter of Mr. Chadwick, of Shrewsbury, N. J. published in the Evening Post of the 10th inst.' We now feel a pleasure in announcing, that the information contained, in that letter is correct, that the said Russel Colvin is now not only alive, but arrived in this city, at Mr. Wheipley's inn, corner of Courtland and Greenwich streets, last evening. Mr. Colvin it seems, came to the house of William Polhemus, in Dover, Monmouth county, N. J. in March or April, 1818, in a partial state of derangement, and has continued to reside there ever since; and in consequence of the letter of Mr. Chadwick, he has now been brought to this city, by Mr. Whelpley, who was well acquainted with Mr. Colvin and family, in Vermont. He will continue in company with Mr. W. and it is hoped that his friends in Vermont will lose no time in taking him to his home and family. With what joy will the miserable convicts, who are even now, though innocent, expecting an ignominious death, hail the return of their long-lost neighbor! How thankful will they be for this peculiar dispensation to that Providence, who watches over the lives of men.

MAC GREGOR *Again.*

Translated from Havanna papers for the Charleston Times.

KINGSTON, (JAM.) 10th October.—On Saturday evening last, the barque Lovely Anna, Captain Gibson, one of Mac Gregor's transports came to anchor off Lime Key in a very dreadful condition This vessel sailed from Gravesend on the 28th of July, with 109 men, officers and soldiers on board, bound to Aux Cayes, where she arrived on the 16th ult. As soon as she anchored, Mac Gregor sent Colonel Eyre on board, with a strong guard, who took out of her all her effects and carried them ashore. They were then sold, and their proceeds applied by Mac Gregor to the payment of the debts he had contracted at Aux Cayes. He afterwards sent on board 105 men, including officers, and Capt. Gibson was obliged to supply them with the provisions he had laid in for his crew. More troops, were embarked in the schr. Amelia and the cutter Alert, and the expedition sailed from Aux Cayes on the 27th ult. for Rio de la Hacha, where it arrived on the 3d inst. and we have received the following account of the attack on that place—It is supposed that Mac Gregor has gone with his booty to St. Andrews or Old Providence, to join Aury.

The expedition having arrived in sight of Rio de la Hacha, the Independent colors were hoisted, and the schr. Amelia, which bore Mac Gregor's flag, fired four cannon shot at the battery, which the Spaniards returned with three. We remained under sail until dark, when we came to anchor, and the troops were landed about 11 o'clock that night two miles from the town. We begun the attack with the caradores at 4 in the morning, in the woods, from which we advanced on the town, after having waited a considerable time for Mac Gregor to come up and command us; but finding at length that he was not coming, we advanced and took the town, after having suffered a dreadful fire of ball and grape shot from 24 pieces of artillery, which killed and wounded many of our officers and men. We remained in possession of that place till the 11th, when the enemy, principally Indians, came down in great numbers and attacked the remainder of our troops, who were in garrison. About an hour before the attack, Mac Gregor put his baggage in a canoe, and advised Col. Eyre, whom he left ashore in a very weak state, to send his wife and children on board the Lovely-Ann, and then to set sail in a schooner which he had captured on going into Rio de la Hacha. The wounded officers who escaped by swimming to the Lovely-Anna are the following—Captains Lafay, Graham, Courtay, Shatter, Cantaill and Cullen of the regiment of Hibernia, who together with Doctor Booth, Madame Eyre and her two children, and Col. Bonnel of the lancers are now on board the Lovely-Anna.

Another account says, that the inhabitants seeing the avidity with which Mac Gregor & his followers robbed the town, rose in mass and a dreadful struggle took place, which resulted in Mac Gregor, and the rest of his army being compelled to take refuge on board of two Spanish schooners which were lying at Rio de la Hacha at the time of its capture. The inhabitants, before making the attack, had called to their assistance from the surrounding country, a strong body of Indians, who falling upon Mac Gregor's troops, simultaneously, threw them into disorder, and compelled them to fly in every direction. The battery, from the imprudence of some persons employed therein, blew up, and there is great reason to believe that Col. Eyre perished at that time.

Colonel Norcell and Major Baster fled in a prize which had been made three days before the recapture of Rio de la Hacha. The troops landed under the command of Major Atkinson, who was killed by a musket ball in the beginning of the action.

Col. Eyre and the rest of the troops were left to their fate, and it is supposed that a part perished in the blowing up of one of the batteries, and the rest were killed by the enraged Indians and Spaniards.

We learn that the Spaniards did not withstand the British troops, who in their turn did not withstand the Indians. The latter made use of bows and arrows with great dexterity, killing and wounding numbers at every shot; they also had sabres to defend themselves in case of engaging in close combat. Mac Gregor, according to accounts, took no care of the wounded, many of whom might have been saved without much danger or trouble; and when pressed to give orders on this head, that they might not be left entirely at the mercy of the natives, he with the greatest indifference, replied, "No assistance can be rendered them—this is the fortune of war," and shortly after weighed anchor, carrying with him all the crew of the Lovely-Anna, with the exception of the Captain, boatswain and two seamen.

Out of 250 men, who composed the expedition, only 27 reached the Lovely-Anna, and they were all wounded with poinards, arrows or ball. Happening to be near the wharf when the Indians attacked they threw themselves into the sea, and swimming towards the shipping, were taken up in their boats.

Mr. Eppes, a Senator of the U. S. from Virginia, has resigned his seat, on account of bad health. "I would not," he adds to his letter of resignation, "from choice, have selected the present period for withdrawing from public life. Various important and interesting principles are now depending; and the decision of some of them must involve the great question whether all the powers of sovereignty, affecting life, liberty and property, are transferred to the Federal Government, or such only as are essentially connected with the general welfare. A question too, (with which my name is in some degree connected,) involving the line of demarcation between the military and civil power, is at present depending before the Senate of the United States. My opinion on this subject remains unchanged. The power to make war is vested in the Congress of the United States, and an individual, however distinguished for military or other talents, can be allowed to exercise a power vested exclusively in the Representatives of the people without a violation of all the principles of free government."

The new ship of the line COLUMBUS, built at Washington, has dropt down from the Navy Yard at that place, and is to be towed by the steam boat down to St. Mary's river, near the mouth of the Potomac, where her equipment for sea will be completed. The Intelligencer states that, notwithstanding the time was, from the lowness of the tides, unusually unfavorable for the attempt, she passed the bar at the mouth of the Eastern Branch with very little difficulty. Had not the fear of detention by the ice prevented, it is believed she would have passed over the bar, and down the river, with all her armament and stores on board, water excepted.

The Legislature of Virginia have elected Col. THOMAS MANN RANDOLPH, governor of that state, and the Hon. JAMES PLEASANTS, now of the House of Representatives, a Senator in Congress, in place of Mr. Eppes, resigned.

We understand says the Albany Gazette, an order has been received from the war department, for the immediate transport of some large cannon from the depot at Gibbonsville, a few miles north of Albany, to our southern frontier. It is rather unfortunate that the order should arrive so late, as, unless the river should again open, the transport from thence to New York, must be by land.

From St. Augustine.—A Savannah paper of the 7th inst. states—"We learn by a gentleman direct from St. Augustine, that great preparations of a war-like nature are going on at that place. They are repairing the fort, and other places are undergoing repairs. A contract to supply the garrison with provisions, has been made with a gentleman in Charleston, and that one cargo had arrived there on the 25th ult. They formerly received their supplies of provisions from Havana.

We understand, (says the Charleston Courier of Dec. 10) that orders have reached this post from government, directing that all the military force in garrison here, be forthwith removed to Amelia Island. From other movements of a similar nature, in various parts of the Union, we have little doubt that a decisive blow will shortly be struck at the Floridas.

It is reported, that the territory on the coast of California, about 800 miles in length, has been ceded by Spain to Russia, in payment for the assistance afforded by the latter, in fitting out the expedition for Buenos Ayres and Lima. This, we think, is doubtful. Spain is not remarkable for prompt justice; and the fate of the expedition to question is not very well calculated to inspire a fit of generosity.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives—Tuesday, Dec. 14.

Military Executions, &c.—Mr. Williams, of North-Carolina, offered for consideration the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to cause to be laid before this house any information he may possess, respecting certain executions or other punishments which may have been inflicted on the army of the United States since the year 1815, contrary to the laws and regulations provided for the government of the same.

In offering this resolution, Mr. Williams took occasion to refer to the reports in general circulation, on which his motion was founded, and particularly to one case reported as the most aggravated. The report of it, he said, was to this effect: Col. King, who was left by Gen. Jackson in command of Pensacola, issued an order, that if any soldier deserted, and was overtaken or apprehended, he should be put to instant death. One soldier, who had deserted, was overtaken, and so put to death. When apprehended, he exclaimed that, as an American citizen, he was entitled to a trial according to the laws of his country, and claimed his rights as such. But, with cruelty and precipitance, his request was refused, and he was put to instant death. Congress, Mr. W. said, sat here as guardians of the rights of the people. But it was the weak, more than the strong, whose rights were the peculiar care of this house.—If the facts he had stated on the authority of common report, were confirmed, a just punishment ought to await the offenders. Are the rights of an officer invaded, said he, the alarm is sounded from one end of the country to the other; every one is roused in his defence! And, when the case of the private soldier, weak and defenceless in his own cause, presents itself, should no one be found to stand up for him? Mr. W. hoped, he said, that there would be a thorough examination into the case, that, if the officer in question had acted as reported, he might be exemplarily punished; and if the report was not true, it was due to Col. King that the statement should be disproved.

The Steam-Ship Savannah, has arrived at Washington city from Savannah.

Married,

At Middletown, Deacon JOSIAH BECKWITH, of Hartford, to Mrs. HARRIOT S. LATIMER.

At New-Haven, by the Rev. Mr. Merwin, Mr. SIMEON LESTER, of this town, to Miss HANNAH MARIA BREWSTER, of the former place.

Died,

At Lisbon, on Monday the 13th inst. Mrs. ANNA, wife of Mr. Stephen Robinson, aged 23 years. In the death of Mrs. R. her husband has lost an affectionate partner, her children a tender parent, the Church of Christ a bright ornament, and society an excellent member.—It is much to be lamented that her friends were deprived of that sweet counsel and christian admonition during her sickness and in her dying moments (owing to a delirium which seized her in the first stage of her confinement,) which she so often imparted to them when in health.

At Lebanon, on the 8th inst. Miss MARY-ANN HALL, aged 18, daughter of Captain Joshua Hall; she lived respected, and died lamented.—At Salem, Mr. SAMUEL MORGAN, aged 56.

REGISTERS for 1820.

JUST published, and for sale at the Book-Stores of *R. Hubbard* and *T. Robinson*, the CONNECTICUT REGISTER for 1820.

Dec. 22.

SALT, RUM, etc.

10 hhds. St. Croix RUM.
5 do. new do.
20 do. retailing Molasses, N. Orleans.
100 bbls. Howard st. and Richmond Flour.
30 casks Dexter's LIME.
North-Stonington do.
5 bbls. FILBERTS.
250 lbs. Merino WOOL.
All kinds inspected SHINGLES.
Clear and Merchantable Boards, Plank, Clapboards, Joist, &c.

Which will be sold on reasonable terms by the subscriber.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Dec 22. 7-6w

FOUND,

A SMALL quantity of CHIP, suitable for Bonnets. The owner may have it by paying for this advertisement.

ENQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.

Dec. 22. 7—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, on the 21st day of Dec. A. D. 1819—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Mr. EZRA BENJAMIN,

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. James Benjamin*, the Executor upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Griswold.

Attest. BURREL LOTHROP, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JAMES BENJAMIN, *Executor.*

Griswold, Dec. 21, 1819. 7—

TOBACCO.

TEN kegs Richmond sweet scented TOBACCO, just received and for sale by WM. BELCHER.

Norwich, Dec. 22, 1819. 7-6w

☞ *WILL BE SOLD AT*

AUCTION,

ON Monday, January 3, 1820, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

A FARM,

situated in the town of Bozrah, about eighty rods from the Turnpike Road leading from Norwich to Colchester, containing about

100 Acres of Excellent LAND,

with a good *DWELLING HOUSE* and *BARN* thereon standing, with a never failing well of water. Said Farm is well proportioned for *Mowing, Ploughing, Pasturing, Woodland*, and *Orcharding*, and will make from forty to fifty barrels of Cider yearly. Said Farm is within three-fourths of a mile of a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill, and Carding Machine, and three miles from Norwich Court-House, and is the Farm that formerly belonged to *Benjamin Waterman*, deceased.

—ALSO—

Young Stock, Cows, Household Furniture, and *Farming Tools*. For further particulars apply to

OTIS FREEMAN,
LUCY WATERMAN,
EXPERIENCE WATERMAN.

Bozrah, Dec. 21, 1819. 7—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to *SIMEON THOMAS & Co.* by Book, are requested to call and settle the same by paying their balances, or giving their notes, as they are determined to have their accounts closed up at the end of the year; or they may expect to be called on by an Attorney.

They have on hand a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
PAINTS,
DYE WOOD,
IRON,
STEEL, &c. &c.

which will be sold very low for cash or short credit.

Norwich, Dec. 17, 1819. 4w-7—

SHINGLES.

WANTED, 8000 Chesnut Shingles—2000 to be delivered at the *Lime Kiln*, in N. Stonington, very soon, for which *LIME* will be given in exchange.

N. B.—Persons who have Shingles to dispose of in this way, are requested to call on the subscriber.

JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, Dec. 17, 1819. 8w-7—

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a supply of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which will be sold very low for cash.

Likewise for sale,

One hundred cords oak, walnut, and split WOOD for stoves.

To Let,

A convenient HOUSE, for a small family.

Those indebted to him are requested to call and close their accounts.

WM. ROGERS.

Dec 21. 7—

☞ NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified and cautioned not to entertain or to furnish any of the paupers of the Town of Preston with board, clothing, or medicine, on account of said Town, as the Town have provided all necessary support for said paupers at the Poor House established by said Town, and have employed Doctor *Rufus Smith*, at said Town, to attend on them in all cases, and will not be holden to pay any expence for supplies furnished to said paupers, and especially to one *Andrew Peters*, who has lately been an expence in the Town of Norwich, but is now absconded and is supposed to have gone to the Town of Saybrook.

Dated at Preston, the 13th day of December, 1819.

JAMES COOK,
WILLIAM KIMBALL,
NATHAN BROWN,
} *Select-Men of said Town.*

Norwich, 20th Dec. 1819.

WHEREAS some person or persons frequently take rails from my fence, near Bean-Hill. Any person or persons who will detect any one of these pilfering gentry in the act of taking my rails, so that they may be convicted of the act, shall receive *Three Dollars* from

ABEL GRISWOLD.

Take Notice.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the last of September, a woman by the name of

ELIZABETH MUMFORD.

She is about thirty-five years of age, light complexion and a middling size—she has been deranged for some years. Any person knowing where she is, and will give information shall be reasonably rewarded.

WM. TERRY *Guardian.*

South-Kingston, Dec. 6, 1819. 7—

1000 Bushels Rock Salt,

NOW landing at the store of *Jedediah Huntington*, and for sale by

H. T. RICHARDS, & Co.

Norwich, Dec. 20, 1819. 7—

POETRY.

HOPE.

FLY before me, black Despair!
To my train in triumph join,
From each heart I'll banish care,
And with joy surround each brow:
I am Hope, whose ample wing,
Gives support to soaring love;
From my balmy influence spring
Joys, all other joys above.

I can wipe away the tear,
Flowing from affliction's eye,
Make a promise seem sincere,
And the frowns of want defy;
I can lighten Slavery's chains
By the comforts which I bring,
Disappointments galling pains
In my presence lose their sting.

Wretches but through me endure
Sorrow's pangs, without complaint,
Fancied joys their torments cure,
Distant prospects which I paint;
Mortals all my bounties share,
All before my altar bow,
From each heart I'll banish care,
And with joy surround each brow.

☞ NOTICE.

THOSE persons having unsettled accounts with *Erastus Coit & Co.* or *E. Coit*, are requested to close the same. Those indebted will confer a particular favor by making immediate payment.

Norwich, Dec. 14, 1819. 6—

The Stockholders

OF the *Norwich Fire Insurance Company* are hereby notified, that their annual meeting will be holden at the Office of the Company, in Norwich, on the first Wednesday in January, 1820, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Norwich, Dec. 14, 1819. 6—

The Members

OF the *Mutual Assurance Company of* the City of Norwich, are hereby notified, that their annual meeting will be holden, at the Court House in Norwich, on the second Monday in January, 1820, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Norwich, Dec. 14, 1819. 6—

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the *Norwich and Preston Bridge Company* are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be held at the house of *Ralph Bolles*, in Chelsea, on the second *Monday of Jan.* 1820, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of choosing officers for the year ensuing and transacting any other business that may offer.

By order of President and Directors,

ROGER HUNTINGTON, *Clerk.*

Dec 3, 1819. 6—

Probate Office, Plainfield District,
Plainfield, Dec. 7th 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

ISAIAH BROWN,

late of Killingly, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *Jeremiah and John Brown*, Executors, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

6 *Attest,* *JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

Probate Office, Plainfield District,
Plainfield, Dec. 7th A. D. 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

LEMUEL SLACK,

late of the town of Situate, in the state of Rhode-Island, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *George King*, Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

6 *Attest.* *JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

Probate Office, Plainfield District,
Plainfield, Dec. 7th, A. D. 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. ABRAHAM WILSON,

late of said Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *Mr. Jonathan Hammit* Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

6 *Attest.* *JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1819—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Mr. PHILEMON HAVENS,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mrs. Fanny Havens*, and *Christopher Manwaring, Esq.* the Administrators upon said estate or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign post in said Norwich.

Attest, BUSHEL LAMBOP, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

FANNY HAVENS,
CHRIS. MANWARING, } *Adm'rs.*

Norwich, Dec. 6, 1819. —5

Rev. Mr. Huntington's SERMONS.

IN compliance with the request of many individuals it is proposed to publish a volume of Sermons by the *Rev. Joshua Huntington*, late Pastor of the Old South Church, Boston, to be selected from his manuscripts, and prepared for the press, by his brother the *Rev. D. Huntington*, of Bridgewater.

The printing will be commenced as soon as the number of Subscribers shall be sufficient to warrant it; and the volume will probably be ready for delivery by the day of the annual Election. All the avails of the work, above the necessary expences of publication, are intended for the benefit of the bereaved family; and *for this reason no more copies will be printed than are actually engaged when the work goes to press.*

CONDITIONS.

The work will be printed well, on good paper, with a fair type; it will comprise about 500 pages, or about twenty Sermons. An engraved Likeness, well executed, of the *Rev. Mr. Huntington*, will be prefixed to the volume, and it will be sold to subscribers only at $2,50 in boards; $2,75 well bound in sheep and lettered. Names of Subscribers will be published at the end of the volume, if received in season.

*** Subscriptions received at *R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.*

Anderson's COUGH DROPS.

THE great and increasing sales of Anderson's Cough Drops, since they have been prepared by the subscriber and offered to the public, more fully than any other argument, prove their real value, and we boldly venture to assert that no medicine ever yet prepared for Coughs and Consumptions has gained so much credit, in so short a time, as this composition. If the attestations of persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for this Medicine, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Too often does prejudice by listening to some and adopting the opinions of others prevail; thereby preventing a trial of such Medicine as might afford relief, under the idea that no relief can be obtained. Scarcely a case occurs but may be relieved by the timely use of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, which have proved to be a cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

I, SAMUEL H. JONES, of Salisbury, do hereby certify that my wife has for more than five years been troubled with a violent Cough, difficulty of breathing, and loss of appetite, and almost entirely deprived of sleep; and having tried, as we supposed, every thing that might relieve her without receiving any benefit, I was induced to have her make trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and after using two bottles, her cough entirely left her—she enjoyed her former sleep, which she had not done for years, and was again restored to strength. I can with confidence say I believe these Drops to be the best Medicine in use, for Coughs, and Complaints of the Lungs.

SAMUEL H. JONES.

Salisbury, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or breast, and more or less, cough and weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me of a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low. I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops. And purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Each bottle contains two ounces, and frequently effects a cure.

☞ Be particular that each genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle;

And that each of the directions are signed in writing by JAMES MELLEN, no others are genuine.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson: *H. H. Schieffelin & Co.* 193 Pearl Street, New-York; *Bartlett & Chase*, No. 13, Cornhill, Boston; and by *Lorenzo Bull*, Hartford; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; and *Joseph C. Huntington*, Norwich.

Oct. 13, 1819. 49-6m—

☞ FOR SALE,

A FARM,

SITUATED in Lebanon, first society, about sixty rods south of the Brick Meeting-House, on the west side of the stage road leading from Norwich to Hartford.—It contains between 120 and 150 Acres,—well proportioned for different branches of agriculture, *well Wooded and Watered*—a large two story *Dwelling-House, two Barns* and other out houses—and for convenience of public religious worship, schooling, mills, markets, and excellence and variety of soil, is exceeded by few Farms in New-England.

SOLOMON WILLIAMS.

Lebanon, Nov. 12, 1819. 2—

☞ FOR SALE,

A valuable Lot of Land,

LYING in Chelsea, west society, town of Norwich, about one quarter of a mile from the wharf bridge. Said Lot contains about twelve acres, consisting of *Mowing, Plough-land*, a good pasture, and some *Wood-land*. Said Lot is walled in, and joins the land of *General Ward*, and was formerly owned by *Deacon Isaac Story*, and improved by *Mr. Nathaniel Herrick* for two year's past. It will be sold on reasonable terms, and a credit given if required. For further particulars enquire of

CALEB HALL, in Plainfield,
or to *NATHAN CHAMPLIN, Norwich.*

Oct. 20. 50-tf—

FOR SALE,

3 GOOD FARMS,

ONE in Bozrah, of 150 Acres, and one do. of 100 Acres, and one in Lebanon, Exeter Society, of 85 Acres. Said farms are well proportioned as to *Wood, Plough-land*, &c. and they are *well watered*; they are also conveniently situated.

Purchasers may enquire of

JOSHUA STARK,
Bozrah, New-London Co.

Nov. 26, *A. D.* 1819. 4—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Leffingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale.

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors.

Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26eamtf—

☞ WILL BE SOLD

By order of the Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield,

SO much of the real estate of *Captain John Baldwin*, late of Canterbury, deceased, under the incumbrance of the widow's dower, as will raise the sum of 750 dollars, with incident charges. Sale to be on the premises, on the 17th day of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

JESSE ENSWORTH.
LUCINDA BALDWIN, } *Adm'rs.*

Canterbury, Dec. 4, 1819. 5—

Notice.

THE Co-partnership of the subscribers under the firm of *Erastus Tucker, & Co.* will by mutual consent be dissolved on the first day of January next. Those who are indebted to them, either by book or note, are requested to make payment by that time; as they calculate to remove from their present stand at the time aforesaid. Should any accounts then remain unsettled, they will be under the necessity of leaving them with an Attorney for collection.

All those who have any claims on said Company, either for cash or goods, are requested to call by said time and receive their pay.—The goods which they have remaining on hand, they offer at very reduced prices for present pay or approved notes.

WILLIAM TUCKER, Jr.
ERASTUS TUCKER.

Lisbon, Hanover Society, Oct. 18, 1819. tf-50—

Notice.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, hath limited *six months* from the first publication of this order for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. ZELOPHEHAD CHAFEEE,

late of Woodstock, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

ISAAC HIBBARD, *Adm'r.*

Woodstock, Nov. 30, 1819. 5—

To Farmers.

CORN, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Coal, Boards, Joist & Wood, are wanted, in exchange for Domestic Manufactured Goods at fair prices.

APPLY TO

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Norwich Falls, Sept. 1. 45—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of WILSON'S PATENT

Franklin Parlour Stoves,

of various forms and sizes, with portable grates either for coal or wood. For beauty and economy, has not its equal, giving a beautiful open fire, which passes several times in the body of the stove, then rising and descending in the urn or cupola on the top, passing off into the chimney under the mantle piece, and may be used in the centre of rooms: suitable for cabins, counting-houses, bar-rooms, offices, &c.

ALSO,

Open Cooking Stoves,

with open fire on a large hearth, sufficient for roasting, boiling and frying in front, with 3 and 4 boilers on the top, and tube-boilers of copper attached to the side for any sized wooden vessel—will suit large families for washing, cooking, &c.

ALSO, IMPROVED

Oval Cooking Stoves,

with open fire in front, large hearth, from one to three boilers on the top, to suit families from 3 to 25 in number, with tube-boilers in the end for washing, &c.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Aug. 24. 48—

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE AT

R. Hubbard's Book-Store,

SHETUCKET STREET.

THE Poems of Oliver Goldsmith, embellished with elegant engravings from the designs of Richd. Westall, R. A. A very splendid edition. Price 1,75.

Elements of General History, ancient and modern. To which are added a comparative view of ancient and modern Geography, and a table of Chronology. By Alex. Fraser Tytler, F. R. S. E. Professor of History in the University of Edinburgh. A new edition improved, and very valuable for Schools. Price 1,50.

Russell's abridgement of Murray's Grammar. Price 37½ cts.

Nov. 1, 1819. 52—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES: and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

Patent Cut Nails.

A GOOD assortment consisting of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 20, and 25d. Cut Nails, of the best quality, constantly for sale at low prices *by the cask only*, by Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Sheathing, Drawing, Boat and Slating Nails; Cut Tacks and Brads of various sizes, and Cut Spikes, six inches long—a good article for plank floors.—Orders addressed to the subscriber will receive due attention.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Oct. 20 50-4t—

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

FOR SALE BY

HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, June 22. 33—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

To Weavers.

A LARGE quantity of Shirtings and Plaids to be wove, if good weavers apply. A generous price will be paid, by

ABELL & MORGAN.

Norwich, Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

PAPER.

90 Rms. thick blue demi Paper, suitable for Merchants' and Grocers' use, for sale by R. HUBBARD.

Dec. 15, 1819.

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar.*

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich. H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.

May 26. 29tf—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS I.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
4	: : of	1000	:	4000
4	: : of	500	:	2000
96	: : of	100	:	9600
100	: : of	50	:	5000
395	: : of	20	:	7900
11400	: : of	2 50	:	28500
12000	Prizes			$60000

12000 Tickets at $5 is $60000

☞ *Not a Blank in the Lottery.*

A more favorable Scheme for the Adventurer, we presume to say, was never offered to the public. The one now offered contains more high prizes than Schemes in general of this amount; and, it will be observed, that a person can obtain two Tickets for the same money that will buy but one in a Scheme of any other description. Consequently the Adventurer will have two chances for high Prizes to one in any other Lottery.

Part of the above Prizes will be determined in the following manner, viz.

The first drawn number on the 10th, 14th, and 20th day's drawing will be entitled to *one thousand dollars each*, and the first drawn number on the 18th day will be entitled to *three thousand dollars.*

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent. and all prizes less than *five hundred dollars* payable in *sixty days*, and all others in *ninety days* after the completion of the drawing, which will positively commence on the 2d Tuesday of January, 1820, at Mr. Knap's Hotel in Fairfield; and 500 numbers will constitute one day's drawing, which will regulate the stationary prizes.

All prizes not called for in one year will be considered as generously given to the Society, and will not thereafter be paid.

SIMEON H. MINOR,
JEREMIAH STURGES,
PHINEAS TAYLOR,
THO'S F. ROWLAND, } *Managers.*

TICKETS FOR SALE BY

RUSSELL HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket-street,

and by SAMUEL TYLER, *and*
JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

July 21, 1819. 37—

MUSIC.

MUSICA Sacra, a collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces. Compiled at the request, and published under the patronage of the Oneida Musical Society. Price 1,25.

The Musical Reader, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score. To which are prefixed the Rudiments of Music. Compiled by one of the editors of the "Musica Sacra." Price 82.

Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music. Price 81.

The Hartford Collection of Classical Church Music. By Eli Roberts. Price 1,25.

The Easy Instructor; or a new method of teaching Sacred Harmony. By William Little and William Smith.

A variety of Gamuts, with blank ruling.

FOR SALE BY

R. HUBBARD,
Blue-Store Shetucket-Street.

*** Large discounts will be made to those who purchase by the quantity.

Nov. 1. 52—

THE board of relief for the town of Norwich, will meet at the Court-House, in said town, on Monday the 20th of December instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to hear appeals from the doings of the Assessors.

NATH'L. SHIPMAN.
CHAS. P. HUNTINGTON,
ZEBADIAH HIDE, } *Board of Relief.*

Norwich, Dec. 7, 1819. 9—

Daboll's Almanack, for 1820.

IN large or small quantities, for sale by R. HUBBARD.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1819. *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV No. 8.]

Norwich, Nov. 9. 1819.

NEW GOODS,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
Wholesale and Retail.

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a large assortment of *fresh imported*

DRY GOODS,

which they will sell uncommonly cheap for ready cash. Among them are

100 pieces Bombazetts, of all colors, fashionable, and various qualities, from 1s6 per yard upwards.
Superfine, middling & low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Coatings, Flannels, Baizes, &c.
Rose Blankets from 7 to 11-4 large.
3-4 point ditto.
Pelease Cloths. Salisbury Flannels.
Superfine Toilinett, Swansdown and Merseilles Vesting.
Superfine steam loom and Irish Cotton Shirtings.
Canton and Italian Crapes.
Cassimere Shawls.
Merino and Imitation ditto.
Worsted and Cotton Hosiery.
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick. Cotton do.
40 pieces Florence and Levantine Silks.
India black Sinchews and Lustrings.
Calicoes, Ginghams and Cambricks.
Dimoties, Diapers, Stockinets, Rattinetts.
100 pieces Domestic Brown Shirtings.
Merino, Plush and Velvet Trimmings.
Best English Ingrain and Brussells CARPETING, at the lowest N. York prices.

ALSO,

200 pair Ladies' Shoes,
(manufactured in New-York) of the first quality and latest fashion.

Persons who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call on

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a supply of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which will be sold very low for cash.

Likewise for sale,

One hundred cords oak, walnut, and split WOOD for stoves.

To Let,

A convenient HOUSE, for a small family.

Those indebted to him are requested to call and close their accounts.

WM. ROGERS.

Dec. 21. 7—

SALT, RUM, etc.

10 hhds. St. Croix RUM.
5 do. new do.
20 do. retailing Molasses, N. Orleans.
100 bbls. Howard st. and Richmond Flour.
30 casks Dexter's LIME.
North-Stonington do.
5 bbls. FILBERTS.
250 lbs. Merino WOOL.
All kinds inspected SHINGLES.
Clear and Merchantable Boards, Plank, Clapboards, Joist, &c.

Which will be sold on reasonable terms by the subscriber.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Dec 22. 7-6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to *SIMEON THOMAS* & Co. by Book, are requested to call and settle the same by paying their balances, or giving their notes, as they are determined to have their accounts closed up at the end of the year; or they may expect to be called on by an Attorney.

They have on hand a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
PAINTS,
DYE WOOD,
IRON,
STEEL, &c. &c.

which will be sold very low for cash or short credit.

Norwich, Dec. 17, 1819. 4w-7—

1000 Bushels Rock Salt,

NOW landing at the store of *Jedediah Huntington*, and for sale by

M. T. RICHARDS, & Co.

Norwich, Dec. 20, 1819. 7—

PORK WANTED, if soon offered.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few HOGS, weighing about 300 lbs. and upwards each, small bone and well fattened.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Dec. 15. 6—

REGISTERS for 1820.

JUST published, and for sale at the Book-Stores of *R. Hubbard* and *T. Robinson*, the CONNECTICUT REGISTER for 1820.

Dec. 22.

NEW GOODS,
GOOD GOODS,
CHEAP GOODS.
J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Seasonable and Fancy DRY GOODS,

(which he believes he has bought as well and as low as his neighbors) at a small advance for cash.

75 pieces Super. and low price Cassimeres and Cloths.
60 " black and colored Bombazetts and Plaids.
15 Doz. printed and plain Cassimere, Merino, Crape, and Cotton Shawls.
Scarlet, Spotted, Black, Blue, Red, Crimson, and White Flannels.
Canton and Cancon Crapes. Black Italian Crapes. Worsted and Cotton Hosery, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of Hatter's Trimmings.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

Fall and Winter Goods.

G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

HAVE just received from New-York, a large and general assortment of FRESH IMPORTED

DRY GOODS,

of the latest European fashions, all bought with cash, and principally at *Auction*, and will be sold, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at a small advance for cash. Among which are

60 pieces superfine and low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
60 pieces Bombazetts and Scotch Plaids.
12 doz. Merino, Crape, Silk, Cotton and Cassimere Shawls.

Nov. 9, 1819. 1—

JUST RECEIVED.

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

For a small advance for cash,

LOAF, Lump, white and brown Havanna, & double boiled India SUGARS.
Hyson Skin, Souchong, Bohea, and Young Hyson TEAS
Java and West-India COFFEE.
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Dry Lisbon, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, Malaga, & Colmenar WINES.
Old Cognac, Spanish, and Cider Brandy, Holland and Country GIN.
Old Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM
Clove, Orange, Lemon, Cinnamon, Peppermint, Anniseed, Noyeau and CORDIALS.
Raisins, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Cayenne Pepper, Old Metheglin, Pepper Sauce, Roll Brimstone, Chocolate, Spermaceti and Tallow Candles, Lamp Oil, Codfish, Snuff, Tobacco, Segars, Molasses, Brushes, Demijohns, Hard, Hollow, and Crockery Ware, Logwood, Fustic, Nicaragua and Redwood, Alum, Copperas, &c &c.

JOHN LATHROP.

Dec. 1. 4—

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred casks North-Stonington

LIME,

fresh from the Kiln, *very cheap.*

The subscriber has recently erected a Kiln for burning Lime, in North-Stonington, about seven miles distant from Norwich. The Lime has been examined by good judges, and proved to be very excellent—remarkably strong and very free from grit and sand. The N. Stonington lime casks are a size larger than the Providence, and are offered for sale at the store of WM. BELCHER, Esq. Norwich-Landing, at 14s. per cask, one dollar less than the Providence.—Farmers will find this Lime a very cheap manure. In England, where agricultural improvement has advanced perhaps as near perfection as in any country, Lime is considered a very important manure, and is used in very great quantities—Perhaps the greatest effect is produced when mixed with coarse manure. The coarsest kind of manure may be prepared in a very short time for any crop whatever.

Orders addressed to WM BELCHER, Esq. Norwich, agent of the subscriber, or to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention.

JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, Aug. 10, 1819. 40-4w

WANTED,

100 cords of Wood,

50 cords to be delivered at the Kiln by the 1st of October next.

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150 lbs. Zante Currants,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

Dec. 8, 1819. 5—

NEW GOODS.

THE *Bozrah Manufacturing Company* have just received a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
CROCKERY WARE,
PAINTS, and
DRUGS and MEDICINES.

They have constantly on hand a supply of excellent yarn to put out to weavers.—Those who have had pieces to weave more than 30 days, are particularly requested to return them as soon as possible.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

Bozrahville, Dec. 10, 1819.

N. B.—Wanted a steady Man during the Winter to attend to the common business of a Farm, and occasionally to do chores.—Apply to the Agent of the Factory. 6—

Joseph C. Huntington,

HAS just received and offers for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
GROCERIES, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Norwich, Nov. 50. 8w—4

TOBACCO.

TEN kegs Richmond sweet scented TOBACCO, just received and for sale by WM. BELCHER.

Norwich, Dec. 22, 1819. 7-6w

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.

JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Nov. 9, 1819. 1—

Oil Cake, Stone Lime, &c.

JOSEPH H. STRONG,

HAS on hand, some Oil Cake and Flax-Seed Oil, which he will dispose of at a reduced price.—Also, a few casks best Stone Lime, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

Norwich, Aug. 17, 1819. 41—

Wine and Fruit.

10 Casks pure Malaga Wine, first quality.
15 Casks Raisins.
30 Boxes do.

Just imported in the Brig Eunice from Malaga, and for sale cheap for Cash by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Dec. 8. 5—

FOR SALE,

150 Bushels American Salt first quality.
100 do. Turks Island do. good,
25 Quintals Codfish

WANTED,

White Beans, and all kinds of produce in exchange, by

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, Oct 13, 1819. 49—

FISH & SALT.

200 quintals CODFISH,
150 bushels SALT,
4 barrels salt SHAD,

For sale cheap for cash, or produce, by

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, Dec. 15, 1819. 6—

MOLASSES.

30 Hhds. 1 Tierce and 3 Bbls. first quality retailing Molasses, for sale by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Nov. 30, 1819. 4—

NEW FLOUR.

James N. Brown,

HAS for sale, just received, superfine Southern Flour, in bbls. and half bbls. made from new wheat.

Sept. 1. 43—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST

COLD SPRING GIN,

FOR SALE.

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS. BREED.

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

Massachusetts
SOLE LEATHER,

FOR SALE.

(CHEAP FOR CASH)

at the Shoe-Store next door to Mr. J. W. Kinney's Store.

Dec. 8. 6—

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50 Quintals first quality CODFISH.

Newburg Buck Wheat FLOUR, of superior quality, for sale by

CALVIN TYLER.

Dec. 9 5—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has received by the last Packets from New-York, an additional supply of

Cooking and Parlor Stoves

of various forms and sizes, from $18 to $65 each, which makes his assortment of both kinds very extensive. Those who wish to purchase are invited to call and examine them.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Sept. 24. 46—

SHINGLES.

WANTED, 8000 Chesnut Shingles—2000 to be delivered at the *Lime Kiln*, in N. Stonington, very soon, for which *LIME* will be given in exchange.

N. B.—Persons who have Shingles to dispose of in this way, are requested to call on the subscriber,

JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, Dec. 17, 1819. 2w-7—

Anderson's
COUGH DROPS.

THE great and increasing sales of ANDERSON'S Cough Drops, since they have been prepared by the subscriber and offered to the public, more fully than any other argument, prove their real value, and we boldly venture to assert that no medicine ever yet prepared for Coughs and Consumptions has gained so much credit, in so short a time, as this composition. If the attestations of persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for this Medicine, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Too often does prejudice by listening to some and adopting the opinions of others prevail; thereby preventing a trial of such Medicine as might afford relief, under the idea that no relief can be obtained. Scarcely a case occurs but may be relieved by the timely use of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, which have proved to be a cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

I, SAMUEL H. JONES, of Salisbury, do hereby certify that my wife has for more than five years been troubled with a violent Cough, difficulty of breathing, and loss of appetite, and almost entirely deprived of sleep; and having tried, as we supposed, every thing that might relieve her without receiving any benefit, I was induced to have her make trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and after using two bottles, her cough entirely left her—she enjoyed her former sleep, which she had not done for years, and was again restored to strength. I can with confidence say I believe these Drops to be the best Medicine in use, for Coughs, and Complaints of the Lungs.

SAMUEL H. JONES.

Salisbury, Connecticut, March 28, 1819.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or breast, and more or less, cough and weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me of a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low. I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops. And purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 20, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Each bottle contains two ounces, and frequently effects a cure.

☞ Be particular that each genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle;

And that each of the directions are signed in writing by JAMES MELLEN, no others are genuine.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *H. H. Schieffelin & Co.* 198 Pearl Street, New-York; *Bartlett & Chase*, No. 18, Cornhill, Boston; and by *Lorenzo Bull*, Hartford; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; and *Joseph C. Huntington*, Norwich.

Oct. 13, 1819. 49-6m—

Interesting Document.

The following letter of Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, unfolds much of the history of the negociation with Spain, as well as correct and distinct views, in which our government mean to proceed:—

The Secretary of State to Mr. Forsyth.

John Forsyth, Esq. Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, Madrid,

Department of State, Washington, 18th Aug. 1819.

SIR—Captain Read, of the Hornet, has delivered to me your despatches of the 10th, 17th, and 22d of June, which have been submitted to the consideration of the President.

However extraordinary the conduct of the Spanish government in relation to the treaty, signed on the 22d of February last, has been, the President is unwilling to abandon the hope, that, within the period of six months, allowed for the exchange of the ratifications, a sense of justice and of decent regard for the public faith of the king and nation, solemnly pledged by the treaty will prevail over the individual intrigues and lurking influence which prompted the delay that has taken place. Should this expectation, however, be disappointed, and should the treaty remain unratified by Spain at the time when you shall receive this dispatch, you will immediately make an official communication to the minister of foreign affairs, stating that the ratification of Spain, with the explicit understanding on her part, that the alleged grants to the duke of Alagon, count Punon Rostro, and Mr Vargas, and all others which may have been made under the same circumstances, are, by the 8th article of the treaty, null and void, and will be so held by the United States, will be accepted as valid; and that you are authorised to receive the Spanish ratification in exchange for that of the United States, though after the lapse of the stipulated six months: provided the exchange shall be immediate, and in such time that you can dispatch the ratified treaty by the messenger who will be the bearer of this, in season to arrive here before the meeting of Congress on the first Monday in December: that if the ratified treaty should not arrive here at that time, a full communication will be made by the President to Congress, of all the transactions relating to the treaty, and such measures will be adopted by that body as they shall think required by the exigency of the case; that, whatever their determination may be, the Spanish Government will be responsible to the United States for all damages and expenses which may arise from the delay or refusal of Spain to ratify, and from the measures to which the United States may resort, to give efficacy to their rights; and that, for the indemnities to which they will be justly entitled, for this violation of faith by Spain, the United States will look to the territory west of the Sabine river.

The only reason assigned by the minister of state, ad interim, Salmon, for the postponement of the Spanish ratification, was, the determination of the king, founded upon the great importance of the treaty, to act upon it with full deliberation. This may have been sufficient to justify delay within the period stipulated by the treaty; but after the expiration of that period, can no longer be alleged. Delay beyond that period will be a breach of faith; for the treaty, in all its parts, from the moment of its signature by Mr. Onis, and the ratification of the United States, was as binding upon the honor and good faith of the Spanish king and nation, as it would be after the ratification. It is scarcely supposable that Spain will contest this position, or that it should be necessary to present it to her view in the following terms, of the full power of Mr. Onis, the original of which, signed by the king of Spain, was delivered to me before the signature of the treaty. The words of his Catholic Majesty are, after authorising Mr. Onis to treat, "negotiate, and conclude a treaty, whereby past differences may be adjusted, and a firm and lasting peace established between the two governments; obliging ourselves, as we do hereby oblige ourselves, and promise, on the faith and word of a king, to approve, ratify, and fulfil, and to cause to be inviolably observed and fulfilled, *whatsoever may be stipulated and signed by you*; to which intent and purpose I grant you all authority and full power, in the most ample form, thereby as of right required."* If language so explicit and unqualified were, in regard to its import, susceptible of any doubt, founded on the usage which requires the ratification of the sovereign, for the full consummation of a treaty, there is nothing dubious or uncertain in the extent of obligation resting upon him, by the signature of his minister, vested with such a full power. The following passages from Vattel and Martens, are decisive authorities upon the principle:

"Sovereigns treat together by the agency of their attorneys or mandatories, clothed with sufficient powers; they are commonly called plenipotentiaries. All the rules of the law of nature, concerning things performed by commission, are here applicable. The rights of the agent are defined by the authority given him. From this he must not depart; *but whatever he promises, within the terms of his commission, and according to the extent of his powers, is binding upon his constituent.*"

"At this time, to avoid all danger and difficulty, Princes reserve to themselves the right of ratifying that which had been concluded by their minister, in their name. The full power is merely a commission cum *libera*. If this commission were to have its full effect, it

* "Obligandonos y prometemos fe y palabra de Rey que approbaremos, ratificaremos, cumpliremos y haremos observar y cumplir inviolablemente quanto por vos fuere estipulado y firmado para lo qual os concedo todas las facultades y plenos poderes en la forma mas amplia que de derecho se requieren."

should be given with the utmost circumspection. But, as Princes can be constrained to fulfil their obligations only by force of arms, the custom has arisen of relying upon their treaties only after they have sanctioned and ratified them. "Whatever the Minister has concluded, remaining ineffectual until the ratification of the Prince, there is less danger of giving him a full power. But to refuse, with honor, to ratify that which has been concluded in virtue of a full power, the sovereign must have strong and solid reasons for it: *and particularly he must shew that his minister transcended his instructions*."—Vattel, book, 2, chap. 12, § 156.

"Every thing that has been stipulated by an agent in conformity to his full powers, ought to become obligatory for the state from the moment of signing, without even waiting for the ratification. However, not to expose a state to the errors of a single person, it is now become a general maxim, that public conventions do not become obligatory till ratified. The motive of this custom clearly proves that the ratification can never be refused with justice, except when he who is charged with the negociation, keeping within compass with respect to his public full powers, has gone beyond his secret instructions, and consequently has rendered himself liable to punishment, or when the other party refuses to ratify."—Martens' Summary, Book 2, chap. 1. § 3.

The obligation of the king of Spain, therefore, in honor and in justice, to ratify the treaty signed by his minister, is as perfect and unqualified as his royal promise in the full power; and it gives to the United States the right equally perfect to compel the performance of that promise.

Should it be suggested that the U. States themselves, have, on more than one occasion, withheld or annexed conditions to the ratifications of treaties signed by their plenipotentiaries in Europe, it will readily recur to you, that by the nature of our constitution, the full powers of our ministers never are or can be unlimited; that whatever they conclude must be, and by the other contracting party is always known and understood to be, subject to the deliberation and determination of the senate, to whose consideration it must be submitted before its ratification;† that our full powers never contain the solemn promise of the nation to ratify whatever the minister shall conclude, but reserve expressly, not only the usual right of ratification, but the constitutional privilege of the senate to give or withhold their assent to the ratification; without which assent, by a majority of two thirds of the members present at the vote taken after consideration of the treaty, the president has no authority to ratify. In withholding or refusing the ratification, therefore, no promise or engagement of the state is violated. But neither the same reason nor the same principle applies to the king of Spain, who possesses the sole, entire, and exclusive power of ratifying treaties made by his ministers, and who, therefore, by the promise, on the faith and word of a king, to ratify whatever his minister shall sign, commits his own honor and that of the nation, to the fulfilment of his promise. The distinction is well known and clearly recognized by the law of nations.†

The Spanish government cannot allege either that Mr. Onis transcended his secret instructions, or that the ratification of the United States has been refused, or that any unfair advantage was taken on the part of the United States in the negociation, or that Spain was not fully aware beforehand, of the full extent of the engagements contracted by Mr. Onis. It is too well known, and they will not dare to deny it, that Mr. Onis' last instructions authorised him to concede more than he did: that those instructions had been prepared by Mr Pizarro; that, after the appointment of the Marquis de Casa Yrujo to the ministry, they were by him submitted to the king's council, and, with their full sanction, were transmitted to Mr Onis; that, both in relation to the grants of lands in Florida, and to the western boundary, the terms which he obtained were far within the limits of his instructions; that it was known to, and understood by, him, that the grants to Alagon, Punon Rostro, and Vargas, were annulled by the treaty; that so fully was this his understanding, that, in his despatches to his government, he pointed out to them means of indemnifying those grantees, for their disappointment, from other lands. The government of the United States, indeed, considered the moderation and generosity of the terms to which they had acceded as a pledge that they would be received with pride and joy by the Spanish government. And so, it will not be denied, they were in the first instance received by the king of Spain and his cabinet. If, afterwards, from the unexpected extent of sacrifices which the United States made, for the purposes of conciliation, and of sincere amity, Spain has drawn the inference that this temper may be trifled with, and abused, it is proper, and will be just, that she should be effectually undeceived.

Should the ratification be withheld, it is to be presumed that some other reason than the importance of the treaty will ultimately be assigned by Spain for withholding it. What that will be can at present only be conjectured. If the grants to the Duke of Alagon and Count Punon Rostro, should be assigned, as forming the objection, you will explicitly declare, that the United States have no compromise to make, and will listen to none on that subject. The insinuation of the marquis of Casa Yrujo, that those grants, by the letter of the eighth article, would be confirmed, if dated before the 24th of January 1818, was totally unfounded. Mr. Onis knows that the whole of the eighth article was finally drawn up, as it stands, with the express intention, declared by me, and agreed to by him, to exclude them from confirmation, whatever might be their dates. Mr. Onis, on the first project of a treaty, delivered on the 9th of February, had drawn the article in such terms as to confirm all grants made before the 24th of Jan. 1818. If the article had even been accepted by us in those terms, it could only, by an unworthy deception be pretended that it covered the grants of Alagon, and Punon Rostro, because it had been explicitly agreed, on both sides, that they should be annulled, and because Mr Onis, who always spoke of them as fraudulent grants, of which he was ashamed for his country, has repeatedly declared to me, that he signed the treaty without knowing their dates, but fully believing them to be subsequent to the 24th of January. If, then, the confirmation of the grants prior to that date had been, as it was first proposed by Mr. Onis, positive and unqualified, and if the grants had been completely made before that date, there might be some pretence that they were covered by the letter of the article, though by a mistake common to both parties, of which a just and honorable government would disdain to take any other advantage than that of manifesting its good faith by its cheerfulness and promptitude in rectifying the error, and fulfilling the intention, instead of the letter, of the engagement. But the article was not accepted in this form. In the counter-project delivered by me on the 13th of February, the grants prior to the 24th of January 1818, *the conditions of which should have been performed by the grantees*, and none other were declared to be confirmed. At the time that the counter-project was received by Mr. Onis, he was confined to his house by indisposition. At his request, the communications between him and me were made by the friendly interposition of the French minister, M. Hyde de Neuville—Mr. Onis insisted on the article concerning the grants, as drawn up by him, not for the purpose of covering these grants, for he professed an earnest desire that they should be annulled, for the vindication of his own character from the aspersion which had been circulated here, that he had a personal interest in them; but he had drawn the article in these terms, *merely to save the honor of the King*. It was then observed, that the honor of the King could be saved, by declaring the grants prior to the 24th January 1818, binding *to the same extent* as they would have been upon the Spanish government, if the cession to the United States had not been made. It was known and admitted, that neither of those grants would in that case have been valid, because the conditions, by the laws of the Indies, indispensable to their validity, neither had been, nor could be, fulfilled by the grantees; and their non-performance had been formally assigned by Mr. Onis, in his letter to me of 18th November 1818, as his reason for agreeing to their being annulled. But he observed, that there were grants of old standing, made *bona fide* to persons in actual possession of the lands, and having made improvements and settlements upon them, but who, by the late revolutions in Europe, and the convulsed state of Spain, had been prevented from completing all the conditions of their grants; that it would be but equitable to allow them time from the date of the treaty to fulfil them. To this a ready assent was given, and the article was thus agreed to: limiting to such grants alone, the confirmation prior to the 24th of Jan. 1818.

Minutes of the discussion upon this article were drawn up in writing at the time by Mr. de Neuville, copies of which were furnished both to Mr. Onis and to me, prior to the signature, and recognized by us both to be correct.—An abstract from them of all that relates to this article, together with the draft of the article at first proposed by Mr Onis, of that in our counter project, and of the article as finally agreed to, are herewith enclosed. They will show that the confirmation of the grants to Alagon, Punon Rostro, and Vargas, is as effectually excluded by the limitations in the first part of the article, if their date is prior to the 24th of January, 1818, as by the date itself, if made subsequent to that time. They were not excluded, *by name*, for two reasons: First, conformably to the desire of Mr Onis, *to save the honor of the King*. You will see this distinctly noted in the minutes of Mr. de Neuville. Secondly, because, from the despatches of Mr. Erving, it was supposed there were other grants of the same kind, and made under similar circumstances. To have named them might have left room for a presumptive inference in favor of others. The determination was to exclude them all.

No reliance was placed upon the exclusion by the date, because the grants having been secretly made, and without the usual formalities, the copies of them received from Mr. Erving might be unauthentic; because no copy of the grant to Alagon had been received; and because, if fraud was to be guarded against, it was well known that antedating was one of its most familiar and favorite expedients. When, shortly after the signature of the treaty, a rumor was circulated here, that the date of the grants was one day prior to the 24th of January, 1818, and that this last date had been assumed with the intention at least, on the part of Mr. Onis, that they should be confirmed; without admitting the suspicion that he had attempted a deception for which the language of decency has no name, it was yet thought advisable, that no shadow of a pretence should, by any possibility, be raised after the ratification of the treaty, by Spain or the grantees, that those grants were confirmed, or that either party of the compact had understood that they would be, by the article as it stood. You were therefore instructed, on exchanging the ratifications to deliver a declaration of this construction, which it had been the avowed intention of both parties, at the signature, that the eighth article should bear, in relation to the grants in question, and the only one which the U. States would ever admit. Mr. Onis, by his answer to my note of the 10th of March, unequivocally recognized that such had been his understanding of the import of the article when he signed it.—He added, indeed, that if he had known that the grants were of a prior date, he should have insisted upon their being confirmed. But, without remarking that his ignorance of their dates could have no possible effect to render valid that which he had agreed and understood to be null, and void, it had escaped his recollection that, in his note to me of the 16th November 1818, he had agreed that these grants should be annulled, *because their conditions had not been fulfilled by the grantees*. The President of the United States is yet willing to accept of the ratification of that treaty by Spain. It settles important interests; it secures pacific and harmonious relations with Spain; it provides indemnities to many of our citizens for injuries which Spain acknowledges they have suffered from her; and it gives us Florida, a land useless and expensive to Spain, though, chiefly by its position, valuable to us. But, for all these advantages we know that we have given in the same treaty ample and generous equivalents to Spain; and she will find herself much deceived if, in the hope of making hereafter a better bargain, she now disdains them. To possess Florida, with the full and fair consent of Spain, is undoubtedly an object of interest to the American government; but an object of infinitely deeper and dearer interest to them is, to observe towards Spain, and all other nations, a just and candid, and single-hearted course of conduct, free from fraud, artifice, or disguise. And that which they observe they demand in return. They will neither themselves practice, nor from others submit to, a disingenuous, double-dealing system of treachery, paltering with its own engagements, and spreading snares for the generous confidence of good faith.

You will therefore, on no consideration, exchange the ratifications without delivering the declaration prescribed by your instructions, when you took charge of the treaty; and you will not fail, if the ratification be withheld, to address an earnest remonstrance to the Spanish government against the grants themselves, and the circumstances under which they were issued.

The proposal of Mr Onis' letter to this department, of *31st October*, 1818, was as follows: "that the late grants made by his majesty, in the Floridas, since the 24th of January last, the date of my first note announcing his majesty's willingness to cede them to the United States, (the said grants having been made with a view to promote population, cultivation, and industry, and not with that of alienating them,) shall be declared null and void, in consideration of the grantees not having complied with the essential conditions of the cessions, as has been the fact."

And in his letter of the 10th March, referring to this proposal, he says, "with the frankness and good faith which have uniformly actuated my conduct, and which distinguished the character of the Spanish nation, I have to declare to you, sir, that, when I proposed the revocation of all the grants made subsequent to the date abovementioned, it was with the full belief that it comprehended those made to the Duke of Alagon, as well as any others which had been stipulated at that period."

Here, then, is the express *declaration* of the Spanish negociator of that treaty: 1st, That the grants in question were all in his full belief, when he made the proposal, included among those positively annulled by the date. —2d. That these grants had been made by the King, with the view of promoting population, cultivation, and industry, and not with that of alienating the territory; and 3d. That the grants were all null and void, because the grantees had not complied with the essential conditions of the grants.

Now, what shall be said after these plain and positive declarations, when Spain advances, as the only ground of pretence, that these grants were confirmed by the treaty; that they were dated before the 24th of January, 1818, indeed; but, after the instructions, by which Mr. Onis was authorized to make his proposal of that date, for the cession of the Floridas, had been despatched to him from Madrid? What becomes of his positive assurance that these grants were made for the population and improvement of the territory, and not with a view of alienation? And what was the meaning of Spain in stipulating, that an acknowledged debt of indemnities from her to citizens of the United States, at least to the amount of five millions of dollars, should be paid from the proceeds of public lands in Florida when she now comes and says, that even while her minister was signing this compact on her part, his sovereign by a secret and irregular alienation of the lands, had made its accomplishment impossible? In whatever other light it is to be considered, it is an injury to the U. States, for which they are entitled to demand and obtain satisfaction. When the government of a nation degrades itself, by vagrant and notorious perfidy, those who are constrained to entertain political relations of neighborhood with them are justified by the law of nature, and it is their duty to themselves, in subsequent transactions with such a state, to take pledges of security for the performance of its engagements more effectual than confidence in its good faith. Such pledges are amply within the reach of the United States, in their intercourse hereafter with Spain; nor is it to be presumed that those who are intrusted with the maintenance of the rights and interests of this nation, will overlook, or neglect the duty which may be developed upon them, of taking them.

This despatch will be delivered to you by captain Read, of the Hornet. If the ultimate decision of the Spanish government upon the treaty, should be still pending, on his arrival at Madrid, you will demand it immediately, giving notice that a delay of more than one week, after your communication, will be taken as a refusal. At the expiration of that time, or sooner, if the decision be made known sooner to you, you will despatch captain Read, that his return to this place may, with all confidence, be expected by the 20th of November. Should the ratifications be exchanged, your leave of absence, contemplated when you left this country may be used at your discretion; but if not, the President thinks it best that you should remain at Madrid, to await the contingency of events upon the meeting of Congress.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

† The sovereign who possesses full and absolute power, has undoubtedly the right to treat, in the name of the state which he represents, and his engagements bind the whole nation. But the rulers of nations have not all the exclusive power of making public treaties: some are under the restriction of taking the advice of the senate, or of the representatives of the nation.—It is in the fundamental laws of each state that we must look for the power capable of contracting valid engagements in the name of the state.—Vattel, Book 2, chap. 12. § 154

National Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday Dec. 15.

Mr. Bayly, of Maryland, took his seat.

A bill providing for payment for horses, &c. lost in the Seminole war, was read twice.

A message of the President, on the imprisonment of Wm. White, an American citizen, at Buenos Ayres, was received, and ordered to be printed.

A report on the memorial of James Leander Cathcart, was referred to the Committee of Claims.

Navy.—A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, requesting a partial appropriation for the present year, was referred to the Naval Committee.

Armory.—The Military Committee was directed to report on the expediency of establishing an additional National Armory.

A resolve passed, directing the Secretary of War to lay before the House the Topographical Reports made to him respecting a Canal between the waters of the Illinois and Lake Michigan.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSION LAW.

On motion of Mr. Rich, of Vermont, who observed that either from defect in the Pension law, or in its administration, or because of the total impracticability of giving effect to it, the object of Congress in passing it, had not been effected, the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions was instructed to inquire into the manner in which the act of the 18th of March, 1818, has been executed; ascertaining, as far as may be practicable, the class or classes of cases which it has been construed to embrace, and such as have been excluded from its provisions; whether the objects contemplated by its passage have been, or probably will be, effected by the operations of the law; and, if not, whether it be susceptible of such amendments as will insure the accomplishment of those objects; that, in case it shall be ascertained that, from fraudulent practices under the law for which no effectual remedy can be applied, or from any other cause, the original objects of it are unattainable, the said committee enquire into the expediency of its repeal.

On motion of Mr. Morton, of Miss. a committee was instructed to report, what further time ought to be allowed for the redemption of lands sold for direct taxes, and purchased pursuant to law, for and on behalf of the U. States.

RESTRICTION OF SLAVERY.

The House proceeded to consider the following resolution offered by Mr. Taylor of New-York.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law the introduction of slaves into the territories of the United States, west of the Mississippi.

A short conversation ensued. Mr. T. declared the object of the Committee was to effect a compromise on the conflicting opinions known to exist on the subject; and the resolution was adopted without a division, and a committee of seven appointed. In the mean time, the order of the day on the Missouri bill, was postponed until the 10th January.

In the debate on this last assignment, Mr. Scott, the delegate from Missouri, urged an early decision on the bill to admit his territory into the Union, as if the bill should again be lost, the People would act for themselves, and frame a government without waiting again to apply to Congress on the subject.

Thursday, Dec. 16.

Messrs. Erwin, Meech, and Hall took their seats this day.

Numerous reports on private and local applications, were made and disposed of.

Bills for the relief of James Barbour, James Hughes, and Beck and Harvey, were read twice.

SYSTEM OF BANKRUPTCY.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported a bill for establishing an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the U. States. Read twice, and committed.

The Committee of Claims reported, unfavourable to the petition of Samuel G. Adams This report occasioned a debate. The petitioner commanded a detachment of militia during the war, and received the *due-bill* of a pay master for the amount of their pay, &c. and he asks Congress to assume the payment of it, as the act of a public agent. This was opposed on the ground, that it would establish a precedent for endless frauds. Messrs. Tyler, Williams, Pinckney, Rich, Brush, Holmes and Gross took part in the debate; but eventually the report of the Committee of Claims was concurred in.

Mr. Williams, of N. C. in the course of his observations remarked, that it was due to the state of the finances at this time—which he understood from the report of the Secretary, were now nearly exhausted, to guard against all lavish disbursements. Adj.

The proceedings of Friday are uninteresting. The House adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Dec. 20.

Numerous petitions were presented this morning, and referred in course; amongst them were several from different northern towns, praying additional encouragement and protection for domestic manufactures, one of which, that from the "convention of the friends of national industry, assembled at N. York," was, by a close vote, ordered to be printed. There were also several from commercial sections of the country, praying the enactment of a general system of bankruptcy.

Mr. Sergeant, from the select committee appointed on the memorial of the surviving officers of the revolutionary army, made a report thereon, favorable to the prayer of the petitioners, accompanied by a bill for their relief; which bill was twice read and committed.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of Mr. J. J. Monroe, his secretary.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Some doubt being entertained respecting the true intent and meaning of the act of the last session, entitled "An act in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade," as to the duties of the agents to be appointed, on the Coast of Africa, I think it proper to state the interpretation which has been given of the act, and the measures adopted to carry it into effect, that Congress may, should it be deemed advisable, amend the same, before further proceeding is had under it.

The obligation to instruct the commanders of all our armed vessels to seize and bring into port all ships or vessels of the U. States, wheresoever found, having on board any negro, mulatto, or person of color, in violation of former acts for the suppression of the slave trade, being imperative, was executed without delay. No seizures have yet been made, but as they were contemplated by the law, and might be presumed, it seemed proper to make the necessary regulations applicable to such cases, for carrying the several provisions of the act into effect.

It is enjoined on the Executive to cause all negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, who may be taken under the act, to be removed to Africa. It is the obvious import of the law, that none of the persons thus taken should remain within the United States; and no place other than the coast of Africa being designated, their removal or delivery, whether carried from the United States or landed immediately from the vessels in which they were taken, was supposed to be confined to that coast. No settlement or station being specified, the whole coast was thought to be left open for the selection of a proper place, at which the persons thus taken should be delivered. The Executive is authorized to appoint one or more agents, residing there to receive such persons, and one hundred thousand dollars are appropriated for the general purpose of the law.

On due consideration of the sections of the act, and of its humane policy, it was supposed to be the intention of congress, that all the persons above described, who might be taken under it and landed in Africa, should be aided in their return to their former homes, or in their establishment at or near the place where landed. Some shelter and food would be necessary for them there, as soon as landed, let their subsequent disposition be what it might. Should they be landed without such provision being previously made, they must perish. It was supposed, by the authority given to the executive to appoint agents residing on that coast, that they should provide such shelter and food, and perform the other beneficent and charitable offices, contemplated by the act. The coast of Africa having been little explored, and no persons residing there, who possessed the requisite qualifications to entitle them to the trust, being known to the executive, to none such could it be committed. It was believed that citizens only, who would go hence, well instructed in the views of their government, and zealous to give them effect, would be competent to these duties and that it was not the intention of the law to preclude their appointment. It was obvious, that the longer these persons should be detained in the United States, in the hands of the marshals, the greater would be the expence, and that for the same term would the main purpose of the law be suspended. It seemed, therefore, to be incumbent on me to make the necessary arrangements for carrying this act into effect in Africa, in time to meet the delivery of any persons who might be taken by our public vessels, and landed there under it.

On this view of the policy and sanctions of the law, it has been decided to send a public ship to the coast of Africa, with two such agents, who will take with them tools and other implements necessary for the purposes above mentioned.—To each of these agents a small salary has been allowed.—1500 dollars to the principal, and 1200 to the other. All our public agents on the coast of Africa receive salaries for their services, and it was understood that none of our citizens, possessing the requisite qualifications, would accept these trusts, by which they would be confined to parts the least frequented and civilized, without a reasonable compensation. Such allowance, therefore, seemed to be indispensable to the execution of the act.

It is intended also to subject a portion of the sum appropriated, to the order of the principal agent, for the special objects above stated, amounting in the whole, including the salary of the agents for one year, to rather less than one-third of the appropriation. Special instructions will be given to these agents, defining, in precise terms, their duties in regard to the persons thus delivered to them; the disbursement of the money by the principal agent; and his accountability for the same. They will also have power to select the most suitable place on the coast of Africa, at which all persons who may be taken under this act, shall be delivered to them, with an express injunction to exercise no power founded on the principle of colonization, or other power than that of performing the benevolent offices above recited, by the permission and sanction of the existing government, under which they may establish themselves. Orders will be given to the commander of the public ship, in which they will sail, to cruise along the coast, to give the more complete effect to the principal object of the act.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Dec. 17th, 1819.

The Message was read, and on motion of Mr. Lincoln, referred to the committee on the slave trade and ordered to be printed.

The following Message was also received from the President of the United States:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

In compliance with a resolution of Congress, of 27th March, 1818, the journal, acts, and proceedings of the convention which formed the present constitution of the United States, have been published. The resolution directs that one thousand copies should be printed, of which one copy should be furnished to each member of the Fifteenth Congress, and the residue to be subject to the future disposition of Congress. The number of copies sufficient to supply the members of the late Congress having been reserved for that purpose, the remainder are now deposited at the Department of State, subject to the orders of Congress. The other documents mentioned in the resolution of 27th March, 1818, are in the process of publication.

JAMES MONROE.

Which message was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the committee on Ways and Means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing all laws whereby a credit is allowed upon duties accruing upon imports and tonnage.

Resolved, That the same committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing all laws allowing drawback.

Mr. Trimble said that he had some doubts whether he had selected the proper committee to make the proposed enquiry. It had direct relation to the fiscal operations of the

country, and for that reason, belonged to the family of subjects in charge of the committee of Ways and Means; but, in its scope and consequences, it undoubtedly involved the interests of commerce and domestic manufactures. A few days since, said Mr. T. the House was called on to resolve a kind of divorce between commerce and manufactures; and it was then said, that their interests were in many respects hostile to each other. If the committees on those subjects should find no conflict of interests, (which he hoped they would not,) the committee of Ways and Means, being in amity with each of these, would maintain relations of neutrality with both. Referring to the substance of the proposed enquiry, he said that it would probably have to be made at some future period of the session, and he thought it time to call the attention of gentlemen to the subject. The annual Report from the Treasury Department has been laid upon our tables, and it is known to all of us, said Mr. T. that there is a deficit in the revenue, of five million of dollars, which sum must be raised to meet the expenditures of the next year: and this deficit will be greatly increased, if the tariff shall be raised for the purpose of encouraging domestic manufactures. To this we must add five millions more, to pay the claims assumed by our Government, under the late treaty with Spain. It must not be forgotten, that we are called upon to perform the treaty on our part, and to force a compliance on the part of Spain. If we resolve to occupy the Floridas, ways and means must be found to raise ten million of dollars for the next year, beyond the estimated income of the Treasury. We ought also to be prepared for the contingencies of that movement.

Another view of the subject, said Mr. T is equally important, or more so. It is well known that ours is the only government that allows a credit for duties on imports and tonnage. In all other countries, they are made payable in cash. It is true, that some nations make a difference between duties on imports and duties on consumption.—France is an instance; but the difference is not so material as to require explanation at present. By our revenue laws, bonds at six and nine months are taken for duties on all articles (except salt) imported by sea, the produce of foreign places or Islands, situated on the eastern shores of America, north of the equator; and the duties on imports from all other parts and places are bonded at a credit, of 8, 10 and 18 months, payable in equal sums. Gentlemen, he said, could easily satisfy themselves that the mercantile importers have a constant loan of about 20 millions of dollars, and the Treasury, in that respect, may be considered a kind of loan office, to encourage importations. It was believed, he said, that this system of long credits operated as a bounty to export specie, and as a premium to discourage the exportation of our home produce. That it operated as a bounty to promote importations, and discourage domestic manufacturers, was a true fact, capable of the clearest demonstration. If such, said he, is the tendency of the present system, it is time to begin a revision. The result of the enquiry will show what encouragement can be given to domestic manufactures, beyond the cash payment of duties.

Mr. T. thought the proposed change of such importance to the importers, that they ought to have fair notice of it. As a body, he knew them to be numerous and respectable, and he had no wish, on his part, to spring the question on them by surprise or stratagem; their objections, when matured, if they have any, may afford light on the subject.

As to the drawback, he would only say, that some attempts had been made, as he was informed, to pay the duties in depreciated currency, and get the drawback in good paper. This, if true, ought to be corrected. He did not know that he should be in favor of repealing the drawback laws, but some regulations would have to be made on that branch of revenue, and it was perhaps best to present it and the other subject at the same time.

Mr. Smith, of Md. expressed his satisfaction that Mr. Trimble had thus early brought forward his motion; but he observed, if Mr. T. should succeed in his object, it would be laying the axe to the root of the whole system of revenue. Had it not been for the drawback system, Mr. S. said the revenue of the country never would have been what it was—but for that system the public debt would never have been paid. This was a motion, he said, of vital importance; and he repeated his pleasure that it had been introduced in time to give it a full consideration.

A motion was made by Mr. Silsbee, to lay the resolution on the table and print it; which, after a remark or two from Mr. Warfield, Mr. Rhea, and Mr. Trimble, in which Mr. T. assented to the course proposed, the motion prevailed, and the resolution was laid on the table accordingly.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be required to state to this house whether, in pursuance of the law of 18th March, 1818, any pensions have been granted, which, for reasons which he will state, ought not to have been granted, and what course has been pursued in relation to such pensions, or those to whom they may have been granted.

Mr. J said, he was induced to offer the resolution to obtain information on a subject which excited much interest. The Revolutionary officers and soldiers, or some of them, were charged with the commission of frauds in obtaining pensions under the law of 1818. If this was true, the nature of the frauds should be known and a remedy should be applied. On examining the law upon the subject, he said he was disposed to think there was no power to prevent their receiving the pensions thus illegally obtained. If the law was defective, it ought to be amended.

This motion and those incidentally made relative to it produced some discussion, and some amendments took previous to its adoption.

Mr. Strother moved to amend the resolve by adding to the end of it the following words:

"And the number and names of those who have been placed upon the pension list from each state, and the amount paid in each state under the said law."

Mr. Jones accepted this amendment as a part of his motion.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the enquiry was extended, by incorporating in Mr. Strother's amendment the words "and the time to which they be forged, and their rank."

On motion of Mr Storrs, of New-York, the resolution was further amended, by adding thereto the words: "and also the regulations adopted by the War Department in relation to the examination and admission of claims for pensions under this act."

Thus amended, the resolution was agreed to without division.

By the late Mails.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, DEC. 21.

Melancholy Shipwreck.—The ship which we mentioned in our paper of yesterday, as being on shore a little to the southward of Sandy Hook light-house, turns out, unfortunately, to be the *America*, Capt. Vibberts, belonging to Captain Charles Hall, of this city. She sailed from Calcutta, on the 20th of June last, for this port, with a valuable cargo, consisting of silks, piece goods, ginger, gum and sugar, owned by merchants in this city and Philadelphia. On her passage home, off the Cape of Good Hope, she lost one of her masts, in a gale of wind which lasted 36 days. After that nothing material occured until last Sunday afternoon, about four o'clock, when (the wind blowing a gale directly on shore and the weather being very thick) the ship struck, in a tremendous sea, knocked off her rudder, then fell broadside on the shore, and in a short time went to pieces. Capt. Vibberts, Mr. E. Garrigues and Mr. Wm. A. Field, the supercargoes of the ship, both belonging to Philadelphia, together with Mr. Munoh, second mate, and eleven seamen jumped into one of her boats, and put off for the shore, but before they had proceeded many yards from the ship, her mainmast went by the board, and in its fall struck the boat and dashed it to atoms, and, shocking to relate, every person in it perished. The bodies of Captain Vibberts and of three others, have drifted upon the beach. The remainder of the crew, eleven in number, lashed themselves to the quarter deck, which parted from the ship in about an hour and a half from the time she struck, and drifted on shore about dark. A considerable part of her cargo also drove ashore, and will be saved. The vessel and cargo is insured in this city for about two hundred thousand dollars.

DEC. 22.

From Cadiz.—We learn from Capt. Macy, who left Cadiz on the 4th of November, that the sickness there had rather abated, the deaths having decreased to from 65 to 80 per day. The whole number of deaths by the fever was about 5000, and between five and six thousand remained sick. About a fort night previous there were 18 to 15000 sick and the deaths averaged about 100 per day. The mortality was greatest among the foreigners.

The new Queen of Spain arrived at Madrid on the 19th of October in great splendor. She is the third wife of Ferdinand.

It was reported in Cadiz, that a treaty offensive and defensive had been entered into between Great Britain and Spain. The former promises to assist the latter in warding off all attacks upon the Floridas. In consideration of which, she is to be permitted to introduce cotton fabrics into Spain, and her colonies. The expedition for South-America was to sail from Cadiz the first of January. British ships were preferred to American, when any freight offered, on account, it was said, of two American vessels having been lately captured by the Patriots, bound from Cadiz to Vera Cruz.

DEC. 23.

Lamentable occurrence.—It is our painful duty to state the fact that the day before yesterday, about 3 o'clock, in Broadway, James Stoughton, son of the Spanish consul, and one of the finest young men at the New-York bar, was stabbed to the heart with a short sword, concealed in a stick, by Robert M. Goodwin, of Baltimore. Mr. Stoughton never spoke after receiving the fatal wound, which terminated his existence in about ten minutes. A jury of inquest sat on the body about five hours, but adjourned without being able to go through all the testimony, but met again yesterday, and after a patient and impartial hearing, brought in a verdict, of which (having been refused a copy for publication) we only give the substance; as follows: That James Stoughton came to his death by a wound received from a sword cane, held by Robert M. Goodwin, and which entered between the ninth and tenth ribs of the left side, from seven to eight inches. It was signed unanimously.

It will naturally be expected, that we should mention some of the circumstances that led to this fatal rencounter. But as the unfortunate man who committed this act is now imprisoned to await his trial, his critical and awful situation forbids us to state any thing that may have a tendency to prejudge his case; we therefore shall give some few of the leading facts only, unaccompanied by a single remark. The deceased was professionally engaged in a suit against Mr. Goodwin, who conceiving himself improperly treated, on Saturday last sent a message to Mr. Stoughton, but who declined to accept it—Mr G. on the following Tuesday, walking with a friend in Broadway, met Mr. Stoughton, and insulted him, by using publicly towards him the most rude and offensive terms; Mr. Stoughton, however passed him without noticing him, but presently turned back, crossed Courtlandt-street and coming up, the personal rencounter ensued which ended in Mr. Stoughton's receiving the sword of his antagonist in the manner described in the verdict. He fainted and fell; some person lifted and carried him into the nearest house, where, after remaining speechless and senseless a few minutes, he breathed his last.

Mr. Goodwin immediately left town in the steam-boat Atalanta, for Elizabethtown (N. J.) but was followed by our police officers, arrested and brought back on Tuesday night, and lodged in the city-prison. The speedy measures adopted to pursue and overtake him, were chiefly attributable to the activity and vigilance of Gen. Bogardus.

The public feeling is naturally excited, but we repeat it, it is extremely desirable that as little as possible should be said previous to the prisoner's trial, that may tend to create a bias unfavorable to the strictest justice and impartiality. Messrs. Emmet and Ogden are his counsel.

DEC. 24.

The funeral of the lamented James Stoughton, Esq. took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at his father's house. The numerous friends of the deceased, and those of his aged parents began to assemble at an early hour, and before the procession moved it was computed nearly 10,000 people were present. We have seldom witnessed so great a collection on such a melancholy occasion. The procession moved from Murray-street to Broadway, thence down Fulton-street to Greenwich-street, and up Barclay street to St. Peter's Church, where the body was interred.

DEC 26.

In stating the verdict of the coroner's jury who sat on the body of the late Mr. Stoughton, we copied from the Evening Post. That paper of yesterday remarks (and we understand from the coroner) that the statement was imperfect.—"The verdict brought in by the jury, consisting of twenty-four respectable citizens, all of whom signed it, not only stated the fact of the stabbing, but went on to pronounce the precise, legal crime, in form and words of an indictment, namely, that Robert M Goodwin is *guilty of murder of malice aforethought.*"

THE COURIER.

NORWICH.

Wednesday Evening, Dec 29, 1819

On Friday morning last, the citizens of this place were alarmed by the cry of Fire, which proceeded from the brick building of Mr. Joseph Perkins, situated in Lower-Street, and occupied by Messrs. Trumbull & Breed, in the Hardware business. By the united exertions of our citizens and the engine company, the fire was happily got under. The goods in the store, to a large amount, were very seriously injured—they were, however, insured by the Fire Office in this city, on which the loss will probably fall.

A jury of inquest was summoned on Sunday to sat on the body of *Mr. Elijah Buckland*, who died suddenly that morning. The following is a copy of their verdict:—"That said Elijah Buckland came to his death in a sudden and untimely manner, by drinking an excessive quantity of ardent spirits, being unwarrantably induced thereto by falling into bad company, at a tippling shop of bad fame."

We understand the deceased was from East-Hartford.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL OF SATURDAY.

The *Herald*, Capt. Fox, which has arrived here in the extraordinary passage of *seventeen* days from England, has brought London dates to the 3d inst.

We find there had been no important alteration in the political affairs of Europe.—There had been a partial change of Ministers in France; but Count de Cazes, who has succeeded to the Premiership in the room of Count Pasquier, has been in the Ministry some years; and in the whole new arrangement Prince Talleyrand was consulted! The affairs of France are represented as stable and prosperous.

The new order of things in the German Empire had created some disquietude: But the arm of power was too strong to be affected by it.

In Great-Britain the late tumults had terminated wholly in favor of power and prerogative: and the loyalty of the nation was apparent. Parliament assembled on the 23d Nov.—The Regent's Speech was laconic and vigorous; and the undisguised measures he recommended for preserving the Constitution, and invigorating the hands of government, were promptly commenced and spiritedly pursued by Parliament: in both Houses of which Ministers had overwhelming majorities: and which were daily increasing by adhesions from the Opposition ranks. Bills had been introduced to suppress seditious meetings; to prevent secret trainings in the use of arms and the collection of muskets, and other missile weapons; and to interdict, by heavy stamp duties, the publication of cheap penny bills and pamphlets, which are complained of as having spread sedition, delism and blasphemy far and wide. At the last dates tranquillity was perfectly restored; the loyal meetings far exceeded those of Reform; the standing force had been increased; and other measures instituted, which must greatly abridge the privileges which the English people have enjoyed over those of every other nation in Europe.

LONDON, NOV. 23.

Yesterday the two Houses of Parliament assembled by Proclamation; when the Commons being assembled in the Chamber of Peers, the Prince Regent came in and delivered a SPEECH from the throne. The following are extracts from it:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I regret to have been under the necessity of calling you together at this period of the year; but the seditious practices so long prevalent in some of the manufacturing districts of the country, have been continued with increased activity since you were last assembled in Parliament.

"They have led to proceedings incompatible with the public tranquility and with the peaceful habits of the industrious classes of the community; and a spirit is now fully manifested, utterly hostile to the Constitution of this Kingdom, and aiming not only at the change of those political Institutions which have hitherto constituted the pride and security of this country, but at the subversion of the rights of property and of all order in society.

"I have given directions that the necessary information on this subject shall be laid before you—and I feel it to be my indispensable duty to press on your immediate attention the consideration of such measures as may be requisite for the counteraction and suppression of a system, which, if not effectually checked, must bring confusion and ruin on the nation.

"The necessity of affording protection to the lives and property of his Majesty's loyal subjects, has compelled me to make some addition to our military force; but I have no doubt you will be of opinion that the arrangements for this purpose have been effected in the manner likely to be the least burthensome to the Country.

"Although the revenue has undergone some fluctuation since the close of the last session of Parliament; I have the satisfaction of being able to inform you it appears to be again in a course of progressive improvement.

"Upon the Loyalty of the great body of the people I have the most confident reliance; but it will require your utmost vigilance and exertion, collectively and individually, to check the dissemination of the doctrines of Treason and Impiety, and to impress upon the minds of all classes of His Majesty's subjects, that it is from the cultivation of the principles of Religion, and from a just subordination to the lawful authority, that we can alone expect the continuance of that divine favor and protection which have hitherto been so signally experienced by this kingdom."

COMMUNICATION.

We understand a meeting of the Cherokee Mission Society, of this town, will be held *to-morrow evening*, when a discourse adapted to the occasion will be delivered by the *Rev. Mr. Thurston*, of Newburyport.—This Society was formed a few months since, and now consists of about eighty members, whose design is to aid the American Board in their Mission among the Cherokees.—Perhaps no Mission in our Country has excited more general interest than this; embracing, as it does, the two-fold object of teaching the arts of civilized life, while communicating the great doctrines of Christianity, it promises to be extensively beneficial. The success attending the establishment of the Mission School at Brainard, is already such as to afford a pleasing evidence that the prayers and exertions of Christians have not been without a blessing, and gives abundant encouragement to continue and enlarge this benevolent work.

On the present occasion an opportunity will offer for every one to contribute for the promotion of this benevolent object, and thus manifest a disposition to extend unto others the glad tidings of salvation, which have so long been proclaimed to us, and *make the desert become vocal with the praises of our God.*

Married,

At Griswold, on the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Waldo, Mr. VARNUM ABELL, of Norwich, to Miss LUCY GERR, Daughter of Capt. Nathan Geer, of the former place.

At Brooklyn, (N. Y.) Dr. WILLIAM BUTLER, of the United States' Navy, to Miss JANE T. PERRY, of Newport, R. I. daughter of the late Christopher R. Perry, Esq.

Died,

At Ripley Illinois, Mrs. ELIZABETH KELLEY, wife of Mr. Hez. Kelley, formerly of this city.

Boston, Nov. 4, 1819.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions acknowledge the receipt of 17 Dollars, 76 Cents, as a donation from the Female Missionary Society of Preston, Conn and return their thanks for this generous aid to the benevolent object for which the Board was instituted. *By order of the Board,*

JEREMIAH EVARTS, *Treasurer.*

SALE OF PEWS.

☞ *The use of the* PEWS *for one year, in the Rev. Mr Mitchell's Meeting-House, will be sold at Auction, at* KINNEY'S HOTEL, *on Friday evening next, at 6 o'clock.*

Dec. 29, 1819.

SALE OF PEWS.

☞ *The Pews in the Episcopal Church in this City, will be sold for one year, on Friday next, at the House of* MR. HOWLET BAKER, *at 7 o'clock in the evening.*

Dec. 29. 1819.

Cherokee Mission Society.

A MEETING of the above Society will be held at the Rev. *Mr. Mitchell's Meeting-House*, to-morrow evening, Thursday, Dec. 30, at six o'clock. At the close of the public exercises, the Members will have an opportunity of paying the quarterly subscription, and attending to such other business as may then offer.

R. C. SMITH, *Secretary.*

Dec. 29. 3—

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE Stockholders of the *Norwich Channel Company*, are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company will be held at *Mr. Kinney's Hotel*, on Thursday the 6th of January, 1820, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

SIMEON BREED, *President.*

Dec. 28. 1819. 3—

For Martinique,

THE Brig SARAH, *Walter Lester, Master*, will sail in eight or ten days. For freight of Horses or Cattle, which will be taken low, apply to THOS. W. WILLIAMS, Esq. N. London, or to the Master at Norwich.

Norwich, Dec. 29, 1819. 3—

Wm. Rogers,

HAS FOR SALE,

190 lbs. Russia FEATHERS.

SHAD, and SWORD-FISH by the bl. or lb.—A HOUSE, to sell or let, that will accommodate two small families.

Dec. 29. 3—

ALE.

12 bbls. first quality New-York *ALE*, from Barnes's Brewery.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Dec. 29.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

of a genuine quality, which will be sold very cheap for good pay.

Also,

6 hhds. first quality MOLASSES,

400 bushels Isle of May and Lisbon SALT,

800 lbs. SOLE LEATHER,

A constant supply of warranted FLOUR.

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, Dec. 29, 1819. 3—

For Sale

BY the subscribers, at the chaise shop formerly improved by *Eliphalet Baldwin, Jr.* deceased,

One leather top Chaise.

One canvass do. do.

One cotton do. do.

One do. do. Sulkey.

Two second hand Chaise.

One new Waggon.

One second hand Windsor Chair.

One set of Blacksmith's Tools.

All of which will be sold low for cash or a short credit. by

CHARLES THOMAS, & Co.

Norwich, Dec. 27, 1819. 3w—8—

Rum, Sugar, etc.

4 Hhds. 3d proof St. Croix and Antigua RUM.

4 Bbls. Havanna Brown SUGAR.

3 do. do. White do.

10 Boxes RAISINS—very cheap.

100 lbs. CASSIA

2 Chests Hyson Skin TEA.

2 do. Young Hyson do.

Imperial, Gun-powder and Hyson do.

Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Colmanar, Sherry, and Malaga WINES.

London PORTER in Bottles.

SNUFF by the Bladder, Lump SUGAR, LAMP OIL, &c. &c. for sale by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Who has just received an additional supply of Wilson's highly useful Franklin Parlor, and Cooking STOVES.

Dec. 27, 1819. 1—

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened

A House of Entertainment

at his old stand, a few rods west of the Meeting-House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage, and every favor duly acknowledged by

ELEAZER MATHER.

Brooklyn, Dec 20, 1819. 3—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 27th day of December, A. D 1819.

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Mr. ABIAL BENJAMIN,

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr Elam Benjamin*, the Administrator, with the will annexed upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign post in said Griswold.

Attest. *BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

ELAM BENJAMIN, Administrator, with the will annexed.

Griswold, Dec. 27, 1819. 3—

Notice.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, having appointed the subscribers commissioners on the estate of *Mr. Augustus Lathrop*, late of said Norwich, deceased, and having allowed six months from the first publication of this notice for the exhibition of claims against said estate—All persons interested are hereby notified that we shall meet at the office of James Stedman, Esq. in said town, on the second Mondays of April, May and June next, to receive, examine and allow claims against said Estate.

GEORGE PERKINS, } *Com'rs.*
THOMAS L. THOMAS, }

Norwich, Dec, 29, 1819. 3—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs his customers, that another year has expired since he commenced the distribution of the Norwich Courier.—He earnestly entreats all who are indebted to him to make immediate payment.

OTIS PERRY.

Dec. 29, 1819. 4—

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to trust *William C. Warren* on the account of either of the subscribers, for we will not pay any debts of his contracting.

DAVID WARREN.
NEHEMIAH O. WARREN.

Canterbury, Dec. 23, 1819. 3—

The subscriber

WISHES to hire a *Schoolmaster* to keep the publick School, for 3 Months, in the district in which he lives.

JOHN FANNING.

Norwich, Dec. 28th, 1819. 3—

Fairfield Lottery.

A FEW Tickets in this Lottery, which commences drawing in a few days, may be had, if called for immediately, at

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

Dec. 2.

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, on the 17th inst. a white sow PIG, weighing about 50 lbs. Whoever will return her to the subscriber shall be reasonably rewarded.

DARIUS LATHROP.

Norwich, (Plain-Hills,) Dec. 27, 1819. 3—

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 15th of November last, six Ewes SHEEP, marked with a crop on the right ear and a slit in the same, and a square crop on the left ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

SIMEON HEWITT.

Preston, Dec. 25, 1819. 3—

JUNK.

WANTED a quantity of Junk, to be delivered in the course of the present week.

R. HUBBARD

Dec. 29, 1819.

POETRY.

THE PROGRESS OF REPORT.

REPORT is first a pigmy small,
That shrewdly cautious, dares but crawl;
She whispers this, hints that; looks sly;
Sneaks on, and *squints* and *leaves to lie*,
Gains as she goes; grows bold and strong:
Nor creeps through fear; a pigmy long.

But soon we see the monster rise,
Stride round and swell to giant size;
With uplift hand and accent loud,
Fight and amuse the astonish'd crowd;
Wake all the passions; rouse to strife,
Neighbor with neighbor, man with wife!
Jar and derange the social spheres,
And set whole cities by the ears.

Strange is her form. She runs or flies
With spreading wings set full of eyes,
Set full of ears her monstrous head,
And mouths and tongues that talk one dead.

And watches, listens day and night,
Pleased nothing less with wrong than right,
Hears, conjures, vents her motley tale,
Harrangues, puffs, libels, slanders, rails;
And where permitted most to dwell,
Renders the whole neighborhood a hell.

Late Omissions.

From the Philadelphia Aurora.

Machine for making bricks.—We had an opportunity a few days since of witnessing the operations of a machine for saving labor, and perfecting the execution of bricks for building; the production of the genius of Mr. Adam Stewart, who is the brother of Mr. Stewart, whose uncommon talents in the construction of musical instruments have excited so much interest.

The process we saw in performance was exactly as follows: the power we shall describe afterwards. Into a chest resembling the hopper of a common grist-mill, two men poured constantly a quantity of loose clay, as it was dug from the earth, without any mixture, or moistening, or kneading, or any other of the tedious process of the common art of brick making.—The machine was in motion, and had a double power, that is, the bricks were made and moulded, and delivered from two apertures, without any other aid of human hands than the two throwing of the clay into the hopper, when in a few seconds, from the aperture below the hopper, a brick was delivered upon an endless web, which revolved on wheels intended for the purpose and which in the rotation of the machinery carried the bricks gently several yards from the place of delivery ready formed and of a solid texture, almost sufficiently dry for burning; and to each of the apertures delivered the bricks with sufficient rapidity to occupy two men in taking them off and piling them.

STRANGE DISPOSITION.

A facetious writer in the West, speaking of the superior attractions of a Cotton Country, thus expresses himself:

"My own opinion is, if there was a country where Cotton grew better than any other, though it were so sickly that the people had to breakfast, dine and sup on calomel and jalap, and sleep with blisters on their backs every night in the year, it would be inhabited by Cotton Planters.

The Express with the President's Message from Washington northward, left the office of the National Intelligencer about 40 minutes after 12 o'clock on Tuesday, and reached Baltimore in precisely three hours: Philadelphia in 11 hours 20 minutes; and N. York in 17 hours and 50 minutes.

Mr. Davis, of Baltimore, who has several machines employed in clearing the inner harbor of that city, can raise, with the labour of eight hands, in one machine, 219 tons coarse sand and mud per day. This ingenious American, is now improving and enlarging the power of his invention, for the purpose of attempting to raise the Hussar British frigate sunk in the East River of New York, in 1777, with a large quantity of specie on board.

Jemima Wilkinson.—Mr. David Hudson of Geneva, is preparing for the press, a history of this extraordinary woman—whose life was principally devoted to the founding of a new religious sect in the western part of the state of New-York; but whose followers never composed a very numerous body.

The Columbus is to be commanded, on her first voyage, by Commodore Bainbridge, who has arrived at the seat of government for the purpose of taking charge of her.

Col. Lyon of Kentucky intends to renew his application to Congress for a redress of injuries and losses he sustained under the operation of the Sedition Law.

The Uniontown paper, printed in Fayette County, (Penn.) says, that more than 400 persons in that neighborhood had recently joined the Methodist Society. It is added, as remarkable, that at one meeting, more than 60 adults were baptised.

FOUND,

A SMALL quantity of CHIP, suitable for Bonnets. The owner may have it by paying for this advertisement.

ENQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.

Dec. 22. 7—

Take Notice.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the last of September, a woman by the name of

ELIZABETH MUMFORD.

She is about thirty-five years of age, light complexion and a middling size—she has been deranged for some years. Any person knowing where she is, and will give information shall be reasonably rewarded.

WM. TERRY. *Gardian.*

South-Kingston, Dec. 6, 1819 7—

☞ *WILL BE SOLD AT*

AUCTION,

ON Monday, January 3, 1820, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

A FARM,

situated in the town of Bozrah, about eighty rods from the Turnpike Road leading from Norwich to Colchester, containing about

100 Acres of Excellent LAND,

with a good *DWELLING HOUSE* and *BARN* thereon standing, with a never failing well of water. Said Farm is well proportioned for *Mowing, Ploughing, Pasturing, Woodland*, and *Orcharding*, and will make from forty to fifty barrels of Cider yearly. Said Farm is within three-fourths of a mile of a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill, and Carding Machine, and three miles from Norwich Court-house, and is the Farm that formerly belonged to *Benjamin Waterman*, deceased.

—ALSO—

Young Stock, Cows, Household Furniture, and *Farming Tools*. For further particulars apply to

OTIS FREEMAN,
LUCY WATERMAN,
EXPERIENCE WATERMAN.

Bozrah, Dec. 21, 1819. 7—

☞ FOR SALE,

A valuable Lot of Land,

LYING in Chelsea, west society, town of Norwich, about one quarter of a mile from the wharf bridge. Said Lot contains about twelve acres, consisting of *Mowing, Plough-land*, a good pasture, and some *Wood-land*. Said Lot is walled in, and joins the land of *General Ward*, and was formerly owned by *Deacon Isaac Story*, and improved by *Mr. Nathaniel Herrick* for two year's past. It will be sold on reasonable terms, and a credit given if required. For further particulars enquire of

CALEB HALL, in Plainfield, or to *NATHAN CHAMPLIN, Norwich*

Oct. 20. 50-tf—

☞ FOR SALE,

A FARM,

SITUATED in Lebanon, first society, about sixty rods south of the Brick Meeting-House, on the west side of the stage road leading from Norwich to Hartford.—It contains between 120 and 150 Acres,—well proportioned for different branches of agriculture, *well Wooded and Watered*—a large two story *Dwelling-House, two Barns* and other out houses—and for convenience of public religious worship, schooling, mills, markets, and excellence and variety of soil, is exceeded by few Farms in New-England.

SOLOMON WILLIAMS.

Lebanon, Nov. 12, 1819. 2—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Leffingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors

Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26uamtf—

☞ WILL BE SOLD

By order of the Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield,

SO much of the real estate of *Captain John Baldwin*, late of Canterbury, deceased, under the incumbrance of the widow's dower, as will raise the sum of 750 dollars, with incident charges Sale to be on the premises, on the 17th day of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

JESSE ENSWORTH, } *Adm'rs.*
LUCINDA BALDWIN, }

Canterbury, Dec. 4, 1819. 5—

☞ NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified and cautioned not to entertain or to furnish any of the paupers of the Town of Preston with board, clothing, or medicine, on account of said Town, as the Town have provided all necessary support for said paupers at the Poor House established by said Town, and have employed Doctor *Rufus Smith*, of said Town, to attend on them in all cases, and will not be holden to pay any expence for supplies furnished to said paupers, and especially to one *Andrew Peters*, who has lately been on expence in the Town of Norwich, but is now absconded and is supposed to have gone to the Town of Saybrook.

Dated at Preston, the 13th day of December, 1819.

JAMES COOK,
WILLIAM KIMBALL, } *Select-Men of said Town.*
NATHAN BROWN,

PAPER.

90 Rms. thick blue demi Paper, suitable for Merchants' and Grocers' use, for sale by R. HUBBARD.

Dec. 15, 1819

New Cabinet WARE-HOUSE.

LEVI JONES & FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL,

WOULD inform their friends and the public that they have commenced the *Cabinet Making Business*, in all its various branches, under the firm of

Jones & Bushnell,

at the Brick Store one door east of *Hazen's Hotel*, near the Wharf Bridge, where they intend to make and keep constantly on hand *Furniture* of every description, and of the newest fashions.

SIDEBOARDS,
SOFAS,
SECRETARIES,
BUREAUS, &c.

Those who may favor them with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, *of the best materials*, and with dispatch.

Norwich, Oct. 20, 1819. 50—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of WILSON'S PATENT

Franklin Parlour Stoves,

of various forms and sizes, with portable grates either for coal or wood. For beauty and economy, has not its equal, giving a beautiful open fire, which passes several times in the body of the stove, then rising and descending in the urn or cupola on the top, passing off into the chimney under the mantle piece, and may be used in the centre of rooms: suitable for cabins, counting-houses, bar-rooms, offices, &c.

ALSO,

Open Cooking Stoves,

with open fire on a large hearth, sufficient for roasting, boiling and frying in front, with 3 and 4 boilers on the top, and tube-boilers of copper attached to the side for any sized wooden vessel—will suit large families for washing, cooking, &c.

ALSO, IMPROVED

Oval Cooking Stoves,

with open fire in front, large hearth, from one to three boilers on the top, to suit families from 3 to 25 in number, with tube-boilers in the end for washing, &c.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Aug 24. 42—

Patent Cut Nails.

A GOOD assortment consisting of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 20, and 25d. Cut Nails, of the best quality, constantly for sale at low prices *by the cask only*, by Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Sheathing, Drawing, Boat and Slating Nails: Cut Tacks and Brads of various sizes, and Cut Spikes, six inches long—a good article for plank floors.—Orders addressed to the subscriber will receive due attention.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Oct. 20. 50-tf—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 1¾ to 2 inches thick, and from 18 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Couch Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

FOR SALE AT

HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, June 22. 33—

To Farmers.

CORN, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Coal, Boards, Joist & Wood, are wanted, in exchange for Domestic Manufactured Goods at fair prices.

APPLY TO

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Norwich Falls, Sept. 1. 43—

BALM OF QUITO.

A FRESH supply of the celebrated *Balm of Quito*, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, &c.

Just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD's Book-Store.

Dec. 7. 5—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS I.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
4	: : of	1000	:	4000
4	: : of	500	:	2000
96	: : of	100	:	9600
100	: : of	50	:	5000
395	: : of	20	:	7900
11400	: : of	2 50	:	28500
12000	Prizes			$60000

12000 Tickets at $5 is $60000

☞ *Not a Blank in the Lottery.*

A more favorable Scheme for the Adventurer, we presume to say, was never offered to the public. The one now offered contains more high prizes than Schemes in general of this amount; and, it will be observed, that a person can obtain two Tickets for the same money that will buy but one in a Scheme of any other description. Consequently the Adventurer will have two chances for high Prizes to one in any other Lottery.

Part of the above Prizes will be determined in the following manner, viz.

The first drawn number on the 10th 14th, and 20th day's drawing will be entitled to *one thousand dollars each*, and the first drawn number on the 18th day will be entitled to *three thousand dollars*.

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent; and all prizes less than *five hundred dollars* payable in *sixty days*, and all others in *ninety days* after the completion of the drawing, which will positively commence on the 2d Tuesday of January, 1820, at Mr. Knap's Hotel in Fairfield; and 500 numbers will constitute one day's drawing, which will regulate the stationary prizes.

All prizes not called for in one year will be considered as generously given to the Society, and will not thereafter be paid.

SIMEON H. MIXON,
JEREMIAH STURGES,
PHINEAS TAYLOR,
THO'S F. ROWLAND, } *Managers.*

TICKETS FOR SALE BY

RUSSELL HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket-street.

and by SAMUEL TYLER, *and*
JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

July 21, 1819. 37—

MUSIC.

MUSICA Sacra, a collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces. Compiled at the request, and published under the patronage of the Oneida Musical Society. Price 1,25.

The Musical Reader, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score. To which are prefixed the Rudiments of Music. Compiled by one of the editors of the "Musica Sacra." Price 82.

Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music. Price 81.

The Hartford Collection of Classical Church Music. By Eli Roberts. Price 1,25.

The Easy Instructor; or a new method of teaching Sacred Harmony. By William Little and William Smith.

A variety of Gamuts, with blank ruling.

FOR SALE BY

R. HUBBARD,
Blue-Store Shetucket-Street.

*** Large discounts will be made to those who purchase by the quantity.

Nov. 1. 52—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1840. 7—

Norwich, 20th Dec. 1819.

WHEREAS some person or persons frequently take rails from my fence, near Bean-Hill. Any person or persons who will detect any one of these pilfering gentry in the act of taking my rails, so that they may be convicted of the act, shall receive *Three Dollars* from

ABEL GRISWOLD.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the *Norwich and Preston Bridge Company* are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be held at the house of *Ralph Bolles*, in Chelsea, on the second *Monday of Jan.* 1820, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of choosing officers for the year ensuing and transacting any other business that may offer.

By order of President and Directors,

ROGER HUNTINGTON, *Clerk.*

Dec. 3, 1819. 6—

☞ NOTICE.

THOSE persons having unsettled accounts with *Erastus Coit & Co.* or *E. Coit*, are requested to close the same. Those indebted will confer a particular favor by making immediate payment.

Norwich, Dec. 14, 1819. 6—

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. it will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar.*

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich. H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.

May 26. 29tf—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, on the 21st day of Dec. A. D. 1819—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Mr. EZRA BENJAMIN,

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Eames Benjamin*, the Executor upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Griswold.

Attest. BUNNEL LATHROP, Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

EAMES BENJAMIN, *Executor.*

Griswold, Dec. 21, 1819. 7—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1819—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Mr. PHILEMON HAVENS,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mrs. Fanny Havens*, and *Christopher Manwaring, Esq.* the Administrators upon said estate or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign post in said Norwich.

Attest, BUNNEL LATHROP, Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

FANNY HAVENS,
CHRIS. MANWARING, } *Adm'rs.*

Norwich, Dec 6, 1819. —5

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, Dec. 7th 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

ISAIAH BROWN,

late of Killingly, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *Jeremiah and John Brown*, Executors, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

6 *Attest, JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, Dec. 7th A. D. 1819.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

LEMUEL SLACK,

late of the town of Situate, in the state of Rhode-Island, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *George King*, Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

6 *Attest. JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, Dec. 7th, A. D.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. ABRAHAM WILSON,

late of said Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *Mr. Jonathan Hammit* Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

6 *Attest. JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

The Stockholders

OF the *Norwich Fire Insurance Company* are hereby notified, that their annual meeting will be holden at the Office of the Company, in Norwich, on the first Wednesday in January, 1820, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Norwich, Dec. 14, 1819. 6—

The Members

OF the *Mutual Assurance Company* of the City of Norwich, are hereby notified, that their annual meeting will be holden, at the Court-House in Norwich, on the second Monday in January, 1820, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Norwich, Dec. 14, 1819. 6—

Daboll's Almanack,

for 1820,

IN large or small quantities, for sale by R. HUBBARD.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1820. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [Vol. XXIV. No. 9].

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES,
of a genuine quality, which will be sold very cheap for good pay.
Also,
6 hhds. first quality MOLASSES,
100 bushels Isle of May and Lisbon SALT,
100 lbs. SOLE LEATHER,
A constant supply of warranted FLOUR.
CHARLES COIT.
Norwich, Dec. 29, 1819. 8—

Rum, Sugar, etc.
4 Hhds. 3d proof St. Croix and Antigua RUM.
4 Bbls. Havanna Brown SUGAR.
3 do. do. White do.
10 Boxes RAISINS—very cheap.
100 lbs. CASSIA.
2 Chests Hyson Skin TEA.
2 do. Young Hyson do.
Imperial, Gun-powder, and Hyson do.
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Colmanar, Sherry, and Malaga WINES.
London PORTER in Bottles.
SNUFF by the Bladder, Lump SUGAR, LAMP OIL, &c. &c. for sale by
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*
Who has just received an additional supply of Wilson's highly useful Franklin Parlor, and Cooking STOVES.
Dec. 27, 1819. 8—

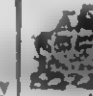
For Sale
BY the subscribers, at the chaise shop formerly improved by *Eliphalet Baldwin, Jr.* deceased,
One leather top Chaise.
One canvass do. do.
One cotton do. do.
One do. do. Sulkey.
Two second hand Chaise.
One new Waggon.
One second hand Windsor Chair.
One set of Blacksmith's Tools.
All of which will be sold low for cash or a short credit, by
CHARLES THOMAS, & Co.
Norwich, Dec. 27, 1819. 5w-8—

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
For a small advance for cash,
LOAF, Lump, white and brown Havanna, & double boiled India SUGARS.
Hyson Skin, Souchong, Bohea, and Young Hyson TEAS.
Java and West-India COFFEE.
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Dry Lisbon, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, Malaga, & Colmonar WINES.
Old Cognac, Spanish, and Cider Brandy.
Holland and Country GIN.
Old Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM
Clove, Orange, Lemon, Cinnamon, Peppermint, Anniseed, Noyeau and CORDIALS.
Raisins, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Cayenne Pepper, Old Metheglin, Pepper Sauce, Roll Brimstone, Chocolate, Spermaceti and Tallow Candles, Lamp Oil, Codfish, Snuff, Tobacco, Segars, Molasses, Brushes, Demijohns, Hard, Hollow, and Crockery Ware, Logwood, Fustic, Nicaragua and Redwood, Alum, Copperas, &c. &c.
JOHN LATHROP.
Dec. 1. 4—

SALT, RUM, etc.
10 hhds. St. Croix RUM.
5 do. new do.
20 do. retailing Molasses, N. Orleans.
100 bbls. Howard st. and Richmond Flour.
30 casks Dexter's LIME.
North-Stonington do.
5 bbls. FILBERTS.
250 lbs. Merino WOOL.
All kinds inspected SHINGLES.
Clear and Merchantable Boards, Plank, Clapboards, Joist, &c.
Which will be sold on reasonable terms by the subscriber.
JED. HUNTINGTON.
Dec. 22. 7-6w

The Subscriber
HAS lately received a supply of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which will be sold very low for cash.
Likewise for sale,
One hundred cords oak, walnut, and split WOOD for stoves.
To Let,
A convenient HOUSE, for a small family.
Those indebted to him are requested to call and close their accounts.
WM. ROGERS.
Dec. 21. 7—

STOVES.
THE subscriber has received by the last Packets from New-York, an additional supply of
Cooking and Parlor Stoves
of various forms and sizes, from $18 to $65 each, which makes his assortment of both kinds very extensive. Those who wish to purchase are invited to call and examine them.
LYMAN BREWER; *Agent.*
Sept. 21. 46—

For Martinique,

THE Brig SARAH, *Walter Lester, Master*, will sail in eight or ten days. For freight of Horses or Cattle, which will be taken low, apply to THOS. W. WILLIAMS, Esq. N. London, or to the Master at Norwich.
Norwich, Dec. 29, 1819. 8—

Wm. Rogers,
HAS FOR SALE,
190 lbs. Russia FEATHERS.
SHAD, and SWORD FISH by the bl. or lb.—A HOUSE, to sell or let, that will accommodate two small families.
Dec. 29. 8—

Norwich, Nov. 9, 1819.
NEW GOODS,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
Wholesale and Retail.
F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.
HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a large assortment of *fresh imported*
DRY GOODS,
which they will sell uncommonly cheap for ready cash. Among them are
100 pieces Bombazetts, of all colors, fashionable, and various qualities, from 1s6 per yard upwards.
Superfine, middling & low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Coatings, Flannels, Baizes, &c.
Rose Blankets from 7 to 11-4 large.
3½ point ditto.
Pelisse Cloths. Salisbury Flannels.
Superfine Toilinett, Swansdown and Merseilles Vesting.
Superfine steam loom and Irish Cotton Shirtings.
Canton and Italian Crapes.
Cassimere Shawls.
Merino and Imitation ditto.
Worsted and Cotton Hosiery.
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick. Cotton do.
40 pieces Florence and Levantine Silks.
India black Sinchews and Lustrings.
Calicoes, Ginghams and Cambricks.
Dimoties, Diapers, Stockinets, Rattinetts.
100 pieces Domestic Brown Shirtings.
Merino, Plush and Velvet Trimmings.
Best English Ingrain and Brussells CARPETING, at the lowest N. York prices.
ALSO,
200 pair Ladies' Shoes,
(manufactured in New-York) of the first quality and latest fashion.
Persons who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call on
F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

NEW GOODS.
THE *Bozrah Manufacturing Company* have just received a general assortment of
GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
CROCKERY WARE,
PAINTS, and
DRUGS and MEDICINES.
They have constantly on hand a supply of excellent yarn to put out to weavers.—Those who have had pieces to weave more than 30 days, are particularly requested to return them as soon as possible.
D. L. DODGE; *Agent.*
Bozrahville, Dec. 10, 1819.
N. B.—Wanted a steady Man during the Winter to attend to the common business of a Farm, and occasionally to do chores.—Apply to the Agent of the Factory. 6—

Joseph C. Huntington,
HAS just received and offers for sale, a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
GROCERIES, &c. &c. &c. &c.
Norwich, Nov. 30. 8w—4

Oil Cake, Stone Lime, &c.
JOSEPH H STRONG,
HAS on hand, some Oil Cake and Flax-Seed Oil, which he will dispose of at a reduced price.—Also, a few casks best Stone Lime, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.
Norwich, Aug. 17, 1819. 41—

TOBACCO.
TEN kegs Richmond sweet scented TOBACCO, just received and for sale by WM. BELCHER.
Norwich, Dec. 22, 1819. 7-6w

SHINGLES.
WANTED, 8000 Chesnut Shingles—8000 to be delivered at the *Lime Kiln*, in N. Stonington, very soon, for which *LIME* will be given in exchange.
N. B.—Persons who have Shingles to dispose of in this way, are requested to call on the subscriber.
JOS. L. COIT.
Griswold, Dec. 17, 1819. 2w-7—

Fall and Winter Goods.
G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM,
HAVE just received from New-York, a large and general assortment of
FRESH IMPORTED
DRY GOODS,
of the latest European fashions, all bought with cash, and principally at *Auction*, and will be sold, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at a small advance for cash. Among which are
60 pieces superfine and low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
60 pieces Bombazetts and Scotch Plaids.
12 doz. Merino, Crape, Silk, Cotton and Cassimere Shawls.
Nov. 9, 1819. 1—

NEW GOODS,
GOOD GOODS,
CHEAP GOODS.
J. W. KINNEY,
HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of
Seasonable and Fancy DRY GOODS,
(which he believes he has bought as well and as low as his neighbors) at a small advance for cash.
75 pieces Super and low price Cassimeres and Cloths.
60 .. black and colored Bombazetts and Plaids.
15 Doz. printed and plain Cassimere, Merino, Crape, and Cotton Shawls.
Scarlet, Spotted, Black, Blue, Red, Crimson, and White Flannels.
Canton and Cancon Crapes. Black Italian Crapes. Worsted and Cotton Hosery, &c. &c &c.
—ALSO—
A complete assortment of Hatter's Trimmings.
Dec 1, 1819. 4—

New Cabinet WARE-HOUSE.
LEVI JONES & FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL.
WOULD inform their friends and the public that they have commenced the *Cabinet Making Business*, in all its various branches, under the firm of
Jones & Bushnell,
at the Brick Store one door east of *Hazen's Hotel*, near the Wharf Bridge, where they intend to make and keep constantly on hand *Furniture* of every description, and of the newest fashions.
SIDEBOARDS,
SOFAS,
SECRETARIES,
BUREAUS, &c.
Those who may favor them with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, *of the best materials*, and with dispatch.
Norwich, Oct. 22, 1819. 50—

FOR SALE,
FOUR hundred casks North-Stonington
LIME,
fresh from the Kiln, *very cheap.*
The subscriber has recently erected a Kiln for burning Lime, in North-Stonington, about seven miles distant from Norwich. The Lime has been examined by good judges, and proved to be very excellent—remarkably strong and very free from grit and sand. The N. Stonington lime casks are a size larger than the Providence, and are offered for sale at the store of WM. BELCHER, Esq. Norwich-Landing, at 14s. per cask, one dollar less than the Providence—Farmers will find this Lime a very cheap manure. In England, where agricultural improvement has advanced perhaps as near perfection as in any country, Lime is considered a very important manure, and is used in very great quantities—Perhaps the greatest effect is produced when mixed with coarse manure. The coarsest kind of manure may be prepared in a very short time for any crop whatever.
Orders addressed to WM BELCHER, Esq. Norwich, agent of the subscriber, or to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention.
JOS. L. COIT.
Griswold, Aug. 10, 1819. 40-4w

WANTED,
100 cords of Wood,
50 cords to be delivered at the Kiln by the 1st of October next

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST
COLD SPRING GIN,
FOR SALE,
Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS. BREED.
Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.
Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

Wine and Fruit.
10 Casks pure Malaga Wine, first quality.
15 Casks Raisins.
50 Boxes do.
Just imported in the Brig Eunice from Malaga, and for sale cheap for Cash by
F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.
Dec. 8. 3—

MOLASSES.
30 Hhds. 1 Tierce and 5 Bbls. first quality retailing Molasses, for sale by
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*
Nov. 30, 1819. 4—

1000 Bushels Rock Salt,
NOW landing at the store of *Jedediah Huntington*, and for sale by
M T. RICHARDS, & Co.
Norwich, Dec. 20, 1819. 7—

ALE.
12 bbls. first quality New-York *ALE*, from Barnes's Brewery;
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*
Dec. 28.

North-Stonington Lime.
A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.
JOSEPH L. COIT.
Griswold, Nov. 9, 1819. 1—

Massachusetts SOLE LEATHER,
FOR SALE,
(CHEAP FOR CASH)
At the Shoe-Store next door to Mr. J. W. Kinney's Store.
Dec. 8. 5—

NEW FLOUR.
James N. B[illegible]ne,
HAS for sale, just received, superfine Southern Flour, in bbls. and half bbls. made from new wheat.
Sept. 1. 43—

Cherry Lumber.
TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,
FOR SALE BY
HORACE COLTON.
Norwich, June 22. 33—

50 Quintals first quality CODFISH.
Newburg Buck Wheat FLOUR, of superior quality, for sale by
CALVIN TYLER.
Dec. 8. 5—

REGISTERS for 1820.
JUST published, and for sale at the Book-Stores of *R. Hubbard* and *T. Robinson*, the CONNECTICUT REGISTER for 1820.
Dec. 22.

To Farmers.
CORN, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Coal, Boards, Joist & Wood, are wanted, in exchange for Domestic Manufactured Goods at fair prices.
APPLY TO
WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
Norwich Falls, Sept. 1. 43—

Fairfield Lottery.
A FEW Tickets in this Lottery, which commences drawing in a few days, may be had, if called for immediately, at R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.
Dec. 2.

PAPER.
90 Rms. thick blue demi Paper, suitable for Merchants' and Grocers' use, for sale by R. HUBBARD.
Dec. 15, 1819.

Patent Cut Nails.
A GOOD assortment consisting of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 20, and 25d. Cut Nails, of the best quality, constantly for sale at low prices *by the cask only*, by Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company.
ALSO FOR SALE,
Sheathing, Drawing, Boat and Slating Nails; Cut Tacks and Brads of various sizes, and Cut Spikes, six inches long—a good article for plank floors.—Orders addressed to the subscriber will receive due attention.
WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
Oct. 20. 50-tf—

JUNK.
WANTED a quantity of Junk, to be delivered in the course of the present week R. HUBBARD.
Dec. 29, 1819.

Literary.

PROPOSALS have been recently issued in Hartford, for the publication of a handsome edition of the Poetical Works of John Trumbull, LL. D. This edition is to contain M'Fingal, with copious notes; the Progress of Dulness, revised and corrected; the smaller pieces which the author has given to the public, and many pieces which have never yet been published. There are also to be an original Memoir of the Author, a Portrait, and four copperplate illustrations from original designs. In respect to the genuineness of this edition, the following notice which appears in the prospectus, is quite satisfactory. *Con Courant.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

This edition of my Poetical Works is prepared by me for the press, and is to be published under my direction, and I am interested by contract in its success.—As the expenses of the work are great to the publisher, and can only be met by a considerable subscription, my friends and the public will certainly in this instance pardon an appeal to their liberality.

The following is taken from the New-York Advertiser.

JUDGE TRUMBULL "is well known to that portion of the community who are old enough to recollect the events of the War of Independence, as the author of various poetical performances, calculated to rouse the spirit and animate the exertions of his countrymen, in that great struggle for national liberty and existence. Among these, the most distinguished were an '*Elegy on the Times*,' published in the year 1774, and the celebrated mock heroic poem, '*M'Fingal*.' The first was a serious address to his countrymen just before the commencement of that seven years' war, which terminated in the acknowledgment and establishment of our Independence, and contains sentiments of the most pure and elevated patriotism, and of national economy, of the utmost importance to the interests of their country, particularly at that dark and portentous period.

The character of M'Fingal is more extensively known, it having passed through more editions than perhaps any other literary production of this country. The effects of its humor and satire were sensibly felt throughout the United States. Perhaps nothing had a more important agency in checking the despondency and raising the spirits of the people at large, than the appearance of this poem. At that time it was universally considered and acknowledged to be a truly national performance, and the reputation of the author was by it raised to an enviable height among his countrymen.

In addition to these and other poems which have been published, the present volumes will contain a considerable number that are original.

It is many years since Mr. Trumbull has appeared in his poetical character before his countrymen. Having been for a long course of years engaged in the duties of a high and important judicial office, his time and talents have of course been devoted to other objects. Having reached the common period of human life, he has retired from public business, and after having devoted talents of the highest order to the service of his fellow-citizens, like too many men of learning and talents in the United States, he is left in old age to encounter the inconveniences of narrow pecuniary circumstances, without any prospect of their improvement except by the profits of the present publication. He has modestly said, in the prospectus, that *he is interested in the success of the work*. This is true—he is deeply interested, as much so as the value of the comforts of the evening of life. Judge Trumbull may be justly called the FATHER OF AMERICAN POETRY.

In point of genius and learning, he has had among his countrymen few equals—in wit and humor, none. We consider the works now offered for public patronage as honorable to our country, and calculated to add essentially to the literary character of the United States. It is proposed to publish them in the most elegant manner, and to ornament M'Fingal with appropriate engravings, executed in the handsomest manner, and illustrative of some of the most important subjects contained in the poem. As the whole work issues immediately from a copy prepared by the author, and has passed under his careful revision; it is apparent it must hereafter be the only edition that will be worth possessing. Having had a long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Trumbull, considering him as a scholar of high attainments, and a genius of the first order, we feel a great degree of solicitude that his success in this attempt should equal what we sincerely believe to be his claims as one of the first literary ornaments of our country."

Latest from Chili—Capt. Coffin, of the whaling ship Improvement, arrived at Nantucket, left Tonga Bay Sept 1. The commandant of that place told him that on the 29th August, a patriot squadron of one ship, a sloop of war, and a brig, had sailed from Valparaiso against Payta, taken it, and burnt the town—that the patriot army had taken the city of Chilian, and a number of small towns near it; in one of which they had indiscriminately put every male inhabitant to the sword; and were in full march against Valdivia; this last being the only place held by the royalist on the coast of Chili. Lord Cochrane had again sailed from Valparaiso with a squadron against Lima.

"NATCHITOCHES, NOV. 8. There are said to be 2000 mounted Spaniards within 30 miles, pushing upon us. They have burnt all the villages, and killed several of Long's republicans. He has escaped; and our Commander has orders from the President to send him prisoner to Washington. We have only 90 men here."

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, NOV. 26.

WE understand a negociation is pending between the Emperor of Morocco and a foreign Power, which has engaged an English gentleman to open a communication on a grand commercial scale with Timbuctoo and Sudan; this gentleman is to proceed through Fez to Tafilit, where he is to have letters of protection and hospitality from the Emperor of Morocco to the Arabian Sheiks of Sahara and Bled el Jereed, and letters of credit to the Company of Fez merchants established at Timbuctoo!

The journey is to be commenced from the Imperial Palace at Tafilit on heiries. Four of these animals are to be purchased expressly for the journey, and each is to carry 40 lbs. weight of rice and other provisions, besides the riders, who are to be Sheiks of Sahara, each of which is to receive on arrival at Timbuctoo one thousand dollars, or an equivalent in gold dust. The gentleman who has undertaken this journey speaks with confidence of its success, and he calculates to perform it in 15 days actual travelling. He purposes to remain at the Imperial Palace of Tafilit 15 days, to accustom him to the rough motion of the heirie.

It is proposed to travel from Tafilit to Fatta in three days, and there sojourn three days, then travel three days to East Tayrasa, and sojourn three days, then to Tazdeny in three days, and sojourn three; then three days to the Well of Arawan, and sojourn there three days; then complete the journey in three days more to Timbuctoo.

This journey will be commenced in February next, and will end in March. During the residence of the chief of the expedition at Timbuctoo in the summer and autumn one of the Sheiks on a heirie is to be dispatched to Houssa, Wanjera, and Darbenda on the coast of the Red Sea; another is to be dispatched southward to Benin and New Calabar; a third will proceed through the heart of Africa to Sofala on the eastern coast opposite the Island of Madagascar, from whence he will return to the head quarters at Timbuctoo; the Sheik who undertakes this last journey has engaged to perform it in three months, to and from Sofala to Timbuctoo, and to collect every information necessary during his progress; the 4th heirie will remain at Timbuctoo, to negociate with the King and others as opportunity may offer; the travellers will receive the necessary instructions how to collect geographical and commercial knowledge, and then return to the chief of the expedition at Timbuctoo who will accompany them back to Tafilit.

This expedition is connected with a plan to land afterwards 500 men at a spot in Sahara, eligible for a colony where the commercial communication will be immediately opened with Timbuctoo and Sudan.

The English gentleman speaks with the utmost confidence of success, to which his general knowledge of the natives and language will not a little contribute. We only regret that the undertaking has not originated with the British Government, because we think that at this period an accredited agent from our Government competent to his purpose would have had more influence with the Emperor of Morocco than one from any other Power in Christendom.

We shall be enabled in a short time to announce the names of the travellers, with further particulars of this new mode of travelling: it is calculated that the whole expenses of this journey will not exceed four hundred thousand dollars, the subscription for which sum is nearly completed and the names of the subscribers will shortly be made public.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 3.

A Letter received to-day from Leeds says, "This town is just now thrown into great consternation by the unexpected arrival of upwards of ten thousand colliers, with six bands of music playing, &c."

From a Limerick Paper of Nov. 26.

In the postscript of a letter to Hunt, in the last Number of Cobbett's Paper, he gives the following account of his plan of bringing over the body of Paine from America to England:

"I have just done here a thing which I have always, since I came to the country, vowed that I would do; that is, taken up the remains of our famous countryman, Paine, in order to convey them to England. In his old age and last days, he was most basely treated by the republican rulers, and many besides. The Quakers—even the Quakers—refused him a grave! and I found him lying in a corner of a rugged barren field! The history of the last seven years of his life is all of interesting matter. I have got together all the authentic materials for a complete history of his life, labor, and death—I have examined all the manuscript that he left behind him and which are in the hands of an excellent person, to whom he bequeathed them. Several works remain to be published, but these she does not choose to have published just yet. I am, however, in possession of every thing necessary to my undertaking. We will let the Americans see that we Englishmen know how to do justice to the memory of our famous countryman; this child of the 'lower orders,' this man who gave the Boroughmongers their name; who gave them the first heavy blow, who first cried aloud, 'Resist taxation without Representation!' who first exposed the mischiefs of the funding system; who first called the Sinking Fund a humbug, who first told the people to go to the Bank, and that, if they did, they would show the Bank to be insolvent, whose principles of political economy are, at this very moment, all proved to be true; and whose predictions are, as to the Bank and its terrible effects, now proved to be prophecies. We will honor his name, his remains, and his memory, in all sorts of ways. While the dead boroughmongers, and the [illegible] who have been their tool, moulder away under unnoticed masses of marble and [illegible] the tomb of this 'Noble of Nature' will be an object of pilgrimage with the people. [illegible] set out from New-York [illegible] twenty two miles off, of [illegible] took [illegible] New [illegible] Eng[illegible] the act of [illegible]

In their name we opened the grave, and in their name will the tomb be raised. We do not look upon ourselves as adopting all Paine's opinions upon all subjects. He was a great man, an Englishman, a friend to freedom, and the first and greatest enemy of the borough, and paper system. This is enough for us."

By the late Mails.

COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON, DEC. 25.

THE Steam Ship Savannah is yet in our harbor, and will probably winter here. She is an object worth attention; and, we may add, the enterprize of her projector and commander, entitles him to respect, and deserved reward. We have had an opportunity of seeing some of the letters from Europeans and Americans in Europe, who had an opportunity of seeing and sailing in this vessel. They all speak with admiration of the performance of the vessel, and with praise of the skill and deportment of Capt. Rogers. We understand Capt. R. means to offer her to the Government, and we believe it will find it an advantageous bargain to purchase her on reasonable terms.

MICHIGAN. DETROIT, DEC. [illegible]

The troops recently employed on the military road, under command of Lieuts. Mellen and Davis, leading from this place to the state of Ohio, returned to this post on Saturday last in good health and spirits. The road is now cut through and bridges made over runs and marshes from this place to the Miami Rapids, a distance of 75 miles. The notorious Black Swamp will be next attacked. Those who have seen the bridges which have been made by the troops, speak highly of their strength, and neatness; and all concur in rendering much praise to the industry and discipline of the troops while employed under the command of Lieuts. Mellen and Davis.

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK, DEC. 22.

The United States Revenue Cutter Active, arrived here yesterday morning from Baltimore, having been dispatched in pursuit of the South-American brig L'Irresistable, for a violation of the Revenue laws of the U. States in leaving the port of Baltimore without permission. The South-American Brig Columbus came down the Bay, in charge of the Cutter, to see her clear of the Cape.

LOUISIANA. N. ORLEANS, NOV. 23.

Yesterday a boat of the United States schr. Lynx arrived here with four of the men, who were concerned in robbing the house of Mr. Lyon in Attakapas, in the month of September last. It appears that part of the robbers made the best of their way to Galvestown, where they were arrested by John Lafitte, tried and all sentenced to death, by a court and jury, appointed by Lafitte for that purpose. The leader, George Brown, was hanged in pursuance of the sentence; the rest were pardoned. The captain of the Lynx demanded them, when he appeared off Galvestown, and they were delivered to him without difficulty.

NOV. 24.

We yesterday mentioned the arrival here of four of the men who where concerned in the robbery of Mr. Lyon, of Attakapas, in September last; their names are John Hale, Wm. Thompson, Henry Myer, alias Lighthought, and Charles Slater. These were all surrendered by John Lafitte to Capt. Madison of the U. S. schr. Lynx, with the exception of Myer, alias Lighthought; who was taken in the bay of Galvestown, by the boats of the Lynx. As these men will be tried in this state, we deem it improper to say any thing in relation to their offence. But it may be interesting to the public, and a salutary warning to those deluded men who are disposed to engage in similar practices to be made acquainted with the hardships and dangers endured by a gang of thieves after they had perpetrated their crime and got fairly off with their plunder. It will prove to this description of persons, that, though they may fly for refuge to the most remote and secluded parts of the country; though they may seek shelter among the savages on the banks of the Sabine, or the banditti of Galvestown, the hand of justice is sure to strike them at last.

It appears that while they were encamped on the banks of the Sabine, they were attacked by a party of riflemen who had pursued them from the vicinity of the plantation which had been the theatre of their depredations and who made prisoners of part of them and retook all their plunder. The remainder of them determined to make their way to Galvestown. But, a few days after they set out, being closely pursued by a boat, which proved to be one belonging to the Lynx, they betook themselves to the prairie, and two days afterwards they lost one of their number, John Brown, who fell down and died through fatigue and hunger. On the 6th day three more, viz. Lightner, Kelley and Smith, left them to go to an Indian village on the Sabine, and have not since been heard of. On the seventh day in swimming over a creek, lost all their arms and ammunition; and on the eight day were compelled to kill Camp, an Italian, and to subsist on his body. On the twelfth day they arrived opposite Galvestown. In crossing the bay, they were pursued by a boat belonging to the Lynx, and one of them Myer) was taken. The rest on their arrival at Galvestown, were apprehended by John Lafitte, the soi disant governor, who ordered them to be tried by a court and jury, by whom they were sentenced to death, and their leader, George Brown, was actually executed. Lafitte was induced to pardon the rest, as he observes, by the intreaties of the inhabitants of the country.

NATCHITOCHES, NOV. 24.

The inhabitants from Texas are coming in after being robbed of every thing. Mr. Birdsall, (lately from New-York) returned yesterday in a most miserable situation. He has lost every thing but some negroes. They took his clothing, and burnt his house and corn-field."

VERMONT. RUTLAND, DEC. 27.

The murder of Colvin alive.—The advertisement published in our paper, of the 20th [illegible] and the letter from Mr. Chadwick, published in our last, have resulted in the happy discovery of Russel Colvin, for the murder of whom, Stephen and Jesse Boorn, of Manchester, in this state, were lately tried, found guilty, and condemned to be hung on the 28th January next. Wonderful as it may appear it is true.—On the publication of Mr. Chadwick's letter in the New-York Evening Post, much interest was excited. Mr. Whelpley, of New-York, had been acquainted with Colvin and his family in Manchester, and on being acquainted with the circumstances, immediately set off for the purpose of ascertaining the facts.—Colvin was found at the house of Mr. William Polhemus, in Dover, Monmouth county, New-Jersey, when he was recognized by Mr. Whelpley, as the same man sought for. He has been with Mr. Polhemus since March or April, 1813. He was immediately brought to New-York, and it is due to the honorable corporation of that city, to say, that with a spirit of humanity, and zeal for the relief of two suffering mortals, whose lives and liberties were unjustly held in jeopardy, they sent forward and advanced money to defray the expense of Colvin and an attendant to Vermont.—On Monday of last week, Colvin started from New-York, in the mail stage, accompanied by Mr. Whelpley, and on Wednesday arrived safe at Manchester. We understand that on his arrival, Stephen Boorn, who was then confined, was immediately released from his shackles, and set at liberty. And in testimony of the great joy and gladness on the occasion, 50 guns were given, the first of which was discharged by the said Stephen.

Jesse Boorn, having had his punishment commuted to State's Prison for life, did not participate in these expressions of gladness, but ere this, has doubtless heard the glad tidings. The trial of the Boorns, exhibits a curiosity, not to be conceived, and the discovery of Colvin renders it still more interesting. It is now published and for sale.

R. ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, DEC. 18.

A letter from a young gentleman in Savannah, to his father in this town, dated Nov 12, mentions, that of 120 Irishmen who arrived there in one vessel the last of September, not one of them now survives! The total number of deaths in the city during the month of September, was computed at 400!

National Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Dec. 21.

LOSSES IN THE SEMINOLE WAR.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Livermore in the chair, on the bill to provide for the payment for horses and other property lost, captured, or destroyed, during the Seminole war.

The bill gave rise to considerable discussion, principally on the expediency of paying for the loss of horses, for whose use the riders received from the United States a compensation at the rate of forty cents per day. Another question was incidentally brought in to view—the legality of the service of the persons now claiming compensation; or rather the legality of the orders by which they were called into service.

The result of the business was, that, at rather a late hour, the bill was reported from the committee of the whole to the house; when

A motion was made by Mr. Storrs, to postpone the bill indefinitely, on the ground that the principle of the bill was incorrect, and not the less so because of there being a precedent for it.

The house adjourned before deciding on Mr. Storrs' motion.

Wednesday, Dec. 22.

Mr. Smyth of Va. submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be instructed to cause to be prepared and laid before this house, at the next session of Congress, a system of martial law, and a system of field service, and police, for the government of the army of the United States.

LOSSES IN SEMINOLE WAR.

The house then resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the payment for horses or other property lost, captured, or destroyed during the Seminole War. The debate on the motion for indefinite postponement was resumed, and continued nearly until sunset; when the question thereon was decided in the negative, by the following vote—For the postponement, 40—Against it 94.

Mr Rea, then moved an amendment to the bill: but, before acting on it, the house adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 23.

Mr. Hill, of Massachusetts submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a National University within the district of Columbia: and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The question being taken on the adoption of the resolution, it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the law of forfeiture, that the actual settler and cultivator of the soil shall have a preference of re-entry after his lands shall have been forfeited to the U. States, and before they shall be exposed to public sale.

On the question to agree to this resolution, the House divided, without debate; and it was agreed to—64 votes to 53.

On motion of Mr. Foot, of Con. after a few words from him and Mr. Storrs, respecting its object, the following resolve was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this house the rules and regulations established by the commissioner, and adopted by the War department, in relation to the execution of the "act to authorize the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," passed the 9th of April, 1816; particularly in relation to horses lost.

On motion of Mr. Cook, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Public Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing so much of an act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a surveyor of the public lands in the territory of Illinois and Missouri," passed April 29, 1816, as authorizes the said surveyor to have the lands in [illegible] surveyed according [illegible] the said recited act: and to enquire into the expediency of providing for the appointment of a separate surveyor of the public lands within said state.

The bill to authorize the payment for horses or other property lost, captured, or destroyed, during the Seminole War, being called for, Mr. Foot moved that the further consideration thereof be postponed, with a view to the reception, before acting upon it, of the information contemplated by a resolution this day passed, on his motion.—The motion was opposed by Mr. [illegible] of Virginia, and Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, but was determined in the affirmative [illegible] so the bill was for the present postponed.

Monday, Dec. 27.

On motion of Mr. Cannon, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this House a statement, shewing the whole amount of money that has been expended by the general government on the military academy at West Point in the state of New York, [illegible] that have been educated there from each state, district or territory, and their names, also, an estimate of the sums necessary to be appropriated for said institution for each of the next succeeding three years.

The Speaker laid before the House a memorial from sundry citizens, late Cadets at the military academy at West-Point, alleging certain improper conduct in the officer commanding at the academy, and requesting an enquiry into the same; accompanied by sundry papers in support of the charges made. The memorial and papers were, by a vote of 78 to 46, referred to the military committee in preference to a motion of Mr. Foot to refer them to the judiciary committee, and ordered to be printed.

Tuesday, Dec. 28.

RESTRICTION OF SLAVERY.

Mr. Taylor, of New-York, rose and stated, that he was instructed by the committee to whom had been referred the resolution of the 15th inst. directing an enquiry into the expediency of prohibiting the extension of slavery in the territories of the United States, to ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Mr T. gave as a reason for this motion, that the committee had found that, after a free interchange of opinions, they could not, consistently with their ideas of public duty, come to any conclusion, or agree on any report which could promise to unite in any degree the conflicting views of the house on this question.

The question was taken on discharging the committee from the further consideration of the subject, and agreed to.

Mr. Taylor, then, as he observed, to bring the question before the house, at a proper time and in a distinct shape, and not with a view to invite a discussion on it at this time, moved the following resolution:

'Resolved, That a committee be appointed with instructions to report a bill prohibiting the further admission of slaves into the territories of the U. S. west of the river Mississippi.'

The question was taken on postponing the question, and decided in the affirmative, by a vote of 85 votes to 62.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 28.

Mr. Logan, of Kentucky, submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That, as the content and happiness of the people cannot be expected, under collisions and the want of harmony between their governments: that, therefore, the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire whether provision may not be duly made, by law, for the removal from any state of the branches of the United States, upon the request of the legislature of such state; except during those periods of war, when the public good and exigencies of the nation shall otherwise require.

Resolved, That the said committee be also instructed to enquire whether the charter of the Bank of the U. S. cannot be so amended as that any citizen of the U. S. may obtain information from the bank or its branches, of the amount of debt due, or which shall have been contracted therein, by any person or persons whatsoever, either as principal or endorser.

And that in order more effectually to guard against the partialities and favoritism into which institutions of the kind are so prone to run, and to prevent, in some degree, as a consequence thereof, sacrifices of property, and the reduction of civil and political rights, Resolved, That the said committee be further instructed to enquire whether provision cannot be regularly made by law, for requiring that from and after the —— day of —— the proper officers of those banks shall certify to the government the names, with the sums, of all persons or firms, indebted to the respective banks, where the amount shall exceed the sum of —— dollars, and the duration of those debts shall have been for a greater length of time than ——.

Wanted to Purchase,

CORN, Rye, Oats, Hay and dry Walnut Wood, to be delivered at the Nail Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

A consignment of Chaise, Waggon and Cart Wheel Boxes, of various sizes, English Blistered Steel of the very best quality, Liverpool Coal, and Nova Scotia Grindstones—Also Cut Nails and Brads as usual.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Jan. 5. 9—

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, on the [illegible] inst an indented *Negro Boy*, about 15 years of age, named

MARVIN WARREN.

All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting said Boy, on penalty of the law.

HENRY HAZEN.

Franklin, Jan. 5, 1820. 9—

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 5, 1820.

From the National Intelligencer, Dec. 25.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned over, on Thursday, until Monday, the recess gives an opportunity to the upholsterers to finish [illegible] Houses and make some [illegible]. The [illegible] of the Hall of Representatives [illegible] has been much improved by the crimson curtains recently festooned behind the pillars. That Hall [illegible] is daily more admired and more approved.—

Stocks.—United States six per cents, are now two or three per cent above par. Indeed, we are informed, that information has been communicated to gentlemen in this city, that, if the government finds a loan to be necessary, it may obtain any quantity of money in the Eastern cities at five per cent provided the loan be made irredeemable for from 12 to 15 years.

As some of our brother Editors impute to us the sentiments expressed in the essays we have published in favor of the establishment of a Paper Currency, it is perhaps proper explicitly to state, that we are by no means convinced that a paper currency representing credit, is preferable to a paper representing specie. We are opposed to any measure intended to arrest the fermentation now going on in the currency of the country, which, with the exception of the mere froth and dregs, is, by the process, becoming purer and purer. Though opposed to such a measure, however, we do not see how any prejudice can result to any interest from an issue of Treasury Notes, of no larger aggregate amount than is necessary to supply the estimated deficiency in the Revenue, for the ensuing year.

A writer in the Democratic Press objects to the increase of the Navy by building 74's and Frigates, rather than sloops of war and smaller vessels, which are represented as of great efficiency for service. This is a subject we are not much acquainted with, but enough so to understand and repeat the reasons which we have heard given for this course. The description of vessels, so much recommended, can be built in a few months or even weeks, the timber being at hand. To procure the timber, and build vessels of the largest class, requires almost as many years. Our Navy is sufficiently large for present purposes, and it is increased with prospective views. It is because the foundation of a fabric is laid before its superstructure, that large vessels are built at leisure, whilst smaller vessels can be easily multiplied when occasion calls for their employment.

From the Baltimore Telegraph, Dec 30.

We would ask some of our vigilant officers, whose duty it is to guard that portion of our "virtuous citizens," whether a privateer with 30 or a hundred men, did not depart on Friday last, by stealth or otherways, without the shadow of a clearance? If yes, whose fault was it? No doubt she will be sworn to hereafter as bona fide Artegas or Venezuelian, entirely equipped or manned abroad, merely put in here to repair—that's all.

This is the identical privateer, we are informed, that damaged her rudder in Hampton Roads some short time since, having just left Norfolk, and gave us the preference of repairs, although that port was but comparatively a few miles distant.

"*Straws show which way the wind blows.*"

The National Intelligencer of Friday remarks, "The editors of the Baltimore Federal Republican keep up the fire against privateering and slave trading. We would lend them our feeble aid had we the same means of getting at the facts." We rejoice to hear it. The respectable conductors of that valuable paper can greatly "aid," by an occasional expose of the [illegible], as we know it will at least give the delegates assembled in the national legislature an opportunity of knowing to how disgraceful an extent those scenes are carried, and of whom we pray [illegible] our city and country from the stigma these atrocious and immoral scenes, if permitted, will entail upon us.

Capt. Mearom, arrived at Provincetown from India, reports that the British frigate Liverpool, Capt. Collier, sailed from the Isle of France 10th of Sept. on an expedition against the pirates in the Gulf of Persia, who had been unusually numerous and daring. In opening the Mozambique channel the Tartar was fired into by a ship which showed Spanish colors, after two shots she hauled down her colors and hoisted the Buenos Ayres flag, fired a third time, and bore up under all sail afore the wind.

The Tartar passed St. Helena on the 23th of October and was informed Bonaparte was in good health at that time.

We are sorry to learn (says the Vermont Standard) that an erroneous impression has gone abroad respecting the conviction of Stephen and Jesse Boorn, at Manchester, for the murder of Russel Colvin. They were not convicted upon the oaths of their neighbors," as has been stated in some of the papers, and we learn from good authority that the dreams were not attempted to be introduced as evidence against them, in Court.

The Kentucky Velocipede.—In Kentucky a great improvement has been made in the Velocipede—a machine which, by the mere impulse of the body, enables a person with all possible ease, to travel at the rate of nine miles an hour. The improvement consists in having changed the body of the machine into the form of a fish, with the head of a horse, and made completely water proof; so that it not only floats, but enables the traveller to cross the rivers and lakes with which this continent abounds: at the same time, he has the advantage of carrying along with him, in the body of the animal his provisions and baggage. This wonderful creature has been named the *Alligator Horse.*

Gen Devereux is said to have obtained in London for the Venezuelan agent a loan of 200,000l. on bills on the Government of Chili.

VIEWS OF KENTUCKY.

Extract from acting Gov. Slaughter's address to the Legislature of Kentucky.

"The situation of the independent banks, requires your immediate and particular attention. Many of them have forfeited their charters by refusing to redeem their paper; it is doubtful whether they can recover the debts due them without the interference of the Legislature; and a majority of the stockholders of many of them still in operation, are disposed to close their business and dissolve the corporation, but doubts are entertained of their [illegible]. I would advise provision to be made for winding up the concerns of such as have incurred a forfeiture, by the agency of directors or trustees appointed for that purpose; and likewise empowering the stockholders or a majority of them in those institutions which have not yet failed to fulfil their engagements, to surrender their charters upon the payment of their debts. The disordered state of our currency is a subject of general complaint, and attended with much inconvenience to the people. Convinced of the justice and necessity of the measure, and to secure them against fraud and imposition, I did, in my communication at the last session, recommend the passage of a law making the directors and stockholders of banks individually, responsible for the redemption of their notes; and I am induced, by occurrences since that period, to press it once more on your consideration."

"The capital of the Bank of the United States, is thirty five millions of dollars, with the power of issuing bills to the amount of one hundred and five millions; an amount greater, it is believed, than can be wholesomely circulated for half a century to come. The President and Directors, consisting of twenty five are to direct and control this mighty mass of circulating medium—the entire money used by the American republics—republics in name only; for, according to the position above stated, the President and Directors of this institution are to govern the nation. They direct and control the money, and of course possess the power of the nation. This Bank, then, is to be a disguised aristocracy, enormous in stature, and invincible in strength. It is even now attempting, while an infant, to strangle the states; and the nation, though destined to be its next victim, has uttered, in smiles, its approbation of the horrid deed. It may be thought that I speak too plain on this subject—disguise is not one of my habits—duty bids me speak, and the importance of the subject demands that I should speak plainly. I do believe that the existence of the Bank of the United States is incompatible with republican civil liberty; the only shape of liberty worth, in my belief, maintaining or contending for.—For its maintenance, my humble but most zealous efforts have been devoted, in some one of the different departments of this state, for upwards of twenty years. For its support I hastened, at an advanced age, to the standard of my country, and hazarded every thing on the plains of New-Orleans, and thought the privation and hazard small, as every freeman ought, compared with the mighty object. In support of that great object, I shall hold myself bound, during the retention of my faculties, to exert them when their exertions may be required by my country. I feel, therefore, that I should not disguise what duty bids me speak on this subject; and therefore, I again recommend it emphatically to your special attention.

From the Poughkeepsie Observer, Dec. 22

We publish to-day a brief statement of a case, for a malicious and vexatious hindrance on the public highway. A mere summary of the testimony is given. It was a case of peculiar aggravation. The suit was brought for the sake of public example. At its commencement the plaintiff directed the justice, that the verdict, whatever it might be, when collected, should be paid over to the County Treasurer, for the use of the poor. Mr. Plummer deserves great credit for bringing this case before a jury. It is a duty which every individual owes to the community, of which he is a member, to notice such conduct, whenever and wherever it may appear. Not a week passes, but we hear of some outrage or aggression on the public highways in this country, and particularly on the Dutchess Turnpike. It is high time that the law was rigorously enforced; and we hope this case will not only be a warning to those who are guilty of such conduct, but that it may stimulate others to bring them to exemplary punishment.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

William Plummer vs. Abner Darling.—This was a special action on the case. The plaintiff declared for a malicious and vexatious hindrance on the public highway, to his damage of fifty dollars. Plea, the general issue. The cause came on to be tried before Daniel Hebard, Esq. one of the justices of the peace in and for the county of Dutchess, on the 18th day of December, 1819.

The plaintiff proved that he, in company with three others, was returning from serving on the court martial of the 20th brigade—that they overtook the defendant and his father in a two horse waggon, going very slow—that as it was towards evening, and they had about 14 miles to ride, they requested the defendant to drive faster, or permit them to pass—that the defendant would do neither—that frequently when asked permission, he would tell them or wave his hand for them to pass—that when they came up with him, and in the act of passing, he would rein his horses in before them, and again let his horses walk or go on a slow trot—this was often repeated—and the plaintiff was thus hindered in the most malicious and vexatious manner for rising three miles.

The defendant endeavored to palliate, by attempting to show the viciousness of his horse.

The Jury retired, and in a short time returned a verdict for the plaintiff of *thirty dollars and costs of suit.*

We understand, that the Providence, Merchant's, Roger Williams, Union, and Eagle Banks, have come to the resolution not to receive, from this day, the notes of the following Banks, except at *a discount!* Warren, Bristol, Newport, R. I. Central, Pawtuxet, Warwick, Cranston, Smithfield Union, Manufacturer's and Pawtucket; and the bills of the other Banks in the State they do not receive at any rate.—*Providence Patriot.*

Extract of a letter from the Council Bluffs, dated Oct. 9, 1819.

"This is a most beautiful situation, the air exceedingly pure and dry, and the climate entirely healthy. It is a fine position for a strong military post, being a point which will hold in check the Pahis, Otto's, Ioway's, Maha's and some bands of the Sioux, all living within three or four days march and able to bring into the field four thousand warriors. The Pawnees live up the Platte in three bands but perfectly united, have 2000 warriors, and are the terror of the surrounding tribes. They have never felt the arms of the United States, and have ever been very careful to avoid giving us displeasure.—You have heard of the robbery committed by them on some of the gentlemen of Major Long's boat. Besides that they took two Americans from the Arkansas this summer, and detained them as prisoners until lately. The Spaniards they consider as their lawful prey. The frontiers of Mexico, separated by some days ride over open plains, present them with constant objects of plunder. A month since a war party returned from one of their excursions in that direction, bringing off about two hundred head of horses and mules, chiefly the latter. They had also killed three Spaniards. They have immense numbers of horses and mules. From four to six thousand may be seen at one view, covering the plains about their villages, all taken from the confines of Mexico. The Kansas and Otto's have been at war. A peace has been effected under the auspices of the United States agent."

Cobbett has arrived in England, and commenced his carreer at a public meeting in Liverpool, which he addressed at considerable length, on the subject of Reform, Paine's Bones, &c. He has been feasted at Liverpool, and it is said, drank nothing but water. A Liverpool paper says—

"On Mr. Cobbett's health being drank, he made a speech of some length, in which he said his motives for bringing Mr. Paine's bones to England had been much misrepresented; but he would briefly state, that finding him buried in an obscure field, without any marks of gratitude from the people to whom *he had given a free Constitution*, and admiring his great political talents, his disinterestedness and his moral character, he thought his remains should be claimed by the country of his birth, and that he should endeavor to have a monument erected to his memory.—With Mr. Paine's religious opinions he had nothing to do—he had [illegible] a whole page of his polemical writings, &c. The memory of Mr. Paine was then drank, and the meeting broke up without any disorder, about 11 o'clock."

From a London paper.

Counsellor Phillips.—The following singular account of this gentleman's recent marriage, is extracted from a cotemporary print:—"A singular occurrence happened to Mr. Phillips of the Irish bar, a few days before he attended the meeting of the Missionary Society at Gloucester. While he was at Cheltenham, he was invited to dine at a gentleman's, a friend of his—At the table was a young lady; he was struck with her beauty, and paid his addresses to her; a gentleman present had for some time done the same. The party all went to Gloucester the day of the meeting, and Mr. Phillips on the road offered the young lady his hand. On their return, the gentleman sent him a challenge, and the day after the parties met. The young lady, on Saturday se'nnight, gave Mr. Phillips her hand; preferring [illegible] to the [illegible] hands [illegible]."

On Sunday at New Wales a child was baptized by the name of Henry Hunt. But the minister on hearing it, in place of naming it aloud, as usual, sprinkled the water on the child's face. On which the father, who appears to have been a genuine Radical, bawled out, this child's name is Henry Hunt.

ORIGINAL ENTERPRIZE.

Particulars of a voyage made by Capt. Hancock, in the brig Retrieve, of Castine, to procure a cargo of ice.

Sailed from Castine Aug. 15th, for Labrador Coast. Run the shore down for the purpose of finding an Ice Island. Saw several which were too large. Sept. 11th anchored near and fastened to an island grounded in about 40 fathoms. Commenced cutting and loading ice. A gale coming on, weighed and made a harbor lat. 53. 50. When the gale subsided, another island drove in near to us, alongside of which we anchored, the island having got aground in 30 fathoms. The island rolled very much, and by our cutting on one side, when nearly loaded it rolled heavily from us, and a prong 20 or 30 feet from the main body of the island lifted the brig about 6 feet and set her a leaking, so that one pump was kept going. Expected to have to discharge, and abandon the undertaking; but in the course of a day or two she began to tighten, and we continued to proceed in loading from the same island—completed and sailed for St. Pierres, Martinique, and arrived at the close of Oct. The vessel being very leaky and owing to the time of the year, lost a little before we arrived: but if the vessel had not been leaky should have carried in the whole cargo.

The dangers and difficulties attending the undertaking were great, on account of the height of the Islands above the water, their unsteadiness, and various plans proving abortive for getting the ice.—The only one by which we could succeed was to send part of the crew on to the island, and get off large lumps with crow bars and axes, precipitate them into the sea, and afterwards hoisting them on board from the salt water.

Capt. H. undertook the above voyage, under an engagement with the gentlemen who has the privilege of supplying Martinique with Ice. The stock falling short, Capt. H. was employed to attempt to obtain a cargo in the above manner, on condition that he was to have a certain sum, whether he succeeded or not. The Retrieve ar. in Boston harbor on Sunday, from Martinique.

Boston Palladium.

A Munificent Act.—The Hon. Gideon Granger, late Post-Master General of the United States, and now a member of the Senate of this state, has given to the state of New-York, one thousand acres of land, lying in the county of Steuben, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated towards completing the great Western Canal, from the Hudson to Lake Erie.—*Albany Paper.*

SUMMARY.

The Baltimore Federal Republican states, on the authority of a merchant who has a ship ready for sea on a legal voyage, that it was impossible to obtain a crew for such a voyage in Baltimore, because every man in port had [illegible].

A bill [illegible] to the House of Representatives [illegible] the Senate, inflicting punishment of death on a white person for [illegible] a slave, it has had one reading in the House.

Judge Cooper has been elected Professor of Chemistry in South Carolina College, vice Dr. Edward Smith, deceased.

The Arabian Horse. This noble animal, which lately arrived in the ship Horatio, has been sold for *four thousand dollars*, and has been conveyed to Long Island.

Capt Pearson from the Sandwich Islands, who ar. at Macao, 23d July last, reports that the king of those Islands, (Tamahamaha) was dead.

Gen. Winder has resigned his Seat in the Senate of Maryland, and Robert G. Harper, Esq. has been elected to fill the vacancy.

Resolutions in honour of the late Com. Perry have been introduced in the Legislature of S. Carolina.

The Naval Officers at New York have formed a Society to provide a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of Officers who may die, or fall in battle.

Married,

At Wellsborough, (Pa.) Mr. Benjamin B. Smith, of this city, to Miss Margaret Ann Christenat, of the former place.

At Greenfield, Mass. Mr. Otis Perry, of Woodstock, to Miss Polly Carpenter, of the former place.

Died,

At Salem, suddenly, on Wednesday night, the Rev William Bentley, D. D. aged 55—the worthy and beloved Pastor of the East Church in that town. Eminent for his literary industry, learning and benevolence.

Night Watch.

☞ *Those persons who have signed a subscription for forming an association for a night watch, are requested to meet at N. Kinney's Hotel, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, to choose a Board of Directors, and transact any other business that may offer concerning said association.* Jan. 5.

☞ *The Right Rev. Bishop Brownell will hold an Ordination in Christ's Church, in this city, on Thursday the 13th inst.—And on Monday the 17th inst. will preach in the Church at Poquetannock.*

Coach for New-Haven.

AN extra COACH and four horses will start from this city for New-Haven, on Monday the 10th instant. For information respecting passage, apply at this office. Jan. 5.

Rum, &c.

4 hhds. 3d proof Antigua RUM,
2 boxes SUGAR,
4 boxes best Spanish SEGARS,
JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*
Who wishes to purchase, 50 to 100 bushels good white BEANS.
Jan. 4, 1820. 9—

MEDICAL BOOKS.

FOR SALE AT
T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store, Chelsea.

THATCHER'S Modern Practice, Thatcher's New Dispensatory, Nancrede's Orfila on Poisons, Cooper's Surgery, Hey's Surgery, Bell's Operative Surgery, Hamilton's Family Physician, White on Women, Desault's Surgery, Acum's Chemistry, John Bell's Surgery abridged by Smith, Dictionary of Practical Surgery by Samuel Cooper, with Notes by Dorsey, Brown's Elements of Medicine, Thomson on Inflammation, James Burns' Midwifery, Thomas' Practice, Boyer on Bones, Pemberton's Treatise on Various Diseases of the Abdominal Viscera, (a work much liked) Wilson on Febrile Diseases, Bell's Anatomy, Quincy's Medical Lexicon, Curran's Materia Medica, Haller on the Arteries, Haller's Physiology, Benjamin Bell's Surgery, Denman's Midwifery, Burns on Inflammation, Hamilton's Midwifery, Bell on Wounds, Buchan's Domestic Medicine, Bell on the Veneral, Morbid Anatomy, Bell on Ulcers, Burns' Obstetrical Works, Caldwell's Medical and Physical Memoirs, Home on Ulcers, Snell's Tables, Bichat on the Membranes, Cleveland's Mineralogy and Geology, Akins' Mineralogy, Saunders on the Liver, Burns' Popular Directions, Burns on Abortion, Fyfes Anatomy, Bell's Dissections, Surgeon's Vade Mecum, Hayes on Consumption, Anatomist's Vade Mecum, Elliot's Medical Pocket Book, Cheynes' Essay on the Dropsy in the Brain, Wakefield's Botany, Bell's Engravings of the Arteries, Bell's Engravings of the Bones, Muscles and Joints, Hay on Puerperal Fever, Senac on Fevers, Willan on the Skin, Boyer's Surgery, Corvisart on the Diseases of the Heart

☞ The above Books will be sold by the large or small quantity, as low as can be obtained at New-Haven, Boston or elsewhere; any Book not on hand, will be obtained at short notice, and without any extra expense to the purchaser.
Jan. 4, 1820. 9—

FAIRFIELD LOTTERY.

☞ *LAST NOTICE.* ☜

A FEW Tickets in the above Lottery remain on hand, and may be had if called for previous to Saturday, at which time, should any be left, they will be returned to the managers.
Jan. 5 R. HUBBARD.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY
R. Hubbard,
THE CONNECTICUT
REGISTER,
AND
United States Calendar,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1820,
CONTAINING

AN ALMANACK, with Eclipses, &c. Lists of Attornies practising in the various Counties; Officers of the Asylum for deaf and dumb persons; of the Alphas of Connecticut, Massachusetts, N. Hampshire and New-York; of Cheshire Academy; Academy of Arts and Sciences, Con. Ditto American; Bacon Academy; Am. Board of Comm. for Foreign Missions; The Associations and Consociations; Annuity Society; Allotment of Judges; Army Register; Officers of the Banks; Bible Society; Bible and Prayer Book Society; Bishop's Fund do.; Baptist Associations; Baptist Board, &c.—Constitution of Connecticut; Courts in Connecticut; Clerks of the U. S. Courts; Custom-House Officers; Collectors of the U. States; Cities, &c.; Charitable Society for education of pious young men; Officers of the Colleges of New-Haven, Harvard, Williams, R Island, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Middlebury, Union & Hamilton, Andover; Officers of the Government of Conn.; Executive, & Legislative, Judicial and Civil; Standing Coml. of Episcopal Con.; Education Society; Electors Meeting in Con.; Society of Free Masons; Governors of States; Insurance Com. Marine, do. Fire; Inspectors of Provisions; Officers of the Militia, Marshals, Medical Institution, do. Society; Ministers and Consuls of the U. States; Officers of the Missionary Societies; Ministers and Churches; do. unsettled; do. Delegates; Navy Commissioners; Officers of the Norwich Channel Co.; Nomination to Congress; Notaries Public; Post-Offices; Rates of Postage; Probate Courts; Roads, Surveyors Land, do. U. S. Tables, Tides, Interest pounds, Value of Cents; Town Clerks and Collectors; Tract Society; Com. Turnpike Roads; Tariff; United States' Officers, Judicial, Execu. and Legis.; Officers State, Treasury, Army; Steam Boat Co. Union Co. Votes for Senators; Agricultural Societies.

Price 37½ Cents; with the usual allowance at wholesale.
Norwich, Jan. 5, 1819.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office at Chelsea-Landing, Ct. Jan. 1, 1820.*

WM. ALBERTSON, Jesse Andrews, Park Avery, *Preston*, Moses Avery, do. Cornelia A. Burrough, Sally Belcher, Luke Buddington, Elizabeth Brown, Joseph Ballou, Nath. Burdick, Susan Bromley, *Preston*, Tyler Brown, *Lisbon*, Hannah Brushel, *Mohegan*, Ansel Brown, Rebecca Cranston, William Cheney, Wm. M. Corning, Master Somerset Lodge, High Priest Franklin Chapter, Adam Driscoll, Sibby Faulkner, Luke Flood, Lucy I. Fitch, Asa Gavit, Margarett Giles, Mary Geer, Isaac Gallup, *Groton*, David Gardner, *Bozrah*, Betsey Holt, Wm. Holt, Lucretia Hazard, Amos Hubbard, Joseph O. Hopkins, (2) Lucretia Hatch, Silas Holmes, Abigail Hartshorn, (2) Joanna Hartshorn, *Lisbon*, Sylvester Johnson, do. Richard Leffingwell, Eben. Latham, Thomas Loony, James Lord, Mary Lester, Benj. Lee, Mary A. C. Laoman, Polly Meech, Charles Morgan, Abby Mix, Eunice Mix, Henry F. Lamb, Wm. Maples, Rufus Mix, Jeremiah Ladd, William Mildrum, Otis Morse, John Nichols, Chris. Pendleton, James Potter, Asa Patridge, *Lisbon*, William Palmer, *Salem*, Hezekiah Perkins, (3) Phebe Roath, George Remington, Lucretia S. Rogers, Horace Rose, Mary Stutison, Alfred Smith, Elizabeth Smith, Wm. Stutson, Eli R. Spencer, Stephen Stetson, John Smith, Rebecca Cranston, Geo. Tisdale, James Wheler, James Winchester, John Wattles, Joseph Williams, Jona Witter, *Preston*.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office at Norwich, Ct. Jan. 1, 1820.*

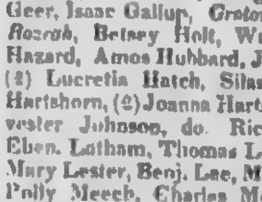
EUNICE ADAMS, Orrison Armstrong, Daniel Church, Jr. Mehetable S. Colfax, Joseph Corning, George Crawley, Hannah Crocker, James Cushman, Jerusha P. Fox, Ursula Frink, Sarah L. Danforth, 2, Beriah Hartson, Edward W. Hooker, Anna Lancaster, Robert H. Lane, George W Lee, Asa Manning, Harvey Morgan, Thomas J. Ridgway, Eunice Sabin, Otis Salisbury, Lucy Smith, John H. Sterry, Elisha Tracy, Stephen Tracy, Phebe Weeks, Jonas L. Wilkins, Thomas Willcox, Thomas D. Winship, *Norwich*.

Cyrus Avery, Timothy Brown, John Downer, Roswell Fox, Earles P. Gardner, Reuben Harris, Samuel Holmes, Lucretia Howe, John Kimball, Sabrina Stark, Elijah Vargerson, *Bozrah*.

Elijah Bishop, 2, Stephen Branch, John Gray, Joseph Hebbard, Lemira Lee, Elisha Morgan, James Reed, Abigail Robinson, Jedediah Safford, John Stephens, Jeremiah Tracy, *Lisbon*.

James Rose, *Groton*.
Lucretia Nott, *Franklin*.
J. HYDE, P. M 9—

Masonic Notice.



THE ANNUAL Convocation of *Franklin Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M.* will be holden at their Chamber of Convocation on Monday the 31st January, at 1 o'clock, P. M. A general and punctual attendance is requested.
By order of the M. E. K.
JOSEPH KINGSLEY, *Secretary,*
F. C. R. A. M.
Norwich, Jan. 5, 1820 9—

A NEW YEAR HAS COMMENCED AND THE SUBSCRIBER HAS COMMENCED SELLING
GROCERIES
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

IT was but recently the conversation of some Gentlemen walking up street was overheard—and observing the Grocery Store, directly opposite the Store of *Lyman Brewer, Esq.* and formerly occupied as a Printing Office—it was there last Saturday I bought a keg of very excellent Molasses for only fifty cents the gallon, and I bought Hyson Skin Tea, which I believe was Hyson, for only 4s. 6d. the pound—and the first quality brown Sugar, 8 lb. for 1,00,—*but I paid Cash*—and for cash you can buy almost every kind of Groceries in the same proportion at that Store—and I: (observed another) bought at the same Store, but a few days since, a superior quality of Young Hyson Tea for 7s. the lb. and I believe I could have got 3 or 4 lb. at 6s. 6d. only—and likewise I bought ¼ Cwt. good wheat flour for $1,00—*but I paid Cash*—and I conclude whenever I have cash to pay I shall go to this cheap Store. I believe whoever has cash to pay for their groceries, can save to themselves 10 or 12 per cent—which in a few years will amount to a large sum.

WANTED,
Some large PORK, in the hog, well fattened. CALVIN TYLER.
Jan. 5, 1820. 9—

MUSIC.

HOLYOKE'S Columbian Repository or Sacred Harmony; Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection; Little and Smith's Sacred Harmony, (Patent Notes;) Gamuts and Music for the French Horn, Bassoon, Violin, Flute, and Fife.
FOR SALE AT
T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store.
Also, REGISTERS and ALMANACKS for 1820.
Jan. 4, 1820. 9—

Notice.

ALL persons belonging to the Baptist Denomination, in the town of Norwich, are hereby requested to meet at the Baptist Meeting House, in Chelsea, Thursday evening the 13th Jan. at 6 o'clock, to hear a Circular respecting their proportion of money granted to the Baptist Denomination by a late act of the General Assembly of this State.
Jan. 4, 1820. 9—

☞ NOTICE ☜

IS hereby given, that the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, has appointed us the subscribers Commissioners on the estate of *Eliphalet Baldwin, Jr.* late of said Norwich, deceased, to receive, examine and adjust the claims of the Creditors of said Estate.—Six months from this date is allowed, by said Court, for the Creditors to said estate to exhibit their claims to us. We shall meet at the office of *Roswell Morgan*, in said Norwich, on, the first Monday of February and on the first Saturday of July, 1820, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to attend to the business of our appointment. All those who do not exhibit their claims within the term limited by said court, will be by law debarred a recovery.
Dated at Norwich, this 3d day of January A. D. 1820.
GEORGE HILL, } *Com'rs.*
EPAPHRAS PORTER, }

THE late firm of *Charles Gale, & Co.* was, by mutual consent, dissolved on the first day of Jan. 1820. Those who have accounts open with them, are earnestly requested to call and settle the same, and those who neglect are informed that after sixty days from this date, their accounts will be found in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
CHARLES GALE, & Co.
Business in future will be carried on by them at their shop, near the Court-House, under the firm of *Bailey & Gale*, where custom in their line is solicited by the public's humble serv'ts.
BAILEY & GALE.
Norwich, Jan. 3, 1820. 9—

FOR SALE,
TWO SHARES in the Chelsea Grammar school, *Mr. Smith*, Instructor—price $18 a share.
60 M. Connecticut Inspected *Shingles.*
JOHN LATHROP.
Jan. 5, 1820. 9—

Corn & Oats.

N. GILBERT,
WILL pay CASH for 200 bushels *Corn and Oats*, if delivered soon.
Norwich, Jan. 4, 1820. 3t-9—

FOUND.

IN this town, a few days since, a WATCH. The owner can have it, by proving property and paying for this advertisement.
SAMUEL BAILEY.
Norwich, Jan. 4, 1820. 9—

Cows for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale two COWS, one of them to calve in a few days, the other in the spring.
JOHN STERRY.
Norwich, Jan. 5, 1820. 9—

POETRY.

ARISTOTLE'S HYMN TO VIRTUE.

Translated from the Greek.

The following specimen of the great Philosopher's poetical talents was composed as a tribute to the memory of Hermeas, governor of the Atarneans, who was betrayed, under the mask of hospitality, by Memnon, the Rhodian, to the king of Persia. The story is forgotten; but the beauty of the moral still survives.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

VIRTUE! replete with endless care,
And dark with varied strife,
What glories can with thine compare,
To gild the scenes of life?
In Greece, what joy the keenest pain,
Or death on valor's crimson'd plain!

No sweets but thine, of loftiest mould,
Such fruit immortal keep:
Ancestral pride, and hoarded gold,
Or pain dispelling sleep;
Thine is the charm that lights the brave,
And glitters on the hero's grave.

Alcides felt thy glowing name
Each toilsome march inspire,
And Leda's offspring own'd the flame,
That beam'd etherial fire.
Achilles smil'd with parting breath,
And Ajax flew to welcome death.

The monarch of Atarneus race,
By virtue's semblance mov'd,
Received the perjur'd slave's embrace,
And perish'd while he lov'd.
The hero, in immortal verse,
Each votive muse Muse shall sing,
Increasing strains his fame rehearse,
And rapture tune the string;
While all shall chaunt, in praise to Jove,
The honors of a constant love. M. E.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the *Norwich Channel Company*, are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company will be held at *Mr. Kinney's Hotel*, on Thursday the 6th of January, 1820, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

SIMEON BREED, *President*.

Dec. 28, 1819. 8—

The subscriber

WISHES to hire a *Schoolmaster* to keep the publick School, for 8 Months, in the district in which he lives.

JOHN FANNING.

Norwich, Dec. 28th, 1819. 8—

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, on the 17th inst. a white sow PIG, weighing about 90 lbs. Whoever will return her to the subscriber shall be reasonably rewarded.

DARIUS LATHROP.

Norwich, (Plain-Hills,) Dec. 27, 1819. 8—

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 15th of November last, six Ewes SHEEP, marked with a crop on the right ear and a slit in the same, and a square crop on the left ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

SIMEON HEWITT.

Preston, Dec 25, 1819. 8—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs his customers, that another year has expired since he commenced the distribution of the Norwich Courier.—He earnestly entreats all who are indebted to him to make immediate payment.

OTIS PERRY.

Dec. 29, 1819. 8—

Notice.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, having appointed the subscribers commissioners on the estate of *Mr. Augustus Lathrop*, late of said Norwich, deceased, and having allowed six months from the first publication of this notice for the exhibition of claims against said estate—All persons interested are hereby notified that we shall meet at the office of James Stedman, Esq. in said town, on the second Mondays of April, May and June next, to receive, examine and allow claims against said Estate.

GEORGE PERKINS, } *Com'rs.*
THOMAS L. THOMAS, }

Norwich, Dec. 29, 1819. 8—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1819.

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Mr. ABIAL BENJAMIN,

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Elam Benjamin*, the Administrator, with the will annexed upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Griswold.

Attest. BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

ELAM BENJAMIN, Administrator, with the will annexed.

Griswold, Dec. 27, 1819. 8—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, on the 21st day of Dec. A. D. 1819—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Mr. EZRA BENJAMIN,

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Eames Benjamin*, the Executor upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign post in said Griswold.

Attest. BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

EAMES BENJAMIN, *Executor.*

Griswold, Dec. 21, 1819. 7—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened

A House of Entertainment

at his old stand, a few rods west of the Meeting-House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage, and every favor duly acknowledged by

ELEAZER MATHER.

Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1819. 8—

WILL BE SOLD.

By order of the Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield,

SO much of the real estate of *Captain John Baldwin*, late of Canterbury, deceased, under the incumbrance of the widow's dower, as will raise the sum of 750 dollars, with incident charges. Sale to be on the premises, on the 17th day of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

JESSE ENSWORTH, } *Adm'rs.*
LUCINDA BALDWIN, }

Canterbury, Dec. 4, 1819. 5—

FOR SALE.

A FARM,

SITUATED in Lebanon, first society, about sixty rods south of the Brick Meeting-House, on the west side of the stage road leading from Norwich to Hartford.—It contains between 120 and 150 Acres,—well proportioned for different branches of agriculture, *well Wooded and Watered*—a large two story *Dwelling-House, two Barns* and other out houses—and for convenience of public religious worship, schooling, mills, markets, and excellence and variety of soil, is exceeded by few Farms in New-England.

SOLOMON WILLIAMS.

Lebanon, Nov 12, 1819. 2—

FOR SALE,

A valuable Lot of Land,

LYING in Chelsea, west society, town of Norwich, about one quarter of a mile from the wharf bridge. Said Lot contains about twelve acres, consisting of *Mowing, Plough-land*, a good pasture, and some *Wood-land*. Said Lot is walled in, and joins the land of *General Ward*, and was formerly owned by *Deacon Isaac Story*, and improved by *Mr. Nathaniel Herrick* for two year's past. It will be sold on reasonable terms, and a credit given if required. For further particulars enquire of

CALEB HALL, in Plainfield or to *NATHAN CHAMPLIN, Norwich*

Oct. 20. 50-tf—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Leffingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors.

Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26eamtf—

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified and cautioned not to entertain or to furnish any of the paupers of the Town of Preston with board, clothing, or medicine on account of said Town, as the Town have provided all necessary support for said paupers at the Poor House established by said Town, and have employed Doctor *Rufus Smith*, of said Town, to attend on them in all cases, and will not be holden to pay any expence for supplies furnished to said paupers, and especially to one *Andrew Peters*, who has lately been on expence in the Town of Norwich, but is now absconded and is supposed to have gone to the Town of Saybrook.

Dated at Preston, the 13th day of December, 1819.

JAMES COOK, }
WILLIAM KIMBALL, } *Select-Men of said Town*
NATHAN BROWN. }

Take Notice.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the last of September, a woman by the name of

ELIZABETH MUMFORD.

She is about thirty-five years of age, light complexion and a middling size—she has been deranged for some years. Any person knowing where she is, and will give information shall be reasonably rewarded.

WM. TERRY, *Guardian.*

South-Kingston, Dec. 8, 1819. 7—

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to trust *William C. Warren* on the account of either of the subscribers, for we will not pay any debts of his contracting.

DAVID WARREN.
NEHEMIAH O. WARREN.

Canterbury, Dec. 22, 1819. 8—

FOUND,

A SMALL quantity of CHIF, suitable for Bonnets. The owner may have it by paying for this advertisement.

ENQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.

Dec 22. —

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS I.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
4	: : of	1000	:	4000
4	: : of	500	:	2000
96	: : of	100	:	9600
100	: : of	50	:	5000
395	: : of	20	:	7900
11400	: : of	2 50	:	28500
12000	Prizes			
12000	Tickets at	$5	is	$60000

Not a Blank in the Lottery.

A more favorable Scheme for the Adventurer, we presume to say, was never offered to the public. The one now offered contains more high prizes than Schemes in general of this amount: and, it will be observed, that a person can obtain two Tickets for the same money that will buy but one in a Scheme of any other description. Consequently the Adventurer will have two chances for high Prizes to one in any other Lottery.

Part of the above Prizes will be determined in the following manner, viz.

The first drawn number on the 10th, 14th, and 20th day's drawing will be entitled to *one thousand dollars each*, and the first drawn number on the 18th day will be entitled to *three thousand dollars*.

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of 5 per cent. and all prizes less than *five hundred dollars* payable in *sixty days*, and all others in *ninety days* after the completion of the drawing, which will positively commence on the 3d Tuesday of January, 1820, at Mr Knap's Hotel in Fairfield; and 500 numbers will constitute one day's drawing, which will regulate the stationary prizes.

All prizes not called for in one year will be considered as generously given to the Society, and will not thereafter be paid.

SIMEON H. MIXON, }
JEREMIAH STRONG, } *Managers.*
PHINEAS TAYLOR, }
THO'S F. ROWLAND. }

TICKETS FOR SALE BY

RUSSELL HUBBARD,
Blue Store, Shetucket-street,
and by SAMUEL TYLER, *and*
JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

July 21, 1819. 3?—

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Company*, incorporated with a capital of $100,000, submit the following sketch of terms for insurance on Houses; Stores: Mills; Machinery; Ships in harbor; Goods; Wares; Merchandize and Furniture against loss or damage by fire.

I. Brick, or Stone buildings, with roofs of slate or tiles; or Goods not hazardous contained in such buildings 25 cents to 37½ cents per $100, per annum.

II. Brick, or Stone buildings, with wood roofs;—or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 37½ cents to 50 cents per $100. per annum.

III. Buildings entirely of wood; or goods not hazardous in such buildings. 50 cents to 75 cents. per $100, per annum.

This will give a general idea of the rates: but there will be an increase of premium, where the situation and circumstances increase the risk: such as being contiguous to wooden buildings, or those occupied in hazardous business: distance from water: no engines or firemen in the place, &c.—The premium on buildings in the country, standing single, is 50 cents. per $100. per annum.

As all classes of citizens are exposed to calamities from fire, it is presumed that prudence will induce them to pay so small a premium for indemnity; and the Company are confident that the extent and solidity of their funds, and the fairness and promptitude, with which they will adjust claims, will engage public confidence.

Applications must be made to the Secretary, in writing, signed by the applicant and the subject accurately described.—No insurance is binding until the premium is paid. Insurance may be had for 7 years, by paying premium for 6 years, and for a less number than 7, a reasonable allowance

The Directors are *Dwight Ripley: C. P. Huntington: Coddington Billings: Ezra Chappell: Joseph H. Strong: C. Kellogg: Wm. Williams, Jun.: F. A. Perkins and Jonathan G. W. Trumbull.*

DWIGHT RIPLEY, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Norwich, March 24, 1819. 20—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Locker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 20, 1819. 1?—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to *SIMEON THOMAS & Co.* by Book, are requested to call and settle the same by paying their balances, or giving their notes, as they are determined to have their accounts closed up at the end of the year: or they may expect to be called on by an Attorney.

They have on hand a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
PAINTS,
DYE WOOD,
IRON,
STEEL, &c. &c.

which will be sold very low for cash or short credit.

Norwich, Dec. 17, 1819. 4w—7—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of WILSON'S PATENT

Franklin Parlour Stoves,

of various forms and sizes, with portable grates either for coal or wood. For beauty and economy, has not its equal, giving a beautiful open fire, which passes several times in the body of the stove, then rising and descending in the urn or cupola on the top, passing off into the chimney under the mantle piece, and may be used in the centre of rooms: suitable for cabins, counting-houses, bar-rooms, offices, &c.

ALSO,

Open Cooking Stoves,

with open fire on a large hearth, sufficient for roasting, boiling and frying in front, with 3 and 4 boilers on the top, and tube-boilers of copper attached to the side for any sized wooden vessel—will suit large families for washing, cooking, &c.

ALSO, IMPROVED

Oval Cooking Stoves,

with open fire in front, large hearth, from one to three boilers on the top, to suit families from 3 to 25 in number, with tube-boilers in the end for washing, &c.

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Aug. 24. 42—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

The Stockholders

OF the *Norwich Fire Insurance Company* are hereby notified, that their annual meeting will be holden at the Office of the Company, in Norwich, on the first Wednesday in January, 1820, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Norwich, Dec. 14, 1819. 6—

The Members

OF the *Mutual Assurance Company* of the City of Norwich, are hereby notified, that their annual meeting will be holden, at the Court-House in Norwich on the second Monday in January, 1820, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Norwich, Dec. 14, 1819. 6—

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the *Norwich and Preston Bridge Company* are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be held at the house of *Ralph Bolles*, in Chelsea, on the second *Monday of Jan.* 1820, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of choosing officers for the year ensuing and transacting any other business that may offer.

By order of President and Directors,

ROGER HUNTINGTON, *Clerk.*

Dec 3, 1819. 6—

NOTICE.

THOSE persons having unsettled accounts with *Erastus Coit & Co.* or *E. Coit*, are requested to close the same Those indebted will confer a particular avor by making immediate payment.

Norwich, Dec. 14, 1819. 6—

BALM OF QUITO.

A FRESH supply of the celebrated *Balm of Quito*, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, &c.

Just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD's Book-Store.

Dec. 7. 5—

Daboll's Almanack, for 1820,

IN large or small quantities, for sale by R. HUBBARD.

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar*.

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich. H. G. BROOME.

N. B The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.

May 26. 29tf—

Anderson's COUGH DROPS.

THE great and increasing sales of ANDERSON'S Cough Drops, since they have been prepared by the subscriber and offered to the public, more fully than any other argument, prove their real value, and we boldly venture to assert that no medicine ever yet prepared for Coughs and Consumptions has gained so much credit, in so short a time, as this composition. If the attestations of persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for this Medicine, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Too often does prejudice by listening to some and adopting the opinions of others prevail; thereby preventing a trial of such Medicine as might afford relief, under the idea that no relief can be obtained. Scarcely a case occurs but may be relieved by the timely use of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, which have proved to be a cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas and Consumptions.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

I, SAMUEL H. JONES, of Salisbury, do hereby certify that my wife has for more than five years been troubled with a violent Cough, difficulty of breathing, and loss of appetite, and almost entirely deprived of sleep; and having tried, as we supposed, every thing that might relieve her without receiving any benefit. I was induced to have her make trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and after using two bottles, her cough entirely left her—she enjoyed her former sleep, which she had not done for years, and was again restored to strength. I can with confidence say I believe these Drops to be the best Medicine in use, for Coughs, and Complaints of the Lungs.

SAMUEL H JONES.

Salisbury, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or breast, and more or less, cough and weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low. I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops. And purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the breast, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Each bottle contains two ounces, and frequently effects a cure.

Be particular that each genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle;

And that each of the directions are signed in writing by JAMES MELLEN, no others are genuine.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *H. H. Schieffelin & Co.* 193 Pearl-Street, New-York; *Bartlett & Chase*, No. 13, Cornhill, Boston; and by *Lorenzo Bull*, Hartford; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; and *Joseph C. Huntington*, Norwich.

Oct. 13, 1819. 49-6m—

Norwich, 20th Dec. 1819.

WHEREAS some person or persons frequently take rails from my fence, near Bean-Hill. Any person or persons who will detect any one of these pilfering gentry in the act of taking my rails, so that they may be convicted of the act, shall receive *Three Dollars* from

ABEL GRISWOLD.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1820. *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV. No. 10.]

For Martinique,

THE Brig SARAH, *Walter Lester, Master*, will sail in eight or ten days. For freight of Horses or Cattle, which will be taken low, apply to THOS. W. WILLIAMS, Esq. N. London, or to the Master at Norwich.
Norwich, Dec. 29, 1819. 8—

Norwich, Nov. 9, 1819.

NEW GOODS,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Wholesale and Retail.

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a large assortment of *fresh imported*

DRY GOODS,

which they will sell uncommonly cheap for ready cash. Among them are
100 pieces Bombazetts, of all colors, fashionable, and various qualities, from 1s6 per yard upwards.
Superfine, middling & low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Coatings, Flannels, Baizes, &c.
Rose Blankets from 7 to 11-4 large.
3-4 point ditto.
Fresse Cloths. Salisbury Flannels.
Superfine Toilinett, Swansdown and Merseilles Vesting.
Superfine steam loom and Irish Cotton Shirtings.
Canton and Italian Crapes.
Cassimere Shawls.
Merino and Imitation ditto.
Worsted and Cotton Hosiery.
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick. Cotton do.
40 pieces Florence and Levantine Silks.
India black Sinchews and Lustrings.
Calicoes, Ginghams and Cambricks.
Dimeties, Diapers, Stockinets, Rattinetts.
100 pieces Domestic Brown Shirtings.
Merino, Plush and Velvet Trimmings.
Best English Ingrain and Brussells CARPETING, at the lowest N. York prices.

ALSO,

200 pair Ladies' Shoes,
(manufactured in New-York) of the first quality and latest fashion.

Persons who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call on
F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
For a small advance for cash,

LOAF, Lump, white and brown Havanna, & double boiled India SUGARS.
Hyson Skin, Souchong, Bohea, and Young Hyson TEAS
Java and West-India COFFEE.
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Dry Lisbon, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, Malaga, & Colmenar WINES.
Old Cognac, Spanish, and Cider Brandy.
Holland and Country GIN.
Old Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM
Clove, Orange, Lemon, Cinnamon, Peppermint, Anniseed, Noyeau and CORDIALS.
Raisins, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Cayenne Pepper, Old Metheglin, Pepper Sauce, Roll Brimstone, Chocolate, Spermaceti and Tallow Candles, Lamp Oil, Codfish, Snuff, Tobacco, Segars, Molasses, Brushes, Demijohns, Hard, Hollow, and Crockery Ware, Logwood, Fustic, Nicaragua and Redwood, Alum, Copperas, &c. &c.

JOHN LATHROP.
Dec. 1. 4—

Rum, Sugar, etc.

4 Hhds. 3d proof St. Croix and Antigua RUM.
4 Bbls. Havanna Brown SUGAR.
8 do. do White do
10 Boxes RAISINS—very cheap.
100 lbs. CASSIA
2 Chests Hyson Skin TEA.
8 do. Young Hyson do.
Imperial, Gun-powder and Hyson do.
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Colmenar, Sherry, and Malaga WINES.
London PORTER in Bottles.
SNUFF by the Bladder, Lump SUGAR, LAMP OIL, &c. &c. for sale by
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*
Who has just received an additional supply of Wilson's highly useful Franklin Parlor, and Cooking STOVES.
Dec. 27, 1819. 8—

NEW GOODS.

THE *Bozrah Manufacturing Company* have just received a general assortment of
GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
CROCKERY WARE,
PAINTS, and
DRUGS and MEDICINES.

They have constantly on hand a supply of excellent yarn to put out to weavers.—Those who have had pieces to weave more than 30 days, are particularly requested to return them as soon as possible.
D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*
Bozrahville, Dec. 10, 1819.

N. B.—Wanted a steady Man during the Winter to attend to the common business of a Farm, and occasionally to do chores.—Apply to the Agent of the Factory. 6—

Joseph C. Huntington,

HAS just received and offers for sale, a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
CROCKERIES, &c. &c. &c. &c.
Norwich, Nov. 30. 8w—4

NEW GOODS,
GOOD GOODS,
CHEAP GOODS.
J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Seasonable and Fancy DRY GOODS,

(which he believes he has bought as well and as low as his neighbors) at a small advance for cash.
75 pieces Super. and low price Cassimeres and Cloths.
60 „ black and colored Bombazetts and Plaids.
15 Doz. printed and plain Cassimere, Merino, Crape, and Cotton Shawls.
Scarlet, Spotted, Black, Blue, Red, Crimson, and White Flannels.
Canton and Cancon Crapes. Black Italian Crapes. Worsted and Cotton Hosery, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of Hatter's Trimmings.
Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

SALT, RUM, etc.

10 hhds. St. Croix RUM.
5 do. new do.
20 do. retailing Molasses, N. Orleans
100 bbls. Howard st. and Richmond Flour.
30 casks Dexter's LIME.
North-Stonington do.
5 bbls. FILBERTS.
250 lbs. Merino WOOL.
All kinds inspected SHINGLES.
Clear and Merchantable Boards, Plank, Clapboards, Joist, &c.
Which will be sold on reasonable terms by the subscriber.
JED. HUNTINGTON.
Dec. 29. 7-6w

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a supply of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which will be sold very low for cash.
Likewise for sale.
One hundred cords oak, walnut, and split WOOD for stoves.
To Let.
A convenient HOUSE, for a small family.
Those indebted to him are requested to call and close their accounts.
WM. ROGERS.
Dec. 21. 7—

For Sale

BY the subscribers, at the chaise shop formerly improved by *Eliphalet Baldwin, Jr.* deceased,
One leather top Chaise.
One canvass do. do.
One cotton do. do.
One do. do. Sulkey.
Two second hand Chaise.
One new Waggon.
One second hand Windsor Chair.
One set of Blacksmith's Tools
All of which will be sold low for cash or a short credit, by
CHARLES THOMAS, & Co.
Norwich, Dec. 27, 1819. 5w—8—

Oil Cake, Stone Lime, &c.
JOSEPH H. STRONG,

HAS on hand, some Oil Cake and Flax-Seed Oil, which he will dispose of at a reduced price.—Also, a few casks best Stone Lime, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.
Norwich, Aug. 17, 1819. 41—

TOBACCO.

TEN kegs Richmond sweet scented TOBACCO, just received and for sale by WM. BELCHER.
Norwich, Dec. 22, 1819. 7-6w

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST
COLD SPRING GIN,
FOR SALE,
Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS. BREED.
Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.
Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

Massachusetts SOLE LEATHER,
FOR SALE,
(CHEAP FOR CASH)
At the Shoe-Store next door to Mr. J. W. Kinney's Store
Dec. 8. 5—

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES,
of a genuine quality, which will be sold very cheap for good pay.
Also,
6 hhds. first quality MOLASSES,
100 bushels Isle of May and Lisbon SALT,
300 lbs. SOLE LEATHER,
A constant supply of warranted FLOUR.
CHARLES COIT.
Norwich, Dec. 29, 1819. 8—

Rum, &c.

4 hhds. 3d proof Antigua RUM,
2 boxes SUGAR,
4 boxes best Spanish SEGARS.
JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*
Who wishes to purchase, 50 to 100 bushels good white BEANS.
Jan. 4, 1820. 9—

Wine and Fruit.

10 Casks pure Malaga Wine, first quality.
15 Casks Raisins.
30 Boxes do.
Just imported in the Brig Eunice from Malaga, and for sale cheap for Cash by
F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.
Dec. 8. 5—

Wanted to Purchase,

CORN, Rye, Oats, Hay and dry Walnut Wood, to be delivered at the *Nail Manufactory.*

FOR SALE.
A consignment of Chaise, Waggon and Cart Wheel Boxes, of various sizes, English Blistered Steel of the very best quality, Liverpool Coal, and Nova Scotia Grindstones—Also Cut Nails and Brads as usual.
WILLIAM C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
Jan. 5. 9—

Corn & Oats.

N. GILBERT,
WILL pay CASH for 200 bushels *Corn and Oats*, if delivered soon.
Norwich, Jan. 4, 1820. 51-9—

Wm. Rogers,
HAS FOR SALE,
190 lbs. Russia FEATHERS.
SHAD, and SWORD-FISH by the bl. or lb.—A HOUSE, to sell or let, that will accommodate two small families.
Dec. 29. 8—

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.
JOSEPH L. COIT.
Griswold, Nov. 9, 1819. 1—

ALE.

12 bbls first quality New-York *ALE*, from Barnes's Brewery,
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*
Dec. 28.

NEW FLOUR.

James N. Brown,

HAS for sale, just received, superfine Southern Flour, in bbls. and half bbls. made from new wheat.
Sept. 1. 43—

MOLASSES.

30 Hhds. 1 Tierce and 3 Bbls. first quality retailing Molasses, for sale by
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*
Nov. 30, 1819. 4—

1000 Bushels Rock Salt,

NOW landing at the store of *Jedediah Huntington*, and for sale by
M. T. RICHARDS, & Co.
Norwich, Dec. 20, 1819. 7—

FOR SALE,
TWO SHARES in the Chelsea Grammar school, *Mr. Smith*, Instructor—price $18 a share.
60 M. Connecticut Inspected *Shingles*
JOHN LATHROP.
Jan. 5, 1820. 9—

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,
FOR SALE AT
HORACE COLTON.
Norwich, June 22. 33—

Cows for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale two COWS, one of them to calve in a few days, the other in the spring.
JOHN STERRY.
Norwich, Jan. 5, 1820. 9—

Daboll's Almanack, for 1820,

IN large or small quantities, for sale by L. HUBBARD.

AGRICULTURAL.

The following address contains (together with a little good humored [illegible] on the faults and foibles of Massachusetts Farmers,) many valuable hints, and much useful information.—The directions relative to the management of the manure heap, "so that below nothing shall be lost by drainage, and above nothing carried away by evaporation"—the observations relative to useless, "interior fences"—the remarks on the folly of large and expensive farm houses—the error of keeping land in grass for too long a time, so as to require "a grand process called a breaking up"—the expediency of bestowing much labor on comparatively but little land, are particularly worthy of attention; and indeed the whole piece appears to us to be fraught with instruction, conveyed in an uncommon amusing manner, which relieves the dryness of detail, and strews flowers in a path naturally rugged, and destitute of allurement.

Vermont Intel.

An address delivered before the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, at the Brighton Cattle Show, Oct. 13th, 1819.

BY HON. JOSIAH QUINCY.

THE Board of trustees of the Massachusetts Society for promoting agriculture, have requested that I should address you, this day, on topics, connected with the objects of their institution and with the occasion. In acceding to their appointment I have yielded to considerations of official duty. For the manner in which the task shall be executed, I need not apologize to practical and intelligent men, such as I have now the honor to address. They know well how difficult it is to cast over a trite subject the air of novelty, or to make one, that is familiar, interesting. There is also something in the every day labors of agriculture, apparently too rough for a polished discourse, too common for one that is elevated, and too inseparable from soil and its compost to be treated to the general ear, without danger of offence to that fastidiousness of fancy, which is miscalled refinement.

Amid the perils, which thus surround every public speaker upon such topics, where, on the one hand the rough necessities of the farmer require plainness and particularity; and where, on the other, the over scrupulousness of the imagination requires the important subjects of agriculture should be generalized, and intimated rather than uttered, I shall deem myself sufficiently fortunate, if it shall be my lot to escape, without failing in fidelity to the interests of the country, and yet without violating the dainty ear of city sensibility.

Our purpose, then, this day is to seek what is true and what is useful in relation to the interests of our agriculture.

In executing this purpose, I shall address myself chiefly to that great body of our countrymen, who are emphatically called—farmers. By which, I mean, the great body of Massachusetts yeomanry; men who stand upon the soil and are identified with it; for there rests their own hopes, and there the hopes of their children. Men, who have, for the most part, great farms and small pecuniary resources; men, who are esteemed more for their land, than for their money; more for their good sense than for their land; and more for their virtue than for either; men, who are the chief strength, support, and column of our political society, and who stand to the other orders of the state, in the same relation, which the shaft bears to the pillar; in respect of whom, all other arts, trades and professions, are but ornamental work; the cornice, the frieze, and the Corinthian capital.

I am thus distinct, in declaring my sentiments concerning the importance and value of this class of men, from no purpose of temporary excitement, or of personal conciliation, but because I think it just and their due, and because, being about to hint concerning errors and defects in our agriculture, I am anxious that such a course of remark should not be attributed to any want of honor, or respect, for the farming interest. On the contrary, it is only from a deep sense of the importance of an art, that a strong desire for its improvement can proceed. Whatever tends to stimulate and direct the industry of our farmers; whatever spreads prosperity over our fields;—whatever carries happiness to the home, and content to the bosoms of our yeomanry, tends, more than every thing else, to lay the foundations of our republic deep and strong, and to give the assurance of immortality to our liberties.

The errors and deficiencies of our practical agriculture may be referred, in a general survey, with sufficient accuracy to two sources; the want of scope of view among our farmers, and the want of system in their plans.

Concerning another want, of which farmers are most sensible and most generally complain, the want of cash in their pockets, I shall say nothing, because it is not a want peculiar to the farmer, it is a general want, and belongs to all other classes and professions. Besides, there is no encouragement to speak of this want, because it is one that increases, by its very supply. All of us must have observed that it almost ever happened, with, however, a few splendid exceptions, that the more any man has of this article the more he always wants.

The errors and deficiencies, to which I shall allude, will not be such as require any extent of capital to rectify. All that will be requisite is a little more of that industry, of which our farmers have already so much; or that industry a little differently directed. It is not by great and splendid particular improvements, that the interests of agriculture are best observed, but by a general and gradual amelioration. Most is done for agriculture, when every farmer is excited to small attentions and incidental improvements. Such as proceed, for instance, from the constant application of a few plain and common principles. Such are—that in farming, nothing should be lost, and nothing should be neglected; that every thing should be done in its proper time; every thing put in its proper place; every thing executed by its proper instrument. These attentions, when viewed in their individual effect, seem small, but they are immense in the aggregate. When they become general, taken in connexion with the dispositions which precede, and the consequences which inevitably follow such a state of improvement, they include, in fact, every thing.

Scope of view, in a general sense, has relation to the wise adaptation of means to their final ends. When applied to a farmer, it implies the adaptation of all the buildings and parts of a farm to their appropriate purposes, so that whatever is fixed and permanent in its character, may be so arranged as best to facilitate the labor of the farm, and best to subserve the comfort, convenience and success of the proprietor.

Our ideas, upon this subject, may be best collected from inspection. If our fellow farmers please we will, therefore, in imagination, adjourn, for a few moments, and take our stand, first, at the door of the farm house. I say "at the door." Far be it from me to enter within it. Far be it from me to criticise the department of the other sex, or to suggest that any thing, peculiary subject to their management, can be either ameliorated, or amended. Nor is it necessary, for I believe it is a fact almost universally true, that where the good man of the family is extremely precise and regular, and orderly in his arrangements without doors, he never fails to be seconded, and even surpassed, by the order, the regularity, and neatness of the good woman within.

Let us cast our eyes, then, about us, from the door of the farm house. What do we see? Are the fences on the road in good condition? Is the gate whole, and on its hinges? Are the domestic animals excluded from immediate connexion with the dwelling house, or at least from the front yard? Is there a green plot adjoining, well protected from pigs and poultry, so that the excellent housewife may advantageously spread and bleach the linen and yarn of the family? Is the wood pile well located, so as not to interfere with the passenger; or is it located with especial eye to the benefit of the neighboring surgeon? Is it covered, so that its work may be done in stormy weather? Is the well convenient, and is it sheltered, so that the females of the family may obtain water without exposure, at all times and at all seasons? Do the subsidiary arrangements indicate such contrivance and management as that nothing useful should be lost, and nothing useless offend? To this end, are there drains, determining what is liquid in filth and offal to the barn yard or the pens? Are there receptacles for what is solid, so that bones and broken utensils may be carried away and buried? If all this be done, it is well; and if, in addition to this, a general air of order and care be observable, little more is to be desired. The first proper object of a farmer's attention, his own and his family's comfort and accommodation, is attained. Every thing about him indicates that self respect, which lies at the foundation of good husbandry, as well as of good morals. But if any of us on our return home, should find our door barricadoed by a mingled mass of chips and dirt; if the path way to it be an inlaid pavement of bones and broken bottles, the relics of departed earthen ware, or the fragments of abandoned domestic utensils; if the deposit of the sink settle and stagnate under the windows, and it is neither determined to the barn yard, nor has any thing provided to absorb its riches, and to neutralize its effluvia; if the nettle, the thistle, the milk weed, the elder berry, the barberry bush, the Roman wormwood, the burdock, the dock and the devil's apple, contend for mastery along the fences, or flower up in every corner; if the domestic animals have fair play round the mansion; and the poultry are roosting on the window stools, the geese strutting sentry at the front door, and the pig playing puppy in the entry; the proprietor of such an abode may call himself a farmer, but practically speaking, he is ignorant of the A B C of his art. For the first letters of a farmer's alphabet are neatness, comfort, order!

As we proceed to the farm, we will stop one moment at the barn yard. We shall say nothing concerning the arrangements of the barn. They must include comfort, convenience, protection for his stock, his hay, and his fodder; or they are little or nothing. We go thither for the purpose only of looking at what the learned call the stercorary, but which farmers know by the name of the manure heap. Will our friends from the city pardon us, if we detain them a moment at this point? Here we stop the rather, because here, more than any where else, the farmers of Massachusetts are careless and deficient; because on this, more than on any thing else, depends the wealth of the farmer; and because this is the best criterion of his present, and the surest pledge, of his future success. What then is its state? How is it located? Sometimes we see the barn yard on the top of a hill, with two, or three fine rocks in the centre; so that what ever is carried or left there, is sure of being chiefly exhaled by the sun, or washed away by the rain. Sometimes it is to be seen in the hollow of some valley, into which all the hills and neighboring buildings precipitate their waters. Of consequence all its contents are drowned, or water-soaked, or, what is worse, there having been no care about the bottom of the receptacle, its wealth goes off in the under *strata*, to enrich, possibly, the antipodes. The Chinese, for ought we know, may be the better for it, but it is lost forever to these upper regions.

Now all this is to the last degree wasteful, absurd, and impoverishing. Too much cannot be said to expose the loss and injury, which the farmer thus sustains. Let the farmer want whatever else he pleases. But let no man call himself a farmer, who suffers

himself to want a receptacle for his manure, water-tight at the bottom and covered at the top, so that below, nothing shall be lost by draining, and above, nothing shall be carried away by evaporation. Let every farmer, wanting such protection for his manure, be assured that he loses, by the sun and rain, tenfold as much as will pay all his taxes, state, town, and national, every year. Let not the size of his manure heap be any objection. If it be great, he loses the more, and can afford the expense the better. If it be small, this is the best way to make it become greater. Besides, what is the expense? What is wanted. An excavation, two or three feet deep, well clayed, paved, and "dishing" as it is called, of an area from six to thirty feet square, according to the quantity of manure; over head a roof made of rough boards and refuse lumber, if he pleases. The object being to shut out the action of the sun and cast off the rain, so that no more should come upon his manure heap than the farmer chooses. This he regulates by spouts at his discretion.

[*To be continued.*]

MOLASSES & SUGAR FROM GRAIN.

Letters Patent have been granted by the United States to James Wiseheart, securing to him the right of manufacturing Molasses and Sugar from all kinds of grain; the patentee having invested Mr. George Ish with full power to dispose of and convey the rights for Kentucky and several other states, we the undersigned have purchased of the said Ish, the sole and exclusive privilege of manufacturing or conveying rights throughout the state of Kentucky. One of the proprietors intends shortly to remove to Lexington, (at which time mention thereof will be made in the public prints) where applications may be made for rights, and samples of the molasses and sugar may be examined; and where the process will be exhibited and shown by experiment what quantity may be obtained from the bushel. It is a fact that one bushel of good wheat, rye or corn will produce from three and a half to four gallons of molasses, or about fifteen pounds of sugar. The yields of the molasses are equally susceptible of variation by the use of good and bad grain, or mismanagement in the process as that of whiskey. Suppose the establishment of two manufacturing concerns, one for that of molasses, the other for whiskey, and both calculated for working the same, or say fifty bushels of grain each per day, we shall find that the molasses concern is capable of producing to the manufacturer more than double the profits to that of the whiskey. As the slops or wash from the molasses will make equally as much pork, and of a better quality, as that from the whiskey, and not more than one half of the capital that is necessary for erecting the manufactory for whiskey is required for that of the molasses. To pursue the contrast still further, in manufacturing whiskey we produce an article, the use of which is generally not only poisonous to the health, but pernicious to the morals of the community: whereas from the use of molasses we derive not only an individual benefit from it, as an article of common necessity and domestic usefulness but likewise a saving in a national point of view, of whatever less demand the manufacture and rise of it may produce in the importation of the same commodity. The process for making molasses is very simple and expeditious, that for making sugar is more complicated, it being necessary to correct and clarify it during the process to reduce it to a state favorable for chrystalization. Men of discriminating judgement, who have tasted the sugar and molasses have given an opinion that in quality and flavor it comes nearly on a par with the imported, and may even be used as a substitute for it. Bakers who have made use of it, view it superior for sweetening bread, cakes, &c. rendering them more light and spongy than other sweetening. It is obvious that its nature may be found more congenial to fatinaceous substance than cane or maple sugar and molasses. A field is now opening to every patriotic citizen for promoting a new branch of domestic economy and manufacture of grain, molasses and sugar, promises incalculable benefits: and in proportion as we are nationally benefitted, we are individually happified. Time will be when America will repose with safety, under a full reliance upon the all-sufficiency of the resources within her own bosom to supply all the necessary luxuries of life, when her sons will disdain to see their gold and silver drained from their coffers to supply them with the more fanciful, the less substantial productions of Europe; it is only by promoting domestic manufactures, and facilitating their operation through the medium of useful inventions, that these desirable objects are to be attained; and it is to be hoped that the genius for discovery and invention may not be suffered to languish thro' neglect or want of the approving sanction of wise and liberal minded men

GEO. BLACKLEACH,
FLAVEL HUNT.

Oxford, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1819.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, NOV. 1.

Another Present to the Duke of Wellington.

THE Duke of WELLINGTON bids fair not only to have the most titles of any subject in Europe, but to be the richest and best accommodated subject in the world.—There appears to be no end to the rich presents he is continually receiving; and we have now to add others, from an unexpected quarter—the King of Saxony. Every one knows the commanding influence which his Grace enjoyed in the great negociations which settled the destiny and has established the Peace of Europe; and his moderation and justice in those topics which related to the old friend and favorite of *Napoleon*—the King of Saxony—were the theme of much opprobrium among the *hotspurs* of Europe. It seems the King has appreciated the Duke's friendship, and has expressed his gratitude by several splendid presents of the manufactures of his Kingdom. Notice of two of them is given in the following articles:—

DRESDEN, (Saxony) OCT. 18.

Yesterday closed the exhibition at the Palace, of the *Dessert Service* intended as a present from the King to the Duke of Wellington. It was made at the Royal Porcelain Manufactory; and this extraordinary and beautiful production of Saxon industry was packed up in four Morocco chests, to be sent to England. The exhibition was very interesting, and the saloon was crowded with visitors, who had an opportunity to compare this specimen of art with samples of porcelain from all quarters of the globe, distributed in the nineteen saloons of the Japanese palace, and which are valued at a million of dollars.

The service consists of two large icepails, in the form of a vase, with allegorical figures of the *God of War* drawn by rams; *Apollo* instructed by the Centaur Chiron: *Julius Cæsar*, in his triumphal procession, holding the Goddess of Victory in his hand: and *Augustus* drawn by the Genius of Victory in all his glory.

"The fruit-dishes, fruit baskets, and sugar-boxes of different forms and sizes, amounting to four and twenty pieces, have no paintings, but are richly gilded on a deep-blue ground, and ornamented with the most elegant open work. But the most beautiful sight are a hundred and eight desert plates, ornamented on the borders with an exquisite garland of laurels interwoven with ribbands of lemmiscus of the Saxon national colors. Sixty-four of these plates represent the most interesting prospects of Spanish cities, mountains, and sea-ports, from drawings by his Majesty's painter, Mr. Arnold, and six other skilful artists of the Meissen school, executed with the utmost delicacy of coloring. The Moorish monuments of Grenada, the Fernando-Gate at Burgos (a most delightful night piece), and the views of Saragossa, Talavera, and other places which have become conspicuous in history by Wellington's deeds.

"It may be truly said, that landscape and prospect painting have never before produced any thing equal, as the greatest precision in the minutest details in the execution is admirably combined with tasteful composition and distribution of the colors. Four views of the Duke of Wellington's residence in London, and his seat in the country, are very fine: they have been taken from the most accurate drawings. On twenty of the plates are painted the most beautiful views of Saxon castles, and the most striking scenery of the banks of the Upper Elbe, among the picturesque rocks and vallies which are called the Saxon Switzerland.

"Four and twenty of the plates were particularly admired, which represented battles and engagements in Spain, where Wellington has gathered laurels. Four views of the battle of Talavera are among the finest.

"Besides the desert service, a second royal order was executed for his Grace by the damask manufactory, at Great Schonaw. It consists of six complete sets of napkins, each for six and twenty persons: to each a table cloth, twenty ells (a Saxon ell is two feet) in length, and six ells in breadth.

"Nothing can be more magnificent of the kind than these great damask table cloths. On a ground strewed all over, but not overloaded, with stars, the arms of the Duke of Wellington, with a laurel wreath, and other insignia, shine with the splendor of silver. On both ends the insignia of war and peace grouped in a picturesque manner. Besides these, there are no other figures, which indeed do not seem to be at all suited to this kind of manufacture, not designed for hangings: an uncommonly elegant Arabesque border runs all round. The beauty of the effect arises from the brilliant pattern, which is a perfect imitation of relief upon a dead ground.

"This kind of shadowing has been brought to astonishing perfection in Great Schonaw"

CALCUTTA, AUG. 2.

Letters from Nagpore, dated about the middle of last month, state, that a famine prevails in that neighborhood. The difficulty of procuring grain for seed is stated to be very great, and the price of it is six times the amount of its ordinary value. The scarcity is therefore likely to be prolonged, for the land cannot be supplied with seed to provide for the future wants of the population.

Cotton Market.—The holders of cotton still keep up their demand for high prices; but how far with the probability of beneficial results we are at a loss to conjecture. To China, cotton can be considered only as a remittance.

EARTHQUAKE.

The Bombay Gazette of the 30th June, contains a full detail of the circumstances that attended at the shock of the earthquake Ahmedabad.

Extract of a letter from Ahmedabad dated the 18th June.

On Wednesday, the 18th day of June, a few minutes before seven o'clock, P. M. this city was visited with an earthquake of unusual violence and duration for this part of India. It commenced gradually with a slight trembling of the earth, attended with a rumbling noise; this increased every second and was succeeded by a strong rushing noise; with a violent undulating motion, so that it was with difficulty we could keep on our legs. At this time, all the disagreeable sensation was experienced of being tossed in a ship at sea in a swell, and the rocking was so great, that every moment we expected the earth to open under our feet. From its commencement to the termination of the shock, it could not have been less than 4 or 5 minutes.

The rocking motion effected persons in various ways in different situations; those in doors experienced all the horrors attending the awful suspense in which they felt themselves; the walls of the houses shook and were rent in various places, the beams and roofs cracked, and appeared to be ready to fall on the inmates and crush them to atoms in an instant. People in wheeled carriages were nearly thrown out by the shaking of their vehicles, and animals of all kinds, in a stationary position, felt confounded, or became restless.—Persons in motion, on horseback, were however unconscious of the shock.

The city is justly celebrated for its beautiful buildings of stone and other materials, and was not less so for the famous shaking *Minarets*, which were admired by every stranger.—Alas! the devastation caused by this commotion of the earth is truly lamentable. The proud spires of the great Mosque, the Juma Musjid erected by Sooltan Ahmud, the king of Guerzat, and the founder of the city of Ahmedabad, which have stood nearly four hundred and fifty years, have tumbled to the ground, within a few yards of the place where they once reared their heads! The mosque itself has sustained less injury than could have been expected, and the handsome arch which divided the minarets has escaped unhurt. Another Musjid, of elegant structure, which lies to the left of the road leading to the Shahee Bagh, denominated the Beebee's or Unchaut Kooshee ke Musjid, has shared the same fate. A gentleman while riding out saw the minars come down; the tops were thrown to a distance, and immediately afterwards the stones came tumbling down one after another. The only remaining shaken minarets, which are at all worthy of notice, and much inferior to the others, have, I hear, been sadly fractured; they are situated in the Goompteepoora, to the east of the city, outside the walls.—The mausoleums (Rozas) and places of Moohummodan worship have suffered considerably both in the city and country.

The walls of the Udalut, an old building erected by the Mahrattas, and the palace of the Peshwa's Viceroys in Guzerat, has been much injured, and the walls rent in many places. The magnificent towers, also forming the grand entrance into the citadel have been much shaken, and cracked in several places, especially the one on which the flag staff has been placed: Many private houses have been reduced to ruins, and 'tis most fortunate amidst all our disasters that not a single life has been lost, and but few accidents

Between the hours of 12 and 1 the same night we experienced one or two slight shocks, and the following morning, (the 17th) another at 6. At a quarter before 10, we had one very severe, which shook the houses, and caused the windows and doors to rattle violently.

Reports from Kaira mention, that the grand shock was experienced two minutes after us, and that it lasted only 37 seconds: two natives were killed by the falling of their houses, and a good deal of damage has been done there. The Udalut has suffered, and the walls rent; the Jain temple opposite to it has received a terrible fracture.

A letter in the Times, dated Allahabad mentions that on the 15th inst. a Ferry boat with not less than sixty persons on board, principally grass cutters, belonging to Colonel Skinner's horse, sunk in attempting to cross the river above the Fort during the late boisterous weather, when not above a dozen men were saved. A few days previous to this occurrence a Ferry boat foundered in the middle of the river, about 4 cos below Allahabad when eleven men only were saved out of more than two hundred.—*Calcutta paper.*

Female Sheriffs.—Among the anomalies of the British Constitution, that of recognizing the right of females to be sheriffs is not one of the least extraordinary. The fact is so, however; the shrevalty of the county of Westmoreland is hereditary in the family of the Earl of Thanet, and therefore when that title descends to a female, she becomes sheriff both in right and fact. Two instances of such an occurrence are recorded. The one was in the person of the widow of Sir Roger de Clifford, who inherited by marriage; after his death she sat in person, as sheriff, in her castle of Appleby, with the judges.—The second was in that of the daughter of the third Earl of Cumberland, the 17th in descent of the Clifford family, who held as lord and hereditary high sheriff of Westmoreland. His daughter, when a widow, about the year 1660, sat regularly in person with the judges, as sheriff in the castle of Appleby. This lady left two daughters, the survivor of whom married the Earl of Thanet; hence the title and rights were transferred to his family. What answer shall we be able to make to our female reformers, if they should adduce this as a case in point to justify them for stepping into the breeches? May they not say, if the constitution allows us the right to execute the laws, may we not also reform the laws?

London paper.

By the late Mails.

COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON, DEC. 22

National Vaccine Institution.

IN pursuance of a notice, and invitation given in the National Intelligencer, a number of gentlemen, friendly to the establishment of a National Vaccine Institution, met at Davis's Hotel.

The honorable Joseph Kent, of Maryland, was called to the chair.

Thomas Henderson, M. D. of Georgetown, was appointed secretary.

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting: Whereon, the honorable John Floyd, of Virginia, the honorable Jonathan O. Mosely, of Connecticut, the hon. David Fullerton, of Pennsylvania, the hon. William A. Burwell, of Virginia, and Dr. William Jones, of Washington, were nominated as a committee for that purpose.

The following preamble and resolution were offered, and unanimously adopted

Whereas the efficacy of the true Kine Pock, as a permanent preventive of small pox, has been most satisfactorily proved throughout the world; and whereas the full benefit of this remedy cannot be extended to any people, without due care be taken to preserve the genuine virus; and to furnish it, with proper directions for its application, to those who wish to use it: And Whereas Dr. James Smith, the agent appointed by the President of the United States, under authority of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to encourage Vaccination," has proposed a Plan of an Institution, to be established in this city, to afford greater certainty and facility to the free distribution of the vaccine matter, and for the support of which considerable sums have been subscribed.

Therefore, Resolved, that

Josiah Meigs, and Elias B Caldwell, Esqs Washington city, Stephen B Balch, D. D. and Thomas Henderson, M D. Georgetown; Dr. Elisha Dick, Alexandria; Dr William H. Cleodinen, Baltimore; with Dr. James Smith, the agent of vaccination, be appointed by this meeting a Board of Managers to organize a Vaccine Institution for the U States of America, agreeably to the plan which has been proposed; and that the said Board of Managers petition Congress for an act of incorporation to secure the permanent duration thereof.

On Motion Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary and published.

JAN. 1.

New Year's Day.—This morning, the President of the United States, at the executive mansion, received the congratulations of a vast concourse of ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom were recognised, members of congress, heads of departments, foreign ministers, officers of the army and navy, and many private citizens. All received a hearty welcome, and were, doubtless, gratified with the affability and agreeable deportment of the President. The performances, by the Marine Band, of natural airs, added to the pleasure and animation of the scene.

Com. Bainbridge returned to this city yesterday, from St. Mary's, where the 74 Columbus was left, completing her equipments.

Public Buildings at Washington.—By the report of the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, transmitted to Congress by the President, it appears that all the labor contemplated in the estimates presented to Congress at the last session, has been performed: and that the actual expenditure has exceeded the estimate by nearly 60,000 dollars.—The amount of disbursements on account of the Public Buildings, from the 1st of Oct. 1815, to the 30th of Sept. 1819 is as follows:—

Wings of the Capitol,	$123,317 68
Centre of do.	160,925 76
Executive Offices,	192,149 87
Offices to President's House,	3,508 03
Total,	$482,881 74

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, JAN. 3.

THE MURDER OF COLVIN.

The mystery in which this affair is involved, has excited great interest in the public to see a full history of the whole transaction. A summary of this history, as far as it has been developed, we are now enabled to furnish from the pen of a friend, who has read the printed trial.

The Vermont Murder.—We have a few days since received from Rutland, Vermont, a pamphlet, containing an account of the trial of the Boorns, taken from the minutes of the Honorable Chief Justice, together with some particulars relative to the discovery of the supposed deceased. The testimony, which is obviously only a *brief*, occupies about 60 pages. It is much confused, and calculated to throw but little light on the mysterious affair.

From this publication, we learn, that Colvin had married a sister of the Boorns—had several children, and was at times unable to provide for his family all the necessaries of life. He consequently became somewhat dependant upon the Boorns, who were not much pleased with the necessity of administering relief.—We are led to infer, also, from some parts of the testimony, that Colvin had previously been partially deranged—had several times left his home, and on one occasion took a child with him, and was absent nine months.

From the testimony, it appears, that seven years ago last spring, Russel Colvin, a son of his, about 10 years old, and the two Boorns, were at work together, heaping up stones in a field. A quarrel ensued between Stephen Boorn and Colvin; the former struck the latter several times; the boy was frightened, and ran to the house—and Colvin disappeared. Whenever the Boorns were questioned upon the subject, they generally stated that he ran off to the woods. They had often threatened him previously; and sometime afterwards said "he had gone to the devil"—"to hell"—&c.

It seems, however, that about four years ago, the wife of Colvin found herself *in a delicate situation*, but could not make a certain oath, unless her husband was absolutely dead. Stephen Boorn told his sister that she "could swear, for Colvin was dead, and he knew it." *Although* we are not told so in the trial, yet we think it probable, that while this affair was in agitation, something fell from the brothers which fixed suspicion upon them. The hat worn by Colvin had been found in the field, long after his absence, and was satisfactorily identified. A jack-knife, said to have been his, was found in an old cellar, and also a button, which his wife swore he had worn for some time. Various circumstances, in relation to the quarrel, and the different conversations of the Boorns, are given; but we do not find what circumstances caused the arrest of the supposed criminals. The son of Colvin, now seventeen years old, testified to the particulars about the quarrel. He had never heard Stephen or Jesse say what had become of his father, though the former had threatened to kill him, if he told of the quarrel.

While in prison, Jesse Boorn made a full and particular confession of the murder, to a fellow prisoner. He waked the prisoner up, and pretended to make the confession in consequence of a fright—he opposed something came in at the window, and was then behind him on the bed. He stated the particulars of the quarrel, as aforesaid. According to this relation, Stephen Boorn gave Colvin several blows with a small club—brought him to the ground—broke his scull—the blood gushed out. By this confession the father of the Boorns was made a party.—Jesse B. stated that before Colvin was dead, he took him by the legs, Stephen by the shoulders, and the old man round the body; carried him to an old cellar; the old man then cut his throat with a penknife, and they buried him in said cellar, between daylight and dark; and one of them kept watch.

In about 18 months afterwards, he stated that he took up the bones, and buried them under the floor of a barn. The spring following, the barn was burnt, and the bones were then again taken up, pounded to pieces and thrown into the river. The father scraped up a few pieces and put them into the hollow of a stump near the road. It appears by the testimony of another witness, that some fragments of bones were found in the stump, and some pieces supposed to be a thumb, and finger nails. Stephen Boorn made a written confession, not materially differing from the foregoing. These confessions were rejected by the Court, as it appeared that some inducements had been offered to the prisoners to confess; but they doubtless had a powerful effect on the minds of the jury. It appears bones had been found in the cellar last spring; but they proved not to be human bones. There is nothing said in the trial of the dream, which has been so frequently mentioned in the papers; and we are therefore, led to believe it a hoax.

The two Boorns were sentenced to be executed on the 28th of January instant; but the General Assembly of that State being then in session, a petition for a pardon or commutation of their punishment was immediately sent to that body, together with ample notes of the trial. On the 15th November, by a vote of 104 to 31, the punishment of Jesse Boorn was changed to imprisonment for life; and Stephen was left to suffer agreeably to sentence, by a vote of 97 to 42. Immediately after, a notice was published in the Rutland paper, requesting information of the said Colvin, if alive; and the manner of his discovery has been made known to our readers. Colvin arrived at Manchester on the 22d of December. On his entrance into that town, the assemblage of people was immense, and the firing of cannon echoed the joy and satisfaction manifested on the occasion. Stephen Boorn was immediately taken from prison and introduced to his old acquaintance; some communication passed between them, but Colvin was too much confused to hold a regular conversation with any one. In regard to the quarrel, he appeared to be a stranger. Both of the prisoners will doubtless be honorably released, and returned to their rights and privileges.

On a careful examination of this trial, we must confess that we find very little to surprise us in the verdict of the jury. The case is truly a very singular one—but independently of the confessions of the Boorns, the circumstantial evidence was of considerable weight. That the quarrel took place, as stated, there can be no doubt—and it is not improbable that from the long absence of Colvin, the Boorns were induced to believe he had fled to the woods, and died in consequence of the wounds inflicted.—*Evening Post.*

JAN. 5.

The packet sloop Alonzo, Westcott, from Providence bound to this port, while attempting to make Black Rock harbor, during the storm on Thursday afternoon, lost her main boom, and was obliged to anchor about half a mile to windward of the Cows, 8 miles east of Huntington Light. At 12 o'clock that night the vessel parted both cables, struck on the Cows, unhung the rudder, and was finally driven ashore at 5 o'clock on Friday morning on Sunken Meadow Beach. Passengers on board, Mr Glover, Miss Wickham, L. Mann, S. Willard, Mr. Wm. Sewall, who was badly frozen, and Mr. G. Pierce, somewhat frozen. Some of them have arrived here. No lives were lost. The vessel and cargo saved, but badly damaged.

JAN. 6.

The valuable and extensive green-house of the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer in the northern suburbs of Albany was destroyed by fire on Friday last.

We learn by the Citizen's Post Coach, that the superb mansion of the Count de Survilliers, (*Joseph Bonaparte*) at Bordentown, N. J. was entirely consumed by fire, on Tuesday afternoon. The count had been at N. York on a visit, and returned, just in time to be a witness of the smoking ruins of a building, on the erection and embellishment of which, he had recently bestowed much expense and labor.

UTICA, DEC. 22.

Singular Exploit.—A singular conflict with a large Panther, is related to have taken place a few days since, in Jefferson county. Mr. Rich, formerly conductor of a newspaper in Watertown, went out to examine some traps which had been set for wolves, and found a panther in one of them. He returned, and procured a friend to accompany him, for the purpose of bringing in the animal alive. When they arrived at the trap, they found that the panther had disengaged itself and escaped. They soon discovered it at no great distance. Mr. Rich advanced towards it, and his companion retired and left him. Mr. R. fired and shot the panther through the head. Having discovered what he supposed to be another, he instantly loaded and fired again, but found he had mistaken his object. Immediately, however, he perceived a large one advancing towards him which sprang at him fiercely, with its mouth open, before he could load his piece. He thrust his hand into the mouth of the panther, and caught hold of his tongue. The panther scratched furiously, but Mr. R. kept his hold, until he took from his pocket a jack knife, which he opened with the assistance of his teeth, and cut the throat of the panther. Both of the panthers were afterwards brought into Watertown. Mr. R. was badly scratched, and his cloths nearly torn off. Putnam's exploit with the wolf was a "fool to this."

TROY, JAN. 4.

We are sorry to state, the the Milton Woolen and Cotton Manufactory, owned by Messrs John and Alexander Converse, and Jabez Burrows, of this city, was entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 28th ult together with its contents. Loss estimated at 50,000 dollars. We understand that Messrs. Converse have 7,000 dollars insured in the city of New-York.

R ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, JAN. 7.

The Legislature of Virginia has "come out," with a string of resolutions, denying the constitutional power of Congress to impose restrictions on Slavery disapproving of the proposition before Congress to impose certain conditions on the admission of Missouri into the Union, and contending that the good people of that Territory ought not to be dictated to, from any quarter whatever, as to the fundamental principles of the government they are about to organize.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post Office Plainfield, Jan. 5, 1820.*

SEBA ADAMS, Elery Barber, Caleb Barnett, Rhinalda Burleigh, Tersh Brown, John Brown, Susan Clarke, Obed Davis, Christopher Dean, George W. Gordon, Geo Hopkins, William Hosney, Abba Hale, William Hopkins, (2) Thomas Hazzard, John Hall, John Joslin, Jr. John Kennedy, William Kenney, (2) William S Merian, John Newson, William Nichols, Lydia Palmer, Sally Simms, Mary Spalding, Cebuda Spalding, Aaron Smith, John Snell, Daniel Walton, Joseph Whipple Amos Witter, *of Plainfield.*

Sarah Tillinghurst Select-Men, Jonathan Reynolds, Elijah Newton, Jonathan Keeney, Asahel Hall, *of Plainfield.*

E. C. EATON

National Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday Dec. 30.

On motion of Mr Fost, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to enquire into the expediency of making such legislative provisions as shall effectually prevent the practice of Duelling. [Mr. F. suggested, that he presumed it was only in regard to the Army and Navy that Congress would have any power to operate in this respect.]

Mr. Kent, of Md. offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to enquire into the expediency of granting to said District a Delegate on this floor, in the same manner as Delegates are allowed to other Territories of the United States. On this motion the House divided, and the resolution was negatived by a considerable majority.

Friday Dec. 31

On motion of Mr. Cannon, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Militia be instructed to enquire into the expediency of furnishing the militia with clothing, when they are called into the service of the United States, or the amount in money, in lieu thereof, in all cases wherein they furnish themselves.

On motion of Mr. Cook, the report of the Secretary of War, of the 28th inst. relative to a communication between lake Michigan and the river Illinois, was referred to the committee on roads and canals.

Monday, Jan. 3.

A Report was made on the expedition to the Yellow Stone River, which was ordered to lie on the table.

PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, enclosing an abstract shewing the aggregate amount of the military peace establishment actually in service for each year, since 1815; made in obedience to an order of the 28th ult.; which was ordered to lie on the table.

NAVY BALANCES

The Speaker also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a statement of balances, unexpended on the 27th day of Dec ult. remaining in the Treasurer's hands, as agent for the Navy Department, &c. rendered in obedience to the resolution of this House of the 27th ult.

Tuesday Jan. 4.

Mr. *Bloomfield*, from the committee on Revolutionary Pensions, to whom was referred a resolution of the 18th ult. respecting the execution and propriety of repealing the pension law of March 18, 1818, (on which subject they made a report in part some days ago,) made a report final, declaring that it is not expedient, neither would it comport with the dignity of the American nation, to repeal that act; which report was read, committed to a committee of the whole house, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Lowndes*, from the Com. on foreign affairs, made a report on the subject of privateering, in conformity to sundry memorials recommending its suppression.—It goes to state, that an improvement in the customary practice, can be safely made, without the consent of other nations. The Com. was therefore discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

On motion of Mr. *Greenleaf*, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform this House what reduction (in his opinion) it will make in the revenue, if the importation of cotton and woolen manufactures, and iron, be prohibited: and in what manner the deficit in the revenue may be supplied, should such prohibition be made.

On motion of Mr. *Strong*, of New-York, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for furnishing the army, the navy, and the Indian department, with articles of clothing, and other merchandize, of domestic manufacture, except such articles only as cannot, with economy, and in sufficient quantity, be manufactured in the United States.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the further encouragement of native American citizens and seamen, engaged in the whale fisheries.

SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 3.

Mr. Williams, of Tenn. submitted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the committe on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of subjecting the Cadets in the U. S. Military Academy at West Point to the rules and articles of war.

NAVY REGULATIONS.

The President laid before the Senate a Report from the Secretary of the Navy, in relation to the rules, regulations, and instructions for the naval service, made in obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 8th Feb. last; which report was read and referred to the committee on the navy, and ordered to be printed.

Tuesday, Jan. 4.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Tichenor gave notice that he should, on to-morrow, ask leave to bring in a bill to provide for the better organization of the Treasury Department.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Resolutions, submitted by Mr Logan, on the 28th Dec. were taken up and considered, and after some debate *negatived*.

School Fund Notice.

THOSE indebted to said Fund will remember that by a Resolve of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, all who on the first day of March, 1820, shall be in arrear for Interest on their bonds, must be called on for the payment of principal, or a foreclosure of their Mortgages.

JAMES HILLHOUSE,
Commissioner of the School Fund.
Hartford, Jan. 1, 1820. 10—

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, Jan. 12, 1820.

Mutual Assurance Company.

The *Mutual Assurance Company of the City of Norwich* held their annual meeting on Monday. The following are the officers:

Daniel L. Coit, Benjamin Coit, James Stedman, Jesse Breed, Luther Spalding, John L. Buswell, Nathaniel Shipman, Charles P. Huntington, Samuel Tyler, Directors.

Jacob B. Gurley, Anthony Thatcher, John P. Trott, Agents at New-London.

Ebenezer Huntington, Treasurer.

Joseph Williams, Secretary.

Norwich Channel Company.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the *Norwich Channel Company*, on Thursday last, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors:—

Simeon Breed, Benjamin Coit, John L. Buswell, Samuel Tyler, Francis A. Perkins.

The Directors chose *Simeon Breed*, Esq. President, and *Jesse Breed*, Esq. Secretary and Treasurer.

Norwich Fire Insurance Company.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Norwich Fire Insurance Company, on the 5th inst. the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the year 1820:—

Charles P. Huntington, Ezra Chappell, Isaac Thompson, Joseph H. Strong, Cushing Eells. William Williams, Jun. Francis A. Perkins, Jonathan G. W. Trumbull & Richard Adams.

The Directors chose *Charles P. Huntington*, Esq. President, vice *Dwight Ripley*, Esq. resigned, and *Joseph Williams*, Esq. Secretary.

At a numerous meeting of citizens at *Kinney's Hotel*, on Wednesday evening last, an Association was formed for the establishment of a night watch, and Messrs. *John Lathrop, Cushing Eells, and Francis A. Perkins*, were appointed a committee to make arrangements, and to direct in the execution of the objects of the meeting.

COMMUNICATION.

The association for a night watch, is a laudable undertaking, and the members of it are justly entitled to the best thanks of the inhabitants at large. It promises much good, both for the security of the place, and to quiet the anxiety usually excited by fire at this season of the year. Much judgment however is necessary to succeed its efforts—a *mere walk* through the streets by the *night patrole*, and giving a *general* view to the buildings is not sufficient—*every house*, and *store* should be *particularly* examined, for the fires most to be feared, and such as prove most destructive, are those which originate inside of buildings; it is recommended to house holders, and to store-keepers, to leave some opening in the windows of rooms, where fires are usually kept, that the watch may discover any light existing there, and be enabled to see whence it arises. It is also hoped that no one will relax their usual care and attention to securing their fires, and examining the places where candles may have been carried during the evening. No family should retire for the night, without having one, or more buckets of water in their house, for a single dash of water at the commencement of a fire, is more valuable than many afterwards, and often is the means of extinguishing it altogether. These remarks, it is hoped, will be received, and followed, in good faith by our citizens, and we shall then have reason to hope that, with the blessing of God on our endeavors, we may be preserved from the ravages of a destructive fire.

From the N. Y. Evening Post of Jan. 4.

SPANISH TREATY.

We have indulged in few observations on this subject, because we were sensible that we were possessed of too imperfect information to render them any better than crude and idle speculations. We have now, at length, become possessed of a history of facts of the most interesting nature, which affords a key to whatever has appeared mysterious heretofore, which, however, we are not yet permitted to disclose at full length, but which enables us to pronounce with strong confidence, that our disputes with Spain will terminate speedily, amicably, and to the entire satisfaction of this country; and which, at the same time, exempts the king of Spain from all censure. In due time the whole may be laid before the public, and will convince the people that the course which the executive has pursued, has been eminently such a one as prudence, wisdom and justice dictated.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

The Village Record, published in the interior of Pennsylvania, says, "let manufactures continue to decline, and "*To let*" will continue to be written on many a fine building. But encourage them until they prosper, and "*Wanted to Hire*," will crowd the newspapers and the streets soon be built up in fine rows.

Of the United States vessels of war, there is a respectable squadron in the Mediterranean under Com. Stewart; the frigate Congress, Capt Henley, is probably at Canton; the frigate Macedonian, Capt. Downes, is in the Pacific Ocean; the frigate Constellation, Com. Morris, is probably on her way to Rio Janeiro and La Plata; the corvette John Adams, Capt. Wadsworth, is supposed to be on the coast of Africa; and the Cyane is preparing for the same destination.

Respect to Com. O. H. Perry.—Proper honor to the virtuous dead has been considered from the earliest ages, as the first and highest duty of a generous and magnanimous people. Whatever the fate of the warrior, the statesman, or the man of science—he who added to the glory or renown of his country—his death was consecrated with the tears of his friends, and his pallid brow twined with the evergreen of his countrymen, the farewell tribute to departed worth. A tribute of respect of this nature was paid to Com. OLIVER H. PERRY, in the House of Representatives of the state of South Carolina, on the 11th inst. Mr. Hamilton, of Charleston, moved the resolution.—*N. Y National Adv.*

Whereas the legislature of this state, deeply sensible of the steady patriotism, distinguished services, and admirable abilities of Commodore OLIVER H. PERRY, are desirous to give a public expression to the regret which the lamentable event of his death on board the U. States' ship at Port Spain, Trinidad in August last, has occasioned.—

Be it therefore unanimously resolved, that in the opinion of this legislature, his death has deprived our navy of an officer pre-eminently calculated to advance the reputation of its service, and to uphold the honor of his country.

Resolved, unanimously, that we have ever contemplated the conduct of Commodore Perry, in that brilliant achievement with which his name is imperishably identified with feelings of unmingled admiration, excited as well by the skilful combination and daring valor which led to the almost unparalleled result as by the tender and ennobling magnanimity of its hero when conquest had left him nothing to subdue.

Resolved, unanimously, that our delegation in congress be requested to co-operate in any measures that may perpetuate the gratitude of the country to the memory of Commodore Perry; whether such gratitude be evinced by the erection of columns to his fame, or by a liberal inquiry of what provision it may be proper to make for his bereaved mother, wife and children.

Resolved, unanimously, that a committee be appointed to enclose a copy of these resolutions to our members at Washington, signed by the President and Speaker, and that a copy be also sent to the family of Commodore Perry, that they may be assured of our confidence in that grief in which the whole country participates.

Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Izard, Mr. Gadsden, and Mr. Cross, were appointed a committee on the part of the House of Representatives.

The resolutions being ordered to the Senate for their concurrence, were unanimously adopted, and Mr. Washington, Mr Bennet, Mr Alfred Hoger, and Mr. Pon, were appointed a committee on the part of that body to unite with the committee of the House of Representatives.

NEW CAPITOL.

Description of the elegant Room in which the Congressional House of Representatives are now convened.

This room is semi-circular, and of considerable dimensions, both as to diameter and elevation; twenty-two massy columns and four pilasters of Brecchia or Potomac marble, as it is usually called, are erected on an elevated base of free-stone, forming the area of the room. The capitals of these pillars are of Carrarian marble, were executed in Italy, and are very rich and beautiful. These support a large and beautiful dome, in the centre of which is placed an ornamented cupola, that admits the light into the House from above. In the front of the Speaker's chair, and over the entrance into the chamber, stands an allegorical figure executed in Italian marble, by Messrs. Franconi and Zaccinaccia, and representing History, in the act of recording the proceedings of the nation. She stands in a winged car, which seems to roll over a section of the celestial globe exhibiting, in basso relievo, the signs of the zodiac.—The wheel of the car is intended as the face of a clock, which is to be placed behind, and the front contains, in bas relief, a figure of Fame, and a profile bust of Washington. Above the Speaker's chair is a colossal statue of Liberty, in plaister, pointing to the House below, and supported on her right by the American Eagle, and on her left by the Roman Fasces, partially enveloped in the folds of a serpent. Immediately under this figure, on the frieze, is carved, in alto relievo, another Eagle, in the attitude of flying, executed by an artist of great eminence, now no more.

The ceiling of the dome is painted in a style of uncommon elegance, by Signior Bonani, a young Italian artist, and a pupil of the celebrated David of Paris. The design is somewhat similar to that of the dome of the Pantheon at Rome. The cupola and bordering below, are splendidly ornamented, and, contrasted by the rich and massy columns beneath, and the general finish and outline of the house, produce an effect at once grand and imposing. Part of this beautiful ceiling has unfortunately, from the want of time, been left in an unfinished state; but the design, execution, and coloring of the whole, reflect great credit on the artist, and excite the admiration of every spectator.

EXTRACT

From a View of the City of Washington.

"The Capitol, rising in beauty, in a most commanding situation, first attracted my attention, as it would that of any stranger to the Legislative Metropolis.—My walk being up hill, as great bodies move slowly, I did not arrive till after the House of Representatives were assembled. Not admiring the aspect of one or two hackney-coachmen on the steps I enquired of an *aged apple-woman*, who did not deal in forbidden fruit, 'which was the way to the Chamber of Representatives," when she gravely informed me, "that the *House* was UP STAIRS." Much amused with this *palaeid* intelligence, as I had no Mentor, I implicitly obeyed the instructions of this sagacious Minerva, not doubting that her directions would soon lead me to the Temple of Liberty! Accordingly, on turning to the left hand door at the top of a strong-built *republican staircase*, I soon found myself in a room which, doubtless, surpasses in magnificence of architecture, any legislative hall in the world. Classic story had impressed on the memory of infant years, that a Phœnix rising from its ashes was the rare *avis* of a century—and truly so I found the exemplification. For some minutes my eyes could not be restrained from wandering over the building. In general, my feelings move quietly, unless some grand scenery of nature, some power of eloquence, with the vivification of lightening, compels my mind to admiration and awe; but here the works of nature and the power of eloquence themselves could hardly have drawn my thoughts from surprise at this fine specimen of national architecture. The Chamber of the House of Representatives leaves the English and French places of Assembly in *petto* as to comparison. The whole edifice is worthy of Greece or Rome in their highest glory."—*Bal. Fed. Gaz.*

The Newburyport Herald remarks, that "two emigrants, with their families, who left Bangor a few years since, for Ohio, where they resided long enough to spend what little property they had, and finding the *new times* rather harder than the *old*, passed through Kennebunk last week, on their return to their old homes, perfectly cured of the Ohio fever."

The Philadelphia Gazette states that the fire which destroyed Joseph Bonaparte's elegant mansion on the 4th inst. originated in the fourth story, and that most of the valuable paintings and furniture were saved by the domestics. It is said that this collection of paintings cost 150,000 dollars, and comprises some of the finest productions in the word.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

On Tuesday the election for the present year closed and the following gentlemen compose the board

Appointed by the Government—Langdon Cheves, Nicholas Biddle, *Manuel Eyre, Philadelphia, John M'Kim, Baltimore, Charles E. Dudley, New-York.

By the Stockholders—*Pierce Butler, *Richard Rundel, John Sergeant, Joseph Lippincott, Gouverneur Cadwalader, James Schott, *Thomas M. Willing, *Horace Binney, *Thomas Astley, *Saml. Wetherill, *Hartman Kuhn, *Silas E. Wier, John Potter, S. Carolina, John Oliver, Maryland, *John Donnel, do. Geo. Hoffman, do, *Archibald Graeie, New York, *Curtis Bolton, do. *Nathaniel Silsbee, Massachusetts, *James Lloyd, do.

* New Directors.

We perceive by the English newspapers, that Mr. Walsh's "Appeal from the judgments of Great Britain," which appeared here at the end of Sept. last, was *republished* in *London*, from the American copy, as early as the twenty-third of Nov. The price put upon the English copy is *eighteen shillings sterling*.
Phil. Pap.

On Tuesday, a Cable, intended for the Columbus, 74, manufactured by Messrs. Winslow Lewis & Co. in the patent manner, was carried on the shoulders of about three hundred men, from Mr Howe's rope-walk to the Long-Wharf, to be shipped for its destination. It is 24 inches in circumference, 120 fathoms in length, and contained 4250 yards. Capt. Lewis has contracted for four cables, two of which (one of 100 and one of 120 fathoms) he has already manufactured. We understand that it took just one hour to lay up the cable of 120 fathoms, and 45 minutes to lay up the one of 100. The workmanship is highly spoken of.—*Boston Daily Ad.*

Case of Slander.—A trial on a charge of slander terminated last night, before Judge Barnes—and resulted in a verdict for the plantiff, a respectable inhabitant of Frankford, of $5000, and cost: a very serious admonition to those who have slippery tongues!
[*Philad. paper.*

Singular.—During the severe gale of the 19th of December, in which it will be remembered the valuable ship America was wrecked, immense numbers of crabs, lobsters, porpoises, and sharks, were driven ashore at Sandy Hook by the violence of the waves, being unable to resist their tempestuous force.
[*N. Y Gaz.*

Gen. Wade Hampton, has presented to the College of South Carolina the Encyclopedie of Sciences and Arts, by Diderot and D'Alembert, consisting of 23 folio vols. of text and 48 vols. of plates.

Langdon Cheves, Esq. is unanimously re-elected President of the Bank of the U. S.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, Jan. 10.

Court of Sessions.—The grand Jury went into court a little before 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and presented a bill of indictment against Robert M. Goodwin, for manslaughter, in stabbing to death James Stoughton. Application was directly made to the Court by the Counsel for the prisoner, that he should be admitted to bail, but the Court very correctly said that this was not such an application as was grantable of course, and that therefore time would be taken to consider. Next there was a motion made to examine a witness who was about to leave the country, but the court expressed strong doubts whether it was allowable, and took time till Monday to decide.

Died,

At Ashford, on Tuesday the 4th inst. Mrs. HANNAH CLARK, wife of Mr. Weeden Clark, aged 83 years.—She lived for several years a witness that Christ has power on earth to forgive sins, and during her last illness was by grace enabled to testify that the blood of Christ was sufficient to cleanse the heart from all impurity. Of her it may be truly said she lived the life of the righteous, and her last end was as his.

To Sell, or Let,

THE HOUSE, STORE, &c. in Franklin, formerly *Mr. Augustus Perkins'*.

ALSO, TO LET,

The HOUSE and out Buildings, on Bean-Hill, and about *eighteen acres of excellent Land*, near by. Possession given of both 1st of April.

APPLY TO
CARDER HAZARD,
at Kinney's Hotel.
Jan. 12. 10—

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar*.

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich. H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.
May 26. 49tf—

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

FOR SALE,

ON accommodating terms, the HOUSE and STORE occupied by the subscriber, together with his Stock in trade, at reduced prices, in large or small quantities as best suits the purchaser. If not disposed of at private sale previous to the 10th February next, at 10, A. M. at that time, without reserve, the building with the remaining contents, will be sold to the highest bidder.

As the subscriber is about to leave the state, all persons who are indebted to him, either by book or note, can save cost by settling the same previous to the 10th February next, without exception—and all who have demands will please call and receive their pay.

CALVIN TYLER.
Jan. 12, 1820. 10—

☞ *FOR SALE,* ☜

A FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated at the head of Trading-Cove, on the new Turnpike Road, containing about 120 acres, with a *Dwelling-House, Barn, Out Houses*, &c. thereon standing. Also, a *Grist-Mill* with two run of stones, and a *Saw-Mill*. Possession will be given on the 1st of April. The Farm House is in sight of the River Thames, and vessels are distinctly seen passing up and down the river. The buildings are in good repair, and in said house is a never failing well of water. If the above property is not sold by the first of April, it will then be rented.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
JAMES N. BROWN,
or WM. PEABODY.
Norwich, Jan. 12, 1820. 6—10—

MOLASSES.

20 Hhds good retailing Molasses, for sale by the subscriber.

—ALSO—

14 Boxes Havanna Sugar.
2 Hhds. Lump Sugar.
8 Bbls. Cider Brandy.

D. RIPLEY.
Norwich, Jan. 10, 1820. 10—

Notice to Brick Layers.

THE subscribers will receive proposals for building a Brick School-House, to be completed by the first of October next, in District No. 2, Newent Society, Lisbon, until the first of February next.

ROSWELL ADAMS,
RUSSELL ROSE,
B. MATHEWSON,
} *Building Committee.*
Lisbon, Jan. 7, 1820. 10—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1820—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SAMUEL C. MORGAN, Esq. Administrator upon the estate of *Mr. Tristram Dorris*, late of Griswold, within said District, deceased, having represented to this Court that said estate is likely to be insolvent.—Said Administrator is directed to give notice, by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post in said Griswold, for all persons interested in said estate, to appear, if they see cause, before this Court on the first Monday of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners upon said estate.

Attest, BUNNEL LATHROP, Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL C. MORGAN *Adm'r.*
Griswold, Jan. 10, 1820. 10—

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, Jan. 4th 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. JAMES MILLER,

late of said Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *Lois Miller*, Executrix to the Will of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

10 *Attest, JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

POETRY.

FROM THE INDEPENDENT BALANCE.

THE SOUL.

LO! how this gallant "ship of Heaven"
First launches on the tide;
By gentlest breezes onward driven,
She moves with fearless pride;
Down the smooth stream she careless sails,
And, freighted deep with joy,
She fears ahead no stormy gales—
No tempest to annoy.

Now huge and dark the waves appear,
And Manhood's Cape is pass'd;
The billows their proud heads uprear,
And hoarsely howls the blast;
Now louder still the surges roar,
They double now their rage;
The foaming waves around her pour—
She's on the Sea of Age!

Thou shalt not see "Heaven's ship" again—
Thy gaze she proudly spurns;
Look!—is she on life's stormy main?
She's gone!—she ne'er returns!
To light her way, one Star alone
Still burns with steady flame;
The brightest Star round Heaven's bright throne,
Religion is its name.

BOSTON BARD.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office at Chelsea-Landing, Ct. Jan.* 1, 1820.

WM. ALBERTSON, Jesse Andrews, Park Avery, *Preston*, Moses Avery, do. Cornelia A. Burrough, Sally Belcher, Luke Buddington, Elizabeth Brown, Joseph Ballou, Nath. Burdick, Susan Bromley, *Preston*, Tyler Brown, *Lisbon*, Hannah Brushel, *Mohegan*, Ansel Brown, Rebecca Cranston, William Cheney, Wm. M. Corning, Master Somerset Lodge, High Priest Franklin Chapter, Adam Driscoll, Sibby Faulkner, Luke Flood, Lucy I. Fitch, Asa Gavit, Margarett Giles, Mary Geer, Isaac Gallup, *Groton*, David Gardner, *Bozrah*, Betsey Holt, Wm. Holt, Lucretia Hazard, Amos Hubbard, Joseph O. Hopkins, (2) Lucretia Hatch, Silas Holmes, Abigail Hartshorn, (2) Joanna Hartshorn, *Lisbon*, Sylvester Johnson, do. Richard Leffingwell, Eben Latham, Thomas Loe y, James Lord, Mary Lester, Benj. Lee, Mary A. C. Lanman, Polly Meech, Charles Morgan, Abby Mix, Eunice Mix, Henry F. Lamb, Wm. Maples, Rufus Mix, Jeremiah Ladd, William Mildrum, Otis Morse, John Nichols, Chris. Pendleton, James Potter, Asa Patridge, *Lisbon*, William Palmer, *Salem*, Hezekiah Perkins, (3) Phebe Roath, George Remington, Lucretia S. Rogers, Horace Rose, Mary Stuthson, Alfred Smith, Elizabeth Smith, Wm. Stutson, Eli R. Spencer, Stephen Stetson, John Smith, Rebecca Cranston, Geo. Tisdale, James Wheler, James Winchester, John Wattles, Joseph Williams, Jona Witter, *Preston*.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office at Norwich, Ct. Jan.* 1, 1820.

EUNICE ADAMS, Orrison Armstrong, Daniel Church, Jr. Menetable S. Colfax, Joseph Corning, George Crawley, Hannah Crocker, James Cushman, Jerusha P. Fox, Ursula Frink, Sarah L. Danforth, 2, Beriah Hartson, Edward W. Hooker, Anna Lancaster, Robert H. Lane, George W. Lee, Asa Manning, Harvey Morgan, Thomas J. Ridgway, Eunice Sabin, Otis Salisbury, Lucy Smith, John H. Sterry, Elisha Tracy, Stephen Tracy, Phebe Works, Jonas L. Wilkins, Thomas Willcox, Thomas D. Winship, *Norwich*.

Cyrus Avery, Timothy Brown, John Downer, Roswell Fox, Earles P. Gardner, Reuben Harris, Samuel Holmes, Lucretia Howe, John Kimball, Sabrina Stark, Elijah Vargerson, *Bozrah*.

Elijah Bishop, 2, Stephen Branch, John Gray, Joseph Hebbard, Lemira Lee, Elisha Morgan, James Read, Abigail Robinson, Jedediah Safford, John Stephens, Jeremiah Tracy, *Lisbon*.

James Rose, *Groton*.

Lucretia Nott, *Franklin*.

J. HYDE, P. M. 8—

The subscriber

WISHES to hire *a Schoolmaster* to keep the publick School, for 3 Months, in the district in which he lives.

JOHN FANNING.

Norwich, Dec. 28th, 1819. 8—

Notice.

ALL persons belonging to the Baptist Denomination, in the town of Norwich, are hereby requested to meet at the Baptist Meeting House, in Chelsea, Thursday evening the 13th Jan. at 6 o'clock, to hear a Circular respecting their proportion of money granted to the Baptist Denomination by a late act of the General Assembly of this State.

Jan. 4. 1820. 9—

FOUND,

IN this town, a few days since, a WATCH. The owner can have it, by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

SAMUEL BAILEY.

Norwich, Jan. 4, 1820. 9—

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, on the 3d inst. an indented *Negro Boy*, about 18 years of age, named

MARVIN WARRES.

All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting said Boy, on penalty of the law.

HENRY HAZEN.

Franklin, Jan. 3, 1820. 9—

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, on the 17th inst. a white sow PIG weighing about 90 lbs. Whoever will return her to the subscriber shall be reasonably rewarded.

DARIUS LATHROP.

Norwich, (Plain-Hills,) Dec. 27, 1819. 9—

MEDICAL BOOKS.

FOR SALE AT
T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store, Chelsea.

THATCHER'S Modern Practice, Thatcher's New Dispensatory, Nancrede's Orfila on Poisons, Cooper's Surgery, Hey's Surgery, Bell's Operative Surgery, Hamilton's Family Physician, White on Women, Desault's Surgery, Acum's Chemistry, John Bell's Surgery abridged by Smith, Dictionary of Practical Surgery by Samuel Cooper, with Notes by Dorsey, Brown's Elements of Medicine, Thomson on Inflammation, James Burns' Midwifery, Thomas' Practice, Boyer on Bones, Pemberton's Treatise on Various Diseases of the Abdominal Viscera, (a work much liked) Wilson on Febrile Diseases, Bell's Anatomy, Quincy's Medical Lexicon, Curran's Materia Medica, Haller on the Arteries, Haller's Physiology, Benjamin Bell's Surgery, Denman's Midwifery, Burns on Inflammation, Hamilton's Midwifery, Bell on Wounds, Buchan's Domestic Medicine, Bell on the Veneral, Morbid Anatomy, Bell on Ulcers, Burns' Obsetrical Works, Caldwell's Medical and Physical Memoirs, Home on Ulcers, Smellies' Tables, Bichat on the Membranes, Cleveland's Mineralogy and Geology, Akins' Mineralogy, Saunders on the Liver, Burns' Popular Directions, Burns on Abortion, Fyfes Anatomy, Bell's Dissections, Surgeon's Vade Mecum, Hayes on Consumption, Anatomist's Vade Mecum, Elliot's Medical Pocket Book, Cheynes' Essay on the Dropsy in the Brain, Wakefield's Botany, Bell's Engravings of the Arteries, Bell's Engravings of the Bones, Muscles and Joints, Hay on Puerperal Fever, Senac on Fevers, Willan on the Skin, Boyer's Surgery, Curviant on the Diseases of the Heart.

☞ The above Books will be sold by the large or small quantity, as low as can be obtained at New-Haven, Boston or elsewhere; any Book not on hand, will be obtained at short notice, and without any extra expense to the purchaser.

Jan. 4, 1820. 9—

New Cabinet WARE-HOUSE.

LEVI JONES & FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL,

WOULD inform their friends and the public that they have commenced the *Cabinet Making Business*, in all its various branches, under the firm of

Jones & Bushnell,

at the Brick Store one door east of *Hazen's Hotel*, near the Wharf Bridge, where they intend to make and keep constantly on hand *Furniture* of every description, and of the newest fashions.

SIDEBOARDS,
SOFAS,
SECRETARIES,
BUREAUS, &c.

Those who may favor them with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, *of the best materials*, and with dispatch.

Norwich, Oct. 20, 1819. 50—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to *SIMEON THOMAS & Co.* by Book, are requested to call and settle the same by paying their balances, or giving their notes, as they are determined to have their accounts closed up at the end of the year; or they may expect to be called on by an Attorney.

They have on hand a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
PAINTS,
DYE WOOD,
IRON,
STEEL, &c. &c.

which will be sold very low for cash or short credit.

Norwich, Dec. 17, 1819. 4w—7—

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred casks North-Stonington

LIME,

fresh from the Kiln, *very cheap.*

The subscriber has recently erected a Kiln for burning Lime, in North-Stonington, about seven miles distant from Norwich. The Lime has been examined by good judges, and proved to be very excellent—remarkably strong and very free from grit and sand. The N. Stonington lime casks are a size larger than the Providence, and are offered for sale at the store of WM. BELCHER, Esq. Norwich-Landing, at 14s. per cask, one dollar less than the Providence.—Farmers will find this Lime a very cheap manure. In England, where agricultural improvement has advanced perhaps as near perfection as in any country, Lime is considered a very important manure, and is used in very great quantities—Perhaps the greatest effect is produced when mixed with coarse manure.—The coarsest kind of manure may be prepared in a very short time for any crop whatever.

Orders addressed to WM BELCHER, Esq. Norwich, agent of the subscriber, or to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention.

JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, Aug. 10, 1819. 40-4w

WANTED,

100 cords of Wood,

50 cords to be delivered at the Kiln by the 1st of October next.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to trust *William C. Warren* on the account of either of the subscribers, for we will not pay any debts of his contracting.

DAVID WARREN.
NEHEMIAH O. WARREN.

Canterbury, Dec. 22, 1819. 8—

A NEW YEAR HAS COMMENCED AND THE SUBSCRIBER HAS COMMENCED SELLING

GROCERIES

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

IT was but recently the conversation of some Gentlemen walking up street was overheard—one observing the Grocery Store, directly opposite the Store of *Lyman Brewer, Esq.* and formerly occupied as a Printing Office—it was there last Saturday, I bought a keg of very excellent Molasses for only fifty cents the gallon, and I bought Hyson Skin Tea, which I believe was Hyson, for only 4s. 6d the pound—and the first quality brown Sugar, 8 lb. for 1,00,—*but I paid Cash*—and for cash you can buy almost every kind of Groceries in the same proportion at that Store—and I, (observed another) bought at the same Store, but a few days since, a superior quality of Young Hyson Tea for 7s. the lb. and I believe I could have got 3 or 4 lb. at 6s. 6d. only—and likewise I bought ½ Cwt. good wheat flour for $1,00—*but I paid Cash*—and I conclude whenever I have cash to pay I shall go to this cheap Store. I believe whoever has cash to pay for their groceries, can save to themselves 10 or 12 per cent—which in a few years will amount to a large sum.

WANTED,

Some large PORK, in the hog, well fattened.

CALVIN TYLER.

Jan. 5, 1820. 9—

☞ FOR SALE,

A FARM,

SITUATED in Lebanon, first society about sixty rods south of the Brick Meeting House, on the west side of the stage road leading from Norwich to Hartford.—It contains between 120 and 130 Acres,—well proportioned for different branches of agriculture, *well Wooded and Watered*—a large two story *Dwelling-House, two Barns* and other out houses—and for convenience of public religious worship, schooling, mills, markets, and excellence and variety of soil, is exceeded by few Farms in New-England.

SOLOMON WILLIAMS.

Lebanon, Nov. 18, 1819. 9—

☞ FOR SALE,

A valuable Lot of Land,

LYING in Chelsea, west society, town of Norwich, about one quarter of a mile from the wharf bridge. Said Lot contains about twelve acres, consisting of *Mowing, Plough-land*, a good pasture, and some *Wood-land*. Said Lot is walled in, and joins the land of *General Ward*, and was formerly owned by *Deacon Isaac Story*, and improved by *Mr. Nathaniel Herrick* for two year's past. It will be sold on reasonable terms, and a credit given if required. For forther particulars enquire of

CALEB HALL, in Plainfield, or to *NATHAN CHAMPLIN, Norwich*

Oct. 20. 50—tf—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Leffingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors.

Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26wantf—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 16 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Fort, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the 15th of November last, six Ewes SHEEP, marked with a crop on the right ear and a slit in the same, and a square crop on the left ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

SIMEON HEWITT.

Preston, Dec. 25, 1819. 9—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs his customers, that another year has expired since he commenced the distribution of the Norwich Courier.—He earnestly entreats all who are indebted to him to make immediate payment.

OTIS PERRY.

Dec. 29, 1819. 8—

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened

A House of Entertainment

at his old stand, a few rods west of the Meeting-House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage, and every favor duly acknowledged by

ELEAZER MATHER.

Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1819. 8—

Anderson's COUGH DROPS.

THE great and increasing sales of ANDERSON'S Cough Drops, since they have been prepared by the subscriber and offered to the public, more fully than any other argument, prove their real value, and we boldly venture to assert that no medicine ever yet prepared for Coughs and Consumptions has gained so much credit, in so short a time, as this composition. If the attestations of persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for this Medicine, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Too often does prejudice by listening to some and adopting the opinions of others prevail; thereby preventing a trial of such Medicine as might afford relief, under the idea that no relief can be obtained. Scarcely a case occurs but may be relieved by the timely use of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, which have proved to be a cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

I, SAMUEL H. JONES, of Salisbury, do hereby certify that my wife has for more than five years been troubled with a violent Cough difficulty of breathing, and loss of appetite, and almost entirely deprived of sleep; and having tried, as we supposed, every thing that might relieve her without receiving any benefit, I was induced to have her make trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and after using two bottles, her cough entirely left her—she enjoyed her former sleep, which she had not done for years, and was again restored to strength. I can with confidence say I believe these Drops to be the best Medicine in use, for Coughs, and Complaints of the Lungs.

SAMUEL H. JONES.

Salisbury, Connecticut, March 20, 1819.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or breast, and more or less, cough and weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low. I then heard of Dr Anderson's Cough Drops, And purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Each bottle contains two ounces, and frequently effects a cure.

☞ Be particular that each genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle;

And that each of the directions are signed in writing by JAMES MELLEN, no others are genuine.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *H. H. Schieffelin & Co.* 193 Pearl Street, New-York; *Bartlett & Chase*, No. 13, Cornhill, Boston; and by *Lorenzo Bull*, Hartford; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; and *Joseph C. Huntington*, Norwich

Oct. 13, 1819. 48-6m—

☞ NOTICE ☜

IS hereby given, that the Hon Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, has appointed us the subscribers Commissioners on the estate of *Eliphalet Baldwin, Jr.* late of said Norwich, deceased, to receive, examine and adjust the claims of the Creditors of said Estate.—Six months from this date is allowed, by said Court for the Creditors to said estate to exhibit their claims to us. We shall meet at the office of *Roswell Morgan*, in said Norwich, on the first Monday of February and on the first Saturday of July, 1820, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to attend to the business of our appointment. All those who do not exhibit their claims within the term limited by said court, will be by law debarred a recovery.

Dated at Norwich, this 3d day of January A. D. 1820.

GEORGE HILL,
EPAPHRAS PORTER, } *Com'rs.*

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY
R. Hubbard,
THE CONNECTICUT
REGISTER,
AND
United States Calendar,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1820,
CONTAINING

AN ALMANACK, with Eclipses, &c. Lists of Attorneys practising in the various Courts; Officers of the Asylum for deaf and dumb persons; of the Alphas of Connecticut, Massachusetts, N. Hampshire and New-York; of Cheshire Academy; Academy of Arts and Sciences, Con. Ditto American; Bacon Academy; Am. Board of Comm. for Foreign Missions; The Associations and Consociations; Annuity Society; Allotment of Judges; Army Register; Officers of the Banks; Bible Society; Bible and Prayer Book Society; Bishop's Fund do.; Baptist Associations; Baptist Board, &c.—Constitution of Connecticut; Courts in Connecticut; Clerks of the U. S. Courts; Custom-House Officers; Collectors of the U. States; Cities, &c.; Charitable Society for education of pious young men; Officers of the Colleges of New-Haven, Harvard, Williams, R. Island, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Middlebury, Union & Hamilton, Andover; Officers of the Government of Conn.; Executive, & Legislative, Judicial and Civil; Standing Com. of Episcopal Con.; Education Society; Electors Meeting in Con.; Society of Free Masons; Governors of States; Insurance Com. Marine, do. Fire; Inspectors of Provisions; Officers of the Militia, Marshals, Medical Institution, do. Society; Ministers and Consuls of the U. States; Officers of the Missionary Societies; Ministers and Churches; do. unsettled; do. Delegates; Navy Commissioners; Officers of the Norwich Channel Co.; Nomination to Congress; Notaries Public; Post-Offices; Rates of Postage; Probate Courts; Roads, Surveyors Land, do. U. S. Tables, Tides, Interest pounds, Value of Cents; Town Clerks and Collectors; Tract Society; Com. Turnpike Roads; Tariff; United States' Officers, Judicial, Execu. and Legis.; Officers State, Treasury, Army; Steam Boat Co. Union Co. Votes for Senators; Agricultural Societies.

Price 37½ Cents; with the usual allowance at wholesale.

MUSIC.

HOLYOKE'S Columbian Repository of Sacred Harmony; Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection; Little and Smith's Sacred Harmony, (Patent Notes.) Gamuts and Music for the French Horn, Bassoon, Violin, Flute, and Fife.

FOR SALE AT
T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store.

Also, REGISTERS and ALMANACKS for 1820.

Jan. 4, 1820. 9—

Masonic Notice.

THE ANNUAL Convocation of *Franklin Chapter, No. 4. R. A. M.* will be holden at their Chamber of Convocation on Monday the 31st January, at 1 o'clock, P. M. A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the M. E. K.
JOSEPH KINGSLEY, *Secretary,*
F. C. R. A. M.

Norwich, Jan. 5, 1820. 9—

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, having appointed the subscribers commissioners on the estate of *Mr. Augustus Lathrop*, late of said Norwich, deceased, and having allowed six months from the first publication of this notice for the exhibition of claims against said estate—All persons interested are hereby notified that we shall meet at the office of James Stedman, Esq. in said town, on the second Mondays of April, May and June next, to receive, examine and allow claims against said Estate.

GEORGE PERKINS,
THOMAS L. THOMAS, } *Com'rs*

Norwich, Dec. 29, 1819. 8—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1819.

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Mr. ABLAT. BENJAMIN,

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Elam Benjamin*, the Administrator, with the will annexed upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Griswold.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

ELAM BENJAMIN, Administrator,
with the will annexed.

Griswold, Dec. 27, 1819. 8—

THE late firm of *Charles Gale, & Co.* was, by mutual consent, dissolved on the first day of Jan. 1820. Those who have accounts open with them, are earnestly requested to call and settle the same, and those who neglect are informed that after sixty days from this date, their accounts will be found in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

CHARLES GALE, & Co.

Business in future will be carried on by them at their shop, near the Court-House, under the firm of *Bailey & Gale*, whose custom in their line is solicited by the public's humble serv'ts.

BAILEY & GALE.

Norwich, Jan. 3, 1820. 9—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1820. *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV. No. 11.]

Rum, Sugar, etc.

4 Hhds. 3d proof St. Croix and Antigua RUM.
4 Bbls. Havanna Brown SUGAR.
3 do. do. White do.
10 Boxes RAISINS—very cheap.
100 lbs. CASSIA.
2 Chests Hyson Skin TEA.
2 do. Young Hyson do.
Imperial, Gun-powder, and Hyson do.
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Colmenar, Sherry, and Malaga WINES.
London PORTER in Bottles.
SNUFF by the Bladder, Lump SUGAR, LAMP OIL, &c. &c. for sale by
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Who has just received an additional supply of Wilson's highly useful Franklin Parlor, and Cooking STOVES.

Dec. 27, 1819. 8—

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
For a small advance for cash.

LOAF, Lump, white and brown Havanna, & double boiled India SUGARS.
Hyson Skin, Souchong, Bohea, and Young Hyson TEAS.
Java and West-India COFFEE.
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Dry Lisbon, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, Malaga, & Colmenar WINES.
Old Cognac, Spanish, and Cider Brandy.
Holland and Country GIN.
Old Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM
Clove, Orange, Lemon, Cinnamon, Peppermint, Anniseed, Noyeau and CORDIALS.
Raisins, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Cayenne Pepper, Old Metheglin, Pepper Sauce, Roll Brimstone, Chocolate, Spermaceti and Tallow Candles, Lamp Oil, Codfish, Snuff, Tobacco, Segars, Molasses, Brushes, Demijohns, Hard, Hollow, and Crockery Ware, Logwood, Fustic, Nicaragua and Redwood, Alum, Copperas, &c &c.
JOHN LATHROP.

Dec. 1. 4—

SALT, RUM, etc.

10 hhds. St Croix RUM.
5 do. new do.
20 do retailing Molasses, N. Orleans
100 bbls. Howard st. and Richmond Flour.
30 casks Dexter's LIME.
North-Stonington do.
5 bbls. FILBERTS.
250 lbs. Merino WOOL.
All kinds inspected SHINGLES.
Clear and Merchantable Boards, Plank. Clapboards, Joist. &c.
Which will be sold on reasonable terms by the subscriber.
JED. HUNTINGTON.

Dec 22. 7-6w

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a supply of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which will be sold very low for cash.

Likewise for sale,

One hundred cords oak, walnut, and split WOOD for stoves.

To Let,

A convenient HOUSE, for a small family.

Those indebted to him are requested to call and close their accounts.
WM. ROGERS.

Dec. 21. 7—

NEW GOODS.

THE *Boxrah Manufacturing Company* have just received a general assortment of
GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
CROCKERY WARE,
PAINTS, and
DRUGS and MEDICINES.

They have constantly on hand a supply of excellent yarn to put out to weavers.—Those who have had pieces to weave more than 30 days, are particularly requested to return them as soon as possible
D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

Boxrahville, Dec. 10, 1819.

N. B.—Wanted a steady Man during the Winter to attend to the common business of a Farm, and occasionally to do chores.—Apply to the Agent of the Factory. 6-

Oil Cake, Stone Lime, &c.

JOSEPH H STRONG,

HAS on hand, some Oil Cake and Flax-Seed Oil, which he will dispose of at a reduced price.—Also, a few casks best Stone Lime, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

Norwich, Aug. 17, 1819. 41—

Massachusetts SOLE LEATHER,

FOR SALE,
(CHEAP FOR CASH)
At the Shoe-Store next door to Mr. J. W. Kinney's Store.

Dec. 8. 5—

ALE.

12 bbls. first quality New-York *ALE*, from Barnes's Brewery.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Dec 22.

NEW GOODS, GOOD GOODS, CHEAP GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Seasonable and Fancy DRY GOODS,

(which he believes he has bought as well and as low as his neighbors) at a small advance for cash.

75 pieces Super. and low price Cassimeres and Cloths.
60 " black and colored Bombazetts and Plaids.
15 Doz. printed and plain Cassimere, Merino, Crape, and Cotton Shawls.
Scarlet, Spotted, Black, Blue, Red, Crimson, and White Flannels.
Canton and Cancon Crapes.- Black Italian Crapes. - Worsted and Cotton Hosery, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of Hatter's Trimmings

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

MEDICAL BOOKS.

FOR SALE AT
T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store, Chelsea.

THATCHER'S Modern Practice, Thatcher's New Dispensatory, Nancrede's Orfila on Poisons, Cooper's Surgery, Hey's Surgery, Bell's Operative Surgery, Hamilton's Family Physician, White on Women, Desault's Surgery, Acum's Chemistry, John Bell's Surgery abridged by Smith, Dictionary of Practical Surgery by Samuel Cooper, with Notes by Dorsey, Brown's Elements of Medicine, Thomson on Inflammation, James Burn Midwifery, Thomas' Practice, Boyer on Bones, Pemberton's Treatise on Various Diseases of the Abdominal Viscera, (a work much liked) Wilson on Febrile Diseases, Bell's Anatomy, Quincy's Medical Lexicon, Cheran's Materia Medica, Haller on the Arteries, Haller's Physiology, Benjamin Bell's Surgery, Denman's Midwifery, Burns on Inflammation, Hamilton's Midwifery, Bell on Wounds, Buchan's Domestic Medicine, Bell on the Venereal, Morbid Anatomy, Bell on Ulcers, Burns' Obstetrical Works, Caldwell's Medical and Physical Memoirs, Home on Ulcers, Smellies' Tables, Bichat on the Membranes, Cleveland's Mineralogy and Geology, Akins' Mineralogy, Saunders on the Liver, Burns' Popular Directions, Burns on Abortion, Fyfes Anatomy, Bell's Dissections, Surgeon's Vade Mecum, Hayes on Consumption, Anatomist's Vade Mecum, Elliot's Medical Pocket Book, Cheynes' Essay on the Dropsy in the Brain, Wakefield's Botany, Bell's Engravings of the Arteries, Bell's Engravings of the Bones, Muscles and Joints, Hay on Puerperal Fever, Sense on Fevers, Willan on the Skin, Boyer's Surgery, Corvisat on the Diseases of the Heart.

☞ The above Books will be sold by the large or small quantity, as low as can be obtained at New-Haven, Boston or elsewhere; any Book not on hand, will be obtained at short notice, and without any extra expense to the purchaser.

Jan. 4, 1820. 9—

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred casks North-Stonington

LIME,

fresh from the Kiln, *very cheap.*

The subscriber has recently erected a Kiln for burning Lime, in North-Stonington, about seven miles distant from Norwich. The Lime has been examined by good judges, and proved to be very excellent—remarkably strong and very free from grit and sand. The N. Stonington lime casks are a size larger than the Providence, and are offered for sale at the store of WM. BELCHER, Esq Norwich-Landing, at 14s. per cask, one dollar less than the Providence.—Farmers will find this Lime a very cheap manure. In England, where agricultural improvement has advanced perhaps as near perfection as in any country, Lime is considered a very important manure, and is used in very great quantities—Perhaps the greatest effect is produced when mixed with coarse manure. The coarsest kind of manure may be prepared in a very short time for any crop whatever

Orders addressed to WM BELCHER, Esq. Norwich, agent of the subscriber, or to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention.
JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, Aug. 10, 1819. 40-4w

WANTED,

100 cords of Wood,

50 cords to be delivered at the Kiln by the 1st of October next.

MOLASSES.

20 Hhds, good retailing Molasses, for sale by the subscriber.

—ALSO—

14 Boxes Havanna Sugar.
2 Hhds. Lump Sugar.
8 Bbls. Cider Brandy.
D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Jan. 10, 1820. 10—

Norwich, Nov. 9, 1819.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH.
Wholesale and Retail.

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a large assortment of *fresh imported*

DRY GOODS,

which they will sell uncommonly cheap for ready cash. Among them are
100 pieces Bombazetts, of all colors, fashionable, and various qualities, from 1s6 per yard upwards.
Superfine, middling & low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Coatings, Flannels, Baizes, &c.
Rose Blankets from 7 to 11-4 large.
3½ point ditto.
Pelisse Cloths. Salisbury Flannels.
Superfine Toilinett, Swansdown and Marseilles Vesting.
Superfine steam loom and Irish Cotton Shirtings.
Canton and Italian Crapes.
Cassimere Shawls.
Merino and Imitation ditto.
Worsted and Cotton Hosiery.
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick.. Cotton do.
40 pieces Florence and Levantine Silks.
India black Sinchews and Lustrings.
Calicoes, Ginghams and Cambricks.
Dimoties, Diapers, Stockinets, Rattinetts.
100 pieces Domestic Brown Shirtings.
Merino, Plush and Velvet Trimmings.
Best English Ingrain and Brussells CARPETING, at the lowest N. York prices.

—ALSO,

200 pair Ladies' Shoes,

(manufactured in New-York) of the first quality and latest fashion.

Persons who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call on
F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

of a genuine quality, which will be sold very cheap for good pay.

Also,

6 hhds. first quality MOLASSES,
100 bushels Isle of May and Lisbon SALT,
600 lbs. SOLE LEATHER,
A constant supply of warranted FLOUR.
CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, Dec. 29, 1819. 8—

Joseph C. Huntington,

HAS just received and offers for sale, a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
GROCERIES, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Norwich, Nov. 30. 8w—4

Wm. Rogers,

HAS FOR SALE,

190 lbs. Russia FEATHERS.
SHAD, and SWORD-FISH by the bl. or lb.—A HOUSE, to sell or let, that will accommodate two small families.

Dec. 29. 8—

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.
JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Nov. 9, 1819. 1—

Rum, &c.

4 hhds. 3d proof Antigua RUM,
2 boxes SUGAR,
4 boxes best Spanish SEGARS,
JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Who wishes to purchase, 50 to 100 bushels good white BEANS.

Jan. 4, 1820. 9—

Wine and Fruit.

10 Casks pure Malaga Wine, first quality.
15 Casks Raisins.
30 Boxes do.
Just imported in the Brig Eunice from Malaga, and for sale cheap for Cash by
F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Dec. 6. 3—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST

COLD SPRING GIN,

FOR SALE,

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain.
By JOS. BREED.

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

Corn & Oats.

N. GILBERT,

WILL pay CASH for 200 bushels *Corn and Oats*, if delivered soon.

Norwich, Jan. 4, 1820. 31-9—

TOBACCO.

TEN kegs Richmond sweet scented TOBACCO, just received and for sale by WM. BELCHER.

Norwich, Dec. 22, 1819. 7-6w

AGRICULTURAL.

THE HON. JOSIAH QUINCY'S ADDRESS.

[*Concluded*]

Time will not permit us to stay long upon the farm; we will go out upon it, only for the purpose of making a single observation, and that in relation to the fences.

It is thought to be a great virtue in a farmer to build good fences. And so it is. None can be greater, so far as relates to external fences;—Those which bound on the road, or a neighbor. They ought to be perfect and sufficient against every intrusion. But when the remark is applied to interior fences, it is often far otherwise. The making and keeping in repair unnecessary fences is one of the greatest drawbacks from the profitable employment of the labor of our farmers. Every year new fencing stuff must be bought, or stone walls must be built and stone walls repaired. Much of that time and capital are expended about these objects, which ought to be employed in collecting manures, in ploughing their land, or in some labor directly conducing to the prosperity of the immediate, or ensuing crop.

The adopting of a single principle, in relation to the management of their farms, would save at once one half of all their interior fences. I allude to the making the distinction between the arable and pasture lands permanent, and adopting it as a principle, that no beasts should be permitted to range upon the soil destined to the plough and the scythe.

I know that this proposition will be received by many with surprise, and by some with a sneer, but consider of it, farmers. Be assured that the practice of grazing your mowing lands is the falsest one all that bears the name of economy. It is impossible, in a discourse so general as this necessarily is, to give all the grounds of this position. I look at the subject now, only in relation to saving the expense of making fences and repairing them. Let any farmer of middle age take his pencil and calculate what it has cost him and his ancestors, in the course of his and their lives, to make and maintain rail fences, or stone walls, upon their farms. I am mistaken if one half of the farmers do not find the expense far exceed their present conception, and if the other half do not find, that, at a fair estimate of materials, labor and interest, the cost of these fences or walls has been more than the whole farm would now sell for under the hammer.

Now more than half of all the stone walls and rail fences in Massachusetts are interior fences, dividing lands belonging to the same proprietor. These interior fences, are absolutely useless, except for the purpose of enabling the proprietor to pasture his mowing land. They are worse than useless on exclusively arable land. These walls are in fact harbors for all sorts of vermin: for field-mice, and wood-chucks and skunks and squirrels. Then on both sides, what a rare assemblage always of elder-berries and barberry bushes, and nettles, and all sorts of injurious weeds! Thus not only much land is lost, but worse than lost. There is done a positive injury. Besides, when the plough begins to run, what then? Why, upon many farms, you cannot run a plough forty rods in a straight line, without coming, as farmers say, "plump" upon a stone wall. Then what a "hawing and jeeing!" and the good-natured fellow, at the front yoke, must always take time to crack his joke, or to have "a cup of comfort," with the good natured fellow at the plough tail. And all this at the direct and positive loss of the owner of the land, or the employer.

But our lands are all full of stone, what shall we do with them? Certainly there is no absolute necessity of building them up in the shape of a stone wall. If there be, then thicken, or heighten, your external walls. But this is done already. Well then, have you never a poniihole to fill up? Is there no useless hollow, into which they may be thrown? If nothing of this kind can be done with them, better pile them up pyramidically, and cover them with grape vines, than go to the expense of building walls worse than useless.

Let me not be understood to intend, that good farming requires that farmers should level, or remove the walls, or fences, which they, or their ancestors' labor have already provided. The condition of every man's farm is in this respect, a particular fact, by which the calculations of his business should be made, and his conduct, in relation to it, governed. The only object of these remarks is to invite farmers, who are contemplating building new walls, or purchasing new materials for interior fences, to consider, whether their own and oxen's labor may not be better employed; and whether grazing the land, intended to be fenced, be in fact a compensation for the great expenditure, they are about to incur, of the only capital, they have, generally, at their command.

Farmers should never, one moment forget, that their and their oxen's labor constitute their capital, and that they should be wasted in no object, which does not add something to the present, or future, years, actual product. It is not too much to say that the capital expended in rail fences and stone walls, which are useless in Massachusetts, would if it had been applied in collecting manures and in deepening the soil, have added, at this day, a third part of the income to every farmer in the country.

Let every farmer divide his pasture ground as he pleases. Let the fence between his arable and pasture land, be as strong as an external fence. But, if possible, let all his arable ground, though it be a hundred acres, be in one lot.—Then his plough runs clear, in a long furrow. His tillage is divided only by the different species of grain and vegetables, he cultivates. There are no fences; of consequence no inconvenient and worthless headlands; no apology for thistles and nettles. The scene is beautiful to the eye. The whole has the appearance of a garden; and begets in the farmer a sort of horticultural neatness.

Before passing to treat, very briefly, the remaining topic of discourse, may I be permitted to say a word on the style of our buildings? It will be worth the time, if it make only one man, about to build, consider.

The fault is not peculiar to farmers, it is true of men, in almost every rank and condition of life, that when about to build, they often exceed their means, and almost always go beyond the real wants of their families, and the actual requisition of their other relations, in life. But let not the sound, practical, good sense of the country be misled, by the false taste and false pride of the city; where wealth, fermenting by reason of the greatness of its heaps, is ever turning away to palaces; the objects of present transitory pride; and too often of future, long continued, repentance.

Now, what do we sometimes see, in the country? Why a thriving farmer touched with this false taste, will throw up a building thirty or forty feet square, two, or two and a half, stories high, four rooms on a floor, with an immeasurable length of out buildings behind. And what is the consequence of all this greatness? Why often, for years, the house will not be wholly glazed; or, if glazed not clapboarded; or, if clapboarded not finished: the destined portico is not put up; the destined front step is never put down; and the ragged clapboards, on each side of the front door, there they stand, year in, and year out, staring and gaping at each other, with a look of utter despair of ever being united. And if you go into these mansions, what do you see? Why you will often find, that while the good man of the house and his consort are snugly provided with warm well plastered rooms, the children and all the rest of the family sleep about in unfinished chambers; subject to every sort of exposure; and "the best room," as it is called, in the original plan of the mansion, there it stands, the lumber room of the family, for half a century; the select and eternal abode of crickets and cockroaches; and all sorts of creeping and skipping things; full of old iron and old leather; the stuffing of decayed saddles; the ragged relics of torn bed-quilts and the orts and ends of twenty generations of corn cobs.

When will this man learn his true dignity as well as happiness, consists in proportion? In the proportion of means to ends; of purposes to means; of conduct to the condition of life, in which a kind providence has placed him; and to the relations of things concerning which, it has destined, he should act!

The pride of the farmer should be out, in his fields. In their beauty, in their order, in their product, he should place the gratification of his humble and honorable ambition. The farmer's great want is capital. Never should his dwelling be splendid at the expense of his farm. In this, all that is surplus, in his capital, should concentrate. Whatever is unwisely expended elsewhere, is so much lost to his family and his fortune.

I shall now recur, briefly, to another class of deficiencies, the want of system in the plans of our farmers.

System relates to time, to courses and to modes of husbandry. A full elucidation of each topic would embrace the whole circle of farming dispositions and duties. The time will not permit any thing more than a recurrence to one, or two, leading ideas. Want of system, in agriculture, leads to loss of time and increase of expense. System, has chief reference to succession of crops; to sufficiency of hands; and to selections of instruments. As to the succession of crops, called rotation, almost the only plan of our farmers is to get their lands, into grass, as soon as possible; and then to keep them, in grass, as long as possible. The consequence of this practice, for it deserves not the name of a system, is to lead to the disuse, or rather to the least possible use, of that great source of agricultural riches the plough. Accordingly, it has almost become a maxim, that the plough is the most expensive of all instruments; and of consequence as much as possible to be avoided.—And so it is, and so it must be as the business of our farms is managed. By keeping lands down to grass, as long as possible, that is as long as the hay product will pay for mowing and making; the consequence is that our lands, when we are obliged reluctantly, to put the plough into them, are bound and matted, and cross-barred, with an impervious, inextricable, infrangible web of root and sod. Hence results a grand process, called "a breaking up," with four, five, or six head of cattle, as the case may be, with three men, one at the oxhead, a second at the plough beam, and the third at the plough-handle. Is there any wonder that such a ploughing apparatus is an object of aversion?

It is impossible for any man to witness "a breaking up" of this kind, without being forcibly reminded of the reflection made by a dry Dutch commentator, on that passage in the book of Kings, where it is said, that Elisha was found ploughing with twelve yoke of oxen." "Well," said the commentator, "it is no wonder, that Elisha was glad enough to quit plowing, for prophecying, if he could not break up with less than twelve yoke of oxen."

In fact, the plough is the natural instrument of the farmer's prosperity, and the system of every farmer ought to have reference to facilitating and increasing its use. Let a rotation, be adopted, embracing two or three years successive ploughings, for deepening and pulverising crops, to be succeeded by grain and grass, for two or three years more. The plough, on its return, every five, six, or seven years, finds, in such case, the land mellow, soft, uninfolded by root, and tender in soil. The consequence is, that "a breaking up" is then done with one yoke of oxen and one man. The expense is comparatively small. There is nothing to deter, and every thing to invite the farmer to increase the dep

of that most ineffable of all instruments. It ought to be a principle that our farming should be so systematized that all "breaking up" should be done with one yoke of oxen and one man; who both drives and directs the plough.

Systematic agriculture also requires, a sufficiency of hands. Whatever scale of farming any man undertakes to fill, hands enough to do it well are essential. Although this is a plain dictate of common sense, yet the want of being guided by it, in practice, is one great cause of ill success, in our agriculture. Because we hear every day, that "labor runs away with all profits in farming," almost every farmer lays it down as a maxim to do with as little labor as possible. Now this maxim almost always results in practice, in doing with less than he ought. The effect is almost every where seen in loss of time; loss of season; loss of the employ of working cattle, and loss, or deterioration, of crop. Now, in truth, labor, as such never yet diminished any man's profit, on the contrary, it is the root and spring of all profit. Labor, unwisely directed and unskilfully managed, is, indeed, a great consumer of the farmer's prosperity. But labor, wisely directed and skilfully managed, can, from the nature of things result in nothing else than profit. What is skilful management, and what is wise direction of labor opens a field almost boundless; and not to be attempted on the present occasion. A single remark must suffice. The great secret of European success, in agriculture, is stated to be, "much labor on, comparatively, little land." Now the whole tenor of Massachusetts husbandry, from the first settlement of the country, has been little labor on much land. Is it wonderful then, that success should be little, or nothing, when conduct is in direct violation of the principle, on which success depends?

With respect to utensils too, system requires that they should be the most perfect of their kind; and always the most perfect in their state.

* Great profits in agriculture can result only from great improvements of the soil. Great improvements of the soil can result only from unremitting industry. The chief study of every farmer *should be what is useful, and what is useless expense, in relation to his art.* The discrimination between these is the master key of the farmer's prosperity. The first should be incurred with a freedom, little short of profusion. The last should be shunned, as the sailor shuns the rocks, where are seen the wreck of the hopes of preceding mariners.

In this art, and almost, in this art alone, "it is the liberal hand which maketh rich."

Liberality, in providing utensils, is the saving both of time and of labor. The more perfect his instrument, the more profitable are they.

So also is it with his working cattle and his stock. The most perfect in their kinds are even the most profitable.

Liberality, in good barns and warm shelters, is the source of health, strength and comfort to animals; causes them to thrive on less food and secures from damage all sorts of crops.

Liberality also, in the provision of food for domestic animals is the source of flesh, muscle and manure.

Liberality to the earth, in seed, culture and compost, is the source of its bounty.

Thus it is, in agriculture, as in every part of creation, a wise and paternal providence has inseparably connected our duty and our happiness.

In cultivating the earth, the condition of man's success is, his industry upon it.

In raising domestic animals, the condition of his success is, kindness and benevolence to them.

In making the productiveness of the earth depend upon the diligence and wisdom of the cultivator, the Universal Father has inseparably connected the fertility of his creation with the strongest intellectual inducements, and the highest moral motives.

In putting the brutal world under his dominion, he has placed the happiness of which their nature is susceptible, under the strong guarantee of man's interest.

Instead, therefore, of repining at his lot, let the cultivator of the ground consider his, as among the highest and happiest of all human destinies, since in relation to the earth, he is the instrument of Heaven's bounty; and in relation to the inferior orders of creation, the almoner of Providence.

** I am indebted, partly, for the general turn of thought, and for some of the expressions, in a few of the ensuing paragraphs to a work entitled Arator, by John Taylor, Esq. of Caroline county, Virginia—a work principally destined to ameliorate the agriculture of the State, of which the author is a citizen, but written, so far as it relates to its agricultural tendency, in an admirable spirit, and abounding in reflections at once practical and philosophical.*

South-American Affairs.

LATEST FROM ANGOSTURA.

Extract of a letter from Angostura, 13th Nov. 1819, to a gentleman in Washington.

"Since writing you last, in October, we have received dispatches from Gen. Bolivar, dated Santa Fee, up to the middle of September; at which time, the whole of the provinces of New-Grenada were in peaceable possession of the Patriots; and Gen. Bolivar was ready to return to Venezuela, and is, ere this, on his march to unite his force with the army of Venezuela, and operate against Gen. Morillo, &c.

Gen. Arismendi, Vice President of Venezuela left Angostura on the 5th Nov. for Maturin, to unite his efforts to those of Gen. Marino in the necessary disposition for the movement of the army from thence to join in the contemplated attack on Carraccas, and will move immediately with 6000 excellent troops, principally English and Irish. Gen. Paez will take the field with 4000 cavalry, &c. —The whole of the Royal division under General La Torre have been destroyed, by Gen Soublett. The post of Santa Fee on the Apure has been abandoned by the Royal division formerly stationed there. Gen. Bolivar has organized a provisional government in Santa Fee, and left Gen. St. Ander in charge of the government till the members from New Grenada can take their seats in the general congress, and adopt the necessary measures for the permanent establishment of a Governor there, &c. The prospects were never more favorable in this quarter than at present."

From the Baltimore Patriot, of the 7th inst.

IMPORTANT OPERATIONS IN NEW GRENADA AND VENEZUELA.

Mr. Mosaun—From letters and papers, this moment received, I have made the imperfect summary following, for the information of the public.—Interested as we are in the success of the best of causes, I communicate it with cordial satisfaction for your Gazette.

"Gen. Bolivar was on the 30th of October at Guasgualito, with about 5,500 men, and on his march for Carraccas. Arismendi had quitted Angostura to take command of the army of the east, (i. e. of Cumana and Barcelona) and expected to collect 6000 troops to co-operate with the other divisions. The evacuation of San Fernando, by Morillo is confirmed; and the reason will soon appear; for, Soublette has beaten La Torre most decisively, and occupied the town and valley of Cucuta. "In short, says one of our correspondents, the jig is fairly up with the Spaniards, and I expect this very voyage, or certainly the next, (from St. Thomas,) to proceed to La Guayra. Poor Col. Rooke died of his wounds, and you will see a grateful notice of him in the Correo."

Gen. Bolivar had made proposals to Samana, the viceroy of New-Grenada, for an exchange of prisoners, as follows: —

1st. The Officers and soldiers taken at Porto Bello.

2d. Officers and soldiers at Carthagena and Santa Martha.

3d. Citizens, serving in their armies.

4th. Those in the presidios, &c.

This proposition, especially the first article of it, is highly politic, and creditable to his humanity and magnanimity.

From the Correo del Orinoco of the 20th October, it appears "His Excellency the Vice President has just received official accounts from the commander in chief of the army of the west, Jose Antonio Paez, in which he communicates his intention of commencing his operations according to instruction previously received. Also of his receiving intelligence that General Soublette had occupied the capital of Cucuta. As the General refers to the dispatch sent directly to the government, but which has not yet been received, we are ignorant of the details of the battle, that put our troops in possession of that valley, where the enemy was so advantageously posted, where he had united so large an army, and supposed himself so strongly secured—nay, where he expected to repair his immense losses. Here we have the solution of his precipitate evacuation of San Fernando, which cost him so much time, expense, and trouble in fortifying, and which the enemy considered as the Gibraltar of the plains. San Fernando was evacuated on the 15th, and General Paez found in it all the guns, which were not even spiked, with a considerable quantity of ammunition and provisions."

Another letter states, that the President (Bolivar) could have raised an army to any amount in New-Grenada, but had not muskets to equip the volunteers. It is however, impossible for Morillo to withstand the combined force of four armies, moving to assail him in every point. This sad predicament accounts for the arrival of the Nymph corvette at Havanna lately, in which he sent a commissioner to solicit succours in men and money,* both of which have been refused on a consultation of the captain-general (Cagigal) with the Cabildo, and Consulado—Caire Caira.

* It was from this circumstance that a rumor prevailed some time ago, of Morillo having reached Havanna, when it was only his messenger. It is to be hoped that neither Morillo nor Samano may escape the stroke of justice. Their cruelties have been horrible.

[The latest date from Angostura alluded to in the above extracts is November 24th.]

FROM THE AURORA.

SOUTH-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF THE ROYAL FLOTILLA IN THE APURE.

Extract from the dispatch of the republican naval commander, Antonio Diaz, on the Apure, to General Paez.

On board the Irresistible, at anchor in Apuerita, November 7, 1819—9th year.

General—According to your orders, I made sail with the force under my command on the 22d ult. I anchored in the Apuerita, where I determined to await the approach of the enemy, in order to bring them to action with advantage, by combining my operations with those of the land forces, in case the enemy should attempt any enterprize with his cavalry on the main land. At 6, in the morning of the 26th, the enemy made his appearance at the mouth of the Cayman creek, where the Lieutenant of the republican navy, Joseph Bravo, with 8 flecheras had been stationed. This officer, in conformity with his orders, communicated to me the enemy's approach, and moved his division towards Santa Catherina. Early in the morning of the 30th, I took a new position at the mouth of the Apure, in order to conceal our force from the enemy, and thus induce him to engage. At 11 o'clock he appeared in line of battle ahead, and as I expected, the action soon began. The manœuvres of our flotilla, and our well directed and steady fire, soon threw his line into disorder, and he hauled off for the river Onosco; where after having made some repairs, he soon after returned, and the action was renewed. In order to profit by the opportunity thus so much desired, I made the signal for *boarding* along the whole line, and the movements of our flotilla were executed with an effect and a celerity that cannot be too much admired, in spite of the tremendous noise of heavy and small arms made by the enemy. But the enemy's flotilla, as soon as our first success was perceived, no longer waited to decide the action by combat; they, as if by signal ran their vessels high and dry upon the beach, and landed their whole crews. This rendered it necessary for me to divide my force in order to attack them, as the position enabled me to do in front and flank—for this purpose I ordered Captain Castelli to make a landing at a favorable station with fifty escandores; and that brave officer made such an impression by this unexpected movement, that with the effect on the enemy's front, the victory was soon decided.

The force of the enemy was composed of nine *flecheras* and one *caladora*, with 250 men of the land force on board; the greatest part of them of the *Varinhas* battallion.

The advantages derived from this action, are attested by 80 of the enemy killed; and the capture of their whole flotilla; one six inch howitzer, five brass guns of two and three pounds, four *pedreros*, with their swivels; six hundred cartridges of the calibres of the cannon, five thousand musket cartridges; some drums, four chests balls; and the whole of the official correspondence of the commandant of the royal expedition, who was a Spaniard, and fell in the action—on him were found the orders of the Governor of Varinhas.

On our part it is worthy of remark, that we lost not one man, and had only one wounded!

Lieutenant Colonel Pena, is in pursuit of the fugitives, and there is no probability that one will escape.

Officers and troops have fulfilled their duty to the liberty of their country.

God preserve you many years,

ANTONIO DIAZ.

EVACUATION OF SAN FERNANDO BY THE ROYALISTS.

Official dispatch of General Paez to the Vice-President of the state.

Sir—I have this moment received an official communication from the commandant of the frontier of San Fernando, informing me of the evacuation of that place by the enemy on the night of the 15th instant. He marched immediately to that place, and found a quantity of powder, 10,000 balls for naval service, a ton of wrought iron, and the stores generally full of salt provisions, and grain of every description.

The precipitation of the enemy's retreat is conspicuous in his not taking even time to burn the place; the only damage which they effected on shore being to throw the artillery into the river; but the works are in perfect preservation, notwithstanding they had long before established mines to blow them up.

They also burnt the best vessel which they had. I have detached several parties, in order to ascertain the direction of the enemy's flight, and shall in due time apprize you of the result of my operations. J. A. PAEZ.

Achaguas, 20th Oct. 1819.

Official despatch of the Spanish General Barreyro, late commander in chief of the Royal army in New-Grenada, to the Viceroy Samana, giving his account of the battle of Vargas.

Most excellent sir—Posted in front of the enemy, in the plains of Bonza, I waited only for the abandonment of their position by the enemy, in the expectation of liberating the country by a single blow from all the disturbance which he had produced. Yesterday I was informed, that the enemy had actually crossed the river and were marching in the direction of *H. Salitre*—whereupon I immediately ordered the king's battalion and the cavalry, to cut off their march, and prevent their occupation of that place.—This was effected by dislodging the enemy's cavalry. Our division continued its march, until they had reached the *paulono* (marsh) of Vargas, where the enemy halted, and immediately took a position on the sides of the hills to the east; which are not so much elevated as those in their rear.

I took post on an elevated ground, in front of their position, and having previously reconnoitred the ground, I gave orders to Colonel Lopez, to move with his battalion, and occupy the higher grounds in the enemy's rear, and attack them in that direction.

This gallant officer, notwithstanding the difficulties of the ground, and the formidable number of the enemy, which attempted to arrest his movements, took possession of the position to which he was ordered, overcoming with the bayonet every resistance made to his intrepid battalion; not being able to restrain the ardor of the troops, I ordered the company of the grenadiers of the second regiment of Numantia to move up to his support, and attack the enemy in flank, which they executed notwithstanding a severe tempest, which commenced at the first moment of his movement. All the efforts of the enemy were employed in vain to regain the position from which they had been driven; and a company of the same battalion, emulating their comrades of the grenadiers, dislodged the enemy a second time, and drove them to the foot of the declivity.

The column of the reserve was instantly ordered to take the enemy in flank, while the cavalry was ordered to charge the enemy in all the defiles thro' which they were precipitating themselves. Their situation was now such, that there was every reason to believe not one could escape; but desperation appeared to have inspired them with a resolution that has scarcely an example. Their infantry and cavalry were concentred in close order, while advancing from the defiles; they began to reascend the hills with an intrepid and desperate fury; and our infantry by a too excessive ardor, as well as by the fatiguing nature of the ground, were thrown into disorder, and unable to arrest the march of the enemy, who did not, nevertheless, recover the ground, but by great sacrifices. Our corps were here reinforced by two more companies of the reserve, and the position was taken and retaken three times at the point of the bayonet. Unfortunately a reinforcement of four more companies, sent to sustain our troops, mistook the road, and arrived only when it was too late.

This rendered it necessary for me to detach the grenadiers and the 6th and the 4th troops of dragoons, to make a diversion on the rear of the enemy; for which purpose the dragoons were dismounted and embodied with the infantry, and the enemy was once more driven from his position. I was now confident of the total extermination of the enemy, as, while they were assaulted in front, the king's battalion was to attack them simultaneously in the rear; but the ammunition of our troops, at this critical moment failed, and the ground presented a thousand difficulties, which were aggravated by a heavy rain, that effectually put a stop to our firing; and the approach of the night induced me to reconcentrate the troops, and take up a position for the night on the field of battle there to wait the arrival of ammunition.

The loss of the enemy was immense—but despair had precipitated their officers and soldiers on our bayonets, where they met that death which they so much merited. This being the anniversary of the patron of Spain, (*St. Jago,*) it was impossible to moderate the ardor and animosity of our troops, which produced some disunion of our force; were it not for which the whole of the insurgents must have perished. The infantry performed prodigies, and the soldiers and officers of his majesty's army conducted themselves like heroes.

The ground did not permit the cavalry to display their valor, the grenadiers and the 6th and the 4th troops of cavalry distinguished themselves acting as infantry.

Our loss has been trifling, and as soon as the different corps shall have made their returns, I will have the honor to make it known to your excellency

The enemy retreated the same night, half a league from the field of battle, and took a position, covering his rear and right flank, by an inaccessible morass, and his left by an elevated ground, very difficult of access. I made a remark, that Bolivar, not depending too much on the devotion of his troops, always chose positions the most critical and dangerous, in order that desperation should supply their want of skill.

As the conduct of all my officers and troops has been distinguished it is not possible for me to make any particular discrimination or superiority, but I shall mention to your excellency those who had been very conspicuous, in order that they may obtain the distinction which they merit; assuring your excellency, that there is not an individual of this army, which is not entitled to your consideration.

I have ordered the field of battle to be reconnoitred, and a considerable number of muskets are already collected.

God preserve your excellency many years.

JOSE MARIA BARREYRO.

Pontem de Vargas, 26th July, 1819.

Postscript—Eleven o'clock, A. M.

The enemy has just made a retrograde movement—I will follow him.

[He did follow, and in the battle of Boyaca Barreyro was defeated and entered in the triumph, as Bolivar's prisoner, the capital of New-Grenada, in 11 days after the date of this curious dispatch; which, from the acknowledgement of a royal general, places the valor and enthusiasm of the patriots on such ground as would not be believed, had it been declared by themselves.]

National Legislature.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 5.

MR. LOWRIE presented to the Senate, certain resolutions of the Legislature of Pen. requesting the Senators and Representatives from that state, in Congress, to propose, and use their exertions to obtain, an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to prohibit Congress from making any law to erect or incorporate any bank or other monied institution, except within the District of Columbia; and that any bank established by Congress shall, with its branches, be confined to said district; which resolutions were read and laid on the table.

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate, of December 20, 1819, instructing the said committee to enquire into the expediency of reviving the act of 1806, entitled "An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war," which expired at the close of the last session of Congress, report:

That they have examined the subject embraced in the said resolution, and finding that persons placed on the pension list, in pursuance of the act of 1806, may continue to receive their pensions as heretofore, by complying with the provisions of the act, entitled "An act regulating the payments of invalid pensioners," approved 3d March 1819; and believing that most, if not all the cases would come within the act of 1806, if revived, may be relieved under the more liberal provisions of the act of 18th March, 1818, the committee are, therefore, of opinion, that it is not necessary or expedient to revive the act in the said resolution mentioned.

Mr. Roberts presented to the Senate a preamble and resolution of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress, from that state, to vote against the admission of any territory, as a state, into the Union, unless the introduction of slaves for life be prohibited therein; which was read.

The bill from the other House, making a partial appropriation for the military service of the year 1820, was, on motion of Mr. Williams, of Ten. recommitted to the military committee, who subsequently reported two amendments (appropriating for the national armories fifty-six thousand dollars, and for arrearages on the settlement of outstanding claims fifty thousand dollars) which amendments were agreed to, and the bill, thus amended, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Tichenor, according to notice given, and having obtained leave, introduced a bill providing for the better organization of the Treasury Department, which was read.

Mr. Dana presented to the Senate sundry resolutions, transmitted to him, of a meeting of citizens in the town of New-Haven, Connecticut, declaring their opinion of the right of Congress to prohibit the further extension of slavery in the United States, and praying that its extension may be prohibited—which resolutions were read.

Thursday, Jan. 6.

Mr. Van Dyke offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Pensions be instructed to enquire whether any amendment be necessary to the act "to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States during the Revolutionary War," approved March 18, 1818, the better to ensure the execution of said act according to its true spirit and intention, and whether it be expedient in any respect to amend or modify said act.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Jan. 5.

Mr. Taylor, from the committee of elections, to whom was referred the memorial of Rollin C. Mallary, contesting the election of Orsamus C. Merrill, a member from Vermont, made a report favorable to the prayer of the petitioner, and concluding by recommending the adoption of two resolutions—the first declaring that Mr. Merrill is not entitled to a seat in this House, and the second, that Mr. Mallary is entitled to a seat in this House. The report was committed to a committee of the whole House—Mr. Mallary was ordered to have a seat within the bar of the House during the consideration of the report; and Mr. Merrill's defence, ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Quarles it was

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of re-organizing the army of the U. States.

[Mr. Quarles said, in regard to this resolution, that justice to the officers of the army of the United States, and those concerned in its organization, as well as to satisfy the wish of the people of this nation, the investigation contemplated in this resolution, was required. If we have an army of officers and privates, properly proportioned, its character ought to be reinstated to that part of the nation who entertain a different sentiment: on the contrary, if we have an army of officers almost exclusively, and which is drawing large sums of money improperly from the public treasury, the country should know it, and the evil be remedied.]

On motion of Mr Quarles, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of suspending, for a limited time, so much of the standing appropriation of one million of dollars for the Navy, as may be consistent with the public service; and also to enquire whether any other reduction of the expenses of the Navy can be made consistent with the public service.

[In introducing this resolve Mr. Q. said, it appeared that the resources of the country, and our embarrassed condition, called aloud for the retrenchment of our expences; and although he was as much disposed as any man to cherish and encourage the navy of our country, whose gallantry had on all occasions given such splendor to the American arms, it seemed to him well worthy the consideration of Congress, whether we may not do too much We appropriate, said he, $1,000,000 for the increase of the Navy, annually. This sum is employed exclusively in building new vessels.—These vessels, when completed, have to be manned, which is another source of expense, and, by the vessels being built, and the consequent expense of manning them, we are accumulating an alarming annual expenditure. Does not prudence dictate that we pause a while, and enquire whether the nation had not better omit so much of the appropriation as applies to building the vessels; and, if it should be thought proper, procure materials and have them in a state of preparation; when our country has more control of funds, or the situation of the nation shall justify it, and make it imperiously necessary, then recommence the building of vessels.]

Thursday, Jan. 6.

Mr. Walker, of N. C. moved the following resolution, which was agreed to by a small majority:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this house whether any, and if any, what progress has been made in the civilization of the Indian tribes, and the sums of money, if any, which have been expended on that object, under the act of the last session.

On motion of Mr. Butler, of Lou. it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire whether any, and, if any, what further provisions are necessary to define and punish the crime of piracy.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before this House statements of the receipts and expenditures of the United States, from the commencement of the Federal government until 31st of December last, distinguishing the revenue derived from customs, internal taxes, direct tax, postage, public lands, and miscellaneous sources; and also classing the expenditures under the following heads: Military, viz: pay and subsistence of the army, fortifications, ammunition, arms, arming the militia, detachment of militia services of militia, services of volunteers; Indian department; Naval department; Foreign intercourse, Civil list; Miscellaneous, Civil expences; Revolutionary pensions; Other pensions; exhibiting an aggregate of the receipts and expenditures for each year respectively.

FOURTH CENSUS.

The House then again, according to the order of the day, resumed, in committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, the consideration of the bill providing for taking the fourth census—Mr. Smith's motion to provide for taking, with the census, an account of the various manufactures, being the question before the committee.—

Mr. Plumer, of N. H. moved to amend the bill by inserting a provision, directing the enumeration and return of the trade, occupation, or employment of all males above the age of sixteen years.

This amendment was modified, on the motion of Mr. Smith, of N. C. so as to be confined to the number of persons engaged in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, respectively; and, thus amended, it was agreed to by a small majority.

Some other amendments of a minor character were made in the details of the bill.

A motion was made to amend the bill by inserting a column in the schedule, for the enumeration of "free married persons;" which motion was negatived.

Mr. Rich moved that free colored persons be enumerated, and returned separately, with their ages classed in the same manner as slaves.

Mr. Smith, of Md wished to know the policy of thus informing, by official enumeration and publication, that class of population of their strength and numbers. What good was to grow out of it?

Mr. Clay observed that the amendment had been offered partly on his suggestion, and he could see no possible mischief in the provision. As to its policy, it would effect more completely one of the objects of taking a census, which was to shew the comparative increase in all classes of our population, and enable the government to carry into effect

more perfectly the purposes of the periodical enumeration. There was no part of the U. States in such a condition, as related to this class of people as to render any mischief possible from such a provision.

Mr. Campbell attempted to render the amendment more minute by distinguishing those under ten years of age; but this was opposed by Mr. Clay and Mr. Lowndes as useless, as much of the returns would be very uncertain; and the latter gentleman extended his remarks to the provision respecting the enumeration of manufactures, to say that though he would not object to any motion intended to obtain useful information, yet that provision, every one would agree who had examined the returns ten years ago, would produce no result on which any reliance could be placed, &c.

Mr. Campbell's motion was negatived, and Mr. Rich's then agreed to—ayes 74.

Friday, Jan. 7.

On motion of Mr. Cocke, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this House the sums of money which have been actually paid since the peace establishment, to the General Officers and their staff, who are attached to the Army of the United States, specifying particularly on what account, to whom, and when, paid.

Mr. Butler, of N. H. moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Public Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of granting to each state a tract of land, not exceeding one hundred thousand acres, for the endowment of an University in each state.

The House having agreed to consider the resolution, Mr. Butler remarked that this proposition was not new; that it was before the House at the last session, when a report was made on it but not acted on. It was an enquiry of much importance in many points of view, and he hoped his resolution would be adopted.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, of Connecticut,

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending or repealing the act passed on the 18th of April, 1814, entitled "an act to lessen the compensation for marshals, clerks and attornies in the cases therein mentioned."

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, on the bill granting a township of public land to the asylum for the deaf and dumb in the city of New-York.

Mr. Clay, (Speaker) after stating his objections to the bill, moved, for the purpose of destroying it, to strike out the first section.

The resolution was agreed to.

An earnest debate of considerable length followed, on the general merits of the bill and the expediency of the donation it proposed, in which Messrs. Clay, Randolph, Foot, Warfield, Holmes, Barbour, and Rhea, opposed the bill; Messrs. Meigs and Gross of New-York advocating it.

The question was finally taken on striking out the first section, and carried by a large majority.

The committee then rose and reported the bill as amended to the House; and, after an ineffectual motion by Mr. Maclay to lay it on the table—

The House, (after refusing the yeas and nays on the question) concurred in the amendment of the committee of the whole to strike out the first section, by which the bill is of course lost—And then adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Jan 10.

VACCINE INSTITUTION.

Mr. Kent, from the select committee to whom the consideration of the petition on the subject had been referred, reported a bill to incorporate the Managers of the National Vaccine Institution; which was twice read and committed.

The following message was received from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives of the U. S.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 14th of December, 1819, requesting me "to cause to be laid before it any information I may possess respecting certain executions which have been inflicted on the army of the U. States since the year 1815, contrary to the laws and regulations provided for the government of the same," I transmit a report from the Secretary of War, containing a detailed account in relation to the object of the said resolution.

Washington, Jan. 8, 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

Accompanying the message was transmitted to the House the report from the War Department, referred to, and sundry documents; all of which were read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cannon, of Tennessee, offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the law on the subject, so as to place soldiers and officers on an equality, by allowing to each an equal portion of the bounty of the Government.

The House having agreed, by a bare majority, to consider the resolution—

Mr. Cannon perceiving, from this vote, that there was much objection to the proposition, made a few remarks in support of it. During active service, he admitted that the compensation ought to be in some degree proportioned to rank; but, where the bounty of the Government was dispensed, to relieve the necessities of those who had served it, he thought the principle of equality should be established, and he that served as an officer and he who served as a private should be considered as having been restored, on quitting the public service, to the grade of citizens from which they had sprung. These general principles, Mr. C. enforced by a number of remarks, all tending to the same point.

Mr. Strother enquired of the mover, whether his object was to raise the pension of the privates to that of the officers, or to reduce the pension of the officers to the same amount as that of the privates?

Mr. Cannon said that would be a question for the committee to determine, should the resolution pass, and which their report upon the subject would hereafter bring before this House for its decision.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution, and decided in the negative, 71 to 70.

On motion of Mr. Fuller of Mass. it was

Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to consider the expediency of so far modifying the act, establishing a Board of Commissioners of the Navy, as to make the Secretary of the Navy, for the time being, the presiding officer on that Board; and also of so limiting the tenor of the commissions of the members thereof, as to secure the accumulating experience and talents of our Naval Commanders in that Department, by a periodical rotation in office.

On motion of Mr. Cocke, of Tenn. it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this House the terms on which the contract has been made for furnishing transportation to the troops ordered on the expedition to the Mandan villages on the Missouri river, and also if any, and what other terms may have been proposed for furnishing the same and by whom made.

The bill from the Senate for establishing a Circuit Court in and for the district of Maine, was twice read. Mr. Holmes wished it, as being wholly unobjectionable, to be ordered at once to have a third reading. But Mr. Lowndes objected, that the bill was of too much importance to justify the house with dispensing, in regard to it, with the usual forms of proceeding. The bill was then without opposition, referred to a committee of the whole.

The remainder of the days sitting was occupied in a debate on the bill from the Senate (on its 3d reading) for the relief of Matthew Harrow. The case of the petitioner is nearly this: Acting as quartermaster in Tennessee, during the British war, he impressed some property from an individual, who first refused to part with his property, and when taken from him, refused to receive payment for it; and sued the quartermaster for damages, &c. The verdict was against the officer for some 1500 dollars; and he applies to Congress for indemnity. It resulted in the recommitment of the bill to the committee of claims, on the motion of one of the gentlemen who was favorably disposed towards it.

Tuesday, Jan. 11.

MILITARY FORTIFICATIONS.

Mr. Cannon submitted the following Resolution, which was adopted, viz

"*Resolved*, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reducing, or entirely stopping the expenditures on military fortifications.

NEW TARIFF.

A petition was read and referred to the Committee on manufactures, for such a modification of the Tariff, as will afford to the various departments of domestic industry, effectual support and encouragement.

DONATION OF LANDS.

Mr. Anderson, reported, that it was inexpedient to grant the endowments for state Universities, as recommended in the Resolution passed a few days since. Ordered to lie on the table.

By the late Mails.

LOUISIANA. NEW-ORLEANS, DEC. 14.

OUR corporation are now completing a most useful work, namely a broadway and raised walk extending from below the Navy-yard to the lower limits of the suburb Marigny. This part of the levee, for a number of years back, has been resorted to as our only agreeable walk in the evening. The views had there are both picturesque and animating, though perhaps not very bold or extensive; the thought, however, is not a mean one, which in the mind's eye traces from thence the progress of the voyager up the mighty stream of the father of waters, whether he bends his devious way to the falls of St. Anthony or to the junction of the Yellow Stone.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, JAN. 11.

A letter to a gentleman in this city, dated off the Balize, Dec 7, states—"The U. S. revenue cutter LOUISIANA, *Capt. Loomis*, has seized the British ship *Frances & Eliza*, of London, with two clearances, one from Margaretta, and the last from Falmouth, Jam. The latter subjected her to seizure under the Navigation Act of April 1819 which prohibits all trade with British West India Colonies, in English bottoms, or even touching at or clearing out from them. She is a fine ship of 350 tons, and carries 10 guns. There is no doubt she will be condemned. She is one of the ships that left England with troops for the Patriots of South America.

CONN. NEW-HAVEN, JAN. 11.

A good Shot, or a Warning Mark to Thieves.

Mr. C. Northrop, grocer, of this city, for several mornings of late, in succession, on opening his store, discovered that more or less of his articles had mysteriously vanished. As no breach appeared about the building, he suspected that some knowing genius entered the back door nightly by means of a false key, and passed out the same way. To ascertain whether this were the fact, he, one evening last week, sprinkled a quantity of light snow on the outside the door, and a handful or two of meal on the floor immediately within. In the morning, a further reduction of his commodities, and the tracks of a man in the meal and snow, verified his conjectures. He then determined to set a watch within the store each night, till the rogue should make another attempt. Accordingly, the following evening, before 10, himself, and Mr. Wm. A———, a neighbor, secreted themselves in the counting-room in the rear of the store. They charged a pistol with small beans to annoy the expected intruder, and a musket with a ball to be ready for use in case of resistance: they then placed their light in a covered barrel, and were cautious to preserve silence. About half past 10, a key was heard at the lock of the back door—some one entered without a light, and was suffered to advance, as nearly as could be judged from the step, half the length of the store; when Mr. A——— suddenly opened the counting-room, and discharged the pistol in the dark by way of alarm; the contents of which, (as Justice would have it,) entered the lower part of the face of their uninvited guest, who instantly vociferated that he was "a dead man." The light being drawn from the barrel, the wounded gentleman surrendered himself and his bag, together with a decanter which had been his nightly companion. The blood flowed in profusion from his chin, lips and nose; and he was conducted into the counting-room, where, after a time, the wounds were stanched.

The thief confessed that he had frequently pilfered from Mr. N. at night, during the last three or four months.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 19, 1820.

A Dwelling-House, occupied by Mr. ——— Hall, was consumed by fire at Colchester, on Wednesday evening last. The fire proceeded from the deposit of ashes in a wooden vessel in a chamber, and was not discovered, by the family, until the roof was about to fall in. We understand nearly all the furniture and a quantity of grain were destroyed.

It is believed that more fires occur from the cause mentioned above, than almost any other; and it is hoped that this disaster will operate as a warning to others.

ORDINATION.

At an ordination held in Christ's Church, in this city, on the 13th instant, by the Right Rev. Bishop BROWNELL, the Rev. Peter Gilchrist Clarke, Deacon, was admitted to the Holy Order of Priests.

COUNCIL OF APPOINTMENT.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser, Jan. 12.

At 12 o'clock, yesterday, pursuant to a resolution of Saturday, the house of assembly proceeded to the choice of a council of appointment for the year ensuing. The votes stood as follow:

For John D. Ditmus, (Southern)	123
John Lounsbury, (Middle)	65
Levi Adams, (Eastern)	68
Ephraim Hart, (Western)	70

These were elected, and the three latter are decidedly in favor of the present administration of the state government.

Mr. Ditmus was supported by all parties. The opposition candidates were,

Charles E. Dudley, who received	58 votes
Roger Skinner,	54
Isaac Wilson,	58

The Hon. RUFUS KING has been reelected to the Senate of the United States by the unanimous vote of the Senate of New-York, and all the votes of the House of Representatives except three.

The paper makers, publishers, printers and booksellers of Baltimore, have presented a memorial to Congress, praying that an additional duty may be laid on paper imported into the United States.—The memorial, it is said, has received the approbation of every editor, bookseller and publisher in that city.

Army of the United States.—The return of the strength of the Army gives, including Engineer Department, Ordnance Department, and excluding Cadets, the following aggregates:

Total of commissioned officers,	637
Non-commissioned officers and privates	7 557
Grand Total	8 194

The distribution of these forces, as minutely reported by the Adjutant and Inspector General, we have not room, nor does it seem important, to publish. The strength of the Northern Division is stated at 1,063; of the southern at 3,858—by Posts.—*Nat. Intell.*

PHARMACOPOEIA.

Medical Convention of the U. States.—It had long been observed, that great inconvenience and serious evils were experienced from the varying names and discordant modes of compounding Medicines.—These are felt both by the physician who prescribes, and the patient who receives the remedy. Experience has proved, that the preparations kept in the shops of the Apothecaries, and sold to house keepers, and to the citizens at large, each under a particular name, do nevertheless differ materially in strength and other properties. In many cases, neither the person who orders a medicine, nor the one for whom it is ordered, possesses any certain information of the ingredients it contains.

For the purpose of introducing regularity in the composition and preparation of remedies, and of establishing uniformity in their use and employment, the gentlemen of the medical profession, in the United States, more than two years ago, undertook the business of a reform. Their object was twofold: 1st To make a catalogue of *simples* which ought to compose the Materia Medica: and, 2dly. To recommend a body of *compounds* that ought to be kept in the shops, as articles to be relied on for fitness and efficacy.

Those Medical Societies, Colleges, Schools, and Universities, approving the design, appointed Delegates to meet and deliberate on matters of such serious concern.

Accordingly, during the year 1819, four Conventions were called, to hold their sittings in as many places, to wit: in Boston, Philadelphia, Columbia, S. C. and Lexington Ky. From these District Conventions Commissioners were elected to attend a Central or National Convention, at the City of Washington, on the 1st of January 1820, and to bring with them all the information in their power towards the formation of a National Pharmacopoeia.

Such a work is now before the General Convention, which began its sessions on the prescribed day, in the Capitol.

Should this undertaking succeed, of which there can be no doubt, the American people will derive from it signal advantages. These will be felt by three classes of persons—those who prescribe, those who prepare, and those who take, remedies. They will all feel a confidence heretofore unknown, because they will henceforward have a good and safe rule to govern them.

From this assemblage of talents a performance may be expected which may merit the appellation of the *Medical Constitution of the United States*; a structure for the present generation to enjoy, and a foundation for posterity to improve.

One good effect is already apparent. It is ascertained that the fields, the mountains, and the forests, of North America, abound with vegetable productions, that possess the power to relieve the inhabitants from the diseases which afflict them. Many of these are peculiar to our country, and admirably adapted to our wants.—They are so rich, diversified, and efficacious for the promotion of health, that there is no necessity of importing many from foreign countries.

Another important consequence is no less evident. Instead of local and conflicting Pharmacopoeias which embarrass and disfigure the several governments of Europe, and even in some instances the different districts of the same sovereignty, the citizens of the United States, have at this moment the prospect of a Professional Manual for the introduction of a standard that shall extend its comforts over all the space situated between Canada and Mexico.

National Intelligencer.

Several persons confined in Baltimore county jail on criminal charges, effected their escape therefrom on Friday night, by undermining the foundation, and making a breach in the wall. Every effort is making to retake them.

A London paper of Nov. 7, says, that a new Palace is to be begun for the Prince Regent in the spring, on the same spot where Buckingham house now stands. It is to be a superb palace of three fronts, to overlook all Pimlico; and the *moderate* sum of seven millions is the estimate of its cost! But, "as the Prince Regent is reluctant to apply to Parliament," the ground of St. James's Palace, the King's Mews, and Warwick house are to be sold, and then *but* 700,000 will be wanted to complete the new structure. The Duke of York is to have Carleton house for a *valuable* consideration.—The Triumphal Arch is to be the grand entrance to London from the new palace.

Maj. Gen. Ripley has resigned his command in the army, and intends to settle in Missouri.

Marine.

The U. S. schr. Lynx, Lt. Madison, from New-Orleans, arrived at Havanna 22d ult. On going in she fired a salute, which was returned from the Fort and the shipping in the harbor.

The British Navy.—We perceive, by a late London paper, that in November last, the following ships were building in the several dock yards in Great Britain:—Three of 110 guns, one of 106, two of 104, eight of 84, six of 74, five of 60, one of 50, twenty-nine of 40, thirteen of 28, one of 20, twenty-two sloops of 10, six bombs, and two cutters.—Total 100.

N. Y. paper.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 14.—We regret to state, that the ship General Gadsden, Capt. Whitney, in 60 days from Amsterdam, with a full cargo of steel, madder, gin, &c. was driven ashore on Deal Beach (32 miles south of Sandy Hook) at 9 o'clock on Monday evening. The vessel lies above low water mark. The captain, passengers, crew and cargo, are all saved. Mr. Oakley, the first officer, and his wife, and Mr. Anderson, the second officer, left the wreck at 12 o'clock last night, and arrived in town this morning, in the schooner Charlotte, Capt. Eastwood, from Squam, New-Jersey. The letter-bag was forwarded last night, by the way of New-Brunswick, and was received at the Post Office in this city this morning. Capt. Savage, late commander of a ship from Salem, which was cast away at the Isle of France, came passenger in the Gen Gadsden.

The Spanish brig Bien Valor, Captain Tuarr Losano, from Havana, with a cargo of logwood, fustic and fruit, consigned to P Harmony, of this city, went ashore at the same place in the same snow storm. She has since gone to pieces, and the whole of the cargo and one man lost.

The brig Elizabeth, Capt. Sears, with cotton, rice and naval stores, from Wilmington, N. C. was also wrecked at the same time and place. The vessel has bilged, but it is expected she may be repaired and got off. The cargo is all on shore, but some of it damaged.

Died,

At Hebron Mrs. HELDAH JONES, relict of Mr. Samuel Jones aged 65; Mrs. PRUDY Dow wife of the Rev. Lorenzo Dow, aged 57; she had for a considerable time previous to her decease been affected with a distressing complaint, which she bore with the greatest christian fortitude and left the world in a full assurance of entering into that happy place prepared for the righteous.

In Providence, R. I. on his way to his home, in Thompson, Con. Capt. STEPHEN JACKSON, aged 57.

In Cumberland, R. I DAVID SAYLES, Esq. In the revolutionary war he served as a Capt. in the regiment commanded by the late Col. Jeremiah Olney; and was formerly a Representative in the General Assembly of Rhode-Island.

In Philadelphia, Hon. JACOB RUSH, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Philadelphia, aged 74.

In Windham, Penn. the child of Lyrel Adams, killed by its father, who in a religious delirium, thinking his child to be the devil, jumped upon it, killed it, and then threw it into his barn-yard, which he took to be the grave yard.

In Georgetown, S. C. Rev. EDWARD BOTSFORD, aged 75, pastor of the Baptist Church in that place.

At Norfolk, Mr. SOUTHER, baker, a native of Massachusetts.

In Antigua, Gov. RAMSY, and the Hon. THOMAS N. KEARY, who assumed the Government after the death of the former.

At Sea, on his passage to Barbadoes, Rear Admiral DONALD CAMPBELL, of the white squadron, and commander of H. B. M. ships and vessels on the windward and leeward Island station.

Deaths in New-York city, in 1819, 3170—89 less than in 1818.

The deaths in Portland, in 1819, 140—Proportion 1 to 54.

The deaths in Salem, in 1819, were 105—50 of consumption, 10 of dropsy, and 25 of various fevers.—The proportion of population one only to 70.

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar*.

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich. H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.

May 26. 29tf—

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY

R. Hubbard,

THE CONNECTICUT

REGISTER,

AND

United States Calendar,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1820,

CONTAINING

AN ALMANACK, with Eclipses, &c. Lists of Attorneys practising in the various Courts; Officers of the Asylum for deaf and dumb persons; of the Alphas of Connecticut, Massachusetts, N. Hampshire and New-York; of Cheshire Academy; Academy of Arts and Sciences, Con. Ditto American; Bacon Academy; Am. Board of Comm. for Foreign Missions; The Associations and Consociations; Annuity Society; Allotment of Judges; Army Register; Officers of the Banks; Bible Society; Bible and Prayer Book Society; Bishop's Fund do; Baptist Associations; Baptist Board, &c.—Constitution of Connecticut; Courts in Connecticut; Clerks of the U. S. Courts; Custom-House Officers; Collectors of the U. States; Cities, &c.; Charitable Society for education of pious young men; Officers of the Colleges of New-Haven, Harvard, Williams, R. Island, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Middlebury, Union & Hamilton, Andover; Officers of the Government of Conn.; Executive, & Legislative, Judicial and Civil; Standing Com. of Episcopal Con.; Education Society; Electors Meeting in Con.; Society of Free Masons; Governors of States; Insurance Com. Marine, do. Fire; Inspectors of Provisions; Officers of the Militia, Marshals, Medical Institution, do. Society; Ministers and Consuls of the U. States; Officers of the Missionary Societies; Ministers and Churches; do. unsettled; do. Delegates; Navy Commissioners; Officers of the Norwich Channel Co.; Nomination to Congress; Notaries Public; Post-Offices; Rates of Postage; Probate Courts; Roads, Surveyors Land, do. U. S. Tables, Tides, Interest pounds, Value of Cents; Town Clerks and Collectors; Tract Society; Com. Turnpike Roads; Tariff; United States' Officers, Judicial, Execu. and Legis.; Officers State, Treasury, Army; Steam Boat Co. Union Co. Votes for Senators; Agricultural Societies.

Price 37½ Cents; with the usual allowance at wholesale.

Notice to Brick Layers.

THE subscribers will receive proposals for building a Brick School-House, to be completed by the first of October next, in District No. 2, Newent Society, Lisbon, until the first of February next.

ROSWELL ADAMS, RUSSELL ROSE, B. MATHEWSON, } *Building Committee.*

Lisbon, Jan. 7, 1820. 10—

Farm to let.

A FARM containing 110 Acres, well calculated for a small dairy, with a sufficient quantity of Plough-land and Mowing—well watered, and a good Orchard of the best of fruit. Situated three-fourths of a mile from the Court-House in Norwich. For terms apply to

BENJAMIN COIT.

Norwich, Jan. 15, 1820. 11—

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, on the 3d inst. an indented *Negro Boy*, about 18 years of age, named

MARTIN WARRES.

All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting said Boy, on penalty of the law.

HENRY HAZEN.

Franklin, Jan. 5, 1820. 9—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1819. 7—

THREE BALES

Good Upland Cotton,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

Jan. 19. 11—

POETRY.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER.

THE ORPHANS.

My chaise the village Inn did gain.
Just as the setting sun's last ray
Dipt with refulgent gold the vane
Of the old church across the way.

Across the way I silent sped;
The time till supper to beguile
In moralizing o'er the dead,
That mouldder'd round the ancient pile.

There many a humble green grave shew'd
Where want and pain and toil did rest;
And many a flatt'ring stone I view'd,
O'er those who once had wealth possess'd.

A faded beech its shadow brown
Threw o'er a grave where sorrow slept;
On which, tho' scarce with grass o'er grown,
Two ragged children sat and wept.

A piece of bread between them lay,
Which neither seem'd inclin'd to take;
And yet they look'd so much a prey
To want, it made the heart to ache.

My little children, let me know
Why you in such distress appear;
And why you wasteful from you throw
That bread which many a heart would cheer?

The little boy, in accents sweet,
Replied, whilst tears each other chas'd,
"Lady, we've not enough to eat,
"And if we had, we would not waste.

"But sister Mary's naughty grown,
"And will not eat what I see I say.
"Though sure I am the bread's her own,
"And she has tasted none to-day."

"Indeed (she was starv'd MARY said)
"Till HANNAH eats I'll eat no more;
"For yesterday I got some bread;
"He's had none since the day before."

My heart did swell, my bosom heave;
I felt as tho' deprived of speech—
I silent sat upon the grave,
And press'd a clay cold hand of each

With looks that told a tale of woe,
With looks that spoke a grateful heart,
The shiv'ring boy did nearer draw,
And thus their tale of woe impart—

"Before my father went away,
"Entic'd by bad men o'er the sea,
"Sister and I did nought but play—
"We liv'd beside yon great ash tree.

"And then poor mother did so cry,
"And look'd so chang'd, I cannot tell;
"She told us that she soon should die,
"And bade us love each other well.

"She said that when the war is o'er,
"Perhaps we might our father see;
"But if we never saw him more,
"That God our father then would be.

"She kis'd us both, and then she died,
"And we no more a mother have—
"Here many a day we sat and cried
"Together on poor mother's grave.

"But when our father came not here,
"I thought if we could find the sea,
"We should be sure to meet him there,
"And once again should happy be.

"We hand and hand went many a mile,
"And ask'd our way of all we met,
"And some did sigh, and some did smile,
"And we of some did victuals get.

"But when we reach'd the sea, and found,
"There one great water round us spread,
"We thought that father must be drown'd,
"And cried and wish'd we both were dead.

"So we return'd to mother's grave,
"And only long with her to be!
"For Goody, when this bread she gave,
"Said father died beyond the sea.

"Then since no parents have we here,
"We'll go and seek for God around,
"Lady, pray can you tell us where
"That God, our father, may be found!

"He lives in Heaven, mother said,
"And Goody says that father's there;
"So if she thinks we want his aid,
"I think, perhaps, she'll send him here."

I clasp'd the prattlers to my breast,
And cried, come both and live with me—
I'll clothe ye, feed ye, give ye rest,
And will a second mother be.

And God will be your father still,
'Twas he in mercy sent me here,
To teach you to obey his will,
Your steps to guide, your hearts to cheer.

MUSIC.

HOLYOKE'S Columbian Repository of Sacred Harmony; Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection; Little and Smith's Sacred Harmony. (Patent Notes:) Gamuts and Music for the French Horn, Bassoon, Violin, Flute, and Fife.

FOR SALE AT
T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store.
Also, REGISTERS and ALMANACKS for 1820.
Jan. 4, 1820. 9—

Wanted to Purchase,

CORN, Rye, Oats, Hay and dry Walnut Wood, to be delivered at the *Nail Manufactory*.

FOR SALE.
A consignment of Chaise, Waggon and Cart Wheel Boxes, of various sizes. English Blistered Steel of the very best quality, Liverpool Coal, and Nova Scotia Grindstones.—Also Cut Nails and Brads as usual.
WILLIAM S. GILMAN, *Agent.*
Jan. 4. 9—

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office at Chelsea-Landing, Ct. Jan. 1, 1820.*

WM. ALBERTSON, Jesse Andrews, Park Avery, *Preston*, Moses Avery, 2d. Cornelia A. Burrough, Sally Belcher, Luke Boddington, Elizabeth Brown, Joseph Ballou, Nath. Burdick, Susan Bromley, *Preston*, Tyler Brown, *Lisbon*, Hannah Brushel, *Mohegan*, Ansel Brown, Rebecca Cranston, William Cheney, Wm. M. Corning, Master Somerset Lodge, High Priest Franklin Chapter, Adam Driscoll, Silby Faulkner, Luke Flood, Lucy I. Fitch, Asa Gavit, Margarett Giles, Mary Beer, Isaac Gallup, *Groton*, David Gardner, *Bozrah*, Betsey Holt, Wm Holt, Lucretia Hazard, Amos Hubbard, Joseph O. Hopkins, (2) Lucretia Hatch, Silas Holmes, Abigail Hartshorn, (2) Joanna Hartshorn, *Lisbon*, Sylvester Johnson, do. Richard Leffingwell, Eben. Latham, Thomas Loony, James Lord, Mary Lester, Benj. Lee, Mary A. C. Lanman, Polly Meech, Charles Morgan, Abby Mix, Eunice Mix, Henry F. Lamb, Wm. Maples, Rufus Mix, Jeremiah Ladd, William Mildrum, Otis Morse, John Nichols, Chris. Pendleton, James Potter, Asa Patridge, *Lisbon*, William Palmer, *Salem*, Hezekiah Perkins, (3) Phebe Roath, George Remington, Lucretia S. Rogers, Horace Rose, Mary Stuthson, Alfred Smith, Elizabeth Smith, Wm. Stutson, Eli R. Spencer, Stephen Stetson, John Smith, Rebecca Cranston, Geo. Tisdale, James Wheler, James Winchester, John Wattles, Joseph Williams, Jona Witter, *Preston*.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office at Norwich, Ct. Jan. 1, 1820.*

EUNICE ADAMS, Orrison Armstrong, Daniel Church, Jr. Mehetable S. Colfax, Joseph Corning, George Crawley, Hannah Crocker, James Cushman, Jerusha P. Fox, Ursula Frink, Sarah L. Danforth, 2, Beriah Hartson, Edward W. Hooker, Anna Lancaster, Robert H. Lane, George W. Lee, Asa Manning, Harvey Morgan, Thomas J. Ridgway, Eunice Sabin, Otis Salisbury, Lucy Smith, John H. Sterry, Elisha Tracy, Stephen Tracy, Phebe Weeks, Jonas L. Wilkins, Thomas Wilcox, Thomas D. Winship, *Norwich*.

Cyrus Avery, Timothy Brown, John Downer, Roswell Fox, Earles P. Gardner, Reuben Harris, Samuel Holmes, Lucretia Howe, John Kimball, Sabrina Stark, Elijah Vargerson, *Bozrah*.

Elijah Bishop, 2, Stephen Branch, John Gray, Joseph Hebbard, Lemira Lee, Elisha Morgan, James Reed, Abigail Robinson, Jedediah Safford, John Stephens, Jeremiah Tracy, *Lisbon*.

James Rose, *Groton*.

Lucretia Nott, *Franklin*.

J. HYDE, P. M. 3—

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office Plainfield, Jan. 3, 1820.*

SEBA ADAMS, Elery Barber, Caleb Bennett, Rhinaldo Burleigh, Terah Branch, John Brown, Susan Clarke, Obed Davis, Christopher Dean, George W. Gordon, Geo. Hopkins, William Hoxsey, Abba Hale, William Hopkins, (2) Thomas Hazard, John Hall, John Joslin, Jr. John Kennedy, William Kenney, (2) William S. Morgan, John Newson, William Nichols, Lydia Palmer, Sally Simms, Mary Spalding, Celinda Spalding, Aaron Smith, John Snell, Daniel Walton, Joseph Whipple, Amos Witter, *of Plainfield*.

Sarah Tillinghurst, Select-Men, Jonathan Reynolds, Elijah Newton, Jonathan Kenney, Asahel Hall, *of Voluntown*.

E. C. EATON.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1820—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SAMUEL C. MORGAN, Esq. Administrator upon the estate of *Mr. Tristram Davis*, late of Griswold, within said District, deceased, having represented to this Court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—Said Administrator is directed to give notice, by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post in said Griswold, for all persons interested in said estate, to appear, if they see cause, before this Court on the first Monday of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners upon said estate.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk*.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL C. MORGAN *Adm'r.*
Griswold, Jan. 10, 1820. 10—

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, Jan. 4th 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *Mr. JAMES MILLER*, late of said Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *Lois Miller*, Executrix to the Will of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

10 *Attest*, *JOHN LESTER*, *Clerk*.

School Fund Notice.

THOSE indebted to said Fund will remember that by a Resolve of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, all who on the first day of March, 1820, shall be in arrear for Interest on their bonds, must be called on for the payment of principal, or a foreclosure of their Mortgages.

JAMES HILLHOUSE,
Commissioner of the School Fund.
Hartford, Jan. 1, 1820. 10—

FOUND,

IN this town, a few days since, a WATCH. The owner can have it, by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

SAMUEL BAILEY.
Norwich, Jan. 4, 1820. 9—

New Cabinet WARE-HOUSE.

LUCI JONES & FRANCIS B. BUSHNELL,

WOULD inform their friends and the public that they have commenced the *Cabinet Making Business*, in all its various branches, under the firm of

Jones & Bushnell,

at the Brick Store one door east of *Hazen's Hotel*, near the Wharf Bridge, where they intend to make and keep constantly on hand *Furniture* of every description, and of the newest fashions.

SIDEBOARDS,
SOFAS,
SECRETARIES,
BUREAUS, &c.

Those who may favor them with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, *of the best materials*, and with dispatch.

Norwich, Oct. 20, 1819. 50—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 18 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.
Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

A NEW YEAR HAS COMMENCED AND THE SUBSCRIBER HAS COMMENCED SELLING

GROCERIES

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

IT was but recently the conversation of some Gentlemen walking up street was overheard—one observing the Grocery Store, directly opposite the Store of *Lyman Brewer, Esq.* and formerly occupied as a Printing Office—it was there last Saturday, I bought a keg of very excellent Molasses for only fifty cents the gallon, and I bought Hyson Skin Tea, which I believe was Hyson, for only 4s. 6d. the pound—and the first quality brown Sugar, 8 lb. for 1,00,—*but I paid Cash*—and for cash you can buy almost every kind of Groceries in the same proportion at that Store—and I, (observed another) bought at the same Store, but a few days since, a superior quality of Young Hyson Tea for 7s the lb. and I believe I could have got 3 or 4 lb. at 6s. 6d. only—and likewise I bought ¼ Cwt. good wheat flour for $1,00—*but I paid Cash*—and I conclude whenever I have cash to pay I shall go to this cheap Store. I believe whoever has cash to pay for their groceries, can save to themselves 10 or 12 per cent—which in a few years will amount to a large sum.

WANTED,
Some large PORK, in the hog, well fattened. CALVIN TYLER.
Jan. 5, 1820. 9—

MOLASSES.

30 Hhds. 1 Tierce and 3 Bbls. first quality retailing Molasses, for sale by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*
Nov. 30, 1819. 4—

FOR SALE,

TWO SHARES in the Chelsea Grammar school, *Mr. Smith*, Instructor—price $18 a share.

60 M. Connecticut Inspected *Shingles*

JOHN LATHROP.
Jan. 5, 1820. 9—

NEW FLOUR.

James N. Brown,

HAS for sale, just received, superfine Southern Flour, in bbls. and half bbls. made from new wheat.
Sept. 1. 43—

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

FOR SALE BY
HORACE COLTON.
Norwich, June 22. 53—

Cows for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale two COWS, one of them to calve in a few days, the other in the spring.

JOHN STERRY.
Norwich, Jan. 5, 1820. 9—

Notice.

THE late firm of *Charles Gale, & Co.* was, by mutual consent, dissolved on the first day of Jan. 1820. Those who have accounts open with them, are earnestly requested to call and settle the same, and those who neglect are informed that after sixty days from this date, their accounts will be found in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

CHARLES GALE, & Co.

Business in future will be carried on by them at their shop, near the Court-House, under the firm of *Bailey & Gale*, where custom in their line is solicited by the public's humble serv'ts.

BAILEY & GALE.
Norwich, Jan. 3, 1820. 9—

Anderson's COUGH DROPS.

THE great and increasing sale of ANDERSON'S Cough Drops, since they have been prepared by the subscriber and offered to the public, more fully than any other argument, prove their real value, and we boldly venture to assert that no medicine ever yet prepared for Coughs and Consumptions has gained so much credit, in so short a time, as this composition. If the attestations of persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for this Medicine, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Too often does prejudice by listening to some and adopting the opinions of others prevail; thereby preventing a trial of such Medicine as might afford relief, under the idea that no relief can be obtained. Scarcely a case occurs but may be relieved by the timely use of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, which have proved to be a cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

I, SAMUEL H. JONES, of Salisbury, do hereby certify that my wife has for more than five years been troubled with a violent Cough, difficulty of breathing, and loss of appetite, and almost entirely deprived of sleep; and having tried, as we supposed, every thing that might relieve her without receiving any benefit, I was induced to have her make trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and after using two bottles, her cough entirely left her—she enjoyed her former sleep, which she had not done for years, and was again restored to strength. I can with confidence say I believe these Drops to be the best Medicine in use, for Coughs, and Complaints of the Lungs.

SAMUEL H. JONES.
Salisbury, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or breast, and more or less, cough and weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.
Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low. I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops. And purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.
Warren, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.
A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Each bottle contains two ounces, and frequently effects a cure.

☞ Be particular that each genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle;

And that each of the directions are signed in writing by JAMES MULLER, no others are genuine.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *H. H. Schieffelin & Co.* 193 Pearl Street, New-York; *Bartlett & Chase*, No. 16, Cornhill, Boston; and by *Lorenzo Bull*, Hartford; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; and *Joseph C. Huntington*, Norwich.
Oct. 13, 1819. 49-6m—

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened

A House of Entertainment

at his old stand, a few rods west of the Meeting-House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage, and every favor duly acknowledged by

ELEAZER MATHER.
Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1819. 8—

☞ NOTICE ☜

IS hereby given, that the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, has appointed us the subscribers Commissioners on the estate of *Eliphalet Baldwin, Jr.* late of said Norwich, deceased, to receive, examine and adjust the claims of the Creditors of said Estate,—Six months from this date is allowed, by said Court, for the Creditors to said estate to exhibit their claims to us. We shall meet at the office of *Roswell Morgan*, in said Norwich, on the first Monday of February and on the first Saturday of July, 1820, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to attend to the business of our appointment. All those who do not exhibit their claims within the term limited by said court, will be by law debarred a recovery.

Dated at Norwich, this 3d day of January A. D. 1820.

GEORGE HILL,
EPAPHRAS PORTER, } *Com'rs.*

To Sell, or Let,

THE HOUSE, STORE, &c. in Franklin, formerly *Mr. Augustus Perkins'*.

ALSO, TO LET,

The HOUSE and out Buildings, on Bean Hill, and about *eighteen acres of excellent Land*, near by. Possession given of both 1st of April

APPLY TO
CARDER HAZARD,
at Kinney's Hotel.
Jan. 12. 10—

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

FOR SALE,

ON accommodating terms, the HOUSE and STORE occupied by the subscriber, together with his Stock in trade, at reduced prices, in large or small quantities as best suits the purchaser. If not disposed of at private sale previous to the 10th February next, at 10, A. M. at that time, without reserve, the building with the remaining contents, will be sold to the highest bidder.

As the subscriber is about to leave the state, all persons who are indebted to him, either by book or note; can save cost by settling the same previous to the 10th February next, without exception—and all who have demands will please call and receive their pay.

CALVIN TYLER.
Jan. 12, 1820. 10—

☞ *FOR SALE.*

A FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated at the head of Trading-Cove, on the new Turnpike Road, containing about 120 acres, with a *Dwelling-House, Barn, Out Houses, &c* thereon standing. Also, a *Grist-Mill* with two run of stones, and a *Saw-Mill*. Possession will be given on the 1st of April. The Farm House is in sight of the River Thames, and vessels are distinctly seen passing up and down the river. The buildings are in good repair, and in said house is a never failing well of water. If the above property is not sold by the first of April, it will then be rented.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
JAMES N. BROWN,
or WM. PEABODY.
Norwich, Jan. 12, 1820. tf-10—

☞ FOR SALE.

A FARM,

SITUATED in Lebanon, first society, about sixty rods south of the Brick Meeting-House, on the west side of the stage road leading from Norwich to Hartford.—It contains between 120 and 150 Acres,—well proportioned for different branches of agriculture, *well Wooded and Watered*—a large two story *Dwelling-House, two Barns* and other out houses—, and for convenience of public religious worship, schooling, mills, markets, and excellence and variety of soil, is exceeded by few Farms in New-England.

SOLOMON WILLIAMS.
Lebanon, Nov. 12, 1819. 2—

☞ FOR SALE,

A valuable Lot of Land,

LYING in Chelsea, west society, town of Norwich, about one quarter of a mile from the wharf bridge. Said Lot contains about twelve acres, consisting of *Mowing, Plough-land*, a good pasture, and some *Wood-land*. Said Lot is walled in, and joins the land of *General Ward*, and was formerly owned by *Deacon Isaac Story*, and improved by *Mr. Nathaniel Herrick* for two year's past. It will be sold on reasonable terms, and a credit given if required. For further particulars enquire of

CALEB BILL, in Plainfield,
or to *NATHAN CHAMPLIN, Norwich.*
Oct 20. 50-tf—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

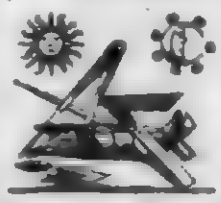
in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Leffingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCardy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors.
Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26eamtf—

Masonic Notice.



THE ANNUAL Convocation of *Franklin Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M.* will be holden at their Chamber of Convocation on Monday the 31st January, at 1 o'clock, P. M. A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the M. E. K.
JOSEPH KINGSLEY, *Secretary,*
F. C. R. A. M.
Norwich, Jan. 3, 1820. 9—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1820. *NORWICH*, (Conn.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [Vol. XXV. No. 12.]

Norwich, Nov. 9, 1819.

NEW GOODS,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
Wholesale and Retail.

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a large assortment of *fresh imported*

DRY GOODS,

which they will sell uncommonly cheap for ready cash. Among them are
100 pieces Bombazetts, of all colors, fashionable, and various qualities, from 1s6 per yard upwards.
Superfine, middling & low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Coatings, Flannels, Baizes, &c.
Rose Blankets from 7 to 11-4 large.
8-4 paint ditto.
Pelesse Cloths. Salisbury Flannels.
Superfine Toilinett, Swansdown and Merseilles Vesting.
Superfine Steam loom and Irish Cotton Shirtings.
Canton and Italian Crapes.
Cassimore Shawls.
Merino and Imitation ditto.
Worsted and Cotton Hosiery.
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick. Cotton do.
40 pieces Florence and Levantine Silks.
India black Sinchews and Lustrings.
Calicoes, Ginghams and Cambricks.
Dimoties, Diapers, Stockinets, Rattinetts.
100 pieces Domestic Brown Shirtings.
Merino, Plush and Velvet Trimmings.
Best English Ingrain and Brussells CARPETING, at the lowest N. York prices.

ALSO,

200 pair Ladies' Shoes,
(manufactured in New-York) of the first quality and latest fashion.

Persons who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call on
F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

FOR SALE AT
T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store, Chelsea.

THATCHER'S Modern Practice, Thatcher's New Dispensatory, Nancrede's Orfila on Poisons, Cooper's Surgery, Hey's Surgery, Bell's Operative Surgery, Hamilton's Family Physician, White on Women, Desault's Surgery, Acum's Chemistry, John Bell's Surgery abridged by Smith, Dictionary of Practical Surgery by Samuel Cooper, with Notes by Dorsey, Brown's Elements of Medicine, Thomson on Inflammation, James Burn Midwifery, Thomas' Practice, Boyer on Bones, Pemberton's Treatise on Various Diseases of the Abdominal Viscera, (a work much liked) Wilson on Febrile Diseases, Bell's Anatomy, Quincy's Medical Lexicon, Curran's Materia Medica, Haller on the Arteries, Haller's Physiology, Benjamin Bell's Surgery, Denman's Midwifery, Burns on Inflammation, Hamilton's Midwifery, Bell on Wounds, Buchan's Domestic Medicine, Bell on the Veneral, Morbid Anatomy, Bell on Ulcers, Burns' Obstetrical Works Caldwell's Medical and Physical Memoirs, Home on Ulcers, Smellies' Tables, Bichat on the Membranes, Cleveland's Mineralogy and Geology, Akins' Mineralogy, Saunders on the Liver, Burns' Popular Directions, Burns on Abortion, Fyfies Anatomy, Bell's Dissections, Surgeon's Vade Mecum, Hayes on Consumption, Anatomist's Vade Mecum, Elliot's Medical Pocket Book, Cheynes' Essay on the Dropsy in the Brain, Wakefield's Botany, Bell's Engravings of the Arteries, Bell's Engravings of the Bones, Muscles and Joints, Hay on Puerpural Fever, Senac on Fevers, Willan on the Skin, Boyer's Surgery, Corvisat on the Diseases of the Heart.

☞ The above Books will be sold by the large or small quantity, as low as can be obtained at New-Haven, Boston or elsewhere; any Book not on hand, will be obtained at short notice, and without any extra expense to the purchaser.

Jan. 4, 1820. 9—

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
For a small advance for cash,

LOAF, Lump, white and brown Havanna, & double boiled India SUGARS.
Hyson Skin, Souchong, Bohea, and Young Hyson TEAS
Java and West-India COFFEE.
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Dry Lisbon, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, Malaga, & Colmenar WINES.
Old Cognac, Spanish, and Cider Brandy.
Holland and Country GIN.
Old Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM
Clove, Orange, Lemon, Cinnamon, Peppermint, Annuseed, Noyeau and CORDIALS.
Raisins, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Cayenne Pepper, Old Metheglin, Pepper Sauce, Roll Brimstone, Chocolate, Spermaceti and Tallow Candles, Lamp Oil, Codfish, Snuff, Tobacco, Segars, Molasses, Brushes, Demijohns, Hard, Hollow, and Crockery Ware, Logwood, Fustic, Nicaragua and Redwood, Alum, Copperas, &c. &c.

JOHN LATHROP.

Dec. 1. 4—

THREE BALES
Good Upland Cotton,
FOR SALE BY
JOS. BREED.

Jan. 19. 11—

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

of a genuine quality, which will be sold very cheap for good pay.

Also,
6 hhds. first quality MOLASSES,
400 bushels Isle of May and Lisbon SALT,
800 lbs. SOLE LEATHER,
A constant supply of warranted FLOUR.

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, Dec. 20, 1819. 4—

Rum, Sugar, etc.

4 Hhds. 3d proof St. Croix and Antigua RUM.
4 Bbls. Havanna Brown SUGAR.
2 do. do. White do.
10 Boxes RAISINS—very cheap.
100 lbs. CASSIA.
2 Chests Hyson Skin TEA.
2 do. Young Hyson do.
Imperial, Gun-powder and Hyson do.
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Colmanar, Sherry, and Malaga WINES.
London PORTER in Bottles.
SNUFF by the Bladder, Lump SUGAR, LAMP OIL, &c. &c. *for sale by*

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Who has just received an additional supply of Wilson's highly useful Franklin Parlor, and Cooking STOVES.

Dec. 27, 1819. 6—

NEW GOODS,
GOOD GOODS,
CHEAP GOODS.
J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Seasonable and Fancy
DRY GOODS,

(which he believes he has bought as well and as low as his neighbours) at a small advance for cash.

75 pieces Super. and low price Cassimeres and Cloths.
60 " black and colored Bombazetts and Plaids.
15 Doz. printed and plain Cassimere, Merino, Crape, and Cotton Shawls.
Scarlet, Spotted, Black, Blue, Red, Crimson, and White Flannels.
Canton and Canton Crapes. Black Italian Crapes. Worsted and Cotton Hosery, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of Hatter's Trimmings.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a supply of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which will be sold very low for cash.

Likewise for sale,
One hundred cords oak, walnut, and split WOOD for stoves.

To Let,
A convenient HOUSE, for a small family.

Those indebted to him are requested to call and close their accounts.

WM. ROGERS.

Dec. 21. 7—

NEW GOODS.

THE *Bozrah Manufacturing Company* have just received a general assortment of
GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
CROCKERY WARE,
PAINTS, and
DRUGS and MEDICINES.

They have constantly on hand a supply of excellent yarn to put out to weavers.—Those who have had pieces to weave more than 30 days, are particularly requested to return them as soon as possible.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

Bozrahville, Dec. 10, 1819.

N. B.—Wanted a steady Man during the Winter to attend to the common business of a Farm, and occasionally to do chores.—Apply to the Agent of the Factory. 6—

SALT, RUM, etc.

10 hhds. St. Croix RUM.
5 do. new do.
20 do retailing Molasses, N. Orleans.
100 bbls. Howard st. and Richmond Flour.
30 casks Dexter's LIME.
North-Stonington do.
5 bbls. FILBERTS.
250 lbs. Merino WOOL.
All kinds inspected SHINGLES.
Clear and Merchantable Boards, Plank, Clapboards, Joist, &c.

Which will be sold on reasonable terms by the subscriber.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Dec. 22. 7-6w

Wm. Rogers,

HAS FOR SALE,
190 lbs. Russia FEATHERS.
SHAD, and SWORD FISH by the bl. or lb.—A HOUSE, to sell or let, that will accommodate two small families.

Dec. 29. 8—

A NEW YEAR HAS COMMENCED AND THE SUBSCRIBER HAS COMMENCED SELLING

GROCERIES
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

IT was but recently the conversation of some Gentlemen walking up street was overheard—one observing the Grocery Store, directly opposite the Store of *Lyman Brewer, Esq.* and formerly occupied as a Printing Office—it was there last Saturday, I bought a keg of very excellent Molasses for only fifty cents the gallon, and I bought Hyson Skin Tea, which I believe was Hyson, for only 4s. 6d. the pound—and the first quality brown Sugar, 8 lb. for 1,00.—*but I paid Cash*—and for cash you can buy almost every kind of Groceries in the same proportion at that Store—and I, (observed another) bought at the same Store, but a few days since, a superior quality of Young Hyson Tea for 7s the lb. and I believe I could have got 3 or 4 lb. at 6s. 6d. only—and likewise I bought 1-4 Cwt. good wheat flour for $4,00—*but I paid Cash*—and I conclude whenever I have cash to pay I shall go to this cheap Store. I believe whoever has cash to pay for their groceries, can save to themselves 10 or 12 per cent—which in a few years will amount to a large sum.

WANTED.
Some large PORK, in the hog, well fattened.

CALVIN TYLER.

Jan. 3, 1820. 9—

Wine and Fruit.

10 Casks pure Malaga Wine, first quality
15 Casks Raisins.
30 Boxes do.

Just imported in the Brig Eunice from Malaga, and for sale cheap for Cash by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Dec. 8. 5—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST
COLD SPRING GIN,
FOR SALE,

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain.

JOS. BREED.

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

Oil Cake, Stone Lime, &c.
JOSEPH H. STRONG,

HAS on hand, some Oil Cake and Flax-Seed Oil, which he will dispose of at a reduced price.—Also, a few casks best Stone Lime, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

Norwich, Aug. 17, 1819. 41—

Massachusetts
SOLE LEATHER,
FOR SALE.
(CHEAP FOR CASH)
At the Shoe-Store next door to Mr. J. W. Kinney's Store.

Dec. 8. 5—

ALE.

12 bbls first quality New-York *ALE*, from Barnes's Brewery,
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Dec. 22.

TOBACCO.

TEN kegs Richmond sweet scented TOBACCO, just received and for sale by

WM. BELCHER.

Norwich, Dec. 22, 1819. 7-6w

NEW FLOUR.
James N. Brown,

HAS for sale, just received, superfine Southern Flour, in bbls. and half bbls. made from new wheat.

Sept. 1. 44—

MOLASSES.

30 Hhds. 1 Tierce and 5 Bbls. first quality retailing Molasses, for sale by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Nov. 30, 1819. 4—

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,
FOR SALE BY
HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, June 22. 39—

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.

JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Nov 9, 1819 1—

Rum, &c.

4 hhds. 3d proof Antigua RUM,
2 boxes SUGAR,
4 boxes best Spanish SEGARS,
JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Who wishes to purchase, 50 to 100 bushels good white BEANS.

Jan. 6, 1820. 9—

National Policy.

FROM THE N. Y. NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

AT a meeting held by this society, some time ago, a pamphlet was written and adopted on the subject of the embarrassments of trade, the necessity of encouraging domestic manufactures, and other incidental topics, connected with the times; copies of which were ordered to be transmitted to several distinguished citizens, from whom answers have been received, which, as they relate to the work and its objects, have been ordered to be published by the Society. The pamphlet was written by JOHN WOODWARD, Esq. of this city, and is justly considered a very able production, not alone in reference to the great objects which it embraces, but for the sound republican principles which it inculcates. The reply of Mr. Madison, will be found peculiarly interesting.

MONTPELLIER, DEC. 9, 1819.

SIR—I have received the favor of an obliging letter which you did me the honor to write me on the 29th November—be pleased to present my thanks to the Society of Tammany, or Columbian order, for this honorable mark of their attention.

I admire the frankness and fortitude with which they have censured a multitude of errors and abuses in the policy, morals and manners of this nation: no satire can be too severe, no condemnation too inexorable, for my taste on these topics.

I wish you and your society success in discountenancing all pernicious customs and usages, and all deviations from a wise and virtuous national economy.

With great respect,
I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
JOHN ADAMS.

CLARKSON CROLIUS, Esq.

THOMAS JEFFERSON returns his respectful thanks to the President and Members of the Tammany Society for the favor of their address on the subjects of economy and manufactures. He has read it with pleasure, and finds in it much to approve, little to doubt and less to add—perhaps he should have added, the suppression of drawback among the remedies for the disease of over-trading ourselves. It is desirable we should employ so much of our capital as is necessary for exchanging our superfluous produce for the comforts we want; but the drawback goes further, and encourages the employment of an additional portion in performing the same functions for other nations, in becoming brokers of the commerce between the nations of Europe, and between Europe and Asia, a branch which more than all others exposes us to the risk of embroilment in foreign wars. He thinks this portion of capital would be better employed at home in manufactures and agriculture, than in burthening us with the wars of other nations, wars which belong to their commerce, and which should be theirs, not ours. The moment, too, seems favorable, when all fictitious capital is extinguished, and the solid is pausing to see the issue of the present crisis of our gambling commerce. He prays, the President and Society to accept his assurances of high respect and consideration.

Monticello, Dec. 10, 1819.

MONTPELIER, DEC. —, 1819.

I have received, Sir, the copy of the Address of the Society of Tammany, with which I have been politely favored.

The want of economy in the use of imported articles, enters very justly into the explanation given of the causes of the present general embarrassments; were every one to live within his income, or even the savings of the prudent to exceed the deficits of the extravagant, the balance in the foreign commerce of the nation could not be against it. The want of a due economy has produced the unfavorable turn which has been experienced.—Hence the need of specie to meet it; the call on the vaults of the banks; and the discontinuance of their discounts, followed by their curtailments: Hence too the failure of so many of the banks, with a diminished confidence in others: And hence finally a superabundance of debts, without the means of paying them.

The address seems very justly also to charge much of the general evil by which the banks themselves have been overwhelmed, on the multiplicity of these institutions, and a diffusion of the indiscriminate loans of which they have been the sources. It has been made a question whether banks when restricted to spheres in which temporary loans only are made to persons in active business promising quick returns, do not as much harm to imprudent, as good to prudent borrowers. But it can no longer be a doubt with any that loan offices, carrying to every man's door, and even courting his acceptance of, the mobiled means of gratifying his present wishes, under a prospect or hope of protracted repayments, must, of all devices be the most fatal to a general frugality, and the benefits resulting from it.

The effect of domestic manufactures in diminishing imports, and, as far as they are carried on by hands attracted from abroad, or by hands otherwise idle or less productively employed, without a proportional diminution of exports, merits, certainly, a distinguished attention in marking out an internal system of political economy, and in counteracting a tendency in our foreign commerce to leave a balance against us. The relief from this source would be more effectual, but for the circumstance, that the articles which contribute much to an excess of our imports over our exports, are articles, some not likely soon, others perhaps not at all, to be produced within ourselves. There is moreover a feature in the trade between this country and most others, which promotes not a little an unfavorable result. Our exports being chiefly articles for food, for manufactures, or for a consumption easily surcharged, the amount of them called for, never exceeds what may be deemed real and definite wants. This is not the case with our imports. Many of them, some the most costly, are objects neither of necessity nor utility, but merely of fancy and fashion, wants of a nature altogether indefinite. This relative condition of the trading parties, although it may give to the one furnishing the necessary and profitable articles, a powerful advantage over the one making its returns in superfluities, on extraordinary occasions, or in uninterrupted intercourse; yet, in the ordinary and free courses of commerce, the advantage lies on the other side; and it will be the greater in proportion to the lengthened credits on which the articles gratifying extravagant propensities are supplied. Such an inequality must, in a certain degree control itself. It would be completely redressed by a change in the public preferences and habits, such as is inculcated in the address.

In not regarding domestic manufactures, as of themselves an adequate cure for all our embarrassments, it is by no means intended to detract from their just importance, or from the policy of legislative protection for them.

However true it be in general, that the industrious pursuits of individuals ought to be regulated by their own sagacity and interest, there are practical exceptions to the theory, which sufficiently speak for themselves. The theory itself, indeed, requires a similarity of circumstances, and an equal freedom of interchange among commercial nations, which have never yet existed. All are agreed also, that there are certain articles so indispensable, no provident nation would depend for a supply of them on any other nation.—But besides these, there may be many valuable branches of manufactures, which if once established would support themselves, and even add to the list of exported commodities; but which without public patronage, would either not be undertaken, or come to a premature downfall.—The difficulty of introducing manufactures, especially of a complicated character and costly outfit, and above all, in a market preoccupied by powerful rivals, must readily be conceived. They appear accordingly to have required for their introduction into the countries where they are now seen in their greatest extent and prosperity, either the liberal support of the government, or the aid of exiled or emigrant manufactures, or both of these advantages.

In determining the degree of encouragement which can be afforded to domestic manufactures, it is evident, that among other considerations, a fair comparison ought to be made, of what might be saved by supplies at home, during foreign wars, to say nothing of our own, with the expense of supporting manufactures in times of peace, against foreign competitions in our market. The price of domestic fabrics, though dearer than foreign in times of peace might be so much cheaper in times of war, as to be cheaper also than the medium price of the foreign, taking the two periods together. Yet the American manufacturer, if unprotected during the period of peace, would necessarily be undermined by the foreign; and he could not be expected to resume his undertaking at the return of war, knowing the uncertainty of its duration, and foreseeing his certain ruin at the end of it. Estimates on these points cannot be made with much precision; but they are not on that account to be overlooked; and in making them, a strong leaning ought to be indulged towards the policy of securing to the nation, independent resources within itself.

If I have extended these remarks beyond the proper limits, I must find my apology in the nature of the subject, and in the tenor of your letter; for which I pray you to accept my acknowledgments, with my respects and good wishes.

JAMES MADISON.

Department of State,
Washington, 7th Dec. 1819.

CLARKSON CROLIUS, Esq. New-York.

SIR—I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 19th ult. with the address of the Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order, on the subject of national economy and domestic manufactures; for which I pray you to make my thanks acceptable to the Society. The general principles of the address and the spirit with which it is animated, appear to me to deserve the approbation of every patriotic American; it gives me pleasure to assure you of my hearty concurrence with them.

I am, with much respect, sir, your very humble and obedient servant.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

National Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Jan. 19.

MR. SMITH, of Md. from the committee of ways and means, in pursuance of and in conformity to the resolutions of Mr. Lowndes, referred to the committee on the 29th ult. reported a bill in addition to the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy departments. Mr. S. also, from the same committee, reported a bill extending the time allowed for the redemption of land sold for direct taxes; which bills were severally twice read and committed.

Mr. Cannon, from the Committee on the Militia, to whom was referred an enquiry into the expediency of clothing the militia at the public expence, when called into the service of the United States, or of allowing them an equivalent in money, made a report on the subject, accompanied by a bill providing for that object; which was twice read and committed.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a copy of the rules and regulations of the Commissioners adopted in relation to the execution of the act of April, 1816, for property lost in the military service; rendered in obedience to a resolution of the 22d ult. The report was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The question was taken on the resolution declaring that Mr. Merrill is not entitled to a seat in this house, and decided in the affirmative by a large majority.

Before taking the question on the other resolution of the report, which declares Mr Mallary entitled to the seat, a motion was made to adjourn; and the house adjourned

Thursday, Jan. 13.

On motion of Mr. Whitman, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of reviving and continuing in force, for a limited time, so much of an act, the provisions of which partially expired on the first day of November last, entitled "An act regulating the currency within the United States of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, and the crowns of France and five franc-pieces," as relates to the gold coins of those countries.

Mr. Cocke, of Tenn. submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House whether any, and if any, what revenue is derived to the Government of the United States from the fur trade.

Some discussion took place on this motion, in which Messrs Livermore and Smith, of Md. objected to it, as useless and unnecessary, inasmuch as furs being an article of export only, no revenue could be derived from them, &c. It was supported by the mover, as calling for information on a subject to which the attention of the House had been directed, &c.

The question being put, on adopting the resolution, it was negatived—ayes 40

The House resumed the consideration of the remainder of the report of the committee of Elections on the contested election of Mr Merrill, of Vt. The House having yesterday agreed to the first resolution, declaring Mr. Merrill not entitled to a seat—the question now under consideration was, on agreeing to the second resolution of the report, which declares that "Rollin C. Mallary is entitled to a seat in this House."

An earnest debate followed on this resolution, which continued till near 4 o'clock. The question was finally decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, as follows: For the resolution 116—Against it 47. So it was decided that Rollin C. Mallary is entitled to a seat in this House; and Mr. M. came forward, was qualified, and took his seat accordingly.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting such information as the government possess in relation to the illicit introduction of slaves, in obedience to a resolution of the 31st ult.

Friday, Jan. 14.

Mr. Campbell, from the committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill supplementary to an act providing for cases of lost military land warrants and discharges for faithful services; which was also twice read and committed.

Mr. Strother moved the adoption of the following resolution:

1. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report, without delay, to this house the actual balance in the Treasury, and in the hands of the Treasurer, as agent of the Navy Department and War Department, and the amount, if any, in the Treasury, subject to the control of the commissioners of the sinking fund, the first of Jan. 1820.

2. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed without delay, to report to this House upon what principles he has estimated the receipts into the Treasury from the sales of public lands, for the year 1820

3. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed, without delay, to report to this house what amount of the public debt will be redeemable, according to the terms of the contract, in the years 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823 and 1824, and what amount would be left of the sinking fund in each year respectively, after the payment of the interest of the public debt, and the portion of the principal which may be redeemable within the year.

4. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed, without delay, to report to this house the present price of the stocks, and whether in his opinion, if the price is above par, it will probably continue so until the period at which the stock issued in the late war shall become redeemable; and if in his opinion, such should probably be the fact, whether it would not be advisable to apply the surplus of the sinking fund to the current expences of the government, rather than resort to loan or taxes.

Mr. Williams, of North-Carolina, suggested the propriety of omitting the words "without delay," as unusual and not necessary.

Mr. Strother insisted on retaining the words, which were intended to express the wish of the House to have an early report, and not as an intended departure from courtesy. Mr. S. proceeded then to explain his views in offering the resolutions, to shew their propriety, and to enforce the necessity of the information required, to enable the House to act understandingly on the momentous subject of providing for the public exigencies.

Mr. Baldwin objected to the fourth resolution, because the subject of it had already been submitted to the deliberation and decision of the House by the Secretary himself in his annual report, and it was improper to refer it back to the Secretary for his opinion, &c.

Mr. Strother replied at some length to sustain the propriety of the resolution referred to—stating that from the long period which the Secretary had filled his station, he must, necessarily, be better qualified by his experience, as well as by his political acquirements and vigorous mind, to afford the information called for, and he hoped the House would consent to it.

Mr. Lowndes had no objection to any of the resolutions, except the fourth, and as the Secretary would be able to furnish promptly, the information requested by the others, he hoped and moved, that, the words, "without delay," be stricken out.—Mr. L. was opposed to the fourth resolution, because the Secretary of the Treasury, to comply with it, must necessarily enter into all the minute calculations of probable events for years to come, of peace and war, &c. or else he must be under the necessity of making a report extremely unsatisfactory. He therefore moved, to amend the fourth resolution by striking out all between the word "whether," in the third line, to the word "whether" in the eighth line; but before any question was taken,

Mr. Bateman moved that the resolution be laid on the table and be printed; which motion prevailed, 50 to 49; and the resolution was laid on the table accordingly.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

The House then went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith, of Md. in the chair, on the report of the committee of Elections on the petition of James Guyon, Jun. contesting the right of Ebenezer Sage, one of the members returned as elected from the state of New-York, which report declares that Mr. Sage is not entitled to a seat, and that Mr. Guyon is.

[The question involved in this case was whether votes which were given for James Guyon, junior, but returned to the officer without the addition of "junior" should be allowed to J. G Jr. no other person of that name being a candidate. These votes had been withheld from Mr. G. which gave Mr. Sage a majority—by giving to J. Guyon, Jun. all these votes it would make a majority in his favor. The committee decided to correct the error of the returning officer agreeably to the practice of the House of Representatives in similar cases heretofore. Mr S. has not appeared to claim his seat.]

A good deal of discussion took place on this subject, relative to various circumstances attending the election, the conduct of the officer, &c. after which

The committee rose and reported their agreement to the report.

The house concurred in the report, which decided the petitioner entitled to a seat in the house, when he came forward, was qualified, and took his seat; and the House adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Jan. 17.

The House was occupied until past one o'clock to day, in receiving and referring petitions.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Strother, proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions submitted by him on Friday, the question being on the amendments proposed thereto by Mr Lowndes—

The first amendment for striking out the words "without delay," was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Strother opposed the second amendment, proposing to strike out that part of the 4th resolution which requires the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury whether, if the price of stock is above par, it will probably continue so until the period at which the stock issued in the late war becomes redeemable, &c. He contended that the secretary, from his superior information and constant attention to the subject, which no member of this house was able to bestow on it, would be able to give such opinions as would enlighten the house on the subject and from such data as would enable it to arrive at [illegible] correct judgment in the important [illegible] which it would be necessary to [illegible] in relation to the fiscal concerns of the nation; that, if the Secretary did not choose to hazard an opinion on the probable price of the stocks four years hence, he might safely do it as to present and next year, &c. Mr. [illegible] ed his arguments, and the illustration of his opinions, to considerable length, in support of the resolutions, in the shape and to the extent in which he had offered them.

Mr. Smith of Md. said it was customary to ask of the Secretaries a statement of facts, but very seldom their opinions, on public matters. On this subject, however, the Secretary of the Treasury had fully communicated his views, with the facts, in his annual report. Mr. S. went into an examination of the facts connected with the sinking fund, and the price of Stocks, to show that there would be two millions and a half of the siking fund unapplicable to paying the public debt in the year 1821, and the sum of five millions the subsequent years, &c. until, in 1824, there would be a surplus of twenty millions accruing to this fund. Mr S took this view, and an examination of the Secretary's report, to support his opinion that it would be greatly preferable to use this money, otherwise lying dead in the Treasury, instead of borrowing for the public exigencies; arguing that the public debt had been discharged more rapidly than was expedient, and that it would be wise and prudent to abstract the surplus of the next year at least from the sinking fund for the national use. He took, also, a view of various circumstances which affect the price of stocks, and make it extremely fluctuating, to shew that there was no divining the price at any particular period a year hence, &c.

Mr. Strother rejoined, and further maintained his opinions, that the intelligent public agent, whose attention had been for years applied to a particular subject, would be able to give opinions which might enlighten the house in forming its decisions on that subject.

The question was then taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. Lowndes, and agreed to.

Mr. Floyd moved to amend the first resolution by striking out the words which require the Secretary to state the actual balance "in the hands of the Treasurer, as agent of the Navy Department and the War Department," inasmuch as these balances, having been drawn from the Treasury and placed in the hands of the Treasurer as an agent for the other departments, were now beyond the control of the Secretary, &c.

Mr. Strother opposed the motion, and spoke to obviate the objections to it.

The motion was lost; and after some objections by Mr. Cobb, to the second resolution, which were answered by Messrs. Lowndes and Foot, the three first resolutions were successively agreed to without a division.

The question being put, on agreeing on the 4th resolution, requiring of the Secretary of the Treasury to report the price of the public stocks, with his opinion "whether it would not be advisable to apply the surplus of the Sinking Fund to the annual expenses of the Government, rather than resort to loans and taxes."

Mr. Johnson, of Va. protested against the passage of this resolution. It was proper to keep the different branches of Government as separate and distinct as the Constitution had made them.—However great the harmony which existed between the various branches, and however great the talents of any individual called to fill a particular Department, was it right, Mr. J. enquired, to ask of an officer of a Department his opinion? He entertained the highest respect for the talents and the integrity of the Secretary of the Treasury, but, notwithstanding this, when he looked at this body, the Representatives of ten millions of people, called on to decide questions of policy he could not agree it was necessary to ask for the opinion of an Executive officer to direct their steps. The house was bound to perform certain duties, and it was proper to call for facts, if they were requisite, and, if with these they could not act wisely, let them bear the responsibility. Mr. J. repeated that he wished every Department of the Government to keep within the orbit prescribed by the Constitution. He was glad to find that the Secretary of the Treasury had, in making his annual report, observed a becoming conduct in speaking to Congress—though he had spoken freely and fully of facts and circumstances, he had abstained from giving an opinion where it was not necessary—this was the case in the part which related to the domestic manufactures, which Mr. J. read to shew that the Secretary had avoided intimating an opinion.

In reference to taxes, Mr. J. adverted to the message of the President recommending their repeal, and pledging himself that, whenever it should become necessary again to resort to a system of internal taxes, he would recommend it to Congress. Mr. J. was sorry the repeal of the taxes had been recommended by the President, because it was unnecessary; it was reposed in this house to judge when taxes were necessary, and when they might be repealed; and he wished the opinion of no executive officer as to the policy of measures confided to this house by the public will. Mr. J. concluded by some remarks on a part of Mr. Smith's observations on the surplus of the sinking fund, which Mr. S. had argued supplied the deficiences of the revenue and left no excuse for opposing just measures because of the want of money. Mr J. said he would never be deterred from voting for a just measure, or from paying a just cause, or in the support of a just debt, by the poverty of the Treasury. In a just policy, the people would pay taxes willingly. His constituents had borne a most oppressive tax on one of their principal products during the last war but they knew it was to support the nation in a resort to which it was driven by its deadly enemy, and they did not murmur.

Mr. Strother observed in reply, that he was as much attached to the sovereignty of the House and its true dignity, as any one; but he did not think it derogatory to the self respect of the House to ask for information, or such lights as could be afforded by one of the public agents. Mr. S was indissolubly connected with that system of politics which looked to this House for the sovereign power. As to the question of laying taxes, that question was not before the House, and sufficient for the day was the evil thereof. Whenever the time came when it should be necessary, neither he nor his colleague would shrink from it. Mr. S. continued at some length to dwell on the importance of the information called for, and to maintain the propriety of calling on the Secretary, as one of the servants of the public, to impart such [illegible] the subject as his long experience and [illegible] so well and so peculiarly qualified him to afford.

Mr. Hill remarked that the resolutions as amended contemplated two objects of enquiry. The first, to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to report to this House, the present price of stocks What place, Mr. H. asked, was the Secretary to make the standard of his enquiry; should it be Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Charleston? For the price of stock varies in different cities at the same time. All that the House had to do was to cast their eyes over the papers printed in different parts of the United States, and they had the information wanted. The second object of the resolution was, to direct the Secretary to report whether it would not be advisable to apply the surplus of the sinking fund, to the annual expenses of the government, rather than resort to loans and taxes? Would the Representatives of ten millions of people ask a single officer of the government, however respectable, whether they had better pass an appropriation law or not? Were not the immediate Representatives to be supposed the best judges of the temper disposition, and ability of the whole people when and how to pay taxes? He rather thought the House had better ask the Secretary, whether or not it had better adjourn.

Mr Cobb spoke at considerable length in reply to the remarks of Mr. Smith, of Maryland, respecting the sinking fund, &c. As to the resolution, Mr. C. observed that the Secretary had already in his report given all the information in his power, and a very explicit opinion against applying the unemployed sinking fund to the expenses of the government. He had stated his reasons for considering it inexpedient, and Mr. C. read the passage of the report to which he referred. Mr. C. deprecated any interruption or delay in the discharge of the public debt. He hoped it would not be retarded, and, so far from wishing to see the fund diverted from that object, he would rather, if possible, increase the fund, and accelerate the payment of the debt. But the discussion was premature, inasmuch as they had not yet the report of the commissioners of the sinking fund, &c.

Mr Johnson made some additional remarks in reply to Mr. Strother, and to enforce and sustain the opinions he had previously advanced; protesting against appealing to any branch or department of the government, either executive or judicial to expound the policy of the House or the principles of the constitution, and against setting a precedent which (as precedents are often urged here) would lead to an erroneous and pernicious practice, &c.

Mr. Smith of Maryland concurred in opinion fully with Mr. J. & had years ago opposed the same course, when it would be attempted to get measures through by the weight of executive opinion which might not otherwise have prevailed.—He never wanted from the executive officers any thing but facts—with these, the House could judge for itself of the policy of any measure. By recommending the application of the sinking fund to the exigencies of the government Mr. S. said he did no moral wrong to any one—the stock was not yet redeemable, and as its high price prevented its purchase by the commissioners of the sinking fund, it was better to use the money than suffer it to lie idle in the Bank of the United States, and to borrow money for present purposes. It was time enough to borrow when the nation was destitute.—But was it proper—would any man in his own affairs so act—to borrow while he has money unemployed? &c.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the resolution, and negatived, without a division: and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 12.

Mr. Smith, of S. C. from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the U. States; which was read.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Dickerson, to amend the constitution so as to produce an uniform mode of electing electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and members of the House of Representatives; and, after some incidental remarks by Mr. Dana, the further consideration of the subject was postponed to Wednesday next.

The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business; after which

They adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 13.

The Senate took up, as in Committee of the whole, the bill to provide for the admission of Maine into the Union, with the amendment reported thereto by the committee of the Senate.—[This amendment embraces provisions for authorizing the formation of a Constitution of State government for Missouri, without restriction.]

Mr. Roberts moved to recommit the bill to the committee, with instructions so to modify their report, as to leave the bill, as it came from the House of Representatives, a provision for the reception of the state of Maine only into the Union.

This motion gave rise to a debate, in which Mr. Smith, Mr Lloyd, and Mr. Macon opposed the motion, and Mr. Roberts, Mr. Mellen, Mr. Burrill and Mr. Morrill supported it.

When, on motion, the Senate adjourned, and the debate will be resumed to-morrow.

Friday, Jan. 14.

Mr. Sanford, from the committee on finance, to whom had been referred the bill "to continue in force the act of 20th April, 1818, entitled an act supplementary to an act entitled, an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonage, passed 2d of March, 1799," with an amendment, the object of which is to limit the duration of the bill to two years, instead of leaving it indefinite, reported the same. The subject is yet to be acted on.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the subject of the Maine bill, (as proposed to be amended by adding Missouri to it,) and the proposition by Mr. Roberts, to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee to separate the two, and report Maine in a distinct bill, as it came from the other house.

The Debate on this question was resumed. The motion for recommitment was opposed by Mr. Barbour, Mr. Logan, and Mr Smith, and supported by Mr. Otis, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Dana.

The question thereon was then taken by Yeas and Nays, and decided in the negative.

For recommitment 18
Against it 25

So the motion was negatived; the Senate thus refusing to separate the conjunction of the two states of Maine and Missouri.

And the Senate then adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Jan. 17.

Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, gave notice, that he should, on to-morrow, ask leave to introduce a bill by the title of "a bill to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the territories of the United States North and West of the contemplated State of Missouri."

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the admission of the State of Maine into the Union, as proposed to be amended by the annexation of Missouri. And the said proposed amendment being under consideration—

Mr. Edwards offered an amendment, having in view the principle of compromise (by exclusion of slavery from the other territories of the United States)—but subsequently withdrew it to give an opportunity for the following motion:

Mr. Roberts moved to add to the amendment (whereby Missouri is proposed to be admitted to form a Constitution) the following proviso:

"Provided, that the further introduction into said state of persons to be held to slavery, or involuntary servitude, within the same, shall be absolutely and irrevocably prohibited."

This motion was supported at length by Mr Roberts, opposed by Mr. Elliot, and supported by Mr. Morril. And then the Senate adjourned.

By the late Mails.

S. CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, JAN 9.

Arrived the United States' schr. Lynx, Lieut. Comdt. Madison, from a cruize in the Gulf of Mexico and on the Coast of Florida. The Lynx experienced very heavy weather and in the Gulf sprung the mast. The Lynx touched at the Havana—The President's Message had been received there; its mildness in not recommending an immediate forcible possession of the Floridas, was an agreeable surprise. There are many Americans, perhaps one hundred, confined in the fortresses and prisons at the Havana, having been captured in Mexico, Florida and privateers; they suffer much from their treatment. The captain general has lately visited the prisons, to examine their cases, which gives them some hope of release The following wrote to Lieut. Comdt. Madison for relief, relating the circumstances of their capture, viz.: John L. Gilten, of S. Carolina, taken at Amelia Island, September 1817; A. Hosmer, taken 1817; Hugh Keenan, passenger in the sloop Almyra, in June, 1818—the Almyra had a Patriot commission on board, of which he was ignorant; Elisha Hand, taken to Florida, 1817, employed cutting timber for Mr. Snow; William Harris and Thos. Woodward, taken August 1817, in an open boat on the coast of Florida; James Morris, taken off Cuba, Oct. 1818; William Barker, forcibly carried to Amelia in July 1817; Hezekiah Dickerman, sentenced to ten years hard labor, for killing a man in his own defence at Matanzas.—The last cruize of the Lynx was on the Western Coast of Louisiana and off Galvestown. The establishment is at present under Lafitte at Barrataria—he has lately been commissioned by General Long of Texas—he (Lafitte) has, including the cruize of 4 or 5 small vessels, generally cruizing, about 2 or 300 men. Two open boats bearing commissions of Gen. Humbert from Galvestown, having robbed a planter on the Marmento river, of negroes, money, &c. were captured in the Sabine by the boats of the Lynx—5 of the men are now in custody awaiting their trial. One was hung by Lafitte. The Lynx also captured a small Galvestown privateer & her prize, that had been for a length of time smuggling in the Marmento.

Letters from Havana to the 28th ult. by the Lynx, mention that when this vessel put into that port, a very considerable sensation was produced in the public mind, under a belief that her object was to apprise the American merchants of the probability of an immediate war between the United States and Spain, and thereby to enable them to withdraw their property from the Island—but the receipt, two days afterwards, of the President's Message to Congress, relieved their apprehensions, and caused much rejoicing.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, JAN. 17.

Com. Hardy.—By the Hyperion, from Rio Janeiro, (arrived below) we learn, says the Philadelphia Gazette, that the British squadron under Admiral Hardy, had arrived at Rio, with Mr. Thornton and family—after a passage of 47 days.

Letters from Monte Video, stated a junction between the forces of Artegas and the Chilian government, and that the combined army had proceeded against Buenos Ayres.

A Letter of Nov. 20th from the Council Bluffs, states, the troops were all well. The thermometer November 16th was at 34 deg. It will be pleasing to those who have friends there, to learn, that there is now a regular communication to this place, and the Missouri cantonment; an express is sent once a month to carry and bring letters from the Post-Office at Caraton direct to that office via St. Louis.

JAN. 18.

DISASTERS BY THE GALE.

On Sunday afternoon the wind hauled round to north-east, and late in the evening blew fresh from nearly an easterly direction. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning it changed to E. S. E and commenced blowing a gale which continued with increased violence 'till about 12, at noon. The storm commenced with snow, but about sunrise it changed to sleet and then to rain, which fell very fast during the whole time. At 11 o'clock the tide was about a foot higher than ever was before known to our oldest citizens. All the lower parts of the town were inundated, and the water flowed through many houses and stores. About noon the wind subsided in a considerable degree and the rain ceased. In the afternoon the wind changed to the westward, blowing with considerable force, and we had several squalls.

Much damage has been done to the wharves, and considerable property washed from them, and from the lumber yards. Great quantities of ice are strewed through South street, the slips, and some parts of Front-street, and the wharves are all covered with large cakes, some of them to the depth of two and three feet.

The greatest loss we have heard of, was the destruction of about 70 hogsheads of sugar from pier No 6. owned by Mr Joseph Bouchaud Many other individuals have suffered considerable loss and damage of property. Great quantities of lumber have been washed from the docks and lumber yards at Corlaer's Hook.

A sloop was sunk at New slip, and many of the small craft were cast upon the wharves.

No great damage was sustained by the shipping In the North-River, the ship Asia broke adrift and ran afoul of the brig Minerva, both of which were somewhat injured; and the ship Trident broke one of the piles and injured her larboard quarter.

The Office of the Steam Boat Nautilus, at the foot of Whitehall street, is raised from its foundation, and several boats have floated from the dock

About 1000 barrels of naval stores were washed from the wharves at Brooklyn; a quantity of mahogany has floated off from a yard at that place, and considerable timber from Mr. Stanton's yard. A quantity of wheat in one of the store houses was injured. Much lumber, mahogany, barrels, &c. washed from the wharves was drifted off with the ebb tide in the afternoon.

In the afternoon there was a heavy swell in the rivers, and the vessels which came up with signals of distress flying, presented an interesting appearance. The boats of the *Cyane* were early on the alert, and assisted in securing them all to the docks. Having lost their anchors, and the sea running very high, this service was peculiarly acceptable to those to whom it was rendered, and highly gratified the numerous spectators on the wharves.

JAN. 19.

Great anxiety was manifested yesterday morning for information respecting the consequences of the gale of Monday. But no intelligence was received from outside the Hook till afternoon The damages in the bay and lower harbor are described in the reports of the captains of the brigs Active, Hope, and Newbern, and schr. Two Brothers, which came up in the forenoon.

The pilot boat Clinton was dispatched in the forenoon by the underwriters, to examine the coast, and afford assistance and refreshments to vessels that may be found in distress.

In the gale, at Staten-Island, the wharves were very much injured, and nearly demolished. The schr. Lawrence, of Middletown, N. J. was driven ashore near the quarantine ground and bilged.—The steam boat Nautilus, received considerable damage at the quarantine dock. Upwards of 500 cords of wood were washed from Mr. Lawrence's wharf at the Kilns.

The sloop Improvement, Carr, of Newburyport, which lay at Whitehall, loaded with salt, rum, molasses and iron, was so pressed by other vessels that she opened her seams, filled and sunk.

We learn that M'Comb's stone dam at Harlem river, which is said to have cost 50 or 60,000 dollars, was carried away on Monday afternoon.

In Long-Island Sound, it appears by the report of Capt. Halsey, of the Manilla, the gale was equally severe as at this place, some vessels are ashore at Riker's Island, and the sea rose at that place to the height of 20 feet!

In the afternoon the smack Boxer came up from Sandy Hook, the crew of which left Long Branch yesterday morning, and travelled by land to Sandy Hook. They reported that the ship Rubicon, Holdridge, from Savannah for this port, went ashore at Long Branch at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, and lay high and dry. They saw nothing else ashore between Long Branch and the Hook. Capt. J. Smith, who has been some days at the Hook, came up in the Boxer, and informs that the gale was the most tremendous ever known to the people there. The outward bound fleet, of 22 sail, was seen at dusk on Sunday, stretching along 4 or 5 miles from the shore, about 10 or 12 miles to southward of the Hook. The wind hauled to S. E. about 12 at night.

Loss of the Rubicon.—The pilot boat William Bayard came up at 6 o'clock last evening, with the passengers and letter bag of the *Rubicon*. They inform that at 11 o'clock on Sunday night they experienced strong gales from the southward and eastward, which increased at midnight. At half past 3 next morning, wore ship to the southward; at half past 10 discovered the land half a mile distant, and the ship in the breakers. Finding it impossible to weather the shore, the captain deemed it necessary for the preservation of the lives of the crew and passengers, to beat up and beach the ship, which was accordingly done, and, we are happy to state, no lives were lost. The passengers add, that too much praise cannot be bestowed on Capt. Holdridge for his exertions during the gale, and after the ship ran ashore.

We learn from the above mentioned passengers, that the ship *Sophie* from Martinique, for this port, went ashore on Monday morning, about 6 or 8 miles to the southward of Long Branch.

The report of Capt. Champlin, who arrived last evening from Savannah, will in a great measure relieve the apprehensions for the vessels which left here on Sunday; by this statement it is rendered almost certain that they all weathered the coast and got off to sea.

From Mr. Lyon, one of the proprietors of the Mail Coach, we learn that the great Southern mail which should have left here on Monday at 2 P. M. did not reach Jersey city until 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Dodd the carrier, made two unsuccessful attempts to cross the ferry, and was each time obliged to return after the boat was nearly filled by repeated seas breaking over them. Mr. Lyon proceeded immediately with the mail and succeeded in getting over the Newark causeway, which was completely inundated, and covered with masses of ice from the Newark river. In many places there was from 3 to 5 acres of solid ice, and at other places piles from 10 to 12 feet high. To use Mr. L's expression—"the road is filled with hills and mountains of ice." On reaching Newark, Mr. Lyon met the mail from Philadelphia, which he brought over and delivered at the post-office at 2 o'clock.

JAN. 20.

By a gentleman who left the wreck on Tuesday morning, and came to town by land, we learn that the ship which went ashore 8 miles to the southward of Long Branch, on Monday, is the French ship *Les Quatre Sours*, J. Dugo, master, 73 days from Rio Janeiro for this port, with a cargo of sugar and hides. The latter only will be saved. The ship has bilged. All the crew except one saved. Passengers, Capt. Joseph Skinner, of this city, bearer of dispatches for government from the American minister at Rio Janeiro, and Messrs. Cox and Davidson.

JANUARY 22.

Arrived at Sandy Hook, U. S. ship Eagle, Lieut. Stockton, commander, from Gibraltar Nov. 27th, via St. Croix, West End, where she put in for water, 20 days from the latter place. Passengers, Com. M'Donough, Captains Ballard and Nicholson, Lieutenants Gallagher and Page, and several Junior officers. Left at Gibraltar, the Franklin, 74, Com. Stewart; frigate Guerrier, and sloop of war Peacock, all well. The Spark was to sail same day for Leghorn.

Lieut. M'Cauly is also a passenger, and bearer of dispatches for government; he proceeded yesterday morning for Washington.

The following melancholy intelligence reached town last evening, in a letter from Maj. Z. Jessup, to Messrs. Boggs, Thompson & Co.

Southampton, L. I. Jan. 18.

"The ship HELEN, *Hugnet*, from Bordeaux for New-York, went ashore yesterday at 3 P. M.—The Captain, and passengers, eight in number, among whom was Major SYRES, Am. Consul at Bordeaux, are all lost. The mate and 8 seamen saved in the forecastle. The bodies of Mr. Sterret, and two young Spanish gentlemen of fortune, who had embarked to see and amuse themselves in our country, were found this morning in the fore rigging, completely covered with ice. The ship went to pieces this forenoon. A very small part of the cargo, consisting of brandy, some dry goods, and fruit, is saved.

The Helen was owned by Mr. Jos. Bonchand; she had a full cargo of brandy, &c. insured in Bordeaux.

LONDON NOV 26.

His Majesty.—A Gentleman, who has been in his presence a very short time ago, states, that the appearance of our aged Monarch is the most venerable imaginable. His hair and beard are as white as the drifted snow, and the latter flows gracefully over a breast which now feels not the pleasures or the pains of life. When the Gentleman saw him, his Majesty was dressed in a loose satin robe lined with fur, sitting in an apparently pensive mood, with his elbows resting on a table, and his head reclining on his hands—and seemed perfectly regardless of all external objects.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 26, 1820.

DREADFUL FIRE IN SAVANNAH.

MUSEUM AND GAZETTE OFFICE,
Savannah, Tuesday Evening, Jan. 11.

It is in a state of utter distraction that we attempt to describe the horrors of the late conflagration. One half of Savannah is in ruins. We know not, and cannot undertake to enumerate the sufferers, or the extent of our loss. The fire originated in the stable back of Mrs. Platt's boarding house, and soon reached Baptist square. The fire proof houses of Mr. Mungin, and the open square, stopped its progress in that direction. The fire reached the Bay on the corner of Barnard street, sweeping the house on the west corner, occupied by Col Broom, and from thence extending down the Bay, taking the brick building occupied by us, with our Printing Establishment, the large brick Auction Store of George Schley, U. S. Branch Bank, the new brick Auction Stores on the corner of Bull-street, Pouyat's corner, Lottery Office, Dickson & Co's. store, Hunter's brick store, and Jones' Wooden buildings on the corner of Habersham-street, where its progress will probably be arrested.

It is supposed 100 houses were burned; many of them were partly cleared of their contents; but the property was generally burned in the streets. It is presumed the loss cannot be much if any less, than two millions of dollars. Many hundreds of families are literally naked in the streets—not even clothing was saved. Every printing office was burned down. For ourselves, with the blessing of God, and the assistance of our friends, we saved a considerable portion of our types, and our most valuable press. The auction stores in the city, shared a similar fate.

The city is still in flames, and when it will be got under no one knows. We have every reason to believe that its progress will extend no further. It commenced this morning between 1 and 2 o'clock.

Extract of a letter from Mr. C. C. Griswold, of the house of Griswolds & Coates, of N. York.

SAVANNAH, JAN. 11, 1820.

"The horrors of last night will long be remembered in Savannah. A fire the most desolating ever recorded in this country, visited this devoted city. Hundreds, who were yesterday basking in affluence, are today reduced to beggary, without a shelter for themselves and families. The fire commenced at about 1 o'clock, on the east side of Franklin Square, between Bryan and St Julian-streets, sweeping both streets east of Jefferson street, where it extended south to Broughton-street and north to the Bay, (except only Washington Hall, which was preserved by the great exertion of the boarders) and east to Abercorn-street, with the exception of the State and Planters Bank, the Episcopal Church, Sturges & Burrows' fire proof houses and a few others in Broughton and Congress streets. The fire extended with such rapidity that very little property has been saved. The fire proof stores belonging to the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Gibbons', Andrew Low & Co. Col. Johnson, and others and occupied as dry good and hardware stores, are entirely consumed, together with the Branch Bank, all the Printing Offices, the new Custom House, Market, and we presume at least 500 houses and stores. This being the whole of the business part of the town, with the exception of the bluff, has caused the loss to be tremendous—we presume from 3 to 4 millions of dollars.

The fire caught several times on the south side of Broughton-street, but by great exertion it was prevented from extending in that direction. Indeed the town appears the most dreadful heap of ruins that I can imagine. No business doing, and the stores generally under the bluff are shut up.

From the Savannah Museum, Jan. 13.

It is not yet, that we can speak with anything like certainty, or hardly probability, as to the amount of losses, or number of sufferers, by the dreadful conflagration of Monday night and Tuesday morning last. Enough, however, is known to convince us, that we should have said five, instead of two millions, in our extra sheet of Tuesday evening. Endeavors are making to ascertain the amount of loss and the names of the sufferers; but exactness will be utterly impossible.

Hundreds are reduced in a moment, as it were from opulence to poverty, and many of our most respectable families are thrown on the charity of the world. It is hardly in language of soberness, that we can speak of this dreadful catastrophe. We yet behold crowds of aged and infirm, of women and children, wandering houseless in the streets; and so rapid was the progress of the flames, that those in the vicinity where it originated, lost their all—even to their necessary clothing. Others who had time to remove their goods, had it conveyed to buildings which were considered fire proof, and from their situation perfectly secure,—but which also shared the general fate.

The entire commercial part of the town is destroyed. There is but one solitary dry good store remaining. The finest buildings are in ruins—There are 80 single and seven treble (or double) lots left naked; and from the best information which the city surveyor was enabled to give last evening, it is calculated that there were 521 wooden buildings, many of which were double tenements; 81 brick ditto, exclusive of those owned by the Presbyterian church, Messrs Gibbons, Shad, Morrison and Hopter, which contain 30 tenements. Altogether making not less than 450 tenements.

The fire swept from Baptist square, on the west (taking in from Broughton street to the Bay,) down to Abercorn street, on the east—with the exception of a few buildings on the Bay between Montgomery and Jefferson-sts; and Washington-hall, with one wooden building, between Jefferson and Barnard streets; and a few buildings on Broughton street, between Abercorn and Drayton streets; and a few other houses on Broughton street, between Jefferson and Montgomery streets. The State Bank and Episcopal church in Johnston's square, were also saved.

The wind, which was fresh from N. W. and increased violently with the flames, rendered the assistance of the engines of little avail.

LATEST FROM CHILI.

Arrived at Norfolk, 10th inst. ship Gov Hawkins, Carr, of Philadelphia, 88 days from Valparaiso, having been absent 2 years and 4 months.

The Gov. H. arrived at Valparaiso from California June 28—Ship Dauphin, left Valparaiso Aug. 13, for Nantucket. Aug. 21st, an embargo was laid on all merchant vessels. Sept. 18 the squadron under Lord Cochrane, consisting in all of 12 vessels, sailed for Lima, with a view of commencing operations against Callao. The embargo was raised on the 6th October, and all vessels permitted to sail—9th the G. H. left Valparaiso—Previous to her departure the captain of the port informed captain C. that he had just escorted Gen. Carrera to the Governors, he having just arrived in the Chilian merchant vessel Minerva, from Montiviedo, and that an express was immediately sent to St. Jago.

P. S. I enquired particularly about the ship Beaver, of New York—Capt. Carr had heard nothing of her. Capt. Wooster was whaling in the Bay of Coquimbo, under the Chilian flag, in a ship, formerly the Ocean of New-York, which he bought at Valparaiso—he had been pretty successful for the time he had been there.

By the above arrival the following letter was received at Baltimore,

VALPARAISO, OCT. 8, 1819.

"It is a long time since there has been an arrival from the United States at Buenos Ayres, and still longer since we had the pleasure of hearing from you.

"The squadron under Lord Cochrane, consisting of the Sam Martin, 64, frigates O'Higgins and Lautaro, corvette Independencia, brigs Galvarino, Araucano, and Puerreydon, and store ship Rosalia, sailed from this port on the 10th, 12th, and 14th ult. and from Coquimbo, where they stopped to take 100 men on the 17th. The ships are in fine order, well officered and manned, with about 500 congreve rockets; and His Lordship is determined to do something brilliant.

The schr. Amanda, Capt. Davis, arrived here to our address, on the 3d inst. from Huacho, in 29 days, via Coquimbo, bringing a cargo of sugar, salt, indigo and specie. She sailed from Baltimore in April, and sold a cargo of flour, German goods, &c. on the coast of Peru to great advantage. She will make a fine voyage, and is to sail for Baltimore, via Coquimbo in 2 or 3 weeks, with copper.

The Beaver was at Callao, and had made a great freight from Guayaquil. Capt. Cleveland wrote to Mr Astor, and his letters go by this conveyance.—The Canton was also at Callao, having brought a cargo from Cassamayo. The Palas, of Boston, was also there. The Balloon, of Baltimore, had sailed from that port via Guayaquil.—The Macedonian of Boston, had taken a freight from Guayaquil to Callao, and from thence had gone to Panama. It was known that the Ellen Maria had brought provisions for the squadron, and her cargo was taken by government; but she had permission to bring a cargo on freight from Pisco.

We are afraid Lord Cochrane will fall in with some of these vessels, and as he is desirous of getting prize money, we fear they would be condemned in case of being taken."

The steam boat Felicina, Capt. Oliver, from Philadelphia, bound to New-Orleans, put into Havana in distress 25th ult. having burst her boiler and sprung her foremast. By this accident, the first Engineer was so severely scalded, that he died in four hours after Capt. Oliver was repairing damages, and expected to be ready for sea, in 5 days.

Bird Island.—The effects of the late gale on this island, in Buzzard's Bay, on which there has been a light house lately erected by order of government, were very severe. A letter from the keeper of the light to the collector of Boston, states that every thing moveable was swept from the island. During the night of the 30th ult. such was the severity of the wind and the height of the tide, that the island was for several hours completely under water. The keeper was obliged to remove with his family to the light house for safety. The island he says, no longer retains its former appearance, being mostly covered with stones and gravel, in some places two or three feet deep, in other places the ground is torn up to a great depth.

Boston Pap.

From the National Intelligencer, Dec. 14.

The debate on the Missouri question has at length commenced in the Senate of the United States. The discussion has been brought on incidentally to the bill for the admission of Maine into the Union, it having been proposed, by way of amendment, to incorporate in the same bill a provision for the admission of Missouri into the Union, divested of the condition by which it has been proposed to exclude slavery from the state to be erected in that territory. This question absorbs so much attention, that, until it is definitively settled, it may almost be said, no other business will be done in Congress. It was well observed on this head yesterday, by Mr Macon, that the appearance of the Senate Chamber attested the importance of the question actually depending. Never were the galleries and lobbies more crowded.

When Mr. King arrives at the seat of government, every member of the Senate will be at his post; making, in the whole number, forty-four.

The Legislature of Maryland have appropriated to the Baltimore *Federal Union Society for the promotion of Sabbath Schools*, the sum of 250 dollars for the year 1820, and annually thereafter, the sum of *one hundred and fifty dollars*, out of the School Fund belonging to the City and County of Baltimore.

The population of Ohio in 1810, was 231,000; it is now estimated to be 552,000, having more than doubled in the last nine years.

The Government of Maryland proposes to obtain a loan of $25,000 for the use of the Medical College in that State.

On the Slavery Question it is supposed the States of the Union are equally divided—10 on each side. In the Senate the weight of each State as to numbers is the same.

It has been ascertained recently that the letters of Gov. Hutchinson, which were got from the British archives in 1774 were obtained by Dr. Hugh Williamson of New-York.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

MANUFACTURES OF CONNECTICUT.

At a meeting of a number of gentlemen from various parts of the State, who are friendly to the encouragement of national industry, lately held in this city—a committee was appointed to procure returns from all parts of the State of the present condition of different Manufacturing establishments; and although the returns are deficient and many establishments are known not to have been reported, yet the following result appears:—

COTTON.

There are more than sixty Cotton manufacturing establishments, containing 50,000 spindles—cost, $1,500,000; are capable if all were employed, of manufacturing nine millions nine hundred and sixty thousand yards per annum, of common shirting and other goods of like quality; of employing ten thousand persons exclusive of weavers; of paying out annually, eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for labor.

WOOLEN.

There are thirty-six woolen manufactories, (exclusive of five hundred clothier's shops,) which are worth at the present valuation, $400,000—these are capable of producing goods at present value to the amount of $400,000 per annum—will work one hundred and sixty thousand pounds of wool per annum—will pay annually, two hundred and eighty thousand dollars for labor.

IRON.

This article is not less important than Cotton and Woolen. With suitable encouragement (by protecting duties) from 4 to 500,000 dollars value might be annually made—a great proportion of its value would be paid out for the labor in manufacturing.

GLASS, POWDER, AND PAPER.

Returns have been made from very few towns, but from East-Hartford only, it appears that the capital employed in these three branches amounts to $80,000.

MEDICAL CONVENTION.

Address of the Medical Convention of the United States to their Constituents and Fellow Citizens.

CAPITOL, CITY OF WASHINGTON,
JANUARY 8, 1820.

Gentlemen—The National Convention for forming a Pharmacopœia is on the eve of terminating its sittings after bringing the important business, for which it assembled, to a happy and successful close.

It is really a subject of gratulation, both to the profession and to the people, that this work, which has been for two years in a preparatory state, should at length have reached maturity.

The individuals who conceived the design, and the incorporated bodies who furthered it, have the satisfaction of beholding a novel and interesting spectacle—that of the faculty, itself by a spontaneous effort, and without public summons, or compensation, compiling a *Codex Medicamentarius*, or book of Rules and Directions, for selecting and compounding the articles employed in practice. The whole civilised world may behold a great and growing nation, speaking a similar language, possessing the same general laws, using an uniform denomination of value, and conforming to each other in the rules of preserving health and of preparing remedies.

We have appointed a committee of five members to superintend the publication of the book we have compiled. It may be expected that they will execute their task with the smallest practicable delay. We recommend it to your perusal and patronage as a performance upon which we have bestowed great labor, and the best abilities that we possess.

Under conviction, however, that a revision, from time to time, will be necessary, we have provided for the reception, at seasonable periods, of such amendments as experience shall prove to be requisite. The propriety of this arrangement, we trust, will be evident to every considering mind.

In addition to its professional character, we indulge a patriotic hope, that our Pharmacopœia may act as a bond of union, by drawing the inhabitants and governments of our country to a nearer assimilation with each other.

Done in, and by order of, the Convention.

SAML. L. MITCHILL, Pres't.

THOS. T. HEWSON, Sec'ry.

Translation of a letter from the Count de Survilliers [Joseph Bonaparte] on the subject of the loss of his house by fire.

'POINT BREEZE, Jan. 8th, 1820.

'*William Snow, Esq.*

'*Judge and Justice of the Peace,*
Bordentown.

'SIR,—You have shown so much interest for me since I have been in the country, and especially since the event of the 4th instant, that I cannot doubt it will afford you pleasure to make known to your fellow-citizens, how much I feel all they have done for me on that occasion. Absent myself from my house, they collected by a spontaneous movement on the first appearance of the fire, which they combatted with united courage and perseverance, and when they found it was impossible to extinguish it, exerted themselves to save all the flames had not devoured, before their arrival and mine.

'All the furniture, statues, pictures, money, plate, gold, jewels, linen, books, and in short every thing that was not consumed, has been, most scrupulously delivered into the hands of the people of my house. In the night of the fire, and during the next day, there were brought to me, by laboring men, drawers in which I have found the proper quantity of pieces of money and medals of gold, and valuable jewels, which might have been taken with impunity. This event has proved to me how much the inhabitants of Bordentown appreciate the interest I have always felt for them; and shows that men, in general, are good, when they have not been perverted in their youth, by a bad education; when they retain their dignity as men, and feel that true greatness is in the soul and depends upon ourselves.

'I cannot omit, on this occasion, to repeat, what I have said so often, that the Americans are, without contradiction, the most happy people I have known; still more happy, if they understand well their happiness.

'I pray you not to doubt of my sincere regard.—Yours, &c.

JOSEPH COMPTE DE SURVILLIERS.

The Governor of the new State of Alabama has a salary of $2000.

SILVER MINE.

We are assured, says the National Intelligencer, by a respectable Representative in Congress, that the following statement of facts may be relied upon as substantially true:

ZANESVILLE, (Ohio) Jan. 9.

Specie payments in view!—Mr. Samuel Chandler, who was boring for salt, on his land on Salt Creek, about 11 miles from this town, having penetrated to the depth of 150 feet from the surface, came to something unusually hard and difficult to penetrate, and the hard substance, when raised to the surface by the process usually made use of when boring for salt, proved to be a metalic substance which excited no great curiosity for some time, till last week a quantity of this metallic substance was brought to Putnam, where it was tested by an ingenious silver smith and analized by one of the most learned chemists in the Western country, and both unite in pronouncing the specimen offered them to be silver, nearly or quite as pure as the common silver coin now in circulation! It is ascertained that the stratum of silver, at the place where the auger penetrated is 6 feet 7 inches thick. Some of our readers may wish to know how the thickness of the stratum was ascertained with so much precision. The instrument called the auger is from 12 to 18 inches in length, to which a pole of suitable size and convenient length is firmly attached and as occasion requires, an additional pole is attached to the preceding one till they descend, in some instances more than 500 feet in a rock which extends all through this part of the country, with, generally, from 10 to 20 feet of good soil covering it. The depth of the rock is unknown: but as far as it has been penetrated is found to be mostly free of sand stone; but in boring it, whenever the auger strikes a stratum of flint, lime stone, or any other very hard substance, it is instantly known by those who manage the auger, and the auger pole is marked, and it is as easily known when they get through, and thus the thickness of any hard stratum is accurately ascertained.

A company is now forming to sink a shaft to the above mentioned ore.

YELLOW-STONE EXPEDITION.

The National Intelligencer contains the documents submitted to Congress, giving an official exposition of the objects and expenses of this expedition, and remarks—"After what has been said, and surmised, on this subject, there are few of our readers who will not, with us, be much surprised to learn, that no extra expense will have been incurred by these extensive and important movements of troops; and that it is even calculated, that the army will prove to be less expensive, thus employed, than if it had remained inactive in garrison."

[Tables No. 2, and 3, exhibit a saving, by the Expedition to the Mississippi, for 1819, and the three succeeding years, compared with what their expenses would have been, had the troops remained at their former stations, of $78,847 84; and no extra expense for the Missouri expedition, estimated for the same term, of $51,362—resulting in a saving, in the course of four years, in the two expeditions, of $42,485 84.]

Married,

In this city, by Dr. Strong, Mr. OLIVER R. NORTHUP, of North-Kingstown, R. I. to Miss SARAH E. MARSHALL, of this city; on the 14th instant, by Rev. Mr Sterry, Mr AMASA SMITH, to Miss EUNICE WILKES.

In Killingly, Mr STEPHEN KREUS, of Glocester, to Miss LOUISA W. JOHNSTON of Killingly.

In South-Kingston, Mr. JOHN STANTON, Jun. of Richmond, to Miss ELIZA BOSS, of the former place.

Died,

In this city, on Sunday, after a long illness, HARRIET L. daughter of Mr. Joseph H. Strong, aged 3 years.

Mr JAMES WALLS, aged 61.

At Franklin, on the 5th inst. Mr. ABNER LADD, aged 50 years.

In Stratsburgh, (N. Y.) on the 30th ultimo, Major JOHN PAULDING, aged 87 years. He was a distinguished soldier of the Revolution, and was one of the captors of Major Andre.

On the 2d of December last, aged 22 years, on his passage to St. Croix, whither he was going for the benefit of his health, the Rev. JAMES WALLIS EASTBURN, A. M. son of Mr. James Eastburn, of New-York, and late Minister of St. George's Accomac Virginia.

☞ TO LET

That valuable Farm,

LATELY improved and owned by *William W. Haughton*, Esq deceased, situated in Montville, at about an equal distance from New-London and Norwich, on the Turnpike Road, containing

250 acres of excellent LAND.

The HOUSE on said farm has been for many years improved as a Tavern, and is a very good stand. For further particulars enquire of *John W. Haughton*, living on the premises.

ALSO,

A FARM, in said Montville, called the Hamilton Farm, situated about two miles from the Meeting-House in said Town, containing 140 acres of Land.

ENQUIRE OF
JOHN W. HAUGHTON.
JONATHAN STARR, Jr.

January 25, 1820. 6w—12—

WHEREAS my wife *Mary* has left my bed and board and refuses to return, all persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

WHEELER GALLOP.

Norwich, Jan. 22, 1820. 12—

WILLIAM ROGERS,

HAS just received, best Winter strained OIL, to sell by the Barrel or retail.
BRANDY, by Bbl. or retail.
Stout Men's and Women's SHOES, cheap.
COTTON SHIRTING, &c. &c.

Jan. 25, 1820. 12—

POETRY.

WE ARE SEVEN.

BY WORDSWORTH.

A SIMPLE child, dear brother Jim,
That lightly draws its breath,
And feels its life in every limb,
What should it know of death?

I met a little cottage girl,
She was eight years old, she said:
Her hair was thick with many a curl
That clustered round her head.

She had a rustic, woodland air,
And she was wildly clad;
Her eyes were fair and very fair,
—Her beauty made me glad.

'Sisters and brothers, little maid,
How many may you be?'
"How many? seven in all," —she said,
And wondering looked at me.

'And where are they, I pray you tell?'
She answered, "Seven are we,
"And two of us at Conway dwell,
"And two are gone to sea:—

"Two of us in the church-yard lie,
"My sister and my brother,
"And in the church yard cottage, I
"Dwell near them with my mother."

'You say that two at Conway dwell,
'And two are gone to sea,
'Yet you are seven; I pray you tell,
'Sweet Maid, how this may be?'

Then did the little maid reply,
"Seven boys and girls are we,
"Two of us in the church-yard lie,
"Beneath the church-yard tree."

'You run about, my little maid,
'Your limbs they are alive;
'If two are in the church-yard laid,
'Then ye are only five.'

"Their graves are green, they may be seen,
(The little Maid replied)
"Twelve steps or more from mother's door,
"And they are side by side:

"My stockings there I often knit,
"My kerchief there I hem,
"And there upon the ground I sit—
"I sit and sing to them.

"And often after sunset, Sir,
"When it is light and fair,
"I take my little porringer,
"And eat my supper there.

"The first that died was little Jane;
"In bed she moaning lay,
"Till God released her of her pain,
"And then she went away.

"So in the church-yard she was laid,
"And all the summer day,
"Together round her grave we played,
"My brother John and I.

"And when the ground was white with snow,
"And I could run and slide
"My brother John was forced to go,
"And he lies by her side."

'How many are you then,' said I,
'If they two are in Heaven?'
The little Maiden did reply,
"O Master! we are seven."

"But they are dead; those two are dead!
"Their spirits are in heaven!"
'Twas throwing words away; for still
The little maid would have her will,
And said, "Nay, we are seven!"

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office Plainfield, Jan. 3, 1820.*

SEBA ADAMS, Elery Barber, Caleb Bennett, Rhinaldo Burleigh, Terah Branch, John Brown, Susan Clarke, Obed Davis, Christopher Dean, George W Gordon, Geo. Hopkins, William Hussey, Abba Hale, William Hopkins, (2) Thomas Hazzard, John Hall, John Joslin, Jr. John Kennedy, William Kenney, (2) William S Merian, John Newton, William Nichols, Lydia Palmer, Sally Simms, Mary Spalding, Celinda Spalding, Aaron Smith, John Snell, Daniel Walton, Joseph Whipple Amos Witter, *of Plainfield.*

Sarah Tillinghurst, Select-Men, Jonathan Reynolds, Elijah Newton, Jonathan Kenney, Asahel Hall, *of Voluntown.*

E. C. EATON.

Notice to Brick Layers.

THE subscribers will receive proposals for building a Brick School-House, to be completed by the first of October next, in District No. 2, Newent Society, Lisbon, until the first of February next.

ROSWELL ADAMS, RUSSELL ROSE, B. MATHEWSON, } *Building Committee*

Lisbon, Jan. 7, 1820. 10—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1819. 7—

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, on the 3d inst. an indented *Negro Boy*, about 18 years of age, named

MARTIN WARREN.

All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting said Boy, on penalty of the law.

HENRY HAZEN.

Franklin, Jan. 5, 1820. 9—

Anderson's COUGH DROPS.

THE great and increasing sales of Anderson's Cough Drops, since they have been prepared by the subscriber and offered to the public, more fully than any other argument, prove their real value, and we boldly venture to assert that no medicine ever yet prepared for Coughs and Consumptions has gained so much credit, in so short a time, as this composition. If the attestations of persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for this Medicine, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Too often does prejudice by listening to some and adopting the opinions of others prevail; thereby preventing a trial of such Medicine as might afford relief, under the idea that no relief can be obtained. Scarcely a case occurs but may be relieved by the timely use of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, which have proved to be a cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

I, SAMUEL H JONES, of Salisbury, do hereby certify that my wife has for more than five years been troubled with a violent Cough, difficulty of breathing, and loss of appetite, and almost entirely deprived of sleep; and having tried, as we supposed, every thing that might relieve her without receiving any benefit, I was induced to have her make trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and after taking two bottles, her cough entirely left her—she enjoyed her former sleep, which she had not done for years, and was again restored to strength. I can with confidence say I believe these Drops to be the best Medicine in use, for Coughs, and Complaints of the Lungs.

SAMUEL H. JONES.

Salisbury, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or breast, and more or less, cough and weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold, but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which set my health very low. I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops And purchased of your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it. A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Each bottle contains two ounces, and frequently effects a cure.

☞ Be particular that each genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle;

And that each of the directions are signed in writing by JAMES MELLEN, no others are genuine.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *H. H. Schieffelin & Co.* 193 Pearl Street, New-York; *Bartlett & Chase*, No 13, Cornhill, Boston; and by *Lorenzo Bull*, Hartford; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; and *Joseph C. Huntington*, Norwich.

Oct. 18, 1819. 42-6m—

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred casks North-Stonington

LIME,

fresh from the Kiln, *very cheap.*

The subscriber has recently erected a Kiln for burning Lime, in North-Stonington, about seven miles distant from Norwich. The Lime has been examined by good judges, and proved to be very excellent—remarkably strong and very free from grit and sand. The N. Stonington lime casks are a size larger than the Providence, and are offered for sale at the store of WM. BUCKNAM, Esq Norwich Landing, at 14s. per cask, one dollar less than the Providence.—Farmers will find this Lime a very cheap manure. In England, where agricultural improvement is advanced perhaps as near perfection as in any country, Lime is considered a very important manure, and is used in very great quantities—Perhaps the greatest effects is produced when mixed with coarse manure. The coarsest kind of manure may be prepared in a very short time for any crop whatever.

Orders addressed to WM BUCKNAM, Esq. Norwich, agent of the subscriber, or to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention. JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, Aug. 10, 1819. 40-4w

WANTED,

100 cords of Wood,

50 cords to be delivered at the Kiln by the 1st of October next.

To Sell, or Let,

THE HOUSE, STORE, &c. in Franklin, formerly *Mr. Augustus Perkins'*.

ALSO, TO LET,

The HOUSE and out Buildings, on Bean-Hill, and about *eighteen acres of excellent Land*, near by. Possession given of both 1st of April.

APPLY TO

CARDER HAZARD,

at Kinney's Hotel.

Jan. 12. 10—

Farm to let.

A FARM containing 110 Acres, well calculated for a small dairy, with a sufficient quantity of Plough-land and Mowing—well watered, and a good Orchard of the best of fruit. Situated three-fourths of a mile from the Court-House in Norwich. For terms apply to

BENJAMIN COIT.

Norwich, Jan. 15, 1820. 11—

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

FOR SALE,

ON accommodating terms, the HOUSE and STORE occupied by the subscriber, together with his Stock in trade, at reduced prices, in large or small quantities as best suits the purchaser. If not disposed of at private sale previous to the 10th February next, at 10, A. M. at that time, without reserve, the building with the remaining contents, will be sold to the highest bidder.

As the subscriber is about to leave the state, all persons who are indebted to him, either by book or note, can save cost by settling the same previous to the 10th February next, without exception—and all who have demands will please call and receive their pay.

CALVIN TYLER.

Jan. 12, 1820. 10—

☞ FOR SALE ☜

A FARM,

SITUATED in Lebanon, first society about sixty rods south of the Brick Meeting-House, on the west side of the stage road leading from Norwich to Hartford.—It contains between 120 and 150 Acres,—well proportioned for different branches of agriculture, *well Wooded and Watered*—a large two story *Dwelling-House, two Barns* and other out houses—and for convenience of public religious worship, schooling, mills, markets, and excellence and variety of soil, is exceeded by few Farms in New-England.

SOLOMON WILLIAMS.

Lebanon, Nov. 12, 1819. 2—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Leffingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,

Attorney to the proprietors

Norwich, April 23, 1819. 26tf—

☞ *FOR SALE.* ☜

A FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated at the head of Trading-Cove, on the new Turnpike Road, containing about 120 acres with a *Dwelling-House, Barn, Out Houses*, &c. thereon standing Also, a *Grist-Mill* with two run of stones, and a *Saw-Mill* Possession will be given on the 1st of April The Farm House is in sight of the River Thames, and vessels are distinctly seen passing up and down the river. The buildings are in good repair, and in said house is a never failing well of water. If the above property is not sold by the first of April, it will then be rented.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

JAMES N. BROWN,

or WM. PEABODY.

Norwich, Jan. 12, 1820. tf-10—

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened

A House of Entertainment

at his old stand, a few rods west of the Meeting-House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage, and every favor duly acknowledged by

ELEAZER MATHER.

Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1819. 8—

MOLASSES.

30 Hhds. good retailing Molasses, for sale by the subscriber.

—ALSO—

4 Boxes Havanna Sugar.
3 Hhds. Lump Sugar.
8 Ebls. Cider Brandy.

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Jan. 10, 1820. 10—

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar.*

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich. H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B. The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.

May 20. 29tf—

New Cabinet WARE-HOUSE.

LEVI JONES & FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL,

WOULD inform their friends and the public that they have commenced the *Cabinet Making Business*, in all its various branches, under the firm of

Jones & Bushnell,

at the Brick Store one door east of *Hazen's Hotel*, near the Wharf Bridge, where they intend to make and keep constantly on hand *Furniture* of every description, and of the newest fashions.

SIDEBOARDS,
SOFAS,
SECRETARIES,
BUREAUS, &c.

Those who may favor them with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, *of the best materials*, and with dispatch.

Norwich, Oct. 20, 1819. 50—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 28, 1819. 18—

MUSIC.

MUSICA Sacra, a collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces, compiled at the request, and published under the patronage of the Oneida Musical society. Price 1.25.

The Musical Reader, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score. To which are prefixed the Rudiments of Music. Compiled by one of the editors of the "Musica Sacra." Price 82.

Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music. Price 81.

The Hartford Collection of Classical Church Music. By Eli Roberts. Price 1.25.

The Easy Instructor; or a new method of teaching Sacred Harmony. By William Little and William Smith.

A variety of Gamuts, with blank ruling

FOR SALE BY

R. HUBBARD.

Blue-Store Shetucket-Street.

*** Large discounts will be made to those who purchase by the quantity.

Nov. 1. 52—

Wanted to Purchase,

CORN, Rye, Oats, Hay and dry Walnut Wood, to be delivered at the *Nail Manufactory.*

FOR SALE,

A consignment of Chaise, Waggon and Cart Wheel Boxes, of various sizes. English Blistered Steel of the very best quality, Liverpool Coal, and Nova Scotia Grindstones—Also Cut Nails and Brads as usual.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Jan 5. 9—

FOR SALE AT

R. Hubbard's Book-Store,

NEWTON's Works, in 6 octavo vols.
Life of Mrs. Graham,
Life of Richard Watson,
Tuckey's Expedition to the river Zaire,
O'Reilly's Greenland.

Oct. 27.

PAPER.

90 Rms. thick blue demi Paper, suitable for Merchants' and Grocers' use, for sale by R. HUBBARD.

Dec. 15, 1819.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY

R. Hubbard,

THE CONNECTICUT

REGISTER,

AND

United States Calendar,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1820,

CONTAINING

AN ALMANACK, with Eclipses, &c. Lists of Attorneys practising in the various Courts; Officers of the Asylum for deaf and dumb persons; of the Alpha of Connecticut, Massachusetts, N. Hampshire and New-York: of Cheshire Academy; Academy of Arts and Sciences, Con. Ditto American; Bacon Academy; Am. Board of Comm. for Foreign Missions; Ch. Associations and Consociations; Annuity Society; Allotment of Judges; Army Register; Officers of the Banks; Bible Society; Bible and Prayer Book Society; Bishop's Fund do.; Baptist Associations; Baptist Board, &c.—Constitution of Connecticut; Courts in Connecticut; Clerks of the U. S. Courts; Custom-House Officers; Collectors of the U. States; Cities, &c.; Charitable Society for education of pious young men; Officers of the Colleges of New-Haven, Harvard, Williams, R. Island, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Middlebury, Union & Hamilton, Andover; Officers of the Government of Conn.; Executive, & Legislative, Judicial and Civil; Standing Com. of Episcopal Con.; Education Society; Electors Meeting in Con.; Society of Free Masons; Governors of States; Insurance Com. Marine, do. Fire; Inspectors of Provisions; Officers of the Militia, Marshals, Medical Institution, do. Society; Ministers and Consuls of the U. States; Officers of the Missionary Societies; Ministers and Churches; do. unsettled; do. Delegates; Navy Commissioners; Officers of the Norwich Chamel Co.; Nomination to Congress; Notaries Public; Post-Offices; Rates of Postage; Probate Courts; Roads, Surveyors Land, do. U. S. Tables, Tides, Interest pounds, Value of Cents; Town Clerks and Collectors; Tract Society; Com. Turnpike Roads; Tariff; United States' Officers, Judicial, Execu. and Legis.; Officers State, Treasury, Army; Steam Boat Co. Union Co. Votes for Senators; Agricultural Societies.

Price 37½ Cents; with the usual allowance at wholesale.

Norwich, Jan. 5, 1819.

BALM OF QUITO.

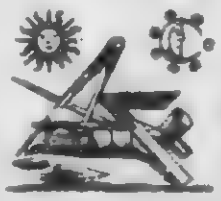
A FRESH supply of the celebrated *Balm of Quito*, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, &c.

Just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD's Book-Store.

Dec. 7. 5—

Masonic Notice.



THE ANNUAL Convocation of *Franklin Chapter, No. 4. R. A. M.* will be holden at their Chamber of Convocation on Monday the 31st January, at 1 o'clock, P. M. A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the M. E. K

JOSEPH KINGSLEY, *Secretary,*

F. C. R. A. M.

Norwich, Jan. 3, 1820. 9—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, on the 10th day of January, A. D 1820—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SAMUEL C. MORGAN, Esq. Administrator upon the estate of *Mr. Tristram Davis*, late of Griswold, within said District, deceased, having represented to this Court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—Said Administrator is directed to give notice, by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post in said Griswold, for all persons interested in said estate, to appear, if they see cause, before this Court on the first Monday of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners upon said estate.

Attest. BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL C. MORGAN *Adm'r.*

Griswold, Jan. 10, 1820. 10—

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, Jan. 4th 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr JAMES MILLER,

late of said Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *Lois Miller*, Executrix to the Will of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

10 *Attest, JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

Daboll's Almanack, for 1820,

IN large or small quantities, for sale by R. HUBBARD.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1820. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV. No. 18.]

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

of a genuine quality, which will be sold very cheap for good pay.

Also,

6 hhds. first quality MOLASSES,
400 bushels Isle of May and Lisbon SALT,
100 lbs. SOLE LEATHER,
A constant supply of warranted FLOUR.

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, Dec. 29, 1819. 8—

Rum, Sugar, etc.

4 Hhds. 3d proof St. Croix and Antigua RUM.
4 Bbls. Havanna Brown SUGAR.
5 do. do. White do.
10 Boxes RAISINS—very cheap.
200 lbs. CASSIA
2 Chests Hyson Skin TEA.
2 do. Young Hyson do.
Imperial, Gun-powder and Hyson do.
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Colmanar, Sherry, and Malaga WINES.
London PORTER in Bottles.
SNUFF by the Bladder, Lump SUGAR, LAMP OIL, &c. &c. for sale by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Who has just received an additional supply of Wilson's highly useful Franklin Parlor, and Cooking STOVES.

Dec. 27, 1819. 8—

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

For a small advance for cash,

LOAF, Lump, white and brown Havanna, & double boiled India SUGARS.
Hyson Skin, Souchong, Bohea, and Young Hyson TEAS.
Java and West-India COFFEE.
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Dry Lisbon, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, Malaga, & Colmenar WINES.
Old Cognac, Spanish, and Cider Brandy.
Holland and Country GIN.
Old Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM
Clove, Orange, Lemon, Cinnamon, Peppermint, Anniseed, Noyeau and CORDIALS.

Raisins, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Cayenne Pepper, Old Metheglin, Pepper Sauce, Roll Brimstone, Chocolate, Spermaceti and Tallow Candles, Lamp Oil, Codfish, Snuff, Tobacco, Segars, Molasses, Brushes, Demijohns, Hard, Hollow, and Crockery Ware, Logwood, Fustic, Nicaragua and Redwood, Alum, Copperas, &c &c.

JOHN LATHROP.

Dec. 1. 4—

MEDICAL BOOKS.

FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store, Chelsea.

THATCHER'S Modern Practice, Thatcher's New Dispensatory, Naucrede's Orfila on Poisons, Cooper's Surgery, Hey's Surgery, Bell's Operative Surgery, Hamilton's Family Physician, White on Women, Desault's Surgery, Acum's Chemistry, John Bell's Surgery abridged by Smith, Dictionary of Practical Surgery by Samuel Cooper, with Notes by Dorsey, Brown's Elements of Medicine, Thomson on Inflammation, James Burn Midwifery, Thomas' Practice, Boyer on Bones, Pemberton's Treatise on Various Diseases of the Abdominal Viscera, (a work much liked) Wilson on Febrile Diseases, Bell's Anatomy, Quincy's Medical Lexicon, Curran's Materia Medica, Haller on the Arteries, Haller's Physiology, Benjamin Bell's Surgery, Denman's Midwifery, Burns on Inflammation, Hamilton's Midwifery, Bell on Wounds, Buchan's Domestic Medicine, Bell on the Veneral, Morbid Anatomy, Bell on Ulcers, Burns' Obstetrical Works, Caldwell's Medical and Physical Memoirs, Home on Ulcers, Smellies' Tables, Bichat on the Membranes, Cleveland's Mineralogy and Geology, Akins' Mineralogy, Saunders on the Liver, Burns' Popular Directions, Burns on Abortion, Fyfies Anatomy, Bell's Dissections, Surgeon's Vade Mecum, Hayes on Consumption, Anatomist's Vade Mecum, Elliot's Medical Pocket Book, Cheynes' Essay on the Dropsy in the Brain, Wakefield's Botany, Bell's Engravings of the Arteries, Bell's Engravings of the Bones, Muscles and Joints, Hay on Puerperal Fever, Senac on Fevers, Willan on the Skin, Boyer's Surgery, Corvisat on the Diseases of the Heart

☞ The above Books will be sold by the large or small quantity, as low as can be obtained at New-Haven, Boston or elsewhere; any Book not on hand, will be obtained at short notice, and without any extra expense to the purchaser.

Jan. 4, 1820. 9—

WILLIAM ROGERS,

HAS just received, best Winter strained OIL, to sell by the Barrel or retail.
BRANDY, by Bbl. or retail.
Stout Men's and Women's SHOES, cheap.
COTTON SHIRTING, &c. &c.

Jan. 25, 1820. 12—

Wine and Fruit.

10 Casks pure Malaga Wine, first quality.
15 Casks Raisins.
30 Boxes do.

Just imported in the Brig Eunice from Malaga, and for sale cheap for Cash by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Dec. 8 5—

Norwich, Nov. 9, 1819.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Wholesale and Retail.

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a large assortment of *fresh imported*

DRY GOODS,

which they will sell uncommonly cheap for ready cash. Among them are
100 pieces Bombazetts, of all colors, fashionable, and various qualities, from 1s6 per yard upwards.
Superfine, middling & low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Coatings, Flannels, Baizes, &c.
Rose Blankets from 7 to 11-4 large.
3½ point ditto.
Pelesse Cloths. Salisbury Flannels.
Superfine Toilinett, Swansdown and Merseilles Vesting.
Superfine steam loom and Irish Cotton Shirtings.
Canton and Italian Crapes.
Cassimere Shawls.
Merino and Imitation ditto.
Worsted and Cotton Hosiery.
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick. Cotton do.
40 pieces Florence and Levantine Silks.
India black Sinchews and Lustrings.
Calicoes, Ginghams and Cambricks.
Dimoties, Diapers, Stockinets, Rattinetts.
100 pieces Domestic Brown Shirtings.
Merino, Plush and Velvet Trimmings.
Best English Ingrain and Brussells CARPETING, at the lowest N. York prices.

ALSO,

200 pair Ladies' Shoes,

(manufactured in New-York) of the first quality and latest fashion.

Persons who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call on

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

NEW GOODS, GOOD GOODS, CHEAP GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Seasonable and Fancy DRY GOODS,

(which he believes he has bought as well and as low as his neighbours) at a small advance for cash.

75 pieces Super. and low price Cassimeres and Cloths.
60 " black and colored Bombazetts and Plaids.
15 Doz. printed and plain Cassimere, Merino, Crape, and Cotton Shawls.
Scarlet, Spotted, Black, Blue, Red, Crimson, and White Flannels.
Canton and Cancon Crapes. Black Italian Crapes. Worsted and Cotton Hosery, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of Hatter's Trimmings.

Dec 1, 1819. 4—

NEW GOODS.

THE *Bozrah Manufacturing Company* have just received a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
CROCKERY WARE,
PAINTS and
DRUGS and MEDICINES.

They have constantly on hand a supply of excellent yarn to put out to weavers.—Those who have had pieces to weave more than 30 days, are particularly requested to return them as soon as possible.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

Bozrahville, Dec. 10, 1819.

N. B.—Wanted a steady Man during the Winter to attend to the common business of a Farm, and occasionally to do chores.—Apply to the Agent of the Factory. 6—

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a supply of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which will be sold very low for cash.

Likewise for sale,

One hundred cords oak, walnut, and split WOOD for stoves.

To Let,

A convenient HOUSE, for a small family.

Those indebted to him are requested to call and close their accounts.

WM. ROGERS.

Dec. 21. 7—

Oil Cake, Stone Lime, &c.

JOSEPH H. STRONG,

HAS on hand, some Oil Cake and Flax-Seed Oil, which he will dispose of at a reduced price.—Also, a few casks best Stone Lime, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

Norwich, Aug. 17, 1819. 41—

A NEW YEAR HAS COMMENCED AND THE SUBSCRIBER HAS COMMENCED SELLING

GROCERIES

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

IT was but recently the conversation of some Gentlemen walking up street was overheard—one observing the Grocery Store, directly opposite the Store of L... Brewer, Esq. and formerly occupied as a Printing Office—it was there last Saturday, I bought a keg of very excellent Molasses f... fifty cents the gallon, and I b... Hyson Skin Tea, ... I believe was Hyson, for only 4s. 6d. the pound—and the first quality brown Sugar, 8 lb. for 1,00,—*but I paid Cash*—and for cash you can buy almost every kind of Groceries in the same proportion at that Store—and I, (observed another) bought at the same Store, but a few days since, a superior quality of Young Hyson Tea for 7s the lb. and I believe I could have got ... 4 lb. at 6s. 6d. only—and likewise ... ght ¼ Cwt. good wheat flour for 8,00—*but I paid Cash*—and I conclude whenever I have cash to pay I shall go to this cheap Store. I believe whoever has cash to pay for their groceries, can save to themselves 10 or 12 per cent—which in a few years will amount to a large sum.

WANTED,

Some large PORK, in the hog, well fattened. CALVIN TYLER.

Jan. 5, 1820. 9—

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred casks North-Stonington

LIME,

fresh from the Kiln, *very cheap.*

The subscriber has recently erected a Kiln for burning Lime, in North Stonington, about seven miles distant from Norwich. The Lime has been examined by good judges, and proved to be very excellent—remarkably strong and very free from grit and sand. The N. Stonington lime casks are a size larger than the Providence; and are offered for sale at the store of WM BELCHER, Esq Norwich-Landing, at 14s. per cask, one dollar less than the Providence—Farmers will find this Lime a very cheap manure. In England, where agricultural improvement has advanced perhaps as near perfection as in any country, Lime is considered a very important manure, and is used in very great quantities—Perhaps the greatest effect is produced when mixed with coarse manure. The coarsest kind of manure may be prepared in a very short time for any crop whatever.

Orders addressed to WM BELCHER, Esq. Norwich, agent of the subscriber, or to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention. JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, Aug. 10, 1819. 40-4w

WANTED,

100 cords of Wood,

10 cords to be delivered at the Kiln by the 1st of October next

Rum, &c.

4 hhds. 3d proof Antigua RUM,
2 boxes SUGAR,
4 boxes best Spanish SEGARS.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Who wishes to purchase, 50 to 100 bushels good white BEANS.

Jan. 4, 1820. 9—

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.

JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Nov 9, 1819. 1—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST

COLD SPRING GIN,

FOR SALE.

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain.

JOS BREED.

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec, 1, 1819. 4—

Wm. Rogers,

HAS FOR SALE,

190 lbs. Russia FEATHERS, SHAD, and SWORD FISH by the bl. or lb.—A HOUSE, to sell or let, that will accommodate two small families.

Dec. 29. 8—

ALE.

12 bbls. first quality New-York *ALE*, from Barnes's Brewery,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Dec. 22.

MOLASSES.

30 Hhds. 1 Tierce and 3 Bbls. first quality retailing Molasses, for sale by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Nov. 30, 1819 4—

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE RALEIGH (N. C.) MINERVA.

THE DIAMOND.

THIS mineral, which, on account of its variety of splendor, constitutes the leading object in the regalia of Princes, and is even regarded by the Sovereigns of Europe and the East, as the criterion of national opulence, is found chiefly in Hindostan and Brazil. In the former country, it is found imbeded in an ochery earth of a yellow or red color, at the foot of that great chain of mountains which stretches from Bengal to Cape Comorin. This earth is dug up, broken into small pieces, and repeatedly washed, until the water comes off colorless: the residuum is then spread on mats in the sun, where the diamonds soon discover themselves by the brilliant light they display.

The colors are very various, comprising, among others, blue, red, yellow, green and black; but such as are limpid, or quite devoid of color, are held in highest estimation—Some are found in regular crystals, which usually consist of two four-sided pyramids united in form, of a dull aspect, and do not exhibit the peculiar lustre and fugitive colors that characterize the species, until cut and polished. In their native state their beauties are so much disguised, that formerly, when discovered in the gold mines of Brazil, they were thrown away as useless pebbles: and no where perhaps does the aid which art can lend to nature display itself to greater advantage, than in the glowing and enchanting hues that are elicited from these crude substances by the hand of the lapidary.

Some varieties of the diamond become phosphorescent when exposed for some time to the sun's light, and shine, when viewed in a dark place, like stars in the firmament. In hardness the diamond surpasses all other substances, and might seem therefore incapable of being wrought. The art of polishing them was indeed unknown to the ancients, and they used as ornaments such only as arrested attention by their native brilliancy. One of this description was set in the imperial sceptre of Charlemagne. But in the year 1459, Louis de Berquin, a native of Bruges, learned to polish diamonds by causing them to rub for a long time against each other; and from this hint he constructed a polishing wheel, covered with diamond dust, resembling the emery wheels which are used for similar purposes.—Artists now convert the rudest forms of this mineral into dazzling ornaments, and sell them under the names of *brilliant and rose diamonds.*

Among the most surprising results at which chemical science, in its wonderful progress, has arrived, must be reckoned that which has determined the diamond to be constituted of the same matter as pure charcoal. What different arrangement or condensation of the particles exist between the diamond and charcoal in its ordinary forms, that should give rise to so great a difference of character, we are unable to tell; but no fact is better established than that equal weights of the diamond and pure charcoal, when burnt under similar circumstances, afford precisely the same product.

Diamonds are valued according to the number of *carats* they contain, each carat being equal to 4 grains Troy.—Yet as it is an object to obtain those of a large size, the value increases, not simple in proportion to the number of carats, but as the squares of that number. Thus a diamond which is twice as large as another, is worth four times as much; one that is five times as large, is worth twenty-five times as much; And so on. According to this calculation a diamond that weighs only one ounce and two thirds, is valued at 50,000l.* sterling.

Such being the extravagant value attached to this gem, we need not expect to find it in any degree of perfection except in the cabinets of Kings. The largest hitherto discovered is the great Brazilian diamond, which belongs to the collection of the queen of Portugal. It weighs nearly 28 ounces: but some have disputed whether it was the real diamond or the white topaz which approaches very near the former in splendor and beauty. In the crown of the Emperor of Russia is a diamond, which, though only of the size of a pigeon's egg, was bought by the Empress Catharine for twelve tons of gold, and an annuity of 4000l. sterling. It was formerly one of the eyes of a Braminical idol in India whence it was stolen by a French Grenadier, and after passing through several hands at different prices, came at length into possession of the Russian Empress, at the enormous price above mentioned. But this diamond, though superior in size and value, is inferior in lustre and elegance to the one which is so celebrated among the crown jewels of France. This was brought from India, by an English merchant, by whom it was sold to the Regent Duke of Orleans, for the moderate sum of 100,000l. though now it is estimated at more than double that value. This mineral is of so rare occurrence, that a record is made of all the most considerable diamonds hitherto discovered, and whole volumes have been written to afford the means of detecting this mineral in its lurking places, to communicate the art of stripping its charms, and with fruitless efforts convey, by description, an idea of its ineffable beauties. PLINY.

* *Equal to* $133,200.

ISLAND OF CUBA.

The Island of Cuba is 700 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. It has a superficial content of 49,000 square miles, which is equal to the size of England and Wales put together. It lies in the mouth of the gulf of Mexico, stretching from east to west. A range of mountains runs through it in the same direction. Although situated within the tropics, the breezes from the sea and the height of the mountains give it a healthy climate, and make it a very delightful residence.

The population of the island is 350,000 souls. Its chief production is coffee, of which it could raise an immense supply, but the indolent Spaniards have not put the hundredth acre under cultivation.

In the west end of the Island, facing inwards towards the gulf, is the port and city of the Havanna.

The port is one of the finest in the world, capable of containing a thousand ships at once, and so narrow at the entrance, that not more than one can enter at a time.

The city contains a population of 25,000.

This noble Island was one of the first discoveries of Christopher Columbus, who took possession of it for the crown of Spain, to which it has since belonged, with the exception of a short period in 1762—3, when it was captured by the British. In the approaching wreck of all the Spanish dominion in the new world, the Island of Cuba must find a new master. Too weak for self-government, it cannot pretend to independence. Mexico, on becoming free, cannot take it, for want of a naval force. The United States, as the chief power upon the gulf of which it is the key, have a natural right to it; and England, without any right to it whatever, openly manifests her disposition to seize it, for the express purpose of annoying the United States, and taking to herself the product of the Mexican mines. Woe to the administration which should suffer this calamity to fall upon the people of the west! Then would the mouth of the Mississippi be closed up at the pleasure of an English Captain. Then would the produce of the west lie and rot upon the hands of its inhabitants! Then would our deadly enemy have taken a position on our flank, to apply at his leisure the lever of separation between the western and the Atlantic States!—In the hands of the United States all these calamities would be avoided. The Havanna would become a principal station for the Republican fleet, and a link in the chain of union between the west: it would give protection to the commerce of the Mississippi, and command that of the empire of Mexico. The Island of Cuba would furnish coffee, the only necessary of life which is not raised in some part of our territories. The mines of Mexico would give us at the same time gold and silver, to replenish our exhausted banks, and leave but little to dread or wish for from the powers of Europe.—*St. Louis Enquirer.*

National Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday Jan. 19.

MR. BALDWIN, from the committee on manufactures, reported a bill to regulate the payment of duties on merchandize imported, [requiring cash payments on certain imports,] and for other purposes; also a bill laying duties on sales of merchandize at auction; which bills were severally twice read and committed.

The Slave Trade.

Mr. Cuthbert, of Georgia, submitted the following resolution for consideration:—

Resolved, That the committee on the Slave Trade be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a registry of Slaves, more effectually to prevent the importation of Slaves into the U. States, or the territories thereof.

Mr C. observed, that it was known we had an existing law on this subject—the execution of this law depended principally on the national vessels, but from the great extent of the coast of the U. States, slave ships might frequently elude the vigilance of the public vessels, and throw their cargoes amongst our black population, and thus escaping the possibility of being discovered, the law might be violated with impunity. By a register of the slaves of the country, under proper regulations, it appeared to him, Mr. C. said, that it would be practicable, more effectually to enforce the acts prohibiting the slave trade, and preserve the character of the country from reproach.

Mr Randolph wished to know of the gentleman who offered this resolution, whether the object was, that the proprietors of slaves in the United States should be obliged to furnish to this Government, to any officer thereof, a register of their slaves, and to repeat this register annually, or at other periods—thus keeping this property under the supervision of the government?

Mr. Cuthbert observed, in reply, that the Constitution had authorized Congress to prevent the importation of slaves: and, having given this authority, they had the power to use the means necessary to execute that authority. If the law already enacted, depending chiefly on the national vessels for its execution, appeared insufficient, it was proper to enquire what other measures were necessary to effect this object. It had occurred to him, that if an officer were established to register and identify the slaves belonging to the country, the government would be able better to execute the provisions of the law. The government, Mr. C. said, had a right to tax this property, and for this purpose, an account and return of them was necessary—nor would there be any difficulty in furnishing such a description as would sufficiently identify them. Such a description and registry were made to identify soldiers, when enlisted in the service, and no difficulty was found in it. This, however, was a proposition for enquiry merely, and if it were not manifestly foolish or mischievous, it ought to be granted. In this stage of the business, he did not conceive it proper to enter further into the subject.

Mr. Randolph had not the slightest disposition to impute to the mover of the resolution any object either foolish or mischievous—he would be the last man to do so. Mr R. said he trusted that his zeal for the suppression of this detestable traffic was not surpassed by that of any man in the nation. It was true the United States possessed the power of putting an end to the slave trade: but he

could not go with Mr. Cuthbert, quite so far as to admit that the United States were completely at liberty to select their means.—He was the last man willing to stifle enquiry; he had never refused an enquiry, when asked for; but, Mr. R. said, he could not help thinking that this may be, in another shape, a question which had unfortunately too often agitated, and might again agitate, this body—he meant the definiteness of the powers of this government. He denied that the government had power to do that, under the plea of *means*, which it could not under that of *ends*. It was by this hocus pocus, this legerdemain, that the government found itself enabled to create a great bank, the happy consequences of which we were now reaping. Where was the use, he asked, of any limitation at all? for when we want to do any thing, we have only to call it means necessary for authorized purposes. The English of this, said Mr. R. is, that we may help ourselves to as much power as we please. Against this doctrine and this practice, he protested; this was a government of limited powers. It was true this description of property might be taxed, but in what quality was it taxed? As a species of property convenient to have a tax imposed upon it when a direct tax was assessed in the United States—it was not an exclusive tax upon this property, and the government had no right to tax it exclusively.—Under his present impressions, Mr. R. said, he could not go further than to consent to the enquiry being made; and he did some violence to his feelings in going so far. In exterminating the slave trade, Mr. R. said, he would join heart and hand with the gentleman from Georgia, so long as they confined themselves to the means which the constitution gave them; he would join him, if he chose, in carrying the war into the enemy's country, even into Africa, and endeavor to put it down there, so they did not go beyond the land marks of the constitution. In any thing he said, Mr. R. disclaimed any intention to impugn the motives or views of the gentleman from Georgia—he was too well acquainted with that gentleman's character, and his principles, to permit himself to question them.

Mr. Cuthbert rose to say that he saw no danger in a resolution of this kind; it proposed no step to the House, but merely an enquiry, had the House a right to legislate on this subject, and were the existing laws deficient. The inefficiency of the law was manifest, and it was proposed that a committee enquire whether they can offer a remedy sanctioned by the constitution of the country, which the unhappy condition of the victims of the practice called for, &c.

The resolution was agreed to without further debate.

Lost property in the Seminole War.

The house then agreed, on motion of Mr. Jones of Tennessee, by a vote of 65 to 57, to resume the consideration of the bill providing for the payment of horses and other property lost, captured and destroyed in the Seminole war.

An animated discussion again took place on the merits of this bill, and on various propositions to change or amend its provisions—which it is not necessary to attempt a view of, the arguments, pro and con, having been already so fully reported.

Mr. Smith of Maryland made an unsuccessful motion to recommit the bill with the view of introducing certain amendments.

Mr. M'Coy proposed to amend the bill by adding a proviso, "that in the settlement of accounts for horses lost in said war by the mounted volunteers, the sum paid to each individual for the use and risk of his horse, shall be deducted from the value of the horse;" which amendment, after some debate, in which Messrs. Cannon and Jones opposed it, was agreed to.

The question was finally taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, and decided in the negative:

For engrossing the bill	64
Against it	90

So the bill was rejected; and

The House adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 20.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. J. J. Monroe:

To the House of Representatives.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting me "to lay before it, at as early a day as may be convenient, an account of the expenditure of the several sums appropriated for building fortifications, from the year 1816, to the year 1819 inclusive; indicating the places at which works of defence have been begun, the magnitude of the works contemplated at each place, their present condition, the amount already expended, and the estimated amount requisite for the completion of each: also the mode by which the fortifications are built, by contract or otherwise," I now transmit to the House a report from the Secretary of War, to whom the said resolution was referred, which, with the documents accompanying it contains all the information required.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Jan. 19, 1820.

The message was read, and, with the documents, ordered to be printed.

The report of the committee of claims unfavorable to the petition of Thomas Camp, (who prays to be placed on the pension list under the revolutionary pension act of March, 1818, from which he is excluded on account of not having been on the "continental establishment," though he had served several years in the revolutionary war,) was committed to a committee of the whole house, on motion of Mr. Johnson, of Va. who stated the circumstances of this case, and wished it to be maturely considered and decided, inasmuch as there were numerous cases of a similar nature in the country—of men strongly entitled, by their services in the revolution, to the benefits of the act, but who are excluded, because they come not within the law, not having been on what is technically called the "continental establishment."

The House then went into a committee of the whole, Mr Hill in the chair, on the report of the committee of claims unfavorable to the petition of Jacob Purkill—[Praying that he may be allowed the sum of 700 dollars for his negro man Archy, who died, as is alleged in consequence of a disease contracted by working in the mud and mire at New-Orleans, under the order of Gen. Jackson, who had impressed him into the service of the United States.]

This report was opposed warmly by Mr. M'Lean, who moved to reverse it, so as to make a decision in favor of the petitioner—and the report was supported by Mr. Williams, of N. C. and Mr. Metcalfe. Mr. M'Lean's motion was finally negatived; and—

The report of the committee of claims was subsequently concurred in by the House.

Friday, Jan. 21.

The speaker laid before the House the annual report of the Postmaster General of the names and compensations of the clerks employed in that department, and of the contracts entered into in 1819 for transporting mails.

Saturday, Jan. 22.

The House proceeded, on motion of Mr. Foot, to consider the resolution submitted by him yesterday, to instruct the judiciary committee to enquire into the expediency of passing a law to regulate the election and return of members of this House; and on the question of adopting the resolution, it was decided in the negative.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Tomlinson in the chair, on the bill making appropriations to supply the deficiency in the appropriations heretofore made for the completion of the repairs of the North and South Wings of the Capitol, for finishing the President's House, and the erection of two New Executive offices; and the blanks having been filled, the bill was reported to the House, as amended, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The next order of the day was the bill to authorise the people of Missouri to form a state government, and for the admission of the state into the Union; which being called, Mr. Taylor moved its postponement to Monday the 31st inst.; when

It was moved that the House adjourn; and

The House adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 24.

Mr. Rich rose, and observed, that, notwithstanding the conclusions which had been formed and reported by the committee on Revolutionary Pensions on the subject of the enquiry referred to them on the 15th Dec. relative to the pension law of March 18, 1818, he yet hoped that further enquiry might produce a different result, and that some modification might yet be made of that act which would adapt its operation to the views of its framers, &c. He therefore moved a resolution, that the committee of the whole House, to whom had been committed the report of the committee on Revolutionary Pensions, made on the 4th instant, be discharged from the further consideration thereof, and that it be referred to the committee of Ways and Means; which resolution was agreed to.

The engrossed bill making appropriation to supply the deficiency in the appropriations heretofore made for the completion of the repairs of the wings of the Capitol, for finishing the President's House, and the erection of two new Executive offices, was read a third time and passed.

Amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. Cobb of Georgia, laid the following resolution on the table:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, That the following article be proposed in the Legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the constitution of the United States: which, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution, to wit:

No Senator or Representative in the Congress of the United States, shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any office under the authority of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Livermore, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the post-office and post roads be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making alteration in the law that gives the right of franking to members and delegates of Congress.

On motion of Mr Tomlinson it was

Resolved, That the committee on the post-office and post roads be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a post road from New-Haven in the state of Conn. by Derby, Huntington, and New Town, to Danbury in the same state.

On motion of Mr. Tracy, it was

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this house what loans, of any, have been made since the peace to private citizens, of powder, lead, and other munitions belonging to the government, of the army or navy, specifying the times, terms, objects, and extent of such loans; the names of the persons by whom, and to whom made: the different times of repayment, and also the amount of the ultimate loss, if any, likely to be incurred by the government in consequence thereof.

Tuesday, Jan. 25.

BENEFIT TO PENSIONERS.

On motion of Mr. Allen, of Vt. it was

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for securing to the several pensioners of the United States, the benefit of their pensions, by exempting any monies which may be paid on account, from foreign attachment, set off, or other laws in the respective states, by which such monies may be intercepted before the actual receipt of them by such pensioners.

POST OFFICE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Phelps offered the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That the committee on the post-office and post roads be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, that monies received for postage shall be paid directly into the Treasury of the U. States, and that the post master-general of the United States shall annually report to Congress, a list of all contracts which he may have made within the preceding year, for the transportation of the mails, and specify in such report, the name and residence of each contractor, the amount to be paid him and distance embraced in each contract.

After some little discussion and once refusing to lay the resolution on the table, it took that course, and lies on the table

MISSOURI STATE BILL.

The House then on motion of Mr. Scott, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, on the bill authorizing the people of the Missouri territory to form a constitution and state government, &c.

Several important propositions were successively made in the course of the sitting, to amend the bill, and a great deal of discussion took place; a view of which, from the late hour of adjournment, could not be prepared for this morning's paper.

The committee rose without deciding on any question, obtained leave to sit again, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 19.

The sitting to-day was almost wholly spent in the debate on the Missouri question.

At an early hour Mr. Walker, of Georgia, took the floor against the right of imposing the proposed restriction on the state of Missouri.

Mr. Mellen, of Massachusetts, advocated the restriction.

Mr. Edwards, of Illinois, spoke against the restriction; and

Mr. Leake, of Mississippi, followed on the same side. When he had concluded,

The Senate, adjourned, on motion of Mr. Roberts, who of course has the right to the floor to-morrow.

Thursday, Jan. 20.

The debate on the Missouri question was resumed this morning

Mr. Lowrie, of Pennsylvania, addressed the Senate in support of the restriction.

Mr. Burrill, of Rhode-Island, followed on the same side; and

Mr. Macon, of North-Carolina, closed this day's debate by a speech against the restriction.

The Senate adjourned, on the motion of Mr. Pinkney, of Maryland, who will take the floor to-morrow morning.

Friday, Jan. 21.

The President communicated to the Senate the report of the Postmaster General, of the names and compensation of the clerks employed in that department; also a list of the contracts made by that department, during the last year.

Monday, Jan. 24.

Mr Wilson laid before the Senate certain resolutions of the Legislature of New-Jersey, on the subject of prohibiting the existence of slavery in Missouri &c.

Mr. Logan also laid before the Senate sundry resolutions on the same subject, adopted by the Legislature of Kentucky.

The engrossed bill to continue in force the act to provide for reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court, was read the third time and passed, and sent to the other House.

The other subjects in order for to-day, were postponed; and, then

The Senate again took up the Missouri bill

Mr. Pinkney resumed the remarks which he commenced on Friday, in opposition to the proposed restriction, and spoke nearly two hours.—When he had concluded

Mr. Otis intimated a wish to reply to Mr. P. but as the Senate, he said, after the intellectual banquet which they had just enjoyed, would have now little relish for the plain fare which he could offer; he moved that the subject be postponed until to-morrow, which motion prevailed; and

The Senate went into the consideration of Executive business; after which

They adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 25.

Mr. Rufus King, elected a Senator from the state of New-York, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Otis addressed the Senate this day, at considerable length, in reply to Mr. Pinkney, and in favor of the restriction on Missouri.

Mr. Smith, of South-Carolina has the floor and will speak to-morrow, on the same subject.

By the late Mails.

GEORGIA. SAVANNAH, JAN. 11.

HAVING suffered with others in the late calamity, we have made haste to collect the remains of our printing materials, and now present to the public the circumstances which accompanied this event. In the whole course of our editorial career we have frequently had to record matters of deep importance, of various nature; but never, no never before has it fallen to our lot to give to the world an account of so distressing a complexion.

On Tuesday the 11th inst. this city exhibited a scene of desolation and distress, probably more awfully calamitous than any, previously experienced in America.

Between one and two o'clock in the morning, a livery stable, belonging to a Mr. Bonn, on a true: lot of the estate of Isaac Fell, in baptist church square, was discovered to be on fire. The citizens, and different engine companies, together with the officers and crews of the vessels in the harbor, were soon convened, but unfortunately, no immediate and decisive measures were adopted by which the fire could be stopped at its beginning.

The season for four months (with the exception of two rains) previous to this incident, had been dry; the night was cold, and a brisk breeze from W. N. W. which was soon increased by the effect of the fire. Several of the adjoining houses were soon affected, & then almost instantly in flames. The wind now became strong, and whirled into the air, with agitated violence large flakes of burning shingles, boards and other light substances which, alighted at a distance, added confusion to the other terrors of the conflagration. The use of water was now rendered totally vain, its common extinguishing power seemed to be lost—torrents of flames rolled from house to house, with a destructive rapidity which bid defiance to all human control; and individual exertions were from this time almost suspended, and principally pointed towards the securing private property.

The fire now raged, sweeping all the buildings from Baptist Church square, to the West, taking in from the north side of Broughton-street to the Bay, down to Abercorn-street on the east—save a few building on the Bay between Montgomery and Jefferson-streets. That large and elegant building Washington Hall is safe; twice was it on fire, but through great exertions it was rescued. A few buildings are also saved between Abercorn and Drayton-streets. The State Bank, the Planter's Bank, and the Episcopal Church were for some time in eminent danger, but were saved. The former building was on fire two or three times—timely assistance and unremitted exertions alone saved it.

Between twelve and one o'clock the rage of the fire was arrested. The exhausted sufferers, of both sexes, had now to remain exposed to the inclemency of a cold day, and to witness the distressing spectacle of their numerous dwellings covered with volumes of smoke and flame, tumbling into ruins. Yes! the best part of Savannah is no more! The flames have prostrated all the buildings which were the pride of our city! Thus was the emporium of our state, which was promising a considerable figure among the commercial cities of our sister states, almost destroyed in twelve hours! The commercial part of the town is a heap of ruins! There is but one solitary dry good store remaining. All, all are gone!

We have taken considerable pains to ascertain the number of buildings burnt; and the probable amount of property destroyed by this dreadful catastrophe.

There are ninety four lots stripped completely and it is calculated that there are three hundred and twenty one wooden buildings, many of which were double tenements, thirty-five brick do. exclusive of those owned by the Presbyterian Church, by Messrs. Gibbons, Shad, Morrison, Johnston and Hunter, which contained thirty tenements.—Altogether, making not less than 468 tenements, not including out-buildings! Thirty years must elapse before Savannah will be again what she has been. Good God! we can hardly believe our eyes when we cast a look at the scene before us.

In fact every house is swept away from the spot where the fire commenced, through Market square, and the East from Washington Hall, as the house lately occupied by George Jones Esq. (except James Dickson & Co's large fire proof store,) stt, and it alone is the only building remaining between the two points named. We are really at a loss how to describe the damage done. No pen can describe—no tongue can give utterance to words strong enough to do this melancholy subject, justice. To those at a distance, we can only say to them—come, come and look at our poor, devoted, ruined Savannah.

It is thought by many individuals that the fire would have been arrested in Market square, had it not been for the circumstance of a large quantity of gun powder, being in some of the shops in the square. This struck a panic in every one—and that part of the town was abandoned. Explosions, soon took place; and the blazing fragments scattered in every direction! A good deal of powder, however, was taken away and thrown into a well in St. James square.—We hope the police will enforce the ordinance against every person who had, or may have gunpowder in their stores. Had the explosion taken place before notice was given, God only knows how many lives would have been lost. Offenders ought to be punished. By this violation of the law, a million of dollars have been destroyed.

The probable amount of property destroyed by this unfortunate occurrence, is from a calculation nicely made, upwards of four millions of dollars!—But, if we take into consideration the stoppage of business, and every direct and indirect loss, ten millions will not be too great an estimate.

We understand that two persons lost their lives, and as many injured in rendering assistance during the fire. We have learnt of no further accident.

The Council have judiciously directed the pulling down of old walls and chimnies, which are now standing, and form a dismal appearance.

'Tis to us indeed a time of humiliation. Every face wears the appearance of mourning. How disconsolate are many families this day! But a few days ago their prospects were flattering—now they are not only shelterless, but destitute, perhaps of a change of clothing.

The day of the catastrophe, a most interesting and melancholy picture presented itself, in the depressed countenances of its inhabitants—the smoking ruins, the forest of naked chimnies and walls, the various kinds of destruction of goods and furniture, and the crowds of houseless inhabitants. The hospitality of the few, whose houses remain, has been general and unrestrained; their tenements are shared with the others. Every thing which an affecting sympathy, which an active benevolence among their fellow citizens can perform, will undoubtedly be done. It affords us much pleasure to state, that the City Council have been very zealous in their exertions to give relief to the sufferers—many of whom they have provided for. A timely interference of the state legislature, may also be expected. Indeed it is looked for. But we presume to hope, that the prospects of relief will not be limited to those resources alone—the truly humane are not confined to their benevolence to objects that are near them—and many instances have occurred of misfortune far inferior to this, which have evinced the justice by which the Americans can claim the honor of being humane.

The anxious eye of immediate distress, must, however, be turned to the planters of the neighboring counties, and we should be sorry to do them the injustice to suppose that they will not feel a satisfaction in affording them the necessary relief.

We presume ourselves that we shall be sincerely joined by our readers, in fervent wishes, that Providence may avert from others, so severe and afflicting a calamity

We have not yet been able to ascertain, satisfactorily, how the fire originated—whether by design or accident. We understand that 19 or 21 horses were burnt up in the stable that the fire originated in.

We can write no further account of this most dreadful of all visitations. Our heart is sickened. The pen drops from our hand!

SAVANNAH ADDRESS,

To the Citizens, and Inhabitants of the United States.

To beg, is never a pleasant office; for it is revolting to the pride of character, and man generally possesses a spirit of independence which forbids the humiliation.

But there are times, in which modest reluctance to ask for charity, should be laid aside; from the imperative nature of the occasion which demands it; and in which diffidence would be censurable:—And it is in such times, when the finer feelings of our nature become predominant, and stifle cold-blooded calculations.

Most truly is the present occasion of this character; and we, with poignant feelings of grief declare our sincere regret in announcing it.

An evil has fallen on our city, unexpected, unforeseen, wide spread, and incalculably calamitous,—the fairest, the most populous, and the best built part of Savannah has, in a few hours, become a naked and a desart waste: nay, 'tis worse than a desert—it is in ashes; and where lately stood splendid edifices, filled with merchandize, and all the productions of taste and elegance, are now smoking ruins; and the ghastly points and turrets of naked and tottering walls.

Where, a few hours since, we beheld the active hum of business; with smiling countenances, indicative of content and cheerfulness, we now see the gloom of despondency, grief and despair.

The few who have taken the place of the crowd which lately thronged in our streets, have most ample cause for the sad and melancholy contrast.

Every thing around and about them is fitted for the production of gloomy thoughts—and almost to check even the aspirings of hope itself.

This ill fated city, which but yesterday could with justice boast of as much ornament as any other in the Union, of equal size, is now a heap of rubbish, and horribly disfigured.

It is without form or feature; and the work of thirty years or more, destroyed by a devouring element, in a few hours. Such was its fury, and such the rapidity of its destructive march, that the senses of many were, for a time, entranced; they stood appalled; and all the sober calculations to take more collected, were foiled.

Those who thought themselves most secure, soon found their hopes blasted by the flames seizing on their dwellings and stores, involving them in the common ruin. Neither distance from the origin of the fire, nor strength of the walls, nor the style of building, seemed to be any security; and the flames progressed with a speed which bade complete defience to all exertion. Hundreds were compelled to look calmly on, seeing their efforts were useless, and that the fire only mocked their weakness.

It has fallen to the lot of very few men to be the witnesses of such a calamity; or one which has been productive of so melancholy a result.

A scene of devastation is laid open before us, which entirely mars description, and sickens the heart to behold it.

To give it a faithful delineation would require a language not fitted for ordinary occasions, nor could the pencil, with its usual colouring, pourtray, with sufficient truth, the horrors of a catastrophe which has distorted all that was regular and beautiful, into shapeless and terrific forms.

Let us no longer aim to harrow the feelings by the expression of sentiments suited to produce commiseration; but let real or heart-felt sympathy be excited from a short detail of melancholy and lamentable truths.

We are not dealing in fiction; nor is ours a tale of romance. Most gladly would we wish it were, but we are forced to behold on every side of us a desolated picture, which proclaims its truth, and which has never had its similitude in this country.

More than 400 houses, of which many were three story, built of brick, and supposed to be entirely fire proof, besides stables and other out-houses have been totally destroyed.

With the destruction of houses and the property contained in them, the loss is moderately calculated at four millions of dollars.

To this immense sum we must add the yet greater loss which must arise from a derangement of all the ordinary courses of business, and the dismemberment of the links which united its various ramifications.

Hundreds who were lately basking in the sun-shine of prosperity, are now in hopeless penury; many are shelterless, and many did not save a change of clothing, or an article of furniture.

Under the pressure of so dire a calamity, we must give utterance to feeling, and claim the sympathy of the more fortunate. We claim it with great justice, and shall acknowledge it with gratitude. Savannah has never refused its benevolence to the distresses of its sister towns, and indeed, it has been always marked for its distinguished and active charity.

Can we not then, with justice, ask for relief from those who have wanted and received help "in time of need"? Shall we ask in vain! Will succor be refused to the many distressed, wretched, and forlorn families, wandering without a home and bereft of the common means of sustenance!

Will not the purses of the rich and the good be united to alleviate their sufferings; and will not public institutions and corporate bodies, each and all, cheerfully, and with alacrity contribute to create a fund by which our city may regain a portion of its beauty, and the distresses of its citizens be partly alleviated?

We are sure we shall not appeal in vain: and through the medium of one of our inhabitants, Dr. J. E. White, occupying a high place in the confidence and good opinion of his fellow citizens, who has volunteered his services for a journey of charity; we are confident of exciting the commiseration of our countrymen, and of making our appeal successful. THOS. U. P. CHARLTON,

Mayor of Savannah.

SAVANNAH, JAN. 14, 1820.

S. CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, JAN. 15.

John Fisher, and *Lavina*, his wife, who were convicted of highway robbery at the last sort of Sessions, were yesterday brought before the Constitutional Court, and received the sentence of the law. After very able admonitory addresses from their Honors Judges Colcock and Bay, the unhappy criminals were condemned to be hung, on Friday, 4th February next.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, JAN. 21

Between five and six o'clock this morning, the Patapsco Cotton Factory, about nine miles from this city, on the Patapsco river, was discovered to be on fire, and in about an hour and a half, the whole interior of the building with its contents were consumed. It

is not known how the fire originated; but circumstances induce a belief, that it must have been the work of an incendiary. Loss $200,000, partly insured

PENN. HARRISBURG, JAN. 27.

"The Senate have just passed the law abolishing imprisonment for debt, and it only wants the signature of the Governor to become a law."

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, JAN. 27.

Fire at Petersburg, Va.—A letter from that place, dated 22d inst. says—"Last night the inhabitants of this town were very much alarmed by a fire which broke out in a stable, about 8 o'clock, on the north wing of the town, called Old-street, which consumed 16 or 17 buildings before it was got under. Considerable furniture was also destroyed."

JAN. 31.

The captain and seventeen of the crew of the sch. Bravo, captured some time since by the revenue cutters Alabama and Louisiana, received their sentence on the 30th ult. at New-Orleans, to be hanged on the 25th May next. It was deemed necessary in conducting the prisoners from jail to the court, and back, to take extraordinary precautions to defeat any attempts to rescue them that might be made by their coadjutors. The several volunteer corps of the city were under arms during the time.

TROY, JAN. 25.

Destructive Snow Storm.—On Monday the 17th instant, commenced the most tremendous storm of snow and wind, that ever has been known in this country. The damage great in the loss of buildings, cattle, timber, fences, &c. &c. We have as yet but partial information of the wide extended ravages of this furious storm.—From Rutland, (Vt.) we hear the storm was very terrible. In Bennington Co. the damage, as far as we have heard, is distressing. In Manchester, 9 houses were unroofed,—how many more not known. Mr. Eli Bruson had 1 barn filled with hay and grain, blown down and destroyed; also his wood-house, a three story cider-mill, &c. and the boards and timber blown to an astonishing distance. Damage supposed at least 1500 dollars. Another gentleman in this town had 4 or 5 houses destroyed or greatly damaged. Many other buildings were blown down and destroyed. Elm-trees of the largest size, that have braved the storms of a century, were twisted off and carried to a great distance. In Shaftsbury great damage has been sustained in the destruction of buildings, fences, &c. also, in Rupert, Dorset, Danby and Salem.—Cambridge, Washington Co. has suffered considerably.

MASSACHUSETTS. BOSTON, JAN. 22.

Massachusetts & Connecticut Boundary Line.

The attention of the General Court is called to this subject—which is more important than most readers are aware of. We are assured that there are over 40,000 acres of territory belonging *of right* to this Commonwealth, on its south-west border, over which *Connecticut* now exercises jurisdiction. The line between the two States, was run in the then wilderness, in the year 1713; and has not since been renewed, on the *East side of Connecticut River*—the State of Connecticut having always refused (for reasons best known by herself) to appoint Commissioners to renew the line on that side of the river, although she has appointed them to renew it on *the west side*.—This territory contains one or more *towns*, or parts of towns, which have frequently been represented in the General Court of *Massachusetts*, but have, without any act of annexation, silently slipped under the sway of Connecticut.—*Centinel.*

JAN. 23.

FIRE.

Yesterday morning, between one and two o'clock, a fire was discovered bursting through the roof of the large brick building situated at the corner of Wilson's-lane and State street—and notwithstanding the great exertions of the Citizens, who immediately assembled, and a heavy fall of snow at the time, the interior was soon consumed to the foundation, with most of the property it contained.

The attic story was occupied by the journeyman tailors employed by Mr. Brooks, and the fire is supposed to have originated in this part.

The third story was tenanted by Messrs. True & Weston, publishers of the Yankee, and the Christian Watchman. Who lost the whole of their valuable printing apparatus, their account books, and upwards of $500 worth of printing paper.

The second story of the eastern part was occupied for the offices of Mr. M'Cleary, and Mr. Harrington, Attornies.

The lower story was occupied by Messrs. Bridge & Renouf, Messrs. Johnson & Grubb, and Mr. S. King, Brokers, and Mr. Frederick Lane, turner and umbrella manufacturer. Mr. L. also occupied the second story of the western part.

The Cellar of the eastern part was used by Messrs. Staples, for the storing of bottled cider.

The building belonged to Denison D. Rogers, Esq. of this town, and Mr. Burley, of Beverly.

JAN. 26.

From South-America.—A gentleman who left Rio Janeiro the 28th November, informs, that Commodore Hardy's squadron had arrived there from England; and that a Russian squadron of five sail had also touched there.—The latter are destined on voyages of discovery.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the Boston Palladium, Jan. 21.

FROM THE EAST INDIES

By the ship Sachem, Capt. Bancroft, we have received Calcutta Papers to the 23d of Sept. from which the following articles are extracted:

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 1.

It appears that Mr. Wheelock, the unfortunate Baptist Missionary, who was drowned during the passage of the Britannia from Rangoon to Calcutta, had been in a state of mental derangement for some days previous to the fatal accident. The window of the quarter gallery, to which he had retired being found open, on the first alarm of his being missing, this awful occurrence may with equal appearance of reason be attributed either to accident or to the unhappy state of mind which we have alluded to.

(Mr. Wheelock was a very worthy young gentleman, a native of Boston.)

By a private letter received from Batavia by the American ship Gilde, we learn the confirmation of the fact which we announced a few days since, on the authority of letters from Penang, namely the expulsion of the Dutch from Palembang by the Malays with the loss of 117 men and 2 officers killed. The Malays had a battery of 20 pieces of cannon, which the Dutch attempted to storm three times, but were repulsed.

His Burmah Majesty, the King of Ava, departed this life on the 5th of June, 1819, at a very advanced age, and after a reign of eight and thirty successive years.

The Prince Regent, grandson of the late King of Ava, succeeded him, and ascended the throne on the 6th, and on the 7th the remains of the deceased king (attended by his successors, with the Princes of Tauoomo, Prome, and others, as chief mourners,) were with solemn ceremony and grandeur, placed on the funeral pile, composed of sandal-wood, and various other odoriferous combustibles. The torch was applied to this by the hands of the Princes, and the mourners occasionally poured out costly oils on the fuel until the corpse was totally consumed; when the ashes were carefully collected together, put in an urn and deposited in a Royal Cemetry, as a relic for the future veneration of his deceased Majesty's descendants and relatives.

After performing the solemn functions of a chief mourner, and closing the funeral rites of his deceased predecessor, his Majesty's next care was to direct his attention towards the security of his dominions, to prevent the least commotion, and to preserve the tranquillity and welfare of his subjects; to effect which it was thought necessary for him to adopt immediate arbitrary measures. Having abundant reason to fear his own *brother*, the Prince of Tauoomo, (whose daring and violent spirit led him, to [illegible] in the design of seizing on the throne,) his Majesty ordered him to be arrested, together with the whole of his children, grand-children, and the rest of his family, and on the 10th they *were put into red bags or sacks and thrown into the sea!!*—an honorable mode of death reserved by the laws and customs of the country, *for the royal descendants only!!*

The Prince Prome, the uncle of his present Majesty, who was leagued in the treasonable confederacy, was also apprehended; and the King *after torturing him, and crushing his bones on the rack*, committed him to close confinement, where it is said he was *strangled* on the 12th.

On the 5th the Prince Leh-gain, whose eldest brother Mobe-ning, is the present son in law of the vice roy of Rangoon, was also executed as one of the conspirators. On the 8th one of the Prime Ministers, together with the Governor of the Western Provinces, Allounwoon, were punished with death for the same crime.

The number of the principal persons attached to the cause and interest of the late unhappy Princes, who suffered death for their attachment to them, it is said to be about fourteen hundred, and it is confidently believed that from ten to fifteen thousand men of the lowest class, have shared the same fate!!

The property of the Prince Tauoomo, which has been by the Royal authority confiscated, subsequent to his death, amounted in gold, silver, diamonds, jewels, and other valuable articles, to about one million and four hundred thousand Ticals of flowered silver, equal to one million eight hundred and forty-eight thousand Sicca Rupees! The property of the Prince of Prome, which is supposed to have been considerably more in value than that of the Prince of Tauoomo, has been also confiscated; though by an order of the King, it is promised to be distributed among his Majesty's Army! whose fidelity has enabled him to carry his bloody purposes into execution!

The present Sovereign of Burmah is represented to be about five and thirty years of age, of a mild disposition; temperate in many respects; just to all; of a most liberal mind, and possessing many other good qualifications, which endear him to the bosoms of his subjects, who esteem him to adoration!!

THE COURIER.

NORWICH.

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 2, 1820.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A letter from a gentleman at Washington, to his friend in Charleston (S. C.) says—"The question that will be agitated after the Missouri is that of the Manufacturers, on whose behalf a great effort will be made to raise the tariff of duties on all woollen and cotton goods, and manufactures of iron; to impose a very heavy tax on all sales at auction: and also to oblige importers *to pay cash* in future for their importations. As measures of this kind will very materially affect our foreign commerce, and the prices of produce, they will necessarily be opposed by the southern States; but as the western will join with the northern in supporting them, they will, in all probability, be carried.

"If Spain continues to refuse to ratify the Treaty for the Floridas, our affairs with her will also be discussed.

"The subject of National Currency is postponed, by the wish of its friends, until the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury shall be received on the state of the Banks, in order that the circulating medium flowing from them may be ascertained; and particularly until the fate of the question respecting Manufactures shall be decided, as on that will materially depend the amount of the revenue to be expected from commerce. Without a large revenue arising from commerce, it will be difficult to give circulation to Bills, whose principal currency and value are to be derived from their being receivable in the payment of duties."

THE VICE PRESIDENT

Of the United States, withdrew from the chair of the Senate, on Tuesday last, on a visit to his residence in New-York. His place was filled by the election of Mr. Gaillard of S. Carolina, as President, *pro tempore.*

A letter from St. Mary's, dated 15th ult. received in Charleston, says—"The troops at Trader's Hill, above this place, (say about 800,) are to march immediately, as is reported, for New-Orleans, under the command of Captain Bee, of the army. The U. States schr. Revenge, M'Clunie, has arrived here in 4 days from Charleston.

The Republican Members of the N. York Legislature, have had a public meeting at Albany, and nominated DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, as the most suitable candidate for Governor, at the ensuing Election. The number assembled was 64; and an *unanimous* vote passed, to support him, provided he consented to stand as a Candidate.

The Boorns are free.—We learn that the Supreme Court, in session at Bennington last week, after granting a new trial, in the case of the Boorns, ordered a *noli prosequi* to be entered, and they are again set free.

Rutland Vt. Herald.

John Preston Esq. Treasurer of Virginia, has resigned that office, in consequence of the disclosure of some imprudent conduct in his official capacity, by which the State must suffer considerable loss.

The Committee appointed to investigate the official conduct of the Governor of Pennsylvania, have commenced their proceedings.—Alexander Cox, Esq. attends as Counsel for the petitioners, assisted by Mr. John Binns, Editor of the Democratic Press. A letter from Harrisburgh says, "It is a curious, and to the State, any thing but a proud or honorable fact, that *every* session since William Findlay has been Governor, the House of Representatives have found it their duty to appoint Committees of Inquiry. In the session of 1817—18, a Committee was appointed to investigate the conduct of William Findlay, as State Treasurer. In the session of 1818—19, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the conduct of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in the session of 1819—20, a Committee has been appointed to inquire into the conduct of William Findlay as Governor."

ANOTHER NEW INVENTION.

We understand a patent has been taken out, by a gentleman from Massachusetts, for an invention, which seems to promise extensive advantage to navigation, if once fairly brought into operation. It consists, principally, in a new method for *sub-marine ploughing*, to any necessary depth, by the power of a steam-boat.—When the matter is effectually loosened up and pulverized, it cannot reasonably be doubted but the rapidity of ebb tides, united with the natural current of the rivers, will soon carry it off, and keep the channel open. The inventor is now in this city, giving a perspicuous view of his plan, which appears uncommonly simple and practicable. The advantages of being able to plough open channels through the shoals which frequently form in many of our immense rivers, would, alone, be an object of very great advantage to our southern and western states; but when we consider the invention as extending to open channels for large ships to enter the harbors and rivers throughout our whole sea-board, the advantages presented to view are incalculable.

Nat. Intel.

Extracts from British Reviews of an American Poem.

"The most recent, as well as the best specimen of American poetry, is undoubtedly the Backwoodsman."—*British Review.*

"This, (the Backwoodsman) is certainly the most favorable specimen of transatlantic literature, that has yet fallen under our notice. It is a Poem which would be its author's passport to celebrity in any country, and, unless we are greatly mistaken in our estimate of its merit, it will satisfy the most sceptical as to the possible existence of such an anomaly as native poetical genius in an American.

Eclectic Review.

Other Reviews, besides these, have given the work their decided approbation.

A letter from the Havanna, Jan. 6, to Mr. Topliff, says, "I find there have been entered at the Custom-House, from the 1st of Sept. to the 31st of Dec. 6474 blacks, making an average of almost 20,000 annually. Vessels arrived almost daily, and made great voyages."

London, Nov. 17.

It turns out to be perfectly true, although the fact was at first generally doubted in London, that Lord Cochrane has made some important captures on the S. W. coast of S America. The letters communicating this intelligence, are dated from St. Jago de Chili, 17th July, and were brought by the Royal Sovereign Whaler. The vessels captured consists, it is stated, of eight merchantmen, laden with valuable cargoes and specie; and the news is the more important in London, because nearly all of them were insured to the full amount at Lloyd's. These vessels were under the convoy of the Spanish frigate called the Cleopatra; the action in which they were captured took place off Papta, considerably to the north of Lima, and near the great Bay of Guayquil.

SUMMARY.

The ship Citizen, Loring, of New-York; and the Chathur, of Philadelphia were lying at Angier Point 21st Sept. in co with the Congress frigate. The Citizen was to proceed through the China Seas under convoy of the Congress.

The brig Thaddeus Blanchard, with the Missionaries for the Sandwich Islands, was spoken the 15th Dec. by a ship arrived at Boston from Calcutta, 30 days out, in lat. 1, 30, lon. 17, all well.

Letters from Lexington (Ken.) dated the 5th instant, state that the Bank of Kentucky had suspended specie payments.

Mordecai Manuseh Noah, Editor of the New-York National Advocate, has petitioned the Legislature of New-York, to sell him Grand Island, situated between Lakes Erie and Ontario on Niagara river. His object is to cause a town or city to be erected thereon, to be inhabited by a community of Jewish emigrants.

William Fraser, book-keeper in the Farmer's Bank at Petersburg has embezzled property to the amount of 20 or 25,000 dollars and disappeared. The Bank has his bond with good security for $ 10,000.

A memorial remonstrating against the further protection of Domestic Manufactures has been adopted at a General Meeting of the Delegates of the United Agricultural Societies of Virginia, held at Petersburg on the 10th, 11th and 12th instant.

A New-Jersey paper says, there are eighteen candidates for the seat in Congress, vacated by F. Condit's accepting the office of Collector of Jersey City.

In consequence of the revival of the question of boundary between Massachusetts and Connecticut, the Providence Phœnix recommends that Rhode-Island should come forward again with her claim.

Joseph Lancaster, the celebrated author of school system, has addressed a letter on "National Education," to the Hon. Henry Clay, in Niles' Register, which occupies nine columns of that paper.

Hard Times.—A letter received in Philadelphia, from the West-Indies, says, "A French ship has just arrived with 500 barrels of flour. In the supercargo I find an old acquaintance, who assures me his flour cost only *five dollars in Bordeaux.*"

A Curiosity.—Mr. Creswick, of Birmingham, has in his possession a knife which contains *four hundred* blades, and which, before it was put together consisted of *five thousand* parts.

Major General Brown arrived at the seat of government, on the 23d ult.

The United States frigate Congress was in the straits of Sunda, 23d Sept.

Married,

In Pomfret, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Porter, Major PETER GROSVENOR, to Miss ANN CHACE, all of that town.

In Providence, on the 23d ult. Mr. JOHN BREWER, Bookseller, to Miss RUTH HALL.

Died,

In this city, Mr. JOHN SWADDLES, aged 73 years.

At Ashford, on the 21st inst. the Hon. WILLIAM PERRIN.

In Boston, on Friday morning last, Don JUAN STOUGHTON, his Catholic Majesty's Consul in that town for above thirty years aged 75. Universally respected during life, his death is universally lamented.

At Cornish, N. H. on the 26th of Dec. last, Maj. ANDREW TRACY, aged 70 formerly of Lisbon, in this state.

At New-Haven, on the 27th ult. Mr. JOHN MIX, proprietor of the Columbian Museum and Gardens, aged 68.

At Charleston, Mrs. SYARS BARRETT, after having fully completed *one hundred and twenty years* of an active and virtuous life. This venerable lady was born in the year 1699 of the Christian æra, and 1078, (solar calculation of the Hegira of the Mahomedans) about a year before the death of Charles 2d King of Spain—to which country her family had emigrated at an early period of her life. She was born in one of the Barbary States. After living 40 years in London, she came to Charleston, in the year 1765, where she had resided ever since. Mrs. B. was a Jewess, strict in her religious duties, and much respected. She had visited, with an unobservant eye, the four quarters of the globe.—She spoke English, Spanish, Italian and French, with great fluency, was perfectly acquainted with the mixed Morisco or Frank, as it is spoken by the Traders along the Southern shores of the Mediterranean; was mistress of the Hebrew, and wrote, spoke, and translated the pure *Arabic*, with ease and elegance. She left behind her half a dozen generations, to the fifth and sixth removal.

Publisher's Notice.

☞ *The present number completes another volume of the Courier. Our Subscribers are desired to make payment.*

Feb. 2.

TRUMBULL'S POETICAL WORKS.

☞ *Subscriptions are received at* R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store for the Poetical Works of John Trumbull, L. L. D. consisting of* M'Fingal, the Progress of Dullness, *revised and corrected, and several smaller pieces before published: Also, many pieces never yet published, and an original* Memoir *of the author.*

☞ *The work will be published in two octavo vols. of about 220 pages, on a superior vellum paper, and with a new and elegant pica type*

☞ *It will contain a portrait of the author, and four superior copperplate illustrations, from original designs.*

Feb. 1.

Butter and Oil.

600 lbs. superior quality BUTTER.
Pure Winter strained Sperm OIL.
Just received and for sale by
CALVIN TYLER.

Feb 2, 1820 13

Roger Huntington, & Co.

HAVE for sale, (at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, domestic manufactures, or approved credit) an extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PAINTS,
DYE STUFFS,
IRON, STEEL,
MILITARY GOODS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
LOOKING GLASSES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, GLASS and CHINA } WARES.

4 Hhds. West-India RUM, by the Cask.
9 Tierces T. I. SALT, do.

Boxes of black and colored Lustring RIBBONS, & GARNITURES by the box or piece

Feb. 2, 1820. 2w-13—

Domestic Goods.

WANTED, a few thousand yards Sheetings and Shirtings, of Domestic Manufacture, in exchange for Books and Stationary.

R. HUBBARD.

Feb. 1. 13—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 28th day of Jan. A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Mr. WILLIAM TUCKER,

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Stephen Tucker*, the Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Griswold.

13 *Attest* BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 31st day of Jan. A. D. 1820—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Mr. JOSEPH SCOTT,

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Silas Scott*, the Administrator upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Franklin.

Attest. BURREL LATHROP, Clk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

SILAS SCOTT, *Administrator.*

Franklin, Jan. 31 1820 13—

Notice.

WE the subscribers being by the Hon. Superior Court, holden at Windham, in and for the county of Windham, appointed Commissioners to receive and adjust the claims against the estate of *Chester Maxwell*, of Lebanon, in said County, adjudged and decreed insolvent by said Court—and the said *Chester Maxwell* having complied with the law in such case made and provided, give notice that we will attend to the business of our Commission, at the office of *Henry Huntington*, Esq. in said Lebanon, on the first Mondays in March and April, and on the 4th Wednesday of July next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. in each of said days. All persons interested are to take notice thereof.

THADDEUS CLARK, HENRY HUNTINGTON, } *Com'rs.*

Lebanon, Jan. 21, 1820. 4w-13—

One Cent Reward

AND NO CHARGES PAID.

ABSCONDED from the service of the subscriber, on the night of the 26th instant,

LAVINA SEVARY,

an indented colored girl, about fifteen years of age. Whoever will return her shall receive one cent reward, and no charges paid. All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting her on my account.

B. LEE.

Norwich, Jan. 28, 1820. 13—

Babington on Education.

A PRACTICAL view of Christian Education in its earliest stages, by T. Babington Esq. Member of the British Parliament. Price 75 cts.

FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store,
Shetucket-Street.

Feb. 1. 13—

THE SUBSCRIBER
WILL PAY CASH FOR
Herds Grass and Clover SEED.
JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, Feb. 2, 1820. 13—

BIBLES.

A GREAT variety of Bibles, large and small, for sale wholesale and retail, at R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

Feb. 1. *Shetucket-Street.*

POETRY.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

AMERICAN SKETCHES.

Among the desperate partizans who made themselves famous in the early Indian wars of this country, a Frenchman who assumed the name of Wohawa is one of the best known. After exhibiting numerous instances of excessive cruelty against the American settlements, he was slain by a party of his own followers.

WOHAWA.

His spur to the courser, his hand to the spear,
Unmoved by pity, undaunted by fear,
Wohawa came riding all plumed in his best!
Wohawa came riding with war in his breast!

As he drove his black charger o'er Norway-pine plain,
He met with a yeoman, he'll ne'er meet again;
For drawing his broad sword, the light of its blade,
In the blood of that yeoman is really arrayed.

His voice was the torrent, his eye was a star,
His spear like the north light sprung gleaming afar;
Wohawa, Wohawa! thy garments are red,
And thy hand is imbrued in the gore of the dead.

The day has its sunset and pride has its fall,
Death is weaving, stern robber, thy dark flowing pall;
The eagle has screamed and the voice of her cry
Has sounded where death quenched the blaze of his eye.

Already, Wohawa! thy heart's blood has flown,
Thy hatchet, Wohawa! no more shall be thrown,
To the pine of the mountains his relics they hung,
And the blast through the bones of Wohawa has sung. A. K.

FOR THE NORWICH COURIER.

LINES WRITTEN BY A YOUTH.

O Lord I like a sheep have stray'd,
And from thy presence too,
Therefore my soul is sore dismay'd,
I know not what to do.

I surely cannot hide from thee,
For thou art ev'ry where,
And by thy spirit shewest me
What my transgressions are.

If I through love of sin should flee,
As from thy face O God,
I know that thou wilt follow me,
And chasten with thy rod.

Therefore I humbly crave of thee
Thy mercy to display,
And though my sins like scarlet be,
O cast me not away.

A humble penitent I come,
Wilt thou accept my tears,
Teach me to say, thy will be done,
And restrain my fears.

I hope no more from thee to stray,
For 'tis a bitter thing,
Therefore, O Lord I humbly pray,
Help me to flee from sin.

O then when I have overcome,
A joyful song I'll raise;
My soul shall tell what thou hast done,
And celebrate thy praise.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman attached to the Yellow Stone expedition, to his friend in Louisville, dated

FORT MISSOURI, Council Bluffs, Nov. 19.

DEAR——,

I am at last favored with an opportunity of giving you a short description of the vast tract of wilderness country, by which I am surrounded. This Fort is situated eight hundred miles above the mouth of the Missouri, and one mile above the place called the Council Bluffs, the place where Lewis and Clark held a general Council with all the Indians, in this quarter of the world. It is a bluff of about 100 feet higher than the surface of the water, and perpendicular on the side adjoining the river, which flows at its base; but it gradually descends to the distance of three-fourth of a mile on all other sides. The country is a prairie for the distance of several hundred miles back, but timbered above and below, which renders it the most beautiful spot I have ever seen for a fort; the scarcity of wood only prevents it from being the first place in the western country. The fort that is now built is only temporary; but next year there will be one built of brick on the top of the bluff.

This country is entirely prairie, except a small grove on the bank of the river, but after you get two or three miles back it is all prairie until you arrive near some other water course. I have travelled for twenty or thirty miles without finding a bush of wood or drop of water. I have visited several nations of Indians in this neighborhood, and remained with them some time. I will mention some of their most singular manners, from which you can draw some idea of their character.

When I arrived at the Mohawk village it was about three o'clock in the evening; I was carried to the Chief's lodge, where they soon prepared something to eat, which I was very glad to see, for I had not eat for two days; but when it was set before me, it proved to be the flesh of a dog, at the first sight of which I was disgusted, but seeing the Interpreter eat of it, I was induced to taste it, and found it so palatable that I eat a hearty supper. During this evening I eat seventeen times, and the next day twenty-three; for every Chief gives you a feast, and nothing will be considered so great an affront as to refuse.

We have arrived at a very cold climate—it is in the 42d degree of north latitude, and immense body of open land makes it three degrees colder. I expect to ascend the Missouri, next year several hundred miles higher, but I do not think the troops will ever reach the Yellow Stone. All the Indians have become quite submissive and friendly.

New Cabinet WARE-HOUSE.

LEVI JONES & FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL,

WOULD inform their friends and the public that they have commenced the *Cabinet Making Business*, in all its various branches, under the firm of

Jones & Bushnell,

at the Brick Store one door east of *Huntington's Hotel*, near the Wharf Bridge, where they intend to make and keep constantly on hand *Furniture* of every description, and of the newest fashions.

SIDEBOARDS,
SOFAS,
SECRETARIES,
BUREAUS, &c.

Those who may favor them with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, *of the best materials*, and with dispatch.

Norwich, Oct. 20, 1819. 50—

Anderson's COUGH DROPS.

THE great and increasing sales of ANDERSON'S Cough Drops, since they have been prepared by the subscriber and offered to the public, more fully than any other argument, prove their real value, and we boldly venture to assert that no medicine ever yet prepared for Coughs and Consumptions has gained so much credit, in so short a time, as this composition. If the attestations of persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for this Medicine, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Too often does prejudice by listening to some and adopting the opinions of others prevail; thereby preventing a trial of such Medicine as might afford relief, under the idea that no relief can be obtained. Scarcely a case occurs but may be relieved by the timely use of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, which have proved to be a cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

I, SAMUEL H. JONES, of Salisbury, do hereby certify that my wife has for more than five years been troubled with a violent Cough, difficulty of breathing, and loss of appetite, and almost entirely deprived of sleep; and having tried, as we supposed, every thing that might relieve her without receiving any benefit, I was induced to have her make trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and after using two bottles, her cough entirely left her—she enjoyed her former sleep, which she had not done for years, and was again restored to strength. I can with confidence say I believe these Drops to be the best Medicine in use for Coughs, and Complaints of the Lungs.

SAMUEL H. JONES,

Salisbury, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or breast, and more or less, cough and weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low. I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops. And purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it. A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Each bottle contains two ounces, and frequently effects a cure.

☞ Be particular that each genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle;

And that each of the directions are signed in writing by JAMES MELLEN, no others are genuine.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *H. H. Schieffelin & Co.* 193 Pearl Street, New-York; *Bartlett & Chase*, No. 13, Cornhill, Boston; and by *Lorenzo Bull*, Hartford; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; and *Joseph C. Huntington*, Norwich.

Oct. 13, 1819. 49—4m—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17. 1819. 7—

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY

R. Hubbard,

THE CONNECTICUT

REGISTER,

AND

United States Calendar,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1820,

CONTAINING

AN ALMANACK, with Eclipses, &c. Lists of Attorneys practising in the various Courts; Officers of the Asylum for deaf and dumb persons; of the Alphas of Connecticut, Massachusetts, N. Hampshire and New-York; of Cheshire Academy; Academy of Arts and Sciences, Con. Ditto American; Bacon Academy; Am. Board of Comm. for Foreign Missions; The Associations and Consociations; Annuity Society; Allotment of Judges; Army Register; Officers of the Banks; Bible Society; Bible and Prayer Book Society; Bishop's Fund do.; Baptist Associations; Baptist Board, &c.—Constitution of Connecticut; Courts in Connecticut; Clerks of the U. S. Courts; Custom-House Officers; Collectors of the U. States; Cities, &c.; Charitable Society for education of pious young men; Officers of the Colleges of New-Haven, Harvard, Williams, R. Island, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Middlebury, Union & Hamilton, Andover; Officers of the Government of Con., Executive, & Legislative, Judicial and Civil; Standing Com. of Episcopal Con.; Education Society; Electors Meeting in Con.; Society of Free Masons; Governors of States; Insurance Com. Marine, do. Fire; Inspectors of Provisions; Officers of the Militia, Marshals, Medical Institution, do. Society; Ministers and Consuls of the U. States; Officers of the Missionary Societies; Ministers and Churches; do. unsettled; do Delegates; Navy Commissioners; Officers of the Norwich Channel Co.; Nomination to Congress; Notaries Public; Post-Offices; Rates of Postage; Probate Courts; Roads, Surveyors Land, do. U. S. Tables, Tides, Interest pounds, Value of Cents; Town Clerks and Collectors; Tract Society; Com. Turnpike Roads; Tariff; United States' Officers; Judicial, Execu. and Legis.; Officers State, Treasury, Army; Steam Boat Co. Union Co. Votes for Senators; Agricultural Societies.

Price 37½ Cents; with the usual allowance at wholesale.

Norwich, Jan. 5, 1819.

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Company*, incorporated with a capital of $100,000, submit the following sketch of terms for insurance on Houses; Stores; Mills; Machinery; Ships in harbor; Goods; Wares; Merchandize and Furniture against loss or damage by fire.

I. Brick, or Stone buildings, with roofs of slate or tiles: or Goods not hazardous contained in such buildings 25 cents to $37½ cents per $100, per annum.

II. Brick, or Stone buildings, with wood roofs;—or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 37½ cents to 50 cents per $100, per annum.

III. Buildings entirely of wood; or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 50 cents to 75 cents, per $100, per annum.

This will give a general idea of the rates; but there will be an increase of premium, where the situation and circumstances increase the risk; such as being contiguous to wooden buildings, or those occupied in hazardous business; distance from water; no engines or firemen in the place, &c.—The premium on buildings in the country, standing single, is 50 cents. per $100, per annum.

As all classes of citizens are exposed to calamities from fire, it is presumed that prudence will induce them to pay so small a premium for indemnity; and the Company are confident that the extent and solidity of their funds, and the fairness and promptitude, with which they will adjust claims, will engage public confidence.

Applications must be made to the Secretary, in writing, signed by the applicant and the subject accurately described.—No insurance is binding until the premium is paid. Insurance may be had for 7 years, by paying premium for 6 years, and for a less number than 7, a reasonable allowance.

The Directors are *Charles P. Huntington, Ezra Chappell, Isaac Thompson, Joseph H. Strong, Cushing Eells, Wm. Williams, Jun., F. A. Perkins, Jonathan G. W. Trumbull, and Richard Adams.*

C. P. HUNTINGTON, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Norwich, March 24, 1819. 20—

Massachusetts SOLE LEATHER,

FOR SALE,

(CHEAP FOR CASH)

At the Shoe-Store next door to Mr. J. W Kinney's Store.

Dec. 8. 5—

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

FOR SALE BY

HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, June 22. 33—

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar.*

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich. H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B. The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.

May 26. 29tf—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 2000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

MUSIC.

MUSICA Sacra, a collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces. Compiled at the request, and published under the patronage of the Oneida Musical Society. Price 1,25.

The Musical Reader, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score. To which are prefixed the Rudiments of Music. Compiled by one of the editors of the "Musica Sacra." Price 82.

Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music. Price $1.

The Hartford Collection of Classical Church Music. By Eli Roberts. Price 1,25

The Easy Instructor; or a new method of teaching Sacred Harmony. By William Little and William Smith.

A variety of Gamuts, with blank ruling.

FOR SALE BY

R. HUBBARD,

Blue-Store Shetucket-Street.

*** Large discounts will be made to those who purchase by the quantity.

Nov. 1. 52—

Wanted to Purchase,

CORN, Rye, Oats, Hay and dry Walnut Wood, to be delivered at the *Nail Manufactory.*

FOR SALE,

A consignment of Chaise, waggon and Cart Wheel Boxes, of various sizes, English Blistered Steel of the very best quality, Liverpool Coal, and Nova Scotia Grindstones.—Also Cut Nails and Brads as usual.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Jan 5. 9—

FOR SALE AT

R. Hubbard's Book-Store,

NEWTON's Works, in 6 octave vols.
Life of Mrs. Graham,
Life of Richard Watson,
Tuckey's Expedition to the river Zaire,
O'Reilly's Greenland.

Oct. 27.

THREE BALES

Good Upland Cotton,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

Jan. 19 11—

BALM OF QUITO.

A FRESH supply of the celebrated *Balm of Quito*, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, &c.

Just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD's Book-Store.

Dec. 7. 5—

Daboll's Almanack, for 1820,

IN large or small quantities, for sale by R. HUBBARD.

WHEREAS my wife *Molly* has left my bed and board and refuses to return, all persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

WHEELER GALLOP.

Norwich, Jan. 22, 1820. 10—

☞ *TO LET,*

That valuable Farm,

LATELY improved and owned by *William W. Haughton*, Esq. deceased, situated in Montville, at about an equal distance from New-London and Norwich, on the Turnpike Road, containing

200 acres of excellent LAND.

The HOUSE on said farm has been for many years improved as a Tavern, and is a very good stand. For further particulars enquire of *John W. Haughton*, living on the premises.

ALSO,

A FARM, in said Montville, called the Hamilton Farm, situated about two miles from the Meeting-House in said Town, containing 140 acres of Land.

ENQUIRE OF

JOHN W. HAUGHTON,
JONATHAN STARR, *Jr.*

January 25, 1820. 6w—10

Farm to let.

A FARM containing 110 Acres, well calculated for a small dairy, with a sufficient quantity of Plough-land and Mowing—well watered, and a good orchard of the best of fruit. Situated three fourths of a mile from the Court-House in Norwich. For terms apply to

BENJAMIN COIT.

Norwich, Jan. 15, 1820. 9—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Leffingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors.

Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26tf

☞ FOR SALE,

A FARM,

SITUATED in Lebanon, first society, about sixty rods south of the Meeting-House, on the west side of the stage road leading from Norwich to Hartford.—It contains between 120 and 130 Acres,—well proportioned for different branches of agriculture, *well Wooded and Watered*—a large two story *Dwelling House, two Barns* and other out houses—and for convenience of public religious worship, schooling, mills, markets, and excellence and variety of soil, is exceeded by few Farms in New-England.

SOLOMON WILLIAMS.

Lebanon, Nov. 12, 1819.

☞ *FOR SALE,*

A FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated at the head of Trading-Cove, on the new Turnpike Road, containing about 120 acres, with a *Dwelling-House, Barn, Out Houses*, &c. thereon standing. Also, a *Grist-Mill* with two run of stones, and a *Saw-Mill*. Possession will be given on the 1st of April. The Farm House is in sight of the River Thames, and vessels are distinctly seen passing up and down the river. The buildings are in good repair, and in said house is a never failing well of water. If the above property is not sold by the first of April, it will then be rented.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

JAMES N. BROWN,
or WM. PEABODY.

Norwich, Jan. 12, 1820. tf—10—

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

FOR SALE,

ON accommodating terms, the HOUSE and STORE occupied by the subscriber, together with his Stock in trade, at reduced prices, in large or small quantities as best suits the purchaser. If not disposed of at private sale previous to the 10th February next, at 10, A. M. at that time, without reserve, the building with the remaining contents, will be sold to the highest bidder.

As the subscriber is about to leave the state, all persons who are indebted to him either by book or note, can save cost by settling the same previous to the 10th February next, without exception—and all who have demands will please call and receive their pay.

CALVIN TYLER.

Jan. 12, 1820. 10—

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened

A House of Entertainment

at his old stand, a few rods west of the Meeting-House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage, and every favor duly acknowledged by

ELEAZER MATHER.

Brooklyn, Dec. 20. 1819. 8—

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1820. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV. No. 14.]

TRUMBULL'S POETICAL WORKS.

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☞ *The work will be published in two octavo vols. of about 220 pages, on a superior vellum paper, and with a new and elegant pica type.*

☞ *It will contain a portrait of the author, and four superior copperplate illustrations, from original designs.* Feb. 1.

NEW GOODS, GOOD GOODS, CHEAP GOODS.

J. W. KINNEY,

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Seasonable and Fancy DRY GOODS,

(which he believes he has bought as well and as low as his neighbors) at a small advance for cash.

75 pieces Super. and low price Cassimeres and Cloths.
60 " black and colored Bombazetts and Plaids.
15 Doz. printed and plain Cassimere, Merino, Crape, and Cotton Shawls.
Scarlet, Spotted, Black, Blue, Red, Crimson, and White Flannels.
Canton and Cancon Crapes. Black Italian Crapes. Worsted and Cotton Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of Hatter's Trimmings.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
For a small advance for cash.

LOAF, Lump, white and brown Havanna, & double boiled India SUGARS.
Hyson Skin, Souchong, Bohea, and Young Hyson TEAS.
Java and West-India COFFEE.
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Dry Lisbon, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, Malaga, & Colmenar WINES.
Old Cognac, Spanish, and Cider Brandy.
Holland and Country GIN.
Old Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM
Clove, Orange, Lemon, Cinnamon, Peppermint, Anniseed, Noyeau and CORDIALS.
Raisins, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Cayenne Pepper, Old Metheglin, Pepper Sauce, Roll Brimstone, Chocolate, Spermaceti and Tallow Candles, Lamp Oil, Codfish, Snuff, Tobacco, Segars, Molasses, Brushes, Demijohns, Hard, Hollow, and Crockery Ware, Logwood, Fustic, Nicaragua and Redwood, Alum, Copperas, &c. &c.

JOHN LATHROP.

Dec. 1. 4—

NEW GOODS.

THE *Bozrah Manufacturing Company* have just received a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
CROCKERY WARE,
PAINTS, and
DRUGS and MEDICINES.

They have constantly on hand a supply of excellent yarn to put out to weavers.—Those who have had pieces to weave more than 30 days, are particularly requested to return them as soon as possible.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

Bozrahville, Dec. 10, 1819.

N. B.—Wanted a steady Man during the Winter to attend to the common business of a Farm, and occasionally to do chores.—Apply to the Agent of the Factory. 6—

Rum, Sugar, etc.

4 Hhds. 3d proof St. Croix and Antigua RUM.
4 Bbls. Havanna-Brown SUGAR.
3 do. do. White do.
10 Boxes RAISINS—very cheap.
160 lbs. CASSIA.
2 Chests Hyson Skin TEA.
2 do. Young Hyson do.
Imperial, Gun-powder, and Hyson do.
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Colmenar, Sherry, and Malaga WINES.
London PORTER in Bottles.
SNUFF in the Bladder, Lump SUGAR, LAMP OIL, &c. &c. for sale by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Who has just received an additional supply of Wilson's highly useful Franklin Parlo., and Cooking STOVES.

Dec. 27, 1819. 8—

THREE BALES

Good Upland Cotton,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

Jan. 19. 11—

Roger Huntington, & Co.

HAVE for sale, (at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, domestic manufactures, or approved credit) an extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PAINTS,
DYE STUFFS,
IRON, STEEL,
MILITARY GOODS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
LOOKING GLASSES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, GLASS and CHINA } WARES.

—ALSO—

4 Hhds. West-India RUM, by the Cask.
9 Tierces T. I. SALT, do.
Boxes of black and colored Lustring RIBBONS, & GARNITURES by the box or piece.

Feb. 2, 1820. 2w-13—

Norwich, Nov. 9, 1819.

NEW GOODS,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
Wholesale and Retail.

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a large assortment of *fresh imported*

DRY GOODS,

which they will sell uncommonly cheap for ready cash. Among them are

100 pieces Bombazetts, of all colors, fashionable, and various qualities, from 1st per yard upwards.
Superfine, middling & low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Coatings, Flannels, Baizes, &c.
Rose Blankets from 7 to 11-4 large.
3½ point ditto.
Pelisse Cloths. Salisbury Flannels.
Superfine Toilinett, Swansdown and Marseilles Vesting.
Superfine steam loom and Irish Cotton Shirtings.
Canton and Italian Crapes.
Cassimere Shawls.
Merino and Imitation ditto.
Worsted and Cotton Hosiery.
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick. Cotton do.
40 pieces Florence and Levantine Silks.
India black Sinchews and Lustrings.
Calicoes, Ginghams and Cambricks.
Dimoties, Diapers, Stockinets, Rattinetts.
100 pieces Domestic Brown Shirtings.
Merino, Plush and Velvet Trimmings.
Best English Ingrain and Brussells CARPETING, at the lowest N. York prices.

ALSO,

200 pair Ladies' Shoes,

(manufactured in New-York) of the first quality and latest fashion.

Persons who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call on

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

of a genuine quality, which will be sold very cheap for good pay.

Also,

6 hhds. first quality MOLASSES,
400 bushels Isle of May and Lisbon SALT,
800 lbs. SOLE LEATHER,
A constant supply of warranted FLOUR.

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, Dec. 28, 1819. 8—

Butter and Oil.

600 lbs. superior quality BUTTER.
Pure Winter strained Sperm OIL.
Just received and for sale by

CALVIN TYLER.

Feb. 2, 1820. 13—

THE SUBSCRIBER
WILL PAY CASH FOR

Herds Grass and Clover SEED.

JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, Feb. 2, 1820. 13—

WILLIAM ROGERS,

HAS just received, best Winter strained OIL, to sell by the Barrel or retail.
BRANDY, by Bbl. or retail.
Stout Men's and Women's SHOES, cheap.
COTTON SHIRTING, &c. &c.

Jan. 25, 1820. 12—

Wine and Fruit.

10 Casks pure Malaga Wine, first quality.
15 Casks Raisins.
30 Boxes do.

Just imported in the Brig Eunice from Malaga, and for sale cheap for Cash by

F. A. & G. L. PE[illegible]S.

Dec. 2. 5—

BIBLES.

A GREAT variety of Bibles, large and small, for sale wholesale and retail, at R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store,

Feb. 1. *Shetucket-Street.*

Domestic Economy.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Elmwood, Dec. 29, 1819.

MR. SKINNER,—As I am blockaded by the snow to day, I thought I would turn my attention to economics, and see about hanging up my bacon. This is an article of great importance to us country gentlemen who live at a distance from the butcher's stall; and as my bacon has been often praised by good judges, I thought I would give you a paper containing my practice in curing it, for the benefit of those less experienced. In December I procure hogs (without any regard to moonshine) weighing about 150 lbs. each, avoiding smaller, more than larger sizes.—I insist on their having been *corn fed* for 5 or 6 weeks.—If I cannot get the assurance of a man of truth, I trust to my own judgment. The disposition of the fat when cut frozen will give a pretty good criterion, if it appears to be hard, and crack about the kidneys like beef suet into small squares.—I avoid such whose fat is more tenacious and inclined to transparency, adhering to the fingers, and bearing the complexion of lard.

If the lard when tried and cold is hard and white, there will be no danger of deception from any food that we are now acquainted with, and we may rely on its being corn-fed pork,—what Ruta Baga may do I know not.

I know of nothing in the cutting up the meat that deserves much attention, except to keep parts together that require an equal time for curing, so that those who cut many of the ribs with the shoulder, do an injury; for the shoulder requires three weeks salting and smoking, whilst the ribs require but two; I therefore cut the shoulder as short as possible, and the middling of course as long as it admits.

To every 1000 lbs. of meat I put 2 pecks of salt, and one third or half a pound of salt-petre.—I prefer mixing half ground alum salt with Liverpool, for in very soft weather the Liverpool will run off most too quickly, and in very dry, cold weather, the alum is too tardy, i. e. not ultimately to cure, but for the time allowed by me,—so they correct each other.

This composition is to be well rubbed on, and then sprinkled thickly on the cut surface of the meat. There is no danger of over salting from quantity, it is length of time that has that effect. The meat is now to be laid in good casks, the hams and shoulders first, skin downwards, and then the middlings and smaller pieces.

In two weeks the casks are to be emptied and all but the hams and shoulders removed, being salted sufficiently; whilst those larger pieces (the hams and shoulders) are to be repacked, putting those which seem least salted lowest among the brine.—A change of position is absolutely necessary, for the pressure is so great, that the brine will not pass equally thro' the meat if it is not once turned. In three weeks from the salting the shoulders are to be removed, and in four weeks the hams. Every piece of pork on taking out of salt should be cleanly washed, by dipping a cloth in hot water, and washing off the salt brine and dirt on the pavement, and not into the [illegible], least that become brine, and thus you would give the meat a second salting instead of washing off what was loosely adhering. This washing promotes the drying of the meat, and further tends to equalizing the saline flavor through the meat, and should not be neglected.

It will be perceived that I have not mentioned the article sugar, so much esteemed by many.—Ten years experience with it, and ten years experience without it has fully corrected my judgment on this article. If any person will try two parcels, one with and the other without sugar he will find the following result:—That his bacon cured with sugar will be deprived of the fine red color two months longer for that addition; therefore it is certain that it interferes with the saltpetre, and if the saltpetre is of any service the sugar prevents that, and I presume it adds nothing to compensate. The fresh mawkish taste of the saltpetre is admirably adapted to temper the excessive sapid flavor of common salt, whilst the beautiful red color is highly pleasing to the eye. It likewise interferes with the salt, and prevents too large a quantity from being absorbed, and thus preserves the meat from that hardness which bacon acquires when this article is left out.—Hickory ashes I am told answers nearly all the good purposes of saltpetre. But the care of making good bacon does not end here;—we must follow it to the smoke house. Let each piece be hung up clear of another, and there hang till quite dry, then kindle a fire to smoke it in a fire place of the following construction:—Build a chimney with a very low fire place exactly as for a sitting room, and when the chimney is carried up four feet close it at top. A small grate made with hoops or small bars of an old gridiron, at four inches from the hearth will assist the burning of the wood. By having a chimney thus constructed the blaze of the fire can never injure either house or meat, and no pieces can fall into the fire when a string or nail gives way. Houses have been burned by pieces of meat falling on the fire, and dispersing it to the wood work. All these accidents are thus prevented, and whilst the blaze and smoke ascends the blind chimney, the smoke must descend again and pour into the smoke house. A small chimney in brick houses on a corner of the wall may be useful to let out the smoke, but no holes in the wall to admit a ray of light. Some chips and a few billets of hickory make the best smoke—these will also keep the house warm, which is very important; for if the smoke house is *cold*, as will be the case when the smoke is carried by a flue from a lower story or another house, all our former care will be lost;—a damp will settle on the bacon, and it will have a bitter flavor.

A Mr. A. of Baltimore taught me never to make a smoke in damp weather, a practice on [illegible] followed, for as he observed his meat gained no color, but got a bad taste. I am satisfied he was correct, and he had large experience, as he followed smoking for gain.—One good fire per diem will smoke the pieces exactly in the same times they were salted, viz hams 4 weeks, shoulders 3 weeks, other pieces in two. When the bacon is smoked and all returned to the smoke house, a floor, if not laid before should now be laid on the joist; by this means rats will be prevented from descending on the bacon, and the heat of the sun will be moderated, so that the bacon will not drip in summer heats. Darkness and coolness are necessary to preserve the bacon from flies,—it may there hang in perfect safety till wanted.—But a prudent housekeeper will inspect his meat in May and June, and then he will see the quality of his meat; that which is not corn-fed will crack and offer places of deposit for skippers, which should be filled up with ashes and if any are already deposited, let the ashes be taken out the hearth as hot as fire and put in. The meat that is corn-fed will be close all around the cut. A ham of the first kind will shrink in boiling, and cut but a poor figure on the table, whilst the latter will swell to roundness, and overlook the dish; will look as proud, if not as warlike as Juvenal's lobster.—When the sharp carver enters the cover, the essence will flow in a stream and fill the whole dish,—a most delightful sauce! Such a dish, with boiled poultry and savoys, though often repeated, never loses its relish with the laborious husbandman, and he seldom thinks of any other to set before his guest.

SILVANUS.

Legislature of New-York.

House of Assembly, Friday, Jan. 28.

MR. ROOT rose to introduce a resolution, as he said, of more importance, perhaps, than any one that ever came before the assembly of this state. It was no less than a resolution to raise a committee to enquire into the official conduct of a member of the highest judicial tribunal in the state. Insinuations, he said, had been made in the newspapers for the season past, that a member of that court had shared in the spoils that were so bountifully distributed by the bank of America, on the passage of the act of incorporation—he being then a judge, and of course a member of the council of revision. He did not undertake to say that the charges which had been thus insinuated were true; but they were of such a nature that they ought to be enquired into, that whether true or false, the people may know the facts. The public interest, sir, requires that the allegations should be probed, that the people may know the degree of confidence they are to repose in their judiciary. The fountains of justice, sir, should be kept pure. Upon the purity of the judiciary, the rights and liberties, and property of the people depend. Suspicion should never be attached to the ermine. The honor of the exalted judge, like that of a woman, should not only be pure, but unsuspected.—The charges which had been insinuated, Mr. R said, were no longer disguised. They had at length been made specifically. They were contained in a paper called the American—published by editors responsible in property and character. Mr. R. here begged leave to read the charges to which he alluded, which as he before said were clear and specific.

The speaker remarked, that he was under an impression that it would not be in order to read from a newspaper. Some observations were exchanged, when the speaker observed, that as it would tend to give information to the house on the subject under discussion, he would decide that Mr. R. might read from the newspaper, provided he read nothing which reflected upon the house or any member.

Mr R. then observed, that from the decision of the honorable speaker, he should of course be compelled to omit the name of one of the three persons implicated, in sharing $30,000 paid by the bank of America, as the gentleman named was now a member of this house. Mr. R. then proceeded to read the charges from the American. [The substance of the charge is, that one of the judges of the supreme court received $5000 from the bank of America, as a reward for services as a member of the council of revision, for the passage of the act incorporating said bank.] Mr. R. proceeded to remark, that it had been decided that public fame is sufficient ground for instituting an inquiry into the conduct of a public officer, and cited the case of judge Chase. In the present case however, we have not to rest the procedure upon public fame, as the charges are stated specifically. Mr. R. then submitted the following resolution.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the conduct of Wm. W. Van Ness, Esq. one of the justices of the supreme court of this state, and report their opinion whether the said Wm. W. Van Ness hath so acted in his official capacity as to require the interposition of the constitutional power of this house: & that said committee has power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Oakley rose for the purpose of seconding the motion of the gentleman from Delaware, (Mr. Root,) who he said, was certainly correct in the general view he had taken of the subject; but not so, perhaps, in regard to public fame affording sufficient ground upon which to institute an inquiry of this important nature. For, if such were the fact, it would place it in the power of evil disposed persons at all times to raise suspicions against the greatest and best men in the community—against the most virtuous officers also, without the slightest foundation. Mr. O. said that he had often in the course of the past season, and since the establishment of the newspaper which has been read, heard from public rumor, insinuations and mysterious innuendoes against the character of one of the judges; and he had wished every day since the commencement of the session, that a resolution upon this subject should have been offered. He now hoped that the resolution would be adopted without a dissenting vote; and he hoped also that the charge would be investigated promptly—that the guilt of the distinguished gentleman accused might be made to appear, or his innocence be clearly established.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Foreign Intelligence.

MASS. BOSTON, FEB. 2.

Very late London Papers.

Yesterday we were kindly favored by Capt. Woodward, who has arrived at Portsmouth, in the ship Harmony, with London papers to the 25th December—twenty days latest.

THE British Parliament had passed on most of the bills recommended by Ministers to be enacted, to suppress sedition and blasphemy; and those not passed were in matured stages. On the 23th Dec. the Commons adjourned to the 30th, to give time to the House of Lords to pass the Newspaper Stamp Duties bill through the remaining stages; after which both Houses were to adjourn to the 15th February.

On the 24th, the London Merchants presented a petition, praying some remedies with respect to the China trade, and the resumption of cash payments by the Bank. In the discussion which took place on the petition, Lord Castlereagh said, "No deviation was intended to be made in the plan adopted last session—Every principle of practical wisdom, and of legislative policy, he said, called upon them to adhere to it."

The Seditious and Blasphemous Libel bills pass. the House of Lords, and the Newspaper Stamp Duty bill the Commons, by large majorities. The Seize Arms bill passed the Lords, Dec. 17, 135 to 33. On the 23d, a bill to abrogate the right of traverse, received the Royal Assent.

Mr. Hobhouse, a member of the British Commons, had been arrested on a warrant from the Speaker, and committed to Newgate, for a libel on the House of Commons.—He protested against the illegality of the proceeding. A meeting of the electors of Middlesex has also protested against it. Sir Francis Burdett has become his surety for permission to reside in the keeper's house.

Some fresh meetings of the reformers had taken place in Scotland, and the military force had been called on to suppress them.—No blood was, however, shed, and Mr. Grant, in the Commons, ridiculed the idea of assembling a force to suppress them.

The celebrated Miss O'Neill, who is now Mrs. Beecher, having married a rich Irish gentleman, has settled, at her husband's request, all her fortune on her father, mother, brothers and sisters making them independent for life. Her husband has settled on her 1000*l.* a year for life.

A Mr. Heathfield has published a pamphlet proposing to pay off one half of the national debt, by an assessment of 15 per cent on the capital of all property in the kingdom. The *Courier* says the project "is wise, necessary, will be effectual," and permit the repeal of twenty millions of taxes.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* reported, that the excise Duties for the past year had exceeded the average of the three preceding years.

LIVERPOOL DEC. 22.

Business is quite brisk, owing to the arrival of the timber ships from America.

Early in December the Elbe was completely frozen over, and forty vessels bound to Hamburg detained at Cuxhaven.

The addition made to the peace establishment is 11 000 men.

Lord Cathcart, who has been many years in Russia, &c. has arrived in England, and taken his seat in Parliament.

House of Lords, Dec. 24. The Royal Assent was notified to the Seditious Meetings prevention bill.

The Blasphemous and Seditious Libel bill, came up from the Commons with amendments. Ordered to be printed, and to be taken into consideration on Monday.

House of Commons, Dec 24. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that as it was not his intention to propose any financial measures for some time, he should move that the House should go into Committee of supply on the 10th of February next.

From Spain. The advices from Cadiz are to the 1st Dec. The expeditions continued in preparation.—One to carry 5000 troops to Manilla, and another to take from 10 to 15,000 troops against Buenos Ayres. The naval commissioners were chartering vessels to convey them.

LONDON, DEC. 25.

Cobbett has attempted a reconciliation with Sir *Francis Burdett*; but the Baronet has repelled the overture with indignation. He has retaken his residence at *Botley* from whence he continues to write for his "*Weekly Political Register*," which is now one of the *two-penny* publications of the day. On his arrival in London to attend a meeting, he was arrested for an old debt, but found bail.

☞ *We have received a copy of his Register of Dec. 24, which is entirely filled with articles respecting himself.*

MANCHESTER, DEC. 16.

"Last night, Mr. Nardin, with a number of assistants, and a troop of Lancers, arrested *James Brooks, Richard Booth, George Hall*, and seven others of the *Radical Committee*, at Union Hall, in the midst of their deliberations. They have all undergone an examination, and been committed for a misdemeanour, for want of bail. All their papers were taken with them.

Lord Sidmouth has addressed a Circular to several of the Lord Lieutenants, requesting them to put the act against unlawful Trainings, into rigid execution.

PARIS, DEC. 22.

The Emperor of Russia has subscribed 2000 francs for the statue to the memory of M. de Malesherbes, the intrepid defender of the martyr Louis 16th.

The Count Decazes has been created a Duke.

Savary, Duke of Rovigo, (one of the nineteen traitors) has surrendered himself and is now confined in L'Abbaye to try the question of the sentence of death par contumace, passed in 1816.

National Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Jan. 26.

MISSOURI BILL.

THE proposition under consideration was an amendment, offered yesterday, to the 3d section of the bill by Mr Storrs, substantially to alter the limits of the proposed state, so as to make the Missouri river the northern boundary thereof, with the view of drawing a line on which those in favor of and those opposed to the slave restriction, might compromise their views.

Mr. Storrs rose and withdrew the amendment which he had offered yesterday, and in lieu thereof submitted the following:

And provided further, and it is hereby enacted, That, forever hereafter neither slavery nor involuntary servitude (except in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted,) shall exist in the territory of the United States, lying north of the 36th degree of north latitude, and west of the river Mississippi, and the boundaries of the state of Missouri, as established by this act. Provided that any person escaping into the said territory, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any of the states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed according to the laws of the United States in such case provided, to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

Messrs. Randolph, Lowndes, Mercer, Brush, Smith of Maryland, Storrs, and Clay, successively followed each other in Debate.

The question being taken on the motion of Mr. Storrs, was decided in the negative.

The reading of the bill proceeded as far as the fourth section; when

Mr. Taylor, of New-York, proposed to amend the bill by incorporating in that section the following provision:

Section 4, line 35, insert the following after the word "states;" "And shall ordain and establish that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, in the said state, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided, always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any other state, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid; And provided, also, That the said provision shall not be construed to alter the condition or civil rights of any person now held to service or labor in the said territory.

The main question of the restriction on slavery in the future State of Missouri, being thus fully before the House, and the usual hour of adjournment having arrived—

The committee rose reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again; and

The House adjourned.

The debate on this main question will be commenced to-morrow by observations from Mr. Taylor, in support of his proposition.

Thursday, Jan. 27.

Mr. Williams, of N. C. from the committee of claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore, who pray for compensation for vessels sunk in that harbor during the military operations in its neighborhood, in the year 1814. Ordered to lie on the table.

RESPECTING THE SPANISH TREATY.

Mr. Floyd, of Va. submitted for consideration the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be communicated to this House, if in his opinion consistent with the public good whatsoever information he may possess, relative to the extent of territory which the instructions of the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty authorized him to cede to the United States in the negociation with the Secretary of State, which resulted in the treaty of 22d February last; and likewise at what period he obtained that information."

Mr. F. said, that he had been induced to submit this resolution to obtain the information required, as important, upon a subject of great consequence to the nation at this time. It was predicated upon an expression in the letter of the Secretary of State of our Minister, bearing date the 19th of August, 1819, wherein he says—"It is too well known, and the Spanish government does not deny it, that Mr. Onis's last instructions authorized him to cede to the United States much more territory than he did." Now, sir, as the treaty has not been confirmed by Spain, and we are called upon to enforce the friendly stipulations of that treaty, it is peculiarly proper to have all the information which was possessed at the time of the negociation.

In reply to an objection which was subsequently made to the resolution, that a call for that kind of information might have injurious consequences, Mr. F. said he conceived no injury can result, as the resolution does not require any thing to be communicated which it would be improper to divulge—but, if that information were improper to be made public, cannot the representatives of the people of the United States be intrusted with that transaction? For his part, he had consulted none, and thought the information necessary. Surely it could not be improper to communicate to this House. Mr. F. said that when the Secretary of State had said the Spanish government "disavowed it."

This motion gave rise to a short debate, in the course of which the adoption of it was opposed by Mr. Lowndes, Mr Sergeant, Mr Holmes, Mr Taylor, Mr Rhea, and Mr Hill, on the ground generally, that the President had communicated to Congress, at the commencement of the session on the subject of Spanish affairs, all the information which he deemed material to the public interest, and which in his opinion it was not inconsistent with that interest at present to communicate; that the conduct of negociations having been given by the constitution to the Executive, and the ability to communicate information from time to time, information of the state of the Union, it was to be presumed the President had, in the performance of that duty, communicated all that was in his opinion proper to be communicated, respecting our relations with Spain; and that, as we have not a Minister at Madrid, and matters were not fully adjusted with that power, the disclosure of such particulars as were required, if made, might have a prejudicial effect on the questions pending between the two countries, &c.

The proposition was supported by the mover, and by Mr. Johnson, of Va. and Mr. Randolph, for the general reasons assigned by the mover, and for the reason, additionally, that the President had, by his communication to both Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the session, earnestly recommended the subject of the state of our affairs with Spain, to the attention of Congress and indeed expressly submitted to them whether or not the provisions of the Treaty should be carried into effect independently of the consent of Spain, &c.

On suggestion of Mr. Sergeant, the resolve was so amended, by consent of the mover, as to request the President, instead of instructing the Secretary of State, (as at first offered,) if in his opinion it should be expedient, to cause the required information to be laid before the House—the objection being to leaving a compliance with an order from the house discretionary with any officer of the government subordinate to the highest in authority.

The question being taken on agreeing to the resolution thus amended, it was decided in the negative. Ayes 67; Noes [illegible].

THE MISSOURI QUESTION.

The order of the day on the Missouri Bill being announced—

Mr. Foot, of Connecticut, moved the postponement of the order of the day to this day week. His object was in the mean time to consider, in the hope of its adoption, a proposition for the prohibition of the further introduction of Slavery west of the Mississippi. Should such a measure be adopted, the territories in that quarter would be placed on the same footing as the ordinance of 1787 had placed the North Western Territory. The question now agitated in Congress might then perhaps be left to the good sense of the People of the states to be formed out of that territory; and, should any question present itself on the subject of the admission of slavery into any such state, it might be left for the proper tribunal, the Supreme Court, to determine it.

The proposed postponement was opposed by Mr. Edwards and Mr. Lowndes, on the ground that it would only serve to procrastinate the interchange of opinions on the question now fairly before the house, which, whatever else was done, would certainly take place, and could not be prevented. Mr Edwards was opposed to any prohibition whatever, of the nature proposed, or in the way of compromise.

The motion to postpone was negatived: and the House again resolved itself into the committee of the whole, Mr Baldwin in the chair, on the bill for authorizing the People of Missouri to form a constitution, &c.—Mr. Taylor's motion to amend the bill by imposing a restriction on slavery being under consideration—

Mr. Taylor, of New-York, delivered a speech in support of his motion, which occupied about two hours.

Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts followed, and spoke some time against the right of Congress to impose the restriction. Before Mr. H. had concluded he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise; and

The committee rose, obtained leave to sit again; and the House adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 28.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, agreeably to law, a statement of the names and compensation of the clerks employed in the War Department.

Mr. Rhea, from the committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of H. Bedinger, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Anderson, from the committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill to designate the boundaries of districts, and establish land offices, for the disposal of public lands not heretofore offered for sale, in the states of Indiana and Alabama; which was twice read and committed.

The bills and resolution which yesterday passed the Senate, were received, twice read, and severally referred; and several bills heretofore received from the Senate, and referred, were reported to the house, and committed.

On motion of Mr Walker, of N. C. it was

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the allowance of bounty land to all soldiers who enlisted in the late war with Great-Britain, and who procured substitutes, in proportion to the time of service performed by them and their substitutes respectively; and also all others who enlisted and remained in service during the war, and were regularly discharged, not already provided for by law.

On motion of Mr. Pindall, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to lay before this House a list of the newspapers in which the laws, resolutions, and orders of Congress are published, and have been published during the sessions of the 14th and 15th Congresses, designating the state, district, or territory in which each newspaper was published, with an estimate of the expense of such publication.

On motion of Mr Phelps, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to inform this House when the accounts of the Post Office Department were last audited, and the amount of the balance, if any, then due; also a statement of the quarterly amount of receipts and expenditures of that department, from the first appointment of the present Postmaster-General, to the 1st day of December, 1818, inclusive.

MISSOURI BILL.

The House then again went into committee on this subject, Mr Baldwin in the chair

Mr. Holmes, of Massachusetts, resumed the floor, and occupied about two hours in concluding the argument which he commenced yesterday, against the proposed restriction.

Mr. Smyth, of Virginia, followed on the same side, but had proceeded far in his argument when he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise.

The committee rose accordingly, and obtained leave to sit again; and the house adjourned to Monday.

Monday Jan. 31.

Mr Sergeant, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a joint resolution, authorising astronomical observations to determine the longitude of the Capitol, from Greenwich to some other European observatory.

Mr. Sibbee offered certain Resolutions requiring information of the receipts of the Hospital Money, & the expenditure of the same.

Mr. Baldwin offered a resolution for amending the constitution so as to deny Congress the power of establishing any Bank Institution beyond the limits of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Smyth, of Virginia, resumed the argument which he commenced on Friday against the restriction, and spoke until near 6 o'clock; when, on motion of Mr. Reid, the committee rose, obtained leave to sit again; and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The Speaker laid before the House a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of *prohibiting the importation of cotton, woollen, and iron manufactures*, and in his opinion of the effect such prohibition will have on the revenue; made in obedience to a resolution of the House, of the 4th ult.

Mr. Pindall moved to amend the standard rules of the House, by adopting the following proposition:

"Stenographers, who may be desirous to report the Debates, shall, previous to their admission to the tables within the House, swear that they will truly, and according to the best of their knowledge, without addition, diminution or alteration, report the Debates, or so much thereof as they shall at any time publish; that, in every such report, they will, so far as is practicable, adhere as well to the language as to the purport or substance of the remarks made by the members, and that they will not importune any member for, or receive from any member, directly or indirectly, advice or any written note or memorandum, with intent therefrom to make any such report."

The proposition lies on the table one day of course.

MISSOURI BILL.

The house then again went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, on this bill—the proposed Restriction still under consideration.

Mr. Reid, of Georgia, addressed the House in a speech of about half an hour against the Restriction.

Mr. Clagett, of New-Hampshire, followed, on the other side of the question, and spoke about an hour in favor of the Restriction.

Mr. Dowse, of Massachusetts, succeeded, on the same side and advocated the Restriction near half an hour.

Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, next rose, and after a few remarks from him, indicative of an intention to address the House on the question, he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise; when the committee rose obtained leave to sit again; and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 27.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Ky. it was

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing a law for the liquidation of the accounts of Col. William Dunn, and for allowing him a compensation for his services and expences in the publication of his military works under the direction and patronage of the war department.

The Senate resumed the Maine and Missouri bill; and Mr. Ruggles, Mr. Trimble, Mr. Morril, and Mr. Logan, successively spoke to the question before the house.

The further consideration of the subject was then postponed to to-morrow; when Mr. Roberts takes the floor again, in support of his motion for the restriction on Missouri.

The resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, as it respects the choice of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and the election of Representatives in Congress of the U. S. being read the third time—

The question on the passage of the resolve was taken and decided as follows:—Yeas 29 Nays 15.

So the resolve passed by the requisite vote of two thirds of the Senators present, and was sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

And the Senate adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 28.

Mr. Eaton, from the committee to whom the subject had been referred, reported a bill for the relief of the officers and soldiers engaged in a late campaign against the Seminole Indians, [similar to the bill lately before the other House, for paying for horses and other property lost, captured, or destroyed in the Seminole war.]

MISSOURI QUESTION.

Mr Van Dyke, of Delaware, spoke nearly two hours, against the proposed restriction: and then the further consideration of the subject was postponed to Monday; to which day, the Senate adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 31.

The Senate again took up this subject, when Mr. Barbour occupied the floor, and spoke about three hours, in coherent opposition to the proposed restriction of Slavery; but before concluding his speech intimated a desire to be allowed to defer the remainder of his remarks until to morrow; the subject was accordingly postponed; and the Senate, during the remainder of the day, went into the consideration of executive business.

Tuesday, Feb. 1.

Mr Otis submitted the following resolutions for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on finance be instructed to enquire into the expediency of revising for —— years, the law making foreign gold coin a tender.

Resolved, That the committee on Finance be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, for the payment of the Mississippi Stock by the issue of Treasury Notes, bearing interest at —— per cent, per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of Government, to such of the proprietors as may elect to receive payment in this way.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Missouri Question.

Mr. Barbour, of Va. concluded the speech which he commenced yesterday, against the Restriction.

Mr. Roberts, of Penn followed in support of the Restriction, and in reply to the gentlemen who had opposed it.

Mr. Johnson of Ky. succeeded, and closed the debate in a speech of some length against the Restriction.

No other gentleman rising to speak, the question was then taken on the Restrictive amendment offered by Mr. Roberts, which is in the following words:—"*Provided also that the further introduction into the said state, of persons to be held in slavery or involuntary servitude within the same shall be absolutely and irrevocably prohibited;*" and decided in the negative, by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Burrill, Dana, Dickerson, King of New-York, Lowrie, Mellen, Morrill, Noble, Otis, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Taylor, Tichenor, Trimble, Wilson—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Eaton, Edwards, Elliot, Gaillard, Hunter, Johnson, of Ky. Johnson, of Louisiana, King, of Alabama, Lanman, Leake, Lloyd, Logan, Macon, Palmer, Parrot, Pinkney, Pleasants, Smith, Stokes, Thomas, Van Dyke, Walker, of Alabama, Walker, of Geo. Williams, of Mississippi, Williams, of Tenn.—27.

So the amendment was rejected, and the Senate adjourned.

ABSTRACT

Of the "*Bill laying duties on sales of Merchandize at Auction, and for other purposes*" —now before Congress.

For every 100 dollars of the purchase money arising on sales by auction—to wit on articles manufactured in the United States one dollar; on articles of foreign growth or manufacture, not enumerated, $2; on woollen, cotton and linen manufactures of all descriptions, glass, iron, steel, hemp, cordage, twine, silks, nankeens, clothing, manufactures of iron, steel, copper, brass, lead, tin, china, earthen and stone ware, musical instruments, hats, caps and bonnets, umbrellas and parasols, dressed or tanned skins, cabinet wares, leather, printed books, gold leaf, corks, ten dollars—the said rates or duties to be paid by the auctioneer or persons making such sales, out of the moneys arising from each and every such sale. Goods sold at auction in any less quantities, dimensions and weight than the original bales or package in which they were imported, to pay an additional sum of 5 dollars for every 100 dollars of such sales. Goods sold by order of the United States, by distress for rents, property and effects of insolvents assigned to creditors, property sold for taxes due the United States, property of the United States, or any state, ships, their tackle, &c. and the cargoes of ships or vessels stranded within the U. S. to be exempted from this duty.

Auctioneers to execute bonds to the collector, or marshal, and to render quarterly accounts of the amount of their sales particularizing every article sold, the price of each article, and to whom sold, and deposit on the first of each month, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States all moneys which may be due to the U. States on their sales.

The collector or marshal of the district, or such person as the President may appoint for the purpose, may grant licences to any person requesting the same, to exercise the trade of an auctioneer for the term of one year.

Every bale or package of goods charged with an ad valorem duty, and offered at auction, to have a label attached, specifying the date of entry, the price at which it was entered, and the name of the importer. Foreign goods offered with false marks, indicating that they are of American manufacture, to be forfeited. Any goods offered in quantities or pieces of a less number, dimension or weight, than the same articles are usually imported, to be deemed foreign, unless the owner make oath or affirmation in writing, that the same were not imported

Auctioneers to be allowed 1 per cent on the amount of duties received.

N. Y. M. Advertiser.

MISSOURI QUESTION.

The following are the concluding remarks of Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, in the Senate of the U. S. on the Missouri question.

Mr. President, the question essentially involved in the measure under consideration, is one in its consequences, of the highest import to the tranquility and happiness of the Union. Let me appeal to the others, (and I design to be as solemn as the occasion requires,) and ask what is to be done? We are pledged by the most solemn sanctions of our religion, to reject the meditated restriction on Missouri: the constitution, which we have sworn to support, forbids it. You say that you will not recede, because expediency dictates it. Is, then, that vast region beyond the Mississippi, with its countless inhabitants, forever to be subjected to a colonial government? If it were practicable, does it become the Senate of the United States to will it? But suffer not yourselves to be deceived. The same spirit which animated the heroes and patriots of the revolution, warms the bosoms of those hardy sons of the West; and when you, by your resolves, arrest the mighty flood of the Mississippi, then, and not till then, will you be able to repress this unconquerable spirit. I will not lift the curtain to look into futurity, still less to delineate what I fear may be the awful consequences. I am not easily alarmed, nor am I disposed to be an alarmist; but this I will say, that I fear this subject will be an ignited spark, which, communicated to an immense mass of combustion, will produce an explosion that will shake this Union to its centre. There is one consideration connected with the present question and its attendant circumstances, that swells beyond even it, important as it is, and embraces the foundations of our political fabric. The crisis has arrived, contemplated by the framers of the constitution, and to guard against whose effects was the principal object of the creation of the Senate. To us does the constitution look, in the moment of popular excitement, whether the result of accident or design; to us belongs the high attribute of prescribing limits to its excess. The framers of the constitution, independently of their general knowledge, were deeply read in the character of man they had seen him in every phase of which he was susceptible, in peace and war They, therefore, knew that power and distinction were idols but too devoutly worshipped in every heart; that there were too many who valued them even beyond their consciences, and whose scruples was therefore considered small, compared to their enjoyment. Nothing is more easy than to sail gently down the current, with all your sails swelled with popular breezes. It is that breeze which becomes your chart and compass. You fear no shoal or breaker but popular displeasure. But those great men, in tracing liberty and its effects from the master states of antiquity to the present time, had seen, wherever it had appeared, that it had been attended with faction and violence—conforming in this to the law of all existing things, that wherever is great is irregular. To create some check in the constitution that might stay its fury, was the result of profound wisdom. To fulfill this great purpose, a duration in office has been assigned us, sufficient to fill the measure of legitimate ambition. If true to our trust, we stand as an isthmus between the troubled wave of popular discontent, lashed into a storm by local prejudices or designing demagogues, and the constitution. If, instead of resisting, we yield to the current, we swell the dreadful tide, which passing its limits, floods the land, and whelms every thing in ruin. The time has arrived which brings to the test the theory of the constitution. This portentous subject, twelve months ago, was a little speck scarcely visible above the horizon; it has already overcast the heavens, obscuring every other object; materials are every where accumulating, with which to render it darker. I cannot repress an expression of my fears as to its catastrophe, unless it be dissipated by the wisdom and firmness of the Senate. To stand firm when deserted by the people; to prefer our duty to our honors, requires a moral energy not often to be found. To disfranchise ourselves when not called for by the magnitude of the subject, is wanton suicide. But fearlessly to commit ourselves to the breach, when the peace and tranquility of our country demand it, entitles those who perform so illustrious a service, to the gratitude of their country. I think I see around me some who are ready to make the sacrifice. To them, if my feeble voice can affect it, shall be erected an everlasting monument of imperishable fame. I do not ask of others what I am not ready to perform; and if ever the day shall come when the welfare of my country demands this sacrifice of me, and I shall be wanting in my duty, I pray God it may be my last.

By the late Mails.

MISSOURI ST. LOUIS, JAN. 5.

By late accounts received from Prairie du Chien, and St. Peters, we learn that the Barracks at the Cantonment at St. Peters are erected and the troops comfortably quartered for the winter. They have commenced ploughing for the next year, and will probably raise sufficient for the support of the troops during the ensuing season. The climate is mild and pleasant, much more so than could be expected at 44 deg. 59 min. N. The soil is abundantly rich, and nature has prepared it for the plough. Grass is also in great abundance and sufficient for any quantity of cattle. Several specimens of copper and iron ore have been found, and large quantities of both exist without doubt in the country.—Game is procured in great abundance. The Indians continue to be perfectly friendly.

OHIO. CINCINNATI, JAN. 18.

A gentleman from Indiana has furnished us with an account of a most *horrid murder* which took place in Lawrenceburg a few days since.—It appears from his statement that a young man of respectability was preparing for the solemnization of his nuptials with a young lady of that place, on the day following the perpetration of the horrid deed—that a man (whose name with that of his victim we shall suppress for the present) accosted the intended bridegroom, asserting that the lady in question was engaged to him, and that unless he would fight him, or sign an instrument of writing which he held in his hand, he would blow him through; on refusal, the villain instantly put his threat in execution. It gives us pleasure to state that he was instantly arrested and is now in confinement awaiting punishment.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, FEB. 1.

The U. S. ship Cyane, of 34 guns, Capt. Trenchard, is expected to sail this day, taking under convoy the ship Elizabeth, Sefior, from this port, having on board about 70 people of color, and, we understand, one or two other vessels from the Chesapeak, destined to the coast of Africa, with the first division of colonists sent out by the American Colonization Society, to form a settlement on that coast. It is said the neighborhood of the river Gallinas is fixed upon for the settlement.

Court of Errors.—On Thursday last this court affirmed the decrees of the Chancellor in the cases of James J. Roosevelt, adm. the assignees of Mark and Speyer and John R. Murray, adm. of the same, in favor of Messrs. Roosevelt and Murray. By these decisions we understand that the other property amounting to $500,000 and upwards, has been put at rest after a suspense of twenty years.

FEB. 4.

The city council of Charleston have remitted to the Mayor of Savannah, the sum of ten thousand dollars, for the relief of their distressed fellow-citizens, who were sufferers by the late dreadful conflagration.

Darien has also done well. She with a promptitude which does her honor, has remitted the sum of thirteen hundred and forty dollars.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated Jan. 30

Tell Mr. W——, that at our town meeting, held yesterday, at the court-house, we resolved to remit $10,000 from our city treasury for the relief of the poor sufferers in Savannah. Committees were also appointed to solicit subscriptions for the same benevolent purpose.

CONN. NEW-HAVEN, FEB. 1, 1820.

At the Supreme Court, held here on Tuesday last, came on the trial of the suit of *Joshua Stow, Esq.* against *Mr. Converse*, the editor of the *Connecticut Journal*, for a *libel* on him. Counsel for plaintiff, NATHAN SMITH, and RALPH I. INGERSOLL; for defendant Hon. DAVID DAGGETT and SETH P. STORER, Esqr.—The trial lasted four days, when the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff of [illegible] dollars, costs and damages:—But the Judge directed the Jury to retire and make another verdict, as in his opinion the damages were incommensurate to the injury meditated. The jury accordingly retired, & returned with a verdict of 1000 dollars damages, which was accepted. Damages laid at 5000 dollars. An arrest of judgement has been moved.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, Feb. 9, 1820.

From the National Intelligencer, Jan. 29.

We have at length been enabled to make a beginning of the Debate in the Senate of the Union, on the leading topic of the present day—*the Missouri Question.* Well may it be called the *leading topic*: it now occupies the attention of both Houses, exclusively; and will continue to engross it so entirely as, we apprehend, to prevent that attention being paid to other legislative objects, which many have sanguinely calculated on.

The proposition which is the subject of so much debate, reduced to a familiar phraseology, is this: whether it be expedient to impose as a condition of the admission of the territory of Missouri into the Union, an obligation on her people to prohibit the future removal or transportation of slaves into that territory. This question divides itself into three branches:

1. The constitutionality of the measure.

2. Its conformity to the stipulations of the Treaty of 1803, by which France ceded the territory in question to the United States.

3. The expediency of the measure, as it may affect the relative condition of persons now held to servitude in the United States, and as it may affect the relations between different parts of the Union.

The affirmative and negative of these questions are supported with equal zeal, by nearly equal numbers. In the Senate the majority is supposed to be opposed to the restriction; in the House of Representatives, though the question has not been tried decisively in any shape, it is supposed there is a majority in favor of the restriction.

An excitement appears to prevail, or rather it is painfully apprehended, in regard to this question, which would, with difficulty be accounted for, from a general view of the points embraced by it. The truth is, and it is in vain to shut our eyes to the fact, that there are considerations of deeper interest at the bottom of this question.—The balance of power vibrates; and the feelings of our politicians vibrate in sympathy. It has been surmised, we perceive by letters from this city, published in the Eastern prints, that already it is attempted to establish political distinctions by this question. We incline to think, however, that this suggestion is rather the result of gloomy foreboding, than the delineation of a reality which could not be too earnestly deprecated. Of all political tests, our federative system abhors a geographical one.

We shall publish the debate on the question, in both Houses of Congress, if it be not drawn out to so great a length as to prevent our continuing on to the end of it. Our readers will doubtless peruse it with interest: and we shall cheerfully leave them to draw their own conclusions from it.

One only remark we shall be pardoned for making here on the merits of the question.

It is yet attempted to impress the public mind, in defiance of repeated contradictions, that this is a question which involves *an extension of slavery*, that is, the multiplication of slaves in our country. Once for all, no such question is presented to the consideration of Congress, or of the nation. The question concerns only the *diffusion* or the *concentration* of the slaves now in the country. There is not in the Congress of the United States a single individual who would raise his hand in favor of authorising the introduction of slaves into the United States—or, in other words, in favor of the extension of slavery. Justice to the character of our country requires that this should be distinctly understood, and never overlooked, as it frequently is in the newspaper discussions of what is called the Missouri Question.

THE MISSOURI QUESTION,

As it is familiarly called, is at length determined in the Senate. After a debate, as full, as deliberate, and as able, perhaps, as ever took place in that venerable body, the Senate have decided, by a vote of nearly two to one, that the Congress of the United States does not possess the right to impose upon the people of Missouri the proposed Restriction, as a condition of their admission into the Union. The majority is greater, we believe, than was anticipated, and the vote is the largest which we remember to have been taken in the Senate—every member being in his seat, except one, who it is understood, would have voted with the majority, had he been present.—*Nat. Int.*

It may be well to call the attention of our readers to the fact, which they may have overlooked in the daily notice of Congressional proceedings, that the Resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution so as to establish an uniformity in the mode of electing (by Districts) Representatives to Congress, & Presidential Electors, has *passed the Senate*, by the requisite vote of two thirds of the members present, and is now before the House of Representatives. We hope it will also pass that body, and be submitted to the States. Several of the states have already expressed their opinions decisively in favor of the measure; and, we are sanguine in the belief, that, if it passes the House of Representatives, it will receive the sanction of at least two thirds of the States.—*Ibid.*

MAD DOGS.

We are again called upon to warn the public against mad dogs, which have lately bit several persons; but not in the immediate vicinity. On Wednesday, a young man from Springfield, New-Jersey, whose hand had been much lacerated, came to town for a quantity of the scullcap. A fortnight since, application was also made for it, to be administered to a young girl, 14 years of age, at Poughkeepsie. This girl had not only been bit some time before the remedy was heard of and applied for, but decided symptoms of well-marked hydrophobia had actually supervened. The case, of which the physicians who attend her promise a detailed history, will probably be more convincing to those who still entertain honest doubts, than any that have been published. The inability of swallowing liquids, accompanied with the dread of water, had already made their appearance. Three days since we were informed by a letter from Dr. ———, that these symptoms had entirely subsided; and that she was so far recovered as to be considered out of danger. In the mean time we think that the public should be put on their guard against canine rabies.

N. Y. Evening Post.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 27.

The Clerk in the U. S. Bank of this City who has been concerned in the malversation of its monies, was the First Teller of that Branch, a young man who had hitherto borne a fair and most respectable character; in a word, Mr. William C. Allen. It is said that he denies having appropriated any part of the monies to his own purposes; but that he allowed others to draw it on their check; and that he represents himself as having been duped by their promises and played upon in a variety of ways, to betray the trust that was reposed in him.—Rumor is, as usual, busy in conjectures. The amount of the deficit has been much canvassed; but the calculation varies from 20,000 to 60,000 dollars.—General opinion seems to incline to the larger sum. The amount excites as much surprise, as the commission of the act itself inspires deep and deserved indignation.

A Calcutta paper states, that two seamen had arrived at Penang, who belonged to a Dutch ship, bound to Europe.—In going through the Surat Passage, they fell overboard, while in the act of casting the anchor, the fall having gave way. The passage being narrow, it was found impossible, without imminent danger, to heave the vessel too, and the Life Buoy was, in consequence, cut away, which the unfortunate men succeeded in reaching, and on which they afterwards drifted on the Island of Pulo Gomes, after being on the Buoy three days and two nights.

Extract from a new Insolvent Law which has passed the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

"That if any debtor petitioning for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this commonwealth, shall fraudulently collude or contrive with any person or persons to conceal any part of his estate, effects or credits, or shall fraudulently conceal or convey the same for the use of *himself, family* or friends, such debtor, on conviction thereof, before the proper court, shall undergo a *servitude at hard labor, for a term not less than one year nor more than seven* ye[illegible] to be fed, clothed and treated as in [illegible] like cases is directed by the laws of this commonwealth."

SYMMES' THEORY.

John Cleves Symmes has addressed a letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, in reply to some observations of a writer under the signature of "Galileo," who states that Mr. Symmes' theory can never be demonstrated. Mr. S. states in reply, "That if our nation will grant an outfit of two vessels, and place them under my direction, and Galileo will join us, I feel confident I can convince him, by *ocular demonstration*, of the *general* truth of my theory, and perhaps lead him in at one pole and out at the other."

From Relf's Philadelphia Gazette, Jan. 25.

THE BRITISH EXTENDING THEIR MONOPOLY IN THE EAST INDIES.

Extract of a letter dated July 21, 1819.

"*Coast of Pedir Island of Sumatra.*

"Sir Stamford Raffles, on the part of the British East India Company, in April last, purchased from Dowlet, the King of Acheen, the exclusive privilege of trading on that coast for the British flag. He has paid or loaned to Dowlet a lack of rupees, who will now be able to establish himself in his throne and destroy his enemies. This monopoly must continue until that event at least, and was not positively known to any of the masters of British vessels lying on the coast until now."

DUELLING.

A bill has passed its third reading in the Legislature of Alabama, to take effect from the first day of March next, which subjects the party engaged in a duel to three months imprisonment and a fine of $2000; one half to go into the public treasury the other to the informer—the offender to give security for his good behaviour for two years, and to be disqualified from holding any office in the state or of being a member of either house of the General Assembly. The bill requires every officer of the state to take an oath, that he has not, since the passage of this act, violated its provisions, and that he will not, during his continuance therein.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

In the Senate of Pennsylvania, on Friday the 28th ult. Mr. Shoemaker reported the following resolution:

"Whereas the United States during the protracted wars of Europe have derived great benefits from an extended agriculture & commerce, which can no longer belong to them, since the vast population which compposed the armies of the continent has been distributed amongst the various branches of productive industry: And whereas, since the independence of our country, owing to lucrative inducements held out by the great foreign demand for our production, the nation has been supplied from the workshops of foreign countries, not only with those commodities which belong to the class of superfluities, but with those which are vitally important to the comfort of the people: And whereas, the same reciprocity, which has been the foundation of a trade mutually advantageous cannot in the nature of things continue to the extent which has heretofore prevailed, in consequence whereof we must look at home for a market for most of our agricultural products: And whereas, the raising up within the bosom of the republic, of a class of citizens who will be able to supply those articles of manufacture which are essential to our comfort, will be a means of creating a demand at home, for what we cannot find a sale abroad, and of rendering our country independent of foreign nations, in regard to those supplies which our soil, climate and industry can produce: And whereas, the rivalry of foreign manufactures, aided by the protection of their respective governments, whose interests are intimately connected with their support, will naturally be exerted to depress and strangle the efforts of those, whose envied success may drain them of their population, and whose future competition may drive them from their accustomed markets: And whereas, in addition to that protection, which a patriotic people should be ever ready to extend, by a preference of domestic to foreign fabrics, the helping hand of government is requisite to overbalance those difficulties which are invariably presented to infant enterprizes: Therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence and exertions in favor of the passage of such laws as may afford to the manufacturing interests of the country, a fair prospect of success against a forced foreign competition, and that the article of iron, one of the chief staples of Pennsylvania, be particularly recommended to their attention."

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

PIRACY

Extract of a letter from Havanna.

The Bremen brig Indiana, captain Meyer, from Bremen to Havanna, was boarded on the 23d Dec. off Cape Antonio, by an armed schr. under Artigas colors, and robbed of nearly her whole cargo, consisting principally of dry goods to the amount of $100,000. There was also a French brig from Bordeaux, loaded with wine, taken by the pirate, but finding the Indiana's cargo more valuable, they threw the wine overboard and put the dry goods on board the French brig, which was a very fine and fast sailing vessel. Capt Meyer was treated in the most cruel manner, and several times fired at, which he escaped by jumping overboard. The captain and crew undoubtedly would have been murdered and the vessel sunk, had it not been for the approaching of a British man of war, which prompted the villains to send a prize-master on board the French brig, to get her off, and restore Capt. Meyer to his vessel, who immediately stood off for the British man of war, whom he informed of the particulars, and made off for the Havanna. The French brig was still in sight when captain Meyer was alongside the British man of war, and great hopes are entertained that she will be retaken.

KINGSTON, JAM. NOV. 27.

On Saturday the crew of the Insurgent privateer Libertador, were brought before the Sitting Magistrates. They consisted of a motley group of whites, Indians, mulattoes, sambos, and blacks, and some undefined grades produced from an intermixture with whites, Indians, browns, and blacks. They were all separately interrogated regarding their places of nativity, and for what period they had served on board the Libertador. Five whites, who stated themselves to be subjects of the United States of America, two Frenchmen born in Europe, and one Prussian, were discharged, and cautioned that they must endeavor to obtain early employment, and return when opportunity offered to their homes. The remainder of the crew it was deemed improper to set at large in this community, and they were accordingly committed to gaol, until the pleasure of his Grace the Governor could be ascertained on the subject, who has been pleased to say, in answer to a communication from the Magistrates, that he considers it desirable that these persons should quit the Island as speedily as possible; but, as none of them appear to be from St. Domingo, his Grace does not conceive it necessary that the expence of their detention should be incurred, unless there be amongst them characters deemed of a dangerous description, or they should evince a disposition to remain in the colony after they have been directed to quit it. They were accordingly examined separately on Thursday, and forty-two discharged, with an injunction that they must leave the Island in a reasonable time. One who, it was believed, from various circumstances, was from St. Domingo, was detained; but no positive proof of that fact.

Walter Dawes Chitty, captain of the Insurgent privateer, having made an affidavit, that Michael Carter, Joseph Swinburne, and Luis Auxbile were material on his behalf, on the charges for which he was to be brought to trial, they were taken before the Magistrates the same day, and informed of the same, and that they must be committed to gaol until the trial took place. They insisted that it was a very harsh measure, and protested strongly against it, particularly Carter, who said, that his motherless children would, in all probability, be starving, owing to his detention. The Magistrates informed them it was an act of necessity, and that every care would be taken to provide them with wood, &c. A commitment was thereupon made out to the Deputy Marshal to receive them into custody, and detain them to give evidence on the trial of Mr. Chitty.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Norfolk Herald, dated "Gibraltar, Oct. 31, 1819.

"We heard of the death of Perry the 24th, by a Trinidad newspaper, when the very few of us (Americans) here adopted the following, in addition to the honors paid to his memory by the squadron and private vessels of the U. States in the harbor, who wore their colors half mast during the day. Besides which, Commodore Stewart, in General Orders, requested all Officers to wear crape for one month.

"The new Minister from Spain, General Vives, is on his way to Madrid to learn his lesson. He is performing quarantine first, and after an hundred other ceremonies just as necessary, he *may be ready by next August*, to set out for the United States.

"Many Generals and other officers are named to go to Mexico."

SORE THROAT.

At this season of the year, when many people are afflicted with that dangerous and distressing complaint, a sore throat, the following Receipt for its cure is said to be very useful:—Take a glass of olive oil, half a glass of spirits of turpentine, mix them together, and rub the throat externally, wearing flannel round it at the same time. It proves most effectual, when applied early. Sweet oil will answer equally as well.

Steam Ploughing!—Mr. Playfair in his curious memoir of J. Watt, Esq. says, that the power of steam may be employed to the ploughing of land; and we believe, that there are at this time projects in embryo for that very purpose.—*Lon. pa.*

SUMMARY.

General Peter B. Porter one of the Commissioners under the British Treaty, for ascertaining the Northern Boundary, is at present on a visit to the seat of government.

Advices from Manilla, to June 14, (received in Calcutta) mention that two thirds of their crop of sugar had been destroyed by locusts. Government had sent for several thousand of the Martin Bird, in hopes of destroying them.

The Cholera Morbus was very prevalent among the Natives of India, at the last dates: and the British troops had suffered considerably by sickness.

The President's Message was published at the Havanna, with the exception of all that related to Spain!

The inhabitants of Calcutta have voted to erect a statue in that city, to the memory of the late Warren Hastings.

By an official statement of the Manufacturing Establishments of Pittsburg, and its vicinity, it appears that during the last four years, a decrease of more than two thirds, has actually taken place.

In the Ken. Legislature, Mr. *Daniel* has obtained leave to bring in a bill to declare void all sales under executions in favor of the *President, Directors and Company of the United States Bank*, and to make it a penitentiary offence to purchase at such sales.

The Hon. Wm. W. Van Ness of N. York, has commenced a prosecution against the Editors of "*The American*," for certain libelous publications in their paper.

The name of the First Teller of the United States Branch Bank who has been duped into a breach of trust, is James C. Allen, and not William C. Allen, as stated in part of our last impression.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Married,

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Doct. Strong, Mr. WILLARD DANIELSON, of Killingly, to Miss MARY P. HOATH, of Norwich.

At Hemsted, L. I. the Rev. WILLIAM H. HEART, to Miss LYDIA H. MOORE.

Who ever heard the like before?
She's got two Hearts and he's got Moore.

In Stratford, by the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, Mr. SIDNEY BABCOCK, of the firm of J. Babcock, & Son, Booksellers, New-Haven, to Miss SUSAN THOMPSON, of the former place, daughter of J. Thompson, Esq.

Died,

In this town, on the 3d instant, Mr. SIMON EDGERTON, aged 66 years.

At Preston, Mrs. MARY CRARY, relict of the late Oliver Crary, Esq. in the 81st year of her age.

At Lebanon, (Ken.) on the 28th Dec. a Peddler, by the name of JOSEPH HYDE, who said he belonged to Franklin, in this state.

At North-Haven, on the 3d inst. the Rev. Doct. BENJAMIN TRUMBULL, aged 84, the venerable author of the History of Connecticut.

For Sale,

BY the subscribers, at the chaise shop formerly improved by *Eliphalet Baldwin, Jr.* deceased,

One leather top Chaise.
One canvass do. do.
One cotton do. do.
One do. do. Sulkey.
Two second hand Chaise.
One new Waggon.
One second hand Windsor Chair.
One set of Blacksmith's Tools.

All of which will be sold low for cash or a short credit, by

CHARLES THOMAS, & Co.
Norwich, Feb. 9, 1820. tf-14—

Notice.

THE creditors of *Mr. John Scholfield*, Jr. whose claims have been allowed by Commissioners, are requested to call on *George Perkins* and receive their dividends.

Norwich, Feb. 9, 1820. 14—

Wanted,

A GOOD *Master and Mistress* for a colored girl of fifteen years of age.—She is healthy and robust, and will be placed out for three years.

Enquire at the Courier Office.
Chelsea-Landing, Feb. 9, 1820. 14—

For Sale or Re

A SMALL FA

CONTAINING about forty-t[illegible] with a *Dwelling-House, Barn, Cooper's Shop*, and good *Saw-Mill* thereon standing, situated in the town of Lisbon, about ¾ths of a mile from the Rev. Mr. *Nelson's* Meeting-House. For terms apply to Mr. TYLER BROWN, Lisbon, or

U. TRACY, *Norwich.*

Feb. 9, 1820. 14—

NOTICE TO THE ENTERPRISING.

For Sale,

A FARM,

LYING in the town of Lisbon, containing about 120 acres, well proportioned for *mowing, pasturing and wood-land*, with a good *orchard* thereon, with a *House, Barn*, &c. Said Farm is lying about three miles from Norwich Court-House, it is within about half a mile of two Grist-Mills and a Saw-Mill.

☞ If said Farm is not sold previous to the first of March, it will then be to let.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living near the premises.

JOSEPH PERKINS.

Feb. 7, 1820. 14—

THE Proprietors of the common and undivided lands, of the ancient town of Norwich, consisting of the present town of Norwich, Bozrah, Franklin, Lisbon, and part of the towns of Preston and Montville, are hereby notified that a meeting of the said Proprietors will be holden at the House of *Mr. Amasa Hyde*, in the town of Franklin, on the first day of March next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, to adopt measures to make distribution and disposition of what land yet remains belonging to said proprietors, and to do any other business fairly offered and proper to be done at said meeting.

NATHANIEL SHIPMAN,
BARNABAS HUNTINGTON,
NEHEMIAH WATERMAN,
JOHN HYDE,
ELI HARTSHORN,
EBENEZER HARTSHORN,
ZEBADIAH HYDE,
} *Committee.*

Norwich, Feb. 2, 1820. 14—

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, Commissioners to receive, examine, adjust and settle the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Mr. JENKS MASON*, late of Canterbury, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 1st day of February instant, are allowed the creditors to exhibit their claims, properly attested, and that we shall attend on the business of our appointment, at the dwelling-house of *Reuben Scott*, inn-holder, in Plainfield, on the first Monday of April and the first Monday of July next, at one o'clock on each of said days.

JOHN DUNLAP,
ALEXANDER DORRANCE, } *Com'n.*

Plainfield, Feb. 1, 1820. 14—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 7th day of Feb. A. D. 1820—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Mr. ABNER LADD,

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mrs. Sally Ladd and Mr. Gurdon Ladd*, the Administrators upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law—they giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Franklin.

Attest, BUSSEL LATHROP, Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

SALLY LADD,
GURDON LADD, } *Adm'rs.*

Franklin, Feb. 7, 1820. 14—

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, Jan. 4th, A. D. 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. WALTER PALMER,

late of said Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *Nancy and Henry Palmer*, Executors, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

14 *Attest. JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

LOST,

ON or about the ninth day of Oct. 1819, between Windham and Trading Cove Brook, so called, in Norwich,—a London Brown SURTOUT. Whoever will leave the same with *Joseph Russell Willoughby*, at his Inn, in Norwich, or give information where said Surtout may be had shall be handsomely rewarded by

DANIEL P. STANTON, Jr.

Feb. 8, 1820. 14—

BRICK,

CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale at the *Brick-Yard* of the subscriber in Preston. JOHN BREWSTER.

Feb. 9. 14—

Lamp Oil.

FALL and Winter strained OIL, for sale by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Feb. 7, 1820. 14—

POETRY.

From the New-York Evening Post.

LINES, INSCRIBED TO

WILLIAM WILSHIRE, Esq.

HEAVEN'S noblest attribute! a richer gem
Than ever deck'd the monarch's diadem,
Art thou, sweet Mercy! yet, alas! how rare,
Amid this world of crime, thy triumphs are!
How dimly burns thy pure ethereal fire!
How seldom does its warmth the clay-wrapt heart inspire.

Yet, now and then, upon the path of time,
It blazes forth with dazzling ray sublime;
Sheds o'er this vale of tears its heaven-lit flame,
And throws a halo round the human name.

See on the desert's verge, those wasted forms,
Which life's expiring spark but feebly warms;
Worn down by pain, toil, famine, wretchedness,
And clad in squalid Misery's abject dress;
And mark the hectic flush, the broken sigh,
And the wild glance that lights each sunken eye;
The thrilling pulse of hope—the withering fear
That checks the quick throb in its full career—
The eager, half-form'd question, and the start,
As if the accents shook the bursting heart—
'Oh! Heavens! and will he come, and shall we be
Restored once more to life, and liberty?
Or must we in our galling bonds remain?"—
But, hush!—Hark!—Lo, a horseman on the plain!
'Tis he! he comes, he pities, succors, saves
The captives from their chains, the dying from their graves.

Thine, Wilshire, was the deed; and oh! to thee
Is due the tribute of the brave and free!—
Noble, and generous! round thy brow shall twine
A fairer wreath, a laurel more divine,
Than that which o'er the blood-stain'd hero wore!
Or Science' sons in proudest moment wore.
And when the sculptur'd bust, the burnish'd urn,
The victor's trophies shall to dust return:
When gone are all that wealth and power bestow;
Thy fame, undimmed, shall shine—thy worth shall brighter glow. N.

THE BOY AND THE BAKER.

ONCE, when monopoly had made
As bad as now the *eating trade*,
A boy went to a baker's shop,
His gnawing appetite to stop:
A loaf for *four cents* there demanded,
And down a *tiny* loaf was handed.

The boy survey'd it round and round,
With many a shrug and look profound:
At length—"Why, master," said the wight,
"This loaf is very, very *light*!"

The baker, his complaint to parry,
Replied, with look, most archly dry,
While quick conceit sat squinting on his eye—
"Light, boy? then you're the *less to carry*!"

The boy grinn'd plaudits to his joke,
And on the counter laid down rhino,
With mein, that all but plainly spoke—
"With you I'll soon be even, I know."

Then took his loaf and went his way;
But soon the baker bawl'd him back—
"You've laid me down but *three cents*, Jack:
And *four cents* was the loaf's amount;
How's this, you cheating rascal, hey?"—
"Sir," says the boy, "you've *less to count*!"

Babington on Education.

A PRACTICAL view of Christian Education in its earliest stages, by T. Babington Esq. Member of the British Parliament. Price 75 cts.

FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store,
Shetucket-Street.

Feb. 1. 13—

Wanted to Purchase,

CORN, Rye, Oats, Hay and dry Walnut Wood, to be delivered at the *Nail Manufactory.*

FOR SALE,

A consignment of Chaise, Waggon and Cart Wheel Boxes, of various sizes, English Blistered Steel of the very best quality, Liverpool Coal, and Nova Scotia Grindstones.—Also Cut Nails and Brads as usual.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Jan. 5. 9—

Domestic Goods.

WANTED, a few thousand yards Sheetings and Shirtings, of Domestic Manufacture, in exchange for Books and Stationary.

R. HUBBARD.

Feb. 1. 13—

One Cent Reward

AND NO CHARGES PAID.

ABSCONDED from the service of the subscriber, on the night of the 26th instant,

LAVINA SEVARY,

an indented colored girl, about fifteen years of age. Whoever will return her shall receive one cent reward, and no charges paid. All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting her on my account.

B. LEE.

Norwich, Jan. 28, 1820. 13—

Daboll's Almanack, for 1820,

IN large or small quantities, for sale by R. HUBBARD.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

FOR SALE AT
B. ROBINSON'S *Book-Store, Chelsea.*

THATCHER'S Modern Practice, Thatcher's New Dispensatory, Naucrede's Orfila on Poisons, Cooper's Surgery, Hey's Surgery, Bell's Operative Surgery, Hamilton's Family Physician, White on Women, Desault's Surgery, Acum's Chemistry, John Bell's Surgery abridged by Smith, Dictionary of Practical Surgery by Samuel Cooper, with Notes by Dorsey, Brown's Elements of Medicine, Thomson on Inflammation, James Burn Midwifery, Thomass' Practice, Boyer on Bones, Pemberton's Treatise on Various Diseases of the Abdominal Viscera, (a work much liked) Wilson on Febrile Diseases, Bell's Anatomy, Quincy's Medical Lexicon, Curran's Materia Medica, Haller on the Arteries, Haller's Physiology, Benjamin Bell's Surgery, Denman's Midwifery, Burns on Inflammation, Hamilton's Midwifery, Bell on Wounds, Buchan's Domestic Medicine, Bell on the Veneral, Morbid Anatomy, Bell on Ulcers, Burns' Obsetrical Works Caldwell's Medical and Physical Memoirs, Home on Ulcers, Smellies' Tables, Bichat on the Membranes, Cleveland's Mineralogy and Geology, Akins' Mineralogy, Saunders on the Liver, Burns' Popular Directions, Burns on Abortion, Fyfies Anatomy, Bell's Dissections, Surgeon's Vade Mecum, Hayes on Consumption, Anatomist's Vade Mecum, Elliot's Medical Pocket Book, Cheynes' Essay on the Dropsy in the Brain, Wakefield's Botany, Bell's Engravings of the Arteries, Bell's Engravings of the Bones, Muscles and Joints, Hay on Puerpural Fever, Seaman on Fevers, Willan on the Skin, Boyer's Surgery, Corvisat on the Diseases of the Heart.

☞ The above Books will be sold by the large or small quantity, as low as can be obtained at New-Haven, Boston or elsewhere; any Book not on hand, will be obtained at short notice, and without any extra expense to the purchaser.

Jan. 4, 1820. 9—

MUSIC.

MUSICA Sacra, a collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces. Compiled at the request, and published under the patronage of the Oneida Musical Society. Price 1,25.

The Musical Reader, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score. To which are prefixed the Rudiments of Music. Compiled by one of the editors of the "Musica Sacra." Price $2.

Songs of the Temple, [illegible] collection of Sacred Music [illegible]

The Hartford Collection of Classical Church Music. By [illegible]. Price 1,25.

The Easy Instructor, or a new method of teaching Sacred Harmony. By William Little and William Smith.

A variety of Gamuts, with blank ruling

FOR SALE BY
R. HUBBARD,
Blue-Store Shetucket-Street.

⁂ Large discounts will be made to those who purchase by the quantity.

Nov. 1. 52—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 31st day of Jan. A. D. 1820—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Mr. JOSEPH SCOTT,

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Silas Scott*, the Administrator upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Franklin.

Attest. BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

SILAS SCOTT, *Administrator*

Franklin, Jan. 31, 1820. 13—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 28th day of Jan. A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Mr. WILLIAM TUCKER,

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Stephen Tucker*, the Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Griswold.

13 *Attest* BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

Notice.

WE the subscribers being by the Hon Superior Court, holden at Windham, in and for the county of Windham, appointed Commissioners to receive and adjust the claims against the estate of *Chester Maxwell*, of Lebanon, in said County, adjudged and decreed insolvent by said Court—and the said *Chester Maxwell* having complied with the law in such case made and provided, give notice that we will attend to the business of our Commission, at the office of *Henry Huntington*, Esq. in said Lebanon, on the first Mondays in March and April, and on the 4th Wednesday of July next, at 2 o'clock. P. M. in each of said days. All persons interested are to take notice thereof.

THADDEUS CLARK, } Com's.
HENRY HUNTINGTON, }

Lebanon, Jan. 21, 1820. 4w—13—

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar.*

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich. H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B. The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.

May 26. 29tf—

Anderson's COUGH DROPS.

THE great and increasing sales of ANDERSON'S Cough Drops, since they have been prepared by the subscriber and offered to the public, more fully than any other argument, prove their real value, and we boldly venture to assert that no medicine ever yet prepared for Coughs and Consumptions has gained so much credit, in so short a time, as this composition. If the attestations of persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for this Medicine, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Too often does prejudice by listening to some and adopting the opinions of others prevail; thereby preventing a trial of such Medicine as might afford relief, under the idea that no relief can be obtained. Scarcely a case occurs but may be relieved by the timely use of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, which have proved to be a cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

I, SAMUEL H. JONES, of Salisbury, do hereby certify that my wife has for more than five years been troubled with a violent Cough, difficulty of breathing, and loss of appetite, and almost entirely deprived of sleep; and having tried, as we supposed, every thing that might relieve her without receiving any benefit, I was induced to have her make trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and after using two bottles, her cough entirely left her—she enjoyed her former sleep, which she had not done for years, and was again restored to strength. I can with confidence say I believe these Drops to be the best Medicine in use, for Coughs, and Complaints of the Lungs.

SAMUEL H. JONES.

Salisbury, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or breast, and more or less, cough and weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low. I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops. And purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Each bottle contains two ounces, and frequently effects a cure.

☞ Be particular that each genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle;

And that each of the directions are signed in writing by JAMES MELLEN, no others are genuine.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *H. H. Schieffelin & Co* 193 Pearl Street, New-York; *Bartlett & Chase*, No. 13, Cornhill Boston; and by *Lorenzo Bull*, Hartford; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; and *Joseph C. Huntington*, Norwich.

Oct. 15, 1819. 49-6m—

Massachusetts SOLE LEATHER, FOR SALE.

(CHEAP FOR CASH)

At the Shoe-Store next door to Mr. J. W. Kinney's Store.

Dec. 8. 8—

☞ *FOR SALE,*

A FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated at the head of Trading-Cove, on the new Turnpike Road, containing about 120 acres, with a *Dwelling-House, Barn, Out Houses*, &c. thereon standing. Also, a *Grist-Mill* with two run of stones, and a *Saw-Mill*. Possession will be given on the 1st of April. The Farm House is in sight of the River Thames, and vessels are distinctly seen passing up and down the river. The buildings are in good repair, and in said house is a never failing well of water. If the above property is not sold by the first of April, it will then be rented.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
JAMES N. BROWN,
or WM. PEABODY.

Norwich, Jan. 12, 1820. tf–10—

☞ FOR SALE,

A FARM,

SITUATED in Lebanon, first society, about sixty rods south of the Brick Meeting-House, on the west side of the stage road leading from Norwich to Hartford.—It contains between 120 and 150 Acres,—well proportioned for different branches of agriculture, *well Wooded and Watered*—a large two story *Dwelling-House, two Barns* and other out houses—and for convenience of public religious worship, schooling, mills, markets, and excellence and variety of soil, is exceeded by few Farms in New-England.

SOLOMON WILLIAMS.

Lebanon, Nov. 12, 1819. 2—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Leffingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors.

Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26eamtf—

☞ *NOTICE* ☜

FOR SALE,

ON accommodating terms, the HOUSE and STORE occupied by the subscriber, together with his Stock in trade, at reduced prices, in large or small quantities as best suits the purchaser. If not disposed of at private sale previous to the 10th February next, at 10, A. M. at that time, without reserve, the building with the remaining contents, will be sold to the highest bidder.

As the subscriber is about to leave the state, all persons who are indebted to him, either by book or note, can save cost by settling the same previous to the 10th February next, without exception—and all who have demands will please call and receive their pay.

CALVIN TYLER

Jan. 12, 1820. 10—

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened

A House of Entertainment

at his old stand, a few rods west of the Meeting-House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage, and every favor duly acknowledged by

ELEAZER MATHER.

Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1819. 8—

New Cabinet WARE-HOUSE.

LEVI JONES & FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL,

WOULD inform their friends and the public that they have commenced the *Cabinet Making Business*, in all its various branches, under the firm of

Jones & Bushnell,

at the Brick Store one door east of *Hazen's Hotel*, near the Wharf Bridge, where they intend to make and keep constantly on hand *Furniture* of every description, and of the newest fashions.

SIDEBOARDS,
SOFAS,
SECRETARIES,
BUREAUS, &c.

Those who may favor them with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, *of the best materials*, and with dispatch.

Norwich, Oct. 20, 1819. 50—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1819. 7—

FOR SALE.

FOUR hundred casks North-Stonington

LIME,

fresh from the Kiln, *very cheap.*

The subscriber has recently erected a Kiln for burning Lime, in North-Stonington, about seven miles distant from Norwich. The Lime has been examined by good judges, and proved to be very excellent—remarkably strong and very free from grit and sand. The N. Stonington lime casks are a size larger than the Providence, and are offered for sale at the store of WM. BELCHER, Esq. Norwich-Landing, at 14s. per cask, one dollar less than the Providence.—Farmers will find this Lime a very cheap manure. In England, where agricultural improvement has advanced perhaps as near perfection as in any country, Lime is considered a very important manure, and is used in very great quantities—Perhaps the greatest effect is produced when mixed with coarse manure. The coarsest kind of manure may be prepared in a very short time for any crop whatever.

Orders addressed to WM BELCHER, Esq. Norwich, agent of the subscriber, or to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention. JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, Aug. 10, 1819. 40-4w

WANTED,

100 cords of Wood,

50 cords to be delivered at the Kiln by the 1st of October next.

Oil Cake, Stone Lime, &c.

JOSEPH H. STRONG,

HAS on hand, some Oil Cake and Flax-Seed Oil, which he will dispose of at a reduced price.—Also, a few casks best Stone Lime, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

Norwich, Aug. 17, 1819. 41—

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a supply of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which will be sold very low for cash.

Likewise for sale,

One hundred cords oak, walnut, and split WOOD for stoves.

To Let,

A convenient HOUSE, for a small family.

Those indebted to him are requested to call and close their accounts.

WM. ROGERS.

Dec. 21. 7—

Rum, &c.

4 hhds. 3d proof Antigua RUM,
2 boxes SUGAR,
4 boxes best Spanish SEGARS,

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Who wishes to purchase, 50 to 100 bushels good white BEANS.

Jan. 4, 1820. 9—

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.

JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Nov. 9, 1819. 1—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST

COLD SPRING GIN,

FOR SALE,

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS. BREED.

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

Wm. Rogers,

HAS FOR SALE,

190 lbs. Russia FEATHERS.
SHAD, and SWORD-FISH by the bl. or lb.—A HOUSE, to sell or let, that will accommodate two small families.

Dec. 29. 8—

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

FOR SALE BY
HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, June 22. 35—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 18 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

WHEREAS my wife *Molly* has left my bed and board and refuses to return, all persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

WHEELER GALLOP.

Norwich, Jan. 28, 1820. 13—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1820. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV. No. 15.]

Norwich, Nov. 9, 1819.

NEW GOODS,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
Wholesale and Retail.

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a large assortment of *fresh imported*

DRY GOODS,

which they will sell uncommonly cheap for ready cash. Among them are

100 pieces Bombazetts, of all colors, fashionable, and various qualities, from 1s6 per yard upwards.
Superfine, middling & low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Coatings, Flannels, Baizes, &c.
Rose Blankets from 7 to 11-4 large.
3¼ point ditto.
Pelesse Cloths. Salisbury Flannels.
Superfine Toilinett, Swansdown and Merseilles Vesting.
Superfine steam loom and Irish Cotton Shirtings.
Canton and Italian Crapes.
Cassimere Shawls.
Merino and Imitation ditto.
Worsted and Cotton Hosiery.
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick. Cotton do.
40 pieces Florence and Levantine Silks.
India black Sinchews and Lustrings.
Calicoes, Ginghams and Cambricks.
Dimoties, Diapers, Stockinets, Rattinetts.
100 pieces Domestic Brown Shirtings.
Merino, Plush and Velvet Trimmings.
Best English Ingrain and Brussells CARPETING, at the lowest N. York prices.

ALSO,

200 pair Ladies' Shoes,

(manufactured in New-York) of the first quality and latest fashion.

Persons who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call on

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

Roger Huntington, & Co.

HAVE for sale, (at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, domestic manufactures, or approved credit) an extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PAINTS,
DYE STUFFS,
IRON, STEEL,
MILITARY GOODS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
LOOKING GLASSES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, GLASS and CHINA } WARES.

— ALSO —

4 Hhds. West-India RUM, by the Cask.
9 Pierces T. I. SALT, do.
Boxes of black and colored Lustring RIBBONS, & GARNITURES by the box or piece.

Feb. 2, 1820. 2w-13—

NEW GOODS.

THE *Boxrah Manufacturing Company* have just received a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
CROCKERY WARE,
PAINTS, and
DRUGS and MEDICINES.

They have constantly on hand a supply of excellent yarn to put out to weavers.—Those who have had pieces to weave more than 30 days, are particularly requested to return them as soon as possible.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

Boxrahville, Dec. 10, 1819.

N. B.—Wanted a steady Man during the Winter to attend to the common business of a Farm, and occasionally to do chores.—Apply to the Agent of the Factory. 6—

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
For a small advance for cash,

LOAF, Lump, white and brown Havanna, & double boiled India SUGARS.
Hyson Skin, Souchong, Bohea, and Young Hyson TEAS.
Java and West-India COFFEE.
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Dry Lisbon, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, Malaga, & Colmenar WINES.
Old Cognac, Spanish, and Cider Brandy.
Holland and Country GIN.
Old Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM
Clove, Orange, Lemon, Cinnamon, Peppermint, Anniseed, Noyeau and CORDIALS.
Raisins, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Cayenne Pepper, Old Metheglin, Pepper Sauce, Roll Brimstone, Chocolate, Spermaceti and Tallow Candles, Lamp Oil, Codfish, Snuff, Tobacco, Segars, Molasses, Brushes, Demijohns, Hard, Hollow, and Crockery Ware, Logwood, Fustic, Nicaragua and Redwood, Alum, Copperas, &c. &c.

JOHN LATHROP.

Dec. 1 4—

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

of a genuine quality, which will be sold very cheap for good pay.

Also,

6 hhds. first quality MOLASSES,
100 bushels Isle of May and Lisbon SALT,
800 lbs. SOLE LEATHER,
A constant supply of warranted FLOUR.

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, Dec 29, 1819. 8—

Rum, Sugar, etc.

4 Hhds. 3d proof St. Croix and Antigua RUM.
4 Bbls. Havanna Brown SUGAR.
8 do. do. White do.
10 Boxes RAISINS—very cheap.
100 lbs. CASSIA.
2 Chests Hyson Skin TEA.
2 do. Young Hyson do.
Imperial, Gun-powder, and Hyson do.
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Colmanar, Sherry, and Malaga WINES.
London PORTER in Bottles.
SNUFF by the Bladder, Lump SUGAR, LAMP OIL, &c. &c. for sale by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Who has just received an additional supply of Wilson's highly useful Franklin Parlor, and Cooking STOVES.

Dec. 27, 1819. 8—

Wine and Fruit.

10 Casks pure Malaga Wine, first quality.
15 Casks Raisins.
30 Boxes do.

Just imported in the Brig Eunice from Malaga, and for sale cheap for Cash by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Dec. 8. 5—

Rum, &c.

4 hhds. 3d proof Antigua RUM,
2 boxes SUGAR,
4 boxes best Spanish SEGARS,

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Who wishes to purchase, 50 to 100 bushels good white BEANS.

Jan. 4, 1820. 9—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST

COLD SPRING GIN,

FOR SALE,

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS. BREED.

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

Butter and Oil.

600 lbs. superior quality BUTTER.
Pure Winter strained Sperm OIL.
Just received and for sale by

CALVIN TYLER.

Feb. 2, 1820. 13—

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a supply of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which will be sold very low for cash.

Likewise for sale.

One hundred cords oak, walnut, and split WOOD for stoves.

To Let.

A convenient HOUSE, for a small family.

Those indebted to him are requested to call and close their accounts.

WM. ROGERS.

Dec. 21. 7—

North-Stonington Lime.

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JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Nov. 9, 1819. 1—

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Dec. 29. 8—

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

FOR SALE AT
HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, June 22. 33—

THREE BALES
Good Upland Cotton,
FOR SALE BY
JOS. BREED.

Jan. 19. 11—

WILLIAM ROGERS,

HAS just received, best Winter strained Oil, to sell by the Barrel or retail.
BRANDY, by Bbl. or retail.
Stout Men's and Women's SHOES, cheap.
COTTON SHIRTING, &c. &c.

Jan. 23, 1820. 12—

TRUMBULL'S POETICAL WORKS.

☞ *Subscriptions are received at R. Hubbard's Book-Store for the Poetical Works of John Trumbull, L. L. D. consisting of M'Fingal, the Progress of Dullness, revised and corrected, and several smaller pieces before published: Also, many pieces never yet published, and an original Memoir of the author.*

☞ *The work will be published in two octavo vols. of about 520 pages, on a superior vellum paper, and with a new and elegant pica type.*

☞ *It will contain a portrait of the author, and four superior copperplate illustrations, from original designs.* *Feb. 1.*

MEDICAL BOOKS.

FOR SALE AT
T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store, Chelsea.

THATCHER'S Modern Practice, Thatcher's New Dispensatory, Nancrede's Orfila on Poisons, Cooper's Surgery, Hey's Surgery, Bell's Operative Surgery, Hamilton's Family Physician, White on Women, Desault's Surgery, Acum's Chemistry, John Bell's Surgery abridged by Smith, Dictionary of Practical Surgery by Samuel Cooper, with Notes by Dorsey, Brown's Elements of Medicine, Thomson on Inflammation, James Burn Midwifery, Thomas' Practice, Boyer on Bones, Pemberton's Treatise on Various Diseases of the Abdominal Viscera, (a work much liked) Wilson on Febrile Diseases, Bell's Anatomy, Quincy's Medical Lexicon, Curran's Materia Medica, Haller on the Arteries, Hoffer's Physiology, Benjamin Bell's Surgery, Denman's Midwifery, Burns on Inflammation, Hamilton's Midwifery, Bell on Wounds, Buchan's Domestic Medicine, Bell on the Venereal, Morbid Anatomy, Bell on Ulcers, Burns' Obstetrical Works, Caldwell's Medical and Physical Memoirs, Home on Ulcers, Smellies' Tables, Bichat on the Membranes, Cleveland's Mineralogy and Geology, Akins' Mineralogy, Saunders on the Liver, Burns' Popular Directions, Burns on Abortion, Fyffes Anatomy, Bell's Dissections, Surgeon's Vade Mecum, Hayes on Consumption, Anatomist's Vade Mecum, Elliot's Medical Pocket Book, Cheynes' Essay on the Dropsy in the Brain, Wakefield's Botany, Bell's Engravings of the Arteries, Bell's Engravings of the Bones, Muscles and Joints, Hay on Puerpural Fever, Senac on Fevers, Willan on the Skin, Boyer's Surgery, Corvisart on the Diseases of the Heart.

☞ The above Books will be sold by the large or small quantity, as low as can be obtained at New-Haven, Boston or elsewhere; any Book not on hand, will be obtained at short notice, and without any extra expense to the purchaser.

Jan. 4, 1820. 9—

For Sale,

BY the subscribers, at the chaise shop formerly improved by *Eliphalet Baldwin, Jr.* deceased,

One leather top Chaise.
One canvass do. do.
One cotton do. do.
One do. do. Sulker.
Two second hand Chaise.
One new Waggon.
One second hand Windsor Chair.
One set of Blacksmith's Tools.

All of which will be sold low for cash or a short credit, by

CHARLES THOMAS, & Co.

Norwich, Feb. 9, 1820. tf-14—

Wanted to Purchase,

CORN, Rye, Oats, Hay and dry Walnut Wood, to be delivered at the *Nail Manufactory.*

FOR SALE,

A consignment of Chaise, Waggon and Cart Wheel Boxes, of various sizes, English Blistered Steel of the very best quality, Liverpool Coal, and Nova Scotia Grindstones—Also Cut Nails and Brads as usual.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Jan. 5. 9—

THE SUBSCRIBER
WILL PAY CASH FOR

Herds Grass and Clover SEED.

JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, Feb. 2, 1820. 13—

Massachusetts SOLE LEATHER,
FOR SALE,
(CHEAP FOR CASH)
At the Shoe-Store next door to Mr. J. W. Kinney's Store.

Dec. 8. 5—

Wanted,

A GOOD *Master and Mistress* for a colored girl of fifteen years of age.—She is healthy and robust, and will be placed out for three years.

Enquire at the Courier Office, Chelsea-Landing, Feb. 9, 1820. 14—

Notice.

THE creditors of *Mr. John Schofield, Jr.* whose claims have been allowed by Commissioners, are requested to call on *George Perkins* and receive their dividends.

Norwich, Feb. 9, 1820. 14—

INDIANS.

FROM THE NEW-YORK ADVOCATE.

CONGRESS at their last session appropriated $10,000 annually to promote the civilization of the Indians, and the Secretary of War has reported on the subject, from which it appears, that no part of that sum has yet been expended, the President having been at some pains to inquire how the appropriation could be so expended, as to produce the greatest benefits; and it has been deemed prudent to co-operate with societies and individuals already employed on the subject, rather than distribute that sum promiscuously and inefficiently. This was a wise determination, because that sum may be so appropriated under the auspices of zealous societies, as to produce great advantages. It is certainly better to civilize the Indians than to fight them, and is infinitely the cheapest and most humane mode of breaking down that ferocious disposition and uncontrolled liberty—the effects of which, we have felt and will still continue to feel. We owe much to the Indians. They were the original lords of our soil, and on the spots where the smoke of their wigwams ascended, are now to be seen splendid cities and flourishing villages: the superior arts and devices of white men, and not their superior bravery, gradually drove the Indians from their possessions, and for upwards of a century they have been fighting and retreating, until they have abandoned a vast and fruitful territory and penetrated far into the wilderness. The United States have extinguished their titles by treaty, have endeavored to secure their friendship by presents; still ancient animosities would prevail, where their feelings have been aroused by designing persons. We have suffered much from them on our borders, and they have suffered, in return, much from us. Our increase of population and resources have given us such manifest advantages, that the Indians may trouble us occasionally, but never effectually inundate or drive us from our possessions. It is then time to proclaim an armistice—to pursue the Indians no more with fire and sword, but with mild persuasion, and with the wholesome and beneficial doctrines of religion:—they should be brought from the wilderness to cultivated fields; their bows and arrows should be laid aside for the plough and spade; their council fires be abandoned, and their rude huts deserted, for the village church and the rustic school-house. This course, in time, will soften their condition and ameliorate their habits; they will lose their ancient ferocity, without subduing their courage; and by mildness, toleration and good faith, they may, in time, unite the meekness of the lamb with the boldness of the lion, and from being hunted and despised, they may become statesmen and legislators.

We owe the recompence of civilization to the Indians, and if proper means are adopted, they will accept the olive branch. The wild burst of Indian eloquence has been much admired, but they have not received full credit for the sound sense and prudence which they possess.

A deputation of Indians, of the six nations, residing in this State, presented a memorial to the last Legislature, respecting their lands, and it was with no small degree of admiration that we listened to the detail before the committee, made by one of their *women*, a handsome portly squaw, with a clear olive complexion and Grecian features—she wore a man's hat, bound with a silver band, and ornamented with a profusion of colored feathers, from which her long black and coarse hair hung in abundance. She explained the nature of their claims, the difficulties to be overcome, and their rights by treaty, with singular address, and replied to several important and trying questions asked by the committee, with great skill and ingenuity, while the warriors, with grave looks, nodded assent to all that she advanced.

How much superior appeared to me the religion and ideas of Indians to those possessed by Mussulmen, who are instructed to believe that women have no souls;—and had this woman lived in ancient times, with her shrewdness, talents and address, she might have taken rank of the Empress Julia, the mother of Alexander Severus, who established a senate of women, and made his mother the presiding chief—or in modern periods, she would have been considered equal to Elizabeth or Catherine. The Choctaws have appropriated $2000 per annum from their annuity for the establishment of schools, and Mr. Calhoun very justly observes, that it is impossible for them to "exist as an independent community in the midst of civilized society." They must be blended and amalgamated with our citizens generally, and an approved system must be adopted and enforced for their civilization.

Extract from the Secretary's Report.

While many of the Indian tribes have acquired only the vices with which a savage people usually become tainted, by their intercourse with those who are civilized, others appear to be making gradual advances to industry and civilization. Among the latter description may be placed the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and perhaps the Creeks, most of the remnants of the Six Nations, in the State of New-York, the Wyandots, Senecas, and Shawanese, at Upper Sandusky and Wapakonetta. The Cherokees exhibit a more favorable appearance than any other tribe of Indians. There are already established two flourishing schools among them.—One at Brainerd, under the superintendence of the American Board for Foreign Missions, at which there are at present about one hundred youths, of both sexes.—The institution is on the Lancasterian plan, and is in a flourishing condition. Besides reading, writing and arithmetic, the boys are taught agriculture, and the ordinary mechanic arts, and the girls sewing, knitting and weaving. At Spring Place, in the same nation, there is a school on a more limited scale, under the superintendence of the United Brethren, or Moravians.

Two other schools are projected in the same nation, one by the American and the other by the Baptist Board for Foreign Missions; and arrangements are making to establish two other schools among that portion of the Cherokee Nation which reside on the Arkansaw. The Choctaws and Chickasaws have recently evinced a strong desire to have schools established among them, and measures have been taken by the American Board for Foreign Missions for that purpose. A part of the former nation have appropriated two thousand dollars annually, out of their annuity, for seventeen years, as a school fund. A part of the Six Nations, in New York, have of late made considerable improvements; and the Wyandots, Senecas, Shawanese, at Upper Sandusky and Wapakonetta, have, under the superintendence of the Society of Friends, made considerable advances in civilization.

Although partial advances may be made, under the present system, to civilize the Indians, I am of an opinion that, until there is a radical change in the system, any efforts which may be made must fall short of complete success.—They must be brought gradually under our authority and laws, or they will insensibly waste away in vice and misery.

From Calcutta Papers received at Boston.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE.

An article dated Porebunder, June 17, gives the particulars of an Earthquake, experienced in that town and port the day previous. The weather was close and sultry, the thermometer at 86 with scarcely a breath of air. At about 7 o'clock in the evening, a distant sound was heard in the west, like that of a cannonade at sea. In a moment a stone parapet was observed to be bending in and out with a quick wave like motion, and a vibration of about a foot, to the distance of 50 yards in length, with a hissing cracking noise. Two gentlemen who were within a few feet of the wall, thinking it impossible for the works to stand, the wall being 17 feet high, immediately fled for safety. The motion they experienced in their flight was something similar to running along an elevated and elastic plank, the ends alone of which are supported. They fled to the nearest rampart, which was ten feet thick and twenty-two in height, and yet it waved to and fro like the sea. On reaching a spot of comparative safety, their attention was directed to a cloud of black dust arising at 300 yards distance, from the sea face of the fort. This shock being over, curiosity prompted an approach, when it was found to proceed from the fall of nine Towers, 30 and 40 feet high, leaving twenty-one breaches of forty and six yards wide. Very few houses throughout the city, but received injury: some had fallen and blocked up the streets. The earth opened, and water issued from the cavities, which ran over an extensive plain fourteen miles distant. The atmosphere was strongly impregnated with sulphur. The same day between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. there were several other shocks, which brought down some old houses, and caused the tenants to seek the open air.

June 18.—The writer states, that on the 17th while riding on the borders of a lake, in company, they were alarmed by a strong smell of sulphur and an appearance of smoke resting on the still waters; on the opposite side of the lake, in a range of sand hills they observed, as they judged, a thick flame three feet high, issuing from the earth—they were inclined to believe it was a flame which they saw, as at a distance of 40 miles, the earth opened, and a flame issued from the cavity. The next day, on visiting the sand hills, found the shrubbery scorched and divested of its vegetation.

Intelligence from Bhooj dated the 23d of June, in speaking of the effects of the earthquake, states that the loss of lives has not been correctly ascertained—bodies continue to be dug out of the ruins—almost a thousand had been found—*seven thousand houses had been overturned*, and a few in the city left uninjured. The city of Kutch had suffered pretty equally in regard to loss of houses, though the lives lost were not equal to those in Bhooj. In Mandavie, 116; and in Luckport, 150 persons were lost.

A number of phenomena occurred. The Run and Dhun, on the north of Kutch, between the province and the isolated district of Kawra, which was quite dry, was suddenly filled with a sheet of water, its breadth about 6 miles, depth 8 feet. In a few hours the water subsided to half the quantity—horsemen who crossed the tract the next day, describe a number of cones of soft sand elevated above the water, the tops of which were bubbling with air and water when they passed.

At Camp Bhooj, not less than 50 shocks had been felt since it commenced. The Bramins and Faquirs had endeavored to turn their disasters to their advantage by playing on the prejudices of the inhabitants. They had proclaimed the earth was to disappear on a certain day. A Faquir had entered the camp and told the Sepoys that they would all go down with the earth during that month—several believed him, and the disturbance became so great, he was turned out of the camp. On examining his wallet it was found to contain a supply of food sufficient to carry him a long journey after he became engulphed.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

BLACK SEA.

One of the most important commercial books ever published in this country, is Dearborn on the Commerce of the Black Sea—and what particularly enhances its value, it is devoted to a commerce which we do not possess, but which is attainable: it consequently has the merit of pointing out, in the most clab-

state and satisfactory manner, new channels of intercourse, new employment for our tonnage and seamen, and new sources of enterprise and profit. The work not only should be in possession of every merchant, but should awaken the attention of government in a more particular manner, and lead to the appointment of an agent capable of negociating with the Porte for the commerce of that Sea. That this commerce has occupied the attention of government we have no doubt—that means have been adopted to ascertain the disposition of the Turkish cabinet, in relation to it we are also apprized of; and nothing but a spirit of rigid economy and retrenchment has prevented the appointment of a suitable minister to the Grand Seignor. But economy is one thing, and necessity is another. For the protection of our frontier—for the acquirement of the fur trade—for the knowledge of our territory, the Yellow Stone expedition has been organized at a very heavy expence. It may produce the most valuable results, in consequence of which it is approved. But, if the internal commerce and resources of our country are necessary objects of attention, our foreign commerce demands equal paternal care; and the amount paid into the coffers of the nation, for import duties, gives to the merchant a claim on government to open fresh channels of intercourse, wherever they may present themselves. It is clear, that the expense only of a mission to Constantinople, prevents the government from sending one; and this expense has been too highly estimated. We are persuaded, from some knowledge of these things, that a treaty could be negociated with the Porte, giving us the free commerce of the Black Sea; and that the expense, including necessary presents to ministers and officers of state, would fall short of one hundred thousand dollars. Let the expense, therefore, be put on the ground of a project, offering an ample remuneration. There is the best reason to believe, that the commerce of the Black Sea can as easily and as cheaply be acquired by us, as by Sweden and Denmark. Within the last year, the crops in Italy and France having turned out more favorably than at former periods, the importation of grain from Odessa has decreased; notwithstanding which, we are persuaded that the aggregate number of vessels which passed the Dardanelles into the Black Sea, for 1819, will not fall short of one thousand—among which not one American flag is to be found. Here then is a loss of great importance to our commerce, but particularly to our seamen and tonnage, the constant and profitable employment of which is an object of great consideration. Let us suppose, that merchandize imported from Odessa, and other places in the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azoph, will not come to a profitable market, if imported in the United States; still by acquiring the free navigation of the Black Sea, we secure a great portion of the carrying trade, for although Genoese, French and Italian vessels may navigate cheaper than Americans still it is known that an American vessel will make three voyages from an Italian port to the Black Sea, while others could only complete two—and while the skill and enterprise of American seamen, and the superior sailing of American vessels will push through those difficult passes, and triumph over conflicting currents;—the Genoese and Italians crawl along the coast of Greece, and shelter themselves from every storm among the islands in the Archipelago. Our vessels will always have the preference, if we have the trade open to us; and we think the present moment, when peace generally prevails, auspicious to make the attempt, and hope that it may be authorized during the present session.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, DEC. 8.

YESTERDAY, in the *Chamber of Deputies* the President proceeded to draw by lot the names of the members to compose the nine bureaux, (Standing Committees) when after a short time he drew the name of M. GREGOIRE.* A great tumult ensued: Many of the members called out "adjourn," "adjourn"—Others, "He has not taken the oaths;" and others, "No regicide, no regicide." At length it was voted, by a large majority that his name should be erased from the bulletin (Journal.) Those who opposed the motion did not exceed 50 or 55.

* *The Abbe (afterwards Bishop) Gregoire, was a very conspicuous Legislator during the whole period of the French Revolution. He voted for the death of Louis 16th, and was one of Bonaparte's Councillors after his return from Elba. He has lately been elected one of the Chamber of Deputies. His great exertions in the cause of the abolition of the Slave Trade were second only to those of the English M. Wilberforce. We believe he has been expelled the Chamber, as not having been domiciliated in the department from which he was returned.*

LONDON, DEC. 17.

The Fete given yesterday by the Duke of San Carlos, the Spanish Ambassador, in honor of his sovereign's marriage, was the most rich, magnificent and extensive that can be well imagined. More than four thousand persons were present, including the Prince Regent, the Duke of Wellington, Duke of York, Duke and Duchess of Clarence, Duke and Duchess of Kent, Duke of Gloucester, Prince Leopold, &c.——The Duke of Wellington was dressed as a Grandee of Spain. There were no less than forty livery servants in waiting; and four running footmen in the ancient Spanish costume.

The mob took in high dudgeon, that they could not be admitted to see the rooms; and were guilty of the most brutal conduct. their acts and language towards females, were most disgusting,—and some ladies were afraid to get out of their carriages, apprehensive of being robbed of their jewels. Many attempted to break into the premises; and nothing but the spirited conduct of the Police officers, assisted by a detachment of the guards, prevented their filling the house and gardens; and the presence of constables was necessary to protect persons through the mob.

On Tuesday last the Royal Court of Paris gave its decision in the suit instituted by the Sieur Mottet against Joseph Bonaparte. Mottet had purchased an old Convent, near Madrid, which he converted into a house. St. Joseph Bonaparte demolished the building without making any compensation to the owner, who by this proceeding sought to recover an indemnity from the ci-devant usurper of the Throne of Spain. The opinion of the Court was, that as Mottet had made a contract with an illegal authority then existing in Spain, he incurred all the risks likely to result from the acts of that authority and therefore the Court rejected the demand.

The heir of Gustavus, Ex-King of Sweden, and the nephew of the Emperor Alexander, is now in Edinburgh, where he is to reside for several months, with a view to the furtherance of his education.—He is a young man of 19 or 20, and of a manly and modest address.

The net receipts of a late grand musical festival at Edinburgh, for charitable purposes, amounted to 15,000l sterling—fifty seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and seventy-seven cents.

The Old Bailey Sessions terminated on the 18th inst: sentence of death was passed upon 22 convicts, and 90 were sentenced to different periods of transportation.

The number of regular and volunteer troops, infantry and cavalry, in Glasgow and its neighborhood, at present amounts, we understand, to about 5000.

Accounts from Naples state, that Vesuvius is now in full eruption. The direction of the lava, is fortunately such as to allay all apprehensions for the neighboring country.

Paris Pa.

Deaf and Dumb.—A merchant at Flensborg, in Denmark, has lately bequeathed *forty thousand rix dollars* to the Institution for supporting and instructing the Deaf and Dumb, at Schleswick.

National Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Feb. 2.

MR. STROTHER offered the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secret Journal of the Old Congress, from the date of the ratification of the definitive treaty of peace between the U. States and Great-Britain, in the year 1783, to the formation of the present government, now remaining in the office of the Secretary of State, be published under the direction of the President of the United States, and that one thousand copies thereof be printed and deposited in the Library, subject to the disposition of Congress.

The resolution having been twice read, Mr. Strother moved that it be ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to morrow. He saw no objection to its taking this course, which would afford the opponents of the proposition, if it had any, the opportunity fully to urge their objections; and would have the advantage, should it meet the favor of the House, of being acted on at once, and not lost or endangered by the delay that would attend the usual course of commitment to a committee of the whole, &c.

Mr Smith, of N. C. was opposed to the motion; and hoped, as it was a proposition involving the expenditure of money, that it would take the ordinary course, and be committed. He moved, therefore, that the resolution be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Mr. Pinckney, of South-Carolina, was in favor of ordering the resolution now to a third reading. He was a member, he said, of the old Congress, and knew very well what the secret part of its journal contained, and, should it be ordered to be published, the House would find that the little cost which the printing would incur would be well laid out.

After some conversation between Messrs. Strother, Smith, and Livermore, as to the course proper for the resolution to take, Mr. Smith withdrew his motion; and the resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Pinckney rose to offer a resolution. He remarked, that in the year 1818 the legislature of South-Carolina passed a law to prevent duelling, which had had great effect in putting a stop to it; but it was discovered that, in certain cessions of territory in the harbor of Georgetown and elsewhere, to the U. States, the state had omitted to retain a proper jurisdiction over the ceded ground, upon which, consequently, the state authority could not go, either to prevent the violation of the state laws, or to arrest those who had fled from justice. With the view of remedying this evil, he moved the adoption of the following resolution which was read and agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider of the expediency of restoring to all the states the jurisdiction of the territory ceded to them for forts and arsenals, so far as respects the execution of their state laws for the prevention and punishment of crimes, and recovery of debts.

MISSOURI BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the Restrictive amendment proposed to this bill

Mr. Randolph rose and addressed the committee nearly three hours against the amendment; but had not concluded his remarks, when he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise; and the house adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 3.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the Quarter Master General, with sundry statements of the sums claimed and paid to Col. James Johnson, for transportation of the troops ordered up the Missouri river rendered in obedience to the resolution of the 24th ult.

On motion of Mr. Hill, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Commerce be directed to enquire into the expediency of providing a bell, to be suspended near the light house on 'West Quadda Head,' in the District of Maine, to be rung in foggy weather, to indicate the passage for vessels into the harbors of Eastport and Lubec.

The engrossed resolution authorizing the publication of the secret Journal of the Congress of the old confederation, from the Treaty of 1783 to the formation of the present Constitution, was read a third time. A debate, of nearly two hours length, arose on it, which resulted in a commitment of it to a select committee, for farther consideration.

The House spent some time in committee of the whole, on the Missouri bill. Mr. Randolph spoke for some time, in continuation of the argument he commenced yesterday. When he concluded, the committee rose, on motion of Mr. Hardin; and the house adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 4.

Several reports were made, which will be noticed hereafter.

A motion was made, and agreed to, that the hour of meeting should be changed from 12 to 11 o'clock.

CALL ON DEBTORS.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House such measures as in his opinion may be expedient to enforce the more speedy payment of public monies due from individuals and corporate bodies in the U. States.

MISSOURI BILL.

The House then proceeded, in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the Missouri bill.

Mr. Hardin spoke in opposition to the proposed restriction, at considerable length.

Mr. Cook then took the floor on the other side. Before he had concluded his remarks, the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

Saturday, Feb. 5.

After the presentment and reference as usual, of sundry petitions—

Mr. Meigs, of New-York, submitted the following preamble and resolution for consideration, which, being read, were, on motion of Mr. Walker, of N. C. ordered to lie on the table:

Whereas slavery in the U. S. is an evil of great and increasing magnitude; one which merits the greatest efforts of this nation to remedy: Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of devoting the public lands as a fund for the purpose of—

1st Employing a naval force competent to the annihilation of the slave trade.

2d. The emancipation of the slaves in the U. States; and

3d. Colonizing them in such way as shall be conducive to their comfort and happiness in Africa, their mother country.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the Missouri Bill.

Mr. Cook resumed the speech which he commenced yesterday, in support of the Restriction, and in continuation occupied the floor about two hours.

Mr. Hemphill, of Pennsylvania next rose, and spoke more than an hour in favor of the Restriction; when he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise, which prevailed, and.

The House adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 7.

Mr. Nelson, of Virginia, moved the adoption of the following resolution; and submitted a few remarks on the deep importance of the question now under consideration in the house, and the great anxiety of the people to know the result of the deliberations on that question, &c to enforce the propriety of agreeing to the proposition which he offered, and which was as follows:

Resolved, That the standing rules and orders of the House of Representatives, directing the method and order of transacting business, be suspended, and that, until the passage or rejection of the bill for the admission of Missouri as a state into the Union, this house will proceed to transact no other business, but will daily as soon as a quorum assembles, enter upon the consideration of that subject, and will not suffer its deliberations to be interrupted by the examination of any other question whatever.

The question was put, whether the house would now consider the resolution, and it was determined in the negative—ayes 72, noes 79.

On motion of Mr. Tomlinson, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the post-office and post roads be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a post road from Dover, in the state of New-York, to Sharon in the state of Connecticut.

The House resumed, the consideration of *the Missouri bill*—the Restrictive amendment being still under consideration.

Mr. Hemphill, of Pennsylvania, resumed and concluded the speech which he commenced on Saturday, in favor of the Restriction.

Mr. M'Lane, of Delaware, followed in opposition to the Restriction, and spoke nearly three hours.—When he had concluded.

Mr. Clay, (Speaker) rose and expressed a wish to address the committee on the highly important question before it; but the lateness of the hour prevented his asking its attention this afternoon; and he therefore moved that the committee rise

The committee then rose, obtained leave to sit again; and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Feb. 2.

Several petitions and memorials were presented in the course of the day, and referred of course.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the MAINE AND MISSOURI BILLS.

Mr. Burrill, of Rhode-Island, moved to amend the 5th section of the amendment respecting Missouri wherein it is provided, that the constitution, whenever formed, "shall be republican, and not repugnant to the constitution of the United States," by adding to this provision the following clause: "nor to the three first articles of compact in the ordinance of the 13th of July, 1787, between the original states and the people and states of the territory north west of the river Ohio."

Mr. Burrill followed his motion with a speech of considerable length in its support; after which,

The subject was, on the motion of Mr. Lowrie, postponed to to-morrow; and

The Senate adjourned

Thursday, Feb. 3.

Mr. Sanford, from the committee of finance, reported a bill for the relief of the president, directors, and company of the Merchants' Bank of Newport, Rhode Island, [to refund certain stamp duties] which was passed to a second reading.

Mr. Ruggles, of Ohio, laid before the Senate sundry resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio, requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress from that state to oppose the admission of slavery into any of the territories of the United States, or into any new state which shall be hereafter admitted into the Union.

Mr Thomas, of Illinois, submitted the following additional section, as an amendment to the Missouri bill, (which, it will be recollected, it is proposed, by a report of the judiciary committee, to incorporate with the Maine bill,) viz:

"And be it further enacted, That in all that tract of country ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, excepting only such part thereof, as is included within the limits of the state contemplated by this act, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. Provided always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any state or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or as aforesaid."

The amendment having been read, the further consideration of the subject was, on motion of Mr. Thomas, postponed to Monday next.

Monday, Feb. 7.

Numerous petitions were presented and referred this morning; amongst them several from merchants of Savannah, praying a remission of certain duties on merchandize imported, in consideration of the late destructive fire in that city, by which the very goods are destroyed on which the duties accrued, which they pray to be remitted; also a memorial from the Legislature of Indiana, praying an extension of the time allowed for the payment of public lands in that state.

Mr. Walker, of Geo. submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate any information he may possess, (and of which the public interest does not, in his opinion, require concealment,) relative to the late treaty between the United States, and Spain; whether the same has yet been ratified on the part of Spain; and, particularly that he be requested to state whether any information has been received from the court of Madrid since the date of his message to Congress at the commencement of the present session; whether he still expects a minister from Spain; and at what period may his arrival be probably expected.

PROHIBITORY DUTIES.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting to Congress a report on the subject of prohibiting the importation of Cotton, Woolen, and Iron Manufactures and his opinion of the effect such prohibition will have on the Revenue of the United States.

Treasury Department, 27th January, 1820.

Sir: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 4th instant, directing the Secretary of the Treasury "to inform the House what reduction, in his opinion, it will make in the revenue, if the importation of cotton and woolen manufactures, and iron, be prohibited, and in what manner the deficit in the revenue may be supplied, should the prohibition be made," I have the honor to submit statements of the amount of revenue which accrued from those articles, from the year 1815 to 1818 inclusive.

This very great difference in the amount of revenue which accrued during those years, renders it difficult to determine what the reduction would be, should the prohibition be enforced. It is probable that the deficiency for a number of successive years would amount to the average sum of six millions of dollars.

If an increase of the rate of duty would necessarily augment the revenue in the same proportion, the deficiency might be readily supplied. But reason and experience forbid the expectation of such a result. The importation of foreign merchandize is regulated by the capacity of the importing country to pay an equivalent for them. Any increase of duty diminishes this capacity. When carried to an extreme, it amounts to prohibition. But the revenue will frequently be diminished by an increase of duty, when the consumption of the article is not diminished. Whenever the duty is raised so high as to equal the risk incurred by an attempt to introduce dutiable articles illicitly, smuggling, upon an extensive and systematic plan, commences. In that case, not only their consumption, but the capacity to pay for them, may be increased, whilst the revenue may be diminished.

Considering the facilities which the extent of our coasts and frontiers, and the numerous harbors, bays, inlets, and rivers, by which they are indented, furnish for the illicit introduction of foreign merchandize, the settled policy of the government has been to diminish as far as practicable, the temptation which high duties would furnish to take advantage of these facilities. Should the existing duties be considerably raised, there is just ground to apprehend that the revenue would be reduced, rather than augmented, by the change. Indeed, there is just reason to believe, that, with the present rate of duty, the practice of smuggling is gradually increasing. Any attempt to raise the deficiency which will be produced by the prohibition under consideration, by an increase of duty, upon the articles which will still be imported will greatly increase the expense of collection, by the necessity which it would create to employ a greater number of officers of the customs, to guard against smuggling, and eventually fail to augment the revenue to the required extent. The principal reliance for supplying the deficiency which would be produced by the adoption of the measure contemplated by the resolution, must, it appears to me, be placed in a system of internal duties or direct tax.

In aid of either of these modes of augmenting the revenue, a small addition might be made upon the rate of duty now paid upon linens, manufactures of hemp, stuff goods, coffee, brown sugar, teas, wines, molasses, spices, and other small articles. If a system of internal duties should be deemed, at this time advisable, an entire prohibition of ardent spirits might be adopted, without material injury to the revenue and with manifest advantage to the agricultural interest. In that event, the revenue which has been heretofore received from the duties imposed upon foreign spirits, might be collected from domestic spirits.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,
WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A Statement of the Duties arising on Imported Merchandise, paying an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent to 30th June, 1819, of which Woolens and Cottons form almost the exclusive articles, for the years 1815, 1816, 1817, and 1818, with the amount of drawback annually paid on re-exportation

Yrs	Amt. of duties	Amount of Drawback	Net Amt.
1815	$17,613,277 00	189,768 00	17,423,509 0
1816	11,013,142 00	981,791 00	10,031,351 0
1817	4,861,508 00	418,053 00	4,422,850 0
1818	6,754,008 00	[illegible],307 00	6,218,701 0

NOTE.—The Treasury records do not afford any means of ascertaining the amount of duties, so as to distinguish woolens from the various descriptions of cottons, whether from India or Europe; nor of cotton yarns from cotton piece goods.

Treasury Department, Register's Office, 6th Jan. 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

By the late Mails.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, FEB. 9.

YESTERDAY afternoon, at the last of the flood tide, a cake of ice was drifted into the East River, so large as to extend entirely across the narrowest part, and lodged against New slip and the Brooklyn wharves, where it remained about half an hour. Several persons crossed upon it. A gentleman at new slip took the opportunity to measure the width of the river with a line; and ascertained that, from the end of the east pier at New slip to the pier on the east side of Old Ferry slip, Brooklyn, the distance was eighteen hundred and seventy feet.

In the legislature, on Thursday, the committee on the subject of *Horse Racing*, made their report, recommending a repeal of the present prohibitory act, because it is operative only as to that kind of racing which would be least obnoxious to the morals of the community, and is ineffectual in preventing that kind of racing which induces the greatest immorality. The committee are of opinion that the practice of horse racing, under proper regulations, is of importance to the improvement of the breed. They have accompanied their report by a bill, making it the duty of the sheriff of the county, or his deputy, to be present when trials of speed may take place, to keep the peace upon the course, and to remove from the same all gambling tables, &c. for which service he is to receive a compensation not to exceed 5 dollars a day; and enacting that no race shall take place without notice thereof to the sheriff of the county.

The African Expedition, consisting of the United States ship Cyane, and the ship Elizabeth, sailed from this port yesterday afternoon. The Elizabeth, chartered by government proceeds to the western coast of Africa, for the purpose of carring into effect the Act of 1819, agreeably to the view of the President, as expressed in his late Message on that subject. She carries out the United States agents and artisans, mechanics and laborers, for the purpose of negociating with the local authorities of the country, for permission to land and provide for recaptured or liberated Africans; and to build houses and cultivate land for their use. About 30 adults, people of color, go out as mechanics and laborers, provided with utensils, tools, implements, and stores. Those whose services are valuable on account of their trades, and who could not be prevailed on otherwise to go, are permitted to take their families with them. This expedition, we are informed, has no direct or necessary connection with Colonization. The Colonization Society, it is understood, will soon send a vessel out from the south with colonists. The United States take no part in the affair of Colonization. But if its operations for liberated Africans are carried on in the same place where the Colonization Society conducts its colony, a mutual help will necessarily be felt by each others efforts.—These two communities ought not to be connected in the public mind, as they are not in fact; yet they may be viewed as two individuals carrying on, each its benevolent purpose, upon the same theatre of action.

The Cyane proceeds on a cruize on the Western Coast of Africa, against the slave traders.

FEB. 11.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—Yesterday Stephen Price Esq. in behalf of Mr. Goodwin, moved the Court of Sessions to have some convenient day in the present term assigned for Mr. G's trial on the indictment against him for *Manslaughter*. Van Wyck, District Attorney, in answer to the motion, suggested to the court that there would probably be an Oyer and Terminer soon appointed and that it was the wish of the *Attorney General* that Mr. Goodwin should be tried in that Court. His Honor the Mayor observed that the Court would not interfere with the arrangements of the public prosecutor as to the course he should pursue in bringing on the trial. Mr. Price then applied to the Court for leave to have Mr. Goodwin bailed. The Mayor then observed, that it was understood there was an *Inquisition for Murder* against Mr. Goodwin, as well as an *Indictment* for *Manslaughter*, and that the Attorney General had it in his power to try him on either; and the other Judges on the Bench intimating a desire to have a further argument on the subject of the application, Mr. Price had leave to renew his application at another day on giving notice thereof to the District Attorney.

MASS. NEW-BEDFORD, FEB. 5.

Brig Planter, Hart, of this port, 72 days from Amsterdam for New-Orleans, arrived at the Balize 24th Dec. On the 9th, off Cape St. Antonio, (west end of Cuba) Capt. H. discovered two small vessels at anchor under the Cape, and suspecting them to be pirates, immediately made all sail in order to escape from them. The suspicious vessels immediately gave chase, and continued it until 4 o'clock on the following day, when Capt. H.

perceiving that they gained fast upon him, have the brig too, on coming up, Captain H. was ordered on board the privateer with his papers.—After overhauling them, without asking him any questions, they ordered him on board his vessel, confined the crew and passengers in the cabin, and commenced plundering the chests of the passengers in the hold. After getting what they could find, they called one of the passengers on deck, and soon after the report of a musket was heard. They then called Capt. H. up, who was met at the gangway by the pirates, one of whom presented a musket at his breast, and two others seized him by the collar. Supposing it was their intention to murder him, and that the passenger had been shot, he broke from them, and made his escape into the cabin. One of the pirates, who spoke English, now came to the gangway, and asked for the money, threatening to murder the whole crew, if it was not given up. They then entered the cabin and commenced plundering, taking clothes, watches, spare rigging, medicine chest, and provisions. One of the crew, a Dane, of the name of Wilson, then informed them where a bag of money, containing about $300, belonging to one of the passengers, was concealed, which they took; and after stripping the passengers and crew of the clothes from off their backs they left the Planter. Before leaving, Capt. H. begged a few pieces of meat, a bbl. of bread, a shirt, and some medicine from them. Mr. Thompson, acting as 2d mate, Marcus Wilson, a Dane, and Leonard Briggs, the cook, left the brig and went on board the privateer.

She was a small vessel of about 25 tons carried one 9 pound gun on a pivot, and was manned with about 20 men, whom Capt. H judged to be principally Spaniards. The vessel in company was a prize, loaded with wax, which made her escape during the chace of the Planter.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, Feb 16, 1820.

IMPORTANT—IF TRUE

We understand (says the New-York Gaz) that the Columbus, 74, Com. Bainbrige, is bound to Constantinople; and that she will take out a gentleman of distinction to negotiate a commercial arrangement with the Sublime Porte.

MEETING OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

On Saturday evening last, a meeting was held at the mansion of Com. Hull, in Charleston, for the purpose of forming a general Society, to be composed of the officers of the navy and marine corps, for the relief and support of the widows and families of officers, who may fall in battle, or die in the public service. Resolutions for establishing the Society, were agreed to, and the following Committee appointed to correspond with the Navy Board, and Committees on other stations, for the purpose of organizing the same.

Commodore JOHN SHAW, Capt. JAMES RENSHAW, Capt. ROBERT D. WAINWRIGHT, Lieut. DANIEL GRISWOLD, Chaplain CHEVER FELCH, Surgeon SAMUEL R. TRUNETT, Jun. Purser WILLIAM S. ROGERS, Sailing Master CHARLES F. WALDO, Midshipman WILLIAM BODEN.

ARKANSAS TERRITORY.

At the Arkansas, over which Territory Gen. Miller, presides, as Governor, a press has been established, in the village, of the same name, which forms the seat of government. It stands on the north side of the river, in N. lat. 33 deg. 58 min. 18 sec. about 60 miles by water, above the confluence of said river with the Mississippi, which is passable at low water. The place is situated on a high tract of country, and consequently entirely free from inundation. It will always be a place of mercantile importance, it being the first high ground above the mouth of the river; the land at the mouth of the river being subject to annual inundation, will not admit of permanent mercantile establishments, and will of necessity make this a place of deposit. The Arkansas river has sufficient depth of water to admit steam boats to pass many miles above the city. There is at present much mercantile business done at this place, considering the small population of the country.

WICKEDNESS PUNISHED.

The Norfolk Herald contains a letter from Cumberland county, which states, that a young lady of considerable wealth, was preparing to go to meeting, and while standing before the glass combing and curling her hair, her sister urged her to make haste or she would be too late; to which she replied, in an angry tone, "that she had rather go to hell than to church, without having her hair fixed to please her:" no sooner had this impious exclamation escaped her lips, than she dropped dead on the floor! It seems almost impossible that such a speech could be uttered by a female; but the writer states, that such an occurrence actually did take place.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser, Dec. 7.

We understand Gov. Wolcott, of Connecticut has been summoned to appear before the committee of the House of Assembly, appointed to investigate the charges against Judge Van Ness. Gov. Wolcott resided in New-York when the bank of America was incorporated, and was its first president.

On the 4th inst. a bill was reported in the Senate of Pennsylvania, appropriating 10,000 dollars for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Savannah. There was but little doubt that the bill would be adopted.

From the Kentucky Union.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Thomas Metcalfe, (a Representative in Congress from Kentucky,) to a gentleman of this vicinity, dated

Washington City, Jan. 1, 1820.

Dear Sir: No report has been made, or will as I am told be made for some time either by the committee of the Senate on foreign affairs, or by the committee of the House of Representatives, on so much of the President's message as relates to foreign affairs. It is, therefore, difficult, at this time, to discover what Congress will do in relation to the existing differences between the United States and his Catholic majesty. The members aware of the magnitude of this matter, have been slow in expressing their sentiments. But now it begins to be a principal theme, and to be freely and openly discussed in our rooms. The President's sentiments, as expressed in his message, are constructed very differently; and various opinions are entertained as to the true policy and interest of the nation under existing circumstances. Owing to the non ratification of the treaty, it is conceded that it is not *valid*—that it is *not legally binding* on Spain; or in other words, that the title to Florida is not fairly transferred to the United States. But the failure to ratify was a downright violation of *good faith*, and of the solemn pledge of his Catholic Majesty. It is an additional insult an additional injury, for which under the law of nature and of nations, we are justified in seeking redress and *indemnification*, at *such time* and in *such manner*, as we may think best calculated to secure the just rights, and promote the best interests of this nation. The crisis has arrived when we must rely on *ourselves*, and not on the justice or magnanimity of Spain. No alternative is left. To redress ourselves, is the best and only court. But in what way was it to be done? *Here* his the rub! We will *outfit* no minister plenipotentiary for the Spanish court.

One insists that if we attempt to enforce the treaty, it will be deemed an act of hostility, and we shall be plunged in war. Another insists, that if we assert our claim to the province of Texas and attempt to wrest it from Spain with an armed force, it will be considered an act of hostility, and will involve the nation in war. Now if Spain *intends war*, both these parties are right. For, whether we take the one or the other, it will furnish Spain with a sufficient pretext to strike at our commerce, by way of reprisal.

The following questions present themselves to the consideration of the statesman, and of the American people, and ought to be well examined:

1. Shall we, for the present, suspend active operations?
2. Shall we, at our own expense, attempt to enforce the treaty, leaving our views solely to that object?
3. Shall we, in consequence of the non-ratification of the treaty, abandon Florida and enforce our claim to Texas?
4. Or, shall we seek redress and indemnification, in full, by all the means in our power?

Perhaps a little time will furnish a satisfactory solution; but, in the mean time, as you are a legal doctor, I would be glad to hear what prescriptions you think most likely to afford relief.

The Maine and Missouri bills we are trying to unite, better for worse.

Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS METCALFE.

From the National Intelligencer, Feb. 8.

THE MACEDONIAN FRIGATE

Letters have been received from the Macedonian, dated Valparaiso, Oct. 18th, 1819. from which we learn that she sailed on the 25th April, from that port for the coast of Mexico, and in consequence of a request on the part of the Chilian government, passed the port of Lima without entering it. This Captain Downs was induced to do in return for the friendly reception and great civilities he had met with at Valparaiso, and from a desire to avoid every thing like collision with the officers of the government. The port of Lima being at the time blockaded by the naval forces of Chili, and the anxiety expressed on the part of the commanding officer of the British forces in that sea, that Captain Downs *should first attempt* to force the blockade (added to having no business there which required he should do so) this discreet conduct must command our approbation. After leaving Valparaiso, Capt Downs ran down the coast and anchored at Arrica, for a few hours, and thence proceeded off the port of Lima, where he fell in with the Chilian Brig of War Galvarino, the only vessel then blockading the port. She was commanded by a Lieutenant of the British Navy, who stated that it was not the intention of the Admiral to enforce the blockade of Peru to the extent embraced by the Proclamation. It appears that Lord Cochrane is carrying on the same kind of warfare on the coast of Peru, as was waged against the planters on the shores of the Chesapeake, during the late war. He had taken and plundered Payta, and several plantations on the coast, of sugar, rum, and household furniture.—The commander of the Galvarino, in proof of his assertion respecting the intention of the Admiral, stated, that several American vessels had sailed in and out of the port of Payta which they did not even speak, and that several others were trading at other parts on the coast, to wit: the brig Macedonian, at Guarmey—the Beaver at Truxillo, and the ship Two Catharines at Guyaquil. To ascertain whether any of these ships had been molested by the Admiral, Captain Downs proceed to Guarmey, where he arrived the day after sailing of the brig Macedonian. He there found the British brig Colombia, (formerly the United States brig Nautilus) and the French brig Gazel, and was informed that out of the latter, the admiral had taken $60,000 in specie, and that he had landed and intercepted, on the road from Lima to Guarmey, 40,000 dollars, which the Spanish merchant who purchased the cargo of the Macedonian, was sending on board her, where he was bound *by contract to deliver it*. Capt. Smith gave to Lord Cochrane a certificate that the money did not belong to him, on which certificate, contract, and other documents as proof, the money was condemned.

From Guarmey, Capt. Downs proceeded to Truxillo, but saw nothing of the Beaver, and thence to Guayaquil, in search of the Two Catherines, for the purpose of offering her convoy, but she had sailed for St. Blas, several days before. At Guyaquil the Macedonian received from the Governor great civility.

After refreshing at Guyaquil, the Macedonian sailed for St Blas, where she arrived on the 20th July, and found the Two Catharines.

During her stay at St. Blas they were visited every night by severe lightning, in which the Two Catharines suffered severely, and to the assistance rendered by Captain Downs may be attributed the salvation of the ship. The subjoined letter from the Capt. of the Two Catharines to Capt. Downs, shows the extent of the obligation he felt himself under to that officer.

From St. Blas Captain Downs proceeded to Acapulco, where she took in water and refreshments, and returned to Valparaiso

It was expected that the Macedonian would sail in a few days for the Gulf of California, running down the coast of Chili and Peru, and touching at Panama, as well with a view to ascertain the intentions of Lord Cochrane as regards our commerce, as to afford such assistance and protection as might be required by any American ships he may fall in with. On the return of the Macedonian to Valparaiso, she there found the British commodore, where he had been lying six months, without lifting his anchor. Lieut. Tatnall, of the Macedonian, had an affair with an Englishman, at Valparaiso, and shot him through the arm.

Ship Two Catharines, St. Blas, July, 3, 1819.

Captain JOHN DOWNS:

SIR—Before I leave this place, allow me to endeavor to make some feeble acknowledgments for the essential service you have been to the ship Two Catharines and her crew, which had been struck by lightning on Monday night, entirely destroyed the fore top gallant mast, fore top mast and took about 1 third from the starboard side of the foremast, entered the forecastle, and flew out of the larboard side of the ship, just below the bends. How grateful I was to you when, on Friday afternoon, by 4 o'clock, I saw her all a-tanto, and her sails bent! Had you not been here, I feel convinced I never should have left this place alive, and doubt much if the ship, or any part of the crew, would. Accept my best thanks; it comes from a warm heart. This is not one of those every-day letters of thanks, but a grateful acknowledgment to you who, under God, I sincerely believe, saved the lives of the crew, consisting of twenty, and a valuable ship and cargo.

If my thanks are of any value to your officers, be pleased to assure them that I do most gratefully thank them; more especially Lt. Maury and Lt. Percival, and master's mate, Mr Curtis, who were particularly engaged in rendering me the service; not but that I am convinced that all and every one of the others would have assisted me, with equal pleasure, had the duty fallen to their share.

Let me conclude this, by praying to the Almighty that you may live many years, to enjoy the satisfaction of remembering the service you have rendered to your grateful obliged servant,

CHARLES L. HYATT.

From the Jamaica Courant, Nov. 30.

LATEST FROM LIMA, &c.

H. M. ship Sapphire, of 20 guns, Capt Hart, came to anchor at Port Royal yesterday. She sailed from the Rio Chagres on the 10th inst. called off Puerto Bello on the 11th, and proceeded on the 12th.

We learn by the Sapphire, that accounts from Lima, to the 29th of Sept. had reached Panama.—They stated, that the Chilian squadron under Lord Cochrane, consisting of 3 heavy frigates, 3 corvettes, and 2 brigs, had arrived off Callao, on the 28th; they had on board a number of Congreve's rockets, for an hostile attempt.

It is positively stated, that Lord Cochrane has instructions to search all British as as well American vessels, either of war or merchantmen, for the purpose of discovering and seizing Spanish property.—It is added that his Lordship intends executing his orders with great rigidness towards the Americans.

The Andromache and Slaney, British men of war, left Valparaiso on the 11th of Sept. but neither of them had made their appearance off Lima, in consequence of which, the trade in the South seas, was completely at the mercy of the numerous insurgent cruizers; and the merchants at Lima were compelled to pay four and a half per cent freight to the *United States schooner Macedonian* for *money* intended to be shipped for the payment of debts to merchants in this Island. [Jamaica.]

On the 8th ult. six Englishmen, who were prisoners at Panama, were tried and shot, for attempting to make their escape to the Chilian ship Andras.

We learn that the inhabitants of Panama are very anxious to encourage the trade with this island, (Jamaica,) and openly express their surprise and regret that some protection is not afforded them.—They say if government will not spare a vessel of war, the merchants connected with the Lima trade, might easily fit out an armed vessel to proceed round Cape Horn, to transport their specie from one port to another until it reached Panama, or that seamen might be sent to the latter port to equip a vessel for the purpose.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from a respectable source at Panama. It states "that much agitation prevailed at that place for the safety of Lima, and should that city fall into the hands of the enemy, little doubt was entertained that the Isthmus would be given over to the British for its protection." We sincerely hope our government will two their attention to so important a subject, particularly when the distressed state of her manufacturers are regarded; and it is remembered, the great encouragement they receive from the immense transportation of goods by this channel into the South Seas, and the consequent return of the precious metals in payment.

Extract of a letter dated,

NEW-ORLEANS, JAN. 14.

"Our sugar crop is 30,000 hhds the largest ever raised in this country, and quality very fine. Sugar 9 a 10 cents, coffee 29 a 31 cents. Bills on eastern cities 2 to 3 discount."

COMMUNICATION.

Preston, February 14th, 1820.

Mr. HUBBARD,

Dear Sir,—As the disease called the *Burnt Tongue* is becoming very prevalent among the Horses in this neighborhood, you may confer a favor on the public by giving the following statement a place in your paper. Knowing the disease was about of late, I have frequently examined the mouth of my Horse, and 5 days since I discovered on his tongue a small blister, which in the course of 4 or 5 hours spread to that degree that the edges of his tongue, all round, as well as his gums and the inside of his lips were completely ulcerated. Having noticed in a southern paper a recipe for the disease, I prepared and immediately applied it, and from the time of the first application the progress was checked, and the mouth is now completely healed, and have no doubt the Horse is perfectly cured.

RECIPE.

Take 1 oz. Allum, and 1 oz. Salt Petre, pulverize them, 1 oz. Alabaster grated fine, put them into a pint of strong Cider Vinegar, and 3 oz. Honey, simmer them together till it is reduced about two-fifths; with that swab the mouth 3 or 4 times a day.

N. B. Pulverized Borax is said to answer the same purpose as the Alabaster.

MOSES HILLARD.

SUMMARY.

The democratic republicans of Massachusetts have agreed to support the Honorable William Eustis, and the Honorable Benjamin [illegible], as their candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

A resolve has passed the Massachusetts Legislature, authorizing the Governor to appoint Commissioners to ascertain the boundary line between that State and Connecticut.

The Senate of Massachusetts have voted, 30 to 9, to accept the Report of a joint Committee against the expediency of removing Williams' College to Northampton.

At New-Milford, on the 26th ultimo, an attempt was made to poison the family, six in number, of Captain Joel Sanford. Arsenick was mixed with the coffee, but in such a quantity as to produce immediate vomiting—and the family are on the recovery. A lad, about 18 years of age, has been suspected, and imprisoned.

Samuel Elliot, Esq. lately deceased in Boston, has bequeathed to the Insane Hospital of Massachusetts $10,000; and to the Congregational Charitable Society for the relief of widows and orphans of deceased Clergymen, $5000. In 1814, he gave $20,000, in specie, to Harvard University, to establish the Greek Professorship, which is now filled by Mr. Everett. The donor was unknown till the death of Mr. Elliot.

A Swede has been taken up near Portland, on suspicion of having been concerned in the Stoneham murder, and is safely lodged in Concord jail, to await his trial at the Supreme Court, to be held there the 27th of March.

Cadwallader D. Colden, Esq. has been reappointed Mayor of New-York.

The Editor of the New-York Evening Post says, of the favorable paragraph respecting the Spanish Treaty, that it is not much of a mystery at Washington, and will soon cease to be so to the American People."

The subscription for supplying funds for an attempt to raise the British frigates Huzzar and Mercury, sunk during our revolutionary war, has been filled at Baltimore. Those vessels are supposed to have in them a considerable amount in specie.

The New-Orleans papers, state that the memorable 8th of January, 1815, was celebrated at that place with great splendor Business was suspended, and the two theatres, one under the management of Mr. Phillips, and the other of Mr. Davis, were thrown open to the public.

The Legislature of Ken. have before them a bill, preventing property from being sold under execution, unless it will command a certain portion of its value.

Mr. Palmer Warren, of Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, was, a few days since, shot through the heart, by a young man of the name of A. Fuller. A quarrel had existed between them, and on the refusal of Warren to exchange shots, Fuller discharged a pistol, and produced the unhappy catastrophe.

By a calculation made from authentic information, it appears that two hundred thousand souls have perished by the sword in the Spanish American Provinces of Venezuela, Caracca, &c, since the commencement of the civil war therein.

Spoken Jan. 30th, lat. 23, 13, lon. 74, 15, sloop Morning-Star, of East Haddam, 5 days from Wilmington N. C. for Pensacola.

Died,

At Charleston, S. C. on the 22d ult. Capt. JOHN SANDAR, of this city.

At Providence, on Wednesday last, after a long and distressing illness, which he bore with patience and Christian fortitude, Captain AZEL B. HETHERINGTON, an intelligent nautical commander, and much esteemed He has left a wife and two small children to mourn their loss

At his residence, in Georgetown, District of Columbia, JOHN LATHROP, Esq. aged 48

In Germany, Count FREDERIC LEOPOLD, of Holberg, one of the most distinguished characters in Germany

In Edinburgh, Rev GEORGE HALL, Principal of St. Andrews College.

In England, Miss ELIZ. RALP, aged 21—she was 34 inches high, rather well proportioned, was never known to laugh or cry, though she could see and hear, and her weight never exceeded 20 lbs.

For Providence,

THE Sloop WILLIAM, *Aborn, Master*, will sail as soon as the river opens. For freight, apply to the master on board, at *Huntington's Wharf*.

WHO HAS FOR SALE, CHEAP,

26 Hhds. best retailing Surinam MOLASSES.

14 Casks 1st quality LIME.

Feb. 16. 15—

NEW BOOKS,

AND LATE EDITIONS OF

POPULAR WORKS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT

T. Robinson's Book-Store.

A YEAR and A Day, a novel, by Madame Panacha; Emeline, with some other Pieces by Mary Brunton, author of Self Control and Discipline; Hesitation, or to Marry or not to Marry; Fatal Jest; A Tale and other Poems by Moses Y. Scott; Decision, a tale, by the author of Correction, &c.; Tales of the Hall by the Rev. Geo. Crabbe; Memoirs of the late Mrs. Mary Cooper, of London, who departed this life June 22d, 1812, by Adam Clark; The Descent of Liberty, a Mask by Leigh Hunt; Life of Clement; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Cruden's Concordance; Guardian; Family Prayers; Saints Rest; Paradise Lost; Tom Jones; Rise and Progress; Chalmer's Discourses; Female Scripture Biography, including an Essay on what Christianity has done for Women, by F. A. Cox, A. M.; Memoirs of the late Miss Emma Humphries, of Frome, England; Dr. Spring's Essays; Day's Algebra; Worcester's American Gazetteer; Blair's Lectures; Youth's Arithmetic, (price 25 cents;) Calinose, a collection of Poems; Akenside's Pleasure of Imagination; Moore's Irish Melodies and other Poems; Popular Tales by Miss Edgeworth; Mrs. Opies Tales of Real Life; The Adventures of Uncle Sam in search after his lost honor; Greenland and other Poems, by Montgomery; Paradise of Coquettes, a Poem, Calf and Gilt; Roquet; Purity of Heart; Cowper's Task; Philip's Astronomy; Compendium of Flora; Philadelphiae by Wm. P. C. Barton; Stewart's Philosophy of the Human Mind; Lempriere's Classical Dictionary; Cicero De Oratore; Buck's Remains; Buck's Expositor; Round Tables and Square Tables; Backus' Constable; Morse's Geography, 8 mo; Henry's Chemistry; Bradley on Revivals; Lalla Rookh; Thornton's Botany; Æolian Harp; Butler's Analogy; Communicant's Companion; Elegant Extracts; Memoirs of Major Andrew Jackson; Scottish Chiefs; Johnson's Lives of the Poets; Lord of the Bright City; Joyce's Chemistry; Ferguson's Astronomy, with a volume of Plates; Lord of the Isles, &c.

Pocket Memorandum Books; Common Place Books; Account Books; a variety of School Certificates, &c. &c.

Feb 15, 1820. 15—

WANTED

The first of April next,

BY THE

BOZRAH MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

ONE or two steady families with six to eight children each, of suitable age to work in their Factory. It will be useless for any to apply, unless they can produce *unquestionable recommendation* of character—such may find convenient tenements and good encouragement.—Also a Mule Spinner.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

Bozrahville, Feb 10, 1820. 15—

Notice.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between *Gay, Rockwell & Co.* is by mutual consent dissolved.

ASAHEL GAY, Jr.
HENRY GAY,
JABEZ ROCKWELL,
AUGUSTUS GAY.

Lebanon, Feb 14, 1820. 15—

THE SKETCH BOOK.

THE Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent. No 1 to 5, (being all the numbers yet published,) is received, and to let at *R. Hubbard's Book-Store*, by

EDWIN WILLIAMS.

Feb. 16. 15—

Notice.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general that he has commenced the

Malting Business,

at Plain-Hills, where any favors in his line will be thankfully received.

GURDON LATHROP.

Norwich, Plain-Hills, Feb. 16. 15—

Babington on Education.

A PRACTICAL view of Christian Education in its earliest stages, by T. Babington Esq. Member of the British Parliament. Price 75 cts.

FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store,
Shetucket-Street.

POETRY.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

THE FRENCHMAN AND PIGS.

A FRENCHMAN in a luckless hour
Sought shelter from a sudden shower
Beneath a gateway, where he viewed
A sow with all her motley brood
Of little pigs. Ah! ha! quoth he,
Of color quel diversite
Beaucoup; I admire dese little ting,
Ma foddey thought of eating bring;
En verite, as I'm von sinner,
'Twould make a manifique grand dinner;
But den de English law so strict,
Dey people hang for such a trick;
And though de hunger be bad ting,
Me rather dat than take von swing;
But no von see, and if I 'scape,
And no fear come from my neck cape,
Oh den 'twould be a charmant treat,
Like gourmand, roasty pig to eat;
Ma foi, ma foi, as I'm von sinner,
'Twould make a magnifique grand dinner."

The point thus argued, one he seized,
And placed beneath his coat, well pleased:
When piggy squeaked so long and loud,
As soon alarmed the neighboring crowd;
The mother sow loud grunted too,
And piglings to their mother true,
Soon gave the Frenchman cause to rue,
Swift off he ran—but closely followed—
A bustling crowd, which loudly hollowed.

In vain, alas! was all confession,
The pig was found in his possession;
Examined strait, and guilty found,
The culprit humbly bowed around,
And said—"Messieurs, Attendez vous;
To vat I now parlez to you—
'Tis true, each vord vat I shall say
Me be von gentilhomme Francois;
Me not know vat you call de tif,
Hear de affair, an den belief:
De mama pig and chikiren six
Me own, did my attention fix,
So to dis little pig I say—
Come live with me a month I pray;
Then English me did tink he speak,
For he cried not—a week! a week!
Well, I reply, de time's but smal',
I take you for a week, dat's all."

MISCELLANY.

HERMIT 'N LONDON.

The Nos. of the "*Hermit in London*" are distinguished for an admirable neatness and pungency of satire. But it is not in satire alone that this writer is at home; he abounds in descriptions the most natural, and in sentiments the most noble and elevated. The following beautiful apostrophe to Maternity, is extracted from the 24th number.—*Catskill Recorder.*

Women's charms are certainly many and powerful. The expanding rose just bursting into beauty, has an irresistible bewitchingness—the blooming bride led triumphantly to the hymeneal altar, awakens admiration and interest, and the blush of her cheek fills with delight—but the charm of Maternity is more sublime than these. Heaven has imprinted on the mother's face something beyond this world, something which claims kindred with the skies—the angelic smile, the tender look, the waking watchful eye which keeps its fond vigil over her slumbering babe.

These are objects which neither the pencil nor the chisel can touch, which poetry fails to exalt, which the most eloquent tongue in vain would eulogize, and on which all description becomes ineffective. In the heart of man lives this lovely picture—it lives in his sympathies—it reigns in his affections—his eyes look round in vain for such another object on the earth.

Maternity! testable sound; so twined round our heart, that it must cease to throb ere we forget it; 'tis o..' first love; 'tis part of our religion. Nature has set the mother upon such a pinnacle, that our infant eyes and arms are first uplifted to it; we cling to it in manhood; we almost worship it in old age. He who can enter an apartment and behold the tender babe feeding on its mother's beauty—nourished by the tide of life which flows through her generous veins, without a panting bosom and a grateful eye, is no man, but a monster. He who can approach the cradle of sleeping innocence without thinking, that "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven," or view the fond parent hang over its beauties, and half retain her breath lest she should break its slumbers, without a veneration beyond all common feeling, is to be avoided in every intercourse in life, and is fit only for the shadow of darkness and the solitude of the desert—tho' a lone being, far be such feelings from—*The Hermit in London.*

The following remarkable anecdote was handed to us by a gentleman on whom we can rely, and who is well acquainted with the subject of it.—*Western Spy.*

David Wilson, of Portwilliam, Gallatin County, (Ky.) is 31 years of age. He has had *four wives*, and by them 42 *children*.—His second wife had five children at two births in eleven months. Mr. W. has but two ribs in his body, there being a *solid smooth bone on each side*. He is a man of small stature and very active. He is a native of Pennsylvania, converses with ease and affability, and supports his family by labor. He is an economist and has worn a hat 23 *years*, which is still passably decent.

From the Albanian.

ENGLISH VEGETABLES.

In the former part of the reign of King Henry VIII. there did not grow in England a cabbage, carrot, turnip, or other edible root—and even Queen Catharine could not command a sallad for dinner, till the King brought over a gardener from the Netherlands.—The artichoke, apricot and damask rose, then made their first appearance in England.

To cleanse the Teeth, and improve the Breath.

To 4 ounces of fresh prepared lime water add 1 drachm of Peruvian bark, and wash the teeth with this water in the morning and evening, before breakfast, and after supper. It will effectually destroy the tartar on the teeth, and remove the offensive smell arising from those that are decayed.

"I think," said a facetious farmer, "that I should make an excellent member of Congress. I am frequently using their sort of language. T'other day I received two bills, from two of my creditors, accompanied with requests for immediate payment. One of the bills I *ordered to be laid on the table*, and the other to be *read that day six months*.

Long Nose.—A gentleman who had a very long nose, sitting opposite to another at dining table, the latter said to him, "Sir, there is a fly on your nose." Well, replied he, brush it off then, it is nearer you than me.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 7th day of Feb. A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Mr. ABNER LADD,

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mrs. Sally Ladd and Mr. Gurdon Ladd*, the Administrators upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law—they giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Franklin.

Attest. BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

SALLY LADD, } *Adm'rs.*
GURDON LADD, }

Franklin, Feb. 7, 1820. 14—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 28th day of Jan. A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Mr. WILLIAM TUCKER,

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Stephen Tucker*, the Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Griswold.

13 *Attest* BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 31st day of Jan. A. D. 1820—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Mr. JOSEPH SCOTT,

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Silas Scott*, the Administrator upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Franklin.

Attest. BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

SILAS SCOTT, *Administrator.*

Franklin, Jan. 31, 1820. 13—

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, Jan. 4th. A. D. 1820

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. WALTER PALMER,

late of said Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *Nancy and Henry Palmer*, Executors, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

13 *Attest,* JOHN LUSTER, *Clerk.*

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, Commissioners to receive, examine, adjust and settle the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Mr. JENKS MASON*, late of Canterbury, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 1st day of February instant, are allowed the creditors to exhibit their claims, properly attested, and that we shall attend on the business of our appointment, at the dwelling house of *Reuben Scott*, inn-holder, in Plainfield, on the first Monday of April and the first Monday of July next, at one o'clock on each of said days.

JOHN DUNLAP, } Com'rs
ALEXANDER DORRANCE, }

Plainfield, Feb. 1, 1820. 14—

BIBLES.

A GREAT variety of Bibles, large and small, for sale wholesale and retail, at R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store,

Feb. 1. *Shetucket-Street.*

NOTICE TO THE ENTERPRISING.

For Sale,

A FARM,

LYING in the town of Lisbon, containing about 120 acres, well proportioned for *mowing, pasturing and wood-land*, with a good *orchard* thereon, with a *House, Barn, &c.* Said Farm is lying about three miles from Norwich Court-House, it is within about half a mile of two Grist-Mills and a Saw-Mill.

☞ If said Farm is not sold previous to the first of March, it will then be to let. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living near the premises.

JOSEPH PERKINS.

Feb. 7, 1820. 14—

For Sale or Rent,

A SMALL FARM,

CONTAINING about forty-two acres, with a *Dwelling-House, Barn, Cooper's Shop*, and good *Saw-Mill* thereon standing, situated in the town of Lisbon, about ¼ of a mile from the Rev. Mr. *Nelson's* Meeting-House. For terms apply to Mr. TYLER BROWN, Lisbon, or

U. TRACY, *Norwich.*

Feb. 9, 1820. 14—

☞ *FOR SALE,*

A FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated at the head of Trading-Cove, on the new Turnpike Road, containing about 120 acres, with a *Dwelling-House, Barn, Out Houses*, &c. thereon standing. Also, a *Grist-Mill* with two run of stones, and a *Saw-Mill* Possession will be given on the 1st of April The Farm House is in sight of the River Thames, and vessels are distinctly seen passing up and down the river. The buildings are in good repair, and in said house is a never failing well of water. If the above property is not sold by the first of April, it will then be rented.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

JAMES N. BROWN,
or WM. PEABODY.

Norwich, Jan. 12, 1820. tf-10—

☞ FOR SALE,

A FARM,

SITUATED in Lebanon, first society, about sixty rods south of the Brick Meeting-House, on the west side of the stage road leading from Norwich to Hartford.—It contains between 120 and 150 Acres,—well proportioned for different branches of agriculture, *well Wooded and Watered*—a large two story *Dwelling-House, two Barns* and other out houses—and for convenience of public religious worship, schooling, mills, markets, and excellence and variety of soil, is exceeded by few Farms in New-England.

SOLOMON WILLIAMS.

Lebanon, Nov. 12, 1819. 2—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Lellingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors.

Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26eamtf—

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened

A House of Entertainment

at his old stand, a few rods west of the Meeting-House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage, and every favor duly acknowledged by

ELEAZER MATHER.

Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1819. 8—

Notice.

WE the subscribers being by the Hon. Superior Court, holden at Windham, in and for the county of Windham, appointed Commissioners to receive and adjust the claims against the estate of *Chester Maxwell, of* Lebanon, in said County, adjudged and decreed insolvent by said Court—and the said *Chester Maxwell* having complied with the law in such case made and provided, give notice that we will attend to the business of our Commission, at the office of *Henry Huntington*, Esq. in said Lebanon, on the first Mondays in March and April, and on the 4th Wednesday of July next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. in each of said days. All persons interested are to take notice thereof.

THADDEUS CLARK, } *Com'rs.*
HENRY HUNTINGTON, }

Lebanon, Jan. 21, 1820. 13—

Daboll's Almanack, for 1820,

IN large or small quantities, for sale by R. HUBBARD

Anderson's COUGH DROPS.

THE great and increasing sales of ANDERSON'S Cough Drops, since they have been prepared by the subscriber and offered to the public, more fully than any other argument, prove their real value, and we boldly venture to assert that no medicine ever yet prepared for Coughs and Consumptions has gained so much credit, in so short a time, as this composition. If the attestations of persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for this Medicine, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Too often does prejudice by listening to some and adopting the opinions of others prevail; thereby preventing a trial of such Medicine as might afford relief, under the idea that no relief can be obtained. Scarcely a case occurs but may be relieved by the timely use of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, which have proved to be a cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

I, SAMUEL H. JONES, of Salisbury, do hereby certify that my wife has for more than five years been troubled with a violent Cough, difficulty of breathing, and loss of appetite, and almost entirely deprived of sleep; and having tried, as we supposed, every thing that might relieve her without receiving any benefit, I was induced to have her make trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and after using two bottles, her cough entirely left her—she enjoyed her former sleep, which she had not done for years, and was again restored to strength. I can with confidence say I believe these Drops to be the best Medicine in use, for Coughs, and Complaints of the Lungs.

SAMUEL H. JONES.

Salisbury, Connecticut, March 28, 1819.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or breast, and more or less, cough and weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low. I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops. And purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Each bottle contains two ounces, and frequently effects a cure.

☞ Be particular that each genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle;

And that each of the directions are signed in writing by JAMES MELLER, no others are genuine.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Meller*, Hudson; *H. H. Schieffelin & Co.* 193 Pearl Street, New-York; *Bartlett & Chase*, No. 13, Cornhill, Boston; and by *Lorenzo Bull*, Hartford; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; and *Joseph C. Huntington*, Norwich.

Oct. 13, 1819. 49-6m—

THE Proprietors of the common and undivided lands, of the ancient town of Norwich, consisting of the present town of Norwich, Bozrah, Franklin, Lisbon, and part of the towns of Preston and Montville, are hereby notified that a meeting of the said Proprietors will be holden at the House of *Mr. Amasa Hyde*, in the town of Franklin, on the first day of March next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, to adopt measures to make distribution and disposition of what land yet remains belonging to said proprietors, and to do any other business fairly offered and proper to be done at said meeting.

NATHANIEL SHIPMAN,
BARNABAS HUNTINGTON,
NEHEMIAH WATERMAN,
JOHN HYDE,
ELI HARTSHORN,
EBENEZER HARTSHORN,
ZERADIAH HYDE, } *Committee.*

Norwich, Feb. 2, 1820. 14—

LOST,

ON or about the ninth day of Oct. 1819, between Windham and Trading Cove Brook, so called, in Norwich,—a London Brown SURTOUT. Whoever will leave the same with *Joseph Russell Willoughby*, at his Inn, in Norwich, or give information where said Surtout may be had shall be handsomely rewarded by

DANIEL P. STANTON, Jr.

Feb. 3, 1820. 14—

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar.*

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich. H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.

May 26. 29tf—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

One Cent Reward

AND NO CHARGES PAID.

ABSCONDED from the service of the subscriber, on the night of the 26th instant,

LAVINA SEVARY,

an indented colored girl, about fifteen years of age. Whoever will return her shall receive one cent reward, and no charges paid. All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting her on my account.

B. LEE.

Norwich, Jan. 28, 1820. 13—

WHEREAS my wife *Molly* has left my bed and board and refuses to return, all persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

WHEELER GALLOP.

Norwich, Jan. 23, 1820. 12—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred casks North-Stonington

LIME,

fresh from the Kiln, very *cheap.*

The subscriber has recently erected a Kiln for burning Lime, in North-Stonington, about seven miles distant from Norwich. The Lime has been examined by good judges, and proved to be very excellent—remarkably strong and very free from grit and sand. The N. Stonington lime casks are a size larger than the Providence, and are offered for sale at the store of WM. BELCHER, Esq. Norwich-Landing, at 14s. per cask, one dollar less than the Providence.—Farmers will find this Lime a very cheap manure. In England, where agricultural improvement has advanced perhaps as near perfection as in any country, Lime is considered a very important manure, and is used in very great quantities—Perhaps the greatest effects is produced when mixed with coarse manure. The coarsest kind of manure may be prepared in a very short time for any crop whatever.

Orders addressed to WM BELCHER, Esq. Norwich, agent of the subscriber, or to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention. JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, Aug. 10, 1819. 40-4w

WANTED,

100 cords of Wood,

50 cords to be delivered at the Kiln by the 1st of October next.

BRICK,

CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale at the *Brick-Yard* of the subscriber in Preston. JOHN BREWSTER.

Feb. 9. 14—

Lamp Oil.

FALL and Winter strained OIL, for sale by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Feb. 7, 1820 14—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1820. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV. No. 16.]

For Providence,

THE Sloop WILLIAM, *Aborn, Master*, will sail as soon as the river opens For freight, apply to the master on board, at *Huntington's Wharf*.

WHO HAS FOR SALE, *CHEAP*,

26 Hhds. best retailing Surinam MOLASSES.

14 Casks 1st quality LIME.

Feb. 16. 15—

NEW BOOKS,

AND LATE EDITIONS OF

POPULAR WORKS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT

T. Robinson's Book-Store,

A YEAR and A Day, a novel, by Madame Panacha; Emeline, with some other Pieces by Mary Brunton, author of Self Control and Discipline; Hesitation, or to Marry or not to Marry; Fatal Jest; A Tale and other Poems by Moses Y. Scott; Decision, a tale, by the author of Correction, &c.; Tales of the Hall by the Rev. Geo. Crabbe; Memoirs of the late Mrs. Mary Cooper, of London, who departed this life June 22d, 1812, by Adam Clark; The Deacent of Liberty, a Mask by Leigh Hunt; Life of Clement; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Cruden's Concordance; Guardian; Family Prayers; Saints Rest; Paradise Lost; Tom Jones; Rise and Progress; Chalmer's Discourses; Female Scripture Biography, including an Essay on what Christianity has done for Women, by F. A. Cox, A. M.; Memoir of the late Miss Emma Humphries, of Frome, England; Dr. Spring's Essays; Day's Algebra; Worcester's American Gazetteer; Blair's Lectures; Youth's Arithmetic, (price 25 cents;) Caliosse, a collection of Poems; Akenside's Pleasure of Imagination; Moore's Irish Melodies and other Poems; Popular Tales by Miss Edgeworth; Mrs. Opies Tales of Real Life; The Adventures of Uncle Sam in search after his lost honor; Greenland and other Poems, by Montgomery; Paradise of Coquettes, a Poem, Calf and Gilt; Boquet; Purity of Heart; Cowper's Task; Philip's Astronomy; Compendium of Flora; Philadelphicæ by Wm. P. C. Barton; Stewart's Philosophy of the Human Mind; Lempriere's Classical Dictionary; Cicero De Oratore; Buck's Remains; Buck's Expositor; Round Tables and Square Tables; Backus' Constable; Morse's Geography, 8 mo.; Henry's Chemistry; Bradley on Revivals; Lalla Rookh; Thornton's Botany; Æolian Harp; Butler's Analogy; Communicant's Companion; Elegant Extracts; Memoirs of Major Andrew Jackson; Scottish Chiefs; Johnson's Lives of the Poets; Lord of the Bright City; Joyce's Chemistry; Ferguson's Astronomy, with a volume of Plates; Lord of the Isles, &c.

Pocket Memorandum Books; Common Place Books; Account Books; a variety of School Certificates, &c. &c.

Feb. 15, 1820. 15—

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred casks North-Stonington

LIME,

fresh from the Kiln, *very cheap.*

The subscriber has recently erected a Kiln for burning Lime, in North-Stonington, about seven miles distant from Norwich. The Lime has been examined by good judges, and proved to be very excellent—remarkably strong and very free from grit and sand. The N. Stonington lime casks are a size larger than the Providence, and are offered for sale at the store of WM. BELCHER, Esq Norwich-Landing, at 14s. per cask, one dollar less than the Providence.—Farmers will find this Lime a very cheap manure. In England, where agricultural improvement has advanced perhaps as near perfection as in any country, Lime is considered a very important manure, and is used in very great quantities—Perhaps the greatest effect is produced when mixed with coarse manure. The coarsest kind of manure may be prepared in a very short time for any crop whatever.

Orders addressed to WM BELCHER, Esq. Norwich, agent of the subscriber, or to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention. JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, Aug. 10. 1819. 40-4w

WANTED,

100 cords of Wood,

50 cords to be delivered at the Kiln by the 1st of October next.

THE SKETCH BOOK.

THE Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent. No 1 to 5, (being all the numbers yet published,) is received, and to let at *R. Hubbard's Book-Store*, by

EDWIN WILLIAMS

Feb. 16 15—

Norwich, Nov. 9, 1819.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Wholesale and Retail.

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a large assortment of *fresh imported*

DRY GOODS,

which they will sell uncommonly cheap for ready cash. Among them are

100 pieces Bombazetts, of all colors, fashionable, and various qualities, from 1s6 per yard upwards.
Superfine, middling & low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Coatings, Flannels, Baizes, &c.
Rose Blankets from 7 to 11-4 large.
3½ point ditto.
Pelisse Cloths. Salisbury Flannels.
Superfine Toilinett, Swansdown and Merseilles Vesting.
Superfine steam loom and Irish Cotton Shirtings.
Canton and Italian Crapes.
Cassimere Shawls.
Merino and Imitation ditto.
Worsted and Cotton Hosiery.
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick. Cotton do.
9 pieces Florence and Levantine Silks.
India black Sinchews and Lustrings.
Calicoes, Ginghams and Cambricks.
Dimities, Diapers, Stockinets, Rattinetts.
100 pieces Domestic Brown Shirtings.
Merino, Plush and Velvet Trimmings.
Best English Ingrain and Brussells CARPETING, at the lowest N. York prices.

ALSO,

200 pair Ladies' Shoes,

(manufactured in New-York) of the first quality and latest fashion.

Persons who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call on

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

TRUMBULL'S POETICAL WORKS.

☞ *Subscriptions are received at R.* HUBBARD'S *Book-Store for the Poetical Works of John Trumbull, L. L. D. consisting of* M'Fingal, the Progress of Dullness, *revised and corrected, and several smaller pieces before published: Also, many pieces never yet published, and an original Memoir of the author.*

☞ *The work will be published in two octavo vols. of about 220 pages, on a superior vellum paper, and with a new and elegant pica type.*

☞ *It will contain a portrait of the author, and four superior copperplate illustrations, from original designs.* Feb. 1.

For Sale,

BY the subscribers, at the chaise shop formerly improved by *Eliphalet Baldwin, Jr.* deceased,

One leather top Chaise.
One canvass do. do.
One cotton do. do.
One do. do. Sulkey.
Two second hand Chaise.
One new Waggon.
One second hand Windsor Chair.
One set of Blacksmith's Tools.

All of which will be sold low for cash or a short credit, by

CHARLES THOMAS, & Co.

Norwich, Feb. 9, 1820. tf-14—

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a supply of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which will be sold very low for cash.

Likewise for sale.

One hundred cords oak, walnut, and split WOOD for stoves.

To Let.

A convenient HOUSE, for a small family.

Those indebted to him are requested to call and close their accounts.

WM. ROGERS.

Dec. 21. 7—

Wanted to Purchase,

CORN, Rye, Oats, hay and dry Walnut Wood, to be delivered at the *Nail Manufactory.*

FOR SALE,

A consignment of Chaise, Waggon and Cart Wheel Boxes, of various sizes, English Blistered Steel of the very best quality, Liverpool Coal, and Nova Scotia Grindstones—Also Cut Nails and Brads as usual.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Jan. 5. 9—

BRICK,

CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale at the *Brick-Yard* of the subscriber in Preston. JOHN BREWSTER.

Feb 9. 14—

Lamp Oil.

FALL and Winter strained OIL, for sale by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Feb. 7, 1820. 11—

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Mr. SKINNER,

A WRITER for your paper of the 7th ult. over the signature of Silvanus, has offered excellent advice for curing Bacon, and insists that the hogs for this purpose must be corn-fed. How long must they be so fed, is the question?

Experience has shewn, that it requires but a very short time; to entirely change the flavor and texture of all kinds of flesh. In the year 1770, I resided in New-Jersey, where it was the custom to take great numbers of wild pigeons in spring-nets, by the assistance of decoy pigeons, prepared for the purpose. The flesh of these birds, when first taken, is always very dark, and most generally tough. I have seen more than three hundred of them confined, and fed in a large corn house, and in one week their flesh has not only become tender, but as white as a well fed chicken.

In 1784, I promised to present to a brother just married, a prime beef towards his winter stores,—I had a fine steer and a spayed Heifer, in a large wheat field, abounding with wild garlick; my brother named a day to send for his beef, and three days previous, we killed the Heifer, which although extremely fat, was to my great disappointment so thoroughly tainted with garlick, even to the marrow in the bones, that my house servants refused to eat it.—A bad prospect for my brother, whose waggon came the fourth day, and in despair I killed his beef, which was beautiful to the eye. I did not at the time pay much attention to a remark of his feeder, who observed that the steer had not eat any thing since the heifer was killed, my trouble was, the certainty of my brother's disappointment, but to my great joy, I soon received his letter of thanks, saying, that a more juicy, tender, and fine flavored beef, could not be.

Take two lambs of equal age from a garlick pasture, kill one immediately, and the flesh will be so tainted with the garlick, that no person of tolerable taste can eat it; keep the second from *all* food for one night or ten hours, and there will not be the slightest garlick taste. It is well known, that cattle fed upon oil cake, cannot be immediately killed; but if kept from this food for two or three days, the only taste is removed.

The foregoing facts are known to every experienced farmer, and they have convinced me, that hogs fed upon corn for two weeks, is much better than two months, for the plain reason that the flesh is equally good, and the expense is less.

Hogs as generally managed, are not only the most troublesome, but the most costly flesh we consume, and I have for many years been in pursuit of a plan to lighten the cost of their flesh, which is so absolutely necessary for the establishment of every Marylander. I flatter myself that I now see my way clear, for after two years trial, I am well satisfied, that the use of Cymblins, *Pumpkins*, Ruta Baga and Clover, will enable me to send more corn to market, and with two weeks feeding upon that precious grain, my bacon will not yield to that of any person. No branch of rural economy requires more attention than feeding our various kinds of stock. Our northern friends laugh and say, that in Maryland the hogs eat all our corn, and our negroes eat all our hogs. This is too true to deny, and if my mite can in your opinion be of any use to the public, it is at your service.

As early as the season will admit, I prepare ground for Cymblins, or squashes (cucurbita verucosa)—Rich land is best for all purposes, but in this case, it is the first object to chuse a place convenient to your hog range. After ploughing and preparing the ground in the best manner, lay it off by a single furrow, four feet each way, and at the intersection, manure highly with well prepared manure, mixing it well with the soil, by spade or hoe. Upon this ground so prepared, plant Cymblins (and the bunch kind I think best,) in every other row and hill, which will give to you at eight feet apart each way, about 680 hills to the acre. After planting the cymblins, proceed to plant corn in the rows running north and south, that is only in one direction between every row of cymblins, and which being eight by four apart, will give you about 1361 hills of corn to the acre. It is unnecessary to remind the careful farmer, that the most scrupulous attention should be paid to this ground, while the vines are young, for after they begin to fruit and run, nothing can be done, except to pull by hand, the strong high weeds.—When the fruit appears, be careful to mark for future seed, such as you wish to propogate, for it is desirable to have early fruit. The drought of last summer will not be soon forgot, and yet from less than an acre of unfavorable ground, I kept in high condition more than sixty head of hogs of all ages, (sucklings excepted;) they had not any grain, and but little grass—It was our rule to take a certain number of rows every day so that there was an interval of five days, and all fruit as large as a man's fist was pulled. It would sometimes happen, that fruit was neglected until it became hard but not dry, in this case, the feeder cracked them upon his cart wheel—A careful and steady person should be appointed to pull, one who will neither neglect the fruit, or tread upon the vines, for if well manged, they will continue bearing until your pumpkins are ready, and these will carry you on to the fortnight before the intended day of killing.

I claim no merit from the Cymblin culture, it justly belongs to Tench Tilghman, Esq of Talbot, and other gentlemen of that county, but believe me, that while I continue to raise my own pork, I never will omit the Cymblin culture. Let us however not forget the pumpkin as an able, and almost necessary auxiliary, and of which there is many varieties, the long yellow, as I think, for many reasons the best. In 1818, my Cymblin patch was small, and as my object was not only to have fat pork but to save corn, I began early with the pumpkins; yet hogs could not be [illegible] and my [illegible] testify the quality of the meat. Yet cymblins and pumpkins are not alone a sufficient substitute for corn; some food is necessary to carry you through the winter and spring, until your clover and cymblins are ready. The Ruta Baga is an excellent vegetable, which will supply your want. We now know that they are infinitely more nutritious than the common turnip, that they are sufficiently hardy to remain in the ground through the winter, and yet better, if buried in small heaps in a well shaded northern aspect. They will be found in high preservation to July.

Clover is less injured by hogs than by any other stock, by sheep the most, and hogs after a few days will not root it up; but it is desirable that every farm should be provided with a hog range well enclosed, uniting woodland for acorns and shade, bottom land for water, rooting and wallowing, and contiguity to clover. Ten hogs will not injure the growth of timber, as much as one cow. The hog indeed eats all the acorns he touches, but in his rootings he buries great numbers to a secure depth; the cow not only nips, and of course kills all the young sprouts of nuts, which she perseveringly hunts after, but she browses upon and tears down young limbs, and rubs and twists young sprouts from stumps.

If I have extended my remarks beyond a mere recommendation of the cymblin culture, and with a view to save grain, which is always a cash article; it is also from a wish to encourage persons who reside upon poor lands adjoining extensive woodranges, to turn their attention to rearing hogs upon a large scale.

For the cymblin, pumpkin, and Ruta Baga, but little land is necessary, and for the two first articles, but little manure. Clover is certainly of great service, but if there is plenty of the other vegetables, it may safely be dispensed with. I would give you my opinion of the quantity of ground necessary for twenty hogs, but fear I have already trespassed on your time.

I must however observe, that instead of washing my bacon with warm water previous to hanging it, I have experienced the best effects from washing with a strong lie, made from *clean* hickory ashes.

I am respectfully, your's, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

National Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Feb. 4.

MR. RANDOLPH rose to offer a motion having for its object an inquiry respecting the enforcing a stricter accountability for the public monies, &c. The U. S. reminded him, he said, of those generous and gallant young fellows, ready to do justice, at all times to every body but themselves. The monies of the United States were scattered over the country from Passamaquoddy to Yellow Stone—from Chicago to Mobile, in a manner which would fritter away the resources of any other nation in the world than this. Nothing, said he, but the rapid growth of the Infant Hercules has enabled us to support this delapidation of the public estate. We are something like the Georgia and Virginia planters—cotton being at 50 cents, and tobacco at thirty dollars. Do you want a tooth pick? Take a hundred dollars. Do you want a tooth brush? Take a hundred dollars. Do you want tooth powder? Take a hundred dollars. And, sir, we want pens, paper and ink—and these different wants supply business for several individuals to whom money is advanced, to be accounted for hereafter. Is it accounted for? What is the deficit now? It exceeds greatly the average annual revenue during the administration of Washington. Let us see, said he, the aggregate receipts on which the father of his country, as he has been over and over called administered the government of the United States. From the 4th of March, 1789, to the 31st December, 1791, making almost half of his first term of service, the receipts into the Treasury amounted to 4,400,000 dollars. For the year ensuing they were only 3,600,000; for the year following, 4,600,000. These were the receipts of the four years composing the first Presidency. In the first year of the next term, the revenue was 5,100,000 dollars; for the next, 5,900,000; and for the last, seven millions. These facts, Mr. R. said, were conclusive. They spoke to the understanding of every man who kept his eye on the receipts and expenditures of the government. I recollect, said he, when we thought, if we could get a receipt of ten millions of dollars—of which seven millions went to the sinking fund, and shortly after, on the purchase of Louisiana, eight millions—we should be in the full tide of successful experiment. Was there no way, Mr. R. asked, to recover the public assets from the hands of those who were living on the public funds? This system would not answer—a system more simple might answer in the case of the United States, as he knew it would in that of this house. For what, said he, is our situation? We meet in a room in which we can neither hear nor see—but even the blind can perceive what I wish to bring to the attention of the house—it is the universal delapidation of the public funds. As for accommodation and attention to public business, I should as soon think of attempting to be heard across the Potomac in the face of a north-wester, as to be heard here, where the physical triumphs over the intellectual power. Have gentlemen adverted, Mr. R. asked, to how much of the money of the public was in the hands of the Columbia Banks, or how it got there? And do we, said he, know any thing of the Central Bank—the Patriot Bank—and of the other Banks, so numerous that it would be in vain to attempt to repeat their titles? For my part, continued Mr. R. I am not at all sorry for the effect which the public at this time experience, although perhaps I pay [illegible] I lament the causes—but sir, we are punished, if I may use the term, in the offending member, I trust it may bring us to a sense not only of what is best for our own selves, but of what is due to our constituents—that the system of peculation shall be broken up; that the Augean stable shall be cleansed—that the stream of public treasure, compared to which the Missouri itself is but a rill, shall not be dammed up by speculators and defaulters, &c. Mr. R said he would therefore move—

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this house such measures, as in his opinion, may be expedient to enforce the more speedy payment of public monies due from individuals and corporate bodies in the United States."

Mr. Lowndes said he had no objection whatever to the object of this motion. He would only remark that a part of it appeared to him to be comprehended in calls already made on the Treasury Department, and a part of it within the prescribed duties of a committee of this house.—With regard to the unaccounted for monies of the United States, Mr. L. conceived both the facts and apprehensions of the gentleman from Va. to be exaggerated. In order to take a correct view of the subject, he suggested the propriety of so modifying the resolution as to call for an accurate statement of the amount of public monies outstanding and unaccounted for, &c.

Mr. Randolph said he would readily agree to modify his motion in the manner which the gentleman from South Carolina or any other gentleman, should deem expedient to effectuate the object of it. If the gentleman would prepare such an amendment, he would adopt it with pleasure.—The resolution, he said, must speak for itself. While up he would observe, that, with regard to the banks of this District, while he had mentioned one or two by name, he did not know that there was a pin to choose between them. He had no idea, he said, of selling off the public lands, increasing the balances already due for them, and making up the present deficit by taxes on the people, when it could be made up merely by making these leeches disgorge. The honorable gentleman has mistaken me, said Mr. R. if he supposes I have any hostility to the Secretary of the Treasury. I have none: but, Mr. Speaker, you know very well—no man ought to know better—what it is to disturb a hornet's nest; the Secretary of the Treasury is not going to array himself against these individuals without a call from this house. The present system, Mr. R. said, would not work; and if it would not, we must either go on with it as it is, and continue to increase the public burthens, or we must endeavor to get rid of it. He wished that the present Secretary of the Treasury, or the former Secretary of the Treasury—of whose intended return to this country rumors were afloat—or some one of equal capacity with either, would devote himself to rectifying the disorders in the public expenditures. The disorder in the receipts was bad enough—no other government perhaps could go on with it—but when to this was added the disorders in the expenditures, Crœsus himself could not sustain it. The English, Mr. R. said, were remarkable for having brought their system of collection to the least possible expense—he would not say to perfection, but certainly much nearer it than we have attained.——France, though her revenue be not so cheaply collected as that of England, yet as far as his information extended, in the economy of its expenditures greatly surpassed her. The English are profuse in their expenditure—he spoke not of the gross amount, or of the object, whether great armies, the navy &c. but of the dollar for dollar's worth. But, he said, we are more profuse in the expense of the collection of revenue than either of these powers, and we outdo the outdoings of every former generation in the profusion of expenditure and total want of responsibility in public agents. Now, said he, meo periculo I undertake to say, if you will call in the balances due to the government from individuals: if you will make the great corporations and men who pass for rich with public monies in their hands—if you will make those leeches disgorge—if you will make them pay the people, it will cure your deficit: it will make it unnecessary to lay taxes. They do not pay interest on the money they hold; and very likely if you authorize a loan they will take it—and who are better able than men who have both their pockets stuffed with public money? Mr. R. said, he hoped the Secretary of the Treasury would consider it a part of his duty, in suggesting a remedy, to give the house some little history of the nature of the disease.—If, however, it should be thought necessary specially to require it, he had no objection so to modify the resolution.

Mr Trimble said he should not oppose the resolution although a special committee of the House had the subject in charge; he should vote for it, because it would unquestionably relieve himself one of that committee from a portion of the duties he had to perform. At the same time, he begged leave to say, that the committee of which he was one had not been idle; and that, as to the reference to the Secretary of the Treasury for facts, all the information required had been, or was in the way of being, furnished to the committee, of which he happened to be the Chairman. In the course of the examination which he had had an opportunity of making into this subject, he had the satisfaction of finding that not a single dollar had been applied in malversation of the public monies. That there were sums of money in the hands of paymasters and quartermasters, and other public agents, to a large amount, was certainly true: Many of their accounts had not yet been settled, for the want of time. Large sums might be lost to the government by some of these agents, not from the want of means or of disposition to enforce the payment of them, but from the insolvency of the individuals. But, with respect to any monies in the hands of public agents, Mr T. said it must be evident

they constituted no available fund. Whether a mode of enforcing a more speedy collection of the public debts could not be devised, was a question worthy of consideration. But he begged leave to say, that he believed every thing had been done by the Treasury which the law allowed the agent at the head of that Department to do; and that he had not been able to find, nor had he any reason to suppose, there existed any negligence, on this point, on the part of any of the heads of Departments.

Mr. Randolph said he had no intention to trespass on the department of the gentleman from Kentucky, or of the committee appointed to enquire whether the existing provisions of law were duly executed; inasmuch as it was the inefficiency of the present system which caused him to call on those who had the best knowledge of the subject, to devise a better system—a system which would accelerate the payment of public monies.—He had he said, charged malversation on nobody. This was a subject on which he felt no sensitiveness at all. His motion was not of the nature of a hostile procedure against the administration of the government, to which he was in no wise inimical. With regard to the recovery of public monies, Mr. R. said, the gentleman had himself shewn the defects of the present system, by telling the house that the funds in the hands of some agents were not available, and in the hands of others would be lost by their insolvency. This shewed either that the trust had been, in the first instance, improperly reposed, or, what Mr. R. said his motion might seem to imply, that the present mode of obtaining balances out of the hands of those by whom they are due, is defective. Had the honorable gentleman never heard—of this administration. Mr. R. ...d, he spoke not: for he knew, perhaps, less of them than any man in the nation—of the failure of the government to make defaulters account for their defalcation, their security being insufficient? This, he presumed, was the case now, or the funds in the hands of public agents would not be unavailable. Had the gentleman never heard that, after bond had been taken, the Department of the Treasury had failed to sue until the debt was lost for want of timely interposition? I hope said Mr R the gentleman will not flag in the patriotic undertaking in which he is engaged; but I know what a committee can do in the Treasury. I would as soon trust a child to find its way in the labyrinths of this building. If the gentleman could find what he was looking for, it would be highly satisfactory; but this, Mr R. said, was one of the cases in which to seek is not to find; to knock, and not have opened for you; to ask, and not to have—If it is for information you ask. The way to ask, here, was in a different tone, and in a different style. I repeat, said Mr. R. that, whatever construction may be put on my motion, my object is to ascertain whether it is not possible to make those who have our money give it up—for I know that when we have their money we are obliged to give it to them: whereas I always thought it but fair to receive as well as to give—to give and take.

Mr. Trimble said that, by a superficial glance at the official statements, one might be easily led into error on one point. It might appear in the face of them, that there were millions in the hands of public agents, when in fact there were not as many hundred thousands; because the monies advanced, to be disbursed in the public service, were charged to the agents until the vouchers were transmitted, and their accounts settled at the proper offices. The amount of balances reported, therefore, was no criterion whereby to judge of the amount due—much the largest part being expended and ready to be accounted for.—On the subject of economizing public expenditures, Mr. T. said, he did not at all differ in sentiment from his friend from Virginia.

The question was then taken on Mr. Randolph's motion, and carried without a division

Wednesday, Feb 9.

Mr. Foot offered the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the territories of the United States, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided, That this shall not be construed to alt the condition or civil rights of any person now held to service or labor in said territories.

Resolved, That it be, and is hereby, recommended to the inhabitants of the several territories of the United States, that for the purpose of effectually preventing the further extension of slavery, each territory, when authorized by Congress to form a constitution and state government, shall, by express provision in their constitution, prohibit involuntary servitude, or slavery, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes.

Mr. Nelson, of Virginia, moved that the resolution be committed to the committee of the whole House, which was now considering the Missouri Bill. It was entitled to serious consideration, as it affected the important question now under discussion. He conceived this not the proper mode of bringing up the question; it should be in the usual form of an act, which should go through the several forms, while, as a resolution, introduced to-day to be decided to-morrow, it would not afford an opportunity for discussing its merits.

Mr. Foot observed, that a reference to a committee of the whole would defeat the object, because the subject now before the committee would of course have the precedence. These resolutions, gentlemen would observe, by a little attention, were perfectly proper, and indeed, the only form in which a decision could be made; particularly as it respected the second resolution, which contained a mere recommendation to the territories to prohibit slavery, without involving the question whether the Congress had the power to impose this restriction. It was admitted, by gentlemen on both sides, that Congress had the power to prohibit the extension of slavery in the territories; and, if these resolutions should be adopted, Congress would be relieved from the disagreeable necessity of deciding on their constitutional powers respecting which great doubt seemed to exist—and the excitement which this question had produced would be allayed; then nothing would remain for their consideration but the question of expediency; the appeal would then be made to the proposed state of Missouri to restrict slavery, instead of an attempt to impose the restriction by Congress. Mr. F. moved to commit the resolutions to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Rhea hoped the resolutions would be laid on the table until the great question now before the committee should be decided.—Gentlemen were determined to discuss it, and decide upon it; and he hoped no proposition would be received to interfere with that discussion. Mr. R's motion to lay the resolutions on the table prevailed; and they were laid on the table accordingly.

Mr. H. Nelson called for the consideration of the resolution offered by him on Monday, in substance to suspend all other business of the House, pending the consideration of the question, (now under discussion) concerning the admission of Missouri into the Union, with or without restriction—but the House refused, by a large majority, to consider the resolution.

MISSOURI BILL.

The House then resumed, in committee of the whole, the consideration of this bill, and the restrictive amendment proposed thereto.

Mr. Sergeant of Pennsylvania, commenced a speech in favor of the Restriction, and spoke nearly three hours: when he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise—which prevailed; and

The house adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 10.

MISSOURI BILL.

The House again went into committee of the whole, on the Missouri Bill, when

Mr. Sergeant, concluded his speech in favor of the restriction; and

Mr Barbour, of Va. spoke against it, as before stated.

Friday, Feb 11.

MISSOURI BILL.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, on this bill.

Mr Gross, of New-York, took the floor, and spoke nearly two hours in support of the Restriction.

Mr. Anderson, of Kentucky, followed against the Restriction, and occupied the floor about two hours; when

The committee rose, on motion of Mr. Pindall, of Virginia; and

The House adjourned till to-morrow.

Saturday, Feb. 12.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. Smith, of N. J. submitted the following resolutions for consideration:

Resolved, That to enable the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, to determine whether it will be for their benefit that the rights of self-government be extended to them, so far as the same may constitutionally be done, and to enable them, if they shall be of such opinion, to form a frame of government for themselves, subject to the ratification of Congress, a convention of representatives of said district be and is hereby authorized.

Resolved, That the said Convention shall be composed of twelve Representatives for the city of Washington, and that part of the county of Washington east of Rock Creek; eight representatives for the town of Georgetown, and that part of the said county west of Rock Creek, and of nine representatives for the town and county of Alexandria. The said representatives to be free white taxable males above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be chosen by ballot, by the free white taxable males, above the age of twenty-one years, on the first Tuesday in July, next, under the superintendance of such judges, at such place in either of the said towns, and subject to such other directions as the President of the U. States may prescribe.

Resolved, That the persons so chosen, shall convene at the city of Washington in such place as shall be fixed by the President of the U. States, on the first Tuesday in September ensuing, and shall organise themselves, by the appointment of a president, secretary, and such other officers as may be necessary. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum, and their proceedings shall be communicated to the President of the U. States to be laid by him before the Congress at their next session.

Some conversation took place between the mover and Messrs. Cobb and Strother, as to the committee to which it would be most proper to refer the resolutions. A motion by Mr. Strother, to lay them on the table, was lost; and they were, on motion of Mr. Cobb, referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

MISSOURI BILL.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair on this bill.

Mr. Pindall took the floor, and spoke above three hours against the restriction.

And the House adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 14.

Numerous petitions and memorials were this morning presented and referred.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1820; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Southard, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported a bill to continue in force for a further time (until the 3d of March 1821,) the act establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes; which, being read twice,

Mr. Southard observed that, as the bill contained no appropriation, and as the act which it proposed to continue in force would expire on the first of next month, he moved that the bill be ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Walker, of N. C. moved that the bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Southard could see no reason for its taking this course. As he had observed, the act would expire on the first day of March; if this bill went to a committee of the whole, it would be a long time before it would be reached on the orders of the day; this delay would allow the act to expire, which would be very injurious to the public interest, as it would destroy the whole of the existing system of Indian trade, &c.; and unless the gentleman from North-Carolina had some new system prepared or some changes to propose, it would be useless to retard the present bill, and produce the injury and confusion which would ensue if the existing act were to expire, without timely legislation, &c.

Mr. Walker's motion was rejected by a large majority. He then moved that the bill be laid on the table; which motion was also lost, ayes 10; and the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

The House then again went into committee of the whole on the Missouri bill.

Mr. Cushman, of Massachusetts, took the floor, and spoke about two hours in favor of the restriction.

Mr. Wood, of New-York, followed on the same side, and advocated the restriction above half an hour.

Mr. Pinkney, of S. C. next rose, and opposed the restriction in a speech of about an hour; when,

On motion of Mr Bankin, the committee rose; and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Feb. 9.

MAINE AND MISSOURI BILL.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of this bill; when,

Mr. King, of N. York, wishing to offer to the Senate his opinion on the Missouri subject, moved to postpone the bill until to-morrow; but a motion to postpone it to Friday, prevailed, and it was postponed to that day accordingly.

Monday, Feb. 14.

After the presentation and reference of sundry petitions and memorials,

Mr. Dickerson offered the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate, abstracts of the bonds or other securities given under the laws of the United States, by the collectors of the customs, receivers of public monies for lands, and registers of public lands, paymasters in the army, and pursers in the navy, who are now in office, or who have heretofore been in office, and whose accounts remain unsettled; together with a statement of such other facts, as, in his opinion, may tend to shew the expediency or inexpediency of so far altering the laws respecting such officers as they may hereafter be appointed for limited periods—subject to removal, as heretofore.

Several reports and private claims were postponed to further days; and

The Senate then proceeded, in committee of the whole, Mr. Dickerson in the chair, to the consideration of the Missouri Question.

Mr. Smith, of South-Carolina, rose in opposition to the right and expediency of restriction, and in reply to Mr. King, of New-York, and spoke nearly three hours.

Mr Lloyd, of Maryland, followed on the same side, and also in reply to Mr. King; and spoke nearly an hour.

Mr. Pinkney, obtained the floor for to-morrow; and then the Senate adjourned.

GUAYAQUIL.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Macedonian frigate, to his friend in New-York.

"On the 9th of May we anchored in the port of Arica, situated in lat. 18, 20, S. and long 70, ..., W. The town is small and is still under the Royalist flag. Its situation at the bottom of a deep bay in a pleasant valley, encircled at a distance by the several ranges of the Andes, is very fine. In its vicinity are several high peaks, one of which the "Devils Mouth," presents an elegant prospect. We did not remain there long, but went to a small bay called Gelley Victor, to windward of Arica, and received some specie from an English brig there to take care of for her owners. After spending several days off this place we resumed a northerly course, and on the 22d May passed the port of Lima, with the land close aboard of us.—Off the port we spoke one of the blockading squadron of Lord Cochrane. The commander came on board of us and informed us, that Lord Cochrane had gone with part of the squadron to some place to water his ships. That some time previous the squadron had captured the American schooner Montezuma, bound into Lima, for *breach of blockade,* and *more,* because she had arms & ammunition for the Royalists. The vessel had been made a tender and the crew sent to Valparaiso.—By the laws of our country we think she would have been a legal prize to us. On the 24th we touched at the port of Guarma to see if any American shipping were there, but found none. The town is small; but has been a place of considerable trade. The bay is a very beautiful one. On the 25th we stood into the bay of Santa or Truxillo, intending if there were any American ships there to anchor, but finding none we stood out.—On the 26th, we passed the Islands of *Lobos del Mer, and Lobos del Trine,* uninhabited, but very fine for settling. On the 29th passed the harbor of Payta, and had intended to touch there, but failing to leeward of the port it was not thought worth while trying to regain it. On the 27th we anchored in the bay of Guayaquil. Our anchorage was 4 stat' from the city 75 miles, and on the 28th Lieutenant Johnson, (of Marines,) and myself, left the ship at 4 P. M. in a small boat, with 6 men, sails, &c. with verbal orders to proceed to the city and obtain fruit, &c. for the ship, and ascertain whether there were any Yankee ships there that wanted convoy. We had a large bay to cross and then to find the mouth of the Guayaquil river, but mistaking our course and running up the Taura nearly to its source, we found our mistake and came "back again." At length we obtained a pilot, and after being three days in the boat we reached the city in the evening, and were immediately made *prisoners,* under the impression that we were patriots or spies. After showing our commissions, averring our object, and declaring to what ship we belonged and where she lay, we were rather better treated. My boats crew were put in a kind of barracks, under charge of a guard and there being no hotels in the place, Mr. J. and myself accepted the very hospitable invitation of Don Joaquim Villalva, the captain of the port and post captain in the Spanish navy. To him Mr. Johnson and myself are under very many obligations.—The Governor declared *himself* perfectly satisfied of our being American naval officers, but stated that they well knew there were many Americans & English in the Chilian fleet, and that the people generally supposed we were spies from that squadron now on the coast, and that his duty to his king required him to be very strict as regarded any strangers he might find in their waters. So strong was the popular prejudice against us that crowds assembled around the house where we were left as *state prisoners* with a determination to tear us to pieces. Captain Villalva to shew his belief of our story, went out with us attended by several officers and a guard. The Governor sent a boat and officer to ascertain in person the character of our ship. On their reaching our frigate Capt. D. gave them proof of our being what we stated, and demanded of the Governor our immediate release. This would have been done, but some suspicious rascals induced him to detain my boat's crew and Mr. Johnson (who speaks the Spanish fluently,) and to send me in one of the Governor's boats with a guard. I took a letter from him to Captain D. informing that *without written orders to go to Guayaquil* we had been forced there and detained as suspicious persons, and at the same time requesting Captain D. to move his ship to *Pimado Roads,* opposite the town of Piens, about 55 miles from the town of Guayaquil, and that on so doing the unfavorable impressions would certainly be removed, and every assistance should be rendered to the vessel of a friendly power. This was done, and I was sent back to claim the liberation of Mr. J. and the men.—On my return we were treated with all the civility possible, and many apologies made to us for our unpleasant detention by the Governor, who in the whole affair did but his duty. 'Tis true we were under suspicious circumstances—had no written orders, and entered the town in the evening. We suffered much from anxiety, lest our country had declared war against Spain, and they had heard of it by way of Panama. We were allowed once a day to go out to the market and provide for our men, but a guard always attended, nor could we move towards the doors of the house but a soldier made his appearance. In the afternoon, Capt. Villalva, attended by the Lieut. Governor, who treated us with great attention, generally walked out with us and shewed us the city. It is built on the banks of the river of the same name, 55 miles from its mouth—the Houses are generally of three stories—the first story is occupied as stories, &c.; the second inhabited by shop keepers and middling classes of people, and the third occupied by the rich or great folks. The reason of this is in order to enjoy purer air. The rooms of the third story are spacious and airy—Balconies are built all around the upper stories.—The houses and churches are all of wood, well finished. The ladies have fine figures and handsome countenances, are easy and engaging in their manners, fond of music, sing well, and if we may speak from our own experience, very polite to strangers. This is generally the case, or else our peculiar circumstances drew forth their sympathy and excited more than usual attention. Every evening after our accustomed walk through the city, on our return we met a small circle of ladies assembled at Capt. V's, who all enlivened us by their cheerful manners and delicate attentions.—They asked many questions about our fair country women, who, Heaven bless them, had a zealous advocate. We have met a Dr. O———, of Philadelphia, who says he left the United States 13 years ago, on account of a duel, who did not at first treat us with common civility, (as he says) for fear of the populace and government but when the Governor changed his opinion, the Dr. endeavored to be very friendly, but our Yankee blood could not cool down so easily after such palpable neglect.

To this country heaven has been very bountiful; except in the rainy season, which lasts 3 months; they have a delightful climate though situated so near the line—Guayaquil being in 2 deg. 12 min. S. All kinds of tropical fruits here grow luxuriantly. The cocoa is here indigenous—Guinea pepper, cochineal, lumber in great quantities, indigo and sugar, &c. &c. are hence exported. This is the principal place for ship building on the western side of the continent. I saw several very fine vessels on the stocks, and as copper is here cheaper than iron, they are copper fastened, which, in addition to their being built of durable wood, makes them lasting vessels.

You have heard of the *Mangrove tree*—I'll try to describe it to you—The stock or trunk of the tree shoots out of the roots which rise above the ground to the height of from three to 25 feet. From the top of the roots it grows 30 to 40 feet before it branches, and then partly shoots upward, (as do almost all trees) and partly hang pendent the whole length of the tree, to the ground, or water, if it be on the bank of a river—these small pendent branches which hang perpendicular do not grow thicker than from one and a half or to 3 inches in circumference, are of equal thickness their whole length, and are clear of leaves; the color of the wood is red and the sap makes a color like red ochre; the tree is a beautiful one and the perpendicular branches, when it grows on the bank of a stream make an almost impenetrable thicket. Guayaquil contains from 20 to 25,000 inhabitants; it was first founded in 1534; its river is navigable 90 miles for boats, and many streams from different points of the compass bring their produce to the city. It is free from earthquakes and in general is healthy; a proof of this is the great number of aged persons of both sexes, which we saw. A gentleman resident there, shewed us a superb collection of coins, of all ages and all climes; among them was one said to have been coined in the time of our Saviour, but I could not read the inscription, it being *Hebraic;* it was very ancient in appearance.

The celebrated Mount Chimborazo, considered the highest land in the world, is 75 miles N. E. of Guayaquil; its top covered with eternal snows makes a sublime appearance. We saw it but once; the rest of the time, it being obscured by clouds which hung round it like rivals round a loved object.

From the Albany Ploughboy, Feb. 12.

Highly Interesting.—The following communication, received since our last, is deeply interesting to our agricultural readers in particular; and we feel much obliged to our correspondent for calling public attention to a subject of such importance. We think the conclusion of our correspondent, that *Ergot* may produce the same effect on brute animals, as it does on the human frame, a very rational one. In all events, we hope that attention may be excited, on this occasion, which the subject justly demands; and we promise ourselves the satisfaction of being able in our next number to throw at least some faint rays of light upon it.

FOR THE PLOUGH BOY

Mr. Southwick—Much has lately been said and written on the subject of the disease in horses and cattle called the "*Burnt Tongue.*" A distemper has lately made its appearance among horses of a more alarming nature; it effects the hoof, and appears to be very nearly related to the ailment in cattle called the hoof distemper. It attacks the horse suddenly without his exhibiting any symptoms of its approach, insomuch that horses have been put up in the evening in apparent good health and with the perfect use of their limbs, which on the next morning were unable to move out of the stable. In some cases an eruption in the frog, and in others a separation of the hoof from the skin, is the first appearance; and as far as I have learned, in many cases the injury is so great as to render the loss of the hoof on the foot or feet affected, the probable consequence. This, sir, is an alarming evil, and the man who will point out the cause, and consequently lead to the discovery of a preventative, will render a great benefit to the community.

The hoof distemper, among cattle, has of late years prevailed much in the towns of Warren, Columbia and Winfield, in the county of Herkimer; and several observing farmers in those towns, with whom I have conversed on the subject, have attempted to assign a cause. They state, that a large proportion of the hay made use of by them in wintering their cattle, consists of what is well known by the name of "Spire Grass," or "June Grass;" that this grass has of late years exhibited something among its seeds similar to the ergot in rye; that they supposed it to possess the same poisonous qualities known to exist in ergot, and that they believe the hoof distemper to result from the use of spire grass affected with ergot, or smut, as it is called

It is a well attested fact that the peasantry of Europe who use bread made of rye, in which ergot exists, often loose their feet, hands, arms, &c. through the means of a sudden mortification of those parts caused by the poison in the ergot.*—This is mentioned here to shew the possibility of the same effects being produced in the extremities of horses and cattle from the use of the ergot or smut in spire grass. If it should be asked why have not the effects shown themselves sooner in horses, it might be answered, that as the ergot of rye is known to be very poisonous in some seasons and in others negatively so, the same may apply to the ergot of spire grass; and if the quality should be found to be very poisonous in the grass gathered last season, the unusual quantity which the hay fed the present winter contains, may account for its now first producing the bad effects ascribed to it, in horses.

I could wish Mr. Editor, that the board of agriculture, through its proper officer, would recommend to scientific gentlemen, in different parts of the state, to examine the spire grass in their respective vicinities, and ascertain whether it contained the substance above called ergot; and if so, to ascertain further the nature of that substance, and its probable effect on animals fed on it.

A MOHAWK FARMER.

Palentine, Jan. 3, 1820.

Note—by the Editor.—Duhamel, an able French writer on Agriculture, has noticed some extraordinary cases of the kind, in which the persons affected lost their feet; but the disorder, if we recollect, terminated with the loss or injury of the extremities only. It is however, some time since we read the work, and have it not within reach at present.

By the late Mails.

GEORGIA SAVANNAH, JAN. 31.

THE committee of allevisation received yesterday, from General John Clarke, Governor of Georgia, the sum of *Ten Thousand Dollars,* which he drew from the contingent fund, on his own responsibility, for the relief of sufferers by the late fire. This prompt and generous act does honor to Governor Clarke; and will be ever remembered with gratitude by the people of Savannah. In his letter he sincerely sympathises with us for the awful calamity with which it has pleased Providence to visit us—and regrets, that it is not at this time in his power to afford us more aid. He promises to do all in his power for our further relief; and to act in concert with the corporation, in any measures they may propose for the general good.

AUGUSTA, FEB. 1.

Execution.—On Friday last two negro men, named Ephraim and Sam, were executed in conformity to their sentence, for the murder of their master Mr. Thomas Hancock, of Edgefield District, S. C.—Sam was burnt and Ephraim hung, and his head severed from his body and publicly exposed. The circumstances attending the crime for which these miserable beings have suffered, were of a nature so aggravated, as imperiously demanded the terrible punishment which has been inflicted upon them.

The burning of malefactors is a punishment only resorted to, when absolute necessity demands a signal example. It must be a horrid and appalling sight to see a human being consigned to the flames. Let even fancy picture the scene—the pile—the stake—the victim—and the mind sickens, and sinks under the oppression of its own feelings—what then must be the dread reality!—From some of the spectators we learn, that it was a scene which transfixed in breathless horror almost every one who witnessed it. As the flames approached him, the piercing shrieks of the unfortunate victim struck upon the heart with a fearful, painful vibration—but when the devouring element seized upon his body, all was hushed—yet the cry of agony still thrilled in the ear and an involuntary and sympathetic shudder ran through the crowd. We hope that this awful dispensation of justice may be attended with such salutary effects as to forever preclude the necessity of its repetition.

S. CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, FEB. 9

FROM GIBRALTAR.

The ship Ceres, Clarke, arrived here last

evening, in 58 days from Gibraltar. By this arrival, the following verbal intelligence is received:

The United States' squadron, consisting of the Franklin, Guerriere and Peacock, were left at Gibraltar 11th Dec.

On the night of the 4th December a heavy blow from the eastward was experienced at Gibraltar, during which the Franklin parted one cable, broke the anchor stock of another, and drifted across the Bay, nearly to Algesiras, where she brought up with the sheet anchor, and rode out the gale without further damage.

The markets at Gibraltar were dull; trade being much interrupted by the sickness in Spain, and long quarantines. The commerce with Spain was still closed, but expected to be opened on the 1st of January, as the fever had greatly abated; the last official list gave about 12,000 sick at Cadiz, Isla Chiclana, St. Lucar, St. Mary's, Xeres, and Seville: a very few new cases occurring, and many of the above number convalescent.

The plague in Barbary was also abating fast, and great hopes were entertained that the early setting in of cold weather would bring about a general state of good health; many of the mountains in Spain and Africa being already capped with snow.

Nothing new had transpired respecting our affairs with Spain. Many reports were in circulation connecting England with her in a war with this country; but all too vague to be entitled to notice. The new Minister had kissed His Most Catholic Majesty's hand, preparatory to his departure for the United States.

The Ceres brings despatches for the Secretary of State, from our Minister at Madrid.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, FEB. 15.

Attempted Robbery.—On Sunday evening, 13th inst. as one of the City Physicians (Dr. Page) was returning in his gig from a patient in Patapsco neck, soon after dark, a ruffian attempted to stop him by seizing the bridle of his horse—the animal sprung violently forward, and disengaged himself from the assailant, who instantly snapped his pistol at the physician; it missed fire and he escaped. The public cannot be too cautious of evening exposure in the neighborhood without arms

A Neat Trick.—On Saturday evening last, about 7 o'clock, a negro fellow went into a grocery store in Water street, and after enquiring the price, ordered a gallon of the best Holland Gin—the jug was filled, when he desired the grocer to put up six pounds of brown sugar—while this was preparing, under pretence of calling to a comrade who it might be supposed was passing by, he picked up the jug from the counter and walking to the door, called out "stop, this is the place." The grocer, calculating on another customer, went on tying up the sugar, when looking round, he perceived himself alone. The negro made the best of his way up Calvert-street, and has no doubt been very merry ever since at the deluded grocer's expence.

This proves, that however necessary bread and soup may be, the former being "the staff of life," that "whiskey being life itself," must be obtained at any hazard.—*Telegraph.*

COLUMBIA. GEORGETOWN, FEB. 12.

Yesterday the ice came down in such quantities as to completely dam up the river opposite the town. So much alarm was excited among the merchants in Water street, that many of them deemed it most prudent to remove their flour. We have not as yet heard of any damage done to the Shipping.—Should a freshet follow, there is no telling what distressing consequences may ensue: Hopes are entertained however, that it will go off gradually.

N. CAROLINA. RALEIGH, JAN. 28.

Long life is usually esteemed a blessing, but those enjoy it generally pay a heavy price in the affliction they suffer for the loss of friends whom they survive, and particularly children. A family in this vicinity afford remarkable instances of longevity, attended in some of its members with an exception from the usual ailing. Moses Suggs died about 30 years ago, aged 91—never having witnessed the death of a child. Joshua Suggs, his son, died last November, aged 93—having lived 59 years with the same wife. Moses Suggs died at 80—having lived 58 years with the same wife. Aaron Suggs still alive, aged 78—having lived 48 years with the same wife. Mary Dillard still alive, aged 76—having lived upwards of 40 years with the same husband.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, FEB. 16.

On Monday, a man was brought up to the police office, charged with having on the 9th of November last passed on Mr. William Carter a forged check on the Union Bank for seven dollars, signed E. Lloyd. He admitted the charge; then presently took off his neck cloth, took a razor from his pocket and attempted to cut his throat; his hand was seized by Mr. Carter, who, at the moment, was standing close to him. He is fully committed for trial; has the appearance of having some time been a respectable man, and of good education. C.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH.

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 23, 1820.

The President of the U. States has recognized Anson Kelley, as consul of Denmark for the state of North Carolina, to reside at Wilmington.

The Attorney General of the U. States, having been requested by the House of Representatives to give his opinion on a case before the committee of claims, has declined so to do, on the ground that his duties are by law confined to the following heads—

1. "To prosecute and conduct all suits, in the Supreme Court, in which the United States shall be concerned.

2. "To give his advice and opinion, upon questions of law, when required by the President of the U. States, or when requested by the heads of any of the departments, touching any matters that may concern their departments.

3. "To discharge the duties of a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund."

The Blakely paper of the 19th ult. states,—"Capt. Dade's company of regulars are now encamped in the rear of this town, and are waiting for orders. 500 more men of the 4th Regiment are expected here in a few days. Their destination is yet unknown, but we guess they will see long move towards the rising sun. This step seems to indicate the views of our Government in regard to Florida."

Extract of a letter from the Hon. James Lanman, Senator in Congress from this State, dated Feb. 17.

"We have been so much and laboriously occupied by the Missouri and Maine questions, that nothing else scarcely has been thought of or felt as of any importance. The probability is that neither will come in. As to all constitutional means of destroying slavery, and if not of destroying, of ameliorating the condition of that doomed people, you know, I am altogether devoted, both in principle and every other way—but I am most fully persuaded that we cannot impose a restriction on a state which regards its municipal concerns and relations of private life, without invading its rights of sovereignty, and of course leading to the pernicious consequences of depriving the states of their constituent sovereignty. I have seen enough to satisfy me that every small state should most sacredly guard itself against any invasion from that quarter—as if it can be done in the green tree, it will assuredly be done in the dry."

We understand, says the Philadelphia Democratic Press, that a ship and a brig now in this port are chartered on account of the government of the United States, for the purpose of taking to Mobile, military stores, troops, &c.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, Feb. 21.

On Friday the motion was renewed in the court of Sessions, that Robert M. Goodwin should be admitted to bail; and argued by S. Price and Munro, for the prisoner, and by Blake, Wells and Griffin, on the part of the state. On Saturday the court decided against the motion.

Congress.—On Wednesday the Senate decided by a vote of 23 to 21, on accepting the report of the committee, uniting the *Maine and Missouri* bills. The four Senators from New England, who voted against Mr. Roberts' amendment, voted in favor of a separation of the bills, as did the senators from Delaware.

Acquittal of Gov. Findlay.—On Wednesday last, Mr. Randall, Chairman of the Committee of Enquiry, presented to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania an Elaborate Report, acquitting the Governor of all small practices in office, and praying to be discharged from the further consideration of the same.—*Freeman's Journal.*

QUEBEC, FEB. 8.

The coldest weather this season has prevailed since last Monday night; during the day time, on Tuesday and yesterday, Farenheit's Thermometer varied from 10 to 15 below zero; yesterday morning, at sun rise, it was at 25 below zero in the Lower Town, and upwards of 20 in some parts of the Upper Town.

SUMMARY.

The Albany Argus states, that Daniel D. Tompkins has consented to stand as the Republican Candidate for Governor of the state of New-York, at the ensuing election.

The sum of $12529,26 has been collected in the city of New-York, for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Savannah.

It has recently been discovered, that chesnut wood is an admirable substitute for logwood and oak-bark, for dyeing and tanning; and its affinity to wool, is said to be greater than that of either gall or sumac.

The New-York Gazette contradicts the report that the Columbus 74 was destined to Constantinople, with the view to the negotiation of a commercial arrangement with the Sublime Port.

The Legislature of Maryland have refused leave to bring in a bill, by a vote of 47 to 20 to allow the Jews in that State an equality of civil rights.

General M'Gregor was at Cape Henry (St. Domingo) at the last date, in high spirits and intending to proceed to the Main to join Bolivar.

An acrimonious dispute exists between Kentucky and Tennessee, in relation to the boundary line between the two States.

His Excellency De Witt Clinton, has been elected an Honorary Member of the *London Horticultural Society*, in the class of distinguished foreigners, which consists of twenty. This notice does much credit to the state of New-York.

A pamphlet has been published in New-York, contending that the Grand Canal should be connected with lakes Oswego and Ontario, and not directly with Lake Erie.

A Mr. Grout, of Philadelphia, has advertised that he has discovered a new mode of teaching grammar applicable to all languages—in which most of the time now used in acquiring grammar will be saved—and all errors of grammar in publications instantaneously detected; and that by it errors in grammar in the writings of many respectable authors have been detected; and uncertainties decided.

The N. York Society for the prevention of Pauperism have petitioned the Legislature to pass a law which shall reduce the number of dram shops.

Gov. Bibb, of Alabama, has, in consequence of a Legislative request, issued his Proclamation appointing the second Tuesday of April as a Fast Day in that State.

The Legislature of Ohio have applied to Congress to have the Great National Road continued to the capitals of Indiana, Illinois, and to St. Charles, Missouri.

In the Amherst, N. H. Paper a woman is advertised as being supposed to have run off with a horse and sleigh hired at Pepperell, Mass.

A new correcting compass has been invented by a Mr. Bywater. The Liverpool Mercury says Capt. Williams, of the ship Albion, has adopted it.—*Lon. Pap.*

Bonaparte, is always reported to be in very good health, by his keepers, but very different accounts are given by others. Mr. O'Meara, who was some time his attending physician, states in his book, that the fallen Emperor has a confirmed liver complaint—which is one of the climate.

Joseph Bonaparte, since the destruction of his seat at Bordentown, has taken up his residence in the city of New-York, having purchased a commodious dwelling, with coach-house, stables, &c. in Broadway, nearly opposite the U. S. Bank.

The sum of $1500 was subscribed at Darien, in about 15 minutes, for the relief of the Savannah sufferers. The whole number of houses in the place do not exceed 100.

The Spanish brig Cendoel arrived at Havana the 25th ult. in 68 days from the coast of Africa, with 550 slaves. Accounts reached Havana from Matanzas, on the 26th ult. of the capture, by the British, of *ten sail of Spanish Guineamen from Cuba.*

Printing Press.—A printer in Sangerfield (N. Y.) informs the public that he has in use a new invented printing press, which he calls the Elbows Press, and works with great simplicity and ease, and that a press of the kind may be built for fifty dollars, that will be far superior to any other that would cost $200.

By a late arrival from Havanna, handbills were received, advertising sales of slaves of both sexes at auction. One advertises 121—another, 180—another, 210—another, 296—another, 315—and another, 126. Total 1048!

Marine.

NORFOLK, JAN. 11.—Captain Smith of the schr. Beluga, from Arkin, (St. Domingo) states, that about the 25th of December, a little after the vessel had passed the Mole Cape, they were spoke by a British ship from Jamaica, bound to Havanna, the Captain of which informed, that just before he sailed, a British man of war had arrived at Jamaica, having in company two privateers, which she had recently captured off Cape Antonio; the crews were immediately committed to jail. These privateers the British Captain was informed had captured two brigs, (a Danish and French) but a short time before, off Cape Antonio, and after plundering them of every thing they chose, put every person belonging to the two vessels to death!

Captain Smith, also states, that before the Beluga, left Arkin, a British privateer from Bermuda, had arrived there, and whilst some of the crew were on shore, one of Boyer's vessels was sent down, who took possession of the privateer and committed the crew to jail. The cause of this seizure of the vessel and imprisonment of the crew, Capt. S. did not learn.

Married,

At Griswold, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Waldo, Mr. Roger Prentice, to Miss Lucy Leonard, all of Griswold.

At Franklin, by Darius Frink, Esq. Mr. Marvin G. Ladd, to Miss Betsey Smith.

At Newark, Anthony Dey, Esq. of New-York, to Miss Henriette Caroline Richards, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Richards, of the former place.

In North-Carolina, Major Joseph Bates aged 60, to Miss Penelope Commander, aged 23.—*An old soldier enlisted under a young Commander.*

Died,

At Lebanon, Mrs. Patience Willcox, aged 103; Mrs. Deborah Mc Call, aged 94; Mr. Jared Hinckley, aged 89

At Smithfield, R. I. Hon. Peleg Arnold, aged 68. He was a Delegate in the Old Congress, frequently Member of the General Assembly, and for many years Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of R. I.

On board the ship Chauncey, (at Canton,) on the 29th of April last, Dr. Tallmadge L. Bailey, son of Gen. Bailey of N. York.

☞ *A List of Prizes, drawn in the Fairfield Episcopal Society Lottery, may be seen at R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.*
Feb. 23.

Agricultural Meeting.

THE semi-annual meeting of the *New-London County Agricultural Society*, will be held at the Court-House, in Norwich, on the first Monday of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It is desirable that the members generally should attend. The several Town Committees will at that time report all additions to the Society since the last meeting.

By order of the President,
L. FOSDICK,
16 *Recording Secretary.*

For New-York,

THE packet VENUS, *Daniel Havens, master*, will commence running immediately after the river is clear of ice.—All goods to be forwarded or brought by the *Venus*, will in the absence of the sloop, be left at *Jed. Huntington's Store*, free of expense of storage to the owner.—Orders and letters for *Capt. Havens*, in his absence, directed to said *Huntington*, will be promptly attended to.—Orders and letters for New-York will be punctually delivered.—Letters containing money, to be marked "Cash enclosed."—Passengers and freighters may rest assured, as usual, no exertions shall be wanting by the concern to give perfect satisfaction.—*Apply to the Master,* or JED. HUNTINGTON.
Feb. 23. 16—

THE CRISIS,

NO 1.

OR thoughts on Slavery, occasioned by the Missouri question, just published, and for sale by R. HUBBARD.

☞ FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

AT

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON the 29th day of this month, unless previously disposed of at private sale, all the valuable estate, owned by Doctor *Roger Welds*, late of Mansfield, deceased, and situated in said Mansfield—It consists of a good FARM, of about 120 acres, on which said deceased lived, with a good *Dwelling-House and Barn*; of a convenient one story *Dwelling-House, Blacksmith's Shop*, half an acre of *Land* with a *valuable Garden*, opposite the Tavern of *Samuel A. Spalding*, in said Mansfield.—Also, of that very valuable *Tavern Stand*, now occupied by said Spalding, with about 40 *acres of first rate Land*, well watered and fenced.—The place, now occupied by said Spalding, being on the public roads from Hartford to Boston, and from Norwich to Stafford, and being furnished with all such buildings as are necessary for a tavern, is one of the best for a tavern in this part of the state.

The above will be sold subject to dower.

OLIVER W. DIMMICK, } *Adm'rs.*
JONATHAN A. WELCH, }
Mansfield, Feb. 14, 1820. 16—

Notice.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *GILBERT & STORRS*, is by mutual agreement this day dissolved, and *Ashbel Storrs* is hereby authorized to adjust and settle all the accounts of said concern.

SOLOMON GILBERT,
ASHBEL STORRS.

Lebanon, Feb. 7, 1820.

All persons having open accounts with the late firm of *Gilbert & Storrs*, are requested to call and settle the same before the 20th March.

16 ASHBEL STORRS.

New-London County, ss. Superior Court, Jan. 1820.

UPON the petition of *Lois Mason*, of Bozrah, in said county, shewing to this court that in September, A. D. 1808, she was lawfully married to *Joseph Mason*, then of said Bozrah, with whom she lived in the discharge of all her marriage duties until the month of September, A. D. 1810, when said Joseph wilfully deserted her, and hath at divers times since his said desertion, committed adultery—and still continues to desert the petitioner, and hath not since the time of said desertion furnished her any support, &c.—praying this court to grant her a Bill of Divorce, as by petition on file, dated February 1st, A. D. 1820.

This Court order said petition to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at New-London, in New-London County, on the 4th Tuesday of September next, and that notice of the pendency thereof, be published in two of the public newspapers in this state, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

16 CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 22d day of Feb. A. D. 1820.—
Present John Hyde, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of *Mrs. JERUSILA BISHOP*, late of Lisbon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Henry Bishop*, the Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Lisbon.

Attest, Burrell Lathrop, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

HENRY BISHOP.

Lisbon, Feb. 22, 1820. 16—

"Procrastination is the thief of time; Year after year it steals, till all are fled."

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers that the 1st of March next will complete three years since he commenced distributing the papers, at which time all those indebted to him are requested to make payment without delay, in order to enable him to settle with the Printer. Promises such as "call again," "I will pay you next week," are not a lawful tender at the office of the Norwich Courier, and will not be received any longer as a substitute for cash. All accounts, of more than one years standing, unless settled by the 1st. of April, will be disposed of as the law directs without further notice. PETER PETTIS.

Franklin, Feb. 23d, 1820. 16—

North-Stonington Lime.

PERSONS who wish to procure Lime, without casks, can be supplied by applying at the Kiln on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the present week.

JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, Feb. 22, 1820. 16—

THE CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR.
NO. 1, VOL. 2d, FOR JAN. 1820,

IS received and ready for delivery to subscribers, by T. Robinson, who has become agent for the publishers of this work in this quarter.

The above work is published monthly, at three dollars per annum payable on delivery of No. 6. ☞ Subscribers to the above work will be received at

T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store.
Feb. 22. 16—

THE CELEBRATED

BALM OF QUITO,

is a Medicine unequalled by any in the world for the cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS, &c.

SINCE this excellent Medicine was first discovered upwards of three hundred thousand persons have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been by Asthmatic and consumptive complaints reduced to the brink of the grave; their constitutions were quite emaciated, and had cast off all hopes of recovery, having tried every remedy recommended as specifics for those complaints, and had made every application to the faculty that could be obtained

Common colds which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its influence in a very short time.

In common coughs, which are in general the effect of cold, it gives immediate relief, removing those troublesome irritations, or as they are called, tickings in the throat, which act as a constant stimulous to coughing, and in quieting those convulsive excitements and causing the afflicted to breathe and speak freely. It induces rest, and sleep in an eminent degree and strengthens the constitution, which enables it to repel an enemy whose attacks are frequently followed by the most fatal consequences.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, (even in the most advanced period of life,) will find immediate relief.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive affections, (recent or chronic) Hoarseness, Catarrhs, Wheezings, and shortness of breath, it will give immediate ease.

Congealed Phlegm, Acrimony in the fluids, and obstruction in the glands, are with ease and safety discharged by gentle expectoration.

It is also much admired in soreness of the breast and stomach, giving present ease in those places.

A few instances only are selected from a numerous list to prove its efficacy. It has been an instrument in the hands of providence, of curing many hundreds of poor afflicted objects, both Asthmatic and Consumptive, not excluding some of 30 years standing, and in most of the confirmed cases, where a cure could not possibly be effected by Medicines, it has wonderfully alleviated the complaints, so as to enable the patient to attend to business, and render their lives in a great degree comfortable to themselves.

It operates by expectoration, and may be given to women with child, and infants, with the greatest safety.

The following cases are subjoined as proofs of its efficacy selected from a number amounting to upwards of one thousand.

TO DOCTOR MANLY,

SIR,—For the public good, I desire you will publish the following cure, recently effected on myself, by that invaluable Medicine the Balm of Quito—I had been afflicted for a long time with a dreadful cough, shortness of breath, soreness and tightness at the stomach, and my body was so swelled and puffed up with wind, and at the same time my stomach so clogged with phlegm, that it was with difficulty I could draw my breath, and was often threatened with suffocation. In this dreadful situation I was providently visited by the Collector of excise at Southampton, who recommended me to the immediate use of the Balm of Quito, which I sent for, and through the instrumentality of that excellent Medicine, I am perfectly cured of all my disorders. It immediately relieved the cough and shortness of breath, and evaporated by gentle expectoration, discharging the viscid phlegm from the stomach, healed the soreness and expelled the wind in a wonderful manner, and indeed I believe it has not its parallel in the world.

I am Sir, Your's Respectfully,
CHARLES PIERSON,
Wine and Brandy Merchant Long Lane Smithfield.

TO DOCTOR MANLY,

SIR,—Having been recently restored from the brink of the grave by that invaluable Medicine the Balm of Quito, I think it my duty to make this public acknowledgment of the same, for the benefit of others afflicted with a similar complaint. I had been afflicted with a dreadful Asthma for about twenty-three years, I never for years got a moments rest, my cough was so troublesome at night, and used to discharge an almost incredible quantity of glutinous matter from my lungs; and my breath was so exceeding short, that I could not walk from one day to another. Providentially hearing of the Balm of Quito I purchased some, and through taking it alone, I am now, blessed be God, restored to perfect health.—My case is well known to the Members of Lincoln's Inn-Fields, of which I am a member; and any of them will gladly satisfy any enquiry concerning the truth of what I say.

I am Sir, Your grateful Servant,
JOHN L. LANGLY.

May 18, 1817.

TO DOCTOR MANLY,

SIR,—I have been afflicted with a severe Asthma upwards of twenty years, but this winter owing to the intenseness of the weather, I suffered more than any preceding winter; my cough was violent indeed, and with the greatest difficulty imaginable I drew breath. I constantly expectorated a quantity of glutinous matter of a most disagreeable and rancid taste, and fœtid smell. I was always attended by some gentleman of the faculty or others, having tried many, which besides doing me no good at all, cost me immense sums of money. I was at last reduced so low as not to be able to be lifted out of bed; nor was I expected to live a day; a friend got me a bottle of the Balm of Quito, hearing an extraordinary account of it. The first dose I took did me more good than all the Medicines I had taken for twenty years together; it eased my breath almost instantaneously, and quieted my cough, after which I had a good night's rest, a blessing I had not enjoyed for years, and by repeating them I am now, through divine Providence perfectly free from my complaint, and will gladly satisfy the truth to any inquirer.

MARY ANN BRIDGELY.

July 11, 1817. FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store.*
Feb. 16. 16—

POETRY.

FROM THE HUDSON WHIG.

STANZAS.

THERE is a word that rends the breast,
Which all have said, and all must say;
Which tears the hands of love apart,
And drives the dream of bliss away:
And such when youth all buoyant springs
Fresh into life and gaily sings
Light as the wood-lark on the spray;
That dreaded word may then be said,
Sad as the requiem o'er the dead.

A word which makes us sadly own
That all our dearest joys are vain;
Which bids us trace our steps alone
Along the flinty path of pain;
Which, utter'd by the parting breath,
When the soul feels the chill of death,
And near can glow with life again,
Commands the tears of love to flow
O'er what hath been its joy below.

A word that breaks the fond caress
Of youthful hearts, in happy hours;
Which makes the world a wilderness,
Devoid of verdure, sun and flowers;
The faded leaves bestrew the ground,
The deadly ivy creeping round,
Shadows the ruin'd towers,
Where once the rose and lily grew,
And sparkled in the morning dew.

A word which nerves every tie
We fondly hoped would last for aye,
Which dims the light of beauty's eye,
And chases all her smiles away;
That plants affliction on her brow,
And wrings with grief her breast of snow,
What is this word which all must say?
Oh! every heart and tongue can tell,
It is that fatal word—FAREWELL!

FLORIO.

MISCELLANY.

From the Malta Government Gazette.

MUNGO PARK.

"In one of our former numbers an article was inserted (which had been originally published in the Liverpool Mercury) inquiring in the probability of the celebrated Mungo Park being still in existence. Some allusion was therein made to information stated to have been obtained from a conversation with Mr Nathaniel Pearce, at Judda, in the Red Sea. Mr. Pearce, now at Cairo, perceiving that some inaccuracies had crept into the statement, as already published, has given an account of the conversation alluded to, which may be considered as authentic. The following is an extract from Mr. Pearce's letter on the subject:

"I am obliged to trouble you with a story, an account of which I read in the Malta Gazette. It appears that Capt. Fairwell wrote to his friend in Liverpool, in which letter he said that he found me at Judde; that I told him Mungo Park was still alive, and that I was on my road to Tombuctoo to join him, &c. I will give you some small account of our discourse at table, on board of his ship. We talked a great deal about Coffin, who had been with me the last nine years in the country, (Abyssinia.) He asked me if there were any other white men there? I told him 'One Greek and an Armenian.' 'Did you never hear of Mungo Park? Is it possible he can be alive?' said he. I answered, "In all probability he may: a friend of mine, who trades from Gondar to Tombuctoo, by way of Sanna, told me several times, that within six years he had been four times to Tombuctoo, and had always seen a white man there, who was detained by the natives as a person able to write charms, perhaps it may be Mungo Park; it certainly can be no other English traveller.' Nothing else passed on the subject.

"Mr. Pearce is now preparing under Mr. Salt's eye, an account of his long residence in Abyssinia which cannot fail, when published, to prove highly interesting."

GROANING, CRYING, &c.

A French Surgeon has published a long dissertation on the beneficial influence of groaning & crying on the nervous system. He contends that groaning and crying are the two grand operations by which nature allays anguish; and that he has uniformly observed that those patients who give way to their natural feelings, more speedily recover from accidents and operations, than those who, suppose that it is unworthy a man to betray such symptoms of cowardice as either to groan or to cry. He is always pleased by the crying and violent roaring of a patient during the time he is undergoing a surgical operation, because he is satisfied that he will thereby so sooth his nervous system, as to prevent fever and ensure a favorable termination. From the benefit hysterical and other nervous patients derive from crying or groaning, he supposes that "by these processes of nature," the superabundant nervous power is exhausted, and that the nervous system in consequence rendered calm, and even the circulation of the blood greatly diminished. He relates a case of a man, who, by means of crying and bawling, reduced his pulse from 120 to 60 in the course of two hours. That some patients often have a great satisfaction in groaning, and that hysterical patients often experience great relief from crying, are facts which no person will deny. As to restless hypochondriacal subjects, or those who are never happy but when they are under some course of medical or dietetic treatment, the French surgeon assures them that they cannot do better than groan all night and cry all day. By following this rule, and observing an abstemious diet, a person will effectually escape disease and may prolong life to an incredible extent.—*Gazette of Health.*

Notice.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general that he has commenced the

Malting Business,

at Plain-Hills, where any favors in his line will be thankfully received.

GURDON LATHROP.

Norwich, Plain-Hills, Feb. 16. 15—

WANTED
The first of April next,

BY THE

BOZRAH MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

ONE or two steady families with six to eight children each, of suitable age to work in their Factory. It will be useless for any to apply, unless they can produce *unquestionable recommendation* of character—such may find convenient tenements and good encouragement.—Also a Mule Spinner.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

Bozrahville, Feb. 10, 1820. 15—

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, Commissioners to receive, examine, adjust and settle the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Mr. JENKS WILSON*, late of Canterbury, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 1st day of February instant, are allowed the creditors to exhibit their claims, properly attested, and that we shall attend on the business of our appointment, at the dwelling house of *Reuben Scott*, inn-holder, in Plainfield, on the first Monday of April and the first Monday of July next, at one o'clock on each of said days.

JOHN DUNLAP,
ALEXANDER DORRANCE, } *Com'rs.*

Plainfield, Feb. 1, 1820. 14—

Notice.

WE the subscribers being by the Hon. Superior Court, holden at Windham, in and for the county of Windham appointed Commissioners to receive and adjust the claims against the estate of *Chester Maxwell*, of Lebanon, in said County, adjudged and decreed insolvent by said Court—and the said *Chester Maxwell* having complied with the law in such case made and provided, give notice that we will attend to the business of our Commission, at the office of *Henry Huntington*, Esq. in said Lebanon, on the first Mondays in March and April, and on the 7th Wednesday of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M. in each of said days. All persons interested are to take notice thereof.

THADDEUS CLARK,
HENRY HUNTINGTON, } *Com'rs*

Lebanon, Jan. 21, 1820. 4w-13—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich within and for the District of Norwich, on the 7th day of Feb. A. D. 1820—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Mr. ABNER LADD,

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mrs. Sally Ladd and Mr. Gurdon Ladd*, the Administrators upon said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law—they giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Franklin

Attest. BUSHEL LATHROP, Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

SALLY LADD,
GURDON LADD, } *Adm'rs.*

Franklin, Feb. 7, 1820 14—

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, Jan. 4th, A. D. 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. WALTER PALMER,

late of said Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *Nancy and Henry Palmer* Executors, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

14 *Attest, JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

THE Proprietors of the common and undivided lands, of the ancient town of Norwich, consisting of the present town of Norwich, Bozrah, Franklin, Lisbon, and part of the towns of Preston and Montville, are hereby notified that a meeting of the said Proprietors will be holden at the House of *Mr. Amasa Hyde*, in the town of Franklin, on the first day of March next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, to adopt measures to make distribution and disposition of what land yet remains belonging to said proprietors, and to do any other business fairly offered and proper to be done at said meeting.

NATHANIEL SHIPMAN,
BARNABAS HUNTINGTON,
NEHEMIAH WATERMAN,
JOHN HYDE,
ELI HARTSHORN,
EBENEZER HARTSHORN,
ZERADIAH HYDE, } *Committee.*

Norwich, Feb. 2, 1820. 14—

LOST,

ON or about the ninth day of Oct. 1819, between Windham and Trading Cove Brook, so called, in Norwich, a London Brown SURTOUT. Whoever will leave the same with *Joseph Russell Willoughby*, at his Inn, in Norwich, or give information where said Surtout may be had shall be handsomely rewarded by

DANIEL P. STANTON, Jr.

Feb. 8, 1820. 14—

Daboll's Almanack,
for 1820,

IN large or small quantities, for sale by R. HUBBARD.

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened

A House of Entertainment

at his old stand, a few rods west of the Meeting-House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage, and every favor duly acknowledged by

ELEAZER MATHER.

Brooklyn, Dec. 30, 1819. 8—

For Sale or Rent,
A SMALL FARM,

CONTAINING about forty-two acres, with a *Dwelling-House, Barn, Cooper's Shop*, and good *Saw-Mill* thereon standing, situated in the town of Lisbon, about ¾ths of a mile from the Rev. Mr. *Nelson's* Meeting-House. For terms apply to Mr. TYLER BROWN, Lisbon, or

U. TRACY, *Norwich.*

Feb. 9, 1820. 14—

NOTICE TO THE ENTERPRISING.

For Sale,
A FARM,

LYING in the town of Lisbon, containing about 120 acres, well proportioned for *mowing, pasturing and wood-land*, with a good *orchard* thereon, with a *House, Barn, &c.* Said Farm is lying about three miles from Norwich Court-House, it is within about half a mile of two Grist-Mills and a Saw-Mill.

☞ If said Farm is not sold previous to the first of March, it will then be to let. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living near the premises.

JOSEPH PERKINS.

Feb. 7, 1820. 14—

☞ *FOR SALE.*

A FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated at the head of Trading-Cove, on the new Turnpike Road, containing about 120 acres, with a *Dwelling-House, Barn, Out Houses, &c.* thereon standing. Also, a *Grist-Mill* with two run of stones, and a *Saw-Mill*. Possession will be given on the 1st of April. The Farm House is in sight of the River Thames, and vessels are distinctly seen passing up and down the river. The buildings are in good repair, and in said house is a never failing well of water. If the above property is not sold by the first of April, it will then be rented.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

JAMES N. BROWN,
or WM. PEABODY.

Norwich, Jan. 12, 1820. tf-10—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Leffingwell, Painesville and Sliaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors.

Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26tmtf—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1819. 7—

MUSIC.

MUSICA Sacra, a collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces. Compiled at the request, and published under the patronage of the Oneida Musical Society. Price 1,25.

The Musical Reader, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score. To which are prefixed the Rudiments of Music. Compiled by one of the editors of the "Musica Sacra." Price $2.

Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music. Price $1.

The Hartford Collection of Classical Church Music. By Eli Roberts. Price 1,25.

The Easy Instructor; or a new method of teaching Sacred Harmony. By William Little and William Smith.

A variety of Gamuts, with blank ruling.

FOR SALE BY

R. HUBBARD,
Blue-Store Shetucket-Street.

*** Large discounts will be made to those who purchase by the quantity.

Nov. 1. 52—

BIBLES.

A GREAT variety of Bibles, large and small, for sale wholesale and retail, at R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store,

Feb. 1. *Shetucket-Street.*

NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar.*

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich. H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B. The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.

May 26. 29tf—

Anderson's
COUGH DROPS.

THE great and increasing sales of ANDERSON'S Cough Drops, since they have been prepared by the subscriber and offered to the public, more fully than any other argument, prove their real value, and we boldly venture to assert that no medicine ever yet prepared for Coughs and Consumptions has gained so much credit, in so short a time, as this composition. If the attestations of persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for this Medicine, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Too often does prejudice by listening to some and adopting the opinions of others prevail; thereby preventing a trial of such Medicine as might afford relief, under the idea that no relief can be obtained. Scarcely a case occurs but, may be relieved by the timely use of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, which have proved to be a cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions.

For the further satisfaction of the public the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

I, SAMUEL H JONES, of Salisbury, do hereby certify that my wife has for more than five years been troubled with a violent Cough, difficulty of breathing, and loss of appetite, and almost entirely deprived of sleep; and having tried, as we supposed, every thing that might relieve her without receiving any benefit. I was induced to have her make trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and after using two bottles, her cough entirely left her—she enjoyed her former sleep, which she had not done for years, and was again restored to strength. I can with confidence say I believe these Drops to be the best Medicine in use, for Coughs, and Complaints of the Lungs.

SAMUEL H. JONES.

Salisbury, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or breast, and more or less, cough and weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low. I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops. And purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Each bottle contains two ounces, and frequently effects a cure.

☞ Be particular that each genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle;

And that each of the directions are signed in writing by JAMES MELLEN, no others are genuine.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *H. H. Schieffelin & Co.* 193 Pearl Street, New-York; *Bartlett & Chase*, No. 13, Cornhill, Boston; and by *Lorenzo Bull*, Hartford; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; and *Joseph C. Huntington*, Norwich.

Oct. 13, 1819. 49-6m—

Notice.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between *Gay, Rockwell & Co.* is by mutual consent dissolved.

ASAHEL GAY, Jr.
HENRY GAY,
JABEZ ROCKWELL,
AUGUSTUS GAY.

Lebanon, Feb. 14, 1820. 15—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made, if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST

COLD SPRING GIN,

FOR SALE,

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS. BREED.

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec. 1, 1819. —

Butter and Oil.

600 lbs. superior quality BUTTER. Pure Winter strained Sperm OIL. Just received and for sale by

CALVIN TYLER.

Feb. 2, 1820. 13—

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL PAY CASH FOR

Herds Grass and Clover SEED.

JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, Feb. 2, 1820. 13—

Massachusetts
SOLE LEATHER,

FOR SALE,

(CHEAP FOR CASH)

At the Shoe-Store next door to Mr. J. W. Kinnay's Store.

Dec. 8. 5—

Oil Cake, Stone Lime, &c.

JOSEPH H. STRONG,

HAS on hand, some Oil Cake and Flax-Seed Oil, which he will dispose of at a reduced price.—Also, a few casks best Stone Lime, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

Norwich, Aug. 17, 1819. 41—

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.

JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Nov 9, 1819. 1—

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

FOR SALE AT

HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, June 22. 33—

Wm. Rogers,

HAS FOR SALE,

190 lbs. Russia FEATHERS. SHAD, and SWORD-FISH by the bl. or lb.—A HOUSE, to sell or let, that will accommodate two small families.

Dec. 29. 6—

Domestic Goods.

WANTED, a few thousand yards Sheetings and Shirtings, of Domestic Manufacture, in exchange for Books and Stationary.

R. HUBBARD.

Feb. 1. 15—

WILLIAM ROGERS,

HAS just received, best Winter strained OIL, to sell by the Barrel or retail. BRANDY, by Bbl. or retail. Stout Men's and Women's SHOES, cheap. COTTON SHIRTING, &c. &c.

Jan. 25, 1820. 12—

Babington on Education.

A PRACTICAL view of Christian Education in its earliest stages, by T. Babington Esq. Member of the British Parliament. Price 75 cts.

FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store,
Shetucket-Street.

Feb. 1. 15—

PAPER.

90 Rms. thick blue demi Paper, suitable for Merchants' and Grocers' use, for sale by R. HUBBARD.

Dec. 15, 1819.

Wanted,

A GOOD *Master and Mistress* for a colored girl of fifteen years of age.—She is healthy and robust, and will be placed out for three years.

Enquire at the Courier Office.

Chelsea-Landing, Feb. 9, 1820. 14—

Notice.

THE creditors of *Mr. John Schofield, Jr.* whose claims have been allowed by Commissioners, are requested to call on *George Perkins* and receive their dividends.

Norwich, Feb. 9, 1820. 14—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1820. *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV. No. 17.]

For New-York,

THE packet VENUS, *Daniel Havens, master*, will commence running immediately after the river is clear of ice.—All goods to be forwarded or brought by the *Venus*, will in the absence of the sloop, be left at *Jed. Huntington's Store*, free of expense of storage to the owner.—Orders and letters for *Capt. Havens*, in his absence, directed to said *Huntington*, will be promptly attended to.—Orders and letters for New-York will be punctually delivered.—Letters containing money, to be marked "Cash enclosed."—Passengers and freighters may rest assured, as usual, no exertions shall be wanting by the concern to give perfect satisfaction.—*Apply to the Master*, or JED. HUNTINGTON.

Feb. 25. 16—

For Providence,

THE Sloop WILLIAM, *Aborn, Master*, will sail as soon as the river opens. For freight, apply to the master on board, at *Huntington's Wharf*

WHO HAS FOR SALE, *CHEAP*.

86 Hhds. best retailing Surinam MOLASSES.

14 Casks 1st quality LIME.

Feb. 16. 15—

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred casks North-Stonington

LIME,

fresh from the Kiln, *very cheap*.

The subscriber has recently erected a Kiln for burning Lime, in North-Stonington, about seven miles distant from Norwich. The Lime has been examined by good judges, and proved to be very excellent—remarkably strong and very free from grit and sand. The N. Stonington lime casks are a size larger than the Providence, and are offered for sale at the store of WM. BELCHER, Esq. Norwich-Landing, at 14s. per cask, one dollar less than the Providence.—Farmers will find this Lime a very cheap manure. In England, where agricultural improvement has advanced perhaps as near perfection as in any country, Lime is considered a very important manure, and is used in very great quantities—Perhaps the greatest effect is produced when mixed with coarse manure. The coarsest kind of manure may be prepared in a very short time for any crop whatever.

Orders addressed to WM BELCHER, Esq. Norwich, agent of the subscriber, or to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention. JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, Aug. 10, 1819. 40-4w

WANTED,

100 cords of Wood,

50 cords to be delivered at the Kiln by the 1st of October next.

For Sale,

BY the subscribers, at the chaise shop formerly improved by *Eliphalet Baldwin, Jr.* deceased,

One leather top Chaise.
One canvass do. do.
One cotton do. do.
One do. do. Sulkey.
Two second hand Chaises.
One new Waggon.
One second hand Windsor Chair.
One set of Blacksmith's Tools.

All of which will be sold low for cash or a short credit, by

CHARLES-THOMAS, & Co.

Norwich, Feb. 9, 1820. tf-14—

Wanted to Purchase,

CORN, Rye, Oats, Hay and dry Walnut Wood, to be delivered at the *Nail Manufactory*.

FOR SALE,

A consignment of Chaise, Waggon and Cart Wheel Boxes, of various sizes. English Blistered Steel of the very best quality. Liverpool Coal, and Nova Scotia Grindstones—Also Cut Nails and Brads as usual.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN, *Agent*.

Jan. 5. 9—

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a supply of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which will be sold very low for cash.

Likewise for sale,

One hundred cords oak, walnut, and split WOOD for stoves.

To Let,

A convenient HOUSE, for a small family.

Those indebted to him are requested to call and close their accounts.

WM. ROGERS.

Dec. 21. 7—

Lamp Oil.

FALL and Winter strained OIL, for sale by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent*.

Feb. 7, 1820. 14—

TRUMBULL'S POETICAL WORKS.

☞ *Subscriptions are received at* R. HUBBARD'S *Book Store for the Poetical Works of John Trumbull, L. L. D. consisting of* M'Fingal, the Progress of Dullness, *revised and corrected, and several smaller pieces before published: Also, many pieces never yet published, and an original* Memoir *of the author.*

☞ *The work will be published in two octavo vols. of about 220 pages, on a superior velum paper, and with a new and elegant pica type.*

☞ *It will contain a portrait of the author, and four superior copperplate illustrations, from original designs.* Feb. 1.

NEW BOOKS,

AND LATE EDITIONS OF

POPULAR WORKS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT

T. Robinson's Book-Store,

A YEAR and A Day, a novel, by Madame Panacha; Emeline, with some other Pieces by Mary Brunton, author of Self Control and Discipline; Hesitation, or to Marry or not to Marry; Fatal Jest; A Tale and other Poems by Moses Y. Scott; Decision, a tale, by the author of Correction, &c.; Tales of the Hall by the Rev. Geo. Crabbe; Memoirs of the late Mrs. Mary Cooper, of London, who departed this life June 22d, 1812, by Adam Clark; The Descent of Liberty, a Mask by Leigh Hunt; Life of Clement; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Cruden's Concordance; Guardian; Family Prayers; Saints Rest; Paradise Lost; Tom Jones; Rise and Progress; Chalmer's Discourses; Female Scripture Biography, including an Essay on what Christianity has done for Women, by F. A. Cox, A. M.; Memoirs of the late Miss Emma Humphries, of Frome, England; Dr. Spring's Essays; Day's Algebra; Worcester's American Gazetteer; Blair's Lectures; Youth's Arithmetic, (price 25 cents;) Caffosse, a collection of Poems; Akenside's Pleasures of Imagination; Moore's Irish Melodies and other Poems; Popular Tales by Miss Edgeworth; Mrs Opies Tales of Real Life; The Adventures of Uncle Sam in search after his lost honor; Greenland and other Poems, by Montgomery; Paradise of Coquettes, a Poem, Call and Gift, Bouquet; Purity of Heart; Cowper's Task; Philip's Astronomy; Compendium of Flora; Philadelphia, by Wm. P. C. Barton; Stewart's Philosophy of the Human Mind; Lempriere's Classical Dictionary; Cicero de Oratore; Buck's Remains; Buck's Expositor; Round Tables and Square Tables; Backus' Constable; Morse's Geography, 8 mo.; Henry's Chemistry; Bradley on Revivals; Lalla Rookh; Thornton's Botany; Æolian Harp; Butler's Analogy; Communicant's Companion; Elegant Extracts; Memoirs of Major Andrew Jackson; Scottish Chiefs; Johnson's Lives of the Poets; Lord of the Bright City; Joyce's Chemistry; Ferguson's Astronomy, with a volume of Plates; Lord of the Isles, &c.

Pocket Memorandum Books; Common Place Books; Account Books; a variety of School Certificates, &c. &c.

Feb 18, 1820 15—

THE CRISIS,

NO I.

OR thoughts on Slavery, occasioned by the Missouri question, just published, and for sale by R. HUBBARD.

Feb. 23.

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.

JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Nov 9, 1819. 1—

Cherry Lumber.

TWENTY-seven thousand ft. Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

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SHAD, and SWORD FISH by the bl. or lb.—A HOUSE, to sell or let, that will accommodate two small families.

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A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST

COLD SPRING GIN,

FOR SALE,

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS BREED.

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

BIBLES.

A GREAT variety of Bibles, large and small, for sale wholesale and retail, at R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store,

Feb. 1. *Shetucket-Street.*

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Messrs. Lewis & Hall,

A sermon has just fallen in my way, on the *Means of National Prosperity*, delivered at Litchfield, on their late Thanksgiving day, by Lyman Beecher, D. D.—The style, the plain and natural arrangement of the subject, the importance of the principles inculcated, highly recommend it to the scholar, moralist and statesman.

The discourse carries with it evidences of having proceeded from a mind clear and original; nor has that mind been bewildered by the investigation of a subject out of its ordinary channel.

The prominent means of national prosperity, are discussed under the following heads, viz:

The encouragement and successful prosecution of Agriculture.

The protection and encouragement of Manufactures.

The existence and encouragement of Commerce.

Literary Institutions and Scientific Men.

And lastly—the institution of the Christian Religion.

As the subject of Manufactures, at this time, attracts so much attention, I have ventured to give an entire extract of the part devoted to that subject.—The value of the Rev. Doctor's practical good sense, is much enhanced, by contrasting it with the late inflated and high-toned memorials of the Virginia tobacco planters—whose sentiments on this branch of political economy, are not less hostile to New-England prosperity, than the baneful plant they cultivate, is to the human system; or the exotic they have so carefully fostered, from the shores of Africa, is to the RIGHTS OF MAN.

EXTRACT.

Secondly—That the protection and encouragement of Manufactures is essential to national prosperity.

Manufacturing establishments, by the introduction of machinery and the division of labor, save time, and give us the consequences, while they save the sustenance and wages of increased population. They afford employment also to classes of the community which would otherwise be idle, or less usefully employed; call into action the diversity of talents with which God has endowed men, and lay open to the active mind of enterprize a greater choice of employment, and more powerful excitements to industry.—But the vital utility of manufactures consists in their subserviency to agriculture, by affording to the husbandman a near and steady home market, and by diminishing the competition of exported produce in foreign markets, increasing the demand and the price. It gives him the advantage of two markets instead of one. The home market a steady one, and the foreign market less fluctuating and more productive than if glutted by the entire surplus product of a great agricultural nation. In the mean time, instead of quickening the industry and augmenting the resources of other nations, we stimulate the industry and augment the capital of our own nation. We secure the entire fast capital of the manufacturer, and all the circulating medium, necessary to keep his machines in motion, and to speed the plough, besides the whole annual profit of manufacturing the raw material. A single fact will make the subject plain. In England the annual proceeds of her manufactures of cotton, woolen, linen and leather, amount to £35,000,000 sterling. The cost of the raw material is £22,000,000 sterling, and the gain in value by manufacturing the raw material, is £68,000,000 sterling. Now suppose that England could acquire from her own territory this whole raw material; would it be her wisdom to neglect her own agriculturalists, and send this £22,000,000 sterling abroad, to stimulate the agriculture of other nations?—Or having on hand the raw material, will she send them three thousand miles across the ocean, and pay for the transportation and re-transportation, and £68,000,000 sterling beside for the manufacture, and drain herself to bankruptcy of her circulating medium, to pay the annual debt? Could England at this rate have sustained her navy upon every wave, and stood collected in her strength against the assault of the civilized world, and at length have subsidized one half of it to fight her battles, and conquer for her universal peace? England better understands the way to wealth. By protecting her agriculture, commerce and manufactures, she has laid under contribution the world around her, and made herself mistress of nations. National industry is national wealth. That policy which secures productive employment to the greatest portion of the population of a nation, consults her highest prosperity. But this can be accomplished so effectually, by no means, as by making the manufacturers of the nation the customers of the farmer, and the farmers the customers of the manufacturer. If we would be independent in reality, of other nations, we must encourage agriculture, by the steady demand of a home market, and secure within ourselves the capital which results from the manufacture of our own raw materials. The foreign market is always precarious and partial from the vicissitudes of peace and war, plenty and want, as well as from restrictions upon imports and lately varied by nations to protect from foreign competition the industry of their own subjects. In this manner, foreign nations exert an efficient legislation over our substance, and raise or sink the value of our property, often from fifteen to fifty per cent. Such a state of uncertainty, and subjection to foreign caprice, no nation ought to endure. In time of war, if we depend on foreign markets, our produce is often excluded from its accustomed market, and our supply of imports made necessary by habit, comes to us, at enhanced prices, and finds us with our produce rotting upon our hands, and without the means of purchase.

But the most fatal evil of dependence on foreign manufactures and foreign markets is, the temptation to overtrading, and the drain of specie from the country, to pay the balance of our imports above our exports. A state of things more ruinous than war; and which at this moment is filling the land with bankruptcies and distress, beyond the calamities of any war in which we have been engaged.

A civilized nation cannot conduct its business by barter. There must exist a circulating medium, the representative of property, to a sufficient extent, to answer the purposes of the exchange of property. But where, by the importation of foreign manufactures, a debt is contracted abroad, to a greater amount than the surplus of raw materials will pay for, the difference must be paid in specie. This will occasion annually a diminution of the solid circulating medium, and this, an increase of paper credit, as extensive, and for as long a time as the folly of the borrower and the capital of the banks will permit. This abundance of paper currency depreciates the support of all who live upon a specific monied income, tempts to adventurous speculations in trade, and to indiscreet expenses in the family, while, by the smiling aspect of seeming prosperity, it hides from the thoughtless multitude the day of destruction. For the banks, at length, alarmed at the disappearance of specie, which the adverse balance of trade has borne to other lands, and at the extent of credit to which the desire of gain has tempted them, retrench at once their discounts, and call upon their customers to pay their debts. These, the venders of foreign manufactures over the face of the nation, call upon the consumers to pay their debts. But the paper medium is retrenched, and the solid medium of trade is gone, and the payment in money cannot be made—and in lands and other kinds of capital it cannot be made but at a sacrifice of one half and two thirds of the real value. And now commences a scene of failure and fraud, and sacrifice of property, of blasted hopes and family distress, of national embarrassment and stagnation of business, which beggars description. This evil is radical in the system of luring other nations to manufacture for us; for as long as £22,000,000 sterling of raw material costs £68,000,000 manufactured, and we have only the price of our raw materials to pay the hire of foreign workmen, to whatever extent we trade, a monied capital must leave the country to pay the adverse balance. A steady stream of money, entering the country at one end, would wind its way through it, and find its way out of it, in spite of standing armies to prevent. Whereas, if our wants are supplied by our own manufactures, though we should overtrade, the debt is contracted among ourselves, and the representative of property is at hand, to facilitate the sale of solid capital at a fair price; and then the only evil will be, that they who live beyond their income must part with their capital; and, if they will not consent to retrench their expenses, must go down to poverty. But no such earthquake as now rocks the nation, and throws in many places the income and capital of the farmer merchant, and manufacturer, into one common heap of ruin, can possibly exist in a time of peace and of prolific agricultural enterprise. For though we are in debt, our distress is not occasioned by want of capital enough to pay our debts, but by such a want of circulating medium, as that fast property cannot be sold but at a destructive sacrifice. The recurrence of such a state of things, manufacturing establishments in our own country would to a great extent prevent, and no other remedy would seem to be adequate and permanent.

To say that families must be more industrious, and live within their income, is good advice, which I intend to inculcate; but to expect that the families of a nation will do this, in the presence of a market stocked with cheap foreign merchandize and so limit by their discretion the national consumption, as to prevent the balance of trade against us, and the drain of specie to pay it, is to dispense with our knowledge of human nature, and build castles for national security upon the air. The same families, when the smarting of their folly has passed away, will repeat their folly; and other families, that every year come upon the stage, will tread heedlessly on, in the footsteps of their predecessors.

If there ever was a subject which demanded governmental wisdom to prevent the evils of individual indiscretion, amounting to national calamity, it would seem to be that of limiting the national consumption of foreign manufactures, by fostering our own, thus preventing the adverse balance of trade, and securing the steady presence of a circulating medium, adequate to the exigencies of national enterprize.

But the only adequate encouragement to manufactures, and safe guard against periodical embarrassments, would seem to be the protection of manufactures, by such duties on imported fabrics as shall exclude the great capitalists of Europe from a destructive competition with our infant establishments.

The voluntary preference given to domestic manufactures by patriotic associations and individuals, though honorable and desirable, can never be made sufficiently universal to prevent the inundation of the market from abroad, or sufficiently inflexible and enduring to resist the temptations to cupidity, where policy makes temporary sacrifices to undersell, with the view of remuneration, when our establishments are in the dust.

None of the great manufacturing establishments of Europe have arisen without governmental protection, from the effects of foreign competition; nor with all their experience, strength of capital, capacity of credit, and extent of custom, dare they expose them, even now, to foreign competition. They stand as the apple of the eye, environed by prohibitory and protecting acts of legislation. But if these immense establishments, in the maturity of age, and sustained by such capitals, cannot stand before competition, how shall our establishments rise from infancy to manhood, in the face of such gigantic opposition.

Is the demoralizing influence of manufacturing establishments feared? A statistical account of pauperism and crimes, in three counties of England, most decidedly agricultural, and three the most decidedly manufacturing, furnished by Colquhoun, decides, that in the three manufacturing counties, the paupers are eight in an hundred, in the agricultural about fourteen in an hundred, and that in the manufacturing counties there is one criminal to every twenty-five hundred, and in the agricultural, one to every sixteen hundred; completely overturning the received opinion concerning the immoral tendencies of manufacturing establishments, as drawn from the experience of England. But if in England their effect were peculiarly adverse to morality, it would not follow that in this country their effect would be the same. No reasoning is more conclusive than that which includes, as its premises, matters of fact, and yet none through inadvertence is more liable to fallacy; for to be valid, the same causes must be attended by the same circumstances to justify the conclusion that they will produce the same effects. England, stocked by a dense population, and destitute of adequate agricultural territory, and manufacturing for herself and half the world beside, employs in manufacturing establishments a much greater proportion of her population, than we for our own supply should need to employ; and these, two, are thrown together in compact masses, while ours invited by favorable stations, the presence of raw materials, and a market, will be extended through the nation. The weight of our population will always be agricultural, and our manufacturers, intermingled with agriculturists, will not assume the specific character, or contract the vices of a dense population, devoted to manufacturing employments. By intermarriage, also, with other classes of society, and by enjoying with them the same rights of suffrage, and means of mental improvement, and moral instruction, they will constitute a vigorous, useful, and honorable portion of the great family.—But the decided answer to this objection is, that a capricious foreign market, the glut of foreign merchandize, and the balance of trade against us, and the drain of specie to pay that balance, exert upon the nation an influence superlatively demoralizing.

Where at the present moment is public confidence at home or abroad! Amid our wide-spread bankruptcies, what temptations to fraud, speculation, swindling, conflagration, theft, robbery, and murder, exerting a more destructive influence upon national morality, in one year, than ages of successful manufacturing industry.

Is the tax feared, which the domestic manufacturer would impose, if favored by a monopoly of the home market?

That monopoly, if enjoyed is granted by the suffrage of a thousand customers to one manufacturer. If he abuses the privilege, and practices extortion, the same suffrage, that excluded foreign competition, can let it in upon him, and so certainly will do it, that he must be more than covetous to afford the provocation—he must be insane But the entire monopoly of the home market is not desired or expected. The existing power of capital and of machinery is not equal to the national demand. The encouragement to be desired, is that which shall rescue from ruin and put into lucrative motion, existing establishments, and so guarantee the fostering hand of government, as shall encourage such a gradual investment of capital and extension of machinery, as shall meet ultimately the exigencies of the nation.

It is still apprehended that even such partial protection, as would secure the increase and ultimate establishment of manufactories, will raise the price of manufactured articles?

This effect cannot be but momentary. The rapid extension of manufacturing establishments, to meet the demands of the nation, would soon throw into the home market such a supply, as that the competition for sale would reduce domestic products to a fair price. This is the effect in England, where the monopoly of the home market is entire. In no nation are domestic manufactures offered cheaper.

This is now the effect, in our own country, of those minor branches of manufacture, which have escaped the jealousy and competition of foreign capitalists, until they have come into a quiet monopoly of the home market. But do the manufacturers of such articles practice extortion? They supply the market on as favorable terms as foreign manufacturers would do Granting, then, a momentary rise of manufactured articles, in consequence of protecting duties, this would be compensated to the nation collectively, by a better home market for agricultural produce, and by exempting us from the exorbitant war price of foreign merchandize, as often as wars shall embarrass our intercourse with Europe.—But is a great question of national policy to be decided, by the narrow calculations of covetousness?—or on the broad basis of its own merits, as it shall effect permanently the solid interest of the nation? The policy of government ought to be prospective, and every generation ought to live, in part at least, for the benefit of those who shall come after it. The generations who have preceded us, in clearing the soil, forming roads, and founding governments, colleges, and schools, have contained so ample taxation for our benefit—and at the point of the bayonet, and by a copious shedding of their blood, have conducted to us the stream of national prosperity. Shall we arrest this noble stream on its way downward to other ages? or refuse to cast into it a tributary drop, which our avaricious thirst cannot draw back before it leaves our own horizon? If manufactures are naturally constituents parts of national industry, and essential to the perfection of national prosperity, a wise government will protect them with inflexible decision; for the point is settled, that without governmental protection they cannot prosper.

Will the higher price of labor in our own country render it impossible for our manufacturers ever to afford us their merchandise as cheap as it can be introduced from abroad? That inequality may be more than balanced by a more extensive use of labor-saving machinery, than consists with European policy; by the expense saved in the transportation and re-transportation of the raw material and manufactured product, and by the higher taxation which the European capitalist is obliged to pay on his capital and income. But beside this, it is a fact that those domestic manufactures, which have got possession of the market, are those which depend most on manual labor, and yet are sold as cheap as imported articles of the same kind.

Is the diminution of the national revenue feared as the consequence of such duties upon foreign imports, as shall protect domestic manufactures?

If Manufacturing establishments are sources of national wealth, their gradual introduction cannot so impair the revenue, as to forbid their protection. It is a calamity, that so great a portion of our national revenue should be the sport of winds and waves, and dependent on the caprice of other nations, and gone the moment we most need it. A partial substitute would be desirable. And when a sufficient power of manufacturing capital is accumulated in our country, that may easily make up the desideratum of impost. The manufacturers of England more than refund the impost lost by their protection. They are her tax gatherers, by which the world around her is laid under contribution, and her boundless resources created.

Is the occupancy of our new lands, and the encouragement of agriculture thought by any to be more desirable than the introduction of manufacturing establishments?

The rapidity of our emigrations, and extension of our agricultural territory, is itself a national evil, demanding a remedy, instead of an increase.

The prosperity of a nation depends on the moral qualities of its population, the vigor of its institutions, the relative proportions of its materials, and the compactness of its organization, by means of which, one heart may beat the pulse of life to every extremity, and one arm extend protection and control to every member. But such a state of society cannot be created by the fever of emigration which inflicts on the older settlements the debility of consumption, and extends to the new ones the bones and sinews only of society, without flesh and skin to cover them. As fast as we can extend the institutions of civilized society, so fast it may be safe to extend our borders; but to do it beyond this, creates national debility, instead of strength. This nation so extensive in territory, so powerful in resources, so energetic in enterprise, so high minded in independence, cannot be held together and governed by force merely. Ties of blood and kindred, institutions and interests, must lend their amalgamating influence. But these ties, by rapid emigrations, are weakened, and strengthened only by the more slow and regular march of well organized society. Had this nation been peopled at first by adventurers who rushed upon our shores in quest of land and agriculture, leaving schools and religious institutions to lag after them, as they might volunteer their aid, and find their way, we had scarcely been rescued from barbarism. And even now, if we push prematurely a vast population into the vast wilds, in a state of half formed society, we shall, ere we are aware of it, create a nation for our neighbor and rival, fierce, heady, high minded, to teach us our folly, by eternal wars, and a protracted frontier of desolation and blood. When the calamity of unprotected manufactures shall have driven off our population so rapidly and so far, as to have broken the alliance of kindred sympathies, and institutions, and interests, our folly will have produced its results without a remedy.

The true policy of the nation would seem to be, to occupy our vacant lands at home, by regular encouragement of industry, and a regular growth of all the constituent parts of society.—Thus to augment our disposable capital, secure the presence of a circulating medium, and such a steady demand at home, for the product of the field, as may consist with a regular course of national industry. And as to the extension of our borders, this may be done as the surplus population of the old settlements shall demand, and with such rapidity only, as that the hand of charity, the favor of government, and the exertions of the emigrants themselves, shall enable them to carry with them the elements of a good state of society. Such an occupancy of our vacant lands, manufactures will not prevent, but will greatly favor. The political health, and cheerfulness, and capital of the older states, will enable them to extend the helping hand of charity to their brethren who emigrate; and their aid, and the sameness it will give to their habits and institutions, with those of the land of their nativity, will render that land still dear to them, and bind the extremities to the heart, by joints and bands which no ordinary convulsion will burst asunder.

But dispensing with all this calculation, what is to be gained by the extension of agricultural territory, without manufacturing establishments? Only the same evils extended to the wilderness subdued, which drove our hardy population into it. The more you extend agriculture without manufactures, the more you increase your debt abroad, by the consumption of foreign merchandize, and sink the value of your exports, by the increasing surplus of the farm which every year holds increased competition in foreign markets. You may as well recommend to the lunatic tormented by his shadow, *to go back*, to escape its persecution, as to recommend emigration as a remedy for the evil of dependence on foreign merchandize and foreign markets. So long as we purchase abroad more than our surplus product in raw materials will pay for, we must make up the deficiency in specie, and that will create want of capital which will cripple great undertakings. And when banks, to parry the evil, have augmented it by a credit, dangerous to their existence, and are compelled to collect their debts, then will commence again and again, ten times in a century, a scene of embarrassment and bankruptcy, which will shake the nation to its centre, and render it forever feeble and dependent, however extensive its territory, or copious its resources of soil or men.

Under the head of Literary Institutions and Scientific Men, the following extracts speaks volumes to the considerate statesman and patriot:—

The national prosperity, resulting from an enlightened jurisprudence, is millions to one of the expense incurred in the support of colleges for the education of civilians. The single discovery of Jenner, and consequent expulsion of the small-pox ultimately from the family of man, will leave to the world, in life and active labor, more than all the expenses of all the colleges on the globe. The machine of Whitney, (an alumnus of Yale College,) for cleaning cotton, brings to our doors every yard of that fabric at a reduced price, and saves annually more to the nation than all the expenses of Yale College, from its first foundation to this day.

National Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Feb. 15.

A REPORT was received from the Treasury Department, transmitting an abstract of the Receipts and Expenditures of the General Post Office, from 1814 to 1818; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

TONNAGE BILLS.

A bill was reported, imposing a new tonnage on French ships and vessels; and another bill, regulating navigation; which were twice read.

PUBLICATION OF U. STATES LAWS.

A Resolution was offered, for repealing, or amending the act, requiring the publication of the laws in the newspapers.

HOSPITAL FUND.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Commissioners of the Navy Hospital, transmitting the information requested by the resolution of Mr. Silsbee, adopted on the 31st of January.

The Speaker also laid before the House a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, made in obedience to the resolution of the 8th inst. offered by Mr. Randolph, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report such measures as in his opinion may be expedient to enforce the more speedy payment of public monies due from individuals and corporate bodies in the United States.

MISSOURI BILL.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, on this bill.

Mr. Rankin, of Mississippi, took the floor, and spoke more than an hour against the Restriction.

Mr Hendricks, of Indiana, took the other side of the question, and spoke about an hour in favor of the Restriction.

Mr. Cuthbert, of Georgia, followed and occupied the floor also about an hour against the Restriction; when

The committee rose, on motion of Mr Johnson, of Virginia, (who has the floor to-morrow,) and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 16.

PENSION LAW.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the revolutionary pension act of March 18, 1818, accompanied by sundry statements from the War Department on the subject.

PUBLIC MONIES.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting statements of the receipts and expenditures of the United States from the establishment of the Federal government to the 31st of December last; rendered in obedience to a resolution of the house, adopted on the motion of Mr. Randolph, on the 6th ultimo. Ordered to be printed.

A number of Resolutions were offered on Post Roads and Public Lands.

MISSOURI BILL.

The House then resumed, as in committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, the consideration of the proposed amendment to this bill.

Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, took the floor, and spoke about an hour and a half against the restriction.

Mr. Darlington, of Pennsylvania, took the opposite side of the question, and spoke nearly an hour, in support of the restriction.

Mr. Whitman, of Massachusetts, followed, on the same side, and advocated the restriction, in a speech of nearly two hours. When he had finished, several other gentlemen rose; but Mr. Simkins succeeded in obtaining the floor; and on his motion, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 17.

Mr. Anderson, from the committee on the public lands, reported a bill to provide for paying to the state of Illinois three per cent of the nett proceeds arising from the sales of the public lands within that state, which was twice read.

MISSOURI BILL.

The House again proceeded, in committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, to the consideration of this bill, and the amendment proposed thereto by Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Simkins, of S. C. resumed the debate, and spoke more than an hour against the restriction.

Mr Dennison, of Pennsylvania, took the other side and spoke some time in support of the Restriction. Mr. *Tyler*, of Virginia, next rose and spoke more than an hour against the Restriction. Mr. Rich, of Vermont, spoke nearly the same time in support of the restriction; and on motion of Mr. Lowndes, (who by usage has the floor) the committee then rose and the house adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 18.

Amongst the subjects this morning presented and referred, was a memorial handed in by Mr. Garnett, from the "Virginia Society for promoting agriculture" in opposition to the numerous petitions which have been presented at the present session for additional duties on foreign goods with the view of protecting the domestic manufacturing interest. Numerous petitions have from time to time been presented from citizens of the commercial towns praying the imposition of duties on auction sales.

Mr. Meigs, of New York, moved for the consideration of a proposition submitted by him, a few days ago, for making a certain appropriation of the Public Lands, (for the gradual abolition of Slavery,) and was proceeding to assign reasons why he thought such a proposition ought to be adopted, when the Speaker suggested to him, that in moving for the consideration of any proposition lying on the table, it was not in order to debate it. From this decision Mr. Meigs appealed to the House; and, the question being put, the decision of the Speaker was affirmed by a large majority. The question was then taken, on Mr. Meigs' motion, to proceed to consider his proposition, and decided in the negative, without a division.

MISSOURI BILL.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on this bill.

Mr. Lowndes, of South-Carolina, rose and addressed the committee, in a speech of more than three hours, against the right and expediency of the proposed restriction.

The committee then rose, on the motion of Mr. Plumer, of New-Hampshire; and

The House adjourned.

Saturday, Feb. 19.

NEW STATES BILL.

The House took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill for the admission of Maine—which amendments propose to authorise, by the same bill, the people of Missouri to form a state government (without the slave restriction, but containing a clause to exclude slavery from all the territory west of the Mississippi, which lies north of 36½ degrees of north latitude except the proposed state of Missouri.)

Mr. Taylor moved that the amendments of the Senate be disagreed to by the House.

Mr. Scott of Missouri moved that they be committed to the committee of the whole, which at present has under consideration the Missouri bill of this House; (which motion had precedence of the motion to disagree.)

Mr Holmes hoped the amendments would not be committed. If they were it would be some time before they could be acted on as there were, he believed, at least thirty speeches yet to be delivered on the Restrictive proposition now before that committee; and until that proposition was decided, the committee of the whole would not take up the amendments of the Senate: in the mean time, the period allowed by the law of Massachusetts (the 3d March) for the consent of Congress to the admission of Maine, would arrive; and all that had been done would be lost. He hoped therefore that the House would act promptly on these amendments, separate the two subjects and give its consent to the admission of Maine to which no one had objected or could object, &c.

Mr. Culpepper was willing to admit Maine unconnected with Missouri; but as they had been united by the other branch of the Legislature, the amendment ought to take the usual course, and be treated with that courtesy and respect which the source of the amendments entitled them to, &c.

Mr. Smith, of Va. for the purpose of allowing time for the debate on the restriction to be brought to a close, before the amendments of the Senate be taken up, moved, that they be postponed to next Monday week, which motion was lost by a large majority.

Mr. S. then moved their postponement to next Monday; which was also negatived.

Mr. Edwards, of N. C. was in favor of the commitment, because they would consume no more time if they took that course, which was usual and proper, than if taken up in the House, where they would be just as much debated, &c.

Mr. Strother was against an immediate decision on the amendments, and in favor of their commitment. The amendments contained new features, which required reflection: that proposing a compromise, for instance: these questions the House could not be prepared to decide at once, because its attention had been exclusively taken up in considering the restrictive question. It was not proper that the House should be driven into the instant decision of questions of such immense magnitude. He wished not any long period of postponement; but was averse to acting hastily and without deliberation. Mr. S. spoke at some length to enforce and illustrate the opinions stated here in substance only.

Mr. Livermore strongly disapproved of the connection of the bills as they came from the Senate; but he saw something in the amendments which seemed likely to put an end to the disagreeable subject which now occupied the House. He wished the subjects separated, and then some course might be adopted similar to the compromise proposed by the Senate, and the matter ended happily and harmoniously. He argued earnestly in favor of the claims which Maine had to admission without delay, and against a course which would, by allowing the time to which she was limited to pass by, and thus her reasonable expectations be defeated. He deprecated the feelings of irritation which such an unkind course would produce in her citizens, &c

Mr. Whitman opposed the commitment with much earnestness and at considerable length. He disapproved most pointedly and emphatically the connection of the bills, and argued in favor of a prompt decision of the question. He felt as one personally interested, (being a member from the District of Maine) and confessed that his feelings were stronger than he could find proper language to express them in, and he could scarcely trust himself to speak on the subject of the amendments.

Mr. Storrs observed that it was well known that no man was more in favor of a compromise of the unhappy subject than himself, but even this he would not agree to on compulsion. He was opposed to the commitment of the amendments; it would be of no utility, as the question now before the committee would be first decided before the amendments would be taken up; and then a bill would have previously passed on the same subject. The subject of the amendments was a legal one, he admitted, but the object of the connection was to coerce this House, by operating on those members particularly interested in the admission of Maine into the Union. This course he thought was disapproved by the House, and the proper way to shew it was by a prompt, a very prompt, rejection of the amendments. Such was the course taken by the House, on a former occasion when an amendment was inserted in an appropriation bill by the Senate, providing for brevet pay, which the House had previously stricken out. Mr S. repeated that he was in favor of the compromise, but he would not give up the right of giving a distinct and unshackled vote for the admission of Maine.

Mr. Simkins conceived it would be extremely wrong not to allow some time to reflect on this subject. The amendments were long and contained numerous provisions, some of them of the highest importance; how were they to be understood from the single reading of them by the Clerk. He wished them to be printed, and time allowed to examine and consider them. He trusted that the majority, because they had the power, would not force members at once to decide on so important a matter without knowing scarcely on what it was they were to vote. The Senate had deemed the two subjects compatible, and had thought proper to join them; it was not proper by any means to ascribe improper motives to the Senate, for so doing. Respect for the Senate required that their amendments should not be treated with so much precipitation and so little deference. He was in favor of the commitment.

Mr. Gross, of New-York, said he was glad of an opportunity of stating, in his place what he thought of the conduct of the Senate in this affair; and proceeded to remark that he thought it did not deserve the respect of this house, but was stopped by the Speaker, as such expressions here, applied to the other branch of the legislature were out of order. Mr. G. then remarked, that, come from where it might, the amendment was an attempt to coerce the members of this house, and he decidedly disapproved of it, &c.

Mr Walker, of N. C. made a few remarks in favor of commitment, which were not at all heard

Mr. Mercer supported the right of the Senate to annex any amendment to a bill from this House, and that the House had no right to know the motives of the Senate, merely from the prima facie evidence of the amendments; it was not proper to allude to them in debate, much less to impute improper ones to that body. The course adopted by the Senate in this instance was justified by the practice of the British parliament from which our rules of proceeding are drawn; instances of which Mr M mentioned. He could imagine very strong reasons of the most honorable character, for the amendments of the Senate; but it was not right that he should advert to them; and he could not enter into the examination of views such as had been imputed by others. If the proposition from the Senate be, as was believed, the olive branch of peace on the most momentous questions that had ever agitated the councils of this nation since the foundation of the government, was it proper thus to treat it? As to the case stated by Mr. Storrs, the present one bore no sort of an analogy to it; that was a question on the right of the Senate to originate in a money bill a clause making an appropriation. In this case, if the proposition from the Senate should happily put to rest the divisions in the House and heal the wounds inflicted throughout the nation by this question, they would deserve immortal honor.

Mr. Sergeant was against the commitment, and in favor of an immediate decision on these amendments. Without speaking or acting improperly towards the Senate, respect for themselves required the house to act promptly. Mr S. opposed the amendments at some length. One reason for it was, that the bill came with too much; they did not belong to the bill; it proposed to connect with Maine, all the questions belonging to the Missouri subject, and what was more connected with Maine, the question called a compromise. Could gentlemen seriously call this an amendment? They might call it what they pleased; but it would be just as proper to annex to it a pension law, or a bankrupt bill and call it an amendment. Whatever the object of this amendment, it would appear to have an improper end in view, and such would be its effect on the public mind, &c.

Mr Brown, of Kentucky, spoke at considerable length, and very warmly, against the proposition to force members into an instant decision of this important question.

Mr. M'Lane, of Delaware, was in favor of committing the bill—not because he was in favor of uniting Maine and Missouri, for he was decidedly opposed to the union, and, if he supposed the commitment would retard the admission of Maine, he should be opposed to it; but this could not be the effect—it would be decided as soon as the question now under consideration could be. He had opposed the union of the bills when the subject was originally before the house; he was still opposed to it, because he deemed it a dangerous mode of legislation, and would vote to disunite them whenever the subject should come distinctly before the house. But the union of Missouri with Maine was not the only amendment the Senate had made: they had introduced another, of equal if not of greater importance: that which prohibited the introduction of slavery into the territories. He was in favor of this proposition, he presumed all the advocates of restriction would also be in favor of it. It was an amendment of vast importance, which might as properly be introduced into the bill for the admission of Maine as in one for the admission of Missouri, or in a distinct bill. It was because this was an important subject that he wished it to be duly weighed and considered. It also embraced the basis of a compromise which had been adjusted in the Senate, after great deliberation. Desirous as he was of quieting public excitement on some principle of compromise, he hoped time would be afforded to test its practicability. If Missouri should be stricken from the bill this amendment, being a distinct proposition, would remain and deserve to be considered. If he were now forced to vote upon the rejection of the amendments of the Senate, opposed as he was to the union of Maine with Missouri, he should be compelled to vote against both provisions and thus aid in defeating a compromise, which he was so anxious to effect; he hoped, therefore, that the bill would be committed.

The question was then taken on committing the bill and amendments and decided in the negative, as follows:—Yeas 70—Nays 107.

Mr Smith, of Va. then moved to lay the amendments on the table, and print them, that the House might at least see what it was called on to decide; which motion was also lost—ayes 77 noes 96.

The question recurring on the motion to disagree to the amendments:

Mr Simkins moved that the amendments be postponed to Tuesday, and be printed; declaring that he was wholly unprepared at present to vote on the subject; and supported his motion in a speech of some length. The motion was seconded by Mr. Taylor, and supported by Messrs. Rhea, Culpepper, Stevens, Storrs, and Baldwin; the last named gentleman, among other remarks, denying that the amendment called a compromise, could be called so with propriety, inasmuch as it was consistent with the Constitution and the whole course of legislation for thirty years.

The motion to postpone was opposed by Messrs. Whitman, Livermore, and Holmes, because they were opposed to any delay, as it might endanger the fate of the Maine bill which they desired to have separated from the other subject immediately, and disposed of as justice and fairness required.

The question being taken on postponing the bill to Tuesday, and printing the amendments was carried by a large majority.

Monday, Feb. 21.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, in pursuance of instruction from the committee on military affairs, moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause to be prepared and submitted to Congress a system of regulations for the government of the Military Academy at West Point.

This proposition gave rise to some conversation.

The result was that, on motion of Mr. Rhea the proposition was recommitted to the committee on military affairs, with instruction to report to this house a system of regulations for the government of the Academy.

OUR AFFAIRS WITH SPAIN.

Mr Reid of Georgia, submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to impart to this House any communications touching the Florida Treaty, which may have been received from our Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Spain; which have not been heretofore communicated, [*and which, in his opinion it may not be inconsistent with the public interest to communicate*.]

The concluding clause was adopted with the consent of the mover, on the suggestion of Mr. Taylor, of N York.

Mr Cocke moved to extend the scope of the motion to communications from any other sources than our Minister in Spain.

Mr Reid objecting to the form of the proposed amendment, rather than to its object—

Mr. Cocke moved to lay the proposition on the table—Which motion was carried, 85 to 64.

MISSOURI BILL.

The house then resumed in committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, the consideration of this bill, and the proposed amendment

Mr. Plumer, of N Hampshire, rose and spoke more than two hours in favor of the Restriction

Mr. Edwards, of Connecticut, followed on the same side, and spoke about half an hour, when

The committee rose; and the House adjourned.

Tuesday Feb. 22.

The resolution offered yesterday, by Mr. Reid, was adopted, with an amendment, requesting the President to furnish the House with such communications as he may have received, either of a public or private nature, touching the Florida treaty, which may not have been heretofore made public, and which, in his opinion it may not be inconsistent with the public interest to communicate.

COMMODORE PERRY.

Mr. Lowndes offered the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending to the widow of Capt. Oliver H. Perry the provision which is now made by law for the widows and children of naval officers who die from wounds received in action.

Mr. L observed that it was conceived that the family of Com Perry was embraced by the existing laws which provide for pensions, as it was not to be supposed the generosity or magnanimity of Congress did not intend to comprehend such a case; but as this appeared to be doubted, he had deemed it proper to propose the enquiry which he had submitted.

The resolution was adopted nem con.

Mr Randolph rose to offer a motion.—He believed it would be very difficult for any member of this House—certainly it was not possible for him—to keep pace with the honorable gentleman from South-Carolina, (Mr. Lowndes,) in the race of honor and public utility. That gentleman had, by the motion which had just been adopted, anticipated him, in part, in a proposition, which he (Mr. R.) had intended on this particular day, for reasons which would suggest themselves to the mind of every one, to offer to the House. When he had this morning heard the tower guns announcing the return of the birth day of Washington, Mr. R. said the thought had come across his mind that, if this question was put to those who have honor in their mouths and money in their pockets, it would be curious to see how it would be received. His purpose was, Mr. R. stated, to make a motion in relation to the wife and children of Oliver H. Perry. It was his opinion, Mr. R. said, whether correct or not, that the country owed more to that man, in its late contest with Great-Britain, than to any other whatever, with the exception of Isaac Hull—that man who had first broken the steel plate, the cuirass, of British invincibility. He had frequently, Mr. R. said, heard persons of that country speak in terms of admiration of the achievement of Capt Hull, in his escape from a fleet of the enemy, in the Constitution frigate—of the admirable seamanship which he had displayed—of his professional skill; but he had never heard any of them speak with satisfaction of his achievement with the Guerriere, which had carried her name, in defiance, emblazoned in large letters on her sails. This was an event on which they were generally silent. Mr. R believed that old England would consent that forty Packenhams, with all their legions should have been buried in the alluvial lands of the Mississippi, to take back the single action of the *Guerriere*; because that action had done more than any thing else to open the eyes of Europe. It was not inferior to better in any event in her history, except only that of La Hogue, under Admiral Russel.—Next in glory to the victory

over the Guerriere, was that on Lake Erie, by the gallant Perry. One had shewn us the way to victory with single ships, the other with fleets. Shall we, said Mr. R. suffer his family to melt up the plate that was given to him by his countrymen, in compliment to his gallantry, to buy bread? He would say no more, but at once offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That provision be made by law for the support of the family of the late Oliver Hazard Perry, Esq. of the United States' Navy, and for the education of his children.

Mr. Lowndes concurred with great cordiality, in Mr. R's. resolution. He felt in its fullest force the sentiment of gratitude to the man who had first taught his country to hope for victory by fleets, as well as by single ships; and Mr. L. said it was only because he had supposed that the house would not at this time give its approbation to a proposition such as Mr. Randolph had offered, that he had contented himself with the very inferior one which he had submitted.

Mr. Hazard, of Rhode-Island, did not rise to say much on a subject, which he said he could scarcely trust himself to speak on at all. But he rose to offer his thanks to the gentleman from Virginia and the gentleman from S. Carolina, in behalf of the name of Perry—to thank them in behalf of the state which gave him birth; to thank them in the name of his amiable widow; to thank them in the name of their common country.

The resolution was adopted; and

On motion of Mr. Randolph, a committee of three was appointed to bring in a bill in pursuance thereto.

NEW STATES BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to the Maine Bill (proposing to incorporate therein the Missouri bill, embracing the amendment called the compromise, &c.)

The amendments having been read:

Mr. Randolph delivered a speech of more than two hours length, against the motion of the amendments of the Senate, which proposes to exclude the further migration or transportation of slaves into any of the territories of the U. S. north of 36 deg. 30 min. North Latitude.

Mr. Rhea commenced a speech; but, from the lateness of the hour, after two or three unsuccessful divisions on motions for the purpose, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Feb. 15.

MISSOURI SUBJECT.

Mr. Pinkney, of Maryland, rose and addressed the Senate nearly three hours against the restriction, and in reply to the remarks of Mr. King, of New York. When he had concluded, the subject was postponed on motion of Mr. Otis; and the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 16.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the purchase of a sufficient number of fit vessels to protect the commerce of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico, and to prevent smuggling on the coast of Louisiana.

The Senate then resumed, as in committee of the whole, Mr. Burrill in the chair, the consideration of the

NEW STATES BILL.

Mr. King, of New-York, again rose and spoke more than one hour in support of the opinions which he had previously advanced on the right and expediency of restricting Missouri as to slavery, and in answer to the gentlemen who had replied to his previous remarks.

Mr. Logan, of Kentucky, followed, and spoke a short time in reply to Mr. King.

Mr. Smith, of S. C. also spoke about half an hour in reply to Mr. King.

Mr. Lloyd likewise spoke a short time in reply to Mr. King.

Mr. King of N. Y. Mr. Pinkney, Mr. Barbour, and Mr. Mellen, respectively added a few remarks; when

The question was taken on concurring in the amendment reported by the Judiciary committee (to unite the Maine and Missouri bills in one bill) and decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays, as follows:

For uniting the bills,

Messrs. Barbour Brown, Eaton, Edwards, Elliot, Gaillard, Johnson, of Ky. Johnson, of Louisiana, King, of Alabama, Leak, Lloyd, Logan, Macon, Pinkney, Pleasants, Smith, Stokes, Taylor, Thomas, Walker, of Alabama, Walker, of Georgia, Williams, of Mississippi, Williams, of Tennessee—23.

Against uniting the bills,

Messrs. Burrill, Dana, Dickerson, Horsey, Hunter, King, of N. Y. Lanman, Lowrie, Mellen, Morrill, Noble, Otis, Palmer, Parrott, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Tichenor, Trimble, Van Dyke, Wilson—21.

Several amendments were then offered, on limiting the Restriction; but they were either negatived, or withdrawn.—Among the latter was one offered by Mr. Trimble, of Ohio, for making the Restriction to apply *to all the country West of the Mississippi, except as such as is comprehended within the State of Louisiana and the proposed state of Missouri.*

Adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 17.

THE NEW STATES BILL.

The following amendment, offered by Mr Thomas, and pending when the Senate adjourned yesterday, being still under consideration:

"And be it further enacted, That the sixth article of compact of the ordinance of Congress, passed on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, for the government of the territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio, shall, to all intents and purposes, be, and hereby is, deemed and held applicable to, and shall have full force and effect in and over, all that tract of country ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, excepting only such part thereof as is included within the limits of the state contemplated by this act."

Mr. Thomas rose and withdrew this amendment, and in lieu thereof offered a substitute embracing the same limits, beyond which slavery shall be excluded; and varying from it, only in defining its intent by express words, and omitting all reference to the ordinance of 1787; (the same as the amendment offered by him on the 3d instant, and withdrawn.)

Mr. Trumble, [whose amendment yesterday was rejected, and not withdrawn, as stated] moved to amend Mr. Thomas' amendment, by striking out so much thereof as defines the line of separation, and to insert the following: all that part of Louisiana (as ceded by France to the United States,) which lies west of the Mississippi river, except that part which is contained in the state of Louisiana, and except that part of the territory which lies north of the state of Louisiana, and east of the 17th or 94th degree of west longitude, (agreeably to Mellish's map) and south of the line which may be established for the northern boundary for the proposed state of Missouri; (in substance to exclude slavery from the whole country west of the Mississippi, except in Louisiana, Arkansaw, and Missouri.)

This motion was, after some discussion, decided in the negative.

The question then recurred on Mr. Thomas' amendment, which is in the following words:

"And be it further enacted, That in all that territory ceded by France to the U. States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude excepting only such part thereof as included within the limits of the state contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited: Provided, always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any state or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service, as aforesaid."

On the adoption of this amendment the question was taken by yeas and nays, and determined in the affirmative, as follows:

For the amendment—Messrs Brown, Burrill, Dana, Dickerson, Eaton, Edwards, Horsey, Hunter, Johnson, of Kentucky, Johnson, of Louisiana, King, of Alabama, King, of New-York, Lanman, Leake, Lloyd, Logan, Lowrie, Mellen, Morril, Otis, Palmer, Parrott, Pinkney, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Stokes, Thomas, Tichenor, Trimble, Van Dyke, Walker, of Alabama, Williams, of Tennessee, Wilson—34.

Against the amendment—Messrs. Barbour, Elliot, Gaillard, Macon, Noble, Pleasants, Smith, Taylor, Walker, of Georgia, Williams, of Mississippi—10.

Mr. Trumble then moved to amend the bill so as to bring the north line of the state of Missouri, about half a degree south of the line proposed; with the view, as he stated, substantially to give to the state which shall hereafter be formed north of the Missouri, a share of the fine valley of Des Moines, of which he spoke from personal knowledge, particularly as the Missouri state will possess both sides of the Missouri river, which runs nearly through its middle from its east to its western boundary.

This motion was negatived; and after some other amendments necessary to make the parts of the bill conform to each other,

The question was taken on ordering the bill, as amended, to be engrossed and read a third time; and decided by yeas and nays, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Eaton, Edwards, Elliot, Gaillard, Horsey, Hunter, Johnson, of Kentucky, Johnson, of Louisiana, King, of Alabama, Leake, Lloyd, Logan, Parrott, Pinkney, Pleasants, Stokes, Thomas, Van Dyke, Walker, of Alabama, Walker, of Geo. Williams, of Mississippi, Williams, of Tennessee—24

Noes—Messrs. Burrill, Dana, Dickerson, King, of New-York, Lanman, Lowrie, Macon, Mellen, Morrill, Noble, Otis, Palmer, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Smith, Taylor, Tichenor, Trimble, Wilson—20.

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow; and, having postponed the remaining orders of the day,

The Senate adjourned.

By the late Mails.

GEORGIA. SAVANNAH, FEB. 11.

CAPT. Clark of the sloop Sailor's Rights, arrived last evening, from the coast of Florida, on a wrecking voyage. He informs us, while on the coast of Florida, on the 5th inst. he was attacked by a number of Indians and negroes, and with much difficulty escaped—that he afterwards understood that the attack was made in consequence of news having reached that country, that the Floridas had been positively ceded to the United States: and, that the intention of the Indians and negroes was to commit all the depredations they could against the Americans. Capt. C. also understood that a number of these desperadoes had been for some time committing many outrages; and that they would continue to do so until they were driven off. Their intention was then to embark for the British West Indies. This information was given to Capt. C. by a deserter from the party who was compelled to give himself up by long thirst and hunger. We give this, as we get it, without vouching for its correctness.

OHIO. COLUMBUS, FEB. 8.

Remarkable Spring.—We have hitherto said nothing about an oil spring which was discovered, about three years ago, on Duck creek, Morgan county, while boring for salt water. This spring yields an inexhaustable supply of pure oil. It is a tolerable substitute for fish oil; and is considerably used in currying leather. It quite answers the purposes of spermaceti oil for lamps; it is used in various kinds of medicines. We are not informed whether it can be used in paints. But there is no doubt that it is a discovery of inestimable importance. We should like to hear some chemical disquisition of its properties from some gentlemen in the neighborhood. Said oil is sold at the low price of 50 cents per gallon, and for less by the barrel.—This spring may have been publicly described; but if so, probably some others may have been as forgetful as ourselves about it and will be glad to hear of any acquisition to our internal wealth.

ZANESVILLE, FEB. 9.

In our paper of to-day will be found an advertisement for proposals to sink a shaft to the *silver mine* recently discovered in the vicinity of this place. We hope it will attract the attention of all such as wish to adventure in such an undertaking. The impatience and expectations of the stockholders has been much increased by some discoveries made since the organization of the company. We have heard of no stock having been purchased at less than a hundred per cent premium, and an actual sale has been made at four hundred.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, FEB. 23.

The birth day of WASHINGTON was celebrated in this city yesterday, by the display of the American flag at the public establishments and on board the shipping. A national salute was fired at noon, and in the evening the front of the Theatre was handsomely illuminated, exhibiting a full length transparency of the father of our republic.

Great Prizes.—Last Saturday, ticket No. 9341, came up from the wheel of the National Lottery, now drawing at Washington, a prize of $40,000; and also ticket No. 9814, the handsome prize of $5000. Both these tickets, we understand, were sold by Mr. Gillespie. Who the fortunate holders are, is not yet ascertained.

UTICA, FEB. 15.

A new, pleasing, and important Discovery.

Lyman Cook, of Winfieldtown, in the county of Oneida, has discovered a mode by which a machine can be made that will gain power and velocity.—This machine is partly composed of a wheel, and partly of curious gearing, which is ingeniously contrived and applied. After this wheel is put into motion by a certain strength, any number of wheels may be added; yet that power which at first turned the principal wheel, is sufficient to keep the whole in motion. By doubling the gearing of this machine, the power & velocity will be doubled; yet the power that first moved the original wheel need not to be augmented. This machine may properly be termed an air engine; for the first wheel will forcibly draw much air, and rapidly discharge the same into other wheels, so that it is not only an original, but becomes an auxiliary wheel. To every wheel which is added, may be given the appellation of a principal and auxiliary engine; for the second engine receives air from the first and from surrounding air; the third receives air from both, and from the universal and boundless atmosphere, and discharges into the fourth, and so on. Mr. Cook has selected one of the best mechanics in the county of Oneida, to whom he has made known the principles of this discovery, and they two have proved beyond a doubt, that by this engine a power may be raised which will surpass any that has ever been produced by machinery. The mechanic who built this engine, being fully persuaded that it will be substituted for much machinery which is now in use, designs to have the privilege and honor to build one on a larger scale.

COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON, FEB. 21.

"It is understood that recent despatches received from Madrid announce, that the Spanish government has refused all further correspondence with Mr. Forsyth. General Vives was in Paris in December, on his way to the United States."

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, March 1, 1820.

Interesting from Cadiz.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Cadiz, dated December 16th, from a respectable source, and from which we have been permitted to make the following extract:—"Gen. Vives is relieved from his quarantine; has received his instructions, and is on his way to France to embark for America.—There is to be a complete change in the Spanish legation at Washington, as the former secretaries, Messrs. Noeli and Stoughton, are appointed to embassies in Europe; the first to Prussia and the latter to Saxony; they are replaced by Messrs. Salmon (nephew to the late prime minister) and Argas. Vives is said to be a man of considerable abilities; he distinguished himself in the late war with France, and in Mexico against the Revolutionists. The affairs of the United States give his catholic majesty no uneasiness or concern whatever; there has been nothing but feasting and banqueting at Madrid since the arrival of the young Queen."—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

FROM SPAIN.

From the Norfolk Herald, Feb. 18.

We have received advices from Cadiz to the early part of December.

Don Onis has somewhere found influence enough to get the office of Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, at which it is said he is delighted beyond measure; for it is understood that since his return from America he has been so much in the "back ground" as to express his disgust at his treatment and his wish to get away from the country as soon as possible.

The naval force in Cadiz, in December, consisted of 5 line of battle ships, 5 frigates, 7 or 8 sloops and brigs, and 50 gun vessels, carrying each two 24 pounders, besides a number of transports, most of which however, required considerable repairs before they could be fit for service. They are represented, moreover, as being badly manned and otherwise deficient.

Orders had been given to embark six thousand men for Carraccas, to relieve Gen. Morillo.—The execution of this order, it was believed, would be effected, as the King had appropriated to that object a considerable portion of his private revenue from the monopoly of tobacco and other articles. Considerable activity prevailed at Cadiz, on the receipt of this order, on board the convoy, transport, &c. and the troops were expected to be soon as the fever subsided, which would probably be in a few weeks.

In the Kentucky Legislature, Jan. 27th, the Speaker laid before the house a communication from the acting governor, stating that Robert Stephens, Esq. a member of the house, together with other individuals of the state had been demanded by the governor of Indiana, on an indictment found against them for taking from that state a runaway slave. The communication was referred to a committee.

FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

The ship Java, Davis, has arrived at Charleston, from Havre, and brought dates to Dec. 22. No political news reported. Count Serrurier, a Peer and Marshal of France, died at Paris, on the 21st Dec.—Messrs. Arnault, Bory, St. Vincent, Hulin, and Vandamme, exiles, had obtained permission to return to France. Capt. Davis is the bearer of despatches for government.

TROOPS MOVING SOUTH.

A Charleston paper of the 15th inst. received at New-York, states—"That Col. Bankhead, with a number of other officers, a detachment of troops, and the elegant Italian Band attached to his command, sailed on the 13th, on board the United States schr. Tartar, Lieut. Com. Paine, for Amelia Island. The Tartar is to touch at Savannah for the purpose of receiving a further reinforcement of soldiers.

Important to Pensioners.—A letter from Washington says, that the bill now before Congress to amend the pension act "provides, for officers, who served for the term of six months, and for a term of less than three years, $240 per annum for *three years* only; to those who served for three years, or longer, the sum of $240 per annum for three years, only, and afterwards during life 180 dollars per annum; to every non-commissioned officer, private, &c. who served nine months, and for a term less than 3 years, 96 dollars per annum for three years only; to those who served for three years or longer, 96 dollars per annum for three years only, and afterwards during life, 72 dollars per annum: Provided, that the sums already paid to such pensioner shall be considered as constituting part of the sums directed to be paid. The bill then contains an additional oath, &c."

Prov. Gaz.

The navigation of the Thames is at present unobstructed by ice; and yesterday the packets Venus, Havens, and Eliza, Davison, sailed for New-York.

Thursday, the 6th of April, is to be observed as a day of Fasting and Prayer, in Massachusetts.

The subscription in Boston for the relief of the Savannah sufferers, amounts to about $12,000.

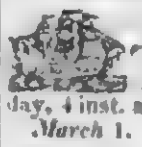
Married,

In this city, Mr. EPHRAIM HARRIS, to Miss ANN HOLT; Mr. EBENEZER B. FARGO, to Miss NANCY COLLIER.

At Lisbon, by the Rev. Mr. Nelson, Mr. JOHN BRANAN, to Miss LOUISA BRANCH, daughter of Mr. Stephen Branch.

Died,

At Montville, Mr. JOHN SCHOLFIELD.



For New-York,

THE packet M'DONOUGH, *Coit*, will sail on Saturday, 4 inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

March 1.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE now improved by Maj. *Simeon Hubbard*, near Wharf Bridge.

The north, north east and south Stores on *Leffingwell's Wharf.*

A small HOUSE and GARDEN, by the river Shetucket near *Lathrop's Bridge.*

FOR SALE,

About 40 acres LAND, conveniently divided into small lots for *Ploughing, Mowing and Pasturage*, lying in the first society, and within one mile of the Court-House.

IN STORE FOR SALE,

4 Casks winter strained LAMP OIL,
40 Casks LIME,
20 Tons PLASTER PARIS.

C. ELLS.

Feb. 29, 1820. 6w-17—

HORACE COLTON,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of *Cabinet Furniture*, made of the best materials, and after the most approved patterns; also, a general assortment of *Chairs*, all of which will be sold as cheap as at any shop in the State. *Also*,

A QUANTITY OF

Cherry Boards, Plank, & Joist,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Wanted, a quantity of Maple Slitwork, Butternut and White Wood Boards and Plank.

March 1. 17—

PENSIONS.

CHARLES DYER, of the house of CHARLES DYER & Co. Druggists, Middletown, receives powers as Attorney, and collects United States three and six per cent Stock and Pensioners' Certificates, payable at the U. S. Branch Bank, at said Middletown, on the most reasonable terms, and forwards the same according to order.

Middletown, Feb. 25, 1820. 17—

PAPER MOULDS.

THE subscriber has on hand, and makes all kinds of single and double work Copper Vellum Paper Moulds, after the latest and best English patterns, of the best materials, and with a late improvement with regard to the deckle cutting the sheet well, and the moulds doing more service, and at very reduced prices for ready cash. All orders and directions will be carefully attended to.

AARON COLTON.

Hartford, Con. Feb. 29, 1820. 17—

PUBLIC AUCTION.

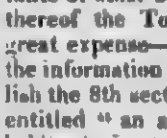
WILL be sold at public auction, without reserve, for approved endorsed notes at 3 and 4 months, at the House of *Avery Bromley*, in Norwich 1½ miles from Norwich Port,

1 pair Oxen in fine order,
3 Cows,
2 Horses,
Ox Cart and other farming tools,
One Horse Waggon and Harness,
2 Shoats and 6 or 8 tons Hay.

Sale to commence the 4th March next, (if fair) otherwise the next fair day at 10 o'clock, A. M.

NATHAN SEARS, Jr.

March 1. 17—



Providence Packet.

THE sloop REVENGE, *Wm. Barker, master*, will commence running, early next week. For freight or passage, apply on board, to *James N. Brown, or Jed. Huntington.*

March 1, 1820. 4w-17—

TO LET.

That valuable Farm,

RECENTLY occupied by NATHAN SEARS, one mile from Norwich on the Turnpike Road to Providence. Said Farm contains

220 acres of excellent LAND,

well proportioned for *Meadow, Pasture and Tillage.* Possession given immediately.—The rent will be received in the produce of the Farm if applied for soon.

Enquire of BENJAMIN OLIN, Jr on the premises, or NATHAN SEARS, Jr. Lisbon.

March 1. 17—

Notice.

WHEREAS the inhabitants of this Town are in the habit of letting houses and lands to poor persons, inhabitants of other states, and in consequence thereof the Town has been subjected to great expense—to prevent which, and for the information of all, the Select-Men publish the 8th section of an act of this State, entitled "an act for the admission of inhabitants in towns and for preventing charge on account of such as are not admitted therein."

Be it further enacted, That if any inhabitant in any town in this state, shall contrary to the intent of this act, entertain or hire any poor person not an inhabitant of this state, who shall come to reside in such town, or let any house or land to such poor person, unless such inhabitant shall first give security to the acceptance of the authority and select-men of such town, to save said town from all expence that might be occasioned thereby, such inhabitant shall forfeit and pay to the Treasury of such Town, one dollar sixty-seven cents per week for every week he or she shall harbor, entertain, hire, or let estate as aforesaid.

Norwich, Feb. 25, 1820. 17—

Notice.

THE subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Superior Court, at their January term A. D. 1820, Commissioners on the estate of *Mr. Charles B. Kinney*, of Norwich, in New-London County, an insolvent debtor, hereby give notice, that they will meet at the office of *John Hyde*, Esq. in said Norwich, on the second Mondays of July and August, and the first Friday of September next—to receive, adjust and ascertain the several claims against said insolvent, after which last date no claims will be received.

JOHN HYDE,
GEO. PERKINS, } *Com'rs.*

Norwich, March 1, 1820. 17—

Probate Office, Windham District, Windham, Feb. 21, A. D. 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. JARED HINCKLEY,

late of Lebanon, deceased to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate to *Charles Arnold*, of Hebron, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

17 *Attest, Henry Huntington, Clerk.*

POETRY.

THE DYING CHRISTIAN.

BY MONTGOMERY.

"SPIRIT—leave thine house of clay!
Lingering dust—resign thy breath!
Spirit, cast thy chains away!
Dust be thou dissolved in death!"

Thus thy *Guardian Angel* spoke,
As he watch'd thy dying bed,
As the bonds of life he broke,
And the ransom'd captive fled.

"Prisoner, long detain'd below,
Prisoner, now with freedom blest,
Welcome from a world of woe!
Welcome to a land of rest?"

Thus thy *Guardian Angel* sang,
As he bore thy soul on high,
While with Hallelujahs rang
All the region of the sky!

Grave! the guardian of our dust,
Grave! the treasury of the skies;
Every atom of thy trust,
Rests in hopes again to rise—

Hark! the judgment-trumpet calls,
"Soul rebuild thy house of clay—
Immortality thy walls,
And *Eternity* thy day!"

TO MY MOTHER.

BY MISS COOKSWORTH.

SLEEP, mother, sleep! in slumber blest,
It joys my heart to see thee rest.
Unfelt, in sleep, thy load of sorrow,
Breathe free and thoughtless of to-morrow:
And long and light thy slumbers last,
So happy dreams forget the past.
Sleep, mother, sleep! thy slumbers blest,
It joys my heart to see thee rest.

Many's the night she waked for me,
To nurse my helpless infancy!
While cradled on her patient arms,
She hushed me with the mother's charms.
Sleep, mother, sleep! thy slumbers blest,
It joys my heart to see thee rest.

And be it mine to soothe thy age,
With tender care thy grief assuage,
This hope is left to poorest poor,
And richest child can do no more.
Sleep, mother, sleep! thy slumbers blest,
It joys my heart to see thee rest.

THE SKETCH BOOK.

THE Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent. No 1 to 5, (being all the numbers yet published,) is received, and to let at *M. Hubbard's Book-Store*, by

EDWIN WILLIAMS.

Feb. 16. 15—

"*Procrastination is the thief of time; Year after year it steals, till all are fled.*"

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers that the 1st of March next will complete three years since he commenced distributing the papers, at which time all those indebted to him are requested to make payment without delay in order to enable him to settle with the Printer. Promises such as "call again," "I will pay you next week," are not a lawful tender at the office of the Norwich Courier, and will not be received any longer as a substitute for cash. All accounts, of more than one years standing, unless settled by the 1st of April, will be disposed of as the law directs without further notice PETER PETTIS.

Franklin. Feb. 23d. 1820. 16—

Agricultural Meeting.

THE semi-annual meeting of the *New-London County Agricultural Society*, will be held at the Court-House, in Norwich, on the first Monday of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It is desirable that the members generally should attend. The several Town Committees will at that time report all additions to the Society since the last meeting

By order of the President,

L. FOSDICK,

16 *Recording Secretary.*

Wanted,

A GOOD *Master and Mistress* for a colored girl of fifteen years of age—She is healthy and robust, and will be placed out for three years.

Enquire at the Courier Office.

Chelsea-Landing, Feb. 9, 1820. 14—

Notice.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between *Gay, Rockwell & Co.* is by mutual consent dissolved.

ASAHEL GAY, Jr.
HENRY GAY,
JABEZ ROCKWELL,
AUGUSTUS GAY.

Lebanon, Feb 14, 1820. 15—

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened

A House of Entertainment

at his old stand, a few rods west of the Meeting-House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage, and every favor duly acknowledged by

ELEAZER MATHER.

Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1819. 9—

THE CELEBRATED

BALM OF QUITO,

Is a Medicine unequalled by any in the world for the cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS, &c.

SINCE this excellent Medicine was first discovered upwards of three hundred thousand persons have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been by Asthmatic and consumptive complaints reduced to the brink of the grave; their constitutions were quite emaciated, and had cast off all hopes of recovery, having used every remedy recommended as specifics for those complaints, and had made every application to the faculty that could be obtained.

Common colds which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its influence in a very short time.

In common coughs, which are in general the effect of cold, it gives immediate relief, removing those troublesome irritations, or as they are called, ticklings in the throat, which act as a constant stimulous to coughing, and in quieting those convulsive excitements and causing the afflicted to breathe and speak freely. It induces rest, and sleep in an eminent degree and strengthens the constitution, which enables it to repel an enemy whose attacks are frequently followed by the most fatal consequences.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, (even in the most advanced period of life,) will find immediate relief.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive affections, (recent or chronic) Hoarseness, Catarrhs, Wheezings, and shortness of breath, it will give immediate ease.

Congealed Phlegm, Acrimony in the fluids, and obstruction in the glands, are with ease and safety discharged by gentle expectoration.

It is also much admired in soreness of the breast and stomach, giving present ease in those places.

A few instances only are selected from a numerous list to prove its efficacy. It has been an instrument in the hands of providence, of curing many hundreds of poor afflicted objects, both Asthmatic and Consumptive, not excluding some of 30 years standing, and in most of the confirmed cases, where a cure could not possibly be affected by Medicine, it has wonderfully alleviated the complaints, so as to enable the patient to attend to business, and render their lives in a great degree comfortable to themselves.

It operates by expectoration, and may be given to women with child, and infants, with the greatest safety.

The following cases are subjoined as proofs of its efficacy selected from a number amounting to upwards of one thousand.

TO DOCTOR MANLY,

SIR.—For the public good, I desire you will publish the following cure, recently effected on myself, by that invaluable Medicine the BALM OF QUITO—I had been afflicted for a long time with a dreadful cough, shortness of breath, soreness and tightness at the stomach, and my body was so swelled and puffed up with wind, and at the same time my stomach so clogged with phlegm, that it was with difficulty I could draw my breath, and was often threatened with suffocation. In this dreadful situation I was providently visited by the Collector of excise at Southampton, who recommended me to the immediate use of the BALM OF QUITO, which I sent for, and through the instrumentality of that excellent Medicine, I am perfectly cured of all my disorders. It immediately relieved the cough and shortness of breath, and expectorated by gentle expectoration, discharging the viscid phlegm from the stomach, healed the soreness and expelled the wind in a wonderful manner, and indeed I believe it has not its parallel in the world.

I am Sir, Your's Respectfully,

CHARLES PIERSON,

Wine and Brandy Merchant Long Lane Smithfield.

TO DOCTOR MANLY,

SIR.—Having been recently restored from the brink of the grave by that invaluable Medicine the BALM OF QUITO, I think it my duty to make this public acknowledgment of the same, for the benefit of others afflicted with a similar complaint. I had been afflicted with a dreadful Asthma for about twenty-three years, I never for years got a moments rest, my cough was so troublesome at night, and used to discharge an almost incredible quantity of glutinous matter from my lungs; and my breath was so exceeding short, that I could not walk from one day to another. Providentially hearing of the BALM OF QUITO I purchased some, and through taking it alone, I am now, blessed be God, restored to perfect health.—My case is well known to the Members of Lincoln's Inn-Fields, of which I am a member; and any of them will gladly satisfy any enquiry concerning the truth of what I say.

I am Sir, Your grateful Servant,

JOHN L. LANGLY.

May 18, 1817.

TO DOCTOR MANLY,

SIR—I have been afflicted with a severe Asthma upwards of twenty years, but this winter owing to the intenseness of the weather, I suffered more than any preceding winter; my cough was violent indeed, and with the greatest difficulty imaginable I drew breath. I constantly expectorated a quantity of glutinous matter of a most disagreeable and nauseous taste, and fœtid smell. I was always attended by some gentleman of the faculty or others, having tried many, which besides doing me no good at all, cost me immense sums of money. I was at last reduced so low as not to be able to be lifted out of bed; nor was I expected to live a day; a friend got me a bottle of the BALM OF QUITO, hearing an extraordinary account of it. The first dose I took did me more good than all the Medicines I had taken for twenty years together; it eased my breath almost instantaneously, and quieted my cough, after which I had a good night's rest, a blessing I had not enjoyed for years, and by repeating them I am now, through divine Providence perfectly free from my complaint, and will gladly satisfy the truth to any inquirer.

MARY ANN BRIDGELY.

July 11, 1817. FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store.*

Feb. 16. 14—

Anderson's COUGH DROPS.

THE great and increasing sale of ANDERSON'S Cough Drops, since they have been prepared by the subscriber and offered to the public, more fully than any other argument, prove their real value, and we boldly venture to assert that no medicine ever yet prepared for Coughs and Consumptions has gained so much credit, in so short a time, as this composition. If the attestations of persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for this Medicine, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Too often does prejudice by listening to some and adopting the opinions of others prevail; thereby preventing a trial of such Medicine as might afford relief, under the idea that no relief can be obtained. Scarcely a case occurs but may be relieved by the timely use of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, which have proved to be a cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

I, SAMUEL H. JONES, of Salisbury, do hereby certify that my wife has for more than five years been troubled with a violent Cough, difficulty of breathing, and loss of appetite, and almost entirely deprived of sleep; and having tried, as we supposed, every thing that might relieve her without receiving any benefit, I was induced to have her make trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and after using two bottles, her cough entirely left her—she enjoyed her former sleep, which she had not done for years, and was again restored to strength. I can with confidence say I believe these Drops to be the best Medicine in use, for Coughs, and Complaints of the Lungs.

SAMUEL H JONES.

Salisbury, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or breast, and more or less, cough and weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me to a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low. I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops. And purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Each bottle contains two ounces, and frequently effects a cure.

☞ Be particular that each genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle;

And that each of the directions are signed in writing by JAMES MELLES, no others are genuine.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Melles*, Hudson; *H. H. Schieffelin & Co.* 193 Pearl Street, New-York; *Bartlett & Chase*, No. 13, Cornhill, Boston; and by *Lorenzo Bull*, Hartford; *Isaac Thompson*, New London; and *Joseph C. Huntington*, Norwich.

Oct. 15, 1819. 49—6m—

NEW LONDON COUNTY, ss. }
Superior Court, Jan. 1820. }

UPON the petition of *Lois Mason*, of Bozrah, in said county, shewing to this court that in September, A. D 1808, she was lawfully married to *Joseph Mason*, then of said Bozrah, with whom she lived in the discharge of all her marriage duties until the month of September, A. D. 1810, when said Joseph wilfully deserted her and hath at divers times since his said desertion, committed adultery—and still continues to desert the petitioner, and hath not since the time of said desertion furnished her any support, &c.—praying this court to grant her a Bill of Divorce, as by petition on file, dated February 1st A. D. 1820

This Court order said petition to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at New-London, in New-London County, on the 4th Tuesday of September next, and that notice of the pendency thereof, be published in two of the public newspapers in this state, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

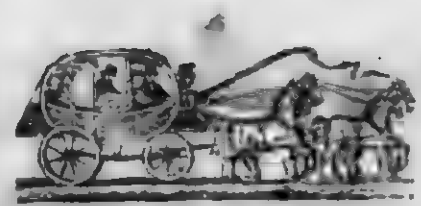
16 CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

Domestic Goods.

WANTED, a few thousand yards Sheetings and Shirtings, of Domestic Manufacture, in exchange for Books and Stationary.

R. HUBBARD.

Feb. 1. 15—



NEW-LONDON & NORWICH

Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London Fare between each city, *One Dollar*.

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich. H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats

May 26. 99f—

☞ *FOR SALE.*

A FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated at the head of Trading-Cove, on the new Turnpike Road, containing about 120 acres with a *Dwelling-House, Barn, Out House*, &c. thereon standing Also, a *Grist-Mill* with two run of stones, and a *Saw-Mill* Possession will be given on the 1st of April. The Farm House is in sight of the River Thames, and vessels are distinctly seen passing up and down the river. The buildings are in good repair, and in said house is a never failing well of water. If the above property is not sold by the first of April, it will then be rented.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

JAMES N. BROWN,
or WM. PEABODY.

Norwich, Jan. 12, 1820. 11—10—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme Leffingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors

Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26uamtf—

Notice.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *GILBERT & STORRS*, is by mutual agreement this day dissolved, and *Ashbel Storrs* is hereby authorized to adjust and settle all the accounts of said concern

SOLOMON GILBERT,
ASHBEL STORRS.

Lebanon, Feb. 7, 1820.

All persons having open accounts with the late firm of *Gilbert & Storrs*, are requested to call and settle the same before the 20th March.

16 ASHBEL STORRS.

Notice.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general that he has commenced the

Malting Business,

at Plain-Hills, where any favors in his line will be thankfully received.

GURDON LATHROP.

Norwich, Plain-Hills, Feb 16. 15—

WANTED
The first of April next,

BY THE

BOZRAH MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

ONE or two steady families with six to eight children each, of suitable age to work in their Factory. It will be useless for any to apply, unless they can produce *unquestionable recommendation* of character—such may find convenient tenements and good encouragement.—Also a Mule Spinner.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

Bozrahville, Feb 10, 1820. 15—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 22d day of Feb. A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mrs. JERUSHA BISHOP,

late of Lisbon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr Henry Bishop*, the Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Lisbon.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

HENRY BISHOP.

Lisbon, Feb. 22, 1820 16—

BRICK,

CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale at the *Brick-Yard* of the subscriber in Preston. JOHN BREWSTER.

Feb. 9. 14—

Norwich, Nov. 2, 1819.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Wholesale and Retail.

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a large assortment of *fresh imported*

DRY GOODS,

which they will sell uncommonly cheap for ready cash. Among them are

100 pieces Bombazetts, of all colors, fashionable, and various qualities, from 1s6 per yard upwards.
Superfine, middling & low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Coatings, Flannels, Baizes, &c.
Rose Blankets from 7 to 11-4 large.
3¼ point ditto.
Pelesse Cloths. Salisbury Flannels.
Superfine Tuilinett, Swansdown and Mersailles Vesting.
Superfine steam loom and Irish Cotton Shirtings.
anton and Italian Crapes.
Cassimere Shawls
derine and Imitation ditto.
Worsted and Cotton Hosiery.
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick. Cotton do.
10 pieces Florence and Levantine Silks.
India black Sinchews and Lastings.
Calicoes, Ginghams and Cambricks.
Dimities, Diapers, Stockinets, Rattinetts.
100 pieces Domestic Brown Shirtings.
Merino, Plush and Velvet Trimmings.
Best English Ingrain and Brussells CARPETING, at the lowest N. York prices.

ALSO,

200 pair Ladies' Shoes,

(manufactured in New-York) of the first quality and latest fashion.

Persons who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call on

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

THE CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR.

NO. 1, VOL. 2d, FOR JAN. 1820,

IS received and ready for delivery to subscribers, by T. Robinson, who has become agent for the publishers of this work in this quarter.

The above work is published monthly, at three dollars per annum payable on delivery of No. 6. ☞ Subscribers to the above work will be received at

T ROBINSON'S Book-Store.

Feb. 22 16—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 13—

Butter and Oil.

600 lbs. superior quality BUTTER.
Pure Winter strained Sperm OIL.
Just received and for sale by

CALVIN TYLER.

Feb. 8, 1820 15—

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL PAY CASH FOR

Herds Grass and Clover SEED.

JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, Feb. 2, 1820. 13—

WILLIAM ROGERS,

HAS just received, best Winter strained OIL, to sell by the Barrel or retail.
BRANDY, by Bbl. or retail.
Stout Men's and Women's SHOES, cheap.
COTTON SHIRTING, &c. &c.

Jan. 25, 1820. 12—

Massachusetts

SOLE LEATHER,

FOR SALE.

(CHEAP FOR CASH)

At the Shoe-Store next door to Mr. J. W. Kinsley's Store.

Dec. 3. 5—

Babington on Education.

A PRACTICAL view of Christian Education in its earliest stages, by T. Babington Esq. Member of the British Parliament. Price 75 cts.

FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S Book Store,
Shetucket-Street.

Feb. 1. 15—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1820. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV. No. 18.]

For Providence,

THE Sloop WILLIAM, *Aborn, Master*, will sail as soon as the river opens. For freight, apply to the master on board, at *Huntington's Wharf*.

WHO HAS FOR SALE, *CHEAP*,

26 Hhds. best retailing Surinam MOLASSES.

14 Casks 1st quality LIME.

Feb. 16. 15—

Norwich, Nov. 9, 1819.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Wholesale and Retail.

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HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a large assortment of *fresh imported*

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Superfine, middling & low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Coatings, Flannels, Baizes, &c.
Rose Blankets from 7 to 11-4 large.
3½ point ditto.
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Superfine Toilinett, Swansdown and Merseilles Vesting.
Superfine steam loom and Irish Cotton Shirtings.
Canton and Italian Crapes.
Cassimere Shawls
Merino and Imitation ditto.
Worsted and Cotton Hosiery.
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick. Cotton do.
40 pieces Florence and Levantine Silks.
India black Sinchews and Lustrings.
Calicoes, Ginghams and Cambricks.
Dimoties, Diapers, Stockinets, Rattinetts.
100 pieces Domestic Brown Shirtings.
Merino, Plush and Velvet Trimmings
Best English Ingrain and Brussells CARPETING, at the lowest N. York prices

ALSO.

200 pair Ladies' Shoes,

(manufactured in New-York) of the first quality and latest fashion.

Persons who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call on

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred casks North-Stonington

LIME,

fresh from the Kiln, very cheap.

The subscriber has recently erected a Kiln for burning Lime, in North-Stonington, about seven miles distant from Norwich. The Lime has been examined by good judges, and proved to be very excellent—remarkably strong and very free from grit and sand. The N. Stonington lime casks are a size larger than the Providence, and are offered for sale at the store of WM. BELCHER, Esq. Norwich Landing, at 14s. per cask, one dollar less than the Providence—Farmers will find this Lime a very cheap manure. In England, where agricultural improvement has vanced perhaps as near perfection as in any country, Lime is considered a very important manure, and is used in very great quantities—Perhaps the greatest effect is produced when mixed with coarse manure. The coarsest kind of manure may be prepared in a very short time for any crop whatever.

Orders addressed to WM BELCHER, Esq. Norwich, agent of the subscriber, or to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention. JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, Aug. 10, 1819. 40-4w

WANTED,

100 cords of Wood,

50 cords to be delivered at the Kiln by the 1st of October next.

Wanted to Purchase,

CORN, Rye, Oats, Hay and dry Walnut Wood, to be delivered at the *Nail Manufactory*.

FOR SALE,

A consignment of Chaise, Waggon and Cart Wheel Boxes, of various sizes, English Blistered Steel of the very best quality, Liverpool Coal, and Nova Scotia Grindstones.—Also Cut Nails and Brads as usual.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Jan. 5. 9—

THE CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR.

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T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store.

Feb. 23. 18—

NEW BOOKS,

AND LATE EDITIONS OF

POPULAR WORKS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT

T. Robinson's Book-Store,

A YEAR and A Day, a novel, by Madame Panacha; Emeline, with some other Pieces by Mary Brunton, author of Self Control and Discipline; Hesitation, or to Marry or not to Marry; Fatal Jest; A Tale and other Poems by Moses Y. Scott; Decision, a tale, by the author of Correction, &c.; Tales of the Hall by the Rev. Geo. Crabbe; Memoirs of the late Mrs. Mary Cooper, of London, who departed this life June 22d, 1812, by Adam Clark; The Descent of Liberty, a Mask by Leigh Hunt; Life of Clement; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Cruden's Concordance; Guardian; Family Prayers; Saints Rest; Paradise Lost; Tom Jones, Rise and Progress; Chalmer's Discourses; Female Scripture Biography, including an Essay on what Christianity has done for Women, by F. A. Cox, A. M.; Memoirs of the late Miss Emma Humphries, of Frome, England; Dr. Spring's Essays; Day's Algebra; Worcester's American Gazetteer; Blair's Lectures; Youth's Arithmetic, (price 25 cents;) (aliosse) a collection of Poems; Akenside's Pleasure of Imagination; Moore's Irish Melodies and other Poems; Popular Tales by Miss Edgeworth; Mrs. Opies Tales of Real Life; The Adventures of Uncle Sam in search after his lost honor; Greenland and other Poems, by Montgomery; Paradise of Coquettes, a Poem, Calf and Gilt; Boquet; Purity of Heart; Cowper's Task; Philip's Astronomy; Compendium of Flora; Philadelphica by Wm. P. C. Barton; Stewart's Philosophy of the Human Mind; Lempriere's Classical Dictionary; Cicero De Oratore; Buck's Remains; Buck's Expositor; Round Tables and Square Tables; Backus' Constable; Morse's Geography, 8 mo.; Henry's Chemistry; Bradley on Revivals; Lalla Rookh; Thornton's Botany; Æolian Harp; Butler's Analogy; Communicant's Companion; Elegant Extracts; Memoirs of Major Andrew Jackson; Scottish Chiefs; Johnson's Lives of the Poets; Lord of the Bright City; Joyce's Chemistry; Ferguson's Astronomy, with a volume of Plates; Lord of the Isles, &c.

Pocket Memorandum Books; Common Place Books; Account Books; a variety of School Certificates, &c. &c.

Feb. 15, 1820. 15—

For Sale,

BY the subscribers, at the chaise shop formerly improved by *Eliphalet Baldwin, Jr.* deceased,

One leather top Chaise.
One canvass do. do.
One cotton do. do.
One do. do. Sulkey.
Two second hand Chaise.
One new Waggon.
One second hand Windsor Chair.
One set of Blacksmith's Tools.

All of which will be sold low for cash or a short credit, by

CHARLES THOMAS, & Co.

Norwich, Feb. 9, 1820. 1f-14—

HORACE COLTON,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of *Cabinet Furniture*, made of the best materials, and after the most approved patterns; also, a general assortment of *Chairs*, all of which will be sold as cheap as at any shop in the State. *Also,*

A QUANTITY OF

Cherry Boards, Plank, & Joist,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Wanted, a quantity of Maple Slitwork, Butternut and White Wood Boards and Plank.

March 1. 17—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 15—

Lamp Oil.

FALL and Winter strained OIL, for sale by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Feb. 7, 1820. 14—

TRUMBULL'S POETICAL WORKS.

☞ *Subscriptions are received at* R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store for the Poetical Works of John Trumbull, L. L. D. consisting of M'Fingal, the Progress of Dullness, revised and corrected, and several smaller pieces before published: Also, many pieces never yet published, and an original Memoir of the author.*

☞ *The work will be published in two octavo vols. of about 220 pages, on a superior vellum paper, and with a new and elegant pica type.*

☞ *It will contain a portrait of the author, and four superior copperplate illustrations, from original designs.* *Feb.* 1.

THE CRISIS,

NO. 1.

OR thoughts on Slavery, occasioned by the Missouri question, just published, and for sale by R. HUBBARD.

Feb. 23.

Anderson's COUGH DROPS.

THE great and increasing sales of ANDERSON'S Cough Drops, since they have been prepared by the subscriber and offered to the public, more fully than any other argument, prove their real value, and we boldly venture to assert that no medicine ever yet prepared for Coughs and Consumptions has gained so much credit, in so short a time, as this composition. If the attestations of persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for this Medicine, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Too often does prejudice by listening to some and adopting the opinions of others prevail; thereby preventing a trial of such Medicine as might afford relief, under the idea that no relief can be obtained. Scarcely a case occurs but may be relieved by the timely use of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, which have proved to be a cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

I, SAMUEL H. JONES, of Salisbury, do hereby certify that my wife has for more than five years been troubled with a violent Cough, difficulty of breathing, and loss of appetite, and almost entirely deprived of sleep; and having tried, as we supposed, every thing that might relieve her without receiving any benefit. I was induced to have her make trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and after using two bottles, her cough entirely left her—she enjoyed her former sleep, which she had not done for years, and was again restored to strength. I can with confidence say I believe these Drops to be the best Medicine in use, for Coughs, and Complaints of the Lungs.

SAMUEL H. JONES.

Salisbury, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or breast, and more or less, cough and weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low. I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops. And purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 28, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Each bottle contains two ounces, and frequently effects a cure.

☞ Be particular that each genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle;

And that each of the directions are signed in writing by JAMES MELLEN, no others are genuine.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *H. H. Schieffelin & Co.* 193 Pearl Street, New-York; *Bartlett & Chase*, No. 13, Cornhill, Boston; and by *Lorenzo Bull*, Hartford; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; and *Joseph C. Huntington*, Norwich.

Oct. 18, 1819. 49-6m—

AGRICULTURAL.

ALMS HOUSE FARM AT SALEM.

[Provision and relief for the poor is a subject which at the present day occupies the minds of statesmen, divines, philanthropists and the public at large, in a greater degree perhaps that at any former period. The poor laws of Old England, and the noble institutions of charity erected by private munificence, hardly form a sufficient barrier against the torrent of pauperism which threatens to overwhelm that nation. In this country, warned by their sufferings, we try various expedients to prevent the like evil; the principle of regular employment seems the most promising, but seldom can be put upon such a footing as to be productive. In this town a new experiment is making, from which much benefit is hoped: our poor are numerous, and public unoccupied land, conveniently situated, invited their labor: for that purpose, a new house was built and ground enclosed for cultivation, a few years since, an account of the progress and present condition of which is given in the following article, and which will show what encouragement there is to persevere in the system.—*Salem Gaz.*

From the Mass. Agricultural Repository.

SALEM, 17th DEC. 1819.

E. H. DERBY, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,

The following statements respecting the farm connected with the Alms-House in Salem, are communicated to you by order of the overseers of the poor, in compliance with your request. They have been collected from Mr. Upton, to whose fidelity, ability, and prudence, as the manager of the house, and experience and skill, as a practical farmer, the town owe any success, which may have attended this attempt, to cause the labors of the poor in agriculture, to contribute something towards the support of an establishment, which exists for their benefit.

In the year 1815, the Work House in Salem having been insufficient for the accommodation of the increased number of the poor, and not well adapted for carrying into effect certain improvements in the system of management, which it was then thought expedient to adopt, the town determined to erect a more specious building for that purpose. Upon a tract of land called the Neck, about a quarter of a mile eastward of the compact settlement, a suitable site was prepared for the New Alms-House, and as the property of this land was in the town, the overseers of the poor were authorized to enclose a portion of it, and manage it as a farm for the benefit of the poor. This land had been cultivated by the first settlers of the town, but certainly had not been broken up for more than an hundred years, and was, like the well known tract of land westward of the town, waste, uneven, and rocky.

The New Alms-House, was completed in the autumn of 1816, and the poor removed into it in the winter of the same year, during which they were employed in clearing and levelling the land, adjacent to the house;—in building wall, opening roads, and other labor necessary to render the house and grounds about it convenient for the uses of an Alms-House. But no progress was made in the actual cultivation of the soil, which remained in the same state with other waste land.

In the year 1817, about eighteen acres of land were broken up, the produce of which was as follows:

Pork raised, 4391 lbs. of which 2000 lbs. sold for $280.

Turnips 1000 bushels.

Potatoes 2700 bushels of which 442 bushels were taken from 3010 Hills, planted in the usual manner.

All the summer vegetables used in the house.

An account of the produce of the year 1818 has already been given with sufficient accuracy in the journal of your Society, but to comprise all the facts relating to the subject in this paper, you may not think it amiss that it is here repeated.

This year about seventeen acres were broken up, making the tillage land about thirty-five acres.

1818.

Pork killed, weight 7010 lbs.
Twelve Live Pigs sold for $42,
On hand 57 Pigs.
Corn 400 bushels.
Potatoes 2250 bushels.
Turnips 900 bushels.
Three tons Squashes.
Fifty tons Pumpkins.
And all the summer vegetables necessary for the Alms-House.

In the present year, 1819, about fourteen acres more of land have been broken up and cultivated, and about the same quantity has been laid down to barley and grass; so that the acres of land actually in tillage have been nearly the same this year, as they were the last.

The produce of this year is as follows:

1819

Pork already killed 9012 lbs.

23 Hogs to be killed this season, and will now average over 250 lbs.

A few live pigs sold when small.

75 live Pigs on hand, to be kept over, now average over 170 lbs.

Corn raised	925	bushels.
Barley	235	do.
Potatoes	3158	do.
Onions	265	do.
Turnips	250	do.
Pumpkins	48	tons.
Squashes	22	tons.

Broom Corn sufficient to make 100 dozen of Brooms.

Beets, Carrots, Cabbages, &c. sufficient for the Winter, and all summer vegetables in abundance.

When the farming commenced there was not a load of manure of any kind on the place. In 1819 two hundred cords of manure were made, and during the present year the quantity will be very considerably greater. The farm being situated on the sea-coast, has a great advantage over such as are inland in regard to this important material of husbandry, as great quantities of sea-weed, rock-weed, and muscle-bed, can be collected in its immediate vicinity with little trouble.

The management of the farm has been conducted on the system of husbandry commonly adopted on the farms of Massachusetts, the tools used of no uncommon construction. The stock kept on the farm consists of three yoke of working cattle, two horses, and five cows.

I know of nothing further of importance properly relating to the history, management and products of the farm. But there are some facts necessary to be stated to enable you to form a correct estimate of what may be expected from this establishment, which though not included in the terms of your request, or essentially connected with any of the objects of your society, I beg your indulgence briefly to mention. Within the last eighteen months a wharf has been built near the Alms-House by the labor of the poor supported by the town, with the occasional assistance of one, and sometimes two hired men, who during this period were employed in the service of the house and farm. This wharf covers about an acre of ground, is of an average depth of seven feet, has about twelve feet of water in front at high tide, and is constructed in the best manner of solid granite and gravel. The rock and gravel were taken from the town's land in the vicinity, where they are found in great abundance, and may be made a source of considerable profit to the town. This wharf is very convenient for landing the wood and other heavy articles purchased for the use of the poor, and will save the town a large bill of expence, heretofore incurred in carting from other wharves. The labor bestowed upon this wharf which greatly exceeds the calculations made at its commencement, has not a little retarded the progress of cultivation upon the farm. The past summer, a large Piggery has also been built in the vicinity of the house, the construction and arrangement of which have been commended by experienced agriculturalists, who have visited the place. Besides performing the necessary labor of the farm and completing the wharf, the teams belonging to the house have earned, since harvest of the present year, about 900 dollars, in carting gravel and rocks for individuals, and in working upon the highways. Since 1817, about a mile of excellent road has been made about the grounds, by the poor.

In addition to the labor of the farm, the inhabitants of the Alms-House are employed in spinning, weaving, coopering, the manufacture of small articles of cabinet-furniture, making the wood work of all the tools used on the farm, corn brooms, &c &c. it being always a principal object with the overseers to give as much of an active character to the employment of the poor, as the age, strength, and general habits of the persons to be employed, will admit. The shoes worn by the tenants of the Alms-House have, from the commencement of the establishment, been made there, without the purchase of a single pair. Much of the cloth worn is manufactured there, and all the clothes are cut out and made in this house. The employment of *picking oakum*, which is a principal occupation in many Work houses, is here restricted to those who are confined to their rooms by age and infirmity, or are otherwise actually incapable of hard labor.

How far the farm connected with our Alms-House can be depended upon to diminish the charges of the support of the poor, cannot at present be determined with sufficient accuracy. The expenses attending the commencement of such an establishment, particularly on land in so wild a state, the cost of tools, extra labor, and many others, which will readily occur to every farmer, are so considerable, that the net profits of the farming of the past and present years should by no means be taken as a fair estimate of the value of the establishment in a pecuniary view. The products of succeeding years will doubtless be more valuable and abundant, and the expenses for the support of the poor may reasonably be expected from this source

It is well known that a principal embarrassment in the management of the poor, arises from the difficulty of providing suitable employments for them; and this is especially true of those establishments, in which, as in most of the Work-houses in Massachusetts, the Alms-House and the Bridewell are united. If our farms should be found in a great measure to remove this difficulty, by furnishing, in its various details of labor, employments suited to all classes, ages, and sexes of the poor, and rendering them more industrious, contented, healthful and happy, than they can be made in the usual employments of such houses, then certainly the labor and expense it has required, could not have been better bestowed.—When enlarged, as it may be, to embrace all the operations of husbandry, the poor may be made to depend principally on their own labor in a salutary and honorable occupation for their support. Let it once be settled, that all who are admitted into the Alms-House will be required to work with constancy and diligence, and few of the idle or dissolute will incline to become its inhabitants. Thus the common stock of labor and industry will be increased, and our institutions for the support of the poor, instead of being the means, as many political economists have supposed, of promoting indigence and idleness, will have a direct and certain tendency to suppress them.

In behalf of the overseers of the poor,

I am, respectfully, your most ob't. servant,

JOHN G. KING, *Sec. of the Board.*

National Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Feb 23.

NEW STATES BILL.

THE House resumed the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to the bill for the admission of Maine into the Union.

Mr. Rhea spoke about an hour on the subject, particularly on the inapplicability of the ordinance of 1787 to the territory west of the Mississippi.

The question on *disagreeing* to the Senate's amendments was divided, on motion of Mr. *Taylor* so as to take first the sense of the House, substantially, on the question of disagreeing to the union of the Missouri bill with that of Maine, and the question was decided by yeas and nays, as follows:

For disagreeing to the union of the two bills, Messrs. Adams, Allen, Mass. Allen, N. Y. Beecher, Boden, Brush, Buffum, Butler, N. H Campbell, Case, Claggett, Cook, Crafts, Cushman, Darlington, Dennison, Dewitt, Dickinson, Dowse, Eddy, Edwards, Connecticut, Edwards, Pennsylvania, Foy, Folger, Forrest, Fuller, Fullerton, Gross, N. Y. Gross, Penn. Gaston, Hackley, Hall, New York. Hazard, Hemphill, Hendricks, Herrick, Hibshman, Hill, Holmes, Hostetter, Kendall, Kinsey, Kinsley, Lathrop, Lincoln, Linn, Livermore, Lyman, Mackay, McLane, Delaware, Mallary, Marchand, Mason, Meech, R. Moore, S. Moore, Morgan, Mosely, Murray, Nelson, Virginia, Parker, Massachusetts, Patterson, Phelps, Philson, Pitcher, Plumer, Rich, Richards, Richmond, Rogers, Ross, Sampson, Sergeant, Silsbee, Sloan, Smith, N. J. Southard, Stevens, Storrs, Street, Strong. Vermont, Strong, New-York, Tarr, Taylor, Tomlinson, Tompkins, Tracy, Upham, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, Wendover, Whitman, Wood—95

Against disagreeing to the union of the bills, Messrs Abbott, Alexander, Allen, of Tennessee, Anderson, Archer, Maryland. Archer, Virginia, Baldwin, Ball, Barbour, Bayley, Broomfield, Brevard, Brown, Bryan, Burton, Burwell, Butler, Louisiana, Cannon, Cobb, Cocke, Crawford, Culpepper, Cuthbert, Davidson, Earle, Edwards, North-Carolina, Ervin, Fisher, Floyd, Garnet, Hardin, Hook Johnson, Jones, Virginia, Jones, Tennessee, Kent, Little, Lowndes, McCoy, McCreary McLean, Kentucky, Meigs, Mercer, Metcalf, Neale, Newton, Overstreet, Parker, Virginia, Pinckney, Rankin, Reed, Rhea, Ringgold, Settle, Shaw, Simkins, Slocumb, Smith, Maryland, B Smith, Virginia, A. Smyth, Virginia, Smith, North-Carolina, Strother, Swearingen, Terrill, Trimble, Tucker, Virginia, Tucker, South-Carolina, Tyler, Walker, N Carolina, Warfield, Williams, Virginia, Williams, N. Carolina,—72.

So the House disagreed to that amendment of the Senate which proposed to annex the Missouri bill to the Maine bill.

The question was then taken on disagreeing to the residue of the amendments of the Senate, (the details of the Missouri bill) with the exception of that which embraces what is familiarly called the compromise amendment, and decided also by yeas and nays, in the affirmative, 102 to 63.

The question was next taken on disagreeing to the 9th and last section of the amendments of the Senate, (being that which proposes to exclude slavery from all the territory west of the Mississippi, and north of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude, excepting within the limits of the proposed state of Missouri;) and was decided by yeas and nays, in the affirmative, 159 to 18.

Thus the House rejected all the amendments of the Senate to the Maine bill.

MISSOURI BILL.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair on the bill—the proposed restriction being still under consideration.

Mr. Edwards, of Connecticut, resumed the argument which he commenced on Monday, in favor of the Restriction, and spoke about half an hour in continuation.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn. next took the floor and spoke some time against the Restriction. And the House adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 24.

Mr Lowndes, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill designating the ports within which only foreign armed vessels shall be permitted to enter; which was twice read.

Friday, Feb. 25.

MISSOURI BILL.

An attempt was made this morning by Mr. Hill, of Massachusetts, to obtain a discharge of the committee of the whole, from the further consideration of this bill, which he said seemed to be *stamped with the marks of eternity*. Mr. Lowndes said he was willing to vote in favor of this motion—but he thought there were but few who would now speak on this subject On this suggestion Mr. Hill withdrew his motion—After which,

Messrs. Ervin, of S. Carolina, Scott, of Missouri, and Tucker, of Virginia, spoke some time against restriction—and Messrs Meigs, of New-York, and Adams, of Mass spoke in favor of restriction.

After an unsuccessful motion that the committee rise, the question was finally taken on Mr Taylor's proposed Restriction, and agreed to, by from 12 to 18 majority.

The committee of the whole then obtained leave to sit again, on the details of the bill—& at about 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

Saturday, Feb. 26.

Mr Smith of Virginia from the committee on military affairs, to whom was referred an enquiry into the expediency of establishing an additional national armory, made a report unfavorable to the establishment of an additional armory—which report was laid on the table.

MISSOURI BILL.

The order of the day being announced from the Chair; being the unfinished business of yesterday

Mr. Hill renewed the motion which he made yesterday, that the committee of the whole House be discharged from the further consideration of the Missouri Bill; but the motion was not sustained by a majority of the House.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the said bill

Mr. Storrs, of New-York, moved to amend the bill, by inserting in the 4th section, (immediately preceding the Restrictive amendment adopted yesterday,) the following proviso:

That in all that tract of country ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, excepting only such part thereof as is included within the limits of the state contemplated by this act, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any state or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service, as aforesaid.

Mr. Storrs supported his amendment in a speech of considerable length—embracing, incidentally, in the range of his remarks, an examination of the right of imposing the Slavery-Restriction on Missouri.

Mr. Randolph next rose, and spoke more than four hours, against the amendment, and on the topics connected with it, the subject of a restriction, &c. When he had concluded, (about half past 4 o'clock,) an ineffectual motion was made for the committee to rise.

Mr Beecher, of Ohio, then took the floor, and proceeded a short time in a speech on the subject, when he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise, which prevailed, and about 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 28.

NATIONAL GRATITUDE.

Mr. Randolph, from the select committee appointed on that subject, reported a bill for the relief of the family of the late Oliver Hazard Perry, and for the education of his children at the public charge; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Storrs, from the select committee appointed on his resolution of the 10th of December last, to enquire and report whether any of the public monies appropriated by Congress for the pay and subsistence of the regular army of the United States, since the 4th of March, 1815, have been applied to the support of any army or detachment of troops raised without the consent of this House, or the authority of Congress; made a report thereon.

This report is of very considerable length, and accompanied by voluminous illustrating and supporting statements.—The Report having been read through;

Mr. Reid, of Georgia, moved that five thousand copies thereof be printed for the use of the House; in support of which he remarked that this was a government depending in a peculiar manner on the strength of public opinion; that the House would recollect that the debate on the Seminole war had gone before the public, that a Report of a committee of the Senate at the last session had also gone forth, and that a vindication of the President of the United States and his commanding generals, prepared by an unknown hand, had been put into circulation, and found its way even to their tables, and that without any prejudices of any description to gratify, he wished all the facts and evidence (now laid before the House by this Report) to be as extensively spread before the people as the documents, &c. to which he had alluded.

Mr. Reid's motion for printing 5000 copies was rejected, as also, motions for 3000, and 1000; after which, the usual number was ordered, and the Report committed to a committee of the whole House, on the state of the Union.

NEW STATES BILL.

A message from the Senate, announcing their adherence to the amendments of the *Maine State Bill*, was received; and after considerable discussion, the House voted to insist on its disagreement to the whole of the Senate's amendments.

MISSOURI BILL

The discussion on this subject was prolonged to a late hour in the evening; and was unusually arduous; when at length the question was taken, and the Bill disengaged from the committee of the whole; and is now, with its amendments, before the House. The majority for *Restriction* is from 8 to 10. Adj.

SENATE.

Saturday, Feb. 26.

THE MAINE BILL.

The Senate again proceeded to the consideration of the Message from the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendment of this body to the bill for the admission of Maine into the Union.—[This amendment embraces nine sections, the first eight of which contain provisions for the admission of Missouri into the Union; the 9th prohibits the further introduction of slavery into the Territories of the United States.]

The Question of order on the susceptibility of division of a question on a motion to recede, so as to take it separately and successively on each part, being yet under consideration, Mr. Otis, Mr. Burrill, and Mr. Morrill, successively spoke briefly on the question; when,

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Ky. the Senate adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 28.

Mr. Williams laid before the Senate two resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi relative to the establishment of ports of entry at the mouths of Pearl and Pascagoula rivers.

Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Public Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making appropriations of Public Lands for the support and encouragement of Literary Institutions within the limits of the Old States, corresponding with the provisions which have been made for the same purpose within the limits of the new states.

THE MAINE BILL.

The Senate proceeded again to consider the question on receding from the amendments made by the Senate, and disagreed to by the House of Representatives, to the bill for the admission of Maine into the Union [These amendments embrace two distinct measures: the one admitting Missouri into the Union—the other prohibiting the future transportation of slaves into the Territories of the United States.]

The question of Order, depending on the last adjournment, was, after a few remarks on it by Mr Wilson, by a vote of 22 to 17, decided in favor of the divisibility of the question of recession from the amendments of the Senate.

The question was then taken, without debate, on receding from so much of the amendments of the Senate as provides for the admission of Missouri into the Union, and decided as follows.

For receding.—Messrs Burrill, Dana, Dickerson, Hunter, King, of N. Y. Lanman, Lowrie, Mellen, Horsey, Morrill, Noble, Otis, Palmer, Parrott, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Tichenor, Trimble, Van Dyke, Wilson—21.

Against receding.—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Eaton, Edwards, Elliot, Gaillard, Johnson of Ken. Johnson of Lou. King of Alab. Leake, Lloyd, Logan, Macon, Pinkney, Pleasants, Smith, Stokes, Taylor, Thomas, Walker of Alabama, Walker of Georgia, Williams of Mississippi, Williams of Tennessee—23.

So the Senate refused (every member of the Senate being in his seat) to recede from this part of its amendments.

The question was then taken, also without debate, on the receding from so much as regards the inhibition of slavery in the Territories of the United States north of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barbour, Elliot, Gaillard, Macon, Noble, Pleasants, Sanford, Smith, Taylor, Walker, of Georgia, Williams, of Mississippi—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Burrill, Dana, Dickerson, Eaton, Edwards, Horsey, Hunter, Johnson of Ken. Johnson of Lou. King of Alabama, King of N. York, Lanman, Leake, Lloyd, Logan, Lowrie, Mellen, Morrill, Otis, Palmer, Parrott, Pinkney, Roberts, Ruggles, Stokes, Thomas, Tichenor, Trimble, Van Dyke, Walker, of Alabama, Williams of Ten. Wilson—33.

So the Senate refused to recede from this or any part of its amendments to the bill for the admission of Maine into the Union.

On motion of Mr. Barbour, the Senate then determined to insist on the first clause of its amendments; and, on motion of Mr Roberts, it determined in like manner to insist on the latter clause of its amendments. And the Secretary was instructed to inform the House of Representatives accordingly.

The Bill for the establishment of an Uniform System of Bankruptcy was taken up, and was postponed to and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The Senate was about to adjourn, when the Clerk of the House of Representatives presented himself at the door, with a Message, that the House of Representatives had insisted on their disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the Maine bill. [See above.]

Mr. Thomas then moved that a *committee of conference be appointed*, to confer with the House of Representatives on the subject.

Hereupon commenced a Debate, characterized by some vehemence and warm feeling.

Mr. King, of Alabama, Mr. Barbour, and Mr. Smith, were in favor of *adherence*, which forecloses conference;—Mr. King, of New-York, spoke in explanation: and Messrs. Thomas, Johnson, of Ken. Lowrie, Morrill, Dana, Eaton, Macon, and Mellen, successively supported the conference.

The Debate resulted in this: that a motion for deferring the question was negatived, and the Senate voted, not without opposition, but without dividing, to request a conference with the House of Representatives.

The Senate then balloted for Managers thereof on their part: and Mr. Thomas, Mr. Pinkney, and Mr. Barbour were duly elected; and the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday Feb. 29.

The resolution moved by Mr. Lloyd, for an enquiry into the expediency of making appropriations of public land for the support of literary institutions in the old states as well as in the new, was taken up and agreed to.

The proceedings of the House of Representatives, on Tuesday last, are not fully reported in the *Intelligencer*. It briefly remarks, "that the House have so far brought the consideration of the *Missouri Bill* towards a close, as to have ordered it to a third reading. After a sitting of nine hours, and after a laborious discussion of numerous propositions for amending the bill, and resisting many motions for adjournment, the House, about 3 o'clock last night, reached the question, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed, with the Slavery Restriction, by a majority of nine votes.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

The Senate's amendments to the Maine Bill, are now before a joint Committee of Conference, to the appointment of which the House yesterday assented. The managers on the part of the House, are, Messrs. Holmes, Taylor, Lowndes, Parker, of Maine, and Kinsey, of New-Jersey.

By the late Mails.

COLUMBIA WASHINGTON, FEB. 28.

WE think proper to state, for the information of persons who receive military pensions from the U. S. that no Act has yet passed Congress, appropriating funds for the payment of those pensions on the 4th of March next, and the probability is, that the appropriation will not be made in time to meet the semi annual payments, on that day. It is therefore, advisable, that those concerned should delay their applications, until notice shall be given of the appropriation having been made.—*Intelligencer.*

VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, FEB. 24.

On Wednesday night, about 12 o'clock, our city was visited by a tornado of great violence, although of very short duration. Considerable damage was done by the tearing up of trees, the breaking down of chimnies, unroofing of houses, &c. The new building of Mr. James Winston on the Dock, was entirely demolished; the gable ends of several were blown in; and the dwelling house of Mrs. Taylor, on the E. street was nearly crushed. A stable on her lot was torn to pieces, the roof taken off and thrown with great violence upon the dwelling house, the roof and side of which was broken in, and the whole tenement nearly destroyed. The escape of the family without even a bruise, is one of the most remarkable providences that we have ever observed. The force of the wind was such, that weather boards torn from the stable, were driven endwise, through the side of the house. Two beds in which members of the family were lying, were broken to pieces, and those in them nearly buried in the ruins.

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 25.

Bank of the United States.—This morning the Board of Directors of this institution, elected Thomas Wilson, Esq. (Cashier of the Schuylkill Bank) Cashier of the Bank of the United States, in the room of Jonathan Smith, Esq. resigned.—We understand that the salaries of all the officers of the Bank have been reduced at the rate of 20 per cent, and that nine clerks have been dismissed. This surely looks like retrenchment.

The steam-boats between this city and Baltimore commenced running this day. The New-York line will soon go into operation.

FEBRUARY 28.

Early Shad.—We are informed, that a shad, of considerable size, was sold in our Fish Market, this morning, for one dollar and fifty cents.—It is very seldom, we believe, that this delicious fish, appears so early in our river.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, MARCH 1.

FROM SOUTH-AMERICA.

We are enabled by the politeness of the passengers in Margaret from Buenos Ayres, to give some further particulars of the recent occurrences in that country, the substance of which we published yesterday.

The Directors set out from Buenos Ayres about the 20 of November at the head of the troops stationed in the city, to repel an invasion of the Monteoeros, who had crossed the river from the territory claimed by Artigas, and committed some depredations. They were commanded by one of Artigas' officers, and Gen. J. M. Carrera, who had joined those predatory troops, with a view of revenging himself on the reigning government of Buenos Ayres, for the injuries his party had received from them. This enterprise of Carrera's and his numerous proclamations to the people of all parts of the country through which he marches, has served to undermine the government in the capital, and he has been joined by many towns in the interior, the people of which are determined to effect an alteration, and establish the representative system which they had been led to expect on the adoption of the new Constitution in May last. —When our informant left Buenos Ayres, the Director was about 75 leagues in the interior, and the two opposing parties within 4 days march of each other. News of an engagement was every moment expected, and it was anticipated that the Director would be repulsed, as many of his followers had deserted, and the greatest proportion of them had so much fellow feeling in the cause for which their opponents were contending, that many more, it was thought, would either refuse to fight, or call upon the Director for the very alteration of that system of government which they had left the capital to defend. Artigas and Carrera have many friends in B. Ayres, among the disaffected to the present rulers, the most obnoxious of whom is the ex-director; who, although ostensibly having no connection with the present government, is generally thought to be the origin of all the most unpopular acts. Fifteen or twenty of the suspected were seized after the departure of the Director, and conveyed as prisoners to the Island of Martin Garcia, and on board the vessels of war in the river, but as no crime was alleged against them, they had been restored to their families.

The commander of the army of the Andes, Gen. San Martin, during the invasion of the Monteoeros, remained very quiet at Mendoza, his head quarters, although many orders were sent requesting his immediate appearance with his troops, the best in the country. He had at last resolved to join the Director; but it was believed he would not arrive in time to take part in the expected engagement. His dilatoriness in obeying the orders of the government was imputed to the reluctance he had of fighting the Monteoeros, among whom he was born. He had long been preparing at Mendoza, for the meditated attack on Peru; but this disturbance will now prevent any attempts on that province for the present.

The Buenos Ayres Gazette, of Dec. 15, contains the latest despatches from Lord Cochrane, giving an account of his several attempts upon the Spanish fleet at Callao. The following is a translation of the last despatch.

ADMIRAL'S SHIP O'HIGGINS,
Bay of Callao, 8th Oct. 1819.

SIR—On the night of the 3d inst. the enemy unbent the sails of their vessels of war, without doubt, with the intention of deceiving us, as they returned to bend them again as soon as it grew dark on the night of the 4th—But our boats being upon the eastern side or shore, alarmed the enemy and they desisted from their purpose, which was probably to escape.—Every thing indicated their desire of escaping if the rockets had placed their security in danger, or if they had set fire to the merchant vessels, which were united or made fast to windward of their line of defence, formed by the Venganza, Esmeralda, Sebastiana, Resolucion, Cleopatra, Trugillano, Peruvio, and Maipo. The Resolucion, and Cleopatra, as also the Castles, threw continually hot shot at us, following the advice of the archbishop of Lima. The new preparations being completed yesterday evening, I ordered that the brig of war should conduct the rafts (rockets and mortars) to their position, and that the fire ship commanded by Lt. Morgell should proceed to her destination, immediately their commencing to discharge the rockets, at which time I directed in line the squadron towards the eastern shore, with a view to prevent the escape of the enemy. The brigs had scarce advanced within gun shot of the enemy's vessels and batteries when they commenced upon us a very brisk fire, which greatly increased on the approach of the fire ship Victoria. Being already within the reach of grape shot from the batteries, and near the chain which surrounds the enemies vessels, and the water entering her hold in torrents, Lt. Morgell set fire to her, (all her rigging being cut away,) and in ten minutes she blew up; which would have annihilated the naval force of Callao, if there had been more wind, so that the Victoria could have passed the Battery with greater velocity.

Waiting the explosion of the Victoria, I had retained the Gorgona, but being nearly calm, I believed it useless to make a new attempt, seeing that the rockets had no better effect this night than the first. The cause of this is already too palpable; some burst in consequence of the tubes of cylinders being badly soldered, and others broke at the tail, having unfortunately been made of a very knotty and brittle wood.

I cannot refrain from manifesting to you my regret at those unfortunate circumstances, aggravated by the calms which continually prevail in Callao. I have determined to operate upon a different plan, which I hope will produce a better effect.

Capts. Spry, and Crosbie, and Lt. Poulter, of the brigs Galvarino, Araucano, and Pueyrudon, have conducted themselves with the greatest bravery. The damages which these vessels received in their spars were of little consideration and are already repaired.

Lt. Morgell, and two seamen that accompanied him in the Victoria, deserve for their valor, a reward. The zeal and co-operation of Adm. Blanco are worthy of every praise. The captains, officers, mariners, artillery and marine troops have all behaved with the greatest distinction. I have the honor of assuring you that I am with the highest considerations of respect, &c. yours,

COCHRANE.

Col. Don JUAN IGNACIO ZENTENO,
Minister of the Marine of the State of Chili.

MARCH 2.

Capt. Hitch, of the ship Parnasso, sailed from Trapani, Sicily, on the 4th December. About a week previous, it was reported an insurrection had broken out in Spain, in consequence of which, all communication between Sicily and Spain was stopped, and all Spanish vessels were ordered to leave the Sicilian ports. Capt. H. left Gibraltar on the 29th December; heard nothing on the subject of an insurrection in Spain at that place. The American squadron had all proceeded up the Streights.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State of Connecticut.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a devout confidence in the wisdom, justice and mercy of the DIVINE GOVERNMENT, with sincere endeavors to conform our conduct to his will, are prescribed means of elevating the affections of imperfect men, and securing to them as individuals and as communities, those blessings of his Providence, with which their duty and their happiness are connected:

I have, therefore, thought proper to appoint, and I do hereby appoint, *Friday*, the thirty-first day of March next, to be observed throughout this State as a Christian Fast. And I do hereby invite the ministers and teachers of all denominations, with all the good people thereof, to present, on said day, their united and humble supplications to Almighty God, imploring him to pardon all our sins, especially our great offence in disregarding the divine precepts and perfect example of His Son, our Saviour and Judge; to entreat Him to enable us to review the mistakes of our past conduct; to notice every token of his displeasure; to arrest the progress of violence and oppression; and to re-commence the labors of a new year, with firm resolutions of amendment; manifesting our penitence for past offences, by performing acts of justice, reconciliation and mercy to our fellow men;—at the same time, to render thanks to the Supreme Ruler, for all his favors to our State and Nation; to entreat his guidance and protection in behalf of the President of the United States, and all others entrusted with rule, council and authority; that he would guard our councils from disunion, direct them in the right way, and avert the consequences of every error from us, and our posterity.

All servile labor and vain recreation, on said day, are by law forbidden.

Given under my hand, at Litchfield, this twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty; and of the independence of the United States of America the forty-fourth. OLIVER WOLCOTT.

By his Excellency's command,
THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, March 8, 1820.

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

Arrived at Philadelphia, on the 27th ult. ship Medora, Ramborger, from Cadiz. Extract from his journal:—Jan. 3, news was received at Cadiz, that part of the Spanish Army, consisting of 6000 men, had taken possession of the Carraccas, (the King's Navy-Yard,) and Isla, after releasing the state prisoners, and putting one of them a Colonel, at the head of their forces. There was only one killed, a Captain of the Royalists, who opposed them at the Bridge of Isla—he was shot by the Colonel. Cadiz was put in as good a state of defence as possible—the gates all shut—no person allowed to leave the place—all stores shut, and great consternation—the streets patrolled by the militia. At midnight, firing heard for more than 30 minutes, outside.— Jan. 4th—this morning gates shut—the first commanding the road to Cadiz, has been attacked by 500 men; but they were repulsed with the loss of seven killed. At noon, the gates were opened—but all communication is cut off with the interior. All kinds of provision raised 50 per cent. The Great Continental Mail, with the English letters, was stopped this day by the *National Troops*, (as they style themselves,) and destroyed. A flag has been sent to them—they say, *do not interfere with us, and Cadiz shall not be molested—we are only the advance of* FIFTY THOUSAND—*we are on the march for* MADRID, *and want the Cortes restored—that we will not embark for S. America and want our pay.* This afternoon, the men of war hoist their sails—the gun-boats are all manned, and stationed at Fort Puntal. The national troops, sailors and marines, had that day been paid their arrears, with a promise, if faithful, to be paid every month. The provisions were landed from the transports this day, and stored in Cadiz. Jan. 5th, Seville, Porto Real, Porto Santo, and all the adjacent towns are in possession of the national troops. —All the vessels are embargoed, and no pi-

lish permitted to leave the city. Last night the state prisoners in the Castle made their escape, and joined the National Troops; and this night I made my escape, in the good ship Medora, leaving behind the brig Spartan, for Norfolk, 20th Jan.; barque Packet, of New-York, for Havana; ship Mary, for Philadelphia, uncertain.

Further particulars.—The revolution commenced on the 3d January. Six thousand troops marched to the town of Carraceca; and released the prisoners who had been arrested by General O'Donnell, (Count d'Abyla.) A Colonel then put himself at the head of the troops, and took possession of Isla. In the mean time, the Governor of Cadiz assembled about 300 soldiers, and garrisoned a strong fort which commands the road. Next day, the 4th of January, he sent a flag of truce to the army to demand the reason of hostilities. Their reply and demand was, "That the Constitution of the Cortes should be adopted; their arrearages paid; and that they would not embark for South-America, to bear arms against their countrymen."

Another portion of the army, amounting to 10,000 strong, had marched against Madrid, to demand the same stipulations of the King.

The same day (the 4th) all communication was stopped between Port St. Maria, Carraceca, St. Roque, and all the adjoining towns, and an embargo laid on all vessels in the harbor.

The Spanish men-of-war in the harbor of Cadiz, were ordered to be in readiness to put to sea at a moment's warning.

Further information respecting this important event may be expected in a few days, as the Captain of a New-York ship informed Capt. Ramberger, that he intended to make his escape from the Embargo on the following night.—*Freeman's Journal.*

Extract of a letter received in Philadelphia.

Cadiz, Jan. 5.—"We are besieged by 6000 men of the army destined for Buenos Ayres, who are determined not to embark. They have possession of the arsenal and all the country round; and I am informed they have taken the city of Seville, and have proclaimed the Constitution in every place they go. They permit the boats with provisions and passengers to pass from all the places round—and have proclaimed it death to any soldier that takes any thing from an inhabitant without paying for it. I think if they proceed in this manner they will be here in 7 or 8 days, without any blood shed. The inhabitants seem to be satisfied with their proceedings. There is not 700 men in this garrison, and they are not in confidence with their present government."

The Providence American of Thursday contains a letter from Samuel Larned, Esq. a respectable merchant, formerly of that place, who has been a resident at Cadiz, for eleven years. After stating the news pretty much as we have already received it, he appears to incline to the opinion that it is a mere revolt among the troops, that will finally be put down by the existing government. He says the revolt in July last, which was suppressed by O'Donnell, was only partially smothered, and has now broken out with new fury. It extends to the whole of the army destined to Buenos Ayres, amounting to 12,000 men. He thinks, if the leaders had marched directly to Cadiz, they could have taken that city, as the whole military force at that time amounted only to 400 men. Their dilatory movements gave the Royalists time to rally, and Cadiz is more inclined to support the government than the reformists, it being their interest so to do. He states, that on the night of the 4th, forty-nine men and one officer, deserters from the new cause, came in from Isla, a very bad symptom, which will probably be followed by others of the same nature. No symptoms of disaffection have been observed in the squadron, which is very important, as their junction with the troops would have rendered the surrender of Cadiz inevitable. He admits that the insurrection is much more formidable than any thing that has occurred since the return of Ferdinand, and sometimes appears to think it may progress. He says its consequences must be important. The army is completely implicated, and must either be sacrificed or go forward; time alone will determine which. The only *certainty* in the affair is, that it has completely broken up the expedition to South-America, which now will never sail. He concludes however with the declaration, that every thing is perfectly tranquil at Cadiz where not the smallest appearance of disaffection has taken place, and that "*Spain no longer desires the restoration of the Constitution and the Cortes.*" *Bost. Gaz.*

FURTHER FROM CADIZ.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

"*Cadiz, Jan. 6.*

"It would appear that a strong division of the Grand Army, originally destined against Buenos Ayres, had orders to march for Cadiz, where a detachment to consist of 6000 men were to be sent to succour Morillo. The day before yesterday 2?00 men entered the Isla and at the bridge the Marine Guards attempted to oppose their entrance. The result was that the commander of the guards and the captain were shot by the approaching troops. On their entering the town they disarmed the Marine Guards, took the captain-general of marines prisoner, and proceeded for this place; but the ships of war in the bay having learnt what had taken place at Isla, sent about 100 Marine soldiers and officers to the "Corta Doca,"* who on the approach of the Insurgents, fired on them from the Fort and killed about 13 on the spot. The troops then retired to the Isla, and then the commander (a colonel) issued a proclamation styling themselves the advance guard of the "Constitutional army."—Other commanders it is said have gone with their respective divisions, which consist of the whole of the army of the expedition, to different departments of the kingdom, and that the plot is of magnitude there is no doubt. I will write you soon and more fully, via Gibraltar

* A strong fort on the Narrow pass.

Philad. Gaz.

The sum of $3832,10 has been collected at Baltimore, and paid over for the sufferers at Savannah; and $2[illegible],71, for the women and children rendered destitute by the conflagration of the Patapsco manufactory.

Missouri Question settled.

From the National Intelligencer, March 3.

We most heartily congratulate our readers—we felicitate our fellow citizens generally, that the Missouri Question is settled—in what manner the reader will see by what follows.

The House of Representatives sat till a late hour last night; and we have only time to state that on the question to agree to the amendment of the Senate to strike the restriction from the Missouri bill, the vote was

Against the restriction	90
For it	80

Being a majority of four votes against the Restriction.

Other proceedings took place, which will be reported hereafter; the result of which is, that the bill for the admission of Missouri without restriction, and with the inhibition of slavery in certain territories, *wants only the signature of the President to become a law.*

The bill for the admission of Maine will of course pass, without restriction, incumbrance, or amendment.

The few past days have been a trying time in Congress; but the trial has passed, and we look now only for harmony and conciliation on all sides.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette, March 3.

Pirates Punished.—John F. Ferguson, Isaac Allister, John Jackson, William Murphy, Isaac Denny, Charles Weaver, and Thomas O'Brien, all convicted of piracy, committed on the privateer La Irresistible, with which vessel they ran away from Margaretta, while their capt. (Daniels) was on shore, were yesterday sentenced to death, by his honor judge Bland. They were then remanded to prison loaded with chains, to await the execution of their awful sentence. Two of the criminals, it is said, having been coerced into the commission of their crime, are commended to the mercy of the President. The fate of these unhappy culprits, will, it is hoped, check the progress of that barbarous and impunitive plunder, which has so long spread danger and death upon our seas, corrupted our seamen, and dishonored our country.

From the National Intelligencer of Feb. 28.

We understand that a Bankrupt system of a new cast, has been digested by a judicial character, whose experience has been not a little, and will shortly be submitted to the investigation of the friends of such a measure.

This bill proposes—

1. To incorporate the Bankrupt System into the judicial system of the country; to which it properly belongs.

2. To get rid of the machinery of Commissioners and Assignees, and substitute for them—

1. A Register of Bankruptcy, who shall be the common assignee in each district; reserving, however, to creditors' the right to take the bankrupt's estate into their own hand when they prefer it, and obliging them to take it after a limited time.

2. An inquest, in the nature of a special jury, before whom the conduct of the debtor shall be openly investigated.

It then proceeds to make provision—

1. To secure the creditor against frauds.

2. To enforce an equal distribution of the bankrupt's effects.

Bankruptcy is provided for, as distinguished into voluntary and involuntary. The rights of a voluntary bankrupt, in the cases specified, are extended to all persons; the liability of an involuntary bankrupt confined to merchants and traders. But an involuntary bankrupt may entitle himself to the rights of the other, by the subsequent fairness of his conduct.

It then concludes with a confirmation of all the discharges under state laws up to the passage of the act, wherever they have been obtained without fraud or concealment.

The system now before Congress provides only for the cases of involuntary bankruptcy.

Those who are unfavorable to a total discharge of the bankrupt will have only to alter one line, in order to substitute a Letter of License or exemption from suit for a term of years.

At the last meeting of The Columbian Institute, some valuable specimens of American plants beautifully preserved, were presented by Dr. Darlington, a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania; and several fine specimens of American Minerals, chiefly collected in the valley of the Mississippi, by Mr. Schoolcraft, the ingenious author of a work which has lately appeared on the Lead Mines of Missouri and natural history, &c. of the western country.

Capt. Allen, arrived at Providence, who left Havana on the 20th ult. states, that a government vessel arrived there the day before he sailed, and a report was in circulation, that the Island of Cuba had been ceded to Great-Britain, by the Spanish Minister at London, and that the Governor had assumed the posture of defence, and had expressed a determination not to give it up peaceably to the British.

The bill by which the U. States Branch banks in Kentucky are outlawed, passed the House of Representatives of that state, 50 to 22, 4th ult.

An act has passed both branches of the Kentucky Legislature, repealing all the charters of the Independent banks in that state, from and after the first May—they are allowed to do no other business than the winding up their concerns, and this they are enjoined to perform on or before the 1st January, 1825.

Mail Robbery.—The Charleston papers of the 23d ult. state that the mail from the southward was stolen on the preceding Monday, about 13 miles from Conawhatchie, in the manner described in the following letter from the contractor, to the post-master in Charleston.

BEE'S CREEK, FEB. 21.

DEAR SIR,—I have a most lamentable account to relate, which is, that the mail was taken from the Sulkey this morning while the driver was changing his horses, 18 miles south of this. It was cut, as the mark of the knife is visible on the fastenings. I shall take every measure in my power to recover it I am in much trouble about it, as the night before, my stage run off the bridge with three passengers, and upset, and almost drowned one of the horses, which occasioned the Sulkey to be on the route last night.

[COMMUNICATION.]

On Wednesday the first instant, the Rev. ORIN FOWLER was installed Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in Plainfield.

The introductory prayer was offered by Rev. *Ludovicus Field*, of Hampton.

A very interesting sermon was delivered by Rev. *William H. Sprague*, of West-Springfield, (Mass.) from 1 Cor. ii. 2. "*For I determined not to know any thing among you, save Jesus Christ, and him crucified.*"—Of the sermon, it is understood, a copy was obtained for publication.

The installation prayer was offered by Rev. *Israel Day*, of Killingly.

The charge to the Pastor was by Rev. *Moses C. Welch*, D. D. of Mansfield.

The fellowship of the Pastors and Churches in council was pledged by Rev. *Asa Meech*, of Canterbury.

A charge was then given to the Church and Society, by Rev. *Erastus Learned*, of Canterbury; "A word spoken in due season, how good is it!"

The concluding prayer was offered by Rev. *Zebulon Ely*, of Lebanon.

A very crowded audience listened, with fixed and solemn attention, throughout the lengthened service.

The music, on the occasion, was peculiarly appropriate and excellent. All that have any relish for the *sentiment* and *soul* of sacred melody, feel that this acknowledgment is due. And it is most gratifying to christian feelings to consider this harmony and energy, as emblematic and expressive of the spirit, with which the church and people have said to this messenger to the Gentiles, "Come in, thou blessed of the Lord."

If the blessing which has accompanied his introductory labors, has presented but the first fruits of the harvest, how glorious must be the general ingathering!

"He that reapeth receiveth wages, and gathereth fruit unto life eternal; that both he that soweth and he that reapeth may rejoice together. And herein is that saying true, one soweth and another reapeth."

"The fathers, where are they?"—The man,* of cherished and revered memory, whose noble talents and eminent attainments were consecrated with affection and fidelity, to the spiritual welfare of that favored people—how would he have rejoiced in witnessing, on earth, these triumphs of redeeming grace, by which many whom he loved, and for whom he labored and prayed, are at length brought into the kingdom.

After many years of faithful and unwearied effort, it was his lamented and mysterious lot, to spend his last days, weeping amid the ruins of the Temple of the Lord!§—"These ruins have been built again." The same Guardian God, who hath taken distinguished care of his bereaved family, hath not forgotten his beloved and desolated people. "Their eyes again behold their Teacher. Zion hath arisen and shaken herself from the dust;—hath put off the habiliments of mourning, and is arrayed with glory and beauty."

* *Rev. Joel Benedict, D. D.*

§ *A few months before his death the house of worship was demolished, in the memorable storm of Sept. 1816.—Preaching in the Academy the Sabbath following, he pathetically exclaimed, "In this house my ministry with you commenced, and here my labors must close!"*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A friend to the happiness of man," and "William," are inadmissible.

Married,

In this city, by the Rev. Dr. Strong, Mr. WILLIAM L. WHITING, of Ogdensburgh, N. Y. to Miss MARY E. STARR, of this city.

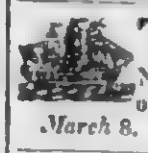
At Lyme, THOMAS S. PERKINS, Esq. of Waterford, to Miss MARY-ANN GRISWOLD, daughter of the late Gov. Griswold.

Died,

At New Orleans, 4th ultimo, DON FELIPE FARTO, consul of Spain, formerly secretary of the Spanish legation at Washington.

Near New-Orleans, Mr. ETIENNE BORRIE, the first person that succeeded in cultivating the sugar cane on the Mississippi.

At Camp Missouri, near the Council Bluffs, on the 25th of Dec. last, Capt. THOMAS M. READ, of the 5th Infantry U. S. army.



THE Packet MORGAN, *R. Roath*, will sail for New-York, on Friday at two o'clock, P. M.

March 8.

Providence Packet.

THE sloop REVENGE, *Wm. Barker, master*, will commence running, early next week. For freight or passage, apply on board, to *James N. Brown, or Jed. Huntington.*

March 1, 1820. 4w-17—

For Sale,

THE *House* in which *Mr. Joseph Kingsley* now lives, situated in Norwich-Landing, at the junction of the Stage road to Providence and the new road across the toll bridge to Preston.

—ALSO—

The *Tan House and Yard* late the property of *Mr. Henry Gordon*, now deceased. If the above are not sold by the first of April they will be leased.

APPLY TO

GEO. PERKINS.

March 6. 18—

Bible Lessons.

A SELECTION of Bible Lessons, with reflections on each subject, adapted to the capacity of children. By a friend of sabbath schools, for sale at

THOMAS ROBINSON'S

Book-Store.

Also for sale as above,

Flageolets, Flutes & Fifes,

at the manufacturer's price.

March 7. 18—

Agricultural Society.

THE members of the *New-London County Agricultural Society*, are hereby notified that their semi-annual meeting, which took place on the first Monday of March instant, at the Court-House, in Norwich, stands adjourned to the 3d Monday of instant March, 1 o'clock, P. M. at the same place.

LUTHER SPALDING,

Secretary Pro. Tem.

March 7, 1820. 18—

QUAKER GARDEN SEEDS,

OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

WHITE, Yellow and Red Onion, Blood Beet, Early Turnip Beet, Scarcity, Carrot, Parsnip, Long Cucumber, Early Cucumber, Watermelon, Muskmelon, Dutch Summer Squash, Crookneck do. do. Crookneck Winter do. White Head Lettuce, Early Curled Head do. Speckled do. Salmon Radish, Scarlet do. Early Turnip do. Drum Head Cabbage, Savoy do. Red do. Early Yorkshire, Flat Turnip, French do. Sage, Cayenne Pepper, Squash do. Double Peppergrass, Burnet, Rue, Summer Savory, Parsley, Saffron, Early June Peas, Early Golden Hotspur, White Marrowfat, Green Dwarf Marrowfat, Strawberry Dwarf, Early Six-week Dwarf Bean, White Cranberry pole.

—ALSO—

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

60 M. Hartford Shingles, inspected.

Seasoned pine Boards.

Plank and Clapboards.

JOHN LATHROP.

March 8. 18—

LOOK HERE.

WHEREAS the subscriber, Agent for the *Plainfield Union Manufacturing Company*, at Plainfield, has heretofore refused to pay West India Goods for weaving, and in consequence a part of his former customers are weaving elsewhere; he now invites them to return, and offers the highest prices for good weaving, and any kind of goods in payment at the lowest prices. His stock consists of a general assortment of

Groceries, Dry Goods, &c.

Domestic Cotton Goods and Yarn, as usual, on hand for sale, wholesale and retail. He still carries on the

Callendering Business.

WANTED

At the above named establishment by the first of April, two or three good FAMILIES, with from 4 to 6 Children each—none need apply except those with good recommendations.

JOSEPH S. GLADDING, *Agent.*

Plainfield, March 7, 1820. 18—

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of *James & Bushnell*, is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

LEVI JONES,

FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL.

March 4, 1820.

All persons who have unsettled bills against said firm, are requested to present them for payment to the subscriber, who will continue the

Cabinet Making Business,

at the Brick building one door east of *Hazen's Hotel.* He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same.

FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL.

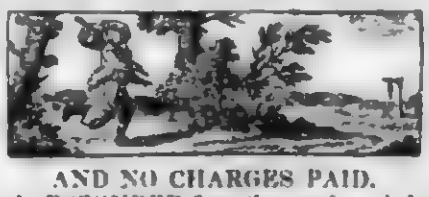
WANTED,

A quantity of curled MAPLE JOIST, 4 inches square, 40

Plain do, 3½ do.

WHITE WOOD BOARDS & PLANK, all of the first quality. 18—

Five Mills Reward,



AND NO CHARGES PAID.

ABSCONDED from the service of the subscriber, on the night of the 27th Feb.

Orin Prentice,

aged 18 years, small size, black hair and eyes, carried and wore away two suits of clothes, one suit blue, and the other black. All persons are hereby forbid trusting or harboring said boy, or making any bargain, on penalty of the law.

JOHN STARKWEATHER 2d,

Guardian.

Preston, March 6. 18—

COTTON.

TWENTY-TWO Bales good Upland Cotton, for sale by

JOS. BREED.

March 8. 18—

PAPER RAGS.

WANTED immediately, a few tons Paper Rags, for which cash and the highest price will be paid.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

March 8.

Notice is hereby given

TO all who are indebted to the subscriber by bond, note or mortgage, either in his private capacity, or as Executor, Agent or Trustee for others, that payment must be made by the 20th day of June next.

As those who are interested in this notice may think it a little extraordinary, and wish an explanation, I give it here to save the trouble of repeating it to each individual.

By a late law of the State of Connecticut, entitled An Act to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes—among other things, it stands enacted that all personal estate in the hands of Trustees shall be set in the list in the town where such Trustee lives. The operation of this clause, with the aid and assistance of a set of men called Assessors, and another denominated a Board of Relief, has been such as to place and fix in a list made out in my name, as Trustee, twenty thousand dollars of money at interest, notwithstanding the facts are, and were so proved to the Board of Relief, that the principals or real owners of those debts in my hands as Trustee, were indebted for Farms, Merchandize, &c. to a much greater amount than the $20,000, and that they paid interest for the same annually. It was therefore claimed that this should be set off against the interest which they paid in the same manner as though those bonds, notes, &c. were in their own hands; but no, this would not do, there was some legerdemain in this clause of the law respecting property in the hands of Trustees that precluded altogether the operation of common justice or the exercise of common sense, and I am left to pay the taxes, as Trustee, on the aforesaid amount. For these reasons I am determined (before another 20th of August comes round) to collect those debts, and pay them over to their owners, that they may cancel so much of their own debts and settle the interest account.

I regret that I am under the necessity of doing this, but am compelled to do it in my own defence, to guard against unjust law or unjust construction of law.

LUTHER SPALDING.

Norwich, March 6, 1820. 18—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq Judge.

THE administrators upon the estate of *Mr SIMON EDGERTON*, late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—said administrators are hereby directed to give notice, by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign-post in said Norwich, for all persons interested in said estate to appear, if they see cause, before this court, on the first Monday of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of commissioners upon said estate.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

DANIEL G. EDGERTON, FRANCIS G. EDGERTON. } *Admrs.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers appointed by the Hon. Superior Court at their January term, A. D. 1820, commissioners on the estate of *Mr. David Tracy, Jr.* of Norwich, in New London County, an insolvent debtor—hereby give notice, that they will meet at the office of John Hyde, Esq. in said Norwich, on the second Mondays of July and August, and on the second Friday of September next, to receive, adjust and ascertain the several claims against said insolvent, after which last date no claims will be received.

JOHN HYDE, GEO. PERKINS, } *Comr's.*

Norwich, March 8, 1820. 18—

Information Solicited.

ABOUT ten years since, a boy by the name of *JOSHUA HOTCHKISS*, an apprentice to James Chaplin, of New-Haven, disappeared, and no information has ever been obtained of him since. Any person who can give intelligence relative to said Hotchkiss, by directing a line to the Herald Office, New-Haven, will confer a great obligation on his friends.

New-Haven, Feb. 29, 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for Toll, &c. to the *Norwich and Preston Bridge Company*, are informed that payment must be made immediately, or their accounts will be left in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

ROBERT M. PALMER,

Gate Keeper.

March 7, 1820. 18—

Wanted,

A WOMAN to do house work. Apply to the *Printer.*

March 8.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons indebted to Sloop MORGAN, *Capt. Roath*, are hereby informed that their Bills are in the hands of *Jonathan Comstock, Esq.* for collection, which must be settled previous to the 20th instant.

March 8.

POETRY.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

I am an old, rude tired and unlearned man, but having some taste for reading, and a retentive memory, though I have no books, I have laid up a little store of what I conceived to be beautiful in expression, or sublime in sentiment. I recollect to have seen, several years ago, "a little piece of poetry," entitled "*Youth and Old Age*," ascribed to Henry St. John Tucker, of Virginia, originally published in the *National Intelligencer*; and I have lately seen the same thing revived, by a correspondent of that paper, for the purpose of giving the credit due to its merits to the Hon. "*St. George Tucker*, of Williamsburg, Virginia, who, it is said, has been for many years known, at least among his friends, as an elegant poet, as well as an accomplished scholar and gentleman." On the first perusal of this piece, I was struck with the idea that the merit of *originality* did not lie with the gentleman to whom it was ascribed, and I think the *correction* of the correspondent of the *Intelligencer* has not come nearer to the truth. In the "days of my youth" I met a little fugitive production, which my memory has retained, and which I have transcribed below for publication. It will be readily perceived that this is the *original*, from which the ideas of "*Youth and Old Age*," ascribed to Mr. TUCKER, are drawn. They are clothed in different language, it is true—but the paraphrase is so very inferior to the original, that it sinks into nothing in comparison. Indeed, the spirit and beauty of the little *morceau* cannot be improved or surpassed, and it is to preserve its primitive excellence that I wish to see it again in print:—

DAYS of my youth! ye are gliding away:
Days of my youth! ye will shortly be vanish'd:
Soon will the warm tints of fancy decay,
Soon from my cheeks will the roses be banish'd.

Brief as the wild flower that flits on the spray;
Brief as the bright dew that spangles the morning;
Life gives its blossoms to time's pale decay—
All the drear waste but an instant adorning.

Soon will the hopes of my bosom be hush'd;
Soon will the hours of my day dreams be number'd;
Quickly the shoots of romance will be crush'd,
All will be lost that I've wish'd or I've slumber'd.

Go then, ye warm beaming joys of a day!
Go then, ye moments of bliss and of sorrow;
Calm will I bend me to time's pale decay!
And from contentment new roses will borrow.

It is probable enough that Mr. TUCKER, having met the above, and retained the sentiment, in am. wishing to recal it to mind, produced the paraphrase of which I have spoken, which has received the most flattering encomiums—but every reader of taste and discernment cannot but perceive how vastly inferior it is to the elegant versification, pathos and sublimity of the original. Perhaps some of your more learned readers can tell us the true author. AN OLD MAN.

"*Procrastination is the thief of time:*
Year after year it steals, till all are fled."

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers that the 1st of March next will complete three years since he commenced distributing the paper, at which time, all those indebted to him are requested to make payment without delay in order to enable him to settle with the Printer. Promises such as "call again" "I will pay you next week," are not a lawful tender at the office of the Norwich Courier, and will not be received any longer as a substitute for cash. All accounts, of more than one years standing, unless settled by the 1st. of April, will be disposed of as the law directs without further notice. PETER PETTIS.

Franklin, Feb 23d. 1820 16—

PENSIONS.

CHARLES DYER, of the house of CHARLES DYER & Co Druggists, Middletown, receives powers as Attorney, and collects United States three and six per cent Stock and Pensioners' Certificates, payable at the U. S. Branch Bank, at and Middletown, on the most reasonable terms, and forwards the same according to order.

Middletown, Feb. 25. 1820. 17—

Notice.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *GILBERT & STORRS*, is by mutual agreement this day dissolved, and *Ashbel Storrs* is hereby authorized to adjust and settle all the accounts of said concern

SOLOMON GILBERT,
ASHBEL STORRS.

Lebanon, Feb. 7. 1820.

All persons having open accounts with the late firm of *Gilbert & Storrs*, are requested to call and settle the same before the 20th March.

16 ASHBEL STORRS.

WANTED
The first of April next,

BY THE

ROXBURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

ONE or two steady families with six or eight children each, of suitable age to work in their Factory. It will be useless for any to apply, unless they can produce unexceptionable recommendation of character—such may find convenient tenements and good encouragement.—Also a Male Spinner.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

Roxbury Ts. Feb. 10. 1820. 15—

THE CELEBRATED
BALM OF QUITO,

Is a Medicine unequalled by any in the world for the cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS, &c.

SINCE this excellent Medicine was first discovered upwards of three hundred thousand persons have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been by Asthmatic and consumptive complaints reduced to the brink of the grave; their constitutions were quite emaciated, and had cast off all hopes of recovery, having used every remedy recommended as specifics for those complaints, and had made every application to the faculty that could be obtained.

Common colds which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its influence in a very short time.

In common coughs, which are in general the effect of cold, it gives immediate relief, removing those troublesome irritations, or as they are called, ticklings in the throat, which act as a constant stimulous to coughing, and in quieting those convulsive excitements and causing the afflicted to breathe and speak freely. It induces rest, and sleep in an eminent degree and strengthens the constitution, which enables it to repel an enemy whose attacks are frequently followed by the most fatal consequences.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, (even in the most advanced period of life,) will find immediate relief.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive affections, (recent or chronic) Hoarseness, Catarrhs, Wheezings, and shortness of breath, it will give immediate ease.

Congealed Phlegm, Acrimony in the fluids, and obstruction in the glands, are with ease and safety discharged by gentle expectoration.

It is also much admired in soreness of the breast and stomach, giving present ease in those places.

A few instances only are selected from a numerous list to prove its efficacy. It has been an instrument in the hands of providence, of curing many hundreds of poor afflicted objects, both Asthmatic and Consumptive, not excluding some of 30 years standing, and in most of the confirmed cases, where a cure could not possibly be affected by Medicines, it has wonderfully alleviated the complaints, so as to enable the patient to attend to business, and render their lives in a great degree comfortable to themselves.

It operates by expectoration, and may be given to women with child, and infants, with the greatest safety.

The following cases are subjoined as proofs of its efficacy selected from a number amounting to upwards of one thousand.

TO DOCTOR MANLY,

SIR,—For the public good, I desire you will publish the following cure, recently effected on myself, by that invaluable Medicine the BALM OF QUITO.—I had been afflicted for a long time with a dreadful cough, shortness of breath, soreness and tightness at the stomach, and my body was so swelled and puffed up with wind, and at the same time my stomach so clogged with phlegm, that it was with difficulty I could draw my breath, and was often threatened with suffocation. In this dreadful situation I was providently visited by the Collector of excise at Southampton, who recommended me to the immediate use of the BALM OF QUITO, which I sent for, and through the instrumentality of that excellent Medicine, I am perfectly cured of all my disorders. It immediately relieved the cough and shortness of breath, and evaporated by gentle expectoration, discharging the viscid phlegm from the stomach, healed the soreness and expelled the wind in a wonderful manner, and indeed I believe it has not its parallel in the world.

I am Sir, Your's Respectfully,
CHARLES PIERSON,
Wine and Brandy Merchant Long Lane Smithfield.

TO DOCTOR MANLY,

SIR,—Having been recently restored from the brink of the grave by that invaluable Medicine the BALM OF QUITO, I think it my duty to make this public acknowledgment of the same, for the benefit of others afflicted with a similar complaint. I had been afflicted with a dreadful Asthma for about twenty-three years, I never for years got a moments rest, my cough was so troublesome at night, and used to discharge an almost incredible quantity of glutinous matter from my lungs; and my breath was so exceeding short, that I could not walk from one day to another. Providentially hearing of the BALM OF QUITO I purchased some, and through taking it alone, I am now, blessed be God, restored to perfect health.—My case is well known to the Members of Lincoln's Inn-Fields, of which I am a member; and any of them will gladly satisfy any enquiry concerning the truth of what I say.

I am Sir, Your grateful Servant,
JOHN L. LANGLY.

May 19, 1817.

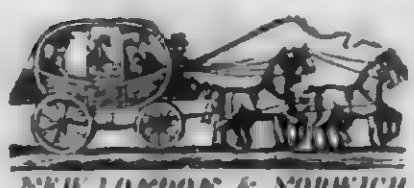
TO DOCTOR MANLY,

SIR,—I have been afflicted with a severe Asthma upwards of twenty years, but this winter owing to the intenseness of the weather, I suffered more than any preceding winter; my cough was violent indeed, and with the greatest difficulty imaginable I drew breath. I constantly expectorated a quantity of glutinous matter of a most disagreeable and smoky taste, and fœtid smell. I was always attended by some gentleman of the faculty or others, having tried many, which besides doing me no good at all, cost me immense sums of money. I was at last reduced so low as not to be able to be lifted out of bed; nor was I expected to live a day; a friend got me a bottle of the BALM OF QUITO, hearing an extraordinary account of it. The first dose I took did me more good than all the Medicines I had taken for twenty years together; it eased my breath almost instantaneously, and quieted my cough, after which I had a good night's rest, a blessing I had not enjoyed for years, and by repeating them I am now, through divine Providence perfectly free from my complaint, and will gladly satisfy the truth to any inquirer.

MARY ANN BRIDGELY.

July 19, 1817. FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store.*

Feb. 18. 14—



NEW-LONDON & NORWICH
Accommodation STAGE.

A STAGE will run from New-London to Norwich, three times a week, viz. It will leave New-London every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will leave Norwich on the same days, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for New-London. Fare between each city, *One Dollar*.

Any business between New-London & Norwich, will be personally attended to with care by the subscriber, who will be found at his House in New-London, and in Norwich. H. G. BROOME.

☞ N. B. The above stage will run at any time between New-London and Norwich, in the intermediate days, for 4 seats.

May 26. 29tf—

Notice.

WHEREAS the inhabitants of this Town are in the habit of letting houses and lands to poor persons, inhabitants of other states, and in consequence thereof the Town has been subjected to great expense—to prevent which, and for the information of all, the Select-Men publish the 8th section of an act of this State, entitled "an act for the admission of inhabitants in towns and for preventing charge on account of such as are not admitted therein."

Be it further enacted, That if any inhabitant in any town in this state, shall contrary to the intent of this act, entertain or hire any poor person not an inhabitant of this state, who shall come to reside in such town, or let any house or land to such poor person, unless such inhabitant shall first give security to the acceptance of the authority and select-men of such town, to save said town from all expence that might be occasioned thereby, such inhabitant shall forfeit and pay to the Treasury of such Town, one dollar sixty-seven cents per week for every week he or she shall harbor, entertain, hire, or let estate as aforesaid.

Norwich, Feb. 28, 1820. 17—

Notice.

THE subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Superior Court, at their January term A. D. 1820, Commissioners on the estate of *Mr. Charles R. Kinney*, of Norwich, in New-London County, an insolvent debtor, hereby give notice, that they will meet at the office of *John Hyde*, Esq. in said Norwich, on the second Mondays of July and August, and the first Friday of September next—to receive, adjust and ascertain the several claims against said insolvent, after which last date no claims will be received.

JOHN HYDE,
GEO. PERKINS, } *Com'rs.*

Norwich, March 1. 1820. 17—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 22d day of Feb. A. D 1820.—
Present JOHN HYDE, Esq Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of
Mrs. JERUSHA BISHOP,
late of Lisbon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Henry Bishop*, the Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Lisbon.

Attest, BERNEL LATHROP, Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment
HENRY BISHOP.

Lisbon, Feb 22, 1820. 17—

Probate Office, Windham District, Windham, Feb. 21, A. D. 1820.

THIS court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order for the creditors to the estate of
Mr. JARED HINCKLEY,
late of Lebanon, deceased to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate to *Charles Arnold*, of Hebron. Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

17 *Attest, HENRY HUNTINGTON, Clerk.*

New-London County, ss Superior Court, Jan. 1820.

UPON the petition of *Lois Mason*, of Bozrah, in said county, shewing to this court that in September, A. D 1808, she was lawfully married to *Joseph Mason*, then of said Bozrah, with whom she lived in the discharge of all her marriage duties until the month of September, A. D. 1810, when said Joseph wilfully deserted her and hath at divers times since his said desertion, committed adultery—and still continues to desert the petitioner, and hath not since the time of said desertion furnished her any support, &c.—praying this court to grant her a Bill of Divorce, as by petition on file, dated February 1st, A. D. 1820

This Court order said petition to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at New-London, in New-London County, on the 4th Tuesday of September next, and that notice of the pendency thereof, be published in two of the public newspapers in this state, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

18 CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

TO LET,

THE HOUSE now occupied by Maj. *Simeon Hubbard*, near Wharf Bridge.

The north, north east and south Stores on *Leffingwell's Wharf*.

A small HOUSE and GARDEN, by the river Shetucket near *Lathrop's Bridge*.

FOR SALE,

About 40 acres LAND, conveniently divided into small lots for *Ploughing, Mowing and Pasturage*, lying in the first society, and within one mile of the Court-House.

IN STORE FOR SALE,

4 Casks winter strained LAMP OIL,
40 Casks LIME,
20 Tons PLASTER PARIS.

C. EELLS.

Feb. 29, 1820. 6w—17—

☞ TO LET. ☜

That valuable Farm,

RECENTLY occupied by NATHAN SEARS, one mile from Norwich, on the Turnpike Road to Providence. Said Farm contains

220 acres of excellent LAND,

well proportioned for *Meadow, Pasture and Tillage*. Possession given immediately.—The rent will be received in the produce of the Farm if applyed for soon

Enquire of BENJAMIN OLIN, Jr. on the premises, or NATHAN SEARS, Jr Lisbon.

March 1. 17—

☞ *FOR SALE.* ☜

A FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated at the head of Trading-Cove, on the new Turnpike Road, containing about 120 acres, with a *Dwelling-House, Barn, Out Houses*, &c. thereon standing. Also, a *Grist-Mill* with two run of stones, and a *Saw-Mill*. Possession will be given on the 1st of April. The Farm House is in sight of the River Thames, and vessels are distinctly seen passing up and down the river. The buildings are in good repair, and in said house is a never failing well of water. If the above property is not sold by the first of April, it will then be rented.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
JAMES N. BROWN,
or WM. PEABODY

Norwich, Jan. 12, 1820. tf—10—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Leffingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,

5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors

Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26mmtf—

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Company*, incorporated with a capital of $100,000, submit the following sketch of terms for insurance on Houses; Stores; Mills; Machinery; Ships in harbor; Goods; Wares; Merchandize and Furniture against loss or damage by fire.

I. Brick, or Stone buildings, with roof of slate or tiles; or Goods not hazardous contained in such buildings 25 cents to 37½ cents per $100, per annum.

II. Brick, or Stone buildings, with wood roofs;—or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 37½ cents to 50 cents per $100 per annum.

III. Buildings entirely of wood; or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 50 cents to 75 cents, per $100, per annum.

This will give a general idea of the rates; but there will be an increase of premium, where the situation and circumstances increase the risk; such as being contiguous to wooden buildings, or those occupied in hazardous business: distance from water: no engines or firemen in the place, &c.—The premium on buildings in the country, standing single, is 50 cents. per $100, per annum.

As all classes of citizens are exposed to calamities from fire, it is presumed that prudence will induce them to pay so small a premium for indemnity; and the Company are confident that the extent and solidity of their funds, and the fairness and promptitude, with which they will adjust claims, will engage public confidence.

Applications must be made to the Secretary, in writing, signed by the applicant, and the subject accurately described.—No insurance is binding until the premium is paid. Insurance may be had for 7 years, by paying premium for 6 years, and for a less number than 7, a reasonable allowance.

The Directors are *Charles P. Huntington: Ezra Chappell: Isaac Thompson: Joseph H. Strong: Cushing Eells: Wm. Williams, Jun.: F. A. Perkins: Jonathan G. W. Trumbull, and Richard Adams.*

C. P. HUNTINGTON, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

PAPER MOULDS.

THE subscriber has on hand, and makes all kinds of single and double work Copper Vellum Paper Moulds, after the latest and best English patterns, of the best materials, and with a late improvement with regard to the deckle cutting the sheet well, and the moulds doing more service, and at very reduced prices for ready cash. All orders and directions will be carefully attended to.

AARON COLTON.

Hartford, Con. Feb. 29, 1820. 17—

MUSIC.

MUSICA Sacra, a collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces. Compiled at the request, and published under the patronage of the Oneida Musical Society. Price 1.25.

The Musical Reader, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score. To which are prefixed the Rudiments of Music. Compiled by one of the editors of the "Musica Sacra." Price $2.

Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music. Price $1.

The Hartford Collection of Classical Church Music. By Eli Roberts. Price 1.25.

The Easy Instructor; or a new method of teaching Sacred Harmony. By William Little and William Smith.

A variety of Gamuts, with blank ruling.

FOR SALE BY
R. HUBBARD.
Blue-Store Shetucket-Street.

*** Large discounts will be made to those who purchase by the quantity.

Nov. 1. 52—

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened

A House of Entertainment

at his old stand, a few rods west of the Meeting-House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage, and every favor duly acknowledged by

ELEAZER MATHER.

Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1819. 8—

Babington on Education.

A PRACTICAL view of Christian Education in its earliest stages, by T. Babington Esq. Member of the British Parliament. Price 75 cts.

FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store,
Shetucket-Street.

Feb. 1. 13—

Butter and Oil.

600 lbs superior quality BUTTER.
Pure Winter strained Sperm OIL.
Just received and for sale by
CALVIN TYLER.

Feb. 2. 1820. 13—

THE SUBSCRIBER
WILL PAY CASH FOR
Herds Grass and Clover SEED.
JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, Feb. 2, 1820. 13—

Massachusetts SOLE LEATHER,

FOR SALE,

(CHEAP FOR CASH)

At the Shoe-Store next door to Mr. J. W. Kinney's Store.

Dec. 8. 5—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST
COLD SPRING GIN,
FOR SALE.

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS BREED.

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec 1, 1819. 4—

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.

JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Nov 9, 1819. 1—

Wm. Rogers,

HAS FOR SALE,

190 lbs. Russia FEATHERS.
SHAD, and SWORD FISH by the bl. or lb.—A HOUSE, to sell or let, that will accomodate two small families.

Dec. 29. 8—

Daboll's Almanack, for 1820,

IN large or small quantities, for sale by R HUBBARD.

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1820. *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV. No. 19.]

TRUMBULL'S POETICAL WORKS.

☞ *Subscriptions are received at* R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store for the Poetical Works of John Trumbull, L. L. D. consisting of* M'Fingal, the Progress of Dullness, *revised and corrected, and several smaller pieces before published: Also, many pieces never yet published, and an original Memoir of the author.*

☞ *The work will be published in two octavo vols. of about 220 pages, on a superior velvum paper, and with a new and elegant pica type.*

☞ *It will contain a portrait of the author, and four superior copperplate illustrations, from original designs.* *Feb.* 1.

Norwich, Nov. 9, 1819.

NEW GOODS,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
Wholesale and Retail.

F. A. HUNTINGTON. & CO.

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a large assortment of *fresh imported*

DRY GOODS,

which they will sell uncommonly cheap for ready cash. Among them are

100 pieces Bombazetts, of all colors, fashionable, and various qualities, from 1s6 per yard upwards.
Superfine, middling & low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Coatings, Flannels, Baizes, &c.
Rose Blankets from 7 to 11-4 large.
3½ point ditto.
Pelesse Cloths. Salisbury Flannels.
Superfine Toilinett, Swansdown and Merseilles Vesting.
Superfine steam loom and Irish Cotton Shirtings.
Canton and Italian Crapes.
Cassimere Shawls.
Merino and Imitation ditto.
Worsted and Cotton Hosiery.
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick. Cotton do.
40 pieces Florence and Levantine Silks.
India black Sinchews and Lustrings.
Calicoes, Ginghams and Cambricks.
Dimoties, Diapers, Stockinets, Rattinetts.
100 pieces Domestic Brown Shirtings.
Merino, Plush and Velvet Trimmings.
Best English Ingrain and Brussells CARPETING, at the lowest N. York prices

ALSO,

200 pair Ladies' Shoes,
(manufactured in New-York) of the first quality and latest fashion.

Persons who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call on

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

QUAKER GARDEN SEEDS,
OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

WHITE, Yellow and Red Onion, Blood Beet, Early Turnip Beet, Scarcity, Carrot, Parsnip, Long Cucumber, Early Cucumber, Watermelon, Muskmelon, Dutch Summer Squash, Crook neck do. do. Crookneck Winter do. White Head Lettuce, Early Curled Head do Speckled do. Salmon Radish, Scarlet do Early Turnip do. Drum Head Cabbage. Savoy do. Red do. Early Yorkshire, Flat Turnip, French do. Sage, Cayenne Pepper, Squash do. Double Peppergrass, Burnet, Rue, Summer Savory, Parsley, Saffron, Early June Peas, Early Golden Hotspur, White Marrowfat, Green Dwarf Marrowfat, Strawberry Dwarf. Early Six-week Dwarf Bean, White Cranberry pole.

—ALSO—

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
60 M. Hartford Shingles, inspected.
Seasoned pine Boards.
Plank and Clapboards.

JOHN LATHROP.

March 8. 18—

LOOK HERE.

WHEREAS the subscriber, Agent for the *Plainfield Union Manufacturing Company*, at Plainfield, has heretofore refused to pay West India Goods for weaving, and in consequence a part of his former customers are weaving elsewhere; he now invites them to return, and offers the highest prices for good weaving, and any kind of goods in payment at the lowest prices. His stock consists of a general assortment of

Groceries, Dry Goods, &c.

Domestic Cotton Goods and Yarn, as usual, on hand for sale, wholesale and retail. He still carries on the

Callendering Business.

WANTED

At the above named establishment by the first of April, two or three good FAMILIES, with from 4 to 6 Children each—none need apply except those with good recommendations.

JOSEPH S. GLADDING, *Agent.*
Plainfield, March 7, 1820. 18—

Providence Packet.

THE sloop REVENGE, *Wm. Barker, master*, will commence running, early next week. For freight or passage, apply on board, to *James N. Brown, or Jed. Huntington.*

March 1, 1820. 4w-17—

For New-York,

THE packet VENUS, *Daniel Havens, master*, will commence running immediately after the river is clear of ice.—All goods to be forwarded or brought by the *Venus*, will in the absence of the sloop, be left at *Jed. Huntington's Store*, free of expense of storage to the owner.—Orders and letters for *Capt. Havens*, in his absence, directed to said *Huntington*, will be promptly attended to.—Orders and letters for New-York will be punctually delivered.—Letters containing money, to be marked "Cash enclosed."—Passengers and freighters may rest assured, as usual, no exertions shall be wanting by the concern to give perfect satisfaction.—*Apply to the Master*, or JED. HUNTINGTON.

Feb. 23. 16—

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of *Jones & Bushnell*, is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

LEVI JONES,
FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL.

March 4, 1820.

All persons who have unsettled bills against said firm, are requested to present them for payment to the subscriber, who will continue the

Cabinet Making Business,

at the Brick building one door east of *Huzen's Hotel*. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same.

FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL.

WANTED,

A quantity of curled MAPLE JOIST, 4 inches square,
Plain do, 3½ do.
WHITE WOOD BOARDS & PLANK, all of the first quality. 18—

Bible Lessons.

A SELECTION of Bible Lessons, with reflections on each subject, adapted to the capacity of children. By a friend of sabbath schools, for sale at

THOMAS ROBINSON'S
Book-Store.

Also for sale as above,

Flageolets, Flutes & Fifes,

at the manufacturer's price.

March 7. 16—

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred casks North-Stonington

LIME,

fresh from the Kiln, *very cheap.*

The subscriber has recently erected a Kiln for burning Lime, in North-Stonington, about seven miles distant from Norwich. The Lime has been examined by good judges, and proved to be very excellent—remarkably strong and very free from grit and sand. The N. Stonington lime casks are a size larger than the Providence, and are offered for sale at the store of WM. BELCHER, Esq. Norwich-Landing, at 14s. per cask, one dollar less than the Providence.—Farmers will find this Lime a very cheap manure. In England, where agricultural improvement has advanced perhaps as near perfection as in any country, Lime is considered a very important manure, and is used in very great quantities—Perhaps the greatest effect is produced when mixed with coarse manure. The coarsest kind of manure may be prepared in a very short time for any crop whatever.

Orders addressed to WM BELCHER, Esq. Norwich, agent of the subscriber, or to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention. JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, Aug. 10, 1819. 40-4w

WANTED,

100 cords of Wood,

50 cords to be delivered at the Kiln by the 1st of October next.

For Sale,

BY the subscribers, at the chaise shop formerly improved by *Eliphalet Baldwin, Jr.* deceased,

One leather top Chaise.
One canvass do. do.
One cotton do. do.
One do. do. Sulkey.
Two second hand Chaise.
One new Waggon.
One second hand Windsor Chair.
One set of Blacksmith's Tools.

All of which will be sold low for cash or a short credit, by

CHARLES THOMAS, & Co.
Norwich, Feb. 9, 1820. tf-14—

Anderson's COUGH DROPS.

THE great and increasing sales of ANDERSON'S Cough Drops, since they have been prepared by the subscriber and offered to the public, more fully than any other argument, prove their real value, and we boldly venture to assert that no medicine ever yet prepared for Coughs and Consumptions has gained so much credit, in so short a time, as this composition. If the attestations of persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for this Medicine, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Too often does prejudice by listening to some and adopting the opinions of others prevail; thereby preventing a trial of such Medicine as might afford relief, under the idea that no relief can be obtained. Scarcely a case occurs but may be relieved by the timely use of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, which have proved to be a cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

I, SAMUEL H. JONES, of Salisbury, do hereby certify that my wife has for more than five years been troubled with a violent Cough, difficulty of breathing, and loss of appetite, and almost entirely deprived of sleep; and having tried, as we supposed, every thing that might relieve her without receiving any benefit, I was induced to have her make trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and after using two bottles, her cough entirely left her—she enjoyed her former sleep, which she had not done for years, and was again restored to strength. I can with confidence say I believe these Drops to be the best Medicine in use, for Coughs, and Complaints of the Lungs.

SAMUEL H. JONES.

Salisbury, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or breast, and more or less, cough and weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low. I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops. And purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Each bottle contains two ounces, and frequently effects a cure.

☞ Be particular that each genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle;

And that each of the directions are signed in writing by JAMES MELLEN, no others are genuine.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *H. H. Schieffelin & Co.* 193 Pearl Street, New York; *Bartlett & Chase*, No. 13, Cornhill, Boston; and by *Lorenzo Bull*, Hartford; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; and *Joseph C. Huntington*, Norwich.

Oct. 13, 1819. 49-6m—

Butter and Oil.

600 lbs. superior quality BUTTER.
Pure Winter strained Sperm OIL.
Just received and for sale by

CALVIN TYLER.

Feb. 2, 1820. 13—

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL PAY CASH FOR

Herds Grass and Clover SEED.

JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, Feb. 2, 1820. 13—

Lamp Oil.

FALL and Winter strained OIL, for sale by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

Feb. 7, 1820. 14—

Wanted,

A WOMAN to do house work. Apply to the *Printer*.

March 8.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Hon. ASA CHAPMAN, Judge.

Haddam vs. East-Windsor. } Writ of Error, February Sup. Court, 1820.

A Deed of Land, made to a person for the sole purpose of qualifying him to become a Freeman or voter, under an agreement to re-convey when the object is accomplished, is fraudulent; and the grantee cannot gain a legal settlement, or inhabitancy, in consequence of such conveyance.

This was an action brought to the County Court by East-Windsor, to recover of Haddam monies expended in the support of one *Ashdruff*, a pauper.

It was admitted that the pauper was an inhabitant of Haddam, and that they were liable for his support, unless the pauper had lost his settlement in Haddam, and had gained a new one in Durham. As to that it appeared, that the pauper removed into Durham, and one Chamberlain gave him a deed of land there, of sufficient value to give him a settlement in Durham; but the deed was without any consideration paid, and given *for the sole purpose of making him a freeman or voter*, and under an agreement to re-convey when that purpose was answered, which agreement was afterwards fulfilled, the land was conveyed by the pauper (after his admission, to the freeman's oath) to one Robinson, from whom Chamberlain held a deed, given to him for the same purpose as the deed from him to the pauper, Robinson having always remained in possession.

In the Court below, it was contended by E. Windsor, that the deed to the pauper was given *in fraud of the law relative to the qualification of freemen and town voters*, and that therefore the pauper did not gain a settlement under it, in the town of Durham.

The Court directed the Jury that the deed in question was made in fraud of the law and was void, and that the pauper did not gain a settlement in Durham in consequence of it, and that therefore they should find a verdict for the plaintiffs.

These facts appearing on the record by bill of exceptions filed, Haddam brought a Writ of Error to this Court, and his Honor *affirmed* the judgment of the County Court.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Selected from Curiosities of Literature.

EARLY PRINTING.

WHEN first the art of Printing was discovered, they only made use of one side of a page; they had not yet found out the expedient of impressing the other. When their editions were intended to be curious, they omitted to print the first letter of a chapter, for which they left a blank space, that it might be painted or illuminated, at the option of the purchaser.—Several ancient volumes of these early times have been found, where these letters are wanting, as they neglected to have them painted.

When the art of Printing was first established, it was the glory of the learned to be correctors of the press to the eminent printers.—Physicians, lawyers, and bishops occupied this department. The printers then added frequently to their names those of the correctors of the press; and editions were then valued according to the abilities of the corrector.

Robert Stephens, one of the early printers, surpassed in correctness those who exercised the same profession. His Treasure of the Latin Tongue is still a valuable work. It is said, that to render his editions immaculate, he hung up the proofs in public places, and generously recompensed those who were so fortunate as to detect any typographical errors.

Plantin, though a learned man, is more famous as a printer. His Printing-Office claims our admiration; it was one of the wonders of Europe. This grand building was the chief ornament of the city of Antwerp. Magnificent in its structure, it presented to the spectator an infinite number of presses, characters of all figures and all sizes, matrices to cast letters, and all other printing materials; which Bailet assures us amounted to immense sums.

In Italy, the three Manutii were more solicitous of correctness and illustrations, than of the beauty of their printing. It was the character of the scholar, not of the printer, of which they were ambitious.

STEAM TRAVELLING—RAILWAYS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Baltimore, now in Washington, to the Editors of the Federal Republican.

In the present dearth of news, let me point your attention, and that of your readers, to an invention really new. It is an improvement in railways, for travelling on, &c. &c.

Among others I went to the capitol this morning, and saw the carriage, on a section of a rough way—it was loaded with about a ton of stone, and I moved it up and down the plank with one finger.

The singularity of the principle is in the ways being less than one foot wide, and yet a carriage three feet wide cannot upset, and it steers itself. I saw the inventor there, who showed me a drawing and model of the railways, crossing from one hill (over a road and stream of water) to another hill, preserving its level in passing the valley or ravine. Should it succeed, you may see the late Oliver Evans' prophecy fulfilled, "that a person may start from Washington, breakfast in Baltimore, dine in Philadelphia, and sup in New-York."—You know I am no great judge of Mechanics, but I certainly have a very favorable opinion of this invention, after having seen all the minutiæ, inclined planes, plans for carriages to pass each other, for crossing roads, and to keep the railways clear of dirt and snow, should so much of either get on them as to be inconvenient. Its greatest recommendation is its price; the expense of the carriages will not be great, and I think the cost of erecting the railways will not exceed $1000 per mile, perhaps not so much; and though they have a tendency to decay, and will have to be rebuilt, yet they will be much cheaper than good turnpike roads, as they will require no annual repairs. The inventor is sanguine he can carry them across the Allegany mountains. I sincerely hope he may, and before I pass them again; as a person may read, write, or sleep in comfort, while travelling, without being incommoded by mud in winter, or dust in summer, which is "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

"*Then shall thy power, unconquered steam, afar,*
"*Drag the slow barge, and drive the rapid car.*"

The following short but impressive description of the conclusion of a religious ceremony at Rome, is taken from a very amusing volume of travels, recently published, by Dr. John James, of Albany (N. Y.)

"We returned to Rome in season to see the ceremonies at the Sextine Chapel and St. Peter's. The number of spectators was greater than at any time before—and the exhibitions of the evening particularly calculated to amuse and delight the multitude. At 8 o'clock, a brazen cross, about sixty feet in length, covered on all sides with many thousand glass lamps, was suspended from the centre of the dome of St. Peter's—at the same time all other lights were extinguished, and the eyes of twenty thousand Christians directed to the cross of fire—the standard of their faith. The faces of the gazing multitude; the arches, fretted roof, and sculptured monuments, borrowed their light from the symbol of the hope of all nations. Beyond its influence, all was night and darkness—even the lamps of the tomb were extinguished—the hope of the dead descended into the sepulchre, and the earth was left in darkness. No ray of hope beamed upon mankind except from the cross whereon HE expired. The ceremonies at the Sextine Chapel had previously represented the agony of the Saviour, and the desertion of his Apostles, and prepared the minds of the spectators for the exhibition of the cross on which he died.—Nothing could have been better calculated to rouse the enthusiasm and animate the hopes of the believers, than such a celebration of the death of the Redeemer."

"John Randolph, of Roanoke," has addressed a Note to the Editors of the "Intelligencer," requesting them to republish a corrected Report of the remarks by which he prefaced his motion respecting the late Commodore Perry's surviving family. "Do not suppose," says Mr. R. "that I mean the slightest insinuation of intentional misrepresentation. I know very well the disadvantages under which a Reporter labors, from the construction and size of the Hall. The word "curia" as far as my poor scholarship extends, means *Court*, and has never, that I know of, been applied to armor, defensive or offensive; although familiar enough to plaintiffs and defendants. The word I used was *cutrass*. My respect for the memory of Commodore Perry, and the feelings of his family; my veneration for the name of Washington, with which nothing grotesque, or trivial, should be associated; my regard for the character of this nation in its own eye and that of the civilized world; and—why should I deny it?—some lurking sentiment of self-love—a desire to appear not worse (certainly not better) in the eyes of the world than truth requires, have induced me, in this instance, to depart from a rule which hitherto I have prescribed to myself, and to correct the more material mistakes of your Report."

Capt. Stewart, of the brig Pilot, at Philadelphia, informs, that the south side of Cuba was swarming with petty piratical vessels, cruising under the commissions of the notorious freebooter, *Gregor M'Gregor*—one of them was brought into Trinidad on the 7th inst. by a barge of one gun and 70 men, fitted out and manned with volunteers from the American and British vessels in that port. She had annoyed the drogging trade up the adjacent rivers, much.

Navy Department, Washington, 22d Feb.

The Gold and Silver Medals ordered by resolutions of Congress to be presented by the President of the United States to the Commanders and officers of the ships of war, for their gallantry and good conduct in the several actions with the enemy, and the capture of public ships during the late war, are now ready to be delivered to those Officers who are entitled to receive them

N. B. The nearest male relatives of deceased Officers will be pleased to transmit the proof of affinity, with an order for the Medal to which they may respectively be entitled.

BRUNSWICK, *Germany*, Dec 5.—Last night a furious fire broke out in the buildings of the Chancery, which spread so rapidly, that notwithstanding the most prompt assistance, nothing could be saved; and not only all the papers were destroyed, but some lives were lost. The Grand Saloon, called the Throne-hall, which was formerly fitted up with great expense and magnificence by Jerome Bonaparte, is entirely destroyed. At the departure of the post, the fire was still raging. It is supposed to have been caused by pipes laid under the floors to heat the apartments.

National Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, March 1.

SOON after the Speaker had taken the chair,

Mr. Quarles, of Kentucky, rose, he said, with feelings which he could not express, and with a melancholy very seldom experienced by him, to announce to the House the distressing intelligence of the death of one of its body: my friend and colleague, Major David Walker, with christian fortitude, about 8 o'clock this morning, exchanged, said Mr. Quarles, a world of cares, of toils and difficulties, for, I hope a mansion of bliss.

Mr. Q then motioned, that the house dispense with the usage of adjourning the same, or of wearing crape on the occasion, the deceased having expressed a wish that he might be buried without pomp or parade, attended only by his relations and particular friends.

Mr. Randolph approved the purport of the motion, and offered some remarks to shew the propriety of conforming to the request of the deceased, in its letter and spirit.

The House then agreed to the motion of Mr. Q. but on adjourning, the hour of meeting was fixed at 12 o'clock, to give an opportunity to the numerous friends of the deceased, to attend his funeral, which takes place to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

MILITIA TRAINING.

Mr. Cannon, from the committee on the subject of the militia, reported a bill to establish an uniform mode of discipline and field exercise for the militia of the United States; which was twice read and committed.

SAILORS' RIGHTS.

Mr. Whitman submitted the following resolution for consideration:—

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to enquire and report to this House, what right, if any, Commodore Stewart had by law or otherwise, to require that men whose term of enlistment expired while on the Mediterranean station, should either re-enlist, or forfeit the right "to any claim or provision as distressed seamen, from the consuls of the U. States in Europe;" and what right existed at the departments of the Treasury and Navy "to refuse remuneration for such claims," as stated in a letter, under date of the 6th Jan. 1820, addressed by the Secretary of the navy to the chairman of the committee of ways and means.

Thursday, March 2.

Mr. James Woodson Bates, the Delegate from the territory of Arkansas, appeared this day.

On motion of Mr. Rhea, the committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims were instructed to enquire into the expediency of reviving and continuing in force the Revolutionary Pension act of April 10, 1806, which was revived in 1818, and continued six years

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be required to communicate to this House, the state of the Bank of the U. States on the first day of March, June, and December last.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of his private secretary:

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 4th of February last, requesting to be informed what progress has been made in surveying certain parts of the coast of North-Carolina, and in ascertaining the latitude and longitude of the extreme points of Cape Hatteras, Cape Look Out, and Cape Fear, according to a resolution of the 19th of January, 1819, I have to state that it is intended to carry the resolution of the 19th of March into effect in the present year. The co-operation of the Board of Engineers, with Naval Commissioners, being necessary in executing that duty, and the Board having been engaged last year in surveying the eastern coast of our Union, it would have interfered with previous arrangements, and been attended with increased expense, had they been withdrawn from it. The Board will, however, be employed, during the present summer, in the regular execution of its duties, in the survey of the coast of North-Carolina, when instructions will be given it to afford the necessary aid to carry the resolution of the 19th of January of the last year into effect.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, March 1, 1820.

MISSOURI BILL.

A Message was received from the Senate announcing that they had passed the Missouri Bill, with an amendment, which amendment was, in substance to strike out the Slavery Restriction, and insert in lieu thereof the clause (Mr. Thomas' and Mr. Storrs' original proposition) to exclude Slavery from all the Territory of the United States west of the Mississippi, north of 36 deg 30 min. north latitude, except within the proposed state of Missouri.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, the message was laid on the table long enough to give him an opportunity to make a report from the committee of conference.

The report of this committee was, three resolutions, recommending in substance—1st to the Senate to recede from its amendments to the Maine Bill; 2dly, to the two Houses to strike out of the Missouri bill, the Restriction upon the state; and 3dly, to insert a restriction on all the Territory north of 36 degrees, 30 minutes.

A motion was made and carried to lay the Report on the table.

Mr. Beecher then moved to print the report.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Lowndes, on the ground that it would imply a determination in the House to delay a decision of the subject to day, which he had hoped the House was fully prepared for.

Some conversation passed on this motion between Mr. Taylor and Mr. Lowndes, on the propriety of proceeding to act in this House on the recommendation of the committee, before the Senate have given the pledge required of them of first adopting the report by recedin from the amendments to the Maine bill, which Mr. Taylor opposed as premature proceeding, and Mr. Lowndes was in favor of it; inasmuch as it would be wrong to put in jeopardy a satisfactory settlement of this question, from an adherence to a mere point of etiquette and order: that the House could not fear that the Senate would adopt the recommendation to recede from their amendments as the committee of conference was unanimous in their report, with the exception of one member from this House (Mr. Taylor) and become as further, as the disposition of the Senate to admit Maine could not be doubted, they would have no motive to adhere to their amendments if this House should adopt the report, &c.

A long debate took place on the question of printing, or rather on the question, whether this House should act on the 2d and 3d propositions of the committee of conference before the Senate had acted on the 1st. Those against acting immediately, and in favor of the printing, were Messrs. Taylor, Livermore, and Whitman. Those who opposed the printing were Messrs. Lowndes, Holmes, Kinsey, Storrs, Randolph, Brown, Strother, Campbell, and Parker of Va.

The debate had continued about three hours, when Mr. Beecher withdrew his motion.

The House then resumed the consideration of the amendments of the Senate of the Missouri Bill.

The question was divided so as first to be taken on striking out the Restriction.

Mr. Lowndes spoke briefly in support of the compromise recommended by the committee of conference, and argued with great earnestness the propriety of a decision which would restore tranquillity to the country—which was demanded by every consideration of discretion, of moderation, of wisdom, and of virtue.

Mr. Holmes followed in a short speech, mainly to the same effect.

Mr. Adams, of Mass. spoke at some length in favor of the Restriction, and against a compromise.

Mr. Kinsey, of N. J. and Mr. Stevens, of Con. respectively, explained at large the reasons which would induce them to vote against the State Restriction and in favor of the Territorial Restriction.

Mr. Mercer followed on the same side, with great earnestness; and had spoke about half an hour, when he was compelled by indisposition to resume his seat.

The Previous Question was then called: and the House having sustained the call by 103 votes,

The main question was put on concurring with the Senate in striking out of the bill the Slavery Restriction on the State of Missouri, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

For concurring—Messrs. Abbot, Alexander, Allen, Tennessee, Anderson, Archer, Mt. Archer, Virginia, Baldwin, Barber, Bayly, Bloomfield, Brevard, Brown, Bryan, Burton, Burwell, Butler, Louisiana, Cannon, Cobb, Cocke, Crawford, Crowell, Culbreth, Culpepper, Cuthbert, Davidson, Earl, Eddy, Edwards, North-Carolina, Ervin, Fisher, Floyd, Foot, Fullerton, Garnett, Hall, North-Carolina, Hardin, Hill, Holmes, Hooks, Johnson, Jones, Virginia, Jones, Tennessee, Kent, Kinsey, Little, Lowndes, McCoy, McCreary, McLane, Delaware, McLean, Kentucky, Mason, Meigs, Mercer, Metcalf, Neale, Nelson, Virginia, Newton, Overstreet, Parker, Virginia, Pinckney, Plodall, Quarles, Randolph, Rankin, Reed, Rhea, Ringgold, Robertson, Settle, Shaw, Simkins, Slocumb, Smith, N. Jersey, Smith, Maryland, B. Smith, Virginia, A. Smyth, Virginia, Smith, North-Carolina, Stevens, Storrs, Strother, Swearington, Tarbell, Trimble, Tucker, Virginia, Tucker, S. Carolina, Tyler, Walker, N. Carolina, Wardwell, Williams, Virginia, Williams, N. Carolina—90.

Against concurring—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Massachusetts, Allen, New-York, Baker, Bateman, Beecher, Boden, Brush, Buffum, Butler, New Hampshire, Campbell, Cilgett, Clark, Cook, Crafts, Cushman, Darlington, Dennison, Dewitt, Dickinson, Dowse, Edwards, Pennsylvania, Fay, Folger, Ford, Forrest, Fuller, Gross, New-York, Gross, Pennsylvania, Guyon, Huckley, Hall, N. Y. Hazard, Hemphill, Hendricks, Herrick, Hitchman, Heister, Hostetter, Kendall, Lathrop, Lincoln, Linn, Livermore, Lyman, Mosley, Malary, Marchand, Meech, R. Moore, S. Moore, Mounell, Morton, Moseley, Murray, Nelson, Massachusetts, Parker, Massachusetts, Patterson, Phelps, Philson, Pitcher, Plumer, Rich, Richards, Richmond, Rogers, Ross, Russ, Sampson, Sargeant, Silsbee, Sloan, Southard, Street, Strong, Vermont, Strong, New York, Tarr, Taylor, Tomlinson, Tracy, Upham, Van-Rensselaer, Wallace, Wendover, Whitman, Wood—87.

The question was then stated on the second amendment of the Senate; when

Mr. Taylor moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words "thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude," and inserting a line which would exclude slavery from all the territory west of the Mississippi, except Louisiana, Missouri, and Arkansas.

The previous question was again demanded, and again sustained by a majority of the House. The effect of the previous question being to exclude the question on the amendment and to bring it back to the main question—

The main question was taken, on concurring with the Senate in inserting in the bill, in lieu of the state restriction, the clause inhibiting slavery in the territory north of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, and was decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

For inserting the substitute 134—Against it 42.

So the House concurred in the amendments of the Senate to the bill.

Friday, March 3.

The Journal of the proceedings of the House on yesterday being read, Mr. Randolph rose and intimated an intention now to move the house to reconsider their vote of yesterday, by which they concurred with the Senate in striking the restriction from the Missouri bill.

The Speaker declared the motion out of order until the ordinary business of the morning, as prescribed by the rules of the house, should be disposed of. From which opinion of the Chair, Mr. Randolph appealed.

The question being taken on the correctness of the decision, it was affirmed by the house.

The house then proceeded in receiving and referring petitions; when, petitions being called for from the members from Virginia,

Mr. Randolph moved that the House retain in their possession the Missouri bill, until the period should arrive, when according to the rules of the House, a motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday on concurring in the first amendment proposed by the Senate to the bill aforesaid should be in order.

The Speaker declared this motion out of order, for the reason assigned on the first application of Mr. Randolph on this day.

Mr. Anderson, from the committee on the public lands, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Charles H. Du Pasquier and other Swiss emigrants, in the United States, (praying a grant of land on certain conditions) which was read and concurred in.

Mr. Sergeant, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to continue in force the act of March 3, 1819, "to protect the commerce of the United States, and to punish the crime of piracy."

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had receded from their amendments to the Maine bill; but asking a further conference on the subject of that bill (for the purpose of making a necessary verbal amendment—to insert March "1820," instead of March "next," as the original bill was drafted.)

Mr. Randolph moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, and proceeded at considerable length to offer his reasons for wishing to prevent its passage; when Mr. R. was called to order by Mr Livermore, for deviating from the question under debate.

The Speaker decided that Mr. Randolph was not out of order.

Mr. Livermore, appealed from the decision of the Chair; but before the question was put, Mr. Randolph withdrew his motion for the indefinite postponement of the bill.

The conference was then agreed to; and soon after Mr. Holmes reported the amendment as above stated, which was agreed to by the House, and the bill was thus finally acted on.

Monday, March 6.

Mr. Rhea, reported a bill to provide for continuing in force (without limit,) the act to provide for persons disabled by known wounds received in the Revolutionary war. The bill also contains a provision requiring the agents for paying pensions to give bond in 5000 dollars each, for the faithful performance of the duties enjoined upon them—It was proposed that this bill be forthwith ordered to be engrossed for a third reading: but that course was over ruled, and the bill was referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Slocumb submitted a resolution authorising the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives to close this Session by adjournment of their respective Houses on the —— day of —— next. And, at the instance of the mover the said resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Cocke submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reducing the Naval Establishment of the U. States.

Mr. Cocke made a few remarks in the course of which he stated his object to be to effect a reduction in the number of officers of the Navy, so as to proportion them more equally to the number of vessels in commission. It was to this point only that he wished to call the attention of the naval committee.

The House having agreed to consider the motion by a vote of 67 to 63 it was then, on motion of Mr. Lowndes, with the consent of the mover, ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Cocke, it was then

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this House, copies of all contracts which have been made for the building or repairing fortifications, arsenals, or magazines, since the year 1815; and, also that he report the amount of monies actually paid, to whom and when, and whether public notice was actually given of said contracts and what surety was given in what amount, and whether the surety is still solvent; and whether the contracts have been faithfully performed.

On motion of Mr. Rankin, the committee on Commerce were instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a port of entry at the mouth of Pearl River, in the State of Mississippi.

SENATE.

Friday, March 3.

The bills yesterday reported received their second reading in course.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, that that House had concurred in the amendments of the Senate to the bill for the admission of Missouri into the Union.

Mr. Thomas, from the committee of conference on the Maine bill, reported a recommendation of a verbal alteration, necessary to conform it to the existing state of things; which was agreed to, and the House of Representatives informed accordingly

On motion of Mr King, of New York, the memorial of Maj. Gen Andrew Jackson was taken up, and considerable debate took place; which ended, however, in those who had opposed the printing waving their opposition to it.

The Senate went into the consideration of Executive business; and adjourned to Monday

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 8.

FROM EUROPE.

THE fast sailing, regular trading ship Ann Maria, Capt. White, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 20th January. The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received papers to that date, with London papers and Lloyd's List to the 18th, 3 weeks later than former advices. They contain no news of importance. The accounts from Spain were not so late as those brought by the arrival at Philadelphia. The Liverpool market was dull; cotton had declined about three farthings per lb.

The royal assent was given to the seditious and blasphemous libels bill, and the newspaper stamp duties bill, on the 30th December. Parliament adjourned that day, to the 17th February.

BOSTON, JAN. 18.

We regret to observe that the intelligence from Ireland is assuming rather an alarming character.

On Thursday, the Thames was frozen over below London Bridge; and at three o'clock in the afternoon it was not navigable from Blackfriars to Westminster. The docks and wharfs are inundated with goods. The severe frost is still more severely felt in its consequences, as it puts almost an entire stop to commerce. Were it not for this, the commercial world would assume a briskness unusual at this time of the year, as there is a great influx of foreign orders, and confidence is in a considerable degree restored.

The Hon. Mr. Bagot, late minister in America, is appointed Ambassador to St. Petersburgh.

The Prince Regent has appointed Anthony Barclay, Esq. to be his Majesty's Commissioner for carrying into effect the 6th and 7th Articles of the Treaty of Ghent, vice John Ogilvy, Esq. deceased.

The American Quaker, Stevens, celebrated as a second Howard, had an audience of the Pope on the 21st ult. As the principles of his sect do not permit him to take off his hat, and as it might be inconvenient for him to keep it on his head, he proposed that some person in the anti-chamber should take the trouble of uncovering him. This office was performed by M. Capecina, in the department of the Secretary of State.

It appears no longer doubtful that Sir Thomas Maitland is to be removed from the command in the Mediterranean, and is to be succeeded by Lord William Bentinck, who is now at Rome.

Friday evening week, his Majesty's storeship Weymouth, Mr. Richard Turner, Commander, sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, with 470 settlers, men, women and children, for that colony.

By the Flanders mail we have the following paragraph, dated Hamburg, Jan. 10.—A most serious insurrection, attended with much bloodshed, has broken out at Smyrna; the Palace of the Pacha was considerably damaged, and the Pacha himself with great difficulty escaped.

Cobbett proposes to raise a fund for furthering the cause of Reform in a way such as his discretion shall point out. The sum which he thinks will be required will be £5000. This is to be collected among the male and female Reformers, and lodged in his hands; to be used solely by him.

The American ship Randolph, Capt. Stevens, has been captured off Margaritta, by a pirate. His crew and passengers were sent to Puerto Cabello. This vessel, it seems, had been employed previously in transporting a number of British troops from the island of Margaritta to the Spanish Main, which had arrived out from Dublin, forming a part of the Legion of Gen. D'Evereaux.

We lament to state, that advice was received at Kensington Palace, on Sunday, announcing that his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent's illness had assumed most alarming symptoms.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 18.

The parliamentary recess will afford to the members an opportunity of directing their attention to the state of the country and the calm which the restrictive bills on public meetings and on the discussions of the press have tended to produce, will enable them to enter upon the enquiries to which our situation will give rise with more composure than the subject could otherwise have obtained. The great object of attention ought to be the National debt. By the operation of that stupendous engine the middle classes of the community are sinking into decay, and the laborers are becoming paupers. The pressure is more than the country can bear. The sum withdrawn from trade in the shape of taxes is disproportioned to the capital of the country, and even the necessaries of life are from the same cause so unequally diffused, that many of the poor, particularly in the manufacturing districts, are suffering privations in a year of peace and plenty which they have before seldom endured under the combined influence of war and scarcity. With our improved manufacturing machinery we can make more clothing in 6 months than all our customers, foreign and domestic, are disposed to buy, or rather have the means of purchasing in a year.

Advices from Calcutta, dated August 4, state, that the quantity of cotton which could be shipped to Europe that season would not exceed 15,000 bags, being about one-eighth part of the ordinary supply; it was added that none would be forthcoming from Bombay at all this season, and that the natives had come many hundred miles from the interior, to re-purchase the cotton they had previously sold.

BOSTON, MARCH 13.

By the ship Herald, which arrived from Amsterdam at Salem on Thursday, Amsterdam and Brussels papers to the 3d of February have been received at the office of the Daily Advertiser, which furnish London accounts to the 28th of January, Paris to the 30th, and Madrid to the 18th.

The principal articles refer to the late insurrection of the troops in Spain, which confirm, with additional particulars, the information, previously received direct from Cadiz, at Philadelphia.

MADRID, JAN. 11.

For some time the officers and soldiers of the army of the expedition have pretty generally manifested a repugnance to go to America. An intention was lately manifested of detaching one body of these troops to reinforce Morillo's army. As soon as the soldiers, chosen for this service had learned their destination, and received orders to embark, they resulted and declared they would not obey. The disaffected on this occasion formed themselves into five battalions, and proceeded unexpectedly to the head quarters, at Arcas de la Frontera, where after having killed the officer who guarded the entrance to the house, they seized the general, Count Calderon and all his staff. From thence the insurgents, having Quiroga at their head, whom they had appointed their commander in chief, proceeded to the Isle of Leon, where they also took possession of Cisneros, minister of the marine, who directed the operations of this department at Cadiz. After this the mutineers made an attempt to enter Cadiz, but not being able to pass under Fort St. Ferdinand, where they were stopped by the garrison which had been reinforced by a brigade of marines, disembarked for this purpose from the squadron, they retired and took a position at Lebrija, where they have established their head quarters for the purpose of intercepting the communication between Cadiz and Madrid.

At the same time they succeeded in exciting the people to revolt by promising to re-establish the Cortes, which they have in face proclaimed in several cities, making at the same time every effort to engage the rest of the army of the expedition in their cause. Reports vary in relation to their number. The government places it at 2000, whilst other opinions make it amount to 8000—Probably the truth lies between the two statements, and they are about 5000; but however, are headed by no officer whose name is known to the public. The officers have been replaced by the sergeants who took part in the revolt, most of the officers who commanded previously, having abandoned them. It appeared that the contagion had reached Seville, where a slight insurrection took place, which was immediately repressed. As soon as the intelligence of the revolt and the proceedings of the insurgents had reached that place, the authorities of the city formed themselves into a junta and conferred upon Gen. Freyre, who was residing at Seville as commander of the royal carabineers, the command of the army of Andalusia. The king, before learning this measure, adopted in his name by the junta, had sent to the same general the appointment of commander in chief.—The first thing he did was to assemble the neighboring bodies of troops and all the cavalry, of which not one regiment had revolted, and to press upon the insurgents as much as possible. These last being inferior in number, and Cadiz and Seville being out of the reach of their attempts, the general apparently will be able to disperse them or to reduce them to submission. The communication between Cadiz and this capital is re-established.

From all we can learn, it appears that this revolt arose entirely from the repugnance of the soldiers to embark for America. Ill disposed individuals, and they are numerous here, who for a long time have watched for the subversion of the existing government, have taken advantage of this repugnance.—One thing is certain, that if such attempts are repeated, the edifice must be finally overturned."—*Courier.*

PARIS, JAN. 29.

Letters from Madrid of the 17th have been received, one of them furnishes the following:—"We are constantly in the same ignorance respecting events in Andalusia, the government continues to observe silence, and three Couriers have failed. We do not know how this affair will terminate; it wears a very serious aspect. Our government appears disposed to offer a full pardon to the insurgents." Other letters from the same city, bearing the same date, have a mysterious character, which appears still more alarming, because the enigmatical tone in which they are expressed, may be attributed to the fear of exciting the distrust of a tottering government. One of these letters, say, however, "Cadiz is safe; but these events assure forever the independence of South America, which will never return to the dominion of the Peninsula." Another declares that agitation and disquiet are at their height in the capital." Upon the whole, several reports announced at first, such as the taking of Seville, the union of the Cortes, the march of the army to Madrid, the flight of the King, &c. are notoriously false; there is no foundation for believing them.

JAN. 31.

News from Spain by way of Bordeaux, and dated at that city 27th, announce the following: "Letters from Madrid dated the 17th, declare that serious fears were entertained at that capital, at the progress of the insurgents.—It was apprehended that part of the royal troops were not disposed to fight them It was even said that certain corps, soldiers, officers and generals, had taken part in the rebellion; nevertheless, King Ferdinand was at Madrid upon the 18th. It is believed that there is much rumor and agitation in the distant Provinces. But readers must await patiently a day or two and the events which agitate the Peninsula, will be no longer concealed, notwithstanding the incognito of the messengers who pass through this city on their way to Paris."

A letter has reached Bordeaux from Gibraltar of the 10th: They estimate there the force of the insurgents at 15,000 men, and in enumerating the troops which compose it, they mention several regiments which did not belong to the expedition army. The 10th, they were still in uncertainty respecting the entrance of the troops into Cadiz. General Freyre had not quitted Seville the 15th. He was not sure of his troops, whose numbers he found it impossible to increase, and the inhabitants were still very cold toward him.

POSTSCRIPT.

We were last evening politely favored with London papers to the 30th Jan. brought by the ship Warren, Capt. Webb, in 40 days from London.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent died at his Cottage, in Devonshire, on the 23d Jan. His complaint was an inflammation of the lungs, so violent as to baffle the efforts of medical skill.

DEATH OF THE KING.

Observer Office, Jan. 29,
Half past Eleven o'clock, P. M.

It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow, that we stop the press to notice the arrival of an Express from Windsor, with the melancholy intelligence of the Death of His Majesty George the Third, who expired in Windsor Castle, at half-past eight in the evening.

Since writing the above, Gen. Cartwright, is arrived at Carlton House, to communicate to the Prince Regent——now George the Fourth—the mournful demise of his venerable and beloved Parent.

Massachusetts
SOLE LEATHER,
FOR SALE.
(CHEAP FOR CASH)
At the Shoe-Store next door to Mr. J. W. Eaton's Store.
Dec. 8.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, March 15, 1820.

TICKETS

For the State Officers of Connecticut for the year 1820.

HIS EXCELLENCY

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

For Governor.

HIS HONOR

JONA. INGERSOLL,

For Lieut. Governor.

ISAAC SPENCER, Esq.

For Treasurer.

THOMAS DAY, Esq.

For Secretary.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR SENATORS,

Jonathan Brace,	*David Hill,*
Sylvester Wells,	*Peter Webb,*
David Tomlinson,	*Frederick Wolcott,*
Curtis Hinman,	*Elijah Boardman,*
Elias Perkins,	*Joshua Stow,*
Enoch Burrows,	*John S. Peters.*

THE UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR 1820.

Hartford County,

TIMOTHY PITKIN.

New-Haven County,

CHARLES DENISON,

ANDREW HULL.

New-London County,

LYMAN LAW,

JOHN TURNER.

Fairfield County,

WILLIAM EDMOND,

WILLIAM M. BETTS.

Windham County,

ZEPHANIAH SWIFT,

CHARLES H. HALL.

Litchfield County,

FREDERICK WOLCOTT.

Middlesex County,

JOSIAH SAVAGE.

Tolland County,

CALVIN WILLEY.

MR. HUBBARD,

SIR, A new Senatorial ticket has appeared, which many of your subscribers wish to see published in your paper—I do not wish to have you depart from the temperate course in politics, which you have observed—indeed it is because I like a temperate course myself, that I not only wish to see this ticket published, but succeed.—I understand it to be composed of an equal number of gentlemen, who have heretofore belonged to the two great political parties which have too long divided the people of this state. The causes which occasioned these divisions have ceased, and I wish the effects also to cease—Almost all honest men deplore the bitterness of party spirit—Why then will any still foster it? What measure can be better calculated to restore harmony to the public councils, as well as to social intercourse, than to place an equal number of each party in the Senate? I have seen in some of the papers of other states, advertisements, inviting all those who are disposed to bury party spirit, and party distinctions, to meet and agree on candidates for Legislators, who will unite in attaining this object—Success to their efforts—This is as it should be—I have long been of opinion that the true interest of the people would never so fully consulted or promoted until men can be chosen to represent them, who will consult and deliberate together, without considering what effect a particular measure will have upon the interests of a party; but only what effect it will have on the interest, of the whole community.—The same principle should also guide in appointments to public office—Personally I never expect, or hope, to be benefitted or injured by any thing which may be done on this subject, other than as a member of the community, who loves peace, quiet and a good government—Many measures have formerly been adopted which I disliked, and men appointed to office whom I disapproved—And I am constrained to say that I still think the same remark is applicable to the existing state of things in this state—I forbear to enumerate them—Let an experiment be made, by electing an equal number of both parties, and I venture to predict that the rights of all will be better secured, and the public interest, in all respects, better promoted—Before I saw this ticket, the sentiments which I have stated had determined me and many of my neighbors, to make a ticket for ourselves, uninfluenced by any violent partisans—But when I saw this and understood how it was composed, and that the characters of the candidates were all fair, I rejoiced at an opportunity of uniting my vote with others who possess the same feelings, and views, and cannot but hope the sober good sense of the people, will prevail over the mistaken zeal of all parties, and adopt it—If they do not administer the government upon the principles I have hinted at, I promise to be among the first to dismiss them, for others who will do it—And I trust your paper will be open to the remarks of all who write with a moderate temper and without asperity.

I am yours, &c.

COMMUNICATION.

AGRICULTURAL DINNER.

On the 24th instant a number of Gentlemen belonging to the Agricultural Society, with their Ladies, assembled at Capt. Judah Lyon's Inn, in Woodstock, where an entertainment was prepared, composed in part from the Ox which gained the first premium at the last Cattle Show of the Windham County Agricultural Society in Pomfret.

Major John Davis officiated as President for the day, assisted by Darius Mathewson and Amos Paine, Esqrs. as vice Presidents. All the proceedings were conducted in a manner pleasing and highly becoming. The Rev. Mr. Backus favored the company with his attendance and officiated at the table. The dinner was excellent, and prepared in a style much to the credit of Capt. Lyon.

After the cloth was removed a number of volunteer toasts were drank, among which were the following:—

1st. The Agricultural Societies in the State of Connecticut—may they sow the seeds of Industry, Temperance and Economy, and gather in the fruits thereof, which are Prosperity and Happiness.

2d. Domestic Manufactures—may they be supported by all those who love their country.

3d. The Agricultural Society in the County of Windham—may they ever feel themselves under the protection of a kind providence, and may that providence so order the approaching season and cause the earth so to bring forth its fruit, as to rejoice the heart of the husbandman.

4th. Female Economy—one of the surest pledges of domestic plenty.

5th. The New-England Fair—may our festivals ever be graced with their presence.

The company after being gratified with some useful remarks upon Agriculture and Agricultural Societies, made by gentlemen present, whose experience has qualified them to feel its importance, retired at an early hour.

The Ox alluded to above was fattened by Mr. Perley Lyon, of Woodstock, and considering the shortness of the time employed in fattening, is thought not to be exceeded, if equal'ed in the State. He was constantly worked in the team until the 25th of May last, and was killed Feb. 7th, and weighed as follows:—

Fore quarters,	- - - -	350 }
		350 }
Hind do.	- - - - - -	340 {
		328 }
Hide,	- - - - - - -	150
Tallow,	- - - - - - -	248
Total,	- - - - - - -	1756 lbs.

COMMUNICATION.

CHELSEA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The patrons of this School were much gratified by an examination which took place last week. The scholars were much distinguished for their accurate knowledge of the Greek and Latin grammars—for the facility with which they translated Greek and Latin into English, as well as their knowledge of Geography and proficiency in writing. The parents and friends of the scholars were particularly pleased with the spirit of industry which had been excited, not only during school hours, but at home—and it is felt to be but an act of justice to Mr. SMITH, the instructor, to say, that in the opinion of those who witnessed this examination, there are few if any schools where youth are better prepared for College, or more rapidly advanced in a correct English education.—The next quarter will commence on the 20th of March instant; and the proprietors have consented to admit five scholars more, by extending the number to thirty.

MAIL ROBBERY.

It will be seen by the following advertisement, that a most daring robbery of the large Southern Mail, took place on the night of the 9th inst. near New-Haven.

400 DOLLARS REWARD.

MAIL ROBBERY!

The Carrier of the large Southern Mail was attacked about 9 o'clock, on the evening of the 9th inst. about three miles from New Haven, on his way from the South, by a man on foot, and the mail, together with the Horse and Sulkey, in which it was carried, taken from him by threats and violence.

The mail was discovered three hours afterwards, and from the quantity of broken letters found near the mail it is to be feared that much property may have been purloined from it.

The above reward will be paid to any person who shall apprehend the villain or villians concerned in this daring robbery, when legally convicted of the same.

From the interest which every individual in community must feel in the safe transportation of the mails, it is to be hoped that every one will be on the alert to discover and bring the perpetrators to punishment.

WM. H. JONES, *Post-Master, New Haven.*

P. S. The Mail was found near the cross road leading from Milford Turnpike through Allington to Hotchkiss-town, about 40 rods from the Turnpike, in the woods, and about ten rods west of the cross road. The footsteps of one person only, pursuing a westerly course from the Mail, were discovered in the hard crust of ice which covered the snow; these were followed some distance through the woods by those who found the Mail—but were finally lost sight of, and the pursuit given up.

The person suspected, from peculiar circumstances, to have committed the robbery, is from East-Hartford, in this state, and has been employed as a Stage Driver;—is about 5 feet six inches high, not very thick set, round shouldered, light complexion, black eyes, small round face. The driver at the time of the robbery called him Dewey Hall, and is confident that is his name.

New-Haven, (Conn.) March 10.

Just as our paper was going to press we were politely favored with the New-Haven Journal of Monday, which states that *Dewey Hall* was taken on Friday night, on suspicion of robbing the mail, by two young men, in Roxbury, and on Saturday afternoon brought to New-Haven, and committed to gaol keeping. He is a beardless fellow, about 23 years old; is from a respectable family, and has a mother living in East-Hartford. Papers and letters which must have been forwarded by the same Mail which was robbed was found upon him and retained by the examining authority. At the time of his examination and commitment, he declared his innocence, but we are informed, has since confessed the whole transaction.

The cold storm last week of rain and sleet, loaded the trees with ice, in this neighborhood, to such a degree as to cause very disastrous consequences. The fruit orchards are very much broken down, and many trees completely destroyed. From the country, we learn, that greater destruction was produced in the forests, than in the severe gale of September, 1815. Trees from 8 to 12 inches through were broken down by the weight of ice upon their limbs.

From the N. York Mercantile Adv. Mch. 13.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

The fast sailing ship Stephania, Capt Burke, arrived at this port on Saturday evening, in 26 days from Havre, having left the river on the 16th ultimo. The letters, however, are only to the 9th, and our Paris papers to the 8th of the month.—The passengers inform that it was rumored when they sailed, that the insurgent troops of Spain had marched to Madrid, that the guards of the king had turned against him, and that he was assassinated or had fled. There is nothing in the papers corroborative of this report, though the passengers are 8 days later from Havre than the date of our papers. It appears, that Cadiz was not in possession of the insurgents so late as the 21st of January, but it is stated as the rumor, that the gates of the city were opened to them on the following day. Another rumor was that Cadiz still held out on the 24th Jan.

Our papers contain London dates to the 2d of February, at which time George the Fourth, the new King of England, was seriously indisposed.

Since the above was in type, we have conversed with one of the passengers, who informs that he saw a letter from Mr. Gallatin, to Mr. Beasley, American consul at Bordeaux, in which he states, in substance, as his opinion, that the insurgents in Spain would soon be overpowered by the Spanish government. Our informant also states, that the rumor of the assassination of the king of Spain, was not credited in France.

Mr. Forsyth had not left Madrid at the latest dates.

PARIS, FEB 8.

The last Courier left Madrid on the 30th ult. Advices from Cadiz were to the 25th, when it still held out. An insurrection was attempted on the night of the 24th, by the inhabitants, who wished to open the gates to the insurgents, but were prevented by the troops.

Letters from Madrid of the 29th, state that General Elio remained there. [It had been said that he was to supersede Gen. Freyre, at Seville, whose fidelity had been suspected.] Colonel Lopez Bagnos, an officer of great merit, has gone over to the insurgents. The couriers hourly arriving from Andalusia, bring no favorable news.

MADRID, JAN. 29.

The minister of justice has advised a convocation of the Cortes, such as it was in 1814, but the minister of foreign affairs has thought it better to wait till tranquillity is restored. Two thousand men, under the command of General Jos. O'Donnel with which he was marching to join General Freyre, have deserted him and gone over to the insurgents. General Cruz Murgo, who commanded a division of troops, having suspicion of their fidelity, has dismissed them. The defections do not discourage our government, which perseveres in its system. The intendant of Barcelona, Don Joan Amat, and Don Niceto de Laureta, the counsellor of finance, and one of the favorites of the king have been arrested, and conducted to the inquisition.

From the National Intelligencer of Friday.

The Budget of the Committee of Foreign Relations, in the House of Representatives, is at length opened.

We are presented with a proposition to take immediate possession of the Floridas, and to establish a temporary government therein. This proposition goes a little beyond the recommendation of the President in his Message to Congress, and falls considerably short of the views of at least some of the statesmen in Congress. The President recommended the authorizing of a contingent occupation of that territory: some of our leading politicians are for occupying Texas on the West, as well as Florida on the South. We rather approve the intermediate course proposed by the committee of Foreign Relations: not desiring on the one hand, to pass the territorial limits designated by the Treaty; and believing, on the other, that the dilatoriness of the Spanish government, ascertained since the date of the President's Message, justifies a more peremptory course than is recommended in that document.

The report and bill were referred to a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and may therefore be called up at any time; and, it is presumed, will be acted on at an early day.

Loss of the ship Janson and cargo.—The ship Janson, Mayo, of Providence, from Batavia, with a cargo of coffee and rice, arrived in Texel Roads 4th Feb.—the wind being faint, and the current setting against her she came to anchor; soon after large quantities of drift ice came down upon her, and in a short time cut a hole in her bows, when she sunk, head first, leaving the crew hardly sufficient time to save their lives.

THE OLD UNITED STATES BANK.

The Cashier of this Bank has given notice of a second *extra dividend*, of seven dollars a share, to be paid on or after the 24th of April next, at the old banking house in Philadelphia. This, added to the first extra dividend, makes five and three quarters per cent now divided, beyond the par value of the stock. *What modern Bank could divide so well!*

From the N. York Mercantile Adv. March 10.

SAVANNAH DONATION.

The following copy of the proceedings of the city council of Savannah, relative to the donation from this city for the sufferers by the fire at that place, was received in town yesterday from one of the members of the council.

In Council, Savannah, 28th Feb.

The mayor laid before the board a letter from the mayor of New-York, enclosing the sum of ——, as the amount of the contributions of the citizens of that city for the sufferers by the late fire, and also stating that certain goods were shipped for the use of the poor; and this charity appearing to be subject to conditions in the mode and manner, and distribution not annexed to any similar donation, and casting a suspicion on the views and objects of those appointed to distribute the charity fund. It is therefore Resolved, that the mayor do thank the mayor of New-York for his polite letter, and that he do return the money now received, and the goods when tendered to him—this Board feeling it a duty they owe to this city to decline the acceptance of this money or goods.

Married,

At New-York, by the Right Rev. Bishop Hobart, JOHN BRISTED, Esq. to MAGDALENE, eldest daughter, of John Jacob Astor, Esq.

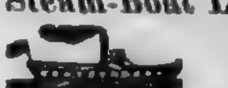
Died,

In Albany, (N. Y.) JOHN VAN SCHAICK, Esq. President of the Bank of Albany.

In Cincinnati, (Ohio) Dr. SAMUEL WILLARD, formerly of Stafford, in this State.

In Thompson, on the 3d instant, Mr. JOHN JACOBS, aged 66 years. He had been a valuable member of the Baptist Church for more than 60 years.

Sound Steam-Boat Line.



THE FULTON, *Capt. Law*, will commence running from New-London to New-Haven on Wednesday 15th inst at 8 o'clock in the morning, and continue for the season, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at the same hour, exchanging with the CONNECTICUT, *Capt. Bunker*, same days, at New-Haven, and leaving there at 6 P. M. to return. As soon as the River is considered perfectly free from ice, the line will be extended to Norwich, as heretofore.

March 13. 19—

For New-York,

THE Packet, VENUS, *Havens*, will sail on Friday at 11 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board.

March 15.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IVANHOE, by the author of Waverley. Rob Roy, &c. 3 vols.

The Hermit in London or Sketches of English manners, 2 vols.

Fanny, a Satirical Poem, by Croaker.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (No. 1.) American Series.

Correction, a Novel, 2 vols.

Decision, a Tale by the author of Correction, 2 vols.

Clan Albin, a National Tale, 3 vols.

Moral Sketches by Hannah More.

FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

March 15. 19—

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received from New-York, a beautiful assortment of Canton and Nankin CRAPES, Crape SHAWLS, ¾ Black Silk SHAWLS, Barcelona and Fancy Handkerchiefs,

30 Doz. Tortoise and Mock Shell COMBS, part of which are extra large and elegant, from 1s. to 20s.

—ALSO,—

A consignment of one case of the first quality of

Black India Lustrings,

which were bought at Auction, at the last India sale, and will be sold by the piece (to raise Cash) for less than the Importer's price.

Merchants who wish to purchase Sinchews and Sarcenets, will do well to call immediately.

Norwich, March 15, 1820. 19—

TO LET,

THE east part of the *Bradford House*, (so called) near the Wharf Bridge.

ALSO,

The lower part of said House, consisting of three Rooms, one of which is fitted with a counter and shelves and is a good stand for a grocer.

The small House, now occupied by *John Elderkin*.

A part of the House now occupied by *Ebenezer Hebard* and *David Rogers*.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

JESSE & SIMEON BREED.

March 15. 19—

STRAW BRAID.

30,000 Yards,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

March 13. 19—

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT

THOMAS ROBINSON'S Book-Store,

The Farmer's Manual;

BEING a plain practical treatise on the art of Husbandry, designed to promote an acquaintance with the modern improvements in Agriculture, together with remarks on Gardening, and a treatise on the management of Bees. By Frederick Butler, A. M.

Also, Just Received,

The LETTERS of the BRITISH SPY.

THE OLD BACHELOR.

The Old Bachelor, is printed uniform with the British Spy, in two volumes, making three volumes of elegant native classical literature from the same pen.

The ROUND TABLE; No. 3.

The CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR for February 1820, is received and ready for subscribers.

March 13. 19—

☞ FOR SALE,

That valuable FARM,

RECENTLY occupied by *Nathan Sears*, with a good Dwelling-House thereon, two good Barns and other out houses. Said Farm contains about

220 acres of excellent

LAND,

for *Meadow, Pasture and Tillage*, with a large proportion of *Wood*, with an *excellent Fishery*. Said Farm lies on the Turnpike road from Norwich to Providence, one and a half mile from Norwich Port.—Possession given 1st of April 1821. Will wait for a great proportion of the pay 3 years or more.

For terms apply to

NATHAN SEARS Jr. *of Lisbon.*

March 13, 1820. 19—

☞ *FOR SALE,*

A BARGAIN,

AN excellent tract of LAND, in Preston, about a quarter of a mile from the Toll Bridge, containing eight acres, enclosed in one lot, with a good DWELLING HOUSE and BARN, having also a never failing Well of Water and a good number of Fruit Trees.

MARLBOROUGH WELLS.

Preston, March 13, 1820. 19—

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD inform all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, by so doing he will be able to pay all demands against him. No further notice will or need be given.

If patient waiting for four or five years, and earnest solicitation, will not move debtors to pay what is justly due, other lawful means will be resorted to. He returns his sincere thanks to those customers who have paid him for his services, which he still offers to them, who may depend on having work well done agreeable to latest and most approved fashions, warranted to fit and suit the persons who may please to call.

EPHRAIM HARRIS.

March 13. 19—

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS taken the Shop formerly occupied by *Mr. Jeremiah Griffing*, about half a mile east of the Court-House, where he manufactures Ladies' and Misses'

Boots and Shoes,

of all descriptions.

WILLIAM CAREW.

Norwich, March 15, 1820. 3w–19

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, March 7th, 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr JIGGLESWORTH MESSENGER,

late of Killingly, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *Miss Polly Messenger*, Administratrix, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

19 *Attest.* *JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

FOR SALE,

SIX working OXEN,

Four COWS,

One likely HORSE,

Ploughs and Plough Irons of all descriptions. NEHEMIAH H. FITCH.

N. B. All kinds of Mill Irons made and repaired at the shortest notice.

Bozrah, March 15, 1820. 19—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST

COLD SPRING GIN,

FOR SALE,

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS. BREED.

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

Wm. Rogers,

HAS FOR SALE,

190 lbs. Russia FEATHERS,

SHAD, and SWORD-FISH by the bl. or lb.—A HOUSE, to sell or let, that will accommodate two small families.

Dec. 29. 8—

THE subscriber will make good pay for Oak and Chesnut JOIST and Oak BOARDS.

JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, March 15, 1820. 19—

POETRY.

FROM "IVANHOE," A NEW NOVEL.
By the Author of Waverly.
HEBREW SONG BY REBECCA THE JEWESS.

WHEN Israel of the Lord believed,
And from the land of bondage came,
Her father's God before her moved,
An awful guide in smoke and flame.
By day, along the astonished lands,
The cloudy pillar glided slow;
By night Arabia's crimsoned sands
Returned the fiery column's glow.

There rose a choral hymn of praise,
A trump and timbrel answered keen,
And Zion's daughters pour'd their lays,
With Priest's and Warrior's voice between.
No portents now our foes amaze,
Forsaken Israel wanders lone;
Our fathers would not know their ways,
And thou hast left them to their own.

But present still, though not unseen!
When brightly shines the prosperous day,
Be thoughts of thee a cloudy screen
To temper the deceitful ray;
And, oh! Where stoops on JUDAH's path
In shade and storm the frequent night,
Be thou long suffering, slow to wrath,
A burning and a shining light!

Our harps we left by Babel's streams,
The tyrant's jest, the Gentile's scorn;
No longer round our altar beams,
And mute are timbrel, trump, and horn,
But Thou hast said, the blood of goat,
The flesh of rams I will not prize,
A contrite heart, a humble thought,
Are mine accepted sacrifice.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons indebted to Sloop MONOAN, *Capt. Routh*, are hereby informed that their Bills are in the hands of *Jonathan Comstock, Esq* for collection which must be settled previous to the 20th instant. *March 8.*

Information Solicited.

ABOUT ten years since, a boy by the name of *JOSHUA HOTCHKISS* an apprentice to James Chaplin, of New-Haven, disappeared, and no information has ever been obtained of him since. Any person who can give intelligence relative to said Hotchkiss, by directing a line to the Herald Office, New-Haven, will confer a great obligation on his friends.
New-Haven, Feb. 29, 1820.

Agricultural Society.

THE members of the *New-London County Agricultural Society*, are hereby notified that their semi-annual meeting, which took place on the first Monday of March instant, at the Court-House, in Norwich, stands adjourned to the 3d Monday of instant March, 1 o'clock, P. M. at the same place.
LUTHER SPALDING,
Secretary Pro. Tem.
March 7, 1820. 18—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for Toll, &c. to the *Norwich and Preston Bridge Company*, are informed that payment must be made immediately, or their accounts will be left in the hands of an Attorney for collection
ROBERT M. PALMER,
Gate Keeper
March 7, 1820. 18—

PENSIONS.

CHARLES DYER, of the house of CHARLES DYER & Co. Druggists Middletown, receives powers as Attorney, and collects United States three and six per cent Stock and Pensioners' Certificates, payable at the U. S. Branch Bank, at said Middletown, on the most reasonable terms, and forwards the same according to order.
Middletown, Feb. 25, 1820. 17—

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened

A House of Entertainment

at his old stand, a few rods west of the Meeting-House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage, and every favor duly acknowledged by
ELEAZER MATHER.
Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1819. 3—

Five Mills Reward.

AND NO CHARGES PAID.

ABSCONDED from the service of the subscriber, on the night of the 27th Feb.

Orin Prentice,

aged 18 years, small size, black hair and eyes, carried and wore away two suits of clothes, one suit blue, and the other black. All persons are hereby forbid trusting or harboring said boy, or making any bargain, on penalty of the law.
JOHN STARKWEATHER 2d,
Guardian.
Preston, March 6. 18—

WANTED
The first of April next,
BY THE
BOZRAH MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

ONE or two steady families with six to eight children each; of suitable age to work in their Factory. It will be useless for any to apply, unless they can produce *unquestionable recommendation* of character—such may find convenient tenements and good encouragement.—Also a Mule Spinner.
D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*
Bozrahville, Feb. 16, 1820. 15—

"Procrastination is the thief of time;
Year after year it steals, till all are fled."

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers that the 1st of March next will complete three years since he commenced distributing the papers, at which time all those indebted to him are requested to make payment without delay, in order to enable him to settle with the Printer. Promises such as "call again," "I will pay you next week," are not a lawful tender at the office of the Norwich Courier, and will not be received any longer as a substitute for cash. All accounts, of more than one years standing, unless settled by the 1st. of April, will be disposed of as the law directs without further notice. PETER PETTIS.
Franklin, Feb. 23d. 1820 16—

Notice is hereby given

TO all who are indebted to the subscriber by bond, note or mortgage, either in his private capacity, or as Executor, Agent or Trustee for others, that payment must be made by the 20th day of June next.

As those who are interested in this notice may think it a little extraordinary, and wish an explanation, I give it here to save the trouble of repeating it to each individual

By a late law of the State of Connecticut, entitled An Act to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes—among other things, it stands enacted that all personal estate in the hands of Trustees shall be set in the list in the town where such Trustee lives. The operation of this clause, with the aid and assistance of a set of men called Assessors, and another denominated a Board of Relief, has been such as to place and fix in a list made out in my name, as Trustee, twenty thousand dollars of money at interest, notwithstanding the facts are, and were so proved to the Board of Relief, that the principals or real owners of those debts in my hands as Trustee, were indebted for Farms, Merchandize, &c. to a much greater amount than the $20,000, and that they paid interest for the same annually. It was therefore claimed that this should be set off against the interest which they paid in the same manner as though those bonds, notes &c. were in their own hands; but no, this would not do, there was some legerdemain in this clause of the law respecting property in the hands of Trustees that precluded altogether the operation of common justice or the exercise of common sense, and I am left to pay the taxes, as Trustee, on the aforesaid amount. For these reasons I am determined (before another 20th of August comes round) to collect those debts, and pay them over to their owners, that they may cancel so much of their own debts and settle the interest account

I regret that I am under the necessity of doing this, but am compelled to do it in my own defence, to guard against unjust law or unjust construction of law.
LUTHER SPALDING.
Norwich, March 6, 1820. 18—

NEW-LONDON COUNTY, ss
Superior Court, Jan 1820.

UPON the petition of *Lois Mason*, of Bozrah, in said county, shewing to this court that in September, A. D 1808, she was lawfully married to *Joseph Mason*, then of said Bozrah, with whom she lived in the discharge of all her marriage duties until the month of September, A. D. 1816, when said Joseph wilfully deserted her and hath at divers times since his said desertion, committed adultery—and still continues to desert the petitioner, and hath not since the time of said desertion furnished her any support, &c.—praying this court to grant her a Bill of Divorce as by petition on file, dated February 1st. A. D. 1820

This Court order said petition to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at New-London, in New-London County, on the 4th Tuesday of September next, and that notice of the pendency thereof, be published in two of the public newspapers in this state, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.
16 CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

PAPER MOULDS.

THE subscriber has on hand, and makes all kinds of single and double work Copper Vellum Paper Moulds, after the latest and best English patterns, of the best materials, and with a late improvement with regard to the deckle cutting the sheet well, and the moulds doing more service, and at very reduced prices for ready cash. All orders and directions will be carefully attended to.
AARON COLTON.
Hartford, Con. Feb. 29, 1820. 17—

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers appointed by the Hon. Superior Court at their January term, A. D. 1820, commissioners on the estate of *Mr. David Tracy, Jr.* of Norwich, in New-London County, an insolvent debtor—hereby give notice, that they will meet at the office of John Hyde, Esq. in said Norwich, on the second Mondays of July and August, and on the second Friday of September next, to receive, adjust and ascertain the several claims against said insolvent, after which last date no claims will be received.
JOHN HYDE,
GEO. PERKINS, } *Com'rs.*
Norwich, March 6, 1820. 18—

Notice.

THE subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Superior Court, at their January term A. D. 1820, Commissioners on the estate of *Mr. Charles R. Kinney*, of Norwich, in New-London County, an insolvent debtor, hereby give notice, that they will meet at the office of *John Hyde*, Esq. in said Norwich, on the second Mondays of July and August, and the first Friday of September next—to receive, adjust and ascertain the several claims against said insolvent, after which last date no claims will be received.
JOHN HYDE,
GEO. PERKINS, } *Com'rs.*
Norwich, March 1, 1820. 17—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich on the 3d day of March, A. D 1820 —
Present JOHN HYDE, Esq Judge.

THE administrators upon the estate of *Mr SIMON EDGERTON*, late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—said administrators are hereby directed to give notice, by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign-post in said Norwich, for all persons interested in said estate to appear if they see cause, before this court, on the first Monday of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of commissioners upon said estate.
Attest, BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.
All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
DANIEL G EDGERTON,
FRANCIS G. EDGERTON } *Admrs.*

Probate Office, Windham District,
Windham, Feb. 21, A. D. 1820

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order for the creditors to the estate of
Mr. JARED HINCKLEY,
late of Lebanon, deceased to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate to *Charles Arnold*, of Hebron, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.
17 *Attest, HENRY HUNTINGTON, Clerk*

Notice.

WHEREAS the inhabitants of this Town are in the habit of letting houses and lands to poor persons, inhabitants of other states, and in consequence thereof the Town has been subjected to great expense—to prevent which, and for the information of all, the Select Men publish the 8th section of an act of this state, entitled "an act for the admission of inhabitants in towns and for preventing charge on account of such as are not admitted therein."

Be it further enacted, That if any inhabitant in any town in this state, shall contrary to the intent of this act, entertain or hire any poor person not an inhabitant of this state, who shall come to reside in such town, or let any house or land to such poor person, unless such inhabitant shall first give security to the acceptance of the authority and select-men of such town, to save said town from all expence that might be occasioned thereby, such inhabitant so all forfeit and pay to the Treasury of such Town, one dollar sixty-seven cents per week for every week he or she shall harbor, entertain, hire, or let estate as aforesaid.
Norwich, Feb. 25, 1820. 17—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.
WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1819. 7—

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.
JOSEPH L. COIT.
Griswold, Nov. 9, 1819. 1—

PAPER RAGS.

WANTED immediately, a few tons Paper Rags, for which cash and the highest price will be paid.
RUSSELL HUBBARD.
March 8.

THE CELEBRATED
BALM OF QUITO,

Is a Medicine unequalled by any in the world for the cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS, &c.

SINCE this excellent Medicine was first discovered upwards of three hundred thousand persons have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been by Asthmatic and consumptive complaints reduced to the brink of the grave; their constitutions were quite emaciated, and had cast off all hopes of recovery, having used every remedy recommended as specifics for those complaints, and had made every application to the faculty that could be obtained.

Common colds which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its influence in a very short time.

In common coughs, which are in general the effect of cold, it gives immediate relief, removing those troublesome irritations, or as they are called, ticklings in the throat, which act as a constant stimulus to coughing, and in quieting those convulsive excitements and causing the afflicted to breathe and speak freely. It induces rest, and sleep in an eminent degree and strengthens the constitution, which enables it to repel an enemy whose attacks are frequently followed by the most fatal consequences.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, (even in the most advanced period of life,) will find immediate relief.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive affections, (recent or chronic) Hoarseness, Catarrhs, Wheezings, and shortness of breath, it will give immediate ease.

Congealed Phlegm, Acrimony in the fluids, and obstruction in the glands, are with ease and safety discharged by gentle expectoration.

It is also much admired in soreness of the breast and stomach, giving present ease in those places.

A few instances only are selected from a numerous list to prove its efficacy. It has been an instrument in the hands of providence, of curing many hundreds of poor afflicted objects, both Asthmatic and Consumptive, not excluding some of 30 years standing, and in most of the confirmed cases, where a cure could not possibly be affected by Medicine, it has wonderfully alleviated the complaints, so as to enable the patient to attend to business, and render their lives in a great degree comfortable to themselves.

It operates by expectoration, and may be given to women with child, and infants, with the greatest safety.

The following cases are subjoined as proofs of its efficacy selected from a number amounting to upwards of one thousand.

TO DOCTOR MANLY,

SIR,—For the public good, I desire you will publish the following cure, recently effected on myself, by that invaluable Medicine the BALM OF QUITO.—I had been afflicted for a long time with a dreadful cough, shortness of breath, soreness and tightness at the stomach, and my body was so swelled and puffed up with wind, and at the same time my stomach so clogged with phlegm, that it was with difficulty I could draw my breath, and was often threatened with suffocation. In this dreadful situation I was providentially visited by the Collector of excise at Southampton, who recommended me to the immediate use of the BALM OF QUITO, which I sent for, and through the instrumentality of that excellent Medicine, I am perfectly cured of all my disorders. It immediately relieved the cough and shortness of breath, and evaporated by gentle expectoration, discharging the viscid phlegm from the stomach, healed the soreness and expelled the wind in a wonderful manner, and indeed I believe it has not its parallel in the world.
I am Sir, Your's Respectfully,
CHARLES PIERSON,
Wine and Brandy Merchant Long Lane Southfield.

TO DOCTOR MANLY,

SIR,—Having been recently restored from the brink of the grave by that invaluable Medicine the BALM OF QUITO, I think it my duty to make this public acknowledgment of the same, for the benefit of others afflicted with a similar complaint. I had been afflicted with a dreadful Asthma for about twenty-three years. I never for years got a moments rest, my cough was so troublesome at night, and used to discharge an almost incredible quantity of glutinous matter from my lungs; and my breath was so exceeding short, that I could not walk from one day to another Providentially hearing of the BALM OF QUITO I purchased some, and through taking it alone, I am now, blessed be God, restored to perfect health.—My case is well known to the Members of Lincoln's Inn-Fields, of which I am a member; and any of them will gladly satisfy any enquiry concerning the truth of what I say
I am Sir, Your grateful Servant,
JOHN L. LANGLY.
May 18, 1817.

TO DOCTOR MANLY.

SIR—I have been afflicted with a severe Asthma upwards of twenty years, but this winter owing to the intenseness of the weather, I suffered more than any preceding winter; my cough was violent indeed, and with the greatest difficulty imaginable I drew breath. I constantly expectorated a quantity of glutinous matter of a most disagreeable and salish taste, and fœtid smell. I was always attended by some gentleman of the faculty or others, having tried many, which besides doing me no good at all, cost me immense sums of money. I was at last reduced so low as not to be able to be lifted out of bed; nor was I expected to live a day; a friend got me a bottle of the BALM OF QUITO, hearing an extraordinary account of it. The first dose I took did me more good than all the Medicines I had taken for twenty years together; it eased my breath almost instantaneously, and quieted my cough, after which I had a good night's rest, a blessing I had not enjoyed for years, and by repeating them I am now, through divine Providence perfectly free from my complaint, and will gladly satisfy the truth to any inquirer.
MARY ANN BRIDGELL.
July 11, 1817.
FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store.*
Feb. 16. 16—

For Sale,

THE *House* in which *Mr. Joseph Kingsley* now lives, situated in Norwich-Landing, at the junction of the Stage road to Providence and the new road across the toll bridge to Preston.

—ALSO—

The *Tan House and Yard* late the property of *Mr. Henry Gordon*, now deceased. If the above are not sold by the first of April they will be leased.
APPLY TO
GEO. PERKINS.
March 6. 18—

☞ FOR SALE, ☜

That valuable Farm,

RECENTLY occupied by NATHAN SEALS, one mile from Norwich, on the Turnpike Road to Providence. Said Farm contains

220 acres of excellent LAND,

well proportioned for *Meadow, Pasture and Tillage*. Possession given immediately.—The rent will be received in the produce of the Farm if applyed for soon.

Enquire of BENJAMIN OLIN, Jr. on the premises, or NATHAN SEALS, Jr. Lisbon.
March 1. 17—

☞ *FOR SALE,* ☜

A FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated at the head of Trading-Cove, on the new Turnpike Road, containing about 120 acres, with a *Dwelling-House, Barn, Out Houses*, &c. thereon standing. Also, a *Grist-Mill* with two run of stones, and a *Saw-Mill*. Possession will be given on the 1st of April. The Farm House is in sight of the River Thames, and vessels are distinctly seen passing up and down the river. The buildings are in good repair, and in said house is a never failing well of water. If the above property is not sold by the first of April, it will then be rented.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
JAMES N. BROWN,
or WM. PEABODY.
Norwich, Jan. 12, 1820. tf-10—

TO LET,

THE HOUSE now improved by Maj. *Simeon Hubbard*, near Wharf Bridge.

Three north east and south Stores on *Lathrop's Wharf*.

A small HOUSE and GARDEN, by the river Shetucket near *Lathrop's Bridge*.

FOR SALE,

About 40 acres LAND, conveniently divided into small lots for *Ploughing, Mowing and Pasturage*, lying in the first society, and within one mile of the Court-House.

IN STORE FOR SALE,
4 Casks winter strained LAMP OIL,
40 Casks LIME,
20 Tons PLASTER PARIS.
C. BELLS.
Feb 29, 1820. 6w-17—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, about

8000 acres of excellent LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lyme, Lellingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,
5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors.
Norwich, April 28, 1819. 26eamtf—

HORACE COLTON,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of *Cabinet Furniture*, made of the best materials, and after the most approved patterns; also, a general assortment of *Chairs*, all of which will be sold as cheap as at any shop in the State. *Also,*
A QUANTITY OF
Cherry Boards, Plank, & Joist,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Wanted, a quantity of Maple Slitwork, Butternut and White Wood Boards and Plank.
March 1. 17—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick and from 18 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by
JAMES F. BROWN.
Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1820. *NORWICH*: (Conn.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV. No. 2.]

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received from New-York, a beautiful assortment of Canton and Nankin CRAPES, Crape SHAWLS, & Black Silk SHAWLS, Barcelona and Fancy Handkerchiefs,

30 Doz. Tortoise and Mock Shell COMBS, part of which are extra large and elegant, from 1s. to 20s.

—ALSO,—

A consignment of one case of the first quality of

Black India Lustrings,

which were bought at Auction, at the last India sale, and will be sold by the piece (to raise Cash) for less than the Importer's price.

Merchants who wish to purchase Sinchews and Sarcenets, will do well to call immediately.

Norwich, March 15, 1820. 19—

Norwich, Nov. 9, 1819.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Wholesale and Retail.

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a large assortment of *fresh imported*

DRY GOODS,

which they will sell uncommonly cheap for ready cash. Among them are

100 pieces Bombazetts, of all colors, fashionable, and various qualities, from 18c per yard upwards.
Superfine, middling & low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Coatings, Flannels, Baizes, &c.
Rose Blankets from 7 to 11-4 large.
3-4 point ditto.
Pelesse Cloths. Salisbury Flannels.
Superfine Toilinett, Swansdown and Merseilles Vesting.
Superfine steam loom and Irish Cotton Shirtings.
Canton and Italian Crapes.
Cassimere Shawls.
Merino and Imitation ditto.
Worsted and Cotton Hosiery.
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick. Cotton do.
40 pieces Florence and Levantine Silks.
India black Sinchews and Lustrings.
Calicoes, Ginghams and Cambricks.
Dimoties, Diapers, Stockinets, Ratinetts.
100 pieces Domestic Brown Shirtings.
Merino, Plush and Velvet Trimmings.
Best English Ingrain and Brusselis CARPETING, at the lowest N. York prices

ALSO,

400 pair Ladies' Shoes,

(manufactured in New-York) of the first quality and latest fashion.

Persons who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call on

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred casks North-Stonington

LIME,

fresh from the Kiln, *very cheap.*

The subscriber has recently erected a Kiln for burning Lime, in North-Stonington, about seven miles distant from Norwich. The Lime has been examined by good judges, and proved to be very excellent—remarkably strong and very free from grit and sand. The N. Stonington lime casks are a size larger than the Providence, and are offered for sale at the store of WM. BELCHER, Esq. Norwich-Landing, at 14c. per cask, one dollar less than the Providence.—Farmers will find this Lime a very cheap manure. In England, where agricultural improvement has advanced perhaps as near perfection as in any country, Lime is considered a very important manure, and is used in very great quantities—Perhaps the greatest effect is produced when mixed with coarse manure. The coarsest kind of manure may be prepared in a very short time for any crop whatever.

Orders addressed to WM. BELCHER, Esq. Norwich, agent of the subscriber, or to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention. JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, Aug. 10, 1819. 40-4w

WANTED,

100 cords of Wood,

50 cords to be delivered at the Kiln by the 1st of October next

---

Bible Lessons.

A SELECTION of Bible Lessons, with reflections on each subject, adapted to the capacity of children. By a friend of sabbath schools, for sale at

THOMAS ROBINSON'S *Book-Store.*

Also for sale as above.

Flagelets, Flutes & Fifes,

at the manufacturer's price.

March 7. 18—

STRAW BRAID.

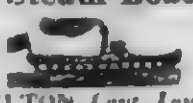
30,000 Yards,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

March 15. 19—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.



THE FULTON, *Capt. Law*, will commence running from New-London to New-Haven on Wednesday 15th inst at 8 o'clock in the morning, and continue for the season, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at the same hour, exchanging with the CONNECTICUT, *Capt. Bunker* same days, at New-Haven, and leaving there at 6 P. M. to return. As soon as the River is considered perfectly free from ice, the line will be extended to Norwich, as heretofore.

March 15. 19—

Providence Packet.

THE sloop REVENGE, *Wm Barker, master*, will commence running, early next week. For freight or passage, apply on board, to *James N. Brown, or Jed. Huntington.*

March 1, 1820. 4w—17—

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of *James & Bushnell*, is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

LEVI JONES,
FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL

March 4, 1820.

All persons who have unsettled bills against said firm, are requested to present them for payment to the subscribers who will continue the

Cabinet Making Business,

at the brick building one door east of *Hazen's Hotel.* He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same.

FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL.

WANTED,

A quantity of curled MAPLE JOIST, 4 inches square,
Plain do. 3-4 do.
WHITE WOOD BOARDS & PLANK, all of the first quality. 18—

LOOK HERE.

WHEREAS the subscriber, Agent for the *Plainfield Union Manufacturing Company*, at Plainfield, has heretofore refused to pay West India Goods for weaving, and in consequence a part of his former customers are weaving elsewhere: he now invites them to return, and offers the highest prices for good weaving, and any kind of goods in payment at the lowest prices. His stock consists of a general assortment of

Groceries, Dry Goods, &c.

Domestic Cotton Goods and Yarn, as usual, on hand for sale, wholesale and retail. He still carries on the

Callendering Business.

WANTED

At the above named establishment by the first of April, two or three good FAMILIES, with from 4 to 6 Children each—none need apply except those with good recommendations.

JOSEPH S. GLADDING, *Agent.*

Plainfield, March 7, 1820. 18—

For Sale,

BY the subscribers, at the chaise shop formerly improved by *Eliphalet Baldwin, Jr.* deceased,

One leather top Chaise.
One canvass do. do.
One cotton do. do.
One do. do. Sulkey.
Two second hand Chaise.
One new Waggon.
One second hand Windsor Chair.
One set of Blacksmith's Tools.

All of which will be sold low for cash or a short credit, by

CHARLES THOMAS, & Co.

Norwich, Feb. 9, 1820. tf—14—

Wm. Rogers,

HAS FOR SALE,

190 lbs. Russia FEATHERS.
SHAD, and SWORD-FISH by the bl or lb.—A HOUSE, to sell or let, that will accommodate two small families.

Dec 29. 8—

THE subscriber will make great pay for Oak and Chesnut JOIST and Oak BOARDS.

JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, March 15, 1820. 19—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST

COLD SPRING GIN,

FOR SALE,

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS. BREED.

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

COTTON.

TWENTY-TWO Bales good Upland Cotton, for sale by

JOS. BREED.

March 8. 18—

TRUMBULL'S POETICAL WORKS.

☞ *Subscriptions are received at R. HUBBARD's Book-Store for the Poetical Works of John Trumbull, L. L. D. consisting of M'Fingal, the Progress of Dullness, revised and corrected, and several smaller pieces before published: Also, many pieces never yet published, and an original Memoir of the author.*

☞ *The work will be published in two octavo vols. of about 240 pages, on a superior volume paper, and with a new and elegant pica type.*

☞ *It will contain a portrait of the author, and four superior copperplate illustrations, from original designs.* Feb. 1.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT *THOMAS ROBINSON'S Book-Store,*

The Farmer's Manual;

BEING a plain practical treatise on the art of Husbandry, designed to promote an acquaintance with the modern improvements in Agriculture, together with remarks on Gardening, and a treatise on the management of Bees. By Frederick Butler, A. M.

Also, Just Received,

The LETTERS of the BRITISH SPY.
THE OLD BACHELOR.

The Old Bachelor, is printed uniform with the British Spy, in two volumes, making three volumes of elegant native classical literature from the same pen.

The ROUND TABLE: No. 5.

The CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR for February 1820, is received and ready for subscribers.

March 13. 19—

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IVANHOE, by the author of Waverley, Rob Roy, &c. 2 vols.

The Hermit in London or Sketches of English manners. 2 vols.

Fanny, a Satirical Poem, by Croaker.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (No. 1.) American Series.

Correction, a Novel, 2 vols.

Decision, a Tale by the author of Correction. 2 vols.

Clan Alpin, a National Tale, 3 vols.

Moral Sketches by Hannah More.

FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

March 15. 19—

HORACE COLTON,

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JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 13—

FOR SALE,

SIX working OXEN,
Four COWS,
One likely HORSE,
Ploughs and Plough Irons of all descriptions. NEHEMIAH H. FITCH.

N. B. All kinds of Mill Irons made and repaired at the shortest notice.

Bozrah, March 15, 1820. 19—

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.

JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Nov. 9, 1819. 1—

Massachusetts

SOLE LEATHER,

FOR SALE.

(CHEAP FOR CASH)

At the Shoe-Store next door to Mr. J. W. Kinne's Store,

Dec. 8. 5—

QUAKER GARDEN SEEDS,

OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH,

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

WHITE, Yellow and Red Onion, Blood Beet, Early Turnip Beet, Scarcity, Carrot, Parsnip, Long Cucumber, Early Cucumber, Watermelon, Muskmelon, Dutch Summer Squash, Crookneck do. do. Crookneck Winter do. White Head Lettuce, Early Curled Head do. Speckled do. Salmon Radish, Scarlet do. Early Turnip do. Drum Head Cabbage, Savoy do. Red do. Early Yorkshire, Flat Turnip, French do. Sage, Cayenne Pepper, Squash do. Double Peppergrass, Burnet, Rue, Summer Savory, Parsley, Saffron, Early June Peas, Early Golden Hotspur, White Marrowfat, Green Dwarf Marrowfat, Strawberry Dwarf, Early Six-week Dwarf Bean, White Cranberry pole.

—ALSO—

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

60 M. Hartford Shingles, inspected.
Seasoned pine Boards.
Plank and Clapboards.

March 8. JOHN LATHROP.

Anderson's

COUGH DROPS.

THE great and increasing sales of ANDERSON'S Cough Drops, since they have been prepared by the subscriber and offered to the public, more fully than any other argument, prove their real value, and we boldly venture to assert that no medicine ever yet prepared for Coughs and Consumptions has gained so much credit, in so short a time, as this composition. If the attestations of persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for this Medicine, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Too often does prejudice by listening to some and adopting the opinions of others prevail; thereby preventing a trial of such Medicine as might afford relief, under the idea that no relief can be obtained. Scarcely a case occurs but may be relieved by the timely use of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, which have proved to be a cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

I, SAMUEL H. JONES, of Salisbury, do hereby certify that my wife has for more than five years been troubled with a violent Cough, difficulty of breathing, and loss of appetite, and almost entirely deprived of sleep; and having tried, as we supposed, every thing that might relieve her without receiving any benefit, I was induced to have her make trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and after using two bottles, her cough entirely left her—she enjoyed her former sleep, which she had not done for years, and was again restored to strength. I can with confidence say I believe these Drops to be the best Medicine in use, for Coughs, and Complaints of the Lungs.

SAMUEL H. JONES.

Salisbury, Connecticut, March 20, 1819.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or breast, and more or less, cough and weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me to a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low. I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops. And purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 20, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Each bottle contains two ounces, and frequently effects a cure.

☞ Be particular that each genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle;

And that each of the directions are signed in writing by JAMES MILLER, no others are genuine.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Miller*, Hudson; *H. H. Schieffelin & Co.* 193 Pearl Street, New-York; *Bartlett & Chase*, No. 13, Cornhill, Boston; and by *Lorenzo Bull*, Hartford; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; and *Joseph C. Huntington*, Norwich.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

Particulars of the King's Death.

THE Duke of York, as Custos of the King, was present at the scene; and immediately despatched Gen. Cartwright with the melancholy tidings to the Prince Regent, who seemed almost paralized by the contents of his brother's letter. An officer of his Royal Highness was then despatched with the tidings to the Lord Chancellor, to acquaint him of the death of his old and venerable Sovereign.

Messengers were also sent to all the Ministers.

The Duchess of Gloucester (fourth daughter of the King) and the Princess Sophia-Matilda, of Gloucester, a niece of the deceased King, were at Windsor Castle when the King expired.

On Sunday a Council convened at Carlton House, attended by all the Privy Counsellors in town, including the Speaker, Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. when the following instrument was prepared, signed, and issued:—

"Whereas, it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy our late Sovereign Lord, King George the Third, of blessed memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, is solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince, George, Prince of Wales. We therefore, the Lords spiritual and temporal of this Realm, being here assisted with those of his late Majesty's Privy Council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of London, do now hereby, with one voice and consent, of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Prince George, Prince of Wales, is now, by the death of the late Sovereign, of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege, Lord George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, King of Great-Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection; beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince, George the fourth, with long and happy years to reign over us.

"Given at the Court at Carlton House, this 30th day of January, 1820.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

[Then follows the signatures of the Privy Counsellors, &c. present.]

His Majesty, King George IV, then made a declaration of his tenderest affection for his native country, and his determination to do all in his power to promote the glory and happiness of the Kingdom.

His Majesty seemed deeply affected throughout the whole of these important ceremonies.

At the conclusion of the Council, the Lord Keeper proceeded to the House of Lords to swear in the Peers; and the Lord Steward (Lord Cholmondeley) in like manner, proceeded to the House of Commons, and in the long gallery administered the oath, appointed to be taken by the members returned to serve in Parliament before they go into the House of Commons, to such members as were in attendance; which being done, the members repaired to their seats, and made and subscribed the declaration, and took and subscribed the oath of abjuration, usually taken at the commencement of a new Parliament.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

It is with great grief we announce the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, 4th son of the King. This event was this morning communicated to the Lord Mayor by Lord Viscount Sidmouth.—As soon as the information was received the Lord Chamberlain directed that the theatres should be closed on this evening, and the evening of the funeral only.

His Royal Highness was sick but a few days. Having taken a long walk with his aid, Capt. Conroy, on Thursday, he found his boots soaked with wet, and was advised to shift them, and his stockings. But His Highness, whose abstemious habits, early rising, and frequent exercise, gave him strong and uninterrupted health, paid no attention to the advice. Before night he felt a sensation of cold, and hoarseness, when his physician, Dr. Wilson, prescribed a draught, composed of calomel and James' powders; which the Prince in his usual confidence in his strength and dislike of medicine, did not take, remarking that a night's repose would remove all the symptoms. In the morning, however, he had a great accession of fever, and his physician took from his arms and by cupping, 120 ounces of blood; and he died on Sunday forenoon. He was sensible of his approaching death, and generously blamed himself for not yielding to the seasonable advice of Dr. Wilson. The London papers say, if he had also related the depletion, he would probably have soon become a well man.

The following outline of the Duke's character is given in the "Courier:"—

"His Royal Highness was tall in stature, of a manly and noble presence. His manners were affable, condescending, dignified, and engaging; his conversation animated; his information varied and copious; his memory exact and retentive; his intellectual power quick, strong and masculine; he resembled the King in many of his tastes and propensities; he was an early riser, a close economist of his time; temperate in eating; indifferent to wine, though a lover of society; and heedless of slight indisposition, from confidence in the general strength of his constitution; a kind master; a punctual and courteous correspondent, a steady friend, and an affectionate brother. With a distaste for the boisterous and fatiguing scenes of public meetings and entertainments, he was ever present at the call of humanity, or where art or talent were to be encouraged and sustained. With lips scarcely moistened, or only moistened with water, he sat and seemed to share the convivial excitation around him. He ever willingly sacrificed his own arrangements, when he could be useful to his fellow creatures. To this he appli-

ed talents of no common order. He was eloquent—deeply eloquent—without seeming to have ever studied eloquence, or to be conscious that he possessed it."

"He was born in 1767. At 13 was sent to Germany to learn the art of war; served at Gibraltar, in Canada, the West-Indies, was appointed Governor of Gibraltar, and a Field Marshal. He was married at Coburg, in May, 1818, returned to England in July, 1818; and his Duchess gave birth to a daughter in May, 1819. He resided at his seat in Derbyshire."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JAN. 30. (Sunday.)

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the wool sack, at 4 o'clock; and without making any observation the House adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JAN. 30.

The Long Gallery was crowded with Members in readiness to take the oath of allegiance to His Majesty George IV, before they took their seats in the House; but the Lord Steward not appearing, the Members withdrew, to assemble on Monday morning.

JANUARY 31.

The proclaiming of His Majesty King George the Fourth will take place this day with the usual ceremonies at St. James' Palace, at Charing Cross, and at Temple Bar. Previous to which the great bell in St. Paul's will toll one hour, preceded by all the other bells in London.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 1.

The Mayor of this city has invited the inhabitants to close the shutters of their windows this day, to morrow, and the day of the funeral of the late King.

BOSTON, MARCH 17.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at this port of the rapid sailing ship Triton, Capt. Holcomb, in the short passage of 25 days from Liverpool, the papers of that city to the 19th ult. and London to the evening of the 18th, have been received.

The papers contain long details of the lying in state and interment of the remains of the late King and the Duke of Kent. The Prince Regent appears to have recovered from his recent indisposition—and the presentation of addresses of condolence for the death of his Royal Relatives, and of congratulations on his ascending the throne, have been commenced.

The Parliament met again on the 17th Feb. when His Majesty announced the decease of his father, and his intention to call a new Parliament without delay.

George the 4th was proclaimed as King, at Liverpool, without parade, on the 31st of Jan. but was proclaimed there again on the 10th of Feb. with much pomp & ceremony.—There was a grand military and civic procession; and among the latter, all the mechanic professions, each with appropriate standards.

The late King is said to have given between 60 and $70,000 a year in charities.

Intelligence from Paris is to the 14th of Feb and announces the murder of the Duke of Berri and the arrest of his assassin. The Duke was nephew to the King, was married a few years since to a Neapolitan Princess, and has left one child, a daughter, and his wife again in an interesting situation.

The French Peers, in a body, presented by their Chancellor their Condolence to the King. His Majesty replied, "I receive, with much feeling, the expression of the sentiments of the Chamber of Peers. I rejoice to see that it is disposed to concur in the measures which circumstances render it so necessary, and which I shall *very shortly propose.*"

The Duke of Berri was in his 43d year, and was, next to his aged father, Count d'Artois, heir to the throne.

Accounts from Spain are to a late date, and the affairs of the Spanish Insurgents appear to be declining. The suppression of the revolt may strengthen the government, but its occurrence must have weakened the nation, as regards foreign objects.

In the evening of the 24th of Jan. Colonel Rotalde with some other individuals attempted to cause a rising of the people of Cadiz—but was unsuccessful, and fled. Gov Valdes issued a proclamation, that no assembly of more than three persons should be allowed—that no persons should be permitted to stop in taverns, and all tables and benches are to be withdrawn—coffee houses to be closed at dark, and no visitors to remain therein—and all the King's arms to be returned on pain of death. Jan. 22, King Ferdinand sent a complimentary letter to the people of Cadiz.

On the 15th ult. the revolutionary General D'Evereux, gave in England an entertainment to the Deputies from Venezuela, New-Granada and Buenos Ayres, on taking his final leave of England. Among the toasts was "Sir F. Flood, and the Board of Commissioners for colonizing the General's extensive tract of land in S. America."

PARIS, FEB. 13.

"Yesterday, the Duke de Richelieu took leave of the King. The Noble Duke will this day set off for London, on the honorable mission with which he is charged, to convey to George the Fourth, our Sovereign's expression of condolence, and to congratulate his Majesty on his accession to the Throne of England."

PARIS, FEB. 14.

Assassination of the Duke de Berri.

The inhabitants of this Metropolis have been horror-struck by an atrocious assassination, perpetrated last night, at 10 o'clock, on the person of his Royal Highness the Duke de Berri. The Prince attended the Duchess to her carriage in quitting the Opera House: she was already seated, when a person passing quickly by His Royal Highness encircled him with his left arm, and thrust a poniard, four inches and a half long, in his right breast up to the hilt. On feeling the wound he uttered a cry and fell senseless into the arms of his servants. The Duchess herself sprang out of the carriage and drew the dagger from the Duke's breast, whose only exclamation was, *je suis mort.*

The Duke was conveyed into one of the Saloons of the Opera, and the nearest Surgeon sent for.—The Duchess never quitted the couch of her husband. M Pasquier came shortly afterwards, and with him in his carriage, came M. Dupuytren.—The Surgeon bled the Duke three times, and washed the wound with warm lotions.—The internal hemorrhage making an alarming progress, cupping was applied, which made the Duke suffer so much that he exclaimed "*M. Dupuytren, Epargnez moi—Je sens ma position—Je ne crois pas que cela serve a rien.*"

The assassin was interrogated in the presence of M. de Cazes, and declared, boldly declared that he had meditated the murder ever since 1814, and that he had quitted Metz for Calais in the intention of assassinating the King on his *return*, but that he arrived too late; that he had at length resolved on the extermination of the Duke de Berri, as the youngest of the family, knowing that nature would soon dispense him from the necessity of abridging the days of the King. This monster was employed in the saddlery of the King.

M. Jacquinot de Pampelune examined him; a second dagger was found on his person.

The Duke de Berri died at 6 o'clock in the arms of his Majesty.

The Duchess of Berri had fallen into a swoon, which lasted four hours.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

"The assassin is about 30 years of age; his name is Louvel. It appears he was one of those who went and returned with Bonaparte from Elba, and has since been employed, up to the very time of the fatal deed, in his Majesty's hunting establishment.

"The Prince having expressed a desire to see his infant daughter, when she was brought to him, in her cradle, at four o'clock in the morning, he kissed the babe and gave it his benediction, pronouncing these remarkable words:—"Poor infant, *I wish that you may be less unfortunate than the rest of my family.*"

"The Duchess de Berri fell senseless when her august partner expired. She was torn from the side of her departed husband. When she recovered, she threw herself on her knees before the King; and implored him to grant her leave to return to Naples.

The assassin's name is Pierre Joseph Louvel.—He has been examined before the ministers, when his replies were as follow:—

Q. What induced you to commit this crime?—A. My opinions, my sentiments.

Q. What are they?—A. I think the Bourbons are tyrants, and the most cruel enemies of France.

Q. In that supposition why did you attack the Duke de Berri in preference to the rest?—A. Because he is the youngest Prince of the Royal Family, and seemed to be destined to perpetuate that race hostile to France.

Q. Do you repent your act?—A. No.

Q. Had you any instigator, any accomplice?—A. None.

Yesterday, (the 14th inst.) an individual, amongst a group on the Place Carousel, uttered many seditious expressions, and dared to exhibit a ferocious joy at the deed which has plunged France in mourning. The persons around him, whose sentiments of grief had induced to repair to the vicinity of the Louvre, took him into custody, and escorted him to the Police-office.—*Journal des Debats.*

LONDON, FEB. 16.

THE ASSASSINATION.

We have received this morning the Paris papers of Tuesday. They communicate a variety of facts connected with the assassination of his Royal Highness the Duke de Berri. Among the most important of these is the undeniable one, that the atrocious crime was committed from *political* motives. This alarming truth was distinctly admitted, not only by the Members of the two Chambers, who met to address his Majesty, upon the mournful occasion, but it is recognized by the King himself, in the concluding sentence of his answer to the Address of the Deputies. "The Chamber cannot doubt," said his Majesty, "that feeling as a man, and acting as a king, I shall adopt every necessary measure to preserve the *State from dangers, of which I am but too forcibly forewarned by the crimes of this day.*"

Our readers will agree in opinion with the Count de Labourdonnaye that the atrocious crime is clearly to be traced to those *liberal* writings, which in France, as well as in England, have aimed at the extinction of all just moral feelings.

An extraordinary proposition was made in the Chamber of Deputies by M. de Coussergues, viz. that the Chamber should agree to an act of impeachment against M. de Cazes, "as an accomplice in the assassination of the Duke de Berri.—Such a motion, as might be expected, produced a strong sensation among the Members, and the violent murmurs which burst forth from all sides, compelled the proposer to descend from the tribune.

In the Chamber of Peers, M. de Cazes himself appeared, with an Ordonnance of the King, constituting that Chamber, pursuant to the 33d article of the Charter, and the 57th of the Penal Code, a Judicial Tribunal, for the purpose of trying forthwith the criminal. In the course of the short speech with which he prefaced this Ordonnance, M. de Cazes made the following observations.—They are an additional proof of the political motives of the assassin:—

"If this crime," said the Minister, "fills our hearts with profound indignation, what must be our feelings, when the confessions of the criminal himself, (who glories in his offence) informs us, that the august individual who has fallen, was not the only one whose death was meditated, but that all those upon whom our destinies rest, to whom were forever linked our fidelity and love, were condemned; and that the most sacred life, as well as the most necessary to the country, had equally its fatal termination in the designs of the criminal."

Such was the terrific declaration of the Prime Minister of France to the assembled Peers. Can it be possible, then, that the wretched Louvel is without accomplices?

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 10.

Spain.—The last advices from Spain, dated Cadiz, the 25th, Seville, the 27th, and Madrid, the 28th ult. are not favorable to the Constitutionalists. It is stated that the revolted troops had failed in two attempts against St. Ferdinand, a place in a respectable state of defence. It is also added that desertions have reduced their force to 2000 men, and that a detachment, that quitted them *en masse*, spiked all their guns of the grand battery before Santi Petri, and tied the artillerymen to their pieces. Two frigates are cruising off Santi Petri, to prevent their receiving any supplies. They had previously entertained the project of capturing the Fort St. Sebastian separated from Cadiz by a road which is passable at low water. At Ronda, placards have been distributed, inviting the troops to join in the revolt, and containing the most violent expressions against the Government, though at the same time the Constitutionalists of the Isle of Leon denounce severe punishments against those individuals, who, by their language, shall insult the person of the King, or the clergy. Dissensions are said to exist among the Chiefs of the revolted army, and a duel has taken place between Arco Aguero and Banos, Commandant of the Artillery. At Cadiz, on the 22d January, an officer exclaimed, at the theatre, "Long live the Constitution of the Cortes!" It was soon discovered that this officer was the same who caused the death of the ill-fated General Salano, at the time of the entry of the French into Spain; it appears that he fell a victim to the popular fury by his audacity. It is asserted (in the Madrid Gazette) that during the night of the 24th ult. a number of individuals, headed by a person named Santiago, had been actively endeavoring to excite a commotion in the town of Cadiz; but they were pursued by the troops and inhabitants, and massacred before they were able to disturb the public tranquillity. Santiago was publicly shot. Port St. Marys had been taken possession of on the 23d ultimo, by 2000 cavalry, detached from the main body of troops under Gen. Freyre. The disaffected troops still maintained their head-quarters in the Isle of Leon.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 19.

OF SPAIN.

The Spanish insurrection, according to the most recent and best authorised accounts, still continues to languish. General Freyre, who commands the royal troops, has removed from Seville, and taken up his position close to the head quarters of the insurgents, of which, it is said, they are expected to obtain possession in the course of the present month. The leader of the mutinous soldiers has addressed a proclamation to the army and the people, in which he complains very justly of the tyranny and ignorance of the royal councils, and the absurdity of sacrificing more armies in useless crusades against the South American colonies; but, unfortunately, he proposes no specific object in his insurrectionary movements, and holds out no prospect of any reform which he proposes to accomplish. This singular procedure which gives to the whole rebellion the appearance of a mere military mutiny, is said to have disgusted the country, and detached many of his partisans from the revolutionary banners.

Letters and papers have been received from Gibraltar to the 25th ult. The communication by land between that place and Cadiz was suspended; but some intelligence had been acquired at the British fortress by a boat, which had just reached the bay from Cadiz. According to these, the Spanish authorities expected by the end of the last or the beginning of the present month, all the disaffected troops would have laid down their arms, as the army under Generals Freyre and O'Donnell was augmented daily, by fresh reinforcements; and that, therefore, the Insurgents in the Isle de Leon, could have no prospect of success by opposing the King's troops.

National Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, March 7.

MR. SILSBEE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, who were instructed to enquire into the expediency of suspending for a limited time, so much of the standing appropriation of $1,000,000 for the increase of the Navy as may be consistent with the public service, &c. made a report, the purport of which, is, that after due inquiry, they believe that true economy and the best interests of the nation, are opposed to a suspension, even for a limited time, of any portion of the sum annually appropriated for the gradual increase of the Navy; and that they have not been able to ascertain where any essential reduction can be made in the expenses of the Navy, without reducing the establishment.

Thursday, March 9.

The Military Appropriation Bill for 1820, being under consideration, and the item of fortifications being under consideration—on yesterday—

Mr. Smith moved to fill the blank with the sum of 300,000 dollars; Mr Baldwin proposed 1,500,000. An interesting debate arose on these questions. Mr. Clay thought 500,000 would be sufficient.

Mr. Smyth, of Virginia, spoke at some length in favor of a sufficient appropriation. The only question ought to be, is the expenditure proposed necessary for the public welfare. There was no money which the government could lay out to so great an advantage as in erecting fortifications. They were a cheap defence in war; and, whatever other gentlemen might believe, he thought he saw a large "speck of war" in the horizon—*and not with Spain alone.* We ought in due time to make preparation for a contest which sooner or later must come. In illustrating the importance of fortifications, Mr. S. said that during our history three of our largest and most important commercial cities had been saved by them—alluding in the Revolutionary war to Charleston and in the late war to Baltimore, and New Orleans—for much as was due to the bravery and skill of its defenders at the entrenchments it was also true that Fort St. Philip below had been equally necessary to, and efficient in the preservation of New-Orleans. Resorting to foreign history, he quoted that of France, to shew that she had been saved by her engineers, artillerists, and fortifications, &c. He hoped the appropriations necessary to this important object would not be withheld.

The question was then taken on filling the blank with 1,500,000 dollars and negatived by a large majority.

The question was then taken on filling it with 800,000 dollars, and decided in the affirmative, by a vote of 74 to 61.

The appropriation for repairs, &c. at West Point, was moved by Mr. Cannon, to be stricken from the bill; but the House decided to retain it.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Mr Lowndes from the committee on foreign relations, delivered in the following report:

The Committee to whom has been referred so much of the President's Message, at the commencement of the session, as relates to foreign affairs, respectfully report,

That their attention was directed, immediately upon their appointment, to the state of the relations of the United States with Spain, and that their delay in making a report upon them must be attributed to their wish "to afford an opportunity for such friendly communications, during the present session of Congress," as the government of Spain had authorized us to expect. They thought it better that Congress should postpone its determination until events might enable it to make that determination definitive, than that it should pass a contingent act for authorizing measures which it was not proposed immediately to execute; that should found its determination upon relations ascertained to exist, than upon a calculation of events which might be expected to occur during its sitting.

But more than a year has passed since the signature of the treaty by which it was proposed to terminate the long differences between the United States and Spain. More than six months since, the appointment of a new Minister from Spain, who was "forthwith" to make known to the United States the intentions of his government, and we have advanced so far in the session as to make it necessary to propose, without further delay, any measure on which it is expected that Congress shall act before its adjournment.

The committee will not attempt to add any thing to the exposition of the rights of the United States and the obligations of Spain, which is contained in the correspondence between the two governments. We can hardly expect, from continued negociation the redress which has been claimed for twenty years, and promised for eighteen—which has been a second time promised and a second time withheld. In such a negociation, the signature, of a treaty seems to be a mere incident, and not its term.

For the spoliations which have been committed upon the property of our citizens, for the invasion of our soil, for the weakness or partiality which has made a Spanish territory the place of rendezvous and encampment of an enemy, and which has still more lately permitted the Indian inhabitants of that territory, whom Spain was bound by treaty to restrain, to engage in savage hostilities against us; for all these acts of war, a people less attached to peace would seek redress only by war. To capture and confiscate the ships and property of the wrong-doer, would be admitted to be a policy of mildness and forbearance. But, by such reprisals, the government that does the wrong suffers less than the unoffending subject. It seems a more just reprisal to occupy the province which has been made an instrument of injury, which has been designated by Spain herself, as the fund for our indemnity, and whose occupation by the United States will stop the accumulation of those claims for compensation and redress, which the misgovernment of that neglected colony continually produces. The committee submit to the house a bill to authorise the President of the United States to take possession of East and West Florida, and establish a temporary government therein.

There appears too much reason to believe, from the mistake of the Spanish negociator, as to the dates of the Spanish grants which it was intended to annul, if the projected treaty had been ratified, that the Crown lands in Florida may be insufficient to provide the expected indemnity for our losses. But these may be applied, as far as they will go, to the compensation of our citizens, and for the excess of our claim, Spain by whose act the domain of Florida, has been rendered inadequate, must expect us to look westward. Perhaps, when our attention is thus forced to a direction more interesting to Spain, her government may at last admit that it is as much her interest as ours, that the just claims of the United States should be provided for by friendly convention, and we may hope that the next treaty between the two nations may be executed as well as signed.

The following bill accompanied the report:

Be it enacted &c That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorised and required to take possession of, and occupy, the territories of East & West-Florida and the appendages and appurtenances thereof; and he is hereby authorized, for that purpose, to employ any part of the army and navy of the United States, and the militia of any state, which he may deem necessary.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That until the end of the next session of Congress, unless provision for the temporary government of the said territories be sooner made to Congress, all the military, civil, and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing government of the same territories shall be vested in such person and persons, and shall be exercised in such manner, as the President of the United States shall direct, for maintaining the inhabitants of said territories in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion; and the laws of the United States relative to the collection of the revenue, and the importation of persons of color, shall be extended to the said territories; and the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, within the term aforesaid to establish such districts for the collection of the revenue, and during the recess of Congress to appoint such officers, whose commissions shall expire at the end of the next session of Congress, to enforce the said laws, as to him shall seem expedient.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That the sum of —— dollars is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied under the direction of the President of the U. States.

The bill was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Friday, March 10.

On motion of Mr Cannon, it was

Resolved, That the committee of the whole house who have under consideration the bill making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the year 1820, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the Military Academy at West Point, in the State of New York; also of repealing all laws in relation to said Academy from and after the first day of May next, and exposing to sale to the highest bidder all the property of the U. S. in and about the same, in such manner as may be directed by the President of the U. States.

The engrossed resolution directing the publication of the secret journal of the Old Congress, from the treaty of 1783 to the commencement of the government, was read a third time, and passed.

The House having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Beecher, in the chair, on the annual military appropriation bill—

And on motion of Mr. Clay, this bill having been gone through it was ordered to lie on the table.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the proposition of Mr. Cannon directing the committee of the whole to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the Military Academy.

Whereupon a Debate of three hours arose, of which it is not possible to crowd even a very brief report into this paper.

Mr. Clay submitted a resolution, "that it is *inexpedient* at this time to abolish the Military Academy at West Point."

Those who supported the affirmative and negative sides of this proposition, in Debate, were as follow: Affirmative—Messrs Clay, Wood, Campbell Foot, Tomlinson, Fuller, Smith, of Maryland, Smith, of Va. Bloomfield, Brown, and Case. Negative—Messrs. Livermore, Ross, Stevens, Walker, Smith, of N. C. and Cannon.

Among the supporters of the Academy, Mr. Campbell, and perhaps others, were of opinion the number of Students might be reduced one half, and of course the expenditure proportionably.

A motion was made to strike out the syllable *in* from Mr. Clay's motion, so as to make it read expedient instead of inexpedient. This motion was negatived after a division, in which it was supported by 41 votes. And Mr. Clay's motion prevailed by a like majority.

The committee then rose and reported their agreement to this resolution; and also reported with amendments, the Military Appropriation bill.

And the House adjourned.

Saturday March 11.

Among the petitions to-day, was one from the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Philadelphia, praying that the system established by law of allowing a credit for the duties on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into the United States, may not be changed to a cash payment of said duties; which was referred and ordered to be printed.

Monday, March 13.

MISSOURI EXPEDITION.

The House again proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Establishment for the year 1820.

And the question being on filling the blank for the amount of appropriation for the Quartermaster's Department—the house having on Saturday refused to fill it with 500,000 dollars—

Mr Cocke moved to fill it with 400,000; thus reducing it a hundred thousand, with a view to arresting the Missouri Expedition.

Mr. Trimble moved to fill it with 480,000. He intimated his opinion, that, after what had passed indicative of the views of this House, and particularly under the present aspect of our foreign relations, the Expedition would be restricted to the Council Bluffs. But, even in retracing its steps, &c. certain expenses must be incurred, to the same amount, or very nearly, as if the Expedition had gone on.

Now again commenced the Debate on the merits of the Expedition to the Yellow Stone or rather to the Mandan villages.

Mr. Holmes had moved to fill the blank with 195,000 dollars; being, in effect, a proposition to retain the appropriation for the prosecution of the Missouri Expedition to its ultimate objects.

At the close of the Debate, the question on this proposition was decided, by yeas and nays, by the following vote:

For that sum, 77
Against it, 88

On Mr. Trimble's motion the vote was—

For his motion, 77
Against it, 84

On the motion of Mr. Cobb to fill the blank with 450,000 dollars, (predicated on the maintenance of the Expedition at the Council Bluffs,) the question was not taken by yeas and nays, but was decided affirmatively by a large majority. And the House adjourned.

Tuesday, March 14.

On motion of Mr Cobb, it was

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House any information which may have been received by the Department of State, or other Executive Department, of the amount of claims of the citizens of the United States for Spanish spoliations upon their property and commerce, or those for which the Spanish government is held responsible.

Mr. Bloomfield, submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to.

Resolved, That Brigadier General Boyd, of the army of the U. States in the late war with Great-Britain, be admitted within the House of Representatives.

SENATE.

Tuesday, March 7.

Mr. Trimble presented to the Senate certain resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio, in favor of the application of 6,000 dollars heretofore appropriated, but not expended, to the surveying and opening a road from the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of the Lake, to the western line of the Connecticut Reserve, and a road from Lower Sandusky, southwardly to the Indian boundary line; which were read and referred to the committee on roads and canals.

Friday, March 10.

The Senate commenced to day, in good earnest, the consideration of the Bankrupt bill, and made some progress in it. The proceedings on that and other subjects will be fully stated in our next paper. We have not room at present only for the following important resolutions, laid on the table by Mr King of New York.

Resolved, That from and after the —— the regulations and provisions of the act, entitled "An act concerning navigation," passed on the 18th day of April, 1818, be and hereby are, extended, and made applicable to the colony or island of Bermuda; to the Provi

dence or Bahama Islands, and to all other colonies, islands and places under the dominion of Great Britain, in the West-Indies, which are now included within the regulations and provisions of the act aforesaid.

Resolved, That from and after the —— no goods, wares or merchandize, shall be imported into the United States from the province of New-Brunswick, the province of Nova-Scotia, the island of Newfoundland, or its dependencies; the colony or island of Bermuda; the Providence or Bahama Islands or any of them; or from any other province, colony, island, or place under the dominion of Great Britain, in the West Indies, except such goods, wares and merchandize only, as are truly of the growth, manufacture, or produce of the province, colony, island, or place, from which the same shall be directly imported into the U. S; and that all goods, wares, and merchandize prohibited to be imported into the U. S. as aforesaid, except as aforesaid, which, after the said —— shall be imported, or attempted to be imported, into the U. S. contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be liable to seizure, and forfeited to the U. S.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, March 22, 1820.

SAVANNAH vs. NEW-YORK.

Our readers have been already apprised that the munificent donation made by the citizens of New-York to the Savannah sufferers has been returned. Among the proceedings of the committee appointed to carry the benevolent intentions of their fellow-citizens into effect, was the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, That it is the wish of the General Committee, that the money and goods to be remitted to Savannah be applied exclusively to the relief of all indigent persons, without distinction of color, who are dependent upon their own industry for support, and who have been sufferers by the late fire at that place."

The following letters have passed between the Mayors of the two cities:

POLICE OFFICE.

Savannah, 28th Feb. 1820.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. enclosing the munificent donation of our brethren of New-York, for the relief of the sufferers by the late disastrous conflagration.

You have, sir, politely and delicately conveyed to me this contribution; but it comes fettered by a restriction that renders its acceptance utterly impossible. Our people encountered a terrible calamity; the best part of their once beautiful city has been laid in ruins, and the consequences of this visitation have been stated in my circular to the municipal authorities, without the colouring of exaggeration. Our countrymen were then left to decide upon the kind of aid it would be in their power to afford us; and to consult in the manifestation of their liberality, the character of the people, soliciting through me, the sympathy and kindness of their fellow citizens of the United States. That character has not been mistaken by any portion of our Country men whose bounty *has been accepted.* *** Their benevolent gifts have been transmitted without the annexation of any condition painful to the feelings of our inhabitants; on the contrary they have been accompanied by an affectionate manner, which evince that the *heart alone*, influenced by a spirit of patriotism raised and sent on the contributions; but, *sir*, (and I regret with all my soul, that I am compelled to express it,) the donation of our fellow-citizens of N. York, places our distressed people in the light of humble *Paupers.* It restrains too, our respectable and intelligent committee, in the exercise of a discretion, of which they ought not, and cannot be divested; and the language of the resolution adverted to by you, is calculated also to awaken and put forth impressions, not only dangerous to the tranquillity of this section of the United States, but in reference to the humanity of our citizens grossly injurious, and palpably incorrect. It is in short throwing among us the fire brand of discord, and if preserved it will shake to the foundation the beautiful fabric of our liberty; and place in jeopardy the federal unity of our new glorious republic.

Traitors and demagogues, who seek only their own aggrandizement, may be permitted to smile amidst the havoc their unprincipled ambition may create; but that a *true-hearted* AMERICAN, devoted as he ought to be, to the happiness and best interests of his country, should under any metaphysical abstract notion of human rights place in danger the Union of these states, offering as they do the last and only rampart upon earth against the inroads and aggressions of tyrannys, is an impiety, madness and folly without the apology of any reason, or any motive. It is a moral malady for which there can be no remedy—an infatuation, no analysis of the mind can explain.

Such however is the tendency of the spirit infused into the resolution of the "general committee" which has been unhappily imbibed and caught from the views of *higher* authority *** As patriots therefore, as AMERICANS loving and respecting their brethren in every section of the Republic, and feeling the pride of man humbled, it is true in circumstances by an unexpected dispensation of Providence, but still retaining dignified and unbroken spirits under its terrible operation no surprize ought to be excited by the return of the New-York donation. An injustice has been done our citizens by the direction of the Resolution. The "Committee of Distribution" had made no distinction in the applications of sufferers; and the *people* alluded to had been relieved, beyond probably their hopes or expectations. They are grateful for the kindnesses ever shewn them, and I feel satisfied would not exchange condition with half the peasantry of the world.

Our inhabitants have a high respect for your character and patriotism, and in their behalf and the citizens of the city, I pray you to accept assurances of esteem and consideration; and to present the same to our brethren of New-York.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

THOS. U. P. CHARLTON.

Cadwallader D Colden, Esq.
Mayor of New-York.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 18, 1820

Sir—It is incumbent on me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, with an extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the Council of Savannah, and the return of the contributions of this city remitted to you for the relief of sufferers by the late fire at Savannah.

It is not with less surprise than regret that it is found that the wish expressed in the resolution I transmitted to you has excited feelings so opposite to those which were anticipated. I think it my duty to mention to you some facts which I trust will satisfy every one that bad motives have been most unjustly imputed to those concerned in this transaction on our part.

Immediately previous to the receipt of the circular of the Mayor of Savannah, of the 13th of January last, the citizens of N York had contributed several thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers by an extensive conflagration in the city of Schenectady. While the collections were making for the benefit of Savannah, a report was spread, and was at that time believed, though now ascertained to have been unfounded, that the money intended for the needy sufferers of Schenectady had been distributed among all who had property consumed by the fire in proportion to their respective losses. It was readily perceived that a distribution on this principle might give the rich much and the poor little. It was also observed by many that the circular of the Mayor of Savannah of the 13th January seemed intended, by an eloquent display of the former advantages and splendor of the city, to ask aid for its restoration, rather than to awaken our sympathies for the distress of those who must have been left destitute by the late calamity. It must also be remarked, that certain resolutions, of the 27th January, of the committee of Savannah, had reached us, and their invitation to householders who were in want of small sums to build to call on the committee for aid, induced a very general apprehension that the distribution would be made in Savannah on the principle which it was supposed had been adopted in Schenectady. The disposition excited by these circumstances was so unfavorable to the collections, that many of the collectors gave assurance to donors that they would endeavor to induce the committee to take measures which might prevent the donations from being disposed of contrary to the wish of the contributors. When the committee met, the resolution which has been the subject of such severe animadversion was proposed and unanimously passed without much reflection or consideration.

I must beg you to observe, that the resolution imposes no *restriction or condition*. The agents of the donors in conformity with what they believed to be the desire of their constituents, merely presumed to express a wish as to the application of their donations.

This, sir, is the origin of the resolution which has so unexpectedly given offence. I can assure you it was not dictated by any spirit "imbibed and caught from higher authority." And I am very certain that there is not a man that voted for it who will not be astonished to find by doing so he has subjected himself to the charges of insulting the committee of Savannah and its citizens, of throwing a firebrand among them, and of being a traitor and demagogue disposed to smile amidst havoc created by unprincipled ambition.

I do persuade myself, sir, that if, after due consideration and explanations, your fellow citizens should understand your letter to me, and perceive the injurious imputations it conveys, they will think there is a severity in its language which even its eloquence cannot excuse.

I have called together the committee of which I was the agent in making the remittances to you. I sincerely hope they will adopt measures which may allay every feeling inconsistent with those sentiments which all Americans should cherish towards each other.

Please to receive assurances of the respect with which I have the honor to be, your obedient humble servant.

CADWALLADER D COLDEN.

The Hon. THOMAS U. P. CHARLTON,
Mayor of Savannah.

Our Newark neighbors had collected about one thousand dollars for the Savannah sufferers; but, offended at their non-acceptance of the New-York contribution, have concluded not to remit the abovementioned amount!

N Y. Gaz.

In consequence of the refusal of the city council of Savannah, to receive the contribution of more than $12,000 from New-York, the Handel Society of Salem have altered the destination of the benefit Oratorio, which was originally intended for the Savannah sufferers—and will appropriate the proceeds thereof to the comfort of the sick poor, of the town of Salem.—*Boston Gaz.*

The Mayor, Aldermen, and others, of Savannah, who had any influence in rejecting and returning the New-York Charitable Donation, are assured, that the sentiments of the people of Boston, in forwarding a similar Benefaction, are the same, as it regards its distribution, as those of the humane citizens of New York, and therefore, to be consistent, that it is expected they will return the same.

Boston Gaz.

COM. MACDONOUGH.

We learn, with great pleasure, that Captain Macdonough has been appointed to command the line of battle ship now building at N. York, when she shall be in a state to receive her commander. Captain Macdonough having become sensible that the course pursued by the Court Martial, of which he was a member, and which led to the officers composing said court being ordered home, was incorrect, with that magnanimity which bespeaks a great mind, acknowledged [illegible] to the chief of the Navy Department [illegible] taken the earliest opportunity of [illegible] this gallant officer to the service. This appointment will of course afford additional pleasure, when it is recollected that it is made without impairing the subordination which is so essential to our naval service.—*Nat. Intel.*

From the N Y. Mercantile Adv. March 20.

Court of Sessions—About 11 o'clock on Saturday evening, the Jury in the case of the people against ROBERT M. GOODWIN, were brought into the Court, and having unanimously declared that there was no probability of their being able to agree on a verdict, and the Court considering that they had been kept together for more than seventeen hours without any refreshment, and the period of the term being within an hour of its close, they were discharged, and the prisoner remanded. A motion made by the defendent's counsel, that the prisoner should be admitted to bail was lost, the Court being divided in opinion.

Marine.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.

PROVIDENCE, MARCH 20—Captain Harraden, of the Janus, has furnished the following circumstantial account of the melancholy loss of the schooner Quaker, Captain Leonard Journagan, on her passage from Boston for the Chesapeake, in lat. 37, 55, lon. 73, 40.

The Quaker sailed from Boston, February 26, with cables and cordage for the Columbus 74, fitting for sea, in the Chesapeake waters. She had on board thirty-nine men, which had been recruited for the Columbus, three Naval Officers, and six marines, including Captain Journagan—forty-eight persons in all. On the morning of the sixth of March, the schooner was struck by a squall, and in spite of every exertion to prevent it, capsized, and the passengers and crew were washed overboard by the surge. William Miller, the mate, succeeded in hauling himself into the main crosstrees, where he found four others—the topmast and crosstrees being for the most part out of water. Capt. J. when last seen, was holding on to the main chains, and Lieut. Samuel P. Macomber, of the United States' Navy was clinging to the weather quarter. The mate and his four companions remained in their perilous situation till Tuesday, the 7th, when three perished of cold and fatigue, and were washed away by the surge, which was continually breaking over the mate and his surviving companion, who expected momentarily, to share the fate of those who were lost—They remained without a prospect of escape from death, until the forenoon of Wednesday, March 8, when they discovered a vessel standing towards them; they contrived to hoist a signal of distress—the vessel approached within hailing distance, sent her boat, and took from the wreck the two sufferers, who, after the lapse of 56 hours, were nearly exhausted by hunger and fatigue. This vessel proved to be the brig Janus, Capt. Harraden, from Turks Island, of and for this port, where she arrived yesterday. The feelings of the mate and his companion, on the prospect of their deliverance, may be more easily conceived than described. They had previously been passed by four vessels, who did not observe their signals.

The following persons were lost: Leonard Journagan, Captain of the schr. Lieut. S. P. Macomber, late acting Captain of the Navy Yard at Boston, going on to Washington City, for preferment. —— Bordain, Master's Mate on board the Independence 74, going on to Washington City, for preferment. An elderly gentleman, a Lieut. on board the Independence, 74, going on to Washington City, for preferment, and 42 seamen.

Lieut. Macomber was the eldest son of Col. Ebenezer Macomber, late of this town, and sustained the reputation of an active, intelligent and intrepid officer.

Died,

At New-Haven, on the 17th inst. Mr. NORMAN HAYDEN, merchant, aged 34.

In Germany, Count Stollberg, a celebrated German poet.

In Paris, June 85, the Count de Crillon, a peer of France, aged 71.

THE packet *M. Donough*, Capt. Coit, will sail for New-York on Saturday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

March 22.

For Sale,

THE Sloop FRANCES, about 22 tons, a burthensome vessel, and draws an easy draught of water. Apply to

JAMES N. BROWN.

March 21. 20—

The Sketch Book, No. 6,

CONTAINING John Bull, the Pride of the Village, and the Legend of Sleepy Hollow, just received from New-York and to let at *R. Hubbard's Book-Store*, by EDWIN WILLIAMS.

The five first numbers of the same work may also be obtained as above.

March 22. 20—

Notice.

I SHOULD be obliged to the Gentleman who borrowed of me a pair of *Pistols*, to be informed, whether he calculates to hold them by possession, or whether I may expect them returned within the statute of limitation?

If this information is not shortly received, there will issue an instrument "*Greeting.*"

CUSHING EELLS.

March 21, 1820. 20—3w—

GRASS SEED.

CLOVER, Herd's Grass, Furz Top and Red Top, just received and for sale by the subscriber.

JOHN LATHROP.

March 22. 20—

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

PAYMENT is requested of all persons indebted by book or note, of long standing, to JOSEPH H. STRONG.

March 22. 20—

LADIES' SHOES.

G & H. B. BUCKINGHAM

HAVE just received a complete assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Kid and Morocco SHOES, of the best quality and latest fashions.

Norwich, March 21, 1820. 20—

Meeting of Electors.

THE Town Clerk and Select-Men of Norwich hereby give notice, that they will meet at the *Congregational Meeting-House*, in the 2d Society, on Monday the 3d of April next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of examining and deciding upon the application of such persons as shall present themselves to be admitted to the privilege of Electors.

PHILIP HUNTINGTON, *Town Clerk.*

EPAPHRAS POMEROY, LYMAN BREWER, JONA. COMSTOCK, } *Select-Men*

Norwich, March 22, 1820. 20—

FOR SALE BY LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITY BY

Simeon Thomas, & Co.

CLOVER, Herd's Grass, and Red Top Seed—with an assortment of

GROCERIES, &c.

as usual.

All persons who have open book accounts with them, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, either by payment in cash, or giving their notes by the first day of April next, or they may not expect to have any further credit for goods, but have their accounts left with an Attorney for collection.

Norwich, March 20, 1820. 20—

VENDUE.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 28th day of instant March, at the Dwelling-House of the subscriber, (who is about to remove,)

Seven COWS,
Four YEARLINGS,
Ten SHEEP,
Ten SWINE,
1 one Horse Waggon and Harness

Sales to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M Terms of sale 30 days for approved credit If the above day is stormy the sale will be adjourned to the first fair day afterwards

JOSEPH A. YARINGTON.

Preston-City, March 20, 1820. 20—

TO LET,

A valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY, situated in the first society in Canterbury, about two miles south of said Canterbury Meeting-House, on the Turnpike Road leading from Woodstock to Norwich, containing

Between 2 & 300 acres of

EXCELLENT LAND,

well proportioned for *Mowing, Pasture Ploughing*, and *Wood-Land*, with two *Dwelling-Houses*, two large *Barns*, and other out houses, &c. a Well of never failing water. Said Farm is well watered Likewise, a land right of fishery in Quinebaug river. Possession given the first of April. Enquire of *Rufus Adams*, Esq. of said Canterbury, or of

JOSEPH R. WILLOUGHBY,
Norwich.

Norw 21, 1820. 20—

To be Sold or Let,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.

THE SHOPS formerly improved by *Eliphalet Baldwin, Jr* deceased, for chaise making, together with about two acres of LAND, lying half a mile westerly of Norwich Meeting-House. For terms apply to

Eliphalet or Thomas Baldwin.

Bozrah, March 21. 3w—20—

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers appointed by the Hon Superior Court at their January term, A. D. 1820, commissioners on the estate of *Mr. David Tracy, Jr.* of Norwich, in New-London County, an insolvent debtor—hereby give notice, that they will meet at the office of John Hyde, Esq. in said Norwich, on the second Mondays of July and August, and on the second Friday of September next, to receive, adjust and ascertain the several claims against said insolvent, after which last date no claims will be received.

JOHN HYDE, GEO. PERKINS, } *Comr's.*

Norwich, March 8, 1820. 18—

Wanted,

A MAN to lay stone wall, that is a master workman;—Also, one to drill and blow rocks, who is accustomed to a churn drill. *Apply to the Agent of Bozrah Manufacturing Company.*

Bozrahville, March 20, 1820. 20—

FISH.

30 Quintals Codfish,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

March 22, 1820. 20—

500 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

March 22, 1820. 20—

Court of Probate, District of Pomfret, March 15, 1820.

UPON the Petition of *Eunice Carroll*, Guardian at law of *Carlos Chandler Carroll, Augustus Darwin Carroll*, and *Amasa Carroll*, all of Woodstock, in said district, minors under the age of twenty-one years, praying permission for selling certain real estate belonging to said minors, lying in said Woodstock, of less value than six hundred Dollars, as per petition on file dated March 15, 1820.—

Ordered, That said petition be continued to a Court of Probate, to be holden at *Peter Thompson's*, in Pomfret, in said district, on Monday the 29th day of May next, and that notice hereof be given by advertising in the Norwich Courier, three weeks successively, six weeks before the 4th Monday of May—that all persons concerned may appear and be heard upon the subject matter of the Petition.

By order of Court,

ELISHA H. PERKINS, *Clerk.*

Probate Office, Pomfret District, Pomfret, March 11, 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints the term of six months from the first publication of this notice, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. JOHN GARY,

late of said Pomfret, deceased, to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, to *Mr. Noah Perrin* of said Pomfret, who is appointed Administrator on said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest, ELISHA H PERKINS, Clerk.

Those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, to said Administrator

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, March 13th, A. D. 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *William Rogers*, also to the creditors to the estate of *James S. Barrett*, late of said Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on each of said deceased's estate, to *Anthony Stranahan*, Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

20 Attest, *JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

Probate Office, ss. Plainfield District, Plainfield, March 7th, A. D. 1820.

UPON the Petition of *James Henry*, of Sterling, in said district, shewing to this Court that he is Guardian to *Hiram Hill*, son and minor heir of the late *Coomb Hill*, late of said Sterling, deceased—That said minor is heir to about seventeen acres of Land, of the value of about $200—and that, for reasons offered, it would be for the benefit of said minor that said estate should be sold—Upon which this Court orders said petition continued to the 1st Tuesday of June next, at the Dwelling-House of Col. *Elkanah C. Eaton*, in said Plainfield, when and where objection (if any) to the prayer of said petition will be heard. Per Order,

20 *JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

Probate Office, ss. Plainfield District, Plainfield, March 7th, A. D. 1820.

UPON the Petition of *Anthony Stranahan*, of said Plainfield, shewing to this Court that he is Guardian to *Betsey Bennet*, daughter and minor heir of the late *Thomas Bennet*, late of said Plainfield, deceased—That said minor is owner of two small lots of land, in said Plainfield—and that for reasons offered it became necessary that said estate should be sold—Upon which this Court orders said Petition continued to the 1st Tuesday of June next, at the Dwelling-House of Col. *Elkanah C. Eaton*, in said Plainfield, when and where objection (if any) to the prayer of said petition will be heard. Per Order,

20 *JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

FOR SALE,

THE real and personal estate of *Mr. Samuel Hyde*, late of Franklin, deceased, and unless previously sold at private sale will be sold at public vendue, at the mansion house of the deceased, on Thursday the 30th of March instant, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time.

Sold by order of the Court of Probate.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Jr.
Administrator on said estate.

Franklin, March 18, 1820. 20—

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by book or note, are requested to call and settle the same previous to the first day of April next. Those that do not attend to this notice must settle with an attorney.

JONATHAN COMSTOCK.

Norwich, March 20, 1820. 20—

TO LET,

THE HOUSE occupied by Major Gordon. Enquire of the *Printer.*

March 22. 20—

Connecticut Register for 1820.

A FEW Connecticut Registers remaining unsold, may be obtained at 20 cents each at

R HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

March 22.

POETRY.

FOR THE COURIER.

"It is appointed unto man once to die; and after death, the judgment."
Hebrews ix and 27th.

TREMBLING on Life's receding height,
Once,—o'er the forms we lov'd to sigh,
Once,—to behold the sacred light
Of sun and moon forsake the eye,—

Once to resign mid torturing pains,
The breath that feeds our transient span;—
This universal doom remains,
The last, the appointed lot of Man.

The sigh, the pang, the struggle dies,
As shadows of a moment fleet;
But Oh!—from that dark dream to rise,
To stand before the judgment seat,—

A high, an awful voice to hear
Pass sentence on the sinners head,—
This is the time of speechless fear,—
This is the hour for man to dread.

And thou, whose passing eye may rest
A moment on this fleeting line,
Howe'er by fame, or fancy, blest,
Or earth allur'd,—*that doom is thine.*

FOR THE COURIER.

"Know thou that for *all these things God* will bring thee into judgment."
Ecclesiastes xi and 9.

READER, if fancy charm thee, know 'tis vain,—
If Hope deceive thee, place on Heaven thy trust,—
If Vice enslave thee,—rend the coiling chain,—
If Wealth delight thee,—me—'tis gilded dust;

If Genius wake thee,—fan the sacred fire,—
If Pleasure lure thee, shun her dangerous call,—
If Passion move thee,—rule that transient ire,
And know thy God demands account of all.

Hartford, March 6th, 1820.

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Hubbard,

In your paper of the 8th inst. I have read with pleasure, an extract from the Charleston Courier, signed "an old man." It places a number of lines before your readers, excellent no doubt in the composition; in point of number, metre and rhyme; in which poetic furniture I claim little knowledge, and less art; but finding, excellent as the composition might be, that it left human prospects, whether of "youth, or of old age," rather in a slumbering posture, I took up my pen, and wrote under each line, a kind of counterpart to the slumbering griefs complained of.—

"DAYS of my youth! ye are gliding away:
—Of Life everlasting, nothing to say?—
"Days of my youth, ye will shortly be vanish'd:
Life everlasting shall never be finish'd!

"Soon will the warm tints of fancy decay:
In life everlasting, renew'd ev'ry day.
"Soon from my cheeks will the roses be banish'd:
From fount everlasting, forever replenish'd

"Brief, as the wild flower, that flits on the spray:
Cheering to realms, of never ending day!

"Brief, as the bright dew, that spangles the morning:
The bosom they gild, with radiance adorning.

"Life gives its blossoms to time's pale decay:
That fruit may spring up, in regions of day.
"All the drear waste, but an instant adorning:
Eden immortal, forever in buding.

"Soon will the hopes of my bosom be hush'd;
In life everlasting, never abash'd.
"Soon will the hours of my day-dreams be number'd;
In Glory, through grace, forever remember'd.

"Quickly, the shoots of romance will be crush'd:
The songs of the saints shall ever be bless'd
"All will be lost, that I've wak'd, or I've slumber'd:
Not so, with gems, in Glory recorded.

"Go, then ye warm beaming joys of a day;
"To the songs of the Temple, while ye may.
"Go, then, ye moments of bliss, and of sorrow,
Leave not repentance and faith till the morrow.

"Calm, will I bend me, to time's pale decay.
Still laboring in hope, that knows no dismay:
"And from contentment, new roses will borrow;
Transported, by 'scape, from teeth of the harrow!—

From the Providence American, March 7.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION.

Every sincere Christian will rejoice at the unusual work of reformation which is now going on in many parts of the country. In this vicinity, and particularly in this town, the effusions of divine grace have been copious and extensive. The ordinance of baptism was yesterday administered to nearly 60 persons, by the Reverend Messrs. Gano and Tobey; and there probably has been an accession to the different churches in this town, within a few weeks, of nearly one hundred. The work has extended to persons of different ages, though principally to the young, and has been attended by "demonstrations of the spirit and of power," which must confound the sceptic, and should arrest the attention of the careless.

THE CELEBRATED

BALM OF QUITO,

is a Medicine unequalled by any in the world for the cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS, &c.

SINCE this excellent Medicine was first discovered upwards of three hundred thousand persons have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been by Asthmatic and consumptive complaints reduced to the brink of the grave; their constitutions were quite emaciated, and had cast off all hopes of recovery, having used every remedy recommended as specifics for those complaints, and had made every application to the faculty that could be obtained.

Common colds which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its influence in a very short time.

In common coughs, which are in general the effect of cold, it gives immediate relief, removing those troublesome irritations, or as they are called, ticklings in the throat, which act as a constant stimulous to coughing, and in quieting those convulsive excitements and causing the afflicted to breathe and speak freely. It induces rest, and sleep in an eminent degree and strengthens the constitution, which enables it to repel an enemy whose attacks are frequently followed by the most fatal consequences.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, (even in the most advanced period of life,) will find immediate relief.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive affections, (recent or chronic) Hoarseness, Catarrhs, Wheezings, and shortness of breath, it will give immediate ease.

Congealed Phlegm, Acrimony in the fluids, and obstruction in the glands, are with ease and safety discharged by gentle expectoration.

It is also much admired in soreness of the breast and stomach, giving present ease in those places.

A few instances only are selected from a numerous list to prove its efficacy. It has been an instrument in the hands of providence, in curing many hundreds of poor afflicted objects, both Asthmatic and Consumptive, not excluding some of 50 years standing, and in most of the confirmed cases, where a cure could not possibly be affected by Medicines, it has wonderfully alleviated the complaints, so as to enable the patient to attend to business, and render their lives in a great degree comfortable to themselves.

It operates by expectoration, and may be given to women with child, and infants, with the greatest safety.

The following cases are subjoined as proofs of its efficacy selected from a number amounting to upwards of one thousand.

TO DOCTOR HANLY,

SIR,—For the public good, I desire you will publish the following cure, recently effected on myself, by that invaluable Medicine the BALM OF QUITO.—I had been afflicted for a long time with a dreadful cough, shortness of breath, soreness and tightness at the stomach, and my body was so swelled and puffed up with wind, and at the same time my stomach so clogged with phlegm, that it was with difficulty I could draw my breath, and was often threatened with suffocation. In this dreadful situation I was providently visited by the Collector of excise at Southampton, who recommended me to the immediate use of the BALM OF QUITO, which I sent for, and through the instrumentality of that excellent Medicine, I am perfectly cured of all my disorders. It immediately relieved the cough and shortness of breath, and evaporated by gentle expectoration, discharging the viscid phlegm from the stomach, healed the soreness and expelled the wind in a wonderful manner, and indeed I believe it has not its parallel in the world.

I am Sir, Your's Respectfully,
CHARLES PIERSON,
Wine and Brandy Merchant Long Lane Smithfield.

TO DOCTOR HANLY,

SIR,—Having been recently restored from the brink of the grave by that invaluable Medicine the BALM OF QUITO, I think it my duty to make this public acknowledgment of the same, for the benefit of others afflicted with a similar complaint. I had been afflicted with a dreadful Asthma for about twenty-three years, I never for years got a moments rest, my cough was so troublesome at night, and used to discharge an almost incredible quantity of glutinous matter from my lungs, and my breath was so exceeding short, that I could not walk from one day to another Providentially hearing of the BALM OF QUITO I purchased some, and through taking it alone, I am now, blessed be God, restored to perfect health.—My case is well known to the Members of Lincoln's Inn-Fields, of which I am a member; and any of them will gladly satisfy any enquiry concerning the truth of what I say.

I am Sir, Your grateful Servant,
JOHN L. LANGLY.

May 18, 1817.

TO DOCTOR HANLY,

SIR—I have been afflicted with a severe Asthma upwards of twenty years, but this winter owing to the intenseness of the weather, I suffered more than any preceding winter; my cough was violent indeed, and with the greatest difficulty imaginable I drew breath. I constantly expectorated a quantity of glutinous matter of a most disagreeable and sickish taste, and fetid smell. I was always attended by some gentleman of the faculty or others, having tried many, which besides doing me no good at all, cost me immense sums of money. I was at last reduced so low as not to be able to be lifted out of bed; nor was I expected to live a day: a friend got me a bottle of the BALM OF QUITO, hearing an extraordinary account of it. The first dose I took did me more good than all the Medicines I had taken for twenty years together; it eased my breath almost instantaneously, and quieted my cough, after which I had a good night's rest, a blessing I had not enjoyed for years and by repeating them I am now, through divine Providence perfectly free from my complaint, and will gladly satisfy the truth to any inquirer.

MARY ANN BRIDGELY.

July 11, 1817.

FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store.*
Feb. 18. 14—

TO LET,

THE east part of the *Bradford House*, (so called) near the Wharf Bridge.

ALSO,

The lower part of said House, consisting of three Rooms, one of which is fitted with a counter and shelves and is a good stand for a grocer.

The small House, now occupied by *John Elderkin.*

A part of the House now occupied by *Ebenezer Hebard* and *David Rogers.*

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
JESSE & SIMEON BREED.
March 15. 19—

TO LET,

THE HOUSE now improved by Maj. *Simeon Hubbard*, near Wharf Bridge.

The north, north east and south Stores on *Leffingwell's Wharf.*

A small HOUSE and GARDEN, by the river Shetucket near *Lathrop's Bridge.*

FOR SALE,

About 40 acres LAND, conveniently divided into small lots for *Ploughing, Mowing and Pasturage*, lying in the first society, and within one mile of the Court House.

IN STORE FOR SALE,

4 Casks winter strained LAMP OIL,
40 Casks LIME,
20 Tuns PLASTER PARIS.

C. ELLIS
Feb. 29, 1820. 6w—17—

FOR SALE,

That valuable FARM,

RECENTLY occupied by *Nathan Sears*, with a good Dwelling-House thereon, two good Barns and other out houses. Said Farm contains about

220 acres of excellent
LAND,

for *Meadow, Pasture and Tillage*, with a large proportion of *Wood*, with *an excellent Fishery.* Said Farm lies on the Turnpike road from Norwich to Providence, one and a half mile from Norwich Port—Possession given 1st of April 1821. Will wait for a great proportion of the pay 3 years or more.

For terms apply to
NATHAN SEARS Jr. *of Lisbon.*
March 15, 1820. 19—

For Sale,

THE *House* in which *Mr. Joseph Kingsley* now lives, situated in Norwich-Landing, at the junction of the Stage road to Providence and the new road across the toll bridge to Preston.

—ALSO—

The *Tan House and Yard* late the property of *Mr. Henry Gordon*, now deceased. If the above are not sold by the first of April they will be leased.

APPLY TO
GEO. PERKINS.
March 6. 15—

FOR SALE,

That valuable Farm,

RECENTLY occupied by NATHAN SEARS, one mile from Norwich, on the Turnpike Road to Providence. Said Farm contains

220 acres of excellent
LAND,

well proportioned for *Meadow, Pasture and Tillage.* Possession given immediately.—The rent will be received in the produce of the Farm if applied for soon. Enquire of BENJAMIN OLIN, Jr. on the premises, or NATHAN SEARS, Jr Lisbon.
March 1. 17—

NEW FARMS.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms about

8000 acres of excellent
LAND,

in New Connecticut, principally lying in the towns of Brunswick, Coitsville, Lynn Leffingwell, Painesville and Shaw, belonging to the heirs of *Lynde McCurdy*, deceased. Purchasers can be well accommodated as to quantity and quality, and terms of payment.

Also, for sale,
5 acres of Pasture LAND, in Norwich, being the nearest pasture from the Landing on the Plainfield Road.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietors.
Norwich, April 28, 1819. 20eamtf—

FOR SALE,

A BARGAIN,

AN excellent tract of LAND, in Preston, about a quarter of a mile from the Toll Bridge, containing eight acres, enclosed in one lot, with a good DWELL-HOUSE and BARN, having also a never failing Well of Water and a good number of Fruit Trees.

MARLBOROUGH WELLS.
Preston, March 13, 1820. 19—

Wanted,

A WOMAN to do house work. Apply to the *Printer.*
March 8.

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated at the head of Trading-Cove, on the new Turnpike Road, containing about 120 acres, with a *Dwelling-House, Barn, Out Houses*, &c. thereon standing. Also, a *Grist-Mill* with two run of stones, and a *Saw-Mill.* Possession will be given on the 1st of April. The Farm House is in sight of the River Thames, and vessels are distinctly seen passing up and down the river. The buildings are in good repair, and in said house is a never failing well of water. If the above property is not sold by the first of April, it will then be rented.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
JAMES N. BROWN,
or WM. PEABODY.
Norwich, Jan. 12, 1820. tf-10—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened

A House of Entertainment

at his old stand, a few rods west of the Meeting-House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage, and every favor duly acknowledged by

ELEAZER MATHER.
Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1819. 8—

PAPER MOULDS.

THE subscriber has on hand, and makes all kinds of single and double work Copper Vellum Paper Moulds, after the latest and best English patterns, of the best materials, and with a late improvement with regard to the deckle cutting the sheet well, and the moulds doing more service, and at very reduced prices for ready cash. All orders and directions will be carefully attended to.

AARON COLTON.
Hartford, Con. Feb. 29, 1820 17—

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS taken the Shop formerly occupied by *Mr. Jeremiah Griffing*, about half a mile east of the Court-House, where he manufactures Ladies' and Misses'

Boots and Shoes,

of all descriptions.

WILLIAM CAREW.
Norwich, March 15, 1820. 3w—19

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD inform all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, by so doing he will be able to pay all demands against him. No further notice will or need be given

If patient waiting for four or five years, and earnest solicitation, will not move debtors to pay what is justly due, other lawful means will be resorted to. He returns his sincere thanks to those customers who have paid him for his services, which he still offers to them, who may depend on having work well done agreeable to latest and most approved fashions, warranted to fit and suit the persons who may please to call.

EPHRAIM HARRIS.
March 13. 19—

WANTED
The first of April next,

BY THE
BOZRAH MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

ONE or two steady families with six to eight children each, of suitable age to work in their Factory. It will be useless for any to apply, unless they can produce *unquestionable recommendations* of character—such may find convenient tenements and good encouragement.—Also a Mule Spinner.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*
Bozrahville, Feb 10, 1820 18—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for Toll, &c. to the *Norwich and Preston Bridge Company*, are informed that payment must be made immediately, or their accounts will be left in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

ROBERT M. PALMER,
Gate Keeper.
March 7, 1820. 18—

Five Mills Reward.

AND NO CHARGES PAID.

ABSCONDED from the service of the subscriber, on the night of the 27th Feb.

Orin Prentice,

aged 18 years, small size, black hair and eyes, carried and wore away two suits of clothes, one suit blue, and the other black. All persons are hereby forbid trusting or harboring said boy, or making any bargain, on penalty of the law.

JOHN STARKWEATHER 2d,
Guardian.
Preston, March 6. 18—

NOTICE.

THOSE persons indebted to Sloop Morgan, *Capt. Heath*, are hereby informed that their Bills are in the hands of *Jonathan Comstock, Esq.* for collection, which must be settled previous to the 20th instant.
March 8.

Notice is hereby given

TO all who are indebted to the subscriber by bond, note or mortgage, either in his private capacity, or as Executor, Agent or Trustee for others, that payment must be made by the 20th day of June next.

As those who are interested in this notice may think it a little extraordinary, and wish an explanation, I give it here to save the trouble of repeating it to each individual

By a late law of the State of Connecticut, entitled An Act to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes—among other things, it stands enacted that all personal estate in the hands of Trustees shall be set in the list in the town where such Trustee lives. The operation of this clause, with the aid and assistance of a set of men called Assessors, and another denominated a Board of Relief, has been such as to place and fix in a list made out in my name, as Trustee, twenty thousand dollars of money at interest, notwithstanding the facts are, and were so proved to the Board of Relief, that the principals or real owners of those debts in my hands as Trustee, were indebted for Farms, Merchandize, &c. to a much greater amount than the $20,000, and that they paid interest for the same annually. It was therefore claimed that this should be set off against the interest which they paid in the same manner as though those bonds, notes, &c. were in their own hands; but no, this would not do, there was some legerdemain in this clause of the law respecting property in the hands of Trustees that precluded altogether the operation of common justice or the exercise of common sense, and I am left to pay the taxes, as Trustee, on the aforesaid amount. For these reasons I am determined (before another 20th of August comes round) to collect those debts, and pay them over to their owners, that they may cancel as much of their own debts and settle the interest account.

I regret that I am under the necessity of doing this, but am compelled to do it in my own defence, to guard against unjust law or unjust construction of law.

LUTHER SPALDING.
Norwich, March 6, 1820. 18—

New-London County, ss Superior Court, Jan. 1820.

UPON the petition of *Lois Mason*, of Bozrah, in said county, shewing to this court that in September, A. D. 1808, she was lawfully married to *Joseph Mason*, then of said Bozrah, with whom she lived in the discharge of all her marriage duties until the month of September, A. D. 1810, when said Joseph wilfully deserted her, and hath at divers times since his said desertion, committed adultery—and still continues to desert the petitioner, and hath not since the time of said desertion furnished her any support, &c.—praying this court to grant her a Bill of Divorce, as by petition on file, dated February 1st, A. D. 1820

This Court order said petition to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at New-London, in New-London County, on the 4th Tuesday of September next, and that notice of the pendency thereof, be published in two of the public newspapers in this state, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

16 CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1820.—
Present JOHN HYDE, Esq Judge.

THE administrators upon the estate of *Mr SIMON EDGERTON*, late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—said administrators are hereby directed to give notice, by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign post in said Norwich, for all persons interested in said estate to appear, if they see cause, before this court, on the first Monday of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of commissioners upon said estate.

Attest. BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

DANIEL G. EDGERTON, } *Admrs.*
FRANCIS G. EDGERTON, }

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, March 7th, 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *Mr JEREMIAH MESSENGER*, late of Killingly, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *Miss Polly Messenger*, Administratrix, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

19 *Attest.* JOHN LESTER, *Clerk.*

Information Solicited.

ABOUT ten years since, a boy by the name of *JOSHUA HOTCHKISS*, an apprentice to James Chaplin, of New-Haven, disappeared, and no information has ever been obtained of him since. Any person who can give intelligence relative to said Hotchkiss, by directing a line to the Herald Office, New-Haven, will confer a great obligation on his friends.

New-Haven, Feb. 29, 1820.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1820. *NORWICH*, (Conn.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [Vol. XXIV. No. 21.]

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE FULTON, *Capt. Lane*, will commence running from New-London to New-Haven on Wednesday 15th inst at 8 o'clock in the morning, and continue for the season, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at the same hour, exchanging with the CONNECTICUT, *Capt. Bunker*, same days, at New-Haven, and leaving there at 6 P. M. to return. As soon as the River is considered perfectly free from ice, the line will be extended to Norwich, as heretofore.

March 15. 19—

For Sale,

THE Sloop FRANCES, about 22 tons, a burthensome vessel, and draws an easy draught of water. Apply to

JAMES N. BROWN.

March 21. 20—

LADIES' SHOES.

G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM

HAVE just received a complete assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Kid and Morocco SHOES, of the best quality and latest fashions.

Norwich, March 21, 1820. 20—

FOR SALE BY LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITY BY

Simeon Thomas, & Co.

CLOVER, Herd's Grass, and Red Top Seed—with an assortment of

GROCERIES, &c.

as usual.

All persons who have open book accounts with them, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, either by payment in cash, or giving their notes by the first day of April next, or they may not expect to have any further credit for goods, but have their accounts left with an Attorney for collection.

Norwich, March 20, 1820. 20—

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of *Jones & Bushnell*, is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

LEVI JONES,
FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL

March 4, 1820.

All persons who have unsettled bills against said firm, are requested to present them for payment to the subscriber, who will continue the

Cabinet Making Business,

at the Brick building one door east of *Hazen's Hotel*. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same.

FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL.

WANTED,

A quantity of curled MAPLE JOIST 4 inches square,
Plain do, 3½ do.
WHITE WOOD BOARDS & PLANK all of the first quality. 18—

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT *THOMAS ROBINSON'S Book-Store.*

The Farmer's Manual;

BEING a plain practical treatise on the art of Husbandry, designed to promote an acquaintance with the modern improvements in Agriculture, together with remarks on Gardening, and a treatise on the management of Bees. By Frederick Butler, A. M.

Also, Just Received,

The LETTERS of the BRITISH SPY.
THE OLD BACHELOR.

The Old Bachelor, is printed uniform with the British Spy, in two volumes, making three volumes of elegant native classical literature from the same pen.

The ROUND TABLE; No. 8
The CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR for February 1820, is received and ready for subscribers.

March 13. 19—

HORACE COLTON,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of *Cabinet Furniture*, made of the best materials, and after the most approved patterns; also, a general assortment of *Chairs*, all of which will be sold as cheap as at any shop in the State. *Also*,

A QUANTITY OF

Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Wanted, a quantity of Maple Slitwork, Butternut and White Wood Boards and Plank.

March 1. 17—

500 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS,
FOR SALE BY
JOS. BREED.

March 22, 1820. 20—

Norwich, Nov. 9, 1819.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Wholesale and Retail.

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a large assortment of *fresh imported*

DRY GOODS,

which they will sell uncommonly cheap for ready cash. Among them are

100 pieces Bombazetts, of all colors, fashionable, and various qualities, from 1s6 per yard upwards.
Superfine, middling & low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Coatings, Flannels, Baizes, &c.
Rose Blankets from 7 to 11-4 large.
3½ point ditto.
Pelease Cloths. Salisbury Flannels.
Superfine Toilinett, Swansdown and Mersailles Vesting.
Superfine steam loom and Irish Cotton Shirtings.
Canton and Italian Crapes.
Cassimere Shawls.
Merino and Imitation ditto.
Worsted and Cotton Hosiery.
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick. Cotton do.
40 pieces Florence and Levantine Silks.
India black Sinchews and Lustrings.
Calicoes, Ginghams and Cambricks.
Dimities, Diapers, Stockinets, Rattinetts.
100 pieces Domestic Brown Shirtings.
Merino, Plush and Velvet Trimmings.
Best English Ingrain and Brussells CARPETING, at the lowest N. York prices

ALSO,

200 pair Ladies' Shoes,

(manufactured in New-York) of the first quality and latest fashion.

Persons who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call on

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received from New-York, a beautiful assortment of Canton and Nankin CRAPES, Crape SHAWLS & Black Silk SHAWLS, Barcelona and Fancy Handkerchiefs,

50 Doz. Tortoise and Mock Shell COMBS, part of which are extra large and elegant from 1s. to 20s.

—*ALSO*,—

A consignment of one case of the first quality of

Black India Lustrings,

which were bought at Auction, at the last India sale, and will be sold by the piece (to raise Cash) for less than the Importer's price.

Merchants who wish to purchase Sinews and Sarcenets, will do well to call immediately.

Norwich, March 15, 1820. 19—

LOOK HERE.

WHEREAS the subscriber, Agent for the *Plainfield Union Manufacturing Company*, at Plainfield, has heretofore refused to pay West India Goods for weaving, and in consequence a part of his former customers are weaving elsewhere: he now invites them to return, and offers the highest prices for good weaving, and any kind of goods in payment at the lowest prices. His stock consists of a general assortment of

Groceries, Dry Goods, &c.

Domestic Cotton Goods and Yarn, as usual, on hand for sale, wholesale and retail. He still carries on the

Callendering Business.

JOSEPH S. GLADDING, *Agent.*

Plainfield, March 7, 1820. 18—

For Sale,

BY the subscribers, at the chaise shop formerly improved by *Eliphalet Baldwin, Jr.* deceased,

One leather top Chaise.
One canvass do. do.
One cotton do. do.
One do. do. Sulkey.
Two second hand Chaise.
One new Waggon.
One second hand Windsor Chair.
One set of Blacksmith's Tools.

All of which will be sold low for cash or a short credit, by

CHARLES THOMAS, & Co.

Norwich, Feb 9, 1820. 1f-14—

Bible Lessons.

A SELECTION of Bible Lessons, with reflections on each subject, adapted to the capacity of children. By a friend of sabbath schools, for sale at

THOMAS ROBINSON'S *Book-Store.*

Also for sale as above.

Flageolets, Flutes & Fifes,

at the manufacturer's price.

March 7. 18—

THE subscriber will make good pay for Oak and Chesnut JOIST and Oak BOARDS.

JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, March 13, 1820. 19—

QUAKER GARDEN SEEDS,

OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

WHITE, Yellow and Red Onion Blood Beet, Early Turnip Beet, Scarcity, Carrot, Parsnip, Long Cucumber, Early Cucumber, Watermelon, Muskmelon, Dutch Summer Squash, Crookneck do. do. Crookneck Winter do. White Head Lettuce, Early Curled Head do Speckled do. Salmon Radish, Scarlet do Early Turnip do. Drum Head Cabbage, Savoy do. Red do. Early Yorkshire, Flat Turnip, French do. Sage, Cayenne Pepper, Squash do. Double Peppergrass, Burnet, Rue, Summer Savory, Parsley, Saffron, Early June Peas, Early Golden Hotspur, White Marrowfat, Green Dwarf Marrowfat, Strawberry Dwarf, Early Six-week Dwarf Bean, White Cranberry pole.

—*ALSO*—

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
60 M. Hartford Shingles, inspected.
Seasoned pine Boards,
Plank and Clapboards.

March 8. JOHN LATHROP

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 4½ to 2 inches thick, and from 15 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES: and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Coach Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

GRASS SEED.

CLOVER, Herd's Grass, Furz Top and Red Top, just received and for sale by the subscriber.

JOHN LATHROP.

March 22. 20—

FISH.

30 Quintals Codfish,

FOR SALE BY
JOS. BREED.

March 22, 1820. 20—

Wm. Rogers,

HAS FOR SALE,

190 lbs. Russia FEATHERS.
SHAD, and SWORD FISH by the bl. or lb.—A HOUSE, to sell or let, that will accommodate two small families.

Dec. 29. 3—

STRAW BRAID.

30,000 Yards,

FOR SALE BY
JOS. BREED.

March 15. 19—

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.

JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Mar 9, 1819. 1—

Massachusetts SOLE LEATHER,

FOR SALE.

(CHEAP FOR CASH)

At the Shoe-Store next door to Mr. J. W Kinney's Store.

Dec. 8. 5—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST

COLD SPRING GIN,

FOR SALE,

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS BREED.

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

COTTON.

TWENTY-TWO Bales good Upland Cotton, for sale by

JOS. BREED.

March 8. 18—

PAPER RAGS.

WANTED immediately, a few tons Paper Rags, for which cash and the highest price will be paid

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

March 8.

Connecticut Register for 1820.

A FEW Connecticut Registers remaining unsold, may be obtained at 20 cents each at

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

March 07.

Our Relations with Spain.

From the National Intelligencer, March 16.

The following interesting Documents were yesterday presented to the House of Representatives by the Chairman of the committee of Foreign Relations:

The Secretary of State to Mr. Lowndes.

William Lowndes, Esq. Chairman
of the Committee of Foreign Relations:

Department of State, Washington, Dec. 16, 1819.

SIR—With reference to the question proposed by the committee, "whether the Executive considers the Florida Treaty as a subsisting one, valid according to national law, & giving the same perfect rights, & imposing the same perfect obligations, as if it had been ratified," I have the honor to state that the President considers the Treaty of the 22d February last as obligatory upon the honor and good faith of Spain, not as a perfect treaty, (ratification being an essential formality to that,) but as a compact which Spain was bound to ratify—as an adjustment of the differences between the two nations, which the King of Spain, by his full power to his Minister, had solemnly promised to approve, ratify and fulfil.—This adjustment is assumed as the measure of what the United States had a right to obtain from Spain from the signature of the Treaty. The principle may be illustrated by reference to rules of municipal law relative to transactions between individuals. The difference between the Treaty unratified and ratified may be likened to the difference between a covenant to convey lands and the deed of conveyance itself. Upon a breach of the covenant to convey, courts of equity decree that the party who has broken his covenant shall convey, and, further, shall make good to the other party all damages which he has sustained by the breach of contract.

As there is no court of chancery between nations, their differences can be settled only by agreement, or by force. The resort to force is justifiable only when justice cannot be obtained by negotiation. And the resort to force is limited to the attainment of justice. The wrong received marks the boundaries of the right to be obtained.

The King of Spain was bound to ratify the treaty; bound by the principles of the law of nations applicable to the case; and further bound by the solemn promise in the full power. He refusing to perform this promise and obligation, the United States have a perfect right to do what a court of chancery would do in a transaction of a similar character between individuals; namely, to compel the performance of the engagement as far as compulsion can accomplish it, and to indemnify themselves for all the damages and charges incident to the necessity of using compulsion. They cannot compel the King of Spain to sign the act of ratification, and therefore cannot make the instrument a perfect treaty. But they can, and are justifiable in so doing, take that which the treaty, if perfect, would have bound Spain to deliver up to them; and they are further entitled to indemnity for all the expenses and damages which they may sustain by consequence of the refusal of Spain to ratify. The refusal to ratify gives them the same right to do justice to themselves as the refusal to fulfil would have given them, if Spain had ratified, and then ordered the governor of Florida not to deliver over the province.

By considering the treaty as the term beyond which the United States will not look back, in their controversial relations with Spain, they not only will manifest a continued respect for the sanctity of their own engagements, but they avoid the inconvenience of re-entering upon a field of mutual complaint and crimination, so extensive that it would be scarcely possible to decide where or when negociation should cease, or at what point force should be stayed for satisfied right; and, by restoring to force only so far as the treaty had acknowledged their right, they offer an inducement to Spain to complete the transaction on her part, without proceeding to general hostility. But Spain must be responsible to the United States for every wrong done by her, after the signature of the treaty by her minister; and the refusal to ratify his act is the first wrong for which they are entitled to redress.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The Secretary of State to Mr. Lowndes.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
21st December, 1819.

William Lowndes, Esq Chairman
of the committee of Foreign Relations.

Sir: In answer to the questions contained in your letter of the 16th inst, I have the honor to state, for the information of the committee,

1st. That information has been received by the Government of the United States, though not through a direct channel, nor in authentic form, that another motive besides those alleged in the letter of the Duke of San Fernando to Mr Forsyth, did operate upon the Spanish cabinet, to induce the withholding of the ratification of the treaty, namely, the apprehension that the ratification would be immediately followed by the recognition by the United States of the independence of one or more of the South-American provinces. It has been suggested, that probably the most important of the explanations which the Minister to be sent by Spain, will be instructed to ask, will consist of an explicit declaration of the intentions of this Government in that respect. There is reason also to believe, that the impunity with which privateers, fitted out, manned, and officered, in one or more of our ports, will be alleged among the reasons for delay, and perhaps some pledge may be required of the effectual execution against these practices, of laws, which appear to exist in the Statute book.

It may be proper to remark, that during the negociation of the Florida treaty, repeated and very earnest efforts were made, both by Mr. Pinerro, at Madrid, and by Mr. Onis here to obtain from the government of the U. States either a positive stipulation or a tacit promise, that the United States would not recognise any of the South-American revolutionary governments; and that the Spanish negociators were distinctly and explicitly informed that this government would not assent to any such engagement, either express or implied.

2. By all the information which has been obtained of the prospective views of the French and Russian governments, in relation to the course which it was by them thought probable would be pursued by the U States, it is apparent that they strongly apprehended the immediate forcible occupation of Florida by the United States, on the non-ratification by Spain of the treaty, within the stipulated time. France and Russia both have most earnestly dissuaded us from that course, not by any regular official communication, but by informal friendly advice; deprecating immediate hostility, on account of its tendency to kindle a general war, which they fear would be the consequence of a war between the U. States and Spain. It was alleged that, in the present state of our controversy with Spain, the opinion of all Europe on the point at issue was in our favor and against her. That by exercising patience a little longer by waiting at least to hear the Minister, who was announced as coming to give and receive explanations, we could not fail of obtaining ultimately, without resort to force, the right to which it was admitted we were entitled. But that precipitate measures of violence might not only provoke Spain to war, but would change the state of the question between us; would exhibit us to the world as the aggressors, and would indispose against us those now the most decided in our favor.

It is not expected that in the event of a war with Spain any European power will openly take a part in it against the United States: but there is no doubt that the principal reliance of Spain will be upon the employment of privateers in France and England, as well as in the East and West India Seas, and upon our own coast, under the Spanish flag, but manned from all nations, including citizens of our own, expatriated into Spanish subjects for the purpose.

3. The enclosed copies of letters from Mr. Fremontin, contain the most particular information possessed by the Executive with regard to the subjects mentioned in your third enquiry. In the month of September a corps of 3,000 men arrived at the Havanna, from Spain, one third of whom are said to have already fallen victims to the diseases of that climate. By advices from the Havanna, as recent as the 4th of this month, we are assured that no part of this force is intended to be in any event employed in Florida.

4. A communication from the Secretary of War, also herewith enclosed, contains the information requested by the committee upon this enquiry.

5. At the time when Captain Read left Madrid, 15th October Mr. Forsyth had no positive information of the appointment of the person who is to come out as the Minister. Indirectly we have been assured that he might be expected to arrive here in the course of the present month.

I am, with great respect, sir, your very obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

American Colonization Society.

[COMMUNICATED.]

At a large and respectable meeting, pursuant to previous notice, convened at the State House in Corydon, state of Indiana, on the 20th Jan. 1820, an Indiana Auxiliary Colonization Society was formed for that State. His excellency Jonathan Jennings, Governor of the State, was Chairman, and James Morrison, Secretary. A constitution was adopted and several resolutions passed at the meeting.

At a subsequent meeting of the Managers, Jonathan Jennings, Governor of the State, was duly elected President

Rathll Boon, (Lt. Gov.) 1st Vice President.
William Dunn, 2d Vice President.
John Todd, 3d Vice President.
James Morrisson, Recording Secretary.
Armstrong Brandon, Corresponding Sec'y.
Benjamin Adams, Asst. Corresp'ng Sec'y.
Daniel C. Lane, Treasurer

From the high character and respectability of the officers of the Colonization Society of Indiana, and the humane and enlightened principles displayed in the resolutions and proceedings at the meeting at the formation of the Society, the friends of the American Colonization Society may confidently look for the most efficient aid in support of their cause. We hail with great satisfaction this evidence of decided approbation by our western brethren. At this period of excitement and agitation, on other questions, respecting the colored population in our country, it is consoling and encouraging to present one to the public, in which the humane and intelligent from every part of the United States may unite; and which may tend to heal the divisions which have been excited.

Nat. Intelligencer.

A letter from New Orleans of the 16th ult. states, that the river had there risen four feet, and several boats had got down.

Another letter mentions that Paul Laurens, late president of the Planter's Bank, has stopped payment for a million of dollars, of which a large amount was due to the Bank. The apprehension that the Bank would lose this debt, had caused a great run upon it, but their bills were promptly redeemed with specie. It was believed, however, that the bank would be under the necessity of closing its concerns, though it was not thought the holders of their bills, but the stockholders, would lose. The same letter mentions the house of Doublet & Sagery as having stopped for $600,000.

N. York Mer. Adv.

DOCUMENTS.

☞ Among the Documents in relation to Spain, recently communicated to Congress, are the following. A remonstrance by Mr. Forsyth addressed to the Spanish minister had been returned. The reasons for returning the remonstrance are given in the following note from the Spanish Minister:

The Duke of San Fernando and Quiroga to Mr. Forsyth.—[Translation.]

To the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America:—

SIR—I have perused, with due attention, your note of the 18th ult. and although I wished, on reflecting on the friendly sentiments entertained by the King, my master, for your government, and on those which, on my part, I have for it, and for yourself personally, to have found them reciprocated in your note, since I had every reason to be persuaded, from what has passed in our conference on the 3d of the same month, that they really existed; I have notwithstanding, to regret, that my expectations have unfortunately been disappointed. So far, indeed, is your note from exhibiting those feelings, that it gives me extreme concern only to discover in it ideas which seem wholly incompatible with the principles professed by your government, and expressed in terms (since I am compelled to say so) equally unprecedented and repugnant to the delicacy and attention which are peculiar to, and are invariably observed in, all diplomatic communications. I should have failed in the very high consideration I owe to the American government, in the due respect I entertain for you, and, especially, in duty, as the principal secretary of his majesty, the King, my Lord, by communicating to him the contents of a note, which attacks the honor of his majesty, without tending in the least to elucidate the subject in question. Upon it, the King will, in a direct course, demand of, and give to, the federal government, the requisite explanation, as I have already had the honor, more than once to inform you. It is, therefore, with the greatest concern that it becomes my indispensable duty to return to you such a note, with the assurance that I will, with as great pleasure, promptitude, and eagerness, submit to his majesty, such communications as you may address to me, which are conceived in fit and becoming terms, as I am wholly averse to laying before him those which cannot fail to prove offensive to his exalted character and sovereign dignity.

In repeating to you the keen regrets I feel on this occasion, I have to renew to you the assurance of my perfect readiness to receive from you such communications as you may be pleased to make to me, and are conformable to the received usage and customs of European diplomacy. God preserve you many years.

The Duke of
SAN FERNANDO & QUIROGA.
Palace, 12th Nov. 1819

Mr. Forsyth to the Duke of San Fernando and Quiroga.

His Excellency the Duke of San Fernando and Quiroga, First Minister of State, &c. &c. &c.

MADRID, NOV. 20, 1819.

Sir: Your excellency's note of the 12th was delivered to me on the 16th. The official remonstrance of the 18th October, which your excellency has felt yourself reluctantly compelled to return to me, was prepared and sent by the instructions of the government of the United States. It must be obvious to your excellency, that, if representations to his Catholic Majesty, which I am directed to make, are not received, my further residence near his Majesty's court would be worse than useless to my country. I should have preferred that your excellency should either have pointed out precisely what you deemed inadmissible, and requested an alteration, or have desired me to read the remonstrance, for the purpose if possible, of putting it in terms more acceptable. I need not, after our conversation of the 3d ult. assure your excellency that I should have done every thing consistent with the obligations of duty to meet your wishes. No doubt it occurred to the enlightened understanding of your excellency that from the nature of the subject, but few sacrifices could be made to diplomatic courtesy.

I regret that the censure bestowed upon the remonstrance had not been made with more precision. As your Excellency has remarked upon it in very general terms, I am compelled to follow the example. The objections are, that the remonstrance does not contain the friendly sentiments which ought to animate the United States towards Spain, as such sentiments animate his Catholic Majesty towards the U. States—that it contains ideas which are not and cannot be analogous to the principles which ought to govern the United States, and terms disused and foreign to the delicacy and attention always so much observed, and so peculiar to diplomatic communications—that you cannot place it before his Majesty, as it attacks the honor of the King, without serving as any illustration of the matter discussed in it, which his Majesty will know how to ask and give directly to the Federal Government. Objections in terms so severe might with safety be made to any embarrassing official document on an important subject of dispute. Upon which of these does your Excellency rely, to justify the return of the remonstrance? To secure the reception of an official note is it necessary that the sentiments of it should be friendly? That the ideas it contains, should in the opinion of the organ of the government to whom it is addressed be analogous to the principles which ought to govern the power from whom it is sent? That the terms of it should be well chosen, courteous and delicate, according to the usages of diplomacy, or even that it should not attack the character of the government? Your Excellency's candor, enlightened by the history of the intercourse of nations, must admit that few diplomatic notes would be received, if these were pre-requisites. The sentiments, ideas, and terms, of diplomatic, like all other correspondence, change according to the situation and determination of the parties, and the nature of the subject of it.—The correspondence is courtly and delicate, while the parties can rely upon the good disposition of each other. Sometimes, indeed, this language of courtesy is continued to conceal intentions of deadly hostility, to blind an adversary to preparations which are making for his destruction. This dishonorable artifice has become by frequent use, too well known to deceive. But in every controversy which terminates in a serious misunderstanding, a period arrives when delicacy and attention give place to plainness and truth. All that can be required is, that the head of the government should not be treated with personal disrespect. In many instances, the subject matter is of a character so peculiar that it cannot be touched without calling in question the honor of the government whose conduct is examined. In reclamations made for the violation of treaties for outrages upon the rights of humanity, for fraudulent designs, so soon as the government refuses to give the reparation required, the charge of bad faith, of inhumanity or fraud is fixed upon it, if not direct assertion by necessary implication.

Every remonstrance supposes some wrong committed, and of necessity questions the conduct of the government which has given occasion to it. There is this difference between remonstrances made before, and after the government itself declares its approbation of the act complained of. The first are made with a professed belief that the act will be disavowed, and reparation will be made—the last cannot contain such a courteous admission. Strange indeed, would it be, if nations should suffer injury, from fraud, injustice, or violence, and should be restrained from the expression of their sentiments, by the danger of sinning against the high character and dignity of the offending power. I claim the right, as the representative of my country, of placing any remonstrance I may deem necessary to the interest and honor of the United States, before the King, your excellency's royal master, that is not couched in terms *personally disrespectful* to the Sovereign of Spain. And even were I capable of forgetting the obligations of personal respect to the King himself, I should question your Excellency's right to refuse to receive the representations I should make. If your Excellency proposes to be governed by the usages of European diplomacy, the usual course in such case would be, either to direct the Minister, who forgets the respect due to the person of the Sovereign, near whom he resides, to withdraw, or to request his recal from the government he represents.

But to come to a more particular examination of the several causes of complaint against the note of the 18th October, 1819: it does not contain the friendly sentiments which should animate the United States to Spain. Allow me to refer your Excellency to all the official correspondence of the United States with foreign nations, and you will find that we do not deal in professions; we know they are worthless, and therefore leave all nations with whom we have intercourse to judge of our disposition by our conduct. What meaning your Excellency proposes to convey when you state that my note contains ideas which are not and cannot be analogous to the principles which ought to govern the United States, I do not comprehend. Whether your excellency refers to the principles of morality, of national law, or of municipal policy. I know and believe there is nothing in it which is not consistent with the purest morality, and justified by the soundest maxims of national law. If your Excellency refers to the principles of municipal policy, I must be allowed to say that your Excellency's judgment has deceived you upon a subject on which it was not competent for you to decide. Your Excellency may hope that the principles that are not consonant with those entertained here, do not govern the United States, but when your Excellency proceeds to say what should or should not govern my country, your Excellency volunteers an opinion on a subject upon which we do not admit foreign interference. We know full well, that our principles, not of morality or of national law, for on these points it is to be hoped there is but little difference of opinion in all quarters of the world, but of government, could scarcely be approved by a politician of Spain. With all my respect for your Excellency, and knowledge of your excellent character, I cannot suppose you sufficiently well acquainted with the principles of free government, to decide correctly upon this subject, since it is a species of knowledge not fashionable in Spain, or particularly calculated to render the possessor of it useful in the high departments of His Majesty's government.

But the terms of my note are unusual, and inconsistent with delicacy, &c. Let me intreat your excellency to re-examine the offending paper. I venture to say that there are no unusual terms in it, or terms inconsistent with the most scrupulous delicacy. It is true, that the subject is one of the most unpleasant nature. The facts and the reasoning upon them, go to fix a serious charge upon the government of Spain. If the facts are undisputed and no unfair conclusions are drawn from them, your excellency must be satisfied that the fault lies not upon its author, or upon those by whose command it was prepared, but upon those who made it necessary; upon those whose misconduct or evil counsel has made it necessary for a foreign government to make such representations to the king. That it is necessary for the United States to remonstrate on this subject, I will not attempt to demonstrate. That question has been decided by them, and your excellency appears to be satisfied of its propriety when you suggest that the king will know how to ask and give an illustration of this matter, directly to the Federal Government. The Federal Government, however, prefers to have this illustration indirectly through its minister at the court of Spain: the more especially as it appears there is but little prospect of its being speedily afforded in the direct mode. I think more than a month has elapsed since your excellency spoke of the intention of sending a minister to the United States, not then appointed. I have yet to learn from your excellency if that appointment has been made. To this representation I will add, that if my official note of October 18, contains any thing *personally offensive* to his majesty, it was not inserted with such a design. I desire to treat the sovereign of Spain with every possible respect and decorum. The intentions of the head of this government I always suppose to be correct: the king may be deceived by false representations, misled by evil counsel, while his own *intentions are pure and honorable*. This the decorum of diplomacy always takes for granted, and if I have violated this rule, as soon as I am made sensible of it I will hasten to correct the error. Your excellency thinks that I ought to have remained satisfied with the conversation of the 3d of Oct. on the subject of the differences of our two governments. I appeal confidently to your excellency duly to estimate the value of the assurance received from you. They did not differ from those previously received from your excellency's predecessor in office. They were indeed given more sparingly and with greater caution. With every portion of your excellency's deportment I had reason to be satisfied; but, on the important matter of our interview, I had but too much cause to apprehend what subsequently occurred, a new refusal on the part of his majesty's government to do what we think justice and honor required. If reliance is to be placed on the information given by the public journals, and your excellency has quoted them as authority, even since that interview, an instructing commentary has been furnished upon the designs of Spain. On the 18th of July last, in consequence of orders for preparation, which must have issued simultaneously with Mr. Salmon's note to me of the 19th June, a portion of the force collected at Cadiz was hurried off under Gen. Cagigal. The conjecture entertained was, that it was intended to strengthen the royal force in some portion of the dominions of Spain, to revolt against the authority of the king. It appears by recent notices, that a moiety of this expedition has been sent to Florida. This fact, in addition to the numerous circumstances already brought to the view of this government, in my previous correspondence, will certainly be considered sufficiently marked, to excuse, if not to justify, a little incredulity.

As the business of the remonstrance is likely to produce very unpleasant consequences: I propose, out of a prudent but possibly useless caution, to direct the note of the 12th to be carefully translated by the person attached to this legation. It will then be sent to your excellency for re-examination, unless I should previously receive some formal assurances on the subject of the grants which have occasioned it, which will justify me in withholding it altogether, an occurrence which would afford me the liveliest sensations of pleasure.

If, on the re-examination of this document, your excellency's determination should remain the same, you will do your duty, and I shall do mine.

May God preserve your Excellency many years. I renew the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

National Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, March 15.

STATEMENTS of the sums paid since the Peace Establishment, to the General Officers and their Staff, &c. were made from the War Department, and read.

The 1820 Military Establishment bill was read a third time and passed.

The Civil List Appropriation bill was next considered. A motion to strike out $1000 to the Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, was negatived by a large majority.

Adjourned.

Thursday, March 16.

The House in Committee of the whole, was again occupied on the Civil List Appropriation Bill; and chiefly on the clause which proposes an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars "for completing the contracts for constructing the road from Washington, Pennsylvania, to Wheeling, made during the year 1817."

On this there was a rather animated debate, Mr. Slocumb having moved to strike it out of the bill. The objections to it were, principally, 1. To the power of Congress to construct roads at all; and 2. To the nature of the contracts, some of which it was suggested had originated in collusion and fraud.

After deciding the question on Mr Slocomb's motion in the negative, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Friday, March 17.

The Civil List Appropriation bill was again considered in Committee of the whole. This bill, on being reported to the House, the question presented itself on concurring in the appropriation of $1,000,000, to be applied to the payment for contracts made in the year 1817 for making the great Cumberland Road. The appropriation was concurred in 90 to 66.

Objection was made to the appropriation of 6000 dollars for paying to Mr Trumbull the 3d payment on account of his contract for four National Paintings; on the delivery of the second of which, now nearly completed, this money will be payable to him. The principal objection to the appropriation was, that the money is not yet due.

The appropriation passed, in the end, by 76 votes to 54.

And the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading: and the House adjourned.

Saturday, March 18.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr Boucher in the chair, on the bill to amend the act of March 18, 1818, providing pensions for persons engaged in the land and naval service in the Revolutionary war.

After a long debate on this bill, the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

Monday, March 20.

A bill was reported from the committee of Naval Affairs, the object of which is to amend the act for the government of the Navy, as to authorize an extension of the present term of enlistment of seamen.

Mr. Pindall reported a bill, the object of which is to amend the act authorising the publication of the Laws of the United States so as to confine the publication of them in 25 newspapers in the states and one in this district, and to abolish the compensation now allowed by law for that service.

A bill was reported authorising the President to cause to be erected on the National Road leading from Cumberland, Maryland, to the river Ohio, toll houses, gates, and turnpike for the collection of duties and tolls, from persons travelling on the same.

Mr. Barbour moved to reject the bill.

This motion gave rise to a short debate, in the course of which it was supported by Mr. Barbour, and Mr Randolph, and opposed by Mr. Hardin, Mr. Livermore, and Mr. Ballard Smith.

In general, the motion to reject the bill was supported on the ground that the question which it involved had been as much discussed as any ever presented to the view of the Legislature; that the discussions and solemn decisions of this house had gone forth to the world; that the mind of every member was made up on it, and therefore there was no need of delay for reflection—and that the principle of the bill, was, in the opinion of the advocates of its rejection, so obnoxious that it ought not to be entertained by the house for a moment.

The motion to reject was opposed on the ground that the question was one of much importance, and ought not to be hastily disposed of; that the preservation of roads and work, which has already cost so much money, was an object of importance, if within the constitutional power of Congress; that, in fact, the question involved in the bill had never yet been decided by Congress; that, being but this day presented it would be unreasonable to call upon the house to say it was so odious they would not look at it, &c.

The question on the motion to reject the bill was then put in this form—"Shall the bill be rejected?" on which the votes were as follow:—Yeas 47; nays 111. So the House refused to reject the bill; and it was twice read and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Wednesday, March 22.

Mr. Baldwin, from the committee on manufactures, reported "a bill to regulate the duties on imports, and for other purposes."

The bill was read twice and committed.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSION LAW.

The house having proceeded to the order of the day, on the bill to amend the Revolutionary Pension Law,

Mr. Whitman moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bill, and to postpone the same indefinitely.

This motion caused considerable debate.

A division of the question being called for the question was taken on discharging the committee, and decided in the negative.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Beecher in the chair, on the bill.

Various amendments were proposed and debated, some of which were agreed to, and others not. The result was, that the bill was brought to the shape which it wears, as follows:

That the Secretary of the War Department be, and he is hereby authorised, and directed to cause examinations to be made into the circumstances of such persons as have been, or shall be, placed on the pension list of the United States, by virtue of the act, "entitled an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war," passed on the 18th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and if it shall satisfactorily appear to the War Department, that any of the said persons are not proper subjects of the said law, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the War Department, to cause the names of such persons to be stricken from the said list; and the pension allowed to such persons, shall thenceforth cease and determine: and no person who has an income equal to one hundred dollars per annum, or no estate of the value of two hundred dollars, shall be considered in such reduced circumstances as to entitle him to a pension under the said recited act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That such examinations shall be had in conformity to such rules and regulations relating thereto as shall, from time to time, be established by the Secretary of the War Department.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the examination contemplated by this act, shall be had before some court of record within the United States, or before a Judge of such court in vacation, and the facts established by evidence as in other cases, and such court or Judge shall cause the same to be certified officially to the Secretary of War.

In this form the bill was, when the committee rose. And the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Wednesday, March 15.

A bill to punish piracy and other crimes, was, with leave, introduced by Mr. Dickerson, and read.

A bill for the adjustment of Land Claims (under French and Spanish grants) in the State of Louisiana, and the territories of Missouri and Arkansas; was, on the proposition of Mr King, of New York (who remarked that the claims proposed to be adjusted were of immense magnitude) postponed until Friday next.

The Military Appropriation bill, and some local and private bills, occupied attention until 4 o'clock, when the Senate

Adjourned.

Friday, March 17.

The Bankrupt Bill was under consideration nearly the whole of the sitting, and much progress was made in maturing details. Just before the adjournment, Mr. Otis laid on the table a proposition for closing the present session of Congress on the 10th of April.

Monday, March 20.

The following message was received from the President of the United States.

To the Senate of the United States:

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, of the 16th of February, 1820, requesting me to cause to be laid before it "abstracts of the bonds, or other securities, given under the laws of the United States by the collectors of the customs, receivers of public monies for lands, and registers for public lands; paymasters in the army and purveyors in the navy, who are now in office, and who have heretofore been in office, and whose accounts remain unsettled: together with a statement of such other facts as may tend to shew the expediency or inexpediency of so far altering the laws respecting such officers, that they may hereafter be appointed for limited periods, subject to removal, as heretofore," I transmit to the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, which, with the documents accompanying it, will afford all the information required.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, March 20, 1820

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Bankrupt bill, and made some further progress on it in committee of the whole.

By the late Mails.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 21.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

THE fast sailing ship Belfast arrived at this port yesterday in 24 days from Antwerp; she made the Banks in 9 days, and has been off our coast 5 days, having in fact made the passage from land to land in 17 days.

Capt Bunker has politely favored the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of Antwerp papers to the 27th ult. containing Paris dates to the 18th, Madrid of the 7th, and Cadiz of the 1st. The London dates are to the 14th, same as received from Liverpool.

The Antwerp Journal of the 10th of February contains the following article:

"We have just received positive news of the occupation of Cadiz by the insurgents. A vessel which arrived at Ostend day before yesterday from that port has given us entire certainty of it. The vessel is furnished with *unanimous constitutionals*."

The papers of a subsequent date, contain the following articles from Spain.

CADIZ, FEB. 1.

Our Mercantile paper contains two proclamations of Gen. Freyere; one of them to the insurgent soldiers, calling on them to return to his standard, and the other to the inhabitants of Cadiz, praising their fidelity. Gen. F. left Xeres on the 29th, and is now at Port Royal, about three leagues from the insurgents; the two parties are in presence of each other.

MADRID, FEB. 1.

The Minister, Lozano, and several other persons who have had the confidence of the King, have been arrested. The captain general of the Province executed in person the King's orders, and has sent them into exile.

PARIS, FEB. 13.

A letter from Barcelona states that a vessel dispatched from Cadiz, arrived off that port on the 29th Jan. bearing dispatches to the Captain General, Castaneros, enjoining him to acknowledge and proclaim the constitutional government. The Captain General refused to receive the dispatches, and the vessel immediately made sail. According to the same letter, Malaga would be in the power of the insurgents.

Another account states that the insurgents have got possession of all the provisions that had been collected for the expedition.

FRANCE.

In the sitting of the Chamber of deputies, on the 14th Feb. a member, M. de Coussergues, accused M. de Cazes, the minister of state, of having been an accomplice in the assassination of the Duke de Berri. This circumstance occasioned much ferment in Paris and it was reported on the 18th, that De Cazes had tendered his resignation to the King.

PARIS, FEB. 16.

The alarm in the public is such, that a great number of Foreigners quit Paris with precipitation, being fearful that a revolution is about to take place. Yesterday and to-day, it was almost impossible to obtain post horses. No doubt the assassination of the Duke de Berri is the first cause of this alarm; but it is not improbable that it has been increased by the imprudent remarks of the newspapers, and by the measures proposed by the government to the chambers.

PARIS, FEB. 18.

Extract of a letter from Bayonne of Feb. 12.

"According to letters from Cadiz of the 1st, received this day, all is tranquil in that city; but it is the tranquillity of a man in agony. You will judge whether the insurgents are out of some force when the chief of the National Army has detached a division of 3000 men for Algesiras to accompany from thence to the head quarters several members of the Cortes who had landed there. It is said there have been some skirmishes between the Royal and Insurgent troops, in which the latter had the advantage.—The troops have left Vittoria, for Galicia, where some troubles have broke out."

It is said that M. de Cazes, has dared to present himself at St. Cloud, the residence of the Duchess de Berri. He was not introduced, and it is added, that as soon as the heard his name pronounced, the Princess eagerly caught her infant in her arms and fled to her apartment.

FEB. 18.

The Count de Cazes is no longer Minister.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 23.

From Batavia.—A few days before Capt. Hale, of the Persia, left Batavia, authentic information was received from Minstow, (in Banca) of the murder of the Dutch Resident of that place, by a party of one of the interior Rajah's, together with most of his attendants. The Resident was on an excursion in the interior when the murder took place. The Dutch expedition to Palembang had totally failed in which they had lost between 4 and 500 men, by sickness and the casualties of war.

MARCH 24.

Remarkable.—The Captain of the brig Ontario, from India, and the Captain of the schr Carpenter's Sun from North-Carolina, both report, that they experienced a very severe snow storm off Barnegat on Tuesday, which continued till Wednesday forenoon.

From Morocco.—Capt. Clark, of the brig Active, from Mogadore, informs that in the month of December last, Prince Hamet Muley, the person appointed to serve next, to the Emperor, and his Prime Minister, was assassinated at Mequinez, on the public parade, by a Buckara Black, of the Emperor's guard. After his death his house was ransacked and demolished by the populace:—vast quantities of gold and silver were found, the fruits of his rapine; besides many letters addressed to the Emperor, which he had never delivered. Muley's conduct for some years past had given the greatest dissatisfaction on account of his rapacity. He is said to be a man of great strength of mind, and insinuating manners. The Berebbers, in consequence of the former impositions of the late favorite, were still in open rebellion. They had interrupted all the roads leading to Mequinez, the King's residence, where the King may be considered as a prisoner, not daring to sally out. The Emperor has appointed one of his sons to succeed Hamet Muley.

MARCH 25.

LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR.

Arrived this morning the Ship Henry, Captain Devoll, in 45 days from Gibraltar. Capt. D. is bearer of despatches from Mr. Mc Call to the Secretary of State.

A Passenger informs us, that a division of the Constitutional army, consisting of 8000 men, marched into Algesiras without opposition on the 30th of January; and fifteen hundred and proceeded for Malaga. Gen. O'Donnell, to avoid an attack, had left his head-quarters at Algesiras, and retired to St. Roque, within three miles of Gibraltar. His troops were deserting him by hundreds. The churches in that part of Spain were thronged with the inhabitants, who assembled to take the oath of allegiance to the New Constitution. Illuminations and other testimonies of approbation were exhibited by the people.

The Constitutional army under Gen. Quiroga amounted to 21,000 men. Of this number, 18,000 were before Cadiz, and were to attack the city on the night of the 23d of February. No doubt of their success was entertained at Gibraltar. There had been no communication from Madrid for some time; and nothing was known as to the situation or place of Ferdinand.

The Constitutional troops were well clothed, well paid, and well disciplined, and were not under any apprehensions of an attack from the Royalists. They were also well received by the inhabitants, who rendered all the aid in their power.

Since the above was prepared, we learn, that the Constitutional army had reached St. Roque, and O'Donnell had retired with his troops about half the distance from that place to Gibraltar.—He was himself in Gibraltar on the 5th of February, and appeared to have lost all his former energy. It was suspected by many, that he was secretly in the views of the constitutional party. A Gentleman who had just arrived at Gibraltar, and who had travelled through a considerable part of Spain, reported, that the people, especially in the cities, were generally in favor of the Revolutionary cause. There had been very little fighting; but many prisoners, and some high in authority, had fallen into the hands of the Revolutionists.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, March 29, 1820.

FIRST MONDAY IN APRIL.

The general Election of this State takes place on Monday next.

TICKETS FOR STATE OFFICERS.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
FOR GOVERNOR.

JONATHAN INGERSOLL,
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

ISAAC SPENCER, for *Treasurer.*

THOMAS DAY, for *Secretary.*

The Union Republican Ticket for 1820.

Timothy Pitkin,	*William M. Betts,*
Charles Denison,	*Zephaniah Swift,*
Andrew Hull,	*Charles H. Holt,*
Lyman Law,	*Frederick Wolcott,*
John Turner,	*Josiah Savage,*
William Edmond,	*Calvin Willey,*

Republican Ticket.

Jonathan Brace,	*David Hill,*
Sylvester Wells,	*Peter Webb,*
David Tomlinson,	*Frederick Wolcott,*
Curtiss Hinman,	*Elijah Boardman,*
Elias Perkins,	*Joshua Stow,*
Enoch Burrows,	*John S. Peters.*

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF CONNECTICUT.

A Senatorial nomination having been published—called the Union Republican Ticket, my own name being on the list, I was led to reflection on the course which a *consistent Republican* ought to pursue;—and now publicly declare that it is contrary to my wishes, to be considered at the present time a candidate for the suffrages of my fellow Citizens. So far as the step which has rendered this notice necessary can be considered a mark of public confidence, the honor is duly appreciated—but considerations of a higher nature urge to the determination of thus publicly withdrawing my name.

JOSIAH SAVAGE.

Middletown, March 18, 1820.

From the Norwalk Gazette.

☞ We are authorized to state, that the insertion of the name of WILLIAM M. BETTS, Esq. in the *Union* list of candidates for the Senate, was without his consent or approbation.

From the Columbian Register.

The publication of the Union Republican Ticket for Senators, in which my name appears, not only surprises but mortifies me, as the first notice I had of it was thro' the public prints.

It is a fact however, that in the month of January last, proposals were made to me by a highly respectable federal gentleman, to become a candidate for the Senate with a view of assisting in terminating party dissention throughout the State; to which I assented on the following conditions:—

1st, That a ticket should be formed of such persons as could not be objected to by either the federalists or republicans.

2d, That the nomination should be made by a mutual assemblage of the electors of both parties, and be proclaimed in the republican as well as the federal newspapers.

Upon these conditions *only*, was my assent given to a proposition which I thought correct in principle, and very honorable to the gentlemen of the federal party from whom it emanated. Finding that the proceeding is merely a party manœuvre, I now, through the medium of your paper, have to state to the electors, that I am not a candidate for the office of Senator; and [illegible] the ticket has been proclaimed with[illegible] knowledge or assent. CHAS. [illegible] HALL."

Pomfret, March 20 1820

FOR THE NORWICH COURIER.

I trust no offence will be [illegible] to any one by my offering my opinion a[illegible] the ensuing election. I cannot but think that many of the evils which we suffer, and much of the political rancour which disturbs the peace of society, arises from not hearing both sides, and adopting hastily the opinions of party writers in newspapers. A candid discussion of the merits, both of men and measures, is certainly the only way to come at truth and preserve the blessings of a republican government. I profess to be among the number of those who believe that the violence of party spirit is the principal evil which we now have to encounter and if that can be assuaged, our affairs will be well conducted. Since the appearance of a Senatorial Ticket, which professes to unite the two great political parties in this State, by selecting six from each of them, I have seen many remarks to show that the republican party will be destroyed if this shall take place—I cannot see the subject in this light—Our constitution secures to us a republican form of government, I trust forever. The Governor and Deputy Governor remain—Bring together six Senators from the different parties and I trust all parties will cease. This is the very object all good men ought to have in view. We have been long enough in leading strings—I know the difficulty of breaking off from one party and going to another—This few are willing to do. But when a ticket is offered composed of an equal number of both parties, I show no partiality for either by voting for it—and this I am determined for once fearlessly to do. Individuals may scold—be vexed and disappointed—but in my conscience I believe that many who do not want or expect offices will be essentially benefitted by it if it succeeds. And I am not the less disposed to vote for the Gentlemen whose names are placed on this ticket because it is said that they do not seek for it themselves. I do not believe any of them will refuse to serve if chosen. The modest manner in which one of them has offered to withdraw his name has increased my desire to vote for him. Such men if chosen will not seek their own but the public good. Let every man then act with firmness—with independence—uninfluenced by any thing but what he sincerely believes will promote the public good—and our animosities will be buried in the Union Ticket.

AN ELECTOR.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Federal Republicans of the town of Hartford, held at Morgan's Coffee House, March 17th, 1820;—JONATHAN W. EDWARDS, Esq. *was chosen Chairman, and* SAMUEL TUDOR, Jr. Esq. *Secretary:—The following Resolutions were unanimously passed.*

Whereas, two nominations for Senators are presented to the Electors of this State, from one of which the Senate will doubtless be chosen—

Resolved, That we will support the "Union Republican" nomination for Senators, as best calculated to discountenance office seeking, to promote harmony among the people and to give independence to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Union Ticket be recommended to the Federal and Republican electors, in the several towns in this state.

Resolved, That although some, and perhaps all those whose names are upon the Union Ticket, would rather shun than seek a place in the Senate—yet we have no reason to doubt (notwithstanding the arts practised) that they will accept if elected.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable measures to promote the success of the "Union Republican Ticket."

Resolved, That the foregoing Resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, and be published in various Newspapers in this state.

J. W. EDWARDS, *Chairman.*
SAMUEL TUDOR, *Jr. Secretary.*

From the National Intelligencer of Thursday.

An occurrence took place yesterday which has produced a strong sensation in our city; which will, we are confident produce no less in the nation, and which it would be mere affectation to refrain from noticing. A duel was fought yesterday morning with pistols, in Maryland, just beyond the District Line, between Commodore DECATUR and Commodore BARRON, of the Navy of the United States. On the first fire both were wounded, former dangerously, the latter badly. It grieves us more than we can express to say, that Commodore *Decatur's* case is so critical, that his life is almost despaired of.

Commodore *Decatur* lies at his own residence, and Commodore *Barron* at Beal's Tavern, in this city.

POSTSCRIPT.

Eleven o'clock, Wednesday night, March 22.

A HERO HAS FALLEN!!! Commodore STEPHEN DECATUR, one of the first officers of our Navy—the pride of his country—the gallant and noble-hearted gentleman—IS NO MORE!

He expired a few minutes ago, of the mortal wound received in the duel yesterday.

Of the origin of the feud, which led to this disastrous result, we know but what rumor tells.—The event, we are sure, will fill the country with grief.

Mourn Columbia! for one of thy brightest Stars is set—a Sun "without fear and without reproach"—in the freshness of his fame—in the prime of his usefulness—has descended into the tomb.

From the Metropolitan, of March 23.

The Duel.—Yesterday morning a Duel was fought between Commodores Decatur and Barron, which was terminated we fear in the mortal wound of the former, while the latter was severely but not dangerously injured, the ball having struck his hip and glanced, was all that saved him, however, from the like unhappy fate of his antagonist. Com. Decatur was supported by Commodore Rodgers, in whose arms he was sustained from the battle ground to his residence. Immense crowds of persons were around the house of Com. D. during the day, inquiring after the state of his wound, and the probability of his recovery. An event of this kind was so unexpected, and its unhappy termination burst upon us so suddenly, that it has occasioned no inconsiderable degree of agitation in our metropolis. It certainly was managed with a secrecy which would have bidden defiance to the most vigilant police. Of all the particulars relating to this melancholy affair, we have not been informed; the distance is stated at eight paces, and that both were wounded at the first fire. As to the certainty of the origin of this dispute, we are not fully acquainted: it is said, that Commodore Barron had demanded to be restored to his rank and emoluments; it appeared, however, that some representation had been made to the Department relative to his absence from this country during the war, or in other words that his absence was *voluntary*; which representations he supposed to have come through Com. D. This, together, with some remarks indulged in by that gentleman, was the occasion of this mournful catastrophe.

We should feel deep regret at the loss of Commodore Decatur; it was he who gave that additional lustre to the *star-spangled banner*, which has made it shine so gloriously: it was under his command the second naval victory over England was achieved, which gave confirmation of our superior skill in seamanship, and our determination to beat the British "*man for man, and gun for gun.*" Com. Barron has not been so fortunate; but we do not believe that had the same opportunities offered, he would have been less worthy. The surprise and indecision which he evinced when the attack was made on the Chesapeake, and which left him in doubt how to act on the occasion, has never we believe, by his worst enemies been imputed to cowardice; and we do not hesitate to say, that in the whole business he has been a *wronged and injured man.*—The whole navy admits him to be a first rate seaman, an intelligent and accomplished gentleman,—why then has his restoration to his former honors been so long delayed? There seems a disposition in our country to crush the *unfortunate*, whatever may be their talents or their merit.

P. S. We stop the press to announce that Commodore Stephen Decatur breathed his last at about half past ten last night. His case was attended from the first with those alarming symptoms which indicate approaching dissolution, vomiting of blood, hiccup, &c. The sympathy this mournful tragedy has occasioned, is indescribable. Mrs Decatur was in an agony of despair. What consolation can be offered to this very amiable lady in her grief?

From the Franklin Gazette.

FATAL DUEL.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS, DATED

"*Washington, March* 22.—It is with extreme regret that I inform you that a duel was this morning fought, near Bladensburg, between Commodore DECATUR and Commodore BARRON.—Both were wounded badly. DECATUR is shot through the body; and the wound is considered mortal. The surgeons are now endeavoring to extract the balls. This unpleasant occurrence no doubt grew out of the old Chesapeake affair. It has created unusual feeling and sensation in the house; so generally is Commodore DECATUR beloved by the members! It is difficult for the Speaker to keep the members in order, so anxious do they seem to ascertain the particulars"

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS, DATED

"*Washington, March* 22—*Evening.*—Commodore DECATUR still lives. His surgeon, however, says that he cannot live until morning. I walked to his dwelling this afternoon to enquire about him. Every person in the city appears dejected at this unfortunate and melancholy affair. Grief and sorrow are depicted in the countenances of all, for the fate of poor DECATUR. The quarrel has been of about five months standing.—BARRON, it appears, applied to command the Columbus. DECATUR opposed his application, which gave offence to BARRON. Com. BAINBRIDGE was the friend to DECATUR—Captain ELLIOTT the friend to BARRON. They fought on the celebrated battle ground, as it is called, near Bladensburg. The distance was eight paces."

CONGRESS.

Thursday, March 23.

As soon as the sitting was opened,

Mr. Randolph rose, and, after some feeling remarks, expressive of the grief with which he was filled, by the recent melancholy occurrence, of the death of that distinguished Naval Officer, Com. Decatur, which he rather alluded to, than announced, called the attention of the House to sundry resolutions, the import of which was, that, when it adjourns, it will adjourn to meet again on Saturday; that it will attend the Funeral of the late Com. Decatur on to-morrow; and that its members will in respect to the memory of the deceased wear Crape on the left arm, for the remainder of this session.

Mr. Taylor of N. Y. required a division of the question on these resolutions, to take it separately on each.

Mr. Randolph, intimated, that, if there was the least objection to the resolutions as moved he should withdraw them.

Mr. Taylor of New York said that, in opposing this motion, he felt it due to himself, to state that, in respect for the memory and public services of the deceased, he yielded to no member of this house—not even to the honorable gentleman from Virginia. But it is with the most painful regret (says Mr. T.) I am constrained to say, that he died in the violation of the laws of God and his country. I therefore cannot consent, however deeply his loss is deplored by this House, in common with the Nation, to vote the distinguished and unusual honors proposed by these resolutions.

Mr. Randolph then withdrew the resolve he had offered; and moved that the House do now adjourn.

The question on this motion was taken, by yeas and nays, and it was decided in the negative, by 88 votes to 50.

Commercially important.—The National Intelligencer mentions that, on Wednesday, "a bill was reported in the House of Representatives, embracing provisions of great importance to the commercial as well as to the manufacturing interests. It proposes a revision of the tariff of duties on imports, to take place on the 30th June next.—The bill is of too great length to allow of its immediate publication; but we gather, generally, from a hasty glance at it that it proposes a small increase of the present duties, and, on the present rate of duties, on coarse woollens and cottons, an increase at that rate of from twenty-five to thirty-three and a third per cent."

The brig Indus, has arrived at Calcutta. In this vessel the Missionaries for Ceylon took passage. We understand letters have been received in this city from Mr. & Mrs. Winslow

ATROCIOUS ROBBERY OF THE MAIL—AND MURDER OF THE DRIVER.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, to the editor, dated March 25.

I have only time to say the great eastern mail from this place was robbed last night within a few miles of this city. I send you a hand-bill. The mail was from the eastward—the robbers are not yet discovered.

AMERICAN OFFICE,
Baltimore, Saturday 12 o'clock, M.

A gentleman who has just returned from the spot informs that the mail driver has been found about 8½ miles from town.

The driver was found dead about 100 yards from the road with his arms tied to his sides and two bullet holes through his left breast.

The large leather bag was found near him, cut and torn open—the letters and packets opened and rifled.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Post-Office, Baltimore,
Saturday, March 25, 10, A. M.

The Eastern Mail Robbed on the Philadelphia Road. The horses were found about 3 miles from town, tied in the Wood. The mail was discovered about 3 miles from town, entirely destroyed, and the DRIVER MURDERED. A reward of 500 dollars will be paid by the Postmaster-General for the apprehension, on conviction, of each one concerned in the robbery.

It is respectfully suggested that such citizens as have horses, would do well to join in pursuit of the mail, and the robbers, as has been done with alacrity and with uniform success by the citizens of Jersey, Connecticut, and other places.

All the Neck, as far as North Point, ought to be thoroughly searched. It may be that the Mail was taken down Herring Run in a boat.

Let those disposed to turn out, repair immediately to Washington Square.

J. L. SKINNER, P. M.

From the N. Y. Merc. Advertiser, March 27.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ROB THE MAIL.—For a few days past, a man who calls his name SMITH,* has been attempting to seduce the driver of the eastern mail stage into a conspiracy to rob the mail. The driver having acted with great discretion on the occasion, has been the means of arresting the man, and frustrating his wicked intentions. He pretended to Smith that he would aid in the robbery and share with him the plunder; in the mean time, he informed Gen. Bailey of the circumstance, who took measures accordingly. Yesterday (Sunday) morning, being the time agreed upon, the robber took his station on the front seat of the coach, with the driver, as they started from East Chester. He soon opened the mail with a false key, and took out several packages; when, on a signal from the driver, the gentlemen inside the coach, Mr. Curtis, a police officer, and Mr. Wiley, of the post office, immediately secured him. The villain is safe in Bridewell. It was his intention to have opened the mail occasionally with his false key, and take out a few packages, then to close it—so that no clue could have been had to the manner of the robberies, and suspicion would have fixed upon the post-masters.

* We understand that, when examined at the Police Office yesterday, he stated his name to be SMITH DAVIS. He was fully committed to take his trial before the Circuit Court, in April next.

Married,

In this city, Mr TIMOTHY TWIST, of Lyme, to Miss SARAH MAPLES.

At Franklin, by Darius Frink, Esq. Mr. JEDEDIAH P. LAND, to Miss ELIZA BREWSTER, daughter of Mr. Frederick Brewster.

Died,

At Griswold, Col. SAMUEL TYLER, aged 80—a patriot of the revolution.

At Franklin, on the 18th inst. Mrs. ZERVIAH FILLMORE, consort of the late Mr. Comfort Fillmore, aged 72.—She for many years has lived an acceptable member of the Methodist Church and adorned the doctrine of God her Saviour. In her last distressing sickness she experienced the comforts of the religion she had long professed, and in her last expiring moments when unable to speak, she raised her hands in confirmation of her acceptance with her Saviour and that Death had lost his sting.

At New-York, on the 12th instant, Mrs. LYDIA GOULD, aged 42, formerly of this city.

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE FULTON has now commenced running to Norwich, and will continue for the season, to leave Norwich as soon as the tide serves after the arrival of the stages, and to leave New-London every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 8 o'clock in the morning, exchanging with *Capt. Bunker* same days at New-Haven, and leaving there at 6 P. M. to return.

March 29. 21—

THE packet VENUS, *Havens,* will sail for New-York, on Thursday, at 9 o'clock, A. M. — Mch. 29.

THE packet MORGAN, *Heath,* will sail for New-York, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. — Mch 29.

Three Horses for sale,

THAT can be recommended to draw in any kind of carriage.

JONATHAN HILLSON.

March 28. 21—

QUAKER GARDEN SEEDS,

OF THE LAST YEARS GROWTH
FOR SALE
BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

WHITE, Yellow, and Red Onion, Blood Beet, Early Turnip Beet, Scarcity, Carrot, Parsnip, Long Cucumber, Early Cucumber, Watermelon, Muskmelon, Dutch Summer Squash, Crookneck Winter do. Crookneck Summer Squash, White Head Lettuce, Early Curled Head Lettuce, Speckled Lettuce, Salmon Radish, Scarlet do. Early Turnip do. Drum Head Cabbage, Savoy do. Red do. Early Yorkshire, Flat Turnip, French Turnip, Sage, Cayenne Pepper, Squash do. Double Peppergrass, Burnet, Rue, Summer Savory, Parsley, Saffron, Early June Peas, Early Golden Hotspur, White Marrowfat Green Dwarf Marrowfat, Strawberry Dwarf, Early six week Dwarf Bean, White Cranberry Pole do.

CALVIN TYLER.

March 29. 21—

FOR SALE AT

R. Hubbard's Book-Store,

THE Hermit in London, or Sketches of English Manners.
Ivanhoe, a Romance by the author of Waverley, Rob Roy, &c.
The Antiquary by the same author.
Clan Albin, a national tale.
Correction, a novel.
Decision, a tale by the author of Correction.
Melincourt, by the author of Headlong Hall.
Rosabella, or a Mothers Marriage.
The Wanderer, by Madame D'Arblay.
Balance of Comfort.
Brownie of Bodsbeck.
Mandeville by Wm. Godwin.
Felix Alvarez, or Manners in Spain.
Clarentine, a novel by Miss Burney.
Sophia, or the dangerous indiscretion.
Thaddeus of Warsaw.
Absentee, by Miss Edgeworth.
Adventures of a Guinea.
Algerine Captive.
Anecdotes of Rob Roy and his family.
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine No. 1, American Series.
Latrobe's visit to South-Africa.
Clarke's Travels.
Capt. Tuckey's Narrative.
O'Reilly's Greenland.
Life of Cowper, 2 vols.
Samor, Lord of the Bright City, a poem by Rev. H. H. Milman.
The Backwoodsman—by J. K. Paulding.
Fanny, a Satirical Poem by Croaker.
Scott's Lady of the Lake.
Goldsmith's Poems with Plates.
Thomson's Seasons.
Elizabeth Hamilton's Popular Essays.
Moral Sketches by Hannah More.
Miss Edgeworth's Practical Education.
Babington on Education.

March 29. 21—

To be sold at Auction,

AT the *Office of the Norwich Fire Insurance Company*, on Thursday the 6th of April 1820, at 11 o'clock, A. M. all the remaining debts due to the late *Norwich Marine Insurance Company*, consisting of Executions, Notes, &c. to amount of above $8000; a claim on the French Government for above $5000; together with sundry charts, maps, treatises on Marine Insurance; 9 chairs; 1 large desk, &c. &c.

Enquire at said office.

Norwich, March 29, 1820. 21—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1820—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Mr. THOMAS TIFFANY,

late of Griswold, formerly of Warwick, in the state of Rhode-Island, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Stephen Tiffany*, the Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law, he giving notice in the Norwich Courier, and on the sign-post in said Griswold.

Attest, BUNNEL LATHROP, Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to

STEPHEN TIFFANY, *Executor.*

Griswold, March 22, 1820. 21—

North-Stonington Lime.

☞ *TO FARMERS.*

THOSE who wish to procure Lime, *very cheap*, without Casks, can be supplied by applying at the Kiln, any day next week. JOS. L. COIT.

March 28, 1820. 21—

FOR SALE,

A FEW tons first quality HAY, and one ton ROWEN. Enquire of

SAMUEL AVERY.

Norwich, March 29, 1820. 21—

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

ALL persons indebted to *G. & H. B. Buckingham*, are requested to make immediate payment.

Norwich, March 28, 1820 21—

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE packet ELIZA, *Davison*, will sail on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board.

Mch 29.

POETRY.

A TALE FOR MOTHERS

[illegible] on a beautiful Greek Epigram, supposed to have been written by ACHIAS.

WHERE Crissa's cliff, high rising o'er the [illegible]
[illegible] o'er hangs its base,
[illegible] cottage grac'd the verdant plain,
[illegible] reflected on the wat'ry space.
There sad Lysippa wept her husband lost,
Torn from her arms by honour's stern command;
Those waves had borne him from that fatal coast,
Those waves restored him lifeless on the sand!

There oft at eve, unseen, she walk'd alone,
Now gazing on the vast expanse below,
Now list'ning to the murmuring billows' moan,
She seem'd a moving monument of woe!
Obtrusive mem'ry lov'd each hour to trace
Some sacred vestige of her husband's name;
Nor could creation's brightest charms efface
His heart-drawn picture from its drooping frame.

Yet 'midst her woes, one comfort she received,
One cheering solace to her lonely hours;
A lovely pledge of tried affection liv'd,
And waken'd all the mother's latent powers.
With watchful eye she mark'd his dawning worth,
And fondly hung upon his infant smile;
Maternal fondness lov'd to lead him forth,
And with her charge the lingering hours beguile.

One morn when chance had op'd the cottage door,
On hands and knees the babe had crept, unseen,
Beyond the precincts of his native floor,
Delighted with the sun-beams on the green
Lysippa missed her charge—her anxious breast
Swelled at the imagin'd danger of her child:
Breathless, she ranged the cot in frantic haste,
Search'd every spot, and call'd in accents wild.

She sought the plain—but who can paint the shock
That seized her frame, when, on a jutting edge,
She spied her infant bending o'er the rock,
His little hands grasping th' o'erhanging sedge
In speechless agony—quite void of breath
Feeling as mother's feel, transfixed she stood;
What could she dare?—to stir was instant death—
And not to stir—to hear the roaring flood!

O thou blest Providence who rul'st the skies,
Sure 'twas thy voice inspired the sudden tho't!
She bared her breast—Hope trembled in her eyes—
The well known breast the child's attention caught!
One moment he had roll'd into the flood;
Lysippa darted tow'rds the air-borne glebe,
And seiz'd her boy—Ah Nature's softest food!
Thou art a mother's bribe to save her babe!

Literary.—Proposals are issued for publishing in this city, a highly interesting work under the following title:

"An authentic narrative of the expedition conducted by the late General Mina, in aid of the Emancipation of Mexico, in the year 1816, by the Commissary General of that expedition, with introductory remarks and notes, by William D Robinson, who visited Mexico in 1816, and after having suffered two years and a half imprisonment in Convents and Dungeons in Mexico, Havanna and Cadiz, without any hearing or trial, made his escape last March, from the city of Cadiz. This work will be interspersed with anecdotes and a sketch of the Mexican revolution, showing the actual state of society in that vice royalty, its royal military force, and the moral and physical resources of that interesting and extensive section of the American continent: with some observations on the probable future importance of Mexico among civilized nations, when liberated from Spanish thraldom."

This work, the manuscript of which we have perused, is the only authentic account we have of the rise, progress and termination of the expedition under the gallant Mina; and it will be sought after with avidity, not only in this country, but in South-America and in Europe, and will be read with great interest. The experience and long sufferings of Mr. Robinson, and the copious fund of information relative to Mexico, which he adds to the work, will be of considerable importance to it.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

RECENT DEATHS IN EUROPE.

In Exeter, England, in January last, Capt James Hibson, of the Royal Invalids, in the 84th year of his age He had been a commissioned officer 63 years, and had served in all the four quarters of the world. He was at the taking of Belleisle, in 1761; at Martinico, in 1756; at New York in 1770, where he was severely wounded; and at the Battle of Bunker's Hill, in 1775.

In Hesse, Hamburg, Frederick Louis William Christian, Landgrave of Hesse-Hamburg, aged 72; leaving a very numerous offspring; one of whom is married to the Princess Elizabeth, of England.

In Hesse, Wilhelmina Caroline, wife of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel, aged 78; having been married 58 years, and having numerous issue. She was a daughter of Frederick 5th King of Denmark, and died extremely rich.

In England, Mrs Barbara Pomfret, aged 108—Mrs Elizabeth Clarke, 105, (she was married twice, at the age of 60 and 76)—Ann Crocker, 110—Mrs Ann [illegible], 1[illegible]. The latter was spinning the day before she died. The Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire

TO LET,

A valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY, situated in the first society in Canterbury, about two miles south of said Canterbury Meeting-House, on the Turnpike Road leading from Woodstock to Norwich, containing

Between 2 & 300 acres of EXCELLENT LAND,

well proportioned for *Mowing, Pasture, Ploughing*, and *Wood-Land*, with two *Dwelling-Houses*, two large *Barns*, and other out houses, &c. a Well of never failing water. Said Farm is well watered. Likewise, a land right of fishery in Quintbaug river. Possession given the first of April. Enquire of *Rufus Adams*, Esq. of said Canterbury, or of

JOSEPH R. WILLOUGHBY,
Norwich.

March 21, 1820. 20—

To be Sold or Let,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.

THE SHOPS formerly improved by *Eliphalet Baldwin, Jr* deceased, for chaise making, together with about two acres of LAND, lying half a mile westerly of Norwich Meeting-House. For terms apply to

Eliphalet or Thomas Baldwin

Bozrah, March 21. 3w—20—

TO LET,

THE east part of the *Bradford House*, (so called) near the Wharf Bridge

ALSO,

The lower part of said House, consisting of three Rooms, one of which is fitted with a counter and shelves and is a good stand for a grocer.

The small House, now occupied by *John Keeskin*

A part of the House now occupied by *Ebenezer Hebard* and *David Rogers.*

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

JESSE & SIMEON BREED.

March 15. 19—

TO LET,

THE HOUSE now improved by Maj. *Simeon Hubbard*, near Wharf Bridge.

The north, north east and south Stores on *Leffingwell's Wharf*

A small HOUSE and GARDEN, by the river Shetucket near *Lathrop's Bridge*

FOR SALE,

About 40 acres LAND, conveniently divided into small lots for *Ploughing, Mowing and Pasturage*, lying in the first society, and within one mile of the Court House.

IN STORE FOR SALE,

4 Casks winter strained LAMP OIL.
40 Casks LIME,
20 Tons PLASTER PARIS.

C. BELLS

Feb. 29, 1820. 6w—17—

☞ FOR SALE.

That valuable FARM,

RECENTLY occupied by *Nathan Sears*, with a good Dwelling-House thereon, two good barns and other out houses. Said Farm contains about

220 acres of excellent LAND,

in *Meadow, Pasture and Tillage*, with a large proportion of *Wood*, with an excellent *Fishery*. Said Farm lies on the Turnpike road from Norwich to Providence [illegible] a half mile from Norwich Port.

Possession given 1st of April 1821. Will wait for a great proportion of the pay 5 years or more

For terms apply to

NATHAN SEARS Jr. *of Lisbon*

March 13, 1820. 19—

For Sale,

THE *House* in which *Mr. Joseph Kingsley* now lives situated in Norwich-Landing, at the junction of the Stage road to Providence and the new road across the toll bridge to Preston.

—ALSO—

The *Tan House and Yard* late the property of *Mr. Henry Gordon*, now deceased. If the above are not sold by the first of April they will be leased.

APPLY TO

GEO. PERKINS.

March 6. 18—

☞ *FOR SALE.*

A BARGAIN,

AN excellent tract of LAND, in Preston, about a quarter of a mile from the Toll Bridge, containing eight acres, enclosed in one lot, with a good DWELLHOUSE and BARN, having also a never failing Well of Water and a good number of Fruit Trees.

MARLBOROUGH WELLS.

Preston, March 13, 1820. 19—

TO LET,

THE HOUSE occupied by Major Gordon. Enquire of the *Printer.*

March 22. 20—

Court of Probate, District of Pomfret, March 13, 1820.

UPON the Petition of *Eunice Carroll*, Guardian at law of *Carlow Chandler Carroll, Augustus Darwin Carroll*, and *Amasa Carroll*, all of Woodstock, in said district, minors under the age of twenty-one years, praying permission for selling certain real estate belonging to said minors, lying in said Woodstock, of less value than six hundred Dollars, as per petition on file dated March 13, 1820.—

Ordered, That said petition be continued to a Court of Probate, to be holden at *Peter Thompson's*, in Pomfret, in said district, on Monday the 29th day of May next, and that notice hereof be given by advertising in the Norwich Courier, three weeks successively, six weeks before the 4th Monday of May—that all persons concerned may appear and be heard upon the subject matter of the Petition.

By order of Court,

ELISHA B PERKINS, *Clerk.*

Probate Office, ss. Plainfield District, Plainfield, March 7th, A. D. 1820

UPON the Petition of *James Henry*, of Sterling, in said district, shewing to this Court that he is Guardian to *Hiram Hill*, son and minor heir of the late *Coomer Hill*, late of said Sterling, deceased—that said minor is heir to about seventeen acres of Land, of the value of about $200—and that, for reasons offered, it would be for the benefit of said minor that said estate should be sold—Upon which this Court orders said petition continued to the 1st Tuesday of June next, at the Dwelling-House of Col. *Elkanah C. Eaton*, in said Plainfield, when and where objection (if any) to the prayer of said petition will be heard. Per Order,

20 *JOHN LESTER, Clerk*

Probate Office, ss. Plainfield District, Plainfield, March 7th, A. D. 1820

UPON the Petition of *Anthony Stranahan*, of said Plainfield, shewing to this Court that he is Guardian to *Hester Bennet*, daughter and minor heir of the late *Thomas Bennet*, late of said Plainfield, deceased—That said minor is owner of two small lots of land, in said Plainfield—and that for reasons offered it became necessary that said estate should be sold—Upon which this Court orders said Petition continued to the 1st Tuesday of June next, at the Dwelling-House of Col. *Elkanah C Eaton*, in said Plainfield, when and where objection (if any) to the prayer of said petition will be heard. Per Order,

20 *JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

Probate Office, Pomfret District, Pomfret, March 11, 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints the term of six months from the first publication of this notice, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr JOHN GARY,

late of said Pomfret, deceased, to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, to *Mr. Noah Perrin* of said Pomfret, who is appointed Administrator to said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest. ELISHA B PERKINS, Clerk

Those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, to said Administrator

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, March 13th, A. D 1820

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *William Rogers*, also to the creditors to the estate of *James S. Burrett*, late of said Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on each of said deceased's estate, to *Anthony Stranahan*, Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

20 *Attest. JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, March 7th, 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH MESSENGER,

late of Killingly, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *Miss Polly Messenger*, Administratrix, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

19 *Attest, JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

FOR SALE,

THE real and personal estate of *Mr Samuel Hyde*, late of Franklin, deceased, and unless previously sold at private sale will be sold at public vendue, at the mansion house of the deceased, on Thursday the 30th of March instant, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time.

Sold by order of the Court of Probate.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Jr.
Administrator on said estate

Franklin, March 18, 1820. 20—

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS taken the Shop formerly occupied by *Mr. Jeremiah Griffing*, about half a mile east of the Court-House, where he manufactures Ladies' and Misses'

Boots and Shoes,

of all descriptions.

WILLIAM CAREW.

Norwich, March 15, 1820. 6w—19

Anderson's COUGH DROPS.

THE great and increasing sales of ANDERSON'S Cough Drops, since they have been prepared by the subscriber and offered to the public, more fully than any other argument, prove their real value, and we boldly venture to assert that no medicine ever yet prepared for Coughs and Consumptions has gained so much credit, in so short a time, as this composition. If the attestations of persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for this Medicine, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Too often does prejudice by listening to some and adopting the opinions of others prevail; thereby preventing a trial of such Medicine as might afford relief, under the idea that no relief can be obtained. Scarcely a case occurs but may be relieved by the timely use of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, which have proved to be a cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

I, SAMUEL H. JONES, of Salisbury, do hereby certify that my wife has for more than five years been troubled with a violent Cough, difficulty of breathing, and loss of appetite, and almost entirely deprived of sleep; and having tried, as we supposed, every thing that might relieve her without receiving any benefit, I was induced to have her make trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and after using two bottles, her cough entirely left her—she enjoyed her former sleep, which she had not done for years, and was again restored to strength. I can with confidence say I believe these Drops to be the best Medicine in use, for Coughs, and Complaints of the Lungs.

SAMUEL H JONES.

Salisbury, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or breast, and more or less, cough and weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low. I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops, and purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT

Warren, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Each bottle contains two ounces, and frequently effects a cure.

☞ Be particular that each genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle;

And that each of the directions are signed in writing by JAMES MELLEN, no others are genuine

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *H. H. Schieffelin & Co.* 193 Pearl Street, New-York; *Bartlett & Chase*, No. 13 Cornhill, Boston; and by *Lorenzo Bull*, Hartford; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; and *Joseph C. Huntington*, Norwich

Oct. 13, 1819. 49—6m—

NEW LONDON COUNTY, ss }
Superior Court, Jan. 1820. }

UPON the petition of *Lois Mason*, of Bozrah, in said county, shewing to this court that in September, A. D 1805, she was lawfully married to *Joseph Mason*, then of said Bozrah, with whom she lived in the discharge of all her marriage duties until the month of September, A. D. 1810, when said Joseph wilfully deserted her and hath at divers times since his said desertion, committed adultery—and still continues to desert the petitioner, and hath not since the time of said desertion furnished her any support, &c.—praying this court to grant her a Bill of Divorce, as by petition on file, dated February 1st, A. D. 1820

This Court order said petition to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at New-London, in New-London County, on the 4th Tuesday of September next, and that notice of the pendency thereof, be published in two of the public newspapers in this state, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

16 CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

Wanted,

A MAN to lay stone wall, that is a master workman;—Also, one to drill and blow rocks, who is accustomed to a churn drill. *Apply to the Agent of Bozrah Manufacturing Company.*

Bozrahville, March 20, 1820. 20—

WANTED

The first of April next,

BY THE

BOZRAH MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

ONE or two steady families with six to eight children each, of suitable age to work in their Factory. It will be useless for any to apply, unless they can produce *unquestionable recommendation* of character—such may find convenient tenements and good encouragement.—Also a Mule Spinner.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

Bozrahville, Feb. 10, 1820. 15—

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD inform all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, by so doing he will be able to pay all demands against him. No further notice will or need be given.

If patient waiting for four or five years, and earnest solicitation, will not move debtors to pay what is justly due, other lawful means will be resorted to. He returns his sincere thanks to those customers who have paid him for his services, which he still offers to them, who may depend on having work well done agreeable to latest and most approved fashions, warranted to fit and suit the persons who may please to call.

EPHRAIM HARRIS.

March 15. 19—

Meeting of Electors.

THE Town Clerk and Select-Men of Norwich hereby give notice, that they will meet at the *Congregational Meeting-House*, in the 2d Society, on Monday the 3d of April next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of examining and deciding upon the application of such persons as shall present themselves to be admitted to the privilege of Electors.

PHILIP HUNTINGTON, *Town Clerk.*

EPAPHRAS PORTER, }
LYMAN BREWER, } *Select-Men.*
JONA. COMSTOCK, }

Norwich, March 22, 1820. 20—

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers appointed by the Hon Superior Court at their January term, A. D. 1820, commissioners on the estate of *Mr. David Tracy, Jr.* of Norwich, in New-London County, an insolvent debtor—hereby give notice, that they will meet at the office of John Hyde, Esq. in said Norwich, on the second Mondays of July and August, and on the second Friday of September next, to receive, adjust and ascertain the several claims against said insolvent, after which last date no claims will be received.

JOHN HYDE, }
GEO PERKINS, } *Comm'rs.*

Norwich, March 8, 1820. 18—

Notice.

I SHOULD be obliged to the Gentleman who borrowed of me a pair of *Pistols*, to be informed, whether he calculates to hold them by possession, or whether I may expect them returned within the statute of limitation?

If this information is not shortly received, there will issue an instrument, *Greeting.*"

CUSHING EELLS.

March 21, 1820 20—3w—

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by book or note, are requested to call and settle the same previous to the first day of April next. Those that do not attend to this notice must settle with an attorney.

JONATHAN COMSTOCK.

Norwich, March 20, 1820. 20—

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened

A House of Entertainment

at his old stand, a few rods west of the Meeting-House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage, and every favor duly acknowledged by

ELEAZER MATHER.

Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1819. 8—

FOR SALE,

SIX working OXEN,
Four COWS,
One likely HORSE,
Ploughs and Plough Irons of all descriptions.

NEHEMIAH H. FITCH.

N. B. All kinds of Mill Irons made and repaired at the shortest notice.

Bozrah, March 15, 1820. 19—

The Sketch Book, No. 6,

CONTAINING John Bull, the Pride of the Village, and the Legend of Sleepy Hollow, just received from New-York and to let at *R. Hubbard's Book-Store*, by EDWIN WILLIAMS.

The five first numbers of the same work may also be obtained as above.

March 22. 20—

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

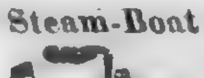
PAYMENT is requested of all persons indebted by book or note, of long standing, to JOSEPH H. STRONG.

March 22. 20—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1820. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV. No. 23.]

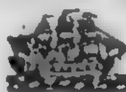
Sound Steam-Boat Line.



THE FULTON has now commenced running to Norwich, and will continue for the season, to leave Norwich as soon as the tide serves after the arrival of the stages, and to leave New-London every *Monday*, *Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock in the morning, exchanging with *Capt. Bunker* same days at New-Haven, and leaving there at 6 P. M. to return.

March 29. 21—

For Sale,



THE Sloop FRANCES, about 22 tons, a burthensome vessel, and draws an easy draught of water. Apply to

JAMES N. BROWN.

March 21. 20—

FOR SALE AT

R. Hubbard's Book-Store,

THE Hermit in London, or Sketches of English Manners.

Ivanhoe, a Romance by the author of Waverley, Rob Roy, &c.

The Antiquary by the same author.

Clan Albin, a national tale.

Correction, a novel.

Decision, a tale by the author of Correction.

Melincourt, by the author of Headlong Hall.

Rosabella, or a Mothers Marriage.

The Wanderer, by Madame D'Arblay.

Balance of Comfort.

Brownie of Bodsbeck.

Mandeville by Wm. Godwin.

Felix Alvarez, or Manners in Spain.

Clarentine, a novel by Miss Burney.

Sophia, or the dangerous indiscretion.

Thaddeus of Warsaw.

Absentee, by Miss Edgeworth.

Adventures of a Guinea.

Algerine Captive.

Anecdotes of Rob Roy and his family.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine No. 1, American Series.

Latrobe's visit to South-Africa.

Clarke's Travels.

Capt. Tuckey's Narrative.

O'Rielly's Greenland.

Life of Cowper, 2 vols.

Samor, Lord of the Bright City, a poem by Rev. H. H. Milman.

The Backwoodsman—by J. K. Paulding.

Fanny, a Satirical Poem by Croaker.

Scott's Lady of the Lake.

Goldsmith's Poems with Plates.

Thomson's Seasons.

Elizabeth Hamilton's Popular Essays

Moral Sketches by Hannah More.

Miss Edgeworth's Practical Education

Babington on Education.

Children of the Abbey.

Mrs. Opie's New Tales.

John De Lancaster.

Evelina.

Rachel. a tale.

Zuma, or the Tree of Health.

The Twin Sisters, by Miss Sandham.

Anecdotes of the Life of Bishop Watson.

Life of Martin Luther.

Life of Fenelon.

March 29. 21—

LADIES' SHOES.

G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM

HAVE just received a complete assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Kid and Morocco SHOES, of the best quality and latest fashions.

Norwich, March 21, 1820. 20—

FOR SALE BY LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITY BY

Simeon Thomas, & Co.

CLOVER, Herd's Grass, and Red Top Seed—with an assortment of

GROCERIES, &c.

as usual.

All persons who have open book accounts with them, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, either by payment in cash, or giving their notes by the first day of April next, or they may not expect to have any further credit for goods, but have their accounts left with an Attorney for collection.

Norwich, March 20, 1820. 20—

HORACE COLTON,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of *Cabinet Furniture*, made of the best materials, and after the most approved patterns; also, a general assortment of *Chairs*, all of which will be sold as cheap as at any shop in the State. *Also*,

A QUANTITY OF

Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Wanted, a quantity of Maple Stitwork, Butternut and White Wood Boards and Plank.

March 1. 17—

QUAKER GARDEN SEEDS,

OF THE LAST YEARS GROWTH

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

WHITE, Yellow, and Red Onion, Blood Beet, Early Turnip Beet Scarcity, Carrot, Parsnip, Long Cucumber, Early Cucumber, Watermelon, Muskmelon, Dutch Summer Squash, Crookneck Winter do. Crookneck Summer Squash, White Head Lettuce, Early Curled Head Lettuce, Speckled Lettuce, Salmon Radish, Scarlet do. Early Turnip do. Drum Head Cabbage, Savoy do. Red do. Early Yorkshire, Flat Turnip, French Turnip, Sage, Cayenne Pepper, Squash do. Double Peppergrass, Burnet, Rue, Summer Savory, Parsley, Saffron, Early June Peas, Early Golden Hotspur, White Marrowfat Green dwarf Marrowfat, Strawberry Dwarf, Early six week Dwarf Bean, White Cranberry Pole do.

CALVIN TYLER.

March 29. 21—

QUAKER GARDEN SEEDS,

OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

WHITE, Yellow and Red Onion Blood Beet, Early Turnip Beet, Scarcity, Carrot, Parsnip, Long Cucumber, Early Cucumber, Watermelon, Muskmelon, Dutch Summer Squash, Crookneck do. do. Crookneck Winter do. White Head Lettuce, Early Curled Head do Speckled do Salmon Radish, Scarlet do Early Turnip do. Drum Head Cabbage, Savoy do. Red do. Early Yorkshire. Flat Turnip, French do. Sage. Cayenne Pepper, Squash do. Double Peppergrass, Burnet, Rue, Summer Savory, Parsley, Saffron, Early June Peas, Early Golden Hotspur, White Marrowfat, Green Dwarf Marrowfat, Strawberry Dwarf, Early Six-week Dwarf Bean, White Cranberry pole.

—ALSO—

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

40 M. Hartford Shingles, inspected.

Seasoned pine Boards.

Plank and Clapboards.

March 8. JOHN LATHROP.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of *Jones & Bushnell*, is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

LEVI JONES,

FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL

March 4, 1820.

All persons who have unsettled bills against said firm, are requested to present them for payment to the subscriber, who will continue the

Cabinet Making Business,

at the Brick building one door east of *Hazen's Hotel*. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same.

FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL.

WANTED,

A quantity of curled MAPLE JOIST 4 inches square,

Plain do, 3½ do.

WHITE WOOD BOARDS & PLANK all of the first quality. 18

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 1½ to 2 inches thick, and from 15 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

GRASS SEED.

CLOVER, Herd's Grass, Fury Top and Red Top, just received and for sale by the subscriber.

JOHN LATHROP.

March 22. 20—

FISH.

30 Quintals Codfish,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

March 22, 1820. 20—

Connecticut Register for 1820.

A FEW Connecticut Registers remaining unsold, may be obtained at 20 cents each at

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

March 22

Norwich, Nov. 9, 1819.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Wholesale and Retail.

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a large assortment of *fresh imported*

DRY GOODS,

which they will sell uncommonly cheap for ready cash. Among them are

100 pieces Bombazetts, of all colors, fashionable, and various qualities, from 1s6 per yard upwards.

Superfine, middling & low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.

Coatings, Flannels, Baizes, &c.

Rose Blankets from 7 to 11-4 large.

3½ point ditto.

Pelisse Cloths. Salisbury Flannels.

Superfine Toilinett, Swansdown and Merseilles Vesting.

Superfine steam loom and Irish Cotton Shirtings.

Canton and Italian Crapes.

Cassimere Shawls.

Merino and Imitation ditto.

Worsted and Cotton Hosiery.

Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick. Cotton do.

30 pieces Florence and Levantine Silks.

India black Sinchews and Lustrings.

Calicoes, Ginghams and Cambricks.

Dimoties, Diapers, Stockinets, Rattinetts.

100 pieces Domestic Brown Shirtings.

Merino, Plush and Velvet Trimmings.

Best English Ingrain and Brussells CARPETING, at the lowest N. York prices

ALSO,

200 pair Ladies' Shoes,

(manufactured in New-York) of the first quality and latest fashion.

Persons who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call on

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received from New-York, a beautiful assortment of Canton and Nankin CRAPES, Crape SHAWLS, ¾ Black Silk SHAWLS, Barcelona and Fancy Handkerchiefs.

30 Doz. Tortoise and Mock Shell COMBS, part of which are extra large and elegant, from 1s. to 20s.

—ALSO,—

A consignment of one case of the first quality of

Black India Lustrings,

which were bought at Auction, at the last India sale, and will be sold by the piece (Cash) for less than the Importer's price.

Merchants who wish to purchase Sinchews and Sarcenets, will do well to call immediately.

Norwich, March 15, 1820. 19—

LOOK HERE.

WHEREAS the subscriber, Agent for the *Plainfield Union Manufacturing Company*, at Plainfield, has heretofore refused to pay West India Goods for weaving, and in consequence a part of his former customers are weaving elsewhere, he now invites them to return, and offers the highest prices for good weaving, and any kind of goods in payment at the lowest prices. His stock consists of a general assortment of

Groceries, Dry Goods, &c.

Domestic Cotton Goods and Yarn, as usual, on hand for sale, wholesale and retail. He still carries on the

Callendering Business.

JOSEPH S. GLADDING, *agent*.

Plainfield, March 7, 1820. 18—

For Sale,

BY the subscribers, at the chaise shop formerly improved by *Eliphalet Baldwin, Jr.* deceased,

One leather top Chaise.

One canvass do. do.

One cotton do. do.

One do. do. Sulkey.

Two second hand Chaise.

One new Waggon.

One second hand Windsor Chair.

One set of Blacksmith's Tools.

All of which will be sold low for cash or a short credit, by

CHARLES THOMAS, & Co.

Norwich, Feb 9, 1820. tf-14—

Wm. Rogers,

HAS FOR SALE,

190 lbs. Russia FEATHERS.

SHAD, and SWORD FISH by the bl. or lb.—A HOUSE, to sell or let, that will accommodate two small families.

Dec. 29. 8—

500 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

March 22, 1820. 20—

THE subscriber will make good pay for Oak and Chesnut JOIST and OAK BOARDS.

JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, March 15, 1820. 19—

LATE OMISSIONS.

FROM THE SOUTHERN OCEAN.

We have been favored, from a private source with a copy of the following correspondence, received by a late arrival from the South Sea, which we have pleasure in laying before the public, thinking it creditable to the American naval character.—*Nat. Intel.*

Chilian States' frigate O'Higgins, employed in the blockade of the ports of Peru, November 9, 1819.

SIR—I beg leave to enclose you some extracts from the Law of Nations, which guides my proceedings. I submit them to your inspection on our first meeting. It being my sincere desire to avoid, as far as is consistent with my duty any altercation or misunderstanding between the states of North and South America, whose interests and feelings ought to be the same.

I shall esteem myself honored by any observations you may judge proper to favor me with, in order that, so far as is consistent with the rights of the independent state of Chili, your wishes may be complied with.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

COCHRANE.

Captain DOWNES,

U. S. frigate Macedonian.

[EXTRACTS.]

I call those neutrals, who do not, by treaty, owe any thing to either party; for if they do, they are federates, or confederates, and not simply friends.—*Bynkershoek.*

A nation, that, without any other motive than the prospect of gain, is employed in strengthening my enemy, without regarding how far I may suffer, is certainly far from being my friend, and gives me a right to consider it as my enemy, and treat it as the associate of such enemy.—*Vattel.*

No one doubts that enemy's property, found in the ships of friends, may be taken and seized, because one enemy's power over the property of another, his enemy, wherever he finds it, is uncontrolled.

The effects belonging to any enemy, found on board a neutral ship, are seizable by the rights of war.—*Vattel.*

Enemy's goods, found on board of the ships of friends, if there put by the consent of their owners, may make the ship lawful prize.

Burlamaque.

All commerce is entirely prohibited with a besieged town; and if I lay siege to a place, or only form the blockade, I have a right to hinder any one from entering, and to treat as an enemy whoever attempts to enter, or to carry any thing to the besieged.—*Vattel.*

United States Frigate Macedonian,
Callao Bay, Nov. 9th, 1819.

My Lord: I have had the honor to receive your lordship's communication of yesterday, enclosing some extracts from the Law of Nations. I feel, with yourself, a sincere desire to avoid any altercation or misunderstanding that may involve the states of Chili and North-America in difficulties.—Your lordship appears desirous that I should make some observations upon the extracts which you were pleased to send me. I have only to remark, that I have received no instructions from my government that will enable me to give no opinion as to your lordship's proceedings. I, however, have taken the liberty to enclose a few extracts from the opinions of Sir William Scott.

I have the honor to be your lordship's most obedient servant.

JNO. DOWNES.

To the Right Hon. Lord Cochrane,
Admiral and Commander in Chief
of the Chilian naval forces &c.

Extracts from the opinions of Sir Wm. Scott

Tribunals of justice have uniformly required it to be established, by clear and unequivocal evidence, that the party proceeded against has had due notice of the existence of an actual blockade.

Secondly. It is not the accidental absence of the blockading force that will be sufficient to remove the blockade. But, if the relaxation happen, not by such accident, but by the remissness of the cruizers stationed to maintain the blockade then it is impossible for a Court of Justice to say that the blockade is actually existing.

Thirdly. The very notion of a complete blockade includes, that the besieging force can apply its power to every point of the blockaded state. If it cannot there is no blockade.

Fourthly. It is all times most desirable that the blockade should be declared in a public and distinct manner, instead of being left to creep out, from the consequences produced by it.

From the Norfolk Herald.

Insurrection in St. Jago de Cuba.—Captain Doane, of the sloop Roxana, from Havanna, states that an insurrection among the black population, had taken place at St. Jago de Cuba, the account of which reached Havanna about ten days before he sailed. The Governor of Havanna had fitted out an expedition consisting of two transport ships, under convoy of a sloop of war, which sailed for St Jago on the 6d, and Capt. D. fell in with them on the 5th off Cape Florida. Captain D. did not understand the strength of the force which had embarked in the expedition, nor did he understand whether the insurrection was considered very alarming; but thinks it was not, from the tardiness with which the expedition was fitted out.

Cumberland Road.—By the report from the Treasury, recently transmitted by the President to the Congress of the United States, it appears that there has been expended on this noble undertaking, up to this date, 1,514,281 dollars; and that the completion of the contract now entered into with J. Kinkaid & Co. for completely finishing said road, requires a further expenditure of 141,589 dollars. So that the whole cost of the road will have been 1,655,870 dollars.—*Nat. Intell.*

Legislature of Pennsylvania, March 18.

A motion was made by Mr. Bailey, seconded by Mr. Huot, as follows:

Whereas the Legislature, by their act, passed the present session, entitled "An act to contribute to the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in the city of Savannah, in the state of Georgia," did authorise the governor of this commonwealth to draw his warrant on the treasurer thereof for the sum of $10,000 to be remitted to the mayor of the city of Savannah to be distributed amongst the sufferers in such manner as the magistrates thereof may direct. And whereas it is evident by the late proceedings of the mayor and common council of the city of Savannah aforesaid, in refusing the proffered donation of a sister state in money and other property to the amount of $12,000, and directing the same to be returned, that their sufferings cannot be so extreme as to justify the remitting of the sum directed to be given by the above recited act: Therefore

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to repeal the act entitled an act to contribute to the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in the city of Savannah, and to make void all proceedings had by virtue of or under said act.

This resolution was rejected, yeas 38, nays 49.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated, Juan Criaro, Feb. 16, 1820.

From the last accounts from the Main, things appear to go very well with our army.—The brave Bolivar is now near Caraccas, with an army of 8000 men, and we are anxiously looking to hear of the result, which cannot but prove glorious. I am sorry to inform you, that things have not gone on so well in this Island as respects the fleet, which was to have been off Laguira on the 9th inst. to co-operate with Bolivar, but is still here doing nothing, the failure of which is attributed to Brion.—Out of 1500 Irish troops that arrived here some time since, there does not remain 500 effective men at this moment fit for duty; but we are all in hopes, that things, for the future, will be conducted much better, particularly in the Navy or Marine department, as Commodore Stafford has been appointed to the command of the fleet. From his ability, bravery and patriotism, much is expected. The troops will be embarked in 3 or 4 days on board the fleet, which consists of 13 sail, and we anticipate the pleasure of seeing the Spanish fleet in one of the harbors of Columbia snugly moored—should the Commodore have the whole command and plan of attack, there is no doubt of his succeeding.—Our only fears are, that he will, like many others, become disgusted with the service and quit it, particularly should he be thwarted in his plan of operations. Expect to hear from me shortly again, when I hope to have it in my power to forward you news of more importance.

Jamaica papers to the 29th of Jan. received at Charleston, mention that a violent storm had lately been experienced at La Vera Cruz, in which the Spanish vessels of war, the Conlucla de la Havanna, and schooners Bellona and Gula, were lost, and 100 men perished. The Valantania, brig of war, with specie on board, bound to Havanna, rode out the gale in safety.

AUGUSTA, MARCH 9.

GREAT FRESHET

The late rains have produced an unusual swell in our river. The flow since Tuesday morning until 4 o'clock last evening, was estimated at 17 feet; at which time the river continued to rise, at the rate of 14 inches the hour. The ends of the Slips, at the Steam Boat Office, were completely inundated. The Dry Dock, belonging to the Navigation Company, slipped its moorings and was carried down the stream. The water, extending from bank to bank, and floating upon its surface trees and lumber of various description, presented to the eye a mimick picture of the Ocean. Since the great Flood of '96, we do not think our river has ever been higher. From the earliness of the season, no material injury will be sustained by the planting interest.

LOUISVILLE, MARCH 1.

The Commercial Bank of this place, and the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Lexington have stopped specie payments and consequently are no longer taken in the land office at Jeffersonville.

WESTCHESTER, MARCH 15.

A very strange affair.—On Saturday afternoon last, a deputy constable from Eastnantmel township arrived in this borough, with the corpse of a man, which, while on the way to interment, he had seized for debt and brought to jail. The Sheriff very properly refused to receive it. The constable was immediately arrested and bound over for his appearance at court for the act. The body was removed and decently interred.

From the Canada Spectator.

We are informed that, a few days since, one of the Six Nation Indians, at the Grand River shot a black woman; after which, he invited three of his friends to his house, made them all drunk, and set fire to the house and consumed them. The Indians were holding a council, and the [illegible] not yet known. It is stated, as most probable, the monster will be shot, who committed this savage act.

We learn that Capt. Warrington, of the U. S. Navy, goes out in the Columbus to the Mediterranean, where he will take command of the frigate Guerriere.—*Boston Pat.*

The expence of supporting the poor in the town of Salem, during the past year, amounted to $7000; there having been a reduction of more than [illegible] in this branch of expenditure, by the establishment of an alms-house and farm.

COMMERCIAL & MANUFACTURING

The following bill has been reported by the Committee of Manufactures, and is now before the House of Representatives.—*Nat. Int.*

A BILL to regulate the duties on imports, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, the duties heretofore laid by law on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, shall cease and determine, and there shall be levied, and collected, and paid, the several duties hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:

First. A duty of 12½ per centum advalorem on all dying drugs and materials for composing dyes, not subject to other rates of duty; gum Arabic, gum Senegal, saltpetre, jewelry, gold, silver, and other watches, and parts of watches; gold and silver lace, embroidery, and epaulettes; precious stones, and pearls of all kinds, set or not set; Bristol stones or paste work, and all articles composed wholly or chiefly of gold, silver, pearl, and precious stones; and laces, lace veils, shawls, or shades, of thread or silk.

Second. A duty of twenty per centum advalorem, on gold leaf, and on all articles not free, and not subject to any other rate of duty.

Third. A duty of twenty-five per centum advalorem on hempen cloth or sail cloth (except Russia and Holland duck,) printing types, all articles of brass, copper, iron, steel, pewter, lead, or tin, or of which these metals, or either of them, is a component material; brass, wire, cutlery, pins, needles, buttons, button moulds, buckles of all kinds, japanned wares of all kinds; cannon, muskets, fire arms, & side arms Prussian blue: Provided, That where any person who has imported copper in sheets or plates, shall, within twelve months after such importation, produce to the collector satisfactory evidence that the same was imported subsequently to the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and that the duties thereon have been paid, and that the same has been actually used in the building or repairing of ships or vessels, there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties therein imposed, in the manner and under the same regulations, as are provided for by the existing laws.

Fourth. A duty of thirty-three per centum advalorem on woollen manufactures of all descriptions, or of which wool is a component material, and on cotton manufactures of all descriptions, (except of the growth or the manufacture of any place or country beyond the Cape of Good Hope,) or of which cotton is a component material, and on cotton twist, yarn, or thread, a duty of thirty-three per centum advalorem; on nankeens, and cotton manufactures of all descriptions, or of which cotton is a component material, the produce or manufacture of, or imported from, any place, or country, beyond the Cape of Good Hope, a du. of forty per centum advalorem; Provided, That all cotton cloths, or cloths of which cotton is a component material, the cost of which at the place whence imported, with the addition of twenty per centum, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or from places beyond it, and of ten per centum if imported from any other place, shall be less than twenty-five cents per square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost 25 cents per square yard, and shall be charged with duty accordingly. Provided, also, That all unbleached and uncolored cotton twist, yarn or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than sixty cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost sixty cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly; and all bleached or colored yarn, twist, or thread, the original cost of which shall have been less than seventy-five cents per pound shall be taken and deemed to have cost seventy five cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly; a duty of twenty five centum advalorem, on all manufactures of linen or of which flax is a component material: Provided, That all linen cloths, or cloths of which linen is a component material from whatever place the cost of which at the place whence imported, with the addition of ten per centum, shall be less than twenty-five cents per square yard, shall, with such addition be taken and deemed to have cost twenty-five cents per square yard, and shall be charged, with duty accordingly.

Fifth. A duty of forty per centum advalorem, on clothing ready made; on all bonnets, hats, and caps, of wool, fur, leather, chip, straw, or silk, or of which either is a component material: Provided, That if the cost of the same at the place whence imported, with the addition of ten per centum, shall be less than one dollar each, they shall be deemed and taken to have cost one dollar each, and shall be charged with duty accordingly; a duty of thirty per centum advalorem on all manufactures of silk, from any place or country beyond the Cape of Good Hope; a duty of thirty five per centum advalorem on printed books, painted, stained, or colored paper, or paper hangings, clocks, and time pieces; on umbrellas parasols, (of whatever materials made,) and sticks, stretchers, and other parts, and all furniture for umbrellas and parasols: on bonnets and caps for women, not otherwise enumerated; fans, feathers, ornaments for head-dresses, artificial flowers, millinery of all [illegible] cosmetics, washes, balsams, perfumes, painted floor cloths, oil cloths, mats of grass or flags, [illegible] oil, pickles, capers, olives, mustard, comfits, and sweetmeats, preserved in sugar or brandy, confectionary, wafers, cabinet wares, and all manufactures of wood; coach lace, carriages of all descriptions, and all furniture, trimmings, and parts thereof; leather, and all manufactures of leather, or of which leather is a component material; saddles, bridles, harness, parchment, brushes, canes walking sticks whips gilt and plated wares, cut glass, china wares, earthen, crockery and stone wares; marble, alabaster, and all work or manufactures thereof. And in all cases where an advalorem duty shall be charged, it shall be calculated on the invoice price of the article at the place whence imported, or on the [illegible] according to the provisions of this act, (exclusive of packages, commissions, and all charges,) with the usual addition [illegible] by law, of twenty per centum on [illegible] imported from places beyond the Cape of Good Hope and of ten per centum and on articles imported from all other places, together with the amount of all such bounties, premiums, drawbacks, allowances or discounts, as may be given, paid, or allowed, in the place or country whence imported; which shall be ascertained and calculated in such manner, and under such rules and regulations as shall, from time to time, be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sixth. The following duties, severally and specifically: on ale, beer, and porter, in bottles, twenty cents per gallon; on ale, beer, and porter, imported otherwise than in bottles, fifteen cents per gallon; on alum three dollars per hundred weight, on almonds, four cents per pound; on black glass bottles two dollars per groce; on boots, two dollars per pair; on bristles, three cents per pound; on playing cards, thirty-five cents per pack; on tarred cables and cordage, four cents per pound; on untarred cordage, yarns twine pack thread and seine, five cents per pound; on tallow candles, five cents per pound; on wax and spermaceti candles, eight cents per pound; on Chinese cassia, ten cents per pound; on cinnamon, thirty three and one third cents per pound, on cloves, thirty five cents per pound; on cheese, nine cents per pound; on chocolate, four cents per pound; on cocoa three cents per pound; on coal, six cents per heaped bushel; on copperas, two dollars per hundred weight; on copper rods, bolts, spikes, or nails, and composition rods, bolts, spikes or nails four cents per pound; corks, fifteen cents per pound; on coffee, six cents per pound; on cotton, six cents per pound; on currants, four cents per pound, on figs, four cents per pound; on foreign caught fish, one dollar per quintal; on mackerel, one dollar and fifty cents per barrel; on salmon, two dollars per barrel; and on all other pickled fish, one dollar per barrel; on window glass, not above eight inches by ten inches in size, three dollars per hundred square feet; on the same, not above ten inches by twelve inches in size, three dollars and twenty five cents per hundred square feet; on the same, if above ten inches by twelve inches in size, three dollars and seventy five cents per hundred square feet; on plain uncut flint glass, ten cents per pound; on glue, ten cents per pound; on gun powder, ten cents per pound; on hemp, two dollars and fifty cents per hundred weight; on iron or steel wire, not exceeding number eighteen, five cents per pound, and over number eighteen, nine cents per pound; on iron in bars and bolts, excepting iron manufactured by rolling, one dollar and twenty five cents per hundred weight; on iron in sheets, rods, and hoops, three dollars per hundred weight; and in bars or bolts, when manufactured, in whole or in part, by rolling, and on anchors, two dollars per hundred weight; iron in pigs, seventy five cents per hundred weight; on iron castings, one dollar and fifty cents per hundred weight; on spades and shovels, twenty five cents each; on slates and tiles for building, not exceeding twelve inches square, two dollars per thousand; over twelve inches, and not exceeding fourteen inches square, three dollars per thousand; over fourteen, and not exceeding sixteen inches square, four dollars per thousand; over sixteen, and not exceeding eighteen inches square five dollars per thousand; over eighteen, and not exceeding twenty inches square six dollars per thousand; on folio and quarto post, pot, cap, crown, demy, medium paper, twenty cents per pound; on royal, super royal, imperial, elephant, writing, folio, post and drawing paper fifteen cents per pound; on all painting and copper plate paper, twelve and a half cents per pound; on all other coarse paper not enumerated ten cents per pound; on screws of wire not exceeding one inch in length, eight cents per groce; over one inch, and not exceeding two inches in length fourteen cents per groce; over two inches in length twenty cents per groce; on ginger, rough, one cent per pound; ground four cents per pound; preserved, ten cents per pound; on sewing silk and silk and worsted twist, one dollar fifty cents per pound; on indigo, fifteen cents per pound; on lead in pigs or bars, one cent per lb.; in sheets two cents per lb.; on shot, manufactured of lead, three cents per pound; on red and white lead, dry, or ground in oil, four cents per pound; on mace one dollar and twenty five cents per pound; on molasses, ten cents per gallon; on nails, of iron, five cents per pound; on nutmegs, seventy five cents per pound; on pepper, ten cents per pound; on pimento, eight cents per pound; on plums, and prunes, four cents per pound; on muscatel raisins and raisins in jars and boxes four cents per pound; on all other raisins, three cents per pound; on salt, twenty-five cents per bushel of fifty six pounds; on ochre dry, one cent per lb.; in oil, one and a half cents per pound; on steel, one dollar and fifty cents per hundred weight; on segars, five dollars per thousand; on spirits, from grain, of first proof, forty two cents per gallon; of second proof, forty-five cents per gallon; of third proof, forty-eight cents per gallon; of fourth proof fifty-two cents per gallon; of fifth proof, sixty cents per gallon; above fifth proof seventy five cents per gallon; on spirits from other materials than grain, of first and second proof, thirty-eight cents per gallon; of third proof forty-two cents per gallon; of fourth proof, forty-eight cents per gallon; of fifth proof, fifty-seven cents per gallon; above fifth proof seventy cents per gallon; on shoes and slippers, of silk, fifty cents per pair; on shoes and slippers, of leather, fifty cents per pair; on shoes and slippers for children, twenty-five cts. per pair; on spikes, of iron, four cents per pound; on soap, four cents per pound; on brown sugar, four cents per pound; on white, clayed, or powdered sugar, five cents per pound; on lump sugar, twelve and a half cents per pound; on loaf sugar, and on sugar candy, fifteen cents per pound; on snuff fifteen cents per pound; on tallow, one cent per pound; on tea, from China, in ships or vessels of the United States, as follows, viz: hyson skin, souchong, and all other black, twenty-five cents per pound; imperial, gun powder, and gomee, fifty cents per pound; hyson, and young hyson, forty cents per pound; and other green, twenty eight cents per pound; on teas from any other place, or in any other than ships or vessel of the United States, as follows, viz: bohea, hyson skin, souchong, and all other black, thirty four cents per pound; imperial, gunpowder, and gomee, sixty eight cents per pound; hyson and young hyson, fifty-six cents per pound; other green, thirty-eight cents per pound; on manufactured tobacco, other than snuff and segars, ten cents per pound; on whiting, and Paris white, one cent per pound; on wines, as follows, viz. on Madeira, Burgundy, Champaign, Rhenish, and Tokay, ——; on Sherry and St. Lucar, ——; on other wine not enumerated, when imported in bottles or cases, ——; on Lisbon, Oporto, and on other wines of Portugal, and those of Sicily, ——; on Teneriffe, Fayal, and other wines of the Western islands.—— on all other wines, when imported otherwise than in cases and bottles, ——; on Russia duck, (not exceeding fifty-two archeens each piece,) two dollars; on Ravens duck, (not exceeding fifty two archeens per piece,) one dollar and twenty-five cents; on Holland duck, (not exceeding fifty-two archeens per piece,) two dollars and fifty cents; on spermaceti oil of foreign fishing, twenty five cents per gallon; on whale and other fish oil, of foreign fishing, fifteen cents per gallon; and on olive oil in casks, twenty-five cents per gallon; and on linseed oil, twenty five cents per gallon; blue vitriol, eight cents per pound; oil of vitriol, five cents per pound; nitric acid, six cents per pound; muriatic acid, four cents per pound; sugar of lead, six cents per pound.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following articles shall be free of duty; that is to say; all articles imported for the use of the United States, philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps, charts, statues, busts, casts, paintings, drawings engravings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, gems, medals, and all other collections of antiquities; statuary, modelling, painting, drawing, etching, or engraving, specially imported by order and for the the use of any society incorporated for philosophical or literary purposes or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or by order and for the use of any seminary of learning; specimens in natural history, mineralogy, botany and anatomical preparations, models of machinery and other inventions, plants, and trees; wearing apparel, and other personal baggage, in actual use; and the implements or tools of trade of persons arriving in the United States; regulus of antimony; bark of the cork tree, unmanufactured; animals imported for breed; burr stones unwrought; gold coin, silver coin and bullion; clay; unwrought copper, imported in any shape for the use of the mint; old copper and brass, and pewter, fit only to be remanufactured; brass, copper, in pigs; tin, in bars; furs undressed, of all kinds; raw hides and skins; lapis calimanis; plaister paris; rags of any kind of cloth; sulphur or brimstone; barilla; Brasil wood, brazilletto, red wood, camwood, fustic, logwood, nicaragua, and other dye woods; wood unmanufactured of any kind; zinc, teutenague, or spelter; raw silk.

Sec. 3 And be it further enacted, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties above specified and imposed, in respect to all goods, wares, and merchandize, on the importation of which in American or foreign vessels a specific discrimination has not been herein already made, which, after the said thirtieth day of June, 1820, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States: Provided, That this additional duty shall not apply to goods, wares, and merchandize, imported in ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by any act or acts of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States, on the payment of the same duties as are paid on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported in ships or vessels of the U. States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties by this act imposed, on tin in sheets, which may be manufactured into articles for use, and on braziers's copper, manufactured into stills, boilers, pipes, or tubes, by, for or on account of the person or persons importing the same, upon the exportation thereof within the time and in the manner prescribed by the existing laws, so far as the same may be applicable, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and also on other goods, wares and merchandise imported into the U States, upon the exportation thereof within the time and in the manner prescribed by the existing laws, subject to the following provisions, that is to say; that there shall not be an allowance of the drawback of duties in the case of goods imported in foreign vessels from any of the dominions, colonies, or possessions of any foreign power, to and with which the vessels of the United States are not permitted to go and trade; that there shall not be an allowance of the drawback in case of foreign dried and pickled fish, and other salted provisions, fish oil or playing cards; that there shall be deducted and retained from the amount of the duties on goods exported with the benefit of drawback, (other than spirits) two and a half per centum; and that there shall be retained in the case of spirits, exported with the benefit of drawback, two cents per gallon upon the quantity of spirits and also three per centum on the amount of duties payable on the importation thereof. But, nevertheless, the provisions of this act shall not be deemed in any wise to impair any rights and privileges which have been or may be, acquired by any foreign nation, under the laws and treaties of the United States, upon the subject of exporting goods from the United States, with a benefit of the drawback of the duties payable upon the importation thereof.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, after the 30th day of June, in all cases of entry of merchandize, for the benefit of drawback, the time of 20 days shall be allowed from the date of the entry, for giving the exportation bonds for the same. Provided, That the exporter shall, in every other particular, comply with the regulations and formalities heretofore established for entries of exportation for the benefit of drawback.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the duty on the tonnage of vessels, and the bounties, advantages, and drawbacks, in the case of exporting pickled fish, of the fisheries of the United States, in the case of American vessels employed in the fisheries, and in the case of exporting sugar, refined within the United States, shall be and continue the same as the existing law provides: Provided, always, that this provision shall not be deemed, in any wise to impair any rights and privileges which have been, or may be acquired by any foreign nation under the laws and treaties of the United States, relative to the duty of tonnage on vessels.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for the collection of duties imposed by this act, on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States; and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission, of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures; and, for the allowance of the drawbacks and bounties, by this act authorised, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter and thing, in the existing laws contained had been inserted in, and re-enacted by this act. And that all acts, and parts of acts, which are contrary to this act, and no more, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the act passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, entitled "an act to repeal so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty on tonnage between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels, and vessels of the United States" shall apply and be in full force as to the discriminating duties established by this act on the tonnage of foreign vessels, and the goods, wares, and merchandise, therein imported.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the same duties which are by this act imposed on any manufactured articles, shall be levied and collected on articles in part manufactured; and that all goods, wares, and merchandise, which shall be imported in any ship or vessel from any foreign port or place, or which, in her voyage, shall have touched at any foreign port or place, shall to all intents and purposes be deemed and taken to be of foreign growth, produce and manufacture.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That no goods, wares or merchandise manufactured in whole or in part, shall be permitted to be entered at any custom house, or landed at any port or place within the United States, unless the same shall be imported directly from the place or country where the same shall have been produced or manufactured; and it shall be the duty of the collectors to seize such goods and the same shall be forfeited.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That all laws, and parts of laws, now in force, which are inconsistent with, or which may be supplied by the provisions of this act and no more, be, and the same are repealed, from and after the thirtieth day of June next.

Latest from Europe.

From papers received at New-York, by the Crire. from Liverpool.

From the London Courier, Feb. 24.

HIGH TREASON.

In consequence of private information received by the civil power, that it was in the contemplation of a gang of diabolical ruffians to make an attempt on the lives of his Majesty's Ministers, whilst assembled at the house of Earl Bathurst, in Mansfield-street, yesterday evening, Richard Birnie, Esq with a party of twelve of the Bow street patrole, proceeded about 8 o'clock to the place which had been described as the rendezvous of these desperadoes, in Cato street, on the Edgeware road. They were in a loft deliberating. The only approach to this Pandemonium was by a narrow ladder. Ruthven, one of the principal Bow street officers, led the way, and was followed by Ellis, Smithers, Surman and others of the patrole; on the door being opened, about 27 or 30 men were seen within, most of whom were apparently engaged either in charging fire arms, or girding themselves with belts similar to those worn by the military.

There were tables about the room, on which lay a number of cutlasses, bayonets, pistols, sword-belts, pistol balls in large quantities, ball cartridges, &c. As the officers entered the room, the conspirators all started up, when Ruthven, who had been furnished with a warrant from the magistrates, exclaimed, "We are all peace officers, lay down your arms in a moment!" All was confusion. A man whom Ruthven describes as the notorious Arthur Thistlewood opposed himself to the officers, armed with a cut and thrust sword, of unusual length; Ruthven attempted to secure the door, and Ellis, who had followed him into the room, advanced towards the man, and presenting his pistol, exclaimed "drop your sword, or I'll fire instantly." The man brandished his sword with increased violence, when Smithers, the other patrole, rushed forward to seize him, and on the instant the ruffian stabbed him to the heart. Smithers fell into the arms of Ellis, and the next instant was a corpse.

Whilst this deed was doing, the lights were extinguished, and a desperate struggle ensued, in which many of the officers were severely wounded. Surman, one of the patrole, received a musket ball on the temple but fortunately it only glanced along the side of his head, tearing up the scalp in its way. The conspirators kept up an incessant fire; whilst it was evident to the officers that many of them were escaping by some back way. Mr. Birnie, exposed himself every where and encouraged the officers to do their duty whilst the balls were whizzing round his head. At this moment Captain Fitzclarence, (one of the sons of the Duke of Clarence) arrived at the head of a detachment of the Coldstream guards. They surrounded the building, and Captain Fitzclarence, with Sergeant Legge and three files of grenadiers, mounted the ladder and entered the room, now filled with smoke, and only illuminated by the occasional flashes of the fire-arms of the conspirators. A ruffian instantly approached the gallant Captain, and presented a pistol at his breast, but as he was in the act of pulling trigger, Sergeant Legge rushed forward, and whilst attempting to put aside the destructive weapon, received the fire upon his arm.

It is impossible to give a minute detail of the desperate conflicts which followed, or the numerous instances of personal daring manifested by the peace officers and the military, thus brought into sudden contact with a band of assassins in their obscure den, and in utter darkness. Unfortunately, this darkness favored the escape of many of the wretches, and the dreadful carnage ended in the capture of only nine of them. They were instantly hand-cuffed together, placed in hackney coaches, and brought down to the police office in Bow-street, under a strong military escort; and Mr Birnie, having arrived at the same moment instantly took his seat upon the Bench, and prepared to enter into the examination of the prisoners. They were placed at the bar in the following order:

James Ings, a butcher.
James Wilson, a tailor.
Richard Bradburn, a carpenter.
James Gilchrist, a shoe maker.
Charles Cooper, a boot maker.
Richard Tidd do.
John Monument, a shoe maker.
John Shaw, a carpenter, and
William Davidson, a cabinet-maker.

Davidson is a man of colour. At a meeting in Finsbury market-place he was one of the principal speakers.

Ings is a hoary ruffian, between fifty and sixty. His hands were covered with blood. His small fiery eyes glared round upon the spectators with an expression truly horrible. The office was crowded with soldiers and officers, bringing in arms and ammunitions of various kinds, which had been taken on the premises; muskets, broad swords, carbines, pistols, blunderbusses, belts and cartouch boxes, ball cartridges, gun powder, found loose in the pockets of the prisoners, haversacks and a large number of singularly constructed stilettoes. These latter were about 18 inches long and triangular in form; two of the sides being concave and the other flat, the lower extremity being flattened, and then wrung round spirally so as to make a firm grip and ending in a screw as if to fit the top of a staff. Several staffs were indeed produced, filled at one end with a screwed socket; and no doubt they were intended to receive this formidable weapon.

The deposition of a number of officers, most of them wounded, and several of the soldiers, having been taken, their evidence substantiating the foregoing narative, the prisoners were asked if they wished to say any thing? Cooper and Davidson said they had surrendered themselves instantly. Ellis, the patrol, who received the murdered body of his comrade, Smithers, in his arms, replied that Davidson had made the most resistance. At the moment when the lights were extinguished he had rushed out of the place armed with a carbine and wearing white cross belts, Ellis pursued him a considerable distance along John-Street and having caught him they fell together in the deadly struggle which ensued, Davidson discharged his carbine but without effect, and succeeded in securing him.

Further particulars.—For two or three hours previous, the police officers were near the place of meeting, making observations, but still no suspicions were excited of the real object of their vigilance; and so well was the plan of surprise laid, that until the discharge was heard, every thing remained quiet.

But accurately informed of the conspiracy, warrants were issued to apprehend them while they were assembled These warrants were put into the hands of the police officers, under the direction of Mr. Birnie, the Magistrate. A detachment of the Coldstream guards, from Portman barracks, were ordered to accompany the police officers. They proceeded to the place of meeting in Cato street, the police officers going first, for the guards did not come up so soon as the officers, having entered the street at the wrong end. The conspirators had taken the precaution to place a sentinel below, and the only approach to them in the loft was by a ladder, not wide enough for more than one to ascend at a time. Ruthven went up first, followed by three other officers, Ellis, Smithers and Surman. Thistlewood was nearest the door of the loft, armed with a drawn sword; the whole number of the conspirators in the room was twenty-five. Before the officers ascended the loft, they secured the centinel at the foot of the ladder, but we suspect that he contrived to give those aloft notice of the approach of the officers. The whole party there were hastily arming, some with belts and pistols stuck in them; others were loading hand grenades and muskets. There was a large quantity of ammunition in the room, and a sack full of combustibles.—Ruthven was the first that burst into the loft. Thistlewood attacked him, but failed. The other officers followed close with the magistrate Birnie. Thistlewood called to his party to put out the lights; and soon afterwards escaped through a back window, as did several others.—The quantity of ammunition in the loft was sufficient to arm 100 men. As soon as Thistlewood's escape was known, the following Extraordinary Gazette was ordered to be published forthwith, offering a large reward for his apprehension.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall, Feb. 24th.

"Whereas *Arthur Thistlewood* stands charged with High Treason, and also with the Wilful Murder of Richard Smithers, a reward of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS is hereby offered to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, the said Arthur Thistlewood, to be paid by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, upon his being apprehended and lodged in any of his Majesty's goals And all persons are hereby cautioned upon their allegiance, not to receive or harbor the said Arthur Thistlewood, as any person offending herein will be thereby guilty of high treason.

SIDMOUTH."

It appears that the plot has been known for some time to his majesty's ministers, and that Arthur Thistlewood was at the head of the conspiracy. The earl of Harrowby's was selected as being nearer the outlet from London than the residence of any other of the cabinet ministers and of course rendering it more easy to escape.

The horrible plan was, it is said, to have been executed in the following manner:—Thistlewood was to have knocked at lord Harrowby's door, with a letter purporting to be a dispatch, or with a red box, as is used in all the public offices, desiring it to be delivered immediately to the cabinet ministers at dinner, without delay. The servant it is supposed, would immediately proceed with the dispatch, while Thistlewood, with another of the conspirators, entered the hall as if to wait. They were immediately to open the street door. Others were to come in with

Hand-grenades, which were to be thrown into the house, and in the confusion produced by them, all the rest of the conspirators were to rush into the dining room, where the ministers were at dinner, and the work of assassination was to have been instantly begun.

About the time the privy council was assembling at the office of the home secretary of state, word was brought that Thistlewood had been taken. At half past two Lavender, Bishop, Ruthven, and Salmon, proceeded to No. 8 White-street, Moorfields. They found Thistlewood in bed; Bishop darted forward, threw himself upon him, and thus secured him. He appeared paralyzed with surprise. He was instantly conveyed to Bow-street, from thence to Whitehall, in a hackney-coach. A great crowd followed, exclaiming "*The villain, hang him.*" Thistlewood said, "Bishop, I make no resistance." He saw that a contrary disposition on his part, would have been fruitless. He was taken to Whitehall by the officers, for the purpose of undergoing an examination.

Thistlewood is editor of a periodical paper called "The Black Dwarf."

Brunet, the second leader of the conspirators, had also been taken, and was sent before the privy council.

From the Moniteur of Monday, Feb. 21.

ROYAL ORDIANCE

Louis, by the grace of God, king of France and Navarre.

Wishing to confer on Count de Cazes a testimony of our satisfaction with his services, with the zeal and fidelity of which he has given us proofs on the most trying occasions, and likewise with his attachment to our person and family, we have ordained and do ordain as follows:

Art. 1. Count de Cazes, peer of France, minister of State, is nominated a duke, to enjoy for himself and his descendants in a direct line from male to male, according to the order of primogeniture, the honors and prerogatives attached to that rank, with the obligation of conforming to the laws of the kingdom, and particularly to the dispositions of our ordinance of August 19, 1815.

Art. 2. Our minister secretary of state in the department of foreign affairs is charged with the execution of the present ordinance. Given at our Palace of the Tuilleries, Feb. 20, 1820.

(Signed) LOUIS.
(Countersigned) PASQUIER

The King has appointed the Duke de Cazes his ambassador to the court of London.

The duke of Richelieu is appointed minister of state and president of the council of ministers.

By the late Mails.

COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON, MARCH 25.

AN impressive and "solemn service," was, agreeably to notice given by Mr. De Neuville, performed at St. Patrick's Church, yesterday morning, commemorative of His Royal Highness the Duke de Berri. When the service commenced every part of the church was so crowded, that notwithstanding its late enlargement, probably not more than half the number that presented themselves could be accommodated. Such indeed is the universal esteem in which the French minister, Mr Hyde de Neuville is held at the seat of government and elsewhere in the United States, that we have no doubt many of our citizens embraced this opportunity of testifying the high consideration in which they hold his personal feelings, as well as to show by their attendance, on a special and solemn act of worship, their abhorrence of the atrocity of assassination. The funeral obsequies, and the chanting of the requiems, were solemnly appropriate. The Rev. Mr Kelly of Philadelphia, delivered the funeral sermon, in eloquent and impressive language. Many of the members of Congress and foreign ministers were present, and a numerous assemblage of our most respectable citizens (who do not profess the Roman Catholic faith) and foreigners.

MASS. BOSTON, MARCH 29.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Capt. Davis, who has arrived at *Gloucester*, from Malaga and Gibraltar, in 38 days, furnishes the following statement of News:—

That the Revolution in Spain had not extended to the interior provinces, but it was thought it had arrived at such a crisis that nothing short of a complete revolution was at hand. That the royalists had possession of Cadiz, but the revolutionists were making preparations to go against the Cola Dura, and probably would have possession of it in a very short time. That the Constitutional army near Cadiz amounted to 25,000 *men*;—that they had had an engagement with the royal troops in the vicinity, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of 1000;—That Algesiras was in possession of the Constitutionalists; and that a division of 3000 men were said to be within three leagues of Malaga when Capt. D. sailed; and had sent to the Governor, ordering him to prepare rations for the troops and *to keep order in the City!* That there were 700 royal troops in Malaga, who would join the deliverers of their country as soon as practicable:—and that, in fact, one general sentiment seemed to pervade all ranks of people of Spain—a determination to throw off the chains which have so long enslaved them. He further adds, that the Constitutional army was composed of fine troops, well officered, well fed, clothed, paid, &c. that they are under the most strict discipline, and behave with the greatest propriety; and that it appeared their only object was to establish the Cortes—They met no opposition at Algesiras and St. Roque, and would meet with none at Malaga. Private property was respected every where, and the least violation of it punished with death.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS.

"*Gibraltar, Feb.* 4.—The constitutionalists at Algesiras are about 3000 strong. The Royal General O'Donnel, is somewhere in the neighborhood with his force, so that a fight may be expected unless (as we are disposed to believe will be the case) the Royal Troops come over to the Constitutionalists.

"The Constitutionalists conduct themselves with the greatest propriety, and pay most generously for every thing, and do not even allow themselves to be quartered upon the inhabitants. The King's Civil Officers of Algesiras and St. Roque are now at the lines, ready to run under the guns of this Garrison for protection; and, I suppose, to keep themselves safe until the question be decided. It is reported here that the king has said in council, that before he will acknowledge a Constitutional Government, he will retire to England and live upon his private property. The Posts through Spain have become very irregular, owing to the movements of the Armies."

"*February* 12. A large body of the Constitutional Troops left the neighborhood of St. Roque a few days since, and are now in Malaga on their way to Granada. The Loyal Governor of Malaga embarked immediately, and is now in our Bay. The present disturbed state of Spain is such as to place our local business of the season quite at a stand."

From the Salem Gazette of March 28.

We have received from Capt. Davis of the Corporal-Trim, from Gibraltar, the following note: "GLOUCESTER, 26th MARCH, 1820.

"I arrived here yesterday, in 31 days from Gibraltar, and 38 from Malaga. With regard to the revolution in Spain I can give you but little information. The revolutionists, 3000 strong, were hourly expected at Malaga when I left. The Patriots had not possession of Cadiz when I left Gibraltar, but were making preparations to go against the Cotadura, and probably would have possession of it in a very short time: The Patriots were judged to be 25,000 strong, fine troops, well officered, well clothed and fed, good pay, and every thing they wished for; they are under very strict discipline, and behave with the greatest propriety, and it appears their only object is to establish the Cortes. At Algesiras and St. Roque there was no opposition, and they will meet with none at Malaga: it appears to be well understood between them, and it is generally believed they will gain their point."

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 30

DISTURBANCE AT THE PRISON.

The following are some of the most important particulars of the disturbance that took place yesterday at the Walnut-street prison, and which created such a universal sensation amongst our citizens.

On Monday afternoon, a quarrel took place in the prison yard between two black convicts, which continued for a considerable length of time, and became so extensive as to involve in it the greater part of the prisoners, who were with difficulty induced after some time, to return to their rooms. In the evening, the inspectors had a meeting, and instead of seizing the ring-leaders in this affray, and confining them in the cells, determined to meet next morning at the usual time of turning the prisoners into the yard, for the purpose of selecting the ring-leaders and confining them, and admonishing the rest. They entered the rooms where the blacks were confined, and carried their resolution into effect so far as respected them. A circumstance occurred at the juncture, which shows that there was a general understanding and concert among them. One of the blacks, when retiring to his cell, called out to his comrades, "*Remember me.*"

The inspectors then proceeded to the whites. Upon opening the door where M'Ilvenney and 29 others were confined, the prisoners immediately forced their way past the inspectors, and took with them the bar of the door. They then gave three cheers, which was answered by an equal number from the prisoners confined in the other rooms. With this bar they forced the bolts and locks of the other doors and liberated the prisoners, to the number of 400

Some person began to ring the bell, in order to alarm the citizens, whereupon the prisoners immediately cut away the rope. They then proceeded to the yard, with the saw poles made a ladder with which they attempted to scale the east walls. Having been foiled in this attempt by the alacrity and resolution of a number of citizens who had by this time collected—they next forced their way through the two gates that lead into Sixth-street The outer gate resisted their efforts. A detachment of volunteers was stationed outside of this gate, prepared to fire on them, in case they had succeeded in forcing it. A detachment had also been marched into the prison for the purpose of quelling the revolt.

By 12 o'clock, the prisoners had returned to their respective rooms, and all was quiet.

One of the prisoners, named Runner, was killed in the affray and two wounded. Runner had been confined in the solitary cells, from which he was released by the rioters Several gentlemen were somewhat injured by the stones which were thrown at them from the prison yard.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, April 5, 1820.

The following gentlemen were chosen on Monday to represent the several towns annexed to their names, in General Assembly, in May.

N. London, Nicoll Fosdick, Henry Channing.
Norwich, Roger Huntington, Erastus Coit.
Bozrah, Gardiner Avery.
Franklin Alvin Abel.
Griswold, Gilbert Billings.
Groton, Elisha Haley. Roswell Allyn.
Lisbon, Joseph Jewett.
Salem, Henry Perkins.
Montville, Stephen G. Thatcher.
N. Stonington, Nathan Pendleton. D. Coats
Preston, Henry Palmer, Elisha Brewster.
Lyme, Ebenezer Brockway, Moses Warren
Colchester, Henry Champion, Sam. S. Peters.
Waterford, Comstock Chappell.
Windham, Zephaniah Swift, John Taintor.
Ashford, David Keyes, John Warren.
Canterbury, Rufus Adams, Asa Burgess.
Hampton, Solomon Taintor.
Lebanon, Isaiah Loomis, Thomas Babcock.
Mansfield, —— Fletcher, —— Bingham.
Plainfield, Sessions Lester, Aaron Crary.
Sterling, Dixon Hall.
Voluntown, James Alexander.
Columbia, Elam Loomis.
Coventry, Frederick Rose, Daniel White.
Willington, Jonathan Sibley, Eben. Root.
Hebron, Roger Phelps, Daniel Burrows.
Marlborough, Joel Foot.
New-Haven, Charles Denison, R. I. Ingersoll

From the National Intelligencer, March 28.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The following important Message was on Monday transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives of the U. S.

I transmit to Congress an extract of a letter from the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at St. Petersburgh, of the 1st of November last, on the subject of our relations with Spain, indicating the sentiments of the Emperor of Russia respecting the non-ratification, by his Catholic Majesty, of the treaty lately concluded between the United States and Spain, and the strong interest which his Imperial Majesty takes in promoting the ratification of that treaty. Of this friendly disposition, the most satisfactory assurance has been since given directly to this government, by the Minister of Russia, residing here

I transmit also to Congress an extract of a letter from the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Madrid, of a later date than those heretofore communicated, by which it appears, that, at the instance of the Charge des Affaires of the Emperor of Russia, a new pledge had been given by the Spanish government, that the Minister who had been lately appointed to the U. States should set out on his mission, without delay, with full power to settle all differences in a manner satisfactory to the parties.

I have further to state, that the governments of France and Great-Britain continue to manifest the sentiments heretofore communicated, respecting the non-ratification of the treaty by Spain, and to interpose their good offices to promote its ratification.

It is proper to add, that the governments of France and Russia have expressed an earnest desire that the United States would take no step, for the present, on the principle of reprisal, which might possibly tend to disturb the peace between the United States and Spain. There is good cause to presume, from the delicate manner in which this sentiment has been conveyed, that it is founded in a belief, as well as a desire, that our just objects may be accomplished without the hazard of such an extremity.

On full consideration of all these circumstances, I have thought it my duty to submit to Congress, whether it will not be desirable to postpone a decision, on the questions now depending with Spain, until the next session. The distress of that nation at this juncture affords a motive for this forbearance, which cannot fail to be duly appreciated.—Under such circumstances, the attention of the Spanish government may be diverted from its foreign concerns, and the arrival of a minister here be longer delayed. I am the more induced to suggest this course of proceeding, from a knowledge that, while we shall thereby make a just return to the powers whose good offices have been acknowledged, and increase, by a new and signal proof of moderation, our claims on Spain, our attitude in regard to her will not be less favorable at the next session than it is at present.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, March 27, 1820.

MAIL ROBBERS TAKEN.

From the Baltimore American extra.

Sunday, 3 o'clock, P. M. March 26.

We have the satisfaction to state to our readers that through the unceasing vigilance of Mr. Thomas Ross of this city, the robbers were detected last evening and committed to goal.—One of them is named Perry Hutton, formerly employed and well known in this city as driver of the mail and public stages. He had lately broke goal at Richmond, where he had been convicted of kidnapping. This circumstance being known to Mr. Ross, he arrested him and his companion, a Dr. Hull, and on examining their persons at the goal nearly six thousand dollars were found on Hull and about two hundred dollars on Hutton, all in bank and post notes. The latter, on being accused with the murder of the driver, betrayed evident signs of guilt.

Mr. Ross found on them two keys similar to each other, with which he proceeded to their boarding house, and in a trunk used by both he found about ten thousand five hundred dollars in various bank and post notes.

The whole amount of money recovered is about *sixteen thousand five hundred dollars*, a considerable part of which is half notes.

Hutton and Hull were examined yesterday morning at the goal before the Judges of the district and City Courts, the Post Master, and a number of respectable citizens. Nothing however, has fallen from them as to the murder, each preserving a determined silence when any question was asked

Several other persons have been taken up on suspicion, but the crime thus far appears to be confined to the two above mentioned.

Hutton acknowledges his acquaintance with the murdered driver.

Neither of the two slept at home on Friday night.

From the Baltimore Telegraph.

On Saturday afternoon, our citizens and peace officers were on the alert to apprehend the murderers. Three of the peace officers, Messrs. Ross, Maydwell, and Norris, proceeded up Bridge-street between 8 & 9 o'clock, in search of a suspicious character and on their return towards Gay-street bridge, that vigilant officer, Mr. (Ross) passed two men, one he recognized to be Perregrine Hutton—he immediately desired his companions to fall back and follow him slowly. He joined Hutton and accosted him—Hutton knew him, they shook hands and Hutton received him friendly tho' appeared uneasy and desirous of getting clear of him—when they arrived some distance up Gay-street, Ross was joined by Mr. John Wilson. Mr. Ross then told Hutton that he was a man of bad character and he would take him before Judge Brice. He also asked his companion who he was, the other refused to give any satisfaction and Mr. Ross promptly informed him, that he was in bad company and he should take him also. They were taken before Judge Brice who committed them for further examination On arriving at the gaol, the officers proceeded to search them—on Hutton, was found about $189—on Hull, secreted in his pantaloons upwards of $6,000—they each had a key found on them, which unlocked a trunk held in common; and with these keys, Mr Ross, and the other officer proceeded to the boarding house, where they lodged, and on searching the trunk on top of their clothes were found a small pocket pistol and a flask of powder—and several parcels of Bank notes—amounting in all to upwards of $10,000.

Yesterday morning judges Bland. Brice, and Mc Mechen were engaged in the examination of the prisoners and the witnesses—it appears that Peregrine Hutton, one of the prisoners was born in Delaware, but has lived most of his life in Maryland—that he has been several years a stage-driver and for sometime boarded in the same house with the deceased—he is, we understand well known in Richmond, Virginia. Morris N. B. Hull, the other prisoner, is a native of the state of New-York, and with Hutton arrived from New-York, on last Tuesday week—he has a father in Utica. The prisoners are both young men, probably neither of them twenty-five years of age. They will be tried before the Circuit Court of the United States, which will set on the first May.

Upon the review of these facts, it would appear that the discovery of the murderers was, it may be said *providential*—the act of the *all-seeing God!* Mr. Ross went into Bridge-street not in search of Hutton—on returning, accidentally he joined him—and it pleased the Almighty that he should be HIS instrument to detect the authors of the most bloody deed ever committed in our country.

From the Baltimore American, March 30.

Mail Robbers.—The mail robbers, Hutton and Hull have made a *full confession* of their guilt to Judge Bland, of the District Court.

Extract of a letter dated Buenos Ayres, 4th January, received at Baltimore.

"A Chili Mail has just arrived, which brings intelligence of Lord Cochrane's having *destroyed the three Spanish ships of war which proceeded from Cadiz in May for Lima.* The action was severe on both sides; and took place off Lima The British admiral, Sir Thomas Hardy, is now here, with ten ships—for what purpose, God knows The squadron consists of 2 ships of the line, 6 frigates, and 2 sloops of war."

The bill to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy, has been rejected in the Senate of the United States.

Married,

In England, ALEXANDER T. SAMPAYO youngest brother to the Baron Teixeira, of Lisbon, to HARRIET, daughter of the late Nathaniel Kent, Esquire, of Fulham, in the county of Middlesex.

At New-London, EBENEZER LEARNED, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss LYDIA COIT, daughter of the late Joshua Coit. Esq

At Westerly, R I HENRY PERKINS, Esq of Lyme, to Miss ABBY NOYES, of the former place, daughter of the late Thomas Noyes, Esquire.

In this city, Mr. EZRA S. HOWARD, of Hudson, State of New-York, to Miss LUCY C. WILLIAMSON, of Canterbury.

Died,

In this city, HARRIET LEE, daughter of Mr. Joseph Chester, aged 14 months

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office at Chelsea Landing, Ct. April 1, 1820.*

CAECILIA AVERY, Park Avery, *Preston*, James Avery, *Groton*, Rebecca Abbott, *Lisbon*, Francis W. Bushnell, Thomas R. Cottrell, Luke Buddington, (2) Sally K. Bolles, Zechariah Boothe, George Buchanan, Wm. Bingham, Caroline Logan, Leverett Bissel, *Lebanon*, Nahum Fay, or Nathanl. Burdick, Asa Burrus, *Montville*, William Carew, Ebenezer Carew, Charles Carew, Eben. Cooly, Jonathan Comstock, Joshua Caswell, Peter G. Clark, Joseph Coats, Isaac Crandall, *Groton*, Eleazer B. Downing, *Griswold*, Wealthy M. Fuller, Hannah Freeman, Sibby Faulkner, Erastus Gallup, *Groton*, Abel Guy, *Lebanon*, S. Hurlbut & Co. Joseph Hopkins, Jos. O. Hopkins, Henry Hezzard, Jabez Huntington, (3) Gurdon Hamilton, Wm. Hopkins, Wm. W. Hopkins, Dismy Horsecott, *Montville*, Lois Hamilton, Lucretia Hatch, Eliz. M. Hunton, Henry Harrison, James Hilton, Otis Hilton, Thomas Jones, Fred. Lester, Sarah C. Lanman, Jerem. Ladd, (3) Henry Lyman, Jos. Lamber, Darius Latham, *Preston*, Thos. Lester, Caroline Lovett, *Lisbon*, Nelson Mc Call, *Lebanon*, William Manning, Polly Meech, Jacob Meech, *Preston*, John Murry, Nathan Minor. Alexander Nichols, *Preston*, John Nicols, (2) Sally N. North, Hez. Perkins, (3) Geo. Pitcher, Frances Peabody, David Palmeter, Royal Robbins, *Kensington*. Henry T. Rogers, *Montville*, Francis Stanton, Wm. Stanton, John H Sterry, Gen. A. Sydleman, Jun. *Preston*, Abby Sloat, Wm. Sterry, *Groton*, George Sydleman, Daniel Thomas, or James Rose, *Groton*, Luther Tracy, Eber Guy, Charles C. Webb, Ezra G. Weld, Cynthia Westcott, B. W. Weatherby, Rosea Worthington, Caleb Winchester, Cyrus Whipple, Geo. A Woodbridge, Joseph Warren, Elijah Whipple, Eunice Witter, *Lisbon*, Jonah Witter, *Preston*. 22—

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office, Norwich, Ct. April 1, 1820.*

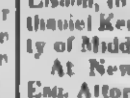
ABELL & Morgan, William Armstrong, (4) Daniel Church, Jr. Joseph L. Coit, Cyrus Corning, Loammy Corning, Lois Douglass, Ezekiel D. Dyer, Massy Harrington, Azel Hyde, Erastus Jones, Leonard Lamb, (2) Anna Lancaster, Caroline Logan, Roswell Morgan, Mrs. Mover, Elizabeth Peck, Moses Perkins, Peter Reed, Asahel S. Robbins, Esther Robbins, Mary Russell, Wm. E. Russell, Rebecca Savage, Rev Dr. Strong, Augustus Tefft. Elisha Tracy, (8) Thomas Wheeler, *Norwich*.

Simeon Abell, Jun. Jedediah L. Stark, *Bozrah*.

James Abell, Andrew Clark, Sophronia Dodge, Lavius Farnham, Joseph B. Hebbard, Thomas Kinsman, (2) Earl Knight, Ruby Knight, Elisha Morgan, 2, Joshua Perkins, Amos Read, James Read, James Stetson, Robert Swan, Edward Y. Waldo *Lisbon*.

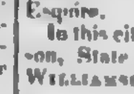
Esther Lamphear, Henry McCall, *Lebanon*.

For New-York,



THE sloop *McDonough* Capt. Coit, will sail on Saturday, at 4 o'clock, P. M April 5.

For Boston,



THE Sloop SCIENCE. *F. Lovell, Master.* will sail on Friday next, and continue running for the season. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES N. BROWN

A few barrels of Sperm OIL for sale on board said sloop.

April 3.

Masonic Notice.

A REGULAR convocation of Franklin Chapter. No. 4. R. A. M will be holden at Mason's Hall on the last Monday of April, (24th inst) at 1 o'clock, P. M. A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the M. E. K.
JOSEPH KINGSLEY,
Sec'ry. Pro. Tem. F. C. R. A. M
Norwich, April 4. 1820. 22—

For Sale or to Let,

THE subscriber's House and premises, the residence of the late *Jonathan Frisby*. Esq of Norwich.—Possession may soon be had For particulars apply to the subscriber at Bozrahville. D. L. DODGE.
April 1, 1820. 22—

China, Glass, Earthen and Stone Ware,

FOR SALE, on liberal terms for cash, on a credit, or in barter, by
F, A & G. L. PERKINS.
April 5, 1820 22-6w

GRASS SEED.
FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
HERD'S GRASS,
RED TOP,
FURZE TOP, and
CLOVER SEED.
CHARLES COIT.
Norwich, April 5, 1820. 22—

☞ *THE SUBSCRIBER,*
WILL PAY CASH FOR
CLOVER SEED.
JOHN LATHROP.
April 4, 1820. 22—

Flax-Seed, Salt, &c.

LONG-island Flax-Seed, suitable for sowing. Flax, Tow-Cloth.
Hams, Lard, Dried Beef. Butter.
Turks-Island, St. Ubes, Cape, and Liverpool SALT,
Plaster Paris, ground and in stone,
Clear and merchantable Pine Lumber,
Chesnut Plank, Boards and Scantling,
Oak Boards and Scantling,
Shingles of various qualities,
Cod and Scale Fish. Mackarel,
Stone-Lime, different qualities,
Grindstones, Nails, Glass, Sugar,
Tea, Rum, Spices,
4 hhds. VINEGAR,
FOR SALE BY C. EELLS.
WANTED,
4 M. feet Chesnut and Oak Timber, from 3 by 4 to 6 by 8 inches.
April 4, 1820. 22-6w

VENDUE.

FOR sale at auction, without reserve, four first rate COWS, a good yoke of OXEN, 4 YEARLINGS, 11 SHEEP, two HOGS, a CART, and various other implements for farming, and sundry articles of household furniture. Sale to be at the house of *John Maples*, on Saturday, 8th inst at 2 o'clock.
NATHAN CHAMPLIN.
April 4, 1820. 22—

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trusting or harboring an indented apprentice to *Jonathan Little*, Esq. of New-York, to serve under the superintendance of the Agent of the Bozrah Manufacturing Company, as no debt or expense of his contracting will be paid either by Jonathan Little, or the Bozrah Manufacturing Company. *D. L. Dodge, Agent for the Company.*
Bozrahville, April 1, 1820. 22—

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber, on the 29th of last March, an indented apprentice, named
WILLIAM M. STANTON,
about 19 years of age. Whoever will return said boy to me, or give information where he may be found, shall receive six cents reward, and no charges. All persons are hereby forbid harboring, trusting, or employing said boy, on penalty of the law. CYRUS MINER
Norwich, April 1, 1820. 22—

☞ *FOR SALE,*
A GOOD new, Horseman's UNIFORM.
ELISHA A. SEARS
Norwich, April 4. 22—

WINTER strained Lamp Oil,
Elephant do.
Long-Island Flax Seed, for sale by the subscriber. JOHN LATHROP.
April 5, 1820.

POETRY.

SPANIARD'S APPEAL.

GOD of our Fathers! in whose name,
Resis less as the wild Simoon,
We rush'd through clouds of smoke and flame,
And swept away to death and doom,
The legions of the iron crown,
And hurl'd the imperial despot down.

Inflam'd by whose life-giving word
We poured our unrequited blood,
More freely than the desert bird,
Whose heart-drops feed her infant brood:
To fix that monarch on the throne,
We hoped would make our weal his own.

To thee, at this dread hour, ascend
Th' indignant prayers of men deceiv'd,
Who see that monarch foully rend
The sacred rights our hands retriev'd,
And strive to bind us with a chain
More dread than that we broke in vain.

Tho' Kings forget, yet will not we,
The rights of all that think or breathe;
And if, when struggling to be free,
We sound the notes of war and death,
In Thy name shall the banners wave
That lead to freedom or the grave.

VIRIATUS.

FROM THE BALANCE.

TO A FRIEND.

On receiving a present of a neat's tongue, while indisposed

Thy gift hath made me worse, my friend,
Tho' for that gift I sing;
Hard was your heart. indeed, to send
My WIFE *another* TONGUE!!

But at the joke, dear G——e, I'll wink,
Submissive to my doom;
And in excuse of thee I'll think
Thou'd'st one to *spare* at home!

BOSTON BARD.

SUMMARY

Mr. Guille is arranging to make an ascension with his Balloon on the 25th inst. at Baltimore.

On the 18th ult. a fire broke out in a new two story brick house in Shippingport, owned by a Mr. Wm. Dubocqu of Louisville, which was entirely consumed, with an adjoining building. Mr. Dubocqu's loss is between 5 and 6,000 dollars.

A spacious Hotel in Lexington, Kentucky, owned and occupied by a Mr. Kean, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 2d inst. The loss of the owner is estimated at 40,000 dollars. A number of Gentlemen from Philadelphia, then lodgers in the House, immediately after the fire, presented to Mr. Kean a letter of condolence, and a subscription of *one thousand dollars*

Robbery.—A robbery was committed near Franklin, Tenn. on the Columbia road by two persons on Mr. Jacob Fry. They dragged him from his horse, and took from him his pocket book, containing about $10,000.

Great alarm and anxiety exists at Pittsburg, Penn. in consequence of a large coal mine being on fire, which had defied, and was expected to defy all attempts to extinguish it. It presented a brilliant appearance in the night

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to *G & H. B. Buckingham*, are requested to make immediate payment.

Norwich, March 28, 1820 21—

NOTICE

PAYMENT is requested of all persons indebted by book or note, of long standing, to JOSEPH H. STRONG

March 26. 20—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by book or note, are requested to call and settle the same previous to the first day of April next. Those that do not attend to this notice must settle with an attorney.

JONATHAN COMSTOCK.

Norwich, March 20, 1820. 20—

Notice.

I SHOULD be obliged to the Gentleman who borrowed of me a pair of *Pistols*, to be informed, whether he calculates to hold them by possession, or whether I may expect them returned within the statute of limitation?

If this information is not shortly received, there will issue an instrument. "*Greeting.*"

CUSHING EELLS.

March 21, 1820. 20–3w—

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD inform all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, by so doing he will be able to pay all demands against him. No farther notice will or need be given.

If patient waiting for four or five years, and earnest solicitation, will not move debtors to pay what is justly due, other lawful means will be resorted to. He returns his sincere thanks to those customers who have paid him for his services, which he still offers to them, who may depend on having work well done agreeable to latest and most approved fashions, warranted to fit and suit the persons who may please to call.

EPHRAIM HARRIS.

March 15. 19—

TO LET,

THE HOUSE occupied by Major Gordon. Enquire of the *Printer*.

March 22. 20—

TO LET,

A valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated in the first society in Canterbury, about two miles south of said Canterbury Meeting-House, on the Turnpike Road leading from Woodstock to Norwich, containing

Between 2 & 300 acres of EXCELLENT LAND,

well proportioned for *Mowing, Pasture Ploughing*, and *Wood-Land*, with two *Dwelling-Houses*, two large *Barns*, and other out houses, &c. a Well of never failing water. Said Farm is well watered. Likewise, a land right of fishery in Quinnebaug river. Possession given the first of April. Enquire of *Rufus Adams*, Esq. of said Canterbury, or of

JOSEPH R. WILLOUGHBY,
Norwich.

March 21, 1820. 20—

TO LET,

THE HOUSE now improved by Maj. *Simeon Hubbard*, near Wharf Bridge.

The north, north east and south Stores on *Leffingwell's Wharf*.

A small HOUSE and GARDEN, by the river Shetucket near *Lathrop's Bridge*.

FOR SALE,

About 40 acres LAND, conveniently divided into small lots for *Ploughing, Mowing and Pasturage*, lying in the first society, and within one mile of the Court-House.

IN STORE FOR SALE,

4 Casks winter strained LAMP OIL.
40 Casks LIME.
20 Tons PLASTER PARIS

C. EELLS

Feb. 29, 1820. 6w–17—

To be Sold or Let,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.

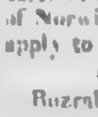
THE SHOPS formerly improved by *Eliphalet Baldwin, Jr* deceased, for chaise making, together with about two acres of LAND, lying half a mile westerly of Norwich Meeting-House. For terms apply to

Eliphalet or Thomas Baldwin

Bozrah, March 21. 3w–20—

FOR SALE.

That valuable FARM,



RECENTLY occupied by *Nathan Sears*, with a good Dwelling House thereon, two good barns and other out houses. Said Farm contains about

220 acres of excellent LAND,

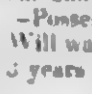
for *Meadow, Pasture and Tillage*, with a large proportion of *Wood*, with an *excellent Fishery*. Said Farm lies on the Turnpike road from Norwich to Providence one and a half mile from Norwich Port —Possession given 1st of April 1821 Will wait for a great proportion of the pay 5 years or more.

For terms apply to

NATHAN SEARS Jr. *of Lisbon.*

March 13, 1820. 19—

For Sale,



THE *House* in which *Mr Joseph Kingsley* now lives situated in Norwich-Landing, at the junction of the Stage road to Providence and the new road across the toll bridge to Preston.

—ALSO—

The *Tan House and Yard* late the property of *Mr Henry Gordon*, now deceased. If the above are not sold by the first of April they will be leased.

APPLY TO

GEO. PERKINS.

March 6. 18—

FOR SALE,

THE real and personal estate of *Mr Samuel Hyde*, late of Franklin, deceased, and unless previously sold at private sale will be sold at public vendue, at the mansion house of the deceased, on Thursday the 30th of March instant, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time.

Sold by order of the Court of Probate.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Jr.
Administrator on said estate

Franklin, March 18, 1820. 20—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened

A House of Entertainment

at his old stand, a few rods west of the Meeting-House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage, and every favor duly acknowledged by

ELEAZER MATHER.

Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1819. 8—

Three Horses for sale,

THAT can be recommended to draw in any kind of carriage.

JONATHAN JILLSON.

March 22. 21—

To be sold at Auction,

AT the *Office of the Norwich Fire Insurance Company*, on Thursday the 6th of April 1820, at 11 o'clock, A. M all the remaining debts due to the late *Norwich Marine Insurance Company*, consisting of Executions, Notes, &c. to amount of above $8000; a claim on the French Government for above $5000; together with sundry charts, maps, treatises on Marine Insurance; 9 chairs; 1 large desk, &c. &c.

Enquire at said office.

Norwich, March 29, 1820. 21—

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Company*, incorporated with a capital of $100,000, submit the following sketch of terms for insurance on Houses; Stores; Mills; Machinery; Ships in harbor; Goods; Wares; Merchandize and Furniture against loss or damage by fire.

I. Brick, or Stone buildings, with roofs of slate or tiles; or Goods not hazardous contained in such buildings 25 cents to 7½ cents per $100, per annum.

II. Brick, or Stone buildings, with wood roofs;—or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 37½ cents to 50 cents per $100, per annum.

III. Buildings entirely of wood; or goods not hazardous in such buildings, 50 cents to 75 cents, per $100, per annum

This will give a general idea of the rates; but there will be an increase of premium, where the situation and circumstances increase the risk; such as being contiguous to wooden buildings, or those occupied in hazardous business: distance from water: no engines or firemen in the place, &c.—The premium on buildings in the country, standing single, is 50 cents per $100, per annum.

As all classes of citizens are exposed to calamities from fire, it is presumed that prudence will induce them to pay so small a premium for indemnity; and the Company are confident that the extent and solidity of their funds, and the fairness and promptitude, with which they will adjust claims, will engage public confidence.

Applications must be made to the Secretary, in writing signed by the applicant and the subject accurately described.—No insurance is binding until the premium is paid. Insurance may be had for 7 years by paying premium for 6 years, and for a less number than 7, a reasonable allowance

The Directors are *Dwight Ripley; C P Huntington; Coddington Billings; Ezra Chappell; Joseph H. Strong; C. Eells; Wm. Williams, Jr; F. A. Perkins and Jonathan G W Trumbull*

DWIGHT RIPLEY, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary*

Norwich March 24, 1819. 20—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1820—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Mr. THOMAS TIFFANY.

late of Griswold, formerly of Warwick, in the state of Rhode-Island, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Stephen Tiffany*, the Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law, he giving notice in the Norwich Courier, and on the sign-post in said Griswold.

Attest, BURRELL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to

STEPHEN TIFFANY, *Executor.*

Griswold. March 22, 1820. 21—

Probate Office: Pomfret District, Pomfret. March 11, 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints the term of six months from the first publication of this notice, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr JOHN GARY.

late of said Pomfret, deceased, to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, to *Mr Noah Perrin* of said Pomfret, who is appointed Administrator of said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest, ELISHA B PERKINS, Clerk.

Those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, to said Administrator

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield. March 13th, A. D. 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *William Rogers*, also to the creditors to the estate of *James St Barrett*, late of said Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on each of said deceased's estate, to *Anthony Stranahan*, Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

20 *Attest.* JOHN LESTER, *Clerk.*

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, March 7th, 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH MESSENGER,

late of Killingly, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *Miss Polly Messenger*, Administratrix, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

19 *Attest.* JOHN LESTER, *Clerk.*

Court of Probate, District of Pomfret, March 15, 1820.

UPON the Petition of *Eunice Carroll*, Guardian at law of *Carlow Chandler Carroll, Augustus Darwin Carroll*, and *Amasa Carroll*, all of Woodstock, in said district, minors under the age of twenty-one years, praying permission for selling certain real estate belonging to said minors, lying in said Woodstock, of less value than six hundred Dollars, as per petition on file dated March 15, 1820.—

Ordered, That said petition be continued to a Court of Probate, to be holden at *Peter Thompson's*, in Pomfret, in said district, on Monday the 29th day of May next, and that notice hereof be given by advertising in the Norwich Courier, three weeks successively, six weeks before the 4th Monday of May—that all persons concerned may appear and be heard upon the subject matter of the Petition.

By order of Court,

ELISHA B. PERKINS, *Clerk.*

Probate Office, ss. Plainfield District, Plainfield, March 7th, A. D. 1820.

UPON the Petition of *James Henry*, of Sterling, in said district, shewing to this Court that he is Guardian to *Hiram Hill*, son and minor heir of the late *Coomil Hill*, late of said Sterling, deceased—That said minor is heir to about seventeen acres of Land, of the value of about $200—and that, for reasons offered, it would be for the benefit of said minor that said estate should be sold—Upon which this Court orders said petition continued to the 1st Tuesday of June next, at the Dwelling-House of Col. *Elkanah C. Eaton*, in said Plainfield, when and where objection (if any) to the prayer of said petition will be heard. Per Order,

20 *JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

Probate Office, ss. Plainfield District, Plainfield, March 7th, A. D. 1820.

UPON the Petition of *Anthony Stranahan*, of said Plainfield, shewing this Court that he is Guardian to *Betsey Bennet*, daughter and minor heir of the late *Thomas Bennet*, late of said Plainfield deceased—That said minor is owner of two small lots of land, in said Plainfield—and that for reasons offered it became necessary that said estate should be sold—Upon which this Court orders said Petition continued to the 1st Tuesday of June next at the Dwelling-House of Col. *Elkanah C Eaton*, in said Plainfield, when and where objection (if any) to the prayer of said petition will be heard. Per Order,

20 *JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G W TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

Wanted,

A MAN to lay stone wall, that is a master workman;—Also, one to drill and blow rocks, who is accustomed to churn drill. *Apply to the Agent of Bozrah Manufacturing Company.*

Bozrahville, March 20, 1820. 20—

FOR SALE,

A FEW tons first quality HAY, and one ton ROWEN. Enquire of

SAMUEL AVERY.

Norwich, March 29, 1820. 21—

COTTON.

TWENTY-TWO Bales good Upland Cotton, for sale by

JOS. BREED

March 8. 18—

STRAW BRAID.
30,000 Yards,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

March 15. 19—

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.

JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Nov 9, 1819. 1—

PAPER.

90 Rms. thick blue demi Paper, suitable for Merchants' and Grocers' use, for sale by

R. HUBBARD.

Dec. 15, 1819.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST

COLD SPRING GIN,

FOR SALE,

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by

JOS. BREED.

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

Anderson's COUGH DROPS.

THE great and increasing sales of ANDERSON'S Cough Drops, since they have been prepared by the subscriber and offered to the public, more fully than any other argument, prove their real value, and we boldly venture to assert that no medicine ever yet prepared for Coughs and Consumptions has gained so much credit, in so short a time, as this composition. If the attestations of persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for this Medicine, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Too often does prejudice by listening to some and adopting the opinions of others prevail; thereby preventing a trial of such Medicine as might afford relief, under the idea that no relief can be obtained. Scarcely a case occurs but may be relieved by the timely use of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, which have proved to be a cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

I, SAMUEL H. JONES, of Salisbury, do hereby certify that my wife has for more than five years been troubled with a violent Cough, difficulty of breathing, and loss of appetite, and almost entirely deprived of sleep; and having tried, as we supposed, every thing that might relieve her without receiving any benefit, I was induced to have her make trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and after using two bottles, her cough entirely left her—she enjoyed her former sleep, which she had not done for years, and was again restored to strength. I can with confidence say I believe these Drops to be the best Medicine in use, for Coughs, and Complaints of the Lungs.

SAMUEL H JONES.

Salisbury, Connecticut, March 20, 1819.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or breast, and more or less, cough and weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low. I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops. And purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Each bottle contains two ounces, and frequently effects a cure.

Be particular that each genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle;

And that each of the directions are signed in writing by JAMES MELLEN, no others are genuine.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *H H. Schieffelin & Co.* 193 Pearl-Street, New York; *Bartlett & Chase*, No. 13, Cornhill, Boston; and by *Lorenzo Bull*, Hartford; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; and *Joseph C. Huntington*, Norwich.

Oct. 15, 1819. 49–6m—

Common Prayer Books.

THE Book of Common Prayer Stereotype Pocket Edition, just received and for sale at

R HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

March 29

North-Stonington Lime.

TO FARMERS.

THOSE who wish to procure Lime, *very cheap*, without Casks, can be supplied by applying at the Kiln, any day next week. JOS. L. COIT.

March 28, 1820. 21—

BIBLES.

A GREAT variety of Bibles, large and small, for sale wholesale and retail, at R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

Feb. 1. *Shetucket-Street.*

18—

Massachusetts SOLE LEATHER,

FOR SALE.

(CHEAP FOR CASH)

At the Shoe-Store next door to Mr. J. W. Kinney's Store.

Dec. 8. 5—

PAPER RAGS.

WANTED immediately, a few tons Paper Rags, for which cash and the highest price will be paid.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

March 8.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1820. NORWICH (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [VOL. XIV. No. 85.]

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE FULTON has now commenced running to Norwich, and will continue for the season, to leave Norwich as soon as the tide serves after the arrival of the stages, and to leave New-London every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 8 o'clock in the morning, exchanging with *Capt. Bunker* same days at New-Haven, and leaving there at 6 P. M. to return.

March 20. 21—

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of *Jones & Bushnell* is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

LEVI JONES,
FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL.

March 4, 1820.

All persons who have unsettled bills against said firm, are requested to present them for payment to the subscriber, who will continue the

Cabinet Making Business,

at the Brick building one door east of *Huzen's Hotel.* He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same.

FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL.

WANTED.

A quantity of curled MAPLE JOIST, 4 inches square,
Plain do, 3½ do.
WHITE WOOD BOARDS & PLANK, all of the first quality. 18—

HORACE COLTON,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of *Cabinet Furniture,* made of the best materials, and after the most approved patterns; also, a general assortment of *Chairs,* all of which will be sold as cheap as at any shop in the State. *Also,*

A QUANTITY OF

Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Wanted, a quantity of Maple Slitwork, Butternut and White Wood Boards and Plank.

March 1. 17—

LOOK HERE.

WHEREAS the subscriber, Agent for the *Plainfield Union Manufacturing Company,* at Plainfield, has heretofore refused to pay West India Goods for weaving, and in consequence a part of his former customers are weaving elsewhere: he now invites them to return, and offers the highest prices for good weaving, and any kind of goods in payment at the lowest prices. His stock consists of a general assortment of

Groceries, Dry Goods, &c.

Domestic Cotton Goods and Yarn, as usual, on hand for sale, wholesale and retail. He still carries on the

Callendering Business.

JOSEPH S. GLADDING, *Agent.*

Plainfield, March 7, 1820. 18—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 13 to 16 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Couch Lacker*—all on reasonable terms; by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

For Sale,

BY the subscribers, at the chaise shop formerly improved by *Eliphalet Baldwin, Jr.* deceased,

One leather top Chaise.
One canvass do. do.
One cotton do. do.
One do. do. Sulkey.
Two second hand Chaise.
One new Waggon.
One second hand Windsor Chair.
One set of Blacksmith's Tools.

All of which will be sold low for cash or a short credit, by

CHARLES THOMAS, & Co.

Norwich, Feb. 9, 1820. 11-14—

☞ *THE SUBSCRIBER,*

WILL PAY CASH FOR

CLOVER SEED.

JOHN LATHROP.

April 4, 1820. 23—

Translated for the N. Y. Evening-Post.

THE NATIONAL ARMY TO THE SPANISH PEOPLE.

The several corps of the Spanish army who, in the beginning of the year, declared for the cause of the country, resolved to save it or perish for it, ought to state to that country the reasons of their conduct, the measures that they have hitherto taken, and what they expect from those measures for the benefit of the nation, whose children they are.

They do not remind the nation of her past glories, obtained by means of her virtues. History makes them known to the present age, and the Spaniards of to day, so different from their ancestors, take pleasure in admiring the monuments that attest their heroism. The country of the Pelayos, of the Alphonsos, of the Fernan Gonzales, of the Cids, was famous in the world. Her beautiful soil, the most fertile in Europe, gave lustre to the grandeur of her heroes. In war, the arts, legislation, industry, sciences and literature, she was in no wise inferior to the other nations, of the greater part of whom she was the envy, and the example. Invincible in war, generous and amiable in peace, the Spaniards were famous for their vivacity, for their intelligence, for their profound genius, and the sentiments of honor so engraved on their hearts.

Why does this nation, one of the first in Europe three centuries ago, at this day belong to the class of petty nations almost undistinguished on its map? Why did the nation that ruled Italy, the Low Countries, the coast of Africa, the immense and rich possessions of America, begin to decline at the very moment when she became predominant and formidable? Why have not industry, the arts and sciences, made the same progress as in foreign nations? Why has the very character of the Spaniards suffered an alteration so visible in the eyes of the observer who examines the physiognomy of the people? Why is that nation a cypher, which ought to play so great a part in the political drama of the globe?

Spaniards, the problem is not of difficult solution. When nations begin to be the absolute possessions of one man, they are bowed. The public good no longer occupies the hearts of the citizens. The desire of aggrandizing the prince takes place of the sentiments of patriotism and of glory. Seduction, the arts of intrigue, sordid machinations, imposture, treason and perfidy, like so many evil genii surround the throne of absolute and arbitrary kings. Spain suffered those evils more severely than any of the other nations, from the time that Ferdinand the fifth began to forge her chains. The princes of the house of Austria emulated each other in raising the edifice of the domination & despotism so well known. The people were, thenceforth, reckoned as nothing in political matters. The representatives who maintained their rights, disappeared. The productions of genius almost exclusively tended to flatter the passions of the kings, and to offer incense to their omnipotence. No one thought of the rights of man, of the happiness of the people, of the energy that makes states powerful, and the virtues which secure their happiness and glory.

In vain did the nation shew herself great and worthy of her name, when he who gave laws to Europe, endeavored to enslave her by means of machination and perfidy. The armies that carried terror every where, did not suppress her generous efforts. The sword, fire, devastation, all the unheard of horrors of warfare, appeared to her trifling sacrifices for the sake of avenging her despised honor. Not content to combat with external enemies, she endeavored to exterminate the internal ones, still more hurtful, by means of a government that secured her civil liberty and prosperity. The Constitution was sanctioned in the face of the enemy's bayonets; those bayonets disappeared from her soil, and they then saw the termination of their power and of their triumphs.

What fruit has the Spanish people reaped from such intrepidity and valor? What has become of the edifice which the law erected, and which ought to have been indestructible? The King who owed the most to his nation, exhibited the first proof of his power by demolishing it. The fathers of the country who had raised it, were treated like wicked and factious wretches. It was a crime against majesty, to love and desire the government that could be most useful to Spain. Institutions which enlightened times disapproved, and which had provoked the late invasion, were renewed with fury, and distinguished by the most detestable hypocrisy. The crime of disaffection to the Royal Person was invented, hitherto unknown in Europe. Imprisonment, exile, were the rewards of those who had deserved best of the country. Hearts, inflamed with the past glories, were frozen with terror; and to the balmy air of liberty which gives life to states, succeeded the corrupted atmosphere of slavery, which carries civil death wherever it goes.

No: never was a nation treated with such despotism and contempt. Spain gave then an example of suffering that astonished Europe.—Those who had wished to cause it to be believed that her rising against France, had been the effect of superstition, triumphed then over those who attributed it to more generous sentiments. In fact, what could be expected from so extraordinary an apathy? Why did the nation suddenly sink, which had taken so sublime a flight? Why did she suffer to be demolished the edifice raised at the expence of so much toil and blood? Why did she hasten to the yoke after having spared no sacrifice in order to escape it?

Spaniards, such fatal inconsistency led you to slavery, and, if you do not awake, to your ruin. Shall I place before you the sad picture of its consequences? But why should I, when they are so apparent? Who has not been moved at the sight of a government, feeble, without character, without principles, and without consistency, that renders the nation a cypher with respect to the principal powers of Europe? Who is not irritated at beholding the corruption of her agents, the criminal abuse of power in so many of her functionaries, and Spain converted into a theatre of plunder and pillage, in which he who obtains the most booty is the most fortunate and the most esteemed? Who has not groaned at seeing the scenes of public calamity, the fields waste, the commercial places abandoned, industry extinct, the laws without vigor, licentiousness unpunished, the public safety endangered, informers triumphant, the general misery arrived at its height, the corruption of manners which is its inevitable consequence, and in short a nation converted into a corpse that ought to have been the theatre of activity, of life and of opulence?

These evils, of which we present such feeble sketches, grieve the hearts of those who love their country. Some generous Spaniards, who rose openly to exterminate them, were the victims of perfidy, and of the armed force converted into a scourge of the people, when the people were enslaved. Punishments and exile, were the melancholy fruits of their heroic daring. The wicked triumphed in this new augmentation of misery. Good men mourned for their worthy defenders, and repeat their names with the accent of admiration, of grief and of tenderness, due to the unfortunate brave.

The misfortunes of those heroes has not intimidated the various corps of the national army, who boldly appear in a field so famous for catastrophes. The miseries of their country extorted the vow which they have made, either to render her happy, or to die for her. To re-establish the empire of the law, and that the nation herself may recover the right to determine her lot, were the only motives that have induced them to unfurl the standard of the country.—Their first step, after taking such a determined resolution, was to proclaim the political constitution of the Spanish monarchy, the object of the affection and love of all who wish for the success of a righteous cause. All their other actions have been conformable to what is prescribed by that sacred code. Disorders and violence have not tarnished the brilliancy of the valor that distinguishes the troops of this army. Property was respected; the public tranquillity secured by means of the most strict discipline; and veneration for all the institutions of religion was what was to have been expected from Spanish bosoms. The army itself has experienced no more changes than were necessary for its organization, and the general, with the rest of its officers, have no more emoluments and distinction than they formerly had. Protectors and defenders of the country, they are not legislators; and their valor, their efforts, and their lives, are consecrated solely to the noble ambition of being submissive to the laws which equity and justice dictate.

Spanish people, generous people, valiant people, great people, people whom the destinies call to be the first of the earth, unite with thy sons, and give those laws which will create thy prosperity and thy greatness. Dare to assert thy rights, and to re-establish what thou didst so solemnly promulgate. Without permanent laws, there are no states; without laws sanctioned by representative bodies, there is no civil liberty which is the greatest blessing that the citizen enjoys. Act upon these truths, which are the fruit of the lights and experience of ages. Give to the world the great spectacle that it expects from the nation which, twelve years ago, put the whole of Europe into motion. Let it not now be said that apathy is thy element, and that thou art suited only for the chains of servitude. Unite with thy sons, who aspire only to the sublime honor of breaking them. Their arms and their blood are already thine; and another hundred thousand arms are ready at thy call. What dost thou wait for? What barriers oppose thee? Who will resist the will of a whole people?—Spanish nation! If thou dost not avail thyself of this fortunate crisis; if thou dost not hail the aurora of felicity that already dawns upon thee, then lament not, complain not of the evils which thou suffersest; thou dost well deserve them.—The tears which thou sheddest, will excite the compassion of no one. We, if through thy degradation we fail in so noble an enterprise, will have the glorious satisfaction of having attempted it; and, whatever may be our fate, it will be envied by those who breathe the air of oppression, and feel the remorse which their ignominy will continually occasion to them.

As chief and organ of the army,

ANTONIO QUIROGA.

DOCUMENTS

Which accompanied the President's Message to Congress of the 27th ult. published in our last.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Campbell to the Secretary of State, dated St. Petersburg, 20th October, (1st Nov.) 1819, containing details of a conversation with Count Nesselrode.

"YOUR despatch, No. 2, of June 3d, I had the honor to receive a few days ago.

"After some general conversation, he* inquired, (as I presumed he would do, and waited for him to introduce the subject) if I had any certain account of what Spain was doing, or had done, respecting the treaty lately concluded by her Minister at Washington with our Government. I had shortly before received from Mr. Gallatin a letter confirming the account which had already reached me through the newspaper, that the King had refused to ratify the treaty until he should obtain some previous explanations, relating as stated by Mr. Gallatin, to two points: 1st. the declaration Mr Forsyth was instructed, on exchanging ratifications, to put in, that the grant to the Duke d'Alagon for lands in the ceded territory, which, though intended to be, was not by the terms of the treaty made null, should be considered as null; and, 2d, an engagement, required by Spain on the part of our government, not to recognise the independence of any of the Spanish colonies, and that, to demand these explanations, a Minister Extraordinary was to be sent to Washington though Mr. Forsyth had offered, as instructed, to give full explanations on any point connected with the treaty. I therefore informed the Count, I had received authentic information, though not from my government, that the King had refused his assent to the treaty until he should obtain explanations on certain points, for which purpose, he proposed sending a Minister Extraordinary to Washington. I took this occasion to remark further, that, by official information from my government, I felt myself authorized to state, that Mr. Onis, the Spanish Minister, was fully empowered to conclude the treaty, and might have yeilded more than he did without exceeding his authority; and that the points on which it was now proposed to ask explanations had been fully discussed before the treaty was signed, and their extent and meaning explicitly understood, by both parties; of which the Spanish Court was fully informed; and our Minister there was instructed to give ample explanations, which he offered to do, on any points relating to the treaty that might be supposed to require them. I added, that the treaty was undoubtedly, under all circumstances, highly favorable to Spain, and that, I was satisfied, a strong desire on the part of my government to preserve peace alone induced them to agree to its provisions; that I presumed he had been informed respecting the terms of the treaty by Mr. Poletica, with whom I understood you had freely communicated on the subject. He said Mr. Poletica had advised him that, from the explanations received from you respecting it, the treaty was by him considered favorable to Spain. I then referred to the grant to the Duke d'Alagon, briefly stated the nature of it, as made known to me, and observed, that, should the views of the king, as now avowed, in relation to it, supposing the principal point on which explanation was required, be acquiesced in, the chief object of entering into the treaty would be thereby frustrated; that, by one of its provisions, the United States government agreed to pay, on account of Spain, to their own citizens, for spoliations committed by her subjects, or in her ports, contrary to treaty, five millions of dollars out of the proceeds of the sales of lands in the ceded territory; but, should this grant, said to include a very large portion of those lands, be confirmed, the sum assigned for that purpose would fail, and, of course, this provision of the treaty could not be complied with.

He appeared to feel the full force of the remark, giving his assent to the conclusion drawn, and proceeded to observe, it was to be regretted that Spain did not understand her own interest better than she seemed to do; that it was difficult to conceive, in her situation, what could induce her to take the course she had done, refuse to ratify a treaty favorable to herself, and concluded by her Minister vested with full powers for the purpose. He then remarked on the great importance of preserving peace, as far as practicable, among the civilized nations of the world, enquired what Spain could now do in regard to the business by sending a Minister to Washington, and what course our government would be likely to adopt on the occasion.

I replied, that, as to Spain, I could form no opinion of the motives by which she was governed. I did not perceive what she could do, unless she receded from her objections to the treaty; and, as to my own government, though I was satisfied of its strong desire to preserve peace, I could not pretend to say what course it might conceive itself called on to take on the present occasion, though I presumed no decisive measures would be adopted to change essentially the relations between the two countries until Congress should convene, early in December; and the course then pursued would probably depend upon what Spain should in the mean time do.

He then enquired how soon I expected to hear from my government after it had been advised of the refusal of Spain to ratify the treaty; and, being told that I could not state the precise time, with any degree of certainty, but that it would undoubtedly be as soon as despatches could reach this from Washington, he expressed, with some earnestness, his wish that I should make known to him, at as early a day as might be convenient, such information as I might receive from my government on this subject."

* Count Nesselrode.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Forsyth to the Secretary of State, dated Madrid, January 3, 1820.

"A few days after the date of my last, number 10, I had a visit from the Count Bulgary, the Russian Charge d'Affairs; he came to see me in consequence of a conversation he had just had with the Duke of San Fernando, respecting my official letter of the 18th of October, and the subsequent correspondence in relation to it. He stated to me, that the Duke regretted the necessity of sending back the letter, but that it was so harsh in its terms, he could not place it before the King; to this was added a great many assurances of personal kindness and good will, not necessary to be repeated. I replied, that it was very mortifying to me, to be obliged to send the letter in the first instance, and not less so, to insist on its being received: that the Duke had put it out of my power to act otherwise than I had done; but that there was no difficulty in avoiding the unpleasant consequences likely to ensue. The Duke had nothing to do but to give me such assurances in regard to the grants, as would render it superfluous for me to say any thing about them. His answer was at once curious and dissatisfactory. He said that the Duke could not give me any assurances, such was the predominating influence of the gratees with the King. He was sincerely disposed to settle all the differences with the United States, and hoped, in a short time, to have power to effect it; had authorized Count Bulgary to say to the Russian government that General Vives was going immediately to the United States and would have competent powers; and that every thing would be amicably arranged. I made the Russian Charge d'Affairs sensible that one part of his statement contradicted the other. Gen. Vives could not receive powers competent to the purpose of amicable settlement, if the Secretary of State's despatch was unable, from the influence of the gratees, to say any thing about the large donations. This was a subject upon which the American government would listen to no terms; and friendly arrangement was out of the question. Gen. Vives' visit to the United States useless, unless the Spanish government was prepared to abandon their pretensions in favor of the grantees. On the subject of the mission of Gen. Vives, I desired the Count to remind the Duke, that I knew nothing of it. The general and loose declarations made months before, that the King would authorize some person to ask explanations at Washington, was all that the Spanish government had chosen to communicate to me. The Count assured me of the personal anxiety of the Minister to arrange every thing satisfactorily between the two countries; that his hopes were strong of being able to effect it; that this business of the returned note was embarrassing, and if I went away in consequence of its not being received, that, what he believed to be the wish of the United States and of his government, and almost all other powers, might be frustrated. Matters were in a bad state at present, and this would make them worse. To this, I answered, in general terms, that matters must become worse, before they became better; that the government of the United States had every disposition to be friendly with Spain, and had evinced it in a variety of modes: for myself, I had, personally, every wish to be the instrument of promoting good will between the two nations. He said this government had a different impression. I was very sorry for it; unfortunately the conduct of the Spanish government had compelled me to speak with a plainness and openness which was disagreeable, as they were not accustomed to it. In the course of a long conversation, it occurred to me, that this dispute about the note might be made useful, as I found the Spanish government anxious to avoid receiving it, and, contrary to my expectation, desirous that I should remain here. I believed it practicable to accelerate their movements in our affairs without yielding the point in dispute.—With this belief, I stated to Count Bulgary, that, if the Duke of San Fernando would officially say to me, at once, that General Vives was going immediately to the United States, with ample authority to arrange the business of the convention, and that it was the particular wish of his Majesty's government, that the letter of the 18th should be withheld, and that all matters relating to the convention, should be discussed in Washington, notwithstanding I had positive instructions to remonstrate on the subject of the grants, and the conduct of Spain in relation to them, I would take the responsibility of retaining the obnoxious paper in my hands, until compelled by events to deliver it, or until I should receive further advices from the President.

The Duke must understand, that this was done with a perfect understanding that I insisted upon the right of returning the paper, and should exercise that right, whenever I deemed it necessary. The count left me with the expectation of making this arrangement. A few days afterwards we had another interview; he told me, that the Duke would write, to tell me of the appointment of General Vives, and of the intention of sending him immediately to Washington; that he could have full powers, &c.; but that the Duke thought he could not advert particularly to the remonstrance, or the correspondence in relation to it, without commenting upon it, and this he desired to avoid; I answered, that I could not tell how I should act until I saw the Duke's note; if I found in it a sufficient justification for detaining the remonstrance, I would do so, and would look at it, with a view to find that justification. The Duke knew from me, that I was instructed to remonstrate earnestly on the subject of the grants, and might judge from my manner of performing the duty of the sentiments of the American government. A week elapsed after this last conversation without my hearing from the Secretary of State. I called on the Russian Charge d'Affairs to say, that I was surprised at this delay, and that I should certainly return the remonstrance, if I did not hear from the Duke in a few days. He saw the Secretary of State in consequence of this visit, who assured him, that his personal indisposition had prevented him from sending me the intended note. On the 18th December, I received the Duke's note, a copy of which is inclosed, marked No. 1: you will see that it is not what I had reason to expect. He does not request a suspension of any correspondence, or say that it is the wish of the Spanish government that every thing should be left to the negociation of general Vives. He merely states, that, in his view, to continue discussion here would be superfluous, and likely to embarrass the direct negociation. Perhaps, considering their peculiar mode of doing business, I had no right to calculate upon any thing more.

Nevertheless, I am not at all satisfied with it, and had I consulted my own inclinations only, I should immediately have sent back the note of the 18th October with the translation. What has occasioned me to delay and deliberate, and still keeps me uncertain how to act, is the apprehension that my judgment of what is proper might be involuntarily influenced by my own wishes. I need not conceal from you, that my situation here is unpleasant, and that I find no sufficient consolation for my personal mortification in the consciousness of being useful to the United States, feeling, as I do, that I am almost, if not altogether useless. The very awkward state of my private affairs in Georgia, in consequence of my unlooked for detention here, increases my anxiety to leave Spain.—What I fear, and I hope it is not an unworthy apprehension, is, that these circumstances may unconsciously induce me to believe, that the

more energetic course is the best. What I have at last resolved upon, is, to delay my answer until I see the President's message. It will then be sent, before Gen. Vives leaves Europe. He is still in Madrid, goes in a coach and colleras, to Bayonne, a journey of 12 or 13 days; thence to Paris, from Paris to England, and from England to the United States. His rapid journey to Washington will probably be finished in May. My answer will be regulated by the advices I hope soon to receive from Washington. I shall certainly not go further, in any event, than to say, that I shall retain the letter of the 12th October for a short time, under the hopes that his Majesty will render it unnecessary to make any remonstrances on the subject of it."

[TRANSLATION.]

The Duke of San Fernando and Quiroga to Mr. Forsyth.

To the Minister of the United States,

SIR—In consequence of the decision of the King, my master, and in conformity with the communications which my predecessor and I have had the honor to make to you, the moment has arrived when the person of whom His Majesty had made choice, is about to proceed to America, for the purpose of asking of your government the explanations which His Majesty has judged to be indispensable, previous to the ratification by His Majesty of the treaty concluded and signed by Don Luis de Onis.

The Plenipotentiary appointed is the Marechal de Camp Don Francisco Dionisio Vives; a distinguished person, in whom the King, my master, has the fullest confidence, and to whom he has given the most ample powers to settle all the difficulties he so earnestly wishes to see removed, and succeeded by the establishment, on a solid basis, of that harmony between Spain and the United States to which their mutual interests so strongly invite them.

As Don Francisco D. Vives will set out immediately on his journey, and proceed expeditiously, I consider the measure now communicated to you, and which you will be pleased to make known to your government as dispensing with any farther discussion here of the points which form the object of the above named gentleman's present mission, as a continuance of it would only tend to embarrass the course of the direct negociation about to be established.

I renew to you, sir, the assurances of my distinguished respect, and I pray God to preserve you many years!

The Duke of SAN FERNANDO & QUIROGA.
Palace, 16th Dec. 1819.

[TRANSLATION.]

Extract of a despatch from Count Nesselrode, to Mr. Poletica, Minister of H. I. M. the Emperor of Russia, in the United States, dated 27th Nov (9th Dec.) 1819.

"You have doubtless been able to obtain information how far the President's last instructions to Mr Forsyth were positive. The Emperor will not now take it upon him to justify Spain, but he charges you to plead, with the Government at Washington, the cause of peace and concord. That Government is too enlightened to take hasty steps, and its rights appear to be too valid, not to be weakened by a violent course of proceeding; and on the other hand, such is the character of the considerations which command the ratification by Spain, of the arrangement relative to the Floridas, that it is to be hoped she will at length yield to the force of evidence. The United States will then have added to the reputation of an able, that of a moderate policy, and will gather, with security, the fruits of their wisdom. His imperial Majesty, therefore wishes that if there be yet time you would engage the Government at Washington to give to the Spanish Ministry a proof of patience, which its circumstances might indeed seem to suggest. Nevertheless the emperor does not interpose in this discussion. He makes, above all, no pretension to exercise an influence in the councils of a foreign power. He merely expresses a wish, dictated by his concern for the general welfare, and worthy of the generous good will which characterises the Government of the United States."

National Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, March 31

THE House proceeded on motion of Mr. Barbour, to the consideration of the amendment reported by a select committee to the bill to amend the Revolutionary Pension Law.

Some amendments of a verbal nature were proposed and passed upon.

Mr. Cannon, under the impression that the services of the Militia had been of as much importance, and their sacrifices as great at least as those of the continental soldiers, moved to amend the bill by adding a new section, the object of which was to embrace in the provisions of the pension law the officers and soldiers of the Militia who actually served for—— months during the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Hardin suggested that the proposition of the gentleman from Tennessee was incomplete. He ought to have connected with it provisions for a direct tax or internal duties, which would be the necessary consequence of a measure that would add full five millions to the annual amount of expenditures under the pension act.

Mr Cannon said, he would tell the gentleman if Congress went on with their present enormous expenditures, he should be ready, without this provision, for a direct tax. He placed his motion he said on the grounds of equality and justice, which appeared to him to sustain it.

The question was taken on the motion and decided in the negative, 5 or 6 members rising in support of it.

Mr. Campbell moved an amendment, that no [illegible] for a pension should be received [illegible] first day of June, 1820.

This motion was supported by the mover, and opposed by Messrs. McLean, Livermore, Foot, Culpepper, Bloomfield and A. Smith—and was decided in the negative, without a division.

The question was taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, and decided in the affirmative, by a large majority.

It was then determined, on motion of Mr Hill, to meet hereafter at 11 instead of 10 o'clock; and the House then adjourned.

Saturday, April 1.

Mr. Randolph moved to postpone all the orders of the day preceding, and take up the bill for the relief of the widow and children of the late Oliver Hazard Perry.

On this motion the House divided, and the vote was, Ayes 30, Noes 64—so the motion was negatived.

The engrossed bill to amend the Revolutionary Pension Law, was read the third time, and the question stated on its passage.

Mr. Adams, Mr Strong, of N. Y. and Mr Gross, of N. Y. respectively submitted their reasons at large against this bill.

Mr. Barbour proposed to re-commit the bill, with the view of introducing the amendment stated below.

Mr. Adams moved to postpone the bill indefinitely, but, afterwards varied his motion to postpone it to the next session of Congress.

On this motion a debate of much animation, and of two or three hours' duration, took place. The motion was sustained for various reasons, but chiefly that the bill was not such a modification of the existing act as was acceptable to them, by Messrs. Moseley, Adams, Pindall, Clagett, Taylor, and Hardin—the two last named gentlemen being averse to the repeal of the act at all. The motion to postpone was opposed by Messrs. Anderson, Barbour, Culpepper, Overstreet, Rhea, Bloomfield, and Warfield.

The motion to postpone the bill was finally negatived. Yeas 68. Nays 98.

The amendment desired by Mr. Barbour was adopted by the House, by general consent, and obviated the necessity of recommitting it; and was, to insert a provision that in those cases where any person who had relinquished a pension (as many invalid pensioners have) to take the benefit of the act of March 18, 1818, should be excluded from its benefit by the operation of this bill, the said person shall be forthwith restored to the pension list from which he had been transferred.

The bill was then passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Archer, of Maryland, Archer, of Virginia, Ball, Barbour, Beecher, Bloomfield, Brevard, Brown, Bryan, Burton, Burwell, Butler, of N Hampshire, Cannon, Cobb, Cocke, Crawford, Crowell, Culpepper, Cuthbert, Darlington, Davidson, Dickinson, Earle, Eddy, Edwards of North Carolina, Fisher, Floyd, Folger, Foot, Forrest, Fullerton, Garnett, Hall, of N York, Hazard, Hendricks, Herrick, Hooks, Hostetter, Jones, of Virginia, Jones, of Tennessee, Kinsey, Lowndes, Lyman, Marlay, McCoy, McLean, of Kentucky, Metcalf, Newton, Overstreet, Parker, of Virginia, Patterson, Philson, Rankin, Reed, Rhea, Richards, Robertson, Ross, Russ, Sampson, Settle, Slocumb, Smith of Maryland, B Smith, of Virginia, A. Smith, of Virginia, Smith, of North Carolina, Southard, Strother, Tarr, Terrell, Tomlinson, Trimble, Tompkins, Tucker, of Virginia, Tucker, of South-Carolina, Tyler, Warfield, Williams of North-Carolina—90.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Allen, of Massachusetts, Allen, of New-York, Allen, of Tennessee, Baldwin, Bateman, Bayly, Boden, Brush, Buffum, Case, Clagett, Clark, Cook, Crafts, Culbreth, Cushman, Dewitt, Dowse, Edwards, of Connecticut, Edwards of Pennsylvania, Fay, Fuller, Gross, of New-York, Gross, of Pennsylvania, Hackley, Hall, of Delaware, Hardin, Hemphill, Hibshman, Hill, Holmes, Kendall, Kent, Kinsley, Lathrop, Lincoln, Linn, Livermore, McCreary, Mallary, Mason, Meigs, R. Moore, S. Moore, Monell, Morton, Moseley, Murray, Neale, Nelson, of Massachusetts, Nelson, of Virginia, Parker, of Massachusetts, Pindall, Phelps, Pitcher, Plumer, Rich, Rogers, Silsbee, Sloan, Stephens, Storrs, Strong, of N. York, Swearingen, Taylor, Tracy, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, Wendover, Whitman, Wood 72.

The bill was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence; and

The House adjourned

Monday, April 3.

Mr. Rhea, from the committee on pensions reported a bill "concerning invalid pensioners, which was twice read and committed

Mr Pindall, of Virginia, offered for consideration the following resolution, in support of which he made some remarks, referring to the current report that an act of the description therein referred to had recently passed the legislature of Pennsylvania:

Resolved That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to procure and transmit to this House, as soon as practicable, a copy of such late act or acts of the Pennsylvania Legislature as prohibit or restrain the justices, aldermen or other magistrates or officers of that state from interposing in the apprehension or surrender of fugitive slaves, [or from carrying into effect the act of Congress, entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters," passed on the 12th of Feb. 1793]

Mr. Maclay, of Pennsylvania; suggested, that, if the object of the motion was only to obtain a copy of the act, the latter clause of the resolve was unnecessary and he wished to see it expunged because he did not think that any act had passed the legislature, prohibiting the state officers from carrying into effect the act of Congress.

To obviate this objection, Mr Pindall consented to modify his motion, so as to omit the clause within brackets, at the close of the above resolve

The resolve was then amended, on motion, by adding to the end of the resolution the words following: "Provided, any such act or acts shall have been passed."

Mr. S. Moore then moved to lay the resolution on the table; which motion was opposed by Mr. Strother, and it was negatived, and

The resolution was agreed to.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor, of N. York, in the chair, on the State of the Union; and the committee proceeded to the consideration of the following resolutions, which were some days ago submitted by Mr. Clay:

1 Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States vests in Congress the power to dispose of the territory belonging to them, and that no treaty, purporting to alienate any portion thereof, is valid without the concurrence of Congress.

2. Resolved, That the equivalent proposed to be given by Spain to the United States, in the treaty between them on the 2d day of February, 1819, for that part of Louisiana lying west of the Sabine, was inadequate; and that it would be inexpedient to make a transfer thereof to any foreign power, or to renew the aforesaid treaty.

Mr. Clay rose, and, in a speech of an hour and a half in length, delivered his opinions at large on the subjects of these resolutions.

Mr. Lowndes rose, not so much in reply, as to show that it was inexpedient to act on the resolves, and, under all the circumstances, that it was not expedient to engage in a discussion of them.

It being late in the day, and other gentlemen seeming inclined to speak, Mr. Lowndes was prevailed upon to give way before he had finished the remarks he intended to make; and the committee rose,

And the House adjourned.

Tuesday, April 4.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION.

On motion of Mr. Fuller, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the investigation of the claims of individuals upon the U. States by *petition of right*, or other proper process, in the District or Circuit Courts, or in some tribunal to be established for that purpose, so as to ensure a speedy decision of such claims upon the principles of justice and equity.

SPANISH TREATY.

The resolutions offered a few days since by Mr. Clay, respecting the Treaty making powers, was taken up and debated, in Committee of the whole, but before any decision was made on them, the Committee rose.

While the Committee were in session, Mr Clay submitted the following resolves, with an intimation that, should the business of the House permit, he should call them up at a future day:

Resolved, that it is expedient to provide by law a suitable outfit and salary for such minister or ministers as the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate may send to any of the governments of S America which have established and are maintaining their independence of Spain.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made for requesting of the President of the United States, to cause to be presented to the General the most worthy and distinguished in his opinion, in the service of any of the independent governments of South America, the sword which was given by the Vice Roy of Lima to Captain Biddle, of the Ontario, during his late cruise in the Pacific and which is now in the office of the Department of State, with the expression of the wish of the Congress of the United States that it may be employed in the support and preservation of the liberties and independence of his country.

Adjourned at 5 o'clock.

SENATE.

Friday, March 31.

BANKRUPT BILL—AGAIN.

Mr Otis rose to move a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday by which the Bankrupt Bill was indefinitely postponed. He was induced to make this motion from some encouragement which he had received from gentlemen who had taken an active part in the bill, to hope, that principles might be so adjusted and embodied as to make it acceptable to all the friends of a bankrupt act; and from the willingness which had been manifested even by those opposed to a bankrupt system, to give it a fair trial. Should they be able to agree, all, probably would rejoice in the event; and to give the bill one more chance for its life, he made this motion, with the intention, should it succeed, of moving its recommitment to the judiciary committee

Mr. Walker, of Georgia, as the Senate was thin, moved to postpone a decision on the motion, until Monday; but at the request of several gentlemen, afterwards withdrew it. He was, however, opposed to the re-consideration.

Mr. Lanman was in favor of the re-consideration though he knew not how he should finally be induced to vote if the bill were again brought up. He thought, however, that the cases of the numerous petitioners who had prayed relief, ought to be listened to and seriously considered. The bill, it seemed, had been thrown out by a sort of side way operation; and it ought to be fairly decided according to the opinions of the majority, as to the expediency of granting relief; if a majority thought relief should be provided that opinion ought to prevail. He was glad the motion was made, and hoped it would be agreed to.

Mr. King, of New-York, thought if there was any possibility, on a revision of the subject, of coming to a favorable conclusion, it ought to be tried. We said Mr. K. have given to gentlemen on the other side evidence of willingness to afford relief to one part of the country, and have passed a bill extending a liberal indulgence [to the purchasers of public lands] Even in regard to the large and embarrassing debt due in Alabama, there was a disposition to afford relief. He referred to the extent of the distress which demanded relief from the bankrupt act, and to the manner in which that distress was incurred to show that it was eminently entitled to the favorable consideration of the Senate. One remark he would add, on the subject—it was, that for the 8 years succeeding the late war, one half of the money arising from importations had gone into the treasury of the nation—the government lost nothing—yet it was these very importations that brought ruin on many of those who now solicited the relief of this act.

The question being taken on the motion for re-consideration, it was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs Burrill, Dana, Dickerson, Elliott, Hunter, King, of Alabama, King, of New-York, Lanman, Mellen, Otis, Parrott, Sanford, Stokes, Tichenor, Trimble, Van Dyke, Williams, of Mississippi—17.

Nays—Messrs Eaton, Gaillard, Johnson, of Kentucky, Johnson, of Louisiana, Leake, Logan, Lowrie, Macon, Morrill, Palmer, Pleasants, Roberts, Ruggles, Smith, Thomas, Walker, of Alabama, Walker, of Georgia, Williams, of Tennessee, Wilson—13.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

Monday, April 3.

Mr Pleasants, from the committee on naval affairs, communicated to the Senate a document, containing a plan by Lieut. Ramage of the Navy) for the defence of the commerce and the protection of the revenue of the U. States in the Gulf of Mexico, near the river Mississippi; which was read and ordered to be printed.

The Senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, the bill more effectually to provide for the punishment of crimes against the U. States, and for other purposes, [which revises and embodies in one act various penal laws of the United States.]

The bill—consisting of thirty three printed folio pages, and embracing a great mass of detail—was read through, and some progress made in the consideration of its provisions when the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, April 4.

The Senate were occupied almost the whole sitting, and until a late hour, on the amendments reported to the civil appropriation bill, by the committee of Finance, and those offered to it by others. The bill has been ordered to a third reading as amended.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, April 5.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

THE March packet ship JAMES MONROE, Captain Rodgers arrived last evening from Liverpool, which she left on the evening of the 4th. Among the passengers are General VIVES, the Spanish Ambassador and suite.

Capt. R. has favored us with papers to the date of his sailing, and London papers to the 2d ult. inclusive. They, however, furnish but little news of interest.

Parliament was prorogued on the 27th Feb to the 13th March. In the speech delivered on the occasion, read by the Lord Chancellor, he says.

"Deeply as his Majesty lamented that designs and practices such as those which you have been recently called upon to repress should have existed in this free and happy country. He cannot sufficiently commend the prudence and firmness with which you directed your attention to the means of counteracting them.

"If any doubt had remained as to the nature of those principles by which the peace and happiness of the nation were so seriously menaced, or of the excesses to which they were likely to lead, the flagrant and sanguinary conspiracy which has lately been detected must open the eyes of the most incredulous, and must vindicate to the whole world the justice and expediency of those measures to which you judged it necessary to resort in defence of the Laws and Constitution of the kingdom.

LONDON, MARCH 2

The Conspiracy.—On Monday last the well known Thomas Preston was apprehended at his lodging on a charge of high treason and underwent an examination at the Bow-street office. He was detained in custody.—Thistlewood is committed on charges of high treason and murder. Brunt for high treason only. The other nine for murder. There were no proceedings at the Secretary's office yesterday in the case of the conspiracy. There have been no arrests since Monday, nor have any further particulars of this horrid plot transpired. The precise time and mode of trial of the conspirators is not yet fixed. Should they be indicted for murder, their conviction is certain. The government, it is presumed will proceed against them on the more heinous offence of high treason. It is supposed the trials will not come on until after the election.

A gentleman of high fashion and noble family, has called a meeting of his creditors, to whom he declared that all the the reports of his repeated losses at play were unfounded; that his great pecuniary embarrassment arose solely from the sudden demise of his principal agent who had left all his affairs in such a perplexed state that nothing but rigid economy could retrieve them. He added, with tears in his eyes, that he had called the claimants together, not with a view to compound with their claims, but to make over estates of £50,000 per annum, until their demands were liquidated

The wife of an eminent Banker has eloped with an officer of the army. The affair has excited the greatest surprize, even in the circle where the fair one constantly moved.

CALCUTTA, NOV 22.

Our readers will no doubt have in recollection the circumstances that occurred in the Straits of Sunda, when the U S ship Peacock, Capt. Warrington, captured the country ships Union and Bren de Bar, after the period fixed by treaty for the termination of hostilities between the ships of the two countries in the Indian Seas. These vessels having been insured in the Phoenix and Star Insurance Offices at this Presidency, application was made to the American Government, by the Secretaries, for the restitution of the property thus improperly captured, and the result has corresponded with the wishes of the applicants. Full compensation has been awarded by Congress in both cases, amounting, with regard to the Union, to 12,000 and in the case of the Bren de Bar, to 8,000. A circumstance connected with this result has been brought to our notice, which argues very favorably as to the mode of conducting legal proceedings in the United States—the whole amount of lawyer's charges in carrying the business of the Bren de Bar through the Houses of Congress, to a final and favorable decision, being only $50!

JUST PUBLISHED.

HISTORICAL Memoirs of Napoleon, translated from the original manuscript, by B. E. O'Meara.

The 1st volume of the Poetical Works of John Trumbull, L. L. D. containing Mc Fingal, the Progress of Dulness, and other Poems.

FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store, *Chelsea*
April 11.

A MILLER,

WHO can bring satisfactory recommendations, may hear of a place by applying to the publisher of this paper.

By the late Mails.

GEORGIA. SAVANNAH, MARCH 23.

WE understand that on the 20th of Feb. the French frigate Cleopatra, Capt. Mallet, was sent by Rear Ad. Duperre, to Margaretta, to claim two French merchant vessels, said to have been taken by the Insurgent's privateers, and carried there. The French navy stationed at Martinico and Guadaloupe, consists of 8 frigates, 2 brigs of war, and several armed sloops and schooners.

COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON, APRIL 1.

In the House of Representatives this day, after the usual morning business, and passing through a third reading some other bills, the bill in addition to the Revolutionary Pension Act had its third reading, which produced considerable debate. And contrary to the expectation of many, it passed—90 to 72.

Com. Ad.

We are concerned to state that, by information received in this city to day, in a letter from St. Louis, HENRY CARROLL, Esq (son of Mr. Charles Carroll,) formerly a resident of this city, was shot in an affray with pistols, at Franklin, Missouri Territory, with Maj. Richard Gentry, a citizen of that place. The deceased at the time of this unfortunate circumstance was acting as agent for his father, Register of the United States Land Office, at Franklin.

We hear that Com. Barron is fast recovering from his wound, tho' the ball has not yet been extracted, and that the irritation is considerably abated by the discharge of two small pieces of woolen that had entered the body.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, APRIL 5.

We observe by an advertisement in the Richmond Enquirer, that John Randolph, Esq of Roanoke, intends leaving this country in the course of the present month—the state of his health rendering a sea voyage indispensible.—*American.*

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, APRIL 5.

The indictment now pending against Mr. Goodwin, has been removed into the Supreme Court of this state by writ of *certiorari*. We understand the question whether the prisoner shall undergo another trial, will be argued at the next term of said court to be held in May next. Mr. Goodwin is admitted to bail in the sum of $40,000—himself in $20,000, and four sureties, each in the sum of $5000.

The Calendar of Criminal Cases in the Court of Sessions, has decreased gradually within the last 12 months to one half. The average number of criminals indicted in each session of 1818 and 1819, was 75 to 80. The present number does not exceed 40. This decrease of crime is attributed to the vigilance of our Police, and the indefatigable exertions of his honor the Mayor.

APRIL 7.

Gen. VIVES, the Spanish minister, yesterday visited the Navy Yard, and Washington 74. He will proceed, we understand this morning for the seat of government, in Messrs. Lyons' Citizens Post Coach.

The Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, commenced its session in this city on Saturday, Mr. Justice LIVINGSTON, presiding.

The trial of SMITH DAVIS, indicted for stealing from the mail near East-Chester, in the county of West-Chester, an account of which was given in our paper some days since, came on yesterday. The testimony was conclusive to prove the offence, which is not (like the offence of robbing the mail) a capital felony. The learned Judge charged the Jury that the crime was sufficiently defined by the act of Congress, and that, if the Jury believed the evidence, there could not be any doubt of the prisoner's guilt. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty, without retiring from the box. The offence of which the prisoner is convicted is punishable by imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven years; but the sentence of the Court is not yet pronounced.—*American.*

FROM CADIZ

The brig Spartan arrived at a late hour last night in 24 days from Cadiz, which she left on the 2d March. Capt. Cowper informs that no important operations had taken place since our former accounts. Quiroga entered Malaga on the 18th February, but was driven out on the following day by O'Donnell, whose force consisted of 5000 men. Quiroga had retired to Leon. It was believed at Cadiz that his whole army did not exceed 4000 men. The Royalist army in the neighborhood amounted to 15,000 commanded by Freres. The people of Cadiz were all in favor of the constitutionalists. Gen. Freres had been into the town and arrested a number of the principal inhabitants, who were sent to Ceuta.—Capt. Cowper, on the whole speaks rather despondingly of the success of the Revolutionists.

Lieut. Weaver passed through Cadiz on 29 Feb. with despatches from Mr. Forsyth at Madrid, on his way to Gibraltar, where he would join the Franklin 74 and proceed for the United States.

APRIL 8.

At the Sittings before his honor Judge Spencer on Thursday, came on for trial the cause of William Coleman vs. Henry B. Hagerman, for assault and battery. Yesterday the cause was committed to the jury, after a long and patient hearing, at 4 o'clock, with directions to seal up their verdict, and deliver it in the morning. Just as this paper was going to press, the jury came into court with a verdict for the plaintiff of 4,000 dollars damages.—*Eve. Post.*

A Sketch of my Friend's Family,

INTENDED to suggest some Practical Hints on Religion and Domestic Manners, by Mrs. Marshall, author of Henrick Tales price (bound) 62½ cents—just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book Store,
April 12.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, April 12, 1820.

From the National Intelligencer, April 1.

Important motion.—A single fact will serve to shew, that it is of some consequence that persons should be permitted to attend Legislative bodies, for the purpose of noting their proceedings. On Tuesday last during our absence from the House of Representatives, the following important resolutions were moved, in committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, by Mr. Clay:

1. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States vests in Congress the power to dispose of the Territory belonging to them, and that no treaty, purporting to alienate any portion thereof, is valid without the concurrence of Congress:

2. Resolved, That the equivalent proposed to be given by Spain to the U. S. in the treaty concluded between them, on the 22d day of Feb. 1819, for that part of Louisiana, lying West of the Sabine, was inadequate; and that it would be inexpedient to make a transfer thereof to any foreign power, or to renew the aforesaid treaty.

From the Franklin Gazette.

Congress.—On Wednesday the senate passed the bill making appropriations for the support of government with some dissents. They also passed the bill for the better organization of the treasury, and postponed beyond the session the bill for consolidating the penal laws of the union.

In the house of representatives, a resolution to appoint a select committee, to bring in a bill for an earlier commencement than usual on the next session of congress, was adopted. The house rejected the provision made by the senate in the military appropriation bill for the *Yellow Stone Expedition.*

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

NEW THEATRE DESTROYED

This splendid and costly edifice, is now nothing but a large pile of smoking ruins. Between 7 and 8 o'clock yesterday evening, it was discovered to be on fire, in the north east angle of the stage, and such was the rapid progress of the flames, that all efforts to save the building were ineffectual. The range of brick buildings west of the Theatre, on Chesnut street, were almost entirely destroyed.—Chief Justice Tilghman's house was several times on fire, but was not materially injured. The Shakespeare buildings were fortunately protected from the flames by a high brick parapet wall, and experienced very little injury. The interior of the Theatre being of very light fusible matter, the conflagration was awfully rapid; and presented a scene truly majestic. The horizon was so powerfully illuminated, that at a distance of four miles from the city the smallest print could easily be read. Our readers at a distance may therefore judge of the intensity and violence of the flames. We have not ascertained how much has been insured on the Theatre—one of the Baltimore offices has $5 thousand dollars. The two brick houses adjoining (the property of the proprietors of the Theatre) are insured by an office in this city, at 6000 dollars.—There cannot be the least doubt of this scene of destruction being the work of vile incendiaries.—The Theatre was closed for the season on Monday last; since when, we understand, there has been little or no fire or lights used in it. Notwithstanding the spectacle was calculated to inspire the stoutest heart with dismay, there were found wretches base enough to endeavor to give a wider sweep to the devouring element, by attempting to cut the Hose of the Fire Companies. We understand a man was taken up and is now before the Mayor who had a knife or other sharp instrument attached to his shoe to effect this diabolical purpose.—Providentially the roofs of the houses were completely covered with a coat of snow, which had fallen during the whole of the day, or we might have had to record one of the greatest visitations this city ever experienced. We have not learnt whether the Managers (Messrs. Warren and Wood) are insured. Their loss in scenery, machinery, chandeliers and decorations must be serious indeed. Their valuable wardrobe, we understand, was removed a few days since, previous to the company going to Baltimore. This building which has been the resort of taste, fashion and beauty, was erected in the year 1792, and covered an area of 150 by 90 feet. It consisted of stock divided into 98 shares at present held by about forty individuals, who are of course, principal sufferers. To these we have to add Mr. John Stoddard, Mrs. Neale, John Monell, James Burk, John Stratton, Thomas Manning, Printer, and the other occupants of the Shakespeare Buildings. Mrs. Neale's loss is peculiarly distressing. The Establishment cost originally one hundred and thirty five thousand dollars; and has in each successive year experienced considerable expensive improvements.

It is said on good authority, that Mr. Warren's loss is not less than $25,000. There were many scarce and valuable articles contained. We remember that Mr. Phillips told us that he found in the Library of the Theatre here the original music of one of our most admired Comic operas, of which he said there was not a copy in London. The copies which had belonged to Drury Lane and Covent Garden, having been consumed, when those Theatres were destroyed by fire.

D. Press.

INDIAN MISSION.

For the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the various Indian tribes within the limits of the United States, we understand that the Rev. Dr. Morse, of Charleston, Mass. will under the authority of the National Administration, in the course of the ensuing spring, undertake a journey through the western parts of the state of New York, visiting the remnants of tribes in his way, and will pass up the lakes to Detroit and Mackinaw, to Lake Superior, from thence returning, will cross Lake Michigan to Green Bay, and over to the Mississippi, and across that river into the State of Missouri, and return by the way of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, to New-York.

In October he will commence a second journey, east of the Allegany, to Georgia, and into Florida; through Alabama and the Creek nation, to the States of Mississippi and Louisiana, to Natchitoches, and the Arkansaw Territory, and return by the way of Natchez, through Tennessee and Kentucky, to New-York.

His instructions from the government require of him to direct his attention, among other things, to the actual condition of the Indian tribes that he shall visit, as it respects their moral, religious and political character; to ascertain their numbers; The extent and description of country which they severally occupy, their modes of life, customs, laws and political institutions; the character and disposition of their most influential men; the number, situation and character of their schools and teachers, their plans of instruction and education, and the success that has attended the attempts already made to educate their youth; the feelings of their chiefs with regard to the introduction of education and civilization among their people;—the state of trade with them, &c.

Such extensive tours, by so intelligent a man, will doubtless be the means of collecting, for the use of the government, a very extensive mass of highly interesting and important information, respecting the Indians; and we hope will open the way for the introduction among them of civilization, and literary, moral, and religious instruction, to a much greater extent than has hitherto been effected. The idea of extirpating these ancient proprietors of our country, humbled, reduced, and comparatively harmless, as they are, by a process of contamination more fatal to them than pestilence or the sword, must be shocking to every benevolent mind. To tame their wildness, to soften their ferocity, and to humanize their savageness, would afford to such minds the most sincere gratification. Every good man will approbate the attempt that is now making by the government for these purposes, and will wish them the most abundant success.—*Boston Centinel.*

Intercourse with the Indian Tribes.

The following regulations, in addition to those prescribed in the circular of the 30 of September, 1819, have been adopted with the approbation of the President of the U. States, to govern the future distribution of the sum appropriated by Congress for the civilization of the Indians, among individuals or societies who have established, or contemplate establishing, schools for the education of Indian children, in conformity to the above mentioned circular, and who desire the co-operation of the government:

The position selected for the establishment, a plan of the buildings contemplated, with an estimate of the costs, to be submitted to the Secretary of War, to be laid before the President.

Government will, if it has the means and approves of the arrangement, pay two-thirds of the expense of erecting the necessary buildings.

No part of the money to be advanced till after the buildings are commenced; and one-fourth to be reserved until they are completed. The payment to be made on the certificate of the Agent of Indian Affairs, for the tribe or nation in which the establishment is located, as to the facts of the commencement and completion of the buildings.

The President of the United States will contribute out of the annual appropriation, to each institution which may be approved of by him, a sum proportionate to the number of pupils belonging to each, regard being had to the necessary expense of the establishment, and the degree of success which has attended it.

No advance to be made except for the buildings till the school is in actual operation; of which fact, and the number of pupils belonging to it, the certificate of the superintendant or person having the principal control of the institution, will be sufficient evidence.

A report will be annually made for each establishment on the 1st of October, of the number and names of the teachers and other persons belonging to it; the number of students; the number which have completed their course and left the institution, since the first day of October of the preceding year; the number entered, the amount of disbursements for the same period, and the value and description of property on hand; which report will be certified by the superintendent or person having the principal control of the establishment.

It is considered to be the duty of all persons who may be employed, or attached to any institution, not only to set a good example of sobriety, industry, and honesty, but, as far as practicable, to impress on the minds of the Indians the friendly and benevolent views of the government towards them, and the advantage to them in yielding to the policy of government, and co-operating with it in such measures as it may deem necessary for their civilization and happiness. A contrary course of conduct cannot fail to incur the displeasure of government, as it is impossible that the object which it has in view can be effected, and peace be habitually preserved, if the distrust of the Indians, as to its benevolent views, should be excited.

J. C. CALHOUN.

Department of War, February 29, 1820.

HENRY MIDDLETON, of South-Carolina, formerly Governor, and recently a member of Congress, from that state, has been appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, in the place of Mr. *Campbell*, resigned.

Nat. Intelligencer.

LOST,

ON the road between the Turnpike at Lisbon and Mr. Roger Huntington's Store, at Norwich, on Monday 3d April, a Man's SADDLE, with plated stirrups. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to *Mr. Huntington's*, will be handsomely rewarded, with grateful thanks, by their humble serv't.

JAMES PARKER.

Lisbon, April 10, 1820. 23—

SENATORIAL MAJORITIES,

In the several towns in Connecticut, (as far as ascertained,) given on the 3d inst.

	1820 Repub. Fed.		1819 Rep. Fed.	
HARTFORD	70		59	
Bolton	38		39	
East Hartford		40		47
Farmington		190		203
Southington		57		62
Weathersfield		60		180
NEW HAVEN	25		15	
Branford		2		10
Cheshire	151		170	
Derby	41		46	
East Haven		55		50
Guilford		174		225
Hamden	103		122	
Meriden	62		38	
Middlebury		25		45
Milford		98		157
North-Haven	76		96	
Oxford	154		153	
Southbury	60		44	
Wallingford	98		150	
Waterbury	75		70	
Woodbridge		54		58
Wolcott	15		8	
NEW-LONDON	65		7	
Colchester		70		78
Franklin	25		20	
Groton	280			
Lyme	60		50	
Montville	16			4
Norwich	60		27	
Preston	92		91	
Stonington	140		200	
Salem (a new town)		8		
Waterford	154		140	
FAIRFIELD	76		142	
Brookfield	37			
Danbury	54		141	
Greenwich				
Huntington	58		65	
Newtown	58			
Norwalk	122		97	
New-Canaan	40			
New Fairfield	80			
Ridgefield	70		48	
Redding	40			
Sherman	30			
Stratford	110			
Trumbull	20		50	
Weston	100		112	
LITCHFIELD	96		46	
Bethlem		58		81
Canaan	14			7
Harwinton		81		60
Plymouth		18		8
New Hartford		115		137
New-Milford	80		160	
Norfolk		84		155
Sharon	18		56	
Watertown		49		74
Washington		13		17
Winchester		31		41
WINDHAM		11	17	
Ashford	59		84	
Canterbury		25		70
Columbia		2	1	
Hampton	10			
Lebanon	61		17	
Mansfield	51		27	
Plainfield	65		12	
MIDDLETOWN	110		25	
Chatham	40		97	
Durham	30		13	
Haddam		25		
Killingworth	37		8	
TOLLAND	7			
Bolton	4			11
Coventry		8		
Ellington		47		73
Hebron	87		82	
Stafford	85			
Willington	40			
	3544	1384		
	1384			
Repub. majority	2160		*Col. Register.*	

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION,
FOR GOVERNOR.

In 194 towns Mr. Brooks has 24079 votes, and Mr. Eustis, 17228. Mr. Brooks is unquestionably re-elected by an increased majority.

MAINE ELECTION.

The Boston Gazette says, Gen. King, is undoubtedly elected Governor, by 18-20ths of all the votes of the State.

From the National Intelligencer.

EXECUTION OF THE TREATY OF GHENT.

OFFICIAL LETTERS.

To the Senate of the United States.

I transmit to the Senate, in pursuance of their resolution of the 1st of Feb. a report from the Secretary of State, with the information required by that resolution.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 25d March, 1820.

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the resolution of the Senate, of the 1st February last, requesting such information relative to the execution of so much of the first article of the late Treaty of Peace and Amity between His Britannic Majesty and the United States, as the President might possess, and which had not heretofore been communicated, has the honor of submitting to the President extracts of two despatches from the Minister of the United States at London, containing the information desired.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Department of State, 21 March 1820.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Rush, to the Secretary of State, dated

LONDON, JAN. 21, 1820.

"In pursuance of the instructions embraced in it,* I proceeded to name to his Lordship (Castlereagh) the Emperor of Russia, as the sovereign to whose decision the government of the United States desired that the difference between the two countries respecting the slaves might be referred, reminding him of the provision contained in the fifth article of the convention of October, 1815, upon this subject. He replied, that he would lay the proposal before his Royal Highness, and furnish me, at as early a day as in his power, with an answer."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Rush to the Secretary of State, dated

LONDON, JAN. 31, 1820.

"I received a note from Mr. Plants, inviting me to call at the foreign office yesterday at 6 o'clock. I went accordingly. He acknowledged, on behalf of Lord Castlereagh, the receipt of my note, saying, that his lordship would appoint a time for seeing me as soon as he returned. He then proceeded to make two communications, which I have no time to transmit by this opportunity for the information of the President.

First. He said that he had been instructed by lord Castlereagh to make known to me, in general terms, that his lordship had already taken the commands of the Prince Regent, as to the point in controversy between the two governments respecting the slaves; and that his Royal Highness acceded to the President's desire, that the true construction of the the treaty of Ghent, in this particular, should be referred to the decision of the Emperor of Russia.

His Lordship, desirous that I should be apprized at once of this assent, would not leave town without having the proper instructions for my being so. On his return, he would, Mr. Plants subjoined, suggest to me such official steps as it appeared to this government proper that both parties should take to carry into effect their mutual desire. I shall wait these further suggestions from his Lordship, and have the honor to convey them to you in a despatch the moment they are made known to me. Meanwhile, I will apprize Mr. Campbell of his Royal Highness' assent."

* Despatch No. 18, of Nov. 10, 1819, from the Secretary of State, to Mr. Rush.

BINNS' SPLENDID ENGRAVING
OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The public are respectfully invited to call at this office and view this superb specimen of the American fine arts. It contains the portraits of *Washington*, the father of his country, of *Hancock*, the President of the Congress, and of *Jefferson*, the author of the Declaration. The original thirteen states are connected together by a beautiful cordon, encircling the Declaration itself. Underneath are the fac similies of those illustrious characters who signed this important State Paper—56 in number. As the agent will remain in town but a few days, the Gentlemen and Ladies of Norwich and its vicinity, will no doubt be gratified by calling immediately, where they may have an opportunity of procuring it.

Married,

At Preston, by the Rev. Levi Walker, Mr. DAVID LESLIE, of Canterbury, to Miss MARY TREAT, daughter of Mr. James Treat, Merchant.

At Lisbon, on the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr Nelson, Mr. DANIEL HATCH, of Norwich, to Miss SUSAN GORTON, of the former place.

Died,

At Franklin, on the 28th ult. Mr. DANIEL GASKE, aged 75 years.

At Mansfield, Mrs. SUSANNAH DODGE, wife of Mr. Edward Dodge, formerly of Franklin, aged 82 years.

At New-York, on the 3d inst. in the 68th year of his age, Major General GERARD STEDDIFORD, an officer of the revolution.

Molasses, Butter, etc.

2 Hhds. superior N. Orleans Molasses,
700 lbs. first quality Butter, at 12½ cts. lb.
Fresh Figs in Drums,
Green Coffee of first quality,
2 Boxes Havanna Brown Sugar,
3 Bbls N. Orleans do. do.
3 do. Havanna White,
Fresh Muscatel and Bloom Raisins.
2 Demijohns very superior Holland Gin, said to be 50 years old.
Cognac Brandy,
1 Tierce Green Peas,
Clover Seed, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*
April 11, 1820. 23—

BIBLES.

Thomas Robinson

OFFERS FOR SALE,

A great assortment of School, Pocket, and Family Bibles, as can be found in most Book-Stores, and at prices to accommodate purchasers', viz. School Bibles at 38 and 100 cts; Pocket do. 1,13; with Vignette 1,50; 2 vols. with do. 1,75; Diamond type 3,00; English edition, Morocco Gilt, 4,00; 12mo. 1,50; Octavo at 2,50, 2,62, 2,75, 3,00, with Cann's notes 3,50, with Scott's References 5,00; Quarto Bibles at 3,75, 4,25, 8,00, 8,50, 9,00, 11,50, and 17,00, with 30 plates, Calf and Gilt; 4 vols. Octavo, 12,00; Folio, 2 vols. boards, 50 plates, 16,00; do 1 vol. Calf and Gilt 28,00, Scott's Family Bible, Quarto, well bound, 21,00.

Testaments at 42, 62, 75, 88, 1,13, and 125 cents each, also Brown's, Butterworth's, and Cruden's Concordances.

Dwight's, Watts', Barlow's, and Hartford collection of Hymns, from 38 to 175 cents each.

☞ The CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR for March, is received and ready for subscribers.

April 11, 1820. 23—

PLASTER,

French and Nova-Scotia,
FOR SALE
AT THE NORWICH MILLS.
WM. WILLIAMS, Jr.
April 12. 23—

Long-Island Flax-Seed.

FOR SALE BY
WILLIAM BELCHER,

A FEW bushels of clean Long-Island Flax-Seed.—Also, Herd's Grass and Clover Seed.

Norwich, April 11, 1820. 23—

4 Hhds. Antigua and St. Croix Rum,
A small Invoice of Hollow Ware assorted,
50 doz. Iron Shovels,
10 doz. red and green Morocco Skins,
Sheathing and Wrapping Paper,
Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil,
300 lbs. Seal Leather, Calf Skins,
Tar and Oakum, Lamp Black,
Clover and Herd's Grass Seeds,
Corn, Rye, Oats, Buck-Wheat, Beans.

For sale by
C. ELLS.
April 10, 1820. 6w—23—

AUCTION.

1 yoke 7 year old Oxen, 7 Cows, 5 Yearlings, 6 Sheep, 2 Hogs, 2 Mares, 2 Grindstones, 1 Man's Saddle, 1 Sleigh, 1 two Horse Waggon and Harness, 2 Ploughs, 2 Ox Carts—will be sold by auction, at the house of *Mr. Roswell Huntington*, in Lebanon, on Saturday the 15th of April inst. at one o'clock, P. M. Terms made known at the time of sale.

C. P. HUNTINGTON.
April 12, 1820. 23—

Will be sold at AUCTION,

ON Saturday next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. 8 COWS.

Sale on the premises of the subscriber.
SAMUEL HOLDEN.

If the weather should prove stormy, the sale will take place the first fair day after.

Preston, April 11, 1820.

☞ *NOTICE* ☜

THE subscriber has removed from his old stand one door west—to the store lately occupied by *J. Comstock*, Esq.—All *old* accounts must now be closed—all who neglect to call and settle immediately, may expect to be sued without further notice.

FOR SALE,

An assortment of Groceries, unusually cheap for ready pay—also, a new one Horse Waggon, and a consignment of 15 kegs Tobacco.

JOSEPH CHESTER.
Norwich, April 11, 1820. 23—

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the co-partnership of *Bailey & Gale*, was dissolved the first day of April 1820. The accounts will be settled by *Sam'l. Bailey.*

SAMUEL BAILEY.
CHARLES GALE.

The business will in future be carried on by SAM. BAILEY.

Norwich, April 10, 1820. 23—

THE Honorable Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, having appointed the subscribers Commissioners on the estate of *Mr. Simon Edgerton*, late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent—we hereby give notice to all interested, that we will attend to receive and adjust the claims of the creditors to said estate, at the Dwelling-House of said deceased, on the first day of July, and the 12th day of October next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on each of said days. Six months are limited from this date, by said Court, for the creditors to exhibit their several claims, or they will be debarred according to law.

SIMEON THOMAS,
PEREZ CHESEBROUGH, } *Com'rs.*
Norwich, April 12, 1820. 23—

The Subscriber

GIVES notice to those persons whose *taxes remain unpaid* on list 1818 in his hands to collect, that unless settled within the present month, they may expect their property exposed at *Public sale* to satisfy the same.

THOMAS THOMAS, *Collector.*
Norwich, April 8, 1820. 23—

Probate Office, Plainfield District,
Plainfield, 7th March, A. D. 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *MARY CADY*, late of Brooklyn, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *Denison Cady*, of said Brooklyn, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

23 *Attest. JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

STOP THIEF.

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the first inst. one dark bay HORSE, five years old, about fourteen hands high, natural trotter, shod all round, with a white spot on the inside of the left hind leg, or rather the thick part of the thigh, with a few white hairs on the forehead, with close examining may be discovered.

Ten Dollars Reward will be given for the Horse, and all necessary charges paid; or Thirty Dollars for Horse and Thief.

PERRY GREEN HOXEY.
Richmond, April 1, 1820. 23—

MILITARY.

3 Uniform Coats, 2 Hats, silk Sash, silver mounted Sword with belt, &c. silver Epaulettes, Espontoon, &c. for sale cheap—at the store of E. COIT, & Co.
April 13. 23—

POETRY.

FROM THE OLIVE BRANCH.

Winter Evening's Amusement for Jane & Me.

IN summer-days I till the ground,
And tug and toil and sweat my head—
No interval can there be found,
Between daily labor and my bed.
My wife declines to knit by night,
And I to read by candle-light.

But when the south receives the sun
Beyond the equinoctial line—
When all my outmost work is done,
Subservient pleasures then are mine.
Then Jane begins to knit at night,
And I to read by candle light.

I'm then content, and never sigh,
Nor fly from home some bliss to find;
And Jane is pleased as well as I,
It so completely feasts her mind,
To sit her down to knit by night,
And hear me read by candle-light.

For when I read she always hears,
And what she hears she tries to scan;
Were aught to her obscure appears,
Then I explain it, if I can.
O how she loves to knit by night,
And hear me read by candle-light!

But when she drops a stitch, and gapes,
Soon gapes again, and nods her head,
I close my book, and say, perhaps
'Tis time, my dear, to go to bed—
So knit again to-morrow night,
And hear me read by candle light.

DETROIT, MARCH 3.

Important tour.—We are informed that the Secretary of War has instructed Gov. Cass to proceed upon an exploring tour to the north-western extremity of *Lake Superior*, and thence to the heads of the *Mississippi*, and by the way of *Prairie du Chien* and *Green Bay*, to *Lake Michigan*.

It has long been known that large masses of Virgin Copper are to be found on one of the streams which empty into Lake Superior on its southern shore. These require to be fully examined, and the country should be purchased from the Indians for the benefit of the United States. Its mineralogical treasures could then be used for important national objects.

We understand that the gentlemen attached to this expedition will leave here soon after the opening of the navigation, in birch canoes.—This mode of conveyance is not only the most economical, but it is also best adapted to the country, and will enable the tourists to explore, in their passage to lake Superior the American shore of Lake Huron, which is, perhaps, not better known than that of the former.

We are not yet informed who will accompany Governor Cass in his contemplated tour, but if he has the privilege of choosing his assistants, we shall, from a knowledge of his ability and enterprise, be sanguine in the expectation of seeing results from this expedition, both of a scientific and political nature equal to, if not surpassing even those that will be produced by the one to the *Yellow Stone*.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post Office at Chelsea Landing, Ct. April* 1, 1820.

CECILIA AVERY, Park Avery, *Preston*. James Avery, *Groton*, Rebecca Abbott, *Lisbon*, Francis W Bushnell, Thomas B. Cottrell, Lake Buddington, (2) Sally K. Bolles, Zechariah Boothe, George Buchanan, Wm. Bingham, Caroline Logan, Leverett Bissel, *Lebanon*, Nahum Fay, or Nathan. Burdick, Avis Burrus, *Montville*, William Carew, Ebenezer Carew, Charles Carew, Eben Cooly, Jonathan Comstock, Joshua Caswell, Peter G. Clark, Joseph Coats, Isaac Crandall, *Groton*, Eleazer B. Downing, *Griswold*, Wealthy M. Fuller, Hannah Freeman, Sibby Faulkner, Erastus Gallup, *Groton*, Abel Gay, *Lebanon*, S. Hurlbut & Co. Joseph Hopkins, Jos. O. Hopkins, Henry Hassard, Jabez Huntington, (3) Gurdon Hamilton, Wm. Hopkins, Wm. W. Hopkins, Dinny Horscott, *Montville*, Lois Hamilton, Lucretia Hatch, Eliz. M. Hunton, Henry Harrison, James Hilton, Otis Hilton, Thomas Jones, Fred. Lester, Sarah C. Lanman, Jeremi Ladd, (3) Henry Lyman, Jos. Lumber, Darius Latham, *Preston*, Thos. Lester, Caroline Lovett, *Lisbon*, Melissa Mc Call, *Lebanon*, William Manning, Polly Meech, Jacob Meech, *Preston*, John Murry, Nathan Minor, Alexander Miels, *Preston*, John Nicols, (2) Sally N. North, Hez. Perkins, (3) Geo. Pitcher, Francis Peabody, David Palmeter, Royal Robbins, *Kensington* Henry T. Rogers, *Montville*, Francis Stanton, Wm. Stetson, John H Sterry, Geo. A. Sydleman, Jun. *Preston*, Abby Sloat, Wm. Sterry, *Groton*, George Sydleman, Daniel Thomas, or James Rose, *Groton*, Luther Tracy, Eber Quy, Charles C. Webb, Ezra G Weld, Cynthia Westcott, B. W. Weatherby, Hosea Worthington, Caleb Winchester, Cyrus Whipple, Geo. A Woodbridge, Joseph Warren, Elijah Whipple, Eunice Witter, *Lisbon*, Jonah Witter, *Preston*. 22—

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office, Norwich, Ct. April* 1, 1820.

ABELL & Morgan, William Armstrong, (2) Daniel Church, Jr. Joseph L Coit, Cyrus Corning, Loommy Corning, Lois Douglass, Ezekiel D. Dyer, Mosey Harrington, Axel Hyde, Erastus Jones, Leonard Lamb, (2) Anna Lancaster, Caroline Logan, Roswell Morgan, Mrs. Moyer, Elizabeth Peck, Moses Perkins, Peter Reed, Ambel S. Robbins, Esther Hobbins, Mary Russell, Wm. E. Russell, Rebecca Savage, Rev Dr. Strong, Augustus Tell, Elisha Tracy, (2) Thomas Wheeler, *Norwich*.

Simeon Abell, Jun. Jedediah L. Stark, *Bozrah*.

James Abell, Andrew Clark, Sophronia Dodge, Lavius Farnham, Joseph B. Hebbard, Thomas Kinsman, (2) Earl Knight, Ruby Knight, Elisha Morgan, 2. Joshua Perkins, Amos Read, James Read, James Stetson, Robert Swan, Edward Y. Waldo, *Lisbon*.

Esther Lumpkin, Henry McCall, *Lebanon*.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to *G. & H B Buckingham*, are requested to make immediate payment.

Norwich, March 23, 1820. 21—

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received from New-York, a beautiful assortment of Canton and Nankin CRAPES, Crape SHAWLS & Black Silk SHAWLS, Barcelona and Fancy Handkerchiefs.

30 Doz Tortoise and Mock Shell COMBS, part of which are extra large and elegant, from 1s. to 60s.

—ALSO.—

A consignment of one case of the first quality of

Black India Lustrings,

which were bought at Auction, at the last India sale, and will be sold by the piece (to raise Cash) for less than the Importer's price.

Merchants who wish to purchase Sinchews and Sarcenets, will do well to call immediately.

Norwich, March 15, 1820. 19—

Norwich, Nov. 9, 1819.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Wholesale and Retail.

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a large assortment of *fresh imported*

DRY GOODS,

which they will sell uncommonly cheap for ready cash. Among them are

100 pieces Bombazetts, of all colors, fashionable, and various qualities, from 1s per yard upwards.

Superfine, middling & low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.

Coatings, Flannels, Baizes, &c.

Rose Blankets from 7 to 11-4 large.

3-4 point ditto.

Pelesse Cloths. Salisbury Flannels.

Superfine Tailinett, Swansdown and Merseilles Vesting.

Superfine steam loom and Irish Cotton Sheetings.

Canton and Italian Crapes.

Cassimere Shawls.

Merino and Imitation ditto.

Worsted and Cotton Hosiery.

Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick. Cotton do.

40 pieces Florence and Levantine Silks

India black Sinchews and Lustrings.

Calicoes, Ginghams and Cambricks.

Dimities, Diapers, Stockinets, Rattinetts

100 pieces Domestic Brown Shirtings

Merino, Plush and Velvet Trimmings.

Best English Ingrain and Brussells CARPETING, at the lowest N. York prices

ALSO,

200 pair Ladies' Shoes,

(manufactured in New-York) of the first quality and latest fashion.

Persons who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call on

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO

LADIES' SHOES.

G & H. B. BUCKINGHAM

HAVE just received a complete assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Kid and Morocco SHOES, of the best quality and latest fashions.

Norwich, March 21, 1820. 20—

FOR SALE BY LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITY BY

Simeon Thomas, & Co.

CLOVER, Herd's Grass, and Red Top Seed—with an assortment of

GROCERIES, &c.

as usual.

All persons who have open book accounts with them, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, either by payment in cash, or giving their notes by the first day of April next, or they may not expect to have any further credit for goods, but have their accounts left with an Attorney for collection.

Norwich, March 20, 1820. 20—

GRASS SEED.

CLOVER, Herd's Grass, Furz Top and Red Top, just received and for sale by the subscriber,

JOHN LATHROP.

March 22. 20—

GRASS SEED.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

HERD'S GRASS,
RED TOP,
FURZE TOP, and
CLOVER SEED.

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, April 5, 1820. 22—

China, Glass, Earthen and Stone Ware,

FOR SALE, on liberal terms for cash, on a credit, or in barter, by

F. A & G. L. PERKINS.

April 5, 1820. 22-6w

Wm. Rogers,

HAS FOR SALE,

190 lbs. Russia FEATHERS.
SHAD, and SWORD-FISH by the bl. or lb.—A HOUSE, to sell or let, that will accommodate two small families.

Dec. 22. 1—

WINTER strained Lamp Oil,
Elephant do.
Long-Island Flax-Seed, for sale by the subscriber. JOHN LATHROP.

April 5, 1820 22—

QUAKER GARDEN SEEDS,

OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

WHITE, Yellow and Red Onion, Blood Beet, Early Turnip Beet, Scarcity, Carrot, Parsnip, Long Cucumber, Early Cucumber, Watermelon, Muskmelon, Dutch Summer Squash, Crookneck do. do. Crookneck Winter do. White Head Lettuce, Early Curled Head do Speckled do. Salmon Radish, Scarlet do. Early Turnip do. Drum Head Cabbage, Savoy do. Red do. Early Yorkshire, Flat Turnip, French do. Sage, Cayenne Pepper, Squash do. Double Peppergrass, Burnet, Rue, Summer Savory, Parsley, Saffron, Early June Peas, Early Golden Hotspur, White Marrowfat, Green Dwarf Marrowfat, Strawberry Dwarf, Early Six-week Dwarf Bean, White Cranberry pole.

—ALSO—

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

60 M. Hartford Shingles, inspected.
Seasoned pine Boards.
Plank and Clapboards.

March 8. JOHN LATHROP.

QUAKER GARDEN SEEDS,

OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

WHITE, Yellow, and Red Onion, Blood Beet, Early Turnip Beet Scarcity, Carrot, Parsnip, Long Cucumber, Early Cucumber, Watermelon, Muskmelon, Dutch Summer Squash, Crookneck Winter do. Crookneck Summer Squash White Head Lettuce, Early Curled Head Lettuce, Speckled Lettuce, Salmon Radish, Scarlet do. Early Turnip do. Drum Head cabbage, Savoy do. Red do Early Yorkshire, Flat Turnip, French Turnip, Sage Cayenne Pepper, Squash do. Double Peppergrass, Burnet, Rue, Summer Savory Parsley, Saffron, Early June Peas, Early Golden Hotspur, White Marrowfat Green Dwarf Marrowfat, Strawberry Dwarf, early six week Dwarf Bean, White Cranberry Pole do.

CALVIN TYLER.

March 29. 21—

Flax-Seed, Salt, &c.

LONG-Island Flax-Seed, suitable for sowing, Flax, Tow-Cloth, Canvas, Lard, Dried Beef, Butter, Turks-Island, St. Ubes, Cape, and Liverpool SALT,

Plaster Paris, ground and in stone,
Clear and merchantable Pine Lumber,
Chestnut Plank, Boards and Scantling,
Oak Boards and Scantling,
Shingles of various qualities,
Cod and Scale Fish. Mackarel,
Stone-Lime, different qualities,
Grindstones, Nails, Glass, Sugar,
Tea, Rum, Spices,
3 hhds. VINEGAR,

FOR SALE BY C. ELLS.

WANTED.

4 M feet Chestnut and Oak Timber, from 8 by 4 to 6 by 8 inches.

April 4, 1820. 22-6w

STRAW BRAID.

30,000 Yards,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

March 15. 19—

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.

JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Nov 9, 1819. 1—

COTTON.

TWENTY-TWO Bales good Upland Cotton, for sale by

JOS. BREED.

March 8. 1—

THE subscriber will make good pay for Oak and Chestnut JOIST and Oak BOARDS.

JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, March 15, 1820. 19—

Massachusetts

SOLE LEATHER,

FOR SALE.

(CHEAP FOR CASH)

At the Shoe-Store next door to Mr. J. W Kinney's Store.

Dec. 8. 5—

FISH.

30 Quintals Codfish,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

March 22, 1820. 20—

FOR SALE,

A FEW tons first quality HAY, and one ton ROWEN. Enquire of

SAMUEL AVERY.

Norwich, March 29, 1820. 21—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST

COLD SPRING GIN,

FOR SALE.

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS. BREED.

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec. 1, 1819 4—

FOR SALE AT

R. Hubbard's Book-Store,

THE Hermit in London, or Sketches of English Manners.

Ivanhoe, a Romance by the author of Waverley, Rob Roy, &c.

The Antiquary by the same author.

Clan Albin, a national tale.

Correction, a novel.

Decision, a tale by the author of Correction.

Melincourt, by the author of Headlong Hall.

Rosabella, or a Mothers Marriage.

The Wanderer, by Madame D'Arblay

Balance of Comfort.

Brownie of Bodsbeck.

Mandeville by Wm. Godwin.

Felix Alvarez, or Manners in Spain.

Clarentine, a novel by Miss Burney.

Sophia, or the dangerous indiscretion.

Thaddeus of Warsaw.

Absentee, by Miss Edgeworth.

Adventures of a Guinea.

Algerine Captive.

Anecdotes of Rob Roy and his family.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine No. 1, American Series.

Latrobe's visit to South-African.

Clarke's Travels.

Capt. Tuckey's Narrative.

O'Reilly's Greenland.

Life of Cowper, 3 vols.

Samor, Lord of the Bright City, a poem by Rev. H. H Milman.

The Backwoodsman—by J. K. Paulding.

Fanny, a Satirical Poem by Croaker.

Scott's Lady of the Lake.

Goldsmith's Poems with Plates.

Thomson's Seasons.

Elizabeth Hamilton's Popular Essays.

Moral Sketches by Hannah More.

Miss Edgeworth's Practical Education

Babington on Education.

Children of the Abbey.

Mrs. Opie's New Tales.

John De Lancaster.

Evelina.

Rachel, a tale.

Zuma, or the Tree of Health.

The Twin Sisters, by Miss Sandham.

Anecdotes of the Life of Bishop Watson.

Life of Martin Luther.

Life of Fenelon.

March 29. 21—

Common Prayer Books.

THE Book of Common Prayer Stereotype Pocket Edition, just received and for sale at

R HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

March 29.

Three Horses for sale,

THAT can be recommended to draw in any kind of carriage.

JONATHAN JILLSON.

March 28. 21—

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trusting or harboring an indented apprentice to *Jonathan Little*, Esq of New-York, to serve under the superintendance of the Agent of the Bozrah Manufacturing Company, as no debt or expense of his contracting will be paid either by Jonathan Little, or the Bozrah Manufacturing Company. *D L. Dodge, Agent for the Company.*

Bozrahville, April 1, 1820. 22—

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber, on the 29th of last March, an indented apprentice, named

WILLIAM M. STANTON,

about 19 years of age. Whoever will return said boy to me, or give information where he may be found, shall receive six cents reward, and no charges. All persons are hereby forbid harboring, trusting or employing said boy, on penalty of the law. CYRUS MINER.

Norwich, April 1, 1820. 22—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich within and for the District of Norwich on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1820—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Mr. THOMAS TIFFANY,

late of Griswold, formerly of Warwick, in the state of Rhode-Island, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Stephen Tiffany*, the Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law, he giving notice in the Norwich Courier, and on the sign-post in said Griswold.

Attest. BUSHNEL LATHROP, Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to

STEPHEN TIFFANY, *Executor.*

Griswold, March 22, 1820. 21—

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, March 7th, 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH MESSENGER,

late of Killingly, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *Miss Polly Messenger*, Administratrix, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

13 *Attest. JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

FOR SALE,

That valuable FARM,

RECENTLY occupied by *Nathan Sears*, with a good Dwelling-House thereon, two good Barns and other out houses. Said Farm contains about

220 *acres of excellent* LAND,

for *Meadow, Pasture and Tillage*, with a large proportion of *Wood*, with *an excellent Fishery*. Said Farm lies on the Turnpike road from Norwich to Providence, one and a half mile from Norwich Port.—Possession given 1st of April 1821. Will wait for a great proportion of the pay 5 years or more.

For terms apply to

NATHAN SEARS Jr. *of Lisbon.*

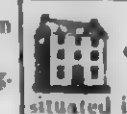
March 15, 1820. 19—

For Sale or to Let,

THE subscriber's House and premises, the residence of the late *Jonathan Frisby*, Esq. of Norwich.—Possession may soon be had. For particulars apply to the subscriber at Bozrahville. D. L. DODGE.

April 1, 1820. 23—

For Sale,



THE *House* in which *Mr. Joseph Kingsley* now lives, situated in Norwich-Landing, at the junction of the Stage road to Providence and the new road across the toll bridge to Preston.

—ALSO—

The *Tan House and Yard* late the property of *Mr. Henry Gordon*, now deceased. If the above are not sold by the first of April they will be leased.

APPLY TO

GEO. PERKINS.

March 6. 18—

TO LET,

THE HOUSE occupied by Major Gordon. Enquire of the *Printer*.

March 22 20—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened

A House of Entertainment

at his old stand, a few rods west of the Meeting-House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage, and every favor duly acknowledged by

ELEAZER MATHER.

Brooklyn, Dec 20, 1819. 8—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

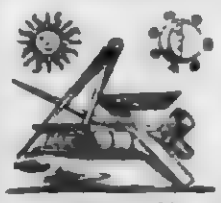
PAPER RAGS.

WANTED immediately, a few tons Paper Rags, for which cash and the highest price will be paid.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

March 8

Masonic Notice.



A REGULAR convocation of Franklin Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M. will be holden at Mason's Hall on the last Monday of April, (24th inst.) at 1 o'clock, P. M. A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the M. E. K.

JOSEPH KINGSLEY.

Sec'ry. Pro. Tem. F. C. R. A. M.

Norwich, April 4, 1820 22—

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD inform all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, by so doing he will be able to pay all demands against him. No further notice will or need be given.

If patient waiting for four or five years, and earnest solicitation, will not move debtors to pay what is justly due, other lawful means will be resorted to. He returns his sincere thanks to those customers who have paid him for his services, which he still offers to them, who may depend on having work well done agreeable to latest and most approved fashions, warranted to fit and suit the persons who may please to call.

EPHRAIM HARRIS.

March 15. 19—

---

500 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS.

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

March 22, 1820. 20—

FOR SALE,

A GOOD new, Horseman's UNIFORM.

ELISHA A. SEARS.

Norwich, April 4. 22—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1820 — NORWICH, (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. — [VOL. XXIV. No. 24.]

CORRESPONDENCE

Between the late Commodore Decatur, and Commodore James Barron, which led to the unfortunate meeting on the 22d March.

The friends of the late Commodore Decatur have learned, with very great regret, that misconceptions injurious to him prevail, and are extending, relative to the difference between him and Commodore Barron. To place the subject in its true light, they have thought it necessary to submit to the public, without comment, the whole correspondence which preceded the meeting.

—

No. 1.

Hampton, Va. June 12, 1819.*

SIR—I have been informed, in Norfolk, that you have said that you could insult me with impunity, or words to that effect. If you have said so, you will no doubt avow it, and I shall expect to hear from you.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES BARRON.

To Commodore STEPHEN DECATUR,
Washington.

—

No. 2.

Washington, 17th June, 1819.

SIR—I have received your communication of the 15th inst. Before you could have been entitled to the information you have asked of me, you should have given up the name of your informer. That frankness which ought to characterise our profession required it. I shall not, however, refuse to answer you on that account, but shall be as candid in my communication to you as your letter or the case will warrant.

Whatever I may have *thought, or said, in the very frequent and free conversations I have had respecting you and your conduct*, I feel a thorough conviction that I never could have been guilty of so much egotism as to say that "I could insult you" (or any other man) "with impunity." I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
STEPHEN DECATUR.

To Commodore JAMES BARRON,
Hampton, Virginia.

—

No. 3.

Hampton, Va. June 23, 1819.

SIR—Your communication of the 17th inst. to answer to mine of the 15th, I have received.

The circumstances that urged me to call on you for the information requested in my letter, would, I presume, have instigated you, or any other person, to the same conduct that I pursued. Several gentlemen in Norfolk, not your enemies, nor actuated by any malicious motive, told me that such a report was in circulation, but could not now be traced to its origin. I, therefore, concluded to appeal to you, supposing, under such circumstances, that I could not outrage any rule of decorum or candor. This, I trust, will be considered as a just motive for the course I have pursued. Your declaration, if I understand it correctly, relieves my mind from the apprehension that you had so degraded my character, as I had been induced to allege.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.
JAMES BARRON.

To Commodore STEPHEN DECATUR,
Washington.

—

No. 4.

Washington, June 29, 1819.

SIR—I have received your communication of the 25th, in answer to mine of the 17th, and, as you have expressed yourself doubtfully, as to your correct understanding of my letter of the aforesaid date, I have now to state, and I request you to understand distinctly, that I meant *no more* than to disclaim the *specific* and *particular* expression to which your inquiry was directed, to wit: that I had said that *I* could insult you with impunity. As to the motives of the "several gentlemen in Norfolk," your informants, or the rumors which "cannot be traced to their origin," on which their information was founded, or who they are, is a matter of perfect indifference to me, as is also your motives in making such an inquiry upon such information. Your obedient servant. STEPHEN DECATUR.

To Commodore JAMES BARRON,
Hampton, Virginia.

—

No. 5.

Hampton, October 22, 1819.

SIR—I had supposed that the measure of your ambition was nearly completed, and that your good fortune had rendered your reputation for acts of magnanimity too dear to be risked wantonly on occasions that can never redound to the honor of him that would be great. I had also concluded that your rancor towards me was fully satisfied, by the cruel and unmerited sentence passed upon me by the court of which you were a member; and, after an exile from my country, family, and friends, of nearly seven years, I had concluded that I should now be allowed, at least, to enjoy that solace, with this society, that lacerated feelings like mine required, and that you would have suffered me to remain in quiet possession of those enjoyments; but, scarcely had I set my foot on my native soil, ere I learnt that the same malignant spirit which had before influenced you to endeavor to ruin my reputation was still at work, and that you were ungenerously traducing my character whenever an occasion occurred which suited your views, and, in many instances, not much to your credit as an officer, through the medium of our juniors; such conduct cannot fail to produce an injurious effect on the discipline and subordination of the navy. A report of this sort, sir, coming from the respectable and creditable sources it did, could not fail to arrest my attention, and to excite those feelings which might naturally be expected to arise in the heart of every man who professes to entertain principles of honor, and intends to act in conformity with them. With such feelings I addressed a letter to you under the date of the 15th June last, which produced a correspondence between us, which I have since been informed you have endeavored to use to my further injury, by sending it to Norfolk by a respectable officer of the navy, to be shewn to some of my particular friends, with a view of alienating from me their attachment. I am also informed that you have tauntingly and boastingly observed, that you would cheerfully meet me in the field, and hoped I would yet act like a man, or that you had used words to that effect: such conduct, sir, on the part of any one, but especially one occupying the influential station under the government which you hold, towards an individual, situated as I am, and oppressed as I have been, and that chiefly by your means, is unbecoming you as an officer and a gentleman; and shews a want of magnanimity which, hostile as I have found you to be towards me, I had hoped for your own reputation you possessed. It calls loudly for redress at your hands: I consider you as having given the invitation, which I accept, and will prepare to meet you at such time and place as our respective friends, hereafter to be named, shall designate. I also, under all the circumstances of the case, consider myself entitled to the choice of weapons, place, and distance; but, should a difference of opinion be entertained by our friends, I flatter myself, from your known personal courage, that you would disdain any unfair advantage, which your superiority in the use of the pistol, and the natural defect in my vision, increased by age, would give you. I will thank you not to put your name on the cover of your answer, as, I presume you can have no disposition to give unnecessary pain to the females of my family.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES BARRON.

Commodore STEPHEN DECATUR,
Washington.

—

No. 6.

Washington, 31st October, 1819.

SIR—Your letter of the 22d inst. has been duly received. Prior to giving it that reply which I intend, its contents suggest the necessity of referring to our June correspondence.

On the 12th June last, you addressed to me a note, inquiring whether I had said that "I could insult you with impunity." On the 17th June, I wrote to you, in reply, as follows: "Whatever I may have *thought or said in the very frequent and free conversations I have had respecting you and your conduct*, I feel a thorough conviction that I never could have been guilty of so much egotism, as to say that *I* could insult you or any other man, with impunity."

On the 25th of June, you again wrote to me, and stated, that the report on which you had grounded your query of 12th June, "could not now be traced to its origin," and your letter is concluded in the following words: "your declaration, if I understand it correctly, relieves my mind from the apprehension that you had so degraded my character, as I had been induced to allege." Immediately on receiving your letter of the 25th June, I wrote to you, 29th June, as follows: "As you have expressed yourself doubtfully as to your correct understanding of my letter of the 17th June, I have now to state, and I request you to understand, distinctly, that I meant *no more* than to disclaim the *specific* and *particular* expression, to which your inquiry was directed, to wit: "that I had said that I could insult you with impunity." Here ended our June correspondence, and, with it, all kind of communication, till the date of your letter of the 22d inst. which I shall now proceed to notice.

Nearly four months having elapsed since the date of our last correspondence, your letter was unexpected to me, particularly as the terms used by you, in the conclusion of your letter to me of the 25th June, and your silence since receiving my letter of 29th June, indicated, as I thought, satisfaction on your part. But, it seems that you consider yourself aggrieved by my sending our June correspondence to Norfolk. I did not send the June correspondence to Norfolk, until three months had expired after your last communication, and not then, until I had been informed by a captain of the navy, that a female of your acquaintance had stated, that such a correspondence had taken place.* If that correspondence has, in any degree, "alienated your friends from you," such effect is to be attributed to the correspondence itself. I thought the papers would speak for themselves, and sent them without written comment.

With respect to the court martial upon you for the affair of the Chesapeake, to which you have been pleased to refer, I shall not treat the officers who composed that court with so much disrespect, as to attempt a vindication of their proceedings. The chief magistrate of our country approved them; the nation approved them; the sentence has been carried into effect. But, sir, there is a part of my conduct, on that occasion, which it does not appear irrelevant to revive in your recollection. It is this; I was present at the court of inquiry upon you, and heard the evidence then adduced for and against you; thence I drew an opinion altogether unfavorable to you, and, when I was called upon by the Secretary of the Navy, to act as member of the court martial ordered for your trial, I begged to be excused the duty, on the ground of my having formed such opinion. The honorable Secretary was pleased to insist on my serving. Still anxious to be relieved from this service, I did, prior to taking my seat as member of the court, communicate to your able advocate, general Taylor, the opinion I had formed, and my correspondence with the Navy Department upon the subject, in order to afford you an opportunity, should you deem it expedient, to protest against my being a member, on the ground of my not only having formed, but *expressed* an opinion unfavorable to you. You did not protest against my being a member. Duty constrained me, however unpleasant it was to take my seat as a member. I did so, and discharged the duty imposed upon me. You, I find, are incapable of estimating the motives which guided my conduct in this transaction.

For my conduct, as a member of that court martial, I do not consider myself as, in any way, accountable to you. But, sir, you have thought fit to deduce, from your impressions of my conduct as a member of that court martial, inferences of personal hostility towards you. Influenced by feelings thence arising, you commenced the June correspondence, a correspondence which I hoped would have terminated our communications.

Between you and myself there never has been a personal difference; but I have entertained, and still do entertain, the opinion, that your conduct as an officer, since the affair of the Chesapeake, has been such as ought to for ever debar your re-admission into the service.

In my letter to you of the 17th June, although I disavowed the *particular expressions* to which you invited my attention, candor required that I should apprise you of my not having been silent respecting you. I informed you that I had *very frequent and free conversations respecting you and your conduct*; and the words were underscored, that they might not fail to attract your particular attention. Had you asked what those frequent and free conversations were, I should, with the same frankness, have told you; but, instead of making a demand of this kind, you reply to my letter of 17th June, "that my declaration, if correctly understood by you, relieved your mind," &c. That you might correctly understand what I did mean, I addressed you, as before observed, on the 29th June, and endeavored, by underscoring certain precise terms, to convey to you my precise meaning. To this last letter I never received a reply.

Under these circumstances, I have judged it expedient at this time to state, as distinctly as may be in my power, the facts upon which I ground the unfavorable opinion which I entertain, and have expressed, of your conduct as an officer, since the court martial upon you; while I disclaim all personal enmity towards you.

Some time after you had been suspended from the service, for your conduct in the affair of the Chesapeake, you proceeded, in a merchant brig, from Norfolk to Pernambuco; and by a communication from the late Captain Lewis whose honor and veracity were never yet questioned, it appears—that you stated to Mr. Lyon the *British Consul* at Pernambuco, with whom you lived, "That if the Chesapeake had been prepared for action, you would not have resisted the attack of the Leopard; assigning as a reason, that you knew, (as did also our government,) there were deserters on board your ship; that the president of the United States knew there were deserters on board, and of the intention of the British to take them; and that the president caused you to go out in a defenceless state, for the express purpose of having your ship attacked and disgraced, and thus attain his favorite object of involving the U. States in a war with Great-Britain." For confirmation of this information, Captain Lewis refers to Mr. Thomas Goodwin, of Baltimore, the brother of Captain Ridgely, of the navy, who received it from Mr. Lyon himself. Reference was made to Mr. Goodwin, who, in an official communication, confirmed all that Captain Lewis had said. The veracity and respectability of Mr. Goodwin are also beyond question. You will be enabled to judge of the impression made upon Captain Lewis's mind, by the following strong remarks he made on the subject;

"I am now convinced that Barron is a traitor, for I can call by no other name a man who would talk in this way to an Englishman, and an Englishman in office."

These communications are now in the archives of the navy department.

If, sir, the affair of the Chesapeake excited the indignant feelings of the nation towards Great-Britain; and was, as every one admits, one of the principle causes which produced the late war, did it not behove you to take an active part in the war, for your own sake? Patriotism out of the question! But, sir, instead of finding you in the foremost ranks, on an occasion which so emphatically demanded your best exertions, it is said, and is credited, that you were, after the commencement of the war, to be found in the command of a vessel sailing under *British licence!* Though urged, by your *friends*, to avail yourself of some one of the opportunities which were every day occurring, in privateers, or other fast sailing merchant vessels, sailing from France, and other places, to return to your country during the war; it is not known that you manifested a disposition to do so, excepting in the single instance by the *cartel* John Adams, in which vessel, you must have known, you could not be permitted to return, without violating her character as a cartel.

You say you have been oppressed. You know, sir, that, by absenting yourself as you did for years, from the country, without leave from the government, you subjected yourself to be stricken from the rolls. You know, also, that, by the 10th article of the act for the better government of the Navy, all persons in the Navy holding intercourse with an enemy, become subject to the severest punishment known to our laws. You have not, for the offences before stated, to my knowledge, received even a reprimand; and I do know, that your pay, even during your absence, has been continued to you.

As to my having spoken of you injuriously to "junior officers," I have to remark, that such is the state of our service that we have but few seniors. If I speak with officers at all, the probability is, it will be with a junior.

On your return to this country, your efforts to re-establish yourself in the service were known, and become a subject of conversation with officers as well as others. In the many and *free* conversations I have had respecting you and your conduct, I have said, for the causes above enumerated, that, in my opinion, you ought not to be received again into the navel service; that there was not employment for all the officers who had faithfully discharged their duty to their country in the hour of trial; and that it would be doing an act of injustice to employ you, to the exclusion of any one of them. In speaking thus, and endeavoring to prevent your re-admission, I conceive that I was performing a duty I owe to the service: that I was contributing to the preservation of its respectability. Had you have made no effort to be re-employed, after the war, it is more than probable I might not have spoken of you. If you continue your efforts, I shall certainly, from the same feelings of public duty by which I have hitherto been actuated, be constrained to continue the expression of my opinions; and I can assure you, that, in the interchange of opinions with other officers respecting you, I have never met with more than one who did not entirely concur with me.

The objects of your communication of the 22d, as expressed by you, now claim my notice. You profess to consider me as having given you "an invitation." You say that you have been told that I have "tauntingly and boastingly observed, that I would cheerfully meet you in the field, and hoped you would yet act like a man."

One would naturally have supposed, that, after, having been so recently led into error, by "rumors" which could not be traced, you would have received, with some caution, subsequent rumors; at all events that you would have endeavored to have traced them, before again venturing to act upon them as if they were true.——Had you have pursued this course, you would have discovered, that the latter rumors were equally unfounded as the former.

I never invited you to the field; nor have I expressed a hope that you would call me out. I was informed, by a gentleman with whom you had conferred upon the subject, that you left Norfolk for this place, sometime before our June correspondence, with the intention of calling me out. I then stated to that gentleman, as I have to all others with whom I have conversed upon the subject, that, if you made the call, I would meet you; but that, on all scores, I should be much better pleased, to have nothing to do with you. I do not think that fighting duels, under any circumstances, can raise the reputation of any man, and have long since discovered that it is not even no averring criterion of personal courage. I should regret the necessity of fighting with any man; but, in my opinion, the man who makes *arms his profession*, is not at liberty to decline an invitation from any person who is not so far degraded, as to be beneath his notice. Having incautiously said I would meet you, I will not now consider this to be your case, although many think so; and if I had not pledged myself, I might re-consider the case.

As to "weapons, place, and distance," if we are to meet, those points, will, as is usual, be committed to the friend I may select on the occasion. As far, however, as it may be left to me, not having any particular prejudice in favor of any particular arm, distance, or side, (but on the contrary, disliking them all,) I should not be found fastidious on those points, but should be rather disposed to yield you any little advantage of this kind. As to my skill in the use of the pistol, it exists more in your imagination than in reality; for the last twenty years I have had but little practice; and the disparity our ages, to which you have been pleased to refer, is, I believe, not more than five or six years. It would have been out of the common course of nature, if the vision of either of us had been improved by years.

From your manner of proceeding, it appears to me, that you have come to the determination to fight some one, and that you have selected me for that purpose; and I must take leave to observe, that your object would have been better attained, had you have made this decision during our late war, when your fighting might have benefitted your country as well as yourself. The style of your communication, and the matter, did not deserve so dispassionate and historical a notice as I have given it; and had I believed it would receive no other inspection than yours, I should have spared myself the trouble. The course I adopted with our former correspondence, I shall pursue with this, if I shall deem it expedient.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
STEPHEN DECATUR.

To Commodore JAMES BARRON,
Hampton, Virginia.

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[Extract]

Norfolk, 24th August, 1819.

My Dear Commodore—Nothing had transpired here previous to my arrival on the subject of the correspondence; but a lady, a Miss ——, I think her name, from Hampton, has stated, that a correspondence had taken place between you and B. which she feared would end in a meeting. The fears of this lady are at direct variance with the opinion of your friends here, who think that he does not purpose saying more on the subject.

As it seems that it was known at Hampton, and even here, that letters had passed between you and B. may I venture to ask you to send a copy of them to Mr. Tazewell, who I have just left.—He will, with great pleasure, he says, attend to your wishes.

Receive the best wishes of your friend.
W. CARTER.

Commodore DECATUR.

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No. 7.

Washington, November, 1819

SIR—Since my communication to you of the 31st ult. I have been informed by a gentleman entitled to the fullest credit, that you were not afloat till after the peace; consequently, the report which I noticed of your having sailed under British licence must be unfounded.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
STEPHEN DECATUR.

Commodore JAMES BARRON.

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No. 8.

Hampton, Nov. 20, 1819.

SIR—Unavoidable interruption has prevented my answering your two last communications as early as it was my wish to have done, but in a few days you shall have my reply.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES BARRON.

Commodore STEPHEN DECATUR.

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No. 9.

Hampton, 30th Nov. 1819.

SIR—I did not receive, until Tuesday, the 9th inst. your very lengthy, elaborate, and historical reply, without date, to my letter to you of the 22d ultimo; which, from its nature and object, did not, I conceive, require that you should have entered so much into detail, in defence of the hostile and unmanly course you have pursued towards me, since the "affair of the Chesapeake," as you term it. A much more laconic answer would have served my purpose, which, for the present is nothing more than to obtain at your hands honorable redress for the accumulated insults which you, sir, in particular, above all my enemies, have attempted to heap upon me, in every shape in which they could be offered. —Your last voluminous letter is alone sufficient proof, if none other existed, of the rancorous disposition you entertain towards me and the extent to which you have carried it. The letter I should no otherwise notice, than merely to inform you it had reached me, and that I am prepared to meet you in the field upon *any thing* like fair and equal grounds; but inasmuch as you have intimated that our correspondence is to go before the public, I feel it a duty I owe to myself, and to the world, to reply particularly to the many calumnious charges and aspersions with which your *dispassionate* and historical notice" of my communication so abundantly teems; wishing you, sir, at the same time, "distinctly to understand" that it is not for you alone, or to justify myself in your estimation, that I take this course. You have dwelt much upon our June correspondence," as you style it, and have made many quotations from it. I deem it unnecessary, however, to advert to it, further than to remark, that, although "nearly four months" did intervene between that correspondence and my letter of the 22d ultimo, my silence arose not from any misapprehension of the purport of your contumacious "*underscored*" remarks, nor from the malicious designs they indicated, nor from a tame disposition to yield quietly to the operation which either might have against me; but, from a tedious and painful indisposition, which confined me to my bed the chief part of that period, as is well known to almost every person here. I anticipated, however, from what I had found you capable of doing to my injury, the use to which you would endeavor to pervert that correspondence; and have not at all been disappointed.—So soon as I was well enough, and heard of your machinations against me, I lost no time in addressing to you my letter of the 22d ultimo; your reply to which I have now more particularly to notice. I have not said, nor did I mean to convey such an idea, nor will my letter bear the interpretation, that your forwarding to Norfolk our "June correspondence" had, "in any degree alienated my friends from me;" but that it was sent down with *that view*. It is a source of great consolation to me, sir, to know, that I have more friends, both in and out of the navy, than you are aware of; and that it is not in your power, great as you may imagine your official influence to be, to deprive me of their good opinion and affection. As to the reason which seems to have prompted you to send that correspondence to Norfolk, "that a female of my acquaintance had stated that such an one had taken place, "I will only remark, that she did not derive her information from me: that it has always been, and ever will be, with me, a principle, to touch as delicately as possible, upon reports said to come from *females, intended* to affect injuriously the character of any one; and that, in a correspondence like the *present*, highly as I estimate the sex, I should never think of introducing them as authority. Females, sir, have nothing, or ought to have nothing to do in controversies of this kind. In speaking of the court martial which sat upon my trial, I have cast no imputation or reflection upon the members individually who composed it (saving yourself) which required that you should attempt a vindication of their proceedings, champion as you are, or wish to be as some of them may have been to me: nor does the language of my letter warrant any such inference. I merely meant to point out to you, sir, what you appear to have been incapable of perceiving—the indelicacy of your conduct, (to say the least of it) in hunting me out as an object for malignant persecution, after having acted as one my judges, and giving your voice in favor of a sentence against me, which I cannot avoid repeating, was "cruel and unmerited." It is the privilege, sir, of a man deeply injured as I have been by that decision, and conscious of his not deserving it, as I feel myself, to remonstrate against it; and I have taken the liberty to exercise that privilege.

You say that "the proceedings of the Court have been approved by the Chief Magistrate of our country, that the nation approved of them, and that the sentence has been carried into effect." It is true the President of the United States *did* approve of that sentence, and that it was carried into effect—full and complete effect, which I should have supposed might have glutted the malicious and vengeful disposition of your heart, but I

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* With respect to the date of this letter, it may be proper to observe, that, although it is 12th June, yet the figure 2, as made, might well be mistaken for a 3: hence, in Commodore Decatur's letter of reply, he considered the date to be 13th June. On referring, however, to the post mark on the back of the letter, it was found to have been put into the post office on the 12th: hence, in Com. Decatur's letter to Com. Barron, of the 31st October, 1819, it is recognized as dated on the 12th.

* See the extract from Capt. Carter's letter.

[illegible] that the nation has approved of [illegible] acquiescence, and as an appeal appears likely to be made to them, I am willing to submit the [illegible]. The part you took on that occasion, it was totally unnecessary, I assure you, to revive in my recollection; it is indelibly imprinted on my mind, and can never, while I have life, be erased. You acknowledge you were present at the court of inquiry in my case, "heard the evidence for and against me, and had, therefore formed and expressed an opinion unfavourable to me," and yet, your conscience was made of such pliable materials, that, *because* the then "honorable secretary of the navy was *pleased to insist* on your serving as a member of the court martial, and because I did not protest against it," you conceive that "*duty constrained* you, however unpleasant, to take your seat as a member," although you were to act under the solemn sanction of an oath, to render me impartial justice upon the very testimony which had been delivered in your hearing before the Court of Inquiry, and from which you "drew an opinion, *altogether unfavorable to me.*" How such conduct can be reconciled with the principles of common honor and justice, is to me inexplicable. Under such circumstances, no consideration, no power or authority on earth, could or ought to, have forced any liberal high minded man to sit in a case which he had prejudged, and, to retort upon you your own expression, you must have been "incapable of seeing the glaring impropriety of your conduct, for which, although you do not conceive yourself in any way accountable to me," I hope you will be able to account *for* it with your God, and your conscience.

You say, between you and myself, there never has been a personal difference, "and you disclaim all personal enmity towards me." If every step you have taken—every word you have uttered, and every line you have written, in relation to me—if your own admission of the very frequent and free conversations you have had respecting me, and my conduct, "since the affair of the Chesapeake," bear not the plainest stamp of *personal hostility*, I know not the meaning of such terms; were you not under the influence of feelings of this sort, why not, in your official capacity, call me, or have me brought before a proper tribunal, to answer the charges that you have preferred against me, and thereby giving me a chance of defending myself? Why speak injuriously of me to junior officers, "which you do not deny?" Why the "many frequent and free conversations respecting me and my conduct," which you have taken so much pains to underscore? Why use the insulting expression, that you "entertained, and still do entertain, the opinion, that my conduct, as an officer, since that 'affair' has been such as ought forever to bar my re-admission into the service," and that, in endeavoring to prevent it, "you conceive you were performing a duty you owe to the service, and were contributing to its respectability?" Why the *threat*, that if I continued the "efforts" you say I have been making, to be "re employed," you "certainly should be constrained to continue the expressions of those opinions?"

Does not all this, together with the whole tenor and tendency of your letter, manifest the most marked *personal* animosity against me, which an honorable man, acting under a sense of public duty, by which you profess to "have been hitherto to actuated," would disdain even to shew, much more to feel?

I shall now, sir, take up the specific charges you have alleged against me, and shall notice them in the order in which they stand. The first is one of a very *heinous* character. It is, that "I proceeded in a merchant brig to Pernambuco." Could I, sir, during the period of my suspension, have gone any where in a national vessel? Could I, with what was due to my family have remained idle? The sentence of the court deprived them of the principal means of subsistence. I was therefore compelled to resort to that description of employment with which I was best acquainted; and on this subject you should have been silent. But you add, that the late captain Lewis, of the navy, who *had* it from a Mr. Goodwin, who heard it from Mr. Lyon, the British Consul at Pernambuco, with whom you undertake to say I lived, representing me as stating, "that, if the Chesapeake had been prepared for action, I would not have resisted the attack of the Leopard, assigning, as a reason, that I knew, as also did our government, that there were deserters on board the Chesapeake; and that I said to Mr. Lyon, further that the President of the U. States knew there were deserters on board, and of the intention of the British ship to take them, and that the ship was ordered out under these circumstances, with a view to bring about a contest which might embroil the two nations in a war."

The whole of this, Sir, I pronounce to be a falsehood, a ridiculous, malicious, absurd, improbable falsehood, which can never be credited by any man that does not feel a disposition to impress on the opinion of the public that I am an idiot. That I should two years after the affair of the Chesapeake, make such a declaration, when every proof that could be required of a contrary disposition on the part of the Chief Magistrate had been given, cannot receive credit from any one, but those that are disposed to consider me such a character as you would represent me to be. I did not live with Mr. Lyon, nor did I ever hold a conversation with him so indelicate as [illegible] stated in captain Lewis' letter would [illegible]. And with what object could I [illegible] such a communication?—Mr. [illegible] would certainly have felt a contempt for a man that would have offered himself to have been made [illegible] of so disgraceful an [illegible]. I found Mr. Lyon transacting business at Pernambuco, he produced to me a letter from Mr. Hill, the American consul in that country, recommending him as entitled to the confidence of his countrymen, every one of [illegible] that port, put their business into his hands. I did the same, and that commenced our acquaintance; he was [illegible] and [illegible] in any respect indelicate [illegible] have been in a high degree [illegible]. Of Mr Goodwin [illegible] I have never seen him [illegible] I conceive that his hear[illegible] of any kind of communication [illegible] was the first that informed the President, and the Secretary of the Navy, of such a letter and in the Department [illegible] before I had access, and, again [illegible] is the mere ex parte testimony of a British agent was to be considered as evidence sufficient to arraign an American officer, I think the navy would be in such a state, as it might be desirable for their nation to place it in. As to the *impressions* made upon the mind of captain Lewis, *from this information*, and the "strong remarks" he made upon the subject, which you have thought proper to quote, they by no means establish the *correctness* of that information; but only go to shew the effect it produced upon the mind of an individual, who seems to have imbibed a prejudice against me, no otherwise to be accounted for, except your acquaintance with him. He is now in his grave, and I am perfectly disposed *there* to let him rest; you must, however, have been hard pressed indeed, to be compelled to resort to such flimsy grounds as these, a degree weaker than even second handed testimony, to support your charges against me. These communications, you observe, are now in the archives of the Navy Department. Of this fact, Sir, I have long been apprised; and had you, when searching the records of that Department for documents to injure my character, looked a little further back, you would perhaps have found others calculated to produce a very different effect. Of my desire to return to the United States, during the late war, there are certificates in the Navy Department of the first respectability, which, if you had been disposed to find and quote, are perhaps laying on the same shelf from whence you took those, that you appear so anxious to bring to public view; I mean my letter applying for service, as soon as an opportunity offered, after the term of my suspension expired; and one letter, above all you should not have passed over unnoticed, that which you received from my hand of May, 1808, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, which was one of the principal causes of your obtaining the first command that you were ever honored with, and as you may have forgotten it, I will remind you, on this occasion, that, but little more than one month previous to the date of that letter, I, by my advice and arguments, saved you from resigning the service of your country in a pet, because you were removed from the first lieutenancy of the New-York, to that of second of the Chesapeake; but all this and much more is now forgotten by you, yet there are others that recollect those circumstances, and the history of your conduct to me will outlive you, let my fate be what it may.—The affair of the Chesapeake did certainly "excite," and ought to have excited, the indignant feelings of the nation towards Great Britain; but, however, it may have justified a declaration of war against that power, it was not, as you assert "every one admits," one of the principal causes of the late war. That did not take place, sir, until *five years* after, when that affair had been amicably and of course honorably adjusted between the two nations. I mention this fact, not on account of its importance, but because you have laid so much stress on that "affair," as a reason why I ought to have returned home during the late war, and to shew that, although it *did* happen to be your fortunate lot to have an opportunity of being in the foremost rank, on that occasion, of which you seem inclined to vaunt, you are ignorant even of the causes which led to it. Having in your letter of the 5th inst. abandoned the charge of my having sailed under "British licence," after the commencement of the late war, in consequence of information received by you from a gentleman entitled to the fullest credit, that I was not afloat, until after the peace, consequently the report which you noticed of my having sailed under British license, must be unfounded. I have only to remark, on this head, that, in advancing a charge against me of so serious a nature, so designed and so well calculated, as it was, to affect materially my reputation, not only as an officer of the navy, but as a citizen of the United States, you should first have ascertained that it was founded on *fact*, and not on rumor, which you so much *harp* upon; and that upon a proper investigation you would have discovered your other accusations to be equally groundless. For my not returning home during the late war, I do not hold myself, to use your own expressions, "in any way accountable to you," Sir. It would be for the government, I should suppose, to take notice of my absence, if they deemed it reprehensible; and they no doubt would have done so, had not the circumstances of the case, in their estimation, justified it. That they are perfectly satisfied upon this point, I have good reason to believe, and trust I shall be able to satisfy my country also. The President's personal conduct to me, and the memorial of the Virginia Delegation in Congress, to him, prove how I stand with those high characters, your opinion, notwithstanding to the contrary. I deny, Sir, that I ever was "urged" by my friends, as you in mockery term them, to return home during the late war, nor could it have been requisite for me to have been "urged" to do so by any one. Laying patriotism out of the question, as you observe, as well as the reasons why you think "it behoved me" to adopt that course, there were other incentives strong enough, God knows, to excite a desire on my part to return; and I should have returned, Sir, but for circumstances beyond my control, which is not incumbent on me to explain to you.

Had the many opportunities really presented themselves which you allege were, "every day occuring," of which I might have availed myself to return to my country, in privateers or other fast sailing merchant vessels, from France and other places, but of which you produce no other proof than random assertion, on which most of your other charges rest? There were no such opportunities, as you say were "every day occurring;" no, not one within my reach, and for some considerable time after the news of the war arrived in Denmark it was not believed that it would continue six months; but, if I had received the slightest intimation from the department that I should have been employed on my return, I should have considered no sacrifice too great, no exertion within my power should have been omitted to obtain so desirable an object, as any mark of my country's confidence would have been to me in such a moment: a gun boat, under my own orders, would not have been refused: but what hope had I, when my letter of application for service was not even honored by an answer. In regard to the *John Adams*, I do not deem it proper on this occasion to explain my reasons for making the attempt to return in that ship; but whenever I am called on by any person properly authorised to make the enquiry, I am confident that I shall convince them, that I had good *reason* to believe that I should obtain a passage in her, notwithstanding your great knowledge on the occasion.

You say, by absenting myself *for years*, from the country, without leave from the government, I "subjected myself to be stricken from the rolls." I knew also, by the 20th article of the act for the better government of the navy, that all persons in the navy holding intercourse with an enemy, became subject to the severest punishment known to the laws: and that, for these offences, as you are pleased to term them, "I have not received, to your knowledge, even a reprimand;" but I presume if I have not it is not your fault. What kind and humane forbearance this, after what I have already endured! But, sir, as you seem to be so very intelligent upon other points, pray tell me where was the necessity of my asking for a furlough until the period of my suspension expired, or even after having reported myself for duty without being noticed. As to the charge of my holding intercourse with the enemy, I am at a loss to conceive to what you allude, and should degrade myself by giving it any other reply than to pronounce it—if you mean to insinuate there was any unlawful or improper communication on my part with the government or any individual of Great-Britain, as a *false* and *foul* aspersion on my character, which no conduct or circumstances of my life, however it might be tortured by your malice or ingenuity, can, in any manner, justify or support. You say also, that you *do know* "that my pay, even during my absence, was *continued to me.*" It is not the fact, sir; I never, and until very recently since my return, received but half pay.—This part of your letter I should not have regarded, were it not to shew with what boldness, facility and *sang froid*, you can make assertions unsustained by the shadow of truth; but, if you had made yourself acquainted with the circumstances relative to my *half pay*, you would have found that not one cent of it was received by me. The government was so good as to pay the amount to my unfortunate female family, whose kindest entertainment you have frequently enjoyed. Poor unfortunate children! whose *ancestors, every man* of them, did contribute every disposable shilling of their property, many of them their lives, and all of them their best exertions, to establish the independence of their country, should now be told that the small amount of my half pay was considered, by an officer of high rank, too much for them!—You have been good enough to inform me that, on my return to this country, my "*efforts*," as you have been pleased to call them, to "re-instate myself in the service were known, and became a subject of conversation with officers, as well as others;" and, but for those "efforts," it is *more than probable* you would not have *spoken of me.* This would indeed have displayed a wonderful degree of lenity and courtesy on your part, of which I could not have failed to be duly sensible. But, sir, I beg leave to ask how, and where, did you get your information, that such "efforts" were made by me: and even admit they were, why should you *alone*, disclaiming, as you pretend to do, all "*personal enmity*" against me, have made yourself so *particularly busy* on the occasion? Was it because your inflated pride led you to believe that the weight of your influence was greater than that of any other officer of the navy, or that you were more tenacious of its honor and "respectability," than the rest of the officers were? You assure me, however, 'that, in the interchange of opinion with other officers respecting me, you have never met with more than one who did not entirely concur with you in the opinion you have expressed of me.' Indeed! and what is the reason? It is because I suppose you are most commonly attended by a train of dependents, who, to enjoy the sunshine of your favor, act as *caterers* for your vanity; and, revolving around you like *satellites*, borrow their chief consequence from the countenance you may *condescend* to bestow upon them. You at length, arrive at the main point; the "object" of my letter of the 23d ultimo, which you might have reached by a much *shorter route*, and have saved me the fatigue of being compelled, in self defence, to travel with you so far as you have gone. The language of defiance, represented to have been used by you, 'that you would cheerfully meet me in the field, and hoped I would yet act like a man,' are disavowed by you. And you further deny having ever invited me to the field, or expressed a hope that I would call you out; but you observe that, 'being informed by a gentleman with whom I had *conferred* upon the subject, that I left Norfolk, for the seat of government, some time, before our June correspondence, with the intention of calling you out, you stated to that gentleman, as you have to *all others* with whom you have conversed upon the subject, that, if I made the call, you would meet me; but that, upon all scores, you would be much better pleased to have nothing to do with me.' I certainly do not exactly know who that intermeddling gentleman was, with whom you say I "conferred;" but, if I may be allowed a conjecture, I think I can recognize in him the self same officious *gentleman*, who, I am creditably informed, originated the report of your having made use of the gasconading expressions you have disowned:—In this respect I may be mistaken. Be this, however, as it may, I never gave him, or any other person, to understand that my visit to Washington last spring was for the purpose of "calling you out," *nor did* I go there with *any such view.*

How you can reconcile your affecting indifference towards me, in the remark "that, on all scores, you would be much pleased to have nothing to do with me," with the very active part which, it is generally known, and which your own letter clearly evinces, you have taken against me, I am at a loss to conceive. No, sir, you feel not so much unconcern as you pretend and wish it to be believed you do, in regard to the course of conduct my honor and my injuries may, in my judgment, require me to pursue.—You have a motive, not to be concealed from the world, for all you have done or said, or for any future endeavors you may make, to bar my "re-admission" into the service. It is true, you have never given me a direct, formal, and written invitation to meet you in the field, such as one gentleman of honor ought to send to another. But, if your own admissions, that you had "incautiously said you would meet me if I wished it," and "that if you had not *pledged yourself*, you might re-consider the subject," and all this too without any provocation on my part, or the most distant intimation from me that I had a desire to meet you, do not amount to a challenge, I cannot comprehend the object or import of such declarations—made as they were in the face of the world; and to those in particular, whom you knew would not only communicate them to me, but give them circulation; under all the circumstances of the case, I consider you as having thrown down the gauntlet, and I have no hesitation in accepting it. This is, however, a point which it will not be for you or me to decide, nor do I view it as of any other importance than as respects the privilege allowed to the challenged party in relation to the choice of weapons, distance, &c. about which I feel not more "fastidious," I assure you, than you do; nor do I claim any advantage whatever, which I have no right to insist upon; could I stoop so low as to solicit any, I know you too well to believe you would have any inclination to concede them. All I demand is to be placed upon equal grounds with you; such as two honorable men may decide upon, as *just and proper.*—Upon the subject of duelling, I perfectly coincide with the opinions you have expressed. I consider it as a barbarous practice which ought to be exploded from civilized society; but, sir, there may be cases of such extraordinary and aggravated insult and injury, received by an individual, as to render an appeal to arms on his part, absolutely necessary; mine I conceive to be a case of that description, and I feel myself constrained, by every tie that binds me to society, by all that can make life desirable to me, to resort to this mode of obtaining that redress due to me at your hands, as the only alternative which now seems to present itself for the preservation of my honor.

To conclude: you say, from my manner of proceeding, it appears to you that I have come to the determination to fight some one, and that I have selected you for that purpose." To say nothing of the vanity you display, and the importance you seem to attach to yourself, in thus intimating, that, being resolved to *fight myself* into favor. I could no otherwise do so, than by fixing upon you, the very reverse of which you infer is the fact; I never wished to fight in this way, and, had you permitted me to remain at rest, I should not have disturbed you; I should have pursued the "even tenor of my way," without regarding you at all. But this would not have suited your ambitious views. You have *hunted* me out, have persecuted me with all the power and influence of your office, and have declared your determination to attempt to drive me from the navy, if I should make any "efforts" to be employed, and for what purpose, or from what other motive than to obtain my rank, I know not: if my life will give it to you, you shall have an opportunity of obtaining it. And now, sir, I have only to add, that, if you will make known your determination, and the name of your friend, I will give that of mine, in order to complete the necessary arrangements to a final close of this affair. I can make no other apology for the apparent tardiness of this communication, than merely to state, that, being on very familiar terms with my family out of tenderness to their feelings, I have written under great restraint.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES BARRON.

No. 10.

Washington, 29th December, 1819

SIR—Your communication of the 30th ultimo reached me as I was on the eve of my departure for the north; whence I did not return till the 22d inst. It was my determination, on the receipt of your letter, not to notice it; but, upon more mature reflection, I conceive, that as I have suffered myself to be drawn into this unprofitable discussion, I ought not to leave the false coloring and calumnies, which you have introduced into your letter unanswered. You state, that a much more laconic reply to your letter of 23d October would have served your purpose. Of this I have no doubt; and to have invited such an answer, you had only to make a laconic call. I had already informed you of the course I felt myself bound to pursue respecting you, and of the reason which induced my conduct, and that, if you required it, I would overcome my own disinclination, and fight you. Instead of calling me out for injuries which you chose to insist that I have heaped upon you, you have thought fit to enter into this war of words.

I reiterate to you, that I have not challenged, nor do I intend to challenge you. I do not consider it essential to my reputation that I should notice any thing which may come from you, the more particularly, when you declare your sole object, in wishing to draw the challenge from me, is, that you may avail yourself of the advantages which rest with the challenged. It is evident, that you think, or your friends for you, that a fight will help you; but, in fighting, you wish to incur the least possible risk. Now, sir, not believing that a fight of this nature will raise me at all in public estimation, but may even have a contrary effect, I do not feel at all disposed to remove the difficulties that lay in your way. If we fight, it must be of your seeking; and you must take all the risk and all the inconveniences which usually attend the challenger, in such cases.

You deny having made the application to the British consul at Pernambuco, which Captain Lewis and Mr Goodwin have represented. The man capable of making such a communication, would not hesitate in denying it; and until you can bring forward some testimony, other than your own, you ought not to expect that the testimony of those gentlemen will be discredited. As to the veracity of the British consul, I can prove if necessary, that you have, yourself, vouched for that.

You offer, as your excuse for not returning to your country, during our war with England that you had not been invited home by the then Secretary, notwithstanding you had written him, expressive of your wishes to be employed. You state, that, if you "had received the slightest intimation from the department, that you would have been employed on your return, you would have considered no sacrifice too great, no exertion within your power should have been omitted to obtain so desirable an object." From this, I would infer, that, in consequence of not receiving this intimation you did not make the exertions in your power to return, and this I hold to be an insufficient excuse. You do not pretend to have made any attempt, except by the way of the cartel, the John Adams. You cannot believe, that reporting yourself to the department at the distance of 4,000 miles, when the same conveyance which brought your letter would have brought yourself, will be received as evincing sufficient zeal to join the arms of your country; and, besides, you say it was not believed, for a considerable time after the news of war arrived in Denmark, that the war would last six months. With these impressions, you must have known, that it would have occupied at least that time for your letter to have arrived at the department, you to received an answer, and then to repair to America. You deny that the opportunities of returning were frequent. The custom-house entries at Baltimore and New-York alone, from the single port of Bordeaux will show nearly an hundred arrivals; and it is well known, that it required only a few days to perform the journey from Copenhagen to Bordeaux, by the ordinary course of post. You deny having been advised to return to this country, by your friends, during the war. Mr. Cook, of Norfolk, your relative, says, he wrote to you to that effect; and Mr. Forbes, then our consul at Copenhagen, who is now at this place, says, he urged you in person to do so.

You have charged the officers who concur with me in opinion respecting your claims to service, as being my satellites. I think I am not mistaken, when I inform you, that all the officers of our grade, your superiors as well as inferiors, with the exception of one, who is your junior, concur in the opinion, that you ought not to be employed again, whilst the imputations which now lie against you, remain; nor have they been less backward than myself in expressing their opinions.

Your charge of my wishing to obtain your rank, will apply to all your juniors, with as much force as to myself. You never have interfered with me in the service, and, at the risk of being esteemed by you a little vain, I must say, I do not think you ever will.—Were I disposed to kill out of my way, as you have been pleased to insinuate, those who interfere with my advancement, there are others, my superiors, who I consider fairly barring my pretensions; and it would serve such purpose better, to begin with them. You say, you were the means of obtaining me the first command I ever had in the service. I deny it: I feel that I owe my standing in the service to my own exertions only.

Your statement, that your advice prevented me from resigning on a former occasion, is equally unfounded. I have never, since my first admission into the navy, contemplated resigning; and, instead of being ordered, as you state, from the 1st lieutenancy of the New-York, to the 2d of the Chesapeake, Commodore Chauncey, who was then flag captain, can testify, that I was solicited to remain as 1st lieutenant of the flag ship: and I should have remained as such, had it not been for the demand which the government of Malta made for the delivery of the persons who had been concerned in the affair of honor, which led to the death of a British officer. It was deemed necessary to send all the persons implicated in that affair, out of the way; and I went home in the Chesapeake, as a passenger.

You have been pleased to allude to my having received the hospitality of your family. The only time I recollect having been at your house, was, on my arrival from the Mediterranean in the Congress, fourteen years past. You came on board, and dined with me, and invited the Tunisian ambassador and myself to spend the evening with you at Hampton. I accepted your invitation. Your having now reminded me of it, tends very much towards removing the weight of obligation I might otherwise have felt on this score.

You speak of the good conduct of your ancestors. As your own conduct is under discussion, and not theirs, I cannot see how their former good character can at all serve your present purpose. Fortunately for our country, every man stands upon his own merit.

You state that the "Virginia delegation in Congress" had presented a memorial in your favor. I would infer from this, that all, or the greater part, of the Virginia Delegation had interposed in your behalf. This, sir, is not the fact. A few of them, I am informed, did take an interest in your case; but, being informed of the charges existing against you, of which they were before unapprised, they did not press further your claims. From the knowledge I have of the high minded gentlemen that compose the Virginia delegation, if they would take the trouble to examine your case, I should, for my own part, be entirely satisfied to place the honor of the service upon their decision.

You offer as your excuse for permitting four months to intervene between our June correspondence (with which from your letter, you appeared to be satisfied) and your letter of the 23d October, your indisposition. I am authorized in saying, that, for the greater part of the four months, you were out attending to your usual avocations.

Your offering your life to me would be quite affecting, and might (as you evidently intend) excite sympathy, if it were not ridiculous. It will not be lost sight of, that your life depends upon yourself, and not upon me; and is done with a view to fighting your own character up. I have now to inform you, that I shall pay no further attention to any communication you may make to me, other than a direct call to the field. Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN DECATUR.

To Commodore JAMES BARRON.
Hampton, Virginia.

No. 11.

Norfolk, January 16, 1820.

SIR—Your letter of the 29th ult. I have received.—In it you say that you have now to inform me that you shall pay no further attention to any communication you may make to me, other than a direct call to the field, in answer to which I have only to reply, that whenever you will consent to meet me on fair and equal grounds, that is, such as two honorable men may consider just and

proper, you are at liberty to view this as that call; the whole tenor of your conduct to me justifies this course of proceeding on my part; as for your charges and remarks, I regard them not, particularly your sympathy; you know not such a feeling—I cannot be suspected of making the attempt to excite it.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

JAMES BARRON.

To Commodore STEPHEN DECATUR,
Washington.

No. 12.

Washington, January 24, 1820.

SIR—I have received your communication of the 16th, and am at a loss to know what your intention is. If you intend it as a challenge, I accept it, and refer you to my friend Com. Bainbridge, who is fully authorized by me to make any arrangement he pleases, as regards weapons, mode, or distance. Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN DECATUR.

Commodore JAMES BARRON,

No. 13.

Norfolk, February 5, 1820.

SIR—Your letter of the 29th December found me confined to bed, with a violent bilious fever, and it was eight days after its arrival before I was able to read it; the fever, however, about that time, left me, and my convalescence appeared to promise a moderately quick recovery. I therefore, wrote you my note of the 16th ultimo, in two days after I relapsed, and have had a most violent attack, which has reduced me very low, but as soon as I am in a situation to write, you shall hear from me to the point. I am, sir, your obedient servant, JAMES BARRON.

Commodore STEPHEN DECATUR,
Washington.

By the late Mails.

COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON, APRIL 11.

THE Charge d'Affaires of the King of the Netherlands, the Viscount de Quabeck, has left Washington, and will embark at New-York, on his return to Europe.

Commodore Barron has so far recovered his health as to be able to leave this city for his residence at Hampton, in Virginia.

MISSISSIPPI. NATCHEZ, MARCH 15.

Steam-Boat disasters.—Arrived, on Monday evening last, the steam-boat Hecla, five days from New-Orleans, destined for St Louis. We learn from a gentleman who came passenger in the Hecla, that a few days since, the steam-boat Volcano burstet her boiler, near St. Francisville, while ascending the Mississippi. The engineer and two negroes were instantly killed, and the mate severely scalded. We also learn, that the steam-boat Newport, on her way to Alexandria, on Red River, has been sunk, and a small part of her cargo saved. We are further informed by a Louisville paper that the steam-boat Perseverance, on her way from Louisville to Cincinnati, took fire near Madison, Indiana, and burnt to the water's edge. The flames spread so rapidly that it was with difficulty the passengers could get ashore; many of them lost their clothing.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, APRIL 5.

The Death Warrants for the execution of JOHN F. FERGUSON & ISRAEL DENNY, two of the Pirates now confined in Baltimore gaol, were received yesterday by Paul Bentalou, Esq marshal of this district. The execution will take place on Thursday the 13th inst.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, APRIL 12.

We are extremely happy to announce to the public, that through the intercession of our truly gallant Commodore Mac Donough, a mutual reconciliation has taken place between Commodores Rodgers and Barron, which adds another unfading laurel to the brow of our favorite hero.

We also learn, that the officers who some time since returned from the Mediterranean, have been restored, and have received orders to proceed to different commands.

MASS. BOSTON, APRIL 12.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Yesterday, in the Supreme Judicial Court now sitting in this town, present Chief Justice Parker, and Judges Thatcher and Jackson, came on the trial of Michael Powars, on an indictment for the murder of Timothy Kennedy, on the 4d of March last. Mr. Attorney General Morton conducted the prosecution on the part of the State, and the prisoner was defended by the Hon. Mr. Webster, and William Simmons, Esq. The Chief Justice closed the charge to the Jury at fifteen minutes after 8 o'clock last evening; when they retired, and in twenty minutes returned with the verdict of *Guilty*. The prisoner heard the verdict with the same hardened unconcern which he exhibited during the whole trial.

The evidence was wholly circumstantial, but formed a chain of irresistable proof. In this instance, "Murder, though it had no tongue, spoke with most miraculous organ."

APRIL 15.

Spanish America.—The accounts from the Spanish Maine, and the West Indies, of affairs in Spanish America, continue vague and contradictory. Those from *Jamaica*, state, that the Independents continued in entire possession of *New-Granada*.—While others from the Maine, announce positively, that the royal General *Calzada* had not only taken possession of Santa Fe, the capital; but that *Bolivar's* forces had all retreated, and that he was again concentrating on the Orenoque. The much-talked of expedition from Margaritta had not sailed.

Accounts from the *River of Plate*, repeat, that Lord COCHRANE has captured the three Spanish men of war sent from Cadiz to reinforce the Spanish naval force in the Pacific. ☞ This is about as true as most of the news from the same quarter;—For we have indubitable evidence, that of the men of war spoken of, one was dismasted and returned to Cadiz, another foundered at sea on her passage, and the third arrived safe at her destination. Consequently, the renegade Lord in question, has not been quite so successful in capturing the ships and forts of enemies, as he has been in plundering unarmed neutrals of their property.

R. ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, APRIL 8.

A new difficulty.—Our circulating medium has just received a shock, which is almost galvanistic—at least electrical. "Pursuant to instructions from Boston," a considerable number of the notes of our Banks have been presented for payment, within a day or two and silver coin by *tale* was refused to be received——the holders of the notes would receive it only by *weight*—foreign gold coin was utterly rejected. The cause of this strange revolution in the ordinary routine of the money market, we understand, is, that the act of Congress repealing the law, making foreign silver coin a tender, will go into operation in April next, and the hawk-eyed dealers have discovered that there is a difference of from 10 to 18 per cent in the weight and denomination; that is to say, that a dollar in *change* in quarters, sixpences, four pence half pennies, pistareens or half pistareens, counted according to their nominal value, and not weighed, is *not a dollar* (in consequence of the *wear and tear* they have experienced) by ten to eighteen cents—and they have therefore determined to "take time by the forelock," and hunt all these unoffending, pleasing, and really indispensible little companions, of *changelings*, out of society, as they did the old fashioned demure half crowns not long since. And it is supposed they will effect their object, unless Congress interferes: for the old tender law, it is said, justifies the refusal of them except by weight. Our banks have, however, insisted upon paying them as formerly, and thus the matter stands at present. We learn that a large amount has lately been drawn from the Boston Banks on this new principle.

CONN. NEW-HAVEN, APRIL 15.

The Circuit Court of the United States commenced its session in this town on Thursday last. Present Judge Livingston of New-York, and Judge Edwards, the distric Judge for this district. On Friday the Grand Jury found a bill of indictment against *Drecy Hall*, for robbing the mail of the United States near this city, but *without* putting in jeopardy the life of the driver. The offence of course is one of the second grade. Hall plead guilty to the indictment. The court sentenced him to imprisonment at hard labor for five years, —remarking at the same time, that nothing but his youth, (the prisoner being but 20 years of age) saved him from a punishment to the utmost limit of the law. We understand there is no other important case before the court.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH.

Wednesday Evening, April 19, 1820.

To make room for the correspondence which led to the fatal rencounter between two of our naval officers, we have been compelled to omit the regular detail of the proceedings of Congress for the last week past. The business transacted, however, is mostly of a private nature.

CITY MEETING.

At the City Meeting on Monday last, the following officers were chosen for the year ensuing:—

Elisha Tracy, Simeon Thomas, Erastus Huntington, Richard Adams—*Aldermen.*

Nathaniel Townsend, Richard P. Tracy, Asa Heath—*Common Council.*

Thomas Thomas, Shubael Breed—*City Sheriffs*

Sam. Bailey, Joseph Warren—*Key Keepers*

The Washington Gazette gives as a report, that Gen Vives is the bearer of the *ratified treaty* ceding the Floridas: and that the explanations required are unimportant.

Important.—We have pretty good authority for stating that the report in the Washington City Gazette, stating that Gen. Vives is the bearer of the ratified treaty, is true; but, what will no doubt, astonish our readers, the administration have *refused* to accept it, insisting on an additional grant of land, including the Province of Texas!—*Philad. Gaz.*

Private letters from France (says the Charleston Times) received by a commercial house in this city, request that no more produce may be shipped to that country, nor any Bills drawn; that there is not a doubt of another *Revolution's* speedy approach. They corroborate the report brought by the arrival at Boston, of the arrest of several of the French Ministers, for being concerned in the assassination of the Duke de Berri.

Such orders may have been received in Charleston; but the event prophesied as causing them, may not at present, be expected to be fulfilled. The assassination was probably an act of insanity, and totally unconnected with any political considerations, whatever.—*Bost. Com. Gaz.*

From the National Intelligencer.

In pursuance of the invitation published in the Intelligencer of the 5th inst, a number of the Members of both the Houses of Congress having assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives, the following resolutions were submitted, and agreed to without opposition:

Resolved, That this meeting deem it not necessary to proceed to the recommendation of suitable persons to fill the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That this meeting be adjourned, *sine die.*

Above our readers, have, from the proper authority, an account of the proceedings of the meeting of Members of Congress on Saturday evening last. We will add nothing to it, but that, we understand, the Delegations from several of the States held separate meetings in the course of Saturday, and determined not to attend the meeting. For example, we have understood, that no member was present from North-Carolina or Pennsylvania; two only from Virginia, and one or two only from Mass. It is not believed, however, that hostility to the practice of making nominations was the only motive which led to this determination.

ANOTHER MAIL ROBBERY.

$50 *Reward.*—On Saturday night, the 8th inst. between Mount joy and Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, Penn. the mail was robbed. The letter-bag was this day found on the premises of Daniel Sanders, in Elizabethtown; the letters were nearly all broke open; this was the second time that the mail arrived last week, (seemingly all well) but no letter-bag therein. The above reward will be given to any person for apprehending the perpetrator, by

MICHAEL COBLE, P. M.

From the Baltimore Patriot, April 14.

EXECUTION.

As we mentioned, in our paper last evening, John F. Ferguson and Israel Denny, under conviction for the crime of piracy yesterday suffered the penalty of the law. The proceedings were marred by that solemnity which became the occasion; and, we hope the example may have that salutary effect which should be the sole object of capital punishments. To put to death, under the plea of vengeance or retribution, in our deliberate judgment, is not a right possessed by human tribunals. As a "terror to evil doers, to prevent the recurrence of crime, society claims the right of taking the life of the guilty; and by living in a state of society, a tacit convention is established, on the part of every individual, which authorises the procedure. Solemn, however, must be the occasion which calls for this tremendous exercise of the powers of government; and impressive ought to be the lessons, thus dearly taught.

The last hours of these unfortunate men were spent in those duties and those devotions which became their situation. The clergymen of the city gave them the benefit of their admonitions and instructions; and they were aided at the scaffold by the Rev. Mr. Wyatt, and several gentlemen of the Methodist church, in the last solemn religious services. A few moments before they were executed, Ferguson made a short address to those nearest the scaffold, the substance of which is stated to have been, that "there were, no doubt, many who expected to hear from him a disclosure of certain secrets connected with his case which he had often since his confinement, expressed his determination to make. That determination, he added, had been founded in a spirit of revenge—but the grace of the Almighty, which he now felt in his heart, had taught him to forgive and to abandon his first intention. He therefore declined saying any thing more in relation to the disclosure. Had any one told him, added he, a few days ago, that he could have met death with the fortitude he now felt within him, he would have declared it impossible. 'The Spirit of the Lord now enabled him firmly to meet his sentence."

A few moments before noon, the "platform dropped from under their feet. Ferguson expired without a struggle—but Denny shewed signs of life for some minutes after he was suspended."

A degree of unusual firmness was manifested by both, from the time they were brought from the gaol, until they were executed.

Great exertions had been made, to procure an extension of pardon to these unhappy men. Petitions, bearing the names of many of the most respectable inhabitants of our city, had been conveyed to the President of the United States in their favor. A sense of duty, and considerations of the most imperious nature, constrained the Executive, after deliberate consultation, to reject the application. We bow to the decision—and trust that every good result will flow from this infliction of punishment, which ought to be, and may be expected.

From the Bridgeport Farmer.

Suicide.—At Brookfield, on the night of the 23d inst. a lad aged about *fifteen* years, by the name of *Charles Lovelace*, shot himself with a musket. The circumstances attending this tragical event as we learned them, are as follows: Lovelace at this time was residing with his uncle in Brookfield. About one o'clock on the fatal night, he was heard in his bed chamber of his uncle, who was blind, and on being asked what he was after, replied that he had the ear ache very hard, and was after some tow to put in his ear.—The lad immediately passed down stairs, and in a few minutes after, the family were alarmed by the discharge of a gun. On their entering the room from whence the fatal report issued, Lovelace was discovered, sitting in a chair the muzzle of the gun resting upon the lower extremity of his breast. Being asked what he had done, he replied that he had shot himself; he was then asked if he was not sorry; when he exclaimed, "Good God! no! for I am tired of life!" He expired in a few moments. It appeared that the gun had been discharged by help of the tow; its contents passed through his breast, and came out near his spine. The back of the chair in which he sat was considerably shattered—a part of his liver was found on the floor.

From Havana.—We have received letters up to the 22d ult. They state that a man of war had arrived from Cadiz, a day or two before, but brought nothing new from that quarter, and if they did it was not made public. A convoy was fitting out at Havana for St. Augustine, with provisions and soldiers. It is generally understood among the knowing ones at Havana, if that place should be ceded to Great-Britain, they are resolved to declare themselves independent and would immediately do so, if they did not stand in fear of the black force. The disorderly conduct of the Negroes had not abated since my last communication on the subject, and when and how it will end, is impossible to predict. There are many Spanish agents busily employed in the speculation of lands. It is calculated here that the United States will take possession of the Floridas soon. It is very sickly at Havana, particularly among the seamen. Capt. Lovett, of Boston, died on the 17th.—*Savannah Museum.*

The amount paid into the Treasury under the act of July 16, 1798, entitled "An act for the relief of sick and disabled Seamen," and the act in addition thereto, passed March 2, 1799, from the port of Philadelphia alone was, in the year 1802, $20,786,88.—In 1819 it only amounted to $3,529 46—a lamentable proof of the decay of our foreign trade and commerce.—*Philad. Gazette.*

From the Washington City Gazette.

We presume that the actual President of the United States, James Monroe, of Virginia, in whose favor, we believe, there is no division of public sentiment, will again be nominated, to serve during the next presidential term of four years. We have not yet any precise information of the name of the individual who may be nominated for the office of Vice President, during the same term; though a certain distinguished congressman from the *West* is frequently spoken of, yet we do not know that any reliance is to be placed on the report. We incline to disbelieve it.

Married,

In Pomfret Mr. LEMUEL BROWN, to Miss PHEBE HALL, daughter of Mr. Apollos Hall.

In Killingly, Mr WILLIAM BARTHOLOMEW, of Woodstock, to Miss ABBY BUCK, daughter of Mr Joseph Buck.

In Thompson, Mr. WILLIAM TUCKER, to Miss SAREPTA RICHMOND, daughter of Mr. Oliver Richmond.

In Hebron, the Rev. LORENZO DOW, to Miss LUCY DOALEBAR, of Montville.

Died,

In this city, Mr. PEABODY CLEMENT, aged 73 years;—A Son of Mr. Absalom Stedman, aged 4 years.

At Griswold (Jewett-City,) Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS, aged 82 years.

☞ *The Steam Boat Fulton (for the accommodation of those who wish to be at New Haven on Wednesday morning, 3d of May, at the meeting of the Legislature) will leave Norwich on the afternoon of Tuesday the 2d, as soon as the Stages arrive from Boston, to stop at New London, take in the passengers there, and proceed on immediately, to be in New-Haven early on Wednesday morning.* April 19.

For New-York,

THE Packet M'DONOUGH *Coit*, will sail on Friday, at 4 o'clock, P. M. *April 19.*

FOR BOSTON.

THE Sloop HIRAM, *Buck Master* will sail on Saturday next. For freight or passage apply to the Master, or

April 19. JAMES N. BROWN.

Fairfield Lottery.

THOSE persons who purchased *Tickets of R. Hubbard* are informed that the Prize Tickets must be returned previous to the 1st May next.

April 19

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the Public, that he this day commences a school at the school house, at the foot of Bean-hill, where will be taught *Spelling, Reading, Writing Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Surveying and the Languages*; and no attention and assiduity will be omitted to forward the improvement of those entrusted to his care.

FRANCIS G. EDGERTON.

Norwich, April 17, 1820 24—

AUCTION.

THE sale, at auction, of the remaining property of the late "*Norwich Marine Insurance Company*," advertised some weeks since to be on the 6th inst was adjourned to Thursday 20th April inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. at the office of the *Fire Insurance Company.*

Norwich, April 18, 1820.

VENDUE.
WILL BE SOLD.

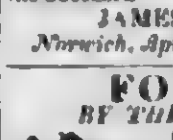
BY order of the Court of Probate for Norwich District, on Tuesday the 25th day of April inst. the personal estate of the late *Capt. Augustus Lathrop*, deceased, consisting of a *Saddle and Team Horse, Chaise and Harness, a first rate Cart* and almost all kinds of *farming utensils*; Also *Blacksmith's and Joiner's tools*, and a great variety of other vauable articles.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at the late Dwelling House of the deceased

JAMES STEDMAN, *Adm'r.*

Norwich, April 17, 1820. 24—

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,



TWO likely Horses, one good in the harness, the other very fine for the saddle, their age does not exceed 7 or 8 years.

LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

A lot of two year old, and a lot of yearling Cattle.

WM. LESTER.

Norwich, April 14, 1820. 24—

Wanted,

A HORSE 6 or 8 years old, that can be well recommended to draw in any harness, for which cash will be paid.

Enquire of GURDON CHAPMAN.

Lisbon, April 19, 1820. 24—

Notice.

THOSE who have open accounts with the subscriber, are requested to settle them soon. DANIEL WIGHT.

The Woolen Factory of *Mason & Fitch*, will be carried on as usual, by *Simon Tracy and Erastus Phillips.*

Lebanon, April 19, 1820. 24—

James N. Brown,

HAS just received a fresh supply of first quality FLOUR, and Dexter's best LIME.

April 19. 24—

Coit & Mansfield,

HAVE just received, and offer for sale a general assortment of

MILITARY GOODS,

among them are, Muskets, Gilt and Plated Horse and Infantry Swords, Artillery do. Epaulettes, Sashes, Pistols, Lace and Cord Binding, Plumes, Feathers, Eagles, Plates for Belts, &c. &c.

April 19. 1820. 24—

Trumbull's Poems.

THE Poetical works of John Trumbull, L. L. D. consisting of *M'Fingal, The Progress of Dulness* revised and corrected, and several pieces before published, also many pieces never before published, and an original memoir of the author. Embellished with engravings, and a portrait of the author, in 2 vols. octavo—just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

April 19.

FOR SALE AT

R. Hubbard's Book-Store,

MYSTERY developed, or *Russell Colvin*, supposed to be murdered, in full life, and *Stephen and Jesse Boorn*, his convicted murderers, rescued from ignominious death by wonderful discoveries, containing a narrative of the whole transaction, by Rev. Lemuel Haynes, of Manchester, Vermont—Rev. Mr. Haynes' sermon upon the developement of the mystery, and an account of the trial and conviction of Stephen and Jesse Boorn.

April 19.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT

THOMAS ROBINSON'S

Book & Stationary Store,

A SKETCH of My Friend's Family, intended to suggest some practical hints on Religion and Domestic Manners, by Mrs Marshall. Price 31 cents.

Subscribers to the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, will be received as above at $5 per annum, and delivered in Chelsea, free of expence of postage.

Norwich, April 18, 1820 24—

Employment for Families.

WILLIAMS' Manufacturing Company have several vacant tenements which will be rented to such families as wish for employment, and can produce the best testimony in regard to their moral character.—Good laboring men may often have work in the vicinity, and those who have children that may be occasionally employed in the Cotton Mill and attend School the residue of the time, will have the preference.

V. M. C. GILMAN, *Agt.*

Norwich Falls, April 19. 19—

WE the subscribers being by the honorable Court of probate for the district of Pomfret, appointed Commissioners on the Estate of *Ira Plank*, late of Thompson, in said probate District, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, that six months from the date hereof, are allowed to the creditors to said Estate, to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend for that purpose at the Dwelling House of *Luther Warren*, in said Killingly, on the first and fourth Mondays of September next, at one o'clock, P. M.

SAMSON HOWE,
JOSEPH ADAMS, } *Com'rs.*
LUTHER WARREN,

Killingly, April 17th, 1820 24—

THE Honorable Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, having appointed the subscribers Commissioners on the estate of *Mr Simon Edgerton* late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent—we hereby give notice to all interested, that we will attend to receive and adjust the claims of the creditors to said estate, at the Dwelling-House of said deceased, on the first day of July, and the 14th day of October next, at 9 o'clock, A. M on each of said days. Six months are limited from this date, by said Court, for the creditors to exhibit their several claims, or they will be debarred according to law.

SIMEON THOMAS,
PEREZ CHESEBOROUGH, } *Com'rs.*

Norwich, April 12, 1820. 23—

Probate Office, Plainfield District,
Plainfield, 7th March, A. D. 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

MARY CADY,

late of Brooklyn, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *Denison Cady*, of said Brooklyn, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

23 *Attest.* JOHN LESTER, *Clerk.*

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trusting or harboring an indented apprentice to *Jonathan Little*, Esq. of New-York, to serve under the superintendance of the Agent of the Bozrah Manufacturing Company, as no debt or expense of his contracting will be paid either by Jonathan Little, or the Bozrah Manufacturing Company. *D. L. Dodge, Agent for the Company.*

Bozrahville, April 1, 1820. 22—

30 TONS PLASTER superior quality, 50 Casks Stonington and Providence LIME. FOR SALE BY

J. B. STRONG. April 19.

POETRY.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE morn was gay, the sun rose bright,
All nature wore a smile serene:
But changed to sorrow from delight—
A mournful gloom o'ercast the scene.
With happiness TRUE beam'd the brow,
That low'rs in grief and sadness now!

For nature saw another sight,
Ere yon bright sun had run his course:
The foemen met for deadly fight—
Their well'ring bodies clay, the ground.
His soul, that triumph'd o'er the wave,
Leaves a cold body for the grave!

Columbia! was that heart thine own—
As bright a star as decks thy brow:
Then mourn—for lo! thy gallant Son
Lies in death's icy armor now!
The eye that beam'd a patriot's glow,
Resplendent shines no longer now!

But say not that he's dead—he lives,
While martial glory owns a name':
And while his gen'rous country gives
To merit, due—to valor, fame:
And while the mountain billows roll,
They speak DECATUR's noble soul.

C.

JUST PUBLISHED.

HISTORICAL Memoirs of Napoleon, translated from the original manuscript, by B. E. O'Meara.

The 1st volume of the Poetical Works of John Trumbull, L. L. D. containing Mc Fingal, the Progress of Dulness, and other Poems.

FOR SALE AT
T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store, *Chelsea*
April 11. 23—

☞ *NOTICE* ☜

THE subscriber has removed from his old stand one door west—to the store lately occupied by *J. Comstock*, Esq —All *old* accounts must now be closed—all who neglect to call and settle immediately, may expect to be sued without further notice.

FOR SALE,
An assortment of Groceries, unusually cheap for ready pay—also, a new one Horse Waggon, and a consignment of 15 kegs Tobacco.

JOSEPH CHESTER.
Norwich, April 11, 1820. 23—

MILITARY.

6 Uniform Coats, 2 Hats, silk Sash, silver mounted Sword with belt, &c. silver Epaulette, Espontoon, &c. for sale cheap—at the store of E. COIT, & Co.
April 12. 23—

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the co-partnership of *Bailey & Gale*, was dissolved the first day of April 1820. The accounts will be settled by *Sam'l Bailey*.

SAMUEL BAILEY.
CHARLES GALE.

The business will in future be carried on by SAM. BAILEY.
Norwich, April 10, 1820. 23—

The Subscriber

GIVES notice to those persons whose *taxes remain unpaid* on list 1818 in his hands to collect, that unless settled within the present month, they may expect their property exposed at *Public Sale* to satisfy the same.

THOMAS THOMAS, *Collector.*
Norwich, April 8, 1820. 23—

LOST,

ON the road between the Turnpike at Lisbon and Mr. Roger Huntington's Store, at Norwich, on Monday 3d April, a Man's SADDLE, with plated stirrups. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to *Mr. Huntington's*, will be handsomely rewarded, with grateful thanks, by their humble serv't.

JAMES PARKER.
Lisbon, April 10, 1820. 23—

STOP THIEF.

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the first inst. one dark bay HORSE, five years old, about fourteen hands high, natural trotter, shod all round, with a white spot on the inside of the left hind leg, or rather the thick part of the thigh, with a few white hairs on the forehead, with close examining may be discovered.

Ten Dollars Reward will be given for the Horse, and all necessary charges paid; or Thirty Dollars for Horse and Thief.

PERRY GREEN HOXEY.
Richmond, April 1, 1820. 23—

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber, on the 29th of last March, an indented apprentice, named

WILLIAM M. STANTON,

about 19 years of age. Whoever will return said boy to me, or give information where he may be found, shall receive six cents reward, and no charges. All persons are hereby forbid harboring, trusting, or employing said boy, on penalty of the law. CYRUS MINER.
Norwich, April 1, 1820. 22—

A MILLER,

WHO can bring satisfactory recommendations, may hear of a place by applying to the publisher of this paper.

Molasses, Butter, etc.

2 Hhds superior N. Orleans Molasses,
700 lbs. first quality Butter, at 12½ cts. lb.
Fresh Figs in Drums,
Green Coffee of first quality,
2 Boxes Havanna Brown Sugar,
3 Bbls N. Orleans do. do.
5 do Havanna White,
Fresh Muscatel and Bloom Raisins,
2 Demijohns very superior Holland Gin, said to be 50 years old,
Cognac Brandy,
1 Tierce Green Peas,
Clover Seed, &c. &c
Just received and for sale by
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*
April 11, 1820. 23—

Flax-Seed, Salt, &c.

LONG-Island Flax-Seed, suitable for sowing, Flax, Tow-Cloth, Hams, Lard, Dried Beef, Butter, Turks-Island, St. Ubes, Cape, and Liverpool SALT,
Plaster Paris, ground and in stone,
Clear and merchantable Pine Lumber,
Chesnut Plank, Boards and Scantling,
Oak Boards and Scantling,
Shingles of various qualities,
Cod and Scale Fish, Mackarel,
Stone-Lime, different qualities,
Grindstones, Nails, Glass, Sugar,
Tea, Rum, Spices,
3 hhds. VINEGAR,
FOR SALE BY C. ELLS.
WANTED,
4 M feet Chesnut and Oak Timber, from 3 by 4 to 6 by 8 inches.
April 4. 1820 22-6w

FOR SALE BY LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITY BY

Simeon Thomas, & Co.

CLOVER, Herd's Grass, and Red Top Seed—with an assortment of

GROCERIES, &c.

as usual.

All persons who have open book accounts with them, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, either by payment in cash, or giving their notes by the first day of April next, or they may not expect to have any further credit to goods, but have their accounts left with an Attorney for collection.
Norwich, March 30, 1820. 20—

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4 Hhds. Antigua and St. Croix Rum,
A small Invoice of Hollow Ware assorted.
10 doz. Iron Shovels,
10 doz. red and green Morocco Skins,
Sheathing and Wrapping Paper,
Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil,
500 lbs Seal Leather, Calf Skins,
Tar and Oakum, Lamp Black,
Clover and Herd's Grass Seeds,
Corn, Rye, Oats, Buck-Wheat, Beans.
For sale by
C. ELLS.
April 10, 1820. 6w—23—

QUAKER GARDEN SEEDS,

OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

WHITE, Yellow and Red Onion Blood Beet, Early Turnip Beet, Scarcity, Carrot, Parsnip, Long Cucumber, Early Cucumber, Watermelon, Muskmelon, Dutch Summer Squash, Crookneck do do Crookneck Winter do. White Head Lettuce, Early Curled Head do Speckled do Salmon Radish, Scarlet do Early Turnip do. Drum Head Cabbage, Savoy do. Red do. Early Yorkshire, Flat Turnip, French do. Sage, Cayenne Pepper, Squash do Double Peppergrass, Burnet, Rue, Summer Savory, Parsley, Saffron, Early June Peas, Early Golden Hotspur, White Marrowfat, Green Dwarf Marrowfat, Strawberry Dwarf, Early Six-week Dwarf Bean, White Cranberry pole.

—ALSO—

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
60 M. Hartford Shingles, inspected.
Seasoned pine Boards.
Plank and Clapboards.
March 8. JOHN LATHROP.

QUAKER GARDEN SEEDS,

OF THE LAST YEARS GROWTH
FOR SALE
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

WHITE, Yellow, and Red Onion, Blood Beet, Early Turnip Beet Scarcity, Carrot, Parsnip, Long Cucumber, Early Cucumber, Watermelon, Muskmelon, Dutch Summer Squash, Crookneck Winter do. Crookneck Summer Squash, White Head Lettuce, Early Curled Head Lettuce, Speckled Lettuce, Salmon Radish, Scarlet do. Early Turnip do. Drum Head Cabbage, Savoy do. Red do Early Yorkshire, Flat Turnip, French Turnip, Sage, Cayenne Pepper, Squash do. Double Peppergrass, Burnet, Rue, Summer Savory, Parsley, Saffron, Early June Peas, Early Golden Hotspur, White Marrowfat Green Dwarf Marrowfat, Strawberry Dwarf, Early six week Dwarf Bean, White Cranberry Pole do.

CALVIN TYLER.
March 29. 21—

FISH.

30 Quintals Codfish,

FOR SALE BY
JOS. BREED.
March 22, 1820. 20—

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received from New-York, a beautiful assortment of Canton and Nankin CRAPES, Crape SHAWLS & Black Silk SHAWLS, Barcelona and Fancy Handkerchiefs,
50 Doz. Tortoise and Mock Shell COMBS, part of which are extra large and elegant, from 1s. to 20s.

—ALSO,—

A consignment of one case of the first quality of

Black India Lustrings,

which were bought at Auction, at the last India sale, and will be sold by the piece (to raise Cash) for less than the Importer's price.

Merchants who wish to purchase Sinchews and Sarcenets, will do well to call immediately.
Norwich, March 15, 1820. 19—

BIBLES.

Thomas Robinson

OFFERS FOR SALE,

A great assortment of School, Pocket, and Family Bibles, as can be found in most Book-Stores, and at prices to accommodate purchasers, viz. School Bibles at 88 and 100 cts; Pocket do. 1,13; with Vignette 1,50; 2 vols. with do. 1,75; Diamond type 3,00; English edition, Morocco Gilt, 4,00; 12mo. 1,50; Octavo at 2,50, 2,62, 2,75, 3,00, with Cenn's notes 3,50, with Scott's References 4,00; Quarto Bibles at 3,75, 4,25, 8,00, 8,50, 9,00, 11,50, and 17,00, with 50 plates, Calf and Gilt; 4 vols. Octavo, 12,00; Folio, 2 vols. boards, 50 plates, 16,00; do 1 vol Calf and Gilt 28,00, Scott's Family Bible, Quarto, well bound, 21,00

Testaments at 42, 62, 75, 88, 1,13, and 1,25 cents each, also Brown's, Butterworth's, and Cruden's Concordances.

Dwight's, Watts', Barlow's, and Hartford collection of Hymns, from 35 to 175 cents each

☞ The CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR for March, is received and ready for subscribers.
April 11, 1820. 23—

Norwich, Nov 9, 1819.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Wholesale and Retail.

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a large assortment of *fresh imported*

DRY GOODS,

which they will sell uncommonly cheap for ready cash. Among them are
100 pieces Bombazetts, of all colors, fashionable, and various qualities, from 1s per yard upwards.
Superfine, middling & low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Coatings, Flannels, Baizes, &c.
Rose Blankets from 7 to 11-4 large.
¾ point ditto.
Pelease Cloths, Salisbury Flannels.
Superfine Toilinett, Swansdown and Merseilles Vesting.
Superfine steam loom and Irish Cotton Shirtings.
Canton and Italian Crapes.
Cassimere Shawls.
Merino and Imitation ditto.
Worsted and Cotton Hosiery.
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick. Cotton do.
40 pieces Florence and Levantine Silks
India black Sinchews and Lustrings.
Calicoes, Ginghams and Cambricks.
Dimities, Diapers, Stockinets, Rattinetts.
100 pieces Domestic Brown Shirtings.
Merino, Plush and Velvet Trimmings.
Best English Ingrain and Brussells CARPETING, at the lowest N. York prices

ALSO,

200 pair Ladies' Shoes,

(manufactured in New-York) of the first quality and latest fashion.

Persons who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call on
F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO

STRAW BRAID.

30,000 Yards,

FOR SALE BY
JOS. BREED.
March 15. 19—

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.

JOSEPH L. COIT.
Griswold, Nov 9, 1819. 1—

PLASTER,

French and Nova-Scotia,
FOR SALE
AT THE NORWICH MILLS.
WM. WILLIAMS, Jr.
April 12. 23—

Long-Island Flax-Seed.

FOR SALE BY
WILLIAM BELCHER,

A FEW bushels of *clean* Long-Island Flax-Seed.—Also, Herd's Grass and Clover Seed.
Norwich, April 11, 1820. 23—

THE subscriber will make good pay for Oak and Chesnut JOIST and Oak BOARDS.

JOHN LATHROP.
Norwich, March 15, 1820. 19—

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of *Jones & Bushnell*, is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

LEVI JONES,
FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL.
March 4, 1820.

All persons who have unsettled bills against said firm, are requested to present them for payment to the subscriber, who will continue the

Cabinet Making Business,

at the Brick building one door east of *Hazen's Hotel*. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same.

FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL.

WANTED,
A quantity of curled MAPLE JOIST, 4 inches square,
Plain do, 3½ do.
WHITE WOOD BOARDS & PLANK, all of the first quality. 18—

LOOK HERE.

WHEREAS the subscriber, Agent for the *Plainfield Union Manufacturing Company*, at Plainfield, has heretofore refused to pay West India Goods for weaving, and in consequence a part of his former customers are weaving elsewhere; he now invites them to return, and offers the highest prices for good weaving, and any kind of goods in payment at the lowest prices. His stock consists of a general assortment of

Groceries, Dry Goods, &c.

Domestic Cotton Goods and Yarn, as usual, on hand for sale, wholesale and retail. He still carries on the

Callendering Business.

JOSEPH S. GLADDING, *Agent.*
Plainfield, March 7, 1820. 18—

HORACE COLTON,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of *Cabinet Furniture*, made of the best materials, and after the most approved patterns; also, a general assortment of *Chairs*, all of which will be sold as cheap as at any shop in the State. *Also*,

A QUANTITY OF

Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Wanted, a quantity of Maple Slitwork. Butternut and White Wood Boards and Plank.
March 1. 17—

For Sale,

BY the subscribers, at the chaise shop formerly improved by *Eliphalet Baldwin, Jr* deceased,
One leather top Chaise.
One canvass do. do.
One cotton do. do.
One do. do. Sulkey.
Two second hand Chaise.
One new Waggon.
One second hand Windsor Chair.
One set of Blacksmith's Tools.
All of which will be sold low for cash or a short credit, by

CHARLES THOMAS, & Co.
Norwich, Feb 9, 1820. tf-14—

LADIES' SHOES.

G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM

HAVE just received a complete assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Kid and Morocco SHOES, of the best quality and latest fashions.
Norwich, March 21, 1820. 20—

COTTON.

TWENTY-TWO Bales good Upland Cotton, for sale by

JOS. BREED.
March 8. 18—

China, Glass, Earthen and Stone Ware,

FOR SALE, on liberal terms for cash, on a credit, or in barter, by
F. A & G. L. PERKINS.
April 5, 1820 22-6w

GRASS SEED.

CLOVER, Herd's Grass, Furz Top and Red Top, just received and for sale by the subscriber.

JOHN LATHROP.
March 22. 20—

GRASS SEED.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
HERD'S GRASS,
RED TOP,
FURZE TOP, and
CLOVER SEED.
CHARLES COIT.
Norwich, April 5, 1820. 22—

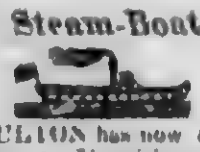
☞ *THE SUBSCRIBER*,
WILL PAY CASH FOR

CLOVER SEED.

JOHN LATHROP.
April 4, 1820. 22—

WINTER strained Lamp Oil,
Elephant do.
Long-Island Flax Seed, for sale by the subscriber. JOHN LATHROP.
April 5, 1820 22—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.



THE FULTON has now commenced running to Norwich, and will continue for the season, to leave Norwich as soon as the tide serves after the arrival of the stages, and to leave New-London every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 8 o'clock in the morning, exchanging with *Capt. Bunker* same days at New-Haven, and leaving there at 6 P. M. to return.
March 29. 21—

☞ FOR SALE,

That valuable FARM,

RECENTLY occupied by *Nathan Sears*, with a good Dwelling-House thereon, two good Barns and other out houses. Said Farm contains about

220 acres of excellent LAND,

for *Meadow, Pasture and Tillage*, with a large proportion of *Wood*, with an *excellent Fishery*. Said Farm lies on the Turnpike road from Norwich to Providence, one and a half mile from Norwich Port. —Possession given 1st of April 1821. Will wait for a great proportion of the pay 3 years or more.

For terms apply to
NATHAN SEARS Jr. *of Lisbon.*
March 15, 1820. 19—

For Sale or to Let,

THE subscriber's House and premises, the residence of the late *Jonathan Frisby*, Esq. of Norwich.—Possession may soon be had. For particulars apply to the subscriber at Bozrahville. D. L. DODGE.
April 1, 1820. 22—

For Sale,

THE *House* in which *Mr. Joseph Kingsley* now lives, situated in Norwich-Landing, at the junction of the Stage road to Providence and the new road across the toll bridge to Preston.

—ALSO—

The *Tan House and Yard* late the property of *Mr. Henry Gordon*, now deceased. If the above are not sold by the first of April they will be leased.

APPLY TO
GEO. PERKINS.
March 6. 18—

TO LET,

THE HOUSE occupied by Major Gordon. Enquire of the *Printer*.
March 22. 20—

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office at Chelsea Landing, Ct. April* 1, 1820.

CECILIA AVERY, Park Avery, *Preston* James Avery, *Groton*, Rebecca Abbott, *Lisbon*, Francis W Bushnell, Thomas B. Cottrell, Luke Buddington, (2) Sally K. Boles, Zechariah Booths, George Buchanan, Wm. Bingham, Caroline Logan, Leverett Bissel, *Lebanon*, Nahum Fay, or Nathanl. Jurdick, Avis Burrus, *Montville*, William Carew Ebenezer Carew, Charles Carew, Eben Cooly, Jonathan Comstock, Joshua Caswell, Peter G. Clark, Joseph Coats, Isaac Crandall, *Groton*, Eleazer B. Downing, *Griswold*, Wealthy M Fuller, Hannah Freeman, Sibby Faulkner, Erastus Gallup, *Groton*, Abel Gay, *Lebanon*, S Hurlbut & Co. Joseph Hopkins, Jos. O. Hopkins, Henry Hassard, Jabez Huntington, (3) Gurdon Hamilton, Wm. Hopkins, Wm. W. Hopkins, Diony Hewscott, *Montville*, Lois Hamilton, Lucretia Hatch, Eliz. M. Hunton, Henry Harrison, James Hilton, Otis Hilton, Thomas Jones, Fred. Lester, Sarah C. Lanman, Jerem Ladd, (3) Henry Lyman, Jos. Lamber, Darius Lathan, *Preston*, Thos. Lester, Caroline Lovett, *Lisbon*, Melissa Mc Call, *Lebanon*, William Manning, Polly Meech, Jacob Meech *Preston*, John Murry, Nathan Minor, Alexander Miels, *Preston*, John Nicols, (2) Sally N. North, Hez. Perkins, (3) Geo. Pitcher, Frances Peabody, David Palmeter, Royal Robbins, *Kensington* Henry T. Rogers, *Montville*, Francis Stanton, Wm. Stetson, John H Sterry, Geo. A. Sydleman, Jos. *Preston*, Abby Sloat, Wm. Sterry, *Groton*, George Sydleman, Daniel Thomas, or James Rose, *Groton*, Luther Tracy, Ebenezer Quy, Charles C Webb, Ezra G. Weld, Cynthia Westcott, B. W. Weatherby, Hosea Worthington, Caleb Winchester, Cyrus Whipple, Geo. A Woodbridge, Joseph Warren, Elijah Whipple, Eunice Witter, *Lisbon*, Jonah Witter, *Preston*. 22—

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office, Norwich, Ct. April* 1, 1820.

ABELL & Morgan, William Armstrong, (2) Daniel Church, Jr Joseph L. Coit, Cyrus Corning, Lourmy Corning, Lois Douglass, Ezekiel D. Dyer, Mary Harrington, Asel Hyde, Erastus Jones, Leonard Lamb, (2) Anna Lancaster, Caroline Logan, Roswell Morgan, Mrs. Mover, Elizabeth Peck, Moses Perkins, Peter Reed, Ambel S. Robbins, Esther Robbins, Mary Russell, Wm. E. Russell, Rebecca Savage, Rev. Dr. Strong, Augustus Tefft, Elisha Tracy, (3) Thomas Wheeler, *Norwich*.

Simeon Abell, Jun. Jedediah L. Stark, *Bozrah*,

James Abell, Andrew Clark, Sophronia Dodge, Lavius Farnham, Joseph B. Hebbard, Thomas Kinsman, (2) Earl Knight, Ruby Knight, Elisha Morgan, 2, Joshua Perkins, Amos Read, James Read, James Stetson, Robert Swan, Edward Y. Waldo, *Lisbon*.

Esther Lampbear, Henry McCall, *Lebanon*.

☞ *FOR SALE*,

A GOOD new, Horseman's UNIFORM.
ELISHA A. SEARS.
Norwich, April 4. 23—

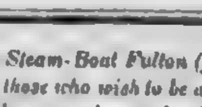
Walter Holden

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1820. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV. No. 25.]

☞ *The Steam-Boat Fulton (for the accommodation of those who wish to be at New-Haven on Wednesday morning, 3d of May, at the meeting of the Legislature) will leave Norwich on the afternoon of Tuesday the 2d, as soon as the Stages arrive from Boston, to stop at New-London, take in the passengers there, and proceed on immediately, to be in New-Haven early on Wednesday morning.* *April* 19.

Sound Steam-Boat Line.



THE FULTON has now commenced running to Norwich, and will continue for the season, to leave Norwich as soon as the tide serves after the arrival of the stages, and to leave New-London every *Monday*, *Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 8 o'clock in the morning, exchanging with *Capt. Bunker* same days at New-Haven, and leaving there at 6 P. M. to return.
March 29. 21—

Norwich, Nov. 9, 1819.

NEW GOODS,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
Wholesale and Retail.

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.
HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a large assortment of *fresh imported*

DRY GOODS,

which they will sell uncommonly cheap for ready cash. Among them are
100 pieces Bombazetts, of all colors, fashionable, and various qualities, from 1s6 per yard upwards.
Superfine, middling & low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Coatings, Flannels, Baizes, &c.
Rose Blankets from 7 to 11-4 large.
3½ point, ditto.
Pelesse Cloths. Salisbury Flannels.
Superfine Toilinett, Swansdown and Merseilles Vesting.
Superfine steam loom and Irish Cotton Shirtings.
Canton and Italian Crapes.
Cassimere Shawls.
Merino and Imitation ditto.
Worsted and Cotton Hosiery.
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick. Cotton do.
40 pieces Florence and Levantine Silks.
India black Sinchews and Lustrings.
Calicoes, Ginghams and Cambricks.
Dimoties, Diapers, Stockinets, Rattinetts.
100 pieces Domestic [illegible]
Merino, Plush and Velvet Trimmings.
Best English Ingrain and Brussells CARPETING, at the lowest N. York prices.
ALSO,

200 pair Ladies' Shoes,
(manufactured in New-York) of the first quality and latest fashion.
Persons who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call on
F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

BIBLES.
Thomas Robinson
OFFERS FOR SALE,

AS great assortment of School, Pocket, and Family Bibles, as can be found in most Book-Stores, and at prices to accommodate purchasers', viz. School Bibles at 88 and 100 cts; Pocket do. 1,13; with Vignette 1,50; 2 vols. with do. 1,75; Diamond type 3,00; English edition, Morocco Gilt, 4,00; 12mo. 1,50; Octavo at 2,50, 2,62, 2,75, 3,00, with Cann's notes 3,50, with Scott's References 5,00; Quarto Bibles at 3,75, 4,25, 8,00, 8,50, 9,00, 11,50, and 17,00, with 50 plates, Calf and Gilt; 4 vols. Octavo, 12,00; Folio, 2 vols. boards, 50 plates, 16,00; do. 1 vol. Calf and Gilt 28,00, Scott's Family Bible, Quarto, well bound, 21,00

Testaments at 42, 62, 75, 88, 1,13, and 125 cents each, also Brown's, Butterworth's, and Cruden's Concordances.

Dwight's, Watts', Barlow's, and Hartford collection of Hymns, from 33 to 175 cents each.

☞ The CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR, for March, is received and ready for subscribers.
April 11, 1820. 23—

LOOK HERE.

WHEREAS the subscriber, Agent for the *Plainfield Union Manufacturing Company*, at Plainfield, has heretofore refused to pay West India Goods for weaving, and in consequence a part of his former customers are weaving elsewhere: he now invites them to return, and offers the highest prices for good weaving, and any kind of goods in payment at the lowest prices. His stock consists of a general assortment of

Groceries, Dry Goods, &c.

Domestic Cotton Goods and Yarn, as usual, on hand for sale, wholesale and retail. He still carries on the

Callendering Business.
JOSEPH S. GLADDING, *Agent.*
Plainfield, March 7, 1820. 18—

G. & H. B. Buckingham,
HAVE just received from New-York, a beautiful assortment of Canton and Nankin CRAPES, Crape SHAWLS, ⅞ Black Silk SHAWLS, Barcelona and Fancy Handkerchiefs,
30 Doz. Tortoise and Mock Shell COMBS, part of which are extra large and elegant, from 1s. to 20s.
—ALSO,—
A consignment of one case of the first quality of

Black India Lustrings,
which were bought at Auction, at the last India sale, and will be sold by the piece (to raise Cash) for less than the Importer's price.

Merchants who wish to purchase Sinchews and Sarcenets, will do well to call immediately.
Norwich, March 15, 1820. 19—

QUAKER GARDEN SEEDS,
OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH,
FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

WHITE, Yellow and Red Onion, Blood Beet, Early Turnip Beet, Scarcity, Carrot, Parsnip, Long Cucumber, Early Cucumber, Watermelon, Muskmelon, Dutch Summer Squash, Crookneck do. do. Crookneck Winter do. White Head Lettuce, Early Curled Head do. Speckled do. Salmon Radish, Scarlet do. Early Turnip do. Drum Head Cabbage, Savoy do. Red do. Early Yorkshire, Flat Turnip, French do. Sage, Cayenne Pepper, Squash do. Double Peppergrass, Burnet, Rue, Summer Savory, Parsley, Saffron, Early June Peas, Early Golden Hotspur, White Marrowfat, Green Dwarf Marrowfat, Strawberry Dwarf, Early Six-week Dwarf Bean, White Cranberry pole.
—ALSO—
FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
60 M. Hartford Shingles, inspected.
Seasoned pine Boards.
Plank and Clapboards.
March 8. JOHN LATHROP.

QUAKER GARDEN SEEDS,
OF THE LAST YEARS GROWTH
FOR SALE
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

WHITE, Yellow, and Red Onion, Blood Beet, Early Turnip Beet, Early Cucumber, Watermelon, Muskmelon, Dutch Summer Squash, Crookneck Winter do. Crookneck Summer Squash, White Head Lettuce, Early Curled Head Lettuce, Speckled Lettuce, Salmon Radish, Scarlet do. Early Turnip do. Drum Head Cabbage, Savoy do. Red do. Early Yorkshire, Flat Turnip, French Turnip, Sage, Cayenne Pepper, Squash do. Double Peppergrass, Burnet, Rue, Summer Savory, Parsley, Saffron, Early June Peas, Early Golden Hotspur, White Marrowfat Green Dwarf Marrowfat, Strawberry Dwarf, Early six week Dwarf Bean, White Cranberry Pole do.
CALVIN TYLER.
March 29. 21—

Molasses, Butter, etc.
2 Hhds. superior N. Orleans Molasses,
700 lbs. first quality Butter, at 12½ cts. lb.
Fresh Figs in Drums,
Green Coffee of first quality,
2 Boxes Havanna Brown Sugar,
3 Bbls. N. Orleans do. do.
3 do. Havanna White,
Fresh Muscatel and Bloom Raisins,
2 Demijohns very superior Holland Gin, said to be 50 years old.
Cognac Brandy,
1 Tierce Green Peas,
Clover Seed, &c. &c.
Just received and for sale by
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*
April 11, 1820. 23—

Flax-Seed, Salt, etc.
LONG-Island Flax-Seed, suitable for sowing, Flax, Tow-Cloth,
Hams, Lard, Dried Beef, Butter,
Turks-Island, St. Ubes, Cape, and Liverpool SALT,
Plaster Paris, ground and in stone,
Clear and merchantable Pine Lumber,
Chesnut Plank, Boards and Scantling,
Oak Boards and Scantling,
Shingles of various qualities,
Cod and Scale Fish, Mackarel,
Stone-Lime, different qualities,
Grindstones, Nails, Glass, Sugar,
Tea, Rum, Spices,
3 hhds. VINEGAR,
FOR SALE BY C. EELLS.
WANTED.
4 M. feet Chesnut and Oak Timber, from 3 by 4 to 6 by 8 inches.
April 4, 1820. 22-6w

30 TONS PLASTER superior quality.
50 Casks Stonington and Providence LIME. FOR SALE BY
J. H. STRONG. April 19.

Religious Intelligence.

FIFTEENTH REPORT OF THE
British and Foreign Bible Society.

WE have lately received a copy of the Fifteenth Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, a work which, with the appendix, makes a volume of four hundred and fifty octavo pages. Rarely have we met with a more interesting publication. The documents of which the appendix is composed, contain a vast collection of facts and intelligence, concerning the extent and operations of that and similar institutions in various parts of the world, which cannot fail to excite the astonishment as well as admiration of every person who will have the opportunity and the disposition to make himself acquainted with their contents.

The Report was made at the annual meeting of the Society in May last. At that time, the amount of Bibles and Testaments which it had distributed, and which had been distributed from various presses upon the Continent of Europe at its expense, was rising of TWO MILLIONS THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

In Russia, the most extraordinary zeal and exertions for the distribution of the Scriptures through that immense empire exist. The Russia Bible Society when it had been in operation five years had printed, and had in the press, of the whole Bible or parts of the Bible, *two hundred and seventy thousand six hundred copies, in twenty-one languages or dialects.* One edition was of the Gospels, in the modern Russ language, being the first impression of the Scriptures that was ever published in that language. In order to introduce the books among the people, it became necessary to accompany them with a short preface, giving an account of the cause of its being translated. Upon learning that such was the fact, the Rev. Mr. Patterson, the Agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, residing in Petersburgh, writes that the Emperor directed that no copy of it should be delivered, until he had an opportunity to examine the preface, being apprehensive, from the interest he had taken in the work, that he might be improperly praised in it. Upon finding it unexceptionable in that particular, he gave orders for the distribution, of all the copies that were prepared. This modesty, so rare a quality in the mighty men of the earth, is a strong characteristic mark of this great sovereign. At the annual meeting of the Russian Bible Society in October, 1818, says Mr. Patterson,—"Persons of twenty different nations and languages were present, and many of them in their national costume. Our Mongalian Chiefs were also to be seen in the group, rejoicing to see so many met for the purpose of promoting the circulation of a book, now more precious to them than thousands of gold and silver. It was delightful to [illegible] man and the clergyman, Christians of all denominations, Jews and Gentiles, assembled for the one glorious purpose of causing the word of the Lord to "have free course and be glorified."

"The Russian clergy made a conspicuous figure, with their truly enlightened and pious Metropolitan at their head: nor were we less pleased to see the venerable Roman Catholic Metropolitan sitting opposite the Head of the Russian Church; and on his left hand the Metropolitan of the Greek Unites, who was chosen one of our Vice-Presidents."

In Germany, the zeal and activity of Professor Leander Van Ess, in publishing and distributing the scriptures, is probably without a parallel among individuals. From June, 1816, to June, 1818, this indefatigable man distributed more than *one hundred thousand Bibles and Testaments*, and from the time that he first engaged in his benevolent labors up to June, 1818, he had distributed two hundred and thirty-three thousand eight hundred and forty-one copies. To enable him to perform this prodigious labor, he had been most liberally and amply furnished with funds by the British and Foreign Bible Society. This extraordinary man appears to be a second Luther, advancing with a steady and fearless step in the heavenly employment of proclaiming glad tidings of great joy to his countrymen, especially of the Roman Catholics, to which persuasion he himself belongs, and is not intimidated nor checked in his progress by the frowns or the bulls of the Sovereign Pontiff.

By the correspondence of the Rev. Mr. Jewett, at Malta, some very interesting information is disclosed respecting the Greeks in the Archipelago and Asia Minor. This long oppressed nation appears notwithstanding the heavy oppression of the Turkish tyranny, to be making great advances in science and literature. At Haiva is a Greek college, with two hundred scholars from various parts of Greece, occupying a large building containing 72 rooms, for the accommodation of the scholars. In their library is a fine copy of the *Septuagint*, and the 1st volume of Walton's Polyglott.

At Scio (the ancient Chios) is a larger and more flourishing college; the number of scholars amounting to five or six hundred. At both these places, Mr. Jewett found a great degree of eagerness to obtain the Scriptures, as well as an eager disposition to promote the exertions and success of Bible Societies. At Smyrna there is a Bible Society, daily increasing in strength. A similar spirit appears to be kindling and spreading in the Morea and the Indian Islands.

The Island of Scio contains 120,000 inhabitants, and enjoys more liberty, and greater literary privileges, than any other spot in the Turkish dominions. Many wealthy Greek merchants who have retired from business, reside there, who had previously been residents in the large cities of Europe. It is also connected in trade with London, Paris, Leghorn, Vienna, Petersburg, Moscow, and Odessa; and several natives of the Islands have houses in those cities.

The labors of Bible Societies are doing more, at the present moment, to humanize, civilize, and christianize the heathen world, than has been accomplished by all other agencies since the apostolic age. We have no doubt that it will be by their Instrumentality, in a great degree, that the glorious period will be introduced, when "*the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters do the sea.*"—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

MISCELLANY.

THE FALLS OF MISSOURI,

ARE in north latitude 47 degrees; in the west longitude 33 from Washington city. They range with the city of Quebec, the head of the Mississippi, the Mandan villages, the forks of Clark's river and the mouth of the Columbia, all of which are between the parallels 46 and 47.

The Falls are made by the descent of the river from a piece of table land which lies at the foot of the Rocky mountains, about fifty miles wide, and some hundreds in length from north to south.

The river flowing from the south, about six hundred miles, following its bends, turns to the east when it has arrived in the latitude of 47 degrees, and descends from the table land into the level country which spreads downwards to the centre of the valley of the Mississippi.

The descent is effected in a passage of eighteen miles over three principal falls and a multitude of cascades and rapids.

The first fall (looking down the river) has a perpendicular pitch of twenty-six feet; the second of forty-seven; the third of eighty seven. The various cascades and rapids give a further descent of about two hundred feet; so that the entire fall of the river is about three hundred and sixty feet; its average breadth, from the head to the foot of the Falls, about a quarter of a mile.

From the foot of the Falls the river flows without obstruction, without a shoal or rapid to break its navigation, to the gulf of Mexico; a distance in round numbers of four thousand miles.

The country about the Falls is eminently beautiful. It is prairie as far as the sight can reach, level to the south, and broken into swells and undulations to the north. The only trees seen are along the borders of the river and the creeks falling into it.

The prairie is covered with a short sweet grass, about three inches high, on which feed vast herds of deer, elk, antelopes and buffaloe. The country also abounds with furred animals, and the river with fish and aquatic fowls.

From the head of the Falls the country goes off level to the foot of the mountains, distant about fifty miles, distinctly visible from a piece of rising ground, their tops white with snow even in midsummer, [illegible] green with verdure. [illegible] fruitful valley, through which an Indian road leads to the forks of Clark's river, distant about one hundred miles from the mountain. From the forks, Clark's river is navigable, with some *portages*, to the Pacific ocean, say, one thousand miles.

The Falls of Missouri present a grand position for commanding the Indians of the Rocky mountains, protecting the operations of the fur trade, and covering the communications between the valley of the Mississippi and the mouth of the Columbia.—*Missouri paper.*

From the Village Record.

——I love Nature in all her aspects. The hum of bees—the song of birds—the bleating of lambs and the lowing of herds—the babling brook and the speckled trout—the sunny hill and the shady grove, have all their charms.

I love to stray alone through the daisied mead—to see the rabbit start from his hiding place—to look into the nest of the scared thrush, but not to disturb it.—At the close of the day, I love to climb the eagle hill to its summit; to watch the sun veiling the splendor of his beams, as he descends in the west; and to watch the ever-varying clouds, illumined by his departing rays. Often do I linger in this charming spot, until night ascends in all her glory, studding the firmament with worlds beyond my power to number.

Lovely are all these objects; and though seen a thousand times, they yet appear to be clothed with new beauty.

There is a chord in my heart that vibrates sweet music, when indulging in those delightful views. But there are scenes that touch another chord—that awaken a more elevated tone of feeling, awful and sublime, but not less dear to my soul.

I joy in the rush of the tempest and in the whirlwind.—There are moments when I can truly say—"Let the effeminate sons of ease woo the balmy zephyrs;—they have now for me no charms.—Blow, ye north winds—send the ocean in mountains to the skies!—prostrate the forests!" In such a mood, I delight to see the rising thunder cloud—to watch the lightning streaming in liquid fire from the heavens!—to mark its near approach—the explosion following quick upon the flash, until both bursting together in sublime and terrific union, the branches of the gnarled oak are scattered at my feet, and the earth trembles to its foundations!

At such a moment, while I feel that I am an atom—I yet remember that I am the workmanship of the same Hand that creates the lightning and guides the storm.

Nay, more—This world, so maligned, is to me full of beauties.——I delight to see the infant, with its ruby lips and expanded hand, nestling on its mother's bosom—the school-children, at noon, pranking beneath the oaks—the blushing girl, with side-long looks for her lover, as she trips to meeting—the bride and bride-groom offering at the altar their vows of eternal constancy: And to me, venerable age, whose gray hairs are witnesses of follies abjured and virtues cherished, is also lovely. Nature is wise in all her works. The father surrounded by his offspring to the third generation, feels that his is a double immortality—he survives in his descendants, and his soul shall live in heaven with its Maker.

Death, to the evil, is the king of terrors. From infancy, the mind is constantly impressed with fearful apprehensions of death. Life is often painful.—To die, is frequently as a sweet sleep that succeeds the toils of a busy day. And to him whose heart is right, it is a sensation not less pleasurable, than the gentle embrace of repose to the wearied laborer.

JOHN HARWOOD.

The following singular facts are taken from an article in the Quarterly Review for September 1819, on the subject of the "Cemeteries and Catacombs of Paris."

"The National Convention, in the year 1793, passed a decree, upon the motion of Barrere, that the graves and monuments of the kings in St. Denis, and in all other places throughout France, should be destroyed. Nor were they contented with this: but the graves of all the celebrated persons who had been interred at St. Denis, were opened also, that the leaden coffins might be applied to the use of the Republic!

The details of the barbarous exhumation are curious, and serve to heighten, if that be possible, an abhorrence for an act so abominable in every respect. The first vault they opened was that of Turenne. The body was found dry like a mummy, and of a light bistre color, the features perfectly resembling the portrait of this distinguished general. As Turenne did not happen to be an object of popular obloquy, some enthusiasm was felt or affected at the sight of his remains, relics were sought after with great eagerness, and Camille Desmoulins cut off one of his little fingers; the body was turned over to the person who had the saxtons' place, and he kept it in a chest for some months, to make a show of it, till at the intercession of M. Desfontaines, it was permitted to be removed to the Jardin des Plantes. In 1799, it was twice transferred, by order of the Directory, first, to the Museum of Monuments; and, secondly, to the Church of Invalids, which, according to the Anti-Christian fashion of the day, was then called the Temple of Mars!

"Henry the Fourth's grave was the next which was violated. His features, also were perfect. The head had been opened, and the cavity filled with tow dipped in an aromatic extract so strong, the odour was scarcely supportable. A soldier cut off a lock of the beard with his sabre, and put it upon his upper lip. The body was placed upright upon a stone, for the rabble to divert themselves with it; and a woman reproaching the dead Henry with the crime of having been a king, [illegible] it a blow [illegible] days to be the sport of these [illegible] thrown at last into the common pit, prepared for the remains upon which their senseless vengeance was exercised.

"Louis XIV. was found in a state of perfect preservation, but entirely black. The body of Louis XV. was fresh, but red, lying bathed in a liquor formed by the dissolution of the salt with which it had been covered. In the coffin of Joanne de Bourbon, wife of Charles V. a gilt distaff was found with the remains of a crown, bracelets, and embroidered shoes. The body of Louis VIII was the only one that had been sewed up in leather: the leather was strong and thick, and retained all its elasticity; the body, was almost consumed, as was the winding-sheet, but fragments of its gold embroidery were still existing. Dogobert and his Queen Nanthildes were in one coffin, with a partition between them. The workmen were long before they could discover the vault of Francis I. and his family. It contained six leaden coffins deposited upon bars of iron."

APPRENTICES' LIBRARIES.

The Maine Charitable Mechanic Association have established an Apprentices' Library in Portland, and persons friendly to the institution are evincing their liberality by valuable donations of books. We are gratified to see the laudable example set by the Mechanics of Boston, so highly approved, and so generally imitated; and we hope that the philanthropists with whom these useful institutions originated, will be rewarded in witnessing the good effects which flow from a general diffusion of knowledge.—*Prov. Gaz.*

Steam Ship Robert Fulton.—The Mercantile Advertiser of April 17, says, "This beautiful ship in hauling down town yesterday to take in coal for her intended voyage, gave a specimen of her celerity. She gratified the curiosity of the immense number of citizens assembled on the wharves from one end of the city to the other. She proceeded from the East into the North River, from thence to Gravesend Bay, and returned in two hours and thirty minutes, a distance of twenty-two to twenty-four miles without raising a sail. Judging from this small trial, she is likely to prove herself one of the fastest vessels ever propelled by the use of steam. She leaves this port in two or three days on her intended voyage for N. Orleans, touching at Charleston and Havana, merely to land and to receive on board passengers. She is truly one of the wonders of the present age."

A Paris article of March 1st, says it is reported that a humble address is signing in many of the Arrondissements of Paris, expressive of the horror and regret of the inhabitants at the late melancholy calamity, and petitioning H. R. H. Monsieur to take into consideration the forming a matrimonial alliance for the further assuring the perpetuation of the legitimate Dynasty on the throne of France.

National Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, April 13.

OF the memorials presented this day was one, by Mr. Silsbee, of sundry merchants, distillers &c. of Salem, remonstrating against the imposition of additional duties on the importation of Molasses.

The bill to erect a Light House on the *Isle of Shoals*, (off Portsmouth) was reported with amendments.

A bill for the relief of Gen. James Wilkinson, to indemnify him against a judgment obtained against him, passed to be engrossed.

NEW TARIFF OF DUTIES.

After some motions relating to the bill on this subject were rejected, notice was given by Mr. Williams, that he should to-morrow call it up, with a view to then moving that it be referred to the next session.

SURVIVING REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS.

The House, in committee, Mr. Hill in the chair, took up the bill for allowing half pay for life to the above officers, upon certain conditions; but a motion, virtually to reject it, passed by a majority of about 20, when the Committee rose, and the bill was laid on the table. Adjourned.

Friday, April 14.

Mr. Wendover presented a petition of sundry citizens of New-York in favor of the duty of 10 per cent on all sales at auction except Sheriff's sales.

Mr. Smith of Maryland, from the committee of ways and means, made a detailed report, accompanied by a bill authorizing the President of the United States to borrow two millions of dollars, and for other purposes; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Livermore then moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bill which proposes to change the tariff of duties on goods imported, with a view to move for its indefinite postponement. He proceeded to assign the reasons for his motion.—This bill, he said, had for its object essentially to change it, in his opinion for the worse. The time too, for making this experiment was, he said, of all times the most unfortunate, at a moment when it is known that the treasury is drained to the very dregs—

Mr. Speaker here arrested Mr. Livermore's speech, by declaring that debate on the merits of the bill was not in order on this motion, according to the rules of the house.

Mr. Barbour, with a view, to bring the question into a shape susceptible of debate, moved to amend Mr. Livermore's motion, so as to add to it a provision to postpone the bill indefinitely.

This motion, and debate on it, were also pronounced irregular, for reasons which Mr. Speaker assigned.

After some observations on the point of order, from Messrs. Barbour, Livermore, and Lowndes,

The question on Mr. Livermore's, motion was taken without debate, on the merits of the bill and decided as follows;

Yeas	71
Nays	96

So the House refused to discharge the committee of the whole from the consideration of the said bill. Whereupon

Mr. [illegible] the following resolution, [illegible] that it be committed to a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union.

"Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, by law, for the establishment of a system of internal revenue."

This resolve was referred as moved, without debate.

The engrossed bill for the relief of General James Wilkinson, (appropriating $5000 to indemnify him from a certain judgment obtained against him, by Gen. John Adair,) was read a third time and passed, by a vote of 70 to 54, and was sent to the senate for concurrence.

The bill next in order was the bill *to establish an Uniform system of Bankruptcy*. Mr. *Sergeant* moved that the house do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole on that bill. This motion was negatived, 56 to 47; and the house being thin, and the hour late,

The House adjourned.

Monday, April 17.

Mr. Tracy presented a petition of sundry merchants of Rochester, in the county of Genesee, in the state of New-York, praying that the bill now pending before this house, supplementary to the act "concerning navigation," may not be passed into a law.

On motion of Mr. Lowndes, the House proceeded to consider the resolution submitted by him, on Saturday, calling on the committee of Manufactures to report certain information respecting the state of manufactures in the United States.

On this proposition arose a short debate, in the course of which the motion was supported and opposed as follows.—Affirmative—Messrs. Lowndes, Tyler, Barbour, Culpepper.—Negative—Messrs. Baldwin, Sergeant, Fuller, Gross, of N. Y. Little.

Those who supported the motion argued, that encouragement was demanded for our manufacturers by increased duties on the ground that they were now oppressed and ruined; that it was necessary to have these facts to know how far these allegations were true or otherwise—to know whether the distress complained of was in fact real or suppositious.

On the other hand, it was argued, that the revision of the tariff had been proposed by the committee of manufactures from considerations of national policy, and from a minute investigation of details; that the information asked was not such as a committee of this House ought to be required to give, and which each Member could as well procure for himself as a committee for him; and that the adoption of the resolve would serve the purpose of delay, &c.

The question being taken, by yeas and nays, on agreeing to the resolve, there were

For the resolution	72
Against it	90

So the resolve was rejected.

Tuesday, April 18.

The committee on public expenditures made a report, in conformity to a resolution of the House, offered by Mr. Randolph, with a view to the retrenchment of the public expenditure. The report, after referring to documents on this subject, which they had obtained from the several heads of departments, thus speaks of the disposition of the *Contingent Fund*, viz.

After the most diligent investigation which your committee have been enabled to make, their enquiries have resulted in not being enabled to detect any abuses, if any have ever existed, or do exist; nor have they been able to discover how, or in what manner, the expenditures upon the contingent fund of this house can be diminished, consistently with the public interest, or its comfortable accommodation.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of N. Carolina, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this house the proceedings of the Court Martial on the trial of William King, Col. of the 4th regiment of U. S. Infantry.

The engrossed bill extending the time allowed for the redemption of land sold for direct taxes, and purchased on behalf of the U. States, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Tomlinson in the chair, on the bill, from the Senate, reducing the price of the public lands and establishing cash payments therefor. Mr. Robertson took the floor, and advocated the bill in a speech of about an hour in length; when, on motion of Mr. Clay the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow. Adj.

SENATE.

Thursday, April 13.

Mr. Walker, of Georgia, inquired of the chair, if it was competent for a member on either side of a question on which there was no majority, (the votes being equal, as in the case on the question on the District Judges Salary bill) to move a re-consideration of the vote, under the rule which only says, that a member voting with the majority may move a re-consideration.

The President decided that it was conformable to the spirit of the rule, to permit a member voting on that side which prevailed, to move a re-consideration; and, therefore, in the present case, as those opposed to the bill had succeeded in defeating it, even though not a majority. it would be in order for any member who voted on that side of the question to move a re-consideration.

Mr. Barbour, who had voted against the bill, then moved a re-consideration of the vote, which prevailed, and the bill was laid on the table.

Four private bills passed to be engrossed; *fifteen* bills, from the House, were severally read twice, and committed; and five other bills, read a third time, and sent to the House for concurrence. A bill for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, was discussed at much length, by Messrs. Elliot, Pleasants, Dickerson, Lanman, Mellen, Burrill, and Macon, and the further consideration of it postponed 'till to-morrow.

The Senate then went into the consideration of *Executive Business*, after which they Adjourned.

Monday, April 17.

The engrossed bill to provide for clothing the army in domestic manufactures: were severally read the third time, passed, and sent to [illegible]

The [illegible] authorising the publication of a part of the secret journal of the Congress under the old confederation, was also considered and ordered to a third reading.

Tuesday, April 18.

Mr. Smith submitted the following resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire if any, or what, further laws are necessary to give facility to the surrender of any person held to service or labor, in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, to his or her proper owner, and to report by bill or otherwise.

By the late Mails.

S. CARO. CHARLESTON, APRIL 11.

IN an interview with Mr. Maury, the American Consul at Liverpool, Don Vives stated, that the King his master, was well disposed towards the American nation, and he doubted not that the existing difficulties between the two nations would be amicably adjusted.

MISSISSIPPI. NATCHEZ, MARCH 22.

The Southern Mail due at the Post-Office in this city on Sunday last, was washed from under the rider and entirely lost, in attempting to cross the Bayou Sarah when the water was up.

GEORGIA. SAVANNAH, MARCH 11.

Unfortunate.—Mr. Crenshaw, on his way from this city to Milledgeville, on Sunday afternoon, lost his trunk which was tied behind his carriage. It contained between 30 and 40,000 dollars, in bills on the Darien bank.—Mr C' does not know whether the trunk was cut from his carriage, or whether it dropt off. Neither can he state the precise time it was taken, or when it fell. A great part of the money was for the branch of the Darien bank at Milledgeville. An express left town on Sunday for Darien, notifying the mother bank of the loss.

N. CAROLINA. WASHINGTON, APRIL 7.

Atrocious Murder.—A negro speculator while on his way from Williamston a few days since with four male slaves, was by them murdered by stabbing; on his body was nine, and on his neck and throat six incisions. After they had perpetrated the act, they conveyed the body to a swamp near the road and covered it with straw and logs, where it lay five or six days before any discovery was made. The slaves made off and have not yet been taken. His christian name we have not been able to learn, but understand that his sir name was Hellis.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, APRIL 18.

Yesterday, Morris N B Hull and Peregrine Hutton, were arraigned in the County Court, on the indictment found by the grand jury against them for the murder of John Heaps, the mail carrier, at the time of its late robbing. They both pleaded GUILTY. The Honorable Judge then read their confessions, and they remanded to prison, there to remain un-dnesday next, when they will be again saned, to receive the awful sentence of l

We undnd that the five remaining convicts, undetence of death for piracy, have received fthe President a reprieve for twenty da

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 19.

Our mmarre filled to exuberance. Every thing isson is unusually plenty and cheap. Over, even, has become a perfect sturo-h of good things. The night before last, was the great haul of *Shad* at the differsheries, that there was scarcely boats suht to bring them in. Herring also, are ca in immense quantities. All are sold at paratively trifling prices, and afford a chend delicious nutriment to the rich as well e poor.—It is truly an especial cause fatitude and thanksgiving.

REVTION IN SPAIN.

Arrived, that sailing ship Brandt, Captain Steinhat from Rochelle, sailed 18th March and no American vessels—the brig Helen, Pellsailed for Boston 16th; the ship Clarissa Boston, was loading at Charante for Bom.

The Revoln in Spain is effected. The Constitution ae Cortes of 1812 is established, and a geal amnesty proclaimed; the prisons of thequisition thrown open and their tenants lased.

BORDEAUX, MARCH 14.

SPISH NEWS.

The insurrean has at length become general in Spain. A courier who arrived here yesterday, brot intelligence from different provinces, proclations from various constitutional chiefs, & several new journals, from which on accot of want of room we can make but few tracts. The intelligence brought is furtr confirmed by a Russian courier who pasd through here yesterday, and who hadguted Madrid on the morning of the 9th inst He adds that after the almost unanimous delation of the army and people, and the eegatic demonstration of general Ballasters, the King found himself obliged to proclaim t Constitution of the Cortes, the same as wannounced yesterday.

The prisonsf the inquisition were universally thrown oen, and a general amnesty was about signing hen the Courier left there.

SARAGOSSA, MARCH 7.

Never has aolitical change been brought about with somuch tranquility and union. The constitutie has been proclaimed the day before yesterdy by all the people and the garrison compsed of two regiments of infantry and one ofcavalry. Military music and a general illumination terminated this memorable day. Thejoy of the people of Arragon was at its heigt. The marquis d'Alazor, captain general, has been confirmed in his command, and the Count de Castrezon who had replaced his by order of the King, has been arrested and sent back to Madrid.

MADRID, MARCH 6.

All has terminated happily; the weakness of the goverement against the immense force of public opinion, does not even give time to organise the contest between light and darkness. The Conte d'Abisdal who called himself the friend of Ferdinand, has gone to O[illegible] regiment commanded by one of his brothers, and has arrested the public authorities and proclaimed the constitution.—He continues the same operation in the different towns of the Channel.

Several piquets of cavalry from this garrison and many guardes du corps have deserted with their arms and mountings. All the corps of engineers and sappers which were at Alcala, have disappeared. Finally all the provinces are declaring themselves and constituting provisional governments; all these events which follow each other with such rapidity, have forced the King to declare that he would consent to the wishes of the people, who show the most lively movements of joy, and we hope that this great crisis will be terminated without the smallest misfortune.

It is asserted that General Freyre, in concert with the patriots of the Isle de Leon, has likewise proclaimed the Constitution, which has been published at Segovia, and fixed up in every quarter; but a foolish ecclesiastic, who had the boldness to tear down one of these bills, was immediately put to death.

VITTORIA, MARCH 9.

Saragossa has proclaimed the constitution; Carthagena has done the same: and it is said that Catalona has followed the example—the 8th of this month, the King was to publish it in Madrid. The fund have been already negociated at 70 fr.

BAYONNE, MARCH 11.

We have news from every part of Spain: the insurrection is general. Mina organizes it, and has proclaimed the constitution at San Estevan. Below is his proclamation, and several others from Arragon and Galicea, which will inform you of all that has taken place.

The worthy deputy, Munor Torrero, one of the victims of the 10th May, 1814, and the first who proclaimed in the Cortes the sovereignty of the people, having shown himself at Corunna, was immediately named member of the government of this province.

MADRID, MARCH 8.

I embrace the opportunity of a courier going to Paris, to send you the enclosed Gazette.

The joy of the people is at its height; the cries viva la constitution, resound through all our streets. Everything has been affected in the greatest orderand without bloodshed. This change must certainly astonish all Europe. Soldiers as well as the people in general evince the most lively joy; I come this moment from the real palace, where the repeated vivas of the people have induced the king to present himself twice on the balcony.

Gazette Extraordinary of Madrid, Wednesday,
8th March, 1820

Official Article.—It has pleased the King our Sovereign to address to all his Secretaries of State, the Royal Decree which follows:

To avoid the delay which might arise from the doubts entertained by the Council in execution of my Decree of yesterday from the immediate convocation of the Cortes, and being the general will of the people, I have decided to swear to the Constitution proclaimed by the general and extraordinary Cortes in the year 1812. Do you hold it as understood, and do you make immediate publication of this. Signed by my royal hand,

FERDINAND.

Palais, 7th March, 1820.

PARIS, MARCH 8.

The journals of Bordeaux which arrived today confirm the news which we gave yesterday and the day before concerning Spain. They also add more, among which there is some that wants an appearance of exactness, and which, for that reason, we abstain from publishing. The following is the most important. We publish it without altering a word.

"The marquis of Luxan, captain general of Arragon, has gone to Madrid in haste, to give advice of the insurgents in Saragossa, where the people have effaced the name of Ferdinand which was placed over the public places, and substituted that of the Constitution.

"General Castanos, captain general of Catalonia, has also given adivice to government that he could not answer for the fidelity of that province, where he heard many secret meetings among the military of the people.

"The same person met a courier that was going from Santanger to Madrid, to carry the news that the constitution had been proclaimed in the former of these cities.

"There has been some commotion at Valencia, and Nebot has been placed at the head of a corps of 400 men, and has made preparations to join the column of Riego, which was supposed to be near to Grenada."

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, APRIL 17.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

The Legislature of this State closed its very stormy session, of more than three months duration, at half past 9 o'clock, on Friday night—having passed near three hundred public and private laws.

The whole day, until about 7 o'cock, P. M. was quietly devoted to the completion of the most important unfinished business. At this moment, a message was received from the Senate, returning the bill from the House, passed on Wednesday, authorising and directing the Comptroller, in case Daniel D. Tompkins shall not, on or before the 1st of August next, pay or cause to be paid, into the Treasury of this State, the sum of $125,029 50, to commence an action at law, in behalf of the State, for the recovery of the said sum, in which action the said Daniel D. Tompkins should be allowed to prove, establish and set off, his claims against the State, arising under the law of 1819.—The Senate had amended the bill, by substituting, in lieu thereof, sundry recitals, setting forth, that the State appears to be indebted to Daniel D. Tompkins, to the amount of $11,500; that in order to complete a settlement of the accounts between him and the State, he had offered to relinquish this ballance; and that as an earnest of this disposition, he had actually filed in the office of the Secretary of State, a full and entire relinquishment of all his claims upon the State, arising under the law of 1819, for the settlement of his accounts, which release the Comptroller had refused to accept; and concluding by a section authorizing and directing the Comptroller to balance his account, and give him a corresponding release, in the name and on the behalf of the State.

After a warm debate, the question on concurring with the Senate was taken by ayes and [illegible] 17. So the contro[illegible] noes 40; ma[illegible] Vice-President and Comptroller, and the accounts, remain as at the commencement of the session.

Just before breaking up, Mr. Huntington moved the customary vote of thanks to the Speaker, for the able and impartial manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office. This act of leave-taking courtesy, which, it is believed, was never before refused, was opposed by Mr. Root, who called a division, and it was decided in the affirmative, ayes 67, noes 30. On which, the Speaker rose, and addressed the House in a truly dignified and affectionate manner.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, April 26, 1820.

The Rev. ELISHA CUSHMAN, pastor of the Baptist Church in Hartford, is appointed by the Governor to preach the Sermon at the approaching election. It is not understood who is appointed in case of failure.

RHODE-ISLAND ELECTION.

On Wednesday last, the freemen of Rhode-Island made choice of their General Officers for the ensuing year, and of their Representatives in the next General Assembly.—Governor Knight and his associates are re-elected, as was anticipated, without opposition.—The number of proxy votes polled in the town of Providence was only *seventy-seven*; and no contest being expected, the town meetings generally were thinly attended.

R. I. American.

The passengers in the Good Hope, arrived at Norfolk, state that a number of the mechanics, who went from the northern states to get employment at Savannah, in the building line, after the fire, remain at that place without employment, and in a most destitute situation—some of them sick, and most of them without the means of bearing their expences home to their families. All kinds of building materials were plenty and almost without price, owing to the great glut from the northward.

Surviving Revolutionary Officers.—We said, the other day, that we presumed the rejection by Congress of the claim of the Surviving Revolutionary Officers would be decisive We are now better informed; understanding, from good authority, that so long as there remains one survivor, the claim, which they consider just, will be presented to the consideration of Congress.—*Intelligencer.*

Charles W. Morgan, (of Virginia,) a Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, has been appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, to the rank of Master Commandant.

A Spanish brig arrived at St. Jago de Cuba about 24th ult. from Africa, bringing in about 180 slaves out of 279, the others and greater part of her crew having died on her passage.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.

The following is a true copy of a letter written by Ferguson, the penitent convict, on the evening previous to his execution for piracy.

"*Baltimore Prison, 12th April, 1820.*

My dear and honored mother, and
my beloved sister,

By the time you receive this, your son and your brother will be in the regions of eternal happiness above; the manner and cause of my death, I will leave for others to unfold to you—David Davidson will write you, by the same opportunity by which you get this, and permit me to introduce to your notice, Mr. Phillip Schweitzer, his wife and her two daughters, viz: Charlotte and Elizabeth, in them I found father, mother, sisters, and friends, in my adversity, and I know you will not fail to express your thanks in my behalf by writing to them. Charlotte and David will write to you at the same time; and she will give you their address. I can say no more, but that when God is pleased to call you both from this vale of tears, I hope to meet you in heaven, where there is neither *persecution* nor *false swearing*.—And blessed be the Almighty God, I die without a doubt on my mind, but that the arms of the Redeemer who has washed all my sins away are ready to receive my soul which he has bought. O, my dear mother, your race according to the course of nature is almost run, and I trust you have secured the prize; but you, my beloved sister, who are younger, let me entreat not to neglect the interests of your soul; at the great awful day, let us not be separated, although I have been so long absent, you have ever held a dear sister's place in my heart, support our own dear mother, or rather both of you, look to God for support under this trial—alas! I fear it will be too much for her weak frame; but God is all powerful, his will be done: to the protection of the Heavenly Father, you are both recommended by him who will soon, be in eternal glory, but who is my dear honored mother and my beloved sister, through the merit of the blessed Jesus, your happy son and brother.

JNO. TINLAY FERGUSON."

From the National Intelligencer.

The report of the committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives, which accompanied the bill, reported on Friday, for authorizing a Loan of two millions of dollars, is not less interesting than any document of the present Congress. It presents a view of the State of the Treasury, of the Public Revenue, and of the appropriations made for the service of the year 1820. The balance of income at the end of the last year, it appears, after paying all expenses, was 767,850 dollars; the available funds in the Treasury, 245,665 dollars. The means available for the service of the year 1820, including the last item, are estimated at 22,525,665 dollars.—The total amount of expenditures authorized by law for the year 1820 including the ten millions of the Sinking Fund, is estimated at 26,299,164 dollars; leaving a deficiency of means, for the year 1820, of 3,773,-499 dollars. Out of the sinking Fund, there is payable, during the year, 7,711,502 dollars 71 cents, leaving "a balance which may be applied to satisfy a part of the deficit of 2,288,497,29, and leaving "an actual deficit of funds to meet the expenditures authorized, by law, for 1820," of 1,485,000 dollars. [illegible] On this amount of deficit the loan bill is predicated.

The report goes on to take a view of the receipts and expenditures for the year 1821, the result of which is an estimated deficit of 5,655,000 dollars.

The report then proceeds to remark upon the state of the finances; earnestly recommending retrenchments and economy in the public expenditure, and concludes with a resolution "that the President of the United "States be requested to cause such a plan "to be prepared as will enable Congress, at "its next session, to make such reductions in "the various branches of public expenditures "as may be required by the state of the "finances and the public good."

The whole report shall be soon published. It is such a one as we are persuaded, will meet general approbation.

Whilst speaking of the revenue and the loan bill, we are reminded, that Mr. Storr's motion looking to the establishment of a system of internal revenue, was founded on the report of the committee of Ways and Means, and did not grow out of the decision to act on the bill to revise the tariff of duties on imports, as we had supposed. A recurrence to the Yeas and Nays indeed will shew that Mr. S. was opposed to the postponement of that bill, and; we understand, favorable to its main object.

Next to the return of Napoleon from Elba, (says the N. Y. Com. Adv.) the Revolution in Spain is the most extraordinary of this wonderful age. When the disaffection commenced, it was feared that the fertile plains of Spain would again be steeped in blood. From the desperate character of the Spaniard, when roused to a sense of his wrongs, and determined to revenge them, the evils of a protracted civil war, and the horrors of La Vendee, were justly anticipated. But thanks to an all-wise Providence, who controls the actions of men, and orders all for the best, these anticipations have not been realized. The revolutionists, inflexible to their purpose, have proceeded with a prudence rarely equalled, and a humanity never excelled. The King, despot as he is by nature, and misguided as he has been by his councils, finding the nation in arms against him, has acceded to their demands:—and whether awed by fear, or overcome by the generosity of his abused subjects, we need not stop to enquire. It is sufficient that Spain is now comparitively FREE.—And who will not rejoice!

From the Baltimore Patriot, April 18.

The Florida Question.—The rumors, relative to the instructions of the new Spanish Minister, are well founded. We have information which establishes the fact, that General Vives is fully authorised to give full possession of the Floridas to the United States, and to take further time to consider and adjust all the other subjects of controversy

This morning, the Judges of Baltimore County Court sentenced Isaac Miller to ten days imprisonment, [illegible] court."

WAYS AND MEANS.

The Intelligencer, of Wednesday last, contains the Report of the committee of Ways and Means, as relates to the Revenue of the United States. It is, says the Intelligencer, a document, the main object of which, the enforcement of the expediency of retrenchment and of a just economy in the public expenditure, not inconsistent with important national objects, will meet with general approbation. The necessity of a rigid attention to the expenditures of the government is the more apparent, at this moment, from a certainty that there will be a deficiency of the revenue for several years, which must be supplied by a reduction of the amount of the sinking fund, by loans, or by internal taxation. This naturally leads the mind to the questions before Congress, which may effect the revenue. We do not yet think the revision of the tariff will be accomplished at the present session; we fear there will be no final decision on it, but that it will be postponed to the next session. We say *we fear* it—and we do so from the conviction that it is more important that the tariff of duties should be now settled and hereafter stable, than it should be either of a greater or less amount.

It is the *uncertainty*, arising from variable laws, and the resulting impossibility of calculating with any precision the result of mercantile adventures, that deadens commerce and paralizes the enterprise of our merchants. We hope that, since the proposition is *entertained*, it may be *decided* at the present session.

There is one part of the system of the committee of manufacturing, that is the bill for laying a considerable duty on sales at auction, which appears to us to be recommended by considerations exclusive of those which favor the bill for encreasing the duties on imports, and which we should be glad to see decided on its own merits, independently of the other part of the system.

The Philadelphia *Aurora* states that the captain of the brig *Macedonian*, (captured by lord Cochrane) arrived there in the brig Nymph, and has proceeded for Boston. The Aurora gives the following account of the capture.

"Don Blanco, agent of the Philippine company, residing at Lima, is reported to have purchased the cargo of the American brig Macedonian, one of the conditions of which was, that the purchase money should be delivered on board; by legerdemain the bargain was to be modified; and by a private arrangement, the brig Macedonian sailed for another port, to which the money was carried by land from Lima, and the money there shipped. The patriots seized the vessel, alleging the money to be property of their enemy; the capt. stoutly denied, and refused to give up his papers, however, the papers were taken, and the property identified.

Extract of a letter, dated New-Orleans, March 13.

"I embrace the first opportunity of informing you of the fatal termination of a duel which has been some time in agitation in this place, between Mr. Bruner, one of the Editors of the Louisiana Gazette, and a Capt. Cannon. The former gentleman was shot in the head, and expired almost immediately. The circumstances which gave rise to the fatal catastrophe, as I am possessed of them, are as follows: Mr. Bruner some time since had an affair of honor with a Mr. Lorrain, of this place, in which Mr. L. was killed. Capt. C. upon that occasion was the friend of Mr. B who, until the affair blew over, resided at the house of Capt. C. a short distance from this city; during which time (it is said) a criminal correspondence took place between Mr. B. and the wife of his friend; sufficient at any rate took place to excite the jealous feelings of Captain C. A challenge ensued, and the consequences are as above."

Extract of a letter, dated, Canton, Dec. 2, 1819.

"The Congress frigate is here. Her arrival has excited the fear of the Chinese—they keep armed vessels constantly watching her, and have more than once ordered Captain Henley to depart; he, however, hath not thought proper to obey, and they do not possess force sufficient to enforce their mandate. All intercourse with the natives is prohibited, and the only method of obtaining provision is through the agency of the Amer. Consul, Mr. Wilcocks. After purchasing, he is obliged to have it conveyed in American vessels a distance of seventy miles from Canton, down to where the frigate is anchored."

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

FROM ENGLAND.

The ship South-Boston, has arrived at Charleston from Liverpool, bringing dates of the 4th of March, inclusive, one day later than were received by the James Monroe.—Most of the extracts given in the Charleston papers were contained in the papers by the James Monroe.

Mr. Hobhouse had been liberated from Newgate, in consequence of the prorogation of Parliament.

An article in the Ghent Journal, describes the King of Prussia as being very melancholy and almost incapable of transacting business.

Letters from Cairo, state that the Pacha of Egypt had seized upon Palestine, and that a division of his army had entered Jerusalem.

The Tea plant, of the Hyson species, is said to be growing in considerable quantities, at a settlement of the Friends, on Blue River, in Jackson county, Indiana. Some seeds were found by one of the society a few years since, in a lot of Tea, purchased at Louisville—were planted, and succeeded so well, that some of the families in the neighborhood raise a sufficiency for their own consumption.

We understand that Capt. W. B. Finch has been ordered to report himself to Commodore Bainbridge, as second in command of the U. S. ship Columbus, Capt. Elton having declined that service, on account of ill health.

Intelligencer.

The brig French, Thompson, arrived at Boston, on Saturday, from Gibraltar, reports that the Franklin 74, sailed from that port for the U. S. the 8th March, three days previous to his departure.

Public Lands.—The highly important bill, for changing the mode of disposing of the Public Lands, so as that hereafter they shall be offered for sale in half quarter sections, the minimum price to be one dollar and twenty-five cents, and all to be paid in cash, has passed both Houses of Congress, by great majorities, and now wants only the signature of the President to become a law. The bill is to take effect from the first day of June next.

One of the Banks in Kentucky, whose charter was lately revoked, has determined to continue its business—denying the constitutionality of the revocation.

The sum obtained from every source for the relief of the sufferers by the late great fire at Savannah, is estimated at $ 83,220.

American Bible Society.—The Students of Yale-College, have paid to the American Bible Society One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, to constitute the Rev. President Day a Director for life.

Our Theatre is destroyed by Fire! About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the Theatre in this city was discovered to be on fire. There was scarcely an interval of a moment from the discovery of the fire, before the whole roof and interior were in flames; and in less than 15 minutes the roof fell in. The opinions of those who have enquired into the matter vary as to the cause of the fire. Some suppose it to have been the work of an incendiary, whilst others suppose it to have been the result of accident.—*Washington Paper.*

A Kentucky writer queries "whether it would not be proper for the people of the Western States to instruct their Representatives in Congress to pass some law to prevent the further importation of Yankees west of the Allegany?"

In Fauquier, County, Virginia, a petition has been prepared, to be presented to the Governor of that State, requesting him to call a special meeting of the Legislature to pass a law for the relief of debtors, by suspending executions, or adopting some other equally efficacious measure.

Bonaparte.—Jamaica papers have been received at Norfolk to the 3d of April. The British brig Nautilus had arrived there in 22 days from St. Helena. Bonaparte was in good health when the Nautilus sailed.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

To exterminate caterpillars from fruit trees, smear their nests with Gurry Oil. It is easily applied by means of a sponge fastened upon the end of a pole.

ST. THOMAS, MARCH 25.

"The Secret Expedition, which has been for some time delayed at Margaritta, sailed on the 7th ultimo for St Martha, [a very rich place, the key to New-Grenada, at the mouth of the Guayra] where they were certainly not expected. The place, in consequence, must fall, without firing a shot. It was fortunate the expedition sailed when it did, as the Spanish Fleet, superior to that of the Independents, appeared off the port for the purpose of blockade, three days after, and finding the bird had flown, went in pursuit of them, with an intention to come up with them."

"Commodore Daniels had a valuable prize crew taken, by the *Dos*, just as she was going into Margaritta."

MARCH 28.

His Excellency, the Vice President of Venezuela, is now here, on his way to the United States; and I would fain hope, that in consequence of the recent transactions in Spain, as also the uninterrupted success of the Patriots on the Main, our government will be induced to accede to her propositions.

Married,

In Scipio, Rev. William Johnson, to Miss Mary Ann Glover, daughter of the Hon. James Glover.

Died,

At Hampton, Mr. Henry Durkee, Æ. 70.

At Stratford, on the 11th inst. Miss Sybil Huntington, aged 79, formerly of this city.

At Oxford, N. Y. on Saturday evening the 8th instant, Mrs. Lucinda Backus, aged 30 years, wife of Capt. John Backus, formerly of this City.

In Mrs. Backus were concentrated all those amiable virtues and accomplishments which adorn and dignify the female character.—She was mild and placid, intelligent and interesting, and ever preserved, amidst many trials and afflictions, the most happy equinimity of temper and disposition.—The deceased had suffered under a pulmonary complaint for nearly two years, which she bore with a fortitude and resignation, truly characteristic of the real christian. She was a pious and exemplary member of the Episcopal Church in this village, and died, relying upon that *Hope*, which affords the fullest assurance of exchanging the cares and sorrows incident to this life, for that of a happy Eternity in Heaven, where the "wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."—On Monday last her mortal remains were consigned to the tomb amid the tears and regrets of a large number of afflicted friends and acquaintances.

Oxford Gazette.

At Worcester, Mass. Hon. Levi Lincoln, formerly Attorney General of the United States, and afterwards Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts.

At Norfolk, Charles K. Mallary, Esq. collector of the port; William Stevenson, Esquire.

At Lexington, Ken. Rev. Benjamin Bidor, a native of Connecticut, aged 28.

At Baltimore, Mr. James Bayden, for many years keeper of the Tontine Coffee-House, New-York.

On the 12th inst. at a very advanced age, Rev. Richard Mansfield, D. D. Rector of the Episcopal Church in Derby.

At Mourzuk, interior of Africa, Joseph Ritchie, Esq. sent by the British government to explore the great desert of Tombuctoo.

At Paris, Colonel Lecourtar, Ex Aid to Marshal Masseena, killed in a duel by Colonel D'Loquerville, of the Garde Royale.

For New-York,

THE packet Venus, *Havens*, will sail on Thursday at 8 o'clock, A. M.

April 25.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received, and are now opening a large and general assortment of *fresh imported Goods*, of the newest style.

April 25. 25—

WM. ROGERS

HAS FOR SALE,

1000 Chesnut RAILS.
100 Cords Walnut, Oak and Chesnut WOOD.
20 Curried CALF SKINS.
24 bbls. BRANDY, RUM, GIN, and MOLASSES.
3 Dozen SCYTHES.
3 Casks Lamp Oil.
3000 Yards Cotton CLOTH.
200 Pair SHOES.
120 lbs. Russia FEATHERS.

A general assortment of *Dry Goods* and *Groceries*.—A tenement to let that will accomodate two small families.

April 26, 1820. 25—

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Coit & Mansfield,

WAS dissolved on the 20th inst. All persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment to *Elisha H. Mansfield.*

THOMAS C. COIT,
ELISHA H. MANSFIELD.

Norwich, April 25, 1820.

The business will be continued in future by ELISHA H. MANSFIELD,

Who has just received, and offers for sale a general assortment of

MILITARY GOODS,

among them are, Muskets, Gilt and Plated Horse and Infantry Swords, Artillery do. Epaulettes, Sashes, Pistols, Lace and Cord Binding, Plumes, Feathers, Eagles, Plates for Belts, &c. &c.

April 25, 1820. 25—

ELEGANT EDITIONS

OF

Popular Standard Works.

POPE'S Poetical Works, Pope's Homer's Iliad, do. Odyssey, Armstrong's Poems, Cowper's Task, Cowper's Minor Poems, Thomson's Seasons, Goldsmith's Poems, Butler's Hudibras, Laurel, containing the Poetical Works of Collins, Dr Johnson, Pomfret and Hammond, Bunyan's Pilgrims Progress, Buccaniers of America, Dryden's Translation of Virgil, Francis' Translation of the Works of Horace, Rodrick Random, Peregrine Pickle, Goldsmith's Essays, Poems, and Plays, Mason on Self Knowledge, Economy of Human Life and Great Importance of a Religious Life, Doddridge's Rise and Progress, Milton's Paradise Lost, More's Sacred Dramas, Young's Night Thoughts, Burns' Poems, Rasselas and Dinarbas, Lock on the Understanding and Bacon's Essays, Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, Joseph Andrews, Mrs. Chapone's Letters, Dr. Gregory's Legacy and Lady Pennington's Advice, Marmontel's Moral Tales, Sterne's Tristram Shandy, the Spiritual Quixote or the Summer Ramble of Mr. Geoffry Wildgoose, Selector, containing the Poetical Works of Gray, Goldsmith, Falconer, and Somerville, Voltaire's History of Charles the Twelfth and Peter the Great, Paul and Virginia and Elizabeth or the Exiles of Siberia, the Poetical Works of Falconer, Gray, Goldsmith and Johnson, Calliope, a Selection of Ballads, Legendary and Pathetic, Alfred, an Epic Poem, by J. H. Pye, Gil Blas, Sandford and Merton, Tales of the Castle, by Madam Genlis, Paradise of Coquettes, Hervey's Meditations, etc. FOR SALE AT

THOMAS ROBINSON'S Book-Store.

Norwich, April 24. 25—

JUST RECEIVED,

ANASTASIUS, or Memoirs of a Greek, written at the close of the Eighteenth century.

Oakwood Hall, a Novel, by Catherine Hutton.

Emmeline, with some other pieces, by Mary Brunton, author of Self Control and Discipline—to which is prefixed a memoir of her life.

Historical Memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Ivanhoe, a Romance.

LIKEWISE,

Quills, Pencils, and Ink Powder, very low; black, and red Ink in bottles; Pocket Ledgers, &c. &c.

Also,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

FOR SALE BY

R. HUBBARD.

April 25.

FOR SALE,

A NEW one horse WAGGON and HARNESS.

Enquire of the Printer.

April 26. 25—

"Foreign Mission Society of Norwich and its Vicinity."

THE annual meeting of this Society, will be holden at the Rev. Dr. *Strong's Meeting-House*, in Norwich, on the third Tuesday of May next, 2 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the President,

J. HUNTINGTON, *Secretary.*

Norwich, April 26, 1820. 25—

AUCTION.

FOURTEEN half kegs TOBACCO will be sold at auction, at the Store of *Joseph Chester*, on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Norwich, (Chelsea.) April 24, 1820.

REMOVAL.

LYMAN BREWER has removed to the new Store, next east of *Messrs. Erastus Coit, & Co.*

April 25. 25—

Molasses and Sugar.

15 Hhds. Molasses,
2 Hhds. and 20 Bbls. Sugar,
3 Boxes Novcau, *superior quality*, just landed from Brig Sarah, from Martinique, and for sale at the Store of *James N. Brown.* WALTER LESTER.

Norwich, April 26, 1820. 25—

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber has on hand a very extensive assortment of *Tin Ware*, which he is disposed to sell at very reduced prices. Most kinds of country produce will be received in payment.

WM. CALLYHAN.

April 22, 1820. 25—

School for Young Ladies.

ON the 24th inst. *Miss Pierce* will commence her School at Plainfield for the instruction of Young Ladies in *Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History and Belles Lettres*, also in *plain and ornamental Needle-Work, Drawing, Painting*, and *Music.*

She will pay strict attention to the morals and manners of her Pupils, and no pains will be spared to render their improvement in useful and polite accomplishments satisfactory.

Those coming from abroad will be furnished with board at a reasonable rate.

Terms of tuition, eight dollars per quarter, including Music; exclusive of Music, from two to five dollars.

Plainfield, April 12, 1820. 3w-25—

WOOL.

BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Satinets and Flannels, manufactured by the subscriber, at very low prices per yard or on shares, at the Factory of *Mr. Ephraim Safford*, in Canterbury. The work will be done by the best artists, according to the best English methods. His prices compare with the existing depression of the manufacturing interest.

Wool Carding

Warranted done in the best possible manner. The machinery is and will be kept in perfect order. Grateful for past favors while at the Factory he formerly improved, he solicits the future patronage of his old customers, the former customers of this establishment, and the public in general. —All favors received with gratitude.

CHESTER F. BUTTS.

Canterbury, April 20, 1820. 3w-25

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by book, are requested to settle the same previous to the 10th May next. Those that do not attend to this call will please to settle with *James Stedman Esq.*

☞ BOOTS and SHOES manufactured as usual, of the best materials, and latest fashions, cheaper than ever. He returns his thanks for past favors and solicits a continuance. L. ROATH.

For Sale, or Barter,

One cheap WAGGON, and one CLOCK.

Norwich, April 24, 1820. 3w-25—

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post Office, Plainfield, April 3d, 1820.*

HENRY ANGELL, Benjamin Andros, Silas Bailey Jr. Asaph Bowie, Chester Davison, Esther Frink, Lydia Farlan, Stewart Grinman, Joseph Hayward, David Hall, Philip Kenyon, John Kennedy Jr. George Middleton, John Picket, Pierce Parkis, Nelson Palmer, William Stringer, Azariah Spalding, Jeremiah Sturges, *of Plainfield.*

Amos Treat, Stephen Wilcox Jr. John C. Smith, Moses Kennedy, Town Clerk, Joseph Coon, Charles C. Crandal, James Alexander, *of Voluntown.*

Thomas Walling, *Killingly.*
Alfred Curtis, *Griswold.*
James Caswell, *Canterbury.*

25 E. C. EATON, P. M.

LOST,

BETWEEN Norwich-Landing and New-London, a *Surtout Coat* partly worn. Whoever will return it to the *Printing Office*, shall be reasonably rewarded by

ROBERT HERRICK.

April 26. 25—

BIBLES.

A GREAT variety of Bibles, large and small, for sale wholesale and retail, at R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store,

Feb. 1. *Shetucket Street.*

DR. WARNER'S

CELEBRATED

Family Pills of Health.

A REMEDY superior to any yet discovered, for *Dyspepsia, Headache, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Loweness of Spirits, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, Gout* and *Gravel*, together with all affections of the liver, and the whole train of nervous and billious disorders. These pills require no confinement or restraint in diet, as they do not contain one atom of mercury, in any shape. A decided preference is given to them by families of the first distinction; so mild is their action, yet so effectual, that every obstruction in the Stomach is removed with incredible quickness, although they act as a complete renovating medicine, and strengthen at the same time. Nothing can prove the superiority of these pills, more than the number of cases communicated by persons of the first respectability; which may be had on application, gratis—and the countenance shewn them, by the first medical characters of the present day.

HUDDLESFORD, JAN. 22, 1805.

To Doct. J. Warner, London.

SIR—A person who had been several times for a box of your Pills, lately called on me, and informed me—"That they had done him a wonderful deal of good—he had been declining for a long time—had spent a great deal of money for advice, and found no benefit. At the time he sent for the first box of your Pills, he could not walk across the house, without some one to help him—indeed, he was getting worse, daily. He had not taken the Pills but a few days, agreeably to the directions, when he found himself much better." He continues taking them at this time, and from appearance, is likely to do well.—You have the man's wishes to do what you please, with the above statement which is literally, as he told it to me.

Your Obedient Servant,
JOS. YEATON.

LEESBORO', FEB. 7, 1805.

Doct. John Warner, London.

SIR—I have to inform you of the following case, cured by your PILLS OF HEALTH. Mr. Lewis Scott, of Brecon, was for a long time laboring under an extreme lowness of spirits, so much so, that he was obliged to neglect part of his business. He went to Swansea, thinking bathing would be of service to him; but to his great concern, he found no relief. He afterwards came to Chepstow, his native place, where his mother and friends now live; he complained to me how ill he was, and appeared much dejected, saying he thought he never should be well any more. I advised him to take your PILLS OF HEALTH; he bought of me a few boxes, and his brother assured me a few days ago, that he is now as well as he ever knew him; being fully satisfied it was your Pills only, that restored him to his usual health and spirits.

I am, Dear Sir, Yours,
J. PHILLIPS.

It is impossible to insert here all the cases of cures which Doctor Warner is in possession of; he contents himself with what has been detailed, but great experience has convinced him, that in all morbid affections of the blood and lymph, (the cause of almost every malady) so noble, safe and efficacious a remedy, was never offered to mankind; but he now leaves it to the world, conscious that he has done his duty.

The above Pills are for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

April 26. 25—

LOST,

ON the 20th inst. on the road from *G. & H. B. Buckingham's* store to *Morgan's* Tavern, a small Black Morocco

POCKET BOOK,

containing two five Dollar Bills, one of three Dollars, and two of one Dollar, of the *New-London Bank*, and an article of agreement between *Hiram Parish and Joshua Parish.* Three Dollars will be given for the Pocket Book and its contents.

HIRAM PARISH.

Norwich, April 20, 1820. 25—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1820—

Present John Hyde, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Col. SAMUEL TYLER,

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to the Executor, *John B. Tyler*, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Griswold.

25— *Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.*

Wanted Immediately,

A GOOD Journeyman Spinner. Enquire at the Woolen Factory of *Messrs. Mason & Fitch, Lebanon.*

April 25. 25—

PAPER RAGS.

WANTED immediately, a few tons Paper Rags, for which cash and the highest price will be paid.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

POETRY.

MIDNIGHT SKETCH.

BY MISS CAMPBELL.

THE winds of heav'n are hush'd and mild,
E'en as the breath of slumb'ring child!
The western breeze's balmy sigh
Breaks not the mist-wreaths as they lie
Veiling the tall cliff's ragged brow,
Nor dimples the green wave below.
Such stillness round—such silence deep—
That Nature seems herself to sleep!
The full moon mounted in the sky,
Looks from her cloudless place on high,
And trembling stars, like fairy gleams,
Twinkle their many color'd beams
Spangling the world of waters o'er
With mimic gems from shore to shore,
Till ocean burning on the view,
Glows like another heaven of blue,
And its broad bosom as a mirror bright,
Reflects their lucid path, and all the fields of light.

A THOUGHT, BY THE SEA SHORE.

"In every object here, I see
Something, my heart, which points to thee;
Hard as the rocks which line the strand—
Unfruitful as the barren sand—
Deep and deceitful as the ocean—
And like the tides in constant motion.

In everyobject here, I see
Something, my God, which points to thee:
Thy love, a sea, immeasely wide—
Thy grace, an ever-flowing tide—
Firm as a rock thy promise stands—
Thy mercies, countless as the sands."

[*Newton.*]

Trumbull's Poems.

THE Poetical works of John Trumbull, L. L. D. consisting of—*M'Fingal, The Progress of Dulness* revised and corrected, and several pieces before published, also many pieces never before published, and an original memoir of the author. Embellished with engravings, and a portrait of the author, in 2 vols. octavo—just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

April 19.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the Public, that he this day commences a school at the school-house, at the foot of Bean-hill, where will be taught *Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Surveying and the Languages*; and no attention and assiduity will be omitted to forward the improvement of those entrusted to his care.

FRANCIS G. EDGERTON.

Norwich, April 17, 1820. 24—

Employment for Families.

WILLIAMS' Manufacturing Company have several vacant tenements which will be rented to such families as wish for employment, and can produce the best testimony in regard to their moral character.—Good laboring men may often have work in the vicinity, and those who have children that may be occasionally employed in the Cotton Mill and attend School the residue of the time, will have the preference.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Norwich Falls, April 19. 24—

Fairfield Lottery.

THOSE persons who purchased *Tickets* of *R. Hubbard* are informed that the Prize Tickets must be returned previous to the 1st May next.

April 19.

The Subscriber

GIVES notice to those persons whose *taxes remain unpaid* on list 1818 in his hands to collect, that unless settled within the present month, they may expect their property exposed at *Public Sale* to satisfy the same.

THOMAS THOMAS, *Collector.*

Norwich, April 8, 1820. 23—

Notice.

THOSE who have open accounts with the subscriber, are requested to settle them soon. DANIEL WIGHT.

The Woolen Factory of *Mason & Fitch*, will be carried on as usual, by *Simon Tracy and Erastus Phillips.*

Lebanon, April 19, 1820. 24—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has removed from his old stand one door west—to the store lately occupied by *J. Comstock*, Esq.—All *old* accounts must now be closed—all who neglect to call and settle immediately, may expect to be sued without further notice.

FOR SALE.

An assortment of Groceries, unusually cheap for ready pay—also, a new one Horse Waggon, and a consignment of 15 kegs Tobacco.

JOSEPH CHESTER.

Norwich, April 11, 1820. 23—

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the co-partnership of *Bailey & Gale*, was dissolved the first day of April 1820. The accounts will be settled by *Sam'l. Bailey.*

SAMUEL BAILEY.
CHARLES GALE.

The business will in future be carried on by SAM. BAILEY.

Norwich, April 10, 1820. 23—

LADIES' SHOES.

G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM

HAVE just received a complete assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Kid and Morocco SHOES, of the best quality and latest fashions.

Norwich, March 21, 1820. 20—

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT

THOMAS ROBINSON'S

Book & Stationary Store,

A SKETCH of My Friend's Family, intended to suggest some practical hints on Religion and Domestic Manners, by Mrs. Marshall. Price 31 cents.

Subscribers to the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, will be received as above at $5 per annum, and delivered in Chelsea, free of expence of postage.

Norwich, April 18, 1820. 24—

FOR SALE BY LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITY BY

Simeon Thomas, & Co.

CLOVER, Herd's Grass, and Red Top Seed—with an assortment of

GROCERIES, &c.

as usual.

All persons who have open book accounts with them, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, either by payment in cash, or giving their notes by the first day of April next, or they may not expect to have any further credit for goods, but have their accounts left with an Attorney for collection.

Norwich, March 20, 1820. 20—

For Sale,

BY the subscribers, at the chaise shop formerly improved by *Eliphalet Baldwin, Jr.* deceased,

One leather top Chaise.
One canvass do. do.
One cotton do. do.
One do. do. Sulkey.
Two second hand Chaise.
One new Waggon.
One second hand Windsor Chair.
One set of Blacksmith's Tools.

All of which will be sold low for cash or a short credit, by

CHARLES THOMAS, & Co.

Norwich, Feb. 9, 1820. tf—14—

4 Hhds. Antigua and St. Croix Rum,
A small Invoice of Hollow Ware assorted,
10 doz. Iron shovels,
10 doz. red and green Morocco Skins,
Sheathing and Wrapping Paper,
Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil,
300 lbs. Soal Leather, Calf Skins,
Tar and Oakum, Lamp Black,
Clover and Herd's Grass Seeds,
Corn, Rye, Oats, Buck-Wheat, Beans.

For sale by

C. BELLS.

April 10, 1820. 6w—23—

GRASS SEED.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
HERD'S GRASS,
RED TOP,
FURZE TOP, and
CLOVER SEED.

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, April 5, 1820. 23—

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WILL PAY CASH FOR

CLOVER SEED.

JOHN LATHROP.

April 4, 1820. 22—

COTTON.

TWENTY-TWO Bales good Upland Cotton, for sale by

JOS. BREED.

March 8. 18—

China, Glass, Earthen and Stone Ware,

FOR SALE, on liberal terms for cash, on a credit, or in barter, by

F. A & G. L. PERKINS.

April 5, 1820. 22-6w

GRASS SEED.

CLOVER, Herd's Grass, Furze Top and Red Top, just received and for sale by the subscriber.

JOHN LATHROP.

March 22. 20—

Long-Island Flax-Seed.

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM BELCHER,

A FEW bushels of *clean* Long-Island Flax-Seed.—Also, Herd's Grass and Clover Seed.

Norwich, April 11, 1820. 23—

THE subscriber will make good pay for Oak and Chesnut JOIST and Oak BOARDS.

JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, March 15, 1820. 19—

STRAW BRAID.

30,000 Yards,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

March 15. 19—

WINTER strained Lamp Oil,
Elephant do.
Long-Island Flax Seed, for sale by the subscriber. JOHN LATHROP.

April 15, 1820. 22—

FOR SALE AT

R. Hubbard's Book-Store,

THE Hermit in London, or Sketches of English Manners.

Ivanhoe, a Romance by the author of Waverley, Rob Roy, &c.

The Antiquary by the same author.
Clan Albin, a national tale.
Correction, a novel.
Decision, a tale by the author of Correction.
Melincourt, by the author of Headlong Hall.
Rosabella, or a Mothers Marriage.
The Wanderer, by Madame D'Arblay.
Balance of Comfort.
Brownie of Bodsbeck.
Mandeville by Wm. Godwin.
Felix Alvarez, or Manners in Spain.
Clarentine, a novel by Miss Burney.
Sophia, or the dangerous indiscretion.
Thaddeus of Warsaw.
Absentee, by Miss Edgeworth.
Adventures of a Guinea.
Algerine Captive.
Anecdotes of Rob Roy and his family.
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine No. 1, American Series.
Latrobe's visit to South-Africa.
Clarke's Travels.
Capt. Tuckey's Narrative.
O'Reilly's Greenland.—
Life of Cowper, 2 vols.
Samor, Lord of the Bright City, a poem by Rev. H. H. Milman.
The Backwoodsman—by J. K. Paulding.
Fanny, a Satirical Poem by Croaker.
Scott's Lady of the Lake.
Goldsmith's Poems with Plates.
Thomson's Seasons.
Elizabeth Hamilton's Popular Essays.
Moral Sketches by Hannah More.
Miss Edgeworth's Practical Education.
Babington on Education.
Children of the Abbey.
Mrs. Opie's New Tales.
John De Lancaster.
Evelina.
Rachel, a tale.
Zuma, or the Tree of Health.
The Twin Sisters, by Miss Sandham.
Anecdotes of the Life of Bishop Watson.
Life of Martin Luther.
Life of Fenelon.

March 29. 21—

JUST PUBLISHED,

HISTORICAL Memoirs of Napoleon, translated from the original manuscript, by B. E. O'Meara.

The 1st volume of the Poetical Works of John Trumbull, L. L. D. containing Mc Fingal, the Progress of Dulness, and other Poems.

FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store, *Chelsea*

April 11. 23—

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.

JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Nov. 9, 1819. 1—

PLASTER,

French and Nova-Scotia,
FOR SALE
AT THE NORWICH MILLS.
WM. WILLIAMS, Jr.

April 12. 25—

Wm. Rogers,

HAS FOR SALE,

190 lbs. Russia FEATHERS.
SHAD, and SWORD FISH by the bl. or lb.—A HOUSE, to sell or let, that will accommodate two small families.

Dec. 29. 8—

Massachusetts SOLE LEATHER,

FOR SALE,

(CHEAP FOR CASH)

At the Shoe-Store next door to Mr. J. W. Kisbey's Store.

Dec. 8. 5—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST

COLD SPRING GIN,

FOR SALE,

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS. BREED.

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

500 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

March 22, 1820. 20—

FISH.

30 Quintals Codfish,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

March 22, 1820. 20—

MILITARY.

3 Uniform Coats, 2 Hats, silk Sash, silver mounted Sword with belt, &c. silver Epaulette, Espontoon, &c. for sale cheap—at the store of E. COIT, & Co.

April 12. 23—

FOR SALE,

A GOOD new, Horseman's UNIFORM.

ELISHA A. SEARS.

Norwich, April 4. 22—

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of *Jones & Bushnell*, is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

LEVI JONES,
FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL.

March 4, 1820.

All persons who have unsettled bills against said firm, are requested to present them for payment to the subscriber, who will continue the

Cabinet Making Business,

at the Brick building one door east of *Hazen's Hotel.* He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same.

FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL.

WANTED,

A quantity of curled MAPLE JOIST, 4 inches square,
Plain do, 3½ do.
WHITE WOOD BOARDS & PLANK, all of the first quality. 18—

HORACE COLTON

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of *Cabinet Furniture*, made of the best materials, and after the most approved patterns; also, a general assortment of *Chairs*, all of which will be sold as cheap as at any shop in the State. *Also,*

A QUANTITY OF

Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Wanted, a quantity of Maple Slitwork, Butternut and White Wood Boards and Plank.

March 1. 17—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Couch Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened

A House of Entertainment

at his old stand, a few rods west of the Meeting-House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage, and every favor duly acknowledged by

ELEAZER MATHER.

Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1819. 8—

FOR SALE AT

R. Hubbard's Book-Store,

MYSTERY developed, or *Russell Colvin*, supposed to be murdered, in all life, and *Stephen and Jesse Boorn*, his convicted murderers, rescued from ignominious death by wonderful discoveries. containing a narrative of the whole transaction, by Rev. Lemuel Haynes, of Manchester, Vermont—Rev. Mr. Haynes' Sermon upon the developement of the mystery, and an account of the trial and conviction of Stephen and Jesse Boorn.

April 19.

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

TWO likely Horses, one good in the harness, the other very fine for the saddle, their age does not exceed 7 or 8 years.

LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

A lot of two year old, and a lot of yearling Cattle.

WM. LESTER.

Norwich, April 14, 1820. 24—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

Wanted,

A HORSE 6 or 8 years old, that can be well recommended to draw in any harness, for which cash will be paid.

Enquire of GURDON CHAPMAN.

Lisbon, April 19, 1820. 24—

A MILLER,

WHO can bring satisfactory recommendations, may hear of a place by applying to the publisher of this paper.

James N. Brown,

HAS just received a fresh supply of first quality FLOUR, and Dexter's best LIME.

April 19. 24—

FOR SALE,

That valuable FARM,

RECENTLY occupied by *Nathan Sears*, with a good Dwelling-House thereon, two good Barns and other out houses. Said Farm contains about

220 acres of excellent LAND,

for *Meadow, Pasture and Tillage*, with a large proportion of *Wood*, with an *excellent Fishery.* Said Farm lies on the Turnpike road from Norwich to Providence, one and a half mile from Norwich Port.—Possession given 1st of April 1821. Will wait for a great proportion of the pay 3 years or more.

For terms apply to

NATHAN SEARS Jr. *of Lisbon.*

March 13, 1820. 19—

For Sale or to Let,

THE subscriber's House and premises, the residence of the late *Jonathan Frisby*, Esq. of Norwich.—Possession may soon be had. For particulars apply to

DWIGHT RIPLEY, Esq.

Norwich, or to the subscriber at Boxrahville. D. L. DODGE.

April 1, 1820. 22—

For Sale,

THE *House* in which *Mr. Joseph Kingsley* now lives, situated in Norwich-Landing, at the junction of the Stage road to Providence and the new road across the toll bridge to Preston.

—ALSO—

The *Tan House and Yard* late the property of *Mr. Henry Gordon*, now deceased. If the above are not sold by the first of April they will be leased.

APPLY TO

GEO. PERKINS.

March 6. 18—

LOST,

ON the road between the Turnpike at Lisbon and Mr. Roger Huntington's Store, at Norwich, on Monday 3d April, a Man's SADDLE, with plated stirrups. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to *Mr. Huntington's*, will be handsomely rewarded, with grateful thanks, by their humble serv't.

JAMES PARKER.

Lisbon, April 10, 1820. 23—

STOP THIEF.

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the first inst. one dark bay HORSE, five years old, about fourteen hands high, natural trotter, shod all round, with a white spot on the inside of the left hind leg, or rather the thick part of the thigh, with a few white hairs on the forehead, with close examining may be discovered.

Ten Dollars Reward will be given for the Horse, and all necessary charges paid; or Thirty Dollars for Horse and Thief.

PERRY GREEN HOXEY.

Richmond, April 1, 1820. 23—

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, 7th March, A. D. 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *MARY CADY*, late of Brooklyn, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *Denison Cady*, of said Brooklyn, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

23 *Attest. JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

THE Honorable Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, having appointed the subscribers Commissioners on the estate of *Mr. Simon Edgerton*, late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent—we hereby give notice to all interested, that we will attend to receive and adjust the claims of the creditors to said estate, at the Dwelling-House of said deceased, on the first day of July, and the 12th day of October next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on each of said days. Six months are limited from this date, by said Court, for the creditors to exhibit their several claims, or they will be debarred according to law.

SIMEON THOMAS, } *Com'rs.*
PEREZ CHESEBROUGH, }

Norwich, April 12, 1820. 23—

WE the subscribers being by the honorable Court of probate for the District of Pomfret, appointed Commissioners on the Estate of *Asa Plank*, late of Thompson, in said probate District, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, that six months from the date hereof, are allowed to the creditors to said Estate, to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend for that purpose at the Dwelling House of *Luther Warren*, in said Killingly, on the first and fourth Mondays of September next, at one o'clock, P. M.

SAMSON HOWE, }
JOSEPH ADAMS, } *Com'rs.*
LUTHER WARREN. }

Killingly, April 12th, 1820. 24—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1820. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV. No. 26]

NEW SPRING GOODS.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received, and are now opening a large and general assortment of *fresh imported Goods*, of the newest style.

April 25. 25—

Norwich, Nov. 9, 1819.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Wholesale and Retail.

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & CO.

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a large assortment of *fresh imported*

DRY GOODS,

which they will sell uncommonly cheap for ready cash. Among them are

100 pieces Bombazetts, of all colors, fashionable, and various qualities, from 1s6 per yard upwards.
Superfine, middling & low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Coatings, Flannels, Baizes, &c.
Rose Blankets from 7 to 11-4 large.
3½ point ditto.
Pelease Cloths. Salisbury Flannels.
Superfine Toilinett, Swansdown and Merseilles Vesting.
Superfine steam loom and Irish Cotton Shirtings.
Canton and Italian Crapes.
Cassimere Shawls.
Merino and Imitation ditto.
Worsted and Cotton Hosiery.
Best Scotch Linen Bed Tick. Cotton do.
40 pieces Florence and Levantine Silks.
India black Sinchews and Lustrings.
Calicoes, Ginghams and Cambricks.
Dimoties, Diapers, Stockinets, Rattinetts.
100 pieces Domestic Brown Shirtings.
Merino, Plush and Velvet Trimmings.
Best English Ingrain and Brussells CARPETING, at the lowest N. York prices.

ALSO,

200 pair Ladies' Shoes,

(manufactured in New-York) of the first quality and latest fashion.

Persons who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call on

F. A. HUNTINGTON. & CO.

WM. ROGERS

HAS FOR SALE,

1000 Chesnut RAILS.
100 Cords Walnut, Oak and Chesnut WOOD.
20 Curried CALF SKINS.
24 bbls. BRANDY, RUM, GIN, and MOLASSES.
3 Dozen SCYTHES.
3 Casks Lamp OIL.
3000 Yards Cotton CLOTH.
200 Pair SHOES.
120 lbs. Russia FEATHERS.

A general assortment of *Dry Goods* and *Groceries*.—A tenement to let, that will accomodate two small families.

April 26, 1820. 25—

ELEGANT EDITIONS
OF
Popular Standard Works.

POPE'S Poetical Works, Pope's Homer's Iliad, do. Odyssey, Armstrong's Poems, Cowper's Task, Cowper's Minor Poems, Thomson's Seasons, Goldsmith's Poems, Butler's Hudibras, Laurel; containing the Poetical Works of Collins, Dr. Johnson, Pomfret and Hammond, Bunyan's Pilgrims Progress, Buccaniers of America, Dryden's Translation of Virgil, Francis' Translation of the Works of Horace, Rodrick Random, Peregrine Pickle, Goldsmith's Essays, Poems, and Plays, Mason on Self Knowledge, Economy of Human Life and Great Importance of a Religious Life, Doddridge's Rise and Progress, Milton's Paradise Lost, More's Sacred Dramas, Young's Night Thoughts, Burns' Poems, Rasselas and Dinarbas, Lock on the Understanding and Bacon's Essays, Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, Joseph Andrews, Mrs. Chapone's Letters, Dr. Gregory's Legacy and Lady Pennington's Advice, Marmontel's Moral Tales, Sterne's Tristram Shandy, the Spiritual Quixote or the Summer Ramble of Mr. Geoffry Wildgoose, Selector, containing the Poetical Works of Gray, Goldsmith, Falconer, and Somerville, Voltaire's History of Charles the Twelfth and Peter the Great, Paul and Virginia and Elizabeth or the Exiles of Siberia, the Poetical Works of Falconer, Gray, Goldsmith and Johnson, Calliope, a Selection of Ballads, Legendary and Pathetic, Alfred, an Epic Poem, by I. H. Pye, Gil Blas, Sandford and Merton, Tales of the Castle, by Madam Genlis, Paradise of Coquettes, Hervey's Meditations, etc. FOR SALE AT

THOMAS ROBINSON'S Book-Store.

Norwich, April 24. 25—

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF
Coit & Mansfield,

WAS dissolved on the 20th inst. All persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment to *Elisha H. Mansfield.*

THOMAS C. COIT,
ELISHA H. MANSFIELD.

Norwich, April 25, 1820.

The business will be continued in future by ELISHA H. MANSFIELD,

Who has just received, and offers for sale a general assortment of

MILITARY GOODS,

among them are, Muskets, Gilt and Plated Horse and Infantry Swords, Artillery do. Epaulettes, Sashes, Pistols, Lace and Cord Binding, Plumes, Feathers, Eagles, Plates for Belts, &c. &c.

April 25, 1820. 25—

JUST RECEIVED,

ANASTASIUS, or Memoirs of a Greek, written at the close of the Eighteenth century.

Oakwood Hall, a Novel, by Catherine Hutton.

Emmeline, with some other pieces, by Mary Brunton, author of Self Control and Discipline—to which is prefixed a memoir of her life.

Historical Memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Ivanhoe, a Romance.

LIKEWISE,

Quills, Pencils, and Ink Powder, very low; black, and red Ink in bottles; Pocket Ledgers, &c. &c.

Also,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

FOR SALE BY
R. HUBBARD.

April 25.

BIBLES.

Thomas Robinson

OFFERS FOR SALE,

A great assortment of School, Pocket, and Family Bibles, as can be found in most Book-Stores, and at prices to accommodate purchasers', viz. School Bibles at 88 and 100 cts; Pocket do. 1,13; with Vignette 1,50; 2 vols. with do. 1,75; Diamond type 3,00; English edition, Morocco Gilt, 4,00; 12mo. 1,50; Octavo at 2,50, 2,62, 2,75, 3,00, with Cann's notes 3,50, with Scott's References 5,00; Quarto Bibles at 3,75, 4,25, 5,00, 8,50, 9,00, 11,50, and 17,00, with 50 plates, Calf and Gilt; 4 vols. Octavo, 12,00; Folio, 2 vols. boards, 50 plates, 16,00; do. 1 vol. Calf and Gilt 28,00, Scott's Family Bible, Quarto, well bound, 21,00.

Testaments at 42, 62, 75, 88, 1,13, and 125 cents each, also Brown's, Butterworth's, and Cruden's Concordances.

Dwight's, Watts', Barlow's, and Hartford collection of Hymns, from 33 to 175 cents each.

☞ The CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR, for March, is received and ready for subscribers.

April 11, 1820. 23—

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of *Jones & Bushnell*, is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

LEVI JONES,
FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL.

March 4, 1820.

All persons who have unsettled bills against said firm, are requested to present them for payment to the subscriber, who will continue the

Cabinet Making Business,

at the Brick building one door east of *Hazen's Hotel.* He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same.

FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL.

WANTED,

A quantity of curled MAPLE JOIST, 4 inches square,
Plain do, 3½ do.
WHITE WOOD BOARDS & PLANK, all of the first quality. 18—

HORACE COLTON,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of *Cabinet Furniture*, made of the best materials, and after the most approved patterns; also, a general assortment of *Chairs*, all of which will be sold as cheap as at any shop in the State. *Also,*

A QUANTITY OF

Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Wanted, a quantity of Maple Slitwork. Butternut and White Wood Boards and Plank.

March 1. 17—

30 TONS PLASTER superior quality, 50 Casks Stonington and Providence LIME. FOR SALE BY

J. H. STRONG. April 19.

QUAKER GARDEN SEEDS,

OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH
FOR SALE
BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

WHITE, Yellow, and Red Onion, Blood Beet, Early Turnip Beet, Scarcity, Carrot, Parsnip, Long Cucumber, Early Cucumber, Watermelon, Muskmelon, Dutch Summer Squash, Crookneck Winter do. Crookneck Summer Squash, White Head Lettuce, Early Curled Head Lettuce, Speckled Lettuce, Salmon Radish, Scarlet do. Early Turnip do. Drum Head Cabbage, Savoy do. Red do. Early Yorkshire, Flat Turnip, French Turnip, Sage, Cayenne Pepper, Squash do. Double Peppergrass, Burnet, Rue, Summer Savory, Parsley, Saffron, Early Jane Peas, Early Golden Hotspur, White Marrowfat, Green Dwarf Marrowfat, Strawberry Dwarf, Early six week Dwarf Bean, White Cranberry Pole do.

CALVIN TYLER.

March 29. 21—

QUAKER GARDEN SEEDS,

OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH,

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

WHITE, Yellow and Red Onion, Blood Beet, Early Turnip Beet, Scarcity, Carrot, Parsnip, Long Cucumber, Early Cucumber, Watermelon, Muskmelon, Dutch Summer Squash, Crookneck do. do. Crookneck Winter do. White Head Lettuce, Early Curled Head do. Speckled do. Salmon Radish, Scarlet do. Early Turnip do. Drum Head Cabbage, Savoy do. Red do. Early Yorkshire, Flat Turnip, French do. Sage, Cayenne Pepper, Squash do. Double Peppergrass, Burnet, Rue, Summer Savory, Parsley, Saffron, Early June Peas, Early Golden Hotspur, White Marrowfat, Green Dwarf Marrowfat, Strawberry Dwarf, Early Six-week Dwarf Bean, White Cranberry pole.

—ALSO—

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
60 M. Hartford Shingles, inspected.
Seasoned pine Boards.
Plank and Clapboards.

March 8. JOHN LATHROP.

Molasses, Butter, etc.

2 Hhds. superior N. Orleans Molasses, 700 lbs. first quality Butter, at 18½ cts. lb.
Fresh Figs in Drums,
Green Coffee of first quality,
2 Boxes Havanna Brown Sugar,
3 Bbls. N. Orleans do. do.
3 do. Havanna White,
Fresh Muscatel and Bloom Raisins,
2 Demijohns very superior Holland Gin, said to be 50 years old.
Cognac Brandy,
1 Tierce Green Peas,
Clover Seed, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

April 11, 1820. 23—

Flax-Seed, Salt, etc.

LONG-Island Flax-Seed, suitable for sowing, Flax, Tow-Cloth, Hams, Lard, Dried Beef, Butter, Turks-Island, St. Ubes, Cape, and Liverpool SALT,
Plaster Paris, ground and in stone.
Clear and merchantable Pine Lumber,
Chesnut Plank, Boards and Scantling,
Oak Boards and Scantling,
Shingles of various qualities,
Cod and Scale Fish, Mackarel,
Stone-Lime, different qualities,
Grindstones, Nails, Glass, Sugar,
Tea, Rum, Spices,
3 hhds. VINEGAR,

FOR SALE BY C. ELLS.

WANTED,

4 M. feet Chesnut and Oak Timber, from 3 by 4 to 6 by 8 inches.

April 4, 1820. 22-6w

4 Hhds. Antigua and St. Croix Rum,
A small Invoice of Hollow Ware assorted,
10 doz. Iron Shovels,
10 doz. red and green Morocco Skins,
Sheathing and Wrapping Paper,
Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil,
300 lbs. Seal Leather, Calf Skins,
Tar and Oakum, Lamp Black,
Clover and Herd's Grass Seeds,
Corn, Rye, Oats, Buck-Wheat, Beans.

For sale by

C. ELLS.

April 10, 1820. 6w—23—

GRASS SEED.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
HERD'S GRASS,
RED TOP,
FURZE TOP, and
CLOVER SEED.

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, April 3, 1820. 22—

500 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS,

FOR SALE BY
JOS. BREED.

March 22, 1820. 20—

THE BIBLE:

AN AFFECTING FACT.

From the London Evangelical Magazine, January, 1820.

MR. EDITOR,—

SHOULD the following peculiarly interesting and well authenticated little fact, meet with your approbation, and appear to be calculated for usefulness to your numerous readers, you will much oblige me and many others in this neighborhood, by permitting it to be inserted in your excellent publication.—The circumstance itself occurred in the town of Warrington; was related there, at a Bible Meeting, by a gentleman of respectability and veracity, and connected with the Society, and has since been repeated by myself in a neighboring town, on a similar occasion. The more inquiry I make, the more I am satisfied of the truth of the account.

"About three weeks ago, two little boys, decently clothed—the eldest appearing about thirteen, and the youngest eleven, called at the lodging house for vagrants, in this town, for a night's lodging: the keeper of the house (very properly) took them to the vagrant office to be examined; and if proper objects, to be relieved. The account they gave of themselves was extremely affecting; and no doubt was entertained of its truth. It appeared, that but a few weeks had elapsed, since these poor little wanderers had resided with their parents in London. The typhus fever, however, in one day, carried off both father and mother, leaving them orphans, in a wide world, without a home and without friends! Immediately after the last mournful tribute had been paid to their parents' memory, having an uncle in Liverpool, poor and destitute as they were, they resolved to go and throw themselves upon his protection. Tired therefore and faint, they arrived in this town on their way. Two bundles contained their little all. In the youngest boy's was found, neatly covered and carefully preserved, *a Bible*. The keeper of the lodging house, addressing the little boy, said 'You have neither money nor meat, will you sell me this Bible? I will give you five shillings for it.' 'No!' exclaimed he, (the tears rolling down his youthful cheeks,) 'I'll *starve* first.' He then said, 'there are plenty of books to be bought beside this; why do you love the Bible so much? He replied, 'No book has stood my friend so much as my Bible.' 'Why, what has your Bible done for you?' said he. He answered, 'when I was a little boy about seven years of age, I became a Sunday scholar, in London; through the kind attention of my master, I soon learnt to read my Bible—this Bible, young as I was, shewed me that I was a sinner, and a great one too; it also pointed me to a Savior; and I thank God that I have found mercy at the hands of Christ, and am not ashamed to confess him before the world.' To try him still further, six shillings were then offered him for his Bible. 'No,' said he, 'for it has been my support all the way from London; hungry and weary, often have I sat down by the way side, to read my bible, and have found refreshment from it.' Thus did he experience the consolations of the Psalmist, when he said, 'In the multitude of the sorrows that I had in my heart, thy comforts have refreshed my soul.' He was then asked, 'What will you do, when you get to Liverpool, should your uncle refuse to take you in?' His reply may excite a blush in many established Christians: 'My Bible tells me,' said he, 'when my father and my mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up.' The man could go no further, tears choked his utterance, and they both wept together. They had, in their pockets, tickets, as rewards for their good conduct, from the school to which they belonged, and thankfulness and humility were visible in all their deportment. At night, these two little orphans, bending their knees by the side of their bed, committed themselves to the care of their Heavenly Father—to him whose ears are ever open to the prayers of the poor destitute; and to him who has said, 'Call upon me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me.'—The next morning these refreshed little wanderers arose early, addressed themselves to their journey, and set out for the town of Liverpool; and may He who hears the *ravens* cry, hear and answer their petitions, guide them through time, and bless them in eternity.

Now, Mr Editor, this simple little fact appears to me to address itself to the *hearts* of three differents classes in society; and I must claim your indulgence while I mention what I think it says to each. To the *rich* it seems to say, 'withhold not from the poor that *blessed book, the Bible*, which is so peculiarly calculated to afford them comfort and consolation in the trying hour of affliction and woe!' to the *poor* it seems to say, Learn to count those persons your greatest enemies, who wish in the present day, so *maliciously* and so *wickedly* to weaken your faith in *the Bible*, and in its Divine Author. And, to the members of Bible and Sunday School Societies, it seems to say, "Be not weary in well doing, for, in due season you shall reap if you faint not."

Should it be enquired, what became of the little boys? It is much to be lamented, that no farther trace could be obtained of them, as the address of the uncle was not taken. J. H.

AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

ON SEEDS.

THE friends of agriculture are pleased with any circumstance tending to its improvement: Among the most important is that relating to seeds. The difference between the best and poorest kinds of vegetables, whether quantity or quality be considered, would afford the farmer a handsome profit. The frequent interchange of seed and the selection of the best sorts, would soon gladden the farm of nature. How many are there who *live on land*, and pretend to be farmers, who have received through a long line of ancestors, and preserve as a precious legacy, the knurled, water-hearted potato, and think their labor well rewarded with 40 bushels to the acre; when the new crosses, of the English white, the yam or blue kinds, would produce 300 with equal ease, and of a substance almost as farinaceous as the bearded wheat. The same observation may also be extended to almost all our seeds. With a soil adapted to the growth of every useful species of plant, and with the means of forming an immensity of compost and manure, our fields are meagre and often disgraceful to our county. A few individuals are now exerting themselves to produce a better state of things; either by reading, or travelling, or the attention of friends at a distance, they are introducing varieties of seeds, both to benefit the raising of stock, and to add to the number of garden vegetables. The principal hope of success in the introduction and propagation of seeds, must be from gardens: In them the soil is usually better and more sheltered than in open fields; receives more attention from the hoe, and will of course have a more ample chance to shew its full excellence in raising plants. The variety of the beet called mangel wurtzel, which now often produces thirty tons of nutricious food to the acre, was first propagated in a rich soil, and there acquired the habit of large growth, in which, with proper treatment, it is still increasing;—the same of the smooth parsnip, the large orange carrot, the drum-head cabbage, and many others which are now considered the best growths. In New-England we have gone on, generally, in the steps of our forefathers; The soils we used were *standard* and hereditary, and but few in number or variety; and at this time we are destitute of what the Europeans consider their most delicious viands.

The *Broccoli* is a variety of the cauliflower. The seeds should be sown in May, and will produce fine heads in October. It will continue, if planted in the cellar, to produce luxurient heads in the winter: In the spring, if the stumps are planted, they will produce early and delicious sprouts.

Holcus bicolor, or *niger*.—This has been partially cultivated in this vicinity for two years past, and in the judgment of the best farmers may be made to produce 100 bushels to the acre; this is vulgarly called *Chocolate Broom*, and deserves particular notice as a substitute for Chocolate, which it resembles surprisingly in color and all its best qualities; it is likewise when ground a highly farinaceous food, superior to buckwheat for domestic purposes, and in promoting the growth of poultry and stock is not inferior to Indian meal.

Millet.—Some notice of this has been taken in your Agricultural Almanac: Its luxuriant growth, and nutritive qualities, render it an object well deserving cultivation.

I might proceed to instance varieties of seeds but at present forbear; closing my remarks with one sentence in which I believe the most incredulous will concur.—"*Those plants which will produce the greatest quantity of farinaceous food to the acre will afford the most profit to the farmer; as they will enable him to increase the number of his stock the quantity of manure, and will promote the general improvement of his land.*"

ITEMS,

Selected from a file of Hamburg papers, received at the office of the New-York Advertiser.

A water carrier, who recently died at Paris, has left an estate of 300,000 francs, about $60,000.

The house of a shoemaker at Venice, having been consumed by fire, Lord Byron, living in the same neighborhood, ordered the house to be rebuilt at his expense.

Dr. Henrich Marx of Baden, who had been confined at Vienna on suspicion of treason, has been liberated. He writes to a friend thus: "I have been treated by the Austrian government, with such tenderness and respect, that I shall nourish sentiments of the greatest gratitude towards them."

An article from Rome, of the 4th January, states that the learned Librarian of the Vatican, (Mons. Mai) has informed the Pope that he has found, in two manuscripts of the Vatican, the works of celebrated Classics, which were supposed to have been lost. The first, the Books of Cicero's Republic, containing three hundred pages, very legible. Its title is written on its borders, with the name of Cicero as the author. This work will be published, and will be of great advantage to those in pursuit of learning. The second contains the Correspondence between the Philosopher and Marcus Aurelius, which is of an instructive and feeling nature; together with some Orations of Cicero, and a work of Quintus Aurelius Simmacus, which were heretofore unknown.

King Pomora, of Otaheite, has conferred the name of Pitt on his prime minister.

The Germans of the protestant faith, who reside at Rome, rejoice at the establishment of a Lutheran place of worship there, under the auspices of the Prussian Ambassador. This is particularly gratifying to the numerous artists who visit Rome to study, and who do not wish to embrace the Catholic religion. The following fact is related—The priests, to save the soul of a young artist, who was ill of fever, went so far as to make him adopt the religion of the Pope, while the young man was in a state of delirium. On his recovery, he was informed to his great surprise, that he was a Roman Catholic, and that God had suffered him to be sick for the sole purpose of saving his soul.

National Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, April 19.

MR. SERGEANT, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c. That the inhabitants of the District of Columbia be, and they hereby are, authorised to hold a Convention, to determine whether it will be for their benefit to have the rights of self-government extended to them, so far as the same may constitutionally be done; and, if they shall be of such opinion, to form a frame of government, to be submitted to Congress for their approbation.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said convention shall be composed of twelve representatives for the city of Washington, and that part of the county of Washington, east of Rock creek; of eight representatives for the town of Georgetown, and that part of the county west of Rock creek; and of nine representatives from the town and county of Alexandria. The said representatives to be free white taxable males, inhabitants of said District, above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be chosen by ballot by the free white taxable males, inhabitants of said District, above the age of twenty-one years, on the —— day of —— next under the superintendance of such judges, at such place in each of the said towns, and subject to such other directions, as the President of the United States may prescribe.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the persons so chosen shall convene in the city of Washington, at such place as shall be fixed by the President of the United States, on the —— day of —— and shall organize themselves by the appointment of a presiding officer, and such other officers as may be necessary: A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum, and their proceedings shall be communicated to the President of the United States, to be by him laid before Congress, at their next session.

The bill was twice read and committed.

Thursday, April 20.

The bill to provide for clothing the militia when called into the service of the United States; the bill to establish an uniform mode of discipline and field exercise for the militia of the United States; and the bill from the Senate, "to provide for clothing the army of the United States in Domestic manufactures" passed thro' a committee of the whole, Mr. Foot in the chair, and were reported to the house.

The first of these bills being taken up—

Mr. Mercer moved to amend it by striking out that part of the first section which provides that the Militia, who may hereafter be called into the service of the United States, "shall, in addition to the pay and emoluments heretofore allowed by law, be entitled to, and receive, the value of a full suit of clothing, in all cases where they shall perform a six months' tour of duty, and furnish themselves with clothing sufficient for said term of service; and in all cases where they shall be called on for a shorter period, or shall be discharged from the service before the expiration of the time for which they had been required, they shall be entitled to receive such proportion of the value of a suit of clothing, as may be equal to the time they may have been in service;" and, in lieu thereof, to insert a provision that any one who takes the field for a tour of duty of not less than six months, shall, in addition to the pay and emoluments heretofore allowed by law be entitled to, and receive, each, a full suit of uniform, including a blanket, &c.

This amendment was, together with the bill, ordered to lie on the table.

The amendments reported by the committee of the whole to the bill to establish an uniform mode of discipline and field exercise for the Militia, was taken up; when,

Mr. Foot moved to amend the bill by striking out the second section, which provides, "that so much of the act of Congress approved the 8th of May, 1792, as approves and establishes the rules and discipline of the Baron De Steuben, and requires them to be observed by the Militia, throughout the United States, be, and the same is hereby repealed."

This motion was negatived; and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate's bill to provide for clothing the Army of the United States in Domestic Manufactures was taken up.

Unsuccessful motions were made to lay it on the table and postpone it to the first day of May.

Among other motions to amend the bill was one by Mr. Holmes, to strike out the proviso, that the Domestic goods can be procured at the same prices as goods of the same kind and quality of foreign manufacture.

This motion gave rise to considerable debate; and was at length decided by Yeas and Nays, 85 to 73, and was therefore agreed to.

Mr. Floyd, then, with a view to ascertain what premium was to be paid for goods of domestic manufacture, beyond the price at which articles of the same quality of foreign fabric could be purchased, moved to insert in the bill a proviso, that no contract should be made for goods, nor any goods purchased for the clothing of the army, at a price more than 16 per cent above that at which articles of the same quality imported from a foreign country could be purchased.

Mr. Kinsey moved to amend the bill by inserting *five* per cent instead of *ten* per cent.

Mr. Floyd accepted the amendment as a modification of his own motion.

The question on Mr. Floyd's motion was then taken by Yeas and Nays, and decided in the affirmative, 82 to 78.

The amendments were then ordered to be engrossed, and, with the bill, to be read a third time to-morrow.

The remainder of the day was occupied on the bills for the establishment of new Land Offices in Alabama, Illinois, &c.

Friday, April 21.

The bill from the Senate for clothing the army of the United States in articles of domestic manufacture, as amended, was read a third time, passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence in the amendments.

The bill to establish an uniform mode of discipline and field exercise for the Militia of the United States was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bills reported by the committee of manufactures; and the committee determined to take up first in order, the bill "to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage, and for other purposes."

The bill having been read through—

Mr Baldwin rose, and delivered a speech of nearly three hours in length, explanatory of the general principles by which the committee had been guided in reporting the bill; and of the grounds of the proposed increase of duties on the several articles of the most importance.

Mr. Smith, of Md. rose, after Mr. Baldwin concluded and expressed his views of the Tariff in general opposition to those of Mr. Baldwin as regards the merits of the system of revenue from imports, but without denying that some of the present duties might require to be increased. He did not, however, go far into the general question having risen to move an amendment in the following clause.

First. A duty of twelve and a half per centum ad valorem on all dyeing drugs, and materials for composing dyes, not subject to other rates of duty; gum arabic, gum senegal, saltpetre, jewelry, gold, silver and other watches, and parts of watches; gold and silver lace, embroidery, and epaulattes; precious stones, and pearls of all kind, set or not set; Bristol stones or paste work, and all articles composing wholly or chiefly of gold, silver, pearl, and precious stones; and laces, lace veils, lace shawls, or shades of thread or silk.

The amendment was to strike out the word *twelve* in the first line, for the purpose of inserting in lieu thereof the word *seven*.

Mr. Clay, after paying a high compliment to the ability and substantial character of the speech of Mr. Baldwin said that, until an answer was to that speech at least attempted, he should abstain from engaging in the support of the general principles of the bill. At present, he only rose to say, that it became the friends of the manufacturing system not to lend themselves with too much facility to alterations proposed in the system which has been reported by the committee of manufactures. That committee had, with a patience and industry never surpassed in this House, prepared and reported a general system. Its provisions were no doubt the result of much calculation; and, if the friends of the general features of it listened to every application which should be made to change this or that particular item, the effect would be, that they would lose the whole. Mr. C. then made some remarks against this particular motion.

The question was then taken on Mr. Smith's motion, and decided in the negative, without a division.

Mr. Silsbee, next moved to amend the bill by striking out the proviso which is in the following words:

"Provided, That all cotton cloths, or cloths of which cotton is a component material, the cost of which at the place whence imported, with the addition of 20 per centum, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or from places beyond it, and 10 per centum if imported from any other place, shall be less than 25 cents per square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost 25 cents per square yard, and shall be charged with duty accordingly."

This motion was negatived, ayes 45.

Mr. Smith of Md. then moved to strike out the following proviso of the bill:

"Provided, That all linen cloths, or cloths of which linen is a component material, from whatever place, the cost of which at the place whence imported, with the addition of 10 per centum, shall be less than twenty five cents per square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost 25 cents per square yard, and shall be charged with duty accordingly."

Mr. S said, incidentally, (and he and other gentlemen repeated the suggestion afterwards) that he made this motion not from any expectation of succeeding in the proposition; for, from the intimation thrown out by the honorable Speaker, he perceived that the bill must be taken as it stands, and that it was in vain to propose any amendment.

After some observations from Mr. Clay and Mr. Baldwin, against the motion, and Mr. Smith and Mr. Lowndes in favor of it—

The question was taken on Mr. Smith's motion, and decided in the negative, ayes 43

Mr. Silsbee moved to amend the bill, so as to reduce the proposed duty on imported *Coffee* from *six* to *five* cents per lb. and spoke in support of the motion. After some remarks from Mr. M'Lean, of Kentucky, against it, this motion was also negatived.

Mr. Meigs moved to increase the duty on Iron Castings from one dollar and a half to three dollars per hundred weight. This motion was also negatived.

Mr. Holmes moved to reduce the duty on iron in bars and bolts (except iron manufactured by rolling) from the proposed amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents per cwt. to one dollar.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Kinsey, and was also negatived.

Mr. Meigs moved to amend the bill by inserting a duty on steam machinery imported, of three dollars per hundred weight.

This motion was also negatived.

Mr. Mosely moved an amendment, the object of which was slightly to vary the duty on paper, which also was negatived.

Mr. Silsbee moved to produce the proposed duty on imported *Molasses* from ten to five cents per gallon.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Clay, and supported by Mr. Holmes, with much good humor on both sides. It was also supported by Mr. Foot and Mr. Whitman, and opposed by Mr. Butler, of Louisiana. It was negatived by a large majority.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again:

And the House adjourned.

Saturday, April 22.

The bill for the relief of Thomas L. Ogden and others; the bill authorising the building of a certain number of small vessels of war; the bill for the relief of Thomas Lieper; were received from the Senate, severally twice read and referred.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage.

Mr. Sampson of Massachusetts moved to amend the bill by reducing the proposed duty of ten cents per gallon on molasses to seven cents; which motion was negatived by a large majority.

Mr. Clark of New-York moved to amend the bill by inserting a duty on butter of nine cents per pound; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Holmes moved to reduce the proposed duty on imported salt from 20 to 20 cents per bushel.

The motion was negatived—ayes 56.

The bill was amended, on motion of Mr. Baldwin, so as to provide for the use of such hydrometers, in determining the proof of spirits, as the President shall prescribe.

Mr. Wendover moved to amend the bill by adding to the duty on shoes of leather, silk, &c. on shoes or slippers of prunella, or other materials, a duty of forty-five cents per pair. This motion was agreed to.

Mr. Strong, of N. Y. moved to increase the duty on spirits of the different proofs, twenty cents per gallon: the bill proposes from 58 to 70 cents per gallon, according to the proof.

Mr. Smith, of Md. opposed the motion, on the ground that it would amount to a prohibitory duty; which it was not proposed at present to adopt. The motion was negatived.

Mr. Ball of Va. moved an increase of ten cents per gallon; which motion was also negatived.

Mr. Silsbee moved to reduce the proposed duty on hyson skin, souchong, and all other black teas, from 25 to 20 cents per pound.

Mr. Smith, of Md. submitted a number of statements and facts to shew that the existing discrimination in the duty on bohea and black teas permitted an evasion of the higher duty, and that the duty ought to be the same on all those teas, to prevent frauds, &c. He was in favor of Mr. Silsbee's motion.

The motion was negatived—ayes 54.

Mr. Wendover moved to make a discriminating duty on these teas, by making the duty on hyson skin 25 cents per pound; which was negatived.

Mr. Smith, of Md. to prevent the frauds carried on under the words "and other green teas," moved to include "other green teas" with hyson and young hyson in a duty of 40 cents per pound; which was agreed to.

The committee then proceeded to fill up the blanks left in the bill for fixing the duty on wines; and after a good deal of discussion, and the rejection of various other sums, the blanks were filled to read as follows:

On Madeira, Burgundy, Champaign, Rhenish, and Tokay, one dollar per gallon; on Sherry and St. Lucar 60 cents a gallon; on other wine not enumerated, when imported in bottles or cases, 30 cents per gallon; on Lisbon, Oporto, and on other wines of Portugal and those of Sicilly, 50 cents a gallon; on Teneriffe, Fayal, and other wines of the Western Islands 30 cents; on all other wines when imported otherwise than in cases and bottles 15 cents.

Mr. Kendall moved to strike out the duty of five cents per pound on oil of vitriol so as to leave the importation of it free, as heretofore; which was negatived.

Mr. Whitman moved so to amend the bill as to reduce the proposed duty on printed books from 35 to 20 per cent ad valorem and supported his motion at some length. The reduction was supported also by Mr. Hardin, who was opposed to any duty on the importation of literature, and by Mr. Livermore, and was opposed by Messrs. Kinsey, Baldwin and Clay on the ground, principally, that it was so far not a tax on literature, as foreign books were allowed by the bill to be imported duty free for philosophical and literary societies academies, colleges, &c. and that the proposed duty was necessary to protect the business of printing and publishing in this country. Mr. Sergeant entered into the discussion on incidental points, and was in favor of the motion.

The motion was finally agreed to—ayes 69—noes 53.

Mr. Whitman next moved to amend the bill by reducing the duty on plain flint glass from ten cents to seven cents per pound, under a conviction, from information he had received, that the latter duty would be an ample protection of the domestic fabric.

Mr. Baldwin opposed the motion and entered into various statements and references to the British and other tariffs, &c. to show that the duty of ten per cent was as low as, with a just regard to our own production of the article, could possibly be fixed, and to prevent the glass establishments of the country from being placed entirely at the mercy of the British manufacturer; arguing that it was a manufacture which, of all others, ought to be encouraged, inasmuch as it was the product of materials which were of no value for any other purpose.

The motion was negatived without a division.

On motion of Mr. Butler, o. Louisiana, the article of copper manufactured into sugar boilers, was inserted among the articles entitled to drawback.

For the reason that he did not understand it, and that it might be dangerous as far as he could foresee its operation, Mr. Smith of Md. moved to strike out the following clause of the 9th section of the bill:—

And that all goods, wares, and merchandise, which shall be imported in any ship or vessel from any foreign port or place, or which, in her voyage, shall have touched at any foreign port or place, shall, to all intents and purposes, be deemed and taken to be of foreign growth, produce and manufacture.

The motion was supported by Messrs. Silsbee and Whitman, and Mr. Baldwin replied that the clause was intended to guard against frauds on the revenue from Canada by the lakes, &c.; but he was willing to meet any proper views on the subject, and, on a conference with the gentlemen opposed to it, had no doubt it might be framed to the general satisfaction, if the motion were withdrawn.

Mr. Smith for the present consented to withdraw his motion.

The bill having been gone through;

Mr. Tyler, of Virginia, moved to strike out the first section of the bill, and was proceeded now to go into the remarks which he intended to offer in opposition to the bill, if it were the pleasure of the committee to listen to an argument on its general merits; but, as the committee had been engaged for several hours in a laborious and fatiguing consideration of its details, he moved that the committee now rise.

The committee then rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce presented to the House a mass of correspondence derived from the Executive Department, between the ministers of our government and those of France and England respecting our trade with the British American colonies and the general intercourse between France and the United States; which was ordered to be printed; and the House adjourned.

Monday, April 24.

Mr. Wendover presented a Memorial of the American Society of the City of New-York for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, complaining of the system of credit given for the duties on the importation of foreign manufactures, and of free sales at auction, and praying that the three bills now under discussion in the House of Representatives may be passed into laws previous to the termination of the present session of Congress.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of the city of Baltimore, praying that measures may be adopted to prevent citizens of the United States from engaging in the business of privateering under the flags of the governments in S. America, and that certain ports in the United States be designated to which only cruisers of those governments may be permitted to enter, and that those lying on the waters of the Chesapeake Bay may be among those which may be prohibited; which petition was referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Lowndes, it was

Resolved, That the Letter from the Secretary of the Navy of the 9th of April, 1820, with the documents which accompanied it, be referred to the committee on Naval Affairs; and that they be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law that no commander or other officer in the Naval service of the United States shall receive on board his vessel any gold, silver, or jewels, without orders from the President of the United States or the Navy Department; and that no officer, without such orders, shall transport as a passenger any person in the naval or military service of a foreign government engaged in war; and the committee of Naval Affairs are also instructed to enquire into the expediency of determining by law whether any compensation or freight shall be in any case, permitted for articles transported in vessels of the United States.

TARIFF OF DUTIES, &c. &c.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair on the bill to regulate the Duties on imports.

A motion to strike out the first section of the bill (to reject it) being under consideration—

Mr. Tyler delivered a speech of about an hour's length in support of this motion.

Mr. Storrs delivered a speech of about the same length, in reply.

After whom, Mr. Gross of N. York spoke at some length, on the same side of the question.

The question was then taken on striking out the first section of the bill, and decided in the negative, 78 votes to 46.

The committee of the whole then took up the other bill referred to it, by the title of "A bill regulating the payment of duties on merchandise imported, and for other purposes."

[This bill provides, that, from and after a certain date, the duties laid on all goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, except dying drugs, and materials for composing dyes, gum arabic, gum senegal, and all other articles used solely for medicinal purposes, cassia, cinnamon, cloves, chocolate, cocoa, coffee, indigo, mace, molasses, nutmegs pepper, pimento, salt, ochre, sugar, tea, *shall be paid before a permit shall be granted for landing the same*, unless entered for exportation or deposited in public store houses. On the excepted articles, duties not exceeding 100 dollars in amount to be paid in cash; and, if exceeding that sum, shall be allowed a credit, on one half for three months and on the other half for six months—except tea, the duties on which are to be payable, in equal payments, at three, six, and nine months.]

Mr. Baldwin explained at some length the general views which had induced the committee on manufactures to report this bill, and spoke in detail of the various provisions contained in it.

Mr. Silsbee assigned at considerable length the reasons why he was opposed to the passage of the bill.

Mr. Lowndes also assigned the reasons why he also was opposed to the bill, and particularly to the provisions which contemplate restrictions on the East India trade.

Mr. Clay spoke in reply to Mr. Silsbee and Mr. Lowndes, and urged the adoption of the provisions of this bill.

Mr. Lowndes again spoke; and Mr. Clay rejoined.

Mr. Baldwin was speaking earnestly in support of the bill; when

An alarm of fire, in the city, induced the committee to rise, (at 4 o'clock) and

The House adjourned.

Tuesday, April 25.

THE TARIFF AND REVENUE BILLS.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, on the bills concerning the duties on imports and the mode of their collection.

The bill now under consideration, is the bill regulating the payment of duties on merchandise imported, and for other purposes.

The question immediately before the House being on Mr. Silsbee's motion to strike out the first section of the bill.

Mr. Baldwin resumed and concluded the Speech which he yesterday began, in support of the principles of the bill.

Mr. Johnson, of Va, followed in decided opposition to the bill.

Mr. Whitman spoke next, also in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Trimble then delivered his sentiments in favor of the bill.

All the Speeches delivered to-day, went into the subject much at large.

There was then some conversation on the propriety of reporting the bill for increasing the duties on imports forthwith, that it might be finally acted on, and, if it passed this House, that it might be before the Senate whilst the discussion was going on there on the bill now under consideration, for requiring cash payments on certain duties, and on the other bill before the same committee, for imposing a duty of 10 per cent on the amount of sales at auction. Nothing, however, was finally settled on this head.

Mr. Sergeant has the floor for to-morrow.

The House adjourned at half past 3 o'clock.

SENATE.

Monday, April 24.

The following resolutions, submitted by Mr. Morril on the 21st inst. were taken up for consideration.

Resolved, That the practice of Dueling is inhuman, immoral, and censurable.

Resolved, that the President of the U. S. would be justifiable in striking from the rolls of the army and navy the names of all persons thereon, who have been, or hereafter may be, directly or indirectly engaged in a duel, or who have been, or hereafter may be in any way or manner accessary thereto.

The resolution having been read, Mr. Morrill proceeded, in a speech of considerable length, to support the principles which were laid down in the resolutions. When he had concluded,

Mr. Williams of Tennessee moved to lay the resolutions on the table, believing, in regard to the first resolution, that it was a waste of time to be arguing abstract propositions; that in regard to the second, the President already had the power vested in him by law to do what was proposed; and that if he had neglected to execute the law, and it was intended to take any step in relation to it, he ought to be approached in a different way, &c.

The motion prevailed without a division, and the resolutions were ordered to lie on the table.

The bills ordered on Friday to be engrossed for a third reading, were severally read a third time, passed, and sent to the other House for concurrence.

Tuesday, April 25.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSION ACT.

The bill, supplementary to this act, was then taken up, and debated at considerable length; when the several amendments which were offered, being all negatived, the Question was taken, on ordering the bill to be read a third time (exactly in the shape in which it came from the other house) and decided in the affirmative.—*Yeas 24.—Nays 17.* [*This bill secures the perpetuity of the Pension Law of 1818, with sundry amendments providing against frauds.*]

By the late Mails.

ST. CARO. CHARLESTON, APRIL 19.

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

BY the schooner Margaret, Wharton, in 34 hours from St. Augustine, we learn that the Spanish government brig San Fernando, with $14,000 in doubloons, having under convoy the schr *Stamper*, of New-Haven, loaded with guns, powder and provisions, for government, arrived at St. Augustine from Havana on the 18th inst.

GEO. MILLEDGEVILLE, APRIL 11.

We understand the Governor has lately received an application to release from the Penitentiary, a convict by the name of Peter Louis. This application comes from Messrs. Barker, Gerard, and a number of the most respectable merchants in the city of Philadelphia, and states, that the family of this unfortunate man is one of the most respectable in France—that his own character is known to them, and has been irreproachable—and that a large estate has been left him by his deceased relatives. These circumstances have lead to an enquiry into his history: and it is marked by events so novel, as to excite no small degree of interest in his unhappy fate. It appears that he was born in Orleans in France—that he served seven years in the armies of Napoleon, in Egypt, Italy, and elsewhere. In an engagement with the Austrians he was pursued by two dragoons, and was preserved by a fellow soldier one Reyneau, who attacked his pursuers, and preserved his life. He was obliged to quit France on account of his attachment to Napoleon; and on his arrival at Augusta, found his preserver Reyneau in prison. At first he used every honest means in his power to release his friend—but not being able to accomplish his object in this way, he determined to do it at all hazards—even at the risk of his own safety and his own reputation. He was detected, and for the offence was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment in the Penitentiary. He is upwards of six feet high—has a fine, martial appearance—is ingenious and manly in his deportment—intelligent in his conversation—and manifests a disposition to avoid the company of the other convicts. He candidly admits the fact that he attempted to release Reyneau—and declares that he was actuated solely by the impulse of gratitude—and that in his estimation, the act was a noble one—one which every other man of warm feelings would commit under the same circumstances.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, APRIL 19.

The sentence.—This morning, agreeably to assignment, Hutton and Hull, were conducted to the bar to receive the tremendous sentence of the law for the murder of John Heape, the mail carrier. An immense crowd thronged the court, on this most interesting and solemn occasion. The prisoners throughout appeared deeply penitent. On being asked if they had any thing to say, why sentence of death should not be passed, Hull replied as follows:

"I have nothing to say against the justice of my sentence. I am perfectly aware of the enormity of the crime I have committed—My only wish is, that I had it in my power to make restitution to the woman I have made a widow, to the children I have made fatherless. I indulge no hope of pardon.—My only trust for mercy is in the redeeming blood of Jesus. This is all I have to say. The court can now pass the sentence of the law upon me."

Hutton replied he had nothing to say

Sentence was then pronounced in the following words by Chief Justice Dorsey

"Morris N. B. Hull, and Peregrine Hutton—You have been indicted for the wilful, deliberate and premeditated murder of John Heaps; and upon your arraignment you have confessed the "deed of dreadful note." In this horrid transaction, no alleviating circumstances can be found; the deceased never offered you wrong—never did you injury. You feloniously despoiled him of the treasure with which he was intrusted, as a public agent, and you then plunged your daggers into his heart, to prevent the discovery of your crime. When you arrested him, he protested he knew you not; he offered you the booty; he supplicated for mercy, in the name of his wife and children; the heart rending appeal passed by unheeded. You seized upon the spoil, and deliberately sent the victim of your bloody hands, to another, and, I trust, a better world. Such is the sad tale of your misdeeds.

I mention not these things to harrow up feelings perhaps already agonized, to the full extent of human suffering; but for the purpose of impressing on your minds this awful truth, that the doors of mercy, in this world are barred against you—but God be blessed, mercy may be found beyond the grave; for we are instructed by Divine authority, that a broken spirit, sincere repentance, and a holy faith may restore the prodigal Son to the bosom of his father. That such may be your lot in the world to come, must be the wish of every christian! May your unhappy fate be a warning lesson to the rising generation. May it daily imprint on their minds, this solemn truth, that the commission of one crime leads to another until the guilty wretch expiates his offence against society by an ignominious death. In cases of this kind, the judges have no discretion. The law has "fixed its canon" against the crime of deliberate murder, and has declared the culprit shall DIE."

[Here the judges, the bar, and all present, rose from their seats, when the judge proceeded.]

The court do, therefore, order and adjudge, that you and each of you be taken hence to the prison; thence to the place of execution, and that you there be hanged by the neck until you are dead; and may God, in his infinite goodness, have mercy on your souls.

The solemn and affecting manner of Judge Dorsey, on pronouncing sentence on the unhappy criminals, produced the deepest and most manifest impression on the minds of all present.

APRIL 24.

Accounts were brought to St. Thomas, at the last dates, by a Danish brig of war from Santa Martha, (which had been sent out from Spain to Morillo) that Morillo had laid an embargo at Carthagena and Porto Bello; the cause was supposed to be to raise the ways and means of transporting himself, &c. from Carthagena, probably to Havana.

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK, APRIL 24.

LATEST FROM SOUTH-AMERICA.

The U. S. frigate Constellation, Com. Morris, arrived at this port yesterday, from Buenos Ayres. The officers and crew are in good health.

The Constellation sailed from this port in Nov. last, in co. with the corvette John Adams, Captain Wadsworth, and arrived at Monte Video after a passage of 68 days, thence Com. Morris proceeded in the John Adams to Buenos Ayres, from which he sailed on the 20th Feb. from Monte Video, arrived there the 22d, and sailed 27th in the Constellation; touched at St. Pierres, Martinique, on the 6th inst. left there the next day for St. Thomas, where she arrived on the 10th and sailed on the 12th inst. for the U. States. Information was obtained at St. Thomas, that the U. S. ship Cyane, Captain Trenchard, had been spoken the latter end of March, off Sierra Leone—at which time her officers and ships company continued well.

From the papers received from Buenos Ayres, (January 5th up to 16th of February,) nothing satisfactory can be gathered, so as to ascertain the real state of the political and military affairs of that country. It appears that Francisco Ramirez, having collected an army, composed of monteneros and malcontents, entered the territory of Buenos Ayres on the 20th of January, and fought a battle against the army of Buenos Ayres, in the valley of Capedo on the 1st of February, when the latter, headed by the Director Jose Rondeau, was defeated. After this defeat Rondeau repaired to Buenos Ayres, but during his absence Congress had appointed Juan Pedro Aguirre, Director pro tem. Rondeau then resigned his office of Supreme Director; Congress was suspended, and meanwhile a Cabildo, (a board of civil and military officers,) governed the Province. Efforts were made to raise an army which should take the field, and oppose F. Ramirez's federal army, while the veterans, and other men capable of bearing arms—even slaves were enlisted to guard the city of Buenos Ayres.

We learn from another source, that the battle was fought on or about 1st February—that the force of the Buenos Ayrean army, under Rondo, was about 2000, while that of the Monteneros, under Ramirez, was about 5000—that the Buenos Ayrean Cavalry fled with precipitation at the first onset—that on the 19th February the Monteneros were within 30 miles of the City, where the Congress had been dissolved, and all the functions of regular government suspended.

A temporary government has been formed at the head of which, was Gen. Miguel Estanislao Soler on behalf of the military, and Gen. Saltier, on the part of the people. Pueyrydon, as supreme director, and member of the congress, with a view of escaping the threatened vengeance of Ramirez, who had offered a reward for his head, had on his approach towards Buenos Ayres, fled to Monte Viedo. An embargo had also been laid at Monte Viedo on the exportation of provisions.

An officer of the Constellation, who was dispatched to the Portuguese camp to obtain the release of two American vessels at Monte Video, from the operation of the embargo, which was effected, brought the information that Artigas had been completely defeated in a battle with the Portuguese, a short time previous.

When the Constellation sailed, Monte Video and Maldonado were in quiet possession of the Portuguese. The power of Artigas was completely prostrate, his principal generals, among whom was Gen. Fleter, having been gained over by the Portuguese, his army thinned by desertion, and in a battle which took place in the Banda Oriental, on or about the 15th Feb. he was so completely routed, that he had not thereafter the show of force. San Martin having manifested a strong desire to retire from the command of the army, had even made a plea of ill health, to go to Chili, where he was, when the Constellation sailed. The government and people were so much opposed to his quitting the army, that his wishes could not be gratified.

The U. S. ship John Adams, Capt. Wadsworth, was left at St. Thomas by the Constellation, which parted company with the U. S. schooner Nonsuch, Lt. Com. Turner, in the River La Plata.

The Constellation left in the river, Sir Thomas Hardy's squadron, consisting of two 74's, one frigate and a sloop of war.

From the Herald.

The Constellation having sprung her bowsprit, will remain here until she is fitted with a new one, when we understand, she will immediately put to sea again.

Of South American affairs, we learn, from a highly intelligent source, that a corps of Artigas's army marched into the Portuguese territory about last of November, and defeated a corps of Portuguese troops; but on its retreat was intercepted by a large corps of the Portuguese army, and routed, with considerable loss of men, horses and cattle.

The troops of the Entre Rios and Santa Fee, under the command of General Ramirez had attacked the Buenos Ayrean army under General Rondeau, (the Director) on the 1st of February, and defeated it. Ramirez, with his army, occupied a position within 22 leagues of Buenos Ayres.

The political affairs of the Province of Buenos Ayres were in a confused state. The Government was, in fact, dissolved. An effort had been previously made by the Congress and Director, ad interim, to negociate with Ramirez, and had, for that purpose, chosen deputies; but he refused to recognize the authority of the Congress, or to treat with the deputies, declaring, however, that if the people would appoint a new set of rulers, free of the influence of Puerrydon, he was ready to treat with them. Twelve electors had been appointed of persons of great probity and credit, who had re-elected the Cabildo, and has chosen Don Manuel de Sarratea, Governor of the Province, and negociations were to be immediately entered into with Ramirez. Already friendly communications had passed between the present commander of the Buenos Ayrean troops, General Estanislaus Soler, and General Ramirez. The constitution will be revised, and it is expected a Federative Government established, which has long been the wish of the other provinces; but some time will elapse before the political commotions in that part of South-America will be settled, or the people become qualified to appreciate the blessings of rational liberty.

It would appear that this civil war has been rather a personal one of Puerrydon; he cooperating with the Portuguese to annihilate Artigas, who is defending the country against the unjust encroachments of the Portuguese, into the territory called the "Banda Oriental," which for many years they have been desirous of possessing.

PENN. LANCASTER, APRIL 22.

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

On Sunday the 16th inst. Samuel Carpenter, Esq. issued process to bring *Jacob Coble* son of the Postmaster at Elizabethtown, before him, on suspicion of his having been in the habit, for some time past, of purloining letters from the U. S. Mail—at that place, which contained or appeared to contain money. After hearing the witnesses adduced, the justice recognized the accused, with 2 sureties, each in $2000, to appear at the next circuit court of the United States, to be holden in the city of Philadelphia, to answer said charge.

Michael Coble, Jr. charged with feloniously opening the Mail on the 8th inst. with taking therefrom the letter bag, with its whole contents, opening and destroying the letters, and secreting the bag and letters in an adjoining lot to the Post-Office, was recognized by the Mayor, with 2 sureties, each $5000, to appear at the aforesaid court, to answer this charge.

The court, we understand, will commence on the 11th of October next, when the trials will probably take place, unless the court, is now in session, should order the accused to be sent on immediately, and the cases disposed of before it adjourns.

N. YORK. CANANDAIGUA, APRIL 18.

An elegant canal barge, called the Montezuma, has been built for the conveyance of passengers from Seneca river to Utica 91 miles. She is amply provided with cabins and lodging rooms for a large number of passengers; and was expected to leave Montezuma yesterday, on her first voyage. She is drawn by horses, and will perform the whole distance in about 24 hours.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 26.

The steam ship Robert Fulton, went to sea yesterday morning, on her first voyage to New-Orleans, to touch at Havana. She passed Sandy Hook in a little over 2 hours after leaving the wharf. A number of ladies and gentlemen went down to the Hook in the ship, and, were highly pleased with her performance.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, May 3, 1820.

SPANISH TREATY.

The Washington City Gazette of the 25th ult. says, "We have just been informed, from a source on which we can rely, that in consequence of the adherence of the Spanish cabinet to the extensive grants of Florida lands assigned to the Duke de Alagon and Punon Rostro, not having been published in the treaty of which General Vives is the bearer to our government, and which we are told had been signed by Ferdinand, that the President of the United States has not only *rejected the treaty*, but also refused to receive General Vives as the minister from Spain. These facts are expected to be communicated to Congress forthwith.

From the Washington City Gazette, April 25.

SPANISH TREATY.

Information received this morning, from various sources, fully confirms the fact stated in this paper yesterday, in relation to the rejection of the Spanish Treaty. The executive communication on this important subject to both Houses of Congress, is expected to be made as early as the preparation of the documents will admit.

At a party last night in this city, where many of the members of the foreign diplomatic corps were present, it was distinctly observed, that no exchange of civilities passed between our heads of departments and the individuals composing the Spanish legation.

Letter to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot dated at Washington, Tuesday night.

SIR—I am this moment informed, *from authority that I can rely upon*, that Gen. Vives' answer to the last note of Mr. Adams, has been *entirely unsatisfactory*. The negociation of course is at an end; and the Spanish minister will leave Washington in a few days on his way home. Congress will receive a message on the subject to-morrow or next day.

We have seen a letter from Washington of the 26th ult. which says, "Notwithstanding what is seen in the Washington Gazette, nothing has transpired on the subject of Spanish affairs. Some letters are yet to pass, in the correspondence of our cabinet, with Gen. Vives, who seems to have come here without understanding either our country or government, and does not yet, I am told, appear to possess any powers or credentials other than to continue the system of procrastination which has been pursued for 20 years past."

The subscribers having publicly canvassed the votes given in by the Electors, at their meetings in the several towns in this state, on the first Monday of April 1820, and returned according to law, for Senators of this State—do find, that the twelve persons having the greatest number of votes, are the following, viz.

JONATHAN BRACE,
FREDERICK WOLCOTT,
ELIAS PERKINS,
ELIJAH BOARDMAN,
DAVID TOMLINSON,
SYLVESTER WELLS,
JOHN S. PETERS,
ENOCH BURROWS,
PETER WEBB,
DAVID HILL,
JOSHUA STOW, and
CURTIS HINMAN;

and we do declare the said persons to be elected Senators of this State for the year next ensuing, the first Wednesday of May next. Dated at Hartford the 22d day of April, A. D. 1820.

ISAAC SPENCER, Treasurer.
THOMAS DAY, Secretary.
JAMES THOMAS, Comp't.

Official canvass of votes for Senators.

Republican.		*Federal.*	
Brace,	15,444	Pitkin,	14,005
Wells,	15,481	Denison,	12,875
Tomlinson,	15,461	Hull,	12,817
Hinman,	15,257	Law,	12,970
Perkins,	15,464	Turner,	12,972
Burrows,	15,268	Edmond,	12,961
Hill,	15,353	Betts,	12,750
Webb,	15,388	Swift,	12,820
Boardman,	15,158	Hall,	12,682
Stow,	15,508	Savage,	12,787
Peters,	15,366	Wolley,	12,816

F. Wolcott, on both Tickets, had 27,665 votes.

INTERESTING.

By private accounts just received in this city, we learn, that a dreadful fire has raged in Uslar, in the Province of Gottingen, in the Hanoverian Dominions, in which between 600 and 700 houses were destroyed, together with the celebrated Old Church, of that place, reported to have been built about the year 572. So general was the conflagration, that scarcely a vestige of that ancient place remains. The Old Court or State House is totally destroyed, which was, some centuries since, delapidated by fire, and rebuilt in the year 1400. This building in comparison with many private dwellings, was a specimen of modern architecture; and the destruction of this town may be fairly considered a serious loss to those who venerate antiquity, and who associate with ruins like these, the memory of better and less degenerate days.

Baltimore Telegraph.

ST. THOMAS, APRIL 4.

"We have a report here to day, that the Patriot squadron, under command of Admiral Brion and Commodore Stafford, have captured the Royal Fleet, after a sharp conflict. The particulars of this engagement we are not fully in possession of; it is the general opinion here, that it is correct, as the two squadrons were seen at no great distance from each other by a vessel which arrived some days ago. If this is true, which I most sincerely hope it may be, the poor Dons will be completely done over.—We have heard nothing of the armies but expect some account shortly. We learn to day from Porto Rico, that an embargo was expected to be laid there hourly, but for what purpose not known. Much consternation prevailed. Many meetings of the heads of the island at the governor's house, &c."—*Philad. Cent.*

Married,

At Paris, N. Y. on Tuesday the 11th ult. Mr. HAMLIN B. BUCKINGHAM, of this city, to Miss AMANDA STANTON, of the former place.

In Brooklyn, at the Episcopal Church, Mr JAMES BROWN, to Miss EMILY PUTNAM, daughter of Col. Daniel Putnam.

Died,

In this city, Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSON, Æ 45.

At Franklin, on the morning of the 7th ult. Mrs. ESTHER PERKINS, widow of John Perkins Esq. late of Lisbon, aged 88. She lived to experience many of the changing scenes of life, in prosperity and adversity, which she endured with great patience and composure of mind, and out of a numerous family of fifteen children, only four live to mourn her death.

NEW GOODS.

NOW OPENING AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS, AMONG WHICH ARE

FINE Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Calicoes; Ginghams; White and figured Cambricks; plain and figured Mull, and Book Muslins; French and India Silks; Seersuckers; Cotton Shirtings; Irish Linens; Blue and Yellow Nankins; Cotton Cassimeres; Diapers; Bombazetts and Bombazines; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Half Hose; Silk, Crape and Cotton Shawls; Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs; Vestings; Pins; Needles; Tapes, &c.

—ALSO—

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Honey of superior quality, Imperial, Young Hyson and Skin Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia, Nutmegs, Snuff, Tobacco, &c. J. DE WITT.

Chelsea, May 2, 1820. 26—

MORE NEW GOODS

THIS DAY RECEIVED BY

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

Which makes their assortment complete.

AMONGT which are a large assortment of superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, cheaper than ever, 30 pieces Nankin and Canton Crapes; elegant figured Nankin Crape Dresses; Crape, Merino, Silk, Cotton and Cassimere Shawls; Silk and Cotton Goods of all descriptions. New supplies of Goods will be received from New-York and Boston every week. Those who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call.

A large assortment of Men's and Boy's

Leghorn Hats

expected from Boston next week.

May 2. 26—

Norwich, 1st May, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington, & Co.

HAVE just received and are this day opening a very large and general assortment of European and India

DRY GOODS,

purchased in New-York, within the last ten days, for cash, and will be sold

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

uncommonly cheap for ready money.

Among them are elegant

Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Rich figured Crape Dresses and Shawls,
Irish Linens, Sheetings and Lawns,
Cotton Shirtings, Cambricks,
Superfine and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Bombazetts, Bombazines,
Blue and plain Nankins,
Superfine English ingrain Carpeting, at the lowest New-York prices,
Ladies Morocco Shoes, (N. York manufacture.)
Prunella, do
Gentlemen's superfine Hats, (at a very low price.)

Fancy Goods in variety.

In short almost every article to be found in Dry Good Stores.

Purchasers who pay *Cash* for goods will find it especially for their advantage to call, 2 doors east of *Doct. D. Ripley's* Store, and buy cheap of

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co. 26

Just Published,

LETTERS on the Eastern States.

Country Neighbors, or the Secret, by Miss Burney.

Moral Sketches of prevailing opinions and manners, Foreign and Domestic, with reflections on Prayer, by Hannah More.

FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S *Bookstore.*

T. R. has just received a good assortment of Stationary.

May 3. 26—

14 Bales prime Upland COTTON.
5 Hhds. MOLASSES.
30 N. S. GRINDSTONES.
2 new one horse WAGGONS, with HARNESSES.

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

May 3. 26—

WINE.

100 Bottles PORT WINE, genuine,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP

May 3. 26—

GRINDSTONES.

50 Nova Scotia Grindstones, of superior quality, for sale low by

J. DE WITT.

May 3. 26—

FISH.

30 Quintals Codfish,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

March 22, 1820. 20—

FOR SALE.

A NEW one horse WAGGON and HARNESS.

Inquire of the Printer.

April 26. 25—

PROSPECTUS OF THE EUTERPEIAD OR MUSICAL INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE GENERAL DIFFUSION OF MUSICAL INFORMATION.

A PERIOD of more than two years has elapsed since the commencement of a series of *Essays upon Musical subjects*, in a weekly paper in this Metropolis; the increasing interest and excitement which prevails among Professional Gentlemen as well as Amateurs in Music, combined with their late successful exertions in this Section of our Country, induces an attempt to establish a Publication particularly devoted to the *General Extension of Musical Information.*

Without promising more, than what it is hoped will be realized, The Publisher flatters himself *The Euterpeiad* will be conducted by those whose musical erudition and judgment are approved. A Publication of this nature has long been desired. If the present attempt succeeds, he will be amply rewarded by the pleasing consciousness of having rendered some service to the Public. If he should fail in this object, however deeply he may regret his want of patronage, he will console himself by reflecting, that he has omitted no exertions to deserve it.

THOMAS BADGER, Jr.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Euterpeiad will be published once a week, and shall contain four large Quarto Pages of *Musical matter*, and delivered to Subscribers on Saturdays.

II. The first number will be issued on April 1st. The price per annum will be Two Dollars and fifty cents. No Subscription received for less than Six months, payable in advance. Non-subscribers 6¼ Cents each.

III. Every Third or Fourth number, will contain a fashionable Song, Air with variations, March, Waltz, or Dance, arranged for the Piano Forte, of the size of a Music Plate.

IV. All orders for this Publication, must be accompanied with Six months advance Pay. *Postage covered as usual.*

☞ *Subscriptions and Communications for the* EUTERPEIAD, *received at the Office of the Publisher, Thomas Badger, Jr. No. 4, Suffolk-Buildings, Congress-Street, Boston.*

F. A. Huntington & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their Customers from the country who purchase GOODS of them at wholesale, that their SPRING ASSORTMENT is now complete, from which they will supply them on as good terms as they can purchase in New-York or Boston.

May 3. 26—

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Military Pensioners of the United States, enrolled in the Connecticut agency, may this day receive, at the Branch Bank in Middletown, the semi-annual payments due to them from Government, the 4th March last.

RN. PARSONS, *Pres't.*

Office of B. U. S. at Middletown, April 27, 1820.

For New-York,

THE packet MORGAN, *R. Roath*, will sail on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board.

May 3.

For New-York,

THE packet Mc DONOUGH, *Coit*, will sail on Friday next, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board. *May 3.*

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 28th day of March last, an indented apprentice boy by the name of

DONALD FISHER,

about 15 years old. Whoever will return said boy to the subscriber, shall receive one cent reward and no charges paid.

All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

EDWARD HILL.

Plainfield, April 20, 1820. 26—

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, April 25th, A. D. 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

WEAVER FOSTER,

late of Killingly, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *Eunice Foster*, Executrix on said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

26 *Attest. JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Philemon Havens*, deceased, are requested to call and make immediate payment, or their accounts will be left in an Attorney's hand for collection.

CHRISTO. MANWARING, } *Adm'rs.*
FANNY HAVENS, }

Norwich, May 1, 1820. 26—

MILITARY.

3 Uniform Coats, 2 Hats, silk Sash, silver mounted Sword with belt, &c. silver Epaulette, Espontoon, &c. for sale cheap—at the store of E. COIT, & Co.

April 12. 23—

POETRY.

THE PIOUS SUNDAY SCHOLAR.

Who with a gracious heart sincere,
First called upon my parents dear
And to god I would in school appear?
My Teacher!

Who sought me when I went astray
And broke the holy sabbath day,
By sinful acts in foolish play?
My Teacher!

Who proved to me a friend indeed
And taught me in the time of need
To say my letters, spell and read?
My Teacher!

Who took me to the house of prayer,
To hear God's word expounded there,
That I might in its blessings share?
My Teacher!

Who said I truly must repent
And all my sins in heart lament
That I to Hell might not be sent?
My Teacher!

Who said that Christians when they die
Shall ever dwell with God on high,
Far, far beyond the starry sky?
My Teacher!

With them O! may I remember'd be,
With them the blessed Saviour see,
And there in glory meet with thee
My Teacher.

School for Young Ladies.

ON the 24th inst. *Miss Pierce* will commence her School at Plainfield for the instruction of Young Ladies in *Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History and Belles Lettres,* also in *plain and ornamental Needle-Work, Drawing, Painting,* and *Music.*

She will pay strict attention to the morals and manners of her Pupils, and no pains will be spared to render their improvement in useful and polite accomplishments satisfactory.

Those coming from abroad will be furnished with board at a reasonable rate.

Terms of tuition, eight dollars per quarter, including Music; exclusive of Music, from two to five dollars.

Plainfield, April 12, 1820. 3w–25—

"Foreign Mission Society

of Norwich and its Vicinity."

THE annual meeting of this Society will be holden at the Rev. Dr. *Strong's Meeting-House,* in Norwich, on the third Tuesday of May next, 3 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the President,
J. HUNTINGTON, *Secretary.*
Norwich, April 26, 1820. 25—

Trumbull's Poems.

THE Poetical works of John Trumbull, L. L. D. consisting of *M'Fingal, The Progress of Dulness* revised and corrected, and several pieces before published, also many pieces never before published, and an original memoir of the author Embellished with engravings, and a portrait of the author, in 2 vols. octavo—just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.
April 19.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, April 3d, 1820.*

HENRY ANGELL, Benjamin Andros, Silas Bailey Jr. Asaph Bowin, Chester Davison, Esther Frink, Lydia Farlau, Stewart Grinman, Joseph Hayward, David Hall, Philip Kenyon John Kennedy Jr. George Middleton, John Picket, Pierre Parkis, Nelson Palmer, William Stringer, Azariah Spalding, Jeremiah Sturges, *of Plainfield.*

Amos Treat, Stephen Wilcox Jr. John C. Smith, Moses Kennedy, Town Clerk, Joseph Coon, Charles C. Crandal, James Alexander, *of Voluntown.*

Thomas Walling, *Killingly.*
Alfred Curtis, *Griswold.*
James Caswell, *Canterbury.*
23 E. C. EATON, P. M.

LOST,

ON the 20th inst. on the road from *G & H. B. Buckingham's* store to *Morgan's Tavern,* a small Black Morocco

POCKET BOOK,

containing two five Dollar Bills, one of three Dollars, and two of one [illegible], of the *New-London Bank,* and an article of agreement between *Hiram Parish* and *Joshua Parish.* Three Dollars will be given for the Pocket Book and its contents.

HIRAM PARISH
Norwich, April 20, 1820. 25—

LOST,

BETWEEN Norwich-Landing and New-London, a *Surtout Coat* partly worn. Whoever will return it to the *Printing Office,* shall be reasonably rewarded by

ROBERT HERRICK.
April 26. 25—

REMOVAL.

LYMAN BREWER has removed to the new Store, next east of *Messrs. Erastus Coit, & Co.*

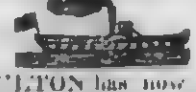
April 23. 25—

Wanted Immediately,

A GOOD Journeyman Spinner. Enquire at the Woolen Factory of *Messrs. Mason & Fitch, Lebanon.*

April 23. 25—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.



THE FULTON has now commenced running to Norwich, and will continue for the season, to leave Norwich as soon as the tide serves after the arrival of the stages, and to leave New-London every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 8 o'clock in the morning, exchanging with *Capt. Bunker* same days at New-Haven, and leaving there at 6 P. M. to return.

March 29. 21—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1820—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Col. SAMUEL TYLER,

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to the Executor, *John B. Tyler,* or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Griswold.

25 *Attest, BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.*

WE the subscribers being by the honorable Court of probate for the District of Pomfret, appointed Commissioners on the Estate of *Asa Plank,* late of Thompson, in said probate District, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, that six months from the date hereof, are allowed to the creditors to said Estate, to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend for that purpose at the Dwelling House of *Luther Warren,* in said Killingly, on the first and fourth Mondays of September next, at one o'clock, P. M.

SAMSON HOWE,
JOSEPH ADAMS, } *Com'rs.*
LUTHER WARREN,
Killingly, April 17th, 1820. 24—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the Public, that he this day commences a school at the school-house, at the foot of Bean-hill, where will be taught *Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Surveying and the Languages;* and no attention and assiduity will be omitted to forward the improvement of those entrusted to his care.

FRANCIS G. EDGERTON.
Norwich, April 17, 1820. 24—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by book, are requested to settle the same previous to the 10th May next. Those that do not attend to this call will please to settle with *James Stedman Esq.*

☞ BOOTS and SHOES manufactured as usual, of the best materials, and latest fashions, cheaper than ever. He returns his thanks for past favors and solicits a continuance. L. ROATH.

For Sale, or Barter,
One cheap WAGGON, and one CLOCK
Norwich, April 24, 1820. 3w–25—

Employment for Families.

WILLIAMS' Manufacturing Company have several vacant tenements which will be rented to such families as wish for employment, and can produce the best testimony in regard to their moral character.—Good laboring men may often have work in the vicinity, and those who have children that may be occasionally employed in the Cotton Mill and attend School the residue of the time, will have the preference.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
Norwich Falls, April 19. 24—

Notice.

THOSE who have open accounts with the subscriber, are requested to settle them soon. DANIEL WIGHT.

The Woolen Factory of *Mason & Fitch,* will be carried on as usual, by *Simon Tracy and Erastus Phillips.*

Lebanon, April 19, 1820. 24—

WOOL.

BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Satinets and Flannels, manufactured by the subscriber, at very low prices per yard or on shares, at the Factory of *Mr. Ephraim Safford,* in Canterbury. The work will be done by the best artists, according to the best English methods. His prices compare with the existing depression of the manufacturing interest.

Wool Carding

Warranted done in the best possible manner. The machinery is and will be kept in perfect order. Grateful for past favors while at the Factory he formerly improved, he solicits the future patronage of his old customers, the former customers of this establishment, and the public in general.—All favors received with gratitude.

CHESTER F. BUTTS.
Canterbury, April 20, 1820. 5w–25

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber has on hand a very extensive assortment of *Tin Ware,* which he is disposed to sell at very reduced prices. Most kinds of country produce will be received in payment.

WM. CALLYHAN.
April 22, 1820. 25—

For Sale or to Let,

THE subscriber's House and premises, the residence of the late *Jonathan Frisby,* Esq. of Norwich.—Possession may soon be had. For particulars apply to

DWIGHT RIPLEY, Esq.
Norwich, or to the subscriber at Bozrahville. D. L. DODGE.
April 1, 1820. 22—

For Sale,

THE *House* in which *Mr. Joseph Kingsley* now lives, situated in Norwich-Landing, at the junction of the Stage road to Providence and the new road across the toll bridge to Preston.

—ALSO—

The *Tan House and Yard* late the property of *Mr. Henry Gordon,* now deceased. If the above are not sold by the first of April they will be leased.

APPLY TO
GEO. PERKINS.
March 6. 18—

☞ FOR SALE,

That valuable FARM,

RECENTLY occupied by *Nathan Sears,* with a good Dwelling-House thereon, two good Barns and other out houses. Said Farm contains about

220 acres of excellent LAND,

for *Meadow, Pasture and Tillage,* with a large proportion of *Wood,* with *an excellent Fishery.* Said Farm lies on the Turnpike road from Norwich to Providence, one and a half mile from Norwich Port. —Possession given 1st of April 1821. Will wait for a great proportion of the pay 3 years or more.

For terms apply to
NATHAN SEARS Jr. *of Lisbon.*
March 15, 1820. 19—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company,* have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

FOR SALE
BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

TWO likely Horses, one good in the harness, the other very fine for the saddle, their age does not exceed 7 or 8 years.

LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

A lot of two year old, and a lot of yearling Cattle.

WM. LESTER.
Norwich, April 14, 1820. 24—

Wanted,

A HORSE 6 or 8 years old, that can be well recommended to draw in any harness, for which cash will be paid.

Enquire of GURDON CHAPMAN.
Lisbon, April 19, 1820. 24—

FOR SALE AT

R. Hubbard's Book-Store,

THE Hermit in London, or Sketches of English Manners.
Ivanhoe, a Romance by the author of Waverley, Rob Roy, &c.
The Antiquary by the same author.
Clan Albin, a national tale.
Melincourt, by the author of Headlong Hall.
Rosabella, or a Mothers Marriage.
The Wanderer, by Madame D'Arblay.
Balance of Comfort.
Brownie of Bodsbeck.
Mandeville by Wm. Godwin.
Felix Alvarez, or Manners in Spain.
Clarentine, a novel by Miss Burney.
Sophia, or the dangerous indiscretion.
Thaddeus of Warsaw.
Absentee, by Miss Edgeworth.
Adventures of a Guinea.
Algerine Captive.
Anecdotes of Rob Roy and his family.
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine No. 1, American Series.
Latrobe's visit to South-Africa.
Clarke's Travels.
Capt. Tuckey's Narrative.
O'Rielly's Greenland.
Life of Cowper, 2 vols.
Samor, Lord of the Bright City, a poem by Rev. H. H. Milman.
The Backwoodsman—by J. K. Paulding.
Fanny, a Satirical Poem by Croaker.
Scott's Lady of the Lake.
Goldsmith's Poems with Plates.
Thomson's Seasons.
Elizabeth Hamilton's Popular Essays.
Moral Sketches by Hannah More.
Miss Edgeworth's Practical Education.
Babington on Education.
Children of the Abbey.
Mrs. Opie's New Tales.
John De Lancaster.
Evelina.
Rachel, a tale.
Zuma, or the Tree of Health.
The Twin Sisters, by Miss Sandham.
Anecdotes of the Life of Bishop Watson.
Life of Martin Luther.
Life of Fenelon. *March 29.*

DR. WARNER'S
CELEBRATED

Family Pills of Health.

A REMEDY superior to any yet discovered, for *Dyspepsia, Headache, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Lowness of Spirits, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, Gout* and *Gravel,* together with all affections of the liver, and the whole train of nervous and billious disorders. These pills require no confinement or restraint in diet, as they do not contain one atom of mercury, in any shape. A decided preference is given to them by families of the first distinction; so mild is their action, yet so effectual, that every obstruction in the Stomach is removed with incredible quickness, although they act as a complete renovating medicine, and strengthen at the same time. Nothing can prove the superiority of these pills, more than the number of cases communicated by persons of the first respectability; which may be had on application, gratis—and the countenance shewn them, by the first medical characters of the present day.

HUDDLESFORD, JAN. 22, 1805.
To Doct. J. WARNER, London.

SIR—A person who had been several times for a box of your Pills, lately called on me, and informed me—"That they had done him a wonderful deal of good—he had been declining for a long time—had spent a great deal of money for advice, and found no benefit. At the time he sent for the first box of your Pills, he could not walk across the house, without some one to help him—indeed, he was getting worse, daily. He had not taken the Pills but a few days, agreeably to the directions, when he found himself much better." He continues taking them at this time, and from appearance, is likely to do well.—You have the man's wishes to do what you please, with the above statement which is literally, as he told it to me.

Your Obedient Servant,
JOS. YEATON

LEESBORO', FEB. 7, 1805.
Doct. JOHN WARNER, London.

SIR—I have to inform you of the following case, cured by your PILLS OF HEALTH. Mr. Lewis Scott, of Brecon, was for a long time laboring under an extreme lowness of spirits, so much so, that he was obliged to neglect part of his business. He went to Swansea, thinking bathing would be of service to him; but to his great concern, he found no relief. He afterwards came to Chepstow, his native place, where his mother and friends now live; he complained to me how ill he was, and appeared much dejected, saying he thought he never should be well any more. I advised him to take your PILLS OF HEALTH; he bought of me a few boxes, and his brother assured me a few days ago, that he is now as well as he ever knew him; being fully satisfied it was your Pills only, that restored him to his usual health and spirits.

I am, Dear Sir, Yours,
J. PHILLIPS.

It is impossible to insert here all the cases of cures which DOCTOR WARNER is in possession of; he contents himself with what has been detailed, but great experience has convinced him, that in all morbid affections of the blood and lymph, (the cause of almost every malady) so noble, safe and efficacious a remedy, was never offered to mankind; but he now leaves it to the world, conscious that he has done his duty.

The above Pills are for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.
April 26. 25—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.
Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened

A House of Entertainment

at his old stand, a few rods west of the Meeting-House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage, and every favor duly acknowledged by

ELEAZER MATHER.
Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1819. 8—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST

COLD SPRING GIN,
FOR SALE,

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS. BREED.

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

FOR SALE BY LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITY BY

Simeon Thomas, & Co.

CLOVER, Herd's Grass, and Red Top Seed—with an assortment of

GROCERIES, &c.

as usual.

All persons who have open book accounts with them, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, either by payment in cash, or giving their notes by the first day of April next, or they may not expect to have any further credit for goods, but have their accounts left with an Attorney for collection.

Norwich, March 20, 1820. 20—

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT
THOMAS ROBINSON'S
Book & Stationary Store,

A SKETCH of My Friend's Family, intended to suggest some practical hints on Religion and Domestic Manners, by Mrs. Marshall. Price 31 cents.

Subscribers to the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, will be received as above at $5 per annum, and delivered in Chelsea, free of expence of postage.

Norwich, April 18, 1820. 24—

For Sale,

BY the subscribers, at the chaise shop formerly improved by *Eliphalet Baldwin, Jr.* deceased,

One leather top Chaise.
One canvass do. do.
One cotton do. do.
One do. do. Sulkey.
Two second hand Chaise.
One new Waggon.
One second hand Windsor Chair.
One set of Blacksmith's Tools.

All of which will be sold low for cash or a short credit, by

CHARLES THOMAS, & Co.
Norwich, Feb. 9, 1820. tf–14—

Molasses and Sugar.

15 Hhds. Molasses.
2 Hhds. and 20 Bbls. Sugar,
3 Boxes Noyeau, *superior quality,* just landed from Brig Sarah, from Martinique, and for sale at the Store of *James N. Brown.* WALTER LESTER.

Norwich, April 26, 1820. 25—

☞ *THE SUBSCRIBER,*
WILL PAY CASH FOR

CLOVER SEED.

JOHN LATHROP.
April 4, 1820. 22—

COTTON.

TWENTY-TWO Bales good Upland Cotton, for sale by

JOS. BREED.
March 8. 18—

China, Glass, Earthen and Stone Ware,

FOR SALE, on liberal terms for cash, on a credit, or in barter, by

F, A & G. L. PERKINS.
April 5, 1820. 22-6w

GRASS SEED.

CLOVER, Herd's Grass, Furz Top and Red Top, just received and for sale by the subscriber.

JOHN LATHROP.
March 22. 20—

THE subscriber will make good pay for Oak and Chesnut JOIST and Oak BOARDS.

JOHN LATHROP.
Norwich, March 15, 1820. 19—

STRAW BRAID.
30,000 Yards,

FOR SALE BY
JOS. BREED.
March 15. 19—

WINTER strained Lamp Oil,
Elephant do.
Long-Island Flax Seed, for sale by the subscriber. JOHN LATHROP.
April 15, 1820. 23—

James N. Brown,

HAS just received a fresh supply of first quality FLOUR, and Dexter's best LIME.

April 19. 24—

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.

JOSEPH L. COIT.
Griswold, Nov. 9, 1819. 1—

Wm. Rogers,
HAS FOR SALE,

190 lbs. Russia FEATHERS.
SHAD, and SWORD-FISH by the bl. or lb.—A HOUSE, to sell or let, that will accommodate two small families.

Dec. 29. 3—

Massachusetts
SOLE LEATHER,
FOR SALE.
(CHEAP FOR CASH)

At the Shoe-Store next door to Mr. J. W. Kinney's Store.

Dec. 8. 3—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1820. NORWICH, (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [VOL. XXIV. No. 27.]

Norwich, 1st May, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington, & Co.

HAVE just received and are this day opening a very large and general assortment of European and India

DRY GOODS,

purchased in New-York, within the last ten days, for cash, and will be sold

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

uncommonly cheap for ready money.

Among them are elegant

Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Rich figured Crape Dresses and Shawls,
Irish Linens, Sheetings and Lawns,
Cotton Shirtings, Cambricks,
Superfine and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Bombazetts, Bombazines,
Blue and plain Nankins,
Superfine English ingrain Carpeting, at the lowest New-York prices,
Ladies Morocco Shoes, (N. York manufacture,)
Prunella, do.
Gentlemen's superfine Hats, (at a very low price,)

Fancy Goods in variety.

In short almost every article to be found in Dry Good Stores.

Purchasers who pay *Cash* for goods will find it especially for their advantage to call, 2 doors east of *Doct. D. Ripley's* Store, and buy cheap of

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co. 26

MORE NEW GOODS

THIS DAY RECEIVED BY

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

Which makes their assortment complete.

AMONGT which are a large assortment of superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, cheaper than ever, 50 pieces Nankin and Canton Crapes; elegant figured Nankin Crape Dresses; Crape, Merino, Silk, Cotton and Cassimere Shawls: Silk and Cotton Goods of all descriptions. New supplies of Goods will be received from New-York and Boston every week. Those who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call.

A large assortment of Men's and Boy's

Leghorn Hats

expected from Boston next week.

May 2. 26—

NEW GOODS.

NOW OPENING AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

FINE Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Calicoes; Ginghams; White and figured Cambricks; plain and figured Mull, and Book Muslins; French and India Silks; Seersuckers; Cotton Shirtings; Irish Linens; Blue and Yellow Nankins; Cotton Cassimeres; Diapers; Bombazetts and Bombazines; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Half Hose; Silk, Crape and Cotton Shawls; Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs; Vestings; Pins; Needles; Tapes, &c.

—ALSO—

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Honey of superior quality, Imperial, Young Hyson and Skin Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia, Nutmegs, Snuff, Tobacco, &c. J. DE WITT.

Chelsea, May 2, 1820. 26—

WM. ROGERS

HAS FOR SALE,

1000 Chesnut RAILS.
100 Cords Walnut, Oak and Chesnut WOOD.
20 Curried CALF SKINS.
24 bbls. BRANDY, RUM, GIN, and MOLASSES.
3 Dozen SCYTHES.
3 Casks Lamp OIL.
3000 Yards Cotton CLOTH.
200 Pair SHOES.
120 lbs. Russia FEATHERS.

A general assortment of *Dry Goods* and *Groceries.*—A tenement to let, that will accomodate two small families.

April 26, 1820. 25—

FOR SALE BY LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITY BY

Simeon Thomas, & Co.

CLOVER, Herd's Grass, and Red Top Seed—with an assortment of

GROCERIES, &c.

as usual.

All persons who have open book accounts with them, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, either by payment in cash, or giving their notes by the first day of April next, or they may not expect to have any further credit for goods, but have their accounts left with an Attorney for collection.

Norwich, March 20, 1820. 20—

ELEGANT EDITIONS

OF

Popular Standard Works.

POPE'S Poetical Works, Pope's Homer's Iliad, do. Odyssey, Armstrong's Poems, Cowper's Task, Cowper's Minor Poems, Thomson's Seasons, Goldsmith's Poems, Butler's Hudibras, Laurel, containing the Poetical Works of Collins, Dr. Johnson, Pomfret and Hammond, Bunyan's Pilgrims Progress, Buccaniers of America, Dryden's Translation of Virgil, Francis' Translation of the Works of Horace, Rodrick Random, Peregrine Pickle, Goldsmith's Essays, Poems, and Plays, Mason on Self Knowledge, Economy of Human Life and Great Importance of a Religious Life, Doddridge's Rise and Progress, Milton's Paradise Lost, More's Sacred Dramas, Young's Night Thoughts, Burns' Poems, Rasselas and Dinarbas, Lock on the Understanding and Bacon's Essays, Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, Joseph Andrews, Mrs. Chapone's Letters, Dr. Gregory's Legacy and Lady Pennington's Advice, Marmontel's Moral Tales, Sterne's Tristram Shandy, the Spiritual Quixote or the Summer Ramble of Mr. Geoffry Wildgoose, Selector, containing the Poetical Works of Gray, Goldsmith, Falconer, and Somerville, Voltaire's History of Charles the Twelfth and Peter the Great, Paul and Virginia and Elizabeth or the Exiles of Siberia, the Poetical Works of Falconer, Gray, Goldsmith and Johnson, Calliope, a Selection of Ballads, Legendary and Pathetic, Alfred, an Epic Poem, by I. H. Pye, Gil Blas, Sandford and Merton, Tales of the Castle, by Madam Genlis, Paradise of Coquettes, Hervey's Meditations, etc. FOR SALE AT

THOMAS ROBINSON'S Book-Store.

Norwich, April 24. 25—

JUST RECEIVED,

ANASTASIUS, or Memoirs of a Greek, written at the close of the Eighteenth century.

Oakwood Hall, a Novel, by Catherine Hutton.

Emmeline, with some other pieces, by Mary Brunton, author of Self Control and Discipline—to which is prefixed a memoir of her life.

Historical Memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Ivanhoe, a Romance.

LIKEWISE,

Quills, Pencils, and Ink Powder, very low; black, and red Ink in bottles; Pocket Ledgers, &c. &c.

Also,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

FOR SALE BY

R. HUBBARD.

April 25.

Just Published,

LETTERS on the Eastern States.

Country Neighbors, or the Secret, by Miss Burney.

Moral Sketches of prevailing opinions and manners, Foreign and Domestic, with reflections on Prayer, by Hannah More.

FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S *Bookstore.*

T. R. has just received a good assortment of Stationary.

May 3. 26—

For Sale,

BY the subscribers, at the chaise shop formerly improved by *Eliphalet Baldwin, Jr.* deceased,

One leather top Chaise.
One canvass do. do.
One cotton do. do.
One do. do. Sulkey.
Two second hand Chaise.
One new Waggon.
One second hand Windsor Chair.
One set of Blacksmith's Tools.

All of which will be sold low for cash or a short credit, by

CHARLES THOMAS, & Co.

Norwich, Feb. 9, 1820. tf—14—

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4 Hhds. Antigua and St. Croix Rum,
A small Invoice of Hollow Ware assorted,
10 doz. Iron Shovels,
10 doz. red and green Morocco Skins,
Sheathing and Wrapping Paper,
Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil,
300 lbs. Soal Leather, Calf Skins,
Tar and Oakum, Lamp Black,
Clover and Herd's Grass Seeds,
Corn, Rye, Oats, Buck-Wheat, Beans.

For sale by

C. BELLS.

April 10, 1820. 6w—23—

Molasses and Sugar.

15 Hhds. Molasses,
5 Hhds. and 20 Bbls. Sugar,
3 Boxes Noyeau, *superior quality*, just landed from Brig Sarah, from Martinique, and for sale at the Store of *James N. Brown.* WALTER LESTER.

Norwich, April 26, 1820. 25—

Flax-Seed, Salt, etc.

LONG-Island Flax-Seed, suitable for sowing, Flax, Tow-Cloth,
Hams, Lard, Dried Beef, Butter,
Turks-Island, St. Ubes, Cape, and Liverpool SALT,
Plaster Paris, ground and in stone,
Clear and merchantable Pine Lumber,
Chesnut Plank, Boards and Scantling,
Oak Boards and Scantling,
Shingles of various qualities,
Cod and Scale Fish, Mackarel,
Stone-Lime, different qualities,
Grindstones, Nails, Glass, Sugar,
Tea, Rum, Spices,
3 hhds. VINEGAR,

FOR SALE BY C. BELLS.

WANTED,

4 M. feet Chesnut and Oak Timber, from 3 by 4 to 6 by 8 inches.

April 4, 1820. 22-6w

Molasses, Butter, etc.

2 Hhds. superior N. Orleans Molasses,
700 lbs. first quality Butter, at 18½ cts. lb.
Fresh Figs in Drums,
Green Coffee of first quality,
2 Boxes Havanna Brown Sugar,
3 Bbls. N. Orleans do. do.
3 do. Havanna White,
Fresh Muscatel and Bloom Raisins,
2 Demijohns very superior Holland Gin, said to be 50 years old,
Cognac Brandy,
1 Tierce Green Peas,
Clover Seed, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

April 11, 1820. 23—

QUAKER GARDEN SEEDS,

OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH,

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

WHITE, Yellow and Red Onion, Blood Beet, Early Turnip Beet, Scarcity, Carrot, Parsnip, Long Cucumber, Early Cucumber, Watermelon, Muskmelon, Dutch Summer Squash, Crookneck do. do. Crookneck Winter do. White Head Lettuce, Early Curled Head do. Speckled do. Salmon Radish, Scarlet do Early Turnip do. Drum Head Cabbage, Savoy do. Red do. Early Yorkshire, Flat Turnip, French do. Sage, Cayenne Pepper, Squash do. Double Peppergrass, Burnet, Rue, Summer Savory, Parsley, Saffron, Early June Peas, Early Golden Hotspur, White Marrowfat, Green Dwarf Marrowfat, Strawberry Dwarf, Early Six-week Dwarf Bean, White Cranberry pole.

—ALSO—

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

60 M. Hartford Shingles, inspected.
Seasoned pine Boards.
Plank and Clapboards.

March 8. JOHN LATHROP.

QUAKER GARDEN SEEDS,

OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

WHITE, Yellow, and Red Onion, Blood Beet, Early Turnip Beet, Scarcity, Carrot, Parsnip, Long Cucumber, Early Cucumber, Watermelon, Muskmelon, Dutch Summer Squash, Crookneck Winter do. Crookneck Summer Squash, White Head Lettuce, Early Curled Head Lettuce, Speckled Lettuce, Salmon Radish, Scarlet do. Early Turnip do. Drum Head Cabbage, Savoy do. Red do. Early Yorkshire, Flat Turnip, French Turnip, Sage, Cayenne Pepper, Squash do. Double Peppergrass, Burnet, Rue, Summer Savory, Parsley, Saffron, Early June Peas, Early Golden Hotspur, White Marrowfat Green Dwarf Marrowfat, Strawberry Dwarf, Early six week Dwarf Bean, White Cranberry Pole do.

CALVIN TYLER.

March 29. 21—

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Coit & Mansfield,

WAS dissolved on the 20th inst. All persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment to *Elisha H. Mansfield.*

THOMAS C. COIT,
ELISHA H. MANSFIELD.

Norwich, April 25, 1820.

The business will be continued in future by ELISHA H. MANSFIELD,

Who has just received, and offers for sale a general assortment of

MILITARY GOODS,

among them are, Muskets, Gilt and Plated Horse and Infantry Swords, Artillery do. Epaulettes, Sashes, Pistols, Lace and Cord Binding, Plumes, Feathers, Eagles, Plates for Belts, &c. &c.

April 25, 1820. 25—

WINE.

100 Bottles PORT WINE, genuine,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

May 3. 26—

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE PETERSBURGH INTELLIGENCER.

LITERARY.

CONSTABLE'S Edinburgh Magazine, a work of interest and sterling ability, contains an article, entitled "Specimens of American Literature." The specimen which is introduced, certainly no unfavorable one, is Irving's Sketch Book. The Magazine says: "This little work proves to us, distinctly, that there is a mind working in America; and that there are materials too for it to work upon, of a very singular and romantic kind." "No one will dispute but that it is written with *feeling* and *elegance*; and we cannot help thinking that it opens with a view of American genius, which is not only very amiable, but full of promise." The Magazine continues: "England and America are both at this moment supplied, in a great measure, with a literature of Scottish manufacture. We should not be much surprised were we to live to see the day, when we, in our turn, shall be gaping for new novels and poems from the other side of the Atlantic, and when, in the silence of our own bards and romancers, we shall have Ladies of the Lake from Ontario, and Tales of My Landlord from Goose-creek, as a counterpart to those from Gandercleugh. For our part, we have no kind of aversion to the augury; and we cannot but regard it as a most paltry and contemptible littleness, quite unworthy of the maternal majesty of England, not to look with an eye of love and delight, upon all that is promising in the rising genius of America. It *will* rise, we may rest assured, and come into day, with whatever temper we may be pleased to regard it. But we have that conviction of the fund of good nature and generosity in the English mind, that whenever any work, with the stamp of eminent merit, is issued from the American mint, it will be hailed in the parent country with a glow of eager enthusiasm. Notwithstanding the dull sarcasms and stupid prejudices out of which Scotland was so long forced to fight her way, the English were yet not backward in acknowledging the excellence of our distinguished writers. Johnson himself was obliged more than once to growl out his approbation, and he gave it honestly and with some degree of heartiness, when he did give it. *Now* there is not a little distinction attached to the very name of a Scotchman, and we feel that our neighbors honor us because we have, from our birth, breathed the same air with Hume, Robertson, Smith, Stewart, Blair, Alison, Burns, Scott, and Campbell. The literary glory of America is yet to come; but we doubt not that it is coming, and we think we can discern the dawn streaking the horizon even in the slight sketches we are now about to present to our readers."

The Electick Review likewise notices the "Sketch Book;" and makes lengthy quotations. The Reviewer commences thus: "This publication, *we guess*, may be taken as rather a favorable specimen of American fugitive literature." He says *The Voyage* is a little *too fine*. *Rip Van Winkle* he praises as "a characteristic and well told legend." Upon the essay on *English writers on America*, he observes: "It must be granted that the people of the United States have been represented to us, of late, by travellers of an inferior class; men, either of little education, or degraded character, or who were raving under the half insanity of some political infatuation. It is certain also that these representations or misrepresentations have been inverted, exaggerated and promulgated, with more industry than conscience, and that they have been received, we might say devoured, among us, with that sort of indiscriminate readiness, which betrays the influence both of sordid fear and malignant agitation in the public mind."

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

A book was published in England, in the course of the present year, by a Mr. Bowditch, containing an account of a Mission from the British establishment at Cape Coast, on the coast of Africa, to the kingdom of Ashantee, situate about a hundred and fifty miles inland. This, it seems, was the first time that this nation of Africans had ever been visited by civilized men, and the account of their customs, manners and government, from the specimens of the work that we have seen, must be very amusing and instructive.

The Ashantees are a powerful, warlike people, governed by a despotic sovereign; and they exhibit some striking evidences of wealth and luxury, mingled with the utmost barbarism. The Mission went to Coomassie, which is the capital of the kingdom. This place was supposed by the inhabitants to contain 100,000 persons, but the gentlemen who composed this Mission concluded that in making this estimate, they had reference to seasons when they assembled on some great occasion, rather than permanent residents, which they imagined were about 15,000. Upon entering it, they were met by 5000 people, most of them warriors, attended by a great variety of martial music, and dressed in a very extraordinary manner. The officers wore a war cap, ornamented with gilded rams' horns in front, and immense plumes of eagles' feathers on the side; their vest was of red cloth, covered with fetishes and sapphires in gold and silver; they had small brass bells, the horns and tails of animals, and long leopards' tails hung down their backs; they had loose cotton trowsers (much such, we presume, as our dandies wear) with very large boots, of red leather, coming half up the thigh, and fastened by small chains to their waist belt; they were ornamented with bells, horses' tails, strings of amulets, and shreds of leather; a quiver of poisoned arrows hung from their right wrist, and they held a long iron chain between their teeth, and a spear was in their left hand—Such a figure, with their black faces, made a truly formidable appearance.

These people practice the most extensive, inhuman, and shocking human sacrifices.—This takes place, more particularly, at the death of great personages. The King, at his mothers death, sacrificed three thousand victims. The manner is as shockingly cruel as the custom is diabolical.

Among this nation, the arts have made considerable progress. They use a loom formed on the same principles with the British; and the fineness, variety, brilliancy, and size of their cloths is astonishing. They paint white cloths not inelegantly, as fast as an European can write. They excel in pottery, and are good goldsmiths. The King's scales, blowpan, boxes, weights, and pipe tongs, were neatly made of the purest gold. He appeared to be about 38 years of age—his manners were majestic but courteous, and his dress was magnificent. He wore a fillet of aggry beads about his temples, had a necklace of gold cock-spur shells, and over his right shoulder a red silk cord, suspending three sapphires cased in gold—his bracelets were of the richest mixture of beads and gold; his cloth was of dark green silk; his knee-bands of aggry beads, his ancle-strings of gold ornaments, of the most delicate workmanship, and his sandals of a soft white leather, embossed across the instep band with small gold and silver cases of sapphire.—He was seated on a low chair, richly ornamented with gold—the belts of his guards were cased in gold, and covered with small jaw bones of the same metal. His ennuch wore only one massy piece of gold, about his neck. The royal stool, entirely cased in gold, was displayed under a splendid umbrella—the breasts of the attendants were adorned with large stars, crescents, and gossamer wings, of solid gold.—The royal relatives wore gold chains about their necks. The King's table was furnished with massy plate, silver forks, knives, and spoons, in abundance, and in the centre a large silver waiter supported a roasted pig—and the various cookery was of an excellent character.

Mr. Bowditch supposes the number of men in the kingdom capable of bearing arms, to be rising of 200,000—the disposable force to be 150,000—the whole population to be a million. They have a daily market, supplied with beef, mutton, wild hog, deer, monkey's flesh, fowls, yams, plantains, corn, sugar cane, rice, peppers, vegetable butter, oranges, papaws, pine apples, bananas, salt and dried fish, large snails, smoke-dried; palm-wine, rum, pipes, beads, looking-glasses, sandals, silk, cotton cloth, powder, white and blue thread, and calabashes. The cattle are as large as English cattle—the soil produces two crops in a year—all the fruits mentioned as being in the market grow spontaneously and in great abundance—the oranges are very large and of exquisite flavor; a berry which gives to acids the flavor of sweets, making limes taste like honey, is common—the castor oil plant rises to a large tree, and the cotton tree sometimes to 150 feet.

The government is despotic, frequently severe and oppressive, and, in enforcing the customs which have been mentioned, cruel and sanguinary. They have a sort of legislative body, consisting of *the King*, four aristocratical *assessors*, and an *assembly* of Captains—making their *three estates*.

With respect to religion, they believe that white people are under the care of a higher sort of God, and that the blacks are left to the care of inferior deities—though they expect that black Kings and black nobility will go to the upper Gods after death, and enjoy forever the luxury which was their portion on earth. Hence cooks, butlers, &c. are sacrificed on their tombs. They have two sorts of priests, one to hold intercourse with their idols, the other to conjure, tell fortunes, &c.

Such is a slight account of this nation of negroes, a race that have apparently, by the force of their powers, made considerable advances towards civilization and a regularly organized state of society; and who, it would seem, if the proper pains were taken, and the necessary means and opportunity were afforded, might become a well informed, well regulated, humane, and christianized people. But, it appears, that the great obstacle to the introduction of the real blessings of civilized life among them, is that terrible curse, corruptor, and desolator of nations—THE SLAVE TRADE.—So long as Spain continues the traffick, nothing can be hoped towards this object from the efforts of those nations who prohibit it. Whilst this mission was there, one thousand slaves left the Ashantee country for two Spanish schooners that were upon the coast. If this traffic were once effectually broken up—and that will never be, until the prosecution of it shall be declared to be, and punished as piracy—there is little hope that these heathen barbarians, will become just and humane.—But, it is perfectly apparent, from the example of this people, that there is no material defect of bodily or mental powers and capacities in the inhabitants of Africa.

Successful Cultivation.—Mr. John G. Harden, owns a lot of fourteen acres of land in Bristol, R. I. on which are a dwelling-house, three barns, and a shop. The last summer, (1819) he rented a lot of the same for twenty dollars, and cultivated the remainder, which produced as follows:-

15600 bunches onions, 100 bushels corn, 100 do. potatoes, 40 do. beets, 40 do. French turnips, 100 do. round do. 10 tons English hay, 5 loads pumpkins, 900 heads cabbages, 2 bushels beans, ½bbl. currant wine, 60 lbs. onion seed, ½bushel beet seed.—*R. I. Rep.*

From the Albany Plough-Boy.

From a late London paper, it appears that a new and easy method has lately been discovered in England, of preventing the destruction of the young turnip plants by the fly, and for which the discoverer was rewarded with 200 guineas. It is merely to sow about 2 lbs. of radish seed on every acre of turnip land, with the turnip seed. The fly preferring to feed on the radish plants, will, in such case, leave the turnip plants unmolested.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST BRITISH NEWS.

☞ *By the Atlantic, arrived in N. York—London dates to the 15th March.*

VIENNA, FEB. 27.

THE States of the German Empire continue in session. Their 17th conference was held on Monday last, at which Prince Metternich, our able Prime Minister presided.

Advices from Egypt inform, that the *Great Canal* of Roumanie, the *wonder of the age*, is finished; and the waters of the *Nile* have passed Alexandria in it, in the presence of its whole population.

All the Courts of Europe have put on mourning for the death of GEORGE, *the Third*, of England; and the Sovereigns have sent condolences to the new King of the British Isles by Extra Ministers; accompanied with congratulations on his accession.

BERLIN, MARCH 4.

The Magistrates of this city, with a noble patriotism, have made an offer in behalf of their Constituents, to pay their proportion of the National Debt, by a voluntary subscription—but the King has declined the offer.

On the 2d March the great church of *St. Paul*, was consecrated at Hamburgh; on the spot where the old church stood, which was destroyed by the Vandal DAVOUST, in 1814.

PARIS, MARCH 10.

The Bank of France has made an annual dividend of 66f. per share—[*a fraction over six per cent per annum*;] and passed 270,000 fr. to a surplus fund.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The conduct of the *Ribbonmen*, [*modern Whiteboys*] in Ireland has become alarming; and has called for the efficient exercise of the strong arm of Government. The county of *Clare* has been declared to be in insurrection; and five thousand troops, with cavalry and artillery, have been marched towards the disturbed districts.

A detachment of the 75d regt. has taken 25 prisoners, and six muskets in *Tuam*; and at the Roscommon assizes several Ribbonmen were convicted of murder and robbery, and ordered to be executed the 18th. Where there is not an adequate military force, the peaceable inhabitants are mighty in dread of those men. Hundreds of them pass and repass through the towns at night, spreading terror around, by shouting, sounding of horns, plundering arms, administering unlawful oaths, &c. On the night of the 3d, about 500 of them met, near the boundary of Feakle and Kilno. They began by blowing horns and huzzaing, and about ten o'clock they marched into the parish of Kilno, where they commenced administering oaths, and robbing for arms. During this night a Mr. SAMPSON was apprised of their intention to attack and rob his house. He immediately called on some resolute friends, and a detachment of military, and prepared to defend his house and family.—The marauders commenced the attack, but were repelled with some loss. On the same night the house of Mr. O'REILLY, of Colemanstown, between Tuam and Loughrea, (formerly Mr. FRENCH's,) was burnt to the ground, because, as the banditti alleged, it was intended to convert it into a barrack; and on Sunday night, the 5th, James Hardiman Burke, Esq. Deputy Mayor of Galway, was attacked at his own residence, St. Cleran's near Dunsandle, and miraculously escaped assassination.

An account from Tuam, March 9, gives an account of an engagement between about 200 Ribbonmen, armed with pitchforks, pikes, shovels, scythes, hooks, &c. and a small detachment of troops. The object of these deluded men was to rescue one of their captains, who had just been made a prisoner, and then in custody of the troops. After an obstinate resistance, they were dispersed, leaving one dead and five badly wounded. They were more peaceable for two or three days after this affair.

It does not appear that any political ingredients are mingled with these tumults; but to arise out of the poverty and wretchedness of the Irish People. "*Hunger will break through stone walls, and oppression will make men mad.*"

TUMULT IN SCOTLAND.

A young gentleman, named *Monroe*, of *Novar*, having succeeded to great estates of his father, was induced to make some improvements on a detached part, and, in consequence to dispossess the present tenants. Being unable to remove, they expostulated against the measure, and in the end resolved rather to die on the spot where they were born than to remove. The owner was compelled to resort to the law, and the officers who were charged with the warrants of ejectment, were aided by a military staff; but were met by a body of females, who planted themselves in a narrow defile, in such force as to bid defiance to their assailants; and though the military were obliged to fire (over the heads of the women) in their own defence, the whole party was at length compelled to retreat and leave the field to these amazons. After firing, the military charged with the bayonet, when the women, instead of being intimidated, literally rushed on them, crying. "We must die any way; better to die here than in America, or at the Cape of Good Hope; we dont care for our lives."

The Highlanders in Rosshire are said to be assembled in such large numbers that it will require 500 men, and artillery, to quell them. "We" Courier "think the next arrivals from the neighborhood of the commotion will be important."

[*Subsequent accounts state, that the above disturbances have been exaggerated.*]

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

MARCH 15.

The General Election absorbs, the whole attention of the three kingdoms. According to the statements received on Saturday night, 204 Members of the late Parliament have been re-elected; 56 have declined being candidates; and 63 new Members have been chosen. There are prospects that the Ministerial majority, large as it was in the late Parliament, will be augmented in this.

In London, the Lord Mayor, Sir William Curtis, Mr. Alderman Wood, and Mr. Thomas Wilson have been elected. In Liverpool, Mr. Canning and Gen. Gascoyne have been elected, as usual; and in Westminster, Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Hobhouse are at the head of the poll. Lord George William Russell, and William Henry Whitbread, the grandson of the celebrated brewer, are returned from Bedford.

Cobbett put himself up for Coventry; but was forced to take himself very speedily down. He says his voters were deterred from going to the poll by the "bludgeon men."

Sandt, the assassin of Kotzebue, is not dead, as reported, but in prison; and will be tried when so far recovered from his wounds as to be able to attend the Court.

THE CONSPIRATORS.

Robert George and John Simmonds have been fully convicted of treason, before the Privy Council; and have been committed to the Tower. A special commission will be appointed to try all these Conspirators.—Thomas Preston, the cobler, Hazard, the schoolmaster, have also been committed to the tower, under the late act, by which a conspiracy to levy war is declared to be high treason, without any overt act. In the slang of these conspirators, gunpowder was called "*rapeseed*," a cutlass "*a snow*," pistols "*letters*," musquets "*speaks*," and pikes "*thrusts*."

Radical principles.—"Sir James Graham and Mr. Curwen" says the Carlisle Patriot, "have received a threat of assassination, from some miscreant who avows himself the admirer of the murderer Louvel! The letters of both Gentlemen are in the same hand-writing, and are couched in the same terms:—

"Sir—Prepare for Death. I am not a cowardly assassin to take you with all your imperfections on your head; but die you must.—My life's of no value to me, but shall be of service to my country.

An admirer of Louvel, the deliverer of France.
"Carlisle, March 6."

"Whether this be done in sport or in earnest, it is detestable in either case. We would fain hope the former; but we cannot forget that assassination has lately been held up in this country as well as in Germany, not merely as defensible, but as a duty."

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, whilst the Minister of the Interior (Decazes) was developing the motives for the law abridging individual liberty, he related the following circumstance: "A man named Lucel, now in confinement, had the audacity to write a letter to the Magistrate, charged with the preliminary proceedings of the prosecution of Louvel, in which he says—"I have learnt, with pleasure, the fate of the Duke de Berri: I wish the rest of the Royal Family may meet the same fate.—Oh! how I envy the deed of Louvel—may I one day display the same courage? [*A thrill of horror pervaded the Assembly.*] Let this man (continued the Minister) be arraigned at our tribunals; there exists no law applicable to his guilt, for the question is an opinion which is neither printed nor published. Let him be liberated, who will guarantee that he will not seek an occasion of imitating the example he admires?

BOSTON, MAY 5.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

By the Edward Foster, from Malaga, Spanish advices to nearly the end of March have been received.

The Ministry in Spain had been entirely changed, and Constitutionalists appointed in their places; all the Ambassadors to Foreign Courts (excepting the one to the United States) have been recalled and Constitutionalists appointed; and the officers civil and military throughout the kingdom, with few exceptions, have been removed, and friends of the Constitution chosen in their places.

The Members of the Cortes of 1812, had received orders to attend a general assembly to be holden at Madrid as soon as possible.

On the 9th and 10th March there was a massacre at Cadiz. It appeared, that Gen. Freyre re-visited Cadiz on the 8th, when the People called for the Constitution.—He promised it should be proclaimed on the 9th; on which day the inhabitants being assembled in a large public square to hear it, the troops of the garrison (who had been joined by a number of deserters from the Isla) fired upon them, and killed between 700 and 800, and wounded from 1100 to 1200! This, of course, created a great sensation in Spain; but when the Edward Foster sailed, all was quiet. The Constitution was eventually proclaimed in Cadiz on the 21st March, in the evening.

A plot to effect a counter-revolution was discovered in Madrid on the 11th March, and several persons implicated in it, had been arrested and imprisoned. The Duke del Infantado had resigned all his employments.

We add with pleasure, that the following Americans, who have been imprisoned in Spain nearly three years, have been liberated, viz.: Messrs. Conklin, Thompson, Weston, Cochran, Smith, Fouche, Cushing, Lapham, Wymans, Milner, Pryne, and Hyer.

D. R. Hackley, Esq. bearer of despatches for Government, from, Mr. Forsyth, at Madrid, came passenger in the E. F.

[*Translations from Spanish papers.*]

OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

MADRID, MARCH 9.

His Majesty, Ferdinand 7th, by the Grace of God, and by the Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, King, &c. having determined to take the oath to support the Constitution before a Provisional Junta, until the Cortes shall be assembled, has appointed the Cardinal Louis de Bourbon, to be President, Lt. Gen. Balesteros, Vice-President, and the Bishop of Valladolid, Dons Lardizabel, Valdemorus, Sancho, Crespode Tejada, Tarrius, Ignacio Pezuela, and the Count of Tohoada, to be Members; and who are to exercise the powers of the Cortes, provisionally, until that body has assembled. Signed by the King, March 9, 1820, and directed to Don Joseph Garcia de la Torre.

MARCH 9.

Yesterday his Majesty issued a royal order directing the immediate liberation of all persons imprisoned for political opinions, and that the order be transmitted by expresses.

CADIZ, MARCH 21.

An order has this day issued for the choice of twenty-five Electors of Members of the Cortes, for this city, the 23d inst.

According to an official account, the killed on the 10th inst. were 374 men, 36 women and 20 children—Total 436. Of the wounded 70 were in the hospitals the rest in their own houses.

On the 22d in the morning, the citizens and clergy united, will take the oath to support the Constitution, after which there will be a *Te Deum*.

The Madrid Gazette Extra, of March 21, contains nearly twenty official articles, from Cadiz, and vicinity, giving accounts of the events which occurred in that city, previous to the promulgation of the Constitution; particularly of the massacre which took place on the 10th March, which the Gazette says, had filled the King's heart with grief, had excited the indignation of all good men, and the perpetrators of which the King would most promptly punish.

All hostilities between the revolutionary troops at Isla and Cadiz had ceased.

The Duke del Infantado, was President of the Council of Castille the highest tribunal in the Kingdom. Matafloridu, Secretary of State, of Grace and Justice.

Connecticut Legislature.

NEW-HAVEN, MAY 6.

The General Assembly of Connecticut convened in this city on Wednesday last. On the day previous, his Excellency the Governor was escorted into town by the 2d troop of Governor's Horse Guards, under command of Lieutenant Huggins, the Sheriff of the county and his suite, and an immense concourse of citizens in carriages and on horseback. The day on which the Assembly convened, was ushered in by the ringing of bells, and the discharge of a national salute from the public square. The House of Representatives was called to order on Wednesday morning at half past 8, by Col. Austin, he being the oldest member present; and was afterwards organized by the election of David Plant, as Speaker, and Ansel Sterling and Nathan Johnson, Clerks. R. I. Ingersoll was appointed Clerk, but declined on account of ill health. Calvin Willey was then chosen and also declined; Mr. Johnson was then chosen and accepted. After the two houses were organized, they met in the Senate chamber for the purpose of receiving the Governor elect; the oath of office was administered to the Governor by the Hon. Wm. Bristol, a Judge of the Superior Court; after which, his Excellency delivered his speech. The Governor and Assembly were then escorted by the Horse Guards under command of Major Prescott, the 2d company of Foot Guards, commanded by Major Hotchkiss, and Capt. Blake's corps of Artillery, together with the Sheriffs of the different counties, from the Senate chamber to the north brick Meeting-House, where an appropriate and interesting sermon was delivered by the Rev Mr. Cushman, from 1st Timothy, chap. vi. verse 15—"*who is the blessed and only Potentate.*" The sacred music on this occasion performed at the Meeting-House was superior to any exhibition of the kind ever witnessed here. The house was filled to overflowing, and principally by ladies.

The performances and appearance of the different military corps throughout the day, reflected great credit on both the officers and men. Our military companies never appeared to better advantage.

Governor's Speech,

Delivered before the General Assembly of Connecticut, convened at New-Haven, May 3d. 1820.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
Mr. Speaker, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I am happy in being able to inform you, on the present occasion, when we are again convened to deliberate on the concerns of our constituents, that tranquillity is prevailing throughout this State, and in every part of our extensive country; that confidence in the justice and generosity of our public counsels, appears to be increasing among the Nations of the earth; and that the dangerous collisions which menaced an interruption of our peace, will probably be averted by amicable discussions, conducted with moderation and a spirit of equity. These are sure indications of the happy influence of free and mild institutions of government, over a virtuous and intelligent population; and the blessings they procure demand our gratitude to the merciful Disposer of all events.

Owing to the stagnation of commerce, and to former abuses of credit, from the effects of which our country has not yet recovered, the pecuniary pressure upon the community continues to be severe, and is still greatly injurious to the public interests;—but I believe that the people of no part of the U. States, or of the world, enjoy greater comfort and prosperity, than those of Connecticut. This comparative exemption from the common evil of the present period, ought doubtless to be attributed to their frugal habits, persevering industry, and to the general diffusion of those arts most necessary to the enjoyment of civilized life, which have rendered them, in a very considerable degree, independent of supplies derived from external commerce. As far as my information extends, the people of this country have become generally convinced that the remedies for our present embarrassments, can alone be expected from improvements in agriculture, a wise direction of the public industry, and from the extension of arts and manufactures, aided by restraints on the consumption, or use of those superfluous or noxious articles of foreign growth or manufacture, which exhaust the resources of the country, and depress the exertions of domestic enterprize. We must still await the measures which may be devised by the National Government for our relief, to which the general regulation of the currency, of foreign commerce, and provisions for a just distribution of the effects of bankrupt traders, have been assigned by the Constitution; but much can be done by the several states, by wise fiscal regulations, and by precepts and example co-operating with the patriotic exertions of all good citizens.

Incessant vigilance, and great caution, are duties at all times incumbent on the legislators of free states, and are especially requisite at present, in consequence of the disturbed condition of several countries, with which we are principally connected, where the recent course of events appears to be unfavorable to principles of liberty. The expediency of preserving our municipal regulations and militia establishments in full vigor is therefore apparent.

In addition to the ordinary business of the session, I think it proper to mention that the appointment of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, must, in pursuance of an act of Congress, be made within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday of December next. If no provision different from the existing law of this State shall be made during the present session, an extra meeting of the General Assembly will be necessary. In connexion with this subject, the appointment of a Senator of the United States, to supply the place of the Hon. Samuel W. Dana, whose term of service will expire on the third of March next, will deserve consideration.

I have received from the Governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, a Resolution of the General Court of that state, representing that contentions and disputes have arisen between the citizens of that commonwealth and those of this state, respecting the boundary line between the two states, east of Connecticut river, and appointing commissioners to ascertain the same—in which measure the concurrence of this state is requested.

The states of Pennsylvania, and of Ohio, have proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, for the purpose of restraining Congress from establishing any Bank, or other monied institution, except within the District of Columbia. These papers will be communicated by a special message.

I have received, for the purpose of being submitted to your consideration, certain declarations of the commonwealth of Virginia, which deny the legitimate right, of Congress to inhibit Slavery, as a condition of admitting a new State into the Union, or to impose any other restriction, not necessary to guarantee a republican form of government.

Preliminary measures have been adopted, for admitting the territory of Missouri a member of the United States, on terms which will doubtless be acceptable to Virginia, but accompanied with a declaration by Congress, that, (with the exception of the proposed new state) slavery shall forever remain interdicted in all the territory of the U. States, north of thirty six degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude, thereby asserting a principle, the validity of which is denied by the state of Virginia.

Although the opinion of this ancient and respectable state, is not offered in the form of an amendment to the Constitution; nor as the basis of a proposed contract, which, if ratified by particular states, would require the assent of Congress, yet an equivalent effect had been probably expected, from the assent of a majority of the states, to the principles and reasoning to which that state appears to have become reconciled, and upon which their resolutions have been founded.

Although the present occasion does not afford a convenient opportunity for a full enquiry how far the doctrine now promulgated is consistent with fundamental principles, which have been adopted by a great majority of this nation, as political axioms never to be disputed; nor to any review of the consequences, which, either confidence or diffidence in former counsels of the same authority, have produced in the actual administration of the government; and though it is still less suitable to an examination of the philological interpretation of the Constitution to which your attention has been invited; yet as the decision of this question must powerfully influence the condition of society in all future ages, and as every freeman ought to form a decided opinion upon this subject, I cannot forbear to present to your view some of the consequences, which, in my opinion, must follow from the extension or diffusion of slavery in these states.

It cannot have escaped your observation, that a diversity of habits and principles of government exists in this country; and I think it is evident that slavery is gradually forming those distinctions, which, according to invariable laws of human action, constitute the characteristic difference between aristocratical and democratical republics.

Wherever agricultural labor is wholly or chiefly performed by slaves, it must constitute the principal revenue of the community. The owners of slaves must necessarily be the chief owners of the soil; and those laborers who are too poor to own both, though nominally free, must be dependent on an aristocratical order, and remain without power or political influence in the State.

All our experience illustrates the truth of these remarks. Connecticut has long been among the first of the colonizing states. The soil, climate, and price of lands in Maryland and Virginia, are highly inviting to our agricultural emigrants, yet they are almost invariably seen to prefer settlements in more remote and comparatively inconvenient situations. They are only deterred from settling in these states, by the vicinity of a slave population, and by incidental institutions, which would require a renunciation of their habits, and the political privileges which they have been accustomed to enjoy, and to which they are inviolably attached.

The territorial limits of the states where slavery is permitted, are already far more extensive, and their lands probably more fertile, than in those where it is interdicted. Slavery is unfavorable to a compact population and to improvements in the arts; and the mode of cultivation usually practised, tends to promote a rapid expansion of new settlements, greatly exceeding a just proportion of the comparative masses of population. An immense territory west of the Mississippi either belongs to the aboriginal tribes of Indians, or is sparsely settled by the subjects of Spain, where slavery is already established; and much of this territory will doubtless be annexed to our nation by amicable arrangements and the natural progress of civilization.

It has been urged as a compensation for the admitted evils of slavery, that the spirit of liberty is more elevated and persevering among the masters of slaves, than in states where liberty is a common blessing. We may admit that our southern brethren are as firmly attached to liberty as ourselves, but we cannot concede that they are in any respect our superiors, without submitting to humiliation and reproach.—Probably the claim has no other just foundation, than in the well known ardor, tenacity of opinion, and strict concert of action, with which the members of a privileged order, invariably pursue a separate and exclusive interest. Such a tacit admission of inferiority, from habitual concessions, would imply on our part a secret preference of aristocratical over democratical institutions; since the experience of every age has evinced, that when the privileges of a ruling order are founded on the transitory possession of wealth, however acquired, they are never exercised with more moderation or justice, than when they depend on hereditary distinctions of rank.

We are clearly bound by our federal engagements not to attempt to effect any change in the adjusted relations of society in the States where slavery has been already established. But as the bare permission of Slavery in a new State, would be a concession tending to disturb the natural equality which would otherwise exist between the States, and also between all free citizens, it would seem to be far more reasonable even on the principle of that strict and literal construction of the delegated powers of Congress, for which Virginia contends, to require in the Constitution an express authority to tolerate the extension of Slavery, rather than from the mere absence of any express direction to that effect, to infer the want of power to prohibit such extension, in derogation of the fundamental rights and principles, which it was clearly the great object of the constitution to secure and perpetuate.

But, in my opinion, the inviolable compact between the People, the States, and the Federal Government, not only forbids the exercise of some powers, but is imperative in requiring the performance of certain duties; and may as effectually be violated, by mere negligence and non execution, as by the usurpation of powers not delegated, or as reserved to the States or to the people. Among these, the guarantee of a republican form of government, is of vital importance. It is a contract between the United States and the people of every State, designed to protect the great principles of the revolution, upon which our Union depends. It imposes upon Congress, not only deliberative, but active duties; not merely a vigilant attention to the elementary principles of government, and the composition of society in the new states which may, from time to time be admitted members: but also vests a corrective power over all the states, to secure these [illegible] principles from subversion by [illegible] or from gradual decay; not only to guard the states against the enterprizes of monarchical authority, which are most oppressive to the rich and powerful; but to protect the people against the masked batteries of aristocracy, which ought equally to be dreaded by the poor and defenceless. It was not to establish republics in "form" only, but to perpetuate our free and mild institutions, and to render civil liberty immortal, that the Constitution was adopted. Nothing has been more common than the perversion of republican forms, and it has been by such means that the liberties of free states, have been most frequently undermined. Even the government of the Mamelukes has long been acknowledged and constantly styled a Republic. They have for about four hundred years, formed their own regulations, and elected their chiefs, with the right of suspending their power at will. No men have been more jealous than they of any diminution of the privileges of their order, or more fiercely attached to popular forms. They have been masters over a fertile and extensive country; they have been numerous warlike and powerful; yet they have ever been in fact, a confederacy of slaves, and their misnamed republican freedom, has been displayed only in acts of cruelty, extortion, and tyranny over the defenceless natives of Egypt.

I regret that the discussion of this subject by the states, has become necessary. In my judgment it would have been more prudent to have left a question of such delicacy and importance to the uninfluenced decision of Congress. But as it has been proposed by the General Assembly of Virginia, a prompt and frank declaration of our sentiments is required no less by decorum than by a just regard to the rights of our constituents. On the grounds which have been briefly stated, I am compelled by a sense of duty, to declare it as my opinion, that Congress is fully authorized to inhibit the further diffusion of slavery; and that to permit it to be established in the territories or districts which have been, or may hereafter be acquired, would in effect operate as an indefinite suspension, if not a perpetual exclusion of the rights which appertain to the free agriculturalists of the United States, and tending also to create an influence injurious to the states where slavery is interdicted.

OLIVER WOLCOTT

General Assembly,
May Session, 1820.

Thursday afternoon, May 1.

Certain Declarations from the legislature of Virginia, noticed in the Governor's Speech, were communicated to the House, read, and the subject referred to a committee.

Friday forenoon, May 5.

The committee to whom was referred on Wednesday, the subject of the Saybrook election, reported that after due investigation, they were of opinion that the two gentlemen chosen in the parish of Pettipaug, were entitled to seats in the House.—After a short discussion, the report was accepted and the gentlemen were qualified and took their seats.

It will be recollected that in Saybrook the freemen held two meetings, one in the old society, and the other in the society of Pettipaug, at each of which places two representatives were chosen.

Friday afternoon.

Soon after the House had met an adjournment took place, in order to give the members an opportunity of holding County meetings.

The following committees in the House were appointed by the Speaker on Thursday and Friday.

Committee of finance.—Ingersoll, Terry and Beers.

On sale of minors' lands.—Todd, Church and Coit.

On Military Returns.—Brinsmade, D. F. Sanford and Pendleton.

On applications for new towns—Seymour, Adams, S. Wheeler, R. Adams, Burnham, Hungerford, A. Willey.

Roads and Bridges—Norton, Griffin, H. Palmer, Jones, Lester, Pettibone, W. Palmer, Crawford.

On returns of State Duties—Ingersoll, Terry, S. P. Beers.

On that part of the Governor's Speech which relates to the boundaries between this State and Massachusetts—Swift, Terry, S. P. Beers.

On so much of the Governor's Speech as relates to the amendments of the Constitution of the United States proposed by the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania—Swift, Welch, Hitchcock.

On so much of the Governor's Speech, as relates to the appointment of Electors of President and Vice President—Dixon, Denison, S. Wheeler, D. Hall, Austin, Alsop, Crawford, Foulick.

The following persons were appointed a Committee to take into consideration the alteration of the laws of this State relative to the celebration of Marriage—Channing, Burrows, Church.

On Taxation—Foote, Ingersoll, Warren Tweedy, Keyes, Merwin, Coe, and C. Willey.

National Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, April 28.

THE bill, from the Senate, granting certain privileges to the Ocean Steam-Ship Company, of New-York, was amended, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Archer, of Maryland, submitted the following amendment to the rules of the House, which lies on the table one day of course.

"Every discussion on any bill, motion and resolution, shall terminate in five days after it shall have commenced.

"No member shall speak upon any question longer than an hour at one time."

Mr. Butler of New-Hampshire, submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee of manufactures be instructed to prepare and report a bill laying a duty of——cents on all spiritous liquors distilled from grain and other domestic materials.

Saturday, April 29.

THE TARIFF.

The engrossed bill to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Monday, May 1.

CASH DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, on the bill for regulating the mode of collecting duties on imports, and for other purposes.

The motion to strike out the first section of the bill being under consideration—

The undermam 4 gentlemen delivered their sentiments for and against the principle of the bill, viz:

For the bill—Messrs. M'Lean, of Ken. Baldwin, Clay.—Against the bill—Messrs. Smith, of Maryland, Settle, Burton, Simkins, Rhea, Hardin.

The question was taken on Mr. Silsbee's motion to strike-out the first section, that is, to reject the bill, and carried, ayes 86, noes 60.

The question was then immediately taken to concur with the committee in striking out the first section of the bill and decided as follows:

For concurrence 91—Against it, 55.

Those who are interested will see that the bill, so important to them, for changing the mode of collecting Duties on Imports, has been rejected in the House of Representatives, by a decisive majority.

Tuesday, May 2.

DUTIES ON SALES AT AUCTION.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, on the bill for laying duties on sales at auction, the bill was read through.

Considerable debate arose on the subject, and numerous amendments were offered, but which were principally negatived; when the committee rose, and reported the bill to the House. The House immediately proceeded to the further disposal of the subject, and after some ineffectual attempts to postpone the bill, the question was taken, on ordering it to be engrossed and read a third time, and decided in the negative.

YEAS, - - - - - - - - - 78
NAYS, - - - - - - - - - 77

So the Bill was *rejected*. A motion was then made by Mr. Butler, of N. H. that the House do re-consider this vote; but before deciding the question, the House adjourned, [about 5 o'clock.]

Wednesday, May 3.

DUTIES ON AUCTIONS.

The house then took up the motion, depending on yesterday's adjournment, to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill for laying duties on sales at auction. Whereupon

Mr. Butler, of N. H. withdrew his said motion, and submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this house, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, an estimate of the deficit in the revenue, which may ultimately arise from the adoption of the proposed tariff, and also what amount of revenue may be derived from a duty on sales at auction and on spirituous liquors distilled from grain and other domestic materials.

And the question being taken, that the house do now proceed to consider the said resolution, it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Storrs then renewed the motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill laying duties on certain sales at auction:

And after a few remarks from Mr. Metcalf and Mr. Wood in favor of re-consideration, and from Mr. Warfield in favor of a postponement till to morrow (which was negatived) the question was taken, by yeas and nays, on Mr. Storrs' motion, and decided in the affirmative, yeas 84, nays 62.

The bill then received sundry amendments.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, the duty of 10 per cent on sales of certain enumerated articles (dry goods, &c.) was stricken out, so as to leave that item blank.

Various rates of duty were proposed by way of substitute to the 10 per cent—viz:

Mr. Storrs proposed four per cent.
Mr. Sergeant proposed seven and a half.
Mr. Dennison proposed three.
Mr. Case proposed six.
Mr. Tracy proposed two.
Mr. Taylor proposed eight.

The question was first taken on the highest rate proposed, (eight per cent) and negatived; the question on the two next highest rates proposed, as above, were also decided in the negative; but,

On the question to fill the blank with five per cent it was decided in the affirmative.

The question was at length taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, and decided in the affirmative, as follows—Yeas 93; Nays 58.

And the House adjourned.

Thursday, May 4.

DUTIES ON SALES AT AUCTION.

The engrossed bill laying duties on certain sales at auction, was read the third time.

[This bill proposes to lay a duty on all sales of foreign goods at auction, (except sales under judicial process, &c.)—of one per cent on the amount of sales of groceries, and that class of articles, and of five per cent on the amount of sales of woollens, cottons, and certain other manufactured articles.]

The question on the passage of the said bill, was then taken by Yeas and Nays, and decided as follows:

For the passage of the bill 89
Against it 61

So the bill was passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

SENATE.

Monday, May 1.

The bill to regulate the duties on Imports, and for other purposes, was received from the House of Representatives, and twice read by general consent, and, after some conversation as to the disposition of the bill, it was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Tuesday, May 2.

Ordered, that the committee of commerce and manufactures, (to which had been referred the Tariff Bill,) have leave to sit this day during the sitting of the Senate.

Mr. Trimble, offered certain Resolutions, for employing the army, in making a minute and accurate survey of the inland frontier of the United States. And also for employing the navy in completing a minute and accurate survey of the coast of the U. S.

A memorial from sundry merchants of Philadelphia, was presented this day, against an increase of the duties on imports.

Thursday, May 4.

THE TARIFF.

The Senate took up, in committee of the whole, Mr. Horsey in the chair, the bill from the other House to regulate the duties on imports &c.

Mr. Barbour moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until the next session of Congress; and followed his motion by a speech of some length as well against the merits and bearings of the bill, as to show that there was not time at this late period of the session to act maturely on the subject.

Mr. Dickerson opposed the motion, and, in an elaborate speech of nearly two hours in length, advocated the policy and expediency of the system proposed by the bill.

Mr. Burrill followed on the same side, and spoke at considerable length in defence of the bill, in reply to Mr. Barbour, and against the postponement.

Mr. Otis spoke about half an hour in favor of the postponement, and incidentally in opposition to the bill: after which the question was taken, and the motion to postpone the bill until the next session was decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Elliot, Gaillard, Johnson of Louisiana, King of Alabama, Leake, Lloyd, Macon, Mellen, Morril, Otis, Palmer, Pleasants, Smith, Stokes, Taylor, Thomas, Walker of Alabama, Walker of Georgia, Williams of Mississippi, Williams of Tennessee—22

NAYS—Messrs. Burrill, Dana, Dickerson, Eaton, Edwards, Horsey, Hunter, Johnson of Kentucky, King of New-York, Lanman, Logan, Lowrie, Noble, Parrott, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Tichenor, Trimble, Van Dyke, Wilson—21. So the bill was *rejected*.

By the late Mails.

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK, MAY 1.

We have received information, the authenticity of which cannot be questioned, that "the Provisional Government of the Constitution at Isla (the head quarters,) have in their Gazette formally acknowledged the independence of South America!" We can also state, positively, that orders have been given at Madrid to dismiss all the transports so long employed at Cadiz. Thus is all idea of the expedition to South America officially abandoned.—*Herald.*

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, MAY 3.

Counterfeit Notes, United States Bank.

Four United States Bank notes for $500 each, were this day sent into that Bank, having been yesterday taken at the other Banks in this city. They are said to be extremely well executed, not only as to engraving, but as to the signatures. The vignett is, however, much coarser than the genuine.

R. I. PROVIDENCE, MAY 3.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

On Wednesday last, the General Assembly of Rhode-Island convened in Newport, for the purpose of organizing the government for the ensuing political year. James D'Wolf, Esquire, was re-elected Speaker of the House, and Thomas Rivers, Esq. Clerk.

GRASS SEED.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
HERD'S GRASS,
RED TOP,
FURZE TOP, and
CLOVER SEED.

CHARLES COIT.
Norwich, April 5, 1820. 26—

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, May 10, 1820.

Commodore Morris arrived here in the Steam-Boat, last week, on his way to Portsmouth, to resume the command on that station.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

The last New-York papers state that Gov. Clinton will be re-elected by a majority of 2 or 3000. There will be a majority of from 16 to 20 in the House of Assembly against the Administration.

PROBATE FEES.

We are happy to inform our readers, that a bill was introduced this morning, (Monday) by Mr. N. Johnson, for regulating the fees of Judges and Clerks of Probate.

Connecticut Journal.

From the National Intelligencer, May 4.

SALES AT AUCTION.

The bill for laying duties on sales at auction has been revived after being once rejected in the house of representatives, and, being amended so as to reduce the duty on sales at auction of woollens, cottons, &c. from 10 to 5 per cent—has been ordered to a third reading, by such a vote as ensures its passage in that body.

The termination of the present session of Congress is fixed, by the joint vote of the two houses of Congress, to take place on Monday week, the 15th inst. From allusions which fell from different gentlemen in the course of the discussion on this matter, it appears, that a message is expected, in the course of the present week, from the President, on the subject of our relations with Spain. What is to be the nature of the message we know not, but it appears that it is such as will render necessary legislation of some sort. It is generally supposed, that there is no longer any prospect of the ratification of the Treaty lately concluded with Spain.

Extract of a letter from Washington of May 2.

"The President informed the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives to-day, that the Spanish negotiation was broken off, and that he should send in a day or two a message to Congress to that effect. This will prolong the session to the middle of the month, and the question may be one of difficulty, whether Congress shall authorize the President to occupy Florida. This cannot be done without assaulting the garrisons both of St. Augustine and Pensacola."

NEW SPANISH MINISTER.

Capt. Dickerson, arrived at Baltimore, from Smyrna, via. Gibraltar, was informed at the latter place, (where he stopped, but did not go on shore) by a gentlemen, who came along side, that the Constitutional Government of Spain, had appointed an Ambassador to the United States; and that it was probable he had already sailed in a brig bound to New-York. It was supposed his mission related to the Floridas.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Washington city, dated
U. S. ship Franklin, New-York,
April 25, 1820.

"With great pleasure I announce to you our arrival here on yesterday, after a passage of 48 days from Gibraltar, leaving the command of the station under Capt. Brown.

"On our passage, we touched at Teneriffe, Porto Praya, in the Island of St. Jago, and the race ran through all the windward West India Islands. We spoke an American ship off the south point of St. Domingo, which gave us the melancholy intelligence of Com. Decatur's death. In getting under way from Porto Praya, about 8 P. M. on the 24th ult. two Batteries commenced a fire on us and continued it until we were out of gunshot. The vessel sustained no damage, except a shot through the fore-top-sail. The Com. immediately called a council of war, and it was determined to attack the town on the next morning. We accordingly made all preparation, but, unfortunately for us, the wind increased to a gale, and the ship drifted to leeward of the Port. On the next morning a boat came alongside with a letter from the Consul, stating that the officers and men engaged in making the assault, had been confined. This was out thought a sufficient satisfaction, and we continued to beat to windward during the day, with the hope of getting up, and obtaining ample satisfaction for the insult offered to our flag; but, the wind increasing, and but little probability of beating up for several days, induced the Commodore to bear away. It appears to have been an intentional mistake on the part of the governor, who had, previously to our arrival, ordered his officers to fire into any American vessel that should attempt to leave the port without his permission. This order he had neglected to countermand, and it is hardly possible for him to have forgotten it. The order seems to have originated from several privateers having been there, under American colors, which cannot justify his conduct.

Married,

In this city, on Tuesday evening, the 2d instant, by Rev. Dr. Strong, Mr. Wm. C. Gilman, to Miss Eliza Coit, daughter of Daniel L. Coit, Esq.; On Thursday the 4th instant, by Rev. Dr. Strong, Rev. Luther F. Dimmick, of Newburyport, Mass. to Miss Catharine M. Marvin, daughter of the late Gen. Elihu Marvin.

In Plainfield, Mr. Grafton Wilson to Miss Zilpha Spalding.

In Killingly, Mr. George C. Fisher to Miss Harriet Cady, daughter of the late Mr. Jonathan Cady.—Mr. Obadiah Inman, of Foster (R. I.) to Miss Rhoda Leavens, of the former place.

Died,

In this city, Miss Susan Case, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Case; Mrs. Ruth Darrow, relict of the late Mr. Michael Darrow, aged 71 years.

In Thompson, on the 4th inst in the 23th year of her age, Mrs. Rebecca Wilkinson Davis, wife of Simon Davis, jun. Esq. and youngest daughter of the late Geo. Daniel Larned.

At Litchfield, on the 30th ult. James Morris, Esq. aged 68 years.

At North-Kingstown, on the 18th inst. Mr. William Browning, aged 66 years.—On the 19th inst. (of an apoplectic fit,) Colonel Barnabas Watt, in the 64th year of his age.—For many years Sheriff of the County of Washington.

At Newport, R. I. suddenly, Lewis Rousmaniere, Esq.

At Boston, the Hon. Benjamin Austin, aged 88 years.

In New-York, Mr. Nathaniel Hunter of Newport.

At New Germantown, Mr. Frederic Pekels, aged 106—the wife of his youth, about the same age is still living. In Doylestown, P. Peter Sirr, a native of Germany, aged 110 years and 336 days.

At London, Benjamin West, Esq. aged 82, President of the British Royal Academy of Arts; and one of the most eminent Painters of the age. He was born in Pennsylvania, in 1733, followed the profession of a painter in Philadelphia and New-York, until the year 1760, when he embarked for Italy, where he resided three years, and then settled in London. The late King of England was among the foremost to discover and reward the pre-eminent talents of our countrymen.

THE MONASTERY.

THE Monastery, by the author of Waverly, a new work, will be for sale on Thursday or Friday, at
R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.
May 10.

CHEAP SHOES.

100 Pair Ladies Morocco Shoes, (Boston manufacture) of the latest fashion, just received and for sale at 5s 6d per pair, by
F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.
Norwich, May 10, 1820. 27—

BLACKING.

THE real Japan Blacking, made by *Day & Martin*, 97 High Holborn, London, in Bottles at 31, 50, and 63 cents.

Shining Liquid Blacking, in bottles, price 25 cents each

Portable Water Proof Paste Blacking, in canisters, price 31 cents each,

FOR SALE BY
T. ROBINSON.
Norwich, May 8, 1820. 27—

Utley's Remedy

FOR *Tooth-ache, Scurvy Gums, and Loose Teeth,*—The above valuable article for sale by
JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, May 9, 1820. tf-27—

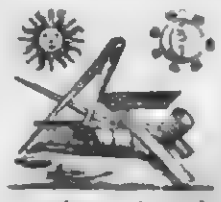
Trumbull & Breed,

HAVING closed their business in Norwich, request all indebted to them to make immediate payment. They will attend for that purpose, for thirty days, at the next door east from the office of *George Perkins, Esq.*
May 10, 1820. 27—

Sabbath School Books.

JUST received and for sale, by the hundred, doz. or single, at
T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store, Chelsea.
An assortment of Sabbath School Books, Class Papers, Tickets, &c.
May 3. 27—

MASONIC.



A SPECIAL convocation of Franklin Chapter R. A. M. will be holden at their Hall, on Monday the 22d inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. A general attendance is requested.

By order of the M. E. H. P.
JOSEPH KINGSLEY,
Sec'ry. Pro. Tem. F. C. R. A. M.
Norwich, May 9, 1820. 27—

COTTON.

SIX Bales prime New-Orleans Cotton, just received and for sale low by
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*
May 2, 1820. 27—

MOLASSES.

20 Hhds. good retailing Molasses at 30 cents per gallon for sale by
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*
May 10. 27—

Commissioners' Notice.

WE the subscribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, appointed Commissioners on the estate of the late *Mr. Stephen Shepard*, late of said Plainfield, deceased, and represented insolvent—hereby give notice to the several creditors thereto, that we will attend to the duties of our appointment at the late Dwelling-House of said deceased on the first Mondays of June and September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days, for the purpose of hearing and examining any and all legal demands against said deceased's estate.

ELIAS PARKIS, } Com'rs.
Plainfield, April 28, 1820. 27—

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Plainfield, commissioners to receive, examine, adjust and settle the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Mr. Lemuel Black*, late of Killingly, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 9th day of May instant, are allowed the creditors to exhibit their claims, properly attested, and that we shall attend on the business of our appointment, at the Dwelling-House of Reuben Scott, inn-holder, in Plainfield, on the first Monday of July and the first Monday of October next, at one o'clock on each of said days.

JOHN DUNLAP,
JOSEPH S. GLADDING, } *Com'rs.*
Plainfield, May 9, 1820. 27—

Probate Office, Plainfield District,
Plainfield, May 8th, A. D. 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. JOSEPH PRIOR,

late of Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to JOHN PRIOR, of said Plainfield, Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest. JOHN LESTER, Clerk. 27

Probate Office, Plainfield District,
Plainfield, May 1st, A. D. 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. ABIJAH DEAN,

late of Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to ELIAS DEAN, of said Plainfield, *Executor*, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

27 *Attest. JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

Probate Office, Plainfield District,
Plainfield, May, 1st, A. D. 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. JACOB JOHNSON,

late of said Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to ANSON JOHNSON, of said Plainfield, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

27 *Attest. JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Pomfret hath allowed six months from the date hereof for the creditors to the estate of

OBADIAH CHILD,

late of Woodstock, deceased, to exhibit their claims for settlement.—Those who neglect to present their accounts within said time, properly attested, will be debarred a recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

PENUEL MAY, *Adm'r.*
Woodstock, April 28th, 1820. —27

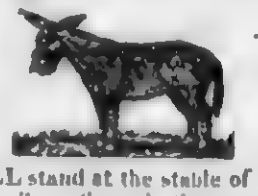
One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night following the 7th instant, an indented apprentice by the name of

ALFRED STODDARD,

aged about sixteen years. Whosoever will return him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

NATHAN AYRES, Jr.
Preston, May 10. 3w-27—



WILL stand at the stable of the subscriber, through the season, the Jack,

Young Black Prince,

sired by *Old Black Prince.* Mules will be contracted for, from 12 to 16 dollars.

ASA FITCH.
Bozrah, May 9, 1820. 6w-27—

FOR SALE,

THAT well known JACK formerly owned by *Mr. Abner Follet*, and was kept by *Mr. Ezra Lillie* the last season. His stock is as good as any Jack in this State. The subscriber will take Mules in payment for said Jack that may be sired by him. The subscriber will let said Jack on reasonable terms. If not sold nor let said Jack will be let to Mares on reasonable terms, and a generous price given for Mules at four months old, by

JAMES L. SMITH,
Windham, Scotland Society.
May 5, 1820. 27—

30 TONS PLASTER superior quality, 5 Casks Stonington and Providence LIME. FOR SALE BY
J. H. STRONG. April 12.

POETRY.

Extract from Rogers's Poem on Human Life.

BUT Man is born to suffer. On the door
Sickness has set her mark; and now no more
Laughter within we hear, or wood-notes wild
As of a mother singing to her child.
All now in anguish from that room retire,
Where a young cheek glows with consuming fire,
And Innocence breathes contagion—all but one,
But she who gave it birth—from her alone
The medicine cup is taken. Through the night,
And tho' the day, that with its dreary light
Comes unregarded, she sits silent by,
Watching the changes with her anxious eye;
While they without, listening below, above,
(Who but in sorrow know how much they love?)
From every little noise catch hope and fear,
Exchanging still, still as they turn to hear,
Whispers and sighs, and smiles all tenderness
That would in vain the starting tear repress.

Such grief was ours—it seems but yesterday—
When in thy prime, wishing so much to stay,
'Twas thine Maria, thine without a sigh,
At midnight in a sister's arms to die!
Oh thou wert lovely—lovely was thy frame,
And pure thy spirit as from Heaven it came!
And, when recalled to join the blest above,
Thou diedst a victim to exceeding love,
Nursing the young to health. In happier hours,
When idle fancy wove luxurient flowers,
Once in thy mirth thou bidst me write on thee;
And now I write—what thou shalt never see!

At length the Father, vain his power to save,
Follows his child in silence to the grave,
(That child now cherished whom he would not give,
Sleeping the sleep of death for all that live;)
Take a last look, when not unheard, the spade
Scatters the earth as 'dust to dust' is said,
Takes a last look and goes; his best relief
Consoling others in that hour of grief,
And with sweet tears and gentle words infusing,
The holy calm that leads to heavenly musing.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, April 3d, 1820.*

HENRY ANGELL, Benjamin Audros, Silas Bailey Jr. Asaph Bowin, Chester Davison, Esther Frink, Lydia Farlan, Stewart Grinman, Joseph Hayward, David Hall, Philip Kenyon, John Kennedy Jr. George Middleton, John Picket, Pierce Parkis, Nelson Palmer, William Stringer, Azariah Spalding, Jeremiah Sturges, *of Plainfield.*

Amos Treat, Stephen Wilcox Jr. John C. Smith, Moses Kennedy, Town Clerk, Joseph Coon, Charles C. Crandal, James Alexander, *of Voluntown.*

Thomas Walling, *Killingly.*
Alfred Curtis, *Griswold.*
James Caswell, *Canterbury.*

25 E. C. EATON, P. M.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Military Pensioners of the United States, enrolled in the Connecticut agency, may this day receive, at the Branch Bank in Middletown, the semi-annual payments due to them from Government, the 4th March last.

EN PARSONS, *Pres't.*

Office of B. U. S. at Middletown, April 27, 1820.

"Foreign Mission Society of Norwich and its Vicinity"

THE annual meeting of this Society, will be holden at the Rev. Dr. *Strong's Meeting-House*, in Norwich, on the third Tuesday of May next, 2 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the President,
J. HUNTINGTON, *Secretary.*

Norwich, April 26, 1820. 25—

REMOVAL.

LYMAN BREWER has removed to the new Store, next east of *Messrs. Erastus Coit, & Co.*

April 25. 25—

Wanted Immediately,

A GOOD Journeyman Spinner. Enquire at the Woolen Factory of *Messrs. Mason & Fitch, Lebanon.*

April 25. 25—

LOST,

ON the 20th inst. on the road from *G. & H. B. Buckingham's* store to *Morgan's* Tavern, a small Black Morocco

POCKET BOOK,

containing two five Dollar Bills, one of three Dollars, and two of one Dollar, of the *New-London Bank*, and an article of agreement between *Hiram Parish and Joshua Parish.* Three Dollars will be given for the Pocket Book and its contents.

HIRAM PARISH.

Norwich, April 20, 1820. 25—

LOST,

BETWEEN Norwich-Landing and New-London, a *Surtout Coat* partly worn. Whoever will return it to the *Printing Office*, shall be reasonably rewarded by

ROBERT HERRICK.

April 26. 25—

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber has on hand a very extensive assortment of *Tin Ware*, which he is disposed to sell at very reduced prices. Most kinds of country produce will be received in payment.

WM. CALLYHAN.

April 22, 1820. 25—

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
EUTERPEIAD
OR
MUSICAL INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE GENERAL DIFFUSION OF MUSICAL INFORMATION.

A PERIOD of more than two years has elapsed since the commencement of a series of *Essays upon Musical subjects*, in a weekly paper in this Metropolis; the increasing interest and excitement which prevails among Professional Gentlemen as well as Amateurs in Music, combined with their late successful exertions in this Section of our Country, induces an attempt to establish a Publication particularly devoted to the *General Extension of Musical Information.*

Without promising more, than what it is hoped will be realized, The Publisher flatters himself *The Euterpeiad* will be conducted by those whose musical erudition and judgment are approved. A Publication of this nature has long been desired. If the present attempt succeeds, he will be amply rewarded by the pleasing consciousness of having rendered some service to the Public. If he should fail in this object, however deeply he may regret his want of patronage, he will console himself by reflecting, that he has omitted no exertions to deserve it.

THOMAS BADGER, Jr.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Euterpeiad will be published once a week, and shall contain four large Quarto Pages of *Musical matter*, and delivered to Subscribers on Saturdays.

II. The first number will be issued on April 1st. The price per annum will be Two Dollars and fifty cents. No Subscription received for less than Six months, payable in advance. Non-subscribers 6 ¼ Cents each.

III. Every Third or Fourth number, will contain a fashionable Song, Air with variations, March, Waltz, or Dance, arranged for the Piano Forte, of the size of a Music Plate.

IV. All orders for this Publication, must be accompanied with Six months advance Pay.

Postage covered as usual.

☞ *Subscriptions and Communications for the* EUTERPEIAD, *received at the Office of the Publisher, Thomas Badger, Jr. No. 4, Suffolk-Buildings, Congress-Street, Boston.*

School for Young Ladies.

ON the 24th inst. *Miss Pierce* will commence her School at Plainfield for the instruction of Young Ladies in *Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History and Belles Lettres*, also in *plain and ornamental Needle-Work, Drawing, Painting*, and *Music.*

She will pay strict attention to the morals and manners of her Pupils, and no pains will be spared to render their improvement in useful and polite accomplishments satisfactory.

Those coming from abroad will be furnished with board at a reasonable rate.

Terms of tuition, eight dollars per quarter, including Music; exclusive of Music, from two to five dollars.

Plainfield, April 12, 1820. 3w-25—

Employment for Families.

WILLIAMS' Manufacturing Company have several vacant tenements which will be rented to such families as wish for employment, and can produce the best testimony in regard to their moral character.—Good laboring men may often have work in the vicinity, and those who have children that may be occasionally employed in the Cotton Mill and attend School the residue of the time, will have the preference.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Norwich Falls, April 19. 24—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by book, are requested to settle the same previous to the 10th May next. Those that do not attend to this call will please to settle with *James Steaman Esq.*

☞ BOOTS and SHOES manufactured as usual, of the best materials, and latest fashions, cheaper than ever. He returns his thanks for past favors and solicits a continuance.

L. ROATH.

For Sale, or Barter,
One cheap WAGGON, and one CLOCK.

Norwich, April 24, 1820. 3w-25—

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 28th day of March last, an indented apprentice boy by the name of

DONALD FISHER,

about 15 years old. Whoever will return said boy to the subscriber, shall receive one cent reward and no charges paid.

All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

EDWARD HILL.

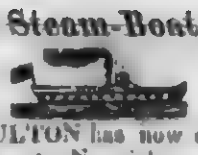
Plainfield, April 20, 1820. 26—

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Philemon Havens*, deceased, are requested to call and make immediate payment, or their accounts will be left in an Attorney's hand for collection.

CHRISTO. MANWARING, } *Adm'rs.*
FANNY HAVENS, }

Norwich, May 1, 1820. 26—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.



THE FULTON has now commenced running to Norwich, and will continue for the season, to leave Norwich as soon as the tide serves after the arrival of the stages, and to leave New-London every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 8 o'clock in the morning, exchanging with *Capt. Bunker* same days at New-Haven, and leaving there at 6 P. M. to return.

March 29. 21—

F. A. Huntington & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their Customers from the country who purchase GOODS of them at wholesale, that their SPRING ASSORTMENT is now complete, from which they will supply them on as good terms as they can purchase in New-York or Boston.

May 3. 26—

WOOL.

BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Satinets and Flannels, manufactured by the subscriber, at very low prices per yard or on shares, at the Factory of *Mr Ephraim Safford*, in Canterbury. The work will be done by the best artists, according to the best English methods. His prices compare with the existing depression of the manufacturing interest.

Wool Carding

Warranted done in the best possible manner. The machinery is and will be kept in perfect order. Grateful for past favors while at the Factory he formerly improved, he solicits the future patronage of his old customers, the former customers of this establishment, and the public in general.—All favors received with gratitude.

CHESTER F. BUTTS.

Canterbury, April 20, 1820. 3w-25

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES, and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Couch Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened

A House of Entertainment

at his old stand, a few rods west of the Meeting-House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage, and every favor duly acknowledged by

ELEAZER MATHER.

Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1819. 8—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, April 25th, A. D. 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

WEAVER FOSTER,

late of Killingly, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *Eunice Foster*, Executrix on said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

26 *Attest. JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1820—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Col. SAMUEL TYLER,

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to the Executor, *John B. Tyler*, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Griswold.

25 *Attest, BUSHEL LATHROP, Clerk.*

Trumbull's Poems.

THE Poetical works of John Trumbull, L. L. D. consisting of *M'Fingal, The Progress of Dulness* revised and corrected, and several pieces before published, also many pieces never before published, and an original memoir of the author. Embellished with engravings, and a portrait of the author, in 2 vols. octavo—just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

April 19.

For Sale,

THE *House* in which *Mr. Joseph Kingsley* now lives, situated in Norwich-Landing, at the junction of the Stage road to Providence and the new road across the toll bridge to Preston.

—ALSO—

The *Tan House and Yard* late the property of *Mr. Henry Gordon*, now deceased. If the above are not sold by the first of April they will be leased.

APPLY TO

GEO. PERKINS.

March 6. 18—

☞ FOR SALE,

That valuable FARM,

RECENTLY occupied by *Nathan Sears*, with a good Dwelling-House thereon, two good Barns and other out houses. Said Farm contains about

220 acres of excellent LAND,

for *Meadow, Pasture and Tillage*, with a large proportion of *Wood*, with *an excellent Fishery.* Said Farm lies on the Turnpike road from Norwich to Providence, one and a half mile from Norwich Port.—Possession given 1st of April 1821. Will wait for a great proportion of the pay 3 years or more.

For terms apply to

NATHAN SEARS Jr. *of Lisbon.*

March 13, 1820. 19—

For Sale or to Let,

THE subscriber's House and premises, the residence of the late *Jonathan Frisby*, Esq. of Norwich.—Possession may soon be had. For particulars apply to

DWIGHT RIPLEY, Esq.

Norwich, or to the subscriber at Bozrahville.

D. L. DODGE.

April 1, 1820. 22—

MILITARY.

3 Uniform Coats, 2 Hats, silk Sash, silver mounted Sword with belt, &c. silver Epaulette, Espontoon, &c. for sale cheap—at the store of E. COIT, & Co.

April 12. 23—

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14 Bales prime Upland COTTON.
5 Hhds. MOLASSES.
30 N. S. GRINDSTONES.
2 new one horse WAGGONS, with HARNESSES.

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

May 3. 26—

GRINDSTONES.

50 Nova Scotia Grindstones, of superior quality, for sale low by

J. DE WITT.

May 3. 26—

FISH.
30 Quintals Codfish,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

March 22, 1820. 20—

☞ *FOR SALE.*

A NEW one horse WAGGON and HARNESS.

Enquire of the Printer.

April 26. 25—

China, Glass, Earthen and Stone Ware,

FOR SALE, on liberal terms for cash, on a credit, or in barter, by

F. A & G. L. PERKINS.

April 5, 1820. 22-6w

STRAW BRAID.
30,000 Yards,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

March 15. 19—

WINTER strained Lamp Oil,
Elephant do.
Long-Island Flax Seed, for sale by the subscriber. JOHN LATHROP.

April 15, 1820. 22—

James N. Brown,

HAS just received a fresh supply of first quality FLOUR, and Dexter's best LIME.

April 19. 24—

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.

JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Nov. 9, 1819. 1—

Wm. Rogers,

HAS FOR SALE,

190 lbs. Russia FEATHERS.

SHAD, and SWORD-FISH by the bl. or lb.—A HOUSE, to sell or let, that will accommodate two small families.

Dec. 29. 2—

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500 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

March 22, 1820. 20—

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of *Jones & Bushnell*, is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

LEVI JONES,
FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL.

March 4, 1820.

All persons who have unsettled bills against said firm, are requested to present them for payment to the subscriber, who will continue the

Cabinet Making Business,

at the Brick building one door east of *Hazen's Hotel.* He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same.

FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL.

WANTED,

A quantity of curled MAPLE JOIST, 4 inches square,
Plain do, 3½ do.
WHITE WOOD BOARDS & PLANK, all of the first quality. 18—

HORACE COLTON,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of *Cabinet Furniture*, made of the best materials, and after the most approved patterns; also, a general assortment of *Chairs*, all of which will be sold as cheap as at any shop in the State. *Also,*

A QUANTITY OF

Cherry Boards, Plank, and Joist,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Wanted, a quantity of Maple Slitwork, Butternut and White Wood Boards and Plank.

March 1. 17—

DR. WARNER'S
CELEBRATED
Family Pills of Health.

A REMEDY superior to any yet discovered, for *Dyspepsia, Headache, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Lowness of Spirits, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, Gout* and *Gravel*, together with all affections of the liver, and the whole train of nervous and billious disorders. These pills require no confinement or restraint in diet, as they do not contain one atom of mercury, in any shape. A decided preference is given to them by families of the first distinction; so mild is their action, yet so effectual, that every obstruction in the Stomach is removed with incredible quickness, although they act as a complete renovating medicine, and strengthen at the same time. Nothing can prove the superiority of these pills, more than the number of cases communicated by persons of the first respectability; which may be had on application, gratis—and the countenance shewn them, by the first medical characters of the present day.

HUDDLESFORD, JAN. 22, 1805.

To Doct. J. WARNER, London.

SIR—A person who had been several times for a box of your Pills, lately called on me, and informed me—"That they had done him a wonderful deal of good—he had been declining for a long time—had spent a great deal of money for advice, and found no benefit. At the time he sent for the first box of your Pills, he could not walk across the house, without some one to help him—indeed, he was getting worse, daily. He had not taken the Pills but a few days, agreeably to the directions, when he found himself much better." He continues taking them at this time, and from appearance, is likely to do well.—You have the man's wishes to do what you please, with the above statement which is literally, as he told it to me.

Your Obedient Servant,
JOS. YEATON.

LLESBORO', FEB. 7, 1805.

Doct. JOHN WARNER, London.

SIR—I have to inform you of the following case, cured by your PILLS OF HEALTH. Mr. Lewis Scott, of Brecon, was for a long time laboring under an extreme lowness of spirits, so much so, that he was obliged to neglect part of his business. He went to Swansea, thinking bathing would be of service to him; but to his great concern, he found no relief. He afterwards came to Chepstow, his native place, where his mother and friends now live; he complained to me how ill he was, and appeared much dejected, saying he thought he never should be well any more. I advised him to take your PILLS OF HEALTH; he bought of me a few boxes, and his brother assured me a few days ago, that he is now as well as he ever knew him; being fully satisfied it was your Pills only, that restored him to his usual health and spirits.

I am, Dear Sir, Yours,
J. PHILLIPS.

It is impossible to insert here all the cases or cures which DOCTOR WARNER is in possession of; he contents himself with what has been detailed, but great experience has convinced him, that in all morbid affections of the blood and lymph, (the cause of almost every malady) so noble, safe and efficacious a remedy, was never offered to mankind; but he now leaves it to the world, conscious that he has done his duty.

The above Pills are for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

April 26. 25—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1820. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV. No. 28.]

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE FULTON has now commenced running to Norwich, and will continue for the season, to leave Norwich as soon as the tide serves after the arrival of the stages, and to leave New-London every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 8 o'clock in the morning, exchanging with *Capt. Bunker* same days at New-Haven, and leaving there at 6 P. M. to return.

March 29. 21—

NEW GOODS.

NOW OPENING AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS, AMONG WHICH ARE

FINE Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Calicoes; Ginghams; White and figured Cambricks; plain and figured Mull. and Book Muslins; French and India Silks; Seersuckers; Cotton Shirtings; Irish Linens; Blue and Yellow Nankins: Cotton Cassimeres; Diapers; Bombazetts and Bombazines; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Half Hose; Silk, Crape and Cotton Shawls; Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs; Vestings; Pins; Needles; Tapes, &c.

—ALSO—

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Honey of superior quality, Imperial, Young Hyson and Skin Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia, Nutmegs, Snuff, Tobacco, &c. J. DE WITT.

Chelsea, May 2, 1820. 26—

WM. ROGERS

HAS FOR SALE,

1000 Chesnut RAILS.
100 Cords Walnut, Oak and Chesnut WOOD.
20 Curried CALF SKINS.
24 bbls. BRANDY, RUM, GIN, and MOLASSES.
3 Dozen SCYTHES.
3 Casks Lamp OIL.
5000 Yards Cotton CLOTH.
200 Pair SHOES.
120 lbs. Russia FEATHERS.

A general assortment of *Dry Goods* and *Groceries*.—A tenement to let, that will accomodate two small families.

April 26, 1820. 25—

BLACKING.

THE real Japan Blacking, made by *Day & Martin*, 97 High Holborn, London, in Bottles at 31, 50, and 63 cents.

Shining Liquid Blacking, in bottles, price 25 cents each.

Portable Water Proof Paste Blacking, in canisters, price 31 cents each,

FOR SALE BY
T. ROBINSON.

Norwich, May 8, 1820. 27—

FOR SALE BY LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITY BY

Simeon Thomas, & Co.

CLOVER, Herd's Grass, and Red Top Seed—with an assortment of

GROCERIES, etc.

as usual.

All persons who have open book accounts with them, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, either by payment in cash, or giving their notes by the first day of April next, or they may not expect to have any further credit for goods, but have their accounts left with an Attorney for collection.

Norwich, March 20, 1820. 20—

QUAKER GARDEN SEEDS,

OF THE LAST YEARS GROWTH
FOR SALE
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

WHITE, Yellow, and Red Onion, Blood Beet, Early Turnip Beet, Scarcity, Carrot, Parsnip, Long Cucumber, Early Cucumber, Watermelon, Muskmelon, Dutch Summer Squash, Crookneck Winter do. Crookneck Summer Squash, White Head Lettuce, Early Curled Head Lettuce, Speckled Lettuce, Salmon Radish, Scarlet do. Early Turnip do. Drum Head Cabbage, Savoy do. Red do. Early Yorkshire, Flat Turnip, French Turnip, Sage, Cayenne Pepper, Squash do. Double Peppergrass, Burnet, Rue, Summer Savory, Parsley, Saffron, Early June Peas, Early Golden Hotspur, White Marrowfat Green Dwarf Marrowfat, Strawberry Dwarf, Early six week Dwarf Bean, White Cranberry Pole do.

CALVIN TYLER.

March 29. 21—

500 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS,
FOR SALE BY
JOS. BREED.

March 22, 1820 20—

MORE NEW GOODS

THIS DAY RECEIVED BY

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

Which makes their assortment complete.

AMONGT which are a large assortment of superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, cheaper than ever, 50 pieces Nankin and Canton Crapes; elegant figured Nankin Crape Dresses; Crape, Merino, Silk, Cotton and Cassimere Shawls; Silk and Cotton Goods of all descriptions. New supplies of Goods will be received from New-York and Boston every week. Those who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call.

A large assortment of Men's and Boy's

Leghorn Hats

expected from Boston next week.

May 2. 26—

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Coit & Mansfield,

WAS dissolved on the 20th inst. All persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment to *Elisha H. Mansfield*.

THOMAS C. COIT,
ELISHA H. MANSFIELD.

Norwich, April 25, 1820.

The business will be continued in future by ELISHA H. MANSFIELD,

Who has just received, and offers for sale a general assortment of

MILITARY GOODS,

among them are, Muskets, Gilt and Plated Horse and Infantry Swords, Artillery do Epaulettes, Sashes, Pistols, Lace and Cord Binding, Plumes, Feathers, Eagles, Plates for Belts, &c. &c.

April 25, 1820. 25—

ELEGANT EDITIONS
OF

Popular Standard Works.

POPE'S Poetical Works, Pope's Homer's Iliad, do. Odyssey, Armstrong's Poems, Cowper's Task, Cowper's Minor Poems, Thomson's Seasons, Goldsmith's Poems, Butler's Hudibras, Laurel, containing the Poetical Works of Collins, Dr. Johnson, Pomfret and Hammond, Bunyan's Pilgrims Progress, Buccaniers of America, Dryden's Translation of Virgil, Francis' Translation of the Works of Horace, Rodrick Random, Peregrine Pickle, Goldsmith's Essays, Poems, and Plays, Mason on Self Knowledge, Economy of Human Life and Great Importance of a Religious Life, Doddridge's Rise and Progress, Milton's Paradise Lost, More's Sacred Dramas, Young's Night Thoughts, Burns' Poems, Rasselas and Dinarbas, Lock on the Understanding and Bacon's Essays, Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, Joseph Andrews, Mrs. Chapone's Letters, Dr. Gregory's Legacy and Lady Pennington's Advice, Marmontel's Moral Tales, Sterne's Tristram Shandy, the Spiritual Quixote or the Summer Ramble of Mr. Geoffry Wildgoose, Selector, containing the Poetical Works of Gray, Goldsmith, Falconer, and Somerville, Voltaire's History of Charles the Twelfth and Peter the Great, Paul and Virginia and Elizabeth or the Exiles of Siberia, the Poetical Works of Falconer, Gray, Goldsmith and Johnson, Calliope, a Selection of Ballads, Legendary and Pathetic, Alfred, an Epic Poem, by I. H. Pye, Gil Blas, Sandford and Merton, Tales of the Castle, by Madam Genlis, Paradise of Coquettes, Hervey's Meditations. etc.

FOR SALE AT
THOMAS ROBINSON'S Book-Store.

Norwich, April 24. 25—

QUAKER GARDEN SEEDS,

OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH
FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

WHITE, Yellow and Red Onion, Blood Beet, Early Turnip Beet, Scarcity, Carrot, Parsnip, Long Cucumber, Early Cucumber, Watermelon, Muskmelon, Dutch Summer Squash, Crookneck do. do. Crookneck Winter do. White Head Lettuce, Early Curled Head do. Speckled do. Salmon Radish, Scarlet do. Early Turnip do. Drum Head Cabbage, Savoy do. Red do. Early Yorkshire, Flat Turnip, French do. Sage, Cayenne Pepper, Squash do. Double Peppergrass, Burnet, Rue, Summer Savory, Parsley, Saffron, Early June Peas, Early Golden Hotspur, White Marrowfat, Green Dwarf Marrowfat, Strawberry Dwarf, Early Six-week Dwarf Bean, White Cranberry pole.

—ALSO—

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
60 M. Hartford Shingles, inspected.
Seasoned pine Boards.
Plank and Clapboards.

March 8. JOHN LATHROP.

Utley's Remedy

FOR *Tooth-ache, Scurvy Gums, and Loose Teeth*,—The above valuable article for sale by

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, May 9, 1820. tf-27—

Norwich, 1st May, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington, & Co.

HAVE just received and are this day opening a very large and general assortment of European and India

DRY GOODS,

purchased in New-York, within the last ten days, for cash, and will be sold

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

uncommonly cheap for ready money.

Among them are elegant

Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Rich figured Crape Dresses and Shawls,
Irish Linens, Sheetings and Lawns,
Cotton Shirtings, Cambricks,
Superfine and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Bombazetts, Bombazines,
Blue and plain Nankins,
Superfine English ingrain Carpeting, at the lowest New-York prices,
Ladies Morocco Shoes, (N. York manufacture.)
Prunella, do.
Gentlemen's superfine Hats, (at a very low price,)

Fancy Goods in variety.

In short almost every article to be found in Dry Good Stores.

Purchasers who pay *Cash* for goods will find it especially for their advantage to call, 2 doors east of *Doct. D. Ripley's* Store, and buy cheap of

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co. 26

Molasses, Butter, etc.

2 Hhds. superior N. Orleans Molasses,
700 lbs. first quality Butter, at 12½ cts. lb.
Fresh Figs in Drums,
Green Coffee of first quality,
2 Boxes Havanna Brown Sugar,
3 Bbls. N. Orleans do. do.
3 do. Havanna White,
Fresh Muscatel and Bloom Raisins,
2 Demijohns very superior Holland Gin, said to be 50 years old,
Cognac Brandy,
1 Tierce Green Peas,
Clover Seed, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

April 11, 1820. 23—

4 Hhds. Antigua and St. Croix Rum,
A small Invoice of Hollow Ware assorted,
10 doz. Iron Shovels,
10 doz. red and green Morocco Skins,
Sheathing and Wrapping Paper,
Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil,
500 lbs. Sole Leather, Calf Skins,
Tar and Oakum, Lamp Black,
Clover and Herd's Grass Seeds,
Corn, Rye, Oats, Buck-Wheat, Beans.

For sale by
C. BELLS.

April 10, 1820. 6w-23—

For Sale,

BY the subscribers, at the chaise shop formerly improved by *Eliphalet Baldwin, Jr.* deceased,

One leather top Chaise.
One canvass do. do.
One cotton do. do.
One do. do. Sulkey.
Two second hand Chaise.
One new Waggon.
One second hand Windsor Chair.
One set of Blacksmith's Tools.

All of which will be sold low for cash or a short credit, by

CHARLES THOMAS, & Co.

Norwich, Feb. 9, 1820. tf-14—

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of *Jones & Bushnell*, is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

LEVI JONES,
FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL.

March 4, 1820.

All persons who have unsettled bills against said firm, are requested to present them for payment to the subscriber, who will continue the

Cabinet Making Business,

at the Brick building one door east of *Hazen's Hotel*. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same.

FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL.

WANTED,

A quantity of curled MAPLE JOIST, 4 inches square,
Plain do. 3½ do.
WHITE WOOD BOARDS & PLANK, all of the first quality. 18—

GRASS SEED.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
HERD'S GRASS,
RED TOP,
FURZE TOP, and
CLOVER SEED.

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, April 5, 1820. 22—

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

I HAVE often persuaded myself, that half the ills of life are imaginary, and that patience and philosophy can smoothe the other half so as to blunt their keen and cutting edge. Now, a good temper—what a charming sedative it must be in misfortune, and how delightful it is in prosperity; for although some believe that the wealthy have nothing to fret and worry them, yet it always appeared to me that your rich, high fed and highly fashionable, are the most captious, splenetic, techy creatures on earth; if the wind rustles their silk curtains, it discomposes their nerves—and if the tom cat steals in the parlor, and purs fondly on the mistress, her flesh begins to creep, and then they wash their temples with cologne water, to recover from the shock. Patience and a good temper "teaches us rather to bear those ills we have than fly to others we know not of."

In my neighborhood lives a very clever fellow, by the name of Nic Honeywood: he is by occupation a merchant—that is, he owns ships and sells sugar and molasses, and is accounted a smart, active man in business. As it is the fashion for merchants to live like nabobs, and spend twice as much as they earn, Honeywood took a fine house and married a fine wife. She was young, handsome, and had a fortune of $20,000, for which she gave herself $0.000 airs. Nic is a very hospitable man; and meeting me one day last week in Wall-st. he insisted upon my going home to dine with him in a friendly way. Although I do not altogether admire this sans ceremonie hospitality and would rather have a day's notice in advance, yet I could not resist his entreaties; I had never seen his fair spouse, and we found her lolling on a sofa in an elegant negligee dress, and her pretty face was drawn up in many wrinkles; and she returned my salutations with a snappish, disdainful nod, which satisfied me that something had ruffled the serenity of her temper, if her temper was ever serene. So, my dear, said she, you have treated me very handsomely; here have I been dressed since twelve o'clock, waiting for you to walk with me in Broadway, and look for curtain patterns. My love, said the husband, with great humility, I was detained at the store, and have been very much hurried and fatigued with business. I don't care for that said the spouse; I insist upon your keeping your appointment with me, sir: here have I been moping up and down the house while the whole world is stirring. My dear, said he, I am very sorry that you have been disappointed; I did promise to walk with you but I made the promise without reflection. Think for a moment, said he, while seating himself by her side, and taking her hand, on which he imprinted an affectionate kiss, think what unfavorable conclusions must be drawn from seeing a man of business gallanting his wife through a fashionable street at noon-day, entering a variety of stores, and cheapening a variety of articles of luxury—how would my credit stand on change? what opinion would men of business and industry have of me? I don't care, said the lady; I won't be disappointed—you have your pleasures, and I insist upon mine. So saying, she bounced up, jirked the bell rope, and, when the servant appeared, ordered dinner with a peremptory air.

My friend opened a book of drawings, to engage my attention, and hide his own confusion. Our dinner was equally unpleasant—the lady took occasion to find fault with every thing, and when I did myself the honor to drink her health, she replied with a slight nod of the head. In short, I soon terminated my unpleasant interview, fully satisfied that if fortune was prodigal, nature had been niggardly in her gifts to this lady—that she squeezed too much acid in the cup of domestic bliss to render the draught palatable, and that a sweet temper, the greatest consolation in life, had been totally denied her. This is one of the blanks in matrimony, thinks I, as I took my leave;—there are thousands such in the wheel, and I do not know whether the risk is not too great to venture beyond the pale of celibacy. Of all hidious spectacles, a handsome woman of a bad temper is the most revolting. An ugly face may be shaded with anger occasionally, without giving an additional gloom to the countenance; but, to see a storm arise on the smooth and placid brow of a beautiful woman—to see the hues of the lily, and the damask which nature has blended in her cheeks disappear, and the hectic glow of rage disfigure her face—to see her fair forehead arched liked the rainbow, puckered in angry folds, and her ruby lips quivering with indignation—to mark the mild melting beam of her blue eyes, transformed into the fierce glare of rage, & darting fire around her—to see nature thus disguised, is more than sufficient to rend asunder the ties of affection and happiness. I pity a man who has a scolding wife from my heart, because he is truly an object of pity—and, although a war of words or recrimination will not mend the matter, yet I would recommend him to receive these domestic gales with great patience and philosophy, and when the storm's up and raging, to take down his violin and play a favorite air, to throw a few notes on the piano, or sing the old song from Artaxerxes of "Let not rage thy bosom firing," but to be always certain before he resorts to this provoking defence, that he himself, has not, by bad conduct, created this unhappy temper in his wife.

Passing by the house of an acquaintance on my return, I saw his lady seated at the window, and as the sun was an hour high, I entered to pay my respects. I found the table spread for dinner. My husband has not yet dined, said she, and I am waiting patiently for him—he is generally punctual—come, stay with me until he arrives—he has been riding to Harlem, or the neighborhood, and will be here presently—ah, said she, here he is. I saw the husband alight from his horse; he was a man inheriting a large paternal estate, so large that he had no occasion to labor for his support, and he endeavored to kill time by keeping horses and dogs, driving tandem, shooting woodcocks, fishing for trout, and quarrelling with his wife, and was accounted a rich brute of a fellow.—He entered the room whip in hand, and giving me a hasty nod, threw himself at full length on the sofa. What, not dined yet? said he. No my love, I waited for you, said the wife. More than I did for you then, for I had my dinner at Harlem—I wait for nobody, and I dare say you could pick a little without me. Come Roger, pull off my boots—the lady blushed, and looked at me as much as to say, pray excuse him, he knows no better. Well why don't you order dinner for yourself? said the bashaw. I have no appetite my love, said the wife, and cannot eat alone. All airs—confounded airs—you women want carrying occasionally.

Here the picture was reversed—I had just left a scolding wife and an amiable husband and I now found myself in company with a riotous brute of a husband and an amiable patient wife—another instance of the vicissitudes of matrimony, exhibiting, at one glance, the want of attention to that important feature of domestic happiness, a placid and serene temper. If candidates for matrimony would attentively consider the temper and habits of those they are about to espouse, instead of regarding their fortunes and appearance; if they would scan their characters instead of their accomplishments; if they would judge of the sterling value of the article for domestic purposes, instead of its fashion, their chances for happiness would be greater and more permanent. But while *prima facie* advantages are calculated, instead of those which nature, education, habits and family combine; while hasty, instead of deliberate determinations are made on the subject of matrimony; while young persons, nearly strangers, run off to the parson, swear to "love, honor and obey," with the same facility as they would go to a ball; while such flippant steps are taken on a subject at once solemn and impressive, we must expect occasionally to hear of bad matches, unamiable habits, domestic unhappiness, separations and divorces.

HOWARD.

Medical Properties of Turpentine.

"We, the Physicians, Surgeons and Apothecaries of Dublin, whose names are here underwritten, do hereby certify and declare,

"That we consider the discovery of the medical properties of oil of turpentine, as one of the greatest that has ever been made in physic.

"That it appears from medical history, that child-bed fever has hitherto desolated society in every part of the globe where it has appeared, and the instances of recovery from that dreadful malady are so few, as justly to entitle it to the appellation of an incurable disease.

"That it falls, within the knowledge of such as are engaged in the practice of Midwifery, that the oil of turpentine is an infallible specific in this complaint, and although other remedies may with advantage be employed in conjunction, yet that to the specific influence of turpentine we ascribe the removal of the disease of child-bed fever in every case.

"That mankind are indebted for this great discovery to the zeal, ability, and industry, of Dr. John Brenan. That we believe his humane disclosure of this very important secret has been the means of saving a multitude of lives, and that it will ever prove to be one of the most valuable legacies that ever were bequeathed to posterity by the genius of an individual.

"That we hold his discovery to be greater than that of Dr. Jenner, inasmuch as the Small Pox had an antidote, and that child-bed fever had not; and

"That for this very great discovery, we deem Dr. Brenan deserving of the gratitude of the whole human race, and eminently entitled to any reward, which the bounty of government can bestow."

Signed by the Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries of Dublin.

From the Philadelphia Gazette of April 29.

It is always painful, in every view of the case, to recur to the late affair between Com. Decatur and Com. Barron. It would, perhaps, be better, that all its circumstances, together with its unfortunate victim, should be buried in the silent grave. But such is the keenness of public feeling, its eager curiosity after every thing relating to the affair, that we are constrained to state the following facts, derived from the most unquestionable authority.

When these deluded men met on the field, (absurdly called the *field of honor*,) Com. Decatur said to his antagonist, "Com. Barron, this is a very foolish business we are about." Barron replied, "very foolish indeed, Com. Decatur, but it appears it cannot be avoided."—Com. Decatur then stated to his *friend*, "I wish to be stripped, to prove that I have nothing about me to ward off a ball." An explanation took place: Com. Decatur threw out some flints from his waistcoat pocket, and Com. Barron threw out some small change, and a silver-cased lead pencil.—The deadly arrangements then proceeded; and on the word being given, both fell, so simultaneous was the fire of the opposite parties.

They were immediately removed by their attendants to a spot, where they had a short opportunity of conversing, but under the impression that it was to be their last interview in this world, and each believing his wound to be mortal.—Thus situated, Com. Decatur, we understand, said, "Barron, why, did you not come home during the war?" "I could not," replied Barron; "I even had not the means to pay for a passage, if an opportunity had offered." "If you had let me known this," said the lamented Decatur, "we should not have been here as we are now." They parted reconciled to each other. Such, alas! is the sad infatuation of the modern code of honor!

National Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, May 5.

DUTIES ON SALES AT AUCTION.

IMMEDIATELY after the meeting of the House, the following proceedings took place

Mr. Ford, of New York, was speaking when our Reporter entered the chamber. He was stating the general reasons which had induced him to vote for the Tariff Bill, (which was yesterday rejected in the Senate,) and which also induced him, in connection with that bill, and as a part of a general system, to vote for the bill laying duties on Sales at Auction, which yesterday passed this House. The Tariff bill, had it passed, he said, would not, in his opinion, have operated to enhance to the consumer the price of imported goods, believing that the whole difference between the present and the proposed duty would have accrued to the government without its operating as a tax on the people, &c. He approved of that bill, and of the auction duty as connected with it; but, as there was now no prospect of the passage of the Tariff Bill, and as he considered the Auction duty bill as necessarily connected with it, he moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, whereby the Auction Duty bill was passed. His object was, on its being re-considered, to move to postpone the bill to the next session.

The question having been stated from the Chair —

Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee, said, he had supposed this bill, which passed yesterday, had taken the course of other bills, and had been yesterday transmitted to the Senate for its concurrence, until information to the contrary had been given to the house. Had the same expedition been pursued in regard to this bill as had been pursued in regard to certain other bills, the motion for re-consideration could not have been made. Under the circumstances, he considered this motion as not a little extraordinary.—The bill had been once debated and rejected: then re considered and amended; then debated and ordered to a third reading, and on a subsequent day read a third time and passed: and now, on the next day, it was again proposed to be re considered.—For his part, he said, he was not made of such pliable materials as to be persuaded to go into a measure on one day and out of it the next. For a course so inconsistent he could not possibly give his vote. If it was right to pass this bill yesterday, it was certainly right to pass it to-day: for the same state of things exists now as did then. He therefore requested that, when the vote on the question on re-consideration was taken, it should be by yeas and nays, and that there should be a call of the House on the occasion.

[Mr. Speaker, stated, for the information of the House, and in justification of the Clerk of the House that he had known of no intention to move a reconsideration of the bill until this morning; that yesterday indisposition had prevented his carrying the bill to the Senate, and this morning the Senate had not yet met. The general import of the Speaker's observations was, that no blame was imputable to the Clerk on the occasion.]

Mr. Baldwin assigned the reasons why he should vote in favor of the re-consideration. On the question to re-consider this bill the other day, with a view to revive it after its rejection, he had voted in the negative. The House would recollect that, when he moved to strike out 10 per cent the amount of duty proposed to be laid on sales of dry goods, he had done so against his own opinion, believing that in that shape the bill would not answer the object he had in view. He was opposed to the re consideration of the bill at that time because he was of opinion that it was better to do nothing, or do what ought to be done.

The bill had now assumed an aspect totally different from that in which it was reported by the committee; it was now a mere revenue bill, or, if it would have any other operation, it would be a partial one, confined to one class of the community. As a revenue bill, he said, it had been well remarked by his colleague (Mr Sergeant,) that its operation would be partial and therefore unjust. It was now distinctly avowed by the committee of ways and means, that it was not their intention to introduce a new revenue bill. Let the House remark, said Mr. B. that the system reported by the committee of Manufactures would have had the effect to supply the deficiency in the revenue, let what alarm may have been raised on the score of the effect of the tariff bill on the revenue. But the other part of the system being destroyed he was not disposed to retain this disjointed branch of it. With respect to the auction duty he had another objection to it. Whilst it was connected with a general system, for important general purposes, the states which derived a revenue from the same object would be willing to give it up. Now, no such purpose would be answered by the bill, and, as a Representative of a state whose revenue would be impaired by it, he did not see why the interests of two states deriving revenue from this object, should now be sacrificed, and to general to partial views. The solitary object of this bill, besides putting a little money into the Treasury, was to aid the merchants of this country in competition with those of another country in our markets. As a measure of revenue, he said, if the old system of revenue was good—if it had carried us so triumphantly through peace, and through war, there was no occasion for this little accessory tool; and, if it was doomed and not to be relied on, this partial aid was not what it required. He should, therefore, in every view, vote for the re-consideration of the bill, and then for its postponement.

Mr. Livermore wished before he voted for the re-consideration, to have a distinct pledge, that the object of the reconsideration was to postpone the bill, and not to amend and re pass it. There was something about the bill, he said, which he could not understand. One day it is a revenue bill; the next day a bill for the encouragement of manufactures, and the next day, something else. He [illegible] the bill was [illegible] the committee [illegible] This measure [illegible]

on the altar. With regard to this bill as a measure of revenue, Mr. L. thought there was no occasion for it. He was of opinion that the revenue was large enough for the purposes of the government; and if there was a proper retrenchment of the public expenditure, that there would at the present day be no complaint of a deficiency of revenue under our present system of imposts, which, he said, had been a faithful friend, and was entitled to continued confidence.

Mr. Storrs was opposed to the re-consideration of the bill. By suffering it to pass, he said, Congress would be able to ascertain the extent of the evil to which it was necessary to apply a remedy. It was important, with a view to devising hereafter a system for the protection of Domestic Industry, to understand with precision the extent of the evil under which it labours from the sales of foreign goods, &c.

Mr M'Lean of Kentucky, hoped the motion for re-consideration would not prevail; he believed the bill would have a beneficial effect.

Mr. Campbell agreed with the gentleman last up. It would not tell well, he said, to the nation, that the house had twice re-considered and twice reversed its decision on the same bill.

Mr. Foot Mr. Fuller, Mr. Smith, of Maryland, and Mr. Little, also, opposed the re-consideration of the bill. Mr Rhea. Mr. Johnson, and Mr. R. Moore, advocated the motion.

Mr Baldwin repeated, what he said he had before stated, and that the bill, as it originally stood, had not been supported by him as proposing a prohibitory duty on auction sales, but because he did not believe that less than 10 per cent would place the American and foreign merchant on an equal footing in the market. With regard to this bill, it was now one thing, and, when it proposed a duty of 10 per cent it was a different thing. He begged the house to consider that the bill was now no longer the work of the committee of manufactures. In the minds of some gentlemen it was, in its present shape, to protect manufactures as well as to aid the revenue. Gentlemen who had uniformly voted against the tariff, and some of whom had voted against this bill as it was reported by the committee, could now discover great beauty in it. It would help the revenue they knew; it would help commerce, they knew, and it would help manufactures too, if the house could but be persuaded by them to believe it. Gentlemen who had voted against the whole system reported by the committee; who said that no further protection was wanted for manufactures now that the bill was so changed as to be insufficient for its intended purpose, and partial in every other view—now that it was suited to tide-water only, were warmly in favor of it, as being more important than all the rest of the system reported, and now rejected. He wondered gentlemen had not thought of this when the cash duty bill was under consideration; but gentlemen were unwilling to touch that system—not the old system of 1790 but the venerable system of 1816—it was too holy to be touched, though affording, in its operation, a bounty to the foreign merchant of 6 per cent &c. Even were this bill to pass, it had been contended by a gentleman of experience, (Mr. Silsbee,) that it would be constantly evaded; and yet this was the bill which every one was to be satisfied with as a protection to manufactures. This bill, he said, as it now stood, if executed, would serve two purposes, but not the third and ostensible purpose. For that object, to pass it would be giving nothing; it would be giving worse than nothing, pretending to give something in form, but giving nothing in substance.

Mr. M'Lane of Delaware, said this subject had been some time before the House, and discussed at large; and he hoped, that the decision then made in favor of the bill would not be hastily reversed. He had been in favor of the duty of 10 per cent but the House did not think proper to adopt it, and the friends of the bill, to insure its passage, had agreed to a less rate. The object of the bill, as it now stood, was, to bring revenue into the Treasury and to aid domestic industry. Its object then, was precisely that of the tariff, and these two bills were correspondent and not dependent on each other. The rejection of the tariff bill by the Senate, was no reason why the friends of manufactures in this house should reject this bill. It is no reason to say, because you cannot get the whole you will have nothing.—The Senate, it is said, have inflicted a blow on the manufacturing interest of the country. Be it so. But it is a strong reason for refusing to re-consider this bill, that the other bill has been rejected by the Senate. If this bill had passed with the duty of ten per cent, he believed it would have been more valuable to the manufacturing interest than the tariff bill, and at five per cent he considered it as of great importance to that interest. It was now said, that this bill would be partial in its operation. So far as his argument would apply, it would be to the operation of the bill on our commercial cities. If the duties had remained at 10 per cent, it would certainly have affected them more than it would as it now stood at 5 per cent. But, he said, in the very states in which the bill would operate most, the manufacturing interest is a powerful one, and there is a strong basis in its favor. Mr M'Lane concluded, by repeating, that the obligation to pass this bill was now greater than it was before the other was rejected; and by expressing his earnest wish that the motion for re consideration might not prevail.

The question was then taken on re-consideration of the vote by which the bill laying duties on sales at auction was passed and decided as follows — Yeas 86 : Nays 65

So the House agreed to re-consider the vote of yesterday, on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Baldwin then moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, but afterwards varied his motion to a postponement of the bill until the next session of Congress.

This motion was decided without further debate, in the affirmative, by the following vote.

Yeas—Messrs. Alexander, Allen of New-York Anderson, Archer of Virginia, Baker, Baldwin, Bal[?], Barbour, Bayly, Boden, Brevard, Bryan, Buffum, Burton, Burwell, Butler, of [illegible] Cannon, Clark, [illegible] Darlington, Denison, De Witt, Dickinson, Dwyer, Eddy, Edwards, of Connecticut, Edwards, of North-Carolina, Fisher, Floyd, Ford, Fullerton, Garnet, Gross, of N York, Gross, of Pennsylvania, Hackley, Hall, of New-York, Hall, of North-Carolina, Hardin, Hazard, Hendricks, Herrick, Hibshman, Hiester, Holmes, Hooks, Hostetter, Johnson, Jones, of Virginia, Kendall, Kent, Livermore, Lowndes, Lyman, Macky, McCoy, Marchand; Mason, Mercer, R. Moore, S. Moore, Neale, Nelson, of Massachusetts, Nelson, of Virginia, Overstreet, Parker of Virginia, Patterson, Philson, Pinckney, Pindall, Pitcher, Richmond, Rogers, Settle, Shaw, Silsbee, Sloan, Smith, of North-Carolina, Stevens, Strong, of New-York, Swearengen, Tarr, Tayler, Tracy, Tucker, of South-Carolina, Walker, Warfield, Williams, of North-Carolina—88.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Allen, of Tennessee, Archer, of Maryland, Bateman, Bloomfield, Brown, Brush, Butler, of New-Hampshire, Campbell, Case, Claggett, Cocke, Crafts, Crawford, Culbreth, Cushman, Earle, Edwards, of Pennsylvania, Folger, Foot, Forrest, Fuller, Guyon, Hill, Jones, of Tennessee, Kinsley, Little, Linn, McCreary, McLane, of Delaware, McLean, of Kentucky, Mallary, Meigs, Metcalf, Morton, Murray, Newton, Parker, of Massachusetts, Rankin, Rhea, Rich, Ringgold, Robertson, Ross, Russ, Sampson, Sawyer, Smith, of New-Jersey, Smith, of Maryland, Southard, Storrs, Street, Strong, of Vermont, Terrell, Tomlinson, Tompkins, Trimble, Tucker, of Virginia, Wendover, Whitman, Williams, of Virginia, and Wood—62.

So the bill was postponed to the next session of Congress.

Saturday, May 6.

The house proceeded to consider the amendments reported by the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, to the bill to authorize the President of the United States to borrow two millions of dollars and for other purposes; and on motion of Mr Cocke, the said bill was ordered to lie on the table.

Monday, May 8.

A bill on public Lands, and some unfavorable reports of the naval Com. on petitions, were severally ordered to lie on the table.

Tuesday, May 9.

The proceedings of the House this day, were confined, principally, to the consideration of bills relating to land and pension claims. The reading of the Message and Documents occupied the remainder of the sitting.

Wednesday, May 10.

Mr. Taylor, from the committee on the subject, introduced a bill to fix the time for the next meeting of Congress, viz. the 2d Monday in November next, instead of the first Monday in December.

In assigning the reasons of the committee for reporting this bill, Mr T. stated the number of bills now pending in this House, the consideration of nearly the whole of which would be necessarily deferred to the next session of Congress. Of bills originating in the House there are now pending, of a public nature, 53; of a private nature, 16. Of bills which originated in the Senate, there are, of a public nature, 21; of a private nature, 31—making a total number of bills pending, 1[?].

The bill was twice read; and, after some little debate, the question was taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, & decided in the affirmative by the following vote:—Yeas 69—Nays 59.

The bill was subsequently read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

SOUTH-AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the State of the Union, Mr. Taylor in the chair; and the following resolves were taken into consideration:

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide by law a suitable outfit and salary for such Minister or Ministers as the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may send to any of the governments of South America, which have established, and are maintaining, their independence on Spain.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made for requesting the President of the United States to cause to be presented to the General of the most worthy and distinguished, in his opinion, in the service of any of the independent governments of South-America, the sword which was given by the Vice Roy of Lima to Capt. Biddle, of the Ontario, during her late cruise in the Pacific, and which is now in the office of the Department of State, with the expression of the wish of the Congress of the United States that it may be employed in the support and preservation of the liberties and independence of his country.

The second of the resolves, for reasons stated by Mr. Clay, was withdrawn by him.

The first resolve gave rise to considerable debate, which shall be hereafter reported.

We have not at present room to give even a narrative of the proceedings which took place in committee of the whole.

For the present, suffice it to say, the resolve was reported to the House.

Mr Cobb, moved to amend the resolve, by adding: "*and that it is expedient to provide for the occupation of East and West-Florida.*" Whereupon.

Mr Cooke required the previous question which precludes all debate and amendments.

Mr. Smith, of North-Carolina, moved to lay the subject on the table, and the motion was negatived.

The previous question having been then determined in the affirmative—

The main question, on agreeing to the said first resolve, as above stated, was decided as follows.—Yeas 80—Nays 75.

And the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, MAY 10.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The following Message was yesterday transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by the President of the United States

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I communicate to Congress a correspondence which has taken place between the Secretary of State and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Catholic Majesty, since the Message of the 27th March last, respecting the treaty which was concluded between the United States and Spain, on the 22d February, 1819.

After the failure of His Catholic Majesty for so long a time to ratify the treaty, it was expected that this Minister would have brought with him the ratification, or that he would have been authorized to give an order for the delivery of the territory ceded by it, to the United States. It appears, however, that the treaty is still unratified, and that the Minister has no authority to surrender the territory. The object of his mission has been, to make complaints, and to demand explanations, respecting an imputed system of hostility, on the part of citizens of the United States, against the subjects and dominions of Spain, and an unfriendly policy of their Government, and to obtain new stipulations, against these alleged injuries, as the condition on which the treaty should be ratified

Unexpected as such complaints and such a demand were, under existing circumstances, it was thought proper, without compromitting the government as to the course to be pursued, to meet them promptly, and to give the explanations that were desired, on every subject, with the utmost candor. The result has proved, what was sufficiently well known before, that the charge of a systematic hostility, being adopted and pursued by the citizens of the United States, against the dominions and subjects of Spain, is utterly destitute of foundation, and that their Government, in all its branches, has maintained, with the utmost rigor, that neutrality in the civil war between Spain and her colonies, which they were the first to declare. No force has been collected, nor incursions made, from within the United States, against the dominions of Spain, nor have any naval equipments been permitted, in favor of either party, against the other.—Their citizens have been warned of the obligations incident to the neutral condition of their country; the public officers have been instructed to see that the laws were fully executed: and severe examples have been made of some who violated them.

In regard to the stipulation proposed, as the condition of the ratification of the treaty, that the United States shall abandon the right to recognize the Revolutionary Colonies in South-America, or to form other relations with them, when in their judgment it may be just and expedient so to do, it is manifestly so repugnant to the honor, and even to the independence of the United States, that it has been impossible to discuss it. In making this proposal, it is perceived that His Catholic Majesty, has entirely misconceived the principles on which this government has acted, in being a party to a negotiation so long protracted, for claims so well founded and reasonable, as he likewise has the sacrifices which the United States have made, comparatively, with Spain, in the treaty to which it is proposed to annex so extraordinary and improper a condition.

Had the Minister of Spain offered an unqualified pledge that the treaty should be ratified by his sovereign, on being made acquainted with the explanations which had been given by this government, there would have been a strong motive for accepting and submitting it to the Senate for their advice and consent, rather than to resort to other measures for redress, however justifiable and proper. But he gives no such pledge. On the contrary he declares explicitly that the refusal of this government to relinquish the right of judgment and acting for itself hereafter, according to circumstances, in regard to the Spanish colonies—a right common to all nations—has rendered it impossible for him, under his instructions, to make such engagement. He thinks that his sovereign will be induced by his communications, to ratify the treaty, but still he leaves him free either to adopt that measure, or to decline it.—He admits that the other objections are essentially removed, and will not, in themselves, prevent the ratification, provided the difficulty on the third point is surmounted. The result, therefore, is, that the treaty is declared to have no obligation whatever; that its ratification is made to depend, not on the consideration which led to its adoption, and the conditions which it contains, but on a new article unconnected with it, respecting which a new negotiation must be opened, of indefinite duration, and doubtful issue.

Under this view of the subject, the course to be pursued would appear to be direct and obvious, if the affairs of Spain had remained in the state in which they were when this Minister sailed. But it is known, that an important change has since taken place in the government of that country, which cannot fail to be sensibly felt, in its intercourse with other nations. The Minister of Spain has essentially declared his inability to act in consequence of that change.—With him, however, under his present powers, nothing could be done. The attitude of the United States must now be assumed, on full consideration of what is due to their rights, their interest and honor without regard to the powers or incidents of the late mission. We may, at pleasure, occupy the territory, which was intended and provided by the late treaty as an indemnity for losses so long since sustained by our citizens, but still nothing could be settled definitively without a treaty between the two nations. Is this the time to make the pressure? If the United States were governed by views of ambition or aggrandizement, many strong reasons might be given in its favor. But they have no objects of that kind to accomplish; none which are not founded in justice, and which can be injured by forbearance. Great hope is entertained that this change will promote the happiness of the Spanish nation. The good order, moderation, and humanity, which have characterized the movement, are the best guarantees of its success. The U. States would not be justified in their own estimation, should they take any step to disturb its harmony. When the Spanish government is completely organized on the principles of this change, as it is expected it soon will be, there is just ground to presume that our differences with Spain will be speedily and satisfactorily settled. With these remarks, I submit it to the wisdom of Congress, whether it will not still be advisable to postpone any decision on this subject until the next session.

JAMES MONROE

Washington, 9th May, 1820.

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30 TONS PLASTER superior quality.
5 Casks Stonington and Providence LIME. FOR SALE BY
J. H. STRONG
April 1[?]

Connecticut Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, May 6.

MR. CHANNING introduced a bill for a public act, regulating salaries and fees.—By this act it is proposed to reduce the compensation of members of the Senate, from $3 to $2, that of members of the House of Representatives, from $2 to $1 50 per day.

An act giving to the Superior Court original jurisdiction in cases of ejectment, trover and trespass, and in other cases where the sum in demand should exceed $200 was read.

After some remarks by Messrs. Johnson, Sterling and Alsop, a motion for reference was made by Mr Johnson, which gave rise to some debate not involving any important or distinct principle. It was supported by Mr. Johnson, and opposed by Messrs. Sterling and Burrows. The motion was lost, and the bill laid on the table.

The Bill to enlarge the jurisdiction of Justices was then called up, and passed to a second reading.

Mr Church said, he would briefly state the motives which induced him to introduce this bill. It was intended to save the expense now incurred in litigating small suits, and was in a degree connected with the one last up. The costs on such cases were, before the County Courts, as much as they are on larger claims. If justice could, as proposed by the bill under consideration, be brought to our own doors it would be better for litigants, than to be subjected to the expense of travel to attend Courts in county towns. The increase of jurisdiction here granted would, on examination, be found not to exceed in proportion to the relative value of money at different periods, the amount limited to these Courts by the present law. The great class of cases referred to them by law, is now placed at $15; a sum which, at the time of passing the old law was not less valuable than that proposed in this bill. There was then, no more danger to be apprehended from increasing the jurisdiction of justices to $50 now, than there was from the old law, that placed it at $15.—The dockets of our County Courts are encumbered by a multitude of small cases, which too often serve only to enhance the expenses of parties, delay the progress of actions, and waste the time of all who are called from their business to attend the trials. Indeed, the expense of prosecuting small suits before the County Courts, in litigated cases amounted to a denial of justice. In such cases the plaintiff had better throw his claim into the fire.—But justices now have the power of awarding judgment to as large an amount, on bonds and notes attested by two witnesses, as they will have in the cases included by the provisions of this law. Why not then allow them the jurisdiction proposed, with liberty to either party to appeal in cases provided for by the bill? On this subject, we have the experience of our ancestors in our favor.—The plaintiff under the present system may select his own Justice. It is not uncommon for him to bring his action before a man who, however acceptable to him, may not possess the entire confidence of his adversary. To remedy this, and to secure to both parties a tribunal which shall meet the approbation of each, and insure a fair trial, the bill permits the defendant to insist on an associate Justice in certain cases.

Mr Johnson was in favor of the general provisions of the bill, but wished it might be referred to a committee, as were also Messrs Burrows and Coe. The latter was in favor of a reference on his motion. The bill was laid on the table. An attempt for referring was made, and after a short debate, in which the merits of the bill did not come regularly under consideration, a resolution was introduced for that purpose but failed. This bill was then laid on the table, and the bill on the jurisdiction of the Superior Court resumed, and postponed to a third reading.

A bill to allow the Governor a secretary to keep an Executive Journal, was read for the first time.

Monday, May 8.

Mr Channing's resolution to reduce the compensation of members, was read a second time, and postponed to make room for one from Mr Alsop, appointing a committee to enquire into the expediency of reducing the salaries and fees of the Legislature and of the officers of the State. Mr. Alsop's resolve passed, and a committee of one from each County was appointed to investigate the subject proposed.

The bill for appointing a secretary for the Executive, passed to a second and was postponed for a third reading.

Mr Ingersoll introduced a bill to regulate the recovery of damages on certain bills of exchange therein specified. It provides for the recovery of specific sums in damages, regulated by a percentage on inland bills drawn in Connecticut, payable in other states and returned with a protest.

The bill for increasing the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, was read a third time, and laid on the table for further consideration.

Mr Johnson introduced a resolve for a committee to regulate the fees and emoluments of Judges and Clerks of Probate—stating that in some of the duties of these officers, there was no definite compensation affixed by law. The resolve was adopted, and a committee of three were appointed.

The House received a message from the Governor transmitting a communication from the Legislature of New Jersey on the subject of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting Congress from [illegible] banks [illegible] in every State. It was referred to the committee on that part of the Governor's speech relating to amendments to the Constitution.

Mr [illegible] a resolve for a committee to enquire [illegible] the subject of supporting state paupers.—It was referred to a committee consisting of one from each county. Mr [illegible] a resolve for a committee [illegible] the subject of Agriculture [illegible] referred [illegible] committee of one from each county.

The [illegible]

The nomination for judges of the County Court and for other civil officers for the County of Litchfield, was taken up and passed. We did not perceive that any alteration was made in the appointments. Mr. Frederick Wolcott remains judge of the Probate district of Litchfield. Mr. Austin observed, that the bill had been prepared in a spirit of conciliation.

A resolve for the encouragment of domestic manufactures, recommending their use to the citizens of this and of other states, gave rise to sundry patriotic observations from several gentlemen. We do not know the name of the gentleman who originated the resolution; his motives were commendable, and his resolve was sanctioned by the general approbation of the House.

The bill increasing the jurisdiction of Justices of the peace was resumed, and again created some discussion. After some observations on the part of Messrs. Church and Johnson, which resulted in an amendment extending the jurisdiction to $35, the sum at which it is limited by the existing law in cases of bonds or notes vouched by two witnesses.—The bill was then considered by sections—and after some remarks by Messrs. Ingersoll, Burrows, Denison and Alsop, was laid on the table for further consideration.

The House adjourned to meet on Tuesday morning.

Note.—In addition to the proceedings of the Legislature contained in the above sketch, the house of Representatives have acted on the following bills.

A bill to enable Courts of Probate to order the sale of the real estate of minors without limitation of the amount was passed to a third reading.

The bill to regulate the recovery of damages on Bills of Exchange was read a second time, and passed for a third reading.

The Bill extending the jurisdiction of the Superior Court was after some discussion, which shall be given in our next, passed.

A petition for incorporating a Savings Bank in this city, signed by a number of our citizens, was granted; and an order made for a bill in form. The petition of Middletown Bank was referred to a joint committee.

The Sign-Post Bill was returned from the Senate with a different vote; and a committee of conference was appointed. The Bill on marriages introduced by Mr. Channing passed with some amendments.

A committee was appointed on motion of Mr. Coe, to examine the laws on attachment, and report.

The Committee on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Resolves recommending an amendment of U. S. Constitution, to prevent the location of Branches of the U. S. Bank in any state reported that such alteration was not expedient. The report was accepted without debate, much to the honor of the House.

The bill regulating salaries and fees was referred to a committee on that subject.

The following in addition to the committees mentioned in our last have been appointed.—On the communication from Virginia, Messrs. Ingersoll, Pitkin, and Beers.

Committee of nomination from Select Corps—Ep. L. Phelps, Ingersoll, Coit, Taylor, R. Taintor, Battell, M. Wilcox, and Kibbee.

Committees on salaries and fees—Messrs. Luther, Loomis, D. M. Cook, Brewster, Graves, Skinner, Austin, M. Wilcox and Sibley.

FROM THE NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

On Thursday the fourth anniversary of the AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY was celebrated in this city. At 9 o'clock in the morning, the Board of Managers, and Officers of the Society, met at the room of the Historical Society in the New-York Institution; and moved in procession down Broadway to the City Hotel, in the Assembly-Room in which the Society assembled. Precisely at 10 o'clock the President, the Hon. Elias Boudinot, took the chair, and the meeting was opened, after the reading a portion of Scriptures, by the President's Address, which was read by the Rev. Dr. Romeyn.

The annual report of the Managers was then read by the Rev. Dr. Milnor, Rector of St. George's Church in this city, and Secretary of Domestic Correspondence of the Society. This highly interesting document having been ordered to be published, it will not be necessary to say much more than that it gratified and delighted a highly respectable, numerous, and attentive audience, by the deeply interesting detail of the proceedings of the board for the past year, and by the information which it contained of the magnificent operations of kindred institutions abroad, and especially of that wonder of the age, the British and Foreign Bible Society. It may, however, be proper to notice a few prominent facts which it contains, and which will shew to the public the great and growing usefulness, importance, and respectability of the Society.

Since the establishment of the Society, there have been printed at its Depository and by its instrumentality, or otherwise obtained distribution, one hundred and seventy-three thousand, seven hundred and fifty-two Bibles and Testaments. There have been issued from the Depository, during the past year, 41,192 Bibles and Testaments; and since the establishment of the Society, 97,236. Of the number issued during the past year, 12,687 Bibles and Testaments have been gratuitously disposed of, and sent generally to auxiliaries, and those principally in the new states at the south and west.

The number of Auxiliary Societies, officially known and recognized by the Society, is two hundred and two. The other various information contained in the report, will, we are persuaded, greatly interest the public when it shall be laid before them, and carry to their hearts and their consciences the strongest conviction of the usefulness, unlimited and impartial benevolence of the Society.

When the reading of the report was finished, the following resolutions were moved, seconded and unanimously adopted, viz:

On motion of the Hon. John Cotton Smith, of Connecticut, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Lyell, Rector of Christ's Church in this city—

Resolved, That the Report now read be received and adopted, and that it be published under the direction of the Board of Managers.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Baldwin, of the Baptist Church, Boston, seconded by the Rev. Mr. M'Ewen, of New-London, Conn.—

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Board of Managers for their persevering attention to the business of this Society.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Stansbury, of Albany, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Litchfield, Conn.—

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Treasurer and Secretaries for their unremitted and valuable services during the present year.

On motion of the Hon. R. M. Sherman, of Connecticut, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Griffin, of Newark, New-Jersey—

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the congregations and individuals who have, since the last report, made their Pastors members for life of this Society.

Each of the gentlemen on moving and seconding the resolutions, addressed the meeting on the particular subjects to which they related, and on the great and interesting objects of the Society, as well as those of other kindred institutions throughout the Christian world.

These performances edified and delighted the audience. Rarely have we witnessed finer specimens of eloquence, or more powerful appeals to the hearts of an assembly in favor of Christian charity and benevolence. Hoping and expecting to be favored with sketches of them, we forbear to enlarge further on their distinguished excellence of character.

The Society were highly gratified on this occasion, by the presence of an unusual number of highly respectable characters from different parts of the Union, as well as from this city. Although the day was unpromising, and a part of the time rainy and uncomfortable, the assembly convened was larger than has ever attended before on any similar occasion, and of the most respectable character; and among them, it was peculiarly pleasing to see, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a numerous collection of ladies. The growing attention to this solemn and interesting anniversary, shews the increasing attachment of the public to the object and labors of the Society. As the means for executing their extensive plans increase, the field of their labors enlarges; and nothing is wanting to enable them to extend their benevolence to every corner of the continent, but ADEQUATE CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE CHARITABLE & THE WEALTHY. And it cannot fail to gratify all denominations of Christians to learn, from unquestionable facts, that the most cordial and catholic spirit pervades the Society, as well as its executive officers—that the interests and necessities of every class of men, and every section of country, are alike the objects of their paternal solicitude and bounty.

Among the many gratifications experienced by the Society on this occasion, was that of the presence of their honorable and venerable President. Advanced to his eightieth year, and laboring under infirmity of body which had confined him to his house for many months, he was still able to undertake a journey of seventy miles, and found himself so far invigorated by it, and by the interest which he took in the meeting, that he was able to attend and preside during the transactions of the day. His address at the opening of the meeting was a faithful delineation of his feelings, his piety and his sacred joy; and it was apparent from the deep interest that he took in the various performances, and the heartfelt satisfaction that he experienced at the prosperity of the institution, that he was ready with the ancient servant of God to say—"Lord, now let thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation."

After the exercises of the day were finished, the Society proceeded to the appointment of Managers to supply the places of those whose time of service, by the constitution, had expired at the close of the year; upon which a resolution was unanimously passed, thanking Mr. Jennings for the use of his spacious and elegant room; and the meeting was adjourned.

By the late Mails.

MISSOURI. ST. LOUIS, APRIL 18.

I AM sorry to say, that unpleasant news reached us last evening from Fort Crawford, on Rock Island 280 or 70 miles above this. From a gentleman directly from that post, I am informed, that two men, a sergeant, a drummer, of Major Marston's company, 5th infantry, were shot within a very short distance of the fort, scalped, and mangled in a most shocking manner, and the general impression is, that this deed was perpetrated by a small party of those vile and detestable Winebagoes.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, MAY. 12.

COLONIZATION.

Nothing direct has yet been heard from the United States' ship Cyane, and her convoy, (the ship Elizabeth,) since they sailed. Both ships got under weigh together from this port on the 7th February last, and proceeded as far as Sandy-Hook. The Elizabeth succeeded in getting to sea, but the Cyane, was less fortunate and returned to the Quarantine ground, where she was detained by adverse winds two or three days, and then stood out to sea, in hopes to come up with her convoy, which it was thought would lie off and on, in waiting. But as the weather about that time was uncommonly severe, it is altogether probable the Elizabeth proceeded on toward her port of destination, unaccompanied by the Cyane. We are strengthened in this opinion by the report received via. St. Thomas of the Cyane having been off Sierra Leone without her convoy. And this has given rise to numerous surmises that the Elizabeth has been captured by some slave ship or privateer, and the colored people on board (between two and three hundred,) who were sent out by the Colonization Society to make a settlement in Africa, all taken out and carried into some of the slave holding Islands and there sold for slaves. But when it is seen that all these evil forbodings and conjectures rest on no better foundation than the above, it is hoped the friends of the society as well as those whose relations embarked in the ship, will not suffer their feelings to be harrowed up by such surmises, and which may have been set on foot for no good purpose.

The People, vs. Robert M. Goodwin. MAY 11.

Chief Justice Spencer, upon the opening of the Court this morning, stated to the bar, that, on account of the importance of the principle involved in the motion made in the cause for the discharge of the prisoner, the court had determined not to decide the question until the next term. The prisoner was accordingly directed to appear at Albany, on the first day of next August term.

Retaliation.—We have just heard of the seizure of the New-York steam-boat Olive Branch, as she lay at New-Brunswick by the authority of the state of New-Jersey. That state at their late session, passed a law authorising the Chancellor to issue his injunction, against the New-York steam-boats sailing in the waters thereof; in retaliation for our authorising our chancellor to issue such an injunction against the steam-boats sailing in the waters hereof—so there's an end for the present to the steam-boat navigation between the two states.

MASS. BOSTON, MAY 11.

We understand, that the New-England Bank, yesterday morning, refused taking bills of the Hallowell and Augusta Banks, signed Thomas Agry, President, and John Merrick, Cashier, without giving any previous notice. The Brokers, of course, have been obliged to refuse exchanging them; and they are accordingly, not current at present.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, May 17, 1820.

The Hon. Messrs. Otis and Mason, from the seat of government, arrived here in the Steam-Boat last Saturday, on their way home.

The Hon. Messrs. Holmes and Fuller, arrived here yesterday, and proceeded immediately, eastward.

From the National Intelligencer, May 11.

After the message from the President of the United States to congress, on the subject of our relations with Spain, there can be but little doubt but that the matter will be suffered by congress to rest where it now does; in the expectation that the Cortes will do what is just in relation to us, by causing the treaty to be ratified, and the faith of the Spanish nation to be redeemed from the reproach which has been cast upon it by the refusal of its sovereign to ratify the treaty. An attempt was made, yesterday, to obtain an expression of the opinion of the House of Representatives in favor of a different course; but the previous question being then called, and the call being sustained by a majority of the house, the motion was overruled. There appears, indeed, no probability that congress will, under present circumstances, no urgency demanding it, authorize the President to cause to be occupied any part of the territory in the possession of Spain.

The proposition moved some time ago by Mr. Clay, looking to the expediency of making an appropriation for an outfit and salary for such minister or ministers as it may be deemed proper to send to any of the independent governments of South America, was yesterday agreed to in the house of representatives, by a small majority.—The difference of sentiment between those who supported and those who opposed this resolve, is perhaps not great, being a difference of form rather than of substance. There is no member of the house of representatives, probably, who would object to an appropriation for compensating any minister, when the President, with the consent of the senate, should think it proper to send to any independent government in South America. The real question was, therefore, whether the appropriation should be made prospectively, or concurrently with the appointment itself, when the executive shall think fit to make it.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives, fixing the time for the next meeting of Congress, to take place on the 2nd Monday in November, instead of the first Monday in December next. Besides the large quantity of unfinished business, it is probable that the Manufacturing Question, and the unsettled state of our relations with Spain, had a bearing on the decision of the House of Representatives on this question.

A joint resolve for suspending the operation of the act of this session for amending the Revolutionary Pension Law, has passed the house of representatives. The proviso added to the resolve, on the motion of Mr. Foot, authorizes the President to suspend the payment of the pension of any pensioner, who, in his opinion, is not entitled to a pension under the law of the present session, and not under the original law, as heretofore stated.

In the course of the debate yesterday, Mr. Clay, (speaker) avowed his intention shortly to retire to the pursuits of private life.

From the National Intelligencer, May 12.

The subject of the reduction of the army, and particularly the reduction of the Staff of the army, yesterday occupied the attention of the House of Representatives. It is postponed till the next session, and a call has been made on the Secretary of War for a plan for the reduction of the army to six thousand men, should it then be deemed expedient to reduce it. The motives for the latter proceeding, as avowed, were not hostile to the army, unless its reduction, during peace, should be the alternative to a system of direct taxation. With regard to the Navy, the proposition for reduction sprung from no hostility to it, was entirely confined to enquiry, and was consequent on the proposed enquiry respecting the reduction of the army.

Columbian Flag.

The first vessel bearing this flag, arrived at Philadelphia on Monday. In the field are three stars representing the three grand departments of the Republic of Columbia, viz. Venezuela, New-Granada, or Cundinamarca, and Quito.—These are also designated by three stripes or flutes, yellow, blue and red.

Philad. Gaz.

The U. States frigate Congress, was left at Manilla about 23th January, crew in good health. She had a passage of four days from Lintin to Manilla.

☞ *The name of* Erastus Lester, *as one of the Commissioners on the estate of* Serrano Shepard, *was accidentally omitted in the Probate notice on the last page.*

MARINE LIST.

May 10—Sailed, *Sloop Revenge, Barker, Providence.*

Arrived, *Sloop Betsey & Charlotte, Brent, Wareham.*

11—Sailed, *Sloop Venus, Havens, N. York; sloop Science, Lovell, Boston.*

Arrived, *Sloop Eliza, Davison, New-York.*

13—Arrived, *Sloop Gen. Pike, Jones, Brookhaven; sloop Two Sisters, Tripp, New-York; sloop Morgan, Roath, do.*

14—Arrived, *Sloop Syren, Strong, Southold; sloop M'Donough, Coit, New-York.*

15—Sailed, *Sloop Two Sisters, Tripp, Harwich.*

16—Sailed, *Sloop Eliza, Davison, N. York; Sloop Gen. Pike, Jones, Huntington.*

Sloop Revenge, Barker, hence, arrived at Providence on Sunday.

Ship Citizen, Loring, was at Manilla, about the 1st November.

Married,

At North-Stonington, Captain Gideon Chapman to Miss Mary Holmes.

At Pomfret, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. James Porter, Mr. Phares Barrows, of Mansfield, to Miss Alma Parrott, of the former place.

Died,

In North-Kingstown, R. I. on the 4th inst. Mrs. Mary Northup, consort of the Rev. William Northup, in the 57th year of her age.

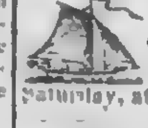
At Warren, Ohio, April 6th, Mrs. Sarah A. Tracy aged 25, wife of Mr. Axel Tracy, and daughter of Mr. Matthew Leffingwell, formerly of this city.

At New-Brunswick, N. J. on Wednesday evening last, the Rev. Mr. Huntington, formerly of this State.

At Tangier, (Morocco) on the 8th of March, of a fit of apoplexy, James Simpson, Esq. Consul of the United States for the empire of Morocco.

For New-York,

THE Packet M'DONOUGH, *Coit*, will sail on Friday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. *May 16.*



For New-York,

THE Packet MORGAN, *R. Roath*, will sail on Saturday, at 3 P. M. *May 16.*

NEW MILLINERY.

Miss Mansfield,

HAS just returned from New-York with a handsome assortment of *fashionable Millinery.*

May 16. 28—3w—

Tracts just Received.

TRACT Societies, Sabbath School Teachers, and others, can be supplied with all the Tracts now published, by the N. E T. Society; price one mill per page. FOR SALE BY

THOMAS ROBINSON, *Agent For the New-England Tract Society.*

Chelsea, May 16th. 28—

FOR SALE.

AN excellent Farm, of about one hundred acres, situated and being in Plainfield, near the Central Factory, good for *Mowing, Pasturing, most excellent for English Grain and Corn*; good *Buildings* thereon standing, free from stones.

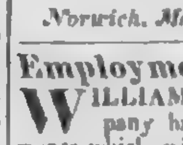
For terms apply to

WARREN SHEPARD,

on said premises.

N. B. Formerly owned by Jeremiah Shepard, deceased.

May 15. 28—



Strayed

FROM the pasture of *Captain Zerubabel Wightman*, of Bozrah, on the 7th inst. a dark bay Mare, five years old this Spring, both hind feet white, with black spots near her hoofs, and a white spot in her forehead. Whoever will return said Mare to the subscriber, at Norwich, or give information where she may be had, shall have all necessary charges paid.

CALVIN TYLER.

Norwich, May 16, 1820. 28—

Employment for Families.

WILLIAMS' Manufacturing Company have several vacant tenements which will be rented to such families as wish for employment, and can produce the best testimony in regard to their moral character.—Good laboring men may often have work in the vicinity, and those who have children that may be occasionally employed in the Cotton Mill and attend School the residue of the time, will have the preference.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Norwich Falls, April 19. 24—

Trumbull's Poems.

THE Poetical works of John Trumbull, L. L. D. consisting of *M'Fingal, The Progress of Dulness* revised and corrected, and several pieces before published, also many pieces never before published, and an original memoir of the author. Embellished with engravings, and a portrait of the author, in 2 vols. octavo—just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

April 19.

North-Stonington Lime.

THE stone from which this Lime is burnt is very hard and compact, of course the air and water will not penetrate it so suddenly as it will Lime burnt from a coarser and more porous stone—the objection made to it is that "it slacks very slow;" but experienced masons consider this circumstance as quite a recommendation—an invariable indication of the strength and excellency of the Lime. Professor Silliman has examined it and observes, "that the slight discoloration which appears in this Lime when burnt, is probably owing to iron." "Iron gives to Lime-stone the property of making a very hard cement." It has been used in a number of Tan-Yards, and answers as valuable a purpose as any Lime whatever—no fair trial has yet been made of it for bleaching, but doubtless, as strength is all that is required, it will answer well for that purpose. To remove any doubts which may from prejudice or inexperience still remain of its quality, I annex the following certificates of *Mr. Alpheus Kingsley*, and *Capt. Samuel Cole*; many others could easily be obtained, but the character of *Mr. Kingsley*, as an old and experienced *brick-layer*, is so well known, that any thing farther would be superfluous.

I have used 50 or 60 casks of the *North-Stonington LIME*, and I consider it equal to any Lime I have ever used for laying brick and stone, and is very excellent for plastering—it slacks finer and makes a harder and stronger cement than Dexters, or any other Lime I have ever used. *ALPHEUS KINGSLEY.*

I have for a number of years been engaged in burning Lime in Smithfield, R. I. and in using it for laying brick and stone, and am well acquainted with the qualities of the Lime Rocks in that place. It is an invariable rule that the Lime-Stone that shrinks most in burning swells the most in slacking. The N. S. Lime-Rock resembles the Jinta Rock, so called in Smithfield, so much that it is difficult to distinguish them—the N. S. Lime is very free from flint and shrinks full as much in burning as the Jinta—the Jinta Lime is esteemed the best and commands the highest price in the Providence and New-York markets.—I have used a considerable quantity of the N S. Lime—it slacks as fine, takes as much sand, and makes as good mortar for plastering, or any other purpose, as I have ever used.—It makes an uncommonly hard cement.

SAMUEL COLE.

The above lime may be had at all times of the subscriber, at his store in Griswold, at the Lime-Kiln, and of *Wm. Belcher Esq.* in Norwich-Landing.

JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, May 12, 1820. 28—

Patent Lead Aqueduct.

THE subscriber offers to the public of the vicinity of Connecticut and Massachusetts, the recently invented, and useful

LEAD PIPE,

for the conveyance of water; which, for its utility, durability and cheapness, far exceeds any thing of the kind before invented; and cannot fail of meeting the approbation of those who will take the trouble to examine it; and has already been recommended by numerous persons who have had and proved the same to their satisfaction. The manner in which it is manufactured, renders it cheaper than any thing of the kind before invented; and its being sufficiently proved by a forcing pump before put down, renders it secure from leaking. And as it is capable of being bent without injury, around rocks or other obstacles in digging the ditch, a great expense in drilling and blowing rocks may be dispensed with, which probably renders it cheaper at first cost, than wooden aqueduct. The good encouragement he has met with, and general satisfaction he has given, the last year, gives him great reason to feel grateful for past favors, and encourages him to solicit the patronage of those who would favor him with their custom. Those, therefore, who would be forever free from the expense and trouble of stopping rotten and leaky logs, or taking up old ones and putting down new, are respectfully invited to send their applications to the subscriber, at Enfield, or *Mr. John Lathrop*, Norwich, and they shall be supplied at short notice, with any quantity, from one dollar and twenty-five cents, to three dollars per rod, and upward.

HENRY TODD.

N. B. The subscriber will give good encouragement to individuals, or Aqueduct Companies, who may wish to purchase the right for almost any county or state in the United States. Those who would engage in that business, are invited to write to HENRY TODD,

Proprietor of the Right.

May 16. 28—

10 BARRELS first quality Green Island OIL. FOR SALE BY

C. EELLS.

May 15. 28—6w—

Taken up

A WHITE Yearling HOG. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

THOMAS BILLINGS.

Norwich, May 16, 1820. 20—

POETRY.

From the Gallia Gazett.

"DREADFUL HARD TIMES."

YESTERDAY I walk'd down to that part of the town,
Where people collect at the sign of the Tun,
To discuss and debate the great matters of state,
And show how the things that go wrong should be done:
There was ragged Sam Kent, who is not worth a cent,
There was idle Dick Lawlem and noisy Jack Grimes,
And swaggering Jim Bell, who has nothing to sell,
All cursing the Banks, and these dreadful hard times.

There was old daddy Slop, who has lost his last crop,
By neglecting to mend up some gaps in his fence;
There was shabby Ned Thorn, who had planted his corn,
But had never put hoe, no, nor plough to it since;
There was dashing Bill Sutton, with his fine dandy coat on,
Who was ne'er out of debt, nor was worth twenty dimes:
They too joined the throng, and still kept up the song,
—A curse on the Banks and these dreadful hard times.

Next came in Dick Short, who was summoned to court,
For some hundreds of half pints of whiskey and rum,
He had brought the last sack of his grain on his back,
The' his children were crying with hunger at home;
Here, landlord, said Short, come, bring me a quart;
I must treat these, my friends, sir, and marry Jack Grimes;
I've the corn, sir, to pay, there's no booking to day:
Then he fell to cursing the Banks and hard times.

Next came in Tom Sargent, who had lately turned merchant,
And bought a full store, I can scarcely tell how;
But this much I know, about twelve months ago,
That the Constable sold at the post his last cow;
Yet Tom dash'd away, spending hundreds each day,
Till his merchants brought suits for their dry goods and wines;
So Tom joined the throng, and assisted the song,
With a curse on these Banks, and these dreadful hard times.

Next appeared Madam Pride, (and beat at her side)
With her silks, spread with incas, quite down to her trail;
Her husband that day, unable to pay
For the dress she then wore, had been locked up in jail;
She turned to the throng, as she tripped it along,
And she "hoped that the merchants would swing for such crimes
As to make people pay their old debts in this way;"
And she cursed all the Banks, and these dreadful hard times.

Now, said I, Mr. Short, you are summoned to court,
And must soon go to jail for these long whisky scores;
And you Mr. Drew, aye, and you sir, and you,
Who are hanging round taverns, and running to stores;
And you Madam Pride, must your silks lay aside,
And you, Mr. Idle, and you Mr. Grimes,
Must all to your labors, like some of your neighbors,
And you'll soon put an end to these dreadful hard times.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their Customers from the country who purchase GOODS of them at wholesale, that their SPRING ASSORTMENT is now complete, from which they will supply them on as good terms as they can purchase in New-York or Boston.

May 3. 26—

Trumbull & Breed,

HAVING closed their business in Norwich, request all indebted to them to make immediate payment. They will attend for that purpose, for thirty days, at the next door east from the office of *George Perkins, Esq.*

May 10, 1820. 27—

Sabbath School Books.

JUST received and for sale, by the hundred, doz. or single, at

T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store, Chelsea.

An assortment of Sabbath School Books, Class Papers, Tickets, &c.

May 8. 27—

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened

A House of Entertainment

at his old stand, a few rods west of the Meeting-House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage, and every favor duly acknowledged by

ELEAZER MATHER.

Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1819. 8—

MASONIC.

A SPECIAL convocation of Franklin Chapter, R. A. M. will be holden at their Hall, on Monday the 22d inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. A general attendance is requested.

By order of the M. E. H. P.

JOSEPH KINGSLEY,

Rec'ry. Pro. Tem. F. C. R. A. M

Norwich, May 9, 1820. 27—

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Plainfield, commissioners to receive, examine, adjust and settle the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Mr. Lemuel Slack*, late of Killingly, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 9th day of May instant, are allowed the creditors to exhibit their claims, properly attested, and that we shall attend on the business of our appointment, at the Dwelling-House of Reuben Scott, inn-holder, in Plainfield, on the first Monday of July and the first Monday of October next, at one o'clock on each of said days.

JOHN DUNLAP,
JOSEPH S. GLADDING, } *Com'rs.*

Plainfield, May 9, 1820. 27—

Commissioners' Notice.

WE the subscribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, appointed Commissioners on the estate of the late *Mr. Stephen Shepard*, late of said Plainfield, deceased, and represented insolvent—hereby give notice to the several creditors thereto, that we will attend to the duties of our appointment at the late Dwelling-House of said deceased on the first Mondays of June and September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days, for the purpose of hearing and examining any and all legal demands against said deceased's estate.

ELIAS PARKIS, } Com'rs.

Plainfield, April 25, 1820. 27—

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, May 8th, A. D. 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. JOSEPH PRIOR,

late of Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to JOHN PRIOR, of said Plainfield, Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest. JOHN LESTER, Clerk. 27

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, May 1st, A. D. 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *Mr. ABIJAH DEAN*, late of Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to ELIAS DEAN, of said Plainfield, *Executor*, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

27 *Attest. JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, May, 1st, A. D. 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. JACOB JOHNSON,

late of said Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to ANSON JOHNSON, of said Plainfield, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

27 *Attest. JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Pomfret hath allowed six months from the date hereof for the creditors to the estate of

OBADIAH CHILD,

late of Woodstock, deceased, to exhibit their claims for settlement.—Those who neglect to present their accounts within said time, properly attested, will be debarred a recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

PENUEL MAY, *Adm'r.*

Woodstock, April 28th, 1820. —27

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, April 25th, A. D. 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

WEAVER FOSTER,

late of Killingly, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to *Eunice Foster*, Executrix on said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

26 *Attest. JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Philemon Havens*, deceased, are requested to call and make immediate payment, or their accounts will be left in an Attorney's hand for collection.

CHRISTO. MANWARING,
FANNY HAVENS, } *Adm'rs.*

Norwich, May 1, 1820. 26—

For Sale,

THE *House* in which *Mr. Joseph Kingsley* now lives, situated in Norwich-Landing, at the junction of the Stage road to Providence and the new road across the toll bridge to Preston.

—ALSO—

The *Ten House and Yard* late the property of *Mr. Henry Gordon*, now deceased. If the above are not sold by the first of April they will be leased.

APPLY TO

GEO. PERKINS.

March 6. 18—

☞ FOR SALE,

That valuable FARM,

RECENTLY occupied by *Nathan Sears*, with a good Dwelling-House thereon, two good Barns and other out houses. Said Farm contains about

220 acres of excellent LAND,

for Meadow, Pasture and Tillage, with a large proportion of *Wood*, with *an excellent Fishery*. Said Farm lies on the Turnpike road from Norwich to Providence, one and a half mile from Norwich Port. —Possession given 1st of April 1821. Will wait for a great proportion of the pay 3 years or more.

For terms apply to

NATHAN SEARS Jr. *of Lisbon.*

March 15, 1820. 19—

For Sale or to Let,

THE subscriber's House and premises, the residence of the late *Jonathan Frisby*, Esq. of Norwich.—Possession may soon be had. For particulars apply to

DWIGHT RIPLEY, Esq.

Norwich, or to the subscriber at Bozrahville.

D. L. DODGE.

April 1, 1820. 23—

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night following the 7th instant, an indented apprentice by the name of

ALFRED STODDARD,

aged about sixteen years. Whosoever will return him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

NATHAN AYRES, Jr.

Preston, May 10. 3w—27—

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 28th day of March last, an indented apprentice boy by the name of

DONALD FISHER,

about 15 years old. Whoever will return said boy to the subscriber, shall receive one cent reward and no charges paid.

All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

EDWARD HILL.

Plainfield, April 20, 1820. 26—

☞ *FOR SALE,* ☜

THAT well known JACK formerly owned by *Mr. Abner Follet*, and was kept by *Mr. Ezra Lillie* the last season. His stock is as good as any Jack in this State. The subscriber will take Mules in payment for said Jack that may be sired by him. The subscriber will let said Jack on reasonable terms. If not sold nor let said Jack will be let to Mares on reasonable terms, and a generous price given for Mules at four months old, by

JAMES L. SMITH,

Windham, Scotland Society.

May 5, 1820. 27—

WILL stand at the house of the subscriber, through the season, the Jack,

Young Black Prince,

sired by *Old Black Prince*. Mules will be contracted for, from 12 to 16 dollars.

ASA FITCH.

Bozrah, May 9, 1820. 6w—27—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
EUTERPEIAD
OR
MUSICAL INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE GENERAL DIFFUSION OF MUSICAL INFORMATION.

A PERIOD of more than two years has elapsed since the commencement of a series of *Essays upon Musical subjects*, in a weekly paper in this Metropolis; the increasing interest and excitement which prevails among Professional Gentlemen as well as Amateurs in Music, combined with their late successful exertions in this Section of our Country, induces an attempt to establish a Publication particularly devoted to the *General Extension of Musical Information.*

Without promising more, than what it is hoped will be realized, The Publisher flatters himself *The Euterpeiad* will be conducted by those whose musical erudition and judgment are approved. A Publication of this nature has long been desired. If the present attempt succeeds, he will be amply rewarded by the pleasing consciousness of having rendered some service to the Public. If he should fail in this object, however deeply he may regret his want of patronage, he will console himself by reflecting, that he has omitted no exertions to deserve it.

THOMAS BADGER, Jr.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Euterpeiad will be published once a week, and shall contain four large Quarto Pages of *Musical matter*, and delivered to Subscribers on Saturdays.

II. The first number will be issued on April 1st. The price per annum will be Two Dollars and fifty cents. No Subscription received for less than Six months, payable in advance. Non-subscribers 6¼ Cents each.

III. Every Third or Fourth number, will contain a fashionable Song, Air with variations, March, Waltz, or Dance, arranged for the Piano Forte, of the size of a Music Plate.

IV. All orders for this Publication, must be accompanied with Six months advance Pay. *Postage covered as usual.*

☞ *Subscriptions and Communications for the* EUTERPEIAD, *received at the Office of the Publisher, Thomas Badger, Jr. No. 4, Suffolk-Buildings, Congress-Street, Boston.*

COTTON.

SIX Bales prime New-Orleans Cotton, just received and for sale low by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

May 2, 1820. 27—

MOLASSES.

20 Hhds. good retailing Molasses at 50 cents per gallon for sale by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

May 10. 27—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST

COLD SPRING GIN,

FOR SALE,

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS. BREED.

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

Massachusetts SOLE LEATHER,

FOR SALE,

(CHEAP FOR CASH)

At the Shoe-Store next door to Mr. J. W. Kinney's Store.

Dec. 8. 5—

MILITARY.

3 Uniform Coats, 2 Hats, silk Sash, silver mounted Sword with belt, &c. silver Epaulette, Espontoon, &c. for sale cheap—at the store of E. COIT, & Co.

April 12. 23—

---

14 Bales prime Upland COTTON.
5 Hhds. MOLASSES.
30 N. S. GRINDSTONES.
2 new one horse WAGGONS, with HARNESSES.

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

May 3. 26—

GRINDSTONES.

50 Nova Scotia Grindstones, of superior quality, for sale low by

J. DE WITT.

May 3. 26—

FISH.
30 Quintals Codfish,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

March 22, 1820. 20—

STRAW BRAID.
30,000 Yards,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

March 15. 19—

WINTER strained Lamp Oil,
Elephant do.
Long-Island Flax Seed, for sale by the subscriber. JOHN LATHROP.

April 15, 1820. 22—

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.

JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Nov. 9, 1819. 1—

CHEAP SHOES.

100 Pair Ladies Morocco Shoes, (Boston manufacture) of the latest fashion, just received and for sale at 5s 6d per pair, by

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

Norwich, May 10, 1820. 27—

Wm. Rogers,

HAS FOR SALE,

190 lbs. Russia FEATHERS.

SHAD, and SWORD-FISH by the bl. or lb.—A HOUSE, to sell or let, that will accommodate two small families.

Dec. 29. 8—

James N. Brown,

HAS just received a fresh supply of first quality FLOUR, and Dexter's best LIME.

April 19. 24—

WINE.

100 Bottles PORT WINE, genuine,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

May 3. 26—

Just Published,

LETTERS on the Eastern States.

Country Neighbors, or the Secret, by Miss Burney.

Moral Sketches of prevailing opinions and manners, Foreign and Domestic, with reflections on Prayer, by Hannah More.

FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S *Bookstore.*

T. R. has just received a good assortment of Stationary.

May 3. 26—

DR. WARNER'S
CELEBRATED
Family Pills of Health.

A REMEDY superior to any yet discovered, for *Dyspepsia, Headache, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Lowness of Spirits, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, Gout* and *Gravel*, together with all affections of the liver, and the whole train of nervous and billious disorders. These pills require no confinement or restraint in diet, as they do not contain one atom of mercury, in any shape. A decided preference is given to them by families of the first distinction; so mild is their action, yet so effectual, that every obstruction in the Stomach is removed with incredible quickness, although they act as a complete renovating medicine, and strengthen at the same time. Nothing can prove the superiority of these pills, more than the number of cases communicated by persons of the first respectability; which may be had on application, gratis—and the countenance shewn them, by the first medical characters of the present day.

HUDDLESFORD, JAN. 22, 1805.

To Doct. J. Warner, London.

SIR—A person who had been several times for a box of your Pills, lately called on me, and informed me—"That they had done him a wonderful deal of good—he had been declining for a long time—had spent a great deal of money for advice, and found no benefit. At the time he sent for the first box of your Pills, he could not walk across the house, without some one to help him—indeed, he was getting worse, daily. He had not taken the Pills but a few days, agreeably to the directions, when he found himself much better." He continues taking them at this time, and from appearance, is likely to do well.—You have the man's wishes to do what you please, with the above statement which is literally, as he told it to me.

Your Obedient Servant,
JOS. YEATON.

LEESBORO', FEB. 7, 1805.

Doct. John Warner, London.

SIR—I have to inform you of the following case, cured by your PILLS OF HEALTH. Mr. Lewis Scott, of Brecon, was for a long time laboring under an extreme lowness of spirits, so much so, that he was obliged to neglect part of his business. He went to Swansea, thinking bathing would be of service to him; but to his great concern, he found no relief. He afterwards came to Chepstow, his native place, where his mother and friends now live; he complained to me how ill he was, and appeared much dejected, saying he thought he never should be well any more. I advised him to take your PILLS OF HEALTH; he bought of me a few boxes, and his brother assured me a few days ago, that he is now as well as he ever knew him; being fully satisfied it was your Pills only, that restored him to his usual health and spirits.

I am, Dear Sir, Yours,
J. PHILLIPS.

It is impossible to insert here all the cases of cures which Doctor Warner is in possession of; he contents himself with what has been detailed, but great experience has convinced him, that in all morbid affections of the blood and lymph, (the cause of almost every malady) so noble, safe and efficacious a remedy, was never offered to mankind; but he now leaves it to the world, conscious that he has done his duty.

The above Pills are for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

April 26. 25—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1820. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV. No. 29.]

MORE NEW GOODS

THIS DAY RECEIVED BY

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

Which makes their assortment complete.

AMONGT which are a large assortment of superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, cheaper than ever, 50 pieces Nankin and Canton Crapes; elegant figured Nankin Crape Dresses; Crape, Merino, Silk, Cotton and Cassimere Shawls; Silk and Cotton Goods of all descriptions. New supplies of Goods will be received from New-York and Boston every week. Those who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call.

A large assortment of Men's and Boy's

Leghorn Hats

expected from Boston next week.

May 2. 26—

Norwich, 1st May, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington, & Co.

HAVE just received and are this day opening a very large and general assortment of European and India

DRY GOODS,

purchased in New-York, within the last ten days, for cash, and will be sold

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

uncommonly cheap for ready money.

Among them are elegant

Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Rich figured Crape Dresses and Shawls,
Irish Linens, Sheetings and Lawns,
Cotton Shirtings, Cambricks,
Superfine and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Bombazetts, Bombazines,
Blue and plain Nankins,
Superfine English ingrain Carpeting, at the lowest New-York prices,
Ladies Morocco Shoes, (N. York manufacture.)
Prunella, do.
Gentlemen's superfine Hats, (at a very low price,)

Fancy Goods in variety.

In short almost every article to be found in Dry Good Stores.

Purchasers who pay *Cash* for goods will find it especially for their advantage to call, 2 doors east of *Doct. D. Ripley's* Store, and buy cheap of

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co. 26

NEW GOODS.

NOW OPENING AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

FINE Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Calicoes; Ginghams; White and figured Cambricks; plain and figured Mull, and Book Muslins; French and India Silks; Seersuckers; Cotton Shirtings; Irish Linens; Blue and Yellow Nankins; Cotton Cassimeres; Diapers; Bombazetts and Bombazines; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Half Hose; Silk, Crape and Cotton Shawls; Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs; Vestings; Pins; Needles; Tapes, &c.

—ALSO—

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Honey of superior quality, Imperial, Young Hyson and Skin Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia, Nutmegs, Snuff, Tobacco, &c. J. DE WITT.

Chelsea, May 2, 1820. 26—

WM. ROGERS

HAS FOR SALE,

1000 Chesnut RAILS.
100 Cords Walnut, Oak and Chesnut WOOD.
20 Curried CALF SKINS.
24 bbls. BRANDY, RUM, GIN, and MOLASSES.
3 Dozen SCYTHES.
3 Casks Lamp OIL.
3000 Yards Cotton CLOTH.
200 Pair SHOES.
120 lbs. Russia FEATHERS.

A general assortment of *Dry Goods* and *Groceries*.—A tenement to let, that will accomodate two small families.

April 26, 1820. 25—

BLACKING.

THE real Japan Blacking, made by *Day & Martin*, 97 High Holborn, London, in Bottles at 31, 50, and 63 cents.

Shining Liquid Blacking, in bottles, price 25 cents each.

Portable Water Proof Paste Blacking, in canisters, price 31 cents each,

FOR SALE BY

T. ROBINSON.

Norwich, May 8, 1820. 27—

10 BARRELS first quality Green Island OIL. FOR SALE BY

C. BELLS.

May 15. 28-6w—

FOR SALE BY LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITY BY

Simeon Thomas, & Co.

CLOVER, Herd's Grass, and Red Top Seed—with an assortment of

GROCERIES, etc.

as usual.

All persons who have open book accounts with them, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, either by payment in cash, or giving their notes by the first day of April next, or they may not expect to have any further credit for goods, but have their accounts left with an Attorney for collection.

Norwich, March 20, 1820. 20—

Molasses, Butter, etc.

2 Hhds. superior N. Orleans Molasses,
700 lbs. first quality Butter, at 12½ cts. lb.
Fresh Figs in Drums,
Green Coffee of first quality.
2 Boxes Havanna Brown Sugar,
3 Bbls. N. Orleans do. do.
3 do. Havanna White,
Fresh Muscatel and Bloom Raisins.
2 Demijohns very superior Holland Gin, said to be 50 years old.
Cognac Brandy,
Tierce Green Peas,
Clover Seed, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

April 11, 1820. 23—

QUAKER GARDEN SEEDS,

OF THE LAST YEARS GROWTH

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

WHITE, Yellow, and Red Onion, Blood Beet, Early Turnip Beet, Scarcity, Carrot, Parsnip, Long Cucumber, Early Cucumber, Watermelon, Muskmelon, Dutch Summer Squash, Crookneck Winter do. Crookneck Summer Squash, White Head Lettuce, Early Curled Head Lettuce, Speckled Lettuce, Salmon Radish, Scarlet do. Early Turnip do. Drum Head Cabbage, Savoy do. Red do. Early Yorkshire, Flat Turnip, French Turnip, Sage, Cayenne Pepper, Squash do. Double Peppergrass, Burnet, Rue, Summer Savory, Parsley, Saffron, Early June Peas, Early Golden Hotspur, White Marrowfat Green Dwarf Marrowfat, Strawberry Dwarf, Early six week Dwarf Bean, White Cranberry Pole do.

CALVIN TYLER.

March 29. 31—

For Sale,

BY the subscribers, at the chaise shop formerly improved by *Eliphalet Baldwin, Jr.* deceased,

One leather top Chaise.
One-canvass do. do.
One cotton do. do.
One do. do. Sulkey.
Two second hand Chaise.
One new Waggon.
One second hand Windsor Chair.
One set of Blacksmith's Tools.

All of which will be sold low for cash or a short credit, by

CHARLES THOMAS, & Co.

Norwich, Feb. 9, 1820. tf-14—

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Coit & Mansfield,

WAS dissolved on the 20th inst. All persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment to *Elisha H. Mansfield.*

THOMAS C. COIT,
ELISHA H. MANSFIELD,

Norwich, April 25, 1820.

The business will be continued in future by ELISHA H. MANSFIELD,

Who has just received, and offers for sale a general assortment of

MILITARY GOODS,

among them are, Muskets, Gilt and Plated Horse and Infantry Swords, Artillery do. Epaulettes, Sashes, Pistols, Lace and Cord Binding, Plumes, Feathers, Eagles, Plates for Belts, &c. &c.

April 25, 1820. 25—

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of *Jones & Bushnell*, is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

LEVI JONES,
FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL.

March 4, 1820.

All persons who have unsettled bills against said firm, are requested to present them for payment to the subscriber, who will continue the

Cabinet Making Business,

at the Brick building one door east of *Hazen's Hotel*. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same.

FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL.

WANTED,

A quantity of curled MAPLE JOIST, 4 inches square,
Plain do. 3½ do.
WHITE WOOD BOARDS & PLANK, all of the first quality. 12—

Sabbath School Books.

JUST received and for sale, by the hundred, doz. or single, at

T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store, Chelsea.

An assortment of Sabbath School Books, Class Papers, Tickets, &c.

May 8. 27—

CHEAP SHOES.

100 Pair Ladies Morocco Shoes, (Boston manufacture) of the latest fashion, just received and for sale at 5s 6d per pair, by

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

Norwich, May 10, 1820. 27—

GRASS SEED.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

HERD'S GRASS,
RED TOP,
FURZE TOP, and
CLOVER SEED.

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, April 5, 1820. 22—

Wm. Rogers,

HAS FOR SALE,

190 lbs. Russia FEATHERS.
SHAD, and SWORD-FISH by the bl. or lb.—A HOUSE, to sell or let, that will accommodate two small families.

Dec. 22. 2—

James N. Brown,

HAS just received a fresh supply of first quality FLOUR, and Dexter's best LIME.

April 19. 24—

WINE.

100 Bottles PORT WINE, genuine, FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

May 3. 26—

COTTON.

SIX Bales prime New-Orleans Cotton, just received and for sale low by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

May 2, 1820. 27—

MOLASSES.

20 Hhds. good retailing Molasses at 30 cents per gallon for sale by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

May 10. 27—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST

COLD SPRING GIN,

FOR SALE,

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS. BREED.

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

Massachusetts

SOLE LEATHER,

FOR SALE,

(CHEAP FOR CASH)

At the Shoe-Store next door to Mr. J. W. Kinney's Store.

Dec. 8. 5—

MILITARY.

3 Uniform Coats, 2 Hats, silk Sash, silver mounted Sword with belt, &c. silver Epaulette, Espontoon, &c. for sale cheap—at the store of E. COIT, & Co.

April 12. 23—

14 Bales prime Upland COTTON.
5 Hhds. MOLASSES.
30 N. S. GRINDSTONES.
2 new one horse WAGGONS, with HARNESSES.

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

May 3. 26—

GRINDSTONES.

50 Nova Scotia Grindstones, of superior quality, for sale low by

J. DE WITT.

May 3. 26—

30 TONS PLASTER superior quality. 5 Casks Stonington and Providence LIME. FOR SALE BY

J. H. STRONG.

April 19.

500 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

March 22, 1820. 20—

Utley's Remedy

FOR *Tooth-ache, Scurvy Gums, and Loose Teeth*,—The above valuable article for sale by

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, May 9, 1820. tf-27—

PENSION ACT.

AN ACT in addition to an act, entitled "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war," passed on the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That no person who now is, or hereafter may be, placed on the pension list of the United States, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war," passed on the 18th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, shall, after the payment of that part of the pension which became due on the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, continue to receive the pension granted by the said act, until he shall have exhibited to some court of record, in the county, city or borough, in which he resides, a schedule subscribed by him, containing his whole estate and income, (his necessary clothing and bedding excepted,) and shall have (before the said court, or some one of the judges thereof) taken and subscribed, and produced to the said court, the following oath or affirmation to wit:—

"I, A. B. do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I was a resident citizen of the United States on the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and that I have not, since that time, by gift, sale, or in any manner whatever, disposed of my property, or any part thereof, with intent thereby so to diminish it as to bring myself within the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war," passed on the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and that I have not, nor has any person in trust for me, any property, or securities, contracts or debts, due to me: nor have I any income, other than what is contained in the schedule hereto annexed and by me subscribed;"

Nor until such person shall have delivered, or cause to be delivered, to the Secretary of War, a copy of the aforesaid schedule and oath or affirmation, certified by the clerk of the court, to which the said schedule was delivered, together with the opinion of the said court, also certified by their clerk, of the value of the property contained in the said schedule: *Provided*, That, in every case in which the pensioner may be insane, or incapable of taking an oath, the court may receive the said schedule, without the aforesaid oath or affirmation, from the committee, or other person authorized to take care of such person.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the original schedule and oath of affirmation shall be filed in the clerk's office, of the court to which the schedule and oath or affirmation aforesaid shall be exhibited: and any person who shall swear or affirm falsely in the premises, and be thereof convicted, shall suffer as for wilful and corrupt perjury.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, on the receipt of the copy of the schedule and oath, or affirmation aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the War department, to cause to be struck from the list of pensioners under the said act, the name of such person, in case the said person shall not in his opinion, be in such indigent circumstances as to be enabled to support himself without the assistance of his country: *Provided*, That every person, who shall have been placed on the pension list in consequence of disability, from known wounds received in the revolutionary war, and who shall have relinquished such pension in order to avail themselves of the benefit of the provisions of the act, to which this is an amendment, who, by virtue of this section, may be stricken from the pension list, shall be forthwith restored to the pension so relinquished.

Washington, May 1, 1820. Approved:

JAMES MONROE.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The following Message and Documents were on Friday transmitted by the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I communicate to Congress, translations of letters from the Minister of Spain to the Secretary of State, received since my message of the 9th inst.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 12th May, 1820.

General Vives to the Secretary of State.

[TRANSLATION.]

SIR—In answer to your note of yesterday's date, I have, in the first place, to give you the explanation requested of me, of the import of my last proposal, and in doing so, to repeat in other words, that I am authorized solemnly to promise to this government the ratification of the treaty by His Majesty only in case the third point of my proposals be satisfied: but, as the answer given to this point has not been such as I could, agreeably to my instruction, receive as satisfactory, I can by no means commit myself by giving a greater extension to my promise, than that expressed in my note.

My object in intimating to you, that, although I knew nothing officially, yet I considered as authentic the information circulating of an important change in the government of Spain, a circumstance which would of itself effectually prevent me from giving greater latitude to my promise, was, to apprize your government, that, as, by the adoption of the Constitution of 1812, in Spain, the powers of the King would be limited, it would no longer depend on His Majesty alone to fulfil my solemn promise, admitting that my instructions had empowered me to give such a promise; so that my sole motive for offering a remark upon that topic was, to strengthen the grounds on which my proposal was founded; and, further, to enable your government so to appreciate, as no longer to decline assenting to it.

I shall on this occasion, waive all reply to the arguments again advanced by you, in extenso, upon the question of his Majesty's obligation to ratify the treaty, and confine myself to a single remark; namely, that all the authorities cited by you lay down the peace and happiness of mankind in general, and of states and their respective people in particular, as a fundamental principle. And, having, in my first note, shown the notoriously hostile disposition prevailing throughout the Union towards the interests of the Spanish monarchy, it necessarily follows, that, when the objects of treaties are not obtained, the ratification of that of 22d February, 1819, would, in like manner, become illusory; and therefore, that his Majesty's motives for suspending it, were founded upon a competent view of evident facts.

I shall also leave it to the general sense of the reflecting part of mankind to decide, whether the reasoning you rely on in stating the motives of the American government for proposing to other powers to acknowledge the revolted provinces of Spanish America, and in exhibiting them as favorable, not only to suffering humanity, but to the interests of Spain herself, be not, in the highest degree, specious; for, if such maxims were to be adopted, nations could no longer count upon the integrity of their possessions or upon the maintenance of that mutual amity and good understanding which it is equally their duty and their interest to cultivate in their relations with each other.

I have the honor to offer you anew the assurances of my distinguished consideration; and I pray God long to preserve you.

FRANCISCO DIONISIO VIVES.

Washington, 9th May, 1820.

General Don Francisco Dionisio Vives to the Secretary of State.

[TRANSLATION.]

SIR: In conformity with the orders, I have this moment received from my government, I have the honor to inform you, that his Catholic Majesty hath sworn to the political Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, as sanctioned by the Extraordinary Cortes in 1812, and to enclose a printed copy of his Majesty's manifesto to the nation: for the purpose of giving the President a just view of the noble and generous sentiments which actuate the august mind of the King.

Please to accept the renewed assurances of my perfect consideration, and my wish that God may preserve you many years.

FRANCISCO DIONISIO VIVES.

Washington, 10th May, 1820.

General Don Francisco Dionisio Vives to the Secretary of State.

[TRANSLATION.]

SIR—Among the documents transmitted with the President's Message, to both Houses of Congress, and published in this day's National Intelligencer, I have seen, with surprize, the letter of Mr. Gallatin, stating, that I positively told him that "I could, in case of an arrangement, give satisfactory security to the U. States, and that it would consist in consenting that they should take immediate possession of Florida, without waiting for the ratification of the treaty." Although I have with all frankness proved, in my correspondence with you, that I had no such authority, and that it will not, under any view which may be taken, appear presumable, that I made so doubtful, so useless, and inconsiderate a disclosure, I request, however, that you will be pleased to communicate this to the President, in order that, by giving publicity to this document, it may be understood that I made no such proposal, either to Mr. Gallatin or to Baron Pasquier.

I renew to you, sir, the assurances of my respect and distinguished consideration; and I pray God to preserve you many years.

FRANCISCO DIONISIO VIVES.

Washington, 11th May, 1820.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the Boston Centinel, May 17.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

BY the Herald, Capt. Fox, which arrived here yesterday in 24 days from Liverpool, we received from our attentive correspondent London papers and *Lloyds Lists* to the 18th April.

We find very little mention of American Affairs in these papers. It was stated, that about the 7th April a courier passed through London to embark for the United States with fresh instructions from the new Government of Spain to Gen Vives.

☞ The affairs of England appeared full of danger: and the Government to be kept in a continual state of apprehension. The papers are filled with accounts of slaughter, rebellious and seditious meetings, and of trials for High Treason, Conspiracy, murder and almost every other crime. In the first 15 days of April, there were 12 executions in the city of London alone. A general insurrection in Scotland was feared. On the 5th April, a Royal Proclamation was issued offering 500l. sterling for the detection of the author of a seditious address placarded in Glasgow, calling on the People to form a *Provisional Government*. Collisions between the military and armed Radicals were becoming frequent.—On the 5th April, a party of the latter fired on a detachment of Hussars near Glasgow; when a battle ensued, in which the Lieutenant of the troops, and several others, were wounded, but the radicals were put to the rout, and had 4 wounded—fourteen of them were then made prisoners, and imprisoned. A few days after a corps of Port Glasgow volunteers escorted sixteen Radicals to Glasgow, and committed them to jail for trial. As the volunteers were on their return home, they

were first jeeted at, and then *pelted with stones* by a numerous mob, and pressed so hardly, that after a fruitless attempt to intimidate them by firing in the air, they were compelled to fire in earnest, when six persons were killed outright, or died of their wounds; besides 24 badly wounded. The mob then attacked the jail, and liberated all the radical prisoners.

These events had occasioned great excitement; and though the Chronicle calls it a "contemptible rebellion," the Courier attaches much importance to it, and intimates that large bodies of troops were moving to the North.

We read of "Revolutionary Movements" in many counties particularly in Yorkshire.—A general rising of the dense population of a Riding of that country, had been frustrated by the military; but bodies of several hundreds, armed with pikes and guns, had been encountered and dispersed, and after one fight, 100 pikes, 10 feet long, had been found scattered over the field. Seventeen of the insurgents had been arrested and imprisoned for treason.

The trial of Thistlewood and his ten accomplices, for High Treason, commenced in Westminster on the 18th April, before Chief Justice Abbot, and three other judges. The trial excited great interest.

In the midst of all this turmoil, business and the amusements of life in England, appeared unaffected; money was plenty, and the public stocks continued to increase in value.

Among the recent appointments of the new King of England, are Lord F. Conyngham, first Lord of the bed-chamber; Hon E. Lamb, Envoy to the Germanic Diet; Brook Taylor, Esq Envoy to Batavia; and Alexander Cockburn, Esq. Envoy to Wurtemburg.

☞ These papers abound in details of the Spanish Revolution, most of which we have before received from other quarters.

The Patriot Spanish army at Isla had resolved to continue assembled until the meeting of the Cortes.

The Provisional Government at Madrid has sequestrated all the property of the Inquisition—*Good.*

☞ The affairs of France though feverish, were not considered dangerous, and the new laws were undergoing a strict execution.

From the Baltimore Morn. Chronicle, May 13.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

We present our readers to-day, with a digest of the documents accompanying the President's Message, relative to our affairs with Spain, in order to save them the trouble of wading through a correspondence which, as far as it has appeared, contains very little that is interesting.

ANALYSIS

Of the Documents accompanying the President's Message to Congress, of the 9th inst.

The first paper in this correspondence, is from the hand of king Ferdinand, without date, announcing the recall of Don Onis, and commences—*To my great and good friends the United States of America.*

The second document, bearing date January 27th, announces the fact to our Secretary

The third document is from the hand of the Spanish King, bearing date the 10th of December last, appointing Gen. Vives successor to Don Onis.

The fourth is a diplomatic note, from the hand of the Spanish minister, explaining the grounds why the treaty was not ratified by his master. He says, that the system of hospitality pursued by the United States, against Spanish property, is perfectly notorious, has been denounced by some of our own fellow-citizens, and presents, between the countries, the curious spectacle, in which individuals may be considered at war—while their governments are at peace. He presents on the part of his government, the following points for consideration.

"That the United States, taking into due consideration the scandalous system of piracy, established in, and carried on, from several of their ports, will adopt measures satisfactory and effectual, to repress the barbarous excesses, and unexampled depredations, daily committed upon Spain, her possessions, and properties; so as to satisfy what is due to international rights, and is equally claimed by the honor of the American people.

"That, in order to put a total stop to any future armaments, and to prevent all aid, whatsoever being afforded from any part of Union, which may be intended to be directed against, and employed in the invasion of H. C. Majesty's possessions in North-America, the United States will agree to offer a pledge (a dar una seguridad) their integrity shall be respected."

And, finally, that they will form no relations with the pretended governments of the revolted provinces of Spain, situate beyond sea, and will conform to the course of proceeding adopted, in this respect, by other powers in amity with Spain."

The minister alludes likewise, to the insulting language, employed by our minister at Madrid, but does not make it the subject of complaint.

The reply of our secretary, bears date the 12th of March, requests a copy of the full powers of the Minister; and inquires whether the Spanish minister is the bearer of the ratification of the treaty—and, whether he is ready, in case suitable explanation is given, to exchange the ratification.

The next letter, bearing date March 19th, from the Spanish minister, encloses a copy of his powers; he states, that he is not the bearer of the ratification, but that he bears his majesty's solemn promise to ratify as soon as these points are cleared up.

Our secretary, in his reply, dated April 21st, 1820, states, that his Catholic Majesty is bound to ratify, having pledged his word so to do, unless his minister has exceeded his instructions, which was never pretended to have been done by Don Onis—that our minister, at the court of Spain, was impowered to give all the explanation—but, that the Spanish court refused to hear him on these points. He states, that he is ready to give the explanations if the Spanish government, on receiving them, will immediately issue orders for the delivery of the Floridas. He deprecates all discussion, as beneath the dignity of the United States.

The reply of the Spanish minister is dated April 24, states that the reason why the treaty was not ratified, was the scandalous depredations made by our fellow-citizens—the decision of several of our courts, which as he states were tolerated by the federal government—"so that the belief generally prevailed throughout Europe that the ratification of the treaty by Spain, and the acknowledgment of the independence of the rebellious trans-atlantic colonies, by the United States, would be simultaneous acts." He further states, that the offensive language adopted by Mr. Forsyth, prevented all correspondence with him, which would only have served to widen the breach between the two governments.—He regrets to learn, that our government demand a cession of the Floridas, previous to all discussion, nor can he conceive how it is inconsistent with the dignity of the United States, to delay the cession, until his Catholic Majesty is in the full exercise of his rights.

To this letter our secretary replies in a note, dated the 3d of May, that the government of the United States never did tolerate the captures made by our fellow-citizens on Spanish property, that they have on the contrary put the laws in force against the violators, even to the destruction of life; that the United States cannot contract an obligation, not to acknowledge the independence of S. America, that would be incompatible with our neutral relations; that no government in Europe has done such an act; that all grants made subsequently to June 24, 1818, were declared positively void: that grants prior to that time should be confirmed only to the same extent, that they would have been, had the territories remained in the possession of his Catholic Majesty, "a single exception to the principle that the treaty should give no confirmation to any imperfect title, was admitted; which exception was, that owners in *possession of lands*, who by reason of the Spanish nation, and the revolutions in Europe, had been prevented from fulfilling *all* the conditions of their grants, should *complete* them within the terms limited in the same, from the date of the treaty; this had obviously no reference to the abovementioned grants, the grantees of which were not in possession of the lands, who had fulfilled none of their conditions, and who had not been *prevented* from fulfilling any of them by the circumstances of Spain, or the revolutions of Europe."

When, after the signature of the treaty, there appeared to be some reasons for supposing that Mr. Onis had been mistaken in believing that the grants to the Duke of Alagon, Count Punon Rostro, and Mr. Vargas, were subsequent to the 24th Jan. 1818, candor required that between Spain and the grantees there should never be a shadow of ground to expect or allege that this circumstance was at all material in relation to the bearing of the treaty upon those grants.—Mr. Onis had not been mistaken in declaring that they were invalid, because their conditions were not fulfilled. He had not been mistaken in agreeing to the principle that no grant, invalid as to Spain, should, by the treaty, be made valid against the U. S. He had not been mistaken in the knowledge that those grantees had neither commenced settlements nor been prevented from completing them, by the circumstances of Spain, or the revolutions in Europe. The declaration which Mr. Forsyth was instructed to deliver, was merely to caution all whom it might concern, not to infer, from an unimportant mistake of Mr. Onis, as to the date of the grants, other important mistakes which he had not made, and which the United States would not permit to be made by any one. It was not, therefore, to annul or to alter, but to fulfill the 5th article, as it stands, that the declaration was to be delivered; and it is for the same purpose that this explanation is now given."

The secretary further states, that, "To give a last and signal proof of the earnest wish of this government to bring to a conclusion these long-standing and unhappy differences with Spain, the present will so far receive that solemn promise of immediate ratification upon the arrival of your messenger at Madrid, which in your note of the 18th ultimo, you declare yourself authorised, in the name of your sovereign, to give, as to submit to the Senate of the United States, whether they will advise and consent to accept it, for the ratification of the United States here."

"But, it is proper to apprize you, that if this offer is not accepted, the United States, besides being entitled to resume all the rights, claims, and pretentions, which they have renounced by the treaty, can no longer consent to relinquish their claims of indemnity, and those of their citizens, from Spain, for all the injuries which they have suffered and are suffering, by the delay of his catholic majesty to ratify the treaty. The amount of claims of the citizens of the United States, which existed at the time when the treaty was signed, far exceeded that which the United States consented to accept as indemnity. Their right of territory was, and yet is, to the Rio del Norte. I am instructed to declare, that, if any further delay to the ratification by his Catholic Majesty of the treaty should occur, the United States could not hereafter accept, either of five millions of dollars for the indemnities due to their citizens by Spain, nor of the Sabine, for the boundary between the U. S. and the Spanish territory."

The Spanish minister states his satisfaction on the first point, namely the disposition of the government to repress the piracies of our fellow citizens; he admits, as satisfactory, the answer, given to the second point, that our government did not authorize any expedition against his Catholic Majesty's territories on the continent. He regrets that the answer of our Secretary to the 3d point, not to acknowledge the independence of any of the Spanish South American provinces was not such as he could accept, he retorts upon our secretary the example cited by himself, that no government in Europe had come under such obligations, by citing the following politely sarcastic fact.

"Those governments," he says, "so far from being disposed to wish to recognise the insurgent governments of the Spanish colonies, had declined the invitation, intimated to them some time past, by yours, to acknowledge the pretended republic of Buenos Ayres. I, notwithstanding, renew to you the assurance, that I will submit to his majesty the verbal discussion we have had upon this point, and accompany it with such additional arguments as will, in my judgment, probably determine his majesty to declare himself to be satisfied therewith."

The Spanish minister further states, that if the King, his master, receives satisfactory the reply of our secretary to the third point on which he was instructed to demand an explanation, namely, that it would be incompatible with our character, as a neutral nation, to enter into any obligation, not to acknowledge the independence of South America, the abrogation of the grants will be attended with no difficulty.

Just at this time, a slight incident, nothing less than a revolution in Spain itself, interrupts the bouts between these two diplomatists. The Spanish minister, not knowing whether he is the representative of Ferdinand, or of his Cortes, makes use of these words:

"I further conceive it my duty to state to you, that, at the time when I communicated to your government, the substance of my present answer, I mentioned, speaking in my individual capacity, that although I had no official information of it, yet I consider as authentic the current intelligence of an important change said to have taken place in the government of Spain, & that this circumstance alone would impose on me the obligation of giving no greater latitude to my promise previous to my receiving new instructions.

"I, therefore, hope that your government, upon consideration of what I have now submitted to you, and of the contents of my former notes, will agree to await the final decision of the king, my master, upon the only point still pending, and the adjustment of which is not within my competency; so that the past differences may be satisfactorily terminated, and the treaty receive its final accomplishment, thereby securing and perpetuating a perfect harmony and good understanding between the two governments."

The two next notes, consist of merely a question and an answer. Our secretary desires to know the import of the verbal discussion, which the Spanish minister is about to transmit to Madrid, and the Spanish minister answers, that it contains nothing more than what had passed in the written communications.

Next comes a letter from our secretary of state dated the 8th of May, long enough to terrify even a long-winded Spaniard. Our secretary begins his reply, by stating in brief, that after the Spanish monarch had pledged his royal word to ratify, he was bound to ratify the treaty from motives of personal honor. One extract from this note is too remarkable not to be noticed in detail.

"The duke of San Fernando, in his reply to this letter of Mr. Forsyth, says, maintains and repeats, "that the very authorities cited by Mr. Forsyth, literally declare, that the sovereign, for strong and solid reasons, or if his minister has exceeded his instructions, may refuse his ratification, (Vattel, book 2, chap. 12,) and that public treaties are not obligatory until ratified." [Martens, book 2, chap. 3, see note.]—In these citations, the duke of San Fernando has substituted or for the connective term and in Vattel, which makes the proof of instructions transcended, indispensable to justify the refusal of ratification, the disjunctive term or, which presents it as an alternative, and unnecessary, on the contingency or other existing strong and solid reasons. Vattel says the sovereign must have strong and solid reasons and particularly must show that the minister transcended his instructions. The duke of San Fernando makes him say the sovereign must have strong and solid reasons, or if his minister has exceeded his instructions. Vattel not only makes the breach of instructions indispensable, but puts upon the sovereign the obligation of proving it. The duke of San Fernando cites Vattel, not only as admitting that other reasons, without a breach of instructions may justify a refusal of ratification, but that the mere fact of such a breach would also justify the refusal, without requiring that the sovereign alleging should prove it.

"The only observation that I shall permit myself upon it, is to mark how conclusive the authority of the passage in Vattel must have been to the mind of him who thus transformed it to the purpose for which he was contending. The citation from Martens receives the same treatment. The Duke of San Fernando takes by itself a part of a sentence, "that public treaties are not obligatory until ratified." He omits the preceeding sentence, by which Martens asserts that a treaty signed in conformity to full powers, is in rigor obligatory from the moments of signature, without waiting for the ratification. He omits the part of the sentence cited which ascribes the necessity of a ratification to an usage founded upon the danger so exposing a state to the errors of its Minister. He omits the following sentence, which explicitly asserts that this usage can never be resorted to, in justification of a refusal to ratify, unless when the minister has exceeded his secret instructions, and this, with this half of a sentence, stripped of all its qualifying context, the Duke brings Martens to assert that which he most explicitly denies.

Now follows a learned quotation from Vattel, shewing, in defiance of the morality of Mr. Godwin, that it is an abominable thing to tell a lie, and more abominable in kings than in individuals. To the morality of this doctrine we heartily accede, and we hope that some politicians that we could name, will remember the words of Vattel. We cite the passage at large for their benefit.

"While upon this subject, permit me to refer you to another passage of Vattel, which I the more readily cite, because, independent of its weight as authority, it places this obligation of sovereigns upon its immoveable foundation of eternal justice in the law of nature. 'It is shewn by the law of nature, that he who has made a promise to any one, has conferred upon him a true right to require the thing promised; and that, consequently, not to keep a perfect promise, is to violate the right of another; and it is as manifest an injustice, as that of depriving a person of his property. All the tranquillity, the happiness, and security, of the human race, rests on justice, on the obligation of paying a regard to the rights of others. The respect of others for our rights of domain and property constitutes the security of our actual possessions. The faith of promises is our security for the things that cannot be delivered or executed on the spot. There would be no more security, no longer any commerce between mankind, did they not believe themselves obliged to preserve their faith and keep their word. This obligation is then as necessary, as it is natural and indubitable between the nations that live together in a state of nature, and acknowledge no superior upon earth to maintain order and peace in their society. Nations and their conductors ought then to keep their promises and treaties inviolable. This great truth, *though too often neglected in practice*, is generally acknowledged by all nations."

The secretary further says, that on the faith of Ferdinand's promise, the treaty was ratified by our government immediately—that on the 4th of May, Mr. Forsyth informed the Spanish court of the fact, and requested an exchange of ratifications—that on the 4th of June our minister addressed another note to the same point, and that fifteen days afterward he received for answer, that "His Majesty, on reflecting on the great importance and interest of the treaty in question, was under the indispensable necessity of examining it with the greatest caution and deliberation, before he proceeded to ratify it, and that this was all he was enabled to communicate, to Mr. Forsyth on that point."

Our secretary remarks, that his Catholic Majesty took six months to examine the treaty, and delayed the ratification for that length of time, notwithstanding his unconditional promise to ratify a treaty of twenty years negociation, in which every article had been sifted and debated, by the parties—that two months afterwards, on the 30th of August, Mr. Forsyth was informed, that no ratification could take place without certain explanations, made by our government, for which purpose a minister should be immediately dispatched——notwithstanding Mr. Forsyth promised to give all the necessary explanation—that from the 10th of August, till the 14th last month comprehending a space of more than 5 months, no explanations were demanded, and that now, on the arrival of the Spanish minister, he is instructed to demand, not explanations but another treaty; that our government learn, that he is neither the bearer of the ratification, nor authorized to give a pledge of immediate possession of territory, if such explanations are made, but only to say, that his Catholic Majesty will, in that event, ratify as speedily as possible. He further remarks, that the Spanish minister had professed himself satisfied with the explanation given by him, on all the points presented by the Spanish court, for explanation—and yet, that he is empowered to pledge only his Catholic Majesty's conditional promise, for a ratification. Our secretary, to exculpate his government from the implied censure, in the note of the Spanish minister cited above, for applying to the different courts of Europe, to join in the acknowledgment of Buenos Ayres, remarks, that it was believed that this would be done at no distant day by Spain itself; and, that this proposition was made, from motives of humanity, and to prevent the useless effusion of human blood. The conclusion of this note we shall give, as diplomatists say, in extenso, viz.

"In the conclusion of that note, you have remarked, alluding to a great change, which appears to have taken place since your departure from Madrid, in the government of Spain, that this circumstance *alone* would impose on you the obligation of giving *no greater latitude to your promise* previous to your receiving new instructions. If I have understood you right your intentions is to remark, that this circumstance alone would restrain you in any event from giving without new instructions, the unconditional promise of ratification, which, in a former note you had declared yourself authorised in the name of your sovereign to give. This seems to be equivalent to a declaration, that you consider your powers themselves in the extent to which they were entrusted to you as suspended, by the events to which you thus refer. If I am mistaken in taking this as your meaning, will you have the goodness to inform me how far you do consider your powers affected by the present state of your information from Spain?"

Next follows an extract from a diplomatic note of Mr. Gallatin, our minister at the court of France. He states, that he had an interview with Gen. Vives in Paris—this letter merely goes to shew, that Gen. Vives, in conversation declared, that the grants in controversy might be set aside, the grantees not having complied with the conditions. Mr. Gallatin stated, that it was most important that he should arrive in the United States before the adjournement of Congress, and that he should be the bearer of the king's ratification of the treaty; so that, if every thing was arranged, those ratifications might be at once exchanged at Washington. If this was not done, the President would have no more security that the king would ratify Gen. Vives' than Mr. Onis's acts; and it is impossible to suppose, that he would run the risk of any second disappointment. This observation forcible struck Mr. Pasquier, who said that he would make further inquiries on that point."

Another point mentioned by Mr. Gallatin, was that he repeated to General Vives what he had said to Mr. Pasquier respecting the importance of his being authorized to exchange the ratifications of the treaty.—He answered, that although he was not, he could, in case of an arrangement, give satisfactory security to the United States, and that it would consist in consenting that they should take immediate possession of Florida, without waiting for the ratification of the treaty.

The correspondence concludes with a short note from our minister at the court of Great Britain, of which the following is the only important extract:—

"General Vives, despatched by the king of Spain on a mission to the United States, is now here, on his transit to our country. I have not been able to command the opportunity of an interview with him. It may be more acceptable to the government to hear what Lord Castlereagh told me, who had seen him.—This was, that he did not fail to say to him every thing of a healing nature as between the United States and Spain. His lordship added, that he still looked to an accommodation of all the differences with the same wishes as formerly. General Vives, it seems, mentioned to him, that he was not without a hope of producing a conviction, on his arrival at Washington, that as respects the grants of land about which such difficulties had arisen under the treaty, Mr. Onis had gone too far in his admissions; further than facts would be found to warrant. I replied, that my government would listen to what he had to advance on this topic. His lordship said no more. The General embarks from Liverpool, for New-York, on the first of next month. He will probably be in the ship that takes home this despatch."

National Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, May, 12.

THE bill designating the ports within which only foreign armed vessels shall be permitted to enter; the bill to increase the number of Clerks in the War Department; the bill for the relief of Richard S. Hackley, severally passed through committees of the whole and, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Saturday, May 13.

The engrossed bill to authorise the President of the United States to borrow three millions of dollars was read a third time and, on the question "Shall the bill pass?" The question was decided as follows, yeas 73; nays 30.

TONNAGE DUTY ON FOREIGN SHIPS.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to oppose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels.

The first section of this bill provides, that, in lieu of the tonnage duty now paid on French ships or vessels, there shall be paid a duty of eighteen dollars per ton, on all French ships or vessels, which shall be entered in the United States, any act to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided, however, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the extension of the provisions of the act entitled "An act to repeal so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty on tonnage between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, and between the goods imported into the U. States, in foreign vessels, and vessels of the United States," to French ships and vessels, and the goods imported therein, whenever the government of France shall accede to the provisions of the act above referred to.

Sec. 2. That the tonnage duty, laid and directed to be paid by this act, shall be collected and paid according to the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

Sec. 3. That this act shall commence, and be in force, from and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Mr. Newton, the chairman of the committee of Commerce, gave a brief exposition of the causes which rendered expedient the passage of this bill.—The documents laid before Congress on the subject, he said, shewed that all attempts at negociation on it had failed. The policy of the United States had been just and liberal: we had offered every thing that could be offered on terms of reciprocity, to induce France to abandon her policy, so injurious to our commercial and navigating interest. We had offered her the same terms as had been accepted by Russia, by the Netherlands, by the Hanseatic cities; but we had offered it in vain.

He was very sorry, he said, that it became his duty now to advocate a policy which, of all others, was most abhorrent to his mind—that of restrictions on commerce. He was happy that our government had shewn to the nations of the world the example of placing commerce on the most liberal footing; but, as France had refused to reciprocate that liberality, it has now become our imperious duty to come back, in regard to France, to the policy which she herself pursues. In consequence of her illiberality in this respect, we are compelled to resort to the measure now under consideration. She is now in possession of a positive advantage over us, by her regulations. Will she voluntarily give it up? It has been already shewn that she will not; and she will continue to refuse to give it up, until she finds that, by persisting in it, she has subjected her own commerce to inconvenience. In order, therefore, to enable the President of the United States, between this time and the next session of Congress to negociate with the French government to some effect, it was necessary to pass this bill. There is in the bill a provision that, if the French government feels disposed to enlarge its policy in regard to us, all restrictions on her commerce in our ports will be done away and her vessels will be placed on the same footing in the ports of the United States as those of Great Britain now are. If we do not resort to this measure, the door of negociation will remain, as it now is, shut in our face. These considerations being taken into view, he hoped the committee would see the necessity of passing this bill.

Without further debate, the committee rose and reported the bill, and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and was subsequently read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Monday, May 15.

The House having got through the business before it,—

Mr. Warfield, of Md. rose and observed, that although it had been customary, whenever there existed a disposition on the part of the house by an unanimous vote to express their unqualified approbation of the course pursued by the Speaker, to delay the expression of that opinion until the termination of the period for which he was elected, yet he was induced, on this occasion, to depart from that course, having distinctly understood that it was the intention of the Speaker to decline the duties of the chair at the close of the present session. Any observations, said Mr. W. to enforce the justice and propriety of unanimously adopting the resolution would be altogether superfluous. Every member of the house, in common with himself, had witnessed, during the present laborious and protracted session, the dignity, ability, and impartiality, with which the Speaker had discharged his duties of the station; and he was persuaded there was not a member of that body to whom it would not afford the truest gratification to offer the small tribute of respect and approbation intended to be expressed in the resolution then before them. Mr. W. then submitted the following resolution, the question on which being put by the clerk, it was adopted unanimously.

Resolved, unanimously, by the House of Representatives of the U. States of America That the thanks of this house be given to the

honorable Henry Clay, Speaker thereof, for the dignity, ability, and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of that station.

The Speaker then rose, and addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen: The House of Representatives has on former occasions, honored me by a vote of its thanks. I then felt that the sole claim which I had to a testimony of the public approbation so distinguished, was the zeal with which I have ever sought to discharge the highly responsible duties of the chair; and I am now sensible that I am indebted to your belief of the continued extent of that zeal for the fresh proof of your favorable sentiments towards me, in the resolution which you have just adopted.

If, gentlemen, the traveller parts with regret from those agreeable acquaintances which he casually makes, as he journeys on his way, how much more painful must be the separation of those who have co-operated many months in the anxious endeavor to advance the prosperity of a common country; who have been animated by mutual sympathies; and who have become endeared to each other by an interchange of all the friendly offices incident to the freest social intercourse? Addressing you as I now do, probably the last time from this place, I confess I feel a degree of emotion which I am utterly unable to express. I shall carry with me into that retirement which is necessary to the performance of indispensable private duties, a grateful recollection of all your kindnesses; of the respectful and affectionate consideration of me, which you have always evinced, of the generous, and almost unlimited confidence which you have ever reposed in me; and of the tenderness with which you have treated even my errors. But, interesting as have been the relations in which I have stood, for many years to this house, I have yet higher motives for continuing to behold it with the deepest solicitude. I shall regard it as the great depository of the most important powers of our excellent constitution; as the watchful and faithful centinel of the freedom of the people; as the fairest and truest image of their deliberate will and wishes; and as that branch of the government where if our beloved country shall unhappily be destined to add another to the long list of melancholy examples of the loss of public liberty, we shall witness its last struggles and its expiring throes.

Gentlemen, I beg you to carry with you my sincerest wishes for your individual happiness, and the prosperity of our respective families.

Mr. Smith, of Md. and Mr. Van Rensselaer having been appointed to wait on the President, reported to the House that the President had no further communication to make; and

The House adjourned to the second Monday in November.

SENATE.

Monday, May 15.

The following resolution was agreed to.

Resolved, That the President of the United States cause to be laid before the Senate, at their next session, a statement of the number of militia from each state, that were called into the public service, by order of the President of the United States, during the late war; of the number furnished by each state, the number recognized by the United States from each state, and the period of their service; of the amount of fines imposed for neglect of duty, distinguishing the number of persons on whom fines have been imposed, the sums collected by the respective marshals, the sums paid by them respectively into the treasury of the United States, the expences of the courts martial in the several states, and the number and amount of fines so imposed, that have been remitted, within the states respectively.

The Senate took up the resolution from the other House requesting the President to enter into the negociations for the entire abolition of the slave trade; on which resolution some discussion took place, not from any opposition to the object intended to be affected, but as to the mode; (a fuller notice of which will be given hereafter;) after which the resolution was put on its third reading, and, being objected to, it was lost, as under the rules of the Senate, it requires a unanimous consent to give a bill or joint resolution two readings in one day.

Having been informed by the committee, appointed to wait on the President, that he had no communication to make;

The Senate adjourned to the second Monday in November next.

Connecticut Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, May 15.

THE bill on Bills of Exchange was referred to a committee, for the purpose of ascertaining the just per centage to be assessed in damages, in cases of protest on bills in other States, which may be drawn in this State.

The bill concerning Schools and the distribution of school money, was read a third time, and postponed for consideration.

Tuesday, May 16.

The Windham petition praying for a half shire town, was read, and after some debate the prayer of the petition was not granted. In the negative, 100—in the affirmative, 87.

The House proceeded to the choice of a SENATOR of the United States, for six years from the 4th of March next, when Mr. Dane's term will expire. The first vote resulted in the choice of Mr. Boardman, by the following vote.

Elijah Boardman,		108
Samuel W. Dana,	39	
David Daggett,	6	
Timothy Pitkin,	15	
Calvin Willey,	13	
Abraham Bishop,	11	
Alexander Wolcott,	1	
Pierpont Edwards,	1	
Nathan Smith,	1	85
Majority,		23

For Comptroller.

James Thomas,		129
Elisha Colt,		55
Majority,		74

On the reading of the bill for the appointment of Justices of the Peace for the county of New-London, Mr. Champion moved to amend it by inserting the name of Mr. Newton. Mr. Channing observed, that this nomination had been made in the county meeting, and negatived. The motion was lost; 91 against, and 74 in favor. Mr. Champion again moved to amend, by inserting the name of John Isham, Jr. Mr. Channing stated, that this nomination also had been made, and negatived in the county meeting. The motion was lost, very few voting in favor of Mr. Isham.—The bill then passed.

Wednesday, May 17.

Mr. Swift introduced a bill authorizing the judges of the Superior and County Courts to issue writs of injunction in certain cases.

A bill for the appointment of Electors of President and Vice-President, by electors of the State, was read a second time.

A bill authorizing the United States to use Newgate prison for the confinement of prisoners, sentenced to confinement and labor, was passed.

The Tax bill was read a second time, and gave rise to a desultory debate, and sundry amendments, which cannot well be presented in such a shape as would enable our readers to take a comprehensive view of the whole.

Thursday, May 18.

The most interesting question, next to the one which we have just noticed, was submitted to the House on Thursday, by the Trustees of the Bishop's Fund. The question was introduced by a petition, praying that a sum of money which had been paid into the Treasury for the incorporation of the Phœnix Bank, to be appropriated for that fund, might be given to them; or that the Legislature would examine their claim, and make a proper disposal of the same. The petitioners were, on motion, heard by their counsel, Nathan Smith, Esq. After a very able argument by Mr. S. a resolve was introduced by Mr. Shepard, for the purpose of referring the question of claim to the proper tribunal, the Supreme Court of Errors. The resolve and petition were laid on the table.

Friday forenoon, May 19

The House proceeded to the choice of a Major-General of the first division of militia, in the room of Levi Lusk, resigned. The vote resulted in the choice of Brig. Gen. Martin Kellogg, Jun.

The Tax Bill passed the lower House on Friday afternoon. Most of the amendments offered on its 3d reading, were negatived. Debate hereafter.

By the late Mails.

VERMONT. BURLINGTON, MAY 12.

FIRES.—In consequence of the unusual dry season, and the very strong South wind of Friday last, this and the neighboring towns, were alarmed by the rapid progress of fires which had been previously set in farrows and lots: thousands of acres of timbered and other lands including the fences, are burnt. In many places the progress of the fire was so rapid, that apparently no human means could prevent its sweeping fences, buildings, and every dry substitute in its range. There are many buildings burnt, but we have not learnt all the names of the sufferers, so as to give a particular account of them. The following is a list as far as we have received. In Milton, a barn belonging to David Sears, also, a barn belonging to Timothy Bull, a house and barn belonging to Samuel Mills. In Georgia, a saw mill, dwelling house, two barns and a corn house, belonging to Capt. Jesse Post, a barn and shop, belonging to John Post, a barn belonging to Abraham White, a black-smithe shop, belonging to Capt. Hinckly. (This shop caught from the forges, the door blew open while the hands belonging to it were out defending the fire in another direction.) A barn belonging to Stephen Dunton, and a dwelling house belonging to Daniel Goodwin.

In Highgate the fire has not been less distressing: many families have lost their buildings, furniture, provisions and every necessary article to carry on the cultivation of their farms.

In St. Albans, a dwelling house belonging to Orange Ferris. Fire occasioned by a servant boy smoking a pipe in the garret.

MASS. BOSTON, MAY 17.

MORE PIRATES CONDEMNED.

In the Circuit Court of the United States now in term in this district, sentence of death was yesterday pronounced by His Honor Judge STORY, on *William Holmes, Thomas Warrington*, and *Edward Rosewaine*, as Pirates and Felons, to be executed on the fifteenth of June ensuing, between the hours of ten and one o'clock. They were convicted of piracy and murder last year; but exceptions were then taken to the jurisdiction of the Court; and questions thereon were referred to the Supreme Court of the United States for decision. That Court has pronounced that the Circuit Court had jurisdiction. The admonitory address of the Judge previous to passing sentence was most impressively solemn; and the prisoners, though they heard it with firmness, appeared suitably affected at their situation. When the awful sentence was pronounced the whole assemblage rose and appeared silently to respond to the pathetic benediction and farewell which closed it.

MAY 22.

SPANISH MESSENGER.

Capt. Baker, arrived at this port yesterday from Halifax, informs, that the Swiftsure Packet, in 28 days from Falmouth, had arrived there. In her, was passenger, a Spanish gentleman, bearer of Despatches to the U. States.—[This is probably the person mentioned in the late London papers, as having passed through that place, with despatches from the New-Government of Spain.]

R. ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, MAY 18.

ELEGANT DOMESTIC FABRIC.

We have received at the office of the Journal, a pattern of most elegant Domestic Gingham, manufactured by Messrs. Wilkinson, Green & Co. Pawtucket. Although the looms of those gentlemen have been at work upon this fabric for several weeks, it was only two or three days since, that they were able to send us this sample. So pressing has been the demand for the cloth, that for some time it was cut from the looms as soon and as often as a gown pattern could be woven

NEW YORK. ALBANY, MAY 19.

The Rev. Dr. Morse left town yesterday afternoon, on his way to Buffalo. He is employed, we understand, by government, on a mission for investigating the actual condition of the Indians in the western and north-western parts of the union—preparatory to a distribution of the funds that have been appropriated by Congress for the civilization of the Indians. Dr. Morse will proceed from Detroit to Makinaw—from thence across the north western territory, to the falls of St. Anthony, and in his way will visit all the tribes of Indians that reside in that country.—He will then probably descend the Mississippi, and on his return, examine the condition of the tribes in the western states. The intention of government, in this mission, we learn, is to obtain an accurate account of the state of all the savages north of the Ohio.

NEW-YORK, MAY 22.

Capt. Center, 46 days from Isle of May, was informed by the capt. of the British frigate Myrmidon, that the ship Elizabeth which, carried out the people of color from this port, had touched at Sierra Leone, and proceeded to her destination, previous to the arrival of the Cyane.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, May 24, 1820.

We understand a petition was laid before the Legislature on Monday afternoon, for taxing steam-boat passengers. The subject was referred to the agricultural committee.

From the National Intelligencer of May 16.

The first session of the Sixteenth Congress was terminated, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by the adjournment of the two Houses *sine die*.

We shall shortly publish an authentic and official list of the Acts which have been past during this session. In to-day's paper will be found a partial notice of the proceedings of yesterday, such as the bustle of the day enabled us to obtain. In addition to which, and to the notices heretofore given, we can only state, at present, that amongst others, the following acts finally passed, and received the approbation of the President:

The act laying a new tonnage duty on French vessels.

The act for the better organization of the Treasury Department which authorizes a summary process against delinquents and defaulters.

The act for authorising a Loan of Three Million of Dollars.

The act to authorize the appointment of commissioners for laying out a road, in continuation of the great National Western Road, from Wheeling to the Eastern Bank of the Mississippi.

The act to authorize the building of a certain number of small vessels of war.

The act to continue in force "An act to protect the commerce of the United States, and to punish the crime of piracy," and also to make further provision for punishing the crime of piracy.

The act to limit the term of office of certain officers therein named, and for other purposes.

The act to erect a light house on one of the Isles of Shoals, and for other purposes.

The act for the relief of persons holding confirmed unlocated claims for lands in the state of Illinois.

The act for the relief of Richard S. Hackley.

The act to increase the number of clerks in the War Department.

The act to amend the act authorizing the employment of an additional naval force.

The act designating the ports within which only foreign armed vessels shall be permitted to enter.

The act for the relief of Ambrose Vasse.

The act to revive and continue in force the act to provide for persons disabled by unknown wounds received in the revolution.

The session closed in perfect harmony. The President attended at the Capitol to receive and sign the bills; and the Heads of Departments were also there during the great part of the day. No session of Congress, that has passed under our observation, has been marked by more deliberation and coolness in its closing scene.

The bill to provide relief for sick and disabled seamen was lost, by the disagreement between the two Houses, respecting the amendments thereto proposed by the House of Representatives.

Just before the hour of meeting last evening, an incident took place in the Chamber of Representatives, worthy of note, from its not having been fatal in its consequences. The chain by which was suspended the massive brass Chandelier, hanging in the centre of the Hall, gave way, as one of the attendants on the House was lighting the lamps, and fell with a force proportioned to its great weight.—The servant was thrown some distance from the ladder, and escaped unhurt; and, although the members were gathering fast in the Hall, and the fragments of the chandelier covered a considerable space, it happened the seats immediately within its reach were not occupied, and no member was seriously hurt. A more providential escape can scarcely be imagined; the weight of the chandelier being several hundred pounds.

National Intelligencer.

Colonel Henry Atkinson, of the 6th Infantry, has been appointed a Brigadier General in the army of the United States.—*Nat. Int.*

We learn says the Norfolk Beacon, that the Frigate Constellation, Capt. C. G. Ridgely, is destined to the Pacific, and that Col. Forbes, agent to the Buenos Ayrean Government, goes out in her.

The brig James Coulter, at Philadelphia, 8 days from Havana, reports the arrival at latter place of the steam ship Robert Fulton, Capt. Inott, in 7 days from New-York. The U. S. ship John Adams, and U. S. schr. Nonsuch, had also arrived from St. Thomas; and the Enterprize, Lieut. Kearny, remained there

CONNECTICUT BIBLE SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting held in Hartford on Thursday the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were re-elected officers of the Connecticut Bible Society, for the year ensuing.

Hon. JOHN COTTON SMITH, President.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Rev. SAMUEL NOTT, Franklin.
Rev. SAMUEL MERWIN, New-Haven.
Rev. LYMAN BEECHER, Litchfield.
JOHN HALL, Esq. Ellington.
HENRY HUDSON, Hartford, Secretary.
JOSEPH ROGERS, Hartford, Treasurer.

DIRECTING COMMITTEE.

SAMUEL PITKIN, Esq. East-Hartford.
Rev. ABEL FLINT, Hartford.
Rev. HENRY A. ROWLAND, Windsor.
Rev. CALVIN CHAPIN, Wethersfield.
Rev. SAMUEL GOODRICH, Berlin.
Rev. NOAH PORTER, Farmington.
DANIEL WADSWORTH, Esq. Hartford.
Rev. JOEL HAWES, Hartford.

Rev. ABEL FLINT, Hartford, General Agent for purchasing and distributing Bibles, to whom applications for Bibles are to be made.

FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

An intelligent passenger in the Belle, arrived at New-York from Havre, informs, that France was in a tranquil state; and that the cotton market was improving.

PARIS, APRIL 5.

Letters from the North speak of an approaching war between Russia and the Ottoman Ports. The Emperor Alexander is at the head of 800,000 men, and the moment has perhaps arrived that he is about to accomplish the vast designs of his grandfather. England is not in a condition to oppose a measure which alarms her policy; Prussia, a prey to real fears, and interior fermentation, will throw no obstacles in the way; Austria cannot interfere without being in danger of losing Galicia, and seeing Italy free herself from a foreign dominion; and France, former allies of Turkey is not in a situation to defend the empire *decroissant*.

FROM HAVANA.

A letter from Havana, of the 29th ult. published in the Charleston Courier, states—"the U. S. schr. Lynx, has just arrived here from New-Orleans. Captain Madison has great hopes, from the present favorable state of affairs, to obtain the release of from twenty to thirty of our unfortunate countrymen, who have been confined in the Moro from one to two years. The Lynx is to sail in a few days for New-Orleans, and probably will touch at Jamaica.—The U. S. brig Enterprize, Capt. Kearney, has just arrived at this port.'

The U. S. ship of the line Columbus, was spoken 6th inst. in lat. 37, 39, long. 74, 21, then 9 days out from Hampton Roads, all well.

The U. S. revenue cutters Louisiana and Alabama, have visited the haunts of the pirates in the islands, near the mouths of the Mississippi, destroying their huts, and rendering them as far as possible uninhabitable.

MARINE LIST.

May 17—Sailed *sloop Syren, Strong, Saybrook.*

19—Sailed *sloop Mac Donough, Coit, New-York; sloop Betsey & Charlotte, Brent, do.*

20—Sailed *sloop Morgan, Roath, N. York.*

Arrived, *sloop Revenge, Barker, Providence.*

22—Arrived *sloop Polly, Childs, Nantucket.*

23—Arrived *sloop Venus, Havens, N. York; sloop Eliza, Davison, do.*

At Havre, April 7, ship Roman, Willet, for Savannah.

At Marseilles, April 1, brig American, Hillard, for New-York.

Sloop Science, Lovell, hence, arrived at Boston, the 18th inst.

The brig, Pizarro, Churchill, has arrived at New-London, from Lisbon. Passenger the Portuguese Consul General.

Married,

At Plainfield, on Sunday the 14th inst. by Rev. Mr. Fowler, Mr. ZACHARIAH FULLER, merchant, Bridgewater, Mass. to Miss SUSAN BARSTOW, of the former place.

At Medway, Rev. JASPER ADAMS, Professor of Brown University, to Miss MERCY D. WHEELER.

Died,

At Lisbon, Miss ADELINE BROOKS, daughter of Mr. Nathan Brooks, aged 20 years.

At Plainfield, on the 14th of April last, Mrs. ELIZABETH LESTER, wife of Mr. Timothy Lester, in the 67th year of her age.

☞ *The annual meeting of the* CHEMUNG MISSION SOCIETY *will be held at the School-House near the Rev. Dr. Strong's Meeting House,* THIS EVENING, *at half past seven o'clock.* WM. P. EATON, *Secretary.*

May 24.

NEW GOODS.

A LARGE assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Iron, Steel, &c.* just received and for sale by

JOS. BREED.

May 24. 29—

Goods unusually cheap.

JOSEPH H. STRONG

HAS just received and offers for sale a very general assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Paints, Iron, Steel, Crockery, Glass, Hard and Iron Ware.*

Persons who wish to obtain the most for their money, will do well to call and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell at the *most reduced prices.*

May 23. 3w—29

Eastern Bills.

THE subscriber will pay cash for good drafts on Boston, if offered soon.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Norwich Falls, May 24. 29—

For New-York,

THE Packet VENUS, *Havens*, will sail on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock.

May 23.

For New-York,

THE packet ELIZA, *Davison*, will sail on Friday morning, at 8 o'clock. Passengers who are desirous of seeing the 74 launched, will be taken on reasonable terms.

May 23.

For Providence and Newport,

THE sloop REVENGE, *Barker*, will sail on Saturday next. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, JAMES N. BROWN, or JED. HUNTINGTON.

May 23.

For Baltimore,

THE Sloop HUMBIRD, *Satterlee, Master*, will sail on or before 20th June. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

JED. HUNTINGTON.

March 24, 1820. 29—

Pine Lumber, &c.

50 Bbls. Southern and New-York superfine and fine Flour, for family use,
35 M. Pine Plank, Boards, &c.
800 Bushels Rock, St. Ubes and Liverpool Salt,
20 Bbls. Flax-Seed Oil,

For sale on the best terms by

J. H. STRONG.

May 23. 29—

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE subscribers will sell at Public Auction, at the shop formerly improved by *Eliphalet Baldwin*, deceased, the following property, on Saturday June 3d, 1820, at 2 o'clock, P. M. viz.

One Leather Top Chaise,
One Cotton Top do.
One Canvass Top do.
One Sulkey with Cotton Top,
Two second hand Chaise,
And sundry Blacksmith's Tools, &c.

CHARLES THOMAS, & Co.

Norwich, May 23, 1820. 29—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 23rd day of May, A. D. 1820—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the several creditors to the estate of

Mr. SAMUEL ALLAGE,

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their claims to *Augustus Hammett*, the Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier, and on the sign-post in said Griswold.

Attest, ROBERT LATHROP, Clerk.

N. B.—In the absence of the Executor, claims against said estate may be exhibited to *Mr. John Johnson*, who is duly authorized to settle the same.

AUGUSTUS HAMMET, *Ex'r.*

Griswold, May 23, 1820. 29—

Notice.

THE subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, Commissioners to examine and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Godfrey Moffit*, late of Killingly, deceased, represented insolvent—six months from this date being allowed by said Court for the creditors to exhibit their claims against said estate—notice is hereby given, that we shall attend to the duties of our appointment, at the Dwelling-House of *Luther Warren*, in said Killingly, on the first Mondays of August and October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on each of said days.

GEORGE LARNED,
LUTHER WARREN,
ELISHA ATKINS, Jr. } *Com'rs.*

Killingly, May 22, 1820. 29—

Notice.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, has limited and appointed six months, from the date hereof, for the creditors to the estate of *Zephaniah Lincoln*, and *Lucy Lincoln*, both late of Woodstock, deceased, to exhibit their claims in the time limited, to the subscriber, Executor to the last Will and Testament of the said *Zephaniah Lincoln*, and Administrator to the estate of the said *Lucy Lincoln*, or be debarred a recovery. ANDREW WILLIAMS.

Woodstock, May 12, 1820. 29—

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

2 run MILL STONES, with or without gear—together with Bolts, and other apparatus appertaining to a Grist-Mill.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

5 Barrels Cider,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

May 24. 29—

The Monastery,

A ROMANCE, by the author of Waverley, etc. 2 vols. price $2, just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store.*

POETRY.

FROM MOORE'S SACRED MELODIES.

"The day is thine; the night also is thine; thou hast prepared the light and the sun. Thou hast set all the borders of the earth; thou hast made summer and winter."—
Psalms, lxxiv. 16, 17.

THOU art, O God! the life and light
Of all this wond'rous world we see:
Its glow by day, its smile by night,
Are but reflections caught from thee.
Where'er we turn thy glories shine,
And all things fair and bright are thine.

When day, with farewell beam, delays
Among the opening clouds of even,
And we can almost think we gaze
Through golden vistas into heaven;
Those hues that make the sun's decline
So soft, so radiant Lord! are thine.

When night, with wings of starry gloom,
O'ershadows all the earth and skies,
Like some dark, beauteous bird, whose plume
Is sparkling with unnumber'd eyes;
That sacred gloom, those fires divine
So grand, so countless, Lord! are thine.

When youthful spring around us breathes,
Thy spirit warms her fragrant sigh;
And ev'ry flower the summer wreathes,
Is born beneath thy kindling eye.
Where'er we turn, thy glories shine,
And all things fair and bright are thine.

An old bachelor, whose name was *Page*, having picked up a young lady's glove at a ball, returned it to her, accompanied with a piece of paper, on which was written the following:

Miss—
If from your glove you take the letter G,
Your glove is *Love*—and that I feel for thee.

The following is the answer:

Sir—
If from your name you take the letter P,
Your name is *Age*—and that won't do for me.

Resolute conduct of a Woman.

On Monday afternoon, Alice Salter, 19 years old, servant to Mr. Lanham, baker of Widcombe, had occasion to go into the house of Sarah Perkins, who keeps a tea-shop next door to Lanham; on entering the passage she observed a man robbing the till, and with great presence of mind she darted into the shop and seized him by the collar. He struck her on the head with his fist repeatedly, but she held him fast, called out for assistance, struggled with him and forced him into the kitchen, when Sarah Perkins appeared, and Salter with great coolness, told her to run for a constable whilst she held the prisoner. During Perkins' absence, the villain swore he would murder Salter, if she did not release him, and slipping a sharp knife from his pocket, he attempted to cut her throat, but during the attempt, she lifted her arm up to her neck, and received the cut on the fleshy part of it. This murderous attempt inspired her with fresh courage, and she forced him into the Court-yard, where he was taken with the knife open in his hand by Mr. Lanham and a constable. He took about nine shillings from the till, and a pocket-book containing two five pound and three one pound notes, all of which were luckily preserved through the intrepidity of the young woman. The prisoner, Henry Warren, a most notorious offender, underwent a long examination before Thomas Clutterbuck, Esq. last night, at Widdicomb-House, who sent him off this morning, with the witnesses, for Taunton, where the Assizes for this county are now holding.

Bath paper, March 22.

NEW MILLINERY.

Miss Mansfield,

HAS just returned from New-York with a handsome assortment of *fashionable Millinery.*

May 16. 28-3w—

Tracts just Received.

TRACT Societies, Sabbath School Teachers, and others, can be supplied with all the Tracts now published, by the N. E T. Society; price one mill per page.

FOR SALE BY
THOMAS ROBINSON, *Agent*
For the New-England Tract Society.
Chelsea, May 16th. 28—

Trumbull & Breed,

HAVING closed their business in Norwich, request all indebted to them to make immediate payment. They will attend for that purpose, for thirty days, at the next door east from the office of *George Perkins, Esq*

May 10, 1820. 27—

F. A. Huntington & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their Customers from the country who purchase GOODS of them at wholesale, that their SPRING ASSORTMENT is now complete, from which they will supply them on as good terms as they can purchase in New-York or Boston.

May 3. 26—

Employment for Families.

WILLIAMS' Manufacturing Company have several vacant tenements which will be rented to such families as wish for employment, and can produce the best testimony in regard to their moral character.—Good laboring men may often have work in the vicinity, and those who have children that may be occasionally employed in the Cotton Mill and attend school the residue of the time, will have the preference.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
Norwich Falls, April 19. 24—

Patent Lead Aqueduct.

THE subscriber offers to the public of the vicinity of Connecticut and Massachusetts, the recently invented, and useful

LEAD PIPE,

for the conveyance of water; which, for its utility, durability and cheapness, far exceeds any thing of the kind before invented; and cannot fail of meeting the approbation of those who will take the trouble to examine it; and has already been recommended by numerous persons who have had and proved the same to their satisfaction. The manner in which it is manufactured, renders it cheaper than any thing of the kind before invented; and its being sufficiently proved by a forcing pump before put down, renders it secure from leaking. And as it is capable of being bent without injury, around rocks or other obstacles in digging the ditch, a great expense in drilling and blowing rocks may be dispensed with, which probably renders it cheaper at first cost, than wooden aqueduct. The good encouragement he has met with, and general satisfaction he has given, the last year, gives him great reason to feel grateful for past favors, and encourages him to solicit the patronage of those who would favor him with their custom. Those, therefore, who would be forever free from the expense and trouble of stopping rotten and leaky logs, or taking up old ones and putting down new, are respectfully invited to send their applications to the subscriber, at Enfield, or *Mr. John Lathrop*, Norwich, and they shall be supplied at short notice, with any quantity, from one dollar and twenty-five cents, to three dollars per rod, and upward.

HENRY TODD.

N. B. The subscriber will give good encouragement to individuals, or Aqueduct Companies, who may wish to purchase the right for almost any county or state in the United States. Those who would engage in that business, are invited to write to HENRY TODD,

Proprietor of the Right.

May 16. 28—

North-Stonington Lime.

THE stone from which this Lime is burnt is very hard and compact, of course the air and water will not penetrate it so suddenly as it will Lime burnt from a coarser and more porous stone—an objection made to it is that "it slacks very slow;" but experienced masons consider this circumstance as quite a recommendation—an invariable indication of the strength and excellency of the Lime. Professor Silliman has examined it and observes, "that the slight discoloration which appears in this Lime when burnt, is probably owing to iron." "Iron gives to Lime-stone the property of making a very hard cement." It has been used in a number of Tan-Yards, and answers as valuable a purpose as any Lime whatever—no fair trial has yet been made of it for bleaching, but doubtless, as strength is all that is required, it will answer well for that purpose. To remove any doubts which may from prejudice or inexperience still remain of its quality, I annex the following certificates of *Mr. Alpheus Kingsley*, and *Capt. Samuel Cole*; many others could easily be obtained, but the character of *Mr. Kingsley*, as an old and experienced *brick-layer*, is so well known, that any thing further would be superfluous.

I have used 50 or 60 casks of the *North-Stonington LIME*, and I consider it equal to any Lime I have ever used for laying brick and stone, and is very excellent for plastering—it slacks finer and makes a harder and stronger cement than Dexters, or any other Lime I have ever used. *ALPHEUS KINGSLEY.*

I have for a number of years been engaged in burning Lime in Smithfield, R. I. and in using it for laying brick and stone, and am well acquainted with the qualities of the Lime Rocks in that place. It is an invariable rule that the Lime-Stone that shrinks most in burning swells the most in slacking. The N. S. Lime-Rock resembles the Jinta-Rock, so called in Smithfield, so much that it is difficult to distinguish them—the N. S. Lime is very free from flint and shrinks full as much in burning as the Jinta—the Jinta Lime is esteemed the best and commands the highest price in the Providence and New-York markets.—I have used a considerable quantity of the N. S. Lime—it slacks as fine, takes as much sand, and makes as good mortar for plastering, or any other purpose, as I have ever used.—It makes an uncommonly hard cement.

SAMUEL COLE.

The above lime may be had at all times of the subscriber, at his store in Griswold, at the Lime-Kiln, and of *Wm. Belcher Esq.* in Norwich-Landing.

JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, May 12, 1820. 28—

Trumbull's Poems.

THE Poetical works of John Trumbull, L. L. D. consisting of *M'Fingal*, *The Progress of Dulness* revised and corrected, and several pieces before published, also many pieces never before published, and an original memoir of the author. Embellished with engravings, and a portrait of the author, in 2 vols. octavo—just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

April 19.

DR. WARNER'S
CELEBRATED
Family Pills of Health.

A REMEDY superior to any yet discovered, for *Dyspepsia, Headache, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Lowness of Spirits, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, Gout* and *Gravel*, together with all affections of the liver, and the whole train of nervous and billious disorders. These pills require no confinement or restraint in diet, as they do not contain one atom of mercury, in any shape. A decided preference is given to them by families of the first distinction; so mild is their action, yet so effectual, that every obstruction in the Stomach is removed with incredible quickness, although they act as a complete renovating medicine, and strengthen at the same time. Nothing can prove the superiority of these pills, more than the number of cases communicated by persons of the first respectability; which may be had on application, gratis—and the countenance shewn them, by the first medical characters of the present day.

—

HUDDLESFORD, JAN. 22, 1805.

To Doct. J. Warner, London.

SIR—A person who had been several times for a box of your Pills, lately called on me, and informed me—"That they had done him a wonderful deal of good—he had been declining for a long time—had spent a great deal of money for advice, and found no benefit. At the time he sent for the first box of your Pills, he could not walk across the house, without some one to help him—indeed, he was getting worse, daily. He had not taken the Pills but a few days, agreeably to the directions, when he found himself much better." He continues taking them at this time, and from appearance, is likely to do well.—You have the man's wishes to do what you please, with the above statement which is literally, as he told it to me.

Your Obedient Servant,
JOS. YEATON

—

LEESBORO', FEB. 7, 1805.

Doct. John Warner, London.

SIR—I have to inform you of the following case, cured by your PILLS OF HEALTH. Mr. Lewis Scott, of Brecon, was for a long time laboring under an extreme lowness of spirits, so much so, that he was obliged to neglect part of his business. He went to Swansea, thinking bathing would be of service to him; but to his great concern, he found no relief. He afterwards came to Chepstow, his native place, where his mother and friends now live; he complained to me how ill he was, and appeared much dejected, saying he thought he never should be well any more. I advised him to take your PILLS OF HEALTH; he bought of me a few boxes, and his brother assured me a few days ago, that he is now as well as he ever knew him; being fully satisfied it was your Pills only, that restored him to his usual health and spirits.

I am, Dear Sir, Yours,
J. PHILLIPS.

—

It is impossible to insert here all the cases of cures which Doctor Warner is in possession of: he contents himself with what has been detailed, but great experience has convinced him, that in all morbid affections of the blood and lymph, (the cause of almost every malady) so noble, safe and efficacious a remedy, was never offered to mankind; but he now leaves it to the world, conscious that he has done his duty.

The above Pills are for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

April 26. 25—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 15 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Couch Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened

A House of Entertainment

at his old stand, a few rods west of the Meeting-House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage, and every favor duly acknowledged by

ELEAZER MATHER.

Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1819. 8—

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.

JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Nov. 9, 1819. 1—

FOR SALE.

AN excellent Farm, of about one hundred acres, situated and being in Plainfield, near the Central Factory, good for *Mowing, Pasturing, most excellent for English Grain and Corn*; good *Buildings* thereon standing, free from stones.

For terms apply to
WARREN SHEPARD,
on said premises.

N. B. Formerly owned by Jeremiah Shepard, deceased.

May 15. 28—

☞ FOR SALE,

That valuable FARM,

RECENTLY occupied by *Nathan Sears*, with a good Dwelling-House thereon, two good Barns and other out houses. Said Farm contains about

220 acres of excellent
LAND,

for *Meadow, Pasture and Tillage*, with a large proportion of *Wood*, with *an excellent Fishery*. Said Farm lies on the Turnpike road from Norwich to Providence, one and a half mile from Norwich Port.—Possession given 1st of April 1821. Will wait for a great proportion of the pay 3 years or more.

For terms apply to
NATHAN SEARS Jr. *of Lisbon.*

March 13, 1820. 19—

For Sale or to Let,

THE subscriber's House and premises, the residence of the late *Jonathan Frisby*, Esq. of Norwich.—Possession may soon be had. For particulars apply to

DWIGHT RIPLEY, Esq.
Norwich, or to the subscriber at Bozrahville.

D. L. DODGE.

April 1, 1820. 22—

For Sale,

THE *House* in which *Mr. Joseph Kingsley* now lives, situated in Norwich-Landing, at the junction of the Stage road to Providence and the new road across the toll bridge to Preston.

—ALSO—

The *Tan House and Yard* late the property of *Mr. Henry Gordon*, now deceased. If the above are not sold by the first of April they will be leased.

APPLY TO
GEO. PERKINS.

March 6. 18—

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night following the 7th instant, an indented apprentice by the name of

ALFRED STODDARD,

aged about sixteen years. Whomsoever will return him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

NATHAN AYRES, Jr.

Preston, May 10. 3w-27—

Strayed

FROM the pasture of *Captain Zerubabel Wightman*, of Bozrah, on the 7th inst. a dark bay Mare, five years old this Spring, both hind feet white, with black spots near her hoofs, and a white spot in her forehead. Whoever will return said Mare to the subscriber, at Norwich, or give information where she may be had, shall have all necessary charges paid.

CALVIN TYLER.

Norwich, May 16, 1820. 28—

WILL stand at the stable of the subscriber, through the season, the Jack,

Young Black Prince,

sired by *Old Black Prince*. Mules will be contracted for, from 12 to 16 dollars.

ASA FITCH.

Bozrah, May 9, 1820. 6w-27—

☞ *FOR SALE,* ☜

THAT well known JACK formerly owned by *Mr. Abner Follet*, and was kept by *Mr. Ezra Lillie* the last season. His stock is as good as any Jack in this State. The subscriber will take Mules in payment for said Jack that may be sired by him. The subscriber will let said Jack on reasonable terms. If not sold nor let said Jack will be let to Mares on reasonable terms, and a generous price given for Mules at four months old, by

JAMES L. SMITH,
Windham, Scotland Society.

May 5, 1820. 27—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE FULTON has now commenced running to Norwich, and will continue for the season, to leave Norwich as soon as the tide serves after the arrival of the stages, and to leave New-London every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 8 o'clock in the morning, exchanging with *Capt. Bunker* same days at New-Haven, and leaving there at 6 P. M. to return.

March 29. 21—

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Plainfield, commissioners to receive, examine, adjust and settle the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Mr. Lemuel Slack*, late of Killingly, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 9th day of May instant, are allowed the creditors to exhibit their claims, properly attested, and that we shall attend on the business of our appointment, at the Dwelling-House of Reuben Scott, inn-holder, in Plainfield, on the first Monday of July and the first Monday of October next, at one o'clock on each of said days.

JOHN DUNLAP,
JOSEPH S. GLADDING, } *Com'rs.*

Plainfield, May 9, 1820. 27—

Commissioners' Notice.

WE the subscribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, appointed Commissioners on the estate of the late *Mr. Stephen Shepard*, late of said Plainfield, deceased, and represented insolvent—hereby give notice to the several creditors thereto, that we will attend to the duties of our appointment at the late Dwelling-House of said deceased on the first Mondays of June and September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days, for the purpose of hearing and examining any and all legal demands against said deceased's estate.

ELIAS PARKIS,
ERASTUS LESTER, } *Com'rs.*

Plainfield, April 25, 1820. 27—

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, May 9th, A. D. 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. JOSEPH PRIOR,

late of Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to JOHN PRIOR, of said Plainfield, Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest. JOHN LESTER, Clerk. 27

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, May 1st, A. D. 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *Mr. ABIJAH DEAN*, late of Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to ELIAS DEAN, of said Plainfield, *Executor*, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

27. *Attest. JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, May, 1st, A. D. 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. JACOB JOHNSON,

late of said Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to ANSON JOHNSON, of said Plainfield, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

27 *Attest. JOHN LESTER, Clerk.*

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Pomfret hath allowed six months from the date hereof for the creditors to the estate of

OBADIAH CHILD,

late of Woodstock, deceased, to exhibit their claims for settlement.—Those who neglect to present their accounts within said time, properly attested, will be debarred a recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

PENUEL MAY, *Adm'r.*

Woodstock, April 28th, 1820. 27—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

Taken up

A WHITE Yearling HOG. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

THOMAS BILLINGS.

Norwich, May 16, 1820. 28—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1820. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV. No. 30.]

For Baltimore,

THE Sloop HUMBIRD. *Satterlee, Master*, will sail on or before 20th June. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

JED. HUNTINGTON.

March 24, 1820. 29—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE FULTON has now commenced running to Norwich, and will continue for the season, to leave Norwich as soon as the tide serves after the arrival of the stages, and to leave New-London every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 8 o'clock in the morning, exchanging with *Capt. Dunker* same days at New-Haven, and leaving there at 6 P. M. to return.

March 29. 31—

NEW GOODS.

A LARGE assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Iron, Steel, &c.* just received and for sale by

JOS. BREED.

May 24. 29—

WM. ROGERS

HAS FOR SALE,

1000 Chesnut RAILS.
100 Cords Walnut, Oak and Chesnut WOOD.
20 Curried CALF SKINS.
24 bbls. BRANDY, RUM, GIN, and MOLASSES.
3 Dozen SCYTHES.
3 Casks Lamp OIL.
3000 Yards Cotton CLOTH.
200 Pair SHOES.
120 lbs. Russia FEATHERS.

A general assortment of *Dry Goods* and *Groceries*.—A tenement to let, that will accomodate two small families.

April 26, 1820. 25—

FOR SALE BY LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITY BY

Simeon Thomas, & Co.

CLOVER, Herd's Grass, and Red Top Seed—with an assortment of

GROCERIES, etc.

as usual.

All persons who have open book accounts with them, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, either by payment in cash, or giving their notes by the first day of April next, or they may not expect to have any further credit for goods, but have their accounts left with an Attorney for collection.

Norwich, March 20, 1820. 20—

Pine Lumber, &c.

50 Bbls. Southern and New-York superfine and fine Flour, for family use,
35 M. Pine Plank, Boards, &c.
800 Bushels Rock, St. Ubes and Liverpool Salt,
20 Bbls. Flax-Seed Oil,

For sale on the best terms by

J. H. STRONG.

May 23. 29—

BLACKING.

THE real Japan Blacking, made by *Day & Martin*, 97 High Holborn, London, in Bottles at 31, 50, and 63 cents.

Shining Liquid Blacking, in bottles, price 25 cents each.

Portable Water Proof Paste Blacking, in canisters, price 31 cents each.

FOR SALE BY

T. ROBINSON.

Norwich, May 8, 1820. 27—

Goods unusually cheap.

JOSEPH H. STRONG

HAS just received and offers for sale a very general assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Paints, Iron, Steel, Crockery, Glass, Hard and Iron Ware.*

Persons who wish to obtain the most for their money, will do well to call and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell at the *most reduced prices.*

May 23. 3w—29

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

2 run MILL STONES, with or without gear—together with Bolts, and other apparatus appertaining to a Grist-Mill.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

500 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

March 22, 1820. 20—

The Monastery,

A ROMANCE, by the author of Waverley, etc. 2 vols. price $2, just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store.*

NEW GOODS.

NOW OPENING AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

FINE Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Calicoes; Ginghams; White and figured Cambricks; plain and figured Mull. and Book Muslins; French and India Silks; Seersuckers; Cotton Shirtings; Irish Linens; Blue and Yellow Nankins; Cotton Cassimeres; Diapers; Bombazette and Bombazines; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Half Hose; Silk, Crape and Cotton Shawls; Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs; Vestings; Pins; Needles; Tapes, &c.

—ALSO—

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Honey of superior quality, Imperial, Young Hyson and Skin Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia, Nutmegs, Snuff, Tobacco, &c.

J. DE WITT.

Chelsea, May 2, 1820. 26—

MORE NEW GOODS

THIS DAY RECEIVED BY

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

Which makes their assortment complete.

AMONGST which are a large assortment of superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres [illegible] than ever, 50 pieces N[illegible] and Canton Crapes; elegant figured Nankin Crape Dresses; Crape, Merino, Silk, Cotton and Cassimere Shawls; Silk and Cotton Goods of all descriptions. New supplies of Goods will be received from New-York and Boston every week. Those who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call.

A large assortment of Men's and Boy's

Leghorn Hats

expected from Boston next week.

May 2. 26—

Norwich, 1st May, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington, & Co.

HAVE just received and are this day opening a very large and general assortment of European and India

DRY GOODS,

purchased in New-York, within the last ten days, for cash, and will be sold

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

unconmonly cheap for ready money.

Among them are elegant

Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Rich figured Crape Dresses and Shawls,
Irish Linens, Sheetings and Lawns,
Cotton Shirtings, Cambricks,
Superfine and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Bombazetts, Bombazines,
Blue and plain Nankins,
Superfine English ingrain Carpeting, at the lowest New-York prices,
Ladies Morocco Shoes, (N. York manufacture.)
Prunella, do.
Gentlemen's superfine Hats, (at a very low price.)

Fancy Goods in variety.

In short almost every article to be found in Dry Good Stores.

Purchasers who pay *Cash* for goods will find it especially for their advantage to call, 3 doors east of *Doct. D. Ripley's* Store, and buy cheap of

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co. 26

CHEAP SHOES.

100 Pair Ladies Morocco Shoes, (Boston manufacture) of the latest fashion, just received and for sale at 5s 6d per pair, by

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

Norwich, May 10, 1820. 27—

Sabbath School Books.

JUST received and for sale, by the hundred, doz. or single, at

T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store, Chelsea.

An assortment of Sabbath School Books, Class Papers, Tickets, &c.

May 8. 27—

14 Bales prime Upland COTTON,
5 Hhds. MOLASSES,
30 N. S. GRINDSTONES,
2 new one horse WAGGONS, with HARNESSES.

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

May 3. 26—

James N. Brown,

HAS just received a fresh supply of first quality FLOUR, and Dexter's best LIME.

April 19. 24—

5 Barrels Cider,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

May 24. 29—

MISCELLANY.

INTEMPERANCE.

FROM THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

The following extracts from the Charge of the Hon. JOHN HOOKER, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the Western Circuit, are published by request of the Grand Jury in the county of Hampshire, to whom it was delivered.

"ON this occasion the Court think it proper to advert more particularly to the laws regulating licensed houses, and the subjects intimately connected with them.

It is universally acknowledged that intemperance in the use of ardent spirits, is the most fruitful parent of misery and crime. Every town feels its effects in the enhancement of their taxes for the support of paupers. Scarce a term of this Court passes, wherein the greater part of the crimes, for which persons are presented, may not be traced to intemperance. I will not attempt to portray these evils: They are well known, for they are daily exhibited to our view. We are too apt to neglect doing, what may be done with a good prospect of checking an evil, through despair of being able to do that which will effectually and speedily remove or wholly prevent it. If this vice is deeply rooted and many are so thoroughly tainted, that there can be little [illegible] of reclaiming them, yet this affords no excuse for negl[illegible] all the means in our power for preventing its increase. The life of a confirmed drunkard is short. The present race will very soon be gone. Much may be done for preserving those who are now temperate, and for reclaiming those who are only partially infected.

Much may be done by individuals—every one who has any regard to the welfare of his own family, neighborhood, and town, should take heed to himself, that his example and influence be utterly opposed to that which may lead others astray. Very many farmers and others yearly hire laborers who are generally young men, and with most, from habit or custom, it is considered necessary that the laborer be daily supplied with some quantity of ardent spirits. In consequence of this, it is highly probable that less labor is done for him who hires, and the man hired at a most important period of his life, is in imminent danger of contracting a habit that will prove his ruin. How much more for the benefit of both parties would it be, if in the contract it should be stipulated that the laborer should receive a certain sum over and above his wages, in lieu of spirits. This has been successfully practiced by some persons—and if the man is worth hiring at all, or has any desire of saving his wages for any useful purpose, he will save nearly all this extra stipend.

If the gentlemen composing our agricultural Societies would combine to effect by their example and efforts some regulations of this kind among the farmers, I am satisfied it would be productive of effects highly beneficial to the community. Such efforts appear to come directly within the design of their institutions, for industry and sobriety are closely allied, and both are essential to the success of agriculture.

Much may be done by Selectmen—very much if they would unite to a full and discreet exercise of all the powers given them by law for this purpose. To them it belongs in the first place, to determine on the number of Taverners and Retailers necessary for the town, and certify the same to the Court. They are then to examine into the qualifications of such as apply for their approbation. There may be some difficulty where a greater number apply than they adjudge necessary for the public good; but where they have just reason for believing that a license has been abused, and that the regulations prescribed by law have been violated, their duty is plain, and the application should be steadfastly resisted. The law requires, and a common regard to the interests of the town demand of them, that they withhold their approbation. In this respect, the conduct of the Selectmen has a direct and powerful influence upon the morals of the people. By approving of a retailer who is in the habit of selling strong liquors in small quantities to be drank in his shop, and where it is known that tipplers, apprentices, and even children, are encouraged to resort, who would be ashamed and afraid to appear in a public tavern for such purpose, they take a most effectual measure for training candidates for the prison and the poor house. Such also is the case, where taverners permit any persons that please to game and drink to excess in their houses. It is in such places thus abused that the young and unwary are seduced and become a prey to the profligate gamester and the enticing arts of the intemperate. It is a well known but melancholy fact, that there are some persons so abandoned that they delight in seeing the modesty and innocence of youth giving way to their seductions, and then alluring them to join in the songs of the drunkard and the excesses of the card table. The instances are probably rare, where such unlimited indulgence is allowed by taverners and retailers. Such practices are abhorrent to the sentiments of the community, and of course where granted, some degree of secrecy is used to cover them from public view. But that they do exist, and to a considerable extent, is generally acknowledged, and to this, as one of the principle causes may be attributed the alarming increase of pauperism within a few years past. These facts cannot but be known by Selectmen, by Tythingmen, and in many instances by Grand Jurors.

Another branch of duty incumbent on Selectmen, is that of annually posting in the houses and shops of innholders and retailers a list of the names of all persons reputed common drunkards, tipplers, or gamesters, in their respective towns, and forbidding, in writing, all licensed persons from selling them, or any one on their behalf, any strong liquors. Two good effects might result from a performance of this duty. The persons thus designated might be brought to see their folly, and a sense of the degraded state to which they had reduced themselves, might lead to a reflection and reformation. But at least others, not so far advanced in intemperate habits, and whose sense of shame is not wholly blunted, might from a view of the infamy to which they were exposing themselves and families, be engaged to resist their appetites, and endeavor to save themselves while in their power.

Another measure is that of procuring guardians to be appointed over those who by excessive drinking, gaming, idleness or debauchery so waste and spend their estates, as to expose themselves and families to want, and the town to expense for their support. Such also is that of binding out poor children, who have no parents, or whose parents are poor and neglect the education of their children and suffer them to grow up in idleness and debauchery.

These are expressly by law enjoined upon Selectmen, and the welfare of the community requires, that it should no longer only be known in most of our towns, that Selectmen are clothed with such powers, but as they are found in our statute books. There are some honorable exceptions—where the Selectmen have done their duty with firmness and independence. Where the exercise of these powers has hitherto been neglected, and there appears any reluctance or backwardness in Selectmen to perform duties so highly useful, through fear of the clamor which may be raised, or any other cause, would it [illegible] be expedient that the several towns at their annual meetings should instruct their Selectmen, to do whatever in these respects the law authorizes them, that some barrier may be reared against vices pregnant with such pernicious consequences.

We have been thus particular respecting the duties of Selectmen, from the belief that they only can lay the axe at the root of the evil, and that a faithful performance of them would operate to prevent the commission of crimes, and that of course less employment would be found for grand jurors.

Coming from various [illegible]s of the County, and holding the important offices you do, your influence as individuals if suitably executed, would do much to accomplish these objects. Every man who has a family and estate, is deeply interested in them. His children may fall victims, and his taxes for the support of paupers, who became such by their own profligacy must yearly increase, unless some effectual measures are taken to suppress this vice.

Your duty, however, as members of the Grand Inquest for the County is plain.—Whenever you have good cause to believe that these laws have been violated, you will send for such witnesses, as you may think can testify to particular facts. You ought not to wait for a complaint from any individual. The idea, which has sometimes been entertained by Grand Jurors, that they are not to act, unless a written complaint is made to them, is in direct opposition to the design of the law in that institution.

You have, gentlemen, no dispensary power. The law does not leave you at liberty to shut your eyes to the commission of crimes, or refrain from presenting a person whose guilt is made evident—or of refusing or neglecting to send for witnesses, by whose testimony you have just ground for believing his guilt may be proved. Your oath is too imperative to permit you in such cases to remain inactive."

The Board of the National Institution for promoting Industry in the United States, to their fellow citizens.

CIRCULAR.

The Board feel it incumbent on them again to give notice, that a convention of the friends of National Industry will be held in the city of New-York, on the first Wednesday of June next, to which they are invited to send Delegates duly empowered.

When the leading journals of the administration of our general government, openly advocate the doctrine "that public disorders will best regulate themselves," a sentiment which, if correct, would prove the inutility of all social institutions: When ingenuity has been exhausted to prove that legislative measures to sustain our manufactures "is taxing the many for the benefit of the few,"—it behoves the friends of National Industry, and national prosperity to come out in their strength, and put down such sophistry as the ebullitions of ignorance, and the arguments of enemies to our republic.

The late proceedings of the Congress of the United States, show the necessity of a systematic and rigorous co-operation to effect the objects of our association, which are to promote the prosperity of the agricultural, the manufacturing, and the commercial interest of the nation, by procuring from the government equal encouragement and protection to every branch of industry.

When we contemplate the policy which refuses relief to 50,000 petitioners—freemen, representing a vested capital of about 250 millions of dollars, rendered unproductive for want of that protection which is voluntarily granted to the humblest subjects of despotic governments; when it is recollected that a considerable portion of this capital was vested during the war, with the implied assurance that it should be protected;—and that on the return of peace, the government adopted a policy to encourage the importation of foreign fabrics, to the destruction of our young establishments—we need look no further for the prolific cause of a great portion of the distress which pervades every department of industry, and has spread a deep gloom over the rising fortunes of this nation.

The improvident conduct of government, in thus neglecting to encourage and protect the arts, cannot but excite the astonishment of enlightened men of every nation. Our fellow-citizens cannot refrain from the following expressions of scorn and contempt, which, however wounding to our pride and love of country, we must confess are merited. "The Edinburgh Review," in a late number says. "In the four quarters of the globe, who reads an American book? or looks at an American picture or statue? who drinks out of American glasses? or eats out of American plates? or wears an American coat or gown? or sleeps in American blankets?" Let the advocates for "trade regulate itself," answer these questions, and prove that we are still the most enlightened among the nations!

The Board are fully impressed with the opinion that effectually to accomplish the objects of the convention, it will be necessary to adopt some system which shall promote the election to office, of men of enlarged minds and firmness of character, who will keep a watchful eye over all the departments of productive industry, and guard their interests with paternal care. If the foundation is solid, the superstructure will be safe—the nation has too long built upon sand and rested its hopes on a public bank.

In behalf of the Board,

W. FEW, *President.*

JACOB T. WALDEN, *Secretary.*

☞ Editors of news-papers friendly to the cause of National Industry, are respectfully requested to publish this circular.

From the Baltimore Morn. Chronicle, May 16.

It has been said, and with great justice, that every coward is a brave man where there is no danger: but this bravery so warm, shrinks and settles into despondency, when the exercise of courage is demanded. The justice of this observation so often illustrated in private life, is no less true in political. Much, very much was expected from Congress for the relief of our national embarrassments, and more than that body were capable of performing. Still this furnishes no apology for them; they were bound, absolutely bound, not to take for their standard of duty, the wild and ungovernable effusions of disordered intellects. Two desponding lovers are represented once to have implored of heaven—

"Ye Gods annihilate but *space and time*,
"And make two lovers happy."

Congress were not called upon to "annihilate either space or time," to make the nation happy. But, the hour of legislative trifling and folly has now passed by, & Congress have fortunately put a period to their folly, by an adjournment. What we are led more immediately to fear, is this, that despondency will succeed to the disappointment of such high raised hopes and sanguine expectations; that the nation will be compelled to endure, not only its sufferings, but likewise the despair resulting from its disappointed hopes of success.

Such is the general allotment of man, and we surely cannot plead any providential exemption from this destiny. But as Congress have done nothing, it now behoves every honest patriot to redouble his exertions. Economy, rigid economy, in such a season of distress, becomes a virtue of the highest character. She wears at first a frowning and repulsive front, but when once familiarly taken by the hand and welcomed to our dwellings, her face becomes all radiant with smiles, and at every moment she looks more lovely and enticing; we find her the companion of health and rosy joys—peace and contentment follow in her train, and our little circles are lighted up by ruddy cheeks and sparkling eyes. It is true, that this nymph, as the guardian angel of our fire-side, imposes on us rigid habits of self-denial; but it is likewise true, that it is also found, that these habits of self denial constitute the sacred charm of virtue. Never was so proud a conquest gained by all the heroes of antiquity, or of modern time, as a victory over our own hearts. Cæsar and Alexander were but slaves, slaves to their own passions, while surrounded by all their glory and by the shouts of admiring millions.—Let our fellow-citizens now have the fortitude, the magnanimity, the heroism, to unlearn what they have so long learnt, and manifest a strong and invincible determination to tread in the simple moral footprints of their ancestors. We have abandoned their noble lessons—we have been fatigued by the chase of that empty but ostentatious decoration, that beautiful to the view, but deceptive to the touch, has illuminated our horizon: we have grasped the rainbow, and felt nothing but the atmosphere. What then shall we lose by turning our backs upon this brilliant light, that glistens but never warms; what shall we lose, but the anguish of that disappointment which we seem so anxious to struggle after!! Could avarice grasp the mines of Mexico with one hand, and the mines of Potosi with the other; nay, was every particle of the ocean converted into liquid gold, and pouring its treasures at her feet, it would not quiet the capacity of her appetite—She would wish to behold the earth, the firmament, and all the heavens converted into glittering dust, and appropriated to her sole and exclusive enjoyment.

We can but believe, that our countrymen are reduced to that point, where they will be compelled to renounce the roseate walks of luxurious enjoyment; enjoyments that may be said to enervate while they delight, and to adopt a hardier and a manlier tone of character. Look at Asia, and look at Caledonia! Beneath the soft voluptuous sky, reposing in the midst of fragrance and bloom, are seen the miserable victims of their own pleasures, as enervated and enfeebled as the flowers that form their couches; while the hardy son of Caledonia, presents a frowning forehead to the scowling firmament; hardened by toil, and rendered vigorous by the keen gales of the north, he climbs the mountain, or plunges down the valley, as if he was formed by nature to wrestle with storms and with tempests.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the Boston Centinel, of May 23.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

⁂ The Climax, from Dublin, has brought London news to the 19th April, one day later than by the Herald.

THE election of Members of Parliament was finished; and the Members were to assemble on the 21st April. Several days would be occupied in swearing them in, and the King was not expected to open the session until the 27th. The Queen Consort was said to have arrived at Calais, and was expected to be present at the splendid ceremony of the opening the Parliament.

The most important article by this arrival is that which announces that the Russian Ambassador in Madrid had been directed by the Emperor Alexander to congratulate Ferdinand 7th on his adhesion to the Constitution of 1812. This puts an extinguisher on many idle reports on the subject of the intended interference of the Holy Alliance in the affairs of Spain.

The papers give numerous reports of the state of the public mind in Spain. Some assert that the King was extremely popular,—was sincerely attached to the new order of things,—and had even anticipated the Provisional Junta in measures to carry the Constitution into full execution; and as evidence of the fact, they adduce a decree he had just issued, declaring, that every Spaniard who refuses to acknowledge the Constitution of 1812, and who does not swear to support it without any equivocation or material reservation whatever, shall be deprived of all *honorary distinctions*, shall be removed from all employments, be deprived of all emoluments, and be banished from the territory of the Kingdom. Others say, that the King is an arch hypocrite, and a tyrant; and that the great body of the Spanish People will not consider the revolution effected until he is dethroned, and Ballasteros, or some other eminent Patriot, placed at the head of their affairs:—They add, that indications of this spirit are to be seen in the Proclamations of the Chiefs; in the alteration of royal establishments to national; and in the coertion of the King's brothers to take the title of citizens, and the assumption of the style of citizen by many of the nobility. The universal spirit of the people, they add, is hostile to the Monarchy limited as it is, under the existing Constitution of Spain; and that nothing but a new system can restore the wretched state of Spanish finances.—[The government notes of Spain were at 80 per cent discount.]

We find in a foreign paper the following synopsis of the Constitution, which contains some new particulars respecting it.

The Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy now in force, contains 384 articles, and is in many particulars a close copy of the famous French Royal Constitution of 1791. It was formed and adopted on the 18th March, 1812, by the great and enlightened men who composed the General and Extraordinary Cortes of that period. The following is a synopsis of its leading features:—

The Sovereignty resides essentially in the nation, and to which consequently belongs the right to ordain fundamental laws.

The Religion of Spain is declared to be, and shall always continue, the Roman Apostolic, Catholic Religion.—The nation shall protect it by wise and just laws, and shall prohibit the exercise of every other.

The Government is a moderate Hereditary Monarchy.

The Legislative Power resides in the Cortes, and the King. The power to execute those laws resides solely in the King.

The Cortes have also the power, before ratification, to approve or disapprove all treaties of offensive alliance, subsidy and commerce.—To permit or refuse the entrance of foreign troops into the kingdom; to establish, on the proposal of the King, the Military and Naval Peace Establishments; to determine their augmentation when the nation is at war, and to establish a general plan of education for the whole kingdom.

The person of the King is sacred and inviolable; but the limits of the royal authority are prescribed. Among other things he cannot on any pretence, obstruct the annual Convocation of the Cortes; suspend their deliberations, nor dissolve their meetings.—He cannot leave the Kingdom without the consent of the Cortes; and if he does, his absence is to be held as an abdication of the crown.—He cannot alienate, cede nor transfer the royal authority to any other person, except to abdicate in favor of his son, the heir apparent, and then can do so only with the consent of the Cortes. Nor can he alienate, grant or exchange any portion of the Spanish territory; nor marry without the consent of the Cortes.

In other particulars he has the prerogatives of a King, and is the fountain of honor and patronage.

Conviction of Thistlewood.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

This day the trial of Arthur Thistlewood, on an indictment for high treason, connected with what is called the "*Cato street conspiracy*," was brought to a close, and a verdict of *Guilty* pronounced by an intelligent and impartial jury. The trial lasted four days, and nearly two hundred witnesses were examined. The principal of these were Robert Adams an accomplice, and the officers of the police who arrested the prisoners. Adams testified to numerous meetings being held by the conspirators, at which it was proposed to excite a civil war, seize upon cannon, make the Mansion-House the head quarters of a Provisionary Government, and to attack the Ministers in their houses, and murder them. At one of these meetings, information was received that the Ministers were all to dine at Lord Harrowby's the next evening. On this Thistlewood remarked, *it would be a rare haul to murder them all*, and immediately formed the plan to execute it. They were to get the door open by knocking—to walk in, and throw hand-grenades among the Ministers, and murder good and bad. If any were good they were to suffer for keeping bad company. Ings was to head the rest. He was determined, he said, to say to Lord Sidmouth "Here is my Manchester cockey." "Lead on every, do your duty." He added, that with his own butcher knife he would cut off the heads of Ministers, and carry those of Lords Castlereagh and Sidmouth in triumph. On this occasion Brunt another of the conspirators, exclaimed, "I'll be d——d if I don't believe there is a God.—I have often prayed that these thieves might all be together, in order to be murdered, and now he has heard my prayer." The houses of Lord Harrowby, Castlereagh, and Sidmouth, the Duke of Wellington, and the Bishop of London, were to have been set on fire, at the same time.

The participation of Thistlewood in all these complots was most amply proved. But his counsel, Mr. Adolphus, contended, that they did not amount to High Treason. His reasonings were rebutted by the Solicitor-General. Chief Justice Abbott charged the jury, who retired at five o'clock, and in twenty five minutes returned with a verdict of *Guilty* of conspiracy to levy war, and actual levying war against the King;—in other words Guilty of High Treason.

The Court was crowded to excess, but the injunction of the Chief Justice against any expression of gratification or regret at the verdict, was strictly complied with.

During the trial Thistlewood exhibited much firmness, but his head and countenance both fell when the verdict was pronounced.

[Thistlewood is 50 years old—was formerly a Captain of militia, and afterwards held a commission in the regular army, and served in America and the West-Indies. Having married a lady with an income of about 1500 dollars a year, he sold his commission, and repaired to France, where he imbibed all the principles of the most notorious revolutionists. At the downfall of the latter he returned to his native country, and commenced a violent reformist.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

From French papers received by the Editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Intelligence from the Isle of Bourbon announce that the people were in the greatest consternation on account of the situation of the Isle of France. The English frigate Topaz had arrived there from Cadiz, in company with two Spanish vessels. The governor of Manilla learning these ships were infected, had the Spanish vessels burnt and ordered the frigate away. She went to the Island of France. A French physician had inspected her and pronounced her a diseased vessel, when an English physician was sent to examine her to confirm the report, but he gave a contrary account. The governor permitted the sick to land, when the contagion spread and has reached even to the mountains. Death reigns triumphant in the whole island.

M. Lavalette was in Bavaria on the 6th of April. He had received no official notice of his pardon, by the king of France. On account of his protracted stay the people accuse him of a want of attachment to his heroic wife. The French papers say, his wife, who is in France, is deranged.

An epidemic fever was prevailing in Stockholm, which was very fatal. The major-general Baron d'Otter had fallen a victim to it.

By the late Mails.

S. CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, MAY 18.

THE Execution of George Clark, and Henry Robert Wolf, convicted of acts of Piracy, on board the Buenos Ayrean ship Louisa, fitted out at Baltimore, was carried into effect, yesterday, at noon, agreeable to their sentence, on board the United States' schr. Tartar, lying in the stream. James Griffin and Thomas Brailsford, who had also been convicted of Piracy on board the same vessel, but recommended to mercy by the jury, have been respited, by the President of the United States, for two months.

Preparations having been previously made on board the Tartar, at an early hour, a yellow flag was displayed at the fore-top-mast head, the usual signal for an execution. A short time before 11 o'clock, the solemn procession moved from the jail. Morton A. Warring, Esq whose province it was, as Marshal of the District, to put the Execution in force, accompanied by Francis G. Dellessline, Esq. the Sheriff of Charleston District, with their respective Deputies, mounted on horseback, led the way, they were followed by the two prisoners, with halters about their necks, in a carriage; in which also were the Rev. Mr. Bachman, and the Rev. Mr. Munds, the coach being surrounded on all sides by the City Guard. The procession moved through some of the principal streets of the city, on its way to the wharf, from whence the prisoners were conveyed in one of the Sullivan's Island packet boats on board the Tartar. Shortly after arriving on board, they mounted the Scaffold, still attended by the Rev. Gentlemen before mentioned; when the Rev. Mr. Bachman, standing between the two wretched culprits, made a most eloquent and fervent prayer; the prisoners and all on board, standing uncovered. The conduct of both the prisoners, during this affecting scene was firm and collected. Clark addressed them in a short speech, in which he solemnly denied ever having been guilty of the crime of Murder, but admitted that he had, with others, been deluded into a service which eventuated in Piracy—for which he was about to pay the forfeit of his life; while those who projected the scheme are now walking at large in the country, with impunity. He expressed a fervent hope, that his sins would be forgiven him, and declared that he forgave all his enemies, and died in peace with the world. Wolf, though he evinced much penitence and resignation, both before and at the time of his execution, did not make any observations upon the subject during his last moments.

These awful ceremonies having been finished, the hangman proceeded to make the halters fast to the ropes, which had been rove through blocks at the yard arms; but evincing an ignorance of his business the Prisoners respectively with their own hands affixed them, their eyes were then covered with handkerchiefs—and at about ten minutes past 12, the fatal signal gun was fired—and they were run up to the respective yard arms, in the smoke. This operation was not performed as is frequently the case, by the seamen; but by heavy weights attached to the other ends of the ropes, by which they were suspended; these had been secured to the sides of the vessel, and on the signal being given, the lashings were cut away, and the weights sinking in the stream, launched the Prisoners into eternity.

It was an awful scene—and the mode of execution being entirely new to the great body of our citizens, together with the great interest excited by the nature of their crimes, drew together an immense concourse of people—the wharves, shipping and stores, within view, being filled with spectators; and the harbor covered with boats in all directions.

Justice has thus overtaken and punished two of those offenders, whose theatre of action has been the unprotected deep. If it behoves a man any where to respect the rights of his fellow men, it is on the ocean, where there is no tribunal to protect innocence, or to avenge wrong—where the same wave buries the victim and conceals the crime; and the noise of whose billows is so well calculated to drown the "still small voice" of conscience. Commerce has been represented as the golden bridge of the universe—and none but honest men should traverse it. It should be sacred to the valetudinarian, seeking for health—the scholar and the artist, in quest of learning and science—the merchant, pursuing his honorable enterprize—and the exile flying for happiness and liberty.

Our nation and our home are the offspring of commerce; and it behoves our legislators and our tribunals, to afford it all possible protection and security.

May the awful example of sufferers yesterday, produce a deep and salutary impression on the public mind,—May it serve to restrain the criminal cupidity of those, who without the courage to undertake such deeds of guilt, will yet furnish the means for such piratical expeditions and share in the plunder, though wrested from the defenceless and unprotected, and in some instances, at the expense of the blood of their unfortunate victims.

Clark is believed to have been an Englishman by birth, but has served in our Navy, and was attached to one of the light armed vessels in our harbor during the late war, as a petty officer. Wolf was a German, but has left a wife and several children in Liverpool, England, for whom he has left letters to be forwarded after his death.

After hanging for one hour, the bodies were lowered down, placed in coffins, and brought on shore for interment.—*Courier.*

VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, MAY 10.

We understand, that in some counties of this state, (we instance Amelia) the fly is making considerable ravages upon the wheat.

We learn that in some of the tobacco counties of this state, as Halifax, Pittsylvania and Charlotte, a considerable portion of the plants has been destroyed by the frost, the late dry and cold weather, and the ravages of the fly. Great efforts have been made to procure plants; and even as late as last week we have heard of planters sowing the seed, although the season is too far advanced to promise them much success.

We have accounts of a violent hail storm on the 6th inst. at the house of Mr. James Edsham, Halifax county, which cut down every vegetable of tender texture, stripped trees of their foilage, and deprived every one within its range of the first hopes of a succeeding crop—the breadth of it in one direction was about six miles. Some of the stones tasted distinctly of nitre.

NEW-YORK. BUFFALO, MAY 16.

Fatal Duel.—We learn by passengers in the steam-boat, from Detroit, that on the 2d inst. a duel was fought at Sandwich, U. C. opposite Detroit, between Capt. Farley, of the U. S. Artillery, and Lt. Fisher, of the 5th Infantry, in which the latter was shot through the lungs, at the first fire, and instantly expired.

NEW-YORK, MAY 25.

FIRE.

This morning about twenty-five minutes past one o'clock, the New-York Theatre, opposite the Park, the most costly and spacious in the Union, was discovered to be on Fire. The flames were seen to burst forth from the South-East corner of the roof, and it is supposed to have originated in the carpenter's room. So rapid was the progress of the destructive element, that in a short time the whole of the interior was destroyed. The evening before, a very crowded audience attended to witness the representation of a new play, in which the burning of a frigate was exhibited, but as the flames clearly came from the roof, and as some property was saved, it is certain that the fire did not originate below. By some it is said that it broke out in the painting room; yet the man appointed for that purpose, went through the house after the lights were extinguished, when all appeared to be perfectly safe; he turned a few sailors out of the gallery, and closed all the doors, and just as he was going to bed, the flames appeared. We are clearly of opinion that this is the result of accident, and not design. The proprietors are Mr. Astor and Mr. Beekman, who were not insured.—Mr. Price, the Manager was insured about twelve thousand dollars; but Mr. Simpson has lost his wardrobe, and many valuable articles, and is not insured; a circumstance much to be regretted, as he is deservedly esteemed. The performers have lost considerable. The firemen, attached to the several departments, exhibited their usual skill, firmness and address; and to give an idea of their services, they saved all the surrounding buildings, the Hotel only being a little damaged, which was surprising, considering the vast and powerful body of fire rushing from this immense establishment. It was a providential circumstance, that at the commencement of the conflagration, we were favored with rain, which prevented the roofs of many buildings taking fire from the flakes, which flew at great distance. We regret to add, that several of the firemen were severely burnt by lead, which had melted, and fallen from the roof. Mr. Gardner, a gentleman belonging to Engine No. 5 was seriously injured by the falling of bricks.

MASS. BOSTON, MAY 24.

FROM SPAIN.

Capt. Quincy, from Cadiz, reports, that when he sailed (April 21st) every thing remained quiet there and in Spain:—That some counter-revolutionary symptoms were *talked about*, but nothing else:—That the patriot General Quiroga had marched the constitutional army of the Isle into Cadiz, and had been most cordially received:—That the inhabitants had armed themselves for their personal protection, and that the two regiments which committed the massacre of the 10th March had been disarmed and sent to St. Mary;—and further that they were relanding the stores from the transports of the Grand Expedition.

MAY 26.

Execution for Murder.

Yesterday the sentence of Law and Justice was executed on MICHAEL POWERS, for the murder of his Relation and Countryman TIMOTHY KENNEDY.

The prisoner was taken from the Jail in Court-street, about half past 10 o'clock, in a waggon, and was attended by the Rev. Mr. Larisey, of the Roman Catholic Church, who had visited him constantly since his condemnation, and had afforded him all the religious admonition, instruction, and consolation, which was suited to his situation.

The waggon was preceded by Joseph Hall, Esq. the High Sheriff of Suffolk, accompanied by his Deputies, and several of the Constables on horses and followed by a cart bearing the malefactor's coffin, and by a carriage with the County Surgeon and the superintendant of the Burying-Grounds.

The procession moved through the Main-street to Boston Neck, where the gallows had been erected. The solemn preparations were made with the greatest propriety—and after appropriate prayers by the Rev. Mr. Larisey, about half past 11 o'clock, the cap was drawn over the face of the culprit, he gave the fatal signal, which was observed, and a few moments terminated his existence.

He preserved the utmost resolution and composure to the instant of his execution. He was neatly dressed, and seemed somewhat attentive to his appearance. His last words, we understand, were, "God bless you! I forgive all!" addressing the spectators. If he had reconciled to his own mind the taking the life of a fellow-creature for a dispute respecting a few dollars—how just should he have considered that law which required his life for the commission of murder!

The hour of the execution being unusually early—there was not a very large collection of persons present.

Powers was in the 51st year of his age, was born in the county of Wexford, Ireland, had been in this country about 18 years, and supported himself well and reputably as a laborer. Kennedy was a young man, and had been here about two years.

Powers made his will, and left small legacies to three of the women who were witnesses against him.

MAINE. EASTPORT, MAY 20.

Stephen Humbert, Esq. preventive officer, has arrived at Indian Island, in an armed schr. for the purpose of carrying into effect the late New-Brunswick Plaster Laws. He has already made one seizure.

Connecticut Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, May 20.

MR. INGERSOLL, introduced a bill to lay a tax on the Sound Steam-Boat, which plies between New Haven and New York. Mr. Channing introduced two bills, one authorising towns to enact bye-laws, regulating & taxing Dogs; another directing that public notice be given on petitions to the Legislature in cases in which corporations may be interested. Several bills appointing Justices of the Peace were passed. A bill authorising the election of certain town officers by ballot, on request by vote of one third of such meeting, was passed.

Monday, May 22.

Messrs. Zephaniah Swift, Lemuel Whitman, and Thomas Day, were appointed a committee to revise the Statutes and report to this Assembly at their session in May next. The petition of sundry citizens of New Haven praying that a tax might be imposed on the Sound Steam-Boat was read. Mr. Ingersoll explained the object of the petitioners; alluded to the monopoly exercised by N. York in steam navigation, and shewed that the only remedy in this case, remained with the Legislature, who ought to protect our citizens from the encroachments and impositions of New-York. The subject was referred to the committee on agriculture. On the bill for the appointment of a Judge of Probate for the district of Farmington, Mr. Pitkin moved to erase the name of Lemuel Whitman and insert that of John Mix, stating that he had been a Judge of Probate in that district, and had discharged the duties of his office to the satisfaction of the district; that he was advanced in years and could not well attend to other business.

Mr. Channing replied, that he had a high respect for Mr. Mix,—but he could not approve of the principle that had been adopted by the gentleman from Farmington. It was no reason that because a man had been in office he should on that account be continued. If this be correct we had better appoint officers for life. The motion of Mr. Pitkin did not prevail—62 in favor and 92 against it. After some ordinary business the House adjourned.

Tuesday, May 23.

The bill for the distribution of the School Money, came up for a third reading—and after some discussion, the final passage of the bill was decided by Yeas and Nays, as follows.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Avery, Abel, Allyn, Andrews, Alexander, Abernethy, Austin, Alsop, Ayer, Beckley, L. Benham, Barker, W. Benham, E. Baldwin, Billings, Brockway, E. Brewster, J. Beers, Bell, D. Beebe, Burgess, Brown, Babcock, Bingham, S. P. Beers, Burnham, Battell, Brinsmade, J. Beebe, Bacon, Brainard, Burrows, Bugbee, D. M. Cooke, Channing, Coit, Champion, Coats, Chapel, Coley, Crary, M. Cook, Church, E. Cook, Carter, Chapman, Chapin, Crawford, Dixon, Dayton, Denison, Elliott, Joel Foote, Farnham, Ford, Wm. Fenn, Fosdick, Fish, Flether, James Fenn, Jesse Foot, B Gillett, Grannis, Griffin, A. Griswold, Gunn, Gregory, Graves, Goodwin, J. Gillett, Jr. Gates, Haskell P. Humphrey, Halsey, Hitchcock, Hurd Hotchkiss, Huntington, Haley, Hallam, Hall, N. Humphrey, Hopkins, Hungerford Hyde, Isaacs, N. Johnson, A. Johnson, Jewett, Jacobs, Keyes, Wm. Kellogg, O. Kellogg, Kibbee, L. Loomis, Lusk, Lyman, E. Loomis, Lester, Leavitt, E. Mills, Moore, Munson, Merriman, Meeker, Merrells, L. Mills, Merwin, Norton, Newton, Nichols, T. Peck, J. Pitkin, E. L. Phelps, T. Pitkin, J. Pettibone, Jr. Z. Phelps, C. Phelps, W. Peck, Peters, Pendleton, Perkins, Plumb, L. Phelps, Pickett, A. Pettibone, Patterson, Perry, Wm. Palmer, R. Phelps, Risley, Robbins, Richardson, Reed, Rockwell, Robinson, Rose, Root, Seymour, Shepard, O. C. Sanford, St. John, Swift, Sterling, Sage, G. W. Smith, Strickland, Sibley, Terry, Tood, Thatcher, Tweedy, J. Tuttle, Tibbals, A. Wheeler, Welton, S. Warren, Saml Wheeler, Stephen Wheeler, J. Warren, Welch, Whitford, Woodruff, Whittlesey, Wilcox, Warner, C. Willey—160.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Briggs, Coe, Dickinson, Hawley, Ingersoll, Lacey, Mathews, M'Lean, Putnam, Seely, Skinner, Jared Smith, Spalding, Josiah Smith, Jr. Taylor, Treadwell, R. Taintor, Wakeman, Waring, White, A. Willey—22.

The following persons were absent or did not vote:

August, J. Brewster, Corelle Fuller, D. W. Griswold, Holcomb, Mix, T. Loomis, H. Palmer, Plant, J. R. Sanford.

Wednesday, May 24.

The vote was taken this day on the petition for a special grant of 10,000 dollars for the Bishop's fund. It was decided in the negative not more than 25 voting for the grant.

The Committee appointed on that part of the Governor's Speech relating to certain Declarations from the Commonwealth of Virginia, made a report, which was accepted without debate.

Thursday, May 25.

Among other proceedings this day, the House for the first time took into consideration the subject of appointing a Director on the part of the State, for each Bank in which the State has funds invested to a certain amount. *Henry Seymour Esq.* was appointed as a Director for the Hartford Bank, *Isaac Spencer Esq.* for the Middletown Bank, and *John H. Jacocks Esq.* for the New-Haven Bank.

Friday, May 26.

The account of Mr North, for a brace of Pistols, and of Mr. Nathan Starr, (both of Middletown,) for an elegant Sword, manufactured agreeably to vote of the General Assembly, for Com. Hull; were severally read, and ordered to be paid by the Treasurer. The amount of each bill was $1000.

A bill introduced by Mr. Channing, authorizing the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, to nominate and appoint 6 Notaries Public in each county, and repealing the old law on that subject, was passed.

An account against the State, in favor of Mr. Bennett, of Hartford, for furnishing some of the Rev. Clergy, who visited the Rev. Mr. Elliot, at his house, in the year 1819, with six bottles of the best old madeira Wine, nineteen bottles of Porter, &c. &c. was read. It was, on motion of Mr. Channing, referred to a select committee, with instructions to enquire into the expenses incurred by this state, in giving Election Dinners to the Rev. Clergy. In favor of the reference, 80; against it, 55.

Mr. Ingersoll introduced a resolution to refer the question of claim on the subject of the Bonus, to three indifferent persons. The resolve created some discussion, and was negatived.

The Steam-Boat Bill, being on its 2d reading, Messrs. Ingersoll, Burrows and Warren, advocated the bill on the ground of expediency.—Messrs. Sterling and Channing opposed it, as violating the Constitution of the United States. The latter gentleman observed, that, so far as the bill would be a retort courteous on New-York for her hospital money, and other unconstitutional levies on our coasters;—so far as it was calculated to protect a very useful and respectable portion of our citizens, and to replenish the treasury,—he was in favor of it. But he was met at the threshold by the Constitution. He did believe the measure to be unconstitutional, and could say, with Aristides, "This thing would be beneficial to our commonwealth, but it would be unjust." The Bill was postponed for a third reading.

The bill regulating Probate Fees, passed to a third reading.

Mr. Denison stated,—The committee on this subject found that the original law regulating the fees of Probate Courts, was enacted in the year 1745. Since that time, there has been a very material change in the mode of conducting business before these courts, arising from the provisions of subsequent acts. Many duties are required from Judges of Probate; for the performing of which, no compensation is prescribed. Probate officers therefore supposed, (and perhaps correctly,) that they were entitled to a reasonable compensation for such services. The consequence of which is, that, there are now as many different rules for fees, as there are Probate Districts.—The object of this bill is to affix a definite and reasonable compensation to the several duties performed by these officers. The bill passed.

Saturday, May 27.

Nothing of interest transacted this day.

REPORT

on the Virginia Declarations.

The Committee to whom was referred so much of his Excellency the Governor's Speech, as relates to certain Declarations of the Commonwealth of Virginia—REPORT:

That although they do not discover in the Constitution of the United States, any articles authorizing the Legislatures of the different States to define, limit, or control the powers of Congress, much less to overawe the deliberations of that body; yet as Congress has exercised the power of prohibiting Slavery north of 36 1-2 degrees of North latitude, we approve of the act, as Constitutional.

Involuntary servitude, is universally admitted to be a reproach upon our republican institutions, and its existence in this Country has been a subject of regret with the wise and good, in every part of the Union. An attempt, from any quarter, to extend the influence of this evil, cannot be viewed with unconcern—more especially as "it is evident that Slavery is gradually forming those distinctions which, according to the invariable laws of human action, constitute the characteristic difference between aristocratical and democratical republics."

"Congress not only have the power, but it is their duty, under the Constitution, to form-

ing new States, not only to secure them the *form* of a republican government, but provision should be made, to secure to the people of every new State equal rights and privileges, and at the same time to preserve to the existing States, such a proportion of power and influence as is guaranteed them by the national compact.

Self-preservation requires that no power should be granted, which would endanger the *general welfare*: On subjects of this kind, Congress is the constituted authority to decide,—that being the organized representation of the Union, and exclusively entrusted with the care of its concerns. The committee are aware that the Commonwealth of Virginia, from the power and influence which she has maintained in the Union, and the interest which her statesmen have heretofore taken in the great principles of civil liberty, upon which are founded the constitutions of the States, is entitled in all her communications, to the highest consideration; and it is with no small concern and surprise that your committee discover in the communication now submitted by that Commonwealth to the General Assembly of Connecticut, for her co-operation, an apparent disposition to sectional aggrandizement, by the continuance and extension of an evil too gross to be named in the Constitution, and which has ever been considered by her best and ablest statesmen, as alike inconsistent with her own professions, and the principles of our government.

Your committee have given as much attention to the communication submitted to them as the duties of the session would allow; but they cannot in any view of the subject which they have been enabled to take, unite with the General Assembly of Virginia, in the opinion expressed in the declarations of that Assembly; nor in the measures therein proposed, to give them effect.

The question to which these resolutions allude, has been settled by the competent authority—and while your committee refrain from discussing a question, which has so greatly agitated the national councils, they cannot but regret to find in so distinguished a member of the Union, an attempt to take from Congress, by a combined influence, a power clearly inferable from the provisions of the Constitution, and essential to the preservation of equality in the States, and the acknowledged principles of civil liberty.

Per order,

ELIAS PERKINS.

Resolved, by this Assembly, that the preceding Report, be accepted and approved—and that the Governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy thereof, and of this Resolution, to the Governor of the commonwealth of Virginia, as the reply of this Assembly to the Preamble and Resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia, communicated to this Assembly by the Governor of this State, at the opening of the present session.

In Senate, May Session, 1820.

Passed—Attest,

WM. W. BOARDMAN, *Clerk.*

In the House of Representatives:

Passed—Attest,

A. STERLING, *Clerk.*

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, May 31, 1820.

THE LEGISLATURE,

Will probably rise on Friday. A resolution passed the House of Representatives on Monday, authorising the trustees of the Bishop's Fund to raise the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, by a Lottery, with the exclusive privilege of vending tickets for five years. The Resolve passed 77 to 70.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The brig Rose, Capt. Pickle, has arrived at Philadelphia, from Bordeaux, having left that place on the 23d April.—Capt. Pickle, the day before he sailed, was informed by Capt. Bonce, of the ship Pennsylvania, about sailing for the United States, that the American Minister Mr. Forsyth, had arrived there from Madrid, and that his despatches for government were then on board the Pennsylvania. The Rose has performed her passage to and from Bordeaux, in 22 days, bringing a cargo of brandy, wines, oil, and dry goods.

LATE FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The brig Hersilia, Capt. Sheffield, has arrived at Stonington from the Aurora Islands, (South Sea) via Buenos Ayres, 55 days from the latter place, with a cargo of seal skins. The new government at Buenos Ayres, was established. Gen. Artigas had been successful in his battles over Ramirez and Puerrydon. Gen. Sarratea was at the head of the new government.

We understand says the Washington City Gazette, that Commodore Charles Stewart of Pennsylvania, recently returned from the command of the Mediterranean squadron, in the Franklin 74, has been appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, a member of the Board of Navy Commissioners, vice Commodore Stephen Decatur, deceased.—The salary authorized by law, for this office is $3,500 per annum.

Maine Bills.—We have a letter from a gentleman in Hallowell, dated 9th instant, whose means of information relative to the Banks are very good; he says—"the stoppage of the Hallowell and Augusta Bank has been consequent to the failure of Colonel Vaughan, one of the directors. The Wiscasset Bank was always weak, and such a violent pressure as the present, it is not to be wondered at that they should stop payment. These two will settle up their concerns slowly. There can be no doubt of the eventual payment of the Castine bills. All the other Banks in Maine, in my opinion, are perfectly safe, and, should it be out of their power to meet their bills in Boston, at the present time, (which I believe they all will do) still the bills will be good."

Newburyport Herald.

A letter from St. Augustine, dated 6th inst. says—"We have an arrival here from Havana, bringing a reinforcement for the garrison, of 1000 men, Catalonians."

From the Missouri Gazette.

At a meeting on Tuesday last, of about one hundred citizens of the town of St. Louis who wish to prevent, as early as possible, the further introduction of slaves into the new state of Missouri, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That this meeting is decidedly opposed to any interference with the slaves now in the territory, justice and expediency demand that they should be left in their present condition.

2. *Resolved*, That the further introduction of slaves should be stopped as early as possible, and that we recommend to the members when elected to the convention from this county, to use their most zealous efforts to effect so desirable an object.

3. *Resolved*, That any attempt to restrict the right of suffrage to *freeholders and election by viva voce*, thereby giving them undue weight in the community, and rendering the industrious poor man a slave, is aristocratical and subversive of our liberties, and shall always meet our decided disapprobation.

4. *Resolved*, That this meeting do request the candidates for a seat in the convention to declare their sentiments relative to the above resolutions; and that in our opinion, none but such persons as do express their opinions ought to be supported.

5. *Resolved*, That the editors of the two papers published in this town, be requested to insert the above resolutions.

JOSEPH CHARLESS, *Chairman.*

An act has been passed the last session prohibiting any foreign armed vessel from entering, after the 1st of July, 1820, any port belonging to the United States, excepting only those of Portland, Boston, New-London, New-York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Smithville, in North-Carolina, Charleston, and Mobile; unless when such vessels shall be forced in by distress; by the dangers of the sea, or by being pursued by an enemy, and be unable to make any of the ports above mentioned; in which cases, the commanding officer shall immediately report his vessel to the collector of the district, stating the object or causes of his entering such harbor; shall take such position therein as shall be assigned him by such collector; and shall conform himself to such regulations as shall be signified to him by the said collector.

The President is authorized to employ such forces as may be necessary to execute the first section of this act, and also to prevent any such vessel from entering the waters of the United States, except in her passage to and from the said ports. This act is to continue in force for two years.—*N. Y. American.*

The doctor, purser, and about 35 or 40 seamen, who were made prisoners when the Revolutionary Privateer Constitution was cast away, and were kept on board a guard ship in Cadiz harbor, had formed a plan of escape, by cutting through the side of the ship, and swimming to a small cutter, which had been prepared for their reception; but when in the water, the danger or fears of some caused them to call for help, by which the attempt was discovered. Only one gained the cutter, several were reported to have been drowned, and the rest were retaken. The above occurrence took place a few nights before Capt. Q. sailed. The prisoners intended to have proceeded to Gibraltar, and the cutter had been provisioned, &c. by the American shipping in port.—*Bost. Cent.*

Northern Canal.—It is with regret we learn, that lack of water in our canal, is already experienced to an alarming degree. The canal, in its whole length, may be said to be literally lined with rafts of timber, waiting a rise of water, to enable their passage into the Hudson. We understand that it has been determined on by the engineer and commissioner, to make an attempt to supply the deficiency of water from the Hudson river.

Sandy Hill Times.

From the Trenton American.

Ogden vs. Gibbons.—We understand the court of errors on Friday last, reversed the judgment of the court below, in the case of Ogden vs. Gibbons, for a trespass *vi et armis*.

It will be remembered that that judgment was for 5000 dollars, with costs, and that it had been affirmed by the supreme court. The court of errors we are informed, were divided, six to five—two members being absent.

From the Kentucky Reporter, of May 8.

TO THE ELECTORS OF

Fayette, Woodford and Jessamine counties.

As I do not intend, Fellow Citizens, to ask your suffrages for a seat in the House of Representatives, at the election in the ensuing August, I think proper now to announce to you my determination, that your attention may, in due season, be turned to the choice of my successor.—In retiring from your service, I should violate the strongest feelings of my heart if I did not acknowledge that, for your steady and affectionate support of me, at home and abroad, in peace and in war, during periods of great excitement, as well as in those of perfect tranquillity, you have impressed on my mind respect and gratitude, which death alone can extinguish. Others will serve you with more ability; none with more zeal, than that which has ever animated

Your faithful and obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

Washington City, 12th April, 1820.

SUMMARY.

The ship Pennsylvania, Bunce, has arrived at Philadelphia, from Bordeaux, having left the Cordovan, on the 28th ult. She has brought dispatches from Mr. Forsyth, our minister to Spain, who was at Bordeaux.

Bad Bills.—Hallowell and Augusta bills continue at a discount of fifty, Wiscasset at forty, and Castine thirty-five per cent. Canada bills five per cent.

Commodore Stewart, it is mentioned, will succeed to the vacant seat at the Navy Board.

In 1815, it was ascertained by the authorities of Spain, that the colony of the Floridas brought the mother country in debt annually no less than $800,000.

The Norfolk Beacon states, that the Constellation frigate, Capt. Ridgeley, is bound for the Pacific ocean; and that Mr. Forbes, Agent to the Buenos Ayrean government, goes out in her.

John Mullony, Esq. has been appointed Consul to Tangier, Morocco. [Salary $2000 per annum.]

Commodores Rodgers and Porter have left the seat of government, on a trip to Norfolk. It is suggested that arrangements are making preparatory to definitively fixing on a site suitable for a naval depot.

A New-Orleans paper states positively that General Wilkinson is not a candidate for the office of Mayor for that city.

The French General Claussel has taken passage at New-York, for Bordeaux.

The Aurora states, that Mr. Todd, of Kentucky, is appointed by the President of the United States, Agent of the United States, near the government of the Columbian Republic, now established at Angostura, on the Oronoco.

A late Proclamation by the Governor of Cuba, is headed thus, "May the Constitution, and the King, who has sworn to it, live a *thousand centuries*."

In Virginia, lately, a gentleman was so grateful for being chosen by an heiress, as her guardian, that he immediately offered to marry her, which was consented to, and they went from the Probate Office to the Church.

It is proposed in Missouri, in forming a Constitution, to declare Bachelors ineligible to office.

Mr. Rush, the American Ambassador, was one of the pall bearers, at the funeral of the illustrious West.

MARINE LIST.

May 25—Sailed, *sloop Venus, Havens, New York.*

28—Sailed, *sloop Eliza, Davison, New-York.*

28—Arrived, *sloop Hiram, Buck, Boston; sloop George, Hallet, Nantucket.*

29—Arrived, *sloop M' Donough, Coit, New-York.*

30—Sailed, *sloop Revenge, Barker, Providence.*

Ship Garonne, Whiting, arrived at New-York, on Friday, 67 days from Trieste. On the 4th of April, off Cape Palos, fell in with an armed brig, who ordered the ship's boat and papers sent on board. After some detention, they were returned with the following note: "Sir, I will thank you to report the brig Gen. Rondeau, David M. L. Miles, of and from Buenos Ayres, out 4 months, having manned four prizes."

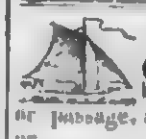
Sloop Romeo, Allen, arrived at Norfolk the 22d inst. from New-London.

NEW-YORK, MAY 26.—*Last evening arrived at this port the schooner Plattsburgh, Lieut. Stringham, prize-master; and the pilot boat schr. Science, Sanderson, both captured on the coast of Africa, by the United States' ship Cyane, Capt. Trenchard. The schrs. Endymion and Esperanza, also prizes to the above ship, sailed in company, and may be hourly expected. When Lieut. Stringham left the Cyane, we are happy to learn, her officers and crew were all well.*

MAY 27.—*Arrived, yesterday, the two schooners last above named.*

Died,

At Canterbury, on the 17th inst. Captain Joseph Burgess, aged 85 years.—A patriot of the Revolution.



For the W. Indies,

SLOOP *Thames*, will sail in 10 days. For freight or passage, apply to JAS. N. BROWN, or N. GILBERT.

Norwich, May 29, 1820. 30—

For New-York,

THE packet *Mc Donough*, Coit, will sail on Thursday, at one o'clock, P. M.

May 31.

For Boston,

THE Sloop *Hiram*, Benjamin Buck, master, will sail on Saturday night. For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board at James N. Brown's Wharf.

FOR SALE ON BOARD SAID SLOOP,

170 Bushels SALT, N. E. RUM,

Fresh ORANGES and LEMONS.

A small quantity of STAVES are wanted.

May 31. 38—

OLIVER S. WOLCOTT, Esq. of Litchfield, is appointed an Aid De Camp to his Excellency the Captain General, *vice James Babcock, Esq.* resigned.

By Order,

EBEN. HUNTINGTON, *Adj. Gen.*

State of Connecticut.

New-Haven, May 25, 1820. 30—

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store,

REPORT of the case of the Trustees of Dartmouth College against *William H. Woodward.* Price 87½.

Blair's Lectures on *Rhetoric* and *Belles Lettres.*

Dwight's Psalms & Hymns, *large copy.*

A new supply Cumming's *Geography & Atlas.* May 31.

WANTED,

THREE OR FOUR GIRLS

TO weave in Water-Looms, and a good family of children to work in the Cotton-Mill, at Norwich Falls.—None need apply without good recommendations.—*Also*, A good Machinist, who is acquainted with wood work.

☞TO LET, three or four convenient Tenements. Apply to the agent of *Williams Manufacturing Company*, who will purchase 1000 bushels COAL

May 31. 30—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. Kinney

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale, a general assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

very low for cash, at wholesale or retail—Black and Colored Nankin and Canton Crapes; Elegant Crape Dresses, figured borders; Crape Shawls; Half Merino do: Black and Colored Lustrings; Canton Camblets; Cambrick, Book, Leno, Jackonet and Mulmul Muslins; Linen Diapers and Table Cloths; Sheetings; Shirtings; Long Lawns; a large assortment of plain and Fancy Ribbons; Black Bombazine; Bombazetts; thread Laces and Edgings; Inserting Trimmings; Superfine and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO,—

A general assortment of Hatters' Trimmings.

Norwich, May 26, 1820. 30—

FOR SALE BY

Nathaniel Gilbert,

3 hhds. West-India Rum, 3d proof.

2 bales Upland Cotton.

5 bbls. Jenks' best Rye Gin.

Liverpool Salt, &c.

Wanted in exchange for the above articles, Beef, Pork, Butter, Lard, Corn, Red Oak Staves, Sheep and Hogs.

Norwich, May 29, 1820. 30—

Salt, Flour, etc.

100 Bushels Isle of May Salt,

160 bushels Blown do. very clean and white for Dairies.

ALSO,

A constant supply of warranted Flour. Oranges, Limes, Lemons, Figs, &c.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, May 31, 1820. 30—

Masonic Celebration.

THE Officers and Brethren of *St. James & Moriah* Lodges will celebrate the Anniversary of the birth of *St. John* the Baptist, at Jewett's City, on the 22d day of June next. The officers and brethren of neighboring Lodges are hereby invited to attend and participate in the celebration. The brethren will meet at brother *Nathan Johnson's Hall*, in Jewett's City, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on said day.

Nathaniel Kimball,
Daniel Kirowin,
Jesse Starkweather,
Thos. Stewart,
Tyler Brown,
Rufus Johnson,
Daniel Frost, Jr.
Solomon Payne, Jr.
} *Committee of Arrangements*

May 23d, A. L. 5820. 30—

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

THE Co-partnership in the Tailoring business, which subsisted between R. TABER & W. LITTLE having been dissolved, those indebted to the late firm aforesaid, are requested to pay in something or other as soon as possible. Persons having demands against T. & L. will please present them for adjustment at the shop recently occupied by *Mr. E. Harris*, near the Brick Corner, unto *Reuben Taber*, where said *Taber* continuing to carry on the Tailoring Business, respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage, assuring them that they shall be as well waited on with as good work and as moderate prices, for the quality, as their pay will command elsewhere. To save the trouble of collecting small debts, no work will be delivered without the pay, unless where accounts are open.

Chelsea-Landing, May 25, 1820. 30

Notice is hereby given,

THAT so much of the real estate of *Nathan Sears*, as will pay and satisfy his Town and State Taxes, laid on list of 1818, together with incident charges of sale, in my hands to collect, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, in the second society of Norwich, on the 12th day of August, 1820, as the law directs. T. THOMAS, *Collector.*

Norwich, May 29, 1820. 30—

Patent Cut Nails.

A COMPLETE assortment, of the best quality, constantly for sale on good terms by *Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company.* Orders addressed to WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent*, will receive punctual attention.

May 31. 30—

Improvement in Stock.

THE subscriber hath taken this mode to inform those gentlemen that have a desire to obtain the best breed of stock even in this country, that the *Bakewell Bull* will stand at his stable this season at one dollar. The color a dark red.

WM. LESTER.

Norwich, Plain-Hills, May 31. 30—

10 BARRELS first quality Green Island OIL.

FOR SALE BY

C. BELLS.

May 15 25-ow—

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED,

BLUE and Yellow Nankins, Marseilles, Jean, Tailinett and Silk Vestings, White and Stripe Jeans, Cotton Cassimere, Carlisle and Cambric Ginghams, 80 pieces superfine and low prized Cambric Prints and Calicoes. Furniture Calico, Dimoty, Canton & Italian Crapes, Silk and Cotton Laces, India Sinchews and Sarcenets, Levantine and Florence Silks, Bonnet Silks, Bandanna, Black and Fancy Silk Handkerchief., 60 doz. Cotton Handk'fs. and Shawls, 20 doz. White and Plaid Cravats, White and Colored Cambrics, Linen and Sarcenet Cambrics, Book, Jackonett, Mulmul and Leno Muslins, Buck Skin, Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose and Half Hose, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Coleraine Shirtings, Brown Cottons, Brown and White Platillas, Hat Linings, Binding, Banding, Buckles, &c. Boot Cord and Webbing, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols, 200 pieces Ribbons, Galoons, Ferret, Quality and Shoe Binding, Russia Sheeting, Ravens Duck, Bombazett, Rattinett, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Satinetts, American Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, a few pieces 5 power Loom Sheetings, 4/4 and 5/4 Checks, Stripes, Ginghams, Knitting and Weaving Yarn.

400 lbs. Thread and Floss Cotton,

20,000 yards Straw Braid,

500 pieces Paper Hangings,

200 reams Foolscap Paper, No. 1 & 2, Letter Paper, Wrapping Paper, School Books,

400 gross Buttons,

150 doz. Knives and Forks,

160 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Shears, Sheep Shears, Razors and Strops,

Shaving Boxes and Soap,

An assortment of plated, tin and japanned Sadlery Ware and Harness Trimmings, 80 doz. Files, Hand Saws, Nail Hammers, Gimblets, Shoe Hammers, Rasps, Knives, Awls, Tacks, Pincers, &c. H. and HL Hinges, Chest Hinges, Trunk Handles, Cast and Table Butts, Brass Butts, 100 gross Screws, Sand Paper, Scale Beams, Tenter Hooks, Ink Stands, Ink Powder, Slates and Pencils, Brass, Plated, Japanned and Iron Candle Sticks, Brass and Japanned Lamps, Snuffers and Trays, Norfolk and bright Thumb Latches, Stock, Chest, Trunk, Draw, Clock-Case, Cupboard & Pad Locks, Commode Knobs, Handles and Escutcheons, Clock-Case Balls, Capitals, Butts, &c. Brass and Bellows Nails, Military Feathers, Laces, Cords, &c. Cloth, Hair, Shoe, Hearth, Dust, Floor, Furniture, White-wash and Horse Brushes, Iron and Tutania Table and Tea Spoons, Snuff and Tobacco Boxes, Plain Irons, Carpenters' Rules, Morocco Pocket Books and Purses, Elastic and Wire Knitting Pins, 30 M. W. C. Needles, Pins, pound Pins, Thimbles, Fish Hooks and Lines, Trunks, Curry Combs, Chaise Whips, Ship, Screw and Patent Augers, Steelyards, 40 to 500 pounds, Bellows, Toasting Irons, Coffee Mills, Cotton and Wool Cards, Horse Cards, Looking Glasses, Tea Trays, 200 doz. Ivory and Horn Combs, Sickles, Scythes, Axes, Hoes, English and American Shovels, Brass and Brass Top Andirons & Shovels and Tongs, Sad Irons, Trace Chains, Shot, Tacks and Brads, Cut and Wrought Nails, Spikes,

6-8, 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, 12-14, 12-17, 14-20, 16-22 English and American Window Glass,

10 Tons Iron Hollow Ware, at manufactory prices,

300 sets Cart and Waggon Boxes,

Swedes Iron, 1½ to 3 inch flat,

do. ½ to 1½ inch square,

English do. 1½ to 3 inch flat,

do. ½ to 1½ inch round,

Band Iron, Nail Plates, Nail and Spike Rods, Plough Shares and Moulds,

English & American Blistered, Crawley, German, and Cast Steel,

One Saw-Mill Crank,

One anchor weighing 700,

Cold Spring Gin,

Old Spirit, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Cognac Brandy, Molasses, Muscovado, N. Orleans and East-India Sugars, Pepper, Pimento, Cassia, Starch, Nutmegs, Chocolate, Saltpetre, Soap, Tobacco, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin Tea, Cod & Scale Fish, Superfine Southern Flour, 30 bbls. Mess and Prime Pork, Grind Stones, 50 doz. Corn Brooms.

Three one Horse Waggons with Harnesses.

May 31. 30—

Wm. Rogers,

HAS FOR SALE,

190 lbs. Russia FEATHERS.

SHAD, and SWORD FISH by the bl. or lb.—A HOUSE, to sell or let, that will accommodate two small families.

Dec. 29. 2—

GRINDSTONES.

50 Nova Scotia Grindstones, of superior quality, for sale low by

J. DE WITT.

May 3. 26—

COTTON.

SIX Bales prime New-Orleans Cotton just received and for sale low by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

May 2, 1820. 27—

POETRY.

For the following tender and pathetic ballad we are indebted to the name of Tannahill: a name that will be long dear to the lovers of Scottish song.

THE BRAES O'GLENIFFER.

KEEN blows the wind o'er the braes O Gleniffer,
The auld Castle turrets are covered wi' snaw!
How chang'd sin the time that I met wi' my lover,
Amang the green bushes by Stanly green shaw!

The wild flowers o'simmer were springing sae bonny;
The mavis sang sweet frae the sweet birken tree;
But far to the camp they march'd my dear Jonnie;
And now it is winter wi' nature and me.

Then ilk thing around us was blythesome and cheerie;
Then ilk thing around was bonny and braw:
Now nothing is heard but the wind whistling dreary!
Now nothing is seen but the wide spreading snaw!

The trees are a'bare and the birds mute and dowie,
They shake the cauld drift frae their wings as they flee:
They chirp out their plaints seeming wae for my Jonnie;
'Tis winter with them, and 'tis winter with me.

You cauld sleety cloud as it skiffs the bleak mountain,
And shakes the dark firs on its stey rocky brae,
While down the deep glen bawls the snaw flooded fountain,
That murmur'd sae sweet to my laddie and me.

'Tis nae the loud roar of the wintry wind swelling,
'Tis nae the cauld blast brings the tear i' my e'e;
For O gin I saw but my bonny Scots callan,
The dark days o' winter were simmer to me!

Utley's Remedy

FOR Tooth-ache, Scurvy Gums, and Loose Teeth.—The above valuable article for sale by
JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, May 9, 1820. tf-27—

Eastern Bills.

THE subscriber will pay cash for good drafts on Boston, if offered soon.
WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
Norwich Falls, May 24. 29—

Trumbull's Poems.

THE Poetical works of John Trumbull, L. L. D. consisting of *M'Fingal*, *The Progress of Dullness* revised and corrected, and several pieces before published, also many pieces never before published, and an original memoir of the author. Embellished with engravings, and a portrait of the author, in 2 vols. octavo—just received and for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.
April 19.

Tracts just Received.

TRACT Societies, Sabbath School Teachers, and others, can be supplied with all the Tracts now published, by the N. E. T. Society; price one mill per page.
FOR SALE BY
THOMAS ROBINSON, *Agent*
For the New-England Tract Society.
Chelsea, May 16th. 28—

NEW MILLINERY.
Miss Mansfield,

HAS just returned from New-York with a handsome assortment of *fashionable Millinery.*
May 16. 25-3w—

F. A. Huntington & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their Customers from the country who purchase GOODS of them at wholesale, that their SPRING ASSORTMENT is now complete, from which they will supply them on as good terms as they can purchase in New-York or Boston.
May 3. 26—

Employment for Families.

WILLIAMS' Manufacturing Company have several vacant tenements which will be rented to such families as wish for employment, and can produce the best testimony in regard to their moral character.—Good laboring men may either have work in the vicinity, and those who have children that may be thereby employed in the Cotton Mill, and who ... reside ... the time, will have the preference.
WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
Norwich Falls, April 19. 24—

Taken up

A WHITE Yearling HOG. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take it away.
THOMAS BILLINGS.
Norwich, May 16, 1820. 29—

Commissioners' Notice.

WE the subscribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, appointed Commissioners on the estate of the late *Mr. Stephen Shepard*, late of said Plainfield, deceased, and represented insolvent—hereby give notice to the several creditors thereto, that we will attend to the duties of our appointment at the late Dwelling-House of said deceased on the first Mondays of June and September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days, for the purpose of hearing and examining any and all legal demands against said deceased's estate.
ELIAS PARKIS,
ERASTUS LESTER. } *Com'rs.*
Plainfield, April 25, 1820. 27—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 23rd day of May, A. D. 1820—
Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the several creditors to the estate of
Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS,
late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their claims to *Augustus Hammett*, the Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier, and on the sign-post in said Griswold.
Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*
N. B.—In the absence of the Executor, claims against said estate may be exhibited to *Mr. John Johnson*, who is duly authorized to settle the same.
AUGUSTUS HAMMETT, *Ex'r.*
Griswold, May 23, 1820. 29—

Notice.

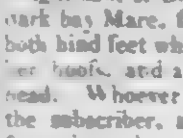
THE subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, Commissioners to examine and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Godfrey Moffitt*, late of Killingly, deceased, represented insolvent—six months from this date being allowed by said Court for the creditors to exhibit their claims against said estate—notice is hereby given, that we shall attend to the duties of our appointment, at the Dwelling-House of *Luther Warren*, in said Killingly, on the first Mondays of August and October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on each of said days.
GEORGE LARNED,
LUTHER WARREN,
ELISHA ATKINS, Jr. } *Com'rs.*
Killingly, May 22, 1820. 29—

Notice.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, has limited and appointed six months, from the date hereof, for the creditors to the estate of *Zephaniah Lincoln*, and *Lucy Lincoln*, both late of Woodstock, deceased, to exhibit their claims in the time limited, to the subscriber, Executor to the last Will and Testament of the said *Zephaniah Lincoln*, and Administrator to the estate of the said *Lucy Lincoln*, or be debarred a recovery. ANDREW WILLIAMS.
Woodstock, May 12, 1820. 29—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened
A House of Entertainment
at his old stand, a few rods west of the Meeting House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage, and every favor duly acknowledged by
ELEAZER MATHER.
Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1819. 8—

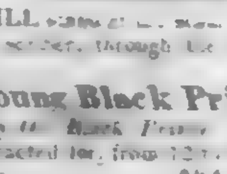


Strayed

FROM the pasture of *Captain Zerubabel Wightman*, of Bozrah, on the 7th inst. a dark bay Mare, five years old this Spring, both hind feet white, with black spots near her hoofs, and a white spot in her forehead. Whoever will return said Mare to the subscriber, at Norwich, or give information where she may be had, shall have all necessary charges paid.
CALVIN TYLER.
Norwich, May 16, 1820. 28—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.
WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810



WILL stand ... of the subscriber, through the season, the ...
Young Black Prince.
... by the Black Prince. Mules will be contracted for, from 12 ... dollars.
ASA FITCH.
Bozrah, May 9, 1820. 6w-27—

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE subscribers will sell at Public Auction, at the shop formerly improved by *Eliphalet Baldwin*, deceased, the following property, on Saturday June 3d, 1820, at 2 o'clock, P. M. viz.
One Leather Top Chaise,
One Cotton Top do.
One Canvass Top do.
One Sulkey with Cotton Top,
Two second hand Chaise,
And sundry Blacksmith's Tools, &c.
CHARLES THOMAS, & Co.
Norwich, May 23, 1820. 29—

For Sale,

THE *House* in which *Mr. Joseph Kingsley* now lives, situated in Norwich-Landing, at the junction of the Stage road to Providence and the new road across the toll bridge to Preston.

—ALSO—

The *Tan House and Yard* late the property of *Mr. Henry Gordon*, now deceased. If the above are not sold by the first of April they will be leased.
APPLY TO
GEO. PERKINS.
March 6. 18—

FOR SALE.

AN excellent Farm, of about one hundred acres, situated and being in Plainfield, near the Central Factory, good for *Mowing, Pasturing, most excellent for English Grain and Corn*; good *Buildings* thereon standing, free from stones.
For terms apply to
WARREN SHEPARD,
on said premises.
N. B. Formerly owned by Jeremiah Shepard, deceased.
May 15. 28—

For Sale or to Let,

THE subscriber's House and premises, the residence of the late *Jonathan Frisby*, Esq. of Norwich.—Possession may soon be had. For particulars apply to
DWIGHT RIPLEY, Esq
Norwich, or to the subscriber at Bozrahville.
D. L. DODGE
April 1, 1820. 22—

FOR SALE,
That valuable FARM,

RECENTLY occupied by *Nathan Sears*, with a good Dwelling-House thereon, two good Barns and other out houses. Said Farm contains about
220 acres of excellent LAND,
for *Meadow, Pasture and Tillage*, with a large proportion of *Wood*, with an *excellent Fishery*. Said Farm lies on the Turnpike road from Norwich to Providence, one and a half mile from Norwich Port. —Possession given 1st of April 1821. Will wait for a great proportion of the pay 3 years or more.
For terms apply to
NATHAN SEARS Jr. *of Lisbon.*
March 15, 1820. 19—

Patent Lead Aqueduct.

THE subscriber offers to the public of the vicinity of Connecticut and Massachusetts, the recently invented, and useful
LEAD PIPE,
for the conveyance of water; which, for its utility, durability and cheapness, far exceeds any thing of the kind before invented; and cannot fail of meeting the approbation of those who will take the trouble to examine it; and has already been recommended by numerous persons who have had and proved the same to their satisfaction. The manner in which it is manufactured, renders it cheaper than any thing of the kind before invented; and its being sufficiently proved by a forcing pump before put down, renders it secure from leaking. And as it is capable of being bent without injury, around rocks or other obstacles in digging the ditch, a great expense in drilling and blowing rocks may be dispensed with, which probably renders it cheaper at first cost, than wooden aqueduct. The good encouragement he has met with, and general satisfaction he has given, the last year, gives him great reason to feel grateful for past favors, and encourages him to solicit the patronage of those who would favor him with their custom. Those, therefore, who would be forever free from the expense and trouble of stopping rotten and leaky logs, or taking up old ones and putting down new, are respectfully invited to send their applications to the subscriber, at Enfield, or *Mr. John Lathrop*, Norwich, and they shall be supplied at short notice, with any quantity, from one dollar and twenty-five cents, to three dollars per rod, and upward.
HENRY TODD.
N. B. The subscriber will give good encouragement to individuals, or Aqueduct Companies, who may wish to purchase the right for almost any county or state in the United States. Those who wish to engage in it ... are invited to write to HENRY TODD,
Proprietor of the Right.
May 16. 23—

DR. WARNER'S
CELEBRATED
Family Pills of Health.

A REMEDY superior to any yet discovered, for *Dyspepsia, Headache, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Lowness of Spirits, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, Gout* and *Gravel*, together with all affections of the liver, and the whole train of nervous and billious disorders. These pills require no confinement or restraint in diet, as they do not contain one atom of mercury, in any shape. A decided preference is given to them by families of the first distinction; so mild is their action, yet so effectual, that every obstruction in the Stomach is removed with incredible quickness, although they act as a complete renovating medicine, and strengthen at the same time. Nothing can prove the superiority of these pills, more than the number of cases communicated by persons of the first respectability; which may be had on application, gratis—and the countenance shewn them, by the first medical characters of the present day.

HUDDLESFORD, JAN. 22, 1805.
To Doct. J. WARNER, London.
SIR—A person who had been several times for a box of your Pills, lately called on me, and informed me—"That they had done him a wonderful deal of good—he had been declining for a long time—had spent a great deal of money for advice, and found no benefit. At the time he sent for the first box of your Pills, he could not walk across the house, without some one to help him—indeed, he was getting worse, daily. He had not taken the Pills but a few days, agreeably to the directions, when he found himself much better." He continues taking them at this time, and from appearance, is likely to do well.—You have the man's wishes to do what you please, with the above statement which is literally, as he told it to me.
Your Obedient Servant,
JOS. YEATON

LEESBORO', FEB. 7, 1805.
Doct. JOHN WARNER, London.
SIR—I have to inform you of the following case, cured by your PILLS OF HEALTH. Mr. Lewis Scott, of Brecon, was for a long time laboring under an extreme lowness of spirits, so much so, that he was obliged to neglect part of his business. He went to Swansea, thinking bathing would be of service to him; but to his great concern, he found no relief. He afterwards came to Chepstow, his native place, where his mother and friends now live: he complained to me how ill he was, and appeared much dejected, saying he thought he never should be well any more. I advised him to take your PILLS OF HEALTH; he bought of me a few boxes, and his brother assured me a few days ago, that he is now as well as he ever knew him; being fully satisfied it was your Pills only, that restored him to his usual health and spirits.
I am, Dear Sir, Yours,
J. PHILLIPS.

It is impossible to insert here all the cases of cures which DOCTOR WARNER is in possession of: he contents himself with what has been detailed, but great experience has convinced him, that in all morbid affections of the blood and lymph, (the cause of almost every malady) so noble, safe and efficacious a remedy, was never offered to mankind: but he now leaves it to the world, conscious that he has done his duty.
The above Pills are for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.
April 26. 25—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 15 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.
He has for sale.
FAMILY CARRIAGES.
of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish and Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by
JAMES F. BROWN.
Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 13—

MILITARY.

3 Uniform Coats, 2 Hats, silk Sash, silver mounted Sword with belt, &c. silver Epaulette, Espontoon, &c. for sale cheap—at the store of E. COIT, & Co.
April 12. 23—

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.
JOSEPH L. COIT.
Griswold, Mar. 9, 1820. 1—

MOLASSES.

20 Hhds good retailing Molasses at 50 cts. per gallon for sale by
LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*
May 16. 27—

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF
Coit & Mansfield,

WAS dissolved on the 20th inst. All persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment to *Elisha H. Mansfield.*
THOMAS C. COIT,
ELISHA H. MANSFIELD.
Norwich, April 25, 1820.
The business will be continued in future by ELISHA H. MANSFIELD.
Who has just received, and offers for sale a general assortment of
MILITARY GOODS,
among them are, Muskets, Gilt and Plated Horse and Infantry Swords, Artillery do. Epaulettes, Sashes, Pistols, Lace and Cord Binding, Plumes, Feathers, Eagles, Plates for Belts, &c. &c.
April 25, 1820. 25—

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of *Jones & Bushnell*, is by mutual consent this day dissolved.
LEVI JONES,
FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL.
March 4, 1820.
All persons who have unsettled bills against said firm, are requested to present them for payment to the subscriber, who will continue the
Cabinet Making Business,
at the Brick building one door east of *Hazen's Hotel.* He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same.
FRANCIS W. BUSHNELL.
WANTED,
A quantity of curled MAPLE JOIST, 4 inches square,
Plain do. 5-4 do.
WHITE WOOD BOARDS & PLANK, all of the first quality. 19—

North-Stonington Lime.

THE stone from which this Lime is burnt is very hard and compact, of course the air and water will not penetrate it so suddenly as it will Lime burnt from a coarser and more porous stone—an objection made to it is that "it slacks very slow;" but experienced masons consider this circumstance as quite a recommendation—an invariable indication of the strength and excellency of the Lime. Professor Silliman has examined it and observes, "that the slight discoloration which appears in this Lime when burnt, is probably owing to iron." "Iron gives to Lime-stone the property of making a very hard cement." It has been used in a number of Tan-Yards, and answers as valuable a purpose as any Lime whatever—no fair trial has yet been made of it for bleaching, but doubtless, as strength is all that is required, it will answer well for that purpose. To remove any doubts which may from prejudice or inexperience still remain of its quality, I annex the following certificates of *Mr. Alpheus Kingsley*, and *Capt. Samuel Cole*: many others could easily be obtained, but the character of *Mr. Kingsley*, as an old and experienced *brick-layer*, is so well known, that any thing further would be superfluous.

I have used 50 or 60 casks of the *North-Stonington LIME*, and I consider it equal to any Lime I have ever used for laying brick and stone, and is very excellent for plastering—it slacks finer and makes a harder and stronger cement than Dexters, or any other Lime I have ever used. *ALPHEUS KINGSLEY.*

I have for a number of years been engaged in burning Lime in Smithfield, R. I. and in using it for laying brick and stone, and am well acquainted with the qualities of the Lime Rocks in that place. It is an invariable rule that the Lime-Stone that shrinks most in burning swells the most in slacking. The N. S. Lime-Rock resembles the Jinta Rock, so called in Smithfield, so much that it is difficult to distinguish them—the N. S. Lime is very free from flint and shrinks full as much in burning as the Jinta—the Jinta Lime is esteemed the best and commands the highest price in the *Providence* and New-York markets.—I have used a considerable quantity of the N. S Lime—it slacks as fine, takes as much sand, and makes as good mortar for plastering, or any other purpose, as I have ever used.—It makes an uncommonly hard cement.
SAMUEL COLE.
The above lime may be had at all times of the subscriber, at his store in Griswold, at the Lime-Kiln, and of *Wm. Belcher Esq.* in Norwich-Landing.
JOS. L. COIT.
Griswold, May 15, 1820. 25—

Massachusetts
SOLE LEATHER,
FOR SALE:
...
At the Shoe-Store next door to Mr. J. W. Kinney's Store.
Dec. 8. 5—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
COLD SPRING GIN,
FOR SALE,
Low for cash ...
...
Who wants to purchase, a Quantity of WOOL.
Dec. 1. 1819 6—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1820. *NORWICH;* (Conn.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [Vol. XXIV. No. 51.]

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED,

BLUE and Yellow Nankins, Marseilles, Jean, Toilinett and Silk Vestings, White and Stripe Jeans, Cotton Cassimere, Carlisle and Cambric Ginghams, 30 pieces superfine and low prized Cambric Prints and Calicoes, Furniture Calico, Dimoty, Canton & Italian Crapes, Silk and Cotton Laces, India Sinchews and Sarcenets, Levantine and Florence Silks, Bonnet Silks, Bandanna, Black and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, 60 doz. Cotton Handk'fs. and Shawls, 20 doz. White and Plaid Cravats, White and Colored Cambrics, Linen and Sarcenet Cambrics, Book, Jackonett, Mulmul and Leno Muslins, Buck Skin, Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose and Half Hose, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Colerain Shirtings, Brown Cottons, Brown and White Piatillas, Hat Linings, Binding, Banding, Buckles, &c. Boot Cord and Webbing, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols, 200 pieces Ribbons, Galoons, Ferret, Quality and Shoe Binding, Russia Sheeting, Ravens Duck, Bombazett, Rattinett, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinetts, American Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, a few pieces 4/4 power Loom Sheetings, 1/2 and 3/4 Checks, Stripes, Ginghams, Knitting and Weaving Yarn.

400 lbs. Thread and Floss Cotton,
20,000 yards Straw Braid,
500 pieces Paper Hangings,
200 reams Foolscap Paper, No. 1 & 2, Letter Paper, Wrapping Paper, School Books,
400 groce Buttons,
150 doz. Knives and Forks,
100 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives,
Scissors, Shears, Sheep Shears,
Razors and Strops,
Shaving Boxes and Soap,
An assortment of plated, tin and japaned Sadlery Ware and Harness Trimmings,
50 doz. Files, Hand Saws, Nail Hammers, Gimblets, Shoe Hammers, Rasps, Knives, Awls, Tacks, Pincers, &c. H. and HL Hinges, Chest Hinges, Trunk Handles, Cast and Table Butts, Brass Butts, 100 groce Screws, Sand Paper, Scale Beams, Tenter Hooks, Ink Stands, Ink Powder, Slates and Pencils, Brass, Plated, Japaned and Iron Candle Sticks, Brass and Japaned Lamps, Snuffers and Trays, Norfolk and Knight Thumb Latches Stock, Chest, Trunk, Draw, Clock-Case, Cupboard & Pad Locks, Common Knobs, Handles and Escutcheons, Clock-Case Balls, Capitals, Butts, &c. Brass and Bellows Nails, Military Feathers, Laces, Cords, &c. Cloth, Hair, Shoe, Hearth, Dust Floor, Furniture, White-wash and Horse Brushes, Iron and Tutania Table and Tea Spoons, Snuff and Tobacco Boxes, Plain Irons, Carpenters' Rules, Morocco Pocket Books and Purses, Elastic and Wire Knitting Pins, 50 M. W. C. Needles, Pins, pound Pins, Thimbles, Fish Hooks and Lines, Trunks, Curry Combs, Chaise Whips, Ship, Screw and Patent Augers, Steelyards, 40 to 500 pounds, Bellows, Toasting Irons, Coffee Mills, Cotton and Wool Cards, Horse Cards, Looking Glasses, Tea Trays, 200 doz. Ivory and Horn Combs, Sickles, Scythes, Axes, Hoes, English and American Shovels, Brass and Brass Top Andirons & Shovels and Tongs, Sad Irons, Trace Chains, Shot, Tacks and Brads, Cut and Wrought Nails, Spikes.
6-8, 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, 12-14, 12-17, 14-20, 16-22 English and American Window Glass.
10 Tons Iron Hollow Ware, at manufactory prices,
800 sets Cart and Waggon Boxes,
Swedes Iron, 1 1/4 to 5 inch flat,
do. 1/2 to 2 1/2 inch square,
English do. 1 1/2 to 5 inch flat,
do. 1/2 to 1 1/2 inch round,
Band Iron, Nail Plates, Nail and Spike Rods, Plough Shares and Moulds,
English & American Blistered, Crawley, German, and Cast Steel,
One Saw-Mill Crank,
One anchor weighing 700.

Cold Spring Gin,

Old Spirit, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Cognac Brandy, Molasses, Mucovado, N Orleans and East-India Sugar, Pepper, Pimento, Cassia, Starch, Nutmegs, Chocolate, Saltpetre, Soap, Tobacco, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin Tea, Cod & Scale Fish, Superfine Southern Flour, 30 bbls. Mess and Prime Pork, Grind Stones, 50 doz. Corn Brooms.

Three one Horse Waggons with Harness.

May 31. 30—

Salt, Flour, etc.

100 Bushels Isle of May Salt,
100 bushels Blown do. very clean and white for Dairies.

ALSO,

A constant supply of warranted Flour, Oranges, Limes, Lemons, Figs, &c.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES COIT.

N[illegible]

NEW GOODS.

J. W. Kinney

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale, a general assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

very low for cash, at wholesale or retail—Black and Colored Nankin and Canton Crapes; Elegant Crape Dresses, figured borders; Crape Shawls; Half Merino do.; Black and Colored Lustrings; Canton Camblets; Cambrick, Book, Leno, Jackonet and Mulmul Muslins; Linen Diapers and Table Cloths; Sheetings; Shirtings; Long Lawns; a large assortment of plain and Fancy Ribbons; Black Bombazine; Bombazetts; thread Laces and Edgings; Inserting Trimmings; Superfine and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Hatters' Trimmings.

Norwich, May 26, 1820. 30—

MORE NEW GOODS

THIS DAY RECEIVED BY

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

Which makes their assortment complete.

AMONGT which are a large assortment of superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, cheaper than ever, 50 pieces Nankin and Canton Crapes; elegant figured Nankin Crape Dresses; Crape, Merino, Silk, Cotton and Cassimere Shawls; Silk and Cotton Goods of all descriptions. New supplies of Goods will be received from New-York and Boston every week. Those who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call.

A large assortment of Men's and Boy's

Leghorn Hats

expected from Boston next week.

May 2. 26—

NEW GOODS.

NOW OPENING AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS, AMONG WHICH ARE

FINE Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Calicoes; Ginghams; White and figured Cambricks; plain and figured Mull, and Book Muslins; French and India Silks; Seersuckers; Cotton Shirtings; Irish Linens; Blue and Yellow Nankins; Cotton Cassimeres; Diapers; Bombazetts and Bombazines; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Half Hose; Silk, Crape and Cotton Shawls; Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs; Vestings; Pins; Needles; Tapes, &c.

—ALSO—

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Honey of superior quality, Imperial, Young Hyson and Skin Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia, Nutmegs, Snuff, Tobacco, &c. J. DE WITT.

Chelsea, May 2, 1820. 26—

WM. ROGERS

HAS FOR SALE,

1000 Chesnut RAILS.
100 Cords Walnut, Oak and Chesnut WOOD.
20 Curried CALF SKINS.
24 bbls. BRANDY, RUM, GIN, and MOLASSES.
3 Dozen SCYTHES.
3 Casks Lamp OIL.
3000 Yards Cotton CLOTH.
200 Pair SHOES.
120 lbs. Russia FEATHERS.

A general assortment of *Dry Goods* and *Groceries.*—A tenement to let, that will accomodate two small families.

April 26, 1820. 25—

FOR SALE BY

Nathaniel Gilbert,

3 hhds. West-India Rum, 3d proof.
2 bales Upland Cotton.
5 bbls. Jenks' best Rye Gin.
Liverpool Salt, &c.

Wanted in exchange for the above articles, Beef, Pork, Butter, Lard, Corn, Red Oak Staves, Sheep and Hogs.

Norwich, May 29, 1820. 50—

Pine Lumber, &c.

50 Bbls. Southern and New-York superfine and fine Flour, for family use.
35 M. Pine Plank, Boards, &c.
500 Bushels Rock, St. Ubes and Liverpool Salt.
20 Bbls. Flax-Seed Oil,

For sale on the best terms by

J. H. STRONG.

May 23. 29—

Wm. Rogers,

HAS FOR SALE,

190 lbs. Russia FEATHERS.
SHAD and SWORD-FISH by the bl. or lb.—A HOUSE, to sell or let, that will accommodate two small families.

Dec 27 1—

Norwich, 1st May, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington, & Co.

HAVE just received and are this day opening a very large and general assortment of European and India

DRY GOODS,

purchased in New-York, within the last ten days, for cash, and will be sold

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

uncommonly cheap for ready money.

Among them are elegant

Nankin and Canton Crapes.
Rich figured Crape Dresses and Shawls,
Irish Linens, Sheetings and Lawns,
Cotton Shirtings, Cambricks,
Superfine and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Bombazetts, Bombazines,
Blue and plain Nankins,
Superfine English ingrain Carpeting, at the lowest New-York prices,
Ladies Morocco Shoes, (N. York manufacture.)
Prunella, do.
Gentlemen's superfine Hats, (at a very low price.)

Fancy Goods in variety.

In short almost every article to be found in Dry Good Stores.

Purchasers who pay *Cash* for goods will find it especially for their advantage to call, 2 doors east of *Doct. D. Rapey's* Store, and buy cheap of

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co. 26

Goods unusually cheap.

JOSEPH H. STRONG

HAS just received and offers for sale a very general assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Paints, Iron, Steel, Crockery, Glass, Hard and Iron Ware.*

Persons who wish to obtain the most for their money, will do well to call and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell at the *most reduced prices.*

May 25 3w—29

FOR SALE BY LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITY BY

Simeon Thomas, & Co.

CLOVER, Herd's Grass, and Red Top Seed—with an assortment of

GROCERIES, etc.

as usual.

All persons who have open book accounts with them, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, either by payment in cash, or giving their notes by the first day of April next, or they may not expect to have any further credit for goods, but have their accounts left with an Attorney for collection.

Norwich, March 20, 1820. 20—

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Coit & Mansfield,

WAS dissolved on the 5th inst. All persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment to *Elisha H. Mansfield.*

THOMAS C. COIT.
ELISHA H. MANSFIELD.

Norwich, April 25, 1820.

The business will be continued in future by ELISHA H. MANSFIELD.

Who has just received, and offers for sale a general assortment of

MILITARY GOODS,

among them are, Muskets, Gilt and Plated Horse and Infantry Swords, Artillery do. Epaulettes, Sashes, Pistols, Lace and Cord Binding, Plumes, Feathers, Eagles, Plates for Belts, &c. &c.

April 25, 1820. 25—

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store,

REPORT of the case of the Trustees of Dartmouth College against *William H. Woodward.* Price $1.

Blair's Lectures on *Rhetoric* and *Belles Lettres.*

Dwight's Psalms & Hymns, *large copy.*

A new supply Cumming's *Geography & Atlas.* May 31.

Patent Cut Nails.

A COMPLETE assortment, of the best quality, constantly for sale on good terms by *Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company.* Orders addressed to W.M. C. GILMAN, *Agent,* will receive punctual attention.

May 31. 30—

Trumbull's Poems.

THE Poetical works of John Trumbull, L. L. D. consisting of *M'Fingal. The Progress of Dulness* revised and corrected, and several pieces before published, and many pieces never before published, and an original memoir of the author. Embellished with engravings, and a portrait of the author, in 2 vols. octavo—just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

April 19.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE QUARRELS AT GIBRALTAR.

The following communication is from a respectable source, and the acts are vouched for by a responsible name. It is of a nature which, its nature alone considered, would have excluded it from our columns. But, as we have once already had occasion to remark, the dispute has too much of nationality about it to be regarded as a private controversy; but not, in our opinion the less on that account to be deprecated. It is high time that an end was put to these feuds characterized by an animosity less to be admired than the enmity of open warfare, but almost equally fatal in its consequences.

Lieutenant Downing, of the Guerriere, had been tried by a court martial, on charges founded upon a complaint of Lt. Smith of the 27th regiment, and acquitted, and restored to duty by Commodore Stewart. Soon after the Franklin sailed, Lieutenant Downing, accompanied by his friend, Lieutenant Griffin of the Peacock, went on shore, in uniform, and to the mess-house of the 27th, for the purpose of giving notice to the officers of that regiment how improperly Lieutenant Smith had conducted towards him, both before and at the court martial. This is the only practical mode in Gibraltar of posting or publishing an English officer, and it has been uniformly adopted, and without offence to any other than the particular officer denounced. The regiment was on parade, and Downing and Griffin found only two captains of the 27th, to whom the object of the visit was made known. Downing said that Smith had behaved unlike a man of spirit or honor, in such a personal controversy which he had pretended should be privately adjusted, a subject of police complaint and judicial investigation. That he did not consider him nor would he treat him as an officer or a gentleman, for he had perjured himself as witness on the trial of his own complaint. The captains requested that this communication should be made to Smith himself, and an effort was made by Griffin to bring him to the mess house, but he was on post at the Ragged Staff, and could not or would not leave it. He was told a message would be left there for him, and Griffin returned to his friend and the captains, and said that Lieutenant Smith could not leave his post. Downing then requested the captains to make known to Smith particularly, and their mess-mates generally, what he had said, and added, that if Smith belonged to the American army or navy he would not be allowed to disgrace it another day. They were received and treated by these captains with the greatest courtesy, and parted on polite terms. Downing and Griffin took a turn or two to look at the regiment, and soon after went on board their ships.

The next morning, Capt. Brown (in the temporary command of the squadron) received a despatch from Governor Don, containing a letter from Col. Henry, of the 27th, complaining that Downing had been seen on shore, and out of arrest. The Governor stated that he had not been advised of the result of that trial, and therefore should forbid Lieut. Downing's being admitted to garrison. Captain Brown replied, that Downing had been restored to duty by Commodore Stewart, pursuant to the sentence of a court martial, and he could not think it just to forbid his entering the garrison, merely because he had appeared there out of arrest. The Governor rejoined it was not on that account alone, but because he endangered the peace of the garrison, and wished Captain B. to order D. not to enter it; and this was done.

After Downing had been restricted in this manner two days, and the fact was generally known on shore, Lieut. Shea, of the 27th, came on board the Guerriere and delivered Downing a challenge from Smith. This was refused by the advice of D's. friends that Smith had forfeited his claim to the character of a gentleman by the conduct mentioned; but Shea was assured that if any friend of Smith's would espouse his quarrel, he should be accommodated. Shea said he had not come to fight for Smith; that he was esteemed in the regiment as a gentleman and a brave man and able to fight his battles. The visit was repeated the next day, and the day after, and nearly the same conversations took place. At the second interview Shea said that Smith's conduct was approved by Gen. Don and the regiment, and at the third threatened Downing with consequences, intimating that he would be published or posted, if D. refused to meet Smith, or acknowledge him as a gentleman. When Shea had left the ship the last time, Lieutenant D—— said, in Downing's presence, that he had no better opinion of Smith than he had, but, as he appeared to be held a gentleman by the officers about him, he would fight him himself sooner than have a newspaper war about such an affair. Downing said, if any gentleman would fight Smith, he was bound to do so, and against the advice of all his other friends, sent Griffin to Shea to inquire if Smith had a friend who was willing in this case to fight for him, and if there should be none, to say Downing would meet Smith himself.

They accordingly met that afternoon at 5 o'clock, on the neutral ground and exchanged three shots, Downing striking every fire, twice slightly, and once very severely. Smith missed every shot.—There were a number of soldiers and citizens, and more than half a dozen British officers present at this meeting, and it was known to every regiment in the garrison to be about to take place. Downing and his attendants speak in terms of high commendation of the conduct of their antagonists on the ground and especially of the assistance rendered them by the officers in passing and repassing their guards and sentries to regain their boat.

Upon this result, the Governor interdicted all intercourse betwixt the squadron and the garrison.—This was submitted to by the American officers, without complaint, and by them it was most scrupulously observed. With regard to them, too, it was enforced by the Governor with the military rigor of a place besieged. If the commander of the squadron wishes to communicate with the navy agent or the consul of his government at Gibraltar he must row to the water port gate, and report himself to the inspector of strangers and request permission to enter; the inspector reports the application to the town major, whose office is near two miles distant; the town major reports it to the Governor, who is probably at the cottage, about three miles off, or at the Convent, which is at the extremity of the town, opposite to the Water Port, and the Governor directs a permit to be issued, or not, as he pleases. During all this time, the American commodore sits in his boat, rain or shine, watched by the sentry on post at the dock. To this humiliating ceremony Capt. Brown has refused to submit, but to this ceremony the agent and the consul are compelled to submit, when they would communicate with the squadron of their country.

On Sunday morning, Captain Thompson was sitting with his wife and child in the cabin of the Guerriere, unprepared for other company than his own officers, and relying on the non intercourse as security against visits from the shore. Two gentlemen from the garrison were announced to be on deck, and desirous to see the captain. They were invited down, and shown into the cabin. They were both strangers to Captain Thompson, but discovered themselves and their business at once. One was Captain Johnson, and the other Doct. ——, both of the 64th regiment. Without intimating a wish to see Captain Thompson in private, or that his wife might withdraw, or that their purpose was hostile or unpleasant in its character, Johnson addressed him to this effect: "It is asserted on shore, and it is generally believed that it is your wish to give a national tone to the quarrels between your officers and those of the garrison; at least, it is thought so by our regiment; our officers began the war with the American officers, and we are resolved to go through with it and finish it.—Accordingly, Sir, I am charged to present you the compliments of Major Dickson of the 64th, and to beg you will do him the favor to give him a meeting on the neutral ground this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at two paces, and I offer the same terms to your Lieutenant Downing. You are very successful at your own distance; you may not be so at ours." By this time Mrs. Thompson was in fits, and her little daughter screaming with fright. Captain Thompson complained that they had done him great injustice in imputing to him feelings or wishes in any degree hostile or unfriendly to the British officers; disclaimed ever having expressed or entertained the wish imputed to him—and sent for his first and second lieutenants, Gordon and Dulany, to come into the cabin, that they might be witnesses to the conversation. He repeated his disavowal of all hostile feelings or wishes, and his lieutenants did the same. The fight, and on their own terms was now urged upon Captain Thompson with great warmth, and insisted upon by Johnson and the surgeon as unavoidable. Captain T. said, if you will force me into this controversy against my wishes, and under this disavowal of mine I will enter into it, and upon your own plan. You have singled me out as the principal object of resentment and attack, merely because I command the ship to which lieutenant Downing is attached, and you are resolved to array all the officers of the 64th, and bring mine to the field against them. I claim the right, as the party assailed, to select my antagonist; I take the commander of your regiment, Col. Mc Combe; now bring him to the field as soon as you please; I am ready to meet him on your own terms. This was objected to, because Mc Combe was an old man, and a man of family. The reply was he is not an old man, and you have paid no regard to me, gentlemen, as a man of family. Lieutenant Gordon, in point of rank, now claimed Dickson for his opponent, and lieutenant Dulany tendered his services to Johnson, both at two paces or two inches, and as soon as they liked. The English officers were not prepared for this overture; they could not accede to it; they would communicate it to the officers of the 64th, and return immediately with the result; before noon they left the ship, and did not return during that day. Captain Brown was ignorant of this transaction on board the Guerriere, but, as an evidence of his own pacific disposition, he ordered that ship and the brig Spark to sea, remaining in the Peacock alone.—The Guerriere got under weigh in the morning, but was becalmed under the Algeziras shore till 11 o'clock, where she was visited by an American gentleman, and many of these facts were ascertained.—Captain Thompson and his officers were surprised that Johnson had neither returned nor communicated with them upon their proposals. The gentleman brought a letter from Capt. Thompson to Col. Mc Combe, advising him of all that had transpired; disclaiming again the feelings and wishes imputed to him, giving him notice of the selection he had made of an antagonist; and making him the guardian of his good name during an absence he could not avoid. He also brought a letter from Downing to Johnson, acknowledging his polite remembrance of him the day before and promising a more just return to his good manners when he should get back to Gibraltar.

The triumphant exultations and hearty congratulations and shaking of hands that ensued upon the sailing of the Guerriere never was paralleled in the streets of Gibraltar; Trafalgar and Waterloo induced no such excitement or exultation. Colonels, majors, captains, subalterns, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and citizens great and small, were grouped at the corners of the streets, upon side walks, in shops, in basement coffees, any where, every where, all inquiring, do you know the Guerriere's off, and

do you know the reason? Her officers have all been challenged to fight at two paces, and she's off!

It was now discovered that the "war" was not confined to the 64th but was undertaken and carried on by all the unmarried officers of the garrison, amounting to two hundred. These gentlemen entered into a combination to call out all the officers of the Guerriere, and all of the squadron, should it prove necessary. They resolved to begin with Thompson and Downing; to fight at two paces; to begin as soon as possible, and to cast lots for who should begin. The majors threw for Thompson, and Dickson of the 64th won it; the Captains for Downing, and Johnson of the 64th was lucky enough to get it.

A remark upon General Don's conduct may not be deemed impertinent. At this instance, Downing was restrained in his liberty, and as soon as this is well understood, one of the General's officers seeks him within his limits, and provokes them to leave them. Another lieutenant of his meets and fights him, and gets severely wounded. Twenty British officers and soldiers are present, and openly assist him in repassing their sentries to regain his boat. Under a non-intercourse of great rigor betwixt the squadron and the shore, a captain and a surgeon of the General's are allowed to pass and repass their sentries from the garrison to the Guerriere, and upon errands of kindness and amity like that to Captain Thompson. All this, however, might be endured; but that Governor Don at this time of life, and in the post he holds, should so far enter into these controversies, as to complain to his government in terms of bitter reproach against the conduct of the American officers, his guests in a degree, and at the same time overlook entirely the outrageous, bullying, and disobedient, conduct of his own is strange—but, I am sorry to say, *it is true*. A notorious combination of 200 officers in a garrison not 5,000 strong, has been entered into for the purpose of trying to kill a Captain and four Lieutenants, in the naval service of a friendly state. This end might have been achieved, and was almost begun, and failed from no unwillingness on the part of the Captain and his Lieutenants to try the issue. This combination is boasted of as a noble and gallant and successful undertaking, by all the officers of the garrison and all the residents (British) within his command, and yet General Don stirs not a peg to restrain or check it, or to punish those concerned in it. Two hundred unmarried officers make war upon five American officers under his nose; and select for their first victim a married man with a family; and these 200 challengers are so chivalrous as to claim from the five challenged nothing more than choice of weapons, of time, (and that at the shortest possible,) of place, (and that within their own sentries,) of distance, (and that one which they professedly look to for advantage.) What else could they have claimed, but permission to fire without being shot at?

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

THIS day his majesty came in state to the House of Lords, and, the Commons being in attendance, delivered the following speech.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have taken the earliest occasion of assembling you here, after having recurred to the sense of my people.

"In meeting you personally for the first time since the death of my beloved Father, I am anxious to assure you, that I shall always continue to imitate his great example in unceasing attention to the public interests, and in paternal solicitude for the welfare and happiness of all classes of my subjects.

"I have received from Foreign Powers renewed assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to cultivate with me, the relations of peace and amity.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The Estimates for the present year will be laid before you.

"They have been framed upon principles of strict economy; but it is to me a matter of the deepest regret, that the state of the country has not allowed me to dispense with those additions to our military force which I announced at the commencement of the last Session of Parliament.

"The first object to which your attention will be directed, is the provision to be made for the support of the Civil Government, and of the honor and dignity of the crown.

"I leave entirely at your disposal my interest in the Hereditary Revenues; and I cannot deny myself the gratification of declaring, that so far from desiring any arrangement which might lead to the imposition of new burthens upon my People, or even might diminish, on my account, the amount of the reductions incident to my Accession to the Throne, I can have no wish, under circumstances like the present, that any addition whatever should be made to the Settlement adopted by Parliament in the year 1816.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Deeply as I regret that the machinations and designs of the disaffected should have led, in some parts of the country, to acts of open violence and insurrection, I cannot but express my satisfaction at the promptitude with which those attempts have been suppressed by the vigilance and activity of the Magistrates, and by the zealous co-operation of all those of my Subjects whose exertions have been called forth to support the authority of the laws.

"The wisdom and firmness manifested by the late Parliament, and the due execution of the laws, have greatly contributed to restore confidence throughout the kingdom; and to discountenance those principles of sedition and irreligion which had been disseminated with such malignant perseverance and had poisoned the minds of the ignorant and unwary.

"I rely upon the continued support of Parliament in my determination to maintain, by all the means entrusted to my hands, the public safety and tranquillity.

"Deploring, as we all must, the distress which still unhappily prevails among many of the laboring classes of the community, and earnestly looking forward to its removal or mitigation, it is in the mean time our common duty, effectually to protect the loyal, the peaceable, and the industrious, against those practices of turbulence and intimidation by which the period of relief can only be deferred, and by which the pressure of the distress has been incalculably aggravated.

"I trust that an awakened sense of the dangers which they have incurred, and of the arts which have been employed to secure them, will bring back by far the greater part of those who have been unhappily led astray, and will revive in them that spirit of loyalty, that due submission to the laws, and that attachment to the Constitution, which subsist unabated in the hearts of the great body of the people, and which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, have secured to the British nation the enjoyment of a larger share of practical freedom, as well as of prosperity and happiness, than have fallen to the lot of any nation in the world."

[Address of thanks were unanimously carried in both Houses of Parliament.]

APRIL 27.

The price of standard silver in bars fell on Tuesday one half penny the ounce, being now 4s. 9d; 14d below the Mint price.

A magnificent dinner was given yesterday at the Albion tavern, in honor of the restoration of Spanish liberty. M. Heraulas, an eminent Spanish merchant presided.

We understand that when the deputation of merchants waited on the earl of Liverpool with their petition, his lordship told them, with candor, if they expected a repeal of the Corn Bill, they must not look for the support of government to the measure. The land holders and farmers were preparing petitions for further protection; and in this contest between the two parties, ministers were resolved to give to the existing arrangement the further experience of time. One point which the merchants urged with great force was, that all prohibitions should be taken, as most fatal to commercial intercourse with other nations. Instead of totally excluding articles of foreign manufacture from entry at our custom houses, let duties be laid on them for the protection of home manufactures, if thought necessary; but let them at least be admitted. This would in effect open the eyes of foreign states to the advantages of the same policy. The Earl paid marked attention to this suggestion, and we trust it will be acted upon.

600 emigrants have sailed from Liverpool for the Cape of Good Hope.

APRIL 28.

The trials for High Treason have been brought to an abrupt termination.—The prisoners Tidd and Davidson, who were tried yesterday, having been found Guilty, the other six prisoners, Wilson, Harrison, Strange, Cooper, Gilchrist, and Bradburn plead Guilty, and sentence was passed on them accordingly this morning.

Thistlewood, Davidson, and Brunt, were also arraigned this morning, and sentence of death, according to the form prescribed in cases of treason, hanging, beheading and quartering, was passed upon them by the chief justice.

Mr. Clements, the printer of the Observer, was fined £500, for publishing the trial, contrary to the injunctions of the court. He did not appear when called.

PARIS, APRIL 23.

Intelligence from Madrid, of the 15th inst. announces that the government had just promulgated a proclamation to the inhabitants of South-America.

[After informing his American subjects of the events in the Peninsula, and which, with his accustomed modesty and love of truth, *Ferdinand*, while he expatiates on the blessings of Constitutional liberty, declares to have been the spontaneous result of his own will and judgment, he exhorts them to accept and swear to a constitution framed for their happiness.]—*London paper.*

Connecticut Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, May 29.

THE Tax bill was returned from the Senate with sundry amendments; and ordered to be engrossed as amended. The bill laying a tax on the Sound Steam-Boats was taken up on a third reading and after another discussion on the constitutionality of the law, laid on the table to make room for a resolution from Mr. Swift, appointing a committee to examine the laws of the State of New-York, on the subject of hospital money, and other unjust and unwarrantable exactions on our coasters. The bill for the appointment of electors for choosing President and Vice-President, was resumed and after a few observations from Messrs. Beers, Merwin, Warren and others, laid on the table.

Tuesday, May 30.

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill on usury which was indefinitely postponed.

The Tax bill came before the house as engrossed. The amendments made by the Senate created some discussion which resulted in laying the Bill on the table. An act concerning the duties of the Commissioner of the School Fund was passed. The resignations of Colonel Henry F. Larned and of Lieutenant Colonel John H. Wells were severally read and accepted.

The Committee appointed to examine the account of Mr. John Bennett reported.

A resolve authorizing the Treasurer to ascertain the method in which duties on civil process have been enforced; and investing him with the power of examining the files of the different courts for the last 20 years, was passed. The Committee of conference on the differing votes of the two houses on the bill requiring Sheriffs to take bonds for the jail liberties, reported. After striking from the Bill the words "order or decree," the house reconsidered and concurred. The report of the Committee who were appointed to examine the account of Mr. Bennett, was approved and accepted. The committee of conference on the different votes of the two houses on the Pennsylvania and Ohio resolves, stating that it was inexpedient to make such an alteration in the Constitution as those states had recommended, was approved and accepted. Mr. Channing introduced a resolve for appointing a committee to tax accounts and also a bill relating to election expenditures. The resignations of Colonel George Hendly, and of General E. H. Buel were read and accepted.

Wednesday, May 31.

The bill reducing salaries and fees, occupied the attention of the House the greater part of this day;—it passed by yeas and nays—Yeas 144—Nays 40.

The Committee of Finance made the following

REPORT.

To the Honorable General Assembly, now in session.

The Committee appointed on the subject of Finance, having attended to the duties of their appointment, beg leave respectfully to REPORT, That your committee are of opinion that the expenditures or demands on the Treasury for the current year, will not amount to 80,000 dollars—and may be estimated as follows, viz.

1st. *Ordinary expences of Government.*

For Salaries,	$9,000
Debentures of General Assembly, &c.	17,400
Contingent expences,	6,500
Judicial expences,	12,410
Support of State Paupers,	8,000
New-Gate Prison,	8,000
Quarter Master General's Department,	600
	62,420
2d. Allowance of 92 on 1000 to Schools, on list of 1815,	8,500
3d. Appropriation due to the Baptist denomination	7,037
4th. Allowance due to Schools on list of 1818,	960
	$79,017

The funds of the State which are applicable to these expenses, may be estimated as follows viz.

Cash in the Treasury, Mch. 31, 1820,	$13,894
Balance of Taxes,	570
One year's interest on the funded debt	5,524
Duties on Writs,	4,000
Duties on retailer's Licenses,	4,500
Forfeited bonds, avails of courts, &c.	2,000
	30,488
To which the Committee would recommend the appropriation of the dividends on Bank Stock, (which has been done for 2 years past,) and will amount to about	15,500
Although the annual State tax hitherto imposed on the people of this State has generally amounted to not less than $47,000, and although the Grand List of the State is reduced in one year about one million and a half dollars, yet your committee are happy to find that a tax of one cent on the dollar on the reduced amount of the list will be abundantly sufficient to meet all demands on the Treasury, and will raise about	35,400
Being about $12,000 less than was raised by tax the last year.	
	$81,588
After paying all demands on the Treasury the current year, there will probably remain unexpended on the 31st. of March 1821, above	$2,000
To which may be added the foregoing estimated allowance of $8,200 to Schools; provided the Commissioner of the School Fund can, by dividends of interest, relieve the Treasury therefrom, which it is confidently believed he will	8,200
There will then remain in the Treasury on the 31st. March, 1821,	10,200

As the proposed State tax will not be paid into the Treasury till near the close of the current year, it will not be received in sufficient season to meet the demands as they arise on the Treasury.—The Committee, therefore, recommend that the application of the reimbursement of the funded debt of the United States, heretofore appropriated for the purchase of Bank Stock, be suspended until after the State tax has been paid into the Treasury—which will supersede the necessity of a temporary loan, as has been heretofore practised; for which purpose the committee herewith submit the necessary Resolve.

Your committee cannot close their Report, without congratulating the Legislature upon the retrenchments which have been made in the public expenditures; particularly in the late organization of the Courts—dispensing with the fall session of the Legislature—reducing the expences of Newgate prison—and the further retrenchment which will be made the year ensuing, under the act of the present session, for the support of State paupers.

Respectfully submitted—

Per order,

R. I. INGERSOLL.

House of Representatives—

Accepted and approved.

Attest, N. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

Nathan Johnson, was appointed a Brig. Gen. of the Light Artillery, and Thaddeus Harrison a Colonel of the Horse Artillery.

Thursday, June 1.

The tax bill was resumed.—The House reconsidered and concurred in the amendments made by the Senate.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Warren to appoint 21 Senators, by altering the Constitution, and to lessen the number of the House of Representatives. The question on the bill was taken by yeas and nays—Yeas 78, Nays 107.

LIST OF ACTS,

PASSED MAY SESSION, 1820.

An act in alteration of an act entitled an act incorporating a Medical Society.

An act authorising the appointment of a Secretary to the Governor of this state.

An act establishing the sessions of the Superior and County Courts in Tolland county.

An act to authorise the Courts of Probate to order the sale of real estate of Minors.

An act prescribing the number of Judges of the several County Courts in this state.

An act to repeal part of an act entitled an act for directing and regulating the levying and serving of Executions.

An act to incorporate the Connecticut Baptist Education Society.

An act to authorise the use of New Gate Prison for the confinement of prisoners under the authority of the United States.

An act in addition to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Middletown Bank.

An act in addition to an act entitled an act to establish an Aqueduct Company in the town of Windham.

An act in addition to an act entitled an act for constituting and regulating Courts, and appointing the times and place of holding the same.

An act in addition to and in alteration of an Act for erecting and continuing a Sign Post in each Town in this State.

An act in further addition to an act entitled an act to regulate the inspection of Beef and Pork intended to be exported from this state.

An act in addition to the acts incorporating the several cities and boroughs in this state relative to the assize of bread.

An act to regulate the recovery of damages upon certain bills of exchange therein specified.

An act to repeal a part of the act therein described—[Authorizing inspection of Nails.]

An act for the incorporation of the Town of Darien—[part of Stamford.]

An act for the due and orderly celebrating of marriages.

An act to repeal an act therein mentioned [Law which required bar iron to be stamped.]

An act authorising the issuing of writs of Injunction in certain cases.

An act in addition to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Etna Insurance Company.

An act providing for the support of State paupers.

An act in addition to an act for constituting and regulating Courts and appointing the times and places of holding the same.

An act to repeal part of an act concerning Town Clerk's office and duty.

An act authorising a set off of mutual debts in certain cases.

An act for incorporating part of the town of Killingworth.

An act to authorise courts of law to refuse cost in certain cases.

An act in addition an act directing the sessions of the County and Superior Courts to be held at Brooklyn.

An act to authorize the Baptist Trustees to receive and pay over to the Connecticut Baptist Education Society, the sums of money therein designated, and for other purposes.

An act to incorporate a Saving Bank in the city of New-Haven.

An act to repeal certain acts and parts of acts therein mentioned—[Laws rendered nugatory by the Constitution.]

An act for the admission of inhabitants of towns, and for preventing charge on account of such as are not admitted therein.

An act in addition to an act for encouraging and regulating Fisheries.

An act authorizing the taking of acknowledgment of Deeds by certain magistrates therein named.

An act in addition to an act entitled an act for the settlement of testate and intestate estates.

An act altering the session of the Superior Court in the county of Fairfield.

An act altering the time of making returns of duties on writs and licenses for selling spirituous liquors.

An act in addition to an act entitled an act in addition to an act for the direction of Listers in their office and duty, passed May Session A. D. 1817.

An act for incorporating part of the town of Saybrook—[Making Pettipang a borough.]

An act regarding the levy of Execution issued by Justices of the Peace.

An act in addition to and alteration of an act for the inspection of provisions and other articles of commerce.

An act in addition to an act entitled an act relating to guardians of minors.

An act to prevent the disturbance of religious meetings.

An act imposing a duty on sales at auction in certain cases.

An act relative to shingles imported from the State of New-York.

An act in addition to an act in relation to Sheriffs.

An act directing the number of Jurors to be chosen in the town of Darien in the county of Fairfield.

An act in addition to an act for providing, regulating and mending highways.

An act relating to Electors.

An act in addition to an act laying a duty in certain cases.

An act to repeal parts of certain acts therein mentioned.

An act in addition to and alteration of an act entitled an act in addition to an act for the inspection of provisions and other articles of commerce, passed in October 1796.

An act prescribing notice in certain cases.

An act relating to the School Fund.

An act for establishing a sign post at East-Haddam Landing in the first Society of the Town of East-Haddam.

An act for regulating the fees of the Probate Courts in the state.

An act in addition to and in alteration of an act entitled an act for appointing, regulating and encouraging Schools.

An act in addition to and alteration of an act entitled an act regulating fees in certain cases and for other purposes.

An act in addition to an act entitled an act for forming and conducting the military force of this State.

An act providing for the choice of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

An act in addition to an act entitled an act regulating Salaries and Fees.

An act supplemental to an act to provide for the assessment and collection of Taxes in this State.

An Act for the due and orderly celebration of Marriage.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That no person shall be joined in Marriage, before the purpose or intention of the parties proceeding therein, hath been sufficiently published in some public meeting or congregation, on the Lord's Day, or some public Fast, Thanksgiving or Lecture Day, in the Town, Parish or society where the parties, or either of them, do ordinarily reside; or such purpose or intention be set up, in fair writing, upon some post or door of their meeting-house, or near the same, in public view; there to stand as it may be read eight days before such Marriage.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted* That Judges of the Superior and County Courts, Justices of the Peace, and ordained Ministers, so long as they continue in the work of the Ministry, shall have power to join any persons in marriage; and that all marriages attempted to be celebrated by any other persons, shall be void: *Provided nevertheless*, that all marriages which shall be performed and solemnized according to the forms and usages of any religious denomination in this State, shall, be good and valid.

§ 3. *Be it further enacted*, That if any Judge, Justice of the Peace, or ordained Minister, shall join any persons together in marriage, before the purpose or intention of the parties to be married has been published or notified as aforesaid, and before such magistrate, justice, or minister, is certified of the consent of the parents, or guardians, (if any there be,) of such parties as are under the care and control of parents or guardians, he shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of sixty-seven dollars; one moiety whereof shall be to him or them who shall complain of and prosecute the same to effect, and the other moiety to the treasury of the county wherein the offence shall be committed—And, if any person or persons shall deface or take down any notice set up in writing as aforesaid, before the expiration of eight days after the time of its being set up, every such person or persons shall be fined the sum of three dollars.

§ 4. *And be further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of every person who shall hereafter join any persons together in marriage, or of the clerk of any religious society, according to the usages of which, the marriage is performed by the declaration of the parties in open meeting, within thirty days after said marriage, to lodge a certificate of the same with the Town-Clerk of the town in which such marriage was performed: and it shall be the duty of the town-clerk to record said certificate at full length in a book procured by him for this purpose—for which service said town-clerk shall be entitled to receive twelve and a half cents from the person who shall lodge such certificate for record.—A copy of the record of such certificate, duly authenticated, shall be received in evidence in all courts in this state.

§ 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person who shall hereafter join any persons together in marriage, shall neglect or refuse to lodge a certificate of such marriage with the town-clerk as aforesaid, within thirty days after the celebration of such marriage, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifteen dollars, for the use of the treasury of the town wherein such marriage was performed. And it shall be the duty of the treasurer of such town to prosecute the same to effect,—And in case the treasurer, after notice that a marriage has been performed, and not recorded agreeably to this act, shall neglect to prosecute for the aforesaid penalty, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of seven dollars to any one who shall sue therefor.

§ 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all marriages which have heretofore been performed and celebrated in this State, by a magistrate, justice of the peace, or a minister ordained or qualified and empowered to celebrate marriages according to the forms and usages of any religious society or denomination, are hereby declared to be good and valid to all intents and purposes whatever, any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

§ 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the three first sections of the act, entitled "An Act for regulating and orderly celebrating of marriages, and for preventing and punishing incestuous and other unlawful marriages," be, and the same are hereby repealed.

General Assem. May Session, A. D. 1820.

D. V. D PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved May 25, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

By the late Mails.

LOUISIANA. N. ORLEANS, MAY 26.

THE PIRATES.

WE are under continual alarms on account of the eighteen *Pirates*, under sentence of death here, and who are to be executed the 29th May. They appear to have numerous adherents and fellow culprits, and that the infamous LAFITTE, one of Bonaparte's ex-Generals is their reputed instigator and leader. Numerous attempts have been made to set fire to remote parts of the city, to draw the citizens from the vicinity of the prison, when the attempt to liberate the pirates is made; but they have not succeeded. A letter to these miscreants, encouraging them to keep up their spirits, for that their deliverance was at hand, has been intercepted, concealed in a loaf of bread, which a woman requested with much affected and suspicious humility, might be bestowed on the poor prisoners. The Mayor and the other authorities are wide awake, and strong measures have been taken to insure the execution of the law, at the proper time. Patrols are nightly on the *qui vive*, and measures are in train for breaking up the rendezvous of the renegadoes who cause these alarms and apprehensions. All the military corps are made *minute men*, and have their alarm posts assigned them; and the rabble rout must be extremely numerous and bold to make any head against them.

ALABAMA. HUNTSVILLE, MAY 6.

Robbery of the Mail.

The mail from New-Orleans to Huntsville was robbed about the 26th of last month of the Orleans packet, containing eight letters. The way bill was found in the pocket of the post-rider, who was arrested at Chickasaw Agency and sent back to the state of Mississippi for trial. The above way bill was dated April 28th, at New-Orleans.

OHIO. CINCINNATI, MAY 17.

A passenger from New-Orleans reports, that General Long has reorganized the expedition against Texas, and includes in his views the whole of New Mexico. He has at present about 500 troops under his command at Galveztown, and has moreover obtained assistance from the Venetian patriots, who have sent him their fleet and admiral La Fitte the pirate has also joined this band of adventurers. If these reports prove correct we may look for operations of rather a decisive character.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, JUNE 1.

A letter is received in town from the Capt. of the ship JERUSALEM, which sailed on

the people of color to Africa. She arrived at Sherbro in 36 days passage from this port, and landed all her passengers in good health, and left them under very favorable circumstances. The letter is dated at Turks-Island, where the ship has arrived on her way home. The following is an extract.

TURKS-ISLAND, MAY 12.

I am happy to inform you that the Elizabeth arrived here this afternoon, after a passage of 50 days from the coast of Africa. Soon after the pilot left us, at Sandy Hook, seeing nothing of the Cyane, I made all sail for Sierra Leone, and anchored at that place on the 9th of March. The Elizabeth was detained until the 17th, and then sailed for Sherbro River, where we arrived on the 19th and immediately commenced landing passengers and cargo, which, owing to the distance of the ship from Campeller, their present settlement, (45 miles,) was not completed until the 6th of April. The passengers conducted themselves as well as could be expected, and little or no sickness among them. I left them all well and perfectly satisfied with their situation. Their present settlement is situated on the east end of the Sherbro, and I see nothing in the climate or temper of the natives, to prevent free people of color from finding a happy home in Africa.

NEW-YORK, MAY 31.

THE LAUNCH

Yesterday, at the appointed hour, the launch of the ship of the line OHIO from the Navy-Yard, was accomplished in the best manner, and without the least accident. The novelty and grandeur of the scene, attracted nearly the whole population of the city and surrounding country to witness it, as well as thousands from the distance of 100 to 150 miles. The river and its banks presented a most interesting scene, being literally covered with spectators for miles in extent. All the steam-boats, were out, and each having a band of music, they added much to enliven the scene, as they plied amongst the sloops and small craft which covered the Wallabout Bay. In front of the navy-yard lay the Hornet sloop of war, tastefully decorated for the occasion with the colors of all nations, and her yards manned by her fine crew; and in view was the Washington, 74, and the Steam Frigate Fulton the 1st. The whole formed one of the finest scenes that can be imagined. The day was remarkably fine.

The appearance of the Ohio, as she lay upon the stocks was truly grand. At 20 minutes past 11, the signal was given, and she descended into her element in a slow and majestic manner. As she moved from her ways, a national salute was fired from the navy-yard, and when the ship embraced the water, she was welcomed by salutes from the Washington, 74, and Hornet sloop of war, as well as by an honorary salute from a detachment of Gen. Stevens' brigade of city artillery, and by the shouts of the tens of thousands of gratified spectators. In the afternoon at the turn of the tide, the steam-boats Chancellor Livingston and Connecticut, towed the ship from her anchorage back to the navy-yard dock.

JUNE 2.

The United States' sloop of war Hornet, dropped round from the navy yard into the North river yesterday. It is understood she is about to proceed on a cruise.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, June 7, 1820.

On the morning of the 31st ult. between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, the Woolen Factory, in Franklin, owned by Mr. Samuel Allen, was discovered to be on fire. Such was the rapidity of the devouring element, that in less than 30 minutes the building, 92 feet long and most of it 3 stories high, was entirely consumed. The little wind which prevailed, together with a gentle shower of rain, and the great exertions of the neighbors, saved the Grist-Mill, Store and Dwelling-House from sharing the same fate. We understand the fire was supposed to originate in the Dye-House. The loss is estimated at $7000.

Three of the five ships of the line of the American navy are lying at New-York—the Washington, Franklin, and Ohio. Those building at Portsmouth, Philadelphia, and Gosport, are nearly ready for launching.

Episcopal Theological Seminary.—At the late General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, holden in the city of Philadelphia, it was determined to transfer the Theological Seminary, instituted by the convention of 1817, from the city of New York, to New-Haven, in the state of Connecticut.

From Havana.—Papers to the 17th ult. are received at Charleston. We learn says the Courier, that the night before the Jane sailed, 37 officers of the army were arrested for reasons unknown. The public mind was still in a very unsettled state; many of the inhabitants appeared anxious that the Island should be declared independent of Spain.

The United States brig Enterprize, Capt. Kearney, was still at Havana.—A duel was fought by two of her midshipmen on the 15th, in which one was killed. The British ship of war Nautilus, from Jamaica, was taking in Specie.

From the National Intelligencer, May 29.

Letters have been received in this city from Mr. Forsyth our Minister to Spain, announcing his arrival at Bordeaux and his intention shortly to proceed to the U. States.

A letter from St. Louis, Missouri, dated on the 5th of May, states that

"The election for candidates of our Convention has taken place. It has been here a very orderly election indeed. Those opposed to Restriction have been chosen."

Philad. paper.

The revenue of Cape I[illegible]y, for 1819, was as follows—import duty [illegible]00 dolls.—Export do. 75,600 dolls.—wharfage 10,000—weight fees 3,000 dolls.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Ohio, dated "Zanesville, April 20, 1820.

"Every body here is fairly on tiptoe with the idea that silver ore is plenty in the neighborhood; about two months will determine whether there is a *quantity*—some there undoubtedly is. I have seen the specimens.—The company incorporated for the purpose of excavating the earth progress rapidly, and the Stockholders are very sanguine of success. Capital $50,000—original shares $500—present price, from 700 to 1000. "I know one share sold for $1100. The particle I saw, looked like what you would shave off a chunk of lead with a penknife; on examination, it is found to produce 65 per cent pure silver."

From the Albany Argus, June 1.

Snow.—On Thursday morning, the Hellebergh, at the distance of 14 miles from Albany, appeared perfectly white with snow. We learn that it fell two or three inches in the town of Bern, and probably in all the other towns on the Hellebergh. In Herkimer county, it snowed five hours. We are apprehensive it has extended through the northern and many of the western counties. On the 17th, it snowed all day at Rossie, in St. Lawrence. On Saturday morning a severe frost was experienced in all the back towns; in some the ground was actually frozen. In the neighborhood of this city it was less severe. The beans, corn and other tender vegetables were but partially injured. In high districts the snow and frost has no doubt been a severe calamity.

FROM THE MISSOURI GAZETTE.

"*Winchester, New-Madrid, County, April 17, 1820.*

"The militia are ordered out en masse, to go to New-Madrid; there is likely to be some serious difficulty with a band of the Shawanee Indians, at that place. On Friday last, a Mr. Davis from Tennessee, and a Mr. Chandler, were attacked by the Indians; Davis was killed, butchered and scalped; Chandler was mortally wounded; the whites from the neighborhood went in pursuit of the murderers and although one was shot and slightly wounded, they made their escape; they however succeeded in catching three of the party who were not immediately concerned in the murder, and brought them into town (New-Madrid,) where they are now under a strong guard; three others afterwards came in and held a council with those confined—one of them seems to be, the principal chief of the band.—It was agreed by them that the two murderers should be delivered up in four days, and the three prisoners should remain under guard until that promise was complied with. It is since ascertained that they only wanted time to collect their whole party which consists of between one and two hundred, then it is their intention to come in and take their companions without ceremony."

The Georgetown Messenger of the 20th ult. states "It is believed that immediately after the arrival of the Spanish messenger, Gen. Vives waited upon the Secretary of State. The public anxiety respecting the nature of the communication made on this occasion, is very great. It is but reasonable to suppose, however, from the character of the change which has taken place in Spain, and from the vast importance to the new government of a friendly understanding with the United States, that the recent instructions to the Spanish Minister here will breathe no other spirit than that of justice and amity."

Extract of a letter from Detroit, (M. T.) dated May 18.

"The expedition to the North Western Territories of the United States, under the direction of Gov. Cass, will depart from this place to-morrow and proceed to Makinaw, in the Steam-Boat Walk-in-the-Water;—from thence through Lake Superior, in canoes—thence over various portages, to the Lake of the Woods—down the Mississippi to St. Peters—thence by way of the Ouisconsin and Fox Rivers, to Fort Howard, on Lake Michigan—thence to this place.

"The objects of the expedition, as far as they are known, are these:—To examine the southern shores of the Lakes—to examine into the truth of the reports of extensive mines of copper on the rivers emptying into Lake Superior and other places.—If true, to obtain such grants of the Indians as will embrace the mines.

"Also, perhaps, to select such sites for military posts, as will protect the fur trade and operate as a check on the Winnibagoes and other Indians in that quarter, who have manifested a disposition hostile to the United States."

Notice to Revolutionary Pensioners.

The new law of Congress indispensibly requires that applicants for pensions should produce anew, evidence of their claims. This evidence must be strictly conformable to the provisions of the act, viz.—A true schedule or inventory, except clothing and bedding, of his estate and income, to be subscribed by the claimant and given under oath, &c. in open court, and all certified by the Clerk of the Court, under the seal of the Court—That the claimant served in the Revolutionary War, &c.

The County Court, for this County, will sit at New-London, on the 2d Tuesday of June instant, and the City Court, for the City of Norwich, will sit on the 2d Monday of June—and these Courts will doubtless accommodate by adjournments from day to day the necessitous persons who may appear before them to secure the benefits of the law.

It is recommended that early application be made by those who reside in this section of the State, so that they may avail themselves of the September semi-annual payment. The Secretary at War must revise the claim, in order to pass it, and the time is short to accomplish so laborious an object.

A friend to Revolutionary Pensioners.

☞ BLANKS perfectly prepared to suit the new law, may be obtained at the Courier Office.

MARINE LIST.

May 31— Arrived, sloop *Mori, Berce, Nantucket.*

June 1—Sailed, *sloop McDonough, Coit, New-York.*

Arrived, *sloop Morgan, Roath, New-York; sloop Venus, Havens, do.; sloop Science, Lovell, Boston.*

3—Arrived, *sloop Eliza, Davison, N. York.*

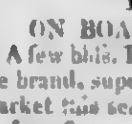
5—Sailed, *sloop Venus, Havens, N. York; sloop George, Hallet, Nantucket.*

Died,

At Griswold, Mrs. SARAH KEIGWIN, relict of the late Mr. James K. aged 78.

At Canterbury, on the 28th of May, Mr GURDON BISHOP, aged 57.

At Berlin, on the 2d inst. Reverend JOHN SMALLEY, D. D. aged 86.



For New-York,

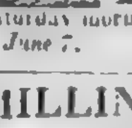
THE packet *Eliza*, DAVISON, will sail on Thursday morning, at 7 o'clock.

For Sale

ON BOARD SAID PACKET,

A few bbls. FLOUR, *Van Beuren's* double brand, superior to any brought to this market this season.

June 6.



For New-York,

THE packet MORGAN *R. Roath*, will sail on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock.

June 7.

MILLINERY GOODS,

VERY CHEAP.

THE subscriber offers for sale a variety of Millinery GOODS, very cheap, to close a concern. Persons wishing to buy, are desired to call and examine for themselves.

CHARLES DAVISON.

Norwich, June 6, 1820. 31—

SALT, CORN, &c.

300 Bushels Cape and Liverpool blown SALT.

100 Bushels Yellow CORN.

A constant supply of first quality FLOUR.

Boston SOLE LEATHER, very superior.

12 Half Barrels SHAD.

50 Quintals CODFISH.

Together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, of choice selections, for sale at unusually low prices, for good pay, by CALVIN TYLER.

June 7. 31—

HATS AND GLOVES.

G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM.

HAVE just received from New-York, a complete assortment of Gentlemen's superfine bell crown Hats, of the newest style.

ALSO,

From Boston, an elegant assortment of Men's and Boy's Leghorn Hats.

Some fine do. for Young Misses.

20 Doz. pair Ladies' superfine Kid Gloves, all colors.

June 6. 31—

Molasses, Rum, etc.

JUST received, a supply of very superior retailing Molasses, and first quality Boston Rum, which will be sold for cash by the keg, *very cheap.*

Constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

embracing almost every article in that line; all of prime quality, and at the most reduced prices. Those who calculate to pay cash for their goods and wish to get the full value of their money, are invited to call. Tavern-keepers and others will be supplied with the choicest liquors at the lowest cash prices. Most kinds of country produce will be received at fair prices in exchange for goods.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

North-Stonington Lime.

WM. BELCHER.

Norwich, June 6, 1820. 31—

YOUTH'S HATS.

A NEW supply of *Youth's fine Hats*, from the Manufactory of IVES & WHITE, (N. Y.) just received and for sale by

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

June 5. 51—

For Sale

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

MINOR'S Patent Accelerating Wheel Heads, at a reduced price.

1 Bbl. Essence Spruce, very good.

Tyler's Grain Cradles.

Sickles, Boston Sole Leather, &c.

JOHN LATHROP.

June 7, 1820. 31—

LIME.

TO FARMERS.

LIME not only destroys the worms amongst corn, but is also an excellent manure—It should be slacked and applied at weeding time—a handful to a hill of corn.—Those who wish to procure it without *Casks*, can be supplied on Saturday, or any day next week, by applying at the Kiln in *North Stonington.*

June 5, 1820. 31—

Board of Health.

Norwich, June 10, 1811.

AT an adjourned meeting of the Board of Health, holden this day at *Kinney's* Hotel, *Voted*, That from the 1st day of June to the 20th of September, in each year, no *oyster shells or oysters in shells*, shall be deposited, for a longer period than twenty-four hours, on the shores, wharves or bridges, in this town, northward of "*Waterman's point*," without special permission, for so doing, from the Board of Health.

JAMES LANMAN, *Clerk.*

At a meeting of the Board of Health, for the town of Norwich, on the 1st Monday in January, A. D. 1819—*Voted*, That the Clerk publish, annually, in June, the names of the officers appointed, and the bye-law passed June 10th, 1811, in the Norwich Courier, 3 weeks successively.—The above are true extracts of Record, and the following are the officers for 1820:

Cushing Eells, C. P. Huntington, D. Ripley, Simeon Thomas, John De Witt. Health Committee.

Benjamin Snow, Farewell Coit, Health Officers.

Attest. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*

Norwich, June 2, 1820. 31—

Those Persons,

WHO petitioned Congress to have the term extended for applying for pensions of $240, in lieu of land bounty, are informed that, by the new act, three years more from 1st of March "1819" are now allowed for such applications.

Those who have neglected before, can now apply for such pensions, in all cases where any of the children of deceased soldiers of the late army were under the age of 16 years, at the time of the death of the father.

Business of this, or other kinds, with the United States' Departments, attended to as usual.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS

Norwich, June 6, 1820. 3weow5' —

Sabbath School Books.

MC DOWELL'S Questions on the Bible.

Weeks' Catechism of Scripture Doctrine.

Sunday School Testaments.

Watts' plain and easy Catechism, Historical do.

Hymns for infant minds, to which are added original Hymns.

Sunday School Hymns, selected by the New-York S. S. U. Society.

Sunday School Hymns, compiled by Philo Teknos.

Wilber's Biblical Catechism.

Emerson's Evangelical Primer.

Sheet of Questions on the Bible.

LIKEWISE,

REWARDS,

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING,

A large sheet printed on thick paper—70 rewards.

do. do. do. in red ink.

do. do. with cards of Scripture Lessons.

do. do. of Hymns.

A sheet of small verses, printed in red.

4th Class Sabbath School Rewards, a large copperplate engraving, neatly executed.

(Additions made weekly.)

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Moral & Religious Books,

well calculated to redeem the above rewards or tickets.

ALSO,

An extensive assortment of Tracts, published by the N. E. T. Society, at the very low price of one mill per page.

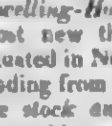
FOR SALE BY T. ROBINSON,

At the Norwich Tract and Sabbath School Repository.

June 6, 1820. 31—

For Sale,

A FARM,



CONTAINING about ninety acres of excellent land for *mowing, pasture* and *tillage*, with a large proportion of *wood.*—A good *Dwelling-House* and other out houses, almost new thereon standing, pleasantly situated in Norwich, on the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Brooklyn, with the *stock and farming utensils* on the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

A lot of *Wood Land*, lying in Lisbon, on the aforesaid turnpike, containing about four acres, one mile and a half from the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

In Plainfield, a convenient Tenement for a small family, opposite the mansion of *Ephraim Wheeler, Esq.* For particulars enquire of THOMAS WHEELER,

on said Farm

June 6, 1820. 31–tf—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and settle their accounts in the course of the present month, to enable him to settle with his workmen &c. To those who attend to this call, every reasonable indulgence will be given them to make payment, but those who do not attend must expect to find their accounts in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

SAMUEL ALLEN.

Franklin, June 3, 1820. 31—

ANDERSON'S

COUGH DROPS.

The most valuable Medicine in use for COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine. Many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

Caution.—Be particular that every genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed by JAMES MELLEN.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or the breast, & more or less, cough & weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low, I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops, and purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; and *Joseph C. Huntington*, Norwich.

June 6. 31—

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE Festival of *St. John* the Baptist will be celebrated by *Putnam Lodge*, No. 46, at Killingly, on Tuesday the 27th instant. The Lodge will proceed from *Capt. Luther Warren's* at 10 o'clock, A. M. to the Meeting-House, where a sermon and an oration will be delivered. Brethren of adjacent Lodges are respectfully invited to join the celebration.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements,

ANDREW A. WILLIAMS, *Sec'ry.*

June 6. 1820. 31—

WOOL CARDING MANUFACTURING & CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber having put his Carding Machines in the best of order, covered with the nicest of new cards, suitable for Merino Wool, he invites all those who wish their work done in the best and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms, to call on him, for he will insure them their work done at the neatest rate, as he employs none but the best of workmen. Also he has on hand large quantity of first rate *Broad Cloths* and *Sattinetts*, which he will sell very low for cash or exchange the same for Wool. Those who have wool to dispose of will do well to call on him as he is wishing to purchase a considerable. Immediate attention will be given to those who will please to favor him with their custom.

ZEBULON WHIPPLE.

Plainfield, May 31, 1820. 8w–31—

SIZING.

THE subscriber wants to purchase a quantity of SIZING, *of the best quality*, to be delivered at the Paper-Mill.

R. HUBBARD.

June 6. 31—

Wanted

AS an Apprentice to the *Tailoring Business*, an active lad about 14 years of age, who can be well recommended. Apply at the shop recently occupied by *Mr. E. Harris*, near the brick corner, Chelsea-Landing, unto

REUBEN TABER, *Tailor.*

June 7, 1820. 31—

CHURNS.

HALE'S new invented patent Churn very superior to any now in use, for sale by CALVIN TYLER

June 7. 31—

POETRY.

THE [illegible] SONG.

M[illegible]
[illegible]
These [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] food,
The bounty of a gracious God.

What [illegible] my heart betray'd,
When [illegible] the tender blade!
My drooping bosom trembl'd with fear,
Lest [illegible] the [illegible] ear,
But thou [illegible] the precious [illegible],
Nor suffered men to [illegible];
Bade the soft gales breathe gently forth,
And curb'd the fury of the North.

Wake ev'ry soul! with rapture sing
The praises of our bounteous King:
For [illegible] the God of nature pours
In earth's soft lap refreshing showers.
See where the loaded boughs appear,
See [illegible] vine [illegible] here;
And Canaan's fruits luxuriant grow,
While streams of milk and honey flow.

Jesus! the smiling scene around
Owns not a spot of barren ground:
So shall my soul, if thou be there,
Fruits of the finest flavor bear.
Sow the [illegible] seeds of grace divine,
And thou, dear sun, arise and shine:
Ripen the crop, new strength impart,
And reap a harvest in my heart.

THE REAPERS' SONG.

YE verdant hills, ye smiling fields,
Thou earth, whose breast spontaneous yields
To man a rich supply.
Echo, whose mimic notes prolong
The melting strain, and bear along,
O'er distant glades and caves among,
The mountain shepherd's artless song
Soft swelling to the sky.

Attend the reapers' [illegible]
And bear the tribute of their praise
To nature's bounteous King:
Whose voice, loud sounding from the pole,
In thunder [illegible],
And oft has [illegible] down the soul,
When murmuring [illegible] stole
The zephyrs' silken wing.

With bread the heart of man to cheer,
See, bending low, the ripen'd ear
Bow its luxuriant head.
In vain, ye swains, had been your care,
Had not He caus'd the blight to spare
The promise of the summer [illegible],
And bade the sun, the rain, the air,
Their gracious influence shed.

He bade the soft refreshing rain
Blow gently down the teeming vale,
Nor hurt the weeping grain.
But when the ear began to rise,
To him we [illegible] our anxious eyes,
Oft from the cisterns of the skies
He sent in mercy, rich supplies,
Early and latter rain.

And now his hand hath crown'd our toil,
We [illegible] those that share the spoil,
The harvest home to bear
With shouts the [illegible] pastures ring—
With grateful hearts, ye reapers sing,
The praise of heaven's eternal King,
Through whose paternal care ye bring
The produce of the year.

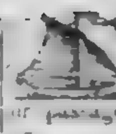
From the Ballston Watch-Tower, May 17.

GREAT REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

The religious excitement, which has for some months prevailed in the towns of this vicinity, has not yet wholly subsided. The third communion season, which has been observed in Ballston, since the commencement of the work there, was witnessed on the last Lord's day when thirty additional communicants were received—making the whole number added within three months, one hundred and forty-five. We have heard it asserted, on what we believe to be good authority that the whole number, who have hopefully experienced a saving change during the progress of this great work in the towns of Stillwater, Malta, Ballston, Schenectady, Amsterdam and Galway, is not less than twelve hundred. This is the Lord's work alone, and it is marvellous in our eyes. This is a time the prophets desired to see, but they never saw it.

Anecdote.—A few months ago, a farmer living a few miles from Easton, sent his daughter on horse-back to that town, to procure from the bank smaller notes for one of 100 dollars. When she arrived there the bank was shut, and she endeavored to effect her object by offering it at several stores, but could not get her note changed. She had not gone far on her return, when a stranger rode up to the side of her horse, and accosted her with so much politeness that she had not the slightest suspicion of any evil intention on his part. After riding a mile or two employed in a very sociable conversation they came to a retired part of the road, [illegible] gentleman commanded her to give him the bank note. It was with some difficulty that she could be made to believe him in earnest. [illegible] and the presentation of a pistol placed the matter beyond a doubt, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] were found to contain, besides a quantity of counterfeit bank notes, fifteen hundred dollars in good money! The horse was a good [illegible], when saddled and bridled, was thought to be worth at least as much as the [illegible] note that she had lost.—*Philad. Nat. Reg.*

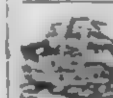
For the W. Indies,



SLOOP *THAMES*, will sail in 10 days. For freight or passage, apply to JAS. N. BROWN, or N. GILBERT.

Norwich, May 29, 1820. 30—

For Baltimore,



THE Sloop HUMBIRD, *Satterlee, Master*, will sail on or before 20th June. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to JED. HUNTINGTON.

March 24, 1820. 3—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE FULTON has now commenced running to Norwich, and will continue for the season, to leave Norwich as soon as the tide serves after the arrival of the stages, and to leave New-London every *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday*, at [illegible] o'clock in the morning, exchanging with *Capt. Bunker* same days at New-Haven, and leaving there at 6 P. M. to return.

March 23. 21—

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE Copartnership in the Tailoring business, which subsisted between R. TABER & W. LITTLE having been dissolved, those indebted to the late firm aforesaid, are requested to pay in something or other as soon as possible. Persons having demands against T. & L. will please present them for adjustment at the shop recently occupied by *Mr E. Harris*, near the Brick Corner, unto *Reuben Taber*; where said *Taber* continuing to carry on the Tailoring Business, respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage, assuring his employers that he shall [illegible] as well [illegible] as good work and as moderate prices, for the quality, as they can command elsewhere. To save the [illegible] of collecting small debts, no work [illegible] delivered [illegible] the pay, unless where accounts are open.

[illegible], May 25, 1820. 30

Notice is hereby given,

THAT so much of the real estate of *Nathan Sears*, as will pay and satisfy his Town and State Taxes, and on list of 1818, together with incident charges of sale, in my hands to collect, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, in the second society of Norwich, on the 16th day of August, 1820, as the law directs. T. THOMAS, *Collector*.

Norwich, May 27, 1820. [illegible]

Masonic Celebration.

THE OFFICERS and BRETHREN of *St. James & Moriah Lodges* will celebrate the Anniversary of the birth of *St. John the Baptist*, at Jewett's City, on the 24th day of June next. The officers and brethren of neighboring Lodges are hereby invited to attend and participate in the celebration. The brethren will meet at brother *Nathan Johnson's Hall*, in Jewett's City, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on said day.

NATHANIEL [illegible],
DAVID [illegible],
JESSE STARKWEATHER,
THOS. STEWART,
[illegible],
RUFUS JOHNSON,
DANIEL [illegible], Jr.
S[illegible] PAYNE, Jr.
} *Committee of Arrangements.*

May [illegible] *A. L.* 5820. [illegible]

WANTED.

THREE OR FOUR GIRLS

TO weave in Water-Looms, and a good family of children to work in the Cotton-Mill, at Norwich Falls.—None need apply without good recommendations.—*Also*, A good Machinist, who is acquainted with wood work.

☞ TO LET, three or four convenient Tenements. Apply to the agent of *Williams Manufacturing Company*, who will purchase 1000 bushels COAL.

May 31. 30—

F. A. Huntington & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their Customers from the country who purchase GOODS of them at wholesale, that their SPRING ASSORTMENT is now complete, from which they [illegible] them on as good terms as they can purchase in New-York or Boston.

May 5. 26—

OLIVER [illegible] Esq. of Litchfield, is appointed an Aid De [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], Esq. [illegible].

By Order,

EBEN. HUNTINGTON, *Adj. Gen. State of Connecticut.*

New-Haven, May 25, 1820. [illegible]

Improvement in Stock.

THE subscriber hath taken this mode to inform those gentlemen that have a desire to obtain the best breed of stock ever in this country, that the *Bakewell Bull* will stand at his stable this season at one dollar. The color [illegible].

W[illegible] LESTER.

Norwich, Plain-Hills, May 31. [illegible]

Commissioners' Notice.

WE the subscribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, appointed Commissioners on the estate of the late *Mr. Stephen Stewart*, late of said Plainfield, deceased, and represented insolvent—hereby give notice to the several creditors thereto, that we will attend to the duties of our appointment at the late Dwelling-House of said deceased on the first Mondays of June and September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days, for the purpose of hearing and examining any and all legal demands against said deceased's estate. Six months are allowed for the creditors thereto to present their claims.

ELIAS PARKIS,
ERASTUS LESTER, } Com'rs.

Plainfield, April 25, 1820. 27—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 23rd day of May, A. D. 1820—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the several creditors to the estate of

Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS,

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their claims to *Augustus Hammett*, the Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier, and on the sign-post in said Griswold.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

N. B.—In the absence of the Executor, claims against said estate may be exhibited to *Mr John Johnson*, who is duly authorized to settle the same.

AUGUSTUS HAMMETT, *Ex'r.*

Griswold, May 23, 1820. 29—

Notice.

THE subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, Commissioners to examine and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Godfrey Malbone*, late of Killingly, deceased, represented insolvent—six months from this date being allowed by said Court for the creditors to exhibit their claims against said estate—notice is hereby given, that we shall attend to the duties of our appointment, at the Dwelling House of *Luther Warren*, in said Killingly, on the first Mondays of August and October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of each of said days.

GEORGE LARNED,
LUTHER WARREN,
ELISHA ATKINS, Jr. } Com'rs.

Killingly, May 22, 1820. 29—

Notice.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, has limited and allowed six months from the date hereof, for the creditors to the estate of *Zephaniah Lincoln*, and *Lucy Lincoln*, both late of Woodstock, deceased, to exhibit their claims in the time limited, to the subscriber, Executor to the last Will and Testament of the said *Zephaniah Lincoln*, and Administrator to the estate of the said *Lucy Lincoln*, or be debarred a recovery. ANDREW WILLIAMS.

Woodstock, May 12, 1820. 29—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighbourhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

☞ NOTICE. ☜

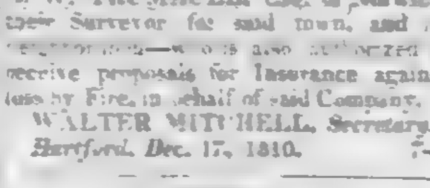
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened

A House of Entertainment

at his old stand, a few rods west of the Meeting-House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage, and every favor duly acknowledged by

ELEAZER MATHER.

Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1819. 9—



WILL stand at the stable of the subscriber, through the season, the Jack,

Young Black Prince,

sired by *Old Black Prince*. Mules will be [illegible] from [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible].

ASA FITCH.

Bozrah, May 3, 1820. 6w—27—

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Two MILL STONES, with or without gear—together with Bolts, and other apparatus appertaining to a Grist-Mill.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

5 Barrels Cider,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

M[illegible] [illegible]—

For Sale or to Let,

THE subscriber's House and premises, the residence of the late *Jonathan Fitch*, Esq. of Norwich.—Possession may soon be had. For particulars apply to

DWIGHT RIPLEY, Esq.

Norwich, or to the subscriber, at Bozrahville. D. L. DODGE.

April 1, 1820. 22—

☞ FOR SALE,

That valuable FARM,

RECENTLY occupied by *Mr. Nathan Sears*, with a good Dwelling House thereon, two good Barns and other out houses. Said Farm contains about

220 acres of excellent LAND,

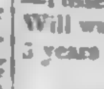
for *Meadow, Pasture and Tillage*, with a large proportion of *Wood*, with *an excellent Fishery*. Said Farm lies on the Turnpike road from Norwich to Providence, one and a half mile from Norwich Port.—Possession given 1st of April 1821. Will wait for a great proportion of the pay 5 years or more.

For terms apply to

NATHAN SEARS Jr. *of Lisbon.*

March 13, 1820. 19—

For Sale,



THE *House* in which *Mr. Joseph Kingsley* now lives, situated in Norwich-Landing, at the junction of the Stage road to Providence and the new road across the toll bridge to Preston.

—ALSO—

The *Tan House and Yard* late the property of *Mr. Henry Gordon*, now deceased. If the above are not sold by the first of April they will be leased.

APPLY TO

GEO. PERKINS.

March 6. 15—

North-Stonington Lime.

THE stone from which this Lime is burnt is very hard and compact, of course the air and water will not penetrate it so suddenly as it will Lime burnt from a coarser and more porous stone—an objection made to it is that "it [illegible] very slow;" but experienced masons consider this circumstance as quite a recommendation—an invariable indication of the strength and excellency of the Lime. Professor Silliman has examined it and observes, "that the slight discoloration which appears in this Lime when burnt, is probably owing to Iron." "Iron gives to Lime-stone the property of making a very hard cement." It has been used in a number of Tan-Yards, and answers as valuable a purpose as any Lime whatever—no fair trial has yet been made of it for bleaching, but doubtless, as strength is all that is required, it will answer well for that purpose. To remove any doubts which may from prejudice or inexperience still remain of its quality, I annex the following certificates of *Mr. Alpheus Kingsley*, and *Capt. Samuel Cole*: many others could easily be obtained, but the character of *Mr. Kingsley*, as an old and experienced *brick-layer*, is so well known, that any thing further would be superfluous.

I have used 50 or 60 casks of the *North-Stonington LIME*, and I consider it equal to any Lime I have ever used for laying brick and stone, and is very excellent for plastering—it slacks finer and makes a harder and stronger cement than Dexters, or any other Lime I have ever used. *ALPHEUS KINGSLEY.*

I have for a number of years been engaged in burning Lime in Smithfield, R. I. and in using it for laying brick and stone, and am well acquainted with the qualities of the Lime Rocks in that place. It is an invariable rule that the Lime-stone that shrinks most in burning swells the most in slacking. The N. S. Lime-Rock resembles the Jinta-Rock, so called in Smithfield, so much that it is difficult to distinguish them—the N. S. Lime is very free from flint and shrinks full as much in burning as the Jinta—the Jinta Lime is esteemed the best and commands the highest price in the Providence and New-York markets.—I have used a considerable quantity of the N. S. Lime—it slacks as fine, takes as much sand, and makes as good mortar for plastering, or any other purpose, as I have ever used.—It makes an uncommonly hard cement.

SAMUEL COLE.

The above lime may be had at all times of the subscriber, at his store in Griswold, at the Lime-Kiln, and of *Wm. Belcher Esq.* in Norwich-Landing.

JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, May 12, 1820. 26—

Utley's Remedy

FOR *Tooth-ache, Scurvy Gums, and Loose Teeth*,—The above valuable article for sale by

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, May 9, 1820. 6f—27—

Eastern Bills.

THE subscriber will pay cash for good drafts on Boston, if offered soon.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Norwich Falls, May [illegible] [illegible]—

Patent Lead Aqueduct.

THE subscriber offers to the public of the vicinity of Connecticut and Massachusetts, the recently invented, and useful

LEAD PIPE,

for the conveyance of water: which, for its utility, durability and cleanliness, far exceeds any thing of the kind before invented: and cannot fail of meeting the approbation of those who will take the trouble to examine it: and has already been recommended by numerous persons who have [illegible] proved the same to their satisfaction. The manner in which it is manufactured, renders it cheaper than any thing of the kind before invented: and its being sufficiently proved by a forcing pump before put down, renders it secure from leaking. And as it is capable of being bent without injury, around rocks or other obstacles in digging the ditch, a great expense in [illegible] rocks may be dispensed with, which probably renders it cheaper at first cost, than wooden aqueduct. The great encouragement he has met with, and general satisfaction he has given, the last year, gives him great reason to feel grateful for past favors, and encourages him to solicit the patronage of those who would favor him with their custom. Those, therefore, who would be forever free from the expense and trouble of stopping rotten and leaky logs, or taking up old ones and putting down new, are respectfully invited to send their applications to the subscriber, at Enfield, or *Mr. John Lathrop*, Norwich, and they shall be supplied at short notice, with any quantity, from one dollar and twenty-five cents, to three dollars per rod, and upward.

HENRY TODD.

N. B. The subscriber will give good encouragement to individuals, or Aqueduct Companies, who may wish to purchase the right for almost any county or state in the United States. Those who would engage in that business, are invited to write to HENRY TODD,

Proprietor of the Right.

May 16. 28—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 15 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES P. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

CHEAP SHOES.

100 Pair Ladies Morocco Shoes, (Boston manufacture) of the latest fashion, just received and for sale at 5s 6d per pair, by

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

Norwich, May 10, 1820. 27—

14 Bales prime Upland COTTON.
5 Hhds. MOLASSES.
30 N. S. GRINDSTONES.
2 new one horse WAGGONS, with HARNESSES.

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

May 3. 25—

James N. Brown,

HAS just received a fresh supply of first quality FLOUR, and Dexter's best LIME.

April 19. 24—

MILITARY.

5 Uniform Coats, 2 Hats, silk Sash, silver mounted Sword, [illegible], silver Epaulette, [illegible], &c. for sale cheap—at the store of E. COIT, & Co.

April 12. 23—

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.

JOSEPH L. COIT

Griswold, Nov. 3, 1819. 1—

MOLASSES.

20 Hhds. good retailing Molasses at 30 cents per gallon for sale by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

May [illegible] [illegible]—

GRINDSTONES.

50 Nova Scotia Grindstones, of superior quality, for sale low by

J. DE WITT.

May [illegible] [illegible]—

COTTON.

SIX Bales prime New-Orleans Cotton just received and for sale by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

May [illegible] 1820. [illegible]—

10 BARRELS first quality Green [illegible] and [illegible] for sale by

[illegible] WELLS.

M[illegible] [illegible]—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1820. *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV. No. 32.]

HATS AND GLOVES.

G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

HAVE just received from New-York, a complete assortment of Gentlemen's superfine bell crown Hats, of the newest style.

ALSO,

From Boston, an elegant assortment of Men's and Boy's Leghorn Hats.

Some fine do. for Young Misses.

20 Doz. pair Ladies' superfine Kid Gloves, all colors.

June 6. 31—

Norwich, 1st May, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington, & Co.

HAVE just received and are this day opening a very large and general assortment of European and India

DRY GOODS,

purchased in New-York, within the last ten days, for cash, and will be sold

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

uncommonly cheap for ready money.

Among them are elegant

Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Rich figured Crape Dresses and Shawls,
Irish Linens, Sheetings and Lawns,
Cotton Shirtings, Cambricks,
Superfine and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Bombazetts, Bombazines,
Blue and plain Nankins,
Superfine English ingrain Carpeting, at the lowest New-York prices,
Ladies Morocco Shoes, (N. York manufacture.)
Prunella, do.
Gentlemen's superfine Hats, (at a very low price,)

Fancy Goods in variety.

In short almost every article to be found in Dry Good Stores.

Purchasers who pay *Cash* for goods will find it especially for their advantage to call, 2 doors east of *Doct. D. Ripley's* Store, and buy cheap of

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co. 26

NEW GOODS.

NOW OPENING AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

FINE Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Calicoes; Ginghams; White and figured Cambricks; plain and figured Mull, and Book Muslins; French and India Silks; Seersuckers; Cotton Shirtings; Irish Linens; Blue and Yellow Nankins; Cotton Cassimeres; Diapers; Bombazetts and Bombazines; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Half Hose; Silk, Crape and Cotton Shawls; Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs; Vestings; Pins; Needles; Tapes, &c.

—ALSO—

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Honey of superior quality, Imperial, Young Hyson and Skin Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia, Nutmegs, Snuff, Tobacco, &c. J. DE WITT.

Chelsea, May 2, 1820. 26—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. Kinney

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale, a general assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

very low for cash, at wholesale or retail—Black and Colored Nankin and Canton Crapes; Elegant Crape Dresses, figured borders; Crape Shawls; Half Merino do.; Black and Colored Lustrings; Canton Camblets; Cambrick, Book, Leno, Jackonet and Mulmul Muslins; Linen Diapers and Table Cloths; Sheetings; Shirtings; Long Lawns; a large assortment of plain and Fancy Ribbons; Black Bombazine; Bombazetts; thread Laces and Edgings; Inserting Trimmings; Superfine and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO,—

A general assortment of Hatters' Trimmings.

Norwich, May 26, 1820. 30—

FOR SALE BY LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITY BY

Simeon Thomas, & Co.

CLOVER, Herd's Grass, and Red Top Seed—with an assortment of

GROCERIES, etc.

as usual.

All persons who have open book accounts with them, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, either by payment in cash, or giving their notes by the first day of April next, or they may not expect to have any further credit for goods, but have their accounts left with an Attorney for collection.

Norwich, March 20, 1820. 20—

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED,

BLUE and Yellow Nankins, Marseilles, Jean, Tollinett and Silk Vestings, White and Stripe Jeans, Cotton Cassimere, Carlisle and Cambric Ginghams, 80 pieces superfine and low prized Cambric Prints and Calicoes, Furniture Calico, Dimoty, Canton & Italian Crapes, Silk and Cotton Laces, India Sinchews and Sarcenets, Levantine and Florence Silks, Bonnet Silks, Bandanna, Black and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, 60 doz. Cotton Handk'fs. and Shawls, 20 doz. White and Plaid Cravats, White and Colored Cambrics, Linen and Sarcenet Cambrics, Book, Jackonett, Mulmul and Leno Muslins, Buck Skin, Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose and Half Hose, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Colerain Shirtings, Brown Cottons, Brown and White Platillas, Hat Linings, Binding, Banding, Buckles, &c. Boot Cord and Webbing, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols, 200 pieces Ribbons, Galoons, Ferret, Quality and Shoe Binding, Russia Sheeting, Ravens Duck, Bombazett, Rattinett, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinetts, American Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, a few pieces 4/4 power Loom Sheetings, 3/4 and 4/4 Checks, Stripes, Ginghams, Knitting and Weaving Yarn,

400 lbs. Thread and Floss Cotton,
20,000 yards Straw Braid,
500 pieces Paper Hangings,
200 reams Foolscap Paper, No. 1 & 2,
Letter Paper, Wrapping Paper, School Books,
400 groce Buttons,
150 doz. Knives and Forks,
100 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives,
Scissors, Shears, Sheep Shears,
Razors and Strops,
Shaving Boxes and Soap,

An assortment of plated, tin and japanned Saddlery Ware and Harness Trimmings, 80 doz. Files, Hand Saws, Nail Hammers, Gimblets, Shoe Hammers, Rasps, Knives, Awls, Tacks, Pincers, &c. H. and HL Hinges, Chest Hinges, Trunk Handles, Cast and Table Butts, Brass Butts, 100 groce Screws, Sand Paper, Scale Beams, Tenter Hooks, Ink Stands, Ink Powder, Slates and Pencils, Brass, Plated, Japanned and Iron Candle Sticks, Brass and Japanned Lamps, Snuffers and Trays, Norfolk and bright Thumb Latches, Stock, Chest, Trunk, Draw, Clock-Case, Cupboard & Pad Locks, Commode Knobs, Handles and Escutcheons, Clock-Case Balls, Capitals, Butts, &c. Brass and Bellows Nails, Military Feathers, Laces, Cords, &c. Cloth, Hair, Shoe, Hearth, Dust, Floor, Furniture, White-wash and Horse Brushes, Iron and Tutania Table and Tea Spoons, Snuff and Tobacco Boxes, Plain Irons, Carpenters' Rules, Morocco Pocket Books and Purses, Elastic and Wire Knitting Pins, 30 M. W. C. Needles, Pins, pound Pins, Thimbles, Fish Hooks and Lines, Trunks, Curry Combs, Chaise Whips, Ship, Screw and Patent Augers, Steelyards, 40 to 500 pounds, Bellows, Toasting Irons, Coffee Mills, Cotton and Wool Cards, Horse Cards, Looking Glasses, Tea Trays, 200 doz. Ivory and Horn Combs, Sickles, Scythes, Axes, Hoes, English and American Shovels, Brass and Brass Top Andirons & Shovels and Tongs, Sad Irons, Trace Chains, Shot, Tacks and Brads, Cut and Wrought Nails, Spikes,

6-8, 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, 12-14, 12-17, 14-20, 16-22 English and American Window Glass,
10 Tons Iron Hollow Ware, at manufactory prices,
300 sets Cart and Waggon Boxes,
Swedes Iron, 1 1/2 to 3 inch flat,
do. 1/2 to 1 1/2 inch square,
English do. 1 1/2 to 3 inch flat,
do. 1/2 to 1 1/2 inch round,
Band Iron, Nail Plates, Nail and Spike Rods, Plough Shares and Moulds,
English & American Blistered, Crowley, German, and Cast Steel,
One Saw-Mill Crank,
One anchor weighing 700,

Cold Spring Gin,

Old Spirit, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Cognac Brandy, Molasses, Mucovado, N. Orleans and East-India Sugar, Pepper, Pimento, Cassia, Starch, Nutmegs, Chocolate, Saltpetre, Soap, Tobacco, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin Tea, Cod & Scale Fish, Superfine Southern Flour, 30 bbls. Mess and Prime Pork, Grind Stones, 50 doz. Corn Brooms.

Three one Horse Waggons with Harnesses.

May 31. 30—

FOR SALE BY

Nathaniel Gilbert,

3 hhds. West-India Rum, 3d proof.
2 bales Upland Cotton.
5 bbls. Jenks' best Rye Gin.
Liverpool Salt, &c.

Wanted in exchange for the above articles, Beef, Pork, Butter, Lard, Corn, Red Oak Staves, Sheep and Hogs.

Norwich, May 29, 1820. 30—

YOUTH'S HATS.

A NEW supply of *Youth's fine Hats*, from the Manufactory of IVES & WHITE, (N. Y.) just received and for sale by

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

June 5. 31—

MORE NEW GOODS

THIS DAY RECEIVED BY

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

Which makes their assortment complete.

AMONGT which are a large assortment of superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, cheaper than ever, 50 pieces Nankin and Canton Crapes; elegant figured Nankin Crape Dresses; Crape, Merino, Silk, Cotton and Cassimere Shawls; Silk and Cotton Goods of all descriptions. New supplies of Goods will be received from New-York and Boston every week. Those who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call.

A large assortment of Men's and Boy's

Leghorn Hats

expected from Boston next week.

May 2. 26—

Sabbath School Books.

MC DOWELL'S Questions on the Bible.
Weeks' Catechism of Scripture Doctrine.
Sunday School Testaments.
Watts' plain and easy Catechism, Historical do.
Hymns for infant minds, to which are added original Hymns.
Sunday School Hymns, selected by the New-York S. S. U. Society.
Sunday School Hymns, compiled by Philo Tekmus.
Wilber's Biblical Catechism.
Emerson's Evangelical Primer.
Sheet of Questions on the Bible.

LIKEWISE,

REWARDS,

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING,

A large sheet printed on thick paper—70 rewards.
do. do. do. in red ink.
do. do. with cards of Scripture Lessons.
do. do. of Hymns.
A sheet of small verses, printed in red.
4th Class Sabbath School Rewards, a large copperplate engraving, neatly executed.

(Additions made weekly.)

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Moral & Religious Books,

well calculated to redeem the above rewards or tickets.

ALSO,

An extensive assortment of Tracts, published by the N. E. T. Society, at the very low price of one mill per page.

FOR SALE BY T. ROBINSON,
At the Norwich Tract and Sabbath School Repository.

June 6, 1820. 31—

Molasses, Rum, etc.

JUST received, a supply of very superior retailing Molasses, and first quality Boston Rum, which will be sold for *cash* by the keg, *very cheap.*

Constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

embracing almost every article in that line; all of prime quality, and at the most reduced prices. Those who calculate to pay cash for their goods and wish to get the full value of their money, are invited to call. Tavern-keepers and others will be supplied with the choicest liquors at the lowest cash prices. Most kinds of country produce will be received at fair prices in exchange for goods.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

North-Stonington Lime.

WM. BELCHER.

Norwich, June 6, 1820. 31—

SALT, CORN, &c.

300 Bushels Cape and Liverpool blown SALT.
100 Bushels Yellow CORN.
A constant supply of first quality FLOUR.
Boston SOLE LEATHER, very superior.
12 Half Barrels SHAD.
50 Quintals COD FISH.

Together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, of choice selections, for sale at unusually low prices, for good pay, by CALVIN TYLER.

June 7. 31—

LIME.

TO FARMERS.

LIME not only destroys the worms amongst corn, but is also an excellent manure—It should be slacked and applied at weeding time—a handful to a hill of corn.—Those who wish to procure it without *Casks*, can be supplied on Saturday, or any day next week, by applying at the Kiln in *North-Stonington.*

June 5, 1820 31—

PUBLIC ACTS.

General Assembly, May Session, 1820.

An Act for regulating the fees of the Probate Courts in this State.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the fees of the several Probate Courts in this State shall in future be as follows, viz.—

For granting Administration,	$0 75
" making out Letters of Administration,	0 25
" Administration Bond,	0 25
" Decree limiting the time for exhibiting the claims of Creditors,	0 50
" receiving and probate of each Will,	0 75
" Executors Bond,	0 25
" receiving and probate, of each inventory, a commission at the rate of fifteen cents for each and every thousand dollars thereof,	
" setting out Household furniture to a Widow,	0 75
" Stating and settling an Administrators or Executors accounts,	1 25
" order of Distribution,	0 75
" order of setting out Dower,	0 50
" order appointing appraisers of an Estate,	0 50
" order of Notice to attend the appointment of Commissioners,	0 50
" order appointing Commissioners,	0 50
" order for extending the time for settling an Estate,	0 50
" accepting and approving the report of Commissioners,	0 50
" order to sell real or personal estates,	0 50
" order on an executor or administrator to pay out of the estate to creditors in proportion to their debts,	1 00
" accepting a return of sale of Estate,	0 50
" allowing appeal, taking bond and making out Judgment,	0 34
" receiving and approving distribution,	0 75
" receiving and approving the return of setting out of dower,	0 50
" order of notice or application for the sale of real estate belonging to minors,	0 50
" order of sale of such estate,	0 75
" receiving and approving the returns of sale of real estate of minors,	0 50
" taking bond on granting an order for the sale of such estate,	0 50
" appointment of a Guardian,	0 25
" Guardian Bond,	0 25
" adjusting and settling advancements to children, in making an order of distribution in case such advancements are claimed to have been made,	1 00
" hearing and adjusting the accounts of a Guardian with his ward,	0 75
" taking bonds from heirs to refund if debts afterwards appear against the estate, for each bond,	0 25
" citation when by law required,	0 50
" hearing and judgment on return of the same when adverse parties appear and a trial is had,	1 00
" Judgment in case of no such appearance of adverse parties,	0 50
" Hearing an application for the appointment of persons to assist a Guardian in making a partition of Minors lands,	0 75
" An order making allowance for the support of a family during the settlement of an estate,	0 50
" Hearing and allowing motion to receive the report of Commissioners,	0 50
" Making each and every Record, at the rate of twenty-five cents for each page containing two hundred and eighty words.	
That for making each and every Record containing less than one half a page, twelve and a half cents may be received.	
Making each and every copy when requested, the same sum as is herein provided for making records.	

§ 2.—*And be it further enacted*, That the fees herein stated shall include all charges, which may lawfully be made by the Judges of Probate and their clerks, other than such as are by Statute provided.

§ 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act entitled an act for the regulating Salaries and fees, as relates to the fees of the Courts of Probate, be and the same is hereby repealed.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved June 1 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act supplemental to an act to provide for the assessment and collection of Taxes in this State.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the selectmen of each town in this state, shall warn a town meeting, to be held on or before the first Monday of October in each year, at which meeting one or more judicious electors not exceeding five in any case, shall be chosen assessors, whose duty it shall be to receive the lists of persons, containing all their taxable property, and make the assessments and valuations in their respective towns by law required. The assessors so chosen shall, by posting notice on the sign-posts of their respective towns, or by publishing the same in some public newspaper printed in the town in which they belong, require of all persons liable to pay taxes in their respective towns, at least five days before the 20th of October annually, written or printed lists of all taxable property belonging to such persons on the first day of said October, with the particulars of all property, real and personal, liable to be assessed and valued; and the assessors shall obtain such other information by viewing the premises or otherwise, as may be deemed expedient and necessary, to amend, add to, or fill up said lists. And in case any person liable to pay taxes shall after notice given as aforesaid, neglect or refuse to give or send to the assessors a written or printed list of all his taxable property, on or before the 20th of said October, it shall be the duty of said assessors to fill out a list for such person so neglecting or refusing, at three fold the rate per cent, on amount that the taxable property of such person would otherwise have been rated; and when the lists of any town are received or made by the assessors, it shall be the duty of the assessors to value and equalize the property liable to be assessed and valued, and to make the other assessments by law required, and arrange said lists in alphabetical order, and lodge the same in the town clerk's office of said town, by the 1st day of December in each year; and the town clerk shall exhibit said lists and valuations to the inspection of every person liable to pay taxes, when thereto requested; the several towns in this state shall also at the town meetings aforesaid elect a board of relief to consist of not more than five judicious electors, who shall meet on or before the 1st Monday of January in each year, having given at least 10 days previous notice of the time and place of such meeting, by posting the same on the public sign post in each town, or by publishing notice in some public newspaper printed in the town to which said board may belong, and shall hear and determine all appeals to them made from the doings of the assessors, and shall equalize and adjust the valuations and assessment lists of their respective towns, whether appeals are made or not, from the doings of said assessors; and said board of relief in equalizing and adjusting the lists aforesaid may increase or reduce the list of any person. Always, provided, that before any board of relief shall proceed to increase the list of any person, they shall notify such person, or leave written notice at his last usual place of residence, two days at least before increasing his list, to appear and shew cause, if any he have, why his list should not be increased; and said board of relief and assessors in each town, shall constitute the board to make the abatements on polls as allowed by the proviso to the 17th section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes in this state;" and the town clerk of each town shall after said lists have been received, examined and corrected by the board of relief, transmit an abstract of said lists to the controller by the first day of March in each year, which abstract shall be made out agreeably to a form to be furnished by the controller to the several town clerks—and the controller hereby is required annually to furnish blank forms to the several town clerks on or before the 1st of January in each year, of the returns required of the said town clerks to be made to him as aforesaid; and if any town clerk shall neglect to transmit an abstract of such lists to the controller by the time aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay to the treasurer of this state the sum of 15 dollars, to be recovered before any court proper to try the same.

The polls of all white male persons from twenty-one to seventy years of age, shall be set in the list at thirty dollars each, in lieu of the sum which they are now set in the list at. Provided, that the assessors, and board of relief may abate the polls of infirm, sick and disabled persons in their respective towns, not exceeding one tenth part of the number of taxable polls.

The polls of ministers of the gospel of all denominations, during the time of their ministry, instructors and students in colleges and incorporated academies shall be exempted from taxation, and the polls of the officers and privates of the militia companies of this state shall be enrolled in the assessment list and unexempted from taxation during the time of their being liable by law to do duty in their respective companies; provided each person liable to do military duty as aforesaid claiming the benefit of this act, shall produce a certificate from the commanding officer of the company to which he belongs, on or before the 20th day of October in each year, that he is equipped according to law and dressed in uniform, and has performed military duty according to law during the year preceding, or has been prevented from doing the same by sickness, bodily infirmity, or other reasonable cause.

All horses, asses and mules, one year old or more, shall in all future assessments be valued by the assessors, and set in the general list at the rate of ten per cent on the value thereof; neat cattle of one year old or more, shall in like manner be valued and set in the general list at the same rate per cent as other neat cattle now are.

Provided, nevertheless, that each stallion two years old, shall be set in the list at $25, and each stallion three years old or more at $50

Silver plate and silver plated ware shall be valued and set in the list at 25 per cent on the value thereof, in lieu of the rate per cent at which silver plate is now set in the list, except spoons.

Each coach, chariot, phaeton, coachee, curricle, chair, chaise, gig or sulkey, shall be valued and set in the list at 25 per cent on the value thereof, in lieu of the rate per cent at which said articles are now set in the list; every other carriage or waggon drawn by one or more horses, excepting only such as are exclusively used on farms, or for transporting the produce thereof to market or for the transportation of goods, wares and merchandize, shall be valued and set in the list at 15 per cent on the value thereof.

Provided, That no carriage or waggon shall be set in the list which does not exceed $20 in value.

All monies on interest secured by notes or bonds, on responsible persons resident in this

state or elsewhere except monies loaned to this state; and all monies on interest secured by mortgage on real estate in this state or elsewhere, more than the owners thereof pay interest for, shall be set in the list at 6 per cent; and the stock of the United States Bank and the stock of the United States, or either of the United States belonging to residents in this state, shall be assessed at its just value, and set in the list at six per cent of such value.

All fisheries, whether appendages of any farm or lot, or block or wharf, made for the purpose of fishing, shall be valued and set in the list at 3 per cent on such value. A commissioner in each county shall be appointed by the General Assembly at the present session, whose duty it shall be to meet at Hartford, on the 2d Tuesday of March next; and said commissioners when so met shall, together with the Treasurer and Controller, form a board of equalization for the list of 1820; and shall equalize and adjust the assessment list of the several articles of taxable property which compose the lists of the towns, by either adding to or deducting from the list of any town or any part thereof, such sum per cent as in their opinion will equalize the same, when compared with the valuations of other towns. Said lists, after they have been thus equalized and adjusted by said board of equalization, shall constitute the general list of the state. And from and after the session of the General Assembly which shall convene in May next, the treasurer and controller for the time being shall be the board of equalization, and shall meet annually on the 2d Tuesday of March, to equalize and adjust the annual assessment lists of the several towns as aforesaid. And said lists, after they have been equalized and adjusted by said treasurer and controller, shall constitute the general list of this state. And in case the board of equalization shall add to or deduct from the list of any town, it shall be the duty of the controller to notify the town clerk of such town thereof, on or before the 10th day of April in each year. And when notice of alterations to the list of any town shall be received by the town clerk thereof, it shall be the duty of said town clerk, within 20 days after he shall have received such notice, to add to or deduct from each separate list of said town, such rate per cent on each article of any such list as shall have been increased or diminished by the board of equalization; which town list, when so amended, shall constitute the general list, of such town. And said town clerk shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for his services as is allowed to assessors by this act.

Each county commissioner shall for every whole day employed in the duties of his office receive the sum of three dollars per day, and a proportional part of such sum for every part of a day thus employed, to be paid from the state treasury. And each assessor shall for every whole day he may be employed in the duties of his office receive the sum of one dollar, and a proportional part of such sum for every part of a day thus employed, to be paid by their respective towns, in lieu of the compensation now allowed to assessors by law.

Each member of the board of equalization, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall take before some proper officer the oath prescribed by law for assessors and members of the board of relief.

All taxes in this state may be granted and levied on the list of 1819, from and after the passing of this act. *Provided nevertheless*, that any tax heretofore granted or levied on the list of 1819, or on the list of any preceding year, may be enforced, collected and settled by the several collectors in the same manner, and with the same limitations as was provided by law before this act and the one to which it is a supplement were passed.

The Cashiers of the several banks, and the secretaries or clerks of the several insurance and turnpike companies, shall give the information required of them in the 11th section of the act to which this is a supplement, by the 12th day of October, and with reference to the 1st day of October, instead of the 12th day of November, with reference to the 1st day of November, as directed in said section.

All personal estate in the hands of trustees shall be set in the list of the town where such trustee, or acting trustee, lives. But if such trustee does not live in this state, then such property shall be set in the list in the town where such person lives for whose use such property is held in trust. The taxable estate of married women shall be set in the list of their husbands; and all real estate shall be set in the list of the owner or possessor, and shall at all times be and remain liable for the payment of taxes levied thereon, with the costs of collection, until the same be paid.

The twelfth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth and twenty sixth sections of the act entitled "An act to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes in this state," and all other parts of said act which are inconsistent with the several provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate*

Approved June 2, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

From the Connecticut Courant.

The annual examination of the Foreign Mission School was attended on Tuesday the 8th instant by the agents. The pupils were examined in reading and spelling the English language. The more advanced scholars were also examined in English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, the Latin and Greek Languages, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy and Surveying. In these several branches the pupils acquitted themselves in a manner creditable to themselves and their instructors, and highly encouraging to the friends of the heathen. Some of the pupils exhibited decisive evidence of superior abilities and scholarship and afforded a gratifying pledge of future usefulness among their countrymen. The school now consists of 30 members, 27 of whom are now there, and 3 lately admitted are expected soon to join it. And what is more than all literary or scientific attainments in the view of the friends of Christ, one half of the members of the school at least give comforting evidence of having passed from death to life, and of being the sincere disciples of Christ. On Wednesday the 17th at 11 o'clock the scholars formed a procession and together with the agents and teachers, and such clergymen as were present, repaired to the meeting-house, where an appropriate and animating discourse was delivered by the Rev. David L. Perry of Sharon, from 1 Chron. xxii. 16. "*Arise therefore and be doing, and the Lord be with thee.*"

After the religious exercises, the public exhibition of the school was attended to in the following order:

1. Declamation in English by John Ridge, (a Cherokee.)
2. Declamation in English by Elias Boudinot, (Cherokee.)
3. Declamation in French by Simon Annance, (Canadian.)
4. Declamation in English by James Ely, [Anglo-American.]
5. Declamation in Otaheite by Stephen Popohe, (Otaheitan.)
6. Declamation in Malay by Arnold Krygaman, (Malay.)
7. Declamation in Owhyhee by George Sandwich, (Owhyhean.)
8. Declamation in Owhyhee by Samuel R. Kapoo, (Owhyhean.)
9. Declamation in Owhyhee by John Irepoosh, (Owhyhean.)
10. Declamation in Owhyhee by Richard Kriouloo, (Owhyhean.)
11. Declamation in Stockbridge by John Newcom, (Stockbridge.)
12. Declamation in Stockbridge by John Chicks, [Stockbridge.)
13. Declamation in Owhyhee by William kummooolah, (Owhyhean.)
14. Dialogue. *The Cherokee Council*, respecting the removal of the tribe to the Arkansaw, according to the proposition of the American government. While the chiefs were in deliberation with their king, a delegation of the Choctaw tribe was introduced, who delivered speeches on the same subject. And because the Cherokees and Choctaws cannot understand each other these speeches were translated by interpreters on the spot, first into English, and then into Cherokee. Father Hoyt the missionary was also introduced to the council and made an address. In the mean time Mr. Hicks from Washington came on and communicated to the council the doings of the American government, together with the address of Dr. Worcester. The result of the council was then declared. The whole formed a very interesting exhibition of an Indian council, and several specimens of genuine native eloquence.

On the whole, the friends of the heathen and of missions, have abundant reason to thank God and take courage, in view of the improvement of the youth in the school.

As many persons have expressed a wish to do something for the school in clothing and necessary articles of living if they could know what articles would be useful, the Agents at their last meeting passed the following resolve.

"*Resolved*, That the Rev Mr. Stone be appointed, to publish quarterly in the Connecticut Courant, and the Religious Intelligencer, an account of all donations in money or clothing made to the school; and that he subjoin thereto, a list of such articles as are immediately needed by the scholars."

SOUTH AMERICA.

We are indebted to an estimable friend for some curious details from a private source, respecting the late revolution at Buenos Ayres. We have also received Buenos Ayres Gazettes, down to the 15th March, and various handbills containing proclamations, addresses, &c. arising out of that event. We offer below a part of the manuscript information and an abstract of an edict, dated March 14th, 1820, of the new governor of the tempestuous republic—Don Manuel de Sarratea. We hope the provisions of this edict are not to be taken as a specimen of the kind of liberty recovered in that quarter, and of the genius of the administration which has succeeded that of Pueyerredon.—*National Gaz.*

Abstract of an Edict dated Buenos Ayres, March 14, 1820, of Don Manuel Sarratea, Governor of that province.

1. As some disorderly men of the number of those who were seduced by the factionists of the administration which has just been deposed on account of excesses committed against the persons and property of the citizens, persist in acts that keep the city in agitation, it has been this day decreed, that each of the principal city officers shall patrole in his ward with seven, eight, or more armed inhabitants, day and night, for the space of eight days: and during the night, for as long a time, as the government may think proper. All the inhabitants, whether foreigners or casual, must take part in this service.

2. Two shots fired in quick succession from the dwelling of the officer of the ward, will serve as a signal, at which all the men of the ward shall assemble there with arms and ammunition. Whoever fails in obeying the above regulations, shall be subject to a fine proportioned to his means.

3. Every person caught in the act of robbing, or with stolen goods of whatever value, shall be instantly shot and hung up.

4. Every one who shall wound or kill another deliberately or through inebriety, shall be shot within an hour and gibbeted.

5. The soldier who shall be found roving from his quarters without a pass, shall be condemned to labor in chains at the public work for one year.

6. The shops shall be shut at the sound of the evening bell for prayers, under penalty of a fine of two hundred dollars: and the patroles shall not allow any two men to remain together in the public houses and shops longer than the exact necessary for the purchase of what they want. Those who disobey the order to retire, shall be punished with a hundred stripes and a month's confinement in irons.

7. Whoever being without function or office, shall be met with a gun, sabre, or other arms forbidden by law, shall be sent to the public works, for two years to labor in chains.

8. Soldiers who shall be absent from their quarters unlawfully, for twelve hours, shall be subject to the last mentioned punishment for four years, &c. &c.

Details of the late Revolution at Buenos Ayres.

Various bands of Montoneros organized subsequently a certain Ramirez of the Entre Rios, and a certain Lopez, having greatly increased in numbers, succeeded in beating the regular troops at Buenos Ayres.—This obliged the Buenos Ayres government, to keep on the frontiers contiguous to the province of Santa Fe, a permanent army of from four to five thousand men; and even then the Monteneros got the better in every rencounter.

The government of Buenos Ayres, desirous of putting forthwith an end to this evil, sent orders more than a dozen times to General San Martin, who was at Mendoza with a body of three thousand veteran troops, to come down against the forces of Santa Fe; but San Martin dissatisfied with the general proceedings at Buenos Ayres, made ingenious excuses, until at length he formally declared that he would not draw his sword against the Monteneros, not merely because he considered them as brethren, but because their demands were just. Finally he returned his commission to the government, saying that he would no longer serve under its orders, and was about to pass under those of the government of Chili.

General Belgrano was arrested by the people of Cordova; the same thing happened to General Cruz, and the officers of the army of Buenos Ayres in that quarter; and other officers, Peruvians, were substituted for them. All the other officers followed this example; deposed the Governors appointed from Buenos Ayres, and established Peruvians in their stead.

After these arrangements, the Monteneros concentrated their forces, and completely routed the army of Buenos Ayres, commanded by the Director Rondeau in person. On the occurrence of this defeat, the partizans of the Provincial cause, openly plotted to overturn the Government, that is the Congress, the above mentioned Supreme Director, and the Cabildo, as composed of individuals all belonging to the faction of Pueyrredon, who, it was alleged, although four months had elapsed since he had laid down the chief magistracy, still exercised despotic power.

In effect, the hostile party presented themselves to Congress, requesting that Pueyrredon and Tagle should be secured and made to answer for their mal administration. The Congress promised to keep watch over them, and undertook to answer for their appearance. After all this, Pueyrredon bought the suffrages of the Congress in favor of the project of constituting him dictator, and it is said, had actually succeeded so far as to have his appointment made out in form. It is added that he offered to restore tranquility only by cutting off a couple of dozen of heads; but 'the fig was over ripe,' and to save his own life he had no other alternative left than a precipitate flight in which he was assisted by the same Congress. Then happened what you will see published in the Gazettes.

Two of the Carreras, brothers of the one who visited the United States, were as is known shot by the party of Pueyrredon, because they aimed at getting to Chili; the other would have met the same fate, had he not escaped to Monte Video, whence he repaired to Santa Fe. He there leagued himself with Ramirez and Lopez, and with them entered the capital of Buenos Ayres on the 20th of February.

DIARY.

March 5.—The adherants of Pueyrredon having at their head Don Juan Ramon Balcarce, have effected a counter revolution, and Sarratea, the Carreras and all the other federalists have been forced to fly; but they have joined the federal troops, and are now at the distance of six leagues only from this capital.

March 7.—Authority has been given to Balcarce to do whatever he may think best; he is disposed to make war on the federal forces, and is taking all measures for that purpose.

March 9.—The best officers have fled and passed over to the federalists—also some of the city guards.

March 10.—A regiment of citizens with their colonel; the regiment of veterans with their colonel; that of Argentinos with about fifty men, have fled and gone over to the federalists.

March 11.—The grenadiers and two whole bands of music have done the same. Balcarce has summoned every inhabitant to arms in defence of the dignity of this great community.—He has also invoked the aid of all the slaves, offering them their freedom. But no one will consent to fight. We expect some remarkable events to night.

March 12.—About 11 o'clock last night the troops upon which Balcarce relied, and which he kept shut up in the fort, revolted; broke open the gates, and made off,—firing vollies in the air as they went—to the camp of the Federalists. The valiant Balcarce, who had proclaimed Sarratea and all the other fugitives, traitors to their country, took to flight in his turn, letting himself down by a rope from the top of the fort to the river. At 5 o'clock this morning, the federalists, and all the troops who had deserted to them, entered the city crying, 'Live Sarratea! Our Country and Union!' And without accident or bloodshed, each inhabitant retired to his dwelling; the officers and soldiers to their respective quarters: Sarratea to his post as Governor; and Ramirez with his army to the extensive barracks constructed contiguous to the square formerly that of the bull fights.

In the following days, down to the present the 13th of March; many of the adherents of Pueyrredon have been taken. Balcarce, however, and some eight or nine of the leaders have escaped. All the members of the Congress who signed the agreement which surrendered this country to the prince of Lucca, have also been taken, with the exception of three who accompanied their signature with a protest.

From the Keene, N. H. Sentinel.

Thirty-three persons in Nelson, determined to hunt for one week. They divided into two parties, and commenced the pursuit of game on Monday, May 15th, continuing till Saturday evening.—The following is the number and description of animals killed:—13 Foxes, 10 Hedge Hogs, 2781 Squirrels, 18 Crows, 11 Woodchucks, 148 Woodpeckers, 8 Hawks, 20 Blue Jays, 14 Blackbirds, 9 Threshers and 4 Pole Cats—Total number 3107.

It is stated in an English paper, that the total number of ships employed in the King's North American colonies, during the last year, exclusive of Newfoundland, was upwards of sixteen hundred.

By the late Mails.

GEORGIA. SAVANNAH, MAY 31.

CAPT. Drummond, of the ship Jane, from Liverpool, states that he was boarded off the Western Islands by a piratical ship of war, pierced for 18 guns, and having a full complement of men, who robbed him of nearly all his sails, cabin stores, clothing, and 21,000 dollars specie, belonging to the Planter's Bank, A. L. Molyneaux, and the master.

Extract from the Log Book.

"April 22, 1820—Commences with moderate breezes and fine weather, at 2 P. M. discovered a ship on the weather bow, standing towards us, at 3 P. M. she fired a gun, and hoisted Spanish colors. Hauled our courses up, laid the main top sail to the mast and was boarded by them; the boarding officer ordered the captain on board in our boat, with the ship's papers, which request was immediately complied with, and while there, was treated with feigned politeness and civility; at 3 30 P. M. Capt. Drummond returned to the ship with the expectation of being permitted to proceed without further hindrance or molestation. Sent a cask of porter on board the ship as a present to the captain; at 3 45 P. M. the boarding officer returned to his ship, (the men plundering several articles and taking them away with them in their boats,) ordering us to lay by until his return; at 4 P. M. he returned with a boat filled with men, armed with knives, cutlasses, and pistols; at the moment of their boarding us, the ship hauled down the Spanish ensign and hoisted the national flag of Buenos Ayres—the officers ordered our colors hauled down, and immediately drove every man from the deck, endeavoring to extract, by threats of instantaneous death, what the ship's lading consisted of, with the exception of salt; but finding their attempt to gain any information unsuccessful, they commenced with more than savage barbarity an indiscriminate plunder, of every thing valuable on board the ship, scarcely leaving a vestige of the necessaries of life, which was only obtained from them by earnest entreaty and supplication not to leave us in the middle of the ocean to starve, they having at the time all the meat and bread on deck, with an intention of taking it away.—About 6 P. M. after making a constant and strict search from the moment of their coming on board, they found all the* specie, which was secured previous to their boarding us, under the salt in the after hold, some of the boxes they broke open and made a partial division of their contents among themselves, each taking as much as they could carry about them, the residue of the boxes were taken on board unopened. They also took from us every garment of clothing, all our bedding, hats, shoes and boots, leaving us literally naked; and every thing, even of the most trivial value, was plundered from the captain, passengers, officers and crew, all the packages on freight was taken on board by them and one box broken open in the cabin and its contents rifled and divided among them, cut away from the yards an entire new maintopsail and foresail, cut away from the stay, a new jib; cutting all the rigging attached to them and taking it away, they also cut all the canvas from the foretopsail, which they considered good, and left it in so mutilated a state, as to render it almost impossible to repair it, they plundered all our new cordage, wormline, spun-yarn, steering sail geer, tackel falls, blocks, &c. nearly a bolt of new canvas, part of a bolt of ravens duck, all the carpenters tools of every description, deep sea-lead and line, four barrels of beef, one barrel of pork, all our bread except three bags, 2 cheeses, three hams, keg of butter, all the crockery ware, silver spoons, table cloths, and every article of cabin furniture, all our paints, oil, brushes and varnish; rifled the captain and mate's state room of every thing they could lay hands upon; threatened the captain with personal injury; cocked and presented a pistol at him several times and struck him with a cutlass; broke open and destroyed two casks porter, and a considerable quantity of wine.—About 11 P. M. after keeping us seven hours in suspense, confined below with sentinels over us armed with long knives, they went off and left us, taking with them our small boat and relieved us from horrid suspense, occasioned by the expectation every moment during their stay, of being massacred by them. Our situation was most distressing and deplorable indeed, thankful however we have escaped with our lives.—At 11½ P. M. they hailed us in a language unintelligible to us, then bore up and stood to the eastward. When we went on our deck we found our forebraces, foretop bowlines, foretop sail buntlings, jib pendants and whips, foretopsail and reef tackles and wheel ropes cut and the principal part of them taken away; our ensign tore to pieces hove overboard and left towing by the halyards. She was a ship apparently about 300 tons, pierced for and mounted 14 guns besides stern chasers, coppered to light water mark and appeared to have formerly been a sharp schooner raised upon; she had a yellow waist woman, head painted entirely black, and carried two quarter boats, was full of men, officered entirely by Spaniards, and a motley crew of all colors, composed chiefly of Spaniards and Frenchmen, whose very appearance indicated their fitness to execute their diabolical deeds. From all the information we could collect from different sources, she was from Cuba, and had been at sea cruizing between two and three months, and we have every reason to suppose her a Spanish vessel. At midnight wore ship to the westward, bent our old foresail and made all sail that the distressed and disabled situation of the ship would admit of. At day light commenced clearing the wreck and repairing the foretopsail as well as our scanty means would allow.

Lat. observed, 31, 10 N. lon. per account, 41, 21, W.

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* Seven boxes, containing $20,500.

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 7.

From the Pittsburgh Mercury, we learn, that the missionary family left that city on the 24th of May in two keel boats, of about 20 tons burthen each.

The contributions collected in Pittsburgh, amounted to $1209 85. Their purchases from the manufactures in Pittsburgh, in addition to all donations, were nearly 3000 dollars, for which they furnished a draft on New York. A respectable number of citizens accompanied them to their boats, where an appropriate hymn was sung; and after a short address they were by prayer and supplication, committed to the mercy, power and grace of the Lord Jesus. After an affectionate farewell they set out on a journey by water of 2000 miles, to erect the standard of the cross among the heathen.

NEW-YORK. BUFFALO, MAY 30.

The Season.—The cheering hopes of an early spring have been disappointed. The present month has been cold and unpleasant. Several frosts have been experienced for 3 weeks past, and vegetation has remained almost at a stand. We are informed that snow fell in some parts of this and the adjoining counties last Friday.

We understand the chiefs of the Six Nations will meet in this village on Thursday next, by the appointment of the Agent, Jasper Parish, Esq. to confer with Dr. Morse, who has arrived here, on the subjects mentioned in his commission.

We state with much regret that information has been received of orders from General Brown for the abandonment of the important post of Fort Gratiot. The site of the fort is deemed one of the most important between the lakes Huron and Erie, and hopes are yet entertained that it will not long remain unoccupied.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 6.

The Mariners' Church, was, on Sunday last, dedicated to the service of Almighty God, with suitable solemnities.

Some hundreds of seamen occupied the lower part of the house.

The Church is a handsome brick building, about 60 feet by 38, and capable of containing 1000 people seated. The seats are all free to seamen of all nations, and to the families of resident seamen. The Church was crowded at all the services, and we believe that few occasions have ever given higher satisfaction to those who were present.

The collections on Sunday, at the Dedication of the Mariners' Church, amounted to about 400 dollars.

JUNE 7.

FROM SOUTH-AMERICA.

We are indebted to Mr. Monroe, who arrived last evening in the ship Blooming Rose, from Monte Video, and Maldonado, for the following interesting information.

A treaty of peace was concluded on the 23d of Feb. between the provinces of Entro Rios, Santa Fe, and Buenos Ayres, and on the 25th the governors of those three provinces entered the latter city. The substance of this treaty has already been published in this country. On its promulgation great rejoicings took place at Buenos Ayres, and the city was illuminated three successive nights. After the conclusion of the war General Sola offered to give up six months of his pay and emoluments, as commander in chief, towards relieving the distresses of the country people, who had suffered by it. His offer was accepted.—On the 1st of March, the new governor of Buenos Ayres, Sarratea, ordered that all the government paper then outstanding, should be presented in 15 days, that the state of the public debt might be known.

General Balcarce and his army, entered Buenos Ayres on the 1st of March amidst the acclamations of the citizens. A military commission was appointed on the 2d, to regulate the affairs of the army, and reduce it to its provincial standard.

The following is an extract from the Buenos Ayres Gazette of the 2d March.—"It would be in opposition to the new principles established, to continue the members that have represented the state government [illegible] until the general congress shall fix the basis upon which we are to treat [illegible] powers. No province is authorised to [illegible] relations which shall prejudice the others. This will be to continue the alarming and odious distinction of a Capital. These just considerations have determined the government to recall the deputies that were sent to the Courts of England, France, and Brazil, declaring null and void the powers and instructions that they may have received from the late congress and administration."

On the 10th of March, a small boat arrived at Monte Video from Buenos Ayres with an account of *another Revolution*, brought about by the party opposed to the late treaty. They displaced Sarratea, and put General Balcarce at the head of the government. This is said to have been caused by the demand of the Allies, that the province of Buenos Ayres should join them in the war against the Portuguese, and in consequence of Sarratea having supplied them with arms.

A few days afterwards, information arrived of the allied troops having entered and taken possession of Buenos Ayres. Their force did not consist of more than 1,000 or 1200 men, but as they were favorably received by the lower classes of inhabitants, both of the town and country, they met with no opposition. It was reported that the Federal soldiers were guilty of great excesses, and that the city was in great confusion and terror.

In consequence of the last revolution, it was supposed that a war with Portugal would immediately follow; and it was said that some Portuguese vessels had been detained up the river by a [illegible] Buenos Ayres privateer, (formerly the French ship Bearne, and that there is an embargo upon them at Buenos Ayres. On receipt of this news, the Portuguese frigate, lying off Monte Video, immediately commenced [illegible] for sea. A hot press took place [illegible] crew, which was very deficient; an embargo was laid upon all vessels in the harbor, but taken off in a few days.—The frigate had not sailed on the 26th March, the day the Blooming Rose lost sight of the city.

A Portuguese gun boat schooner arrived at Monte Video on the 19th of March, from Buenos Ayres, having on board a number of persons who retired from that place in consequence of being [illegible] in the late revolutions. Among them were, Dias, Velez and Nunez, the first president, and the latter secretary of the late Congress; and Alvarez the editor of the Gazette. It was said the schooner escaped in the night. Alvarez left Monte Video the latter end of February for Buenos Ayres; he was imprisoned after his arrival there, but afterwards liberated.

The Portuguese troops had, of late, acquired such advantages over the [illegible] Artigas, that the greater part of the Banda Oriental

had submitted to their authority. It was reported, that the patriot chieftain was somewhere in the Entro Rios, recruiting his forces. The officer next in command to him, had come over to the Portuguese together with a considerable number of his troops.

Pueyredon, the late Director of Buenos Ayres, remained at Monte Video, where he lived retired—his family had joined him.

JUNE 9.

The Hornet sloop of war, Capt. Read, has dropped down to Staten Island. We understand she proceeds on a cruise to the coast of Africa, and thence to the West-Indies.

JUNE 12.

From N. Orleans.—The Commodore Rodgers, sailed 25th ult. We have been favored with the loan of papers to the 24th, which contain but little news. Capt. Mott met in the Mississippi, the U. S. schr. Lynx, having in tow a piratical vessel with a crew of 24 men, which she had captured.—A prize crew had been put on board, eight of whom it was said, afterwards conspired with the pirates to retake the vessel, but did not succeed.

VERMONT. BURLINGTON, JUNE 2.

BANK OF CANADA.

The bills of the Bank of Canada we understand are no longer received in payment, or deposit, at the bank of Burlington, owing probably to their having refused to redeem their notes except in depreciated specie. The notes of the Montreal Bank, however, are received as usual.

N. HAMPSHIRE. CONCORD, MAY 30.

Sickness at the Council Bluffs.—A letter from Timothy S. Stiles, of the Yellow Stone Expedition, dated Cantonment, Missouri, March 19th last, to his father in Temple, N. H. states that it was then extremely sickly among the troops at that place—that there had died from 1 to 5 each day for some time previous—that the disease was obstinate and unknown to the surgeons, many persons who were attacked at night being lifeless in the morning. It was an opinion there, however, that the origin of the fatal distemper was *the eating of bad provisions!*

MASS. BOSTON, JUNE 6.

A letter has been received in this town from Washington, which states that the Spanish Messenger has brought no other instructions, than that the provisional Government of Spain has no authority to act on the subject of the Treaty, and they hope the United States will wait until the Cortes assemble, and the government is regularly organized. The Cortes will assemble the present month.

Convention of the Colleges.—On Wednesday and Thursday, were holden several meetings of the Convention of the Colleges, North of the Delaware, at which the following gentlemen were present:

Rev. President Austin, of Burlington, Vt.
Rev. Professors Woods and Stuart, of the Theological Institution, Andover.
Professor Silliman, of Yale College.
——— Newman, of Bowdoin College.
——— Kellogg, of Williams' College.
——— Shurtliff, of Dartmouth College.
Professors Hedge, Farrar, Everet, } of Cambridge.

Letters were laid before the Convention of Presidents Day, Bates, Messrs. Davis, and Professor Miller, expressing their regret at being prevented from attending the Convention or approving its objects.

The chief objects of this association, which was established in 1818, are to effect a greater uniformity in the requisites for admission into College, and in the books to be used both before entering and at College; to procure better editions of the books used, and to act in concert for the support of discipline in the several colleges, and in general to promote the cause of education and learning by producing union and concert among those devoted to it.

Various measures toward these objects were resolved upon in the above mentioned meetings of the Convention.

MAINE. EASTPORT, MAY 27.

Mr. Humburt preventive officer at St. John, who was carried off in a plaster vessel, while in the discharge of his duty, has returned. He was set ashore in a thick fog, about 12 miles below Annapolis Gut.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, June 14, 1820.

King of Spain Run Off.—Capt. Churchill, of the schr. Monroe, of Portland, arrived at Philadelphia on Thursday morning in 13 days from St. Bartholomews, was boarded by a Spanish sloop of war, of 20 guns, under the Cortes flag, 25 days from Cadiz, who informed that the King of Spain had run off to France.—*Freeman's Journal.*

The British ship of war *Nautilus*, Captain Chapman, and the United States' brig *Enterprize*, Lieutenant Kearney, arrived at Charleston on Sunday evening, 28th ult. in 5 days from Havana, which they left on the 23d, and kept in company all the passage. The former has on board about *Two Hundred Thousand dollars in Specie.* Next morning she fired a salute, and was answered by one of the forts.

The Enterprize has brought home three of the crew of the piratical sloop *Abaira*, which had been fitted out at Charleston about two years since, was taken and carried into Havana. These men were liberated through the intercession of the American officers, in consequence of the late change in the Spanish government.

There was no political news at Havana. The Yellow Fever was very prevalent there. The steam ship Robert Fulton, was daily expected from New-Orleans, and would probably have a great number of passengers on her return.—*Charleston Courier.*

Letters from Havana, to May 3, received at Charleston, state, that both government and people were so completely engaged in the business of rejoicing, that vessels had been waiting for six or eight days, without being able to enter at the Custom-House.

NORTHERN NAVAL DEPOT.

A final report upon this subject, has been made to government, we understand, by the last appointed commissioners consisting of Captains Warrington and Elliot, of the United States' Navy, and General Bernard, of the Engineer Corps. It has resulted, we are happy to learn, in the unanimous recommendation of Charlestown, in Boston harbor, as the most suitable site, in the waters of the United States for a great naval position. Perhaps no place exists on any coast, which combines so remarkably the principal requisites for a national dock-yard, and the other works, connected with building and repairing men of war. A sufficient depth of water at all times; numerous points for building strong and impregnable fortifications without excessive expence;—uncommon density of an active and intelligent population—and an abundant supply of workmen, are some of the advantages possessed by this port and harbour, to which may be added the difficulty of access on account of circumstances of wind and tide, that would be presented to any enemy, who might attempt an attack.

The report of the commissioners, has not yet been presented, we believe, to the Senate of the United States, under whose sanction the commission was first commenced.

Boston Intel.

SPAIN.

Mr. Rich, American Consul at Cadix, on the 5th of April, addressed a note to the Constitutional Council of that city, tendering his cordial and sincere felicitations upon the great and glorious change in the government of Spain, which he had just witnessed. The next day the following answer was addressed to the Consul, signed by Mr. Salvador de Alagon, secretary of the council.

"The cordial congratulation contained in your letter of the 5th April inst. has been in the highest degree flattering and gratifying, both as coming from you, as a citizen of the United States, and in your capacity as a consul of so great a people; nor has less pleasure been received from the indication given by all your countrymen, of their being actuated by the same liberal feelings. We share in your felicitations upon our having broken the chains rivited by superstition and despotism, and we honor with equal veneration the names of Washington and Quiroga.

"Liberty and justice are now the fundamental basis upon which all the operations of the Spaniards are to be grounded; consequently you may assure your countrymen, that henceforth they need apprehend none of those fiscal regulations which were mysteriously conducted, and which appeared calculated to excite distrust and to impede the pursuits of commerce, which should be always open to enable us to preserve the intercourse of nations, as members of the same family. These are the liberal principles prescribed by our constitution, and which shall be inviolably observed.

God preserve you many years.

Missouri.—It appears that, at the late election of persons to compose the Convention in Missouri territory, for the purposes of forming a constitution and state government, there has not been a single person elected who declared himself in favor of the exclusion of slavery from that territory. In the most populous district, that of St. Louis, the highest number of votes received by any person on the ticket which succeeded, (David Barton) was 892 votes; the highest vote on the opposition ticket, (for John B. C. Lucas,) was 400.

Intell.

From the Spanish Maine.—Accounts, via St. Thomas, to the latter end of April are received at Charleston. The news of the revolution in Old Spain had reached Laguira, but the royal authorities had declined promulgating and the Proclamations were printed and read in the streets by the principal merchants and inhabitants, and received with the strongest marks of approbation by the people. A report prevailed at Laguira, that Gen. Morillo had been killed in an action with the insurgents, but it was not generally credited.

Provisions were in great abundance, but money not to be had to purchase with—in consequence of which, several vessels had returned to St. Thomas with their cargoes on board, not being able to dispose of them at Laguira.

Bolivar's forces, on the Orenoko, were represented to be in a very efficient state—they wanted nothing but arms, to put into the hands of those who were daily joining the revolutionary standard. Operations had been delayed for some time, by the rains; but as soon as the rainy season is over, there was no doubt of his carrying all before him.

No meeting had taken place between the marine forces of the Patriots and Royalists.

An officer of the United States' ship John Adams, informs, that the Enterprize Lieut. Kearney, remained at Havana, with the intention, as was supposed, of obtaining the release of some Americans confined in the Moro—if successful, she would sail immediately for New-York; if otherwise, would proceed on a cruise.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

The Schooners-of-war recently authorized to be built, are to be constructed at the navy-yards in Charlestown, New-York, Philadelphia, Washington and Norfolk, one at each port. They are not to exceed 175 tons each. Contracts for the supply of the timber for them have been advertised for by the Navy-Board.

It is stated in the Journal de Grand, that an Englishman had commenced an action against one of the first bankers in Paris, in order to recover the value of a shawl stolen from his wife, at a rout given by the banker. He maintains that the inviter is answerable for the morality of his guests, and bound to pay for the object stolen, when he admits thieves into his house.

By a treaty made in 1817, between England and Spain, the latter agreed for $1,400,000 to prohibit the Slave Trade in all her dominions, after the 30th of May, 1820. All of this trade in Spanish vessels is therefore now illicit. Portugal, we believe, is the only power which allows of this inhuman trade.

American Invention.—The April number of the Journal of the Royal Institution of Great-Britain, contains "An Account of Messrs Perkins and Fairman's inventions, connected with the art of printing." They are said, in that Journal, to be of equal importance and interest "with any of the numerous discoveries and inventions that have adorned the present age," "to form an epoch in the history of the fine arts," and "to display a degree of skill and ingenuity, infinitely creditable to the artists concerned." But the final report of "the Royal Commissioners, appointed for inquiry into the mode of preventing the forgery of bank notes;" the plan of bank notes of Messrs. Perkins & Fairman would seem to be neglected, and that the British artists Messrs. Applegarth and Cowper adopted. The commissioners remark of the former, that they "do not find it to possess such merit as would make it proper for them to recommend its adoption in preference to that which they had first selected." Yet the Journal of the Institution speaks thus in relation to the American plan. "We are inclined to maintain that no other system hitherto devised in which the fine arts are employed, comes at all in competition with the present plan; and we need scarcely add, that in respect to bank notes printed in the usual way, identification is impossible, since no two plates of the same denomination are in all respects alike." We trust that the commissioners will have seen reason to retract their preference of the British plan.—*Nat. Gaz.*

It has been recently discovered, that the generally conceived proportion between the money-weights of England and France is incorrect in a ratio of about 650*l.* in a million in favor of France. This important fact has been ascertained, and the error traced to its source, by means of the plan now in operation at the London Mint, for comparing the weights of all countries from attested standards sent to Lord Castlereagh by the British Consuls.

Military Road.—It is said the National Military Road, from Tennessee River to the head of Lake Ponchartrain, will be completed during the present month. The whole road was cut out, and bridges, and ferries, and houses of entertainment established, at the last advices. It is understood, this road will shorten the distance to New-Orleans, by land, from three to four hundred miles.

In the U. S. ship Franklin, from the Mediterranean, was brought a human head, and the entire body of a quadruped, embalmed. The head was found in a stone coffin, near Alexandria, and is conjectured to be that of *Pompey the Great*, a Roman Republican Chief, who was murdered by the Counsellors of Ptolemy, when seeking an asylum in Egypt.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, June 12.

A letter from Havana, of the 24th ult. states that the Spanish General Renovales, died in the Moro Castle on the 22d. He had of late resided in New-Orleans, but proceeded to Havana on hearing of the recent events in Spain. He was there arrested with several other officers on a charge of having attempted a conspiracy to overthrow the present government and establish the independence of Cuba.

Up to the 23th of May, no instructions from the new government of Spain, had been received at Havana.

We learn from Charleston, that a *conditional* pardon has been granted by the President of the United States, to BENJAMIN BRAILSFORD, and JAMES GRIFFIN, who had been convicted of Piracy on board ship *Louisa*, and who were to have been executed with Clark and Wolf, but received a respite.

N. Y. Paper.

Extract of a letter from an officer belonging to the Cyane, cruising off the Coast of Africa, to his friend in New-York.

U. S. schr. Augusta, Sherbro, April 6.

"I parted with my ship and shipmates a few days since, for at least four months, to take command of this schooner, (clipper built, 101 tons, mounting 4 guns, with six men from the ship, and as many blacks from the settlement as I choose to make requisition for,) and cruise off this island, to assist in protecting our asylum of liberated Africans against the slave traders, and intercepting all vessels engaged in that traffic.—This schr. was purchased for a tender to the Cyane by Mr. Bacon, the agent, before our arrival; as he learnt from the English squadron that all their captures were made by boats or vessels of this description.—Previous to the arrival of the Cyane, she was used for transporting the stores from the Elizabeth, up to the settlement. Since I have been transferred to her, I have been up and down the river three times, without the least difficulty.—The Cyane cannot approach within 20 miles of the settlement. We find here abundance of oysters, fish, pine apples, oranges, bananas, plantains of the choicest kind.

On Sunday last (28th ult.) as Capt. JOSEPH BACKUS was walking near the Zanesville Brewery, his foot accidentally slipt and launched him down a precipice, so deep and rugged, that he expired in less than two hours, in consequence of the injury received by the fall. He was about 45 years of age and originated in Norwich Conn. and had sustained a good moral character during his residence in this country.—*Zanesville (Ohio) Paper.*

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas, May 20.

The latest accounts from Angostura, the head quarters of the Independents represent them to be determined in not receding to the Cortes, but that they are resolved to establish a government of their own, similar to that of the U. States. Several letters have been received here from respectable sources corroborating this statement. Sir Gregor Mac Gregor has declined accepting the office of second in command to Bolivar, and has sailed from Cape Henry for London.—*Phil. Gen.*

The Launch of the ship of the Line now building at Philadelphia, is to take place on the 23d of August next.

The Treasurer of Rhode-Island has recently received from the general government the further sum of 15,000 dollars, for expences incurred by that state during the late war.

A steam-boat has been sent by the French Government to be employed on some of the Rivers in Africa.

Steam-Boats are established on the Brazil Coast.

The British Government have expended more than $200,000, in assisting emigrants proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope.

In consequence of instructions received by the late Messenger from Spain, the Spaniards in this country have been invited to call on their Consuls and take the oath to the Constitution.

THE MOSS ROSE.

THE angel of the flowers, one day,
Beneath a rose tree sleeping lay,
That Spirit—to whose charge is given,
To bathe young buds in dews from heaven,
Awaking from his light repose,
The Angel whispered to the Rose:
"O loudest object of my care,
Still fairest found where all are fair,
For the sweet shade thou'st given me,
Ask what thou will, 'tis granted thee."
"Then," said the Rose, with deepened glow,
"On me another grace bestow."
The Spirit paused, in silent thought,
What grace was there that flower had not!
'Twas but a moment—o'er the Rose
A veil of moss the Angel throws,
And, robed in nature's simplest weed,
Could there a flower that Rose exceed?

MARINE LIST.

June 3—Arrived, *sloop Polly, Childs, Nantucket; sloop Revenge, Barker, Providence.*

9—Sailed, *sloop Science, Lowell, Boston; sloop Hiram, Rock, do.*

10—Sailed, *sloop Morgan, Roath, N. York.*

Arrived, *sloop Mac Donough, Coit, New-York.*

Brig Mary, Davis, has arrived at New-London from a Whaling voyage, with a cargo of 800 bbls. Whale and 100 bbls. Sperm Oil. On her passage home, she picked up 60 bales Sea Island Cotton.

The Olive, at Newburyport, from Brazils, was fired into, and boarded, May 6, lat. 14, N. lon. 55, by a Spanish Guineaman, of 18 guns, from Africa, with slaves—11 armed men came on board, who immediately drove the people forward, knocked down and severely wounded one man, with the butt end of a musket, and then commenced a search for plunder, and after having ransacked the vessel throughout, and stealing liquors, fowls, clothes, &c. they left the brig, insolently ordering the capt. not to make sail until they were out of sight.

The Venezuelian privateer A———, (formerly the Baltimore, of Baltimore,) Capt. Simeon Metcalf, of Saybrook, engaged 8 slave vessels, near Cape Mount, and after an action of 2 hours and 40 minutes, two were taken; and the remainder made their escape—next day the six were taken by the British sloop of war Myrmidon, which also captured the privateer and her two Spanish prizes, and sent them into Sierra Leone; but the privateer was afterwards given up. The Myrmidon arrived at St. Jago, Cape de Verde, April 11, having in co. a beautiful schr. upwards of 200 tons, with 10 guns, her tender, captured near Cape Mount—she was slaving, under Portuguese colors, but was owned in an Am. port, Green master. The capt. of the Myrmidon purchased her for a tender, after her condemnation at Sierra Leone, but disposed of her at St. Jago, at a very large advance. Since the arrival of the Commissioners for the trial of slave vessels at Sierra Leone, 32 have been captured and condemned.

Married,

At Windham, on Saturday evening last, by Abner Robinson, Esq. Mr. THOMAS P. NORTHUP, of Cranston, (R. I.) to Miss SARAH M. FLINT, of Windham, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Flint.

MUSICA SACRA.

Just received, and for sale at
B. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,
IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES,

MUSICA SACRA, or Springfield & Utica Collections united: consisting of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems and Chants: arranged for two, three or four voices, with a figured base for the organ or Piano Forte. By Thomas Hastings and Solomon Warriner.

June 14. 32—

JUST RECEIVED,

ONE box MUSKETS, suitable for the militia, which will be sold very low. Also, an excellent DRUM—brass eagle BELT PLATES, SWORD SWIVELS, &c. &c.

E. H. MANSFIELD.

June 14. 52—

FOR SALE
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

600 CHIP HATS—very low,
200 WHET STONES,
8 Boxes English HERRING,
20 Bottles CAYENNE PEPPER,

Wanted, if delivered this and next week, 40 Bushels heavy BUCK-WHEAT.

JOHN LATHROP.

June 14, 1820. 52—

GRINDSTONES.

J. H. STRONG

HAS just received 8 tons Nova Scotia Grindstones, of the first quality, selected from a large parcel, which he will sell on the best terms.

June 14. 3w-32—

NOTICE.

AS the subscriber is shortly to remove from the town of Lisbon, he requests all persons who have open accounts, either by book or note, to call and settle the same immediately. All those that refuse this call will find their accounts left with an Attorney for collection.

EBENEZER M. WEBB.

Lisbon, June 9, 1820. 32—

Norwich Bank.

THE Stockholders annual Meeting for the choice of Directors, will be holden at the Bank, on Monday the 20th inst. at 9. A. M.

June 14.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE AT
R. Hubbard's Book-Store,

A COMPENDIUM of physiological and systematic Botany, with Plates, by George Sumner, M. D.

Daboll's Practical Navigator.

Maltby's Elements of War.

A new collection of Family Prayers, and Offices of Devotion, for various circumstances in life.

Gilpin's Monument of Parental Affection.

The Catechism of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

Songs for Ladies.

Songs for Gentlemen.

ALSO,

A very extensive assortment of
Juvenile Books,
wholesale and retail, *very low.*

June 14. 32—4

For Sale.

THE site whereon the Woolen Factory lately stood, belonging to *Samuel Allen*, in Franklin, is now offered for sale, together with a Grist Mill, Dwelling-House, Store, and Barn, and about 20 acres of Land. It is decidedly one of the best mill seats in the State, there being water sufficient to propel machinery, to operate a woolen establishment, on a large scale, through the driest seasons, and perfectly safe from any freshets. An extensive run of custom may be depended on, provided a Factory could go into immediate operation. A person who has had many years experience in the management of the woolen business would be willing to engage in it, on the most accommodating terms; the workmen, also, through whose faithfulness and skill so large a portion of public patronage has been secured, can at this time be engaged—in short, there is every inducement for a man who has a capital to embark in the manufacture of woolen cloths, under the above mentioned advantages, together with the present prospect of public patronage. For further particulars enquire of

JOHN P. TROTT, New-London,
WM. CLEVELAND, Norwich, or
SAMUEL ALLEN, on the premises.

June 12, 1820. 3w-32—

Eight or Ten Girls,

WHO understand the art of weaving, or who are willing to learn it, may have constant employ and good wages at the *Griswold Manufactory*, in Jewett City. Enquire of

JOHN BREED.

4 or 5 Boys are also wanted as apprentices at the Woolen Manufacturing business.—The highest price paid for Wool, of all qualities.

June 13. 32—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

JONATHAN COMSTOCK, Esq. Administrator upon the estate of

Mr. JOHN SWADDLE,

late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—said Administrator is hereby directed to give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post, in said Norwich, for all persons interested in said estate to appear if they see cause, before this court on the first Monday of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners upon said estate.

32 *Attest.* BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, a red two year old STEER, part of his tail white. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

FREDUS LADD.

Franklin, June 5, 1820. 32—

Notice.

ALL persons are forbid harboring or trusting my wife *Sally*, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

SQUARE HARRIS.

Sterling, June 8, 1820. 52—

Those Persons,

WHO petitioned Congress to have the term extended for applying for pensions of $240, in lieu of land bounty, are informed that, by the new act, three years more from 1st of March "1819" are now allowed for such applications.

Those who have neglected before, can now apply for such pensions, in all cases where any of the children of deceased soldiers of the late army were under the age of 16 years, at the time of the death of the father.

Business of this, or other kinds, with the United States' Departments, attended to as usual.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Norwich, June 6, 1820. 3w-32—

POETRY.

THE EOLIAN HARP.

HARK! the wind sighs! now hollow blasts
  Swell sadly on the rising breeze—
Now whistle in the vacant reed,
  Or chirp amid the rustling trees.

Ah! whence are these celestial airs,
  Among the strings that wildly rave?
'Tis Eolus, on the cloudless wing,
  Sprite of the storm from Cirrho's cave.

The harp is mute? and now again
  A shrill note lifts the heavenly spring;
Again ascends the soaring note—
  Or fainter warblings press the string.

Fancy's wild witcheries o'er me roll—
Unworded transports touch the soul.

R. T.

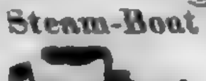
For Baltimore,

THE Sloop HUMBIRD, *Satterlee, Master*, will sail on or before 20th June. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

JED. HUNTINGTON.

March 24, 1820. 29—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.



THE FULTON has now commenced running to Norwich, and will continue, for the season, to leave Norwich as soon as the tide serves after the arrival of the stages, and to leave New-London every *Monday*, *Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 8 o'clock in the morning, exchanging with *Capt. Bunker* same days at New-Haven, and leaving there at 6 P. M. to return.

March 29. 21—

MILLINERY GOODS,

VERY CHEAP.

THE subscriber offers for sale a variety of Millinery GOODS, very cheap, to close a concern. Persons wishing to buy, are desired to call and examine for themselves.

CHARLES DAVISON.

Norwich, June 6, 1820. 31—

WOOL CARDING MANUFACTURING & CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber having put his Carding Machines in the best of order, covered with the nicest of new cards, suitable for Merino Wool, he invites all those who wish their work done in the best and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms, to call on him, for he will insure them their work done at the neatest rate, as he employs none but the best of workmen. Also he has on hand large quantity of first rate *Broad Cloths* and *Sattinetts*, which he will sell very low for cash or exchange the same for Wool. Those who have wool to dispose of will do well to call on him as he is wishing to purchase a considerable. Immediate attention will be given to those who will please to favor him with their custom.

ZEBULON WHIPPLE.

Plainfield, May 31, 1820. 8w—31—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and settle their accounts in the course of the present month, to enable him to settle with his workmen &c. To those who attend to this call, every reasonable indulgence will be given them to make payment, but those who do not attend must expect to find their accounts in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

SAMUEL ALLEN.

Franklin, June 3, 1820. 31—

WANTED,

THREE OR FOUR GIRLS

TO weave in Water-Looms, and a good family of children to work in the Cotton-Mill, at Norwich Falls.—None need apply without good recommendations.—*Also*, A good Machinist, who is acquainted with wood work.

☞TO LET, three or four convenient Tenements. Apply to the agent of *Williams Manufacturing Company*, who will purchase 1000 bushels COAL.

May 31. 30—

Wanted

AS an Apprentice to the *Tailoring Business*, an active lad about 14 years of age, who can be well recommended. Apply at the shop recently occupied by *Mr. E. Harris*, near the brick corner, Chelsea-Landing, unto

REUBEN TABER, *Tailor.*

June 7, 1820. 31—

Improvement in Stock.

THE subscriber hath taken this mode to inform those gentlemen that have a desire to obtain the best breed of stock ever in this country, that the *Bakewell Bull* will stand at his stable this season at one dollar. The color a dark red.

WM. LESTER.

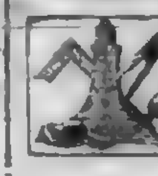
Norwich, Plain-Hills, May 31. 30—

CHURNS.

HALE'S new invented patent Churns very superior to any now in use, for sale by CALVIN TYLER.

June 7. 31—

Masonic Celebration.



THE OFFICERS and BRETHREN of *St. James & Moriah Lodges* will celebrate the Anniversary of the birth of *St. John* the Baptist, at Jewett's City, on the 22d day of June next. The officers and brethren of neighboring Lodges are hereby invited to attend and participate in the celebration. The brethren will meet at brother *Nathan Johnson's Hall*, in Jewett's City, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on said day.

NATHANIEL KIMBALL,
DANIEL KIEGWIN,
JESSE STARKWEATHER,
THOS. STEWART,
TYLER BROWN,
RUFUS JOHNSON,
DANIEL FROST, Jr.
SOLOMON PAYNE, Jr.
} *Committee of Arrangements*

May 23d, A. L. 5820. 30—

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE Festival of *St. John* the Baptist will be celebrated by *Putnam Lodge*, No. 46, at Killingly, on Tuesday the 27th instant. The Lodge will proceed from *Capt. Luther Warren's* at 10 o'clock, A. M. to the Meeting-House, where a sermon and an oration will be delivered. Brethren of adjacent Lodges are respectfully invited to join the celebration.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements,

ANDREW A. WILLIAMS, *Sec'ry.*

June 6, 1820. 31—

Board of Health.

Norwich, June 10, 1811.

AT an adjourned meeting of the Board of Health, holden this day at *Kinney's* Hotel, *Voted*, That from the 1st day of June to the 20th of September, in each year, no *oyster shells* or *oysters in shells*, shall be deposited, for a longer period than twenty-four hours, on the shores, wharves or bridges, in this town, northward of "*Waterman's point*," without special permission, for so doing, from the Board of Health.

JAMES LANMAN, *Clerk.*

At a meeting of the Board of Health, for the town of Norwich, on the 1st Monday in January, A. D. 1819—*Voted*, That the Clerk publish, annually, in June, the names of the officers appointed, and the bye-law passed June 10th, 1811, in the Norwich Courier, 3 weeks successively.—The above are true extracts of Record, and the following are the officers for 1820:

Cushing Eells. C. P. Huntington, D Ripley, Simeon Thomas, John De Witt, Health Committee.

Benjamin Snow, Farewell Coit, Health Officers.

Attest. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*

Norwich, June 2, 1820. 31—

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

THE Co-partnership in the Tailoring business, which subsisted between R. TABER & W. LITTLE having been dissolved, those indebted to the late firm aforesaid, are requested to pay in something or other as soon as possible. Persons having demands against T. & L. will please present them for adjustment at the shop recently occupied by *Mr. E. Harris*, near the Brick Corner, unto *Reuben Taber*; where said *Taber* continuing to carry on the Tailoring Business, respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage, assuring his employers that they shall be as well waited on with as good work and as moderate prices, for the quality, as their pay will command elsewhere. To save the trouble of collecting small debts, no work will be delivered without the pay, excepting where accounts are open.

Chelsea-Landing, May 25, 1820. 30

Notice is hereby given,

THAT so much of the real estate of *Nathan Sears*, as will pay and satisfy his Town and State Taxes, laid on list of 1818, together with incident charges of sale, in my hands to collect, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, in the second society of Norwich, on the 12th day of August, 1820, as the law directs. T. THOMAS, *Collector.*

Norwich, May 29, 1820. 30—

Commissioners' Notice.

WE the subscribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, appointed Commissioners on the estate of the late *Mr. Stephen Shepard*, late of said Plainfield, deceased, and represented insolvent—hereby give notice to the several creditors thereto, that we will attend to the duties of our appointment at the late Dwelling-House of said deceased on the first Mondays of June and September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days, for the purpose of hearing and examining any and all legal demands against said deceased's estate. Six months are allowed for the creditors thereof to present their claims.

ELIAS PARKIS,
ERASTUS LESTER, } Com'rs.

Plainfield, April 25, 1820. 27—

SIZING.

THE subscriber wants to purchase a quantity of SIZING, *of the best quality*, to be delivered at the Paper-Mill.

R. HUBBARD.

June 6. 31—

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Coit & Mansfield,

WAS dissolved on the 20th inst. All persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment to *Elisha H. Mansfield*.

THOMAS C. COIT,
ELISHA H. MANSFIELD.

Norwich, April 25, 1820.

The business will be continued in future by ELISHA H. MANSFIELD, Who has just received, and offers for sale a general assortment of

MILITARY GOODS,

among them are, Muskets, Gilt and Plated Horse and Infantry Swords, Artillery do. Epaulettes, Sashes, Pistols, Lace and Cord Binding, Plumes, Feathers, Eagles, Plates for Belts, &c. &c.

April 25, 1820. 25—

ANDERSON'S

COUGH DROPS.

The most valuable Medicine in use for

COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine. Many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

Caution.—Be particular that every genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed by JAMES MELLEN.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or the breast, & more or less, cough & weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a Bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May ., 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold: but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low, I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops, and purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 30, 1819

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; *Charles Dyer, & Co.* Middletown; *Dyer & Howes*, Windham; *Joseph C. Huntington* and *Samuel Tyler*, Norwich.

June 6. 31—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 19—

For Sale

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

MINOR'S Patent Accelerating Wheel Heads, at a reduced price.
1 Bbl. Essence Spruce, very good.
Tyler's Grain Cradles.
Sickles, Boston Sole Leather, &c.

JOHN LATHROP.

June 7, 1820. 31—

Salt, Flour, etc.

100 Bushels Isle of May Salt,
160 bushels Blown do. very clean and white for Dairies.

ALSO,

A constant supply of warranted Flour. Oranges, Limes, Lemons, Figs, &c.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, May 31, 1820. 30—

North-Stonington Lime.

THE stone from which this Lime is burnt is very hard and compact, of course the air and water will not penetrate it so suddenly as it will Lime burnt from a coarser and more porous stone—an objection made to it is that "it slacks very slow;" but experienced masons consider this circumstance as quite a recommendation—an invariable indication of the strength and excellency of the Lime. Professor Silliman has examined it and observes, "that the slight discoloration which appears in this Lime when burnt, is probably owing to iron." "Iron gives to Lime-stone the property of making a very hard cement." It has been used in a number of Tan-Yards, and answers as valuable a purpose as any Lime whatever—no fair trial has yet been made of it for bleaching, but doubtless, as strength is all that is required, it will answer well for that purpose. To remove any doubts which may from prejudice or inexperience still remain of its quality, I annex the following certificates of *Mr. Alpheus Kingsley*, and *Capt. Samuel Cole*: many others could easily be obtained, but the character of *Mr Kingsley*, as an old and experienced *brick-layer*, is so well known, that any thing further would be superfluous.

I have used 50 or 60 casks of the *North-Stonington LIME*, and I consider it equal to any Lime I have ever used for laying brick and stone, and is very excellent for plastering—it slacks finer and makes a harder and stronger cement than Dexters, or any other Lime I have ever used. *ALPHEUS KINGSLEY.*

I have for a number of years been engaged in burning Lime in Smithfield, R. I. and in using it for laying brick and stone, and am well acquainted with the qualities of the Lime Rocks in that place. It is an invariable rule that the Lime-Stone that shrinks most in burning swells the most in slacking. The N. S. Lime-Rock resembles the Jinta-Rock, so called in Smithfield, so much that it is difficult to distinguish them—the N. S. Lime is very free from flint and shrinks full as much in burning as the Jinta—the Jinta Lime is esteemed the best and commands the highest price in the Providence and New-York markets.—I have used a considerable quantity of the N. S. Lime—it slacks as fine, takes as much sand, and makes as good mortar for plastering, or any other purpose, as I have ever used.—It makes an uncommonly hard cement.

SAMUEL COLE.

The above lime may be had at all times of the subscriber, at his store in Griswold, at the Lime-Kiln, and of *Wm. Belcher Esq.* in Norwich-Landing.

JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, May 12, 1820. 28—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST

COLD SPRING GIN,

FOR SALE,

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS. BREED.

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

MOLASSES.

20 Hhds. good retailing Molasses at 30 cents per gallon for sale by

LYMAN BREWER, *Agent.*

May 10. 27—

GRINDSTONES.

50 Nova Scotia Grindstones, of superior quality, for sale low by

J. DE WITT.

May 3. 26—

10 BARRELS first quality Green Island OIL. FOR SALE BY

C. EELLS.

May 15. 28-6w—

James N. Brown,

HAS just received a fresh supply of first quality FLOUR, and Dexter's best LIME.

April 19. 24—

MILITARY.

3 Uniform Coats, 2 Hats, silk Sash, silver mounted Sword with belt, &c. silver Epaulette, Espontoon, &c. for sale cheap—at the store of E. COIT, & Co.

April 12. 23—

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.

JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Nov. 9, 1819. 1—

Utley's Remedy

FOR *Tooth-ache, Scurvy Gums, and Loose Teeth*,—The above valuable article for sale by

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, May 9, 1820. tf—27—

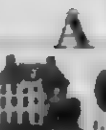
Patent Cut Nails.

A COMPLETE assortment, of the best quality, constantly for sale on good terms by *Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company*. Orders addressed to WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent*, will receive punctual attention.

May 31. 30—

For Sale,

A FARM,



CONTAINING about ninety acres of excellent land for *mowing, pasture and tillage*, with a large proportion of *wood*.—A good *Dwelling-House* and other out houses, almost new thereon standing, pleasantly situated in Norwich, on the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Brooklyn, with the *stock and farming utensils* on the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

A lot of *Wood Land*, lying in Lisbon, on the aforesaid turnpike, containing about four acres, one mile and a half from the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

In Plainfield, a convenient Tenement for a small family, opposite the mansion of *Ephraim Wheeler, Esq.* For particulars enquire of THOMAS WHEELER, on said Farm.

June 6, 1820. 31-tf—

For Sale,

THE *House* in which *Mr. Joseph Kingsley* now lives, situated in Norwich-Landing, at the junction of the Stage road to Providence and the new road across the toll bridge to Preston.

—ALSO—

The *Tan House and Yard* late the property of *Mr. Henry Gordon*, now deceased. If the above are not sold by the first of April they will be leased.

APPLY TO

GEO. PERKINS.

March 6. 18—

☞ FOR SALE,

That valuable FARM,

RECENTLY occupied by *Nathan Sears*, with a good Dwelling-House thereon, two good Barns and other out houses. Said Farm contains about

220 acres of excellent LAND,

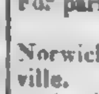
for *Meadow, Pasture and Tillage*, with a large proportion of *Wood*, with *an excellent Fishery*. Said Farm lies on the Turnpike road from Norwich to Providence, one and a half mile from Norwich Port.—Possession given 1st of April 1821. Will wait for a great proportion of the pay 5 years or more.

For terms apply to

NATHAN SEARS Jr. *of Lisbon.*

March 13, 1820. 19—

For Sale or to Let,



THE subscriber's House and premises, the residence of the late *Jonathan Frisby*, Esq. of Norwich.—Possession may soon be had. For particulars apply to

DWIGHT RIPLEY, Esq.

Norwich, or to the subscriber at Bozrahville. D. L. DODGE.

April 1, 1820. 22—

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened

A House of Entertainment

at his old stand, a few rods west of the Meeting-House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage, and every favor duly acknowledged by

ELEAZER MATHER.

Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1819. 8—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

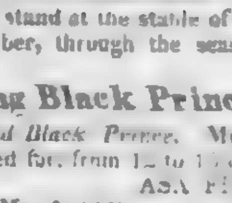
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

2 run MILL STONES, with or without gear—together with Bolts, and other apparatus appertaining to a Grist-Mill.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.



WILL stand at the stable of the subscriber, through the season, the Jack,

Young Black Prince,

sired by *Old Black Prince*. Mules will be contracted for, from 1[illegible] to 1[illegible] dollars.

ASA FITCH.

Bozrah, May 9, 1820. [illegible]-27—

3 Barrels Cider,

FOR SALE BY

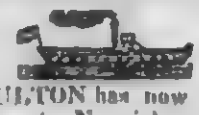
JOHN LATHROP.

May 24. [illegible]—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1820. *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV. No. 33.]

Sound Steam-Boat Line.



THE FULTON has now commenced running to Norwich, and will continue for the season, to leave Norwich as soon as the tide serves after the arrival of the stages, and to leave New-London every *Monday*, *Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 8 o'clock in the morning, exchanging with *Capt. Bunker* same days at New-Haven, and leaving there at 6 P. M. to return.

March 29. 21—

Sabbath School Books.

MC DOWELL'S Questions on the Bible.
Weeks' Catechism of Scripture Doctrine.
Sunday School Testaments.
Watts' plain and easy Catechism, Historical do.
Hymns for infant minds, to which are added original Hymns.
Janday School Hymns, selected by the New-York S. S. U. Society.
Sunday School Hymns, compiled by Philo Teknos.
Wilber's Biblical Catechism.
Emerson's Evangelical Primer.
Sheet of Questions on the Bible.

LIKEWISE,

REWARDS,

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING,

A large sheet printed on thick paper—70 rewards.
do. do. do. in red ink.
do. do. with cards of Scripture Lessons.
do. do. of Hymns.
A sheet of small verses, printed in red.
4th Class Sabbath School Rewards, a large copperplate engraving, neatly executed.
(Additions made weekly.)

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Moral & Religious Books,

well calculated to redeem the above rewards or tickets.

ALSO,

An extensive assortment of Tracts, published by the N. E. T. Society, at the very low price of one mill per page.

FOR SALE BY T. ROBINSON,
At the Norwich Tract and Sabbath School Repository.

June 6, 1820. 31—

MORE NEW GOODS

THIS DAY RECEIVED BY

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

Which makes their assortment complete.

AMONGT which are a large assortment of superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, cheaper than ever, 50 pieces Nankin and Canton Crapes; elegant figured Nankin Crape Dresses; Crape, Merino, Silk, Cotton and Cassimere Shawls; Silk and Cotton Goods of all descriptions. New supplies of Goods will be received from New-York and Boston every week. Those who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call.

A large assortment of Men's and Boy's

Leghorn Hats

expected from Boston next week.

May 2. 26—

Molasses, Rum, etc.

JUST received, a supply of very superior retailing Molasses, and first quality Boston Rum, which will be sold for *cash* by the keg, *very cheap*.

Constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

embracing almost every article in that line; all of prime quality, and at the most reduced prices. Those who calculate to pay cash for their goods and wish to get the full value of their money, are invited to call. Tavern-keepers and others will be supplied with the choicest liquors at the lowest cash prices. Most kinds of country produce will be received at fair prices in exchange for goods.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

North-Stonington Lime.

WM. BELCHER.

Norwich, June 6, 1820. 31—

YOUTH'S HATS.

A NEW supply of *Youth's fine Hats*, from the Manufactory of IVES & WHITE, (N. Y.) just received and for sale by

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

June 5. 31—

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

600 CHIP HATS—very low,
200 WHET STONES,
8 Boxes English HERRING,
20 Bottles CAYENNE PEPPER,

Wanted, if delivered this and next week, 40 Bushels heavy BUCK-WHEAT.

JOHN LATHROP.

June 14, 1820. 32—

MUSICA SACRA.

Just received, and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES.

MUSICA SACRA, or Springfield & Utica Collections united: consisting of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems and Chants: arranged for two, three or four voices, with a figured base for the organ or Piano Forte. By Thomas Hastings and Solomon Warriner.

June 14. 32—

Norwich, 1st May, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington, & Co.

HAVE just received and are this day opening a very large and general assortment of European and India

DRY GOODS,

purchased in New-York, within the last ten days, for cash, and will be sold

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

uncommonly cheap for ready money.

Among them are elegant

Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Rich figured Crape Dresses and Shawls,
Irish Linens, Sheetings and Lawns,
Cotton Shirtings, Cambricks,
Superfine and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Bombazetts, Bombazines,
Blue and plain Nankins,
Superfine English ingrain Carpeting, at the lowest New-York prices,
Ladies Morocco Shoes, (N. York manufacture.)
Prunella, do.
Gentlemen's superfine Hats, (at a very low price,)

Fancy Goods in variety.

In short almost every article to be found in Dry Good Stores.

Purchasers who pay *Cash* for goods will find it especially for their advantage to call, 2 doors east of *Doct. D. Ripley's* Store, and buy cheap of

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co. 26

NEW GOODS.

J. W. Kinney

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale, a general assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

very low for cash, at wholesale or retail—Black and Colored Nankin and Canton Crapes; Elegant Crape Dresses, figured borders; Crape Shawls; Half Merino do.; Black and Colored Lustrings; Canton Camblets; Cambrick, Book, Lenu, Jackonet and Mulmul Muslins; Linen Diapers and Table Cloths; Sheetings; Shirtings; Long Lawns; a large assortment of plain and Fancy Ribbons; Black Bombazine; Bombazetts; thread Laces and Edgings; Inserting Trimmings; Superfine and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO,—

A general assortment of Hatters' Trimmings.

Norwich, May 26, 1820. 30—

HATS AND GLOVES.

G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

HAVE just received from New-York, a complete assortment of Gentlemen's superfine bell crown Hats, of the newest style.

ALSO,

From Boston, an elegant assortment of Men's and Boy's Leghorn Hats.

Some fine do. for Young Misses.

20 Doz. pair Ladies' superfine Kid Gloves, all colors.

June 6. 31—

NEW GOODS.

NOW OPENING AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

FINE Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Calicoes; Ginghams; White and figured Cambricks; plain and figured Mull, and Book Muslins; French and India Silks; Seersuckers; Cotton Shirtings; Irish Linens; Blue and Yellow Nankins; Cotton Cassimeres; Diapers; Bombazetts and Bombazines; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Half Hose; Silk, Crape and Cotton Shawls; Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs; Vestings; Pins; Needles; Tapes, &c.

—ALSO—

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Honey of superior quality, Imperial, Young Hyson and Skin Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia, Nutmegs, Snuff, Tobacco, &c. J. DE WITT.

Chelsea, May 2, 1820. 26—

10 BARRELS first quality Green Island OIL. FOR SALE BY

C. BELLS.

May 15. 28-6w—

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED,

BLUE and Yellow Nankins, Marseilles, Jean, Toilinett and Silk Vestings, White and Stripe Jeans, Cotton Cassimere, Carlisle and Cambric Ginghams, 60 pieces superfine and low prized Cambric Prints and Calicoes, Furniture Calico, Dimoty, Canton & Italian Crapes, Silk and Cotton Laces, India Sinchews and Sarcenets, Levantine and Florence Silks, Bonnet Silks, Bandanna, Black and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, 60 doz. Cotton Handk'fs, and Shawls, 20 doz. White and Plaid Cravats, White and Colored Cambrics, Linen and Sarcenet Cambrics, Book, Jackonett, Mulmul and Leno Muslins, Buck Skin, Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose and Half Hose, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Coleraine Shirtings, Brown Cottons, Brown and White Platillas, Hat Linings, Binding, Banding, Buckles, &c. Boot Cord and Webbing, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols, 200 pieces Ribbons, Galoons, Ferret, Quality and Shoe Binding, Russia Sheeting, Ravens Duck, Bombazett, Rattinett, Bread Cloths, Cassimeres and Satinetts, American Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, a few pieces 5 power Loom Sheetings, 5/4 and 6/4 Checks, Stripes, Ginghams, Knitting and Weaving Yarn,

400 lbs. Thread and Floss Cotton,
20,000 yards Straw Braid,
500 pieces Paper Hangings,
200 reams Foolscap Paper, No. 1 & 2, Letter-Paper, Wrapping Paper, School Books,
400 gross Buttons,
150 doz. Knives and Forks,
100 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives,
Scissors, Shears, Sheep Shears,
Razors and Straps,
Shaving Boxes and Soap,
An assortment of plated, tin and japanned Saddlery Ware and Harness Trimmings,
80 doz. Files, Hand Saws, Nail Hammers, Gimblets, Shoe Hammers, Rasps, Knives, Awls, Tacks, Pincers, &c. H. and HL Hinges, Chest Hinges, Trunk Handles, Cast and Table Butts, Brass Butts, 100 gross Screws, Sand Paper, Scale Beams, Tenter Hooks, Ink Stands, Ink Powder, Slates and Pencils, Brass, Plated, Japanned and Iron Candle Sticks, Brass and Japanned Lamps, Snuffers and Trays, Norfolk and bright Thumb Latches, Stock, Chest, Trunk, Draw, Clock-Case, Cupboard & Pad Locks, Commode Knobs, Handles and Escutcheons, Clock-Case Balls, Capitals, Butts, &c. Brass and Bellows Nails, Military Feathers, Laces, Cords, &c. Cloth, Hair, Shoe, Hearth, Dust, Floor, Furniture, White-wash and Horse Brushes, Iron and Tutania Table and Tea Spoons, Snuff and Tobacco Boxes, Plain Irons, Carpenters' Rules, Morocco Pocket Books and Purses, Elastic and Wire Knitting Pins, 50 M. W. C. Needles, Pins, round Pins, Thimbles, Fish Hooks and Lines, Trunks, Curry, Combs, Chaise Whips, Ship, Screw and Patent Augers, Steelyards, 40 to 500 pounds, Bellows, Toasting Irons, Coffee Mills, Cotton and Wool Cards, Horse Cards, Looking Glasses, Tea Trays, 200 doz. Ivory and Horn Combs, Sickles, Scythes, Axes, Hoes, English and American Shovels, Brass and Brass Top Andirons & Shovels and Tongs, Sad Irons, Trace Chains, Shot, Tacks and Brads, Cut and Wrought Nails, Spikes,
6-8, 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, 12-14, 12-17, 14-20, 16-28 English and American Window Glass,
40 Tons Iron Hollow Ware, at manufactory prices,
300 sets Cart and Waggon Boxes,
Swedes Iron, 1½ to 3 inch flat,
do. ½ to 1½ inch square,
English do. 1½ to 3 inch flat,
do. ½ to 1½ inch round,
Band Iron, Nail Plates, Nail and Spike Rods, Plough Shares and Moulds,
English & American Blistered, Crawley, German, and Cast Steel,
One Saw-Mill Crank,
One anchor weighing 700,

Cold Spring Gin,

Old Spirit, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Cognac Brandy, Molasses, Muscovado, N. Orleans and East-India Sugar, Pepper, Pimento, Cassia, Starch, Nutmegs, Chocolate, Saltpetre, Soap, Tobacco, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin Tea, Cod & Scale Fish, Superfine Southern Flour, 30 bbls. Mess and Prime Pork, Grind Stones, 50 doz. Corn Brooms.

Three one Horse Waggons with Harnesses.

May 31. 30—

Salt, Flour, etc.

100 Bushels Isle of May Salt,
160 bushels Blown do. very clean and white for Dairies.

ALSO,

A constant supply of warranted Flour, Oranges, Limes, Lemons, Figs, &c.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, May 31, 1820. 30—

PUBLIC ACTS.

General Assembly, May Session, 1820.

AN ACT providing for the support of State Paupers.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That whenever any town in this State shall incur expense in relieving or supporting any sick and indigent person or persons, not inhabitants of this State, and who do not belong to any town in this State, and are not by law the proper charge thereof, or of any particular person, such town shall be entitled to reimbursement out of the treasury of this State, at a rate not exceeding in any case the sum of one dollar per week for all persons over fourteen years of age, and fifty cents for children under fourteen years of age.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no town shall be entitled to such reimbursement for the support of any person born in this State, or an adjoining State, or of any person who shall heretofore at any time have been an inhabitant of any town in this State.

§ 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Controller of this State, be, and he is hereby fully authorised and empowered, from time to time, to contract with any person or persons, for any term of time, not exceeding five years, for the relief and support of any such sick and indigent persons, on the best terms not exceeding the sums specified in the first section, and such person or persons, so contracting shall be entitled to receive at the end of every six months, the amount due on such contract. And the Controller is hereby authorized at his discretion, to take from any town in this State, the whole, or any part of the State Paupers, in said town, and place the same with the person or persons, with whom said contract for their support may have been made, as aforesaid, and enjoin all demands arising under said contract, and draw orders on the Treasurer for the payment of the same.

§ 4. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever a contract shall be made by the Controller, with any person or persons, for the support of State Paupers, agreeably to the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the Controller to take good and sufficient bonds with surety of the person or persons, who shall make such contract, to secure the faithful fulfilment and performance thereof and that the persons of whom such contractor or contractors, shall have charge, shall be treated with humanity, and shall have a competent supply of food, and decent and comfortable clothing and all necessary medical aid and physic in time of sickness.

§ 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all the provisions of any acts of this Assembly now in force, relating to the support of State Paupers, which are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved May 26, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT to regulate the recovery of damages upon certain bills of Exchange therein specified.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That whenever any bill of exchange hereafter to be drawn or negociated within this state, upon any person or persons of, or in, any state, territory, or district of the United States shall be returned unpaid, and shall have been duly protested for non-payment in the manner usual in cases of foreign bills of exchange, the person or persons to whom the same shall or may be payable, shall be entitled to recover and receive of and from the drawer or drawers, or the endorser or endorsers of such bill of exchange, the damages hereafter specified over and above the principal sum for which such bill of exchange shall have been drawn, together with lawful interest on the aggregate amount of such principal sum and damages, from the time at which notice of such protest shall have been given and the payment of the said principal sum and damages shall have been demanded; that is to say, if such bill shall have been drawn upon any person or persons of or in the city of New-York in the state of New-York, two per cent upon the principal sum specified in such bill; if upon any person or persons of or in the states of New-Hampshire Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, New-York (excepting the city of New-York,) New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland or Virginia, or of, or in the District of Columbia, 3 per cent upon such principal sum; if upon any person or persons of, or in the states of North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Ohio or Georgia, five per cent upon such principal sum; or if upon any person or persons of, or in, any other state, territory, or district of the U. S. eight per cent upon such principal sum; such damages so to be recovered and received to be in lieu of interest and all other charges to the time at which the notice of such protest and demand of payment as aforesaid, shall have been made and given as aforesaid. And the amount of such bill and the damages payable thereon as above specified, shall be ascertained and determined without any reference to the rate of exchange existing at the time of such notice and demand of payment as aforesaid. Provided however, that this act shall not take effect until from and after the first day of September, 1820.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, June 2, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT, providing for the appointment of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the Constables in the several towns in this State shall warn the Electors in their respective towns, to meet together, on the first Monday of November next, at the usual place of holding elections, or at such other place as may have been previously designated by an annual town meeting, in such town respectively, at nine o'clock in the morning of said day, which warning shall be given at least five days previous to said meeting, by posting notice thereof, on the sign posts in such towns, and in such other places as they may deem necessary.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the town Clerk and Selectmen, in the several towns are hereby authorised if they deem it expedient, to designate the person who shall preside at such meetings of Electors, but in case no presiding officer is designated by the town Clerk and Selectmen, the Electors shall choose the presiding officer, in which choice the town Clerk, or in his absence, the eldest Selectman present shall preside.

§ 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the Electors present at such meeting shall be called upon by the presiding officer, to bring in their ballots for Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and each elector present, may thereupon deliver to such presiding officer, his vote or suffrage, for a number of persons not exceeding nine, whom he would choose electors for this State, of President and Vice-President of the United States, with their names written on one piece of paper.

§ 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the presiding officer, assisted by the Selectmen, shall count the votes, and declare them in the public meeting of the electors, and shall also make duplicate lists of the votes for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, one of which lists of votes, shall be sealed up by the presiding officer, directed to the Secretary of this State and returned to him, or to the Sheriff of the County in which the town is situated, within ten days after such meeting, and shall be delivered to the town Clerk, and each Sheriff receiving said votes shall within fifteen days after said meeting, return the same, or cause them to be returned to the Secretary of this State: which votes shall be counted by the Secretary, Treasurer, and Controller, on the twenty-second day of November next, and the nine persons having the greatest number of votes shall be by them declared to be appointed electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and in case of an equal vote the Treasurer, Secretary, and Controller, shall determine by lot, from the persons having such equal number of votes, the person or persons chosen, and shall publish the names of the persons so chosen and appointed, in two Newspapers printed in the City of Hartford, and shall immediately thereon notify by mail, the persons so chosen of their appointment.

§ 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Electors shall meet at Hartford, on the first Wednesday of December next, on the business of their said appointment, and proceed therein as required by the laws and Constitution of the United States.

§ 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the presiding officers in the meetings of the electors, in the respective towns of this State, for the choice of Electors of President and Vice-President shall make out the certificates of the votes and proceedings of the Electors in such town according to the form hereafter prescribed; that is to say.

At a meeting of the Electors in the town of legally warned and held on the first Monday of November, A. D. 1820. The following persons received the number of votes annexed to their names respectively for Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Names.	Number of votes in words at full length.

Duplicate list of votes for Electors, certified by Presiding Officer.

§ 7. *Be it further enacted*. That the presiding officers in making out said certified lists, shall insert the number of votes for each person, in words at full length; and that the superscription on each of said certified lists to be returned to the Secretary of this State, shall be as follows, (viz.)

To the secretary of this State,
Votes of the Electors in the town of for Electors of President and Vice-President of the U. States, taken and sealed up by
A. B. Presiding Officer.

§ 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of this State, shall on or before, the first Monday of October next, transmit blank forms for the return of votes for Electors to the town Clerks of the various towns in this State, for the use of said towns

§ 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the Chairman of the Electors of the President and Vice-President of the United States shall certify to the Controller, the compensation for the Electors, at three dollars per day, and the travel shall be the same as is provided for the members of the General Assembly of this State; and it shall be the duty of the Controller upon such certificate being presented to him, to draw an order on the Treasury for the payment thereof.

General Assembly May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, June 2, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT to authorize the Courts of Probate to order the sale of real estate of minors.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the several courts of probate be, and they are hereby authorized, for just and reasonable cause, to order the sale of real estate of any minor, on application of the parent or guardian of such minor, and to empower him, or some other meet person, to sell and convey the same, in due form of law; such parent, guardian, or other person, first giving bond with surety to the Judge of probate, and his successors in office, with condition to vest the avails of the estate sold in other real estate, to be conveyed to such minor, to place the same at interest, on good security by mortgage, or at least double the value of the estate sold, or to lay out the same in the nurture, education or advancement in marriage of such minor, as the court of probate shall direct or approve, and to render his account to such court when required, or to the minor, when arrived at full age; and it shall be the duty of the person making a sale under the provisions of this act to make return of his proceedings, as soon as may be, to the court of probate where the same shall be recorded.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of such court of probate, whenever there may be occasion, to demand of the obligor in such bond, his executors or administrators, further security, and on neglect or refusal to give the same, to put such bond in suit, and the same to pursue to final judgment, and the sum recovered to place at interest, on good security, for the benefit of such minor.

§ 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever application shall be made for an order to sell the real estate of any minor belonging to any probate district of this State, in pursuance of this act, such application shall be made to the court of probate in that district to which such minor belongs; but if the minor do not belong to any probate district of this state, then the application to sell such minor's real estate shall be made to the court of probate in that district in which such real estate is situate; and whenever application shall be made for an order to sell the real estate of any minor, pursuant to this act, it shall be the duty of the court of probate to cause notice of such application to be published in some public newspaper, near the place where such real estate lies, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before making such order, and also such further notice as the court of probate may deem proper.

§ 4. *And be it further enacted*, That a certain statute law of this State, entitled "An Act to authorize the courts of probate to order the sale of real estate of minors," passed by the General Assembly, holden on the 2d Thursday of October 1817, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 18th, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT in further addition to an Act entitled an Act to regulate the inspection of Beef and Pork, intended to be exported from this state.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That all barrels and half barrels containing beef or pork of any description may hereafter be made of good seasoned white oak, rock oak, or white ash staves and heading, not free from sap, and hooped with twelve hoops which shall be well secured with not less than three pins on each bilge, any thing in said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate*

Approved June 2, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT to repeal part of an Act, entitled "An act for directing and regulating the levying and serving of executions."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That so much of the act, entitled "An Act for directing and regulating the levying and serving of executions," as requires executions, which have been levied on houses or lands, to be recorded in the Clerk's Office of the court out of which the same issued, be and the same hereby is repealed. Provided, however, that this act shall have no effect on the title of houses or lands acquired by levy of execution heretofore made.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved May 18, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Warrant for the Execution of the State Prisoners.

A T 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, the warrant for the execution of five of the Cato-street conspirators, namely, Arthur Thistlewood, William Davidson, Richard Tidd, John Thomas Brunt, and James Ings, was received from Lord Sidmouth, by Mr Brown, the Governor of New-Gate. Accompanying the warrant was the signification of his Majesty's pleasure that the other prisoners, viz: Harrison, Hamburn, Gilchrist, Cooper, & Strange, should be respited during pleasure.

The arrival of the warrant was anxiously looked for throughout the whole day, and as it was generally known that it was likely to be sent down on Saturday night, a considerable crowd of persons collected about the prison and neighborhood in the hope of learning the nature of the order.

As soon as the warrant arrived it was opened by Mr. under-sheriff Pullen, and its contents made known to Mr Brown, and in a short time the former gentleman, accompanied by Mr. Brown, and two of the turnkeys proceeded to the cells of the unhappy malefactors, for the purpose of communicating to them the order of the government.

They went first to Thistlewood, to whom Mr. Pullen communicated the melancholy intelligence, prefacing it with a few words by way of preparation. The wretched man received it with perfect composure, observing that "the sooner it was over the better!" Mr. Pullen asked him, if he had any favor to request, and he said with great *sang froid*, that he wished the Governor would take care that there was less noise in the prison at night, as he had been unable to sleep well, and he did not like to have his rest disturbed.

The communication was made to the other four in a similar manner, and they received it with very little more indication of feeling than was evinced by Thistlewood. Mr. Pullen assured them all that every attention should be paid to their comforts during the short time they had to live, and added, that any reasonable request they had to make would be granted. They all seemed thankful for this attention, and they requested that their families might have access to them. This they were told would be complied with. The under-sheriff then assured them, that every religious consolation that they might wish for would be most readily afforded them, but on this subject they maintained the most perfect indifference, observing that their minds were made up on religious matters, that they were all Deists, and that they wanted no spiritual assistance. They were prepared to die and were not afraid, and the sooner the catastrophe took place the better. This was the language of the whole five.

When this melancholy but imperative duty had been performed, the pleasing task of making known to the other prisoners that the royal clemency had been extended to them, devolved upon the messengers.

The intelligence was received by Strange, Bradburn, Gilchrist and Cooper, with a degree of joy almost approaching to frenzy. They expressed themselves in the liveliest terms of gratitude for the mercy that had been extended unto them. The conduct of Harrison and Wilson was different. Harrison maintained a sullen silence, as did Wilson, until Mr. Pullen addressed him in forcible terms, upon his conduct, observing that he had been as it were on the very threshold of eternity; that had he been put upon his trial, conviction and capital punishment must inevitably have followed; and that he ought to recollect that he owed his life to the merciful dispositions of those he intended to assist in depriving of theirs. To this he replied sullenly, that he did not care for himself, his only anxiety was for the poor unfortunate men who were to suffer.

The under-sheriff and Mr. Brown having performed their duty thus far, left the cells, and proceeded to issue the orders for the preparations necessary to be made on such an occasion in and about the prison.

The five culprits are to undergo the awful punishment so justly awarded to their heinous offences at the usual place of execution, opposite the debtors' door of Newgate, at 8 o'clock this morning.

In order to prevent the possibility of a recurrence of the dreadful scenes that took place at the execution of Haggerty and Halloway, some years ago, barriers are erected around the scaffold, and the different avenues to the Old Bailey, so as to prevent a rush of the crowd, or any forcible interruption of the awful proceedings.

The warrant for the execution of the five criminals, commands, that they are to undergo the punishment according to the forms prescribed by law, in cases of high treason. They will hang for a short time and then be taken down, and their heads severed from their bodies; the executioner, holding forth the head of each in succession to the view of the Spectators, with the usual exclamation of "behold the head of (naming the culprit) a traitor!" It is understood that the bodies will not according to the strict letter of the law, be divided into quarters, but will be given to the surgeons for dissection.

Immense crowds were assembled last night, and considerable sums will be made by persons whose windows command a view of the awful spectacle. Many are expected to sit up the whole night. Curiosity must surely be excessively vitiated, when it can be gratified by so melancholy an exhibition.

EXECUTION

Of Thistlewood, Ings, Brunt, Davidson and Tidd.

A large concourse of persons assembled in front of the scaffold as early as five o'clock; but shortly afterwards, on the arrival of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. that place was cleared of all persons, except the special constables, about 700 in number. The multitude then occupied all the space in front of St. Sepulchre's Church Giltspur-street. A party of the Life Guards were also drawn up between Skinner street and Newgate-street; there were upwards of 20,000 persons assembled.

At a quarter past seven o'clock, a block and five coffins were placed upon a scaffold, covered with black, erected for that purpose, and adjoining the scaffold used on all other occasions in front of the debtors' door. Some saw dust for the purpose of receiving the blood, was strewed on the new scaffold. The windows and roofs of the houses in the Old Bailey, in front of the place of execution, were filled with people desirous to see the execution; the prices of admission for each person varied from 1l to 7s.

About a quarter before 8, Mr. Sheriff Rothwell, Mr. Sheriff Parkins, and their under sheriffs, accompanied by Mr Alderman Wood, Sir A. Macdonald, Sir C. Flower, Sir G. Anderson, Mr. Brown, the keeper of the prison, and two or three other gentlemen, whose names we could not learn, proceeded to the inner yard of Newgate, communicating with the cells in which the prisoners had been confined since sentence was passed on them. There, we understand their irons were struck off, as usual on such occasions, and, after the time necessary for doing so had elapsed, they were brought pinioned, accompanied by the keepers who had charge of them since Friday, through the several passages leading to the drop in front of the prison. Thistlewood walked first and then Tidd, Ings, Brunt, and Davidson. When arrived at the Locking-room, as it is called, which immediately communicates with the drop—the four prisoners last named were detained there, while Thistlewood mounted the platform, which he did with a firm step, holding an orange between his hands, and preceded by Mr. Cotton, the Ordinary of Newgate. Mr. Cotton appeared to be exhorting him, but he only said "No, No." Some persons from the windows on Thistlewood's appearance, cried out, "God Almighty bless you." Thistlewood bowed.

Tidd next came forward with an agitated step, and had an orange between his hands. He bowed to the people around and sometimes nodded to particular persons whom he recognized. He conversed with Thistlewood.

Ings next came up the steps, and gave three cheers and sung, "*Oh give me Death or Liberty!*" He requested the handkerchief which he had on his neck to be tied over his eyes, which was accordingly done; but he immediately took it off, and said, "I'll see as long as I can: here we goes, my lads; see the last remains of James Ings!"

Thistlewood—"We shall soon know the last grand secret."

Davidson next came up with a firm step, and bowed to the multitude; he alone seemed to listen to Mr. Cotton, and requested a handkerchief to be tied over his eyes.

Thistlewood—"I have but a few minutes to live, and I hope you will tell the world I am a sincere friend of Liberty."

Ings (addressing himself to some person who was taking notes near the scaffold,) "I die an enemy to all Tyrants," recollect put that down.

Brunt was the last who came on the scaffold; he evinced the same firmness as on his trial. His neck handkerchief being taken off, he kicked the stiffener of his handkerchief off the scaffold, and said, "I shall want that no more. He also kicked off his shoes.

Mr. Cotton again exhorted the prisoners, and reminded them of their awful situation, but Ings said, "I am not afraid to go before God or man. I believe there is a God, and I hope he will be merciful," then addressing himself to the executioner, "Now, old gentlemen, finish me tidy, that will do, put the halter a little tighter, it may slip. I hope Mr. Cotton you will give me a good character." He continued to wave his handkerchief until the drop fell.

Brunt took a pinch of snuff.

Ings appeared to pray.

At six minutes past 8 the signal was given and the drop fell.

After hanging half an hour, they were cut down and placed in their coffins.

A man who wore a mask then cut off their heads with a knife, and the executioner holding up the head of Thistlewood, and turning to the multitude said three times, "This is the head of Arthur Thistlewood, a Traitor."

The same form was observed with Tidd, Ings, Davidson and Brunt.

The features of Thistlewood, Tidd, Davidson and Brunt, were not at all changed. Ings features were much distorted.

When the person masked came to cut off their heads, the multitude assailed him with hisses. Different persons in the crowd frequently called out to the conspirators, "It was Monument that brought you there."

The precautions taken by the Lord Mayor, in having the military posted in Ludgate hill, &c. prevented any disturbance on the part of the mob.

From the National Intelligencer.

It gives us great pleasure to lay before our readers a late Correspondence between Mr Forsyth, our Minister at Madrid, and Don Juan Jabat, Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in relation to citizens of the United States, who have been so long held in confinement in different portions of the Spanish dominions, for political reasons—to which is added the translation of a Royal Decree for the immediate liberation of all these prisoners.

Mr. Forsyth, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Madrid, to St. Don Juan Jabat, Acting Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, MARCH 31, 1820.

SIR—On the 18th of May, 1819, I had the honor to transmit to the Marquis de Casa Yrujo, ad interim Secretary of State and Despatch a representation in behalf of some Americans confined at Malaga.—On the 31st of July, I asked the attention of his successor, Mr. Salmon, to the same subject. On the 21st of September, I presented to the Duke of San Fernando a statement, on the part of the American government, of all the persons, citizens of the United States who were known to be in confinement in different portions of the Spanish dominions, with a list of their names. To this list I requested that three other persons' names might be added, by a note of the 5th of October. To neither of these several applications, have I received a reply. The recent and very interesting events which have occurred here lead me to hope, that a recurrence to this subject may be useful. Having been directed by the President of the United States to use all the means in my power for the restoration of the Americans confined to their country and friends. I trust that I shall be excused for bringing into view a subject of apparently minor importance. I have been unofficially informed that the Americans who were in confinement at Malaga have been liberated, whether by an order of this Government, or by the spontaneous generosity of the local authorities, anticipating the decision at Madrid, I know not. I persuade myself, if His Majesty's attention should, in the midst of the weighty concerns that now occupy his royal mind, be recalled to this subject, that the same liberal indulgence would be granted to all. A generous forgetfulness of past differences of opinion among Spaniards has been proclaimed and warmly recommended. I should feel the most heartfelt satisfaction if the same magnanimous policy should be extended to my suffering countrymen, without discrimination. Those who are innocent would receive it gratefully, since the culpable would partake of its benefits. I forbear to dilate on this subject, referring you to what has been previously addressed to your predecessors, contenting myself with repeating, that such an act would produce the happiest effects on the future relations of Spain and the U States, two nations who have many common, few opposite interests, and who have, at this moment, in the similarity and liberality of their institutions, stronger inducements to draw near to each other, than any other two powers on the globe.

I renew to you, Sir, the offering of my most sincere respect and perfect consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

Translation of a letter of Don Juan Jabat, Acting Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, at Madrid to the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

SIR—I have the satisfaction to communicate to you, for the information of your government, that the King of the Spains, desirous to give to the United States of America continued proofs of his friendship for them, and of his wish to evince it more strongly, at a period, when, by the principles of their governments, both people have more nearly approximated to each other, has resolved to set at liberty all the Americans of the United States, made prisoners within the Dominions of Spain, for having taken part in the disturbances of His American Colonies.

His Majesty, in commanding me to make known to you this communication, has further charged me to express his hope that this generous proceeding will be duly appreciated by your government; and the rather, when the injuries resulting to Spain, from a conduct so unjustifiable, are taken into consideration; and that it will, in future, exert its whole authority and influence to suppress every hostile or piratical act derogatory to those principles of sound morality, which should form the rule of conduct of all nations governed, as in the case of Spain and the United States, by a constitution founded on wisdom and justice.

I hereupon renew to you the assurance of my high respect, and I pray God long to preserve you.

JUAN JABAT.

Madrid, 12th April, 1820.

[TRANSLATION.]

Copy of the Decree issued by His Majesty for the liberation of such Americans, of the United States, as have been made prisoners for taking part with the Insurgents in America.

Most Excellent Sir: The King having been pleased to issue an act of pardon and oblivion, is desirous of giving immediate effect to it by setting at liberty all such Americans, of the United States, as have been made prisoners within his dominions for having borne arms with the insurgents; for having acted as spies; for having been arrested without the requisite passports; for having aided and abetted, directly or indirectly, the existing rebellion in his American possessions; and, in fine, all such as have not committed the crimes of robbery and assassination, or who are confined for just debts. Circular letters to this effect are to be immediately despatched to all competent officers in America, in Spain, and in the garrisons abroad.

All which I communicate by Royal Order, for your information, and to serve the needful purposes.

God preserve you many years.

JUAN JABAT.

Palace, 12th April, 1820.

Mr. Forsyth to Senior Don Juan Jabat.

MADRID, APRIL 12, 1820.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your Excellency's note of this day's date, giving me information that the King of the Spains had determined to liberate all the Americans, prisoners in the Spanish dominions, for having interfered in the disturbances with the Americans. I shall hasten to transmit this pleasing intelligence to the government of my country who will find in it new motives to prevent all violations of that neutrality, within the strict limits of which it resolved to confine itself at the commencement of those disturbances. It is with infinite pleasure I shall perform this duty, as I well know this fact of His Catholic Majesty will be highly grateful in itself to the American government and be considered as the presage of future harmony between Spain and the United States—the evidence of the spirit of generous friendship which is hereafter to animate and regulate the intercourse between them. I rejoice that the policy and the circumstances of his government have permitted the indulgence of His Majesty's benevolent disposition towards my suffering countrymen.

I renew to your Excellency the assurance of my high respect and consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

Mr. Forsyth to the Consuls of the United States on the Mediterranean, in Spain.

MADRID, APRIL 13, 1820.

SIR—I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the King of the Spains has directed all the Americans, prisoners, in different parts of the Spanish dominions for having intermedled in the disturbances with the Americans to be liberated. I give you this information, that you may take the earliest opportunity to convey it to the Americans who may be in confinement in your neighborhood. At the same time, you are hereby authorized to say to them, that the expenses of their voyage, from the place of confinement to the U. States, will be advanced, if necessary, by the American government. For this purpose, any advances you may make will be repaid to you out of the contingent fund of this Legation, or at the department of State in Washington, at your option. I am, &c.

JOHN FORSYTH.

By the late Mails.

LOUISIANA. N. ORLEANS, MAY 27.

ON Thursday last John Desfargues and Robert Johnson, were executed on board of a vessel moored opposite the city, for the crime of piracy, of which they, with sixteen others, had been convicted before the district court of the United States. Of these sixteen, one was pardoned, the remainder respited for 2 months. Desfargues and Johnson were Captain and first Lieutenant of a piratical vessel, called the Bravo, which was fitted out at Galveston, and was captured last fall off the Island of Cuba, a few hours after she had robbed a Spanish brig, bound to Havana. Desfargues was a young man of twenty-two, and appears to have been well educated: he was a native of Bordeaux, where, it is said, his connections occupy a respectable station in society. Before the boat which bore them from the shore, got along side of the vessel in which they were to be executed, Desfargues leaped into the river with an intention of drowning himself, but was immediately picked up. He had previously asked the marshal who was in the boat, the loan of one of his pistols for the purpose of shooting himself. Johnson, it is reported, was a sailing master in the British navy. Both of them met death with the utmost firmness.

It is hoped that the fate of these two young men will have its due effect in putting a stop to the numerous piracies which during the last two or three years have been committed in the Gulf of Mexico and along the Florida coast. The remainder of the culprits, including him who has been pardoned and set at liberty, are the most abandoned villains that could be collected out of all the prisons and galleys in Europe and America. The lenity, which the President has extended towards them may not nevertheless have been injudiciously interposed. It would be a revolting spectacle for eighteen human beings to suffer death at once by the hand of the executioner. But if a visible reformation cannot be wrought upon them, it would be a reprehensible act to set them loose upon society.

S. CAR. CHARLESTON, JUNE 6.

Sentence of Death.—The Constitutional Court closed its session in this city yesterday. Among the motions before the court for new trials, was that of William Heyward, who had been convicted of Highway Robbery in connection with John and Laviola Fisher.—The motion for a new Trial was over-ruled by the Court, and Sentence of Death was pronounced upon him in a most solemn and impressive manner, by his Honor Judge Gantt.—He is to be executed on Friday the 30th instant.

JUNE 9.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

A few days before the steam-ship Robert Fulton sailed from New-Orleans a fire took place in the vicinity of the U. S. Naval Arsenal at that place; the flames communicated to that building, and it was consumed, with all its contents.—Besides the property belonging to that department, there was 5000 stand of arms, and a large quantity of clothing belonging to the Army, destroyed. The whole loss to the government, being upwards of one hundred thousand dollars.

PIRACY.

We had a report a short time since from Nassau, that there was a small piratical vessel cruizing upon the Florida coast.—This report is confirmed by an arrival at this port from that quarter. About three weeks since, the sloop Niagara, while taking in mahogany upon the coast, was hailed by a vessel answering to the above description. She was a small pilot boat apparently New-York built; half decked. Had on board about 20 men; several blacks and mulattoes, the former appeared to have been lately taken on board. They were all armed with muskets, pistols, swords, &c. Reported that they were from St. Mary's, and made many enquiries about vessels on the coast, &c. Their proceedings at first indicated an hostile intention towards the sloop; from which they were probably deterred by the number of men on board of her; she having at the time several extra hands engaged in loading her. The above may possibly be the vessel carried into the Mississippi by the United States' schr. Lynx.

JUNE 10.

Benjamin Brailsford and James Griffin, recently condemned to be hung for piracy on board the sloop Louisa, but who were pardoned by the President of the United States, on a recommendation to mercy by the jury, were yesterday arraigned before a special circuit court, to receive their sentence for the misprision of piracy, of which crime they had also been convicted. After a highly impressive charge, by the Hon Judge Johnson, which deeply affected the criminals, they were sentenced to a further imprisonment of but one month, in consideration of their extreme suffering during a confinement of eighteen months; and on account of the testimony of respectable individuals as to their repentant conduct, &c.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, JUNE 15.

Pirates respited.—The five pirates now confined in Baltimore county jail, (associates of Ferguson and Denny,) who were to have been executed to-morrow, have been respited by the President of the United States for an indefinite period.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, JUNE 14.

Loss of the schr. Spartan.—The following is an extract of a letter to a respectable house in this city received by the Virginia at Baltimore.

VALPARAISO, CHILOE, 22d FEB. 1820.

The schr. SPARTAN, Fanshaw, of New-York, which sailed from that port in July, 1818, on a sealing voyage, after touching at all points of the coast from Staten Land to the Island of Madre de Dios, got on a sunken rock at the North of said Island, in lat. 50 deg. South, in the month of February, 1819, and was lost. Capt. F and nine men took to one boat, and nine men to another, and after escaping as if by miracle from a thousand dangers, reached Chiloe in August, and thence proceeded to Callao. Capt F. arrived here last evening in the brig Dragon, and his crew are coming on in other vessels [The Spartan is insured at Boston.]

JUNE 16.

The steam ship Robert Fulton, Capt. Inott, arrived at this port on Wednesday night, in about 60 hours from Charleston, with about 70 passengers. She left New-Orleans on the 28th ult. stopped two days at Havana, and four at Charleston, so that she has made the passage in 10 days of running. Ten hours of the time from Charleston, the machinery was not in motion, and 20 hours only one wheel was in operation. She left New-Orleans at half past 8 o'clock in the morning and passed the bar same day before sunset. She will depart again from this port on the 20th inst. for New-Orleans, to touch at Charleston and Havana.

To all those who have doubted the ability of steam ships to navigate the ocean, the following paper may not be uninteresting.

We, the undersigned passengers on board the steam ship Robert Fulton, satisfied as to the many advantages which she possesses over every other vessel navigating the ocean, unanimously join in recommending her to the attention and patronage of the public.

Having experienced on our passage, several heavy blows, we have had good opportunities to judge whether any good cause existed for the apprehension at first entertained as to her safety in rough weather, and do not

hesitate to declare them groundless. Being unincumbered with that heavy weight of spars and rigging, she consequently rolls and labors much less than a vessel rigged in the usual way, and propelled only by sails; and the manner in which she contended for several days with a heavy head sea and wind, convinces us that the duration of her passage will never be materially affected by the weather she has to encounter. The certainty then, of her performing the voyage within a stated period, gives her a decided superiority over every other packet; and the advantage of being able to view for a few days the picturesque scenery, and enjoy the fruit and various productions of the most beautiful and richest of the West-India Islands, as well as to visit the hospitable town of Charleston, is an additional recommendation, which cannot but carry great weight with it.

Knowing how much the public are inclined to consider all improvements as useless innovations, until times render their advantages manifest, we have deemed it incumbent upon us to offer this public testimony of our approbation, and to do all in our power, to remove the obstacles which ignorance and prejudice may have thrown in the way of an undertaking, which does honor to the city of New-York, and from which the citizens of that place, as well as those of Charleston, Havana, and New-Orleans, may anticipate the most beneficial results. We consider these experiments as conclusive, therefore, offer our congratulations to Mr. Lynch, the projector of this plan, and trust he will meet the reward due to his enterprise.

As doubts frequently arise as to the reports of seamen, relative to the length of their passage, it may not be unnecessary to state that we left the city of New-Orleans on the 25th of May, and got within Sandy Hook on the 14th of June; being in all seventeen days and twelve hours, of which time two days were spent at Havana, and four at Charleston.

[Signed by the passengers.]

A passenger in the Charleston packet states that in the afternoon of Saturday, three men were taken in custody by the police of Charleston, on a charge of piracy. Three trunks were found in their possession, which contained about twelve thousand dollars in specie. They were committed for further examination.

AFRICA.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Cyane, dated March 28th.

"I am agreeably disappointed in the climate; it is neither so hot nor sickly as we apprehended. Many civilities have been shown us here. Yesterday, a large party of the most respectable inhabitants invited us to take an excursion into the country, (for which purpose horses and every thing to make the jaunt agreeable were provided) to visit the different settlements of captured negroes; this I assure you was a gratifying sight to see so many of these unfortunate beings who have been tore from their country, now enjoying liberty and comfort. We passed through five villages, in each of which there is a stone church and school-house, and the negroes are fed and clothed by the British government. They deserve the highest commendations for their great exertions in destroying this abominable traffic—they keep four ships of war on the coast, cruizing for slave vessels. The English government here is very much opposed to our colony, and has thrown every possible obstacle in our way; they endeavored to persuade the people to settle in their colony, by offering large salaries to all the mechanics, which they are very much in want of, but all to no purpose. The Governor it is said, has written home for permission to take possession of Sherbro; which, if granted, will I think, produce some difficulty between the two countries.

"The soil is very fine, and admirably adapted to the cultivation of cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, and coffee, of an excellent quality; but the natives are so indolent, that they do not cultivate the soil—their wants are but few—and if they can only get two or three banana trees, together with a few cassada roots, they are contented and happy."

Copy of a letter addressed to the African Colonizing Committee of Correspondence in N. Y.

SHERBRO ISLAND, CAMPALOR, MARCH 29.

Dear Brothers—It is with pleasure unspeakable, that I now write you a few lines to inform you of my good health and safe arrival in Africa, and kind reception we met with—all our people are in health—we have lost none by death. This is all that I can say in this letter, my time is so taken up, and as I have sent my journal to Baltimore which no doubt will be printed, (you must write to Edward J. Coale or Bishop Kemp, to be supplied in New-York,) it goes into particulars; I will tell you in this letter *our people had better come*—I have written for my family.

Your's, in much love

B. COKER.

To the Rev. William Miller, Rev. James Varick, Rev. P. Williams, Mr. John Dean, Mr. Geo. Collins, Mr. John Dungy, Committee of Correspondence.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, is now at this office. The writer is a *colored man*, lately a potter at Corlaer's Hook, in this city. In February last, he joined the colonists, and embarked, with his family, on board the Elizabeth, for the coast of Africa:

"SIR—I improve the first opportunity to inform you, that, after a passage of thirty-two days, we all arrived at Sierra Leone in good health. The people of the place received us with great gladness, and treated us very well. We staid there seven days, and then made sail for Sherbro, at which place we arrived on the twentieth of March, and were received by Mr. John Caroll with marks of respect. The people of this place appear very glad of our coming. Mr. Caroll prepared places for us before we came, to keep us out of the rainy season. Our agents tell us that we must stay here until the rainy season is over. This place is low ground, but is rich and fertile. The people of this place tell us that the place where we are bound is better, because it is high ground and full of large timber. It is about twenty-five miles from this place, up the Bagro river. On the Mano river the weather is pleasant; the heat not so great as it often is in America. The country all around is very green and beautiful. We arrived at Sierra Leone on the ninth day of March; the people told us that the ninth of March was the day that they arrived 20 years before.

"I am, sir, your humble servant,

"THOS. W. COMMERAW.

"Shebro Island, April 3d, 1820.

MASS. BOSTON, JUNE 16.

EXECUTION.

Yesterday the SENTENCE of DEATH, which was lately passed by the Circuit Court of the United States against *William Holmes, Edward Rosewaine*, and *Thomas Warrington*, alias *Thomas Warren Fawcett*, for the crimes of PIRACY and MURDER, on board a Prize Schooner under the Patriot Flag—was executed in this town in the presence of a large concourse of Spectators.

The vessel, on board which these crimes were committed, arrived many months since at Scituate, within this District, soon after they were perpetrated, and the Culprits were arrested, brought to trial before the Circuit Court, and convicted. On being brought up to receive sentence, they moved an arrest of judgment, predicated on a doubt of the jurisdiction of the Court; whereupon the case was carried up to the Supreme Court at Washington; when, after the question was ably argued, the objections were over-ruled, and the Convicts received sentence at the present term of the Circuit Court.

The Criminals were taken from prison by the Marshal, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and conducted to the place assigned for their execution, which was nearly on the spot where *Pewsare* lately suffered. They passed through State and India-Streets by Central-wharf in view of the shipping, and thence by the Custom-House to and through the Southerly Main-Street.

JUNE 19.

LORD COCHRANE'S SUCCESS.

The Chili Gazette of the 19th February, 1820, contains the despatches of Lord Cochrane to the minister of war and marine at Chili, detailing his successful operations against the royalists; the capture of forts English and St. Carlos, and the forts and batteries, of Avenzado, Barro, Amargos, and Chorocomayo.—The above places mounted seventy pieces of cannon. Lord Cochrane had captured the frigate Dolores, in the port of Valdivia, from whence his despatches are dated. His Lordship pronounces Valdivia, the most beautiful port in the Pacific, the fortifications of which he calculates must have cost a million of dollars

Accounts from the Spanish Maine, state that the Independent troops had fortified Rio de Hacha very strongly, and left a sufficient garrison there to defend it against any force that the Spaniards might send against it: that the inhabitants of the vicinity had joined the standard of the liberators; and that a large detachment was gone against St. Martha, the independent fleet, which had sailed for the same place, co-operating in its reduction

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, June 21, 1820.

BANK ELECTION.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of Norwich Bank, on Monday, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors;—

Simeon Breed, Jabez Huntington, John L. Buswell, Zachariah Huntington, Dwight Ripley, Charles P. Huntington, Benjamin Coit, Jona. G. W. Trumbull, Joseph Williams, Nathaniel Shipman, Joseph Huntington, Andrew Perkins, and Jacob W. Kinney.

The Directors chose *Simeon Breed*, Esq. President, and *Hezekiah Perkins*, Esq. Cashier.

The following letter addressed to the publisher of this paper, is from a respectable source.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 10, 1820.

SIR,—It is probable there are very many persons who are afflicted with total or partial deafness, and would be glad to be relieved or cured; for their information you can tell them that by applying to Mr. H. Agnel, No. 109, Chamber-Street, New-York, either in person or by letter, there is but little doubt of their effecting the object. Though I have not personally received that benefit from his treatment that I hoped for, yet more than I expected has taken place.

Persons afflicted may rely with confidence upon his integrity, and rest assured that it is *no quackery* that he proposes: the number of persons of the first respectability that have been cured, precludes every idea of imposition. Yours, &c.

Any person who wishes to see the original, may do so, by calling at this office.

THE SEA SERPENT.

This celebrated aquatic animal is stated, in the Portsmouth Oracle, to have been frequently seen this season, near Smutty-nose Island, by Mr. Haley, who resides at the Isle of Shoals.

Captain Johnson, of the cutter Flying Fish arrived at Norfolk from Mayaguez, states, that on the night of the 21st of May, the moon shining very bright, three boats went into Mayaguez, and within three hundred yards of the fort, cut out a Guineaman, and succeeded in escaping with her; no person was on board at the time, and her sails were on shore. The schooner was formerly the Iris, of Baltimore.

We understand it has become a serious question, whether our Courts of Probate are Courts of Record! The doubt, we learn, did not originate with the War Department. We have only to say, that if our Courts of Probate are not courts of record, we have no courts of record.—*Northampton Gazette.*

Pedestrianism.—A young gentleman of this town, on Monday last, started from Salem on foot, at 8 o'clock, A. M. reached Newburyport in five hours, remained there one hour, when he started for Salem, and arrived here at 8 P. M. performing the whole journey (48 miles) in 12 hours, including the stoppage of one hour at Newburyport. There was no wager to stimulate him, and his only object was amusement.—*Salem Register.*

From the National Intelligencer, June 15.

We understand that General Vives, the Spanish Minister, leaves this city to-day, upon a visit to Philadelphia.

We take this occasion to remark, that the deportment of this gentleman, since his arrival in this country, has been invariably respectful towards the government, and marked with perfect propriety in the intercourse of society with all classes of our citizens. The paragraphs in several of the newspapers, importing the contrary, have been as destitute of truth as decency.

We understand says the Plattsburg Republican, that the British government are erecting permanent and extensive fortifications at the Isle aux Noix.

General D'Evereux sailed from Liverpool on the 27th of April, for Columbia. He was accompanied by several officers of his staff, his chaplain, and about 30 young gentlemen who have consecrated their lives and swords to the cause of South-American freedom.

A company at Granville, Ohio, after sinking the great depth of 483 feet, struck an inexhaustible spring of *salt water*, of strength probably not exceeded by any of the *salt springs* on the Muskingum.

The Hon. John Holmes and Gen. John Chandler have been chosen Senators in the Congress of the United States for the State of Maine.

Accounts from Savannah state, that Cotton had advanced to 18½ cents, and that very little was in the market. Several vessels, which had gone there for cargoes, had to go elsewhere for freights.

The Count de Menou has arrived at Washington and been presented by Mr. Roth to the Secretary of State, as Secretary of the French Legation.

The plantations in the neighborhood of Camden, S. C. have suffered severely by a recent storm of wind and hail, which though but of a few moment's duration, spread in a vein of about 3 miles wide, and swept away every thing in its range. The plantation of Mr. Chesnut, and that of Mr. Stradford, experienced the greatest fury of the elements; the loss sustained by the latter, being estimated at $10,000. The hail stones are represented as big as hens' eggs.

[COMMUNICATION.]

STRIPED GRASS.

This grass is cultivated in gardens as an ornament, its variegated stripes of color being considered as giving it a very beautiful appearance. No means, so far as we know, have ever been taken by the agriculturist to cultivate it in the field—indeed it is generally supposed that cattle will not feed upon it, and that it affords little or no nourishment. This is a mistaken notion, and which is entirely done away by a fact which has come within our own observation.—Mr. Woodward, living in Plainfield, in the eastern part of this state, transplanted into his garden several years since a root of this grass—here it remained and grew for several seasons, until the son of the old gentleman, becoming tired of having it in the way, pulled it up, and carrying it to the head of a large meadow which belonged to his father, threw it into the brook, which nearly equally divides the meadow, supposing that the water would kill it—but here it took root, and continued to grow. For two or three years it was entirely neglected, and it has by its seed falling off, and being carried down the stream, spread extensively through the meadow, producing yearly a large crop of excellent hay. The stripes of this grass have nearly disappeared, and the whole blade has become of a rich dark green color. Might not agriculturalists turn this to an account—and by sowing the seed in their low and wet meadows, obtain large crops of hay from land which now produces little or nothing? This grass grows to the height of three or four feet, and very thick, and if cut a few days earlier than common meadow grass, makes a fodder of which cattle are very fond.

MARINE LIST.

June 18—Sailed, *sloop Revenge, Barker, Providence.*

14—Sailed, *sloop Mac Donough, Coit, New-York.*

Arrived, *sloop Venus, Havens, New-York.*

15—Sailed, *sloop Humbird, Sutelce, Baltimore.*

Arrived, *schooner Betsey, Nickerson, Saco.*

17—Sailed, *schooner Betsey, Nickerson, Dennis; sloop Thames, Bailey, Martinique; sloop Venus, Havens, New-York.*

18—Arrived, *sloop Eliza, Davison, New-York.*

20—Arrived, *sloop Morgan, Heath, New-York.*

The Spanish ship Primavera, with 500 slaves, and Spanish brig Recourse with 270, arrived at Havana on the 24th May, from Coast of Africa.

Advertised in Havana papers, about 1500 slaves by public and private sales of all ages and sexes, some of which are held at $500.

Brig American, Hillard, sailed from Marseilles, April 20th, for New-York.

Married,

At Zanesville, Ohio, CHARLES BACHUS GODDARD, Esq formerly of this city, to Miss HARRIET MONROE CONVERS.

In Northampton, on the 24th ultimo, EBENEZER SAGE, Esq. of Middletown, to Miss ELECTRA BARNELL, of the former place.

Died,

In Pomfret, after a short illness, Mrs. ANN GROSVENOR, the amiable consort of the Hon. Thomas Grosvenor in the 56th year of her age.

At his residence in the South Carolina College, Dr. Jonathan Maxcy, for sixteen years the admired and revered President of that Institution. In the death of this amiable man and distinguished scholar, his family, his friends, his students, and the College over which he presided with so much reputation, have sustained a loss which can neither be soon, nor easily repaired.

MARTIAL MUSIC.

MASSACHUSETTS Collection of Martial Music, a new work, designed principally for the benefit of the Militia of the United States, just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store,*
SHETUCKET-STREET.
Where may be likewise found
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Vocal and Instrumental MUSIC,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
June 21.

Oil, Rum, etc.

300 Galls. first quality Whale Oil, suitable for painting.
300 do. do do. Winter strained Sperm Oil.
150 do. do. do. Summer strained do. do.
10 bbls. do. do. Streights Oil, for Tanners, and is also in use for painting.
Stone Lime, Shingles, Pine and Oak Lumber.
4 hhds. St. Croix and Antigua Rum.
4 do. Boston distilled do.
300 lbs. first quality Flax.

FOR SALE BY C. ELLS.
June 20, 1820. 6w-33—

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store,

MEMOIRS of the Life of Mrs. *Sarah Osborn.*
A Sketch of My Friend's Family.
Robbins' Journal.
Memoirs of Major Gen. *Andrew Jackson.*
Wilbur's Biblical Catechism.
Memoirs of Mrs. *Harriet Newell.*
M Dowell's Questions on the Bible.
The Pawtucket Collection of Conference Hymns. By *David Benedict*, A. M. Pastor of the Baptist Church in Pawtucket, R. I.
The new Family Receipt-Book.
June 21.

St. Croix Rum, Cognac Brandy, &c.

PURE St. Croix Rum, per Pitcheon or Bbbl.
Cognac Brandy per do.
Brown Havana Sugar, do.
For sale on accommodating terms, by
WM. GEO. TRACY.
Norwich, June 20. 6w-33—

Those Persons,

WHO petitioned Congress to have the term extended for applying for pensions of $240, in lieu of land bounty, are informed that, by the new act, three years more from 1st of March "1819" are now allowed for such applications.—

Those who have neglected before, can now apply for such pensions, in all cases where any of the children of deceased soldiers of the late army were under the age of 16 years, at the time of the death of the father.

Business of this, or other kinds, with the United States' Departments, attended to as usual.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
Norwich, June 6, 1820. 3weowS1—

Fire Insurance.

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of *BURGESS & HYDE*, is this day by mutual agreement dissolved. The books and notes, of said company, are in the hands of *Reuben Burgess* for settlement. Those that have accounts on book, are requested to call soon and settle the same.

REUBEN BURGESS.
JOHN L. HYDE.

Those that have accounts with the subscriber, more than one year's standing, are invited to call and look at them in these hard times.

REUBEN BURGESS.
Franklin, June 15, 1820. 33—

AN adjourned session of the County Court for the County of New-London, will be holden at New-London, in said County, on the twenty-sixth day, and at Norwich in said County, on the twenty-ninth day of June, inst. for the purpose of receiving and hearing applications from such persons as may claim a continuance of their pensions, pursuant to the Act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1820.

By order of Court,
CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*
New-London County Court, June Term, 1820.

5 Barrels Cider,

FOR SALE BY
JOHN LATHROP.
May 24. 29—

NEW BOOKS.

PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR, being a concise easy and comprehensive system of Navigation, calculated for the daily use of Seamen, containing Plain, Traverse, Parallel, Middle Latitude, and Mercator's Sailing, with all the necessary Tables, &c. &c. By Nathan Daboll.

A Compendium of Physiological and Systematic Botany with Plates, by George Spencer, M. D.

Pocahontas; a Proclamation; with Plates.

Massachusetts Collection of Martial Music, containing a plain, easy and concise introduction to the grounds of Martial Music; including the principal part of the duties of the Camp, the evolutions for the Musicians, and their Signals, a great part of which was never before published. By A. Robinson, Jr.

ALSO,

Songs for Gentlemen; old and new, patriotic, witty, lively; nothing low or lewd.

Songs for the Parlour; modest, lively, merry.

ALSO,

Ivory Desk-Seals, Fine Tooth and Pocket Combs, Ivory Tooth Picks, &c.

FOR SALE AT
T. Robinson's
Book & Stationary Store, Chelsea.
June 20. 33—

MR. VALUE

VERY respectfully gives this early notice, to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich, that if *their school is unengaged*, he proposes opening his *French, Dancing* and *Fencing Schools* there about the first of next September.

He begs leave, to improve this opportunity, of explaining his non-attendance last Autumn—Almost immediately after he had sent on his advertisement, he received a letter, informing him, that the school was given to a *Mr. Henry*—and not desiring to intrude, or be in the least, prejudicial to the interests of any other teacher, he did not go on—though, he would have done so, with the greatest alacrity, had he known, that a preference would have been given him, and that there was no school kept there, in consequence of his not coming, as he has been but just informed.

June 14 33—

Patent Polishing Powder,

FOR CLEANING ALL KINDS OF METALIC SUBSTANCES.

Just received and for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

GREENWOOD'S Patent Polishing Powder—Price 12½ cents a package. By the use of this powder in cleaning Brass, Copper, Tin, and all other kinds of metals, more than half the time and labor is saved, than when cleaned in the common way, by the use of emery, rotten stone, &c.

June 20.

Notice.

A COMMITTEE of four, from each of the towns of Norwich, Franklin and Bozrah, has been appointed, who have made arrangements to celebrate the anniversary of our Independence, on the 4th of July next, at the house of *Amasa Hyde*, in Franklin. An oration will be delivered at said time. The citizens of the above mentioned and adjoining towns are respectfully requested to attend.

June 21.

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, June 8th, A. D. 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. COMFORT HIDE,

late of Canterbury, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to COMFORT S. HIDE, Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest. JOHN LESTER, Clerk. 33

Rum, Molasses, &c.

12 Hhds. St. Croix RUM.
5 do. new do.
15 do. MOLASSES.
3 Casks RICE.
2 Bbls. Brown SUGAR.
Coarse and fine SALT.
New-York and Southern FLOUR.
Dexter's best LIME, less price than formerly sold for.
Providence and North-Stonington LIME.
First quality N. Scotia GRINDSTONES.
All Kinds Pine, Oak, and Chesnut LUMBER.

Just received

50 M. feet bright seasoned Eastern BOARDS.

FOR SALE BY
JED. HUNTINGTON.

Who will purchase all kinds Oak and Chesnut LUMBER.

June 21. 4w-33—

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

2 run MILL STONES, with or without gear—together with Bolts, and other apparatus appertaining to a Grist-Mill.

RUSSELL HUBBARD

June 21.

POETRY.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

KISSES.

THERE is a kiss, by parents press'd
On childhood's lovely blooming form,
Ere yet its little heart is dress'd
In woe, or wrap'd by life's rude storm.

That kiss! [illegible] it gave
Repeated [illegible]
It sweetens [illegible]
And rids the aching heart of pain.

There is a sweet but short-liv'd kiss,
That's swiftly stolen from beauty's lip;
It fills the soul with sudden bliss,
Though frowning eyes the joys would nip.

There is a mutual kiss that flies,
From lip to lip, unstrain'd and free,
When beating heart to heart replies
In tones of truest ecstacy.

'Tis there love reigns in greatest power,
And revels all the bright day long
In smiles, nor dreams an angry hour
Will come to blast his halcyon song.

There is a kiss in sadness taken,
That thrills with bliss mixt up in woe,
And fondly whispers, "Oh forsaken!
Love and life, and all must go!"

Hast seen two hearts long parted meet,
With [illegible] own fire in each fond eye
[illegible] or lips as sweet,
[illegible] the struggling sigh.

There is a fervid kiss that tells
A touching tale—an earnest pray'r,
And hope, and all that in it dwells—
Life, love and joy and all is there.

There is an odious kiss, that creeps
From lips that breath seduction's air;
With many oaths how oft it sweeps
Down virtue's barrier! Maids beware!

There is a kiss, born in despair,
And O! in dread despair it dies,
When death would snatch all that is fair,
All that on earth's wide range we prize.

MILLINERY GOODS,

VERY CHEAP.

THE subscriber offers for sale a variety of Millinery GOODS, very cheap, to close a concern. Persons wishing to buy, are desired to call and examine for themselves.

CHARLES DAVISON.

Norwich, June 6, 1820. 31—

Eight or Ten Girls.

WHO understand the art of weaving, or who are willing to learn it, may have constant employ and good wages at the *Griswold Manufactory*, in Jewett City. Enquire of

JOHN BREED.

4 or 5 Boys are also wanted as apprentices at the Woolen Manufacturing business.—The highest price paid for Wool, of all qualities.

June 13. 32—

WANTED,

THREE OR FOUR GIRLS

TO weave in Water-Looms, and a good family of children to work in the Cotton-Mill, at Norwich Falls.—None need apply without good recommendations.—*Also*, A good Machinist, who is acquainted with wood work.

☞ TO LET, three or four convenient Tenements. Apply to the agent of *Williams Manufacturing Company*, who will purchase 1000 bushels COAL.

May 31. 30—

Wanted

AS an Apprentice to the *Tailoring Business*, an active lad about 14 years of age, who can be well recommended. Apply at the shop recently occupied by *Mr. E. Harris*, near the brick corner, Chelsea-Landing, unto

REUBEN TABER, *Tailor.*

June 7, 1820. 31—

☞ NOTICE. ☜

AS the subscriber is shortly to remove from the town of Lisbon he requests all persons who have open accounts, either by book or note, to call and settle the same immediately. All those that refuse this call will find their accounts left with an Attorney for collection.

EBENEZER M. WEBB.

Lisbon, June 9, 1820. 32—

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, a red two year old STEER; part of his tail white. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

FREDUS LADD.

Franklin, June 5, 1820. 32—

Notice.

ALL persons are forbid harboring or trusting [illegible] as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

SQUARE HARRIS.

Sterling, June 8, 1820. 32—

Patent Cut Nails.

A COMPLETE assortment, of the best quality, constantly for sale on good terms by *Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company.* Orders addressed to WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent*, will receive punctual attention.

May [illegible]. 30—

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE Festival of *St. John* the Baptist will be celebrated by *Putnam Lodge*, No. 46, at Killingly, on Tuesday the 27th instant. The Lodge will proceed from *Capt. Luther Warren's* at 10 o'clock, A. M. to the Meeting-House, where a sermon and an oration will be delivered. Brethren of adjacent Lodges are respectfully invited to join the celebration.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

ANDREW A. WILLIAMS, *Sec'ry.*

June 6, 1820. 31—

Board of Health.

Norwich, June 10, 1811.

AT an adjourned meeting of the Board of Health, holden this day at *Kinsey's* Hotel, *Voted*, That from the 1st day of June to the 20th of September, in each year, no *oyster shells* or *oysters in shells* shall be deposited, for a longer period than twenty-four hours, on the shores, wharves or bridges, in this town, northward of "*Waterman's point,*" without special permission, for so doing, from the Board of Health.

JAMES LANMAN, *Clerk.*

At a meeting of the Board of Health, for the town of Norwich, on the 1st Monday in January, A. D. 1819—*Voted*, That the Clerk publish, annually, in June, the names of the officers appointed, and the resolution passed June 10th, 1811, in the Norwich Courier, 3 weeks successively.—The above are true extracts of Record, and the following are the officers for 1820:

Cushing Eells, C. P. Huntington, D. Ripley, Simeon Thomas, John De Witt, Health Committee.

Benjamin Snow, Farewell Coit, Health Officers.

Attest. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*

Norwich, June 2, 1820. 31—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

JONATHAN COMSTOCK, Esq. Administrator upon the estate of

Mr. JOHN SWADDLE,

late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—said Administrator is hereby directed to give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting in the sign-post, in said Norwich, for all persons interested in said estate to appear if they see cause, before this court on the first Monday of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners upon said estate.

32 *Attest.* BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

Commissioners' Notice.

WE the subscribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, appointed Commissioners on the estate of the late *Mr. Stephen Shepard*, late of said Plainfield, deceased, and represented insolvent—hereby give notice to the several creditors thereto, that we will attend to the duties of our appointment at the late Dwelling-House of said deceased on the first Mondays of June and September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days, for the purpose of hearing and examining any and all legal demands against said deceased's estate. Six months are allowed for the creditors thereof to present their claims.

ELIAS PARKIS, }
ERASTUS LESTER, } *Com'rs.*

Plainfield, April 25, 1820. 27—

WOOL CARDING MANUFACTURING & CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber having put his Carding Machines in the best of order, covered with the nicest of new cards, suitable for Merino Wool, he invites all those who wish their work done in the best and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms, to call on him, for he will insure them their work done at the neatest rate, as he employs none but the best of workmen. Also he has on hand large quantity of first rate *Broad Cloths* and *Sattinetts*, which he will sell very low for cash or exchange the same for Wool. Those who have wool to dispose of will do well to call on him as he is wishing to purchase a considerable. Immediate attention will be given to those who will please to favor him with their custom.

ZEBULON WHIPPLE.

Plainfield, May 31, 1820. 8w—31—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and settle their accounts in the course of the present month, to enable him to settle with his workmen &c. To those who attend to this call, every reasonable indulgence will be given them to make payment, but those who do not attend must expect to find their accounts in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

SAMUEL ALLEN.

Franklin, June 3, 1820. 31—

CHURNS.

HALE'S new invented patent Churns very superior to any now in use, for sale by CALVIN TYLER.

June 7. 31—

For Sale.

THE site whereon the Woolen Factory lately stood, belonging to *Samuel Allen*, in Franklin, is now offered for sale, together with a Grist Mill, Dwelling-House, Store, and Barn, and about 20 acres of Land. It is decidedly one of the best mill seats in the State, there being water sufficient to propel machinery, to operate a woolen establishment, on a large scale, through the driest seasons, and perfectly safe from any freshets. An extensive run of custom may be depended on, provided a Factory could go into immediate operation. A person who has had many years experience in the management of the woolen business would be willing to engage in it, on the most accommodating terms; the workmen, also, through whose faithfulness and skill so large a portion of public patronage has been secured, can at this time be engaged—in short, there is every inducement for a man who has a capital to embark in the manufacture of woolen cloths, under the above mentioned advantages, together with the present prospect of public patronage. For further particulars enquire of

JOHN P. TROTT, New-London,
WM. CLEVELAND, Norwich, or
SAMUEL ALLEN, on the premises.

June 12, 1820. 3w 32—

☞ FOR SALE,

That valuable FARM,

RECENTLY occupied by *Nathan Sears*, with a good Dwelling-House thereon, two good Barns and other out houses. Said Farm contains about

220 acres of excellent

LAND,

for *Meadow, Pasture and Tillage*, with a large proportion of *Wood*, with an *excellent Fishery*. Said Farm lies on the Turnpike road from Norwich to Providence, one and a half mile from Norwich Port. —Possession given 1st of April 1821. Will wait for a great proportion of the pay 3 years or more.

For terms apply to

NATHAN SEARS Jr. *of Lisbon.*

March 15, 1820. 19—

For Sale,

THE *House* in which *Mr. Joseph Kingsley* now lives, situated in Norwich-Landing, at the junction of the Stage road to Providence and the new road across the toll bridge to Preston.

—ALSO—

The *Tan House and Yard* late the property of *Mr. Henry Gordon*, now deceased. If the above are not sold by the first of April they will be leased.

APPLY TO

GEO. PERKINS.

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For Sale,

A FARM,

CONTAINING about ninety acres of excellent land for *mowing, pasture* and *tillage*, with a large proportion of *wood*—A good *Dwelling-House* and other out houses, almost new thereon standing, pleasantly situated in Norwich, on the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Brooklyn, with the *stock and farming utensils* on the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

A lot of *Wood Land*, lying in Lisbon, on the aforesaid turnpike, containing about four acres, one mile and a half from the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

In Plainfield, a convenient Tenement for a small family, opposite the mansion of *Ephraim Wheeler, Esq.* For particulars enquire of THOMAS WHEELER,

on said Farm.

June 6, 1820. 31-tf—

For Sale or to Let,

THE subscriber's House and premises, the residence of the late *Jonathan Frisby*, Esq. of Norwich.—Possession may soon be had. For particulars apply to

DWIGHT RIPLEY, Esq.

Norwich, or to the subscriber at Bozrahville. D. L. DODGE.

April 1, 1820. 22—

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened

A House of Entertainment

at his old stand, a few rods west of the Meeting-House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage, and every favor duly acknowledged by

ELEAZER MATHER.

Bozrah, Dec. 20, 1819. 5—

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.

JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Nov. 9, 1819. 1—

FOR SALE BY LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITY BY

Simeon Thomas, & Co.

CLOVER, Herd's Grass, and Red Top Seed—with an assortment of

GROCERIES, etc.

as usual.

All persons who have open book accounts with them, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, either by payment in cash, or giving their notes by the first day of April next, or they may not expect to have any further credit for goods, but have their accounts left with an Attorney for collection.

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ONE box MUSKETS, suitable for the militia, which will be sold very low. Also, an excellent DRUM—brass eagle BELT PLATES, SWORD SWIVELS, &c. &c.

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BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

MINOR'S Patent Accelerating Wheel Heads, at a reduced price.
1 Bbl. Essence Spruce, very good.
Tyler's Grain Cradles.
Sickles, Boston Sole Leather, &c.

JOHN LATHROP.

June 7, 1820. 31—

SALT, CORN, &c.

300 Bushels Cape and Liverpool blown SALT.
100 Bushels Yellow CORN.
A constant supply of first quality FLOUR.
Boston SOLE LEATHER, very superior.
12 Half Barrels SHAD.
30 Quintals CODFISH.

Together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, of choice selections, for sale at unusually low prices, for good pay, by CALVIN TYLER.

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LIME.

TO FARMERS.

LIME not only destroys the worms amongst corn, but is also an excellent manure—It should be slacked and applied at weeding time—a handful to a hill of corn.—Those who wish to procure it without *Casks*, can be supplied on Saturday, or any day next week, by applying at the Kiln in *North-Stonington.*

June 5, 1820. 31—

North-Stonington Lime.

THE stone from which this Lime is burnt is very hard and compact, of course the air and water will not penetrate it so suddenly as it will Lime burnt from a coarser and more porous stone—an objection made to it is that "it slacks very slow;" but experienced masons consider this circumstance as quite a recommendation—an invariable indication of the strength and excellency of the Lime. Professor Silliman has examined it and observes, "that the slight discoloration which appears in this Lime when burnt, is probably owing to iron." "Iron gives to Lime-stone the property of making a very hard cement." It has been used in a number of Tan-Yards, and answers as valuable a purpose as any Lime whatever —no fair trial has yet been made of it for bleaching, but doubtless, as strength is all that is required, it will answer well for that purpose. To remove any doubts which may from prejudice or inexperience still remain of its quality, I annex the following certificates of *Mr. Alpheus Kingsley*, and *Capt. Samuel Cole*: many others could easily be obtained, but the character of *Mr. Kingsley*, as an old and experienced *brick-layer*, is so well known, that any thing further would be superfluous.

I have used 50 or 60 casks of the *North-Stonington LIME*, and I consider it equal to any Lime I have ever used for laying brick and stone, and is very excellent for plastering—it slacks finer and makes a harder and stronger cement than Dexters, or any other Lime I have ever used. *ALPHEUS KINGSLEY.*

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SAMUEL COLE.

The above lime may be had at all times of the subscriber, at his store in Griswold, at the Lime-Kiln, and of *Wm. Belcher Esq.* in Norwich-Landing.

JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, May 16, 1820. 29—

ANDERSON'S

COUGH DROPS.

The most valuable Medicine in use for

COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs leading to Consumption, and even in settled Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, [illegible] effects, it is [illegible] coughs, [illegible] ing, want of [illegible] Consumption, but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine. Many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

Caution.—Be particular that every genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed by JAMES MELLEN.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly [illegible] with a pain in my side or the breast, & more or less, cough & weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 1, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford: Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing, and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low. I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops, and purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; *Charles Dyer, & Co.* Middletown; *Dyer & Howes*, Windham; *Joseph C. Huntington* and *Samuel Tyler*, Norwich.

June 6. 31—

GRINDSTONES.

J. H. STRONG

HAS just received 6 tons Nova Scotia Grindstones, of the first quality, selected from a large parcel, which he will sell on the best terms.

June 14. 3w—32—

GRINDSTONES.

50 Nova Scotia Grindstones of superior quality, for sale low by

J. DE WITT.

May 3. 27—

COLD SPRING GIN,

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS. BREED.

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec. 1, 1819. [illegible]—

James N. Brown,

HAS just received a fresh supply of first quality FLOUR, and Dexter's best LIME.

April 19. 24—

MILITARY.

3 Uniform Coats, 2 Hats, silk sash, silver mounted Sword with belt, &c. silver Epaulette, Espontoon, &c. for sale cheap—at the store of E. COIT, & Co.

April 12. 23—

Utley's Remedy

FOR *Tooth-ache, scurvy* [illegible] *and Loose Teeth.*—The above [illegible] article for sale by

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, May 9, 1820. [illegible]

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase [illegible] feet White Ash [illegible] 2½ to 2 inches thick, and [illegible]
[illegible] made [illegible]

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description [illegible] ness, that may be finished on [illegible]
Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES and all kinds of Repairs [illegible] ness and dispatch, as usual [illegible] Varnish and Coach Lace [illegible] on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. [illegible]

POETRY.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

KISSES.

THERE is a kiss, by parents press'd
On childhood's lively blooming form,
Ere yet the little heart is dress'd
In woe, or wrap'd by life's rude storm.

That kiss! what joy—what joy it gives
Repeated o'er and o'er again;
It awakens every hope that lives,
And rids the aching heart of pain.

There is a sweet but short-liv'd kiss,
That's softly stolen from beauty's lip;
It fills the soul with sudden bliss,
Though frowning eyes the joys would nip.

There is a mutual kiss that flies,
From lip to lip, unstrain'd and free,
When beating heart to heart replies
In tones of truest ecstacy.

'Tis there love reigns in greatest power,
And revels all the bright day long
In smiles, nor dreams an angry hour
Will come to blast his halcyon song.

There is a kiss in sadness taken,
That thrills with bliss mixt up in woe,
And fondly whispers, "Oh forsaken!
Love and life, and all must go!"

Hast seen two hearts long parted meet,
With heaven's own fire in each fond eye?
In hearts as warm, or lips as sweet,
This kiss supplants the struggling sigh.

There is a fervid kiss that tells
A touching tale—an earnest pray'r,
And hope, and all that in it dwells—
Life, love and joy and all is there.

There is an odious kiss, that creeps
From lips that breath seduction's air;
With many oaths how oft it sweeps
Down virtue's barrier! Maids beware!

There is a kiss, born in despair,
And O! in dread despair it dies,
When death would snatch all that is fair,
All that on earth's wide range we prize.

MILLINERY GOODS,

VERY CHEAP.

THE subscriber offers for sale a variety of Millinery GOODS, very cheap, to close a concern. Persons wishing to buy, are desired to call and examine for themselves.

CHARLES DAVISON.

Norwich, June 6, 1820. 31—

Eight or Ten Girls,

WHO understand the art of weaving, or who are willing to learn it, may have constant employ and good wages at the *Griswold Manufactory*, in Jewett City. Enquire of

JOHN BREED.

4 or 5 Boys are also wanted as apprentices at the Woolen Manufacturing business.—The highest price paid for Wool, of all qualities.

June 13. 32—

WANTED,

THREE OR FOUR GIRLS

TO weave in Water-Looms, and a good family of children to work in the Cotton-Mill, at Norwich Falls.—None need apply without good recommendations.—*Also*, A good Machinist, who is acquainted with wood work.

☞ TO LET, three or four convenient Tenements. Apply to the agent of *Williams Manufacturing Company*, who will purchase 1000 bushels COAL.

May 31. 30—

Wanted

AS an Apprentice to the *Tailoring Business*, an active lad about 14 years of age, who can be well recommended. Apply at the shop recently occupied by *Mr. E. Harris*, near the brick corner, Chelsea-Landing, unto

REUBEN TABER, *Tailor.*

June 7, 1820. 31—

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

AS the subscriber is shortly to remove from the town of Lisbon he requests all persons who have open accounts, either by book or note, to call and settle the same immediately. All those that refuse this call will find their accounts left with an Attorney for collection.

EBENEZER M. WEBB.

Lisbon, June 9, 1820. 32—

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, a red two year old STEER, part of his tail white. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

FREDUS LADD.

Franklin, June 5, 1820. 32—

Notice.

ALL persons are forbid harboring or trusting my wife *Sally*, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

SQUARE HARRIS.

Sterling, June 8, 1820. 32—

Patent Cut Nails.

A COMPLETE assortment, of the best quality, constantly for sale on good terms by *Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company*. Orders addressed to WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent*, will receive punctual attention.

May 31. 30—

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE Festival of *St. John* the Baptist will be celebrated by *Putnam Lodge*, No. 46, at Killingly, on Tuesday the 27th instant. The Lodge will proceed from *Capt. Luther Warren's* at 10 o'clock, A. M. to the Meeting-House, where a sermon and an oration will be delivered. Brethren of adjacent Lodges are respectfully invited to join the celebration.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

ANDREW A. WILLIAMS, *Sec'ry.*

June 6, 1820. 31—

Board of Health.

Norwich, June 10, 1811.

AT an adjourned meeting of the Board of Health, holden this day at *Kinney's* Hotel, *Voted*, That from the 1st day of June to the 20th of September, in each year, no *oyster shells* or *oysters in shells*, shall be deposited, for a longer period than twenty-four hours, on the shores, wharves or bridges, in this town, northward of "*Waterman's point*," without special permission, for so doing, from the Board of Health.

JAMES LANMAN, *Clerk.*

At a meeting of the Board of Health, for the town of Norwich, on the 1st Monday in January, A. D. 1819—*Voted*, That the Clerk publish, annually, in June, the names of the officers appointed, and the bye-law passed June 10th, 1811, in the Norwich Courier, 3 weeks successively. —The above are true extracts of Record, and the following are the officers for 1820:

Cushing Eells, C. P. Huntington, D. Ripley, Simeon Thomas, John De Witt, Health Committee.

Benjamin Snow, Farewell Coit, Health Officers.

Attest. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*

Norwich, June 2, 1820. 31—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

JONATHAN COMSTOCK, Esq. Administrator upon the estate of

Mr. JOHN SWADDLE,

late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—said Administrator is hereby directed to give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post, in said Norwich, for all persons interested in said estate to appear if they see cause, before this court on the first Monday of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners upon said estate.

32 *Attest.* BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

Commissioners' Notice.

WE the subscribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, appointed Commissioners on the estate of the late *Mr. Stephen Shepard*, late of said Plainfield, deceased, and represented insolvent—hereby give notice to the several creditors thereto, that we will attend to the duties of our appointment at the late Dwelling-House of said deceased on the first Mondays of June and September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days, for the purpose of hearing and examining any and all legal demands against said deceased's estate. Six months are allowed for the creditors thereof to present their claims.

ELIAS PARKIS,
ERASTUS LESTER, } *Com'rs.*

Plainfield, April 25, 1820. 27—

WOOL CARDING MANUFACTURING & CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber having put his Carding Machines in the best of order, covered with the nicest of new cards, suitable for Merino Wool, he invites all those who wish their work done in the best and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms, to call on him, for he will insure them their work done at the neatest rate, as he employs none but the best of workmen. Also he has on hand large quantity of first rate *Broad Cloths* and *Sattinetts*, which he will sell very low for cash or exchange the same for Wool. Those who have wool to dispose of will do well to call on him as he is wishing to purchase a considerable. Immediate attention will be given to those who will please to favor him with their custom.

ZEBULON WHIPPLE.

Plainfield, May 31, 1820. 8w—31—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and settle their accounts in the course of the present month, to enable him to settle with his workmen &c. To those who attend to this call, every reasonable indulgence will be given them to make payment, but those who do not attend must expect to find their accounts in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

SAMUEL ALLEN.

Franklin, June 3, 1820. 31—

CHURNS.

HALE'S new invented patent Churns very superior to any now in use, for sale by CALVIN TYLER.

June 7. 31—

For Sale.

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COUGH DROPS.

The most valuable Medicine in use for COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine. Many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

Caution.—Be particular that every genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed by JAMES MELLEN.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or the breast, & more or less, cough & weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general, especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low, I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops, and purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 20, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; *Charles Dyer, & Co.* Middletown; *Dyer & Howes*, Windham; *Joseph C. Huntington* and *Samuel Tyler*, Norwich.

June 6. 31—

GRINDSTONES.

J. H. STRONG

HAS just received 6 tons Nova Scotia Grindstones, of the first quality, selected from a large parcel, which he will sell on the best terms.

June 14. 3w—32—

GRINDSTONES.

50 Nova Scotia Grindstones, of superior quality, for sale low by

J. DE WITT.

May 3. 26—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST

COLD SPRING GIN,

FOR SALE.

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS. BREED.

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

James N. Brown,

HAS just received a fresh supply of first quality FLOUR, and Dexter's best LIME.

April 19. 24—

MILITARY.

3 Uniform Coats, 2 Hats, silk Sash, silver mounted Sword with belt, &c. silver Epaulette, Espontoon, &c. for sale cheap—at the store of E. COIT, & Co.

April 12. 23—

Utley's Remedy

FOR *Tooth-ache, Scurvy Gums*, and *Loose Teeth*,—The above valuable article for sale by

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, May 9, 1820. tf—27—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 14 to 16 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. *Also, Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1820. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV. No. 34.]

Norwich, 1st May, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington, & Co.

HAVE just received and are this day opening a very large and general assortment of European and India

DRY GOODS,

purchased in New-York, within the last ten days, for cash, and will be sold

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

uncommonly cheap for ready money.

Among them are elegant

Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Rich figured Crape Dresses and Shawls,
Irish Linens, Sheetings and Lawns,
Cotton Shirtings, Cambricks,
Superfine and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Bombazetts, Bombazines,
Blue and plain Nankins,
Superfine English ingrain Carpeting, at the lowest New-York prices,
Ladies Morocco Shoes, (N. York manufacture.)
Prunella, do.
Gentlemen's superfine Hats, (at a very low price,)

Fancy Goods in variety.

In short almost every article to be found in Dry Good Stores.

Purchasers who pay *Cash* for goods will find it especially for their advantage to call, 2 doors east of *Doct. D. Ripley's* Store, and buy cheap of

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co. 26

NEW BOOKS.

PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR, being a concise easy and comprehensive system of Navigation, calculated for the daily use of Seamen, containing Plain, Traverse, Parallel, Middle Latitude, and Mercator's Sailing, with all the necessary Tables, &c. &c. By Nathan Daboll.

A Compendium of Physiological and Systematic Botany with Plates, by George Sumner, M. D.

Pocahontas; a Proclamation; with Plates.

Massachusetts Collection of Martial Music, containing a plain, easy and concise introduction to the grounds of Martial Music; including the principal part of the duties of the Camp, the evolutions for the Musicians, and their Signals, a great part of which was never before published. By A. Robinson, Jr.

ALSO,

Songs for Gentlemen; old and new, patriotic, witty, lively; nothing low or lewd.

Songs for the Parlour; modest, lively, merry.

ALSO,

Ivory Desk-Seals, Fine Tooth and Pocket Combs, Ivory Tooth Picks, &c.

FOR SALE AT

T. Robinson's

Book & Stationary Store, Chelsea.

June 20. 33—

Rum, Molasses, &c.

12 Hhds. St. Croix RUM.
5 do. new do.
15 do. MOLASSES.
5 Casks RICE
2 Hhds. Brown SUGAR.
Coarse and fine SALT.
New-York and Southern FLOUR.
Dexter's best LIME, less price than formerly sold for
Providence and North-Stonington LIME
First quality N. Scotia GRINDSTONES.
All kinds Pine, Oak, and Chesnut LUMBER.

Just received

30 M. feet bright seasoned Eastern BOARDS.

FOR SALE BY

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Who will purchase all kinds Oak and Chesnut LUMBER.

June 21. 4w—33—

Oil, Rum, etc.

300 Galls. first quality Whale Oil, suitable for painting.
300 do. do do. Winter strained Sperm Oil.
150 do. do. do. Summer strained do. do.
10 bbls. do do. Straights Oil, for Tanners, and is also in use for painting.
Stone Lime, Shingles, Pine and Oak Lumber.
4 hhds. St. Croix and Antigua Rum.
4 do. Boston distilled do.
500 lbs. first quality Flax.

FOR SALE BY C. ELLS.

June 20, 1820. 6w—33—

JUST RECEIVED,

ONE box MUSKETS, suitable for the militia, which will be sold very low. Also, an excellent DRUM—brass eagle BELT PLATES, SWORD SWIVELS, &c. &c.

E. H. MANSFIELD.

June 14. 32—

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED,

BLUE and Yellow Nankins, Marseilles, Jean, Toilinett and Silk Vestings, White and Stripe Jeans, Cotton Cassimere, Carlisle and Cambric Ginghams, 80 pieces superfine and low prized Cambric Prints and Calicoes, Furniture Calico, Dimoty, Canton & Italian Crapes, Silk and Cotton Laces, India Sinchews and Sarrenets, Levantine and Florence Silks, Bonnet Silks, Bandanns, Black and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, 60 doz. Cotton Handk'fs. and Shawls, 20 doz. White and Plaid Cravats, White and Colored Cambrics, Linen and Sarcenet Cambrics, Book, Jackonett, Mulmul and Leno Muslins, Buck Sain, Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose and Half Hose, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Colerain Shirtings, Brown Cottons, Brown and White Platillas, Hat Linings, Binding, Banding, Buckles, &c. Boot Cord and Webbing, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols, 200 pieces Ribbons, Galoons, Ferret, Quality and Shoe Binding, Russia Sheeting, Ravens Duck, Bombazett, Rattinett, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Satinetts, American Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, a few pieces 4/4 power Loom Sheetings, 2/4 and 3/4 Checks, Stripes, Ginghams, Knitting and Weaving Yarn,

400 lbs. Thread and Floss Cotton,
20,000 yards Straw Braid,
500 pieces Paper Hangings,
200 reams Foolscap Paper, No. 1 & 2, Letter Paper, Wrapping Paper, School Books,
400 groce Buttons,
150 doz. Knives and Forks,
100 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Shears, Sheep Shears, Razors and Straps,
Shaving Boxes and Soap,
An assortment of plated, tin and japanned Sadlery Ware and Harness Trimmings.
80 doz. Files, Hand Saws, Nail Hammers, Gimblets, Shoe Hammers, Rasps, Knives, Awls, Tacks, Pincers, &c. H. and HL Hinges, Chest Hinges, Trunk Handles, Cast and Table Butts, Brass Butts, 100 groce Screws, Sand Paper, Scale Beams, Tenter Hooks, Ink Stands, Ink Powder, Slates and Pencils, Brass, Plated, Japaned and Iron Candle Sticks, Brass and Japaned Lamps, Snuffers and Trays, Norfolk and bright Thumb Latches, Stock, Chest, Trunk, Draw, Clock-Case, Cupboard & Pad Locks, Commode Knobs, Handles and Escutcheons, Clock-Case Balls, Capitals, Butts, &c. Brass and Bellows Nails, Military Feathers, Laces, Cords, &c. Cloth, Hair, Shoe, Hearth, Dust, Floor, Furniture, White-wash and Horse Brushes, Iron and Tutania Table and Tea Spoons, Snuff and Tobacco Boxes, Plain Irons, Carpenters' Rules, Morocco Pocket Books and Purses, Elastic and Wire Knitting Pins, 30 M. W. C. Needles, Pins, pound Pins, Thimbles, Fish Hooks and Lines, Trunks, Curry Combs, Chaise Whips, Ship, Screw and Patent Augers, Steelyards, 40 to 500 pounds, Bellows, Toasting Irons, Coffee Mills, Cotton and Wool Cards, Horse Cards, Looking Glasses, Tea Trays, 200 doz. Ivory and Horn Combs, Sickles, Scythes, Axes, Hoes, English and American Shovels, Brass and Brass Top Andirons & Shovels and Tongs, Sad Irons, Trace Chains, Shot, Tacks and Brads, Cut and Wrought Nails, Spikes,
6-8, 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, 12-14, 12-17, 14-20, 16-22 English and American Window Glass,
10 Tons Iron Hollow Ware, at manufactory prices,
300 sets Cart and Waggon Boxes,
Swedes Iron, 1¼ to 3 inch flat,
do. ½ to 1½ inch square,
English do. 1¼ to 3 inch flat,
do. ½ to 1½ inch round,
Band Iron, Nail Plates, Nail and Spike Rods, Plough Shares and Moulds,
English & American Blistered, Crawley, German, and Cast Steel,
One Saw-Mill Crank,
One anchor weighing 700,

Cold Spring Gin,

Old Spirit, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Cognac Brandy, Molasses, Muscovado, N. Orleans and East-India Sugar, Pepper, Pimento, Cassia, Starch, Nutmegs, Chocolate, Saltpetre, Soap, Tobacco, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin Tea, Cod & Scale Fish, Superfine Southern Flour, 50 bbls. Mess and Prime Pork, Grind Stones, 50 doz. Corn Brooms.

Three one Horse Waggons with Harnesses.

May 31. 30—

YOUTH'S HATS.

A NEW supply of *Youth's fine Hats*, from the Manufactory of IVES & WHITE, (N. Y.) just received and for sale by

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

June 5. 31—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. Kinney

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale, a general assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

very low for cash, at wholesale or retail—Black and Colored Nankin and Canton Crapes; Elegant Crape Dresses, figured borders; Crape Shawls; Half Merino do.; Black and Colored Lustrings; Canton Camblets; Cambrick, Book, Leno, Jackonet and Mulmul Muslins; Linen Diapers and Table Cloths; Sheetings; Shirtings; Long Lawns; a large assortment of plain and Fancy Ribbons; Black Bombazine; Bombazetts; thread Laces and Edgings; Inserting Trimmings; Superfine and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO,—

A general assortment of Hatters' Trimmings.

Norwich, May 25, 1820. 30—

MORE NEW GOODS

THIS DAY RECEIVED BY

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

Which makes their assortment complete.

AMONGT which are a large assortment of superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, cheaper than ever, 50 pieces Nankin and Canton Crapes; elegant figured Nankin Crape Dresses; Crape, Merino, Silk, Cotton and Cassimere Shawls; Silk and Cotton Goods of all descriptions. New supplies of Goods will be received from New-York and Boston every week. Those who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call.

A large assortment of Men's and Boy's

Leghorn Hats

expected from Boston next week.

May 2. 26—

NEW GOODS.

NOW OPENING AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS, AMONG WHICH ARE

FINE Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Calicoes; Ginghams; White and figured Cambricks; plain and figured Mull, and Book Muslins; French and India Silks; Seersuckers; Cotton Shirtings; Irish Linens; Blue and Yellow Nankins; Cotton Cassimeres; Diapers; Bombazette and Bombazines; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Half Hose; Silk, Crape and Cotton Shawls; Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Vestings; Pins; Needles; Tapes, &c.

—ALSO—

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Honey of superior quality, Imperial, Young Hyson and Skin Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia, Nutmegs, Snuff, Tobacco, &c. J. DE WITT.

Chelsea, May 2, 1820. 26—

HATS AND GLOVES.

G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM.

HAVE just received from New-York, a complete assortment of Gentlemen's superfine bell crown Hats, of the newest style.

ALSO,

From Boston, an elegant assortment of Men's and Boy's Leghorn Hats.

Some fine do. for Young Misses.

20 Doz. pair Ladies' superfine Kid Gloves, all colors.

June 6. 31—

Molasses, Rum, etc.

JUST received, a supply of very superior retailing Molasses, and first quality Boston Rum, which will be sold for cash by the keg, very cheap.

Constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

embracing almost every article in that line; all of prime quality, and at the most reduced prices. Those who calculate to pay cash for their goods and wish to get the full value of their money, are invited to call. Tavern-keepers and others will be supplied with the choicest liquors at the lowest cash prices. Most kinds of country produce will be received at fair prices in exchange for goods.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

North-Stonington Lime.

WM. BELCHER.

Norwich, June 6, 1820. 31—

SALT, CORN, &c.

300 Bushels Cape and Liverpool blown SALT.
100 Bushels Yellow CORN.
A constant supply of first quality FLOUR.
Boston SOLE LEATHER, very superior.
12 Half Barrels SHAD.
50 Quintals COD FISH.

Together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, of choice selections, for sale at unusually low prices, for good pay, by CALVIN TYLER.

June 7. 32—

PUBLIC ACTS.

General Assembly, May Session, 1820.

AN ACT authorising the appointment of a Secretary to the Governor of this State.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the Governor of this State for the time being, or the person by whom the office of governor may be administered, be, and he is hereby authorised and empowered to appoint a Secretary, who shall duly receive the oath prescribed by the constitution for executive and judicial officers, and whose duty it shall be to attend the Governor, or the person administering the office of Governor, during the sessions of the General Assembly, and, at all times, to keep a correct journal and record of all executive proceedings and decisions, and to do all other acts which shall be duly required of him, which shall appertain to said office; for which services he shall be allowed the sum of two hundred dollars per annum, and a certificate from the person administering the office of Governor, for the time being, directed to the Controller, stating the sum due, shall authorise the Controller to draw on the Treasurer of this state, for the payment thereof: and it shall be the duty of the Secretary, to deliver over the executive journal and record, and all papers appertaining to the executive department, to the successor in office to the person by whom he may be appointed as aforesaid: and the executive journal and record, shall at all times, be subject to the inspection of a committee appointed by the General Assembly; and copies thereof may be received by the General Assembly, and all copies of the executive journal and record attested by the Secretary, shall in all cases, be admitted as legal evidence: Provided the Secretary shall not demand or receive any compensation for copies he may furnish.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An act, authorising the appointment of Secretary to the Governor of this state," passed by this Assembly, at the May Session, 1818, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 13th, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT prescribing the number of judges of the several county courts in this state.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the county courts in the several counties in this state, shall consist of a chief judge and two associate judges, to be appointed and commissioned for that purpose, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum—and that the powers and duties by law appertaining to a judge of the county court shall devolve upon and be exercised by such chief judge—and that the powers and duties by law appertaining to justices of quorum, shall devolve upon, and be exercised by such associate judges, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted*, That when and so often as it shall happen, that by reason of the necessary absence of, or just exception against the chief judge or any of his associate judges in any county, there shall not be a sufficient number of them to hold such court, or try any cause the quorum shall be supplied by any of the justices of the peace of that county, to which the court belongs.

§ 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the fifty-seventh section of the act entitled "An act for constituting and regulating courts and appointing the times and places for holding the same," and the act entitled "An act prescribing the number of judges and justices of the several county courts in this state," passed in May 1819, be, and the same hereby are repealed.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 13th, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT in addition to an act directing the sessions of the county and superior courts to be held at Brooklyn.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That all actions which shall be depending before the aforesaid courts at Windham, and all writs which shall have been made returnable for trial before the aforesaid courts at Windham, which shall be pending before said courts at Windham, when the court-house and gaol at Brooklyn shall have been finished and accepted, according to the provisions of the act to which this is an addition, shall be transferred to and heard before said courts holden at Brooklyn.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted*, That (as soon as convenient) after the court-house and gaol in Brooklyn shall have been accepted or approved, according to the provisions of said act, the sheriff of said county is hereby authorised and directed to remove all prisoners, who may then be confined in the gaol at Windham, or on the limits of said prison, to the gaol in Brooklyn, and them commit to said gaol in Brooklyn, at the expense of said county; and thereafter the gaol in Brooklyn shall be used as the only prison within said county; any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 20th, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT establishing the session of the superior and county courts, in Tolland county.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That from and after the first day of October next the superior court, in the county of Tolland, shall be holden at Tolland, on the Fourth Tuesday of December and on the third Tuesday of April: And the county court, for said county of Tolland from and after said first of October next, shall be holden at said Tolland on the third Tuesday of September, and on the third Tuesday of February, in each year, instead of the times now established by law.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 12th, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT to repeal a part of the act therein described.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the seven first sections of the act entitled, "An act regulating the manufacture of nails made for sale or exportation within this State, and for repealing an act heretofore made on the same subject," be and the same are hereby repealed.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 23d, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT altering the session of the superior court in the county of Fairfield.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the superior court for the county of Fairfield shall be holden at Danbury, in said county, on the 4th Tuesday of September annually, instead of the 3d Tuesday of September: and all appeals taken and suits returnable to said court, and all actions pending in the same, shall be entered and proceeded with in the same manner as if said court had been held on the said 3d Tuesday.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 29th, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT in addition to an act entitled "An act for constituting and regulating courts and appointing the times and places of holding the same.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the towns of Newtown and Brookfield be, and remain one probate district, known by the name of the district of Newtown. *Always provided*, That all matters and business relative to the office of a court of probate, that have already been begun or entered in the court of probate, for the district of Danbury, shall be completed in the same.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, June 23th, 1820

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT in addition to and alteration of an act, entitled "An act in addition to an act for constituting and regulating courts, and appointing the times and places of holding the same."

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That in all matters of law decided by the supreme court of errors, wherein the judges shall not publicly assign the reasons of their judgment, it shall be the duty of the judges to cause the opinion of the court to be reduced to writing, and lodge the same with the clerk of the supreme court of errors in the county where the case is tried, previous to the session of the superior court next succeeding the session of the court of errors in the county where the trial is had.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the first section of the act to which this is an addition, passed at the October session of the General Assembly, A. D. 1809, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 20th, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT to authorise the use of Newgate Prison, for the confinement of prisoners under the authority of the United States.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That Newgate Prison may be used, under the authority of the United States, for the purpose of confining, and safe keeping, any prisoner or prisoners, who may have been, or hereafter may be, sentenced to imprisonment and labor, by any court of the United States within the district of Connecticut, for the violation of any act or acts, of the Congress of the United States: *Provided always*, That the expense of supporting and confining such prisoner, or prisoners in said Newgate Prison, shall, in all cases, be paid by the United States.

General Assembly, May Session A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 23d, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT in alteration of an act, entitled "An act incorporating a Medical Society."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That in future, the members of the Connecticut Medical Society, living in the respective counties in this state, shall hold their county meetings, on the 3d Monday of April annually, instead of the 4th Tuesday of September: *Provided*, That all the Fellows chosen in September, 1812, and the officers of the Medical Society, chosen in October, 1819, shall hold their respective offices until the 2d Wednesday of May, 1821, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 18th, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT in addition to, and alteration of "An act for erecting and continuing a sign-post in each town in this state."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That each town in this state may, at their annual meeting, or at any other meeting specially warned for that purpose, order to be erected within such town such additional sign-posts therein, and in such places as the public interest may, in their opinion, require; to be maintained and improved for the same purposes, as other sign posts by law are.

Provided nevertheless, That no sign-post shall be erected within a less distance than three miles from any sign-post within the same town which shall have been previously established and the expense of erecting such sign-post shall be defrayed by the town which shall establish the same.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 22d, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 26.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

THE ship Merchant, Fowler, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing a Liverpool paper of 15th May, in a Lloyd's List of the 12th. The Commercial Advertiser gives the following summary and extracts. This ship brought but 15 letters, only 7 or 8 of which were for this city.

Billing's Liverpool Advertiser, states, that the proceedings of the New Parliament begin to assume a very interesting character.

The first question which has tested the strength of parties, was on the Droits of the Crown. Mr. Brougham was the leader in the debate, on the part of the opposition, and Mr Canning on that of the Ministry. The question was on placing the Admiralty Droits at the disposal of Parliament. The votes stood on the side of the Ministers, 273—on the opposition side of the House 155—giving the former a majority of 118.

The health of Lord Castlereagh does not permit him to attend to his Parliamentary duties; but it is said Mr. Canning supplies his place with great talent, and as a brilliant debater, stands perhaps unrivalled in that Assembly.

In the provisions for the Civil List, the Queen, it is said, has been wholly lost sight of. The London Globe states, positively, that Her Majesty will not return to England.

Mr. Baring has become the advocate of a free system of trade, and has brought the subject up in Parliament.

On Tuesday the 9th Mr. Alderman Wood brought forward his motion for a Secret Committee to inquire into the treasonable practices alleged against Edwards the spy. The motion was rejected without a division, but the worthy Alderman pledged himself to follow up the investigation by prosecuting Edwards for high treason at his own expense; and from the observations made by Ministers upon this promise, there seems no reason to fear that the inquiry will be stifled by a *nolle prosequi*.

On the same evening, Sir James Macintosh moved for a committee on the criminal Laws; and on Thursday night Mr. Maberly called the attention of ministers to the financial circumstances of the country; with a view, as it appeared, of suggesting a commutation of the whole body of the assessed taxes, for a property tax to the amount of ten millions. The chancellor of the exchequer declined giving any pledge as to the course which he would pursue; but from the terms of his reply, there is reason to hope that some such permanent and comprehensive measure of national finance may be substituted, for the desultory system of heterogeneous imposts, so long and so successfully pursued.

In the House of Lords on the 13th, the Marquis of Lansdowne moved that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to order accounts to be laid before the House, of all Salaries, Pensions and Allowances, which have been made to Foreign Ministers within the last ten years.—The motion was carried in the affirmative without any observation.

This paper contains Paris dates from the 6th to the 11th. Fresh difficulties appear to have sprung up. At Lyons, serious symptoms of disloyalty have appeared, and the troops refused to act against the people. Paris is very gloomy, and the Royal Family are evidently alarmed. The Duke d'Angoulême has been openly insulted in his tour to the south, and an officer, hearing the written pass-word from the palace of Monsieur to the barracks of the *guard du corps*, was attacked on Wednesday night, by three assassins, desperately wounded, and deprived of the paper.—His loss, however, being instantly made known by him, the pass-word was changed.

Another atrocious attempt against the Royal Family has been detected and defeated. Information of the plot was received, and a man named Grevière late a captain in the 5th regiment of Lancers, of Bonaparte's Guard, was arrested in the act of setting fire to the materials for an explosion under the windows of the Duchess de Berri's apartments. Several persons have been arrested, charged as accomplices of Grevière in the attempt. In the house of one of them were found fifteen artificial fire-works, similar to that which was laid for explosion under the windows of the Duchess of Berri.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Gazette of Tuesday evening contains a Proclamation by his majesty, dated the 6th inst. announcing his intention of celebrating the solemnity of the coronation, on the 1st day of August next; and further notifying, that he has appointed a commission, under the Great Seal, authorising his royal brothers the duke of Gloucester, the archbishop of Canterbury, prince Leopold, the lord chancellor, the ministers of the crown, and the grand officers of state, the vice-chancellor, the master of the rolls, the chief baron of the exchequer, the lord justice clerk, &c. or any five or more of them, to meet at the Painted Chamber in the Palace at Westminster, on the 18th inst. and from time to time to adjourn, as to them shall seem meet, for the purpose of hearing and determining such claims as may be exhibited by any of his loving subjects, in regard of sundry manors, lands, and other hereditaments, to perform divers services at the time of the Coronation.

On Wednesday last, there was another affray at Oldham between a few of the military and several of the inhabitants, in which five of the latter were wounded.

Another criminal information is filed against Mrs. Carlile for publishing doctrines of the "Age of Reason."

LIVERPOOL, MAY 15.

The distress of the country, and the languor and debility under which commerce and manufactures droop, have directed the minds of commercial men deeply interested and profoundly acquainted with the interests of trade, to the system by which our commercial connections with foreign countries are regulated. It has been suggested, that the evils of which we complain might, by a change in our system, be alleviated if not removed; and petitions have been presented to Parliament by the Merchants of the Metropolis, and other commercial towns in the country, praying for the removal of the numerous restrictions and prohibitions with which the trade between Great-Britain and Foreign countries is impeded and interrupted. Mr. Baring the Merchant, has become the advocate of the free system of trade in Parliament; and on Monday last that Gentleman brought the subject under the consideration of the House of Commons in a very luminous and conclusive strain of argument. In the view taken by that Hon. Gentleman on this subject, the House seemed generally to concur. Even Mr. Robinson, the President of the Board of Trade, expressed his conviction that prohibitory restrictions on commerce were founded in error, and calculated to defeat the object for which they were intended. It was, however, felt and acknowledged by Mr Ricardo and others, that the existing system was so completely ingrafted upon the commercial policy of the country, that it would be inexpedient to abandon at once the prohibitory laws by which our Foreign trade is regulated, and that we must make the advance towards the right path with caution and circumspection. The petition was received, and the impression made on the House on this occasion was certainly very powerful.

BALIZE, JUNE 9.

Colonial Difficulties.—At Barbados, Lord Combermere has found it necessary to dissolve the General Assembly of that Island. At Nassau N. P. the Colony has been left destitute of a Revenue for nearly 3 years past and the Provincial Officers, are, of course, suffering under great privations. At Bermuda, Sir W. Lumley addressed the House on closing its last session, with strong marks of displeasure:—Nor did Sir P. Maitland, on proroguing the assembly at York, Upper-Canada, appear to have been pleased with their conduct. The Parliament of Lower-Canada, after having declared itself incompetent to act, refused to receive a message from the Administrator in Council; and the door of the House is said to have been shut by order of the Speaker. Gov. Smith of New-Brunswick, on closing the Session at Fredericktoon, expresses a hope, that the time is not far distant, when that honorable Body will not require so large a remuneration for its services. At Prince Edward Island, it may be seen that Gov. Smith convened the Assembly lately, and after informing it officially of the recent melancholy events, and the Happy Accession of his Majesty George 4th to the throne of his Ancestors, dissolved the House, without even receiving an address in answer to his Speech. In ——, but it is unpleasant to go further:—Let us hope that unanimity and a good understanding between the Governors and the Governed may, henceforth characterise his Majesty's dominions in all parts of the world.

BERMUDA, JUNE 9.

After the various contradictory reports which have from time to time been received respecting the measures likely to be adopted by our good neighbor Jonathan, in respect to his intercourse with us, and non intercourse with our sister Colonies in the West-Indies—after the alternate flashes of hope and depression of expected disappointment, which have been experienced by many—we may now conclude that the fate of the long talked of, threatened Navigation Bill is at length decided. Mr. King's Bill has passed.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store,

MEMOIRS of the Life of Mrs. *Sarah Debora.*

A Sketch of My Friend's Family.

Robbins' Journal.

Memoirs of Major Gen. *Andrew Jackson.*

Wilber's Biblical Catechism.

Memoirs of Mrs. *Harriet Newell.*

M'Dowell's Questions on the Bible.

The Pawtucket Collection of Conference Hymns. By *David Benedict*, A. M. Pastor of the Baptist Church in Pawtucket, R. I.

The new Family Receipt-Book.

A new collection of Family Prayers, and Offices of Devotion, for various circumstances in life.

June 21.

By the late Mails.

MISSOURI. FRANKLIN, MAY 14.

MAJOR LONG, Dr James, & Capt. Bell, arrived in Franklin a few days since, on their way to the Council Bluffs. We understand that Maj. L. contemplates to explore the La Platte by land, then cross over to the head waters on the Arkansas: part of the company to descend that river, the other part continue to the head waters of Red River, and descend that river. The exploring party, to complete their tours, and arrive at the Mississippi in the following autumn.

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK, JUNE 17.

U. S. Frigate Congress.—A letter has been received in town, from an officer on board the U. S. ship Congress, dated at Manilla, Jan. 23d, 1820, at which time the ship was at that place, and would probably remain there about 3 months. Manilla was very healthy Capt. Henley had taken up his residence on shore, and the officers and crew of the Congress were in excellent health.

JUNE 19.

MUTINY AND MURDER.

On Saturday last five seamen, who had come up from the beach near Currituck Inlet, stopped at a tavern a short distance beyond the Draw-bridge, where they deposited their baggage and came into town.—They reported that they belonged to an English brig bound from New-Providence to Liverpool, which had foundered off the coast of North-Carolina; but among other circumstances, that of their having each a considerable number of Spanish dollars which they carried about them quilted in belts, led to a belief that they had been engaged in some piratical enterprize; and yesterday our vigilant Chief Magistrate issued his warrant to have them brought up for examination, and accordingly *Thomas Jones, John Radcliffe, Charles Rodgers*, alias *Nicholas Wilcom, Philip Pierce*, and *Nathan Smith*, were conducted into court.

Nathan Smith, a native of Belfast, state of Maine, was summoned as a witness in the case, and being sworn, stated, that he shipped at New-York in the ship Curiazo, bound to Buenos Ayres, where she remained two months.—He was then compelled (having no money,) to enter on board the ship Union, a Patriot privateer—remained on board the Union six months—was sent in a Spanish prize to Buenos Ayres.—He then shipped in the Patriot brig General Rondeau, Captain David Miles, and sailed on a cruise—captured a Spanish brig from Barcelona, bound to Havana, after which the captain called all hands aft and told them he was going to quit the B. A. service, and send all his prizes to Margaritta, to which place he ordered the Spanish brig. About a month after captured a Spanish schr. from the Straits, bound to the coast of Africa, and kept her in co.—then proceeded for Teneriffe—Saw a sail which proved to be a brig having French and Spanish papers, from Havana; took from her some sugar and coffee, put the prisoners from the General Rondeau on board and let her go.—About a month afterwards arrived off Teneriffe and got intelligence of the same brig being in the harbor—manned the cutter at 10 o'clock at night and cut her out—took the best part of her cargo out, consisting of honey, snuff, rum, sugar and coffee, put it on board the prize schr. and suffered the brig to depart.

The Gen. Rondeau then cruised amongst the Canaries about a fortnight—took a number of market boats loaded with cheese and butter—then shifted her course for Cadiz and went up the straits—took a small polacre (Spanish) ship—took two or three small felucas, took out their cargoes (Havana sugar) and put them on board the polacre ship—manned the polacre and ordered her to Margaritta. Shifted her course to come out of the Straits, captured a Spanish brig from Barcelona bound to —— and kept her in co.—next morning a Spanish 20 gun ship came up and passed under our stern.—Next day got to the mouth of the Straits, at 12 o'clock saw a ship which proved to be the ship we had captured and loaded—the prize brig, subsequently captured, took her in tow, and both were ordered to Margaritta—at night a polacre brig hove in sight—chased her until midnight and lost sight of her. Shifted our course for Cadiz, and next day spoke a French brig and a Neapolitan brig—let them pass.—The next day about 4 o'clock P. M. saw a sail and overhauled her by sweeping—she proved to be a Greek; the first Lieutenant of the General Rondeau boarded her, and she was suffered to pass—the General Rondeau then made sail for Teneriffe.

Four days afterwards saw a brig—gave chase and came up with her—the General Rondeau hoisted Spanish colors, and the chase American. On coming within gun shot the latter lowered the American and hoisted the Spanish flag, and the General Rondeau hoisted the Patriot flag, upon which the chase fired a gun to leeward and struck her colors—she proved to be a Spanish brig, from the Straits bound to Havana, loaded with brandy, dry goods, &c.— took out the prisoners, put the 1st lieut. & a prize crew on board, and ordered her to keep in co.—Two days after the Gen. R. was chased by a ship under English colors, and out sailed her with ease. Kept on for Teneriffe, and spoke an English cutter, which capt. Miles compelled to take on board the prisoners captured in the Spanish brig a few days before, and land them at Teneriffe, then proceeded for Margaritta, with the prize brig in tow.

[The witness then proceeded to disclose the circumstances most material to the point of investigation, nearly in the following words:]

"The Captain (Miles) used the men very ill, and the day after we passed the Island of Barbadoes, the crew mutined and rose upon the officers. I was below at the time the mutiny took place, being a little intoxicated—I heard a great noise upon deck, as of a number of people in a scuffle, and blow and then the clashing of swords.

"It immediately occurred to me that the crew were engaged in massacreing the officers, and on going on deck the next morning I had but too good grounds for my suspicions—The deck was sprinkled with blood, and six officers, viz. Captain David Miles, 1st lieutenant Mr Sweeny, the Captain of Marines, Sergeant of Marines, Purser, Master's Mate and 2 privates of marines, were missing, and several of the crew on board severely wounded. I was informed that the officers and marines who were missing, were sent away in a boat. This happened about 12 miles from an Island, the name of which I was ignorant of.

"The crew then took charge of the privateer, and appointed Robinson, the gunner, captain—hailed the prize brig, which was still in company, and told the prize-master to go where he pleased—Shifted our course for the United States, and in two days made land—we then stood for Charleston, and three days after put three men on board an English brig, and paid the captain for their passage to England, 20 bags of sugar. Three days after spoke a sloop bound to New-York—wanted to put some of our men on board of her, but the wind blew too hard—two days after spoke an American schooner from Savannah for Boston, and put 13 or 15 more of our men on board of her, paying 20 bags of sugar for their passage. Next day made the land again, which proved to be the coast of North-Carolina, when 15 or 16 of the stoutest men remaining on board turned to and plundered the privateer of every thing valuable, which they carried ashore with them in a boat, and abandoned the Gen. R. leaving me and 13 more on board.

"Robinson, (the Captain,) then proposed to run into Wilmington and give the privateer up to the United States, which was determined on—Off the bar we were boarded by a pilot who remained on board two days, when he left us and went ashore with Robinson and 5 of the crew. We were then chased 2 days by a United States' Revenue cutter, and escaped in a heavy blow—the General R. leaked very badly for two or three days after the blow, and as soon as we got her within 30 or 30 miles of land, we scuttled her and took to the boat bringing with us only our clothes. We landed on Currituck beach at night, where we found lodgings, and the next morning proceeded on to Blackwater in a boat, and there hired 3 carts to fetch us on to Norfolk."

The money which these men had, they say was taken out of one of the felucas captured up the Straits. One states the sum taken to have been $6000, and another $14000, but the whole was divided amongst the crew after the mutiny. A few bales of cochineal were also taken out of the felucca, which were on board the G. R. when they abandoned her. The amount found upon the prisoners is 927.25 dols. which has been deposited in the United States' Bank. There are two more of the party who came ashore at Currituck but they were left on the road from Blackwater being too unwell to travel.

After a patient examination of nearly five hours, the prisoners were all committed to jail.

Smith whose deposition is given above is the only American of the party—the rest are all Englishmen—it is also stated that the crew of the brig was composed chiefly of English and Spaniards, or natives of South-America.

We have neither time nor room at present for any further remarks on this atrocious transaction: we shall therefore dismiss the subject by briefly informing our readers that Robinson and his 5 companions who left the privateer off Wilmington bar, have been apprehended at Smithville, N. C.—This intelligence we have from the Wilmington Recorder, of the 16th inst. received by yesterday's mail.

N. H. PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 17.

New Light-House.—On Wednesday last Geo. Upham, Collector of this port, agreeably to direction from the Treasury Department, accompanied by several experienced nautical gentlemen and others, proceeded to the Isles of Shoals near this harbor for the purpose of fixing on a site for the Light-House to be erected in pursuance of a late act of Congress.—We learn that the party, after visiting the different Islands, and taking their bearings, considered White Island, (the most southerly of the Shoals,) and the most eligible for the location of the Light.

N. JERSEY. NEWARK, JUNE 20.

We understand that a law was passed at the late sitting of the Legislature prohibiting the issuing of blank process by Justices of the Peace. The Justice who offends is subject to a penalty of 50 dollars, and the judgment rendered in pursuance of such process is declared null and void. Complaints were made that some Magistrates were in the habit of giving blank process to Constables to be filled up as occasion might require, and this law is designed to put a stop to the practice.

Ogden, vs. Gibbons.—We understand that the Court of Errors at their late sitting, unanimously directed a Venire de novo to be issued by the Supreme Court; in other words directed a new trial in the cause; from which it would seem that the Court of Errors reversed the judgment for some irregularity or mistake in the progress of the trial, and not on the ground that no action could be maintained.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, JUNE 26.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Captain HILLARD, of the fast sailing brig AMERICAN, has favored the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with Barcelona papers to the 8th of May, containing Madrid dates to the 28th April.

The King remained at Madrid and all was quiet in Spain. The elections of members of the Cortes, were going on.

[TRANSLATIONS.]

MADRID, APRIL 23.

By my decree of the 15th instant, I thought proper to re-establish in full force all the decrees, which the general Cortes, as well extraordinary as ordinary, during their sessions, directed to the regency of the kingdom in favor of the inhabitants of the provinces beyond sea; but being desirous to avoid every doubt, and to express more fully my will relative to a matter that deserves my greatest care, and justly called the attention of the Cortes, which is to dispense a decided favor and protection to the Indians throughout Ultramarine Spain, I have considered it highly expedient to order the most scrupulous fulfilment and execution of the decree made by the said general and extraordinary Cortes on the 9th November, 1812, abolishing the divisions, partitions or distributions (repartimientos) of Indians, or any other personal service, which under these or other name they have been introduced, together with every thing else expressed in the same decree. This you are to understand, and to communicate to whom it may concern for its most punctual fulfilment.

Palace, 23d April, 1820.

To Don Antonio Porcel.

BARCELONA, MAY 6.

The King has issued the following decree—

The expressions of sorrow of the Spaniards who had taken refuge in France for having adhered to the intrusive government, and the privations with which they were threatened by a change of circumstances, moved my compassion to permit them by my Royal decree of the twenty third of this month to enter the Spanish territory. But it being proper to reconcile as much as possible these sentiments of my generosity and beneficence with the decrees of the Cortes on this subject, I have just ordered; That the Spaniards who are or may have been refugees in France for having adhered to the intrusive government, whom I have permitted by my said decree to enter the Spanish territory, may establish themselves for the present in one of the provinces of Alava, Biscay, Guipuzcoa, and Castille as far as Burgos, from whence they are not to remove until the Cortes shall be assembled and shall determine what they may deem just; and in the mean time the extraordinary decree of the 21st September, 1812, shall remain in full force and vigor. Spaniards of this description who may have already passed or may intend to pass the limits prescribed to them in this decree, shall be obliged to depart almost immediately, inasmuch as it is not competent for them to remain at present in any other provinces of the Spanish monarchy than those designated. This you are to understand, and to communicate to whom it may concern for its most punctual fulfilment. Palace, 28th April, 1820.

To Don Antonio Porcel.

JUNE 21.

Fate of the Pilot Boat Patriot.—It will be recollected by many of our readers that during the late war with England, the above named pilot boat was dispatched to Charleston for the purpose of bringing to this city Mrs. Allston lady of the then Governor of South Carolina, and daughter of Col. Burr, formerly Vice-President of the United States. Mrs. Allston was in a delicate state of health at the time, and unable to travel by land. Timothy Greene, Esq. of this city, an intimate friend of Governor Allston's family, proceeded to Charleston in the pilot boat, for the purpose of accompanying Mrs. A. on the voyage. From the time they embarked and sailed from Charleston no tidings whatever had ever been heard of the vessel or any one on board.—It was at first supposed that the vessel must have been captured by a British cruiser, but after a lapse of time that hope was abandoned. Notwithstanding the weather was mild and favorable for several days after the vessel left Charleston, and such as to render her loss mysterious up to the present time, no other idea of the melancholy circumstance had prevailed than that the vessel must have foundered at sea, or run under during a chase.

But the mystery is at length developed—for the honor of human nature, it were to be wished that the facts had never been revealed, and that the following horrible tale had been buried with the wretches who told it.

A gentleman recently from New-Orleans, has communicated to a friend of the family of the late Mr. Greene, that two of the Pirates, lately sentenced to suffer death at New-Orleans, confessed that they composed part of the crew *of the above Pilot Boat Patriot!* that after being at sea 2 or 3 days, and near the shore, they rose upon the captain and passengers, and confined them below—when they stood close in shore, and after plundering the passengers of a considerable sum of money and plate belonging mostly to Mrs. Allston, they launched the boat and scuttled the vessel, which soon filled and went down, with the unfortunate inmates confined below! The dreadful tragedy was performed in the dead of night. These wretches succeeded in reaching the shore with the boat, and had thus far escaped detection and punishment of this horrible crime.

JUNE 23.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Yesterday morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Distillery in the rear of Broadway, between White and Walker-streets. The flames spread with great rapidity, and before they were got under, destroyed and materially injured about twenty seven buildings, several of them new and valuable brick houses. All the block fronting on Broadway, between the two streets above mentioned, with the exception of three houses next to White-street, are destroyed, and two of those three much injured. The roofs and rears of four brick houses in White-street, next to Broadway, are destroyed, and in Walker-street, the fire has extended from Broadway to the house of Mr. Peter Mackie.

The fire originated in Cram's Distillery of spirituous liquors, which was entirely consumed.

The man arrested on Wednesday, on suspicion of being one of the crew of the Gen. Rondeau, privateer, was further examined yesterday at the Police Office, and fully committed for trial. He is one of that part of the crew which landed at Falmouth, Mass. a few days since. Two others, named John Green and John Peters, arrived in town with him, but are not yet taken. He is a mulatto, named *George Mitchel*, about 27 years old, a carpenter by trade born in Philadelphia. He states that he sailed from this port about 3 years ago in the ship Fidelia for New-Orleans; at which place he left the ship and worked at his trade. He afterwards went to Bordeaux in the ship Cecilia, and from thence to Buenos Ayres, where he shipped in the Gen. Rondeau, with a crew of about 150 men. A list of about 100 names of this crew is left at the Police Office, about 30 of them, he says are Americans. He gives a similar detail of the crew to that stated by those of the crew who were examined at Norfolk. Lieut. M'Sweeny, he says, was killed in a quarrel, when off Grenada. After the death of M'Sweeny, the Capt. Mr. Davis, the Doctor, Master's Mate (Samuel Wright, from Philadelphia, with but one arm,) the Capt and Serjeant of marines, John Dunk, and several others, (marines,) left the vessel in a boat. They were sent off by Tom Brush, Capt. of the forecastle, who assumed the command. The first land they made was an Island near Savannah. There a divi-

ion of the property was made by Tom Brush, Robinson, Elder, David Lyell and Charles Nelson. $314 was given to the department, but the marines, he says, did not get any thing.

South-America.—A messenger was sent from Paris last fall to Buenos Ayres with a proposal, forwarded by the envoy extraordinary in France, Don Jose Valentin Gomez, from the French government to establish a monarchy in South-America, and to place the Duke of Lucca, only 18 years of age and unmarried, a Bourbon by his mother's side, on the throne. This proposal it is said would meet the approbation of the crowned heads of Europe and with respect to the United States the envoy says, "as their interests require that they should live on friendly terms with South-America, it is evident that the obstacles which they might raise against the establishment of a monarchical government would be easily removed." This project was submitted to the congress of Buenos Ayres with closed doors, and read and discussed, and at length conditionally adopted; his christian majesty to undertake to obtain the acquiescence of the principal powers of Europe. But it seems that the government party has since been turned out of power, and another revolution effected.

We observe, from the National Gazette, that Baron Lascallier, who resided in this city, as the French Consul General, has issued proposals since his return to Paris, to publish by subscription, five volumes of his Travels, one of which is allotted to the United States.

CONN. HARTFORD, JUNE 9.

A Hard Drinker.—A large Bass, weighing between 50 and 60 pounds, was caught a few days since at Haddam, about twenty miles below this city. Upon opening it, it was found to contain a *Junk Bottle of Rum!* which, it is supposed, must have been dropped overboard from some vessel or boat, and caught while sinking by this *tipler of the deep.*

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, June 28, 1820.

The editors of the Philadelphia Union, after giving the account of the murder of the officers and passengers of the Pilot Boat *Patriot*, of New-York, remarks, that it reminds them of another transaction connected with the New-Orleans pirates, which was lately communicated to them by a resident of New-Orleans, who had every opportunity of knowing the particular facts, and which we do not remember to have seen in print.

"In 1812, a packet sailed from N. Orleans, bound, we think, to France, in which a number of ladies and fewer gentlemen embarked. Among the former was a French lady whose known wealth was perhaps the cause of a disaster, which in all its details is still left to be imagined, though there is little doubt of its nature. Some months passed away and no intelligence was received from the vessel or its ill-fated passengers; but as a married daughter of the lady whom we have just mentioned, was one morning walking the streets of New-Orleans, she saw (and fainted at the sight) her mother's jewels on the neck of a woman whom common fame reported to be the mistress of *Lafitte*. This man stoutly denied that he had any hand in the deed by which they fell into his hands, but alledged that he won them in gambling with pirates at Barrataria. Vessel or passengers were never seen or heard of, and if their bodies were suffered to have a grave in the ocean unpolluted by these ruffians, it is not doubted in New-Orleans that they were each and every one murdered. Whether the fifteen recently reprieved, or any of them, were stained with this piracy we know not: but we presume the facts can be ascertained; and if mercy be allowed to them, it will be so much the greater, but if punishment be demanded, it will be the better deserved."

From the Albany Daily Advertiser of June 21.

FIRE AT TROY.

Yesterday, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a most awful and desolating fire broke out in the city of Troy, which has laid in ruins one third of the fairest portion of that flourishing city. The number of buildings destroyed is about 120, among which are some of the best dwellings, and a great proportion of the largest and most substantial fire proof stores and store-houses. On River or Main-street, all the stores and buildings of every kind, on the west side, and extending to the water's edge, from Gale's store to Dr. Corning's, both of which are saved; and on the east side, from Congress street to and including Parker's book-store, are destroyed; as are all the buildings, except two, (the Troy Bank and a dwelling house) on the west side of Front or Second-street, to the same extent as on the side east of Main-street; and the estimated loss is a million of dollars.

It was about sunset when the news reached Albany; many of our citizens immediately went to the assistance of their unfortunate neighbors, and several of our engine companies with their engines. It was near eleven o'clock before the fire was got under.

The following particulars have been politely furnished by a gentleman who was at the fire.

It commenced at Mr. Davis' stable and wood-house, from a cook stove; spread in different directions both sides of River or Main-street, and all but two houses burnt on the west side of Front or Second-street, from Congress-street to Titus' Tavern.

Property destroyed.—Farmers' Bank, paper and books saved, except in the vault, which are supposed to be safe; Dr. Burrit's house; Lewis Lyman's house, owned by Mrs. Nott; Deacon Hart's two stores; Davis' store, and all he had except furniture; Brinckerhoff's store; Adancourt's house, shop and printing office; Stockwell's house and bookstore; Eph. Morgan's store; Isaac Merritt's store; Townsend M'Coun's store; Asa Anthony's store; Abraham Fellows' store; D. Merritt Jr. Son's store; Richard P. Hart's store; Jacob Holmes' store; A. & W. Kellogg's store; E. Warreuer & Co's store; Southwick and Co's. store; Joseph Brinkerhoff's store; Moore & Pitcher's store; Hart & Nharow's store; Dederick Lane's store; J. M. Wall's store; B. Pierce & Co's. store; Parker's store; Field's store; Dickinson & Mitchell's office, Paine's office; and about half of the lumber on the wharves, and a small proportion of the goods only saved.

FROM SPAIN.

Herald Office, Norfolk, June 16.

Since our last, we have received late intelligence from Spain. The report of the committee of Foreign Relations, authorising the President to take possession of Florida, had been received at Madrid, from the Spanish Charge des Affaires, at Washington; upon which a Council of State was held, on the 23d of April, who recommended a solemn protest to be entered, but no hostilities to take place, as they confessed themselves not in a situation to do any thing. The President's Message, which must have reached Madrid previous to the assembling of the Cortes, will change their tone, and no doubt conciliate the angry feelings which the report, as might have been expected, has given rise to.

Mr. Forsyth was not in Madrid when the report of the committee of Foreign Relations arrived, having left there four days before, (April 15th) for Paris, on a visit to Mr. Gallatin. Of course, no official communication on the subject has been made by him to the government of Spain. Indeed, until instructions could be received from Washington, he could have held no further intercourse with that government.

One of our letters, of the date of May 1st, says, "The revolution in Spain will bring your merchants to ruin, if they continue shipping provisions in hopes of obtaining war prices for them. In Cadiz there is no demand, and in Gibraltar, of four cargoes of flour that have arrived there, the sales have been from 6½ to 5½ and the latter price cannot be obtained for a cargo from Alexandria now in the bay—over five dollars will not be given. Beef and pork, butter and lard, no sale. A revolution in Spain cannot effect the price of provisions, with all Europe at peace, and a superabundance to supply her with."

Two Patriot privateers have lately been in the Mediterranean, doing some mischief; one of them, under the Artigas flag, and commanded by Don Ricardo Luna, which being translated into plain English, means, Dickey Moon.

From the Wilmington Recorder, June 10.

On Tuesday, the 6th inst. a brig made her appearance off the main bar—a pilot boat went out and put a pilot on board. The pilots who returned in the boat, reported her to be an English armed brig, from Bordeaux, in want of provisions and water. The men on board alleged that the wind was unfavorable to come in, and offered the pilot, retained on board, $150 to take them to Charleston. The brig then disappeared for a day or two, when she re-appeared. The cutter has been sent in pursuit.

Information was received yesterday, at Smithville, that six men had that morning been landed from the strange vessel, which was now suspected to be a pirate. They were immediately apprehended, and five of them separately examined; from which it appears that she is the vessel alluded to in the following paragraph:

Captain Whiting of the ship Garonne, arrived at New-York on the 26th ult. reports the following:—On the 11th of April (Cape Palos S. W. 5 miles,) fell in with an armed brig, and was ordered to send the ship's boat and papers on board; after some detention, the boat returned with the following note:

"Sir—I will thank you to report the brig General Rondeau of and from Buenos Ayres, out 4 months, having manned four prizes.

"Signed, DAVID M. L. MILES, Com."

It was also ascertained, that some time previous to the landing of the men at Smithville, that 15 had gone on shore near Lockwood Folly, and it being suspected that some of them might make for this place, a look out was kept, and four of them arrested last evening. These men have not as yet been examined, in consequence of which although we have the substance of the examination of the men at Smithville, we refrain from giving it publicity until the examination of the men arrested at this place; only observing, that it appeared that there had been a mutiny on board, and an officer killed; that sixteen men had been put on board a vessel bound to Boston, met off Georgetown, S C. loaded with timber, and two on board an English vessel.—The captain, nor the first officer, was not on board; the first was alleged to have been put on shore, the latter to have been put on board of a prize. It was also stated that the captain took the vessel's papers with him. We can only observe, that we are certain every thing is not right, and that we suspect that the deeds for which so many human beings have lately forfeited their lives, have been reacted on board of this vessel.

If we are enabled to give a full account of the transaction, before the regular day of issuing our paper, we will do so, and send it to the editors of the papers with whom we exchange, for the information of the public.

From St. Augustine.—A serious disturbance took place at St. Augustine, on Friday the 2d inst. An officer of the regiment of Malaga, it appears had struck a soldier belonging to the regiment of Catalonia, stationed there, which so exasperated the latter regiment, that they sallied out in a mass, in the evening, threatening vengeance against all belonging to the former regiment. Many guns were discharged into some of the houses, but no lives lost. The governor finally succeeded in restoring order in the garrison; but 25 men of the Catalonia regiment deserted with their arms, during the tumult, and arrived at St. Mary's on Wednesday last; where they disposed of their arms, uniform &c. and proceeded on to Savannah.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Buenos Ayrean armed brig Wilson, Capt. Wilson, cleared at Norfolk, on Saturday the 17th inst. for Margarita. On Wednesday night previous, while she was lying at anchor in the lite of Craney Island, 27 of her men got ashore by some means or other, and made their escape; the remainder, consisting of about half a dozen, together with the landlord who shipped them, were on Friday last arrested by the Marshal of the U. S. for this district, under a warrant from Judge Tucker, and are now confined in Norfolk prison.

It is stated in a London opposition paper, that the expences of the coronation of George IVth, will exceed £300,000 sterling.

Episcopal Theological Seminary.

We are informed that the Trustees of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, have been notified to meet in this city on Thursday, the 15th of July next, to take measures for the immediate re-organization of the Seminary, agreeably to its late location by the General Convention.—It is probable that it will go into operation in the course of the ensuing autumn.—*N. Haven Register.*

A Good Haul.—A lad by the name of Brookings, hunting one day last week for an eel pot, sunk at the upper side of Greenleaf's wharf, fished up a small canvas bag containing five bars of pure GOLD, weighing 18 ounces, the value of which is said to be something more than 300 dollars.

Gentlemen who were on the stage of action during the American revolutionary war, account for its being lost in the following manner: A privateer sche. called the Hawk, commanded by the intrepid *Jack Lee*, captured and sent in among many other prizes, an English brig bound from Oporto to England, loaded with wine; she also had on board a large amount of dollars, as well as gold in bullion, dust and coin. It was not known by the captors, at the time she was taken, that these precious metals were on board—the mate of the brig (who remained in the prize) kept it from the knowledge of the prize master, hoping they might be fallen in with and re-captured. She however arrived safely, and came to the wharf, now Greenleaf's, where this gold was found. It is conjectured that in attempting to smuggle some of it ashore, it was either accidentally dropped, or designedly thrown overboard to prevent detection—it is recollected that several seamen were imprisoned for embezzling it.

Newburyport Herald.

Counterfeit Notes of the New-York Mechanics' Bank.

A shower of three dollar bills of the Mechanics' Bank, have found their way into circulation, and the public cannot be too soon apprised of the fact. Two bills are now before me, one genuine, and one spurious, and I could almost safely defy any unpracticed eye to designate the true from the false. After the most critical comparison, I can find scarcely a difference between them; the imitation is so close as almost to elude the detection of the sharpest eye; there are, however, several minute dissimilarities—but instead of pointing them all out, I confine myself to a single one, the most prominent and the most likely to lead to detection. It is to be found in the borders, which surround the two margins at the ends of the bills, those in the genuine bills consisting of numerous but separate small circles, with a dot in the middle; those in the forged consisting in like manner of small circles with dots, but running into one another.—*Even. Post.*

From the Illinois Gazette, of June 3.

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

We are informed that the mail from Russelville, (Ky.) to Morgansfield, (Ky.) was Robbed by the carrier, of letters and money, on the 15th ultimo, between the former place and Greenville. Mr. Liedsles, Agent of the General Post Office is said to be in pursuit of the robber.

Allotment of Judges of the Superior Court for the Summer Sessions in 1820.

New-Haven Co.	Chief Justice Hosmer
Fairfield,	Judge Peters.
New-London & Windham,	Judge Chapman.
Litchfield & Tolland,	Judge Brainerd.
Hartford & Middlesex,	Judge Bristol.

A new paper, to be called "*The Patron of Industry,*" under the protection of the National Institution for the promotion of Industry, is about to be established at New-York.

CHEAP LIVING.

A good Dinner may be had in this town every day during the Summer, of several of the best kinds of sea Fish, good wheat Bread, Potatoes, Sauce, and a bottle of sparkling spruce Beer for 6¼ cents.—viz.

	Cents.
Fish, say 1 lb. of Hallibut or Cod,	2
Bread, ½ lb. of best sort,	1½
Potatoes at 20 cts. per bushel,	1
Cooking, Sauce, &c.	1½
1 bottle of Spruce Beer,	1
(Portsmouth Oracle.)	6¼

A most remarkable circumstance occurred at Morant Bay, Jamaica, on the 16th April The boat of the ship Waterloo was lying along side, with three boys in it, when a shark, supposed to have been impelled by hunger, sprung at the boys into the boat with such violence as to stave in one of the planks. He was taken on board the ship, when the voracious fish measured seven feet.

DESEADA, (WEST-INDIES,) APRIL 2.

A bottle was picked up a few days ago, on the east end of this Island, sealed, and containing a letter, dated April 24, 1819, on board the Friends of New-Haven, P. Brown, master, lat. 34, 40, North, long 14, 20, W. in order to try the set of the current, by R. N. Harrison.

[COMMUNICATION.]

I observed in the last Courier, the advertisement of a man who proposes to lay "Patent Lead Pipes" for the conveyance of water. Every Chemist and Physician knows, (and every common person ought to know,) that lead whenever, and in whatever state, it is introduced into the human system, acts as a most virulent poison—it is therefore carefully to be avoided as a material of which either eating or drinking vessels is to be made, *and especially as a vehicle for the conveyance of so necessary an article as water.*—Water acts with energy on lead, under almost all circumstances—Sir Humphrey Davy found that the purest distilled water acted upon the lead of the worm of a common condenser, and that in such quantities as would injure the health of a person if continual use were made of such water.—Tin or good pewter is innocious as a material for drinking vessels—but *lead* is most carefully to be avoided—as the introduction of a very minute quantity only, the system will produce paralysis—to shew this, I give you a short extract from a recent work of Frederick Hocum, Esq. a very distinguished chemist of London.

"There can be no doubt that the mode of "preserving water intended for food or drink "in leaden reservoirs is exceedingly improper, "and although *pure* water exercises no sensible action on lead *provided air be excluded,* "the metal is *certainly acted on by water when* "air is admitted: this effect is so obvious, "that it cannot escape the notice of the least "attentive observer.

"Where the metal touches the water and "where the air is admitted, a *carbonate of lead* "is formed at the expense of the metal. This "substance, when taken into the stomach, is "highly deleterious to health—This was the "reason which induced *the ancients to condemn leaden pipes for the conveyance of water*; it having been remarked, that persons "who swallowed the sediment of such water, "became affected with disorders of the bowels. Leaden water reservoirs were condemned in ancient times by Hippocrates, "Galen and Vitruvius, as dangerous—Doctor "Johnson, Doct. Percival, Sir George Baker "and Doct. Lamb have likewise recorded "numerous instances where dangerous diseases ensued from the use of water impregnated with lead.

"I have myself seen numerous instances "where leaden cisterns have completely corroded by the action of water with which "they were in contact."

"The following instance is related by Sir George Baker:"

"A gentleman was the father of a numerous offspring, having had one and twenty "children, of whom eight died young, and "thirteen survived their parents—*During "their infancy, and indeed until they had quitted the place of their usual residence, they "were all remarkably unhealthy;* The father "during many years was paralytic; the "mother, for a long time was subject to "colics and bilious complaints.

"After the death of the parents, the family "sold the house which they had so long inhabited—the purchaser found it necessary "to repair the pump. This was made of "lead; which, upon examination, was found "to be *so corroded* that several perforations "were observed in the cylinder, and the upper part was reduced to the thickness of "common brown paper, and was full of holes "like a sieve."

Thus much to prove that lead is a very dangerous metal for any purpose connected with the economy of life.—I might add abundant testimony in proof and elucidation, from almost every writer on chemistry, but the above I presume is sufficient to put the inhabitants of Norwich on their guard; they are too wary not "to look before they leap" I am fully aware of the difficulties under which we labor from the use of wooden conduits, but they may be fully obviated, I think by adopting the proposition of a man (who obtained "a patent" for his project) for the use of stone or earthen ware pipes.——These would if properly placed, last forever, would keep the water cool and clean—be perfectly harmless and when once laid would not need the constant repairs to which wooden pipes are subject.—I have no doubt but their original cost would but little exceed that by which we are now taxed, for wooden ones, and when we reflect upon the constant interruptions to which we are liable, by stopping the water to effect repairs, a small increase of expense will be no object.—*Stone ware conduits can be furnished as cheap as lead and can be made equally secure as to leaks.*

MARINE LIST.

June 21—Arrived, *sloop Alert, Beree, Nanticket.*

22—Arrived, *sloop M'Donough, Coit, New-York.*

Sailed, *sloop Eliza, Davison, New-York.*

24—Sailed, *sloop Morgan, Heath, N. York.*

Arrived, *sloop Revenge, Barker, Providence.*

25—Arrived, *sloop Venus, Havens, N. York.*

Sloop Thomas, Bailey, of this port, sailed from New-London on Friday, for the West-Indies. Passenger Mr. Nathaniel Gilbert.

Died,

At Augusta, Georgia, on the 13th inst. Mr. CHARLES RICHARDS, late merchant of New-York. In his death the church has lost one of its brightest ornaments—an afflicted family an excellent husband and father, and society one of its most useful members. His death is deeply lamented by all his acquaintance.

Connecticut Bible Society.

ANNUAL subscriptions, or donations, to this benevolent institution, are very much needed to supply the destitute, and will be thankfully received by

JABEZ HUNTINGTON, *Agent.*

June 27, 1820. 34—

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Treasurer of the N. London County Bible Society Auxiliary to the American Bible Society, begs leave to request those Gentlemen having subscription papers, to pay in to the Treasurer the amount received, by the last day of August, that he may be enabled to make a report to the board at their next annual meeting in September.

RICHARD ADAMS, *Treasurer.*

Norwich, June 26, 1820. 34—

For New-York,

THE packet VENUS, *Havens,* will sail on Friday morning at 11 o'clock—and will leave New-York, on her return, the 5th July.

June 27. 34—

MISSING 1st volume *Lock's Essays* in 3, Edinburgh edition, 1765, fully gilt: whoever may have it in possession, will on its return receive the thanks of

B. HUBBARD.

N. B. It is believed the name of Wm. H. Low is written therein.

June 26, 1820. 34—

Notice

IS hereby given to all persons concerned, that they must remove the stone and other obstructions, which they have placed in the ditches and on the sides of the Norwich and Woodstock Turnpike Road, or persons will be employed (at the expense of the persons who put them there) to remove them, as nuisances, at the end of ninety days from this date.

THOMAS KINSMAN,
JOHN PARISH,
T. S. GROSVENOR, } *Directors*

Brooklyn, June 21, 1820. 34—

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD inform his present customers and those who wish to become such, that he still continues the business of manufacturing Wool in its various branches, at the old stand—where he will manufacture by the yard or on shares as best suits his employers.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing

carried on by experienced workmen. He also wishes to buy Wool.

EBEN. ALLEN.

Lisbon, June 22, 1820. 34—

Notice.

SIX months from the date hereof are allowed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, to the creditors of the estate of

TRISTAM DAVIS,

late of Griswold, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, to exhibit their claims to us the subscribers, commissioners on said estate. We shall attend to the business of our appointment, at the office of *Samuel C. Morgan, Esq.* on the 2d Mondays of August and December next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on each of said days. No claims will be allowed unless legally proved.

JEDEDIAH BARSTOW,
CHRISTOPHER AVERY, } *Com'rs.*

Griswold, June 22, 1820. 34—

☞ *THE SUBSCRIBERS*

HAVE removed their Stone Cutting Establishment, to the shop near the west end of lower-street, and a little in the rear of the Store of *Mr. Nathaniel Gilbert*—where they continue to make *Grave-Stones, Hearths, Jambs,* &c. in superior style, and on as reasonable terms as can be bought elsewhere.

KIMBALL & KINGSLEY.

June 27. 34—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company,* have appointed JONATHAN W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1819. 7—

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened

A House of Entertainment

at his old stand, a few rods west of the Meeting-House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage, and every favor duly acknowledged by

ELEAZER MATHER.

Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1819. 8—

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.

JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Nov. 9, 1819. 1—

5 Barrels Cider,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

May 24. 29—

CHURNS.

HALE'S new invented patent Churns very superior to any now in use, for sale by CALVIN TYLER.

June 7. 31—

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

2 run MILL STONES, with or without gear—together with Bolts, and other apparatus appertaining to a Grist-Mill.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

June 21.

FOUND,

A POCKET BOOK, containing money and papers. The owner may apply for it *at this Office.*

June 27. 44—

John Lathrop

WILL pay cash for TURNIP SEED, of this year's growth, if offered soon.

June 27, 1820. 34—

POETRY.

From the Franklin Gazette.

STANZAS
TO A LILY HALF BLOWN.

LOVELY blossom, welcome here,
Floweret which I love so well;
Fairest of the gay parterre,
Lily of the spotless bell.

In the low sequestered dale,
Sheltered from the mountain storm,
Sweetest of the sylvan vale,
Spring unfolds thy slender form.

Dearer for thy virgin hue,
Shrinking from the gaze of light,
Than the rose which loves to shew,
Conscious beauties to the sight.

In retirement still concealed,
Type of modesty art thou:
To the graces half revealed,
We delighted, willing bow.

Bloom, O bloom, thou lovely flower,
Fairest of the laughing dell:
Queen of Flora's native bower,
Lily of the spotless bell. W.

MR. VALUE

VERY respectfully gives this early notice, to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich, that if their school is encouraged, he proposes opening his French, Dancing and Fencing Schools there about the first of next September.

He begs leave, to improve this opportunity, of explaining his non-attendance last Autumn—Almost immediately after he had sent on his advertisement, he received a letter, informing him, that the school was given to a Mr. Henry—and not desiring to intrude, or be in the least, prejudicial to the interests of any other teacher, he did not go on—though he would have done so, with the greatest alacrity, had he known, that a preference would have been given him, and that there was no school kept there, in consequence of his not coming, as he has been but just informed.

June 14. 33—

Notice.

A COMMITTEE of four, from each of the towns of Norwich, Franklin and Bozrah, has been appointed, who have made arrangements to celebrate the anniversary of our Independence, on the 4th of July next, at the house of *Amasa Hyde*, in Franklin. An oration will be delivered at said time. The citizens of the above mentioned and adjoining towns are respectfully requested to attend.

June 21.

WANTED,

THREE OR FOUR GIRLS

TO weave in Water-Looms, and a good family of children to work in the Cotton-Mill, at Norwich Falls.—None need apply without good recommendations.—Also, A good Machinist, who is acquainted with wood work.

☞ TO LET, three or four convenient Tenements. Apply to the agent of *Williams Manufacturing Company*, who will purchase 1000 bushels COAL.

May 31. 30—

Eight or Ten Girls,

WHO understand the art of weaving, or who are willing to learn it, may have constant employ and good wages at the *Griswold Manufactory*, in Jewett City. Enquire of

JOHN BREED.

4 or 5 Boys are also wanted as apprentices at the Woolen Manufacturing business.—The highest price paid for Wool, of all qualities.

June 13. 33—

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE Co-partnership of *Burgess & Hyde*, is this day by mutual agreement dissolved. The books and notes, of said company, are in the hands of *Reuben Burgess* for settlement. Those that have accounts on book, are requested to call soon and settle the same.

REUBEN BURGESS.
JOHN L. HYDE.

Those that have accounts with the subscriber, more than one year's standing, are invited to call and look at them in [illegible] time.

REUBEN BURGESS.

Franklin, June 13, 1820. 32—

☞ NOTICE. ☜

AS the subscriber is shortly to remove from the town of Lisbon he requests all persons who have open accounts, either by book or note, to call and settle the same immediately. All those that refuse this call will find their accounts left with an Attorney for collection.

EBENEZER W. WEBB.

Lisbon, June 3, 1820. 32—

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, a red two year old STEER, part of his tail white. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

FREDUS LADD.

Franklin, June 5, 1820. 32—

Notice.

ALL persons are forbid harboring or trusting my wife Sally, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

SQUIRE HARRIS.

Sterling, June 3, 1820. 32—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE FULTON has now commenced running to Norwich, and will continue for the season, to leave Norwich as soon as the tide serves after the arrival of the stages, and to leave New-London every *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday*, at 8 o'clock in the morning, exchanging with *Capt. Bunker* same days at New-Haven, and leaving there at 6 P. M. to return.

March 23. 21—

Patent Polishing Powder,

FOR CLEANING ALL KINDS OF METALIC SUBSTANCES.

Just received and for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

GREENWOOD'S Patent Polishing Powder—Price 12½ cents a package. By the use of this powder in cleaning Brass, Copper, Tin, and all other kinds of metals, more than half the time and labor is saved, than when cleaned in the common way, by the use of emery, rotten stone, &c.

June 20.

Probate Office, Plainfield District, Plainfield, June 8th, A. D. 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. COMFORT HIDE,

late of Canterbury, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to COMFORT S. HIDE, Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest. JOHN LESTER, Clerk. 33

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1820.—
Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

JONATHAN COMSTOCK, Esq. Administrator upon the estate of

Mr. JOHN SWADDLE,

late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—said Administrator is hereby directed to give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post, in said Norwich, for all persons interested in said estate to appear if they see cause, before this court on the first Monday of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners upon said estate.

32 *Attest*, BURRELL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

AN adjourned session of the County Court for the County of New-London, will be holden at New-London, in said County, on the twenty-sixth day, and at Norwich in said County, on the twenty-ninth day of June, inst. for the purpose of receiving and hearing applications from such persons as may claim a continuance of their pensions, pursuant to the Act of the Congress of the United States passed on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1820.

By order of Court,
CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*
New-London County Court, June Term, 1820.

WOOL CARDING MANUFACTURING & CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber having put his Carding Machines in the best of order, covered with the nicest of new cards, suitable for Merino Wool, he invites all those who wish their work done in the best and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms, to call on him, for he will insure them their work done at the neatest rate, as he employs none but the best of workmen. Also he has on hand large quantity of first rate *Broad Cloths* and Sattinetts, which he will sell very low for cash or exchange the same for Wool. Those who have wool to dispose of will do well to call on him as he is wishing to purchase a considerable. Immediate attention will be given to those who will please to favor him with their custom.

ZEBULON WHIPPLE.

Plainfield, May 31, 1820. 3w—31—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forward-ness, that may be finished on short notice Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish and Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 18—

Patent Cut Nails.

A COMPLETE assortment, of the best quality, constantly for sale on good terms by *Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company*. Orders addressed to WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent*, will receive punctual attention.

May 31. 30—

Sabbath School Books.

M'DOWELL'S Questions on the Bible.
Weeks' Catechism of Scripture Doctrine.
Sunday School Testaments.
Watts' plain and easy Catechism, Historical do.
Hymns for infant minds, to which are added original Hymns.
Sunday School Hymns, selected by the New-York S. S. U. Society.
Sunday School Hymns, compiled by Philo Teknon.
Wilber's Biblical Catechism.
Emerson's Evangelical Primer.
Sheet of Questions on the Bible.

LIKEWISE,

REWARDS,

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING,

A large sheet printed on thick paper—70 rewards.
do. do. do. in red ink.
do. do. with cards of Scripture Lessons.
do. do. of Hymns.
A sheet of small verses, printed in red.
4th Class Sabbath School Rewards, a large copperplate engraving, neatly executed.

(Additions made weekly.)

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Moral & Religious Books,

well calculated to redeem the above rewards or tickets.

ALSO,

An extensive assortment of Tracts, published by the N. E. T. Society, at the very low price of one mill per page.

FOR SALE BY T. ROBINSON,
At the Norwich Tract and Sabbath School Repository.

June 6, 1820. 31—

FOR SALE BY LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITY BY

Simeon Thomas, & Co.

CLOVER, Herd's Grass, and Red Top Seed—with an assortment of

GROCERIES, etc.

as usual.

All persons who have open book accounts with them, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, either by payment in cash, or giving their notes by the first day of April next, or they may not expect to have any further credit for goods, but have their accounts left with an Attorney for collection.

Norwich, March 29, 1820. 20—

ANDERSON'S

COUGH DROPS.

The most valuable Medicine in use for
COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine. Many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

Caution.—Be particular that every genuine bottle has "Anderson's Cough Drops" stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed by JAMES MELLEN.

I hereby certify that I have, for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or the breast, & more or less, cough & weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford: Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low, I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops, and purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 28, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most common coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Sold wholesale and retail by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; *Charles Dyer, & Co.* Middletown; *Dyer & Gleason*, Windham; *Joseph C. Huntington* and *Samuel Tyler*, Norwich.

June 1. 30—

St. Croix Rum, Cognac Brandy, &c.

PURE St. Croix Rum, per Puncheon or Bbbl.
Cognac Brandy per do.
Brown Havana Sugar, do.
For sale on accommodating terms, by

WM. GEO. TRACY.

Norwich, June 20. 6w—33—

North-Stonington Lime.

THE stone from which this Lime is burnt is very hard and compact, of course the air and water will not penetrate it so suddenly as it will Lime burnt from a coarser and more porous stone—an objection made to it is that "it slacks very slow;" but experienced masons consider this circumstance as quite a recommendation—an invariable indication of the strength and excellency of the Lime. Professor Silliman has examined it and observes, "that the slight discoloration which appears in this Lime when burnt, is probably owing to iron." "Iron gives to Lime-stone the property of making a very hard cement." It has been used in a number of Tan-Yards, and answers as valuable a purpose as any Lime whatever—no fair trial has yet been made of it for bleaching, but doubtless, as strength is all that is required, it will answer well for that purpose. To remove any doubts which may from prejudice or inexperience still remain of its quality, I annex the following certificates of *Mr. Alpheus Kingsley*, and *Capt. Samuel Cole*: many others could easily be obtained, but the character of *Mr. Kingsley*, as an old and experienced *brick-layer*, is so well known, that any thing further would be superfluous.

I have used 50 or 60 casks of the *North-Stonington LIME*, and I consider it equal to any Lime I have ever used for laying brick and stone, and is very excellent for plastering—it slacks finer and makes a harder and stronger cement than Dexters, or any other Lime I have ever used. *ALPHEUS KINGSLEY.*

I have for a number of years been engaged in burning Lime in Smithfield, R. I. and in using it for laying brick and stone, and am well acquainted with the qualities of the Lime Rocks in that place. It is an invariable rule that the Lime-Stone that shrinks most in burning swells the most in slacking. The N. S. Lime-Rock resembles the Jinta-Rock, so called in Smithfield, so much that it is difficult to distinguish them—the N. S. Lime is very free from flint and shrinks full as much in burning as the Jinta—the Jinta Lime is esteemed the best and commands the highest price in the Providence and New-York markets.—I have used a considerable quantity of the N S. Lime—it slacks as fine, takes as much sand, and makes as good mortar for plastering, or any other purpose, as I have ever used.—It makes an uncommonly hard cement.

SAMUEL COLE.

The above lime may be had at all times of the subscriber, at his store in Griswold, at the Lime-Kiln, and of *Wm. Belcher Esq.* in Norwich-Landing.

JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, May 12, 1820. 28—

James N. Brown,

HAS just received a fresh supply of first quality FLOUR, and Dexter's best LIME.

April 19. 24—

MILITARY.

5 Uniform Coats, 2 Hats, silk Sash, silver mounted Sword with belt, &c. silver Epaulette. Espontoon, &c. for sale cheap—at the store of E. COIT, & Co.

April 12. 23—

Utley's Remedy

FOR *Tooth-ache, Scurvy Gums, and Loose Teeth.*—The above valuable article for sale by

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, May 9, 1820. tf—27—

GRINDSTONES.

J. H. STRONG

HAS just received 3 tons Nova Scotia Grindstones, of the first quality, selected from a large parcel, which he will sell on the best terms.

June 14. 3w—33—

GRINDSTONES.

50 Nova Scotia Grindstones, of superior quality, for sale low by

J. DE WITT.

May 3. 26—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST

COLD SPRING GIN,

FOR SALE.

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS. BREED.

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

For Sale

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

MINOR'S Patent Accelerating Wheel Heads, at a reduced price.
1 Bbl. Essence Spruce, very good,
Peter's Grain Cradles,
Sickles, Boston Sole Leather, &c.

JOHN LATHROP.

June 7, 1820. 31—

For Sale.

THE Scite whereon the Woolen Factory lately stood, belonging to *Samuel Allen*, in Franklin, is now offered for sale, together with a Grist Mill, Dwelling-House, Store, and Barn, and about 20 acres of Land. It is decidedly one of the best mill seats in the State, there being water sufficient to propel machinery, to operate a woolen establishment, on a large scale, through the driest seasons, and perfectly safe from any freshets. An extensive run of custom may be depended on, provided a Factory could go into immediate operation. A person who has had many years experience in the management of the woolen business would be willing to engage in it, on the most accommodating terms; the workmen, also, through whose faithfulness and skill so large a portion of public patronage has been secured, can at this time be engaged—in short, there is every inducement for a man who has a capital to embark in the manufacture of woolen cloths, under the above mentioned advantages, together with the present prospect of public patronage. For further particulars enquire of

JOHN P. TROTT, New-London,
WM. CLEVELAND, Norwich, or
SAMUEL ALLEN, on the premises.

June 12, 1820. 5w—32—

For Sale,

A FARM,

CONTAINING about ninety acres of excellent land for mowing, *pasture* and *tillage*, with a large proportion of wood —A good *Dwelling-House* and other out houses, almost new thereon standing, pleasantly situated in Norwich, on the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Brooklyn, with the *stock and farming utensils* on the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

A lot of *Wood Land*, lying in Lisbon, on the aforesaid turnpike, containing about four acres, one mile and a half from the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

In Plainfield, a convenient Tenement for a small family, opposite the mansion of *Ephraim Wheeler, Esq.* For particulars enquire of THOMAS WHEELER, on said Farm.

June 6, 1820. 31—tf—

☞ FOR SALE,

That valuable FARM,

RECENTLY occupied by *Nathan Sears*, with a good Dwelling-House thereon, two good Barns and other out houses. Said Farm contains about

220 acres of excellent LAND,

for *Mowing, Pasture and Tillage*, with a large proportion of *Wood*, with an *excellent Fishery*. Said Farm lies on the Turnpike road from Norwich to Providence, one and a half mile from Norwich Port. —Possession given 1st of April 1821. Will wait for a great proportion of the pay 3 years or more.

For terms apply to
NATHAN SEARS Jr. *of Lisbon.*

March 15, 1820. 19—

For Sale or to Let,

THE subscriber's House and premises, the residence of the late *Jonathan Frisby, Esq.* of Norwich.—Possession may soon be had. For particulars apply to

DWIGHT RIPLEY, Esq.

Norwich, or to the subscriber at Rensalaerville. D. L. DODGE.

April 1, 1820. 25—

For Sale,

THE *House* in which *Mr. Joseph Kingsley* now lives, situated in Norwich-Landing, at the junction of the Stage road to Providence and the new road across the toll bridge to Preston.

—ALSO—

The *Tan House and Yard* late the property of *Mr. Henry Gordon*, now deceased. If the above are not sold by the first of April they will be leased.

APPLY TO
GEO. PERKINS.

March 6. 18—

Salt, Flour, etc.

100 Bushels late of May salt,
100 bushels Blown do. very clean and white for Dairies.

ALSO,

A constant supply of warranted Flour, Oranges, Limes, Lemons, Figs, &c.

FOR SALE BY
CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, May 31, 1820. 30—

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

600 CHIP HATS—very low,
200 WHET STONES,
8 Boxes English [illegible],
20 Bottles CAYENNE PEPPER.

Wanted, if delivered this and next week, 40 Bushels heavy BUCK WHEAT.

JOHN LATHROP.

June 14, 1820. 33—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1820. *NORWICH*, (Conn.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [Vol. XXIV. No. 35.]

YOUTH'S HATS.

A NEW supply of *Youth's fine Hats*, from the Manufactory of IVES & WHITE, (N. Y.) just received and for sale by

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

June 5. 31—

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED,

BLUE and Yellow Nankins, Marseilles, Jean, Toilinett and Silk Vestings, White and Stripe Jeans, Cotton Cassimere, Carlisle and Cambric Ginghams, 80 pieces superfine and low prized Cambric Prints and Calicoes, Furniture Calico, Dimoty, Canton & Italian Crapes, Silk and Cotton Laces, India Sinchews and Sarcenets, Levantine and Florence Silks, Bonnet Silks, Bandanas, Black and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, 60 doz. Cotton Handk'fs. and Shawls, 20 doz. White and Plaid Cravats, White and Colored Cambrics, Linen and Sarcenet Cambrics, Book, Jackonett, Mulmul and Lens Muslins, Buck Skin, Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose and Half Hose, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Colerain Shirtings, Brown Cottons, Brown and White Platillas, Hat Linings, Binding, Banding, Buckles, &c. Boot Cord and Webbing, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols, 200 pieces Ribbons, Galoons, Ferret, Quality and Shoe Binding, Russia Sheeting, Ravens Duck, Bombazett, Rattinett, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinetts, American Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, a few pieces 4/4 power Loom Sheetings, 3/4 and 4/4 Checks, Stripes, Ginghams, Knitting and Weaving Yarn,

400 lbs. Thread and Floss Cotton,
20,000 yards Straw Braid,
500 pieces Paper Hangings,
200 reams Foolscap Paper, No. 1 & 2, Letter Paper, Wrapping Paper, School Books,
400 groce Buttons,
150 doz. Knives and Forks,
100 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Shears, Sheep Shears,
Razors and Strops,
Shaving Boxes and Soap,
An assortment of plated, tin and japanned Sadlery Ware and Harness Trimmings.
80 doz. Files, Hand Saws, Nail Hammers, Gimblets, Shoe Hammers, Rasps, Knives, Awls, Tacks, Pincers, &c. H. and HL Hinges, Chest Hinges, Trunk Handles, Cast and Table Butts, Brass Butts, 100 groce Screws, Sand Paper, Scale Beams, Tenter Hooks, Ink Stands, Ink Powder, Slates and Pencils, Brass, Plated, Japanned and Iron Candle Sticks, Brass and Japanned Lamps, Snuffers and Trays, Norfolk and bright Thumb Latches, Stock, Chest, Trunk, Draw, Clock-Case, Cupboard & Pad Locks, Commode Knobs, Handles and Escutcheons, Clock-Case Balls, Capitals, Butts, &c. Brass and Bellows Nails, Military Feathers, Laces, Cords &c. Cloth, Hair, Shoe, Hearth, Dust, Floor, Furniture, White-wash and Horse Brushes, Iron and Tutania Table and Tea Spoons, Snuff and Tobacco Boxes, Plain Irons, Carpenters' Rules, Morocco Pocket Books and Purses, Elastic and Wire Knitting Pins, 30 M. W C. Needles, Pins, pound Pins, Thimbles, Fish Hooks and Lines, Trunks, Curry Combs, Chaise Whips, Ship, Screw and Patent Augers, Steelyards, 40 to 500 pounds, Bellows, Toasting Irons, Coffee Mills, Cotton and Wool Cards, Horse Cards, Looking Glasses, Tea Trays, 200 doz. Ivory and Horn Combs, Sickles, Scythes, Axes, Hoes, English and American Shovels, Brass and Brass Top Andirons & Shovels and Tongs, Sad Irons, Trace Chains, Shot, Tacks and Brads, Cut and Wrought Nails, Spikes,
6-8, 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, 12-14, 12-17, 14-20, 16-22 English and American Window Glass,
10 Tons Iron Hollow Ware, at manufactory prices,
500 sets Cart and Waggon Boxes,
Swedes Iron, 1 1/4 to 3 inch flat.
do. 1/4 to 1 1/2 inch square,
English do. 1 1/4 to 3 inch flat,
do. 1/4 to 1 1/4 inch round,
Band Iron, Nail Plates, Nail and Spike Rods, Plough Shares and Moulds,
English & American Blistered, Crawley, German, and Cast Steel,
One Saw-Mill Crank,
One anchor weighing 700,

Cold Spring Gin,

Old Spirit, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Cognac Brandy, Molasses, Muscovado, N. Orleans and East-India Sugar, Pepper, Pimento, Cassia, Starch, Nutmegs, Chocolate, Saltpetre, Soap, Tobacco, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin Tea, Cod & Scale Fish, Superfine Southern Flour, 30 bbls. Mess and Prime Pork, Grind Stones, 50 doz. Corn Brooms.

Three one Horse Waggons with Harnesses.

May 31. 30—

HATS AND GLOVES.

G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

HAVE just received from New-York, a complete assortment of Gentlemen's superfine bell crown Hats, of the newest style.

ALSO,

From Boston, an elegant assortment of Men's and Boy's Leghorn Hats.

Some fine do. for Young Misses.

20 Doz. pair Ladies' superfine Kid Gloves, all colors.

June 6. 31—

Norwich, 1st M. ", 1820.

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington, & Co.

HAVE just received and are this day opening a very large and general assortment of European and India

DRY GOODS,

purchased in New-York, within the last ten days, for cash, and will be sold

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

uncommonly cheap for ready money.

Among them are elegant

Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Rich figured Crape Dresses and Shawls,
Irish Linens, Sheetings and Lawns,
Cotton Shirtings, Cambricks,
Superfine and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Bombazetts, Bombazines,
Blue and plain Nankins,
Superfine English ingrain Carpeting, at the lowest New-York prices,
Ladies Morocco Shoes, (N. York manufacture.)
Prunella, do.
Gentlemen's superfine Hats, (at a very low price,)

Fancy Goods in variety.

In short almost every article to be found in Dry Good Stores.

Purchasers who pay *Cash* for goods will find it especially for their advantage to call, 2 doors east of *Doct. D. Ripley's* Store, and buy cheap of

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co. 26

NEW GOODS.

NOW OPENING AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

FINE Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Calicoes; Ginghams; White and figured Cambricks; plain and figured Mull, and Book Muslins; French and India Silks; Seersuckers; Cotton Shirtings; Irish Linens; Blue and Yellow Nankins; Cotton Cassimeres; Diapers; Bombazetts and Bombazines; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Half Hose; Silk, Crape and Cotton Shawls; Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs; Vestings; Pins; Needles; Tapes, &c.

—*ALSO*—

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Honey of superior quality, Imperial, Young Hyson and Skin Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia, Nutmegs, Snuff, Tobacco, &c. J. DE WITT.

Chelsea, May 2, 1820. 26—

MORE NEW GOODS

THIS DAY RECEIVED BY

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

Which makes their assortment complete.

AMONGT which are a large assortment of superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, cheaper than ever, 50 pieces Nankin and Canton Crapes; elegant figured Nankin Crape Dresses; Crape, Merino, Silk, Cotton and Cassimere Shawls; Silk and Cotton Goods of all descriptions. New supplies of Goods will be received from New-York and Boston every week. Those who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call.

A large assortment of Men's and Boy's

Leghorn Hats

expected from Boston next week.

May 2. 26—

Molasses, Rum, etc.

JUST received, a supply of very superior retailing Molasses, and first quality Boston Rum, which will be sold for *cash* by the keg, *very cheap*.

Constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

embracing almost every article in that line; all of prime quality, and at the most reduced prices. Those who calculate to pay cash for their goods and wish to get the full value of their money, are invited to call. Tavern-keepers and others will be supplied with the choicest liquors at the lowest cash prices. Most kinds of country produce will be received at fair prices in exchange for goods.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

North-Stonington Lime.

WM BELCHER.

Norwich, June 6, 1820. 31—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. Kinney

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale, a general assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

very low for cash, at wholesale or retail—Black and Colored Nankin and Canton Crepes; Elegant Crape Dresses, figured borders; Crape Shawls; Half Merino do.; Black and Colored Lustrings; Canton Cambletts; Cambrick, Book, Lens, Jackonet and Mulmul Muslins; Linen Diapers and Table Cloths; Sheetings; Shirtings; Long Lawns; a large assortment of plain and Fancy Ribbons; Black Bombazine; Bombazetts; thread Laces and Edgings; Inserting Trimmings & Superfine and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO,—

A general assortment of Hatters' Trimmings.

Norwich, May 26, 1820. 30—

NEW BOOKS.

PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR, being a concise easy and comprehensive system of Navigation, calculated for the daily use of Seamen, containing Plain, Traverse, Parallel, Middle Latitude, and Mercator's Sailing, with all the necessary Tables, &c. &c. By Nathan Daboll.

A Compendium of Physiological and Systematic Botany with Plates, by George Sumner, M. D.

Pocahontas; a Proclamation; with Plates.

Massachusetts Collection of Martial Music, containing a plain, easy and concise introduction to the grounds of Martial Music; including the principal part of the duties of the Camp, the evolutions for the Musicians, and their Signals, a great part of which was never before published. By A. Robinson, Jr.

ALSO,

Songs for Gentlemen; old and new, patriotic, witty, lively; nothing low or lewd.

Songs for the Parlour; modest, lively, merry.

ALSO,

Ivory Desk-Seals, Fine Tooth and Pocket Combs, Ivory Tooth Picks, &c.

FOR SALE AT

T. Robinson's

Book & Stationary Store, Chelsea.

June 20. 33—

Rum, Molasses, &c.

12 Hhds. St. Croix RUM.
5 do. new do.
15 do. MOLASSES.
3 Casks RICE.
2 Bbls. Brown SUGAR.
Coarse and fine SALT.
New-York and Southern FLOUR.
Dexter's best LIME, less price than formerly sold for
Providence and North-Stonington LIME.
First quality N. Scotia GRINDSTONES.
All kinds Pine, Oak, and Chesnut LUMBER.

Just received

30 M. feet bright seasoned Eastern BOARDS.

FOR SALE BY

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Who will purchase all kinds Oak and Chesnut LUMBER.

June 21. 4w-33—

SALT, CORN, &c.

300 Bushels Cape and Liverpool blown SALT.
100 Bushels Yellow CORN.
A constant supply of first quality FLOUR.
Boston SOLE LEATHER, very superior.
12 Half Barrels SHAD.
30 Quintals CODFISH.

Together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, of choice selections, for sale at unusually low prices, for good pay, by CALVIN TYLER.

June 7. 31—

Oil, Rum, etc.

300 Galls. first quality Whale Oil, suitable for painting.
300 do. do do. Winter strained Sperm Oil.
150 do. do. do. Summer strained do. do.
10 bbls. do. do. Streights Oil, for Tanners, and is also in use for painting.
Stone Lime, Shingles, Pine and Oak Lumber.
4 bbls. St. Croix and Antigua Rum.
4 do. Boston distilled do.
300 lbs. first quality Flax.

FOR SALE BY C. BELLS.

June 20, 1820. 6w-33—

GRINDSTONES.

J. H. STRONG

HAS just received 8 tons Nova Scotia Grindstones, of the first quality, selected from a large parcel, which he will sell on the best terms.

June 14. 3w-32—

PUBLIC ACTS.

General Assembly, May Session, 1820.

AN ACT authorising the issuing of writs of injunction in certain cases.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That either of the Judges of the Superior Court shall have power on motion, to grant and enforce writs of injunction according to the course of proceeding in Courts of equity in all cases within the jurisdiction of the Superior Court arising in any County where such Court shall not be in session. And all writs of injunction shall be made returnable to the next Superior Court in such County, which Court may proceed therein according to the course of proceedings in equity—and that no writs of injunction shall be issued unless the facts stated in the application shall be supported by the oath of the applicant, or some indifferent witness.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the chief Judges of the several County Courts, in all cases within the jurisdiction of such Courts arising in the counties of which they are judges, when such courts are not in session, shall have power to grant and enforce writs of injunction, returnable to the next County Court in such County, and to be proceeded with in the same manner and on the same principles as in cases of writs of injunction issued by Judges of the Superior Court.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 26th, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT in addition to the Acts incorporating the several cities in this State, relative to the Assize of Bread.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That full authority be, and hereby is granted to the Courts of Common Council for the several Cities, and the courts of Burgesses in the several Boroughs in this State, or the major part of them respectively to make By-Laws, relative to the assize of Bread, Crackers, and Biscuits, and other manufactures of Flour, made to be sold within the limits of said Cities or Boroughs, and for the due regulation of the same, *Provided*, that such By-Laws shall be approved by the Freemen of said Cities respectively, in legal meeting assembled, and after being so approved, shall be published at least three weeks successively, in some public Newspaper in the City, or in the County in which such Borough is situated. And all such By-Laws, shall at any time after they are made, be liable to be repealed, by any Superior Court holden in the County in which said City is situated, if such Superior Court, on a hearing shall judge the same to be unreasonable or unjust.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate*

Approved, May 23d, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT to incorporate the Connecticut Baptist Education Society.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That Asahel Morse, Caleb More, Joseph B. Gilbert, John Bolles, Hezekiah Huntington, Elisha Cushman, Noadiah Woodruff, David King, Jesse Savage, Pierpont Brocket, David Bolles, Isaac Dwinell, Eli Ball, George Mitchell, David Turner, Jeremiah Brown, Asahel Otis, Jonathan Goodwin, Jun. Orra Marlin, Asa Talmadge, Chauncery Wheeler, Thomas Wheeler, Elijah Filley, and their associates be, and they are hereby formed into, constituted, and made a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Connecticut Baptist Education Society, and by that name, they and their successors shall, and may have perpetual succession, shall be capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, in all suits of what nature soever, may have a common seal, and the same alter or change at pleasure. And may also have, purchase, receive, hold and convey away estate, real, personal or mixed, the annual income of which, shall not exceed Three Thousand dollars.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted*, That said Baptist Education Society, may from time to time, elect a President, and such other officers and Agents as they may find necessary and convenient; may elect and receive additional members, make by-laws respecting the number, qualifications and duties of the officers and members, prescribe the mode of election and admission of members, the time, place and manner of holding their meetings, the number necessary to form a quorum, & all other by-laws and regulations which said Society may deem necessary for the government, and due regulation of its concerns, to promote and secure the essential objects of said society as expressed in their Constitution, not repugnant to the laws of this State, or of the United States.

§ 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the first meeting of said Society, shall be held at Hartford on the first Wednesday of May, A. D. 1821.

§ 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act of Incorporation and every part thereof may be altered, amended or repealed at the pleasure of the General Assembly.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 23d, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT to authorise the Baptist Trustees to receive and pay over to the Connecticut Baptist Education Society, the sums of money therein designated, and for other purposes.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That in case all, or any number of the Baptist Societies in this State, have, or hereafter shall by their act or vote, for that purpose, decline to accept any share of the monies appropriated for the use of the Baptist denomination of Christians in this State, by the act entitled an "Act for the support of Literature and Religion," that the said "Baptist Trustees" may in such way as they shall consider proper, from time to time, ascertain the number of said Baptist Societies, who have, or may hereafter so as aforesaid decline accepting any share of said sum appropriated as aforesaid, & said Trustees having by themselves of their agents for that purpose authorized, ascertained the proportions belonging to said Societies respectively, who shall have declined accepting any share of said sum of money so appropriated, be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to pay over to said Baptist Education Society, the amount of the several proportions of said monies belonging to said Societies, who shall at any time have declined accepting the same.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said Baptist Education Society, be, and they hereby are, authorised to accept, receive and hold, any, and all sums of money so as aforesaid paid over to them by said Trustees, as a perpetual fund, vested in any public Stock, or otherwise secured as said Society shall determine, the interest whereof to be applied for the purposes mentioned in the act incorporating said society.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 27th, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT for establishing a Sign-Post at East-Haddam landing, in the first society of the town of East-Haddam.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That at East-Haddam landing, in the first society of the town of East-Haddam, in the county of Middlesex, there shall be erected and supported, at the cost of said town, a Sign-Post in the same manner, and to be used for the same purposes as other Sign-Posts in the several towns in this state by law are.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, June 1st, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT relating to electors.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That all persons who have been, or may hereafter be admitted electors, pursuant to the provisions of the present constitution of this state, shall have and exercise the same rights and privileges, in all respects, as freemen of this state had and exercised previous to the adoption of said constitution.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Presented to the Governor, and by him returned to the House of Representatives, in which the bill originated, with his objections; and after reconsideration, approved by both Houses.

Attest. THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

REPORT

Of the Commissioner of the School Fund, May, 1820.

Printed by order of the House of Representatives.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, to be holden at New-Haven on the 1st Wednesday of May, 1820.

The Commissioner of the School Fund respectfully Reports—That the interest collected on School Fund bonds, and the dividends received on Bank Stock, and paid into the Treasury, from April 10, 1819, to April 1, 1820, was $49,977 82, which, with $11,718 76, being the balance reported by the Auditors to have been in the Treasury on said 10th day of April, made the amount subject to the payment of dividends to Schools, $61,691 58.—The dividends to Schools on the 1st day of October, 1819, was $29,219 68, and the 1st day of March, 1820, $29,219 68, making in the whole for the year, $58,439 36.—Of the principal of said Bonds, there was collected during the same period $7,456 32. The Treasurer's statement is marked A.

The concerns of the School Fund, and the difficulty of collecting the annual interest, owing to the scarcity of money, induced the Commissioner to suppose that a journey to the Western country was indispensable. The crop of wheat the last season had been abundant, but there was no cash market.—To aid the collection, the Commissioner found it necessary to agree to receive wheat in payment of interest. Such arrangements however were made, that no injury or loss has thereby happened to the School Fund. On the Bonds in Ontario county, State of New-York, from March 11th, 1819, to March 20th, 1820, there was collected in money, of principal, $4,541 46; of interest, 15,098 dollars, 29 cts. and loaned on good security, $923 02, making in the whole $20,157.—The collection account of Z. Seymour is marked B.

After applying what money and wheat could be contained towards the payment of interest, a balance still remained due on se-

...ing Bonds and the money being found wanted, for a purpose hereinafter mentioned, the Commissioner made an arrangement with the Utica Bank to advance 12,000 dollars on three drafts of $4000 each, payable on the 1st days of July, Oct. and Jan. next. To provide for the payment of those drafts, the Commissioner left in the Utica Branch Bank $2000 in money, and agreed with the School Fund debtors, from whom balances of interest were due, to take their notes therefor, payable to the President, Directors and Co. of the Utica Bank, provided they would procure a person whose credit was current at the Bank, and who should be approved by the President thereof, to sign such notes. The number of notes obtained were 233; the amount $8,892 90. The paper marked C, contains a schedule thereof, giving the names of the debtors, and of the security, the amount of each note, when payable, and the number of the bond on which to apply when paid. No indorsement is to be made until payment is received, so that the mortgage security may remain holden. The interest on those balances, from Sept. 2d, 1819, to the time the notes are made payable, is included on the face of the notes, and makes an amount more than sufficient to pay the cost of the Commissioner's journey out, and all the extra expences that have been incurred. The Commissioner also received of Levi Ward, Jr. 2000 dollars, collected on School Fund obligations, taken on account of the 100,000 acre tract, which he has paid over to the Treasurer, as appears by his certificate on paper marked A.

The papers marked D. and numbered 1, 2, contain an account of interest which has been funded on good security, since the last report of the Commissioner, amounting to $6,875 15. E. and numbered 1, 2, contains a list of bonds which have been exchanged, amounting to $56,355 67. And F. an account of farms sold, amounting to $9,844 21.

G. contains a list of debtors, who, by the Treasury books, appear to be in arrear for interest, of three descriptions, viz. 1st, those who belong to this State, amounting to 8,450 17; 2d, those who belong out of the State, amounting to 12,484 49; 3d, those who are deceased, and the settlement of their estates not completed, amounting to 1,186 15. The interest which, by the Treasurer's books, appears to be due from debtors in Ohio, whose bonds are in the hands of Simon Perkins, for collection, amounts to 2,962 29. The paper marked H. contains a list of their names, and the sum due from each. The collection account of said Perkins, on said bonds, to March 1st, 1820, amounts to 2,081 74. His remittances being in drafts on various persons, all of which have not as yet been paid, the credits to the individual debtors have not been carried into the books of the Treasury, and no return having been forwarded of those in arrear for interest, a correct list cannot be made.

I, contains a list of School Fund debtors, whose names are enrolled by the Treasurer, in a book provided for that purpose, as being in arrear for interest on the 1st day of March, 1819, and the 1st day of March, 1820, and falling under the operation of the resolve of Oct 1817, requiring the payment of principal on their bonds.

By a resolve of the General Assembly of May, 1819, the Commissioner of the School Fund was directed to make an exhibit of all losses, (if any,) that said Fund has sustained, the amount thereof, and the causes that have produced such losses. The losses have been of two kinds: first, on bonds, by the insolvency of the debtors, and the depreciation or insufficiency of the security, or a defective title to the mortgaged property—Secondly, on new lands, and on improved farms, buildings, &c. received in payment for School Fund bonds, and for arrears of interest which accrued prior to Sept. 1810, and have not sold at a price sufficient to cover both principal and interest.

The losses on bonds are of three descriptions—1st. Where both debtor and security have failed. This has happened in a single instance only: the principal of that bond is $3030, and the balance of interest, to Sept. 2d, 1819, is $2,551 37. The debtor is, and for many years has been, wholly insolvent, and the security, which is a mortgage on 38,000 acres of Virginia land, is of no value, the title being defective.—2d. Where the debtors have failed, and the security or mortgaged property is not sufficient to pay both principal and interest of the debt, but is good for a part—The amount of the principal of the bonds of this description, is $20,5[illegible]6 48, and of the interest, $16,135 32; of which amount the bond of Amos Porter and others, is of principal, $24,236 48, and of the interest, $18,751 28, on which bond the security is a mortgage on 8105 acres of new land in Bennington, Vermont, which land, when taken, was considered as being ample security; but by the depreciation of new land in that State, and by becoming unsaleable, the security is now insufficient. There has been no time since the appointment of the Commissioner, when it was possible to collect from the debtors any part of either principal or interest.—The amount of loss on this description of bonds, cannot be ascertained until a foreclosure of the mortgages, and a sale of the land can be had. It will probably not exceed the interest. And 3d. Where the equity of redemption to the mortgaged property has been extinguished, by a release, foreclosure or otherwise, and the property has sold, or will sell, for less than the debt and interest.—The amount of the principal of the bonds of this description, is $2,033 51, and of the interest, $2,185 61. The loss cannot be ascertained until a sale of the property: it will not, in the opinion of the Commissioner, amount to the interest. The paper marked K. and numbered 1, 2, 3, contains a list of the bonds, giving the name of each debtor, the date and amount of the principal due, and the balance of interest to Sept. 2d, 1819, and a description of the security, with the Commissioner's remarks.

The second description of losses are, where new lands, or improved farms have been received in payment, the whole amount is $3[illegible],885 40, of which there remains unsold, $112,217 64, there has been sold, $263,407 76, the amount of the sales is $300,103 25, being [illegible] more than cost. But to give the General Assembly more particular and satisfactory information, it will be necessary to make a separate and distinct statement of the new lands, and also of the improved farms, &c. The whole amount of new land received, was $218,184 81, of which there remains unsold, $42,083 14; there has been sold, $176,100 67, which sold for $227,138 08, being $51,028 41 more than cost. The new lands, from the time they were sold, were wholly unproductive. The difference between what they have availed the Fund, and what would have been the case, had the amount been in good bonds and mortgages, cannot be ascertained, without going into a calculation of interest on all the bonds and obligations taken for new lands sold, from their several dates, which would require more time and labor than the Commissioner could spare from the current and necessary business of his office, and, in his opinion, would be of no special advantage.

Improved farms have been received to the amount of $155,270 59: of which there remains unsold, $68,572 50: the farms sold, cost $87,298 09, and sold for $73,270 80 being $14,027 29 less than cost, whereby it occasioned a loss of between 16 and 17 per cent which is less than the commissioner stated to the General Assembly, in his report of October, 1817, would be the probable loss: the estimate then was a loss of 25 per cent. It is seldom that land taken at appraisal, can be sold for cash, or good bonds and mortgages, at its appraised value. The farms remaining on hand must doubtless be sold at a loss, probably not greater than those already sold. A more difficult time to sell farms cannot be expected, than has been experienced for several years past. The paper marked L, contains a list of the new lands and improved farms, &c. showing the time when received, by whom deeded, where situated, the number of acres, price, to whom sold, at what price, the lands remaining unsold, and their cost.

In 1800, Joseph Williams, a School Fund debtor, died insolvent, not having secured his debt by mortgage or otherwise;—the amount of his debt as allowed by the Commissioner in 1804, was $19,627 11; from which is to be deducted George Bull's bond of $1000, leaving a balance of $18,627 11. To save this debt, his new lands in the Connecticut Western Reserve, amounting to 16,282 acres, were purchased under the vendue sale, for which, after deducting the State's dividend, was paid $3,405 21, making the whole amount of debt, $22,030 [illegible]. The widows dower was extinguished by deeding to her 766 acres of the land; 14,138 acres of the land has been sold and exchanged for improved farms, at the price of $43,502 44: and 980 acres remain unsold, which, at $2 per acre, would amount to $1,921 54, making the proceeds of the land amount in the whole to $45,423 98, which in the opinion of the Commissioner, will fully indemnify the State from loss on the Williams' debt. The farms, (a part of which have been sold,) are included in the general account of farms. The paper marked M. contains a statement of the debt, and of the lands sold and unsold.

By said Resolve of May, 1819, the Commissioner is also directed to make an exhibit of the amount of expenses incurred in managing the School Fund, noticing the expense previous to the appointment of the present Commissioner, and subsequent thereto. The paper marked N. contains the account, made out in the manner directed, which comprises the expense of surveying, locating, and making partition of new lands foreclosing mortgages, and for paying taxes, salaries, compensation to agents, and every other expense which has been incurred in managing said Fund, from its commencement in 1795, to April 1st, 1820. The whole amount is $44,294 25½, of which $6,384 47 was incurred and had been settled and brought on the books of the Treasury, prior to the appointment of the present Commissioner; and (excepting $500 paid to A. Kingsbury under a resolve of the General Assembly) were charged in the general expenses of the State, and paid out of the civil list.—And $37,900 78½ have been settled and brought on to the books of the Treasury subsequent to the appointment of the Commissioner, a part of which had been incurred at an earlier period, but had not been adjusted and paid. The last mentioned sum, and including said $560, has been charged to, and paid out of the School Fund.

The Commissioner is happy to have it in his power to state, and he presumes the General Assembly will be gratified with the information, that the arrangement proposed to the joint committee of the two houses in May last, and by them unanimously approved, for the advance of money to effect the sale of the Leyden or Black River lands, received of Messrs. Stow and Storrs, in payment of their arrears of interest, to September 2d, 1819, has succeeded to the full extent contemplated. The paper marked O contains a list of those lands, and the prices at which they were taken, which was at the appraisal of Judge Platt; the whole amount was $24,518 of which $10,440 75 of said Stow, and $13,897 25 of said Storrs—The whole has been sold at $27,219 12½, being $2,701 12½ more than cost—And there has been obtained therefor, as also for the money advanced, good bonds, bearing an interest of 7 per cent, and doubly secured by mortgages on real estate, mostly improved farms in the vicinity of Whitestown, in the State of New-York. By this operation, more than fifty thousand dollars is added to the active *capital* of the School Fund, as will appear by the return of the agent, Fortunatus White, marked P. To carry into effect this important operation, it has not been found necessary to diminish the usual dividends to Schools, nor to anticipate the accruing interests on School Fund bonds.

The account of the Commissioner for expenses for the last year including an error in the footing of the account of the preceding half year, and deducting $65, received from individuals, for whom business has been done, and passed to the credit of the State, amounts to $452 37, as the same has been adjusted and allowed by the Comptroller, and an order given therefor. All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES HILLHOUSE,
Commissioner of the School Fund.

Hartford, May 2d, 1820.

The committee to whom was referred the report of the Commissioner of the School Fund REPORT—that your committee are of opinion, that during the past year the property belonging to the School Fund, has been managed by the Commissioner agreeable to the general instructions given him on that subject, and therefore recommend the acceptance and approval of his report.

Your committee regret to find that so large a portion of the debts and other property belonging to the Fund is without the immediate operation of the laws of this State, and are of opinion that a system of measures ought to be adopted by the Commissioner, gradually to draw the funds within the limits of the State. Your committee recommend the adoption of the act and resolve, which with the report, is respectively submitted.

Signed per order,
ELIJAH BOARDMAN, *Chairman.*
In the House of Representatives accepted,
Attest A. STERLING, *Clerk.*
In Senate accepted,
Attest WM. W. BOARDMAN, *Clerk.*
A true Copy of the original Report on file, examined by
THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

Foreign Intelligence.

From the Boston Centinel.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

☞ *We have received by the Commerce our London files and lists to the 12th May.*

THE close columns of the London prints—so long occupied with details of State Trials and executions—are now crammed with debates in Parliament, on the Corn and Criminal laws; Commercial Restrictions and the Wood Trade; Contested Elections, and the Cato-street conspiracy; the Civil List and Catholic emancipation. The Ministry have a decided majority in their ranks; but the Opposition are treated with the utmost respect and attention. The friends of philanthropy will hear with pleasure, that the criminal code of England is about to be amended, and the sanguinary statutes which inflict the penalty of death, are to be much abridged.—The Coronation of the King is to take place the 1st of August, and it is expected that the part of the usual oath to maintain the Protestant supremacy will be omitted.—Though business was dull, and hard times complained of, the Public Stocks continued to rise, and the price of specie to fall. We have late letters from Liverpool, which say, "There is nothing politically important stirring here. Every thing is very quiet; and, if possible, the Government stronger than ever."

Very little was said in Europe on American Affairs, but that little was flattering to our institutions.

The eyes of the Statesmen of Europe were fixed on Russia; but nothing had appeared in the policy of Alexander to shake the general confidence in the continuance of the existing Peace.

In France things appear alternately feverish and cool:—But the Government was daily taking higher ground; and appeared to be supported by most of the talent and influence of the departed dynasty. Attempts, however, continued to be made to murder the royal family, by subalterns and soldiers of Bonaparte's disbanded army; and it was feared they would not end until they were sent into exile like their master. News from St. Helena was published at Paris as freely as advices from America. Bonaparte was quite well in March last. The reports of his sickness, &c. are now proved to have been gross fabrications, intended to produce some effect on the policy in Europe as it respected England.—But the day of such hoaxes appears to have passed. Europe knows that Bonaparte is now the prisoner of England, but of the great Allied Powers; and that they appear determined that the "*little rock in the midst of the ocean*" shall be his Mausoleum.

Spain was quiet. Expectation was fixed on the meeting of the Cortes (in June) to consolidate the new order of things, and give the nation a new *impetus*. Most of the people now in office, in Spain are decided Constitutionalists. All the old Members of the Cortes have been appointed to places of trust, particularly the patriotic orators: and the king continued to heap honors and titles on Quiroga and Riego—the Washington and Greene of Spain. There were, however, some fears and some expectations of a counter-revolution.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Yesterday His Majesty held his first Levee, at which were present nearly two thousand of the first Personages of the United Kingdom, mostly in new and most magnificent dresses. The Ambassadors and Ministers came with their numerous servants in new State Liveries. From the immense crowd, and the state of the weather, the State Rooms became excessively hot, and though his Majesty suffered much from the heat, he received the congratulations of this immense assemblage, without any exceptions. The male branches of the Royal Family, and the Ambassadors, were received in the closet, and the residue in the Great Hall. There were, present, beside the great officers of State, the Cabinet Ministers, the Archbishops, &c. the following Ambassadors and Ministers:—Russian, Netherlands, Austrian, Sardinian, American, Bavarian, Saxon, Sicilian, Swedish, Turkish Prussian and Portuguese; an immense number of Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, Lords, Bishops, Generals, Admirals and Officers of all grades, Right Honorables, Honorables, &c. their names occupying more than two crowded columns of the newspapers.

Among the presentations were the following:—Mr. Southey, on being appointed Poet Laureate; the Duke of Norfolk, who delivered the following address, signed by nearly 20,000 Roman Catholics of Great-Britain:—

"Sire—We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, shall ever remember, with affectionate gratitude, the high and multiplied obligations we owe to our late Sovereign:—

"After two centuries of ever-increasing severities, his gracious ear first listened to our humble petition for relief:

"If our existence as a body is now acknowledged by the State; if we are now, by law permitted to offer at the foot of the Throne this tribute of our affection and loyalty: if even the most private exercises of our religious duties no longer subject us to sanguinary punishments, if our children are no longer encouraged by law to the violation of the nearest and dearest ties of society; if we are no longer regarded by our countrymen as a proscribed and degraded race, to the increasing and paternal benevolence of his late Majesty we owe these estimable benefits. We trust that we have proved ourselves not unworthy of them; by sea and by land we have been among the foremost defenders of our country, and our conduct at home has uniformly evinced our love of peace, order, and loyalty.

"That allegiance which we swore to our late Sovereign, we in all humility, offer to your Majesty; and we indulge the animating hope, that we shall still continue to find in the Throne a friend and protector:

"Accept, Sire, our sincere and fervent wish, that the reign of your Majesty may be long prosperous and happy; and that for ages yet unnumbered, the illustrious House of Brunswick may continue to reign over the persons and hearts of a loyal and grateful people."

By the late Mails.

LOUISIANA. NEW-ORLEANS, MAY 30.

THE small schr. brought in by the Lynx, Lieutenant Madison, was captured off Campeachy. The following particulars are such as we have been able to obtain. Before day on the 17th inst. a small vessel plundered the ship Cora, of this port, then lying off Campeachy. Lieut. Madison hearing of this soon after, went in pursuit of the picaroon. On the 19th after a chase of two hours, came up with a schr. of 25 tons, having a crew of 24 men armed with muskets. These surrendered without resistance, and their Capt. among other papers, produced a copy of a commission given by Aury to the privateer Victoria, and by the Capt. of the latter made out for the schr. Esperanza. On the back are the words Spanish schr Maria Carman, captured off Cape Cartouch, on the 4th inst.

One of her crew, we are told, declares, that about 15 days before he left N. Orleans on foot with 15 men, walked 24 leagues down the bank, and got on board a wood schooner which proceeded down to a white house, on the right bank, where they landed. They took off with them guns concealed ——— boat. They then proceeded through a bay ——— the right until they reached the sea, when after two days coasting along shore, they descried the schr. Esperanza, off an Island; a white flag was hoisted on board shortly after, and they joined her. They were told she was a prize to the Victoria, and fitted out by her to cruise. They then got under way, and cruised until taken, without making any prizes.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, JUNE 26.

The Constellation frigate, Capt. Ridgely, dropped down from Hampton Roads 21st inst. bound to this port, to take on board Mr Forbes, commercial agent of the United States to the Buenos Ayrean government.

The privateer General Rondeau.—By the ship Gleaner, Capt. Zuill, from St. Thomas, we have received the following account of that brig from Capt. Miles himself. We are glad to find that he is safe, as, notwithstanding the declarations of the crew who have arrived in the U. States, that the officers were sent on shore in the boat, it was feared they were all murdered.

MUTINY.

The Buenos Ayres' private armed brig General Rondeau, while lying off Grenada, sent the boat ashore for some necessaries, on the 6th of May; the boat having returned, the commander ordered the vessel to be steered for Margaritta.—When the crew, who had before shewn symptoms of mutiny, now broke out in open rebellion, and Mr. M'Saving, the 2d Lieut. in attempting to quell the mutineers, was killed by some of the crew, who also wounded Capt. Miles. They then put all the other officers below, and took possession of the vessel, & then put the commander, together with the surviving officers and three mariners in an open boat, giving them a little bread and water. After being at sea three nights and two days, the boat reached Margaritta.—The ringleaders in the mutiny, were Thomas Breash, an Irishman, and seaman, William Robinson, gunner, Michael Summer, sailmaker, of Baltimore, Samuel Wright, carpenter's mate, George Belks and Nicholas Welcome, seamen, and John Thomas, gunner. The above named William Robinson, is an old offender, and has before been engaged in a mutiny on board the Buenos Ayres' ship Vigilencia.

There is no doubt but they will capture and rob indiscriminately every vessel she may fall in with. It is therefore hoped this notice may be made as public as possible, to the end that the villains may be brought to justice, and that the armed vessels of all nations may be on the alert to capture them.

There was ten thousand dollars on board, besides several bales of cochineal and indigo, dry goods, cocoa and sugar, in all worth about twenty-five thousand dollars.

Juan Griego, Island of Margaritta, 29th May, 1820.

Signed, DAVID M. MILES.

JUNE 23.

Captain Walden, from St. Croix, informs that much complaint is made at St. Thomas of the depredations committed by Insurgent privateers. Several very valuable Spanish vessels trading to that place, have been recently captured by them. Two days before the Catharine left St. Croix, a gentleman arrived there from St. Thomas, who stated that a few days previous, the Danish man of war on that station was blockading an Insurgent privateer at one of the Passage Islands, between that port and Porto Rico.—The frigate sent her boat with a flag and invited the commander of the privateer on board with his papers, which he accepted; when on board the frigate, his papers were taken from him and he ordered to bring his privateer out. This order he obeyed, but as soon as he got out, made his escape and the next day was off St. Thomas, and sent a menacing letter on shore, giving information that unless his papers were returned to him in 24 hours, he would burn the first valuable Danish ship he fell in with. It was not known whether his papers were sent when the Catharine sailed.

TROY, JUNE 27.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A destroying angel has passed over our devoted city, and left us desolate, and filled us with terror and dismay. A more horrible scene of destruction perhaps has never happened in the United States, confined to the same extent of ground, which is now covered with smoking ruins. On Tuesday last, in the afternoon, a fire broke out in [illegible] Dole's stable, which raged with the violence of a volcano, until the wealthiest part of our town was laid in ashes. The extraordinary rapidity of the flames, the frightful roaring of the conflagration, the appalling cries of the firemen, the wild and terrific confusion of this desolating scene, defies description, and to those who witnessed it, the recollection is more like the horrors of a frightful dream, than an awful reality. The largest brick buildings seemed to crumble down and melt before the fervent heat like metal in a furnace. From the moment a building took fire it appeared but an instant before it vanished. It is scarcely possible to conceive of such a perfect destruction by fire among so many brick buildings. Our possessions were but loaned to us, and they are no more. Many of us who believed ourselves in comfortable circumstances at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in a few minutes were ruined. Many of our poorer citizens have lost their little all, and are now fed by their more fortunate neighbors who escaped from destruction.

What language of gratitude shall we find to pour out our full hearts to our friends from Albany, Lansingburgh, Waterford, and the U. S. Arsenal, who flew upon the wings of Seraph Mercy to our aid, and saved the remaining part of our little city from almost inevitable destruction. But for them we must have been swept away with the besom of destruction and probably not a house north of Corning & Co's. store could have been saved, as the wind had veered about considerably to the westward.

Generous men! accept our grateful tears—a better reward awaits you. May the blessings of those whom you have saved from destruction await you, and numerous blessings of a benevolent Providence be your earthly reward. From our smoking ruins, behold what you have saved. The rapidity of the flames prevented our citizens from great exertion, and as we had but one suction *Engine* much could not be performed.

Let it be recorded to the everlasting honor of our females, that hundreds of them were in the ranks, and labored with incredible perseverance in passing water to the engines. On Wednesday we were again obliged to fight the fire in the ruins; and again on Thursday and Thursday night until 11 o'clock—and here again we saw great numbers of our ladies in the ranks, and neither did they leave until all were dismissed. A strong guard has nightly patrolled our streets, and a vigilant watch is still necessary. On Sunday hundreds were engaged in digging from the mountainous ruins some articles of merchandize, &c. and others are still extinguishing fires. Hundreds who come to see our wretched situation and weep over our burning cinders, see the once wealthy merchant, or the thriving mechanic, picking from the ashes a few useless articles of merchandize or a broken implement of his trade, or the beggared laboring man and his houseless, unfed, naked little ones, seeking to find a spoon or a knife. Oh—it wrings the sinking heart with anguish. This is not fancy, it is a distressing reality.

Companions in misfortune! although oppressed, let us not be cast down, but look forward with a cheerful hope to the day when we shall resume our employments, our trades and merchandizing. Many of us are ruined in property, but none complain. We trust all of us bear this great calamity with the character that our little city has always possessed. Poor houseless people, support your forlorn situations with resignation and the fortitude of good men, and good christians. He that "feeds the young ravens," and "tempers the blast to the shorn lamb," will feed you also.

TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

On the 20th inst. a fire, unexampled in the fury of its progress, in the course of a few hours, reduced the fairest portion of this once flourishing city to ashes. This awful visitation of Divine Providence, has, in its desolating course, swept away an immense amount of the wealth of our city, accumulated by the industry of years, and thrown a respectable and extensive portion of the community, hitherto in competent, if not affluent circumstances, upon the charity of the public, for the first necessaries of life.

The peculiar circumstances attending this terrible conflagration, has occasioned a greater extent of individual ruin and distress than is usually caused by the most extensive fires. The extreme heat of the weather—the extraordinary dryness of every thing combustible—a strong wind, and the very compact population in the vicinity of its commencement, at once spread the flames in every direction, with a rapidity, which not only baffled every effort to check its ravages, but rendered the removal of any thing within its desolating range, altogether impracticable. Wherever it came, all was lost. From the vast amount of property consumed, there is scarcely one of our affluent citizens who does not, either directly or indirectly, participate in the general loss.

A calamity so extensive and general, at a time of peculiar pecuniary pressure, renders our own citizens wholly unable to afford that relief to the distresses of those who have lost their all, which their necessities imperiously claim, and which, under different circumstances, many would cheerfully bestow.

Under these circumstances, the Common Council of this city, have felt it their duty to lay the distressed situation of their unfortunate and needy fellow-citizens before the public, and in their behalf solicit such aid as those who feel for suffering humanity may be willing to bestow. In making this appeal, they ask not for contributions to reimburse the losses of the affluent, however extensive, but to mitigate the sufferings of the needy and relieve the wants of the distressed. And from the liberality and munificence for which the American character has ever been distinguished, they derive an assurance, that claims upon the public liberality so pressing and so great, will not fail to attract the attention and open the hands of the charitable and humane in every section of our country. Under this expectation they have appointed a respectable committee to receive and distribute any donations either in money or property which the public charity may bestow. Of this committee Gurdon Corning is Chairman, and to him all donations should be directed.

By order of the Common Council of the City of Troy.
ESAIAS WARREN, Mayor.
Troy, June 22d, 1820.

MASS. BOSTON, JUNE 22.

REPUBLIC OF COLUMBIA.

We have been favored with a French letter from *St. Thomas'*, which gives the following news from Spanish America—some of the particulars of which have not before been received:

From Terra Firma, April 24, 1820.

"The Expedition from Margaritta, under Gen. Montillo, and Ad. Brion took possession of Rio de la Hacha without much opposition. The army, in consequence, was reinforced by 600 native volunteers, and proceeded immediately towards the Vally of Apar, where it rested some days.—Afterwards 500 more volunteers offered themselves to Ad. Brion, who in a letter to an intimate friend in St. Thomas dated April 21st, advises, that he should march them off that day to Montillo's division, which would then be augmented to above 2500; and which will then march against St. Martha, where much resistance is not expected, as they have many adherents there. The division will then proceed to Carthagena, to keep up a communication with the army in the kingdom of St. Fe by making itself master of the point Banco, which commands the river Magdelaine. Gen. Bolivar's army is at a short distance, and the union of the whole must immediately be effected.

"On the *Oronoque* every thing remains tranquil. So also on the side of the Aspure, and in all the Plains of the Carraccas. This immense country is under the command of Gen. Paez, whose army is 6000 strong—of which 4000 are cavalry.

"In Venezuela hostilities are suspended—not only in consequence of the commencement of the rainy season; but of the reports of events in Spain. During these events, the *famous* royalist Gen. Morillo has given a new proof of his policy and character, by causing a number of the most respectable people of Valencia to be shot—among whom were two of the first Ladies of the country; and who were charged with having declared themselves in favor of the new Constitution, and were very rich. Notwithstanding the Spanish Liberals talk of the Nation of the two Hemispheres, the Patriots of Terra Firma have renewed their oath to die in defence of Independence.

"Carthagena, it is probable, will surrender without resistance, as we learn the inhabitants have sent a deputation to Admiral Brion inviting him to appear off there with his squadron only, when they would be ready to capitulate on terms which should be agreed upon."

Gen. Morillo has proclaimed the revolution in Spain, and his adherence to it.

PRIVATEERSMEN.

Eleven of the fifteen persons put on board the schooner Augustus, Capt. Gibbs, from the Buenos Ayrean privateer General Rondeau, and landed at Cape Cod, have been apprehended in this town, and been examined before the Hon. Judge Davis, of the U. S. District Court. They are natives of Trieste, Genoa, England, St. Domingo, Buenos Ayres, &c. and one of them is an aboriginal of La Plata.—Messrs. Knapp, Simmons and Bassett appeared as council for the prisoners, and Mr Badlam, as the interpreter. The facts they narrated did not, in any essential degree, vary from those disclosed by other persons from the same privateer, examined at Norfolk, New-York, &c. It appeared that most of them were marines, cooks, &c. who did not take an active part in the mutiny and assassination which followed off Grenada, and that some of them, for opposing the mutineers, were threatened with death. It appeared also, that the Captain of the privateer, his officers and others, who were sent off in the boat were in sight of land when they left the privateer, and that the prize brig on leaving the privateer took the course of the boat, and the probability was, that she overtook it before it had reached land, or foundered. It was reported, that one of the prisoners had a large sum of money about him, but it appeared on examination, that he had but 25 dollars, most of which was given him by the mutineers on his leaving the privateer. Some bars of silver, offered for sale to Mr. Mitchell, were stopped, and exhibited on the examination; but the prisoners did not appear to have any knowledge of them. It appeared, however, in the after examination, that all the seamen shared $214 each, and the marines $70 each.

The examination closed yesterday, when the following four persons, viz: *Jose de Sylva*, *John Boptist Munoz*, *Henry Askew*, and *Jocinto Marino*, (three of them Spaniards, and the other a Jamaica creole) were committed by warrant of the District Judge, to take their trial at the next Oct. term of the Circuit Court, on a charge of piracy and murder.

The following persons, belonging to the same vessel, were ordered to enter into recognizance, with surety, as witnesses, and for want of such recognizance, to remain in the custody of the Marshal, viz: *Martin Herrera*, *Sequendo Cousino*, *Joachim de Sylva*, *Juan Angel Saco*, *Antonio Damarisei*, *Antonio Jose Ferraque*, and *Lazaro Rulo*.

The Spanish Consul, we learn, has interfered in behalf of four of these men, it appearing that they composed a part of the crew of the Spanish brig captured off Cadiz, bound from the Mediterranean for Havana.

MICHIGAN. DETROIT, JUNE 9.

By the Steam-Boat, which arrived here last Friday, came passengers the Rev. J. Morse, D.D. and his son, the Rev. R. S. Morse; they are on their tour among the Indian tribes to the north and west. Also, Col. Hill, and Col. Barclay, British Commissioners, (under the treaty of Ghent) and Gen. Porter, the American Commissioner, together with the Secretaries, Dr. Bigsley, of the British, and Major Fraser of the American Commission. We learn that they have commenced their labors at the mouth of Detroit river, where they were discontinued last autumn. A review of some articles which have from time to time appeared in the newspapers, relating to the progress of the Commissioners in marking the division line, would induce a belief that they have been somewhat dilatory in their *proceedings*. The great importance, however, of the object of the Commissioners, to both nations, and particularly to the United States, and a belief that the gentlemen employed have the best interests of their respective nations at heart, warrant the assertion that considerable progress will be made during the present season. It is but justice again to notice, that for some time previous to the close of their labors last year, their operations were much retarded by sickness.

In addition to the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Morse by our Government, to the arduous and important duties which were detailed in an article published in our paper of the 5th ult. we have the satisfaction of announcing that "the Society in Scotland for propagating Religious knowledge"—have forwarded a commission to him, in which he is requested to send to the Society all information that he may obtain relative to the Indians in North-America, by which the society will be enabled to contribute towards extending a knowledge of the Gospel and the establishment of schools among them.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, July 5, 1820.

The President of the United States has issued his proclamation, recognizing Joachim Barero Pereira, as Consul General of his Most Faithful Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brasil and Algarves, to reside at Philadelphia.

At a late election of directors of the Washington and Warren Bank, Jacob Barker, Esq. was chosen President, George R Barker, Cashier. Mr. Barker, we understand, has established a store at Fort Edward, the merchandize in which is to be sold for Washington and Warren bills.—*Saratoga Centinel.*

The Loan for 1820.—The time for receiving proposals for 6 per cent Loan of two millions expired on the 22d of June. The offer of the Bank of the United States, which was 2 per cent premium upon the whole Loan, being the most favorable has been accepted. The whole amount which was offered above par, was nearly six millions. The premium on this Loan would, doubtless, have been much greater, but for the uncertainty as to the term of its duration, it being redeemable at the pleasure of the government.—*Nat. Int.*

DINNER TO MR. CLAY.

A public dinner was given at Lexington, on the 7th instant, to the Honorable Henry Clay, who has recently signified his intention to decline a re-election to Congress, and to retire to the walks of private life. Charles Wilkins, Esquire, acted as President on the occasion.—The following toast being announced:

"*Henry Clay*—The friend of liberty, and the able advocate of the rights of man; we regret the loss of his eloquence and usefulness, in the councils of the nation."

[Mr. Clay arose, and expressed his grateful sense of the honor he had received, and of the affection and regard which had uniformly been manifested towards him, by his fellow citizens. Nothing, he observed, but a sense of duty, the most imperative to himself and his family, could induce him to abandon a situation so agreeable to him, as that which he had so long occupied in their service. He was happy to believe, however, that, although in zeal and fidelity, he would yield to none talents greater than he could devote to their service, might be enlisted by them. He then alluded to the three great topicks, which had of late principally claimed his attention in the councils of the nation, viz. Internal Improvement, Domestic Manufactures, and the great cause of Freedom in South-America. The first object had not been completely obtained, in consequence of honest doubts and scruples respecting the Constitutional powers of Congress in relation to it; yet much had evidently been done towards it by extending a belief of its importance, and increasing the disposition to promote it. The value of Domestic Manufactures, especially to the west, Mr. Clay dwelt upon with considerable emphasis, and expressed a conviction that their encouragement was absolutely essential to our prosperity.—On the subject of the struggles in South-America, he gave, at some length, his reasons for the zeal he had displayed. He believed the patriots of that country capable of freedom, he believed they deserved it, and he thought it should have been the pride, as well as the duty of this country, to have been first to acknowledge their right to it. On this subject, he had been supposed materially to differ from the Executive. It now appeared that the difference was rather as to the time and the mode than as to the substance. The Executive has been endeavoring, by negociation, to procure a simultaneous acknowledgment by the European powers and ourselves of the Independence of South-America, while he had been anxious that we should act without delay and without concern with other nations. The only difference, therefore, was, that the Executive had been—more prudent perhaps—at least more deliberate than he would have been; that the Executive had deemed it proper to pay some regard to the views and wishes of other nations, while his desire had been to pursue a course exclusively American, uninfluenced by the policy of my Lord Castlereagh, Count Nesselrode, or any other of the great men of Europe. but it appeared, nevertheless, that both he and the Executive were directing their efforts to the same great end. Mr. Clay then again alluded to the same reasons for declining a re-election, and observed that he had resolved to retain for a time the privilege of resigning or not, as circumstances might require, the remainder of his present term; he again feelingly expressed his sense of the encouraging support and flattering degree of confidence he had uniformly received from his constituents, and the peculiar satisfaction he felt at the prospects afforded by the characters of those brought before the public as candidates for the office he declined, that no injury would result to the community from his retirement.

Rhode-Island.—At the late session of the legislature of this State, the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, were rejected.

An act passed, imposing a penalty of one thousand dollars on the Directors, and a forfeiture of the charter of any bank, which after the first day of January next, shall have a larger amount of bills in circulation than the amount of the capital stock actually paid in.

The following is not the least curious fact elicited by the electioneering canvass, now going on in Kentucky. It is contained in a private letter from General Adair, to Colonel Anderson, dated August, 1819:

"I lately had a visit from a very intelligent gentleman from the northeast; and, although he managed somewhat in the Yankee style, I have no doubt his object was to find out whether General Jackson would be supported in the west if brought forward, as a candidate for the Presidency. I gave it as my opinion, that he would be supported in Louisiana and Tennessee, and in Kentucky, by a little exertion, he would get all the votes but two; and that I was not certain they would be against him.—(I mean the districts represented by Mr. Clay and Colonel Johnson.) He assured me there was a strong disposition in many of the northern states to run him, if they could be assured he would be supported in the west.—He was extremely anxious that I should go to the Federal City this winter as a member, if possible; but, if that cannot be, he wished me to spend the month of January there as a private gentleman. I would write to the General on the subject, but am induced to believe (from questions that have been asked me by different gentlemen from Tennessee) that the General has, from some misrepresentation of my conduct, become offended with me.

"Should you have an opportunity, I wish you could know his sentiments on the subject of becoming a candidate for President; the sooner perhaps the better. I am afraid Mr. Crawford will not do—you already know my sentiments on this subject."

General Adair has since quarrelled with General Jackson, and is now a candidate for Governor of Kentucky.

THE MAIL ROBBERS.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the American Daily Advertiser, dated

BALTIMORE, JUNE 24.

"Knowing the interest the humane inhabitants of your philanthropic city took in the fate of young HULL, one of the Mail Robbers, I can now inform you that his life will most probably be spared.—The Governor and his council have adjourned without coming to any conclusion upon the subject, and do not meet again until the first Monday in September. The latter it is said, advised the execution of both, while the former contended for his prerogative of commuting the punishment.—This the Council denied—and, the Governor refusing to sign the warrant, has spared the lives of these unhappy men until another Governor and Council shall be appointed, which will not take place until the month of December next."

From the Boston Gazette of June 29.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

Arrived at Marblehead, brig Dido, Bessom, 48 days from Cadiz, having sailed May 13.

The Message of the President, recommending forbearance as to measures against the Floridas, &c. was received at Cadiz the day before the Dido sailed, and gave great satisfaction.

Cadiz was in an unsettled state, parties running very high. The Priests since the adoption of the Constitution had become more opposed to the King. Some of them had quitted the country for France.

May 10, a great Bull feat was given at Cadiz in honor of the adoption of the Constitution—in the midst of the scene, the staging erected for the accommodation of the multitude, gave way, and 130 of the people were killed. This was attributed to a design of the Priests, and it caused considerable commotion in the city.

General Vives, the Spanish Ambassador, and suite, have taken up their residence in the village of Camden, (N. J.) for the summer months, at the house of Mr. James Cooper.—*Glou. Farmer.*

The Gen. Rondeau.—We learn from Wilmington, says the Charleston Courier, that the Revenue Cutter of that place got sight of the brig Gen. Rondeau, off Cape Fear, and made sail in chase of her, which was continued to the Gulf Stream; but the brig outsailing the Cutter, escaped. She had only eight or ten men on board.

Late from Panama.—Captain King, of the schr. Luminary, arrived at Baltimore from Chagres, was at Panama on the 12th of May, at which time the U. States' frigate *Macedonian* was daily expected from San Blas, with a large sum of money. No news from the Pacific Ocean since the taking of Valdivia by Lord Cochrane, and the blockade of Guyaquil by the Chebuca, a Chilian 22 gun ship.

We understand says the Charleston Courier, from good authority, that the Spanish Gen. Renovales, who died in the Moro Castle, on the 22d of May was not arrested on account of any attempt to establish the Independence of Cuba; but for being concerned in the embezzlement of public monies.

THE MAJESTY OF GOD.

BY C. C. STURM.

We may be dazzled with the splendor of riches, and admire the gorgeous palaces of Kings; the magnificence of their furniture; the richness of their garments; the beauty of their apartments; and the lustre of their gold, silver, and jewels, that glitter in lavish profusion; but how pitiful and contemptible are all these, compared with the riches of God, whose throne is Heaven, and whose footstool is the earth! He has formed dwellings for all creatures, and established provisions for all men and all animals; his meadows nourish the cattle; and all that is useful or excellent in the world is drawn from his treasures. Life, health, riches, glory, honor, and pleasure, are all in his hand, and he distributes them to whom he pleases.

We respect the Princes of the earth, who command numerous subjects, and rule over several countries; but what is that speck of earth which is subjected to them, compared with the empire of the Universe, of which our whole globe is but a small province; an empire that extends over all the stars of Heaven, and their inhabitants! An empire whose LORD has all the Sovereigns of the universe for his servants; and around his throne, the cherubim and seraphim, ever ready with wings outspread to execute his orders!

We judge of the greatness of men by their actions, and their works; and we celebrate kings who have built cities and constructed palaces; who have governed well their states, and have successfully executed great enterprises: but what are the works of the Most High? The creation of the universe; the preservation of so many creatures; the wise and just government of innumerable worlds; the redemption of mankind; the reward of the good, and the chastisement of the wicked!

Four or five of the Americans released from Havana prison, have arrived at Charleston.

A luminous train in the Heavens has been noticed at Augusta, Geo. It is there seen about 17 degrees above the horizon at 9 o'clock, about N. W. by W. and sets a little before 11.

A body of very fine "Oil Stones" has lately been found at Easton, Penn. The carpenters there prefer them to Turkey stones.

MARINE LIST.

June 27—Arrived, sloop *Amity, Hudson, Wareham.*

28—Sailed, sloop *M'Donough, Coit, New-York.*

30—Sailed, sloop *Alert, Beree, Nantucket; sloop Venus, Havens, New-York.*

July 2—Arrived, sloop *Morgan, Roath, N. York; sloop Belvidere, Clark, Southold. L. I*

3—Arrived, sloop *Science, Lovell, Boston.*

At Bermuda, June 17, Dine, Amesbury, from New-London.

Sloop Humbird, Saterlee, of this port, arrived at Baltimore, June 27.

Ship Octavia, Sayre, from the coast of Brazil, with 1750 bbls. Oil, has arrived at Sag-Harbor.

The Constellation frigate arrived at New-York, 27th ult. from Norfolk.

Married,

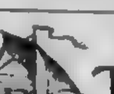
At Boothbay, ROBERT REED, 4th—cousin to Robert Reed, 5th, no relation to Robert Reed 6th, son to Robert 1st, but no relation to Robert Reed 2d—to Miss ALICE REED, daughter of Robert Reed 3d. The above are all of Boothbay.

Died,

In this city, on Sunday, GEORGE, son of Mr. Joseph H. Strong, aged 5 years.

At Montville, OLIVER COMSTOCK, Esq. aged 84.

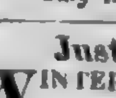
At Woodstock, on the 18th ult. Mr. STEPHEN PAINE, aged 70; on the 21st ult. Capt. DANIEL LYON, aged 86.



For Boston,

THE sloop SCIENCE, F LOVELL, master, will sail on Thursday the 15th inst. For freight or passage apply on board.

July 4.



For New-York,

THE packet MORGAN, Capt. ROATH, will sail on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock.

July 4.

Just Published,

WINTER Evening Tales, collected among the Cottagers in the South of Scotland, by James Hogg, author of Queens Wake, &c. &c.

New Military Work.

Compend of the United States System of Infantry Exercise and Manoeuvres.

ALSO,

The best System extant for Light Infantry and Riflemen.

The United States system corrected and abridged; and the augmentations inserted, by C. K. Gardner, formerly Adjutant-General of the Division of the Niagara, and subsequently, of the Division of the North U. S. Army.

FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store,

The work of which this is an abridgment, is recommended by Generals Brown, Scott, Swift and others, and ordered by the General Government, to be used by the Army and Militia of the U. States.

Norwich, July 4, 1820. 35—

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and friends that he has commenced the

Morocco Business

in Norwich, Chelsea, at the Tan-Works recently occupied by Mr. *Henry Gordon*, deceased, on the Turn-Pike road to Providence; where he offers for sale, *Morocco Skins* of the first quality, with *Binding* and *Lining Skins*, &c. &c. all at the lowest prices.

HALLAM HARRIS.

He wishes to purchase SHEEP SKINS. for which he will pay cash, and also a few tons of SUMAC.

N. B. All those who wish to trade, will do well to call.

Norwich, July 5, 1820. 35—

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, two red two year old *Heifers*. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

CALEB GRISWOLD.

Franklin, June 30, 1820. 35—

SIZING.

THE subscriber wants to purchase a quantity of SIZING, *of the best quality*, to be delivered at the Paper-Mill.

R. HUBBARD.

June 14. 32—

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office, at Chelsea-Landing, July 1, 1820.*

ELEAZER P. Andrus, Wm. E Avery, Alpheus Billings, Shubael Breed, Jerusha Bush, Nathan Burdick, Jr. James N. Brown, Sarah Backus, Wm. C. Boon, Charles Bowen, G. & H. B. Buckingham, Jonathan Comstock, Betsey F. Champlin, Wm. M. Corning, John Cox, Benj. B Coit, John R. Comstock, Prince Champlin, Joseph M. Coombs, Elias Cornelius, Catharine M. Dimick, Samuel Davis, James Fuller, Mary R. Franklin, Asa Fitch, John Gray, Charlotte Geer, David Gardner, Shubael Gfild, Ebenezer Hibbard, Henry Hazard, Abigail Harsthorn, Joseph Hopkins, Rachel Horncout, Richard Haughton, Thomas Hallet, Susan Hamilton, Joseph O. Hopkins, Mary C. Harris, Jas. Killam, *Preston*, Jonathan D Kellog, John B. Lee, Mr. Loomis, Fred. Lester, Phoebe Lewis, James Lowry, Joseph Lewis, Richard Leffingwell, John Mayo, Mr. Mover, Joseph Peabody, Susannah Perkins, *Lisbon*, Moses Perkins, John Phillips, Wm. Palmer, *Colchester*, Joseph Perkins, Nancy Pompey, Asa Post, Joseph Perkins, Philemon Page, (3,) William H Rowley, Mary Rose, Mary Rogers, Geo. Sholes, *Griswold*, Eliz. B. Seamans, George Tisdale, Samuel Tyler, Daniel Thomas, David S. Whiting, Henry Ward, Joseph Webb, James Winchester, Clarissa Webster, *Groton*, Lucretia Willet.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office at Norwich, Ct. July 1st, 1820.*

EDMUND Badger, David S. Bright, Pardon P. Case, Joshua Caswell, Betsey F. Champlin, Clark Davis, James D. Frost, Eliza C. Getchell, Simon Hathaway, Sarah Howard, Henry Jones, Thomas Jones, (2,) Edward B. Lewis, Lynde Lord, E. W. Lyman, William Maples, Ira Mason, Sarah D. Mc Clure, George Mc Ilvain, Mr. Sherwood, Joseph D. Wales, B. W. Weatherby, George Yale, *Norwich.*

Ascenath Brewster, John P. Francis, Julianna Hastings, Elisha Morgan, (2,) Simon Moseley, Mary Nelson, Susannah Perkins, John Stephens, Amos Read, (2,) *Lisbon.*

Isaiah Armstrong, Nabby Bachio, Azariah Bill, Abby Haynes, Harriot Shurman, Setta Spooner, *Bozrah.* J. HYDE, P. M.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

UPON the petition of *Mr. Caleb Weeden*, of the town of Pike, in the county of Alleghany, and state of New-York, shewing to this court that he is the parent and natural guardian of *Joseph Elbridge Weeden*, *Lydia Maria Weeden*, and *Julia Catharine Weeden*, all minors under the age of 21 years—that said minors are the owners of certain real estate lying in the towns of Norwich and Lisbon, in said Probate District, which was set off to them in the distributions of the estates of their Grandfather and Grandmother, *Mr. Jedediah Lathrop*, late of said Norwich, deceased, and *Mrs. Civil Lathrop*, deceased, late wife of said Jedediah, which cannot now be improved for the benefit of said minors, praying for liberty to sell said real estate, and vest the avails thereof in other land; for their use, &c. as per petition on file dated June 23d, A. D. 1820.

Ordered that said petition be continued to the Court of Probate, to be holden within and for said District, on the 2d Monday of September next. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon—and that notice of the pendancy of the same be given by advertising in the Norwich Courier, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said 2d Monday of September next.

35 *Attest.* BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Capt. NATHAN AYER,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Nathan Ayer*, the Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Preston.

Attest. BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

NATHAN AYER, *Executor.*

Preston, June 29, 1820. 35—

Those Persons,

WHO petitioned Congress to have the term extended for applying for pensions of $240, in lieu of land bounty, are informed that, by the new act, three years more from 1st of March "1819" are now allowed for such applications.

Those who have neglected before, can now apply for such pensions, in all cases where any of the children of deceased soldiers of the late army were under the age of 16 years, at the time of the death of the father.

Business of this, or other kinds, with the United States' Departments, attended to as usual.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Norwich, June 6, 1820. 3weow31—

Notice.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, has limited and appointed six months from the date hereof, for the creditors of the estate of *Rebeckah Hewlett*, late of Woodstock, deceased, to exhibit their claims in the time limited to the subscriber, Administrator on said estate or be debarred a recovery.

JOHN FOX.

Woodstock, July 5, 1820. 35—

POETRY.

ADVICE TO A FRIEND.

AND wouldst thou seek the low abode
Where Peace delights to dwell,
Pause Traveller [illegible] way [illegible]
With many a [illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible]
Dark is the [illegible]:
Pause Traveller [illegible]
Nor [illegible] the dangerous [illegible]
Till sad experience [illegible] to lend [illegible] leading ray.

Not [illegible] comes with northern light
Shall guide thy groping [illegible]
With faltering [illegible]
No [illegible] the torch [illegible]
And every [illegible]
And every snare and every foe.
Then [illegible] stop and strong,
Traveller, [illegible] along!

Tho' [illegible] invite thee to her bed,
[illegible] not [illegible]
[illegible]:
Tho' [illegible] Fortune [illegible]
And Wealth adorn the dome of State,
There [illegible] spectre Care:
Peace, traveller! does not [illegible] there.

If Fame allure thee, climb not thou
To that steep mountain's craggy brow
Where stands her stately pile:
For far from thence doth Peace abide,
And thou shalt find Fame's [illegible]
Cold as the [illegible] Sun on Hecla's snow-clad side.

And traveller as thou hopest to find
That low and lov'd abode,
[illegible] thee from the thronging road
And shun the [illegible] of human kind.
Ah! [illegible] Experience [illegible]
"Fly, fly the crowd of [illegible] and [illegible]
"And thou shalt fly from woe:
"[illegible] thy [illegible] heart will greet
"With [illegible] and thou wilt meet
"In every [illegible] a foe."

So safely mayest thou pass from these,
And reach secure the home of Peace,
And Friendship find thee there
No happier [illegible]
No happier [illegible]
[illegible]

Yet still Content with him may dwell
Whom [illegible]
And Virtue [illegible] in the cell
Of hermit Happiness.

Connecticut Bible Society.

ANNUAL subscriptions, or donations, to this benevolent institution, are very much needed to supply the destitute, and will be thankfully received by
JABEZ HUNTINGTON, Agent.
June 27, 1820. 54—

☞ NOTICE.

THE Treasurer of the N. London County Bible Society Auxiliary to the American Bible Society, begs leave to request those Gentlemen having subscription papers, to pay into the Treasurer the amount received, by the [illegible] day of August, that he may be enabled to make a report to the board at their next annual meeting in September.
RICHARD ADAMS, Treasurer.
Norwich, June 26, 1820. 54—

MISSING 1st volume Locke's Essays, [illegible] Edinburgh edition, 1765. [illegible] whoever may have it in possession, will on its return receive the thanks of
S. HUBBARD.
N. B. It is believed the name of Wm. [illegible] is written therein.
June 20, 1820. 54—

☞ THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVE removed their Stone-Cutting Establishment, to the shop near the west end of [illegible]-street, and a little in the rear of the Store of Mr. [illegible]—where they continue to make Grave-Stones, Hearths, Jambs, &c. in superior style, and on as reasonable terms as can be bought elsewhere.
KIMBALL & KINGSLEY.
June 27. 54—

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE Co-partnership of Burgess & [illegible], is this day by mutual agreement dissolved. The books and notes of the company, are in the hands of Reuben Burgess for settlement. Those that have accounts on book, are requested to call soon and settle the same.
REUBEN BURGESS.
JOHN L. [illegible].
Those that have accounts with the subscriber, more than one year's standing, are [illegible] to call and [illegible] in three or [illegible] weeks.
REUBEN BURGESS.
Franklin, June 13, 1820. 53—

WANTED,

THREE or FOUR GIRLS

TO weave in Water-Looms, and a good family [illegible] at the Cotton-Mills at Norwich Falls.—None need apply without good recommendations.—Also, A good Machinist, who is acquainted with wood work.
☞ TO LET, three or four convenient Tenements. Apply to the agent of [illegible] Manufacturing Company, who will purchase [illegible] bushels COAL.
May [illegible] 20—

5 Barrels Cider.

FOR SALE BY
JOHN LATHROP.
July 24. 22—

MR. VALUE

VERY respectfully gives this early notice to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich, that if their school is encouraged, he proposes opening his French, Dancing and Fencing Schools there about the first of next September.

He begs leave, to improve this opportunity, of explaining his non-attendance last Autumn—Almost immediately after he had sent on his advertisement, he received a letters informing him, that the school was given to a Mr. Fleury—and not desiring to intrude, or be in the least, prejudicial to the interests of any other teacher, he did not go on—though he would have done so, with the greatest alacrity, had he known, that a preference would have been given him, and that there was no school kept there, in consequence of his not coming, as he has been but just informed.
June 14. 53—

Notice.

SIX months from the date hereof are allowed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, to the creditors of the estate of
TRISTAM DAVIS,
late of Griswold, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, to exhibit their claims to us the subscribers, commissioners on said estate. We shall attend to the business of our appointment, at the office of Samuel C. Morgan, Esq. on the 2d Mondays of August and December next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on each of said days. No claims will be allowed unless legally proved.
JEDEDIAH BARSTOW, } Com's.
CHRISTOPHER AVERY, }
Griswold, June 22, 1820. 54—

Probate Office, Plainfield District.
Plainfield, June 8th, A. D. 1820.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of
Mr. COMFORT HIDE,
late of Canterbury, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate, to COMFORT S. HIDE, Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.
Attest. JOHN LESTER, Clerk. 55

WOOL CARDING MANUFACTURING & CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber having put his Carding Machines in the best of order, covered with the latest of new cards, suitable for Merino Wool, he invites all those who wish their work done in the best and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms, to call on him, for he will ensure them their work done at the shortest rate, as he employs none but the best of workmen. Also he has on hand large quantity of first rate Broad Cloths and [illegible], which he will sell very low for cash or exchange the same for Wool. Those who want wool to dispose of will do well to call on him as he is wishing to purchase a considerable. Immediate attention will be given to those who will please to favor him with their custom.
ZEBULON WHIPPLE.
Plainfield, May 31, 1820. 5w—57—

Notice

IS hereby given to all persons concerned, that they must remove the stone and other obstructions, which they have placed in the ditches and on the sides of the Norwich and Woodstock Turnpike Road, or recourse will be employed at the expense of the persons who put them there to remove them, as nuisances, at the end of ninety days from this date.
THOMAS KINSMAN, }
JOHN PARISH, } Directors
T. S. GROSVENOR. }
Brooklyn, June 21, 1820. 54—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighbourhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against Fire, in behalf of said Company.
WALTER MITCHELL, Secretary.
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1819. 7—

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened

A House of Entertainment

a [illegible] and [illegible], a few rods west of the Meeting-House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to oblige those who may favor him with their patronage, and every favor duly acknowledged by
ELEAZER MATHER.
Brooklyn, Dec. [illegible], 1819. 5—

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—also at the [illegible] store near the subscriber's House.
JOSEPH L. COIT.
Griswold, Mar. 3, 1819. 3—

GRINDSTONES.

50 Nova Scotia Grindstones, of superior quality, for sale by
[illegible] DE WITT.
May 5. 25—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE FULTON, has now commenced running to Norwich, and will continue for the season, to leave Norwich as soon as the tide serves after the arrival of the stages, and to leave New-London every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at [illegible] o'clock in the morning, exchanging with Capt. Bunker same days at New-Haven, and leaving there at 6 P. M. to return.
March 29. 31—

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD inform his present customers and those who wish to become such, that he still continues the business of manufacturing Wool in its various branches, at the [illegible]—where he will manufacture [illegible] as good [illegible] as well [illegible]

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing

carried on by experienced workmen. He also wishes to buy Wool.
EBEN. ALLEN.
Lisbon, June 22, 1820. 54—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase [illegible] feet White Ash PLANK, from [illegible] to [illegible] inches thick, and from 16 to [illegible] feet in length, for which payment will be made if delivered immediately.
He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES.

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and despatch as usual. Also, Copal Varnish and Coach Lacker—all on reasonable terms, by
JAMES F. BROWN.
Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 18—

For Sale

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

MINOR'S Patent Accelerating Wheel Heads, at a reduced price.
[illegible] Essence Spruce, very good.
[illegible]
Sackets, Boston Sole Leather &c.
JOHN LATHROP.
June 7, 1820. 51—

ANDERSON'S

COUGH DROPS.

The most esteemed Medicine in use for COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam has for [illegible] years [illegible] Medicine [illegible] covered for Coughs and complaints of the lungs tending to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used in many, with the most surprising success. If [illegible] upon persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand [illegible] taken [illegible] good [illegible]. Efficacy of [illegible] Consumptions, [illegible] the Medicine. Many certified cases of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

Caution.—[illegible] genuine [illegible] "Anderson's Cough Drops" [illegible] on the bottle; and the directions are signed by JAMES MILLER.

[illegible] I have for three years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side [illegible], so much so as to be unable to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and exhausting cough. [illegible] purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, [illegible] and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I [illegible] to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs or weakness of the breast, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.
WILLIAM C. [illegible].
Juston, County of Chenango, State of New-York, May 6, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo [illegible], [illegible]:—[illegible] I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted with [illegible] with a cough more than [illegible] generally [illegible] in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that I despaired [illegible] and [illegible] confined to a bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low. I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops, and purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe, have restored me to my former state of health, and I now [illegible] that I consider them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds [illegible]
ALEXANDER SACKETT.
Warren, Connecticut, August 18, 1819.
P. S. If you think the above [illegible] worth publishing, you are at liberty to do so.
[illegible]

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumptions, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The taste will be found equally agreeable and [illegible], even when the lungs are affected.

[illegible] BY [illegible]
Sold wholesale and retail by James [illegible], Boston; James Thompson, New-London; Clarence [illegible] & Co. [illegible]; [illegible] Woodbury; James [illegible] Huntington and Samuel [illegible] Norwich.
June 6. 20—

North-Stonington Lime.

THE stone from which this Lime is burnt is very hard and compact, of course the air and water will not penetrate it so suddenly as it will Lime burnt from a coarser and more porous stone—an objection made to it is that it slacks very slowly—but experienced masons consider this circumstance as quite a recommendation—an invariable indication of the strength and excellency of the Lime. Professor Silliman has examined it and observes, "that the slight discoloration which appears in this Lime when burnt, is probably owing to iron—Iron gives to Lime-stone the property of making a very hard cement." It has been used in a number of Tan-Yards, and answers as valuable a purpose as any Lime whatever—no fair trial has yet been made of it for bleaching, but doubtless, as strength is all that is required, it will answer well for that purpose. To remove any doubts which may from prejudice or inexperience still remain as its quality, I annex the following certificates of Mr. Alpheus Kingsley, and Capt. Samuel Coit—many others could easily be obtained, but the character of Mr. Kingsley, as an old and experienced bricklayer, is so well known, that any thing further would be superfluous.

I have used 70 or 80 casks of the North-Stonington LIME, and I consider it equal to any Lime I have ever used for laying brick and stone, and is very excellent for plastering—it slacks finer and makes a harder and stronger cement than Dexters, or any other Lime I have ever used. ALPHEUS KINGSLEY.

I have for a number of years been engaged in burning Lime in Smithfield, R. I. and in using it for laying brick and stone, and am well acquainted with the qualities of the Lime Rocks in that place. It is an invariable rule that the Lime Stone that [illegible] most in burning, [illegible] the most in slacking. The N. S. Lime-Rock resembles the Lime-Rock, so called [illegible] Smithfield, [illegible] the N. S. Lime is very free from flint and [illegible] as much a burning as the [illegible]—the Lime is esteemed the best and commands the highest price in the Providence and New-York markets.—I have used a considerable quantity of the N. S. Lime—it slacks as fine, takes as much sand, and makes as good mortar for plastering, or any other purpose, as I have ever used.—It makes an uncommonly hard cement.
SAMUEL COLE.

The above Lime may be had at all times of the subscriber, at his store in Griswold, at the Lime-Kiln, and of Wm. Beecher Esq. in Norwich-Landing.
JOS. L. COIT.
Griswold, May 15, 1820. 15—

Patent Polishing Powder,

FOR CLEANING ALL KINDS OF METALIC SUBSTANCES.
Just received and for sale at
S. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GREENWOOD'S Patent Polishing Powder—Price [illegible] cents a package. By the use of this powder, [illegible] Brass, Copper, Tin, and all other kinds of metals, more than half the time and labour is saved, than when cleaned in the common way, by the use of emery, rotten stone, &c.
June 22.

FOR SALE BY LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITY AT

Simeon Thomas, & Co.

CLOVER, Herd's Grass, and Red Top Seed—with an assortment of

GROCERIES, etc.

as usual.

All persons who have open book accounts with them, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, either by payment in cash, or giving their notes, by the first day of April next, as they may not expect to have any further credit, or goods, but have their accounts left with an Attorney for collection.
Norwich, March 25, 1820. 31—

Salt, Flour, etc.

100 Bushels Isle of May Salt.
150 barrels Flour [illegible], very clean and white for Domestic.
ALSO,
A constant supply of superfine Flour, Oranges, Lemons, Lemons, Figs, &c.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES COIT.
Norwich, May 31, 1820. 37—

FOR SALE
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
600 CRIP HATS—[illegible] &c.
[illegible] WHET STONES,
[illegible] Boxes Cuyana HERRING,
[illegible] Boxes CAYENNE PEPPER.
Wanted, [illegible] and [illegible] bushels good BUCK-WHEAT.
JOHN LATHROP.
June 14, 1820. 53—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF THAT

COLD SPRING GIN,

FOR SALE,
Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by
[illegible] BREND.
Who wants to purchase, a quantity of [illegible].
Dec. [illegible], 1820. 4—

☞ FOR SALE,

That valuable FARM,

RECENTLY occupied by Mr. [illegible] Sears, with a good Dwelling-House thereon, two good Barns and other out houses. Said Farm contains about

220 acres of excellent LAND,

for Meadow, Pasture and Tillage, with a large proportion of Wood, with an excellent Fishery. Said Farm lies on the Turnpike road from Norwich to Providence, one and a half mile from Norwich Port.—Possession given 1st of April 1821. Will wait for a great proportion of the pay 5 years or more.
For terms apply to
NATHAN SEARS Jr. of Lisbon.
March 15, 1820. 19—

For Sale,

A FARM.

CONTAINING about [illegible] acres of excellent land for mowing, pasture and tillage, with a large proportion of wood—A good Dwelling-House and other out houses, almost new thereon standing, pleasantly situated in Norwich, on the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Brooklyn, with the stock and farming utensils on the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

A lot of Wood Land, lying in Lisbon, on the aforesaid turnpike, containing about four acres, one mile and a half from the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

In Plainfield, a convenient Tenement for a small family, opposite the mansion of Ephraim Wheeler, Esq. For particulars enquire of THOMAS WHEELER,
on said Farm.
June 6, 1820. 51—6m

For Sale or to Let,

THE subscriber's House and premises, the residence of the late Jonathan Frisby, Esq. of Norwich.—Possession may soon be had. For particulars apply to
DWIGHT RIPLEY, Esq.
Norwich, or to the subscriber at Bozrahville. D. L. DODGE.
April 1, 1820. 29—

For Sale.

THE House in which Mr. [illegible] Kingsley now lives, situated in Norwich-Landing, at the junction of the Stageroad to Providence and the new road across the [illegible] bridge to Preston.

—ALSO—

The Tan House and Yard late the property of Mr. Henry Gordon, now deceased. If the above are not sold by the first of April, they will be leased.
APPLY TO
GEO. PERKINS.
March 2. 13—

St. Croix Rum, Cognac Brandy, &c.

PURE St. Croix Rum, per Providence, or [illegible],
Cognac Brandy per do.
Brown Havana Sugar, do.
For sale on accommodating terms, by
WM. GEO. TRACY.
Norwich, June 20. 6w—55—

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

2 run MILL STONES, with or without cogs—together with Bolts, and other apparatus appertaining to a Grist-Mill.
RUSSELL HUBBARD.
June 22.

FOUND.

A POCKET BOOK, containing money and papers. The owner may apply [illegible] this Office.
June 27. 44—

John Lathrop

WILL pay cash for [illegible] SEED, at the years [illegible].
June 27, 1820. [illegible]—

James N. Brown,

HAS on hand [illegible] of [illegible] FLAX, and Dexter's best LIME.
June [illegible]. 24—

CHURNS.

H[illegible] Patent Churns [illegible] for sale by CALVIN TYLER.
June 7. 51—

Utley's Remedy

FOR [illegible] and Sore Teeth.—The above [illegible] for sale by
[illegible] HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, May [illegible], 1820. [illegible]

Patent Cut Nails.

A COMPLETE assortment, of the best quality, constantly for sale on good terms at Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company. Orders addressed to Wm. GILMAN, Agent, will receive prompt attention.
May 12. 17—

NORWICH COURIER.

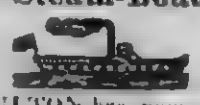
WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1820. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV. No. 36.]

For Boston,

THE sloop SCIENCE, F. LOVELL, master, will sail on Thursday the 13th inst. For freight or passage apply on board.

J. y 4.

Sound Steam-Boat Line.



THE FULTON has now commenced running to Norwich, and will continue for the season, to leave Norwich as soon as the tide serves after the arrival of the stages, and to leave New-London every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 8 o'clock in the morning, exchanging with *Capt. Bunker* same days at New-Haven, and leaving there at 6 P. M. to return.

March 29. 21—

Just Published,

WINTER Evening Tales, collected among the Cottagers in the South of Scotland, by James Hogg, author of Queens Wake, &c. &c.

New Military Work.

Compend of the United States System of Infantry Exercise and Manoeuvres.

ALSO,

The best System extant for Light Infantry and Riflemen.

The United States system corrected and abridged; and the augmentations inserted, by C. K. Gardner, formerly Adjutant-General of the Division of the Niagara, and subsequently, of the Division of the North U. S. Army.

FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store,

The work of which this is an abridgment, is recommended by Generals Brown, Scott, Swift and others, and ordered by the General Government, to be used by the Army and Militia of the U. States.

Norwich, July 4, 1820. 33—

Rum, Molasses, &c.

12 Hhds. St. Croix RUM.
5 do. new do.
15 do. MOLASSES.
8 Casks RICE.
2 Bbls. Brown SUGAR.
Coarse and fine SALT.
New-York and Southern FLOUR.
Dexter's best LIME, less price than formerly sold for.
Providence and North-Stonington LIME.
First quality N. Scotia GRINDSTONES.
All kinds Pine, Oak, and Chesnut LUMBER.

Just received

30 M. feet bright seasoned Eastern BOARDS.

FOR SALE BY
JED. HUNTINGTON.

Who will purchase all kinds Oak and Chesnut LUMBER.

June 21. 4w—33—

Oil, Rum, etc.

300 Galls. first quality Whale Oil, suitable for painting.
300 do. do do. Winter strained Sperm Oil.
150 do. do. do. Summer strained do. do.
10 bbls. do. do. Streights Oil, for Tanners, and is also in use for painting.
Stone Lime, Shingles, Pine and Oak Lumber.
4 hhds. St. Croix and Antigua Rum.
4 do. Boston distilled do.
300 lbs. first quality Flax.

FOR SALE BY C. ELLS.

June 20, 1820. 6w—33—

SALT, CORN, &c.

300 Bushels Cape and Liverpool blown SALT.
100 Bushels Yellow CORN.
A constant supply of first quality FLOUR.
Boston SOLE LEATHER, very superior.
12 Half Barrels SHAD.
30 Quintals CODFISH.

Together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, of choice selections, for sale at unusually low prices, for good pay, by CALVIN TYLER.

June 7. 31—

FOR SALE BY LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITY BY

Simeon Thomas, & Co.

CLOVER, Herd's Grass, and Red Top Seed—with an assortment of

GROCERIES, etc.

as usual.

All persons who have open book accounts with them, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, either by payment in cash, or giving their notes by the first day of April next, or they may not expect to have any further credit for goods, but have their accounts left with an Attorney for collection.

Norwich, March 29, 1820. 20—

NEW GOODS.

NOW OPENING AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS, AMONG WHICH ARE

FINE Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Calicoes; Ginghams; White and figured Cambricks; plain and figured Mull, and Book Muslins; French and India Silks; Seersuckers; Cotton Shirtings; Irish Linens; Blue and Yellow Nankins; Cotton Cassimeres; Diapers; Bombazetts and Bombazines; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Half Hose; Silk, Crape and Cotton Shawls; Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs; Vestings; Pins; Needles; Tapes, &c.

—*ALSO*—

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Honey of superior quality, Imperial, Young Hyson and Skin Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia, Nutmegs, Snuff, Tobacco, &c. J. DE WITT.

Chelsea, May 2, 1820. 26—

Norwich, 1st May, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington, & Co.

HAVE just received and are this day opening a very large and general assortment of European and India

DRY GOODS,

purchased in New-York, within the last ten days, for cash, and will be sold

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

uncommonly cheap for ready money.

Among them are elegant

Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Rich figured Crape Dresses and Shawls,
Irish Linens, Sheetings and Lawns,
Cotton Shirtings, Cambricks,
Superfine and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Bombazetts, Bombazines,
Blue and plain Nankins,
Superfine English ingrain Carpeting, at the lowest New-York prices,
Ladies Morocco Shoes, (N. York manufacture.)
Prunella, do.
Gentlemen's superfine Hats, (at a very low price,)

Fancy Goods in variety.

In short almost every article to be found in Dry Good Stores.

Purchasers who pay *Cash* for goods will find it especially for their advantage to call, 2 doors east of *Doct. B. Ripley's* Store, and buy cheap of

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co. 26

HATS AND GLOVES.

G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM.

HAVE just received from New-York, a complete assortment of Gentlemen's superfine bell crown Hats, of the newest style.

ALSO,

From Boston, an elegant assortment of Men's and Boy's Leghorn Hats.

Some fine do. for Young Misses.

20 Doz. pair Ladies' superfine Kid Gloves, all colors.

June 6. 31—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. Kinney

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale, a general assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

very low for cash, at wholesale or retail—Black and Colored Nankin and Canton Crapes; Elegant Crape Dresses, figured borders; Crape Shawls; Half Merino do.; Black and Colored Lustrings; Canton Camblets; Cambrick, Book, Leno, Jackonet and Mulmul Muslins; Linen Diapers and Table Cloths; Sheetings; Shirtings; Long Lawns; a large assortment of plain and Fancy Ribbons; Black Bombazine; Bombazetts; thread Laces and Edgings; Inserting Trimmings; Superfine and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO,—

A general assortment of Hatters' Trimmings.

Norwich, May 26, 1820. 30—

MORE NEW GOODS

THIS DAY RECEIVED BY

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

Which makes their assortment complete.

AMONGT which are a large assortment of superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, cheaper than ever, 50 pieces Nankin and Canton Crapes; elegant figured Nankin Crape Dresses; Crape, Merino, Silk, Cotton and Cassimere Shawls; Silk and Cotton Goods of all descriptions. New supplies of Goods will be received from New-York and Boston every week. Those who have cash to pay for Goods will do well to call.

A large assortment of Men's and Boy's

Leghorn Hats

expected from Boston next week.

May 2. 26—

NEW BOOKS.

PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR, being a concise easy and comprehensive system of Navigation, calculated for the daily use of Seamen, containing Plain, Traverse, Parallel, Middle Latitude, and Mercator's Sailing, with all the necessary Tables, &c. &c. By Nathan Daboll.

A Compendium of Physiological and Systematic Botany with Plates, by George Sumner, M. D.

Pocahontas; a Proclamation; with Plates.

Massachusetts Collection of Martial Music, containing a plain, easy and concise introduction to the grounds of Martial Music; including the principal part of the duties of the Camp, the evolutions for the Musicians, and their Signals, a great part of which was never before published. By A. Robinson, Jr.

ALSO,

Songs for Gentlemen; old and new, patriotic, witty, lively; nothing low or lewd.

Songs for the Parlour; modest, lively, merry.

ALSO,

Ivory Desk-Seals, Fine Tooth and Pocket Combs, Ivory Tooth Picks, &c.

FOR SALE AT

T. Robinson's

Book & Stationary Store, Chelsea.

June 20. 33—

Molasses, Rum, etc.

JUST received, a supply of very superior retailing Molasses, and first quality Boston Rum, which will be sold for *cash* by the keg, *very cheap.*

Constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

embracing almost every article in that line; all of prime quality, and at the most reduced prices. Those who calculate to pay cash for their goods and wish to get the full value of their money, are invited to call. Tavern-keepers and others will be supplied with the choicest liquors at the lowest cash prices. Most kinds of country produce will be received at fair prices in exchange for goods.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

North-Stonington Lime.

WM. BELCHER.

Norwich, June 6, 1820. 31—

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store,

MEMOIRS of the Life of Mrs. *Sarah Osborn.*

A Sketch of My Friend's Family.

Robbins' Journal.

Memoirs of Major Gen. *Andrew Jackson.*

Wilbur's Biblical Catechism.

Memoirs of Mrs. *Harriet Newell.*

M'Dowell's Questions on the Bible.

The Pawtucket Collection of Conference Hymns. By *David Benedict*, A. M. Pastor of the Baptist Church in Pawtucket, R. I.

The new Family Receipt-Book.

A new collection of Family Prayers, and Offices of Devotion, for various circumstances in life.

June 21.

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

600 CHIP HATS—very low,
200 WHET STONES,
8 Boxes English HERRING,
20 Bottles CAYENNE PEPPER.

Wanted, if delivered this and next week, 40 Bushels heavy BUCK-WHEAT.

JOHN LATHROP.

June 14, 1820. 32—

Patent Cut Nails.

A COMPLETE assortment, of the best quality, constantly for sale on good terms by *Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company.* Orders addressed to WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent*, will receive punctual attention.

May 31. 30—

St. Croix Rum, Cognac Brandy, &c.

PURE St. Croix Rum, per Puncheon or Bbl.
Cognac Brandy per do.
Brown Havana Sugar, do.
For sale on accommodating terms, by WM. GEO. TRACY.

Norwich, June 20. 6w—33—

John Lathrop

WILL pay cash for TURNIP SEED, of this year's growth, if offered soon.

June 27, 1820. 34—

James N. Brown,

HAS just received a fresh supply of best quality FLOUR, and Dexter's best LIME.

April 19. 24—

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED,

BLUE and Yellow Nankins, Marseilles, Jean, Toilinett and Silk Vestings, White and Stripe Jeans, Cotton Cassimere, Carlisle and Cambric Ginghams, 80 pieces superfine and low prized Cambric Prints and Calicoes. Furniture Calico, Dimoty, Canton & Italian Crapes, Silk and Cotton Laces, India Sinchews and Sarcenets, Levantine and Florence Silks, Bonnet Silks, Bandanna, Black and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, 60 doz. Cotton Handk'fs. and Shawls, 20 doz. White and Plaid Cravats, White and Colored Cambrics, Linen and Sarcenet Cambrics, Book, Jackonett, Mulmul and Leno Muslins, Buck Skin, Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose and Half Hose, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Colerain Shirtings, Brown Cottons, Brown and White Platillas, Hat Linings, Binding, Banding, Buckles, &c. Boot Cord and Webbing, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols, 200 pieces Ribbons, Galoons, Ferret, Quality and Shoe Binding, Russia Sheeting, Ravens Duck, Bombazett, Battinett, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Satinetts, American Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, a few pieces 4/4 power Loom Sheetings, 3/4 and 4/4 Checks, Stripes, Ginghams, Knitting and Weaving Yarn,
400 lbs. Thread and Floss Cotton,
20,000 yards Straw Braid,
500 pieces Paper Hangings,
200 reams Foolscap Paper, No. 1 & 2, Letter Paper, Wrapping Paper, School Books,
400 groce Buttons,
150 doz. Knives and Forks,
100 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives,
Scissors, Shears, Sheep Shears,
Razors and Strops,
Shaving Boxes and Soap,
An assortment of plated, tin and japaned Sadlery Ware and Harness Trimmings,
80 doz. Files, Hand Saws, Nail Hammers, Gimblets, Shoe Hammers, Rasps, Knives, Awls, Tacks, Pincers, &c. H. and HL. Hinges, Chest Hinges, Trunk Handles, Cast and Table Butts, Brass Butts, 100 groce Screws, Sand Paper, Scale Beams, Tenter Hooks, Ink Stands, Ink Powder, Slates and Pencils, Brass, Plated, Japaned and Iron Candle Sticks, Brass and Japaned Lamps, Snuffers and Trays, Norfolk and bright Thumb Latches, Stock, Chest, Trunk, Draw, Clock-Case, Cupboard & Pad Locks, Commode Knobs, Handles and Escutcheons, Clock-Case Balls, Capitals, Butts, &c. Brass and Bellows Nails, Military Feathers, Laces, Cords, &c. Cloth, Hair, Shoe, Hearth, Dust, Floor, Furniture, White-wash and Horse Brushes, Iron and Tutania Table and Tea Spoons, Snuff and Tobacco Boxes, Plain Irons, Carpenters' Rules, Morocco Pocket Books and Purses, Elastic and Wire Knitting Pins, 30 M. W C. Needles, Pins, pound Pins, Thimbles, Fish Hooks and Lines, Trunks, Curry Combs, Chaise Whips, Ship, Screw and Patent Augers, Steelyards, 40 to 500 pounds, Bellows, Toasting Irons, Coffee Mills, Cotton and Wool Cards, Horse Cards, Looking Glasses, Tea Trays, 200 doz. Ivory and Horn Combs, Sickles, Scythes, Axes, Hoes, English and American Shovels, Brass and Brass Top Andirons & Shovels and Tongs, Sad Irons, Trace Chains, Shot, Tacks and Brads, Cut and Wrought Nails, Spikes,
6-8, 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, 12-14, 12-17, 14-20, 16-22 English and American Window Glass,
10 Tons Iron Hollow Ware, at manufactory prices,
300 sets Cart and Waggon Boxes,
Swedes Iron, 1 1/2 to 5 inch flat,
do. 1/2 to 1 1/2 inch square,
English do. 1 1/2 to 3 inch flat,
do. 1/2 to 1 1/2 inch round,
Band Iron, Nail Plates, Nail and Spike Rods, Plough Shares and Moulds,
English & American Blistered, Crawley, German, and Cast Steel,
One Saw-Mill Crank,
One anchor weighing 700,

Cold Spring Gin.

Old Spirit, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Cognac Brandy, Molasses, Mucovado, N. Orleans and East-India Sugar, Pepper, Pimento, Cassia, Starch, Nutmegs, Chocolate, Saltpetre, Soap, Tobacco, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin Tea, Cod & Scale Fish, Superfine Southern Flour, 50 bbls. Mess and Prime Pork, Grind Stones, 50 doz. Cocoa Brooms.

Three one Horse Waggons with Harnesses.

May 31. 30—

YOUTH'S HATS.

A NEW supply of *Youth's fine Hats*, from the Manufactory of IVES & WHITE, (N. Y.) just received and for sale by

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

June 3. 31—

PUBLIC ACTS.

General Assembly, May Session, 1820.

AN ACT relating to the School Fund.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the Commissioner of the School Fund shall take the oath prescribed by the Constitution for Executive officers, he shall superintend and take care of all property belonging to the fund and the interest arising on the same, he shall cause the nett amount of interest received yearly on the fund to be distributed for the benefit of public or common schools according to law, and prepare all necessary deeds of release and conveyance to be executed by the Treasurer.

§ 2. The Commissioner shall cause all debts by bond or otherwise due the School Fund, and all other property belonging to said fund to be registered in books to be kept in his office for that purpose. The registry of the lands shall shew their extent, situation and value, distinguishing new, from cultivated lands. He shall cause an account to be kept with such individual debtor, shewing the place of residence of such debtor, the amount of his debt, and the security therefor.

§ 3. There shall on or before the second day of September annually be made and delivered to the Treasurer of this State by the Commissioner, a statement of the amount of interest due from each debtor to the School Fund which statement shall contain the names of all such debtors in alphabetical order, shewing the number of the bond, date, place of residence on the second day of September, for principal and for interest.

§ 4. The Treasurer of this State shall receive all money paid on account of the School Fund, as well for principal as for interest, and distinguishing the interest from the principal; shall give duplicate receipts therefor, one to the debtor, the other to be lodged in the office of the Commissioner; and shall pay over said monies to orders drawn according to law, and the Treasurer is hereby authorised upon request of the Commissioner to sign all deeds of release and conveyance of lands prepared by him.

§ 5. The Commissioner shall by the first day of April, A. D. 1821, make or cause to be made, correct duplicate abstracts from his books of all the property belonging to the fund, in this shall be entered the names of the obligors in alphabetical order, in classes according to the State to which they belong, their place of residence, the names of the sureties and their place of residence, the number and date of the bond, the amount due on the second day of September, preceding as principal and as interest, with the amount and situation of security, and shall also contain the amount of lands belonging to the fund, distinguishing improved farms from new lands and stating the estimated value of such lands and their situation, also the amount and description of bank or other stocks belonging to said fund, both of which shall be lodged in the office of the Controller of public accounts, and the Controller shall make a certificate on the abstracts, which shall be signed by the Controller and the Clerk in the office of the Commissioner certifying that the same is a correct statement of all the property entered in the books of the Commissioner of the School Fund. The Controller shall then enclose one of the statements in a proper sealed envelope, and deposit the same for safe keeping in the vault of the Phoenix Bank in the city of Hartford, subject to the order of the Governor of this State, and once in each year thereafter, by the 1st of April, the Commissioner shall make or cause to be made like duplicate abstracts of all changes of property which have occurred during the year preceding, which duplicates shall severally be certified in the same manner and placed in the same deposits.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner to lay before the General Assembly on or before the sixth day of their session to be holden in May, A. D. 1821, a report shewing the amount and value of all the property of every description belonging to the fund, which report shall exhibit the extent, location, and value of the lands, distinguishing cultivated from new lands, also the aggregate number of, and amount due on bonds or other obligation, classed according to the States in which the debtor resides, the amount and description of bank or other stock belonging to the fund, and also the amount of the avails of the School Fund which may have been disbursed during the year preceding. He shall also present a like report in each succeeding year, noting the increase or decrease of the fund and the causes thereof.

§ 7. It shall be the duty of the Controller semi-annually in the months of April and October to settle the accounts of the Commissioner of the School Fund, and the Controller shall draw an order on the Treasurer for the balance due him, which together with all the legal and necessary expenses in managing the fund shall be paid out of the revenue arising on the same.

§ 8. The Treasurer shall cause to be delivered to the Controller by the 1st day of March and October in each year a statement of the nett amount of interest and other revenue paid into the Treasury on account of the School Fund, and the Controller shall on application of the committee of any school society draw an order on the Treasurer for the amount legally due such society.

§ 9. The Commissioner of the School Fund is authorised to appoint a clerk in his office for such portion of time as he shall judge necessary, which Clerk shall take the oath prescribed by the Constitution for executive officers, and be allowed and paid a sum not exceeding two dollars per day for each and every day he shall serve in said office.

§ 10. In case the office of Commissioner of the School Fund, shall become vacant by death or otherwise, during the recess of the General Assembly, the Governor is hereby

authorized to fill such vacancy, by appointing a person to perform the duties of Commissioner as aforesaid until the rising of the then next General Assembly.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, June 1st, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT in addition to, and in alteration of an act entitled "an act for appointing, regulating and encouraging schools."

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That a sum equal to two dollars upon every thousand dollars of the amount of the assessment lists of the year preceding, shall be, and the same is hereby annually appropriated out of the monies arising from the State tax, to be applied for the use and benefit of common schools in this State, to be drawn from the Treasury under the direction of the Comptroller of public accounts at the same time and in the same manner as the interest arising from the School Fund, as in this act is hereafter provided: *Provided*, that whenever in any year the amount of interest arising from the School Fund and to be divided to the School societies, shall exceed sixty two thousand dollars the amount of such excess shall for said year so far diminish the sum hereby appropriated from the avails of the State tax.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the interest of the monies arising from the fund called the School Fund, as the same shall from time to time, be collected, shall be paid to the Treasurer of this State. And the school societies which shall conform to the provisions of this act shall be entitled to the said interest, after deducting all expenses attending the School Fund, to be distributed to them severally, according to the number of persons in such society between the ages of four and sixteen years; to be enumerated and ascertained in the following manner, viz. The Committee of each school district shall in the month of August next, and annually thereafter within said month of August, enumerate all persons residing and belonging within such district, on the first Monday of said month, between the ages aforesaid, and make return thereof together with the name of each person to the committee of the school society within said month, certified in writing under the hand of said committee and sworn to before a magistrate according to the following form, viz.

"I hereby certify that I have carefully enumerated all persons between the ages of four and sixteen within the school district, of which I am committee, and do find that on the first Monday of August, A. D. there were residing within said district and belonging therein, the number of persons between the ages aforesaid.

A. B. school district committee.

"On this day of A. D. Personally appeared the above named Committee and made oath to the truth of the above return by him subscribed."

Before me,

C. D. Justice of the Peace.

And the school society committee shall from the said certificates so returned to them prepare and transmit to the Comptroller of public accounts on or before the 15th day of Sept. next, and annually thereafter a certificate sworn to, according to the following form, viz.

"We the Committee of the school society in the town of do certify, that from the returns made to us by the Committee of the several school districts within this school society, under oath, we find that on the 1st Monday of August, A. D. there were residing within said society and belonging thereto, the number of persons between the ages of four and sixteen years, and from the best information we have obtained, we verily believe the said returns made to us are correct."

School society Committee.

"On this day of A. D. Personally appeared the above named committee and made oath to the truth of the above certificate by them subscribed."

"Before me

C. D. Justice of the Peace."

And the committee aforesaid shall in making out said return, insert therein the number of persons in words at full length; *Provided however*, that in case the same person shall be returned by the committee of different districts, it shall be the duty of the committee of the school society to determine to which district such person belongs. *And provided also*, that the said lists and returns so made to said school society committee, shall be lodged with the Treasurer of such society, and be by him preserved for the use of said society.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Comptroller of public accounts shall on application of the Committee of any school society draw an order on the Treasurer for such proportion or amount as such school society may be entitled to, of all monies by law appropriated for the benefit, support and encouragement of public or common schools which may be in his hands or in the hands of the Treasurer on the first days of March and October annually, to be divided and appropriated to such school societies according to the returns so made to him by the committee of said society in conformity to the provisions of this act. And each school society shall divide the same among the several districts therein on the principles aforesaid agreeable to the returns so made to them as aforesaid. Provided however, That no order shall be drawn in favor of any society as aforesaid, nor shall the Treasurer pay the monies directed to be paid by this act until the committee of such society shall certify in writing under their hands in the words following (viz.)

"We the Committee of the school society in the town of do certify that the schools in said society have been kept for the year ending the 30th day of September last, by instructors duly appointed and approved, and in all respects according to law, and that all the monies drawn from the public Treasury by said society for said year appropriated to schooling, have been faithfully applied and expended in paying and boarding said instructors."

"dated at the day of A. D.

School society Committee.

To the Comptroller of public accounts.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the third and fourth sections of the act entitled "an act for appointing, regulating and encouraging schools" the second section of the act passed Oct. 1805, entitled "an act in addition to the last, entitled an act for appointing, regulating and encouraging schools"—and so much of the second section of an act entitled "an act appropriating the monies which shall arise on the sale of the western lands belonging to this state" as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the senate.*

Approved, June 1, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Extracts from the Debates of the French Legislature.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

APRIL 15, 1820.

Foreign Loan to meet the Contributions levied by the Allies.

M. Pasquier—

If we are asked why we preferred foreign banking houses to French, our answer is, that the former were more satisfactory to the Allied Powers. Moreover, the French capitalists shewed no desire to take part in these loans, but at a very great profit. We could never have done better with our own bankers than we did with the foreign. One French house, which it is not necessary to name, had offered three hundred millions of francs to the government, and failed only three months after having made this offer.

M. Benjamin Constant—As for the loan of twenty-four millions, what have you been told? Two things, of which one is without evidence, and the other without truth. There is no proof that the Ministry were compelled by diplomatic reasons to give this loan to strangers. It is not true that the French capitalists held back at such a crisis, so as to furnish no opportunity of dealing with them. That assertion is wholly groundless, as you all know. They did present themselves and were repulsed. Ministers inculpated them in order to exculpate themselves.—This is a personal interest of France. France has a right to know whatever affects her personal interests. Her interests have been sacrificed to those of a few men whom the government wished to enrich and favor.

M. Laine—One speaker has accused Ministers of a servile complaisance for foreign generals and diplomatists. I hope that he is now sufficiently repentant for the words which escaped from him in the heat of debate, to render it unnecessary for me to reply to him with more severity—(bravo, bravo! from the right; a laugh on the left.) M. Laine insisted upon the overruling necessity of giving the loans to foreign houses seeing that the Allied Powers had no confidence in the French capitalists. He stated that Prussia had asked at Aix-la-Chapelle the guarantee of all the principal bankers of Europe.

M. Bignon—I contend that the transactions touching the two loans of sixteen and twenty-four millions cannot be considered, without being found to yield proof of the unskilfulness of the Ministers who negociated them, of their servility and malversation. We would have been content if the French houses had been put on a footing of equality with the foreign, if the loan had been accessible to them on the same terms. Not only were different rates established for the French lenders and those of the other side of the canal, not less insulting to the first, than advantageous to the latter, but there has been a heedless confidence displayed in the solvency and prudence of two foreign bankers. (Hope and Barings.) The possible event of their failure would have irretrievably destroyed our finances, and compromitted the state in its relations with foreign powers. The incapacity of Ministers is thus shewn, not only on account of the difference made between the several classes of lenders, but the enormous risk incurred in the completion of the business. Their conduct in this displays, besides the incapacity, the greatest weakness, or rather I would say, servility and cowardice. What! has not the honor of the French name been sacrificed, by the implicit adoption of the conditions imposed by the foreign powers; or rather by running before those conditions with such incredible eagerness? But, no—the foreign powers did not impose, either expressly or impliedly, the conditions which the ministers allege. I have seen the French governments impose contributions on Russia and Austria, but it never undertook to designate the bankers that should be charged with the payment of them; and even had the foreigners descended to these unworthy details, could our national dignity brook submission to clauses of that nature? In the support of the false system of the Ministers of France, another Minister has made this same allegation—"Ministers would not be, according to your theory, Ministers of the King, but of the Legislature." This is a singular way of reasoning—a miserable play of words. Ministers, gentlemen, are the instruments of the King for the execution of the laws; and the King, in his highest administration in the exercise of his greatest prerogative, is himself the arm of the law; he is but the first servant of the law. If the King be then but the executor of the deliberative acts of the legislature, what ridiculous pride is it not, in the Ministers, Agents of the King, not to wish to be considered as the Ministers of the Legislature? M. Bignon then apostrophized the Ministers, thus: "You have talked to us in respect to the laws which you have caused to be passed against our liberties; but arbitrary power can command no respect. It is feared, it is hated, it is abhorred. You have asked for arbitrary power: you have got it: but do not ask for our confidence and love—hatred is all that can follow. You have called for the power of condemning us to silence and of consigning us to dungeons, of subjecting us to secret torture at your mere will. You have thought, in fine, to govern by terror and force. Well then, govern by force; reign by terror! These are your chosen instruments of power.—Gag France, imprison whomsoever has the misfortune to fall under displeasure; but ask us not for respect or love. What! you have demanded arbitrary power, and are so soon wearied of its consequences. Already has this instrument become too weighty for your feeble arm. You did not know then how difficult it was to carry the ponderous javelin of despotism? You have been led astray by a delusive example. But, what a political Briareus could do, it is not for common men to attempt. And, moreover, with respect to the man (BONAPARTE) whose errors alone you can repeat, whose faults alone you can imitate, know you not what a train of brilliant achievements he brought to the aid of his absolute power? Know you not that all powerful as he was, he could not erect a despotism but by means of glory? And you would have us respect arbitrary power in your hands? Never will you succeed."

[illegible]—When we ask accounts from Ministers, they reply that it is to their wisdom we owe the evacuation of the French territory. We read in the Roman history that Scipio Africanus, when asked for the accounts of his administration, answered, "Romans—It is just so many years to-day, since I vanquished Hannibal and the Carthagenians. Let us go to the capitol, and return thanks to the Gods."—Scipio Africanus had, doubtless, rendered great services to his country, but he was still a pecuniary defaulter. But ministers who are equally so, have not the same title to the gratitude of their country. It was not by their care that France was delivered from the strangers. (*A voice from the left*—it was in spite of them.) It was owing to the firm part of the nation. The foreign troops withdrew because they could no longer remain.

M. *Laine* declared, that the Ministers deserved the utmost credit for what they had done towards the evacuation of the French territory. The financial operations which were now so severely criticised, were, he said, all important for that great object.

M. Laine blamed the speakers who, in the present discussion, had referred to the late laws of the Chamber, and qualified them as arbitrary. When these laws were under discussion, it was permitted to give them any epithets thought advisable; but to inveigh against them now with so much acrimony was to be wanting in respect to the legislative authority. M. Laine repeated on this occasion the observation which had been so often made before, that to save liberty itself, it was often indispensable to impose restraints. He cited again the example of Rome and the conduct of Cicero in the crisis of the Cataline conspiracy. To provoke disobedience to what was gratuitously called arbitrary power, is to strike at the foundations of social order, and to root up all respect to the laws. Some speakers, said M. Laine, have also maintained, that the new law of elections would fill the Chamber with the deputies of oligarchy. Might they not be told in their turn, that the present law furnishes *deputies of anarchy*, and that beyond these walls some political Archimedes is endeavoring to use it as a fulcrum to destroy the monarchy? Bravo, bravo, from the right.

M. Roy. I insist upon it, that but a small portion of the loan was given to foreign bankers, and that we owe nothing to their generosity. After having offered many calculations in support of this assertion, the orator exclaimed, "here are calculations which it is impossible to refute."

M. Casimer Perrier. "I will refute them." Murmurs in the centre and to the right. The right and the centre call for the question. M. Manuel ascends the tribune in the midst of the most tumultuous outcries: and a very vehement altercation occurs between M. Casimer Perrier and the Speaker, relative to the taking of the question.

M. Perreau succeeded in getting into the tribune and began his speech. Continued clamors from the centre prevented him from being heard.

M. Chauvelin, from his place, remarked that it was impossible to hear M. Perreau.

The Speaker summoned M. Chauvelin to keep silence.

M. Perreau began anew, but could not succeed in delivering his opinion, for the noise.

M. Chauvelin requested to speak, as to the course of proceeding.

The Speaker said, that if the orator was not heard it was the fault of M. Chauvelin and those who interrupted silence. He took the trouble of recapitulating what he supposed M. Perreau's remarks to have been.

M. Chauvelin begged that the orator would begin anew.

The Speaker. You have no right to direct what the orator should do. Interruptions are not allowable.

M. Perreau finished by declaring his regret at not being able to develope his opinions.

Cries of Question. Question!

M. Chauvelin requested that the discussion should be continued at the next sitting.

The Speaker averred that this was no discussion, and added, that if it were allowable for the Speaker to declare the nature of the case, he would say that the whole turned upon false reasonings and groundless calculations.

By the late Mails.

COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON, JULY 1.

The Weather.

YESTERDAY, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the mercury rose to 91.

A small party of Osage Indians, conducted by Mr. Chotean, arrived last night at Davis's Hotel. These sons of the forest have a manly deportment, and bear the genuine aboriginal cast of countenance.

GEORGIA. SAVANNAH, JUNE 22.

Two of the prisoners, who were convicted of Piracy, at the last term of the district court, and who were sentenced to die on the same day, but respited by the President of the United States, to the 25th of the present month, were yesterday discharged from confinement by the Marshal of this district by order of the President. Their names are Daved Bower and Henry Mathews. They have received full pardon. Ralph Clintock, who was also under sentence of death, and who was to have been executed on Wednesday next, has, by the President, been respited for an indefinite period. He is to remain in close confinement.

The fortunate ticket No. 3579, in the Savannah Poor House and Hospital Lottery, now drawing in this city, came up a prize of $25,000 yesterday—and is owned by R. W. Habersham, John Drysdale, and Wm. Law, Esq. all of this city. The $10,000 prize also came up yesterday—which remained unsold, and is the property of the institution.

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK, JULY 1.

The United States corvette JOHN ADAMS, Capt. WADSWORTH, now in this harbor, will sail on Wednesday next for Sierra Leone, with provisions and stores for the colony at Sherbro' Island—after landing which, I understand she is to cruise upon the African coast, in co-operation with the United States' ship Cyane, for the purpose of looking out for and capturing vessels engaged in the slave trade.

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 29.

We have at this moment before us a piece of *jaconet muslin*, of a fabric so perfect in every particular, that we may safely assert it to be equal in every respect to any thing of the kind produced in any part of the world.

Familiar with the finest webs of Asia, we can confidently assert, that the piece before us is equal in beauty, evenness, and much superior in the finishing, to the fine mulls of Hindostan.

This piece is the first experiment made at the factory of Messrs. Thorp and Siddall, of this neighborhood, yet it will bear inspection and comparison with any foreign production of the same number of yarn.

This jaconet rivals in beauty and texture the lawns of Flanders, and for cravats, ruffles or fine dresses, has no superior; and we earnestly recommend the products of these ingenious manufacturers to the notice and patronage of every friend of American prosperity.—*Aurora.*

JULY 1.

The thermometer yesterday afternoon stood at 118 on the roof of the new Bank of the United States—The workmen employed in laying the copper sheets found it impossible to proceed, so oppressive was the heat.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated 3d June.—"There is but little tobacco here at present, which is selling at 4½ to 4¾. We do not suppose there is more than 3 to 4000 bales of cotton yet to ship, and we have been surprised lately to find there is not 1000 hhds. of sugar in the whole state."

MASS. BOSTON, JULY 7.

The brig Rebecca which arrived yesterday from Cape de Verds, brought us 18 persons who had belonged to two of the vessels sent to New-York on a charge of being concerned in the Slave Trade. They were sent here by the commander of the U. S. brig Cyane, in the charge of Midshipman Valette, and will be delivered to the Marshal this morning.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, JUNE 30.

Manufactures.—We are gratified in learning that cotton goods of American manufacture have met a ready sale to country merchants, and in these days of economy and retrenchment, are particularly sought after. It is also a fact that great quantities of our goods have really gone into *Canada*, and at this moment the Canadians are wearing the manufactures of Rhode-Island and Massachusetts!

JULY 7.

We are gratified to learn, that Colonel TRUMBULL, president of the Academy of Fine Arts in this city, and well known as one of the most distinguished Historical Painters of the age, has been appointed an Honorary Member of the Academy of Saint Luke, at Rome, the most ancient Institution of the kind in Europe, of which the celebrated Sculptor Canova is President. This compliment to the talents of our countryman, will be gratifying to his fellow-citizens.

JULY 8.

NATIONAL PAINTING.

It is with great pleasure we learn that Col. Trumbull's splendid painting of the "SURRENDER OF LORD CORNWALLIS," executed for the Federal Government, and designed for the Hall of Congress, is finished, and is about to be exhibited to the public at Washington Hall, in this city. This magnificent picture, which commemorates one of the most brilliant as well as most interesting events of the War of Independence, will be better understood, by refreshing the memory with the following historical facts immediately connected with its great subject.

Lord Cornwallis, one of the ablest and most distinguished officers in the British service in this country, during the years 1780 and 1781, had overrun and subdued a large portion of the southern country. Among the achievements which had attended his victorious career was the capture of the city of Charleston, and the victory at Camden. Indeed, such was the success of the expedition, that it seemed to threaten, at least, if not to accomplish the ruin of the cause of American Independence. In 1781, considering his great object so far accomplished that his immediate presence was no longer necessary at the south, he moved with the principal part of his troops into Virginia, where, for a while, he was equally successful. But the admirable combined movement of Gen. Washington and our French allies from the north, and of Count de Grasse, with the fleet and army of France, from the West-Indies, turned the scale, and forced the British General to shut himself up in York-Town, Virginia, and attempt to defend himself there, until he could be relieved by aid from the British army at New-York. His hopes and expectations from that quarter failed him; and on the 19th of October, 1781, he surrendered his whole forces to the combined arms of America and France. This great event, which was produced by one of the most consummate displays of generalship that is to be found in the history of military operations, put an end to the war, and led to the acknowledgment of our Independence.

When the British army captured Charleston, General Lincoln, who commanded the American forces in that city, was by Lord Cornwallis, denied the honor of marching out with colors flying. The British General, who, by the reverse of war was now under the necessity of surrendering his army, was denied the same honor, and at the same time was obliged to deliver up his sword to the same American officer whose submission he had superintended and directed at Charleston, about a year and a half before.

The American troops, on this interesting occasion, were formed on the right of the road leading to York—Washington and the American general officers on their right—the French troops on the opposite side of the road—Count Rochambeau and the principal officers of the French army and navy on their left. The British troops marched out of the town "with shouldered arms, colors cased, and drums beating a British or German march"—they passed between the two lines of the victorious armies, to a place appointed, where they grounded their arms, and returned to their encampment.

The time chosen by the painter is the moment when the principal British Officers, conducted by General Lincoln, are passing the two groups of American and French generals, and are entering between the lines of the victors. By this means, the most distinguished figures of the three nations are brought together sufficiently near to admit of their being portraits. In the distance and centre of the picture are seen the entrance of the town, with the captured troops marching out, and a distant glimpse of York River, and the entrance of the Chesapeake, seen from the spot.

This painting occupies a canvass of 12 feet high by 18 feet long, and contains no less than 34 portraits, all of which, except the few British officers are likenesses taken by Col. Trumbull from the life. The force and effect which are derived from the military display, and the fine figures of the officers, a great part of whom are mounted, cannot be described, nor easily imagined. To be realized, the work itself must be viewed; and we have no doubt it will be considered by all persons of taste and feeling as one of the first specimens of the art which modern times have produced. We never saw [illegible] with new emotions of admiration and delight. The opportunity of viewing so many of the distinguished characters of the revolutionary war, both of our own country and of France who were engaged in the service, assembled on so interesting an occasion—to view a delineation of their living countenances, and of the scenery by which they were surrounded, brings home to the eye and to the heart, a train of feelings of the most solemn and impressive description.

With a liberality which is characteristic of Col. Trumbull, we understand that the receipts of the first day's exhibition of his picture will be appropriated to the benefit of the Society for the relief of poor Widows in this city.

JULY 7.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Capt. Hatch has favored us with a file of papers to the 18th of April. Gen. Alvear was at the head of a division of troops in insurrection against the government of Buenos Ayres. Sarratea, the governor, in a proclamation of the 28th of March, declares him and his officers guilty of high treason, and outlawed.

A Shark, supposed to be 9 feet long, was seen in Coffee House slip on the 4th inst.

FROM THE UTICA PATRIOT.

Whitestown, June 13, 1820.

Mr. Maynard,

Dear Sir—The following is a copy of a letter, sent to me by my unfortunate nephew, M. N. B. Hull. As his case has excited considerable interest for him and his connexions, giving birth to no common sympathy, and general commiseration, and as I have been requested by many persons of respectability to publish it, I send it to you [illegible] I know its publication will be satisfactory to many, and perhaps useful. If you should think so too, you are at liberty to give it a place, and much oblige many of your readers.

Respectfully yours, R. MORTON.

Baltimore, (Prison,) May 20, 1820.

Dear Uncle—Although in chains, and in a gloomy prison, I feel it my duty to address a few lines to you, hoping it will draw a train of serious and useful considerations from your mind, on the subject of religion and immortality—subjects of interesting and immense importance, a correct view of which appears to be absolutely necessary for our present, as well as future happiness. O! dear uncle, how I have erred, and awfully strayed away! I confess with the deepest contrition of soul, and in the depth of humility, that I have been guilty of the most shocking crimes, rendered odious and intolerable, by many instances of aggravation, with respect to society, myself, parents, and to my Creator—To my Creator, who has justly required and might expect the most ready acknowledgments of his power, and the most grateful returns of duty, instead of such forgetfulness, and enormous violations of his law. Where shall I go? all horrid as have been my crimes, I call on him who is mighty to save: He has the word of eternal life. On condition of sincere repentance and obedience, I shall be pardoned and accepted of by Him, who was promised from the foundation of the world—the hope of all the ends of the earth. Though treachery and murder have rendered my conscience black as the gloom of hell, yet washed in the fountain opened for sin and uncleanness, I shall be not pure, only but fairer than the sun blown lily, whiter than the new fallen snow.

My arrest for desertion, which I must shortly expiate with my life, was mysterious—it was the work of Providence—I can call it fatherly [illegible] a sudden stop to my wicked career, and I have no doubt will terminate for my greatest possible good. If the laws of my country condemn me to death and I am snatched from the embraces of a tender parent, [illegible] everlasting woe and misery. If I fall into deep disgrace it is our purpose that I may rise to high honors. Even the iron doors of this public house of justice and correction, open to me, my way to the right hand of the throne of my heavenly Father. I wait with cheerfulness the further discharge of the office and property of all my afflictions, which my Lord and Master, in his own good time will effect. Then the gushing tear, and heaving sigh, will be turned into hymns of gratitude and holy joys. Then shall I be enabled to perceive that the ways of God are correct, his admin-

istration and government infinitely and divinely wise, and that he will accomplish his general purpose of grace and save the souls of his penitent children. And since, dear uncle, we are in this body to prepare for eternity, and seeing it is so 'fearfully and wonderfully made,' and notwithstanding, it must crumble to dust and lose all its powers in darkness inactivity and corruption, let it be our constant care to behave worthy of its Creator—let our knees bend in the deepest humiliation before the throne of Grace, while our eyes are cast down to the earth in penitential confusion, or devoutly looking up to Heaven for pardoning mercy—and He who was once a pale and bloody corpse, but now sits in glory, dispensing happiness to all the blood washed hearts, will intercede for us, and we shall receive peace and happiness to our immortal souls. Yes, Jesus Christ, the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the world, will be entreated of, and will graciously answer. He is our sure protection, our unquestionable support, if we yield obedience, in time, in death through the terrors of the grave, and through a boundless eternity. Into that consummate felicity, those eternal and increasing fruitions of Heaven permit me, dear uncle, to wish you an abundant entrance—and assure you, that this wish is breathed with the same sincerity and ardor for my uncle, as it is for his unfortunate nephew.

My health never was better. My father has been with me three weeks. Remember me to all your family—may none of your sons, nor any human being, launch into sin as I have. Farewell—I hope we may meet in a happier and better world.

From your dying and unfortunate nephew,
M. N. B. BULL.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, July 12, 1820.

The late Anniversary of National Independence was noticed in this city, by the ringing of bells and firing of cannon.

COMMUNICATION.

The aniversary of our Independence was celebrated on the 4th inst. by the Republican citizens of Norwich, Franklin and Bozrah, at the House of Amasa Hyde, Esq. Col. *Elisha Tracy*, acted as President of the day; *Joshua Tracy*, Esq. of Franklin, and *Charles Rockwell*, Esq. of Norwich, as Vice-Presidents. The day was ushered in by the discharge of cannon. At about 12 o'clock, a procession was formed which marched accompanied by martial music to a grove near the house of entertainment, when divine service was performed by the Rev. *Samuel Mott*, D. D. The Declaration of Independence was read by *Roger Huntington* Esq. and an Oration delivered by *William S. Tracy*, Esq.—After which about 100 republicans sat down to an excellent dinner, prepared for the occasion. The day passed with uncommon harmony and hilarity.—The following toasts were drank, followed by martial music and the discharge of cannon.

1. The day we celebrate.—The *Liberty Tree*—A song, by I. Spicer, of Bozrah.
2. Our country.
3. The memory of Washington, and those illustrious statesmen of 76, whose integrity and fortitude gave birth to the nation—'The American *Star*,—a song by I. Spicer, of Bozrah.
4. The survivors of our revolutionary contest—May their latter days be as happy as their former were useful.
5. The President of the United States.
6. The Vice-President of the U. States.
7. The heads of Departments—May vigilance, Patriotism and integrity characterise their proceedings.
8. The Constitution of the United States—the envy and admiration of the world.
9. The National Legislature—May they never sacrifice public interest at the altar of self aggrandizement.
10. Our State Legislature—We disapprove of monopoly and perpetuity of office—The *Flight* of *Fidelity*—a song by I. Spicer. *3 times 5 cheers.*
11. The Constitution of Connecticut.
12. The Farmers of Connecticut—The noblest part of our population—May they always be independent, prosperous and happy.
13. Domestic Manufactures—May they meet with encouragement.
14. Our Navy—May it never be so large as to endanger our liberty.
15. Our Army—May it never want spirit to resist injuries and insults offered our country.
16. The principles of our Government—may the *Executive*, the *Legislative* and the Judicial departments of it, be kept separate.
17. The rights of suffrage, the most sacred rights of Freemen—The people of Connecticut will select their candidates for offices, independent of Legislative and Executive influence.

Drank standing with 3 cheers.

18. Our distinguished fellow citizen John Quincy Adams—His independent conduct, during the late Spanish negociation, merits the highest commendation.
19. The people of Connecticut—Let the ruling party in the State remember, that their continuance in power, depends upon their appointment of their best men to office.

3 cheers.

20. The approaching choice of *Electors*—May the people nominate and choose Electors whose general information and extensive acquaintance, will enable them to select the ablest men in the Union for President and Vice-President.
21. A cordial co-operation of all real republicans and reformation to *apostates*.
22. The arts and sciences—May their utility be universally experienced.
23. The Revolutionists of South-America—May their exertions to establish their Independence be successful.
24. The *Fair Daughters of Columbia.*

COMMUNICATION.

At a meeting of republicans from the towns of Norwich, Franklin, Bozrah, and Montville, assembled at the House of Amasa Hyde, *Esq on the 4th day of July*, 1820, Oliver Raymond, *Esq. of Montville, being called to the chair, and* Stephen Tracy, *Esq. of Franklin, being made Secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, (viz.)*

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support undeviatingly the genuine principles of old school republicanism.

Resolved, That we disapprove of some of the measures of the present predominant party in this State, inasmuch as by perpetuating men in office, and by heaping many offices upon a few men, they have gone astray from the principles we have been twenty years contending for.

Resolved, That with respect to our own county, all the most important offices, viz. a Judge of the Superior Court, the chief Judge of the County Court, the Sheriff of the County, the two Senators in the State Legislature, and the member of Congress, ought not to be located between New-London banks and the head of Mystic river.

Resolved, That in our opinion the right of suffrage is totally destroyed, if the freemen are not permitted to set up their own candidates for office, independent of legislative and *executive* influence.

Resolved therefore, That we highly approve of the independent and manly conduct of our republican brother the representative from Norwich, who in the grand State caucus at New-Haven, "solemnly protested" against the nominations there made out for New-London County.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the newspapers.

Signed per order,
OLIVER RAYMOND, *Chairman.*
Stephen Tracy, *Secretary.*

United States Bank.—The stock in the Bank of the United States has again gradually risen to par. It may be expected to continue at least as high as that rate, and will probably become more and more valuable. Considerable sales have indeed been made above par. The cause of the improvement is obvious to those who have paid any attention to the subject. The losses which the bank has heretofore sustained have been repaired, by the undivided profits of the last eighteen months; and the institution may be considered in about as good condition as if it were just going into operation anew. It is believed that no dividend will be declared until January, at which time one may be expected with certainty. We view the arguments used to induce the board of directors to declare a dividend at this time, as the mere efforts of speculators to raise the price of stock. The bank could not be said to have made any profit until the capital, diminished by past defalcations, was made whole; and none but the profits can correctly be divided.

Frank. Gaz.

Manufactures.—The Rhode-Island American informs us that the manufactories of that state are exhibiting considerable activity. It is satisfactory to hear it. We have no doubt that the causes which have, very correctly, been assigned by the editor of the American, for this activity, will continue to operate more and more favorably on the manufacturing industry of the country. These causes he states to be the following:

'1st. The decrease in the amount of importations, probably less by three fourths than during the last year. This, of course, increases the demand for American fabrics, and reduces the price of the raw material, in consequence of the diminishing demand for it in Europe. 2d. The degree of skill acquired, which enables the manufacturer to make better goods, and added to the increased perfection of machinery, and of other parts of the system, also enables him to afford them cheaper. 3d The increasing disposition to patronize American fabrics, necessarily resulting from the preceding causes.'

When manufacturers derive encouragement from such causes, they will take deeper root, and their condition will be abundantly more prosperous and permanent than when forced into a sickly precocity by the stimulous of bounties and premiums. It delights us to see them springing up thus naturally, in their proper soil, and promising, when arrived at maturity, to afford [illegible] advantages which have been sanguinely anticipated from a present additional encouragement of them.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Strength of the Union.—Compiled from the general abstract of returns of the militia of the United States, made to the House of Representatives on the 30th March, 1820, by the President.

	No. of Militia.		
N. Hampshire	26,203	N. Carolina	49,782
Mass. & Maine	74,088	S. Carolina	35,729
Vermont	20,721	Georgia	29,561
Rhode-Island	18,567	Alabama	10,815
Connecticut	28,546	Louisiana	9,694
New-York	121,553	Mississippi	5,291
New-Jersey	35,210	Tennessee	40,000
Pennsylvania	115,251	Kentucky	52,383
Delaware	7,451	Illinois	2,031
Maryland	52,189	Indiana	14,000
Virginia	85,967	Ohio	76,380

Missouri Gazette.

Extract of a letter dated Havana, June 20.

"Last Friday, the 16th, the city witnessed the most alarming and inhuman acts ever committed.—Not less than seven peaceable inhabitants fell victims to the poignard of a band of assassins, who to the shame of upwards of 100,000 inhabitants still remain undiscovered. A friend of yours was arrested that night, and robbed of his watch and what money he had about him, and fortunately saved his life by giving what they chose to take from him. We witness these scenes almost every day, and no one has courage enough to denounce the villains for fear of their resentment. Thus you see that the Spaniards are not greatly enlightened, or ameliorated by the Constitution."—*Philad. Gaz.*

In the course of the public ceremonies at Washington, on the 4th inst. a party of the Osage nation of Indians, on a visit at the seat of government, consisting of a chief, named "Big Bear,"—"Big Road," a counsellor;—"Black Spirit," a warrior; and a half breed, were conducted into the Hall, by Mr. Choteau; their deportment was grave and respectful; and they expressed themselves highly gratified with the music, although unable to comprehend the *talk*; they enjoyed themselves during the discourse in contemplating the beauty and splendor of the wigwam.—*City Gaz.*

DISCOVERY OF THE MASONIC SIGN.

At an inn, in a town in the west of England, several people were sitting round the fire in a large kitchen, through which there was a passage to other apartments of the house, and among the company there was a travelling woman and a tailor. In this inn there was a lodge of Free and accepted Masons held, and it being lodge night, several of the members passed through the kitchen in their way to the lodge apartments; this introduced observations on the principles of masonry, and the occult signs by which masons could be known to each other.—The woman said there was not so much mystery as people imagined, for that she could show any body the mason's sign: 'What,' said the tailor, 'that of the Free and Accepted?' 'Yes,' she replied; 'and I will hold you a half crown bowl of punch, to be confirmed by any of the members you please to nominate.' 'Why,' said he 'a woman was never admitted and how is it possible you could procure it?' 'No matter for that,' added she, 'I will readily forfeit the wager if I do not establish the fact.' The company urged the unfortunate tailor to accept the challenge, which he at last agreed to, and the bet was deposited. The woman got up and took hold of the tailor by the collar, saying, 'Come follow me,' which he did, fearing he was to undergo some part of the discipline in the making a mason, of which he had heard a most dreadful report. She led him into the street, and pointing to the sign of the Lion and the Lamb, asked him whose sign it was? He answered, 'It is Mr. Loder's' (the name of the inn keeper.) 'Is he a Free Mason?' 'Yes.'—'Then I have shown you the sign of a Free and accepted Mason.' The laugh was so much against the tailor for having been taken in, that it was with some difficulty he could be prevailed on to partake of the punch.

A pirate.—The schr. Isabella, Fernandez, which arrived at Savannah 27th ult. was boarded on the 23d, when 2 days out from Matanzas, by a piratical schooner of about 40 to 50 tons, bottom painted red and upper works black. Captain Fernandez, was ordered on board and a boat with four men sent on board the F. who took whatever articles they wanted, and for all of which they paid, with the exception of some fruit belonging to a Spanish passenger—to him they observed, "that he might think himself well off; for he might have expected to have had his fruit all thrown overboard, and himself taken on board the privateer." All on board the pirate were painted except the captain.

"We understand says the Augusta, (Geo.) Advertiser of the 22d ult. that a valuable Sulphur Spring has recently been discovered within about a half a mile of Buckersville, in this State, which already attracts much attention; and from the effects of the water in the several cases in which it has been tried, the spring is thought by many to be equal to the Indian Spring, which has for a considerable period been in high repute.

Mr. Sparrow of London has lately published a map, shewing the British finances in one view. Among other things which have led to the immense debt of England, he mentions, that the Spanish war, began in 1739 and continued eight years augmented the debt 24 millions in money—the seven years war 48 millions—the American war of seven years 96 millions, and the French Revolutionary war, which lasted 21 years, 500 millions.

The Agricultural Societies of Virginia have requested all persons to be employed to take the new census in that State, to collect at the same time an account of each article raised, mode of culture, depth of ploughing, kind and quantity of manure, viz. marle, lime, plaster, &c. produce of dairies, number of hogs and neat cattle raised, &c.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

We stated on Saturday last that the solemn determination had been made by the executive of this state, that the sentence passed by the court on Hulton and Hull should be executed on both; it appears by the Telegraph of this morning, that the warrant for their execution on Friday the 14th inst. has been received by the Sheriff.

GIBRALTAR, MAY 13.

The following is the substance of the most interesting articles relative to Spanish affairs in the Madrid Gazette, received this week:

A Royal Decree, of the 29th of April, directs another decree issued by the General and Extraordinary Cortes on the 26th May, 1813, to be carried into immediate execution, which requires the municipal bodies to take down or destroy all signs of vassalage existing in their respective cities, towns or villages, as the Spaniards never do, nor ever will, acknowledge any other seignorage than that of the nation, and their noble pride will not bear the sight of such lasting memorials of their humiliation. Two circulars of the Secretary of war of the 15th and 21st April, enjoin all commanding officers to cause the constitution to be sworn to by the corps under their command; and acquaint them with his majesty's pleasure, that the military should henceforth have the benefit of the article of the Constitution which forbids prisoners to be put upon their oath, with regard to their own acts, in criminal cases.

The sale of pews in the new St. Paul's Church in Boston, commenced on Monday; 34 on the floor were sold for $21,862, an average of about 615 dollars each, and 10 in the gallery at about $150 each.

The Mayor of Troy has recommended, that Wednesday the 19th of July inst. be observed as a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer, in consequence of the deep and core calamity which it has pleased Divine Providence to inflict upon that city.

The Queen of England, previous to her departure of Pesaro, gave a farewell dinner to her friends at which she drank, as a toast, "Health and prosperity to George IV." The toast was received by the whole company with enthusiasm.

The Greene County Bank at Cattskill, N. Y. is said to have resumed the payment of its bills.

The village of Galveztown was burnt on the 14th of April, and evacuated on the 1st of May. The revolutionary squadron, of three small vessels, went to Old Providence.

A steam-boat has ascended the Mississippi to the falls of St. Anthony, 1000 miles above the Missouri.

A steam-boat is established between New-Orleans and Arkansaw.

A valuable Sulphur Spring has recently been discovered near Buckersville, Georgia.

MARINE LIST.

July 6—Arrived, *sloop Turk, Stoddard, N. York; sloop Eliza, Davison, do.*
7—Arrived, *sloop Venus, Havens, N. York; sloop M'Donough, Coit, do.*
Sailed, *sloop Revenge, Barker, Providence.*
8—Sailed, *sloop Morgan, Heath, N. York; sloop Amity, Hudson, do.*
Arrived, *sloop Sasco, Morehouse, Huntington.*
9—Arrived, *sloop George, Hallet, Nantucket.*
10—Sailed, *sloop Eliza Davison, N. York.*
11—Sailed, *sloop Venus, Havens, N. York.*

Sch. John, Brown, of Newburyport, has been taken possession of by the Patriots, and detained by them at Rio de la Hache, which place they have burnt. They took from her about 50 bbls. of beef and pork. Another sch. plundered of all her cargo, and dismasted, has arrived at Aux Cayes.

Sch. Betsey-Ann, arrived at Baltimore, had her outward cargo forcibly taken from her by Adm. Brion's squadron, at Rio de la Hache, and departed without pay.

An English sloop of war has carried into St. Croix a Patriot privateer, and her two Spanish prizes—the crew were put into the fort, and the prizes conveyed to Antigua.

Expedition.—A passage has been made from Quebec to N. York in the lines of steam boats, in 84 hours, including a stop of 12 hours at Albany. Distance 591 miles.

At St. Jago, June 3d, the U. S. sloop of war Cyane, Capt. Trenchard, from Africa bound to Teneriffe, next day, having left the coast about 14 days before.

Spoken June 3, lat. 41 30, lon. 51, brig Frederick, from Stonington for N. W. coast.

Married,

In Providence, Mr. Nicholas Brown, Jr to Miss Abby Mason, daughter of the late Gen. James B. Mason.

Died,

In this city, on Sunday evening, Miss Charlotte Tracy.

At Hopkinton, R. I. on the 7th inst. very suddenly, Clarinda Maria, daughter of Doct. George H Perry, aged 6 years.

In East-Windsor, on the 25th ult. the Rev. David M'Clure, D. D. in the 71st year of his age, and 44th of his Ministry.

Drowned, while bathing in a pond in Killingly, on Sunday, the 25th ult. Mr. Ebenezer Coon, aged 24. He was blind from his infancy, and possessed the other faculties to an eminent degree.

For Nantucket,

THE sloop George, *Hallett*, will sail in 6 or 8 days. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
MACKAREL in barrels,
Eastern SALT,
6000 LATH,
OIL and CANDLES.
July 12.

For New-York,

PACKET M'DONOUGH *Coit*, will sail on Friday 14th, at 12 o'clock. *July 12.*

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE AT
R. Hubbard's Book-store,

A COMPENDIUM of physiological and systematic Botany, with Plates, by George Sumner, M. D.
Daboll's Practical Navigator.
Maltby's Elements of War.
Gilpin's Monument of Parental Affection.
The Catechism of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.
Songs for Ladies.
Songs for Gentlemen.

ALSO,
A very extensive assortment of
Juvenile Books,
wholesale and retail, very *low.*
June 14. 32—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1820.

Present John Hyde, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the several creditors to the estate of

Mr. ROSWELL BUTTON,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to STEPHEN MEECH, Esq. the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign post in said Preston.

36 *Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.*

300 bushels superior Yellow CORN,
FOR SALE BY
CALVIN TYLER.
July 12. 36—

FLOUR.

40 Barrels fresh superfine Virginia Flour, of superior quality, for family use, for sale by JOS. BRKED.
July 12. 36—

CHALES COIT,

HAS just received a new supply of Groceries, which are for sale very low, viz.
Old Jamaica Spirit,
Fogniac Brandy,
St. Croix, Antigua and New-England Rum,
Country Gin,
S. M. Madeira, Old Port, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines,
Philadelphia Porter,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas,
Molasses, Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,
300 lbs. Turkey Figs,
10 Boxes English Herring,
100 Quintals Codfish,
Chocolate, Coffee, Nutmegs, Cassia, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper, Starch, Saltpetre, Tobacco and Snuff, course and fine Salt, Box and Keg Raisins, Oranges, and Limes, Window Glass, Bed Cords, Brooms, Nest Boxes,
A general assortment of Red Earthen and Stone Ware,
500 lbs. Dried Beef, manufactured at Troy, and of a superior quality.

ALSO,
A quantity of Sole Leather.
July 12. 36—

MARTIAL MUSIC.

MASSACHUSETTS Collection of Martial Music, a new work, designed principally for the benefit of the Militia of the United States, just received and for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store*,
Shetucket-Street.
Where may be likewise found
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Vocal and Instrumental MUSIC,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
June 21.

JOHN B. LE CLAIR,
LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S
HAIR DRESSER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has removed his establishment one door east of *Mr. Mansfield's* Jeweller's Store, where he is prepared to wait on his friends, and the community generally, in all the various branches of his profession. Those who may do him the honor of visiting his dressing room, will find every accommodation.

Gentlemen desirous of shaving themselves, will find every facility as to razors, &c.—blending cleanliness, with ease and pleasure.

Mr. Le Clair particularly recommends himself to the *Ladies*, who will be waited on at the Toilette, and receive from his skill, those embellishments of the *head*, that most frequently captivate the *heart*, and bewilder the imagination of calculating *prudence.*

"Fair tresses man's imperious heart enamare,
"And beauty leads him by a single hair."

All commands from his fair patrons will be attended to with pleasure and punctuality.—Hair work furnished in perfection. Shaving and Hair Cutting done in first style, and Razors put in order at the shortest notice.

Norwich, July 12, 1820. 36—

THE REAL JAPAN
BLACKING
OF
DAY & MARTIN,
97 High Holborn, London.

THIS inestimable composition, with half the usual labor, produces a most brilliant *Jet Black* fully equal to the highest Japan Varnish, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, will not soil the finest linen; is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and will retain its virtues in any climate.

PREPARED BY
GEO. HOUSTON, *New-York*,
and warranted to be equal to the imported.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES COIT.
Norwich, June 11. 36—

Patent Polishing Powder,
FOR CLEANING ALL KINDS OF
METALIC SUBSTANCES.
Just received and for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL;

GREENWOOD'S Patent Polishing Powder—Price 12½ cents a package. By the use of this powder in cleaning Brass, Copper, Tin, and all other kinds of metals, more than half the time and labor is saved, than when cleaned in the common way, by the use of emery, rotten stone, &c.

WHEREAS my wife *Cintha*, has eloped from my bed and board without any just cause, this is therefore to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

SAMUEL CRANSTON, Jr.
Sterling, July 5, 1820. 36—

A FEW *Horses* or *Cattle* can be accommodated with good pasturage, if applied for soon—distance about 1½ miles from this place.

Enquire of the Printer.
July 10, 1820. 36—

POETRY.

From Constable's Edinburgh Magazine, for [illegible]

The following touching Verses are taken from a Newcastle newspaper, the "Tyne Mercury."

A WINTER MORNING.

'T was [illegible] wintry morn—
When [illegible] on the wind were borne,
The [illegible] frost had scarcely failed,
And [illegible] assailed—
[illegible] warmth I stood.
As [illegible] did almost freeze my blood,
A [illegible] alone
Chilled and shivering, sat alone.

The snow fell thick and fast, yet [illegible]
Did never speak, but piteously
Upon each passer, with a sigh,
Bent his little, tearful eye—
Yet of him notice none was taken,
He seemed to be by all forsaken.
As cold and shivering on the stone,
The little sufferer sat alone.

He asked not aid—he looked for one
Who came not—who, alas! was gone
Never from him—never was he
Again that guilty one to see.
Never again was that sweet boy
To warm his mother's heart with joy—
For she, that morn, upon that stone,
Had left him there to sit alone.

At length his fears his silence broke,
And then the little lost one spoke.
"Alas, methinks she lingers long—
I cannot see her in the throng.
I strain my eyes to look in vain,
Alas! she will not come again—
And yet she promised, when alone
She left me sitting on this stone.

"Oh mother! come to me, for I
Am cold—and sick—and verily
Methinks the night begins to fall,
For darkness shuts me out from all
I saw before—I feel not now
The damp snow falling on my brow,
And sure the cold has left this stone,
Where I have sat so long alone.

"Come, mother, come! nor tarry longer,
For oh! this weakness grows still stronger;
Come, mother! take me to my home—
How faint I am—come—mother—come."
He said no more—his little breast
Heaved but once, then sunk to rest.
Now calm and cooler than the stone
Where first he sat, he lies alone.

But soon that wretched mother came
With her eyes in tears and her heart in flame:
And—God!—how she stood in mute surprise
When first the vision met her eyes,
When first his little face she knew—
So chang'd from the last and lovely hue
It wore that morn, when she left him alone,
In tempest and storm, on a damp cold stone.

But who shall tell the pangs she felt,
As madly in the snow she knelt
And clasp'd him round in her deep distress,
In all his chilling caress?—
The tear at once forsook her eye,
And she rais'd a harsh and horrid cry,
That seemed on its rushing wing to bear
The last of her knowledge of grief and care.

Oh! ne'er will she taste sweet rest again—
For madness reigns in her troubled brain.
For her boy she calls through day and night,
In coldness—in darkness—in pale moonlight—
"My boy!—my boy!—have you seen my boy
Not another thought does her mind employ—
Not a gleam of hope from the past can borrow,
And she wanders along in the grasp of her sorrow.

Newcastle, Dec. 2.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office, at Chelsea-Landing, July 1, 1820.*

ELEAZER P. Andrus, Wm. E. Avery, Alpheus Billings, Shubael Breed, Jere. Brand, Nathan Burdick, Jr. James N. Brown, Sarah Backus, Wm. C. Bass, Charles Bowen, G. & H. B. Buckingham, Jonathan Comstock, Betsey F. Champion, Wm. M. Cumming, John Cox, Benj. B. Coit, John R. Comstock, Prince Chester, Joseph M. Cpenlin, Eliza Cornelius, Catharine M. Damick, [illegible] Davis, James Finley, Mary R. Francis, Asa Fitch, John Gray, Charlotte Geer, David Gardner, Samuel Gund, Ebenezer Hibbard, Henry Hazard, Abigail Harshorn, Joseph Hopkins, Russel Hovenot, Richard Haughton, Thomas Haint, Susan Hamilton, Joseph O. Hopkins, Mary C. Harris, Jas. Killam, Preston, Jonathan D. Kelog, John B. Lee, Mr. Loomis, Fred. Lester, Phoebe Lewis, James Lowry, Joseph Lewis, Richard Ledyard, John Mayo, Mr. Morer, Joseph Peabody, Susannah Perkins, *Lisbon*, Moses Perkins, John Pomeroy, [illegible] Palmer, Colchester, Joseph Perkins, Nancy Pomeroy, Asa [illegible], Joseph Perkins, Patience Page, [illegible] Williams, H. Rowley, Mary Ross, Mary Rogers, Gurdon Shailes, *Griswold*, Eliz. S. Saunders, George Tinker, Samuel Tyler Dwyer, Thomas [illegible] vid S. Whiting, Henry Ward, Joseph West, James Winchester, Clarine Webster, Groton, Lucretia Willet.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office at Norwich Ct. July 1st, 1820.*

EDMUND Badger, David S. Bragg, Preston P. Case, Joseph Cantwell, Betsey F. Champlin, Clark Davis, James D. Fogg, Eliza C. Gettrage, Simon Hathaway, Sarah Howard, Henry Jones, Thomas Jones, L. Kinney, B. Lewis, Lynde Lord, E. W. Lyman, William Morse, Jas. Moore, Sarah D. McCarty, [illegible] Mr. Sherwood, Joseph D. Wood, B. W. Weatherby, George [illegible] Norwich.

[illegible] Freeman, John P. Frazer, Joseph Hastings, [illegible] Henry, [illegible] Sam[illegible] [illegible] Lisbon.

[illegible] Armstrong, Nabby Backus, [illegible] [illegible] Greenville.

[illegible] HUBBARD, P. M.

CHURNS.

HALE'S new invented patent Churns [illegible]

CALVIN TYLER.

June [illegible] 31—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1820.—

Present John Hyde, Esq. Judge.

UPON the petition of Mr. Caleb Weeden, of the town of Pike, in the county of Allegany, and state of New-York, shewing to this court that he is the parent and natural guardian of *Joseph Eldridge Weeden, Lydia Maria Weeden, and Julia Catharine Weeden*, all minors under the age of 21 years—that said minors are the owners of certain real estate lying in the towns of Norwich and Lisbon, in said Probate District, which was set off to them in the distributions of the estates of their Grandfather and Grandmother, *Mr. Jedediah Lathrop*, late of said Norwich, deceased, and *Mrs. Civil Lathrop*, deceased, late wife of said Jedediah, which cannot now be improved for the benefit of said minors, praying for liberty to sell said real estate, and vest the avails thereof in other lands for their use, &c. as per petition on file dated June 23d, A. D. 1820.

Ordered that said petition be continued to the Court of Probate, to be holden within and for said District, on the 2d Monday of September next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon—and that notice of the pendancy of the same be given by advertising in the Norwich Courier, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said 2d Monday of September next.

35 *Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1820.—

Present John Hyde, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Capt. NATHAN AYER,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Nathan Ayer*, the Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Preston.

Attest. Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

NATHAN AYER, *Executor.*

Preston, June 29, 1820. 35—

Notice.

SIX months from the date hereof are allowed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, to the creditors of the estate of

TRISTAM DAVIS,

late of Griswold, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, to exhibit their claims to us the subscribers, commissioners on said estate. We shall attend to the business of our appointment, at the office of *Samuel C. Morgan, Esq.* on the 2d Mondays of August and December next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on each of said days. No claims will be allowed unless legally proved.

JEDEDIAH BARSTOW, } Com's.
CHRISTOPHER AVERY. }

Griswold, June 22, 1820. 34—

Notice

IS hereby given to all persons concerned, that they must remove the stone and other obstructions, which they have placed in the ditches and on the sides of the Norwich and Woodstock Turnpike Road, or persons will be employed at the expense of the persons who put them there to remove them, as nuisances, at the end of ninety days from this date.

THOMAS KINSMAN, }
JOHN PARISH, } Directors
T. S. GROSVENOR. }

Brooklyn, June 21, 1820. 34—

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Treasurer of the N. London County Bible Society Auxiliary to the American Bible Society, begs leave to request those gentlemen having subscription papers, to pay in to the Treasurer the amount received, by the last day of August, that he may be enabled to make a report to the board at their next annual meeting in September.

RICHARD ADAMS, *Treasurer.*

Norwich, June 26, 1820. 34—

WOOL CARDING MANUFACTURING & CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber having put his Carding Machines in the best of order, covered with the nicest of new cards, suitable for Merino Wool, he invites all those who wish their work done in the best and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms, to call on him, for he will ensure them their work done at the neatest rate, as he employs none but the best of workmen. Also he has on hand large quantity of first rate *Broad Cloths* and *Sattinetts*, which he will sell very low for cash or exchange the same for Wool. Those who have wool to dispose of will do well to call on him as he is wishing to purchase a considerable. Immediate attention will be given to those who will please to favor him with their custom.

ZEBULON WHIPPLE.

Plainfield, May 31, 1820. [illegible]

MISSING 1st volume *Locke's Essays*, in 3. Edinburgh edition, 1751, [illegible] whoever may have it in possession, will on its return receive the thanks of

S. HUBBARD.

N. B. It is believed the name of Wm. S. Loomis written [illegible].

June 2, 1820. 34—

☞ FOR SALE.

That valuable FARM,

RECENTLY occupied by *Nathan Sears*, with a good Dwelling-House thereon, two good Barns and other out houses. Said Farm contains about

220 acres of excellent LAND,

for *Meadow, Pasture and Tillage*, with a large proportion of *Wood*, with an *excellent Fishery*. Said Farm lies on the Turnpike road from Norwich to Providence, one and a half mile from Norwich Port.—Possession given 1st of April 1821. Will wait for a great proportion of the pay 5 years or more.

For terms apply to

NATHAN SEARS Jr. *of Lisbon.*

March 13, 1820. 19—

For Sale or to Let,

THE subscriber's House and premises, the residence of the late *Jonathan Frisby*, Esq. of Norwich.—Possession may soon be had. For particulars apply to

DWIGHT RIPLEY, Esq.

Norwich, or to the subscriber at Bozrahville.

D. L. DODGE.

April 1, 1820. 22—

For Sale,

THE *House* in which *Mr. Jeptha Kingsley* now lives, situated in Norwich-Landing, at the junction of the Stage road to Providence and the new road across the toll bridge to Preston.

—ALSO—

The *Tan House and Yard* late the property of *Mr. Henry Gordon*, now deceased. If the above are not sold by the first of April they will be leased.

APPLY TO

GEO. PERKINS.

March [illegible] 15—

For Sale,

A FARM,

CONTAINING about ninety acres of excellent land for mowing, *pasture* and *tillage*, with a large proportion of *wood*.—A good *Dwelling-House* and other out houses, almost new thereon standing, pleasantly situated in Norwich, on the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Brooklyn, with the *stock and farming utensils* on the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

A lot of *Wood Land*, lying in Lisbon, on the aforesaid turnpike, containing about four acres, one mile and a half from the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

In Plainfield, a convenient Tenement for a small family, opposite the mansion of *Rossman Wheeler, Esq.* For particulars enquire of THOMAS WHEELER, on said Farm.

June 5, 1820. 31—tf—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened

A House of Entertainment

at his old stand, a few rods west of the Meeting-House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage, and every favor duly acknowledged by

ELEAZER MATHER.

Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1819. 8—

Notice.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, has limited and allowed six months from the date hereof, for the creditors of the estate of *Rebeckah Howell*, late of Woodstock, deceased, to exhibit their claims in the time limited to the subscriber, Administrator on said estate or be debarred a recovery.

JOHN FOX.

Woodstock, July 5, 1820. 35—

☞ *THE SUBSCRIBERS*

HAVE removed their Stone Cutting Establishment, to the shop near the west end of [illegible]-street, and a little in the rear of the store of *Mr. Nathaniel Gilbert*—where they continue to make *Gravestones, Hearths, Jambs, &c.* in superior style, and on as reasonable terms as can be bought elsewhere.

KIMBALL & KINGSLEY.

June 27. 34—

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, two red two year old *Heifers*. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

CALEB GRISWOLD.

Franklin, June 23, 1820. 35—

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and friends that he has commenced the

Morocco Business

in Norwich, Chelsea, at the Tan-Works recently occupied by Mr. *Henry Gordon*, deceased, on the Turn-Pike road to Providence; where he offers for sale, *Morocco Skins* of the first quality, with *Binding* and *Lining Skins*, &c. &c. all at the lowest prices.

HALLAM HARRIS.

He wishes to purchase SHEEP SKINS, for which he will pay cash, and also a few tons of SUMAC.

N. B. All those who wish to trade, will do well to call.

Norwich, July 5, 1820. 35—

North-Stonington Lime.

THE stone from which this Lime is burnt is very hard and compact, of course the air and water will not penetrate it so suddenly as it will Lime burnt from a coarser and more porous stone—an objection made to it is that "it slacks very slow;" but experienced masons consider this circumstance as quite a recommendation—an invariable indication of the strength and excellency of the Lime. Professor Silliman has examined it and observes, "that the slight discoloration which appears in this Lime when burnt, is probably owing to iron." "Iron gives to Lime-stone the property of making a very hard cement." It has been used in a number of Tan-Yards, and answers as valuable a purpose as any Lime whatever—no fair trial has yet been made of it for bleaching, but doubtless, as strength is all that is required, it will answer well for that purpose. To remove any doubts which may from prejudice or inexperience still remain of its quality, I annex the following certificates of *Mr. Alpheus Kingsley*, and *Capt. Samuel Cole*; many others could easily be obtained, but the character of *Mr. Kingsley*, as an old and experienced *brick-layer*, is so well known, that any thing further would be superfluous.

I have used 50 or 60 casks of the *North-Stonington LIME*, and I consider it equal to any Lime I have ever used for laying brick and stone, and is very excellent for plastering [illegible] its finer and makes a harder and stronger cement than Dexters, or any other Lime I have ever used. *ALPHEUS KINGSLEY.*

I have for a number of years been engaged in burning Lime in Smithfield, R. I. and in using it for laying brick and stone, and am well acquainted with the qualities of the Lime Rocks in that place. It is an invariable rule that the Lime Stone that shrinks most in burning swells the most in slacking. The N. S. Lime-Rock resembles the Jinta-Rock, so called in Smithfield, so much that it is difficult to distinguish them—the N. S. Lime is very free from dirt and shrinks full as much in burning as the Jinta—the Jinta Lime is esteemed the best and commands the highest price in the Providence and New-York markets.—I have used a considerable quantity of the N. S. Lime—it slacks as fine, takes as much sand, and makes as good mortar for plastering, or any other purpose, as I have ever used.—It makes an uncommonly hard cement.

SAMUEL COLE.

The above lime may be had at all times of the subscriber, at his store in Griswold, at the Lime-Kiln, and of *Wm. [illegible] Esq.* in Norwich-Landing.

JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, May 18, 1820. [illegible]

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD inform his present customers and those who wish to become such, that he still continues the business of manufacturing Wool in its various branches, at the old stand—where he will manufacture by the yard or on shares as best suits his employers.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing

carried on by experienced workmen. He also wishes to buy Wool.

EBEN. ALLEN.

Lisbon, June 22, 1820. 34—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 13 to [illegible] feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, a few harnesses, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1820. 13—

FOR SALE
BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

2 run MILL STONES, sixth or seventh grit—together with Bolts, and other apparatus appertaining to a Grist Mill.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

June 27.

MUSICA SACRA.

Just received, and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store,

IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES.

MUSICA SACRA, or Springfield & Utica Collections united: consisting of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems and Chants: arranged for two, three or four voices, with a figured base for the organ or Piano Forte. By Thomas Hastings and Solomon Warriner.

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, in Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.

JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Nov. 9, 1819. [illegible]—

GRINDSTONES.

50 Nova Scotia Grindstones, of superior quality, for sale low by

J. DE WITT.

May 3. [illegible]—

Connecticut Bible Society.

ANNUAL subscriptions, or donations, to this benevolent institution, are very much needed to supply the destitute, and will be thankfully received by

JABEZ HUNTINGTON, *Agent.*

June 27, 1820. 34—

FOUND,

A POCKET BOOK, containing money and papers. The owner may apply for it at this *Office*.

June 27. 44—

Utley's Remedy

FOR *Tooth-ache, Scurvy Gums,* and *Loose Teeth*.—The above valuable article for sale by

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, May 9, 1820. tf—27—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST

COLD SPRING GIN,

FOR SALE,

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS. BREED.

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

ANDERSON'S

COUGH DROPS.

The most valuable Medicine in use for
COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, tending to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Cold, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility or even Consumption, but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine. Many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

Caution.—Be particular that every genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle, and the directions are all signed by JAMES MELLES.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or breast, & more or less, cough & weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. A few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days after I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 3, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford: Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general: especially, when I took cold: but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me of a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and not getting any benefit very [illegible] I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops, and purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 28, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it. A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Sold wholesale and retail, by Jesse Melles, Hudson; [illegible] New London; [illegible] & Co. [illegible] Huntington and Seaman [illegible] Norwich.

June [illegible]

SIZING.

THE subscriber wants to purchase a quantity of SIZING, of any description, to be delivered at the Factory.

R. H[illegible]

June [illegible] —

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1820. *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV. No. 37.]

CHARLES COIT,

HAS just received a new supply of Groceries, which are for sale very low, viz.

Old Jamaica Spirit,
Cogniac Brandy,
St. Croix, Antigua and New-England Rum,
Country Gin,
S. M. Madeira, Old Port, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines,
Philadelphia Porter,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas,
Molasses, Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,
300 lbs. Turkey Figs,
10 Boxes English Herring,
100 Quintals Codfish,
Chocolate, Coffee, Nutmegs, Cassia, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper, Starch, Saltpetre, Tobacco and Snuff, coarse and fine Salt, Box and Keg Raisins, Oranges, and Limes, Window Glass, Bed Cords, Brooms, Nest Boxes,
A general assortment of Red Earthen and Stone Ware,
300 lbs. Dried Beef, manufactured at Troy, and of a superior quality.

ALSO,

A quantity of Sole Leather.

July 12. 36—

Molasses, Rum, etc.

JUST received, a supply of very superior retailing Molasses, and first quality Boston Rum, which will be sold for cash by the keg, *very cheap*.

Constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

embracing almost every article in that line; all of prime quality, and at the most reduced prices. Those who calculate to pay cash for their goods and wish to get the full value of their money, are invited to call. Tavern-keepers and others will be supplied with the choicest liquors at the lowest cash prices. Most kinds of country produce will be received at fair prices in exchange for goods.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

North-Stonington Lime.

WM BELCHER.

Norwich, June 6, 1820. 31—

Rum, Molasses, &c.

12 Hhds. St. Croix RUM.
5 do. new do.
15 do. MOLASSES.
3 Casks RICE.
2 Bbls. Brown SUGAR.
Coarse and fine SALT.
New-York and Southern FLOUR.
Dexter's best LIME, less price than formerly sold for.
Providence and North-Stonington LIME.
First quality N. Scotia GRINDSTONES.
All kinds Pine, Oak, and Chesnut LUMBER.

Just received

50 M. feet bright seasoned Eastern BOARDS.

FOR SALE BY

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Who will purchase all kinds Oak and Chesnut LUMBER.

June 21. 4w-33—

Oil, Rum, etc.

300 Galls. first quality Whale Oil, suitable for painting.
300 do. do do. Winter strained Sperm Oil.
150 do. do. do. Summer strained do. do.
10 bbls. do. do. Streights Oil, for Tanners, and is also in use for painting.
Stone Lime, Shingles, Pine and Oak Lumber.
4 hhds. St. Croix and Antigua Rum.
4 do. Boston distilled do.
200 lbs. first quality Flax.

FOR SALE BY C. ELLS.

June 20, 1820. 6w-35—

St. Croix Rum, Cognac Brandy, &c.

PURE St. Croix Rum, per Puncheon or Bbbl.
Cognac Brandy per do.
Brown Havana Sugar, do.
For sale on accommodating terms, by

WM. GEO. TRACY.

Norwich, June 20. 6w-35—

John Lathrop

WILL pay cash for TURNIP SEED, of this year's growth, if offered soon.

June 27, 1820. 34—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST

COLD SPRING GIN,

FOR SALE,

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS. BREED.

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED,

BLUE and Yellow Nankins, Marseilles, Jean, Toilinett and Silk Vestings, White and Stripe Jeans, Cotton Cassimere, Carlisle and Cambric Ginghams, 80 pieces superfine and low prized Cambric Prints and Calicoes. Furniture Calico, Dimoty, Canton & Italian Crapes, Silk and Cotton Laces, India Sinchews and Sarcenets, Levantine and Florence Silks, Bonnet Silks, Bandanna, Black and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs. 60 doz. Cotton Handk'fs. and Shawls, 20 doz. White and Plaid Cravats, White and Colored Cambrics, Linen and Sarcenet Cambrics, Book, Jackonett, Mulmul and Leno Muslins, Buck Skin, Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose and Half Hose, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Coleraine Shirtings, Brown Cottons, Brown and White Platillas, Hat Linings, Binding, Banding, Buckles, &c. Boo, Cord and Webbing, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols, 200 pieces Ribbons, Galoons, Ferret, Quality and Shoe Binding, Russia Sheeting, Ravens Duck, Domnazett, Kattinett, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Satinetts, American Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, a few pieces 4/4 power Loom Sheetings, 3/4 and 5/4 Checks, Stripes, Ginghams, Knitting and Weaving Yarn,
400 lbs. Thread and Floss Cotton,
20,000 yards Straw Braid,
500 pieces Paper Hangings,
200 reams Foolscap Paper, No. 1 & 2, Letter Paper, Wrapping Paper, School Books,
400 groce Buttons,
150 doz. Knives and Forks,
100 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives,
Scissors, Shears, Sheep Shears, Razors and Strops,
Shaving Boxes and Soap,
An assortment of plated, tin and japanned Sadlery Ware and Harness Trimmings.
80 doz. Files, Hand Saws, Nail Hammers, Gimblets, Shoe Hammers, Rasps, Knives, Awls, Tacks, Pincers, &c. H. and HL Hinges, Chest Hinges, Trunk Handles, Cast and Table Butts, Brass Butts, 100 groce Screws, Sand Paper, Scale Beams, Tenter Hooks, Ink Stands, Ink Powder, Slates and Pencils, Brass, Plated, Japanned and Iron Candle Sticks, Brass and Japanned Lamps, Snuffers and Trays, Norfolk and bright Thumb Latches, Stock, Chest, Trunk, Draw, Clock-Case, Cupboard & Pad Locks, Commode Knobs, Handles and Escutcheons, Clock-Case Balls, Capitals, Butts, &c. Brass and Bellows Nails, Military Feathers, Laces, Cords, &c. Cloth, Hair, Shoe, Hearth, Dust, Floor, Furniture, White-wash and Horse Brushes, Iron and Tutania Table and Tea Spoons, Snuff and Tobacco Boxes, Plain Irons, Carpenters' Rules, Morocco Pocket Books and Purses, Elastic and Wire Knitting Pins, 50 M. W C. Needles, Pins, pound Pins, Thimbles, Fish Hooks and Lines, Trunks, Curry Combs, Chaise Whips, Ship, Screw and Patent Augers, Steelyards, 40 to 500 pounds, Bellows, Toasting Irons, Coffee Mills, Cotton and Wool Cards, Horse Cards, Looking Glasses, Tea Trays, 200 doz. Ivory and Horn Combs, Sickles, Scythes, Axes, Hoes, English and American Shovels, Brass and Brass Top Andirons & Shovels and Tongs, Sad Irons, Trace Chains, Shot, Tacks and Brads, Cut and Wrought Nails, Spikes,
6-8, 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, 12-14, 12-17, 14-20, 16-22 English and American Window Glass,
10 Tons Iron Hollow Ware, at manufactory prices.
300 sets Cart and Waggon Boxes,
Swedes Iron, 1¼ to 3 inch flat,
do. ½ to 1½ inch square,
English do. 1¼ to 3 inch flat,
do. ½ to 1½ inch round,
Band Iron, Nail Plates, Nail and Spike Rods, Plough Shares and Moulds,
English & American Blistered, Crawley, German, and Cast Steel,
One Saw-Mill Crank,
One anchor weighing 700,

Cold Spring Gin,

Old Spirit, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Cognac Brandy, Molasses, Mucovado, N. Orleans and East-India Sugar, Pepper, Pimento, Cassia, Starch, Nutmegs, Chocolate, Saltpetre, Soap, Tobacco, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin Tea, Cod & Scale Fish, Superfine Southern Flour, 50 bbls. Mess and Prime Pork, Grind Stones, 50 doz. Corn Brooms.

Three one Horse Waggons with Harnesses.

May 31. 50—

Patent Cut Nails.

A COMPLETE assortment, of the best quality, constantly for sale on good terms by *Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company*. Orders addressed to WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent*, will receive punctual attention.

May 31. 30—

Norwich, 1st May, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington, & Co.

HAVE just received and are this day opening a very large and general assortment of European and India

DRY GOODS,

purchased in New-York, within the last ten days, for cash, and will be sold

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

uncommonly cheap for ready money.

Among them are elegant

Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Rich figured Crape Dresses and Shawls,
Irish Linens, Sheetings and Lawns,
Cotton Shirtings, Cambricks,
Superfine and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Bombazetts, Bombazines,
Blue and plain Nankins,
Superfine English ingrain Carpeting, at the lowest New-York prices,
Ladies Morocco Shoes, (N. York manufacture.)
Prunella, do.
Gentlemen's superfine Hats, (at a very low price.)

Fancy Goods in variety.

In short almost every article to be found in Dry Good Stores.

Purchasers who pay *Cash* for goods will find it especially for their advantage to call, 2 doors east of *Doct. D. Ripley's* Store, and buy cheap of

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co. 26

NEW GOODS.

J. W. Kinney

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale, a general assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

very low for cash, at wholesale or retail—Black and Colored Nankin and Canton Crapes: Elegant Crape Dresses, figured borders; Crape Shawls; Half Merino do.; Black and Colored Lustrings; Canton Camblets; Cambrick, Book, Leno, Jackonet and Mulmul Muslins: Linen Diapers and Table Cloths; Sheetings; Shirtings; Long Lawns; a large assortment of plain and Fancy Ribbons; Black Bombazine; Bombazetts; thread Laces and Edgings; Inserting Trimmings; Superfine and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO,—

A general assortment of Hatters' Trimmings.

Norwich, May 26, 1820. 30—

NEW GOODS.

NOW OPENING AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

FINE Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Calicoes; Ginghams; White and figured Cambricks; plain and figured Mull, and Book Muslins; French and India Silks; Seersuckers; Cotton Shirtings; Irish Linens; Blue and Yellow Nankins; Cotton Cassimeres; Diapers; Bombazetts and Bombazines; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Half Hose; Silk, Crape and Cotton Shawls; Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs; Vestings; Pins; Needles; Tapes, &c.

—ALSO—

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Honey of superior quality, Imperial, Young Hyson and Skin Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia, Nutmegs, Snuff, Tobacco, &c. J. DE WITT.

Chelsea, May 2, 1820. 26—

HATS AND GLOVES.

G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM.

HAVE just received from New-York, a complete assortment of Gentlemen's superfine bell crown Hats, of the newest style.

ALSO,

From Boston, an elegant assortment of Men's and Boy's Leghorn Hats.

Some fine do for Young Misses.

20 Doz. pair Ladies' superfine Kid Gloves, all colors.

June 6. 31—

THE REAL JAPAN

BLACKING

OF

DAY & MARTIN,

97 High Holborn, London.

THIS inestimable Composition, with half the usual labor, produces a most brilliant *Jet Black* fully equal to the highest Japan Varnish, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, will not soil the finest linen; is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and will retain its virtues in any climate.

PREPARED BY

GEO. HOUSTON, *New-York*, *and warranted to be equal to the imported.*

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, June 11. 3—

PUBLIC ACTS.

General Assembly, May Session, 1820.

AN ACT prescribing Notice in certain cases.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That all Commissioners on estates represented insolvent, and Administrators on estates not represented insolvent, shall give notice to the creditors to exhibit their claims against such estate, by publishing in a Newspaper printed within the County where the deceased person dwelt, (if any there be,) and that all advertisements and notifications for the sale of lands under the order of a Court of Probate, or for the payment of taxes, shall be published in a Newspaper printed within the County where the estate lies, (if any there be,) and if there shall be no Newspaper printed within such County, the same shall be published in a Newspaper printed in a County adjoining the one in which the deceased dwelt, or in a County adjoining to that in which the land advertised for sale, shall lie as aforesaid.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, June 1st, 1820

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT in addition to an act in relation to Sheriffs.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That every Sheriff in this State be and he is hereby authorised and empowered to admit to the liberties of the Gaol in his respective County, any debtor now confined in Gaol on execution or other civil process, whenever such debtor gives said Sheriff good and sufficient bonds to remain a faithful prisoner within the limits of said prison, until lawfully discharged.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 31st, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT relative to Shingles imported from the State of New-York.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That all Shingles imported from the State of New-York which shall have been branded agreeably to the laws and usage of said State, previous to the importation thereof shall not be liable to be inspected in this State, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 31st, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT in addition to an act entitled "An act relating to Guardians of Minors.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That in all cases the Courts of Probate in their respective districts either with or without a previous complaint may and they are hereby authorised by an order duly made to oblige and compel all Guardians of Minors from time to time to render their respective accounts against their wards for adjustment before such Courts; and the several Courts of Probate are also hereby authorised to remove Guardians for good and sufficient cause shewn and to substitute others in their place: and with full power to compel by due order any and all Guardians whose bonds are or shall be found insufficient to procure other and additional bonds: any law or practice to the contrary notwithstanding.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 30th, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT in addition to, and alteration of an Act, entitled "An act regulating fees in certain cases, and for other purposes"

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the several Sheriffs in this State, for their actual attendance at the General Election, shall be allowed each, for the two days on which their attendance is required, and for travel, the same as shall be allowed per day, and for travel, to a member of the House of Representatives for the time being.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the fourth section of the act to which this act is an addition, as relates to the compensation which Sheriffs shall receive for attending the General Assembly at the time of election, and for distributing the public laws be, and the same are hereby repealed.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, June 2, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT to repeal parts of certain acts therein mentioned.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That so much of the act entitled "An act to regulate the selling of Spirituous Liquors," and so much of the "Act in addition to, and alteration of an act, entitled an act to regulate the selling of Spirituous Liquors" as requires a Retailer to give bond with surety to the Treasurer of this State, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, June 1st, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT in addition to an act laying duties in certain cases.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the several Clerks of the City, County and Superior Courts in this State, be, and they are required to return to the Comptroller of this State on or before the 10th day of May, in each year, the whole number of writs on which a duty is certified, that shall in any preceding year have been served and returned into their respective offices, together with the names of the persons by whom signed.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of every Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, Constable and indifferent person who shall serve a writ or process, on which a duty shall be certified, to return the same to the Clerk of the Court, to which the same is made returnable. And if the suit shall be settled before such writ is returned, the officer shall (if he knows the fact) state the same, on some part of said process; And the suits so stated to be settled, shall not be entered in the docket of said Court.

§ 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all writs and processes shall be returned to the Clerks aforesaid, forty-eight hours at least, before the commencement of the session of such Court.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, June 1st, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT to prevent the disturbance of Religious Meetings.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That no person or persons shall keep any huxters shop, booth, tent, waggon or other carriage, for the sale of Spirituous or other liquors, or any articles of provisions whatever, or sell, or expose to sale in such huxters shop, booth, tent, waggon, carriage or in any other way, any spirituous or other liquors, or any articles of provisions whatever, within the distance of two miles from any public assembly, convened for religious worship in the field, provided, that nothing herein contained, shall prevent the sale of Spirituous or other liquors, or provisions, by any person or persons, at his or their Store, or Dwelling-house, who shall be licenced according to law, to retail spirituous liquors.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted*, That any person or persons, who shall be guilty of a breach of this act shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, a fine of seven dollars, to the use of the Treasury of the town where such offence is committed, and it shall be the duty of Grand Jurors to make due presentment of all breaches of this act.

§ 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of all Sheriffs, Constables, Grand Jurors, or Tythingmen, upon view, without warrant, to apprehend every person so offending, and him, or them, to carry before the next Justice of the Peace, that they may be dealt with according to law; and the Justice of the Peace before whom such person, or persons are brought, shall on the oath of the officer apprehending him or them, issue a warrant, and cause him or them, to be arrested, and proceed to a hearing and trial of such matter of complaint, in due course of law.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 31st, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT directing the number of Jurors to be chosen in the town of Darien, in the County of Fairfield

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the Town of Darien, shall choose the number of five Jurors.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, June 1, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT in addition to, and alteration of an Act, entitled "An Act in addition to an Act, for the inspection of Provisions and other articles of commerce," passed in October, 1796.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That every manufacturer of Corn Meal for exportation, shall pack in each Barrel one hundred and ninety-six pounds, and in each Hogshead, at least eight hundred pounds, and shall on one head of each cask, mark the tare thereof, and brand the same with "K. D. Corn Meal," and the quantity in figures, and the initial letter of his christian name, and his surname at full length.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted*, That if any manufacturer of Corn Meal as aforesaid, shall fail to put into each cask the quantity thereon branded, he shall forfeit and pay for the first three pounds deficient, twenty cents; and

the further sum of twenty cents for every additional pound deficient; the one half of which penalty, shall belong to the person who shall prosecute and sue for the same, and the other half to the Treasury of the town where the Corn Meal shall be inspected.

§ 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the inspector shall brand on one head of each cask by him inspected, "No. 1," for the first quality, and "No. 2," for the second quality, also the initial letter of his christian name, and his surname, and word Inspector, and the name of the town where inspected, at their full length, and the word Connecticut abreviated.

§ 4. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the act entitled "An Act in addition to an Act entitled an Act, for the inspection of Provisions and other articles of commerce," which was passed in October, 1798, and which is inconsistent with this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, June 1, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

PIRATES.

We have been favored with a pamphlet, containing a very full report of the trial of Charles Christopher Delano, and seven others, for piracy, before Sir Thomas Maitland and other commissioners, at Malta, in January last. The prisoners were the master and principal part of the crew of the merchant brig William, of Liverpool, which sailed from that port on the 13th of July last with a cargo for Malta and Smyrna. Delano early in the voyage suggested to his crew the practicability of making something handsome by robbing some vessel of a part of her cargo, which he said might be advantageously sold at Smyrna. They came into his views, some of them readily, others with some reluctance. He fell in with a Dutch vessel, and made preparations for plundering her, but on hailing her, and demanding where she was bound, being answered "to Smyrna, he was alarmed and immediately desisted from his purpose. On the evening of the first of August off Cape de Gatt, on the Spanish coast, they fell in with a small brig, the Helen, of Dartmouth, Capt. Cornish, with a cargo of woolen and cotton goods, with coffee, iron, &c. Having hailed her, and learned her destination, the William answered that she was the Crescent of Boston, bound to Trieste. It being determined to board the Helen, a variety of measures were adopted to disguise the William, and give her the appearance of an armed vessel. The end of a spar was manufactured into a quaker. At about nine, on the evening of the 2d a rifle was fired at the Helen, and the master was ordered to come on board with his papers.—Capt. Cornish making some objections, the quaker was shown, with a lanthorn and candle lighted, and Delano threatened to fire into the brig. The boat of the Helen was finally lowered, and the greater part of the crew in it proceeded towards the pirate.—The principal part of the William's crew in the mean time had been placed armed in the boat, and as Capt. Cornish approached the William, rowed rapidly towards the Helen, and boarded her. As Capt. Cornish came near the William, he was ordered to rest on his oars, and as soon as the pirates had taken possession of the Helen to return to his own ship. On returning on board, he and his boat's crew were seized, one by one, forced into the forecastle, and there confined by nailing the hatches over them. They were there confined through the night and subsequent day, almost suffocated for want of air, and guarded by men armed with pistols, in the mean time the two vessels were laid by the side of each other, and the Helen was plundered of a large amount of valuable goods. Part of the Helen's crew once succeeded in forcing the hatchway, and gained the deck, but they were forced back, and the hatches were more strongly secured over them by strong spikes. The person who stood sentinel over them at last told them that he was going off—threatened them with instant death if they should presume to stir, but told them that in an hour's time if they remained quiet, they should be set at liberty. The crew soon found that the water was pouring into the vessel, and were satisfied their destruction was determined upon. By great exertions they succeeded in bursting open the hatch, and cautiously proceeded upon deck, which they found deserted.—They saw the pirate vessel a league distant and their own a complete wreck—six feet water in the hold, and rapidly increasing through holes bored in the hold and the cabin—the masts cut—most of the cargo plundered—the long boat stove and the jolly boat stolen—the pump-gear destroyed—the ships papers, charts, compass, clothing and provisions taken away—and the name painted upon her stern and long boat erased.—They endeavored to refit the pump, but found it impossible. They hastily repaired the long boat by tarpaulins, and succeeded in getting her in a condition with constant bailing to keep afloat. It was now near sunset, and they sought a doubtful safety in the long boat, taking care to row in such a direction as to keep the wreck between them and the pirate until dark, after which they stood directly for the Spanish shore. At 4 o'clock in the following morning they fell in with a Greek brig, which carried them in towards Alicant. The crew were there scattered, and two were carried to the government ship Spey to Malta, where they arrived in September.

The pirates transferred to the William about 40 bales of goods, besides many articles which the crew appropriated to their own use. They applied themselves immediately to altering the mark of the vessel. Not the least doubt was entertained by any of them that the Helen had sunk, and that her crew all met the dreadful fate designed for them. Capt. Delano altered his course, and instructed the mate to prepare a false log book, that would place the William on the day of the [illegible] in the bay of Gibraltar.—He [illegible] just in the bay [illegible] stood [illegible] and entered the port of Palermo [illegible] of Sardinia. Here and at St. Peters he sold a part of his plunder, and afterwards divided part of the proceeds among the crew. The crew were not satisfied with the distribution. He afterwards proceeded to the island of Malta, and entered the port of La Valletta. He then made some large sales of the plundered goods, representing that they did not form a part of the cargo shipped by his owners, but that they had been put on board his vessel on the night of his leaving Liverpool, by a friend who was on the eve of bankruptcy. He also landed the part of the William's cargo originally destined for Malta.

Having thus disposed of his booty, Capt. Delano proceeded on his voyage to Smyrna, where he arrived Sept. 15. Two days after leaving Malta, he made a further division of the prize money, assigning to them about fifty pounds each. With this they were dissatisfied. The captain made them all swear that they would not disclose any thing relating to the piracy. The oath signed by Delano and ten others, was afterwards found in the captain's desk.

On the circumstances relative to the sales made at Malta becoming known, suspicions arose, and these were greatly strengthened on the arrival of the two men of the Helen's crew in the Spey. A brig was hired and sent after the W. under command of Lieut. Hobson. He took with him the two men of the Helen's crew, and on arriving at Smyrna, rowed with them in his boat through the harbor. The men soon recognised the William. Capt. Delano, and all his crew except one who escaped, were seized and carried back to Malta. The evidence on the trial was very full and conclusive. The brief narrative is formed from it, and contains only the most prominent particulars. The trial lasted four days. The jury after a consultation of two hours, found all the prisoners guilty. On the 31st of January, sentence of death was pronounced upon them. On the 4th of February, six of the convicts were hanged on board the brig William, moored in the middle of the great port of Malta. The sentence as regards the other two was respited on the spot, it having been shown that they had before the commission of the crime sustained uncommonly good characters, and that there were some circumstances in their favor at the time of the commission of the act. It is said that Delano was an American. It was testified by one of his crew, that soon after they sailed from Liverpool, he told the mate that a fortune might be made in the William. They had only to go round the docks and look for a vessel with a good cargo; such as the Mercury, a Boston trader, which carried a cargo of £20,000 every voyage—they were only to learn when she was going out, and sail a day or two before her, and then way lay her and board her, make themselves owners of the vessel and her papers, take the vessel to South America, sell her there, and give the captain the William in exchange."—He asked the witness if he would engage in the scheme, who answered that "he could not expect to show his face again at home afterwards." To this Delano replied, "Why not, who was to know any thing about it? Could not he make any other his home, with plenty of money?" The William spoke the U. S. brig Wasp, which asked if they had seen a Hermaphrodite pirate brig with four guns. Delano said that this would favor their scheme, for whatever was done by them, would be laid to the hermaphrodite brig.—This was before falling in with the Dutch vessel.

We publish these details the more readily, because the public in this country seem not to be sensible how easily the peace of the ocean may be disturbed by an unprincipled marauder, and to have forgotten that the crime of piracy, dreaded and detested by all nations, can be guarded against only by the severest punishments, and that to excite compassion for the perpetrator, is to invite a manifold repetition of the crime.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

THE ship Isabella, Patton, has arrived at St. John, N. B. in 37 days from Greenock, bringing papers to the 20th May, containing London dates to the 23d. At that time all was quiet in the manufacturing districts. The arrival of the Queen was anxiously looked for, and the preparations for the coronation of George 4th, engrossed the public attention.

The grand jury of London have found a bill of indictment for high treason against Edwards, the spy, and instigator of the Cato-street conspiracy. Mrs. Thistlewood, Mrs Brunt, Julian Thistlewood, the son, and other witnesses were examined in support of the charge. Edwards had absconded; it was said Mr. Harmer, the solicitor, was authorised by some individual to offer £100 reward for his apprehension. Evidence was produced that all the pikes which were found in the premises of the conspirators were manufactured by Edwards' order, and that for every one of them the manufacturer was paid by Edwards. The manufacturer himself came forward to prove this fact.

Some changes in the British Ministry are talked of. The Earl of Liverpool, it was said, was about to resign, and to be succeeded by Lord Grenville; it was also reported that Mr. Vansittart was to give place to Mr. Huskisson.

The Queen's birth day was observed at the different public offices, and other places under control of the executive, with the respect due to her station. The report of the Queen's arrival at Paris was incorrect. It was the Marchioness of Bute who arrived there—she found it difficult to assure the populace that waited on her with complimentary garlands, that she was not the Queen of England. There was no accounts of the Queen having left Geneva.

The Nautilus and Chapman, the two first vessels dispatched by the British government with emigrants to the Cape of Good Hope, have safely arrived there.

Messrs. Rundell and Bridges have contracted to make the alterations in the British crown for £40,000.—The coronation robe will cost £30,000. The price of a coronation dress for a peer and peeress, is estimated at £1000.—This will make business for many, and tax many.

By the late Mails.

S. CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, JULY 5.

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

WE learn by the sloops Lady Washington, and Gen. Washington, from St. Augustine, that the Patriot brig which took Mr. Coppinger out of the schr. Mary, of this port, as mentioned some days since, (called the Gen. Ramez; she was a Spanish Guineaman, from Africa, taken by a small Patriot privateer,) which was soon after wrecked, and the crew and commission transferred to the brig.—She is commanded by a Baltimorean, has but about 40 men on board, in a mutinous state, with upwards of 250 slaves. She appeared off St. Augustine about 12 or 14 days since; the commander sent a letter on shore addressed to Governor Coppinger, stating that his vessel was short of water and provisions, and that if a supply was sent off to them, the Governor's son would be immediately released.—The message returned by the Governor was, that much as he loved his child, he would not supply them with a mouthful of provisions, or a drop of water, to save him from the yard arm; and pointedly forbid any Spaniard from holding the least intercourse with them.—But two or three young gentlemen of this city, friends to young Coppinger, who happened to be in St. Augustine at the time, requested permission of the Governor, to board the brig and endeavor to effect the release of his son.—He told them, that being American citizens, they could act as they thought proper, but that no boat from the garrison could be furnished them. They then repaired on board an American vessel in the harbor, obtained the loan of her boat, and the assistance of a few seamen, with which they repaired on board the brig—they were received with civility by the captain, and after some consultation he released Mr. Coppinger, and allowed him to go ashore in the boat. The brig remained off the harbor for several days, and then bore away, as was reported, for St. John's River, East-Florida. The Commander, we understand, was very anxious to dispose of his slaves, and offered them at $100 each, on board. ☞ By the Savannah Republican of the 3d inst. it appears that the above brig was on Friday last carried into Cumberland Sound, a prize, as was supposed, to the revenue schooner Dallas, Capt. Jackson, of Savannah.

GEO. MILLEDGEVILLE, JUNE 27.

Land Lottery.—The Surveyor General, we understand from a source entitled to credit, has reported to the Executive Department, that the surveying of the lands acquired by the late treaties with the Creek and Cherokee Nations of Indians, is so far completed as to enable the Commissioners of the land lottery to commence drawing the same in about six weeks. We also understand that His Excellency has deemed it expedient to require the attendance of the commissioners at the state-house on the 6th of July next, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements preparatory to the commencement of the drawing.

MARYLAND, BALTIMORE, JULY 10.

Yesterday afternoon, Peregrine Hutton, one of the convicts under sentence of death, for Mail-Robbery and Murder, was baptised in the Jail Yard by the Rev. James Osbourne, pastor of the Third Baptist Church in this city. A large concourse attended; and the scene was solemn and impressive. The Rev. Dr. Welsh introduced the service with a short address—singing followed—prayer succeeded by the Rev. Mr. D'Lerea, when the congregation were addressed by the Rev. Mr. Healy. The ordinance was then administered; and the whole concluded with singing, and a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Wents.

N. CAROLINA. WILMINGTON, JUNE 24.

A new way of obtaining credit.—A man lately went into the store of a merchant in Newbern, and informed him that he had come to pay him for some articles that he had purchased of him some time since. The merchant told him that he must be mistaken; that he had no recollection of ever seeing him before, and upon enquiring his name, told him that he was very particular whom he trusted, and when he did so, was as particular in making the necessary entry on his books; and that there was no charge against any person that bore his name. The man still persisted, stating, that in the hurry of business he must have neglected to have made the necessary charge; and concluded by apologising for the delay of payment, and observed that he recollected perfectly that the articles amounted to just 5 dollars, which sum he tendered and insisted upon the merchant's receiving, which was accordingly done. The stranger then departed, duly impressed with the belief that he had made a most favorable impression on the merchant, as it regarded his honesty. During the three or four days that he remained in the place, he occasionally called at the store of the merchant—on his last visit, he recollected that his wife had directed him to purchase some articles the merchant had, and the price was about *thirty dollars.* The honest customer had not so much money about him—he wanted credit, but the merchant would not grant it. "Not *trust me!*" exclaimed the stranger, "why you can have no suspicion that I will not pay you—I that paid you five dollars that you had no recollection of, and which you would have lost had it not been for my honesty—not trust me!" No, replied the merchant, if I was fool enough to trust a stranger once it is no reason that I should be so a *second time.* So the *honest* man lost his *five dollars* and his wife had to do without the articles.

PENN. HARRISBURG, JULY 8.

Lewis and Connelly—Captured!!—These desperadoes for some time past had become so presumptuous and fortunate with all, in their depredations through the country, as to flatter themselves probably, that the day of retribution would never overtake them. In the latter part of last week, we are credibly informed, a waggon loaded with sundry store-goods, was robbed near Potter's Mills in Centre County, which induced the owner, with eight or ten hardy sons of that neighborhood, to go in pursuit of the robbers. After traversing several of the neighboring [illegible], they crossed over to Sinemahoning [illegible], in Clearfield County, where resides the mother of Lewis, and on Sunday morning, while approaching the cabin of her residence, they observed several men amusing themselves at shooting; when the party discovered themselves, they were threatened with being shot if they attempted to approach the cabin, but the requisite measures had been already taken by the party to prevent escape, and they now began to circumscribe the premises, which produced a shot from Connelly, without effect, when several others followed on both sides, and ended with, it is supposed mortally wounding Connelly. Lewis is also severely wounded, one arm literally shattered to pieces, and a severe wound in his thigh. Our informant supposes that Connelly could not survive long; and taking into consideration the extreme heat of the weather, and his distance from any surgical aid it is highly probable that Lewis' career of villainy likewise is nearly completed. Our readers may rely on the authenticity of the above.

Since the above was in type we have received the Bellefonte Patriot, on the margin of which is endorsed "Connelly is killed in the attempt to take him—Lewis is mortally wounded, supposed—he is now in our jail."

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 11.

The Balloon.—An immense concourse of citizens visited Camden, and crowded the wharves of the city, yesterday afternoon to witness the ascent of Mr. Guille's balloon. Precisely at 5 o'clock, the lines were cut, and the balloon ascended and passed over the city in a very beautiful style. Mr. Guille did not accompany it. He has published the following explanation.

A card.—Mr. Guille having experienced a great disappointment on Monday afternoon, in his contemplated ascension, feels himself bound to explain the circumstances of the case to the public. He commenced the operation of filling the balloon at 12 o'clock, and a few minutes before 5 o'clock, the appointed hour for the ascension, he stepped into the car, when in the act of returning thanks to the public who had honored him with their presence, the workmen employed, not understanding their duty, disengaged the car, and the balloon arose without him. The power of the Balloon, he assures the public, was amply competent to effecting this aerial excursion, being able to carry 172 lbs. and Mr. Guille's weight is but 140 lbs.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, JULY 8.

The papers detail the particulars of a robbery of the trunk of a German lodger, in this city, which are not exceeded by any of the *flash feats* of the metropolis of England.—It was known to two of the fellow lodgers of the German, that he had $1500 in gold, in his trunk, and these two with the co-operation of two others, formed a conspiracy to remove the treasure unobserved. To drown the noise which the removal would necessarily occasion, they hired a bag-piper to play opposite to the house. To divert the attention of the Landlord, the owner of the money, and other lodgers, one of the conspirators kept continually calling for various liquors, which the company partook of, while another romped with the women in the back room, to prevent their seeing what was going on. The plot succeeded; the money was all taken; and the poor Dutchman only discovered his loss when he retired to his chamber to rest. He immediately made a hue and cry. The active police of the city was immediately passed in requisition; and in a short time all the money was recovered, and two of the four thieves apprehended and committed for trial.

Charles Pinckney, Esq. a Representative in Congress, from South-Carolina, has declined a re-election; and the Governor of the state, John Geddes, Esq. has been nominated to succeed him.

PLATTSBURG, JULY 1.

The troops left the cantonment at this place on Tuesday last, to commence work on the U. S. Turnpike.

Yesterday the thermometer rose to 93 in the shade.

BUFFALO, JULY 5.

Drought.—For a few weeks the weather has been hot and dry. On some days the thermometer has ranged as high as 90 degrees. Grass, Oats, &c. will come in light, in this quarter.

MASS. BOSTON, JULY 12.

Harvard University.—Thomas Cary, Esq. late of Newburyport, has bequeathed to the Theological Institution at Cambridge, a property supposed to amount to 12,000 dollars; and Moses Brown, Esq. late of Beverly, has left to the same institution, 2000 dollars.

Pedestrianism.—A young gentleman of this town has just finished a tour to Niagara, on foot, for health and exercise. He was on the road only thirty walking days. The distance is over 1000 miles.

Gen. Dearborn, Collector of this port, has received from Samuel Hodges, Jun. Esq. residing at *Porto Praya, St. Jago,* (Cape de Verde) a sack of *Orchella Archil*; an article of great value in Europe, from which a liquid is extracted, and applied by dyers in fixing colors, particularly red, in which most American dyers are said to fail. It gives a brilliant hue to crimson, purple, violet and blue, woolen and silk fabrics. Under Archil and Litmas, in Rees' Cyclopædia, a description of this species of moss may be found.—The prepared pigment is now imported from England, under the name of the manufacturer, *Cudbear.* The object of Mr. Hodges in transmitting the raw article, is, that experiments may be made here to extract the liquid, and to use it in the American dye-shops.

CONN. NEW-HAVEN, JULY 13.

Episcopal Theological Seminary.

The Board of Trustees of the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, met in this city on Thursday the 13th inst.—During the sitting, a plan was adopted for the re-organization of the Seminary under its present location in this city—ways and means devised for soliciting funds—and a resolution passed for opening the Seminary on the first Thursday of September next.

PROPOSALS

BY S. LINCOLN,

TO PUBLISH BY SUBSCRIPTION A NEW PERIODICAL WORK, TO BE ENTITLED

THE

CHURCHMAN'S MAGAZINE.

THE following Resolution was passed by the Convention of the Diocese of Connecticut, at its late session in Hartford, viz.—

"*Resolved,* That the Right Reverend Bishop Brownell be requested to call in the assistance of such of the clergy or laity as he may deem proper, to make arrangements with some suitable person or persons, to publish the *Churchman's Magazine* in this Diocese, and take the superintendance of the publication; provided, however, that the whole charge, and responsibility of the work shall devolve on the publisher, without any direct, or indirect obligation on the part of this Convention, to make up losses or deficiencies."

Pursuant to this Resolution, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Brownell has appointed the subscribers to assist in reviving this long neglected work, with such alterations in the plan as may seem to be called for by the exigencies of the times. That some work of this description is imperiously called for at the present day, to raise the spirit of piety, and to disseminate religious intelligence in the Episcopal Church, is beyond a question. There is reason to believe, that many churches in the interior of the diocese, are without the means of information on those ecclesiastical events, both in this country and abroad, which are daily becoming more and more a source of deep interest to the Christian community. Since the *Churchman's Magazine* has ceased to pay its monthly visits to its former patrons, the mother church in England has added new vigor to her exertions in evangelizing the world, and events are daily transpiring of the most interesting nature, which are lost to Episcopalians here, through the want of some vehicle of information. Awakened at last from her sleep of ages, she is now "travelling in the greatness of her strength;" and through the medium of her multiplied religious societies, is diffusing far and near the light of Evangelical Truth. Of her labors, we ought not to be ignorant, and arrangements will be made for enriching the *Churchman's Magazine,* with the latest foreign Religious Intelligence.

Nor will the domestic concerns of our Church be overlooked. In the chequered aspect of good and evil, which the Church in this country presents and more particularly, in the state of ecclesiastical affairs in the Diocese of Connecticut, the Editors will find ample subject of remark.

It is needless to state that the publication will be conducted on the principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as they are explained in her Articles, formularies of devotion, and works of standard authority. The Editors wish it to be distinctly understood, however, that it is less their design to make it a controversial work, than a vehicle of useful information, and a means, under God, of promoting pure and undefiled religion in the members of our Communion.

The Magazine will be open for the insertion of well written communications, tending to illustrate the various points of Christian belief and practice—biographical sketches of individuals, eminent for talents and piety—obituary notices—religious anecdotes—sacred poetry—in short, whatever may tend to the promotion of religion, literature, and peace, will find a ready insertion in the work. Reviews of later publications, which have an important bearing on religious subjects, will occasionally appear, and no labor will be spared, on the part of the Editors, to render it a channel of pleasing and profitable instruction.

In prosecuting the designs of the Convention, they look with anxious and affectionate interest to their Brethren in the Ministry, for liberal contributions of original matter, and for aid in disseminating the work. In the confidence that neither will be withheld they commit the publication to the patronage of the friends of religion, and to the blessing of Almighty God.

Communications directed to "the Editors of the *Churchman's Magazine,*" will be received (postage paid) at the Post Offices in Hartford, Middletown and New-Haven.

H. CROSWELL,
B. G. NOBLE,
N. S. WHEATON.

Hartford, June 12, 1820.

TERMS OF THE WORK.

The *Churchman's Magazine* will be published monthly—each number to contain 32 octavo pages, stitched in a printed cover. A title page and table of contents will be furnished at the end of the year.

The price of this work will be *one dollar and twenty-five cents* for twelve numbers, if paid in advance or *one dollar and fifty cents,* at the end of six months.

The publisher expects that the expense of forwarding the Magazine, where any arises, will be paid by the subscribers.

Persons who may volunteer in aid of the work by procuring subscribers, shall be entitled to every ninth copy gratis—they being responsible for their subscribers.

All monies in payment for the Magazine may be sent (post paid) to the publisher of the work.

The first number will be published as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to warrant the undertaking; and in order to expedite the publication, it is requested that the subscription papers be returned by the middle of August next.

S. LINCOLN, *publisher.*

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, July 4, 1820.*

ASAPH BOWEN, Sally Dowdet, Town Clerk, Dixwell Lathrop, (2) Mariam Davis, Eliza Fish, Asa Gallup, Betsey Herrington, Nathan Denison, David Dunn, (2) Job Mathewson, Ira Mason, John Pickett, Nelson Palmer, Asa Richardson, Aaron Smith, Sally Simmons, Frances & David Wall, Joseph Whipple, (2) Nathan Williams, (2) Christopher Wilson, Nancy Benson, *of Plainfield.*

William Potter, Samuel Doughs, *Voluntown.*

James Carwell, *Canterbury.*

37 E. C. EATON, P. M.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, July 19, 1820.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States have recommended to all Churches under their care to set apart the last Thursday in August next, as a day of Humiliation, Thanksgiving and Prayer.

A counterfeiter, having in his possession $300,000 in spurious bills, principally on the Banks in the city of New-York, has been apprehended in an interior county of the State, while on his way from Canada, the head-quarters of his iniquitous enterprise.

From the National Intelligencer, July 15.

M. Poletica, the minister of Russia, has departed from this city, on a visit to the Northern States.

Baron Stackelberg, the Representative of the government of Sweden, has also departed on a Northern tour.

Mr. Antrobus, the Representative of the British government, is the only one of the *Corps Diplomatique* who remains in the city.

VOYAGE ON THE LAKES.

Extract of a letter from Capt. J Rogers, of the Steam-Boat Walk-in the Water, dated Black Rock, 29th ult.

"I arrived at this place from Mackinaw on the morning of the 27th inst. after a most delightful passage up & down, of 17 days, including four days we stopped at different places, and unlading our cargo at Mackinaw. We left Detroit, on our way up, on the 14th, and passed through lake and river St Clair, and arrived at Fort Gratiot at 7 o'clock same day —As we passed the fort, we were greeted with a national salute. St. Clair is a most beautiful river, of about 40 miles in length. We ascended the rapids, which run at the rate of five knots an hour, without difficulty, and in handsome style, and at daylight entered Lake Huron, a very extensive sheet of water, and which affords a grand prospect to the eye in a clear morning. From thence to the Island of Mackinaw we were out of sight of land most of the way. The sight of this Island was very grateful to my feelings, and its wild appearance presents an interesting view to a stranger. It is situated in the straits of river Mackinaw, between lakes Huron and Michigan. Forts Holmes and Mackinaw situated here, are composed of strong stockades, are neatly built, and exhibit a beautiful appearance from the water—the former is on the summit, near 350 feet, and the latter a little below, about 200 feet from the surface of the water. The town is directly on the margin of the river. What added much to the novelty of the sight, was about 1500 Indians encamped in their wigwams, and in bark canoes at the water's edge. The Island presents the greatest variety of scenery I ever saw in so small a compass, and from Fort Holmes you have a complete view of lakes Huron and Michigan, and the surrounding Islands. The waters of these lakes are as transparent as air. We came to anchor in 12 feet water, and could see our cable and anchor as plain as if it had been on deck—indeed, at that depth of water, in a calm time, you could see a sixpenny piece on the bottom. The trout caught here exceed any I ever saw; they weigh from 5 to 60 lbs.; I bought one for fifty cents that weighed 40 lbs.; they are a beautiful fish, and as delicate as the best brook trout."

BRITISH POLICY.

The policy of unfettered commerce, which is at length becoming manifest to the British government, has been long counteracted, and is now rendered almost impracticable by the long prevalence of the contrary system. If they give a free scope to the substitute, they endanger the revenue, till the remedial course is completed at home, and has had time to work, in their own favor, a similar one abroad. —But the most deeply destructive part of the existing system is the laws, which raise the price of food. This is the very root of the poor laws, the levies of which are supposed to cost, in our currency, a sum of nearly forty-four and a half millions of dollars annually. The skill of the persons, who produce articles for exportation, is superior and acknowledged, and whilst they are entitled to comfortable subsistence, they are left to famish and despair, and in their ruin, the interests of the nation are subverted. If their subsistence were reduced to as low a rate as it might be, the productions of their labor, considering the perfection of their machinery, and their superior skill, might be afforded at a sufficiently low rate to undersell all others at the markets, to which they are admitted. But the influence of the land holder which combines all the aristocracy, and most of the substantial wealth of the nation, is opposed to this, from interest. The abolition of the corn laws would more certainly produce unappeasable discord and convulsions than any measure whatever, operating upon all the other interests of the state together. The navy is the most popular, because the most indispensable order of that nation, the profession of the law is that, which most rapidly exalts its votaries to wealth and power; the church has long been the weakest of all; but to the landed interest every thing is submissive or is controlled by it. This is the charm, which has prevented and probably will frustrate the measures most necessary and essential to give renovated life and vigor to languishing and expiring industry, and of course to public prosperity. The creed of the English land holder is to keep up high rents by the only available means, which is to prevent a free importation of grain and provisions.

Baltimore Federal Republican.

The Convention for forming a Constitution and State Government for the people of the Territory of Missouri, met at St. Louis on the 12th ult. David Barton was elected President of the Convention, and Wm. G. Pettus, Secretary. The House being organized, proceeded to consider the first question—whether it was expedient, at this time, for this Convention to form a Constitution and State Government, which was unanimously carried in the affirmative. We have no further accounts of the proceedings of the Convention.

Nat. Intelligencer.

It is a proof of the rapid increase of population and wealth of the transmontane States, that a *type-foundery* has been established at Cincinnati. There was previously one in operation at Pittsburg. It is believed the first successful attempt to establish a type-foundery in America, was made less than thirty years ago; and now this manufacture is branching out among our mountains, and will soon spread over the prairies. It may be proper to add, that one foundery, even a small one, is adequate to supply fifty or more country printing-offices, with the necessary quantities of type.—*Ibid.*

FROM SPAIN.

Gibraltar papers to May 20th, furnish us with some articles of intelligence from Spain later than we had before received. The wife of the Infant Francisco de Paulo, the King's second brother was, on the 6th of May, delivered of a son, who was christened by the name of Assipium Lewis Ferdinand. She is the daughter of the king of Sicily, and sister of the Dutchess of Berri, was married in April 1819, and is not yet 16 years of age. The title of Duke of Cadiz, was conferred on the young Prince. A decree of April 28, directs that such lands belonging to the royal country seats, as are not wanted for his majesty's diversion, shall be appropriated to the payment of the national debt. A royal decree of May first, reviews a decree of the General and Extraordinary Cortes, limiting the highest salary of persons in public employ to 2000 dollars, except to Secretaries of State, Foreign Ministers, Military and Naval Commanders in actual service. Capt. Generals of Provinces, and Governors of the Fortresses—Decrees were issued granting an amnesty to deserters from the fleet, and putting the land and sea services on the same footing as to pay, &c. Official articles had been published containing communications from the sovereigns of England, France and Bavaria, relative to the acceptance of the Constitution by the King, expressing their entire satisfaction at that event. A supplement to the Madrid Royal Gazette of May 13, announces that the government have refused to increase, under existing circumstances, the number of 30 substitutes to represent the Transatlantic possessions in the first sittings of the next Cortes, and that the representatives of those possessions in the former Cortes will not be permitted to sit by virtue of their former powers, but must be elected in the manner before pointed out.

Boston Daily Advertiser.

COURIER OFFICE, CHARLESTON,
Saturday Morning, July 8.

ARREST OF PATRIOTS or PIRATES.

Information having been communicated on Friday evening, to Lieut. M'Clunie, of the U. S. schooner Revenge, that a number of men had been enlisted in this city for the Patriot brig Wilson, Capt. Almieda, and that they were then embarking on board a small sloop to join that vessel off our Bar, be took a boat's crew and proceeded into Rebellion Roads, where he was joined by an officer and boat's crew from the revenue schooner Gallatin, lying at anchor there, and both boats dropped down below Sullivan's Island to watch their movements. A little after midnight, Lt. M'Clunie observed the sloop standing for the North Channel close under the Island, and immediately brought her too. There were but two or three persons on deck . . . but on getting on board, they found the hold filled with men, amounting to . . . They were secured, taken . . . and placed under charge of a guard at Fort Moultrie; from whence they will probably be brought to town this day, and committed for trial. Among the number were a Lieutenant of the Wilson, and two Landlords, of this city, who shipped the men. Some of them had been discharged within a few days, from U. S. vessels in this port.—We shall no doubt obtain further particulars in the course of the day.

A man by the name of Job Wilden, calling himself the Doctor of the Wilson, has just been arrested, and sent off to jail. He is said to be from Boston, and was formerly sailing out of this port.

We learn that orders have been given to Lieut. M'Clunie, of the Revenge, and Captain Mathews, of the Gallatin, to proceed to sea, and examine the brig Wilson and her prize.

Density, weight, &c. of the Earth.—From the experiments of Maskelyne, & the calculations of Hutton, Cavendish, Laplace, &c. it appears, that considering the specific gravity of water as unity, the mean density of the earth would be, according to Hutton, 4.85 or according to Cavendish 5.48. The mean most commonly adopted is 5.5. Taking this as our ground work, we may now proceed to that most singular question of weighing the earth. Assuming 7920 miles as the mean diameter of the earth, the number of cubic miles will be 259,979,311,961. Now each cubic mile contains 147,197,952,000 cubic feet; also every cubic foot of water weighs 1000 avoirdupoise ounces. Hence a cubic mile of water will weigh 4,107,056,714 tons, and consequently a globe of water of equal dimensions with our earth would weigh 985,594,8?? 000,000,000,000 tons, and that that multiplied by the calculated density 5.5, gives 5,982,214,910,?40 000 000 000 tons for the weight of our earth.—*London pap.*

A remarkable large Child.—Mr. Abel Deal, living about ten miles from Elizabethtown, (N. C.) has a son named Haywood, will be nine years old in August next; is five feet six and a half inches high; in January last, his weight was one hundred and sixty-seven and a half pounds. He has all the actions and disposition of children generally, of his age. He is rather corpulent, has an open, good countenance; good disposition; very sensible and communicative, for a child raised in the country.—His eyes are weak, particularly when in the sun.—His father is an industrious laboring man, common size; his mother is quite a small woman. They have a daughter older than Haywood, remarkably large; she lost her eye sight when very young.—*Wilmington Recorder.*

The St Louis Gazette of May 31, announces, that the works for the manufacture of white and red Lead, have been established in that place.

From a Baltimore paper, July 14.

Execution.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock this day, HUTTON and HULL were executed in the jail yard. They were attended upon the scaffold, by several of the clergy, who prayed; and exhorted the culprits, in the most animated and fervent manner. The prisoners exhibited the utmost fortitude and calmness, particularly Hull. He took a general survey of the surrounding multitude, which was immense, and spoke to them at considerable length. In his address he displayed a strong and intelligent mind and a good education. He adjusted the rope to his neck with particular care, and made deliberate calculation for an easy death; but Hutton, who left the matter to the officer, died almost without a struggle, while Hull evidently suffered great agony for a time.

Soon after the criminals were swung off, a person of genteel appearance, was detected on the ground in picking a pocket. He was arrested and committed to prison.

The following notice, which is, beyond all dispute, one of the most singular, which ever appeared in any country, we extract from this morning's Telegraph.

Notice.—The Sheriff having granted permission to the Third Baptist Church, to have the body of Mr. Hutton, decently interred, after his execution.—Notice is therefore given, that the *funeral procession* will move from the prison gate at six o'clock this evening; his Relatives will walk next to the corpse; then the Members of the Third Baptist Church, as mourners, two and two; Members of the other Baptist Churches are invited to follow next, two and two; then Members of other Religious denominations, and citizens generally, are requested to follow in the same order. When the procession arrives at the place of interment, the usual religious services will be performed by the attending ministers.

"What is there in a name?"

We are informed (says the National Intelligencer) that the figure of Hercules was placed on the head of the ship now bearing the name of Ohio, before the Commissioners of the Navy were apprized of the means which would be resorted to in order to ascertain what name she should bear, and that they have since directed that it should be removed, and the figure of an Indian Warrior substituted, as one more appropriate. We also understand that in future, the figure-heads of ships building will be emblematical of the different states after which they shall be called; and to this end it is desirable that the arms of the new states should be better known.

Punishment.—James Chase, mate of the piratical sloop Lawrence, of this port, who had been convicted of Misprision of Piracy was yesterday, agreeably to his sentence, placed in a pillory, in front of the jail; where he remained from 12 to 1 o'clock. The effect intended to be produced by this mode of punishment, was rendered, in this instance, almost nugatory; as, from the retired situation of the Jail, and the previous uncertainty of the place selected for carrying the sentence into execution, it was witnessed by very few persons indeed.—*Charleston Courier.*

Sash Machine, and Pale Machine.

Mr. Amos Miner, of Camillus, N. Y. has invented a Window-sash Machine, which is well spoken of.—He has also invented a Machine for the Manufacture of Pails, which are much extolled for beauty and durability. Being painted on the out-side, and varnished with copal varnish within, the necessity of scalding them is precluded.

There is just about to be commenced, in this city, says the National Intelligencer, the building of two churches, the one Presbyterian, the other Catholic; and adjoining the city, a Baptist Theological Seminary is about to be built. If we are not a religious people, it is not for the want of places of public worship. There are already ten churches and chapels in this city, and a Catholic Seminary, besides two or three other places in which persons occasionally hear divine service performed. Georgetown, which may almost be considered a part of the city, is not behind us in this respect.

A lawyer in Philadelphia, by the name of Bigelow, has been sentenced to three years imprisonment at hard labor, and to pay a fine of $700, for a conspiracy to defraud a person of six gold watches.—This severe transition from professional pursuits to the labor of a convict in a prison, will, we trust, operate as a caution to those who may be exposed to the like temptation. A lawyer should be more rigorously punished for crimes than any other citizen, for he has constantly before him, examples of depravity; and, moreover, he can sin with so much impunity, knowing so well all the avenues in the evasion of justice. Besides, it is the duty of a lawyer, to guard and protect the public character, the sanctity of his office and the honor of his profession, and a few such examples may promote good results.—*Advocate.*

Yellow Fever.—A Baltimore editor asserts, "That it is the opinion of every medical man of acknowledged talents and judgment in the United States, *that the Yellow Fever never was contagious in New-York, nor in any other place.*"

Mr. Guille's Balloon alighted about 7 o'clock on Monday evening in a marsh near Aloes Creek, Salem Co. New-Jersey, having moved in about 2 hours the distance of fifty miles.

Thirty-five thousand five hundred and sixty passengers arrived at the port of New-York from 1st March, 1818, to 11th December, 1819, as entered at the Mayor's office:

Americans,	16023	Swiss,	372
English,	7629	Norwegians,	5
Irish,	6067	Swedes,	25
French,	920	Portuguese,	34
Scotch,	1942	Africans,	5
Germans,	439	Prussians,	48
Spanish,	217	Sardinians,	9
Hollanders,	155	Welchmen,	990
Italians,	109	Danes,	79

13114 reported,
19063 bonded,
4577 commuted.

35,560.—*Advocate.*

Warrants, we learn, have been issued for the apprehension of eighteen seamen, arrived at New-Bedford, for a revolt on board a Whaler, and confining the Captain to his cabin for the space of six weeks. Punishment by law—death.—*Bost. Cent.*

We understand that in the writing desk of the piratical Capt Delano, executed at Malta, was found the clearance of the brig Ocean, from Boston for Smyrna.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

The hero of New Orleans, Gen. Andrew Jackson, reached Greensborough, (Ga.) a few days since from Tennessee. The citizens of that village, gave him a dinner as a mark of respect they have for this distinguished soldier.

A recent Poem by Sir Walter Scott, has been received at Philadelphia, and is in the press of M. Carey & Son. It is entitled—"The search after happiness, or the Guest of Sultan Soliman."

MONTREAL, JUNE 28.

NEW FORTS.

It is somewhat surprising that none of the Quebec newspapers have mentioned the extensive and important fortification now in progress in that city. We learn from an authority of the most creditable kind, that nearly four hundred men are daily employed in mining and preparing the scite of a very strong work which is to crown that already formidable fortress. At noon and 6 o'clock, P. M. when the workmen go to their dinners and cease their labor, a whole series of mines are exploded. The plan is said to be one of the most beautiful and defensive—to command every approach—and to have been projected by Gen. Mann and Col. Nichols, of the Engineers, formerly in this country. It is to be carried into execution without delay.

LIFE PRESERVERS.

On Saturday last, at 5, P. M. was made a trial of Butler's Life Preservers, manufactured by Mr. Wisely, of this city. Three persons, equipped with them entered the river at the little island, and swam down the current towards Mr. Campbell's timber wharf, which two of them reached in thirty-five minutes, although against a head wind.—The third, having inadvertently left his cravat on and feeling much incommoded when it became wet, got into a boat which accompanied the party, until he had disengaged himself. The efficacy of the invention in preserving life was very apparent, it keeping the wearers above the water as far as the breast, and enabling them to move with a very trifling exertion. It is very portable, and would therefore be a valuable part of the baggage of those crossing the lakes and large rivers of this continent—on which, when in danger of accident, the traveller might gird himself with this zone, and putting his money and some provision in a bag suspended from his neck or tied on his head, float securely amidst the storm till driven towards shore or succored by some vessel. Nay at sea, slight as is the chance of those beneath whose feet their vessel has sunk—yet still this instrument might give to Hope a feeble glimpse of safety, and protract the struggle between Life and Death, till some auxiliary shipping in rescue the former.

COMMUNICATION.

A Villain stopped in his career.

On Monday last a young rogue was committed to the house of correction, in this city, by a warrant from FARWELL COIT, Esq. Justice of the Peace. He called himself *William*, otherwise *William Tamaree*, alias *Horace Pugney*, and has for some days been putting himself off upon the benevolent citizens of this town and vicinity, as Tamaree of Owyhee, one of the charity scholars under the patronage of the Foreign Mission society. He had obtained sums of money from various persons under this pretext. His age is about sixteen, his countenance long, somewhat freckled—height about 5 feet—and for his years a great villain. When he shall have been discharged the public are cautioned against him.

He is the same rogue advertised in the Religious Intelligencer under date of the 5th July, by HERMAN DAGGETT, principal of the school at Cornwall.

MR. WHITING,

Dear Sir—You will do a favor to the friends of the Foreign Mission School, by giving the following advertisement a place in the Religious Intelligencer.

IMPOSITION.

Letters have repeatedly been received at Cornwall, Con. from different parts of the country, mentioning the appearance of a colored youth, calling himself William, William Tamaree, &c. and professing to belong, or to have belonged to the Foreign Mission School; in consequence of which, he has excited attention, and received encouragement. This is to inform the public, that no such youth was ever known at Cornwall, and to request that all persons would be on their guard against such vagabond impostors.

HERMAN DAGGETT,
Principal of the School.

Cornwall, July 3, 1820.

MARINE LIST.

July 12.—Sailed, *sloop Santo, Morehouse, Amboy.*

13.—Arrived, *sloop Gleaner Rogers, Middletown: sloop Reindeer, Lovell, Boston.*

15—Sailed, *sloop Science, Lovell, Boston; sloop M'Donough, Coit, New-York.*

17—Arrived, *sloop Morgan, Rooth New-York.*

Brig Diana, Bunker, from a whaling voyage of 13 months, has arrived at Nantucket, with only 15 barrels oil.

Died,

On his passage from Natchez to Philadelphia, the Hon. WINTHROP SARGENT, formerly of Massachusetts, but of late years a resident of Natchez. He was a conspicuous officer in the Revolution, one of the first settlers of the Western regions, and formerly Governor of the Mississippi Territory.

At Natchez, on the 4th ult after a short but painful illness, the Hon. JOHN TAYLOR, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State.

At Baltimore, MICHAEL MACKY, long an industrious and respectable inhabitant of that city. He lost his wife a few days previous, and without any previous indisposition, he gradually sunk into the grave, broken hearted. By their economy and industry, they had acquired a competency, and appeared to enjoy it—but an epileptic affection recently showing itself on the wife, led them to doubt their permanent happiness. As they were moral and religious, in an exemplary degree, we must hope they have met in heaven.

At Providence, WILLIAM WHIPPLE, Esq. aged 67, an officer in the army and navy in the war of the revolution. He was run over by some unfeeling Jehu, on the anniversary of that Independence for which he fought, had his thigh bone broken, and died the next day.

At Lansingburgh, Mrs. JOHNSON, poisoned by eating, through mistake, the leaves of apple peru, (stramonium) for greens. The husband and two children narrowly escaped. They are lately from Ireland.

Weekly deaths—In New York 89, two of drinking cold water. Philadelphia 65 one of drinking cold water. More than a third in each city under one year old.

☞ *The* ORATION *of* WILLIAM S. TRACY, *Esq. is ready for delivery to subscribers, at the store of* Roger Huntington, & Co.
July 19.

NEW-LONDON COUNTY
Agricultural Society.

THE following Premiums will be awarded at the Annual Cattle Show and Fair at Norwich, on the first Monday of October next, by order of the Executive Committee, viz.

For the best Merino Sheep, not less than 10, including one Buck,		$6
"	best Ox, fatted at the least expence,	10
"	best Bull,	15
"	best Milch Cow,	10
"	2d best do.	5
"	best Bull Calf,	4
"	best Heifer Calf,	3
"	best Boar,	10
"	best Sow and Pigs,	6
"	best Dairy—$10, and to the Dairy Woman $5,	15
"	best Ruta Baga, one acre,	5
"	best Flax, not less than one acre,	5
"	best Barley, not less than 2 acres,	5
"	best Corn, not less than 2 acres,	5
"	best Potatoes, not less than 2 acres,	5
"	best 3 pair Woolen Stockings,	3
"	best piece Woolen Cloth, not less than ¾ wide and 15 yds. long, to be made in a private family,	8
"	best Bonnet, of grass or straw,	5
"	best domestic manufactured Carpet, to be made this season,	8

Done at Norwich, March, 1820.
Attest, L. FOSDICK, *Rec. Sec'ry.*

MASONIC.

A REGULAR meeting of Franklin Chapter, R. A. M. will be held at their chamber of convocation, in Chelsea Landing, on Monday the 31st inst. at one o'clock, P. M. A general attendance is requested.

By order of the M. E. H. P.
WM. S FRINK, *Sec. F. C. R. A. M.*
Norwich, July 18, 1820. 37—

Flour and Lime.

FRESH superfine Flour, in barrels and half barrels.
Dexter's Stone Lime, first quality,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES N. BROWN.
July 19. 37—

BRICK.
10,000 Brick, for sale by
ELISHA TRACY.
July 19. 37—

☞ *FOR SALE,*
ONE share, in CHELSEA GRAMMAR SCHOOL. *Enquire of the Printer.*
July 19 37—

A L E.
A FEW bbls. best *double ALE*, for sale at the New-York price, by
LYMAN BREWER.
July 19. 37—

MARTIAL MUSIC.
MASSACHUSETTS Collection of Martial Music, a new work, designed principally for the benefit of the Militia of the United States, just received and for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store*,
SHETUCKET-STREET.
Where may be likewise found
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Vocal and Instrumental
MUSIC,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
June 21.

POETRY.

From Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

THE VISION.

I CALL upon thee in the night,
When none alive are near;
I dream about thee with delight,—
And then thou dost appear:
Fair as the day-star o'er the hill,
When skies are blue, and all is still.

Thou stand'st before me silently,
The spectre of the past,
The trembling azure of thine eye,
Without a cloud o'ercast;
Calm as the pure and silent deep,
When winds are hush'd, and waves asleep.

Thou gazest on me!—but thy look
Of angel tenderness,
So pierces, that I less can brook
Than if it spoke distress,
Or came in anguish here to me
To tell of evil boding thee!

Around thee robes of snowy white,
With virgin taste are thrown;
And, at thy breast, a lily bright,
In beauty scarcely blown:—
Calmly thou gazest—like the moon
Upon the leafy woods of June.

The auburn hair is braided soft
Above thy snowy brow:
Why dost thou gaze on me so oft!
I cannot follow now!
It would be crime, a double death
To follow by forbidden path.

But let me press that hand again,
I oft have press'd in love,
When sauntering through the grassy plain,
Or summer's evening grove:
Or pausing as we marked afar,
The twinkling of the evening star.

'Tis a dream; and thou art gone;
The midnight breezes sigh;
And downcast—sorrowful—alone
With sinking heart; I lie—
To muse on days, when thou to me
Wert more than all on earth can be!

Oh! lonely is the lot of him
Whose path is on the earth
And when his thoughts are dark and dim,
Hears only vacant mirth;
A swallow left, when all his kind
Have cross'd the seas, and wing'd the wind.

JOHN B. LE CLAIR,
LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S
HAIR DRESSER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has removed his establishment one door east of *Mr. Mansfield's* Jeweller's Store, where he is prepared to wait on his friends, and the community generally, in all the various branches of his profession. Those who may do him the honor of visiting his dressing room, will find every accommodation.

Gentlemen desirous of shaving themselves, will find every facility as to razors, &c.—blending cleanliness, with ease and pleasure.

Mr. LE CLAIR particularly recommends himself to the *Ladies*, who will be waited on at the Toilette, and receive from his skill, those embellishments of the *head*, that most frequently captivate the *heart*, and bewilder the imagination of calculating *prudence*.

"*Fair tresses man's imperious heart ensnare,*
"*And beauty leads him by a single hair.*"

All commands from his fair patrons will be attended to with pleasure and punctuality.—Hair work furnished in perfection. Shaving and Hair Cutting done in first style, and Razors put in order at the shortest notice.

Norwich, July 12, 1820. 36—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1820.

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the several creditors to the estate of

Mr. ROSWELL BUTTON,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to STEPHEN MEECH, Esq. the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign post in said Preston.

36 *Attest*, BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Capt. NATHAN AYER,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Nathan Ayer*, the Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Preston.

Attest. BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

NATHAN AYER, *Executor.*

Preston, June 29, 1820. 35—

WHEREAS my wife *Cinthia*, has eloped from my bed and board without any just cause, this is therefore to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

SAMUEL CRANSTON, Jr.

Sterling, July 3, 1820. 36—

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office, at Chelsea-Landing, July 1, 1820.*

ELEAZER P. Andrus, Wm. E Avery, Alpheus Billings, Shubael Breed, Jere. Bissel, Nathan Burdick, Jr. James N. Brown, Sarah Backus, Wm. C. Boon, Charles Bowen, G. & H. B. Buckingham, Jonathan Comstock, Betsey F. Champlin, Wm. M. Corning, John Cox, Benj. B. Coit, John R. Comstock, Prince Champlin, Joseph M. Coombs, Elias Cornelius, Catharine M. Dimick, Samuel Davis, James Fuller, Mary R. Franklin, Asa Fitch, John Grey, Charlotte Geer, David Gardner, Shubael Guild, Ebenezer Hibbard, Henry Hazard, Abigail Harsthorn, Joseph Hopkins, Rachel Hurlcout, Richard Haughton, Thomas Hallet, Susan Hamilton, Joseph O. Hopkins, Mary C. Harris, Jas. Killam, *Preston*, Jonathan D. Kellog, John B. Lee, Mr. Loomis, Fred. Lester, Phoebe Lewis, James Lowry, Joseph Lewis, Richard Leffingwell, John Mayo, Mr. Maver, Joseph Peabody, Susannah Perkins, *Lisbon*, Moses Perkins, John Phillips, Wm. Palmer, *Colchester*, Joseph Perkins, Nancy Pompey, Asa Post, Joseph Perkins, Philemon Page, (3,) William H. Rowley, Mary Rose, Mary Rogers, Geo. Sholes, *Griswold*, Eliz. S. Seamans, George Tisdale, Samuel Tyler, Daniel Thomas, David S. Whiting, Henry Ward, Joseph Webb, James Winchester, Clarine Webster, *Groton*, Lucretia Willet.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office at Norwich, Ct. July 1st, 1820.*

EDMUND Badger, David S. Bright, Pardon P. Case, Joshua Caswell, Betsey F. Champlin, Clark Davis, James D. Frost, Eliza C. Getchell, Simon Hathaway, Sarah Howard, Henry Jones, Thomas Jones, (2,) Edward B. Lewis, Lynde Lord, E. W. Lyman, William Maples, Ira Mason, Sarah D. Mc Clure, George Mc Ilvain, Mr Sherwood, Joseph D. Wales, B. W. Weatherby, George Yale, *Norwich.*

Asenath Brewster, John P. Francis, Juliana Hastings, Elisha Morgan, (2,) Simon Mosely, Mary Nelson, Susannah Perkins, John Stephens, Amos Read, (2,) *Lisbon.*

Isaiah Armstrong, Nabby Bachin, Azariah Bill, Abby Haynes, Harriot Shurman, Seth Spooner, *Bozrah.* J. HYDE, P. M.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and friends that he has commenced the

Morocco Business

in Norwich, Chelsea, at the Tan-Works recently occupied by Mr. *Henry Gordon*, deceased, on the Turn-Pike road to Providence; where he offers for sale, *Morocco Skins* of the first quality, with *Binding* and *Lining Skins*, &c. &c. all at the lowest prices.

HALLAM HARRIS.

He wishes to purchase SHEEP SKINS, for which he will pay cash, and also a few tons of SUMAC.

N. B. All those who wish to trade, will do well to call.

Norwich, July 5, 1820. 35—

WOOL CARDING MANUFACTURING & CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber having put his Carding Machines in the best of order, covered with the nicest of new cards, suitable for Merino Wool, he invites all those who wish their work done in the best and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms, to call on him, for he will insure them their work done at the neatest rate, as he employs none but the best of workmen. Also he has on hand large quantity of first rate *Broad Cloths* and *Sattinetts*, which he will sell very low for cash or exchange the same for Wool. Those who have wool to dispose of will do well to call on him as he is wishing to purchase a considerable. Immediate attention will be given to those who will please to favor him with their custom.

ZEBULON WHIPPLE.

Plainfield, May 31, 1820. 8w-31—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

UPON the petition of *Mr. Caleb Weeden*, of the town of Pike, in the county of Allegany, and state of New-York, shewing to this court that he is the parent and natural guardian of *Joseph Elbridge Weeden, Lydia Maria Weeden*, and *Julia Catharine Weeden*, all minors under the age of 21 years—that said minors are the owners of certain real estate lying in the towns of Norwich and Lisbon, in said Probate District, which was set off to them in the distributions of the estates of their Grandfather and Grandmother, *Mr. Jedediah Lathrop*, late of said Norwich, deceased, and *Mrs. Cirel Lathrop*, deceased, late wife of said Jedediah, which cannot now be improved for the benefit of said minors, praying for liberty to sell said real estate, and vest the avails thereof in other lands for their use, &c. as per petition on file dated June 23d, A. D. 1820.

Ordered that said petition be continued to the Court of Probate, to be holden within and for said District, on the 2d Monday of September next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon—and that notice of the pendancy of the same be given by advertising in the Norwich Courier, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said 2d Monday of September next.

35 *Attest.* BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

A FEW *Horses or Cattle* can be accommodated with good pasturage, if applied for soon—distance about 1½ miles from this place.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 10, 1820. 36—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE FULTON has now commenced running to Norwich, and will continue for the season, to leave Norwich as soon as the tide serves after the arrival of the stages, and to leave New-London every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 8 o'clock in the morning, exchanging with *Capt. Bunker* same days at New-Haven, and leaving there at 5 P. M. to return.

March 29. 21—

North-Stonington Lime.

THE stone from which this lime is burnt is very hard and compact, of course the air and water will not penetrate it so suddenly as it will Lime burnt from a coarser and more porous stone—an objection made to it is that "it slacks very slow;" but experienced masons consider this circumstance as quite a recommendation—an invariable indication of the strength and excellency of the Lime. Professor Silliman has examined it and observes, "that the slight discoloration which appears in this Lime when burnt, is probably owing to iron." "Iron gives to Lime-stone the property of making a very hard cement." It has been used in a number of Tan-Yards, and answers as valuable a purpose as any Lime whatever—no fair trial has yet been made of it for bleaching, but doubtless, as strength is all that is required, it will answer well for that purpose. To remove any doubts which may from prejudice or inexperience still remain of its quality, I annex the following certificates of *Mr. Alpheus Kingsley*, and *Capt. Samuel Cole*, many others could easily be obtained, but the character of *Mr. Kingsley*, as an old and experienced *brick-layer*, is so well known, that any thing further would be superfluous.

I have used 50 or 60 casks of the *North-Stonington LIME*, and I consider it equal to any Lime I have ever used for laying brick and stone, and is very excellent for plastering—it slacks finer and makes a harder and stronger cement than Dexters, or any other Lime I have ever used. *ALPHEUS KINGSLEY.*

I have for a number of years been engaged in burning Lime in Smithfield, R. I. and in using it for laying brick and stone, and am well acquainted with the qualities of the Lime Rocks in that place. It is an invariable rule that the Lime-Stone that shrinks most in burning swells the most in slacking. The N. S. Lime-Rock resembles the Jinta-Rock, so called in Smithfield, so much that it is difficult to distinguish them—the N. S. Lime is very free from flint and shrinks full as much in burning as the Jinta—the Jinta Lime is esteemed the best and commands the highest price in the Providence and New-York markets.—I have used a considerable quantity of the N. S. Lime—it slacks as fine, takes as much sand, and makes as good mortar for plastering, or any other purpose, as I have ever used.—It makes an uncommonly hard cement.

SAMUEL COLE.

The above lime may be had at all times of the subscriber, at his store in Griswold, at the Lime-Kiln, and of *Wm. Belcher Esq.* in Norwich-Landing.

JOS. L. COIT.

Griswold, May 12, 1820. 28—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 15 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. *Also, Carpet Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

FOR SALE BY LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITY BY

Simeon Thomas, & Co.

CLOVER, Herd's Grass, and Red Top Seed—with an assortment of

GROCERIES, etc.

as usual.

All persons who have open book accounts with them, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, either by payment in cash, or giving their notes by the first day of April next, or they may not expect to have any further credit for goods, but have their accounts left with an Attorney for collection.

Norwich, March 20, 1820. 20—

FLOUR.

40 Barrels fresh superfine Virginia Flour, of superior quality, for family use, for sale by JOS. BREED.

July 12. 36—

300 bushels superior Yellow CORN.
FOR SALE BY
CALVIN TYLER.

July 12. 36—

MUSICA SACRA.

Just received, and for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store,
IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES,

MUSICA SACRA, or Springfield & Utica Collections united: consisting of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems and Chants, arranged for two, three or four voices, with a figured base for the organ or Piano Forte. By Thomas Hastings and Solomon Warriner.

Just Published,

WINTER Evening Tales, collected among the Cottagers in the South of Scotland, by James Hogg, author of Queens Wake, &c. &c.

New Military Work.

Compend of the United States system of Infantry Exercise and Manœuvres.

ALSO,

The best System extant for Light Infantry and Riflemen.

The United States system corrected and abridged: and the augmentations inserted, by C. K. Gardner, formerly Adjutant-General of the Division of the Niagara, and subsequently, of the Division of the North U. S. Army.

FOR SALE AT
T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store,

The work of which this is an abridgment, is recommended by Generals Brown, Scott, Swift and others, and ordered by the General Government, to be used by the Army and Militia of the U. States.

Norwich, July 4, 1820. 33—

ANDERSON'S

COUGH DROPS.

The most valuable Medicine in use for
COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine. Many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

Caution.—Be particular that every genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed by JAMES MELLEN.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or the breast, & more or less, cough & weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and six times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low. I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops, and purchased at your store three bottles which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 28, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson. *Isaac Thompson*, New-London. *Charles Dyer, & Co.* Middletown; *Dyer & Hosmer*, Windham; *Jacob C. Huntington* and *Samuel Tyler*, Norwich.

June 6. 31—

North-Stonington Lime.

A QUANTITY of North-Stonington Lime, for sale at the Factory Store, Jewett City—and also at the old store near the subscriber's House.

JOSEPH L. COIT.

Griswold, Nov. 9, 1819. 1—

GRINDSTONES.

50 Nova Scotia Grindstones, of superior quality, for sale low by

J. DE WITT.

May 3. 26—

Utley's Remedy

FOR *Tooth-ache, Scurvy Gums*, and *Loose Teeth.*—The above valuable article for sale by

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, May 9, 1820. tf-27—

For Sale,

A FARM,

CONTAINING about ninety acres of excellent land for *mowing, pasture* and *tillage*, with a large proportion of *wood*.—A good *Dwelling-House* and other out houses, almost new thereon standing, pleasantly situated in Norwich, on the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Brooklyn, with the *stock and farming utensils* on the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

A lot of *Wood Land*, lying in Lisbon, on the aforesaid turnpike, containing about four acres, one mile and a half from the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

In Plainfield, a convenient Tenement for a small family, opposite the mansion of *Ephraim Wheeler, Esq.* For particulars enquire of THOMAS WHEELER, on said Farm.

June 6, 1820. 31-tf—

☞ FOR SALE,

That valuable FARM,

RECENTLY occupied by *Nathan Sears* with a good Dwelling-House thereon, two good Barns and other out houses. Said Farm contains about

220 acres of excellent
LAND,

for *Meadow, Pasture* and *Tillage*, with a large proportion of *Wood*, with an *excellent Fishery*. Said Farm lies on the Turnpike road from Norwich to Providence, one and a half mile from Norwich Port.—Possession given 1st of April 1821. Will wait for a great proportion of the pay, 3 years or more.

For terms apply to
NATHAN SEARS Jr. *of Lisbon.*

March 18, 1820. 19—

For Sale or to Let,

THE subscriber's House and premises, the residence of the late *Jonathan Frisby*, Esq. of Norwich.—Possession may soon be had. For particulars apply to

DWIGHT RIPLEY, Esq.

Norwich, or to the subscriber at Bozrahville. D. L. DODGE.

April 1, 1820. 22—

For Sale,

THE *House* in which *Mr. Joseph Kingsley* now lives, situated in Norwich-Landing, at the junction of the Stage road to Providence and the new road across the toll bridge to Preston.

—ALSO—

The *Tan House and Yard* late the property of *Mr. Henry Gordon*, now deceased. If the above are not sold by the first of April they will be leased.

APPLY TO
GEO. PERKINS.

March 6. 18—

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened a House of Entertainment at his old stand, a few rods west of the Meeting-House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage, and every favor duly acknowledged by

ELEAZER MATHER.

Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1819. 8—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1819. 7—

Notice.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, has limited and appointed six months from the date hereof, for the creditors of the estate of *Rebeckah Hewlett*, late of Woodstock, deceased, to exhibit their claims in the time limited to the subscriber, Administrator on said estate or be debarred a recovery.

JOHN FOX.

Woodstock, July 3, 1820. 35—

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, two red two year old *Heifers*. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

CALEB GRISWOLD.

Franklin, June 30, 1820. 35—

Patent Polishing Powder,

FOR CLEANING ALL KINDS OF METALIC SUBSTANCES.

Just received and for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GREENWOOD'S Patent Polishing Powder—Price 12½ cents a package. By the use of this powder in cleaning Brass, Copper, Tin, and all other kinds of metals, more than half the time and labor is saved, than when cleaned in the common way, by the use of emery, rotten stone, &c.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1820. *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV. No. 38.]

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE FULTON has now commenced running to Norwich, and will continue for the season, to leave Norwich as soon as the tide serves after the arrival of the stages, and to leave New-London every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 8 o'clock in the morning, exchanging with *Capt. Bunker* same days at New-Haven, and leaving there at 6 P. M. to return.

March 29. 81—

NEW GOODS.

NOW OPENING AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

FINE Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Calicoes; Ginghams; White and figured Cambricks; plain and figured Mull, and Book Muslins; French and India Silks; Seersuckers; Cotton Shirtings; Irish Linens; Blue and Yellow Nankins; Cotton Cassimeres; Diapers; Bombazetts and Bombazines; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Half Hose; Silk, Crape and Cotton Shawls; Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs; Vestings; Pins; Needles; Tapes, &c.

—ALSO—

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Honey of superior quality, Imperial, Young Hyson and Skin Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia, Nutmegs, Snuff, Tobacco, &c. J. DE WITT.

Chelsea, May 2, 1820. 26—

NEW GOODS.
J. W. Kinney

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale, a general assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

very low for cash, at wholesale or retail—Black and Colored Nankin and Canton Crapes; Elegant Crape Dresses, figured borders; Crape Shawls; Half Merino do.; Black and Colored Lustrings; Canton Camblets; Cambrick, Book, Leno, Jackonet and Mulmul Muslins; Linen Diapers and Table Cloths; Sheetings; Shirtings; Long Lawns; a large assortment of plain and Fancy Ribbons; Black Bombazine; Bombazetts; thread Laces and Edgings; Inserting Trimmings; Superfine and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO,—

A general assortment of Hatters' Trimmings.

Norwich, May 26, 1820. 80—

Just Published,

WINTER Evening Tales, collected among the Cottagers in the South of Scotland, by James Hogg, author of Queens Wake, &c. &c.

New Military Work.

Compend of the United States System of Infantry Exercise and Manœuvres.

ALSO,

The best System extant for Light Infantry and Riflemen.

The United States system corrected and abridged; and the augmentations inserted, by C. K. Gardner, formerly Adjutant-General of the Division of the Niagara, and subsequently, of the Division of the North U. S. Army.

FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store,

The work of which this is an abridgment, is recommended by Generals Brown, Scott, Swift and others, and ordered by the General Government, to be used by the Army and Militia of the U. States.

Norwich, July 4, 1820. 35—

THE REAL JAPAN

BLACKING

OF

DAY & MARTIN,

97 High Holborn, London.

THIS inestimable Composition, with half the usual labor, produces a most brilliant *Jet Black* fully equal to the highest Japan Varnish, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, will not soil the finest linen; is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and will retain its virtues in any climate.

PREPARED BY

GEO. HOUSTON, *New-York*,

and warranted to be equal to the imported.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, June 11. 36—

Flour and Lime.

FRESH superfine Flour, in barrels and half barrels.

Dexter's Stone Lime, first quality,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

July 13. 37—

HATS AND GLOVES.

S. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

HAVE just received from New-York, a complete assortment of Gentlemen's superfine bell crown Hats, of the newest style.

ALSO,

From Boston, an elegant assortment of Men's and Boy's Leghorn Hats.

Some fine do. for Young Misses.

20 Doz. pair Ladies' superfine Kid Gloves, all colors.

June 6. 31—

Molasses, Rum, etc.

JUST received, a supply of very superior retailing Molasses, and first quality Boston Rum, which will be sold for cash by the keg, *very cheap*.

Constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

embracing almost every article in that line; all of prime quality, and at the most reduced prices. Those who calculate to pay cash for their goods and wish to get the full value of their money, are invited to call. Tavern-keepers and others will be supplied with the choicest liquors at the lowest cash prices. Most kinds of country produce will be received at fair prices in exchange for goods.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

North-Stonington Lime.

WM. BELCHER.

Norwich, June 6, 1820. 31—

CHARLES COIT,

HAS just received a new supply of Groceries, which are for sale very low, viz.

Old Jamaica Spirit,

Cogniac Brandy,

St. Croix, Antigua and New-England Rum,

Country Gin,

S. M. Madeira, Old Port, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines,

Philadelphia Porter,

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas.

Molasses, Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,

300 lbs. Turkey Figs,

10 Boxes English Herring,

100 Quintals Codfish,

Chocolate, Coffee, Nutmegs, Cassia, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper, Starch, Saltpetre, Tobacco and Snuff, coarse and fine Salt, Box and Keg Raisins, Oranges, and Limes, Window Glass, Bed Cords, Brooms, Nest Boxes,

A general assortment of Red Earthen and Stone Ware,

300 lbs. Dried Beef, manufactured at Troy, and of a superior quality.

ALSO,

A quantity of Sole Leather.

July 12. 36—

Oil, Rum, etc.

300 Galls. first quality Whale Oil, suitable for painting.

300 do. do. do. Winter strained Sperm Oil.

150 do. do. do. Summer strained do. do.

10 bbls. do. do. Streights Oil, for Tanners, and is also in use for painting.

Stone Lime, Shingles, Pine and Oak Lumber.

4 hhds. St. Croix and Antigua Rum.

4 do. Boston distilled do.

500 lbs. first quality Flax.

FOR SALE BY C. ELLS.

June 20, 1820. 6w—35—

St. Croix Rum, Cognac Brandy, &c.

PURE St. Croix Rum, per Puncheon or Bbl.

Cognac Brandy per do.

Brown Havana Sugar, do.

For sale on accommodating terms, by

WM. GEO. TRACY.

Norwich, June 20. 6w—33—

John Lathrop

WILL pay cash for TURNIP SEED, of this year's growth, if offered soon.

June 27, 1820. 34—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST

COLD SPRING GIN,

FOR SALE,

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS. BREED.

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

Patent Cut Nails.

A COMPLETE assortment, of the best quality, constantly for sale on good terms by *Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company*. Orders addressed to WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent*, will receive punctual attention.

May 31. 30—

PUBLIC ACTS.

General Assembly, May Session, 1820.

AN ACT in addition to an Act for providing, regulating and mending Highways.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That when any new highway or common road shall be wanted within the limits of any City or Borough, for the special convenience of such City or Borough, but not for common convenience and necessity, any person or persons, being inhabitant or inhabitants of such City or Borough, may prefer a petition therefor to the County Court, within the same County, which *person or persons* shall, at least twelve days *before* the sitting of the Court, to which the petition shall be preferred, as aforesaid, cause a citation to be served on the Clerk of the City or Borough, as the case may be, within whose bounds the same is prayed to be laid out, to appear if they see cause and object to the laying out of said highway, and thereupon said Court, and the Committee, (if said Court shall appoint a committee to enquire into the convenience and necessity of said highway,) shall proceed in the same manner, as is now by law provided in regard to highways, prayed to be laid out at the expense of towns; said Committee giving the same notice to the Clerk of the City or Borough, as the case may be of the time and place of their meeting, as in the latter case, is now required to be given to the Selectmen.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if said Court shall approve the report of the Committee, laying out such highway, the same shall remain a public highway, and the charges of laying out the same and the damages sustained by any person or persons thereby, shall be paid by the City or Borough, within whose bounds it shall be laid out, and upon their neglect or refusal to make payment thereof to such person or persons, the said Court shall issue a *scire facias* against the Mayor and Common Council, of such City, or against the Warden and Burgesses of such Borough, to shew cause why execution should not be awarded against them, and upon their neglect to shew sufficient cause, shall award execution for such charges with additional cost.

§ 3. *And be it further enacted*, That where any petition is now pending for a highway within the limits of any City or Borough, as aforesaid, and it is claimed by the town against which such petition is brought, that the same is for the special convenience of such City or Borough, and not for common convenience and necessity, the said Court shall order a continuance of the case, and cause a citation to be served on the Clerk of such City or Borough, at least twelve days before the sitting of the next County Court, notifying such City or Borough to appear, if they see cause, before said Court, and object to the laying out of such highway at their expense, and if said Court shall be of opinion that the reasons offered why such highway should not be laid out at the expense of such City or Borough are sufficient, they shall proceed to appoint a committee to lay out the same, and shall have power to order the charges and costs of such road to be paid by such City or Borough, in like manner as if such petition had been originally brought against such City or Borough.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, June 1st, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT altering the time of making returns of duties on writs and licences for selling spirituous liquors.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That all persons, by law authorized to receive duties on civil process, and all clerks of the civil authority, by law authorized to receive duties on licences to retailers of spirituous liquors, shall, in future, annually, in the month of May, by the tenth day of said month, render an account of all monies received as aforesaid, and pay over the same to the treasurer of the state.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 20th, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT in addition to an act, entitled "An Act in addition to an act for the direction of Listers in their office and duty," passed May Session, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the act, and the provisions of the act, entitled "An Act in addition to an act for the direction of listers in their office and duty," passed May Session, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, be, and the same are hereby continued in force for and during the term of four years from the rising of the assembly in May next, any thing in said act to the contrary, notwithstanding.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 29th, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT imposing a duty on sales at Auction in certain cases.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That from and after the first day of July next, there shall be levied, and collected, and paid for the use of this state, upon all sales by way of Auction, of goods, wares or merchandise of foreign growth, produce or manufacture, two per cent of the purchase money arising by sale at Auction, of such goods, wares or merchandise to be paid by the auctioneer or person making such sale at auction, out of the monies arising from each and every such sale, to the clerk of the civil authority of the town in which such sales are made; *Provided always*, that nothing in this act contained shall extend to any sale or sales by auction of goods, wares and merchandise, made pursuant to or in execution of any rule, order, decree, sentence or judgment of any court, or made in virtue or by force of any law touching the collection of any tax or duty either of this State, or the United States, or the disposal of property by auction, belonging either to this State or the United States, or made in consequence of any bankruptcy or insolvency pursuant to any law concerning bankruptcies or insolvences; or made in consequence of any general assignment of property and effects for the benefit of creditors; or made by or on behalf of any executor or administrator, or executors or administrators.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted*, That no person after the first day of July next shall exercise the business of an Auctioneer by the selling of any goods, wares or merchandise, of foreign growth, produce or manufacture, whereby the best or highest bidder is deemed to be the purchaser, unless such person shall have a license therefor from the civil authority of the town in which he intends to exercise said business, signed by the Clerk of said board of civil authority, on pain of forfeiting to the Treasury of this State, for every such sale, the sum of fifty dollars, together with the sums or duties payable by this act upon the goods, wares, or merchandise so sold without licence. *Provided however*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to require a licence for the sale at auction of any goods, chattels or other things which by this act are not made liable to duty or are exempted from duty.

§ 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the civil authority of the several towns in this state are hereby authorised to grant a licence, to exercise the business of an auctioneer of goods, wares and merchandise of foreign growth, produce or manufacture, within their respective towns to any inhabitant of this state, who shall apply for the same, provided the person so applying shall first give bond with good surety in the sum of three hundred dollars to the acceptance of the civil authority in the town in which he resides payable to the Treasurer of this State, conditioned that the person applying for such licence will duly pay to the clerk of said board of civil authority, the duties imposed by this act, on or before the first Mondays of October, January, April and July in each year; and shall in all other respects comply with the requirements of this act. And the clerk of any board of civil authority, shall be entitled to receive the sum of fifty cents for every such licence by him signed, to be paid by the person who applies for such licence.

§ 4. *Be it further enacted*, That each person licenced as aforesaid shall render on oath to the clerk of the civil authority by whom his licence was granted, on the first Mondays of October, January, April and July, in each year a true and particular account in writing of the monies or sums for which any goods wares or merchandise made liable to duty by this act, have been sold at every sale at auction by such person, and of the several articles, lots, and parcels which shall have been sold, the price of each article, lot or parcel, and by whom purchased, during the three months preceding.

§ 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the clerks of the different boards of civil authority, who shall have received any duties on sales at auction pursuant to the provisions of this act, shall annually on or before the 20th of May, pay over the same to the Treasurer of this state first deducting therefrom for his said clerks compensation two and a half per cent on the amount so received as aforesaid.

§ 6. *Be it further enacted*, That no licence granted by virtue of this act, shall be of any validity, for any longer term than one year from the date thereof.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 31st, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT regulating the levy of Executions issued by Justices of the Peace.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That writs of Execution issued upon judgments rendered by any Justice of the Peace, may be levied upon the lands and tenements of the person or persons, against whom such executions are issued; and the officer levying such executions, shall proceed therewith, in the same manner in all respects as is by law provided for, in the case of executions issued by other Courts of law in this State.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 30th, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT in addition to an act, entitled "An Act for forming and conducting the Military force of this State.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the Captain General, he, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, from time to time, as the interests of the Militia shall require, to alter the limits of Companies, form new Companies, and reduce or disband any Company, on application to him made, although thereby any Regiment may contain a greater or less number of Companies than is now required by law.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the commanding officers of the several Regiments, shall call out the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of said Regiment one day and if they judge it expedient, two days, in the month of August or September for exercise and discipline in arms, previous to any Regimental or Battalion review or parade; and when so called out, the non-commissioned officers shall be liable to a fine of four dollars for each day for non-appearance at such time and place of exercise.

§ 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any musician or private, of any enlisted company, shall refuse or neglect to dress in the Uniform duly established, in and for said company, and to perform his duty therein, as required by law, he may by the commanding officer of said company, after 3 months notice to dress and equip himself, he still refusing and neglecting so to do, be erased from the roll of such company, and notice thereof shall thereupon be given to the commanding officer of the Infantry company within whose limits such soldier resides, who shall forthwith enrol him.

§ 4. *And be it further enacted*, That so soon as the Captain General can with convenience reduce the Cavalry to four Regiments as by law required, he shall by a General Order, to be published by the first day of September next, annex the Regiments of Cavalry to the Brigades of Infantry, and on the publication of said order, the Brigade of Cavalry shall be dissolved.

§ 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the companies of Riflemen, forming the two Regiments of Riflemen now by law established, shall by order of the Captain General, as shall be most convenient for the interests of said companies, and most conducive to the interests of the Militia, be annexed to the several Regiments of Infantry by the first day of November next, and on publication of said Order, the Brigade of Riflemen shall be dissolved, and all supernumerary officers in the Cavalry or Rifle Brigades, shall retain their rank, and be considered in the line of promotion, and be liable to fill any vacancy at the discretion of the Captain General, or the General Assembly.

§ 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Regiments of Light Artillery shall be reviewed by battalion, and not be liable to be called together by Regiment, unless by the consent and application of the Captain General.

§ 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons who now are, or hereafter shall be by law, exempted from performing military duty, who shall voluntarily join and become members of any military company, such persons shall thereafter be, and remain liable to perform such duty, in the same manner, and for the same period, as if they had never been exempted therefrom.

§ 8. *And be it further enacted*, That if the Captain General shall deem it expedient and necessary to employ, and shall employ any person to assist him in carrying into effect the provisions of this act, a reasonable compensation shall be allowed the person who shall be thus employed for the services rendered by him, under the requisition of the Captain General as aforesaid.

§ 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the forty-fourth section of the act to which this is an addition, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, June 2, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT to authorise courts of law to refuse cost in certain cases.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That whenever two or more suits or actions at law shall be pending in the same Court, at the same time, for the recovery of the same debt, damage, or demand; or whenever two or more suits shall be pending before the same court, at the same time, against two or more officers, upon receipts for executions, arising from the same original judgment, the court, before which such suits shall be pending, shall not tax or allow any bills of cost, in any such suit or suits unless said court shall be of opinion, that the commencement of said several suits, was necessary to secure said debt, damage or demand.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 26th, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT in addition to an act entitled "An Act for the admission of inhabitants in towns, and for preventing charge on account of such as are not admitted therein."

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That when an inhabitant of any town in this state shall go or remove into any other town in the State, and whilst there, he, she or any of his or her family, if any, shall become chargeable for support to the town to which he, she or they respectively belong—then, and in all such case, the civil authority, or any two of them in the town to which such pauper, or paupers, belong are hereby authorised, upon the application of the selectmen of such town, if they shall judge proper, by warrant, under their hands directed, to either of the constables of said town, to order said pauper, or paupers, to be taken and transported from the town, where they are chargeable, to the town to which he, she or they respectively belong—and such

[illegible] that [illegible] and transport him, her, or them according to the directions contained in such warrant.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 29th, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

By the late Mails.

GEORGIA. MOUNT ZION, JUNE 30.

WE regret to learn that the Creek Nation in Council, have refused their permission to the establishment of schools and a missionary station in their country. Their jealousy of the intentions of those who wish to benefit them, is not in this case unnatural, nor was it altogether unexpected. They have heretofore been compelled to make larger cessions of territory than have been made by any other tribe, and from being powerful in point of numbers, they are now reduced to comparative insignificance.—A considerable part of the state of Georgia, the whole of the states of Mississippi & Alabama formerly belonged to them, & they fear that the attempt will be made to annex the small portion that yet remains to them, to one of these states.

We are indebted to the politeness of Rev. Dr. Brown for the following extract of a letter addressed to him by Rev. Messrs. Thomas C. Stewart and David Humphreys, missionaries and agents, employed by the Missionary Society of South-Carolina and Georgia, to effect the establishment of a missionary station in the Creek Nation.

FORT MITCHELL, C. N. MAY 24, 1820.

Rev. and Dear Sir—After four days constant attendance upon the Indian Council, we have this day received an answer to our propositions. We presented the documents from the Secretary of War, with your address; explained the whole plan to them, and endeavored, with all the ingenuity we possessed, to convince them of the pure and benevolent intentions, not only of government but also of the society by whose appointment and under whose direction we were acting. Holding forth at the same time the great advantage arising from their acceding to the proposed measures. They heard us patiently, and after deliberating on the subject, told us that our request could not be granted. They looked upon us with a jealous eye, and as the forerunners of some scheme of the white people, to get their lands. They alleged, that should we obtain permission to establish a School on the proposed plan, after some years we might demand a compensation for our trouble and expence in educating their children, and as they have no money, we could take their land for payment. As to our proposition to teach them the art of agriculture, they said they knew enough of that to support themselves, and that was as much as they wished. With regard to their religious instruction, they observed, that the Great Spirit when he first made them, did not give the means of instruction, and therefore it was his will that they remain as they now are. These and many other objections of similar nature were brought forward, which we endeavored to answer, but it was in vain to argue with them.

The half blood Indians are generally anxious to have their children educated, but they were afraid to use their influence in our behalf, lest they should be considered as leaguing with the white people against the full blood Indians. Gen. M'Intosh was, at this council made commander in chief of the creek nation. He told us that at some future period he would give us permission to establish schools amongst them whatever might be the consequence. We are apprehensive, however, that it will require a considerable lapse of time before establishments can be made on the plan which the society proposes. They are extremely jealous of the white people and every attempt to obtain land from them will meet with opposition. We have therefore concluded to visit the Chickasaw Nation before we return. We are both in good health, and although we have to encounter hardships, yet we feel no disposition to relinquish the work in which we are engaged. We must close this letter, as we have several correspondents in S. Carolina, and but a short time to write. If we are spared, you shall hear from us again in the Chickasaw county.

T. C. STUART,
D. HUMPHREYS.

SAVANNAH, JULY 3.

MISSION TO JERUSALEM.

It may be unknown to many of our readers that a Mission to this most interesting land was undertaken about two years since by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; and the Rev. Messrs. Fisk and Parsons were selected as suitable persons to undertake the arduous work. The Rev. Mr Fisk visited Savannah in the winter of 1818–19. The Board of Managers of the Savannah Missionary Society (and especially the Rev. Dr. Kollock, who was then the President of this institution) were so much interested in the contemplated mission, and desirous of being the first instruments of sending the Gospel to that country where it was promulgated by our Saviour and his Apostles—agreed to receive Mr Fisk as their Missionary, and to support him in Asia. Messrs. Fisk and Parsons embarked at Boston in November last. The following letters have been received from Mr. Fisk, by the Secretary of the Society, and knowing they will be read with a lively interest by most of our citizens, and hoping they may excite a missionary spirit throughout our State, we feel a pleasure in giving them publicity.

MALTA HARBOR, JAN. 3, 1820.

To the Rev. President and Directors of the Savannah Missionary Society.

GENTLEMEN—My last communication to you was written just before I sailed from America. After coming on board the ship, I wrote a [illegible] line to your President. The circumstances attending our departure from [illegible] native land were interesting to us, and we [illegible] to others also. [illegible] will not expect a [illegible] communication composed of [illegible] on a voyage at sea [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] have [illegible] my happiness, [illegible] some account of my passage [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] my destination. [illegible] the voyage, my health has been good. The [illegible] accommodations. Soon after we came on board, the Captain proposed that we should have religious service at table, and preaching on the Sabbath. Most of the time we have also had evening prayers in the cabin, and in the morning we have gone alternately into the forecastle and spent some time in reading, conversation and prayer with the seamen. We have also put into their hands religious books and tracts. Considerable time has been spent in teaching the steward to read. When we came on board he simply knew his letters. Now he begins to read the bible. All these efforts to promote their spiritual good have been kindly received by all on board, and have evidently had some influence. We leave the event with Him who has all hearts in his hands, and who can make the feeblest efforts instrumental of very great good. Our time has been principally devoted to such studies & reading as would tend to prepare us for work. Circumstances have not been favorable for close study, but such time has been found for reviewing former studies, Latin and Greek particularly, and also for reading journals and histories relative to the regions to which we go.—Meantime, we have made so much progress in Italian that we begin to read and speak it though imperfectly. In 50 days after leaving Boston we came to anchor in this harbor. We had anticipated much pleasure in spending a few days on this Island but now learned that in consequence of some very dismal accounts of the sickness in Boston and other places last summer, the Quarantine laws are at present such as will prevent us from going into town.—A part of the cargo will be left, and the ship will proceed soon to Smyrna.

There are two Missionaries from England on this Island, viz. Rev. Dr. Jowett, from the Church Missionary Society, and Rev. Mr. Wilson, from the London Society. Dr. Naudi, a native Maltese, and a gentleman of distinction, is cooperating with them, and is especially zealous in circulating the Scriptures. These gentlemen heard of our arrival and soon sent us an invitation to meet them in the Lazaretto—where we are permitted to stand at a distance and converse with each other. There we have had an interview with them almost every day since our arrival. They seem like truly devoted servants of Christ, well qualified and assiduously engaged in their work. Mr. Jowett, to whom we had a letter of introduction, has travelled considerably; has gained much knowledge of languages, and is eminently qualified to give useful information to men in our circumstances. All these gentlemen seem like cordial friends, and have given us much very valuable information.—Our interviews with them have been exceedingly comforting and I think very profitable. They will furnish us with letters to several gentlemen at Smyrna, and with some Missionary publications and copies of the Scriptures, in different languages. We feel under special obligations to Providence for affording us opportunity to see such men, and also to them for their kind attentions.

The information we derive from different sources leads us to the conclusion that our first business must be the acquisition of the Italian, modern Greek and Arabic languages, so that we can read, write and converse in them fluently and accurately; meantime we can acquire and communicate information, circulate the Scriptures, converse on religion with individuals, teach children, and perhaps preach some. We can also acquire a knowledge of the manners, the religions, and the prejudices of different classes of people, and step in [illegible] as opportunity may present. A long time must, however, elapse before we shall be qualified to enter fully on our work as heralds of Mercy. For the present, we must carefully feel our way along, hoping that at some future day the Lord may bring us out into a wide door. The history of the missions to [illegible] furnishes us an important lesson. We hope not to faint though we see only the day of small things. The day will come when these lands, once blessed with the prayers and labors of such men as Augustine and Chrysostom, will be delivered from the bondage under which they have so long groaned. Can we, gentlemen, be engaged in a more [illegible] or a more important work than breaking their fetters? Communications from you will always be acceptable, and will augment the obligations which now rest on yours, &c.

P. FISK.

MISSOURI. ST. LOUIS, JUNE 21.

MELANCHOLY EVENT.

It is with feelings of sincere regret that we announce the death of Capt. JOSEPH MARCH, of New Hampshire, a gentleman who has been in this country for the last eight or ten months, and was universally esteemed by those who knew him, for the mildness of his demeanor and the correctness of his deportment. He was killed on Thursday evening last, by Mr. SAMUEL WILLIAMS, who has resided for a short time past in the State of Illinois. We have made some inquiry into the circumstances which led to this unfortunate affair. Some difference existed between the parties during the winter about pecuniary affairs, which, however, were all adjusted and settled, and the parties appeared on at least civil terms, until the last eight or ten days, when a new subject of disquietude arose, also about money matters. The unfortunate man conceived that Capt. March had injured him, and obtained his property in an improper manner, and being in an embarrassed situation he felt the supposed injury very deeply, and allowed his passions to be so much raised as finally to commit the fatal deed. On Thursday evening about sun-down he crossed from Illinois, to St. Louis, and conversed with Captain March at the back door, and in the garden of the boarding-house: some warmth was perceived in their conversation, but the subject of it was not understood by any one. In fact no one that was acquainted with them recognised who they were. After they had been in conversation a couple of hours, the report of a pistol was heard, and the persons in the house running out, discovered the body of Captain March, and that the other person had fled. No doubt existed at the time, who had perpetrated the deed, but the subsequent confession of the miserable man has explained the transaction. Williams fled from St. Louis, and on Friday afternoon, at Belle Fontaine, terminated his own existence with a pistol. He left a writing stating that he had suffered injuries from Capt. March, that he had demanded honorable satisfaction, and it had been refused, and that he took revenge. He also stated that he intended to have taken his own life on the spot, but the means were wanting. Thus has terminated this dreadful affair, and hurried two fellow mortals into the presence of their God. It is but justice to the friends of Captain March to state, that it evidently appears, that his conduct throughout was correct and honorable, and that Williams was excited and led on to the dreadful deed by supposed grievances and misconduct, which in fact had no existence. Capt. March had no arms about him, and from his general character and deportment, was the last who would knowingly and willingly injure another.

INDIANA. VEVAY, JUNE 22.

THE VINE LANDS.

The present crop of grapes promises a more abundant yield than that of the last season. There are about 24 acres under culture, which at the last vintage yielded upwards of 5000 gallons of wine, besides a vast quantity of grapes used for other purposes. The situation is de[illegible], running parallel with the river [illegible] admiration [illegible] strangers, and a grateful retreat to those who [illegible] its vicinity. The intelligent traveller, while he rests from the fatigues of his journey, finds a source of true gratification mingled with delight, in contemplating the beauties of nature and art, which are here so happily blended, the abode of rural felicity.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, JULY 19.

At the execution of the mail robbers, yesterday, after the usual religious exercises were performed, *Hull* addressed the spectators for a few minutes. He stated that he had been brought up with every care by his father, and with a proper regard for religious duty. Bad company however and those propensities which are generally deemed excusable in young men, connected with the flattering thought that when older there would be sufficient time for repentance—these had been the causes which led him to the commission of a crime for which he was about to suffer death. He addressed himself to the young men advising them to take warning by his example, and to embrace religion without delay. He then concluded by fervently recommending himself to the mercy of the Redeemer. *Hutton* said nothing—he appeared to be employed in sincere and silent prayer during the whole period.

The remains of Hutton were interred in the Burial Ground belonging to the Third Baptist Church, where we understand there was an immense concourse of people.

Hull was privately interred, in the evening, in the Christ Church Burial Ground.

VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, JULY 11.

Harvest.—We receive the most pleasing accounts of the wheat, corn and grain crops in the Valley of Virginia, that admirable section of country, which lies between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghany. The ground is said to be literally loaded with wheat—the crop never finer in grain nor more luxuriant in quality.

NORFOLK, JULY 13.

The John Adams yet remains here, waiting only the arrival of some clothing, expected from New York ten days ago.

PENN. EASTON, JULY 14.

The Season.—On last Sunday fortnight, we were visited with a thunder gust. No damage done in this immediate neighborhood. At Martin's Creek seven or eight miles above this place, in Lower Mount Bethel, a flash of lightning killed *fifty four* sheep, of the flocks of Messrs. Meddagh, [illegible] and Merten, which had taken refuge under a tree—twelve others, which were lying by a fence near them escaped without much injury.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 16.

Captain Crayfort who left Laguira 2d inst. informs, that three Commissioners, from General Morillo's army, had embarked in the brig Fox, for the head quarters of General Bolivar, with dispatches and powers to treat with that General.—They carry with them a Proclamation, issued by Morillo, by orders from the King, at Caracas, dated 12th June, inviting the inhabitants to return to their houses, and promising pardon and restoration of property to all who shall take the Constitutional oath. Three days previous to the Tom's sailing, letters from Maracaybo and Curracoa announced the defeat of the Patriots, in the neighborhood of Rio de la Hache, with the loss of 500 men, their cannon, baggage, &c. and that their fleet had gone off with the remainder of the expedition, to Aux Cayes, Curracoa, &c. This report appears probable, as by an arrival at Wilmington, Del. from Cape Henry, advice is received of several of Brion's vessels from Rio de la Hache having put into Kingston, Jam. for supplies, having experienced a reverse of fortune in that quarter.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, JULY 20.

A letter from Rio Janeiro, of April 16th.

"Advices from Chili, into February, state that Lord Cochrane has raised the blockade of Peru.

"The markets at Lima were very high. Several vessels had purchased from the Chilian government licences to trade there, for which they paid 20 per cent on their invoices.

NEW-ORLEANS.

We are informed that on the 24th of June there were but about forty sail of vessels of every description at New Orleans, twenty of which were square-rigged, and about half of those were loading. It was expected that in 10 days after almost all the vessels would have loaded and sailed. The produce had mostly been shipped, and business was getting to be very dull.

SLEEPING HORSES.

The Dartmouth Herald has given some directions to be observed by those who keep horses, which may be found very useful. To enable those who are interested to try the experiment, we have given the writer's ideas in the following brief view. A horse allowed to eat and waste will consume from four to five tons of hay in a year, besides the necessary grain.—Ten pounds of good hay, with two quarts of corn, are enough to keep a horse in fine order—this would amount to a little more than a ton and a half of hay per year and 15 bushels of corn, the rest being under $50. To keep a horse healthy, he should stand on green turf, dug thick and placed on the floor of his stable, and be carried daily. Corn is a preferable food to oats, as there is more heart in it. It should be given two or three times a day in small messes; if the horse is not used, he should be fed with corn sparingly, and occasionally salted and washed with cold water. The pulse indicates the health of a horse. It may be felt about an inch back of the eye—in health it beats about 35 strokes in a minute. In using horses, it is better to drive briskly and stop often, than to drive slowly by long stages.

A London paper, in speaking of the differences that exist between the King and Queen of England, state that shortly after the death of his late Majesty, it was designed to put the matter at rest forever by an open judicial proceeding, which should release the parties from those bonds which had so long connected them. On this subject an interview took place between an eminent Barrister and a distinguished Nobleman, when a copy of a letter from the King to the Queen was laid before his Lordship, in which he expresses an inflexible resolution never again to hold communication with her. A Cabinet Council was held shortly after this to take the subject into consideration, when only one of the law officers of the Crown concurred in the wishes of the King; the whole Cabinet besides were so oppressed with the technical difficulties of the case, that they declined entering them, and a round robin was addressed to his Majesty, which left for a time all the great offices of state vacant, and the country without a responsible government.

Method of blowing up ice.—The following method of [illegible] rivers and canals of ice has been successfully put in practice in Europe. A hole is to be made in the ice, and a piece of board or plank placed across it, a tin cannister, containing a few ounces of gunpowder and terminating upwards in a tin tube is suspended two feet under the ice, and resting by a shoulder upon the wood. The powder is to be exploded by a match in the ordinary way. In one instance when the ice was three and an half inches thick, it was broken through a space of 16 yards long and 11 broad. This experiment might be found very useful on canals, or in a river, where a vessel was frozen in a body of ice near an opening of water.

JUNE 3.

The slave traders, prisoners to the Cyane, who arrived here in the Portuguese schr. Maria, from St. Jago, were delivered to the marshal yesterday afternoon; viz.—William Moore, Thos. Youle, John Tatlaid, John Johnson, Charles Gibson, Thos. Young, Thos. Gee, and Antonio Morta Goncolus, a Portuguese.

From Havana.—On the 23d June, the Intendant and Council reduced the duty on sugars from 15½ to 6¾; on molasses 2 rials per hhd; rum free—the duty on coffee and other exports remains as formerly. No alteration in the duties on imports. The above order was received at the Custom-House June 30; the Cambrian, of Salem, was the first vessel that cleared afterwards.

The Constellation frigate, got under weigh yesterday forenoon from the watering place, but came to anchor about 2 miles below the Narrows.

JULY 24.

Steam-Ship Robert Fulton.—The Steam ship Robert Fulton, Mott, has met with an accident which obliged her to return. After having been out 10 days, in lat. 24, long. 83, about 90 miles from Havana, one of the pinion wheels broke and one of the head beams, which injured the engine considerably, and was obliged to return. The passengers were taken out Friday night 30 miles from the Hook, on board the schr. Thomas, Wynant, from Richmond, which arrived on Saturday.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board.

"On the 11th inst. at 10, A. M. off the Double Headed Shots, and within 30 or 40 miles of Matanzas, carried away the head beam of the engine, which was first caused by the breaking of the pinion wheel, and not being able to stop the engine, instantaneously some other damage to the machinery was sustained. This being an accident that was difficult to repair at Havana or at New-Orleans, it was determined to wear ship and put back for New-York, which port she has reached in eight days, depending on sails only. Other particulars, when we get up.

Private letters from France represent Paris to be in a most agitated state. Mobs of the most desperate character disturb the public tranquillity, and scenes are acted that correspond with those which preceded the revolution. The complaint is the violation of the constitutional charter, and the encroachments which the government are making on the rights of the people. The military has been called out; armies are marching towards Paris, and every thing breathes revolution and anarchy.

CONN. NEW-HAVEN, JULY 13.

Episcopal Theological Seminary.—At a meeting of the Board in this city, last week, a plan was adopted for the immediate re-organization of the Seminary, and for soliciting funds for its maintenance.—The Rev. Samuel H. Turner, late Professor in the Institution at New-York, was invited to take the principal charge of the Seminary, and to open it for the admission of students on the first Thursday of September next. He will be assisted for the present by the Right Rev. Bishop Brownell, who has gratuitously tendered his services to the Board, as a temporary Professor, until the funds will admit of the employment of the full complement of Professors contemplated in the plan.

Foreign Intelligence.

Received at New-York by the Martha, Slocumby, 35 days from Liverpool.

THE QUEEN.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 14.

From some proceedings in Parliament, hopes were raised that the difference between the King and Queen would be amicably adjusted. Her majesty has addressed a letter to Lord Liverpool, that she was ready to receive any proposition consistent with her honor which his lordship might be disposed to make on behalf of the government.

In consequence, a motion of Lord Castlereagh on the subject has been adjourned, to give ministers time to deliberate. The result of the observations was the following note from Lord Liverpool.

FIFE-HOUSE, WHITE-HALL.

"Lord Liverpool informs her majesty that the only proposition he had to make was the one submitted to Mr. Brougham in April last; but that Lord Liverpool assures her majesty that the King's servants will still think it their duty, notwithstanding all that has passed, to receive for consideration any suggestions which her majesty may have to offer upon their propositions.

The Queen replied as follows:

"That she demanded all the rights belonging to the Queen of England. That before she was in possession of those dignities she could not listen to any other proposal. That when she was restored to them, she would be ready to listen to any proposals from his majesty's ministers."

Cabinet Councils had been assembled subsequently to the above correspondence at the Earl of Liverpool's house. They were in session on the 16th of June to a late hour at night, and met again the next day. The result not known.

DOVER, MONDAY, 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Her Majesty's arrival in England.

"Before I proceed to the narrative of this important event, I wish to correct two or three trifling inaccuracies in my former statement, dated Calais. It seems that when Mr. Brougham and Lord Hutchinson first arrived at St. Omer's on Saturday evening, Mr. Brougham was first introduced to her Majesty who was taking coffee, after a few complimentary observations on both sides, Mr. Brougham announced to the Queen that Lord Hutchinson, who had formerly been a warm friend to her Majesty, and who was now a confidential friend of the King, had come, in the spirit of sincere friendship, to both, to make some proposals in his Majesty's name. The Queen immediately answered, that she should be most happy to see Lord Hutchinson forthwith. His Lordship was accordingly introduced, and took coffee with her Majesty, who conversed on indifferent topics, till his Lordship rose to go away, when her Majesty said that, as she understood he had some proposals to make to her from the King, she should wish to see them in writing, and without delay. In consequence of this request, Lord Hutchinson wrote the following letter to Mr. Brougham, as the official adviser of her Majesty.

"Sir—In obedience to the commands of the Queen, I have to inform you, that I am not in possession of any proposition or propositions detailed in a specific form of words which I could lay before her Majesty, but I can detail to you for her information the substance of many conversations held with Lord Liverpool. His Majesty's Ministers propose that £50,000 per annum should be settled on the Queen for life, subject to such conditions as the King may impose. I have also reason to know, that the conditions likely to be imposed by his Majesty are, that the Queen is not to assume the style and title of Queen of England, or any title attached to the royal family of England. A condition is also to be attached to this grant, that she is not to reside in any part of the United Kingdom, or even to visit England. The consequence of such a visit will be an immediate message to Parliament, and an entire end to all compromise and negociation. I believe that there is no other condition; I am sure none of any importance. I think it right to send to you an extract of a letter from Lord Liverpool to me; his words are—'It is material that her Majesty should know confidentially, that if she shall be so ill advised as to come over to this country, there must then be an end to all negociation and compromise. The decision, I may say, is taken to proceed against her as soon as she sets her foot on the British shore.' I cannot conclude this letter without my humble though serious and sincere supplication, that her Majesty will take these propositions into her most calm consideration, and not act with any hurry or precipitation on so important a subject. I hope that my advice will not be misinterpreted—I can have no possible interest which would induce me to give [illegible] counsel to the Queen. But let the event be what it may, I shall console myself with the reflection that I have performed a painful duty imposed upon me, to the best of my judgment and conscience, and in a case in the decision of which the King, the Queen, the Government and the People of England, are materially interested.—Having done so, I fear neither obloquy nor misrepresentation. I certainly should not have wished to have brought matters to so precipitate a conclusion, but it is her Majesty's decision, and not mine. I am conscious that I have performed my duty towards her with every possible degree of feeling and delicacy. I have been obliged to make use of your brother's hand, as I write with pain and difficulty, and the Queen has refused to give any, even the shortest, delay.

"I have the honor to be, sir,

"With great regard,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"HUTCHINSON."

"Mr. Brougham accordingly presented the letter: the moment her Majesty read it, she expressed the utmost indignation, and appealed to Mr. Brougham for his opinion. That gentleman remarked, that certainly those were not conditions which he should advise her Majesty to accept, at the same time, he begged her Majesty to consider what conditions she might be pleased to accept. Her Majesty best knew what was befitting her real situation. The Queen promptly replied—'My determination is soon formed. I shall set out instantly for England—it is to London, and London alone that I shall consent to consider any proposals of the King of England.' Her Majesty then requested Alderman Wood, whose kind assistance she had so frequently experienced, to order horses to be immediately put to the carriages, and to despatch a courier to prepare horses on the road between St. Omer's and Calais. She was particularly anxious on this last point, having evidently a very strong apprehension that the French government might endeavor to intercept, or at least retard her passage to the coast by refusing horses. The [illegible] between [illegible] her Majesty [illegible] to leave St. Omer [illegible] an English packet.

At half past five she left St. Omer's in company with Lady Anne Hamilton: her female attendants followed in another carriage, and a third carriage conveyed Alderman Wood, his son, and young Austin. Mr. Brougham did not make his appearance even to hand her Majesty to her coach.

"Lord Hutchinson likewise refrained from showing himself; and thus the professional friend of the Queen, & the confidential friend of the King, were left behind to mingle reflections on the event which had just taken place. It may be proper to mention, that her Majesty was, on walking down the steps of the hotel at St. Omer's, warmly greeted by a great number of ladies of the first respectability, both French and English. A Greek lady, the wife of Mr. Copeland, an English banker about to settle at Paris, was introduced to her Majesty, who paid her some compliments on her interesting appearance; the lady answered in Italian, and wished her a pleasant voyage, and a speedy victory over enemies.

"In the mean time, certain intelligence, had been received at Dover of her Majesty's approach and some confusion seemed to exist among the military authorities as to the mode of receiving her Majesty. At last Col. Monroe, who is the commandant of the garrison, determined to receive her Majesty with a royal salute: he observed, as we are informed, that as no special instructions had been sent to him, he conceived that he should best discharge his duty by obeying the general rule, which was to fire a royal salute whenever a royal personage landed at Dover. This sensible decision gave great satisfaction to the people of Dover, who were flocking in vast numbers, and all dressed as if for a fete, in order to view the disembarkation of the Queen. The packet at about a quarter before one came close into the roads, but on account of the tide could not enter the harbor. —Her Majesty, with her usual promptitude, as soon as she understood that it would be 5 o'clock before the vessel could get into the pier, determined to go on shore in an open boat, though the swell of the water was so considerable as to make it difficult to descend the ship's side. At length, however, her Majesty and suite were safely placed in the boat, which rapidly approached the shore, amidst the most enthusiastic cheerings from the countless multitude on the beach, the heights, & all the avenues leading to the principal hotel.

"At one o'clock her Majesty set her foot on British ground: the royal salute began to fire. For a few moments her countenance and manner bespoke considerable agitation: she was visibly affected by the cordial symptoms of regard which welcomed her home: but she soon recovered herself, and with a firm step, a composed manner, and a smiling but steady countenance, walked slowly along the crowded ranks of the principal inhabitants.—Well dressed females, young and old saluted her with exclamations of "God bless her: she has a noble spirit: she must be innocent." She appeared in good health, her blue eyes shining with peculiar lustre, but her cheeks had the appearance of a long intimacy with care and anxiety. She is not so much embonpoint as formerly, and her manner and figure seemed perfectly befitting her exalted station.—She was dressed with great elegance. As she moved along, the crowd gathered so fast around her, that she was compelled to take refuge in the York Hotel. —Mr. Wright of the Ship Hotel, seeing that it would be impossible for her Majesty to reach his house on foot, immediately despatched an elegant open carriage to the York. The populace removed the horses and drew it themselves. A band of music preceded her Majesty, and two large flags bearing the inscription of "God save Queen Caroline," were carried by some of the principal tradesmen. A guard of honor was placed at the door of the hotel, but the people did not seem to relish their appearance, the Queen observing to Alderman Wood that their presence appeared rather to produce an unpleasant and angry feeling, the worthy Alderman suggested the propriety of their going away. Her Majesty observed, that although she appreciated as it deserved the attentions of the commandant, yet that she wanted no guard of soldiers; her firm reliance was on the just principles and cordial attachment of her people. Her Majesty then went to the principal window of the hotel, and bowed several times with great grace and sweetness of manner to the happy assemblage. She then retired, and first taking a slight refreshment, lay down to rest after the harrassing fatigues of body and mind which she had undergone.

"Her Majesty, it was understood, would leave Sittingbourne early, so as to reach London in full day light. She will repair to the house of Alderman Wood, who has given up his house for her Majesty's reception, the Government not having provided her with a residence." LONDON, JUNE 18.

Arrival of the Queen in London.

In our last we announced the arrival of her Majesty at Dover, at 11 o'clock on Monday morning; at 6 o'clock, a deputation of the inhabitants waited upon her and presented a congratulatory address on her arrival, to which she replied in appropriate terms. The deputation had the honor of kissing her Majesty's hand, and several ladies were after noon permitted to enter, and were kindly received. The Queen ascended her carriage at half past 6 and was drawn by the populace quite out of town, amidst the loud and reiterated cheering of an immense concourse. The horses were then put in, and the cavalcade proceeded towards Canterbury.

When her Majesty reached Canterbury, it was nearly dark; the horses were however taken from the carriage, and the Queen was drawn through the main-street. Her Majesty alighted at the Fountain Inn, where the Mayor and Corporation awaited with a congratulatory address which was immediately presented in due form. She was received by the Commanding Officer of the troops stationed in Canterbury with the customary honors, in consequence of direct orders from Government. Her Majesty soon retired to rest, and after taking an early breakfast yesterday morning preparations were made for her immediate departure. The people would not permit the horses to be put to the carriage, but insisted upon drawing her Majesty completely through the town. Every window was thronged with spectators, and though the morning was very unfavorable, the streets were also crowded with well dressed people. The scene was very imposing, and her Majesty appeared greatly affected. Through every village on the route towards London the same enthusiasm prevailed.

On arriving at the Green Man, Blackheath, her Majesty's carriage drew up and she alighted. A momentary depression arising from fatigue, rendered a short repose desirable. The attraction now grew more intense, and in order to prevent confusion, and allay the thirst of curiosity, the Queen, after partaking of some refreshment, appeared at one of the windows of the inn. The crowd, at once satisfied and animated by her appearance, burst into a vehement and protracted shout of applause. After a delay of about 20 minutes she resumed her journey. As the weather had now cleared up, and the rays of the sun increased the splendor of the scene, the carriage was thrown open, and every one gratified with an immediate view of her. The acclamations were now renewed, and continued without interruption till the entire cavalcade reached the metropolis, when they swelled into a yet louder strain.

As her Majesty proceeded through the streets of the metropolis, she was received with the most enthusiastic shouts of applause.

About seven o'clock her Majesty's carriage stopped at the door of Mr. Alderman Wood's house, No. 77, South Audley-street, where already a large concourse of persons had assembled. The whole stood uncovered and rent the air with huzzas and cries of "God save Queen Caroline!"—On alighting her Majesty seemed dreadfully fatigued, and appeared to walk into the house with some difficulty. She leaned on the arms of Alderman Wood and Lady Anne Hamilton. Her dress was a close silk pelisse, and a large Leghorn bonnet, tied close to the face, and a large veil thrown back. The countenance of her Majesty, when she alighted, appeared cheerful and serene, in spite of the fatigue she had undergone.

Soon after her arrival the crowd in the street called loudly for her appearance, and her Majesty condescended to show herself at the window, and about half an hour afterwards, on another call, she came out on the balcony, attended by Alderman Wood, bowed gracefully to the people and retired. Messengers were continually passing to and from the house, and several distinguished persons left their names in the course of the evening Amongst them were the Hon. G. Bennett, Sir R. Wilson, Mr Hume, M. P. &c. &c. Mr Denman, the Queen's Solicitor General, called soon after her arrival, and had an interview with her Majesty. He remained about an hour. Her Majesty dined about 9 o'clock; the members of Mr. Alderman Wood's family only were present. The orders at the door were, that the Queen could see no person until to morrow.

On Tuesday night, a number of houses on the Surrey side of the Thames were illuminated in honor of the Queen's arrival. Fireworks and small cannon were also repeatedly fired in the course of the evening. There was no illumination in South Audley-street, and all the windows of Alderman Wood's house were darkened up. There were, however, some slight illuminations in several houses in Charges-street, Albemarle-street, Old Bond-street, and Piccadilly. These, it is understood, took place in consequence of threats uttered by the populace.

A great crowd remained in front of Mr. Alderman Wood's house until a late hour, huzzaing and applauding. All persons passing they obliged to take off their hats, out of respect to the Queen.

Her Majesty rose on Wednesday morning as early as five o'clock, and continued for some time afterwards engaged in writing. She appears to be quite recovered from the fatigue of her journey, and in excellent health and spirits.

As early as ten o'clock a considerable crowd had assembled in front of the house, and before noon the whole street for a great distance on each side of the house was so thronged, that it was with difficulty the carriages could pass through it. This scene continued till nearly 4 o'clock, when Mr. Alderman Wood appeared upon the balcony, and addressed the populace, requesting them peaceably to retire; after which they began to disperse.

We regret however, to learn, that after the populace left South Audley-street on Wednesday night, they were guilty of very riotous excesses. They broke the windows of a number of houses at the west end, of the town, and among others those of Lord Sidmouth, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Coutts, and Mr. Maberly, M. P. A strong party of the Guards remained stationed in front of Carlton house, during the whole of that and Thursday night

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Brougham rose with a paper in his hand, and said—"I have been commanded by the Queen to communicate the following message to the house." He then read to the following effect:

"The Queen thinks it necessary to inform the House of Commons, that she has been induced to return to England in consequence of the insidious measures pursued abroad by secret agents and emissaries against her honor and her peace, and lately sanctioned and countenanced by the conduct of the Government at home.

"Her majesty assures the house, that she has no motive whatsoever in returning to this country, but the defence of her character, and the maintenance of those just rights which devolved upon her in consequence of the death of that revered Monarch, in whose high honor and unshaken affection she had always found a sure support.

"Her majesty was surprised, on her arrival to find that a message had been sent down to Parliament, requiring its attention to certain written documents relative to her conduct abroad, and her majesty was still more astonished to learn, that it was in contemplation to refer those papers to a secret committee.

"It was this day fourteen years since the first charges were preferred against her majesty. Then and during the long period which has since elapsed, she has ever shown herself most ready to meet her accusers, and to court the fullest enquiry into her conduct. She now desires an open investigation, in which she may see the charges and witnesses against her, and enjoy a privilege which is not denied to the meanest individual in the state.—In the face of the Sovereign, the Parliament, and the Country, she protests against the formation of a secret tribunal to investigate her conduct, as a proceeding unknown to the law of the land, and a violation of the principles of British Judicature—her majesty relies with full confidence on the House of Commons to defeat the machinations directed against her.

"The Queen cannot forbear to add, that before any message had been sent down to Parliament, she had been treated in a manner but too well calculated to prejudge her case—The omission of her name in the Liturgy; the refusal of allowing her the means of conveyance, reserved for every member of the Royal Family; the returning no answer to her application for the appointment of a residence, such as she was entitled to expect; the studied slight of all the British Ministers abroad—of all the officers of foreign powers under their influence! these she submits to the house as the means employed to raise a prejudice against her, which could only be justified by a trial and conviction."

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

At about two o'clock the King went in state to Parliament, attended by the dukes of Montrose and Wellington. The Speaker of the Commons, with a large number of the members of that house, attended at the bar of the House of Lords.

In the course of the evening the Earl of Liverpool brought down a message from the King to the following effect;

"George Rex.—The King thinks it necessary, in consequence of the arrival of the Queen, to communicate to the House of Lords, certain papers respecting the conduct of her majesty since her departure from this country, which he recommends to the particular and earnest attention of the House.

"The King felt an anxious desire to prevent all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the queen leaves him no alternative.

"The King has the fullest confidence that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honor and dignity of the crown"

This was accompanied by a sealed bag, containing the papers referred to in the king's message; and Lord Liverpool gave notice that he should on the next day propose an address to his majesty, and move for the appointment of a secret committee for the purpose of examining the papers. It would be the duty of the committee to suggest the mode which might be proper to pursue. The lords were ordered to be summoned for the next day. A similar message was delivered in the Commons.

Duel.—Mr. Grattan having at a public meeting in Dublin, made use of expressions which Lord Clare conceived to reflect upon the late Lord Clare, his father, and having declined either to explain or qualify them, the parties met this morning in Hyde Park, when Mr. Grattan having received Lord Clare's fire, instantly fired in the air.

The friends present having given their opinion that the affair could proceed no further, Mr. Grattan came forward in the handsomest manner, and stated, that having now met Lord Clare in the field, and having given the satisfaction required, he was then willing to admit he was wrong in having made use of such expressions, on which the parties immediately shook hands, and the affair terminated.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, July 26, 1820.

In the sloop Humbird, which arrived here yesterday from Baltimore, came passenger Capt. ASA HURNER, formerly of this city, who has been immured in a Spanish dungeon, at Havanna, for three years and nine months.

From the National Intelligencer.

We observe, by the Southern papers, that Major Gen. Jackson is at present in Georgia, and it is supposed his object is to inspect the military posts on that part of our maratime frontier.

Major Gen. Scott recently left this city on his way to Detroit, where he is called to preside at a Court Martial for the trial of Col. J. L. Smith, on certain charges preferred against him.

Major Gen. Gaines is yet in this city, engaged in the transaction of business with the public offices, but will before long return to Charleston, the Head Quarters of his command.

We mentioned in our last, that Mr. Antrobus, Charge des Affaires of Great-Britain, was the only foreign Representative remaining at the seat of Government. We were misinformed. M. Roth, Charge des Affaires of the government of France, also remains in the city.

Revolutionary Pensioners.—It may not, perhaps, be improper, for the guidance of persons who have heretofore received pensions under the act of Congress providing for revolutionary services, to state explicitly the grounds on which such pensions are discontinued under the act passed at the last session. Such information will save to persons whose names have been placed on the pension list, and whose circumstances in life will now exclude them therefrom, both expense and trouble. According to the instruction given by the Attorney General, and under which the Secretary of War decides, the law contemplates those only who are unable to support themselves without the aid of private or public charity. In every case, the following points are considered: the occupation of the pensioner, his age, his ability to work, his family residing with him, the number of them, their ages and ability to work, and, lastly, his property, and the description of it; and wherever it appears, under all circumstances, that the condition of the pensioner is such as to be able to live without the aid of charity, his name will be invariably stricken from the pension rolls.

From the Norfolk Herald, July 17.

TO THE EDITOR.

GIBRALTAR, MAY 18, 1820.

Sir—For the information of the friends of the officers attached to the American squadron in the Mediterranean, I beg you to insert the following paragraph in your paper, it being copied from the Malta Gazette of May 6th 1820.

"Arrived at this port last evening the United States sloop Spark, Capt. Perry, from a cruise, the Spark did not obtain Pratique but merely communicated with the American consul, and bore away for Sicily. We have however since understood that she has hastened to rejoin the squadron which she left off Syracuse, her commodore having it would appear, declined visiting a British port in consequence of his late unfortunate difference with the Governor of Gibraltar.

"This squadron we have been informed is returning from a cruise of 50 days along the coast of Barbary, having touched at Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli; it is imagined that some difficulty has arisen with the American government and the regency of Tunis, from the circumstance of Captain Perry of the Spark having been sent ashore by the commodore to have a personal interview with the Bey." Respectfully, JOHN THOMPSON.

From the Troy Post.

On Saturday last, the hearts of our suffering fellow-citizens were gladdened by a visit from the United Society of Believers, (commonly called shakers) at Niskauna. This benevolent people, who always have a heart to feel, and a hand to relieve the distresses of their fellow beings, came with two waggons loaded with provisions, and other necessary articles. Every article they brought was of the first quality, and so selected, that each sufferer might partake of their generous bounty. May the Lord reward them for their kindness, and return into their bosom seven fold, for this timely and generous donation. "He that giveth to the poor, lendeth unto the Lord."

MARINE LIST.

July 18—Arrived, *sloop Eliza, Davison, N. York.*

Sailed, *sloop Belvidere, Lovell, Hartford.*

20—Sailed, *sloop George, Hallett, Nantucket.*

21—Arrived, *sloop Revenge, Barker, Providence.*

22—Arrived, *sloop Alert, Berce, Nantucket.*

23—Sailed, *sloop Eliza, Davison, N. York; sloop Revenge, Barker, Providence.*

Arrived, *sloop Venus, Havens, New York.*

25—Arrived, *sloop Mc Donough, Coit, N. York; sloop Humbird, Sutterlee, Baltimore.*

Married,

At New-York, by Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Mr. WESTERN J. HICKS, to Miss LYDIA W. HERRICK, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Herrick, of this city.

At the Presbyterian Meeting House in Killingly, Doct. CHARLES DEAN of the above place, to Mrs. SELENE BROWN, of Hartland, Vermont.

Died,

In this city, this morning, after a long illness, deeply regretted, Miss MARTHA RIPLEY, daughter of Dr. Dwight Ripley, aged 23 years.

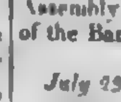
At Bozrah, on Sunday, Mr JABEZ HOUGH, in the 95d year of his age: on the 24th instant, DYAR, son of Mr. Russell Harris.

NORWICH BANK.

AN adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Norwich Bank, will be holden at *Kinney's Hotel*, on the first Monday in August next, at 10 o'clock. A. M. to consider a motion made at the annual meeting, to petition the General Assembly for an alteration in the Charter of the Bank.

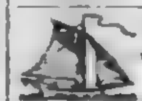
HEZ. PERKINS, *Cashier*

July 25. 38—



For New-York,

THE sloop M'DONOUGH, *Capt. Coit*, will sail on Saturday at 12 o'clock. *July 25.*



For New-York,

THE sloop VENUS, *Havens*, will sail on Thursday at 11 o'clock, A. M. *July 25.*

Cotton Goods, &c.

1000 yds. Cotton Shirtings, Sheetings, Diapers, Stripes, Checks, &c.
Cotton Thread and Slacks,
A few pieces Broadcloth,
Miner's Pat. Accelerating Wheel Heads,
Dedham Turnip Seed, Cheese Coloring,
Essence Spruce, Soda Powders,
3 half kegs manufactured Tobacco,
Port Wine of a superior quality,

DRUGS, MEDICINE, & GROCERIES,

as usual, for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 26. 38-6w—

Scotch Ale, Salt, etc.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber,
9 Dozen Bottles Scotch Ale,
100 Bushels blown Salt,
500 lbs. Troy manufactured Beef,
10 Bbls. Superfine Flour,
4 Bbls. Mackarel,
5000 Brick. CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, July 26, 1820. 38—

FLOUR.

40 Bbls. fresh Baltimore Howard-Street Flour, landing this day from Sloop Humbird, FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

July 26. 38—

☞ *NOTICE.*

A FAMILY suitable to take charge of the *Alms-House* and *Work-House*, in Norwich, is wanted, for one year ending in Oct. 1821.

Apply to the Select-Men.

Norwich, July 25, 1820. 38—

ORANGES.

8 Boxes Sicily Oranges, in good order, for sale by CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, July 26, 1820. 38—

July 25, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

HAVE received by the last packets from New-York, a large assortment

Fresh Imported Goods,

of their own selection, which will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash—

Among them are

80 pieces Irish Linen, in whole and half pieces, (very cheap)
90 pieces black and colored Bombazetts,
190 pieces Calicoes and Ginghams,
70 pieces black and colored French and China Silks,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Cotton Shirtings, Sheetings and Diapers,
Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Elegant Nankin Crape Dresses & Shawls,
Jaconet and Mulmul Muslin Robes,
Silk, Thread and Cotton Hosiery,
Plaid and striped Seersuckers,
Linen Drilling, a new and superior article for pantaloons,
Damask Table Cloths and Linen,
Superfine, middling and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinetts, Plain and blue Nankins,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas, Parasols,
Shell and Horn Combs, (some very large)
Thread Lace and Lace Shawls,
Thread Laces,
Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Plain and figured Cravats,
Elegant garniture Ribbons,
Black and colored do.
Buttons, Wire, Thread, Tapes, Bobbins,
Pins, Needles, Quality Binding,
Carpet Bindings, Coach Lace, Millinets,
Boot Webbing and Cord,
Black and colored Silk Braid,
Scissors, Penknives, Quills,
100 groce Bottle Corks, (very cheap)

ALSO,

A handsome assortment English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices.

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

AMONGST WHICH ARE

AN elegant assortment of Nankin Crape Shawls, Silk & Merino Shawls, Canton and Nankin Crapes of a very superior quality, Cambrick & common Dimities, Parasols, Vestings, superfine twilled and plain Bombazetts, superfine Bombazine, Prunella Shoes, Silk & Cotton Stockings, Silk & Kid Gloves, and very cheap IRISH LINENS

Also, some very fine

LEGHORN HATS.

Norwich, July 25, 1820. 38—

Hartford, Norwich, and New-London

MAIL STAGE,

WILL leave New-London for Hartford every Tuesday and Thursday, at 8 o'clock. A. M.

Leaves Hartford for New-London every Wednesday & Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

N. B.—Said Stage will run from New-London to Colchester by the way of Norwich, every Thursday—and from Colchester to New-London, the same way, every Friday.

For SEATS—apply at MORGAN'S Exchange Coffee-House—*Hartford*, NEWTON'S Stage-House—*Colchester*, of H. BROOMS, or at the Post-Office—*N. London*, at RALPH BOLLES'S Coffee-House, or either of the Post-Offices—*Norwich*.

⁂ Extra Horses and Carriages furnished by the subscriber—at Colchester.

ELIAS W. NEWTON.

July 19. 37—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1820.

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

UPON the Petition of *Mrs. Sally Farnham*, shewing that she is Guardian to her minor children, viz. *Charles Henry Farnham, Clarissa Farnham and Daniel Grant Farnham*, they being minors under the age of twenty-one years, and children of *Mr. Daniel Farnham*, late of Lisbon, in said District, deceased, and that they are tenants in common and the owners of about fifty acres of land, situate in said Lisbon, which cannot be improved for their benefit, and that the same can now be sold for the advantage of said minors, praying for liberty to sell said land, and vest the avails thereof in other real estate for their use. &c. as per petition on file dated July 24, 1820.

Ordered that said petition be continued to the Court of Probate, to be holden within and for said District, on the first Monday of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon—and that notice of the pendency of the same be given, by advertising in the Norwich Courier, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said first Monday of October next.

38 *Attest*, BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk*.

Dedham Turnip Seed,

FOR sale at a very low price. Enquire at the above

H. STRONG.

July 26. 38—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1820. NORWICH; (Conn.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [Vol. XXIV. No. 39.]

July 25, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

HAVE received by the last packets from New-York, a large assortment

Fresh Imported Goods,

of their own selection, which will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash—

Among them are

30 pieces Irish Linen, in whole and half pieces, (very cheap)
50 pieces black and colored Bombazetts,
100 pieces Calicoes and Ginghams,
70 pieces black and colored French and China Silks,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Cotton Shirtings, Sheetings and Diaper,
Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Elegant Nankin Crape Dresses & Shawls,
Jaconet and Mulmul Muslin Robes,
Silk, Thread and Cotton Hosiery,
Plaid and striped Seersuckers,
Linen Drilling, a new and superior article for pantaloons,
Damask Table Cloths and Linen,
Superfine, middling and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinetts, Plain and blue Nankins,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas, Parasols,
Shell and Horn Combs, (some very large)
Thread Lace and Lace Shawls,
Thread Laces,
Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Plain and figured Cravats,
Elegant garniture Ribbons,
Black and colored do.
Buttons, Wire, Thread, Tapes, Bobbins,
Pins, Needles, Quality Binding,
Carpet Bindings, Coach Lace, Millinets,
Boot Webbing and Cord,
Black and colored Silk Braid,
Scissors, Penknives, Quills,
100 groce Bottle Corks, (very cheap.)

ALSO,

A handsome assortment English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices.

NEW GOODS.

J. W. Kinney

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale, a general assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

very low for cash, at wholesale or retail—Black and Colored Nankin and Canton Crapes; Elegant Crape Dresses, figured borders; Crape Shawls; Half Merino do.; Black and Colored Lustrings; Canton Camblets; Cambrick, Book, Leno, Jackonet and Mulmul Muslins; Linen Diapers and Table Cloths; Sheetings; Shirtings; Long Lawns; a large assortment of plain and Fancy Ribbons; Black Bombazine; Bombazetts; thread Laces and Edgings; Inserting Trimmings; Superfine and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO.—

A general assortment of Hatters' Trimmings.

Norwich, May 26, 1820. 30—

NEW GOODS.

NOW OPENING AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS, AMONG WHICH ARE

FINE Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Calicoes; Ginghams; White and figured Cambricks; plain and figured Mull, and Book Muslins; French and India Silks; Seersuckers; Cotton Shirtings; Irish Linens; Blue and Yellow Nankins; Cotton Cassimeres; Diapers; Bombazetts and Bombazines; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Half Hose; Silk, Crape and Cotton Shawls; Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs; Vestings; Pins & Needles; Tapes, &c.

—ALSO—

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Honey of superior quality, Imperial, Young Hyson and Skin Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia, Nutmegs, Snuff, Tobacco, &c. J. DE WITT.

Norwich, May 2, 1820. 26—

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

AMONGST WHICH ARE

AN elegant assortment of Nankin Crape Shawls, Silk & Merino Shawls, Canton and Nankin Crapes of a very superior quality, Cambrick & common Dimities, Parasols, Vestings, superfine twilled and plain Bombazetts, superfine Bombazine, Prunella Shoes, Silk & Cotton Stockings, Silk & Kid Gloves, and very cheap IRISH LINENS.

Also, some very fine

LEGHORN HATS.

Norwich, July 25, 1820. 38—

ORANGES.

3 Boxes Sicily Oranges, in good order, for sale by CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, July 24, 1820. 39—

PUBLIC ACTS.

General Assembly, May Session, 1820.

AN ACT authorizing the taking of acknowledgment of deeds by certain magistrates therein named.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened,* That from and after the rising of this assembly, any judge of the supreme or district court of the United States, or any judge of the supreme or superior court, any judge of the court of common pleas, or county court, of any individual state in the United States, may, and either of them hereby are authorised and empowered to take the acknowledgment of any grant or deed of houses, lands, or other real estate, and that all grants and deeds of houses, lands, and other real estate, that have been or shall be acknowledged before such judges as aforesaid, shall be good and valid in law, in the same manner as if such judges had been duly authorised for that purpose, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 29th, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT in addition to "an act, for encouraging and regulating fisheries."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened,* That the provisions of the 5th and 6th sections of said act, be and they are hereby extended to all fishing places in said Housatonick river, between the mouth thereof and Leavenworth's ferry, which heretofore have been, or hereafter shall be cleared and used, in the manner described in said fifth section.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 29th, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT to repeal an act therein mentioned.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened,* That "the act entitled an act directing bar iron to be stamped" be and the same is hereby repealed.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 29th, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT to repeal part of an act concerning town-clerk's office and duty.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened,* That so much of said act as requires every new married man to bring to the town-clerk a certificate or other proof of marriage, be and the same is hereby repealed.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 29th, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT in addition to an act entitled "An act for the settlement of testate and intestate estates."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened,* That every person, to whom any estate shall be devised or bequeathed by the last will and testament of any person deceased, and where no provision is made for the payment of debts out of any particular estate, by such last will and testament, shall give bond with surety, before the court of probate, in which such will shall be established to refund and pay back to the executor, or executors thereof, (if debts be made to appear and be allowed after the settlement of such estate,) his or her proportional part thereof, and of the charges of executorship.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 29th, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT authorising a set-off of mutual debts in certain cases.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened,* That in all cases which shall hereafter be commenced and prosecuted for the recovery of any debt, before any court in this state, wherein the plaintiff in such action lives and resides out of this State, or is a bankrupt or insolvent, and where there shall be mutual debts between the plaintiff and defendant in such action, one debt may be set off against the other [illegible] such matter may be given in evidence under the general issue or pleaded in bar, but such matter shall not be given in evidence as aforesaid unless notice be given at the time of pleading to such action of the debt intended to be set off and on what account it has become due. *Provided nevertheless,* that no debt claimed by assignment shall be set off as aforesaid, unless the plaintiff had notice at the time of the commencement of such action that such debt was due to the defendant.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in every action wherein the defendant shall claim a set off as aforesaid, and it shall appear upon trial that the plaintiff in such action is indebted to the defendant, the Court before which the trial shall be, shall give judgment for the defendant to recover the same of the plaintiff together with his just cost. *Provided,* that no justice of the peace shall in such case give judgment for the recovery of such balance where the same shall exceed the sum of fifteen dollars.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 29th, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT to repeal certain acts, and parts of acts therein mentioned.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened,* That the act, entitled "An act containing an abstract and declaration of the rights and privileges of the people of this state, and securing the same," be, & the same is hereby repealed.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted,* that the first eighteen sections, (except the enacting clause in the first section,) and the sixty-second section of the act, entitled "An act for constituting and regulating courts, and appointing the times and places for holding the same," be, and the same are hereby repealed.

§ 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the seventh section of the act, entitled "An act concerning delinquents," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

§ 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the first ten sections, (except the enacting clause in the first section,) and the enacting clause of the eleventh section of the act, entitled "An act for regulating the election of the Governor, Lieut. Governor, assistants, &c." be, and the same are hereby repealed.

§ 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the act entitled "An act in addition to an act, entitled an act for the regulating of the election of Governor, Lieut. Governor, Assistants, &c. be, and the same is hereby repealed.

§ 6. *Be it further enacted,* That the eighth and ninth sections of the act entitled "An act for the punishment of divers capital and other felonies," be, and the same are hereby repealed.

§ 7. *Be it further enacted,* That the act entitled "An act relating to freemen," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

§ 8. *Be it further enacted,* That the act entitled "An act in addition and alteration of an act relating to freemen," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

§ 9. *Be it further enacted,* That the act entitled "An act in further addition to and alteration of the statute entitled an act relating to freemen," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

§ 10. *Be it further enacted,* That the sixth section of the act entitled "An act for constituting judges and justices of the peace, and for empowering and directing them in their respective offices," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

§ 11. *Be it further enacted,* That the act entitled "An act directing how to proceed, when it shall be necessary to build a meeting house for divine worship," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

§ 12. *Be it further enacted,* That the second, fourteenth, and fifteenth sections of the act, entitled "An act for the settlement, support, and encouragement of ministers and for the well ordering estates given for the support of the ministry," be, and the same are hereby repealed.

§ 13. *Be it further enacted,* That the second third, fourth, fifth, sixth seventh, tenth, eleventh, eighteenth, and thirty-sixth sections of the act entitled "An act for prescribing and establishing forms of oaths, in this state," be, and the same are hereby repealed.

§ 14. *Be it further enacted,* That the act entitled "An act in addition to an act, entitled an act concerning petitions and prayers, or memorials to the General Assembly," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

§ 15. *Be it further enacted,* That the thirteenth and fourteenth sections of the act entitled "An act for forming, ordering and regulating societies," be, and the same are hereby repealed.

§ 16. *Be it further enacted,* That the act entitled "An act in addition to a law of this state entitled an act for forming, ordering, and regulating societies," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

§ 17. *Be it further enacted,* That the act, entitled "An act to limit the tenure of office in certain cases," passed at the May Session of 1811, be and the same is hereby repealed.

§ 18. *Be it further enacted,* That the two first sections, except the enacting clause of the first, of the act, entitled "An act in addition to and explanation of an act, entitled an act relating to freemen," passed at the May Session of 1813, be and the same is hereby repealed.

§ 19. *Be it further enacted,* That the act entitled "An act in further addition to an act, entitled an act for regulating the election of the Governor, Lieut. Governor, Assistants, &c." passed at the May Session of 1815, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

§ 20. *Be it further enacted,* That the act entitled "An act defining the qualifications of freemen" passed at the May Session of 1816, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 29th, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

AN ACT in addition to an act, entitled an act for regulating salaries and fees.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened,* That the salaries and fees of all the officers of [illegible] members of the General Assembly [illegible] shall be as follows, to wit:

To the Governor, per annum, one thousand one hundred dollars.

To the Lt. Governor do. eight hundred and fifty dollars.

To the chief Judge of the Superior Court, one thousand one hundred dollars per annum.

To the other four Judges of the Superior Court one thousand and fifty dollars each, per annum.

To the Treasurer, one thousand dollars, three hundred dollars of which shall be paid from the School Fund for services regarding that Fund.

To the Comptroller, one thousand dollars.

To the Secretary, eighty-four dollars.

To the Reporter of the judicial decisions, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Senate Fees.

To each Member of the Senate, per day, two dollars.

For travel going to, and returning from assembly, nine cents per mile.

Members of the House of Representatives' Fees.

To each Representative per day, one dollar and fifty cents.

For travel going to, and returning from assembly, nine cents per mile.

To the Sheriff attending the assembly, the supreme, superior and county courts per day, two dollars.

To the Sheriff's deputy, attending as above, per day, one dollar and fifty cents.

To constable for attending as above, per day, one dollar and twenty-five cents.

To the Sheriff for returning votes to the Secretary, going to, and returning, from, nine cents per mile.

To commissioners on roads and bridges, per day two dollars.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the treasurer and comptroller, for the time being shall have liberty, and liberty is hereby granted to each of them to employ all necessary clerks in their respective offices, when their business shall require the same, who shall receive, when so employed a sum not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents per day; any law or resolution to the contrary notwithstanding.

§ 3. *Be it further enacted,* That all the salaries named in this act shall be paid semi-annually, on the first Monday of May and November in each year: and the comptroller is hereby directed and required to draw on the treasurer for the same.

§ 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the salaries or compensations herein made to the Governor, Lieut. Governor, Senators, and Representatives, shall take effect after the next election.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, June 2nd, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

MISCELLANY.

Territory at the Pacific Ocean.

Our territory along the coast of the Pacific, within our dominions, and for a considerable distance inland, to the foot of the first range of mountains, is very fertile; it is well adapted to the production of the grains and fruits of the Atlantic portions of the Union, and abounds with the greatest quantity of excellent timber, particularly ship spars, which surpass in lightness, elasticity and strength, those, of the growth of any other part of the world. The fisheries of the Columbia River, and the neighboring inlets of the coast, have been well ascertained to be more accessible, safer, and fully as productive as the best situations of New-Foundland. That the climate is salubrious and healthy is proved by the numerous and robust population of Indians that inhabit the country. Settlements will no doubt very soon grow up and spread along the shores of the Columbia river, with astonishing rapidity—and the young athletic powers of our government will ere long, launch into its waters a fleet to move along the coast of the Pacific, and take under its protection the commerce which the enterprize of our citizens will soon create and extend over those seas, to an incalculable amount. The passage from the Chesapeake, the centre of our Atlantic border, by sea, round Cape Horn to Columbia river and back, as proved by the numerous voyages of our North-West Coast-traders, cannot be accomplished in less than 10 or 11 months. These two great maritime and highly beneficial borders of the U. S. are thus, by the vast southern stretch of our continent, almost completely separated, the one from the other, and divided into distinct spheres and ranges of maritime commerce—which, however, the obvious interests of the Union render it indispensably necessary to connect by every possible and practicable means to the heart of the territory and population, by river and by land transportation, or by both, and by the most rapid and certain communications. To enable the government to wield its potent energies with effect, and to give to the American people the means of exerting their enterprizing commercial spirit to the greatest advantage, and to enable them to make due profit from the great resources of their country, it has become necessary that a short, direct and certain means of communication should be established into every quarter, to the most remote points, and particularly over the continent to the Pacific Ocean.

Steam-Boats have effected much; our improvements and facilities of intercourse, in that way, have justly attracted the admiration of the civilized world; but there are physical difficulties and obstacles which that [illegible] invention can neither surmount nor remove, with all its skill and power. The [illegible] route to the Pacific, along the Missouri, is very circuitous; it is short of the great object that of reaching the Pacific, by many hundreds of miles; because from the falls, there is, thence, a distance of about eight hundred miles over to the Columbia river, no navigation practicable for such vessels of any size; from the falls downward, for a thousand or fifteen hundred miles, the navigation is entirely closed by ice during the winter season. Therefore, whatever advantages may be derived from steam-boat transportation of heavy articles, by the way of the Missouri into the interior, it must certainly be abandoned as the mail route to the coast of the Pacific, and also, I am inclined to believe, as the route for the transportation of any articles across the continent farther than Yellow Stone River. Beyond that point, other modes of conveyance must be sought for and applied; and the only means at present in our power, and capable of being applied, are horses and oxen.

The oxen in the United States are, in many respects, very serviceable animals; they are more patient of fatigue, bear worse treatment, may be sustained on coarser food, and, in short, are not so apt to become restive as horses, but they are more unwieldy, awkward, and much slower in their pace than horses. The oxen of Spanish America, owing perhaps, to a constitutional fierceness of temper, like the cattle of Spain, from whom they are descended, are remarkable for their superior size, agility, and quick step. They are commonly used for long journies, in caravans of heavy loaded carts; and are generally able to travel 30 or 40 days together, with no other food than grass, which they are occasionally turned loose to gather by the way, at the rate of 30 miles a day. The oxen of South America not only surpass ours in speed, but they travel as fast again as our best waggon horses. The west country waggons, travelling between Baltimore and Pittsburg, a distance of two hundred and forty miles, on an average require 16 days to perform the journey; that is, at the rate of about 15 miles a day; and, it is believed to be as fast as a loaded team is, in any country, allowed to travel on a journey, each day.

Supposing, then, the distance from St. Louis to the mouth of the Yellow Stone River to be twenty five hundred miles; and allowing that a steam-boat will be able to ascend the River Missouri to the confluence of that stream, with as much ease as from New-Orleans to St. Louis, it would be fifty days in reaching the Yellow Stone, from St. Louis; and estimating the distance from the mouth of the Yellow Stone to that of the highest navigable part of the Multomah, or the Columbia, to be one thousand miles, by a road equally practicable with those from the Atlantic sea ports to the Western country, beyond the mountains, the land transportation from the Navigable waters of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific Ocean will require a journey of sixty-seven days for loaded waggons drawn by horses; and supposing the mail to ascend the river Missouri, and to pass over by the same route, & allowing it to travel at the rate of one hundred miles a day, by land, it would be not less than one hundred days in reaching the Pacific from Washington, via St. Louis.

A communication from coast to coast so circuitous and tardy, is obviously fraught with the most seriously evil consequences to the interests and harmony of the Union. It may be safer, and in general exposed to less risk, than that by the way of Cape Horn; but, in the winter season of our hemisphere, it must be more interrupted and longer discontinued than that by sea. It behoves us, therefore, to turn our attention, in time, to some mode of procuring a more speedy and less broken intercourse with the opposite coast of our continent, before the settlements which must, very soon, take root and spread along it, shall have their interests developed in other directions, and be estranged from their natural and beneficial connection with their kindred of the Atlantic mother country. This communication I believe to be perfectly within our power to effect, by means of the Bactarian Camel whose constitution seems to be, in all respects, formed to endure hardships, to encounter the severities of our winters on the great plains of the interior, and the bleak sterility of the rocky mountains, no less than the sultry dry deserts traversed by the rivers Platte and Kansas of the Missouri territory.

American Farmer.

THE PEARL-FISHERY OF PANAMA.

The isthmus which forms the boundary between North and South-America might, in the possession of an enterprising nation, be rendered a fertile source of prosperity. It would only be necessary to cut a canal to connect the two seas, and to build a city at each of its mouths, which might become the central point of extensive trade.

At the extremity of the bay of Panama is an Archipelago, consisting of forty-three Islands; between the Islands of El Rey & Tobago, the sea is perfectly calm, and near the coast lies a considerable bank of pearly oysters.

These oysters produce pearls of a large size, though in point of regularity and beauty, they are inferior to those of India.

All the inhabitants of Panama and its vicinity who are in easy circumstances, keep negroes who dive to procure pearls for their masters.—They are dispatched to the Islands, where tents and boats are kept in readiness. Eighteen or twenty of these poor negroes, who are excellent swimmers, and who possess the power of holding in their breath for a considerable time, are under the control of an overseer. They swim about under the water until they find a bank of oysters, where the sea is not more than 10, 12, or 15 fathoms deep. The negroes then ascend to the boat and cast anchor. They tie around their waists a rope, one end of which is fastened to the boat, and jump into the sea, taking a small weight to enable them to descend the more expeditiously. On reaching the bottom, the diver seizes an oyster, which he places under his left arm, another in his left hand, a third under his right arm, a fourth in his mouth. He then ascends to take breath, and to de-

[illegible] in a little bag in the boat. As soon as he has recovered himself, or dives a second time, and so on until he is tired, or has found a sufficient number of oysters.

Each of these negro divers must supply his master with a certain number of pearls daily.—When the negro has fished as many oysters as he thinks sufficient, he opens them in the presence of the overseer, and delivers to him the pearls, whether small or large, perfect or imperfect, until he has completed the number due his master; the remainder are the property of the negro, who usually sells them to his master.

Besides the labor and fatigue which the negroes experience in detaching the oysters from the bottom of the sea where they are frequently fixed between rocks and stones, they encounter great danger from the tamborones, or tintoresos, a monstrous fish by which they are sometimes devoured, and likewise, from the mantas, huge rays, which seize the divers so forcibly, they stifle them, or by falling upon them with all their weight, crush them at the bottom of the sea.

For this reason the diver is usually armed with a pointed knife. If when it is clear, the negro overseer, who remains in the boat, should perceive any of these fish, he warns the diver, and sometimes goes to his assistance.

Notwithstanding these precautions, the divers sometimes lose their lives, and frequently return with the loss of an arm or a leg.

Speech of Morris N. B. Hull on the Scaffold.

The following Speech has been handed us by a gentleman, who heard it distinctly from the lips of HULL, just before he was executed yesterday:—

I am called this day to suffer for my crime. I have been condemned by the severity of the law for that only crime, and it is but a few days ago that I entertained as much hope of living as any person in good health. I had a Father, an affectionate Father whose influence was used in my behalf. I had friends who interested themselves for my youth—thanks for their kindness: but to-day what are my hopes?—the gallows, and a coffin. Nothing was spared in my youth, to make me useful and respectable in society. I was taught early to reverence the name of God, and although a profligate, I never lost that veneration and respect for a parent, who had done so much for me. It was bad company and misguided youth, which brought me to this shameful and ignominious death and counselled me to that murder at which I shrunk in committing it; but the Lord has been kind to me, he has enabled me to believe in his word, and has saved my soul by free grace through the blood of Jesus Christ. As it respects my confession—As one who is going to appear before a heart searching God, I declare what I have said respecting the murder is perfectly correct and true; and I hope that God will pardon the [illegible] those persons, who have said things contrary in order to criminate me more, to make my crime greater. I would warn youths by example to avoid bad company. Jesus Christ is precious to me—I have a full confidence in his blood.

My God, leave me not in this trying hour. O holy Spirit of God, assist me and receive my soul.—*Bult. Pat.*

From the St Louis Enquirer, June 1[illegible].

Among the passengers in the Steam-Boat Comet, were George F. Strother Esq. Receiver of public monies [illegible] for the district of St. Louis, in the place of Col. Hammond, and [illegible] J. J. Monroe, brother to the President.

The committee appointed to draft a constitution for the State of Missouri, reported on yesterday.—The article which will be first inquired after is to the following effect: The legislature shall have no power to manumit slaves, except on condition of paying their value to their owners; it shall have no power to prevent emigrants from bringing slaves into this state, it shall have power to prevent slaves from being brought to this state to be sold as merchandize, persons who have been, or may be, brought into the United States in violation of the laws of Congress for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, [illegible] on arriving in the State of Missouri. [illegible] likewise the right of trial by jury for offences above the grade petit larceny is secured to slaves. It is made the duty of the court to assign them counsel when they have it not; if convicted [illegible] be punished in the same manner that white persons would be for the like offences, [illegible] and dismemberment of a slave, to be punished as if committed upon a white person; and it is made the duty of the legislature to pass laws for the protection of slaves against injuries from their masters.

LATE NEWS

Of Brion's expedition to the Spanish Main.

By the brig Argus, arrived [illegible] from Bermuda, the editors [illegible] received [illegible] papers [illegible].

They state [illegible] on the [illegible] May between [illegible] the Independents at [illegible] to the command of [illegible] and the [illegible] army of [illegible] retreated to [illegible] the Independents [illegible]—At the termination of the contest, [illegible] of the independent forces appealed to Brion for their pay, but [illegible] their demand, and [illegible] against him [illegible] arms and embarked them on board [illegible] vessels, and [illegible] from the shore.

The town of Rio de la Hacha was set fire [illegible]

[illegible]

SMYRNA.

Extract from a letter of the Rev. P. Fisk, Missionary to Jerusalem, addressed to the Missionary Society of Savannah, written in January last.

"The population of Smyrna is not correctly known. The estimates vary from 100 to 180,000.—The majority are Turks, a great number are Greeks of the Greek Church. Many Greeks and Europeans are Catholics.—There are some thousands of Armenians, and from 10 to 15000 Jews. There are a few Protestants who are Europeans, or of European descent. They have a Chapel under the British consul's direction, in which a Swiss preaches one sermon in French, and Mr. Williamson, an English Episcopalian, one sermon in English, each Sabbath. They have small congregations; and, if I may judge of the character of Franks, as all Europeans and Americans are called, by the exhibitions of it which I have seen, I must say two traits seem very prominent—lovers of pleasures more than lovers of God, and lovers of this present world—in other words amusement and the acquisition of wealth are the two grand and almost exclusive objects of pursuit. Of Armenians, I can at present say nothing. Jews obtain I believe about the same character here as elsewhere. [illegible] Greeks say they evidently possess natural ingenuity and they have some learning.—There are a number of Greek schools in this city. At Haivali, on the continent, not far north of this, there is a kind of Greek College, with two hundred scholars. On Scio, the Chios of scripture, there is a still larger college. Many things indicate an improving state of things among the Greeks—but, as to moral principle and worth of character, those of whom I enquire, and the authors I read, almost all agree in saying nothing in their favor. The Turks are of course Mahometans. If one of them embraces any other religion, he is immediately put to death, unless he flees from Mahometan countries.—Literary education is said to be almost entirely unknown among them. What some other nations spend in cultivating their minds, they spend in smoking. All of whom I enquire say, that it is safe traveling in Turkey and nobody manifests any such surprize at our plans as was sometimes manifested in America. Merchants and authors generally agree in saying that Turks are uncommonly honest and very good men. When I have learned more about them, I will endeavor to make more full and accurate communications. As I have nothing better with which to fill up my sheet, I will give a brief account of a walk I took the other day in company with Mr. Williamson and Mr Parsons. We passed through the town toward the south, met Europeans, Greeks, Jews, Turks, Armenians and a few Arabs, all distinguished by their complexion or apparel—passed several Turkish ladies, with their faces completely covered, and several Greeks, who seemed to [illegible] following a [illegible] Turk whose costume and [illegible] [illegible] authority. He had all the appearance in his countenance, dress and gait of a savage tyrant [illegible] several caravanseries, large open [illegible] droves of camels [illegible] some coming [illegible] with their burdens—passed through [illegible] Turkish Bazars or Markets, streets [illegible] 10 or 12 feet wide, and very dirty [illegible] stores for merchants and mechanics [illegible] multitudes of people [illegible] camels and asses, here a Turkish porter carrying 8 or 100 w[illegible] on his back [illegible] with his [illegible], and there a swarm of the most miserable beggars. South of the town we ascended a high hill, on the ascent passed through a very extensive Jewish burying ground. The tombs were covered with marble stones, horizontally, and containing Hebrew inscriptions, as in the burying ground near Savannah—passed ridges and [illegible], which indicate ancient fortifications and entrenchments—noticed a great variety of stones, principally marble, which have been curiously wrought in different forms and were once evidently the ornamental parts of superb edifices—went to the ruins of the ancient Circus or Amphitheatre, a large cavity surrounded by a steep ascent, with several arches of stone, and an entrance on one side. Here, it is said, St Polycarp was beheaded. At no great distance from the [illegible] we saw two tomb stones, about [illegible] feet apart, with a pile of small stones raised from one to the other, about two feet high, and [illegible]. The Greeks and Catholics have a tradition which I am told [illegible] that this is Polycarp's grave. [illegible] Found several wells [illegible] Wearied with [illegible] [illegible] and two [illegible] walls of an [illegible] in which Polycarp [illegible] church [illegible] The [illegible] like the shepherds [illegible] Went next to the [illegible] The walls in some places are [illegible] high, and very [illegible]. They enclose several acres [illegible] stands near the [illegible] not far from it a number of vaults [illegible] served as magazines. The [illegible] I looked on the city and [illegible] the light of the Gospel may shine [illegible]."

Anecdote of the late King George.

The following anecdote of the late British King [is] extracted from the MS journal of an American traveler, [illegible] never appeared [illegible].—*Bost. Cent.*

"[illegible] the streets of Weymouth, the well known summer residence of the king, chance brought me within a few paces of His Majesty, [who] was on his return from a ride with two [illegible], met Sir James Crawford, who had been detained a prisoner in France many months and was just returned [illegible]. The king greeted him [illegible] Speaking of the Peace of 1802, he remarked, that the first news he had of it was on reading a newspaper that the treaty was signed, and, that, dropping the paper, he exclaimed, '*Good God, is it possible.*' 'But,' he added, 'I always thought it was an *experimental Peace*; and now we are at war again, we should not have so many objects in view at once. Let us, Sir James, imitate the policy of Washington and Franklin, who always *stuck at one point*.'—On saying which he raised his [illegible] hand in which he held his whip, raised it with his left, and made a forward thrust with it, suiting the action to the word." This anecdote, so honorable to our two illustrious countrymen, may be relied on as authentic. The King, we doubt not, had at the time some recollection of an important event in his reign. Soon after the commencement of the American Revolution, an English projector, in order to disparage the celebrity of Franklin's Lightning Conductor, published an elaborate work to prove that the invention was not complete; and proposed that balls should be added to the points of the conductor, to embody a large quantity of the electric fluid and pass it off harmless. The king was pleased with the thought, and had [illegible] the conductors of his palace accordingly altered to the suggestion of the projector. Some time after in a thunder storm, [illegible] the King, and the projector, [illegible] the Palace to which the [illegible] were affixed had a melancholy proof of their insufficiency in the great [illegible] which the part of the Palace [illegible] lightning, and the *British Blunts* were immediately changed for the *American Points*. The wits of the day did not fail to profit by the event; and we well recollect to have read in the Morning Herald, the following epigram on it:—

"While you, great George for knowledge hunt,
And sharp conductors change for blunt,
The Nation's out of joint.
Franklin a wiser scheme pursues,
And all your thunder harmless views,
By sticking to the point."

CONTINUATION OF

Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE WARRIOR.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 12.

THE QUEEN.

LORD Castlereagh said—"I rise for the purpose of moving the order of the day for the further consideration of his Majesty's most gracious message, with a view to its postponement, until Friday next. In moving this adjournment, I trust the House will feel that it would be unbecoming in me to state any thing that has passed during the discussion [illegible] to say a single word as on the former occasion, as to the situation in which matters now stand. [Hear, hear.] But I entreat honorable gentlemen to keep their minds and their impressions on the subject precisely in the same state until an explanation shall be given as to the moment in which [the] great question may ultimately stand. In proposing to the house Friday next for the postponement of the order of the day, I mention it as the most convenient day. On Thursday his Majesty's birth will be celebrated, and it has been usual for the house to adjourn over that occasion, and I would rather take a later than an earlier period for the further discussion of this important matter. These successive adjournments ought to be viewed, not only as satisfactory to the house, but as material to the public interest, in order that the real state of the question may be made known as early as possible. Here, if the discussion to which I refer be sought on, I must therefore retire from it, and nothing but a sense of the necessity of the case would induce me to request the house to name a day unobjectionable to all parties, and when I shall be ready to enter into the subject.

The original question was then put, that the papers laid upon the table by lord Castlereagh be referred to a select committee, with lord Castlereagh's amendment.

Sir M. W. Ridley—I hope the house will be aware that I shall not for a moment transgress the bounds so properly fixed by the noble lord, nor utter a single word on so very delicate subject, but I [illegible] my anxious hope [illegible] the house and [illegible] the views of the noble lord, [illegible] to abstain from [illegible] the illustrious parties, or of the nation [illegible], by giving publicity to any [illegible] correspondence [hear, hear], whether [illegible] or garbled, [hear,] which may by possibility [illegible] into their hands. I am sure that I need only mention the [illegible] house, for every gentleman who hears me will be immediately convinced of the danger that may arise, that must inevitably arise from publications which can have only one effect, however unintentional—that of exciting prejudice against one party or the other. I trust that [illegible] will not be thought that I [illegible] proposed to the house but that the [illegible] will meet with unanimous support. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Brougham—I heartily concur in the recommendation of the noble lord and of my honorable friend who has spoken [illegible] abstain from saying one word on the progress of these transactions. I beg to express my entire concurrence in the propriety of my honorable and worthy bart's observations, and to make my most positive assertion, that neither the illustrious personage for whom we are concerned, nor her legal advisers, entertain any other sentiment. [Hear.] It is our sincere hope that every thing should be conceded [illegible] to the illustrious personage, and to the [illegible] Majesty's legal advisers. If any thing [illegible] have taken place, [illegible] nothing [illegible], because I have [illegible] the real state of the facts [illegible] been rendered by some [illegible] degree of [illegible] confidence, on which no blame [illegible] the illustrious personage for whom we act [illegible] the rest of these transactions—that her Majesty is placed in a situation which renders it difficult to prevent the access of advisers [illegible] persons. [Cheers.]

Lord Castlereagh—In the spirit of what has been just said, I may add, that on a question on which all parties ought to say as little as possible, and I cannot give the house a stronger pledge of my feeling regarding it, than the determination I evinced to pass it over on the present occasion in complete silence. I am happy to hear what has been so properly stated by the honorable bart. and confirmed by the honorable and learned gentlemen, regarding publications, though I certainly feel that the latter part of his observation was unnecessary.

Mr. Brougham—I meant nothing, I can assure the house, offensive to any quarter, because I know that offers have been made to her Majesty which would have enabled her Majesty to be better accommodated—pecuniary offers to an unlimited amount, that the Queen might be provided for in a much more suitable style. [Cheers.] Thus many of the chances of disclosure to which I alluded might have been removed, but accidently her Majesty was placed in a situation which rendered it more difficult, as I said, to prevent the access of indiscreet persons.

The question was then put, and the adjournment to Friday was carried.

MADRID, MAY 10.

The Official Gazette of this day contains the answers made by the various foreign courts to the notification of the acceptance of the constitution of the Cortes, by the King.

The Spanish Ambassador announces that on the delivery of the letter to the King of France, his most christian majesty expressed [illegible] that he was persuaded the king his [illegible] had done what he believed most expedient for the happiness of his subjects, and that he ardently desired his views might be fulfilled.

The King of England made the following reply which the Gazette publishes at full length:

"Sir, my Brother, I have perused the letter which your majesty addressed to me to notify that, agreeably to the desires manifested by your subjects, you have judged it expedient to acknowledge and swear to maintain the political constitution promulgated at Cadiz in 1812. I receive this communication from your majesty as a proof of your friendship, and I beg your majesty to be persuaded of the interest which I take, on all occasions, in the welfare and prosperity of the Spanish nation, as also in the stability and honor of your crown. I embrace this occasion of renewing to your majesty the assurance of the real esteem and perfect friendship with which I am, sir, my brother,

Your majesty's good brother,

(Signed) GEORGE R."

Carlton Palace, April 21, 1820.

LONDON, MAY 2.

THE CORONATION.

Court of Claims.—Yesterday, pursuant to the adjournment, the court was again held, in the Painted Chamber of the House of Lords, to receive the petitions of those who claim by virtue of ancient customs and usages, and divers tenures of sundry manors, lands and other hereditaments, to perform certain duties and offices at the ensuing Royal Coronation.

Lord Harrowby, the Lord President of the Council, was the President of this court. On his right were seated the Dukes of York and Clarence, and at the long table there appeared Lords Amherst, Athol, Arden, C. Hervey, G. Cavendish, Bentinck, Macclesfield, Donoughmore, and Erskine, Sir Wm. Grant, Sir H. Russell, Sir W. Scott, Mr. R. P. Carew, Mr. B. Bathurst, &c.

The Deputy Serjeant at Arms, R. Batt, Esq. then proclaimed silence "on pain of imprisonment," and commanded all persons who had claims to urge, to appear and prefer them. The claimants and spectators below the bar were uncommonly numerous, and the greatest anxiety was evinced to hear the curious claims that were expected to be preferred. At the last court, there were but three strangers present.

Claims of the City of London.

The Common Sergeant, attended by the Remembrancer of the City of London, presented a Petition, stating the claim of the Lord Mayor to serve the King after dinner with wine, from a golden cup, and to have the cup at his departure for his fee and reward. This claim was founded upon that of the Chief Magistrate's predecessors, who had exercised it from a time whereof the memory of man was not to the contrary, and it was demanded for George Bridges, Esq. the present Lord Mayor.—A claim was entered for divers others of the citizens of London, to serve in the office of Butlers, and to have the usual fees. His Lordship claimed, besides, to sit at the table next the large cover at the left side of the Hall. This custom, it was stated, had been held from the time of William the 1st to that of George the 3d.

The Rev. Fred W. Blomberg, and two other Prebends of Westminster, attired in their canonical robes, presented a petition from the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, claiming to be allowed, as heretofore, to instruct the Sovereign in the rites and ceremonies used at his coronation; to assist the Archbishop of Canterbury in the performance of the divine service, and also to have the custody of the coronation robes. For these services they claimed to have robes for the Dean and three Chaplains, and for sundry members of the said Church six yards of [illegible] ell's black cloth, the royal [illegible] left in the Church, consisting of the upper vestments, the several ornaments of the Church, the bells attached to the canopy, the cloth on which his Majesty walks from the church door of the Abbey to the [illegible] Hall, &c.

Lord Harrowby asked whether these terms were similar to those used at the former coronation, and one of the Prebends answered in the affirmative.

Robert Fellows, Esq. secretary to Lord Gwydir, the hereditary deputy lord great chamberlain of England, presented the petition of his lordship, claiming in right of his said office to be admitted to perform the duties and services of the high office of serving and bringing the King [illegible] on the morning, to bring to his majesty on the day of the royal coronation, his majesty's shirt, stockings and drawers with the Lord Chamberlain, [illegible] to the king, [illegible] his majesty shall be apparelled on that day, [illegible] together with the bed wherein the king lay the night previous to the coronation, together with all the valances and curtains thereof, and all the cushions and clothes within the chamber and the furniture within the same. And also the night robe of the king, wherein his majesty is vested the night previous to the coronation; and likewise to serve his majesty with water as well before as after dinner, on the said day of his royal coronation, and to have the basins and towels, and the cup of essay, for his fee. These were set forth as rights, privileges, fees and immunities belonging to the high office of Lord Great Chamberlain, and claimed by his lordship's predecessors in the office.

The Barons of the Cinque Ports, by their petition claimed to carry over the king in his procession a canopy of cloth of gold or purple silk, with a gilt silver bell at each corner, supported by [illegible] covered with silver, one Baron to each staff, [illegible] to have for their fee the canopy, [illegible] and staves, with the privilege of [illegible] on the king's right hand. The petition [illegible] Lord Harrowby was declared to be [illegible].

A petition was presented from the Rev. John Dymoke [illegible] Prebend of [illegible] claiming the [illegible] champion [illegible] king's [illegible] stated, that [illegible] the [illegible] person of [illegible] into Westminster Hall, [illegible] armour, [illegible] with the Lord Marshall, the trumpet sounding before the king [illegible] proclaim by the mouth of a Herald the following challenge:

'If any person, of what degree soever high or low, shall deny or gainsay our sovereign lord, George IV. king of Great-Britain, &c. to be the right heir to the imperial crown of the realm of Great Britain, or that he ought not to enjoy the same, here is his champion, who saith that he lieth & is a false traitor, being ready in person to combat with him, and in this quarrel will adventure his life against him, on what day soever shall be appointed.'

The champion then shall throw down his gauntlet and if nobody do deny that George IV. is the rightful king, the champion shall drink out of a golden cup to the king, and when he has drunk his majesty's health, shall take away the cup, and the charger, the armour, and twenty yards of crimson colored satin as his fee.

The lord of the manor of Heydon in Essex, claimed to hold the basin and ewer to the king when his majesty washes before dinner, by virtue of one moiety of the manor, and to hand the towel by virtue of the other moiety of the manor, [illegible].

The duke of Athol, who had taken his seat on the upper bench [illegible] the dukes of York and Clarence, then [illegible] presented a petition in his own behalf [illegible] as lord of the Isle of Man to present [illegible] to his majesty. By acts of the last reign, the sovereignty of this Island was purchased from the duke of Athol, the reversion being reserved to his grace, and the service had been performed by his ancestor at the coronation of George II. and by the duke's grandfather at the crowning of George III. Owing to the informal wording of this petition, much conversation ensued. The duke of York suggested that a more regular document should be presented. The duke of Athol said, that the last petition was in the same form, and that he had been unable to get the words, but on lord Harrowby observing that no doubt the terms would be given, it was arranged that a new petition should be presented.

Sir G. Nayler, clarenceux king of arms, appeared with the petition of Thomas Rider, Esq. lord of the manor of Nether Bilsington, Kent, claiming to present the king with three maple cups, by himself or deputy.

Charles Henry, lord viscount Maynard, as lord of the manor of [illegible], at the Mount, Essex, conjointly [illegible] to serve the office of [illegible] and [illegible].

Mr. Mitchell [illegible] the late office of the House of Commons [illegible] claiming to exercise, by [illegible] the office of [illegible] during the [illegible] coronation. Much [illegible] took place between the petitioner and the commissioners and the petitioner was [illegible] referred, although it was considered doubtful whether it was not referable to the board of green cloth.

Mr. Solomy, of Bridge street, Westminster, wine merchant, presented a petition, claiming to be continued in his office of purveyor of [illegible], and spirit [illegible] to his majesty, an office which the petitioner had exercised for more than 20 years under his late majesty George III. He [illegible].

Richard [illegible] Esq. [illegible] Manor of [illegible]

[illegible]

Lord Harrowby intimated, that the court would be adjourned for several days, till June 3d; and that in the meantime, on application being made to the deputy clerk of the Crown Office, the applicants would be informed what evidence was required by the commissioners in support of the several claims.

GENOA, JUNE 3.

We had an account brought by the master of a Swedish vessel, about four days since, of his having passed fourteen dead men floating on the water, all pinioned together. It is conjectured that they were the crew of a Genoese brig, that sailed from Gibraltar for this place about four months ago, with a considerable quantity of specie on board, and which vessel has not since been heard of. She had on board a valuable cargo of Colonial produce, some cases of gold dust, and gold in bars.

LONDON, JULY 10.

A requisition, numerously signed, was presented to the Lord-Mayor yesterday, requesting his Lordship to convene a court upon an early day, to consider the propriety of a dutiful and loyal Address to her Majesty the Queen, upon her arrival in this country. The Lord-Mayor has appointed Wednesday next.

FURTHER EXTRACTS,

BY ARRIVALS AT NEW-YORK, FROM LIVERPOOL.

On the evening of the 15th, the debate relating to the Queen, as anticipated, was further postponed in the House of Commons, till the Monday following; and in the House of Lords, the order for the meeting of the secret committee was deferred till Tuesday. Lord Castlereagh, however, stated that no further adjournment of the question would take place, but that, on Monday, a full communication would be made upon the subject.

The congratulatory address of the city of London to the Queen, was presented on the 16th, by the lord mayor in full state, attended by several aldermen, sheriffs and about 80 members of the common council. In answer to the address, the Queen made the following reply.

"I return you my heartfelt thanks for this dutiful address, which is both loyal to the king, and affectionate to me. If any thing could lessen the grief which I must still feel for the loss of those dear relations of whom I have been deprived since I left England, it would be the proofs I now receive upon my return, that their memories are cherished as their virtues deserved.—In the new trial to which I am exposed, my first duty is to vindicate myself, and my next wish is to see nothing attempted that may hurt the feelings of others. But in all the troubles through which I have passed, the generous attachment of the English people has been my safe guard against the King's enemies and my own, and be well assured that no time can weaken the grateful impressions of such obligations."

The Courier says—"This reply of her Majesty to the officious and ill timed address of the common council, is cautious and appropriate."

In consequence of the pressing solicitations, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has proposed that a sum not exceeding £500,000, should be granted and applied in such manners as may best tend to obviate the effects felt from the stoppage of the Irish Banks.

The Royal Marriage Act Bill, was read the first time in the House of Lords.

LONDON, (COURIER,) JUNE 17

It is with much pleasure we announce the entire suppression of every unpleasant symptom connected with the mutinous conduct of the battalion of the guards which we spoke of yesterday. The misguided men are already deeply penitent, and have come forward to implore intercession in their behalf with the commander in chief, and promise, by their future conduct, to evince their loyalty to the king. The only overt act was committed by one man, who refused to obey orders. He will be tried by a court martial. The other wing of the battalion, were marched off for Portsmouth this morning in perfect order. Attempts were made by the rabble to avail themselves of this occurrence for their own base purposes. Last night, between 8 and 10, a mob collected round the horse guards, shouting and huzzaing, "Long live the Queen." They tried every thing to excite the guards to mutiny, but without effect. —Towards evening, also, many persons assembled round the gates of the King's Mews, which were closed. As it grew dark, the crowd increased very much, and became so noisy and riotous, that the police interfered and several broken heads were given and received. Two or three of the mob were eventually secured and sent off to Bow-street, but this only increased the turbulence of the others, and about 11 o'clock it was thought necessary to call out a detachment of the life guards. No serious disturbance, however, took place.—Many idle rumors were current this morning, that other regiments of troops have manifested symptoms of disobedience, but they are wholly without foundation.

France.—The Paris Papers of Wednesday have just arrived: their contents are, of little interest. It is stated that all is tranquil throughout the capital; no further assemblages had taken place, and the service of the military is limited to a few patroles, as a measure of precaution.

By the late Mails.

MISSOURI. ST. LOUIS, JUNE 28.

THE Steam-Boat Western Engineer, arrived here on Saturday from an exploring expedition up the Missouri.

By a letter from Prairie du Chien, we understand that a council with the chiefs of the Winebago nation of Indians, has been held by Col. Leavenworth, on the subject of the murder of two of the men belonging to the 5th regiment. They disclaimed and denounced the act, and said it was done by two fools, who had covered the whole nation with shame. That they had no wish or intention to go to war and promised to deliver up the murderers in nine days, and in the mean time delivered five of their chiefs as hostages.

The Sacs, Foxes, Kickipoos, and in fact all the Indians on the river stand ready to join the United States, in case it can require it against the Winnebagoes, but no necessity for it exists. A part of the Winnebagoes are friendly, and the residue fear our troops too much to do any more mischief.

S. C. CHARLESTON, JULY 21.

PATRIOT RECRUITS.

Another attempt was made on Wednesday night, to embark between 20 and 30 men for the brig *Wilson*, which was frustrated by the vigilance of the Marshal, and other United States' officers. The sails intended for the *Santiago*, were detained yesterday by the revenue schooner Gallatin, on board of a small vessel bound out. The *Wilson* and the *Santiago* were seen off Port Royal, on Wednesday, lying too, by a small Pilot-boat from Savannah, which arrived here yesterday morning.

COL. WASHINGTON, JULY 25.

Mr. John Graham, our minister plenipotentiary at Rio de Janeiro, arrived at this city yesterday, with his family, after a short passage, in a vessel arrived at Alexandria, belonging to Georgetown. We are sorry that the reduced state of Mr. G's health should have been the cause, as we understand it is, of his sudden return to the United States.

NEW-YORK. BUFFALO, JULY 10.

WATER SPOUT.

On Sunday morning last, a large Water Spout was observed on the Lake, apparently about 6 or 8 miles from this place. It rose to the clouds, and moved towards the Canada shore with great rapidity; continuing about 10 minutes before it disappeared. Its apparent diameter was from 3 to 4 feet.

NEW-YORK, JULY 25.

The United States' schr. NORFOLK, Lieut. Turner, hauled out from the navy yard at Norfolk on Monday noon, to proceed immediately to sea, said to be bound on a cruise to the southward.

JULY 26.

The U. States' frigate CONSTELLATION, went to sea yesterday morning, with a fine breeze, bound to the Pacific Ocean, on a cruise of three years, having on board the following commissioned and warrant officers.

Captain Charles G. Ridgely, of Maryland

Lieutenants—John H. Clack, Virginia; Charles S. M'Cauley, Penn; John H. Bell, North-Carolina; William Laughton, Virginia; Thomas Crabb, Maryland; Thomas A. Tippett, do; Robert B. Randolph, Virginia; John P. Cambreleng, North-Carolina.

Sailing Master—Philip S. Meyer, New-York; *Surgeon*—Leonard Osbourne, Maryland; *Purser*—Benjamin F. Bourne, Rhode-Island; *Surgeons Mates*—William A. Babbitt, Massachusetts; David W. Mahon, Penn.

Midshipmen—Edward Price, New-York; D. K. Stewart, Maryland; Adam I. Kohn, Tenn; Joseph H. Justin, R. Island; John S. Nicholas, Virginia; Robert Steele, do; William Green, do; Isaac Sterrett, Maryland; James B. Wright, N. Carolina; John A. Carr, Virginia; Charles H. Starr, Georgia; Edward Pinkney, Maryland; James H. Clinton, N. York; Samuel Mercer, Maryland; Charles Lowndes, do; Robert Y. Fairlie, N. York; Joseph Stallings, Maryland; Edward Hatewell N. York; Hubbard H. Hobbs, Virginia; Albert G. Slaughter, do; John W. Hunter, Penn; Henry D. Scott, Maryland; Thompson G. Shaw, Penn; William Campbell, Maryland; Alexander Murray, Penn; Conway Whittle, Virginia; Charles E. Turner, do; William M. Glendy, do; Hilary Rhodes, Kentucky; William S. Ogden, New-York; Robert Bell, do.

James Evans, Mass. boatswain; Joseph Anthews, do. gunner; Barrack M. Evans, carpenter; Nathaniel B. Peed, Virginia, sailmaker.

JULY 31.

A letter from Liverpool, of June 10, says "Notwithstanding what the papers may say on the subject, *the Queen will be able to make her own terms with the ministers.*"

MASS. BOSTON, JULY 31.

WHALES.

The sloop Messenger, Capt. Lewis, from Portland, who arrived on Saturday, saw a number of large Whales on the passage, and Capt. L. thinks some of them would have made from 2 to 300 bbls. oil each. Should any of our hardy seamen go after them, and be successful, it would be a profitable job.

SEA SERPENT!

It is said the Sea Serpent has again made his appearance off Nahant, and was particularly descried, on Saturday last, by several gentlemen, while walking on the cliffs.

COMMUNICATION.

Extract from the biography of Doct. Jonathan Spachawk, deceased, late a resident physician at Hartford—

He was very punctual in his attendance on public worship; and seemed to regret his being called away on the Sabbath, to such a distance, as to prevent his enjoying the privileges of the same day. He would often express a wish, when that called upon persons would send for him at an earlier hour, or delay sending until public worship was over, unless in urgent cases. When his patients required his attention on the Sabbath, he would always, if possible, visit them at such times, as not to interfere with his attendance on public worship. How different his habit in this respect, from that of many respectable and worthy physicians, who seem to feel themselves justified, by the nature of their profession, in their disobedience to the divine command to sanctify the Sabbath; and will sometimes urge, in vindication of their conduct, the declaration of our Lord; "I will have mercy and not sacrifice." We know that the sick must be attended on the Sabbath-day, and that the aid of a physician is often necessary. We would not intimate, that they ought to neglect their patients, even to enjoy the privileges of the house of God. But physicians of ardent piety, commonly so arrange their business, as to have the Sabbath for the duties of public and social worship; and we have heard physicians of this character remark, that such an arrangement is by no means difficult on seasons of ordinary health. If our respectable physicians were aware of the unhappy influence of their example upon the public morals, they would pay more regard to the Sabbath; and would manifest by their general observance of its duties, that their occasional visits on that day are the result of necessity and not of choice. "CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR."

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, Aug. 2, 1820.

For a week past there has been copious showers of rain, attended with thunder and lightning. During the shower on Thursday, the lightning struck a tree in front of the house of Capt. Jonathan Lester, on the West-Side, deceased, and went off into the river. Vegetation puts on a very promising appearance.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

The brig Oswego, at Baltimore, brings accounts to the 24th ult. The Columbus 74, and Guerrier frigate, sailed thence on the 12th. During the time they remained there, none of the officers of the G. were permitted to land, in consequence of the fears entertained that duels with the British officers would ensue. A Dutch squadron of 8 line of battle ships, 2 frigates, and brigs, was in port.

Spain was in a state of perfect tranquility.

Flour was dull at Gibraltar, at $5 per bbl.; St. Domingo coffee had been sold at 27 cents.

The Oswego brought home 17 of the crew of the Guerrier, whose time of service has expired.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE OSAGE OF THE MISSOURI.

A covenant was concluded in this city, on the 21st ult, between the 3 principal Chiefs—(the chief, the Counsellor and the Warrior—of the Great Osage on the Missouri, on the one part, and the Rev. Dr. P. Millledoler, the Foreign Secretary of "*the United Foreign Mission Society of New-York,*" (of which the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer is President,) of the other part. This covenant, on the part of the society is founded on the great basis of the government system, as set forth by the Honorable the Secretary of War, in a circular of his sometime since published, which is so successfully operating amongst the Cherokees and Choctaws, and others; and provides for the best interests of the Indians.—This system embraces reading, writing, and cyphering, the mechanic arts, and agriculture, and all the great points of domestic economy. On the part of the Indians, a piece of ground, suited to the scheme, is granted, such as the Missionary family shall choose; a guarantee of their security in the possession of it, subject only to the will of their Great Father the President, and a general and friendly co-operation in all things.

The people of the United States are alive to this interesting subject, it is true, but could they have witnessed the joy of these noble looking sons of the forest, at the prospect which broke in upon them at the conclusion of this business, in which they seemed almost to realise the advantages which are destined to crown their hitherto hapless offspring, it would have moved them on to the exercise of those deeds of benevolence, on which great reliance is placed for the final and perfect accomplishment of this great work.

It is presumed the Talks had on this interesting occasion, together with the covenant, will be published in due time.

P. S. The United Foreign Missionary Society have made advances towards the Osages of the Arkansas. Their mission family are by this time in that territory. The covenant now made with the Great Osages of the Missouri, is, therefore, the second great projection into those regions west of the Mississippi.

Extract of a letter dated Canandaigua, July 26.

"The crops in this county never promised more abundance—but there is no market for our wheat: the last years growth is mostly in the granary of the farmers—What can be done with the new? Wheat of last year is a drug at fifty cents—sells for cash at less—corn (old) 25 cents—butter 6 cents."

A medical gentleman of eminence in New-York, in writing to his friend on the subject of Cucumbers, advises him to be very particular as to the mode of dressing them, and after all, to throw them into the streets, as the most effectual mode of killing the hogs, and preventing in his family the *Cholera Morbus.*

Military.—A general court martial, consisting of Major General Scott, as president, Colonels Mitchell, House, Pinkney, Lawrence, Eustis and Wallack, and Majors Baker, Stockton and Biddle, as members, has been ordered to meet at Detroit, on the 1st of August, for the trial of several officers of high rank in the army.—*Balt. Pat.*

Extract of a letter, dated Cape Henry (Hayti,) June 24.

"Sir Home Popham has just arrived here, and the officers inform me that previous to their sailing from Kingston, Jam. several vessels with Brion's troops had arrived from Rio de la Hache, from which place they were obliged to retreat the latter end of May, after destroying the town and forts.—*Balt. Pat.*

Extract of a letter from Aux Cayes, July 11.

"One of Admiral Brion's vessels of war has just anchored in this harbor. She brings accounts that Rio de la Hacha was re-captured a few days since by the Royalists owing to the treachery of the Patriots."—*Phila. Gaz.*

We are informed that the Cadets from West Point will arrive in this city this week, and after gratifying the citizens with a parade through the principal streets, will proceed to Staten-Island, when they will take up the line of march for Brunswick, Trenton, &c. to Philadelphia, then return to the city, and march over the mountains to West Point.

N. York American.

Captain Hyde, at Philadelphia, in 29 days from Porto-Bello states that the Macedonian frigate had sailed at Panama, on the 1st of June.

The Seventy Four building at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard, is now coppering. She will be ready to launch the latter end of next month. Her [illegible] yet ascertained.

The Planters' & Merchants Bank of Huntsville, Alabama, has suspended specie payments.—*Nat. Int.*

Extract of a letter from Havana, dated June 22.

"We are quietly choosing our representatives here; and the citizens are now all armed, and pretty well trained, patrol duty is performed by them every night, although we have 6000 troops here of the army, part of whom I wish away as soon as may be.

The people are yet children in politics. Should the government change in Spain, this Island will maintain her independence.

"We are apprehensive of some disturbance in Mexico, the Viceroy not having proclaimed the constitution; the royal order has however, I understand gone down.

"The distresses arising from depression of commerce has reached us here; produce has fallen, and planters even at the present rate cannot find purchasers for their crops, and merchants consequently cannot get payments of their debts from the planters. Confidence is nearly lost, and many houses have failed, that made considerable shipments to Europe last year, all of which were destructive, from the failure of certain houses there."

QUEBEC, JULY 17.

On Thursday last a singular circumstance took place in the Cul-de-Sac, Lower Town. An Indian woman was observed with an infant child in her arms, the fair complexion of which excited the curiosity of many persons present. On questioning the woman, she stated, that the child had that morning been put into her possession at Point Levi, by a man, who engaged with her and her son, to convey it to town and place it at the Hotel Dieu, as a foundling, or dispose of it in any other way they might prefer, for which he paid them half a dollar. She said she had accordingly brought the child to town, and had it baptised, and that she considered it as her property, and was determined to keep it and rear it as such. This determination was opposed by three compassionate ladies, who interested themselves in the fate of the poor innocent. They endeavored, but for a long time in vain, to persuade the woman to part with it. After much negociation, however, a bargain was struck, and she sold the child to its kind benefactresses for three dollars. We understand that these humane ladies are resolved to give it that support and protection which its forlorn situation requires. The child is a female of an interesting appearance, and named according to the Indians, Marie Louise.

MARINE LIST.

July 26—Arrived, *sloop Eliza, Glover, Hartford.*

Sailed, *sloop Oliver Walcott, Syddleman, New-York.*

27—Sailed, *sloop Eliza, Glover, Saybrook; sloop Venus, Harvey, New-York.*

Arrived, *sloop Polly, Childs, Nantucket; sloop James Monroe, Chase, Richmond.*

28—Arrived, *sloop Young Barber, Hallett, Norwalk.*

29—Arrived, *sloop Favorite, Stoddard, Amboy.*

Sailed, *sloop M'Donough, Coit, New-York; sloop Albert, Rice, Nantucket.*

31—Sailed, *sloop James Monroe, Chase, Troy.*

August 1—Sailed *sloop Polly, Childs, Nantucket.*

Sloop Romeo, Allen, New-London, arrived at Norfolk July 24.

The Financier, Davis, from Liverpool, has arrived at St. Petersburgh.

Spoken, in lat. 23, long. 60, brig Henry, from New-London for Martinique.

Died,

In this city, on Thursday last, after a long illness, Mrs. DEBORAH TRACY, consort of the late Capt. Frederick Tracy, in the 71st year of her age; an infant child of Mr. Oliver C. Northup, very suddenly; yesterday morning, very suddenly, an infant son of Col. Stephen B. Allyn.

At Burrillville, (R. I.) on Thursday, JAMES OLNEY, Esq. Associate Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Providence, in the 48th year of his age.

On his passage from Mobile to New-York, Mr. BENAJAH BASSETT.

At Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Miss SARAH MERRICK, aged 38, daughter of Dr. Samuel F. Merrick.

In Montreal, MESSIRE RICHER, Professor of Rhetoric and the Belles Letters at the Seminary in that city.

In Natchez, LYMAN HARDING, Esq. Attorney General of the State of Mississippi.

In England, May 31st, Mr. BRADLEY, the Yorkshire giant—when dead he measured nine feet in length, and three feet over the shoulders.

In Weston, Mr. BRADLEY TREADWELL, after an illness of 5 days, aged 31 years; who manifested great composure and resignation to the will of heaven. The circumstances of his death were truly extraordinary;—On the morning of the 19th, he gave the parting hand to all present. When all supposed he was dead, the neighbors were sent for, to lay him out. About four hours after the suspension of life, when they were just about to proceed to lay him out, he was observed to have a small motion in his breast, which surprised the by-standers, and soon increased signs of life began to appear—when one present spoke to him, whom he attempted to answer, by making a faint, inarticulate noise, which again terribly surprised them; he then suddenly as from a sleep, arose in his bed, and sat up. The first words he uttered were, "I have seen glorious things since I have been gone;" (which was about 3 hours) "it appears to me I have been gone 4 or 5 days. I have seen the New-Jerusalem, with all its inhabitable beauties, and heard the sweet music of the angels. I have seen and drank of the waters of life, which have cured me. My conductor told me, I must return for a small space, and tell my friends and neighbors to prepare to meet me in that happy place." He continued to comfort and exhort all present the remainder of his time with great earnestness, which was about 4 or 5 hours. He also said "I saw and heard the weeping of my friends, from beyond the mountains, and heard it echo and re-echo; and was told by my conductor to tell them not to mourn for me, but for themselves." He continued in that state till he expired, and sweetly fell asleep in Jesus.

The above and foregoing was communicated to the subscriber by a person who was present at the time, and whose veracity may be relied on, with many other unexceptionable witnesses. SETH HALL.

Fairfield, July 24, 1820.

Deaths in Savannah, during the month of June, 3 residents, 21 non residents—total 24, Fourteen of the deaths by fever.

Deaths in Philadelphia the week ending 20th inst. 55, including 29 of cholera morbus, 16 of consumption, 10 of fevers.

The Sloop Morgan,

R. ROATH,

WILL sail on Tuesday morning next, at 8 o'clock, on a sailing party to Montauk Point, and elsewhere. Those who wish to take passage, will please apply to the master, or

JAMES N. BROWN.

August 2.

PAPER.

SUPERFINE and common hot-pressed Letter Paper.

Superfine and common hot-pressed Foolscap, do.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

R. HUBBARD.

Aug 2 39—

STATIONARY.

T. Robinson,

CONTINUES to keep on hand as good an assortment of Stationary as is to be found in most Book & Stationary Stores; consisting in part of Ledgers, Day Books, Memorandum Books, do. for the Pocket, Foolscap No. 1, and 2. Ames' Foolscap and Letter Paper, rose and white, fine and superfine, Inkstands in variety, Paint Boxes, Colored, Embossed, Morocco, Gold, Drawing and Ivory Paper, Camel's hair Pencils, Lead Pencils, Ink Powder red and black, Writing Books, Common Place Books, Quills, Sand Boxes, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Tooth Brushes, Razors, Penknifes, Desk Seals, Ivory Combs, Tooth Picks, Shaving Boxes and Brushes, Soap and Wash Balls, Silver Pens, Books for Notes of hand, Blank Music Books and Paper, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Day & Martin's real London Shoe

BLACKING,

Belcher's Paste and Liquid do.

LIKEWISE,

Books in the various branches of Literature.

T. R. has on hand an extensive assortment of Sabbath School Books and Tracts, Moral and Religious Books, calculated for presents to S. S. Scholars, many of which are just received, more expected daily.

Norwich, August 1, 1820 39—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq Judge.

THE administrator upon the estate of *Mr JOHN SWADDLE,* late of Norwich, deceased, having represented said estate insolvent, and given notice to all concerned, to appear before this court, on the first Monday of July instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners, and no one appearing, and said cause being continued to this time—This court doth now appoint Messrs. *Epaphras Porter and Lyman Breuer,* both of said Norwich, Commissioners, to examine and adjust the claims of the creditors of said estate—And also doth decree that six months from this date be allowed them to exhibit their claims to said Commissioners, due notice of this order being given, by advertising the same in the Norwich Courier, and on the sign-post in said Norwich.

39 *Attest. BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.*

Dedham Turnip Seed,

FOR sale at a very low price. Enquire at the store of

J. H. STRONG.

July 26. 38—

Molasses, Flour, etc.

6 hhds. superior retailing Molasses,
20 bbls. superfine Flour,
10 do. Muscovado Sugar,
8 do. Boston Bay Mackarel,

For sale unusually low for cash, by

CALVIN TYLER.

August 2. 39—

☞ *NOTICE.*

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by book or note, are requested to call and pay, or their accounts and notes will be left in an Attorney's hand for immediate collection.

LIKEWISE, FOR SALE.

One Ox Plough, suitable for one or two yoke of Oxen.

JOSEPH G. LAMB.

Norwich, July 25, 1820. 39—

Broke into the enclosure

OF the subscriber, a bay HORSE, about 12 years old, natural trotter, lame in one hind leg. Also a bay Mare and Colt—the Mare about ten years old, natural trotter, star in her forehead, one hind foot white. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

NEHEMIAH WATERMAN.

Bozrah, July 20, 1820. 39—

POETRY.

From the Metropolitan.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

STILL was the hour, the moon drove high
  Her cloudless course along the sky,
The winds were hush'd, no zephyrs sigh
  Breath'd o'er the dread tranquillity.

What awful stillness reigns around!
Nature seems sunk in sleep profound—
What sudden trembling moves the ground?
  What shakes the world thus fearfully?

Earth's bosom seems with pain to swell—
What wandering spirit strikes that bell?
Nature, is this thy funeral knell?
  My soul! is this eternity?

Behold! The mighty mountains nod:
As when on Sinai's summit trod
The footsteps of th' Eternal God,
  When he unveil'd his majesty.

How dread the thunder's awful roll,
That shakes the earth from pole to pole?
What power can thus convulse the whole?
  Can it be less than Deity?

☞ *NOTICE.*

A FAMILY suitable to take charge of the *Alms-House* and *Work-House*, in Norwich, is wanted, for one year ending in Oct. 1821.

Apply to the Select-Men.

Norwich, July 25, 1820. 38—

WHEREAS my wife *Cintha*, has eloped from my bed and board without any just cause, this is therefore to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

SAMUEL CRANSTON, Jr.

Sterling, July 5, 1820. 36—

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, July 4, 1820.*

ASAPH BOWEN, Sally Benedict, Town Clerk, Dixwell Lathrop, 2, Mariam Davis, Elias Fish, Asa Gallup, Betsey Herrington, Nathan Denison, David Dixon, 2 Job Mathewson, Ira Mason, John Picket, Nelson Palmer, Asa Richardson, Aaron Smith, Sally Simmons, Frances & David Wall, Joseph Whipple, 2, Nathan Williams (2,) Christopher Wilbur, Nancy Kenyon, *of Plainfield*

William Potter, Samuel Dougles, *Voluntown.*

James Caswell, *Canterbury*

37 E. C. EATON, P. M.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1820.

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

UPON the Petition of *Mrs. Sally Farnham*, shewing that she is Guardian to her minor children, viz. *Charles Henry Farnham, Clarissa Farnham and Daniel Grant Farnham*, they being minors under the age of twenty-one years, and children of *Mr Daniel Farnham*, late of Lisbon, in said District, deceased, and that they are tenants in common and the owners of about fifty acres of land, situate in said Lisbon, which cannot be improved for their benefit, and that the same can now be sold for the advantage of said minors, praying for liberty to sell said land, and vest the avails thereof in other real estate for their use, &c. as per petition on file dated July 24, 1820.

Ordered that said petition be continued to the Court of Probate, to be holden within and for said District, on the first Monday of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon—and that notice of the pendency of the same be given, by advertising in the Norwich Courier, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said first Monday of October next.

38 *Attest.* BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of *Capt. NATHAN AYER*, late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Nathan Ayer*, the Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Preston.

Attest. BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

NATHAN AYER, *Executor.*

Preston, June 29, 1820. 33—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighbourhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

Patent Cut Nails.

A COMPLETE assortment, of the best quality, constantly for sale on good terms by *Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company*. Orders addressed to WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent*, will receive punctual attention.

May 31. 30—

☞ *FOR SALE.*

ONE share, in CHELSEA GRAMMAR SCHOOL. *Enquire of the Printer.*

July 19. 57—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE FULTON has now commenced running to Norwich, and will continue for the season, to leave Norwich as soon as the tide serves after the arrival of the stages, and to leave New-London every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 8 o'clock in the morning, exchanging with *Capt. Bunker* same days at New-Haven, and leaving there at 6 P. M. to return.

March 29. 21—

Hartford, Norwich, and New-London

MAIL STAGE,

WILL leave New-London for Hartford every Tuesday and Thursday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Leaves Hartford for New-London every Wednesday & Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

N. B.—Said Stage will run from New-London to Colchester by the way of Norwich, every Thursday—and from Colchester to New-London, the same way, every Friday.

For SEATS—apply at MORGAN'S Exchange Coffee-House—*Hartford*, NEWTON'S Stage-House—*Colchester*, of H. BROOKS, or at the Post-Office—*N. London*, at RALPH BOLLES'S Coffee-House, or either of the Post-Offices—*Norwich.*

⁂ Extra Horses and Carriages furnished by the subscriber—at Colchester.

ELIAS W. NEWTON.

July 19. 38—

For Sale,

A FARM,

CONTAINING about ninety acres of excellent land for *mowing, pasture* and *tillage*, with a large proportion of *wood*.—A good *Dwelling-House* and other out houses, almost new thereon standing, pleasantly situated in *Norwich*, on the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Brooklyn, with the *stock and farming utensils* on the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

A lot of *Wood Land*, lying in Lisbon, on the aforesaid turnpike, containing about four acres, one mile and a half from the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

In Plainfield, a convenient Tenement for a small family, opposite the mansion of *Ephraim Wheeler, Esq.* For particulars enquire of THOMAS WHEELER, on said Farm.

June 6, 1820. 31–tf—

☞ FOR SALE,

That valuable FARM,

RECENTLY occupied by *Nathan Sears*, with a good Dwelling-House thereon, two good Barns and other out houses. Said Farm contains about

226 acres of excellent LAND,

for *Meadow, Pasture and Tillage*, with a large proportion of *Wood*, with *an excellent Fishery*. Said Farm lies on the Turnpike road from Norwich to Providence, one and a half mile from Norwich Port. —Possession given 1st of April 1821. Will wait for a great proportion of the pay 3 years or more.

For terms apply to

NATHAN SEARS Jr. *of Lisbon.*

March 15, 1820. 19—

For Sale or to Let,

THE subscriber's House and premises, the residence of the late *Jonathan Frisby*, Esq. of Norwich.—Possession may soon be had. For particulars apply to

DWIGHT RIPLEY, Esq.

Norwich, or to the subscriber at Bozrahville. D. L. DODGE.

April 1, 1820. 23—

For Sale,

THE *House* in which *Mr. Joseph Kingsley* now lives, situated in Norwich-Landing, at the junction of the Stage road to Providence and the new road across the toll bridge to Preston.

—ALSO—

The *Tan House and Yard* late the property of *Mr. Henry Gordon*, now deceased. If the above are not sold by the first of April they will be leased.

APPLY TO

GEO. PERKINS.

March 6. 18—

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened

A House of Entertainment

at his old stand, a few rods west of the Meeting-House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage, and every favor duly acknowledged by

ELEAZER MATHER.

Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1819. 8—

JOHN B. LE CLAIR,

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S

HAIR DRESSER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has removed his establishment one door east of *Mr. Mansfield's* Jeweller's Store, where he is prepared to wait on his friends, and the community generally, in all the various branches of his profession. Those who may do him the honor of visiting his dressing room, will find every accommodation.

Gentlemen desirous of shaving themselves, will find every facility as to razors, &c.—blending cleanliness, with ease and pleasure.

Mr. LE CLAIR particularly recommends himself to the *Ladies*, who will be waited on at the Toilette, and receive from his skill, those embellishments of the *head*, that most frequently captivate the *heart*, and bewilder the imagination of calculating *prudence*.

" *Fair tresses man's imperious race ensnare,*
" *And beauty draws us with a single hair.*"

All commands from his fair patrons will be attended to with pleasure and punctuality.—Hair work furnished in perfection. Shaving and Hair Cutting done in first style, and Razors put in order at the shortest notice.

Norwich, July 12, 1820. 36—

NEW-LONDON COUNTY

Agricultural Society:

THE following Premiums will be awarded at the Annual Cattle Show and Fair at Norwich, on the first Monday of October next, by order of the Executive Committee, viz.

For the best Merino Sheep, not less than 10, including one Buck,		$6
"	best Ox, fatted at the least expence,	10
"	best Bull,	15
"	best Milch Cow,	10
"	2d best do.	5
"	best Bull Calf,	4
"	best Heifer Calf,	3
"	best Boar,	10
"	best Sow and Pigs,	6
"	best Dairy—$10, and to the Dairy Woman $5,	15
"	best Ruta Baga, one acre,	5
"	best Flax, not less than one acre,	5
"	best Barley, not less than 2 acres,	5
"	best Corn, not less than 2 acres,	5
"	best Potatoes, not less than 2 acres,	5
"	best 3 pair Woolen Stockings,	3
"	best piece Woolen Cloth, not less than ¾ wide and 15 yds. long, to be made in a private family,	5
"	best Bonnet, of grass or straw,	5
"	best domestic manufactured Carpet, to be made this season,	6

Done at Norwich, March, 1820.

Attest. L. FOSDICK, *Rec. Sec'ry.*

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

FOR SALE BY LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITY BY

Simeon Thomas, & Co.

CLOVER, Herd's Grass, and Red Top Seed—with an assortment of

GROCERIES, etc.

as usual.

All persons who have open book accounts with them, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, either by payment in cash, or giving their notes by the first day of April next, or they may not expect to have any further credit for goods, but have their accounts left with an Attorney for collection.

Norwich, March 20, 1820. 30—

Patent Polishing Powder,

FOR CLEANING ALL KINDS OF METALIC SUBSTANCES.

Just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

GREENWOOD'S Patent Polishing Powder—Price 12½ cents a package. By the use of this powder in cleaning Brass, Copper, Tin, and all other kinds of metals, more than half the time and labor is saved, than when cleaned in the common way, by the use of emery, rotten stone, &c.

---

300 bushels superior Yellow [illegible] FOR SALE BY CALVIN TYLER.

July 12. 36—

HATS AND GLOVES.

G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

HAVE just received from New-York, a complete assortment of Gentlemen's superfine bell crown Hats, of the newest style.

ALSO,

From Boston, an elegant assortment of Men's and Boy's Leghorn Hats.

Some fine do. for Young Misses.

20 Doz. pair Ladies' superfine Kid Gloves, all colors.

June 6. 31—

THE REAL JAPAN

BLACKING

OF

DAY & MARTIN,

97 High Holborn, London.

THIS inestimable Composition, with half the usual labor, produces a most brilliant *Jet Black* fully equal to the highest Japan Varnish, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, will not soil the finest linen; is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and will retain its virtues in any climate.

PREPARED BY

GEO. HOUSTON, *New-York*,

and warranted to be equal to the imported

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, June 14. 36—

MARTIAL MUSIC.

MASSACHUSETTS Collection of Martial Music, a new work, designed principally for the benefit of the Militia of the United States, just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store*,

SHETUCKET-STREET,

Where may be likewise found

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Vocal and Instrumental MUSIC,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

June 21.

ANDERSON'S

COUGH DROPS.

The most valuable Medicine in use for

COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine. Many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

Caution.—Be particular that every genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed by JAMES MELLEN.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or the breast, & more or less, cough & weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a [illegible] and debilitating cough. In a few days [illegible] purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low, I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops, and purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; *Charles Dyer, & Co.* Middletown; *Dyer & Howes*, Windham; *Joseph C. Huntington* and *Samuel Tyler*, Norwich.

June 6. 31—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST

COLD SPRING GIN,

FOR SALE,

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS. BREED.

[illegible] wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec. 1, 1817. 4—

CHARLES COIT,

HAS just received a new supply of Groceries, which are for sale very low, viz.

Old Jamaica Spirit,
Cogniac Brandy,
St. Croix, Antigua and New-England Rum,
Country Gin,
S. M. Madeira, Old Port, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines,
Philadelphia Porter,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas,
Molasses, Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,
500 lbs. Turkey Figs,
10 Boxes English Herring,
100 Quintals Codfish,
Chocolate, Coffee, Nutmegs, Cassia, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper, Starch, Saltpetre, Tobacco and Snuff, coarse and fine Salt, Box and Keg Raisins, Oranges, and Limes, Window Glass, Bed Cords, Brooms, Nest Boxes.

A general assortment of Red Earthen and Stone Ware,

500 lbs. Dried Beef, manufactured at Troy, and of a superior quality.

ALSO,

A quantity of Sole Leather.

July 12. 36—

Cotton Goods, &c.

1000 yds. Cotton Shirtings, Sheetings, Diapers, Stripes, Checks, &c.
Cotton Thread and Slacks,
A few pieces Broadcloth,
Miner's Pat. Accelerating Wheel Heads,
Dedham Turnip Seed, Cheese Coloring,
Essence Spruce, Soda Powders,
3 half kegs manufactured Tobacco,
Port Wine of a superior quality,

DRUGS, MEDICINE, & GROCERIES,

as usual, for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 26. 38-6w—

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE AT

R. Hubbard's Book-store,

A COMPENDIUM of physiological and systematic Botany, with Plates, by George Sumner, M. D.

Bowditch's Practical Navigator.
Maltby's Elements of War.
Gilpin's Monument of Parental Affection.
The Catechism of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.
Songs for Ladies.
Songs for Gentlemen.

ALSO,

A very extensive assortment of

Juvenile Books,

wholesale and retail, *very low.*

June 14. 39—

Scotch Ale, Salt, etc.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber,

9 Dozen Bottles Scotch Ale,
100 Bushels blown Salt,
500 lbs. Troy manufactured Beef,
10 Bbls. Superfine Flour,
4 Bbls. Mackarel,
5000 Brick. CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, July 26, 1820. 38—

FLOUR.

40 Bbls. fresh Baltimore Howard-Street Flour, landing this day from Sloop Humbird, FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

July 26. 38—

GRINDSTONES.

50 Nova Scotia Grindstones, of a superior quality, for sale low by

J. DE WITT.

May 3. 26—

Utley's Remedy

FOR *Tooth-ache, Scurvy Gums, and Loose Teeth*,—The above valuable article for sale by

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, May 9, 1820. tf-27—

Flour and Lime.

FRESH superfine Flour, in barrels and half barrels.

Dexter's Stone Lime, first quality,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

July 19. 37—

John Lathrop

WILL pay cash for TURNIP SEED, of this year's growth, if offered soon.

June 27, 1820. 34—

BRICK.

10,000 Brick, for sale by

ELISHA TRACY.

July 19. [illegible]

A L E.

A FEW bbls best *double ALE*, [illegible]

LYMAN B[illegible]

J[illegible]

FLOUR.

40 Barrels fresh superfine Virginia Flour, of superior quality, for family use, for sale by JOS. BREED.

July 12. [illegible]

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1820. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV, No. 40.]

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

AMONGST WHICH ARE

AN elegant assortment of Nankin Crape Shawls, Silk & Merino Shawls, Canton and Nankin Crapes of a very superior quality, Cambrick & common Dimities, Parasols, Vestings, superfine twilled and plain Bombazetts, superfine Bombazine, Prunella Shoes, Silk & Cotton Stockings, Silk & Kid Gloves, and very cheap IRISH LINENS.

Also, some very fine

LEGHORN HATS.

Norwich, July 25, 1820. 38—

JULY 25, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

HAVE received by the last packets from New-York, a large assortment

Fresh Imported Goods,

of their own selection, which will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash—

Among them are

50 pieces Irish Linen, in whole and half pieces, (very cheap)
50 pieces black and colored Bombazetts,
100 pieces Calicoes and Ginghams,
70 pieces black and colored French and China Silks,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Cotton Shirtings, Sheetings and Diaper,
Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Elegant Nankin Crape Dresses & Shawls,
Jaconet and Mulmul Muslin Robes,
Silk, Thread and Cotton Hosiery,
Plaid and striped Seersuckers,
Linen Drilling, a new and superior article for pantaloons,
Damask Table Cloths and Linen,
Superfine, middling and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinetts, Plain and blue Nankins,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas, Parasols,
Shell and Horn Combs, (some very large)
Thread Lace and Lace Shawls,
Thread Laces,
Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Plain and figured Cravats,
Elegant garniture Ribbons,
Black and colored do.
Buttons, Wire, Thread, Tapes, Bobbins,
Pins, Needles, Quality Binding,
Carpet Bindings, Coach Lace, Millinets,
Boot Webbing and Cord,
Black and colored Silk Braid,
Scissors, Penknives, Quills,
100 groce Bottle Corks, (very cheap.)

ALSO,

A handsome assortment English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices.

NEW GOOD.S

J. W. Kinney

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale, a general assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

very low for cash, at wholesale or retail—Black and Colored Nankin and Canton Crapes; Elegant Crape Dresses, figured borders; Crape Shawls; Half Merino do.; Black and Colored Lustrings; Canton Camblets; Cambrick, Book, Leno, Jackonet and Mulmul Muslins; Linen Diapers and Table Cloths; Sheetings; Shirtings; Long Lawns; a large assortment of plain and Fancy Ribbons; Black Bombazine; Bombazetts; thread Laces and Edgings; Inserting Trimmings; Superfine and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO,—

A general assortment of Hatters' Trimmings.

Norwich, May 26, 1820. 50—

NEW GOODS.

NOW OPENING AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS, AMONG WHICH ARE

FINE Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Calicoes; Ginghams; White and figured Cambricks; plain and figured Mull, and Book Muslins; French and India Silks; Seersuckers; Cotton Shirtings; Irish Linens; Blue and Yellow Nankins; Cotton Cassimeres; Diapers; Bombazetts and Bombazines; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Half Hose; Silk, Crape and Cotton Shawls; Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs; Vestings; Pins; Needles; Tapes, &c.

—ALSO—

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Honey of superior quality, Imperial, Young Hyson and Skin Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia, Nutmegs, Snuff, Tobacco, &c. J. DE WITT.

Chelsea, May 2, 1820. 20—

[illegible] FOR SALE,

ONE share, in CHELSEA GRAMMAR SCHOOL. *Enquire of the Printer.*

July 19. 37—

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE NATURALIST'S DIARY.

NOTHING can be more curious than the appearance exhibited by *mouldiness*, when viewed through a microscope. If looked at by the naked eye, it seems nothing but an irregular tissue of filaments; but the magnifying glass shows it to be a forest of small plants, which derive their nourishment from the moist substance which serves them as a base. The stems of these plants may be plainly distinguished; and sometimes their buds, some shut and some open. They have much similarity to mushrooms, the tops of which, when they come to maturity, emit a very fine dust, which is their seed. Mushrooms, it is well known, are the growth of a single night, but those in miniature, of which we are speaking, seem to come to perfection in a much less space of time than that; hence we account for the extraordinary progress which mouldiness makes in a few hours. Another curious observation of the same kind is, that M. Ahlefeld, seeing some stones covered with a sort of dust, had the curiosity to examine it with a microscope, and he found that it consisted of small microscopic mushrooms, raised on pedicles, the heads of which, round the middle, were turned up at the edges. They were striated also from the centre to the circumference, as certain kinds of mushrooms are. He further remarked, that they contained, above their upper covering, a multitude of small grains, shaped like cherries, somewhat flattened, which he suspected were the seeds; and finally he observed, among this forest of mushrooms, several small insects, which probably fed upon them.

The *lycoperdon*, or puff-ball, is a plant of the fungus kind which grows in the form of a tubercle, covered with small grains, very like chagreen. If pressed it bursts and emits an exceeding fine kind of dust, which flies off under the appearance of smoke. If some of the dust be examined with a microscope, it appears to consist of perfectly round globules, of an orange color, the diameter of which is only about the 1-50th part of the thickness of a hair, so that each grain of this dust is but the 1-125000th part of a globule, equal in diameter to the breadth of a hair.

The *farina of flowers* is found to be regularly and uniformly organized in each kind of plant. In the mallow, for example, each grain is an opaque ball, covered over with small points. The farina, of the tulip, and of most of the liliaceous kind of flowers, bears a striking resemblance to the seeds of a cucumber: that of a poppy is very like grains of barley, with a longitudinal groove in them.

There are certain plants, the leaves of which seem to be pierced with a multitude of small holes. Of this kind is the *hypericum*, or St. John's wort. Now, if a fragment of this be viewed with a good microscope, the supposed holes are found to be vesicles, contained in the thickness of the leaf, and covered with an extremely thin membrance; and these are thought to be the receptacles which contain the essential and aromatic oil peculiar to the plant.

The view exhibited by those plants which have down, such as borage, nettles, &c. is exceedingly curious. When examined by a microscope, they appear to be covered with spikes. Those of borage are, for the most part, bent so as to form an elbow; and though really very close, they appear by the microscope, to be at a considerable distance from each other.—The entire appearance is very similar to that of the skin of the porcupine.

If *a needle* be viewed through a microscope, though exceeding fine, it is well known the point will appear quite blunt, more like a peg, broken at the end, than a sharp pointed steel needle. The edge of the finest set razor, when seen through a microscope, will appear more like the back of a penknife, full of irregularities, than what it really is. In these respects the works of art, when carried to the highest pitch of perfection, will not bear to be compared with the operations of nature. The latter, exposed to the microscope, instead of losing their lustre and high polish, appear so much the more beautiful and perfect in regularity and order.—When the eyes of a fly are illuminated by the means of a lamp or a candle, and viewed through this instrument, each of them shows an image of the taper with a precision and vivacity which nothing can equal.

There are two kinds of *sand*, viz. the calcareous and the vitrifiable: the former, examined with a microscope, resembles large irregular fragments of rocks: but the latter appears like so many rough diamonds. In some instances the particles of sand appear to be highly polished and brilliant, like an assemblage of diamonds, rubies, and emeralds.

Charcoal is a fine object for the microscope. It is found full of pores, regularly arranged, and passing through its whole length.

FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

PERSIAN OPIUM.

An article sold under the name of Persian Opium, having been introduced into this city from New-York, and sold for Opium, which was generally considered as spurious, a number of Druggists of this city met at Yohe's Hotel, to take the subject into consideration. A committee was appointed to examine the article, and report to a subsequent meeting. The report having been read, it was ordered that the same should be printed.

The Committee appointed to examine the article introduced into some of the Drug Stores of this city, called Persian Opium, report as follows:

Of all the articles of the Materia Medica, Opium is the most important, and the most essential to the successful practice of a Physician. It is prescribed in a greater range of diseases, than any other medicine, and is an indispensable remedy in many of the most fatal and terrible disorders that afflict the human system. It is not alone to allay the distressing effects of nervous and constitutional irritation, and to alleviate the anguish and torture of pain, that Opium is administered; in the crisis of acute disease, life and death are in question, and the result is depending on the judicious administration of a grain of pure Opium. It is not necessary here to enlarge on the high obligation imposed on all dealers in drugs to abstain from tampering with the articles they sell, to vend none of whose purity or efficacy they have a doubt; or to dwell on the guilt and criminality of those, who will deliberately adulterate their medicine, or delude the unwary practitioner, by imposing on him a deleterious or inert remedy to the destruction of his patient.

In the commerce of this country and of Europe, two species of Opium only are known, the Turkey and the East-India—Persian Opium has not before been heard of. The Turkey Opium is much more pure than the East-India, and is that which is solely used in the practice of medicine in Europe and America. It is by the strength and qualities of Turkey Opium, that practitioners regulate their prescriptions, and it is that, consequently, which should alone be sold when Opium is to be employed as Medicine.

The committee, in order to perform the duty intrusted to them, proceeded to a comparative examination of Turkey Opium, and the article called Persian Opium, in their sensible, chemical and medical properties, of which they present the ensuing statement.

1st. *Sensible Properties.*—Persian Opium.—Its color is deep black; soft in consistency, as though lately made up; oily, greasing the paper in which it is enveloped; of a nauseous not well defined smell; of a mawkish taste, with a feeble impression of sweetness. Turkey Opium—Color of a reddish brown; when fresh imported soft, but most generally hard; never oily; of a peculiar virose, well defined smell which cannot be mistaken; of a bitter, strong taste, leaving a sense of pungency and heat on the tongue and fauces.

The sensible properties of these two articles are so entirely distinct, that the most inexperienced person could not hesitate in distinguishing between them. It is the sensible qualities of medicines, that the dealers in them, generally consult to ascertain their goodness, and any one with the slightest knowledge of Opium, must have suspected the sophistication, or the inertness of Persian Opium, at the first glance.

2d. *Chemical Properties.*—Half an ounce of Persian Opium (so called) was infused in four ounces of water. The whole of it was dissolved, or diffused through the water, leaving no residual matter. When filtered, the infusion was *black*, and there was collected, on the filter 37 grains of black matter, having a faint smell of tobacco.

The same quantity of Turkey Opium was infused in the same quantity of water. The soluble parts were soon dissolved, leaving behind an elastic, plastic mass, having a strong resemblance to gluten, and which, when dried weighed 71 grains. The solution was of a *light wine color.*

To a portion, of the watery solution of Persian Opium, was added a small quantity of Alcohol. A precipitation of a dirty white color, diffused through the solution, immediately took place.—The same quantity of the watery solution of Turkey Opium, and the same quantity of Alcohol, as in the preceding experiment, were mixed together. The solution remained perfectly transparent.

To ascertain the effects of different tests, the watery solution of the Spurious and Turkey Opiums was used, the result of which is contained in the following experiments:

Infusion of Galls, Persian Opium—a slight yellowish white colored precipitate, that did not subside. Turkey Opium—a copious white precipitation, that immediately subsided, with an appearance of being curdled.

Acetate of Lead, Persian Opium—a slight precipitation of a brown color, diffused thro' the solution—Turkey Opium—white precipitate soon subsiding.

Sulphate of Copper, Persian Opium—no immediate change, dark colored precipitate on standing. Turkey Opium—instant precipitate of a white color.

Sulphate of Zinc, Persian Opium—no precipitate. Turkey Opium—a copious white precipitate.

Sub. carbonate of Potash, Persian Opium—no precipitation—the solution becoming slightly turpid, of a dark color.—Turkey Opium—A copious curdled precipitate, of a white color.

Sulphate of Iron, Persian Opium—No precipitate,—the solution became of a deeper color.—Turkey Opium a reddish brown precipitate, which did not subside.

Half an ounce of Persian Opium was infused in four ounces of Alcohol. There remained 67 grains insoluble residue. A portion was evaporated to dryness, and a soft sweetish extract was obtained, without any resin. To the alcoholic solution, water was added, a diffused precipitation ensued; which subsided on standing some hours. The addition of water to the alcoholic solution of Turkey Opium, occasioned an immediate copious precipitate subsiding at once.

Having made the above general examination of the chemical qualities of the article submitted to our consideration, it was thought proper to ascertain what were the effects produced by it on the system.

3d. *Medical Properties.*—A grain was taken by one of the committee. The pulse beat 85 strokes in a minute. No perceptible alteration in it took place. About an hour afterwards, a slight nausea was felt. Another of the committee, took 50 drops of the Tinct. without perceiving any effect. Mr. Brit, a Student of Medicine, took 2 grains at a dose, in the morning, two hours after breakfast; his pulse beat 80 strokes. In 5 min. 78—10 min. 76—15 min. 76—25 min. 75—30 min. 76—40 min. 74. Two grains more were taken—5 min. pulse 72—15 min. 72—65 min. 78. The skin remained perfectly cool; there was no sensation of heat, flushing of the face, or other effects produced by a large dose of Opium. An hour and a half after taking the dose, a slight nausea was felt, and about half a gill of fluid thrown from the stomach. One of the students at the Hospital, took half an ounce of the Tinct. in one dose, without experiencing any stimulant or soporific effect from it.

From the examination to which the Committee have submitted the article called Persian Opium, they feel a perfect confidence in pronouncing it to be devoid of the properties of Opium; and give it as their opinion, that it cannot be relied on to produce the effects of Opium: but, that its administration for that purpose, in critical cases, must be attended with the greatest danger to the life of the patient.

SAMUEL JACKSON,
EDWARD LOWBER,
THOMAS WILTBERGER.

Philadelphia, July, 1820.

From the American Farmer.

ON PHTHISIS PULMONALIS, OR CONSUMPTIONS OF THE LUNGS.

By Dr. Eli S. Davis, of Abbeville, S. C.

Doctor Horsack is clearly of opinion that consumption should be divided into two stages, the acute and the chronic, pretty much like that of Morton, who makes the division incipiens and confirmata. It would have been impracticable for me to have extended the limits of these papers, so as to have embraced all these various divisions which physicians lay down, and for which each respective one contends.

My object will be attained as soon as I excite the necessary vigilance to the premonitory of the disease.

My wish is to prove the necessity of checking it in its incipient state, before it invades the sacred spot where life itself resides. Like all other enemies, it acquires confidence and strength in proportion to the extent of its encroachments, and whose advances are directed to the points most susceptive of dilapidation. I believe it to be acknowledged on all hands, that the antiphlogistic treatment is the best in the tuberculous, or suppurative stage of this disease. The warm method of treatment will no more succeed in this disorder than it formerly did in the small-pox and [illegible]

To diminish excitement, and remove debility, should occupy our first moments in the treatment of this disease. The first can be done by bleeding and blistering, the latter by tonics and exercise.

Manual labor is recommended both as a preventive and cure in many diseases, and in none perhaps, has its happy influence been more clearly illustrated than in the one now under discussion. Fuller's Gymnastica contains many useful remarks on the influence of exercise in preserving health.

The medical effects of labor did not escape the close and judicious observation of the illustrious Rush; who declares it a blessing in disguise. Labor imparts tone to the whole system, but more immediately to the muscles, and from them a corresponding tone is translated to the blood vessels and viscera. The lungs do not fail to enjoy the salutary effects of labor in a high degree, by which their capacity to oxygenate that quantity of blood which is necessary to ensure the production of health.

In all diseases of weak morbid action, labor acts as a stimulus, which overcomes them by producing a greater degree of excitement than the diseased action. Its efficacy in consumptions has been often witnessed; but there is no case on which I could so conveniently lay my hand at present, as that detailed by Doctor Jennings, of Virginia, in a letter to Doctor Rush, of which the following is a literal copy:

"DEAR SIR—That theory only is to be considered a rational one which is supported by facts, and will admit of the most practical utility. If the following facts can be of service to you, it will afford me singular satisfaction to have communicated them.

"I, myself furnish the case. My maternal grandmother, my mother, five of her sisters and four of her brothers, my sister, being my mother's first child, and a brother next in succession to me by birth, all of them have been swept off the stage of life, in the course of my recollection, by the fatal disease Phthisis Pulmonalis. From my youth up to the age of twenty-nine, I was sensible of great debility of the lungs, and was never during that time, able to call aloud, read, or sing with the ease which is common to other people. I had generally lived a studious and sedentary life, except that I had been the two last years partially engaged in the practice of physic. An offer was at that time made me to take charge of an academy. For the sake of gaining more leisure for the purpose of reading and study, I accepted the offer. In the mean time I had been three years occasionally employed in speaking publicly upon religious subjects. From this last engagement I considered my lungs to have gained some strength. It followed, however, that study and confinement did less agree with me than formerly—I could see a daily declension.—And at length having been caught in a moderate rain, I was seized with a very severe and obstinate cough. I was bled again and again, to no purpose. After a considerable depletion, opium was tried, but in vain—debility, the cough, and every inflammatory symptom increased.

"I had recourse to riding—took a journey of several weeks, and continued to let blood as often as the pains were severe, but still in vain. In the mean time I obtained your "Enquiries" and immediately turned my attention to the subject which most concerned me. After having read that part of the work, I pursued the following plan, viz.—I let blood moderately every third day, especially if affected with inflammatory symptoms, until with the previous blood lettings, I had been bled fifteen times in the course of five weeks.—By this time I was much reduced, but my cough was no better. I then had recourse to the use of the axe, and to labor of the severest kind.

"I could not at the time repeat ten strokes without rest. It would seem in the first instance to increase my cough.—The result was, that in two weeks I was nearly recovered.

"Finding much amendment, I grew remiss in my labor; and in a few weeks relapsed, and was nearly as ill as before, for I lost ground rapidly in the second instance. Two bleedings and similar labor, however, restored me to good health, and I can now sing aloud; and in a sharp and high key, can speak two hours together; and in one word, I consider myself freed from every symptom of that disorder."

After relating the case of his wife, which was similar to that of his own, and which was cured by a similar plan, he concludes thus:

"I shall offer a short reflection or two, drawn from my own case. In the first place, I am persuaded that hard labor, if employed in an early stage, can cure the hereditary predisposition in some cases.

"Hence I further conclude, that consumptive parents, ought never to choose sedentary or light employment for their children.

"Secondly, I conclude, that although a trotting horse may afford a sufficient exercise for many, yet labor will be far more successful.

"And lastly, in all cases, the labor should be such as to require considerable efforts on the part of the patient.

"I labored continually, and rarely with sufficient intervals to refresh myself by rest.

I am sincerely, Sir
Your most obedient,
SAMUEL K. JENNINGS."

From this letter it would seem that the consumption had assumed in Virginia, an attitude as inheritable as her laws of primogeniture.

From Hogg's Winter Evening Tales.

STORY OF TWO HIGHLANDERS.

There is perhaps no quality of the mind, in which mankind differ more than in a prompt readiness either to act or answer to the point, in the most imminent and sudden dangers and difficulties; of which the following is a most pleasing instance.

On the banks of the Albany River which falls into Hudson's Bay, there is, amongst others, a small colony settled, which is mostly made up of emigrants from the Highlands of Scotland. Though the soil of the valleys contiguous to the river is exceedingly rich and fertile, yet the winter being so long and severe, those people do not labor too incessantly in Agriculture, but depend for the most part upon their skill in hunting and fishing for their subsistence; there being commonly abundance of both game and fish.

Two young kinsmen, both Macdonalds, went out one day into these boundless woods to hunt, each of them armed with a well charged gun in his hand, and a *skene-dhu*, or Highland dirk, by his side. They shaped their course towards a small stream which descends from the mountains to the N. W. of the river; on the banks of which they knew there were still a few wild swine remaining; and of all other creatures they wished most to meet with one of them; little doubting but that they would overcome even a pair of them, if chance would direct them to their lurking places, though they were reported to be so remarkable both for their strength and ferocity. They were not at all successful, having neglected the common game in searching for these animals; and a little before sunset they returned homeward, without having shot any thing save one wild turkey. But when they least expected it, to their infinite joy they discovered a deep pit cavern, which contained a large litter of fine half grown pigs, and none of the old ones with them. This was a prize indeed; so, without losing a moment, Donald said to the other, "Mack, you pe te littlest man, creep you in and durk te little sows, and I'll pe keeping watch at te door." Mack complied without hesitation—gave his gun to Donald—unsheathed his *skene-dhu*, and crept into the cave head foremost; but after he was all out of sight, save the brogues, he stopped short, and called back, "But Lord, Tonald, pe shoor to keep out te ould wans." "Ton't you be fearing tat, man," said Donald.

The cave was deep, but there was abundance of room in the further end, where Mack, with his sharp *skene-dhu* now commenced the work of death. He was scarcely well begun, when Donald perceived a monstrous wild boar advancing upon him, roaring and grinding his tusks, while the fire of rage gleamed from his eyes. Donald said not a word for fear of alarming his friend; besides, the savage was so hard upon him ere ever he was aware, he scarcely had time for any thing; so setting himself firm and cocking his gun, he took his aim; but, that the shot might prove the more certain death, he suffered the boar to come within a few paces of him before he ventured to fire; he at last drew the fatal trigger, expecting to blow out his eyes, brains and all.—Merciful heaven! that gun missed fire, or flashed in the pan, I am not sure which. There was no time to lose—Donald dashed the piece in the animal's face, turned his back and fled with precipitation. The boar pursued him only for a short space, and having heard the cries of his suffering young ones as he passed the mouth of the den, he hastened back to their rescue. Most men would have given all up for lost—It was not so with Donald—Mack's life was at stake. As soon as he observed the monster return from pursuing him, Donald faced about, and pursued him in his turn; but having, before this, from the horror of being all torn to pieces, run rather too far without looking back, the boar had by that oversight got considerably a-head of him. Donald strained every nerve—uttered some piercing cries—and even for all his haste did not forget to implore assistance from

Heaven. His prayer was short, but pithy—"O Lord! puir Mack! puir Mack!" said Donald in a loud voice, while the tears gushed from his eyes. In spite of all his efforts, the enraged animal reached the mouth of the den [illegible], and entered!—It was, however, too narrow for him to walk in on all-fours; he was obliged to drag himself in as Mack had done before; and, of course, his hind feet lost their hold of the ground. At this important crisis, Donald overtook him—laid hold of his large, long tail—wrapped it around both his hands—set his feet to the banks, and held back in the utmost desperation.

Mack, who was all unconscious of what was going on above ground, wondered what way he came to be involved in utter darkness in a moment. He waited a little while, thinking that Donald was only playing a trick upon him, but the most profound obscurity still continuing, he at length bawled out,—"Tonald man, Tonald—phat is it that'll ay pe stopping te light?" Donald was too much engaged, and too breathless, to think of making any reply to Mack's impertinent question, till the latter having waited in vain a considerable time for an answer, repeated it in a louder cry. Donald's famous laconic answer, which perhaps never was, nor ever will be equalled, has often been heard of—"Tonald, man, Tonald—I say phat is it that'll ay pe stopping the light?" bellowed Mack—"Should te tail preak, you'll fin' tat," said Donald.

Donald continued the struggle, and soon began to entertain hopes of ultimate success. When the boar pulled to get in, Donald held back; and when he struggled to get back again, Donald set his shoulder to his large buttocks, and pushed him in: and in this position he kept him, until he got an opportunity of giving him some deadly stabs with his skene d'hu behind the short rib, which soon terminated his existence.

Our two young friends by this adventure realized a valuable prize, and secured so much excellent food, that it took them several days to get it conveyed home. During the long winter nights, while the family were regaling themselves on the hams of the great wild boar, often was the above tale related, and as often applauded and laughed at.

Foreign Intelligence.

By late arrivals at Boston from Liverpool.—Dates to June 29.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

THE QUEEN.

OUR readers will see from the proceedings in Parliament, that the negociation between his Majesty's Ministers and the Queen, as we stated in yesterday's paper, has failed. The correspondence, by the King's command, was laid upon the table of both Houses, and ordered to be printed. They are, in all, ten papers. The two first are genuine copies of the letter of the Earl of Liverpool, dated the 10th inst. and her Majesty's answer, the substance of which was stated, but not accurately, in the papers ten days ago. Her Majesty was not called on to renounce the style and title of Queen. The next was a letter from Lord Liverpool, to say, that though they had not received an answer to the proposal of the 15th April, made to Mr. Brougham, they were still ready to receive any proposition that her Majesty might be graciously pleased to make.—To this her Majesty answers, that the proposition of the 15th April, had never reached her hand till now; but the desire which she had to yield to the wishes of the two Houses of Parliament, would dispose her to receive, with the most serious attention, any proposal that his Majesty's Ministers might now make to her consistent with her honor and dignity.—That it was important to her Majesty, that her name should be restored to the Liturgy, as the withdrawing it, contrary to the statute, had the appearance of tending to some Parliamentary or legal proceedings against her, and that must be removed as an equivalent resorted to as the means of removing that impression. That a suitable Royal residence should be provided for her, such as her apartments in Kensington Palace, which she had never given up, and that then she would be prepared to receive further proposals. To this Lord Liverpool replied, that the withdrawing her Majesty's name from the Liturgy, had no view to any Parliamentary or legal proceedings, but was grounded on the precedent that the Queen of King George I. was not included in the Liturgy;—& that as to a Royal residence, there was none at this time unoccupied, her Majesty's former apartments in Kensington Palace being in the possession of her R. H. the Duchess of Kent; but his Majesty's Ministers had directions to supply her with the means of such accommodation as her Majesty might be pleased to choose for herself. To this the Queen replied that the omission of the name from the Liturgy of the Queen of King George I. was only while she continued abroad, and that the restoration of her Majesty's name was indispensable to her honor. A proposal was then offered of a mediation, which was agreed to; and the next papers are the Protocols of the meetings at the house of Lord Castlereagh, in St James' square. At these conferences it was stated, on the part of her Majesty, that under the unfortunate circumstances in which she was placed, her anxious desire, for the public tranquillity would make her give up with reluctance her wish to remain in this country; but in taking up her residence abroad instructions must be given to his Majesty's Ministers to receive and present her at every Court which she might visit, as Queen of the United Kingdom. As to her name being restored to the Liturgy, she again demanded it as a *sine qua non*. It was answered, that it was the invariable etiquette that foreign Courts would not receive any person who had not been presented to the Court of their own Sovereign. But if her Majesty would condescend to fix her residence either at the Court of Milan, or another in Italy, his Majesty would instruct his Minister at such Court to show her the due attention as Queen of England, but his Majesty could not take upon himself to say that the recommendation would be effectual as to her being received as Queen. It was also said, that when her Majesty had fixed on the place of her future residence, a suitable [illegible] and we understand the sum stated [illegible] a year would be settled on her [illegible]. The natural and decided reply [illegible] was—that money ought not to be mentioned, for nothing was so distant from her thoughts. It was not for money that she contended, and it must not be alluded to again. Finally, she could not accept of a conditional recommendation to be received at the Court where she might take up her residence, and she must insist on the stipulations which had been required.—Here the negociation broke off.

On presenting the papers to the Commons, relating to the negociation with the Queen, Lord Castlereagh remarked, that he felt great pain in announcing its complete failure; but having, though ineffectually, exerted every possible endeavor to effect a reconciliation, his duty called upon him to discharge the Order; and to fix Wednesday next for the discussion of the Royal Message.

Mr. Brougham—I rise to express my perfect concurrence in the view which the Noble Lord has taken of the unfortunate failure of this negociation. He cannot feel greater pain than I do at the unfortunate result of the attempt to adjust the existing differences between the Illustrious Personages.—To that Illustrious Personage, to advise whom it is my duty, I think not a shadow of blame can attach; but, in stating this, I do not ask this House, nor do I mean to imply that blame for such a result is to be attributed to the other Illustrious Party. It is possible, and barely possible, that amidst all the other peculiarities that attend this extraordinary case, the House would find that blame, as arising out of the failure of this negociation, attaches in no quarter.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 23.

Mr. Wilberforce, agreeably to his pledge of yesterday, brought forward his motion, which was of considerable length, urging with much feeling and earnestness, that the House would adopt the measure of addressing the Queen, expressive of a desire that the unhappy differences existing between her and the King, should be amicably settled by arbitration, and offering their zealous services to aid their happy termination. Mr. W. concluded by moving the following Resolutions:—

"Resolved, That this House has learned with unfeigned and deep regret, that the late endeavors to frame an arrangement which might avert the necessity of a public inquiry into the information laid before the two Houses of Parliament, have not led to that amicable adjustment of the existing differences in the Royal Family, which was so anxiously desired by Parliament and the Nation.

"That this House, fully sensible of the objections which the Queen might justly feel to taking upon herself the relinquishment of any points in which she might have conceived her own dignity and honor to be involved, yet feeling the inestimable importance of an amicable and final adjustment of the present unhappy differences, cannot forbear declaring its opinion, that when such large advances have been made towards that object, her Majesty, by yielding to the earnest solicitude of the House of Commons, and forbearing to press further the adoption of those propositions on which any material difference of opinion is yet remaining, would by no means be understood to indicate any wish to shrink from inquiry, but would only be deemed to afford a renewed proof of the desire which her Majesty has been graciously pleased to express, to submit her own wishes to the authority of Parliament; thereby entitling herself to the grateful acknowledgments of the House of Commons, and sparing this House the painful necessity of those public discussions, which, whatever might be their ultimate result, could not but be distressing to her Majesty's feelings, disappointing the hopes of Parliament, derogatory to the dignity of the crown, and injurious to the best interests of the empire."

These Resolutions occasioned a long and animated debate, when the question was finally taken on their passing, and carried by a large majority; and Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. S. Wortley, Sir T. Acland, and Mr. Bankes, appointed a committee to wait on the Queen, and present the same.

ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.

Mr. Wilberforce, accompanied by Mr. Stuart Wortley, now entered the house. The former was loudly called for; but Mr. S. Wortley took his place at the bar, attended by Mr. Bankes and Sir T. Acland (the deputation appointed,) and announced that the deputation appointed to wait upon her Majesty had that day delivered to the Queen the resolutions of that house, as authorised by their vote, to which her Majesty was pleased to give the following answer.

HER MAJESTY'S ANSWER.

"I am bound to receive with gratitude any attempt on the part of the House of Commons to interpose its high mediation for the purpose of healing those unhappy differences in the Royal Family, which no person has so much reason to deplore as myself. And with perfect truth I can declare, that an entire reconcilement of these differences, effected by the authority of parliament, on principles consistent with the honor and dignity of all the parties, is still the object nearest to my heart.

"I cannot refrain from expressing my deep sense of the affectionate language of these resolutions: It shews the House of Commons to be the faithful representative of that generous people to whom I owe a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid.

"I am sensible too, that I exposed myself to the risque of displeasing those who may soon be the judges of my conduct; but I trust to their candor and their sense of honor, confident that they will enter into the feelings which alone influence my determination.

"It would ill become me to question the power of parliament, or the mode in which it may at any time be exercised; but however strongly I may feel the necessity of submitting to its authority, the question whether I will make myself a party to any measure proposed, must be decided by my own feelings and conscience, and by them alone. As a subject of the state, I shall bow with deference—if possible, without a murmur—to every act of the sovereign authority; but as an accused and injured Queen, I owe it to the King, myself, and all my fellow subjects, not to consent to the sacrifice of any essential privilege, or withdraw my appeal to those principles of public justice, which are alike the safeguard of the highest and the humblest individual.

THE QUEEN.

The deputation of the House of Commons arrived at her majesty's residence in Portman-street, about ten minutes past 1 o'clock on Saturday last. Mr. Wilberforce, and Mr. Stuart Wortley were in the first chariot. Immediately after they made their appearance a tremendous hooting, hissing & groaning, commenced among the people assembled in front of the house, which was continued as the carriages of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland and Mr. Bankes drove up to the door. The members alighted without any interruption, and immediately went into the house. They were dressed in full court dresses, and appeared quite unaffected by the uncourteous greetings of the assemblage, who continued hooting and groaning long after they had gone into the house; intermingling cries of "Turn them out!" "No Wilberforce!" "No address!"—Her majesty received them in the drawing-room, where she was attended by Lady Anne Hamilton, and by Messrs. Brougham and Denman on her right and left side, in their full bottomed wigs and silk gowns. The members of the deputation were severally introduced to her Majesty by Mr. Brougham, and had the honor of kissing her majesty's hand. Mr. Wilberforce then read the resolutions. After which Mr. Brougham, by the Queen's command, read her answer, and the deputation bowing respectfully, retired from the room. They returned to their carriages in the same order, and were similarly greeted by the mob, some persons following them for a considerable distance with hootings and groans. Messrs. Brougham and Denman, and Mr. Williams, departed very shortly after in Mr. D's carriage. When they appeared at the door, there was a cry of "Bravo, Denman! Three cheers for the Queen's champion!" and three cheers were given by the whole multitude. In a few moments there was a loud huzzaing, and cries of "the Queen, the Queen!" Her majesty obeying the call, appeared on the balcony, and, we need scarcely state, was received with the liveliest enthusiasm. Shouts of "Long live the Queen! God bless you!" continued several minutes. Her majesty was dressed in a robe of black satin, richly embroidered, and wore on her head a bandeau of laurel leaves, studded with emeralds, and surmounted with a superb plume of feathers. Her majesty looked extremely well!

At twelve o'clock on Wednesday the select and secret committee, appointed by the House of Lords to examine the papers referred to their lordships by his majesty, regarding the Queen's conduct abroad, assembled. They were all present except the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Lansdown, and the Lord Chancellor. The latter being in the House of Lords, hearing appeals. The committee first met in Lord Shaftesbury's private room, on the first floor story, amongst the apartments of the Lord's officers, and no person was allowed to remain in the passages. The committee then went to the robing room, and finally removed to the old House of Lords as the most commodious apartment, and as the farthest removed from interruption. The usher of the black rod, Sir T. Tyrwhitt, and other officers of the house were stationed in various parts, and suffered no person to approach the committee room. During the sitting of the committee, Messrs Brougham and Denman attended officially, as the Queen's law officers, and presented a letter addressed by her majesty to the committee. This letter, it is believed, was a protest upon the part of her majesty against the proceeding which may prove fatal to her honor, unless she were permitted to offer evidence sufficient to repel the allegations that are urged against her. No answer was returned by the committee, and Messrs. Brougham and Denman having waited for a considerable time at length withdrew.

It is said, that should a bill against the Queen be introduced into the House of Lords, her majesty's counsel, in consequence of their being members of the House of Commons, cannot be permitted to conduct her case in the upper house. We are enabled to state, however, that Mr. Brougham has signified his intention of resigning his seat in the Commons, in order to be qualified to plead her majesty's cause in the House of Peers. The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept of this offer, and to express her acknowledgments for such a voluntary sacrifice to her interest, on the part of Mr. Brougham. The witnesses against her majesty are so numerous, & the evidence of such a nature, that she will have to bring over many persons from the continent, to disprove the allegations laid to her charge.

Morn Chronicle.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 26.

Lord Dacre, after some preliminary remarks, which occasioned much debate on a point of parliamentary etiquette, obtained leave to present the following Petition,

To the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

"CAROLINE R.

"The Queen having been informed that proceedings are about to be instituted against her in the House of Lords, feels it necessary to approach your Lordships' as a Petitioner and a fellow-subject. She is advised, that according to the forms of your Lordships' House, no other mode of communication is permitted.

"Now, as at all times, she declares her perfect readiness to meet every charge affecting her honor; and she challenges the most complete investigation of her conduct. But she protests in the first place against any secret inquiry; and if the House of Lords should notwithstanding persist in a proceeding contrary to every principle of justice and of law, she must in the next place declare, that even from such an unconstitutional course she can have nothing to apprehend, unless it be instituted before the arrival of those witnesses whom she will summon immediately to expose the whole of the machinations against her. She is anxious that there should now be no delay whatever in finishing the enquiry; and none shall be occasioned by her Majesty. But the Queen cannot suppose that the House of Lords will commit so crying an injustice as to authorise a secret examination of her conduct in the absence of herself and her Counsel, while her defence must obviously rest upon evidence which for some weeks cannot reach this country. The instant that it arrives she will entreat the House of Lords to proceed in any way they may think consistent with the ends of justice; but in the mean time, and before the first step is taken, her Majesty desires to be heard by her Counsel at your Lordships' Bar this day, upon the subject matter of the Petition.

Lord Dacre then moved that her majesty's Counsel be admitted at the bar. Agreed to *nem. con.* Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman, accordingly appeared and addressed the House in defence of her majesty's petition. After some remarks from their lordships, it was moved, and agreed to, that the meeting of the Secret Committee be further postponed to Wednesday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord Castlereagh, in calling the attention of the House to the order of the day, for taking the adjourned debate, on the King's message, into consideration, left the situation in which they were placed, after the late efforts which they had made, to avoid, if possible, all further inquiry. It would be acknowledged, his lordship said, that every indulgence had been granted to her majesty, even beyond the customary rules of Parliament; not however, from a wish of shrinking from their responsibility, but of meeting the wishes of the Queen, in every way, consistent with their duty to the King, and to the country. He was of opinion, that her majesty had been ill advised, in refusing the appeal which had been made to her—the most solemn appeal which had ever been made to any of the family of Brunswick. Having however exhausted all the means proposed, in order to avert inquiry, the only course they now had to pursue was, to consider how they could enter promptly and fairly into a judicial investigation of the charges against her majesty. The Queen had renewed her claim to an open investigation, and therefore it became his Majesty's Ministers, if Parliament permitted them, to answer this appeal to British justice, by bringing forward the charges against her majesty as openly as possible. It now became imperative upon them (Ministers) to be the instruments in bringing before the house those charges, in a manner which her majesty said would best accomplish the ends of justice. After some remarks on the course which it would be proper to take, and suggesting the propriety of waiting to know what might be the course pursued in the House of Lords, he proposed to fix Thursday se'night, as the day on which he would be prepared to offer a motion to the House, founded on the answer of her Majesty to the address of that house. With these observations, his Lordship said, he would postpone the further debate on the King's message, until Friday se'night; he would do so, he said, in order to meet her majesty's desire and claims of justice, and not to put the house in a situation more embarrassing than that in which they now found themselves.

Mr. Brougham said he entirely, and from the bottom of his heart, concurred in the concluding observations of the Noble Lord; and he implored all sides of the House, at that moment, at the commencement of an inquiry, now inevitable, not to let the spirit, or the voice of party interfere in their decision—not to let any factious or personal feeling throw itself across their path, lest it might interfere in any manner, with the attainment of public justice. On the part of Her Majesty, he expressed infinite satisfaction, and his feelings reflected the image of her Majesty's feelings, at finding that she had at length those charges put on the principles of the Constitution; at finding that every endeavor to establish a dark, inquisitorial, unjust, and he would say illegal proceeding, had failed. The claim of this illustrious Princess, from the first, was for an open investigation—her protestation was against an invisible tribunal;—an open investigation would be at length afforded; but he begged to say, that it was not to the Noble Lord; but it was to the Parliament, that in the name of Her Majesty he felt indebted for this act of justice.

The motion for postponement was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 27.

Before going into the discussion on the motion of Lord Grey, for discharging the order altogether for the sitting of the secret committee on the charges contained against the Queen in the green bag, Lord Grey, in order to save the time of the house, asked of Lord Liverpool whether ministers had abandoned the intention of still proposing a secret investigation, or whether they meant to submit to the house any proposition for some other, and more constitutional mode of proceeding. The Earl of Liverpool replied, that, from the best consideration which he had been able to give to the subject, the mode of proceeding which had been originally proposed to, and adopted by, parliament, was the fittest to be pursued; and, therefore, it was his intention to propose that the committee should proceed with the secret inquiry.

Lord Grey then moved, that the order for the sitting of the committee should be discharged, which was opposed by Lord Liverpool and the Lord Chancellor; in the course of whose speeches it was easy to be collected that, should the report of the secret committee be unfavorable to her majesty, it is the intention of the ministers to introduce into parliament a bill of pains and penalties, most probably having for its objects to divorce her Majesty from the King, of course, then to degrade her from the stile and title and privileges of Queen of this realm; and to exile her from England forever. The motion of Lord Grey was supported by Lord Holland, Lord Belhaven, and Lord Bulkely, and opposed by the Earl of Donoughmore and Lord Lauderdale. The motion was then negatived by a majority of 102 to 47.

By the late Mails.

COL. WASHINGTON, JULY 29.

A PRIVATE letter from an officer on board the United States' ship Congress, Capt. *Henley*, was yesterday received in this city, dated at Manilla, March the 1st.—That frigate arrived there on the 19th of January.

"Our reception here (says the letter) formed a striking, and highly pleasing contrast, to the very unfavorable one we had recently met with in the ancient, but uncivilized and inhospitable country we had so lately left. The manner in which we were received by the Governor was peculiarly gratifying, not only to our national, but to our individual feelings. The kindest offers of a public nature have been made to Captain Henley; and the officers have been severally invited and welcomed to his house, in the most hospitable manner. His example however, has been followed by very few of the Spanish gentlemen, they, preserving, to its fullest extent, the proud and reserved character for which they are so noted, keep aloof, and pay little or no attention even in their own houses, where we often go to visit the ladies, whose polite attention amply compensates for the rudeness of the men."

MISSOURI. ST. LOUIS, JULY 1.

The Convention have gone through, in committee of the whole, the three departments of the government. The following are the leading features:—

Legislative.—To consist of two branches. Representatives to be 25 years of age, to be elected for two years: Senators, to be 30 years of age; elected for four years. Sessions of the General Assembly biennial.

Judicial.—To be vested in one Court of appeals, presided by three judges; one Court of Chancery, presided by a Chancellor; as many Circuit Courts as the Legislature shall deem necessary, presided by one judge; and in justices of the peace, whose jurisdiction is limited. All the judges to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice of the Senate; to hold their offices during good behavior; and to have fixed salaries of not less than $2000 each.

Executive.—To be vested in a Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The Governor to be 35 years of age; to be elected by the people; to hold his office for four years, and to be ineligible the next four; to nominate and with the advice of the Senate to appoint an Attorney General, a Secretary of State, some military officers, and judges; to have a qualified vote upon the passage of laws; to be a conservator of the peace and commander in chief of the military and naval forces of the state; and to have a fixed salary of not less than $2000 per annum.

The Lieutenant-Governor to be elected as the Governor; to hold his office for the same term; to possess the same powers when holding the place of Governor; and to be President of the Senate.

The Winnebago Indians have delivered up to the commanding officer at Prairie du Chien the Indians who killed the two soldiers of the Rifle Regiment at Fort Armstrong, on Rock-Island, in the month of March last.

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK, AUG. 2.

Interesting from Gibraltar.

We learn from a respectable source, that immediately on the arrival of the Columbus in the bay of Gibraltar, and before she anchored, a dispatch was delivered to Commodore Bainbridge, from Governor Don, acquainting him with measures of restriction he had thought it his duty to impose upon the American squadron, in March last; but that he was instructed by his government instantly to remove the same, and to offer to them the customary civilities of the port. Some time being taken in investigating the circumstances of this transaction, of which, of course, Com. Bainbridge was ignorant, and Governor Don having withdrawn the restrictions upon the squadron, and made satisfactory explanations respecting the conduct of his officers, salutes were exchanged, and Com. Bainbridge went on shore and visited the Governor. After this, the British officers who violated the restriction imposed upon the Guerriere, by carrying a challenge on board to Captain Thompson and his officers, to meet the officers of the [illegible] regiment, ingenuously acknowledged the impropriety of their conduct, and made satisfactory apologies to the Americans. Thus ended the second "Punic war," and, like the first, to the honor of the American military character. Indeed, we are assured, that the honorable conduct of the officers of the Guerriere, on this occasion, was the theme of panegyric even amongst the Englishmen at Gibraltar. Governor Don had been instructed by his government to bring the offending officers of the garrison before a Court Martial, and informed Com. Bainbridge of his desire to do so, but upon application to captain Thompson, and his officers, for a statement of facts relative to their visit on board the Guerriere, they declined making any report whatever on the subject. We learn, moreover, that the British government were not well pleased with the Governor for adopting so hard a measure against our squadron on so frivolous a pretext as a private dispute between two young officers; and that Com. Bainbridge in his negociations with the governor upon that subject, maintained the honor of his officers and the dignity of his country, with an independence and firmness worthy of his character and station.

Com. Bainbridge in the Columbus, and Capt. Warrington in the Guerriere, sailed from Gibraltar on the 12th and arrived on the 16th June. Capt. Brown in the Peacock, and Capt. Perry in the Spark, were out on a cruize, but were expected to put into Gibraltar for supplies the first fair wind.

The brig Manufactor, from Alexandria, arrived at Gibraltar on the 18th.

Intelligence was received at Gibraltar on the 21st June, that the Spanish government were about sending deputies to the South-American colonies to offer terms of reconciliation. It was reported that Gen. Campana and the two colonels implicated in the horrid massacre at Cadiz, have been condemned by the council of war to be SHOT! and Gen. Freyre to be stripped of all his honors and emoluments.

PENN. HARRISBURGH, JULY 24.

The whole number of pardons granted by Governor M'Kean in three years, including remissions of fines for county offences, pardons after the expiration of imprisonment, and the pardon of convicts in the penitentiary, amounted to 412. And those granted by Governor Findlay during the period he has been in office, 2 years and 7 months, amount to 893; in which time there have been nearly double the number of persons convicted for petty offences, as well as many more for other crimes.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 1.

THE BALLOON.

We are more than usually gratified in being able to state, that Mr Guille this morning redeemed his pledge to the public by making a beautiful and interesting ascent with his balloon.—Between eight and nine o'clock the weather being very auspicious, he sent word

to town that the contemplated ascension would be made: and at a little after nine, the balloon with the car attached in which Mr. Guille was seated, majestically arose.—At a considerable height, it for some minutes hovered o'er the river Delaware, and afterwards took a N. E. direction, and gradually descended about four miles to the N. E. of Camden in a peach orchard belonging to Merrit Horner, on the Burlington road. In one hour from the time of his ascent the flags which he bore with him were brought back to Camden, with the tidings of his safe descent, without any injury to the balloon. Carriages were dispatched to conduct the intrepid and ingenious æronaut to his anxious family.

The notice of his intention to ascend was so short that but a small proportion of the inhabitants had an opportunity of witnessing the interesting spectacle; but as he has now convinced our citizens of his ability to make an ærial flight, it is presumed he will be encouraged to repeat the enterprise in a more public manner, and under circumstances when he may expect merited remuneration.

NEW-YORK. BUFFALO, JULY 25

Col. Walback, of the U. S. A. arrived in this village last week, and took passage in the Lake Erie Steam-Boat for Detroit.

Mr. Eleazer Williams, missionary among the Oneida Indians, in company with five chiefs of that nation, took passage in the Steam-Boat, up the lake on the 20th inst. We understand their design is to visit their western brethren, to see how they are disposed towards receiving the gospel, and to ascertain what advantages may be derived upon the eastern tribes by locating on some unsettled tract to the west. They go under the auspices of government.

We learn that the late election for members of parliament, for Upper Canada, has terminated in the almost unanimous choice of persons who are the political friends of Mr. Gourlay. It would appear by this, that the popular voice in Canada is opposed to the administration.

Mr. Ferguson, who was fined and imprisoned for publishing some of Mr Gourlay's writings, was recently released from confinement, and has charge of the Niagara Spectator; and declares in a public address, that the Spectator shall prove a great terror to little tyrants.

NEW-YORK, JULY 28.

USEFUL IMPORTATION.

Mr. James Edgar, who arrived here in the ship Martha, Sketchley, from Liverpool, brought out with him an English Cow, with her Calf, a bull, about twelve weeks old, which was considered both in Yorkshire and Lancashire, as the finest animal of the kind ever exhibited within the remembrance of the best judges, many of whom expressed their regret that he should be allowed to leave the country. He is actually the greatgrandson of the celebrated Durham bull, *Comet*, which was sold for 1000 guineas.—The Calf has excited great admiration here, and is undoubtedly an important acquisition to the country.

Mr. Edgar has also brought by the same ship, sundry agricultural implements, among which are a Kibling Mill, and an improved Straw and Turnip Cutter.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, Aug. 9, 1820.

The Assistants of the Marshal of this District commenced taking the Census on Monday. We have extracted from the directions of the Secretary of State, the questions which are directed to be put by the Assistants. Mr. Wm. L'Hommedieu, of this city, is the Assistant for Norwich, Bozrah, Franklin, Salem and Colchester.

INTERROGATORIES to be put by the Assistants of the Marshals, in taking the 4th Census, or Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the U. S.

Who was, on the 1st Monday in August, 1820, the head, [*master, mistress, steward, overseer, or other principal person, as the case may be,*] of this family?

What number of *free White Males* were there, on that day, in the family, under 10 years of age?

What number of 10 and under 16?

What number between 16 and 18?

What number (including the head) of 16 and under 26?

What number (including the head) of 26 and under 45?

How many (including the head) of 45 and upwards?

How many *free White Females* under 10?

How many of 10 and under 16?

How many (including the head) of 16 and under 26?

How many (including the head) of 26 and under 45?

How many (including the head) of 45 and upwards?

How many *Foreigners* not naturalized?

How many *persons* engaged in *Agriculture*?

How many engaged in *Commerce*?

How many engaged in *Manufactures*?*

[Questions are also to be put respecting *slaves*, male and female, their ages, &c.]

How many *free Colored Males*, under 14?

How many of 14 and under 26?

How many of 26 and under 45?

How many of 45 and upwards?

How many other persons, except Indians, not taxed?

Was there any person here without settled place of residence? (and if so) what was his or her name?

Was there any person belonging to the family occasionally absent from it? (and if so) of which sex, and what age, color and condition?

Questions to be addressed to persons concerned in Manufacturing establishments, by the Marshals and their Assistants, in taking the account of Manufactures.

Name the county, parish, township, town, or city, where the manufacture exists.

Raw materials employed.

1. The kind?
2. The quantity annually consumed?
3. The cost of the annual consumption?

*Number of persons employed.**

4. Men? 5. Women? 6. Boys and Girls?

Machinery.

7. Whole quantity and kind of machinery?
8. Quantity of machinery in operation?

Expenditures.

9. Amount of capital invested?
10. Amount paid annually for wages?
11. Amount of contingent expenses?

Production.

12. The nature and names of articles manufactured?

13. Market value of the articles which are annually manufactured?

14. General remarks concerning the establishment, as to its actual and past condition, the demand for, and sale of manufactures.

* *Among persons engaged in Manufactures, are to be included all mechanics and handicraftsmen.*

From the Philadelphia Franklin Gazette.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Since the Yellow Fever appeared in this city, one of the editors has repeatedly visited the Health Office, with a view of communicating to our fellow-citizens intelligence of the danger, should any exist; but confidently believing that none was to be apprehended, the paper has been silent on the subject. In consequence, however, of the circulation of numerous groundless reports, we have deemed it expedient to state to the public such information as we have obtained, on the truth of which they may rely, as it was procured from official sources.

During the last fortnight, twelve cases of the Yellow Fever have unquestionably occurred here, out of which there have been nine deaths; and the three surviving persons were promptly removed to the country. No case of it remains at this time in the city. Since Saturday last, there have been two new cases, which occurred on Wednesday, and which are included in the above mentioned twelve. The disease has been confined to a small spot, not 80 yards in extent, in Water near Race-street, from which the Board of Health have removed every family, except one, the head of which refused to go. This family have been interdicted all intercourse with every other part of the city. The Board have also fenced in the space in which the contagion has appeared.

Spain.—We observe, by an article from the Madrid Gazette, (says the Baltimore Chronicle) that his holiness the Pope appears to be wonderfully delighted with the Spanish revolution. There is one improvement which we presume does not meet with the cordial concurrence of the Holy Father, and that is the destruction of the Inquisition. However, it is wise and prudent, to submit with the best possible grace, to inevitable calamity. Not one of the sovereigns of Europe, so far as intelligence has been received, seems to express any regret for the downfall of the political power of the Spanish monarch. They all tender to Ferdinand their congratulations on this auspicious event.—Ferdinand declares himself to be vastly pleased at the change—and all the allied sovereigns speak the same language. If the Spanish King has ever been elated with the hope that the other European potentates would lament his political downfall, he has found out, by melancholy experience, the reverse. In short, Ferdinand says the Cortes say—all his subjects say—and all the allied powers say, that he was incapable of wielding the sceptre of his ancestors. Opinion on this point appears to be unanimous, not even excepting the royal party himself. He is now a cypher in the hands of his Cortes.

Hail Storm.—The Hancock Gazette, printed at Belfast, Maine, gives an account of a violent hail storm which took place on the 21st ult. at Hope, Appleton plantation, & Montville, in the county of Lincoln, accompanied by a strong easterly wind. The hail, says that paper, fell from 6 to 8 inches deep, some of which measured 5½ inches in circumference. It entirely destroyed the vegetation within the range of the storm, as well as the glass on the windward side of the houses. The roar of the falling hail, adds the same paper, was so loud, that they could not distinguish it from the thunder which accompanied it, and which is said to have been very heavy. The storm is considered unparalled in the history of New-England.

Lord Cochrane, on the eighth of February last, with the frigate O'Higgins, brig Intrepid, and schooner Montezuma, having on board besides a complement of sailors and marines, 240 soldiers, attacked Valdivia, the strongest fortress in Chili, and carried it—by which 110 pieces of cannon, mostly 24 pounders, and 400 soldiers fell into his hands. This movement has completely destroyed the power of Spain over Chili. Lord C. had previously got possession of the Island of Puna, which covered the entrance into the river Guayaquil, and had taken in the river 2 Spanish merchant vessels, one of 14 guns and 300 tons burthen, and the other of 14 guns and 600 tons burthen. The brigs were laden with timber. He afterwards took the brig of war Patrillo, having on board 20,000 silver dollars, and stores for the fortress at Valdivia, to the amount of 40,000 dollars. All these prizes have arrived at Valparaiso.

From the Glasgow Chronicle.

A SHIRT MADE WITHOUT NEEDLE-WORK.

It was mentioned in our paper sometime ago in a letter from a correspondent, that Mr. David Anderson, of the Damask Manufactory, Deanside Brae, had finished a shirt entirely in the loom, without any kind of needle-work, and had another in progress of a superior quality, intended as a present to the Hunterian Museum in this city. We have seen this singular production since it was finished, and find in it every requisite & ornament of a man's shirt. The neck, hand-bands, and shoulder-straps, are double cloth, and neatly stitched; the button holes are wrought with button stitch. It has also the requisite buttons, gussets, and a ruffle, and on the breast is woven the Glasgow Arms, with the motto, "Let Glasgow flourish," and below, "Woven and presented by David Anderson." We understand this singular piece of mechanical ingenuity, which does great credit to Mr. Anderson's professional abilities, has been presented to Dr. Couper, for the purpose he intended.

CHILI.

The following is an extract of a letter from Messrs. M'Neile, Price, & Co. the Agents to Lloyd's at Santiago de Chili, dated February 18, addressed to the Secretary.—*Lon. Times.*

"We consider the capture of the strong fortress of Valdivia of that consequence to those engaged in the trade of Chili, that we hasten to communicate the same through you. It was attacked by Lord Cochrane on the night of the 11th current, with 240 soldiers of a Chili regiment, and the sailors and marines of the frigate O'Higgins, brig Intrepid, and schr. Montezuma. By day-light eight batteries were carried, and in the course of the ensuing morning the town, castles, and fortresses, with 110 pieces of brass cannon, all the Spanish Royal depot, and 100 soldiers of the regiment of Cantabria, were taken possession of; the transport Dolores, cut out of Talcahuana, and a small vessel, retaken. This was the only point the Spaniards had left in the state of Chili."

Some further details of the operations of Lord Cochrane, previous to the above important capture, are communicated in a letter from Valparaiso of the 22d of Feb. It appears that, after raising the blockade of Callao, he proceeded up the river of Guayquil in pursuit of the Prueva frigate; but that vessel, having landed her guns and the greater part of her stores, was carried so high up the river that Lord Cochrane was not able to follow her. He succeeded in making himself master of the small Island of Puna, which covers the entrance of the river Guayquil, and subsequently captured two large Spanish merchant vessels, the Aguila and the Begonia, one of 1,000, the other of 700 tons. The general state of affairs in Chili had assumed a flourishing aspect. General San Martin had arrived at the capital from Mendoza, much improved in his health, and there was every expectation that the expedition against Peru would proceed to its destination by the latter end of March. Nearly 7,000 troops could be rendered disposable for that object. The resources of the Government had been materially benefited by the high duties on Chili produce; which had been exported in large quantities to Peru. This circumstance presents an extraordinary picture, in the supply of one state with the means of subsistence, by another, which at the same time [illegible] carried on with her the most deadly and exterminating warfare [illegible] cific, who had become in this traffic, by licenses from each power, the medium of communication between both, had made large profits by it. The Chili Government had made some liberal enactments, calculated to encourage the intercourse of foreigners, and to promote the extension of their own trade. It had been proposed to levy the full duty of 34 1-2 per cent on all goods in transit, afterwards re-shipped for the ports of Peru; but, on a representation of the impolicy of this measure having been made by the British merchants, the Government gave permission that all goods declared for export, when entered at the Custom-house, might be re-shipped by a payment of one per cent on the valuation. On all goods not declared for export, when entered, a duty of 7 1-2 per cent was imposed. The squadron intended to resume the blockade of Callao was expected to sail from Valparaiso immediately, when the embargo on merchant vessels to that port would be removed.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Missouri to his friend in Philadelphia, dated June 20th 1820.

"I now must tell you something about the sales of Goods—at auction, in St. Louis; at ——'s Auction and Commission store, on the last day of Sale, good Domestics were sold at 13 cents—6-4 Cloths at from 50 cents to $1—and a multiplicity of articles at the same rates—Claret Wine, per box, $5—Mackarel $10 50—Menhaden Fish $6 each per bbl."

A scientific correspondent calls our attention to an eclipse [illegible] on the 21st of February, 1822 [illegible] The [illegible] portunity, [illegible] ascertain the longitude [illegible] Observatory. The obscuration will be great in the afternoon of that day at Charleston, S. C. Savannah, Geo. New-Orleans, and all the south western parts of the country. A minute calculation of this eclipse has not, as yet, been entered into by our correspondent; but it has been ascertained that the Sun will be 8 digits eclipsed on its upper or northern limb, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the Capitol, in the City of Washington.—*Nat. Intel.*

Extract of a letter from the Council Bluffs, dated 6th May, 1820.

"The Agent, Major O'Fallon, Capt. Riley, and a subaltern's command of the Rifle Regiment, have been on a visit to the Grand Panis, Panis Loups, and Panis Republican.

The principal chief of the Grand Panis, called Long hair, was not disposed to give a civil reception to the Agent, but changed his conduct on meeting a decisive tone, and eventually gave him a hospitable and apparently friendly reception.

The Panis Loups did much better. They came out two miles, with a body of five hundred horse, conducted the Agent and party into their village, and treated them with all the honour and distinction imaginable.

The Panis Republican, who plundered the scientific party last fall, also met the Agent with every demonstration of friendship, and expressed the greatest contrition for this outrage.

This nation, the Panis, have lately had an engagement on the confines of Mexico, with the Tetaus and Spaniards, and lost 93 warriors, killed or wounded.

The troops are healthy, and are farming very extensively.

Major Long and party set out a few days since on an exploring expedition towards the sources of the Platte, Kansas and Arkansas."

The editor of the Providence Journal, in speaking of the improved state of our manufactories, by the introduction of machinery, says, "In the article of nails, one man will now turn out as much work in a day, as *two hundred* could fifty years ago.

The annual election in Vermont is to take place on the 1st Tuesday in September. The present Governor and Lieutenant-Governor have declined a re-election. Titus Hutchinson, Esquire, United States' District Attorney, has been nominated Governor, and Uriel C. Hatch, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor.

DISPUTE ADJUSTED.

We understand a letter has been received in town, from Comm. Bainbridge, announcing the final termination of the dispute which has so unhappily existed between the officers of the British garrison at Gibraltar, and those of our squadron on the Mediterranean station.—*Boston Gazette.*

The Mechanick, from Virginia, was the only American vessel in the port of London, May 24. A similar occurrence has not happened since the conclusion of the late war between the two countries.

Carriages for Pleasure.—A gentleman of Philadelphia has invented a method of suspending a Carriage body, which is free from that disagreeable twitching and jolting to which common carriages are subjected. We have seen a two wheeled carriage constructed on this principle, containing a seat or rather a saddle, on which a person sits as on horseback—the saddle remains plumb. The plan appears simple and novel, and will certainly afford a very pleasing conveyance.—*Phil. pap.*

The name of the ship of the line building at Philadelphia, has been drawn for in the Naval Lottery, and came out "NORTH CAROLINA." She is to be launched on the 20th of September.

T. B. Robinson, Esq. is elected Governor of Louisiana—Edward Livingston Esq. is elected member of Congress, to represent the district of New-Orleans.

MARINE LIST.

August 4.—Arrived, *sloop Revenge, Barker, Providence*

5—Arrived, *sloop Eliza, Davison, N. York; sloop Venus, Havens, do.*

6 Arrived, *sloop Two-Brothers, Robinson, Falmouth; sloop Science, Lovell, Boston.*

7—Sailed, *sloop Eliza, Davison, New-York. Sailed, sloop Two-Brothers, Robinson, Falmouth; sloop Alonzo, Barnes, for Norfolk and Alexandria.*

At Trinidad, July 10, sloop Brilliant, White, last arrived from New London.

Married,

At Washington, Geo. Mr. James Shirley, to Miss Harriet L. Walsworth, formerly of this place.

Died,

In Salisbury township, Chester co. (Penn.) on Friday, the 21st inst. Mr. John Trevilla, aged about 50 years. The death of the deceased was sudden and singular. In August last, he was stung by a bee on the head; in the course of an hour after he received the wound, he complained of being unwell, and was immediately seized with a fit of apoplexy; but, by the assistance of medical aid, was restored to health again.—On the day of his death, he went out a fishing, with his hook and line, in his usual good health; after his return home in the evening, he went out to an apple-tree to gather some apples—while there, he received a wound on the head, from a bee.

He immediately became alarmed, and told his wife he hoped it would not have the same effect on him that it had before; but alas! he soon began to complain of feeling very unwell—sat down on his bed, asked his wife to give him some water; he then lay down on the bed, and in less than five minutes was a corpse. On Saturday afternoon his body was carried to Octorara Church burial ground attended by a large concourse of relatives and friends; and after a short but appropriate discourse, by the Rev. James Latta, the body was deposited in its native clay. He left a wife and a number of relations and friends to deplore his loss.

In Washington city, John Knapp, Esq. for many years a clerk in the office of the comptroller of the Treasury.

At the Island of Cuba, Mr. Walter Sikes, aged 52, formerly of Hartford.

In Binghampton village, on the 17th ult. Mrs. Siva M'Niel, relict of the late Mr. Samuel M'Niel of that village, aged 65 years. Her death was occasioned by falling down the cellar stairs, while engaged in some domestic concerns. She survived the dreadful accident which occasioned her death about 4 hours.

In Hanover (N. H.) the Rev. Francis Brown, President of Dartmouth College.

In Chelmesford, Mr. Joseph Spalding, aged 64. He was one of the heroes of Bunker Hill. He fired the first gun, and was supposed to be the man who killed Major Pitcairn, having frequently declared he took deliberate aim at him.

At Fayette, N. Y. Mr. James Woodruff, aged about 47. Previous to his death, he informed his friends that an angel had appeared to him and told him that he must drink, and continue to drink, so as to remain beastly drunk for nine days and nights, without eating, and if he survived that length of time, that he should finally be saved. He accordingly furnished himself with a barrel of whiskey, of which he partook more than one gallon per day, for the limited number of days, and then expired, being too weak and debilitated to take any nourishment. He had been in the habit of drinking to excess for a number of years. He has left a wife and a number of small children, fortunately in good circumstances.

Just received and for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

GREENWOOD'S Patent Polishing Powder—Price 12½ cents a package. By the use of this powder in cleaning Brass, Copper, Tin, and all other kinds of metals, more than half the time and labor is saved, than when cleaned in the common way, by the use of emery, rotten stone, &c.

PUBLIC ACT.

AN ACT in addition to and alteration of "an act for the inspection of provisions, and other articles of commerce.

§ 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That all pickled shad intended for market, shall be split and well cleansed and pickled in a strong brine, and shall remain in such brine at least fifteen days, before they shall be put up for market; and shall be of three qualities, the first of which shall be denominated Shad No. 1, and shall consist wholly of shad well saved, free from rust or any defect, with the head and tail cut off, and the back-bone taken out, and each barrel shall contain no more than 64 shad; half barrels no more than thirty-two shad each. The second quality shall be denominated Shad No. 2, and shall consist wholly of well saved shad, trimmed, pickled and prepared for packing, in the same manner as shad No. 1, and shall not contain more than seventy-four shad to a barrel; half barrels no more than thirty-seven shad each. The third quality shall be denominated Shad No. 3, and shall consist of shad well saved, with the head taken off, that will not answer for either of the two former numbers.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted*, That so much of the act to which this is an addition and alteration as is contrary to the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

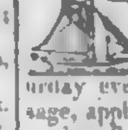
Approved, May 30th 1820

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

For New-York,

THE packet VENUS, *Havens*, will sail on Saturday at 11 o'clock, A. M.

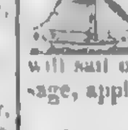
Aug. 9, 1820.



For Boston,

THE Sloop SCIENCE, *Lovell*, will sail on Saturday evening next. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board.

Aug. 9.



For Baltimore,

THE sloop HUMBIRD, *E. Satterlee, Master*, will sail on the 17th. For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board, or

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Aug. 8, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

JABEZ HUNTINGTON,

HAS just opened, one case of best German MILL SAWS.

A small assortment of choice selected CUTLERY.

A few pairs of best Sheffield plated CANDLESTICKS.

Norwich, Aug. 5, 1820. 40—

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners upon the estate of *Mr. JOHN SWADDLE*, late of Norwich, deceased, by the Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, and six months being allowed by said Court for the creditors to exhibit their several claims to us, or be debarred a recovery according to law—give notice that we shall meet for the purpose of receiving claims, at the Store of *Lyman Brewer*, on the last Mondays of August instant and December next.

P. PORTER, LYMAN BREWER, } Com'rs.

Norwich, Aug. 7, 1820. 40—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 7th day of Aug. A. D. 1820.—

Present John Hyde, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of *Mr. IRIJAH SANGER*, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *James Stedman*, Esq. the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

40 *Attest, JOHN HYDE, Judge.*

Ranaway

FROM the subscriber, on the 31st of last July, an apprentice boy by the name of

CALEB CONGDON,

eighteen years old, about five feet eight inches high, light complexion, sandy hair and freckled—had two bundles of clothing with him. Whoever will return said apprentice, shall be entitled to one cent *reward* and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

MARY KIEGWIN.

Voluntown, Aug. 7, 1820. 40—

Dedham Turnip Seed,

FOR sale at a very low price. Enquire at the store of

J. H. STRONG.

July 26. 39—

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 20th of June, a speckled one year old HEIFER. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

GORDIN CHILD.

Ashford, July 28, 1820. 42—

POETRY.

BY BISHOP HORNE

Sentiment from the Divine Herbert.

SWEET day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
Bridal of earth and sky,
The dew shall weep thy fall to night,
For thou, alas! must die.

Sweet rose in air whose odours wave,
And colour charm the eye,
Thy root is ever in its grave,
For thou, alas! must die.

Sweet Spring of days, and roses made,
Whose charms for beauty vie,
Thy days depart, thy roses fade,
Thou too, alas! must die.

Be wise then, christian, while you may,
For swiftly time is flying,
The thoughtless man, that laughs to day,
To-morrow may be dying.

From the Illinois Gazette.

"What's the news," said a Quidnunc, to Paddy Mc Shane
"Of our *foreign relations*—and what about Spain?"
"Our *foreign relations* cried Pat, with a tear,
"Och! they're hanging them up by the dozen, my dear."

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by book or note, are requested to call and pay, or their accounts and notes will be left in an Attorney's hand for immediate collection.

LIKEWISE, FOR SALE,

One Ox Plough, suitable for one or two yoke of Oxen.

JOSEPH G. LAMB.

Norwich, July 25, 1820. 39—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Capt. NATHAN AYER,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Nathan Ayer*, the Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Preston.

Attest. BURRIL LARNED, Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

NATHAN AYER, *Executor.*

Preston, June 29, 1820. 35—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1820.

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

UPON the Petition of *Mrs. Sally Farnham*, shewing that she is Guardian to her minor children, viz. *Charles Henry Farnham, Clarissa Farnham and Daniel Grant Farnham*, they being minors under the age of twenty-one years, and children of *Mr Daniel Farnham*, late of Lisbon, in said District, deceased, and that they are tenants in common and the owners of about fifty acres of land, situate in said Lisbon, which cannot be improved for their benefit, and that the same can now be sold for the advantage of said minors, praying for liberty to sell said land, and vest the avails thereof—in other real estate for their use, &c. as per petition on file dated July 24, 1820.

Ordered that said petition be continued to the Court of Probate, to be holden within and for said District, on the first Monday of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon—and that notice of the pendency of the same be given, by advertising in the Norwich Courier, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said first Monday of October next.

35 *Attest, BURRIL LARNED, Clerk.*

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1819. 7—

Broke into the enclosure

OF the subscriber, a bay HORSE, about 12 years old, natural trotter, lame in one hind leg. Also a bay Mare and Colt—the Mare about ten years old, natural trotter, star in her forehead, one hind foot white. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

NEHEMIAH WATERMAN.

Bozrah, July 28, 1820. 39—

Utley's Remedy

FOR *Tooth ache, Scurvy Gums, and Loose Teeth.*—The above valuable article for sale by

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, May 9, 1820. tf-27—

SIZING.

THE subscriber wants to purchase a quantity of SIZING, *of the best quality*—to be delivered at the Paper-Mill.

R. HUBBARD.

June 14. 32—

THE REAL JAPAN

BLACKING

OR

DAY & MARTIN,

97 High Holborn, London.

THIS inestimable Composition, with half the usual labor, produces a most brilliant *Jet Black* fully equal to the highest Japan Varnish, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, will not soil the finest linen; is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and will retain its virtues in any climate.

PREPARED BY

GEO. HOUSTON, *New-York,*

and warranted to be equal to the imported.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, June 11. 36—

ANDERSON'S

COUGH DROPS.

The most valuable Medicine in use for

COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam holds fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Cough, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine. Many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

Caution.—Be particular that every genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed by JAMES MELLEN.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or the breast, & more or less, cough & weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold, but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low, I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops, and purchased at your store three bottles which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Weston, Connecticut, March 22, 1817.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen, Hudson. Isaac Thompson, New London. Charles Dyer, & Co. Middletown: Dyer & Hewes, Windham: Joseph C. Huntington* and *Samuel Tyler, Norwich.*

June 6. 31—

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE AT

R. Hubbard's Book-store,

A COMPENDIUM of physiological and systematic Botany, with Plates, by George Sumner, M. D.

Daboll's Practical Navigator.

Maltby's Elements of War.

Gilpin's Monument of Parental Affection.

The Catechism of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

Songs for Ladies.

Songs for Gentlemen.

ALSO,

A very extensive assortment of

Juvenile Books,

wholesale and retail, very low.

June 14. 32—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Coach Furnish* and *Coach Leather*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 19—

HATS AND GLOVES.

G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

HAVE just received from New-York, a complete assortment of Gentlemen's superfine bell crown Hats, of the newest style.

ALSO,

From Boston, an elegant assortment of Men's and Boy's Leghorn Hats.

Some fine do. for Young Misses.

20 Doz. pair Ladies' superfine Kid Gloves, all colors.

June 6. 31—

CHARLES COIT,

HAS just received a new supply of Groceries, which are for sale very low, viz.

Old Jamaica Spirit,

Cogniac Brandy,

St. Croix, Antigua and New-England Rum,

Country Gin,

S. M. Madeira, Old Port, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines,

Philadelphia Porter,

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas,

Molasses, Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,

500 lbs. Turkey Figs,

10 Boxes English Herring,

100 Quintals Codfish,

Chocolate, Coffee, Nutmegs, Cassia, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper, Starch, Saltpetre, Tobacco and Snuff, coarse and fine Salt, Box and Keg Raisins, Oranges, and Limes, Window Glass, Bed Cords, Brooms, Nest Boxes.

A general assortment of Red Earthen and Stone Ware.

500 lbs. Dried Beef, manufactured at Troy, and of a superior quality.

&c. &c.

A quantity of Sole Leather.

July 12. 35—

Cotton Goods, &c.

1000 yds. Cotton Shirting, Sheetings, Diapers, Stripes, Checks, &c.

Cotton Thread and Slacks,

A few pieces Broadcloth,

Miner's Pat. Accelerating Wheel Heads,

Dedham Turnip Seed, Cheese Coloring,

Essence spruce, Soda Powders,

3 half kegs manufactured Tobacco,

Port Wine of a superior quality,

DRUGS, MEDICINE, & GROCERIES,

as usual, for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 26. 38-6w—

MARTIAL MUSIC.

MASSACHUSETTS' Collection of Martial Music, a new work, designed principally for the benefit of the Militia of the United States, just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store,*

SHETUCKET-STREET.

Where may be likewise found

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Vocal and Instrumental MUSIC,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

June 21.

Molasses, Flour, etc.

6 hhds. superior retailing Molasses,

20 bbls. superfine Flour,

10 do. Muscovado Sugar,

5 do. Boston Bay Mackarel.

For sale unusually low for cash, by

CALVIN TYLER.

August 2. 29—

Scotch Ale, Salt, etc.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber,

9 Dozen Bottles Scotch Ale,

100 Bushels blown Salt,

500 lbs. Troy manufactured Beef,

10 Bbls. superfine Flour,

4 Bbls. Mackarel,

5000 Brick. CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, July 26, 1820. 38—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST

COLD SPRING GIN,

FOR SALE.

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS. BREED.

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

Patent Cut Nails.

A COMPLETE assortment, of the best quality, constantly for sale on good terms by *Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company.* Orders addressed to WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent*, will receive personal attention.

May 31. 30—

Flour and Lime.

FRESH superfine Flour, in barrels and half barrels.

Dexter's Stone Lime, first quality.

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

July 19. 37—

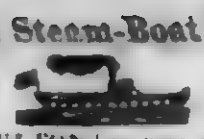
A L E.

A FEW bbls. best *double ALE*, for sale at the New-York price, by

LYMAN BREWER.

July 12. 37—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.



THE FULTON has now commenced running to Norwich, and will continue for the season, to leave Norwich as soon as the tide serves after the arrival of the stages, and to leave New-London every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 8 o'clock in the morning, exchanging with *Capt. Bunker* same days at New-Haven, and leaving there at 6 P. M. to return.

March 29. 21—

Hartford, Norwich, and New London

MAIL STAGE,

WILL leave New-London for Hartford every Tuesday and Thursday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Leaves Hartford for New-London every Wednesday & Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

N. B.—Said Stage will run from New-London to Colchester by the way of Norwich, every Thursday—and from Colchester to New-London, the same way, every Friday.

For SEATS—apply at Morgan's Exchange Coffee-House—*Hartford*, Newton's Stage-House—*Colchester*, of H. Brooks, or at the Post-Office—*N. London*, at RALPH BOLLES's Coffee-House, or either of the Post-Offices—*Norwich*.

*** Extra Horses and Carriages furnished by the subscriber—at Colchester.

ELIAS W. NEWTON.

July 19. 38—

STATIONARY.

T. Robinson,

CONTINUES to keep on hand as good an assortment of Stationary as is to found in most Book & Stationary Stores; consisting in part of Ledgers, Day Books, Memorandum Books, do. for the Pocket, Foolscap No. 1. and 2. Ames' Foolscap and Letter Paper, rose and white, fine and superfine, Inkstands in variety, Paint Boxes, Colored, Embossed, Morocco, Gold, Drawing and Ivory Paper, Camel's hair Pencils, Lead Pencils, Ink Powder red and black, Writing Books, Common Place Books, Quills, Sand Boxes, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Tooth Brushes, Razors, Penknifes, Desk Seals, Ivory Combs, Tooth Picks, Shaving Boxes and Brushes, Soap and Wash Balls, Silver Pens, Books for Notes of hand, Blank Music Books and Paper, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Day & Martin's real London Shoe

BLACKING,

Belcher's Paste and Liquid do.

LIKEWISE,

Books in the various branches of Literature,

T. R. has on hand an extensive assortment of Sabbath School Books and Tracts Moral and Religious Books, calculated for presents to S. S. Scholars, many of which are just received, more expected daily.

Norwich, August 1, 1820. 39—

JOHN B. LE CLAIR,

LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S

HAIR DRESSER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has removed his establishment one door east of *Mr. Mansfield's* Jeweller's Store, where he is prepared to wait on his friends, and the community generally, in all the various branches of his profession. Those who may do him the honor of visiting his dressing room, will find every accommodation.

Gentlemen desirous of shaving themselves, will find every facility as to razors, &c.—blending cleanliness, with ease and pleasure.

Mr. LE CLAIR particularly recommends himself to the *Ladies*, who will be waited on at the Toilette, and receive from his skill, those embellishments of the *head*, that most frequently captivate the *heart*, and bewilder the imagination of calculating *prudence*.

"*Fair tresses man's imperious heart enchain,*
"*And beauty leads him by a single hair.*"

All commands from his fair patrons will be attended to with pleasure and punctuality.—Hair work furnished in perfection. Shaving and Hair Cutting done in first style, and Razors put in order at the shortest notice.

Norwich, July 12, 1820. 36—

FLOUR.

40 Bbls. fresh Baltimore Howard-Street Flour, landing this day from Sloop Humbird, FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

July 26. 38—

GRINDSTONES.

50 Nova Scotia Grindstones, of superior quality, for sale low by

J. DE WITT.

May 5. 26—

John Lathrop

WILL pay cash for TURNIP SEED, of this year's growth, if offered soon.

June 27, 1820. 38—

For Sale,

A FARM,

CONTAINING about ninety acres of excellent land for *mowing, pasture* and *tillage*, with a large proportion of *wood*.—A good *Dwelling-House* and other out houses, almost new thereon standing, pleasantly situated in Norwich, on the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Brooklyn, with the *stock and farming utensils* on the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

A lot of *Wood Land*, lying in Lisbon, on the aforesaid turnpike, containing about four acres, one mile and a half from the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

In Plainfield, a convenient Tenement for a small family, opposite the mansion of *Ephraim Wheeler, Esq.* For particulars enquire of THOMAS WHEELER, on said Farm.

June 6, 1820. 31-tf—

For Sale or to Let,

THE subscriber's House and premises, the residence of the late *Jonathan Frisby*, Esq. of Norwich.—Possession may soon be had. For particulars apply to

DWIGHT RIPLEY, Esq.

Norwich, or to the subscriber at Bozrahville.

D. L. DODGE.

April 1, 1820. 22—

For Sale,

THE *House* in which *Mr. Joseph Kingsley* now lives, situated in Norwich-Landing, at the junction of the Stage road to Providence and the new road across the tall bridge to Preston.

—ALSO—

The *Tan House and Yard* late the property of *Mr. Henry Gordon*, now deceased. If the above are not sold by the first of April they will be leased.

APPLY TO

GEO. PERKINS.

March 6. 18—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened

A House of Entertainment

at his old stand, a few rods west of the Meeting-House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage, and every favor duly acknowledged by

ELEAZER MATHER.

Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1819. 8—

NEW-LONDON COUNTY

Agricultural Society.

THE following Premiums will be awarded at the Annual Cattle Show and Fair at Norwich, on the first Monday of October next, by order of the Executive Committee, viz.

For the best Merino Sheep, not less than 1c., including one Buck,	$6
" best Ox, fatted at the least expence,	10
" best Bull,	15
" best Milch Cow,	10
" 2d best do.	5
" best Bull Calf,	4
" best Heifer Calf,	3
" best Boar,	10
" best Sow and Pigs,	6
" best Dairy—$10, and to the Dairy Woman $5,	15
" best Ruta Baga, one acre.	5
" best Flax, not less than one acre.	5
" best Barley, not less than 2 acres,	5
" best Corn, not less than 2 acres,	5
" best Potatoes, not less than 2 acres,	5
" best 3 pair Woolen Stockings,	5
" best piece Woolen Cloth, not less than 4 wide and 15 yds. long, to be made in a private family,	5
" best Bonnet, of grass or straw,	5
" best domestic manufactured Carpet, to be made this season,	6

Done at Norwich, March, 1820.

Attest. L. FUSDICK, *Rec. Sec'ry.*

PAPER.

SUPERFINE and common hot-pressed Letter Paper.

Superfine and common hot-pressed Foolscap, do.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

R. HUBBARD.

Aug. 2. 30—

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

2 run MILL STONES, with or without gear—together with Bolts, and other apparatus appertaining to a Grist-Mill.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

June 21.

---

300 bushels superior Yellow CORN, FOR SALE BY

CALVIN TYLER.

July 12. 36—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1820. *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV. No. 41.]

NEW GOODS.
JABEZ HUNTINGTON,

HAS just opened, one case of best German MILL SAWS.

A small assortment of choice selected CUTLERY.

A few pairs of best Sheffield plated CANDLESTICKS.

Norwich, Aug. 8, 1820. 40—

JULY 21, 1820.

NEW GOODS.
F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

HAVE received by the last packets from New-York, a large assortment

Fresh Imported Goods,

of their own selection, which will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash—

Among them are

30 pieces Irish Linen, in whole and half pieces, (very cheap)
58 pieces black and colored Bombazetts,
100 pieces Calicoes and Ginghams,
70 pieces black and colored French and China Silks,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Cotton Shirtings, Sheetings and Diaper,
Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Elegant Nankin Crape Dresses & Shawls,
Jaconet and Mulmul Muslin Robes,
Silk, Thread and Cotton Hosiery,
Plaid and striped Seersuckers,
Linen Drilling, a new and superior article for pantaloons,
Damask Table Cloths and Linen,
Superfine, middling and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinetts, Plain and blue Nankins,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas, Parasols,
Shell and Horn Combs, (some very large)
Thread Lace and Lace Shawls,
Thread Laces,
Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Plain and figured Cravats,
Elegant garniture Ribbons,
Black and colored do.
Buttons, Wire, Thread, Tapes, Bobbins,
Pins, Needles, Quality Binding,
Carpet Bindings, Coach Lace, Millinets,
Boot Webbing and Cord,
Black and colored Silk Braid,
Scissors, Penknives, Quills,
100 groce Bottle Corks, (very cheap.)

ALSO,

A handsome assortment English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices.

NEW GOODS.
J. W. Kinney

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale, a general assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

very low for cash, at wholesale or retail—Black and Colored Nankin and Canton Crapes; Elegant Crape Dresses, figured borders; Crape Shawls; Half Merino do.; Black and Colored Lustrings; Canton Camblets; Cambrick, Book, Leno, Jaconet and Mulmul Muslins; Linen Diapers and Table Cloths; Sheetings; Shirtings; Long Lawns; a large assortment of plain and Fancy Ribbons; Black Bombazine; Bombazetts; thread Laces and Edgings; Inserting Trimmings; Superfine and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO,—

A general assortment of Hatters' Trimmings.

Norwich, May 26, 1820. 30—

NEW GOODS.

NOW OPENING AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS, AMONG WHICH ARE

FINE Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Calicoes; Ginghams; White and figured Cambricks; plain and figured Mull, and Book Muslins; French and India silks; Seersuckers; Cotton Shirtings; Irish Linens; Blue and Yellow Nankins; Cotton Cassimeres; Diapers; Bombazetts and Bombazines; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Half Hose; Silk, Crape and Cotton Shawls; Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs; Vestings; Pins; Needles; Tapes, &c.

—ALSO—

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Honey of superior quality, Imperial, Young Hyson and Skin Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia, Nutmegs, Snuff, Tobacco, &c. J. DE WITT.

Chelsea, May 2, 1820. 26—

Molasses, Flour, etc.

15 hhds. superior retailing Molasses.
20 bbls. superfine Flour,
10 do. Muscovado Sugar,
8 do. Boston Bay Mackarel,

For sale unusually low for cash, by

CALVIN TYLER.

August 2 32—

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE ZANESVILLE, (OHIO) PAPER.

RUSSIAN POLICY.

BEING in company, a few days ago, with an American gentleman of the strictest veracity, and now a resident in Ohio, but recently returned from a visit to Russia, we, in the course of conversation, learned a number of particulars which were new and interesting to us, and we have no doubt will be so to most readers.

The peasantry in most parts of that extensive empire are totally unlettered and have but vague ideas of civilized life, and many of them in a state of complete barbarism. The men never shave or comb their beards; the consequence is, they become finely matted and full of vermin, which the filthiness of their habits and the idleness of their dispositions induce them to take no great pains to destroy. Their miserable huts and their customary food tally exactly with their disgusting personal appearance as to loathsomeness, and their clothing is principally the undressed skins of wild animals. The Emperor, whom our informant considers the most wise and sagacious statesman that Europe can boast of, has, at present, a peace establishment of one million of men. The private soldiers are all taken from the above described peasantry.—Their beards, notwithstanding the sacred veneration in which the possessor holds them, are smoothly shaven; their vermine all destroyed, a complete suit of uniform is put on them, and the customary weapons of war are put into their hands. All this, as strange as it may appear, does not cost the government a cent, for they are made to support themselves. The day is divided into four equal parts; one six hours is devoted to drilling and field evolutions; six hours to sleep; six to labor at some mechanic art, or to cultivating gardens or fields for the use of the army contractor or the market of the town near which a squadron may be stationed, and the remaining six hours they are on duty as sentinels. They are constantly relieving each other at the end of each quarter of the day, and thus a continued routine of their several duties are kept up, except when the hours of labor return, then each individual returns to that particular employment which was first assigned him.

These soldiers are taught to call the Colonel of the regiment to which they respectively belong, our father, and they are taught to obey him as a father, and those officers who hold higher military rank than "our father" they dare not approach; but a disobedience of orders of their Colonel they consider as douming them to everlasting misery, and they would prefer the most torturing death to disobedience of orders.

Their sentinel duty consists in guarding the premises of the nobility and gentry, and the number is proportionate to the rank and standing of the guarded; that is, from 5 to 200 soldiers, and when one is placed as a sentinel he stands with his gun shouldered in a soldier like manner, and his accoutrements on in due order, and never varies his position till he is relieved by a successor accompanied by a proper officer, at the end of his six hours.

At the end of each week, the avails of each ones labor is presented to the commissary, who pays the current value of the article, in money; a part of which money is returned in purchasing their scanty rations of provisions by the by, is better than they had been accustomed to in domestic life) and a part is applied, as occasion requires, to replenish their clothing, ammunition, &c. After two, three or four years in the service, and it appearing that they have acquired the arts of civilization, learned a useful occupation and the practical duties of a soldier, they are suffered to retire to domestic life, but must retain all their military equipments and hold themselves in readiness to join the army at their country's call in a moment; and as these retire, a new supply of the same uncouth class are ordered to occupy their places. Those who retire are required to educate their children at the established schools. Thus is the great man training his almost boundless dominions to arms and arts without expense. Let Europe look out. Let her remember that a monarch of the same name once held a station among them.

From the Albany Statesman.

A SUBJECT FOR THE NEXT CONGRESS.

A late Washington paper mentioned, that the weights and measures used in that city have become so incorrect as to render it necessary to rectify them; and in doing this, it has been proposed by the proper authorities at the seat of government, to take the weights and measures of Maryland, as the most accurate standard.—It has for some time been my intention to say something on this subject, and as there is at this moment little to engage the attention, except roberies, piracies, murders and executions, a more favorable opportunity of accomplishing my purpose may not present itself

In a great commercial nation like the U. States, whatever can facilitate and expedite the transaction of business is conducive to the interest and convenience of the citizen, and therefore worthy of the attention of government.—The advantages which have resulted from the uniform national currency, adopted by the government of the United States have been extensively realized, and form a powerful argument in favor of similar regulations and improvements with regard to weights and measures, which, in every point of view, are of no less importance. Our national currency, both in simplicity and beauty, far surpasses that of any other country. The coins of the United States are superior to all others in the uniform principle of their value, the elegance of the devices they bear, and the neatness of the mintage.—It is truly astonishing that England, which has for many centuries been the greatest commercial nation in the world, should have for so long a time retained such an irregular, inconvenient and bangling currency. In that country accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, pence and farthings, between which there is no common ratio, and which differ from the circulating medium. By the introduction of the decimal principle, the American Congress avoided the confusion and perplexity, which characterize the English currency, and invented a system, in which the coins increase in value by a regular, and the most simple ratio, and where the several denominations used in keeping accounts correspond with the circulating medium. This happy invention has superceded the necessity of compound arithmetic so far as it relates to money, and the merest child can reckon and keep accounts with ease and accuracy.—As American money increases in a tenfold proportion, which forms the basis of our system of numbers, it requires nothing more than the application of the simple rules of arithmetic to render a person an accountant.

It is easy to see that the decimal principle may be applied in the same manner, and to a much greater extent in regulating weights and measures. The first object would be to obtain a correct standard, which should be kept at the capitol of the United States, so that Maryland should borrow of Washington, instead of Washington of Maryland. The method of obtaining an accurate standard would be to divide a pendulum, which vibrates seconds, into decimal parts, which might be carried to any given extent. For instance, to construct a table of long measure, let the length of the pendulum or any part of it constitute the basis of it, and the sub-divisions and multiplications of it decrease and increase in a tenfold proportion. Thus, ten barley corns should make an inch; ten inches, a foot; ten feet, a rod; ten rods, a furlong; &c. A new nomenclature of denominations would be necessary, which might be formed without difficulty on philosophical principles. Tables of square and cubic measures would be still more convenient and easy to be retained in the memory, since the several denominations would always be multiples of ten; as 100, 1000, 10,000, &c.

From the standard of measure a decimal series of weights might readily be formed. A cubic inch, or a cubic foot of distilled water, or pure gold, should constitute the basis of the weights, and decimal parts and multiples of this taken for the several denominations, as in the tables of measure. Thus, 10 drams should make an ounce; 10 ounces a pound, &c. It is well known, that the French have adopted a system somewhat similar to the one now proposed, which has greatly simplified the complex process of calculation. As the decimal principle was extended to the admeasurement of time and an alteration of the sabbath, a strong prejudice was excited against the whole system, which is probably the reason why it has received so little attention. In other respects, the improvement is worthy of imitation.

Among the advantages of such a system may be reckoned the following:

1. It would save much time, perplexity, and labor in the education of youth, and in the acquisition of knowledge with persons of maturer years. Compound arithmetic, as it now stands, may justly be considered in a common education, what the 5th proposition is in geometry "*the ass's bridge*" to the student; and more time is commonly spent on this part of arithmetic, and the perplexities growing out of it, than on all the rest of the system. Few memories can long retain the several denominations of weights and measures; and at the age a boy commonly begins with arithmetic, he is incapable of applying the tables even if he recollects them. As the denominations are regulated by no common principle or ratio, a distinct exercise of the memory is required on each, whereas in decimal arithmetic, the same only is required, since the number affixed to it is always the same. What boy comprehends the rationale of carrying by 3 1-2, 16 1-2, or 272 1-12? and yet these complex exercises meet him at the threshold of arithmetic. This may seem a trifling subject to some; but improvements in modes of education and the facilities of acquiring knowledge ought never to be beneath the attention of a legislator. If one or two years, or even one or two months be saved from the ordinary time allotted to one branch of education, and devoted to another, it is an item in economy which ought not to be disregarded.

2. The system proposed would introduce great facility, expedition, & accuracy in mercantile transactions & book-keeping. No person, however prompt he may be in the use of figures, can reckon up a column of pounds, shillings, pence and farthings, or of ounces, pounds, quarters, &c. with as much ease and correctness as he could decimal numbers. Of the truth of this no better proof is needed than the convenience, which has been realized from a change of our currency.

3. The importance of a uniform and correct standard of weights and measures throughout the United States. At present in case of a variation, as that at Washington, there is no settled standard by which the inaccuracy is to be rectified. If a ton at New Orleans shall weigh out nineteen cwt. at New-York, who shall decide at which place the scales are wrong?—cases may readily be imagined, in which a difference of this kind might be of a great importance, and lead to serious consequences. In such a vast commercial country as the U. S. where articles to the value of millions are daily bought and sold, the smallest inaccuracy in detail would amount to an immense sum in the aggregate. It becomes those who legislate for such a nation to remove every obstruction and to afford every convenience, to the most equitable and expeditious interchange of commodities.

There are some objections, it is true, to this proposed regulation, such as the difficulty of a transition from one mode of reckoning to another, the expense of new weights and measures, the alteration which would be required in books, maps, &c. But all these inconveniences were encountered in the change of our currency, and the benefit has already far out weighed the expense and trouble. When we consider what we may be permitted to hope—that the United States will for centuries to come be one of the first commercial nations on the globe, how trifling will the expense and temporary inconvenience of such a change appear, when compared with the numerous and important advantages with which it will be attended.

FROM MANILLA.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the American Frigate Congress, dated Manilla Feb. 1820, to his friend in the city of New-York.

"It was on the 11th of January that we took leave of Lintin Island, some distance below Canton, and proceeded to sea, bound to Manilla, where we arrived after a fine passage of 4 or 5 days, happy once more to regain a land of civilization, and to get among Christians.'

"We saluted the town with 21 guns, and were answered by the Governor with an equal number. He received Captain Henley very handsomely; offered any supplies which might be wanted, repairs, &c. as far as in his power; and observed he was happy to say we had arrived among friends.

"In overhauling the ship our mizen mast was found so defective as to require a new one; this was furnished at the navy yard without any difficulty; the wood, however, is inferior to our own for making spars, being much heavier and less handy.

"This place and its suburbs, in 1818, contained 150,000 souls, including Indians, who indeed make up the great portion of the population—the number now is said to be increased.

"Manilla, in its form and the construction of its walls, resembles other Spanish places. The city, strictly speaking, is small; but, nevertheless, is well walled and strongly fortified by several large and well planned batteries, and these surrounded by deep ditches. The defences if properly manned, might resist a great force. The city is under martial law, and supports a considerable number of troops, principally Indians, who are of too harmless a disposition to be great warriors. The fortifications are in tolerable repair, though the discipline is much relaxed.

"It was reduced by the British in 1760, but shortly after ransomed; the debt, however, I believe, was never paid, and, since that period, it has remained unmolested in the hands of the Spaniards.

"There appears to have been two descriptions of natives on this island—one inhabiting the interior, similar to the Africans in color, hair, &c., the other of a light copper color, and living on the sea board.

"All live in villages of thatched bamboo huts; their dresses are universally made of the grass of the island, woven as fine, and made as white, as the best linen. That of the females consist of a colored skirt, reaching as high as the hips; over this is a thin wrapper, tucked in at the same height; to which is added a kind of jacket, extending so as just to meet the other part of the dress—the latter is quite transparent.

"Slippers are universally worn so as just to cover the toes, which gives them a slovenly and dragging kind of walk, though they are all as erect as an arrow.

"The features of those on the seaboard are small, and not unhandsome, being well adorned with long black hair, shining with cocoa-nut oil, and either tastefully turned up with a mother of pearl ornamented, or flowing over the shoulders in graceful tresses; and were it not for the disgusting habit (introduced by the Spaniards) of smoking segars, or chewing quantities of the beetle nut, and to which all are addicted, they would appear really quite [illegible]

"The Indian dress of the males consists of pantaloons, and over them a transparent frock.

"All are remarkably fond of bathing in the rivers, to which they flock for amusement during the cool of the morning and evening, both males and females, protected by a very thin covering.

"They are a quiet, inoffensive people and I have no doubt were once among the happiest that the sun ever shone upon; but the vices of Europeans, and the bigotry of priests, have made great inroads on those halcyon days with which Heaven had blessed them.

"It is certainly a beautiful sight, when passing through their villages, to observe the neatness of their spacious huts; the tasty open work of these, the effectual manner in which they are elevated to keep off the damp air; their charming situation among the cocoa, hanna and cotton trees, which constantly shade their buildings and the roads.

"The young girls, dressed with perfect neatness, may be seen about their daily employment of beating rice for the family; the boys pruning fruit trees; the younger part of the family swinging in their bamboo hammocks, slung from the limb of one tree to another; while the elder part are taking their usual siesta (or sleep) on a similar cot. I almost wished myself a Luconian Indian.

"As we were the first American Frigate ever in these seas, we excited great curiosity among the Spaniards and others, and received much politeness from many individuals on shore.

"The practice of taking the siesta, (or sleep after dinner) is as prevalent and regular as in Spain—from dinner, which is about one o'clock, till 3, the streets are literally deserted; and the servant, as well as his master, thinks he could not exist in this warm climate without this indulgence.

"At sundown the evening breeze sets in from the sea when the calzado, (a beautiful plain near the beach) is crowded with all the fashionables in their carriages, passing and repassing, and exchanging salutations.

"The bay is very spacious, capable of containing any number of ships, and is completely land locked. The land in the vicinity is well adapted to the growth of sugar and rice; that at a distance is high and irregular.

"Sugar is their staple article in commerce—this year the crop must be very short, in consequence of the clouds of locusts which have visited the island. This destroyer scarcely ever fails making his appearance at the proper season, but never before have his ravages been so severely felt. Several merchantmen have been waiting for 6 or 8 months for cargoes, and will probably have to wait considerably longer in consequence of the scarcity of this article.

"The climate is said to be very salubrious, and so we have found it since our arrival: the heat not so great as I expected; the thermometer has averaged about 81 deg. though at times as high as 85 deg."

From the Metropolitan.

It is with emotions of peculiar pleasure that we view the rising greatness of the Western country generally, but particularly of certain sections which have marched in advance of all the others—in this number we may name Louisville, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, in Ohio, a town which has grown in wealth and population beyond all parallel in history; nor has she been confined to wealth and numbers alone; in the arts and sciences she emulates us—nay, the Muses have taken up their abode there, and bid fair to crown their votaries with laurels. In the Autumn, a Medical School composed of the first talents of the country, will go into operation. Already a Museum of the great and numberless curiosities with which that vast region abounds, is concentrated there. In agriculture and mechanical science she takes the lead, and if the same zeal is persevered in by many of her sons which has been exhibited by a few, Cincinnati in a very few years will have no rivals on the Western waters. We have been favored with a very interesting discourse from Dr Drake, the head of the medical institution, on the state and prospects of the Western Museum. Below will be found a short extract—we regret that our limits will not allow us to give the whole.

"Our country exhibits older and nobler monuments than the recent vestiges of our Indian tribes. The number, extent and regularity of our mounds, and the implements of stone and copper which they contain, afford incontestible proofs, that a people more numerous, enlightened and social, than the wandering hordes found on the discovery of this continent, had previously been its inhabitants. These monuments are our only antiquities: and although they may not, like the classical ruins of Asia and Europe, awaken inspiration, nor infuse melancholy, they will not, I hope, be thought altogether unworthy of our admiration. At what time were they erected, and deserted? have the people who formed them become extinct? did they emigrate to Mexico? or slowly degenerate into the existing hordes? and what were the causes of any of these events, are problems which can be solved only by researches into the relics which they have left. These should be vigilantly sought after and carefully preserved, that they may be compared with each other, and with the works of art which belong to the existing tribes. We should thus snatch from the grave a memorial of the former condition of our country, and gain at least a few materials for the portrait of a people, whose very name is blotted from the tablet of humanity.

"To exhibit the connexion that often exists between things apparently remote from each other, as well as to demonstrate, that our Museum may be made an efficient means of inquiry into the aboriginal history of this country, I will here state one or two facts.

"There are on the shelves appropriated to our Indians implements and ancient remains, several fragments of earthenware. The greater number of these were found in Kentucky and Ohio, about the deserted encampments of the present tribes: one piece was dug out from the centre of the large mound, which imparts so much interest to the scenery of the western suburb of our city, and another, manufactured under the view of the person who presented it, was brought, a few years since, from the borders which inhabit the banks of Red River, in Louisiana. These different specimens have one remarkable character in common. A part of their composition is pounded river shells, an ingredient, which, not being like clay indispensable, seems strongly to imply a common origin of the art among the former and the latter inhabitants of this region; or a transmission of it from one to the other, and consequently a derivation of the existing tribes from the people whose monuments overspread our country."

From a Glasgow paper of May 5.

Yesterday Dr. Chalmers delivered a most animated discourse on the peculiar aspect of the times, from Prov. xiv. 34, "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." It is not our intention to enter into any thing like a critical analysis of this sermon; but for beauty of description and wonderful power in delivery, this eminent Divine may be fairly said to have excelled himself, as certainly nothing that ever emanated from him in this city, is at all to be compared to that of yesterday. He deeply deplored the want of religion in the higher classes of society, and the evil example in consequence held up by them to those in the inferior walks of life; and while men of affluence were in the habit of resorting to immoral places on the Sabbath, it was no matter of surprise that the lower ranks should also have their bacchanalian haunts of sedition and immorality. In alluding to the late melancholy and revolting spectacle in London, he could not help lamenting, in common with every Christian, the horrid depravity displayed by those who suffered on that occasion; of one of them, in particular, who with one step between him and eternity had the hardihood to sing and dance, in which he

[illegible] loyalty were ultimately connected with each [illegible]

Foreign Intelligence.

IN the House of Commons, June 23th, Mr. Canning presented a petition from certain tradesmen of Liverpool, complaining of the [illegible] window tax. He also presented a petition from a body of merchants, praying the [illegible] Another petition was from the inhabitants of Liverpool, praying a more speedy attention to [illegible] duties. Mr Brougham, in an able and luminous speech, developed his plan for the education of the poor, and concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill for the better education of the poor in England and Wales. Mr. Daly moved that a select committee be appointed to examine into the progress and existence of disturbances in Ireland, and whether it be necessary to grant to the government of the country any additional power, and to report thereon to the house. After some discussion the motion was negatived.

PARIS, JUNE 8.

The subscription for the erection of a monument to the memory of the Duke of Berry already amounts to 54,900 francs.

The troubles which agitators had excited in Paris have been repeated at Nantes, but with [illegible] success as in the capital. On the [illegible] and [illegible] numerous assemblages formed [illegible] the Place Graslin.—They consisted principally of workmen & inhabitants of the Faubourgs, who are represented to have shown more [illegible] on this occasion than in the preceding days and their number was considerably increased. The civil authorities [illegible] exhorted them to disperse, towards [illegible] they marched the streets exclaiming [illegible] The regular troops and national guard were called out, and cleared the streets with great promptitude. [illegible] Fifteen of the most active of the confederacy were taken into custody. Tranquility was perfectly re-established [illegible]

[illegible] the law-school, and ended by the populace, brought together in a few days the two principal phases of our revolution. Between the first meetings at the Palais Bourbon, where the minds of the persons who composed it were exalted by speculative ideas—and the mobs of Porte St. Martin, where men of the people, armed with batons, vociferated against the public force, and coveted the gold of the shops—there is the same difference as between 1789 and 1793. The rapidity with which these two events succeeded each other proves that neither of them had its root in the actual state of things. During the ten days of the late tumultuary proceedings, a great number of arrests took place. We have abstained from naming any of the persons arrested, and shall wait for their trial [illegible] court of justice. We can however, attest, as a matter of public notoriety, that in the most tumultuous groups there were seen men whose position in society ought to have [illegible]

Moniteur.

It has been officially announced in Catalonia, that the malady which has shown itself at San Servera, on the coast of Majorca, is not of a character to excite disquietude in the neighboring countries. It is declared not to be a plague, but a kind of typhus, arising from the wretchedness of the inhabitants of that village.—*Journal de Paris.*

The Gazette of Valencia, of the 2d instant, speaks of different bands which have been organized during some time, in several provinces of Spain, particularly Andalusia and Arragon. In the latter province it is distinctly said, that a confederacy has been effected by a priest of Santa Cruz, and which is enrolled under the banner of the Cross. These confederates, which the liberals denominate bandits, resemble those which were formed at the commencement of the late war with France.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies of Tuesday, the Duke of Richelieu presented a project of a law for enabling the King to pay a sum of 7,000,000 francs to the Dey of Algiers, which was stipulated for in an arrangement concluded on the 28th of October 1819, between the Government of France and the Regency of Algiers, for the execution of the treaty signed on the 17th of October 1801, by the Consular Government. It seems that this sum was part of a debt contracted by the Government of France with some Algerine merchants, who, between the year 1793 and the year 1798, had supplied immense quantities of corn for the consumption of the departments of the south and the army of Italy. The disorder of the French finances prevented the payment of the entire debt and a large sum still remained due, when in consequence of the French Expedition to Egypt, the Regency of Algiers declared war against France. The Consular Government, however, was desirous of [illegible] but the Regency [illegible]

[illegible] together. Various attempts were made at several periods by the Government of France to resume its pacific relations with Algiers but they all proved unsuccessful, until at length an arrangement was made in October, 1819, which the present project was intended to confirm. The project was referred to the bureaux.

FROM FRANCE.

Translated for the New York Evening Post.

Extract from the Constitutionnel, June 14.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Mr Casimer Perier—In addressing you now, gentlemen, my intention is not for the present to support or oppose the proposals for the budget of the navy, but merely to awaken the attention of the chamber and of the government to an event which is intimately connected with the question now under consideration. (Profound silence.) An important decision of the government of the United States has just been made known. Should this decision, which I consider as authentic, be confirmed, it doubtless will have a most serious influence on our commercial relations, [illegible] our sea port towns.—It appears certain that the American government has [illegible] a tonnage duty [illegible] on French vessels entering its ports. This duty amounts to about 100 francs per ton. Such a law, gentlemen, is [illegible] ly destructive of all future means of commercial intercourse with the United States, but, also, it exposes to inevitable ruin the owners of shipments commenced, made, or on their way to the United States. The losses which may result from this measure ought to be attributed to those who have not made all their exertions to avert a storm which was necessarily to burst upon us, owing to the want of foresight that presided in the establishment [illegible] our relations with the several maritime trading powers, and to those who have not [illegible] [illegible] It is asserted that the American government, to prove its desire of preserving profitable and amicable relations with France [illegible] [illegible] is not to attempt to frighten you, but I must say that should the government [illegible] serious evils and difficult to repair. It is however but justice to say that, if in this circumstance, some reproaches may be attached to the French administration, the responsibility which may result from its false measures, ought to weigh also on a number of respectable persons who have been consulted on this subject, and who in expressing to government their opinions, have not felt willing to be impressed with the idea, that if a few unenlightened merchants wish for a monopoly, the general interest of trade requires liberty; and especially that government and nations demand now, and will still more insist upon it in future, that the first condition of the mutual exchange [illegible] [illegible] commercial world. I will mention the motion made not long since in Parliament by the chief of one of the first houses in England, Mr. Baring, respecting the so much boasted of prohibitory system of that country.

The minister of the navy was telling us just now, that in order to be strong, we ought to have a navy. Yes, no doubt we ought to be strong, but we ought also to be just; and we should [illegible] persuasion, that in the negociation alluded to government will not lose sight of this maxim, and will attempt every means compatible with our political rank, of re-establishing our commercial relations with a people, which so many recollections & interests make it a duty for us to cement more than ever. Murmurs of approbation on the left.

The Minister of Foreign Relations.—I will not attempt here to establish a discussion on the principles and on the facts just now stated. This question would be so important, that before acting upon it, more certain and positive documents than those hitherto obtained, should be procured. I will not even venture a positive opinion on the question now raised, and will merely state that some time since negociations had been commenced between the Americans and France; my predecessor has caused them to be communicated to the French Chamber of Commerce. The council of manufactures and commerce has been assembled; but its deliberations have given no additional facilities for the progress of these negociations. Government, anxious to leave nothing untried, has consulted all the chambers of commerce of France; an answer from all of them has not yet been received; but the opinions of those which have reached government are different. However it may be, such a question is not of a nature to be discussed in this house, and no person has a right to say that in this occurrence such or such a measure [illegible]

[illegible] sentiments or to blame any act or relation of government with foreign governments, and although there might be something true in the report, he could not believe that the American [illegible] [illegible] which of the two nations would be most affected by a cessation of intercourse.

Mr. Casimir Perier rose, and after a few remarks in reply to the Minister of foreign affairs said, that he had not, as was intimated, condemned government in an absolute manner, since he had declared that the responsibility of the evils which the present state of the relations between France and the United States might [illegible] in a great measure, on those persons who had been consulted. He said this subject was not foreign to the chamber, and that his observations were founded on his duty and his constitutional rights.

The minister of foreign affairs contended that the chamber had no right to discuss or encroach on the views of government; the right of making treaties belonging, by the constitution, to the king alone. And the [illegible] proceeded.

A letter dated Paris, 25th June received by the James Monroe, from a gentleman entitled to the greatest confidence [illegible] Mr Gallatin had a long interview with M. Pasquier, (minister of foreign affairs) on the 24th; the result of which was not known. But that it was generally believed [illegible] tory measure would be adopted by the French [illegible]

The above was received by a French house [illegible] to one of the firm we are indebted for the translation.

By the late Mails.

S. CAR. CHARLESTON, AUG. 2.

THE frigate Tartar [illegible] this Bar, has been [illegible] on the Coast of Africa, in company with the Myrmidon, Pheasant, & Morgiana corvettes, and Thistle and Snapper gun-brigs. During their cruise, they have suffered severely in officers, having buried 1 lieut. 2 [illegible] surgeons, 1 [illegible] 1 gunner, and several midshipmen [illegible] Sir George Collier left Sierra Leone on the 4th of June; at which time it was reported that 14 out of 23 of the principal settlers recently from the United States, had died at Sherbro' Island. The Tartar touched at Barbadoes, Martinique, Jamaica and Havana. Left Jamaica 14th July, and Havana 29th. Sir George came up to town with some of his officers, on Tuesday, and returns on board this morning; when the Tartar will proceed for England.

MICHIGAN. DETROIT, JULY 21.

Arrived, schooner Tiger, 4 days from Green Bay. Passengers, Col. Smith, Lieut. Col. Smith, Major Biddle, Capts. Green, Garland and Whiting, Lieuts Dean, Lewis, Curtis, Leib, and Harding, of the army.

A few days since we published an account of the murder of two soldiers of major Marston's command, by some of the Winnebago Indians. As soon as Col. Leavenworth was informed of this circumstance, he immediately descended the river from St. Peters to Rock Island, with a view to obtain the murderers. As he passed Prairie du Chien, he sent for the Winnebago chiefs, who promptly [illegible] He demanded [illegible] after some hesitation, the chiefs confessed that the crime had been committed by three young men of their tribe, and said they would be delivered [illegible] the result of which was that two appeared to be guilty and the third innocent, who was accordingly set at liberty. The other two were to be kept in close confinement until the pleasure of the president of the United States should be made known. The Winnebagoes appeared to be satisfied with the course taken.

CONN. HARTFORD, AUG. 7.

PENSIONERS' MUSTER.

On Tuesday last the County Court for this county commenced a special session, for the [illegible] respective estates.—The number of applicants amounted to about one hundred and fifty, most of them indicating in their appearance the strongest evidence, that necessity alone urged them to make claim for that bounty to which they have the fullest title. The court, after having patiently gone through with the business, declined accepting any remuneration, and several gentlemen of the bar who assisted, followed their generous example. On Wednesday, after the Pensioners had all made oath, it happened that among them [illegible] who [illegible] veterans [illegible] was paraded Major Curtis, who acted a distinguished part at the battle of Monmouth, and by his side marched Captain Miller, [illegible] leading up the "forlorn hope" at Stoney-Point.—Colonel Manross acted as marshal of the day. By urgent solicitation these gentlemen permitted swords to be buckled to their sides. The venerable band then, almost without exception leaning upon their staves, moved off at the sound of the drum. The scene now presented was affecting beyond description. To see so many of the heroes of the Revolution bending beneath the weight of age, endeavoring to step to the sound of music which for a moment seemed to strengthen their feeble [illegible] and kindle up in their countenances the remembrance of the deeds of other days, was enough to excite in the cold [illegible] bosom the strongest emotions of admiration and gratitude. The scenes of the Revolution, associated with this feeble remnant of those who bore a part in them—crowded upon the mind: at one moment [illegible] [illegible] now tremblingly reached to the [illegible] staff for support.

[illegible]

[illegible] VENERABLE FATHERS.

The interesting occasion on which you are this day convened awakens sensations in your withering bosoms more ardent, more sublime, and more important than the hope of pecuniary benefit could possibly inspire. You recollect with a deep interest the noble achievements which have been narrated to us by the [illegible] That period which threatened the citizens of these States with a fate more cruel than death, now rushes upon your remembrance, and almost restores that youthful vigor which time had gradually stolen away—that period when the welfare of our country, the liberties of your posterity, the enjoyment of your inalienable rights and the [illegible] of your [illegible] with weight upon your [illegible] [illegible] long wilderness to their native soil and prompted them to resist oppression, when they could not escape by flight. They [illegible] the God who had made them, and had endowed them with the love of peace, decided that they should have a place on the face of the [illegible] their standard in this territory and resolutely [illegible] claims of tyranny, to purchase it with their blood. In [illegible] hazarded your lives, and while you stand trembling over the graves you have [illegible] your grey hairs, and express [illegible] May [illegible] arm of God.—To him be the praise—to him be our gratitude directed, and to him let us look through a glorious Redeemer for the continuance of civil and religious liberty.

One hundred and twelve of these Pensioners then sat down to the table together with the Judges of the Court—Major Curtis presiding. After the cloth was removed, the following sentiments were drank, accompanied by cannon, and the whole scene was closed by the patriotic and Revolutionary song of "God save America" in full chorus.

TOASTS.

I. The American Revolution:—the Jordon of death between the Egypt of oppression and the Canaan of Liberty.—[illegible] guns.

II. The departed Heroes of the Revolution fallen beneath the harvest [illegible]—but the sun shines not upon a wider field of Liberty than has sprung from their deeds.

[illegible]

III. GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON—our leader in Battle here; may we all be mustered with him in Heaven.

Drank standing—2 guns.

IV. The surviving Patriots of the Revolution—may they not survive the Liberty they won.—2 guns.

V. Gen. Joseph Warren.—

"*Hope for a moment bade the world farewell,*
"*And freedom shriek'd as Warren darkly fell.*"

[illegible]

VI. Gen. Israel Putnam—while alive, neither Danger nor Treason dared look him in the face; even his memory has proved an over-match for tatled Defamation.

6 cheers and 2 guns.

VII. The Battle of Lexington;—"How great a matter a little fire kindleth!"—2 guns.

VIII. Bunker-Hill—let its thunders never cease to ring in the ears of our enemies.

[illegible]

IX. Capt. Nathan Hale [illegible]

X. Our [illegible]

XI. [illegible]

XII. The Rising [illegible]

XIII. Ourselves—We must all soon meet where the poverty we now plead shall be our best title to a Pension of eternal rest.

2 guns. [*Drank silent and standing.*]

VOLUNTEERS.

By Major Curtis. The citizens of Hartford:—"We were hungry, and they gave us meat."

By Captain Miller. The Batteries of our Enemies—may America never want brave sons to storm them.

By Major Hatch. May our sons never relinquish the liberties purchased by their Fathers at the price of their blood.

Anecdotes, and incidents of the Day.

An old officer to whom was assigned the duty of forming the company, after the line was formed, said with as much strength as age and infirmity would permit—"fellow soldiers" *dress by the right;*" finding that he was not heard upon the two extremes of his company, he exclaimed with new energy—"soldiers, look to the right; the soldier's *friends* are always *found on the right.*"

After the company was formed, they found themselves much annoyed by the spectators, whose eager curiosity led them to encroach too close upon these old veterans, upon which one of the sergeants stepped briskly forward—"Gentlemen," said he "stand back; these men shall not want for room to-day—they [illegible]

In the morning [illegible]

[illegible] the sword and, [illegible] hand trembling [illegible] I once could wield; but the day has gone by—and if you wish it I will try to carry it."

After a short march the troops were halted a few moments in order to give the more aged and infirm an opportunity to rest. The old Major mentioned above, after seating himself upon a stone, observed to the bystanders "that it was pleasant to them to measure their steps once more to the martial drum and fife" but added [illegible]—"*Hark! from the tombs*—is now our appropriate music."

The second volunteer toast which was given by Captain Miller of [illegible] may be read with additional interest when it is known that he was the man who commanded the forlorn hope at the storming of Stoney-Point. The story, as we heard it related by a pensioner who was at [illegible] at the time, is worth preserving. Miller upon reaching the enemy's works, from his small size was unable to reach the [illegible] of the pickets; after making one or two unsuccessful leaps, and [illegible] by his companions, exclaimed—"throw me into the fort with your bayonets," and he was literally tossed over with the muzzles of their muskets.

The age, infirmities and extreme poverty of these pensioners, who consist [illegible] render the scene peculiarly affecting. Most of them, [illegible] possessed little or nothing. A great part of the inventories fell short of fifty dollars, and many of them amounted to a much smaller sum, one, in particular, contained but one item, and that an empty tobacco box!

Capt. Nathan Hale whose virtues and misfortunes suggested the sentiment contained in the eighth toast, was a brave and valuable officer belonging to Col. Knowlton's regiment of Connecticut Light Infantry. He was a native of Coventry in this State, and graduated at Yale-College in 1773. After the unfortunate battle on Long-Island and the retreat of the American army to New-York, Gen. Washington became very solicitous to obtain accurate information of the [illegible] and movements of the British army. To [illegible] out an enemy's camp is one of the most difficult and hazardous undertakings which a soldier is ever called upon to execute. But the salvation of America was at stake, and Washington had no difficulty in finding enough who were ready to yield up their lives in her defence. Hale promptly volunteered his services and immediately set forth upon the undertaking. He visited the British army in disguise, and collected all the necessary information, but just as he was on the eve of returning he was so unfortunate as to be detected. Circumstances being strongly against him and his inflexible integrity not permitting him to dissemble, he frankly confessed the object of his visit. He was not allowed even the form of a trial, and was barbarously executed the following morning. How unlike was the conduct of the American commander in the case of the unfortunate Andre. Washington not only gave him every indulgence which the laws of war would allow, but to these he added his sympathy and tears. The following just tribute to the memory of Capt. Hale is from the pen of the late president [illegible]

Thus fell Hale—true worth in vain to save,
Hale, bright and generous, from a hapless grave:
With genius' living flame his bosom glow'd,
And science charm'd him to her blest abode,
In worth's fair path his feet had ventured far,
The *pride of Peace*, the rising *grace of War*,
In duty firm, in danger calm as even,
To friends unchanging, and sincere to heaven,
How short his course, the prize how early [illegible]
While wearing friendship mourns her favorite gone.

NEW YORK. [illegible]

Sea Serpent.—Captain [illegible] of the sloop [illegible] Bay. The monster swam around the sloop two or three times [illegible]

ALBANY, AUG. 7.

LAUDABLE UNDERTAKING.

Captain Wiswall, commander of the steamboat Chancellor Livingston, is now actively engaged in deepening the channel of the Hudson at the bar called the Overslaugh, about two miles below this city. The machinery made use of for this purpose, was, we learn, planned by Capt. Wiswall, and is certainly very ingenious. It consists of a scraper 8 or 10 feet wide, resembling those used on the canal.—This heavy instrument is let through the bottom of a large scow, and is gaged according to the depth of water by rollers and cranks, fitted to upright timbers in the centre of the scow, so that two men can raise or depress it at pleasure. The scow is made fast to the steam boat Paragon by strong cables, and kept in place by two spars, lashed to the scow and the stern of the boat. The Paragon then [illegible] down the channel [illegible] Although the operation [illegible] impeded by vessels that are constantly getting aground upon the bar, Capt. Wiswall thinks he has already improved the channel; and that he will eventually succeed in clearing it of those obstructions, which at low water retard the navigation of the river. We hope his laudable and enterprising exertions may be crowned with complete success.

[illegible]

mitted at New-Orleans, to be tried for piracy. The schooner Esperanza, or *Little Boy*, captured by the Lynx, off Campeachy, on the 29th of May, has been condemned in the Louisiana District court, for illegally fitting out and arming; the officers and crew 22 in number, were sentenced to 18 months imprisonment, and a fine of $30 each.

The cruisers of Aury rarely enter the Gulph, but generally cruise on the south side of Cuba; the merchantmen, are frequently boarded by them. An English ship was plundered by one of them about the 15th July, off Cape Corientis.—There were but 8 or 5 men at Galveston when the Lynx was there—they employed themselves in hunting &c. The Lynx met Gen. Long, in a small sloop, off the Sabine, on the 1st of July, bound to Galveston, accompanied by 25 officers and men. Being unarmed, they were allowed to proceed.

New Orleans was said to be very healthy. The Lynx was there but 4 days. She has on board $120,000 in specie.

AUG. 9.

FROM HAVRE.

The following is an extract of a letter dated June 23d, received via. Liverpool

"The Nimrod got into the dock on the 20th inst. and brought the first news of the passage of the bill laying a *Tonnage Duty* on French vessels. The intelligence has caused a very great sensation here. The Chamber of Commerce despatched a messenger last night to the King, recommending him to lay a duty of one hundred francs per ton on American vessels, and to prohibit the introduction of American cotton into France *in any way*.

The Corps of Cadets landed at the Battery yesterday about 1 o'clock, formed the line, and marched through Broadway to the Park, where they went through the several military evolutions with great precision, and were reviewed in front of the City Hall, by the Vice-President of the United States, Major General Morton, and His Honor the Mayor. They then proceeded to Tammany Hall, and partook of an excellent dinner prepared by Mr. Cozzens. An immense number of citizens attended to witness the performances of this interesting corps of young men, and it was hoped they would have gratified the whole population with their presence by marching through the principal streets, but the weather was unfavorable. About six o'clock they again formed the line in the Park, and proceeded down Broadway to Whitehall, where they embarked in the steam-boat Nautilus for their encampment at Staten-Island.

It appears by the report of Capt. Long, of the brig Success, at Portsmouth, that the schr. Jonas, Capt Loveland, of Middletown, which sailed from this port about the 20th of May for St. Jago de Cuba, with a valuable cargo, has been captured by a privateer, and that the captain is a prisoner on board.

Extract of a letter, dated Havre, June 23.

"The violent step taken by your Congress in relation to the *Tonnage Duty*, has, as you expected, made here the greatest sensation, and will necessarily produce a total change in the direction of trade There appears no doubt but that a duty of 100 francs per ton will be laid on American vessels by way of reprisals; and as it is conceived that this measure would be illusory if Cottons brought to Antwerp, Liverpool, &c by American vessels were allowed a free entrance here it is asked for a prohibition against the importation in France of American Cotton from every country in Europe, even by French vessels It is possible that other additional measures will be adopted; such as the enforcement in some respects of the Navigation Act, by which the importation of your produce would be prohibited, except by French and American vessels, allowing a sufficient time for the Law to be known; or such as an uniform duty on Cotton, without distinction of long & short staple; which is highly solicited by the people of Brazils, and would shift our consumption from American to Brazil Cotton. We must all agree if it be true, as has been alleged, that all this noise is created with the sole view of forcing us into a negociation, that the correct measure has been overrun, and that the effect given to it by its application to vessels which could know nothing of it before their departure from France, is such a palpable injustice that none on either side, has undertaken its defence. The owners of vessels who will have to pay a duty higher than their value, insisted, in the first moment, upon the immediate seizure of all American vessels, and it was with a great deal of pain that those, who, being not exposed to suffer so much were able to keep their blood cooler, could prevail on them to look for their indemnity in the countervailing duty which will be resorted to. We are now waiting to see what Government will decide on this subject."

MASS. BOSTON, JULY 5.

Alarm Bell.—There is now constructing in this town, under the direction of Captain Winslow Lewis, a Tower, 20 feet high, for a Bell, to be placed on West Quoddy Head, Maine, to give an alarm to vessels in foggy and thick weather. Attached to the bell is a clock, which being wound up, will run 16 hours; and ten times in a minute causes a hammer to strike the bell—the sound of which in calm weather can be heard five miles.

AUGUST 10.

We learn that his Holiness, Pope Pius the 7th, has granted all the privileges to protestants which are at present enjoyed by catholics in the Roman States. If this be true, there are hopes that a more tolerant and enlightened spirit may prevail hereafter, among the various sects of christians.

PITTSFIELD, AUG. 3

The battalion of U. S. Infantry, which has been stationed at the Cantonment in this town for some time past, under the command of Maj. B. Watson, marched yesterday for Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

MAINE. PORTLAND, AUG. 6.

The celebrated Lorenzo Dow, on Sunday last, 6 o'clock, P. M. preached to a multitude—probably between two and three thousand persons, in a field in this town. His method and manner were calculated to excite the attention of his hearers, which was evinced by their very exemplary conduct throughout the [illegible]

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, Aug. 16, 1820.

Commendable Resolution.—We understand that the Lycurgan Society of YALE COLLEGE, at their session on Wednesday last, after a free expression of sentiment on the subject, voted to adopt a UNIFORM DRESS, of American manufacture. This Society comprises all the classes of the coming collegiate year. Official notice of the color and form of the dress, it is expected will soon be given to the public, for the benefit of such persons as intend to become members of the Institution.

N. Haven Register.

The British government, since the late war, have broken up 450 vessels of war, condemned, we presume, as unseaworthy; and are building 97 sail—for which, six millions of dollars are annually appropriated. Of these, three are to carry 120 guns, two 104, one 108, seven of 84, six of 74, five of 60, thirty one of 46, and the remainder of smaller force.

A Pirate taken.—Captain Fowler, of the schr. Jane, arrived at New-York, from St. Barts, informs, that on the 24th ult. a number of American masters of vessels waited on the Governor of St. Bartholomews, and obtained his permission to fit out a schr. for the purpose of taking a piratical vessel then cruizing off the port. The vessel was accordingly fitted out, sailed, and succeeded in capturing her. Both vessels had arrived in port. The crew of the pirate consisted of twenty-one men, principally Spanish and French.

The figure head of the "*North Carolina*," ship of the line, now finishing at Philadelphia, is to be a fine bust of the founder of that State, (Sir Walter Raleigh.)

GERMANIC CIRCLE.

A Frankfort article of June 12, states, that the great subject, which has arrested the attention of all Europe, for so long a time, is brought to a close by the official publication of a definitive act of the Germanic Diet, declaring the new organization of the Germanic Confederation. It provides that the Germanic Confederation is a Federal Union of Sovereign Princes, and Free Cities of Germany; an union founded on the public law of Europe; and formed for the maintenance of the Independence and Inviolability of the States comprising it; as also of the interior and exterior safety of Germany generally.

The Russian minister of Finance has officially announced, that of the debt due to Holland, and which in 1817, amounted to 50,000,000 florins is now reduced to *one million*; and that another debt, of large amount, due to Great-Britain, and the Nether lands, conjointly, had been reduced in a similar proportion.

FROM RUSSIA.

Capt. Smith of the Solon, left Cronstadt on the 8th of June, and has brought despatches for government from the American minister at St. Petersborg, who was about to embark for home. A Russian fleet of five sail of the line and some smaller vessels, fitting out at Cronstadt, had hauled out from the Mole; another fleet was fitting out at Archangel, but their destination was not known. There was no political news. Capt. S. was at St. Petersburg the latter part of May, and witnessed a review of 40,000 fine troops, by the Emperor Alexander.—*New-York paper.*

In pursuance of the Governor's proclamation (says the Lynchburg Press) the Tennessee Legislature convened on the 20th ult The governor sent in his message the same day, strongly recommending the passage of a law, requiring property to be received on valuation in payment of executions and also the issuing of treasury certificates founded on the revenue, and proceeds of sales of the public lands of the state The Senate immediately came to a resolution *disapproving* his excellency's recommendations—saying it was inexpedient, as well to prevent or postpone the collection of debts, as to prevent the sale of a debtor's property, unless it shall sell for a certain proportion of valuation—so the extra session of the Tennessee Legislature has been called, to no purpose.

Extract of a letter from London, dated 22d June.

"Our countrymen Fairman & Perkins, have connected themselves with the celebrated Heath, and are doing extremely well. —Perkins has been presented with three medals, by His R. H. the Duke of Sussex, in the name of the Society, for "the encouragement of the Fine Arts, useful inventions, &c." for his Ship business, Fire Engine, &c. &c."

This village (says the Saratoga Sentinel) is now thronged with company; it is believed from a computation that was attempted to be made, that about one thousand strangers partook of the waters of the Congress Spring on Sunday the 6th instant. That number does not, as yet, appear to have suffered any diminution. Should the visitants continue to increase in the same proportion another year, as they have for several years past, additional accommodations will be indispensably necessary for their reception The cotillion parties are alternate at the Pavillion and Congress Hall, and it is believed, that the country never witnessed an assemblage of more refinement, or a greater display of taste and elegance.

Judicial.—The opinion of Chief Justice Spencer, in the case of *Robert M. Goodwin*, was read from the Bench on Thursday morning, a copy of which we are unable to obtain in season for to-day's paper. It will be published on Tuesday. The court decided that a new trial shall take place at the next Sittings, which will be held at New-York in October. The opinion of the Chief Justice is said by good judges, to be able, elaborate, and satisfactory. It was delivered in the presence of a large audience, whom the importance of the decision, and the interest excited by the peculiar circumstances of the case, had attracted to the court-room.

Alb. Statesman.

LATE FROM THE PATRIOTS.

Extract of a letter, from St. Thomas, dated July 12th, to the editor of the Charleston City Gazette.

"On the 4th inst. three Commissioners arrived here, (St. Thomas) in an American brig, appointed by the Cabildo of Caracccas, to proceed to Angostura, to treat with the Independent Government at that place—their names are Brigadier General Circa, native of Buenos Ayres, who came out with Morillo's expedition in 1815—Don Joseph Domingo Duarte; and Manuel Escurra, as secretary. Duarte is a native of Guatamala; and Escurra, of Carraccas.—They will sail immediately for the Oronoco, in the above-mentioned brig. They state, that their instructions emanate from the Provisional Junta of Spain, and forwarded by the latter to the Cabildo of Caracccas. They likewise assert, that they are authorised to give the title of "Altesa Serenissima;" that is, of "Most Serene Highness," to the Congress. That Bolivar shall remain General in Chief of the armies, & all his Officers retain the same rank they now hold —that America shall be entitled to an equal number of Representatives in the Cortes, as Spain, (the Constitution notwithstanding) that is, if the Cortes be composed of 150 members, America will send 75—that Morillo, and all the Spanish troops in the country, shall quit it immediately; and the Patriot Armies be left in possession—but that America shall remain an integral part of the Spanish Monarchy. Such, then, are the overtures of Spain, which the Commissioners affirm they are directed to propose; for the truth of which, I cannot vouch. Be they what they may, provided they are not authorised to acknowledge the Independence of South-America, (which I do not believe they dream of) their mission is useless; for I presume to assure you, that the distinguished Bolivar, and his enlightened associates, never will accede to any thing that should fall short of the recognition of the absolute Independence of Peninsular Dominion.

"Two Commissioners have been dispatched by the Cabildo of Carraccas, to the Head Quarters of Bolivar, whose names are, Don Francis Linares and Don Francis Iturge, both Spaniards—but the latter formerly a particular friend of Bolivar; they are authorized to address him, "His Excellency Simon Bolivar, Captain General of the Patriot Armies." —Another Commissioner has been sent to General Paez. By letters received here from La Guara and Caraccas, we learn that General Bolivar was at Mantal, about 110 leagues S. E. of Caraccas, on the 3d of June; this is upon the authority of a letter from Dr Diaz, the editor of the Caraccas Gazette, a bitter enemy of Bolivar; that St. Carlos has been evacuated by the Spaniards under commandant Dominiquez. St. Carlos is about 86 leagues from Caraccas, and south-westward of Montecal."

MILITARY.

The Paris Journal of Commerce, of May 10th contains a letter from Capt. Alb. Rousseau, who was despatched in the French frigate Bayadere, to the Coast of South America, on a voyage of Discovery and Observation, from which we make the following extracts—"I found by a recurrence to public documents, and the different consulates, that the number of shipwrecks was very great, and I determined to discover, if possible, the cause of so great an evil. After cruising in the vicinity of the expected danger until our patience was almost exhausted, we had at last the satisfaction of ascertaining and taking correct observations of the cause of so many disasters. It is a rock of the most dangerous nature which can be met with at sea—being a bank of sharp rocks intermixed with sand, almost conical in shape, about three miles in length from the E. ¼ SE. to W. ¼ NW. and about half a mile from North to South. The rocks are separated by intervals more or less large, in which there is from eight to ten fathoms water, while the summit of the conical rocks are above the surface. Latitude by our observation is 52 min 27 sec. South and longitude 0 deg. 1 min 30 sec. East of the meridian of fort San Antoni de Maranham, (longitude west of Paris 48 deg. 31 min 14 sec.) or about 25 leagues north of the point of departure of vessels from Maranham, 3 leagues east of the small hill called Itecloui; variation of the compass, 0 deg. 27 sec. NE The above differs from Arrowsmith's Chart, 5 degrees in latitude, and 7 in longitude, and sufficiently accounts for the many unfortunate accidents which it has occasioned."

A Water Wheel has lately been constructed in Southington (Con.) which runs wholly under water and will carry a run of Millstones, of 3 feet 4 inches in diameter, with but 18 inches head and fall of water, to grind any kind of grain. The nature of the wheels is such that they may be run by the tide both at ebb and flow, with nothing more than the natural current of the water; and mills may be erected on flat streams with but very little expense. It is thought that it will operate with one third less water than most other wheels, the water having three operations, and ice and back water can have no effect upon it.

CONSUMING THE SMOKE.

The method of burning the smoke of steam engines has now been happily discovered by Mr. Davies, of Dukinfield, who now practises it. Those who have falling doors to their furnaces may do it without any expense of alteration. The person attending the engine with coal, must push the fire forward, then lay the coals on the place from whence the fire was pushed, and immediately close the door too within about an inch and a half of the bottom: the air rushing through the part left open has the effect of burning the smoke completely.—A little smoke will rise while the coals are laying on, but the moment the door is put down, and left as before stated, very little smoke can be seen; the door may be closed in about a minute.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, AUG. 8, 1820.

It having been represented to this Office, that the Newspaper Mail is frequently carried outside, instead of inside of stages, to the great injury of newspapers contained therein, Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that, on information being given to this Office of such a practice being pursued by any Contractor for carrying the Mail, or by the persons employed by him, the penalty annexed to such a violation of the Rules of this Office will be rigidly enforced in every case. And, for the information of the Public, and to put the Contractors on their guard, the following article, contained in every Contract made with this Department, is now published.

"9. That when the said mail goes by a stage waggon, it shall invariably be carried within the body of a comfortable stage, suitable for the accommodation of at least seven travellers; and when it is carried on horseback, it shall be covered securely, with an oil cloth or bear skin, against rain or snow, under a penalty of dollars for each time the mail is wet, without such covering; and that when it stops at night, it shall be put in a secure place, and there be locked up. A penalty of one dollar a mile shall be incurred for every mile in which the mail, when conveyed by stage, shall be carried out of the body of the carriage above described.

MARINE LIST.

August 9.—Arrived, *sloop Mc Donough, Coil, New-York.*

12.—Sailed, *sloop Venus, Havens, N. York.*

13.—Sailed, *sloop Science, Lovell, Nantucket*

15—Arrived, *sloop Alert, Berce, Nantucket.*

BRISTOL, AUG. 8.—Arrived, *brig Boardoin, Smith, from Havana, with 800 boxes sugar, to George D'Wolf. An English brig had arrived at Havana, which was boarded off Cape St. Antonio, by a Buenos Ayrean ship, of 54 guns and 500 men, Commodore Jacob. Two ships of 24 guns each were fitting out from Havana with all possible despatch, to go in quest of him. There was in consequence a very hot press.*

Married,

On the 20th April, at Plantation-house, in the Island of St. Helena, Count BALLMAIN, Commissioner of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, to Miss CHARLOTTE JOHNSON, eldest daughter of Lady Lowe.

Died,

In this town, Mr. JABEZ BUSHNELL.

FOR NEWPORT & NANTUCKET.

THE sloop ALERT, *Capt. Berce*, will sail in 6 or 8 days. For freight or passage apply to the master on board. *Aug. 15.*

Cherokee Mission Society.

THE Members are requested to attend the quarterly meeting, to be held at the Conference Room, in Chelsea, *this evening*, at ½ past seven o'clock.

R. K. GILMAN, *Secretary.*

Aug. 16. 41—

LADIES' SHOES.

F. A HUNTINGTON, & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a large assortment of

Ladies' Morocco Shoes,

of superior quality, and latest fashion, at reduced prices.

Aug. 15, 1820. 41—

MILITARY GOODS.

INFANTRY, Artillery and Cavalry Swords; Epaulettes; Sashes; Lace; Cord; Tassels; Plumes; Pistols: Belt Plates; Feathers; gilt and white Eagles; one excellent Drum.

—ALSO,—

One case good banded Muskets, very low; two second hand Uniforms suitable for officers in the Horse Artillery; Sword Swivels, &c. &c.

—ALSO,—

A good assortment of Gold and Silver Work, Watches, &c. &c.

ELISHA H. MANSFIELD.

Aug. 15. 41—

RUM, etc.

8 Hhds. West India Rum,
4 2 Boxes Brown and White Havana Sugars,
Lump and Loaf Sugar,

Just received and for sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

Aug. 15. 41—

FOR SALE.

A FARM,

IN the town of Canterbury, containing 140 acres of good Land, under good improvement, well watered and plenty of Wood, with good Buildings. For further particulars enquire of PARDON CRANDAL.

Canterbury, Aug. 15, 1820. 41—

ALSO FOR SALE,

A FARM,

in Hopkinton, Rhode-Island, containing 55 acres of good Land, with a Dwelling-House, Barn, Corn-House and other buildings—lays adjoining the Richmond Cotton Factory.

ALSO,

A FARM,

In Richmond, one mile from the above Factory, containg 70 acres of good Land, with a good new Dwelling-House and other buildings. One half of the purchase money must be paid down. A reasonable credit will be given for the remainder.

For further particulars enquire as above.

Strayed or Stolen,

A BLACK lined back Heifer, 2 years old, with two marks on the left ear. Whoever will return her, or give information where she may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded.

JOHN C. BIRCH.

Norwich, Aug. 15, 1820. 41—

CLASSICAL BOOKS.

T. ROBINSON,

OFFERS for sale on liberal terms the following valuable Classical Books. viz.

Dalzel's Collectanea Græca Majorea,
Do. Græca Minora,
Playfair's Geometry,
Horatii Opera Expurgata, by T. Dogdale, Jr.
Grisback's Greek Testament,
Horace Delphini,
Lemprier's Classical Dictionary,
Duncan's Cicero,
Cicero De Oratore,
Salust's Delphini, Wilson's Salust,
Juvenal Delphini,
Clark's Cæsar,
Flints Surveying,
Tullii Ciceronis,
Adams' Roman Antiquities,
Cornelli Schrevelli Lexicon,
Davidson's Virgil,
Virgil Delphini,
Day's Algebra,
Shay's, Jackson's, and Sanford's Book Keeping,
Goodrich's Greek Grammar,
Adams' & Smith's Latin Grammar,
Gloucester Greek Grammar,
Titi Livii, Tacitus,
Delectus, Erasmi, Corderii,
Greek Testaments, Clark's Introduction,
Selectæ e Profanis Scriptoribus Historiæ,
Watt's, and Hedge's Logic,
Viri Romi, Historiæ Sacræ,
Daboll's Navigation,
Nugent's French Dictionary,
Browne's Classical Dictionary,
Blair's Rhetoric,
English and Classical Dictionary,
Walker's, Johnson's, Webster's and Perry's Dictionaries,
Bixby's Questions on Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric,
Questions on Titler's Elements of History,
Morse's, Adams', Goldsmith's, Dwight's and Dickinson's Geographies, (large and small,)
Cummings' Geographies with and without Ancient and Modern Atlas, &c. &c.

Norwich, Aug. 8 1820. 41—

MILITARY.

T. Robinson,

Has for sale, at his Book-Store,

MALTBY'S Elements of War.
Hoyt's Practical Instructions for Military Officers.
Hoyt's Cavalry Discipline.
Darrow's Artillerist.
A system of Artillery Discipline, published according to a resolve of the Massachusetts Legislature.
Gardner's, Compend of the U. States.
System of Infantry Exercise and Manœuvres.
Also the best system extant for Light Infantry and Riflemen.
House's Militia Instructor, on the plan of the Elements of War.

Norwich Aug. 15. 41—

To whom it may concern.

KNOW ye that whereas *Alexander Norton*, of Goshen, in Litchfield County, claims to have been the inventor of packing cheese in casks according to the method now generally practised, and has obtained a patent under the great seal of the United States, dated the 6th day of May, 1820, and signed by *James Munroe*, President thereof, securing to said *Norton* the sole and exclusive right of making, using and vending to others to be used, the said Cheese Casks for the term of fourteen years, from said 6th day of May, 1820—and whereas *Elias W. Norton & Samuel Randall*, both of Colchester, in New-London County, have obtained of said Norton the sole and exclusive right of making, using and vending to others to be used the aforesaid Cheese Casks, in all the County of New-London, and that part of the County of Middlesex, lying east of Connecticut river.

This is therefore to forbid all persons infringing on the rights granted by said patent to said *Norton* and by said *Norton* to said *Newton & Randall*, by making, using and vending to be used the above said Cheese Casks, under penalty of the law in such case made and provided.

Dated at Colchester, this 8th day of Aug. 1820.

ELIAS W. NEWTON,
SAMUEL RANDALL.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1820.

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mrs. ABIGAIL SAMSON,

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Simeon Hazen*, the administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law—be giving due notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Franklin.

Attest. BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

SIMEON HAZEN, *Adm'r.*

Franklin, Aug. 14, 1820. 41—

FOR SALE,

A COMPLETE uniform for the cavalry, consisting of Pistols, Cutlass, Bridle, Martingal, Sisingle, Valliese, Belt, Cartridge-box, Flask, Holsters & Cap. The above will be sold on ninety days credit, by TYLER BROWN.

Lisbon, Aug 12. 41—

POETRY.

FROM THE GEORGIA ADVERTISER.

MORNING

[illegible]

[illegible] village [illegible] with a happy
throng,
[illegible] and slumber—cheerful, fresh and
strong,
The sturdy ploughboy yokes the willing
[illegible]
And turns the tough glebe with his shining
[illegible];
The milk-maid hastens to the pen along,
And carols as she goes a cheerful song:
The school-boys next, with satchels in their
hand,
Ascend the hill, where church and school-
house stand.

Ascend yon hill—for now the God of day
Gilds every object with a brighter ray;
See craggy cliffs, with laurels ever green,
See the river winds, the hills between:
The cheerful village see—the clattering mill,
The busy farm—the villa on the hill:
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] ocean—all [illegible].

Oh how the mind expands as these we
[illegible],
And feels a pleasure language can't express;
See where you [illegible] the port,
As bearing up to gain the wish'd-for port,
[illegible] crew, escap'd from [illegible]
fear.
Hope to embrace all their fond hearts hold
dear.

Observe yon busy, bustling mart of trade,
Where opulence it's residence hath made.
See the tall ships, all ranged the piers along,
The close built stores—the ever-toiling
throng—
The city spreading o'er the rising ground,
With pointed spires, and towering turrets
crown'd.

☞ FOR SALE.

ONE share in Chelsea Grammar School. Enquire of the Printer.

July 19. —

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners upon the estate of *Mr. JOHN SWADDLE,* late of Norwich, deceased, by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, and six months being allowed by said Court for the creditors to exhibit their several claims [illegible], or be debarred a recovery according to law—give notice that we shall meet for the purpose of receiving claims, at the Store of *Lyman Brewer*, on the first Monday of August instant and December next.

E. PORTER,
LYMAN BREWER, } *Com'rs.*

Norwich, Aug. 7, 1820. 10—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the [illegible] day of Aug. A. D. 1820.—

Present John Hyde, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. ELIJAH SANGER,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *James Stedman*, Esq. the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

10 *Attest,* **JOHN HYDE**, *Judge.*

☞ NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by book or note, are requested to call and pay, or their accounts and notes will be left in an Attorney's hand for immediate collection.

LIKEWISE, FOR SALE,

One Ox Plough, suitable for one or two yoke of Oxen.

JOSEPH G. LAMB.

Norwich, July 25, 1820. 39—

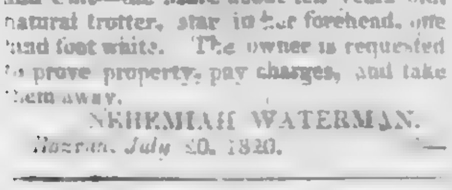
Broke into the enclosure

OF the subscriber, [illegible] HORSE, about [illegible] years old, natural trotter, lame in one hind leg. Also a bay Mare and Colt—the Mare about ten years old, natural trotter, star in her forehead, one hind foot white. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

NEHEMIAH WATERMAN.

Bozrah, July 20, 1820. —

Runaway



FROM the subscriber, [illegible] last July, an apprentice boy by the name of

CALEB CONGDON,

eighteen years old, about five feet eight inches high, light complexion, sandy hair and freckled—had two suits of clothes [illegible]. Whoever will return said [illegible] shall be entitled to one cent [illegible]
[illegible] harboring or trusting said boy [illegible] penalty of the law.

[illegible]

[illegible] Aug. 7, 1820. —

For Baltimore.

THE sloop HUMBIRD, *D. Satterlee*, Master, [illegible] on the 17th. For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board, or

ED. HUNTINGTON.

July [illegible], 1820.

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE FULTON is now [illegible] running to Norwich, and will continue [illegible] the season, to leave Norwich as soon as the tide serves after the arrival of the [illegible] every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 8 o'clock in the morning, exchanging with [illegible] New-Haven, and [illegible].

March 29. 21—

JOHN B. LE CLAIR,
LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S
HAIR DRESSER,

[illegible] wait on his friends, and the community [illegible] profession. Those who may do him the honor [illegible] dressing room, will find every accommodation.

Gentlemen desirous of having themselves, will find every facility as to razors, &c.—blending cleanliness, with ease and pleasure.

Mr. Le Clair particularly recommends himself to the *Ladies*, who will be waited on [illegible] most frequently captivate the heart and bewilder the imagination of calculating *prudence.*

" *Fair tresses man's imperious heart ensnare,*
" *And beauty leads him by a single hair.*"

All commands from his fair patrons will be attended to with pleasure and punctuality [illegible]. Shaving and Hair Cutting done in first style, and Razors put in order at the shortest notice.

Norwich, July 12, 1820. 5—

☞ NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened

A House of Entertainment

at his old stand, a few rods west of the Meeting-House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage, [illegible] very favorably acknowledged by

ELEAZER MATHER.

Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1819. 3—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their surveyor for said town, and [illegible] receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary,*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1819. 7—

White Ash Plank, wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to [illegible] feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 19—

Patent Polishing Powder,

FOR CLEANING ALL KINDS OF METALLIC SUBSTANCES.

Just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

[illegible]

GREENWOOD'S Patent Polishing Powder—Price 12½ cents a package. By the use of this powder in cleaning Brass, Copper, Tin, and all other kinds of metals, more than half the time and labor is saved, than when cleaned in the common way, by the use of emery, rotten stone, &c.

Tiley's Remedy

FOR *Tooth-ache, Scurvy Gums, and Loose Teeth.*—The above valuable article for sale by

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, May 9, 1820. [illegible]

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 20th of June, [illegible] owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take [illegible] away.

[illegible] GOULD.

[illegible] 8, 1820. 10—

For Sale,

A FARM,

CONTAINING about nine-[illegible] excellent land [illegible], pasture and tillage, [illegible] proportion [illegible]. *Dwelling-House* and other out houses, [illegible] new [illegible], pleasantly situated in Norwich, on the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Brooklyn, with the *stock and farming utensils* on the [illegible] premises.

ALSO,

A lot of *Wood Land,* lying in Lisbon, on the aforesaid turnpike, containing about four acres, [illegible] the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

In Plainfield, [illegible] convenient Tenement [illegible] *Ephraim Wheeler* [illegible]. For particulars enquire of THOMAS WHEELER, on said Farm.

June 6, 1820. 31-tf—

For Sale or to Let.

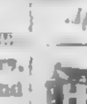
THE [illegible] For particulars apply to

DWIGHT RIPLEY, Esq.

Norwich, or to the subscriber at Bozrahville [illegible].

April 1, 1820. 22—

For Sale.



THE *House* in which *Mr. Ju-[illegible]* lives, situated in Norwich-Landing, at the junction [illegible] Preston.

—ALSO—

The *Tan House and Yard* late the property of *Mr. Henry Gordon,* now deceased. If the above are not sold by the first of April they will be leased.

APPLY TO

GEO. PERKINS.

March 6. 18—

ANDERSON'S

COUGH DROPS,

The most valuable Medicine in use for

COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS [illegible] rival every Medicine heretofore discovered [illegible] leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest [illegible] stand [illegible] may be raised proof of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by the timely [illegible] of this Medicine. [illegible] cates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

Caution [illegible] bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed by JAMES MELLEN.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or the breast, more or less, cough & weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. [illegible] few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough [illegible] from the use of which, a few days [illegible] I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength [illegible] attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

[illegible] *York, May 4, 1819.*

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me of a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year and which got my health very low. I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops, and purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, [illegible]

[illegible]

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen,* Hudson; *Isaac Thompson,* New-London; *Charles Dyer, & Co.* Middletown; *Dyer & Howes,* Windham; *Joseph C. Huntington* and *Samuel Tyler,* Norwich.

June 6. 31—

SIZING.

[illegible] quantity of SIZING, of the best quality, to be delivered at the Paper-Mill.

R. HUBBARD.

June 14. 12—

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

G. & H. B. Buckingham.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

AN elegant assortment of Nankin Crape Shawls, [illegible] Canton and Nankin Crapes of every superior quality, Cambrick & common [illegible], Parasols, Vestings, superfine [illegible] and plain Bombazetts, superfine Bombazine, Prunella shoes, Silk & Cotton Hose, Silk & Kid Gloves, and very cheap IRISH LINENS.

Also, some very fine

LEGHORN HATS.

Norwich, July 25, 1820. 38—

STATIONARY.

T. Robinson,

CONTINUES to keep [illegible] an assortment of Stationary as is to be found in most Book & Stationary Stores; consisting in part of Ledgers, Day Books, Memorandum Books, do. for the Pocket, Foolscap No. 1 and 2, Ames' Foolscap [illegible] Face Books, Quills, Sand Boxes, Sealing [illegible] Penknives, Desk-Seals, Ivory Combs, [illegible] soap and Wash Balls, Silver Pens, Books [illegible] and Paper, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Day & Martin's real London Shoe

BLACKING,

[illegible]

Books in the various branches of Literature.

T. R. has on hand an extensive assortment of Sabbath School Books and Tracts, Moral and Religious Books, calculated for presents to S. S. Scholars, many of which are just received, more expected daily.

Norwich, August [illegible]. —

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE AT

R. Hubbard's Book-store.

A COMPENDIUM of physiological and systematic Botany, [illegible] States. [illegible] Sumner, M. D.

Daboll's Practical Navigator.

[illegible] Elements of [illegible].

Gilpin's Monument of Parental Affection.

The Catechism of the Protestant Episcopal [illegible] United States.

[illegible] Ladies.

Songs for Gentlemen.

ALSO,

A very extensive assortment of

Juvenile Books,

wholesale and retail, very low.

June 14. 13—

Patent Cut Nails.

A COMPLETE assortment, of the best [illegible] terms by *Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company.* Orders addressed to WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent*, will receive punctual attention.

May 31. 60—

Flour and Lime.

FRESH Superfine Flour, in barrels and half barrels.

Dexter's Stone Lime, first quality.

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

July 19. 37—

ALE.

A FEW bbls. best *double ALE*, for sale at the New-York price, by

LYMAN BREWER.

July 19. 37—

FLOUR.

40 Bbls. fresh Baltimore Howard-Street Flour, landing this day from Sloop Humbird. FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

July 26. 8—

GRINDSTONES.

50 Nova Scotia Grindstones, of superior quality, for sale low by

J. DE WITT.

May 1. 26—

John Lathrop

WILL pay cash for TURNIP SEED, of this year's growth, if offered soon.

June 27, 1820. 14—

PAPER.

SUPERFINE and common hot-pressed Letter Paper.

Superfine and common hot-pressed Foolscap, do.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

R. HUBBARD.

Aug. 2. 39—

Dedham Turnip Seed.

FOR sale at a very low price. Enquire at the store of

J. H. STRONG.

July 26. 13—

THE REAL JAPAN

BLACKING

BY

DAY & MARTIN,

97 High Holborn, London.

THIS inestimable Composition, with half the usual [illegible] produces a most brilliant jet Black [illegible] equal to the highest Japan Varnish, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, will not soil the finest linen; is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and will retain its virtues in any climate.

PREPARED BY

GEO. HOUSTON, New-York,

and warranted to be equal to the imported.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, June 11. 36—

Cotton Goods, &c.

1000 yds. Cotton Shirtings, Sheetings, Diapers, Stripes, Checks, &c.
Cotton Thread and Slacks,
A few pieces Broadcloth,
[illegible] Pat. Accelerating Wheel Heads,
[illegible] Coloring,
[illegible] Powders,
[illegible] Tobacco.
[illegible]

DRUGS, MEDICINE, & GROCERIES,

[illegible]

SAMUEL TYLER.

[illegible] 38-6w—

HATS AND GLOVES.

G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

HAVE just received from New-York, a complete assortment of Gentlemen's superfine bell crown Hats, of the [illegible].

[illegible]

From Boston, an elegant assortment of Men's and Boy's Leghorn Hats.

Some fine do. for Young Misses.

20 Doz. pair Ladies superfine Kid Gloves, all colors.

June 6. 31—

CHARLES COIT,

HAS just received a new supply of Groceries, which are for sale very low, viz.

Old Jamaica Spirit,
Cogniac Brandy,
St. Croix, Antigua and New-England Rum,
Country Gin,
[illegible] M. Madeira, Old Port, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines,
Philadelphia Porter,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas,
Molasses, Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,
300 lbs. Turkey Figs,
10 Boxes English Herring,
100 Quintals Codfish,
Chocolate, Coffee, Nutmegs, Cassia, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper, Starch, Saltpetre, Tobacco and Snuff, coarse and fine Salt, [illegible] Lemons and Limes, Window Glass, Bed Cords, Brooms, Nest Boxes.

A general assortment of Red Earthen and Stone Ware,

300 lbs. Dried Beef, manufactured at Troy, and of a superior quality.

ALSO,

A quantity of Sole Leather.

June 12. 36—

MARTIAL MUSIC.

M[illegible] collection of Martial Music, a new work, designed principally for the benefit of the Militia of the United States, just received, and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store,*

SHETUCKET STREET.

[illegible]

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Vocal and Instrumental MUSIC,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

June 21.

Scotch Ale, Salt, etc.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber,

9 Dozen Bottles Scotch Ale.
100 Bushels blown Salt,
500 lbs. Troy manufactured Beef,
10 Bbls. Superfine Flour,
4 Bbls. Mackarel,
5000 Brick. CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, July 25, 1820. 38—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST

COLD SPRING GIN,

FOR SALE,

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS. BREED,

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec. 1, 1819. —

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

2 run MILL STONES, with or without gear—together with Bolts, and other apparatus appertaining to a Grist-Mill.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

June 21.

---

300 bushels superior Yellow CORN.

FOR SALE BY

CALVIN TYLER.

July 12. 6—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1820. *NORWICH*; (Conn.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV. No. 42.]

JULY 25, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

HAVE received by the last packets from New-York, a large assortment

Fresh Imported Goods,

of their own selection, which will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash—

Among them are

50 pieces Irish Linen, in whole and half pieces, (very cheap)
50 pieces black and colored Bombazetts,
100 pieces Calicoes and Ginghams,
70 pieces black and colored French and China Silks,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Cotton Shirtings, Sheetings and Diaper,
Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Elegant Nankin Crape Dresses & Shawls,
Jaconet and Mulmul Muslin Robes,
Silk, Thread and Cotton Hosiery,
Plaid and striped Seersuckers,
Linen Drilling, a new and superior article for pantaloons,
Damask Table Cloths and Linen,
Superfine, middling and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinetts, Plain and blue Nankins,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas, Parasols,
Shell and Horn Combs, (some very large)
Thread Lace and Lace Shawls,
Thread Laces,
Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Plain and figured Cravats,
Elegant garniture Ribbons,
Black and colored do.
Buttons, Wire, Thread, Tapes, Bobbins,
Pins, Needles, Quality Binding,
Carpet Bindings, Coach Lace, Millinets,
Boot Webbing and Cord,
Black and colored Silk Braid,
Scissors, Penknives, Quills,
100 groce Bottle Corks, (very cheap)

ALSO,

A handsome assortment English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices.

NEW GOODS.

NOW OPENING AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS, AMONG WHICH ARE

FINE Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Calicoes; Ginghams; White and figured Cambricks; plain and figured Mull, and Book Muslins; French and India Silks; Seersuckers; Cotton Shirtings; Irish Linens; Blue and Yellow Nankins; Cotton Cassimeres; Diapers; Bombazetts and Bombazines; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Half Hose; Silk, Crape and Cotton Shawls; Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs; Vestings; Pins; Needles; Tapes, &c.

—ALSO—

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Honey of superior quality, Imperial, Young Hyson and Skin Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia, Nutmegs, Snuff, Tobacco, &c. J. DE WITT.

Chelsea, May 2, 1820. 26—

HATS AND GLOVES.

G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

HAVE just received from New York, a complete assortment of Gentlemen's superfine bell crown Hats, of the newest style.

ALSO,

From Boston, an elegant assortment of Men's and Boy's Leghorn Hats.

Some fine do. for Young Misses.

20 Doz. pair Ladies' superfine Kid Gloves, all colors.

June 6. 31—

THE REAL JAPAN

BLACKING

OF

DAY & MARTIN,

97 High Holborn, London.

THIS inestimable Composition, with half the usual labor, produces a most brilliant *Jet Black* fully equal to the highest Japan Varnish, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, will not soil the finest linen; is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and will retain its virtues in any climate.

PREPARED BY

GEO. HOUSTON, *New-York*, *and warranted to be equal to the imported.*

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, June 11. 36—

Scotch Ale, Salt, etc.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber.

9 Dozen Bottles Scotch Ale,
100 Bushels blown Salt,
500 lbs. Troy manufactured Beef,
10 Bbls. Superfine Flour,
4 Bbls. Mackarel,
2000 Brick. CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, July 26, 1820, 38—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. Kinney

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale, a general assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

very low for cash, at wholesale or retail—Black and Colored Nankin and Canton Crapes; Elegant Crape Dresses, figured borders; Crape Shawls; Half Merino do; Black and Colored Lustrings; Canton Camblets; Cambrick, Book, Leno, Jackonet and Mulmul Muslins; Linen Diapers and Table Cloths; Sheetings; Shirtings; Long Lawns; a large assortment of plain and Fancy Ribbons; Black Bombazine; Bombazetts; thread Laces and Edgings; Inserting Trimmings; Superfine and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO,—

A general assortment of Hatters' Trimmings.

Norwich, May 26, 1820. 30—

CHARLES COIT,

HAS just received a new supply of Groceries, which are for sale very low, viz.

Old Jamaica Spirit,
Cogniac Brandy,
St. Croix, Antigua and New-England Rum,
Country Gin,
S. M. Madeira, Old Port, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines,
Philadelphia Porter,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas,
Molasses, Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,
300 lbs. Turkey Figs,
10 Boxes English Herring,
100 Quintals Codfish,

Chocolate, Coffee, Nutmegs, Cassia, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper, Starch, Saltpetre, Tobacco and Snuff, coarse and fine Salt, Box and Keg Raisins, Oranges, and Limes, Window Glass, Bed Cords, Brooms, Nest Boxes.

A general assortment of Red Earthen and Stone Ware.

300 lbs. Dried Beef, manufactured at Troy, and of a superior quality.

ALSO,

A quantity of Sole Leather.

July 12. 36—

CLASSICAL BOOKS.

T. ROBINSON,

OFFERS for sale on liberal terms the following valuable Classical Books, viz.

Dalzel's Collectanea Græca Majores,
Do. Græca Minora,
Playfair's Geometry,
Horatii Opera Expurgata, by T. Dugdale, Jr.
Grisback's Greek Testament,
Horace Delphini,
Lempriere's Classical Dictionary,
Duncan's Cicero,
Cicero De Oratore,
Salust's Delphini, Wilson's Salust,
Juvenal Delphini,
Clark's Cæsar,
Funts Surveying,
Tullii Ciceronis,
Adams' Roman Antiquities,
Cornellii Schrevelii Lexicon,
Davidson's Virgil,
Virgil Delphini,
Day's Algebra,
Shay's, Jackson's, and Saniford's Book Keeping,
Goodrich's Greek Grammar,
Adams' & Smith's Latin Grammar,
Gloucester Greek Grammar,
Titti Livii, Tacitus,
Delectus, Erasmi, Corderii,
Greek Testaments, Clark's Introduction,
Selectæ e Profanis Scriptoribus Historiæ,
Watts, and Hedge's Logic,
Viri Romi, Historiæ Sacræ,
Daboll's Navigation,
Nugent's French Dictionary,
Browne's Classical Dictionary,
Blair's Rhetoric,
English and Classical Dictionary,
Walker's, Johnson's, Webster's and Perry's Dictionaries,
Bixby's Questions on Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric,
Questions on Titler's Elements of History,
Morses', Adams', Goldsmith's, Dwight's and Dickinson's Geographies, (large and small,)
Cummings' Geographies with and without Ancient and Modern Atlas, &c. &c.

Norwich, Aug. 8, 1820. 41—

NEW GOODS.

JABEZ HUNTINGTON,

HAS just opened, one case of best German MILL SAWS.

A small assortment of choice selected CUTLERY.

A few pairs of best Sheffield plated CANDLESTICKS.

Norwich, Aug. 8, 1820. 40—

PUBLIC ACT.

AN ACT in addition to an act, entitled "An Act to establish an Aqueduct Company in the town of Windham."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That whenever any person who now is, or hereafter shall be, a member of said Aqueduct Company, shall sell and convey any house, store, or lot of land, which is supplied with water from said Aqueduct, his right or shares in said Aqueduct, attached to such house, store, or lot of land, shall be transferred by such conveyance to the purchaser thereof, who shall thereby become liable to pay all taxes that shall be assessed on the same, and shall be a member of said company, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of the same in as ample a manner as an original proprietor. And that all taxes which shall hereafter be lawfully assessed upon the rights or shares in said Aqueduct, shall be charged upon, and be a lien upon the houses and stores, and the land on which they stand, to which such rites or shares are attached, for the term of twelve months after such tax or taxes respectively shall become due, notwithstanding a subsequent assignment of the same; and said Aqueduct Company are hereby empowered to enforce the collection and payment of such taxes, by the sale of so much of such houses, stores, and land respectively, as may be necessary, in such manner as they shall think proper to prescribe.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any member of said Aqueduct Company shall die, his heirs or devisees, who shall have legal right to the house, store, or land, on which they stand, as aforesaid, to which the right or share of such member is attached, shall become members of such company, entitled to all the privileges, and subject to all the liabilities of an original proprietor.

General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1820.

DAVID PLANT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JONATHAN INGERSOLL, *President of the Senate.*

Approved, May 28, 1820.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

MISCELLANY.

QUEEN OF SPAIN.

The following character of the present Queen of Spain, is taken from Jacobs' Travels in Germany, Holland, &c. published in London the present year. We shall think it strange if the influence of such a strongly marked female genius does not first or last appear in the concerns of the nation to which she has so recently become allied by marriage.—[*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

"THE young Queen of Spain is said, by those who have been as intimate with her as court etiquette would allow, to possess most unbounded ambition, and to have such a commanding spirit as to have obtained, at her early age, almost the sole power over the Royal Family. When her elder sister was demanded in marriage by an Austrian Archduke, she declared she would never marry but to a kingly throne. When the Ambassador of Spain, the object of whose mission was known, was first introduced to the family, the elder sister, who was attached to a prince she has since married, [illegible] of Ferdinand's hand, disfigured [illegible] of dress, a personal [illegible] Josepha, did not need much persuasion to induce her to accept the proffered crown, nor did she practise any hesitation when the formal proposal was made.

She is said to be an extremely pious catholic observing all the injunctions of that church with most scrupulous exactness. She is distinguished by an undeviating sincerity in all her expressions, by the most rigid adherence to truth, and the punctual observation of all her engagements. She had studied the Spanish language, and at an early period of her engagement with Ferdinand, had begun to correspond with him. It was suggested that her letters had better be corrected by some person who was an adept in that tongue; but she repelled the suggestion with great scorn, declaring that it would be practising a deceit on the king, which she would never use.

After the formal marriage, she appeared much flattered by the Spanish minister addressing her on his knee; though it is said, when he first placed himself in that posture before her, she was alarmed by the apprehension that he was about to communicate some disastrous intelligence from Spain.

The picture of Ferdinand, superbly set with diamonds, was presented to her, with which she was much pleased, as he was certainly a fine looking man. It was afterwards known, and by some person communicated to her, that the picture was painted for, and presented to his first wife: that after her death, the same present was sent to Brazil for his late Queen; and now for the third time, presented to the Saxon Princess as the resemblance of one, who must have passed a longer period than she has lived, since it was painted for him. Whatever chagrin the discovery might have occasioned, the prospect of a crown seemed to have healed the wound and altered the feeling.

The conditions to which this young princess was called to submit, in conformity to the etiquette of the Spanish court were such as would have been deemed harsh by most persons, but are said to have been easily acquiesced in when they were appendages to a throne; and were not objected to because they were [not, we presume,] known before the formal proposals were made. The principal conditions are, that she is to visit a theatre but twice in a year, and then accompanied by the King—that, if she wishes to ride out, or to walk even in the garden, she must give twelve hours notice in writing of her intentions—and that no attendants from her own country must accompany her to Madrid, but must leave her at the first town after her passing the Spanish frontiers. This last condition has been literally complied with, and her Saxon attendants have all returned to Dresden."

FROM BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

Character and Anecdote of Malcolm, King of Scotland.

As we have made mention of King Malcolm, I shall take upon me, to show, in few words, with what temper and moderation he was gifted. Having learned from an informer that one of the principal nobles had conspired with the enemy for his death, he ordered the accuser to keep silence, and waited quietly till the coming of the traitor, who happened at the time to be absent. As soon as he appeared again at Court, attended by a numerous retinue, to execute his treasonable purpose, the King issued orders to his huntsmen to be ready with their dogs before dawn, and, as soon as the morning broke, he called all his nobles and retainers round him for the chase. When they reached a certain wide plain, surrounded by a very thick wood like a girdle, he kept the treacherous Lord by his side, and, while all the rest were eagerly pursuing the game, remained with him alone. Then, when no other person was within sight, the King stopped short, and looking back upon the traitor, who was behind him, said, "lo! here am I now, and thou with me: we are alone—we are equally armed and equally mounted; there is no body that can see or hear us, or bring assistance to either of us; if, therefore, the courage be in thee, if thou be stout enough and bold enough, perform that which thou hast proposed to do, execute for my enemies and thy confederates that which thou hast promised. If it be thy mind to slay me, when canst thou do it more fairly—when more privately—when more manfully? Hast thou prepared poison? Leave that to women. Dost thou lie in wait for me in my bed? That an adultress might do. Didst thou ordain to lie in ambush and attack me with the sword? No man doubts that this is rather the office of an assassin than a soldier. Come on, then! body to body—act the part of a man and a warriour, so that thy treason may at least be without baseness, although it cannot be without perfidy." When the Knight heard these words, being struck as by a thunderbolt, he hastily dismounted from his horse, and throwing aside his weapons, fell at the royal feet with tears and trembling. "Fear nothing," said the King, "for no evil will I do unto thee;" and thereupon, having required of him only a promise of future fealty, to be confirmed by oath, and proper pledges for the same, he returned with him in good time, to their companions, and related to no man what had been said or done betwixt them.

MEMORY.

BY JOHN HASLAM, M. D.

"The term *memory* has been anglicised from the Latin *memoria*—yet we possess two other words of similar meaning, and from their derivation, in a certain degree, explanatory of this process, namely to *remember* and *recollect*. Thus, if an individual have seen any particular animal, and given sufficient attention to preserve accurately its construction, so as to possess a complete perception of the different parts or members of which it is composed, he would, in the absence of the animal, be enabled to remember it. If his hand had been duly educated, he might form its model, or chisel it from a block of marble; or on a plain surface, according to the rules of art, might make a drawing of the animal, and with such exactitude of its different members, that it would appear, to those who compared it with the original, that he perfectly remembered it. To recollect is only a different figure for the same process, and implies to re-gather or re-collect those parts which have been scattered in different directions."

An anecdote connected with this mental process is worth preserving:

"The simple acts of perception and memory appear to be the same in men and animals; and there are many facts which would induce us to suppose, if these faculties be identical in their nature, that the endowment of the latter is more excellent. This conjecture is hazarded from the greater susceptibility of the organs of some animals, and from their wonderful recollection of tracts which they have traversed. Among the phenomena of memory, there are two very curious occurrences, for which no adequate explanation has been hitherto afforded.

"Many of the transactions of our earlier years appear to be wholly obliterated from our recollection: they have never been presented as the subject of our thoughts, but, after the lapse of many years, have been accidentally revived, by our being placed in the situation which originally gave them birth. Although there are numerous instances on record, and some perhaps familiar to every reader, I shall prefer the relation of one which came under my immediate observation.—About sixteen years ago, I attended a lady at some distance from town, who was in the last stage of an incurable disorder. A short time before her death, she requested that her youngest child, a girl about 4 years of age, might be brought to visit her, and which was accordingly complied with. The child remained with her about three days. During the last summer some circumstances led me to accompany this young lady to the same house.—Of her visit when a child, she retained no trace of recollection, nor was the village even known to her. When arrived at the house, she had no memory of its exterior; but, on entering the room where her mother had been confined, her eyes anxiously traversed the apartment and she said "I have been here before; the prospect from the window is quite familiar to me, and I remember that in this part of the room there was a bed and a sick lady, who kissed me and wept." On minute inquiry, none of these circumstances had ever occurred to her during this long interval, and in all probability they would never have recurred but for the locality which revived them."

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

General Marion was a native of South Carolina, and the immediate theatre of his exploits was a large section of maratime district of that state. The peculiar hardihood of his constitution, and his being adapted to a warm climate, and a low marshy country, qualified him to endure hardships and submit to exposure, which in that sickly region, few other men would have been competent to sustain.—With the small force he was enabled to embody he was continually annoying the enemy, cautious never to risk an engagement, till he could make victory certain. General Marion's person was uncommonly light, and he rode when in service, one of the fleetest and most powerful chargers the South could produce;—when in fair pursuit, nothing could escape, and when retreating nothing could overtake him. Being once nearly surrounded by a party of British dragoons, he was compelled for safety to pass into a cornfield, by leaping the fence—this field marked with considerable descent of surface, had been in part a marsh; Marion entered it at the upper side, the dragoons in chase, leaped the fence also, and were but a short distance behind him.—So completely was he now in their power that his only mode of escape was to pass over the fence at the lower side. To drain the field of its superfluous water, a trench had been cut round this part of the field four feet wide, and of the same depth; of the mud and clay removed in cutting it, a bank had been formed on its inner side, and on the top of this was erected the fence, the elevation amounting to nearly eight feet perpendicular height—a ditch four feet in width running parallel with it on the outer side, a foot or more intervening, between the fence and ditch.

The dragoons, acquainted with the nature and extent of the obstacle, and considering it impossible for their enemy to pass it, pushed towards him with loud shouts of exultation and insult, and summoning him to surrender or perish by the sword; regardless of their rudeness and empty clamor, and inflexibly determined not to become their prisoner, Marion spurred his horse to the charge, the noble animal, as if conscious that his master's life was in danger, and that on his own exertions depended his safety, approached the barrier in his finest style and with a bounce that was almost supernatural, cleared the fence and ditch completely, and recovered himself without loss of time on the opposite side—Marion instantly wheeled his horse, and bidding them good morning, departed. The dragoons, astonished at what they had witnessed, and scarcely believing their foe to be mortal, gave up the chase.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Some very able letters from a *Virginian* on a visit to the Springs, are occasionally inserted in the Albany "*Statesman.*" We have extracted from one dated at Saratoga, July, 1820, the following paragraphs:—

"Both public and private houses at this village are now full; and strangers are daily pouring in from all quarters. It was by the accidental departure of a lady and gentleman from Boston, that I was able to obtain lodgings at one of the principal houses. All is activity, bustle, and gaiety; and you imagine yourself in the most fashionable street or public walk of a large city, rather than in a rural and sequestered village.

"Congress Spring, which beyond question surpasses any hitherto known in the medicinal and salutiferous properties, was discovered accidentally some twenty five or thirty years since, by Mr. Putnam, a resident of this village. There is nothing peculiar about its orifice to attract attention. Its waters were first seen bubbling up at the foot of a little cascade and from the bed of the brook, that still hurries and gurgles by. A cistern was sunk, which furnishes an inexhaustible supply of this liquid and sparkling beverage. You would be utterly astonished at the immense quantities which are daily drunk and bottled at this fountain. Not less than seven or eight hundred persons drink freely of it at morning, noon, and night; and many persons are constantly employed in drawing and putting it up for distant markets, or manufacturing it into salts. It has now become an extensive article of commerce, and waggons are daily leaving here with loads of it for remote parts of the country. Like the artificial staple of China, or that of our own State, the use of this new article of trafic is fast becoming habitual, and its consumption rapidly increasing; and the day is not probably far distant, when the waters of Saratoga will be quaffed on the banks of the La Plata, the Rhine, the Nile and the Ganges. Already these fountains, like the fabled streams of antiquity, flow on golden sands; and the sale of the waters for distant markets, and the expenditures of visitants at the Springs will hereafter become sources of wealth to the village, the county, and the State. Not less than twenty thousand dollars will be brought into the State by company from abroad this year; and a much greater sum than this will be expended at the Springs, since a considerable proportion of the visitants are from different parts of this State.—The annual profits of these waters to the State may be fairly estimated at fifty thousand dollars, and will form one item of its future wealth and greatness."

THE ECHO.

Lord Norbury, when delivering a charge one day in Court, in Ireland, found himself interrupted by a voice from the outside of the Court—(it was an ass braying)—"What noise is that," said his Lordship. One of the bar (councillor Parsons) got up, and in a lisping voice, said, "my Lord, it is only the echo!

Foreign Intelligence.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, Tuesday, July 4.

THE QUEEN.

REPORT OF THE SECRET COMMITTEE.

THE Earl of Harrowby begged leave to lay on the table the Report of the Secret Committee, to whom the papers connected with his Majesty's message had been [illegible].

The Clerk read the report, which was as follows:—

"By the Lords' Committee appointed a Secret Committee to examine the papers laid before the House of Lords on Tuesday, the 6th of June last, in two sealed bags, by his Majesty's command, [illegible] they may think fit, and to whom have been since referred several additional papers, [illegible] in bags, relative to the subject matter of his Majesty's most gracious message of the 6th of June last.—Ordered to report.

"That the committee have examined with all the attention due to so important a subject the documents which have been laid before them, and they find that those documents contain allegations supported by the concurrent testimony of a great number of persons in various situations of life, and residing in different parts of Europe, which deeply affect the honor of the Queen, charging her Majesty with an adulterous connexion with a foreigner originally in her service in a menial capacity; and attributing to her Majesty a continued series of conduct highly unbecoming her Majesty's rank and station, and of the most licentious character.

"These charges appear to the Committee so deeply to affect not only the honour of the Queen, but also the dignity of the Crown and the moral feelings and honour of the country, that in their opinion it is indispensable that they should become the subject of a solemn inquiry, which it appears to the committee may be best effected in the course of a Legislative proceeding, the necessity of which they cannot but deeply deplore."

The report being read—

The Earl of Liverpool rose, and said, that in consequence of the report their Lordships had just heard read, he now rose to give notice, that he would to-morrow introduce a bill referring to the subject matter of the report. He should therefore move that the Lords be summoned. He need scarcely add, that throughout the entire proceeding he should, in every instance, afford the convenience of the illustrious individual accused [illegible] the means and opportunity of her defence were concerned.

Earl Grey said he would have abstained from saying a word on this important question at the present time, but his wish for the strictest justice compelled him to make a few observations. He must repeat his former objection against the injustice of the mode of bringing the charge against the illustrious personage who was implicated. The evidence had been long known to his majesty's ministers, and why had they not brought forward the charge on their own responsibility, instead of doing it by a proceeding of that house, a Secret Committee? That her majesty stood charged [illegible] with a menial servant, and that it was of long standing. If it were so, it was a case that made all compromise impossible [illegible] an attempt at compromise would be the greatest indignity that could be offered to the crown. Their lordships would bear in mind, that although this was the Report of the Secret Committee, that that Committee consisted of a great part of his Majesty's ministers, who had kept for a year [illegible] evidence [illegible] and even now that the Committee had made the Report, their Lordships would have to suspend their opinion of the guilt or innocence of the royal personage for three months longer, and that in the present agitated state of the country (for he had no hesitation in telling the advisers of the crown, that they must give her majesty time to enter her defence; that they must inform her of the charges against her, and of the evidence they have to support them, for the description of crime proclaimed to the world by the opinion of the Committee was not sufficient; for how could her majesty enter into her defence without knowing who was the menial servant alluded to in the Report, or who are the witnesses? When the noble Earl Liverpool presented his bill to-morrow, and entered into a detail of his view of the subject, the Earl Grey trusted that he would assure their Lordships that her majesty should be put in possession of the charge against her, and the witnesses who were to support them.

The Earl of Harrowby said, he rose with as deep a feeling of the importance of the case as the Noble Earl (Grey) did, and with a determination to prevent his mind from being turned to the right or to the left, but to look at it when it came before the House in another shape, as if the Committee of their Lordships had never made a report. If there were gross injustice in the proceeding, he would only say that their Lordships were [illegible]—[Hear, hear.]—If there was ever a proper proceeding in such a case, the one adopted by their Lordships was that one. Was it because grounds of accusation had been found against the illustrious Personage in the committee, was that a reason that their Lordships should be incapacitated from sitting judicially, and examining into the merits of the Report? Much had been said by the Noble Earl relative to his Majesty's ministers being in possession of the evidence, and not instituting some measure. He would ask, would their Lordships have allowed any individual however high his office, to open his mouth to make a charge against the Queen Consort, without it was such a direct charge that would be considered the highest crime against the state? They ought not then to be accused of not having voluntarily instituted some proceeding, particularly when the Noble [illegible] after the [illegible] recommended by the Committee, if any measure were proceeded in, it would endanger the safety of the country. Then according to his argument [illegible] that the question ought to be [illegible] his Majesty's ministers [illegible] in

grounding some specific measure on them, not knowing what the charges were, they ought not to have offered £50,000 per annum to have kept her out of the country.

The Earl of Harrowby, in continuation, said, that if her Majesty had been allowed to remain on the Continent in quiet, without her coming to this country to disturb its peace, the sum offered to her could not be considered by the country as a sacrifice for so desirable an object. The paper which had been laid on their Lordship's table was no more than the verdict of a Grand Jury, if it was a case of a private individual. Circumstances had occurred in their own time where a [illegible] had been made, and the party [illegible] had been afterwards acquitted. He [illegible] would say, that [illegible] condemning the guilt of the illustrious personage accused.

The Earl of Carnarvon said, that the report laid on their Lordship's table bore no resemblance to proceedings before a Grand Jury, for they had the whole body of evidence before them, when the Committee had only the charge and not the proof—Hear,—and on such a report were they to be driven into the most awful and painful inquiry that ever came before Parliament, and against which the whole country had set their face, and their Lordships were also called on to shorten the [illegible] for the purpose, and leave the [illegible] important public [illegible]. Was there no blame attached to her Majesty's ministers for having left her name out of the Liturgy, which put an end to all accommodation? He would ask, was it wise that the ceremony of the coronation should be carried on, while the inquiry was pending? Was it not holding out to the world that her Majesty would not have the benefit of a fair trial, by treating her as guilty before she was tried? Was this [illegible] held out by the advisers of the crown to the public—when he said public, he did not mean the factions, or those that were denominated so, but he meant the thinking and well-meaning part, who were the strength of the country? There was not one of their Lordships could say, that the Sovereign did not owe the greatest gratitude to the constitution [illegible]. What would [illegible] to the Sovereign in advising the postponement of the coronation for the present, or until the painful inquiry was [illegible] on the day when the sovereign and the [illegible] of the country, and would call down upon the advisers of the Crown the execration of the people.

The Earl of Darnley rose, but spoke in such a low tone of voice that he was inaudible [illegible] the Noble Earl to say that he wished her Majesty had not come to this country; at the same time he could not approve of the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers in leaving her name out of the Liturgy.

Earl Grey said he rose merely to ask for information how it was that if the charge against the Queen for having lived as an adulteress with a person of the lowest description, and that her conduct was most licentious for a length of time, was true, his Majesty's ministers entered into a negociation for a compromise, knowing a crime [illegible] to exist, which had been [illegible] that House [illegible]. If it were only such, their Lordships had nothing to do with it, but when [illegible] order given [illegible] by the Report, [illegible] the advisers of the Crown [illegible] her Majesty [illegible] to be taken out of the [illegible] of the people—[Hear, hear]—for [illegible] were not strangers to the evidence which the Report was grounded on?

The Earl of Liverpool said he did not rise for the purpose of prolonging the debate, but merely to say a few words to set the Noble Earl (Grey) right; for, taking every word of the Report of the Committee to be true, he was still of opinion, if her Majesty had stayed abroad, she ought to have an allowance on account of public expedience, to have saved the case coming before Parliament in the shape it did. Much had been said in respect of the negociations which had taken place when crime had been shown to have been committed. Was any man bold enough to say that it ought not to be resorted to when the peace of the country was [illegible], where even the morals of the people were endangered? Would it be said that a statesman would have done his duty, if he did not try to avoid such consequences by negociation? He was not afraid to say, that the evidence was known to his Majesty's Ministers [illegible] they recommending the negociation. But when forced by her majesty's [illegible] to this country to one of two alternatives [illegible] due to a Queen [illegible] which course [illegible] take.

The Marquis of Buckingham observed, that he perfectly agreed with the Noble Earl Liverpool, that the negociation which had been entered into were perfectly proper and [illegible] that the adjournments of their Lordships from day to day were highly proper, while there was a hope that the negociations would end in an adjustment. It was taken up by their Lordships on that occasion with a feeling which did them honor; for if such a conclusion had been brought about, it would have saved the painful necessity of hearing the Report which had been read at their table: it would have eased the feelings of the people and also of the Royal family. He was of opinion that his majesty's ministers had taken the most constitutional course. He had only one other observation to make, which he believed he might make without impropriety, that the report of the Secret Committee was agreed to with the greatest unanimity.

Lord Holland said, that the course in appointing the Secret Committee was [illegible] of their Lordships; but when the noble Marquis told them that the house agreed to the adjournments for the sitting of the committee, he would inform him that they were not [illegible]. The noble Earl Liverpool had stated in loud and [illegible] language, that enquiry was necessary, but he and [illegible] informed them that enquiry was not necessary if her majesty remained abroad, and [illegible] of her remaining there she was offered £50,000 per annum of the people's money. The noble Earl (Harrowby) stated that his Majesty's ministers had been driven to this proceeding, and if this were his opinion the Lord (Holland) would say, let him [illegible] it might be correct, but he and his noble friends had nothing to form their opinion on, except the report they had heard read. He was, however, of opinion, that the proceeding from the beginning was wrong. He agreed with his noble Friend (Earl Grey) that the pageantry which had been mentioned by one ought to be suspended; it was far from his wish to say that it ought not to take place at some future period, but while this enquiry was going on it certainly was not the proper time. There being no question before their Lordships except that of adjournment, he would not enter further into the subject than to say, that when he agreed to the adjournments for the sittings of the Secret Committee, it was because he was told that there were negociations going on which would end in an adjustment, and in consenting to them he gave no opinion on the accusations against her majesty: He had, however always been of opinion, when there was ground for such a serious charge as that contained in the report, that the first proceedings springing out of it ought to originate in the other House of Parliament. Adjourned.

Wednesday Evening.

PETITION FROM THE QUEEN.

Lord Dacre brought forward the following petition from the Queen.

To the House of Lords [illegible] Petition of [illegible] the Regina

The Queen observing the most extraordinary report made in the House of Lords by the secret committee, and now lying on the table, represents to the House, that she is prepared, at this moment, to defend herself against it, as far as she can understand its import. The Queen also states, that there are various matters touching the same, which it is absolutely necessary, with a view to her future defence, to have stated in the present state of the proceeding. The Queen therefore prays to be heard by counsel [illegible] touching such matters.

On the question that the petition be brought up Lord [illegible] stated [illegible] obtained leave to bring in the bill, he should move that it [illegible] be presented to the queen [illegible] supported by Lord Grey and other noblemen, on the side of the opposition, but the motion of Lord Dacre that counsel be heard, was negatived without a division.

The Earl of Liverpool then rose to bring in the bill, the preamble of [illegible] would speak for itself and the allegations of which would be proved at the bar. Such a bill was the only proceeding fairly open to parliament. After stating that there was no precedent for 200 years, his lordship handed the bill to the clerk, which was read.

THE BILL.

"Whereas, in the year 1814, her Majesty, Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, then princess of Wales, and now Queen consort of this realm, being at Milan, in Italy, engaged in her service, in a menial situation, one Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami, a foreigner of low station, [illegible]

And whereas after the said Bartolomo Pergami [illegible] entered [illegible] the said princess of Wales [illegible] Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami.

And whereas [illegible] her royal highness [illegible] advanced the said Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami, to a high station in her royal highness's household, and received into her service [illegible] high and confidential situations about her royal highness's person, but bestowed upon him other great and extraordinary marks of favor and distinction, obtained for him orders of knighthood and titles of honor, and [illegible] a pretended order of knighthood, which her royal highness had taken upon herself to institute without any just or lawful authority.

And whereas her said royal highness whilst the said Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami, was in her said service, unmindful of her exalted rank and station, and of her duty to your majesty, and wholly regardless of her own honor and character, conducted herself towards the said Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami, and in other respects, both in public and private, in the various places and countries which her royal highness visited, with indecent and offensive familiarity and freedom, and carried on a licentious, disgraceful and adulterous intercourse with the said Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami, which continued for a long period of time during her royal highness's residence abroad, by which conduct of her said royal highness, great scandal and dishonor have been brought upon your majesty's family and this kingdom. Therefore, to manifest our deep sense of such scandalous, disgraceful, and vicious conduct on the part of her said majesty, by which she has violated the duty she owed to your majesty, and has rendered herself unworthy of the exalted rank and station of queen consort of this realm, and to evince our just regard for the dignity of the crown and the honor of this nation, we your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal and commons in parliament assembled, do hereby entreat your majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted, by the kings most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal and commons in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that her said majesty Caroline Amelia Elizabeth from and after the passing of this act, shall be and is hereby deprived of the title of queen, and of all the prerogatives, rights, privileges and exemptions appertaining to her as queen consort of this realm; and that her said majesty shall from and after the passing of this act, for ever be disabled and rendered incapable of using, exercising and enjoying the same, or any of them; and moreover, that the marriage between his majesty and the said Caroline Amelia Elizabeth be, and the same is hereby from henceforth forever wholly dissolved, annulled, and made void to all intents, constructions and purposes whatever."

NEW-YORK AUG. 21.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship America, Capt. Rossiter, arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon, in 30 days from Liverpool. By this vessel we have received from our European Correspondents, London papers, and Lloyd's and Shipping Lists to the [illegible] of July, and Liverpool papers and Prices Current to the 11th inclusive, a few days later than before received.

THE QUEEN.

The Englishman, (a London paper) of July 9, states that the Monday previous the Addresses of the Borough of Southwark and of the Common Hall were presented to her Majesty, on which occasion a number of persons of distinction were presented to the Queen. After the departure of the deputation, the Queen showed herself in the balcony, and was warmly cheered by the populace. Much merriment was excited by the appearance of two green bags [illegible] on the end of a long pole. They were [illegible] and one of them [illegible] on which was written, "*Britons protect your injured Queen against the filthy contents of the green bag.*" On Thursday the Westminster Address was presented by the High Bailiff, Sir F. Burdett and Mr. Hobhouse. Her Majesty returned answers to the addresses.

Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt waited upon her Majesty with a copy of the Bill of Divorce which had been presented to the House of Lords by Lord Liverpool. The Queen received Sir Thomas with dignified composure, and on his delivering the copy of the bill, she said, "I am sorry that it come so late, as twenty-five years ago it might have been of some use to his Majesty; but, as we shall not meet in this world, I hope we shall in the next," (pointing her hand towards Heaven, and then adding with great emphasis,) "*where justice will be rendered me.*" She requested Sir Thomas to convey these sentiments to the King.

Sir Thomas Grant has been commissioned to inform the Queen that the most liberal [illegible] would be afforded her to enable her counsel to carry on her defence.

ITALIAN WITNESSES.

A riot took place at Dover on the landing of 12 Italian witnesses (eleven men and one woman) against the Queen. [illegible] the magistrates were obliged to [illegible] the mob.

The Queen has taken the villa situated on Barnes terrace, belonging to Mr. Bull, for her summer residence.

[illegible] took place at the village of Gossau, in the canton of Zurich. A new church had just been finished; the whole of the population of the village had assembled to witness the ceremony; the service had just begun, when suddenly the galleries gave way; 35 persons were killed, and more than 100 had either their arms or legs broken.

The coronation is not to take place on the 1st of August, but is fixed for a later day, not yet named.

The Liverpool Advertiser of the 11th July says:—"The proceedings in Parliament instituted against the Queen [illegible] that it has had very little influence in altering the favorable impression entertained in the country towards the Queen; and the [illegible] introduced into the Upper House of Parliament has been equally inoperative in that way."

By the late Mails.

MISSOURI. ST. LOUIS, JULY 19.

THE important instrument, the Constitution of the State of Missouri was finished on Monday the [illegible], engrossed [illegible] on Tuesday, & will be signed in the afternoon of this day. It is ordered to be printed in English and French.

A national salute, fired by the St. Louis Guards, will announce the time of its signature.

The Convention have decided that the permanent seat of government [illegible] shall be on the Missouri River, and near the mouth of the Osage; for the present it remains at St. Louis.

"Missouriopolis," is suggested as being an appropriate name for the metropolis of this new state.

VIRGINIA. PETERSBURG, AUG. 11.

A duel was fought on Wednesday evening last, near the Brick Church in Blandford, by Mr Robert C. Adams, and James B. Bousseau, of this town, which unhappily terminated in the death of both. The distance taken by the combatants was nine feet—the first fire proved ineffectual; but at the second Mr. Bousseau received his antagonist's ball in the right breast and fell lifeless. Mr. Adams received the Ball of Mr. Bousseau in the right side a little below the false ribs, and survived about 2 hours. Of the nature of the quarrel which gave rise to this fatal meeting, we are not informed. Thus at the shrine of mistaken honor have these young gentlemen sacrificed themselves!

TENN. MURFREESBOROUGH, JULY 22.

On this day the Senate took a final vote upon the passage of the bill establishing a State Bank. In favor of the bill the vote was 13 and against it 7, so it has become a law.—In the house the vote was 20 in favor of the bill and against it 18. A principal Bank is located at Nashville, and a branch at Knoxville. They are authorized to issue One Million of Dollars between this and the next session of the General Assembly. Agencies are to be appointed in each county in this State: to them the money is to be sent, to be loaned out in each county in proportion to the taxes that each county pay for the year 1819. The whole is warranted on the credit of the borrowers, the proceeds of the lands in the Hiwassee district, the interest of the lands south of French Broad and Holston, and the ordinary revenue of the State not otherwise appropriated. Much time is consumed upon the question whether we should pledge the faith of the State to make good all losses and deficiencies that might happen. The house refused making the pledge. The charter of the incorporation is for twenty years.

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 16.

MALIGNANT FEVER.

We procured a copy of the following report with some difficulty last evening.

Health Office, Aug. 15, 1820.

The prevalence of Malignant Fever as an epidemic, is attended with so many circumstances of private distress and public calamity, that the probability of its occurrence diffuses through the community a wide spread sentiment of alarm, on the first appearance of a few cases. The timid and the credulous, listening only to their apprehensions, too often [illegible] exaggerated [illegible] the darkest [illegible] hasty [illegible] measures.

The Board of Health, deeply impressed with the weighty responsibility that rests on them as the guardians of the public health, have [illegible] on the present occasion neither to [illegible] their fellow citizens at all [illegible] their security, nor excite unnecessary [illegible]. Although they have not [illegible] attempted to conceal [illegible] they have delayed a public communication of the [illegible] of malignant fever within the city, until it should be apparent to them, that its character was not of that sporadic nature under which it frequently appears in seasons similar to the present.

It is now, however, the duty, and is a measure called for by the state of the public mind, to lay before their fellow citizens a faithful statement of the whole extent of the disease. They will then be enabled to correct many of the highly colored and exaggerated stories that are in circulation, and form for themselves an accurate opinion of the degree of danger that really exists.

On the 24th of July, a case of Malignant Fever occurred in Water near Race-street. From that time to the 3d August, there appeared in that immediate neighborhood, fourteen cases of disease, of which, eleven were decidedly of Malignant Fever, and three of doubtful character. Of the first, nine died, and two removed; of the last, one died, and two have been restored to health.

Immediately on the appearance of the disease, the most prompt and active measures were adopted.—The sick, whose situation permitted it, were removed, and the dwellings in the vicinity of the infected spot, were emptied of their inhabitants, while access to it was cut off by the erection of fences, at the passages by which it is approached.

These measures appear to have effectually arrested the disease in that situation, no new case having appeared there since the 3d inst. & but two since the 31st July. The Board began to indulge the hope that the threatened calamity had been completely averted, but whilst this flattering [illegible] was gathering strength, their anxiety and cares have been renewed by the recurrence of the disease in a new position.

In the 9th inst. the attention of the Board was again directed to some suspicious cases, which [illegible] several [illegible] vicinity of [illegible] cases that have appeared in this new location, it was deemed prudent to advise with some of the most eminent members of the Medical Profession. They were accordingly invited to assemble at the Health Office yesterday. It was not considered by them to be an essential point to examine into the nature of the disease, which might create delay, but they unanimously recommended to the board, the immediate adoption of the same precautionary measures that have proved so salutary and efficacious in the former instance.

The Board immediately proceeded to have them put in force [illegible] fences have been erected which include the infected district; the shipping have been ordered into the [illegible] and the inhabitants are removing as fast as possible.

The Board embrace the present opportunity to recommend to their fellow-citizens, to abstain carefully from visiting the scene of infection, and [illegible]

The Board assure their fellow citizens that they will [illegible] with vigour and promptness, the measures that have been adopted, and promise to make them acquainted daily with the state of the public health; and with a firm reliance on the protection and blessing of an overruling Providence they rest in a confident hope, that the uplifted hand will be stayed and the progress of this fatal malady be arrested.

Signed by order of the Board,

SAMUEL JACKSON, M. D. *President.*

FRANKLIN BACHE, M. D. *Secretary.*

Health Office, Aug. 18.

List of new cases reported to the Board of Health from the 15th inst. at [illegible] o'clock, [illegible] M. to this date, 4 o'clock, P. M.

A man, malignant fever No. [illegible] Callowhill-street, since dead.

A man, do. do. No. 182 Water near Dock-street.

A man, do. do. No. 151 South Front-street.

A child, do. do. taken sick at the city Hospital after being removed from the infected district.

By order of the Board,

JOSEPH PRYOR, Clerk.

Since yesterday at 4 o'clock, only 1 new case of malignant fever, traced to the infected district, has been reported to the Board of Health. The weather is cool and pleasant.

Franklin Gazette, Aug. 19.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, AUG. 5.

We [illegible] samples of Ginghams, from the Matteawan manufactory of the Messrs. Schenck [illegible]

his fineness and beauty; and of which we understood greater quantities were called for than could be produced. In this city some Black Silk Vesting has been recently manufactured, and may be seen at the store of Messrs. St. John, Platt & Faulkner, and which, considering it as a first essay, reflects much credit upon the makers. The texture is neat, and the material promises to be much more durable than the silk employed in the same article abroad. Several gentlemen of respectability have ordered garments to be made from it.

AUG 16.

Singular Circumstance.—We understand that a young lady who resided in orchard st. and who had been ill of typhus fever about two weeks, was a few days since, supposed to be dead, and such was the opinion of her physician. The usual preparations were made for interment. She was laid in her coffin, and in consequence of a heavy shower at the time, there was some delay in screwing down the lid. Ultimately, while the cabinet maker was in the performance of this last act, the young lady opened her eyes and exclaimed, "Where am I?" The astonishment may be easily conceived, but cannot be described.—There is but little doubt that a heavy shower prevented the burial of this young lady alive! In two days after, she really expired.

BUFFALO, AUG. 8.

The Rev. Dr. Morse and son arrived here this morning, in the steam-boat, from Mackinac, on their return to New Haven. The Dr has postponed a part of his contemplated route to another season; its great extent and the state of his health not permitting the accomplishment of the whole objects of the mission in the time at first allotted. "We understand that the Dr. has been successful in his exertions beyond his expectations, and has increasing hope that the noble and benevolent views of the government, in regard to the civilization and happiness of the Indians, will ultimately be accomplished."

CON. HARTFORD, AUG. 14.

FINE ARTS.

It will be recollected that at the May Session of 1819, the Legislature of this state passed a resolve, authorising the Governor to procure a pair of pistols to be presented to Commodore Mc Donough, as a testimony of their esteem for him, and also as a memorial of their gratitude for his eminent services in capturing the British fleet on lake Champlain. These pistols are now finished, and we yesterday had the pleasure of examining them. They were made by Col. North of Middletown, and not only do great credit to him as an artist, but to the liberality of the State for whom they are made.—The mounting is all of pure gold and put on with an unsparing hand. The devices and engravings are by the Graphic Company of this city. We are told that the actual expense which has been laid out upon them is somewhat over a thousand dollars. The barrels are formed of hard and soft iron, & wrought after the manner of the Damascus blades, so as to present a beautiful variety of change figures over the whole surface. The stock, which reaches about half the length of the barrel, is made of American black walnut of an uncommonly rich dark color; the half-stock is of solid gold. Upon the guard is a fine head of Minerva in raised work of gold. On the thumb piece is an elegant full length figure of a warrior, in bass relief; his sword is raised, and he stands in the attitude of assault; in his left hand he holds a shield bearing the arms of Connecticut. In the back ground is a view of the ocean, and a ship of war riding at anchor. On the back plate to the lock is a fine representation of the engagement between the American and British fleets on lake Champlain, together with the surrounding scenery. The engraving is not only remarkably good in itself, but it is an accurate view of the most interesting moment of the battle. Upon the main-stay of the Saratoga near the foremast, is represented the gallant cock which there took and preserved his station through the engagement. Trifling as this incident may seem, it is thought by the Commodore to have contributed not a little to the success of the battle. At every broad-side he bravely crowed defiance to the British lion, which the sailors gravely considered as a sure omen of victory. The barrels are inlaid with a plate of gold containing the following inscription.—"Voted by the General Assembly of the state of Connecticut, to Commodore Thomas Mc Donough." There are several other ornaments on them, all of which are of the most perfect workmanship.

MASS. BOSTON, AUG. 21.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

The ship American Hero, Capt. Holliday, arrived at this port on Saturday evening from Ivica, and 42 days from Gibraltar.

The United States' ship Peacock, Captain Brown, and brig Spark, Captain Perry, arrived at Gibraltar, 28th June, from Leghorn and Algiers; and after taking in provisions, sailed again on the 29th, to join Commodore Bainbridge, at Messina. Captains Brown and Perry touched at Algiers on the 16th of June, and were informed by Mr. Shaler, the American Consul, that a squadron, consisting of two frigates, three corvettes, & a gun brig, had sailed three weeks previous on a distant expedition. The day after they sailed Mr. Shaler called on the Dey, and requested to be advised of their object: the Dey however declined the information, but gave him every assurance of their views being perfectly friendly to the United States. Mr. Shaler concluded by observing that the Algerine squadron, no doubt, was ordered to respect our flag, and that he was fully convinced they had gone to the westward. Captain Brown requested Mr. Shaler to inform the Dey, that he would suffer no Algerine cruiser to board an American vessel, if it was in his power to prevent it. Captain Brown immediately proceeded with the Spark to Gibraltar; but obtained no further information on the subject. On the arrival of Captain Brown at Gibraltar, he met the Dutch squadron, consisting of a 74, two frigates and a sloop of war—and having communicated to the Dutch Admiral the above information, the whole of the squadron proceeded up the Mediterranean the next day.

The Peacock touched at Malaga 23d June, and Captain Brown was informed by Mr. Barrel, the American Consul, that a few days previous, an English brig had been plundered by a long black schooner, mounting 16 guns, a short distance from Malaga, and that after the Pirates had taken every thing they wanted out of the brig, they put the crew into the boat, and sunk her.—The boat being very leaky, sunk before they could reach the shore; and only two of the crew were saved, by a vessel that accidentally fell in with them, and took them safe into Malaga.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, Aug. 23, 1820.

Gen. Barnard and Col. Totten, of the Engineer Department, arrived here yesterday morning, in the Steam-Boat, and proceeded eastward.

The County Court, for Windham County, commenced their August term, on Tuesday of last week, at Brooklyn. The new Court House is built of wood, handsomely painted, and is a very neat and convenient building. The Taverns are good, and the Goal, built of stone, is strong and durable.

The British and American Boundary Commissioners sailed from Detroit 24th ult. for the Sault of St. Mary, where they will commence their labors, and continue them in that vicinity until the middle of October, when they will return. The surveys have been extended nearly to the head of Lake St. Clair, and would have been continued in this quarter, if those engaged in prosecuting them had not been fearful of suffering from illness, in consequence of too frequent exposure, during the warm weather.

Caution.—We think it proper to caution the public against giving to young children, of the fruit of the watermelon, without previously taking out the seed. An infant daughter, of Dr. Sparrow, in Prince Georges County, lies this moment in the greatest agony, and without hope of recovery, in consequence of the seeds of a watermelon, having stuck in her wind pipe.—*Washington Gazette.*

From the National Intelligencer.

America and France.—The most interesting feature to us, of the late news from Europe, is the excitement produced in France by the passage of an act imposing new tonnage duties on French vessels.—From the friendly feeling of this country to France, that act was passed reluctantly, and will be cheerfully suspended, according to the provision it contains authorising that course, when the government of France shall think fit to reciprocate with us the liberality of our Commercial Regulations. The measure seems to have produced there as much sensation as if it had been unexpected. But what else could they have looked for? Our minister to that country had been long enough entreating them to listen to reason, and long enough put off by evasive answers. The subjoined extract of a letter from him to the Secretary of State, communicated to Congress at the last session, shews the ground on which our law was passed, and, it is presumed, in the end, France will not disdain to be as wise as England, and, by a relaxation of her system, avail herself of the opportunity, now offered to her, of placing herself in our ports on the footing of the most favorable nations.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Gallatin, to the Secretary of State, dated Paris, Jan 20, 1820.

"I have now the honor to enclose the copy of Mr. Pasquier's long promised answer on the subject of our commercial relations, which was not received till I had closed my last despatch to you. I am confirmed in the opinion that nothing will be done here until we shall have done justice to ourselves by our own measures. The ministry is, I think, well disposed: but they will not act in opposition to the remonstrances of the shipping interest, & of the chambers of commerce, which have been consulted. That of Paris is averse to our proposals. Indeed, Mr Pasquier informed me, that that of Bordeaux alone had given an opinion favorable to them.

From the Boston Patriot.

TORPEDOES.

It was hardly to have been expected, that these destructive engines should have been adopted in the prosecution of one of the most thriving branches of business in which navigation is now employed. Yet, we are informed, that a vessel has recently been fitted at New Bedford, bound on a whaling cruise, with an apparatus on board for the purpose of taking whales by *blowing them up*. Torpedoes, of arrow form, are thrown from a gun on board the vessel, which are calculated to sink into the body of the whale, and there explode.—As the experiment has not yet been fully tested, we think its success, to say the least, is problematical.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

AGRICULTURE OF ITALY.

With the exception of China, perhaps, there is no country so essentially agricultural as Italy. This Kingdom is neither a manufacturing or commercial state—yet she supports more than 17 millions of inhabitants, or about 1257 to a square league—a population much more numerous than that of either England or France. It is her agriculture alone which does this—and which has laid the foundation of those splendid cities which crowd her plains. Under a wise and beneficient government, although the Agriculture of Italy might never raise her to the elevated rank she once possessed—still it would greatly advance her internal happiness and prosperity & contribute to her national importance. The climate, the production, the mode of cultivation in Italy, all so nearly resemble those of Virginia, and the other Southern States, as to make Italian husbandry a subject of interesting inquiry.—The productions of the farm are nearly similar—the Italian Metayers bear a strong resemblance to our Negro Slaves—the disagreements lie chiefly in the greater fertility of the alluvial soil of Italy, and the superiority of the Italian plans of farming.

Wool.—A waggon loaded with nearly three tons of *Merino Wool*, and drawn by seven horses has arrived at the factory in Danvers, from the interior of New-Hampshire. The value of the load is estimated at $5000.

From the N. York Advocate, August 11.

MR. EDITOR—Sitting on my piazza a few minutes after 10 o'clock, on the evening of the 4th of this month, and but one person in company, I was suddenly alarmed by the brightness of the atmosphere, when turning to the northeast, perceived not what you may call a meteor or globe of fire, which I have frequently seen in the course of my life, (being hard on 70 years of my pilgrimage,) but this was an extraordinary opening of the heavens—supposed to be about 20 degrees above the horizon, and the opening to be about a degree. It appeared as if you could plainly see through the whole, displaying the most beautiful colors of the rainbow, continuing for several seconds—dying away gradually, and leaving a train behind it like a comet.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Harlaem, Aug. 5, 1820.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, Aug. 10.

At 10 o'clock last night, an extraordinary meteor appeared in the eastern quarter of the celestial hemisphere. A train of light burst forth as if shooting out from a centre, first to the north, and then to the south, apparently about a yard on each side. It quickly extended itself north and south, until it formed a parallel line of about forty or fifty feet in length having the appearance of a long pole, and remained stationary near two minutes, when it very gradually disappeared. It was seen in the direction of the milky way.

From the Niagara Patriot, Aug. 8.

Second Lieutenant, *S. P Spencer*, of the Rifle Regiment, has been dismissed from the service of the United States for "*conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman*."

Squirrel Hunt.—On Saturday the 29th ult. 25 gentlemen of Clarence, under A. S. Clarke, Esq. and Mr. Benj Holmes, killed seven hundred and ninety-eight squirrels, between the hours of 8 A. M & P. M. Notwithstanding this large number was killed in a circuit of a few miles, there is no apparent diminution of these animals. Crops of wheat contiguous to woodland have suffered considerably by squirrels this season, and corn will probably suffer more.

From the Rhode Island American.

John Pickering, Esquire of Salem, (Mass.) has lately written an interesting Essay on the adoption of a uniform orthography for American Indian words. The Essay has been read before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and will shortly be published in their Transactions. It will be very useful to the Missionaries who are making grammars dictionaries and translations from these languages.

The Missionaries, who sailed from Boston in the Indus, have reached the Missionary station in Ceylon. Mr Richards was still living but no hopes were entertained of his recovery. Mr. Poor was in a feeble state of health, and Mr. Meigs was also indisposed, though not dangerously.

The bite of the *Spider* and the sting of the *Bee* are more dangerous than is generally believed. A friend suggests to us that no remedy probably is superior, or even equal, to the common *Plantane.*—It should be pounded, and applied to the wound as soon as possible. If the juice be taken internally, it will also be found highly useful.

Boston paper.

We are informed by Mr. Caswell of the Isle of Shoals, that a vessel apparently a pirate, watered at Smuttynose Island on Saturday the 12th inst.—*Portsmouth Paper.*

Between two and three hundred tons of [illegible] with sixteen warrant [illegible] for the service [illegible] at Quebec, in ship [illegible]

[illegible] several persons at Baltimore [illegible] by [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] to Mr Bushnell Hubbard of Pomfret, gave in the month of June, [illegible] years old, and had a calf the 2d of February.

COMMUNICATION.

The age in which we live has sometimes been called the age of Bibles—Wonderful things have indeed been done in the distribution of the Sacred Volume—Much however remains to be done—Other institutions for the good of mankind have been founded and are supported, according to the different feelings of the benevolent; here, happily the feelings of all agree—and it is among its advantages that Christians, of all denominations, by its means are brought together and act together in the attainment of one grand object—the extension of the knowledge of that Religion which the Bible inculcates. The American Bible Society is an honor to the American name—And while the Kings and Queens of the old world are becoming nursing fathers and nursing mothers to the church, and making exertions to spread the Gospel, we surely, in this country, claiming to live under a Government whose principles are not less congenial with that Gospel, ought not to be outdone in disseminating its principles.

It is in the highest degree gratifying to see Auxiliary Societies springing up in different parts of our country, and uniting and becoming tributary streams to that grand river, by which it is to be hoped the whole Earth will one day be fertilized. There is something grand in this union of design and action—And if the American could be United with the British, Russian, and all other Bible Societies, the spectacle would be truly sublime. But the writer is carried beyond his original design, which was simply to call the attention of the Christian public to an Auxiliary Society, some time since commenced in the county of New-London, and to awaken enquiry to what we are doing toward this great object.

While others are alive and active on this subject, and all acknowledge the importance of being up and doing, shall we still sleep? Shall not we also arouse from our state of apathy?

It is understood that measures have been taken to organize a Society auxiliary to the American Bible Society in this county—A meeting is to be held in the month of September next, when if subscribers shall have been obtained the Society will be fully organized. The subscription to constitute membership is small, and it is confidently hoped that those Gentlemen who hold subscription papers will give all their neighbors an opportunity to subscribe, and that there will then be a general attendance of members, and the mites of many, very many, be thrown into the Treasury of the Lord.

MARINE LIST.

Aug. 16.—Arrived, *sloop Eliza, Davison, New York; sloop Gleaner, Rogers, Middletown.*

Sailed, *sloop Morgan, Rooth, New-York; sloop Mc Donough, Coit, do; sloop Humbird, Satterlee, Baltimore.*

17—Sailed, *sloop Revenge, Barker, Providence.*

19—Arrived, *sloop Venus, Havens, New-York.*

21—Sailed, *sloop Eliza, Davison, New-York.*

Died,

At Windham, the 29th of last June, greatly lamented, Mrs. HANNAH DE WITT, consort of Mr. Henry De Witt, in the 67th year of her age. She was the mother of a numerous offspring of Children; at an early age she made a public profession of Religion, and in her younger years joined the Church militant in this place, under the guardianship of the Rev. Stephen White, of blessed memory.—She continued a member of said Church until her death. We have good reason to hope that through Grace, she has gone to join the Church Triumphant. She has left an husband, almost inconsolable, and a numerous offspring, and a large circle of acquaintance and friends to mourn their loss.—*The memory of the just is blessed. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.*—

At Poquetannuck, on Sunday the 13th inst. Miss POLLY BAILEY, daughter of Mr. Elijah Bailey, aged 17 years. The deceased was sitting on a wall, in company with several others, and in attempting to jump off, caught her clothes on a stone weighing 160 lbs. fell backwards, drawing the stone after, which fell on to her breast and terminated her life in a few minutes.

At Philadelphia, of the prevailing fever, ABRAHAM BARKER, Esq. a respectable merchant of that city, and formerly of N. York.

In the City of Washington, the Hon. JOHN GRAHAM, late Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Brazils, whence he lately returned on account of ill health. He resided at Rio Janeiro but a very short time before his health began to decline.

At his residence near Fort Jackson, Alabama, His excellency WILLIAM W. BIBB, Governor and Commander in Chief of that State, aged 40. The citizens of the town of Cahawba, voted to wear mourning for 30 days, and appointed Henry Hitchcock, Esq. to deliver an eulogium.

At the residence of Mr. Bingaman, in Natchez, on the 6th ult. after a severe illness of seven days, Mrs. JUDITH SARGEANT MURRAY, relict of the late Reverend John Murray, of Boston.

In Cambridge, England, the Rt. Rev. WILLIAM LORT MANSEL, D. D. Lord bishop of Bristol, Master of Trinity House, &c.

NEW-LONDON COUNTY

Agricultural Society.

THE notice lately published of the meeting of the society on the first Monday of October next, is incorrect. The fair will be held at the Court-House, in Norwich, on the *second Wednesday of October*, 1820, pursuant to the Bye-Laws of the Society.

It is expected that the committee of arrangements will give suitable notice, as to the order of proceeding on that day.

By order of the President.

L. FOSDICK,
Recording Secretary.

Aug. 22. 42—

The Musical Prodigies.

MR. LEWIS

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he intends giving

A CONCERT

with his four children, (the eldest nine, the youngest only three years of age) on *Thursday and Friday*, 24th and 25th, at

Kinney's Hotel.

Tickets of admission, 50 cents—to be had at the Bar and at the Hall on the evening of performance. The doors to be opened at 7, and the Concert commence at 8 precisely.

Aug. 21.

LIME.

EIGHTY casks of the first quality Lime, for sale unusually cheap.

Also,

Flax-Seed Oil Cake,

for sale at a very low price by

J. H. STRONG.

Aug. 22. 42—

CORDAGE, White Rope, Bed-Cords, Lines, Seine and Sewing Twine, on hand, or furnished at short notice, at the *Rope-Walk in West-Chelsea,*

OR AT THE STORE OF

JOS. BREED.

Aug. 22, 1820. 42—

For New-York,

THE Packet VENUS, *Havens*, will sail on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock. *Aug. 22.*

Iron, Steel, &c.

SWEDES Iron, 1¼ to 3 inch flat,
do. ½ to 1⅝ inch square,
English do. 1¼ to 3 inch flat,
do. ⅝ to 1¼ inch round,
Hoop and Band Iron,
English blistered and Crawley, American blistered, German, and Cast Steel,
Crow Bar Moulds,
Plough Shares and Moulds,
Nail and Spike Rods,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

Aug. 23, 1820. 42—

LUMBER, &c.

50 M. Hartford Inspected Shingles,
20 M. feet clear Plank, Boards, Clap-Boards, and 1½ inch Sash Stuff,
4 " " Merchantable Clap-Boards,
10 Bbls. Baltimore Flour,
10 M. Brick, at the Kiln price,
1 one Horse Waggon,
120 lbs. Zant Currants,

Received and for sale by

JOHN LATHROP,

Aug. 22, 1820. 42—

Advertisement.

☞ WILL BE SOLD AT

PUBLIC VENDUE,

AT Franklin, at my Dwelling-House, on the 31st inst. at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, the whole of the *Personal Estate* of Mr. JOSEPH SAMSON, late of Franklin, deceased, and so much of the real estate of said deceased, as with the avails of the personal estate, will raise the sum of $216, 42.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

The whole of the Personal Estate of Mrs. ABIGAIL SAMSON, late of Franklin, deceased, and so much of the real estate of said deceased, as will with the avails of the personal estate, raise the sum of $102, 06.

SIMEON HAZEN, *Adm'r.*

Franklin, Aug. 21, 1820. 42—

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE *Windham Turnpike Company* are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be holden at the house of *Jerusha Staniford*, in Windham, on Monday the 28th day of August instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the choice of their officers, and any other proper business.

SAMUEL PERKINS, *Secretary.*

Windham, Aug. 12, 1820. 42—

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE *Windham and Mansfield Turnpike Company* are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be holden at the house of *Jerusha Staniford*, in Windham, on the first Tuesday of September next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the choice of their officers and any other proper business.

ZALMON STORRS, *Secretary.*

Windham, Aug. 12, 1820. 42—

Notice.

A TOWN TAX of 7 cents on the dollar, laid on the list of 1819, became due, on the 1st day of July 1820. Those persons who have not paid their Taxes on said list, may now have an opportunity, & in so doing will save expence.

THOMAS THOMAS, *Collector.*

Norwich, Aug. 15, 1820. 42—

Probate Notice.

SIX months from the 2d day of August is by the Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, allowed to the creditors of the estate of

PARTHENA JOHNSON,

late of Woodstock, deceased, to exhibit their claims or be debarred a recovery—and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

THOMAS LAWSON, *Adm'r.*

Woodstock, Aug. 2, 1820. 42—

Strayed or Stolen,

A BLACK lined back Heifer, 3 years old, with two marks on the left ear. Whoever will return her, or give information where she may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded.

JOHN C. BIRCH.

Norwich, Aug. 15, 1820. 41—

Strayed

FROM the enclosure of the subscriber, sometime in July last.

7 Sheep and 3 Lambs.

The Sheep have a slope off the upper side of the right ear, and a fork on the left, and are half blooded merinos. Whoever will return them, or give information where they may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded.

SAMUEL POWERS.

Lebanon, Aug. 19, 1820. 42—

Broke into the enclosure

OF the subscriber, sometime in June, a two year old red HEIFER. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

SAMUEL H. POWERS.

Colchester, Aug. 19, 1820. 42—

POETRY.

The following lines are from the Poems of Barbara Barton, one of the Society of Friends, lately published in England.—It conveys a fine lesson, told in an easy and affecting manner.

THE IVY.

DOST thou not love, in the season of spring,
To twine thee a flowery wreath,
And to see the beautiful birch-tree fling
Its shades on the grass beneath?
Its glossy leaf and its silvery stem;
Oh! dost thou not love to look on them?

And dost thou not love, when leaves are greenest,
And Summer has just begun,
When in the silence of moonlight thou leanest;
Where glist'ning waters run,
To see by that gentle and peaceful beam,
The willow bend down to the sparkling stream.

And oh! in a lovely autumnal day;
When leaves are changing before thee,
Do not nature's charms, as they slowly decay,
Shed their own mild influence o'er thee?
And hast thou not felt, as thou stood'st to gaze,
The touching lesson such scene displays.

It should be thus at an age like thine:
And it has been thus with me;
When the freshness of feeling and heart were mine,
As they never more can be:
Yet think not I ask thee to pity my lot,
Perhaps I see beauty where thou dost not.

Hast thou seen, in winter's stormiest day,
The trunk of a blighted oak,
Not dead, but sinking in slow decay,
Beneath time's resistless stroke,
Round which a luxuriant Ivy had grown
And wreath'd it with verdure no longer its own?

Perchance thou hast seen this sight, and then,
As I, at thy years might do,
Pass'd carelessly by, nor turned again
That scathed wreck to view;
But now I can draw, from that mould'ring tree,
Thoughts which are soothing and dear to me

O smile not! nor think it a worthless thing,
If it be with instruction fraught;
That which will closest and longest cling,
Is alone worth a serious thought!
Should aught be so unlovely which thus can shed
Grace on the dying, and leaves not the dead?

Now, in thy youth, beseech of HIM
Who giveth, upbraiding not,
That his light in thy heart become not dim,
And his love be forgot;
And thy God, in the darkest of days, will be,
Greenness, and beauty, and strength to thee?

To whom it may concern.

KNOW ye that whereas *Alexander Norton*, of Goshen, in Litchfield County, claims to have been the inventor of packing cheese in casks according to the method now generally practised, and has obtained a patent under the great seal of the United States, dated the 6th day of May, 1806, and signed by *James Munroe* President thereof, securing to said *Norton* the sole and exclusive right of making, using and vending to others to be used, the said Cheese Casks for the term of fourteen years, from said 6th day of May, 1820—and whereas *Elias W. Newton* & *Samuel Randall*, both of Colchester, in New-London County, have obtained of said Norton the sole and exclusive right of making, using and vending to others to be used the aforesaid Cheese Casks, in all the County of New-London, and that part of the County of Middlesex, lying east of Connecticut river.

This is therefore to forbid all persons infringing on the rights granted by said patent to said *Norton* and by said *Norton* to said *Newton & Randall*, by making, using and vending to be used the above said Cheese Casks, under penalty of the law in such case made and provided.

Dated at Colchester, this 8th day of Aug. 1820.

ELIAS W. NEWTON,
SAMUEL RANDALL.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1820

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mrs. ABIGAIL SAMSON,

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Simeon Hazen*, the administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving due notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Franklin.

Attest, BURRILL LATHROP, Clk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

SIMEON HAZEN, *Adm'r.*

Franklin, Aug. 14, 1820. 41—

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners upon the estate of *Mr. JOHN SHEDDLE* late of Norwich, deceased, by the Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, and six months being allowed by said Court for the creditors to exhibit their several claims to us, under penalty of a recovery according to law—give notice that we shall meet for the purpose of receiving claims, at the Store of *Lyman Brewer*, on the last Mondays of August instant and December next.

E. POTTER,
LYMAN BREWER, } *Com'rs.*

Norwich, Aug. 7, 1820. 40—

LADIES' SHOES.

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a large assortment of

Ladies' Morocco Shoes,

of superior quality, and latest fashion, at reduced prices.

Aug. 15, 1820. 41—

MILITARY.

T. Robinson,

Has for sale, at his Book-Store,

MALTBY'S Elements of War.
Hoyt's Practical Instructions for Military Officers.
Hoyt's Cavalry Discipline.
Darrow's Artillerist.
A system of Artillery Discipline, published according to a resolve of the Massachusetts Legislature.
Gardner's Compend of the U. States
System of Infantry Exercise and Manœuvres.
Also the best system extant for Light Infantry and Riflemen.
House's Militia Instructor, on the plan of the Elements of War.

Norwich, Aug. 15. 41—

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE AT

R. Hubbard's Book-store,

A COMPENDIUM of physiological and systematic Botany, with Plates, by George Sumner, M. D.
Daboll's Practical Navigator.
Maltby's Elements of War.
Gilpin's Monument of Parental Affection.
The Catechism of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.
Songs for Ladies.
Songs for Gentlemen.

ALSO,

A very extensive assortment of

Juvenile Books,

wholesale and retail, *very low.*

June 14. 39—

ANDERSON'S

COUGH DROPS.

The most valuable Medicine in use for

COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in settled Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine. Many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

Caution.—Be particular that every genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed by JAMES MELLEN.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or the breast, & more or less, cough & weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to *Mr.* Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, *Hartford*; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low, I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops, and purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 20, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; *Charles Dyer*, & Co. Middletown; *Dyer & Howes*, Windham; *Joseph C. Huntington* and *Samuel Tyler*, Norwich.

June 6. 31—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

AMONGST WHICH ARE

AN elegant assortment of Nankin Crape Shawls, Silk & Merino Shawls, Canton and Nankin Crapes of a very superior quality, Cambrick & common Dimities, Parasols, Vestings, superfine twilled and plain Bombazetts, superfine Bombazine, Prunella Shoes, Silk & Cotton Stockings, Silk & Kid Gloves, and very cheap IRISH LINENS.

Also, some very fine

LEGHORN HATS.

Norwich, July 25, 1820. 38—

MILITARY GOODS.

INFANTRY, Artillery and Cavalry Swords; Epaulettes; Sashes; Lace; Cord; Tassels; Plumes; Pistols; Breast Plates; Feathers; gilt and white Eagles; one excellent Drum.

—ALSO,—

One case good handed Muskets, very low; two second hand Uniforms suitable for officers in the Horse Artillery; Sword Swivels, &c. &c.

—ALSO,—

A good assortment of Gold and Silver Work, Watches, &c. &c.

ELISHA H. MANSFIELD.

Aug. 15. 41—

STATIONARY.

T. Robinson,

CONTINUES to keep on hand as good an assortment of Stationary as is to be found in most Book & Stationary Stores; consisting in part of Ledgers, Day Books, Memorandum Books, do for the Pocket, Foolscap No. 1. and 2. Ames' Foolscap and Letter Paper, rose and white, fine and superfine. Inkstands in variety, Patent Boxes, Colored, Embossed, Morocco, Gold, Drawing and Ivory Paper, Camel's hair Pencils, Lead Pencils, Ink Powder red and black, Writing Books, Common Place Books, Quills, Sand Boxes, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Tooth Brushes, Razors, Penknifes, Desk Seals, Ivory Combs, Tooth Picks, Shaving Boxes and Brushes, comp and Wash Balls, Silver Pens, Books for Notes of hand, Blank Music Books and Paper, &c. &c.

ALSO—

Day & Martin's real London Shoe

BLACKING,

Belcher's Paste and Liquid do.

LIKEWISE,

Books in the various branches of Literature,

T. R. has on hand an extensive assortment of Sabbath School Books and Tracts Moral and Religious Books, calculated for presents to S. S. Scholars, many of which are just received, more expected daily.

Norwich, August 1, 1820. 39—

RUM, etc.

4 Hhds. West India Rum,
2 Boxes Brown and White Havana Sugars,
Lump and Loaf Sugar,
Just received and for sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

Aug. 15. 41—

Cotton Goods, &c.

1000 yds. Cotton Sheetings, Sheetings, Diapers, Stripes, Checks, &c.
Cotton Thread and Slacks,
A few pieces Broadcloth,
Miller's Pat. Accelerating Wheel Hoes,
Dedham Turnip Seed, Cheese Coloring,
Essence Spruce, Soda Powders;
3 half kegs manufactured Tobacco,
Port Wine of a superior quality,

DRUGS, MEDICINE, & GROCERIES,

as usual, for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 26. 38-6w—

MARTIAL MUSIC.

MASSACHUSETTS Collection of Martial Music, a new work, designed principally for the benefit of the Militia of the United States, just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store,*
SHETUCKET-STREET.

Where may be likewise found

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Vocal and Instrumental MUSIC,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

June 21.

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 13—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE FULTON has now commenced running to Norwich, and will continue for the season, to leave Norwich as soon as the tide serves after the arrival of the stages, and to leave New-London every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 8 o'clock in the morning, exchanging with *Capt. Bunker* same days at New-Haven, and leaving there at 6 P. M. to return.

March 29. 21—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST

COLD SPRING GIN,

FOR SALE,

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS. BREED.

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

2 run MILL STONES, with or without gear—together with Bolts, and other apparatus appertaining to a Grist-Mill.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

June 21.

Flour and Lime.

FRESH superfine Flour, in barrels and half barrels.
Dexter's Stone Lime, first quality,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

July 19. 37—

ALE.

A FEW bbls. best *double ALE*, for sale at the New-York price, by

LYMAN BREWER.

July 19. 37—

FLOUR.

40 Bbls. fresh Baltimore Howard-Street Flour, landing this day from Sloop Humbird, FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

July 26. 38—

GRINDSTONES.

50 Nova Scotia Grindstones, of superior quality, for sale low by

J. DE WITT.

May 3. 26—

John Lathrop

WILL pay cash for TURNIP SEED, of this year's growth, if offered soon.

June 27, 1820. 34—

PAPER.

SUPERFINE and common hot-pressed Letter Paper.
Superfine and common hot-pressed Foolscap, do.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by

R. HUBBARD.

Aug. 2. 39—

Dedham Turnip Seed,

FOR sale at a very low price. Enquire at the store of

J. H. STRONG.

July 26. 38—

300 bushels superior Yellow CORN.

FOR SALE BY

CALVIN TYLER.

July 12. 36—

Molasses, Flour, etc.

6 hhds. superior retailing Molasses,
20 bbls. superfine Flour,
10 do. Muscovado Sugar,
8 do. Boston Bay Mackarel,
For sale unusually low for cash, by

CALVIN TYLER.

August 2. 39—

Utley's Remedy

FOR *Tooth-ache, Scurvy Gums, and Loose Teeth,*—The above valuable article for sale by

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, May 9, 1820. tf-27—

FOR SALE,

ONE share, in CHELSEA GRAMMAR SCHOOL. *Enquire of the Printer.*

July 19. 37—

Patent Cut Nails.

A COMPLETE assortment, of the best quality, constantly for sale on good terms by *Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company.* Orders addressed to WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent,* will receive punctual attention.

May 31. 30—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened

A House of Entertainment

at his old stand, about 60 yards west of the Court-House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage, and every favor duly acknowledged by

ELEAZER MATHER.

Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1819. 8—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

IN the town of Canterbury, containing 140 acres of good Land, under good improvement, well watered and plenty of Wood, with good Buildings. For further particulars enquire of PARDON CRANDAL.

Canterbury, Aug. 15, 1820. 41—

ALSO FOR SALE,

A FARM,

in Hopkinton, Rhode-Island, containing 55 acres of good Land, with a Dwelling-House, Barn, Corn-House and other buildings—lays adjoining the Richmond Cotton Factory.

ALSO,

A FARM,

In Richmond, one mile from the above Factory, containing 70 acres of good Land, with a good new Dwelling-House and other buildings. One half of the purchase money must be paid down. A reasonable credit will be given for the remainder.

For further particulars enquire as above.

For Sale,

A FARM,

CONTAINING about ninety acres of excellent land for *mowing, pasture* and *tillage,* with a large proportion of *wood.*—A good *Dwelling-House* and other out houses, almost new thereon standing pleasantly situated in Norwich, on the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Brooklyn, with the *stock and farming utensils* on the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

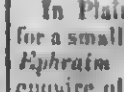
A lot of *Wood Land,* lying in Lisbon, on the aforesaid turnpike, containing about four acres, one mile and a half from the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

In Plainfield, a convenient Tenement for a small family, opposite the mansion of *Ephraim Wheeler, Esq.* For particulars enquire of THOMAS WHEELER, on said Farm.

June 6, 1820. 31-tf—

For Sale or to Let,



THE subscriber's House and premises, the residence of the late *Jonathan Frisby,* Esq of Norwich.—Possession may soon be had. For particulars apply to

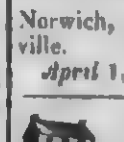
DWIGHT RIPLEY, Esq.

Norwich, or to the subscriber at Horrahville.

D. L. DODGE.

April 1, 1820. 22—

For Sale,



THE *House* in which *Mr. Joseph Kingsley* now lives, situated in Norwich-Landing, at the junction of the Stage road to Providence and the new road across the toll bridge to Preston.

—ALSO—

The *Tan House and Yard* late the property of *Mr. Henry Gordon,* now deceased. If the above are not sold by the first of April they will be leased.

APPLY TO

GEO. PERKINS.

March 6. 18—

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE uniform for the cavalry, consisting of Pistols, Cutlass, Bridle, Martingal, Sinsingle, Valiices, Belt, Cartridge-box, Flask, Holsters & Cap. The above will be sold on ninety days credit, by TYLER BROWN.

Lisbon, Aug 18. 41—

Runaway

FROM the subscriber, on the 21st of last July, an apprentice boy by the name of

CALEB CONGDON,

eighteen years old, about five feet eight inches high, light complexion, sandy hair and freckled—had two bundles of clothing with him. Whoever will return said apprentice, shall be entitled to *one cent reward* and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

MARY KIEGWIN.

Voluntown, Aug. 7, 1820. 40—

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 25th of June, a speckled one year old HEIFER. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

GORDIN GOULD.

Ashford, July 28, 1820. 40—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 7th day of Aug. A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. IRIJAH SANGER,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *James Hedman* the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

40 *Attest,* JOHN HYDE, Jun.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1820. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV. No. 43.]

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

AMONGST WHICH ARE

AN elegant assortment of Nankin Crape Shawls, Silk & Merino Shawls, Canton and Nankin Crapes of a very superior quality, Cambrick & common Dimities, Parasols, Vestings, superfine twilled and plain Bombazetts, superfine Bombazine, Prunella Shoes, Silk & Cotton Stockings, Silk & Kid Gloves, and very cheap IRISH LINENS.

Also, some very fine

LEGHORN HATS.

Norwich, July 25, 1820. 38—

NEW GOODS.

NOW OPENING AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

FINE Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Calicoes; Ginghams; White and figured Cambricks; plain and figured Mull, and Book Muslins; French and India Silks; Seersuckers; Cotton Shirtings; Irish Linens; Blue and Yellow Nankins; Cotton Cassimeres; Diapers; Bombazetts and Bombazines; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Half Hose; Silk, Crape and Cotton Shawls; Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs; Vestings; Pins; Needles; Tapes, &c.

—ALSO—

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Honey of superior quality, Imperial, Young Hyson and Skin Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia, Nutmegs, Snuff, Tobacco, &c. J. DE WITT

Chelsea, May 2, 1820. 26—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. Kinney

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale, a general assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

very low for cash, at wholesale or retail—Black and Colored Nankin and Canton Crapes; Elegant Crape Dresses, figured borders; Crape Shawls; Half Merino do; Black and Colored Lustrings; Canton Cambletts; Cambrick, Book, Lenn, Jackonet and Mulmul Muslins; Linen Diapers and Table Cloths; Sheetings; Shirtings; Long Lawns; a large assortment of plain and Fancy Ribbons; Black Bombazine; Bombazetts; thread Laces and Edgings; Inserting Trimmings; Superfine and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO,—

A general assortment of Hatters' Trimmings.

Norwich, May 26, 1820. 50—

THE REAL JAPAN

BLACKING

OF

DAY & MARTIN,

97 High Holborn, London.

THIS inestimable Composition, with half the usual labor, produces a most brilliant *Jet Black* fully equal to the highest Japan Varnish, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, will not soil the finest linen; is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and will retain its virtues in any climate.

PREPARED BY

GEO. HOUSTON, *New-York*,

and warranted to be equal to the imported.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, June 11. 36—

MILITARY GOODS.

INFANTRY, Artillery and Cavalry Swords; Epaulettes; Sashes; Lace; Cord; Tassels; Plumes; Pistols; Belt Plates; Feathers; gilt and white Eagles; one excellent Drum.

—ALSO,—

One case good bundled Muskets, very low; two second hand Uniforms suitable for officers in the Horse Artillery; Sword Swivels, &c. &c.

—ALSO,—

A good assortment of Gold and Silver Work, Watches, &c &c.

ELISHA H. MANSFIELD.

Aug. 15. 41—

Cotton Goods, etc.

1000 yds. Cotton Shirtings, sheetings, Diapers, Stripes, Checks, &c.

Cotton Thread and Stocks,

A few pieces Broadcloth,

Miner's Pat. Accelerating Wheel Heads,

Dedham Turnip Seed, Cheese Coloring,

Essence Spruce, Soda Powders,

3 half kegs manufactured Tobacco,

Port Wine of a superior quality,

DRUGS, MEDICINE, & GROCERIES,

as usual, for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 26. 38-6w—

NEW GOODS.

JABEZ HUNTINGTON,

HAS just opened, one case of best German MILL SAWS.

A small assortment of choice selected CUTLERY.

A few pairs of best Sheffield plated CANDLESTICKS.

Norwich, Aug. 8, 1820. 40—

JULY 25, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

HAVE received by the last packets from New-York, a large assortment

Fresh Imported Goods,

of their own selection, which will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash—

Among them are

50 pieces Irish Linen, in whole and half pieces, (very cheap)

50 pieces black and colored Bombazetts.

100 pieces Calicoes and Ginghams,

70 pieces black and colored French and China Silks,

Irish and Russia Sheeting,

Cotton Shirtings, Sheetings and Diaper,

Nankin and Canton Crapes,

Elegant Nankin Crape Dresses & Shawls,

Jaconet and Mulmul Muslin Robes,

Silk, Thread and Cotton Hosiery,

Plaid and striped Seersuckers,

Linen Drilling, a new and superior article for pantaloons,

Damask Table Cloths and Linen,

Superfine, middling and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,

Satinetts, Plain and blue Nankins,

Silk and cotton Umbrellas, Parasols,

Shell and Horn Combs, (some very large)

Thread Lace and Lace Shawls,

Thread Laces,

Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs,

Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,

Plain and figured Cravats,

Elegant garniture Ribbons,

Black and colored do.

Buttons, Wire, Thread, Tapes, Bobbins,

Pins, Needles, Quality Binding,

Carpet Bindings, Couch Lace, Millinets,

Boot Webbing and Cord,

Black and colored Silk Braid,

Scissors, Penknives, Quills,

100 groce Bottle Corks, (very cheap.)

ALSO,

A handsome assortment English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices.

CHARLES COIT,

HAS just received a new supply of Groceries, which are for sale very low, viz.

Old Jamaica Spirit,

Cognac Brandy,

St. Croix, Antigua and New-England Rum,

Country Gin,

S. M. Madeira, Old Port, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines,

Philadelphia Porter,

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas,

Molasses, Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,

500 lbs. Turkey Figs,

10 Boxes English Herring,

100 Quintals Codfish,

Chocolate, Coffee, Nutmegs, Cassia, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper, Starch, Saltpetre, Tobacco and Snuff, coarse and fine Salt, Box and Keg Raisins, Oranges, and Limes, Window Glass, Bed Cords, Brooms, Nest Boxes,

A general assortment of Red Earthen and Stone Ware,

300 lbs. Dried Beef, manufactured at Troy, and of a superior quality.

ALSO,

A quantity of Sole Leather.

July 12. 36—

MILITARY.

T. Robinson,

Has for sale, at his Book-Store,

MALTBY'S Elements of War.

Hoyt's Practical Instructions for Military Officers.

Hoyt's Cavalry Discipline.

Darrow's Artillerist.

A system of Artillery Discipline, published according to a resolve of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Gardiner's, Compend of the U. States

System of Infantry Exercise and Manœuvres.

Also the best system extant for Light Infantry and Riflemen.

House's Militia Instructor, on the plan of the Elements of War.

Norwich, Aug. 15. 41—

RUM, etc.

4 Hhds. West India Rum.

2 Boxes Brown and White Havana Sugars,

Lump and Loaf Sugar,

Just received and for sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

Aug. 15. 41—

Foreign Intelligence.

THE QUEEN.

IN the House of Lords, July 6, Mr. Denman, one of the Queen's counsel, most earnestly entreating the house that the bill last introduced should be allowed to take its unobstructed course, that the whole might arrive at the most speedy termination. It was not to be supposed that an accused female, and that female a Queen, would willingly allow an imputation of this kind to rest upon her without asserting her innocence, and defying her adversaries to the proof of her guilt. If any delay occurred, it was impossible not to see that the public sympathy, so powerfully excited on this occasion, for the injured sufferer, might be perverted and polluted by such charges going forth to the world in the authoritive shape of a bill. However imperfect, then her means of defence; however deprived of the instruments to repel so deadly an attack upon her honor, the Queen was anxious to meet her accusers face to face—if possible at this very instant, but, at furthest, after the lapse of only 24 hours—No injustice could be done by such a course—there was nothing to prevent the production of all the evidence against her, because that evidence had already been submitted to a secret committee: the whole case, on the part of the crown, had been heard by a body which had felt itself warranted, in the character of a grand jury, to pronounce upon the accusation, and to call upon the Queen to reply to it. The same evidence produced before the secret committees last week might be brought before the whole house to-morrow; the Queen would then have an opportunity of confronting her foul calumniators, and of convincing the world that the verdict of the grand jury committee, if not false, because it was founded upon testimony of some kind, however disgraceful, was at least erroneous and mistaken.

On a charge of high treason, the prosecutor & the accused were by law entitled to delay; but this case was different, & the royal lady for whom he appeared demanded immediate inquiry, & called upon her accusers to prove their case, that she might have an opportunity of vindicating her slandered fame, & covering them with shame and ignominy. In looking at the analogies of common law, and in mentioning the words "jury" and "courts of justice," he was well aware how inferior those institutions were to the illustrious body he was now addressing. Yet, though their lordships had adopted many of the principles by which they were guided, it was somewhat strange to observe how complete a contrast the whole of this proceeding formed to the ordinary and regular trial of a British subject. As a British subject the Queen now stood before their lordships; as a British subject she claimed not to be excluded from rights which the meanest individual in her kingdom enjoyed. She asked for no privilege—for no favor—for no advantage; justice, and strict justice only constituted the whole of her demand. It was difficult to separate the question as to time from the nature of the offence and the character of the proceeding; in this respect he might, therefore, be guilty of some unintentional infringement of the directions of the house; but so essential was the urging of those points to the interests of his illustrious client, that he should venture to proceed with them until interrupted by the house. In the first place, this was a bill of degradation and divorce, without the intervention of a jury or the sentence of a spiritual courts and he need not remind the house, that in a case between two subjects those wholesome forms could not have been avoided. In the case of the King, such a mode of proceeding, it was true, could not be adopted; but he was not aware that the objections applied to the Prince of Wales, even though acting in the capacity of Regent; and in the bill it was charged that the misconduct of the Queen had continued for 6 years. He had a right to presume, then fore, that until lately no sufficient ground had existed, or the ordinary course would have been pursued. Did it follow, however, that every thing was to be taken for granted in the same way as if the usual forms had been strictly observed? On the contrary, if the mode of defence furnished by the intervention of a jury were denied, it seemed to follow from these premises that no divorce could now be obtained.—The royal character of both parties to this suit were here laid aside; and, in considering in what respects the conjugal contract had been violated, and the consequences that ought to result, it would be fit that the house would strictly examine what had been the conduct of *both* the exalted individuals concerned. It would be its duty to examine whether the wife had had no reason to complain—whether any circumstances of recrimination could be advanced—and whether the abandonment and destitution of the wife, if it had not cleared her of moral guilt, had not at least deprived the husband of his remedy. In all he was now advancing he did not for a moment concede that it was possible for her Majesty to have been guilty of the foul charges against her; but if the house should for a time be persuaded by some infamous witnesses to believe that there was the shadow of truth in them—even if he admitted, for the sake of argument, that a decree of criminality did attach to the Queen on these accusations, which nothing but the most infernal malignity could have invented—still she might be able, by the circumstances of recrimination to which he had alluded, to defend herself sufficiently against the operation of this bill. Was it then too much to ask that one moment's needless delay should not occur, that the Queen might know her accusers, see the witnesses, prove their infamy, and establish her own purity? As to the mode of proceeding, it was her Majesty's pleasure that her counsel should urge, as indispensable, that she should be furnished with a list of the witnesses against her: it was, in fact, so obviously necessary, that he could conceive nothing more alarming than that any one who might sit in judgment upon her should for one instant doubt its propriety. It had been doubted whether this was not a case of high treason, and, if it had been, the law of the land would have given the accused a right to such a list; and because the proceeding was separated by such nice and merely technical differences, was it fit that it should be withheld? In every case, indeed, where a grand-jury intervened, the names of the witnesses were of course endorsed upon the bill & a full opportunity was afforded long before the trial of impeaching their characters or their principles.—Did the house mean, with such dreadful charges impending over the head of the Queen of England, to say that here was the only case to be excepted—that a right granted to the meanest subject was to be denied her? If so, it would become the counsel of the Queen to consider well whether it would not be their duty, not only to their ill-fated and illustrious client, but to the world, to abandon her defence, and to leave her accusers, who thus pursued her in defiance of the protections of the law and the dictates of common justice, to the indignation and vengeance of posterity. In addition to her claim for a list of the witnesses, her Majesty expected that the rest of this grave proceeding should not form a striking contrast to the ordinary course of law. From the days of Henry the VIIIth to the present moment no precedent could be found to guide a parliamentary decision: this was the first attempt of the kind since the reign of the arbitrary sovereign to whom he had alluded: in the interval, the mild principles of English laws, which protected the weak from the vindictive vengeance of the strong, had prevailed, and cases of this kind had been left to the ordinary tribunals. Though bills of attainder and bills of pains and penalties had been passed, they were in general matters of regret to constitutional minds; but they had always received one sweeping apology—state necessity. Could it be pretended that this apology existed in the present case, when six years of misconduct had elapsed without trial, complaint, or remonstrance—when it was known that a commission had been laboriously employed abroad in sifting rubbish for evidence which was afterwards embodied into a report, and when that report had been long in the hands of the advisers of the crown without any proceeding being founded upon it? All pretence of state necessity then being wanting, as far as despatch was concerned, would it be said that it existed on the ground of danger arising from spurious issue? Where was the proof of any connexion to produce a foreign off-spring to claim succession to the crown? Admitting, however, this plea of state necessity it was the desire, the claim of her Majesty, that it should be immediately carried into execution. He wished to offer another consideration to their lordships; and whether it fell strictly within the order they had issued he would not determine; but it was the desire of the Queen that this application should be made to the house. She had heard of witnesses by scores, by hundreds—and, if by thousands considering the quarter from whence these charges proceeded, she would not have been surprised; her humble request, therefore, was, that all the evidence contained in the green bags should be communicated to her Majesty and the public. She wished to shelter herself under no concealment—the more the case was sifted the more her own innocence and the guilt of her enemies would be apparent. She wished for every thing to be conducted openly, fairly, and without reserve. She feared nothing from inquiry, or from the utmost publicity: on the contrary, she invited and courted it, and therefore was most anxious that the whole of the evidence should be disclosed, that the full means of investigation as to the nature and character of the testimony might be afforded to her. He had already stated more than once, he feared too often, that he had no guide in an anomalous case like the present, but in the principles of the common law of England; that common law knew of no secret committees—no tribunals where the most illustrious persons might be accused and condemned without a hearing; and he only entreated that the same forms and modes pursued in the lower courts should be adopted here, by which the Queen would enjoy the fullest opportunity of vindication at the earliest possible moment: she would then be placed in a situation whereshe might examine how far the conjugal relation had been preserved on both sides—whether it had not been at least first violated by her accuser in almost every particular to which a queen could have a right to complain of her royal husband. Whether, after the proof of such allegations, the house would think fit to proceed at all and to pass the bill upon the table, it was not for him to state; but if injustice must be done, he trusted it would not be forgotten that the parties were thus far upon equal terms—they were man and wife; and if, in the course of what he or his learned friend had said, any thing had dropped which might be thought to bear hard upon the stronger party, he trusted it would be attributed to the zeal they felt in advocating the cause of the weaker. It had been said that this bill was a bill of divorce, not of pains and penalties: he knew not what heavier pains, what severer penalties could be devised or inflicted than hurling an individual from the highest rank in station, and the loftiest point in character, to the lowest level and the basest degradation, and that by the proceeding of a secret tribunal, by the constitution of which all vindication was precluded, while it lent a too-ready ear to the vilest aspersions. Was there no pain, no penalty, in being degraded from the rank of Queen of England, and for a supposed crime, the commission of which would cover the individual with never-dying infamy? If there ever was a bill of pains and penalties in the strictest sense of the word, it was the measure now upon the table. If, however, pains and penalties meant only temporal punishment, fine, imprisonment, and corporal infliction, then he insisted that this bill contained no protection of the Queen from these pains and penalties. After the degradation of character which this bill would inflict, she would still be subject to impeachment—still exposed to the penal consequences of this imputed crime. He was aware that in pleading thus weakly, though manfully, he had done great injustice to the cause he was employed to advocate; it might have been better had he remained silent, and left unimpaired on the minds of their Lordships the effect of the speech of his learned friend. He concluded by expressing his fervent hope that the house would still do the Queen that justice, which from the extraordinary course of proceeding hitherto adopted, there was but too little reason to expect.

The Earl of Liverpool said, he wished that as little delay as possible, consistent with the interests of justice, and the usual course of their lordships' proceedings, should intervene in the present case; but some time must be required for making the necessary arrangements, for securing a numerous attendance of their Lordships, and the presence of the learned judges. He would propose to fix Monday next as the day on which he would be able to state to their lordships when he thought it would be convenient to read the bill a second time, and to mention the order of proceeding. Agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 6, 1820.

THE GREEN BAG.

Sir R. Ferguson moved for a copy of the commission sent to Milan, to obtain the depositions deposited in the Green Bag, the sums they cost, and by whose order issued. He remarked that the Queen's great crime was her having landed in England, as had she kept abroad, the green bag would never have been produced. This green bag, he said, originated with the Vice Chancellor of England, [Sir John Leach,] who sent out a practising attorney to take depositions, whose principal recommendation was, that he understood no language but his own. This Milan commission, he said, cost £34,000—of which £11,000 was expended the first five months—a sum sufficient to have destroyed the character of any man or woman in Italy.

Lord Castlereagh said, when a proper period arrived, the information asked would not be denied. At present he should move the previous question. The Commission had been sent out on information which Ministers could not pass over without inquiry. He defended the Vice-Chancellor, and the Gentleman sent out; and complimented the purity of his manners. [*Laugh.*]

Mr. Creevy said the Vice-Chancellor ought to be brought before them, as a disturber of the peace; as but for his intermeddling the whole differences would have been settled.—It was his officiousness, and *the evil live spirit of the King*, which kept these unhappy differences alive. [*The gentleman here was warmly called to order.*] The question, he continued, between the King and Queen was a private one, and the King in order to be entitled to a remedy, ought to come into Court with clean hands. He could not, he said, help applying to his Majesty, the words of sacred writ, "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone."

The previous question was then put, and carried without a division.

Lord Castlereagh expressed his deep and strong regret and surprise at the personal attack on the Sovereign, made by the honorable gentleman. Such epithets no man was entitled to apply to the King; for in no one could they be less applicable. Nothing could be less vindictive than the conduct of his Majesty. His Lordship then moved that the order of to-morrow on the King's message be postponed until the 15th August. Though the House of Lords, he said, would probably send down the bill to the House, yet, by possibility, the bill might be thrown out there.

Sir M. W. Ridley asked, if it was consistent with justice to keep a second Court of Inquiry hanging over the Queen, should she be acquitted on the first? He moved, that the first order be discharged.

Lord Castlereagh stated, that no *criminal proceeding* could be founded on the evidence in the green bag.

Mr Bennett said the country were united in sentiment with his honorable friend [Mr C.] and ministers were bound to stand up for their Master, for they were his advisers. He exempted, however, Mr. Canning, from the remark, as he had declared his attachment to the Queen was still unabated; but he could not but recollect, that it was by the advice of that Right Hon. Gentleman, that the Queen had quitted the country; which was the cause of all that had taken place. The King, he said, was the Queen's opponent, and he had a direct influence in the other House, by means of ribbons and garters. [*Lord Castlereagh called the Hon. Gentleman to order, as it was contrary to the rules of that House to introduce the name of the Sovereign in the debate.*] Mr. B. resumed. The people looked to the fearful odds against the Queen, and they had universally taken her part. The order was at length discharged.

Cheapness of Labor.—Lord Milton presented to the House of Commons in the month of May, a petition of 270 families belonging to the parish of Kirkheaton, and consisting of 1720 individuals, who represented that owing to the decline of manufactures in which they were engaged, the average of their earnings for four years, had been no more than *eleven pence three farthings per week.*

The deaths in Paris, in 1819, were 42,137—several hundred less than the preceding year. The suicides in 1819, were 375—a large proportion males.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

Received at Portsmouth, by the Neptune, in 58 days from Liverpool.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JULY 10.

THE Earl of Liverpool called the attention of their Lordships to the bill framed on the report of the secret committee. The Queen's Counsel had applied that their Lordships should proceed forthwith with the inquiry. This call he thought their Lordships were bound to answer, as far as it was practicable for them to do; but he was convinced that their Lordships could not exercise their duty, if they proceeded in this measure without having the advantage of at least a portion of the Judges. Consistently, therefore, with the call made for immediate proceeding, he had inquired, and found that on the 17th of August, their Lordships might have the attendance of four Judges; and he should, therefore, move, that the bill should be read a second time on the 17th of August.—Earl Grey observed, that, if there was any delay, it would be much better that it should take place before the proceedings commenced than during their progress. He thought that the attendance of the Judges' might be obtained now; and, in that case it would be better to go on than to begin at the 17th of August, with the probability of suspending the proceedings after that period.—Certainly, a copy of the charges, and a list of the witnesses against her, ought to be communicated to her Majesty.—Lord Liverpool said, that he thought that the charges were already sufficiently known; and, as to the communication of the names of the witnesses, he was satisfied that no claim whatever could in justice be made to such communication.—Lord Holland cited the standing order regulating proceedings of inquiry, declaring it to be imperative on their Lordships to grant her Majesty the substance of the charges against her. Every circumstance had proved this proceeding a very singular one. Surely there could be no reason why the names of the witnesses should not be disclosed to the accused party.—Either a statement of the precise evidence should be allowed, or, if that were refused, a list of the witnesses should be forthcoming.—Lord Liverpool said it would be better if the Noble Lord would make a distinct motion on the subject. Lord Erskine thought a list of the witnesses ought to be laid before her Majesty; and that list ought to be given before any farther step was taken. Lord Liverpool then proceeded to follow up the motions he had already made with the following:—

"That the House should be called over on Thursday, the 17th August, at ten of the clock in the morning.

That that call be enforced by the authority of their Lordships.

That no Peer shall be absent on that day, nor on any subsequent one, during the proceedings, without leave from their Lordships.

That no Peer shall vote by proxy.

That the Lord Chancellor do write letters to their Lordships, that their attendance is required in the manner above stated."

All these motions were successively agreed to.

TUESDAY, JULY 11.

Lord Aukland presented the following petition from the Queen:—

CAROLINE REGINA,

To the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

The Queen having received information that the House of Lords have appointed the second reading of a bill for the degradation and divorce of her Majesty, for Thursday, the 17th of August next, deems it essential to her defence that she should be furnished with a list of the witnesses to be produced against her. The Queen desires such list may be forthwith delivered to her Majesty's Attorney-General.

The Earl of Lauderdale suggested the propriety of appointing a committee to search for precedents, not only with respect to the giving lists of witnesses in analagous cases, but with respect to the whole proceedings.

After some objections a committee was appointed, and it was ordered that the Queen's petition be taken into consideration on Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 12.

Mr. Brougham moved, that her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General be allowed to be heard against a bill relative to her Majesty, in the other House of Parliament, with the understanding that this permission should not be drawn into a precedent. Lord Castlereagh declared that he had no objection to the motion, which was accordingly agreed to.

Mr. Brougham said that there were two standing orders of the House which prohibited the attendance of its Members as counsel in the House of Lords.—He should propose that an exception should be made in behalf of the Queen's two law officers, and would move that the Queen's Attorney and Solicitor General be allowed to attend the House of Lords on the bill now pending respecting her Majesty. After some conversation, in which Lord Castlereagh said he had no objection to the motion, but wished the House to have time to consider of it, notice was given for the next day.

From the Liverpool Mercury, July 14.

BARTOLOMO PERGAMI.

This gentleman was originally engaged by her Majesty at Milan, in an humble capacity. At the time when he was recommended to her Majesty's notice, and when she was forming her establishment, with a view to the extensive tour she had in contemplation, M Pergami held the situation of cabinet courier, an officer entrusted with despatches of great importance, and usually a person entitled to particular confidence. He was a man who was acquainted with different languages; accustomed to travel; and deemed by those with whom he was acquainted, to possess extensive information; added to this he was of a respectable family, which, by unforeseen and unfortunate circumstances, had been reduced from a state of opulence to a situation of comparative poverty. The honorable marriages of M. Pergami's three sisters, prove, at least, that he was not of the "low station" which has been averred. The first was married to Count Oldi; the second to M [illegible] at Cremona, and the third to M. Martini de Lodi, brother of the Ex-secretary general of the Company of Pulam, when commanded by his Excellency the Baron de Goes. M. Pergami, the eldest son, soaring beyond his bad fortune, and recollecting the past honorable condition of his family, embraced a military life, and was attached to the etat-major of the troops commanded by his Excellency the General Count Pino, in the campaign of 1812 13, and 14. Her majesty soon discovered in M. Pergami an intelligence above the station in which he was placed; and as a reward of his faithful services, she gradually raised him to the rank of her equerry, and from thence to that of her chamberlain. She was acquainted with the misfortunes of his family, and long experience increased for him her esteem. She became particularly interested in his favor; procured for him a Barony in Sicily; decorated him with several orders of Knighthood; and in fact, did every thing in her power to mark her sense of the repeated proofs which he had afforded of his attachment to her person and interests during her long and fatiguing tour. On her return to Italy, too, she took two of his brothers, as well as his sister, into her service. M. Louis Pergami presided over her household, Mr. Sicard having returned to England; and M. Volotti Pergami, formerly Under Prefect at Cremona, was the comptroller of her disbursements. He travelled with her Majesty from Pesaro, leaving behind him his wife and sisters, but bringing with him his daughter, an amiable child seven years of age, whom her Majesty had adopted, and to whom she was particularly partial, from its extraordinary acquirements at so early an age. This interesting little *protegee* of her Majesty was a perfect mistress of French and Italian, and had no inconsiderable skill in music and other fashionable accomplishments. Such was her natural attachment to her parent, however, that she could not be induced to accompany her Majesty to England, and returned with her father to Italy.

In person, M Pergami is a man of about five feet eleven inches in height, of a military aspect, large mustaches and whiskers, dark complexion and eyes, a bold but agreeable countenance, and of robust form. His manners are unaffected and graceful, and his attentions to the Queen were respectful. He dined at the same table with her Majesty, and took a strong interest in all the affairs of her household. He is about 40 years of age.

The report of Mr. Canning's resignation is contradicted. He remains in office upon an understanding with his colleagues, that he is to take no part in any proceedings relative to the Queen, either in the cabinet council or in parliament.

At the execution of Sandt, the assasin of Kotzebue, the muskets of the military were loaded with *balls*; and such was the enthusiasm of the people, that a poor peasant paid two florins for a few hairs of his head, and ten louis d'ors were given for a lock. His spoons, plates, knives and glasses, were sold at enormous prices.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 26.

On the 17th, a great fire broke out in the quarter of the Jews, which consumed 5000 houses.

One hundred and thirty ships have arrived since the defeat of the Arabs by the English, and the navigation of the Tagus is quite safe since Sadik Bey (brother to the last Pacha,) who excited the Arabs to revolt, has fled to Persia.

The English have established packet boats between Bagdad and Bussorah, which sail down the Euphrates in a very short time, and take 12 days to sail up the river.

PARIS, JUNE 29.

THE YOUTH IN FRANCE.

The Moniteur publishes a full account of the series of disorders which have taken place in some cities in the departments, and has inferred from the simultaneousness of these commotions the evident object and ill disguised aim of the movers. We shall only introduce the reflections with which the article concludes—"This effervescence of youth, this disposition which the young have every where shewn to join in the projects of the turbulent, are easily explained by the appeals which, during several months, have unceasingly been made to them; their name has been placed in the first rank in pamphlets, journals, and writings of every nature: they have been represented, not as the hope, but as the protectors of our institutions. their wishes and opinions have been set in opposition to the wishes and the opinions of the powers of the state: their talents, nay, their wisdom have been invoked: and the madness of flattery has even gone so far as to call them *venerable*. Surrounded by so much adulation they felt obliged to believe their all sufficiency, and we are not to be surprized at their having seized the first opportunity of exercising it."

CALAIS, JULY 13.

We have just received from L'Orient news of the arrival in that port, of M. Hyde de Neuville, our ambassador to the United States of America, accompanied by the whole of the French legation. Nothing has yet transpired respecting this unlooked for return; nevertheless his excellency is reported to have uttered the following words:—"We must hope that it will be arranged," which would give reason to suppose, that this is a momentary rupture between the two countries.

SOUTH AMERICA.

In the House of Commons, July 6th, Sir Robert Wilson, seeing a noble lord in his place, wished to learn whether his Majesty's ministers had received any official communication of a proposition said to have been made on the part of the French Government, offering to recognize the independence of South America, and to place a member of the House of Bourbon on its throne. This was a question affecting so many commercial as well as political interests, that he trusted the noble lord would not object to give the information required. Lord Castlereagh said, that in the present state of the information laid before government, he must decline giving any answer to the honorable member's question.—On the 7th, Dr Lushington gave notice of his intention to move on Tuesday next for the production of any communications that had taken place between his Majesty's government and the government of Buenos Ayres relative to the project for placing a member of the house of Bourbon on the throne of South-America.

By the late Mails.

GEORGIA. SAVANNAH, AUG. 10.

THE Committee on the distribution of the contributions made to alleviate our losses by the *Great Fire*, have closed their business. —The claims for losses amounted to $778,000. The Contributions to $99,451 75 cents, which have been distributed among 450 persons, of all ages, sexes and colors. The bounty came from the States in the following proportions:

	DOLLS. CTS.		DOLLS. CTS.
Georgia	55,700 95	N. York*	1,155 93
S. Car.	49,837 87	Mass.	12,100 80
Virginia	1,136 50	Maine	735 28
Maryland	5,232 48	N. Orleans	1,209 50
Washington	1,606 11		
Penn.	19,581 25	Total	$99,451 75
Tennessee	556 29		

* Exclusive of 10,220 dollars very unwisely returned.

Police Office, August 13, 1820.

Having received reports from the permanent Com. of the Corporation, and a Com. of the Medical Society, I feel myself authorised to announce that no pestilence prevails in this city. One ward, or section of the city has been rather unusually unhealthy, but the disease has been, and is, confined principally to strangers, and people of intemperate, dissolute habits; and is no more than the ordinary bilious fever of the climate.

THOS. U. P. CHARLTON, Mayor.

Extract from the Minutes.

In Council, 14th August, 1820.

The Committee of health being informed, that considerable sickness prevailed in Washington Ward bordering on the river, they repaired to the spot and examined the sick, the houses, and yards, and are of opinion, that the cause of the diseases in that part of the city, are owing to the poverty of many of the inhabitants, living too crowded, with few conveniences; and considerable filth and dirt in the yards encreased by the late rains. Your committee could find no other causes, than these local ones, to account for the late sickness and mortality.

Your committee recommend, that the jail physician be requested by the mayor, to visit that part of the town, to give aid and assistance, and to recommend such measures as may be necessary, and that the marshal do see the same executed, if required of him.

C. HARRIS, }
M. HERBERT, } Health Committee.

M. MYERS, C. C.

TENN. KNOXVILLE, AUG. 8.

A law has been passed "to prevent a sacrifice of real estate and for other purposes." By this act, property, real or personal, sold by execution previous to December next, may be redeemed by the defendant's paying to the purchaser within 2 years after the sale, the amount paid for the property with the addition of ten per cent. From what we have seen of this law, it appears that if a man should buy a colt at sheriff's sale, for $5 he is obliged to keep the colt two years, and the original owner may shew cause and get him back, by this time raised to be a valuable horse, by paying five dollars and 50 cents.

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 21.

THE CADETS.

The United States' corps of Cadets, amounting to upwards of two hundred, under the command of Major Worth, entered our city, by the Ridge Road, on Saturday afternoon about four o'clock, and marched over Market-street bridge to Mantua village, where they have encamped.—The corps is remarkably healthy—they appeared in high spirits, and were much gratified with their reception. The City Volunteers, under the command of Col. Biddle, escorted them to their encampment. It is understood they will take up their march early this week, on their return to West Point.

Judging from the number of deaths announced in Savannah, and from other indications, it is believed that the season is becoming sickly there. Among the deaths, we find that of Philip Box, late Postmaster of that city, and his wife, both of whom died within four and twenty hours.

AUG. 25.

We have the satisfaction to state, that at 12 o'clock this day, *no new case of malignant* fever had been reported to the Board of Health.

NEW-YORK. AUBURN, AUG. 16.

A meeting of the citizens of this village was held agreeable to notice, at Coe's on Monday evening last, to deliberate on the subject of making a Canal from this village to intersect the Grand Canal. It was, after consultation, resolved to apply to the Canal Commissioners, for an experienced person to take the levels and survey the ground, as a preliminary step, when a foundation will be laid for estimating the expense, and for making further calculations for effecting the object.—An object of such incalculable importance to this village, and to a vast extent of country south of it, it is hoped will not be lost sight of by our discerning and patriotic citizens.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 19.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the ship Belle, Capt. Huntington, arrived yesterday, in 37 days from Havre, we have been favored by Capt. H. with a file of Paris papers to the 5th July inclusive, and to a commercial friend for letters and papers of the eighth.

Extract of a letter from Havre—July 8.

Retaliatory measures against American vessels are much spoken of on the part of our government; still, till now, nothing has been done. We think, however, that measures will be adopted, and that a treaty will be entered into with your Envoy; but we believe it would be impossible for any one to say when the measure will be in force. In the mean while, many American vessels arrive, here, land their cargoes, and sail again.

AUG. 22.

MISSIONARIES.

A letter from the Rev. Mr. Ward, published in the London papers, states, that at Serampore in Bengal there had been published the whole of the Old and New Testaments, in the Sungskrit, the Bengalee, the Mahratta, the Hindoo, and the Odriga language. The New Testament in the Chinese, and seven others. Several other versions were also in the press. Sixteen presses were at work in the Serampore printing office. The marquis and marchioness of Hastings, the Bishop of Calcutta, and others, had paid a visit to the establishment at Serampore. When they entered the room, thirty learned Hindoos were silently engaged in translating the Sacred Writings, each in his native tongue. They were from Affganistan, Guzurat, Cashmere, Tellinga, Nepal, Asham, China, &c. &c. Those connected with the above mission, have baptised between 6 and 700 Hindoo Pagans and Mahometans.

It is observed in the English papers that women took the most active part in beating the Italian witnesses against the queen who lately landed at Dover.

The Rev. Robert Malyn, who was present at the death of Gen. Wolfe, and the taking of Quebeck in 1750, died lately in England, in the 89th year of his age.

Dr. Willan, in his Report on Diseases, &c. says "on comparing my own observations with the bills of mortality, I am convinced that considerably more than one eighth of all the deaths which take place in persons above twenty years of age, happen prematurely through excess in drinking spirits."

AUG. 24.

LATE FROM GIBRALTAR.

We are indebted to a commercial friend for the following copy of a letter from Gibraltar of the 16th July, received via Baltimore.

"If you have heard nothing from Spain lately, the following facts may interest you. The 9th of July was a great day in Spain, signalized by the first meeting of the Cortes at Madrid, since the proclamation of the Constitution. I was at Algesiras—The garrison was paraded in the great square, now called Place de la Constituzione—reviewed by the Governor (Gen. Jacon) and his suite—and as each platoon passed, the subalterns and soldiers, the Governor and the populace, joined in the acclamation of vivas La Constituzione—vivas Quiroga, &c.—while in the interval was heard the noise of the distant artillery at Ceuta, in honor of the day. The priests in the Cathedral, after mass, were obliged, reluctantly enough "*I guess*" to parade the aisles, with a silken cap of liberty, surmounted by a cross, accompanying the organ, with patriotic songs, followed by a long train of men women and children.—I saw or thought I saw on the countenances of the priests officiating a sort of sneer not expressive of the highest degree of satisfaction. After this ceremony was performed, the officers retired patriotically to eat and drink at the Cape de Quatre Naciones—which being done, towards evening they got in "great spirits"—and appeared upon the balconies harranguing the mob, who appeared to be somewhat in spirits too. One of the officers, a man of greater spirits than the rest, put on his head a cap of liberty, and fought the air for some time with most frantic gesticulations, whilst the utmost compass of his voice was drowned in the din of vivas Riego, vivas Quiroga, &c. Having exercised themselves in this way until they appeared to be somewhat exhausted, they came down stairs and marched arm and arm through the streets—that in union there might be strength, (very prudently thought of), singing a song, which is now in the mouth of every little ragamuffin—(a good sign this—) the burden of which is *mourir pro patria*. In the evening was a great illumination and a string of people amusing themselves in various ways—much like the 4th of July in New-York—taking into consideration the difference of population."

The following is the substance of a letter of the Swedish Consul at Tangier, 11th July, 1820.

"The political situation of this wretched country, has become worse than ever.—The Emperor having had some quarrel with his guard of negroes and Oudaias, effected his escape from Rabat on the 20th June, and withdrew to Dar-el-Baida, where he remained up to the end of the month, when it is said he effected a new escape over Azamor and Asfi, and from thence across the country and the Atlas mountains to Tafilet. Anarchy and the utmost licentiousness prevails in all those provinces; and it is actually impossible to pass from this town to Tetuan or Rabat. One Ali el Lushee, an Arab, of the tribe of Beni Husen, infests, with a swarm of rebellious mountaineers the country between El-kasar, Waser, and Salee. The first of these places was attacked on Thursday and entirely plundered—Sidi El Lushee himself carried off, under the walls of Elaraisch, about 1000 cows and bullocks. Tetouan has shut the gates, and was on Friday attacked by 4000 Elgebalis, with intent to plunder the Jews and rich Moors, but these monsters were repulsed by the high spirited Governor, the famous and aged Hashash. The Emperor's guard who remained at Rabath, having robbed the treasury, divided the money among themselves—but are now shut up and arrested by a band of Arabs who claim their share of the booty. What appears strange is that neither his four sons who are of age, nor his brother have made any attempt at a diversion in his favor—what may be the end no mortal can tell—or what the fate of Muley Suliman."

JOHN DELAFIELD, Jun. Esq has been appointed *Cashier of the Phenix Bank*, by the President and Directors of that institution.

AUG. 25.

Advices from Savannah of the 12th inst. mention, that a malignant disease is raging there which has not been made public by the proper authority.

ALBANY, AUG. 23

Mr. Calhoun secretary at war, with Mr Hagner, of the war department, in company with Major General Brown and suite, left this *yesterday* for the Springs, where they will make but a short stay, & then proceed on to Niagara, to inspect the public works on the western frontier. After which, they will continue their tour to Plattsburgh, & visit the posts on the northern frontier.

MAINE. PORTSMOUTH, AUG. 21.

SPANISH NEWS.

Yesterday arrived brig Adeline, Capt. Wingate, from Cadiz. Left there the 15th July, and brought three papers only, dated 12th, 14th and 15th.—A friend has been kind enough to translate the principal news from the Redactor General.

It appears by the paper of the 13th, that the day previous, there were great public rejoicings at Cadiz, in consequence of the news from Madrid, that on the 9th, the King had taken the Oath of the Constitution, in the presence of the National Representatives. The particulars of the assembling of the Cortes, were contained in the Redactor of the 12th, which paper is not received.

— *Extract from the paper of the 13th.*

It is impossible to describe the scenes of last night. The procession announced in our supplement of yesterday, was conducted not with less pomp than enthusiasm—the shortness of the time, and the limits of our paper, will not permit us to present to our readers to-day even a slight sketch of the highly interesting scenes of yesterday.

Extract from a paper of the 14th.

On the 12th when the happy news arrived that our idolized Monarch had solemnly taken the oath to the Constitution, in presence of the Representatives of the nation, it filled the whole city with extreme joy—people of all ages and sexes ran to the public squares and streets, embracing and felicitating each other on the happy event. The veteran troops and the national militia united, and with a vast many citizens paraded the streets singing patriotic hymns and crying out with indescribable enthusiasm "Long live our Constitutional King" —" Long live the Nation"— Long live the Constitution." The magistrates, the military and civil officers, the inhabitants of all classes and conditions shew a patriotic enthusiasm worthy of the sentiments that distinguish this heroic people. The city of Cadiz desiring however to show in a more solemn manner the love they profess for the magnanimous Ferdinand, the best of monarchs, the father of his people, they determined to have a procession through the principal squares and streets of an effigy of his majesty—and at ten o'clock in the evening the procession commenced from the Constitutional Square. A beautiful triumphal Car, carried by individuals of the national militia, the centre of the principal part was occupied by the effigy—dressed in a royal mantle, the extremities of which were held by two children, representing two geniuses, dressed in white, and crowned and encircled with flowers; the sides of the car were also decorated in the same manner.

On the exterior part of the centre and above the effigy there was to be seen a beautiful Statue, representing Spain with the Constitution in one hand and a Sceptre in the other. Preceeding the car was a band of military music, and an innumerable number of wax lights. The procession was headed by an escort of gentlemen on horseback, elegantly dressed in the ancient Spanish costume; the rear was composed of a large detachment of the national militia, preceeded by the Band belonging to the "Regiment of Spain."

The brilliancy of the night vied with the day in the splendid illumination of the public edifices, & the immense concourse of people, the general enthusiasm of the people, offered a grand and magnificent spectacle, interesting in the extreme, and worthy of a free and illustrious people anxious to shew their love for their King, and enthusiasm for the Constitution.

A solemn mass and te-deum was celebrated at the Cathedral in great splendor and magnificence.

Among the feasts solemnized for the memorable 9th July, one merits particular attention—the sumptuous banquet given to the National Militia, in the castle of Fernando. After the banquet the [illegible] was conducted in triumph to his quarters by the people.

A letter from the American Consul at Cadiz, dated July 15, states, that the Cortes had met on the 6th and appointed Mr. Espiga, President, and Gen. Quiroga, Vice-President, and that the King took the oath to support the Constitution in presence of the Cortes on the 9th.

INTERESTING EVENT.

The Cadiz Journal of July 12, gives the following account of Ferdinand's acceptance of the constitution.

Whilst the people were yet delivered up to the expressions of their joy, on the 12th, at day break, another express arrived from Madrid in 60 hours, which brought the Gazette with the official account of His Majesty's appearance in the Cortes and his oath to the Constitution on the morning of the 9th, before all the Princes of the blood, the Diplomatic body, the Ministers of State, the Council of State, the Supreme Court of Justice, in fact all the authorities of the town, an immense number of officers of the army [illegible] and about two thousand [illegible] more than the [illegible] His Majesty read [illegible] buted all the evils which [illegible] the last six years in Spain, to the bad counsellors who surrounded him; that Providence had at last condescended to open his eyes & that he trusted that the Cortes would assist him in promoting the general welfare. [illegible] ly appeared to be full of [illegible] spoke with energy and a [illegible] ment. The President of the [illegible] a very sensible reply to the King, to which His Majesty answered that he [illegible] for the expression of [illegible] him and that he flattered himself that a new era was about to [illegible] ment. His majesty then retired [illegible] acclamations of the people, and the [illegible] all the spectators.

MASS. SALEM, AUG. [illegible]

A letter has been received from [illegible] Wm. B. Orne by his owners in [illegible] ted Port Lewis, Falkland Island [illegible] stating that the French corvette La Urania from a voyage of discovery, had been wrecked on an unknown rock off that port. All the curiosities and the vessel would be lost. Crew saved and were going to Buenos Ayres in a patriot ship which had also arrived at that port from off Cape Horn [illegible]

DRUMS,

BASS and small DRUMS, of *Brown's* manufacture. FOR SALE BY E. H. MANSFIELD.

Aug. 29. 47—

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, Aug. 30, 1820.

Important.—Capt. Place, arrived at Portsmouth, was informed by Mr. Murray, the American Consul in Liverpool, the day previous to sailing, [July 14,] that he had received intelligence from the French Government, that a Countervailing Duty of 100f. per ton had been levied on American vessels.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Boston Patriot, dated Nantucket Aug 23rd.

"The ship Charles, Swain, arrived at this port in 90 days from Coquimbo, with Sperm Oil. Capt. Swain reports the Macedonian frigate was left at St. Blass, in January, destination unknown. Lord Cochrane was at Valparaiso when the Charles left the coast, making up the largest expedition against Lima which had yet been sent against it. The town of Coquimbo was laid under contribution for $20,000 to defray the expense of the expedition. General Bolivar, at the head of 20,000 men, the latter part of June, was destined (as supposed) against Lima, to act in concert with Cochrane, in the reduction of that city. Most of the foreigners had been discharged the service in Cochrane's squadron—generally quiet on shore.

By official documents published in the National Intelligencer, it appears that the controversy of Richard W. Meade, Esq. with the Spanish government, has terminated in an award to him, given by a special commission, and approved by the king, of the sum of 491 thousand 155 dollars and 62 cents. This favorable result has been produced by the persevering courage and firmness of Mr. Meade, supported by the interposition of the American government through its ambassador at Madrid.

Extract of a letter, dated Havana, 11th Aug. 1820.

"Yesterday evening the Fiscal insulted the public greatly, by saying that before four months after this date he would have the Constitution abolished, and the Citizens chained up, in consequence of a piece printed against him in one of the public papers. Had it not been for the interference of the Police, the public would undoubtedly have killed him. The Captain-General has ordered him to the Moro-Castle until tried, as a traitor, and an enemy to the Constitution.

"The Citizens are determined to maintain their Constitutional Rights even at their peril: they have now 8000 National Guards at their disposal, and likewise all the Regulars composing the Garrison."

From the National Intelligencer, Aug. 24.

The story recently circulated in the papers, of a confession of one of the Pirates lately condemned at New-Orleans, implicating particulars relative to the piracies at sea, some years ago, of Mr. Monroe, is peremptorily contradicted in the Louisiana Advertiser, of July 22, and the author, Reverend Mr. Larned is used to vouch that no such confession was ever made. This, then, is a most detestable imposition on the public, the author of which we have no doubt the first publishers of it will detect.

PLEASING NEWS.

The Philadelphia Franklin Gazette of Saturday evening, states as follows:—"No case of malignant fever has been reported to the board of health since four o'clock last evening; none had been reported the 24 hours previous to that time.

THE NORTHERN CANAL.

The Canal Commissioners at their late meeting in Albany, determined, that the best mode of supplying the Northern Canal with water, is by cutting a tunnel feeder from the Hudson, which will at all seasons of the year afford a constant supply. We understand the work will be commenced immediately. It is supposed the expense will not exceed 20,000 dollars.—*Alb. Statesman.*

The persons shipwrecked in the French brig Sophia, which was lost in the month of May, 1819, on the west coast of Africa, have arrived at Marseilles. Having fallen, after a struggle, into the hands of the Arabs of the great desert, they experienced, during five months, all the miseries of the most grievous servitude. At the earnest instance of the French and Portuguese consuls general at Tangiers, the emperor of Morocco caused the captives to be ransomed with funds advanced by the French government. Mr. Cochelet, one of the number, is about to publish at Paris a full narrative of the shipwreck, and of his subsequent horrible journey across the desert. As the circumstances under which this writer was placed in his captivity, are the same as those in which our countryman, Capt. Riley, found himself and which he has related in so interesting a manner, an opportunity will be afforded of testing the account of each, by that of the other—perhaps the best of standards.—We ought to note that, since the publication of Captain Riley's book, nothing has appeared in Europe tending to discredit his statements, but much that serves to persuade us of their accuracy.—*Nat. Gazette.*

From the Detroit Gazette, Aug. 4.

The Rev. Dr. Morse and son arrived here last Monday in the Revenue Cutter, from Mackina, on his way to his family in New-Haven. The Doctor on his arrival at Mackina, was advised by General Macomb, Col. Wood, and other gentlemen acquainted with the extensive route he had contemplated, to postpone a part of it to another season, on the ground that the state of his health was such, that he would not be able to endure its extreme fatigues. Influenced by this advice, and also by the weighty consideration, that a longer stay at the important posts of Mackina and Green Bay, than would be consistent with an extensive route was indispensable in a due accomplishment of the object of his mission in the time allotted, he concluded to limit his tour, and proceed no farther this season than Green Bay, intending the next season, if circumstances should permit, to visit the Indians on the Mississippi and in the states of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, after visiting those who inhabit the southern parts of our country.

We understand that the Doctor has been successful beyond his expectations in attaining the objects of his mission, and has increasing hope that the noble and benevolent views of the government, in regard to the civilization and happiness of the Indians, will ultimately be accomplished. He has had interviews with a great number of Indians, among them many of the chiefs, to whom he has opened the objects of his mission, and has, in most instances, been gratified with the manner in which they have been received.

The Doctor finding the people at the two places above mentioned, without the stated ordinances of religion, and a large body of youth in each place of mixed blood, by far the greater portion having Indian mothers, and most of them French fathers, growing up without education, and in a state of painful depravity, considered it his duty to endeavor to introduce in both places, those institutions, both religious and literary, adapted to their circumstances. He found the people ready to contribute liberally to the support of these institutions—and in both places he succeeded in establishing Auxiliary Bible and Tract Societies, and in procuring funds for the support of schools for the education of their children—in Mackina a handsome subscription was also promptly made, adequate to the support of a clergyman. The way is opened, we understand, for the immediate employment of three instructors and a minister of the gospel, and the Doctor is commissioned to procure and send them on without delay. He has the funds also for the Treasuries of the American Bible Society and the New-England Tract Society, which are to connect these auxiliaries with the parent institutions.

From the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN.—As the following, extracted from the English, is going the rounds of our papers, and as the invention, like those of Godfrey's Quadrant and Steam-Boats, may hereafter be claimed by the British, I think it advisable to nip the thing in the bud, and show that the plan of hauling up ships of war was invented, tried, and proved useful, in this country, in the year 1808:

"The Kent, of 74 guns, which was pulled on her slip by machinery about 2 years since, will be launched in the course of the next autumn. She has had a complete repair, and is as good as new. It is said that the expense of hauling up so large a vessel as the Kent, is so great that the experiment will hardly be repeated."

The following is an extract of a letter from Com. John Rodgers to the Secretary of the navy, dated 28th July, 1818, which was shortly afterwards followed by a model of the contrivance for hauling up:

Navy Yard, New-York,
28th July, 1818.

SIR, The Bomb Ketch Vesuvius was yesterday hove up on ways, and, although not without some difficulty, (owing to the preparations, &c. not being of sufficient magnitude for so large a vessel,) the experiment has, nevertheless, convinced me that one of our largest frigates, or indeed even ships of the line, might be taken out of the water on a similar principle, to be coppered, or receive any other repairs, at less than a fourth the expense of heaving down, with proportionate facility, and without any risk whatever.

I am of opinion that a permanent way may be constructed here, that will, if properly executed, last fifty years, to take up a 74 gun ship, for four or not exceeding five thousand dollars; and I am so convinced of the correctness of the principle of this machine, as well as the great utility, that I am now getting a model executed, which I intend forwarding to you for your consideration.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient humble servant,

JOHN ROGERS.

Hon Robert Smith,
Secretary of the Navy.

In consequence of the favorable representation made by the Commodore of this contrivance, ways were constructed at the Navy-Yard at this place, for hauling up a frigate; and the Adams was hauled up on them, underwent a thorough repair and was launched again, without any inconvenience. After her, the Enterprize and the Vixen were hauled up and repaired; and so satisfied are the Board of Commissioners of the complete success and utility of the invention, that a model of a plan for hauling up ships of the line has, for some time past been preparing, with a view to recommend its adoption in preference to dry docks, or any other known means of repairing ships; and this preference is given both on the grounds of convenience and economy.

It has been understood that it required fourteen hundred men to haul up the Kent. I do not know what their contrivance is, but I am well satisfied that, by the American contrivance, one hundred and fifty men are sufficient to haul up the largest ship in the world.

ROYAL ETIQUETTE.

On the arrival of the United States' ship Cyane, at Teneriffe, Lt. Perry waited on the Governor of the place, made him acquainted with their object in visiting the island, and offered to give the customary salute, if it would be reciprocated gun for gun. The Governor replied, he would return the salute with pleasure, but it must be with one gun less, as it was not customary with his nation to return an equal number of guns to republican governments, but to those only who acknowledged a sovereign. He was then told that no salute would be given, as the United States acknowledged no nation to be greater or more respectable than their own. Consequently, no salute was given.

Musquetoes.—A gentleman in this place, not long since, devised the following plan to get rid of these troublesome insects: after going to bed, he hoisted his pavilion, with the intention of letting in the Moquetoes; after a while, when he thought all were safe in, he jumped out of bed, dropped the pavilion, taking care at the same time to tuck in the edges on every side, so that none of them might get out; and then quietly slept on the floor the balance of the night. This may truly be called *hoaxing the Musquetoes.*

Augusta Herald.

From the Connecticut Herald.

REMEDY FOR INTERNAL HEMORRHAGES.

MR. GRAY—Allow me through the medium of your paper, to recommend to persons who are troubled with bleeding at the lungs, the use of a tea made of the weed commonly called *Bugle Weed*, but by some persons called *Water Hearhound.* It grows spontaneously in most parts of New-England and in the State of New-York. Its botanical name is *Lycopus Virginicus.* It is now the proper season for gathering it; but September will be equally good.

Mr. Eaton, in his Manual, gives the description of the genus of the plant *Lycopus*; "Calyx tubular, half 5 cleft, coral tubular, 4-cleft, nearly equal, one division emarginate; stamens distant; seeds 4, retuse." And of the species *Virginicus*, he says, "Leaves broad lanceolate, serrate; at the base narrowed and entire; calyx very short, spineless."—I would also add, that the leaves are opposite, subovate, subcaulic, and frequently of a bright purple; joints of the stem generally thicken upwards: stem quadrangular, and branching from 8 to 18 inches high: flowers opposite and sessile, white, and resemble in some measure the common hoarhound, (*Marrubium Vulgare.*) Mr. Eaton is however mistaken, that it flowers in June. I have not been able to find any in flower as early as any part of July; but it begins to flower in the fore part of August, and continues nearly through September.—It is found in low and wet lands.

I have been troubled by turns for some years, with the hæmoptysis, or raising blood from the lungs, and was requested to drink a tea of this bugle weed made about as strong as common hyson tea—to use it cold as my only drink. I did so, and found immediate relief—had no return for two years—again resorted to the tea, and was again restored—and though I had bled for some days previous, had no relapse after using the tea—Have used it as my only drink for months together. Its effects on me have been wonderful. Whenever I perceive the symptoms of sudden bleeding,—a violent flush of the face, pressure at the breast, &c.—by drinking the tea, the symptoms were immediately dispelled. This I have done hundreds of times, when I have every reason to believe, without its application, I must in many instances have raised blood.

I am not alone in this opinion. Twenty or 30 persons within my knowledge have drank it with equal success, and are ready to testify to its invaluable excellence.

Imagination may have a great effect on the system in this way: as it is well known by all, that the tea cannot touch the lungs of the rupture of the blood vessel; that it must act by sympathy, and in no other way; and this is the operation of all other medicines. It appears to operate as a *refrigerant*, as I always felt sensibly cooler after drinking it. It may perhaps be something of an *astringent*, though not a powerful one. It is well known, that in complaints of this kind, the circulation of the blood is unequal, frequently giving a high flush to the face, while the body and limbs are in perfect agues. I have generally conceived, that the essential quality of this plant was to equalize the circulation of the blood, and that in an eminent degree.

As there are three species of this weed, the Europæus, Viginicus, and Uniflorus; (the latter, however, being pretty much confined to Canada, and the Virginicus the only species I have ever used.—The plant and its qualities have been known in England for more than a century, and is there called Bugle Weed. The first knowledge I can learn of its use in this country, was about 30 years since. It was used by an Indian, of Windsor in this State, to stanch the blood in an external wound from a scythe. Its healing efficacy here was equally astonishing.—In this case, it was bruised soft and applied to the wound.

New-Canaan Academy, Aug. 21, 1820.

"YANKEE DOODLE."

A writer in a late Albany paper, asserts, as an historical fact within the recollection of persons now living, that the celebrated tune of "Yankee Doodle," was composed by Dr. Shackburg, a surgeon of the British army, in 1755; and gives the following account of the cause. In that year, the British army, under Lord Amherst, destined for the invasion of Canada, was encamped near Albany; and was reinforced by troops from New-England. The motely appearance of the dresses of "*Brother Jonathan,*" and the *uniformity* of their arms, accoutrements, &c. excited a great deal of pleasantry and amusement among the British officers, and the Surgeon to heighten it and please the "Yankees," composed this tune—which so many of his countrymen have since learned to dance so nimbly, and which the Duke of York, as Commander in Chief of the British army, has ordered to be regularly played as one of its quick-step marching tunes.

Fifteen hundred dollars reward are offered by Messrs. Armstrong, Hearst & Co. of Mobile, for the detection and confinement in the U. States, of a notorious Pirate and Murderer, named *Henry T. Neill*, an Irishman, about 30 years old, very short, and pock-marked. He was employed last year as the master of the sloop Mary, of Mobile, ran away with her, and 10,000 dollars belonging to his owners; and has since turned pirate, and murdered Capt. Bunly, and the passengers and crew of British brig Ann—went afterwards to Georgetown, S. C. sold his coffee there—and of the last accounts was cruizing off the Florida coast, calling himself Capt. Short, exhibiting much gold, boasting of his enormities, and declaring to the wreckers that he will never be taken alive.

From the Newburyport Herald of Aug. 15.

Gen. Mac Gregor.—We had not for some time heard any thing of this important personage till a gentleman, who lately arrived here, informed us he saw him early in July at Gonaives. He appeared to live rather secluded, and but a few of those who had followed his fortunes, remained with him—he had but one vessel, an old schooner, which was hauled up at Gonaives. But among all his disasters, he kept his spirits up, and was even contemplating a fresh expedition; for which purpose he was assiduously engaged in procuring drawings and topographical information of the scene of his intended operations, which was understood to be on the Musquetos Coast. He spoke of and treated Americans with much deference.

The Charleston Courier of the 10th inst. informs that the Americans brought home in the Enterprize, were a part of those who were taken with Gen. Mina, in Mexico, about three years ago, and have been ever since confined in the Moro Castle. The Dollars brought in the Enterprize, (220,000) are principally from Kingston, Jam. for a mercantile house in New-York.

Canal Stock.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, met on Monday at the Secretary's office, to receive proposals for the loan of 151,000 dollars, heretofore published; when the proposal of the New-York Savings Bank, to give 108 dollars for *every hundred* of stock issued, was accepted, being the highest sum offered.—*Albany Gazette.*

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

The following instance of spontaneous combustion occured on Saturday last, on board the sloop Olive, owned by Messrs. Penniman and Parmelee, of this village, then lying at Troy. She had on board a large canvas covering, made for the purpose of preserving hay, which she occasionally carried to the New-York market, from the weather. It had a few days before been painted with linseed oil, and after being dried, was rolled closely together, and laid upon the deck. After lying about three hours a smoke was discovered to issue from it, and upon unrolling it, one third part of it was found to be consumed.—*Lansingburgh Gazette.*

MARINE LIST.

Aug. 22—Arrived, *sloop Oliver Wolcott, Spiddleman, New-York.*

23—Arrived, *schooner Leander, Matthews, St. Andrews.*

24—Arrived, *sloop Hiram, Buck, Chatham; sloop Morgan, Routh, New-York.*

25—Arrived, *sloop Mc Dougal, Coit, N. York: sloop Revenge, Barker, Providence.*

Sailed, *sloop Venus, Havens, New-York; schooner Leander, Matthews, Yarmouth.*

27—Arrived, *sloop Eliza, Davison, N. York.*

Sailed, *sloop Alert, Reece, Nantucket.*

29—Sailed, *sloops Eliza, Davison, and Morgan, Routh, for New-York.*

Died,

In this city, on Wednesday, Miss AMANDA GRISWOLD, daughter of Mr. Andrew Griswold, aged 23; on Saturday evening, Mr. HARVEY MORGAN, aged 37; on Sunday morning, Mr. JAMES HOWARD, aged 45; a child of Mr. Daniel Giffords; JOHN, son of widow Polly Meech, aged 11.

At Franklin, on the 24th inst. much lamented by all her acquaintance, Miss ELIZABETH H. TRACY, aged 20, daughter of Eleazer Tracy, Esq.

At Augusta, a few days since, Mr. MILES BEACH, merchant, formerly of Hartford.

In London, July 3d, the Rt. Hon. JOHN BOWES, earl of Strathmore and Kingshorn, who was married the preceding day.

At Hyde-Hall, Hertfordshire, on the 29th June, the Right Hon. Robert Jocelyn, Earl Roden, Viscount Jocelyn, and Baron Newport, of the Representative Peers for Ireland. Also at his seat at Fulham, the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Viscount Ranelagh. Also, at his palace in Chelsea, the Hon. Brownlow North, D. C. L. Lord Bishop of Winchester, aged 79, having been nearly 30 years Bishop of that Diocess.

Drowned in the Delaware, Mr. WILLIAM CHARLES, printseller.—He was on board a schr. bound to Boston, and soon after leaving the wharf fell overboard, and was drowned. The papers of Philadelphia complain, that after the accident occurred, the schr. kept on her voyage, and that it was three days after that the news was transmitted to his bereaved family consisting of a widow and seven children.

Cheap for Cash.

JOHN AUSTIN,

HAS just opened a handsome assortment of fresh imported

DRY GOODS,

which he will sell at a very small advance for cash. viz:

Calicoes, Cambric and Jaconet Muslins,
Cotton Shirtings, Sheetings and Checks,
Tailinet and Marseilles Vesting,
Cambric and common Dimities,
Black Lace Shawls and Veils,
Silk and Gauze Shawls,
Bed Ticks and Brown Holland,
Superior Italian Sewing Silk,
Do. Holt's Cotton in balls and skeins.
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs and Floss Cotton,
Suspenders and Bed Lace,
Russia Diaper and White Flannel,
Mull Mull and Figured Jackonet Muslin,
Ribbons, Gloves and Glass Buttons,
Domestic Plaids and Stripes,
Brown Shirtings, &c. &c.

Aug. 29. 43—

SCHOOL FUND.

DEBTORS will remember that another year's interest falls due on their bonds on the second day of September next, and that the one half thereof is required by the Act of the General Assembly to be paid within that month. And as the legislature have expressed a wish that the dividends to schools should be increased, punctual payment will be *indispensable.*

JAMES HILLHOUSE,
Commissioner of the School Fund.

Hartford, Aug. 5, 1820. 43—

Found,

A SADDLE.

THE owner may have it by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Inquire of

JOHN GRAY, *Lisbon.*

Aug 25, 1820. 43—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.
FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS II.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
3 " "	1000	"	3000
4 " "	500	"	2000
4 " "	300	"	1200
4 " "	200	"	800
140 " "	100	"	14000
100 " "	50	"	5000
50 " "	40	"	2000
80 " "	30	"	2400
349 " "	20	"	6980
3870 " "	6	"	19620
4005 Prizes			
7995 Blanks			60,000
12,000 Tickets, at five dollars, is			60,000

Less than two Blanks to a Prize, and all the Prizes floating from the commencement of the drawing, a circumstance very seldom if ever before known in this State.

The Treasures of this Scheme are not absorbed by one or two overgrown Prizes, as is commonly the case; but its wealth is more equally and therefore more usefully distributed.

The punctuality of the Managers in Drawing the first Class of this Lottery, and their prompt payment of the prizes, gives them confidence in issuing this, the second and last Class, together with the laudable purpose for which the grant was made, they confidently hope will induce the public to patronize this.

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent, and all prizes less than One Hundred Dollars payable in sixty days, and all others in ninety days after the completion of the drawing, which will commence at Fairfield, on the first Tuesday of February next.—All prizes not called for in one year, will be considered as generously given to the Society, and not thereafter paid.

JEREMIAH STURGES,
PHINEAS TAYLOR,
THOMAS F. ROWLAND,
ZACHARIAH CLARK, 2d.
} *Managers.*

Fairfield, Aug. 1, 1820. 43—

TICKETS FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD's Book-Store—Also, by SAMUEL TYLER and JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

THE
EUTERPEIAD:
OR,
MUSICAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE Euterpeiad is edited by John R. Parker, No. 6, Milk-street, Boston, and is intended to embrace every article interesting, or connected with the science of Music, by carefully compiling and collating—A brief History of Music from the earliest ages—Cherish a classical taste—Watch the progress of the art—Excite the emulation—Record the transactions of Societies, Examine and partially review new Musical works—Stimulate Professional Gentlemen to explore new tracts in the regions of science—Furnish Biographical Memoirs of Musical Men—Correspondence, Anecdotes, Letters instructive and interesting upon every branch of Musical science, Insert Miscellaneous Articles, wherein will be noticed new inventions, improvements in Musical instruments, and observations upon Musical Performances, &c &c.

Authors, Editors and Publishers are respectfully requested to forward intelligence of Musical works in hand to the publisher.

CONDITIONS

The Euterpeiad is published by Thomas Badger, Jun. No. 4, Suffolk buildings, Congress street, Boston, and is issued once a week (Saturday) and contains four quarto pages musical matter, delivered to Subscribers, or at the Post-Office in Boston, at $2 50 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

Every third or fourth number contains a fashionable song, air with variations, march, waltz, dance, or sacred song, arranged for the piano forte, of the size of a music plate.

Postmasters, Printers, Booksellers, or Agents, who obtain ten subscribers will be entitled to one number gratis, besides the usual commission for collecting and paying over the amount of subscriptions. Regular files from the commencement can be obtained, and all communications must be addressed to the Publisher.

Aug. 30. 43—

FOR SALE,
AT
R. HUBBARD'S
BOOK-STORE,

THE writings of Miss Fanny Woodbury,
Memoirs of Mrs Harriet Newell,
Memoirs or Spiritual Exercises of Elizabeth West,
Memoirs of Mrs. Abigail Bailey,
Bunyan's Pilgrims Progress,
Bunyan's Holy War,
Young's Night Thoughts,
Milton's Paradise Lost,
Zion's Pilgrim,
Cowper's Task,
Bradley on Revivals,
Life and Writings of Miss Eliza Waite,
Faber on the Holy Spirit,
Writings of Nancy Maria Hyde,
Life of Mrs. Graham.

August 30. 43—

PAPER.

SUPERFINE and common hot-pressed Letter Paper.

Superfine and common hot pressed Foolscap, do.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
R. HUBBARD.

Aug. 9. 39—

POETRY.

The following beautiful lines, by the author of the "Wanderer of Switzerland," we believe have never before been published in this country:—*Ver. Herald.*

ON PRAYER.

PRAYER is the soul's sincere desire,
  Utter'd or unexpress'd:
The motion of a hidden fire,
  That trembles in the breast.

Prayer is the burden of a sigh,
  The falling of a tear:
The upward glancing of an eye,
  When none but God is near.

Prayer is the simplest form of speech,
  That infant lips can try:
Prayer is the sublimest strains that reach
  The majesty on high.

Prayer is the Christian's vital breath,
  The Christian's native air:
His watch-word at the gates of death—
  He enters Heaven with prayer.

Prayer is the contrite sinner's voice,
  Returning from his ways;
While Angels in their songs rejoice,
  And cry, Behold he prays.

In prayer on Earth the saints are one,
  In word, in deed, in mind,
When with the Father and the Son,
  Sweet fellowship they find.

Nor prayer is made on Earth alone,
  The holy spirit pleads;
And Jesus on the eternal throne,
  For sinners intercedes.

O thou by whom we come to God,
  The life, the truth, the way!
The path of prayer thyself hast trod,
  Lord, teach us how to pray.

MONTGOMERY.

Notice.

A TOWN TAX of 7 cents on the dollar, laid on the list of 1819, became due, on the 1st day of July 1820. Those persons who have not paid their Taxes on said list, may now have an opportunity, & in so doing will save expence.

THOMAS THOMAS, *Collector.*
Norwich, Aug. 15, 1820. 42—

NOTICE.

THE *Windham and Mansfield Turnpike Company* are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be holden at the house of *Jerusha Stanford*, in Windham, on the first Tuesday of September next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the choice of their officers and any other proper business.

ZALMON STORRS, *Secretary.*
Windham, Aug. 12, 1820. 42—

Probate Notice.

SIX months from the 2d day of August 1820, by the Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, allowed to the creditors of the estate of

PARTHENA JOHNSON,

late of Woodstock, deceased, to exhibit their claims or be debarred a recovery—and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

THOMAS LAWSON, *Adm'r.*
Woodstock, Aug. 2, 1820. 42—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1820.

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mrs. ABIGAIL SAMSON,

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mr. *Simeon Hazen*, the administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving due notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Franklin.

Attest. *Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

SIMEON HAZEN, *Adm'r.*
Franklin, Aug. 14, 1820. 41—

To whom it may concern.

KNOW ye that whereas *Alexander Norton*, of Goshen, in Litchfield County, claims to have been the inventor of packing cheese in casks according to the method now generally practised, and has obtained a patent under the great seal of the United States, dated the 6th day of May, 1820, and signed by *James Monroe*, President thereof, securing to said Norton the sale and exclusive right of making, using and vending to others to be used, the said Cheese Casks for the term of fourteen years from said 6th day of May, 1820—and whereas *Elias W. Newton* & *Samuel Randall*, both of Colchester, in New-London County, have obtained of said Norton the sole and exclusive right of making, using and vending to others to be used the aforesaid Cheese Casks, in all the County of New-London, and that part of the County of Middlesex, lying east of Connecticut river.

This is therefore to forbid all persons infringing on the rights granted by said patent to said Norton and by said Norton to said *Newton & Randall*, by making, using and vending to be used the above said Cheese Casks, under penalty of the law in such case made and provided.

Dated at Colchester,
this 5th day of Aug. 1820.

ELIAS W. NEWTON,
SAMUEL RANDALL.

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE FULTON has now commenced running to Norwich, and will continue for the season, to leave Norwich as soon as the tide serves after the arrival of the stages, and to leave New-London every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 8 o'clock in the morning, exchanging with *Capt. Bunker* same days at New-Haven, and leaving there at 6 P. M. to return.

March 29. 21—

Advertisement.

WILL BE SOLD AT

PUBLIC VENDUE.

AT Franklin, at my Dwelling-House, on the 31st inst. at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, the whole of the *Personal Estate* of Mr. JOSEPH SAMSON, late of Franklin, deceased, and so much of the real estate of said deceased, as with the avails of the personal estate, will raise the sum of $216. 42.

—ALSO.—

At the same time and place.

The whole of the Personal Estate of Mrs. ABIGAIL SAMSON, late of Franklin, deceased, and so much of the real estate of said deceased, as will with the avails of the personal estate, raise the sum of $102.06.

SIMEON HAZEN, *Adm'r.*
Franklin, Aug. 21, 1820. 42—

NEW-LONDON COUNTY

Agricultural Society.

THE notice lately published of the meeting of the society on the first Monday of October next, is incorrect. The fair will be held at the Court-House, in Norwich, on the second *Wednesday of October*, 1820, pursuant to the Bye-Laws of the Society.

It is expected that the committee of arrangements will give suitable notice, as to the order of proceeding on that day.

By order of the President,
L. FOSDICK,
Recording Secretary.
Aug. 22. 42—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1819. —

Broke into the enclosure

OF the subscriber, sometime in June, a two year old red HEIFER. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

SAMUEL B. POWERS.
Colchester, Aug. 19, 1820. 42—

Strayed

FROM the enclosure of the subscriber, sometime in July last,

7 Sheep and 3 Lambs.

The Sheep have a slope off the upper side of the right ear, and a fork on the left, and are half blooded merinos. Whoever will return them, or give information where they may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded.

SAMUEL POWERS.
Lebanon, Aug. 19, 1820. 42—

Strayed or Stolen.

A BLACK lined back Heifer, 2 years old, with two marks on the left ear. Whoever will return her, or give information where she may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded.

JOHN C. BIRCH.
Norwich, Aug. 15, 1820. 41—

CORDAGE, White Rope, Bed-Cords, Lines, Seine and Sewing Twine, on hand, or furnished at short notice, at the *Rope Walk in West-Chelsea.*

ALSO AT THE STORE OF
JOS. BREED.
Aug. 22, 1820. 42—

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE uniform for the cavalry, consisting of Pistols, Cutlass, Bridle, Martingal, Surcingle, Valise, Belt, Cartridge-box, Flask, Holsters & Cap. The above will be sold on ninety days credit, by

TYLER BROWN.
Lisbon, Aug 12. 41—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has again opened

A House of Entertainment

at his old stand, about 60 rods west of the Court-House, in this town. No exertions, on his part, shall be wanting to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage, and every favor duly acknowledged by

EBENEZER MATHER.
Brooklyn, Dec. 29, 1819. —

FOR SALE.

ONE share, in CHELSEA GRAMMAR SCHOOL. *Enquire of the Printer.* —

FOR SALE.

A FARM,

IN the town of Canterbury, containing 140 acres of good Land, under good improvement, well watered and plenty of Wood, with good Buildings. For further particulars enquire of PARDON CRANDAL.

Canterbury, Aug. 15, 1820. 41—

ALSO FOR SALE,

A FARM,

in Hopkinton, Rhode-Island, containing 55 acres of good Land, with a Dwelling-House, Barn, Corn-House and other buildings—lays adjoining the Richmond Cotton Factory.

ALSO.

A FARM,

In Richmond, one mile from the above Factory, containing 70 acres of good Land, with a good new Dwelling-House and other buildings. One half of the purchase money must be paid down. A reasonable credit will be given for the remainder.

For further particulars enquire as above.

For Sale,

A FARM,

CONTAINING about ninety acres of excellent land for *mowing, pasture* and *tillage*, with a large proportion of wood—A good Dwelling-house [illegible] aforesaid premises.

ALSO.

A lot of *Wood Land*, lying in Lisbon, on the aforesaid turnpike, containing about four acres, one mile and a half from the aforesaid premises.

ALSO.

In Plainfield, a convenient Tenement for a small family, opposite the mansion of *Ephraim Wheeler, Esq.* For particulars enquire of THOMAS WHEELER, on said Farm.

June 6, 1820.

For Sale or to Let,

THE subscriber's House and premises, the residence of the late *Jonathan Frisby*, Esq. in Norwich.—Possession may soon be had. For particulars apply to

DWIGHT RIPLEY, Esq.

Norwich, or to the subscriber at Bozrahville.

D. L. DODGE.
April 1, 1820. —

For Sale.

THE *House* in which *Mr. Joseph Kingsley* now lives, situated in Norwich-Landing, at the junction of the Stage road to Providence and the new road across the toll bridge to Preston.

—ALSO.—

The *Tan House and Yard* late the property of *Mr. Henry Gurton*, now deceased. If the above are not sold by the first of April they will be leased.

APPLY TO
GEO. PERKINS.
March 6. 18—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 15 to 20 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES, and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, Copal Varnish and Coach Lacker—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.
Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 2—

Scotch Ale, Salt, etc.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber,

[illegible] Dozen bottles Scotch Ale.
[illegible] Bushels blown Salt.
[illegible] Bbls. [illegible] manufactured Beef.
[illegible] Bbls. superfine Flour.
[illegible] Bbls. Mackarel.
[illegible] Brick.

CHARLES COIT.
Norwich, J[illegible] 3—

Patent Cut Nails.

A COMPLETE assortment, of the best quality, constantly on sale on good terms by *Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company.* Orders addressed to WM. C. GILMAN, Agent, will receive punctual attention.

May 31. 30—

Utley's Remedy

FOR *Toothache, Scurvy Gums,* and *Loose Teeth.*—The above valuable article for sale by

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, May 9, 1820. 4—

---

300 bushels superior Yellow CORN.

FOR SALE BY
CALVIN TYLER.
July 12. 36—

LADIES' SHOES.

F. A. HUNTINGTON & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a large assortment of

Ladies' Morocco Shoes,

of superior quality, and latest fashion, at reduced prices.

Aug. 15, 1820. 41—

CLASSICAL BOOKS.

T. ROBINSON,

OFFERS for sale on liberal terms the following valuable Classical Books, viz.

Dalzel's Collectanea Græca Majora,
Do. Græca Minora.
Playfair's Geometry,
Horatii Opera Expurgata, by T. Dugdale, Jr.
Griesbach's Greek Testament,
Horace Delphini,
Lempriere's Classical Dictionary,
Duncan's Cicero,
Cicero De Oratore,
Sallust's Delphini, Wilson's Sallust,
Juvenal Delphini,
Clark's Cæsar,
Flint's Surveying,
Tullii Ciceronis,
Adams' Roman Antiquities,
Cornelii Schrevelii Lexicon,
Davidson's Virgil,
Virgil Delphini,
Day's Algebra,
Shaw's, Jackson's, and Sanford's Book Keeping,
Goodrich's Greek Grammar,
Adams' & Smith's Latin Grammar,
Gloucester Greek Grammar,
[illegible]
[illegible] Corderii,
Greek Testaments, Clark's Introduction,
Selectæ e Profanis Scriptoribus Historiæ,
Watt's, and Hedge's Logic,
Viri Romæ, Historiæ Sacræ,
[illegible]'s Navigation,
Nugent's French Dictionary,
Browne's Classical Dictionary,
Blair's Rhetoric,
English and Classical Dictionary,
Walker's, Johnson's, Webster's and Perry's Dictionaries,
Bixby's Questions on Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric,
Questions on Tytler's Elements of History,
Morse's, [illegible] Goldsmith's, Dwight and Dickinson's Geographies, (large and small.)
Cummings' Geographies with and without Ancient and Modern Atlas, &c. &c.

Norwich, Aug. 8, 1820. 41—

LUMBER, &c.

50 M. Hartford Inspected Shingles.
20 M. feet clear Plank, Boards, Clap-Boards, and 1½ inch sash stuff.
4 " " Merchantable Clap-Boards,
10 Bbls. Baltimore Flour.
10 M. Brick, at the Kiln price,
1 one Horse Waggon,
150 lbs. Zant Currants.

Received and for sale by
JOHN LATHROP.
Aug. 22, 1820. 42—

Molasses, Flour, etc.

6 hhds. superior retailing Molasses,
20 bbls. superfine Flour.
10 do. Muscovado Sugar.
3 do. Boston Bay Mackarel.

For sale unusually low for cash, by

CALVIN TYLER.
August 2. 39—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST

GOLD SPRING GIN,

FOR SALE.

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain by JOS. BREED.

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of [illegible].

Dec. 1, 1819. 1—

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

2 run MILL STONES, with or without gear—together with Bolts, and other apparatus appertaining to a Grist-Mill.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.
June 21.

Flour and Lime.

FRESH superfine Flour, in barrels and half barrels.

Dexter's stone Lime, first quality,

FOR SALE BY
JAMES N. BROWN.
July 19. 37—

ALE.

A FEW bbls. best *double ALE*, for sale at the New-York price, by

LYMAN BREWER.
July 19. —

FLOUR.

40 Bbls. fresh Baltimore Howard-Street Flour, landing this day from Sloop Humbird, FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.
July 26. 8—

LIME.

EIGHTY casks of the first quality Lime, for sale unusually cheap.

ALSO,

Flax-Seed Oil Cake,

for sale at a very low price by

J. H. STRONG.
Aug. 22. 42—

HATS AND GLOVES.

G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

HAVE just received from New-York, a complete assortment of Gentlemen's superfine bell crown Hats, of the newest style.

ALSO,

From Boston, an elegant assortment of Men's and Boy's Leghorn Hats.

Some fine do. for Young Misses.

20 Doz. pair Ladies' superfine Kid Gloves, all colors.

June 6. 1—

Iron, Steel, &c.

SWEDES Iron, 1½ to 5 inch flat.
do. ½ to 1½ inch square.
English do. 1½ to 3 inch flat.
do. ½ to 1½ inch round.
Hoop and Band Iron.
English blistered and Crawley, American blistered, German, and Cast Steel,
Crow Bar Moulds,
Plough Shares and Moulds,
Nail and Spike Rods.

FOR SALE BY
JOS. BREED.
Aug. 23, 1820. 42—

MARTIAL MUSIC.

MASSACHUSETTS Collection of Martial Music, a new work, designed principally for the benefit of the Militia of the United States, just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store,*
[illegible]

Where may be likewise found
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Vocal and Instrumental MUSIC,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GRINDSTONES.

50 Nova Scotia Grindstones, of superior quality, for sale low by

J. DE WITT.
May 3. 26—

John Lathrop

WILL pay cash for [illegible] SEED, of this year's growth, if offered soon.

June 27, 1820. 34—

ANDERSON'S

COUGH DROPS.

The most valuable Medicine in use for
COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumption, but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine. Many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

Caution.—Be particular that every genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed by JAMES MALLETT.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or the breast, & more or less, cough & weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and I can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.
Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 5, 1813.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford: Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low, I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops, and purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.
Warren, Connecticut, March 28, 1818.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.
A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience great comfort [illegible], even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mallett*, Hudson; *Isaac Thompson*, New London; *Charles Dyer, & Co.* Middletown; *Dyer & Howes*, Windham; *Joseph C. Huntington* and *Calvin Tyler*, Norwich.

June 6. 1—

SIZING.

THE subscriber wants to purchase a quantity of SIZING of the best quality, to be delivered at the Paper-Mill.

R. HUBBARD.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1820. *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV. No. 44.]

Cheap for Cash.

JOHN AUSTIN,

HAS just opened a handsome assortment of fresh imported

DRY GOODS,

which he will sell at a very small advance for cash, viz:

Calicoes, Cambric and Jaconet Muslins,
Cotton Shirtings, Sheetings and Checks,
Toilinet and Marseilles Vesting,
Cambric and common Dimities,
Black Lace Shawls and Veils,
Silk and Gauze Shawls,
Bed Ticks and Brown Holland,
Superior Italian Sewing Silk,
Do. Holt's Cotton in balls and skeins.
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs and Floss Cotton,
Suspenders and Bed Lace,
Russia Diaper and White Flannel,
Mull Mull and Figured Jackonet Muslin,
Ribbons, Gloves and Glass Buttons,
Domestic Plaids and Stripes,
Brown Shirtings, &c. &c.

Aug. 29. 43—

CHARLES COIT,

HAS just received a new supply of Groceries, which are for sale very low, viz.

Old Jamaica Spirit,
Cogniac Brandy,
St. Croix, Antigua and New-England Rum,
Country Gin,
S. M. Madeira, Old Port, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines,
Philadelphia Porter,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas,
Molasses, Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,
800 lbs. Turkey Figs,
10 Boxes English Herring,
100 Quintals Codfish,
Chocolate, Coffee, Nutmegs, Cassia, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper, Starch, Saltpetre, Tobacco and Snuff, coarse and fine Salt, Box and Keg Raisins, Oranges, and Limes, Window Glass, Bed Cords, Brooms, Nest Boxes,
A general assortment of Red Earthen and Stone Ware,
300 lbs. Dried Beef, manufactured at Troy, and of a superior quality.

ALSO,

A quantity of Sole Leather.

July 12. 36—

CLASSICAL BOOKS.

T. ROBINSON,

OFFERS for sale on liberal terms the following valuable Classical Books, viz.

Dalzel's Collectanea Græca Majores,
Do. Græca Minora,
Playfair's Geometry,
Horatii Opera Expurgata, by T. Dugdale, Jr.
Griesbach's Greek Testament,
Horace Delphini,
Lemprier's Classical Dictionary,
Duncan's Cicero,
Cicero De Oratore,
Sallust's Delphini, Wilson's Sallust,
Juvenal Delphini,
Clark's Cæsar,
Flints Surveying,
Tullii Ciceronis,
Adams' Roman Antiquities,
Cornelii Schrevelii Lexicon,
Davidson's Virgil,
Virgil Delphini,
Day's Algebra,
Shay's, Jackson's, and Sanford's Book Keeping,
Goodrich's Greek Grammar,
Adams' & Smith's Latin Grammar,
Gloucester Greek Grammar,
Titti Livii, Tacitus,
Delectus, Erasmi, Corderii,
Greek Testaments, Clark's Introduction,
Selectæ e Profanis Scriptoribus Historiæ,
Watt's, and Hedge's Logic,
Viri Romi, Historæ Sacræ,
Daboll's Navigation,
Nugent's French Dictionary,
Browne's Classical Dictionary,
Blair's Rhetoric,
English and Classical Dictionary,
Walker's, Johnson's, Webster's and Perry's Dictionaries,
Bixby's Questions on Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric,
Questions on Titler's Elements of History,
Morses', Adams', Goldsmith's, Dwight's and Dickinson's Geographies, (large and small,)
Cummings' Geographies with and without Ancient and Modern Atlas, &c. &c.

Norwich, Aug. 8, 1820. 41—

Scotch Ale, Salt, etc.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber,

9 Dozen Bottles Scotch Ale,
100 Bushels blown Salt,
500 lbs. Troy manufactured Beef,
10 Bbls. Superfine Flour,
4 Bbls. Mackarel,
5000 Brick. CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, July 26, 1820. 38—

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

AMONGST WHICH ARE

AN elegant assortment of Nankin Crape Shawls, Silk & Merino Shawls, Canton and Nankin Crapes of a very superior quality, Cambrick & common Dimities, Parasols, Vestings, superfine twilled and plain Bombazetts, superfine Bombazine, Prunella Shoes, Silk & Cotton Stockings, Silk & Kid Gloves, and very cheap IRISH LINENS.

Also, some very fine

LEGHORN HATS.

Norwich, July 25, 1820. 38—

NEW GOODS.

J. W. Kinney

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale, a general assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

very low for cash, at wholesale or retail—Black and Colored Nankin and Canton Crapes; Elegant Crape Dresses, figured borders; Crape Shawls; Half Merino do.; Black and Colored Lustrings; Canton Camblets; Cambrick, Book, Leno, Jackonet and Mulmul Muslins; Linen Diapers and Table Cloths; Sheetings; Shirtings; Long Lawns; a large assortment of plain and Fancy Ribbons; Black Bombazine; Bombazetts; thread Laces and Edgings; Inserting Trimmings; Superfine and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO,—

A general assortment of Hatters' Trimmings

Norwich, May 26, 1820. 50—

JULY 25, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO

HAVE received by the last packets from New-York, a large assortment

Fresh Imported Goods,

of their own selection, which will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash—

Among them are

30 pieces Irish Linen, in whole and half pieces, (very cheap)
50 pieces black and colored Bombazetts,
100 pieces Calicoes and Ginghams,
70 pieces black and colored French and China Silks,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Cotton Shirtings, Sheetings and Diaper,
Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Elegant Nankin Crape Dresses & Shawls,
Jaconet and Mulmul Muslin Robes,
Silk, Thread and Cotton Hosiery,
Plaid and striped Seersuckers,
Linen Drilling, a new and superior article for pantaloons,
Damask Table Cloths and Linen,
Superfine, middling and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinetts, Plain and blue Nankins,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas, Parasols,
Shell and Horn Combs, (some very large)
Thread Lace and Lace Shawls,
Thread Laces,
Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Plain and figured Cravats,
Elegant garniture Ribbons,
Black and colored do.
Buttons, Wire, Thread, Tapes, Bobbins,
Pins, Needles, Quality Binding,
Carpet Bindings, Coach Lace, Millinets,
Boot Webbing and Cord,
Black and colored Silk Braid,
Scissors, Penknives, Quills,
100 groce Bottle Corks, (very cheap.)

ALSO,

A handsome assortment English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices.

NEW GOODS.

NOW OPENING AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

FINE Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Calicoes; Ginghams; White and figured Cambricks; plain and figured Mull, and Book Muslins; French and India Silks; Seersuckers; Cotton Shirtings; Irish Linens; Blue and Yellow Nankins; Cotton Cassimeres; Diapers; Bombazetts and Bombazines; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Half Hose; Silk, Crape and Cotton Shawls; Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs; Vestings; Pins; Needles; Tapes, &c.

—ALSO—

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Honey of superior quality, Imperial, Young Hyson and skin Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia, Nutmegs, Snuff, Tobacco, &c. J. DE WITT.

Chelsea, May 2, 1820. 26—

LADIES' SHOES.

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a large assortment of

Ladies' Morocco Shoes,

of superior quality, and latest fashion, at reduced prices.

Aug. 15, 1820. 41—

HATS AND GLOVES.

G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM.

HAVE just received from New-York, a complete assortment of Gentlemen's superfine bell crown Hats, of the newest style.

ALSO,

From Boston, an elegant assortment of Men's and Boy's Leghorn Hats.

Some fine do. for Young Misses.

20 Doz. pair Ladies' superfine Kid Gloves, all colors.

June 6. 31—

THE REAL JAPAN

BLACKING

OF

DAY & MARTIN,

97 High Holborn, London.

THIS inestimable Composition, with half the usual labor, produces a most brilliant *Jet Black* fully equal to the highest Japan Varnish, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, will not soil the finest linen; is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and will retain its virtues in any climate.

PREPARED BY

GEO. HOUSTON, *New-York,*

and warranted to be equal to the imported.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, June 11. 36—

Iron, Steel, etc.

SWEDES iron, 1¼ to 3 inch flat,
English do. ½ to 1½ inch square,
do. 1¼ to 3 inch flat,
do. ½ to 1½ inch round,
Hoop and Band Iron,
English blistered and Crawley, American blistered, German, and Cast Steel,
Crow Bar Moulds,
Plough Shares and Moulds,
Nail and Spike Rods,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

Aug. 23, 1820. 42—

FOR SALE,

AT

R. HUBBARD'S

BOOK-STORE,

THE writings of Miss Fanny Woodbury,
Memoirs of Mrs Harriet Newell,
Memoirs or Spiritual Exercises of Elizabeth West,
Memoirs of Mrs. Abigail Bailey,
Bunyan's Pilgrims Progress,
Bunyan's Holy War,
Young's Night Thoughts,
Milton's Paradise Lost,
Zion's Pilgrim,
Cowper's Task,
Bradley on Revivals,
Life and Writings of Miss Eliza Waite,
Fabor on the Holy Spirit,
Writings of Nancy Maria Hyde,
Life of Mrs. Graham.

August 30. 43—

MILITARY.

T. Robinson,

Has for sale, at his Book-Store,

MALTBY'S Elements of War.
Hoyt's Practical Instructions for Military Officers.
Hoyt's Cavalry Discipline.
Darrow's Artillerist.
A system of Artillery Discipline, published according to a resolve of the Massachusetts Legislature.
Gardner's, Compend of the U. States
System of Infantry Exercise and Manœuvres.
Also the best system extant for Light Infantry and Riflemen.
House's Militia Instructor, on the plan of the Elements of War.

Norwich, Aug. 15. 41—

MARTIAL MUSIC.

MASSACHUSETTS Collection of Martial Music, a new work, designed principally for the benefit of the Militia of the United States, just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store,*

SHETUCKET-STREET.

Where may be likewise found

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Vocal and Instrumental MUSIC,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

June 21.

☞ *FOR SALE,*

ONE share, in CHELSEA GRAMMAR SCHOOL. *Enquire of the Printer.*

July 19. 37—

MISCELLANY.

From the National Intelligencer, Aug. 21.

CONSTITUTION OF MISSOURI.

WE have received a copy of the Constitution of the new State of Missouri.—The powers of government, as in most of our Republics, are distributed between three separate branches, Legislative, Executive, and Judicial.

The Legislature or Generally Assembly, is to consist of two branches—a Senate and House of Representatives. The whole number of Representatives is not to exceed one hundred, to be chosen for two years, and not to be less than twenty-four years of age. The Senate is to consist of not less than fourteen, nor more than thirty three members, to serve for four years, and one half of the whole number to be chosen every second year. The suffrage is to be universal, except that no soldier, seaman or marine, in the Army or Navy of the United States, is entitled to vote. All votes at elections of civil or military officers, by the Legislature, are to be viva voce, and to be published, with the names of the absentees at each vote. With respect to the powers of the Legislature, the grant is in general terms, with the exception of the clauses respecting SLAVES and their treatment; respecting which, we find the following particular provisions:

Sec. 26. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws—

1st. For the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners; or without paying them, before such emancipation, a full equivalent for such slaves so emancipated; and,

2d. To prevent bona fide emigrants to this State, or actual settlers therein, from bringing from any of the United States, or from any of the territories, such persons as may there be deemed to be slaves, so long as any persons of the same description are allowed to be held as slaves by the laws of this State.

They shall have power to pass laws,—

First to prohibit the introduction into this State, of any slaves who may have committed any high crime in any other State or territory.

2. To prohibit the introduction of any Slave for the purpose of speculation, or as an article of trade or merchandize.

3d. To prohibit the introduction of any Slave or the offspring of any slave, who heretofore may have been, or who hereafter may be, imported from any foreign country into the United States, or any territories thereof, in contravention of any existing statute of the United States; and—

4th. To permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, where the person so emancipating will give security that the slave so emancipated shall not become a public charge.

It shall be their duty, as soon as may be, to pass such laws as may be necessary,

1st. To prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to, and settling in this State, under any pretext whatsoever; and.

2d. To oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, and abstain from all injuries to them, extending to life or limb.

Sec. 27. In prosecution for crimes, slaves shall not be deprived of an impartial trial by jury; and a slave convicted of a capital offence, shall suffer the same degree of punishment, and no other, that would be inflicted on a white person for a like offence; and courts of justice, before whom slaves shall be tried, shall assign them counsel for their defence.

Sec. 28. Any person who shall maliciously deprive of life, or dismember a slave, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted for the like offence, if it were committed on a free white person.

The Executive power is vested in a Governor, who is to be, at least, 35 years of age, a natural born citizen of the United States, or a citizen at the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, or an inhabitant of that part of Louisiana now included in the State of Missouri, at the time of the cession thereof from France to the United States, and shall have been a resident of the same at least four years next before his election; to hold his office for four years, and to be ineligible for two successive terms. There is also to be a Lieutenant-Governor, qualified and elected in the same manner as the Governor, who is to be president of the Senate.

The Judiciary power, as to matters of law and equity, is to be vested in a "supreme court," in a "chancellor," in "circuit courts," and in such inferior tribunals as the General Assembly may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The Judges are to be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate.—The powers and jurisdiction of the Chancery, Supreme, and Circuit Courts, are accurately defined in the constitution.

The Declaration of Rights is brief in form, but comprehensive in its scope, and contains such principles as do honor to the intelligence of the convention by which this Constitution has been framed.

Extracted for the N. York Daily Advertiser.

THE GREENLAND BEAR.

The Polar, or Greenland Bear, the sovereign of arctic animals, is powerful and courageous; savage and sagacious; apparently clumsy, yet not inactive. His senses are extremely acute, especially his sight and smell. As he traverses extensive fields of ice, he mounts the hummocks and looks around for prey; on rearing his head and snuffing the breeze, he perceives the scent of the decayed whale at an immense distance. A piece of kreng thrown into a fire draws him to a ship from the distance of miles. The kreng of the whale, however offensive to others, is to him a banquet. He seems to be equally at home on the ice as on land. He is found on field ice, above 250 miles from the shore. He can swim with the velocity of three miles an hour, and can accomplish some leagues without much inconvenience. He dives to a considerable depth, though not very frequently.

He may be captured in the water without much danger; but on the ice, he has such powers of resistance at command, that the experiment is hazardous. When pursued and attacked, he always turns upon his enemies. If struck with a lance he is apt to seize it in his mouth, and either bite it in two, or wrest it out of the hand. If shot with a ball, unless he is struck in the head, the heart, or in the shoulder, he is enraged rather than depressed, and falls with increased power upon his pursuers. When shot at a distance and able to escape, he has been observed to retire to the shelter of a hummock, and, as if conscious of the styptical effect of cold, apply snow with his paws to the wound.

Though possessed of courage and great means of defence, he always upless urged by hunger retreats before men. His general walk is slow and deliberate; but when impelled by danger or hunger, he proceeds by a galloping step; and upon ice, can easily outrun any man.

Bears, though they have been known to eat one another, are remarkably affectionate to their young. The female, which has generally two at a birth, defends them with such zeal, and watches over them with such anxiety, that she sometimes falls a sacrifice to her maternal attachment.—A pleasing and very extraordinary instance of sagacity in a mother bear was related to me by a credible and well informed person, who accompanied me in several voyages to the whale fishery in the capacity of surgeon. This bear, with two cubs under its protection was pursued across a field of ice, by a party of armed sailors. At first she seemed to urge the young ones to an increase of speed by running before them, turning round and manifesting by a peculiar action and voice her anxiety for their progress; but finding their pursuers gaining upon them, she turned off, pushed, or pitched them alternately forward, until she effected their escape. In throwing them before her, the little creatures are said to have placed themselves across her path, to receive impulse; and when projected some yards in advance, they ran towards her until she overtook them, when they alternately adjusted themselves for a second throw.

Several instances of peculiar sagacity in these animals have been observed.

A seal, lying on the middle of a large field of ice, with a hole just before it, was marked out by a bear for its prey, and secured by the artifice of diving under the ice, and making its way to the hole by which the seal was prepared to retreat.—The seal, however, observed its approach and plunged into the water; but the bear instantly sprung upon it, and appeared, about a minute afterwards, with the seal in its mouth.

The capt. of one of the whalers being anxious to procure a bear, without wounding the skin, made trial of the stratagem of laying the noose of a rope in the snow, and placing a piece of kreng within it.—A bear ranging the neighboring ice, was soon enticed to the spot by the smell of burning meat. He perceived the bait, approached, and seized it in his mouth; but his foot, at the same moment by a jerk of the rope being entangled in the noose, he pushed it off with the adjoining paw, and deliberately retired. After having eaten the piece he carried away with him, he returned. The noose with another piece of kreng, being then replaced, he pulled the rope aside and again walked triumphantly off with the kreng. A third time the noose was laid, but, excited to caution by the evident observation of the bear, the sailors buried the rope beneath the snow, and laid the bait in a deep hole dug in the centre. The bear once more approached, and the sailors watch-assured of their success. But Bruin more sagacious than they expected, after snuffing about the place for a few moments, scraped the snow away with his paw, threw the rope aside, and again escaped unhurt with his prize.

In the month of June, 1812, a female bear, with two cubs, approached the ship I commanded, and was shot. The cubs not attempting to escape, were taken alive. These animals, though at first evidently very unhappy, became at length, in some measure reconciled to their situation, and being tolerably tame, were allowed occasionally to go at large about the deck.—While the ship was moored to a floe, a few days after they were taken, one of them, having a rope fastened round his neck, was thrown overboard. It immediately swam to the ice, got upon it and attempted to escape. Finding itself, however, detained by the rope, it endeavored to disengage itself in the following ingenious way. Near the edge of the floe was a crack in the ice, of a considerable length, but only 18 inches or 2 feet wide, and 3 or 4 feet deep. To this spot the bear returned—and when, on crossing the chasm, the bight of the rope fell into it, he placed him across the opening; then suspending himself by his hind feet, with a leg on each side, he dropped the most part of his body into the chasm; and with a fore applied to each side of the neck, attempted for some minutes to push the rope over his head. Finding this scheme ineffectual, he removed to the main ice, and running with great impetuosity from the ship, gave a remarkable pull on the rope, then going backward a few steps he repeated the jerk. At length after repeated attempts to escape in this way, every failure of which he announced by a significant growl, he yielded to his hard necessity, and lay down on the ice in angry and sullen silence.

A bear which was attacked by a boat's crew, in the Spitzbergen sea, made such a formidable resistance that it was enabled to climb the side of the boat and take possession of it, while the intimidated crew fled for safety to the wate. supporting themselves by the gunwale and rings of the boat, until by the assistance of another party from their ship, it was shot as it sat indefatigably in the stern.

And, with regard to narrow escapes, I shall only add, that a sailor, who was pursued on a field of ice by a bear, when at a considerable distance from assistance, preserved his life, by throwing down an article of clothing, whenever the bear gained upon him, on which it always suspended the pursuit until it had examined it, and thus gave him time to gain some advance. In this way, by means of a hat, jacket and a neck handkerchief, successively cast down, the progress of the bear was retarded, and the sailor escaped from the danger that threatened him in the refuge afforded him by the vessel.

Scoresby's Arctic Voyages.

From the Connecticut Courant.

TURNPIKE TOLLS.

We publish a decision in this days paper, by which it appears that the toll on the Hartford and New-London turnpike for a one horse waggon, with two persons in it, is 6¼d. The company had always exacted 9d. We think the decision is correct and will meet the public approbation. The gentleman who had the independence and spirit to bring up the question and have it decided, deserves well.

Hartford and New-London Turnpike Company vs. *Thiel Bingham.* } *Action of debt for Toll, before E. Buel, Esq Justice of peace.*

The defendant who belonged in the state of New-York, was returning from a visit to the eastward in what is called a *one horse pleasure waggon with his wife.* There was also in the waggon a common riding trunk, of the size usually carried by travellers. In passing a gate on this turnpike, near Colchester, he offered 6¼ cents for toll, which was refused, and 12½ cents were demanded. The defendant refused to pay that, and continued on his journey. The company was incorporated about 18 or 20 years ago, and the charter provides that the "toll for a *loaded* waggon shall be 12½ cents, and for an *empty* waggon 6¼ cents."

The plaintiffs claimed 12½ cents as for a *loaded* waggon: That the quantity or weight carried did not determine the question, but that any burden additional to the driver constitutes a *loaded* waggon within the charter. But if that construction were not correct, the burden in this case was sufficient; as two persons and a trunk may be considered as a *load* for one horse.

The defendant contended that this species of waggon was not in use, (excepting on farms,) at the date of the charter, and was not contemplated by the Assembly in passing the act, two horse waggons only then being used for travelling. That a waggon drawn by two horses was considered *empty* when two persons only were in it, and the company had always taken 6¼ cents toll for such. That the term "loaded" in its general and popular use did not apply to a vehicle conditioned as the one in question; and that a waggon was never called loaded because it had a trifling article in it as claimed by the plaintiffs.

The court took time to advise, and afterwards rendered judgment for the defendant, on the ground that he had offered the sum required by the charter.

LYCURGAN SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Lycurgan Society of Yale-College, held August 9th, 1820, on the recommendation of a Committee of the Society, composed of members from the different States in the Union—

Resolved, That extravagance in articles of dress is inconsistent with the republican principles of our government, and an evil which at the present time threatens its interests. It is, therefore, the duty of every friend of his country to afford his assistance in opposing its alarming progress.

Resolved, That it is the peculiar duty of the members of our college, and a debt of gratitude they owe to their country for the distinguished privileges which she has conferred upon them, to exert their influence in the accomplishment of so laudable an object.

Resolved, That we disapprove of extravagance in dress and luxurious indulgences in our seminaries of learning, at the present time; especially do we disapprove of them in the institution with which we are connected.

Resolved, That, to reduce the expense of clothing, and prevent the evils arising from the continual fluctuations of *fashion*, we adopt an uniform dress, to be hereafter worn by the members of this Society

Resolved, That to promote industry in our country, and to encourage American Manufactures, we wear cloth exclusively of domestic manufacture.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the Committee, who are instructed to describe our dress for the benefit of those who may hereafter become members of this institution; and that the same be published in the newspapers.

George E. Adams, *Maine*,
A. L. Alexander, *Georgia*,
Charles Atwood, *Massachusetts*,
Edward F. Barnes, *Mississippi*,
P. W. Chase, *New Hampshire*,
Ass Child, *Connecticut*,
J. P. Jones, *Delaware*,
Thomas P. Little, *N. Carolina*,
W. B. M'Cullough, *New-Jersey*,
George W. Peter, *District Columbia*,
Edward E. Phelps, *Vermont*,
George Shaaff, *Pennsylvania*,
Edward A. String, *New York*,
W. S. Sullivan, *Ohio*,
Landon A. Thomas, *Kentucky*,
Edmund B. Vest, *Virginia*,
Thomas J. Young, *S. Carolina*,
} Committee.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRESS.

A Coatee or short Coat, and Pantaloons of dark Domestic Cloth, black and white mixture, denominated *Iron Grey*, made agreeable to the present fashion in every respect, except that the Coatee is single breasted, with a small pointed lapel; the pockets on the outside of the skirt, with a scolloped welt.

Yale-College, New-Haven, Conn. August 25, 1820.

Louisiana.—It has been supposed that Edward Livingston, was elected the Representative of the State of Louisiana in Congress. It appears, however, that Josiah S. Johnson his opponent, is elected by a small majority, to that office.

Foreign Intelligence.

BOSTON, SEPT. 1.

BY the ship Triton, Capt. Glover, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, papers to the 29th of July were received.

We do not discover that the French have passed any law or decree to countervail the American tonnage duty. It is probable the arrival of the French Ambassador from the United States will assist the negociations forward to an amicable conclusion—promoting the freedom of commerce.

Stratford Canning, Esq. is appointed the British Minister Plenipotentiary to the U. S.

REVOLUTION AT NAPLES.

A bloodless Revolution was accomplished at Naples July 6, commenced by the Military. The King was obliged to conform to their views and, promise to prepare a Constitution within eight days.

But the people were too impatient to allow a delay of eight days—and demanded the immediate adoption of a Constitution similar to that of Spain. The King complained of ill health, and transferred the powers of Government to his son—who immediately decreed the Constitution. A new Ministry was appointed, and a provisional Junta called. The old Ministry resigned.

Pignatelli, Ex-Secretary of State, under Murat, has been appointed Ambassador from Naples to France.

It is feared the Revolutionary spirit will extend over all Italy, gain Sardinia, which is ripe, and even go to Austria. At Milan, it is said a conspiracy has already been discovered.

SPAIN.

The speech of the King of Spain to the Cortes, and the answer, are contained in the late London papers.

Propositions are made to repeal the law which excludes from succession to the throne of Spain, Don Francis de Paoli, and Maria Louisa, formerly Queen of Etruria—provided that the wife of Napoleon continues excluded, to prevent a descendant of Bonaparte from ever reigning in Spain.

An Expose of the Foreign Relations of Spain has been made to the Cortes by the Secretary of State. "Every thing will be done to promote the respectability of the State, and preserve a good understanding with foreign powers."

The Minister of the Transmarine Provinces made a report on their situation—and remarked that there was reason to hope the establishment of the Constitution would restore Peace to America.

The Cortes flatters itself with the pacification of Spanish America—and laments the differences with the United States, but hopes from the principles of justice and moderation that direct their diplomatic negociations, that these differences will terminate honorably and pacifically.

A motion was made for a penal law against the abuse of the liberty of the press.

Some alarms as to a counter-revolutionary attempt at times agitate Madrid. It is said Casq eiro, Ramirez, and Count de Camillas, have been arrested.

It is proposed to erect an equestrian statue to King Ferdinand, with a Civic Crown and holding the Constitution.

The King of Spain has excepted from his pardon to foreigners who have assisted his revolutionary subjects, the British who have joined them since the English non-enlisting act of July 1819.

A letter from Madrid, dated the 11th inst. contains the following particulars:—

"A decree, dated the 30th of June, provides that the pardon granted to foreigners made prisoners in the service of the South-American Insurgents, shall not extend to Englishmen who may have entered into such service after the 3d of July, 1819, the day on which the Foreign Enlistment Bill was passed by the British parliament. Other decrees have been issued in the King's name, ordering the full and complete execution of a great number of decrees passed by the Cortes at Cadiz. The most remarkable of these enactments are the following:—The re-establishment of the national order of St Ferdinand—the abolition of the torture—the organization of the Council of State and the Supreme Tribunal—the suppression of the inquisition, and every authority of that kind, with the destruction of all emblems and monuments relating thereto—the reservation of the title of Majesty to the King alone—the fixing of the annual dotation for the Royal Household at 40 millions of reals—the suspending the exercise of other functions by the deputies during the session—the establishment of the Liberty of the Press, and the Junta of Censorship (but which exercise no previous Censorship)—finally, the regulation of the article of the Constitution relative to the appointment of a Regency during the King's minority, and the transmission of the supreme authority by the Regency to the King, on his coming of age. The Government Gazette merely recapitulate the titles and dates of these decrees some of which as may be seen, are of great importance. There are others of a nature which must astonish those foreigners who reason on what passes in Spain, without knowing the country—for example, a decree of the Cortes, of the 18th of June, 1812, declares St. Theresa patroness of the Spains. One renews the prohibition against printing the Constitution without the authority of government."

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Cadiz, July 7:—

"Vales Reales go on daily increasing in value, they being current at 185 hard dollars, and the premium 20 per cent in great demand, as the Committee of Public Credit have begun to pay the consolidated ones. Great confidence is excited by the statements published every month, by the provinces, of the receipt and expenditure of funds, and in them the greatest order is observed. Surplus accounts, after all expences being paid, are left applicable to the general Treasury. The merchants of this place have advanced $100,000 towards the outfit of the vessels of war going to the Spanish Main, and the Asia and San Julian, bound to Lima, which will leave this port in the course of next month. To the several points of America now in a state of insurrection, commissioners are to be sent, with proposals of peace, friendship and concord; and from all appearances it is thought they will be well received. The accounts just received from the Spanish Main leave no doubt on the subject. Three of the commissioners are very soon to leave this for Buenos Ayres in the Achilles brig of war, and it is confidently expected the people of that country will not be deaf to the advantageous terms offered to them by the Constitution, as by their acceptance an end will be put to the anarchy in which they are at present plunged.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Queen has given notice that she shall attend in the House of Lords every day, while her concerns are under consideration—and requested a seat may be assigned her

Every Peer is to be compelled, under a heavy penalty, to attend at the second reading, and till the decision on the bill respecting the Queen—and a new gallery is erecting to accommodate the great number who will be present. Being over 70 years of age, abroad, or sick, will be the only sufficient reasons for non-attendance.

Her Majesty continues to answer the addresses to her with her usual talents and spirit. An address from the inhabitants of Hammersmith, was expected to be signed by 5000 persons.

On the 25th of July, in the House of Commons, Mr. Withered complained of a publication in "Flyndell's Western Luminary," as either a breach of the privileges of Parliament, or a libel on the Queen. Lord Castlereagh doubted its former character, and enumerated many gross attacks on Parliament which had not been noticed—but intimated that the Attorney General would probably prosecute—on which Mr. W's. motion was withdrawn. The following extract was read from the publication:—"Shall a woman who is as notoriously devoted to *Bacchus* as to *Venus*—shall such a woman as would, if found on our pavement, *be committed to Bridewell* and *whipped*—be held up in the light of suffering innocence?

There is a report that Pergami has left Paris with an artiste danseuse.

The King is about to make an aquatic excursion, attended by a small squadron of ships.

Two British regiments left at a fort near the Persian Gulf, have suffered greatly by an attack by the natives.

The Pacha of Janina continues his opposition to the Turks—and conciliates the Greeks. He is said to have an army of 50,000 men.

The Lutheran Cathedral at Revel has been set on fire by lightning, and consumed. Navigators have thus lost one of their land marks.

The Algerine squadron has taken two Tuscan vessels.

A great eclipse of the Sun will take place on the 7th of Sept. and be visible in a part of North-America.

By the late Mails.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, AUG. 28.

Daring attempt to Escape from the Penitentiary in this city.

BETWEEN the hours of seven and eight o'clock this morning, the attention of Mr. Williams was called to the west wing of the Penitentiary by an apparent dispute on one of the stair cases. This was planned to entrap him. He was attended by two of the keepers—and while engaged in hearing the parties, one of the convicts came and told him, some were getting over the wall. He proceeded to the spot, and gave directions to the guard to fire, when three white and two black men were shot. One white man died about 9 o'clock; two others were not likely to survive, when we left there. Eight men are in confinement in the cells as active in the plot, in which it is supposed about twenty were concerned, not one of whom escaped.

They took a long table on which they eat and being prepared with nails and splinters converted it into a ladder, which they placed between the gate house and the west wing, being completely screened from the sight & fire of the guard, four of them succeeding in getting over the wall into the court yard, where they were fired at, one broke his leg by falling from the wall—they were all instantly secured, and those not wounded placed in the cells.

Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Williams and his assistants for their bold and spirited resistance; and we are happy that they succeeded so completely. It was generally understood that Mr. W. was gone to Belle Air, and this they thought the most favorable opportunity for their attempt.

AUG. 29.

Bellona Powder Mills.—At 20 minutes before 10 o'clock this morning, two explosions were distinctly heard in the direction of Jones' Falls, which proved to be the graining and barrelling mills of the Bellona Gunpowder Mills, about six miles from this city. Immediately after, the Agent, with a Surgeon and Physicians immediately left the town for the mills. It is apprehended much loss will be sustained in buildings and powder, as well as of lives. The main mill and magazine are reported to be safe. A gentleman has just arrived from the scene of explosion, and informs us, that James Kelly and Owen O'Neale, were killed; Thomas Parrott and Edward Guerneman, shockingly wounded—one missing, supposed to be entirely destroyed. Doctors Birckhead, Hall, Bond, Marsh, and some others were left on the ground attending to the wounded. Three years ago next month, these mills were blown up for the third time, and now for the fourth.

S. C. CHARLESTON, AUG. 26.

A letter written at Prince Williams Parish, 10 miles from Combahee Ferry, on the 19th inst. says:—"We were visited yesterday, with one of the most tremendous Hail-storms I ever witnessed. I regret to say, I think your loss will amount to more than two-thirds. The storm lasted for one hour, and during that time destroyed nearly the whole crop of cotton and provisions.—The cotton stalks in many places were stripped entirely of bolls, leaves, &c. The out-buildings and negro houses were much injured by the violence of the wind, and some blown down—the poultry that were exposed were killed. Many of the hail-stones were larger than fowl's eggs.—I know not how far it has extended, but its ravages must have been great to our neighbors."

COL. WASHINGTON, AUG. 29.

THE CITY HALL.

Yesterday, according to previous arrangement, was laid the Corner Stone of the building about to be erected for a City Hall. Notwithstanding the great heat of the day, the procession of masons and other citizens was larger than was expected, and the concourse of persons on the ground was very great. The ceremony was commenced by prayer from the Rev. Mr. Hawley; after which an Address to the Craft was delivered by William Hewitt, Esq. the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge for the District of Columbia, which shall hereafter be published. The stone was laid with all the forms of masonry, and the completion of the work was announced by discharges of artillery from the Navy Yard and Fort. An Oration, suited to the occasion, was then pronounced by John Law, Esq. The ceremonies being concluded, refreshments were freely distributed, and the assemblage dispersed at an early hour.

This building will be, it is said, of equal magnitude with the Capitol, and in its design not unworthy to stand in view of it, we hope, will become the favorite of the people, for whom use it is intended. A part of the plan only is proposed to be executed at present; but we trust our corporate authorities will not stop when that is done, but go on, without delay, to the completion of the work. We wish to live to see it finished.

The Capitol is a building of which the United States may be proud. Its extent is adapted to that of our empire; its style to the structure of our government; and the material of which it is erected, is of appropriate durability. As citizens of the United States, we rejoice in the expectation of soon seeing its towering dome aspiring to the clouds.

What the Capitol is to the United States, let our City Hall be to us; yet dearer, because it is for our personal use as well as for that of those to whom we delegate authority. Isolated at present, from the rest of the Union, let us have a rallying point of our own. Let us, moreover, endeavor to establish for our city a character which will make the title of a citizen of Washington a passport to the respect and kindness of the world.—To do this, we must shew respect for ourselves; cultivate a good understanding with each other; establish a vigorous police; and otherwise improve, by intelligent legislation, the advantages which nature and circumstances have given us. We, of this city, are now passing from an infancy in which we were surrounded by difficulties, to an adolescence which is full of promise. We begin to feel our security, and to appreciate our condition. If we have not to boast of an independent Legislature for the District, we may congratulate ourselves on having a government for this city, invested with legislative powers adequate to all our present wants. Let us then select for our public offices men distinguished by integrity and capacity, in order that our affairs may be so conducted that we shall never have reason to be ashamed of the interior, any more than of the exterior, of our City Hall.

AUG. 24.

The following articles were deposited in the cavity made for that purpose in the Corner Stone of the City Hall:

No. 1.

THE BIBLE.

No 2

Ramsay's life of General Washington.
Eulogium on Gen. Washington, by Benjamin O. Tyler.
The Life and Philosophical Experiments of Benjamin Franklin.
Tyler's Declaration of Independence.
Gales and Seaton's Constitutions.

No. 3

A Register of the Officers and Agents, Civil, Military and Naval, in the service of the United States on the 30th September, 1819. with a list of the navy vessels, &c.
The National Calendar for 1820, by Davis and Force.
Congressional Directory of the first session of the sixteenth Congress.
A bird's-eye View of the House of Representatives; showing the plan of the new Hall, the arrangement of the seats, and the position on the floor of each member, as drawn by Dr. Darlington, a member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania.
A list of patents granted by the U. States for the encouragement of the arts and sciences, from 1790 to 1820.

No. 4.

A Digest of the laws of the Corporation of the City of Washington.
A list, containing the names of the Mayor, Boards of Alderman, and Common Council and officers of the Corporation; the Architect, and Committee for Building the City Hall, on parchment.
Robert King's map of the City of Washington.

These four packages were thickly incrusted with a composition of bees wax and rosin, then enveloped in one package, sewed up in linen, and the composition then put on over it. In the bundle was also deposited one of each of the newspapers printed in this city. This package was then deposited in a leaden box, which was soldered on the ground, so as to be air tight, before being deposited In that box were also placed a silver plate, with an appropriate inscription, the newspapers of the day, and a complete specimen of the gold, silver and copper coin of the country.

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK, AUG. 29.

Extraordinary Suicide.—On Thursday afternoon last, about sunset, a decent looking man, a stranger, standing on the deck of a vessel at Taylor's wharf, enquired of a bystander what o'clock it was? and upon being informed, he observed, "*It is time for me to be going!*" and immediately plunged into the river and disappeared. Several persons were near the spot at the time, who, at a loss to account for so strange a proceeding, stood by the place where he went down, for some time watching for his re-appearance, in order to assist him, should it be necessary. But he rose no more! On Saturday his body was found near the spot where the rash act was committed and after the usual forms, decently interred. From a paper found in his pocket-book, it appeared that his name was Nathaniel Lemont, of Bath, (Maine) aged 28 years—a letter was also found in his pocket, from his father at Bath, dated in 1812.

MICHIGAN. DETROIT, AUG. 11.

We have been informed that some unhappy disturbances have recently occurred in the tract of country in dispute between Ohio and this Territory, near Miami Bay. It seems that the Legislature of Ohio have determined to do as they please, in land as well as money matters, without consulting the proper authority; for they have gone so far as to create a county out of a part of the contested country. We have not been informed circumstantially of the occurrences above alluded to, but believe they arose from resistance to a civil officer, whose authority to act was denied.

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 28.

On Saturday evening last, a young Physician in this city, was called in to see a woman in low circumstances, who had a large family of children, her husband being also sick. In a fit of insanity or despair, she had swallowed a large quantity of laudanum. When the Doct. arrived, he attempted to administer an emetic, but she resolutely clenched her teeth, and refused all assistance.—He then procured an iron spoon, and with much exertion forced open her mouth, occasioning her the loss of two upper and two lower teeth, owing to her extraordinary resistance. The emetic was then poured down, and was immediately spurted back into the doctor's face. "Death and the Doctor" were now fairly at issue; but the odds were on the side of Death, who was so stoutly backed by the patient. But our young Esculapius was not to be thus deprived of his victory. Hastily wiping his face, he posted off with all speed to the nearest druggist, where he procured a long elastic tube and a syringe. Thus armed, he quickly returned, having in his retinue the druggist, and two stout black men, whom he engaged for the approaching conflict. Madam was immediately laid on her back on the floor, *sans ceremonie* her head and limbs being well secured; and refusing to let the tube be passed through her mouth, our courageous Doctor inserted it into her nose, and passed it through the orifice in the roof of the mouth, quite into the stomach; and with his syringe, quickly pumped out the contents of her stomach. The laudanum thus pumped out, was estimated at *two ounces*. It was by such persevering exertions, that this humane and skillful young Physician, saved a fellow-being from destruction. She is quite recovered.

SEPT. 1.

The number of deaths in the last 31 days of malignant fever have been 31, equal to 1 *death each day*.

The number of deaths in the 31 days of August 1793, of malignant fever, were 325, equal to nearly 11 *deaths every day*.

The number of deaths in the last ten days of malignant fever, have been fifteen; equal to 3 *deaths in two days*.

The number of deaths in the last ten days of August, 1796, of malignant fever, were 174, more than 17 *every day*.

At 3 o'clock, P. M. from the 20th to the 31st of August, 1793, the thermometer averaged 78, 2 10: at the same hour during the last ten days, it has ranged at 80, 7-10: so that the last 10 days in August 1820, have averaged two degrees and a half higher than during the same period in August 1793.

NEW-JERSEY. NEWARK, AUG. 29.

The Cadets under the command of Major Worth, reached this town on Saturday afternoon last, on their return to West Point. The night previous they encamped in the vicinity of Elizabeth Town; and our citizens having notice of their intention of passing through this place, most of the uniform companies were under arms. The battalion was formed in line, and met the Cadets at the south end of the town, and after passing the usual salutes were handsomely escorted to the lower common, in the following order: Capt. Bruen's company of Artillery; Capt. Shipman's company of Volunteer Artillery; Captain Boudinot's company of Independent Cadets; Capt. Rankin's company of Governors Guards; Capt. Kilpatrick's company of Columbian Patriots; Capt. Earl's company of Columbian Blues; and Capt. Philip's new company of Independent Jersey Blues. It being near evening, the guards were stationed, and the tents pitched on the common. Fires were soon lighted up, and supper prepared in all the style of camp etiquette.

On Sunday morning the corps attended public worship in the 2d Presbyterian church, and in the afternoon to the Episcopal church. On Monday they went through a great variety of military evolutions—attended with the most delightful music from a band that we recollect to have heard. The novelty of the occasion, drew together a great concourse of spectators both from the town and country.

NEW-YORK. UTICA, AUG. 22.

The remains of Gen. Covington, who fell at the battle of Chrystler's field, and Lt. Cols. Dix and Johnson, who died in the service of their country, have been removed from French Mills to Sackets Harbor by the officers of the 2d Reg't. of Infantry, and deposited near the remains of the lamented Pike, Spencer, &c. The funeral rites were performed on Tuesday last, attended by the officers and men of the army and navy generally and many of the citizens of Sackets Harbor and the neighboring towns. Major Gen. Brown and suite appeared in the procession as mourners, and divine service was performed at the place of interment by the Rev. Mr. Snowden.

ALBANY, AUG. 29.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

On Sunday afternoon, were drowned, about 9 miles below this city, by the sinking of a sail boat, Catherine Clark, daughter of Mr. Henry Clark, of this city, aged 21 years; and Edy Ann Allen, daughter of Mrs. Allen, widow of the late Walter Allen, also of this city, aged 7 years.—Six persons were on board the boat when the accident took place, viz two Miss Clarks, sisters—two Miss Allens, sisters, and two young men—four of whom were saved by the timely assistance and great exertions of Capt. Samuel Schuyler, of this city, whose vessel was at anchor about half a mile from where the boat sunk—and who is entitled to great praise for his conduct on this distressful occasion.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 29.

The Corps of Cadets arrived in this city yesterday about 12 o'clock. On landing from

the Pow'es Hook ferry boat, they were met at the foot of Courtland-street by a squadron of light horse ordered out for the purpose, and escorted to the Park. In the Park they went through the various military evolutions with great precision, in presence of the mayor, and members of the corporation, the vice-president of the United States, and a great concourse of citizens, who were highly gratified with their appearance and performances. [illegible] o'clock, at the invitation of the common council, and accompanied by the mayor, recorder, and members of the corporation, the Cadets proceeded to Tammany Hall, and partook of an elegant dinner prepared for the occasion.—The vice president, and several military and naval officers were guests. At 6 o'clock the Cadets embarked on board the steam-boat Richmond, on their return to West Point.

AUG. 31.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, Aug. 19.

"The health of our city is far from being favorable. I don't think the new cases have been as numerous within a day or two, as they were the latter part of last week, and some who were taken last week, are getting better. The appearance of the sick at the Hospital is a little more favorable. We had a fine rain yesterday, and the air is cool and pleasant to-day. I can but hope the severity of the disease will abate, if not the disease itself in a measure. The people are much alarmed in the eastern part of the city, and many have moved to other parts. The central part of the city remains healthy. We burn tar in our yard, and in damp weather, keep a fire in every room."

SEPT. 1.

FROM SPAIN.

The editor of the Norfolk Herald has received advices from Cadiz to the 12th July. The proceedings of the Cortes, subsequent to the 9th were awaited by the people with extreme anxiety. Indeed the public mind is far from enjoying that repose which results from a confidence that all is going on right.—On the contrary, fearful apprehensions were entertained that the meeting of the Cortes would be the season for an attempt to counter-revolution. Plots were every day detected. Eight priests were arrested in one day, in Cadiz, by O'Donnohu. The national militia were to be under arms in that city from the 8th of July until the result of the meeting of the Cortes was known.

Two frigates, 2 sloops, and 2 brigs were about to sail from Cadiz with deputies for South-America, to offer terms of conciliation to the Insurgents; at the same time these vessels are loaded with succors in stores and ammunition for Morillo. No idea was entertained of parting with the Colonies peaceably.

Nothing had been heard of the Algerine squadron, since it put to sea.

A letter dated Gibraltar, July 14, says—"The Tangier packet has just arrived, by which letters are received, announcing that disturbances of a most serious nature had broken out at Morocco between the people and the Emperor, and that it was believed he would have to abdicate, at least."

SEPT. 4.

NEW-YORK STATE ARSENAL.

It appears by a statement in the Columbian, that this Arsenal situated in Elm-street, contains arms, implements and equipments sufficient for 10,000 infantry, 3000 artillery, 500 dragoons, and1 000 sea fencibles, viz,10, 000 muskets, 10,000 knapsacks, 10000 canteens 20,000 gunslings, 15,000 sets of cartouch boxes & belts, 18,000 bayonet belts, 800 swords (non-commissioned officers) 600 dragoon pistols, 308 tents and marquees, together with a large number of drums, fifes, tent poles, wires, brushes, worms, &c. &c. in proportion to the arms. The park of artillery, consists of 72 pieces, twelves, nines, sixes, and two pounders, the greater part are of Brass, and American manufacture, said to equal any pieces in the world.—There are also here several most beautiful long brass 18 pounders, taken from Burgoyne, at Saratoga, objects of real curiosity, and pride to every American. Connected with the park of artillery, are a proportional number of caisson waggons of all forms, travelling forges, with a full compliment of all the implements required by artillery. The ammunition belonging to the arsenal is kept at some distance from the city. It consists of 150 bbls. of powder, and 85 tons shot besides three hundred thousand rounds of fixed ammunition. For the use of the artillery there are several 100 sets of harness, saddles, with all the apparatus calculated to fit out the whole of the artillery in a few hours.

BROOKLYN, AUG. 30.

At Cold Spring, Capt. Daniel Rudyard, in a playful scuffle with another person had his neck so injured by a fall that he died three days after (on the 15th inst.) retaining his senses and speech to the last. He desired others might take warning by this fatal accident not to indulge in folly. He has left a wife and family of children to lament their loss.

A similar accident occurred at Bushwick last week; a man of color wrestling, was thrown on his head, injured his neck, and died the same as before mentioned.

MASS. NEW-BEDFORD, AUG. 18.

VOYAGE OF EXPERIMENT.

It is generally known, that a vessel sailed from this port a few weeks since, on a whaling voyage, equipped, besides the usual apparatus, with torpedoes, to shoot or blow up the whales. The Boston Patriot, speaking of this novel expedition, expresses a doubt of its success; but, perhaps the editors are not informed that the ingenious projector has gone in the vessel for the purpose of directing the operation, and testing the practicability of the experiment.

NEWBURYPORT, AUG. 25.

Census.—Mr. Cutler has just completed the census of this town. The whole number of inhabitants is 6737—1800 of whom are under ten years of age.—Thus it appears our population has decreased almost *one thousand* since 1810.

SALEM, SEPT. 1.

The Stoneham Murder.—In our paper of December 7, we remarked, that there was some fear that one of the Stoneham murderers had slipped off in the ship Osprey, which sailed on the 5th from this port for Sumatra. Our suspicion is now further confirmed by accounts from that ship since her arrival at Sumatra, which state, that 24 hours after her departure from this port a man appeared on board whom they had not seen before; and on being questioned, he said, with an affected idiotism, that he belonged to Pelham, and came to this town with his father, and went on board this vessel, which had carried him off—He continued throughout to act the idiot, but not so thoroughly as to escape the suspicion of the officers and crew that he was a fugitive from justice, perhaps one of the murderers, and of course they kept a watchful eye upon him, and would take care that he did not get off.

VERMONT. BURLINGTON, AUG. 23.

We learn by a gentleman of this town who arrived in the Steam-Boat yesterday morning, that the following melancholy accident happened about 8 o'clock, the preceding evening. Miss ELLEN SMYTHE, a young lady of about 16 years of age, attached to the family of Mr. C. Hayes, of Montreal, and who was returning with them from New-York, while standing near the stern of the boat, unfortunately lost her hold and dropped into a watery grave;—On the alarm being given, the engine was stopped the small boat lowered and every exertion used to save her, but to no effect.

CONN. NEW-HAVEN, AUG. 29.

STOW vs. CONVERSE.

This case had a re-hearing before the Hon. Superior Court at their late Session in this city, Chief Justice Hosmer on the bench. The trial commenced on Monday at 2 o'clock, and the case was given to the jury on Friday evening of the same week. In the course of one or two days, the jury agreed on a verdict for the Plaintiff of $475. The judge refused to accept the verdict, and sent them out for higher damages—in about two days more, they agreed on a verdict of $700, which the judge also refused to accept, and sent them out for higher damages—in the course of twenty-four hours more, they agreed on the same verdict, which the law requires to be recorded of course. Our readers may recollect that this is the same case on which the plaintiff obtained a verdict last winter of $1000, and on which the defendant moved for a new trial on the ground of exceptions taken to the decisions of the court. A similar motion is now pending, to be heard before the Supreme Court of Errors at their session in June next.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, Sept. 6, 1820.

The election for members of Congress took place in Rhode-Island on Tuesday of last week. Mr. Durfee, is elected by a large majority, in opposition to Mr. Hazard. The Gazette of Monday states that the accounts of the majorities between Bridgham and Eddy, are various and contradictory—and that the scattering votes may be so numerous as to prevent a choice.

The fine ship of the line, building at Philadelphia, is in such a state of forwardness, that the 7th of this month has been designated as the day on which she is to be launched.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

A new Salt Spring, whose waters are supposed to be inexhaustible, has just been discovered in the town of Lenox, in the county of Madison, within ten rods of the Great Western Canal, and 21 miles east of the Salina Salt Springs. The water has been submitted to a critical chemical process, and is found to yield as great a proportion of salt as any of the saline waters in the Western Country—Its specific gravity is 24 ounces, avoirdupois weight, per gallon over common fresh water. This spring is in the immediate neighborhood of extensive forests, which will afford abundant fuel for manufacturing salt for many years.—*Albany Gazette.*

The salt spring, mentioned as lately discovered at Lenox, in the county of Madison, is on the farm of Capt. Oliver Cook—and has already obtained the name of the "*Erie Canal Spring.*" The editor of the Cazenovia Pilot says, he has seen a specimen of the salt made at the spring, which appears to be equally as good and pure as any manufactured at the Onondaga Springs.—*Alb. Gaz.*

Eight persons applied to a tavern-keeper to know what he would furnish them a dinner for as many days as they could be differently arranged at the same table. He said "two hundred dollars;" but after a month they relieved his distress at perceiving his error, and threw up the bargain rather than ruin him. It would have taken 110 years and 17 days to have completed it.

Boston Paper.

Solar Eclipse.—The Solar Eclipse, which will happen on Thursday, September 7, 1820, will be the greatest of all those which happened in this part of Europe (England) ever since the year 1764, and, indeed, of all those which will again happen here before the year 1847. Like the two eclipses here alluded to, it will be annular; that is, the disc of the moon will not wholly cover the disc of the sun, but, in certain parts of the earth, the sun will show the appearance of annulus, or ring, round the body of the moon, the position and magnitude of which will depend on the situation of the spectator. In no part of England will this annular appearance be observed; it will be seen, however, in the Shetland Islands. On the continent, in any part of that tract of country which extends nearly in a straight line from the north of Westphalia to the south of Italy, the inhabitants will have an opportunity of beholding this singular phenomenon.—*Memoir by Mr. Francis Baily.*

From the Washington City Gazette, of Aug. 25.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

Yesterday afternoon, as Mr. Cocking, of this city, was viewing the progress of the work of the centre of the Capitol, he accidentally slipt off the wall on to the scaffolding, which unluckily at that moment gave way, and he fell about 30 feet, into the area below, which occasioned his death in half an hour afterwards.

Queen of England and Pergami.

From a gentleman now residing in Fredericksburg, Va. who lived several years in Milan at the same time with the Princess of Wales, and who personally knew Pergami, her reputed paramour, we have obtained the following particulars relative to these two personages. This statement differs a little from that given in the English papers; but from our knowledge of the gentleman from whom the information comes, we believe it to be substantially correct.

Pergami was at first ostler and afterwards courier to the General Pino. He was married, and had several children—is a tall man, and of fine appearance; and from the moment of his entrance into the employment of the Princess, was honored with the government of her house, and lived on the most familiar terms with her, being her constant attendant, whether riding in her carriage or on foot in the public walks. He had no fortune when he entered the service of the Princess; but by the gifts received from her, he, in a very short time after, bought near Milan, an estate for 900,000 francs, for which he paid the cash, and where he sometimes received and entertained the princess. When they did not reside in Milan, nor were engaged in travelling, they lived on an estate about 24 miles from Milan, situated near the lake Majeur, which the Princess bought from General Pino.

Pergami never served in the French or Italian army, and received no decorations until his entrance into the service of the princess. The three emblematic orders that he wore, were, through her influence, obtained from the king of Sardinia, particularly that of St. Maurice and Lazar, which is one of the oldest and most noted; and through the same influence, he became a guest with her at the table of the Sardinian king.

The Princess received several mortifications at Milan concerning the said Pergami, particularly the following, of which our informant was a witness; On a Sunday they were walking in the public gardens, which were very much crowded, when Pergami, in order to open a passage for the Princess took the liberty of pushing a gentleman who was walking before them between two of his friends; but unfortunately for Pergami and the Princess, that gentleman was a Captain in the imperial guard, who feeling himself pushed, turned round, and recognising Pergami, observed to him in angry tone,—"Rascal thy place is in the stable and not here." The Princess then pulled Pergami, and they took another direction.

The Princess had with her in Milan the young man, who, when about 10 years of age formed so prominent a subject in the discussions which took place in London about 14 years since.—*Vir. Herald, Aug. 30.*

From the Salem (New-Jersey) Messenger of Aug. 23.

Fortifications in the Delaware.—We last week paid a visit to the Pea Patch, which is situated nearly between two points, about 55 miles by the course of the river from Philadelphia, and five from the north of Salem Creek. The river between these opposite points, is between 3 and 4 miles wide; but large ships in passing, must sail within a little more than half a mile of the Pea Patch, on which fortifications are building. They are progressing gradually, and have risen to the second tier of port holes. There are to be three tier, with 85 port holes in a tier, in all 255. The height will not be far from 40 feet. They are built in angles, presenting ten fronts of hard gray or granite stone. The island, containing 72 acres, of a circular form, is wharfed in, which prevents it from being overflowed at high water.

Delaware.—The conferees appointed by New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, to make a selection of a governor and two members of congress, to be supported at the ensuing general election, assembled at Dover on Tuesday last, when John Collins, Esq. of Sussex, was supported and nominated as Governor, and C. A. Rodney, and Willard Hall, Esqs. were nominated as representatives to congress.

Watchman.

Large Apples.—We published a few days since from a Bridgeport paper, an account of six Apples picked in that vicinity, weighing together 56 ounces. To show that the Bridgeport farmers can be "beaten," Mr. H. POPE, of Peach Hill, King's county, L. I. has sent us a basket containing six bow apples from his farm, which weigh 80 ounces.

N. Y. Mer. Adver.

From the Boston Centinel, of Sept. 2.

TARIFF BILL.

A Convention of the Merchants, &c. of this town, Salem, Marblehead, Newburyport, and other places, was held in this town yesterday, on the subject of the Tariff Bill now suspended in Congress. The Hon. William Gray, presided; and Delegates were appointed to assemble in a general Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, on this interesting subject. The deputation consists of the Hon. Israel Thorndike, and Francis C. Gray, Esq. of this town, Hon. Wm. Reed, of Marblehead, Willard Peele, Esq. of Salem, and Samuel Rodman, Esq. of New-Bedford.

A committee was also chosen to address their fellow-citizens, and to invite them to meet in Faneuil-Hall on the 2d of October on the subject.

SUMMARY.

The Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington has discontinued business from the impossibility of letting its money profitably.

The Bank of Caroline, Maryland, has determined to wind up its concerns.

The present population of New-London is 3225, being 15 more than in 1810.

A shock of an Earthquake was very sensibly felt, in Wilmington, D. on Sunday morning, at about half past 2 o'clock.

It is said 3000 bibles have been printed at Otaheite—and all sold in 3 days for 3 gallons of cocoa nut oil each.

Two or three vessels, it is said, are building in the U. S. for the King of the Sandwich Islands.

A Marine Bible Society has been established in Providence, and the subscription thereto rapidly filling up.

MARINE LIST.

Aug. 30.—Sailed, *sloop Candidate, Stoddard, for Norfolk; sloop Revenge, Burker, Providence; sloop M'Donough, Coit, New-York.*

Arrived, *sloop Thames, Bailey, from St. Eustatia, via. St. Bartholomews, 20 days from the latter place. Left at St. Eustatia, Aug. 8, schr. Golden Age, Small, from North-Carolina, discharging.—Left at St. Barts, Aug. 7, schr. Andrew Jackson, Fillet; schr. Sea-Horse, Lawton, 33 days from New-York; brig Charlotte, Lawrence, from Philadelphia, just arrived; brig ——— from Baltimore; brig Martha Pond, from Milford, bound to leeward after Salt; schr. Smithfield, from Smithfield, just arrived. Arrived at St Barts on the 7th a Patriot privateer, with four Portuguese prizes—one of which, an 18 gun ship, fought the privateer 2 hours.*

Sept 3.—Sailed, *sloop Hiram, Buck, Boston.*

Arrived, *sloop Venus, Havens, New-York.*

4.—Arrived, *sloop Eliza, Davison, New-York; sloop Science, Lovell, Boston.*

5.—Arrived, *sloop Olive-Branch, Gurney, Thomastown.*

Married,

In this city, on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Strong, Mr. ROGER HUNTINGTON, to Miss AMELIA MATILDA LAMBERT.

Died,

In this town, Mr. DAVID MAPLES.

At West-Point, on the 28th inst ANDREW ELLICOTT, professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy, aged 67. He was one of the few men of our country, who at the period of his youth, had made any considerable advances in the Mathematical sciences. These, he continued to admire, and cultivate during life; but to no particular branch was he so much devoted, as to practical Astronomy. In this, he was pre-eminent, both in the expert use of instruments, and the accuracy of his calculations which were the results of his observations. The reputation which he gained for those rare, and peculiar acquirements, was evinced by the number and frequency of his appointments, both by individual States, and the United States, for the purpose of adjusting such boundary lines as depended on the most nice Astronomical observations. While engaged in these, he did not fail to improve the advantages which his travels presented of adding to the general stock of natural knowledge.—The Geography of our country, in particular, is indebted to him for many interesting details, and descriptions of its unfrequented parts, as well as for the most accurate adjustment of the relative situation of particular places. By his death science is deprived of a devoted admirer—the military academy of one of its best friends and most distinguished professors—society of a benevolent and useful member, and his family of a tender husband, and a kind and affectionate parent.

NOTICE.

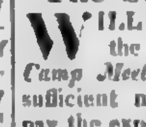
THE annual meeting of the *Bible Society* of New-London County, for the choice of officers, will be holden at New-London, on the 3d Tuesday of September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M —Persons holding subscription papers are requested to return them to the Secretary on or before that time.

ROBERT COIT, *Secretary.*
Aug. 28, 1820. 44—

The Steam Boat Fulton

WILL start on Thursday morning the 14th inst. at day light, for the *Camp Meeting* near New-London, if a sufficient number of passengers offer to pay the expences, to return the same evening. Fare 50 cents. *Sept. 6.*

For Boston,



THE regular trading Sloop SCIENCE, *E. Lovell, Master,* will sail on Monday the 11th inst. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the Captain on board, at *Brown's Wharf,*

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
New-England RUM,
MOLASSES,
SUGAR,
TOBACCO.
Sept 6. 44—

BOSTON DYERS.

THE inhabitants of New-London, Norwich and Colchester, and the adjacent towns, are informed that *Edward Learned,* of New-London, is appointed agent for

J. & A. HALL,
Silk, Cotton, Linen, and Woolen
DYERS, BOSTON.

All goods entrusted to his care, will be forwarded with dispatch, and colored in the best manner. The established prices will be made known by their agent.
New-London, April 12, 1820. 44tf—

WM. ROGERS

REQUESTS all that are indebted to him, to close their accounts by the 1st of October next; he intends making a new arrangement in his business, that will make it necessary they should be closed by that time.—All that do not comply with this notice, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of an *Attorney.*

NEW GOODS

Expected next week, that will be sold with those now on hand very low *for cash.*
A quantity of Russia Feathers, &c. &c.
Sept 5. 44—

DR. FRINK'S
Universal American Pills;

Lately prepared by the Inventor at his Dispensary, sign of the Good Samaritan, Northampton, Mass. are now made only by Mrs. Frink, at Norwich, Connecticut, to whom, before his decease, he communicated the skill of making this unrivalled Medicine.

THESE Pills have virtues highly salutary in all those complaints hereafter mentioned. More than seven years past their success has been most flatteringly acknowledged in Boston, and other principal towns in New-England, by gentlemen of high respectability. The infallible test of experience has proved them to be, in all cases, quick, thorough, easy; leaving the bowels in a quiet state, and happily uniting the ultimate effects of an emetic and cathartic, but without the distressing spasms which an emetic usually creates. They remove from the stomach and bowels the surcharge of acrid bile, vitiated mucus, and morbid humors, in the most pleasant and effectual manner. The remote or exciting causes of Fevers, and other formidable diseases, often originate from the sources last named, when allowed to remain in the system. How important then is it, to have at hand a safe and kind remedy, or seasonable preventative, against the threatened evil. When the following diseases are assailing the constitution, and no Physician is at hand, how many valuable lives may be saved every year, by a timely use of these invaluable Pills—that is to say—Giddiness, Pains in the Head and Neck, Cholic, Melancholy, Jaundice, Dropsy, Worms, Costiveness, Gripes, Puking, Obstructions in the Kidney passages, Weak and Inflamed Eyes, Typhus and Bilious Fevers, Camp Distemper, Putrid Dysentary, Paleness with loss of appetite.

In these and numerous other complaints, the public are assured not a single instance in seven years has occurred, in which those who have used have not given Dr. Frink's Universal American Pills their unqualified approbation.

The most perfect attention and care are used in preparing this excellent medicine.

A liberal discount to Druggists who buy at wholesale. Certificates and directions will accompany each box of Pills, and none are genuine but those signed by U. FRINK, with a seal.

These Pills are for sale by
D. RIPLEY.
Norwich, Sept. 5, 1820. 44—

Miscellaneous Books.

For sale by T. ROBINSON,

THE life of Com. Oliver H. Perry, with an Appendix comprising biographical sketches of the late General Pike and Captain Lawrence, and a view of the present condition and future prospects of the Navy of the U. S. By John M. Niles, Esq.

The President's Tour,

Gisborne's Enquiry into the duty of the Female Sex,

Campbell's Voyage Round the World, from 1806 to 1812,

Bunyan's Law and Grace, do Holy War,

Pilgrim's Progress, Baxter's Saints Rest, do. Call to the Unconverted, Law's Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life,

Lock on the Reasonableness of Christianity,

Chalmer's Practical Sermons, do. Astronomical Sermons, Early Life of Wm. Cowper, Flavel's Treatise on Keeping the Heart, Hawels' Communicant, Spiritual Companion, Flavel's Touchstone of Sincerity or Trial of True and False Religion, Religious Courtship, being Historical Discourses on the necessity of marrying religious Husbands and Wives only, &c. Doddridge's Rise & Progress of Religion,

Life of Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Waters, Mrs. Newell, Mrs. Osborn, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Waite, Miss Woodbury, Miss Anthony, Miss Humphries, Miss Hyde,

Life of Clements, of Edwards, of Calvin, of Whitefield, of Spencer and of Henry K. White, Meikle's Solitude Sweetened and Travels, &c.

Great variety of Religious and Moral Books for Children and Youth.
Norwich, Sept. 3, 1820. 44—

AUCTION.

ON the 21st day of October next, will be sold at auction, at the public sign-post, in Long-Society, in Preston and New-London County, so much of the real estate of *Rufus Roath and Walter Roath,* as will raise the sum of $3, 75—being the amount of Preston town tax against the said Walter and Rufus, on list of A. D. 1818, with incident charges —Sale to commence at two o'clock afternoon.

GEORGE W MORGAN, *Collector.*
Preston, Aug 31, 1820. 44—

Broke into the enclosure

OF the subscriber, in June last, two mare colts—one a pale sorrel, and the other a chesnut brown color, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges.

EBENEZER BARSTOW.
Windham, 2d Soc. July 18, 1820. 44—

150 Bottles choice MADEIRA WINE, FOR SALE BY
JOHN LATHROP.
Aug. 30. 44—

POETRY.

From the American Monthly Magazine

SATURDAY NIGHT.

SWEET to the soul the parting ray,
Which ushers placid evening in,
When with the still expiring day,
The Sabbath's peaceful hours begin;—
How grateful to the anxious heart,
The sacred hours of holy rest!

I love the blush of vernal bloom,
When morning glids night's sullen tear;
And dear to me the mournful gloom
Of Autumn—Sabbath of the year:
But purer pleasures joy sublime,
Await the dawn of Holy Time.

Hush'd is the tumult of the day,
And worldly cares, and business cease,
While soft the vesper breezes play,
To hymn the glad return of peace;
O season blest; O moments given
To turn the vagrant thoughts to Heaven.

What though involv'd in lurid night,
The loveliest forms in nature fade,
Yet mid the gloom shall heavenly light,
With joy the contrite heart pervade;
O thou great source of light divine,
With beams etherial gladden mine.

Oft as this hallowed hour shall come,
O raise my thoughts from earthly things,
And bear them to my heavenly home,
On living faith's immortal wings—
Till the last gleam of life decay
In one eternal Sabbath Day! C. I.

A NEW-HAMPSHIRE TAVERN.

SOME years ago, his Rozinante striding
A gentleman was in New-Hampshire riding,
Far to the North—He'd travelled many a league,
One day; and now with hunger, thirst, fatigue,
Almost o'ercome, with most rejoicing eyes
A tavern sign he at a distance spies:
Approaching, on the sign these words appear:
"For man and beast best entertainment here."
Dismounting, for the hostler now he calls,
But for the hostler all in vain he bawls,
He opes the door: that sees with grace winning,
The landlady and daughter Bets a spinning,
Humming away at most enormous rate,
This on the little wheel, that on the great.
'Where is the landlord?'—'He is gone away
Clear down the lot with Joe, a mowing hay.
'Grass, madam—Have you oats?—'No, none at all,
My husband sold the whole last fall
To find the house in liquors.'—'Core ma'am pray?'
'The last half bushel went to mill to-day.'
'Then you have meal?'—'Not any: you know, Bets,
All we've not baked has gone to pay our debts.
Let down them bars; take out your bits, your
Will find as good feed, sir, as ever wore, (was.)
—This done, the traveller to the house returned,
And to allay his thirst impatient burned.
'I'll thank you madam, for a glass of gin
And water.'—'Sir, there's not a drop within.'
'Some brandy, then.'—'Sir, we have none at all;
For here for brandy people never call.'
'A glass then of West-India.'—'Sir we've none,'
'Well then, New-England.'—All our rum is gone.'
'Have you some cider, or some beer that's good?'
'Our cider's out—we have not lately brewed.'
'I'm very thirsty; pray some water bring'—
'Bets take the gourd, and fetch some from the spring.'
Bets went—returned—'Mother, th' old sow, oh lud,
Has made the water all as thick as mud,
By wall'wing in the spring.'—The trav'ller now
Demands: 'What! keep you but yourselves and sow?'
Keep says the woman, feeling anger's spur,
What do we keep? why, we—*keep Tavern Sir.*'

THE

EUTERPEIAD:

or,

MUSICAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE Euterpeiad is edited by John R Parker, No. 6, Milk-street, Boston, and is intended to embrace every article interesting, or connected with the science of Music, by carefully compiling and collating—A brief History of Music from the earliest ages—Cherish a classical taste—Watch the progress of the art—Excite the emulation—Record the transactions of Societies, Examine and partially review new Musical works—Stimulate Professional Gentlemen to explore new tracts in the regions of science—Furnish Biographical Memoirs of Musical Men—Correspondence, Anecdotes, Letters instructive and interesting upon every branch of Musical science, Insert Miscellaneous Articles, wherein will be noticed new inventions, improvements in Musical Instruments, and observations upon Musical Performances, &c. &c.

Authors, Editors and Publishers are respectfully requested to forward intelligence of Musical works in hand to the publisher.

CONDITIONS.

The Euterpeiad is published by Thomas Badger, Jun. No. 4, Suffolk buildings, Congress street, Boston, and is issued once a week (Saturday) and contains four quarto pages musical matter, delivered to Subscribers, or at the Post-Office in Boston, at $2 50 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

Every third or fourth number contains a fashionable song, air with variations, march, waltz, dance, or sacred song, arranged for the piano forte, of the size of a music plate.

Postmasters, Printers, Booksellers, or Agents, who obtain ten subscribers will be entitled to one number gratis, besides the usual commission for collecting and paying over the amount of subscriptions. Regular files from the commencement can be obtained, and all communications must be addressed to the Publisher.

Aug. 30. 43—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS II.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
3 : :	1000	:	3000
4 : :	500	:	2000
4 : :	300	:	1200
4 : :	200	:	800
140 : :	100	:	14000
100 : :	50	:	5000
50 : :	40	:	2000
80 : :	30	:	2400
349 : :	20	:	6980
3270 : :	6	:	19620
4005 Prizes			60,000
7995 Blanks			—
12,000 Tickets, at five dollars, is			60,000

Less than two Blanks to a Prize, and all the Prizes floating from the commencement of the drawing, a circumstance very seldom if ever before known in this State.

The Treasures of this Scheme are not absorbed by one or two overgrown Prizes, as is commonly the case; but its wealth is more equally and therefore more usefully distributed.

The punctuality of the Managers in Drawing the first Class of this Lottery, and their prompt payment of the prizes, gives them confidence in issuing this, the second and last Class, together with the laudable purpose for which the grant was made, they confidently hope will induce the public to patronize this.

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent, and all prizes less than One Hundred Dollars payable in sixty days, and all others in ninety days after the completion of the drawing, which will commence at Fairfield, on the first Tuesday of February next.—All prizes not called for in one year, will be considered as generously given to the Society, and not thereafter paid

JEREMIAH STURGES,
PHINEAS TAYLOR,
THOMAS F. ROWLAND,
ZACHARIAH CLARK, 2d.
} *Managers.*

Fairfield, Aug. 1, 1820. 43—

TICKETS FOR SALE AT

R HUBBARD's Book-Store—Also, by SAMUEL TYLER and JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

To whom it may concern.

KNOW ye that whereas *Alexander Norton*, of Goshen, in Litchfield county, claims to have been the inventor of packing cheese in casks according to the method now generally practised, and has obtained a patent under the great seal of the United States, dated the 6th day of May, 1820, and signed by *James Munroe*, President thereof, securing to said *Norton* the sole and exclusive right of making, using and vending to others to be used, the said Cheese Casks for the term of fourteen years, from said 6th day of May, 1820—and whereas *Elias W. Newton* & *Samuel Randall*, both of Colchester, in New-London County, have obtained of said Norton the sole and exclusive right of making, using and vending to others to be used the aforesaid Cheese Casks, in all the County of New-London, and that part of the County of Middlesex, lying east of Connecticut river.

This is therefore to forbid all persons infringing on the rights granted by said patent to said *Norton* and by said *Norton* to said *Newton & Randall*, by making, using and vending to be used the above said Cheese Casks, under penalty of the law in such case made and provided.

Dated at Colchester, this 8th day of Aug. 1820.

ELIAS W. NEWTON,
SAMUEL RANDALL.

NEW-LONDON COUNTY

Agricultural Society.

THE notice lately published of the meeting of the society on the first Monday of October next, is incorrect. The fair will be held at the Court-House, in Norwich, on the *second Wednesday of October*, 1820, pursuant to the Bye-Laws of the Society.

It is expected that the committee of arrangements will give suitable notice, as to the order of proceeding on that day.

By order of the President,

L. FOSDICK,
Recording Secretary.

Aug. 22. 42—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

Notice.

A TOWN TAX of 7 cents on the dollar, laid on the list of 1819, became due, on the 1st day of July 1820. Those persons who have not paid their Taxes on said list, may now have an opportunity, & in so doing will save expence.

THOMAS THOMAS, *Collector.*

Norwich, Aug. 15, 1820. 44—

For Sale,

A FARM,

CONTAINING about ninety acres of excellent land for *mowing, pasture* and *tillage*, with a large proportion of *wood*—A good *Dwelling-House* and other out houses, almost new thereon standing, pleasantly situated in Norwich, on the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Brooklyn, with the *stock and farming utensils* on the aforesaid premises.

ALSO.

A lot of *Wood Land*, lying in Lisbon, on the aforesaid turnpike, containing about four acres, one mile and a half from the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

In Plainfield, a convenient Tenement for a small family, opposite the mansion of *Ephraim Wheeler, Esq.* For particulars enquire of THOMAS WHEELER, on said Farm

June 6, 1820. 31-tf—

For Sale,

THE *House* in which *Mr. Joseph Kingsley* now lives, situated in Norwich-Landing, at the junction of the Stage road to Providence and the new road across the toll bridge to Preston.

—ALSO—

The *Tan House and Ford* late the property of *Mr. Henry Gordon*, now deceased If the above are not sold by the first of April they will be leased.

APPLY TO

GEO. PERKINS.

March 6. 18—

For Sale or to Let,

THE subscriber's House and premises, the residence of the late *Jonathan Frisby*, Esq. of Norwich.—Possession may soon be had. For particulars apply to

DWIGHT RIPLEY, Esq

Norwich, or to the subscriber at Bozrahville. D. L. DODGE.

April 1, 1820. 22—

Strayed

FROM the enclosure of the subscriber, sometime in July last,

7 Sheep and 3 Lambs.

The Sheep have a slope off the upper side of the right ear, and a fork on the left, and are half blooded merinos. Whoever will return them, or give information where they may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded.

SAMUEL POWERS.

Lebanon, Aug. 19, 1820. 42—

Broke into the enclosure

OF the subscriber, sometime in June, a two year old red HEIFER. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

SAMUEL H. POWERS.

Colchester, Aug. 19, 1820. 42—

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE *Windham and Mansfield Turnpike Company* are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be holden at the house of *Jerusha Staniford*, in Windham, on the first Tuesday of September next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the choice of their officers and any other proper business.

ZALMON STORRS, *Secretary.*

Windham, Aug. 12, 1820. 43—

Probate Notice.

SIX months from the 2d day of August is by the Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, allowed to the creditors of the estate of

PARTHENIA JOHNSON,

late of Woodstock, deceased, to exhibit their claims or be debarred a recovery—and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

THOMAS LAWSON, *Adm'r.*

Woodstock, Aug. 2, 1820. 42—

SCHOOL FUND.

DEBTORS will remember that another year's interest falls due on their bonds on the second day of September next, and that the one half thereof is required by the Act of the General Assembly to be paid within that month. And as the legislature have expressed a wish that the dividends to schools should be increased, punctual payment will be *indispensable.*

JAMES HILLHOUSE,
Commissioner of the School Fund.

Hartford, Aug 3, 1820. 43—

Patent Polishing Powder,

FOR CLEANING ALL KINDS OF METALIC SUBSTANCES.

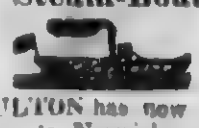
Just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

GREENWOOD'S Patent Polishing Powder—Price 12½ cents a package. By the use of this powder in cleaning Brass, Copper, Tin, and all other kinds of metals, more than half the time and labor is saved, than when cleaned in the common way, by the use of emery, rotten stone, &c.

Sound Steam-Boat Line.



THE FULTON has now commenced running to Norwich, and will continue for the season, to leave Norwich as soon as the tide serves after the arrival of the stages, and to leave New-London every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday*, at 8 o'clock in the morning, exchanging with *Capt. Tinker* same days at New-Haven, and leaving there at 6 P. M. to return.

March 29. 21—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

LUMBER, &c.

50 M. Hartford Inspected Shingles,
20 M. feet clear Plank, Boards, Clap-Boards, and 1½ inch Sash Stuff.
4 " " Merchantable Clap-Boards,
10 Bbls. Baltimore Flour,
10 M. Brick, at the Kiln price,
1 one Horse Waggon,
120 lbs. Zant Currants,

Received and for sale by

JOHN LATHROP.

Aug. 22, 1820. 42—

Molasses, Flour, etc.

6 hhds superior retailing Molasses,
20 bbls. superfine Flour,
10 do. Muscovado Sugar,
8 do. Boston Bay Mackarel,

For sale unusually low for cash, by

CALVIN TYLER.

August 2. 39—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST

COLD SPRING GIN,

FOR SALE,

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS. BREED.

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

2 run MILL STONES, with or without gear—together with Bolts, and other apparatus appertaining to a Grist-Mill.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

June 21.

RUM, etc.

4 Hhds. West India Rum,
2 Boxes Brown and White Havana Sugars,
Lump and Loaf Sugar,

Just received and for sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

Aug 15. 41—

Patent Cut Nails.

A COMPLETE assortment, of the best quality, constantly for sale on good terms by *Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company.* Orders addressed to WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent*, will receive punctual attention.

May 31. 30—

Utley's Remedy

FOR *Tooth-ache, Scurvy Gums, and Loose Teeth,*—The above valuable article for sale by

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, May 9, 1820. tf-27—

LIME.

EIGHTY casks of the first quality Lime, for sale unusually cheap.

Also,

Flax-Seed Oil Cake,

for sale at a very low price by

J. H. STRONG.

Aug. 22. 42—

CORDAGE, White Rope, Bed-Cords, Lines, Seine and Sewing Twine, on hand, or furnished at short notice, at the *Rope-Walk in West-Chelsea,*

OR AT THE STORE OF

JOS. BREED.

Aug. 22, 1820. 42—

PAPER.

SUPERFINE and common hot-pressed Letter Paper.

Superfine and common hot-pressed Foolscap, do.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

R. HUBBARD.

Aug. 2. 39—

ANDERSON'S

COUGH DROPS.

The most valuable Medicine in use for

COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine. Many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

Caution—Be particular that every genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed by JAMES MELLEN.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or the breast, & more or less, cough & weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia. State of New-York, May 4, 1819

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low, I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops, and purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 28, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; *Charles Dyer, & Co.* Middletown; *Dyer & Howes*, Windham; *Joseph C. Huntington* and *Samuel Tyler*, Norwich.

June 6. 31—

Flour and Lime.

FRESH superfine Flour, in barrels and half barrels.

Dexter's Stone Lime, first quality,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

July 19. 37—

A L E.

A FEW bbls. best *double ALE*, for sale at the New-York price, by

LYMAN BREWER.

July 19. 37—

FLOUR.

40 Bbls. fresh Baltimore Howard-Street Flour, landing this day from Sloop Humbird, FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

July 26. 38—

GRINDSTONES.

50 Nova Scotia Grindstones, of superior quality, for sale low by

J. DE WITT.

May 3. 26—

SIZING.

THE subscriber wants to purchase a quantity of SIZING, *of the best quality*, to be delivered at the Paper-Mill.

R. HUBBARD.

June 14. 32—

300 bushels superior Yellow CORN.

FOR SALE BY

CALVIN TYLER.

July 12. 36—

DRUMS.

BASS and small DRUMS, of *Brown's* manufacture. FOR SALE BY

E. H. MANSFIELD.

Aug. 29. 43—

FAMILY BIBLES.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale a great variety of Family Bibles, wholesale and retail, at New-York prices.

Sept. 1. 44—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 13 1820. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV. No. 45.]

NEW GOODS.

J. W. Kinney

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale, a general assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

very low for cash, at wholesale or retail—Black and Colored Nankin and Canton Crapes; Elegant Crape Dresses, figured borders; Crape Shawls; Half Merino do.; Black and Colored Lustrings; Canton Camblets; Cambrick, Book, Leno, Jackonet and Mulmul Muslins; Linen Diapers and Table Cloths; Sheetings; Shirtings; Long Lawns; a large assortment of plain and Fancy Ribbons; Black Bombazine; Bombazetts; thread Laces and Edgings; Inserting Trimmings; Superfine and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO,—

A general assortment of Hatters' Trimmings.

Norwich, May 26, 1820. 30—

JULY 25, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO

HAVE received by the last packets from New-York, a large assortment

Fresh Imported Goods,

of their own selection, which will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash—

Among them are

50 pieces Irish Linen, in whole and half pieces, (very cheap)
50 pieces black and colored Bombazetts.
100 pieces Calicoes and Ginghams,
70 pieces black and colored French and China Silks,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Cotton Shirtings, Sheetings and Diaper,
Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Elegant Nankin Crape Dresses & Shawls,
Jaconet and Mulmul Muslin Robes,
Silk, Thread and Cotton Hosiery,
Plaid and striped Seersuckers,
Linen Drilling, a new and superior article for pant Roons,
Damask Table Cloths and Linen,
Superfine, middling and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinetts, Plain and blue Nankins,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas, Parasols,
Shell and Horn Combs, (some very large)
Thread Lace and Lace Shawls,
Thread Laces,
Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs.
Plain and figured Cravats,
Elegant garniture Ribbons,
Black and colored do.
Buttons, Wire, Thread, Tapes, Bobbins,
Pins, Needles, Quality Binding,
Carpet Bindings, Coach Lace, Millinets.
Boot Webbing and Cord,
Black and colored Silk Braid,
Scissors, Penknives, Quills,
100 groce Bottle Corks, (very cheap.)

ALSO,

A handsome assortment English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices.

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

AMONGST WHICH ARE

AN elegant assortment of Nankin Crape Shawls, Silk & Merino Shawls, Canton and Nankin Crapes of a very superior quality, Cambrick & common Dimities, Parasols, Vestings, superfine twilled and plain Bombazetts, superfine Bombazine, Prunella Shoes, Silk & Cotton Stockings, Silk & Kid Gloves, and very cheap IRISH LINENS.

Also, some very fine

LEGHORN HATS.

Norwich, July 25, 1820. 38—

NEW GOODS.

NOW OPENING AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS, AMONG WHICH ARE

FINE Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Calicoes; Ginghams; White and figured Cambricks; plain and figured Mull, and Book Muslins; French and India Silks; Seersuckers; Cotton Shirtings; Irish Linens; Blue and Yellow Nankins; Cotton Cassimeres; Diapers; Bombazetts and Bombazines; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Half Hose; Silk, Crape and Cotton Shawls; Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs; Vestings; Pins; Needles; Tapes, &c.

—ALSO—

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Honey of superior quality, Imperial, Young Hyson and Skin Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia, Nutmegs, Snuff, Tobacco, &c. J. DE WITT

Chelsea, May 2, 1820. 26—

HATS AND GLOVES.

G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

HAVE just received from New-York, a complete assortment of Gentlemen's superfine bell crown Hats, of the newest style.

ALSO,

From Boston, an elegant assortment of Men's and Boy's Leghorn Hats.

Some fine do. for Young Misses.

20 Doz. pair Ladies' superfine Kid Gloves, all colors.

June 6. 31—

LADIES' SHOES.

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a large assortment of

Ladies' Morocco Shoes,

of superior quality, and latest fashion, at reduced prices.

Aug. 15, 1820. 41—

THE REAL JAPAN

BLACKING

OF

DAY & MARTIN,

97 High Holborn, London.

THIS inestimable Composition, with half the usual labor, produces a most brilliant *Jet Black* fully equal to the highest Japan Varnish, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, will not soil the finest linen; is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and will retain its virtues in any climate.

PREPARED BY

GEO. HOUSTON, *New-York,*

and warranted to be equal to the imported.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, June 11. 36—

Cheap for Cash.

JOHN AUSTIN,

HAS just opened a handsome assortment of fresh imported

DRY GOODS,

which he will sell at a very small advance for cash, viz:

Calicoes, Cambric and Jaconet Muslins,
Cotton Shirtings, Sheetings and Checks,
Toilinet and Marseilles Vesting,
Cambric and common Dimities,
Black Lace Shawls and Veils,
Silk and Gauze Shawls,
Bed Ticks and Brown Holland,
Superior Italian Sewing Silk,
Do. Holt's Cotton in balls and skeins,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs and Floss Cotton,
Suspenders and Bed Lace,
Russia Diaper and White Flannel,
Mull Mull and Figured Jackonet Muslin,
Ribbons, Gloves and Glass Buttons,
Domestic Plaids and Stripes,
Brown Shirtings, &c. &c.

Aug. 29. 45—

CHARLES COIT,

HAS just received a new supply of Groceries, which are for sale very low, viz.

Old Jamaica Spirit,
Cogniac Brandy,
St. Croix, Antigua and New-England Rum,
Country Gin,
S. M. Madeira, Old Port, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines,
Philadelphia Porter,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas,
Molasses, Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,
500 lbs. Turkey Figs,
10 Boxes English Herring,
100 Quintals Codfish,
Chocolate, Coffee, Nutmegs, Cassia, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper, Starch, Saltpetre, Tobacco and Snuff, coarse and fine Salt, Box and Keg Raisins, Oranges, and Limes, Window Glass, Bed Cords, Brooms, Nest Boxes.

A general assortment of Red Earthen and Stone Ware.

500 lbs. Dried Beef, manufactured at Troy, and of a superior quality.

ALSO,

A quantity of Sole Leather.

July 12. 36—

Iron, Steel, etc.

SWEDES Iron, 1½ to 3 inch flat,
do. ½ to 1½ inch square,
English do. 1½ to 3 inch flat,
do ½ to 1½ inch round,
Hoop and Band Iron,
English blistered and Cradley, American blistered, German, and Cast Steel,
Crow Bar Moulds,
Plough Shares and Mords,
Nail and Spike Rods,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

Aug. 23, 1820. 42—

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150 Bottles choice MADEIRA WINE.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

Aug. 28. 41—

FROM THE NEW-YORK SPECTATOR.

MEMOIR OF THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

HAVING disposed of the most of our foreign intelligence, and as there are but few domestic occurrences of commanding interest we have thought it would be gratifying to our readers to lay before them a biographical sketch of the present Queen of England, who, although she does not live in the days of chivalry, and is no heroine of romance, has not been without a knight to break a lance in defence of her honor, or without incidents in her life to form a novel—we should be much gratified if we could add—"to point a moral or adorn a tale."

Caroline, consort of king George IV. and his first cousin, is now in the 52d year of her age.—She was born on the 17th May, 1768. Her father, the late Duke of Brunswick, well known for the famous manifesto issued against the Republicans of France at the commencement of the revolution, was married to the sister of George III. After the old Duke of Brunswick's death, his widow went to England, and died in the house of her daughter, the present Queen, when she was Princess of Wales.

Little is known as to the early period of the life of Queen Caroline, excepting that she received her education at a Court noted, like all the other Royal Courts of Europe, for intrigue and gallantry. It is stated in the London papers, that, at the age of fifteen, Caroline, while residing at Wolfenbuttle, her father's residence in Germany, formed an attachment to an Irish officer, who had distinguished himself in battle, and who on that account, had been promoted by the Duke, and appointed one of his aids de-camp.—This attachment was displeasing to the father; but, as observed by the writer of the story, it "was strengthened by subsequent circumstances of a romantic nature;" of which, however, he has not furnished us with any detail. The sequel of this "romantic" affair is thus narrated:—"Suffice it to say, that after the lapse of several years, and on the eve of the Princess being brought to this country to be married to his present Majesty, (then Prince of Wales) a wild and desperate attempt was made by the gentleman in question, aided by an Irish nobleman. This was defeated by the vigilance of her father. The princess was rescued from the danger by which she was threatened, and safely conveyed to our shores. The authors of the intended outrage were for some time confined in prison, but eventually escaped. The one was subsequently reported to have been killed at the battle of Hohen Linden, and the other fell a victim to certain visionary schemes into which he had entered with regard to his own country."

The Princess Caroline was married in London on the 30th April, 1795, to the present King.—The ceremony was performed in presence of George III his Queen, and all the persons of elevated rank in the kingdom. The nation testified their satisfaction upon the occasion, by pouring in addresses, in which the happy couple were congratulated on their union: and the newspapers, and other journals of the day, vied with each other in giving eclat to the splendid ceremony of the marriage, and in lavishing their praises on the beauty and accomplishments of the Princess. What added to the felicity of the married pair, was the payment, by the nation, of the debts of the Prince, then amounting to £630,680 sterling, and raising his annual income, which was formerly £60,000 a year, to £100,000, besides advancing £27,000 to pay the preparations for the marriage; £28,000 for jewels and plate; and £42,000 for furnishing Carlton-House.

Notwithstanding this concurrence of happy circumstances, a few months scarcely elapsed when it was pretty generally whispered that the royal pair did not live together on the best possible terms. It was no difficult matter to divine the cause of this; and the English newspapers, even now that the Prince fills the throne, after complimenting him on the elegance of his person; that "he was alike the idol of his own and of the softer sex"—unreservedly state, that he had "become entangled in those snares which were constantly prepared for him by those enchanting Circes who flitted about the Court of St. James."

The plain English of the matter is, George had formed other, and previous attachments, of a secret nature, but openly and avowed. He had not seen Caroline, except in miniature, till she landed in England. He married her as a matter of state policy, and after rejoicing her company for a few weeks, his predilections for other objects revived, & thus occasioned a dislike for a woman to whom he had never been attached, and as to whom he had not even condescended to consult his own prior feelings. In the end, a separation took place, although the parties still lived under the same roof; and the breach became wider and irreparable, a short time afterwards in consequence of the following circumstance: A clergyman, who had been appointed one of the Chaplains to the late Queen, being advised for his health to try the waters of Baden, previously to setting out, waited upon the Princess of Wales at Carlton-House, and expressed his willingness to execute any commission she might be disposed to entrust to his charge, either in conveying letters to her mother, the Duchess of Brunswick, or otherwise. The Princess accepted his proffered service, and desired that he would call the next day for her commands. He called accordingly, and received from her hands certain letters which he was charged to deliver safely into the hands of the Duchess of Brunswick. He promised compliance, and set out from London. No sooner had he reached the port from whence he was about to embark, than he received an express announcing to him the dangerous indisposition of his wife. He returned to town without delay, and with some degree of incaution delivered the dispatches entrusted to his care by the Princess in a person by whom their contents were betrayed. It has been rumored, that these letters contained matter calculated to excite displeasure in the mind of the deceased Queen, to whom the Prince of Wales was wont to pay implicit obedience, and that a feeling of dislike, never afterwards eradicated, took immediate possession of her soul. In such a state of things, the chances of renewed affection became every day still more remote. A veil of mystery was thrown over the whole affair, which has never been completely removed, and, in the end, the Princess, after being delivered of her late lamented daughter, became the inhabitant of a separate establishment on Blackheath. This final separation took place in April, 1796, 12 months after the marriage, and three months after the birth of the Princess Charlotte of Wales. It was preceded by some negociation, in which Lord and Lady Cholmondeley took part, by conveying to his Royal Highness a desire on the part of the Princess, to know the terms on which they were to live. This produced the following letter from the Prince:—

"*Windsor Castle, April 30, 1796.*

"Madam—As Lord Cholmondeley informs me that you wish I would define, in writing, the terms upon which we are to live, I shall endeavor to explain myself upon that head with as much clearness, and with as much propriety, as the nature of the subject will admit. Our inclinations are not in our power; nor should either of us be held answerable for the other, because nature has not made us suitable to each other. Tranquil and comfortable society is, however, in our power: let our intercourse therefore, be restricted to that; and I will distinctly subscribe to the the condition which you required through Lady Cholmondeley, that even in the event of any accident happening to my daughter, which, I trust, Providence will in its mercy avert, I shall not infringe the terms of the restriction, by proposing, at any period, a connexion of a more particular nature. I shall now finally close this disagreeable correspondence; trusting that, as we have completely explained ourselves to each other, the rest of our lives will be passed in uninterrupted tranquillity. I am, Madam, with great truth, very sincerely your's. (Signed) GEORGE, P."

To this letter her Royal Highness returned the following answer:

"The avowal of your conversation with Lord Cholmondeley neither surprises nor offends me.—It merely confirmed what you tacitly insinuated for this twelve month. But after this, it would be a want of delicacy, or rather an unworthy meanness in me, were I to complain of those conditions which you impose upon yourself. I should have returned no answer to your letter, if it had not been conceived in terms to make it doubtful whether this arrangement proceeds from you or from me; and you are aware that the credit of it belongs to you alone. The letter which you announce to me as the last, obliges me to communicate to the King, as to my sovereign and my father, both your avowal and my answer. You will find enclosed the copy of my letter to the King. I apprize you of it, that I may not incur the slightest reproach of duplicity from you. As I have at this moment no protector but his Majesty, I refer myself to him entirely on this subject, and if my conduct meet his approbation, I shall be in some degree at least consoled. I retain every sentiment of gratitude for the situation in which I find myself, as Princess of Wales, enabled, by your means to indulge in the free exercise of a virtue dear to my heart—I mean charity. It will be my duty likewise to act upon another motive, that of giving an example of patience and resignation under every trial. Do me the justice to believe that I shall never cease to pray for your happiness, and to be your most devoted CAROLINE."

"*6th May, 1796.*"

After the exchange of letters betwixt the Prince and Princess, the latter went to reside in Montague-House, Blackheath, about four miles from London. There, in 1801, she became accidentally acquainted with Lady Douglas, the wife of Sir John Douglas an officer in the marine service. These persons soon became very intimate with the Princess; but, in 1804, in consequence of some misunderstanding that took place, her royal highness dismissed Lady Douglas from her society. This proceeding so exasperated Sir John Douglas and his lady, that they immediately set to work to do the Princess all the injury in their power, or which revenge could dictate. Sir John, in particular, waited upon the Dukes of Kent and Sussex, brothers to the present King, and informed them of some circumstances connected with the conduct of the Princess, injurious to her reputation. On investigating the matter, however, at that period, the royal brothers concluded not to mention any of the circumstances to the Prince of Wales, as they conceived them to "rest entirely on the misapprehension of both parties."

Notwithstanding this resolution on the part of the two brothers, measures were taken, by some one, to make the Prince acquainted with the stories which had been told about his wife; for, in November, 1805, an investigation of the matter was gone into by his authority. In the December following, Lady Douglas and her husband gave in, as she stated, in consequence of commands to that purpose from the Prince of Wales, a written statement of facts, relative to the language and behaviour of his wife, and particularly to the birth of a child, which the asserted the Princess to have brought into the world in 1802.

Thus in possession of an assertion of his wife's criminality, the Prince lost but little time in laying the statement before his father, who, on the 20th of May, 1806, issued a warrant to the four Lords, Erskine, Spencer, Grenville, and Ellenborough to examine into the matter. The four Lords having thus got their authority for acting, assembled, and called such persons as they chose, in order to examine them on oath, touching the matters alleged against the Princess; and when they had gone through the examination, beginning with those of Lady and Sir John Douglas, they made, agreeable to the warrant under which they acted, a report thereof to the king.

In this report, which was of great length, they stated as the result of their enquiries, and as their "perfect conviction, that there "is no foundation whatever for believing that "the child now with the Princess is the child "of her Royal Highness, or that she was de-"livered of any child in the year 1802; nor "has any thing appeared to us which would "warrant the belief that she was pregnant in "that year, or at any other period within the "compass of our inquiries." Besides the specific charge of criminality brought against the Princess, of which the report entirely cleared her, there were others of a minor import, implying improper levity of conduct in a personage of her rank and dignity, respecting which the Commissioners stated, that they "must be credited until they shall re-"ceive some decisive contradiction and, if "true, are justly entitled to the most serious "consideration."

The Princess, upon being furnished with a copy of this Report, and its accompanying depositions, wrote several letters to the King, and those letters contained her defence against those minor charges with which the lords commissioners had left her tarnished, in the performance of this task, she had recourse to the legal advice and assistance of Mr. Spencer Perceval, the late Chief Justice Gibbs, and the present Master of the Rolls, Sir Thomas Plomer. In the letters to which we allude, her Royal Highness, after a most able refutation of all which had been urged against her, concluded with a prayer to be restored to the presence of His Majesty at Court, and thus to be cleared in the eyes of the world

The King, having the defence of the Princess before him, and also her demands of justice at his hands, referred her letters to his Cabinet Ministers, and inquired their opinion and advice to what he ought to do in the case.

The Whigs, who were then in power, felt some difficulty as to the course which they should pursue; but at length, on January 25, 1807, they came to a resolution in the form of a Cabinet Minute, in which, after adverting to the subject submitted to their consideration, they concluded by stating, that "they have agreed humbly to recommend to your Majesty the draft and message, which if approved by your Majesty, they would humbly suggest your Majesty might send to her Royal Highness through the Lord Chancellor. Having before humbly submitted to your Majesty their opinion that the facts of the case did not warrant their advising that any further steps should be taken upon it by your Majesty's Government, they have not thought it necessary to advise your Majesty any longer to decline receiving the Princess into your Royal presence. But the result of the whole case does, in their judgment render it indispensable that your Majesty should, by a serious admonition, convey to her Royal Highness your Majesty's expectation that her Royal Highness should be more circumspect in her future conduct."

The King agreeably to the advice of his Cabinet, sent a messenger to the Princess, through the lord Chancellor Erskine, containing the admonition recommended in the minute of the cabinet above alluded to. The message was sent on the 28th of January, 1807. The princess, upon receiving it, immediately wrote to the King, intimating to him, that she would wait upon him at Windsor on the Monday following. The King the moment he received her letter, wrote back that he preferred receiving her in London, upon a day subsequent to the ensuing week. To this letter the Princess returned no answer, and waited of course to hear from the King. Thus every thing appeared to be satisfactorily settled, and the Princess was about to be restored to society, when at the request of the Prince of Wales, all further steps were suspended—that is to say, the receiving of the Princess by his Majesty was put off, until the Prince should be enabled to submit to the King a statement, which he proposed to make to him upon the papers relating to the Princess's defence, after consulting with his own lawyers.

It was now that the advisers of the Princess began to change the tone of her letters, and from the plaintive to burst forth into the indignant.—Her Royal Highness answered the letter of the King, communicating the circumstances last alluded to, on the 12th of February, 1807, intimating her design to represent to him, in another letter, the various grounds on which she felt the hardship of her case:—which was done in a letter dated the 16th of February, in a most able manner. At the close of the letter there was a threat of "An appeal to the public," unless the Princess should be speedily received at Court, and also allowed some suitable establishment in some one of the Royal Palaces, if not in Carlton-house.—To this letter she received no answer, and on the 5th of March, she wrote again to the King to say, that unless her requests were granted, the publication would not be withheld beyond the next Monday, which would have been on the 9th of March, 1807. The publication, or, as it was afterwards called, "The Book," did not appear; but, in fifteen days from that time, Mr. Perceval was Chancellor of the Exchequer! The publication being thus for a time checked, the Whig ministry, including the friends of the Prince, went out of office, and there was no longer any obstacle to the receiving of the Princess at court; and accordingly, on the 21st of April, 1807, minutes were laid before the King, as a prelude to that step, in which the council declared as follows:

"After the most deliberate consideration of the evidence which has been brought before the commissioners, and of the previous examinations, as well as of the answer and

servations which have been submitted to your Majesty upon them, they (the cabinet) feel it necessary to declare their decided concurrence in the clear and unanimous opinion of the commissioners, confirmed by that of all your Majesty's late confidential servants, that the two main charges alleged against her Royal Highness of pregnancy and delivery are completely disproved; and they further submit to your Majesty, their unanimous opinion that all the other particulars of conduct brought in accusation against her Royal Highness to which the character of criminality can be ascribed, are either satisfactorily contradicted, or rest upon evidence of such a nature, and which was given under such circumstances, as render it, in the judgment of your Majesty's confidential servants, undeserving of credit. Your Majesty's confidential servants, therefore, concurring in that part of the opinion of your late servants, as stated in their minute of the 25th of January, that there is no longer any necessity for your Majesty being advised to decline receiving the Princess into your royal presence, humbly submit to your Majesty, that it is essentially necessary, in justice to her Royal Highness, and for the honor and interest of your Majesty's illustrious family, that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales should be admitted with as little delay as possible into your Majesty's royal presence; and that she should be received in a manner due to her rank and station in your Majesty's court and family."

Among the ministers sanctioning this minute, were Lord Eldon, Lord Camden, Lord Westmoreland, the Duke of Portland, Earl Bathurst, Viscount, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Mulgrave, Mr Canning, &c.

There was a separate minute in which the council declined interfering, as to the assignment of apartments to the Princess, in one of the Royal Palaces, this being a subject purely of a private and domestic nature.

Thus ended the matter at that time. The Princess was restored to her situation at Court, with a reputation perfectly unsullied, although it had been so basely attacked, and to this period it may fairly be alleged, that if the death of the King had not taken place, there was nothing in justice which could have deprived her Royal Highness of all those rights and dignities belonging to the Queen of England. What may have since transpired to change the character of her claims, future discoveries may possibly unfold.

It is proper in this place to state, that the details respecting "The Delicate Investigation," which we have just concluded, were, although ready for publication, suddenly withdrawn from the public eye.—Three copies only, it is supposed, escaped the vigilance of those whose interest it was to suppress them, and for these the most extravagant prices were offered. Intense curiosity was excited only to be disappointed, and the country at large remained in ignorance of the charges which had been brought against the Princess, and which, in the absence of truth, were distorted in the most shameful manner.

Up to this time Mr. Perceval may have been said to have acted in the most honorable manner towards his illustrious client—he had cleared her of every imputation; he had restored her to the court; he had replaced her in a palace (she obtained apartments in Kensington Palace,) and had done all that her most sanguine wishes could have anticipated. —From his subsequent conduct, however, it would seem that he had acted under a different feeling. When the Regency came to be established in the person of the Prince; when the husband came to be exalted to the rank, the splendor, and power of a King, the Princess was still left in her former comparatively obscure and penurious state. His conduct on this occasion excited at the time a considerable degree of animadversion. He had relieved the Princess from the consequences of a foul calumny; but her husband being now exalted, her non-exaltation operated with regard to her character, in nearly the same way as her exclusion from court had formerly operated.

Her Royal Highness was again exposed to the malevolent shafts of time-serving malice; but still she preserved a dignified silence, and would probably have remained in retirement, were not her maternal feelings deeply wounded by the increasing restraints which were daily imposed upon her intercourse with her daughter. At length her indignation burst forth. She could no longer exist in silence under the reiterated charges which were preferred against her, and under the mortification of being almost exposed to her daughters contempt. She wrote a letter to the Prince Regent, characterised by considerable force and eloquence, in which she challenged a full public disclosure of every thing connected with the investigation of 1806. She emphatically said in this letter "that while she did not venture to intrude her feelings as a mother upon his royal highness's notice, she must be allowed to say, that in the eyes of an observing and jealous world, this separation of a daughter from her mother would only admit of one construction—a construction fatal to the mother's reputation." This letter was sent back to her unopened, but it subsequently obtained publicity. The subject underwent repeated and warm discussion in the public press at the time, and party feelings were exerted in a considerable degree. Still, however, nothing was done.

At last her Royal Highness, by the advice of her counsellors, on the 2d March, 1813, transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Commons the following letter:—

"*Montague house, Blackheath, March 1, 1813*

"The Princess of Wales informs Mr. Speaker, that she has received from lord Viscount Sidmouth a copy of a report made in pursuance of the orders of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by certain members of his Majesty's most honorable privy council, to whom, it appears, that his Royal Highness had been advised to refer certain documents, and other evidence respecting the character and conduct of her Royal Highness. The report is of such a nature, that her Royal Highness feels persuaded no person can read it without being sensible of the aspersions which it casts upon her; and although it is so vague as to render it impossible to discover the tenor of the charge, yet, as her Royal Highness is conscious of no offence, she feels it due to herself, to the illustrious houses to which she is connected by blood and marriage, and to the people among whom she holds so distinguished a rank, not to acquiesce for a single moment in any imputation affecting her honor. The Princess of Wales has not been permitted to know on what evidence the members of the Privy Council proceeded in their investigation, nor has her Royal Highness been allowed to be heard in her own defence.—She knew only by common rumor that such an enquiry had been instituted until the result was communicated to her in the form of the Report.—She knows not whether she is to consider the members of the Privy Council, by whom her conduct has been enquired into, as a body to whom she could be authorised to apply for redress, or in their individual capacity as persons selected to make the report on her conduct. The Princess of Wales is therefore compelled to throw herself on the wisdom and justice of Parliament, and she earnestly desires a full investigation of her conduct during the whole period of her residence in this country. Her Royal Highness fears no scrutiny, however strict, provided it be conducted by impartial judges, and in a fair and open manner according to law. It is her Royal Highness's wish either to be treated as innocent or proved guilty. Her Royal Highness desires that this letter may be communicated to the House of Commons."

At the period of the receipt of the letter published on Saturday, Mr. Cochrane Johnstone had given notice of a motion on the subject of the Princess, for the 4th. Lord Castlereagh, in answer to a question from Mr. Whitbread, said, that it was not necessary to say any thing on the topic, till Mr. Johnstone's motion was brought forward.

The report alluded to by her Royal Highness, as having been sent to her by lord Sidmouth, referred to her letter to the Prince Regent, on the subject of the restrictions which were placed on her intercourse with her daughter; and submitted "that the intercourse between her Royal Highness and the Princess Charlotte should continue to be subject to regulation and restraint." This intercourse was limited first to once a week, and subsequently to once in two weeks.

On the 4th of March Mr. Cochrane Johnstone's motion came on; it consisted of two resolutions, which called for all the documents relating to the charges which had been directly and indirectly imputed to her Royal Highness. A debate took place with closed doors, strangers having been excluded from the gallery, the result of which was the *complete admission, on the part of lord Castlereagh, of the innocence of her Royal Highness, and an acknowledgment that the production of the documents and papers in question was not necessary to establish that fact.* The motion of Mr. Johnstone was in consequence negatived without a division.

Soon afterwards the long suppressed "Book" made its appearance, and put an end to all those doubts which the previous mystery that had hung about the transactions it unfolded was calculated to excite. Addresses of congratulation were received by the Princess from all quarters, in which the greatest indignation and abhorrence was expressed against the foul and detestable conspiracy, which, by perjured and suborned traducers" had been carried on against her life and honor. But while this spirit so generally pervaded all ranks, there were those who were still disinclined to acquiesce in all that was urged in favor of her Royal Highness's innocence. She was still an exile from the British court, and sustained all that prejudice which such a situation was naturally calculated to produce. The restrictions too as to her intercourse with her daughter were likewise continued, and she had only occasionally the happiness of enjoying the pleasure of her society. Her Royal Highness still continued her benevolent pursuits, and in the exercise of private good to obtain a consolation for her public wrongs. Under the Regency, a proposal was made to her, by ministers, to except of an allowance of £50,000 per annum; but she declined accepting more than £35,000 which provision she has since enjoyed.

In 1814, her Royal Highness having then but few inducements to remain in a country where she was constantly exposed to indignity, quitted England with a small retinue, and by travel endeavored to divert her mind from the contemplation of circumstances which were eminently calculated to produce pain. In this way she visited all that was worthy of observation in Europe, and Asia, and then fixed her residence on the borders of Lake Como, from whence she occasionally made excursions to other places. Of her estate in this romantic retreat, she afterwards disposed & proceeded to Pesaro, a town in Italy, within about 130 miles of Rome, where she now retains some property. In 1816, she was apprized of the marriage of the Princess Charlotte, and in the following year, had the painful intelligence communicated to her of the death of her beloved and amiable daughter, whose loss was not less afflicting to her feelings than it was to the nation over which, had she lived, she was destined to govern. Her Royal Highness had now fewer inducements than ever to return to England, and she continued to seek, by occasional changes from place to place on the Continent, a relief from the melancholy by which she was assailed. During these excursions, rumors were circulated, that the conduct of her Royal Highness was utterly at variance with that dignity and purity which was calculated to reflect honor upon herself, or upon the high rank in which she was placed.

In the month of February, 1818, paragraphs were inserted in some of the English journals, stating, that a gentleman of eminence at the Chancery bar had set out from England, on a most extraordinary mission; the object being to announce to her Royal Highness that her conduct was to be the subject of minute investigation. One of these paragraphs concluded with these words:—"It must be evident that the reports which have long been in circulation, and which recent events are said to render more striking, loudly call for enquiry." We then, as we do now, strongly deprecated the circulation of such slanders upon mere idle rumor; and we again say, that the remembrance of the daughter's virtues, as well as the elevated rank to which this illustrious individual has now arrived, ought to secure to the parent the indulgence that is extended to the most humble individual, not to be declared guilty without a fair and impartial trial.

In the month of June following, fresh paragraphs made their appearance, and it was then announced that the Chancery barrister before alluded to, had returned from the Continent, and brought with him such incontestible evidence of the improper conduct of the Princess of Wales, as rendered it highly probable that the matter would be brought before Parliament, for the purpose of grounding upon it some legislative measure.

By letters received in England, from the Princess, shortly after the death of the king, she appears to have been perfectly aware of the renewed machinations of her enemies. In one dated Marseilles, Dec. 28th, 1819, she says, "My traducers and enemies of England have again held secret inquisition at Milan, through the means of spies and my old servants, who have been sent from the house for bad conduct. A Mr. C. Mr. P. a Col. S. and Lord S. have been making all sorts of inquiry into my private conduct."

The following extract of a letter from the Queen, dated Rome, 16th March, 1820, contains an interesting detail of facts respecting her treatment by foreign powers, previous to her setting out for England:—

"During my residence at Milan, in consequence of the infamous behavior of Sir. Ompteda (he having bribed my servants to become the traducers of my character,) one of my English gentlemen challenged him; the Austrian Government sent off Mr. Ompteda. I wrote myself to the Emperor of Austria, requesting his protection against spies, who employed persons to introduce themselves into my house, and particularly into my kitchen, to poison the dishes prepared for my table. I never received any answer to this letter. After this I was obliged to go into Germany, to visit my relative the Margravine of Baden, and the Margravine of Bareuth; the shortest road for my return to Italy was through Vienna, and I took that road with the flattering hope that the Emperor would protect me. Arrived at Vienna, I demanded public satisfaction for the public insult I had received in Lombardy, this was refused me, and a new insult was offered. The Emperor refused to meet me, or to accept my visit. Lord Stewart, the English Ambassador, having received a letter from me, informing him of my intention of returning by Vienna, and of taking possession of his house there [as it is the custom of foreign Ambassadors to receive their Princess into their houses, when travelling,] absolutely refused me his house, left the town, and retired into the country.

Lord Stewart afterwards wrote a very impertinent letter to me, which is now in Mr. Canning's hands, as I sent it to England. Finding the Austrian Government so much influenced by the English Ministers, I sold my villa on the Lake of Como, and settled myself quietly in the Roman Estates. I there met with great civility for some time, and protection against the spy, Mr. Ompteda; but from the moment I became Queen of England, all civility ceased. Cardinal Gonsalvi has been much influenced since that period by the Baron de Rydan, the Hanoverian Minister, who succeeded Mr. Ompteda, deceased. The Baron de Rydan has taken oath never to acknowledge me as Queen of England, and persuades every person to call me Caroline of Brunswick. A guard has been refused me as Queen, which was granted to me as Princess of Wales, because no communication has been received from the British government announcing me as Queen. My Messenger was refused a passport for England. I also experienced much insult from the Court of Turin. Last year, in the month of September, (I was then travelling incognito, under the name of the Countess Oldi,) I went to the confines of the Austrian estates, to the first small town belonging to the King of Sardinia, on my way to meet Mr. Brougham, at Lyons, as the direct road laid through Turin. I wrote myself to the Queen of Sardinia, informing her that I could not remain at Turin, being anxious to reach Lyons, as soon as possible, and also that I was travelling incognito. I received no answer to this letter. The post-master at Brouio, the small post town near the country villa where I then resided, absolutely refused me post horses; in consequence of this refusal, I wrote to Mr. Hill, the English Minister at Turin, demanding immediate satisfaction, and the reason for such an insult. Mr. Hill excused himself upon the plea of its being a misunderstanding, and told me that post-horses would be in readiness whenever I should require them. I accordingly set out, and arranged to go through the town of Turin at night, and only stop to change horses, but I received positive orders not to go through the town, but to proceed by a very circuitous road, which obliged me to travel almost the whole night, in very dangerous roads, and prevented me from reaching the post town (where I should have passed the night) till five in the morning; when by going through Turin, I might have reached it by 10 o'clock at night.—Finding so much difficulty attending my travelling, I thought the most proper mode for me to pursue, would be to acquaint the high personages of my intention of passing the winter at Lyons, or in the neighbourhood of Lyons, previous to my intended return to England in the Spring. I addressed a note to the French minister for foreign affairs, informing him of my intentions, and also that I wished to preserve the strictest incognito. No notice was taken of this letter; and one addressed to the Prefect of Lyons, met with like contempt; in fact, from the 7th of October to the 26th of January, the day I embarked from Toulon for Leghorn, I received so much insult from the governors and prefects, that I almost considered my life in danger, unprotected as I then was, in such a country. Another motive induced me to leave it. Mr. Brougham could not fix the period for meeting me any where in France. I have written to Lord Liverpool and Lord Castlereagh, demanding to have my name inserted in the Liturgy of the Church of England, and that orders be given to all British ambassadors, ministers, and consuls, that I should be received and acknowledged as the Queen of England, and after the speech made by Lord Castlereagh in the House of commons, in answer to Mr. Brougham, I do not expect to experience further insult. I have also demanded that a palace may be prepared for my reception. England is my real Home, to which I shall immediately fly. I have dismissed my Italian court, retaining only a sufficient number of persons to conduct me to England; and if Buckingham House, Marlborough House, or any other Palace is refused me, I shall take a house in the country till my friends can find a Palace for me in London. I have sent a messenger to England to make the proper arrangements for that purpose."

The occurrences which took place on the arrival of the Queen in England, have been so recently before our readers, that we think it unnecessary to detail them here. From the whole complexion of the case, be she guilty or innocent, we are irresistably drawn in to admire the display of fortitude, which this unfortunate and perhaps persecuted, female, has evinced in every stage of her eventful life; and to deplore the steps taken by her enemies to dispoil her of her honor, and of her life. Her sex at least, even if there have existed grounds of suspicion, ought to have induced her persecutors to treat her with some appearance of delicacy, till it was made to appear that she was guilty. If her husband had really been, as his admirers say, "the most accomplished gentleman in Europe," he could not have done less, consistent with that character, than to have drawn a veil over her errors, and to have left the investigation of her conduct to the tribunal appointed for that purpose. It was the more incumbent upon him that he should have acted in this manner, seeing it was known to the whole nation, that the greater part of his early life had not been the most exemplary, and that at the very moment he was affecting indignation at the supposed private vices of his wife, he was probably pursuing the very same line of conduct. Even after the Queen had undergone the ordeal of a scrutiny, and had been declared most innocent by the very friends and advisers of her husband, he never ceased one moment in treating her as a guilty person, and in endeavoring to rouse the public indignation against her.

But notwithstanding the high respect which the people of England have always shown to their sovereign, they could not shut their eyes to the insults which had been so often and so openly heaped upon a personage of the Queen's rank; they could not turn their minds from the unjustifiable means which even the King of Great-Britain had resorted to, in order to prove a woman guilty, whom he was bound by every principle of honor to protect, and of justice to regard as innocent. They could not forget that it was to this same woman he was indebted for the payment of his debts, which he had contracted in his early career, and which would have hung as a load, for ever, around his neck, and as a memento of his extravagance, but for his marriage with the Princess. "Gratitude," exclaimed every one; "gratitude, at least, ought to have made him forbear." But neither gratitude, prudence, nor justice, seem to have influenced him in this affair.

It is the conduct of George IV. towards his unhappy Queen, that we are in a measure to attribute the revival of the almost subsided passions of the populace, against the government. Even were she guilty, the circumstance of her being persecuted, is calculated to procure her innumerable friends. The mind naturally shrinks at employing violence; and we are more disposed to applaud the oppressed, when they bear oppression with fortitude, than those who resort to rigor, instead of submitting to the decision of the law. The Queen of England is evidently viewed by the bulk of the nation, as martyrs were considered of old. Without entering very minutely into the merits of her case, the people consider her as a victim of oppression; and influenced by these feelings, it would be hard to convince them, even were her guilt to be made manifest, that she was otherwise than innocent.

Considering the great legal talents which the Queen has on her side; looking at the complexion of the evidence, about to be brought against her, and the circumstances under which that evidence has been obtained, concerted and arranged; combining these important circumstances with the fact, that her accusers stand charged with having formerly bribed false witnesses to swear against her, whose evidence, although they ranked with the nobility, was utterly discredited, there appears sufficient reason for concluding, that if the Queen of England is put upon her trial, as she doubtless will be, she will be able, as effectually as she did formerly, to baffle the machination of her enemies. This can scarcely be considered a political question, although Her Majesty has sought the protection of the Whigs, and although the Reformers may avail themselves of her peculiar situation to exclaim against the government. It was the former, when in power, who denied the Queen that justice which she afterwards obtained, in so simple a manner, from the Tories; and the Reformers, or Radicals, entertained as great a dislike for the principles of the Queen, of whose vast income they loudly complain, as of any part of her husband's conduct. Should the result of this investigation about to take place in Parliament, acquit the Queen of all blame, she may then become a rallying point, too formidable for the sovereign and all his ministers, and thus compel him to do her justice, or abide the chances of a revolution, which, in the present perturbed state of the public mind, is an event not so improbable as many imagine. Our next arrivals from England will scarcely, enable us to form any correct opinions as to this interesting subject: and it will probably be several months before we shall be in possession of any additional facts, or have the result of the Parliamentary Investigation.

By the late Mails.

VIRGINIA. LYNCHBURG, SEPT. 1.

DESPERATE COMBAT.

THE following event occurred about 10 days since in the county of Henry. Various representations of it are in circulation. We believe the particulars as related below, are substantially correct. We have collected them from sources which may be relied on.

Mr. Nicholas Hairston is riding over his plantation, in the county of Henry, passed through a body of woods, either enclosed within his limits or adjoining his estate—Having a pair of draw-bars to pull down, or a gate to open, he dismounted for the purpose, when he perceived at a short distance from him a negro man, partly concealed by the shrubbery. Conceiving him to be a runaway he accosted him with the questions of "what he was doing there, and to whom he belonged?" To this latter question the slave answered, by saying he belonged to Mr. Nicholas Hairston; Mr. Hairston told him he lied, [illegible] that he was Nicholas Hairston—the negro rejoined, saying that he was a d[illegible] and he did belong to him. Upon this, Mr. Hairston advanced towards him, in [illegible] purpose of chastising his insolence, [illegible] pretending him as a runaway. He was promptly met by the negro, who nothing daunted by the firm carriage of Mr. Hairston, closed with him, and by dint of superior strength hurled him to the ground. Having so far triumphed, he proceeded to complete his victory, by butting Mr. Hairston in the breast, and choking him—In the latter stage of his fury, Mr. Hairston begged for mercy, promising eternally to conceal what had happened, to resign his purse, if that was his object in wishing to kill him, and even to purchase and emancipate him. Nothing, however, could soften the breast of the savage. He proceeded, obviously with an intention of killing, to beat his prostrate foe in the most unmerciful manner. According to the account we heard, Mr. Hairston swooned under the severity of his suffering. When he revived he found that he had not come to himself, instinctively taken his knife from his pocket, which before he had forgotten to do. He instantly aimed a blow at the face of the negro, which he received near his eye—he seemed however totally regardless of it. Mr. Hairston then aimed a second lunge at his side, which produced a more sensible effect. —The negro ceased for a moment, and observed, "you damn'd rascal, you have got a knife."—Mr. Hairston seized the moment to renew his intreaties for mercy, offering to send for a physician to heal his wound, and to forget and forgive every thing; the barbarian was however inexorable, and Mr. Hairston perceiving it to be a matter of life and death, repeated his stabs with such good effect, that in a short time, the unfortunate wretch exhausted by the loss of blood, quitted his grasp of death, and rambled off in the last agonies of dissolution, observing to Mr. Hairston, "you damn'd rascal, you have killed me." With great difficulty Mr. Hairston reached home, where his life for some time was nearly dispaired of. He is represented however, as convalescent. The persons sent to look after the negro, found him dead. The spot where the struggle took place, is said to look more as if it had been trampled by contending armies, than by two individuals.

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 2.

We are informed that the new Secretary of State at Madrid has made an official communication to Mr. Forsyth, apprizing him of the settlement of Mr. Meade's claim, of the King's approbation of that settlement, and of the Spanish nation being pledged for the payment of the sum awarded to Mr. Meade. Mr. Forsyth was requested to impart the same to his government.

NEW-YORK. BUFFALO, AUG. 29.

The steam-boat Walk-in-the-Water, Capt. J. Rodgers, arrived here on Saturday last, from Detroit and Mackina, having been absent only 16 days, 8 of which she lay in port. She run the distance between Mackina and Detroit in 45 running hours—and between Detroit and Buffalo in 36: being, we believe, the shortest time in which the same distance has ever been performed before. She has a cargo of 1600 packs of furs, for the American fur company. We understand that a number of scientific and military gentlemen were passengers. A number of the latter were sent at Detroit on official business.

TROY, SEPT. 5.

A sudden and violent gust of wind was experienced here on Friday last, in the afternoon, which threw down the east-wall of a three story brick store, belonging to Derick Lane, Esq the inside of which had been burned at the late fire. In its fall it killed a pair of horses, and injured materially the rear of a new brick office just finished by Mr. Lane.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 6.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Captain Dunbar, of the ship Warrington, from Bordeaux, arrived at Philadelphia on Monday, informs us that he is the bearer of dispatches from our Legation in Spain to our government. He brings papers to the 17th July. The day previous to his departure from Bordeaux, private letters had reached the city mentioning, that in consequence of the augmentation of rate of tonnage on every French vessel sailing into all ports of the United States, that a law had passed, which was to be put immediately into effect, imposing one hundred francs per ton on every American vessel arriving on, or after the 1st day of July, in all its ports. Captain D. likewise informs us, that the heavy rains and hails which took place in the adjacent country of Bordeaux in the months of June and July, have done great damage to the vines, and which has consequently produced a great rise in the price of wines.—*Phil. Gaz.*

Extract of a letter received in this city

BORDEAUX, JULY 21.

"In the present occurrences, when the commercial intercourse between the two countries may possibly be suspended, it will probably be gratifying to hear from this side. —I cannot just now hazard an opinion respecting the measures the French government will take in order to counteract the American tonnage act. People generally argued, from the conferences, and notes that passed between Mr. Gallatin and the French minister of Foreign Affairs, that a mutual settlement, on the ground of reciprocity, would ultimately take place. But [illegible] conjectural; for within the last 24 hours, a report was currently circulated, that a similar duty was to be established by a Royal Ordonnance, on American vessels.

"In this state of things, considerable purchases of cotton were made both by dealers and speculators, at 160 to 170f for Georgia, and 175 to 190 for Louisiana. Tobacco continues dull of sale, except the fine sorts of Virginia which are taken up by the Royal manufactories. Rice had continued in good demand at 37 to 39f, duty paid, but 100 casks having lately arrived, it can now be bought at 35f. American ashes [illegible] at 48 a 50f. Buenos Ayres [illegible] at 100 to 108f.

"French Sugars are in good demand—brown at 70 to 80, Havana [illegible] do. white 70 a 80f. short price. Coffee, Mocha 41 a 44; Havana and St. Domingo, 41 a [illegible] free, 31 a 32 in bond; Caracas Cocoa, [illegible] 37 for exportation; Dye Woods, 10 a 14f, improving

"The Rye and Corn is gathered in the South of France; the crop turns out good, and the grain of an excellent quality.

"The Vines, which had the best appearance, have suffered much from the bad weather in June, and the next vintage will not exceed one half to two thirds of last year's. On this account, the prices of Brandy are firm at £10 a £20f for Armagnac, first proof; a further advance is most probable."

It was reported at Paris on the 25th July, that M. Hyde de Neuville was appointed Ambassador to the Court of the Brazil.

"It is said" says the London Courier, "that Sir Wm. Scott is to retire on a pension, and to be called to the upper house." Sir Christopher Robinson is to be appointed Judge of the Admiralty. Dr. Dobson, M. P. is likely to be appointed King's Advocate.

SEPT. 7.

Capt Elliott, of the navy, arrived here yesterday from Norfolk, in the schooner Ranger, having been providentially saved from death on the passage. While sitting in the stern boat, on the 2d inst. the tackle gave way, and he was precipitated into the sea. The wind was blowing heavy and the sea running high at the time; he, however, succeeded in laying hold of a spar that was thrown from the vessel, on which he remained an hour and ten minutes before he was taken up by the crew.

SEPT. 8.

GREAT FIRE AT PORT-AU-PRINCE.

The following letter, which was received yesterday by a very respectable house in this city, contains the first information, and all the particulars that have reached us, of a great disaster at Port-au-Prince.

Port-au-Prince, 21st Aug. 1820.

"GENTLEMEN,

"Since our last, of the 12th, our city has been the theatre of an event, which has filled us all with consternation and grief.

"On the 15th inst. about noon, a fire broke out in an apothecary's shop, and consumed in a few hours a great part of the town; and unfortunately that portion inhabited by the greater part of the persons concerned in foreign commerce, for it was in those streets that they transacted almost all their business.

"The warehouse occupied by ourselves and another merchant, became the prey of the flames, and it was with the greatest difficulty that we succeeded in saving a small quantity of goods.

"We are, however, very happy to assure you, that there is no cause for apprehension as to the effect that this accident will have upon us. The precautions that we had taken as well here as abroad, will make this misfortune less felt by us.

"In consequence of the great number of houses that have been burnt, there has just appeared a decree of the President, which declares all timber for building, plank, shingles and nails, free from duty until the 30th of June, 1821.

"In our next we shall give you fuller information as to what has taken place, as well as of the losses experienced on this occasion by foreign houses.

P. MARTELLY & CO."

Extract of another letter, received this morning, via Baltimore, from a respectable merchant at Port-au-Prince.

"*Port-au-Prince, Aug.* 21, 1820.

"About noon of the 15th inst. a dreadful conflagration suddenly burst forth in the centre of our city, in the rear of an apothecary's shop. The quantity of combustible matter collected there, the want of water, and a strong westerly breeze, caused the flames to spread with appaling rapidity over the most populous and most opulent part of the city, and in a few hours between 4 and 500 buildings were entirely consumed, presenting an extensive surface covered with smouldering ruins. Although only one life has been lost, there, perhaps, never was witnessed a more horrid scene of pillage and disorder than took place during this awful calamity. The soldiery and mob broke into houses and stores that were not in flames, and emptied them in a breath. People who endeavored to save their property, were assaulted in the most ferocious and brutal manner, and robbed in the public streets; and while the devouring element spread devastation over the central parts of the city, these infernal monsters tried to set fire to several distant quarters.

"Although Port-au-Prince is watered by a number of small streams, some of which run through the middle of the streets, no water was to be had, all the wells having been stopped about two hours before the fire broke out. The soldiery, instead of keeping order and assisting to save the endangered property, employed themselves in indiscriminate plunder; and when President Boyer arrived from the country, he immediately withdrew the troops, and established order, *by leaving the city to its fate.*

"That the fire was the work of incendiaries, there cannot be a doubt; for since that dreadful day, several attempts have been made to fire the town. The day before the conflagration there was an attempt made to set fire to the arsenal, where several millions of pounds of gunpowder, and immense quantities of projectiles, are stored; and had it not been prevented by a fortunate accident, the whole city would most probably have been blown up.

"The damage sustained is estimated at 4 millions of dollars. Almost all the retail stores are consumed. At least two and a half millions of this loss will fall to the share of foreign merchants; and those particularly, who were extensively engaged in the trade of this country, must suffer dreadfully.

"As far as we can judge, the whole originated in a plot of the *black* people against those of *color*; and we are still apprehensive that all is not over. The *whites* are on their guard at this time, determined to sell their lives dearly, should any attempts be made against them."

The ship Robert, Brown, from this port, with about 150 troops on board, under command of Capt. Loomis, has arrived at the mouth of the Apalachicola. A letter from Capt. Loomis, states that when at the Hole-in-the-Wall, it was discovered that a mutiny was contemplated by the troops, whose intentions were to take possession of the vessel, murder the officers as well as Mrs. Loomis and children, who were on board, and afterwards proceed on a piratical cruise. Very fortunately, the plot was ascertained just in time to prevent its execution.

SEPT. 9.

Accounts from Margaritta state, that 100 of the troops of the Royal Army, in that neighborhood, had murdered their officers, and joined the patriot army under Gen. Arismendi.

MORE PIRACY.

The following are the particulars of the capture of the schooner Alligator, from Jacquemel, bound to New-York, as related by Thomas P. Harper, the supercargo, who, with the officers and crew of that vessel, arrived here this morning, in the brig Rubicon, Waring, 13 days from Turks-Island, having been picked up at sea in a long boat, on the 31st July.

"About one o'clock on the morning of the 30th July, (Sunday,) commenced unmooring the schooner, a pilot on board, and at day light got under way and proceeded to sea. At 6 A. M. discharged the pilot. At 8 A. M being calm, perceived a small schooner standing for us, with sweeps, and full of men. Cape Jacquemel bearing N. E. distance one league. At 9, 30, within musket shot, he hailed us. Capt. T. asked what he wanted—his reply was, "I want to overhaul you—all of you go below," and at the same time discharged several muskets. Capt. T. replied he would not, after which he repeated his fire, and boarded us with pistols and cutlasses. At 10 A. M. they took possession of the schooner Alligator, confining three of us in the forecastle and four in the cabin. After keeping us in this situation for 14 hours, they gave us the boat, with ten gallons of water, one handkerchief of bread, and two pounds of cheese, and ordered us to shove off, telling us that we were about two miles from the land. At day light of the 31st, saw the schr. Alligator standing to the westward; and at ten A. M. lost sight of her—At 1 o'clock, P. M. was picked up by Captain Waring, of the brig Rubicon, of New-York, after rowing a distance of 30 miles, seven hours of which time, it being calm, we were exposed to the heat of the sun, which, with rowing, fatigued the crew so much, that some were enabled to reach the brig's deck without assistance. During the time of our stay on board the schooner Alligator, the pirates threatened our lives. She was visited by several boats from the shore in the evening. When we left her she had the schooner that took us in tow. The pirates spoke Spanish French and English. The schooner had the appearance of a droger and is manned with whites and people of color. At 5 P M. while on board the brig Rubicon, then standing to the southward and eastward, we (the Alligator) was seen with the pirate close to each other. The pirate had two masts, two topmasts, flying jib, and a squaresail yard; was painted black, with a tallow bottom; had a large square main hatch, with a trunk. They pulled her sweeps with tholl pins, and three of a side; her rudder head outside of the taffrel rail, sails very old, the main sail banded."

Letters received yesterday from Savannah, of the 29th ult state the sickness was increasing, and making great ravages in that place. Since the 1st of the month, there had been 107 burials. The Savannah Museum of the same date, states that it was feared the very heavy showers of the preceding Sunday, would have a deleterious effect on the health of the city.

The Steam-Boat Expedition, Capt. Craig, belonging to Col. James Johnson and in the employ of the General Government, has arrived at the Council Bluffs with her cargo, in perfect safety. The success of this boat proves beyond a doubt, that the Missouri is navigable with large steam boats under proper management, to that point, which is about 600 miles from its mouth. Every account of that river represents the danger in navigating it much less for several hundred miles above that point than it is near its mouth. This circumstance will render it much easier and less expensive to support distant posts in that quarter than has generally been supposed.

The troops at the Council Bluffs have become healthy and are employed partly in cultivating the earth around the post. The flood in the Missouri is said to have been uncommonly great. A part of the public works at the Bluffs which were erected upon too low ground, have been undermined by the water and fallen in with a few pieces of ordinance.

A portion of the officers and men are employed in exploring the territory around the military post.

CONN. NEW-HAVEN, SEPT. 9.

Episcopal Theological Seminary.

On Thursday last, the Trustees of the Episcopal Theological Seminary of the United States, met in Trinity Church, in this city, for the purpose of attending the inauguration of the Rev. Dr. Turner, as principal professor in the Seminary.—Twelve members, and several agents of the Board were present; from various parts of the United States; and the exercises in the Church were attended by the President and professors of Yale College, and a large number of the clergy of the Episcopal and other denominations.—Professor Turner, delivered an able and eloquent Inaugural Address, a copy of which, at the request of the Board he has consented to furnish for publication. Ten students have already entered the Seminary, and were present at the exercises;—and four others are soon to enter under the patronage of one or two liberal individuals in New York. Four gentlemen of Connecticut intend immediately to found a scholarship in the Institution;—and the prospects of patronage from various parts of the United States, are highly flattering. Considerable sums are already subscribed and promised in this state and elsewhere; and there are reasonable grounds for believing that this Seminary will soon take a high stand among the Institutions of a similar nature in our country.

Baptism not Regeneration,

A SERMON, preached in St. James' Church, New-London, by the Rev. *Bethel Judd*, A. M.

Just published, and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store.*

Sept. 11, 1820. 45—

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 13, 1820.

FIRE AT MOBILE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Mobile to his friend in Philadelphia, dated 14th Aug. 2 o'clock, A. M.

"I had promised myself to write to you by the mail, after the present; I anticipate the promise with much sorrow and, really distressed feelings. At this hour past midnight, our city is smoking in ruins, and many who were comfortably situated reduced to poverty, by the sad effects of an awful and tremendous fire, which began about 9 o'clock in the evening, and has destroyed 30 houses, (all stores,) and most of their contents. Had the wind been high, the whole town would have gone. It originated in a cotton gin house in the very centre of the city, no doubt by design. I dread the consequences to many at this inhospitable season. The place is unusually healthy, but I fear rubbish, &c created by the fire will prove unwholesome. We had our city under fine regulations, but now all is prostrate for a time."

From the Philadelphia Franklin Gaz. Aug. 9.

THE LAUNCH.

The very superior and elegant ship of the line, "THE NORTH-CAROLINA," was received into her destined element yesterday afternoon at twenty-five minutes past two o'clock, amid the cheers of an immense concourse of citizens, who had assembled to witness this interesting spectacle. The effect was not a little heightened by the volunteers, who in full uniform, crowded her decks. She rode most gracefully on the water, and received a federal salute upon her entering it. Just as the launch was about to take place, a balloon was sent up, in imitation, we suppose, of our New-York brethren on a late similar occasion, with the name of the ship in large letters encircling it. What has been its direction we cannot pretend to say. *It may for ought we know, have reached the capitol of North-Carolina by this time!* Immediately after the North-Carolina was brought to by her anchor, numbers of small boats, which before had been hidden from our view by the larger vessels, appeared on the bosom of the undulating water as if by magic; the numerous steam-boats, all of which omitted to make their usual trips, in order to accommodate those who were desirous to see the launch, and the sloops and other vessels which had gone out for the same purpose, all of them crowded with passengers, were instantly in motion, and added considerable beauty and animation to the scene.

Although there were not as many spectators as usual upon such occasions, in the navy yard, immediately surrounding the vessel, we have never seen so many persons in vessels and boats moored in the river, nor yet so many on the prominent places surrounding the yard, and especially such a concourse as lined the Jersey shore. Those who were in the navy yard were accommodated with seats, which had been erected in advantageous situations, to view the launch.

We are happy to state, that notwithstanding the confusion incident to all crowds, no accident occurred upon this occasion; and we confidently believe, that the effect produced upon the health of our citizens by the launching of fifty such vessels, would not be as deleterous to their health, as that of prematurely introducing 1 vessel at this season from a sickly port.

From the Freeman's Journal, Sept. 7.

Copy of a letter of Admiral Louis Brion, addressed to Duncan M'Intosh, merchant, Aux Cayes, Hayti.

Mr. M'Intosh,

Dear Sir—Since my last, I have the satisfaction of stating to you, that we have been so successful as to reduce the Spaniards to the walls of Carthagena and St. Martha; having taken the whole Spanish fleet in the River Magdalena, amounting to about 27 gun-boats, most with 12, 18 and long 24's; also, all the warlike stores, an immense park of brass artillery, howitzers, mortars, and battering train complete. The army of *Antioquia* has joined us; also 2500 men of the army of the south, in the province of St. Martha; 2000 more men of this army are on their way down, with the president Bolivar, and 1000 more regulars are to arrive from *Antioquia* this week, so that we shall have effective troops of the line 4000 in this province, besides 5000 militia. This province rose in arms on our entering it, *to a man* The army of the north, under the command of Gen. Urdanetta, operates altogether on St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, and Maracaibo.

Our force in the Magdalena is at present 11 vessels of war, and our communication with the whole of the interior open, and immense sums of gold are expected down, as the country is much in want of goods, wines, &c.

The port of Savanilla has been declared an open port to trade, and a custom-house established. It is a fine harbor, well protected by a strong battery, and a town is to be built immediately; it communicates by a *channel* in the Magdalena.

My good friend, how wil all these villains, who so shamefully betrayed us and behaved so cowardly, look? Part of Devereux's troops had arrived at the Oronoco, and are ordered for Rio de la Hacha. It appears D. was on his way out with 4000 men. I assure you that they will not be received here; the inhabitants have taken (with reason) such dislike to foreign troops, that they prefer serving the Spaniards. I assure you, for my part, that I shall quit the service the moment I see such another set of banditti invade this sacred land.

My compliments to all friends.

Yours, most sincerely.

Signed: LS BRION.

Head-Quarters, Baranquilla, 5th July, 1820, 10th year of Independence.

P. S. The head quarters of the army is now at Turbaco.

We learn from Capt. Baxter, that an Election was held at Porto Rico on the 19th of August for a representation to the Spanish Cortes, and that Gen. O'Daily, who is at present in Spain, was elected.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

From the Fayetteville, (N. C.) Observer.

MORE PECULATION.

United States' Bank.—We noticed last week, the resignation of the cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States at this place. Of the particulars which led to this, we know no more than what is rumored every day in our streets: That there is "*a deficiency of cash in the Bank to the amount of Twenty six Thousand Dollars!*"

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

On Friday last, 84 candidates for admission into the University at Cambridge were examined: and of these 79 were admitted.—We understand that the examination was satisfactory, almost beyond example; and that particularly in the Classical department, the candidates appeared in a manner to prove a constantly increasing attention to this branch of education, in our schools. The University is, in consequence, enabled to increase its demands of accuracy on the part of the candidates; and we are happy to learn that the examination is gaining from year to year in severity and strictness. As a number of candidates for admission to the University are usually presented at the close of the vacation, the new class will probably amount to between 90 and 100; and it is much to be wished that the liberality of the numerous friends of education in our neighborhood might be so extended, as to put it in the power of the University, by the erection of new college edifices, to accommodate within its walls the increasing number of its pupils.

Boston Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Poletica, the Russian Minister, and Mr. Lomonosoff, Secretary to the Legation, are on their return to Washington by Niagara Falls. They have been as far west as Louisville, and mean to go as far east as Boston.

We are informed, that the shocks of an earthquake which were experienced at Lancaster, Penn on the 25th, were much more severe at Columbia, on the Susquehannah. So great were the shocks that nearly the whole of the inhabitants were aroused from their beds and filled with the utmost consternation—the time at which it was most sensibly felt, was about 3 o'clock in the morning.

Balt. Pap.

From the Portland Gazette.

We have seen a letter from New-Brunswick, stating that the ports of Demarara and Barbadoes have been opened to American commerce, and our merchants can now have a free trade with those places.—Barbadoes is emphatically called the "mother of the sugar colonies." Demarara is a very fertile colony of the English in Guiana, on the coast of South-America. If this news can be relied on, it is highly interesting to the mercantile interest of this country.

We understand that the paper of the "Bank of New-Brunswick," will no longer be received at the several Banks in this city: it being the intention of that Bank to pay their notes at their own counter exclusively.

New-York Evening Post.

It appears by a New-Orleans paper of Aug. 9, that a revolutionary party, under Gen Long, is organizing in the Province of Texas—and the writer of the article alluded to believes it will be successful.

The Louisiana State Bank, at New-Orleans, has declared a dividend of six per cent on their capital stock for the last six months.

Much has been said in the papers this season, regarding the size and weight of Apples. The following is a description of the entire produce of one small tree in the Garden of Mr. Wm. Cleveland, of this city. There was picked from the tree eighty apples, which with twenty that had previously fallen and had been preserved, made one hundred in number, great and small, which measured a large or generous bushel, and weighed 321 lbs.; six of their number weighed 74 ounces; and one of the six weighed 13¼ ounces; the six measuring from 12 to 12½ inches circumference, and the whole produce of the tree averaging more than half a lb. to the apple. What is uncommon in so large an apple they are fine flavored.

MARINE LIST.

Sept. 6.—Sailed, *sloop Venus, Havens, N. York.*

8.—Sailed, *sloop Eliza. Davison, N. York.*

9.—Arrived, *sloop M'Donough, Coit, New-York.*

10.—Sailed, *sloop Connecticut, Stevens, Baltimore; sloop Oliver Wolcott, Syddleman, N. York.*

11.—Arrived, *sloop Venus, Havens, New-York.*

12—Arrived, *sloop Alonzo, Barnes, Alexandria.*

Ship Prince of Brazil Packet, of London, and the schooner San Nichol, engaged in the slave trade, have been sent into Sierre Leone, by the Morgiana SW. The French schooner La Marie, with 106 slaves (put on board by a British subject, for whose apprehension a reward of $400 has been offered) had also been captured. A brig with 400 slaves, was taken by the Pheasant, in October last, and ordered for Sierre Leone, but never heard of since. In May, there was not a surgeon on board of any of the British men-of war, (five or six in number) on the African station, and only one Master; all having died. Lieut. Henderson, commander of the Snapper gun brig, her assistant surgeon, and two midshipmen, had died, and she arrived at Cape Coast in great distress, for want of medical assistance. The gun brigs Snapper and Thistle had been ordered to the windward coast, the slave ships to leeward being too powerful; several of them had actually fired on the S. occupying such favorable positions that had it not been for her long twenty-four pounder amidships they would have disabled her very much.

Died,

In this city, on Wednesday morning last, Mrs. MARIONETTA PERKINS, wife of George Perkins, Esq. and daughter of Doct. John Turner, aged 31 years; on Monday morning Mrs. HUNTINGTON, relict of the late Capt. Simeon Huntington.

At Laurens District, S. C. aged *one hundred and forty-three years*, Mr. SOLOMON NIBET, a native of England, who emigrated to that country at the age of 19.

In Washington city, on the 27th ult. JOSEPH POURTEROL, Esq. formerly a distinguished officer of the French corps of engineers, and lately an adopted citizen of this country.

At Philadelphia, on the 22nd ult. in the 13th year of his age, Don MANUEL BRAXIMO, son of the respectable Don Jose Braximo Gracia de Paredes, of Panama.

At Kaskaskia, (Illinois,) on the 30th of July last, Mr. JOHN W. MIX, aged 25, son of John Mix, Esq. of Farmington.

At London, the Marchioness of Salvinij one of the Italian witnesses against the Queen lately arrived. She was a Jewess, and an opera singer, and afterwards married, or assumed the name of an Italian nobleman.

In England, Earl Boden, one of the Representatives Peers of Ireland, and Auditor-General of the Exchequer in Ireland.—The Rt. Rev. the Hon. Brownlow North, Bishop of Winchester, aged 76.—His living was the richest in England, exceeding that of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

For New-York,

THE packet VENUS, *Havens*, will sail on Thursday at one o'clock, P. M.

Aug 12.

The Packet Eagle,

WM. PARKER, master, sails regularly three times a week, wind and weather permitting between New-London and Sag Harbor, (L. I.) The accommodations are very good, and every attention will be paid to promote the comfort of passengers. Invalids from the interior of the state will undoubtedly find their health greatly promoted by a ride to New-London, a pleasant passage across the sound, and a fish diet, even for a short time. Let those who doubt inquire of their physicians.

*** Single passage one dollar only; going and returning $1 50: families at a reduced price. Parties will be accommodated, giving a short notice. For passage or freight apply to the master on board at D. Frink's Wharf, or at D. Frink's Hotel.

Sept. 1. 45—

AUCTION SALE.

THE subscriber will sell the remainder of his stock of

DRY GOODS

at Auction, on Saturday next, 16th inst at 2 o'clock P. M. at the store he now occupies. Those who wish to purchase, will do well to attend the sale

JOHN AUSTIN,

Chelsea, Sept. 12, 1820. 45—

SILLIMAN'S TOUR.

JUST PUBLISHED,

REMARKS made on a short Tour between Hartford and Quebec, in the Autumn of 1819, by the author of a Journal of Travels in England, Holland and Scotland, illustrated with ten copper-plate engravings.

FOR SALE AT

THOMAS ROBINSON'S Book-Store, Norwich, Sept. 12, 1820. 45—

WRITING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber proposes continuing his *Mercantile Writing School* another term in the Town and Landing. Provided a sufficient number of scholars should apply, it will commence on Monday next:—All applications to be made before, or on that day.

*** Former scholars at 1 dollar.

O. I. LAY.

Norwich, Sept. 13. 45—

SUGAR.

8 Hogsheads and 38 Barrels Muscovado Sugar, for sale very low by

CHARLES COIT,

or LYMAN BREWER.

Norwich. Sept. 13, 1820. 45—

Wanted

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

10 M. feet Oak BOARDS,

10 „ „ Chesnut LATH,

For which good pay will be made.

JOHN LATHROP.

FOR SALE,

6 Bbls. Mess and Prime PORK.

Sept. 5, 1820. 45—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 8th day of Sept. A. D. 1820.

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

THE Administrators upon the estate of *Mr. HARVEY MORGAN*, late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent, said Administrators are hereby directed to give notice, by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post, in said Norwich, for all persons interested in said estate, to appear, if they see cause, before this court, on the 1st Monday of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

Attest. BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

EBER BACKUS, STEPHEN TRACY, } *Adm'rs.*

Norwich, Sept. 9, 1820. 45—

POETRY.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

BILLET

From Jai— to his Cousin in the Country.

THE country's deserted, there's nobody there,
But you, my dear *Cozy* who prefer the fresh air,
The roses and lilies, green-fields and green-trees,
To yellow complexions, *Green Bags* and disease;
While London's quite cram'd, ay, as thick as your leaves,
With *delicate* persons, who laugh in their sleeves.
'Twas tempting, no doubt, for they promised such scenes,
To Crown the King's head, and to chop off the Queen's:
But the latter has fail'd, though by special desire,
And 'stead of head-shorter, she holds it much higher,
"The *Block*," they exclaim'd, "on this soil if she treads,"
But no *Block* has she seen, but the Minister's *heads*!
Like a hero she comes whom no threatenings can damp,
And dictates her terms in the enemy's camp.
'Twas cheering to see—yet a pang still survives,
For you and I, Cousin, have both of us *Wives*!
Thus Kings are but men, you perceive by this rose,
While Women are Angels, and mortals must bow.
No wrong can Kings do, but 'tis clear, and despite,
That *some things* to do they've no manner of *right*;
Their Ministers' state is far sweeter, I say,
Who've a right to do wrong, as they prove, ev'ry day.
But selfish, ungrateful, when wronging the nation,
How ready they are with indemnification;
To cover themselves, O! how prompt in disaster—
But the Devil a bit will they stir for their Master!
Shall I tell you the truth?—this simply the case is,
There's nothing they care for, except for their Places.
Stay Coz, where you are—love *The Country* love friends.
Love all but *Corruption*, its means and its ends.
JOHN BULL.

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the *Bible Society* of New-London County, for the choice of officers, will be holden at New-London, on the 3d Tuesday of September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.—Persons holding subscription papers are requested to return them to the Secretary on or before that time.

ROBERT COIT, *Secretary.*

Aug. 28, 1820. 44—

WM. ROGERS

REQUESTS all that are indebted to him, to close their accounts by the 1st of October next; he intends making a new arrangement in his business, that will make it necessary they should be close by that time.—All that do not comply with this notice, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of an *Attorney.*

NEW GOODS

Expected next week, that will be sold with those now on hand very low *for cash.*

A quantity of Russia Feathers, &c. &c.

Sept. 8. 44—

AUCTION.

ON the 21st day of October next, will be sold at auction, at the public sign-post, in Long-Society, in Preston and New-London County, so much of the real estate of *Rufus Roath and Walter Roath*, as will raise the sum of $3. 75—being the amount of Preston town tax against the said Walter and Rufus, on list of A. D. 1818, with incident charges.—Sale to commence at [illegible] o'clock afternoon.

GEORGE W. MORGAN, *Collector.*

Preston, Aug. 31, 1820. 44—

To whom it may concern.

KNOW ye that whereas *Alexander Norton*, of Goshen, in Litchfield County, claims to have been the inventor of packing cheese in casks according to the method now generally practised, and has obtained a patent under the great seal of the United States, dated the 6th day of May, 1820, and signed by *James Monroe* President thereof, securing to said *Norton* the sole and exclusive right of making, using and vending to others to be used, the said Cheese Casks for the term of fourteen years, from said 6th day of May, 1820—and whereas *Elias W. Newton & Samuel Randall*, both of Colchester, in New-London County, have obtained of said Norton the sole and exclusive right of making, using and vending to others to be used the aforesaid Cheese Casks, in all the County of New-London, and that part of the County of Middlesex, lying east of Connecticut river.

This is therefore to forbid all persons infringing on the rights granted by said patent to said *Norton* and by said *Norton* to said *Newton & Randall*, by making, using and vending to be used the above said Cheese Casks, under penalty of the law in such case made and provided.

Dated at Colchester, this 4th day of Aug. 1820.

ELIAS W. NEWTON,
SAMUEL RANDALL.

Sound Steam-Boat Line.

THE FULTON has now commenced running to Norwich, and will continue for the season, to leave Norwich as soon as the tide serves after the arrival of the stages, and to leave New-London every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 8 o'clock in the morning, exchanging with *Capt. Bunker* same days at New-Haven, and leaving there at 6 P. M. to return.

March 29. 21—

BOSTON DYERS.

THE inhabitants of New-London, Norwich and Colchester, and the adjacent towns, are informed that *Edward Learned*, of New-London, is appointed agent for

J. & A. HALL,

Silk, Cotton, Linen, and Woolen DYERS, BOSTON.

All goods entrusted to his care, will be forwarded with dispatch, and colored in the best manner. The established prices will be made known by their agent.

New-London, April 12, 1820. 44tf—

DR. FRINK'S

Universal American Pills,

Lately prepared by the Inventor at his Dispensary, sign of the Good Samaritan, Northampton, Mass. are now made only by Mrs. Frink, at Norwich, Connecticut, to whom, before his decease, he communicated the skill of making this unrivalled Medicine.

THESE Pills have virtues highly salutary in all those complaints hereafter mentioned. More than seven years past their success has been most flatteringly acknowledged in Boston, and other principal towns in New-England, by gentlemen of high respectability. The infallible test of experience has proved them to be, in all cases, quick, thorough, easy: leaving the bowels in a quiet state, and happily uniting the ultimate effects of an emetic and cathartic, but without the distressing spasms which an emetic usually creates. They remove from the stomach and bowels the surcharge of acrid bile, vitiated mucus, and morbid humors, in the most pleasant and effectual manner. The remote or exciting causes of Fevers, and other formidable diseases, often originate from the sources last named, when allowed to remain in the system. How important then is it, to have at hand a safe and kind remedy, or seasonable preventative, against the threatened evil. When the following diseases are assailing the constitution, and no Physician is at hand, how many valuable lives may be saved every year, by a timely use of these invaluable Pills—that is to say—Giddiness Pains in the Head and Neck, Cholic, Melancholy, Jaundice, Dropsy, Worms, Costiveness, Gripes, Puking, Obstructions in the Kidney passages, Weak and Inflamed Eyes, Typhus and Bilious Fevers, Camp Distemper, Putrid Dysentary, Paleness with loss of appetite.

In these and numerous other complaints, the public are assured not a single instance in seven years has occurred in which those who have used have not given Dr. Frink's Universal American Pills their unqualified approbation.

The most perfect attention and care are used in preparing this excellent medicine.

A liberal discount to Druggists who buy at wholesale. Certificates and directions will accompany each box of Pills, and none are genuine but those signed by U. FRINK, with a seal.

These Pills are for sale by

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Sept. 5, 1820. 44—

SCHOOL FUND.

DEBTORS will remember that another year's interest falls due on their bonds on the second day of September next, and that the one half thereof is required by the Act of the General Assembly to be paid within that month. And as the legislature have expressed a wish that the dividends to schools should be increased, punctual payment will be *indispensable.*

JAMES HILLHOUSE,
Commissioner of the School Fund.

Hartford, Aug 5, 1820. 45—

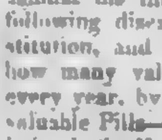
Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810.

Broke into the enclosure



OF the subscriber, in June last, two mare colts—one a pale sorrel, and the other a chesnut brown color, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges.

EBENEZER BARSTOW.

Windham, 2d Soc. July 18, 1820. 44—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY,

Class II.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	$3000
3		1000	3000
4		500	2000
4		300	1200
4		200	800
140		100	14000
100		50	5000
50		40	2000
80		30	2400
349		20	6980
3270		6	19620
4005	Prizes		60,000
7995	Blanks		

12,000 Tickets, at five dollars, is 60,000

Less than two Blanks to a Prize, and all the Prizes floating from the commencement of the drawing, a circumstance very seldom if ever before known in this State.

The Treasures of this Scheme are not absorbed by one or two overgrown Prizes, as is commonly the case; but its wealth is more equally and therefore more usefully distributed.

The punctuality of the Managers in Drawing the first Class of this Lottery, and their prompt payment of the prizes, gives them confidence in issuing this, the second and last Class, together with the laudable purpose for which the grant was made, they confidently hope will induce the public to patronize this.

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent, and all prizes less than One Hundred Dollars payable in sixty days, and all others in ninety days after the completion of the drawing, which will commence at Fairfield, on the first Tuesday of February next.—All prizes not called for in one year, will be considered as generously given to the Society, and not thereafter paid.

JEREMIAH STURGES,
PHINEAS TAYLOR,
THOMAS F. ROWLAND,
ZACHARIAH CLARK, 2d. } *Managers.*

Fairfield, Aug. 1, 1820. 43—

TICKETS FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store—Also, by SAMUEL TYLER and JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

THE

EUTERPEIAD:

OR,

MUSICAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE Euterpeiad is edited by John R. Parker, No. 6, Milk-street, Boston, and is intended to embrace every article interesting, or connected with the science of Music, by carefully compiling and collating—A brief History of Music from the earliest ages—Cherish a classical taste—Watch the progress of the art—Excite the emulation—Record the transactions of Societies, Examine and partially review new Musical [illegible]—Stimulate Professional Gentlemen to [illegible] new tracts in the regions of science—[illegible] Biographical Memoirs of Musical Men—Correspondence, Anecdotes. Letters instructive and interesting upon every branch of Musical science. Insert Miscellaneous Articles, [illegible] in will be noticed new inventions, improvements in Musical instruments, and [illegible] tions upon Musical Performances, &c. &c.

Authors, Editors and Publishers are respectfully requested to forward intelligence of Musical works to hand to the publisher.

CONDITIONS

The Euterpeiad is published by Thomas Badger, Jun. No. 4, Suffolk buildings, Congress street, Boston, and is issued once a week (Saturday) and contains four quarto pages musical matter, delivered to Subscribers, or at the Post-Office in Boston, at $2 50 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

Every third or fourth number contains a fashionable song, air with variations, march, waltz, dance, or sacred song, arranged for the piano forte, of the size of a music plate.

Postmasters, Printers, Booksellers, or Agents, who obtain ten subscribers will be entitled to one number gratis, besides the usual commission for collecting and paying over the amount of subscriptions. Regular files from the commencement can be obtained, and all communications must be addressed to the Publisher.

Aug. 30. 43—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 13 to feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale.

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES: and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

Patent Cut Nails.

A COMPLETE assortment of the best quality, constantly for sale on good terms by *Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company.* Orders addressed to WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent*, will receive punctual attention.

May 1

For Sale,

A FARM,

CONTAINING about ninety acres of excellent land for *mowing, pasture* and *tillage*, with a large proportion of *wood*—A good *Dwelling-House* and other out houses, almost new thereon standing, pleasantly situated in Norwich, on the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Brooklyn, with the *stock and farming utensils* on the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

A lot of *Wood Land*, lying in Lisbon, on the aforesaid turnpike, containing about four acres, one mile and a half from the aforesaid premises.

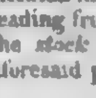
ALSO,

In Plainfield, a convenient Tenement for a small family, opposite the mansion of *Ephraim Wheeler, Esq.* For particulars enquire of THOMAS WHEELER,

on said Farm.

June 6, 1820. 31—tf—

For Sale,



THE *House* in which *Mr. Joseph Kingsley* now lives, situated in Norwich-Landing, at the junction of the Stage road to Providence and the new road across the toll bridge to Preston.

—ALSO—

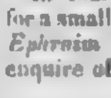
The *Tan House and Yard* late the property of *Mr. Henry Gordon*, now deceased. If the above are not sold by the first of April they will be leased.

APPLY TO

GEO. PERKINS.

March 6. 18—

For Sale or to Let,



THE subscriber's House and premises, the residence of the late *Jonathan Frisby*, Esq. of Norwich.—Possession may soon be had. For particulars apply to

DWIGHT RIPLEY, Esq.

Norwich, or to the subscriber at Bozrahville. D. L. DODGE.

April 1, 1820. 22—

ANDERSON'S

COUGH DROPS.

The most valuable Medicine in use for

COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine. Many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

Caution.—Be particular that every genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle: and the directions are all signed by JAMES MELLEN.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or the breast, & more or less cough & weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days [illegible], I found my pain and cough entirely left and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low, I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops, and purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 28, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson: *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; *Charles Dyer, & Co.* Middletown; *Dyer & Howes*, Windham; *Joseph C. Huntington* and *Samuel Tyler*, Norwich.

June 6. 31—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST

COLD SPRING GIN;

FOR SALE,

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS. BREED.

Who wants to purchase a quantity of WOOL.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

Miscellaneous Books.

For sale by T. ROBINSON,

THE life of Com. Oliver H. Perry, with an Appendix comprising biographical sketches of the late General Pike and Captain Lawrence, and a view of the present condition and future prospects of the Navy of the U. S. By John M. Niles, Esq.

The President's Tour,

Gisborne's Enquiry into the duty of the Female Sex,

Campbell's Voyage Round the World, from 1806 to 1812,

Bunyan's Law and Grace, do. Holy War,

Pilgrim's Progress, Baxter's Saints Rest, do. Call to the Unconverted. Law's serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life.

Lock on the Reasonableness of Christianity,

Chalmer's Practical Sermons, do. Astronomical Sermons, Early Life of Wm. Cowper, Flavel's Treatise on Keeping the Heart, Haweis' Communicant, Spiritual Companion, Flavel's Touchstone of Sincerity or Trial of True and False Religion, Religious Courtship, being Historical Discourses on the necessity of marrying religious Husbands and Wives only, &c. Doddridge's Rise & Progress of Religion,

Life of Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Waters, Mrs. Newell, Mrs. Osborn, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Waite, Miss Woodbury, Miss Anthony, Miss Humphries, Miss Hyde.

Life of Clements, of Edwards, of Calvin, of Whitefield, of Spencer and of Henry K. White, Meikle's Solitude Sweetened and Travels, &c.

Great variety of Religious and Moral Books for Children and Youth.

Norwich, Sept. 3, 1820. 44—

Scotch Ale, Salt, etc.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber.

9 Dozen Bottles Scotch Ale,
100 Bushels blown salt
500 lbs. Troy manufactured Beef,
10 Bbls. Superfine Flour,
4 Bbls. Mackarel,
6000 Brick. CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, July 25, 1820. 5—

LUMBER, &c.

50 M. Hartford Inspected Shingles,
20 M. feet clear Plank, Boards, Clap-Boards, and 1¼ inch Sash Stuff,
4 [illegible] Merchantable Clap-Boards,
10 Bbls. Baltimore Flour,
10 M Brick, at the Kiln price,
1 one Horse Waggon,
120 lbs. Zant Currants,

Received and for sale by

JOHN LATHROP

Aug 22, 1820. 42—

Molasses, Flour, etc.

6 hhds. superior retailing Molasses,
20 bbls. superfine Flour,
16 do. Muscovado Sugar,
8 do. Boston Bay Mackarel.

For sale unusually low for cash, by

CALVIN TYLER.

August 2. 9—

RUM, etc.

3 Hhds. West India Rum,
2 Boxes Brown and White Havana Sugars,

Lump and Loaf Sugar.

Just received and for sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

Aug 15. 41—

CORDAGE, White Rope [illegible], Lines, Seine and Sewing Twine, on hand, or furnished at short notice, at the *Rope-Walk in West-Chelsea.*

OR AT THE STORE OF

JOS. BREED.

Aug. 22, 1820 42—

Flour and Lime.

FRESH superfine Flour, in barrels and half barrels.

Dexter's Stone Lime, first quality,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

July 19. 17—

FLOUR.

40 Bbls. fresh Baltimore Howard-Street Flour, landing this day from Sloop Humbird, FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

July 26. —

GRINDSTONES.

50 Nova Scotia Grindstones, of superior quality, for sale low by

[illegible]

May 3. —

Utley's Remedy

FOR *Tooth-ache*, nearly [illegible], [illegible] *Loose Teeth.*—The above valuable article for sale by

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON

Norwich, May [illegible]

300 [illegible]

[illegible]

July 12. —

DRUGS,

BASS and small [illegible] manufacture, [illegible]

[illegible]

Aug 29. —

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1820. *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV.—No. 46.]

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

AMONGST WHICH ARE

AN elegant assortment of Nankin Crape Shawls, Silk & Merino Shawls, Canton and Nankin Crapes of a very superior quality, Cambrick & common Dimities, Parasols, Vestings, superfine twilled and plain Bombazetts, superfine Bombazine, Prunella Shoes, Silk & Cotton Stockings, Silk & Kid Gloves, and very cheap IRISH LINENS.

Also, some very fine

LEGHORN HATS.

Norwich, July 25, 1820. 38—

NEW GOODS.

NOW OPENING AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

FINE Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Calicoes; Ginghams; White and figured Cambricks; plain and figured Mull, and Book Muslins; French and India Silks; Seersuckers; Cotton Shirtings; Irish Linens; Blue and Yellow Nankins; Cotton Cassimeres; Diapers; Bombazetts and Bombazines; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Half Hose; Silk, Crape and Cotton Shawls; Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs; Vestings; Pins; Needles; Tapes, &c.

—ALSO—

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Honey of superior quality, Imperial, Young Hyson and Skin Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia, Nutmegs, Snuff, Tobacco, &c. J. DE WITT.

Chelsea, May 2, 1820. 26—

JULY 25, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

HAVE received by the last packets from New-York, a large assortment

Fresh Imported Goods,

of their own selection, which will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash—

Among them are

50 pieces Irish Linen, in whole and half pieces, (very cheap)
50 pieces black and colored Bombazetts,
100 pieces Calicoes and Ginghams,
70 pieces black and colored French and China Silks,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Cotton Shirtings, Sheetings and Diaper,
Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Elegant Nankin Crape Dresses & Shawls,
Jaconet and Mulmul Muslin Robes,
Silk, Thread and Cotton Hosiery,
Plaid and striped Seersuckers,
Linen Drilling, a new and superior article for pantaloons,
Damask Table Cloths and Linen,
Superfine, middling and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinetts, Plain and blue Nankins,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas, Parasols,
Shell and Horn Combs, (some very large)
Thread Lace and Lace Shawls,
Thread Laces,
Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Plain and figured Cravats,
Elegant garniture Ribbons,
Black and colored do.
Buttons, Wire, Thread, Tapes, Bobbins,
Pins, Needles, Quality Binding,
Carpet Bindings, Coach Lace, Millinets,
Boot Webbing and Cord,
Black and colored Silk Braid,
Scissors, Penknives, Quills,
100 gross Bottle Corks, (very cheap.)

ALSO,

A handsome assortment English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices.

NEW GOODS.

J. W. Kinney

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale, a general assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

very low for cash, at wholesale or retail—Black and Colored Nankin and Canton Crapes; Elegant Crape Dresses, figured border; Crape Shawls; Half Merino do.; Black and Colored Lustrings; Canton Camblets: Cambrick, Book, Lenos, Jaconet and Mulmul Muslins; Linen Diapers and Table Cloths; Sheetings; Shirtings; Long Lawns; a large assortment of plain and Fancy Ribbons; Black Bombazine; Bombazetts; thread Laces and Edgings; Inserting Trimmings; Superfine and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Hatters' Trimmings.

Norwich, May 25, 1820. 30—

LADIES' SHOES.

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a large assortment of

Ladies' Morocco Shoes,

of superior quality, and latest fashion, at reduced prices.

Aug. 15, 1820. 41—

HATS AND GLOVES.

G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

HAVE just received from New-York, a complete assortment of Gentlemen's superfine bell crown Hats, of the newest style.

ALSO,

From Boston, an elegant assortment of Men's and Boy's Leghorn Hats.

Some fine do. for Young Misses.

20 Doz. pair Ladies' superfine Kid Gloves, all colors.

June 6. 31—

SILLIMAN'S TOUR.

JUST PUBLISHED,

REMARKS made on a short Tour between Hartford and Quebec, in the Autumn of 1819, by the author of a Journal of Travels in England, Holland and Scotland, illustrated with ten copper-plate engravings.

FOR SALE AT

THOMAS ROBINSON'S Book-Store.

Norwich, Sept. 12, 1820. 45—

THE REAL JAPAN

BLACKING

OF

DAY & MARTIN,

97 High Holborn, London.

THIS inestimable Composition, with half the usual labor, produces a most brilliant *Jet Black* fully equal to the highest Japan Varnish, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, will not soil the finest linen; is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and will retain its virtues in any climate.

PREPARED BY

GEO. HOUSTON, *New-York*,

and warranted to be equal to the imported.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, June 11. 36—

Iron, Steel, etc.

SWEDES Iron, 1½ to 3 inch flat,
do. ½ to 1½ inch square,
English do. 1½ to 3 inch flat,
do ½ to 1½ inch round,
Hoop and Band Iron,
English blistered and Crawley, American blistered, German, and Cast Steel,
Crow Bar Moulds,
Plough Shares and Moulds,
Nail and Spike Rods.

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

Aug 23. 1820. 42—

CHARLES COIT,

HAS just received a new supply of Groceries, which are for sale very low, viz.

Old Jamaica Spirit,
Cogniac Brandy,
St. Croix, Antigua and New-England Rum,
Country Gin,
S. M. Madeira, Old Port, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines,
Philadelphia Porter,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas,
Molasses, Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,
500 lbs. Turkey Figs,
10 Boxes English Herring,
100 Quintals Codfish,
Chocolate, Coffee, Nutmegs, Cassia, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper, Starch, Saltpetre, Tobacco and Snuff, coarse and fine salt, Box and Keg Raisins, Oranges, and Limes, Window Glass, Bed Cords, Brooms, Nest Boxes,

A general assortment of Red Earthen and Stone Ware,

500 lbs. Dried Beef, manufactured at Troy, and of a superior quality.

ALSO,

A quantity of Sole Leather.

July 12. 36—

LUMBER, &c.

50 M. Hartford Inspected Shingles,
20 M. feet clear Plank, Boards, Clap-Boards, and 1¼ inch Sash Stuff,
4 " " Merchantable Clap-Boards,
10 Bbls. Baltimore Flour,
10 M. Brick, at the Kiln price,
1 one Horse Waggon,
120 lbs Zant Currants,

Received and for sale by

JOHN LATHROP.

Aug. 22, 1820. 42—

300 bushels superior Yellow CORN,

FOR SALE BY

CALVIN TYLER.

July 12. 36—

MISCELLANY.

From the Philadelphia Democratic Press.

YELLOW FEVER.

THE Yellow Fever has appeared so often—so many persons have noted the symptoms—so many dissections have been made—and so much has been written upon it, that we are now in possession of many valuable facts on the subject. But they are variant—often discordant—the indications and the remedies are not generally agreed on—the facts have not been generalized—and the practice is as yet unsettled. In the present state of our knowledge, therefore, it is of use to put the suggestions in all possible shapes—even erroneous notions are of importance, if they lead to discussion—for the result of continual discussion will be truth. Error after error being refuted, truth thus sifted and bolted, will at length be obtained free from chaff. I do not pretend to great knowledge of the yellow fever, and I hold the opinions I am now about to offer, very loosely—for I have found as yet no solid ground to rest upon.

What is the CAUSE *of yellow fever?*—Effluvia from moist vegetable putrefaction, acted on by a long continued heat of 90 deg. and upwards. These ingredients will as surely produce it in Philadelphia, as in Jamaica. The facts of this season, put this part of the question out of doubt. *What is miasma?* No chemical test has thrown any light on this question. Microscopic Insects? Gasses that kill insects seem to destroy infection.

Is not the Fever IMPORTED?—Frequently—the evidence as to foreign importation in persons, in clothes, in putrid vegetables, are as incontestible, as the domestic origin of this disease. Every man who has considered the evidence on both sides, as a Lawyer, must be satisfied that it establishes both the one origin and the other.

Is it communicated by ONTAINTED ATMOSPHERE?—Certainly—this is a fact not now doubted. Air impregnated with putrid vapor, *seems to be heavier* than common air—for the air confined in streets is not purified by a current of wind that will change the atmosphere above. Moreover it is protected by the houses. Hence the advantage of removing into the country, where infection is rarely operative.

What PART *of the system is* FIRST *acted on?* Infected air being breathed, first comes in contact with the lungs, and with the blood just before it is poured out of the bronchial vessels, where it is infected, into the left ventricle of the heart. Infected air *must* act where it is, not where it is not. It is not in contact at first with the stomach, for the stomach inhales no air—nor with the liver, which cannot from its situation be directly affected by putrid air. Hence, the heart is first morbidly stimulated by infected blood—febrile symptoms appear—there is arterial derangement, which of course produces venous derangement—and this produces morbid action in the liver, the vena portarum, and the gall bladder. By and by, the stomach itself becomes affected by the infected saliva, swallowed either with or without food. The stomach also acts by sympathy on the liver, which, in most cases, is the organ most visibly deranged in its functions. Hence the use of mercury, which acts specifically on the liver.

Is BLEEDING *proper?*—In the first stage of yellow fever in the West-Indies, from 3 to 4 lbs. are often taken with good effect. *Generally*, that practice is fatal here. If the head is relieved by cupping, leeches, or by opening a branch of the temporal artery, much good arises during the first day—then frequent cathartics (I think they should not be very violent ones) and mercury to salivate. But the symptoms vary, so that much must be left to the discretion of the Physician. The type on the third day will seldom admit of bleeding at all.

Can it be caught by HEALTHY *persons from* DISEASED *persons?* Some cases are recorded, particularly by Dr. Wistar, at German town, which tend to show that this is *possible*. But I consider these cases as exceptions to a general law: not as cases to be acted on. If the disease were in its nature, and generally communicable to physicians, nurses, and relations, the city would be quickly depopulated. We find it is not so; these persons officiate with perfect impunity; no case of such communication has taken place during the present season; I doubt if it ever took place. It may be laid down, therefore, as a fact not to be disputed, that not in one case in one thousand has yellow fever been communicated, from the sick person to the healthy person.—Want of ventilation, neglect of cleanliness, are alone to be dreaded. The mode of communication is by an infected atmosphere, not an infected person. Moderate cathartics frequently taken, and temporate diet will wonderfully preserve a person in health, even where the atmosphere is bad; and render even the yellow fever itself a curable disease when taken. So that there is no reasonable excuse for a neglect of duty toward the sick. The timidity that leads us to neglect it, puts on the character of crime.

Is there any shorter or more efficacious mode of curing the disease, than by moderate but frequent evacuations and salivation? Bleeding freely is dangerous, unless a physician *is sure* he has been sent for at the very commencement of the disease. He is seldom sure of this. There are as yet no sufficient facts to authorize us to rely on sugar of lead, or oil of turpentine; they are on trial; the latter is a medicine of some promise; but as yet there is no sufficient authority to quit the beaten path. *Query*—Would prussic acid allay gastric irritability? Do not acid symptoms call for magnesia? which alone, of all the alkalies, can be exhibited in sufficient quantity.

What are the symptoms? Pain in the back and loins, in the back of the head; distended and inflamed eye balls; indistinct vision; suffusion and anxiety of countenance; fever; then pain in the stomach; pain on the region of the stomach, being pressed; discoloration on the outside extending upwards is frequent; frequent also is a morbid secretion of acid and of bile, yellow and greenish; green stools; in the third stage, frequent ejection of matter like coffee grounds in great quantity, and with force, from the stomach; the stools also discoloured with the same kind of fluid.

Are the ejected fluids of a person ill, or dying, or dead of the yellow fever, capable of producing the disorder by contact or smell? No: this has been so decidedly, so very often ascertained, that no physician hesitates to dissect, to touch or to handle the body and its parts, solid or fluid, even while a spark of life remains, or after death.

What is the BLACK VOMIT, *or the coffee ground ejections?* A morbid secretion from the liver, probably sanguineous, the life of the blood being extinct: It is not gangrene of the stomach; because, it is too fluid—because it is in quantity far too large to be thus accounted for. It is not extravasated dead blood from the minute and dead vessels of the first coat of the stomach; because, it is in too great quantity to be thus accounted for; because, the stomach on dissection often shows no sign of organic lesion where black vomit has been abundant—because black vomit has been traced distinctly from the liver, in the gall bladder, and in the vessels communicating between the gall bladder and the stomach and bowels. Dr. Cutherall seems to have made out this point indisputably.

Preventatives! Avoid infected districts and much exercise in the sun: live temperately: examine your tongue: keep your bowels open; do not shun your sick relations. These are personal preventatives; but the public ought to look further.—The dirty wharves—the receptacles of putrid vegetable matter within doors and without in that region—the narrow, filthy lanes and alleys leading to and from Water street—the houses inhabited by poor persons, crowded in apartments where no yard or convenience affords a safe receptacle for the filth of the family—where the dirt of the inhabitants is thrown into the alleys—all these are hot-beds of disease—receptacles of yellow fever, which will infest the city, on every warm season, till this abominable nuisance is abated. Every house from Front-street to the river is a fraud upon those who purchased lots on the faith of the recorded plan—a robbery of public property, which on the general principles of law that govern titles in this country, can hardly be justified: and the city will be exposed to the evils resulting from these encroachments, so long as they are permitted to remain.

From the New-York Evening Post, Aug. 26.

CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

It may be recollected, that some time last winter, I more than once alluded to an extraordinary case of hydrophobia in the county of Ulster, which would, in my judgment, demonstrate the curative quality of the Scutellaria, in that direful disease; and that I ventured to promise the details of the case: which I did on the assurance that I should be furnished with them for such purpose, by some one of the physicians who visited the patient. After waiting and writing repeatedly in vain, I, the week before last, made a journey to the place of her residence, saw the family and the attending physician, and in his presence drew up a report of the particulars of the case, then visited each of the consulting physicians, living remote from each other, and at the end of seven days accomplished my purpose. The reader will now see the result in the following statement and document, which are submitted to the impartial judgment of the public, and particularly to the reflections of the faculty. I shall only observe that in the consciousness of having been actuated, in this affair, by pure and philanthropical motives, I feel entirely indifferent to the sneers and sarcasms of self conceited party zealots, from whatever quarter they may proceed.

Case of Hydrophobia.—Mary Tice, of Milton, in the county of Ulster, in the 14th year of her age, and a girl of robust make, was bitten in March 1818, on her left arm, just above her elbow, by a small black dog, which her father, suspecting him of madness, had confined in an empty barrel in his stable, forbidding any of his children to go near him on pain of severe punishment, and which, his disorder increasing, he afterwards killed. But Mary and her eldest sister went, in their father's absence, to the barrel, for the purpose of feeding him, in attempting to do which, he jumped up and bit her: making a small incision with his teeth, (of which the scar is slightly visible) but which they concealed from their parents, at the time, for fear of being punished. The wound, however, did not heal up so as to cicatrize, till some time in the latter end of November, 1819, but continued to be a very small running sore, resembling an issue, being occasionally covered by a little scab, which was easily and often rubbed off. Early in December last, she felt an uneasiness in the region of the stomach, which gradually increased for about three weeks, when she was attacked with a tingling pain in the scar on her arm, shooting upwards into her neck, throat and shoulder, and extending to her left side and stomach; accompanied with a glandular swelling in the left arm pit, which in a short time increased to the size of a small hen's egg.

On Saturday the 18th, she felt generally unwell; had a hot fever, and complained to her mother of being sick.

On Sunday morning she arose quite ill, having passed a sleepless and restless night, with her fever unabated; and at 9 o'clock, was seized with delirium, in which she fancied she was beset by a black dog; crying aloud that a black dog was coming at her. Dr. Gedney being now sent for, came and administered an emetic, which operated well, but with no perceptible good effect—About the middle of the afternoon she had a convulsive fit, which lasted 5 or 6 minutes. A blister was then applied by his orders to her left side and another to her arm, of both which she complained very much.—At dusk, she was attacked with so violent a pain in the head as seemed to threaten the loss of reason and even life itself. She leapt from the bed, tore her hair from her head by handfulls, and attempted to dash her brains out by running against the wall, screaming and entreating the by-standers to kill her and end her torments. This scene of misery continued till 9 o'clock the next morning, when it was succeeded by a fit of raving madness; in which she attempted to tear her own flesh with her teeth, and to bite those who held her hands; frothing and slabbering at the mouth during the whole time it lasted; which was, with intermissions of about 10 minutes, till 1 o'clock the next day.

On Monday evening the 20th, Dr Benton was sent for to see her in consultation with Dr. Gedney. They were at a loss what the disease was, but concluded it to be a case of hysteria; yet, it was observed by them both, if she had been bitten by a mad dog (of which there had yet been no evidence,) they should pronounce it decidedly hydrophobia.

On Tuesday 21st, at the suggestion of a friend, half a spoonful of water was dropped into her mouth by way of experiment, and it immediately produced the most frightful spasms, and deprived her altogether of the power of swallowing. From this time until about eight o'clock the next morning, she was attacked with these spasms, in succession, at short intervals, during which she barked, snarled and snapped alternately like a dog; seizing the bed clothes with her teeth, growling and shaking them in her mouth, with a quick motion from side to side as that animal does when he gets a smaller one into his mouth and intends to kill it. She jumped up and run round the room on all fours increasing in rapidity, and yelping like a whiffet, that was in pursuit of some game of which it appeared on the track; and she became more and more violent, until it was found necessary to confine her on a bed.

This day in a lucid interval, she, for the first time told her parents of the circumstance that she had been bitten last year in the arm, by the little dog in the barrel, as she was attempting to feed him, and the reason she had not told of it before, was because she was afraid her father would whip her, as he had promised he would if she went to the stable.

In the evening, Drs. Barnes and Cooper, of Poughkeepsie, and Dr. Heaton, of Plattekill, were sent for to hold a consultation upon her case. They found the patient in the most deplorable situation; an agitation of the whole frame, perpetual restlessness, hurried and laborious respiration, bloated face, contracted features, eyes suffused with blood and staring wild, and the power of swallowing entirely gone. To ascertain whether the disease was hydrophobia, they took an empty bowl and a pitcher of water, went unobserved into an adjoining room and opening a door near the head of her bed, but unperceived by her, poured it into the bowl, so that she could hear the noise, and no sooner did the sound reach her ear, than it instantly threw her into the most violent convulsions. This experiment was repeated by Dr. Heaton, the next day, in the same manner, and with the same effect, at a time when her mind was intently engrossed with a hymn book she was reading aloud, in the presence of several neighbors: The moment she heard the noise of water, uncontrolable spasms seized her whole frame. Warm teas she could hold in her mouth without apparent difficulty, but cold water she could not endure to touch, to look at, nor even to hear the name of water mentioned. During their stay, upwards of an hour, she rose from her bed, as she before had done in the presence of Dr. Benton, on Monday evening, and commenced a kind of trot in a circle round the room,* frothing and keeping up a constant yelping, resembling that of a small dog upon the scent,† a copious and viscid saliva the whole time running from her open mouth. She continued this action with increasing velocity, until becoming exhausted, she fainted into the arms of somebody who stood ready to catch her. Similar paroxysms occurred often every day and night throughout her illness. The nature of the disease could no longer be mistaken. The three physicians agreed in recommending a trial of the scullcap, to be administered while the impossibility of swallowing continued, as an enema, with half an ounce of laudanum; and to be repeated till the desired effect should be produced; but as soon as the power of swallowing returned, to give a strong decoction of the plant as often as she could drink it. And there being no scullcap to be found in the vicinity, they promised to send some on their return home to Poughkeepsie, 7 miles distant. After they were gone, her poor mother employed herself in sitting down and making up her shroud, in the expectation that her death was speedily approaching, and that nothing remained but to perform the last and offices to her child.

While the messenger was gone for the scullcap, Dr. Gedney, the attending physician,

* A person who witnessed this singular symptom, mentioned that he once had eight sheep bit by a mad dog, and that they were every one affected in precisely a similar manner.

† I am aware that this barking has been ridiculed by some medical writers, but the witnesses all unite as to this fact, and fidelity to the truth did not allow me to suppress it. The respectable Dr. Heaton told me that had he been riding past the house and heard the noise, he should have no idea but that it proceeded from a small dog. That this feature of the disease is not mentioned or observed by some respectable authors, may be accounted by adverting to the fact that scarcely any two cases of hydrophobia resemble each other in all their symptoms throughout.

arrived, and ordered that a piece of linen should be folded, and thoroughly wetted with ether, then laid across her throat, and kept there soaking wet. In about half an hour the power of swallowing returned; and to the surprise and joy of her mother, she heard her daughter ask in a low whisper for a teaspoonful of wine, which, with no little difficulty she got down, and asked for another and another, which were given her with the same success. By this time, the scullcap came, of which a strong tea was immediately prepared, by pouring a quart of boiling water upon 4 ounces of the pulverised herb, and as soon as it was ready it was presented to her; but after attempting once or twice to swallow it, she declared she could not. At this critical moment it fortunately occurred to her mother to mix a large spoonful of the tea with an equal quantity of the wine, which she offered her, and found it set well. Her drink was then repeated every 10 or 15 minutes during the night, lessening gradually the quantity of the wine, and increasing that of the tea until she was able to take the latter alone, and actually took a quart mug full before morning. As she had tasted nothing solid since the day before at noon, she asked for something to eat, and mentioned pumpkin pie, as what she should like; of which a large piece was procured and she ate it without experiencing the least inconvenience.

From this time she made the tea her only drink, accompanied with the sulphur as directed in the receipe, and was going on gradually mending, when, strange to relate, her parents, with a fatuitous credulity, suffered themselves to listen to a wandering imposter who engaged if they would lay aside all their teas and trust in him alone, to cure her in less than a week; and they actually discontinued the use of the scullcap for rather more than 38 hours. But they were roused from their delusion by the most alarming symptoms of returning hydrophobia. They immediately recommenced the use of the tea, and gave it in strong and often repeated doses, once every 15 minutes or oftener, as she could bear it. It happened to be in time, and proved effectual in mastering the disease; but was followed by the loss of the use of her lower limbs, accompanied with total blindness, for nearly two days.‡ To use her mother's expression, "she had no biting fits after this; which was a fortnight from the time of the first attack. The imposter who had nearly been the cause of her death was, on the complaint of some of the neighbors, arrested and carried before a justice of the peace upon a warrant under the vagrant act, but discharged, on expressing his contrition with a promise of amendment and departure.

Although the curative effects of the scullcap continued to manifest themselves daily in the removal of the principal disease, yet, she complained much of a pain in the wound, attended with great swelling in the arm: she was still tormented with excruciating pains in the head, accompanied by an indescribable heat in the pit of her stomach, which she said burnt her up; nor had the tumor in her arm pit ever subsided. Dr. Gedney took from her arm 16 ounces of blood, which was found to be in a dissolved state; but omitting for some reason, to repeat the operation, it afforded only a temporary relief, and at the end of a week her head-ache returned with its former violence; nature, however, stepped in to her assistance, and by a spontaneous and copious bleeding at the nose every day or oftener, freed her from this distressing symptom. For the burning in her stomach he ordered a glass of lime water, to be taken three times a day. And for the glandular swelling under her arm, 72 grains of calomel to be divided into five equal parts; of these three of 15 grains each, to be given, one every other morning, with a fever powder to be given on the days the calomel was omitted; another part to be divided in two, and given at twice, and one to be divided into four equal parts and given every morning; the sulphur to be wholly suspended during the time of taking the calomel, but the scullcap to be continued in somewhat diminished doses. In a little more than a week the glandular swelling in her arm pit entirely disappeared; the burning in her stomach left her; the wound in her arm suppurated, broke and discharged for about ten days, when it entirely healed; and at the expiration of six weeks, no vestige of disease was to be perceived; nor has the least symptom of hydrophobia shewn itself since.

The following certificate by the respectable physicians who attended the patient, or saw her in consultation, will form a proper and satisfactory conclusion.

"We, the subscribers, whose names are mentioned in the above report of the case of Mary Tice, do hereby certify, that so far as it relates to us individually, it is correct. And further, we do give it as our opinion: *First*, that Mary Tice was seized with hydrophobia, in consequence of the bite of a mad dog, as stated in said report; *Secondly*, that she recovered from the disease, as there likewise stated; and *Lastly*, that the plant, called *scutellaria lateriflora*, or scull cap, was successfully employed in the cure of said disease.

August 17, 1820.

WM. GEDNEY,
JOHN BARNES,
JOHN COOPER,
BARNABAS BENTON,
ADNA HEATON."

I may now be permitted to remark that it is hardly probable that there will ever occur another case so decidedly demonstrative of the medical properties of the *scutillaria* as the above.—Indeed, the imagination could scarcely fancy a tissue of facts better calculated for such purpose. The disease was completely formed, and dissolution, with sure and rapid strides, approaching, when this humble plant interposed and arrested its progress; a strong and unexpected occurrence suspended its use; the disease resumed its sway; at this critical moment the plant was again resorted to, and again was the disease obstructed in its course, and eventually mastered. How irresistable is the conclusion that forces itself upon every mind not warped and poisoned by prejudice! This case also shews how essential it is to have a judicious physician at hand to aid in the operation of the scullcap, and lend assistance in any exigence that may occur in the course of the disease. The timely interference of Dr Gedney in the latter stage of it, reflects great credit on the discernment and practice of that gentleman. Indeed the above case is pregnant with matter to exercise the judgment of both practical and theoretical men, wherever it is read. That it may be productive of the great benefit to the community that he so ardently hopes for, is the heart-felt wish of the editor.

‡ The great powers of this plant were mentioned to me by two persons who each took too large a dose of it, as a preventive in case they had been endangered from her saliva, the one a physician and the other an apothecary; who were both much alarmed by the violence of its effects.

Foreign Intelligence.

BOSTON, SEPT. 13.

LATEST NEWS.

THE regular trading ship London Packet, Capt. Tracy, arrived at this port last night in 34 days from the Isle of Wight, bringing London Papers to the 8th of Aug.

Two powerful parties exist in England as to the concerns of the Queen—and at every place of amusement any speech that, even distantly, applies to the King or Queen, is applauded by one party and hissed by the other. Addresses continue to be sent to Her Majesty—and she makes spirited replies, that bespeak her either a very innocent, or a bold daring woman.

A large meeting had been held in Middlesex, at which Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Whitebread, Mr. Waithman, Mr. Wood, &c. assisted. A number of high toned Resolutions had been passed, and an Address to the Queen voted. The Courier complains of the intemperate language and misrepresentations of the speakers.

Trials for High Treason continue to go on. At Sterling Aug. 4, twenty-two prisoners were convicted, and sentenced to be executed Sept. 8. Six were acquitted.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York, died on the 6th of Aug. She is to be buried in a vault which she caused to be made, and her funeral is to be private, agreeable to her request.

INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

From Paris Journals to Aug. 6.

An insurrection is stated to have broken out in Sicily, in which the Neapolitan Troops sustained, with various success, an obstinate and bloody conflict.—*Moniteur.*

Private letters announce that a general Insurrection has broken out in Sicily, and it is said that that Island, detaching itself from the Kingdom of Naples, has declared its Independence.—*Journal de Paris.*

Very bloody conflicts have taken place in Sicily, between the inhabitants and the Constitutional troops. It appears that the Sicilians had seized upon the Fortresses, and declared their Independence. It is added that the Neapolitan Government has despatched fresh reinforcement of troops to Sicily.

Gazette de France.

Prince Cariati has arrived at Vienna from Sicily, on an Extraordinary mission. Secret Councils have been held, and it is intimated Austria has ordered a corpse of d'armee to be assembled in the Venetian Territory, and intends to act against the Neapolitan Revolution, or to prevent it from spreading.

NAPLES, JULY 21.

Letters from Palermo, of the ninth, announce a great movement in Sicily. The Carbonari are pursued on all sides. In that Island they will not sanction, in any manner, the Revolution which has been operated in Naples.

It has been officially announced that Tunis is blockaded by an Algerine Squadron.—Other Algerines appear to be cruising for Tuscan vessels.

At Bordeaux, a mob of men and women have by the suddenness of their assault, rescued a soldier condemned to be shot, from a guard of gendarmes.

BERLIN, JULY 11.

The Spanish Legation in this capital have presented a complaint to his Majesty's Ministers, that the official Gazette of Berlin was in the habit of denouncing the late Revolution in Spain, as illegal and pregnant with evil. Since then the tone of the Gazette has undergone a total change.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.

Note of the Imperial Russian Ministry to the Resident Spanish Minister.

PETERSBURG, APRIL 20. (MAY 2.)

The note which the Chevalier de Zea de Bermudez addressed to the Ministry of Russia, under the date of the 19th of April, has been laid before the Emperor.

Constantly animated with the desire of seeing the prosperity of the State and the glory of the Sovereign maintaining themselves and flourishing together in Spain, his Majesty the Emperor could not, without profound affliction, learn the events which have occasioned the official note of the Chevalier Zea.

Even though those events should be considered only as the deplorable consequences of the errors, which, since the year 1814, seem to have presaged a catastrophe for the Peninsula, still nothing can justify the aggressions which deliver up the destinies of the country to a violent crisis. Too often have similar disorders announced days of sorrow for Empires.

The future for Spain appears again under a sombrous and disturbed aspect. Well-founded disquietude must be awakened throughout all Europe; but the more serious these circumstances are, and the more they are capable of becoming fatal to that general tranquility of which the world has scarcely tasted the first fruits, the less does it belong to the powers guaranteeing that universal benefit to *pronounce separately*, with precipitation, and according to limited or exclusive views, a definitive judgment on the transactions which have marked the commencement of the month of March in Spain.

Not doubting but that the Cabinet of Madrid has addressed similar communications to all the Allied Courts, his Imperial Majesty readily believes that all Europe is about to speak in one unanimous voice to the Spanish Government the language of truth, consequently the language of a friendship equally frank and well intentioned.

Meanwhile the Russian Ministry cannot dispense with adding some considerations on the anterior facts to which the Chevalier Zea de Bermudez has referred in his note. Like him, the Imperial Cabinet will invoke the testimony of those facts, and in citing them, will make known to him the principles which the Emperor proposes to follow in the relations with his most Catholic Majesty.

In shaking off the foreign yoke which the French revolution had imposed, Spain acquired indelible titles to the esteem and gratitude of all European powers.

Russia paid her the tribute of these sentiments in the treaty of the 8th (20th) of July, 1812.

Since the general pacification, Russia has, in concert with her allies, given more than one proof of the interest she takes in Spain. The correspondence which has taken place between the different Courts of Europe, attests the wish which the Emperor has always formed that the authority of the King might be consolidated in both hemispheres, through the medium of pure and generous principles, and with the support of vigorous institutions, rendered still more vigorous by the regular mode of their establishment. Institutions which emanate from thrones are conservatory: but if they spring up amidst troubles, they only engender a new chaos. In declaring his conviction on this point, the Emperor only speaks according to the lessons of experience. If we look back on the past, great examples present themselves for the meditation of nations and sovereigns.

His Majesty persists in his opinion: his wishes are not changed; of that he here gives the most formal assurance.

It now belongs to the Government of the Peninsula to judge whether institutions imposed by one of those violent acts—the fatal patrimony of the revolution against which Spain had struggled with so much honor—can realize the benefits which both worlds expect from the wisdom of his most Catholic Majesty, and the patriotism of his councils.

The path by which Spain shall choose to seek this important object, the measures by which she shall endeavor to destroy the impression produced in Europe by the event of the month of March, must determine the nature of the relations which his Imperial Majesty will preserve with the Spanish Government, and the confidence which he would always wish to testify towards it.

Another Important Document.

In addition to the above note the Emperor Alexander directed a memorial to be forwarded to all the Allied Cabinets, on Spanish Affairs. It is in substance like the above Note; but its tone is more indignant; its language more direct; and the reprobation of the revolutionary outrages in Spain more passionate and pointed. He pronounces those outrages "to be deplorable to Spain, and to Europe; and that the Spanish Nation represented in the Cortes, owes the example of an expiatory deed, to the People of the two Hemispheres; and as an antidote to the spread of the contagion." He then proposes to the five Allied Powers [*composed we believe, of Russia, Austria, Prussia, Great-Britain, and France*] to represent to the Cortes their views of the events, their afflictions and regrets; to inform them that the salvation of Spain, as well as the welfare of Europe, requires, that the crime [*of dictating a form of government by an armed force?*] should be disavowed; the bad example exterminated; and that laws be enacted to punish sedition and revolt; and to add, that then, and then only, the Allied Cabinets will be able to maintain friendly and amicable relations with Spain.—*Editor Boston Cent.*

COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

ST. JAGO, (*Gallicia.*) JULY 22.

"We are surrounded by war:—The Counter-Revolution has commenced in force. A Congress styling itself *Apostolic*, has assembled at Tuy, on the Minho, which separates Spain from Portugal. The Spaniards who recently took refuge in Portugal hasten to join the new Congress [Junta]. The Duke DEL'INFANTADO, is to put himself at the head of the Insurgents. Three thousand armed peasants have marched on Orense, and have driven away the Constitutional authorities; another body are in the vicinity of Corunna, and occupies the peninsula of St. Adrian. The rallying cry is, "*God and the King*;" and its aim, *to restore the ancient Spanish Monarchy*. It is remarkable, that the peasants are armed with English muskets; and are all animated with great enthusiasm. A great portion of the regiment of *Guides* [*one of the corps concerned in the Cadiz massacre*] has joined them at Rixa.

"The Constitutional Junta at Corunna, on hearing these events, declared their sittings to be permanent. Col. ESPINOSA, with two battalions and a marine division, is expected here immediately. Our Archbishop is ordered to repair to Corunna. It is this moment reported, that after a conflict on the Minho, nearly the whole regiment of Pontavedra joined the insurgents.

"P. S. It is announced, that the Insurgents have beaten the battalion of Burgos, and entered Orense. This requires confirmation. Every thing is in confusion. The militia of Corunna (1100) have refused to take part against the Insurgents, and the Junta is in consternation.

VIENNA, JULY 26.

IMPORTANT.

Prince Cariati arrived here the 22d on an extraordinary mission from Naples. A Privy Council was held the next day at Schoenbrunn at which the Emperor presided.—Immediately on the Council's rising, orders were sent to the Cisalpine Provinces to assemble a *corpse d'armee*, on the frontier.

PARIS, AUG. 2.

Yesterday a dreadfully destructive fire broke out in the wine and brandy vaults in Bercy-street, which extended nearly *three quarters of a league*, destroying a great part of the Bourg de Bercy. 50,000 casks of wine were destroyed; and for some time the engines were supplied *from* a pool of wine. Many of the firemen were intoxicated by the fumes of the liquor; and in consequence many lives were lost; about eighty wounded have been sent to the hospital.

Ali Pacha.—The last accounts stated, that this personage was negociating a treaty of Peace with the Porte. Others say, that he was making great maritime preparations against the Turkish fleets; and had offered 100 sequins bounty for seamen, giving the preference, it is said to those of North-America.

FRENCH COMMERCIAL EDICTS.

The following are copies of two Ordonnances, by the King of France, in retaliation of the French Tonnage Duty Act, passed in Congress, during the last session of that body.

Translated for the Boston Daily Advertiser.

LOUIS, by the grace of God, King of France and of Navarre. Upon the report of our Secretary of State for foreign affairs, our council having been heard, we have ordered, and do order as follows.—

Art. 1. From the date of the publication of the present ordonnance, instead of the duties which are received upon foreign ships, on their entry at the ports of our kingdom situated in Europe, there shall be imposed on vessels belonging to the United States of America, a special duty of 90 francs per ton, with the additional tenth.

Art. 2. American vessels which shall prove that they sailed from ports of the United States, and directly for a port in France, before the fifteenth June last, the period at which the act of Congress of May 15, must have been known throughout the Union, shall be subject to only the ordinary tonnage duty.

Art. 3. The provisions of the present ordonnance shall not be applicable to vessels of the United States which shall enter the ports of France in ballast. They shall not be subject to the duty if the act of Congress, of May 15, has been repealed;—and from the moment that the official notice of such repeal shall reach France.

Art. 4. Our Minister, Secretary of State for foreign affairs, and our Secretary of State for the finances, are entrusted with the execution of the present ordonnance, which shall be inserted in the laws.

Done at Paris, at our castle of the Thuilleries this twenty-sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord 1820, and of our reign the twenty-sixth.

(Signed) LOUIS.

To the King.

The Minister Secretary of State in the Department of Foreign Affairs,
(Signed) PASQUIER.

LOUIS, by the grace of God, &c.

We have ordered, &c.

Art. 1. From the date of the 15th of October next and to the 31st of March 1821, inclusively, there shall be granted upon cotton of the two Americas, shipped either in our colonies, or foreign ports or foreign colonies situated out of Europe, except those of the United States, in French ships which shall import it into France, a premium of ten francs per 100 kilograms. This premium shall be paid at the moment of the declaration of the cotton for consumption.

Art. 2. The same premium shall be paid on cotton which shall be introduced into France before the 15th of October by French vessels which shall have been subjected, in the ports of the United States to the tonnage duty imposed by the act of Congress of the 15th of May last.

Art. 3. Our minister of finances is entrusted with the execution of the present ordonnance, &c.

[Same date as the above.]

By the late Mails.

COL. WASHINGTON, SEPT. 11.

WE have the satisfaction to state that the materials are already on the ground for the *New Theatre*, for building which a subscription to a sufficient amount has been effected, upon a plan presented by Messrs. Warren & Wood, Managers of the Philadelphia Company. The building is to be situated on Louisiana Avenue, not far from the spot where the temporary Circus stood two years ago, and will be completed during the present season.

We see, in the works of a public nature now going on here, fresh evidences of the enterprising spirit of our citizens, who suffer no inconsiderable privations from their general desire to build up and adorn the city. Besides the Capitol, the Centre Building of which is far advanced, and exclusive of private buildings, seventy or eighty in number, we reckon the following improvements of a public nature which are now carried on by individual subscription or from the corporation fund, viz.

The City Hall.
A new Catholic Church.
A new Presbyterian Church.
An addition to Presbyterian Church, near the Capitol.
An addition to St. John's Episcopal Church.
A Baptist Theological Seminary.
The New Theatre.

In Georgetown, which may be considered as part of the City, the old Presbyterian Church is contracted to be re-built.

In this city, a subscription is on foot for building also an Unitarian Church.

A new Lodge Room and School House is about to be erected near the Navy-Yard.

There is now laying down, in the city, fifteen thousand running feet of graduated pavement on the sides of the streets, besides ungraduated footways.

We almost literally leave no stone unturned in our determination to do whatever we can to improve our city and accommodate it not only to the present and future wants of its inhabitants, but to the convenience and comfort of those who come to reside in it, or whom business or pleasure induces to visit it.

KEN. LEXINGTON, AUG. 26.

A gentleman from Springfield states, that on the 5th inst. a most dreadful murder was committed in Washington county, by a man named Rivers, 64 or 65 years of age, on the body of his own son. It is stated that the old man had been often guilty of whipping his wife. On the evening above stated, his son, who resides near his father, discovered the old man chastising his mother—he ran into the house and threw out a gun which he knew to be loaded, and feared his father might use against him, (as he had done on a former similar occasion,) and then attempted to rescue his mother. The father however had a butcher knife, with which he gave the son *eleven stabs*, either of which would have proved mortal. The old man was arrested, and we learn has been condemned to be hung.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, SEPT. 12.

A letter received in this city, dated at Monte Video 14th of July, says—"We are very sorry in having to state that the once flourishing country on the other side of the river, is now almost exhausted and devoured by intestine quarrels and opposition parties. In the short space of six months, they have had in Buenos Ayres no less than *twenty five governors*, whose aim appears to have been to enrich themselves, instead of laboring for the public weal. We fear there are no true patriots among them."

[illegible] SEPT. 15.

To the politeness of Mr. Folger, the owner of the schr Lady's Delight, from Curracoa we are indebted for papers to the 26th August, inclusive.

A letter from St. Thomas, received at Curracoa, announced the arrival of the famous M'Gregor from St. Domingo, on his way to Margaritta. The General confirmed the reports of the success of the Patriots, on the coast of St. Martha and Carthagena.

The Congress of Columbia, replied to the proposals of Morillo for a reconciliation with the mother country—"That any negociation on the part of the Spanish government, having for its basis the sovereignty and independence of America, should be forthwith admitted, but that none whatever eminating from these principles would be listened to."

The Spanish Commissioners who started for the Congress at Guayana, have put into St. Kitts, in distress, and will not reach their destination till some time in September.

The 25th of August, the King of Holland having entered the 49th year of his age, the same was observed at Curracoa, with every demonstration of joy by the military and civil authorities. A grand dinner was given on the occasion, and many loyal and royal toasts drank. The American Ensign was displayed at the top-sail yard arm, starboard side of his majesty's brig Mercury, which was decorated for the occasion with the flags of different nations.

On the 31st of August last, at about forty minutes past 1 o'clock in the afternoon, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt generally throughout the island of Curracoa.

The schr, Dorothea, Hachel, belonging to Curracoa, has been robbed off St. Domingo by a small piratical schooner. Capt. H. was stabbed in the forehead with a poignard and afterwards put in irons, the mate beaten almost to death, and the crew sharing similar treatment.

SEPT. 18.

We are informed by capt. Bunker, of the ship William & John, from Canton, that the U. S. ship Congress, capt. Henley, sailed from Macoa on the 18th April. She had been furnished with a comprador while at Macoa, and with all the supplies she needed. It was understood she was bound on a cruise in the China seas, and to return again to Macoa. Spoke the ship Acasta, capt. Kean, and was informed that he spoke the Congress frigate near the Gaspar Straits, on the 3d June, crew all well.

TROY, SEPT. 12.

The drought in this vicinity has become extremely distressing. We have not had rain enough to wet the earth thoroughly since May last. Many of the farmers in this county and other neighboring towns, are obliged to fodder their cattle, the pastures and meadows being completely parched up—nearly all the smaller streams having failed, many are obliged to drive their stock several miles to find water. Last night we had a copious rain.

MOUNT-PLEASANT, SEPT. 12.

On Saturday evening last, the sloop Mary, of Bridgeport, Capt. David Ufford, was run foul of, about a mile below this place, by the sloop Ambassador, from Coxsackie, the former bound up, the latter down the river. The bowsprit of the Coxsackie vessel struck the boom of the Mary, broke it, carried overboard Capt U. who was at the helm, and severely bruised Mr. George Holly, a passenger on board.—The M's tiller was also carried overboard. Capt. U. must have been very much mangled, as some of his clothes were torn off and left on board his vessel, his vest was found in the yawl at the stern, and some of his bones were discovered on Sunday, sticking fast to the bowsprit of the vessel that run foul of him. The Coxsackie sloop is now lying at New-York. Capt. U. was about 35 years of age, and has left an amiable wife, and two children, residing at Bridgeport. Such is the information communicated by Mr. Holly, the passenger above mentioned.

CONN. NEW HAVEN, SEPT. 16.

COMMENCEMENT.

The annual commencement of Yale College, took place in this city on Wednesday the 13th inst. The weather was peculiarly favorable for the exercises, and the performances were such as reflect the greatest credit upon the Institution. An unusual number of strangers were in town, and the auditory throughout was crowded, attentive and every way respectable. We understand the corporation have resolved to erect a new college edifice, for the accommodation of the students, to be of about the same dimensions as the north college.—The building to be completed as soon as possible. The following is a scheme of the exercises on Commencement day.

FORENOON.

The Salutatory Address, with an Oration, "de fructu ex auctorum Graecorum et Latinorum lectione avidius, percipiendo;" by Solomon Stoddard, Northampton, Mass.

An Oration, "on the distinct province of poetry and eloquence;" by William Joseph Hubbard, New York.

An Oration, "on sensibility to public opinion;" by Daniel Van Matre, Lancaster, Ohio.

A Dispute, "on the comparative pleasures derived from the works of nature and art;" by Elisha Noyes Sill, Windsor, and Theodore Chapman Cone, East-Haddam.

A Colloquy, "on Alison's theory of taste;" by Henry Jones, Hartford, and Alexander Catlin Twining, New Haven.

An Oration, "on the progress of poetry;" by Walter Edwards, Hartford.

An Oration, "on the maxim that virtue is essential to the character of an orator;" by Alexander Catlin Twining, New-Haven.

An Oration, "on the pleasures and effects of early friendships;" by James Mc Elhenney, Columbia, S. C.

An Oration, "on the present state of English literature;" by George Calvin Goddard, Norwich.

An Oration, "on the causes of the difference between ancient and modern eloquence;" by Chester Isham, Hartford.

A Colloquy, "on the doctrine of materialism, as connected with the causes of deep"

by Charles Hooker, Berlin, and Walter Edwards, Hartford.

AFTERNOON.

An Oration, "on the application of theories to the practical purposes of government;" by Horace Foote, Marlborough.

A Dispute, "on the prospects of the North-American Indians;" by Charles Hooker, Berlin, and Leonard Bacon, Hartford.

A Colloquy, "on the comparative pleasure derived from works of genius, by contemporaries, and those who live in succeeding ages;" by John Hall Brockway, Ellington, and Chester Isham, Hartford.

An Oration, "on the distribution of genius among mankind;" by Jared Griswold, Lyme.

An Oration, "on the influence of scepticism upon human happiness," with the Valedictory Address; by Theodore Dwight Woolsey, New-York.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 20, 1820.

This town contains, by the late enumeration, 3331 inhabitants—an increase of about 100 since 1810. Colchester contains 2152; Franklin, 1159; Bozrah, 1037; Salem, 1032.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Capt. Cotterell, of the brig Canada, arrived at Baltimore on Friday evening from Monte Video, which place he left on the 18th of July last, states that at that time Monte Video remained peacably under the Portuguese government, and on that side of the river to a considerable extent, although the Spaniards are by no means satisfied, but as the Portuguese have from 4 to 5000 troops quartered at Monte Video, and controlling the city, there is little danger to be feared from the Spaniards.

Buenos Ayres was in a very dreadful state—no security to either property or lives, as there are scarcely two persons of the same sentiments, or can tell who governs, under which state there is, nor can be, police or laws for safety or order—but to render it more serious, there was an army encamped before Buenos Ayres, said to be composed of about 900 men. Gen. Lopez, the governor of Santa Fe, has about 5 or 600 men—Gen. Carreras say 350 discontented Chilians—Alvear about 40 or 50 officers, formerly in the Buenos Ayrean service, but have passed over to him. Lopez, and Carreras, proclaim their intention to be solely to put Alvear at the head of the military establishment of Buenos Ayres—Dorego is now governor of Buenos Ayres, and captain of arms—La Madrid and Martin Rodriguez commanding the patriot troops under him. They have, say 5000 troops. On the 10th July, Dorego, La Madrid and Rodriguez attacked Alvear and his confederates, and it was reported that he had gained the victory, which was at 1 o'clock. All business was suspended, and had been for three weeks, anticipating Alvear's attack on the town, who was encamped within a few miles of that place.—*Baltimore papers.*

Navy.—We understand (says the National Intelligencer) that the nature of the Mediterranean Service is about to be essentially changed by a late arrangement. The vessels are not to remain so long there; but are to make cruizes from our ports to and from the Mediterranean, and in that sea, returning here periodically and by turns for supplies. This will afford advantages to the improvement of the skill and discipline of the Navy, and will obviate the objections which have been urged, not without force, to long cruizes in the Italian sea. By this arrangement our vessels are, during their cruizes, to pass down the Coast of Africa to our new Colony of Free Persons of Color, and to scour those and other seas for the apprehension of slave traders and pirates. The additional advantage will be gained, by this activity given to the operations of the Navy, that it will hereafter be wholly victualled at home, instead of being supplied abroad by purchases there, or by store ships expressly sent from the United States. For the purpose of supply, &c. to our vessels of war, we understand that the port of Annapolis is selected as a place of depot for Naval Stores, Provisions, &c.

Private letters yesterday received in this city from the United States frigate Congress, Capt. Henley, left her at anchor off the Isle of Lintin, in Canton Bay, China, on the 8th of April, where she arrived on the 25th of the preceding month, after a passage of 8 days from Manilla. She was expected to leave about the middle of the month, and probably would convoy some of the merchant ships down the China Sea. Her further destination was not known by the writer of the letter which we have seen. All the officers were well, with the exception of Lieutenant Wyman, who had left the vessel on account of ill health, and taken shipping for Gibraltar. *Nat. Intel*

Fort Niagara.—This once strong, and almost impregnable fortress, is literally in ruins—It has not a gun to be seen, except two field pieces—The walls are falling down, except those facing the lake—The pickets are cut down for fire wood, and the ditches are filling up; and that part of the fort facing Newark, is raised even with the ground—The block houses, barracks, mess house, &c. are, however, in good repair, or repairing—A handsome parade and mound are forming—but walls and bulwarks there are none. About 100 troops are stationed at this place. *Albany Gazette.*

A tremendous gale was experienced at Madras, and vicinity, on the 30th of March, in which several vessels were lost. Every vessel at M. except one, put to sea. The brig Enterprise upset off the coast—the captain, supercargo and most of the crew were saved from the bottom of the vessel, to which they had clung for two days and nights—several had perished in attempting to swim to the shore. A country ship foundered, with all her crew.

The Hon. William Woodbridge, Delegate from the Michigan Territory, has resigned his seat in Congress.

An Eclipse of the moon will occur on the 22d inst.

From the Norfolk Herald, Sept. 11.

HORRIBLE CONFESION.

Every body remembers—those who can forget the heart-reading tragedy at Richmond, on the night of the 26th December, 1811, when the walls of a Theatre, exhibiting within them a scene of gaiety & pleasure, were suddenly transformed into a mausoleum of immolated victims. It was never suspected for a moment that the hand of an incendiary had any agency in that mournful occurrence—It was almost beyond credibility, that a demon, capable of such a deed could exist in human shape—It was universal believed to have been the result of accident and such might ever have been the conclusion but for the gratuitous confession of an individual that he performed the hellish deed! The fact of his having made this confession, is supported by the following certificates of two respectable masters of vessels to whom it was made. Captain Block is well known, and his standing in society such as to forbid a doubt of the correctness of his statement, which will at any moment make oath to if required.

This is to certify, That on the 23 of this month, I was in company with Capt Block, of Richmond and one —— Hall: that he said Hall, in the course of our conversation, said, he used to run a vessel between Richmond, Norfolk and Charleston, (S. C.)—that further said, that he recollected well when the Theatre at Richmond was burnt, and did he burnt it with his own hand, and boast of it—Capt. Block asked him what he did for? His reply was, that he had an inclination to destroy some of those Richmond gitry. He further told how he set fire to it. The above I am willing to attest to before an authority. JOHN GAVIT.

Bermuda, August 31, 1820

This is to certify, That in a conversation with Capt. John Gavit, of the sloop Osprey, of New-Haven, at the Island of Bermuda on the 27th day of August last, Capt. Frederick Hall, who once commanded the schr. Flash Boy, which sailed as a packet between Norfolk and Charleston, and who afterwards commanded the sloop Experiment, which also sailed between those two ports, was present—Captain Frederick Hall, in the course of conversation, repeatedly and boasting declared that he set on fire the Theatre at Richmond, which was burned in the winter of eighteen hundred and eleven, and assigned as his reason for so doing, that he wanted to destroy some of those Richmond gentry. The manner in which he effected it was, he declared, by being on the stage behind the scenes and hoisting the Chandelier with his own hand until the fire communicated with the scenery and curtains.—I further certify that Capt. Gavit called with me several times at the Consul's at Bermuda, to depose to his certificate, but that in consequence of indisposition he could not attend to it.

Norfolk, Sept 9, 1820. WM. BLOCK.

A question naturally occurs on reading these certificates—If a man could be base enough to perpetrate so horrible a crime, is it possible that he would, uninfluenced by compunctions of conscience, and knowing too that it must render him forever an outcast from civilized society, make a voluntary confession of his guilt? Nevertheless, that he did make such a confession there is no manner of doubt.—Again—If he did not commit the crime, his boasting that he did commit it, is not less unaccountable; for to say nothing of the savage brutality of such conduct, it must inevitably excite suspicions unfavorable to his character, and render him detestable in the eyes of all honorable men.

We were the more shocked and surprised at this disclosure, from a recollection of the fair standing which the individual implicated in it maintained in the public estimation while running a packet between this port and Charleston, some 10 or 11 years ago. At that time his conduct and reputation were, as far as we have ever heard, without stigma or reproach. Let him answer this damning charge, if he can.

It has been ascertained in Norfolk, that the capt. Hall, who declared he set fire to the Richmond Theatre, was in Baltimore at the time. His declaration appears, therefore, to have been a falsehood.

Successful Privateering.—Captain Jordon, of the schr. Smithfield, at Norfolk, from St. Bartholomews, and last from St. Martins, states, that the brig Irresistible, under the command of Commodore Daniels, sailing under the Venezuelian flag, had arrived at Five Islands about the 8th August, having captured a fleet of five sail, consisting of a ship, three brigs, and a schooner; one of the brigs was heavily armed and acted as convoy. The capture was made the latter part of July, off Madeira. The fleet was from Havana bound to Spain; the action lasted an hour and a quarter. The brig (convoy) had $35,000 in Doubloons on board, which Com. Daniels had taken out and landed at St. Bartholomews. Capt. Jordan saw the fleet at Five Islands and had some conversation with Com. Daniels.

DECREE.

Jean Pierre Boyer, President of Hayti.

Considering that the unfortunate event of yesterday will put our citizens to the necessity of procuring lumber in order to rebuild their conflagrated homes, and wishing, as much as it is possible, to enable them to supply themselves on the most advantageous terms,

We declare, that all lumber, planks, and shingles, as also nails, which shall be imported into the capital of the Republic, from this period until the end of the month of June, 1821, are free from duty, (francs et libre de tous droits d'entree.)

The present decree shall be printed, published and distributed generally.

Done at Port au Prince, the 16th of August, 1820, year 17. BOYER.

A St. John, (N. B.) paper, of the 2d inst. says—"The sloop Sophia, in the service of the Province, to look after the Amer. plaster traders, has had a number of rencounters with these vessels, who appear determined to suffer no molestation in their pursuits. The people along the American shore have encouraged the plasterers to defend themselves, and in some instances they have gone off to their assistance."

The Hon. Richard Skinner is elected governor, and the Hon. Wm. Cahoone, Lieut. Governor, of the state of Vermont.

A number of the merchants of Philadelphia have addressed a circular letter to their correspondents abroad, to which they have subjoined the following letter from Dr. Jackson, President of the Board of Health.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12th, 1820.

GENTLEMEN:—I have all along entertained a decided conviction, that the alarm of our citizens respecting the malignant fever, which has appeared in certain portions of our city, has been greater than the extent of the disease justified.

I possess ample opportunities of knowing, that most of the stories circulating through the country about the fever, are destitute of even a shadow of truth; and it is highly gratifying to learn from your polite note of this evening, that gentlemen of your respectable standing in society, have undertaken to disseminate correct information upon this subject, and to dissipate the false and greatly exaggerated reports, that have been so widely diffused to the prejudice of the commercial interests, & the general welfare of our city.

It is with feelings of cordial satisfaction, that I am enabled to advance your laudable views, by a positive assurance, that not a single case of yellow, or malignant fever is, at present, known to be in the city or suburbs of Philadelphia. One case only of the disease, has occurred within the last four days, in the person of an individual, whose employment led him into the infected district, and who has been removed to the city hospital.

It is a source of congratulation and pleasing reflection, that the general health of the city has been rapidly improving for the last three weeks, and that it is equal to what it usually is at this season of the year. This assertion, I feel confident, will be substantiated by the experience of every practitioner of medicine in the city. From public accounts, and from private information, there is reason to believe, that the city enjoys a higher degree of salubrity than the adjacent country; and the weekly bills of mortality conclusively prove, that the health of Philadelphia is quite equal if not superior to that of our sister cities.

With sentiments of great respect and esteem, believe me, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL JACKSON.

To SAMUEL ARCHER,
R. M. WHITNEY,
CHAS. BIDDLE, Jr. Esquires.

Great Blasting.—In working the Canal through the rocks at the Little Falls, they have discovered a new method of blasting them. It appears that there are fissures or rifts in these rocks, and instead of boring in the ordinary way, they clear out these fissures, pour in fine dry sand to make an even place at the bottom, then pour in the powder; they next insert some rye straws at convenient distance to serve as tubes to be filled with priming powder, and the residue of the fissure is then filled up with sand, which completes the preparation for the blast. And in this way they blow up fifty tons weight at a time.—*Alb. Argus.*

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

GEOLOGY OF ALBANY COUNTY.

Early in August, we commenced a geological survey of this county, under the direction of the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, president of the agricultural society. Mr. Amos Eaton and Dr. T. R. Beck, were employed and furnished with a suitable carriage, boxes, chests, &c. for prosecuting the various researches required. They went into every town, and personally examined all the varieties of soils, all the rocks, minerals, springs, &c. and took ample specimens. After pursuing these researches, and making extensive collections for about a month, they applied themselves to the more nice analysis in the laboratory of the Albany academy.

They have closed their investigations, and are now preparing a written report, which we believe will present much practical information. This being the first attempt of the kind in this county, and, of course, these gentlemen being obliged to proceed without precedent, more caution was required than in ordinary pursuits of this kind.

They have analyzed specimens of soil taken from 55 different farms; by which they have been enabled to classify and to collate the facts furnished by the cultivators of these various soils, so as to embody much practical knowledge in a short space.

No remarkable discoveries were expected to be made. But such minute investigations will necessarily bring something to light, in a county so little explored as ours. At one locality, 16 miles west of Albany, Messrs. Eaton and Beck discovered a very extensive layer of the soft granular variety of sulphuret of iron; beneath which they found pure native sulphate of magnesia, (Epsom salts) sulphate of iron, (copperas) sulphate of alumine, (alum) and snowy gypsum. From the same range, or rather from alluvion formed of the same stratum, several miles south, proceeds a spring yielding Epsom salts in solution. They obtained 44 grains of pure Epsom salts from two gills of the water.

NASSAU, AUG. 26.

By an arrival from the coast of Cuba, we learn that a large insurgent cruizer under the command of Capt. Dominique, accompanied by one of smaller size, lately entered the port of Guanaja, and captured a Felucca laden with Wax, and a schooner also, having a cargo on board, which were ransomed, the former for eighteen thousand Dollars, and the latter for two thousand. Thus, the coast of Cuba is annoyed by these cruizers, without the interference of any Spanish vessel of War; several of which, it is said, lie very quietly in the port of Havana.—*Charleston Courier.*

MR. HUBBARD.

As it has become common this season to notice the abundance and size of fruit of various kinds, I would inform you that I collected a few days since a bushel of "Belle fleur" apples, so called, that were blown by the late gale from a tree in my garden, which weighed 88 lb. 11 oz. Six of these apples weighed 80 ounces, and one of the largest of them 14½ ounces. These apples are of a superior kind, and very delightful for cooking or eating when fairly ripe—and the bushel, as weighed, were of an average size as they grew on the tree. Had they remained on the tree they probably would have been larger—the measure of the largest was 12½ inches.

J. HUNTINGTON.

MARINE LIST.

Sept. 12—Sailed, sloop Science, Lovell, Boston; sloop Mc Donough, Coit, New-York.

14—Sailed, sloop Venus, Havens, N. York.

15—Arrived, sloop Morgan, Roath, New-York; sloop Revenge, Barker, Providence; sloop George, Halbert, do.

16—Arrived, sloop Eliza, Davison, New-York.

Sailed, sloop Alonzo, Barnes, Norfolk.

17—Arrived, sloop Mc Donough, Coit, New-York.

19—Sailed, sloop Tuck, Comstock, Hartford. Sloop Candidate, Stoddard, master, arrived at Norfolk, the 10th instant.

NEW ANDREWS, AUG. 23.—On Sunday morning, a number of wretched looking people were seen walking about the streets; on inquiry, they were found to have been landed about 12 o'clock the preceding night from a chebacco boat, and brought from the brig Martha, Capt. Kelby, which vessel had run ashore on Saturday morning on an Island near the mouth of Le Tete Passage. It seems they formed a part of Gen. D'Emeriaux's troops, which had been sent from Kingston, (Jam.) at the public expense, and were to have been landed at Halifax, N. S. but Capt. K. who touched at Yarmouth, being informed that he would be prosecuted if he landed them at Halifax, proceeded to the Lines. The unfortunate objects were destitute of both money and clothing, and exhibited a melancholy spectacle of the folly and depravity of human nature.—Means were a lopted on Sunday morning for the relief of their necessities, many of the most respectable inhabitants having met at the Court-House for that purpose.

PROVIDENCE, SEPT. 15.—The ship Washington, Page, of this port, from Canton for Amsterdam, was taken in the Straits of Sunda, May 23, taking in water.—Capt. Page informed, that after clearing the Gaspar Straits, he was attacked by four Malay (pirates) proas, and beat them off after expending the most of his ammunition.

Died,

In this city, a child of Mr. John Kenyon.

At Preston, on the 17th ult. Mr. SOLOMON STORY, aged 50 years.

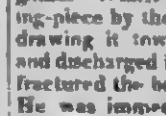
On their passage up the Arkansas river, to the Osage country, on the 21st of July last, Miss DOLLY E. HOYT, late of Danbury; and on the 25th of the same month, Miss SUSAN LOWRY, late of Redding, both members of the Union Missionary Family. The following joint letter from the Rev. W. F. Vail and the Rev. E. Chapman, the Superintendent and Assistant of the Mission Family to the editor of the American Missionary Register conveys this affecting news:—

"*Little Rock, Arkansas, July 29, 1820.*

"Dear Sir—From this place, to us, who survive, a scene of affliction, and a season of gratitude, we address you. We sent on a communication from the Post of Arkansas. Since that time, a kind and righteous Providence has been pleased to visit us. Sister Hoyt we buried on the bank of this river on the 21st inst. She died the evening before, after a sickness of about 17 days. Sister Lowrie we buried on the 25th, in this place. Dear sir, we could here drop our pen, and pour out our tears. Our hearts are full when we tell you the loss we have sustained. These beloved sisters, are not with us; but our loss is their gain; they have gone to be with *Christ.*

Sister Johnson was taken sick about the same time with sister Hoyt. She is gaining strength. Several of the brethren and sisters have been visited with the fever. Our situation became so unpromising and alarming, and our boats so unhealthy, in consequence of the heat, and their crowded state, that we thought it our duty, to stop at this place, unload our boats, and give our sick opportunity to recover. We reached here on the last sabbath, July 23. Our sick who survive are all apparently recovering. We shall write frequently. We have not time now to give you details, as the person who is to carry this to Nashville post-office, is waiting.

At Portland, Mr. FRANCIS DOUGLAS, proprietor of the Eastern Argus, aged 37. The distressing circumstances which led to his death were these: Saturday afternoon, he, in company with another gentleman, went in a boat to the Islands, with the view of killing game. Whilst there, Mr. D. seized the fowling-piece by the muzzle, for the purpose of drawing it towards him, when it went off, and discharged its contents into his knee, and fractured the bones very much on each side. He was immediately brought back to town; but such was the loss of blood, that he survived only till 2 o'clock, Sabbath morning.



For New-York,

THE packet M'DONOUGH, *Capt. Coit,* will sail on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock. *Sept. 20.*

GIN.

Best Cold Spring Gin,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED,

WHO WANTS TO PURCHASE,

200 White Oak GIN BARRELS.

Sept. 19. 46—

WEAVING.

JOSEPH BREED, has on hand and will be constantly supplied with a quantity of Cotton Yarn to be wove into Plaids.

To good and expeditious Weavers liberal prices will be given.

Sept. 19, 1820. 46—

EMPLOYMENT.

ONE or two families of children, with good recommendations, may find employment in the Cotton Mill at Norwich Falls. Also, two or three Weavers to attend Water Looms.

The subscriber will purchase Rye, Cheese, Butter, Chesnut Boards and Wood.

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Sept. 20. 46tf—

Lumber, Salt, etc.

MERCHANTABLE and clear Pine Boards and Scantling,
Clear Stuff from 1¼ to 2 inches,
Shingles, various qualities,
Merchantable and clear Clapboards and Lath Boards,
Chesnut and Oak Plank, Boards & Joist,
Stone Lime, various qualities,
Winter and summer strained Sperm Oil,
Straights, Shoal and Whale Oil,
T. Island, Liverpool, St. Ubes and Capt Salt,
Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Mess Pork, Lard in Kegs and Pots,
Old Port & Lisbon Wine for medical use,
Corks in bags of 7 or 8 Gross,
Tar, Lamp Black, Bed Cords, Cod and Scale Fish, Meal Bags,
Writing, Wrapping, and Sheathing Paper,
10 Doz. Iron Shovels, Travelling Trunks,
A small invoice Hollow Ware assorted,
10 Boxes Smoked Herring,

FOR SALE BY

C. ELLIS.

Sept. 19, 1820. 6w—46—

Salt and Flour.

200 Bushels Rock Salt, very coarse and clean,
25 Barrels Superfine Flour,

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, Sept. 20, 1820. 46—

Salt and Flour.

400 Bushels Rock, Cape and Liverpool fine SALT.

A constant supply of new crop superfine FLOUR, for sale very low for ready pay, by C. TYLER.

Sept. 20. 46—

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership of *Abell & Morgan,* was on the 9th inst. dissolved by mutual consent. *Charles Morgan* is authorised to close all unsettled business with said firm.

GURDON ABELL,
CHARLES MORGAN.

Norwich, Sept. 18, 1820. 6w—46—

Clothier Wanted.

A GOOD workman, that can come well recommended, will find employ through the season by applying to

ROBERT KENNEDY.

Plainfield, Sept. 7, 1820. 46—

THE creditors of *Capt. Francis Smith,* deceased, are requested to call on the subscriber and receive payment.

GEO. PERKINS, *Adm'r.*

Norwich, Sept. 20, 1820. 46—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 12th day of Sept. A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Mr. SOLOMON STORY,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. William Pendleton,* the Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post in said Preston

Attest, BURRIL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM PENDLETON.

Preston, Sept. 18, A. D. 1820. 46—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 13th day of Sept. A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the several creditors of the estate of

Mr. JABEZ HOUGH,

late of Bozrah, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Dea. Jabez Hough and Capt. Ebenezer Hough,* the Executors, or be debarred a recovery according to law—they giving notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post in said Bozrah.

Attest, BURRIL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JABEZ HOUGH,
EBEN. HOUGH, } *Executors.*

Bozrah, Sept. 13, 1820. 46—

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber on the evening of the 10th inst. an indented apprentice boy by the name of

Elisha Green,

seventeen years old, light complexion, slim built, with a down look; has three scars immediately back of his left ear, in consequence of a recent surgical operation. Six cents reward, but no charges will be given to any one who will apprehend said runaway and return him to the subscriber. All persons are forbid harboring or employing him on penalty of the law.

NATHAN BELCHER.

Griswold, Sept. 20, 1820. 46—

P. S.—Said Green inveigled away with him a little boy named *Adam Rutherford,* about 6 years old, red haired, sandy complexion, and very freckled; his afflicted mother would feel very grateful for any information relative to him.

POETRY.

We find the following verses in the London Courier of the 13th May. Dr. Halloran, the author, was sentenced last year to transportation for 7 years, for having forged a letter-frank, value ten English pence! His verses indicate a cultivated mind and refined feelings. That such a man should be placed in such a situation for such an offence, affords a singular illustration of the constitution of modern society, and of the genius of the British penal code.—*Nat. Gaz.*

TO THE 'FULL MOON.'

Composed at 10, P. M. 12th June, 1819, at Sea, near the coast of New-Holland.

BY DR. P. H. HALLORAN.

'*Nox erat; et Cœlo fulgebat Luna sereno.*'

QUEEN of the Night, whose orb serene,
Through liquid ether calmly floats;
By her is thy mild radiance seen
On whom my heart with fondness doats.

Oh! at this hour, when Nature sleeps,
And Want and Misery seek repose,
Thy hapless Votary wakes and weeps,
Nor finds an opiate for his woes!

His wife, his babes, his distant home,
Still on his tortur'd fancy rush:
He views around the billowy foam,
And tears of burning anguish gush!

Yet, 'midst the fever of his soul,
His heart's reflections never err;
But, as the magnet to the pole,
With trembling fondness turns to *her!*

And—do my Anna's pensive eyes
View thee with kindred thoughts to mine;
Ah! no—from distant western skies
On *her* meridian splendors shine!

Yet few the hours, and short the space,
Ere thy mild beams her eye shall cheer;
While in renew'd diurnal race
The sun shall shed her fervors here?

Oh! could'st thou, on thy silver sphere
Inscribed, this heart's emotions bear;
Its yearning hope—its anxious fear—
Its fond regard—its tender care.

Could'st thou, sweet planet! fair and calm,
To *her* its faithful love disclose,
'Twould yield her suffering heart a balm
To read e'en *what so well she knows!*

But no! *his* heart thou canst not show,
Still changing in thy nightly range,
Whose love, whose truth, in joy or woe,
In life or death, can never change!

BOSTON DYERS.

THE inhabitants of New-London, Norwich and Colchester, and the adjacent towns, are informed that *Edward Learned*, of New-London, is appointed agent for

J. & A. HALL,

Silk, Cotton, Linen, and Woolen DYERS, BOSTON.

All goods entrusted to his care, will be forwarded with dispatch, and colored in the best manner. The established prices will be made known by their agent.

New-London, April 12, 1820. 44tf—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 8th day of Sept. A. D. 1820

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

THE Administrators upon the estate of *Mr. HARVEY MORGAN*, late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent, said Administrators are hereby directed to give notice, by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post, in said Norwich, for all persons interested in said estate, to appear, if they see cause, before this court, on the 1st Monday of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

Attest. *BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

EBER BACKUS,
STEPHEN TRACY, } *Adm'rs.*

Norwich, Sept. 8, 1820. 45—

To whom it may concern.

KNOW ye that whereas *Alexander Norton*, of Goshen, in Litchfield County, claims to have been the inventor of packing cheese in casks according to the method now generally practised, and has obtained a patent under the great seal of the United States, dated the 6th day of May, 1820, and signed by *James Monroe*, President thereof, securing to said *Norton* the sole and exclusive right of making, using and vending to others to be used, the said Cheese Casks for the term of fourteen years, from said 6th day of May, 1820—and whereas *Elias W. Newton & Samuel Randall*, both of Colchester, in New-London County, have obtained of said Norton the sole and exclusive right of making, using and vending to others to be used the aforesaid Cheese Casks, in all the County of New-London, and that part of the County of Middlesex, lying east of Connecticut river.

This is therefore to forbid all persons infringing on the rights granted by said patent to said *Norton* and by said *Norton* to said *Newton & Randall*, by making, using and vending to be used the above said Cheese Casks, under penalty of the law in such case made and provided.

Dated at Colchester,
this 8th day of Aug. 1820.

ELIAS W. NEWTON,
SAMUEL RANDALL.

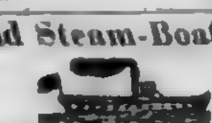
The Packet Eagle,

WM. PARKER, master, sails regularly three times a week, wind and weather permitting between New-London and Sag-Harbor, (L. I.) The accommodations are very good, and every attention will be paid to promote the comfort of passengers. Invalids from the interior of the state will undoubtedly find their health greatly promoted by a ride to New-London, a pleasant passage across the sound, and a fish diet, even for a short time. Let those who doubt inquire of their physicians.

*** Single passage one dollar only; going and returning $1 50: families at a reduced price. Parties will be accommodated, giving a short notice. For passage or freight apply to the master on board at D. Frink's Wharf, or at D. Frink's Hotel.

Sept. 1. 45—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.



THE FULTON has now commenced running to Norwich, and will continue for the season, to leave Norwich as soon as the tide serves after the arrival of the stages, and to leave New-London every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 8 o'clock in the morning, exchanging with *Capt. Bunker* same days at New-Haven, and leaving there at 6 P. M. to return.

March 29. 21—

DR. FRINK'S

Universal American Pills,

Lately prepared by the Inventor at his Dispensary, sign of the Good Samaritan, Northampton, Mass. are now made only by Mrs. Frink, at Norwich, Connecticut, to whom, before his decease, he communicated the skill of making this unrivalled Medicine.

THESE Pills have virtues highly salutary in all those complaints hereafter mentioned. More than seven years past their success has been most flatteringly acknowledged in Boston, and other principal towns in New-England, by gentlemen of high respectability. The infallible test of experience has proved them to be, in all cases, quick, thorough, easy: leaving the bowels in a quiet state, and happily uniting the ultimate effects of an emetic and cathartic, but without the distressing spasms which an emetic usually creates. They remove from the stomach and bowels the surcharge of acrid bile, vitiated mucus, and morbid humors, in the most pleasant and effectual manner. The remote or exciting causes of Fevers, and other formidable diseases, often originate from the sources last named, when allowed to remain in the system. How important then is it, to have at hand a safe and kind remedy, or seasonable preventative, against the threatened evil. When the following diseases are assailing the constitution, and no Physician is at hand, how many valuable lives may be saved every year, by a timely use of these invaluable Pills—that is to say—Giddiness, Pains in the Head and Neck, Cholic, Melancholy, Jaundice, Dropsy, Worms, Costiveness, Gripes, Puking, Obstructions in the Kidney passages, Weak and Inflamed Eyes, Typhus and Bilious Fevers, Camp Distemper, Putrid Dysentary, Paleness with loss of appetite.

In these and numerous other complaints, the public are assured not a single instance in seven years has occurred, in which those who have used have not given Dr. Frink's Universal American Pills their unqualified approbation.

The most perfect attention and care are used in preparing this excellent medicine.

A liberal discount to Druggists who buy at wholesale. Certificates and directions will accompany each box of Pills, and none are genuine but those signed by U. FRINK, with a seal.

These Pills are for sale by

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Sept. 5, 1820. 44—

AUCTION.

ON the 21st day of October next, will be sold at auction, at the public sign-post, in Long-Society, in Preston and New-London County, so much of the real estate of *Rufus Roath and Walter Roath*, as will raise the sum of $3, 75—being the amount of Preston town tax against the said Walter and Rufus, on list of A. D. 1818, with incident charges.—Sale to commence at two o'clock afternoon.

GEORGE W. MORGAN, *Collector.*

Preston, Aug. 31, 1820. 44—

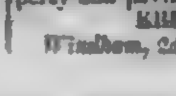
Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

Broke into the enclosure



OF the subscriber, in June last, two mare colts—one a pale sorrel, and the other a chesnut brown color, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges.

EBENEZER BARSTOW.

Windham, 2d Soc. July 18, 1820. 44—

For Sale, A FARM,

CONTAINING about ninety acres of excellent land for *mowing, pasture* and *tillage*, with a large proportion of *wood*.—A good *Dwelling-House* and other out houses, almost new thereon standing, pleasantly situated in Norwich, on the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Brooklyn, with the *stock and farming utensils* on the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

A lot of *Wood Land*, lying in Lisbon, on the aforesaid turnpike, containing about four acres, one mile and a half from the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

In Plainfield, a convenient Tenement for a small family, opposite the mansion of *Ephraim Wheeler, Esq.* For particulars enquire of THOMAS WHEELER, on said Farm.

June 6, 1820. 31—tf—

For Sale or to Let,

THE subscriber's House and premises, the residence of the late *Jonathan Frisby*, Esq. of Norwich.—Possession may soon be had. For particulars apply to

DWIGHT RIPLEY, Esq.

Norwich, or to the subscriber at Bozrahville. D. L. DODGE.

April 1, 1820. 22—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS II.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$5000		is	$5000
3	:	:	1000	:	3000
4	:	:	500	:	2000
4	:	:	300	:	1200
4	:	:	200	.	800
140	:	:	100	:	14000
100	:	:	50	:	5000
50	:	:	40	:	2000
80	:	:	30	:	2400
349	:	:	20	:	6980
3270	:	:	6	:	19620

4005 Prizes 60,000
7995 Blanks

12,000 Tickets, at five dollars, is 60,000

Less than two Blanks to a Prize, and all the Prizes floating from the commencement of the drawing, a circumstance very seldom if ever before known in this State.

The Treasures of this Scheme are not absorbed by one or two overgrown Prizes, as is commonly the case; but its wealth is more equally and therefore more usefully distributed.

The punctuality of the Managers in Drawing the first Class of this Lottery, and their prompt payment of the prizes, gives them confidence in issuing the the second and last Class, together with the laudable purpose for which the grant was made, they confidently hope will induce the public to patronize this.

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent, and all prizes less than One Hundred Dollars payable in sixty days, and all others in ninety days after the completion of the drawing, which will commence at Fairfield, on the first Tuesday of February next.—All prizes not called for in one year, will be considered as generously given to the Society, and not thereafter paid.

JEREMIAH STURGES,
PHINEAS TAYLOR,
THOMAS F. ROWLAND,
ZACHARIAH CLARK, 2d. } *Managers.*

Fairfield, Aug 1, 1820. 43—

TICKETS FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store—Also, by SAMUEL TYLER and JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

Patent Polishing Powder,

FOR CLEANING ALL KINDS OF METALIC SUBSTANCES.

Just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

GREENWOOD'S Patent Polishing Powder—Price 12½ cents a package. By the use of this powder in cleaning Brass, Copper, Tin, and all other kinds of metals, more than half the time and labor is saved, than when cleaned in the common way, by the use of emery, rotten stone, &c.

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

Miscellaneous Books.

For sale at T. ROBINSON'S,

THE life Com. Oliver H. Perry, with an Appendix comprising biographical sketches of the late General Pike and Captain Lawrence, and a view of the present condition and future prospects of the navy of the U. S. By John M. Niles, Esq.

The President's Tour,

Gisborne's Enquiry into the duty of the Female Sex.

Campbell's Voyage Round the World, from 1806 to 1812,

Bunyan's Law and Grace, do. Holy War,

Pilgrim's Progress, Baxter's Saints Rest, do. Call to the Unconverted. Law's Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life,

Lock on the Reasonableness of Christianity,

Chalmers Practical Sermons, do. Astronomical Sermons. Early Life of Wm Cowper. Bavel's Treatise on Keeping the Heart. Mreis' Communicant, Spiritual Companion. Flavel's Touchstone of Sincerity or trial of True and False Religion. Religious Courtship, being Historical Discourses on the necessity of marrying religious Husbands and Wives only, &c. Doddridge's Rise & Progress of Religion.

Life of Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Waters, Mrs Newell, Mrs. Osborn, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Waite, Miss Woodbury, Miss Anthony, Miss Humphries, Miss Hyde,

Life of Clements, of Edwards, of Calvin, of Whitefield, of Spencer and of Henry K. White, Meikle's Solitude Sweetened and travels, &c.

Great variety of Religious and Moral Books for Children and Youth.

Norwich, Sept. 3, 1820. 44—

ANDERSON'S

COUGH DROPS.

The most valuable Medicine in use for

COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine. Many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

Caution.—Be particular that every genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed by JAMES MELLEN.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or the breast, & more or less, cough & weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia. State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low, I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops, and purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; *Charles Dyer, & Co.* Middletown; *Dyer & Hebard*, Windham; *Joseph C. Huntington* and *Samuel Tyler*, Norwich.

June 6. 31—

Patent Cut Nails.

A COMPLETE assortment, of the best quality, constantly for sale on good terms by *Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company*. Orders addressed to WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent*, will receive punctual attention.

May 31. 30—

Wanted

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

10 M. feet Oak BOARDS.
10 „ „ Chesnut LATH.

For which good pay will be made.

JOHN LATHROP.

FOR SALE.

6 Bbls. Mess and Prime PORK.

Sept. 5, 1820. 45—

FOR SALE,

AT

R. HUBBARD'S

BOOK-STORE,

THE writings of Miss Fanny Woodbury,

Memoirs of Mrs Harriet Newell,

Memoirs or Spiritual Exercises of Elizabeth West,

Memoirs of Mrs. Abigail Bailey,

Bunyan's Pilgrims Progress,

Bunyan's Holy War,

Young's Night Thoughts,

Milton's Paradise Lost,

Zion's Pilgrim,

Cowper's Task,

Bradley on Revivals,

Life and Writings of Miss Eliza Waite,

Faber on the Holy Spirit,

Writings of Nancy Maria Hyde,

Life of Mrs. Graham.

August 30. 43—

WM. ROGERS

REQUESTS all that are indebted to him, to close their accounts by the 1st of October next; he intends making a new arrangement in his business, that will make it necessary they should be closed by that time.—All that do not comply with this notice, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of an *Attorney*.

NEW GOODS

Expected next week, that will be sold with those now on hand very low *for cash*.

A quantity of Russia Feathers, &c. &c.

Sept. 5. 44—

Scotch Ale, Salt, etc.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber,

9 Dozen Bottles Scotch Ale,
100 Bushels blown Salt.
500 lbs. Troy manufactured Beef,
10 Bbls. Superfine Flour,
4 Bbls. Mackarel,
5000 Brick. CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, July 26, 1820. 38—

Molasses, Flour, etc.

6 hhds. superior retailing Molasses,
20 bbls. superfine Flour,
10 do. Muscovado Sugar,
8 do. Boston Bay Mackarel.

For sale unusually low for cash, by

CALVIN TYLER.

August 2. 39—

RUM, etc.

4 Hhds. West India Rum,

2 Boxes Brown and White Havana Sugars,

Lump and Loaf Sugar,

Just received and for sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

Aug. 15. 41—

CORDAGE, White Rope, Bed-Cords, Lines, Seine and Sewing Twine, on hand, or furnished at short notice, at the *Rope-Walk in West-Chelsea*,

OR AT THE STORE OF

JOS. BREED.

Aug. 22, 1820. 42—

Flour and Lime.

FRESH superfine Flour, in barrels and half barrels.

Dexter's Stone Lime, first quality,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

July 19. 37—

FLOUR.

40 Bbls. fresh Baltimore Howard-Street Flour, landing this day from Sloop Humbird, FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

July 26. 38—

Utley's Remedy

FOR *Tooth-ache, Scurvy Gums, and Loose Teeth.*—The above valuable article for sale by

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, May 9, 1820. tf-27—

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF BEST

COLD SPRING GIN,

FOR SALE,

Low for cash, or in exchange for Grain, by JOS. BREED.

Who wants to purchase, a quantity of WOOL.

Dec. 1, 1819. 4—

GRINDSTONES.

50 Nova Scotia Grindstones, of superior quality, for sale low by

J. DE WITT.

May 3. 26—

SUGAR.

3 Hogsheads and 38 Barrels Muscovado Sugar, for sale very low by

CHARLES COIT,
or LYMAN BREWER.

Norwich, Sept. 13, 1820. 45—

150 Bottles choice MADEIRA WINE,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

Aug. 30. 44—

Baptism not Regeneration.

A SERMON, preached in St. James' Church, New-London, by the Rev. *Bethel Judd*, A. M.

Just published, and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store.*

Sept. 11, 1820. 45—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1820. *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV. No. 47.]

NEW GOODS.
J. W. Kinney

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale, a general assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

very low for cash, at wholesale or retail—Black and Colored Nankin and Canton Crapes; Elegant Crape Dresses, figured borders; Crape Shawls; Half Merino do.; Black and Colored Lustrings; Canton Camblets; Cambrick, Book, Leno, Jaconet and Mulmul Muslins; Linen Diapers and Table Cloths; Sheetings; Shirtings; Long Lawns; a large assortment of plain and Fancy Ribbons; Black Bombazine; Bombazetts; thread Laces and Edgings; Inserting Trimmings; Superfine and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO,—

A general assortment of Hatters' Trimmings.

Norwich, May 26, 1820. 30—

HATS AND GLOVES.
G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

HAVE just received from New-York, a complete assortment of Gentlemen's superfine bell crown Hats, of the newest style.

ALSO,

From Boston, an elegant assortment of Men's and Boy's Leghorn Hats.

Some fine do. for Young Misses.

20 Doz. pair Ladies' superfine Kid Gloves, all colors.

June 6. 31—

JULY 25, 1820.

NEW GOODS.
F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

HAVE received by the last packets from New-York, a large assortment

Fresh Imported Goods,

of their own selection, which will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash—

Among them are

30 pieces Irish Linen, in whole and half pieces, (very cheap)
50 pieces black and colored Bombazetts,
100 pieces Calicoes and Ginghams,
70 pieces black and colored French and China Silks,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Cotton Shirtings, Sheetings and Diaper,
Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Elegant Nankin Crape Dresses & Shawls,
Jaconet and Mulmul Muslin Robes,
Silk, Thread and Cotton Hosiery,
Plaid and striped Seersuckers,
Linen Drilling, a new and superior article for pantaloons,
Damask Table Cloths and Linen,
Superfine, middling and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinetts, Plain and blue Nankins,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas, Parasols,
Shell and Horn Combs, (some very large)
Thread Lace and Lace Shawls,
Thread Laces,
Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Plain and figured Cravats,
Elegant garniture Ribbons,
Black and colored do.
Buttons, Wire, Thread, Tapes, Bobbins,
Pins, Needles, Quality Binding,
Carpet Bindings, Coach Lace, Millinets,
Boot Webbing and Cord,
Black and colored Silk Braid,
Scissors, Penknives, Quills,
100 groce Bottle Corks, (very cheap.)

ALSO,

A handsome assortment English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices.

NEW GOODS.

NOW OPENING AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS, AMONG WHICH ARE

FINE Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Calicoes; Ginghams; White and figured Cambricks; plain and figured Mull, and Book Muslins; French and India Silks; Seersuckers; Cotton Shirtings; Irish Linens; Blue and Yellow Nankins; Cotton Cassimeres; Diapers; Bombazetts and Bombazines; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Half Hose; Silk, Crape and Cotton Shawls; Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs; Vestings; Pins; Needles; Tapes, &c.

—ALSO—

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Honey of superior quality, Imperial, Young Hyson and Skin Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia, Nutmegs, Snuff, Tobacco, &c. J. DE WITT.

Chelsea, May 2, 1820. 26—

150 Bottles choice MADEIRA WINE, FOR SALE BY JOHN LATHROP.

Aug. 30. 41—

SILLIMAN'S TOUR.
JUST PUBLISHED,

REMARKS made on short Tour between Hartford and Quebec, in the Autumn of 1819, by the author of a Journal of Travels in England, Ireland and Scotland, illustrated with ten copper-plate engravings.

FOR SALE AT *THOMAS ROBINSON'S Book-Store.*

Norwich, Sept. 12, 1820. 45—

NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED BY
G. & H. B. Buckingham,
AMONGST WHICH ARE

AN elegant assortment of Nankin Crape Shawls, Silk & Merino Shawls, Canton and Nankin Crapes of a very superior quality, Cambrick & common Dimities, Parasols, Vestings, superfine twilled and plain Bombazetts, superfine Bombazine, Prunella Shoes, Silk & Cotton Stockings, Silk & Kid Gloves, and very cheap IRISH LINENS.

Also, some very fine

LEGHORN HATS.

Norwich, July 25, 1820. 38—

LADIES' SHOES.
F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a large assortment of

Ladies' Morocco Shoes,

of superior quality, and latest fashion, at reduced prices.

Aug. 15, 1820. 41—

Lumber, Salt, etc.

MERCHANTABLE and clear Pine Boards and Scantling,
Clear Stuff from 1¼ to 2 inches,
Shingles, various qualities,
Merchantable and clear Clapboards and Lath Boards,
Chesnut and Oak Plank, Boards & Joist,
Stone Lime, various qualities,
Winter and summer strained Sperm Oil,
Straights, Shoal and Whale Oil,
T. Island, Liverpool, St. Ubes and Cadiz Salt,
Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Mess Pork, Lard in Kegs and Pots,
Old Port & Lisbon Wine for medical use,
Corks in bags of 7 or 8 Groce,
Tar, Lamp Black, Bed Cords, Cod and Scale Fish, Meal Bags,
Writing, Wrapping, and Sheathing Paper,
10 Doz. Iron Shovels, Travelling Trunks,
A small invoice Hollow Ware assorted,
10 Boxes Smoked Herring.

FOR SALE BY C. ELLIS.

Sept. 12, 1820. 6w—46—

Iron, Steel, etc.

SWEDES Iron, 1½ to 3 inch flat,
do. ½ to 1½ inch square,
English do. 1½ to 3 inch flat,
do. ½ to 1½ inch round,
Hoop and Band Iron,
English blistered and Crowley, American blistered, German, and Cast Steel,
Crow Bar Moulds,
Plough Shares and Moulds,
Nail and Spike Rods,

FOR SALE BY JOS. BREED.

Aug. 23, 1820. 42—

LUMBER, &c.

50 M. Hartford Inspected Shingles,
20 M. feet clear Plank, Boards, Clap-Boards, and 1½ inch Sash Stuff,
4 M. Merchantable Clap-Boards,
10 Bbls. Baltimore Flour,
10 M Brick, at the Kiln price,
1 do. Horse Waggon,
120 lbs. Zant Currants,

Received and for sale by JOHN LATHROP.

Aug. 22, 1820. 43—

THE REAL JAPAN
BLACKING
OF
DAY & MARTIN,
97 High Holborn, London.

THIS inestimable Composition, with half the usual labor, produces a most brilliant *Jet Black* fully equal to the highest Japan Varnish, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, will not soil the finest linen; is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and will retain its virtues in any climate.

PREPARED BY GEO. HOUSTON, *New-York, and warranted to be equal to the imported.*

FOR SALE BY CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, June 11. 36—

300 bushels superior Yellow CORN, FOR SALE BY CALVIN TYLER.

July 12. 36—

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE CONCORD PATRIOT.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN MOURNING DRESS.

"*When grief is feign'd, how ill such forms appear,*
And oh! how useless, when the grief's sincere."

THE influence, the power and the authority which *custom* exercises over the human mind are great and extensive; the tax which it levies upon the labor and property of men, if prudently used, would supply his wants and furnish the conveniences of life. How great a portion of our time, our labor and our money do we expend, not for useful purposes, but merely to conform to customs: The real wants of man are few, and easily gratified; but those which custom, fashion, and habit have created are many, and hard to be supplied. Custom and fashion cost us more than all the taxes we pay to support the government of our country. We complain of those which government demand, but submit without a murmur to those more grievous which our own folly imposes. And hence, as lord Bacon justly observes, "since custom is the principal magistrate of man's life, let men by all means endeavor to obtain *good customs*."

There is no law which custom has more arbitrarily imposed, none whose mandates are more generally obeyed, and none by which some families suffer more severely, than that respecting *mourning apparel*. When a person dies, custom demands that all the relatives, particularly those who are nearly allied to the deceased, should be clad in *black*, and wear that dress for a considerable time. The length of time is different in different sections of the country; but the practice pervades every part of the nation. This expense, is indeed, borne by the wealthy without subjecting them to inconvenience; but it presses hard, not only upon the poor, but upon many families who have such a portion of property, as with economy and industry would render them comfortable. To such families their mourning apparel is considerable; for they think it must be better than that of the class below them. I have known many who were poor, made much poorer by this practice, and their sufferings greatly increased. I have witnessed several instances of large families who lived well so long as their parent existed, but when he died the children were not only deprived of his support, but the pittance of property he left them was materially impaired by the unnecessary purchase of such mourning. In populous towns this practice is carried to an extravagant height—they wear for the first period a full mourning dress, and for the second a half mourning dress. The evils resulting from it are serious, not only to the family, but sometimes to the creditors of the deceased, who are deprived of their just dues. Reason and reflection condemn the custom as unnecessary and *useless*. It is not pretended that it can better the condition of the dead, and certainly does not improve that of the living. No other cause can be assigned for its support, than that the tyrant custom, the lord of fools and the plague of wise men, demands it.

There is no reason, in the nature and fitness of things, why those who have lost a parent or other relative, should lay aside their former useful apparel merely to wear those of another colored and form. There is no reason why the color of their clothes should be black any more than that they should be blue. Different nations have adopted different colors as signals of their grief and those have varied at different periods. In the U. States and Europe the ordinary color for mourning is black; in China it is white; in Turkey, blue or violet; in Egypt, yellow; in Ethiopia, brown.—White obtained formerly in Castile on the death of their Princess. Herrera observes, "that the last time it was used was in 1498, at the death of Prince John. Each people pretend to have their reasons for the particular color of their mourning; white is supposed to denote purity; yellow, that death is the end of human hopes, in regard that leaves when they fall, and flowers when they fade, become yellow; brown denotes the earth, whither the dead return; black, the privation of life, as being the privation of light; the expresses the happiness which it is hoped the deceased does enjoy; and purple or violet, sorrow on the one side, and hope on the other, as being a mixture of black and blue"

Though mourning dresses have generally prevailed, there have been individuals, as well as religious sects, who have wholly abstained from them. Of these, the Quakers, from their number, their uniform practice, and their moral character, form the greatest example. The death of their nearest relations, makes no visible change in their apparel; though in them the ties of kindred are as strong, and their loss as sensibly felt, as in people who wear the full habiliments of mourning.

But the custom of mourning dresses has been too long established, and people have been too long habituated to the practice, to renounce it entirely; but changes may be made which would afford much relief. The mode prescribed by our first revolutionary Congress, merits much consideration, not only from the high character of the men who recommended it, but from its simplicity and the principle of economy upon which it was founded. On the 20th of October, 1774, Congress unanimously agreed to certain articles of association, which were signed by every member of that illustrious body. In those articles, they pledged themselves, that "on the death of any relation or friend, none of us, or any of our families will go into any further mourning dress than a black crape or ribbon on the arm or hat, for gentlemen, and a black ribbon or necklace for ladies, and will discontinue the giving of gloves and scarves at funerals." This frugal mode was actually reduced to practice by the members who established it, by many of their successors, and by characters of the first classes in society, as well as many others. I well remember that William Whipple, who was a delegate in Congress from New-Hampshire as early as 1776, when he lost a near relative, wore no other mourning dress than a small piece of crape on his arm. It is a tribute of respect due to the memory of that worthy man, to add, that soon after the funeral obsequies were past, he ascertained what the amount of the mourning dresses for himself and family would have been according to the former custom, and that sum he distributed to the *deserving poor*. It is to be regretted that this simple mourning dress has not continued to our country to the present time. It would have answered every useful and necessary purpose, and saved much labor and money to relieve want and increase the means of enjoyment.

If men of wealth and influence, if men who are at the head of fashion, would themselves revive the frugal course adopted by the founders of our independence, they would not only relieve themselves from trouble and expense, but would gradually change the custom, relieve the people from the loss of much labor and much money, and prove themselves public benefactors. But if people will voluntarily submit to the heavy yoke and galling chains which custom & fashion impose upon their votaries, let them, at least, cease to complain of the wants, the privations and the hard times they endure.

CINCINNATUS.

From the New-York Advertiser.

An English traveller, who has just published an account of a Journey in Holland, makes the following remark—"The Dutch are as punctual as they are industrious & parsimonious. The diligences and trekschuyts start at the time appointed, during the striking of the clock. If you are told that the hour is seven, you may be sure to be away before the fourth of the seven strokes has sounded. The precision at which the hour of arrival is fixed, is such that you may depend upon it within a very few minutes; and the same reliance may be placed on the period of finishing the journey, whether it be made by water or by land." This is a most valuable trait of character in that people, and is well worthy of universal imitation. There are a considerable proportion of mankind who are always behind-hand. Let them make ever so many or so important engagements, as it respects punctuality in time, they invariably fail. Many such have fallen within our observation; and the same want of exactness in point of time attends all their concerns. If they go to church upon the sabbath, they will not get there until after the services have commenced—and this happens to good, sober, pious christians, as well as others;—and it happens all their lives. Such is the inveteracy of this habit of negligence, that people, who would be shocked at the irreverence of any person who should so far forget himself as to disturb the devotions of a religious congregation by speaking or in any other thoughtless manner, seem to have no idea that their entrance into the church in the midst of the most solemn exercises, has any thing in it improper or censurable.

The same thing occurs in the attendance of such persons upon public business where they are associated with others. At meetings, appointed for the transaction of such business, if any considerable number are necessary to its accomplishment, there is often, and indeed usually, as much time spent in waiting for a quorum, as is consumed in attending to the object of the meeting. This is a great hardship upon those who make a point of being strictly punctual, for it costs them a double quantity of time. And these *behind-hand persons*, if they would only suffer themselves to reflect, could not fail to remember, that punctuality would cost themselves no more time than the want of it. Judging from considerable experience and observation, we are very well convinced, that about as much time is spent in waiting for dilatory people, as is necessary for transacting the business immediately in view when appointments for the purpose are made.

Espriella, if we do not mistake the writer, mentions his having taken passage in a stage coach at York, in England, which was to start at a certain hour. A few minutes before the time, every thing was prepared, the passengers took their seats, the coachman mounted his box, took the reins and his whip, but did not move. Upon being enquired of why he did not start, as every thing was ready, he replied, *he was waiting for the Minister*—which meant the cathedral church of that name. In a minute or two the secret was explained—the Minister clock began to strike, and before it had finished, the carriage was on its way. We have no doubt that this habit in the driver made every body who intended to make use of his vehicle strictly punctual. If, however, instead of starting at the moment, he had practised waiting five minutes, occasionally, there would have been much delay and vexation, by the dilatoriness of these behind-hand persons of whom we are speaking. We scarcely ever recollect to have been on the wharf when a steamboat was casting off, without finding some person left, or running with breathless speed to get aboard, being a few minutes too *late*.—Such persons, when they find themselves safe, on the deck, will almost always look at their watches, and find it a *few minutes later than they imagined*, or their watches a little too slow, or something else is made chargeable with the evil—when the honest truth is, *they are naturally or habitually behind-hand*.

It is not easy to imagine, unless our attention has been particularly turned to the subject, how much time is lost, and how much a man's affairs suffer, from this dilatory disposition. It will more or less run through and affect all his concerns.—A dilatory man is perpetually in a hurry.—His business always drives him—and business transacted in a hurry, is rarely well done. We once knew a respectable mechanic, whose habit of punctuality was such, that in carrying on his trade quite extensively for more than forty years, he never disappointed a single customer by not having his work done at the time appointed—he never failed of sitting down to his meals within five minutes of the time—he made his family, as well as his workmen, conform strictly to his rules of punctuality—and it hardly need be added, that he always supported the fairest reputation as a man of business—and that he acquired an independent property beyond the handsome support of a large and expensive family.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

ANECDOTE OF A PHYSICIAN AND PATIENT.
[*Founded on fact.*]

One day as Dr. M. was walking along a street in New-York, he was saluted by a voice uttering the words "God bless your honor! Will your honor stop a little bit?" The person was an honest Hibernian laboring with his shovel in removing earth preparatory to laying the foundation of a house; he was requested to come forth from his hole, and proceed, above ground, with his communication.—"Your honor saved my life, once by the blessing in that hospital there, when you was Doctor and I was sick man. And now, since my discharge, I wish you would cure me of a great trembling, all over me, that troubles me every day in the morning." Dr. M. commended him for his gratitude to his benefactors, and for his industry in working for his support, as become a good man; and expressed a hope that the Father of mercies would extend a blessing to them both—when Pat shewed impatience at the moralizing strain by a question. "You forgot the trembling, did not you?" "Explain the trembling then said Dr. M." "Every morning, answered Pat, I feels very poorly and distressedly, with such weakness and shaking, that I can hardly crawl about." "What is the cause of this debility?" "I do not know for certain; but every night I sweate so that my bed is wetted through, and the sweat drops down upon the floor." "Why do you sweat so profusely?" "I cannot tell, unless, it be that I drinks some pitchers of water during the night." "Why do you swallow such enormous quantities of water?"—"Because, an please your honor, I am so droughty and dry, I should die if I did not drink water."—"Wherefore are you so excessively thirsty, friend?" "Oh, I has such a terrible hot fever, that roasts me alive and almost burns me up."—"Can you inform me what brings on the fever so regularly every night?" "That I suppose I can; it is my hard work, exposed to all weathers, from early to late, all day long, to earn a support for myself; too severe for the powers of my constitution." "Very well, replied Dr. M. as you tell so incessantly, you take a drop of the creature now and then, do you not, to support your strength?" "Yes, just a taste, a small relish of rum, whiskey, or the like, as a Christian man, you know, ought to do." "How much, would you suppose, above three half pints a-day?" "Not much I should think, over a short half pint more, and what of that?"

Finding thus from his own confession, that the complainant drank a quart of ardent spirit per diem, M. suggested the probability, observing due caution not to alarm his sensibility, that the rum or whiskey might be the cause of the fever, as the fever was the cause of the thirst, the thirst the cause of water drinking, the water drinking the cause of the sweating, and the sweating the cause of the trembling. Pat could with difficulty be made to endure the thought, that such a trifling quantity of good liquor could possibly produce such serious effects. He was exhorted to make an experiment, and to satisfy himself; "for if" said Doct. M. "you drink less grog, you will have less fever; then there will be less drought; then there will be less water drinking; then there will be less sweating; and then there will be less trembling in the morning; and so by diminishing the dose daily, you may, in a short time, wholly discontinue the distilled liquid, and be entirely free from the train of troublesome effects which it produces." "Your honor talks very pretty, rejoined Pat; nearly as pretty as a Lawyer; but you propose to take away a man's comfort to make him well, that is almost too hard; but I will turn it over in my mind, and if I think your plan will do, I may after a while, give it a trial—perhaps."

From the Village Record.

The following piece is from the pen of one, whose unhappiness it has been to suffer temporary derangement. To much originality, is added a sweetness which plays around the heart, and induces its dearest sympathy.

'Tis sweet, when viewing some noble ruins to see through its dilapidations the splendor of the setting sun; or, to have contrasted with its roughness, the softness of a distant landscape. Such is the feeling induced by the perusal of these lines. The human mind in ruins is an awful and melancholy object; but when in its aberrations the goodness of the heart is evinced, and the nobler passions are elicited, it softens the roughness, and calms the ruffled feelings of those who sympathize.

ON PERRY.

And art thou gone, Oh! mighty Chief, and art thou gone, Oh! Chief of Erie.

Terrible as the whirlwind in the forest, was thou in the day of battle. But calm and gentle as the still lake on a summer's eve, was thou in the day of peace.

As a comet among the stars, so shone the Chief of Erie among the sons of the north.

As the tall oak, that is felled in midsummer, green in leaves and rich in foliage, so fell the Chief of Erie in the morning of his glory.

Serenely bright, calmly great, as the last beams of the sun, when he sinks in the west, so sank the Chief on the bosom of our mother earth.

And art thou gone, Oh! mighty Chief; my heart mourns in anguish, and the dew of sorrow fills my eyes, when I think thou art no more, Oh! Chief of Erie.

POCAHONTAS.

From the New-York Advertiser of Sept. 22.

RUSSIAN VETO.

The Note published in our paper yesterday, from the Russian government to their minister in Spain, is one of the most singular state papers that has recently appeared in any country. On almost all occasions, the Emperor Alexander has pursued a wise and discreet course; and while his conduct has been marked with energy, it has been generally mild and moderate. In his own dominions, especially since the catastrophe of the French Revolution and the restoration of the old order of things in so many parts of Europe, his attention appears to have been greatly devoted to the concerns of his own immense dominions, and the advancement of the welfare of his subjects. In many particulars, their condition has been much improved—the modern systems of instruction have been introduced and education been greatly extended, the degrading vassalage in which the lower classes have been held has been meliorated, & their comfort and security much advanced; while great regard has been had to the moral and religious interests of his numerous and immensely variegated people. In all these particulars, the Emperor has displayed an enlarged mind, liberal views, humane and benevolent feelings, and talents of no ordinary character. If, in uttering the above mentioned document, he intended any thing more than making a *protest* against what has recently occurred in Spain, much in the same way as a ship-master protests against the storm of wind and waves by which his ship has been injured, or the cargo destroyed, he has acted without his customary good sense and judgment.

That the members of the Holy Alliance should feel disturbed at the easy manner in which the late political changes have been brought about in Spain and Naples, is not at all extraordinary. We expressed our views, in few words, on this subject, sometime since; and we have no doubt that the uneasiness which the Emperor experiences on the subject arises, in a considerable degree, from the facility, and tranquility, with which this species of revolution, so unlike all former ones, is accomplished. Taking place without bloodshed and misery, and operating essentially in favor of the great body of the people, there is great reason to fear that the example may prove contagious, and spread over a much larger surface. To have it understood that his Majesty the Emperor does not approve *of sudden changes* in governments, especially if produced *by military agency*, must undoubtedly be an important point in the Russian system. Alexander cannot but feel it most sensibly; and to have a remonstrance against such events and measures on record, in good season, even in a case so remote and otherwise so uninteresting as that of Spain, would doubtless be considered of no trifling importance. Hence he expresses the opinion, that—"the salvation of Spain, as well as the welfare of Europe, will require that *this crime should be disavowed, the stain effaced, this bad example exterminated.*"

It is a little remarkable, that the Emperor should have acted, in a case of this magnitude, without consultation with the other members of the Alliance. Austria, and Prussia might at least have been consulted. The King of France, it seems, either in pursuance of his own views and feelings, or influenced by those of Great-Britain, has returned, in conjunction with the last mentioned power, a congratulatory answer to the King of Spain, on receiving official intelligence of the fortunate change in his political affairs. Both those governments have fairly "*wished Ferdinand joy in his new situation.*" It is not easy to see how they can go back from this step, solemnly and deliberately taken as it was. Is is true, Great-Britain is not a formal member of the Holy Alliance; but she is the life and soul of all anti-revolutionary confederacies; and without her aid and co operation, they would not make much head-way

It is not easy to see what course, further than merely withdrawing his ambassador from Madrid, the Emperor, intends to pursue provided the Cortes should not disavow the revolution and constitution. We can scarcely believe he meditates the use of force to bring them back to the old order of things.—He is too far off, in the first place; and in the second, it would seem impossible that France and Great-Britain, after what they have done, could admit of such an interference.

We are inclined to think it will end in remonstrance. The story of Naples will tread close upon the heels of Spain, and who will go next, remains to be ascertained. Any attempt to produce a counter-revolution in the latter country, would deluge it in blood, and probably end in the extermination of the Royal Family.

From the National Intelligencer.

JUDICIARY OF THE U. STATES.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Senate, a Report was made, during the last session of Congress, of the number and nature of suits depending in the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, and in the Supreme Court, with an account of the fees of the Clerks and Marshals, &c. and the tables by which such fees have been taxed.

The number of suits in the District Courts within the States and Territories, on the 1st October 1819, was 1773. The largest number (249,) was in the State of Maryland: of which 174 were civil, and 75 admiralty and maritime. To 35 of them the United States were parties; and 125 of them were suits for debts, all except two commenced in the year 1819. The smallest number in any state was in Connecticut being all civil suits, to which the United States were parties, and eight in number.

The whole number of suits depending at the same time in the Circuit Courts, was 1987, exclusive of those within the Courts of this District, which, though called Circuit Courts of the United States, are essentially Courts for the District, having jurisdiction unlimited over every thing that a court can take cognizance of, even to debts, in case of appeal from justices, of the smallest amount. The largest number depending in any District is in Kentucky, being 686; among which are no criminal cases; nearly all being civil suits between citizens of the different states, and only 8 cases being suits to which the United States are parties. The smallest number (14,) is again in Connecticut.

The fees and emoluments of the Clerks, &c. *as far as can be ascertained*, are given; and, truth, to say, some of them are marvellously poorly paid. whilst others may contrive to live by their offices.—Some of these officers have not thought fit to answer the call made upon them; but of those who did, the highest compensation stated as received by any Clerk of a Court of the United States, for two years, is for the Clerk of the Eastern District of Virginia, the sum of 10,407 dolls From this, however, certain deductions for office expences and losses are to be made. The lowest is for the Clerk of the Mississippi District, who returns for more than one year, the receipt of only 106 dollars. The compensations of the U. S. Attorneys and Marshals are just as various, and few of them are accurately summed up or estimated.

The number of suits depending in our two Courts in this District, is so great, we are ashamed to state it, and does no credit to our lame Judiciary system, which huddles every thing that can be litigated into our highest Court. The fees of the Clerks are estimated at the nett amount of about 5,000 dollars for each county. The Marshal had been in office too short a time to enable him to make a report of the annual emoluments with any thing like accuracy.

OF THE NAVY.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

Gentlemen: The following statement and observations, in relation to our Navy, are taken from a late Cincinnati paper. They should not, in my opinion, be suffered to escape correction. I request you to publish them, with the correction which follows:

From the Cincinnati Literary Cadet.

THE NAVY.—It appears that our Navy, when all the vessels authorised by law are built, will consist of 14 ships of the line, 22 frigates, 15 ships of from 14 to 32 guns, 11 brigs, and 14 schooners, besides gun-boats, barges, and galleys. The expense of a ship of the line in service is, for one year, $209,110, and of a frigate $134,210, exclusive of repairs.

The expense of this navy will be at least *eight million per annum!* Are the people of the United States so intoxicated with the naval glory of the last war, as to run heedlessly into this enormous expense, of which there will be no end? *We trust not.* At a moment of uncommon prosperity, and when the glory of our navy was most intoxicating, this great increase of it was authorised; but, since that time, the situation of the country has undergone a great permanent change: our commerce and revenue have suffered a great diminution; we are about to become a manufacturing people, with a greater inland than external commerce. Under these circumstances shall we not have sober sense and economy enough to stop short in this extravagant career?—While the canal projects and roads, in which Ohio is so deeply interested, remain unexecuted, it is hoped that no member from this state will consent to expend another dollar in enlarging the navy; nor is it to be expected that any of our members will have the hardihood to impose direct taxes on their constituents, while this enormous and increasing expenditure is going on. It has already been carried too far. There is no prospect of another war, at least with our naval enemy, Great Britain. It is not necessary at this time to be providing the means of defence; it will be time enough to begin to build ships when there is some prospect of having use for them: it is a great folly to incur the expence of a navy long before it can be used. Let us proceed no further in such folly.

If the statement thus roundly made, as respects the force of which our Navy will consist when all the vessels authorised by law shall be built—the annual expense of a ship of the line and frigate—or the whole annual expense of the Navy, when completed, were sustained by facts, there would, I candidly admit, be some little plausibility in the observations which were grounded upon that statement; but, as the statement is entirely erroneous, the observations lose all their force.

Having had access to the most authentic official documents, I will state for the information of those who feel an interest in the subject, that, exclusively of the vessels, authorized by the act for the gradual increase of the Navy, and by the act of last session of Congress, our Navy consists of:—

- 3 74's, viz: the Washington, the Franklin, and the Independence.
- 4 44's, viz: the Constitution, the Guerriere, the United States, and the Java.
- 3 36's, viz: the Congress, the Constellation, and the Macedonian.
- 7 sloops of war, viz: the Cyane, the John Adams, Erie, Hornet, Ontario, and the Peacock.
- 2 brigs—the Spark and the Enterprize.
- 5 schooners, viz: the Nonsuch, the Lynch, the Hornet, the Despatch, and the Alp—all small.
- 8 gun-boats and 4 galleys.
- 1 steam battery—Fulton.
- 1 block ship, and a receiving ship—the Alert.

And, when all the vessels authorized by the act for the gradual increase of the Navy, and by the act of the last session of Congress, shall have been built, and equipped, our Navy will consist of—

- 12 ships of the line,
- 14 44 gun frigates.
- 3 36 gun frigates.
- 6 sloops.
- 2 brigs.
- 10 schooners.
- 8 gun boats and 4 galleys.
- 4 steam batteries.
- 1 block ship and 1 receiving ship.

Suppose all the ships and vessels of war authorized by law were built, equipped, and in actual service, full manned; suppose a state of actual war, in which state alone would they all be employed:—What would the whole annual expense of our navy be? The following will shew:

12 sh. of the line, at	$106,396 04	$1,274,855 88
14 large 44's	[illegible]	4,817,794 82
3 36's	[illegible]	331,071 57
6 sloops	50,060 41	354,362 46
2 brigs	39,774 67	79,549 34
5 large schooners	23 251 00	115,256 00
5 small do.	[illegible]	87,250 00
10 gun-boats & galleys	6,243 00	62,430 00
4 steam-batteries	59,060 41	236,241 64
Block ship	39,774 67	39,774 67
Receiving ship		4,210 00
		$5,406,000 83

To man these ships and vessels of war, and batteries, would require 26,670 persons, including officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, marines and boys, which makes our ships in commission and actual service, cost $250 per man per annum; a cost at which surely no one will complain.

The author of the statement which I am correcting, must, as regards the number and class of the vessels at which our navy will consist, have taken into view the vessels on the Lakes, captured, purchased, or built during the late war, and manned for the protection of that frontier. He must also, to make up his number, have counted several small vessels, which have been condemned and sold.—There is no other way that I can account for his errors, unless I were uncharitable enough to suppose they were intentionally committed, with a view to deceive. The vessels on the Lakes are not considered as part of the Navy, and being constructed of very inferior green materials, they are really not worth even the very trifling expense the nation is now subject to on their account. A few years, their decay already commenced, and which no human skill can arrest, they will, no doubt, be entirely rotten.

In a future number I propose to shew the present actual annual expense of the Navy, and what the expense will be in time of peace, when all the vessels authorised by law shall be built; and, having done so, I shall make such general reply to the observations in question, as they may appear to require. It will not escape attention that, independently of great and essential errors as to the number and classes of our ships, an error of more than two million five hundred thousand dollars annually, in the expense of our Navy has been detected and demonstrated.

CADMUS

Foreign Intelligence.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

LONDON AUG. 8.

Copy of a Memorial addressed to all the Ministers of Russia, on the subject of the affairs of Spain.

THE Chevalier de Zea Bermudez has presented to the Imperial Cabinet the annexed note, relative to the events which have just taken place in the Peninsula, and of which we were already informed by the despatches that were forwarded to us by our agents at foreign Courts.

M. de Zea, in this document, confines himself to informing us that the Constitution promulgated by the Cortes in the year 1812, has been accepted by the King, and expresses a desire to know how the Emperor has viewed this change of the Government. "If the distance which separates us from Spain, and from the States which are best enabled to weigh maturely the nature of the disaster with which she is menaced, be considered, it will be readily acknowledged, that the position of the Imperial Ministry, with regard to the Representative of the Spanish nation, was difficult and delicate.

The Revolution of the Peninsula fixes the attention of the two hemispheres; the interests which it is about to decide, are the interests of the Universe; and if ever the Emperor wished that the opinion of his Allies might conduce to regulate his own, it certainly was at the moment when the note of M. de Zea imposed upon his Imperial Majesty the obligation of pronouncing upon an event which involves, perhaps, the future destinies of all civilized nations. This obligation, however, existed; for, in these days, every subject of doubt becomes an instrument of malevolence.

The necessity of replying to M. de Zea was, therefore, evident; but in this important conjuncture, it appeared natural, that previously to pronouncing an opinion, the Emperor should consider the object which the Allied Powers proposed to themselves in their relations with Spain; that he should consult the views which they had expressed to the same Power, and that he should take as a guide for his own, the principles of European policy. This is what his Imperial Majesty was bound to do; is what he has done.

Since the year 1812, more than one Diplomatic Document attests the generous solicitude, which the several courts of Europe have constantly manifested in behalf of Spain. They applauded the noble perseverance with which her intrepid people resisted a foreign yoke. They rendered homage to their wisdom, when they rallied round a constitutional throne, the dearest interests of their country; the interest of her independence. Finally, from the period when Providence restored Ferdinand VII. to his people, they never failed to acknowledge that solid institutions could alone secure on its basis the ancient Spanish monarchy.

The Allied Sovereigns did more. In the course of long conferences, relative to the differences with Rio de la Plata, and to the pacification to the Colonies, they let it be sufficiently understood, that these institutions would cease to be a means of peace and happiness, if, instead of being granted by kindness, as a voluntary concession, they should be adopted by weakness as a last resource of salvation.

Let us investigate on the other hand, the great transactions which established the European Alliance.

What is the object of the engagements that were renewed on the (3d) 15th of November, 1818?

The allied Monarchs had just then obliterated the last traces of the Revolution in France; but that Revolution seemed ready to produce new calamities.

The obligation of the Monarchs was, therefore, and their design was to prevent that, bursting from the same horizon, the same storm should a third time desolate Europe.

Nevertheless, as if the alarms which were then excited by the state of France, and which still excites, foresaw sufficient—as if governments, and nations entertained but slight doubts with respect to its future condition, it was necessary that the genius of evil should select a new stage, and that Spain in her turn, should be used up as a fearful sacrifice. Revolution has therefore changed its ground, but the duty of Monarchs cannot have changed their nature, and the power of the insurrection is either less formidable, nor less dangerous, than it would have been in France

In unison, therefore, with his allies, his Majesty cannot but desire to see granted to the Peninsula, as to its trans-marine Provinces, a government which he considers as the only one that can yet justify some hope in this age of calamities. It in virtue of his engagements of the (3) 15th of November, 1818, his Majesty is bound to mark, with the most forcible reprobation, the revolutionary measures set in action to give new institutions to Spain. Such are the two fold idea which is found developed in the annexed answer, which the Cabinet of Russia has made to the Chevalier de Zea, by order of his Imperial Majesty.* The Emperor does not doubt, that his august Allies will approve its contents, and perhaps they have already addressed similar sentiments to the Court of Madrid. The same wishes may, in fact, have inspired the same language, and, convinced, like his Majesty, that crime must always yield pernicious fruit; they have, doubtless, deplored as he has, the outrage which has recently tarnished the annals of Spain. We repeat it, this outrage deplorable. It is deplorable for the Peninsula; it is deplorable for Europe; and the Spanish nation now owes the example of an expiatory deed to the people of the two hemispheres. Till this be done, the happy object of their disquietude, can only make them fear the contagion of her calamities—Nevertheless, amidst all these elemental disaster, and when so many motives combine to afflict the real friends of the welfare of nations, may a better future still be looked for? Is there any wise and redeeming measure, whose effect may be to reconcile Spain with herself as well as with the other Powers of Europe?

We are not affirm it; for experience has taught us to consider almost always as an illusion, the hope of a happy event. But, if we might trust the calculations which personal interest would seem bound to indicate; if it were permitted to presume, that the Cortes would consult the interest of their own preservation, it might be believed, that they would hasten to extirpate, by a solemn measure, all that is culpable in the circumstances which accompanied the change in the administration in Spain. The interest of the Cortes are here identified with the interest of Europe.

The misled soldiery who protected, may tomorrow assail them; and their first duty towards their monarch, towards their country, and themselves, seems to be, to prove that they will never consent to legalize insurrection. These are hopes which would not appear to be without some foundation. The Emperor, however, is far from cherishing them: and if be admitted the possibility of a result so useful, he would make it depend upon the unanimity which might manifest itself in the opinion of the principal powers of Europe, as to the act by which the representatives of the Spanish people ought to signalize the opening of their deliberations.—This unanimity, always so powerful when it takes the character of an irrevocable deed, will perhaps carry conviction to the minds of the most eminent members of his most Catholic Majesty; and the allied courts would seem to have an easy means of impressing upon their language such an imposing uniformity.

Their ministers in France have hitherto treated, in their name, with a plenipotentiary of the court of Madrid. Can they not now present to him in common, observations, the summary of which follows, and which would recall to the Spanish government the conduct, as well as the political principles of the allied monarchs?

"The monarchs" would, say the five ministers, "have never ceased to entertain wishes for the prosperity of Spain. They will always entertain them. They have desired, that, in Europe as in America, institutions conformable to the progress of civilization, and to the wants of the age, might preserve to all Spaniards long years of peace and happiness. They desire the same at this moment. They have wished that all these institutions should become a real blessing, by the legal manner in which they should be introduced. They now wish the same.

"This last consideration will convey to the ministers of his Catholic Majesty, with what sentiments of affliction and grief they have learned the events of the 8th of March, and those which preceded it. According to their opinion, the salvation of Spain, as well as the welfare of Europe, will require that this crime should be disavowed, this stain effaced, this bad example exterminated. The honor of such a reparation appears to depend upon the Cortes. Let them deplore, and forcibly reprobate, the means employed to establish a new mode of government in their country, and in consolidating an administration wisely constitutional, let them adopt the most rigorous laws against sedition and revolt.

"Then, and only then, the Allied Cabinets will be able to maintain friendly and amicable relations with Spain."

The observations urged in common, by the representatives of the five Courts, would, from thenceforth, demonstrate to the Spanish ministry the conduct which the Allied Governments would observe in case the consequences of the 8th of March should perpetuate, in Spain, trouble and anarchy. If these salutary councils be listened to, if the Cortes offer to their King, in the name of the nation, a pledge of obedience; if they succeed in establishing, upon durable bases, the tranquillity of Spain and the peace of Southern America, the revolution will have been defeated, at the very moment where it thought to obtain a triumph.

If, on the contrary, alarms, perhaps too reasonable, be realized, at least the five Courts will have discharged a sacred duty; at least a new occurrence will have developed the principles, indicated the object, and displayed the scope of European alliance.

* *This refers to the "Note of the Imperial Russian Minister to the resident Spanish Minister," which appeared in the Courier of Eg. 21st ult.*

The Emperor awaits the answer of the Courts of Vienna, London, Berlin, and Paris, to the communications which his ministers have addressed to him on this subject. He informs them, that the present Memorial is the instruction which he has caused to be dispatched to all his Ministers on the subject of the affairs of Spain.

From the Jamaica Chronicle, received at Philadelphia.

KINGSTON, JULY 28.

His Majesty's brig Ontario, Capt. Lloyd, had arrived at Porto Bello, and was to sail for Port Royal on the 25th inst. His Majesty's brig Sophie, Capt. Sir Wm. Wiseman, Bart. had arrived at Chagres with the trade from this port. A number of emigrants from Carthagena, men, women, and children, came in his Majesty's brig Raleigh, which arrived at Port Royal on Monday.

By the Raleigh we learn that the Governor of Carthagena had 2,500 troops to defend that fortress against the threatened attack of the Independents. The colonel of the regiment of Leon, stationed in that city, has arrived here, having refused to take the oaths to the new Constitution.

Accounts had reached Chagres from Panama announcing the death of George Hore; as also the arrival there of the U. S. frigate Macedonian, from San Blas, with between four to five hundred thousand dollars; two thousand of which were put on board the Ontario, and the remainder were to be shipped in the Sophie.

One of Lord Cochrane's cruizers, called the Rosemira, with, it is said, about three millions of property on board, had a severe engagement with the Spanish frigate Primevera, and succeeded in beating her off. The Captain of the Rosemira was killed during the action.

One of Brion's squadron, a brig, Com. Stafford, has been totally lost on a reef about 4 miles to windward of Carthagena. The crew saved, and arrived at Savanilla.

Gen. D'Evereaux and his suite, amongst whom is the son of the celebrated Irish Barrister, O'Connell, sailed yesterday morning from Port Royal, in the schooner Frederick, for the Spanish Maine. The General will assume, till the arrival of Bolivar, the command of the army investing Carthagena.

A few days since we informed our readers that the Governor of Carthagena had ordered all the inhabitants to quit that city, who were unable to lay in a stock of provisions for six months. By the schooner Esperanza, which arrived here from Carthagena on Friday last, we have however received intelligence, that after they had complied with these orders, further commands were issued by which all those who have not a certain property to defend, are forcibly driven from their homes. Many persons have availed themselves of the opportunity of escape afforded by the shipping which have left the port of this Island and Cuba, but the great majority of the population will be necessarily driven into the country. No information has been received respecting the conduct likely to be adopted by the Generals of the Independents in consequence of this measure; but it is mentioned in private letters that their main body was not more than a league distant from that place, and that their advanced posts were within gun shot of the walls. Every part of the suburbs had been rased to the ground to prevent their affording shelter to the besiegers. The following is Proclamation of the Governor:

Carthagenians! Nothing has given me more pain than the necessity of commanding you to quit your homes; but it is impossible to avoid it without exposing you to misfortune and destruction. This measure will, perhaps by the factious, be considered as a cruelty; but if you remember that the Government has always treated you with the greatest kindness, and consider the present circumstances of this place, you must know that you will perish if you remain in it; for that when the enemy is, in sight of its walls, he will no longer permit you to quit it, that the number of mouths may not be diminished, and then your death is certain. Be convinced then of the necessity you are under of seeking elsewhere your subsistence, and, far from considering the command to emigrate as a cruelty, you will esteem it as a benefit.

Fortunately the enemy allows us some pause; but it will eventually be necessary to evacuate the place, and perhaps to do so with precipitation. Go then, Carthagenians, as promptly as possible, and spare me the pain of enforcing obedience by a recourse to arms. If the rebels present themselves before this place, you will not have even the space of a quarter of an hour to put these orders in execution, and I shall not have the power to treat you with the least consideration.

Carthagenians! Shelter yourselves in time from the misfortune which threatens you. When the present troubles have subsided, you will then be grateful to me for having delivered you from every evil.

GABRIEL DE TORRES.

July 5, 1820.

By the late Mails.

ALABAMA. FLORENCE, AUG. 29.

THE Military Road is now completed from this place to New Orleans, and is probably one of the finest roads in the Union. It has been opened under the immediate direction of General Jackson, to whom great credit is due for the strict attention he has paid to the faithful performance of the work, completing so great an undertaking. Houses of entertainment have been erected at short stages to render every comfort to the traveller. This road runs through a delightful and romantic country, and must eventually become the great thoroughfare to the southern states. In travelling the road, the man of pleasure will find a rich repast served up for contemplation, and the man of business every faculty to expedite his journey. The day is not far distant when a line of stages will be established from Nashville to New-Orleans, which must necessarily render the Military road the most important of any on the continent.

Independent of the great advantages this road possesses over the old, "trace," as it is called it lessens the distance to New Orleans more than three hundred miles. By an act of Congress the Postmaster General is instructed to run the Southern mail through

his route instead of sending it via Natchez; and as this regulation when put into operation will furnish us Orleans dates several days earlier than usual, we hope that it will take effect without further delay.

LOUISIANA. N. ORLEANS, AUG. 18.

The city council have passed a resolution for the appropriation of the sum of $50,000 to defray the expense of erecting an equestrian statue of Gen. Andrew Jackson, in the public square in front of the Cathedral Church. It is intended that the statue shall be executed by Canova, the Roman sculptor, the most celebrated artist of the age, and that it shall be commenced and finished as soon as circumstances will permit. We congratulate our countrymen and the citizens of Louisiana particularly, on the adoption of this liberal and public spirited measure. It would be opprobrious that this wealthy city, saved by the valor and skill of Jackson from plunder and devastation, should not contain within its limits a single memorial of the gratitude of her citizens.

We are informed that three bales of the *new crop* of cotton, have already been sold in town, at 21 1 2 cents.

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK, SEPT. 18.

The brig Washington, Capt. Moon, under the Artigas flag, mounting 16 guns, and having on board 110 men from a cruise, is off our Capes—An officer from her was up here on Thursday and Friday and procured the shipment of 20 or 30 men, and for their bounty he paid specie having a bag with him of between six hundred and seven hundred dollars—these recruits were to supply the places of a like number discharged. On Saturday night 8 or 10 of the above brig's crew were landed at a place called Little Creek, about 7 or 8 miles from here, and yesterday 4 or 5 of that number found their way to this town, two of them on horses which they had purchased. Suspicions were immediately fixed upon them by some of our constables who were patroling the suburb, and the pedestrians taken possession of, the others being upon highflyers made their escape. On examination before our Mayor last evening the three were committed to jail. They had about $120 in specie which has been taken care of. The names are William Folsom, of Portsmouth, N. H.—Rufus Brown and Thomas Brown of Massachusetts.—I have not time to give you further particulars now as the boat is on the eve of starting.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, SEPT. 21.

FROM RIO JANEIRO, JULY 27, 1820.

To the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser.

"I avail myself of the Sachem for Philadelphia, to acquaint you of some alterations which are enacted in this Court respecting the duties on merchandize, which alterations are to become in full force on the first of January, 1821.

"An additional duty of ten dollars per pipe, is imposed on all foreign wines; one fourth of duties which the foreign wines had the indulgence when imported in the Portuguese vessels is suspended.—Salt imported in foreign vessels is to pay an additional duty of ten cents per bushel.

"The whole number of American vessels that entered the port of Rio Janeiro from 1819 to 1820, was 65 vessels. The quantity of flour imported from different countries during the same time, amounted to about 52,000 bls. of which a considerable quantity has been exported to Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, and Africa; there remains still a large stock, with a great quantity of wheat, which was lately imported from Valparaiso, and which will keep the price low for some time to come.

"The tar, pitch, and rosin, imported last year was about 5,000 barrels, mostly rosin, of which still remains a large quantity, unused. Some of this years importation lately has been sold at public auction, and only brought from two dollars and three fourths to three dollars a barrel.

"The Brazilian produce is high and in much demand on account of numerous orders received by the last packet from England; the same has caused a rise in Coffee nearly two cents per pound. Hides have also risen one and a half cent."

Captain Waterman informs that Messrs. Francois & Co. merchants, at St. Thomas, had sent a brig to Araya, a small port to the leeward of Cumana.—The royal garrison at that place amounting to about 140 men, soon after the arrival of the brig, revolted, killed their officers, took possession of the brig, and compelled the Captain to take them to Margaretta, where they were landed.

SEPT. 25.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Hercules, Captain Cobb, arrived yesterday forenoon from Liverpool, having left there on Sunday the 13th August. By this arrival we have received from our correspondents London papers to the 10th, Liverpool to the 12th and a file of London Shipping Lists to the 9th of August, all inclusive.

The intelligence from Germany, Naples, Sicily and Spain, is of an interesting character, and will be found in following extracts.

In England, the affairs of the Queen continued to excite the greatest interest, which increased with the approaching 17th of August, the day fixed upon by Parliament for commencing its proceedings against her.

Two documents says a London paper, of the 10th of August, of considerable interest at the present moment, have just appeared from the pen of the patriotic and able senator, Lord John Russell. The former is in the form of a letter to Mr. Wilberforce, calling for his interference to obtain a resolution of the assembly of which he is a member of great influence, to petition the King to direct his ministers, to withdraw the bill of pains and penalties against the Queen from the consideration of parliament; and the other is a form of a petition to the King, shewing the hardship of the Queen's situation—the danger to the stability of his throne, and the mischief that must result to his people from persisting in the Bill. "By a single word, your majesty," says this enlightened nobleman, "may dispel the impending storm. We therefore humbly pray your majesty, that you will be pleased to issue orders to prorogue the parliament, and then put an end to all proceedings at present pending against the Queen."

On Thursday week a Court of Common Council was held at the Guildhall, London, for the special purpose of taking into consideration the refusal of the House of Lords to receive the petition of the last court, against the bill of pains and penalties, now pending against the Queen, at which it was unanimously resolved that some immediate proceedings should be adopted in reference to it; and it was afterwards resolved by a large majority, that a petition should be presented to the House of Lords, reiterating the prayer of the former petition, and remonstrating against its rejection.

An Address had been received by her Majesty from a private regiment of militia.

The Queen has taken Grafton House, in Piccadilly. The arrangement has been made with the concurrence of ministers, as an accommodation during the proceedings in Parliament.

The houses in Cotton Garden, at the rear of the western angle of the House of Lords, have been emptied of their tenants to make room for the Italian witnesses. The different avenues are to be fenced up and a guard stationed there.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 12.

Intelligence has been received from Sicily, which we regret to say, is of an extremely tragical nature, though the details are so imperfect and incomplete as to communicate nothing more than an outline of the calamity. It has been before well ascertained, that the Sicilians, in acceding to the new form of government about to be established in Naples, have expressed a wish to accompany that revolution by a proclamation of their independence of that kingdom. They were willing, however, to receive any member of the royal family of Naples for their sovereign. The Neapolitan government, not calculating on the extent to which this spirit was prevalent in Sicily, had proceeded to proclaim the new constitution at Palermo.—This event appears to have been the signal of a conflict between the troops of both nations assembled on the occasion of the most sanguinary nature and deplorable consequences. The number of killed and wounded on both sides, according to the accounts received exceeded two thousand. The party which gained the ascendancy in this horrible affray is not distinctly designated: the more probable inference is, indeed, that both sides were so enfeebled by the contest, and appalled by its consequences as to leave little disposition to follow up a supposed ascendancy by any subsequent act that should denote having gained it.

The accounts from Naples will disappoint the expectation generally entertained, that the great work of revolution would be accomplished without bloodshed or commotion. The oath to the constitution was taken by the king and hereditary prince on the 13th ult with the attendant ceremonies, and amidst universal demonstrations of joy from the population of Naples. In the evening of the same day, about 300 of the Farnese regiment, who had previously manifested symptoms of discontent with the excess of duty, suddenly broke out into mutiny, and commenced their march out of the city, with the view, as was supposed, of occupying some of the strong posts in the vicinity. Prompt orders were, however, immediately issued, and the disaffected troops were pursued by a regiment of cavalry. They were overtaken in the suburbs, and an action commenced in which 35, some accounts say 100, of the disaffected troops were killed, and many wounded. The remainder, who were brought back prisoners, were to be decimated, and every tenth man shot. This affair, it is said, being wholly distinct from feelings of a political nature, does not affect the general cause, and has produced no abatement of confidence.

The impression which so important an event as the Neapolitan revolution was calculated to produce upon the public mind in other parts of Italy, becomes every day more evident. The territories subject to the King of Sardinia, especially those of the ancient republic of Genoa, have been very seriously agitated by the occurrences in Naples, and it is generally believed that the King of Sardinia, would be compelled, by the sense of his army and his people, to follow the example of the Neapolitan king, and establish a free constitution in his states upon the model of the cortes. A letter from Rome, dated July 20, also states, that a revolt took place at Ponte Corvo, (a town belonging to the Pope, within the limits of the kingdom of Naples, when the people expelled the governor. The same thing, the letter adds, has happened at Benevento. Three gendarmes were assassinated in the street, and the garrison was forced to capitulate.

The revolution at Naples appears to have produced a considerable sensation at the court of Vienna. A letter from that capital, dated July 28, says—"The report at this moment is, that a *grand determination* has been taken by our government on the subject of the revolt at Naples. As the deliberations here have been in private councils, few persons can be acquainted with the results; but every one agrees that an extraordinary resolution has been taken since the arrival of Prince Cariati as ambassador from Naples. Sunday last Prince Metternich went at an early hour to the Castle of Schoenbrun, and passed more than two hours in private conference with the emperor. The next day the emperor presided at a secret council held at Schoenbrun, to which Baron Stipsitz, the vice-president of the council of war, was summoned. Immediately after the council, it is said orders were sent to Illyria and to the provinces this side the Po, to assemble a body of troops in the Lombardo Venetian kingdom." It is very natural for the Emperor of Austria to endeavor to secure his authority in his Italian states; but it does not follow, that he should be foolish enough to attempt to counteract by force the almost unanimous wish of the Neapolitan nation.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

We feel it proper to notice a most unfounded report of the death of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, which was in general circulation this morning. Upon inquiry at Kensington Palace at two o'clock, we had the satisfaction of learning from her Royal Highness's medical attendants that the Duchess was then in the most perfect health.

The Opposition are mustering all their strength in support of a motion to be brought forward by Lord John Russell, that an humble address to his Majesty, by his faithful Commons, to request that he may be pleased to prorogue Parliament immediately on its meeting, that the members may have an opportunity, by their presence in their several counties, to allay the distresses and irritation which prevail throughout the country. The direct object of this is to get rid of the Queen's Trial.

THE QUEEN.

A foreign Gentleman, decorated with the insignia of several Orders, arrived at the Queen's late residence in Portman-street, on Tuesday morning. Information of his arrival was sent off to her Majesty instantly, when one of her Majesty's carriages, with the servants in the Royal livery, came to town directly, and conveyed him to Brandenburgh House.

Mr. Denman had also a long interview with her Majesty on the same day.

Her Majesty has not been out since the death of her Royal Highness the Duchess of York: the gates of the mansion are kept closed, and no person is admitted except her Majesty's legal advisers, or except those upon indispensable business.

Her Majesty has slept at Brandenburgh House since Friday last.

We received this forenoon the Paris Papers of Monday. The intelligence from Vienna favors the opinion which we have already expressed of the hostile attitude which the Emperor of Austria assumes with respect to the affairs of Naples. If the accounts alluded to can be relied upon, orders have actually been issued for the march of an army of 20,000 men towards the Neapolitan territories. From Spain the accounts are favorable to the new system, and the Cortes are zealously and actively employed in reforming abuses, and ameliorating the condition of the people. No further accounts have been received from Naples since our last publication.

We were justified in announcing yesterday, that communications, supposed to be of high importance, have been recently carried on between their Majesties. May the result, we pray, be propitious! The letter from her Majesty, referred to in yesterday's journal, was delivered to the King at Windsor Cottage early on Tuesday morning. His Majesty's messenger arrived with an answer at Brandenburgh House about four o'clock of the same afternoon. The Queen's messenger was immediately despatched to Lord Liverpool, and returned to Brandenburgh House from his Lordship at 10 o'clock at night. On the subject or tendency of this epistolary intercourse we shall not now propose any conjectures to our readers: the fruits of it must soon be ascertained.—*Lond. Times.*

LONDON, AUG. 10.

The Paris papers of Sunday last have arrived this morning, from which we extract the following.—"The intelligence of the commotions which have broken out in Sicily is unhappily confirmed. It is not yet known whether the movement is national or only popular, but it is certain that the cry of *Sicilian Independence* has been heard at Palermo, and that it has been the signal of bloody catastrophes. The Sicilians, not willing to appear to receive the law of the Neapolitans, have added to their banners the yellow color, which is that of their island. They marched upon the forts, where it was easy for them to surprise the garrison as no mistrust was entertained. But the royal troops soon re-entered the forts, and they flattered themselves to maintain their position, when the insurgents arrived with powerful reinforcements. After sustaining the most vigorous resistance, the latter again succeeded in hoisting, in all quarters, the Independent flag. The number of men killed on both sides is estimated at two thousand.

The statement of her majesty having written a letter to the King is correct. The letter was delivered to his majesty at the cottage near Windsor, early on Wednesday morning. His majesty's messenger arrived with an answer at Brandenburgh house about four o'clock of the same afternoon. The Queen's messenger was immediately dispatched to Lord Liverpool, and returned to Brandenburg-house from his Lordship at ten o'clock at night.

The Lord Chancellor left the Court of Chancery this day at one o'clock, to receive a communication from Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, which is supposed to relate to the correspondence between their majesties. There is a report in the west end of the town that the proceeding, against the Queen will be stopped, but we do not know on what authority it rests.

It is said to be in the contemplation of several leading members of both houses, to introduce a clause into the bill of pains and penalties, to prohibit both parties, in case the bill should pass into a law, from marrying again.

On Saturday last several ladies waited on Mrs. Wood, in South Audley-street, London, to request their names to stand first on an address to the Queen, to be signed only by married. It is expected that a similar address will be presented by single ladies.

SPAIN.

It appears, by private letters from Corunna, that some unsuccessful attempts have been made in the northern provinces of Spain to effect a counter-revolution. A few discontented priests in conjunction with deserters from the famous regiment of "Guides," of massacreing memory, and some members of a band of mountain robbers, had issued proclamations, and formed a junta which they called the apostolic. Immediately after receiving intelligence of this treason the provisional junta of Galicia, which had been suspended by the meeting of the cortes, resumed its local functions, and dispatched Espinosa to disperse the motley crew, consisting according to some accounts, of 2000, and by others of 4000 persons. They, however retired into Portugal without waiting his approach. The political chief of Galicia had written to Madrid, where the news arrived on the 24th ultimo, to announce the dissolution of the apostolic junta. Neither at Corunna nor in the capital had the movements of the disaffected produced any serious uneasiness. The cortes are proceeding quietly, but assiduously, in the preparatory measures requisite to enable them to enter with effect upon the task of political, military, commercial, and agricultural improvement.

From Hanover it is stated, that the coronation of his majesty as King of Hanover is postponed till June.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated

ROME, JULY 30.

"There has been a revolt at Ponte Corvo (a town belonging to the Pope, bordering on the kingdom of Naples) on the 4th inst. The physician, surgeon, and apothecary of the place were at the head of it. They called to their assistance the Neapolitan militia, commanded by a person named Casella, and drove out the governor. The same thing happened at Benevento. They assassinated three gend'armes in the street; the rest amounting to 30 or 40 men, retired to the castle, where the pope's delegate, M. Olivieri, lived. The insurgents, whose number amounted to 7000, (though the better orders did not mix in the insurrection) displayed the tri-colored flag, and were commanded by a person named Veliante, formerly a commissary at war. The delegate of the pope was obliged to yield, and quitted Benevento on the 11th, after having protested in form against these proceedings. The gend'armes concluded a military capitulation with Veliante, who signed it *Organizatore dei Carbonari di Benevento.* The Archbishop, Cardinal Spinucci, aged 82, refused to cause a *Te Deum* to be chanted. Veliante went to Naples, and demanded the incorporation of Benevento with that kingdom, but he received a positive refusal."

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 27, 1820.

The fever at New-Orleans, was at the last dates, making dreadful ravages among its inhabitants. The city had not been so sickly before for years.

Private letters from Savannah, dated the 15th Sept. state, that such was the dreadful ravages of the fever, that instances have occurred where man and wife have been carried to the grave at the same time.—*N. Y. pa*

YALE-COLLEGE, NEW-HAVEN, *COMMENCEMENT*, 1820.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the following young gentlemen, Alumni, of the College:—

Leonard Bacon, Abraham Baldwin, Geo. N. Bigelow, Cornelius R. Bogert, John H. Brockway, Mason Brown, J. Mortimer Catlin, Henry A. Cheesbrough, John T. Collis, Theodore C. Cone, Charles C. Darling, Francis B. Drakon, Daniel N. Dewey, J. Gilbert Daw, Walter Edwards, Horace Foote, Jared Foote, Philip Gadsden, George C. Goddard, Charles Hooker, William J. Hubbard, Joseph Hyde, Chester Isham, Henry Jones, Edward McCrady, James McElhenney, Samuel B. Mead, Matthew E. Mitchell, Washington Murray, Robert Orr, Seth B. Paddock, John P. C. Peter, Jeremiah H. Pierson, James S. Prather, Nathaniel A. Pratt, Z. R. Rogers, Francis H. Rutledge, P. P. Sanford, Geo. A. Shelton, Elisha N. Sill, Samuel B. Snow, S. William Starkey, John M. Sterling, Thomas S. Sterling, Solomon Stoddard, E. Pomeroy Terry, William W. Tudor, Alexander C. Twining, Daniel Van Matre, R. G. F. Wheeler, Chauncey Whittlesey, John P. Wilmoton, John L. Wilkins, Theodore D. Woolsey.

Ezra Stiles Gannett, A. B of Harvard University, was admitted ad eundem.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the following gentlemen, Alumni of the College.

Augustus Alden, Ebenezer Bailey, Nehemiah Brown, Chauncey Barkley, Robert Cheesbrough, Willard Child, Joseph L. Coit, Lyman Coleman, William De Lancey, Baxter Dickinson, Joseph Fowler, William C. Gay, Horace Gridley, Robert Hartshorn, Loammi Hoadley, James Lindsley, Peter Lockwood, David N. Lord, Daniel Lord, Judah Lord, George Marvin, Jared Reid, Edward Rutledge, John Pierpont, Jonathan Silliman, Rufus Spalding, Lewis Starr, Wm. Titus, Hezekiah G. Ufford, Thomas Whittlesey, John Titsworth, Samuel B. Ingersoll, John M. Woolsey, Jared Griswold, and John Walsh.

The degree of Master of Arts was likewise conferred on George W. Jacobs, and Nicholas R. Morgan, of Princeton College, Samuel Wells of Dartmouth College, Alexander B. Converse of Union College, and Oren Hyde of Middlebury College.

The Honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the Rev. Jonathan Judd.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. John Owen, and the Rev. Joseph Hughs, of England.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on David E. Hall, Wm. H. Morgan, Elisha Harwood, James G. Percival, Timothy D. Porter, Nathan R. Smith, & Wm. Webb.

The Honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine on the recommendation of the Medical Society, was conferred on Joseph Palmer Jr. and Samuel Rockwell.

MR. HUBBARD,

The annexed statement of the weight and measurement of a number of Apples and Pears from trees in my yard and garden—the former called summer pippin or "Belle Fleur," and the latter pound or iron Pear, will evidence my having out-done the out-doings of my neighbors.

GEO. L. PERKINS.

10 Apples	weighed	142½ oz.	
6 do.	do.	94½ do.	
1 do.	do.	17 do.	
5 Pears	do.	73 do.	
2 Apples	measured	12½ inches	each.
6 do.	do.	13 do.	do.
2 do.	do.	7 [illegible] do.	do.
1 Pear	do.	12 by 14½	do.

MARINE LIST.

Sept. 21—Sailed, sloop Eliza Denison, N. York.

22—Sailed, sloop Mc Donough, Coit, New-York; sloop George, Hallett, Nantucket.

Arrived, sloop Venus, Havens, New-York.

23—Arrived, sloop Dove, Spelman, Providence.

25—Arrived, sloop Transit, Bliven, Pawcatuck; sloop Morgan, Booth, New-York.

26—Sailed, sloop Venus, Havens, N. York; sloop Thames, [illegible], Savannah.

Married,

At Preston, on the 20th inst. Mr. Caleb Bishop, of Lisbon, to Miss Betsey Brown, of Preston.

Died,

In this city, on Saturday, Mrs. Mary Nevins, wife of Mr. David Nevins, aged 64 years; on Monday morning, a child of Mr. Joseph O. Hopkins.

At Philadelphia, Mr. Asa Moore, formerly of this city.

At Plain-Hills, Mr. Gurdon Lathrop, aged 46 years.

At Little-Rock, Arkansas Territory, in July, Major Noah Lester, formerly of Killingworth.

At New-London, on the 17th inst. Miss Fanny Coit, aged 22 years, daughter of the late Joshua Coit, Esq.

In Africa, Rev. Samuel Bacon, of Penn. Principal Agent of the Colonization Society.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1820.

NEW GOODS,

IMPORTED in the ship Hector, from England, now opening, for wholesale, or retail, at reduced prices, by

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

WHO WANTS TO PURCHASE,

20 loads of good OAK WOOD, to be delivered the ensuing month. 47

Sabbath School Books.

FOR SALE BY

RUSSELL HUBBARD,

A variety of Books suitable for Sabbath Schools,

AMONG WHICH ARE

M'DOWELL'S Questions on the Bible.
Emerson's Evangelical Primer.
Sketch of my Friend's Family.
Perkins' Sabbath School Catechism.
Mayor's Catechism of the Bible.
Original and select Hymns.
Pious Parent's Present.
Serious Advice to Youth.
Pictures of Bible History, with suitable descriptions
Dr. Watts' Divine Songs.
Emblems and Fables, natural, historical, moral and divine.
Original Hymns for the use of children by the author of Hymns for Infant minds.
Pious Gift.
Walks of Usefulness in London and its environs.
Select Hymns for Youth.
The Happy Waterman.
Dr. Watts' plain and easy Catechisms, including his historical Catechisms.
A new Hyeroglyphical Bible.
Sunday School Hymns.
Early instruction recommended in a narrative of the life of Catharine Haldane.
The History of the Holy Bible abridged.
Mrs Barbauld's Hymns in prose.
Bible Atlas.
Catechism in Verse.
Youth's Guide to Happiness.
Hymns for Infant Minds.

Together with a great variety of other kinds for children, all which will be sold as low as they can be obtained elsewhere. Large Discounts will be made to those who purchase by the quantity.

Sept. 27. 47—

NEW LANDS

SEVERAL hundred acres of LAND, of good quality, and pleasantly situated, for sale—a part or the whole of which is offered at a moderate price, or in exchange for other property in the county of Windham or New-London. Said lands are situated on a stage road leading to Albany and Troy, and within less than a days ride of those places.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

Enquire of JOHN N. PEABODY, in Lebanon.

Sept. 25, 1820. 47—

Wanted, a good COW.

ENQUIRE OF

SAMUEL CLAGHORN.

Norwich, Sept. 25, 1820 47—

PERSONS

HOLDING subscription papers for the *Churchman's Magazine*, are requested to forward them to the subscriber as soon as the subscription is completed, in order that the publisher may know what patronage the work is likely to receive, previous to the publication of the first number.

SIMEON LINCOLN.

Hartford, Sept 11. 47—

Sheriff's Sale.

12 Tons of Hay, and a quantity of Rye, Oats and Flax, and a Cow, will be sold at Public Auction, at the sign-post, in the first society of Norwich, on the 3d day of October next. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. by

CHAS. THOMAS, *Sheriff's Deputy.*

Norwich, Sept. 25, 1820.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 14th day of Sept. A. D. 1820

Present John Hyde, Esq. Judge.

COL. SAMUEL TYLER, Administrator upon the estate of

Mrs. DEBORAH PARKER,

late of Norwich, deceased, with the will of said Deborah annexed, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—said Administrator is directed to give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign-post, in said Norwich, for all persons interested in said estate, to appear, if they see cause, before this court, on the first Monday of November next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

47 *Attest.* Burrel Lathrop, *Clerk.*

POETRY.

[illegible] OF AUTUMN.

[illegible] the gloom of sorrow,
[illegible] autumn's gloom;
[illegible] to mourn,
[illegible] the tomb:
See [illegible] fading dying,
[illegible] seem to mourn:
Life from vegetation flying,
[illegible] the mould'ring urn.

Oft the autumn's tempest rising,
Makes the lofty forest nod,
Source of nature how surprising.
Read in nature, nature's God—
See our sovereign, sole Creator,
Lives eternal in the sky,
But these mortal works of nature,
Bloom a while, then fade and die.

Nations die by dread Bellona,
Through sprag'd tyrannic kings,
Just like plants in pale Pomona,
Fall to rise in future springs:
Mournful scenes, when vegetation
Dies by frost, or worms devour—
Doubly mournful when a nation,
Dies, by neighboring nations' power.

Death and war, my mind depresses,
Autumn shews me my decay;
Calls to mind my past distresses,
Warns me of my dying day.
Autumn gives me melancholy,
Strikes dejection through my soul;
While I mourn my former folly,
Waves of sorrow o'er me roll.

Lo! I hear the air resounding
With expiring insects cries,
Ah! their moans, to me how wounding;
Emblem of my wretched sighs,
Hollow winds about are roaring,
Noisy waters o'er me rise;
While I sit my fate deploring
Tears fast streaming from my eyes.

What to me are autumn's treasures,
Since I know no earthly joy;
Long I've lost all youthful pleasures,
Time must youth and health destroy.
Pleasures once I fondly courted,
Shared each bliss that youth bestows!
But to see where once I sported,
Now embitters all my woes.

Age and sorrow since have blasted
Every youthful pleasing dream,
Quiv'ring age with youth contrasted,
O, how short their glories seem!
As the autumnal frosts are cropping
Leaves and tendrils from the trees;
So my friends are yearly dropping
Through old age and dire disease.

Former friends, O, oft I've sought 'em!
Just to cheer my drooping mind,
But they're gone like leaves in autumn,
Driv'n before the dreary wind;
When a few more years are wasted,
When a few more springs are o'er;
When a few more griefs I've tasted,
I shall rise to fall no more:

Fast my sun of life's declining:
Soon 'twill set in endless night;
But my hopes, pure and refining,
Rest in future life and light!
Cease this fearing, trembling, sighing,
Death will break the sullen gloom!
Soon my spirit fluttering, flying,
Must be borne beyond the tomb.

Baptism not Regeneration,

A SERMON, preached in St. James' Church, New-London, by the Rev *Bethel Judd*. A. M.

Just published, and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store*.

Sept. 11, 1820. 43—

EMPLOYMENT.

ONE or two families of children, with good recommendations, may find employment in the Cotton Mill at Norwich Falls. Also, two or three Weavers to attend Water Looms.

The subscriber will purchase Rye, Cheese, Butter, Chesnut Boards and Wood.

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent*.

Sept. 20. 4otf—

WEAVING.

JOSEPH BREED, has on hand and will be constantly supplied with a quantity of Cotton Yarn to be wove into Plaids.

To good and expeditious Weavers liberal prices will be given.

Sept. 19, 1820. 46—

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership of *Abell & Morgan*, was on the 9th inst. dissolved by mutual consent *Charles Morgan* is authorised to close all unsettled business with said firm.

GURDON ABELL,
CHARLES MORGAN.

Norwich, Sept. 15, 1820. 3w-46—

Clothier Wanted.

A GOOD workman, that can come well recommended, will find employ through the season by applying to

ROBERT KENNEDY.

Plainfield, Sept. 7, 1820. 46—

THE creditors of *Capt. Francis Smith*, deceased, are requested to call on the subscriber and receive payment.

GEO. PERKINS, *Adm'r*.

Norwich, Sept. 20, 1820. 46—

ANDERSON'S

COUGH DROPS.

The most valuable Medicine in use for COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine. Many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

Caution.—Be particular that every genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed by JAMES MELLEN.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or the breast, & more or less, cough & weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia. State of New-York, May 1, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenan Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more then people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough. difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low, I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops, and purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; *Charles Dyer*, & Co. Middletown; *Dyer & Howes*, Windham; *Joseph C. Huntington* and *Samuel Tyler*, Norwich.

June 6. 31—

DR. FRINK'S

Universal American Pills,

Lately prepared by the Inventor at his Dispensary, sign of the Good Samaritan, Northampton, Mass. are now made only by Mrs. Frink, at Norwich, Connecticut, to whom, before his decease, he communicated the skill of making this unrivalled Medicine.

THESE Pills have virtues highly salutary in all those complaints hereafter mentioned. More than seven years past their success has been most flatteringly acknowledged in Boston, and other principal towns in New-England, by gentlemen of high respectability. The infallible test of experience has proved them to be, in all cases, quick, thorough, easy; leaving the bowels in a quiet state, and happily uniting the ultimate effects of an emetic and cathartic, but without the distressing spasms which an emetic usually creates. They remove from the stomach and bowels the surcharge of acrid bile, vitiated mucus, and morbid humors, in the most pleasant and effectual manner. The remote or exciting causes of Fevers, and other formidable diseases, often originate from the sources last named, when allowed to remain in the system. How important then is it, to have at hand a safe and kind remedy, or seasonable preventative, against the threatened evil. When the following diseases are assailing the constitution, and no Physician is at hand, how many valuable lives may be saved every year, by a timely use of these invaluable Pills—that is to say—Giddiness, Pains in the Head and Neck, Cholic, Melancholy, Jaundice, Dropsy, Worms, Costiveness, Gripes, Puking, Obstructions in the Kidney passages, Weak and Inflamed Eyes, Typhus and Bilious Fevers, Camp Distemper, Putrid Dysentary, Paleness with loss of appetite.

In these and numerous other complaints, the public are assured not a single instance in seven years has occurred, in which those who have used have not given Dr. Frink's Universal American Pills their unqualified approbation.

The most perfect attention and care are used in preparing this excellent medicine.

A liberal discount to Druggists who buy at wholesale. Certificates and directions will accompany each box of Pills, and none are genuine but those signed by U. FRINK, with a seal.

These Pills are for sale by

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Sept. 5, 1820. 44—

Patent Polishing Powder,

FOR CLEANING ALL KINDS OF METALIC SUBSTANCES.

Just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

GREENWOOD'S Patent Polishing Powder—Price 12½ cents a package. By the use of this powder in cleaning Brass, Copper, Tin, and all other kinds of metals, more than half the time and labor is saved, than when cleaned in the common way, by the use of emery, rotten stone. &c.

GIN.

Best Cold Spring Gin,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED,

WHO WANTS TO PURCHASE,

200 White Oak GIN BARRELS.

Sept. 19. 46—

Salt and Flour.

200 Bushels Rock Salt, very coarse and clean,

25 Barrels Superfine Flour,

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, Sept. 20, 1820. 46—

Salt and Flour.

400 Bushels Rock, Cape and Liverpool fine SALT.

A constant supply of new crop superfine FLOUR, for sale very low for ready pay, by

C. TYLER.

Sept. 20. 46—

Flour and Lime.

FRESH superfine Flour, in barrels and half barrels.

Dexter's Stone Lime, first quality,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

July 19. 37—

Patent Cut Nails.

A COMPLETE assortment, of the best quality, constantly for sale on good terms by *Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company*. Orders addressed to WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent*, will receive punctual attention.

May 31. 30—

Utley's Remedy

FOR *Tooth-ache, Scurvy Gums, and Loose Teeth*,—The above valuable article for sale by

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, May 9, 1820. 1f-27—

PAPER.

SUPERFINE and common hot-pressed Letter Paper.

Superfine and common hot pressed Foolscap, do.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

R. HUBBARD.

Aug. 2. 39—

Wanted

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

10 M. feet Oak BOARDS,
10 " " Chesnut LATH,

For which good pay will be made.

JOHN LATHROP.

FOR SALE,

6 Bbls. Mess and Prime PORK.

Sept. 5, 1820. 45—

RUM, etc.

4 Hhds. West India Rum,
2 Boxes Brown and White Havana Sugars,
Lump and Loaf Sugar,

Just received and for sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

Aug. 15. 41—

GRINDSTONES.

50 Nova Scotia Grindstones, of superior quality, for sale low by

J. DE WITT.

May 3. 26—

SUGAR.

8 Hogsheads and 38 Barrels Muscovado Sugar, for sale very low by

CHARLES COIT,
or LYMAN BREWER.

Norwich, Sept. 13, 1820. 45—

SIZING.

THE subscriber wants to purchase a quantity of SIZING, *of the best quality*, to be delivered at the Paper-Mill.

R. HUBBARD.

June 14. 33—

CORDAGE, White Rope, Bed-Cords, Lines, Seine and Sewing Twine, on hand, or furnished at short notice, at the *Rope-Walk in West-Chelsea*,

OR AT THE STORE OF

JOS. BREED.

Aug. 22 1820. 42—

FAMILY BIBLES.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale a great variety of Family Bibles, wholesale and retail, at New-York prices.

Sept. 1. 44—

For Sale,

A FARM,

CONTAINING about ninety acres of excellent land for *mowing, pasture and tillage*, with a large proportion of *wood*.—A good *Dwelling-House* and other out houses, almost new thereon standing, pleasantly situated in Norwich, on the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Brooklyn, with the *stock and farming utensils* on the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

A lot of *Wood Land*, lying in Lisbon, on the aforesaid turnpike, containing about four acres, one mile and a half from the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

In Plainfield, a convenient Tenement for a small family, opposite the mansion of *Ephraim Wheeler, Esq.* For particulars enquire of THOMAS WHEELER,

on said Farm

June 6, 1820. 31-tf—

For Sale or to Let,

THE subscriber's House and premises, the residence of the late *Jonathan Frisby*, Esq. of Norwich.—Possession may soon be had. For particulars apply to

DWIGHT RIPLEY. Esq.

Norwich, or to the subscriber at Bozrahville.

D. L. DODGE.

April 1, 1820. 22—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 15 to [illegible] feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS II.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
3	:	1000	:	3000
4	:	500	:	2000
4	:	300	:	1200
4	:	200	:	800
140	:	100	:	14000
100	:	50	:	5000
50	:	40	:	2000
80	:	30	:	2400
349	:	20	:	6980
3270	:	6	:	19620
4005	Prizes			60,000
7995	Blanks			

12,000 Tickets, at five dollars, is 60,000

Less than two Blanks to a Prize, and all the Prizes floating from the commencement of the drawing, a circumstance very seldom if ever before known in this State.

The Treasures of this Scheme are not absorbed by one or two overgrown Prizes, as is commonly the case; but its wealth is more equally and therefore more usefully distributed.

The punctuality of the Managers in Drawing the first Class of this Lottery, and their prompt payment of the prizes, gives them confidence in issuing this, the second and last Class, together with the laudable purpose for which the grant was made, they confidently hope will induce the public to patronize this.

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent, and all prizes less than One Hundred Dollars payable in sixty days, and all others in ninety days after the completion of the drawing, which will commence at Fairfield, on the first Tuesday of February next.—All prizes not called for in one year, will be considered as generously given to the Society, and not thereafter paid.

JEREMIAH STURGES,
PHINEAS TAYLOR,
THOMAS F. ROWLAND,
ZACHARIAH CLARK, 2d. } *Managers.*

Fairfield, Aug. 1, 1820. 43—

TICKETS FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store—Also, by SAMUEL TYLER and JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorised to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1819. 7—

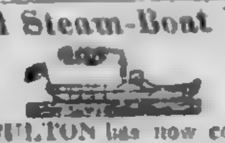
The Packet Eagle,

WM. PARKER, master, sails regularly three times a week, wind and weather permitting between New-London and Sag-Harbor, (L. I.) The accommodations are very good, and every attention will be paid to promote the comfort of passengers. Invalids from the interior of the state will undoubtedly find their health greatly promoted by a ride to New-London, a pleasant passage across the sound, and a fish diet, even for a short time. Let those who doubt inquire of their physicians.

⁂ Single passage one dollar only; going and returning $1 50; families at a reduced price. Parties will be accommodated, giving a short notice. For passage or freight apply to the master on board at D. Frink's Wharf, or at D. Frink's Hotel.

Sept 1. 45—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.



THE FULTON has now commenced running to Norwich, and will continue for the season, to leave Norwich as soon as the tide serves after the arrival of the stages, and to leave New-London every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 3 o'clock in the morning, exchanging with *Capt. Bunker* same days at New-Haven, and leaving there at 6 P. M. to return.

March 29. 21—

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber on the evening of the 10th inst. an indented apprentice boy by the name of

Elisha Green,

seventeen years old, light complexion, slim built, with a down look; has three scars immediately back of his left ear, in consequence of a recent surgical operation. Six cents reward, but no charges will be given to any one who will apprehend said runaway and return him to the subscriber. All persons are forbid harboring or employing him on penalty of the law.

NATHAN BELCHER.

Griswold, Sept. 20, 1820. 46—

P. S.—Said Green inveigled away with him a little boy named *Adam Rutherford*, about 8 years old, red haired, sandy complexion, and very freckled; his afflicted mother would feel very grateful for any information relative to him.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 12th day of Sept. A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Mr. SOLOMON STORY,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. William Pendleton*, the Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post in said Preston.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk*.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM PENDLETON.

Preston, Sept 12, A. D. 1820. 46—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 13th day of Sept. A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the several creditors of the estate of *Mr. JABEZ HOUGH*,

late of Bozrah, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Drs. Jabez Hough and Capt. Ebenezer Hough*, the Executors, or be debarred a recovery according to law—they giving notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post in said Bozrah.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk*.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JABEZ HOUGH, } *Executors.*
EBEN. HOUGH, }

Bozrah, Sept. 13, 1820. 46—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 8th day of Sept. A. D. 1820

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

THE Administrators upon the estate of *Mr. HARVEY MORGAN*, late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent, said Administrators are hereby directed to give notice, by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post, in said Norwich, for all persons interested in said estate, to appear, if they see cause, before this court, on the 1st Monday of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk*.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

EBER BACKUS, } *Adm'rs.*
STEPHEN TRACY, }

Norwich, Sept. 8, 1820. 45—

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

2 run MILL STONES, with or without gear—together with Bolts, and other apparatus appertaining to a Grist-Mill.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

June 19.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1820. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV. No. 48.]

SEPTEMBER 26, 1820.

NEW GOODS,

IMPORTED in the ship Hector, from England, now opening, for wholesale, or retail, at reduced prices, by

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

WHO WANTS TO PURCHASE,

50 loads of good OAK WOOD, to be delivered the ensuing month. 47

JULY 25, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

HAVE received by the last packets from New-York, a large assortment

Fresh Imported Goods,

of their own selection, which will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash—

Among them are

30 pieces Irish Linen, in whole and half pieces, (very cheap)
50 pieces black and colored Bombazetts.
100 pieces Calicoes and Ginghams,
70 pieces black and colored French and China Silks,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Cotton Shirtings, Sheetings and Diaper,
Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Elegant Nankin Crape Dresses & Shawls,
Jaconet and Mulmul Muslin Robes,
Silk, Thread and Cotton Hosiery,
Plaid and striped Seersuckers,
Linen Drilling, a new and superior article for pantaloons,
Damask Table Cloths and Linen,
Superfine, middling and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinetts, Plain and blue Nankins,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas, Parasols,
Shell and Horn Combs, (some very large)
Thread Lace and Lace Shawls,
Thread Laces,
Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Plain and figured Cravats,
Elegant garniture Ribbons,
Black and colored do.
Buttons, Wire, Thread, Tapes, Bobbins,
Pins, Needles, Quality Binding,
Carpet Bindings, Coach Lace, Millinets,
Boot Webbing and Cord,
Black and colored Silk Braid,
Scissors, Penknives, Quills,
100 groce Bottle Corks, (very cheap.)

ALSO,

A handsome assortment English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices.

NEW GOODS.

J. W. Kinney

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale, a general assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

very low for cash, at wholesale or retail—Black and Colored Nankin and Canton Crapes; Elegant Crape Dresses, figured borders; Crape Shawls; Half Merino do.; Black and Colored Lustrings; Canton Camblets; Cambrick, Book, Leno, Jackonet and Mulmul Muslins; Linen Diapers and Table Cloths; Sheetings; Shirtings; Long Lawns; a large assortment of plain and Fancy Ribbons; Black Bombazine; Bombazetts; thread Laces and Edgings; Inserting Trimmings; Superfine and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Hatters' Trimmings.

Norwich, May 25, 1820. 30—

NEW GOODS.

NOW OPENING AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS, AMONG WHICH ARE

FINE Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Calicoes; Ginghams; White and figured Cambricks; plain and figured Mull, and Book Muslins; French and India Silks; Seersuckers; Cotton Shirtings; Irish Linens; Blue and Yellow Nankins; Cotton Cassimeres; Diaper; Bombazetts and Bombazines; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Half Hose; Silk, Crape and Cotton Shawls; Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs; Vestings; Pins; Needles; Tapes, &c.

—ALSO—

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Honey of superior quality, Imperial, Young Hyson and Skin Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia, Nutmegs, Snuff, Tobacco, &c. J. DE WITT.

Chelsea, May 2, 1820. 26—

LADIES' SHOES.

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a large assortment of

Ladies' Morocco Shoes,

of superior quality, and latest fashion, at reduced prices.

[illegible] 41—

MISCELLANY.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser of Sept. 26.

THE conduct of the Emperor of Russia, relative to the late political changes in Spain and Naples, and the sentiments contained in his manifesto, have excited some surprize, and so little animadversion, both in England and this country.—The general course of conduct which he has pursued, since his accession to the throne, and particularly since the termination of the French revolutionary system, had led the friends of mild just and free government, to look and hope for more moderate and liberal feelings and sentiments from a monarch, who appeared to be desirous of improving the political and moral condition of his own subjects. The state paper above referred to, has in a great measure put an end to these expectations and hopes, and the general conclusion seems to be, *that Alexander, with all his great qualities, is a despot at heart.*

However much we may regret that the facts in the case warrant the above conclusion, and should it prove to be just it will certainly be a subject of deep regret; there are circumstances attending the emperor's situation which, when fully considered, will have a tendency at least to explain the reasons of the course he has pursued. The sovereign cannot be unaware of the situation in which he stands, nor of the character of the people over whom he holds the sceptre of dominion. A great proportion of the various instances of succession to the crown he wears, within the last hundred years, have occurred by revolution or conclusion. His grandmother dethroned her husband, and usurped the government—his father was murdered, and himself placed at the head of the empire by the very [illegible] of his predecessor. There is in Russia an immense military force, scattered indeed over a vast surface, but enough in various places to change the state of affairs, should any of these divisions turn their force suddenly against the powers that be. It is an important fact in the recent changes in Spain and Naples, that the military forces have produced them. In both cases they raised the standard of revolt, and in a steady, firm, but moderate course, accomplished their object, almost without bloodshed or violence. This is a trait in their character that appears to have made a deep impression on the mind of Alexander. Hence he says—*the united soldiery who protected, may to-morrow assail, the Cortes*; and hence he considers it to be the first duty of the latter towards their country and themselves *to prove that they will never consent to legalize insurrection.* —Again—"according to their opinion, [that is, the monarchs of the Holy Alliance,] the salvation of Spain, as well as the welfare of Europe, will require that this error *shall be discovered, this stain effaced, this bad example exterminated.* The honor of such a reparation appears to descend upon the Cortes. Let them deplore, and forcibly repudiate, the means employed to establish a new mode of government in their country, and in causing a dating an administration wisely constitutional, *let them adopt the most rigorous laws against sedition and revolt.*"

It is well known, that uneasiness exists in Prussia and various parts of Germany, on the subject of political rights and enjoyments. The example of Spain and Naples might prove to be contagious, and in the course of time creep thro' the intervening regions between Alexander's dominions and the northern extremities of Europe, and finally endanger the throne of the Czars. To be prepared against this possibility, it would be an object of no small importance that he should not be hampered or embarrassed with sentiments of a different character from those which he might personally entertain—because he might find it necessary to act on his own responsibility, and agreeably to his individual views and interests let the sentiments of the Holy League be what they might.

If this view of the case should happen to be correct, it may explain the reason why Alexander, in this instance, acted alone, and without consultation; and it may also account for the promptitude with which he published his manifesto against these new fangled revolutions.

SYNOPSIS

OF MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS FROM EUROPEAN PAPERS.

Prepared for the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

At the York Assizes, on the 15th of July, William Oldfield was tried and convicted for the murder of his wife, and ordered for execution. On leaving the bar, the prisoner addressing the Judge, said—"My lord, I am a murdered man."—The English papers mention that it is strongly suspected that Lieut. Parry, in one of the discovery ships, has effected a passage through Sir James Lancaster's Sound, as no intelligence had been received from him since last year, when he was seen in the [illegible], the Griper in company, within one days sail of the entrance of the Sound.—The ship Trafalgar, of 112 guns, was launched at Chatham. She was christened by the Duke of Clarence.—Col. ——— of the ——— Dragoons, at a review, lost his hat, which was carried off by a sudden gust of wind. A private picked it up on his swords point which chanced to pierce it. The Colonel, who is distinguished for his bravery, observing the puncture, exclaimed—"D——— it, man, I would sooner you had made a hole in my arm." "Why so, colonel?" "Because I am in credit with my surgeon, but not with my hatter."—A boat was upset near Liverpool, a short time since, and all the persons were saved by the watermen, from the shore, except an infant, which was rescued from its perilous situation by a faithful dog who was in the boat.—The Imperial Library at Vienna contains 300,000 printed volumes, 12,000 MSS. and 300,000 prints: that of the University, above 110,000 volumes; and of Theresa, all in the same city, 30,000. The Duke of Saxe-Teschen' Library extends to 60,000 volumes; that of Prince Von Lichtenstein 50,000; the Imperial one at Prague 120,000: and that of Gratz, 100,000 volumes.—Ferdinand, King of Naples, and brother of the late King of Spain Charles IV. from whom he held the Crown of the Two Sicilies, is 71 years of age. He married a sister of the late Queen of France, Maria-Charlotte-Louise de Lorraine, Arch-duchess of Austria, who died in 1814. By this marriage he had two sons and two daughters, the Hereditary Prince, Francis-Janvier-Joseph, who has been appointed Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, the father of the Duchess de Berri; he married a second time, a sister of the present king of Spain, by whom he has had eight children. The other son is Leopold-Joseph-Michael, married to an Austrian Archduchess. The Princess Maria-Christina-Amelia-Theresa married to the king of Sardinia, and the Princess Maria-Amelia, married to the Duke of Orleans, are the two daughters.—Hunt is still extracting money from the credulous Reformers, by the publication of his memoirs in cheap numbers. He proposes to one of them, that the Radicals in England, Scotland and Ireland, should observe the 16th of August as a fast day to all time to come, to be called the *fast day of Blood-Gum.* He goes on to say, that on that day he will, in his prison, put on mourning and taste nothing all day but bread and water, and pray for the souls of the slain—at Manchester.—During the election in the city of Dublin, between Grattan and Ellis, politics ran so high, that the butchers resolved not to buy cattle from those who voted for Ellis, the grocers entered into resolutions not to deal with any merchants who did so, &c. &c. —The third son of his royal highness the prince of Orange has been christened under the name of William Frederick Henry.—The Court of Assizes at [illegible] has sentenced M. J. B. D. Wagner to 6 years imprisonment for the abuse of the liberty of the press.—In consequence of a resolution of the Bavarian government, in the Circle of the Rhine, a public subscription is to be opened for the purpose of repairing the venerable Cathedral of Spires, which is seven hundred and nine years old, and is now in a dilapidated state.—The harvest in Germany will be very abundant this year for all kinds of grain.—The number of Students in some of the principal Colleges in Europe, are as follows:—Trinity College, Dublin, 1634; Oxford, 4402; Cambridge 3932.—The whole number of Peers in England is 370, viz. 6 of the Blood Royal, 290 lay Peers, 26 Ecclesiastical Peers, all English, 16 Representative Peers of Scotland, 26 of Ireland, and 4 Bishops of the same country—among these are 11 minors, and 8 Roman Catholics; and 3 of the Irish, 10 having been created Peers of the United Kingdom since their election, 20 must be deducted from 370, leaving clear house of 350 members. There 34 bachelors, 41 widowers, 257 married. Of the 278 of the latter classes, 60 are childless; the remainder 218 have a progeny of 1068.—The Earl of Lonsdale, aged 24, is the youngest Peer, and the Marquis of [illegible], aged 92, is the eldest. Lord Lansdowne, as a Representative of the Barons of [illegible], created in 1181, is the most ancient.

Extract of a letter dated Paris July 1, 1820.

"You will see by the papers, that the times we live in are of great interest and big with events of great importance. I assure you, I wish I was safe with my family in America. The state of things in Europe is generally very critical. On the part of the people is an increasing desire for LIBERTY, the consequence of increasing knowledge; in many places increased also by the distress brought on by the system of war, and every species of extravagance which has been so long acted upon. In England particularly, they are now beginning to feel the effects of the war. Having for so many years enjoyed a complete manufacturing monopoly, all the commercial and manufacturing establishments are upon a scale far greater than necessary. These establishments have been within the last four years increased in a greater ratio than at any former period, in consequence of the speculation in manufactures immediately upon the peace taking place; which have glutted completely all the foreign markets. This has occasioned a great competition among the manufacturers, who have sought by making very large returns, to compensate for their small profits, thus increasing the evil which is now so great, that I assure you I do not know one of my acquaintances, a manufacturer, who is not in some degree living on his capital, nor do I know of any manufactory in a thriving state. The extension of the iron trade in my neighborhood is a sample of what has taken place in most other manufactures. In 1800 and 1799, when I was with my Uncle, there were only 2 or 3 blast or smelting furnaces, making each 25 tons of pig iron weekly. About a week before I left home, I took an exact account of the furnaces in the same district, in consequence of the trade being bad, and wishing to know its exact state. Within five miles of Dudley there are now 75 furnaces, each capable of making 50 tons weekly. During all the war there were about 50 or 64 of which about 60 might be regularly at work, a great portion of their produce being cast into pipes for gas and water works. There have been therefore 12 added to the 63 since the war, and of the 75, there are now 56 at work, and it is not improbable the number will be reduced to about 30, as the iron trade is now very bad, and becoming worse.

Besides the evil occasioned by the too great increase of the manufacturing establishments, is that occasioned by the increase of similar establishments in different countries of Europe, particularly in France, where labor is cheap, and taxes comparatively light; and where there now exists a degree of persevering industry, unknown in former times. You would hardly believe your eyes, were you to see the articles now exhibited in the shops of Paris, all of French manufacture. While they are suffering so much in England, the manufacturers here are fully employed; and would the government cease their exertions to restore the old order of things, this country would soon be in a most enviable situation; but the present government, seems to have joined the general league; and no stone will be left unturned to defeat the influence of the people in the legislative body. Now the elections are direct. All persons paying £12 sterling in taxes are electors; the representatives must pay about £40 yearly in taxes. This mode is uniform throughout the whole country. As the election of one fifth takes place every year, it is found, that at each succeeding election, the crown loses its influence, and the plan proposed and which excites such interest, is, that the £12 voters shall nominate 12 candidates, where there are to be six representatives, in each case, double the number candidates that are to be representatives, and the selection of the 6 out of the 12, is to be made by a second electoral body, consisting of those who pay £40 or £50 yearly taxes; thus excluding virtually all the smaller proprietors. It will in all probability be carried by 5 or 10 votes majority, out of 250 votes. All the members attend, and all speak.

"Since writing the above, the election law thus modified, has passed. All persons paying 300 franks or about £12 sterling in taxes yearly, have a vote to choose 258 deputies; one deputy being chosen in each election district, and one fourth of the total number of electors in a certain district; and that one fourth being composed of those who are most heavily taxed, choose 172 deputies, making 430 in all. All is now quiet."

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 27.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

BY the Belfast, Capt. Thompson, which arrived yesterday noon, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Liverpool papers to the 16th, and London papers and Lloyds' Lists to the 15th August, inclusive.

The House of Lords met and organized on the 15th and adjourned to the 17th. Lord Shaftsbury presented a second report from the committee of Precedents, in effect: 1st. That during the trial of the Queen, the way should be cleared for coaches, and officers should be in attendance from 9 o'clock, A. M. until P. M. 2nd. That the Deputy Steward of Westminster, the Justices of the Peace for the county, the Constables &c. be directed to attend, and take special care to prevent all obstruction to the House of Lords. And 3d. That an address be presented to his Majesty, *for the attendance of Guards in the House,* as in cases of impeachment.

Lord Liverpool moved addresses of condolence to his Majesty, and the Duke of York on the occasion of the lamented death of her late Royal Highness the Duchess of York.

The Duke of Leinster rose and stated, that in consideration of the present state of the country, he felt it consistent with his duty to give the earliest possible intimation of his determination, to oppose the proceedings of the bill of Pains and Penalties by every means in his power.

A chair is to be placed for the Queen close to her Counsel, on the left hand of the passage to the Lord's seats, near Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt's box, and an adjoining room is reserved for her to retire to for consultation, or when Counsel withdraws.

The Paris Correspondent of the London Times, writes under date of the 8th of August—"The French government did not permit the Paris Journals to publish the note of the Russian Cabinet until it appeared in the papers of Milan and Florence.—The ministers of the Great Powers are now preparing a declaration from the Holy Alliance on the subject of the late events in Spain and Naples, which will be published with the greatest solemnity. The Censors have prevented the Paris Journals from giving this news."

A private letter from Vienna, of July 27th states that the negociations with Russia are going on, and there is a frequent interchange of Couriers. An interview is expected to take place between the Emperors of Russia and Germany, and the King of Prussia.—The news of the approaching death of the Pope was confirmed, and it was reported the Austrian troops would, on his demise, occupy the States of the Church.

LONDON, JULY 15

It is reported that four Camps are about to be formed, the two greatest will be on Hounslow-heath, and on Black-heath.

A schooner is now coming up the Thames with a cargo of witnesses against the queen, from the Continent, which she received from a foreign man of war in the north sea.

The Glasgow Courier states, that it has been intimated to James Wilson, under sentence of death, that he is not to expect to receive royal mercy.

The funeral of the Duchess of York, took place yesterday.

Mr James Brougham, brother of the queen's Counsellor, left town on Saturday for the Continent, on matters relative to the ensuing trial.

The Rev. Mr. Gillespie, minister of Kells, has been arrested for praying for the Queen. He acted as Chaplain to the Stewartry yeomanry, and in his prayer, after many petitions in behalf of his majesty, he added the words, —"Bless also the Queen!" and for this high crime was arrested the same evening by the commanding officer.

Several whalemen have arrived from Davis' Straits, some of them having been as far north as 74. 10. They neither saw nor heard of the discovery ships, which, if they did not find a passage to the Polar Ocean, it may be expected wintered in some of the bays or rivers on the west side of Davis Straits.

AUG. 15.

The Telen, at Plymouth, from Pernambuco, was boarded off the Western Islands, in lat. 41, long. 22, 42 by two of Lord Cochrane's ships of war, from Chili, one of 32, the other of 22 guns, and well manned.

FROM THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, AUG. 15.

Paris papers of the 10th have arrived. A letter dated Vienna, July 30, states that the new Neapolitan minister, has had several interviews with prince Metternich, but that his character of Ambassador was not acknowledged, on the ground that the king of Naples and his family acted under restraint. It is even said that the Austrian government will not tolerate his presence. It is however the opinion that the Austrian government will take no part respecting Naples, until the intentions of the other great Powers, to whom communications have been, be ascertained.

VIENNA, JULY, 30.

"Our funds have fallen considerably. The cause assigned is the march of an army corps to Italy, and the news generally circulated that the Court is about to conclude a loan for 35 millions, with Messrs. Rothschild."

It is announced from Naples, under date of the 26th of July that the military commission appointed to try the soldiers of the Farnese regiment, for the outrages committed on the 17th, have condemned 21 of them to the punishment of death, which has been commuted by the Hereditary Prince to 10 years' hard labor. A new weekly publication, published in Naples, has given in one of its numbers a list of all the member of the society of the Carbonari residing in the Two Sicilies. The new Ambassadors to the principal Courts of Europe under the new constitution have been nominated. Prince Cariganano is destined for Rome; the Duke de Gallo for Vienna; M. Paulo d'Ambrosio proceeds to London; and the Marquis of Spacca Forno to Paris. On the affairs of Sicily it is ascertained that the late dreadful commotion has been confined solely to the capital, and that the other parts of the island remained tranquil. The Archbishop of Palermo, had assumed the reins of Government provisionally, and it was hoped would restore order.

The Pampeluna Gazettes of the 2d instant announce that the movement in Galicia are completely terminated. The Archbishop of St. Jago, his brother, the Count Torre-Marquez, and several Prelates and Canons, have been conveyed to the citadel of Corunna. A report had been circulated at Madrid that the King was carried off from Sacedon, but its falsehood was fully acknowledged.

The accounts from Madrid are to the 31st. In the sitting of the Cortes of the 27th; a petition was read from certain Monks of Biscay, praying that the secularization of the regular clergy might also be extended to those of their order. The Provisional Junta having made a favorable report on this petition, it was referred to the Ecclesiastical Committee. The sitting of the 28th was chiefly devoted to the discussion of the Law of Tithes, and the consideration of the subject was finally transferred to the Committees of Legislation, Finance, and Agriculture. In the sitting of the 30th the question relative to the trade in foreign bottoms was discussed. The proposition of the Committee to repeal the law of 1771, and to make foreign and native vessels liable to the same duties, was rejected, and referred back for reconsideration. The Minister read the plan of a decree, consisting of seven articles, for the formation of a corps to be called the Legion of Salvaguardias Nacionales, and to consist of 5,200 men. This Legion is to be employed in extirpating the numerous banditti that infest different parts of the Peninsula.

By letters received this day from Madrid, dated the 31st ult. it appears that the preliminary discussion took place in the Cortes on the 29th, relative to the appropriation of the ecclesiastical revenues to the service of the state. The question then solely was, whether the subject should be submitted at all to the consideration of the Cortes, which was carried in the affirmative by a very large majority. It is to this measure that Spain looks for the regeneration of her financial system, which it is probable not all the efforts of her now free government will be able to effect without it.

The Berlin papers allude once more to the labors of the Constitutional Commission, of which Prince Hardenberg is President. But nothing more than provincial states are thought of for Prussia.

ROME, JULY 22.

The Chevalier Onis is appointed by the king of Spain ambassador to the Neapolitan court, and has left this city for Naples.

GENOA, JULY 31.

An official letter from Alicant of the 18th inst states that the Spanish Consul at Algiers, had written to his government that the squadron which sailed 17th May, had orders to capture Spanish, Hamburg, and Dantzig vessels. Recent reports have reached the board of health here, of the Algerines having boarded four vessels near Monte Christo.

THE QUEEN'S LETTER TO THE KING.

SIR,—After the unparalleled, and unprovoked persecution which, during a series of years, has been carried on against me under the name and authority of your Majesty—and which persecution, instead of being mollified by time, time has rendered only more and more malignant and unrelenting—it is not without a great sacrifice of private feeling that I now, even in the [illegible] circumstance, bring myself to address this letter to your Majesty. But bearing in mind that Royalty rests on the basis of public good; that to this paramount consideration all others ought to submit, and aware of the consequences that may result from the present unconstitutional, illegal and hitherto unheard of proceedings—with a mind thus impressed, I cannot refrain from laying my grievous wrongs once more before your Majesty, in the hope that the pre-

use which your Majesty may, by evil counsel, of counsellors, be still disposed to make of the character of a faithful, dutiful and injured wife, you may be induced to yield to considerations connected with the honor and dignity of your crown, the dignity of your throne, the [illegible] to your family, [illegible] happiness and safety of your just and loyal people, whose generous hearts revolt at [illegible] and truth, [illegible] perpetrated as a perversion and a mockery of the laws.

A sense of what is due to my character and sex, forbids me to refer minutely to the real causes of our domestic separation, or to the numerous unmerited insults offered me previously to that period; but, leaving to your Majesty to reconcile with the marriage vow the act of driving, by such means, a wife from beneath your roof, with an infant in her arms, your Majesty will permit me to remind you that that act was entirely your own; that the separation, so far from being sought for by me, was a sentence pronounced upon me, without any cause assigned, other than that of your own inclinations, which, as your Majesty was pleased to allege, were not under your control.

Not to have felt, with regard to myself, chagrin at this decision of your Majesty, would have argued great insensibility to the obligations of decorum; not to have dropped a tear in the face of that beloved child, whose future sorrows were then but too easy to foresee, would have marked me as unworthy of the name of mother; but, not to have submitted to it without repining, would have indicated a consciousness of demerit, or a want of those feelings which belong to affronted and insulted female honor.

The "tranquil and comfortable society" tendered to me by your Majesty, formed in my mind, but a poor compensation for the grief occasioned by considering the wound given to public morals the fatal example produced by the indulgence of your Majesty's inclinations; more especially when I contemplated the disappointment of the nation, who had so munificently provided for our union, who had fondly cherished such pleasing hopes of happiness arising from that union, and who had hailed it with such affectionate and rapturous joy.

But, alas! even tranquility and comfort were too much for me to enjoy. From the very threshold of your Majesty's mansion the mother of your child was pursued by spies, conspirators, and traitors, employed, encouraged, and rewarded to lay snares for the feet, and to plot against the reputation and life, of her whom your Majesty had so recently and so solemnly vowed to honor, to love and to cherish.

In withdrawing from the embraces of my parents, in giving my hand to the son of George the Third and the heir apparent to the British throne, nothing less than a voice from Heaven would have made me fear injustice or wrong of any kind. What, then, was my astonishment at finding that treasons against me had been carried on and matured, perjuries against me had been methodized and embodied, a secret tribunal had been held, a trial of my actions had taken place, and decision had been made upon those actions, without my having been informed of the nature of the charge, or of the names of the witnesses! And what words can express the feelings excited by the fact, that this proceeding was founded on a request made, and on evidence furnished, by order of the father of my child, and my natural as well as legal guardian and protector?

Notwithstanding, however, the unprecedented conduct of that tribunal—conduct which has since undergone, even in Parliament, severe and unanswered animadversions, and which has been also censured in minutes of the Privy Council—notwithstanding the secrecy of the proceedings of this tribunal—notwithstanding the strong temptation to the giving of false evidence against me before it—notwithstanding that there was no opportunity afforded me of refuting that evidence—notwithstanding all these circumstances, so decidedly favorable to my enemies—even this secret tribunal acquitted me of all crime, and thereby pronounced my principal accusers to have been guilty of the grossest perjury. But it was now after the trial was over, discovered that the nature of the tribunal was such as to render false swearing before it not legally criminal! And thus, at the suggestion and request of your Majesty, had been created, to take cognizance of and try my conduct, a tribunal competent to administer oaths, competent to examine witnesses on oath, competent to try, competent to acquit or condemn, and competent, moreover, to screen those who had sworn falsely against me from suffering the pains and penalties which the law awards to wilful and corrupt perjury. Great as my indignation naturally must have been at this shameful evasion of law and justice, that indignation was lost in pity for him who could lower his princely plumes to the dust by giving his countenance and favor to the most conspicuous of those abandoned and notorious perjurers.

Still there was one whose upright mind nothing could warp, in whose breast injustice never found a place, whose hand was always ready to raise the unfortunate, and to rescue the oppressed. While that good and gracious father and Sovereign remained in the exercise of his royal functions, his unoffending daughter-in-law had nothing to fear. As long as the protecting hand of your late ever beloved and ever lamented father was held over me, I was safe.—But the melancholy event which deprived the nation of the active exertions of its virtuous king, bereft me of friend and protector, and of all hope of future tranquillity and safety. To calumniate your innocent wife was now the shortest way to royal favor; and to betray her was to lay the sure foundation of boundless riches and titles of honor. Before claims like these, talent, virtue, long services, your own personal friendships, your royal engagements, promises and pledges, written as well as verbal, melted into air. Your cabinet was formed in this base. You took to your councils men of whose persons, as well as whose principles, you had invariably expressed the strongest dislike. The interest of the nation, and even your own feelings, in all other respects, were sacrificed to the gratification of your desire to aggravate my sufferings, and insure my humiliation. You took into your councils and your bosom whom you hated; whose abandonment [illegible] and whose readiness to sacrifice me were their own merits, and whose power has ever exercised in a manner, and has been attended with consequences, worthy of its origin. From this unprincipled and unnatural union have sprung the manifold evils which this nation has now to endure, and which present a scene of misery and of degradation, certainly unmatched with acts of tyranny and cruelty, rather than have seen which inflicted on this industrious, faithful and brave people, your royal father would have perished at the head of his people.

When to calumniate, revile, and betray me became the sure path to honor and riches, it would have been strange indeed if calumniators, revilers, and traitors, had not abounded. Your court became much less a scene of polished manners and refined intercourse than of low intrigue and scurrility. Spies, bacchanalian tale-bearers, and foul conspirators, swarmed in those places which had before been the resort of sobriety, virtue and honor. To enumerate all the various privations and mortifications which I had to endure, all the insults which were wantonly heaped upon me, from the day of your elevation to the Regency to that of my departure for the Continent, would be to describe every species of personal offence that can be offered to, and every pain short of bodily violence that can be inflicted on any human being. Bereft of parent, brother, and father-in-law, and my husband for my deadliest foe; seeing those who have promised me support bought by rewards to be amongst my enemies; restrained from accusing my foes in the face of the world, out of regard for the character of the father of my child, and from a desire to prevent her happiness from being disturbed; shunned from motives of selfishness by those who were my natural associates; living in obscurity, while I ought to have been the centre of all that was splendid: thus humbled, I had one consolation left—the love of my dear and only child. To permit me to enjoy this was too great an indulgence. To see my daughter; to fold her in my arms; to mingle my tears with hers; to receive her cheering caresses, and to hear from her lips assurances of never failing love:—thus to be comforted, consoled, upheld, and blessed, was too much to be allowed me. Even on the slave mart the cries of "Oh! my mother, my mother! Oh! my child, my child!" have prevented a separation of the victims of avarice. But your advisers, more inhuman than the slave dealers, remorselessly tore the mother from the child.

Thus bereft of the society of my child, or reduced to the necessity of embittering her life by struggles to preserve that society, I resolved on a temporary absence, in the hope that time might restore me to her in happier days. Those days, alas! were never to come. To mothers—and those mothers who have been suddenly bereft of the best and most affectionate and only daughters—it belongs to estimate my sufferings and my wrongs. Such mothers will judge of my affliction upon hearing of the death of my child, and upon my calling to recollection the last look, the last words, and the affecting circumstances of our separation. Such mothers will see the depth of my sorrows. Every being with a heart of humanity in its bosom will drop a tear in sympathy with me. And will not the world, then learn with indignation, that this event, calculated to soften the hardest heart, was the signal for new conspiracies, and indefatigable efforts for the destruction of this afflicted mother? Your Majesty had torn my child from me; you had deprived me of the power of being at hand to succor her; you had taken from me the possibility of hearing of her last prayers for her mother; you saw me bereft, forlorn, and broken-hearted, and this was the moment you chose for redoubling your persecutions.

Let the world pass its judgment on the constituting of a commission, in a foreign country, consisting of inquisitors, spies, and informers, to discover, collect and arrange matters of accusation against your wife, without any complaint having been communicated to her; let the world judge of the employment of Ambassadors in such a business, and of the enlisting of foreign courts in the enterprize; but on the measures which have been adopted to give final effect to these preliminary proceedings, it is for me to speak; it is for me to remonstrate with your Majesty; it is for me to protest; it is for me to apprize you of my determination.

I have always demanded a fair trial. This is what I now demand, and this is refused me. Instead of a fair trial, I am to be subjected to a sentence by the Parliament, passed in the shape of a law. Against this I protest, and upon the following grounds:—

The injustice of refusing me a clear and distinct charge, of refusing me the names of the witnesses, of refusing me the names of the places where the alleged acts have been committed; these are sufficiently flagrant and revolting; but it is against the constitution of the Court itself that I particularly object, and that I most solemnly protest.

Whatever may be the precedents as to Bills of Pains and Penalties, none of them, except those relating to the Queen of Henry the Eighth, can apply here; for here your Majesty is the plaintiff. Here it is intended by the Bill to do you what you deem good, and to me great harm. You are, therefore, a party, and the only complaining party.

You have made your complaint to the House of Lords. You have conveyed to this House written documents sealed up. A Secret Committee of the House have examined these documents. They have reported that there are grounds of proceeding; and this the House, merely upon that report, have brought forward a Bill containing the most outrageous slanders on me, and sentencing me to divorce, and degradation.

The injustice of sending forth this Bill to the world for six weeks before it is even proposed to afford me an opportunity of contradicting its allegations is too manifest not to have shocked the nation; and, indeed, the proceedings even thus far are such as to convince every one that no justice is intended me. But if none of these proceedings, if none of these extraordinary indications of a determination to do me wrong had taken place, I should see, in the Constitution of the House of Lords itself, a certainty that I could expect no justice at its hands.

Your Majesty's Ministers have advised this prosecution; they are responsible for the advice they give; they are liable to punishment if they fail to make good their charges; and not only are they part of my judges, but it is they who have brought in the Bill; and it is too notorious that they have always a majority in the House; so that, without any other, here is ample proof that the House will decide in favor of the Bill, and, of course against me.

But further, there are reasons for your Ministers having a majority in this case, and which reasons do not apply to common cases. Your Majesty is the plaintiff; to you it belongs to appoint and to elevate Peers. Many of the present Peers have been raised to that dignity by yourself, and almost the whole can be, at your will and pleasure, further elevated. The far greater part of the Peers hold, by themselves and their families, offices, pensions, and other emoluments, solely at the will and pleasure of your Majesty, and these, of course, your Majesty can take away whenever you please. There are more than four fifths of the Peers in this situation, and there are many of them who might thus be deprived of the far better part of their incomes.

If, contrary to all expectation, there should be found, in some Peers, likely to amount to a majority, a disposition to reject the Bill, some of these Peers may be ordered away to their ships, regiments, governments, and other duties; and, what is equally alarming, new Peers may be created for the purpose, and give their votes in the decision. That your Majesty's Ministers would advise these measures, if found necessary to render their prosecution successful, there can be very little doubt, seeing that they have hitherto stopped at nothing, however unjust or odious.

To regard such a body as a Court of Justice would be to calumniate that sacred name; and for me to suppress an expression of my opinion on the subject would be tacitly to lend myself to my own destruction, as well as to an imposition upon the nation and the world.

In the House of Commons I can discover no better grounds of security. The power of your Majesty's Ministry is the same in both Houses; and your Majesty is well acquainted with the fact, that a majority of this House is composed of persons placed in it by the Peers and by your Majesty's Treasury.

It really gives me pain to state these things to your Majesty; and if it gives your Majesty pain, I beg that it may be observed, and remembered, that the statement has been forced from me. I must either protest against this mode of trial, or, by tacitly consenting to it, suffer my honor to be sacrificed. No innocence can secure the accused if the Judges and Jurors be chosen by the accuser; and if I were tacitly to submit to a tribunal of this description, I should be instrumental in my own dishonor.

On these grounds I protest against this species of trial. I demand a trial in a Court where the Jurors are taken impartially from amongst the people, and where the proceedings are open and fair. Such a trial I court, and to no other will I willingly submit. If your Majesty persevere in the present proceeding, I shall, even in the Houses of Parliament, face my accusers; but I shall regard any decision they may make against me as not in the smallest degree reflecting on my honor; and I will not, except compelled by actual force, submit to any sentence which shall not be pronounced by a Court of Justice.

I have now frankly laid before your Majesty a statement of my wrongs, and a declaration of my views and intentions. You have cast upon me every slur to which the female character is liable. Instead of loving, honoring, and cherishing me, agreeably to your solemn vow, you have pursued me with hatred and scorn, and with all the means of destruction. You wrested from me my child, and with her my only comfort and consolation. You sent me sorrowing through the world, and even in my sorrows pursued me with unrelenting persecution. Having left me nothing but my innocence, you would now by a mockery of justice, deprive me even of the reputation of possessing that. The poisoned bowl and the poniard, are means more manly than perjured witnesses and partial tribunals; and they are less cruel, inasmuch as life is less valuable than honor. If my life would have satisfied your Majesty, you should have had it on the sole condition of giving me a place in the same tomb with my child; but, since you would send me dishonored to the grave, I will resist the attempt with all the means that it shall please God to give me.

(Signed) CAROLINE R.

Brandenburg House, Aug. 7, 1820.

The above letter from her Majesty, which is dated August 7th, was sent by the Queen's messenger early in the morning of the 8th to the Cottage at Windsor, accompanied with a note to Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, written by the Queen, desiring Sir Benjamin to deliver it immediately to the King. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield being then absent, the letter was received by Sir William Keppel, who forwarded it immediately to Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, at Carlton House, who returned it in the afternoon of the 8th to the Queen, informing her Majesty that he had received the King's commands and general instructions, that any communications that might be made should pass through the channel of his Majesty's Government. The Queen immediately dispatched a messenger with the letter to Lord Liverpool, desiring his Lordship to lay it before his Majesty. Lord Liverpool was at Combe-wood. He returned in answer that he would lose no time in laying it before the King. On the 11th, no reply having been received, the Queen wrote again to Lord Liverpool, requesting information whether any further communication would be made on the subject of the letter to his Majesty. Lord Liverpool wrote the same day from Combe-wood that he had not received the King's commands to make any communication to her Majesty in consequence of her letter.

By the arrival of the Wm. Penn, at Philadelphia, Liverpool papers of the 20th ult. are received at that place.

The trial of the Queen commenced on the 17th of August, before the House of Lords. The concourse of people which assembled was immense. The Lord Chancellor arrived at the House of Lords at a quarter past 9. At half past 9 the Duke of Wellington arrived on horseback. The appearance of his reception was not flattering. The Duke of York appeared on horseback shortly after, and was greeted with loud cheers, which his Lordship acknowledged by taking off his hat several times.

At a quarter past 9 the Queen arrived at St. James's square, from Brandenburg house. The people assembled in the square greeted her with the most enthusiastic cheers, the clapping of hands, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Her Majesty graciously expressed her gratitude by frequent inclinations of her head, and in alighting from her travelling carriage, repeatedly bowed to the assembled multitude.

After the House of Lords had been organized, the Queen, attended by Lady Hamilton, and followed by her counsel, entered the House from the robe room. Their Lordships rose and made an obeisance. Her Majesty took her seat in a chair prepared for her beside the steps of the throne. She was dressed in mourning, with a white veil thrown over her head, which covered her bust.

After some preliminary points of law had been settled, Mr. Brougham, the Queen's counsel, came forward, for the purpose of being heard generally against the principles of the bill. He made a speech of considerable length, which he concluded as follows:—

"The sooner you retrace the step you were induced to take in an unwary moment, the sooner you will promote the peace and safety of the country, and the more you will consult the true dignity and honor of the crown. If your Lordships decide that this measure shall proceed no further, you will be saviours of the state, and secure the substantial happiness of the whole community."

Mr. Denman was then called, and informed by the Lord Chancellor, that but two counsel could be heard. Mr. Denman, on account of indisposition asked the indulgence of being heard the next day, which was granted, and the house adjourned.

The Queen left the house almost unnoticed, amidst the shouts of the multitude.

On the question for annulling the proceedings, the votes were, Contents 41—Non Contents 206.

Lord Byron, arrived in London on the evening of the 17th just as the House of Lords had adjourned, with dispatches from the Queen for the Continent.

In the House of Lords August 17th:—

Lord Holland said, though he was aware, that after the present evening no other subject but that for which they were then assembled could easily engross their attention, yet there was one subject of such paramount importance that he could not refrain from giving notice to a noble Lord opposite that he should put certain questions to him upon it on an early occasion, for the mere purpose of obtaining information for himself. He should confine himself to stating that they referred to the relations now existing between Russia and England on the one hand, and between Russia, England and Spain, on the other. His reason for wishing to have an answer to the questions which he should put arose out of the note which had been issued by the Russian cabinet; and the questions themselves related to facts contained in that note, and also to the nature of the assurances which had been made to Spain in consequence of it. He was unwilling to take the noble lord by surprise, and he therefore thought it only fair to tell him that he should call upon him to disclaim the principles contained in that note, as they were calculated to involve Europe in endless war, and to endanger the peace and happiness of future generations.

Lord Liverpool said that the present was not a proper occasion for giving the proper explanation desired; when the questions were put in a regular form, he should be happy to give the explanation which is requested. He could only state at present that there was not any thing in the relations between England and Spain that was likely to lead to a renewal of hostilities.

The Marquis of Lansdown said, that as the present day would in all probability, be the last, for some time, upon which private petitions could be received, he would take the opportunity of presenting a petition from certain merchants engaged in the timber trade, regarding the importation of foreign timber. The petitioners, who stated that they had no less than £2,000,000 of capital engaged in that trade, were of opinion that as great an approximation as possible should be made to a full freedom of trade. The petition was then read, and afterwards referred to the committee now sitting upon foreign trade.

The Times says there are only the following imaginable issues to the prosecution of the Queen.

1st. The Queen's acquittal, which must raise throughout the empire a frightful blaze of indignation and resentment at the authors of which that favorable decision will be received as a proof.

2d. The Queen's condemnation, which, considering the popular notion entertained of the means by which such sentence may have been procured against her, we do not hesitate to say, will be far from removing the impressions of which she is the object, or convincing her well-wishers that she has been justly condemned. In either of these cases, therefore, it is easy to see what woes and calamities may result from a perseverance in this tremendous measure; and how deeply every honest and conscientious mind must feel itself interested in staying [illegible] its footsteps.

3d. The House of Commons, said Mr. Wilberforce, it is said, may quash the whole proceeding as inimical to the public welfare. Such a measure as this would be effectual to more than one important end. It would restore the Queen to her rights, and the country to repose, and would cast such a stigma on the proceeding [illegible] Ministers, that not a man of them could continue for twenty-four hours in office. After stating thus much, it remains only to warn the King's advisers that they can better do of themselves what the House of Commons may otherwise do without them—withdraw the record—abandon this prosecution—restore the Queen's name to the Liturgy—cease to torment her for ever, and ingeniously to disrespect—try to retain their but ill deserved [illegible] and prepare a fresh stock of means and auxiliaries to withstand the perils of another description which surround them.

LONDON, AUG. 17.

It was not until Monday night that the mass of Italian witnesses arrived at their prison-house in Cotton-garden.

Yesterday, a large body of artillery arrived in town from Woolwich, to form part of the military arrangements during the Queen's trial. The Surrey horse-patrol are [illegible] daily [illegible] to the Westminster road. On Thursday last, two troops of the 9th Dragoons arrived here from Canterbury, and yesterday proceeded on their route for the north.

Lancaster Gazette.

The northern mails have been crowded with troops on their march towards the metropolis, that it would seem as if the town would be put in a state of blockade.

The following circular letter from the Mayor has been sent to the Insurance offices:—

MANSION-HOUSE, AUG. 15.

Gentlemen—Although I have no particular apprehension for the peace of the City, yet on this eventful period I should be wanting not to be on guard. The subject being very important, I should ask the favor of you to [illegible] during [illegible] such assistance as [illegible] to the public security and tranquility.—I am, &c.

The [illegible] vessel which sailed with sealed instructions, is said to be destined, in the first place, to Stockholm, and afterwards to Russia.

Paris papers of the [illegible] are arrived. The Journal des Debates gives a report, that the people of Cagliari, the capital of Sardinia, had demanded the convocation of the States of [illegible]. It is said, in the same article, that the Papal Government had been establishing magazines at Ancona, and repairing the fortifications of that fortress, as to be apprehensive of a fraternizing aggression from the partizans of the new constitution in Naples. A Liberal paper contains a rumor that the village where Murat was shot had been razed to the ground.

The Gazette de France contains the following extract of a private letter,

VIENNA, AUG. 2.

"Our Government is completely decided with respect to the coercive measures to be taken against the Neapolitan revolution. A confidential and detailed note has been addressed by Prince Meternich to all the Cabinets of the Germanic Confederation. We are assured that this note, which is drawn up in a pacific and moderate spirit, explains with a noble frankness the necessity felt by our Government of bringing the ravages of the French [illegible] in Italy. For some time past our ministers have held frequent conferences. On Sunday morning last they all assembled in the Supreme Council of War, and the sitting continued until three in the afternoon, under the Presidency of Field-marshal Bellegarde. It is certain, that immediately after orders were dispatched to the commanders of the regiments destined for Italy. The troops will be placed [illegible] as they cross the frontiers. Marburgh, in Styria, is the general rendezvous for the regiments which are proceeding from Hungary and Lower Austria. The orders of the route are delivered for that point. This reinforcement army marching on Italy is forty-five thousand men strong. Baron Frimont, Governor of Milan, commands it. He will have under him General Walmoden. The camp of Pest is forming with great activity. Twenty-six battalions of infantry, and twenty-four squadrons of cavalry, will be assembled there."

VIENNA, JULY 29.

Agreeably to news from Corfu, peace between the Porte and Ali Pacha, of Janina, has been concluded.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg, dated the 19th July, states, that the Emperor Alexander would set out from his capital on the following day, on a tour through several provinces of his Empire, and afterwards proceed to Warsaw.

Diet of Germany.—In answer to a letter from the minister of Baden, Prince Metternich has addressed a note containing an exposition of the views of the emperor. He says—"The Sovereigns of Germany should never lose sight of the necessity of preserving intact the existing institutions, whether ancient or modern; of admitting no speculative amelioration, and of [illegible] opposing the slightest innovation, unless its necessity had been rigorously demonstrated, and the will of the Sovereign was perfectly uncontrolled and free from all exterior influence. Preserve what exists, is not only the soundest policy for the present, but the most certain and [illegible] means of recovering what has been lost." The Prince disapproves of the facility with which some of the Southern States of Germany have granted constitutions, and observes, that where the greatest concessions have been made, the militant liberals are the most discontented, and the Government exposed to the most inconsiderate demands. The Prince expresses in forcible terms his conviction of the mischief which the unbridled licentiousness of the Press has produced, but he considers that the safety of Europe, in the imminent peril of the age, may yet be preserved by the invincible union of the Great Powers, so that not the slightest cloud has interposed on which might seem capable of [illegible].

PALERMO, AUG. 15.

The circumstance of [illegible] measure directed [illegible] against the [illegible] Palermo [illegible] strongly in favor of being separated from Naples. [illegible] two principal places [illegible] sufficient to say [illegible]. During the [illegible] upwards of [illegible] were slain, [illegible] were committed. [illegible] and citizens [illegible]. They had [illegible] the officers 250. The [illegible] were broken open, and upwards of 2000 [illegible] set [illegible] plunder. [illegible]

By the late Mails.

N. HAMPSHIRE. KEENE, SEPT. 23.

SHOCKING CALAMITY.

IN our last, mention was made of the recent purchase of the large Elephant, Horatio, then at Woodstock, by Messrs. Curtis and Campbell, of Windsor, and Messrs. T. & J. Emerson, of Norwich. The former owner and importer of the animal, Capt. Abraham Roblin, of the city of New-York, in a few days after the sale, was called home by urgent private business, where he incidentally learnt that the new keepers of the Elephant were unable to control him, with other particulars (not founded in fact) which induced him, purely from benevolent motives, instantly to return. He arrived at Putney (Vermont) on Tuesday last, where the Elephant was exhibiting, and intended to remain with him several days. On their way to Westmoreland and this town, on Tuesday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, they attempted to pass the bridge over Connecticut river. Major Curtis, one of the owners and a colored man, were forward, and Capt. Roblin and another colored man, each on horseback, were in the rear of the Elephant. They passed in safety until near the gate on this side, when, in consequence of some delay in opening it, the Elephant stopped between the last pier and the abutment. Major Curtis had succeeded in opening the gate, but the Elephant remaining still, Capt. Roblin and the colored man advanced, and were in the act of spurring him forward with their whips, when one of the cross timbers on that side of the bridge (which proved to be defective) and into which the plank timbers running lengthways of the bridge were let, suddenly gave way, and the Elephant, the two horses and their riders were precipitated together with the falling timbers and planks a distance of forty-six feet, on to the rocks!—The two horses were instantly killed. Capt. Roblin had his thigh broken, his head very much bruised, and received such injury in the spine, and the whole system, that he lived but about four hours, retaining his senses to the last. The colored man had a leg broken only, which was amputated, and he is likely to do well. The Elephant, weighing between 3 and 4 tons, the reader would naturally suppose, was instantly killed. Not so. He appears to have fallen upon his back or breech, and is doubtless injured internally, but it is difficult to ascertain to what extent. Wednesday morning he was raised upon his feet by means of tackles, but was unable to bear his weight, and appears to have but little use of his hind legs. In the afternoon they got him upon an ox sled, and with eight yoke of oxen assisted by men with drag-ropes, drew him up the steep bank, and took him to a barn on the hill, in the village of Westmoreland, where this noble animal now lies, in much distress.—The Horatio is a male, and in size, we should judge, one third larger than the female which was shot at Alfred. The owners intended to winter him in Boston.

New-Hampshire Sentinel.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, SEPT. 29.

The privateer ship (formerly the Curiaso, of New-York) commanded by Capt. Jewitt, was spoken August 6th, off Fayal, having the Portuguese government ship *Charlotte*, of 20 guns and 200 men, which she captured on the 1st off St. Michaels, after an engagement of an hour and three quarters. The prisoners were put on board the brig Orion, Chadwick, of New-Bedford, and landed at the Island of St. Georges. The Charlotte was from Brazil bound to Lisbon, and had a great quantity of specie. The first lieut. of the privateer lost a leg in the engagement.

Capt. Ketchum, who arrived last evening in 18 days from St. Thomas, informs, that the day he sailed a report was received from Barbadoes, that the negroes at Tobago had revolted, and fired the town in three different places.

MASS. BOSTON, OCT. 2.

Important from Portugal.

By the brig Jones, arrived at this place, on Friday night last, from St. Ubes, we learn, than an insurrection had taken place at Oporto, in the army of Portugal, but we are furnished with few particulars. It is stated that the government were treating with the revolted army and had promised to call a Cortes immediately. It appears from two proclamations, signed by two colonels, two lieutenant-colonels, and two majors, one of which is dated at Oporto, Aug. 24, that the insurgents acknowledged King John VI.—that, on account of their sufferings from want of pay, they take up their arms for the salvation of their country, and their own salvation,—that they attribute the evil which they suffer, to the want of a constitution,—and that they propose that a Cortes should be convened to establish a constitution. These proclamations are addressed to the soldiers. All was quiet at St. Ubes.

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK, SEPT. 15.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

The schooner Decatur, Captain Bell, arrived here on Friday, from Gibraltar; left there Aug. 13. The Guerriere frigate, Capt. Warrington, sailed in company with the Decatur, destined for this port, but would go along the Coast of Africa to the new Colony, and thence along the West-Indies, so that she may not be expected here in less than a month. The rest of the squadron were momently expected at Gibraltar. Commodore Bainbridge, in the Columbus, was at Naples when the revolution broke out, for which place the Peacock and Spark sailed from Leghorn about the 23d of July, to join him. Captain Finch, late of the Columbus, 74, is coming home in the Guerriere, and Lieut. Rose, has succeeded him as Captain of the Columbus.

Mr. John M. Patterson, of New-York, midshipman of the Guerriere, came passenger in the Decatur. He reports nothing new from the squadron—the officers and crews were all in good health when he left them.

The proceedings of the Spanish Cortes are brought down to August 3d. The consideration of the payment of Tithes, &c. was referred to a committee, and the secularization of friars was extended to nuns, & some other measures of minor consequence were in different states of progress. All appeared to be quiet, but the Cortes had done little of consequence.

A friend has politely favored us with the Gibraltar Chronicle of Aug. 12th, containing a summary of the proceedings of the Spanish Cortes up to the 3d of that month. The Algerine squadron had returned to port from its first cruise on the 2d Aug. but would sail again on a second cruise in about a fortnight.—Nothing had been heard at Gibraltar of its having had an engagement with the Dutch squadron, as reported in a London paper, and the more circumstance of its safe arrival at the port of Algiers is a sufficient contradiction to that rumor. It was reported at Gibraltar, but upon doubtful authority, that the Algerines had captured an English ship—this report was brought by a packet from Malta, which arrived from Gibraltar the day the Decatur sailed—and it was reported at Leghorn, when the Guerriere left there, that they had captured three other vessels; two French and one Tuscan.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, Oct. 4, 1820.

REVIEW.

The 2d Regiment of Horse Artillery commanded by Col. KINNEY, was reviewed in this city, on Friday, by Brig. Gen. Johnson.

At the Electors Meeting on Saturday, *John Hyde*, Esq. was chosen Assessor, and *Charles P. Huntington, George Perkins* and *Thomas L. Thomas*, Esquires, were chosen a Board of Relief.

Fifty buildings and a great number of cattle were destroyed by fire at Yarmouth, Nova-Scotia, on the 12th ult. Montague, a French settlement, has also suffered very severely.

FEVER AT SAVANNAH.

According to the official Bill of Mortality, published in the Savannah Republican of the 16th ult. there were, from the 1st to the 15th ult. NINETY-FOUR deaths, EIGHTY-NINE of which by fever. Thirty of these were residents, and sixty-four non-residents.

It is said, that 10 deaths also occurred at Savannah, on the 18th ult.

There are in Newport, 205 persons from 70 to 80 years of age—from 80 to 90, 77—from 90 to 100, 11, of whom three are 96 years of age, and one colored man, a slave to the Overing estate, is over 100 years.

The Elephant, Horatio, which lately fell through the bridge at Westmoreland, died of his wounds a week after the accident. By the decease of this noble animal, the new proprietors have sustained a loss of 10,000 dollars.

From the National Intelligencer, of Sept. 22.

POPULATION OF WASHINGTON.

By the politeness of the Marshal, we are enabled to lay before our readers the aggregate of the population of Washington, as ascertained by the census, which is just completed.

In 1820,	Total	13,322
The population at the census of 1810 was		8,208
Increase in 10 years		5,114

Being an increase in the ratio of more than sixty per cent in the ten years, or six per cent per annum. But the increase in late years has been greater. In the winter of 1818–19, my eighteen months ago, the population, as ascertained by a census taken under the authority of the Corporation, was 11,290; increase, 2,025; or at the rate of 12 per cent per annum.

The returns for the rest of the District are not yet completed. The total population of the District will exceed 30,000 souls.

MR. HOWARD,

I give you the following statement of the weight and circumference of a number of Apples called the "Bello Fleur," which I gathered week before last from a single tree in my mother's garden, being all, except three, that remained after the severe wind a few weeks since. If I mistake not this caps the climax.

WM. LATHROP.

31 Apples weigh - - - - - 442 oz.
12 do. selected weigh - - - 196 do.
1 do. do. do. - - - - 20 do.
Circumference of largest Apple 14 inches.
Several others average - - - 13 do.
The Apples are now in our possession.

During the wind I have mentioned, about an equal number of Apples were blown from the tree, the largest of which weighed 17 oz. but those are not included in this statement.

MARINE LIST.

Sept. 27—Sailed, sloop *Favorite, Stoddard, Charleston.*

28—Sailed, sloop *Dove, Spelman, Providence.*

29—Arrived, sloop *Eliza, Davison, N. York.*

30—Sailed, sloop *Morgan, Routh, N. York.*

Oct. 1—Arrived, sloop *Hiram, Loveland, Boston.*

2—Sailed, sloop *Eliza, Davison, N. York: sloop Revenge, Barker, Providence.*

Spoken Aug. 22, lat. 22½, lon. 33, Swedish ship Drottengen, 12 days from Guayaquill for Gibraltar. Mr. Daniel W. Coit, of this city, supercargo.

The ship Citizen, Loring, of New-York, sailed from Gibraltar, Sept. 3d, for Hamburg.

Sloop Science, Lovell, for this port, cleared at Boston, last Saturday.

At Cronstadt, July 25, ship Romeo, Willet, uncertain when to sail.

Married,

At Hampton, Mr. DAVID BURNETT to Miss ABIGAIL MOSELY.

Died,

In this town, Mr. JAMES ROGERS, aged 22; Mr. JEDEDIAH CLEMENT, aged 78.

At the Alms-House, in this city, on the 17th ult. Mrs. POLLY WINSHIP, aged 79; Mrs. SUSAN WADE, aged 75; on the 20th, Miss NABBY TRACY, aged 71; on the 29th, Mrs. MARY ANN MUNROE, aged 63; Mr. GEORGE BUCHANAN, aged 73.

At Preston, Mrs. GERE, aged 91.

At Griswold, on the 23d instant, JOEL JEFFERSON MADISON MONROE BRUMLEY, aged 4 years, son of Mr. Israel Brumley, Jr.

At Franklin, on the 22nd ult. Miss LOIS HASTINGS, aged 75 years; on the 24th, Mrs. SUSANNA HARTSHORN, the amiable consort of Dr. Elijah Hartshorn, aged 50 years; Mr. JOHN GREEN, aged 62 years; on the 26th, Mrs. EUNAH HYDE, wife of Mr. Andrew Hyde, aged 62 years.

At New-London, LOUISA FRELINGHUYSEN, daughter of Dr. Archibald Mercer, aged 9 months. Dr. CORNELIUS CUNNINGHAM, aged 74. In Waterford, Mr. EBENEZER DART, aged 53. Mrs. MARGARET TINKER, wife of Mr. Joseph Tinker, aged 64. In Salem, Mrs. HANNAH TAYLOR, wife of Mr. Joseph Taylor, aged 61.

At New-Orleans, on the 31st of August, the Rev. SILVESTER LARNED, Minister of the Presbyterian Church in that city, having just completed the 24th year of his age. Rarely have we been called to publish the death of an acquaintance and friend, with more sincere regret than the present. This young gentleman was a native of Pittsfield, in the State of Massachusetts, and has been universally acknowledged to be one of the most accomplished and eloquent preachers that this country has produced. With a zeal and perseverance rarely equalled, he had collected a congregation, and erected a church, in the city of New Orleans, and had devoted himself to the performance of his ministerial duties in the most faithful and exemplary manner. By the terms of his settlement, he was authorised to be absent during the summer months—a stipulation entered into with immediate reference to the dangerous nature of the climate. But, anxious to fulfil and even exceed the expectations of his friends and the public with regard to his ministerial labors, he resolved to risk the present season—and the consequence was that he fell a victim to the Yellow Fever, that dreadful scourge of our country, leaving an amiable wife to lament her irreparable loss, a congregation to mourn the untimely fate of a pastor to whom they were most strongly attached, a mother and brothers and sisters, who must be inconsolable for a bereavement which has deprived them of one in whom their most tender affections centered and a Church of which he was a bright and distinguished ornament. Mr. Larned was amiable, frank, cheerful, sincere, and affectionate; exhibiting, in his intercourse with the world a remarkable simplicity of character, free from all affectation; and in the enjoyment of great popularity, and unusual marks of admiration for his uncommon talents as a preacher, perfectly destitute of every appearance of superciliousness and vanity. His great object and effort appeared to be, to do his master's business, to promote the knowledge and influence of the religion of Christ, and to extend the boundaries of the Redeemer's Kingdom. He enjoyed the entire use of his reason to the last, and died full of faith, and in the most humble resignation to the will of God.—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

In England, Mr. BARING, third son of the late Sir Francis, a brother of Sir Thomas and Alexander Baring. He was in the prime of life, possessed of above £40,000 a year, with a lovely wife aged 21, and a numerous family. He had twice attended divine service on that fatal Sunday, when walking on the beach with his lady and children, he proposed to his young friend, a Clergyman, that they should just take a short turn in his yatch, which was then lying off. Mr. B. and his clerical friend embarked accordingly. Mrs. B. and the children remaining spectators on shore. They had not sailed above 200 yards, when Mr. B. proposed to change places with his companion, and for that purpose stepped forward; but catching his foot against some part of the vessel, he was precipitated overboard. His friend's leaning hastily over the side to assist him, upset the boat. The agonizing shrieks of his wife at length attracted assistance; the body was brought to shore, and Mr. B. heaved a deep sigh; it was his last, for unhappily no one was at hand to apply the means of resuscitation. He was an excellent swimmer, but, from the appearance of his forehead, he was probably stunned by falling against some part of the vessel.

Not the least of the melancholy detail is yet to be given—Mrs. B. became a furious maniac, stripping off her hair, bracelets, and clothes, till almost in a state of nudity; she was secured, and now lies confined in utter darkness.

Drowned, by the upsetting of a small sail boat, at the mouth of New-London harbor, on the 21st ult. Capt. AMOS ROGERS, of Groton, aged 66 years.

Agricultural Exhibition.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the *New-London County Agricultural Society*, for the distribution of premiums, and for the choice of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Court-House, in Norwich, on Wednesday the 11th inst. Persons intending to claim Premiums are requested to give notice thereof to the Recording Secretary, as early as 10 o'clock in the morning of the day of exhibition. Convenient lots are provided for the different animals which my be produced. Household Manufactures, &c. will be exhibited in the Court-House. A dinner will be prepared for the Society at *Mrs. Lathrop's Inn*, to which the members of the Society and gentlemen friendly to its interests are invited. Tickets to be had of either of the Committee of arrangements or at the Bar of Mrs. Lathrop.

LUTHER SPALDING, WILLIAM LESTER, CHRISTO. STARR, } *Committee of Arrangement.*

Oct. 3. 47—

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ss.

Litchfield, September 25th, 1820.

GENERAL ORDERS.

IT having been made the duty of the Captain-General, by an Act of the General Assembly, passed May Session, A. D. 1820, to annex "to the several Regiments of Infantry, by the first of November next, the companies of Riflemen forming the two Regiments of Riflemen now by law established," in such manner as "shall be most convenient for the interests of said companies, and most conducive to the interests of the Militia;"—the following arrangement of the companies of Riflemen, made in pursuance of the provisions contained in said Act, is presented, to take effect from the 1st day of November next.

First Regiment.

The first company is annexed to the 20th Regiment of Infantry.

The second company is annexed to the 5th Regiment of Infantry.

The third company is annexed to the 1st Regiment of Infantry.

The fourth company is annexed to the 2d Regiment of Infantry.

The fifth and sixth companies are annexed to the 6th Regiment of Infantry.

The seventh company is annexed to the 8th Regiment of Infantry.

The eighth company is annexed to the 11th Regiment of Infantry.

The ninth company is annexed to the 18th Regiment of Infantry.

Second Regiment.

The first, ninth and tenth companies are annexed to the 6th Regiment of Infantry.

The second company is annexed to the 10th Regiment of Infantry.

The third company is annexed to the 2d Regiment of Infantry.

The fourth company is annexed to the 16th Regiment of Infantry.

The fifth company is annexed to the 4th Regiment of Infantry.

The sixth company is annexed to the 1st Regiment of Infantry.

The seventh company is annexed to the 7th Regiment of Infantry.

At the request of the 8th company in the 2d Regiment, and for reasons by them stated, it is deemed expedient that the said 8th company, be and the same is hereby disbanded. The non-commissioned officers and privates attached thereto, will perform military duty in the battalion companies of Infantry, within the limits of which they respectively reside.

The several companies of Riflemen are hereby authorised to retain the officers and privates legally enlisted and now attached to them;—and to recruit from such battalion companies of Infantry, in their vicinity, as will not thereby be reduced below their legal complement.

The Colonels of the several Regiments of Infantry, to which any rifle company is, by this order, annexed, are hereby directed to post such company or companies on the left of their respective Regiments, and to number the same according to law and usage, and make return thereof to the Adjutant-General's Office, by the first day of January next.

The Colonels of the Regiments of Riflemen are directed to cause all Colors, Drums and other public property, received from the public stores, by their respective Regiments, to be returned to the Quarter-Master-General, by the first day of January next.

The Captain-General directs that the several companies of Cavalry organized by the General Order of the 29th of July, 1820, recruit in the same manner as is herein before provided for the companies of Riflemen, provided however that no company of Cavalry shall make any enlistment exceeding its legal complement.

All supernumerary Sergeants and Corporals belonging to the Cavalry, will do duty in the companies with which they are respectively connected.

Per Order.

EBEN. HUNTINGTON, *Adj. Gen.*

Notice.

ALL persons liable to pay taxes in the town of Norwich, are by law required to give to the subscriber on or before the twentieth day of October instant, written or printed lists of all taxable property belonging to them on the first day of October instant, with the particulars of all property, real and personal, liable to be assessed and valued in conformity to the law entitled "*An Act to provide for the assessment and collection of Taxes in this State,*" and also the law entitled "*An Act supplemental to an act to provide for the assessment and collection of Taxes in this State.*"

JOHN HYDE, *Assessor.*

Norwich, October 2, 1820. 48—

BY order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich—so much of the personal estate of *Mr. Elphalet Baldwin, Jun.* late of Norwich, deceased, as will raise the sum of $55,15, and incident charges of sale, will be sold at the late Dwelling-House of said deceased, in said Norwich, on the 15th day of October, 1820, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

ROSWELL MORGAN, THOMAS BALDWIN, } *Adm'rs.*

Norwich, Oct. 2, 1820. 48—

150 Bottles choice MADEIRA WINE, FOR SALE BY JOHN LATHROP.

Aug. 30. 44—

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office Chelsea-Landing, Ct. Oct. 1st 1820.*

EUNICE ADAMS, Lucy Adams, John Avery, John L. Boswell, Harriet Brewster, Lydia Breed, Philip Bowen, *Lebanon*, Mr. Bates, Hannah Barker, Zacharish Boothe, Francis Burrows, Joseph Brown, *Preston*, Abigail Davis, Rosannah Church, George Crawley, Lucy Champlin, Loami Corning, (3,) Wm. P. Eaton, Cushing Eells, Asa Fitch, Lucy Fox, Mary R. Franklin, Henry S. Grace, David Gardner, Earles P. Gardner, *Bozrah*, (2,) Joseph Gidcons, *Preston*, Sarah O. Hopkins, Jabez Huntington, (2) John Hide, Lucretia Hatch, Palmer Hewet, *Groton*, Nancy Hill, *Montville*, Ichabod Johnson, Jun. Naomi Jeffers, Wm Joy, Betsey Leffingwell, Joseph Kingsley, Edward B. Lewis, Eben. Latham, Anna Mix, Levi Nelson, *Lisbon*, Lydia Pope, Joseph Peabody, Joseph Perkins, Fredk Perkins, *Lisbon*, Asa Post, *Bozrah*, Clarinda Post, *Bozrah*, (2,) Isaac Roath, William Rogers, Clarissa Roath, Thomas I. Ridgeway, Mary Rogers, —— Roviere, Mercy Rose, *Lisbon*, Geo. Remington, Sanford Stoddard, Benj Snow, (2) H. Stedman, Joseph Story, Reuben Tabor, Geo. A. Woodbridge, Harriet A. Woodbridge, Jesse Watson, Lydia Weston, George Whipple, Matthias Wisenbaker, Mary Warren, Robert B. Witter, *Lisbon*. 45—

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office at Norwich, Ct. on the 1st day of October, 1820.*

HENRY H. ALLEN, Joab F. Beebe, Jane F. Butler, Clark Case, Sarah L. Danforth, Marcy Davis, John Davis, Sally Ensworth, John Gardner, Frederick W. Geyer, Jun. (3,) Shubael Guild, Amos Hawley, Benjamin Isaacs, Dudley Morgan, Jun. Elijah Pitcher, Jun. Amelia Roberts, (2,) Susan Rotch, Catherine Sands, Samuel Stanton, Phylance Tracy, Almira Walmsley, David Whiting, *Norwich*.

Asenath M. Brewster, Rebecca Butler, Ebenezer Fuller, Daniel Gates, Dougald M'Gregor, George C. Hazard, Elisha Morgan, Simon Mosely, *Lisbon*.

Sally Beebe, Anna Birchard, William Crocker, Robert M. Palmer, Elijah Vergason, Lydia Waterman, *Bozrah*.

J. HYDE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, Sept 1, 1820.*

DANIEL ADAMS, Silas Bailey, Jr. Isabel Chase, James Cogswell, Ebenezer Case, Jr Roger Coit, Christopher Dean, John Davison, Jonathan Goff, Elisha H. Green, George Gordon, Sarah R. Hatch, Stephen Hale, Jonathan Hammett, Jr. Joseph Hutchins, Eliza Kione, George Middleton, Susan Parkis, Rowland Peckham, Thomas Perkins, Job Phillips, Eliza Parkis, Silas Reed, Warren Shepard, Jeremiah Starkweather, Hannah Shepard, Esther Shepard, *of Plainfield.*

Levi Kinney, *Voluntown.*

William Hall, *Sterling.*

E. C. EATON, P. M.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

R. Hubbard,

AT his store, Shetucket-Street, has an extensive assortment School Books, which he offers in barter for Domestic Shirtings and Sheetings.

Oct. 4.

CIDER.

Joseph Breed,

WANTS to purchase a quantity of Cider.

Oct. 4. 48—

For Sale Cheap,

A FIRST rate COOKING STOVE, with all the apparatus—has been used one winter only. Enquire of the subscriber, at the Stone-Ware Pottery.

A. STEDMAN.

Norwich-Landing, Sept. 27. 6w-48—

Utley's Remedy

FOR *Tooth-ache, Scurvy Gums, and Loose Teeth,*—The above valuable article for sale by

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, May 9, 1820. tf-27—

GRINDSTONES.

50 Nova Scotia Grindstones, of superior quality, for sale low by

J. DE WITT.

May 3. 26—

SUGAR.

8 Hogsheads and 38 Barrels Muscovado Sugar, for sale very low by

CHARLES COIT, or LYMAN BREWER.

Norwich, Sept. 13, 1820. 45—

CORDAGE, White Rope, Bed-Cords, Lines, Seine and Sewing Twine, on hand, or furnished at short notice, at the *Rope-Walk in West-Chelsea,*

OR AT THE STORE OF JOS. BREED

Aug. 22, 1820. 4w

GIN.

Best Cold Spring Gin,

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BREED,

WHO WANTS TO PURCHASE,

200 White Oak GIN BARRELS.

Sept. 19. 46—

Wanted, a good COW.

ENQUIRE OF SAMUEL CLAGHORN.

Norwich, Sept. 25, 1820. 47—

POETRY.

THE ATHEIST REFUTED.

"METHINKS this world seems strangely made,
"And every thing amiss;"
A dull complaining atheist said,
As stretch'd he lay beneath a shade,
And instanced in this:—

"Behold!" quoth he, "that mighty thing,
"A pumpkin, large and round,
"Is held but by a little string,
"Which upwards cannot make it spring,
"Nor bear it from the ground:

"Whilst on that oak an acorn small
"So disproportion'd grows;
("Whoe'er surveys this casual ball,
"And views the great things with the small,
"Their ill contrivance knows:)

"My better judgment would have hung
"The pumpkin on the tree,
"And left the acorn slightly strung,
"With things that on the surface sprung,
"That mock and feeble be."

No more the caviller could say,
No further faults descry—
For upwards gazing as he lay,
An acorn loosen'd from its spray,
Fell full upon his eye.

The wounded part with tears run o'er,
As punish'd for the sin:—
Fool!—hadst that limb a pumpkin bore,
Thy wisdom would have shone no more,
Nor skull have kept it in.

SCANDAL.

Scandal, a restless fiend, who never knows
The balmy blessing of an hour's repose;
Worn, yet unsated with her daily toil,
In her base work consumes the midnight oil,
O'er fecer floods when heavy slumbers creep,
When wearied Avarice and Ambition sleep,
Scandal is vigilant, and keen to spread
The plagues that spring from her prolific head.
On truth's fair basis she her falsehood builds;
With tinsel sentiment its surface gilds;
To nightly labor from their dark abodes,
The demons of the groaning press she goads,
And smiles to see the rapid art supply
Ten thousand wings to every infant lie.

PERSONS

HOLDING subscription papers for the *Churchman's Magazine*, are requested to forward them to the subscriber as soon as the subscription is completed, in order that the publisher may know what patronage the work is likely to receive, previous to the publication of the first number.

SIMEON LINCOLN.

Hartford, Sept. 11. 47—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 14th day of Sept. A. D. 1820

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

COL. SAMUEL TYLER, Administrator upon the estate of

Mrs. DEBORAH PARKER,

late of Norwich, deceased, with the will of said Deborah annexed, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—said Administrator is directed to give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign-post, in said Norwich, for all persons interested in said estate, to appear, if they see cause, before this court, on the first Monday of November next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

47 *Attest.* BUSHEL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 18th day of Sept. A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Mr. SOLOMON STORY,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. William Pendleton*, the Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post in said Preston.

Attest, BUSHEL LATHROP, Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM PENDLETON.

Preston, Sept. 12, A. D. 1820. 46—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 15th day of Sept. A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the several creditors of the estate of *Mr. JABEZ HOUGH,*

late of Bozrah, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Dea. Jabez Hough and Capt. Ebenezer Hough*, the Executors, or be debarred a recovery according to law—they giving notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post in said Bozrah.

Attest. BUSHEL LATHROP, Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JABEZ HOUGH,
EBEN. HOUGH, } *Executors.*

Bozrah, Sept. 13, 1820. 46—

WEAVING.

JOSEPH BREED, has on hand and will be constantly supplied with a quantity of Cotton Yarn to be wove into Plaids.

To good and expeditious Weavers liberal prices will be given.

Sept. 19, 1820. 46—

For Sale,
A FARM,

CONTAINING about ninety acres of excellent land for *mowing, pasture* and *tillage*, with a large proportion of *wood*.—A good *Dwelling-House* and other out houses, almost new thereon standing, pleasantly situated in Norwich, on the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Brooklyn, with the *stock and farming utensils* on the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

A lot of *Wood Land*, lying in Lisbon, on the aforesaid turnpike, containing about four acres, one mile and a half from the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

In Plainfield, a convenient Tenement for a small family, opposite the mansion of *Ephraim Wheeler, Esq.* For particulars enquire of THOMAS WHEELER, on said Farm

June 6, 1820. 51-tf—

For Sale or to Let,

THE subscriber's House and premises, the residence of the late *Jonathan Frisby*, Esq. of Norwich.—Possession may soon be had. For particulars apply to

DWIGHT RIPLEY, Esq.

Norwich, or to the subscriber at Bozrahville. D. L. DODGE.

April 1, 1820. 25—

NEW LANDS.

SEVERAL hundred acres of LAND of good quality, and pleasantly situated, for sale—a part or the whole of which is offered at a moderate price, or in exchange for other property in the county of Windham or New-London. Said lands are situated on a stage road leading to Albany and Troy, and within less than a days ride of those places.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS
Enquire of JOHN N. PEABODY,
in Lebanon.

Sept. 26, 1820. 47—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber on the evening of the 10th inst. an indented apprentice boy by the name of

Elisha Green,

seventeen years old, light complexion, slim built, with a down look; has three scars immediately back of his left ear, in consequence of a recent surgical operation. Six cents reward, but no charges, will be given to any one who will apprehend said runaway and return him to the subscriber. All persons are forbid harboring or employing him on penalty of the law.

NATHAN BELCHER.

Griswold, Sept. 20, 1820. 46—

P. S.—Said Green inveigled away with him a little boy named *Adam Rutherford*, about 8 years old, red-haired, sandy complexion, and very freckled; his afflicted mother would feel very grateful for any information relative to him.

EMPLOYMENT.

ONE or two families of children, with good recommendations, may find employment in the Cotton Mill at Norwich Falls. Also, two or three Weavers to attend Water Looms.

The subscriber will purchase Rye, Cheese, Butter, Chesnut Boards and Wood.

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Sept. 20. 46tf—

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership of *Abell & Morgan*, was on the 9th inst. dissolved by mutual consent. *Charles Morgan* is authorised to close all unsettled business with said firm.

GURDON ABELL,
CHARLES MORGAN.

Norwich, Sept. 15, 1820. 3w—46—

Clothier Wanted.

A GOOD workman, that can come well recommended, will find employ through the season by applying to

ROBERT KENNEDY.

Plainfield, Sept. 7, 1820. 46—

THE creditors of *Capt. Francis Smith*, deceased, are requested to call on the subscriber and receive payment.

GEO. PERKINS, *Adm'r.*

Norwich, Sept. 20, 1820. 46—

DR. FRINK'S

Universal American Pills,

Lately prepared by the Inventor at his Dispensary, sign of the Good Samaritan, Northampton, Mass. are now made only by Mrs. Frink, at Norwich, Connecticut, to whom, before his decease, he communicated the skill of making this unrivalled Medicine.

THESE Pills have virtues highly salutary in all those complaints hereafter mentioned. More than seven years past their success has been most flatteringly acknowledged in Boston, and other principal towns in New-England, by gentlemen of high respectability. The infallible test of experience has proved them to be, in all cases, quick, thorough, easy, leaving the bowels in a quiet state, and happily uniting the ultimate effects of an emetic and cathartic, but without the distressing spasms which an emetic usually creates. They remove from the stomach and bowels the surcharge of acrid bile, vitiated mucus, and morbid humors, in the most pleasant and effectual manner. The remote or exciting causes of Fevers, and other formidable diseases, often originate from the sources last named, when allowed to remain in the system. How important then is it, to have at hand a safe and kind remedy, or seasonable preventative, against the threatened evil. When the following diseases are assailing the constitution, and no Physician is at hand, how many valuable lives may be saved every year, by a timely use of these invaluable Pills—that is to say—Giddiness, Pains in the Head and Neck, Cholic, Melancholy, Jaundice, Dropsy, Worms, Costiveness, Gripes, Puking, Obstructions in the Kidney passages, Weak and Inflamed Eyes, Typhus and Bilious Fevers, Camp Distemper, Putrid Dysentary, Paleness with loss of appetite.

In these and numerous other complaints, the public are assured not a single instance in seven years has occurred, in which those who have used have not given Dr. Frink's Universal American Pills their unqualified approbation.

The most perfect attention and care are used in preparing this excellent medicine.

A liberal discount to Druggists who buy at wholesale. Certificates and directions will accompany each box of Pills, and none are genuine but those signed by U. FRINK, with a seal.

These Pills are for sale by
D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Sept. 5, 1820. 44—

ANDERSON'S

COUGH DROPS.

The most valuable Medicine in use for
COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine. Many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

Caution.—Be particular that every genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed by JAMES MELLEN.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or the breast, & more or less, cough & weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold: but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low, I then heard of Mr. Anderson's Cough Drops, and purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

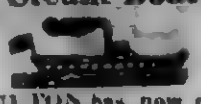
These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; *Charles Dyer, & Co.* Middletown; *Dyer & Houses*, Windham; *Joseph C. Huntington* and *Samuel Tyler*, Norwich.

June 6. 31—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.



THE FULTON has now commenced running to Norwich, and will continue for the season, to leave Norwich as soon as the tide serves after the arrival of the stages, and to leave New-London every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 6 o'clock in the morning, exchanging with *Capt. Bunker* same days at New-Haven, and leaving there at 6 P. M. to return.

March 29. 21—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS II.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
3 :	: 1000	:	3000
4 :	: 500	:	2000
4 :	: 300	:	1200
4 :	: 200	:	800
140 :	: 100	:	14000
100 :	: 50	:	5000
50 :	: 40	:	2000
80 :	: 30	:	2400
349 :	: 20	:	6980
3270 :	: 6	:	19620
4005 Prizes			60,000
7995 Blanks			——
12,000 Tickets, at five dollars, is			60,000

Less than two Blanks to a Prize, and all the Prizes floating from the commencement of the drawing, a circumstance very seldom if ever before known in this State.

The Treasures of this Scheme are not absorbed by one or two overgrown Prizes as is commonly the case; but its wealth is more equally and therefore more usefully distributed.

The punctuality of the Managers in Drawing the first Class of this Lottery, and their prompt payment of the prizes, gives them confidence in issuing this, the second and last Class, together with the laudable purpose for which the grant was made, they confidently hope will induce the public to patronize this.

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent, and all prizes less than One Hundred Dollars payable in sixty days, and all others in ninety days after the completion of the drawing, which will commence at Fairfield, on the first Tuesday of February next.—All prizes not called for in one year, will be considered as generously given to the Society, and not thereafter paid.

JEREMIAH STURGES,
PHINEAS TAYLOR,
THOMAS F. ROWLAND,
ZACHARIAH CLARK, 2d. } *Managers.*

Fairfield, Aug. 1, 1820. 43—

TICKETS FOR SALE AT

H. HUBBARD's Book-Store—Also, by SAMUEL TYLER and JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

Iron, Steel, etc.

SWEDES Iron, 1¼ to 3 inch flat,
do. ⅝ to 1½ inch square,
English do. 1¼ to 3 inch flat,
do. ⅝ to 1½ inch round,
Hoop and Band Iron,
English blistered and Crawley, American blistered, German, and Cast Steel,
Crow Bar Moulds,
Plough Shares and Moulds,
Nail and Spike Rods,

FOR SALE BY
JOS. BREED.

Aug. 23, 1820. 42—

LUMBER, &c.

50 M. Hartford Inspected Shingles,
20 M. feet clear Plank, Boards, Clap-Boards, and 1½ inch Sash Stuff,
4 „ „ Merchantable Clap-Boards,
10 Bbls. Baltimore Flour,
10 M. Brick, at the Kiln price,
1 one Horse Waggon,
120 lbs. Zant Currants,

Received and for sale by
JOHN LATHROP.

Aug. 22, 1820. 42—

Salt and Flour.

200 Bushels Rock Salt, very coarse and clean,
25 Barrels Superfine Flour.

FOR SALE BY
CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, Sept. 20, 1820. 46—

Salt and Flour.

400 Bushels Rock, Cape and Liverpool fine SALT.

A constant supply of new crop superfine FLOUR, for sale very low for ready pay, by
C. TYLER.

Sept. 20. 46—

Sabbath School Books.

FOR SALE BY
RUSSELL HUBBARD,
A variety of Books suitable for Sabbath Schools,
AMONG WHICH ARE

M'DOWELL'S Questions on the Bible.
Emerson's Evangelical Primer.
Sketch of my Friend's Family.
Perkins' Sabbath School Catechism.
Mavor's Catechism of the Bible.
Original and Select Hymns.
Pious Parent's Present.
Serious Advice to Youth.
Pictures of Bible History, with suitable descriptions.
Dr. Watts' Divine Songs.
Emblems and Fables, natural, historical, moral and divine.
Original Hymns for the use of children by the author of Hymns for Infant minds.
Pious Gift.
Walks of Usefulness in London and its environs.
Select Hymns for Youth.
The Happy Waterman.
Dr. Watts' plain and easy Catechisms, including his historical Catechisms.
A new Hyeroglyphical Bible.
Sunday School Hymns.
Early instruction recommended in a narrative of the life of Catharine Haldane.
The History of the Holy Bible abridged.
Mrs. Barbauld's Hymns in prose.
Bible Atlas.
Catechism in Verse.
Youth's Guide to Happiness.
Hymns for Infant Minds.

Together with a great variety of other kinds for children, all which will be sold as low as they can be obtained elsewhere. Large Discounts will be made to those who purchase by the quantity.

Sept. 27. 47—

Lumber, Salt, etc.

MERCHANTABLE and clear Pine Boards and Scantling,
leaf Stuff from 1¼ to 2 inches,
Shingles, various qualities,
Merchantable and clear Clapboards and Lath Boards,
Chesnut and Oak Plank, Boards & Joist,
Stone Lime, various qualities,
Winter and summer strained Sperm Oil,
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Sept. 19, 1820. 6w—46—

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10 M. feet Oak BOARDS,
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For which good pay will be made.

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4 Hhds. West India Rum,
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NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1820. *NORWICH*, (Conn.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [Vol. XXIV. No. 49.]

Trial of the Queen.

SECOND DAY.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, AUG. 18.

THE Lords having assembled, and the Queen having taken her seat, Mr. Denman, the Queen's junior Counsel, was called upon, and continued a spirited and elaborate speech, in opposition to any further proceeding on the bill. He was followed by the Attorney-General, on the opposite side, who combatted the principles advanced by the Queen's Counsel, and was about to proceed to the statement of the case which he should make out in evidence; when the usual time of adjournment having arrived, the High Court adjourned until to-morrow.

THIRD DAY.

SATURDAY, AUG. 19.

The Lords met as usual. The Counsel took their seat. The Attorney-General, by command of their Lordships, proceeded to lay before them the facts against the Queen, which he was instructed he should prove in evidence.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

In 1814 her Majesty thought proper, from reasons operating in her own mind, to leave this kingdom, and not from compulsion. When she left this country she was accompanied by persons of high rank, as a princess ought; she was accompanied by Ladies Lindsay and Forbes; the Hon. Keppel Craven, and Sir William Gell. Her Majesty went to Milan, and there took Bergami into her service as footman, or valet de chambre. About a fortnight after she took this person into her service she went to Naples. Wm. Austin was one of her suit, he was quite a lad, and he slept in the same room with the Queen. Bergami, the courier, was among the rest of the domestics, and slept in a part of the house distant from that where the Queen slept. A short time prior to the 9th of November in that year, Bergami was directed to sleep near the Queen's room. Young Austin was removed from her Majesty's chamber, as her Majesty said, because he was of an age that it was proper he should be removed. On the night of the 9th November her Majesty went to the Opera at Naples, and returned early. Her Majesty's female attendant noticed that her conduct was very extraordinary and excited her suspicions. Her Majesty knew that Bergami was in bed in an adjoining room, and she said to her attendant that she should retire early to bed, which she did do. On the following morning this attendant of her Majesty found that her Majesty's bed had not been slept in, and that there were impressions in Bergami's bed of two persons having slept in it. On the following morning she was inaccessible to visitors, and she remained late in the apartment with Bergami. From this night he dated the commencement of the long course of adultery carried on by the Queen and Bergami. After this Bergami's conduct became haughty, and he acted towards his fellow servants very differently from what he formerly did. On a subsequent night her Majesty gave a masked ball, not at her own house, but in the neighborhood, and changed her dress during the ball, and Bergami assisted her Majesty in exchanging her dress to "the Genius of History." This was most indecent; and Bergami accompanied her Majesty the second time to the ball. Her Majesty returned home from the ball, again changed her dress from the "Genius of History" to that of a Turkish peasant, and Bergami was dressed as a peasant of Turkey, and accompanied her again to the ball. It was noticed that Bergami and the Queen generally rose in the morning at the same time; and her Majesty generally breakfasted with him in secluded apartments; and at this time Bergami was still the courier and a menial servant. It was also observed by persons of rank in her Majesty's suit, that Bergami and the Queen walked arm in arm, together. Bergami had such an influence over her Majesty that he prevailed upon her to take a person into her service; and this person would prove that more than once, at night, this Bergami did go to her Majesty's chamber, and heard this fellow kissing her Majesty. (This produced no extraordinary sensation in the House.) Her Majesty soon after quitted Naples, and Lady Elizabeth Forbes remained at Naples, and Lady Charlotte Lindsay quitted her Majesty at Leghorn in March 1815. Four of her Majesty's English suit quitted her at Naples. This circumstance spoke volumes, he could not help believing that it arose from their having witnessed improper familiarities between her Majesty and Bergami. There was a masquerade at the theatre St. Carlo at Naples, her Majesty thought proper to go not with the English ladies of high rank, but with two domestics, the courier Bergami and the fille de chamber, Dumont. When they entered the theatre, their dresses excited much disgust, and from the expression of feeling against her, she was compelled to retreat with her domestics, and go home before the entertainment concluded. Soon after, her Majesty went from Naples to Genoa, on board the Florinda. At Genoa the familiarities between the Queen and Bergami increased, and the bed in which the Queen slept was observed by the chamber maid to have not been used or ruffled in the least, and did not require making up. Bergami was always selected to sleep near to her Majesty's person, and her Majesty was seen to visit his room after he was in bed. It would be found in evidence that her Majesty remained at Genoa till May 1815. She went from Genoa to Milan, and on the journey, Bergami acted as courier, and Lady Charlotte Campbell did not accompany her on the journey, but joined her at Milan. And sometime after, at the latter end of May, Lady Campbell left her Majesty, and then her Majesty had not a single lady left in her suit. Her Majesty then took into her service Bergami's sister, she was a woman of low vulgar manners and uneducated. She was dignified by the title of Countess Oldi. Bergami's brother was also taken into the Queen's service, and a child of Bergami's was ordered to be taken care of by her Majesty, so that there was four or five of Bergami's family in her Majesty's service. A Mr. Drummond Burrell now joined her Majesty.

Lord Gwidir got up and said that was not true.

The Attorney-General corrected himself, and said it was Mr. William Burrell who accompanied her Majesty from Milan to Venice. At a tavern while Bergami was in a menial situation, after the company had departed, which he had been waiting upon, Bergami and the Queen were left alone together; and the servant at the tavern observed the Queen familiarly putting a gold chain round Bergami's neck, he took it off in a playful manner, and put it on her Majesty's neck; and her Majesty returned it to Bergami's neck. Mr. Burrill soon after quitted her Majesty, and her Majesty became less reserved towards Bergami, and more familiar to all her servants. She was in the habit of playing at games with her servants: this was not an offence, but she certainly demeaned herself by it. Her Majesty's residence was at the Ville de l'Ami at this time. Her Majesty on her travels, excited great suspicion from her arranging at the taverns, that he should sleep in a room from which he could have access to her Majesty's room. On their arrival at Bellin Zone, this courier, still travelling in the dress of a courier, was artfully suffered by the Queen to dine with her Majesty in his courier's dress. It would be said these were foreign manners; but he would answer that such conduct was extremely censurable, and, with the other circumstances he should detail, only proved the power Bergami had over her Majesty, and that an uninterrupted adulterous intercourse had been committed. Her Majesty next went to Lugano, and there made the same arrangements as at other places, so that Bergami was near her person night and day. She next went to Villa Dizi, near Como, where Bergami's bed-room adjoined her Majesty's. Her Majesty remained here till November, 1818. At the latter end of November, 1818, her Majesty went on board the Leviathan, with the Countess Oldi; Bergami and the rest of the suit went on board. By this vessel she embarked for Genoa; an apartment adjoining her Majesty, which had been appropriated to a female, was afterwards appropriated to Bergami's use. Bergami was made her Majesty's Chamberlain, and she treated him with the greatest familiarity; walking arm in arm with him. Her Majesty proceeded to Palermo, and went to Court. Bergami accompanied her Majesty as her Chamberlain, in an elegant hussar dress. Her Majesty then went to Messina, and there the bed room, where Bergami was, as at all other places, was very near to her Majesty's.—There was a door which was generally kept locked, which led from the Countess of Oldi's room to Bergami's. Her Majesty had been seen by the servants in the Countess of Oldi's room, in nothing but her bed-clothes; and was also seen in Bergami's room. She used the kindest titles towards Bergami calling him her friend, her heart; and on the 6th of January her Majesty left Messina. Her Majesty again went on board the ship, but what was the surprise of the gallant commander of the vessel, Captain Pechell, when he found the man, who a short time before was her Majesty's servant, dining at her Majesty's table. He refused to sit at the table with Bergami. The officer thought it his duty delicately to inform her Majesty that he could not degrade himself by dining with this man.—Her Majesty took two days to consider whether her favorite should leave the table. Her Majesty said—"Why Captain Briggs, the Commander of the Leviathan, did not object to dine with Bergami?" but Captain Briggs found Bergami at first in the situation of Chamberlain, and therefore did not object; but if Captain Briggs had been waited upon at table by Bergami, as Pechell had, he would no doubt have refused; but what does her Majesty do? why she ordered a private table, and constantly dined with Bergami and Countess Oldi; she consented to dine with a man whom an English Captain had refused to degrade himself by sitting at the table with. This she did during the voyage from Messina to Syracuse. On the 18th of January her Majesty proceeded to Catania; there as at all former places where her Majesty slept, she contrived to make such arrangements that there should be easy access to Bergami's bed-room, and early one morning she was seen to come out from his bed room, and go to her own with a pillow, on which she usually slept, in her hands.—What could her Majesty do in Bergami's room at such an hour in the morning; it was clear she must have committed the crime of adultery. How did her Majesty treat Bergami's child; she called it by the dignified title of Princess, and allowed it to call her Mama. This infant her Majesty had the indelicacy to acknowledge was an illegitimate child of Bergami's. This child was so fond of her Majesty that it cried whenever she left it; and upon one occasion the child cried in the night very violently, and the Countess of Oldi could not possibly keep it quiet; and the persons in the house were convinced that her Majesty had left the child, for it slept with her Majesty, and had gone into Bergami's chamber. And at Catania her Majesty obtained for her favorite further honors; she procured for him a Knighthood; he was, at her Majesty's instance, created a Knight of Malta, and he was addressed by the title of his Excellency, and her Majesty called him Monsieur le Chevalier. Such was the power this man had over her Majesty's heart that she thought she could not do sufficient for him.

A noble Lord now said, that it was understood the House would not sit after four o'clock.

The Attorney-General said, "My Lords, I have not gone through half the disgusting narrative."

After some desultory conversation the House adjourned till Monday.

FOURTH DAY.

MONDAY, AUG. 21.

At twenty-five minutes after ten the Counsel for and against the bill appeared at the bar.

The Attorney-General commenced by calling the attention of their Lordships to the period at which he broke off his narrative on *Saturday*.

He had then brought her Majesty to Catania; but he had neglected to state that Dr. Holland, the last remaining English gentleman in her Majesty's suit, had previously quitted her during the Venetian tour. At Catania, 5 March, 1816, her Royal Highness procured for Bergami the title of a Baron of the Sicilian Government; and here her Royal Highness sat for her picture, which she presented to Bergami, and received his in return. Her Royal Highness was also drawn in a picture, into which the portrait of the child of Bergami was introduced. Her Royal Highness then proceeded to Augusta, and from thence she went to visit several places in the East; and, in pursuance of that intention, went on board a polacca, which was attending her progress. Here at first Bergami had an apartment distant from her Royal Highness; but, after a few days, a bed was placed for him in the dining cabin, and thus a communication with her Majesty's cabin was rendered easy, and it was made impossible but that, if Bergami's cabin door was open, or her Royal Highness's open, they must be exposed to each other's view. On board this vessel she proceeded first to Tunis, and from thence to Utica. When on shore at the latter place, their bed-rooms were situated as usual, and Bergami was seen going into her chamber one morning before she had risen, and remained there sometime. Afterwards her Royal Highness visited Savona, and here the apartments were so arranged that she had to go through Bergami's apartment to get to her own. They were here on the 12th of April, 1818. In Bergami's room there was no bed; in her Royal Highness's there was a large one; and on the following morning the appearance of the bed was such as to show that two persons had slept in that bed. Her Majesty afterwards proceeded to Malta, and from thence to Athens, at which place she arrived on the 22d of April, 1816. Here she was visited by a Captain of his Majesty's navy. The Captain was introduced through a garden to an alcove, where her Royal Highness was sitting with Bergami and the Countess of Oldi. On the entrance of this officer her Royal Highness rose to receive him, but Bergami did not rise, though some time after he got up and quitted the alcove, without taking any notice of her Royal Highness. This was a familiarity speaking volumes to his mind. From Athens her Royal Highness proceeded to Ephesus. Here her Royal Highness retired to a vestibule, where dinner was served for her Royal Highness sitting on a small bed, and Bergami on the ground beside her. And here, after dinner, she and Bergami remained sometime alone. From thence they proceeded to Aoun, where her Royal Highness had her bed placed in a tent; and whilst in bed in this tent, Bergami was seen sitting on it without a coat, and in loose attire. From hence they proceeded to Jerusalem, and here she procured for him the *Order of the Sepulchre*; and not contented with that she instituted an Order, which she called that of *St. Caroline's*; and after bestowing it on several of her domestics, she made Bergami Grand Master (*a laugh.*) He was aware this detail must excite a smile; but it showed the infatuation under which she labored. From Jerusalem she again embarked for Jaffa; and the weather being warm her Royal Highness ordered a tent to be placed on the deck with a bed in it and in the same tent was placed a bed for Bergami, and in this tent they slept night after night, the beds close to each other, and having no veil between them. Her Royal Highness on board of this ship frequently had a bath, to which Bergami always accompanied her, and not her female attendants. On the 24th of August, St. Bartholomew's Day, a grand fete was given to the domestics, who, on that occasion, drank the health of her Royal Highness and the Chevalier Bergami; and the same thing had taken place on the same day in the preceding year, whilst residing at the Villa d'Este. After their return to the Villa D'Este, Louis Bergami's brother was made Prefect of the Palace, and his mother was called Madame Dida. On one occasion a courier arriving at a late hour at the Palace with despatches, considered it right to deliver them immediately to the Chamberlain, and was proceeding to his chamber for that purpose, when he observed Bergami coming from her Royal Highness's chamber with no other apparel on except a robe de chambre. Bergami next morning, feeling it necessary to give some explanation, told the courier he had gone to her Royal Highness's room in consequence of hearing his child cry, and desired that the circumstance should not be mentioned. Soon after their return to D'Este, an estate in the neighborhood was purchased and named the Barony de Bergami, which was given to the Chamberlain, and her Royal Highness visited the place accompanied by Bergami. At the Carnival which followed, scenes of the greatest and most disgusting licentiousness took place at her Royal Highness's house, under her observance, and without being censured by her. On one occasion, Bergami having gone a journey to procure a passport, was expected to be absent for the night, and her Royal Highness directed that a female attendant should sleep that night in her room. Bergami returned during the night, and, instead of retiring to his own apartment, he proceeded to her Royal Highness's. The female attendant was roused, and ordered to retire, and Bergami was left alone with his mistress. Could this fact, if proved, leave any doubts on the minds of their Lordships? At this time her Royal Highness took a journey to Carlsruhe, and in the course of that journey Bergami was indisposed and kept his bed; and one of the servants going into the room, saw her Royal Highness sitting on the side of the bed, with his arm around her neck; & in this bed was afterward found her Royal Highness's cloak, and such other appearances were exhibited in the bed as left no room to doubt what had passed; and if proved, would be convincing evidence of the adulterous intercourse which had taken place between them. This circumstance occurred about Feb. 1817.

The Attorney-General concluded at 25 minutes after twelve, and proceeded to call his witnesses.

The rolling of the drums without announced the Queen's arrival. In a few minutes she entered the house, and took her seat. There was a greater vivacity in her countenance and demeanor than we had previously observed.

[The Solicitor-General then summoned a witness by name "*Theodore Majocci*," who was immediately attended to the bar. He was a robust man, large whiskers, and bushy hair. The Queen, on hearing his name, turned round, and loudly screamed. "What! Theodore?!!" and hastily darted from her seat through the door to her apartment, followed, after a short interval, by Lady Ann Hamilton. This was about half past twelve o'clock.—Her Majesty had not been seated above three minutes. The scream and exclamation of the Queen operated upon the feelings of the House with electric effect.—A long pause succeeded. Peers, counsel, strangers, looked as if they doubted the evidence of their eyes and ears! not a word was spoken, and five minutes elapsed before the proceedings were continued.—

Theodore Majocci's examination.

In the beginning of the year 1815, Bergami became esquerry to her royal highness. Bergami told me that he would, before Christmas holiday, make me a present.—Bergami wore livery. He dined at the table of the upper servants. Hieronymus sometimes divided the duty of Bergami about the Princess. The duty was taken by turns amongst the upper servants. In the morning, when they carried the tray for breakfast, Hieronymus often performed the service out of his turn. As to the room of the Princess and that of Bergami there was a corridor and cabinet between them, and on the left was the bed-room of Bergami. There was nothing else.—On the other side of the room of Bergami there was a saloon. No person slept in the cabinet. The other servants were separated. Bergami met with an accident, a kick from a horse, when the Princess went to Agnan. It was necessary to bring him home. I did not do so. I waited upon him. The first time I saw the Princess was in the presence of Hieronymus and Dr. Holland, who was dressing his foot. At first vinegar was brought. In consequence of this accident I was put to sleep in the cabinet for five or six nights. I saw somebody pass in the night—there was always a fire in the room. I saw her Royal Highness pass through the corridor to Bergami's room twice during this time—half an hour past midnight. She staid there about 14 or 15 minutes. She passed on in her return very softly and very near my bed not to see me. I heard only some whispers in Bergami's room. Between 15 and 16 minutes she remained the second time and I heard a whispering conversation. There was a small garden attached to the cabinet, which was for the most part always locked, more often closed than open. Bergami kept the key. I never saw her walk in the garden. About a month, or 40 or 45 days, she remained at Naples. Bergami attended her. Some English left her Royal Highness. Mons Sicard, Captain Hesse, esquerry, as he was said to be; the Chamberlain, a tall man, I believe his name is Gelb; he had two small mustachios. I do not know whether Mr. Keppel Craven was one. I do not know him by name. A small lady rather thin, left her also, but I do not recollect her name. From Naples I went to Rome, and from thence to Civita Vecchia. We went on board the Clorinde to Leghorn. A lady, tall, rather fat, joined the Princess at Genoa, Lady Charlotte Campbell. The princess lived in a palace on the road leading to Milan. Between Bergami's room and the Princess's there was a room purposely for trunks and portmanteaus. In coming out from the Princess' room there was likewise an entrance through the Cabinet for the portmanteaus to Bergami's room. At Genoa Bergami breakfasted in a small room at the top of the grand saloon. He and the Princess took breakfast together. I was hired to wait upon her Royal Highness, and waited upon both. Nobody else breakfasted there.—I knocked at Bergami's door one night to awake him to tell him there were people in room. It was half past one. Bergami made no answer, though I knocked so loud that Bergami must have heard me.

The Princess rode out sometimes in company. Bergami accompanied her. Bergami put his arm round her to put her on the ass; and then held her hand lest she should fall. Bergami had more authority than the other servants. There was no apparent familiarity kept up between the Princess and Bergami. At Milan she first resided at the house called La Casina, which belonged to the family of Barromeo. At the house of Barromeo the bed-chambers of the Princess and Bergami were separated only by a wall.—There was a staircase between the rooms, and two doors, one from the Princess's chamber, and the other from Bergami's led out to the staircase. The staircase was a secret staircase. And there was a small apartment near it where Louis Bergami slept. Her Royal Highness sometimes breakfasted with Bergami. She remained at Milan about 20 or 30 days. She took a journey to Venice. Lady Charlotte Campbell accompanied her from Genoa to Milan. I knew the Countess of Oldi; she came into the service of the Princess two or three days after Lady C. Campbell went away. The Countess of Oldi was said to be the sister of Bergami.—I knew it, but it was not generally known at first. At Venice we went to the Grand de Bretange Hotel. The bed-room of the Princess and Bergami were near to each other. They were divided by the saloon into which both bed-rooms opened. I saw the Princess walk out with Bergami, both at Milan and Venice, arm in arm—twice at Milan and often at Venice; between 9 and 10 o'clock at night.—Bergami dined at the table with the Princess first at Genoa, and always afterwards as well as I can recollect. Bergami sat sometimes on the right, sometimes on the left, and sometimes opposite the Princess. The first time the Princess was at Genoa, Bergami dined with her.

From Genoa they went to the Villa de Lamo, on the Lake Como. Here there were two ways of getting from Bergami's room to the Princess's; one through two other rooms, and one by a passage. These apartments were separate from the other apartments of the house. The witness was in the habit of making Bergami's bed, and it frequently appeared as if it had not been slept in. From thence they went to the Villa d'Este, and thence to Genoa again on board the Leviathan. Visited the Court of Sicily, and at Messina the Princess took a house. Here there was a passage through the Countess Oldi's bed-room, communicating with those of the Princess and Bergami. Had seen Bergami go into the Princess's room when not entirely dressed. From hence they proceeded to Tunis, and on board a polacre to Catania. Whilst at Tunis she resided some time in the Palace of the Bey. Here also there was a communication between their rooms, which the witness described. She visited the grotto of the seven sleeping men. Whilst here Bergami dined with her Royal Highness, and they were left tete-a-tete after dinner, and the Princess sitting on the travelling bed, with Bergami near her. Hence they proceeded to St. Jean d'Acre. They travelled by night, and slept in tents by day. The Princess' tent had a small travelling bed and a sofa in it, and Bergami reposed under the same tent with her Royal Highness. From the above place they proceeded to Jaffa, thence to Jerusalem embarked on board the polacca again, on the deck of which a tent was fixed as before. A bath was also prepared on board for her Royal Highness. The witness was employed to fill the bath, and Bergami came down to try the temperature of the water. He then returned to her Royal Highness, but handed her down to the bath, entered the room with her, and they were shut up together. On one occasion more water was required. Witness took it down, and Bergami received it at the door of the cabin.

Witness could not tell whether the Queen was actually in the bath at this time or not. Witness recollected their landing again in Italy. Bergami landed some days before the Princess, and the witness remembered the affectionate leave-taking between them, when Bergami kissed the Princess most affectionately. Witness then related the circumstances attending their return to Villa d'Este, where they remained about six weeks during which time the Villa Bergami became the property of the Chamberlain, and her Royal Highness went to visit him there. Here likewise the sleeping rooms were situated as was usual. Two or three balls were given which were only attended by the peasantry. Her Royal Highness afterwards proceeded on her journey to Bavaria, accompanied, as usual, by Bergami and the rest of her suit. On her arrival at Munich, they proceeded to the Golden Stag, where the apartments which her Royal Highness had formerly occupied were prepared for her; but as the sleeping rooms were distant some change was ordered by Bergami in the presence of her Royal Highness.

☞ The examination of this witness was extremely close and particular. He did not understand English, and his evidence was translated by two sworn linguists, one produced by the Queen's counsel. He was a very intimate acquaintance and confidant of Bergami, and gave his answers with great correctness and modesty. His examination continued until forty-five minutes past four; when, on motion of Lord Camden, the House adjourned.

FIFTH DAY.

TUESDAY, AUG. 22.

The House met at 10 o'clock and proceeded to business.

The witness Majocci was put to the bar, and was further examined by the Solicitor-General.

Mr. Brougham cross-examined him for several hours; but no facts were elicited from the witness which in the least degree invalidated his testimony.

The Queen entered the House soon after 10; and, on her entrance received the homage of the Members.

Her chair was so situated that she could face the witness Majocci, to whom she was quite near; and whom she eyed intently, with her veil thrown up. She was observed to utter a few words to Mr. Brougham, apparently in correction of the interpretation of a phrase.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 4.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Packet ship Albion, Captain Williams, arrived last evening from Liverpool, bringing accounts to the 1st September. Capt. Williams has favored the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of the London Courier to the 30th of Aug. inclusive. The letter bag was not brought ashore last evening, in consequence of a heavy storm that prevailed.

The trial of the Queen, which had progressed to the 12th day, still engrossed the whole public attention.

The cross-examination of *Majocci* closed on the 5th day, and the Times says—

"We believe we may, congratulate the nation on the exposure of the *conspiracy* against the Queen, by the mere cross-examination of the first witness produced against her Majesty. Every thing that Majocci had previously sworn with respect to the solicitude of her

Majesty's bed-room now appears to be utterly false. This wretched witness was housed and fed by the British Ambassador, Lord Stewart, a man of an extraction as low as that of Bergami—of fortunes almost as rapid!"

On the 9th day, the "London Evening Mail of Aug. 28th, says—Up to this time the only two credible witnesses examined, were the Captains of the Clorinde and Leviathan, and their evidence acquitted the Queen of "improper familiarity with Bergami." "But how fortunate it was that the House of Lords allowed of the daily publication of their proceedings! In this circumstance originated the happy discovery of Majocci's *Glocester* connexion, which at once damned his evidence. The acknowledgment of the immense bribes received by Gargiulo and Paturso, the Captain and mate of the vessel in which her Majesty sailed, was drawn from their own mouths. Seven hundred and fifty dollars a month were all that the Captain received for the freight of his vessel from the Queen of England; which, as he justly argued, after the wear and tear of his ship, after he had paid and fed his crew, left little enough for himself; but by this new speculation, in which he is engaged, he at once gains, even by his own confession, (and the public may rely on it they dont know all yet,) One Thousand Dollars a month! net! clear of expences! without the wear and tear of his ship—without pay and feed of his crew! This fellow, therefore, is enriched for life; and the same may be said of his mate. Never was swearing paid for at such a rate in either Italy or England before. And here we would stop for a moment, and advise the votaries of villany to consider at how much more costly a rate they are obliged to pursue their criminal enterprises than those who are addicted to the enjoyment of innocent and legal objects."

From the 9th to the 11th day, the House were engaged in discussing a question whether the Counsel should be permitted to cross-examine the witnesses in the manner they desired, which was finally determined upon by a majority of 5. Lord Erskine then moved that the House adjourn, to afford time for the Queen to prepare for her defence; and that a list of the remaining witnesses against her, with a specification of the time, and places to which their testimony would apply, should be furnished her.—On this motion there were Contents 61; Non-contents 160.

The examination of witnesses was then resumed. At 3 o'clock lord Hardwicke was taken suddenly ill, but soon recovered.

The latest accounts given in the Courier of Aug. 30th, state,—At half past two o'clock the House were engaged in the examination of a witness named Proli Ogioni, who was in the service of the Princess of Wales as under cook, and deposed to his knowledge of Bergami before he formed part of the Princess' household. He remembered balls being given at the Barona by the princess, which were attended by the country people in the neighbourhood, farmers' daughters, the wife of an innkeeper, &c. but no person of any rank in life. He knew Mahomet, and described, like the other witnesses, the lascivious dance which he performed before the Princess on more occasions than one.

LONDON, AUG. 28.

Crowds of respectable persons continue to assemble daily in St. James' square to await the approach of her Majesty, and greet her with the most enthusiastic acclamations. As her Majesty left the House on Saturday, several ladies were assembled who pressed to touch her clothes, and were perceived to shed tears of sympathy and affection. All the way to the House of Lords the same lively scene was presented, and the same demonstrations of admiration effected. The soldiery are most respectful, and seem to join in the sentiments of the multitude.—*E. Mail.*

AUG 30.

Her Majesty arrived in town at 10 o'clock this morning, preceded as usual by Alderman Wood. The people assembled to see her pass were few in number, and those few manifested but little enthusiasm. As she passed Carlton Palace she turned her eyes in an opposite direction with an assumed air of disgust. This seemed to please her followers, who noticed it with cries of "bravo," and loudly clapping of hands. In the windows of Pall Mall and Cockspur-street we did not notice a single respectable person.—*Courier.*

LONDON, AUG. 30.

The concourse of people who assemble in the neighborhood of the House of Lords, continue to insult the Duke of Wellington. Yesterday as the Duke was riding with the Marquis of Anglesea, they were again pursued with the hissings and hootings of the mob. The duke took it coolly, but the marquis made a full stop and demanded of the persecutors "why do you hiss me?"—Loud shouts of "The Queen! The Queen," was the only reply. His lordship said "if you want me to do any thing contrary to my conscience, I must tell you, I would rather you ran me through the body." This called forth a shout, but the next moment the cry of "The Queen" was renewed, and the marquis put spurs to his horse and left them. The Horse Guards are in future to be on duty to prevent a repetition of similar outrages.

PARIS, AUG. 21.

The Court of Peers is ordered to assemble immediately to proceed without delay to the trial of the individuals arrested at Paris.

The Court Royale of Paris, all the Chambers, being assembled, held yesterday a secret sitting, which is supposed to relate to the conspiracy.

The manner in which Government first received an intimation of the conspiracy, was, by a fortunate but most singular chance. A female who was accustomed to read the newspapers at the Tuilleries, in returning the journal she had borrowed, left in it, unawares, a letter that had just reached her. This letter was to the effect of advising her instantly to quit Paris, in order to avoid the consequences of a revolution that was about to break out. This letter fell thus into strange hands, was read, and the female to whom the letter had been addressed was taken up. She pointed out the writer of it, who, being also taken, put the authorities in possession of the plot. We are uninformed, at present, how far the burning of Vincennes was connected with this plot. It is asserted that the circumstance was occasioned by the negligence or imprudence of a workman who was employed there in repairing the fire-arms to be used at the festival of St. Louis. Several parts of the building received some damage from a partial explosion; succour was prompt and abundant; at four o'clock the fire was mastered; no person was hurt; luckily three barrels of gunpowder and one of saltpetre were withdrawn in time. Since this event the Castle has been closed, and the troops who form the garrison are placed under a countersign. General Dejean repaired to the Castle on Saturday evening, and passed the night there. The Castle has been slightly damaged, but nobody has perished. The commune is quite tranquil; and, notwithstanding the immense crowd which the festival had attracted, not the least disorder has taken place.—The plan of the conspirators was to seize the Louvre, and to penetrate by the Grand Gallery of the Museum to the King's apartments, whilst by way of a diversion the soldiers who were to have been gained were to have had a skirmish on the Place du Carrousal with the Guards of the Palace.

Madame Eliza Bacciochi, sister of Bonaparte, and Ex-Duchess of Lucca and Piombino, has, it is said, died at Trieste, of a nervous fever.

Letters from Ancona state, that preparations were making in the Marche for the reception of the Austrian troops expected from Lombardy.

PARIS, AUG. 22.

The late conspiracy has not at all interrupted the public order. The number of the military arrested does not exceed 23, and none of them above the rank of Captain. We add with regret, that some of them belonged to the second regiment of the guards, distinguished by its sentiments of honor and fidelity. The preliminary investigation of their conduct has commenced. It appears they did not dare to confide their project to the soldiers. Some of the conspirators have absconded.

All the Foreign Ambassadors waited on the King on Sunday.

All the barriers of Paris were shut from eleven o'clock on Saturday night till seven on Sunday morning. Since then the passage has been perfectly free. The Gendarmerie was reinforced at all the posts and stationed at new ones.

An Agent of the Queen of England is at present in treaty for purchasing, in the name of her Majesty, a very large property, situated in the Forest of Senart, a short distance from Paris.

A pestilential fever prevails at present at Milan, which carries off a number of persons, particularly strangers.

Letters from Italy state, that serious disturbances had broken out at Bologna, amongst the Students of the University of that city, who had fought amongst themselves with poniards. The disorderly had only been put down by the interference of the Austrian troops.

VIENNA, AUG. 9.

There is much talk here of a confidential circular of a powerful monarch in the North, addressed to all the Sovereigns who signed the Holy Alliance, to induce them to prepare their contingents of troops, for the purpose of opposing the revolutionary measures of demagogues in the South of Europe.

The Austrian troops, now on the route for Italy, consist of 52 battalions of infantry, 10 battalions of chasseurs, and 22 squadrons of light cavalry. They will arrive between the 16th and 24th inst. at Treviso, where they will receive the orders for their ulterior destination. There are now strong Austrian garrisons at Bologna and at Commachio.

BOSTON, OCT. 5.

By the fast sailing ship Herald, Capt. Fox, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, in 28 days from Liverpool, we have received London dates to the 2d of September, from which we are enabled to give a summary account of the further proceedings on the Trial of the Queen.

SIXTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23.

The Queen attended this day, and was in apparent good health. Majocci was placed at the Bar, and underwent a cross-examination, which, if it did not impair the credibility of his former evidence, was unsatisfactory, from the confusion of his ideas, and the misrecollection of almost every circumstance, connected with the events he had related.

The next witness called, was Gaitano Paterzo, a person of about 35 years of age, and shabbily dressed. He was mate to the Polacre which took the Princess from Sicily to Egypt. He described the position of the different bedrooms, and the arrangement which was made for accommodating Bergami's near the Princess's. He also spoke of the tent, which was erected on the deck; under which the Princess and Bergami repaired; that in the morning it was usually raised; that he had seen the Princess lying on the sopha, and Bergami on the bed; he had seen the tent closed in the middle of the day for half an hour; he also observed them in various situations, sometimes sitting on a gun, their arms being round each other, to support them as the gun was too small. On his return to Milan he was required to state to a British Officer what he knew of the Queen's proceedings, while on board the Polacre. He had also been privately examined since his arrival in England; but did not know the examiner.

The Queen left the House this day, shortly after its adjournment; and was more cheered than on any former day: the crowd greater.

SEVENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24.

The Queen attended this morning, at an early hour, and was received with military honors, and the usual marks of respect from the officers in attendance at the House. The early part of this morning was spent on questions of order and privilege, between the Counsel and Ministers. The witness first brought forward this day was Vincinzo Bargiolo, captain of the ship in which the Princess of Wales sailed from Africa to Italy. The early part of his testimony, related, like that of the preceding witness, to the conduct of the Queen, while on board his vessel, and was nearly similar.

The witness, after stating that he was to receive 1000 dollars per month, and 1000 dollars in advance, for his loss of time and business, proceeded to state that he was examined at Milan by Col. Brown, and an Italian lawyer, and his depositions were put in writing; he had come here with the King's messenger and his servant. He had not come voluntarily; but was obliged by the podista.

The witness then gave a narrative of the conduct of the Princess and Bergami, which did not disclose the fact, that he had seen them sleeping together in the tent, though when the tent was drawn up, they were frequently sitting near each other; and at several times he noticed them sitting on a gun, and once, in particular, that the Princess was sitting on his knee.

After some conversation, on the subject of the rules of the House, in this case, Theodore Majocci was re-called, and examined by Mr. Brougham, in relation to his being at Bristol or Gloucester last year, at which time he spoke in the highest terms of the Princess. To those interrogatories he answered in the affirmative, declaring, with emphasis, that he had always said she was a good woman, but surrounded by bad people, [*canaille.*] On being asked, whether he had not said that the Queen was an injured woman?—He replied, he did not remember. On being asked, whether he had not been applied to swear against her? He returned the same answer. Did you ever say to any person that you had been applied to give an account of the Princess?—Ans. Not in England.—Did you ever say, that you had been offered a sum of money, or a place under government, for what you were to say against the Princess?—An evasive answer was given to this question; though subsequently he replied to a similar question, that he had not.

Francesco di Rolla, was then called up, and examined. He was a Piedmontese, and employed as a Cook to the Princess. His evidence proved nothing more than that Bergami was in constant attendance on the Princess, and had the principal management of her business and amusement.

The cross-examination of Majocci, this day was founded on a letter from Gloucester, received that moment, which stated that several respectable persons there would prove that Majocci declared he expected a place under government, or a large sum of money, for what he was to swear. It was directed to Alderman Wood.

Her Majesty left the House of Lords a little after 4 o'clock.

EIGHTH DAY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25.

The same witness was called; who related sundry instances of familiar and playful behaviour in the kitchen, between the Princess and Bergami. At Tunis, saw Bergami come out of the Princess's chamber in his drawers and slippers. Had been sent for, at Piedmont, by Col. Brown.

The next witness was Samuel G. Pechell, Esq. who commanded the Clorinde, and took the Princess, with her suite, from Civita Vecchia to Genoa. His evidence related to the improper conduct, as he deemed it, of the Princess dining with Bergami; and at which table he refused to sit.

Captain Briggs, who commanded the Lion, was then called, and testified to the conduct of the Princess and Bergami, in language nearly the same, as appears in the statement of the Attorney-General. He had seen her royal highness arm-in-arm, at Palermo, with Bergami, three or four times. He considered it not as uncommon, because it was usual.

Capt. Briggs was asked by a Peer, whether he observed any improper conduct, on the part of her royal highness? Never. Had you ever any reason to suspect her of improper conduct?—*I saw none.*

Pietro Pacha, was next called. He was a waiter at the Inn in Trieste, where the Princess put up. One morning, he was peeping through the key-hole of a door, which opened into the dining-room, and saw Bergami come from the bed-room of her Royal Highness. He saw him three or four times and described his dress, being a surtout of the Polish fashion; it had golden lace at the back from the waist down, drawers, or pantaloons and stockings.

By the Solicitor. Did you make any observations on the bed room of Bergami?—Yes, I have.—Was that bed slept in?—Never. After Bergami went away, did you make any observations on the sheets of Bergami's bed?—Yes; the sheets were put on clean, and taken away clean.—How many *pots de chambre* were there in the room of the princess? Two. Were they both made use of? Yes, I do say so. Was either of the two empty?—They were both full. In the bedroom of the Princess were there more than one wash stand?—Two.- Both used or only one?—Non mi ricordi. Many travellers wish to have two basons, and yet only one person.

This witness was cross-examined, in which it appeared that his evidence had been taken at Trieste, by the orders of Col. Brown; from whom he received eight Napoleons and eleven francs.

Jane Barbara Kress, a German, next appeared. She was chamber maid at the Post Inn, at Carlesruhe, and deposed that on going one evening into Bergami's room, with some water, she saw the Princess sitting on the bed in which Bergami was lying; saw a white arm, which she believed was that of Bergami, round the neck of the Princess; but did not observe whether he was dressed or not. On her entrance, the Princess jumped up and seemed frightened.

[*Here some dispute took place, as to the literal translation of the witness's words; which the Bishop of Petersburgh, who understands German, said was not faithfully given by the Attorney-General's interpreter; & Mr. Brougham not being provided with one, the House adjourned.*]

NINTH DAY.

SATURDAY, AUG. 26.

The last witness was recalled, Mr. Brougham having provided himself with a German Interpreter. The witness repeated, that she saw the Princess sitting on Bergami's bed—that the Princess jumped up—I withdrew, and was frightened. The witness further deposed, that she found a cloak in Bergami's bed-room, which was like the one she had seen the Princess wear.

[*Here a series of Questions occurred of so indecent a nature that we shall not publish them; in the midst of which, this woman fainted, or seemed to faint.*]

On the cross-examination of this witness, it appeared, that this witness, was examined at Hanover, where she received a sum of money, and was told she must go to London to give in her evidence against the Queen. She was accompanied by her brother. Mr. Brougham wished to put this question. Was she ever offered or ever promised any thing?—The question was not allowed to be put. Where are you now?—This question was also disallowed.

Considerable conversation then took place, on the latitude to be allowed in cross-examining the witnesses, which was agreed to be argued on Monday.

TENTH DAY.

MONDAY, AUG. 28.

The discussion respecting the cross-examination of witnesses, was resumed, and argued at considerable length; but without producing any relaxation of the rule set up by the government, that the Counsel were to be confined in their cross-examination, to the simple questions of name, place of residence, &c. &c. Mr. Denman, (one of her Majesty's Counsel) in closing his argument, said—"If our hands are to be tied up, the party whom we advocate is devoted to destruction—her ruin is avowed and resolved—and it must be worse than useless in us to protract the struggle any longer."

ELEVENTH DAY.

TUESDAY, AUG. 29.

On the meeting of the House this day Lord Liverpool, after some preliminary remarks agreed to the rescinding of the resolution, relating to the cross-examination of witnesses; and to allow her majesty's Counsel such latitude as they might think proper to take.

Barbara Krees was then again called to the bar, and cross-examined by Mr. Brougham. Her testimony on this occasion rather diminished the force of her former deposition, and she appeared much indisposed. Being employed to carry water to the rooms, she said, that after meeting the Princess on a former occasion, she found Bergami's door fastened, and she used to set the water by the door in the entry.

Guiseppha Bianch was next examined, and testified to the fact of the gold neck lace, which the Queen put round the neck of Bergami. He was ordered to this country to give testimony in the case.

TWELFTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30.

Paulo Raggazzoni was called by the Solicitor-General. He was an Italian mason, and employed in the works at Villa D'Este. Saw the Princess and Bergami in a canoe on the lake, and had seen them together in the gardens. Saw the Princess in a chair, with wheels, and Bergami pushing it. Saw Bergami get into the chair, and the Princess then pushed the chair. Saw the Princess and Bergami enter a grotto. There were figures of Adam and Eve with fig leaves; the Princess and Bergami pushed the leaves aside and laughed. On a cross examination witness confessed he was hired to come to England for the purpose of giving in his testimony against the Queen. Said that Rastelli, who had been in the Princess's service, told him he must go, because government wanted him.

The next witness was Hieronymo Mardi, an Italian, and gardener to her Royal Highness. Had often seen the Princess and Bergami together. They behaved to each other as if they were married.—They walked arm in-arm. Went in a canoe alone. Saw them riding in a carriage, Bergami setting in the back part, with the Princess in his lap. Saw them in the kitchen together, eating from one plate. Saw them kiss each other near the garden gate.

On his cross-examination, acknowledged he was sent for to Milan, for the purpose of giving in his testimony, and afterwards told he must come to England, for which purpose he received money, and was made to swear that he would come before any tribunal. Had spoken to Majocci about the examination.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, AUG. 31.

[The proceedings of this day, have not come to hand.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.

The whole of this day was occupied in the examination of Mademoiselle Dumont, and in a long and protracted debate on a rule of order, which were not wholly gone through with when the house adjourned. Her Majesty's Counsel had obtained some important letters of this witness, which were totally irreconcilable with the testimony she was laboring to make.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

Her Majesty on reaching Brandenburgh House, on Friday night, had a long consultation with Messrs. Denman and Wilde, the result of which was highly satisfactory. These learned gentlemen left her Majesty at a late hour, having received explanations and instructions which confirmed their confidence in the strongest manner, as to the ultimate result of the proceedings now in progress.

On Saturday morning, in conformity with her usual habit, her Majesty rose at an early hour. She breakfasted with Alderman Wood, and was extremely cheerful. Addresses are hourly pouring in upon him from all parts of the country, as well as information tending to throw light upon the present investigation.

On the step of the door, as her Majesty left the house, several ladies were assembled, who pressed to touch her clothes, and were perceived to shed tears of sympathy and affection. All the way to the House of Lords, the same lively scene was presented, and the same demonstrations of admiration were evinced.

Saturday morning a gentleman of the highest respectability was in waiting in St. James' Square, from an early hour, to give Alderman Wood the strongest testimony on the subject of Majocci's real character. New lights are too said to have been thrown on the conduct of the Captain and Mate of the polacca, whose evidence was calculated to make a momentary impression. All the private friends of her Majesty entertain no doubt of establishing her innocence, in despite of all that has been urged to her prejudice.

The London papers, though several days later than before received, are almost entirely barren of every thing, but what relates to the Trial of the Queen.

The Liverpool Mercury of Sept. 1st, gives a sketch of the apartments on board the vessel which her royal highness took her passage to Tunis, and the Holy Land. They are separated in such a manner as to make it apparent that she could be alone, and unobserved in them, whenever she chose.

Speck of Revolution in France.

The Paris papers state, that a plot has been discovered, which, though extremely insignificant in its means, had for its object the overthrow of the government. The chief agents in it were a few officers of half-pay, formerly in the service of Bonaparte, who had succeeded in bringing over to their opinions some of those officers in the immediate service of the King. The plot, at an early period after its formation, was revealed to the government, who, however, suffered it to proceed till some act should clearly point out the intentions of the conspirators. Their first movement was an attempt to seduce some of the soldiers from their allegiance; but it was immediately revealed by the soldiers to their commanding officers, when the ring-leaders were apprehended. Several other arrests took place at the same time, founded on the previous information in the possession of the government.

It is now said that nine officers of the Legion of la Seine, stationed at Cambray, were concerned in the conspiracy, and that on its being discovered, they all disappeared, and succeeded in reaching Belgium. Three others of the officers were arrested.

The National Guards of Brest have been disbanded for insubordination; and the Sub-Prefect dismissed from office.

FRANCE AND PORTUGAL.

The following particulars of the recent events at Paris, and in Portugal, are copied from the Philadelphia Gazette. The schr. Tom, at Philadelphia, brought Madrid Gazettes to the 1st of September. The utmost tranquillity prevailed throughout Spain.

REVOLT IN PARIS—REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL, &c.

The following is extracted from the Government Gazette, published at Madrid, August 29, 1820.

"BORDEAUX, AUG. 23.

An express which left Paris on Sunday the 20th inst. at half past 4, A. M. brought to the Prefect the "Moniteur" of that day, which contains the news of an attempt made on the 19th, to excite a rebellion among the troops, and to lead them to the Thuilleries for the purpose of declaring a member of the family of Bonaparte sovereign of France—this excess of madness and infamy will not go unpunished. The authors of this execrable plot are under arrest and will be tried. What Frenchman, what native of Bordeaux is there who does not shudder to find that there yet exist men who dare to attempt the dethronement of the best of the Louises, a descendant of Henry the 4th, for the relation of a tyrant who has devastated France for 20 years, and twice delivered it up to foreigners. The following is the article from the Moniteur:

PARIS, AUG. 20—*Moniteur.*

"The government has been for sometime advised of the existence of plots for exciting the troops to rebellion. It was assured that the excellent spirit which animated the French soldiers would render abortive the projects of some individuals, always ready to sacrifice their honor and the repose of the country to their pride and avarice. The government watched their steps. These fools thought it was in their power to overturn the throne and the institutions which France owes to her king. A certain number of the officers and sergeants of the corps composing the garrison of Paris were seduced, and some of the Royal guard were among the conspirators.

Last night these officers proposed to go to the barracks, to assemble the soldiers, to march against the palace of our Kings, and proclaim as sovereign a member of the family of Bonaparte; but several of those, who were supposed to be seduced by perfidious propositions, informed their chiefs without loss of time of the plot which was about to be put in execution. The government could no longer delay. The persons concerned in this criminal conspiracy were arrested by the gens d'armes.

It appears that the plan of the conspirators was to get possession of Vincennes, where a fire broke out about 3. P. M. but was soon extinguished. This was done it is presumed to create confusion so as to favor a surprise. France has a right to expect that this attempt will be punished in such a manner as to strike a terror into those who, forgetful of their duty and their oaths, wish to turn against social order those arms intended for its defense. Nothing should be neglected in order to bring to punishment the authors and accomplices of a conspiracy, which, directed against the throne and the charter, thus attacks the feelings and the most valuable right of every individual of the nation. The highest tribunal, that which the charter has empowered with the suppression of attempts against the security of the state by a salutary imprisonment will, without doubt, be encharged with the trial of the greatest crime punishable by our laws.

Free from all influence, incapable of listening to any improper suggestions, this august tribunal will know better than any other how to recognize innocence, and dissipate ill-founded suspicions, as it will also know how to adjudge the guilty, whomsoever they may be.

The city of Paris enjoys the most perfect tranquillity. The citizens were apprized at the same moment of the existence of the plot and of the imprisonment of its authors."

Supplement to the Universal.

MADRID, AUG. 31.

By an express which has arrived at this Court from Corunna, which place it left on the 28th inst. we learn the following news of the revolution of Portugal; that it was commenced in Oporto and its provinces by the Portuguese troops, who proclaimed the Constitution, and whatever the Cortes might institute, and their august sovereign Don John the 6th; that several other garrisons had followed this example; that D. N. Barrows, a Portuguese colonel of the 9th regiment of infantry, had taken command of the province of Minho, general Wilson, who commanded there, having been displaced; that all the offices held by the English had been given to natives; and finally that the liberty of the nation had been proclaimed at Lisbon, and the authorities arrested after some bloodshed.

This information is confirmed by other expresses which have just arrived from Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz.

It is said that they have adopted the Spanish Constitution.

From the Philadelphia Aurora.

We have received an extra Gazette of Madrid so late as the 31st of August. The agitations in Portugal commenced first at Oporto and the revolutionists were joined by all the Portuguese troops on the Minho, who took the oaths to maintain a representative government.

Further accounts state, that the revolution had taken place about the same time in all the principal cities and towns of Portugal; that at Lisbon the *legitimates* had attempted to resist, but were overpowered by the revolutionists, though there was considerable bloodshed.

A remarkable feature in the Portuguese revolution is the fact, that the first measure adopted by the revolutionalists in every province was to deprive the British officers of the commissions which they held in the naval and military service of Portugal, and to appoint native officers to all the military commands.

Gen. Wilson who commanded on Minho was the first British officer divested of his command.

It was determined to adopt a constitution similar to that of Spain.

By the late Mails.

VIRGINIA. NORFOLK, OCT. 1.

WITH the exception of two days, (1st and 25th September,) the winds here have prevailed every day from some Easterly point since the 2sth August.

MICHIGAN. DETROIT, SEPT. 22.

A detachment of 111 men of the 3d Reg't. from Staten Island, N. York, under command of Capt. Culbertson, arrived here yesterday on their way to Green Bay.

Capt. James Biddle, of the United States navy, arrived here last evening in the Steam-Boat.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, OCT. 6.

East-Florida.—A letter dated 10th Sept says—"We are at length deriving the advantages we anticipated from the change of government which the establishment of the Cortes has given us. Governor Coppinger, who is much respected by the people, has granted us a port up the river opposite the town of St. Marys, where preparations are making for considerable business. The port is called St. Joseph. One French ship from Havre, has already entered, and others are expected. The duties and port charges are quite light, and we are hoping for a brisk trade, in which the enterprising merchants of the United States are expected to participate largely.

A letter from Bordeaux July 19, states that the Chamber of Commerce of Bordeaux had unanimously reported in favor of an equalization of duties on French and American vessels in their respective ports.

A letter from Port-au Prince, Aug. 23, says the town has been set on fire in 20 places since the great conflagration; that the foreign merchants are very much alarmed, and barricado their doors, and sleep with pistols under their pillows; and many hold themselves in readiness to embark at a moment's warning.

OCT. 9.

We understand the Court Martial which was held at Detroit in August last to decide upon charges against Col. J. L. Smith, of the U. S. army, sentenced that officer to be cashiered.

MASS. BOSTON, SEPT. 30.

We are credibly informed, that Miss Salva Clark, in the employ of Mr. Joseph Underwood of Pawtucket R. I. wove in 73 weeks, commencing the 1st of November, 1819, on 2 looms, 27,009½ yards of Sh[illegible]

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, Oct 11, 1820.

AFRICAN SETTLEMENT.

A letter dated on board the Hornet sloop of war, at Bonavista, August 27th communicates the following melancholy intelligence.

"On our arrival at Sierra Leone, we learned the painful intelligence, that all the colony, except one man, had fallen a sacrifice, to the unhealthiness of the climate. As the object of our visit was to see and learn the situation of the colony, Captain Read thought it was most prudent not to proceed to Sherbro. Our stay at Sierra Leone was four days, three of which we experienced an incessant torrent of rain night and day. The only way to preserve the crew, was to keep them in a state of nudity during the tour of duty. And, thanks be to God, we all enjoyed good health. We saw the Cyane at the Island of Teneriffe, the officers and crew were pretty well. She intends returning to the coast after the rainy season and cruise six months. She has made no more captures. She left a small schooner off Sherbro, during her absence, commanded by Mr. Townsend, one of the midshipmen, and sad to tell, he himself and all his crew have shared the same disastrous fate of poor Bacon and his colony.

"We leave this to-day to cruise a short time among the Islands, thence we shall proceed to the West-Indies, and from thence home."

The Hon. Mr. Canning, the Minister of Great Britain to this country, with his suite, arrived at the seat of government on the 29th ult. accompanied by Mr. Antrobus, the Secretary of Legation, and late Charge de Affairs of that government.

Missouri.—The first election in the new State has resulted in the election of Alexander M'Nair as Governor of the State, and John Scott as its representative in Congress, by large majorities. The total number of votes given in was nearly, if not quite, ten thousand.

[illegible] have rapidly increases in population. [illegible] election [illegible] there [illegible] twenty [illegible] votes given in for Representative to Congress, nine [illegible] of which were in favor of M. [illegible] —*Nat. Intel.*

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

From the Detroit Gazette, September, 15.

Last Friday evening Gov. Cass arrived here from Chicago, accompanied by Lieut. M'Kay, and Mr. R. A. Forsyth, both of whom belonged to the expedition—all in good health.

We understand that the objects of the expedition have been successfully accomplished. The party have traversed 4000 miles of this frontier since the last of May. Their route was from this place to Michilimackinac, and by the Saut of St. Mary's where a treaty was concluded with the Chippawas, for the cession of a tract of land, with a view to the establishment of a military post. Thence they coasted the southern shore of Lake Superior to the Fond du Lac, ascended the St. Louis river to one of its sources, and descended a small tributary stream of Sandy Lake to the Mississippi. They then ascended this latter river to the Upper Red Cedar Lake, which may be considered as the principal source of the Mississippi, and which is the reservoir where the small streams forming that river unite.—From this lake they descended between 13 and 1400 miles to Prairie du Chien, passing by the post of St. Peter's on the route. They then navigated the Ouisconsin to the Portage, entered the Fox river, and descended it to Green Bay.——Then the party separated in order to obtain a correct topographical sketch of Lake Michigan. Some of them coasted the northern shore to Michilimackinac, and the others took the route by Chicago.—

From this point they will traverse the eastern shore of the lake to Michilimackinac, and may be expected here in about a week. Gov. Cass returned from Chicago by land. A correct topographical delineation of this extensive frontier may now be expected from the accurate observations of Capt. Douglass, who is fully competent to perform the task. We have heretofore remained in ignorance upon this subject, and very little has been added to the stock of geographical knowledge, since the French possessed the country. We understand that all the existing maps are found to be very erroneous. The character, numbers, situation and feelings of the Indians in those remote regions have been fully explored, and we trust that much valuable information upon these subjects, will be communicated to the government and to the public. We learn that the Indians are peaceable, but that the effect of the immense distribution of presents to them by the British authorities at Malden, and at Drummond's Island, has been evident upon their wishes and feelings through the whole route. Upon the establishment of our post, and the judicious distribution of our small military force must we rely, and not upon the disposition of the Indians—The important points of the country are now almost all occupied by our troops, and these points have been selected with great judgment. It is thought by the party, that the erection of a military work at the Saut, is essential to our security in that quarter. It is the key of Lake Superior, and the Indians in its vicinity are more disaffected than any others upon the route. Their daily intercourse with Drummond's Island, leaves us no reason to doubt what are the means by which these feelings are excited and continued. The importance of this site, in a military point of view, has not escaped the observation of Mr. Calhoun, and it was for this purpose that a treaty was directed to be held. —The report which he made to the House of Representatives in January last, contains his views upon the subject.

We cannot but hope that no reduction will be made in the ranks of the army. It is by physical force alone, and by a proper display of it, that we must expect to keep within reasonable bounds, the ardent, restless and discontented savages, by whom this whole country is filled and surrounded. Few persons living at a distance, are aware of the means which are used, and too successfully used by the British agents, to embitter the minds of the Indians and preserve such an influence over them, as will ensure their cooperation, in the event of any future difficulties. A post at the Fond du Lac, will, before long, be necessary, and it is now proper that one should be established at the portage between the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers.

Mr. Schoolcraft has examined the geological structure of the country, and has explored, as far as practicable, its mineralogical treasures. We are happy to learn, that this department could not have been confided to one more able or zealous to effect the objects connected with it. Extensive collections, illustrating the natural history of the country, have been made, and will add to the common stock of American science.

We understand that copper, iron and lead are very abundant through the whole country, and that the great mass of copper upon Ontonagan river has been fully examined. Upon this, as well as upon other subjects, we hope we shall, in a few days, be able to communicate more detailed information.

A letter from Savannah, dated 23d ult. says—"No business is doing, in consequence of the unprecedented sickness. From the 1st instant, to this day, 162 deaths have occurred. There are 3 new cases to-day; and they almost without exception terminate fatally in two or three days. God only knows where its ravages will stop; more persons of remarkably steady and temperate habits have suffered than of any other class of society."

Charleston Courier.

The U. States' frigate Guerriere, Captain Warrington, arrived in Hampton Roads on Tuesday of last week, from Gibraltar, via Madeira, the Coast of Africa, and Cape de Verd Islands, without having had any communication with those places. The officers and crew in good health.

The brigs Cobussee Contee, and Orion, are loading at Gardiner, (Maine, with ice for the West India market. They are the first cargoes of ice ever shipped in the summer season.

Two hundred and fifty houses were lately destroyed by fire in Smyrna, principally in the quarter of the Turks.

The skin of the Elephant Horatio is said to weigh 1100 lbs. and in some places is 1 inches thick

A Query is suggested, in recurring to the loss of the Elephant Horatio, whether an action will not lie for the purchase money, against the owners of the bridge.

COMMUNICATION.

On Saturday the Superior Court closed its session in this County.

His Honor Judge Chapman held the Court. The precision, dispatch, and industry of the Judge in the discharge of his high and laborious duties, were the subject of general observation. Besides a large portion of civil business, which was disposed of, were the following criminal matters, viz.

Amos Cuffee, for Burglary upon the Store of Norman Brown, of Groton.—Convicted. Newgate.

Aaron Manchester, alias, James Hopkins, alias, William Parker, was convicted of Forgery, and sent to Newgate.

Stephens, a Blackman, for Burglary on the Dwelling-House of Timothy Woodbridge, Esq. of Colchester, was condemned and sent to Newgate.

Ammi Rogers, a pretended Clergyman. was placed at the Bar, and took his trial before an enlightened and respectable Jury. He stood charged with a high crime and misdemeanor; "a deed of nameless note." The charges ranged between the extremes of seduction and child-murder; and poisons and violence, were shewn to be in use to conceal his crime, and shelter from disgrace, the object of his cruelty. It is said, the County never witnessed a trial in which so much baseness and cold calculating depravity of heart were disclosed, and where so black a deed was attempted to be smothered by the Culprit by so much subornation and falsehood. He was convicted. Sentence—imprisonment two years.

MARINE LIST.

Oct. 4.—Arrived, sloop *Mc Donough, Coit, New-York.*

7—Sailed, *sloop Mc Donough, Coit, New-York.*

8—Arrived, *sloop Venus, Havens, N. York,*

9—Arrived, *sloop Science, Lovell, Boston.*

At Cronstadt, August 20th, ship Romeo, Willet, for New-York in 3 days.

Arrived at Norfolk, Sept. 28th, sloop Cherub, Allen, of New-London.

At Trieste, Aug. 12th, ship Garonne, Whiting, New-York.

BOSTON, OCT. 9. *Arrived, brig Alexander, of New-York, (late Captain Wm. Booth) Lt. Richard S. Hunter, prize-master, captured in the harbor of Bonavista, Aug. 27, by the U. S. ship Hornet.—Sailed from B. 28th, in co. with the Hornet, which was bound to St. Jago.—Left no American vessels.—The circumstances relative to the capture of the vessel, are stated to be as follows:—She sailed from Havana with a cargo of rice, &c. and with a crew shipped for a seven months voyage, in a legal trade. She proceeded direct to Rio Pungas, landed a Mr. Lightburn, agent for the vessel, and most of the cargo, and in consequence of the sickness at the place, she was ordered to Bonavista, there to remain until a sufficient number of slaves were purchased to load her, when she was to return—the crew, in the mean time, having learned the object of her voyage refused to do duty, and to weigh her anchors to proceed to Pungas—in this state she remained till the Hornet came into port, when the crew having communicated her character to the commander, she was taken possession of.—In case the H had not arrived, they intended to have given her up to the British gun brig Thistle, then in port. Six of the brig's original crew have arrived in her.*

Married,

At Boston, JAMES WATSON GERARD, Esq. of New-York, to Miss ELIZA SUMNER, daughter of the late Governor Sumner; JOHN SMYTH ROGERS, Esq. of New-York, to Miss AUGUSTA TEMPLE WINTHROP, daughter of Thomas L. Winthrop, Esq.

At Newark, (N. J.) Mr. NATHAN BOLLES, merchant of New-Orleans, to Miss ABIGAIL J. BALDWIN.

Died,

On the 4th Sept. near Nashville, Tenn. LUKE DOUGLASS, M. D. a native of New-London.

At Fayal, Mr. CHARLES S. LEONARD, of Windham. His effects were to be sent to Bath, Maine, in the brig Pilgrim.

☞ *The annual meeting of the 2d* SCHOOL SOCIETY, *will be held at the first district School House, at 7 o'clock* THIS EVENING.

Oct. 11.

OCTOBER 11, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

J. W. Kinney,

HAS just received from New-York a general assortment of fresh imported

DRY GOODS,

which he offers for sale, as cheap as the cheapest.

AMONG THEM ARE,

Super. and low prized Cloths and Cassimeres of all colours; Black, Blue, White, Red and Scarlet Flannels; Scarlet Printed Salisbury Flannel; Blankets; Baizes; Hearth Rugs; 60 ps. Black and Coloured Bombazetts; Figured do.; Rattinetts; Scotch Plaids; 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4 Merino, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls; 100 ps. Callicoes and Ginghams; Worsted and Cotton Hosiery; Thread Edgings and Laces; Linen Cambric; Muslin Robes; Black and Coloured Canton Crapes; Nankin Crape Robes; Holt's superior Wire Thread; Ribbons of all kinds; Merino Fringes; Men's Woodstock and Beaver Gloves; Ladies' Beaver, Kid, and Silk do. &c. &c.

Oct. 11. 1820. 49—

CHEAP GOODS.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received and are now opening a large and valuable assortment

Fresh Imported

DRY GOODS,

Which together with those before on hand make as good an assortment as can be found in any Dry Good Store in this State; all which were bought with Cash, and will be sold,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

AT A SMALL ADVANCE FOR CASH.

Among which are,

75 pieces extra superfine, middling, & low prized Black, Blue, Mixed, Brown, Corbo, Wine, Snuff, Drab, Pearl, Bottle and Olive Green Broadcloths and Cassimeres.

Ladies' Pelisse Cloths, assorted colors.

Green, White, Crimson, Scarlet, and Yellow Flannels.

75 pieces plain and twilled Bombazetts, all colors.

50 pieces Irish Linens and British Cotton Shirtings.

Best black India and French Levantines.

Black Satin. Russia Diapers.

4, 6, 8, and 10-4 Irish Diapers, extra nice.

Irish, Russia and Cotton Sheetings.

20 doz. plain & figured Cassimere, Crape, Silk and Cotton Shawls.

4, 6, 8, & 9-4 elegant rich Merino Shawls, newest style.

60 pieces twilled and plain black and colored Lutestring.

40 pieces best Nankin and Canton Crapes, all colors.

Cambrick and common Dimoties.

Callicoes and Ginghams.

Elegant Scotch Plaids.

Figured and Plain Rattinetts.

500 pieces plain Ribbons, assorted.

Elegant Garnitures. Figured do.

Bandanna, Flag, Silk, and Cotton Handkerchiefs.

Linen Cambric and Lawns.

Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Hosiery.

30 doz. handsome Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves, assorted, of every description.

Domestic Sheetings, (Waltham style) Shirting, Ginghams, Checks, &c.

14-4 Counter Pins. Silk and Cotton Velvets, all colors.

Plain and figured Book Muslins.

Lenoes. Jackonet and Mull Mull Muslins.

Sarcnett and common Cambrics.

10 lbs. best Black and colored assorted Sewing Silks and Twist.

Figured Salisbury Flannels.

Black and Colored Cambrics. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.

Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons. Maltese do. Snaps, &c. &c.

30 doz. extra large Tortoise and Mock Shell Combs—

Together with a complete assortment of

Fancy Dry Goods,

OF THE NEWEST FASHION.

—ALSO—

500 pair Ladies' New-York and Boston

KID & MOROCCO SHOES,

newest style, with and without heels, very cheap.

60 pair Prunella do.

A few Ladies' superfine Leghorn Hats, much cheaper than the N. York prices.

N. B.—New supplies of Goods will be received from New-York and Boston, almost every week, through the season.

Those who have Cash to pay for Goods will do well to call.

Norwich, Oct. 10, 1820. 49—

NEW BOOKS.

THE Fall of Jerusalem, a Dramatic Poem, by Rev. H. H. Milman.

Search After Happiness with other Poems by Walter Scott.

Character essential to Success in Life by Rev. Isaac Taylor.

Tom Cribs' Memorial to Congress.

On the principles of Political Economy and Taxation, by David Ricardo, Esq

Tales of the Priory, by Mrs. Hofland.

Biographia Literaria, or Biographical Sketches of my Literary Life and Opinions by S. T. Coleridge, Esq.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

Life of Robert Fulton, by his friend C. D. Colden.

Samson's Historical and Descriptive Sketches of Lower Canada.

FOR SALE AT

T. Robinson's

Book and Stationary Store,

Norwich, Oct. 10, 1820. 49—

Notice,

TO SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS AND OTHERS.

PERSONS wishing to purchase Religious Books and Tracts for gratuitous distribution, are particularly informed by *T. Robinson* that he has on hand a general assortment, which he offers for sale as low as can be purchased in Boston. New-York or elsewhere.

Oct. 10, 1820. 49—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

IN Franklin, containing forty-four acres of excellent Land, lately owned and improved by Mr. JABEZ R. PACKARD.—Immediate possession will be given.

Apply to CARPER HAZARD,

at Kinney's Hotel, or

HENRY STRONG.

Chelsea Landing, Oct. 11, 1820. 49

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a very large assortment of

EUROPEAN & INDIA DRY GOODS,

which they offer for sale *wholesale and retail*, CHEAP FOR CASH.

Among them are

Superfine, middling, & low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres.

Coatings, Baizes, Flannels and Blankets.

Plain and printed Cassimere Shawls, (assorted colors.)

Real Merino do. from 1¼ to 1¾ yards square.

Imitation, Cotton, and Crape do.

30 ps. Superfine undressed Navy Blue Prints.

75 „ Bombazetts.

Rattinet, Bombazine, and Wildbore.

Irish Linen, Diaper and Lawn.

Russia and Irish Sheeting.

Nankin and Canton Crapes.

Crape Dresses.

Cotton, Worsted and Silk Hosiery, assorted.

Linen and Cotton Cambrics.

Imitation Linen, do.

Toilinet, Marseilles, and Silk Vesting.

Shell and Horn Combs.

Silk, Cotton, Kid, and Beaver Gloves.

Thread, Cotton and Silk Laces.

Black and White Thule do.

Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.

Best double Florence Silks, assorted colors.

India Levantine, do.

Sinchaws and Sarcnetts.

Black, White, Pink, Green, and Lilac Sattin.

Rib'd Florentine.

Pelisse Cloths, (variety of colors and qualities.)

Book Muslins. Plain and figured Leno.

Real Tartan Plaid, (high colored and handsome patterns.)

Black and White Lace Veils and Shawls.

30 pieces Cotton Shirting.

Ladies' Shoes, and Socks.

10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

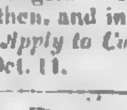
CARPETING,

At the lowest New-York prices.

Purchasers, who pay CASH for Goods, are particularly requested to call and get the worth of their money of

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

Norwich, Oct. 9, 1820. 49—

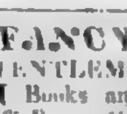


For Savannah,

THE Schr. DEFENCE, of Stonington, *Harris Pendleton, Master*, will sail from Norwich, on the 25th instant. One half of her cargo is engaged—will take freight and a few passengers The Defence is 84 tons burthen, and in complete order.

Apply to Capt. Pendleton, on board.

Oct. 11. 49—



For Boston,

THE sloop SCIENCE. Captain *Lovell*, will sail on Saturday. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, at Brown's wharf.

Oct. 11.

FANCY GOODS, &c.

GENTLEMEN and Ladies' Pocket Books and Purses, Fancy Boxes, Snuff Boxes, Cologne Water, Lavender Water, Pomatum, Hair Brushes, Shaving Brushes and Boxes Rose and Real English Shaving Soap, Tooth Brushes, Visiting Cards, Needle Cases, Silver Pencil Cases, Colored Paper, Embossed, Gold and Drawing Paper, Court Plaster, Desk-Seals, Ivory Pocket and Fine Tooth Combs, Tooth Picks, Lead and Camel's Hair Pencils, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Penknives and Razors.

LIKEWISE,

Women's Shoes at 62, 75, 84, 87 and 100 cents per pair,

FOR SALE AT

THOMAS ROBINSON'S *Book-Store*

Oct 10, 1820. 49—

STOVES.

COOKING, Franklin and Box Stoves, from the Stafford Furnace,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

Oct. 10. 49—

Taken up

ABOUT a fortnight since, a black lined back HEIFER, 2 years old—gives milk. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JARVIS LATHROP.

Norwich, (Plain-Hills,) Oct. 4. 49—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

JUST received & for sale by the subscriber, No. 1 Boston MACKAREL, in ½ bbls. Roxbury SOLE LEATHER.

JOHN LATHROP.

Oct. 10, 1820. 49—

POETRY.

LINES

ON THE DEATH OF A FRIEND.

COME thou, with look of sorrowing love,
Whose cheek is wan, whose eyes are red,
Come calmly find!—for thee I'll move
The shroud that hides the holy dead.
See, there lies all that once was dear
To thee, to me, and spotless worth—
See Youth and Beauty—all laid there!
And ask thyself the joys of earth?
Ask why she grew so sweetly fair,
Her bloom—her smiles—oh! where are they?
The silver tones that thrill'd thine ear?
Rude Death would turn them all to clay!

Foiled Archer! e'en more beauteous lies
The ruined temple mouldering there;
Oh! 'twas a form thy shaft defies—
'Twas beauty—e'en thy hand shall spare.
The purest Soul, that once within
Kept vestal watch for future skies,
Has shrunk from Thee, as e're from Sin,
And to a Brighter Temple flies.
Then mourner turn—with me depart;
On earth thou'll seek her soon in vain—
Heaven offers to the withered heart,
The only hope to meet again.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office Chelsea-Landing, Ct. Oct. 1st 1820.*

EUNICE ADAMS, Lucy Adams, John Avery, John L. Buswell, Harriet Brewer, Lydia Breed, Philip Bowen, *Lebanon*, Mr. Bates, Hannah Barker, Zachariah Boothe, Francis Burrows, Joseph Brown, *Preston*, Abigail Davis, Rosannah Church, George Crawley, Lucy Champlin, Loami Corning, (3,) Wm. P. Eaton, Cushing Eells, Asa Fitch, Lucy Fox Mary R. Franklin, Henry S. Grace, David Gardner, Earles P. Gardner, *Bozrah*, (2,) Joseph Gideons, *Preston*, Sarah O. Hopkins Jabez Huntington, (2,) John Hide, Lucrezia Hatch, Palmer Hewet, *Groton*, Nancy Hill, *Montville*, Ichabod Johnson, Jun. Naomi Jeffers, Wm. Joy, Betsey Leffingwell, Joseph Kingsley, Edward B. Lewis, Eben. Latham, Anna Mig, Levi Nelson, *Lisbon*, Lydia Pope, Joseph Peabody, Joseph Perkins, Fredk. Perkins, *Lisbon*, Asa Post, *Bozrah*, Clarinda Post, *Bozrah*, (2,) Isaac Heath, William Rogers, Clarissa Heath, Thomas I. Ridgeway, Mary Rogers, ——— Roviere, Mercy Rose, *Lisbon*, Geo. Rexington, Sanford Stoddard, Benj Snow, (2) H. Stedman, Joseph Story, Reuben Talmy, Geo. A. Woodbridge, Harriet A. Woodbridge, Jesse Watson, Lydia Weston, George Whipple, Matthias Wisenbaker, Mary Warren, Robert B. Witter, *Lisbon*. 46—

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office at Norwich, Ct. on the 1st day of October, 1820.*

HENRY H. ALLEN, Joab F. Beebe, Jane F. Butler, Clark Case, Sarah L. Danforth, Marcy Davis, John Davis, Sally Eusworth, John Gardner, Frederick W. Geyer, Jun. (3,) Shubael Guild, Amos Hawley, Benjamin Isaacs, Dudley Morgan, Jun. Elijah Pitcher, Jun. Amelia Roberts, (2,) Susan Rotch, Catherine Sands, Samuel Stanton, Phylanes Tracy, Almira Walmsley, David Whiting, *Norwich*.

Asenath M. Brewster, Rebecca Butler, Ebenezer Fuller, Daniel Gates, Dougald M'Gregor, George C. Hazard, Elisha Morgan, Simeon Mosely, *Lisbon*.

Sally Beebe, Anna Birchard, William Crocker, Robert M. Palmer, Elijah Vergason, Lydia Waterman, *Bozrah*.

J. HYDE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, Sept. 1, 1820.*

DANIEL ADAMS, Silas Bailey, Jr. Isabel Chase, James Gogswell, Ebenezer Case, Jr. Roger Colt, Christopher Dean, John Davison, Jonathan Goff, Elisha H Green, George Gordon, Sarah R. Hatch, Stephen Hale, Jonathan Hammett, Jr. Joseph Hutchins, Eliza Kinne, George Middleton, Susan Parkis, Rowland Peckham, Thomas Perkins, Job Phillips, Eliza Parkis, Silas Reed, Warren Shepard, Jeremiah Starkweather, Hannah Shepard, Esther Shepard, *of Plainfield*.

Levi Kinney, *Voluntown*,
William Hall, *Sterling*.

E. C. EATON, P. M.

Notice.

ALL persons liable to pay taxes in the town of Norwich, are by law required to give to the subscriber on or before the twentieth day of October instant, written or printed lists of all taxable property belonging to them on the first day of October instant, with the particulars of all property, real and personal, liable to be assessed and valued in conformity to the law entitled "*An act to provide for the assessment and collection of Taxes in this State*," and also the law entitled "*An act supplemental to an act to provide for the assessment and collection of Taxes in this State*."

JOHN HYDE, *Assessor*.
Norwich, October 2, 1820. 48—

WEAVING.

JOSEPH BREED, has on hand and will be constantly supplied with a quantity of Cotton Yarn to be wove into Plaids.

To good and expeditious Weavers liberal prices will be given.

Sept. 19, 1820. 46—

Wanted, a good COW.

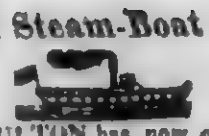
ENQUIRE OF
SAMUEL CLAGHORN.
Norwich, Sept. 23, 1820. 47—

For Sale Cheap,

A FIRST rate COOKING STOVE, with all the apparatus—has been used one winter only. Enquire of the subscriber, at the Stone-Ware Pottery.

A. STEDMAN.
Norwich-Landing, Sept. 27. 6w-48—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.



THE FULTON has now commenced running to Norwich, and will continue for the season, to leave Norwich as soon as the tide serves after the arrival of the stages, and to leave New-London every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 8 o'clock in the morning, exchanging with *Capt. Bunker* some days at New-Haven, and leaving there at 6 P. M. to return.

March 29. 21—

BY order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich—so much of the personal estate of *Mr. Elisphalet Baldwin, Jun.* late of Norwich, deceased, as will raise the sum of $35,15, and incident charges of sale, will be sold at the late Dwelling-House of said deceased, in said Norwich, on the 15th day of October, 1820. at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

ROSWELL MORGAN, } *Adm'rs.*
THOMAS BALDWIN, }
Norwich, Oct. 2, 1820. 48—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 14th day of Sept. A. D. 1820.

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

COL. SAMUEL TYLER, Administrator upon the estate of
Mrs. DEBORAH PARKER,
late of Norwich, deceased, with the will of said Deborah annexed, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—said Administrator is directed to give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign-post, in said Norwich, for all persons interested in said estate, to appear, if they see cause, before this court, on the first Monday of November next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

47 *Attest. BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.*

EMPLOYMENT.

ONE or two families of children, with good recommendations, may find employment in the Cotton Mill at Norwich Falls. Also, two or three Weavers to attend Water Looms.

The subscriber will purchase Rye, Cheese, Butter, Chesnut Boards and Wood.

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent*.
Sept. 20. 46tf—

DR. FRINK'S
Universal American Pills,

Lately prepared by the Inventor at his Dispensary, sign of the Good Samaritan, Northampton, Mass. are now made only by Mrs. Frink, at Norwich, Connecticut, to whom, before his decease, he communicated the skill of making this unrivalled Medicine.

THESE Pills have virtues highly salutary in all those complaints hereafter mentioned. More than seven years past their success has been most flatteringly acknowledged in Boston, and other principal towns in New-England, by gentlemen of high respectability. The infallible test of experience has proved them to be, in all cases, quick, thorough, easy; leaving the bowels in a quiet state, and happily uniting the ultimate effects of an emetic and cathartic, but without the distressing spasms which an emetic usually creates. They remove from the stomach and bowels the surcharge of acrid bile, vitiated mucus, and morbid humors, in the most pleasant and effectual manner. The remote or exciting causes of Fevers, and other formidable diseases, often originate from the sources last named, when allowed to remain in the system. How important then is it, to have at hand a safe and kind remedy, or seasonable preventative, against the threatened evil. When the following diseases are assailing the constitution, and no Physician is at hand, how many valuable lives may be saved every year, by a timely use of these invaluable Pills—that is to say—Giddiness, Pains in the Head and Neck, Cholic, Melancholy, Jaundice, Dropsy, Worms, Costiveness, Gripes, Puking, Obstructions in the Kidney passages, Weak and Inflamed Eyes, Typhus and Bilious Fevers, Camp Distemper, Putrid Dysentary, Paleness with loss of appetite.

In these and numerous other complaints, the public are assured not a single instance in seven years has occurred, in which those who have used have not given Dr. Frink's Universal American Pills their unqualified approbation.

The most perfect attention and care are used in preparing this excellent medicine.

A liberal discount to Druggists who buy at wholesale. Certificates and directions will accompany each box of Pills, and none are genuine but those signed by U. FRINK, with a seal.

These Pills are for sale by
D. RIPLEY.
Norwich, Sept. 5, 1820. 44—

Wanted

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
10 M. feet Oak-BOARDS,
10 " " Chesnut LATH,
For which good pay will be made.
JOHN LATHROP.

FOR SALE,
6 Bbls. Mess and Prime PORK,
Sept. 5, 1820. 45—

NEW LANDS.

SEVERAL hundred acres of LAND, of good quality, and pleasantly situated, for sale—a part or the whole of which is offered at a moderate price, or in exchange for other property in the county of Windham or New-London. Said lands are situated on a stage road leading to Albany and Troy, and within less than a days ride of those places.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS
Enquire of JOHN N. PEABODY,
in Lebanon.
Sept. 26, 1820. 47—

For Sale or to Let,

THE subscriber's House and premises, the residence of the late *Jonathan Frisby*, Esq. of Norwich.—Possession may soon be had. For particulars apply to

DWIGHT RIPLEY, Esq.
Norwich, or to the subscriber at Hozrahville.
D. L. DODGE.
April 1, 1820. 23—

For Sale,
A FARM,

CONTAINING about ninety acres of excellent land for *mowing, pasture* and *tillage*, with a large proportion of *wood*.—A good *Dwelling-House* and other out houses, almost new thereon standing, pleasantly situated in Norwich, on the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Brooklyn, with the *stock and farming utensils* on the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

A lot of *Wood Land*, lying in Lisbon, on the aforesaid turnpike, containing about four acres, one mile and a half from the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

In Plainfield, a convenient Tenement for a small family, opposite the mansion of *Ephraim Wheeler, Esq.* For particulars enquire of THOMAS WHEELER,
on said Farm
June 6, 1820. 31-tf—

ANDERSON'S
COUGH DROPS.

The most valuable Medicine in use for
COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine. Many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

Caution.—Be particular that every genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed by JAMES MELLEN.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or the breast, & more or less, cough & weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low, I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops, and purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.
A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; *Charles Dyer, & Co.* Middletown; *Dyer & Howes*, Windham; *Joseph C. Huntington* and *Samuel Tyler*, Norwich.

June 6. 31—

Patent Cut Nails.

A COMPLETE assortment, of the best quality, constantly for sale on good terms by *Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company*. Orders addressed to WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent*, will receive punctual attention.

May 31. 30—

THE REAL JAPAN
BLACKING
OF
DAY & MARTIN,
97 High Holborn, London.

THIS inestimable Composition, with half the usual labor, produces a most brilliant *Jet Black* fully equal to the highest Japan Varnish, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, will not soil the linest linen; is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and will retain its virtues in any climate.

PREPARED BY
GEO. HOUSTON, *New-York*,
and warranted to be equal to the imported.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES COIT.
Norwich, June 11. 36—

Iron, Steel, etc.

SWEDES Iron, 1¼ to 3 inch flat,
do. ½ to 1½ inch square,
English do. 1¼ to 3 inch flat,
do. ½ to 1½ inch round,
Hoop and Band Iron,
English blistered and Crawley, American blistered, German, and Cast Steel,
Crow Bar Moulds,
Plough Shares and Moulds,
Nail and Spike Rods,

FOR SALE BY
JOS. BREED.
Aug. 23, 1820. 43—

LUMBER, &c.

50 M. Hartford Inspected Shingles,
20 M. feet clear Plank, Boards, Clap-Boards, and 1½ inch sash Stuff,
4 " " Merchantable Clap-Boards,
10 Bbls. Baltimore Flour,
10 M. Brick, at the Kiln price,
1 one Horse Waggon,
120 lbs. Zant Currants,
Received and for sale by
JOHN LATHROP.
Aug. 22, 1820. 43—

Flour and Lime.

FRESH superfine Flour, in barrels and half barrels.

Dexter's Stone Lime, first quality,

FOR SALE BY
JAMES N. BROWN.
July 19. 37—

RUM, etc.

4 Hhds. West India Rum,
2 Boxes Brown and White Havana Sugars,
Lump and Loaf Sugar,
Just received and for sale by
LYMAN BREWER.
Aug. 15. 41—

Salt and Flour.

400 Bushels Rock, Cape and Liverpool fine SALT.

A constant supply of new crop superfine FLOUR, for sale very low for ready pay, by
C. TYLER.
Sept. 20. 46—

GIN.
Best Cold Spring Gin,

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED.
WHO WANTS TO PURCHASE,
200 White Oak GIN BARRELS.
Sept. 19. 46—

Salt and Flour.

200 Bushels Rock Salt, very coarse and clean,
25 Barrels Superfine Flour,

FOR SALE BY
CHARLES COIT.
Norwich, Sept. 20, 1820. 46—

CORDAGE, White Rope, Bed-Cords, Lines, Seine and Sewing Twine, on hand, or furnished at short notice, at the *Rope-Walk in West-Chelsea*,

OR AT THE STORE OF
JOS. BREED.
Aug. 22, 1820. 42—

SUGAR.

8 Hogsheads and 38 Barrels Muscovado Sugar, for sale very low by
CHARLES COIT,
or LYMAN BREWER.
Norwich, Sept. 13, 1820. 45—

CIDER.
Joseph Breed,

WANTS to purchase a quantity of Cider.
Oct. 4. 48—

300 bushels superior Yellow CORN,

FOR SALE BY
CALVIN TYLER.
July 12. 36—

150 Bottles choice MADEIRA WINE.

FOR SALE BY
JOHN LATHROP.
Aug. 30. 44—

Utley's Remedy

FOR *Tooth-ache, Scurvy Gums, and Loose Teeth*,—The above valuable article for sale by
JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, May 9, 1820. tf-27—

July 25, 1820.
NEW GOODS.
F. A. HUNTINGTON & CO.

HAVE received by the last packets from New-York, a large assortment
Fresh Imported Goods,
of their own selection, which will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash—

Among them are

80 pieces Irish Linen, in whole and half pieces, (very cheap)
50 pieces black and colored Bombazetts,
100 pieces Calicoes and Ginghams,
70 pieces black and colored French and China Silks,
Irish and Russia Sheeting,
Cotton Shirtings, Sheetings and Diaper,
Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Elegant Nankin Crape Dresses & Shawls,
Jaconet and Mulmul Muslin Robes,
Silk, Thread and Cotton Hosiery,
Plaid and striped Seersuckers,
Linen Drilling, a new and superior article for pantaloons,
Damask Table Cloths and Linen,
Superfine, middling and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinetts, Plain and blue Nankins,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas, Parasols,
Shell and Horn Combs, (some very large)
Thread Lace and Lace Shawls,
Thread Laces,
Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Plain and figured Cravats,
Elegant garniture Ribbons,
Black and colored do.
Buttons, Wire, Thread, Tapes, Bobbins,
Pins, Needles, Quality Binding,
Carpet Bindings, Coach Lace, Millinets,
Boot Webbing and Cord,
Black and colored Silk Braid,
Scissors, Penknives, Quills,
100 groce Bottle Corks, (very cheap.)

ALSO,

A handsome assortment English Ingrain
CARPETING,
at the lowest New-York prices.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1820.
NEW GOODS,

IMPORTED in the ship Hector, from England, now opening, for wholesale, or retail, at reduced prices, by
JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

WHO WANTS TO PURCHASE,
20 loads of good OAK WOOD, to be delivered the ensuing month. 47

LADIES' SHOES.
F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a large assortment of
Ladies' Morocco Shoes,
of superior quality, of the latest fashion, at reduced prices.
Aug. 15, 1820. 41—

NEW GOODS.
J. W. Kinney

HAS just received from New-York, and now offers for sale, a general assortment of seasonable
DRY GOODS,

very low for cash, at wholesale or retail—Black and Colored Nankin and Canton Crapes; Elegant Crape Dresses, figured borders; Crape Shawls; Half Merino do.; Black and Colored Lustrings; Canton Camblets; Cambrick, Book, Leno, Jaconet and Mulmul Muslins; Linen Diapers and Table Cloths; Sheetings; Shirtings; Long Lawns; a large assortment of plain and Fancy Ribbons; Black Bombazine; Bombazetts; thread Laces and Edgings; Inserting Trimmings; Superfine and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO,—

A general assortment of Hatters' Trimmings.

Norwich, May 26, 1820. 50—

Lumber, Salt, etc.

MERCHANTABLE and clear Pine Boards and Scantling,
Clear Stuff from 1¼ to 3 inches,
Shingles, various qualities,
Merchantable and clear Clapboards and Lath Boards,
Chesnut and Oak Plank, Boards & Joist,
Stone Lime, various qualities,
Winter and summer strained Sperm Oil,
Streights, Shoal and Whale Oil,
T. Island, Liverpool, St. Ubes and Cape Salt,
Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Mess Pork, Lard in Kegs and Pots,
Old Port & Lisbon Wine for medical use,
Corks in bags of 7 or 8 Groce,
Tar, Lamp Black, Bed Cords, Cod and Scale Fish, Meal Bags,
Writing, Wrapping, and Sheathing Paper,
10 Doz. Iron Shovels, Travelling Trunks,
A small invoice Hollow Ware assorted,
10 Boxes Smoked Herring,

FOR SALE BY
C. EELLS.
Sept. 19, 1820. 6w-46—

SCHOOL BOOKS.
R. Hubbard,

AT his store, Shetucket-Street, has an extensive assortment School Books, which he offers in barter for Domestic Shirtings and Sheetings.
Oct. 4.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1820. *NORWICH*, (Conn.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [Vol. XXIV. No. 50.]

CHEAP GOODS.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received and are now opening a large and valuable assortment

Fresh Imported

DRY GOODS,

Which together with those before on hand make as good an assortment as can be found in any Dry Good Store in this State, all which were bought with Cash, and will be sold,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

AT A SMALL ADVANCE FOR CASH.

Among which are,

75 pieces extra superfine, middling, & low prized Black, Blue, Mixed, Brown, Corbo, Wine, Snuff, Drab, Pearl, Bottle and Olive Green Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Ladies' Pelisse Cloths, assorted colors.
Green, White, Crimson, Scarlet, and Yellow Flannels.
75 pieces plain and twilled Bombazetts, all colors.
50 pieces Irish Linens and British Cotton Shirtings.
Best black India and French Levantines.
Black Satin. Russia Diapers.
4, 6, 8, and 10-4 Irish Diapers, extra nice.
Irish, Russia and Cotton Sheetings.
20 doz. plain & figured Cassimere, Crape, Silk and Cotton Shawls.
4, 6, 8, & 9-4 elegant rich Merino Shawls, newest style.
60 pieces twilled and plain black and colored Lutestring.
40 pieces best Nankin and Canton Crapes, all colors.
Cambrick and common Dimoties.
Callicoes and Ginghams.
Elegant Scotch Plaids.
Figured and Plain Rattinetts.
300 pieces plain Ribbons, assorted.
Elegant Garnitures. Figured do.
Bandanas, Flag, Silk, and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Linen Cambric and Lawns.
Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Hosiery.
30 doz. handsome Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves, assorted, of every description
Domestic Sheetings, (Waltham style) Shirting, Ginghams, Checks, &c.
14-4 Counter Pins. Silk and Cotton Velvets, all colors.
Plain and figured Book Muslins.
Lenoes. Jackonet and Mull Mull Muslins. Sarcenett and common Cambrics.
10 lbs. best Black and colored assorted Sewing Silks and Twist.
Figured Salisbury Flannels.
Black and Colored Cambrics. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons. Maltese do Snaps, &c. &c.
30 doz. extra large Tortoise and Mock Shell Combs—

Together with a complete assortment of

Fancy Dry Goods,

OF THE NEWEST FASHION.

—ALSO—

500 pair Ladies' New-York and Boston *KID & MOROCCO SHOES*, newest style, with and without heels, very cheap.
60 pair Prunella do.
A few Ladies' superfine Leghorn Hats, much cheaper than the N. York prices.

N. B.—New supplies of Goods will be received from New-York and Boston, almost every week, through the season.

Those who have Cash to pay for Goods will do well to call.

Norwich, Oct. 10, 1820. 49—

NEW BOOKS.

THE Fall of Jerusalem, a Dramatic Poem, by Rev. H. H. Milman.
Search After Happiness with other Poems by Walter Scott.
Character essential to Success in Life by Rev. Isaac Taylor
Tom Cribs' Memorial to Congress.
On the principles of Political Economy and Taxation, by David Ricardo, Esq
Tales of the Priory, by Mrs. Hofland.
Biographia Literaria, or Biographical Sketches of my Literary Life and Opinions by S. T. Coleridge, Esq.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

Life of Robert Fulton, by his friend C. D. Colden.
Samson's Historical and Descriptive Sketches of Lower Canada.

FOR SALE AT

T. Robinson's

Book and Stationary Store.

Norwich, Oct. 10, 1820. 49—

STOVES.

COOKING, Franklin and Box Stoves, from the Stafford Furnace,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

Oct. 10. 49—

JUST received & for sale by the subscriber No. 1. Boston MACKAREL, in ½ bbls. Roxbury SOLE LEATHER

JOHN LATHROP.

Oct. 10, 1820 49—

October 11, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

J. W. Kinney,

HAS just received from New-York a general assortment of fresh imported

DRY GOODS,

which he offers for sale, as cheap as the cheapest.

AMONG THEM ARE,

Super. and low prized Cloths and Cassimeres of all colours; Black, Blue, White, Red and Scarlet Flannels; Scarlet Printed Salisbury Flannel; Blankets; Baizes; Hearth Rugs; 50 ps. Black and Coloured Bombazetts; Figured do.; Rattinetts; Scotch Plaids; 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4 Merino, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls; 100 pc. Callicoes and Ginghams; Worsted and Cotton Hosiery; Thread Edgings and Laces; Linen Cambric; Muslin Robes; Black and Coloured Canton Crapes; Nankin Crape Robes; Holt's superior Wire Thread; Ribbons of all kinds; Merino Fringes; Men's Woodstock and Beaver Gloves; Ladies' Beaver, Kid, and Silk do. &c. &c.

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a very large assortment of

EUROPEAN & INDIA DRY GOODS,

which they offer for sale *wholesale* and *retail*, CHEAP FOR CASH.

Among them are

Superfine, middling, & low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres.
Coatings, Baizes, Flannels and Blankets
Plain and printed Cassimere Shawls, (assorted colors.)
Real Merino do. from 1¼ to 1¾ yards square.
Imitation, Cotton, and Crape do.
30 pc. Superfine undressed Navy Blue Prints.
75 " Bombazetts.
Rattinet, Bombazine, and Wildbore.
Irish Linen, Diaper and Lawn.
Russia and Irish Sheeting.
Nankin and Canton Crapes.
Crape Dresses.
Cotton, Worsted and Silk Hosiery, assorted.
Linen and Cotton Cambrics.
Imitation Linen, do.
Toilinet, Marseilles, and Silk Vesting.
Shell and Horn Combs.
Silk, Cotton, Kid, and Beaver Gloves.
Thread, Cotton and Silk Laces.
Black and White Thule do.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
First double Florence Silks, assorted colors.
India Levantine, do.
Sinchaws and Sarcenetts.
Black, White, Pink, Green, and Lilac Sattin.
Rib'd Florentine.
Pelisse Cloths, (variety of colors and qualities.)
Book Muslins. Plain and figured Leno
Real Tartan Plaid, (high colored and handsome patterns.)
Black and White Lace Veils and Shawls.
30 pieces Cotton Shirting.
Ladies' Shoes, and Socks.
10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING,

At the lowest New-York prices.

Purchasers, who pay CASH for GOODS, are particularly requested to call and get the worth of their money of

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

Norwich, Oct. 9, 1820. 49—

FANCY GOODS, &c.

GENTLEMEN and Ladies' Pocket Books and Purses, Fancy Boxes, Snuff Boxes, Cologne Water, Lavender Water, Pomatum, Hair Brushes, Shaving Brushes and Boxes, Rose and Real English Shaving Soap, Tooth Brushes, Visiting Cards, Needle Cases, Silver Pencil Cases, Colored Paper, Embossed, Gold and Drawing Paper, Court Plaster, Desk-Seals, Ivory Pocket and Fine Tooth Combs, Tooth Picks, Lead and Camel's Hair Pencils, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Penknives and Razors.

LIKEWISE,

Women's Shoes at 62, 75, 84, 87, and 100 cents per pair,

FOR SALE AT

THOMAS ROBINSON'S *Book-Store.*

Oct. 10, 1820. 49—

SEPTEMBER 26, 1820.

NEW GOODS,

IMPORTED in the ship Hector, from England, now opening, for wholesale, or retail, at reduced prices, by

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

WHO WANTS TO PURCHASE,

20 loads of good OAK WOOD, to be delivered the ensuing month. 47

MISCELLANY.

SILLIMAN'S TOUR.

Professor Silliman, of Yale College, has published an interesting and instructive volume, containing an account of his tour from Hartford to Quebeck, in 1819. The following are extracts from the work:

A BRITISH officer in Canada, of his own accord, spoke to me in the highest terms of the American navy & its officers. He mentioned Capt. Hull particularly, with a frankness of commendation that was equally honorable to himself and to the subject of his praise.—He said that an officer of the Guerriere, who was on board of that frigate when she was captured by Captain Hull, narrated the circumstances to which I am about to allude.

It will be remembered, that when the two frigates descried each other, Captain Hull was standing *before* the wind, and Captain Dacres upon it, under easy sail; the tracks of the ships were in lines converging at a considerable angle, so that they would of course cross each other. When they were within long cannon shot, the Guerriere fired her broadside, but it was not returned by the Constitution. The Guerriere then wore, and gave her antagonist the other broadside; still the fire was not returned, but Captain Hull, with his ship in fighting trim, continued to bear down on his adversary, who, finding that he was thus pressed, continued on his part to wear and to fire, first one broadside, and then another; to all this, however, Captain Hull paid no attention, but pressed forward, till he was now very near. The Guerriere then put before the wind, and the Constitution followed on, directly astern, till finding the Guerriere would outsail her, she spread more canvass, and then gained so fast upon the chase, that she was soon enabled to choose whether she would lie across her stern and rake her decks, or come alongside at very close quarters, and then be again exposed to her broadsides, from which as yet she had sustained but little damage. It was this crisis of the affair that excited so much admiration among the British officers; for Captain Hull, instead of tearing his adversary to pieces, with comparative impunity, which by tacking and lying across her stern, he might *(according to the opinion of the British naval officer)* have easily done, waved his advantage, and did not fire, till, coming upon the larboard quarter of the Guerriere, he shot alongside, and thus gave his antagonist an opportunity to defend himself. "It was the noblest thing (added the British officer with whom I was conversing) that was ever done in a naval conflict."

From the authentic accounts of this action, it is manifest that the gallant American had it in his power to rake his adversary, and from whatever motives it might have been done, he *actually* waved the advantage. If we do not charge it to his magnanimity and generosity, it must at least go to the account of his bravery and his confidence (not unwarranted by the result) that he was able to subdue the hostile ship, without availing himself of the adventitious advantage which he enjoyed.*

A gentleman at Montreal mentioned to us, that a public dinner was given at Torrehonne, a small town a little below Montreal, to Commodore Barclay, after his signal defeat by Commodore Perry on Lake Erie. Barclay, who was sadly cut to pieces by wounds, of which he was hardly recovered, his remaining arm (for he had lost the other before) being suspended in a sling, gave as a volunteer toast, "Commodore Perry—the brave and humane enemy." Commodore Barclay then entered into a detailed account of Commodore Perry's treatment of himself, and of the other wounded and prisoners, who fell into his hands; and in narrating the story, he became so deeply affected, that the tears flowed copiously down his cheeks. The audience were scarcely less moved—and how could it be otherwise when the speaker, who, a few weeks before, had, without dismay, faced the tremendous cannonade of his enemy, could not, without tears of admiration and gratitude, relate his deeds of kindness to himself and his companions, when suffering under wounds and defeat. O! this was a nobler triumph for Perry, than the victory which God granted to his arms.

We shall give one short specimen more, in the narrative of the massacre of Miss M'Crea:

The story of this unfortunate young lady is well known, nor should I mention it now, but for the fact that the place of her murder was pointed out to us near Fort Edward.

We saw and conversed with a person, who was acquainted with her family; they resided in the village of Fort Edward.

It seems she was betrothed to a Mr. Jones, an American refugee, who was with Burgoyne and being anxious to obtain possession of his expected bride, he despatched a party of Indians to escort her to the British army.—Where were his affection and gallantry, that he did not go himself, or at least, that he did not accompany his savage emissaries!

Sorely against the advice & remonstrances of her friends, she committed herself to the care of these fiends; strange infatuation in her lover, to solicit such confidence—stranger presumption in her, to yield to his wishes; what treatment had she a right to expect from such guardians!

The party set forward, and she on horseback. They had proceeded not more than a mile from Fort Edward, when they arrived at a spring and halted to drink. The impatient lover had in the mean time, despatched a second party of Indians, on the same errand; they came, at the unfortunate moment, to the same spring; a collision immediately ensued respecting the promised reward [a barrel of rum.]

Both parties were now attacked by the whites, and at the end of the conflict, the unhappy young woman was found tomahawked, scalped, & (it is said) tied fast to a pine tree just by the spring. Tradition reports that the Indians divided the scalp, and that each party carried half of it to the disappointed lover.

This beautiful spring, which still flows limpid and clear from a bank near the road side, and this fatal tree we saw. The tree which is a large and ancient pine, "fit for the mast of some great admiral," wounded in many places by the balls of the whites, fired at the Indians; they have been dug out as far as they could be reached, but others still remain in this ancient tree, which seems a striking emblem of wounded innocence, and the trunk twisted off at a considerable elevation by some violent wind, that has left but a few mutilated branches, is a happy, though painful memorial of the fate of Jenny M'Crea.

Her name is inscribed on the tree with the date 1777, and no traveller passes this spot without spending a plaintive moment in contemplating the untimely fate of youth and loveliness.

COMMODORE Mc DONOUGH.

It is enough to say, that the following is from the brilliant pen of PAUL ALLEN, *Esq.*

REAL GREATNESS.

There are few characters that sparkle upon us with a lustre more endearing than that of Commodore Mc Donough. In the decisive engagement on Lake Champlain, in the midst of action, he reproved one of his officers for taking the name of the Deity in vain. He is now actively concerned in the distribution of the Word of Immortal Life, and does not blush to associate the name of Christian to that of the Hero. In the late cruise under Commodore Stewart, he was thought to transgress the rules of the naval discipline, and was by that commander, for such an offence, deprived of his sword. The crew, anxious to testify their esteem for a character so highly beloved, wished to present him with a sword, a proposition which he generously and nobly declined, until his own sword was returned by the sentence of a court martial. On his return to his native country, he had the heroism, the magnanimity to acknowledge his error, and he was immediately reinstated in his former rank and dignity. There is something in this conduct so far superior to that personal haughtiness, that disdains all compromise, and seeks only by blood, that we scarcely know in what terms to express our esteem and veneration for such a character.

Commodore Mc Donough is above risking his life in a duel. He feels the claim of Christianity, no less than that of his country upon him, both of which interdict the wanton exposure of his life in single combat. Afterwards we hear of his benevolence. He tenders his services as a mediator, to prevent a duel between Commodore Barron and Commodore Rodgers, both of whose lives may have been preserved by this timely interference. We love to gaze at the star-crowned laurel of victory; but there is something in this majesty of mind, something in this christian elevation of soul, that dares to acknowledge an error, so brilliant, that even the glory acquired on Lake Champlain, in the contemplation of this spectacle, fades from our eyes. Courage is a mere animal virtue; it may even depend on a callous insensibility of nerves—but christian courage is very different—it dares to acknowledge its own defects and errors, and the star of conquest gleams with a double splendor, when it twinkles on the front of christian magnanimity.

Preservation from Drowning.

The following simple method of rescuing drowning persons from a watery grave, is contained in a long article on that subject, in a late Liverpool paper, and is deserving of attention:

If any one estimate inventions in the inverse ratio of their simplicity, they will smile to hear that the life preserver which I have so highly extolled, is no more than a hat and a pocket handkerchief;* so that every man has at all times, about his person, an apparatus which may be the means of saving the life of his fellow creature.

With these simple means, any man who can swim may safely venture into the water, with the certainty of rescuing a drowning person.—All the preparation, which need not occupy ten seconds, is this: spread the handkerchief out on the ground, and place the hat upon it in the centre, with the crown upwards, in the ordinary position of wearing; then gather up the four corners of the handkerchief over the crown of the hat, giving it a few twists, for the greater convenience of grasping with the hand. The hat must then be inverted (the crown downwards.) In this position, it is confidently asserted, any person may safely enter the water; as the cavity of the hat contains a much greater quantity of air, than is requisite to sustain any man. I found that the hat with which I tried the experiment, would almost support me and another person clinging to me;—neither of us making the least effort to float by any motion of the hands and feet. The mode I should adopt, however, in using the life-preserver, would be, to give up the handkerchief to the person whose life was in danger, and immediately to disengage myself from him.—He would soon discover that he was buoyed up, and would recover his presence of mind; but whether he did or not, it would be of little consequence, as long as he retained his grasp of the handkerchief. Whilst he was thus supported, nothing could be more easy than to push him to the shore with one hand, swimming with the other.

* *I have taken care to ascertain, from unquestionable authority, that the above statement of facts is accurate.*

* *A large silk handkerchief is the best for the occasion.*

YELLOW STONE RIVER.

Yellow Stone River will hereafter be familiar to the American ear. That a stream of its magnitude should heretofore have been so little known, is a proof of the immensity of our country. How little has it been thought that 1500 miles up the Missouri, a river was to be found equal in length and breadth to the Ohio? Yet such is the character of the Yellow Stone, or Roche Jaune, as it is called by the French. One of its branches, the Big Horn, issues from a lake near the peaks of the Rio de Nore, on the confines of New-Mexico, and is navigable for many miles. The Yellow Stone itself issues from a lake in the Rocky Mountains. It was descended by Captain Clark on his return from the Pacific Ocean. He found it deep and rapid, and navigable from the place where he struck to its mouth, a distance of 1500 miles. Below the junction of the Big Horn the width was usually from 500 to 800 yards, and sometimes a mile. Innumerable were the herds of Buffalo, and other game that ranged upon it. The abundance of game is a proof of the richness of the country. In fact the traders speak of the country upon the Yellow Stone, the serenity of the climate, the rapidity and clearness of the waters, in terms of admiration.

THE FIRE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

ST. JOHN, N. B. SEPT. 26.

Since our last we have received corroborating accounts of an extensive and calamitous fire, which has spread its ravages for nearly 100 miles in extent over the most fertile proportion of the North and Western parts of Nova Scotia, from the neighborhood of Yarmouth to the county of Annapolis. The Fire continued burning for the space of three days, and such was its intensity that the very potatoes were burnt in the earth; houses, barns, fences, fields of grain, stock of all kinds, whole villages and settlements, fell a prey to the devouring element, and not a vestige of vegetation or herbage remains!—several lives also are lost. From among several statements we select the following as containing a simple, but affecting representation of the awful scene and if what this writer relates of the distress which happened to his family, and his immediate neighbors within his observation, what must have been the general calamity! The space of country said to be laid waste, we have travelled, and the greatest space between the extremes without a house, is between Yarmouth and Salmon River, 17 miles—the settlement at Montagan alone contains several thousand souls.

Extract of a letter from Mr. John Wilmore, to his son in this city.

"On returning from Yarmouth, we run under our bare poles for Bartlet's River, hoping the tide was up—we in a few moments were in the breakers and without striking, cleared safe—found the whole shore in flames Eastward, landed near Porter's and followed the shore all round black point, the wind blowing a hurricane, the flames not gain on, an immense fire behind Frank Dayton's, which threatened destruction to every thing—we reached the road behind this fire—got home safe, took tea, thinking ourselves safe—went to assist the French who were moving, young Frank's house in flames, and others not to be seen for the smoke—we stayed perhaps 20 minutes—returned, met one of the children with "Clarke's house was on fire," we run our best, met women and children flying before the tempest—the mill, barn and house, with 20 acres of land in a blaze—fence falling in all directions—we got to the house through 40 rods of almost solid fire—threw trunks, &c. &c. into the well—I took a bed, tied a woollen blanket round it and escaped for my life, the fire flying on me like a heavy shower of hail—I fell under the bed, got breath and ran, fell again nearly melted with heat and suffocated with smoke—I rose once more and fell again, quit my load—saw my boys ahead barefoot, could not enter the fire, they met me and we got the bed safe through—Mr. Clarke came up with a book in his hand, nothing more saved, all burnt in the well—fences and fields of potatoes swept clean. My Helen though not much burned are all laid open to the mercy of cattle and hogs—at sun set found my house and Uncle Nathaniel's crowded with women and children, who left their all & fled before the fiery tempest, from the neighborhood of Beaver River—Wednesday morning 7 o'clock a fine rain that deadened the fire—heard the settlement at Beaver River was all in ashes—Mr. Sanders, Clark, and myself went to their assistance, found but 3 houses standing for six miles in length—Thomas Trask has lost his house, new grist and saw mill, 2 barns full of grain, hay, &c. a yoke of oxen, 1 horse, 2 or 3 cows, several hogs, all their furniture and a little boy 4 years old burnt in the house, having crept into a cradle and was left unperceived, together with a trusty dog which lay by its side. Daniel has lost all, a cow, 2 hogs, furniture, clothing, &c. the word at sunset was to escape for their lives. Daniel took up his child and bid his wife follow him and my brother Ranna—others cried which way shall we fly! answer, to the Lake—some reached it, others were cut off and drove up the road for a mile or more before an opening was found to the sea shore. Husbands and wives were parted by the fire and smoke and did not meet again until the next day. Daniel took his wife (very sick) on his back to the edge of the lake and waded out some rods to a bog, which sunk with them but he found old stuff and raised it, so that his wife sat in the water until morning. Ranna lost them, he waded up to his neck and there stood 16 hours the fire often streaming in his face, when he was obliged to sink under, then rise and take breath—I found him on Wednesday, and took him home with me, he had eat nothing for 36 hours. It was a melancholy scene to see fences swept away, fields of grain, potatoes and turnips all burnt up—great numbers of cattle, sheep, and hogs lying dead by or near the road—some persons

were skinning cattle which were not too much burnt—others looking up their stock—I saw two large frogs lying together alive burnt so as not to walk, & we are not alone; I have just heard from Yarmouth, Chebouge, that much damage is done, many houses, barns, mills, &c. burnt, and also through the French settlement above Montagan, a great many houses, barns, mills, &c. are destroyed—the French Chapel with the Priest's House are consumed, one old Negro burnt up—so much hay lost that it is supposed half the stock cannot be wintered.—People from Yarmouth on hearing our distress, came up with Ox and Horse Carts, Chairs and Horses, to remove the sufferers, and I believe there was not two cart loads of furniture saved out of sixteen houses, from John Clark's to E. Corning's seven miles; Daniel has nothing left but a shirt and trowsers which he had on, his wife and child nothing but what was on their backs, and set out for Yarmouth on her stocking feet the last I heard of her—but where they will go or what he will do this winter I know not—he has nothing to eat or wear.

"Saturday 10th.—News has just arrived that as far as Annapolis 100 miles above this, is mostly in ashes, many lives lost, grain and hay mostly destroyed. How we are to live through the winter, I know not—Daniel has not yet come here, perhaps he has followed his wife to Yarmouth or he may be trying to save some of his Potatoes, &c. I shall finish this and go in search of him, we are all employed (that is me and my two boys,) in trying to save what little crop I have left. My buckwheat is nearly lost.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

NAPLES.

The kingdom of Naples, although covering but a small space in the map of Europe, and hitherto making no conspicuous figure in its political annals; yet, as it is now become the theatre of important national events, a short memoir of its former history and present condition, may not be uninteresting.

Naples, or, more properly speaking, the Kingdom of the two Sicilies, comprehends, besides the Island of Sicily, about one third of the Italian territory. On the Northeast it is bounded by the Roman state; on the South and West by the Mediterranean Sea; and on the East by the Gulf of Venice. The origin of the capital city is involved in fable. Its foundation has been attributed to one of the Argonauts; to Parthenope, one of the Syrens celebrated by Homer, in his Odyssey; to Hercules; to Æneas; and to Ulysses; but as remarked by Mr. Sass, a late traveller, it was most probably founded by a Greek colony, as its name Neapolis indicates, the same as Paleopolis, a city that was contiguous. In addition to this, the religion, manners, language and customs of the Greeks, which the inhabitants of this city preserved for a long time, sufficiently indicated the country of its first settlers. Ancient Cumæ destroyed, and this city rebuilt by command of the Oracle, it received the name of the New City, which it has since preserved. Gradually growing into power, it braved the threats of Hannibal, by which it gained the constant friendship of the Romans, who made it their summer retreat, and it became the favorite residence of their most wealthy and distinguished citizens. Under the Emperors it was created a Roman colony; and Augustus Adrian, and Constantine, delighted to embellish and adorn it. And well they might; for all travellers unite in describing its situation as the most beautiful the imagination can conceive. Seated at the bottom of the Bay of Naples, which is almost thirty miles in diameter, of a round figure, and said to be the finest in the world, it is built in the form of an immense amphitheatre, extending from the hills to the sea, and having three parts of it sheltered with a fine circuit of woods and mountains.

After many revolutions, Naples became first subject to the Normans, in the 11th century, Peter III. of Arragon, took it in 1282; and, having undergone the various vicissitudes common to all the cities of Italy, on account of their intestine broils, it became at length a dependency of Spain. It was annexed to Sicily; and from this union, the sovereigns derive the title of King of the Two Sicilies. At several periods the country has been reduced to a wretched state, from the contentions of the French and Spaniards for its dominion. In 1707, it was conquered by the celebrated Prince Eugene, and ceded to the German Emperor; but recovered by the Spaniards in 1734, and a branch of the Spanish Bourbons continues to possess the crown to this day. The French Emperor Napoleon, dispossessed the present King Ferdinand, of Naples and all the Italian Territory belonging to it; but was never able to drive him out of Sicily. Napoleon gave Naples first to his brother Joseph, and afterwards to his brother-in-law Joachim Murat. The latter is said to have governed the kingdom with wisdom, and the people loved him extremely. He employed himself incessantly in rendering his subjects more happy; and Mr. Sass, the author before mentioned, says he is never spoken of but with regret. He was a great patron of science and the fine arts, and Naples is indebted to him for many improvements.

But the victories of the allies, to which France owes the return of her branch of the Bourbon family, restored likewise to Naples the blessings of a legitimate government. King Ferdinand is described as a slovenly sort of a man—riding about like a plain republican magistrate, without pomp or show, and having only one attendant. He is said to be an easy good-for-nothing sort of a man; borrowing money from all who will lend him, and paying only with promises; and governed entirely by his Ministers and Queen. By the bye, the latter, is said to be a woman of abilities, but has rendered herself unpopular by her avaricious disposition.

The government of Naples was perhaps worse than the late wretched government of Spain. The most certain proof of this is the extreme wretchedness of the populace, and the great number of licentious soldiery maintained in the city.—Soldiers are said to stare one in the face at every corner; yet, when wanted, they could not be depended on by their employers. An intelligent English traveller says—"I have seen a soldier draw his sword and strike a man several times, with, by accident, in passing, put his foot on one side, I have seen soldiers strike, and repeatedly slap the face of some young man who were passing, for some supposed offence, and without their daring to retaliate. This seems to be allowed, as likewise picking of pockets, which is done with a most bare-faced impunity. Indeed, anarchy seems to be the order of the day in the Neapolitan dominions."

The want of power in, or the corruption of the government, is sufficiently attested by two notorious facts, to wit; that the revenue of Naples is thirty millions of ducats, and only eighteen millions come into the treasury; and that the country is thronged with lawless bands, to the chief of one of which, the King allows about £200 a year, to keep a road clear in Calabria. The following extract appeared in the Naples Gazette, in 1817; "*We are happy to find that the brigand chiefs are coming to the terms of government, and beginning to clear the roads of their companions.*" How vile, or how despicably weak, must that government have been, which could stoop to such a compromise with murderous, outlawed villains, and then publish triumphantly to the world, the base compact, as a statesmanlike achievement!

Such has been the government of Naples; but what is the character of its population? From accounts it is composed almost entirely of Lords and Lazaroni—of nobility basking in the sunshine and splendor of wealth; and of a wretched, beggarly poor, who live and die in the most abject misery. It is said the King of Naples counts among his subjects, more than a hundred persons having the title of Prince—the greater part of them possessing revenues not so valuable as many of our Virginia planters—yet they are insolent, proud and ostentatious, and lord it o'er their poor countrymen like Eastern nabobs. Mr. Sass, page 144, makes the following whimsical observations upon his entry into Naples, in 1817: "A partial observer might say that Naples was a truly jovial place; all seems mirth and uproar; lords and lazaroni, ladies and demireps, improvisatores, pickpockets and punch, all jumbled together in a heterogeneous mass. The rattling of coaches, the bawling of coachmen, the various cries of the various trades, of basket-makers and knife-grinders, of sellers of lemonade, fruit, brooms, &c. conveyed in the highest key of the voice, assail the traveller from all quarters, and stun his ears. It is all confusion; and there is equal danger of being run over, jostled in a crowd, or tumbled into a stall of fruit, fish, or vegetables: driven first on the one side of the way, then on the other; steering through crowds of baskets, stalls, &c. of different professions; pestered with importunate beggars, or by the lazaroni, who continually offer their services. One person insists upon cleaning your shoes, another pulls you by the coat, and showing you some fruit, exclaims, "*Oh, che bella cosa!*" while a third thrusts some article of sale into your hand. The carts being drawn by cattle, we occasionally found a bull's horn under our arms, or thrust into our sides. This is but a slight picture of the streets of Naples, where thousands of persons are pursuing a thousand different objects; where the human voice divine approaches to absolute shrieking: and where the noise and confusion are so great, that we are inclined to say, 'Chaos is come again.'"

From this character of the lower orders of the Neapolitan people, we should presume the lazaroni would have taken no part in the late political transactions. Indeed, it appears from some of the letters, that they were taken by surprise, and that the movements of the military excited astonishment and alarm among the common people as they are termed. From their ignorance and slavish habits, they may fairly be supposed to be dead to any sense of political degradation. Looking at the elements of the Neapolitan population, having no middle class, or yeomanry, like the English we think it most probable, that the "ball of revolution" was first set in motion by the inferior nobility, who, by suborning the soldiery, made them their instruments. Notwithstanding the patriotic conduct of the Spanish military throughout the late changes in that country, we can allow credit for no such sentiment as that of a love of country having place in the bosoms of such miserable creatures as the Neapolitan soldiers are represented to be. Upon the removal of the Austrian troops from Naples some time ago, Cardinal Gonsalvi, in reference to the numerous and desperate bodies of Banditti in the neighborhood, and the wretched state of the King's army, is said to have remarked, "that he would not answer for the government itself"—but we suppose the government paid regularly the pensions of these robbers; and though it has fallen, the enemy came not from that quarter.

From the National Advocate.

STATE OF THE NATION.

Congress will meet on the 15th of November, and in addition to the state of our foreign relations, as connected with Spain and France, it is anticipated that our internal concerns will occupy no inconsiderable portion of time and attention.—Questions relative to commerce and manufactures, have been agitated without intermission, since the adjournment of Congress; and so much has been already said on these subjects, that they can be disposed of without much debate or delay. The state of the treasury, however, cannot fail to excite immediate attention. It is supposed that a deficit will be exhibited of several millions of dollars, and three alternatives will be presented to Congress to replenish the public coffers, viz. *new loans, retrenchments, and direct taxes.* Which of the three will be preferred by the Secretary of the Treasury, or whether he will recommend either, we are of course unable to say; on the one hand, Congress is supposed to be capable of adopting efficient measures on the subject, and on the other, it is said, that the Secretary of the Treasury is in duty bound to make his suggestions, as to the most feasible mode of improving the public revenue. As to retrenchment in the national expenditures, that only can relate to the army and navy; for the expenses of our foreign relations and for minor civil objects, are too limited to require notice; and the faith and justice of the nation are pledged for the integrity of the pension list. The proposed reduction of the army, involves very important considerations. We have scarcely 7000 men to garrison no less than *eighty* posts and fortifications—to protect our frontiers from immediate danger—to be stationed on the borders—to watch the movements of a powerful and jealous rival—to guard the sea board—to look after the Indians—to form the elements of new armies in the event of a war. For a nation of ten or twelve millions—for a territory so very extensive, and for destinies such as we have reason to believe our country will attain, an army of 7000 men cannot bear further reduction.

The economy which governs the War Department, merits particular notice. In three years a million and a half of dollars have been saved, and the organization of the Commissariat Department is a still greater saving to the nation. Under these circumstances, we cannot perceive how our little army is to be approached with any thing like safety. It does appear that 7000 men would be actually required to keep in proper order, the various fortifications and military posts throughout the United States. These have been very costly to the nation; they are susceptible of decay, and if permitted to fall to pieces their repairs will be more expensive than the small number of men required to keep them in good order. The troops, it also should be recollected, are usefully employed on military roads, in clearing the face of the country, in improving the wilderness, and in such labors on fortifications as will tend to facilitate the national operations in the event of new wars. It is possible that some further reductions may be contemplated in the staff of the army.

With respect to the Navy, whatever difference of opinion prevails as to army expenditures, there is very little division of sentiment on the question of a spirited support & protection to the navy: it is emphatically the favorite of the people, the successful asserter of our rights and the surest guarantee of future benefits—*it will preserve peace with foreign nations*, and that alone will justify the continuance of the usual appropriations for its support; besides, the present agitated state of Europe may lead to results requiring of us to be prepared for any state of things.—There is little, therefore, to be gained by curtailments of army or navy expenditures.

From the New-York Advertiser.

By the arrival at Boston of the ship Herald, Capt Fox, from Liverpool, we have received from our very attentive and obliging correspondent at Liverpool, the London Courier of the 1st and 2d of September, and a Liverpool paper of Saturday the 4th of September—the Courier being an evening paper, brings us, of course, the intelligence of the 2d. The papers are, as usual, devoted in a great measure to the proceedings in the Queen's trial. A female of the name of Louisa Dumont had occupied the House three days. On her principal examination, her testimony was perhaps more strongly presumptive against the Queen, than any of the preceding witnesses. Upon her cross-examination, however, with much difficulty some pretty material circumstances were drawn from her, which were calculated to shake her credit. Among the rest, were produced several letters, written by this witness, after she had left the service of the Princess of Wales, which she finally acknowledged to be written by her, from which the following passages were read—"If the Princess could read my heart, she would then be convinced of the infinite respect, the unlimited attachment, and the perfect affection I entertain for her august person."—"How often to numerous circles have I commerated with enthusiasm her rare talents, her mildness, her piety, her charity, in short all those perfections which she possesses in so eminent a degree"—"I have been delighted in looking over my journal, for you know I say in it a great deal of the best and most amiable Princess in the world; I relate in detail all the traits of sensibility and generosity which she has shown, and the manner in which she has been received, applauded, and cherished, in all the places which we have visited."—"You know when the Princess is my subject, I am not barren. Consequently my journal is embellished with the effusions of my heart, my greatest desire having always been, that the Princess should always appear what she really is, and that full justice should be rendered to her." After reading the letters, the witness explained their contents by saying, that when she was writing them, she was anxious to secure a place in the service of the Princess for her sister.

When first enquired of respecting the Baron Ompteda, she frequently said she knew nothing except having seen him at the Villa Villani when he visited the Princess. In her cross-examination, being asked whether she had ever heard any complaints made about locks and keys, she answered that she remembered the Princess making a complaint, but she did not recollect what the complaint was about, though she acknowledged the Baron Ompteda was in the house of the Princess at the time. On being interrogated she denied plumply that she ever took any part in the complaint, or that she wrote a challenge on that occasion. The examining counsel asked her "Did you not write a letter to Mr. Hanoam?" She answered, "I do not recollect." "Did not he desire you to write a letter for him to the Baron Ompteda?" She again answered "I recollect nothing about it." Parts of the letter were then shown to her, and she was asked if it was her handwriting, but she would give no decisive answer. The question was put direct, "Is it your hand-writing?" Her answer was "It does not seem exactly like it." "Do you believe it to be yours or not?" She replied, "I cannot tell whether it is my hand-writing, because it is not exactly the hand-writing as I write."

The same witness had written to her sister to the following effect—"I had almost forgotten to confide to you a thing which will surprise you as much as it has me. The 24th of last month, I was taking some refreshment at my aunt Clair's, when I was informed that there was a person desired to deliver me a letter and that he would trust it to no one else but me. I went down stairs, and desired him to come up into my room; and, to my astonishment, when I broke the seal I found a proposal was made to me to set off to London under the protection of Government. *I was promised protection, and an opulent fortune in a short time.* The letter was without signature; but, to assure me of the truth of it, I was informed I might *draw on a banker for as much money as I wished.*" The Attorney-General now interposed, the witness was ordered to withdraw, when a debate commenced with regard to the propriety of the course adopted by the Queen's counsel in reading detached parts of letters, &c. The witness subsequently acknowledged the letters produced to have been written by her.

The Queen's party exulted in the result of this witness's examination. And the Courier is obviously somewhat chagrined at it.

Foreign Intelligence.

TRIESTE, AUG. 10.

THE troops which compose our garrison have received orders to march into Italy. The regiment of Prince Leopold of the two Sicilies, will depart on the 15th; the three divisions of grenadiers not till the third September. The body of Elisa Bacchiochi, sister of Bonaparte, who inhabited, under the name of the Countess of Compignian, the Villa Vessenlesa, where she died the 7th of this month, after having been embalmed and enclosed in a coffin of lead, was brought here this morning.—It will be deposited in the vault of a chapel which she constructed in her palace. By her will she has nominated her brother Prince Jerome, of Montfort, guardian to her children.

PARIS, AUG. 29.

Ramifications of the plot discovered at Paris, have been traced as far as Cambrai. The officers of the legion of the Seine kept up private intelligence with the royal guard. They have fled; three however have been arrested.

An ordonnance of the king of the 24th of August, contains the following—

"Upon account of the intelligence we have received concerning the tumultuous scenes which took place at Brest on the evening of the 17th, considering that the authority of the magistrates has been forgotten, that the national guard legally appointed to maintain public tranquillity, have refused to obey the orders of the mayor, and that every man of its members have taken part in the tumults which they ought to have endeavored to repress; considering that such conduct can no longer be tolerated, and that it is important to prevent similar disorders, upon the report of our minister the secretary of state of the interior, we have and do ordain what follows: The National Guard of the city of Brest is dissolved."

The Mayor of Brest has resigned his office, which was agreeable to the king.

Friday morning last, being the Fete of the King, their Royal Highnesses, the Major-General and other Officers of the Royal Guard, had the honor of breakfasting with the King. After mass which was performed in the apartments of the King, his Majesty, supported by one of the officers of his household walked into the grand apartments called Salle du Roi. "You see," said his Majesty to the officers present, "that I am in good health. I do not walk much, but I can walk. My friends I am happy to see you." At one o'clock his Majesty received the Ministers, a great number of Peers, Deputies, and officers of all ranks. The Municipal Body, with Count Chabrol (Prefect of the Seine) at its head, had the honor to present its homage to the King. M. Chabrol, pronounced an Address, to which his Majesty returned the following answer:—

"I receive with the liveliest satisfaction the testimony of the sentiments of my good city of Paris.—I approve the expression of the wishes which it forms for an anxiously desired event, the hope of the accomplishment of which is so dear to my heart. I have seen with pleasure but without astonishment, the good conduct of the people, in a circumstance where some wicked madmen had endeavored to disturb the public tranquillity." In the evening all the public edifices were brilliantly illuminated, as well as the greater part of private houses.

The Chamber of Peers assembled on Saturday last, and formed itself into a Court of Justice. After the perusal of the Requisition of the Procureur du Roi, the preparations for the trial of the conspirators were ordered to be made; and for which purpose the following four Commissioners were named: Count Rapp, Count Digeon, and the Marquises Pastoret and Lemonville. A second Committee of twelve Peers was afterwards appointed, to which the four Commissioners will make a Report, and which will decide on those who shall be charged with the crime of conspiracy before the High Court.

Mr. Canning passed on the 17th instant through Lausanne, on his way to Italy.

GIBRALTAR, AUG. 19.

SPANISH ARMY.

Two printed papers have been received from Cadiz, stated to be copies of two Representations addressed on the 11th inst. from the Isle of Leon, to the Cortes and to his Majesty, by the officers at the head of the Army of Observation of Andalusia—Generals Riego, Lopez de Banos, and Argos Aguero. The Representations are directed against an Order for the breaking up of that Army, which was lately transmitted by the War Minister to the Captain-General of the Province.—This measure the Generals conceive to be fraught with danger to the country, to the King, to the army and to themselves, upon the following grounds, viz:—that the Cortes have scarcely set about the arduous and important task which they are to go through;—that none of the great Delinquents of 1814, or of March last in Cadiz, have yet been punished; that the fundamental law of the State, and the public security are threatened by Associations which meet with protection abroad, and by disturbances at home which are combined with the criminal machinations just alluded to in foreign countries;—that neither the National Militia nor the new system of Finances is yet organized—that not one of those reforms which are likely to excite so much discontent among the wealthy and powerful classes, has been so much as commenced;—and that the Constitutional Institutions have not acquired that stability which time alone can confer upon them, with the assistance of a protecting force, capable of defeating the attempts of the disaffected, whose number cannot but increase upon the introduction of an order of things so different from that which has lately been laid aside. Under these circumstances, and taking for granted that the operations of the Ministry are directed by a hostile hand; that the King has been imposed upon; and that an order, pregnant with such ruinous consequences, has been issued without the knowledge of the Cortes, at the suggestion of weak, if not ill designing, advisers, who wish to be rid of an army which is his Majesty's shield, and to dislodge it from a position which they dread to see remain;—the Generals, trusting that the services, which they and their troops have rendered to the country, will prevent their intentions from being misconstrued, or their patriotism suspected, request that his Majesty will be pleased to suspend the execution of the mischievous Order; and express their confident hope that the Cortes will not forsake them in the critical situation they have been placed in by the deed of an Agent of the Executive, whose directions they cannot obey without giving up the laudable and heroic object for which they nobly and fortunately rose up in arms—the salvation of the Country.

Proceedings of the Cortes.

On the 9th of August the Cortes confirmed the yearly allowances made by their Predecessors, in 1814 to the King and Infants, or subsequently stipulated in the marriage settlements of the Queen and Infants, as follows:—40,000,000 rs. vn. to his Majesty; 1,050,000 to each of the Infants (D. Carlos and D. Francisco de Paula); 550,000 to her Majesty; 550,000 to the Infanta Dona Maria Francisca, and 500,000 to the Infanta Dona Luisa Carlota. On the 7th, they ordered the immediate sale of the estates ceded by his Majesty to the Board of Public Credit, with the exception of the Lagno de Ayuda in Andalusia.

On the 10th Government was authorized to admit (for the purpose of their being communicated to the Cortes,) any proposals that may be made by Foreign Commercial Houses desirous of taking a share, or shares, in the loan.

Camp-Marshal Riego has been appointed Captain General of Gallicia.

SARDINIA,

TURIN, AUG. 14.

The following document is said to have been actually addressed to his Sardinian Majesty by his Piedmontese army:—

Sire—The army is loyal and faithful, and gives a solemn pledge of it to their sovereign. Sire, it is reported that your present ministers are soliciting a succour of Austrian troops. The Austrians are, & will be, not only the natural enemies of the Piedmontese, but of all the other people of Italy. The recollection of 1815 is not far off. Your soldiers know what is meant by having Austrians in the country, although as friends. They have always usurped the honor of our exploits. The Austrians are the execration of Italy. Your soldiers, Sire, will not have them but as enemies. To ask their assistance would be an insupportable insult to the honor of your soldiers, who boast that they are sufficient for the defence of the throne, the country and the constitution.

By the late Mails.

LOUISIANA. ALEXANDRIA, SEPT. 2.

WE were induced to state, some weeks since, upon information received from Nachitoches, that a "free trade" was permitted with the neighboring Spanish Provinces. We learn, by a gentleman recently from Nachitoches that such is not the case—and that there was only a contraband trade revived, and carried on to some extent.

Extract of a letter from Gen. James Long, to a gentleman of this parish, dated Fort Bolivar, August 18th.

"On the 30th of last month I surprised and gave battle to the Carangua Indians, a race of Cannibals, who have within a few years murdered and ATE more than 200 Americans! We had every advantage in point of attack, as they felt in perfect security until we were within 40 yards of them. The enemy were full four to one, and the fight lasted more than 15 minutes—their loss was terrible; ours one killed and nine severely wounded, two since dead, others still dangerous; a few women and children were unavoidably killed in action. These Indians fight with bows and arrows, spears and tomahawks. I am building a strong fort on a beautiful peninsula, between the gulph of Mexico and bay of Trinity."

COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON, OCT. 13.

The President, with his family, returned to the Seat of Government on Wednesday evening, from Virginia.

The Postmaster-General returned to this city last evening, from a visit to the West.

S. CAROLINA. COLUMBIA, OCT. 2.

Whilst almost all parts of our country were suffering with disease, Columbia remained quite healthy, until within the last fortnight. Within this period, it has become more sickly than usual. The number of cases of fever have been considerably increased, and, as yet, we perceive but little abatement. The mortality of the last week, it is true, considerably exceeds the ordinary mortality of this town; but it must be remarked that it has fallen, almost exclusively, on strangers and transient persons, of whom we have at present, a considerable proportion, and many of whom are necessarily destitute of those attendants and comforts so essential in violent illness. It is also to be observed that several have been brought into the town sick for the purpose of availing themselves of medical aid. It is amongst these descriptions of people that the principal mortality has occurred. Within the last fortnight there have been but two deaths amongst those inured to the climate.

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 11.

We have received the Courier of the Orinoco of the 19th August, and some prior dates—those papers and indeed the whole series, are much superior in their composition to the very best of our newspapers.

The Courier of the Orinoco, of the 5th August, contains a long official article on the distribution of the public lands; it consists of fourteen articles, and determines the portion of the land which every officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier, is to have.

The government of the Columbians publish have determined that every male above the age of 60 years, who shall be in that republic on the first of January, 1821, shall become a land proprietor—and the land is bestowed without charge to the individual.

The convention for forming a new constitution in the representative form, will assemble at Cucuta, on the first of January, 1821. Cucuta, is sometimes called St. Joseph de Cucuta—It is 80 miles due N. of Pampeluna, 50 miles north west of Giron, in the valley of Santa Martha; 54 south-west of Grita, on the frontier of Maracaibo; 97 south-west of Merida; 120 west of New Varinas, 240 north by west of Bagota; and 280 south by west of Caracceas; and taking the segment of a circle from the mouth of the Orinoco, to the mouth of the Tumbez, in the bay of Guayquil, Cucuta is nearly central on the curve line.

The Courier of the Orinoco contains a severe animadversion on some articles of royal news which was published in the Gazette of the Caracceas, in which the royal Gazette, among other things, asserted that Bolivar, on taking possession of the city of Bagota after the battle of Boyacca, had cut the throats of 250 priests!—and that general Calzada had retaken Bogota and 5,000 men prisoners. The Courier points at the notoriety of these royal falsehoods, and contrasts them with the recent overtures for a peace, and the destruction of the royalists after passing the Andes, and the Paramo of Guanacas.

An article under the title *southern coast of Cundinamarca*, says, the commandant of the frigate the Andes, informs the general commanding in Choco, that the republican troops had attacked the royalists commanded by Balverde in Guapy, Timbiqui and Zaija, and after having taken their commandant and many prisoners, put the whole to the route.

The president Bolivar, who had been preparing a flotilla on the Sulia river to enter the lake of Maracaybo—had completed the flotilla, and committed the command to Gen. Monagas—the president moved off in the night with a very small corpse of horse, destination not known—probably the first that will be heard of him will be in dispatches communicating some new enterprize from a gallant and successful achievement.

NEW-YORK. AUBURN, OCT. 4.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

On Saturday afternoon last at half past 4 o'clock a very destructive fire broke out in the north wing of the State Prison at Auburn. It originated in the roof of the unfinished part of the prison, and was evidently the work of an incendiary, as there had been no fire in that part of the building since its erection. The probable loss of the state by this unfortunate conflagration is estimated at not less than $10,000. The main edifice was in imminent danger, but by the incessant exertions of the firemen and citizens was preserved. The fire raged with fury until about midnight. In noticing this misfortune to the public, we cannot withhold the meed of applause from the numerous citizens of all classes for their very spirited exertions in allaying the destructive element, and especially to the ladies for their voluntary services in the cooks in passing buckets. The firemen of the village are entitled to our most cordial thanks for their long continued efforts in arresting the progress of the flames.—The principal keeper, Mr. Brittin, and all others engaged in the management of the prison, are entitled to much credit for their vigilance and activity in their very arduous duties. At about the setting of the sun Mr. Brittin directed the convicts, who till then had been working the prison engine in the yard, to their cells. The order was refused by them, and they were forced in at the point of the bayonet. Turnkeys were placed in the different halls to release the convicts in case of necessity. There can be but little doubt that the object of a great portion of the convicts was to effect their escape. One only is missing. There were a few of the convicts who conducted with fortitude and assiduity and are deserving the notice of the Inspectors. Two of the Inspectors Messrs. Olmsted and Casey were present and very active, and are entitled to the thanks of the public; the other three we are informed, were absent.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 16.

THE BALLOON.

We learn from a gentleman from Philadelphia, that Mr. Guille ascended from Vauxhall Garden with his Balloon on Saturday afternoon last at 4 o'clock, and at 5 o'clock the same day made a safe landing in the state of New-Jersey, between 30 and 40 miles north of Philadelphia. In consequence of some mismanagement in the start, the cords by which the Parachute is fastened to the Balloon became entangled, which rendered it unsafe for Mr. Guille to detach himself, and he was thus obliged to follow the course of the Balloon to whatever quarter the winds drove it, until the gas escaped. Mr. G. was up one hour, and according to his calculation was 16000 feet from the earth. When at the highest he entered a cloud, and for some time was unable to see the earth—at this period he became quite chilled and frequently rubbed his hands together from numbness. His descent we understand was gradual; he alighted in a wood, and reached the earth with little trouble and without injury. Our informant saw Mr. G. 33 miles from Philadelphia with his balloon and parachute which had received no injury.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The federalists of Philadelphia have carried their ticket for Members of Assembly, and the City Councils; and also their ticket for Members of Congress, viz. John Sergeant, Joseph Hemphill, William Milnor, and Samuel Edwards.

CONN. NORWALK, OCT. 11.

ORDINATION.

On Wednesday, the 4th instant the Rev. Sylvester Eaton was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry, in the Congregational society of this place. The solemn and interesting services of the day were performed to the acceptance of a crowded house in the following order:——Introductory prayer by the Rev. Mr. Belden of Greenfield: the sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Chester of Albany, from 1st Peter, i. 3—8: ordaining prayer by the Rev. Mr. Smith of Stamford: charge to the minister by the Rev. Mr. Lewis of Greenwich: right hand of fellowship by the Rev. Mr. Sprague of West-Springfield, Mass.: charge to the people by the Rev. Mr. Bonney of New-Canaan; and the concluding prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hewit of Fairfield.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, Oct. 18, 1820.

New-London County Cattle Show.

The Cattle Show and exhibition of Domestic Manufactures, under the direction of the New-London County Agricultural Society, took place in this town on Wednesday last.

The show of Cattle and Swine was very good, both in number and quality. Several pairs of very fine working Oxen were presented, and the Bulls, Calves, and Swine, were pronounced by good judges to be very fine, and promise great improvement in the Domestic Animals in the County.

We have not gone into particulars, as a detailed account is expected to be published by the Society.

FRESHET.

The heavy rain which fell on Sunday and Monday produced a very great and sudden rise of the streams in this neighborhood. It is said they have not been so high for the last ten years. Among the bridges carried away we have heard of Lovett's, on the road to Canterbury, and the one built of stone over Trading-Cove-Brook, on the new road to New-London.

Since writing the above, we have been informed that the massy bridge just below the Turnpike Gate on the New-London road, is also carried away.

There are, we understand, good grounds for believing that the Russian Court has directly acknowledged the constitutional system re-established in Spain, and congratulated the Spanish monarch on the harmony subsisting between him and his new ministers and advisers. It is also said, upon information which we think worthy of credit, that the new administration in Spain are decidedly in favor of the ratification of the Florida Treaty, and had resolved to exert to that end their influence with the Cortes. We have heard of a very amicable correspondence between the Spanish Secretary of State and Mr. Forsyth, in which the latter makes full amends by the glowing kindness of his tone for the asperity of his former address. We rejoice in every act of conciliation and kindly communion between the two governments, because we believe the arrangements of the treaty are the best that could be made under all circumstances, and that the final confirmation of them will be for their mutual advantage. The *rights* of this country cannot be relinquished out of deference to the noble career in which the Spanish Liberals are engaged; but in asserting them, we owe every testimonial of consideration and sympathy compatible with the main subject.

Philadelphia National Gazette.

SUCCESS OF THE PATRIOTS.

A Curracoa paper of the 9th of September, received at Norfolk, contains the following.

A letter has been received here from Puerto Cabello giving an account of the taking of Barcelona by the forces under the Independent General Bermudas, and also of the capture of a squadron of eleven flecheras, commanded by the Spanish chief Guerrero, who is stated to have been killed in the action. The letter also states that a sanguinary battle had subsequently been fought between the Royalists and Independents near to Cumana, but as our endeavors to procure a sight of the letter in question have proved unavailing, we are unable to state particulars; it is probable, that before our next we shall be in possession of the accounts in detail.

Antiquities.—Captain Cleveland of the ship Beaver, has brought several Peruvian antiquities for Mr. Bogert. They consist of Indian vessels of clay, called by the natives *Guaqueros*. These were dug out of a Tumuli, near the ruins of an Indian town, contiguous to the sea, west of Truxillo, and known to have been the baix, or summer residence of Atahualpa. They evince a degree of skill and perfection in the art, superior to any thing now existing among their descendants. The place where they were made is no longer known. These Guaqueros were intended for water pitchers. The clay is red and black, and equally as smooth and polished as the Grecian Terra Cottas, and are also as light. Some of them have a kind of wreath after the manner of bas relief, though somewhat rude. On one of the pitchers, is a perfect face, with the features, not only regular and expressive, but extremely well moulded and proportionate. The countenance has a Peruvian cast—high cheek bones—part of the forehead covered with a fillet, and is altogether an object of interest, from the country in which it was found, and the speculation to which it leads, as to the former state of the arts in South-America.—*N. York Advocate.*

From the Sierra Leone Gazette.

FREETOWN, JULY 1.

With sincere sorrow we have to notice, that the melancholy reports of deaths and diseases raging among the Americans, who proposed forming an establishment in the river Sherbro, are, alas! but too true.

Mr. Doughen, a young gentleman who had accompanied the expedition as a volunteer, for the purpose of following his studies, under the care of the late Rev. Samuel Bacon, arrived here on Monday, and reports that the whole of the white people attached to that expedition, amounting in number to twelve, are dead, (himself excepted;) the loss among the colored people has been also very great; twenty-six had died in the whole, (white and colored people.) The cause of the disease is attributed to the unhealthy spot offered to the expedition for a temporary accommodation by Mr. Kissell, of this Colony, during the palavers with the Native Chiefs—these were protracted to an unusual length, and it will surprize our readers to hear, that the Chiefs were made to declare, "that they would hold no palaver with white men."

BANKS OF THE OHIO.

A Vincennes (Indiana) paper of Sept. 12, states, that the situation of that place, was truly deplorable. Nearly one third of its population appears to be confined on beds of sickness, while the houses of the humane farmers in the vicinity, are crowded with our fugitive convalescents. Nor is this calamity confined to Vincennes—nearly all the towns on the waters of this state and Illinois are similarly afflicted. By some this is attributed solely to the unprecedented lowness of the streams, by others to this, combined with other causes. But let any person look at the situation of the *rives* bordering this town—with the water scarcely moving on its bed—with a surface on both sides, in some places, covered with green putrified matter, to the extent of 150 yards from the shore—and then say whether our citizens at this season can be healthy.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Arrived, (below,) the fast sailing ship Hunter, Captain Davis in 26 days from Bordeaux.

Captain Davis brings Dispatches from our Minister at Madrid. The harvest had been most abundant in France, and the vintage much more productive than was anticipated. Captain Davis has favored us with papers to the 5th Sept.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.

Had we not received the following extraordinary circumstance from the best authority, we should certainly withhold our belief. Yesterday at the suit of the landlord, the sheriff took possession of a house in Cresson's Alley, the tenant being absent at Baltimore. To their astonishment on entering the chamber, they found a box, near his bedstead, on opening which they discovered the remains of his wife who had died about 3 years ago: and on further search in the garret, a coffin was found containing the ashes of his child, which had died about three years ago.

They were immediately interred. The officers and neighbors can conceive no possible motive for this act of infatuation and folly: and what renders it truly astonishing that he should thus preserve the remains of his wife, is, that since her death he has married a second wife.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

The question is settled as to the political complexion of the Executive of Maryland for the next political year. The Republican party retains its ascendancy by a majority of two votes on joint ballot. Robert Wright is elected a Representative to the next Congress by a majority, in his district, of about 30 votes; and Philip Reed by a majority of 18 votes. Both these gentlemen have heretofore been in Congress, and both as Senators and as Representatives.—*Nat. Int.*

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

A bonnet, made by Miss Sophia Goodhouse, of Wethersfield, of the grass, commonly called spear-grass, in imitation of Leghorn, was exhibited last week, at the Cattle Show at Hartford. It is said to be equal in fineness to No. 58's imported from Leghorn, and was purchased at auction, by a gentleman from Philadelphia, at thirty dollars.

From a Charleston Paper, Oct. 4.

COMET.

A Comet was observed on Sunday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, in a S. W. direction, about 90 degrees above the horizon—its appearance was very brilliant, and was noted by many persons on the wharves, and several gentlemen who were on board the schooner Charleston Packet.

England vs. the Holy League.

By a late discussion in the British Parliament it is made certain, that in any crusade which the Holy League shall make against the Genius of Revolution now marching through Europe, England will be found in opposite League more holy in purpose, though less so in name. The ground taken by the British Government, as stated by Lords Liverpool and Castlereagh, on the great subject, was pronounced by Lords Holland and Russell, to be highly honorable to them.

NAVY BOARD.

A Board, consisting of Commodore Stewart, Commodore Chauncey, Captain Evans and the Rev. Chaplain Felch, is in session in New-York for the examination of Midshipmen as candidates for promotion to Lieutenants.—They are examined in mathematics, seamanship and moral character. Non whose warrants are dated since Jan. 1, 1814 can be examined. Last year of 28 examined only 18 passed.

GOOD NEWS.

Letters from Europe say, that indications existed, that our territorial differences with Spain, and tariff squabble with France, would shortly be settled on terms of equity and justice.

Reports from several quarters state, that an insurrection of the Negroes had taken place in the British island of *Tobago*, and that they were in possession of two of the forts. The blacks in this island out-number the whites 15 to 1.

Congress is to convene at Washington on Monday the 13th November.

The Governor of New-Hampshire has issued his proclamation appointing Thursday, the 9th day of November next, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer in that State.

It is reported on the authority of a letter from Leghorn, that a deadful revolution has taken place at Constantinople; and that one fifth of the population had fallen victims in the contest.

James Wilson, convicted of high treason, was beheaded at Glasgow, on the 30th of August. The prisoner was cheered by the mob, and when he fell, the cry of murder was vociferated.

A letter received in Charleston dated Savannah 8th October, says—"The sickness does not abate—nine deaths I understood have already occurred to-day, and I know about as many persons past recovery."

A letter from New-Orleans, of the 19th September, states, that the deaths of fever at that place averaged about 140 a week.

A duty of 5s per pound is laid in England on manufactured tobacco, except such as is of the growth of the United States, &c. &c.

A new bounty is granted in England on vessels engaged in the Cod and Whale Fisheries.

A New-Jersey paper mentions that they have 119 candidates for their six seats in Congress, and for their eight electors, 128!

Miss Frances Maria Fitzclarence, daughter of the celebrated Mrs. Jordon, of the British theatre, and grand-daughter of the late King of Great-Britain, has arrived at New-York, and will probably appear on the American boards.

MARINE LIST.

Oct. 11—Arrived, *sloop Nancy, Crowell, Yarmouth; sloop Eliza, Davison, New-York.*

12—Sailed, *sloop Venus, Havens, New-York.*

14—Sailed, *sloop Hiram, Loveland, Boston; sloop Eliza, Davison, New-York.*

Arrived, *sloop M'Donough, Coit, N. York; sloop Hambird, Satterlee, Baltimore.*

16—Sailed, *sloop Science, Lovell, Boston; sloop Oliver Wolcott, Sydemow, New-York.*

Married,

At New-London, Mr. ERASTUS SMITH, merchant, to Miss FANNY RICHARDS; daughter of Guy Richards, Esq.

In Charlestown, Mass. Com. JOHN SHAW, of the U. states' navy, to Miss MARY BREED.

Died,

In this town, on the 12th inst. Mrs. DESIRE MINER, consort of Mr. Nathan Miner, aged 51 years.

In Albany, very suddenly, Mr. CHARLES PARKS, generally known as the common show man, aged between 35 and 40 years. He was an uncommonly corpulent man, weighing between 3 and 400 pounds.

On the 11th of September, at Bay of St. Louis, near New-Orleans, Mrs RIPLEY, wife of Brigadier General Ripley, and daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Allen, of Pittsfield, Mass.

In Charleston, on the 28th ult. Captain GURDON LATHROP, shipmaster, formerly of this place.

On the 6th inst. in Bartram's woods, Kingsessing township, five miles from Philadelphia, JACK SNAKE, an Indian chief, one of the nine Cherokees travelling from Philadelphia to their nation.—He is said to have been a warrior under General Jackson, and fought at the celebrated battle of Horse Shoe. A coffin was procured and he was decently buried by the neighbors; at the request of his companions his bow, arrows, &c. were buried with him, according to the custom of the nation.

American Manufactures.

WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING Co

NOW offer for sale at their store, Norwich Falls, an assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Bleached and unbleached Power Loom Shirtings & Sheetings; Ginghams; Chambrays; Stripes; Diaper; Apron and Furniture Checks; Cotton Yarn; Candle Wick; Sattinet Warps; Cotton Batts for Quilts & Pelisse Wadding; Broadcloths; Cassimeres; Coatings; Flannels; Tow Cloth; Boston Boots, Shoes and Sole Leather of the first quality.

ALSO,

20 barrels fresh Baltimore superfine FLOUR.

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Oct. 18. 50—

TO FARMERS.

WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING Co.

WISH TO PURCHASE,

100 cords Oak and Walnut WOOD,
50 bushels RYE,
1000 lbs. BUTTER,
50 barrels CIDER.

Apply to

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Norwich Falls, Oct. 18. 50—

DWIGHT RIPLEY having taken *Mr. Horace Waldo* into business with him, the business will for the present be conducted under the firm of

RIPLEY & WALDO,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs & Medicine, Dyestuff, Paints & Oil.

ALSO,

5 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
3 Boxes Havanna Sugar,
3 Bbls. Muscovado do.
3 Hds. Lump do.
4 Hhds. St. Croix Rum,
4 Hhds. New-England do.
1 Quarter Casks Malaga Wine,
Casks Raisins,
Peer, Allspice and Coffee, per bag,
10 Jars Ginger,
Hyson, and Hyson Skin Tea, per chest,
Fine Bengal Indigo,
14 Hhds. Copperas, 2 do. Alum,
1 tun first quality Grape Madder,
40 boxes 6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Glass,
30 tons Iron and Steel assorted.

Norwich, Oct. 17, 1820. 50—

For Savannah,

THE Schr. DEFENCE, of Stonington, *Harris Pendleton, Master*, will sail from Norwich, on the 25th instant. One half of her cargo is engaged—will take freight and a few passengers. The Defence is 84 tons burthen, and in complete order.

Apply to Capt. Pendleton, on board.

Oct. 11. 49—

For New-York,

THE packet M'DONOUGH, *Coit*, will sail on Friday, at 8 o'clock A. M. *Oct. 18.*

STOVES.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of *Wilson's Patent Parlour and Cooking STOVES*, of all sorts and sizes.

—ALSO—

Stafford *Cooking and Box STOVES*—all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

LYMAN BREWER.

Oct. 17, 1820. 50—

FLOUR.

20 bbls Howard-Street FLOUR received and for sale by the Subscriber.

JOHN LATHROP.

Oct. 18. 50—

DABOLL'S ALMANACK for 1821,

IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES,

FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE.

Oct. 17.

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port. Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

The Subscribers,

APPOINTED by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, Commissioners to examine and allow the claims of the creditors of the estate of

HARVEY MORGAN,

deceased, late of said Norwich, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the 3d Oct. 1820, are allowed by said Court for the creditors to exhibit their claims against said estate to the Commissioners, and that we shall in pursuance of our appointment, meet at the Dwelling-House of *Eber Backus*, in said Norwich, on the 3d Tuesdays of November and March next, when and where all persons having demands against said estate, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims.

ERASTUS HUNTINGTON,
CHAS. P. HUNTINGTON, } *Com'rs.*

Norwich, Oct. 14, 1820. 50—

Flour and Lime.

FRESH superfine Flour, in barrels and half barrels.

Dexter's Stone Lime, first quality,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

July 19. 37—

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE inhabitants of the first School District in Norwich, (Chelsea Society,) are hereby warned to meet at the *District School-House*, on Wednesday the 25th day of October instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M. to choose a Clerk and Treasurer, and to do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

JOHN LATHROP, *District Committee.*

Norwich, Oct. 18, 1820. 50—

MISSING,

A GREEN SILK UMBRELLA, with brass furniture, partly worn, the handle hooked, with a silver plate on the end for a name—if returned, or information given where it is, will command the thanks of

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

Oct. 18, 1820. 50—

☞ *NOTICE.*

ALL persons indebted to the *Bozrah Manufacturing Company*, whose accounts are more than a year's standing, are requested to make immediate payment.—Grain of all kinds will be received at a fair price.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

Bozrahville, Oct. 14, 1820. 50—

Broke into the enclosure

OF the subscriber on the 7th inst. a black Mare, about 15 years old, some white hairs on her forehead and shoulder before. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

RUSSELL RIX.

Preston, Oct. 11, 1820. 50—

POETRY.

LINES

BY MISS ROSCOE, OF LIVERPOOL, (ENG.)

SEVERED were my spirit steep,
I weep not as I used to weep;
The tear bedews my cheek no more,
But lives within my heart's warm core.
What though it may not reach my eye,
It thrills my frame with agony;
And though the sigh must be repress'd,
It swells within my aching breast.
O Christian! are they cherish'd there—
The food of anguish and despair?
And is not life too frail and brief
For time to feed on secret grief?
Hast thou no duties to pursue?
No sacred claims before thy view?
No task appointed for the day,
That hours may thus be mourn'd away?
No preparation for the morrow,
To steal one passing pang from sorrow;
No fellow-creature to befriend,
That thus life's interests seems to end?
No good to do?—no hope to cheer?
That wan and worn thou lingerest here
Is nought of blessing to thee given?
No home on earth?—no trust in Heaven?
—O, if those holy hopes on thee
Have pour'd their sacred agency;
And if thou hast a soul to feel
The mercies which much hopes reveal;
However dark thy path may be,
With this world's passing misery,
Go, and be faithful—murmur not
Over the sorrows of thy lot;
But, meekly happy, kiss the rod,
All grateful that thou hast a God;
And let all earthly grief be still,
In the high aim to do his will,—
All fear, all doubt, all woe discard,
And He will be "Thy great reward."

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office Chelsea-Landing, Ct. Oct. 1st 1820.*

EUNICE ADAMS, Lucy Adams, John Avery, John L. Buswell, Harriet Brewer, Lydia Bread, Philip Bowen, *Lebanon*, Mr. Bates, Hannah Barker, Zachariah Boothe, Francis Burrows, Joseph Brown, *Preston*, Abigail Davis, Rosannah Church, George Crawley, Lucy Champlin, Loami Coming, (3,) Wm. P. Eaton, Cushing Eells, Asa Fitch, Lucy Fox, Mary R. Franklin, Henry S. Grace, David Gardner, Earles P. Gardner, *Bozrah*, (2,) Joseph Gideons, *Preston*, Sarah O. Hopkins, Jabez Huntington, (2,) John Hide, Lucinda Hatch, Palmer Hewet, *Groton*, Nancy Hill, *Montville*, Ichabod Johnson, Jun. Naomi Jeffers, Wm. Joy, Betsey Leffingwell, Joseph Kingsley, Edward B. Lewis, Eben. Latham, Anna Mix, Levi Nelson, *Lisbon*, Lydia Pope, Joseph Peabody, Joseph Perkins, Fredk. Perkins, *Lisbon*, Asa Post, *Bozrah*, Clarinda Post, *Bozrah*, (2,) Isaac Roath, William Rogers, Clarissa Roath, Thomas L. Ridgeway, Mary Rogers, —— Roviere, Mercy Rose, *Lisbon*, Geo. Remington, Sanford Stoddard, Benj. Snow, (2) H. Stedman, Joseph Story, Reuben Tabor, Geo. A. Woodbridge, Harriet A. Woodbridge, Jesse Watson, Lydia Weston, George Whipple, Matthias Wisenbaker, Mary Warren, Robert B. Witter, *Lisbon*. 43—

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office at Norwich, Ct. on the 1st day of October*, 1820.

HENRY H. ALLEN, Josh F. Beebe, Jane F. Butler, Clark Case, Sarah L. Danforth, Marcy Davis, John Davis, Sally Ensworth, John Gardner, Frederick W. Geyer, Jun. (3,) Shubael Guild, Amos Hawley, Benjamin Isaacs, Dudley Morgan, Jun. Elijah Pitcher, Jun. Amelia Roberts, Susan Roteh, Catherine Sands, Samuel Stanton, Phylanco Tracy, Almira Walmsley, David Whiting, *Norwich*.

Asenath M. Brewster, Rebecca Butler, Ebenezer Fuller, Daniel Gates, Dougald M'Gregor, George C. Bazard, Elisha Morgan, Simon Mosely, *Lisbon*.

Sally Beebe, Anna Birchard, William Crocker, Robert M. Palmer, Elijah Vergason, Lydia Waterman, *Bozrah*.

J. HYDE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS *remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, Sept. 1, 1820.*

DANIEL ADAMS, Silas Bailey, Jr. Isabel Chase, James Cogswell, Ebenezer Case, Jr. Roger Coit, Christopher Dean, John Davison, Jonathan Goff, Elisha H Green, George Gordon, Sarah R. Hatch, Stephen Hale, Jonathan Hammett, Jr. Joseph Hutchins, Eliza Kione, George Middleton, Susan Parkis, Rowland Peckham, Thomas Perkins, Job Phillips, Eliza Parkis, Silas Reed, Warren Shepard, Jeremiah Starkweather, Hannah Shepard, Esther Shepard, *of Plainfield*.

Levi Kinney, *Voluntown*.
William Hall, *Sterling*.

E. C. EATON, P. M.

Notice.

ALL persons liable to pay taxes in the town of Norwich, are by law required to give to the subscriber on or before the twentieth day of October instant, written or printed lists of all taxable property belonging to them on the first day of October instant, with the particulars of all property, real and personal, liable to be assessed and valued in conformity to the law entitled "*An Act to provide for the assessment and collection of Taxes in this State*," and also the law entitled "*An Act supplemental to an act to provide for the assessment and collection of Taxes in this State*."

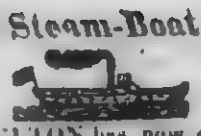
JOHN HYDE, *Assessor*.
Norwich, October 2, 1820. 48—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighbourhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary*.
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.



THE FULTON has now commenced running to Norwich, and will continue for the season, to leave Norwich as soon as the tide serves after the arrival of the stages, and to leave New-London every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 8 o'clock in the morning, exchanging with *Capt. Bunker* same days at New-Haven, and leaving there at 6 P. M. to return.

March 29. 21—

FOR SALE,

A FARM

IN Franklin, containing forty-four acres of excellent Land, lately owned and improved by Mr. JABEZ R. PACKARD.—Immediate possession will be given.

Apply to CARDER HAZARD,
at Kinney's Hotel, or
HENRY STRONG.

Chelsea-Landing, Oct. 11, 1820. 49

For Sale,

A FARM,

CONTAINING about ninety acres of excellent land for *mowing, pasture* and *tillage*, with a large proportion of wood—A good *Dwelling-House* and other out houses, almost new thereon standing, pleasantly situated in Norwich, on the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Brooklyn, with the *stock and farming utensils* on the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

A lot of *Wood Land*, lying in Lisbon, on the aforesaid turnpike, containing about four acres, one mile and a half from the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

In Plainfield, a convenient Tenement for a small family, opposite the mansion of *Ephraim Wheeler, Esq.* For particulars enquire of THOMAS WHEELER, on said Farm.

June 6, 1820. 31-tf—

For Sale or to Let,

THE subscriber's House and premises, the residence of the late *Jonathan Frisby*, Esq. of Norwich.—Possession may soon be had. For particulars apply to

DWIGHT RIPLEY, Esq.
Norwich, or to the subscriber at Bozrahville.
D. L. DODGE.

April 1, 1820. 22—

Notice,

TO SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS AND OTHERS.

PERSONS wishing to purchase Religious Books and Tracts for gratuitous distribution, are particularly informed by *T. Robinson* that he has on hand a general assortment, which he offers for sale as low as can be purchased in Boston, New-York or elsewhere.

Oct. 10, 1820. 49—

WEAVING.

JOSEPH BREED, has on hand and will be constantly supplied with a quantity of Cotton Yarn to be wove into Plaids.

To good and expeditious Weavers liberal prices will be given.

Sept. 19, 1820. 46—

For Sale Cheap,

A FIRST rate COOKING STOVE, with all the apparatus—has been used one winter only. Enquire of the subscriber, at the Stone-Ware Pottery.

A. STEDMAN.
Norwich-Landing, Sept. 27. 6w—48—

EMPLOYMENT.

ONE or two families of children, with good recommendations, may find employment in the Cotton Mill at Norwich Falls. Also, two or three Weavers to attend Water Looms.

The subscriber will purchase Rye Cheese, Butter, Chesnut Boards and Wood.

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent*.
Sept. 20. 46tf

Taken up

ABOUT a fortnight since, a black lirl back HEIFER, 2 years old—gives milk. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JARVIS LATHROP.
Norwich, (Plain-Hills,) Oct. 4. 48—

Patent Cut Nails.

A COMPLETE assortment, of the first quality, constantly for sale on good terms by *Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company*. Orders addressed to W. C. GILMAN, *Agent*, will receive punctual attention.

May 31. 9—

Wanted

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

10 M. feet Oak BOARDS,
10 " " Chesnut LATH,
For which good pay will be made.

JOHN LATHROP.

FOR SALE,
6 Bbls. Mess and Prime PORK.
Sept. 5, 1820. 45—

DR. FRINK'S

Universal American Pills,

Lately prepared by the Inventor at his Dispensary, sign of the Good Samaritan, Northampton, Mass. are now made only by Mrs. Frink, at Norwich, Connecticut, to whom, before his decease, he communicated the skill of making this unrivalled Medicine.

THESE Pills have virtues highly salutary in all those complaints hereafter mentioned. More than seven years past their success has been most flatteringly acknowledged in Boston, and other principal towns in New England, by gentlemen of high respectability. The infallible test of experience has proved them to be, in all cases, quick, thorough, easy; leaving the bowels in a quiet state, and happily uniting the ultimate effects of an emetic and cathartic, but without the distressing spasms which an emetic usually creates. They evacuate from the stomach and bowels the surcharge of acrid bile, vitiated mucus, and morbid humors, in the most pleasant and effectual manner. The remote or exciting causes of Fevers, and other formidable diseases, often originate from the sources last named, when allowed to remain in the system. How important then is it, to have at hand a safe and kind remedy, or seasonable preventative, against the threatened evil. When the following diseases are assailing the constitution, and no Physician is at hand, how many valuable lives may be saved every year, by a timely use of these invaluable Pills—that is to say—Giddiness, Pains in the Head and Neck, Cholic, Melancholy, Jaundice, Dropsy, Worms, Costiveness Gripes, Puking, Obstructions in the Kidney passages, Weak and Inflamed Eyes, Typhus and Bilious Fevers, Camp Distemper, Putrid Dysentary, Paleness with loss of appetite.

In these and numerous other complaints, the public are assured not a single instance in seven years has occurred, in which those who have used have not given Dr. Frink's Universal American Pills their unqualified approbation.

The most perfect attention and care are used in preparing this excellent medicine.

A liberal discount to Druggists who buy at wholesale. Certificates and directions will accompany each box of Pills, and none are genuine but those signed by U. FRINK, with a seal.

These Pills are for sale by
D. RIPLEY.
Norwich, Sept. 5, 1820. 44—

ANDERSON'S

COUGH DROPS.

The most valuable Medicine in use for
COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine. Many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

Caution.—Be particular that every genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed by JAMES MEGEE.

"I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or the breast, & more or less, cough & weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low, I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops, and purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 28, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; *Charles Dyer, & Co.* Middletown; *Dyer & Howes*, Windham; *Joseph C. Huntington* and *Samuel Tyler*, Norwich.

June 6. 31—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS II.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$6000
3	"	1000	"	3000
4	"	500	"	2000
4	"	300	"	1200
4	"	200	"	800
140	"	100	"	14000
100	"	50	"	5000
50	"	40	"	2000
80	"	30	"	2400
342	"	20	"	6980
3270	"	6	"	19620
4008	Prizes			60,000
7992	Blanks			

12,000 Tickets, at five dollars, is 60,000

Less than two Blanks to a Prize, and all the Prizes floating from the commencement of the drawing, a circumstance very seldom if ever before known in this State.

The Treasures of this Scheme are not absorbed by one or two overgrown Prizes, as is commonly the case; but its wealth is more equally and therefore more usefully distributed.

The punctuality of the Managers in Drawing the first Class of this Lottery, and their prompt payment of the prizes, gives them confidence in issuing this, the second and last Class, together with the laudable purpose for which the grant was made, they confidently hope will induce the public to patronize this.

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent, and all prizes less than One Hundred Dollars payable in sixty days, and all others in ninety days after the completion of the drawing, which will commence at Fairfield, on the first Tuesday of February next.—All prizes not called for in one year, will be considered as generously given to the Society, and not thereafter paid.

JEREMIAH STURGES,
PHINEAS TAYLOR,
THOMAS F. ROWLAND,
ZACHARIAH CLARK, 2d.
} *Managers.*

Fairfield, Aug. 1, 1820. 43—

TICKETS FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD's Book-Store—Also, by SAMUEL TYLER and JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

THE REAL JAPAN

BLACKING

OF
DAY & MARTIN,
97 High Holborn, London.

THIS inestimable Composition, with half the usual labor, produces a most brilliant *Jet Black* fully equal to the highest Japan Varnish, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, will not soil the finest linen; is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and will retain its virtues in any climate.

PREPARED BY
GEO. HOUSTON, *New-York*.
and warranted to be equal to the imported.

FOR SALE BY
CHARLES COIT.
Norwich, June 11. 36—

Lumber, Salt, etc.

MERCHANTABLE and clear Pine Boards and Scantling,
Clear Stuff from 1¼ to 2 inches,
Shingles, various qualities,
Merchantable and clear Clapboards and Lath Boards,
Chesnut and Oak Plank, Boards & Joist,
Stone Lime, various qualities,
Winter and summer strained Sperm Oil,
Streights, Shoal and Whale Oil,
T. Island, Liverpool, St. Ubes and Cape Salt,
Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Mess Pork, Lard in Kegs and Pots,
Old Port & Lisbon Wine for medical use,
Corks in bags of 7 or 8 Gross,
Tar, Lamp Black, Bed Cords, Coil and Scale Fish, Meal Bags,
Writing, Wrapping, and Sheathing Paper,
10 Doz. Iron Shovels, Travelling Trunks,
A small invoice Hollow Ware assorted,
10 Boxes Smoked Herring,

FOR SALE BY
C. EELLS.
Sept. 19, 1820. 6w—46—

Iron, Steel, etc.

SWEDES Iron, 1¼ to 3 inch flat,
do. ½ to 1½ inch square,
English do. 1¼ to 3 inch flat,
do. ½ to 1½ inch round,
Hoop and Band Iron,
English blistered and Crawley, American blistered, German, and Cast Steel,
Crow Bar Moulds,
Plough Shares and Moulds,
Nail and Spike Rods,

FOR SALE BY
JOS. BREED.
Aug. 23, 1820. 40—

LADIES' SHOES.

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a large assortment of

Ladies' Morocco Shoes,

of superior quality, and latest fashion, at reduced prices.

Aug. 15, 1820. 41—

Sabbath School Books.

FOR SALE BY
RUSSELL HUBBARD,
A variety of Books suitable for Sabbath Schools,
AMONG WHICH ARE

M'DOWELL'S Questions on the Bible.
Emerson's Evangelical Primer.
Sketch of my Friend's Family.
Perkins' Sabbath School Catechism.
Mavor's Catechism of the Bible.
Original and Select Hymns.
Pious Parent's Present.
Serious Advice to Youth.
Pictures of Bible History, with suitable descriptions.
Dr. Watts' Divine Songs.
Emblems and Fables, natural, historical, moral and divine.
Original Hymns for the use of children by the author of Hymns for Infant minds.
Pious Gift.
Walks of Usefulness in London and its environs.
Select Hymns for Youth.
The Happy Waterman.
Dr. Watts' plain and easy Catechisms, including his historical Catechisms.
A new Hieroglyphical Bible.
Sunday School Hymns.
Early instruction recommended in a narrative of the life of Catharine Haldane.
The History of the Holy Bible abridged.
Mrs. Barbauld's Hymns in prose.
Bible Atlas.
Catechism in Verse.
Youth's Guide to Happiness.
Hymns for Infant Minds.

Together with a great variety of other kinds for children, all which will be sold as low as they can be obtained elsewhere. Large Discounts will be made to those who purchase by the quantity.

Sept. 5. 47—

LUMBER, &c.

50 M. Hartford Inspected Shingles,
20 M. feet clear Plank, Boards, Clap-Boards, and 1¼ inch Sash Stuff,
4 " " Merchantable Clap-Boards,
10 Bbls. Baltimore Flour,
10 M. Brick, at the Kiln price,
1 one Horse Waggon,
120 lbs. Zant Currants,

Received and for sale by
JOHN LATHROP.
Aug. 22, 1820. 42—

GIN.

Best Cold Spring Gin,

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED,
WHO WANTS TO PURCHASE,
200 White Oak GIN BARRELS.
Sept. 19. 46—

Salt and Flour.

200 Bushels Rock Salt, very coarse and clean,
25 Barrels Superfine Flour,

FOR SALE BY
CHARLES COIT.
Norwich, Sept. 20, 1820. 46—

Salt and Flour.

400 Bushels Rock, Cape and Liverpool fine SALT.

A constant supply of new crop superfine FLOUR, for sale very low for ready pay, by
C. TYLER.
Sept. 20. 46—

CORDAGE, White Rope, Bed-Cords, Lines, Seine and Sewing Twine, on hand, or furnished at short notice, at the *Rope-Walk in West-Chelsea*,

OR AT THE STORE OF
JOS. BREED.
Aug. 22, 1820. 43—

SUGAR.

8 Hogsheads and 3 Barrels Muscovado Sugar, for sale very low by
CHARLES COIT,
or LYMAN BREWER.
Norwich, Sept. 13, 1820. 45—

CIDER.

Joseph Breed,

WANTS to purchase a quantity of Cider.

Oct. 4. 48—

RUM, etc.

4 Hhds. West India Rum,
2 Boxes Brown and White Havana Sugars,
Lump and Loaf Sugar,

Just received and for sale by
LYMAN BREWER.
Aug. 15. 41—

Utley's Remedy

FOR *Tooth-ache, Scurvy Gums, and Loose Teeth*,—The above valuable article for sale by
JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, May 9, 1820. tf-27—

---

300 bushels superior Yellow CORN,

FOR SALE BY
CALVIN TYLER.
July 12. 36—

---

150 Bottles choice MADEIRA WINE,

FOR SALE BY
JOHN LATHROP.
Aug. 30. 44—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1820. *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXIV. No. 51.]

DWIGHT RIPLEY having taken *Mr. Horace Waldo* into business with him, the business will for the present be conducted under the firm of

RIPLEY & WALDO,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs & Medicine, Dye-stuff, Paints & Oil.

ALSO,

20 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
10 Boxes Havanna Sugar,
6 Bbls. Muscovado do.
2 Hds. Lump do.
8 Hhds. St. Croix Rum,
6 Hhds. New-England do.
10 Quarter Casks Malaga Wine,
6 Casks Raisins,
Pepper, Allspice and Coffee, per bag,
10 Kegs Ginger,
Hyson, and Hyson Skin Tea, per chest,
1 Case Bengal Indigo,
14 Hhds. Copperas, 2 do. Allum,
1 Ton first quality Grape Madder,
10 Tons Log Wood,
6 Tons Nicaragua,
5 Tons Fustic,
40 Boxes 6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Glass,
30 Tons Iron and Steel assorted.

Norwich, Oct. 17, 1820. 50—

American Manufactures.

WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING Co.

NOW offer for sale at their store, Norwich Falls, an assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Bleached and unbleached Power Loom Shirtings & Sheetings; Ginghams; Chambrays; Stripes; Diaper; Apron and Furniture Checks; Cotton Yarn; Candle Wick; Sattinet Warps; Cotton Bats for Quilts & Pelisse Wadding; Broadcloths; Cassimeres; Coatings; Flannels; Tow Cloth; Boston Boots, Shoes and Sole Leather of the first quality.

ALSO,

20 barrels fresh Baltimore superfine FLOUR.

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Oct. 18. 50—

FANCY GOODS, &c.

GENTLEMEN and Ladies' Pocket Books and Purses, Fancy Boxes, Snuff Boxes, Cologne Water, Lavender Water, Pomatum, Hair Brushes, Shaving Brushes and Boxes, Imp. and Real English Shaving Soap, Tooth Brushes, Visiting Cards, Needle Cases, Silver Pencil Cases, Colored Paper, Embossed, Gold and Drawing Paper, Court Plaster, Desk-Seals, Ivory Pocket and Fine Tooth Combs, Tooth Picks, Lead and Camel's Hair Pencils, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Penknives and Razors.

LIKEWISE,

Women's Shoes at 62, 75, 84, 87, and 100 cents per pair.

FOR SALE AT

THOMAS ROBINSON'S *Book-Store.*

Oct. 10, 1820. 49—

Lumber, Salt, etc.

MERCHANTABLE and clear Pine Boards and Scantling,
Clear Stuff from 1½ to 2 inches,
Shingles, various qualities,
Merchantable and clear Clapboards and Lath Boards,
Chesnut and Oak Plank, Boards & Joist,
Stone Lime, various qualities,
Winter and summer strained Sperm Oil,
Straights, Shoal and Whale Oil,
T. Island, Liverpool, St. Ubes and Cape Salt,
Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Mess Pork, Lard in Kegs and Pots,
Old Port & Lisbon Wine for medical use,
Corks in bags of 7 or 8 Gross,
Tar, Lamp Black, Bed Cords, Cod and Scale Fish, Meal Bags,
Writing, Wrapping, and Sheathing Paper,
10 Doz. Iron Shovels, Travelling Trunks,
A small invoice Hollow Ware assorted,
10 Boxes Smoked Herring,

FOR SALE BY

C. BELLS.

Sept. 19, 1820. 6w—46—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of *Wilson's Patent Parlour and Cooking STOVES*, of all sorts and sizes.

—ALSO—

Stafford *Cooking and Box STOVES*—all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

LYMAN BREWER.

Oct. 17, 1820. 50—

FLOUR.

20 bbls. Howard-Street FLOUR received and for sale by the Subscriber.

JOHN LATHROP.

Oct. 18. 50—

CHEAP GOODS.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received and are now opening a large and valuable assortment

Fresh Imported

DRY GOODS,

Which together with those before on hand make as good an assortment as can be found in any Dry Good Store in this State, all which were bought with Cash, and will be sold,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

AT A SMALL ADVANCE FOR CASH.

Among which are,

75 pieces extra superfine, middling, & low prized Black, Blue, Mixed, Brown, Corbo, Wine, Snuff, Drab, Pearl, Bottle and Olive Green Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Ladies' Pelisse Cloths, assorted colors.
Green, White, Crimson, Scarlet, and Yellow Flannels.
75 pieces plain and twilled Bombazetts, all colors.
50 pieces Irish Linens and British Cotton Shirtings.
Best black India and French Levantines.
Black Satin. Russia Diapers.
4, 6, 8, and 10-4 Irish Diapers, extra nice.
Irish, Russia and Cotton Sheetings.
50 doz. plain & figured Cassimere, Crape, Silk and Cotton Shawls.
4, 6, 8, & 9-4 elegant rich Merino Shawls, newest style.
60 pieces twilled and plain black and colored Lutestring.
40 pieces best Nankin and Canton Crapes, all colors.
Cambrick and common Dimoties.
Callicoes and Ginghams.
Elegant Scotch Plaids.
Figured and Plain Rattinetts.
500 pieces plain Ribbons, assorted.
Elegant Garnitures. Figured do.
Bandanna, Flag, Silk, and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Linen Cambric and Lawns.
Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Hosiery.
30 doz. handsome Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves, assorted, of every description
Domestic Sheetings, (Waltham style) Shirting, Ginghams, Checks, &c.
14-4 Counter Pins. Silk and Cotton Velvets, all colors.
Plain and figured Book Muslins.
Lenoes. Jackonet and Mull Mull Muslins. Sarcnett and common Cambrics.
10 lbs. best Black and colored assorted Sewing Silks and Twist.
Figured Salisbury Flannels.
Black and Colored Cambrics. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons. Maltese do. Snaps, &c. &c.
30 doz. extra large Tortoise and Mock Shell Combs—

Together with a complete assortment of

Fancy Dry Goods,

OF THE NEWEST FASHION.

—ALSO—

300 pair Ladies' New-York and Boston *KID & MOROCCO SHOES*, newest style, with and without heels, very cheap.
60 pair Prunella do.
A few Ladies' superfine Leghorn Hats, much cheaper than the N. York prices.

N. B.—New supplies of Goods will be received from New-York and Boston, almost every week, through the season.

Those who have Cash to pay for Goods will do well to call.

Norwich, Oct. 10, 1820. 49—

OCTOBER 11, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

J. W. Kinney,

HAS just received from New-York a general assortment of fresh imported

DRY GOODS,

which he offers for sale, as cheap as the cheapest.

AMONG THEM ARE,

Super. and low prized Cloths and Cassimeres of all colours; Black, Blue, White, Red and Scarlet Flannels; Scarlet Printed Salisbury Flannel; Blankets; Baizes; Hearth Rugs; 50 ps. Black and Coloured Bombazetts; Figured do.; Rattinetts; Scotch Plaids; 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4 Merino, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls; 100 ps. Callicoes and Ginghams; Worsted and Cotton Hosiery; Thread Edgings and Laces; Linen Cambric; Muslin Robes; Black and Coloured Canton Crapes; Nankin Crape Robes; Holt's superior Wire Thread; Ribbons of all kinds; Merino Fringes; Men's Woodstock and Beaver Gloves; Ladies' Beaver, Kid, and Silk do. &c. &c.

JUST received & for sale by the subscriber No. 1. Boston MACKAREL, in ½ bbls. Roxbury SOLE LEATHER.

JOHN LATHROP.

Oct. 10, 1820. 49—

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a very large assortment of

EUROPEAN & INDIA DRY GOODS,

which they offer for sale *wholesale* and *retail*, CHEAP FOR CASH.

Among them are

Superfine, middling, & low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres.
Coatings, Baizes, Flannels and Blankets.
Plain and printed Cassimere Shawls, (assorted colors.)
Real Merino do. from 1¾ to 1¾ yards square.
Imitation, Cotton, and Crape do.
30 ps. Superfine undressed Navy Blue Prints.
75 „ Bombazetts.
Rattinet, Bombazine, and Wildfore.
Irish Linen, Diaper and Lawn.
Russia and Irish Sheeting.
Nankin and Canton Crapes.
Crape Dresses.
Cotton, Worsted and Silk Hosiery, assorted.
Linen and Cotton Cambrics.
Imitation Linen, do.
Toilinet, Marseilles, and Silk Vesting.
Shell and Horn Combs.
Silk, Cotton, Kid, and Beaver Gloves.
Thread, Cotton and Silk Laces.
Black and White Thule do.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
Best double Florence Silks, assorted colors.
India Levantine, do.
Sinchaws and Sarcnetts.
Black, White, Pink, Green, and Lilac Sattin.
Rib'd Florentine.
Pelisse Cloths, (variety of colors and qualities.)
Book Muslins. Plain and figured lenno.
Real Tartan Plaid, (high colored and handsome patterns.)
Black and White Lace Veils and Shawls.
30 pieces Cotton Shirting.
Ladies' Shoes, and Socks.
10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING

At the lowest New-York prices.

Purchasers, who pay Cash for Goods, are particularly requested to call and get the worth of their money of

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co

Norwich, Oct. 9, 1820. 4—

Sabbath School Books.

FOR SALE BY

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

A variety of Books suitable for Sabbath Schools,

AMONG WHICH ARE

M'DOWELL'S Questions on the Bible.
Emerson's Evangelical Primer.
Sketch of my Friend's Family.
Perkins' Sabbath School Catechism.
Mavor's Catechism of the Bible.
Original and Select Hymns.
Pious Parent's Present.
Serious Advice to Youth.
Pictures of Bible History, with suitable descriptions.
Dr. Watts' Divine Songs.
Emblems and Fables, natural, historical, moral and divine.
Original Hymns for the use of children by the author of Hymns for Infant minds.
Pious Gift.
Walks of Usefulness in London and its environs.
Select Hymns for Youth.
The Happy Watermaid.
Dr. Watts' plain and easy Catechisms, including his historical Catechisms.
A new Hyeroglyphical Bible.
Sunday School Hymns.
Early instruction recommended in a narrative of the life of Catharine Haldane.
The History of the Holy Bible abridged.
Mrs. Barbauld's Hymns in prose.
Bible Atlas.
Catechism in Verse.
Youth's Guide to Happiness.
Hymns for Infant Minds

Together with a great variety of other kinds for children, all which will be sold as low as they can be obtained elsewhere. Large Discounts will be made to those who purchase by the quantity.

Sept. 27. 47—

SEPTEMBER 26, 1820.

NEW GOODS,

IMPORTED in the ship Hector, from England, now opening, for wholesale, or retail, at reduced prices, by

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

WHO WANTS TO PURCHASE,

20 loads of good OAK WOOD, to be delivered the ensuing month. 47

SCHOOL BOOKS.

R. Hubbard,

AT his store, Shetucket-Street, has an extensive assortment School Books, which he offers in barter for Domestic Shirtings and Sheetings.

HARTFORD COUNTY Agricultural Society.

The Cattle Show and Fair of the Hartford County Agricultural Society was held on the 4th and 5th inst. The following are the Reports of the different Committees, with the exception of the report of the Committee on ploughing.—

To the Executive Committee of the Hartford County Agricultural Society. The Committee appointed to examine Domestic Manufactures, and award premiums to those who in their opinion are entitled to them, respectfully

REPORT:

THAT notwithstanding the unpleasant weather, the articles they were called to inspect were greater in number, and in general much superior in quality to those exhibited last year.

There were some woolen cloths of a finer texture and finish, than that which obtained the premium, but a part of them were not of requisite width, and others were dyed in the piece, while your committee felt it their duty to give the preference to cloth dyed in the wool. A piece inferior to the premium cloth sold for $2,50 per yard.

It was with much satisfaction that your Committee remarked the improvement in the manufacture of Carpeting; last year but one piece offered for their inspection was filled with wool, while this year most of those exhibited were of that description. They were also gratified to learn that the premium carpets were all spun and dyed in the family.

The Committee are of opinion that scarcely any thing submitted to their examination denotes so rapid an improvement in taste and domestic industry, as the hearth rugs—those which were this year exhibited, displayed an elegance both in their design and execution, which in articles of that kind is rarely met with.

Many of the flannels were of a quality much superior to those exhibited last year. A large part of them sold at from 80 cents to 1 dollar; and the premium flannel brought 1 dollar 25 cents, by the piece.

The premium blankets excited universal attention, and were equally admired for their beauty and for their more substantial qualities. We have never seen any superior to them imported from England; they measured nearly twelve quarters, and sold for 14 $.

The quantity of hosiery was much greater than at our former exhibition, many pair of stockings sold at from 80 cents to 1 dollar 50 cents.

Premiums were awarded to two very fine and elegant finished grass linnens, made by the Misses Woodhouses of Wethersfield, and which are rarely surpassed in beauty by the most costly Leghorns. One very little inferior was also exhibited by Miss Hosmer of the same place.—They were made of the Poa pratensis or spear grass, and those which received the premiums sold one for $47, the other for $30. Another of a quality almost equal to those just mentioned was made by a young lady of Windsor, of the sweet scented vernal grass, and one of split straw by Miss Capen of Hartford, was remarked for its extraordinary delicacy of texture.

The linen diapers were equal to any of English fabric, and the linen shirting which obtained the premium, sold for 4s. 8d. per yard. The Committee would suggest to such as may hereafter be candidates for the premium on linen goods, the necessity of bleaching them, since after that process, their comparative merits can be more fairly ascertained.

The butter and cheese were excellent—the former sold for 18 cents, and a large quantity of the latter for 18 cents per pound.

Many articles were also exhibited for which no premiums were offered, yet which attracted the particular attention of the Committee and the numerous spectators. Among these were some highly finished treble gilt buttons, from the manufactory of Mr. Moses Cook.

The Carpeting ingeniously manufactured from bulrushes and woolen yarn; white silk-hose, white linen-hose, white and coloured counterpanes; a vandyke remarkable for its softness and beauty made from the silk that covers the seed of the milkweed; an excellent imitation of the Scotch plaid; and some elegant paper-hangings from the manufactory of Mr. George Putnam. While the Committee could not but regret that the state of our funds precluded the offering premiums for such meritorious articles, yet they were highly gratified to perceive that it is not the hope of gain alone which produces such a splendid collection of domestic manufactures, but that there exists among all classes of community a patriotic wish to give interest to our exhibition.

Your Committee cannot close their report, without congratulating you, gentlemen, and the public at large on the brilliant prospects of our infant Society.

The general superiority of the articles we this year inspected, to those offered at our former exhibition, together with that lively interest they excited in the candidates for premiums, and the thousands of spectators who assembled to witness the productions of our industry, clearly evince that Domestic Manufactures are rapidly gaining that importance in public estimation which they so richly deserve.

All which is respectfully submitted,

GEORGE COWLES, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

J. President,

The committee for the inspection of domestic animals respectfully report: That at the annual exhibition in Oct. 1819, such great improvements have been made in the breed and appearance of animals offered for premiums, that your committee cannot forbear to express that official testimony of applause so justly due on the occasion. The exhibition of working oxen, steers, milch cows & calves surpassed any former exhibition—and from the increasing emulation of the Competitors, it is confidently believed, that the time will soon come when Hartford County will excel any other equal section of our republic in the beauty and utility of its stock. Your Committee have also the satisfaction of witnessing the particular improvement in young cattle, which may be attributed to the extension of premiums the last year, to neat Cattle of 1, 2, and 3 years of age. While your Committee admire the patriotic exertions of some agriculturalists to improve our stock by importation, they would remark that our chief dependence must rest on the bettering our present breed which is susceptible of far greater advancement. Such are the peculiar duties of the Committee that it cannot be expected that entire satisfaction will follow their awards, and the various good properties of animals are so different, it is almost impossible in many cases to decide in which superiority exists. And since the age, growth, symmetry, color, bones, muscle and many other qualities must be considered, the shades or difference will often be minute and difficult of discovery.

It might be thought superfluous to detail in this report the many excellent properties of those animals to the owners of which, in the present limited state of the funds of the society, no premiums could be awarded, but we cannot hesitate in saying that much commendation is due to the unsuccessful competitors for their laudable spirit which has added so much both to the beauty of the exhibition and to the honor of the day. The number of Horses, fat oxen, sheep & swine, though not so numerous as could be desired, were still highly creditable to the respective owners and honorable to the exhibition. The committee have with great pleasure to congratulate the members and friends of the society on their rapid progress so apparent in the present Cattle Show. And from the pledge already given, your committee indulge the pleasing hope that the farmers of Hartford County will nourish that spirit of agriculture which daily becomes more conspicuous and soon be as distinguished for their improvements as they have been for the soil they inherit. Your Committee cannot close the report without tendering their thanks to the competitors, for their candor to the members of the society, and spectators generally, for that harmony and good order which prevailed through the day, and also to those gentlemen by whose care and attention pens and other accommodations were furnished.

By order of the Committee,

SAMUEL WOODRUFF, *Chairman.*

Hartford, Oct. 4, 1820.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FARMS.

The viewing Committee of the Hartford County Agricultural Society respectfully

REPORT:

That for the purpose of awarding the premiums proposed by the Society, for the two farms which should be cultivated in the best manner, at the least expense, they have examined six farms which had been regularly entered for inspection. A brief sketch of what appeared most meritorious in the management of each farm, they now propose to lay before the Society, pursuing as on former occasions the same order which they followed in their examination.

The first farm which they viewed was a large one belonging to Mr. Ira Webster, of West-Hartford. The young orchards upon this farm appeared to your committee to be managed in a very successful manner, and to exhibit a vigor of growth and neatness of appearance which they had seldom witnessed. It was with great pleasure that they observed such an orchard as they have mentioned, planted upon a piece of ground of very small value for cultivation. If a similar location of young apple orchards were generally adopted, an abundant supply of fruit might be obtained from land which is of small value for tillage, and the finest fields which are now covered with decayed orchards might be gradually brought back to profitable cultivation. Upon this farm your committee also found a very commendable attention to the preparation of manures, particularly of compost, and the appearance of some fields which have lately been sowed with grass seeds, demonstrated the great utility of such manures, as well as the intelligence and industry of the proprietor.

The farm next viewed by your committee was that of Mr. Oliver Filley, of Wintonbury. This in every part presented a neat and pleasing appearance. The fences were universally excellent, and the soil productive, and, especially upon the low grounds exhibited evident improvements. These have been effected principally by draining, ploughing, and manureing. The convenient structure of the buildings which is such as to produce a perpetual saving of labor is the more worthy of observation as such conveniences are too often neglected by farmers in general.

The farm of Mr. Joseph Goodwin, of East-Hartford, your committee examined last year. The principal improvement claimed upon it, has been made upon a small field which was formerly a sand blow entirely useless in itself, and rapidly covering the adjacent lands. This, as your committee have heretofore remarked, was reclaimed by admixture with peat earth. They have now the satisfaction of stating that this ground still appears to be productive, and promises amply to repay, not by its appearance only, but by its produce, the expense which was bestowed upon it.

The farm at "the Cottage" near this city occupied by Mr. Manoa Case, exhibits an elegance in its style of improvement upon which your committee dare hardly presume to comment. The buildings are of a novel and singularly beautiful structure, and in every part of the grounds, improvements appeared, con

ducted with equal regard to good taste and utility, and which, when completed must render this place not only a delightful residence but a beautiful model of elegant agricultural and horticultural operations. Many of the improvements upon this farm have been effected by means which are so far above the reach of farmers in general, that your committee were resolved to regard them rather objects of admiration than of general imitation.—The use of covered drains for conveying the water of springs from the surface of the land, appeared however to your committee to be an improvement of that kind, which may frequently be imitated with advantage. A common mistake appears to prevail upon this subject, in supposing that such drains are expensive in their construction, and require frequent repairs. Neither of these suppositions appears to be well founded. Their first cost is frequently less than that of open drains, as a less width is required, and when well constructed, they last incomparably longer without repairs.

The farm of Mr. Jared Wells, in the southern part of this town, is a large one; but throughout its whole extent, manifests a persevering industry, judiciously applied to the production of the most important effects. The fences are good, the old ploughed fields neat and productive: and considerable tracts of moist land, which were lately covered with moss, fern, and bushes, have been reclaimed, and if their cultivation continues with the spirit with which it has commenced must soon add great value as well as beauty to the farm.

Mr. Benjamin Boardman's farm which is situated near to that of Mr. Wells', was examined last year by your committee. It may perhaps be recollected, that at that time they found much, which, in their opinion, deserved commendation. It is with pleasure that they now state that the active exertions of the proprietor have been increased during the present year, and that the farm now exhibits a handsome pattern of judicious and economical agricultural improvement.

On the three last mentioned farms, your committee saw with exultation, new indications of the future prosperity of agriculture. Two, three, or four sons of each of the proprietors, were busily employed upon their respective farms, lightning the burdens of their fathers, and thus bringing contentment and happiness to themselves and families and preparing themselves with the ordinary blessing of Providence for future usefulness and independence.

At the former anniversaries of the Society, your committee have had the pleasure of remarking the increasing attention to agriculture in this County. It is with great satisfaction that they now report that this attention still increases, and is extensively producing the most desirable effects. In the short period which has elapsed since the organization of this society, it appears evident to your committee that more has been done in establishing a correct system of husbandry in this county than had been effected in many preceding years. But it is probably wiser to conjecture what remains to be done, than to congratulate ourselves upon what has been already achieved. A too general negligence prevails with regard to making and preserving manures, and even with regard to their application. Upon some farms in the county one would suppose that a great deal of manure was considered a great evil. The scanty supply which is necessarily produced is by every means, short of active exertion, reduced in quantity and impaired in quality. It is suffered to be scattered in the barn yards, exposed to the influence of the sun, wind, and rain during the summer, and is then deposited in small heaps in the fields for the winter, and when spring arrives is spread over the surface of the ground, and is there left to lose its remaining fertilizing power, by new exposure to sun and wind. There are others to whom all this appears like negligence, and who are not content to incur these evils without some active exertions. These, with considerable labor collect their manure into large piles, without any mixture with other materials, and where the fermentation is consequently so rapid that a very large proportion of the nutritive matter is dissipated in the air.

Such inattention however to the modern improvements in husbandry your committee believe cannot long continue. In every part of the county enterprising individuals are introducing in their practice a better system, and they confidently believe that the period is not far distant when the agriculture of the county will be as much distinguished for its correctness as its soil has always been for its natural fertility, and its inhabitants for persevering and intelligent industry.

After duly weighing the merits of all the candidates, your committee have awarded to *Benjamin J. Boardman*, of Hartford for the best cultivated Farm, a Silver Cup of the value of $ 40

To Jared Wells, of Hartford, for the second best Farm, a premium of 20

Respectfully submitted
per order of the Committee,
DAVID PORTER, *Chairman.*

Windham County Cattle Show.

The Cattle Show and Exhibition of Manufactures of the Windham County Agricultural Society was held at Pomfret on the 14th inst. Though the weather was very unpleasant, the assemblage of gentlemen from various parts of the County was quite large and respectable. The Society met at 10 o'clock, A. M and after the admission of a considerable number of members, formed in procession and proceeded to the Meeting-House—an appropriate prayer was there made by the Rev. Mr. PORTER, and a neat and pertinent address delivered by Major ASA CORTLAND. The Society then returned to view the different animals and articles of manufacture, which were produced for exhibition. The fat oxen were uncommonly fine—those particularly which were exhibited by Mr. *Nehemiah Jackson*, Mr. *Andrew Brown*, and Mr. *Matthew Brown*, of Woodstock, would have done honor to the best Cattle Shows in the country. That belonging to Mr. Jackson, which took the premium, would not have suffered in comparison with the finest oxen exhibited at Brighton. The drawing match excited great interest—the load consisted of 11 cwt of plaster, on a heavy ox waggon and was drawn about twenty one rods up a hill at an angle of seven degrees. The premium was awarded to Mr. *Alvin Penniman*, of Woodstock. His cattle were not large, but were of very fine form, and deserved particular notice for the admirable manner in which they were trained to all the different exertions required of them. The oxen of Mr. *John Trowbridge* and *Horatio Sabin*—the steers of Mr. *Nathan Chandler*, of Pomfret—and the oxen of Mr. *Perley Lyon* and *Wm. Lyon*, of Woodstock, did much credit to their owners. After the cattle had drawn, a horse, belonging to Mr. *S. S. Parkhurst*, of Pomfret, was placed at the end of the tongue of the waggon, and drew it with the whole of its load to the top of the hill, amidst the loud cheerings of the spectators—A finer exhibition of strength and docility in a horse, we believe was never witnessed. Though too much cannot be said in praise of the fat & working oxen, we think the bulls & bull calves, did still more credit to the exhibition. A larger number were brought forward than usual, and we cannot refrain from congratulating our fellow-citizens on the great improvement which appears to have been made in the breed of our neat cattle.—Our dairies are a staple article of our county, and have long been distinguished for their superior excellence. We rejoice in the evidence our last Cattle Show has afforded, that our well earned reputation is likely to be so well supported. The bull which took the premium, owned by Mr. *Herbert Williams*, of Brooklyn, is a very superior animal, and must be regarded as a valuable acquisition to our stock. Mr. *Cecil Carpenter's* bull, from Woodstock, was uncommonly beautiful. The bull-calves belonging to Mr. *Godfrey Brown*, of Brooklyn, Messrs. *Henry Sweeting*, *William Allen* and *John H. Grosvenor*, of Pomfret, attracted most attention, and were animals of as fine form and size as could have been found in any part of the country. The premium on the calves was awarded to Mr. *Brown*. The steer-calves owned by Mr. *Perley Lyon*, were beautiful animals, but were not entered for premium. Only one cow was entered. She belonged to Gen. *Grosvenor*, of Pomfret, and would in every respect have been entitled to a premium, had the rules of the Society, requiring an account of the quantity of her milk and butter, been complied with.

The best boars were owned by *William Kinney*, Esq. of Plainfield, and Messrs. *Asa Copeland*, *Darius Mathewson*, and *Henry Sweeting*, of Pomfret—Mr. *Kinney's* took the premium. Mr. *Buswell's* sheats were not entered for a premium, but they were not inferior to the best animals on the ground. We are constrained to express our regret that no greater exertions have been made for the improvement of so valuable an animal. Next to our neat stock, our swine are decidedly entitled to the greatest encouragement. There is perhaps nothing, from which our farmers might derive a more certain profit; and no poor man should ever be without a hog. The experiments of some gentlemen among us prove that the breed of this animal may be very greatly improved. We earnestly hope another year will shew that we are not insensible of its value. The lots of merino ewes belonging to Mr. *Thos. M. Grosvenor*, of Pomfret, and Mr. *William Kinney*, were very superior sheep. For fineness of form, & the quality and excellence of the wool, we believe they have seldom been surpassed. The buck of Mr. Thomas M. *Grosvenor*, which took the premium, was a very noble animal—he was sold on the ground to a gentleman of Hartford. No premium was awarded on the ewes—the Committee not being able to decide which was entitled to a preference.

The unpleasantness of the weather on the day of the exhibition and for some time previous, prevented many articles of manufacture from being brought forward. A piece of broad cloth was exhibited by Mr. *James M'Clellan*, of Woodstock, manufactured from the wool of his flock, of very superior quality. The blankets of Miss *Lora Gleason*, and Mrs. Gen. *Grosvenor*, of Pomfret; the linen of Misses *Lucy* and *Nancy M'Clellan*, and the stockings of Miss *Nancy Johnson*, of Woodstock, received premiums, and were all excellent in their kind—and particularly, the linen and stockings, were superior to almost any similar article of domestic manufacture we have ever seen. Premiums were likewise recommended by the Committee and voted by the Society to an elegant imitation Leghorn Bonnet, made of spear grass by Miss *Betsey Lathrop*, of Windham—a rug by Miss *Lester*, of Plainfield—a pair of worsted hose by Miss *Sally Holmes*, and a pair of woolen do. by Mrs. *James M'Clellan*, of Woodstock—a pair of linen stockings by Miss *Betsey White*, of Pomfret, and a specimen of thread by Miss *Sophia Bugbee*, of Woodstock. The feather screens and fans by Misses *Maria* and *Louisa Webb*, of Windham, were highly commended by the Committee. The neat designs painted on the screens were much and justly admired. Perhaps no single article deserved more praise than the bonnet by Miss Lathrop. It was equal in fineness to No 0 of the Leghorn bonnets—and was of a delicate whiteness, far surpassing any thing of the kind we have witnessed. We believe the bonnet may be safely pronounced superior to any imitation Leghorn which has yet been manufactured in this country. At our next exhibition, we hope to see many of these articles. The grass is to be found in every town in the county, sufficient for the supply of all our wants. We warmly recommend its manufacture, and have no doubt it may entirely supercede the importation of Leghorns, and thus save immense sums to the country. The leather of Mr *Medbury*, and the work in stone—by Mr. *Hodgkins*, of Hampton, richly deserved the premiums awarded to them. From the specimen Mr. *Hodgkins* exhibited, we think he might safely enter the lists with any competitor in the state.

The produce of farms and dairies agreeably to the regulations of the Society are not to be exhibited till January.

On a comparison of this Cattle Show with those, which have preceded it, we think the Society may justly congratulate itself on the great and important benefits it has conferred on the community. A spirit of emulation has gone forth, which we hope to see cherished and extended—and which we trust will produce incalculable advantages to society. There are some articles, however, which we fear have not yet been thought worthy subjects of competition—particularly horses and fruit of various kinds. We have one of the best climates and soils in the world for fruit and with very little expense every farmer might be furnished with it in the greatest variety. One thing further the Committee beg leave to recommend—the enlarging of the library, & a more general reading on Works of Agriculture. There is a general prejudice against theoretic husbandry, but no prudent farmer need fear any injury from perusing the various works which have been published on agriculture; and there are few among us, by whom they might not be read with great advantage. The Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry by Sir Humphrey Davy, are highly extolled; and the "Plough Boy," a paper issued at Albany, and exclusively devoted to subjects of Agriculture, is well worthy the attention of every farmer. Another means of improvement, we would recommend to gentlemen farmers to attend the different Agricultural Exhibitions in the country—the expense would be trifling, and much benefit might result from it.

Pomfret, Oct. 10, 1820.

LIST OF PREMIUMS AWARDED.

Best fatted Ox, Nehemiah Jackson, Woodstock, $10
do. do. Bull, Herbert Williams, Brooklyn, 10
do. do. Bull Calf, Godfrey Brown, do. 5
do. pair working Oxen, Alvin Penniman, Woodstock, 5
do. Merino Buck, Thomas M. Grosvenor, Pomfret, 5
do. Boar, William Kinney, Plainfield, 5
do. Leghorn Bonnet, Miss Betsey Lathrop, Windham, 5
do. pair Woolen Blankets, Miss Lora Gleason, Pomfret, 5
do. do. Woolen Stockings, Miss Nancy Johnson, Woodstock, 3
2d Best do. do. do. Mrs. James M'Clellan Woodstock, 2
do. do. Worsted do. Miss Sally Holmes, Woodstock, 2
do. do. Linen thread do. Miss Betsey White, Pomfret, 1
do. piece of Diaper, Mrs. Gen. Grosvenor, Pomfret, 3
do. do. Linen, Lucy & Nancy M'Clellan, Woodstock, 6
do side Sole Leather, Daniel Medbury, Pomfret, 5
do Work in Stone, Nathaniel Hodgkins, Hampton, 2
do Hearth Rug, Miss Lester, Plainfield, 2
do Specimen of Thread, Sophia Bugbee, Woodstock, 1

Foreign Intelligence.

From the New-York Advertiser, Oct. 18.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

BY the arrival of the ship Cortes, Captain De Cost, in 36 days from Liverpool, we have received from our attentive correspondents complete files of London papers, and Lloyd's List, and the London Shipping and Commercial Lists, to Sept. 9th, the Observer of the 10th, and Liverpool papers and Prices Current to Sept. 11th, all inclusive. In the Courier we have a regular account from our 1st date of the proceedings in the Queen's trial to Saturday evening, Sept. 9th, the last accounts that could be brought by this vessel.

The speech of the Solicitor General, in summing up the evidence in support of the Bill of Pains and Penalties, occupies more than eight closely printed columns in the Courier. On the 6th, the counsel for the crown gave notice that they would move for the postponement of the proceedings against the Queen for a few days, until he could produce certain witnesses whom he expected from the continent. The consideration of the matter was postponed until the next day, that the Attorney-General might introduce his affidavits in support of the motion. On the morning of the 7th, he gave notice, that he had received dispatches from Italy, from which it appeared, that the witnesses could not arrive in London within the time mentioned, and he therefore withdrew his application.

On the 7th of September, the evidence in support of the Bill of Pains and Penalties having closed, the Solicitor-General summed up on the same side, in a very long and elaborate argument.

The counsel on the part of the Queen were informed, that on the following day they would be called upon to state in what manner they proposed to proceed in the Queen's defence. The rest of the day was taken up in discussing various subjects; and on the 9th the Queen's counsel informed the House that a short time would be necessary to prepare her defence. The House ordered the trial to be postponed till the 3d of October, at which time the hearing on the part of the Queen was to commence.

Our last intelligence brought the trial down to the reading of the letters of the witness Louisa Demont—these letters are contained in the Courier of the 4th. After the reading of the letters the witness underwent a further examination by the Solicitor-Gen. Peers, &c.

On Monday, Sept. 4th, a fresh witness was examined by the name of Luigi Cardili. He was examined by Mr. Park.

Alessandre Pinelli was the next witness. He is an ornamental painter. After him came Antonio Bianchi, Giovanni Lucini, Francisco Jonano, Giuseppe Galli, Giuseppe Georgianli, and Juiseppi Sacchi, who occupied the House of Lords until the evening of the seventh, when the Attorney-General closed his case by summing up in support of the bill.

Here the evidence on the part of the Crown closed. After the witnesses on the part of the crown had been gone through, Theodore Majocci underwent another cross-examination by Mr. Brougham. After he had finished the Attorney-General said, "Am I to understand that the Queen's Attorney-General does not contemplate any further cross-examination *at any time?*" To which Mr. Brougham answered "at no time."

The Solicitor then commenced summing up. At the conclusion, the trial was postponed to the 3d of October, to give the Queen's Council time to prepare for her Majesty's defence.

The London Courier of the 8th of September, states, that at the latest dates the greatest tranquillity prevailed throughout France. French funds, September 4, five per cent 77f 50 c.

The Emperor of Russia on his return to Ostrachow on the 16th of August, made a narrow escape: just as he was getting out of a boat, a violent thunder storm arose, the lightning struck the house in which he was to lodge, and deprived the guard of the owner of the use of her hands and feet.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The House of Lords on Friday refused Mr. Brougham's request that he might be permitted to open his case for the defence, and subsequently postpone the hearing of evidence for some time; and also his further request that he might be allowed to comment upon the evidence produced for the prosecution, without touching upon that which he might hereafter find it necessary to bring forward. The learned gentleman yesterday apprised the House that he should be ready to commence his case for the defence in three weeks, and desired an adjournment of the proceedings for that length of time. This application was made in the hope of obviating as much as possible, the evil consequences to the Queen which might be expected to arise from the case of the prosecution dwelling upon the public mind for a considerable time without answer or comment; but it is impossible to believe that her majesty can be fully prepared within three weeks for undertaking her defence with the same effect as she might hope for, had a longer time been taken by the counsel; but she is placed in the sad alternative of either prematurely undertaking her defence without sufficient means, or of submitting to the dread evil of suffering the public mind to receive an impression injurious to her fame, which a future triumph in the House of Lords might not be able effectually to remove.

At the desire of Mr. Brougham, the House adjourned until Tuesday the 3d of October.

The Paris papers of Wednesday last, speak of further arrests in the northern departments, in consequence of discoveries made respecting the late conspiracy against the government. The persons arrested are all military men, some of them bearing high commissions in the army. Several of the prisoners in Paris have undergone interrogatories before the Committee of the House of Peers, sitting at the Luxembourg, and some have been ordered into close imprisonment.

Rumors very generally prevail in Paris, that the Chamber of Deputies will very shortly be dissolved, so that instead of a partial, it might undergo a total renovation.

The Algerine squadron, now cruizing in the Mediterranean, is said to have the plague on board. It has captured several Tunisian vessels richly laden.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 26.

Hostilities have now really commenced between the troops of the Sublime Porte and those of all Pacha of Joannina. Several actions have taken place, in which however, the troops of Ali have always had the disadvantage. The defiles which lead from Tebelen into the territory of Joannina are still occupied by Ali Pacha's troops, but Tebela itself has surrendered to the troops of the Sultan. The Castle of Lepanto is likewise in the possession of our army.—Two thousand Albanese, whom Ali Pacha had placed there as a garrison opened the gates to the Sultan's troops.

Ali Pacha is now positively removed from his government, and the same Pacha whom he attempted to have assassinated is appointed his successor.

ST. PETERSBURGH, AUG 6.

During the late fire at Zarskojeselo, (15th May) which consumed one half of the imperial palace, the emperor soon perceived that no human power would be able to check the fury of the conflagration, before the arrival of the fire engines from St. Petersburgh. Not far from the spot where he stood the pupils of the Lyceum had assembled with their worthy director Engelhardt, and looked sorrowfully at the volumes of fire which consumed all their writings and effects. The Emperor addressing them with kindness and benignity, said, "I can learn from this, how weak is all human power; I am Sovereign of a great empire, but I can do nothing against the superior power, of the element—I must humble myself and submit. For you, my children, be not uneasy. Your loss is mine! it shall be my care to make it good. Nothing grieves the pious monarch so much, as that, it was not possible to save the chapel of the palace, in which the fire broke out, through the neglect of a soldier. "I willingly," exclaimed the Emperor for many times "have seen the whole palace consumed, if only this Church, in which my ancestors paid their vows, had been preserved."

From a late London paper.

POLITICAL STATE OF GERMANY.

Confidential letter of Prince Metternich, prime Minister of Austria, to Baron Berstett, the Chief Minister of the Grand Duke of Baden.

(This letter, we believe, is a circular sent to the whole of the German Princes.)

Your Excellency has expressed the desire of his Royal Highness the Grand Duke, to know in a general but precise manner, the ideas of the Imperial cabinet on the political state of Germany. This invitation on the part of a Prince who gives daily the most laudable proofs of his firm inclination to protect its welfare, and his profound sense of the elements which compose it, honors me as much as it imposes on me the duty of communicating to your Excellency, without reserve, the point of view under which we consider the actual state of things. Time advances in the midst of storms: to endeavor to arrest its impetuosity would be a vain attempt. Firmness, moderation, prudence, and a union of accurately ascertained forces, are still left in the power of the protectors and the friends of order. This at present constitutes the duty of all sovereigns, and of all well intentioned statesmen; and he alone shall merit that title in the day of danger, who, after examining what is possible, and what is equitable, will not allow himself, to be turned from the noble object to which his efforts should tend, either by ineffectual wishes, or by dejection of spirit.

This object is easily determined. In our days it is nothing more nor less than *to maintain that which exists*; to attain it is the only means of preserving present advantages, perhaps even the best calculated to recover that which has been already lost. To this end the efforts and the measures of all who are united by a common principle and a common interest ought to be directed. The combustible elements which had been long prepared were inflamed between the years 1817 and 1820. *The false course which the French Ministry pursued during that epoch*—the toleration allowed in Germany to the most dangerous doctrines—the indulgence shown to audacious calumniators—weakness in repressing the abuses of the press; *finally, the precipitation with which representative constitution were given to the Southern States of Germany*—all these causes have impressed the most fatal direction on parties whom nothing can satisfy.

Nothing proves better the impossibility of satisfying these parties than the observation that their most active operations have taken place in the state *where the greatest indulgence was shown to their pretended views.*

The evil had reached such a pitch before the Congress of Carlsbad, that a trifling political complication would have been sufficient to overthrow entirely social order. The wisdom of the system which the great courts adopted has preserved them from the dangers which still might be feared. What, then, in such a case, ought to be the march of an enlightened government? In proposing this question, we presuppose the possibility of salvation, and we think ourselves perfectly authorized in such a hope. In examining the means by which we can attain so elevated an end, we are ourselves brought back to the point whence we set out. To repair by little and little an edifice which threatens to fall, we must have a sure foundation. Thus, to secure a happier futurity, we must be sure at least of the present. *The maintenance of that which exists might therefore, to be the first, as well as the most important of our cares.* By this we do not understand only the ancient order of things, which has been respected in some countries, but likewise all the new institutions legally created.

The importance of maintaining them with firmness and constancy, may be seen by the attacks which have been made upon them, with a fury perhaps greater than against our ancient institutions. In the present times, the transition from what is called ancient to what is new is accompanied with as much danger as the return from what is new to what has been abolished. Both may equally lead to an explosion of the calamities which it is essential to avoid at any price.

Not to deviate in any manner from the existing order of things from whatever origin it may have sprung root to attempt changes, though they should be thought absolutely necessary, except with entire liberty, and after a resolution maturely weighed, such is the first duty of a government which is inclined to resist the evils of the age. Doubtless such a resolution, however, just or natural, would excite obstinate opposition, but the advantage of being placed upon a known and acknowledged basis is evident, because from this strong ground it would be easy to stop or to anticipate in all directions the necessarily uncertain motions of the enemy. We regard the objection which may be made, namely, that among the constitutions hitherto given to Germany, there are some which repose on no basis and have consequently no point d'appui as unfounded. If such had been the case, the demagogues, always indefatigable, would not have failed to undermine them. Every order, legally established, contains within itself the principle of a better system, provided it is not the work of arbitrary power or of frantic blindness, (like that generally of the Cortes, in 1812.) It may moreover be said, that a charter is not a constitution properly so called: the latter is formed by time, and depends always on the knowledge and inclination of government to give to the development of the constitutional regime such a direction as may separate the good from the evil, consolidate public authority and preserve the repose and the happiness of the mass of the nation from every hostile attempt. Two great means of safety are secured now to every Government, which, with the feeling of its dignity and its duty, had determined not to destroy itself.

One of the means rests on the satisfactory conviction that between the European powers there exists no misunderstanding, and that according to the invariable principles of Sovereigns, none can be foreseen. This fact, which is placed beyond all doubt, confirms our position and guarantees our strength.

The other means is the union formed in the course of the last nine months between the German States; an union which, by the blessings of God, our firmness and fidelity will render indissoluble.

The conferences at Carlsbad and the decree which issued from them, have acted in a more powerful and salutary manner than perhaps we dare own to ourselves at a time when we have still the feeling of those embarrassments which agitate us, and when we can only calculate superficially all the advantages which we have obtained.

Measures, so important as these, can only be appreciated in their whole extent when we can know the whole of their results. The epoch which immediately follows cannot present them all to us, but we can appreciate the effects produced by the resolutions of the 20th of September, by calculating the probable progress which the enemies of order would have made without them. The results of the conferences of Vienna, though of a more elevated order, will have an effect less brilliant but more profound and desirable. The consolidation of the Germanic union offers to each of the States which composes it an efficacious guarantee—an invaluable advantage in present circumstances, and one of which we could not have been certainly assured except by the course that has been followed. The good faith and moderation with which this important work has been conducted may on the one hand have fixed us in certain points, & prevented us from taking measures more bold and energetic; but on the other, supposing such course possible, there would have been wanting to the work one of the first conditions, namely, the free conviction and the sincere confidence of all the contracting parties.

Nothing could have compensated such a defect, which must have been, in every attempt, to put in execution determinations made under such auspices. In general the moral force of the confederation was as necessary as its legislative force; and the progress which the conviction of the utility and the necessity of this union has made, is, in our opinion, a most important and most happy result.

The rules which the German governments will henceforward have to observe, may be pointed out in a few words:—

1. Confidence in the duration of European peace, and in the unanimity of the principles which direct the high allied powers.

2. A scrupulous attention to their own system of administration.

3. Perseverance in the maintenance of the legal basis of the existing constitution, and a firm determination to defend them with force and prudence against every individual attack.

4. The amelioration of essential faults in these constitutions; this amelioration being made by Governments, and grounded on sufficient reasons.

5. In case of insufficiency of means, an appeal to the assistance of the Confederation—an assistance which every Member has the most sacred right to exact; and which according to present stipulations, can has than ever be refused.

Such is, according to us, the only truly salutary, legal, and safe course. On such principles rests the political system of the Emperor; and Austria, tranquil in her interior, possessing an imposing mass of moral force and physical resources, will not only make use of them for her own preservation, but will always be ready to dispose of them for the advantage of her confederates, when duty and wisdom demand their exercise.

I have the honor to be
(Signed) METTERNICH.

By the late Mails.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, OCT. 23.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

THE British ship Mars ar. at this port yesterday morning, in the remarkably short passage of 22 days from Liverpool, which place she left on the 29th ult. Capt. Mitchell has politely favored the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of London and Liverpool papers to the 26th of last month.

The papers contain no intelligence of great importance. The popularity of the Queen appears to be undiminished, and addresses continued to be presented to her from all parts of the kingdom.

MASS. BOSTON, OCT. 19.

LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR.

By the brig Orleans, Pratt, 29 days from Gibraltar, Mr. Topliff received files of papers, from that place, to the 16th Sept.

They contain Madrid news to the 7th Sept. There had been some commotions at Madrid, for the last three or four days, which had caused much apprehension, but had been suppressed by the energetic measures of the government. Gen. Riego, had taken offence at the disbanding of the army of the Isle of Leon, and had declared his intention of resigning his appointments. The Cortes had conferred on Ferdinand 7th, the title of "*Father of his Country.*"

There are accounts from Lisbon, to Sept. 1st. The Governors of Portugal, Aug. 29th, issued a proclamation, in which they speak of the movements at Oporto, as a criminal assumption of power by a handful of men, and express a hope that the nation will not be deceived, and that the rebels will return to a sense of their duty. On the 1st of Sept. they issued another proclamation, in which, in consequence "of the imminent danger to which the nation and the monarchy would be exposed, if the crisis occasioned by the rising of the city of Oporto should be protracted," they declare that they have come to the resolution in the name of the King, to convoke the Cortes, and to appoint a commission to prepare for its early meeting. They express a hope that this measure will "rally the whole nation round a legitimate centre; and that all the classes of which she is composed, will become sensible of the necessity of such a union, in order to avoid those dreadful evils, anarchy, civil war, & perhaps the dissolution of the monarchy." This proclamation is signed by The Cardinal Patriarch, Marquis de Borba, Count Peniche, Count Feira, and Ant. Gontez Ribeiro.

ALGERINE SQUADRON.

The Orleans, Pratt, arrived at this port, from Gibraltar, brings information, that the Algerine fleet passed Gibraltar, outward bound, on the 12th Sept. In lat. 26, long. 50, Capt. Pratt fell in with three sail, one a frigate, which he took to be an Algerine, and the other two her prizes, a ship and a brig. Having a fresh breeze, Capt. P. hauled his wind, and it being late in the day, soon lost sight of them.

AMERICAN SQUADRON.

The Columbus, 74, and sloop-of-war Peacock, left Gibraltar the 16th of Sept. and passed up the Mediterranean. The Spark sailed same day for Smyrna.

R. ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, OCT. 17.

LATEST FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Captain Paleg Aborn, who arrived here on Saturday last, in 74 days from Buenos Ayres, politely furnished us with the following interesting intelligence relative to the situation of affairs at Buenos Ayres.

On my leaving Buenos Ayres, the city was, and had been in great commotion, owing to the Federal army (allies) the Mountaineers, consisting of about 2 to 3000 men, under the united command of Generals Lopez, Alvear and Carrera, having been in the vicinity of the city for more than three weeks, harrassing them in every respect, particularly in cutting off supplies and threatening to invade the capital, provided they did not unite and appoint suitable persons for Representatives to the general Congress. To accomplish this, they recommended General Alvear, as Governor and Commander in Chief of Buenos Ayres and its province.

These propositions having been evaded under many pretexts, the five months preceding, there had been no less than *fourteen* different governments, or factions, in power at Buenos Ayres. For 17 days, all business was at a stand, and most of the time, the citizens or people of property kept themselves shut up in their own houses under arms, for self-defence, the few regulars and militia being stationed in the suburbs and upon the houses. During this period, many families embarked on board the foreign vessels. Provisions were very scarce, and extravagantly high, particularly beef.

On the 25d of July, accounts reached Buenos Ayres, that General Artigas had entirely destroyed the army of General Ramirez, at Entre Rios, who, on the 24th of June (as report says) had completely destroyed General Artigas' army! The Portuguese hold quietly the Oriental side. The markets very dull—the produce of the country scarce, owing to the communication being cut off with the interior.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, Oct. 25, 1820.

From Savannah, 12th inst. we learn that the deaths up to the preceding evening, the present month, were 32 whites. There was no abatement of the disease.

It is understood that Lieutenant-Colonel *Anthony Gale*, Commandant of Marines, has been dismissed from the Marine Corps, by the sentence of a General Court Martial; which sentence has been approved by the President of the United States.—*Nat. Int.*

Governor King, of the State of Maine, has appointed Thursday, the 30th of November, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise in that State.

The ship of the line now on the stocks at Norfolk, is to be launched on the 21st inst. Her name as ascertained by lot, according to law, is the DELAWARE.

A gentleman, upon whose veracity and memory, we can rely with confidence, has just informed us, that he has read an Italian letter, dated at "Verona, August 1, 1820" of which the following is the substance:—

The day before the letter was written the son of the Governor of Verona, an Italian, was playing at Billiards, with the son of the Austrian Commander in chief, when the Italian, by accident, struck one of the balls over the table, and it struck the son of the Austrian General in the forehead and raised a small lump. The young men, however, shook hands, and parted friends. On the return of the governor's son to his father, he told, what had happened, whereupon his father advised him to tender an apology to the commander in chief. In obedience to the opinion of his father, the young Italian repaired to head-quarters, to apologise to the commander in chief. Instead of accepting the apology, the Austrian General ordered the young Italian, to be tied up and to receive 50 strokes of a stick. The last blow struck the youth dead. The moment his father heard of this barbarous act, he took his sword, proceeded to head-quarters and ran the Austrian General through the body. The Austrian troops were immediately beat to arms, the people rallied round their governor, and the two parties, were left fighting, when the letter which our friend saw, was sent off.—*Democ. Press.*

A writer in the Kentucky Reporter proposes to establish a communication between the East-Indies and the mouth of the river Columbia.—He proposes to apply to the General Government, not for the loan of money, for that is not wanted, but to incorporate an American fur company, "with leave to form a port of entry at the mouth of the Columbia, and to establish a chain of posts, and trading stations, from thence to the upper navigable waters of the Missouri." He asserts, "that within two years, they would have this plan in operation, and would begin a revolution in commerce, that would check the drain of gold and silver in the U. States."

MR. GUILLE'S ASCENSION.

I started at 3 o'clock and 25 minutes, on Saturday afternoon, the 14th October. By some mistake and many people interfering to assist me in ascending, the balloon lost a considerable quantity of the gas. In less than five minutes I ascended to the distance of 1000 feet, when the earth disappeared to my view, there was not a sufficiency of distance between my situation and the earth, that to disengage myself from the balloon would have been attended with great danger. In this situation, when I could not see any part of the earth, I remained about 30 minutes, when I was transferred to a clear region, and had the advantage of the sun, which made the earth appear to me to be covered with snow; from thence I entered into another region of clouds, much darker than the former ones, and having no valve to my balloon, I was obliged to ascend much higher than I would otherwise have done. In this situation, when I ascended about 35,000 feet, according to the calculation I made with the help of a barometer, which I had with me, the air was so obscure, that I could neither see the balloon or parachute, and owing to the great cold I experienced, and also the fatigues, I fell asleep, and slept for some time. I would still have continued to ascend, had it not been for the wet state of the balloon, which made it very heavy, and this I attribute to the cause why my descent was sooner than I expected. A singular circumstance, and which I never have experienced, happened to me in my descent—during the time I remained surrounded by clouds, I could distinctly hear the report of some guns—I attributed this to the atmosphere being generally covered with clouds, and I believe that a commotion in the air will sooner communicate it to dark than a clear atmosphere. When I first discovered the earth, I descended so rapidly, owing to the balloon being so heavy, that my parachute opened itself. When I got to the ground, in an open field, and having no grappling irons I was dragged about the distance of Market-street, until the balloon was arrested in its course by a forest, where with the assistance of some persons, I was able to get out of my basket and secure the balloon. Mr. Ralph H. Smith, to whom I herewith offer my sincerest thanks, was kind enough to accompany me to Trenton, where we arrived at 8 o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES GUILLE.

Philadelphia, Oct. 16, 1820.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated 21st of August.

"In a conversation with Mr. Gallatin this morning, I learnt that the French Government shew no disposition to come into our measures for the present at least: therefore the direct trade of the two countries must fall into third hands for some considerable time to come. Cowes has been fixed upon as the place for deposit of cargoes destined for this quarter of France. This system, however, appears to me ridiculous, when neutral vessels can be found in abundance to carry on a direct trade with less delay and expence."

New-York paper.

From the National Intelligencer, Oct. 14.

The Session of Congress is at hand, and we naturally look forward to the subjects which are to occupy its attention. Little change has taken place in the composition of either branch of Congress since the termination of the first session of the present Congress. There have been two or three resignations, indeed, in the House of Representatives; but it is presumed they will not materially vary the complexion of that body. With some allowance for the operation of public sentiment, the views of Congress at the next Session may be presumed to be the same as they were at the last.

On no point have the manifestations of public opinion been more unanimous, or less equivocal, than on the necessity of abbreviating the Debates, in both Houses. In the opinion that by such abbreviation the public money, and what is equally important, the time of Congress, may be beneficially economised, we entirely concur. We are not among those who would have Congress act without sufficient deliberation; but we think there is no question likely to arise at the present day, on which every thing useful may not be said within a week, and that most questions may be discussed and decided within a single day. There is no advantage in a repetition of arguments already advanced; and he who has nothing to advance but what is new, will have very little to say after a question has been debated for a whole day, not to speak of a month, to which extent we have known debates to be protracted. If it be a waste of time to debate a new question for weeks it would be certainly a blameable consumption of it to employ many days, or even hours, on a question which, at a preceding session of Congress, had been completely exhausted.

Applying this remark to the first question which will present itself at the next session—for we have relinquished the hope that it would not be made a question—we hope that the Missouri subject will be speedily disposed of. When the Senators and Representatives from Missouri present themselves at the bar of the two Houses, they will of course be refused a seat, until the Constitution of the State be ratified. Expediency and equity, therefore, unite in recommending an early decision of that question. If the question be again opened at large, we have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that it will swallow up all other questions, defeating the end and object of the meeting of Congress, by destroying that concord and good feeling among the members so important to correct legislation. We sincerely hope, therefore, that the matter will be determined by a silent vote, so as to leave Congress at liberty to give the attention which is due to other important national concerns.

The Missouri Question being disposed of—we will suppose within the first week of the session—the next most urgent question is that which arises from the consideration of the Ways and Means. There was last year a deficiency in the revenue, which was supplied by a loan. There will be this year a greater deficiency: in what manner shall it be supplied? By another loan? or by at once meeting the occasion, and submitting to a system of internal taxation, of moderate amount, and judiciously distributed? We have no doubt that, though it may be a subject for debate, the first course will ultimately be taken. It is easy to borrow, and the people scarcely know when they are run in debt. It is unpopular to lay taxes, and more so to collect them. In this particular, governments are about as provident as individuals. This year they have full pockets:—they empty them in the gratification of pleasures, or at best the supply of wants, imaginary at first, but which become real by indulgence. The next year the income lessens, from causes beyond their control—perhaps from a relaxation of attention and application: it is too small to fulfil existing engagements. What then? Why, *borrow.*—The year following, the income is still less, and expences increasing rather than diminishing. What then? *Borrow more!* So, if the money were never to be repaid, it would be an admirable plan. But, sooner or later, when you can borrow no longer, you must provide for the payment of the debt, which it would have been far wiser never to have incurred. To this general remark there are certainly exceptions. Money may be wanted for an important object in one year, and a loan for that purpose is not only justifiable, but prudent. To make it so, however, you must be certain that the income of succeeding years will be sufficient to pay the interest, and gradually to extinguish the debt to be contracted. We do not know whether it is in the power of Congress at present to settle the question, in what manner the deficiency in the revenue is to be permanently made up: we are pretty sure, at least, that it will not be settled at the next session, and that another year will be taken to consider of it. Three words are enough for a loan bill, and many words and much deliberation are required for a system of direct and indirect taxation.

There is, moreover, another subject to be determined at the next session, the decision of which may, in one way or another, have an important effect on the revenue. We refer to the Tariff of Duties on Imports. The present Tariff may be so altered, by augmenting duties until they become prohibitory, as to reduce the revenue. But it may also be so varied, or modified, as to augment it; and we think we see indications that there will be, at the next session of Congress, such a compromise of conflicting interests and opinions on this question, as will result in a legislation beneficial at once to commerce, to manufactures, and to the revenue. Whatever advances these interests will of course be beneficial to agriculture, which is the root of national independence. If the agriculturalists, merchants, and manufacturers, would come together upon one plain principle, that their real interests are the same, there would no longer be any difficulty in the matter. We have some hope, that they are beginning to find it out. Legislation on any other principle is to be deprecated. Animosity between children of the same family is the consummation of folly: and the fruits of victory in a contest of that sort are but remorse and self-reproach.

Though many other great questions will probably be opened at the next session, they fade into a less importance, except perhaps the subject of a bankrupt system in comparison with the three we have briefly noticed.

Attempts will be made, we have no doubt, to economise the public expenditures by reducing the Army; by limiting the increase of the Navy; by abolishing the Military Academy, &c. &c. We profess ourselves to be in favor of avoiding all unnecessary expenses; of a rigid enforcement of accountability; of the abolition of sinecures; of a reform of abuses, wherever found. We are, in short, in favor of pruning all such redundancies as waste the substance and add not to the strength of our government—but we deprecate all and every project for bringing our expenditures to the level of our revenue, by amputating the limbs which are necessary to the healthful growth of the Nation, to its capacity for self defence, or even to the symmetry of its form.

Baptist Mission at Burmah.

We understand that intelligence has been received from the missionaries at Rangoon, dated in March last. They had returned from the Burman Court, having been decidedly repulsed, and forbidden to publish the gospel. In consequence, Mr. Colman had left R. in the hope of renewing the establishment at Chittagong, and among the Mug Christians. Mr. Judson was to remain at R. as long as possible, and when all hope of further sufferance should be taken away, to repair to Mr. Colman.—*Concord Observer.*

Extract of a Letter.

HAVANNA, SEPT. 24, 1820.

"I find it impossible to do any thing at present with the Flour under existing circumstances, as there is not a house in the place who would advance a single dollar on it—what to do with it I know not. The custom-house stores are all full, in consequence of which all the flour which has arrived for the last four weeks has been piled on the wharves. There are two vessels here that have been taken up for Alexandria and Baltimore, to carry back flour; they are now loading.

"In consequence of the quantity that has lately been smuggled, the Intendant has ordered that every vessel having flour on board should haul to the custom house wharf and discharge immediately, under the inspection of the officers—in consequence of which every barrel of flour pays $6 duty.—Flour is now selling from 9 ½ to 10 per bbl. which will not pay the duty and other charges.

From the Philadelphia Democratic Press.

SPAIN.—We have it from such authority as satisfies us of the fact, that the king of Spain has ratified the treaty with the United States for the cession of the FLORIDAS: we are also satisfied that the ratified treaty is now in the United States, and will be submitted to Congress, immediately on its assembling next month.

The manifesto, the tyrannic and warlike manifesto of the Emperor Alexander on Spanish affairs which we lately published, has been explained to the entire satisfaction of the Spanish King and Cortes. The Emperor is understood to have declared, in his explanatory state paper, that his first manifesto was predicated on the belief that the Army had usurped the authority of the kingdom, and dictated to the people by force of arms the present established form of government; but that subsequent advices having conveyed a more correct statement, and his imperial majesty being satisfied that the change in the government has been the act, not of the army, but of the Nation, he is now entirely reconciled to the change, and hopes the constituted authorities and the Spanish people may enjoy prosperity and happiness under the newly established order of things. These explanations and congratulations have been received in the most friendly spirit, and the best relations of friendliness are established between the two governments.

MARINE LIST.

Oct. 17—Sailed, *sloop Nancy, Crowell, Yarmouth.*

20—Sailed, *sloop M'Donough, Coit, New-York.*

21—Arrived, *sloops Eliza, Davison, Venus, Morgan, Roath, New-York, and Orange, Barker, Providence.*

24—Sailed, *sloop Eliza, Davison, N. York.*

Capt. Woodbury, at Beverly, reports, on authority of a master of a vessel from St. Thomas, that a vessel supposed to be an American, dropped off from St. Doris, to sail the next morning, but was missed when morning came, and the bodies of six men were found on the beach, (supposed to belong to her) with their throats cut; a Privat cruiser was lying off the port at the time. The Five Islands are the complete rendezvous of the marauders. Capt. W. saw a seaman belonging to said cruiser, who reported that they set from the coast of Brazil, bound to Nantucket, the master's name Folger, and had been on whaling voyage; but he afterwards shipped another sailor from the same vessel, by the name of Morrison, who stated that she was a Privat privateer, Capt. Moon, and had a Spanish Guineaman in co. as a prize, and landed her at St. Pierres, 130 negroes, and a considerable quantity of dry goods, some taken from vessels coasting along shore, (coast of Brazil) which they sold there at almost any price. These goods they contrived to smuggle on shore.

The two Buoys on Savannah Bar, and the Beacon on the Oyster Bed, were carried away during the gale of the 2d inst.

The French schr. Eugene, bound into St. Thomas, in ballast, was boarded off that port, by a British schr. and the Capt. treated in a most disgraceful manner; the first Lieutenant, (an American, by the name of Bell,) went on board and put the captain in irons, and sent him on board the privateer—the schr. was taken possession of by a gang from the privateer, who were able to find any plunder, excepting some ballast. The captain was detained on board the privateer 36 hours, and then permitted to return his own vessel, and proceed on his voyage. The privateer had a small schr. (a tender) too, in which were nearly three hundred slaves which they had taken out of a French ship bound to Guadaloupe—they were waiting orders from St. Croix, in order to land the slaves. The privateer was apparently about 200 in burthen, carried two lateens, and mounted guns, manned with Americans and Englishmen, about 80 in number—the Capt. is said to be an American, named Shannon—the name the person sent as prisemaster, is Hazel, an American, and who had sailed as mate of an American vessel out of Charleston, S. C.

The privateer Eugene is said to have reported that the privateer was owned by Mr. Northrop, of St. Bartholomews, Mr. Slaymaker, of Balt. and Capt. Shannon, her commander.

One of the British Government vessels on that station has sailed in pursuit of the privateer.

Married,

At Canterbury, Oct. 17th, Mr. GEORGE L. LEAVENS, of Dudley, Mass. to Miss ELIZABETH LEAVENS, daughter of the Rev. Ebenezer Leavens, of the former place.

At Bozrah, JEDIDIAH L. STARKS, V. D. M. to Miss HANNAH GAGER, daughter of Capt. Samuel Gager, all of the same place.

Died,

In this city, on the 8th inst. Mrs. CATHARINE BAILEY, wife of Mr. Samuel Bailey, aged 35 years; on the 13th inst. HENRY A. son of Mr Samuel Bailey; yesterday, WILLIAM W. infant son of Mr. Thomas Kinne, aged 1 year.

At Bozrah, Mrs. LOIS MURDOCK, aged 74, relict of Rev. Jonathan Murdock.—a Lady, much beloved and honored by all her religious acquaintance.

In Griswold, much lamented, by a numerous acquaintance, Mr. ROGERS PARSONS, aged 78.

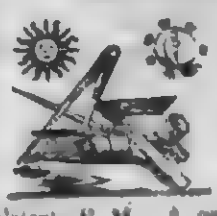
At Plainfield, on the 10th inst. Mr TIMOTHY LESTER, aged 72 years.

At Chalon, Georgia, on the 14th August, Mr. JOHN HOUGH, aged 29, son of Col. John Hough, formerly of Bozrah.

For New-York,
THE Packet MORGAN, *Roath*, will sail on Saturday at 8 o'clock, P. M.
Oct. 24.

For New-York,
THE Packet VENUS, *Havens*, will sail on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock.
Oct. 24.

MASONIC.



A REGULAR meeting of Franklin Chapter, R. A. M. will be held at Masons Hall, on Monday the 30th day of October instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M. A general and punctual attendance is requested.
By order of the M. E. K.
JOS. S. FRINK, *Sec. F. C. R. A. M.*
Norwich, Oct. 24, 1820. 51—

Walnuts and Chesnuts,
CASH will be paid on delivery for a few bushels of good *Shagbark Walnuts and Chesnuts*, by
WILLIAM BELCHER,
Who keeps constantly on hand an extensive assortment of
GROCERIES,
which will be sold at the lowest market prices for *cash*, or exchanged for most kinds of country produce. A constant supply of NORTH-STONINGTON LIME for sale.
Norwich, Oct. 24, 1820. 51—

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
School & Classical Books,
CONSTANTLY FOR SALE, LOW FOR CASH OR CREDIT, AT
T. ROBINSON'S
Book & Stationary Store, Chelsea.
Oct. 25, 1820. 51—

F. A. & G. L. Perkins,
HAVE ON HAND A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
China, Glass, & Earthen WARE,
which they will sell very low for *cash, credit*, or in *barter* for Domestic Manufactures.
Oct. 25, 1820. 6w-51—

CRATES.
WANTED 50 to 100 crates, to be made in 3 or 4 months—dimensions and terms will be furnished, and good pay made by
F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.
Oct. 25, 1820. 3w-51—

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE BY
THOMAS ROBINSON,
THE ABBOT, being the sequel of the Monastery. By the author of Waverly, Ivanhoe, &c.
October 25, 1820. 51—

RECEIVED and for sale by subscriber, Mussey's hollow barred Gridirons, with Reflectors and Dripping-Pans. They come at a less price than the common Gridiron, and are acknowledged by a long list of purchasers to be superior to all other kinds yet in use.
JOHN LATHROP.
Oct. 25, 1820. 51—

☞ *NOTICE.*
THE subscriber will pay cash for good White Beans, Flax-Seed and Oats. Who has just received and offers for sale, 80 Bbls. new crop Flour.
CALVIN TYLER.
Oct. 25. 51—

Patent Note Singing Books
Wholesale and retail, at
R. HUBBARD's *Book-Store*

POETRY.

A volume of poetry has lately appeared in England, and passed to a second edition, as the production of a Northamptonshire peasant and day labourer, named John Clare. In the last Quarterly Review, strong testimony is borne to the merit of his compositions.—The following is among the specimens which that journal quotes, and is certainly not a little creditable to the genius of the unlettered poet.—*Nat. Gaz.*

AND what is life? An hour-glass on the run,
A mist retreating from the morning sun,
A busy, bustling, still repeated dream—
Its length?—a minute's pause, a moment's thought;
And happiness?—a bubble on the stream,
That in the act of seizing, shrinks to nought.

And what is hope?—the puffing gale of morn,
That robs each flower of its gem, and dies—
A cobweb, hiding disappointment's thorn,
Which stings more keenly thro' the thin disguise.

And what is death? Is still the cause unfound?
That dark, mysterious name of horrid sound?
A long and lingering sleep, the weary crave,
And peace? where can its happiness abound?
No where at all—save Heaven, and in the grave.

Then what is life? when stript of its disguise,
A thing to be desired it cannot be;
Since every thing that meets our foolish eyes,
Gives proof sufficient of its vanity.

'Tis but a trial all must undergo,
To teach unthinking mortals how to prize
That happiness man's denied to know,
Until he's call'd to claim it in the skies.

MISSING,

A GREEN SILK UMBRELLA, with brass furniture, partly worn, the handle hooked, with a silver plate on the end for a name—if returned, or information given where it is, will command the thanks of

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

Oct. 18, 1820. 50—

Notice,

TO SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS AND OTHERS.

PERSONS wishing to purchase Religious Books and Tracts for gratuitous distribution, are particularly informed by *T. Robinson* that he has on hand a general assortment, which he offers for sale as low as can be purchased in Boston, New-York or elsewhere.

Oct. 10, 1820. 49—

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE inhabitants of the first School District in Norwich, (Chelsea Society,) are hereby warned to meet at the *District School-House*, on Wednesday the 25th day of October instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M. to choose a Clerk and Treasurer, and to do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

JOHN LATHROP, *District Committee.*

Norwich, Oct. 18, 1820. 50—

☞ *NOTICE.*

ALL persons indebted to the *Bozrah Manufacturing Company*, whose accounts are more than a year's standing, are requested to make immediate payment.—Grain of all kinds will be received at a fair price.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

Bozrahville, Oct. 14, 1820. 50—

WEAVING.

JOSEPH BREED, has on hand and will be constantly supplied with a quantity of Cotton Yarn to be wove into Plaids.

To good and expeditious Weavers liberal prices will be given.

Sept 19, 1820. 46—

EMPLOYMENT.

ONE or two families of children, with good recommendations, may find employment in the Cotton Mill at Norwich Falls. Also, two or three Weavers to attend Water Looms.

The subscriber will purchase Rye, Cheese, Butter, Chesnut Boards and Wood.

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Sept. 20. 47tf—

For Sale Cheap,

A FIRST rate COOKING STOVE, with all the apparatus—has been used one winter only. Enquire of the subscriber, at the Stone-Ware Pottery.

A. STEDMAN.

Norwich-Landing, Sept. 27. 6w—48—

Broke into the enclosure

OF the subscriber on the 7th inst a black Mare, about 15 years old, some white hairs on her forehead and shod before. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

RUSSELL RIX.

Preston, Oct. 11, 1820. 50—

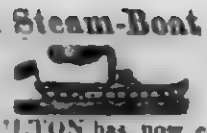
Taken up

ABOUT a fortnight since, a black lined Buck HEIFER, 2 years old—gives milk. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JARVIS LATHROP.

Norwich, Black-Hills, Oct. 4. 49—

Sound Steam-Boat Line.



THE FULTON has now commenced running to Norwich, and will continue for the season, to leave Norwich as soon as the tide serves after the arrival of the stages, and to leave New-London every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday*, at 8 o'clock in the morning, exchanging with *Capt. Bunker* same days at New-Haven, and leaving there at 6 P. M. to return.

March 29. 21—

The Subscribers,

APPOINTED by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, Commissioners to examine and allow the claims of the creditors of the estate of

HARVEY MORGAN,

deceased, late of said Norwich, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the 2d Oct. 1820, are allowed by said Court for the creditors to exhibit their claims against said estate to the Commissioners, and that we shall in pursance of our appointment, meet at the Dwelling-House of *Eber Backus*, in said Norwich, on the 2d Tuesdays of November and March next, when and where all persons having demands against said estate, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims.

ERASTUS HUNTINGTON, } *Com'rs.*
CHAS. P. HUNTINGTON, }

Norwich, Oct. 14, 1820. 50—

For Sale,

A FARM,

CONTAINING about ninety acres of excellent land for *mowing, pasture* and *tillage*, with a large proportion of *wood*.—A good *Dwelling-House* and other out houses, almost new thereon standing, pleasantly situated in Norwich, on the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Brooklyn, with the *stock and farming utensils* on the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

A lot of *Wood Land*, lying in Lisbon, on the aforesaid turnpike, containing about four acres, one mile and a half from the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

In Plainfield, a convenient Tenement for a small family, opposite the mansion of *Ephraim Wheeler, Esq.* For particulars enquire of THOMAS WHEELER, on said Farm

June 6, 1820. 31-tf—

FOR SALE,

A FARM

IN Franklin, containing forty-four acres of excellent Land, lately owned and improved by Mr. JABEZ R. PACKARD.—Immediate possession will be given.

Apply to CARDER HAZARD, *at Kinney's Hotel, or* HENRY STRONG.

Chelsea-Landing, Oct. 11, 1820. 49

TO FARMERS.

WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING Co

WISH TO PURCHASE.

100 cords Oak and Walnut WOOD,
50 bushels RYE,
1000 lbs. BUTTER,
50 barrels CIDER.

Apply to

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Norwich Falls, Oct. 18. 50—

Wanted

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

10 M. feet Oak BOARDS,
10 „ „ Chesnut LATH,

For which good pay will be made.

JOHN LATHROP.

FOR SALE,

6 Bbls. Mess and Prime PORK.

Sept. 5, 1820. 43—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. f—

Patent Cut Nails.

A COMPLETE assortment, of the best quality, constantly for sale on good terms by *Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company.* Orders addressed to W. C. GILMAN, *Agent*, will receive punctual attention.

May 31. 40—

CIDER.

Joseph Breed,

WANTS to purchase a quantity of Cider.

Oct. 4. 49—

---

150 Bottles choice MADEIRA WINE.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

May 5. 38. 44—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS II.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
3 :	: 1000	:	3000
4 :	: 500	:	2000
4 :	: 300	:	1200
4 :	: 200	:	800
140 :	: 100	:	14000
100 :	: 50	:	5000
50 :	: 40	:	2000
80 :	: 30	:	2400
349 :	: 20	:	6980
3270 :	: 6	:	19620
4005 Prizes			60,000
7995 Blanks			

12,000 Tickets at five dollars, is 60,000

Less than two Blanks to a Prize, and all the *Prizes* floating from the commencement of the drawing, a circumstance very seldom if ever before known in this State.

The Treasures of this Scheme are not absorbed by one or two overgrown Prizes, as is commonly the case; but its wealth is more equally and therefore more usefully distributed.

The punctuality of the Managers in Drawing the first Class of this Lottery, and their prompt payment of the prizes, gives them confidence in issuing this, the second and last Class, together with the laudable purpose for which the grant was made, they confidently hope will induce the public to patronize this.

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent, and all prizes less than One Hundred Dollars payable in sixty days, and all others in ninety days after the completion of the drawing, which will commence at Fairfield, on the first Tuesday of February next.- All prizes not called for in one year, will be considered as generously given to the society, and not thereafter paid.

JEREMIAH STURGES,
PHINEAS TAYLOR,
THOMAS F. ROWLAND,
ZACHARIAH CLARK, 2d. } *Managers.*

Fairfield, Aug. 1, 1820. 43—

TICKETS FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store—Also, by SAMUEL TYLER and JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

Iron, Steel, etc.

SWEDES Iron, 1¼ to 3 inch flat,
do. ½ to 1¼ inch square,
English do. 1½ to 3 inch flat,
do. ½ to 1½ inch round,
Hoop and Band Iron,
English blistered and Crawley, American blistered, German, and Cast Steel,
Crow Bar Moulds,
Plough Shares and Moulds,
Nail and Spike Rods,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

Aug. 23, 1820. 43—

LUMBER, &c.

50 M. Hartford Inspected Shingles,
20 M. feet clear Plank, Boards, Clap-Boards, and 1½ inch Sash Stuff.
4 „ „ Merchantable Clap-Boards,
10 Bbls. Baltimore Flour,
10 M. Brick, at the Kiln price,
1 one Horse Waggon,
120 lbs. Zant Currants,

Received and for sale by

JOHN LATHROP.

Aug. 22, 1820. 42—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

GIN.

Best Cold Spring Gin,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED,

WHO WISHES TO PURCHASE,

200 White Oak GIN BARRELS.

Sept. 19. 46—

Salt and Flour.

200 Bushels Rock Salt, very coarse and clean,
25 Barrels Superfine Flour,

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, Sept. 20, 1820. 46—

NEW BOOKS.

THE Fall of Jerusalem, a Dramatic Poem, by Rev. H. H. Milman.

Search After Happiness with other Poems by Walter Scott.

Character essential to Success in Life by Rev. Isaac Taylor.

Tom Cribs' Memorial to Congress.

On the principles of Political Economy and Taxation, by David Ricardo, Esq.

Tales of the Priory, by Mrs. Holland.

Biographia Literaria, or Biographical Sketches of my Literary Life and Opinions by S. T. Coleridge, Esq.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

Life of Robert Fulton, by his friend C. D. Colden.

Samson's Historical and Descriptive Sketches of Lower Canada.

FOR SALE AT

T. Robinson's

Book and Stationary Store.

Norwich, Oct. 10, 1820. 49—

LADIES' SHOES.

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a large assortment of

Ladies' Morocco Shoes,

of superior quality, and latest fashion, at reduced prices.

Aug. 15, 1820. 41—

Patent Polishing Powder,

FOR CLEANING ALL KINDS OF METALIC SUBSTANCES.

Just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

GREENWOOD'S Patent Polishing Powder—Price 12½ cents a package. By the use of this powder in cleaning Brass, Copper, Tin, and all other kinds of metals, more than half the time and labor is saved, than when cleaned in the common way, by the use of emery, rotten stone, &c.

Salt and Flour.

400 Bushels Rock, Cape and Liverpool fine SALT.

A constant supply of new crop superfine FLOUR, for sale very low for ready pay, by

C. TYLER.

Sept. 20. 46—

CORDAGE, White Rope, Bed-Cords, Lines, Seine and Sewing Twine, on hand, or furnished at short notice, at the *Rope Walk in West-Chelsea*,

OR AT THE STORE OF

JOS. BREED.

Aug. 22, 1820. 42—

FAMILY BIBLES.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale a great variety of Family Bibles, wholesale and retail, at New-York prices.

Sept. 1. 44—

Flour and Lime.

FRESH superfine Flour, in barrels and half barrels.

Dexter's Stone Lime, first quality,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

July 19. 37—

STOVES.

COOKING, Franklin and Box Stoves, from the Stafford Furnace,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

Oct. 10. 40—

PAPER.

SUPERFINE and common hot-pressed Letter Paper.

Superfine and common hot pressed Foolscap, do.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

R. HUBBARD.

SUGAR.

8 Hogsheads and 36 Barrels Muscovado Sugar, for sale very low by

CHARLES COIT,
or LYMAN BREWER.

Norwich, Sept. 13, 1820. 45—

Utley's Remedy

FOR *Tooth-ache, Scurvy Gums, and Loose Teeth*,—The above valuable article for sale by

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, May 9, 1820. tf-27—

DABOLL'S

ALMANACK

for 1821,

IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES,

FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

Oct. 17.

ANDERSON'S

COUGH DROPS.

The most valuable Medicine in use for

COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in incipient Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine. Many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

Caution.—Be put on your guard that every genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed by JAMES MELLEN.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or the breast, & more or less, cough & weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially when I took cold: but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not be in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low, I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops, and purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 28, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; *Charles Dyer, & Co.* Middletown; *Dyer & Howes*, Windham; *Joseph C. Huntington* and *Samuel Tyler*, Norwich.

June 6. 31—

DR. FRINK'S

Universal American Pills,

Lately prepared by the Inventor at his Dispensary, sign of the Good Samaritan, Northampton, Mass. are now made only by Mrs. Frink, at Norwich, Connecticut, to whom, before his decease, he communicated the skill of making this unrivalled Medicine.

THESE Pills have virtues highly salutary in all those complaints hereafter mentioned. More than seven years past their success has been most flatteringly acknowledged in Boston, and other principal towns in New-England, by gentlemen of high respectability. The infallible test of experience has proved them to be, in all cases, quick, thorough, easy; leaving the bowels in a quiet state, and happily uniting the ultimate effects of an emetic and cathartic, but without the distressing spasms which an emetic usually creates. They remove from the stomach and bowels the surcharge of acrid bile, vitiated mucus, and morbid humors, in the most pleasant and effectual manner. The remote or exciting causes of Fevers, and other formidable diseases, often originate from the sources last named, when allowed to remain in the system. How important then is it, to have at hand a safe and kind remedy, or seasonable preventative, against the threatened evil. When the following diseases are assailing the constitution, and no Physician is at hand, how many valuable lives may be saved every year, by a timely use of these invaluable Pills—that is to say—Giddiness, Pains in the Head and Neck, Cholic, Melancholy, Jaundice, Dropsy, Worms, Costiveness, Gripes, Pains, Obstructions in the Kidney passages, Weak and Inflamed Eyes, Typhus and Bilious Fevers, Camp Distemper, Putrid Dysentary, Paleness with loss of appetite.

Inclusive and numerous other complaints, the public are assured not a single instance in seven years has occurred, in which those who have used have not given Dr. Frink's Universal American Pills their unqualified approbation.

The most perfect attention and care are used in preparing this excellent medicine.

A liberal discount to Druggists who buy at wholesale. Certificates and directions will accompany each box of Pills, and none are genuine but those signed by F. FRINK, with a seal.

These Pills are for sale by

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Sept. 5, 1820. 44—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1820. *NORWICH*: (Conn.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [Vol. XXIV. No. 52.]

CHEAP GOODS.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received and are now opening a large and valuable assortment

Fresh Imported

DRY GOODS,

Which together with those before on hand make as good an assortment as can be found in any Dry Good Store in this State, all which were bought with Cash, and will be sold,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

AT A SMALL ADVANCE FOR CASH.

Among which are,

75 pieces extra superfine, middling, & low prized Black, Blue, Mixed, Brown, Corbo, Wine, Snuff, Drab, Pearl, Bottle and Olive Green Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Ladies' Pelisse Cloths, assorted colors.
Green, White, Crimson, Scarlet, and Yellow Flannels.
75 pieces plain and twilled Bombazetts, all colors.
50 pieces Irish Linens and British Cotton Shirtings.
Best black India and French Levantines.
Black Satin. Russia Diapers.
4, 6, 8, and 10-4 Irish Diapers, extra nice.
Irish, Russia and Cotton Sheetings.
20 doz. plain & figured Cassimere, Crape, Silk and Cotton Shawls.
4, 6, 8, & 9-4 elegant rich Merino Shawls, newest style.
60 pieces twilled and plain black and colored Lutestring.
40 pieces best Nankin and Canton Crapes, all colors.
Cambrick and common Dimoties.
Callicoes and Ginghams.
Elegant Scotch Plaids.
Figured and Plain Rattinetts.
300 pieces plain Ribbons, assorted.
Elegant Garnitures. Figured do.
Bandanna, Flag, Silk, and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Linen Cambric and Lawns.
Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Hosiery.
30 doz. handsome Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves, assorted, of every description.
Domestic Sheetings, (Waltham style) Shirting, Ginghams, Checks, &c.
14-4 Counter Pins. Silk and Cotton Velvets, all colors.
Plain and figured Book Muslins.
Lenoes. Jackonet and Mull Mull Muslins. Sarcnett and common Cambrics.
10 lbs. best Black and colored assorted Sewing Silks and Twist.
Figured Salisbury Flannels.
Black and Colored Cambrics. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons. Maltese do Snaps, &c. &c.
30 doz. extra large Tortoise and Mock Shell Combs—

Together with a complete assortment of

Fancy Dry Goods,

OF THE NEWEST FASHION.

—ALSO—

300 pair Ladies' New-York and Boston *KID & MOROCCO SHOES*, newest style, with and without heels, very cheap.
60 pair Prunella do.
A few Ladies' superfine Leghorn Hats, much cheaper than the N. York prices.

N. B.—New supplies of Goods will be received from New-York and Boston, almost every week, through the season.

Those who have Cash to pay for Goods will do well to call.

Norwich, Oct. 10, 1820. 49—

October 11, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

J. W. Kinney,

HAS just received from New-York a general assortment of fresh imported

DRY GOODS,

which he offers for sale, as cheap as the cheapest.

AMONG THEM ARE,

Super. and low prized Cloths and Cassimeres of all colours; Black, Blue, White, Red and Scarlet Flannels; Scarlet Printed Salisbury Flannel; Blankets; Baizes; Hearth Rugs; 50 ps. Black and Coloured Bombazetts; Figured do.; Rattinetts; Scotch Plaids; 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4 Merino, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls; 100 ps. Callicoes and Ginghams; Worsted and Cotton Hosiery; Thread, Edgings and Laces; Linen Cambric; Muslin Robes; Black and Coloured Canton Crapes; Nankin Crape Robes; Holt's superior Wire Thread; Ribbons of all kinds; Merino Fringes; Men's Woodstock and Beaver Gloves; Ladies' Beaver, Kid, and Silk do. &c. &c.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

School & Classical Books,

CONSTANTLY FOR SALE, FOR FOR CASH OR CREDIT, AT

T. ROBINSON'S

Book & Stationary Store, Chelsea.

Oct. 25, 1820. 51—

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a very large assortment of

European & India Dry Goods,

which they offer for sale *wholesale* and *retail*, CHEAP FOR CASH.

Among them are

Superfine, middling, & low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres.
Coatings, Baizes, Flannels and Blankets.
Plain and printed Cassimere Shawls, (assorted colors.)
Real Merino do. from 1½ to 1¼ yards square.
Imitation, Cotton, and Crape do.
50 ps. Superfine undressed Navy Blue Prints.
75 „ Bombazetts.
Rattinet, Bombazine, and Wildbore.
Irish Linen, Diaper and Lawn.
Russia and Irish Sheeting.
Nankin and Canton Crapes.
Crape Dresses.
Cotton, Worsted and Silk Hosiery, assorted.
Linen and Cotton Cambrics.
Imitation Linen, do.
Toilinet, Marseilles, and Silk Vesting.
Shell and Horn Combs.
Silk, Cotton, Kid, and Beaver Gloves.
Thread, Cotton and Silk Laces.
Black and White Thule do.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
Best double Florence Silks, assorted colors.
India Levantine, do.
Sinchaws and Sarcnetts.
Black, White, Pink, Green, and Lilac Sattin.
Rib'd Florentine.
Pelisse Cloths, (variety of colors and qualities.)
Book Muslins. Plain and figured Leno.
Real Tartan Plaid, (high colored and handsome patterns.)
Black and White Lace Veils and Shawls.
30 pieces Cotton Shirting.
Ladies' Shoes, and Socks.
10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING,

At the lowest New-York prices.

Purchasers, who pay Cash for Goods, are particularly requested to call and get the worth of their money of

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

Norwich, Oct. 9, 1820. 49—

DWIGHT RIPLEY having taken *Mr. Horace Waldo* into business with him, the business will for the present be conducted under the firm of

RIPLEY & WALDO,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs & Medicine, Die-stuff, Paints & Oil.

ALSO,

20 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
10 Boxes Havanna Sugar,
6 Bbls. Muscovado do.
2 Hds. Lump do.
8 Hhds. St. Croix Rum,
6 Hhds. New-England do.
10 Quarter Casks Malaga Wine,
6 Casks Raisins,
Pepper, Allspice and Coffee, per bag,
10 Kegs Ginger,
Hyson, and Hyson Skin Tea, per chest,
1 Case Bengal Indigo,
14 Hhds. Copperas, 2 do. Allum,
1 Ton first quality Grape Madder,
10 Tons Log Wood,
6 Tons Nicaragua,
5 Tons Fustic,
40 Boxes 6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Glass,
30 Tons Iron and Steel assorted.

Norwich, Oct. 17, 1820. 50—

FANCY GOODS, &c.

GENTLEMEN and Ladies' Pocket Books and Purses, Fancy Boxes, Snuff Boxes, Cologne Water, Lavender Water, Pomatum, Hair Brushes, Shaving Brushes and Boxes, Rose and Real English Shaving Soap, Tooth Brushes, Visiting Cards, Needle Cases, Silver Pencil Cases, Colored Paper, Embossed, Gold and Drawing Paper, Court Plaster, Desk-Seals, Ivory Pocket and Fine Tooth Combs, Tooth Picks, Lead and Camel's Hair Pencils, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Penknives and Razors.

LIKEWISE,

Women's Shoes at 62, 75, 84, 87, and 100 cents per pair.

FOR SALE AT

THOMAS ROBINSON'S *Book-Store.*

Oct. 10, 1820. 49—

STOVES.

COOKING, Franklin and Box Stoves, from the Stafford Furnace,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

Oct. 10. 49—

Cattle Show and Fair.

THE annual Cattle Show and Fair of the N. London County Agricultural Society, was held at Norwich, on Wednesday, 18th ult. The weather during the night preceding, and the morning of the exhibition, was rainy, which prevented so general an attendance as was expected.—Notwithstanding this embarrassment, the show was far better than could have been anticipated, from the youthful state of the society. The cattle produced, would, in general, have done honor to any country; and such as our farmers ought to be proud of. The Committee on Household Manufactures, in their report, speak in the highest terms of praise of several articles produced, upon which they were not authorized to award premiums; among which were some superior Diaper, Carpeting, and Mussey's hollow barred Grid-Iron, considered a very valuable improvement in that necessary utensil. The Committee on Produce are to make a further report at the semi-annual meeting in March next.

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

To Jared Hyde, of Franklin, for the best Cheese,	$10
—Mrs. Hyde, the Dairy woman,	5
—Thomas L. Thomas, of Norwich, for the best fatted Ox,	10
—William Lester, of Norwich, for the best Bull,	15
—Dwight Ripley, of do. for the best Milch Cow,	10
—John Turner, of do. for second best do.	5
—Shubael Smith, of Groton, for the best Bull Calf,	4
—Wm. Lester, of Norwich, for the best Heifer Calf,	3
—Frederick Ayer, of Groton, for the best Boar,	10
—Welcome A. Browning, of Griswold, for the best Sow and Pigs,	8
—Joseph Perkins, of Norwich, for the 12 best sheep including one Buck,	8
—Newcomb Kinney, of do. for the best piece of Cloth,	5
—Ebenezer Carew, of do. for the best piece of Carpeting,	5
—Laurinda Clark, of Colchester, for the best Bonnet of Grass, in imitation of Leghorn,	5
—Sally Gustin, of do. for second best do.	2 50
—Sarah B. Raymond, of Montville, for three pairs best Woolen Stockings, superior, in the opinion of the Committee, to any article of the kind ever exhibited, either of foreign or domestic manufacture,	3
—Mrs. Desire Miner, of New London, upwards of 83 years of age, for three pairs of Cotton Stockings, very superior,	2
—Mrs. Eunice Adams, of Norwich, for three bunches of Thread, of a superior quality,	1

List of Officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

Elias Perkins, *President.*
Ludowick Fosdick, *Recording Sec'y.*
Dwight Ripley, *1st Vice President.*
Ralph Hurlbut, *2d,* do.
Paul Babcock, *3d,* do.
Asa Fitch, *4th,* do.
John R. Watrous, *5th,* do.
Thos. S. Perkins, *Corresponding Sec'y.*
Luther Spalding, *Treasurer.*
Epaphras Porter, *Auditor.*
Joseph Williams, Christopher Manwarring, Noyes Barber, } *Committee of Publication.*
Samuel Chany, New-London, Epaphras Porter, Norwich, } *Seedsmen.*

On the cultivation and improvement of Farms.

Robert S. Avery, Preston, *Chairman.* William Lord, Griswold; Artemas Worthington, Colchester; Mulford Raymond, Montville; Charles Avery, Waterford.

Produce.

Christopher Starr, Norwich, *Chairman.* Gordon Gifford, Bozrah; James Mitchell, Groton; Perez Hewit, North-Stonington; Welcome A. Browning, Griswold.

Animals.

Henry Perkins, Salem, *Chairman.* Elisha Ayer, Groton; Wm. Raymond, Montville; Wm. Lester, Norwich; Ralph Isham, Colchester.

Household Manufactures.

Ch'r. Manwarring, N. London, *Chairman.* Reuben Burgess, Franklin; Daniel Packer, North-Stonington; Joseph Perkins, Norwich; Jesse Dean, Stonington.

TOWN COMMITTEES.

New-London.—Christopher Manwaring, Benjamin Brown, Isaac Thompson, Joseph Smith, Ebenezer Way.

Norwich.—Wm. Lester, Newcomb Kinney, Christopher Starr, Seabury Brewster, Joseph Perkins.

Preston.—Robert S. Avery, Nathaniel Kimball, Adin Cook, Jonas Ayer, Walter Palmer.

Stonington.—Samuel F. Denison, Amos Gallup, Enoch Burrows, Wm. Randall, Amos Denison.

Groton.—James Mitchell, Stephen Haley, Elisha Ayer, Adam Larrabee, Peter Avery.

Colchester.—Samuel Bridges, Benjamin Trumbull, Artemas Worthington, David Deming, Ralph Isham.

Lyme.—Charles Smith, Moses Warren, Matthew Griswold, Peter Comstock, Samuel B. Mather.

North-Stonington.—Perez Hewit, Daniel Packer, Cyrus Williams, Elias Smith, Joseph Ayer.

Bozrah.—Gurdon Gifford, Elijah Huntington, Andrew M. Robertson.

Montville.—Wm. Raymond, Mulford Raymond, David F. Raymond, John Noyes, Asahel Otis.

Franklin.—Darius Frink, Jared Hyde, Reuben Burgess, Amasa Hyde, Comfort D. Fillmore.

Waterford.—Charles Avery, Thomas S. Perkins, Benajah Gardiner, Wm. Champion, Ebenezer Holt.

Lisbon.—Frederick Perkins, Freeman Tracy, Barzillai Bishop, Tyler Brown, Roswel Adams.

Griswold.—Elisha B. Brewster, Thomas H. Wilson, Welcome A. Browning, Alexander Stewart, Jr. Elisha I. Abel.

Salem.—Henry Perkins, Vine Stoddard, Ebenezer A. Packer, Matthew Turner, John S. Ransom.

L. FOSDICK, *Recording Secretary.*

MISCELLANY.

From a late English paper.

ATTACK BY BEES.

SOME days ago the following singular narrative appeared in the Berlin Gazette, it was furnished to that paper by M. Eulert, a merchant of that city, who was himself the party principally concerned:

"I was travelling," says M. Eulert, "on the 20th of July, at seven o'clock in the morning, in my carriage, accompanied by my wife, on my way from Wirtemberg to Berlin, between Kroppstadt and the town of Schmogelsdorf, which is contiguous to the high road; I observed one of my horses rub himself with uneasiness against the other. I remarked to my wife that the animal no doubt was stung by a horse fly. Whilst we were talking upon the subject, we were suddenly surrounded by a swarm of bees, so thick, that our carriage horses, coachman, my wife, and myself, were completely covered. The furious insects attached themselves immediately to the nose, mouth, eyes and ears of each horse; the two animals seemed to be deprived of every sense, and as if overcome with stupor, they lay down, and stretched themselves out as unresisting prey to the bees.

As soon as we perceived this cloud of insects to lessen around us, my wife threw over her hat the hood of her night cloak, got out of the carriage, went back a little way on the road and instinctively fled into the ditch, where she lay down with her face to the earth. I exerted myself in the meantime in endeavoring to get over this disaster; I went almost of the carriage, and covering my face and neck with my handkerchief, I re ascended the carriage, and with all my strength cried out for help.—Three peasants, a short distance off, had all the while calmly observed my situation, but neither by the offer of reward, nor by the most urgent entreaty, could I prevail upon them to render us any assistance they turned their backs upon us, and pursued their way to the village. In this unhappy plight I walked on for half an hour, when I met the road-keeper, named Daniel Arndt and a carrier, named David Henry, accompanied by some laborers, and driving a cart with three horses.—Still tormented by the bees, and pursued by them with inconceivable bitterness, I breathed at last, and was relieved by this rencountre, as these good people and lighted tobacco pipes, and the smoke dispersed my disagreeable guests.

"The carrier being informed of the danger, in order not to expose himself to it, would not stir a pace further; and as the bees began to spread around us on all sides, he unharnessed his team, left his cart laden with goods on the road and took a by-way in order to place his horses under shelter in the village. Soon after the other people accompanied me to where my horses were, and they brought with them an abundance of hay and straw. There we found my unfortunate coachman stretched in the ditch, his head and hands all covered with bees, so that the road keeper was obliged to use a brush to get them off his face; his hair was matted with blood, and as the insects could not be extricated, they were crushed to death.—Whilst this operation was going on we set fire to the straw, and succeeded in driving away the bees.

"As soon as the carrier had placed his horses in safety, he came back to us having fortified himself in every way against the bees, and showed himself anxious to give all the assistance in his power to my horses.—But one of them was so severely injured, that he died the same day. The other was conducted to Schmogelsdorf but though the veterinary surgeon exhausted all his skill, the animal perished in 24 hours after.

"My coachman had brought his misfortunes on himself because, in endeavoring to succour the horses he had lost his hat.—The bees fastened on his naked head, and deprived him of his senses, and for forty-eight hours he remained in a state of suffering that threatened to terminate in his death. We were supplied with horses and had him conveyed to Treuenbrietzen, where he recovered. He had at first cried out so vehemently for assistance, that the bees got into his mouth and throat. I myself passed twenty-four hours in extreme pain at the same place, and was compelled to apply several poultices to my head, neck and ears, to appease the inflammation.

"My wife, who, as if by inspiration, threw herself down into the ditch, came out again perfectly safe—and in a few days after, the coachman and I were at length entirely recovered.

"I attribute this accident to two causes. In the first place, I do not believe it was not a horse fly that stung the horse, as I first supposed, but rather the Queen Bee, which must have been killed when the animal rubbed against his companion. I conjecture this to have been the case, from the natural history of these insects; it is very common to see a swarm of bees, when deprived of their leading queen, unite with other swarms, and fall with a species of madness on the first object they encounter.

"In the next place I attribute the circumstance to the fact, that contrary to express prohibition of the Magistrates, the Commune of Schmogelsdorf, besides its proper number of 90 hives, takes in an equal number from the neighboring communes to tend during the time of swarming, because the flowers, fields and gardens which it contains, present a singularly rich pasture for such insects. Hence it happens, that in a small space nearly two thousand hives are crowded together, so that in the season of swarming it is dangerous to pass that way."

From the Petersburg Virginia Republican.

MR. PRINTER—

If you think the following narrative worthy of your attention, you are welcome to insert it in your paper: T. M.

While I resided in Newbern, N. C. in 1814, being informed that a Negro Woman and two small children had been that day brought in, who had been runaway for several years, I felt a wish to go and see them, particularly as there was something curious connected with their history. My friend accompanied me to the jail, for they had been lodged there for safe keeping. We there learned the particulars of the life which they lived, or rather the miserable existence which they dragged out during the seven years which they had spent in the swamps, in the neighborhood of Newbern.

The owner of this woman, about seven years previously removed to the western country, and carried with him all his slaves, except this woman and an infant girl, then in the arms of its mother, who rather than be separated from her husband, who was owned by another person, timely eloped with her child, and completely avoided the vigilance of her pursuers.

Those who are acquainted with the lower sections of that State, well know, that it abounds in marshes and fens, overgrown with weeds, and interspersed in some places with clumps of pine trees. Into one of these dreary retreats this woman found means to conceal herself for the space of seven years:—and to find means also for subsistence, partly by her own exertions, and the assistance of her husband, who would occasionally make her a visit. Living in this situation, she soon had the additional burthen of another child.

The manner in which she concealed herself as well as children from discovery, was truly singular. By the strictest discipline, she prevented them ever crying aloud; she compelled them to stifle their little cries and complaints, though urged to it by pinching hunger, or the severest cold. She prohibited them from speaking louder than a whisper. This may appear strange to relate, but it is certainly true; and as a proof that no deception* was used in this case. It was satisfactorily ascertained, that after having remained in town for more than a month, in the company of children who were noisy and clamorous, they were not known, in a single instance, to raise their voices higher than a soft whisper. At first, it was with great difficulty that they could stand or walk erect, and when they did attempt to walk, it was with a low stoop, the bust inclining forward, and with a hasty step like a partridge. But their favorite position was that of squatting upon their hams. In this posture, they could remain for hours without any apparent weariness; and at a given signal, would move one after the other with great facility, and at the same time with so much caution, that not the least noise could be heard by their footsteps.

Their method of subsistence was the most extraordinary; sometimes the husband, according to the woman's account, would fail to bring them supplies; and whether the fear of detection prevented her from intruding on the rights of others, or whether she was prevented by conscientious motives, is not for me to determine—but in this dreadful exigence, she would, for the support of herself and children, have recourse to expedients, which nothing but the most pressing necessity could ever suggest.—Frogs and terrapins were considered as rare dainties, and even snakes would be taken as lawful prize, to satisfy the calls of hunger. It was the custom, said the woman, in the little family, when they made up a fire in the night, & this was done only in the cold nights of winter, for one to set up, while the others slept: The one who watched had a double duty to perform—not only to do the ordinary duty of a centinel, but to watch for mice; which they contrived to catch in the following manner: The person watching would spread a little meal on the ground, or a few grains of corn or peas, or for want of these, a crust of bread, when they had it; over which, an old handkerchief, or a piece of cloth, was spread; then, observing a profound and death-like silence, the mice would creep from their retreats in order to possess themselves of the bait.—The centinel, true to his post, as soon as the cloth was moved by the vagrant mouse, would very dexterously smack down a pair of hands upon him, and secure him for purposes yet to be mentioned. The flesh, as may be supposed, was used for food, which they devoured with as little ceremony, as a boy would eat a snow-bird; but even the skin was not thrown away; for this being carefully preserved the hair or fur was picked off, and mixed with wool or cotton, for the purpose of making gloves and stockings—and they managed to spin up the materials they could procure, by means of a stick, about six or eight inches in length.

This was held with the left hand, while with the right they held the materials to be spun. They gave us a specimen of their adroitness in this art; and the little boy, who was not above five years old, could, upon his stick with surprising dexterity [illegible] singular beings. pairs of stockings and [illegible] banishment. They which had been [illegible] unique enough in their appearance, during [illegible] were made up of a greater medley of materials than are generally used in the civilized world.

How much longer this deluded African, with her two wretched children, would have

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* *Unless a deception is practised upon us.*—Editor of the Republican.

remained in the comfortless savannahs of North Carolina, is not known, had not the woman been deserted by her husband. Being deprived of the solace she derived from his transient visits, and the scanty subsistence she received from his hand, her situation become miserable beyond description. At length, weak and emaciated with hunger, she crept to the road, and gave herself up, with her equally meagre looking charge, to the first person she saw, who happened very fortunately to be a man, with his cart, going toward town: the sight, indeed, to the citizens, was a novel one, if we may judge from the numbers who crowded to see and determine for themselves.

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 24.

LATEST ENGLISH PAPERS.

THE regular trading ship Ann Maria, Capt. Waite, which arrived yesterday morning, sailed from Liverpool 28th Sept. and brought papers of that date, and London papers to the evening of the 26th, being two days later than those by the Mars.

Accounts from Portugal are to the 14th of last month. On the 14th, the Provisional Junta of the north, was to be removed to Coimbra. The Conde de Amarante and all the troops in Tras-los-Montes, had declared for the Oporto party. The last letters received at Oporto from Lisbon, were of the 7th inst. by which it appeared the Lisbon party had a strong objection to the Government remaining in the hands of the people of Oporto. No fears were entertained for the British property or persons being molested, unless the British interfered. All the troops at Coimbra, Leira, and the adjacent towns, had joined the Oporto party, and all were marching on Lisbon. A private letter from Lisbon, of the 12th, states, that "the Lisbon Government have ordered the Cortes to assemble in the ancient manner on the 15th November, but they have not promised to grant the nation a Constitution. The Oporto Provisional Government, of course, are not satisfied with this, and apparently require the abolition of their Government."

Advices were received at London, from Quebeck, stating that intelligence had been received there of the progress of the expedition over-land, under the command of Lieut. Franklin, through North-America, to ascertain the existence of a North West passage to the Pacific. They had proceeded at that period as far as Fort Chippawain, in the Athabasca country, all well, and were considered, calculating the time that elapsed since their departure from Fort York, in Hudson Bay, to have made good progress.

The emigration from Great-Britain the first eight months of the present year, is estimated to be 35,850, viz: to Canada, 10,000; United States, 6,000; South-America, 4,000; South-Africa, 6,000; New Holland, 2,500; East Indies, 3,500; Sailors to foreign employ, 2,000; to Flanders and Italy, 1,500; Russia, 350.

On the 10th the Spanish Cortes recognized the debt contracted by Spain with Holland. The report of the financial commission on this subject is full of those ideas that characterize the Spanish nation.

It was said at Genoa, that the consuls of England and Sardinia, had left Algiers.

The Clyde shipping List mentions that 250,000 lbs. cotton yarn have been shipped from that place to the Continent.

A letter from Glasgow, of the 25th, says, "The Queen has many and powerful friends in Scotland. An Address to her Majesty is now signing here, and is patronised and supported by the clergy and the most wealthy—*Thirty six thousand* names are already subscribed.

A Jamaica paper of July 29th, received at London, says "We learn that the U. S. frigate Macedonian has arrived at Panama from San Blas, with between 4 and 500,000 dollars, 200,000 of which were to be put on board the *Ontario*.

The Kent, 74, was launched at Plymouth on the 25th—built on a principle suggested by Sir Robert Seppings, with round stern.

LONDON, OCT. 22.

Trade between America and France.

American vessels arrived and expected at British out ports, with cargoes intended for France, have been permitted by the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury, to land their cargoes at such out ports under the warehousing act, pro tempore, in consequence of the heavy tonnage duty in France having caused the parties to suspend their original intention as to destination. We are enabled to add on the most respectable authority, that orders have been received in London, from France, for at least twenty vessels to proceed to America for cotton and tobacco, the commodities principally effected by these tonnage duties. Except in a few instances, however, we believe the terms offered have not been accepted; for such is the decline in the trade between this country and the United States, that any vessel entering into the proposed engagement should go out in ballast, there being at present American vessels in the river which cannot be freighted, although they are universally preferred to English ships as swifter sailors, and better adapted for trading between this country and the United States.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

Reports having been industriously circulated that the Austrian government is about to enter into a negotiation for a new loan, we have authority to state that they are wholly without foundation.

LISBON, SEPT. 18.

The Government have opened a subscription by way of loan to meet the exigencies of the moment.

PARIS, SEPT. 20.

The conjectures which I communicated to Aimemy last, concerning the dubious concurrence [illegible] in the measures which the [illegible], acquired [illegible] had judged it prudent to [illegible] new institutions of long silence of the Court of [illegible] from the [illegible] In fact no official document had [illegible] since the earliest commencement of the Neapolitan revolution. The triumph of [illegible] hopes which they expressed from the prospect of Royalty enforcing itself by its own hands, have been all confounded by the arrival of a Russian courier, in the night of Saturday the 16th, who brought to the Ambassador at Paris the long-expected despatches from his Government.—Though the contents of them are not circumstantially known, yet, from the general satisfaction of the whole diplomatic corps at Paris, their purport has transpired. His Excellency M. Pozzo di Borgo said, in the presence of more than one person,—"These pieces are decisive: we are all united."—Thus the calculations that were founded on the disunion of the Sovereigns of Europe, are at once overturned.—*London Courier.*

PARIS, SEPT. 21.

The report relative to Spanish refugees abroad was read in the sitting of the Cortes on the 8th inst. Previously to making this report the committee had several conferences with Ministers respecting the fate of these Spaniards, and their opinion was that they ought to be put in possession of the whole of their property which had been sequestered, and also restored to all the rights of a Spanish citizen. The following day was fixed for the discussion of this report.

"VIENNA, SEPT. 6.

"Persons well acquainted with the state of politics are of opinion that the preparations for war will not end in hostilities, on the following grounds:—For some days past it has been stated that M. de Cevallos, late Spanish Minister to our Court, will return from Madrid on an extraordinary mission. We already know that the King of Spain has been requested by his brother-in-law, the Prince Regent of the two Sicilies, to intervene with European powers in favor of the new order of things established at Naples, and M. de Cevallos is supposed to be instructed to offer the mediation of Spain, and try to maintain peace between Austria and Naples.

"On the other hand, the accounts from all parts of Italy are not at all favorable to the undertaking of a war. An alarming fermentation prevails in the provinces of Lombardy and Venice, which gives ground to fear that the slightest check received by the Austrian arms might be followed by a general insurrection of the people of Italy.

"In the Papal dominions letters have been intercepted, which show that the Carbonari are engaged in a plan to raise all Italy, in case of a war with Austria. The Cabinet of Vienna is no doubt fully sensible of the hazard of such a contest, and our Government will therefore proceed with the utmost circumspection in this affair.

VIENNA, SEPT. 11.

"The Court Gazette says,—'Accounts from Clagenfurt of the 6th state that, in consequence of the arrival of an express from Vienna, the Duke de Gallo, who arrived there some days before on his way to Vienna, had set out on the same day to return to Naples.'"

There will be fourteen squadrons of cavalry, and only six battalions of infantry, in the camp of Pest. The other battalions which were to have been there are ordered to Italy.

It is now decided that the Sovereigns are to meet in Troppau: their interview it is said, is fixed for the 16th of October. Bavaria, acting in concert with our court, will send five regiments to the frontiers, on the side of the Tyrol.

AUGSBURGH, SEPT. [illegible]

Letters from Italy, received to-day announce the discovery of a plot at Messina, the object of which was to proclaim Sicilian independence. A number of persons have been arrested at Sicily. They are to be brought before a military tribunal.

ST. PETERSBURGH, AUG. 25.

Our Court Gazette has now published the note which our Minister for Foreign Affairs delivered to the Chevalier Zea de Bermudez, the Spanish Minister resident at our court.

WARSAW, SEPT. 4.

Political news of the highest importance to the social system of Europe, are circulating here at this moment, when the Polish Diet is meeting for the second time. A new project is spoken of for the re establishment of the kingdom of Poland. It is affirmed that negociations, in which all the Poles are interested, have been commenced between the courts of Russia, Austria, and Prussia. If they should agree on the re-establishment of the kingdom of Poland in its integrity, this state might again fulfil in Europe the object to which it seems particularly destined by its geographical position. It would become again an important weight in the balance of Europe and the bulwark of the North. The Emperor Alexander, by acting in this matter, would become again the creator and restorer of a system of policy, which, while it repaired the injustice of times past, would consolidate the general peace, and promote the civilization of all Europe. The differences which had subsisted since the revolution in Spain between the courts of St. Petersburgh and Madrid are entirely reconciled. The Emperor Alexander has caused a new note to be delivered to King Ferdinand, in which he declares that he is far from intending to interfere in the internal affairs of an independent power, which being a member of the sacred alliance, has just claims to his invariable good will. The Emperor adds, that he shall see with satisfaction the further developement of the order of things established in Spain; and whatever can contribute to the happiness of the Spanish nation will always excite in him the most lively interest.

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 20.

The passage of Couriers through this city is more frequent than ever. Daily we see English, French, and German couriers, going from London to Vienna; from Vienna to London; from Paris to the Hague, and vice versa. Yesterday no less than [illegible] passed through, viz. three English, from London to Vienna; one English, from Vienna to London: [illegible] others from Paris to Holland.

It may be reasonably concluded, from this extraordinary activity in the communications between those powers that some important negociations are on foot.

The project of the civil code, which will be brought forward again in the approaching session of the States General, which will be opened at Brussels on the 16th of October, has been sent out to the members of both Chambers.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, SEPT 1.

We have the satisfaction to announce to the nation, that the governors of the Kingdom proceed in forwarding all the measures for the solemn and legitimate convocation of the Cortes. The happy results of the measures already adopted by the government, begin to be experienced; some officers who had for a moment deviated from their duty, have begun to acknowledge their error, and it is hoped the whole corps will speedily follow their example, and return to their duty and re-join those who have remained in subordination to the legitimate authority. A proclamation was published on the 2d, offering a free pardon to all who shall promptly return to their proper obedience.

SEPT. 7.

A proclamation was published yesterday to the inhabitants of the city of Porto and other Portuguese who have suffered themselves to be led astray, offering an entire amnesty to all those who will promptly submit to the lawful government. Another proclamation was issued this day, to the loyal Portuguese army. Its purport is to recal those who have deserted from their duty, and to encourage those who remain faithful.

SEPT. 11.

Count Feira has written to the Count Palmella, begging him to defer his departure for Rio Janeiro, his services being of the utmost importance. Palmella has acceded to his wish. Meanwhile the Creole frigate will be kept in readiness to convey him.

SEPT. 15.

Two proclamations, are published this day, one by the commander of the troops assembled at Coimbra, by order of the government of Oporto, addressed to the people of Beira, and another by the general of the troops in Minho, to the inhabitants and soldiers of Tras os Montes.

[After publishing the above the London Courier remarks—"There is every appearance, we are happy to say, that the cause of *military* freedom—the legislation of camps and *barracks*, will not be so triumphant as some eager worshippers of revolution have anticipated.]

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

A meeting of the Ladies and Gentlemen of London, Westminster, and Southwark, will be held this day, at the Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen-street, for the purpose of congratulating her Majesty on the close of the case against her. It is intended that copies of the Address shall afterwards be left at various places for signatures, and that it shall be presented to her Majesty by a deputation, accompanied by a procession of Ladies and Gentlemen in coaches drawn by four horses each.—*Times.*

PORTSMOUTH, SEPT. 15.

It will be recollected that the British frigate Creole, Capt. A. Mackenzie, was despatched from this port on the 11th ult. to Lisbon, for the purpose of taking out Count Palmella, and suit, from that city to the Brazils. The Creole will then proceed to the River Plate, to receive on board the broad pendant of Com. Hardy; Capt. Mackenzie was afterwards to take the command of the Superb, 74, and bring her to England. It being imagined that these arrangements may be much interfered with by the delay of his Excellency in embarking, in consequence of the present state of affairs at Lisbon, our Government it seems, have determined on having a squadron of observation off Lisbon; for which purpose the Active and Liffey frigates sailed this evening for that city. Orders were also received to stop the Conqueror, but she had sailed for the river to be paid off; she is, however, expected to be recalled. The wind having blown strong from the westward, the Minden from the East-Indies, is hourly expected. On her arrival she will immediately receive a supply of provisions and also sail for Lisbon.

BERLIN, SEPT. 5.

The trial of the Queen of England causes here, as in all Germany, a lively sensation. It is spoken of in all public places. The men admire the manly eloquence of her faithful and courageous defender, Mr. Brougham, and drink to his honor and that of his august client in the best wine of Germany. As to our women, this remarkable trial recalls to them the famous poem of Schiller.—"*The Merit of Women.*"

BOMBAY, MAY 15.

The Company's cruiser Prince of Wales, from the Red Sea, anchored in the harbor on Monday last. By this vessel captain Sadlier has returned from his mission to Ibraham Pacha. We hope soon to be favored with some account of his journey, which cannot fail to be most interesting, as his route has been over ground never before trodden by European feet.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

About 7 o'clock yesterday, while the evening service was performing in the church of St. Sepulchre, an insane young man of respectable appearance, a native of Konigsberg, named David Krustein, entered the church, and, turning towards the organ gallery, fired a pistol at the organ. The congregation, who were at the time chanting a part of the service were thrown into the greatest consternation and alarm. The exercises of devotion were interrupted, and a general cry was raised to seize the offender. He was immediately secured, and carried to the Compter. On his apprehension he manifested no symptoms of fear or regret, and appeared, when taken to the Compter, to be composed and self-satisfied.

SPANISH MAIN.

ANGOSTURA, SEPT. 16.

We have received advice that the people in the neighborhood of Carumpano, supported by the garrison which had separated from the battalion of Clarines, rose against that part of the garrison, which remained faithful to the king, and expelled it from the place by force of arms. Although we have some details of this rencontre we prefer not to publish them until we may receive those that are official."

Statement of the present position of the army of Columbia.

ANGOSTURA, SEPT. 27.

1st. The main army under the command of his excellency the president, is at present cantoned in the neighborhood of St. Rosaro de Caserta, and consists of 10 to 12,000 men, completely armed and equipped; they are only waiting till the waters retire from the Savannahs, to operate with the army of Apuri decisively against the army of Morillo, whose head quarters are at the city of Valencia, in the province of Carraccas, which collectively does not consist of more than 6000 men, not more than 4000 of whom are Europeans; on the remainder under existing circumstances he can place no dependence. The Generals serving under the immediate orders of the President, are, Rafael Urdaneta, Salom, chief of the staff, and the British Colonel Piggot, an officer of great experience.

1st. The brigade of General Monagas, of 1000 cavalry, commanding the province of Barcelona, which is now completely liberated, the commandant for the Spaniards having within the last month come over with the whole of his forces.

2d. The brigade under the command of Colonel Domingo Montes, operating against the town of Cumana, which he holds closely blockaded, consists of fully 1500 men. Accounts have reached us of the regiment of Clarines, together with the inhabitants of that district, having declared for the cause of the country.

3d. The army of Apuri consists of fully 4000 men, composed of the unconquered division of cavalry, its chief, General Paez, and the brigade of infantry, under the command of Colonel John Blosset, of the British legion, consisting of 800 British bayonets, and 800 Creoles, disciplined under the direction of Major Smith, of the legion—second in command General Pedro Leon Torres.

3d. The army composed of various divisions, all under the orders of Gen. Jose Francisco Bermudez, and Gen. Manuel Ledero, whose head quarters, with about 1500 men, are in the town of Iguena, in the province of Carraccas.

4. The brigade of Gen. Tarrassa, of 500 cavalry, quartered in advance on the plains of Carraccas.

The whole of this force will co-operate with the armies of the President and General Paez, in the attack on Carraccas.

5th. The whole of the province of Oundenamarca is free, and the army of the south, under the command of General Valdez, is on full march on Quito, after having completely routed Calzada, in the neighborhood of Payayan; it consists of from 4 to 5000 men among which are the very distinguished regiment of Albion, who, under the orders of Colonel M'Intosh and Major Johnston, have most pre-eminently distinguished themselves at the battles of Vargas, Bryaca and Pasto.

5th. The army under the orders of Colonel Mariano Montilla, is by the last accounts closely blockading Carthagena and Santa Martha; the fleet of the Republic, is in perfect possession of the river Magdalena. On the whole, every thing is favorable for the cause of liberty, and there cannot exist a doubt that the ensuing campaign will finally expel the Spaniards from Columbia.

BOSTON, OCT. 30.

Arrived last evening, brig Leo, Captain Stone, 48 days from London—brings papers to the 30th Sept. Nothing materially interesting.

His Majesty landed at Portsmouth on the 29th, from his aquatic excursion. Loyal addresses were presented to him from the inhabitants of Port Sea and Ryde.

The Courier, in noticing the loyal addresses to his Majesty, from the inhabitants of Cowes, Portsmouth, Port Sea, Ryde, and Gosport, on his water excursion, says:—"Our sensations in reading these addresses, and his answers to them, have been something akin to what we should experience at escaping from the vociferous gabble of a pothouse in Wapping to the conversation of a drawing room. We seem to breathe a purer moral atmosphere, and to be conscious of the free play of nobler and better feelings in our bosoms. We have of late had nothing but the stench of radical impurity under our nostrils, fuming with all sorts of pestiferous bodies. But no sooner does the King shew himself to his attached and loyal subjects—no sooner does he give them the opportunity of manifesting that attachment and that loyalty, than they hasten to discharge the grateful duty.' We trust the example will be followed. Mischief is always active, and grows dangerous at last, from the supineness of those who should arrest its progress. If ever there was a time when the friends of the Throne and the Constitution were called upon to frown into their original nothingness, the apostles of anarchy, it is the present.—Let the good declare themselves, and the bad will soon crouch; while the merely deluded will be provided with a motive to abandon their delusion, before it fastens upon them too strongly."

Addresses to the Queen are preparing in the West of England, where a strong and lively sentiment of indignation against her oppressors, seems to be very general. The Lightermen and Watermen, of the port of London, a very numerous body, are also preparing an affectionate and loyal address to her Majesty.

Bergami has been sent for, to be in readiness, if the Queen's counsel should have occasion for him.

The Countess of Oldi, (Bergami's sister,) was expected in London, on the evening of the 25th Sept. [Not arrived 28th.]

The war, carried on between the Courier and The Times, is virulent, and grossly abusive, on both sides—their ammunition is mud, and the only ambition which impels them to action, is, to see who can throw the most and filthiest at a time.

A Vienna article of Sept. 10 announces, as positive, that the Duke of Wellington will immediately join the camp at Pest, where the Duke of Cambridge is already.

The Patriotic Societies of Andalusia, like those of Madrid, have been put down.

The Germans have entered into numerous associations for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, by pledging their honors, and promising their influence on others, to use and wear none but native manufactured goods, so far as they can be procured.

A Palermo article, of August 26th, states, that the city will renounce its independence, or guarantee the concession of some privileges.

The Neapolitan squadron on sailing for Palermo, had the most positive orders to try all conciliatory means, previously to acting in a hostile manner.

By the late Mails.

S. CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, SEPT. 18.

SOME few sales of new Upland Cotton have been made at 18 and 1-4 cents—not much yet in market.

VIRGINIA NORFOLK, OCT. 26.

LAUNCH OF THE DELAWARE SHIP OF THE LINE.

Another Star is added to our National Constellation; another stripe for the enemies of our country is displayed; another bulwark of liberty is erected. On Saturday morning, at half past 10 o'clock, the elegant ship of the line, the DELAWARE, embraced her destined element, amidst the roar of cannon and musketry, the acclamations of thousands of anxious spectators, and the inspiring sound of martial music. Not an accident of any kind occurred during the anxious moments of preparation for this cheering scene—all was perfect system and regularity, and she glided with the gracefulness of a swan into the watery element, which received her safe and sound into its mighty bosom. Nothing could exceed the ease, the elegance, and grandeur with which she made her transit.

We may congratulate our country on the acquisition to its naval force of one of the finest and best ships that ever floated. This is no assertion of our own, but the opinion of the most experienced judges. The Delaware is of the largest class of ships which have been constructed for our navy, of which there are only two others of the same size yet built—the Ohio and North-Carolina; and we mention it to the honor of Mr. Francis Grice, Naval Contractor, and his Assistant, Mr. Preston, that she is in several respects more perfect (as far as a comparison can be drawn between specimens which might be held up as models of naval architecture to the world) than either of those vessels. The whole operation of launching was conducted under the immediate inspection of these gentlemen, and in a style which, in the estimation of all who witnessed it, does infinite credit to their skill and judgment. Indeed the result was not less praiseworthy as it respects them, than it was honorable to Commodore Cassin, who superintended the building of this stupendous fabric, this great monument of the perseverance and ingenuity of man.

The scene which this interesting occasion conjured into view, was grand and enlivening beyond any thing we have ever beheld. The circumjacent scenery of Gosport, is naturally picturesque, the perspective above and below being finely relieved by pleasing objects, and the shores opposite beautifully pointed with verdant ground and clustering trees.—affording convenient situations for the numerous groups of immense magnitude, and of all sexes and conditions, who displayed themselves at short intervals, to the distance of more than a mile in extent. The river was covered with boats. The steam-boats Virginia, Richmond, Petersburg, and Sea-Horse, were all present, and crowded with spectators, amongst whom were an immense number of ladies. The frigate United States laying at the Navy Yard; the Alert, store-ship, and several merchant vessels were also animated with vast numbers of the assembled population; and the Navy Yard hospitably received as many as chose to seek situations within its walls to behold the gratifying and imposing spectacle. The number of spectators in the aggregate could have been but little short of 20,000, a large proportion of which were ladies, and amongst which were a vast assemblage of visitors from all parts of the country round for more than 100 miles distance.

The United States' frigate Guerriere was decorated in honor of the occasion with numerous national and other flags, and responded to the salute which was fired from the Navy Yard as the ship glided from the stocks.

The day was uncommonly fine, and it is not the least of our satisfaction to state, that notwithstanding the great press of spectators, and the countless number of boats and larger vessels, continually rowing and tacking across the river, not the slightest accident occurred.

A Dinner was also given by the Commodore, to a select party of citizens and officers.

The Delaware was yesterday hauled from the opposite side of the river, and moored alongside of the wharf at the Navy Yard, where she will be equipped for sea with as little delay as possible.

GEORGIA. SAVANNAH, OCT. 14.

Dreadful State of Savannah.

That season of the year has now arrived, to which we have long and anxiously looked forward, with a hope that it would bring some abatement of the dreadful disease which has ravaged our city. But the 14th of October has come, and on every side of us we still behold the dreadful march of the pestilence—we still hear the groans of the dying, the despairing shrieks of the living; and our eyes are yet pained with the sight of the moving hearse—the solemn yet slow and lonely tread of woe. We can yet learn of no abatement of this dreadful pestilence. The average number of deaths continues nearly as great as when the population of the city amounted to nearly ten times its present number. And as the season approaches when our citizens are usually flocking to their homes, we are fearful that many victims will be thrown within its reach.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, OCT. 21.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this state, which met in this city on Tuesday last finished its business on Thursday evening. It was more numerously attended than any previous convention in this diocess; 47 clergy and 67 lay deputies, in all 114 members, being present. The convention, with great unanimity, adopted a plan for theological education in this diocess. The plan is of a nature calculated to unite the interests and views of Episcopalians throughout the state; and, without being hostile to any plans that are contemplated elsewhere, by no means excludes the patronage which Episcopalians, in other diocesses, may be disposed to extend to a measure which promises to place theological education on a basis honorable to the church in this state and city, and to advance the great interest of the Protestant Episcopal Church at large.

The proceedings of the General Court Martial held at Washington for the trial of Lt. Col. Gale commanding officer of the Marine Corps, have been published. He has been found guilty of habitual drunkenness, to such a degree as to disqualify him from the discharge of his official duties, and appearing drunk in the public streets; of calling an officer of the marines a damned rascal, liar, and coward; and saying in the presence of a num-

ber of officers, that he did not care a "damn for the President, Jesus Christ, or God Almighty." The sentence of the Court was that he be cashiered. The President has approved the sentence, and Major Miller, of this State, has been directed to discharge the duties of Commander of the Marines. Col. Gale, is stated in the United States Register, to be a native of Ireland.

OCT. 23.

Captain Vandine, who arrived yesterday 20 days from Angostura, and 15 from St. Eustatia, informs that news reached the former place a few days before he sailed of the *surrender of Carthagena* to the Patriots. The brig Two Brothers from Philadelphia arrived at St. Eustatia about the 1st inst. who saw off the Island a Spanish fleet of three 3deckers, 2 frigates and 20 transports, with troops—where from or bound was not known, but supposed to be from Spain, destined for Carthagena or Havana.

MASS. BOSTON, OCT. 27.

By the brig Mary, from Havre, a valuable donation of Books and Minerals, has been received from Mr. Maclure, for the Cabinets of the American Geological Society at New-Haven, and that of Dr. Webster, in this town.

CONN. NEW-HAVEN, OCT. 28.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

On Thursday night the 26th inst. at about 12 o'clock, our citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire. The fire originated near the head of Long-Wharf, in a wooden building owned by Mr. Isaac Townsend, the lower part of which formed two grocery stores, occupied by Mr. Charles Leak and Mr. Eli Humiston, and in one of the chambers was the counting-room of Hinman, Burritt & Co. who had a lumber-yard adjoining the building. The fire was not discovered till the flames were bursting out of the windows and roof. Although every exertion was made to get it under, yet such was the quantity of lumber and other combustibles in the vicinity, that the destructive element was caught and communicated to the adjacent buildings almost with the rapidity of lightning. The fire was arrested in its progress north, by the fire proof brick store of J. N. Clarke & Co. This building, from the intensity of the heat without, was frequently on fire within, but by great exertions the building with its valuable contents were preserved from destruction; the rafters now appear to have been burnt to a coal—But for the saving of this store a considerable number of valuable buildings on the north must have been destroyed.

Unfortunately the tide was out, and whilst the flames were making progress south, the very scanty supply of water for the two Engines in that direction, could only be obtained from the pumps at the head of the wharf.—It was difficult to preserve the line, which was necessarily so near the fire that the people were literally scorched; the wind though light was N. W. favoring the progress of the fire down the wharf, and driving the flames across the line, whilst the burning materials were falling in every direction. At this time the store of E. & J. Shipman, in which was the Marine Insurance Office, and the store of Mr. Abraham Heaton, partly occupied by him as a counting-room, and by Mr. J. Darrow as a grocery, were on fire, and the heat became so insufferable that the line broke and formed on the wharf below, where the tide began to favor them; the flames soon cut off all communication with those above. The fire had still to pass the store of S. Collis & Co. the store of Thomas Ward, occupied by S. Jackson, and the store occupied by E. Beecher & Co. before it should reach the large brick store of R. & E. Hotchkiss. With this building it was hoped to make a stand against the fire. When the flames reached the large quantities of lumber in the yard of R. & E. Hotchkiss, every effort to save their store and stop the progress of the fire proved ...iling. Little remained to be done ...saving property; great quantities of rum ...molasses were rolled and other articles ...ed across the bridge below out of dan...

The fire advanced, and destroyed two ...den stores of R. & E. Hotchkiss in one of ...ch the Ocean Insurance Office was kept ...Truman Woodward—three stores occupi...by Prescott & Sherman——Kidston & ...n's store and lumber yard—store of Hen... Trowbridge—2 stores of Hotchkiss & Har...n, in one of which was the Sail-Loft of ...r John Hempstead—and lastly, the long...ge of 10 stores, owned and occupied by ...cater & Daggett, Thos. Ward, Samuel ...ngdon, Prescott & Sherman, Bush & ...ch, &c. A building at the end of this ...ge, owned by Capt. Goff Phipps, and oc...ied by J. Graham, as a grocery was pul...down, and the progress of the fire arrest...about half past four o'clock in the morn...

The wharf is now stripped of buildings, ...ept one brick, two stone, and four wooden ...es below where this fire has wasted—the ...stone buildings out of this number were ...erected in the place of 2 wooden stores ...ging ...d. Forbes & Son, burnt about 2 ...ago.

...out thirty-six stores and ware houses, ...of them filled with West-India pro... ...are reduced to ashes. Besides these ...were several large storage buildings in ...f the stores, which were also destroyed ...w brig Hannah, on the west side of the ...; unable to move on account of the tide, ...great danger, and it was by the most ...; exertions that she was saved—her ...and rigging were cut away. A sloop ...east side of the wharf caught fire and ...oats were destroyed.

...eral of the sufferers have saved little ...s their books and papers. The build...were so generally filled with rum, tar, and ...combustible materials, and the yards ...of them even so blocked up by dry ...r, that the flames baffled every effort to ...e them. New-Haven was never visited ...th a dreadful calamity before. It is for...e, however, that no individual was seri...injured during the fire. The principal ...rs are—Messrs. Prescott and Sherman, ...no & Henry Ward, R. & E. Hotchkiss, ...w & Fenn, Truman Woodward, Atwa... Daggett, E. & J. Shipman, Hinman & ...t. Solomon Collis, Abraham Heaton, ...eecher & Co. Henry Trowbridge.

...and there are few of our merchants en...in Commerce, who have not suffered ...r less by this disastrous conflagration. ...loss is differently estimated at from ...00 to $250,000

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, Nov. 1, 1820.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

FROM THE NEW-YORK MERCANTILE ADVERTISER OF MONDAY.

The well known, fine fast sailing ship Importer, Capt. Lee, arrived yesterday afternoon, in 27 days from Liverpool, which she left on the 6th inst. by which vessel the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received London papers to the evening of the 4th inst. and Liverpool of the 6th.

The Importer has performed her voyage in 71 days, and was only 17 days from Liverpool to the S. Shoals of Nantucket.

Liverpool Letters of the 6th say "There is no improvement in the price of Cotton."

The House of Lords assembled on the 3d. Apologies were made for the non-attendance of several peers. Among those absent, were Lord Sheffield, the bishop of Bangor, the earl of Chichester, and duke of Newcastle; lords Gambier, Harwood, and Hilsboro, did not answer on the call.

The discussion commenced with some explanations on the affair of the Mariettis, at Milan. Respecting this business, says the Times, "the facts before the public are, that Browne actually obliged the father to explain away the threat that had been denounced against the son by Browne. This the father did. But we now lay before the nation, a subsequent letter written by the father, and explaining the new terror or threat under which he was obliged to disavow the application of the old one!! Browne, we suppose, must now be given up."

Counsel were then called in, & Mr. Brougham commenced an address about half past 10, continued till 1, when he was indulged three quarters of an hour; he then resumed and continued his speech till 4, when the house adjourned. He finished on the following day in the afternoon. His remarks occupy 18 of the close columns of the Times.

"The history of the Queen's long prosecution, and the several epochs of it, were affectingly detailed by Mr. Brougham. Every loss, sustained by the Queen was the signal for a fresh attack on the part of her adversaries. No sooner was Mr Pitt, her friend, deceased, than the first, the Douglass conspiracy, was got up against her Majesty. The zealous, fearless, and pertinacious Percival, sprung forth in her defence, and dispersed that foul plot. He fell under the hands of a ferocious assassin, and his murder was the signal for a new insult upon his Royal Mistress; then was the Order of Council got to restrain the intercourse between her Majesty and her most affectionate and only child—her daughter. That child expired by the severest visitation of Providence which had ever been inflicted on this island; and the people had not wiped their eyes after following her to her grave, or reading the affecting narrative of her obsequies, when the detestable Milan commission was appointed: and to close this sad history, the very day on which the old King was consigned to the same vault with his grandchild and her infant offspring—that very day, was that on which the ever-memorable Non-Mi-Ricorda man arrived and paid his first visit to "a large house, with columns before it, and sentinels placed at the gates."

Mr. Brougham in a very solemn manner, closed as follows:

My Lords, I implore and entreat of you to pause before you pronounce your last judgment on the evidence that has been produced. If you do not, it will be the only judgment that will fail of producing the intended effect, and return upon yourselves. Rescue your country from the impending danger. Rescue the throne from the jeopardy in which it is at present placed. Rescue the church from the ruin that threatens it. Rescue the aristocracy of England from the execrations of that people, separated from whom you can no more escape, than the blossom torn from the stem. The King and the Church have been pleased to exclude the Queen from the prayers of the nation; but the prayers of her people have been doubled and redoubled, and never shall I cease to implore of the Throne of Mercy to shower down the treasure of its mercy on that generous people which the conduct of their rulers does not deserve.

Mr. Williams followed Mr. Brougham, and addressed the House till the hour of adjournment on the 4th, without having finished his comments on the evidence against the Queen.

Yesterday morning the Countess Oldi, Col. Oliveria, and ten or eleven other persons, arrived at Dover, from Boulogne, to give evidence in favor of the Queen. It is said Count Bergami, brother of the baron, is among them.

On Tuesday a procession of the Waterman on the river Thames, to Brandenburg house took place. Since the funeral of Nelson, London has witnessed nothing like the scene. The Thames was literally covered for miles, and the spectators which lined the banks are supposed to have exceeded 200,000. The vessels began to move about the time that Mr. Brougham began his speech; and during the exordium the guns were heard firing under the walls of the Parliament house.

Accounts from Spain state that Russia has appointed an ambassador to that country.

A letter from Oporto of the 13th ult states that the troops and province under count Aramanthe had joined the patriotic cause, and that he had fled.

Counsellor Phillips has addressed a long letter to the king, which is published, complaining of his treatment of the Queen, and vindicating her character and conduct.

At the meeting on the 28th at Freemason's Hall, Mr. Hobhouse was called to the chair. It was resolved—That ministers have wantonly and wickedly entrapped their sovereign into a despotic persecution of the Queen, in which the laws and constitution were violated, and that the said ministers deserve impeachment, &c. Alderman Wood congratulated the meeting on the evidence that was to be produced, which he said he could assert, would *come out like thunder upon all.*

A letter from Naples of Sept. 12th, states that accounts had been received from Sicily of a sanguinary battle between the Royalists and Palermitans, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of the greater part of their force; and that Col. Costa had entered Palermo on the 9th at the head of his army. The battle is said to have taken place about 16 miles from Palermo, and the news to have been received by telegraph.

PARIS, SEPT. 29, 5 P. M.

We stop the press. The cannon resounds. The Duchess of Berri is happily delivered of a Prince.

From the National Intelligencer, of Oct. 24.

When we spoke a few days ago, of the possibility of a compromise, at the next session of Congress, on the subject of the Tariff of Duties on Imports, it is probable we did not accurately express our meaning, as we perceive, from the construction put upon our language by the National Gazette of Saturday, that it was misunderstood. We did not suppose that either of the three great branches of National Industry was to consent to compromit its essential interests. We hoped it would be discovered that their interests were the same, as we believe them to be, and that they could no more prosper separately, than the blood, bone, and muscle, of the body could subsist independently of each other.

It may be, that the present tariff requires amendment in some particulars, and is susceptible of it in others, of such a nature as will be beneficial to those branches of manufactures which do not need the aid of excessive bounties to encourage them. We wish it to be understood that we have no wish to see foreign importations burthened with taxes and restrictions, which are indirectly levied on the pockets of the universal class of consumers, for the exclusive benefit of such manufacturing establishments already in being, or proposed to be erected, as cannot be supported without such artificial aid. We cannot believe that manufactures can be valuable to any community, in a time of peace especially, which do not spontaneously spring up, and flourish without the aid of bounties and premiums. At the same time we certainly should not think of objecting to an augmentation of duties, recommended by other considerations, because it would have the effect of rendering more profitable the home manufacture of the articles thus taxed. We will go a step further; we would vary the existing duties, for the benefit of manufactures, in any manner that would not injuriously bur... then the two other interests. Thus far, and no further, we are persuaded, will Congress ever go; and thus far we hope they will go at the next session.

The agriculturalists and the merchants, in their proceedings during the present recess of Congress, have avowed dispositions friendly to the growth of home manufactures, provided they be not taxed for their support: the manufacturers disavow the wish to aggrandize themselves at the cost of the two first classes. If the representatives of these parties come together in Congress with the disposition they profess, we do not see why they may not fall upon such a plan of legislation as shall be "beneficial at once to commerce, to manufactures, and to the revenue."

Spanish Treaty.—In republishing the article from the Democratic Press, stating that the treaty for the cession of Florida to the United States was ratified by the Spanish government, the National Intelligencer remarks; "We sincerely hope that the tidings contained in the article may be officially confirmed. We are willing to believe that they will, seeing that they are announced in a manner which the Editor of the Press would not have chosen, had he entertained any doubt of the authenticity of his information."

FRENCH SHIP APOLLON.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

ST. MARY'S, SEPT. 30, 1820.

"An event has taken place here which will probably make some little stir amongst the diplomatic corps at Washington. About a month or six weeks since, a French ship arrived from Havre de Grace in Amelia river, communicating with this bar. I presume she put in there to avoid our new tonnage duty on French vessels, as she touched off Charleston on her way out. The capt. finding Amelia Island in the possession of an American garrison, proceeded immediately to St. Augustine, where he entered his vessel. On his return, came in company with the deputy collector of that place, and, having been ordered to that effect, proceeded up Bill's river, a branch of Amelia river to a place called St. Joseph's about 8 miles from any of the waters of the United States, I suppose for the purpose of navigation. There the deputy collector took an account of the ship's cargo, and the capt. had her dismantled, to preserve her from the effects of our autumnal gales. Thus she lay till about the 12th inst. Thus she lay the middle of the past week, when, in obedience to orders, the ship was taken possession of by a force sent from this place for the purpose, and brought up here; and she now lying opposite this town, under the guns of the custom-house.—What will be the final result of the measure is only conjecture; for, although, strictly speaking, it may be against national law to capture a neutral in a neutral port, yet the government has shown in this instance, it intends to act with rigor in cases of this kind; for, unless we do compel French vessels to enter here on coming into our river, or unless Florida shall belong to us (the measure, by the by, most desirable), the whole trade between France and the United States will be carried on in French vessels by the way of Florida, with very little convenience to the interests of that nation; the Spanish duties being so trifling, whilst, our part, we shall be completely excluded, having no port of the like kind to go to near that country, and as the French government will be induced, under such a state of things to continue the high duties on American shipping, instead of lessening them. The ship is, at present in a novel situation; she has no papers, the captain having deposited them in St. Augustine. T. G.

Delaware Election.—From the returns it appears, that JOHN COLLINS, Esq. the republican candidate for Governor, is elected by a majority of 450 over Gen. Jesse Green; and that CÆSAR A. RODNEY, Esq. republican and LOUIS M'LANE, Esq. federalist, are elected to Congress.—*Delaware Watchman.*

Pennsylvania.—Gen. JOSEPH HEISTER is elected Governor of Pennsylvania for the three ensuing years, vice his Excellency Wm. Findlay.

...South-Carolina has ap...the 16th of November, as ...on, *Prayer and Thanks*... Council of Charleston had ...26th Oct. for the same...

...cademy of Languages and ...New York, have offered a ...than $400, and a Gold ...ur, being an American citi...20 years, shall produce the ...y of the United States, cal... Book.

...General Heister have given ...X will be roasted in Phila...equence of his election as ...nsylvania—which they call ...f the triumph of virtue!"

...traders, &c. in New-York, ...scriptions to a petition, for ...Law passed by Congress, on ...

...notice from the War De...issioners, whose certificates ...since the 1st of Sept. last, ...l March next; as no returns ...the agents oftener than once ...

...ms, jr. a colored man, has been ...holy order of deacons, by ...of New-York. Mr. W. is to ...the congregation of St. Phil...composed of colored members ...ant Episcopal Church.

...ington Gazette says many citi...Col. Gale has labored under a ...continual, mental derangement ...to have been pensioned as su...

...Dartmouth College Library has ...ery handsome addition, by a do...a gentleman of Newburyport.

...guration of the Rev. Dr. Dana, as ...f Dartmouth College, took place ...day.

...ption for the re-erection of a meet...t Petersburgh, Va. (the former one ...destroyed by fire,) is strenuously ...that city. A writer says "the ...of encouraging the meetings of ...the policy of building in addition ...for those assemblages, is question...it would allow no person of color to ...the office of preacher. We never ...h capable of expounding the scrip...

...*Despatch.*—The sum mentioned in ...'s paper, as having been sent to the ...coinage, was erroneous. The ...was $350,000 in foreign gold, and, we ...and that it was deposited in the mint ...day, coined into half eagles on Tues...posited in Bank the same evening, and ...ed on Wednesday, by the Citizens' ...Boston.—*Freemen's Journal.*

Savannah, Police Office, Oct. 12th.

...deem it unnecessary to notice any fur...he occurrence of new cases of malig...ever. The woful mortality must speak ...elf. I shall to-day direct a census to ...ken of the white population; but ac...ing to a conjectural estimate, the present, ...not much exceed *one-eight* of the full ...lation, and yet, in a city, which to the ...seems almost abandoned, the prevailing ...still finds its numerous victims. I ...to leave, once more, to repeat my advice ...the absentees, not to return, until they ...have been officially notified, that the fe...no longer exists.

THOS. U. P. CHARLTON, *Mayor.*

...Number of deaths from 12th to 13th inst. ...lusive, 25—Total number from 1st to 15th ...inclusive, 110. The deaths of the blacks ...people of colour, for the last two months ...ll be ascertained and reported. Reports as ...t, have been exclusive of their deaths.

ORDAINED,

At Baltimore, Rev. William Nevins, as Pas...or of the first Presbyterian Church, in that ...ity, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. In...glis.

MARINE LIST.

Oct. 26—Sailed, *sloop Venus, Havens, N. York.*

Arrived, *sloop M'Donough, Coit, N. York; sloop Northern Star, Smith, Wareham.*

27—Sailed, *sloop Humbird, Saterlee, Baltimore; sloop Eliza, Beebe, New-Orleans.*

28—Arrived, *sloop Betsey and Charlotte, Hunt Wareham.*

Sailed, *sloop Morgan, Roath, New-York.*

30—Sailed, *sloop Northern Star, Smith, Wareham.*

31—Arrived, *sloop Lively, Howland, New-Bedford.*

The Whaling ship Courier, Fitzgerald, for Pacific Ocean, has cleared at Newport.

The British ship Liverpool struck on a reef of rocks, off Corisco, Coast of Africa, and instantly filled. At daybreak she was boarded by the natives, well armed, who soon got possession of the vessel—shot one of the crew, stripped all hands naked, and carried them on shore prisoners. The capt. (Bean) and two others were purchased at Gaboon, by the commander of a French brig, and conveyed to Martinique.—A letter states that the ship lost 18 of her crew, but in what way is not stated.

The brig Eliza Hale, Leach, 55 days from Archangel arrived at Boston, sailed in co. with barque Sarah & Louisa, Colver, for New-York, and parted 26th Sept. 3 lon. E. of Faro Islands.

Ship Citizen, Loring from Manilla for Hamburg, was off Dover, Sept. 28.

Married,

At Franklin, by the Rev Samuel Nott. Mr. GEORGE SMITH, of Middletown, (R. I.) to Miss HANNAH HARTSHORN, of the former place; Mr. OTHNIEL GAGER, Jr. to Miss FREELOVE AYER, daughter of Mr. Bailey Ayer, both of Franklin.

Died,

In this city, GURDON, only child of Capt. Thos. Thomas, aged 18 months; a child of Mr. Wm. Lee, aged one year; Mrs. PECK, wife of Mr. Benjamin Peck, of Colchester, aged 40.

At Franklin, Mrs. HEPZIBAH BREWSTER, wife of Mr. Stephen Brewster, aged [illegible] years; Mr. ELEAZER WELLS, aged [illegible] years.

In Pomfret, on the 18th ult. Mrs. HANNAH BACKUS, in the 42d year of her age, widow of the late Honorable Sylvanus Backus.

At Killingly, on the 25th ult. Mrs. HANNAH KELLEY, wife of Mr. Samuel Kelley, aged 28 years.

At Burlington, (N. J.) ELIZABETH FOULKE, of Philad.—for upwards of 30 years an eminent & highly respected Minister of the Gospel of the Society of Friends.

Drowned, at Newport, Mr. SILAS DEAN, eldest son of the late Silas Dean, Esq. aged [illegible]

WANTED,

A MAN to distribute the COURIER, in the towns of *Lisbon, Griswold, Voluntown, Plainfield and Sterling.* Immediate application is requested to the Publisher.

Nov. 1.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, October 2d, 1820.

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

UPON the Petition of Mr. THOMAS BUSHNELL, of said Norwich, shewing to this Court that he is Guardian of *Joseph P. Bushnell*, of said Norwich, a minor under the age of twenty-one years—that said minor is the owner of four lots of Land, situated in said Norwich, which cannot be occupied to advantage for said minor, but can now be sold for the full value, and that it would be for the interest of said minor that the same should be sold, and the avails thereof vested in other property for said minor—praying for liberty to sell the same, as per petition on file, dated Oct. 21, 1820.

Ordered, that said petition be continued to the Court of Probate, to be holden within and for said District, on the last Monday of December, at 2 o'clock afternoon, and notice of the pendency of the same be given by publishing this order in the *Norwich Courier*, and posting the same on the sign-post in said Norwich, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before the said last Monday of December next.

Attest,
BURRELL LATHROP, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 30th day of Oct. A. D. 1820.

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. JAMES ROGERS and
Mrs. ZILPHA ROGERS,

both late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Eleazer Rogers*, Esq. the Executor of their joint will, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Norwich.

Attest, BURRELL LATHROP, Clerk.

All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment.

ELEAZER ROGERS, *Executor.*
Norwich, Oct. 31, 1820. 52—

WINDHAM COUNTY, ss.
Brooklyn Superior Court,
Sept. Term, 1820.

UPON the Petition of LUCY ENSWORTH, of Sterling, in said County of Windham, shewing to said Court, That she was on the 2d day of March, 1797, legally married to *James Ensworth*, formerly of Canterbury, in said County, now and for more than three years last past deserted and gone to parts unknown to your petitioner, alleging wilful absence for more than three years, with total neglect of duty in violation of the marriage covenant, and praying for a bill of divorce, &c.—which petition is by said Court ordered to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Brooklyn, in and for said County, on the first Tuesday in Jan. 1821, and that the pendency of this petition be published in the *Observer*, a paper printed at Brooklyn, and the *Courier*, a paper printed in Norwich, in the County of New-London, six weeks successively, the last of which shall be at least three weeks previous to the sitting of said Court.

Dated at Brooklyn, the 16th day of September, 1820.

SAMUEL GRAY, *Clerk.*

Wanted,

FOUR tons of good HAY, to be delivered in the present month, for which cash will be paid. Samples must be furnished, and the quality in all respects equal to them. Apply to the Store of Mr. LYMAN BREWER, of this place.

Chelsea-Landing, Nov. 1, 1820. 52—

THE subscriber wishes to hire a *School Master* for 3 months, to keep the District School.

JOHN FANNING.
Norwich, Nov. 1, 1820. 52—

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of White Oak *Boards, Staves, and Heading.*

BY JOS. BREED.
Nov. 1. 52—

FOR SALE.

On board sloop ALERT, *Capt.* BEEBE,
500 bushels SALT,
10 barrels Sperm OIL,
60 quintals CODFISH.
Nov. 1. 52—

POETRY.

From Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

THE SILENT EVE.

THE shades of night are hastening down,
To steep in blue the mountain crown;
The sky is cloudless and serene;
The winds are [illegible], and the scene,
So beautiful, so wild, so sweet;
Where forests, fields, and waters meet,
Is bathed in [illegible] hues,
Beneath the twilight's falling dews,
That [illegible] from sorrow's sphere,
Might muse away his anguish here;
While, o'er his erring thoughts subdued,
That quiet [illegible] mood,
That tone of harmony, would steal,
Which poets feign, and angels feel.

Earth answers to the hues above—
The music ceases in the grove:
While not a breeze in wandering stirs
The branches of the silent firs
That stretched their azure cones on high,
And shoot into the lucid sky.

Lo! in the south a silver star
With amber radiance shines afar;
The eldest daughter of the night,
In glory warm, in beauty bright,
Thou diamond in the pathless dome
Of azure, whither dost thou come?
Far—far within the orbless blue,
A tiny lustre twinkles thro'
With distant and unsteady light.
To catch the eye, then mock the sight;
Till as the shades of Darkness frown,
And throw their viewless curtains down,
The very veil, that mantles earth,
Awakens thee to brighter birth,
And bids thee glow, with purer ray,
A lily on the tomb of Day.

THE FUNERAL.

HOW solemn is the scene, when friends draw near,
To pay to parted worth the funeral tear!
How precious are the sacred tears that rise,
And flow successive from the mourner's eyes!

How solemn is the sight—('tis so to me)—
Extended in the "narrow house," to see
The pale precursor of our certain doom,
A silent votary for the lurid tomb!

No language can describe, no tongue can tell,
The heart's keen anguish at the last farewell;
When the lid closes on the faded face,
Where late serenely smil'd each softer grace.

Plac'd on the sable hearse, the mournful throng,
In sad procession slowly move along—
Bow'd down with sorrow, to the grave repair,
And leave their fellow friend to moulder there.

Then home return—Oh! what a blank appears!
The heart then gives the few remaining tears;
How gloomy all, where late so sweetly smiled,
The lovely friend that every card beguiled.

Those who have lost what worlds cannot supply,
Can give the sympathetic tear and sigh:
Tho' friendship can a soothing calm impart,
'Tis HEAVEN alone can heal a mourner's heart.

WEAVING.

JOSEPH BREED, has on hand and will be constantly supplied with a quantity of Cotton Yarn to be wove into Plaids.

To good and expeditious Weavers liberal prices will be given.

Sept. 19, 1820. 46—

☞ *NOTICE.*

ALL persons indebted to the *Bozrah Manufacturing Company*, whose accounts are more than a year's standing, are requested to make immediate payment.—Grain of all kinds will be received at a fair price.

R. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

Bozrahville, Oct. 14, 1820. 50—

EMPLOYMENT.

ONE or two families of children, with good recommendations, may find employment in the Cotton Mill at Norwich Falls. Also, two or three Weavers to attend Water Looms.

The subscriber will purchase Rye, Cheese, Butter, Chesnut Boards and Wood.

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Sept. 20. 40—

CRATES.

WANTED 50 to 100 crates, to be made in 3 or 4 months—dimensions and terms will be furnished, and good pay made by

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Oct. 26, 1820. [illegible]-51—

For Sale Cheap,

A FIRST rate COOKING STOVE, with all the apparatus—has been used one winter only. Enquire of the subscriber, at the Stone-Ware Pottery.

A. STEDMAN.

Norwich-Landing, Sept. 27. 6w-48—

Broke into the enclosure

OF the subscriber on the 7th inst. a black Mare, about 15 years old, some white hairs on her forehead and shod before. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

RUSSELL RIX.

Preston, Oct. 11, 1820. 50—

Patent Note Singing Books

Wholesale and retail, at

R. HUBBARD's *Book-Store.*

MASONIC.

A [illegible] Franklin [illegible] R. A. M[illegible] held at [illegible] Hall, on the 30th [illegible] tober ins[illegible] o'clock, P. M. A general and attendance is requested.

By order of the M. E. K.

JOS. S. FRINK, *Sec. F. C. R.*

Norwich, Oct. 21, 1820.

For Sale,

A FARM

CONTAINING abo[illegible] ty acres of excelle[illegible] for *mowing, pasture* and with a large proportion of *wood.*—*Dwelling-House* and other out hou[illegible] most new thereon standing, ple[illegible] situated in Norwich, on the turnpik[illegible] leading from Norwich to Brookly[illegible] the *stock and farming utensils* [illegible] aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

A lot of *Wood Land*, lying in Lisb[illegible] the aforesaid turnpike, containing four acres, one mile and a half fro[illegible] aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

In Plainfield, a convenient Tene[illegible] for a small family, opposite the mans[illegible] *Ephraim Wheeler, Esq.* For partic[illegible] enquire of THOMAS WHEELE[illegible] on said F[illegible]

June 6, 1820. 31—

TO FARMERS.

WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING WISH TO PURCHASE,

100 cords Oak and Walnut WOOD,
50 bushels RYE,
1000 lbs. BUTTER.
50 barrels CIDER.

Apply to

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Norwich Falls, Oct. 18. 50—

Walnuts and Chesnuts.

CASH will be paid on delivery for a few bushels of good *Shagbark Walnuts and Chesnuts*, by

WILLIAM BELCHER.

Who keeps constantly on hand an extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

which will be sold at the lowest market prices for *cash*, or exchanged for most kinds of country produce. A constant supply of NORTH-STONINGTON LIME for sale.

Norwich, Oct. 24, 1820. 51—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich-Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

The Subscribers,

APPOINTED by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, Commissioners to examine and allow the claims of the creditors of the estate of

HARVEY MORGAN,

deceased, late of said Norwich, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the 2d Oct. 1820, are allowed by said Court for the creditors to exhibit their claims against said estate to the Commissioners, and that we shall in pursuance of our appointment, meet at the Dwelling-House of *Elias Backus* in said Norwich, on the 2d Tuesday of November and March next, when and where all persons having demands against said estate, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims.

ERASTUS HUNTINGTON, } Com'rs.
CHAS. P. HUNTINGTON, }

Norwich, Oct. 14 1820. 50—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE subscriber will pay cash for good White Beans, Flax-Seed and Oats. Who has just received and offers for sale, 20 Bbls. new [illegible] Flour.

CALVIN TYLER.

Oct. 23. 51—

DR. FRINK'S

Universal American Pills,

[illegible] lately prepared by the Inventor at his [illegible]wary, sign of the Good Samaritan, [Nor]thampton, Mass. are now made only [by] Mrs. Frink, at Norwich, Connecticut, [to wh]om, before his decease, he communi[cated] the skill of making this unrivalled [med]icine.

THESE Pills have virtues highly salutary in all those complaints hereafter [men]tioned. More than seven years past [thei]r success has been most flatteringly [ack]nowledged in Boston, and other [prin]cipal towns in New-England, by gentle[men] of high respectability. The infalli[ble t]est of experience has proved them to [be i]n all cases, quick, thorough, easy [[illegible]]ing the bowels in a quiet state, and [[illegible]] uniting the ultimate effects of an [emet]ic and cathartic, but without the dis[tress]ing spasms which an emetic usually [crea]tes. They remove from the stomach [and] bowels the surcharge of acrid bile, vit[iated] mucus, and morbid humors, in the [most] pleasant and effectual manner. The [immedi]ate or exciting causes of Fevers, and [other] formidable diseases, often originate [in] the sources last named, when allow[ed to] remain in the system. How impor[tant t]hen is it, to have at hand a safe and [[illegible]] remedy, or seasonable preventative, [again]st the threatened evil. When the [[illegible]]ing diseases are assailing the con[stitu]tion, and no Physician is at hand. [How] many valuable lives may be saved [in a] year, by a timely use of these in[valua]ble Pills—that is to say—Giddiness, [Pain] in the Head and Neck, Cholic, Mel[ancho]ly, Jaundice, Dropsy, Worms, Cos[tivene]ss, Gripes, Puking, Obstructions in [the K]idney passages, Weak and Inflamed [[illegible]] Typhus and Bilious Fevers, Camp [Dist]emper, Putrid Dysentary, Paleness [[illegible]] loss of appetite.

[In t]hese and numerous other complaints, [the p]ublic are assured not a single in[stance] in seven years has occurred, [in w]hich those who have used have [[illegible]] given Dr. Frink's Universal Ameri[can P]ills their unqualified approbation. [The] most perfect attention and care [is us]ed in preparing this excellent medi[cine].

[A l]iberal discount to Druggists who buy [who]lesale. Certificates and directions [a]ccompany each box of Pills, and [none a]re genuine but those signed by U. K, with a seal.

These Pills are for sale by

D. RIPLEY.

[Nor]wich, Sept. 5, 1820. 44—

ANDERSON'S

[C]OUGH DROPS.

[The mo]st valuable Medicine in use for
[COU]GHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

[This] new and healing Balsam bids fair to [exce]l every Medicine heretofore discov[ered for] Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, [tending t]o Consumption, and even in seated [consum]ptions it has lately been used by [some w]ith the most surprising success. If [certificat]es from persons of the highest re[spectabil]ity, or the great and increasing de[mand for] it, may be called proof of its good [effects, it] is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, [p]ain in the side, difficulty of breath[ing, loss] of sleep arising from debility or even [consump]tions, but may be relieved by the [u]se of this Medicine. Many certifi[cates of it]s efficacy accompany each bottle.

[Caution].—Be particular that every genuine [bottle has] "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamp[ed on th]e bottle; and the directions are all [signed] JAMES MELLEN.

[I hereb]y certify that I have for fifteen [years], been greatly troubled with a pain in [my] the breast, & more or less cough & [weak]ness of the lungs, so as not to be able to [attend] my business without much pain, [and] suffered very much with a wearing [and irri]tating cough. I, a few days since, [purc]hased a bottle of Anderson's Cough [Drops], in the use of which, a few days [only] and my pain and cough entirely left [me], my former strength restored. I at[tribute] relief entirely to the use of these [drops] [and] can with confidence recommend [them to] such as are afflicted with coughs [and com]plaints of the lungs, or weakness of [the] [[illegible]] as being the most valuable medi[cine] prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM G. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, county of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

[Co]py of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, H[artfor]d; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of [age], and have been afflicted from my infancy [with] a cough more than people in general, [esp]ecially, when I took cold; but in the [fall or wint]er of 1817 I took a violent cold, which ca[used] a hard cough, difficult breathing and wh[eez]ing, so that it deprived me in a measure [of sl]eep, and at times could not lie in bed, [whi]ch continued for more than a year, and [wh]ich got my health very low. I then hear[d of] Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops, and purc[has]ed at your store three bottles, which I h[ave] reason to believe have restored me to m[y fo]rmer state of health, and I can truly say [th]at I believe them to be the best medicine [for c]oughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 28, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain of the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Sold wholesale and retail by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London, *Charles Dyer & Co.* [[illegible]]town; *Dyer & Howes*, Windham; *J. [illegible] C. Huntington and Samuel Tyler*, Norwich.

June 6. 31—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS II.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$5000	is	$5000
5	:	1000	:	5000
4	:	500	:	2000
4	:	300	:	1200
4	:	200	:	800
140	:	100	:	14000
100	:	50	:	5000
50	:	40	:	2000
80	:	30	:	2400
349	:	20	:	6980
3270	:	6	:	19620
4005	Prizes			60,000
7995	Blanks			

12,000 Tickets, at five dollars, is 60,000

Less than two Blanks to a Prize, and all the Prizes floating from the commencement of the drawing, a circumstance very seldom if ever before known in this State.

The Treasures of this Scheme are not absorbed by one or two overgrown Prizes, as is commonly the case; but its wealth is more equally and therefore more usefully distributed.

The punctuality of the Managers in Drawing the first Class of this Lottery, and their prompt payment of the prizes, gives them confidence in issuing this, the second and last Class, together with the laudable purpose for which the grant was made, they confidently hope will induce the public to patronize this.

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent, and all prizes less than One Hundred Dollars payable in sixty days, and all others in ninety days after the completion of the drawing, which will commence at Fairfield, on the first Tuesday of February next.—All prizes not called for in one year, will be considered as generously given to the Society, and not thereafter paid.

JEREMIAH STURGES, }
PHINEAS TAYLOR, }
THOMAS F. ROWLAND, } *Managers.*
ZACHARIAH CLARK, 2d. }

Fairfield, Aug. 1, 1820. 43—

TICKETS FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD's Book-Store—Also, by SAMUEL TYLER and JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

Sabbath School Books.

FOR SALE BY

RUSSELL HUBBARD,

A variety of Books suitable for Sabbath Schools, AMONG WHICH ARE

M'DOWELL'S Questions on the Bible.
Emerson's Evangelical Primer.
Sketch of my Friend's Family.
Perkins' Sabbath School Catechism.
Mavor's Catechism of the Bible.
Original and Select Hymns.
Pious Parent's Present.
Serious Advice to Youth.
Pictures of Bible History, with suitable descriptions.
Dr. Watts' Divine Songs.
Emblems and Fables, natural, historical, moral and divine.
Original Hymns for the use of children by the author of Hymns for Infant minds.
Pious Gift.
Walks of Usefulness in London and its environs.
Select Hymns for Youth.
The Happy Waterman.
Dr. Watts' plain and easy Catechisms, including his historical Catechisms.
A new Hyeroglyphical Bible.
Sunday School Hymns.
Early instruction recommended in a narrative of the life of Catharine Haldane.
The History of the Holy Bible abridged.
Mrs. Barbauld's Hymns in prose.
Bible Atlas.
Catechism in Verse.
Youth's Guide to Happiness.
Hymns for Infant Minds.

Together with a great variety of other kinds for children, all which will be sold as low as they can be obtained elsewhere. Large Discounts will be made to those who purchase by the quantity.

Sept. 27. 47—

American Manufactures.

WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING Co.

NOW offer for sale at their store, Norwich Falls, an assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Bleached and unbleached Power Loom Shirtings & Sheetings; Ginghams; Chambrays; Stripes; Diaper; Apron and Furniture Checks; Cotton Yarn; Candle Wick; Sattinet Warps; Cotton Bats for Quilts & Pelisse Wadding; Broadcloths; Cassimeres; Coatings; Flannels; Tow Cloth; Boston Boots, Shoes and Sole Leather of the first quality.

ALSO;

20 barrels fresh Baltimore superfine FLOUR.

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Oct. 18. 50—

SUGAR.

8 Hogsheads and 38 Barrels Muscovado Sugar, for sale very low by

CHARLES COIT,
or LYMAN BREWER.

Norwich, Sept. 15, 1820. 43—

F. A. & G. L. Perkins,

HAVE ON HAND A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass, & Earthen

WARE,

which they will sell very low for *cash*, *credit*, or in *barter* for Domestic Manufactures.

Oct. 25, 1820. 6w-51—

LADIES' SHOES.

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a large assortment of

Ladies' Morocco Shoes,

of superior quality, and latest fashion, at reduced prices.

Aug. 15, 1820. 41—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of *Wilson's Patent Parlour and Cooking STOVES*, of all sorts and sizes.

—ALSO—

Stafford *Cooking and Box STOVES*—all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

LYMAN BREWER.

Oct. 17, 1820. 50—

RECEIVED and for sale by subscriber, Hussey's hollow barred Gridirons, with Reflectors and Dripping-Pans. They come at a less price than the common Gridiron, and are acknowledged by a long list of purchasers to be superior to all other kinds yet in use.

JOHN LATHROP.

Oct. 25, 1820. 51—

GIN.

Best Cold Spring Gin,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED,

WHO WANTS TO PURCHASE,

200 White Oak GIN BARRELS.

Sept. 19. 46—

Salt and Flour.

400 Bushels Rock, Cape and Liverpool fine SALT.

A constant supply of new crop superfine FLOUR, for sale very low for ready pay, by

C. TYLER.

Sept. 20. 46—

Flour and Lime.

FRESH superfine Flour, in barrels and half barrels.

Dexter's Stone Lime, first quality,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

July 19. 37—

CORDAGE, White Rope, Bed-Cords, Lines, Seine and Sewing Twine, on hand, or furnished at short notice, at the *Rope-Walk in West-Chelsea,*

OR AT THE STORE OF

JOS. BREED.

Aug. 22, 1820. 42—

FLOUR.

20 bbls. Howard-Street FLOUR received and for sale by the Subscriber.

JOHN LATHROP.

Oct. 18. 50—

JUST received & for sale by the subscriber No. 1. Boston MACKAREL, in ½ bbls. Roxbury SOLE LEATHER.

JOHN LATHROP.

Oct. 10, 1820. 49—

Utley's Remedy

FOR *Tooth-ache, Scurvy Gums, and Loose Teeth,*—The above valuable article for sale by

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, May 9, 1820. tf-27—

CIDER.

Joseph Breed,

WANTS to purchase a quantity of Cider.

Oct. 4. 48—

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

THOMAS ROBINSON,

THE ABBOT, being the sequel of the Monastery. By the author of Waverly, Ivanhoe, &c.

October 25, 1820. 51—

Patent Cut Nails.

A COMPLETE assortment, of the best quality, constantly for sale on good terms by *Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company.* Orders addressed to WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent*, will receive punctual attention.

May 31. [illegible]

DABOLL'S

ALMANACK

for 1821,

IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES,

FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

Oct. 17.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1820. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN No. 1.]

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a very large assortment of

EUROPEAN & INDIA DRY GOODS,

which they offer for sale *wholesale* and *retail*, CHEAP FOR CASH.

Among them are

Superfine, middling, & low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres.
Coatings, Baizes, Flannels and Blankets.
Plain and printed Cassimere Shawls, (assorted colors.)
Real Merino do. from 1¼ to 1¾ yards square.
Imitation, Cotton, and Crape do.
50 pc. Superfine undressed Navy Blue Prints.
75 " Bombazetts.
Rattinet, Bombazine, and Wildbore.
Irish Linen, Diaper and Lawn.
Russia and Irish Sheeting.
Nankin and Canton Crapes.
Crape Dresses.
Cotton, Worsted and Silk Hosiery, assorted.
Linen and Cotton Cambrics.
Imitation Linen, do.
Voilinet, Marseilles, and Silk Vesting.
Shell and Horn Combs.
Silk, Cotton, Kid, and Beaver Gloves.
Thread, Cotton and Silk Laces.
Black and White Thule do.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
Best double Florence Silks, assorted colors.
India Levantine, do.
Sinchaws and Sarenetts.
Black, White, Pink, Green, and Lilac Sattin.
Rib'd Florentine.
Pelisse Cloths, (variety of colors and qualities.)
Book Muslins. Plain and figured Leno.
Real Tartan Plaid, (high colored and handsome patterns.)
Black and White Lace Veils and Shawls.
30 pieces Cotton Shirting.
Ladies' Shoes, and Socks.
10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING,

At the lowest New-York prices.

Purchasers, who pay CASH for GOODS, are particularly requested to call and get the worth of their money of

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

Norwich, Oct. 9, 1820. 49—

American Manufactures.

WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING Co.

NOW offer for sale at their store, Norwich Falls, an assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS.

CONSISTING OF

Bleached and unbleached Power Loom Shirtings & Sheetings; Ginghams; Chambrays; Stripes; Diaper; Apron and Furniture Checks; Cotton Yarn; Candle Wick; Sattinet Warps; Cotton Bats for Quilts & Pelisse Wadding; Broadcloths; Cassimeres; Coatings; Flannels; Tow Cloth; Boston Boots, Shoes and Sole Leather of the first quality.

ALSO,

20 barrels fresh Baltimore superfine FLOUR.

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Oct. 18. 50—

DWIGHT RIPLEY having taken *Mr. Horace Waldo* into business with him, the business will for the present be conducted under the firm of

RIPLEY & WALDO,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs & Medicine, Diestuff, Paints & Oil.

ALSO,

20 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
10 Boxes Havanna Sugar,
6 Bbls. Muscovado do.
2 Hds. Lump do.
8 Hhds. St. Croix Rum,
6 Hhds. New-England do.
10 Quarter Casks Malaga Wine,
6 Casks Raisins,
Pepper, Allspice and Coffee, per bag,
10 Kegs Ginger,
Hyson, and Hyson Skin Tea, per chest,
1 Case Bengal Indigo,
14 Hhds. Copperas, 2 do. Allum.
1 Ton first quality Grape Madder,
10 Tons Log Wood,
6 Tons Nicaragua,
5 Tons Fe[illegible],
40 Boxes 6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Glass,
30 Tons Iron and Steel assorted.

Norwich, Oct. 17, 1820. 50—

Patent Note Singing Books

Wholesale and retail, at

R. HUBBARD's *Book-Store.*

OCTOBER 11, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

J. W. Kinney,

HAS just received from New-York a general assortment of fresh imported

DRY GOODS,

which he offers for sale, as cheap as the cheapest.

AMONG THEM ARE,

Super. and low prized Cloths and Cassimeres of all colours; Black, Blue, White, Red and Scarlet Flannels; Scarlet Printed Salisbury Flannel; Blankets; Baizes; Hearth Rugs; 50 ps. Black and Coloured Bombazetts; Figured do.; Rattinetts; Scotch Plaids; 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4 Merino, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls; 100 ps. Callicoes and Ginghams; Worsted and Cotton Hosiery; Thread Edgings and Laces; Linen Cambric; Muslin Robes; Black and Coloured Canton Crapes; Nankin Crape Robes; Holt's superior Wire Thread; Ribbons of all kinds; Merino Fringes; Men's Woodstock and Beaver Gloves; Ladies' Beaver, Kid, and Silk do. &c. &c.

CHEAP GOODS.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received and are now opening a large and valuable assortment

Fresh Imported

DRY GOODS,

Which together with those before on hand make as good an assortment as can be found in any Dry Good Store in this State, all which were bought with Cash, and will be sold,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

AT A SMALL ADVANCE FOR CASH.

Among which are,

75 pieces extra superfine, middling, & low prized Black, Blue, Mixed, Brown, Corbo, Wine, Snuff, Drab, Pearl, Bottle and Olive Green Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Ladies' Pelisse Cloths, assorted colors.
Green, White, Crimson, Scarlet, and Yellow Flannels.
75 pieces plain and twilled Bombazetts, all colors.
50 pieces Irish Linens and British Cotton Shirtings.
Best black India and French Levantines.
Black Satin. Russia Diapers.
4, 6, 8, and 10-4 Irish Diapers, extra nice.
Irish, Russia and Cotton Sheetings.
20 doz. plain & figured Cassimere, Crape, Silk and Cotton Shawls.
4, 6, 8, & 9-4 elegant rich Merino Shawls, newest style.
60 pieces twilled and plain black and colored Lutestring.
40 pieces best Nankin and Canton Crapes, all colors.
Cambrick and common Dimotics.
Callicoes and Ginghams.
Elegant Scotch Plaids.
Figured and Plain Rattinetts.
300 pieces plain Ribbons, assorted.
Elegant Garnitures. Figured do.
Bandanna, Flag, Silk, and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Linen Cambric and Lawns.
Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Hosiery.
30 doz. handsome Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves, assorted, of every description.
Domestic Sheetings, (Waltham style) Shirting, Ginghams, Checks, &c.
14-4 Counter Pins. Silk and Cotton Velvets, all colors.
Plain and figured Book Muslins.
Lenoes, Jackonet and Mull Mull Muslins. Sarcnett and common Cambrics.
10 lbs. best Black and colored assorted Sewing Silks and Twist.
Figured Salisbury Flannels.
Black and Colored Cambrics. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons. Maltese do. Snaps, &c. &c.
30 doz. extra large Tortoise and Mock Shell Combs—

Together with a complete assortment of

Fancy Dry Goods,

OF THE NEWEST FASHION.

—ALSO—

500 pair Ladies' New-York and Boston *KID & MOROCCO SHOES,* newest style, with and without heels, very cheap.
60 pair Prunella do.
A few Ladies' superfine Leghorn Hats, much cheaper than the N. York prices.

N. B.—New supplies of Goods will be received from New-York and Boston, almost every week, through the season.

Those who have Cash to pay for Goods will do well to call.

Norwich, Oct. 10, 1820. 49—

For Sale Cheap,

A FIRST rate COOKING STOVE, with all the apparatus—has been used one winter only. Enquire of the subscriber, at the Stone-Ware Pottery.

A. STEDMAN.

Norwich-Landing, Sept. 27. 6w-48—

Foreign Intelligence.

BOMBAY, MARCH 4.

BOMBAY LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of the Bombay Literary Society was held at their rooms on Tuesday last, which was attended by the Archdeacon, Dr. Barnes, Vice-President; Lieut. General the Honorable Sir Charles Colville, Sir George Cooper, and several other members.

Two papers were laid before the meeting, one from Captain Kennedy, containing "Remarks on the 6th and 7th chapters of Mill's History of India, respecting the Religion and Manners of the Hindos;" and the other from Mr. Coats, containing "An account of the Township of Lony, in illustration of the Institutions, Resources, &c. of the Mahratta Cultivators."

In the first of these papers Captain Kennedy endeavors to point out a variety of mistakes into which Mr. Mill has unavoidably fallen from not having resided in India, and from being in consequence deprived of the necessary means of forming a correct judgment on the merits of the different authors from whom he was obliged to collect his materials. It has hence most probably happened (he observes) that Mr. Mill has entirely disregarded the testimony of a Hastings, a Malcolm, and a Munroe; and has preferred the authority of Buchanan, Tytler, Tennant, Forster, Lebouteur, Forbes, and such writers. But Captain Kennedy contends, that, without even entering into any comparative estimation of the value of these authorities, the account of the Religion and manners of the Hindus given by Mr Mill is of itself alone sufficient to evince its incorrectness, for it is thus that he describes them:

"The superior class in India are generally depraved and capable of every fraud and villainy, and they more than despise their inferiors, whom they kill with less scruple than we do a fowl. The inferior class are profligate and depraved, guilty on the slightest occasion of the greatest crimes, and degraded infinitely below the brutes. And the Hindus in general are a rude people devoid of every moral and religious principle, of a cunning and deceitful temper, universally addicted to adulation, dissimulation, deception, dishonesty, falsehood and perjury, disposed to hatred, revenge, and cruelty; indulging in furious and malignant passions that are fostered by the gloomy and malignant principles of their religion, perpetrating villainy with such cool reflection as surprises Europeans; so indolent as to think death the happiest of all states; litigious, insensible to the sufferings of others, inhospitable, avaricious; habitually contemptuous and harsh to their women, whom they treat as slaves, and eminently devoid of filial, parental, or conjugal affection."

On this description (which from the quotations appears to be a faithful summary) Capt. Kennedy remarks, that it is morally impossible that any society of men could exist among whom such vices and such passions, unredeemed by a single virtue or amiable quality, were universally prevalent; and that had Mr. Mill reflected upon the principles by which alone society can either be formed or preserved, he would probably have been led to suspect the correctness of the opinion which he entertained respecting the Hindus. Capt. Kennedy next enters into a particular examination of the principal charges which have been so repeatedly alleged against the Hindus—the frequency of crimes amongst them, their being universally addicted to falsehood and perjury, and the demoralizing effects of their religion and the institution of cast. He contends these accusations rest on no sufficient grounds whatever; and that they have proceeded principally, if not entirely, from the hasty observations of travellers, or of persons but slightly acquainted with the natives, and from the prejudicial descriptions of missionaries. He discusses this subject at considerable length, and concludes by remarking—"that it may perhaps appear from his observations, that, of falsehood, the Hindus are in general entirely innocent, and that their insincerity proceeds from the circumstances of their situation, and not from any actual propensity; that they have never yet committed perjury in a British court of justice; that their religion exerts no improper influence on their morals; and that the institution of cast, so far from being inimical to refinement or virtue, has, on the contrary, been most probably one great cause of the civilization of the Hindus, and that it not only has always been, but now is, the greatest preservative of their morality. Nor can there be a stronger proof that the Hindus have been unjustly accused of general depravity, and of being devoid of every moral and religious principle, than the simple circumstance that in India crimes are of a rarer occurrence, and of less magnitude than in England." It appears, that in one year, in proportion to their respective populations there were in British India at least 2283 convictions fewer than in England.

The arguments and remarks contained in the preceding paper are supported by Mr. Coats, who resided a long time at Poonah. He says—"the cultivators form almost the whole of the population of the township of Deccan. They are generally termed Koonbees, and belong to the 4th or servile class of the Hindus." They are forgetful of injury, or if they harbor animosity, they are seldom hurried into it by acts of violence or cruelty. Custom has taught them not to have much respect for their women, or rather indeed to look on them with contempt: but they are always indulgent to them, and never put any restraint on their liberty. The great attachment they have to children forms an amiable part of their character. They are frugal inclining to parsimony, and not improvident; but at their marriage feasts they are lavish and profuse, and on these and other occasions often contract debts that are a burthen to them for life. "The vices of this people, which they owe chiefly to their government, are dissimulation, cunning, and a disregard to truth. They are naturally timid, and will endeavor to redress their wrongs rather by stratagem than more generous means; when roused, however, they will be found not without courage, nor by any means contemptible enemies."

The following account of the Hindu mode of living is interesting:—"The daily occupation of a cultivator is usually as follows—He rises at cock-crow, washes his hands, feet and face, repeats the names of some of his gods, and perhaps takes a whiff of his pipe or a quid of tobacco, and is now ready to begin his labor. He lets loose his oxen and drives them leisurely to his fields, allowing them to graze, if there is any grass on the ground, as they go on, and takes his breakfast with him, tied up in a cloth, or it is sent after him by one of his children, and consists of a cake (made unleavened of the flour of Badjeree or Juwaree) and some of the cookery of the preceding day, or an onion or two. On reaching his field it is perhaps 7 or 8 o'clock—he yokes his oxen and works for an hour or two, and then sputs down and takes his breakfast, but without loosing his cattle. He resumes his work in a quarter of an hour and goes on till near 12 o'clock, when his wife arrives with his dinner. He then unyokes his oxen, drives them to drink, and allows them to graze or gives them straw; and takes his dinner by the side of a well or a stream, or under the shade of a tree, and is waited on during the meal by his wife. After dinner he is joined by any of his fellow laborers who may be near, and after a chat, takes a nap on his spread, cumlay or jota, for half an hour, while his wife eats what he has left. He yokes his cattle again about half past two, works till sunset, when he proceeds leisurely home, ties up and feeds his oxen, then goes himself to a brook and bathes or washes, or has hot water thrown over him by his wife at home. After his ablutions, and perhaps on holidays anointing himself with sandal wood, he prays before his household gods, and often visits one or more of the village temples. His wife by this time has prepared his supper, which he takes in company with the males of the family. His principal enjoyment seems to be between this meal and bedtime, which is 9 or 10 o'clock. He now fondles and plays with his children, visits or is visited by his neighbors, converses about the labor of the day and the concerns of the village, either in the open air or by the glimmering light of a lamp, learns from the shopkeeper or beadle what strangers have passed or stopped at the village and their history, and from any of the community that may have been at the city (Poonah) what news he has brought. In the less busy times, which are two or three months in the year, the cultivators take their meals at home, and have sufficient leisure for amusement. They then sit in groups in the shade and converse, visit their friends in the neighboring villages, go on pilgrimages, &c. &c."

Of the women, Mr. Coats observes, "The women of the cultivators, like those of other Asiatics, are seldom the subject of Gallantry, and are looked on rather as a part of their live stock than as companions, and yet contrary to what might be expected, their condition seems far from being unhappy.—The law allows a husband to beat his wife, and for infidelity to maim her or else put her to death; but I have never known these severities resorted to, and rarely any sort of harsh behavior. A man is despised who is seen much in company with women. A wife therefore never looks for any fondling from her husband, it is thought unbecoming in him even to mention her name, and she is never allowed to eat in company with him from the time of their wedding dinner, but patiently waits on him during his meals, and makes her repast on what he leaves. But setting aside these marks of contempt, she is always treated with kindness and forbearance, unless her conduct is very perverse and bad, and she has her entire liberty.—The women have generally the sole direction of household affairs, and if clever, notwithstanding all their disadvantages, not unfrequently gain as great an ascendency over their lords as in other parts of the world."

But there is unfortunately a reverse to this pleasing picture of Hindu life and manners, for Mr. Coats remarks that, "the condition of these interesting people is extremely deplorable. Their houses are all crowded and not sufficiently ventilated, and their cattle and families are often under the same roof. Their food, although seldom deficient in quantity, is not always wholesome and nutritious, and they are wretchedly clothed, though exercise and water drinking generally makes them wear well. The constant labour of the women out of doors unfits them for nurses, and a large proportion of their children in consequence die in infancy."

LONDON, OCT. 2.

The Dutch mail supplies us with the Speech delivered by the Emperor Alexander to the Polish Diet on the 13th ult. which instead of affording any hope, that his Majesty meditates the generous purpose which report had recently ascribed to him, of re-establishing Poland, in its integrity, as an independent State distinctly states, as the basis of any benefits which are to be conferred on its inhabitants, the perpetuity of their union with Russia. He talks, indeed, to the Poles of christian morality, and truth and error, with all the mystical obscurity of a disciple of Madam Krudener. But he finishes with displaying the cloven foot. He roundly tells them of his determination to root out the seeds of dissentions as soon as they appear, and that he will never negociate about his principles, nor submit to consent to any thing that may oppose them, which being interpreted, means, that the slightest effort to recover their independence, will be visited with sudden vengeance; and that having, by outwitting the Congress of Vienna, once got them within his grasp, he is firmly resolved that no future negociation shall ever tear them from it.

THE SILVER MINES OF PERU.

The Lima Gazettes and private letters that have been received to the end of May last, speak in very favorable terms of the progress now making in the mining speculations carried on there, with the assistance of individuals from this country. A few years ago, a cargo of steam-engines and other machinery was shipped for Lima, for the purpose of draining the mines of Pasco, in the neighborhood of that city. This great work, it appears, is now nearly accomplished, and chiefly through the indefatigable perseverance and public spirit of Don Pedro Abadia and his friends, who have since patronized another undertaking, of equal, perhaps greater, importance—that of smelting the hard ores, whose composition resists the process of amalgamation, and which on this account have, till now, been considered useless, the art of smelting have been hitherto unknown in that country. It appears that in the steam-engine concern the improvement had been so great, that the contribution to the Company, which in the month of July last year did not exceed 200 cargoes or mule-loads of ore per month, had increased in the month of November following to upwards of 1500 cargoes weekly. This success had excited hopes of very extensive future advantages. Among these are some which were not anticipated in the great saving of human life—that it will prevent many hundreds (perhaps thousands) of the Indians perishing yearly from the effluvia emitted by some of those ores, in the miserable and inefficient attempts to render them available.

Sovereigns were bought up on Friday in the city to a considerable amount, at a premium of 3 half pence, for the purpose of being sent to Ireland, to meet the exigencies of that country, and supply a deficiency in the circulating medium. The recent failure of several banks in the south of Ireland, the caution of others, the timidity of the people in taking country bank notes, and the necessary reduction of its issues by the Bank of Ireland, for the purpose of making preparations for the resumption of cash payments, have all conspired to reduce the quantity of the circulation in Ireland, and its comparative value has been thereby so much increased, that Bank of England notes are at a discount in Ireland. The necessary consequence therefore is, that gold must flow into that country for the purposes even of ordinary traffic.

MONT BLANC.

It will be remembered that an account some time since appeared in this Paper of M. Hamel, a Russian Councillor of State, having attempted to ascend to the summit of Mont Blanc, and that in this attempt three of his guides perished. M. Hamel was accompanied in this dangerous enterprise by two English Gentlemen, Messrs. Dornford and Henderson, Members of the University of Oxford, and some other persons. He also took with him several Guides. The party commenced their toilsome expedition on the 14th of August, at a quarter past five o'clock in the morning, and continued with incredible labor and danger, and amidst continued snow and rain, to ascend until they found themselves on the south, at half past eight o'clock, on the last grand platform, within sight of the object of their desires. The Guides congratulated the travellers on having surmounted the most serious difficulties, and assured them that never before had the ascent been more successfully achieved. M. Hamel's pulse at this time beat 128 pulsations a minute, but the party were in good health. They breakfasted on the platform and Mr. Hamel prepared two billets, which he meant to attach to two carrier pigeons, at the moment of his reaching the summit, to apprise his friends at Chamoni of his success. "Would you now take a thousand pounds sterling to go back?" said one of the English gentlemen to his friends. "I should not return for any price," was the answer. The party now advanced, when all at once the snow on which they were treading gave way and overwhelmed them altogether. By great exertions the party succeeded in raising their heads above the snow, and assisted each other to escape, but five of the guides had disappeared. Of these, two were soon discovered and saved, but three had sunk never to rise again. With great personal risk Messrs Dornford, Henderson, and Hamel, searched for their unfortunate companions, but they were at length compelled to descend and return to Geneva. A subscription was immediately opened at Geneva in favor of the families of the three men who had perished.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

The Austrian State Paper which we subjoin will be read with deep interest on account of its doctrines, and, if we mistake not, with painful anxiety for the results which may flow from their application.

VIENNA, JULY 25.

"The late events in the kingdom of Naples have shown, in a more instructive and impressive manner than any former occurrences of the same kind, that even in a well and regularly-governed State, and among a people peaceable in their dispositions, contented with their lot, and satisfied with their government, the poisonous influence of revolutionary sects can produce the most violent convulsions, and introduce a sudden revolution. It is now fully proved that the manœuvres of the Carbonari alone, without external impulse, and even without any apparent pretence, occasioned those tumultuous movements which in an instant imposed upon the king of Naples the necessity of resigning the government, of dissolving the existing authorities, and of proclaiming a constitution entirely foreign to his country, and even hitherto untried in the country whence it sprung—or, in other words, of proclaiming anarchy as law. His Majesty the Emperor is convinced that this unexpected occurrence has made the liveliest impression on the German Courts. It teaches us, by a remarkable example, how dangerous it is to treat with contemptuous indifference the operations of secret societies

ORIGINAL STAINED

nd of conspiracies spreading in darkness, and how wisely the German Princes have behaved in opposing the first symptoms of such criminal attempts with vigilance and severity. His Majesty the Emperor, by his political and personal connexions, by his near relationship to the houses of several Italian Princes, and by the geographical position of his dominions, is more particularly interested in these unfortunate events. The order of things established in 1815, under the guarantee of all the European Powers, called Austria to be the natural guardian and protectress of the public tranquillity in Italy. The Emperor is firmly resolved to fulfil this high vocation; to ward off from his confines, and from those of his neighbors, every advance towards tumultuous movements; to suffer no violent encroachment on the rights and relations of the Italian Princes, as secured by treaty; and, if legal and administrative precautions should afford no sufficient guarantee, to have recourse to forcible measures. Happily the present posture of the European Powers, and the spirit of peace which animates them all, produce the assurance that such measures will not lead to political animosities, or to international hostility. If violence—to the employment of which his Majesty the Emperor, in his love of justice and mild disposition, will only have recourse in case of the last necessity cannot be avoided, it will never be exercised against a regular Power, but arrayed only against armed rebels. Even in this last case, which is anticipated with the highest reluctance, his Majesty the Emperor will make no claim for immediate assistance or co-operation on the part of his German confederates. The measures required for the maintenance of peace and the preservation of order in Italy lie entirely without the sphere of operation of the German Diet, as fundamentally settled; and, far from wishing to deviate from the principles established by common consent on this account, his Majesty is rather ready to make all exertions and sacrifices to avert, in the most effectual manner, from the confines of the German confederation, the necessity of such a co-operation, and the danger which would call for it. On the other hand, it is exceedingly important and desirable that Austria, while she dedicates her care and her forces to an undertaking so salutary and conducive to the general interest, should be able to reckon with full confidence on the undisturbed tranquillity of Germany. However much, either now or at a future period, the fate of Italy may occupy the attention of the Emperor, his Majesty will not the less view with the most lively interest the affairs of Germany, and perform his duty as a member of the confederation to its full extent. His Majesty has, however, the unspeakable satisfaction and pleasure of stating, that, so long as the German courts shall be led by that lively feeling of the duty imposed upon them in the present critical state of the political world, and by that spirit of union, of firmness, and of wisdom, which so unequivocally manifested itself in the last discussions at Vienna, and which, since the close of these conferences, has been most nobly expressed on the part of some of the first of those governments, nothing is to be feared for our common country. A great glory is reserved for Germany, if she finds in the prudence and resolution of her Princes, in the unshaken maintenance of her existing constitutions, in the good sense of her people, and in the mighty guarantee of her federal union, the means and the powers which are requisite to support its internal peace, its legitimate order, its independence, its dignity, and its ancient character, amid the storms of a period that threatens every thing. His Majesty is convinced that none of his noble confederates will be indifferent to such glory, and he shall think himself happy to be able afterwards to participate in it, in the consciousness that, for so great and so noble an end, he has spared no exertion, no sacrifice."

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The Daphne has arrived from Calcutta, which place she left about the middle of May—letters received by this conveyance, concur in stating that Cotton was extremely scarce, there not being sufficient for the usual shipments to China, nor for the use of the manufacturers of the interior; this scarcity not only prevailed at Calcutta, but at Bombay, Madras, and every part of India. Letters of the 9th, state that sales were making freely at 85 rupees, and the price was expected to go to 80, equal to about 12d sterling.

Advices from Holland, received by way of Paris, state that, on the arrival of the intelligence at Amsterdam of the recognition by the Cortes of the debt due by Spain to the Dutch Government, stock, which was previously at 54, suddenly doubled itself in value, and rose to 68.

OCT. 2.

The town was all life and bustle this morning from an early hour. The addresses to be presented to her majesty at Brandenburgh House amounted to eleven, and consisted of the following:—Shipwrights, Metropolitan, Bristol, (male and female,) Monmouth, St. Catherine's (Tower,) St. James (Westminster,) Jedburgh (Scotland,) Abergavenny, Newcastle-under-line, Calne (Wilts) and Chipping Sodbury. The preparations for carrying up these expressions of sympathy in her majesty's sufferings, and attachment to her royal person were upon an extensive scale, and required no small portion of time and labor. The Deputation of the Shipwrights and Caulkers commenced the business of the day. About ten o'clock the procession passed down the Strand: it consisted of about 5000 men. They walked six abreast, and wearing white feathers, with sprigs of oak on the left side. They were accompanied by several bands of music and received the acclamations of the multitude as they passed. A great number of beautiful silk flags, with a variety of devices and mottos, rendered this procession a highly picturesque spectacle, and produced a very striking and interesting effect. Among the mottos upon the several flags were—

"Oppressors are Cowards."
"The Brave defend the Defenceless."
"Cheer up, Virtue."
"The Caulkers' respect to insulted Majesty."
"The Bulwarks of Old England."

One flag had for its device four hands linked; another exhibited Noah's Ark; another was decorated with—

"The Sons of Freedom support commerce and industry,"
supported by two sailors.

Several models of ships contributed to the variety of the scene. There was one very well executed.—It was a ship dismasted, carried on the shoulders of eight men. Noah's ark, in carved work, was also prominent in the procession. It was carried on the top of a pole.

We state again from authority, that there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, that several sail of the line, with 40 frigates and other ships to carry troops, are fitting out for an expedition.

The Italian Witnesses.—On Friday and Saturday pavers were employed paving Cotton-garden, for the additional comfort of the Italian witnesses, who complained of the dampness of the gravel, though it was newly and thickly laid on when they took possession of their present quarters. In their meals too, since the change of the season, their palates have been consulted. At one o'clock some highly-seasoned soup is served up for their luncheon; three o'clock is their dinner hour; and the best fruit dessert which the season furnishes is also supplied to their table. They amuse themselves as usual; ball-playing in the morning, and with music of various kinds in the evening. Theodore Majocci is the sporting man of the company; he was absent for several days last week, perhaps on a visit during the shooting season. Twenty-six of the witnesses remain in cotton-garden. They promenade the yard during the greater part of the day, some of them smoking segars, and others singing and playing at ball. Three times a week supplies of flour, and various articles of grocery and other necessaries, are brought in carts for their use. Fresh meat, consisting of an abundant supply of the best provisions in the market, is daily brought to the larder. The cooks have a busy time of it, and, as well as the other attendants, dine at one o'clock, after the lunch is served up for the witnesses. The laughter and jollity of the Italians during their daily sports can be plainly heard in front of the place of their pastimes. Many of them are permitted to come out occasionally, at early hours of the morning, and in the evening, and have, we understand, been conducted to some of the public places of amusement.—*Sunday paper.*

LONDON, OCT. 4.

The Paris journals overflow with rejoicings on the birth of the young Prince. There is, indeed, nothing to be found in the Moniteur but a list of declarations by the Duc d'Albufera, and sixteen other individuals, authenticating the fact and circumstances of the *accouchement*, together with the sex of the child, who has been called Henry Charles Ferdinand Marie, Dieu Donne d'Artois, Duc de Bordeaux. In this long succession of names, that of Louis, it is observable, has been omitted.

LONDON, OCT. 2.

On Wednesday a very numerous and respectable meeting was held at the Pultney Assembly Rooms, for the purpose of voting a congratulatory address to her majesty. J. T. Barber Beaumont, Esq. was chairman. Mr Hobhouse came forward amid the enthusiastic applause of the meeting. In the course of his speech, he said it was clear that the accusers of her Majesty had no protection but in their standing army; and that army was not distant: they were hedged about by bayonets and by sabres, as the only protection of the Parliament against the people of England. Under the protection of the same mediators he was of opinion that the *Bill would pass through the house*: there would be the usual majority against it, something between 61 and 68. Any man who attended the proceeding, might easily calculate the result. Mr. H. then ridiculed the trivial charges which were attempted to be made matters of importance, such as that a faithful servant had sat down at table with the Queen. Suppose that a person had last year come from Brighton, and stated "I have seen a couple of scullions come out of a certain palace there, and they assured me that a certain great man had sat down on the bare floor to eat beef steaks with his cook, at half past one o'clock in the morning." Suppose that he (Mr. H.) was told he ought to bring this before Parliament as a question of national importance. Why, he would tell the person who would suggest it, that he was a dirty tale bearer. Though, perhaps, it would be as well if that great person had not played high life below stairs. Yet still he saw no great harm in descending from the throne to the kitchen—it was affable in a monarch—it proved that he was not at all times a king, but sometimes condescended to be a man.

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

A government order has been issued in Berlin for shutting up the lodges of freemasons. It is thought that this measure will be adopted throughout all the other states of Germany; it has excited much surprise in Prussia, where the freemasons have hitherto been protected by the Government.

Some violent persons lately presented a petition to the Prince Vicar-General of Naples, praying him to cause those Sicilians who were in Naples to be put to death, as retribution for the Neapolitans killed in Sicily. His Royal Highness, having for some time tried to appease them, at last said, "Well take your vengance: begin with my three sons: they were born in Sicily;" and at the same time pointed to the chamber in which the children were. This had the desired effect, and the petitioners withdrew.

By the last census, the population of Russia is found to consist of 55,316,797 inhabitants, amongst whom 31,262,002 profess the Greek religion. Poland has a population of 3,734,324 inhabitants.

A wooden clock, with three little figures, which strike bells, denoting the hours and quarters was sent to Lattakoo, in Africa, by the Missionary Society, and has excited great astonishment. Some of the natives disputed among themselves whether these little men were made by God or man; they also wished to know whether they eat meat and drank milk; it is also reported among them that these little men had come in the night, in a waggon without oxen.

The French Journals mention, that in the department of Gers, a piece of brass has been found in the heart of a block of stone which was lately dug out of a quarry near the city of Auch. It is conjectured, that this piece of brass must have been buried in the quarry, where the stone was forming for upward of two thousand years.

A tragedy from the pen of Lord Byron is on the tapis. We understand that it is to be published, and not offered to any theatre for performance.

LETTER TO THE KING OF ENGLAND.

Charles Phillips, the celebrated Irish barrister, has addressed a long letter to George IV. complaining of his treatment of the Queen, and vindicating, in energetic and impassioned language, her character and conduct. The following are the concluding paragraphs of this letter:

SIRE, I am almost done; I have touched but slightly on your Queen's misfortunes; I have contracted the volume of her miseries to a page, and if upon that page one word offend you, impute it to my zeal, not my intention.—Accustomed all my life to speak the simple truth, I offer it with fearless honesty to my Sovereign. You are in a difficult—it may be, in a most perilous emergency. Banish from your Court the sycophants who abuse you; surround your Palace with approving multitudes, not with armed mercenaries. Other crowns may be bestowed by despots and entrenched by cannon; but

"*The throne we honor is the people's choice.*"

Its safest bulwark is the popular heart, and its brightest ornament, *domestic virtue*. Forget not, also, there is a throne which is above even the throne of England—where flatterers cannot come—where kings are sceptreless.—The vows you make are written in language brighter than the sun, and in the course of nature, you must soon confront them; prepare the way by effacing now, each seeming, slight and fancied injury; and when you answer the last awful trumpet, be your answer this:—"GOD, I FORGAVE—I HOPE TO BE FORGIVEN."

But if against all policy and all humanity, and all religion, you should hearken to the counsels which further countenance this unmanly persecution, then must I appeal, not to you, but to your Parliament. I appeal to the *sacred prelacy of England*, whether the holy vows which their high church administered, have been kept towards this illustrious lady—whether the hand of man should have erased her from that page, with which it is worse than blasphemy in man to interfere—whether, as heaven's vicegerents, they will not abjure the sordid passions of the earth, imitate the inspired humanity of their Saviour, and, like Him, protect a persecuted creature from the insatiate fangs of ruthless, bloody, and unthing accusation!

I appeal *to the hereditary peerage of the realm*, whether they will aid this levelling denunciation of their Queen—whether they will exhibit the unseemly spectacle of illustrious rank and royal lineage degraded for the crime of claiming its inheritance—whether they will hold a sort of civil criumination, where the accused it entitled to the *mercy of an impeachment*; or whether they will say with their immortal ancestors—"We will not tamper with the laws of England?"

I appeal *to the venerable, independent Judges*, whether life is to be made a perpetual indictment—whether two acquitals should not discountenance a third experiment—whether, if any subject-sufferer come to their tribunal *thus circumstanced*, claiming either divorce or compensation, they would grant his suit—and I invoke from them, by the eternal majesty of British justice, the same measure for the peasant and the Prince!

I appeal *to the Commons in Parliament assembled*, representing the fathers and the husbands of the nation—I beseech them by the outraged morals of the land!—by the overshadowed dignity of the throne! by the holiest and tenderest forms of religion! by the honor of the army, the sanctity of the church, the safety of the state, and the character of the country! by the solemn virtues which consecrate their hearths! by those fond endearments of nature and of habit which attach them to their cherished wives and families, I implore their tears, their protection, and their pity upon the married widow and the childless mother.

To those high powers and authorities I appeal with the firmest confidence in their honor, their integrity, and their wisdom. May their conduct justify my faith, and raise no blush on the cheek of our posterity!

By the late Mails.

GEORGIA. SAVANNAH, OCT. 19.

SCARCELY any of the present year's crop of Cotton has yet been brought to market, *there are neither buyers nor sellers*. Northern produce, it may be observed, is very low. A cargo of onions, potatoes, and oats, arrived here a few days since from Connecticut river, which did not even pay freight.

Number of deaths for Monday and Tuesday, 25. From the 1st to the 17th inclusive, 151.

MISSISSIPPI. MONTICELLO, SEPT. 30.

Uncommon Hunt.—On the 20th instant, Mr. Nathaniel Robertson, and Mr. Aaron Hargis, set out in the swamp of Pearl River, within 2 miles of Monticello, hunted about 10 hours, and killed the following game: One rattlesnake, one deer, four turkeys, two panthers, and took one alive: one of the panthers was of a very large size.

VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, OCT. 27.

The Superior Court for this country, commenced its session on Monday last.—There is a melancholy and oppressive Docket of criminal cases. We understand, there are 22 Indictments found by the grand jury, besides 8 cases of persons committed to the Penitentiary, who will be brought before the Court for having been sent there for second offences.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, OCT. 26

Slave Trade on the Decline.—A letter received in this place, dated at Havanna, 27th Sept. says, "a schooner arrived at Matanzas after a ten months voyage, with only *twenty-three slaves*."

A few more such voyages as this will render the presence of cruisers on the coast unnecessary.

"*The Ancient Dominion.*"—By a gentleman from Virginia, we learn that the drought has been greater there the last summer, than has been known for many years; on inquiry respecting its extent, he was informed by a facetious old farmer, that "he had to drive his stock thirty miles to water, but the worst of all, was, he had to *cross a river*, in his way, and pay the *ferriage*."

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 1.

Masonic.—The procession of this morning, on the occasion of dedicating the Grand Lodge of the state to the service of God, and in memory of Holy St. John, was most numerously attended, and the display of the various paraphernalia of the orders unusually brilliant and impressive. We believe, on no similar occasion or in any country where the craft flourishes, so interesting and pleasing a spectacle has ever been exhibited. The exercises in the church were conducted with the greatest solemnity, and the ceremony of the dedication afterwards, was performed by the different Grand officers with a rigid, yet beautiful adherence to all the ancient and revered land-marks and usages of the builders of Solomon's temple. Several Lodges from distant parts of the State, and delegates from various Lodges of the union joined, and assisted in the duties & the pleasures of the day.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, OCT. 31.

The Hon. G. W. CAMPBELL, late minister to Russia, and family, arrived here yesterday morning in the ship Bayard from Havre.

The Packet ship James Monroe, which left here 10th Sept. for Liverpool, landed her passengers at Cork in 19½ days from that time.

NOV. 2.

A vessel of about 60 tons, was launched yesterday morning from Mr. Bergh's ship yard, intended to be anchored off the Bridge, for a floating light. She will be ready to sail in 4 or 5 days.

NOV. 3.

The U. S. brig Enterprize, Capt. Kearney, sailed from this port yesterday. We understand she is bound to St. Thomas, for the purpose of bringing home some persons in confinement there, charged with piracy, who are to be landed at Boston for trial.

VERMONT. RUTLAND, OCT. 23.

FROM MONTPELIER.

It will doubtless afford our readers abundant pleasure to learn, that the Legislature and the citizens of Montpelier, have escaped from a most awful inundation, which, in consequence of the great rains of the 8th and 10th instant, threatened that village. Indeed we are told that the village was literally under water, and in many of the houses the water was several feet deep. The bridges were swept away, and until the waters abated, the members of the Legislature, from the east part of the town, were transported to the State House in boats. It is said, had the rain continued much longer, the whole village, State House and all, must have been a heap of ruins.

R. ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, NOV. 3.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

A quorum of both Houses being present, on Tuesday morning last, the General Assembly commenced the business of the session The new House of Representatives was organized, and James D'Wolf, Esq. was re-elected Speaker, and Thomas Rivers, Esq. Clerk, without opposition. A resolution passed the Senate, and was concurred in by the House, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to exert their influence to effect a reduction of the pay of the members of that body, to $6 per diem

On Wednesday morning, the votes for Representatives to the 17th Congress were delivered in agreeably to law, and a committee of both Houses appointed to count and assort them. They reported yesterday morning, that "the whole number of electors who voted in said election, was 5741, of whom 2391 voted for Samuel Eddy—2775 for Samuel W. Bridgham—2053 for Nathaniel Hazard, and 3568 for Job Durfee, and that Messrs. Durfee and Eddy are elected."—Mr. Eddy, whose election was contested on account of his vote in favor of the extension of Slavery, has therefore been re-elected a Representative from the *free* State of Rhode-Island, by a majority of *eighteen votes!*

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, Nov. 8, 1820.

Mr. BROUGHAM's SPEECH.

Our limits will not admit of the publication of Mr. Brougham's speech in defence of the Queen. It occupies fifteen close columns in the London papers. The following is the introduction:—

In commencing his speech in defence of the Queen, Mr. Brougham said, he must observe, that it was no light addition to the anxiety he felt to forsee that, before these proceedings closed, it might be his unexampled lot to act in a way which might appear inconsistent with the duty of a good subject—to state what might make some call in question his loyalty, though that was not what he anticipated from their lord-ships. He would now remind their lordships that his illustrious client, then Caroline of Brunswick, arrived in this country in the year 1795; she was the niece of the Sovereign, and the intended consort of the heir-apparent, and was herself not far removed from the succession to the crown. But he now went back to that period solely for the purpose of passing over all that had elapsed from her arrival until her departure in 1814; and he rejoiced that the most faithful discharge of his duty permitted him to take this course. But he could not do this without pausing for a moment to vindicate himself against an imputation to which he might not unnaturally be exposed in consequence of the course which he pursued, and to assure their lordships that the cause of the Queen as it appeared in evidence, did not require recrimination at present The evidence against her Majesty, he felt, did not now call upon him to utter one whisper against the conduct of her illustrious consort, and he solemnly assured their lordships that but for that conviction his lips would not at that time be closed. In this discretionary exercise of his duty, in postponing the case which he possessed, their lordships must know that he was waving a right which belonged to him, and abstaining from the use of materials which were unquestionably his own. If, however, he should hereafter think it advisable to exercise this right—if he should think it necessary to avail himself of means which he at present declined using—let it not be vainly supposed that he, or even the youngest member in the profession, would hesitate to resort to such a course, and fearlessly perform his duty. He had before stated to their lordships—but surely of that it was scarcely necessary to remind them—that an advocate, in the discharge of his duty, knows but one person in all the world, and that person is his client. To save that client by all means and expedients, and at all hazards and costs to other persons, and, among them, himself, is his first and only duty: and in performing this duty he must not regard the alarm, the torments, that destruction which he may bring upon others. Separating the duty of a patriot from that of an advocate, he must go on reckless of consequences, though it should be his unhappy fate to involve his country in confusion. He felt, however, that, were he now to enter on the branch of his case to which he had alluded, he should seem to quit the higher ground of innocence on which he was proud to stand. He would seem to seek to justify, not to resist the charges, and plead not guilty—to acknowledge and extenuate offences, levities, and indiscretions, the very least of which he came there to deny. For it was foul and false to say as some of those who, under pretence of their duty to God, forgot their duty to their fellow-creatures, had dared to say, and they knew it to be false and foul when they asserted it—that any improprieties were admitted to have been proved against the Queen. He denied that any indiscretions were admitted.

New System of Banking.—From an advertisement, signed "ISAAC PORK, President of the Planters and Merchants Bank of Huntsville," we learn, that the said bank will "receive cotton on consignment, and ship the same on account and risk of the owners to any port in the United States, and will advance on delivery of the cotton in Huntsville, ten cents per pound, and will pay the balance of the net proceeds at the Huntsville Bank as soon as the cotton is sold and the money received." This is the only instance in the U. States where a BANK has become a COMMISSION MERCHANT!—*Nash. Clarion.*

The works which the government of the United States are erecting at Old Point Comfort and at the Rip Raps are described as uncommonly extensive, & commanding. Those upon the Point, on the main land, are so far advanced, as already to present about 70 embrasures nearly completed. About one mile from this work, is the extraordinary mound forming at the Rip Raps. It consists of stone brought in vessels from various parts, and emptied into the water, one load upon another. We understand, the mound is intended to form a space of four acres above the surface of the water, and that about one and three eighths of an acre already appear above the surface. A small house is raised upon the mound to shelter the laborers in case of foul weather. The sand and other alluvial matter works its way among the interstices of the stone, and imbeds it somewhat like the rocky pavement of a street. It is supposed the whole mound will thus in time be firmly knitted together, and will defy the utmost violence of the winds and waves. An attempt will be made, it is said, to dig a well in the midst of the mound, down into the earth, for the purpose of supplying fresh water to the garrison.

We cannot trust ourselves with naming the number of pieces of cannon which are to be mounted on these works. We are afraid we should exaggerate them. But these fortifications will be so strong, as with the assistance of steam frigates, to render any attempt of an enemy to pass them extremely dangerous.

The Delaware 74 has been down it is said, nearly two years. The one about to be put down may it it supposed, in the present state of the arrangements of the Yard, be launched in 10 or 11 months; of course, this will depend upon the supply of cash from the treasury of the United States.—*Rich. Compiler.*

Methodists in England.—A schism of considerable extent has taken place among the Methodists in England. It began in consequence of their committee of privileges, having, in concert with the government, issued circulars to the preachers in all parts of the country, to discountenance all those who might be attached to political reform. The Methodist pulpits immediately resounded with the unpopular doctrine of passive obedience, and non-resistance; in consequence of which, great numbers have separated and formed a new community, under the denomination of "Independent Methodists." They are rapidly increasing, and have already 14 chapels and 21 preachers, in the vicinity of Shields and Newcastle.

Manufacture of Worsted.—We have now in the Journal Office, several skeins of three threaded worsted yarn, which was made at the new factory of the Pawtucket Worsted Manufacturing Co.——We understand that some plaids have already been woven; and that it is the intention of the Company to make bombazetts, as soon as circumstances will permit. This is another important branch of manufacture begun in our country. We sincerely hope, that the enterprising projectors of this establishment will meet with ample encouragement, in their efforts to add to the value of manufacturing labor.

Providence Journal.

There are in the Library of Congress many curiosities in Literature. Among them is Debree's Collection of Voyages, in three volumes folio, a work so scarce that a copy of it is valued, in an English catalogue of rare books, at twelve hundred pounds sterling! There is also Purchas's Pilgrimage, a single small volume, valued at fifty pounds, and many others in equally high esteem, of which Congress became possessed by the fortunate chance of obtaining, by purchase, Mr. Jefferson's Library.—*Nat. Int.*

From the New-York American, of Oct. 30.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the passengers in the ship Bayard, in 28 days from Havre, we understand that it was reported in Paris that a frigate was preparing to bring out Mr. Hyde de Neuville, to negociate with our government at Washington; and it was expected that the differences between the two countries would be amicably settled.

ORIGINAL STAINED

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, Nov. 4.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Captain Mason, of the schr. Weymouth in 23 days from Port-au-Prince informs, that the emperor CHRISTOPHE died on the 5th July last, and that the circumstance had been kept secret till this time by his family, with a view it is said, of placing his son on the throne. A revolt, however, had taken place among the troops, and the secret was let out. A body of 6000 troops at St. Marks had sent a deputation to Port-au-Prince, asking protection of the President Boyer, who was astonished at the intelligence, and would not believe it till he had sent one of his aids to ascertain the fact. The officer returned with a full confirmation of the news, and Boyer immediately set off, put himself at the head of the revolted troops, and entered St. Marks at the head of 16,000 men in triumph. Active measures were taking to fit out all the armed vessels at Port-au-Prince, and it was believed the President would subjugate the territory of his old enemy without any difficulty.

Extract from a letter by the Weymouth, dated "Port-au-Prince, Oct. 10th.

"A few days since we received the news of the death of Christophe and the revolt of his troops at St. Marks, and at a strong fortress in its vicinity, both belonging to that *Monarque*.

"Parties of soldiers have come in from those places bringing the heads of the governor of the former (St. Marks) and of the colonel commanding the latter. In behalf of their comrades, these men have claimed the protection of this government, (under Boyer) which has in consequence sent off a considerable body of troops to take possession of those places, to be followed by all the disposable force now in the south, making altogether, a very considerable army, probably from 15 to 20,000 men. It is generally believed here that the mass of the population under the successor of the late King Henry is desirous of coming under that of the Republic. Should this be the fact there is little doubts President Boyer's era long visiting the Cape with his army."

From the Connecticut Journal, November 7.

BRANCH BANK AT MIDDLETOWN.

On Monday of last week, Arthur W. Magill, Esq. Cashier of the Branch Bank of the U. States, at Middletown, was dismissed from his office, and publicly announced as a defaulter to that institution, for more than fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Magill is now in close confinement in the Jail in this City. Had it not been for the vigilance of the President, and some of the Directors of that Bank, it is impossible to conjecture to what extent the peculation would have been carried. Joshua Stow, Col. Elisha Coe and Nathan Starr, Jr. are surety for the defaulter in the sum of $50,000, the amount of their Bond, and their property is attached for the same.

On Saturday, about ten o'clock, another vessel was added to the American Navy.—The beautiful schooner *Alligator*, pierced for 12 guns, and measuring about 190 tons, was launched at the Navy Yard, in presence of many spectators. She has been built, under the appropriation made at the last session of Congress for five small vessels, to be employed against the pirates of the Gulf of Mexico, or those more nefarious criminals, the dealers in slaves upon the coast of Africa.

Boston Even. Intell.

Persia and Russia.—Interesting despatches have been received from Persia, which announce the intrigues of the Russian agents in that country, and the designs of the Court of St. Petersburgh. The Russian Charge d'Affaires, at Teran, declared, publicly, that on the death of the reigning Monarch, who is in the last stage of a decline, the Persians must be content to receive their future Sovereigns from Russia; to which he added, England could not reasonably object, as she gave away kingdoms, every day, in India. The regular army of Russia, now in Georgia, and on the line of the Caucasus, is upwards of 100,000 men, of which 30,000 are part of the late army of occupation in France. The Russians have taken possession of a place on the Caspian, near Asterabad. It is the opinion of the British officers in the service of Persia, that there is a secret understanding between that Court and the Russians.

London paper.

SAVANNAH.

Police-Office, Savannah, Oct. 19.

There is no diminution in our bill of mortality; but the present cool weather may be the herald of returning health to the few remaining inhabitants of this afflicted, desolated city. Our full population including all classes of people, may be estimated at 9000. This population is composed of permanent residents, non-residents, those who remained here during the winter and spring months, transient persons, and blacks and people of colour.

It is conjectured, not more than 2000, or 2500 souls remain, the desertion, or emigration occasioned by the prevailing malady, and other causes may be equal to 6000. Let the mortality be calculated upon the basis then of the population since August, and it is not to be paralleled in the melancholy annals of any section of the world. God grant, that we are now in the last scene of this deep and affecting tragedy. The Police Guard, is in its full strength, and with other measures adopted, my present and absent fellow-citizens may entertain few apprehensions as to the safety and protection of the city.

Oct. 20.

The public must expect from me some apology for any apparent neglect of duty.—Last Tuesday should have been a regular session of the Mayor's Court, and which terminated judicial functions of this department. But so precarious is the tenure by which every individual now holds his life, such the sorrow and despondence which pervade every breast, that (even if the present number of inhabitants could have admitted it) I am convinced not a suitor, witness or juror, would have attended. Other and higher concerns occupy the minds and reflections of us all. For my part, humbled and afflicted as I am, by a dispensation of Providence which has deprived me of my best (tenderest and bosom friend; under this distressing, and almost insupportable state of that affairs been less disastrous) I should have been unfit to discharge the duty of a judge.

My fellow-citizens, and companions in affliction, will I hope, pardon me, in an official communication, allusions, which perhaps can only be interesting to myself; but believing, that I have done and suffered enough to entitle me to it, I solicit their indulgence.

T. U. P. CHARLTON, Mayor.

TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.

We learn from a northern correspondent that Dr. M'Culloch, of Blackheath, has been in the Shetland Isles all this summer, by order of the Board of Ordnance, being associated with the trigonometrical survey under the late Gen. Mudge, and continued by Capt. Colby. The leading object of the survey is to ascertain the specific gravity and density of the earth at the stations and in the circuit where the Zenith Sector was placed, for determining the extreme northern point of the meridional arc begun by the late Gen. Roy, and now continued from Dunnon to Balta.—These corrections are required to determine any eventual errors arising from a deviation of the plumb line, and also the local influences capable of affecting the pendulum, as used by Dr. Gregory and M. Biot, and more lately by Capt. Kater. The whole is connected with similar observations, carried on for some years past, on the meridional arc in question, as it passes through England and Scotland.—This effect on astronomical instruments was first noticed by the French and Spanish astronomers in South-America, and applied by Dr. Mashtelyne to the problem of determining the earth's density. It is treated of at full length, in Baron de Zach's work, and the necessity of attending to it was strongly urged by the late lamented Dr Playfair. The conduct of the Board of Ordnance, in selecting Dr. M'Culloch for an investigation of such importance to science, deserves praise, and is an earnest of the attention they have paid to the produce and accurate execution of this important work. Dr. M'Culloch, is further, we are informed, extending his observations, so as to form a geological map of the Shetland Isles, which will be added to the general geological and mineral map of Scotland, in which he has made so great progress, and which, we understand, will be shortly published by the Board of Ordnance, in a form corresponding with that of the maps now publishing under their inspection.—*Edinburgh Pap.*

We have received some advices, down to the 20th August, from the Columbian army, before Carthagena, which is particularly interesting. Carthagena was blockaded by sea and land—and military operations were at the same time going on against Santa Martha and Maracaibo. Don *Pedro Hall* is appointed the civil governor of the provinces of Carthagena and Santa Martha.—*Philad. Aurora.*

From the Georgetown Messenger, of Oct. 20.

Lieut. Col. George Bomford, who was arrested for not attending the court martial lately convened in Washington for the trial of Col. Gale, had his sword restored to him yesterday, by order of the Secretary of War; it appearing that his attendance at the seat of government would have been incompatable with the interests of the service in which he was previously engaged.

The Branch Bank of the U. S. at Cincinnati is understood to have been discontinued on the first Monday in the present month, by order of the mother bank. The Branch at Chillicothe remains in operation.

ESSEX PENSIONERS.

The whole number in this county who applied in June to be continued on the pension list was 320; of these 224 are continued; 88 are stricken off; and 24 remain undecided.

During the revolutionary war several whole regiments were raised here and were in the service at the same time.—*Salem Gazette.*

Theatre in Missouri.—A St. Louis paper announces the tragedy of the Robbers as in rehearsal, and about to be brought forward at the theatre in the Court-House.

A chemist at Paris has invented a soap for the beard, which will take it off without the use of a razor!!

It is said a person of the name of Dunham, lately returned to Bethel, Vt. after an absence of near 30 years, (having been impressed on board a British man of war,) and found his wife married to a third husband.

It appears says the Detroit Gazette of the 20th ult. that hostilities are still carried on between the Hudson Bay and North-West Companies—a letter states that several prisoners have been taken on both sides.

We are inclined to augur favorably from the late symptoms of disorder in Spain. They have been stifled with seeming ease, and an encouraging unanimity between the King, Cortes and soldiery of Madrid. The conduct of Riego is not perfectly intelligible. We are left in doubt whether his views were selfish or patriotic. His final submission and that of the other chiefs of the army of Leon, to the authority of the executive government at Madrid, is positively stated. Certainly, they could have no good grounds for suspecting of treachery to the constitutional cause, men, who like the present chief ministers and advisers of Ferdinand, had been inflexible martyrs to it during a series of years, and whose personal safety is staked on its success.

National Gazette.

MARINE LIST.

Oct. 31.—Arrived, *sloop Alert, Berce, Nantucket.*

Nov. 2.—Sailed, *sloop Mc Donogul, Coit, New-York.*

3—Sailed, *sloop Betsey & Charlotte, Bent, New-York; sloop Lively, Hartland, do.*

4—Arrived, *sloop Eliza, Davison, N. York.*

5—Arrived, *sloop Venus, Havens, N. York.*

7—Sailed, *sloop Eliza, Davison New-York.*

The elegant steam-boat Paragon struck on a log near Albany, October 26, and sunk in five feet water.

Spoke Oct. 24th, sloop Montgomery, from New-London for New-Orleans.

Married,

At Hampton, on the 30th ult. by the Rev. Ludovicus Weld, Rev. WILLIAM POTTER, of Lisbon, to Miss LAURA WELD, of the former place.

At Lebanon, Oct. 19th, Mr. JESSE LEWIS, to Miss THANKFUL BECKWITH.

Died,

At Windham, on the 2nd inst. Mrs. DESIRE ALLEN, wife of Mr. Asahel Allen, aged 75.

At Franklin, Miss SALLY TRACY, aged 24 years, daughter of Capt. Dudley Tracy.

At Lebanon, Oct. 10th, Mrs. LYDIA CHAPMAN, wife of Gordon Chapman, aged 47.

At New-York, on the 2d inst. WILLIAM EDGAR, Esq. in the 34th year of his age.

In Paris, His Excellency FRANCIS CHRISTIAN KELLERMAN, Duke of Valmy, Marshal of France, a Peer of France, a Counsellor of State, and Grand Croix of the orders of St. Louis and Legion of Honor, &c. He was born in 1765, and was senior in age of the French Marshals. His military fame is identified with almost every page of the French Revolution. He took his title from the great battle he fought at Valmy, in 1792. In 1814 he was one of the Senators which dethroned Bonaparte; and on the return of Louis 18th, in 1814, the first time, he was created a Peer of France. He continued to his death a loyal subject of the King. Before his dissolution he wrote the following letter to the Mayor of Valmy:—

"I beg that the Mayor of Valmy will buy me two feet square of earth, to bury therein my heart after my decease. My son will be charged to carry my heart, which cannot be placed but in the midst of my brave brothers in arms, who fell on the glorious 20th of September, 1792, and under the safeguard of the brave."

"Comte de Valmy, Lieutenant-General.

At London, F. PEARCE, Esq. Vice Admiral of the Red, in H. M. service, aged 70. He belonged to the service nearly 60 years, about 40 of which were spent in actual service. He was one of the last remaining of those who circumnavigated the globe with Capt. Wallace.—Also, THOMAS HARRIS Esq. long Manager of Covent Garden Theatre.

Drowned, on the 28th July, off Cape St. Marys, Mr. FRANKLIN HILLARD, of Preston, second officer of the ship Garonne. He fell from the main top overboard, and struck the lee gun; and although he rose a few feet from the ship's stern, and boards, oars, &c. lay all about him, he was unable to reach any of them, and sunk before the boat could be cleared away. The ship was under double reefed topsails at the time, it blowing a stiff gale and a heavy sea.

For New-York,

THE packet VENUS, *Capt. Havens*, will sail on Thursday at 11 o'clock.

Nov. 8.

For Savannah and Charleston,

SLOOP WINDHAM, Capt. *Wood*, will sail by the 13th inst. and will take freight and passengers for either place, (having good accommodations for passengers.)

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

N. GILBERT,

who wants to purchase,

OATS, BEANS, and Winter APPLES.

Norwich, Nov. 7, 1820. 1—

SCHOOL BOOKS, etc.

R. HUBBARD.

HAS FOR SALE, IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES,

MURRAY'S English Grammar, Reader, Key, Exercises, and Introduction; American Orator; American Reader; Columbian Orator; Pike's, Daboll's, and Root's Arithmetic; Webster's Elements of Useful Knowledge; School Bibles and Testaments; Webster's, Perry's Johnson's Walker's, and Entick's Dictionaries; American Preceptor; Dwight's Geography; Webster's Spelling Book; Cummings' Geography & Atlas; Cummings' First Lessons in Geography and Astronomy; Morse's Geography; Willet's Geography & Atlas; Russell's abridgment of Murray's Grammar; Murray's abridgment, do.; Scott's Lessons; Adam's Latin Grammar; Flint's Surveying; Tytler's Elements of General History; Copperplate Copies; Primers, &c.

Nov. 8. 1—

NEW GOODS.

J. H. Strong,

HAS just received a general assortment of seasonable *Dry Goods—also, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Iron, Steel, &c. &c.* which he will sell at the lowest prices.

Norwich, Nov. 7, 1820. 1—

Flour, Salt, &c.

1800 bushels Rock, Turks-Island, St. Ubes, Cape, and Liverpool Salt.

50 tons Nova Scotia Plaster of excellent quality.

40 cwt. CODFISH.

30 casks LIME.

50 barrels New-York and Southern Flour, of the first quality for family use.

Merchantable & clear Pine Boards, Plank, and Pine Shingles.

For sale on the best terms by

J. H. STRONG.

Nov. 7. 1—

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of White Oak *Barrels, Staves, and Heading.*

BY JOS. BREED.

Nor. 7 1—

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

100 pieces assorted Bombazetts.

60 do. dressed and undressed Cambrick Prints, (some navy blues, choice patterns.)

50 doz. Silk, Cotton, Cassimere, Imitation, and Merino Shawls.

45 pieces Irish Linen, and Cotton Shirtings.

50 doz. Men's and Women's Silk; Beaver, Kid, and Cotton Glover.

40 pieces superfine, middling and low-priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres.

20 „ English Flannels, assorted colors.

100 Groce Buttons.

40 pieces Cambric, Book, Leno, and other Fancy Muslins.

50 „ India and French plain and twilled Silks.

With Fancy Goods, in variety,

For sale at small advance, by

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

Who will purchase a few hundred yards of good Brown Sheetings—those were in Power Looms would be preferred."

Norwich, Nov. 7, 1820. 6w-1—

SCHOOL BOOKS.

CUMMINGS', Goldsmith's, Dwight's, Dickinson's, Adams' and Morse's Geographies, with and without Atlas; Butler's Catechetical Compend of General History; Walker's, Johnson's, Perry's, Webster's, and Walsh's Dictionaries; Daboll's and White's Arithmetic; Youth's do. Samford's Practical Arithmetic, to which are added a System of Book-keeping in double and single entry; Murray's Grammar, English Reader, Exercises and Key; Columbian Orator; New-York Readers, No. 1, 2, and 3; New-York. Wiggins' with Walker's Pronunciation, and Webster's Spelling Books; Webster's Elements of Useful Knowledge No. 1 & 2; Russell's Abridgment of Murray's Grammar; Scott's Lessons; American Preceptors; Bibles and Testaments; First Lessons in Geography and Astronomy by J. A. Cummings.

ALSO,

Writing Copies, School Certificates, &c.

For sale, wholesale or retail, at

T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store.

Nov. 8, 1820. 1—

Rum, Molasses, &c.

10 Hhds. St. Croix and Antigua Rum.

5 „ New-England do.

4 Hhds. Molasses.

60 Tons N. S. Plaster, in stone & ground.

All kinds Providence and N. Stonington Lime.

Superfine Southern and New-York Flour.

Nova-Scotia Grindstones.

Turks-Island Salt. Hartford Brick.

All kinds Pine Plank, Boards, Clapboards, Joist and Shingles.

Oak and Chesnut Lumber, &c.

FOR SALE BY

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Who will purchase, all kinds Oak and Chesnut Lumber.

Nov. 8. 8w-1—

Cabinet & Chair Factory.

H. COLTON,

HAVING recently extended his business, by embracing the *Manufactory of Chairs*, will now be able to furnish, at short notice, *Cabinet Furniture and Chairs* of every description, after the latest New-York patterns and at reduced prices.

FOR SALE.

Cherry Lumber, Mahogany Boards, Plank and Veneers.

ALSO,

A second hand Chaise.

WANTED,

Maple Joist and Timber for Chairs.

Nov. 8. 1—

CHEAP, CHEAP.

T. ROBINSON,

OFFERS for sale the remainder of his stock of

Paper Hangings and Bordering,

(among which are several handsome patterns) at twenty-five per cent discount, from the Manufacturers invoice price.

LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

LADIES' SHOES,

from the New-York Manufactory, common and superior qualities at 62, 75, 88, 100, 131, 142, and 150 cents per pair, Ladies' Boots, 225 cents per pair.

Men's Buckskin Mittens,

of superior quality, 75 cents per pair.

Nov. 7. 1—

FOUND,

YESTERDAY, in Preston, a Black *Pocket Book*, containing sundry papers. The owner can receive it on application to the publisher of the Courier, and paying for this advertisement.

Nov. 8. 1—

FOR SALE,

Eight smart likely Horses,

ENQUIRE OF

JOHN W. HAUGHTON.

Norwich, Nov. 1, 1820 1—

Vocal & Instrumental MUSIC.

MUSICA SACRA: a colection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces.

The Musical Reader, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Sections, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score—to which are prefixed the Rudiments of Music.

Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music.

The Hartford Collection of classical Church Music. By Eli Roberts.

The Easy Instructor, or a new method of teaching Sacred Harmony. By William Little and William Smith.

Gamutes, in variety.

The Instrumental Preceptor, comprising instructions for the Clarinet, Hautboy, Flute and Bassoon—with a variety of the most celebrated, *airs, marches, minuets, songs, rondeaus, trios, &c.*

A new and highly improved Violin Preceptor, containing in addition to the Rudiments, a choice and extensive selection of the most approved *Cotillions, Dances, Waltzes, Songs, Airs, &c.*

Riley's Flute Melodies.

A new and choice collection of Flute Melodies, to which are prefixed instructions for the German Flute, and patent Flagelet.

A new and complete Flute Preceptor.

A new and complete Preceptor for the Fife—together with a choice collection of *Marches.*

Massachusetts collection of Martial Music. By Alvan Robinson.

FOR SALE,

IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES AT

R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store.*

Nov. 8. 1—

VARIETY.

FARMER'S ALMANACK, for 1821, containing besides the usual matter of an Almanack, a selection of useful experiments in husbandry, with hints, observations and encouragement to Farmers, upon the nature of soils composts and manures and the most useful and profitable crops. Also a Table showing at one view the time of high water on this coast.

Thomas' Farmer's Almanack, for 1821, containing besides the usual matter of an Almanack, experiments in agriculture, &c. a greater variety of useful and entertaining matter than is to be found in any other Almanack.

Daboll's Almanack, for 1821.

Gentlemen and Ladies' Pocket Almanack, for 1821.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

THOS. ROBINSON.

Norwich, Nov. 8. 1—

VENDUE.

WILL be sold by order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, on Thursday the 16th inst. the real and personal estate of Capt. AUGUSTUS LATHROP, late deceased, consisting of the

DWELLING-HOUSE

where the deceased lived, an excellent Tavern stand, two *Barns and Out-houses*, and several pieces of *Land*, (a part of which is subject to Dower) a *Blacksmith's Shop, Bellows, Anvils*, and a complete set of *Tools*,—A few *Joiner's Tools, Ox-cart, Sleigh* and *Harness, Pung, Chaise* and *Harness, Household Furniture, such as Beds, Bedding, Tables, Chairs, several sets large and small Silver Spoons, &c. &c. &c.*

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES STEDMAN, *Adm'r.*

Norwich, Nov. 7, 1820. 2w-1—

Notice is hereby given

THAT the subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Honorable Superior Court, at their Session in New-London, within and for the county of New-London, on the fourth Tuesday of September, 1820, on the Petition of

Mr. HENRY TRACY,

of Norwich, adjudged by said Court an insolvent debtor, that we shall meet at the office of *John Hyde*, in Norwich, on the first Wednesdays of January, March, and May next, for the purpose of receiving the claims against said insolvent debtor.

EBEN. HUNTINGTON, Jr. } *Com'rs.*
JOHN HYDE, }

Norwich, Oct. 31, 1820. 1—

THE subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Superior Court, holden at Brooklyn, in and for Windham County, on the 2d Tuesday of September, 1820, Commisioners on the estate of

Col. JACOB LOOMIS,

of Lebanon, adjudged an insolvent debtor by said Court—give notice that we shall meet at the House of *Stephen T. Hosmer*, in Columbia, in said Windham County, on the first Mondays of November and December next—and at the House of *Israel Loomis*, in Lebanon, on the second Monday of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. on each of said days, for the purpose of attending to and completing the business of our appointment and receiving the claims of creditors against said estate. All persons who do not bring in their claims will have no other opportunity.

GERSHOM DORRANCE, } *Com'rs.*
HENRY HUNTINGTON, }

Columbia, Oct. 21, 1820. 1—

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

BY BARNED BARTON.

OH, there are hours! ay moments, that contain
Feelings, that years may pass and never bring;
Which, whether fraught with pleasure or with pain,
Can hardly be forgot: as if the wing
Of time, while passing o'er, had power to fling
A dark'ning shade, or tint of happier hue,
To which fond memory faithfully should cling
In after life: I felt and own'd it true,
While I stood still, and looked upon that moonlight view.

I thought of some, who once beheld like me,
The peaceful prospect then before me spread;
And its still loveliness appear'd to be
One of those visions morning slumbers shed
Upon the pensive mourner's pillow'd head!
Its beauties, less distinct but far more dear,
Seem'd to invoke the *absent*, and the *dead!*
And by some spell to bring the former near,
Although it could not call the latter from their sphere:

Nor did I wish it.—No, dear *Mary!* no:
How could I ever wish thou shouldst resign,
For any bliss this being can bestow,
Pleasures eternal, deathless and divine:
Yet, when I saw the pale moon coldly shine
On the same paths and turf which thou hast trod,
Forgive my vain regret!—Yet, why repine?
Its beams sleep sweetly on thy peaceful sod,
And thou thyself hast sought thy *Father* and thy *God*.

For thou wert numbered with the "pure in heart,
Whom Christ pronounced blessed! and to thee,
When thou wast summon'd from this world to part,
We well may hope the promised boon would be
Vouchsaf'd in mercy,—that thy soul should see
Him, whom the angelic hosts of Heaven adore;
And from each frailty of our nature free,
Which clogg'd that gentle spirit heretofore,
Exulting, sing His praise, who lives forever-more!

Farewell, thou lov'd and gentle one, farewell;
Thou hast not liv'd in vain, or died for nought!
Oft of thy worth survivers' tongues shall tell,
And thy long-cherished memory shall be fraught
With many a theme of fond and tender thought
That shall preserve it sacred. What could years,
Or silver'd locks, or added good have brought
Unto a name like thine? Even the tears
Thy early death has caus'd, thy early worth endears.

DABOLL'S ALMANACK for 1821,

IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES,
FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE.
Oct. 17.

WANTED,

A MAN to distribute the COURIER, in the towns of *Lisbon, Griswold, Voluntown, Plainfield and Sterling.* Immediate application is requested to the Publisher.
Nov. 1

Wanted,

FOUR tons of good HAY, to be delivered in the present month, for which cash will be paid. Samples must be furnished, and the quality in all respects equal to them. Apply to the Store of Mr. LYMAN BREWER, of this place.
Chelsea-Landing, Nov. 1, 1820. 52—

CRATES.

WANTED 50 to 100 crates, to be made in 3 or 4 months—dimensions and terms will be furnished, and good pay made by
F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.
Oct. 25, 1820. 3w-51—

EMPLOYMENT.

ONE or two families of children, with good recommendations, may find employment in the Cotton Mill at Norwich Falls. Also, two or three Weavers to attend Water Looms.
The subscriber will purchase Rye, Cheese, Butter, Chesnut Boards and Wood.
W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
Sept. 20. 46tf—

WEAVING.

JOSEPH BREED, has on hand and will be constantly supplied with a quantity of Cotton Yarn to be wove into Plaids.
To good and expeditious Weavers liberal prices will be given.
Sept. 19, 1820. 46—

☞ *NOTICE.*

ALL persons indebted to the *Bozrah Manufacturing Company*, whose accounts are more than a year's standing, are requested to make immediate payment—Grain of all kinds will be received at a fair price.
D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*
Bozrahville, Oct. 14, 1820. 50—

WINDHAM COUNTY, ss.
Brooklyn Superior Court, Sept. Term, 1820.

UPON the Petition of LUCY ENSWORTH, of Sterling, in said County of Windham, shewing to said Court, That she was on the 2d day of March, 1797, legally married to *James Ensworth*, formerly of Canterbury, in said County, now and for more than three years last past deserted and gone to parts unknown to your petitioner, alleging wilful absence for more than three years, with total neglect of duty in violation of the marriage covenant, and praying for a bill of divorce, &c.—which petition is by said Court ordered to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Brooklyn, in and for said County, on the first Tuesday in Jan. 1821, and that the pendency of this petition be published in the *Observer*, a paper printed at Brooklyn, and the *Courier*, a paper printed in Norwich, in the County of New-London, six weeks successively, the last of which shall be at least three weeks previous to the sitting of said Court.
Dated at Brooklyn, the 16th day of September, 1820.
SAMUEL GRAY, *Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, October 2d, 1820.
Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

UPON the Petition of Mr. THOMAS BUSHNELL, of said Norwich, shewing to this Court that he is Guardian of *Joseph P. Bushnell*, of said Norwich, a minor under the age of twenty-one years—that said minor is the owner of four lots of Land, situated in said Norwich, which cannot be occupied to advantage for said minor, but can now be sold for the full value, and that it would be for the interest of said minor that the same should be sold, and the avails thereof vested in other property for said minor—praying for liberty to sell the same, as per petition on file, dated Oct. 21, 1820.
Ordered, that said petition be continued to the Court of Probate, to be holden within and for said District, on the last Monday of December, at 2 o'clock afternoon, and notice of the pendency of the same be given by publishing this order in the *Norwich Courier*, and posting the same on the sign-post in said Norwich, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before the said last Monday of December next.
Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 30th day of Oct. A. D. 1820.
Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of
Mr. JAMES ROGERS and Mrs. ZILPHA ROGERS,
both late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Eleazer Rogers*, Esq. the Executor of their joint will, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Norwich.
Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*
All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment.
ELEAZER ROGERS, *Executor.*
Norwich, Oct. 31, 1820. 52—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.
WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

TO FARMERS.

WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING Co.
WISH TO PURCHASE,
100 cords Oak and Walnut WOOD,
50 bushels RYE,
1000 lbs. BUTTER,
50 barrels CIDER.
Apply to
W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
Norwich Falls, Oct. 18. 50—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2¼ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.
He has for sale,
FAMILY CARRIAGES,
of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by
JAMES F. BROWN.
Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE subscriber will pay cash for good White Beans, Flax-Seed and Oats. Who has just received and offers for sale, 20 Bbls. new crop Flour.
CALVIN TYLER.
Oct. 23. 51—

For Sale, A FARM,

CONTAINING about ninety acres of excellent land for *mowing, pasture* and *tillage*, with a large proportion of *wood*.—A good *Dwelling-House* and other out houses, almost new thereon standing, pleasantly situated in Norwich, on the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Brooklyn, with the *stock and farming utensils* on the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

A lot of *Wood Land*, lying in Lisbon, on the aforesaid turnpike, containing about four acres, one mile and a half from the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

In Plainfield, a convenient Tenement for a small family, opposite the mansion of *Ephraim Wheeler, Esq.* For particulars enquire of THOMAS WHEELER, on said Farm.
June 6, 1820. 51-tf—

Walnuts and Chesnuts.

CASH will be paid on delivery for a few bushels of good *Shagbark Walnuts and Chesnuts*, by
WILLIAM BELCHER,
Who keeps constantly on hand an extensive assortment of
GROCERIES,
which will be sold at the lowest market prices for *cash*, or exchanged for most kinds of country produce. A constant supply of NORTH-STONINGTON LIME for sale.
Norwich, Oct. 24, 1820. 51—

Utley's Remedy

FOR *Tooth-ache, Scurvy Gums, and Loose Teeth*,—The above valuable article for sale by
JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, May 9, 1820. tf-27—

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE BY
THOMAS ROBINSON,
THE ABBOT, being the sequel of the Monastery. By the author of Waverly, Ivanhoe, &c.
October 25, 1820. 51—

CORDAGE, White Rope, Bed-Cords, Lines, Seine and Sewing Twine, on hand, or furnished at short notice, at the *Rope-Walk in West-Chelsea*,
OR AT THE STORE OF
JOS. BREED.
Aug. 22, 1820. 42—

RECEIVED and for sale by subscriber, Mussey's hollow barred Gridirons, with Reflectors and Dripping-Pans. They come at a less price than the common Gridiron, and are acknowledged by a long list of purchasers to be superior to all other kinds yet in use.
JOHN LATHROP.
Oct. 25, 1820. 51—

Flour and Lime.

FRESH superfine Flour, in barrels and half barrels.
Dexter's Stone Lime, first quality,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES N. BROWN.
July 19. 37—

GIN.

Best Cold Spring Gin,
FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED,
WHO WANTS TO PURCHASE,
200 White Oak GIN BARRELS.
Sept. 19. 46—

Salt and Flour.

400 Bushels Rock, Cape and Liverpool fine SALT.
A constant supply of new crop superfine FLOUR, for sale very low for ready pay, by
C. TYLER.
Sept. 20. 46—

STOVES.

COOKING, Franklin and Box Stoves, from the Stafford Furnace,
FOR SALE BY
JOS. BREED.
Oct. 10. 49—

THE subscriber wishes to hire a *School Master* for 3 months, to keep the District School.
JOHN FANNING.
Norwich, Nov. 1, 1820. 52—

FOR SALE.
On board sloop ALERT, *Capt.* BEROE,
500 bushels SALT,
10 barrels Sperm OIL,
20 quintals COD FISH.
Nov. 1. 52—

FLOUR.

20 bbls. Howard-Street FLOUR received and for sale by the Subscriber.
JOHN LATHROP.
Oct. 18. 50—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.
FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY
LOTTERY.
CLASS II.
SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$3000	is		$3000
3 :	: 1000	:		3000
4 :	: 500	:		2000
4 :	: 300	:		1200
4 :	: 200	:		800
140 :	: 100	:		14000
100 :	: 50	:		5000
50 :	: 40	:		2000
80 :	: 30	:		2400
349 :	: 20	:		6980
3270 :	: 6	:		19620
4005 Prizes				60,000
7995 Blanks				

12,000 Tickets, at five dollars, is 60,000
Less than two Blanks to a Prize, and all the Prizes floating from the commencement of the drawing, a circumstance very seldom if ever before known in this State.
The Treasures of this Scheme are not absorbed by one or two overgrown Prizes, as is commonly the case; but its wealth is more equally and therefore more usefully distributed.
The punctuality of the Managers in Drawing the first Class of this Lottery, and their prompt payment of the prizes, gives them confidence in issuing this, the second and last Class, together with the laudable purpose for which the grant was made, they confidently hope will induce the public to patronize this.
All prizes subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent, and all prizes less than One Hundred Dollars payable in sixty days, and all others in ninety days after the completion of the drawing, which will commence at Fairfield, on the first Tuesday of February next.—All prizes not called for in one year, will be considered as generously given to the Society, and not thereafter paid.
JEREMIAH STURGES,
PHINEAS TAYLOR,
THOMAS F. ROWLAND,
ZACHARIAH CLARK, 2d.
Managers.
Fairfield, Aug. 1, 1820. 43—
TICKETS FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store—Also, by SAMUEL TYLER and JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

F. A. & G. L. Perkins,

HAVE ON HAND A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
China, Glass, & Earthen WARE,
which they will sell very low for *cash, credit*, or in *barter* for Domestic Manufactures.
Oct. 25, 1820. 6w-51—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of *Wilson's Patent Parlour and Cooking STOVES*, of all sorts and sizes.
—ALSO—
Stafford *Cooking and Box STOVES*—all of which will be sold at reduced prices.
LYMAN BREWER.
Oct. 17, 1820. 50—

SCHOOL BOOKS.
R. Hubbard,

AT his store, Shetucket-Street, has an extensive assortment School Books, which he offers in barter for Domestic Shirtings and Sheetings.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
School & Classical Books,
CONSTANTLY FOR SALE, LOW FOR CASH OR CREDIT, AT
T. ROBINSON'S
Book & Stationary Store, Chelsea.
Oct. 25, 1820. 51—

PAPER.

SUPERFINE and common hot-pressed Letter Paper.
Superfine and common hot-pressed Foolscap, do.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
R. HUBBARD.

JUST received & for sale by the subscriber No. 1, Boston MACKAREL, in ¼ bbls. Roxbury SOLE LEATHER.
JOHN LATHROP.
Oct. 10, 1820. 49—

FAMILY BIBLES.

R. HUBBARD,
HAS for sale a great variety of Family Bibles, wholesale and retail, at New-York prices.
Sept. 1. 44—

Patent Cut Nails.

A COMPLETE assortment, of the best quality, constantly for sale on good terms by *Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company.* Orders addressed to WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent*, will receive punctual attention.
May 31. 30—

ANDERSON'S
COUGH DROPS.
The most valuable Medicine in use for
COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine. Many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.
Caution.—Be particular that every genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed by JAMES MELLEN.
I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or the breast, & more or less, cough & weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.
WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.
Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.
Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low, I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops, and purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.
ALEXANDER SACKETT.
Warren, Connecticut, March 28, 1819.
P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.
A. S.
These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.
Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; *Charles Dyer, & Co.* Middletown; *Dyer & Howes*, Windham; *Joseph C. Huntington* and *Samuel Tyler*, Norwich.
June 6. 31—

DR. FRINK'S
Universal American Pills,

Lately prepared by the Inventor at his Dispensary, sign of the Good Samaritan, Northampton, Mass. are now made only by Mrs. Frink, at Norwich, Connecticut, to whom, before his decease, he communicated the skill of making this unrivalled Medicine.
THESE Pills have virtues highly salutary in all those complaints hereafter mentioned. More than seven years past their success has been most flatteringly acknowledged in Boston, and other principal towns in New-England, by gentlemen of high respectability. The infallible test of experience has proved them to be, in all cases, quick, thorough, easy; leaving the bowels in a quiet state, and happily uniting the ultimate effects of an emetic and cathartic, but without the distressing spasms which an emetic usually creates. They remove from the stomach and bowels the surcharge of acrid bile, vitiated mucus, and morbid humors, in the most pleasant and effectual manner. The remote or exciting causes of Fevers, and other formidable diseases, often originate from the sources last named, when allowed to remain in the system. How important then is it, to have at hand a safe and kind remedy, or seasonable preventative, against the threatened evil. When the following diseases are assailing the constitution, and no Physician is at hand, how many valuable lives may be saved every year, by a timely use of these invaluable Pills—that is to say—Giddiness, Pains in the Head and Neck, Cholic, Melancholy, Jaundice, Dropsy, Worms, Costiveness, Gripes, Puking, Obstructions in the Kidney passages, Weak and Inflamed Eyes, Typhus and Bilious Fevers, Camp Distemper, Putrid Dysentary, Paleness with loss of appetite.
In these and numerous other complaints, the public are assured not a single instance in seven years has occurred, in which those who have used have not given Dr. Frink's Universal American Pills their unqualified approbation.
The most perfect attention and care are used in preparing this excellent medicine.
A liberal discount to Druggists who buy at wholesale. Certificates and directions will accompany each box of Pills, and none are genuine but those signed by U. FRINK, with a seal.
These Pills are for sale by
D. RIPLEY.
Norwich, Sept. 5, 1820. 44—

ORIGINAL · STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1820. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXV. No. 2.]

DRY GOODS
AT
WHOLESALE.

100 pieces assorted Bombazetts.
60 do. dressed and undressed Cambrick Prints, (some navy blues, choice patterns.)
50 doz. Silk, Cotton, Cassimere, Imitation, and Merino Shawls.
45 pieces Irish Linen, and Cotton Shirtings.
50 doz. Men's and Women's Silk, Beaver, Kid, and Cotton Gloves.
40 pieces superfine, middling and low-priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres.
20 „ English Flannels, assorted colors.
100 Groce Buttons.
40 pieces Cambric, Book, Leno, and other Fancy Muslins.
50 „ India and French plain and twilled Silks.
With Fancy Goods, in variety,

For sale at small advance, by
F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

Who will purchase a few hundred yards of good Brown Sheetings—those wove in Power Looms would be preferred.
Norwich, Nov. 7, 1820. 6w-1—

CHEAP GOODS.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,
HAVE just received and are now opening a large and valuable assortment
Fresh Imported
DRY GOODS,

Which together with those before on hand make as good an assortment as can be found in any Dry Good Store in this State, all which were bought with Cash, and will be sold,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
AT A SMALL ADVANCE FOR CASH.
Among which are,
75 pieces extra superfine, middling, & low prized Black, Blue, Mixed, Brown, Corbo, Wine, Snuff, Drab, Pearl, Bottle and Olive Green Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Ladies' Pelisse Cloths, assorted colors.
Green, White, Crimson, Scarlet, and Yellow Flannels.
75 pieces plain and twilled Bombazetts, all colors.
50 pieces Irish Linens and British Cotton Shirtings.
Best black India and French Levantines.
Black Satin. Russia Diapers.
4, 6, 8, and 10-4 Irish Diapers, extra nice.
Irish, Russia and Cotton Sheetings.
20 doz. plain & figured Cassimere, Crape, Silk and Cotton Shawls.
4, 6, 8, & 9-4 elegant rich Merino Shawls, newest style.
60 pieces twilled and plain black and colored Lutestring.
40 pieces best Nankin and Canton Crapes, all colors.
Cambrick and common Dimoties.
Callicoes and Ginghams.
Elegant Scotch Plaids.
Figured and Plain Rattinetts.
300 pieces plain Ribbons, assorted.
Elegant Garnitures. Figured do.
Bandanna, Flag, Silk, and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Linen Cambric and Lawns.
Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Hosiery.
30 doz. handsome Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves, assorted, of every description.
Domestic Sheetings, (Waltham style) Shirting, Ginghams, Checks, &c.
14-4 Counter Pins. Silk and Cotton Velvets, all colors.
Plain and figured Book Muslins.
Lenoes, Jackonet and Mull Mull Muslins. Sarcnett and common Cambrics.
10 lbs. best Black and colored assorted Sewing Silks and Twist.
Figured Salisbury Flannels.
Black and Colored Cambrics. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons. Maltese do. Snaps, &c. &c.
30 doz. extra large Tortoise and Mock Shell Combs—

Together with a complete assortment of
Fancy Dry Goods,
OF THE NEWEST FASHION.
—ALSO—
500 pair Ladies' New-York and Boston *KID & MOROCCO SHOES*, newest style, with and without heels, very cheap.
60 pair Prunella do.
A few Ladies' superfine Leghorn Hats, much cheaper than the N. York prices.

N. B.—New supplies of Goods will be received from New-York and Boston, almost every week, through the season.

Those who have Cash to pay for Goods will do well to call.
Norwich, Oct. 10, 1820. 49—

STOVES.

COOKING, Franklin and Box Stoves, from the Stafford Furnace,
FOR SALE BY
JOS. BREED.
Oct. 10. 49—

October 11, 1820.
NEW GOODS.
J. W. Kinney,
HAS just received from New-York a general assortment of fresh imported
DRY GOODS,
which he offers for sale, as cheap as the cheapest.
AMONG THEM ARE,

Super. and low prized Cloths and Cassimeres of all colours; Black, Blue, White, Red and Scarlet Flannels; Scarlet Printed Salisbury Flannel; Blankets; Baizes; Hearth Rugs; 50 ps. Black and Coloured Bombazetts; Figured do.; Rattinetts; Scotch Plaids; 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4 Merino, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls; 100 ps. Callicoes and Ginghams; Worsted and Cotton Hosiery; Thread Edgings and Laces; Linen Cambric; Muslin Robes; Black and Coloured Canton Crapes; Nankin Crape Robes; Holt's superior Wire Thread; Ribbons of all kinds; Merino Fringes; Men's Woodstock and Beaver Gloves; Ladies' Beaver, Kid, and Silk do. &c. &c.

NEW GOODS.
F. A. Huntington & Co.
HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a very large assortment of
EUROPEAN & INDIA DRY GOODS,
which they offer for sale *wholesale* and *retail*, CHEAP FOR CASH.
Among them are
Superfine, middling, & low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres.
Coatings, Baizes, Flannels and Blankets.
Plain and printed Cassimere Shawls, (assorted colors.)
Real Merino do. from 1¼ to 1¾ yards square.
Imitation, Cotton, and Crape do.
50 ps. Superfine undressed Navy Blue Prints.
75 „ Bombazetts.
Rattinet, Bombazine, and Wildbore.
Irish Linen, Diaper and Lawn.
Russia and Irish Sheeting.
Nankin and Canton Crapes.
Crape Dresses.
Cotton, Worsted and Silk Hosiery, assorted.
Linen and Cotton Cambrics.
Imitation Linen, do.
Toilinet, Marseilles, and Silk Vesting.
Shell and Horn Combs.
Silk, Cotton, Kid, and Beaver Gloves.
Thread, Cotton and Silk Laces.
Black and White Thuls do.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
Best double Florence Silks, assorted colors.
India Levantine, do.
Sinchaws and Sarcenetts.
Black, White, Pink, Green, and Lilac Sattin.
Rib'd Florentine.
Pelisse Cloths, (variety of colors and qualities.)
Book Muslins. Plain and figured Leno.
Real Tartan Plaid, (high colored and handsome patterns.)
Black and White Lace Veils and Shawls.
30 pieces Cotton Shirting.
Ladies' Shoes, and Socks.
10 pieces superfine English Ingrain
CARPETING,
At the lowest New-York prices.

Purchasers, who pay CASH for Goods, are particularly requested to call and get the worth of their money of
F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.
Norwich, Oct. 9, 1820 49—

DWIGHT RIPLEY having taken *Mr. Horace Waldo* into business with him, the business will for the present be conducted under the firm of
RIPLEY & WALDO,
WHO HAVE FOR SALE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Drugs & Medicine, Dyestuff, Paints & Oil.
ALSO,
20 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
10 Boxes Havanna Sugar,
6 Bbls. Muscovado do.
2 Hds. Lump do.
8 Hhds. St. Croix Rum,
6 Hhds. New-England do.
10 Quarter Casks Malaga Wine,
6 Casks Raisins,
Pepper, Allspice and Coffee, per bag,
10 Kegs Ginger,
Hyson, and Hyson Skin Tea, per chest,
1 Case Bengal Indigo,
14 Hhds. Copperas, 2 do. Allum,
1 Ton first quality Grape Madder,
10 Tons Log Wood,
6 Tons Nicaragua,
5 Tons Fustic,
40 Boxes 6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Glass,
50 Tons Iron and Steel assorted.
Norwich, Oct. 17, 1820. 50—

CHEAP, CHEAP.
T. ROBINSON,
OFFERS for sale the remainder of his stock of
Paper Hangings and Bordering,
(among which are several handsome patterns) at twenty-five per cent discount, from the Manufacturers invoice price.
LIKEWISE FOR SALE,
LADIES' SHOES,
from the New-York Manufactory, common and superior qualities at 62, 75, 88, 100, 131, 142, and 150 cents per pair, Ladies' Boots, 225 cents per pair.
Men's Buckskin Mittens,
of superior quality, 75 cents per pair.
Nov. 7. 1—

Vocal & Instrumental
MUSIC.

MUSICA SACRA: a colection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces.

The Musical Reader, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Sections, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score—to which are prefixed the Rudiments of Music.

Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music.

The Hartford Collection of classical Church Music. By Eli Roberts.

The Easy Instructor, or a new method of teaching Sacred Harmony. By William Little and William Smith.

Gamutes, in variety.

The Instrumental Preceptor, comprising instructions for the Clarinet, Hautboy, Flute and Bassoon—with a variety of the most celebrated, *airs, marches, minuets, songs, rondeaus, trios, &c.*

A new and highly improved Violin Preceptor, containing in addition to the Rudiments, a choice and extensive selection of the most approved *Cotillions, Dances, Waltzes, Songs, Airs, &c.*

Riley's Flute Melodies.

A new and choice collection of Flute Melodies, to which are prefixed instructions for the German Flute, and patent Flageolet.

A new and complete Flute Preceptor.

A new and complete Preceptor for the Fife—together with a choice collection of *Marches.*

Massachusetts collection of Martial Music. By Alvan Robinson.

FOR SALE,
IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES AT
R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store.*
Nov. 8. 1—

SCHOOL BOOKS.

CUMMINGS', Goldsmith's, Dwight's, Dickinson's, Adams' and Morse's Geographies, with and without Atlas: Butler's Catechetical Compend of General History; Walker's, Johnson's, Perry's, Webster's, and Walsh's Dictionaries: Daboll's and White's Arithmetic; Youth's do. Saniford's Practical Arithmetic, to which are added a System of Book-keeping in double and single entry: Murray's Grammar, English Reader, Exercises and Key; Columbian Orator; New-York Readers, No. 1, 2, and 3; New-York, Wiggins' with Walker's Pronunciation, and Webster's Spelling Books; Webster's Elements of Useful Knowledge No. 1 & 2: Russell's Abridgment of Murray's Grammar; Scott's Lessons; American Preceptors, Bibles and Testaments; First Lessons in Geography and Astronomy by J. A. Cummings.

ALSO,
Writing Copies, School Certificates, &c.
For sale, wholesale or retail, at
T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store.
Nov. 8, 1820. 1—

SCHOOL BOOKS, etc.
R. HUBBARD,
HAS FOR SALE, IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES,

MURRAY'S English Grammar, Reader, Key, Exercises, and Introduction; American Orator; American Reader; Columbian Orator; Pike's, Daboll's, and Root's Arithmetic; Webster's Elements of Useful Knowledge; School Bibles and Testaments: Webster's, Perry's Johnson's Walker's, and Entick's Dictionaries; American Preceptor: Dwight's Geography: Webster's Spelling Book; Cummings' Geography & Atlas: Cummings' First Lessons in Geography and Astronomy; Morse's Geography; Willet's Geography & Atlas; Russell's abridgment of Murray's Grammar; Murray's abridgment, do.; Scott's Lessons; Adam's Latin Grammar; Flint's Surveying; Tytler's Elements of General History: Copperplate Copies; Primers, &c.
Nov. 8. 1—

JUST received & for sale by the subscriber No. 1, Boston MACKAREL, in 1 bbls. Roxbury SOLE LEATHER.
JOHN LATHROP.
Oct. 10, 1820. 49—

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.
BY HIS EXCELLENCY
Oliver Wolcott,
GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN AND OVER THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is the duty of all men to acknowledge their dependence upon God, the great Creator and Preserver of the Universe, and publicly to express their gratitude, for the bounty and protection which they derive from his indulgence and favor:—

I have, therefore, thought fit to appoint, and do hereby appoint, THURSDAY, *the thirtieth day of November next*, to be observed throughout this State, as a day of Public THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER. And I do accordingly invite the Ministers and Teachers of all denominations, with all the good people of this State, to assemble, on said day, and with sincere and devout affections, to present the reverential homage of their hearts to Almighty God, for his inestimable favors to our State and Nation; in particular, for the great blessings of peace, internal tranquillity, general health and fertile seasons: above all, to render united and humble thanks, for the divine revelation, and perfect example, of His Son, our Saviour and Judge and the assurance thereby afforded, of a happy and immortal existence, through faith, penitence and obedience.

At the same time, to supplicate the divine guidance and protection, in behalf of the President of the United States, and all others entrusted with rule, counsel, and authority; to entreat that they may possess the true spirit of their stations, and cause right and justice to prevail; that all institutions for promoting piety, science, morality, benevolence and charity, may flourish; that liberty, happiness, peace and security may be continued to our country, to the latest generations, and be speedily extended to all mankind.

All servile labor, and vain recreation, on said day, are, by law forbidden.

Given under my hand, at Litchfield, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the forty fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

By His Excellency's command,
THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

African Settlement.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 27.

THE Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society have to discharge a painful duty in laying before the Auxiliary Societies and the public, the distressing intelligence received from the coast of Africa. The following extract of a letter from a correspondent in London, is the latest information obtained. Mr. Doughen's arrival (which may be daily expected) will give a more particular account of the nature and causes of the calamity:

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in London, dated Aug. 26th, 1820.

'You will probably have heard, before the receipt of this, of the fatal calamity which has been permitted to befal Mr. Bacon and most of his white companions on the coast of Africa, in their benevolent undertaking for the welfare of their fellow creatures. It is another of that class of Providential dispensations which speaks, with a loud voice, "be still, and know that I am God;" but which should never be permitted to discourage human efforts.' Mr. James Doughen, the only survivor of the four, arrived here a few days since, from whom I learn that he addressed letters, about the 18th of May, to the Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Caldwell,* (through the Governor of Sierra Leone) relating the melancholy particulars. Having arrived on the coast of Africa, in the ship Elizabeth, on the 9th of March, Mr. Bacon purchased a schooner at Sierra Leone, in order to land the people and disembark the stores, &c. at Campelar, with the design of remaining there till the rainy season was over, and then to proceed to the place which might be selected for the reception of re-captured negroes. About the 30th of March they arrived at Campelar, and were engaged to the 9th of April in landing their articles; on that day, Mr. Backson and Mr. Crozier were taken ill on board the Elizabeth, and went in the schooner, on her last trip, to Campelar, where Mr. Crozier died on the 15th of April.

'Mr. Townsend, who was an officer of the ship of war, and commanded the schooner, died on the 16th. Mr. Backson recovered at that time, but was afterwards carried off. Mr. Doughen was taken ill about the 16th, and Mr. Bacon the 17th. After remaining at Campelar nine days in that state, he was prevailed on to go to Sierra Leone, with Mr. Lefevre and Dr. Stormont, (two gentlemen from thence,) for medical aid, but died on the passage, the 3rd of May, at Cape Shilling, an English settlement. Mr. Doughen left Campelar on the 9th of June, at which time fifteen out of 33 people of color had also died; the remainder were generally in health, though a part had been ill and recovered. Before Mr. Crozier's death, he appointed Mr. Coker, a mulatto, and one of his emigrants, as his deputy agent in case of his death; and, before Mr. Doughen left the coast, a palaver had been held with the chiefs, from whom a grant of land had been obtained, and Mr. Coker's intention was to proceed with the people to a town called Mano, which had been offered them for a shelter till their own buildings were erected. All of Mr. Bacon's books and papers were left with Mr. Coker. Doughen's desire is to return, as soon as possible, to the United States—and as there are two ships to sail shortly for New-York, it is probable he will embark in one of them. Mr. D. being appointed by Mr. Bacon as architect under him, as government agent, it appeared proper that he should see Mr. Rush, the American ambassador, and acquaint him with all the circumstances: he has addressed a note to Mr. Rush on the subject, and I presume he will be able to see him to morrow.'

At present we would request our friends not to be discouraged. The Board lament the unfortunate issue of their first efforts; but they had no right to calculate upon the absence of those disasters and disappointments which attend all human affairs, and which are ordered or permitted to attend them for purposes, the wisdom and goodness of which, though we may not see, we cannot doubt. We lament, also, the loss sustained by the Society, and our country, and the cause of humanity, by the deaths of those who so freely offered themselves to the service of God, and for the good of man, to toil, to suffering, and to death. They have 'entered into their rest, and their works do follow them;' and we trust they have obtained 'the prize of their high calling;' and their examples and their fate, we rejoice to know, instead of deterring, has encouraged others to assume their posts. To those dispensations of the Almighty we bow in submission, and at the same time resolve to go on in the path of duty. Were we to stop now we lose all that has been done; and much, notwithstanding this disaster, has been done. We are not without a proper degree of consideration for the lives and comforts of those who are now again ready to adventure in our service; and, could we believe that the climate of the coast of Africa was such as to forbid all hope of settlement, we should be ready to abandon our purpose, and look elsewhere for a more safe asylum: but the circumstances that have occurred there do not, in our judgment, any further prove such a fact, than similar instances, during the last season, in our own country.

We think proper also, to remark, that from the unforeseen detention of the Elizabeth, her arrival upon the coast was unseasonable. The rains were at hand, and no adequate provision, we think it probable, was made for the shelter and comfort of the people. The zeal and activity of the agents, in providing for this state of things, we have no doubt, increased their exposure and danger. Against all these disadvantages, we hope to be better able to guard for the future. It is also worthy of particular remark, that the mortality among our people should by no means be imputed to the situation selected for their settlement. On the contrary, we have every reason to presume that the fatal diseases were contracted by them either on board the vessels, to which they appear to have been a good deal confined, on a sickly coast; or at such temporary abodes on shore as were resorted to for shelter, until the necessary arrangements could be completed for obtaining a grant of the lands contemplated as the site of our intended settlements, and until fixed habitations could be there constructed, and they could draw around them the ordinary comforts of domestic life.

All this is the work of time, and our people appear, in this instance, to have met with unexpected delays. It must be obvious to the least reflection, what labors, what privations and what exposure to all the worst influences of the climate, in its most unfavorable situation, the first adventurers must encounter, who arrive in the sickly season, with all this work before them; and how different must be the situation of their successors, who, upon their arrival, will find all the first difficulties conquered; and, immediately quitting the coast, may resort at once to the hospitable abodes of friends prepared to receive them into the bosom of an organized society. We do, therefore, expect a more full developement of the intelligence received from Africa, with the well assured hope that it will not be found to justify any radical objection against our scheme of colonization; nor even to require any change in the site proposed for it: but, if further experience and observation, shall have shown any necessity for a change, it can be effected without difficulty; and, if we must trust to any conclusions from human testimony at all, it would seem to be proved, beyond any rational doubt, that numerous situations, in extensive tracts of the most salubrious and fertile country, may be obtained near the western coast of Africa. We are pleased to observe that the free people of color in this country are not intimidated; numbers of the most respectable and intelligent of that class are renewing their intreaties to be sent out this fall; and agents well qualified have already offered themselves to lead them. With these views and encouragements, the Board of Managers propose to send out one or two vessels in the course of next month, and solicit the co-operation and assistance of their auxiliaries and friends.

Whatever funds may now be in their hands, and such as may be collected in the course of a few weeks, they will please to forward, without delay, to Mr. Richard Smith, Treasurer of the Society.

By order of the Board,
E. B. CALDWELL, *Secretary*

* *These letters have not yet arrived.*

From the Baltimore American, Oct. 31.

Piracy.—We find that the indignities offered to the flag, and the depredations committed on the property of American citizens, continue to be practised in the West-India seas whenever suitable opportunities are offered to the pirates who infest them. The piracy detailed below, although not of as great extent as some which have been perpetrated, will serve to show how necessary it is that our citizens engaged in the pursuits of lawful commerce, should be protected from similar outrages. With one or more clipper schooners much might be done; and we are inclined to believe it will not be long ere government will apply a remedy competent to cure the evil.

Extract of a letter from Capt. P. Southcomb, of the schr. Rebecca Ann, of Baltimore, dated
BARAGUEE, P. R. 3d OCT.

"When within six miles of this port at 9 o'clock, night, we were boarded by a pirate schr. of 14 guns, who fired into us and made

are hout out any boat and come alongside, but would not permit me to go on board, but sent six or eight of his robbers on board, who after robbing us of all our cabin stores of every description, broke open our hatches, pillaged our cargo, ordered my man out of the boat and went off. In about one hour returned with an order on Margaretta for eighty dollars which they called payment—they then took our only boat (a new long boat) and made off—Saying they had lost theirs in a gale three days before. The commander of this privateer is said to be a Captain Brown, who once commanded the schr. Orb of Baltimore."

From the Philadelphia Democratic Press.

On Monday evening, agreeably to adjournment, and notice in the papers, a meeting of the "Natives of Great-Britain and Ireland." was held at the U. S. Tavern, Library-street A Chairman and Secretary being appointed, the Chairman, Mr. John Grant, read the call and stated the object of the meeting. Mr. John Binns, after a few prefatory remarks read and presented to the chair the following preamble and resolutions which were seconded by Mr. J. T. Sullivan.

Whereas, it is right and proper, that citizens and subjects, should embrace proper occasions publicly to manifest their attachment to the Government of their choice, or to the persons who are chosen, or born to administer the Government, under which they live, but it would be manifestly improper and unprecedented, for the citizens of a free government, to take any step, which could be construed, into an acknowledgment of allegiance, to any foreign sovereign, or in any way publicly to interfere in the concerns of any foreign government; therefore, however proper or improper, it may be for the subjects of Great-Britain, sojourning in the United States, to sign, forward, or have presented, "an address of condolence" or of any other character, to the Queen Consort of Great-Britain, it would manifestly be, not only a departure from propriety, but a violation of the oath of renunciation and allegiance, for any native of Great-Britain or Ireland, who has the honor to be a citizen of the United States, or who has given notice, of his intention to become a citizen to join in preparing, signing or forwarding any address to the Queen Consort of Great-Britain.

And whereas, it would be a fraud upon the world and an insult to the natives of Great-Britain and Ireland, who are citizens of the United States or who are desirous to become citizens, for any person or persons, to prepare any address to the Queen Consort of Great-Britain, which should purport to have been prepared, agreed to, or in any manner sanctioned by them or any portion of them, be it therefore and it hereby is

Resolved, That should any meeting of natives of Great-Britain or Ireland, now assembled or hereafter to be assembled, within the United States, agree to prepare and forward, an address to the Queen Consort of Great-Britain, that they be and are hereby requested so to prepare such address, that it shall distinctly appear, to be the address of natives of Great-Britain and Ireland, sojourning within the limits but not citizens of the United States.

Resolved, That all persons now present, who have the honor and happiness to be citizens of the United States, or who have declared their intention to become citizens, do now withdraw from the meeting.

Much discussion took place and many objections were urged against the adoption of the resolutions as tending to defeat the original object for which the meeting had been called. The truth and justice of the principles laid down in the preamble and resolutions were not disputed and it was suggested that the end contemplated by their adoption would be attained if the chairman would give a pledge that the phraseology of the address should be such as to make it evident that it was sanctioned by subjects of Great-Britain, and not by citizens of the United States.—The question was at length taken on both resolutions, and the Chairman declared that they were carried unanimously. The natives of Great-Britain and Ireland, citizens of the United States then retired from the meeting and it is understood that the subjects of George IV. who remained behind adopted an address of condolence to his Queen Consort.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of New-York, met at Albany on Tuesday the 7th inst. for the choice of Electors of President and Vice-President. *Peter Sharpe*, Esq. (republican) of the city of New-York, was elected Speaker by a majority of 17, over *John C. Spencer*, (Clintonian.)—*Derick L. Vanderheyden*, Esq. was chosen clerk.

The following are extracts from Gov. Clinton's *Speech.*

"It affords me the highest satisfaction to renew my congratulations on the successful progress of our internal improvements. Upwards of fifty-one miles of the canal between the Genesee river and Montezuma, including fifteen locks, are under contract, and the whole distance of sixty miles and a quarter, with two additional locks can be easily completed by the first day of September next. The contracts made during the last season, were on better terms for the state than those on the middle section; and during the present year, they are from thirty to forty per cent lower, including the mason work. Thirty miles of the section east from Utica, are also under contract, including twelve locks, and will be completed the next season.

"In the progress of these operations, rocks have been excavated at the Little Falls in 70 or 80 days, which it was originally supposed would have taken two years. The improvements in the Hudson river, and by canals, to the distance of twenty-eight miles south from Fort Edward, will be effected the next season; and it is hoped that the remaining ten miles to W[illegible], which will finish the whole operation [illegible] the inland navigation of the north, can also be [illegible] within that period. Th[illegible] about one hundred miles of the western and about sixty-eight on [illegible], in order to realize our whole system of internal navigation. The limitation of the annual expenditure has had a tendency to procrastinate the completion of this great work; and under a full persuasion that the whole cannot only be accomplished, but well accomplished in three years at the utmost, from the present period, I earnestly recommend the adoption of plenary and effectual measures for this purpose. The advantages to be gained by this course will be great and striking. The faculties of the State are fully adequate to the operation, and all controversy about the order of completion will be avoided. The civilized world is now in a state of peace; but the symptoms of great and extensive convulsions begin to appear in Europe, and if wars shall unfortunately afflict that portion of the globe, we will perhaps be compelled to assume a defensive attitude against aggression on the rights of neutrality, which may finally plunge us into hostilities. Now that we are free from great national calamities, and the prices of money, of labor, and of commodities, are uncommonly low, we ought to avail ourselves of the favorable opportunity. The increased accommodation and easy communication will immediately create a vast inland trade; and if we only suppose that one hundred thousand tons are annually transported on the western canal, the revenue, at the rate of five dollars a ton for the whole distance, will defray all the expenses of repairs and superintendance, and extinguish in a short time the whole debt.—A step of so decided and energetic a character, will also encourage the patriotic state of Ohio, to pursue its noble attempt to unite the waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio river. And surely there can be no hesitation in devoting the resources of the state, to the speedy and effectual accomplishment of a measure, which, in the language of the act of 1817, 'will promote agriculture, manufactures and commerce; mitigate the calamities of war, enhance the blessings of peace, consolidate the union, advance the prosperity, and elevate the character of the United States.'"

"It may be proper on this occasion to call your attention to the expediency of lowering the rate of interest on money."

"In six thousand common schools, organized under the act for their establishment, three hundred thousand children are taught, and 100,000 dollars are annually appropriated to the compensation of the teachers. I am informed by the useful and able officer who presides over this department, that the number of pupils at present taught in our schools is equal to nine tenths of the whole number of children between the ages of five and fifteen years, and approximates to one fourth of our whole population. There are probably twenty schools in this State conducted on the Lancasterian system exclusively, and several others which follow it partially, but not so far as to assume a distinctive character."

"In thirty of the forty incorporated academies, there were the last year two thousand two hundred and eighteen students, of which six hundred and eighty were engaged in learning Latin and Greek. The fund appropriated for the benefit of these institutions, is about 820,000 dollars."

"In Columbia, Union, and Hamilton Colleges, there are five hundred and twenty-two students, and in the two Medical Colleges, one hundred and ninety-six. The grants to these establishments amount to upwards of seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars; and perhaps the whole appropriation for the promotion of education, may be estimated at two millions and a half of dollars. Although this sum may appear highly liberal, yet when we look at the resources, population and extent of the State, and consider that knowledge is essential to the happiness and dignity of man to the existence of republican government, and to national power and glory, we must feel persuaded that more munificent dispensations ought to be afforded for its encouragement and diffusion."

Foreign Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS, OCT. 4.

MR. Brougham, having concluded his speech, in defence of the Queen, was followed by Mr. Williams, on the same side.

ABSTRACT.

Mr. Williams advanced to the bar, and, after a few words of explanation with the Lord Chancellor, commenced an address to the house. He felt the great importance of his duty, but rejoiced that the abilities of Mr. Brougham had so much lessened his task, which would now be but to fill up the powerful outline which had been drawn by his masterly hand. The first point to which he should request their Lordships' attention would be the question, "Who are the parties to this proceeding? A question by no means an immaterial consideration, even in the outset; for, after the best attention he had given to the present case, he declared he could not tell to whom he was opposed; though he knew very well that he must be opposed to somebody, and he knew equally well that he was defending a prosecution, the third with which his royal mistress had been pursued. Quite clear it was that he was opposed to *somebody*; and perhaps the difficulty was somewhat greater, from the circumstance of the prosecutor not being defined. On one side, their Lordships must see, the government, an expression including all the power, all the wealth, and all the influence which this great country possess; and on the other hand, was her Majesty, a Queen, under a series of treatment to which at present he should not apply an epithet, a Queen shorn of her beams, a Queen who was, by the vicissitudes of fortune, by the death of some of her friends, the promotion into power of others, and a series of other misfortunes not necessary to detail, deprived of all her most able defenders. This being the situation of the two parties, he apprehended it would not be improper in him to intreat their Lordships to caution themselves against the influence which may naturally be made by the weight of one of these parties, and the degree of prejudice which might be raised against the other. No preconception, no presumption, no rumor whatever was permitted to interfere with their consideration. The evidence, and that alone, was the criterion by which they were guided, and without such criterion there would not be the least chance of their administering impartial justice. The learned gentleman here adverted to the difficulties which had been thrown in the way of her Majesty's defence, by the refusal of the list of witnesses, and of the specification of the times and places. In speaking of the whole case; and before he entered into detail, he must remark that it was impossible not to see, and seeing, the better to admit, that the whole case was founded and bottomed in perjury; perjury was as clear and distinct to every mind as that he was then addressing the House. But was this a novelty? Had they never heard of cases in this or any other country, got up by persons who presented themselves for the purpose of committing wilful and wicked perjury? Would it appear novel that persons without any apparent motives should worship the rising sun, that persons of a base and ignoble nature, should tamper with those whom they considered desolate and oppressed? Was there no motive arising from the expectation of reward for bringing it forward against a princess who was the subject of persecution in her own country? His Lordship had frequently observed the clamorous exertions which they had been compelled to make to obtain information as to the remuneration of witnesses, and he had also observed how cautiously and industriously it had been withheld. In the case of the Lugano witnesses, why had not Mr. Powell been called to prove the importance of their testimony? Because they would then have had an opportunity of getting that information. The learned gentleman then proceeded to comment on the evidence of Majocci. He referred their Lordships to page 39, in the minutes of the evidence, where he was asked whether there was more than one passage to the chamber of the princess? He said there was not, and on his cross-examination, he said there was a passage through the cabinet. He then detailed other curious circumstances, which gave his evidence marks of self-contradiction.

Mr. Williams proceeded to comment at great length on the evidence adduced for the prosecution, and directed his observations particularly to the testimony of Mademoiselle Demont, who he would say, without using an odious monysyllable, had committed a *double entendre* upon her oath.—He referred to page 253, in the evidence, which regarded the Princess's conduct at the ball at Naples. On the examination of Mademoiselle Demont in chief, she was asked, Did you assist the Princess? "I did not."—Did she change her dress, entirely for that purpose? "Yes." It afterwards appeared that she knew nothing about the matter, for she was not in the room. The allegation, therefore, that the Princess entirely changed her dress, was wholly a fabrication. The Solicitor-General had commented upon this part of the evidence, and had stated facts not warranted by it. The Learned Council then referred to the evidence of Majocci. He was a witness who would ever be remembered by the British nation. Which of their Lordships, upon the examination in chief of the witness, would have learnt that the shores of England, had ever been previously blessed by the presence of the individual? He next called the attention of their Lordships to the testimony of the Captain and the Mate, who, on their return would be the objects of admiration to all their countrymen. The Captain had gone through his examination in chief, and cross-examination without the least hint being given that he had a claim against government, until by an accidental question from one of their Lordships, it appeared that he had an unsatisfied demand against Bergami. He next alluded to what had fallen from the Solicitor-General, who had made a false and unfounded representation of the evidence, in stating that it was a bed-room, in which the Princess changed her dress. No such fact, however, appeared. Another gratuitous assertion was, that Bergami and the Princess were locked up for an hour in the bed-room. In one little sentence, the Learned Solicitor had introduced two strong pregnant leading facts neither of them founded in truth.

He next proceeded to comment upon the opening speech of the Attorney-General, and contrasted it with the comparative paucity of the evidence adduced for the prosecution.—He then dwelt upon the strange, unnatural, and impossible memory of Theodore Majocci, who could only recollect all that made against the Queen, and thus committed a negative perjury. He noticed a discrepancy in this witness' testimony with regard to the presence of the Queen in the chamber of Bergami, when he was sick, and having concluded this part of the subject, he entered upon an investigation of the testimony of Demont and especially that part of it which related to the supposed *double entendres* in her letters. He argued that this was quite an after thought, got up upon consultation with the other side, and after a night's reflection.—Her pretence that by the capital of Europe she meant Columbia, was ridiculous; *neque rationem neque modum habet ullum*; and it was only *rationem insanire*, and a waste of words to endeavor to expose it further. He felt satisfied that in her praises of the Queen she had spoken her real sentiments, and that she did not mean at that time to cover with an eulogium the malignant hatred she has since conceived against her Majesty. The probabilities were all in favor of her being sincere; for that the praise was merited there could be no doubt, after the panegyric pronounced upon her Majesty from the highest authority of modern times, that "she was the life grace, and ornament of the society in which she moved." These words had been used by a man of classical taste, of great skill in modern and ancient languages; and who could not, like Demont, have meant that 'a *double entendre*.' Mr. Williams next called the attention of the House to the declaration made on the other side, and which he had heard with so much satisfaction, that this was not a case between party and party, but a proceeding in which all the evidence ought to be adduced. Yet the Solicitor General challenged the Queen's counsel to bring forward Bartolomeo Bergami, Louis Bergami, Brunette, and the Countess of Oldi. He would ask why the learned counsel for the bill had not called Doctor Holland, Lieut. Hownam, the Noble Ladies about the Queen, who were all competent and credible witnesses? It was the other side that had not dared to bring forward these respectable persons; but *dum tacent, loquuntur*. Their silence was in favor of the Queen. [But they challenge us to produce them.] Such a challenge had no meaning: it was [illegible], though in some minds it might create an undeserved prejudice. What motive was there for calling Louis Bergami? Merely because Majocci had asserted that either he or Camera had waited upon the Queen and Bergami one morning at breakfast. Suppose B. Bergami had been produced in consequence of this defiance, his answers could have been but of one description. This was like no other trial; no crime known to the law was charged; no specified punishment was affixed. Protesting as he did to the utmost of his power that the non-production of these witnesses was in fact a clamorous evidence in favor of her Majesty, yet when such high interests were at stake, they ought to have been called. The other side by three years application, and by examinations taken in Italy, had been able to ascertain what their witnesses would be able to establish. The Queen had no such advantage.

The Earl of Lauderdale observed that four o'clock had arrived; and the House adjourned to the next day.

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.
Splendid Procession.

The London Globe of the 20th of Sept. has given a long account of the proceedings which took place on the preceding day at Brandenburg house, the residence of the Queen.

A countless multitude of vehicles of every description, filled with company, and an endless throng of pedestrians were seen flitting along the road from Hyde Park corner to Brandenburg house, which presented at one view, a continuous moving line of spectators. All the windows were decorated with boughs of laurel and white flags, some bearing mottos, as "Innocence Triumphant," Protection for the Oppressed," "God defend the Queen." The ensign of Britain was displayed on the tower of Hammersmith church, while the bells were ringing a merry peal. The procession was headed by Alderman Waithman, preceded by four beadles on horseback bearing gilt maces, and male inhabitants of the ward, in 24 open landeaus, each drawn by four horses, and 10 carriages with pairs.

The Spitalfield Deputation arrived at one o'clock, headed by 14 gentlemen of the committee on horseback, bearing blue wands tipt with gold, then a barouche and four horses, bearing the grand flag of the silk weavers—then a line of 23 barouches, drawn by four horses, the postillions in jackets of rich yellow satin. Then followed the deputation of Cripplegate ward, in 30 close carriages; then Adgate deputation, in 18 carriages drawn by four horses, preceded by a horseman bearing a flag. Next followed the procession from Paddington. The procession arrived in front of Brandenburg-house, when the Queen made her appearance at one of the windows.

The ladies of Paddington first presented their addresses. The Queen entered the room where they had assembled and bowed very graciously to the assembly. The address being given to her, she gave it to the Rev. Mr. Marcus to read. Alderman Wood then read her majesty's answer.—The ladies then kissed hands and retired. The gentlemen next presented their address, and went through the same ceremony. All the other addresses were then presented in succession.

The Queen was in excellent spirits—She wore a dress of deep crimson, a rich point lace tippet, a turband head-dress, with a plume of white feathers tipped with scarlet, and a tiara of rubies. Lady Ann Hamilton stood on the left of the Queen, and Sir W. Gell, Capt. Craven, and Mr. Austin, on the left of Lady Hamilton.

A meeting lately took place in Newcastle, England, to consider the propriety of commencing a subscription of one shilling each to purchase a service of Plate for the Queen.—At this meeting various resolutions were passed expressive of their high respect of the Queen, and a full belief in her innocence.

The number of persons connected with the London papers, amount to over one hundred, who take notes at the trial of the Queen. There were generally 40 or 50 reporters in the house, at one time—who were relieved every hour or half hour, as the arrangements of their respective establishments required. Such great exertions were made, as to enable the evening paper to give a sketch, *the same day*, of the proceedings, up to the hour of adjournment.—It is estimated that the sum annually received by the literary gentlemen connected with the London journals alone, exceed *two hundred thousand dollars*.—If the printers in the United States, managed their pecuniary affairs as well as the proprietors of the London papers, they would have no occasion to blaze it about that the "laborer is worthy of his hire," and ask payment from their subscribers.—It is their just due—and as no one is *obliged* to take a newspaper, so no one ought to take it, who does not mean to pay for it. But enough of this for the present.—*Boston paper.*

By the late Mails.

PENN. PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 7.

AT a convention of Delegates from the principal Atlantic States, representing the merchants and others interested in Commerce, assembled at Philadelphia, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted—and ordered to be published.

1. Resolved, as the opinion of this Convention, that a system of Commercial Restrictions is unfavorable to industry, and that sound policy dictates the least practicable restraint upon individual enterprise and exertion.

2. Resolved, That the greatest possible revenue, required by the national interest, should be collected from commerce, on account of the ease, economy, and certainty of its collection; but that this cannot be effected but by the imposition of such a rate of duties as will not be a restraint upon importations, nor furnish an inducement to smuggling.

3. Resolved, That by every important change of the Tariff, the nation sustains an immense loss of productive labor; A well digested Tariff therefore, should never be changed, except for the purpose of equal protection to the different interests of the country, or to provide for the public wants.

4. Resolved, That we consider the production of public revenue, the legitimate object of legislation on the subject of duties.

5. Resolved, That the operation of the proposed Tariff, would be greatly to diminish our exports of Agricultural products;—greatly to reduce the value of those remaining in the country;—greatly to lessen importations by reducing our means of purchasing both at home and abroad;—almost to destroy the revenue arising from Commerce; to lower the price of labor, and to increase the profits of the rich manufactures, while it lessens the profits and wages of every other individual in the community.

6. Resolved, That the adoption of the proposed Tariff, would produce very extensive smuggling, and the consequent necessary imposition of internal duties, and heavy direct taxes, which would eventually cause a re-action throughout the whole community; and involve in one common ruin, all the manufactories in the country.

7. Resolved, That the abolition of drawbacks would destroy the carrying trade in foreign commodities, hitherto a source of great enterprize and wealth to our citizens: occasion immense losses to the commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests; and deeply affect the public revenue.

8. Resolved, That a law requiring cash payments of duties would materially affect the enterprize of our citizens, by limiting the operations of the active merchants, increasing the price of foreign commodities to the consumer, and favoring a monopoly to the rich, contrary to the best interests of the country.

9. Resolved, That if Congress should not consider it expedient to repeal the duties heretofore laid for any other purpose than the production of public revenue, it cannot be either politic or just, to impose other, and higher duties, the probable effects of which would be to benefit manufacturers at the expense of every other class of the citizens.

10. Resolved, That the project of rendering ourselves independent of foreign nations, is founded in mistaken views of national independence. Manufacturing nations must always be more dependant on their customers than those cultivating the soil on the purchasers of their produce.

The convention also unanimously adopted a memorial to Congress, which memorial it was decided as a matter of decorum, should not be published until it has been presented.

Philadelphia, 4th Nov. 1820.

WILLIAM BAYARD,
President of the Convention.

JOHN VAUGHAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, NOV. 10.

Latest from the Continent of Europe.

We find in our file of papers by the Adonis, Capt. Dowdall, from Antwerp, Brussels papers of the 3d of October, three days later than our previous dates through the London papers. Under the head of Naples, Sept. 12th, it is announced, as intelligence by telegraph, that "*all Sicily has submitted to the Constitutional Government.*" This date it will be observed, is the same as that of the letter received at London, which mentioned the total defeat of the Palermitans, by the Royal troops under Col. Costa, who it was said entered Palermo on the 9th. With the exception of this article, the papers contain no political news. Vienna dates are to the 21st, but the extracts relate only to local affairs.

The Hon. Mr. Middleton, minister from the U. S. to Russia, passed through Liege on the 29th September, and would proceed by way of Aix-la-Chapelle.

MASS. BOSTON, NOV. 3.

At the late term of the Circuit Court of the U. S. held in this town, Judge Story presiding, *Joseph F. Smith*, late of Baltimore, and *Adolph Lacoste*, of New-York, were convicted of violations of the Law of the U. S. prohibiting the Slave Trade. They were commanders, and probably part owners, of the schooners *Plattsburg* and *Science*, which were captured in April last on the African coast, by the U. S. ship Cyane, Capt. Trenchard, and were then engaged in procuring slaves. The crews of these vessels were set at large on the conviction of these principal offenders. They will be sentenced the 28 inst. to which day the Court is adjourned.

We understand that orders have been transmitted from the Navy Department for fitting the *Constitution* frigate for sea, with all convenient despatch. She now lies at the Navy Yard in Charlestown, having undergone a thorough repair, and is now pronounced by good judges to be as sound and good a ship as any in the navy. *Old Ironsides* was launched in 1798.

R. ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, NOV. 7.

ELECTION OF SENATOR.

On Saturday last, the Hon. James D'Wolf, of Bristol, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was elected by the Legislature of Rhode-Island, a Senator of the United States, for six years next ensuing the 3d of March next, vice the Honorable William Hunter, whose term of service will then expire. On joint ballot, the votes were as follows:

For James D'Wolf,	42
William Hunter,	17
Daniel Champlin,	1
Blank,	15
	75

DABOLL'S
ALMANACK
for 1821,
IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES,
FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE.
Oct. 17.

FOR SALE.
On board sloop ALERT, *Capt.* BRAGG,
500 bushels SALT.
10 barrels Sperm OIL.
20 quintals CODFISH.
Nov. 1. 53—

FOR SALE,
Eight smart likely Horses,
ENQUIRE OF
JOHN W. HAUGHTON.
Montville, Nov. 1, 1820. 1—

WANTED,
A QUANTITY of White Oak *Barrel Staves, and Heading.*
BY JOS. BREED.
Nov. 1. 52—

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, Nov. 15, 1820.

Suicide of the Emperor Christophe.—Capt. Raymond, arrived at Baltimore, in 20 days from Goniaves, reports that Henry 1, of Hayti, committed suicide about 10 days before he sailed. He had been stricken with a paralytic affection in July. The army took the advantage of his incapacity to act, and revolted —first at St. Marks, where they killed the Governor. Five regiments at the Cape were then ordered by Christophe to march against the insurgents. When assembled, they refused, and turned their arms against him.

It is stated in the N. York Daily Advertiser, that "the British and Foreign Bible Society, since its establishment in the year 1804 have issued TWO MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS. Of this number, *two hundred and fifty six thousand eight hundred and eighty three* were issued during the last year. They have also assisted in translating, printing or distributing the Scriptures, or portions of them, in no less than one hundred and twenty-eight languages and dialects.

We are happy to have it in our power to state, that the Professors of the Medical Institution of Dartmouth College have voluntarily tendered to the Board of Foreign Missions, for the benefit of gentlemen, who may be employed in carrying into effect the important objects of the Board, the privilege of gratuitous attendance upon the Medical Lectures—that the Board have availed themselves of this offer; and that two gentlemen destined to the Foreign Missionary Service are now attending the Lectures.

Hanover Gazette.

A MILL WITHOUT WATER.

Mr. John M. Tilford, of Tennessee, has obtained a patent from the United States, "for an improvement on a Verticle Wheel, to be worked by the weight and action of a horse or horses, or any other animal which has weight and action—on a plain and simple plan, so that one large horse can grind with a pair of 4 feet stones, or two can saw equal to any water mills." This is the age of inventions and improvements.

The Merchants of Philadelphia have given a splended Dinner to the Delegates, collected there from different parts of the United States, on the subject of the Tariff. Among other toasts given on the occasion, we select the following:—

By Wm. W. Woolsey, Esq. of New-York—A Naval Force—Equally protecting the shores and harbors of the East and South, and the great outlet of the West.

By James M. Garnett, Esq. of Virginia—AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE & MANUFACTURES—May they never possess either the *will*, or the *power* to violate each other's rights.

By Langdon Chieves, Esq. of Philadelphia—Our soil and our seas, they are ours by the laws of God, may they never be denied to us by the laws of man.

By Henry Pratt, Esq. Vice-President—A continuation of the blessings of Peace, and a lucrative Commerce with all the world.

By Chandler Price, Esq. Vice-President—The States of Massachusetts and Virginia, the first the cradle of the Revolution, the second a main support—great manufacturing and agricultural states, understanding well their own interests, and not willing to interfere with the rights of others.

LATEST ACCOUNT FROM PORTUGAL.

A Captain's Report.—I left Oporto on the morning (4 o'clock) of the 14th Sept. At that hour the sound of trumpets, noise of cavalry and carriages, were heard accompanying the new government on their route to present themselves before Lisbon.—The troops (infantry and artillery) left a few mornings previous. The cause daily gained strength, and the enthusiasm of the people showed itself more and more. One individual had presented them with 15 horses. I conversed the night previous to my leaving with Mr. Secretary Borges; he was in high spirits, and we parted with the persuasion of meeting in Lisbon. The unanimous opinion is, no fighting will take place—the troops in Lisbon and its vicinity are only waiting the arrival of their brethren in arms to conclude what was so gloriously began by them.—*London paper.*

From the prevailing mortality at and near the Factory in Litchfield, N. H. (80 having died within a short time) it is presumed that some malignant distemper must have been brought there in a bale (or bales) of Cotton.

A writer in the Trenton Federalist proposes, that meetings be held in the several townships in the state of New-Jersey, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature to reduce the rate of interest from 7 to 5 per cent.

Mammoth Cabbage.—There is now growing in the garden of Mr. William Gould, of Trenton a Cabbage, of the green Savoys, of the following dimensions—across, in one direction, from the extremity of one leaf to that of the other, five feet five inches; in the other direction, five feet four inches—in height, four feet three inches. Its growth has been so rapid, that it has not yet headed; and it is now so late in the season, that it probably will not head; but it is certainly the most extraordinary vegetable of the kind we have ever seen.—*Trenton Paper.*

In Vermont, Mrs. Susannah Hecock has petitioned for a divorce, on account of her husband having been convicted of manslaughter, (having killed her father,) and sentenced to the state prison for 15 years.

Jesse Bourne petitioned for pecuniary relief, for his prosecution, imprisonment and conviction for the murder of Russel Colvin, afterwards found alive! His petition was dismissed.

A Spanish squadron of three frigates, two sloops of war, and ten transports, have arrived at Havana, from Cadiz.

PHŒNIX BANK,
Hartford, Nov. 1, 1820.

A counterfeit note of FIVE DOLLARS, on this Bank, was offered at the Bank to-day: it is the first of the kind we have seen, and it is hoped by thus early apprising the public of it, that it will prevent many of them being thrown into circulation. They are in imitation of those engraved by *Reed*—are dated on the top of the bill, 'Oct. 1st, 1817,' and are payable to bearer on demand AT THIS BANK. The engraving is extremely well imitated, the signatures better done than usual; the numbering is bad. On the whole, the general appearance of the Counterfeit is very imposing, and unless great caution is used, persons will be liable to be deceived by them. Every exertion will be made by the Bank to extinguish this description of Notes as fast as possible, and in future the earliest information will be given in case of forgery or alteration of their Notes.

The holders of true Notes, of the above description, are requested to return them to the Bank, and receive other Notes or coin in exchange.

The Bank anticipate that the style of their Notes to be issued in future, will be such as will, in a greater measure than heretofore, if not entirely, prevent their being counterfeited or altered.

GEORGE BEACH, *Cashier.*

Translated for the Boston Centinel.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

Translation of an Address of the Legation of the King of France in the United States, to the French residing therein.

Fellow Countrymen:

Let us not wait for the official communication from the Government of his Majesty, to prefer to the throne of the Most High, the effusions of our grateful hearts for an event which has realized the anxious hopes of France, by the birth of a descendant of the race of St. Louis, of Henry the Fourth, and of Louis the Great.

This important intelligence infuses joy into the hearts of all Frenchmen, by the pathetic words of the King himself, at the moment of the birth of Prince Henry Charles Ferdinand Dieudonne, (God's gift) Duke of Bordeaux, the 25th Sept.

"My children," exclaimed the King from the balcony to the people crowding around, "your eager joy increases mine a hundred fold. This day a child is born to us all! this child will one day be your father; he will love you, as I love you and as all my friends love you."

Let us all, children of the same France, though in a foreign land repeat with affectionate respect, these words, truly loyal; may they re-echo through the two hemispheres, so often illustrated by the Lillies!

They are, in our ancient and glorious monarchy, the hereditary pledge of the prosperity of the people and the happiness of the King.

(Signed) ROTH.
Knight of the Legion of Honor.

A COPY DE VALNAIS.
Consul of France in the Eastern States.

TEXAS.

Some short time ago, we perused a curious document, purporting to be a General Order of Gen. Long, who, it appears, has at length penetrated as far into the interior of our neighbor's country, as to enable him to murder a few unoffending Caranqua Indians, and build a rude block-house, which he jocosely calls Fort-Bolivar. We know not what system of ethics Gen. Long has studied, but certainly not one incumbered with many scruples; for lawless rapine and murder sound fearfully harsh to the good and the virtuous man.

In the inflated and arrogant language of an Alexander or a Napoleon, he sends forth what he calls his General Order, and from his tone, we might suppose him the victorious leader of a numerous army—that fame and glory were wreathing unfading laurels to bind his brow wherever he turned his arms. But we *know* better, we *know* that instead of all this, that he is the lawless leader of a handful of men, gathered from the kennels, and the night walks of New-Orleans, men who know no law, serve their inclination, and to whom crimes of the deepest dye have long been familiar, and who have been driven to the shades of society, by the beagles of justice; and with these men, not exceeding 50 or 60 in number, Long has re-commenced his predatory operations upon the neighboring provinces, pillaging and murdering wherever he bends his course, and no doubt, conceives himself a second Pizarro. We should not have deemed it worth while to have adverted to this puerile piece of bombast but for the importance apparently attached to it by the New-Orleans papers. We now close this disagreeable subject, with a word of advice to *all whom it may concern*, if Long's views are just and honorable, let him go with the olive branch, instead of the sword, and enjoy the fruits of the earth, without moistening it with the blood of the natives.

Mississippi Republican.

The Gubernatorial votes in Pennsylvania have all been received except from three small counties. They are for Governor FINDLAY 64,651.—For General HIESTER 67,025. The majority for the latter will not exceed 2000.

Thursday the 23d Nov. is appointed for the annual Thanksgiving in Rhode-Island.

The U. S. frigate *Guerriere*. Capt. Warrington, has proceeded to the Navy Yard, at Gosport, Virginia.

MARINE LIST.

Nov. 8—Arrived, *sloop Morgan, Roath, N. York; sloop Candidate, Stoddard, Baltimore.*

10—Sailed, *sloop Venus, Havens, N. York.*

14—Sailed, *sloop Windham, Wood, Savannah, and sloop Morgan, Roath, New-York*

BOSTON, NOV. 6.—*Capt. Tarr, arrived at this port from Aux Cayes, put into Cumberland Harbour, (S. E. side of Cuba) Sept. 20, in co. with a Spanish sloop of war and gun brig—next day, a heavy gale came on, in which the brig parted her cables, and went on shore; half an hour afterwards the sloop of war cut away her three masts by the board, and rode it out.—Sailed again Oct. 1, and saw that the crew of the former had erected tents on shore, and were landing the property from on board.*

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

NEWPORT, NOV. 4.—*Arrived, brig Ann-Gadsden, Dunwell, 52 days from St. Ubes. On Tuesday last, off the Capes of the Delaware, fell in with the schr. Only Son, Fuller, from Kingston (Mass.) bound to Alexandria, and took from her, Capt. Gibbs and crew of the schr. Augustus, of Falmouth, which vessel had been run down by the Only Son, on the afternoon of the 25th of Oct. Capt. Gibbs has furnished us with the following particulars of this distressing event:—*

The schr. Augustus, Rufus Gibbs, master, sailed from Boston on the 23d of Oct. bound to Philad. with a valuable cargo consisting of 18 tons quicksilver, wine, &c. valued at $20,000; and in the afternoon of the 25th Oct. in a squall, was run afoul of by the schr. Only Son, Capt. Fuller, of Kingston, (Mass.) which stove in the bows and ripped up the deck—when finding she was sinking, Capt. Gibbs and crew jumped on board the Only Son, and the schooner went down in a few minutes after.—In the cabin there were four passengers, viz:—Thomas Armstrong, his wife, and grand-daughter with her infant child, which was born on board the schr. the night previous, and we regret to state, all went down with the schr. although every exertion was made to get them from the cabin.—*They were emigrants from Carlisle, in England and were going to Philadelphia, where the father said he had two sons living.—The Only Son was considerably injured, having her bowsprit unshipped, the rigging and stays carried away, and other damage.—On Tuesday last fell in with the brig Ann-Gadsden and was received on board—Capt. Gibbs and crew return their thanks to Capt. Dunwell for his kind and generous treatment to them while on board his vessel."*

Arrived at Havana, Oct. 6th, schr. Primeri, 64 days from Africa, with 101 slaves; brig Srberano, 41 days from Africa, with 384 slaves.

Died,

In this city, Mr. ELEAZER CARY, aged 51 years, formerly of Windham.

At Preston, Mrs. SARAH BROWN, aged 69 years, relict of the late Elias Brown Esq.

At Griswold, after a short illness, Major DANIEL MORGAN.

At Savannah, 25th ult. Mr. CURTIS R. WILLEY, aged 41, formerly of this place.

In New-Orleans, of fever, Hon. ELEAZER W. RIPLEY, a native of New-Hampshire, and late Major-General in the army of the U. S.

At Washington city, JOHN H. PURVIANCE, Esq. aged 46 years, of the Department of State.

At Lynchburgh, (Va.) Mr. JOHN LYNCH, Sen. aged 83, the patentee and former proprietor of the lands upon which the town of Lynchburg is established. He lived to see those lands, which he acquired for little more than the fees and expenses of location, advance in value so as to constitute immense fortunes for all his descendants: He witnessed the rise and progress of the town of Lynchburgh, from laying the first corner stone; in fact, from the period when the scite was a howling wilderness, to its present size and grandeur: and such was the veneration which the inhabitants of the town entertained for his character, that he might be regarded as standing amongst them very much in the light of one of the Patriarchs of old.

For New-York,

THE Packet M DONOUGH. *Capt. Coit,* will sail on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. *Nov.* 15.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the real and personal estate of the late Capt. *Augustus Lathrop*, deceased, is postponed to Friday the 24th inst.

J. STEDMAN, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 14. 1820. 2w—2—

THE Inhabitants of the first School District in Norwich, (Chelsea Society) are hereby notified that the School will commence on Monday the 20th Nov. inst, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN LATHROP,
District Committee.

Nov. 14. 2—

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF

Thomas L. Thomas & Son,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THOMAS L. THOMAS.
CHARLES THOMAS.

Norwich, Nov. 14, 1820. 2—

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF

Charles Thomas & Co.

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment.

CHARLES THOMAS.
SIMEON THOMAS, Jun.
THOMAS THOMAS.

Norwich, Nov. 13, 1820. 2—

OIL.

A FEW barrels summer strained SPERM OIL,
FOR SALE BY JOS. BREED.

Nov. 15. 2—

CIDER.

THE subscriber wants to purchase one hundred BARRELS CIDER.

DANL. L. COIT.

Nov. 14. 2—

FAMILY BIBLES.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale a great variety of Family Bibles, wholesale and retail, at New-York prices.

Nov. 14.

GROCERIES.

2 Hhds. old Antigua Rum.
6 Hhds. 2d and 3d proof West-India do.
1 Pipe Holland Gin,
1 do. Cognac Brandy.
4 Hhds. best New-Orleans and Trinidad Molasses.
14 Hhds. ordinary quality, *(very cheap.)*
A few Barrels excellent Whiskey,
London particular, Teneriffe, Old Sherry, Madeira, Lisbon, Malaga and Cargo Teneriffe Wines, of excellent quality,
4 Chests Hyson Skin Tea,
5 do. Bohea. do.
1 do. Souchong, superior quality,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Teas.
2 Hhds. and 4 bbls. Havanna and Muscovado Sugars.

Loaf and Lump do. Benninghoove & Dick Snuff by the bbl. or bladder, 6 kegs Tobacco, Saltpetre, Cassia, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Pepper, Pimento, Ginger per keg or less, Spanish and American Segars, Cut Tobacco, London and American Porter, Rice, Fall and Winter pressed Oil, &c. &c. *Just received and for sale by*

LYMAN BREWER.

Nov. 14, 1820. 2—

REUBEN TABER, TAILOR,

CONTINUES to fit his customers in cutting and making, at the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Harris, one door north of Messrs. George & Charles Kinney.

R. T. has for sale three Militia Infantry COATS, for less than their worth.

Nov. 14. 3—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 9th day of Nov. A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

MR. SEWEL S. LATHROP, administrator upon the estate of

Mr. GURDON LATHROP,

late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—said administrator is directed to give notice, by advertising in the Norwich Courier, for all persons interested to appear before this court on the first Monday of December next, if they see cause, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners upon said estate.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

SEWEL S. LATHROP, *Adm'r.*

Norwich, Nov. 9, 1820. 2—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 10th day of Nov. A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. PARDON BROWN,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Isaac Brown*, the Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the Sign Post in said Preston.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment

ISAAC BROWN, *Executor.*

Preston, Nov. 10, 1820. 2—

STRAYED,

IN the month of June, two HEIFERS, two years old—one of them had some white in her face, on her legs, and on the end of her tail, and her right horn lop'd a little at the end;—the other, brown lined back, a few white hairs in her face, the largest part of her tail white, white belly, her legs part white, and a little bug-horned; no artificial mark on either of them, unless done since they strayed.

Whoever will give information, or return them to the subscribers, shall be handsomely rewarded.

SILAS & JOHN HOW.

Canterbury, Nov. 10, 1820. 2—

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber in July last, two one year old STEERS—one of them a dark red, the other red and white, mostly white, and had on a poke when he went away, both of them a good size. Whoever will take up said Steers, and give information to the subscriber, shall be reasonably rewarded, and all necessary charges paid.

MARTHA HASTINGS.

Franklin, Nov. 13, 1820. 2—

Came into the enclosure

OF the subscriber, about the 15th Oct. a dark red yearling STEER. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

TIMOTHY BRAINARD.

Groton, Nov. 14, 1820. 2—

Came into the enclosure

OF the subscriber, on or about the 15th Oct. last past, one black yearling STEER, having no artificial mark.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ELISHA B. BREWSTER.

Griswold, Nov. 10, 1820. 3w—2—

THE CELEBRATED

BALM OF QUITO,

IS A MEDICINE UNEQUALLED BY ANY IN THE WORLD FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS, &c.

SINCE this excellent Medicine was first discovered upwards of three hundred thousand persons have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been by Asthmatic and consumptive complaints reduced to the brink of the grave; their constitutions were quite emaciated, and had cast off all hopes of recovery, having used every remedy recommended as specifics for those complaints, and had made every application to the faculty that could be obtained.

Common colds which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its influence in a very short time.

In common coughs, which are in general the effect of cold, it gives immediate relief, removing those troublesome irritations, or as they are called, tickling in the throat, which act as a constant stimulous to coughing, and in quieting those convulsive excitements and causing the afflicted to breathe and speak freely. It induces rest, and sleep in an eminent degree and strengthens the constitution, which enables it to repel an enemy whose attacks are frequently followed by the most fatal consequences.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, (even in the most advanced period of life,) will find immediate relief.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive affections, (recent or chronic) Hoarseness, Catarrhs, Wheezings, and shortness of breath, it will give immediate ease.

Congealed Phlegm, Acrimony in the fluids, and obstruction in the glands, are with ease and safety discharged by gentle expectoration.

It is also much admired in soreness of the breast and stomach, giving present ease in those places.

A few instances only are selected from a numerous list to prove its efficacy. It has been an instrument in the hands of providence, of curing many hundreds of poor afflicted objects, both Asthmatic and Consumptive, not excluding some of 30 years standing, and in most of the confirmed cases, where a cure could not possibly be affected by Medicines, it has wonderfully alleviated the complaints, so as to enable the patient to attend to business, and render their lives in a great degree comfortable to themselves.

It operates by expectoration, and may be given to women with child, and infants, with the greatest safety

The following cases are subjoined as proofs of its efficacy, selected from a number amounting to upwards of one thousand.

TO DOCTOR MANLY,

SIR,—For the public good, I desire you will publish the following cure, recently affected on myself, by that invaluable Medicine the BALM OF QUITO.—I had been afflicted for a long time with a dreadful cough, shortness of breath, soreness and tightness at the stomach, and my body was so swelled and puffed up with wind, and at the same time my stomach so clogged with phlegm, that it was with difficulty I could draw my breath, and was often threatened with suffocation. In this dreadful situation I was providently visited by the Collector of excise at Southampton, who recommended me to the immediate use of the BALM OF QUITO, which I sent for, and through the instrumentality of that excellent Medicine, I am perfectly cured of all my disorders. It immediately relieved the cough and shortness of breath, and evaporated by gentle expectoration, discharging the viscid phlegm from the stomach, healed the soreness and expelled the wind in a wonderful manner, and indeed I believe it has not its parallel in the world.

I am Sir, Your's Respectfully,
CHARLES PIERSON,
Wine and Brandy Merchant Long Lane Smithfield.

TO DOCTOR MANLY,

SIR,—Having been recently restored from the brink of the grave by that invaluable Medicine the BALM OF QUITO, I think it my duty to make this public acknowledgment of the same, for the benefit of others afflicted with a similar complaint. I had been afflicted with a dreadful Asthma for about 25 years, I never for years got a moments rest, my cough was so troublesome at night, and used to discharge an almost incredible quantity of glutinous matter from my lungs; and my breath was so exceeding short, that I could not walk from one day to another. Providentially hearing of the BALM OF QUITO I purchased some, and through taking it alone, I am now, blessed be God, restored to perfect health.—My case is well known to the Members of Lincoln's Inn-Fields, of which I am a member: and any of them will gladly satisfy any enquiry concerning the truth of what I say.

I am Sir, Your grateful Servant,
JOHN L. LANGLY.

May 13, 1817.

TO DOCTOR MANLY,

SIR,—I have been afflicted with a severe Asthma upwards of 20 years, but this winter owing to the intenseness of the weather, I suffered more than any preceding winter; my cough was violent indeed, and with the greatest difficulty imaginable I drew breath. I constantly expectorated a quantity of glutinous matter of a most disagreeable and saltish taste, and fœtid smell. I was always attended by some gentleman of the faculty or others, having tried many, which besides doing me no good at all, cost me immense sums of money. I was at last reduced so low as not to be able to be lifted out of bed; nor was I expected to live a day; a friend got me a bottle of the BALM OF QUITO, hearing an extraordinary account of it. The first dose I took did me more good than all the Medicines I had taken for 20 years together: it eased my breath almost instantaneously, and quieted my cough, after which I had a good night's rest, a blessing I had not enjoyed for years, and by repeating them I am now, through divine Providence perfectly free from my complaint, and will gladly satisfy the truth to any inquirer.

MARY ANN BRIDGELY.

July 11, 1817.

FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store.*

November 11. 2—

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

A Mother's Love—how sweet the name?
What is a Mother's Love?
A noble, pure and tender flame,
Enkindled from above,
To bless a heart of earthly mould;
The warmest love that can grow cold;
This is a Mother's Love.

To bring a helpless babe to light,
Then while it lies forlorn,
To gaze upon that dearest sight,
And feel herself new born;
In its existence lose her own,
And live and breath in it alone.

Its weakness in her arms to bear,
To cherish on her breast,
Feed it from Love's own fountain there,
And lull it there to rest;
Then while it slumbers watch its breath,
As if to guard from instant death;
This is a Mother's Love.

To mark its growth from day to day,
Its opening charms admire;
Catch from its eye the earliest ray,
Of intellectual fire:
To smile and listen when it talks,
And lend a finger when it walks;
This is a Mother's Love.

FOUND,

YESTERDAY, in Preston, a Black *Pocket Book*, containing sundry papers. The owner can receive it on application to the publisher of the Courier, and paying for this advertisement.
Nov. 8. 1—

Wanted,

FOUR tons of good HAY, to be delivered in the present month, for which cash will be paid. Samples must be furnished, and the quality in all respects equal to them. Apply to the Store of Mr. LYMAN BREWER, of this place.
Chelsea-Landing, Nov. 1, 1820. 52—

WEAVING.

JOSEPH BREED, has on hand and will be constantly supplied with a quantity of Cotton Yarn to be wove into Plaids.

To good and expeditious Weavers liberal prices will be given.
Sept. 19, 1820. 46—

EMPLOYMENT.

ONE or two families of children, with good recommendations, may find employment in the Cotton Mill at Norwich Falls. Also, two or three Weavers to attend Water Looms.

The subscriber will purchase Rye, Cheese, Butter, Chesnut Boards and Wood.

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
Sept. 20. 46tf—

Notice is hereby given

THAT the subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Honorable Superior Court, at their Session in New-London, within and for the county of New-London, on the fourth Tuesday of September, 1820, on the Petition of

Mr. HENRY TRACY,

of Norwich, adjudged by said Court an insolvent debtor, that we shall meet at the office of *John Hyde*, in Norwich, on the first Wednesdays of January, March, and May next, for the purpose of receiving the claims against said insolvent debtor.

EBEN. HUNTINGTON, Jr. } *Com'rs.*
JOHN HYDE, }
Norwich, Oct. 31, 1820. 1—

THE subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Superior Court, holden at Brooklyn, in and for Windham County, on the 2d Tuesday of September, 1820, Commissioners on the estate of

Col. JACOB LOOMIS,

of Lebanon, adjudged an insolvent debtor by said Court—give notice that we shall meet at the House of *Stephen T. Hosmer*, in Columbia, in said Windham County, on the first Mondays of November and December next—and at the House of *Israel Loomis*, in Lebanon, on the second Monday of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. on each of said days, for the purpose of attending to and completing the business of our appointment and receiving the claims of creditors against said estate. All persons who do not bring in their claims will have no other opportunity.

GERSHOM DORRANCE, } *Com'rs.*
HENRY HUNTINGTON, }
Columbia, Oct. 21, 1820. 1—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 30th day of Oct. A. D. 1820.

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. JAMES ROGERS and Mrs. ZILPHA ROGERS,

both late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Eleazer Rogers*, Esq. the Executor of their joint will, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the sign-post in said Norwich.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment.

ELEAZER ROGERS, *Executor.*
Norwich, Oct. 31, 1820. 52—

VENDUE.

WILL be sold by order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, on Thursday the 16th inst. the real and personal estate of Capt. AUGUSTUS LATHROP, late deceased, consisting of the

DWELLING-HOUSE

where the deceased lived, an excellent Tavern stand, two *Barns and Out-houses*, and several pieces of *Land*, (a part of which is subject to Dower) a *Blacksmith's Shop, Bellows, Anvils*, and a complete set of *Tools*,—A few *Joiner's Tools, Ox-cart, Sleigh* and *Harness, Pung, Chaise* and *Harness, Household Furniture, such as Beds, Bedding, Tables, Chairs, several sets large and small Silver Spoons, &c. &c. &c.*

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES STEDMAN, *Adm'r.*
Norwich, Nov. 7, 1820. 2w-1—

For Sale,

A FARM,

CONTAINING about ninety acres of excellent land for *mowing, pasture* and *tillage*, with a large proportion of *wood*.—A good *Dwelling-House* and other out houses, almost new thereon standing, pleasantly situated in Norwich, on the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Brooklyn, with the *stock and farming utensils* on the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

A lot of *Wood Land*, lying in Lisbon, on the aforesaid turnpike, containing about four acres, one mile and a half from the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

In Plainfield, a convenient Tenement for a small family, opposite the mansion of *Ephraim Wheeler, Esq.* For particulars enquire of THOMAS WHEELER, on said Farm
June 6, 1820. 31-tf—

WINDHAM COUNTY, ss.

Brooklyn Superior Court, Sept. Term, 1820.

UPON the Petition of LUCY ENSWORTH, of Sterling, in said County of Windham, shewing to said Court, That she was on the 2d day of March, 1797, legally married to *James Ensworth*, formerly of Canterbury, in said County, now and for more than three years last past deserted and gone to parts unknown to your petitioner, alleging wilful absence for more than three years, with total neglect of duty in violation of the marriage covenant, and praying for a bill of divorce, &c.—which petition is by said Court ordered to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Brooklyn, in and for said County, on the first Tuesday in Jan. 1821, and that the pendency of this petition be published in the *Observer*, a paper printed at Brooklyn, and the *Courier*, a paper printed in Norwich, in the County of New-London, six weeks successively, the last of which shall be at least three weeks previous to the sitting of said Court.

Dated at Brooklyn, the 10th day of September, 1820.

SAMUEL GRAY, *Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, October 2d, 1820.

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

UPON the Petition of Mr. THOMAS BUSHNELL, of said Norwich, shewing to this Court that he is Guardian of *Joseph P. Bushnell*, of said Norwich, a minor under the age of twenty-one years—that said minor is the owner of four lots of Land, situated in said Norwich, which cannot be occupied to advantage for said minor, but can now be sold for the full value, and that it would be for the interest of said minor that the same should be sold, and the avails thereof vested in other property for said minor—praying for liberty to sell the same, as per petition on file, dated Oct. 21, 1820.

Ordered, that said petition be continued to the Court of Probate, to be holden within and for said District, on the last Monday of December, at 2 o'clock afternoon, and notice of the pendency of the same be given by publishing this order in the *Norwich Courier*, and posting the same on the sign-post in said Norwich, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before the said last Monday of December next.

Attest,
BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

☞ *NOTICE.*

ALL persons indebted to the *Bozrah Manufacturing Company*, whose accounts are more than a year's standing, are requested to make immediate payment.—Grain of all kinds will be received t'a fair price.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*
Bozrahville, Oct. 14, 1820. 50—

DR. FRINK'S

Universal American Pills,

Lately prepared by the Inventor at his Dispensary, sign of the Good Samaritan, Northampton, Mass. are now made only by Mrs. Frink, at Norwich, Connecticut, to whom, before his decease, he communicated the skill of making this unrivalled Medicine.

THESE Pills have virtues highly salutary in all those complaints hereafter mentioned. More than seven years past their success has been most flatteringly acknowledged in Boston, and other principal towns in New-England, by gentlemen of high respectability. The infallible test of experience has proved them to be, in all cases, quick, thorough, easy; leaving the bowels in a quiet state, and happily uniting the ultimate effects of an emetic and cathartic, but without the distressing spasms which an emetic usually creates. They remove from the stomach and bowels the surcharge of acrid bile, vitiated mucus, and morbid humors, in the most pleasant and effectual manner. The remote or exciting causes of Fevers, and other formidable diseases, often originate from the sources last named, when allowed to remain in the system. How important then is it, to have at hand a safe and kind remedy, or seasonable preventative, against the threatened evil. When the following diseases are assailing the constitution, and no Physician is at hand, how many valuable lives may be saved every year, by a timely use of these invaluable Pills—that is to say—Giddiness, Pains in the Head and Neck, Cholic, Melancholy, Jaundice, Dropsy, Worms, Costiveness, Gripes, Puking, Obstructions in the Kidney passages, Weak and Inflamed Eyes, Typhus and Bilious Fevers, Camp Distemper, Putrid Dysentary, Paleness with loss of appetite.

In these and numerous other complaints, the public are assured not a single instance in seven years has occurred, in which those who have used have not given Dr. Frink's Universal American Pills their unqualified approbation.

The most perfect attention and care are used in preparing this excellent medicine.

A liberal discount to Druggists who buy at wholesale. Certificates and directions will accompany each box of Pills, and none are genuine but those signed by U. FRINK, with a seal.

These Pills are for sale by
D. RIPLEY.
Norwich, Sept. 5, 1820. 44—

ANDERSON'S

COUGH DROPS.

The most valuable Medicine in use for COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine. Many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

Caution.—Be particular that every genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed by JAMES MELLEN.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or the breast, & more or less, cough & weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.
Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low. I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops, and purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.
Warren, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.
A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; *Charles Dyer, & Co.* Middletown; *Dyer & Howes*, Windham; *Joseph. C. Huntington* and *Samuel Tyler*, Norwich.
June 6. 31—

Cabinet & Chair Factory.

H. COLTON,

HAVING recently extended his business, by embracing the *Manufactory of Chairs*, will now be able to furnish, at short notice, *Cabinet Furniture and Chairs* of every description, after the latest New-York patterns and at reduced prices.

FOR SALE,

Cherry Lumber, Mahogany Boards, Plank and Veneers.

ALSO,

A second hand Chaise.

WANTED,

Maple Joist and Timber for Chairs.
Nov. 8. 1—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 18 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.
Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

Walnuts and Chesnuts.

CASH will be paid on delivery for a few bushels of good *Shagbark Walnuts and Chesnuts*, by

WILLIAM BELCHER,

Who keeps constantly on hand an extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

which will be sold at the lowest market prices for *cash*, or exchanged for most kinds of country produce. A constant supply of NORTH-STONINGTON LIME for sale.

Norwich, Oct. 24, 1820. 51—

TO FARMERS.

WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING Co.

WISH TO PURCHASE,

100 cords Oak and Walnut WOOD,
50 bushels RYE,
1000 lbs. BUTTER,
50 barrels CIDER.

Apply to
W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
Norwich Falls, Oct. 18. 50—

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE subscriber will pay cash for good White Beans, Flax-Seed and Oats. Who has just received and offers for sale, 20 Bbls. new crop Flour.

CALVIN TYLER.
Oct. 25. 51—

For Sale Cheap,

A FIRST rate COOKING STOVE, with all the apparatus—has been used one winter only. Enquire of the subscriber, at the Stone-Ware Pottery.

A. STEDMAN.
Norwich-Landing, Sept. 27. 6w-48—

Salt and Flour.

400 Bushels Rock, Cape and Liverpool fine SALT.

A constant supply of new crop superfine FLOUR, for sale very low for ready pay, by C. TYLER.
Sept. 20. 46—

GIN.

Best Cold Spring Gin,

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED,
WHO WANTS TO PURCHASE,
200 White Oak GIN BARRELS.
Sept. 19. 46—

Utley's Remedy

FOR *Tooth-ache, Scurvy Gums, and Loose Teeth*,—The above valuable article for sale by

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, May 9, 1820. *tf*-27—

CORDAGE, White Rope, Bed-Cords, Lines, Seine and Sewing Twine, on hand, or furnished at short notice, at the *Rope-Walk in West-Chelsea*,

OR AT THE STORE OF
JOS. BREED.
Aug. 22, 1820. 42—

RECEIVED and for sale by subscriber, Mussey's hollow barred Gridirons, with Reflectors and Dripping-Pans. They come at a less price than the common Gridiron, and are acknowledged by a long list of purchasers to be superior to all other kinds yet in use.

JOHN LATHROP.
Oct. 25, 1820. 51—

Flour and Lime.

FRESH superfine Flour, in barrels and half barrels.

Dexter's Stone Lime, first quality,

FOR SALE BY
JAMES N. BROWN.
July 19. 57—

VARIETY.

FARMER'S ALMANACK, for 1821, containing besides the usual matter of an Almanack, a selection of useful experiments in husbandry, with hints, observations and encouragement to Farmers, upon the nature of soils composts and manures and the most useful and profitable crops. Also a Table showing at one view the time of high water on this coast.

Thomas' Farmer's Almanack, for 1821, containing besides the usual matter of an Almanack, experiments in agriculture, &c. a greater variety of useful and entertaining matter than is to be found in any other Almanack.

Daboll's Almanack, for 1821.

Gentlemen and Ladies' Pocket Almanack, for 1821.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
THOS. ROBINSON.
Norwich, Nov. 8. 1—

American Manufactures.

WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING Co.

NOW offer for sale at their store, Norwich Falls, an assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Bleached and unbleached Power Loom Shirtings & Sheetings; Ginghams; Chambrays; Stripes; Diaper; Apron and Furniture Checks; Cotton Yarn; Candle Wick; Sattinet Warps; Cotton Bats for Quilts & Pelisse Wadding; Broadcloths; Cassimeres; Coatings; Flannels; Tow Cloth; Boston Boots, Shoes and Sole Leather of the first quality.

ALSO,

20 barrels fresh Baltimore superfine FLOUR.

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
Oct. 18. 50—

NEW GOODS.

J. H. Strong,

HAS just received a general assortment of seasonable *Dry Goods—also, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Iron, Steel, &c. &c.* which he will sell at the lowest prices.

Norwich, Nov. 7, 1820. 1—

Rum, Molasses, &c.

10 Hhds. St. Croix and Antigua Rum.
5 „ New-England do.
4 Hhds. Molasses.
60 Tons N. S. Plaster, in stone & ground.
All kinds Providence and N. Stonington Lime.
Superfine Southern and New-York Flour.
Nova-Scotia Grindstones.
Turks-Island Salt. Hartford Brick.
All kinds Pine Plank, Boards, Clapboards, Joist and Shingles.
Oak and Chesnut Lumber, &c.

FOR SALE BY
JED. HUNTINGTON.

Who will purchase, all kinds Oak and Chesnut Lumber.
Nov. 8. 8w-1—

Flour, Salt, &c.

1800 bushels Rock, Turks-Island, St. Ubes, Cape, and Liverpool Salt.
50 tons Nova Scotia Plaster of excellent quality.
40 cwt. COD'FISH.
30 casks LIME.
50 barrels New-York and Southern Flour, of the first quality for family use.
Merchantable & clear Pine Boards, Plank, and Pine Shingles.

For sale on the best terms by
J. H. STRONG.
Nov. 7. 1—

F. A. & G. L. Perkins,

HAVE ON HAND A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass, & Earthen WARE,

which they will sell very low for *cash, credit*, or in *barter* for Domestic Manufactures.
Oct. 25, 1820. 6w-51—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of *Wilson's Patent Parlour and Cooking STOVES*, of all sorts and sizes.

—ALSO—

Stafford *Cooking and Box STOVES*—all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

LYMAN BREWER.
Oct. 17, 1820. 50—

Patent Cut Nails.

A COMPLETE assortment, of the best quality, constantly for sale on good terms by *Norwich Nail Manufacturing Company*. Orders addressed to WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent*, will receive punctual attention.
May 31. 30—

FLOUR.

20 bbls. Howard-Street FLOUR received and for sale by the Subscriber.

JOHN LATHROP.
Oct. 18. 50—

ORIGINAL STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1820. *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXV. No. 3.]

GROCERIES.

2 Hhds. old Antigua Rum,
6 Hhds. 2d and 3d proof West-India do.
1 Pipe Holland Gin,
1 do. Cognac Brandy,
4 Hhds. best New-Orleans and Trinidad Molasses,
14 Hhds. ordinary quality, *(very cheap,)*
A few Barrels excellent Whiskey,
London particular, Teneriffe, Old Sherry, Madeira, Lisbon, Malaga and Cargo Teneriffe Wines, of excellent quality,
4 Chests Hyson Skin Tea,
5 do. Bohea, do.
1 do. Souchong, superior quality,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Teas,
2 Hhds. and 4 bbls. Havanna and Muscovado Sugars,
Loaf and Lump do. Benninghoove & Dick Snuff by the bbl. or bladder, 6 kegs Tobacco, Saltpetre, Cassia, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Pepper, Pimento, Ginger per keg or less, Spanish and American Segars, Cut Tobacco, London and American Porter, Rice, Fall and Winter pressed Oil, &c. &c. *Just received and for sale by*

LYMAN BREWER.

Nov. 14, 1820. 2—

DWIGHT RIPLEY having taken *Mr. Horace Waldo* into business with him, the business will for the present be conducted under the firm of

RIPLEY & WALDO,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs & Medicine, Diestuff, Paints & Oil.

ALSO,

20 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
10 Boxes Havanna Sugar,
6 Bbls. Muscovado do.
2 Hds. Lump do.
8 Hhds. St. Croix Rum,
6 Hhds. New-England do.
10 Quarter Casks Malaga Wine,
6 Casks Raisins,
Pepper, Allspice and Coffee, per bag,
10 Kegs Ginger,
Hyson, and Hyson Skin Tea, per chest,
1 Case Bengal Indigo,
14 Hhds. Copperas, 2 do. Allum,
1 Ton first quality Grape Madder,
10 Tons Log Wood,
6 Tons Nicaragua,
5 Tons Fustic,
40 Boxes 6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Glass,
30 Tons Iron and Steel assorted.

Norwich, Oct. 17, 1820. 50—

Rum, Molasses, &c.

10 Hhds. St. Croix and Antigua Rum.
5 „ New-England do.
4 Hhds. Molasses.
60 Tons N. S. Plaster, in stone & ground
All kinds Providence and N. Stonington Lime.
Superfine Southern and New-York Flour.
Nova-Scotia Grindstones.
Turks-Island Salt. Hartford Brick.
All kinds Pine Plank, Boards, Clapboards, Joist and Shingles.
Oak and Chesnut Lumber, &c.

FOR SALE BY

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Who will purchase, all kinds Oak and Chesnut Lumber.

Nov. 8. 8w-1—

Flour, Salt, etc.

1800 bushels Rock, Turks-Island, St. Ubes, Cape, and Liverpool Salt.
50 tons Nova Scotia Plaster of excellent quality.
40 cwt. CODFISH.
30 casks LIME.
50 barrels New-York and Southern Flour, of the first quality for family use.
Merchantable & clear Pine Boards, Plank, and Pine Shingles.

For sale on the best terms by

J. H. STRONG.

Nov. 7. 1—

VARIETY.

FARMER'S ALMANACK, for 1821, containing besides the usual matter of an Almanack, a selection of useful experiments in husbandry, with hints, observations and encouragement to Farmers, upon the nature of soils composts and manures and the most useful and profitable crops. Also a Table showing at one view the time of high water on this coast.

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Daboll's Almanack, for 1821.

Gentlemen and Ladies' Pocket Almanack, for 1821.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

THOS. ROBINSON.

Norwich, Nov. 8. 1—

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a very large assortment of

EUROPEAN & INDIA DRY GOODS,

which they offer for sale *wholesale* and *retail*, CHEAP FOR CASH.

Among them are

Superfine, middling, & low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres.
Coatings, Baizes, Flannels and Blankets.
Plain and printed Cassimere Shawls, (assorted colors.)
Real Merino do. from 4 to 4 yards square.
Imitation, Cotton, and Crape do.
30 ps. Superfine undressed Navy Blue Prints.
75 „ Bombazetts.
Rattinet, Bombazine, and Wildbore.
Irish Linen, Diaper and Lawn.
Russia and Irish Sheeting.
Nankin and Canton Crapes.
Crape Dresses.
Cotton, Worsted and Silk Hosiery, assorted.
Linen and Cotton Cambrics.
Imitation Linen, do.
Toilinet, Marseilles, and Silk Vesting.
Shell and Horn Combs.
Silk, Cotton, Kid, and Beaver Gloves.
Thread, Cotton and Silk Laces.
Black and White Thule do.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
Best double Florence Silks, assorted colors.
India Levantine, do.
Sinchaws and Sarcenetts.
Black, White, Pink, Green, and Lilac Sattin.
Rib'd Florentine.
Pelisse Cloths, (variety of colors and qualities.)
Book Muslins. Plain and figured Leno.
Real Tartan Plaid, (high colored and handsome patterns.)
Black and White Lace Veils and Shawls.
30 pieces Cotton Shirting.
Ladies' Shoes, and Socks.
10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING,

At the lowest New-York prices.

Purchasers, who pay CASH for GOODS, are particularly requested to call and get the worth of their money of

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

Norwich, Oct. 9, 1820. 49—

OCTOBER 11, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

J. W. Kinney,

HAS just received from New-York a general assortment of fresh imported

DRY GOODS,

which he offers for sale, as cheap as the cheapest.

AMONG THEM ARE,

Super. and low prized Cloths and Cassimeres of all colours; Black, Blue, White, Red and Scarlet Flannels; Scarlet Printed Salisbury Flannel; Blankets; Baizes; Hearth Rugs; 50 ps. Black and Coloured Bombazetts; Figured do.; Rattinetts; Scotch Plaids; 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4 Merino, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls; 100 ps Callicoes and Ginghams; Worsted and Cotton Hosiery; Thread Edgings and Laces; Linen Cambric; Muslin Robes; Black and Coloured Canton Crapes; Nankin Crape Robes; Holt's superior Wire Thread; Ribbons of all kinds; Merino Fringes; Men's Woodstock and Beaver Gloves; Ladies' Beaver, Kid, and Silk do. &c. &c.

CHEAP, CHEAP.

T. ROBINSON,

OFFERS for sale the remainder of his stock of

Paper Hangings and Bordering,

(among which are several handsome patterns) at twenty-five per cent discount, from the Manufacturers invoice price.

LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

LADIES' SHOES,

from the New-York Manufactory, common and superior qualities at 62, 75, 88, 100, 131, 142, and 150 cents per pair, Ladies' Boots, 225 cents per pair.

Men's Buckskin Mittens,

of superior quality, 75 cents per pair.

Nov. 7. 1—

NEW GOODS.

J. H. Strong,

HAS just received a general assortment of seasonable *Dry Goods—also, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Iron, Steel, &c. &c.* which he will sell at the lowest prices.

Norwich, Nov. 7, 1820. 1—

CHEAP GOODS.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received and are now opening a large and valuable assortment

Fresh Imported

DRY GOODS,

Which together with those before on hand make as good an assortment as can be found in any Dry Good Store in this State, all which were bought with Cash, and will be sold,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

AT A SMALL ADVANCE FOR CASH.

Among which are,

75 pieces extra superfine, middling, & low prized Black, Blue, Mixed, Brown, Corbo, Wine, Snuff, Drab, Pearl, Bottle and Olive Green Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Ladies' Pelisse Cloths, assorted colors.
Green, White, Crimson, Scarlet, and Yellow Flannels.
75 pieces plain and twilled Bombazetts, all colors.
50 pieces Irish Linens and British Cotton Shirtings.
Best black India and French Levantines.
Black Satin. Russia Diapers.
4, 6, 8, and 10-4 Irish Diapers, extra nice.
Irish, Russia and Cotton Sheetings.
20 doz. plain & figured Cassimere, Crape, Silk and Cotton Shawls.
4, 6, 8, & 9-4 elegant rich Merino Shawls, newest style.
60 pieces twilled and plain black and colored Lutestring.
40 pieces best Nankin and Canton Crapes, all colors.
Cambrick and common Dimoties.
Callicoes and Ginghams.
Elegant Scotch Plaids.
Figured and Plain Rattinetts.
300 pieces plain Ribbons, assorted.
Elegant Garnitures. Figured do.
Bandanna, Flag, Silk, and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Linen Cambric and Lawns.
Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Hosiery.
30 doz. handsome Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves, assorted, of every description.
Domestic Sheetings, (Waltham style) Shirting, Ginghams, Checks, &c.
14-4 Counter Pins. Silk and Cotton Velvets, all colors.
Plain and figured Book Muslins.
Lenoes. Jackonet and Mull Mull Muslins.
Sarcenett and common Cambrics.
10 lbs. best Black and colored assorted Sewing Silks and Twist.
Figured Salisbury Flannels.
Black and Colored Cambrics. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons. Maltese do. Snaps, &c. &c.
30 doz. extra large Tortoise and Mock Shell Combs—

Together with a complete assortment of

Fancy Dry Goods,

OF THE NEWEST FASHION.

—ALSO—

300 pair Ladies' New-York and Boston

KID & MOROCCO SHOES,

newest style, with and without heels, very cheap.
60 pair Prunella do.
A few Ladies' superfine Leghorn Hats, much cheaper than the N. York prices.

N. B.—New supplies of Goods will be received from New-York and Boston, almost every week, through the season.

Those who have Cash to pay for Goods will do well to call.

Norwich, Oct. 10, 1820. 49—

SCHOOL BOOKS, etc.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS FOR SALE, IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES,

MURRAY'S English Grammar, Reader, Key, Exercises, and Introduction; American Orator; American Reader; Columbian Orator; Pike's, Daboll's, and Root's Arithmetic; Webster's Elements of Useful Knowledge; School Bibles and Testaments; Webster's, Perry's Johnson's Walker's, and Entick's Dictionaries; American Preceptor; Dwight's Geography; Webster's Spelling Book; Cummings' Geography & Atlas; Cummings' First Lessons in Geography and Astronomy; Morse's Geography; Willet's Geography & Atlas; Russell's abridgment of Murray's Grammar; Murray's abridgment, do.; Scott's Lessons; Adam's Latin Grammar; Flint's Surveying; Tytler's Elements of General History; Copperplate Copies; Primers, &c.

Nov. 8. 1—

F. A. & G. L. Perkins,

HAVE ON HAND A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass, & Earthen WARE,

which they will sell very low for *cash, credit*, or in *barter* for Domestic Manufactures.

Oct. 25, 1820 6w-51—

DRY GOODS

AT

WHOLESALE.

100 pieces assorted Bombazetts.
50 do. dressed and undressed Cambrick Prints, (some navy blues, choice patterns.)
50 doz. Silk, Cotton, Cassimere, Imitation, and Merino Shawls.
45 pieces Irish Linen, and Cotton Shirtings.
50 doz. Men's and Women's Silk, Beaver, Kid, and Cotton Gloves.
40 pieces superfine, middling and low-priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres.
20 „ English Flannels, assorted colors.
100 Groce Buttons.
40 pieces Cambric, Book, Leno, and other Fancy Muslins.
50 „ India and French plain and twilled Silks.

With Fancy Goods, in variety,

For sale at small advance, by

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

Who will purchase a few hundred yards of good Brown Sheetings—those wove in Power Looms would be preferred.

Norwich, Nov. 7, 1820. 6w-1—

SCHOOL BOOKS.

CUMMINGS', Goldsmith's, Dwight's, Dickinson's, Adams' and Morse's Geographies, with and without Atlas; Butler's Catechetical Compend of General History; Walker's, Johnson's, Perry's, Webster's, and Walsh's Dictionaries; Daboll's and White's Arithmetic; Youth's do. Sanford's Practical Arithmetic, to which are added a System of Book-keeping in double and single entry; Murray's Grammar, English Reader, Exercises and Key; Columbian Orator; New-York Readers, No. 1, 2, and 3; New-York, Wiggins' with Walker's Pronunciation, and Webster's Spelling Books; Webster's Elements of Useful Knowledge No. 1 & 2; Russell's Abridgment of Murray's Grammar; Scott's Lessons; American Preceptors; Bibles and Testaments; First Lessons in Geography and Astronomy by J. A. Cummings.

ALSO,

Writing Copies, School Certificates, &c.

For sale, wholesale or retail, at

T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store.

Nov. 8, 1820. 1—

Vocal and Instrumental

MUSIC.

MUSICA SACRA: a colection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces.

The Musical Reader, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Sections, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score—to which are prefixed the Rudiments of Music.

Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music.

The Hartford Collection of classical Church Music. By Eli Roberts.

The Easy Instructor, or a new method of teaching Sacred Harmony. By William Little and William Smith.

Gamutes, in variety.

The Instrumental Preceptor, comprising instructions for the Clarinet, Hautboy, Flute and Bassoon—with a variety of the most celebrated, *airs, marches, minuets, songs, rondeaus, trios, &c.*

A new and highly improved Violin Preceptor, containing in addition to the Rudiments, a choice and extensive selection of the most approved *Cotillions, Dances, Waltzes, Songs, Airs, &c.*

Riley's Flute Melodies.

A new and choice collection of Flute Melodies, to which are prefixed instructions for the German Flute, and patent Flageolet.

A new and complete Flute Preceptor.

A new and complete Preceptor for the Fife—together with a choice collection of *Marches.*

Massachusetts collection of Martial Music. By Alvan Robinson.

FOR SALE,

IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES AT

R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store.*

Nov. 8. 1—

American Manufactures.

WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING Co.

NOW offer for sale at their store, Norwich Falls, an assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS.

CONSISTING OF

Bleached and unbleached Power Loom Shirtings & Sheetings; Ginghams; Chambrays; Stripes; Diaper; Apron and Furniture Checks; Cotton Yarn; Candle Wick; Sattinet Warps; Cotton Rats for Quilts & Pelisse Wadding; Broadcloths; Cassimeres; Coatings; Flannels; Tow Cloth; Boston Boots, Shoes and Sole Leather of the first quality.

ALSO,

20 barrels fresh Baltimore superfine FLOUR.

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Oct. 18. 50—

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE WORCESTER SPY.

THE difficulties attending the management of a public Journal, which are never inconsiderable, are at the present day greatly increased both in number and magnitude. Now that the political questions which once divided the community into two parties, have ceased to possess a paramount interest, a variety of new causes of excitement have sprung up distracting the opinions and variously engaging the feelings of the readers of the same public paper. Upon several topics of present discussion, individuals are so wedded to their opinions, and their feelings are so deeply engaged in urging their adoption by others, that they are uneasy under every restraint that circumstances may impose upon them, and jealous of those who afford the least opportunity to others to counteract those opinions.—Hence some correspondents (not considering how improper and indecorous it is to claim to judge in their own case) are in the habit of arraigning the judgment, sometimes of *impeaching the motives* of the Editors of a paper, whenever the latter, in the use of the discretion which they are bound to exercise, fail to comply with the wishes of the former. We need not urge the unreasonableness of such conduct. If the wishes of every correspondent of a paper were to be gratified, and the paper were managed in their way, they would soon have it wholly to themselves—to *read* as well as to manage.

The following pertinent and forcible observations on the same subject are from the Philadelphia National Gazette, edited by Robert Walsh, Jun. Esquire, a gentleman whose brilliant talents and great literary attainments have placed him in the front rank of the American literati. When such a man as Walsh, with all his splendid endowments, fails to please, who, we ask, can expect to find himself more eligibly situated?

We have been taught by our immediate experience—what, indeed, might be well learnt *a priori*—the impossibility of giving complete satisfaction to every reader. Timidity, prejudice, inflamed zeal, party bigotry, and other common perversions and disorders of the mind require sacrifices which cannot be made by Editors, without a relinquishment on their part of all independence of judgment and action, and a contradiction of the clearest sense of their particular duty and best interests. With regard to the choice of ingredients for a paper, the introduction or exclusion of topics, were they to consult the fears of one reader, the prepossessions of another, the antipathies and passions of a third, they would find themselves at last in a plight similar to that of the old man in the fable with the two wives. So great a variety of taste and diversity of opinion prevail, even among the persons most entitled to deference, that, to avoid insipidity on the one hand, and inordinancy on the other, it becomes necessary to exercise a collected and resolute discretion, for the errors of which its indispensableness exacts lenity of judgment, and due allowance will not fail to be made by liberal and reflecting spirits.

From the National Gazette.

The following observations, which we extract from the New-Hampshire Sentinel, deserve attention in every part of the United States. We congratulate New-Hampshire on the state of things here celebrated, and should be glad to see it universal:

Happy is it for our country and most auspicious to her rising greatness that the season of political warfare is over—that the great body of the people have thrown off all allegiance to party distinctions, and no more kindle with intemperate zeal at the sight of those discriminating banners which petty ambition, low jealousy and private interest do yet occasionally unfurl. A new era has commenced—the citizen now approaches the polls on the day of an election, free from all humiliating subserviency to the views of political demagogues, declaimers and intriguers, determined to yield his suffrage only for those in whose characters he believes are united, integrity, intellectual acquirement, discriminating judgment, liberal feeling, love of country, and ability and zeal to cherish and promote the best interests of the Republic. Instead of inquiring what distinctive badge the candidate has worn in times of political division, the people only wish to be informed of his fitness for the responsible station to which he is named. We say the people, for such are the sentiments which animate the enlightened, the wise and reflecting, and of such the great mass is composed. But there still remain a few who unblushingly avow themselves wedded to a political bigotry, most intolerant in its operation, illiberal and pernicious in its influence, and most destructive to the best interests of the nation

The people are convinced that it is neither wise nor patriotic to cherish a spirit so repugnant to freedom, so injurious to the welfare of the State—a spirit which in its operation often excludes from the councils of the nation the most cultivated understandings, to give place to giddy heads, or persons absolutely unqualified for the stations to which party feelings alone lift them—a spirit more consonant to that which marked the French revolution than it is to any thing else. *Let the people be ever watchful of those who profess unbounded attachment to their interest, and at the same time endeavor to inflame their passions;* they are generally young aspirants to office, who would mount to power upon the prejudices they endeavor to keep alive.

In view of the important election which is now near at hand, it is pleasing to reflect that the political elements are comparatively calm and peaceful—that party animosities have no more an existence among us—that the distinctive appellations of "Federalists" and "Republicans" are in a measure forgotten, and are merged in the more honorable name of Americans. Let us improve this happy crisis to our own advantage and to the advance-

ment of our country's good, by the selection of those men to represent us in the national councils on whom the care of the public weal may devolve with the greatest safety—men who will give dignity to their station, and reflect honour on the State. In order that we may make such a selection, we must be entirely uninfluenced by the system of caucus nomination—a system which is not always the means of bringing forward to notice the best qualified for office. We must judge of all that are presented to our view by the knowledge we may personally have of their characters, or by the reputation their public course has obtained for them.

National Legislature.

Monday, Nov. 13.

THIS being the day appointed by law for the re-assembling of the present Congress, at their second Session, the following proceedings took place in the two Houses respectively:

IN SENATE.

The President of the Senate pro-tempore, Mr. Gaillard having taken the chair, and the roll being called, the following members answered:

From New-Hampshire.—Messrs. Morrill and Parrott.
Rhode-Island.—Mr. Burrill.
Vermont.—Mr. Tichenor.
New-York.—Messrs. King and Sanford.
New-Jersey.—Messrs. Dickerson and Wilson.
Pennsylvania.—Messrs Roberts and Lowrie.
Delaware.—Messrs. Horsey and Van Dyke.
Virginia.—Messrs. Pleasants and Barbour.
North-Carolina.—Mr. Macon.
South-Carolina.—Messrs. Gaillard & Smith.
Kentucky.—Mr Johnson.
Tennessee.—Mr. Eaton.
Ohio.—Messrs. Ruggles and Trimble.
Louisiana.—Messrs. Brown and Johnson.
Indiana.—Messrs. Taylor and Noble.
Mississippi.—Messrs. Williams and Holmes.
Illinois.—Messrs. Thomas and Edwards.
Alabama.—Messrs. Walker and King.
Maine.—Messrs. Holmes and Chandler.

The new members having qualified and taken their seats, they were classed, by lot, as is usual. It so fell out, that the term of service of Mr. Holmes will expire on the 3d March next, and that of Mr. Chandler on the 3d of March two years thereafter.

Mr. King, of Alabama, moved the appointment of a committee to acquaint the President of the United States of the organization of the Senate, and of its readiness to receive any communication from him; whereupon, Messrs. King of Alabama and Macon were appointed.

Mr. Wilson was appointed on the committee of enrolled bills, on the part of the Senate; and,

The orders usual at the commencement of the Session having been made;

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 12 o'clock precisely, the Clerk invited the House to come to order, and on calling over the Roll of Members, it appeared that there were present the following Members, viz:

From New-Hampshire.—Messrs. Buffum Jr. Butler, Clagett, Plumer Jr. Upham.
From Massachusetts.—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Cushman, Fuller, Hill, Kendall, Lincoln, Morton, Nelson, Parker, Shaw, Eustis.
From Rhode-Island.—Messrs. Eddy, Hazard.
From Connecticut.—Messrs. Edwards, Foot, Moseley, Phelps, Russ, Stevens, Tomlinson.
From Vermont.—Messrs. Crafts, Meech, Richards, Strong, Mallary.
From New-York.—Messrs. Allen, Baker, Case, Clark, De Witt, Dickinson, Fay, Ford, Gross, Hackley, Jr. Hall, Meigs, Monell, Pitcher, Richmond, Storrs, Street, Strong, Taylor, Tompkins, Tracy, Van Rensselaer, Wendover, Wood.
New-Jersey.—Messrs. Bateman, Bloomfield, Condit, Linn, Smith.
Pennsylvania.—Messrs. Baldwin, Darlington, Edwards, Forrest, Gross, Hemphill, Hibshman, Hostetter, Maclay, Marchand, R. Moore, S. Moore, Murray, Patterson, Philson, Rogers, Sergeant, Wallace, M'Cullough.
Delaware.—Mr. M'Lane.
Maryland.—Messrs. Archer, Kent, Little, Ringold, Smith, Warfield.
Virginia.—Messrs. Alexander, Burwell, Garnett, Jones, Mercer, Nelson, Newton, Randolph, Smith, Smyth, Swearington, Tucker, Williams, Archer, Gray, Jackson, and Moore.
North-Carolina.—Messrs. Culpepper, Edwards, Hall, Hooks, Sawyer, Slocumb, Smith, Walker, Williams.
S. Carolina.—Messrs. Brevard, Lowndes, M'Creary, Overstreet, Tucker.
Georgia.—Messrs. Abbott and Cobb.
Kentucky.—Messrs. Anderson, Brown, McLean, Metcalf, Robertson, Trimble.
Tennessee.—Messrs Cannon, Jones, Rhea
Ohio.—Messrs. Beecher, Brush, Campbell, Sloan.
Louisiana.—Mr. Butler.
Indiana.—Mr Hendricks.
Illinois.—Mr. Cook.
Alabama.—Mr. Crowell.

The Clerk having announced that a quorum of the House was present, said, that he had received a letter from the Hon. Henry Clay, late Speaker of this House, which, with the leave of the House, he read as follows:

Lexington, Ken. 28th Oct. 1820.

SIR:—I will thank you to communicate to the House of Representatives that, owing to imperious circumstances, I shall not be able to attend upon it until after the Christmas holy days; and to respectfully ask it to allow me to resign the office of its Speaker, which I have the honor to hold, and to consider this as the act of my resignation. I beg the house also to permit me to reiterate the expression of my sincere acknowledgments and unaffected gratitude for the distinguished consideration which it has uniformly manifested for me.

I have the honor to be, with great esteem, your faithful and obedient servant.

H. CLAY.

Thomas Dougherty, Esq.
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Newton, the letter was ordered to lie on the table, and to be inserted in the Journal of the House.

On motion of Mr. Newton, the House then proceeded to the Election of a Speaker.

The Clerk declared, that, as this was an Election to be made from amongst Members of the House, no previous nomination was necessary. No nomination, therefore, was made.

Messrs. Newton and Mosely being appointed a committee to count the ballots, reported that the votes were—

For John W. Taylor, 46, William Lowndes, 34, Samuel Smith, 27, John Sergeant, 18. Hugh Nelson, 10, Scattering, 3.

Sixty-seven votes being necessary to a choice, and no member having the requisite majority, a second ballot took place; when the votes were thus reported:—For Mr. Taylor, 49, Mr. Lowndes, 44, Mr. Smith, 25, Mr. Sergeant, 18, Scattering, 1.

No choice being yet made, the House proceeded to a further ballot, when the votes given in were as follows:—For Mr. Lowndes 58, Mr. Taylor 50, Mr. Smith 16, Mr. Sergeant 11, scattering 1.

No choice having been yet made, the House proceeded to ballot a fourth time—when the following result was reported:—For Mr. Lowndes 61, Mr. Taylor 60, Mr. Smith 11, scattering 3.

No one having yet a majority of all the votes, a fifth ballot took place, which resulted as follows:—For Mr. Taylor 65, Mr. Lowndes 63, Mr. Smith 8, scattering 3.

A motion was then made that the House do now adjourn; and the question thereon being put by the Clerk, it was decided in the negative.

The house then proceeded to ballot a sixth time; and the votes, being counted, stood thus;—For Mr. Taylor 67, Mr. Lowndes, 61, Mr. Smith 7, scattering 1. No election having yet taken place—

Another motion was then made to adjourn, and the vote thereon was

For adjourning 65—Against it 68

So the House refused to adjourn, and another ballot was held, which resulted as follows:—For Mr. Taylor 62, Mr. Lowndes 57, Mr. Smith 15, scattering 1. No choice having yet been made—

A motion was made to adjourn, and decided in the affirmative, ayes 71.

And the clerk adjourned the House to 12 o'clock to-morrow.

THE MESSAGE
OF THE
President of the United States,

To both Houses, at the opening of the Second Session of the Sixteenth Congress—transmitted by Mr. JAMES MONROE, junr.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

In communicating to you a just view of public affairs, at the commencement of your present labors, I do it with great satisfaction; because, taking all circumstances into consideration which claim attention, I see much cause to rejoice in the felicity of our situation. In making this remark, I do not wish to be understood to imply that an unvaried prosperity is to be seen in every interest of this great community. In the progress of a nation, inhabiting a territory of such vast extent and great variety of climate, every portion of which is engaged in foreign commerce, and liable to be affected, in some degree, by the changes which occur in the condition and regulations of foreign countries, it would be strange, if the produce of our soil and the industry and enterprize of our fellow-citizens received at all times, and in every quarter, an uniform & equal encouragement. This would be more than we have a right to expect, under circumstances the most favorable. Pressures on certain interests, it is admitted, have been felt; but, allowing to these their greatest extent, they detract but little from the force of the remark already made. In forming a just estimate of our present situation, it is proper to look at the whole; in the outline, as well as in the detail. A free, virtuous, and enlightened people know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends; and even those who suffer most occasionally, in their transitory concerns, find great relief under their sufferings, from the blessings, which they otherwise enjoy, and in the consoling and animating hope which they administer. From whence do these pressures come? Not from a government which is founded by, administered for and supported by, the people. We trace them to the peculiar character of the epoch in which we live, and to the extraordinary occurrences which have signalized it. The convulsions with which several of the powers of Europe have been shaken, and the long and destructive wars in which all were engaged, with their sudden transition to a state of peace, presenting, in the first instance, unusual encouragement to our commerce, and withdrawing it in the second, even within its wonted limit, could not fail to be sensibly felt here. The station too, which we had to support through this long conflict, compelled, as we were, finally, to become a party to it with a principal power, and to make great exertions, suffer heavy losses, and to contract considerable debts, disturbing the ordinary course of affairs, by augmenting, to a vast amount, the circulating medium, and thereby elevating, at one time, the price of every article above a just standard, and depressing it at another below it, had likewise its due effect.

It is manifest that the pressures of which we complain have proceeded, in a great measure, from these causes. When, then, we take into view the prosperous and happy condition of our country, in all the great circumstances which constitute the felicity of a nation—every individual in the full enjoyment of all his rights; the Union blessed with plenty, and rapidly rising to greatness, under a national government, which operates with complete effect in every part, without being felt in any, except by the ample protection which it affords, and under state governments which perform their equal share, according to a wise distribution of power between them, in promoting the public happiness—it is impossible to behold so gratifying, so glorious a spectacle, without being penetrated with the most profound and grateful acknowledgments to the Supreme Author of all good for such manifold and inestimable blessings. Deeply impressed with these sentiments, I cannot regard the pressures to which I have adverted otherwise than in the light of mild and instructive admonitions; warning us of dangers to be shunned in future; teaching us lessons of economy, corresponding with the simplicity and purity of our institutions, and best adapted to their support; evincing the connection and dependence which the various parts of our happy Union have on each other, thereby augmenting daily our social incorporation, and adding, by its strong ties, new strength and vigor to the political; opening a wider range, and with new encouragement to the industry and enterprize of our fellow citizens at home and abroad; and more especially by the multiplied proofs which it has accumulated of the great perfection of our most excellent system of government, the powerful instrument, in the hands of an all-merciful Creator, in securing to us these blessings.

Happy as our situation is, it does not exempt us from solicitude and care for the future. On the contrary, as the blessings which we enjoy are great, proportionably great should be our vigilance, zeal, and activity to preserve them. Foreign wars may again expose us to new wrongs, which would impose on us new duties, for which we ought to be prepared. The state of Europe is unsettled, and how long peace may be preserved, is altogether uncertain; in addition to which, we have interests of our own to adjust, which will require particular attention. A correct view of our relations with each power will enable you to form a just idea of existing difficulties, and of the measures of precaution best adapted to them.

Respecting our relations with Spain, nothing explicit can now be communicated. On the adjournment of Congress, in May last, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, at Madrid, was instructed to inform the government of Spain, that, if his Catholic Majesty should then ratify the treaty, this government would accept the ratification, so far as to submit to the decision of the Senate the question whether such ratification should be received in exchange for that of the United States, heretofore given. By letters from the Minister of the United States to the Secretary of State, it appears, that a communication, in conformity with his instructions, had been made to the government of Spain, and that the Cortes had the subject under consideration. The result of the deliberations of that body, which is daily expected, will be made known to Congress as soon as it is received. The friendly sentiment which was expressed on the part of the United States, in the message of the 9th of May last, is still entertained for Spain. Among the causes of regret, however, which are inseparable from the delay attending this transaction, it is proper to state, that satisfactory information has been received that measures have been recently adopted by designing persons, to convert certain parts of the province of East-Florida into depots for the reception of foreign goods, from whence to smuggle them into the United States. By opening a port within the limits of Florida, immediately on our boundary, where there was no settlement, the object could not be misunderstood. An early accommodation of differences will, it is hoped, prevent all such fraudulent and pernicious practices, and place the relations of the two countries on a very amicable and permanent basis.

The commercial relations between the United States and the British colonies in the West-Indies, and on this continent, have undergone no change; the British government still preferring to leave that commerce under the restriction heretofore imposed on it, on each side. It is satisfactory to recollect, that the restraints resorted to by the United States were defensive only, intended to prevent a monopoly under British regulations, in favor of Great-Britain; as it likewise is, to know that the experiment is advancing in a spirit of amity between the parties.

The question depending between the United States and Great-Britain, respecting the construction of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, has been referred, by both governments, to the decision of the Emperor of Russia, who has accepted the umpirage.

An attempt has been made with the government of France, to regulate, by treaty, the commerce between the two countries, on the principle of reciprocity and equality. By the last communication from the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, to whom full power had been given, we learn that the negociation had been commenced there, but, serious difficulties having occurred, the French government had resolved to transfer it to the United States, for which purpose the Minister Plenipotentiary of France had been ordered to repair to this city, and whose arrival might soon be expected. It is hoped that this important interest may be arranged on just conditions, and in a manner equally satisfactory to both parties. It is submitted to Congress to decide, until such arrangement is made, how far it may be proper, on the principle of the act of the last session, which augmented the tonnage duty on French vessels, to adopt other measures for carrying more completely into effect the policy of that act.

The act referred to, which imposes new tonnage on French vessels, having been in force from and after the first day of July, it has happened that several vessels of that nation which had been despatched from France before its existence was known, have entered the ports of the United States, and been subject to its operation, without that previous notice which the general spirit of our laws gives to individuals in similar cases.

The object of that law having been merely to counteract the inequalities which existed to the disadvantage of the United States, in their commercial intercourse with France, it is submitted also to the consideration of Congress, whether, in the spirit of amity and conciliation, which it is no less the inclination than the policy of the United States to preserve in their intercourse with other powers, it may not be proper to extend relief to the individuals interested in those cases, by exempting from the operation of the law all those vessels which have entered our ports without having had the means of previously knowing the existence of the additional duty.

The contest between Spain and the Colonies, according to the most authentic information, is maintained by the latter with improved success. The unfortunate divisions which were known to exist some time since at Buenos Ayres, it is understood, still prevail. In no part of South America has Spain made any impression on the Colonies, while in many parts, and particularly in Venezuela and New-Grenada, the Colonies have gained strength and acquired reputation, both for the management of the war, in which they have been successful, and for the order of the internal administration. The late change in the government of Spain, by the re-establishment of the constitution of 1812, is an event which promises to be favorable to the revolution. Under the authority of the Cortes, the Congress of Angostura was invited to open a negociation for the settlement of differences between the parties, to which it was replied, that they would willingly open the negociation, provided the acknowledgment of their independence was made its basis, but not otherwise. Of further proceedings between them we are uninformed. No facts are known to this government, to warrant the belief, that any of the powers of Europe will take part in the contest: whence it may be inferred, considering all circumstances, which must have weight in producing the result, that an adjustment will finally take place, on the basis proposed by the Colonies. To promote that result, by friendly counsels, with other powers, including Spain herself, has been the uniform policy of this government.

In looking to the internal concerns of our country, you will, I am persuaded, derive much satisfaction from a view of the several objects to which, in the discharge of your official duties, your attention will be drawn. Among these, none holds a more important place than the public revenue, from the direct operation of the power, by which it is raised on the people, and by its influence in giving effect to every other power of the government.—The revenue depends on the resources of the country, and the facility by which the amount required is raised, is a strong proof of the extent of the resources, and of the efficiency of the government.—A few prominent facts will place this great interest in a just light before you. On the 30th of September, 1815, the funded and floating debt of the United States was estimated at one hundred and ninety-seven millions six hundred and thirty five thousand five hundred and fifty-eight dollars. If to this sum be added the amount of five per cent stock subscribed to the Bank of the United States, the amount of Mississippi stock, and of the stock which was issued subsequently to that date, the balances ascertained to be due to certain states, for military services, and to individuals, for supplies furnished, and services rendered during the late war, the public debt may be estimated as amounting, at that date, and as afterwards liquidated, to one hundred and fifty-eight millions seven hundred and thirteen thousand forty nine dollars. On the 30th of September, 1820, it amounted to ninety-one millions nine hundred and ninety-three thousand eight hundred and eighty three dollars, having been reduced in that interval, by payments, sixty-six millions eight hundred and seventy-nine thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars. During this term, the expences of the government of the United States were likewise defrayed, in every branch of the civil, military, and naval establishments; the public edifices in this city have been rebuilt, with considerable additions: extensive fortifications have been commenced, and are in a train of execution; permanent arsenals and magazines have been erected in various parts of the Union; our navy has been considerably augmented, and the ordnance, munitions of war, and stores, of the army and navy, which were much exhausted during the war, have been replenished.

By the discharge of so large a proportion of the public debt, and the execution of such extensive and important operations, in so short a time, a just estimate may be formed of the great extent of our national resources. The demonstration is the more complete and gratifying, when it is recollected that the direct tax and excise were repealed soon after the termination of the late war, and that the revenue applied to these purposes has been derived almost wholly from other sources.

The receipts into the Treasury from every source, to the 30th of September last, have amounted to sixteen millions seven hundred and ninety-four thousand one hundred and seven dollars and sixty four cents; whilst the public expenditures, to the same period, amounted to sixteen millions eight hundred and seventy one thousand five hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-two cents; leaving in the Treasury, on that day, a sum estimated at one million nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For the probable receipts of the following year I refer you to the statement which will be transmitted from the Treasury.

The sum of three millions of dollars, authorised to be raised by loan, by an act of the last session of Congress, has been obtained upon terms advantageous to the Government, indicating not only an increased confidence in the faith of the nation, but the existence of a large amount of capital seeking that mode of investment, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum.

It is proper to add, that there is now due to the Treasury, for the sale of public lands, twenty-two millions nine hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred and forty five dollars. In bringing this subject to view, I consider it my duty to submit to Congress, whether it may not be advisable to extend to the purchasers of these lands, in consideration of the unfavorable change which has occurred since the sales a reasonable indulgence. It is known that the purchases were made when the price of every article had risen to its greatest height, and that the instalments are becoming due at a period of great depression. It is presumed that some plan may be devised, by the wisdom of Congress, compatible with the public interest, which would afford great relief to the purchasers.

Considerable progress has been made, during the present season, in examining the coast and its various bays, and other inlets, in the collection of materials, and in the construction of fortifications for the defence of the Union, at several of the positions at which it has been decided to erect such works. At Mobile Point and Dauphin Island, and at the Rigolets, leading to Lake Pontchartrain, materials, to a considerable amount, have been collected, and all the necessary preparations made for the commencement of the works. At Old Point Comfort, at the mouth of James River, and at the Rip-raps, on the opposite shore, in the Chesapeake Bay, materials, to a vast amount, have been collected; and at the Old Point some progress has been made in the construction of the fortification, which is on a very extensive scale. The work at Fort Washington, on this river, will be completed early in the next spring; and that on the Peapatch, in the Delaware, in the course of the next season. Fort Diamond, at the Narrows, in the Harbor of New-York, will be finished this year. The works at Boston, New-York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston and Niagara have been in part repaired; and the coast of North-Carolina, extending south to Cape Fear has been examined, as have likewise other parts of the coast eastward of Boston. Great exertions have been made to push forward these works with the utmost dispatch possible; but, when their extent is considered, with the important purposes for which they are intended, the defence of the whole coast, and, in consequence, of the whole interior, and that they are to last for ages, it will be manifest that a well digested plan, founded on military principles, connecting the whole together, combining security with economy, could not be prepared without repeated examinations of the most exposed and difficult parts, and that it would also take considerable time to collect the materials at the several points where they would be required. From all the light that has been shed on this subject, I am satisfied that every favorable anticipation which has been formed of this great undertaking will be verified, and that, when completed, it will afford very great, if not complete, protection to our Atlantic frontier, in the event of another war; a protection sufficient to counterbalance, in a single campaign, with an enemy powerful at sea, the expense of all these works without taking into the estimate the saving of the lives of so many of our citizens, the protection of our towns and other property, or the tendency of such works to prevent war.

Our military positions have been maintained at Belle Point, on the Arkansas, at Council Bluff, on the Missouri, at St. Peter's on the Mississippi, and at Green Bay, on the Upper Lakes. Commodious barracks have already been erected at most of these posts, with such works as were necessary for their defence. Progress has also been made in opening communications between them, and in raising supplies at each for the support of the troops, by their own labor—particularly those most remote.

With the Indians peace has been preserved, and a progress made in carrying into effect the act of Congress, making an appropriation for their civilization, with the prospect of favorable results. As connected equally with both these objects, our trade with those tribes is thought to merit the attention of Congress. In their original state, game is their sustenance, and war their occupation; and, if they find no employment from civilized powers, they destroy each other. Left to themselves, their extirpation is inevitable. By a judicious regulation of our trade with them, we supply their wants, administer to their comforts, and gradually, as the game retires, draw them to us. By maintaining posts far in the interior, we acquired more thorough and direct control over them; without which it is confidently believed that a complete change in their manners can never be accomplished. By such posts, aided by a proper regulation of our trade with them, and a judicious civil administration over them, to be provided for by law, we shall, it is presumed, be enabled not only to protect our own settlements from their savage incursions, and preserve peace among the several tribes, but accomplish also the great purpose of their civilization.

Considerable progress has also been made in the construction of ships of war, some of which have been launched in the course of the present year.

Our peace with the powers on the coast of Barbary has been preserved, but we owe it altogether to the presence of our squadron in the Mediterranean. It has been found equally necessary to employ some of our vessels for the protection of our commerce in the Indian Sea, the Pacific, and along the Atlantic coast. The interests which we have depending in those quarters, which have been much improved of late, are of great extent, and of high importance to the nation, as well as to the parties concerned, and would undoubtedly suffer, if such protection was not extended to them. In execution of the law of the last session, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, some of our public ships have also been employed on the coast of Africa, where several captures have already been made of vessels engaged in that disgraceful traffic.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Nov. 14, 1820.

By the late Mails.

GEORGIA. SAVANNAH, NOV. 8.

LAST night we were visited with a *black Frost*—We may, therefore, bid adieu to *Yellow Fever*.

LOUISIANA. N. ORLEANS, OCT. 12.

FROM GALVESTOWN.

Arrived schr Three Sisters, Aimes, from Galvestown. Her former captain, Davis, was killed in an action with the Carion-crow Indians on the 29th of July last.

By the Three Sisters, we learn that General Long remained on the Island of St. Louis, in that Bay, with about 80 followers. The Carion crow Indians, in number about 100, were also on the Island at the time—they are hostile to Long's party, and it is said devour all their prisoners. The Spaniards had about 100 troops at St. Antonio, and about 80 at Labadie. There were some small parties of Americans between the Trinity and the Sabine.

S. CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, NOV. 6.

REVOLUTION IN ST DOMINGO.

Capt. M'Ilhenny, arrived here this morning from Wilmington, (N. C.) informs us that the brig June, arrived at that port on Saturday last, in a short passage from Aux Cayes, bringing the important information that a rebellion had broken out against the government of King Henry, (Christophe,) who was marching to attack Gen. Boyer, when his troops revolted, seized upon their commander, and cut off his head, which was placed upon a pole, and exhibited at various places; after which, the troops went over to Gen. Boyer, the rival chieftain of Hayti. A bloody civil war was still raging in various parts of the Island, when the June sailed; but it was expected that

both sections of the republic, which were formerly under the separate commands of Christophe and Petion, would now be united, under one head, in the person of Gen. Boyer.

OHIO. CADIZ, NOV. 1.

The Zanesville silver mining company have at length got down to the place where they expected to find silver, but no silver has yet been discovered where they are now at work: they are, however, working in a horizontal direction towards the place where they first bored, with the expectation, as they say, of there finding the object of their pursuits.

N. HAMPSHIRE. PORTSMOUTH, NOV. 11.

Pedestrianism.—On Wednesday last Mr. Connor, of Exeter, undertook to walk from the Court-House in that town to the Court-House in Portsmouth, in three hours, on a wager of 50 dollars; distance 15 miles.—Mr. C. started at 20 minutes past 6 A. M. and arrived here at 16 minutes past 9, winning the bet by 4 minutes.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, NOV. 15.

BOAT RACE.

The Race between the two celebrated Boats called the New-York, built by Mr. John Baptist, of this city, and owned by the *Knickerbocker Club*, and the American Star, built by Mr. John Chambers, of Brooklyn, and owned by a company of gentlemen of that place, agreeably to promise, took place on Saturday. Much interest was excited, and a purse of 1600 dollars with an elegant flag, was made up for the winning boat by the parties immediately interested, and side bets to the amount, it is said, of 8 to 10,000 dollars were made. The Boats started at 2 o'clock from the upper dock at Williamsburg ferry, and rowed to a boat anchored abreast of Castle Williams, distance upwards of 8 miles. It was a handsome performance, and much skill was exhibited by the rowers on both sides. As near as we can ascertain, the distance was run in a time between 12 and 15 minutes, at still water. The New-York won the race with apparent ease, and reached the stakes it is said about 50 yards ahead of her antagonist. The boats are each 27 feet in length from stem to stern. So highly gratified were the friends of the winners at the result, that they took the boat from the water with the steersman in it, and bore it on their shoulders from Whitehall through Broadway to the Fulton Hotel, in Fulton-street, where an entertainment was provided. The boat was suspended in triumph in front of the third story of the house, and the party spent the evening in great glee.

The boat, together with the prize flag, will remain suspended at the Fulton Hotel, kept by Mrs. Mitchell in Fulton-street, till to-morrow.

NOV. 15.

The American Insurance Company have declared a dividend *of fifteen per cent* for the last six months.

A Spanish frigate arrived at Havana about the 20th Oct. from Vera Cruz, having 3,000,000 dollars on board, and after taking out 1,000,000, would sail with the balance for Cadiz.

NOV. 16.

The Weathersfield Bonnet was sold at auction yesterday, at the Tontine Coffee House, at *thirty-nine* dollars, to a merchant in this city.

Capt. Smith of the Maria Theresa from Bordeaux, has brought dispatches for government from the American minister at Paris. Capt. S. informs that it was understood our minister in Spain, Mr Forsyth, was to leave Madrid on the 1st of October, on his return to the U. States.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, Nov. 22, 1820.

The President's Message was issued from this office, on Saturday, in an extra sheet, and delivered to city subscribers. It is published in the Courier for the benefit of our country readers.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Allotment of the Judges for the Winter Session, 1820—1.

Chief Justice Hosmer—Fairfield and Middlesex.

Judge Peters—Hartford.

Judge Chapman—Litchfield.

Judge Brainard—New-London and Windham.

Judge Bristol—New Haven and Tolland.

Judge Peters—to hold the Court in Tolland county, in April 1821.

MISSOURI QUESTION.

The Legislature of Vermont is now in session at Montpelier. The following extract from the speech of Governor Skinner, expresses his sentiments on the Missouri question.

"The act of the last session of Congress authorising the inhabitants of a portion of the territory of the United States, to form a State government, without a provision in its Constitution, restricting the power of enslaving a part of the human family, has caused general surprise through the State, and excited feelings of sincere regret. The report of the committee on this subject, which was adopted by the House, and at the close of the last session dismissed, it is presumed furnishes no evidence of the opinion of that respectable body. Indeed, could I entertain a doubt, as to the feelings of the people of Vermont, I should not have troubled you with communicating my own."

Capt Darrell, arrived at Baltimore, from Laguira, states that about 21 days previous to his sailing, accounts were received at that place of the complete defeat of the Patriots, in an attack on Carthagena, with the loss of 700 slain.

Effectual cure for Chilblains.

Take a large handful of the stalks of Sumac with one quart of wheat bran and about eight quarts of water, boil them together half an hour, then apply it to the part affected for ten or fifteen minutes.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

Proclamation to the people and the army of the Artibonite and the North.

Jean Pierre Boyer, President of Hayti.

Citizens! Soldiers!—The horrid despotism under which you have groaned these last fourteen years, and the misery you have undergone, appear to approach to their end. The first effort for your liberty is given you by St Marcs, which has just ranged itself under the Banner of the Republic. It was nothing my dear countrymen to have fought the French, to acquire our national independence, if a wise organization and a well represented government, had not come to assure not only for our present generation but to our children the benefits of the church and the equality of rights, and in the end to guarantee a long existence to regenerated Haytians. It is for that object that the representatives of the people are laboring, while General Christophe consulted nothing but his ambition and passions. He misused the authority which had vanquished our ancient tyrants, entered this town like a desperado where were collected the constitutional Assembly, and commenced a civil war because our Legislature had judged it necessary, to limit the magistrate's authority over the people.—God has not permitted, that this haughty man should succeed in his project—he was repelled in his attempt—the government of the Republic was organized from the Constitution, emanating from the general will, the laws are equally beneficial to all citizens, and has established its empire, and the State, a slow step, but a secure one, has constantly marched, since that period, towards its solidity and prosperity whilst the phantom of power which General Christophe has usurped over you, has fallen by catastrophe. The iron rod which he held weighty over your heads, will now be broken in his own hands.—Citizens! Soldiers! I will not repeat to you all the horrors which the chief of the north or his agents have committed. They are repugnant to my heart, and I hasten to drive them from my imagination; but I will recall to you this incontestible truth, "When virtue is enlisted against vice, the triumph of the latter cannot be very lasting;" this is the will of the Most High.

Like my predecessor, Alexander Petion, the founder of our Republic, I had always calculated, that with your aid, we should one day, break the iron yoke of the oppressor who has so frequently violated personal rights and heaped accumulated misery on Hayti. Follow the example of the 8th Brigade and the garrison of St. Marcs. Follow these brave men. All the military men who may join the republic, shall be amply rewarded. After this day of pain and sorrow, will succeed those of union and friendship.

Inhabitants of the Artibonite and of the north! Soldiers of all rank, my companions in arms, the Haytians can no longer have any disputes to cause the effusion of blood among themselves—Let us thank the Almighty—Let us forget all that has passed, and be mindful of the unfortunate. The republican army which you see at St. Marc, the commune of Berettes, the Cahos a Saint Raphael, a la Grand Riviere a Valliere, is placed there solely for the purpose of maintaining the public tranquillity, and protecting your families your fortunes, and your rights—It will violate none of your rights: and what it may take shall be scrupulously paid for.

Thus, my friends, unite in re planting the tree of liberty, which has been torn down by your tyrants. Rally round it, and partake of all its enjoyments, but avoid all reproaches of your brethren. The republic requires no bloody conquests. It wants only those of the heart, and its kindliest affections. If any one errs the laws will punish him. Forget, I say once more, all that has past, and think of the future. Come like children and enjoy the benefit of your laws

Vive la Republic of Hayti! vive Independence! vive la Liberty and Equality.

Given at the National Palace of St. Marc 16th Oct. 1820—17th year of our independence.

(SIGNED) BOYER.

By the President,
The Secretary General
B TRIGENÆ.

CARANQUA INDIANS

The following extract, relative to the Caranqua (or Carankaus) Indians, are taken from "Lewis and Clark's Travels" We cannot account for the boasted display of heroism, published under a "general order," signed James Long. We know not under what authority he acts, for we cannot believe that the federal government has any thing to do with him, or his bloody exploits. We suspect he is a mere adventurer. These depredations are contrary to the spirit and intention of our government. The government wish the Indians civilized, and treated with humanity. It has no idea of making a slaughter-house of the whole Indian territory.—They have suffered enough by their own folly, and by being mislead by mischievous, designing demagogues.

"CARANKAUS.—They live on an island, or peninsula, in the bay of St Bernard, in length about ten miles, and five in breadth; the soil is extremely rich and pleasant; on one side of which, there is a high bluff, or mountain of coal, which has been on fire for many years affording always a light at night, and a strong thick smoke by day, by which vessels are sometimes lost on the shoaly coast, which shoals are said to extend nearly out of sight of land.

"These Indians are irreconcilable enemies to the Spaniards, always at war with them, and kill them wherever they can. The Spaniards call them cannibals; but the French give them a different character, and have always been treated kindly by them since Monsieur Salle and his party were in the neighborhood. They are said to be 500 men strong, but I have not been able to estimate their numbers from any very accurate information.

"They speak the Attakano language, are friendly and kind to all other Indians, and, I presume, are much like all others, notwithstanding what the Spaniards say of them: for nature is every where the same."

Petersburg Republican.

The North-Carolina, 74.—We yesterday had the satisfaction of viewing the head intended for this superb ship of war. It is the figure of Sir Walter Raleigh, the first founder of North-Carolina, executed by Mr. Rush, of this city, whose skill and judgment in the science of sculpture, is known and admired in every part of the world where Philadelphia vessels are known. It must be an additional satisfaction to our fellow citizens of North-Carolina, after having the fortunate lot of giving a name to one of the finest vessels in the world, to have her prow ornamented with a masterly likeness of their original founder, by one of the ablest artists of Pennsylvania. The bust of Sir Walter is acknowledged, by the ablest judges, to be an admirable portraiture from the first prints extant.—*Philad. Gaz.*

An officer of the Columbus 74 writes to his friend in Maryland, under date "July 7, 1820, at sea," as follows:—"The Guerriere came up from Gibraltar, to take on board the statue of Gen. Washington by Canova—but it is still in Rome unfinished. I have seen a print of it and fear it will not please the good people of North-Carolina as a likeness. It may however, be yet improved in this respect, as the artist has not yet put his own chisel to it. It will cost about $5,000. The General is represented in the Roman Costume, in a sitting posture, writing his valedictory address—our ship will probably have the honor of bringing it home."

A report has been for some weeks circulating in the newspapers, of the death of Major General Ripley, of the Army. We are under the impression that this is an error.—Late letters from New-Orleans, make no mention of it. If an error, it has probably arisen from typographical inadvertence in copying the account of the decease of his lady, who died about the time at which his death is reported.

Nat. Intell.

SAVANNAH.

The Savannah Museum, of Nov. 7, after some notice of the healthy condition of the place, says:—"Vessels from Europe and northern ports, are every day arriving, freighted with merchandize and crowded with passengers. Our wharves are again lively with the hum of business—and our streets present the gladdening spectacle of a cheerful and renovated population."

One of the express riders, employed to bring the President's Message to New York, was killed near Havre de Grace, by the falling of his horse.

From the National Gazette and Literary Register.

Among our late numbers of the *Courier Francais*, one of the best of the Paris Journals, we find the following editorial article in relation to the trial of the Queen of England:

"We expect that our readers will be grateful to us for the caution which we practice in giving an account of the proceedings in the Queen's trial. We have taken care to furnish only by equivalent or paraphrase, the testimony revolting to French decorum and breeding: our French press, even at the time that it enjoyed full liberty, may be considered as having practised a modest reserve, amounting to prudery, when compared with the licentiousness and grossness of the British press.—The English papers repeat, without shame, what indeed the British Peers neither blush to hear nor to cause to be repeated before them. We doubt whether the man among us the most depraved, the most familiar with obscene images and the language of debauchery, could imagine to what scandalous details, to what disgusting matters of turpitude, the ignoble witnesses and the noble examiners have descended in the British Senate.

"The relation given in the London prints is such that an English gentleman, said yesterday in our presence, that he would feel less apprehension and remorse in putting into the hands of his daughter the well known Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure, than the London sheets which daily serve up the particulars of the private life of the Queen of England. In France, notwithstanding all our precautions, there is no father of a family who does not every morning industriously put out of the way of his household, the French papers which give an account of this trial so infamously famous. When it is recollected that such things originate and are transacted in that country, to which belongs the noble Duke who said that the French stood in need of lessons of morality; that country in which a young Peer, in the delirium of national pride and hate, dared to describe the French as a people without honor and morality—we may well be astonished that the nations of Europe, disabused as they now are with respect to the foreign policy of England, are not equally so in regard to her social qualities and domestic virtues. In France, such investigations, even in the case of the most obscure individuals, are pursued and the decision given, in the most private manner.—What advantage can England derive from thus scandalizing Europe and the world?"

By the last Western Mail.

CONGRESS.

Tuesday, Nov. 14.

The house after balloting 19 times for a Speaker, adjourned.

Wednesday, Nov. 15.

The House having been called to order at 12 o'clock, proceeded to ballot, the twentieth time, for a speaker, in the place of Mr. Clay, resigned.

The votes having been counted, it appeared that the number of votes given in was 141—necessary to a choice 71. Of which there were—For Mr. Taylor, 67; Mr. Lowndes, 65; Mr. Smith, 8; scattering, 1.

No choice having been made, the House proceeded to ballot the 21st time; when the result was as follows: whole number of votes 142—necessary to a choice 74, of which there were—For Mr. Taylor, 73; Mr. Lowndes, 42; Mr. Smith, 32.

No choice having yet been made, the House was about to ballot again; when

Mr. Little rose, and, remarking on the extraordinary aspect of the present proceedings of the House; the necessity for choosing a Speaker; the uncertainty, under present appearances, when a choice would be made; the weariness of the House at these repeated ballotings, &c.—moved, that the House do come to a resolution, that the lowest on each ballot should be dropped at the succeeding ballot, and that any votes given for such lowest person should not be taken into account.

The Clerk of the House, after reading the resolve, expressed doubts of the power of the House to pass such a resolution, consistently with the rules established for its government.

Mr. Randolph made it a point of order whether the Clerk had any right to express to the house his opinion of their powers, or to decide for them what was, or was not, in order.

The Clerk declared, that under the rules of the House, which prescribed the mode of election by ballot, he could not receive this motion.

Some brief debate took place on the point of order, Mr. Randolph protesting against what he pronounced an assumption of power on the part of the Clerk, and asserting the right of any member to propound any question to the house through the Clerk, the Speaker's chair being vacant, or from himself, if he thought proper.

Other gentlemen, Mr. Storrs, Mr. Little, Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Mercer, Mr. Livermore, expressed their opinions, and the following rule of the House was read:

"In all other cases of ballot than for committees, a majority of the votes given shall be necessary to an election; and, when there shall not be such a majority on the first ballot, the ballot shall be repeated until a majority be obtained."

Mr. Little, asserting his right to make the motion, yet, not desiring to prolong discussion in regard to it, waved the moving of it himself.

The House then proceeded to ballot the twenty-second time. The whole number of votes was 148—75 necessary to a choice. The votes were—For Mr. Taylor, 76; Mr. Lowndes, 44; Mr. Smith, 27; Scattering, 1.

So John W. Taylor, Esq a Representative from the State of New-York, was elected Speaker; and, having been conducted to the chair by Mr. Newton and Mr. Mosely, addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen: I approach the station to which your favor invites me, greatly distrusting my ability to fulfil your just expectations. Although the duties of the chair have become less arduous by improvements in its practice during the administration of my distinguished predecessor, I should not venture to assume their responsibilities without a firm reliance on your indulgent support. In all deliberative assemblies, the preservation of order must depend in a greater degree upon the members at large than upon any efforts of a presiding officer. The forbearance and decorum which characterized this house in its former session, at a period of peculiar excitement, afford of their continued exercise a happy anticipation. For the confidence with which you have honored me, be pleased to accept my profound acknowledgments. In my best endeavors to merit your approbation which shall not be intermitted, I can promise nothing more than diligence and a constant aim at impartiality. I can hope for nothing greater than that these endeavors may not prove altogether unavailing.

MARINE LIST.

Nov. 15—Arrived *sloop Mc Donough, Coit, N. York; sloop Revenge, Barker, Providence.*

17—Arrived, *sloop Science, Lovell, Boston; sloop Hiram, Buck, do.*

18—Sailed, *sloop Candidate, Stoddard, Baltimore.*

19—Sailed, *sloop Mc Donough, Coit, New-York; sloop Alert, Berce, Nantucket.*

Arrived, *sloop Eliza, Davison, New-York; sloop George, Hallet, Barnstable; schr. Ann Baxter, Yarmouth; schr. Success, Crowell, Barnstable; sloop Eliza-Ann, Snow, New-Bedford.*

20—Arrived, *sloop Transit, Bliven, Martha's Vineyard.*

21—Arrived, *sloop Alonzo, Barnes, Alexandria; sloop Caroline, Scudder, Barnstable; sloop Little Mary, Berce, Falmouth; schooner Monk, Crowell, Dennis; sloop Nabby, Crowell, Yarmouth*

Married,

At Middletown, Mr HENRY D. A. WARD, of Columbia, (S. C) to Miss ELIZA A. TRACEY, daughter of Dr. Ebenezer Tracey.

Died,

In this city, Mrs. MOORE, relict of the late Mr. David Moore, aged 69.

At Franklin, on the 18th inst. at the hou of his father-in-law, the Rev. Samuel N the Rev. BARNABAS BRUEN, late Past the Presbyterian Church at Ogdens New-York.

At Washington, Com. HUGH F. ..., of the Navy of the United States.

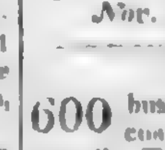
NOTICE.

A QUARTERLY meeting of the *Norwich Cherokee Mission Society* will be held at the *Chelsea Conference Room*, on Friday evening, at half past six.

RICHARD CHAPPELL, Sec'y.

Nov. 22.

For Nantucket,



THE sloop GEORGE, *Capt Hallet*, will sail the last of next week. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board.

Nov. 21.

SALT, &c.

600 bushels Rock, St. Ubes, Liverpool coarse and fine SALT,
1000 lbs TALLOW,
3 doz. bottles Philadelphia PORTER,
60 quintals CODFISH,
10 bushels dried APPLES,
A constant supply warranted FLOUR.

The above articles are for sale very low for Cash or Produce, by

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, Nov. 22, 1820. 3—

Taken up astray,

IN a suffering condition, a last spring COLT, with a white stripe in its forehead. The owner is desired to call, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

ELEAZER L. LATHROP.

Norwich, Nov. 14th, 1820. 3—

An old Friend to the Afflicted!

DR. COOLEY'S
Rheumatic and Alterative
PILLS,

And Restorative BITTERS or cure for the Jaundice,

FOR SALE AT THE DRUGGIST STORE OF

Ripley & Waldo, Norwich.

THIRTY years private practice and pulic circulation have proved the above Pills to be the most effectual remedy ever offered to the public, for the cure of the following complaints:—

Rheumatism, Headache, Sick Headache, Erysipelas, or St. Anthony's Fire, Costiveness, Salt Rheum, Jaundice, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Bowels, Hypocondriac Affections, Sickness and Trembling in the Morning, Want of Appetite, Hysterics and other female complaints.

Made and sold only by W. COOLEY, the sole proprietor and vender, and by agents of his appointment.

Nov. 22. 3—

Periodical Works.

SUBSCRIBERS solicited by T. ROBINSON for the following valuable works.

NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Published quarterly, price 2 00 per annum, each No. to contain about 110 pages 8 vo. Considering the merits, low price and its being delivered in Norwich free of expence of postage, it is confidently believed, there will not be a practising Physician in this vicinity, who will withhold his patronage from this valuable work.

Philadelphia Journal of Medical and Physical Science, Edited by N. Chapman, M. D and R. M. Patterson, M. D

Journal of Science, edited by Professor Silliman.

Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

The Christian Spectator, edited by an association of Gentlemen—$3 per annum.

Nov. 22, 1820 3—

WILLIAM TUCKER,

REQUESTS *all persons* who have accounts with him, of more than one year's standing, to call and settle. Notes will be received of those who are not in a situation to pay at this time—but he wishes to impress it on the minds of *all* who have *old* accounts with him, that they *must* be closed in *some way*.

Those who wish to pay in Grain are requested to deliver it by the 1st day of January next.

Griswold, Nov. 13th, 1820. 6w-3—

L I M E.

FARMERS and others who may want to supply themselves with *Lime and furnish their own casks*, can have the opportunity by applying at the Kiln in North-Stonington, during the remaining part of the present week and the whole of the next.

North-Stonington, Nov. 22, 1820. 6—

ALL those indebted to the subscriber either by book or note must make immediate payment, or their accounts will be left with an Attorney for collection.

The subscriber wishes to purchase one likely Family HORSE, that is good for the *saddle and harness*, and wishes to pay for said horse in a new *one horse Waggon on Springs*, or a *second hand Chaise*.

[illegible]WN.

Lisb[illegible]

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about 19 years [illegible]
has a very logy g[illegible]
a savage disposition—[illegible]
away 2 coats, 2 waistcoats, [illegible]
sers, 2 shirts, 2 hats, 2 pair shoes, [illegible]
tools. Whoever will apprehend said boy and deliver him to me shall have the above reward and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring said boy, or trusting him, on penalty of the law.

NATHAN CHAMPLIN.

Norwich, Nov. 21, 1820. 3—

Strayed

FROM the inclosure of the subscriber, about the middle of September, 1820, a red yearling HEIFER, that has no ear mark, and will satisfy any person that will inform where she may be found.

TYLER BROWN.

Lisbon, Nov. 18, 1820. 3—

Came into the enclosure

OF the subscriber about the 14th of Sept. last a brown yearling BULL. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

MINER SPALDING.

Griswold, Nov. 8th, 1820. 3—

POETRY.

LINES

BY MISS ROSCOE, OF LIVERPOOL.

As on the world I gaze with fearful eye,
And mark the vast expanse to wander through,
My full heart heaves with many a deep-drawn sigh,
And almost trembles at the awful view.

Where Sea my path amid this wonderous waste,
Hung with dark clouds, or circled with serene?
What is the bourne to which I daily haste?
What the dread changes of the future scene?

Lost in the mists of dark futurity,
Forever hid from my unbidden gaze,
They rest, Almighty One!—they rest with Thee:
Wise and inscrutable are all thy ways.

The humble creature thou hast deign'd to make,
Here also rests. Thy mercies I have prov'd;
Deep in this heart a holy trust they wake,
To bid me bear the ills of life unmov'd.

Vain terrors, peace!—Go spirit mail'd in worth,
Hollow'd, not injur'd, by the trials given,
And look upon the varied woes of earth,
But as the pains which purify for Heaven.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF

Charles Thomas & Co.

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment.

CHARLES THOMAS.
SIMEON THOMAS, Jun.
THOMAS THOMAS.

Norwich, Nov. 13, 1820. 2—

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF

Thomas L. Thomas & Son,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THOMAS L. THOMAS.
CHARLES THOMAS.

Norwich, Nov. 11, 1820. 2—

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE sale of the real and personal estate of the late Capt. *Augustus Lathrop*, deceased, is postponed to Friday the 24th inst.

J. STEDMAN, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 14, 1820. 2—

☞ *NOTICE.*

ALL persons indebted to the *Boxrah Manufacturing Company*, whose accounts are more than a year's standing, are requested to make immediate payment.—Grain of all kinds will be received at a fair price.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

Boxrahville, Oct. 14, 1820. 50—

FOUND,

YESTERDAY, in Preston, a Black *Pocket Book*, containing sundry papers. The owner can receive it on application to the publisher of the Courier, and paying for this advertisement.

Nov. 8. 1—

Came into the enclosure

OF the subscriber, on or about the 15th Oct. last past, one black yearling STEER, having no artificial mark.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ELISHA B. BREWSTER.

Griswold, Nov. 10, 1820. 3w—2—

[illegible] Notice

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MARTHA HASTINGS.

[illegible], Nov. 18, 1820. 2—

STRAYED,

IN the month of June, two HEIFERS, two years old—one of them had some white in her face, on her legs, and on the end of her tail, and her right horn lop'd a little at the end;—the other, brown lined back, a few white hairs in her face, the largest part of her tail white, white belly, her legs part white, and a little bug-burned; no artificial mark on either of them, unless done since they strayed.

Whoever will give information, or return them to the subscribers, shall be handsomely rewarded.

SILAS & JOHN HOW.

Canterbury, Nov. 10, 1820. 2—

CIDER.

THE subscriber wants to purchase one hundred BARRELS CIDER.

DANL. L. COIT.

Nor. 14. 2—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 9th day of Nov. A. D. 1820.—
Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

MR. SEWEL S. LATHROP, administrator upon the estate of

Mr. GURDON LATHROP,

late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—said administrator is directed to give notice, by advertising in the Norwich Courier, for all persons interested to appear before this court on the first Monday of December next, if they see cause, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners upon said estate.

Attest. BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

SEWEL S. LATHROP, *Adm'r.*

Norwich, Nov. 9, 1820. 2—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 10th day of Nov. A. D. 1820.—
Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. PARDON BROWN,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Isaac Brown*, the Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the Sign Post in said Preston.

Attest. BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

ISAAC BROWN, *Executor.*

Preston, Nov. 10, 1820. 2—

Notice is hereby given

THAT the subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Honorable Superior Court, at their Session in New-London, within and for the county of New-London, on the fourth Tuesday of September, 1820, on the Petition of

Mr. HENRY TRACY,

of Norwich, adjudged by said Court an insolvent debtor, that we shall meet at the office of *John Hyde*, in Norwich, on the first Wednesdays of January, March, and May next, for the purpose of receiving the claims against said insolvent debtor.

EBEN. HUNTINGTON, Jr. } *Com'rs.*
JOHN HYDE, }

Norwich, Oct. 31, 1820. 1—

THE subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Superior Court, holden at Brooklyn, in and for Windham County, on the 2d Tuesday of September, 1820. Commissioners on the estate of

Col. JACOB LOOMIS,

of Lebanon, adjudged an insolvent debtor by said Court—give notice that we shall meet at the House of *Stephen T. Hosmer*, in Columbia, in said Windham County, on the first Mondays of November and December next—and at the House of *Israel Loomis*, in Lebanon, on the second Monday of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. on each of said days, for the purpose of attending to and completing the business of our appointment and receiving the claims of creditors against said estate. All persons who do not bring in their claims will have no other opportunity.

GERSHOM DORRANCE, } *Com'rs.*
HENRY HUNTINGTON, }

Columbia, Oct. 21, 1820. 1—

WINDHAM COUNTY, ss.
Brooklyn Superior Court, Sept. Term, 1820.

UPON the Petition of LUCY ENSWORTH, of Sterling, in said County of Windham, shewing to said Court, That she was on the 2d day of March, 1797, legally married to *James Ensworth*, formerly of Canterbury, in said County, [illegible] and f[illegible] three years last [illegible] parts unknown [illegible] ful absence [illegible], with total neg- [illegible] violation of the marriage [illegible] nant, and praying for a bill of divorce, [illegible]—which petition is by said Court ordered to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Brooklyn, in and for said County, on the 2nd Tuesday in Jan. 1821, and that the pendency of this petition be published in the *Observer*, a paper printed at Brooklyn, and the *Courier*, a paper printed in Norwich, in the County of New-London, six weeks successively, the last of which shall be at least three weeks previous to the sitting of said Court

Dated at Brooklyn, the 10th day of September, 1820.

SAMUEL GRAY, *Clerk.*

WEAVING.

JOSEPH BREED, has on hand and will be constantly supplied with a quantity of Cotton Yarn to be wove into Plaids.

To good and expeditious Weavers liberal prices will be given.

Sept. 19, 1820. 46—

REUBEN TABER, TAILOR,

CONTINUES to fit his customers in cutting and making, at the shop formerly occupied by *Mr. Harris*, one door north of *Messrs. George & Charles Kinney*.

R. T. has for sale three Militia Infantry COATS, for less than their worth

Nov. 14. 2—

ANDERSON'S

COUGH DROPS.

The most valuable Medicine in use for COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine. Many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

Caution.—Be particular that every genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed by JAMES MELLEN.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or the breast, & more or less, cough & weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low, I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops, and purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; *Charles Dyer, & Co.* Middletown; *Dyer & Howes*, Windham; *Joseph C. Huntington* and *Samuel Tyler*, Norwich.

June 6. 31—

DR. FRINK'S

Universal American Pills,

Lately prepared by the Inventor at his Dispensary, sign of the Good Samaritan, Northampton, Mass. are now made only by Mrs. Frink, at Norwich, Connecticut, to whom, before his decease, he communicated the skill of making this unrivalled Medicine.

THESE Pills have virtues highly salutary in all those complaints hereafter mentioned. More than seven years past their success has been most flatteringly acknowledged in Boston, and other principal towns in New-England, by gentlemen of high respectability. The infallible test of experience has proved them to be, in all cases, quick, thorough, easy; leaving the bowels in a quiet state, and happily uniting the ultimate effects of an emetic and cathartic, but without the distressing spasms which an emetic usually creates. They remove from the stomach and bowels the surcharge of acrid bile, vitiated mucus, and morbid humors, in the most pleasant and effectual manner. The remote or exciting causes of Fevers, and other formidable diseases, often originate from the sources last named, when allowed to remain in the system. How important then is it, to have at hand a safe and kind remedy, or seasonable preventative, against the threatened evil. When the following diseases are assailing the constitution, and no Physician is at hand, how many valuable lives may be saved every year, by a timely use of these invaluable Pills—that is to say—Giddiness, Pains in the Head and Neck, Cholic, Melancholy, Jaundice, Dropsy, Worms, Costiveness, Gripes, Puking, Obstructions in the Kidney passages, Weak and Inflamed Eyes, Typhus and Bilious Fevers, Camp Distemper, Putrid Dysentary, Paleness with loss of appetite.

In these and numerous other complaints, the public are assured not a single instance in seven years has occurred, in which those who have used have not given Dr. Frink's Universal American Pills their unqualified approbation.

The most perfect attention and care are used in preparing this excellent medicine.

A liberal discount to Druggists who buy at wholesale. Certificates and directions will accompany each box of Pills, and none are genuine but those signed by U. FRINK, with a seal.

These Pills are for sale by

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Sept. 5, 1820. 13—

For Sale,

A FARM,

CONTAINING about ninety acres of excellent land for *mowing, pasture* and *tillage*, with a large proportion of *wood*.—A good *Dwelling-House* and other out houses, almost new thereon standing, pleasantly situated in Norwich, on the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Brooklyn, with the *stock and farming utensils* on the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

A lot of *Wood Land*, lying in Lisbon, on the aforesaid turnpike, containing about four acres, one mile and a half from the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

In Plainfield, a convenient Tenement for a small family, opposite the mansion of *Ephraim Wheeler, Esq.* For particulars enquire of THOMAS WHEELER, on said Farm

June 6, 1820. S1-tf—

Walnuts and Chesnuts.

CASH will be paid on delivery for a few bushels of good *Shagbark Walnuts and Chesnuts*, by

WILLIAM BELCHER.

Who keeps constantly on hand an extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

which will be sold at the lowest market prices for *cash*, or exchanged for most kinds of country produce. A constant supply of NORTH-STONINGTON LIME for sale.

Norwich, Oct. 24, 1820. 51—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 1¾ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Co[illegible] Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

Cabinet & Chair Factory.

H. COLTON,

HAVING recently extended his business, by embracing the *Manufactory of Chairs*, will now be able to furnish, at short notice, *Cabinet Furniture and Chairs* of every description, after the latest New-York patterns and at reduced prices.

FOR SALE,

Cherry Lumber, Mahogany Boards, Plank and Veneers.

ALSO,

A second hand Chaise.

WANTED,

Maple Joist and Timber for Chairs.

Nov 8. 1—

TO FARMERS.

WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING Co.

WISH TO PURCHASE,

100 cords Oak and Walnut WOOD,
50 bushels RYE,
1000 lbs. BUTTER,
50 barrels CIDER.

Apply to

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Norwich Falls, Oct. 18. 50—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of *Wilson's Patent Parlour and Cooking STOVES*, of all sorts and sizes.

—ALSO—

Stafford *Cooking and Box STOVES*—all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

LYMAN BREWER.

Oct. 17, 1820. 50—

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE subscriber will pay cash for good White Beans, Flax-Seed and Oats. Who has just received and offers for sale. 20 Bbls. new crop Flour.

CALVIN TYLER.

Oct. 25. 51—

RECEIVED and for sale by subscriber, Massey's hollow barred Gridirons, with Reflectors and Dripping-Pans. They come at a less price than the common Gridiron, and are acknowledged by a long list of purchasers to be superior to all other kinds yet in use.

JOHN LATHROP.

Oct. 25, 1820. 51—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS II.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
3 " "	1000	"	3000
4 " "	500	"	2000
4 " "	300	"	[illegible]
4 " "	200	"	[illegible]
140 " "	100	"	14000
100 " "	50	"	5000
50 " "	40	"	2000
80 " "	30	"	2400
349 " "	20	"	6980
3270 " "	6	"	19620
4005 Prizes			60,000
7995 Blanks			
12,000 Tickets, at five dollars, is			60,000

Less than two Blanks to a Prize, and all the Prizes floating from the commencement of the drawing, a circumstance very seldom if ever before known in this State.

The Treasures of this Scheme are not absorbed by one or two overgrown Prizes, as is commonly the case; but its wealth is more equally and therefore more usefully distributed.

The punctuality of the Managers in Drawing the first Class of this Lottery, and their prompt payment of the prizes, gives them confidence in issuing this, the second and last Class, together with the laudable purpose for which the grant was made, they confidently hope will induce the public to patronize this.

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent, and all prizes less than One Hundred Dollars payable in sixty days, and all others in ninety days after the completion of the drawing, which will commence at Fairfield, on the first Tuesday of February next.—All prizes not called for in one year, will be considered as generously given to the Society, and not thereafter paid.

JEREMIAH STURGES,
PHINEAS TAYLOR,
THOMAS F. ROWLAND,
ZACHARIAH CLARK, 2d. } *Managers.*

Fairfield, Aug. 1, 1820. 43—

TICKETS FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD's Book-Store—Also, by SAMUEL TYLER and JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

Salt and Flour.

400 Bushels Rock, Cape and Liverpool fine SALT.

A constant supply of new crop superfine FLOUR, for sale very low for ready pay, by

C. TYLER.

Sept. 20. 46—

Flour and Lime.

FRESH superfine Flour, in barrels and half barrels.

Dexter's Stone Lime, first quality,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

July 19. 37—

STOVES.

COOKING, Franklin and Box Stoves, from the Stafford Furnace,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

Oct. 10. 49—

Utley's Remedy

FOR *Tooth-ache, Scurvy Gums, and Loose Teeth*,—The above valuable article for sale by

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, May 2, 1820. tf-27—

CORDAGE, White Rope, Bed-Cords, Lines, Seine and Sewing Twine, on hand, or furnished at short notice, at the *Rope-Walk in West-Chelsea*,

OR AT THE STORE OF

JOS. BREED.

Aug. 22, 1820. 43—

GIN.

Best Cold Spring Gin,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED,

WHO WANTS TO PURCHASE,

200 White Oak GIN BARRELS.

Sept. 19. 46—

FOR SALE.

On board sloop ALERT, *Capt.* BENCE,

500 bushels SALT,
10 barrels Sperm OIL,
20 quintals CODFISH.

Nov. 1. 52—

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of White Oak *Barrel Staves, and Heading*,

BY JOS. BREED.

Nov. 1. 52—

JUST received & for sale by the subscriber No. 1. Boston MACKAREL, in ½ bbls. Roxbury SOLE LEATHER.

JOHN LATHROP.

Oct. 10, 1820. 40—

FOR SALE.

Eight smart likely Horses,

ENQUIRE OF

JOHN W. HAUGHTON.

Montville, Nov. 1, 1820. 1—

OIL.

A FEW barrels summer strained SPERM OIL,

FOR SALE BY JOS. BREED.

Nov. 15. 2—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1820. *NORWICH*: (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXV. No. 4.]

CHEAP GOODS.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received and are now opening a large and valuable assortment

Fresh Imported

DRY GOODS,

Which together with those before on hand make as good an assortment as can be found in any Dry Good Store in this State, all which were bought with Cash, and will be sold,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

AT A SMALL ADVANCE FOR CASH.

Among which are,

75 pieces extra superfine, middling, & low prized Black, Blue, Mixed, Brown, Corbo, Wine, Snuff, Drab, Pearl, Bottle and Olive Green Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Ladies' Pelisse Cloths, assorted colors.
Green, White, Crimson, Scarlet, and Yellow Flannels.
75 pieces plain and twilled Bombazetts, all colors.
50 pieces Irish Linens and British Cotton Shirtings.
Best black India and French Levantiner.
Black Satin. Russia Diapers.
4, 6, 8, and 10-4 Irish Diapers, extra nice.
Irish, Russia and Cotton Sheetings.
20 doz. plain & figured Cassimere, Crape, Silk and Cotton Shawls.
4, 6, 8, & 9-4 elegant rich Merino Shawls, newest style.
60 pieces twilled and plain black and colored Lutestring.
40 pieces best Nankin and Canton Crapes, all colors.
Cambrick and common Dimoties.
Calicoes and Ginghams.
Elegant Scotch Plaids.
Figured and Plain Rattinetts.
300 pieces plain Ribbons, assorted.
Elegant Garnitures. Figured do.
Bandanna, Flag, Silk, and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Linen Cambric and Lawns.
Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Hosiery.
50 doz. handsome Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves, assorted, of every description.
Domestic Sheetings, (Waltham style) Shirting, Ginghams, Checks, &c
14-4 Counter Pins. Silk and Cotton Velvets, all colors.
Plain and figured Book Muslins.
Lenoes. Jackonet and Mull Mull Muslins.
Barcnett and common Cambrics.
10 lbs. best Black and colored assorted Sewing Silks and Twist.
Figured Salisbury Flannels.
Black and Colored Cambrics. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons. Maltese do. Snaps, &c. &c.
30 doz. extra large Tortoise and Mock Shell Combs—

Together with a complete assortment of

Fancy Dry Goods,

OF THE NEWEST FASHION.

—ALSO—

500 pair Ladies' New-York and Boston *KID & MOROCCO SHOES*, newest style, with and without heels, very cheap.
60 pair Prunella do.
A few Ladies' superfine Leghorn Hats, much cheaper than the N. York prices.

N. B.—New supplies of Goods will be received from New-York and Boston, almost every week, through the season.

Those who have Cash to pay for Goods will do well to call.

Norwich, Oct. 10, 1820. 49—

DRY GOODS

AT

WHOLESALE.

100 pieces assorted Bombazetts.
60 do. dressed and undressed Cambrick Prints, (some navy blues, choice patterns.)
50 doz. Silk, Cotton, Cassimere, Imitation, and Merino Shawls.
45 pieces Irish Linen, and Cotton Shirtings.
50 doz. Men's and Women's Silk, Beaver, Kid, and Cotton Gloves.
40 pieces superfine, middling and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres
20 „ English Flannels, assorted colors
100 Groce Buttons.
40 pieces Cambric, Book, Leno, and other Fancy Muslins.
50 „ India and French plain and twilled Silks.

With Fancy Goods, in variety,

For sale at small advance, by

F. A. HUNTINGTON & Co.

Who will purchase a few hundred yards of good Brown Sheetings—those wove in Power Looms would be preferred.

Norwich, Nov. 7, 1820. 6w—1—

STOVES.

COOKING, Franklin and Box Stoves, from the Stafford Furnace,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

Oct. 10. 49—

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a very large assortment of

EUROPEAN & INDIA DRY GOODS,

which they offer for sale *wholesale* and *retail*, CHEAP FOR CASH.

Among them are

Superfine, middling, & low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres.
Coatings, Baizes, Flannels and Blankets
Plain and printed Cassimere Shawls, (assorted colors.)
Real Merino do. from 1¾ to 12 yards square.
Imitation, Cotton, and Crape do.
30 ps. Superfine undressed Navy Blue Prints.
75 „ Bombazetts.
Rattinet, Bombazine, and Wildbore.
Irish Linen, Diaper and Lawn.
Russia and Irish Sheeting.
Nankin and Canton Crapes.
Crape Dresses.
Cotton, Worsted and Silk Hosiery, assorted.
Linen and Cotton Cambrics.
Imitation Linen, do.
Toilinet, Marseilles, and Silk Vesting.
Shell and Horn Combs.
Silk, Cotton, Kid, and Beaver Gloves.
Thread, Cotton and Silk Laces.
Black and White Thule do.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
Best double Florence Silks, assorted colors.
India Levantine, do.
Sinchaws and Sarcnetts.
Black, White, Pink, Green, and Lilac Sattin.
Rib'd Florentine.
Pelisse Cloths, (variety of colors and qualities.)
Book Muslins. Plain and figured Leno
Real Tartan Plaid, (high colored and handsome patterns.)
Black and White Lace Veils and Shawls.
30 pieces Cotton Shirting.
Ladies' Shoes, and Socks.
10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING,

at the lowest New-York prices.

Purchasers, who pay CASH for Goods, are particularly requested to call and get the worth of their money of

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

Norwich, Oct. 9, 1820. 46—

DWIGHT RIPLEY having taken *Mr Horace Waldo* into business with him, the business will for the present be conducted under the firm of

RIPLEY & WALDO,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs & Medicine, Dye-stuff, Paints & Oil.

ALSO,

20 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
10 Boxes Havanna Sugar,
6 Bbls. Muscovado do.
2 Hds. Lump do.
8 Hhds. St. Croix Rum,
6 Hhds. New-England do.
10 Quarter Casks Malaga Wine,
6 Casks Raisins,
Pepper, Allspice and Coffee, per bag,
10 Kegs Ginger,
Hyson, and Hyson Skin Tea, per chest,
1 Case Bengal Indigo,
14 Hhds. Copperas, 2 do. Allum,
1 Ton first quality Grape Madder,
10 Tons Log Wood,
6 Tons Nicaragua,
5 Tons Fustic,
40 Boxes 6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Glass,
50 Tons Iron and Steel assorted.

Norwich, Oct 17, 1820. 50—

Periodical Works.

SUBSCRIBERS solicited by T. ROBINSON for the following valuable works.

NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,

Published quarterly, price $2 00 per annum, each No. to contain about 110 pages 8 vo. Considering the merits, low price and its being delivered in Norwich free of expence of postage, it is confidently believed, there will not be a practising Physician in this vicinity, who will withhold his patronage from this valuable work.

Philadelphia Journal of Medical and Physical Science, Edited by N. Chapman, M. D. and R. M. Patterson, M. D.

Journal of Science, edited by Professor Silliman.

Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

The Christian Spectator, edited by an association of Gentlemen—$3 per annum.

Nov. 22, 1820 3—

FLOUR.

20 bbls Howard-Street FLOUR received and for sale by the Subscriber.

JOHN LATHROP.

Oct. 18. 50—

October 11, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

J. W. Kinney,

HAS just received from New-York a general assortment of fresh imported

DRY GOODS,

which he offers for sale, as cheap as the cheapest.

AMONG THEM ARE,

Super. and low prized Cloths and Cassimeres of all colours; Black, Blue, White, Red and Scarlet Flannels; Scarlet Printed Salisbury Flannel; Blankets; Baizes; Hearth Rugs; 50 ps Black and Coloured Bombazetts; Figured do.; Rattinetts; Scotch Plaids; 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4 Merino, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls; 100 ps. Callicoes and Ginghams; Worsted and Cotton Hosiery; Thread Edgings and Laces; Linen Cambric; Muslin Robes; Black and Coloured Canton Crapes, Nankin Crape Robes; Holt's superior Wire Thread; Ribbons of all kinds; Merino Fringes; Men's Woodstock and Beaver Gloves; Ladies' Beaver, Kid, and Silk do. &c. &c.

An old Friend to the Afflicted!

DR. COOLEY'S Rheumatic and Alterative PILLS,

And Restorative BITTERS or cure for the Jaundice,

FOR SALE AT THE DRUGGIST STORE OF

Ripley & Waldo, Norwich.

THIRTY years private practice and public circulation have proved the above Pills to be the most effectual remedy ever offered to the public, for the cure of the following complaints:—

Rheumatism, Headache, Sick Headache, Erysipelas, or St. Anthony's Fire, Costiveness, Salt Rheum, Jaundice, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Bowels, Hypocondriac Affections, Sickness and Trembling in the Morning, Want of Appetite, Hysterics and other female complaints.

Made and sold only by W. COOLEY, the sole proprietor and vender, and by agents of his appointment.

Nov. 22. 3—

SCHOOL BOOKS.

CUMMINGS', Goldsmith's, Dwight's, Dickinson's, Adams' and Morse's Geographies, with and without Atlas: Butler's Catechetical Compend of General History; Walker's, Johnson's, Perry's Webster's, and Walsh's Dictionaries: Daboll's and White's Arithmetic; Youth' do. Sanford's Practical Arithmetic, to which are added a System of Book-keeping in double and single entry; Murray's Grammar, English Reader, Exercises and Key; Columbian Orator; New-York Readers, No. 1, 2, and 3; New-York, Wiggins' with Walker's Pronunciation and Webster's Spelling Books; Webster's Elements of Useful Knowledge No. 1 & 2; Russell's Abridgment of Murray's Grammar; Scott's Lessons; American Preceptors; Bibles and Testaments; First Lessons in Geography and Astronomy by J. A. Cummings.

ALSO,

Writing Copies, School Certificates, &c.

For sale, wholesale or retail, at

T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store.

Nov. 8, 1820. 1—

GROCERIES.

2 Hhds. old Antigua Rum,
6 Hhds. 2d and 3d proof West-India do.
1 Pipe Holland Gin.
1 do Cognac Brandy.
4 Hhds best New-Orleans and Trinidad Molasses,
14 Hhds. ordinary quality, *(very cheap.)*
A few Barrels excellent Whiskey.
London particular, Teneriffe, Old Sherry, Madeira, Lisbon, Malaga and Cargo Teneriffe Wines, of excellent quality,
4 Chests Hyson Skin Tea,
5 do. Bohea, do.
1 do. Souchong, superior quality,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Teas,
2 Hhds. and 4 bbls. Havanna and Muscovado Sugars,
Loaf and Lump do Benninghoove & Dick Snuff by the bbl. or bladder, 6 kegs Tobacco, Saltpetre, Cassia, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Pepper, Pimento, Ginger per keg or less. Spanish and American Segars, Cut Tobacco, London and American Porter, Rice, Fall and Winter pressed Oil, &c. &c. *Just received and for sale by*

LYMAN BREWER.

Nov. 14, 1820. 2—

RECEIVED and for sale by subscriber, Massey's hollow barred Gridirons, with Reflectors and Dripping-Pans. They come at a less price than the common Gridiron, and are acknowledged by a long list of purchasers to be superior to all other kinds yet in use.

JOHN LATHROP.

Oct. 25, 1820. 51—

SCHOOL BOOKS, etc.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS FOR SALE, IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES,

MURRAY'S English Grammar, Reader, Key, Exercises, and Introduction; American Orator; American Reader; Columbian Orator; Pike's, Daboll's, and Root's Arithmetic; Webster's Elements of Useful Knowledge; School Bibles and Testaments; Webster's, Perry's Johnson's Walker's, and Entick's Dictionaries; American Preceptor; Dwight's Geography; Webster's Spelling Book; Cummings' Geography & Atlas; Cummings' First Lessons in Geography and Astronomy; Morse's Geography; Willet's Geography & Atlas; Russell's abridgment of Murray's Grammar; Murray's abridgment, do.; Scott's Lessons; Adam's Latin Grammar; Flint's Surveying; Tytler's Elements of General History; Copperplate Copies; Primers, &c.

Nov. 8. 1—

F. A. & G. L. Perkins,

HAVE ON HAND A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

China, Glass, & Earthen

WARE,

which they will sell very low for *cash, credit*, or in *barter* for Domestic Manufactures.

Oct. 25, 1820. 6w—51—

Rum, Molasses, &c.

10 Hhds. St. Croix and Antigua Rum.
5 „ New-England do.
4 Hhds. Molasses.
60 Tons N. S. Plaster, in stone & ground.
All kinds Providence and N. Stonington Lime.
Superfine Southern and New-York Flour
Nova-Scotia Grindstones.
Turks-Island Salt. Hartford Brick.
All kinds Pine Plank, Boards, Clapboards, Joist and Shingles
Oak and Chesnut Lumber, &c.

FOR SALE BY

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Who will purchase, all kinds Oak and Chesnut Lumber.

Nov. 8. 8w—1—

SALT, &c.

600 bushels Rock, St. Ubes, Liverpool coarse and fine SALT,
1000 lbs TALLOW,
3 doz bottles Philadelphia PORTER,
60 quintals CODFISH,
10 bushels dried APPLES,
A constant supply warranted FLOUR.

The above articles are for sale very low for Cash or Produce, by

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, Nov. 22, 1820. 8—

STOVES.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of *Wilson's Patent Parlour and Cooking STOVES*, of all sorts and sizes.

—ALSO—

Stafford *Cooking and Box STOVES*—all of which will be sold at reduced prices

LYMAN BREWER.

Oct. 17, 1820. 50—

Flour and Lime.

FRESH superfine Flour, in barrels and half barrels.

Dexter's Stone Lime, first quality,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

July 19. 37—

GIN.

Best Cold Spring Gin,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED,

WHO WANTS TO PURCHASE,

200 White Oak GIN BARRELS.

Sept. 19. 46—

Utley's Remedy

FOR *Tooth ache, Scurvy Gums, and Loose Teeth*,—The above valuable article for sale by

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, May 9, 1820. *tf*—27—

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of White Oak *Barrel Staves, and Heading*,

BY JOS. BREED.

Nov. 1. 52—

OIL.

A FEW barrels summer strained SPERM OIL,

FOR SALE BY JOS. BREED.

Nov 15. 2—

DABOLL'S ALMANACK for 1821,

IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES,

FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE.

Oct. 17.

From the Litchfield Republican.

The following correspondence accompanied the delivery of the arms, voted by the General Assembly of the state of Connecticut to Commodore Isaac Hull, and to Commodore Thomas Macdonough, for their distinguished services during the late war.

COMMODORE ISAAC HULL.

Your fellow citizens of the State of Connecticut, entertaining a high and respectful sense of your virtues, gallantry and naval skill, have caused these Arms to be prepared, and by their resolution passed in October 1817, have made it my duty, a duty alike honourable and grateful to my feelings, to present them to you in their name, as tokens of their esteem, affection and gratitude.

For reasons which the delicacy of your feelings will suggest, I shall forbear a particular recital of your invaluable services, during the late war. They are fresh in the recollection of all your contemporaries, they are already inscribed on the tablets of history, as the first of a series of events, which will ever distinguish the present era of our nation. They comprise every species of merit, which the most devoted friendship, the most elevated sensibility, and the most ardent patriotism could inspire. They exemplify the virtues most dear to the American heart, professional skill in preserving your comrades from hopeless conflicts; undaunted valor when victory is attainable by means however hazardous, with generosity and kindness to vanquished enemies.

The fame of an illustrious citizen is the most precious acquisition which a republic can attain. You have already accomplished enough to satisfy personal ambition.—Your life, your services and your character are henceforth the property of your country, and your fellow citizens expect from you a distinguished example of the union of heroic with civic virtues.

(Signed) OLIVER WOLCOTT.
State of Connecticut,
Litchfield, Aug. 31st, 1820.

His Excellency OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Esquire, Governor of the State of Connecticut.*

Your letter, accompanying the Arms granted me by the Honorable Assembly of the State of Connecticut has been received.

It is impossible for me to make use of any language suitable to acknowledge the grateful emotions excited by this high expression of regard, from the citizens of my native state, nor could it be expected, I should qualify the declaration, that their approbation is the most flattering reward which possibly could have been bestowed.

If the events on which the resolution of the General Assembly was founded, and which have been alluded to in your Excellency's letter, have been useful and honorable to our country, they are to be ascribed, under Divine Providence, principally to the good conduct and gallantry of the officers, and to the invincible bravery of the seamen associated with me on those occasions

In future times, should the employment of our rising Navy be required for the safety and protection of our country, and it should be my lot to be called into active service, a recollection of the honor conferred on me by the citizens of my native state, will animate my exertions, and present the most powerful motives to a faithful discharge of my duty.

While I offer through you, sir, the tribute of my grateful feelings to my fellow citizens for the honor thus conferred, allow me to present my particular thanks, for the warm interest you have manifested in your communication; and let me add, that my happiness on this occasion is much enhanced from the reflection, that in the ingenuity, skill and elegance displayed in the execution of the arms presented me, the praise is due to the genius of American Artists.

Accept, sir, the expression of my best wishes for the prosperity and happiness of yourself, and my fellow citizens of Connecticut.

With very great respect
I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ISAAC HULL.

COM. THOMAS M'DONOUGH.

Your fellow citizens of the state of Connecticut, have viewed your exploit on Lake Champlain, during the late war, with profound admiration and gratitude. A powerful and well appointed Army, supported by a Naval force of great apparent superiority, attempted an invasion, of a central and vital part of our country, confident of victory. Their formidable preparations were met by you and your brave comrades, with a force hastily constructed, and in a conflict in which skill and valor were equally conspicuous, the enemy were signally defeated. When your countrymen reflect on the time, circumstances and manner in which this great achievement was accomplished, they consider you, under the guidance of a kind Providence, as the distinguished instrument of their preservation from an imminent public danger.

The General Assembly of this state are proud to enrol you among their citizens, and in testimony of the high sense they entertain of your exalted worth and invaluable services, have directed these Arms to be prepared, which with great pleasure, I herewith present to you in their name, as tokens of their affection and esteem, and of your imperishable fame.

(Signed) OLIVER WOLCOTT.
State of Connecticut,
Litchfield, Sept. 4th. 1820.

His Excellency OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Governor of the State of Connecticut.*

SIR,

The presentation of these Arms is so expressive of the good feelings of my fellow citizens, and complimentary to me that it excites the sentiment of lively gratitude and respect. To the gallantry and skill of my comrades in battle, are to be ascribed, under Divine Providence, the success of that day, so honourable

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commemorated by the state of Connecticut. Through your Excellency permit me to offer my acknowledgments, and to assure you of my high respect for the flattering manner in which you have carried into effect the vote of the General Assembly in relation to the honor that body has conferred upon me.

(Signed) T. M'DONOUGH.

Middletown, Sept. 20 1820.

From the N. Y. Advertiser of Nov. 21.

NATIVE MISSIONARY COLLEGE.

SERAMPORE, EAST-INDIES.

The Rev. Dr. Carey and his colleagues in India have, for more than twenty-one years, been endeavoring to fulfil towards the natives of Hindoost'han, as far as in their power, the commission of our Lord Jesus Christ, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." In this work, in the midst of much mortality, many conflicts, and the most dreadful heathen prejudices, the Redeemer has condescended to smile on their endeavors and has given them more than 600 seals to their ministry amongst those who were sunk in the grossest idolatry, beside more than 800 who, though nominal Christians, were almost as ignorant and wicked as the heathen.

They have further been enabled to translate and print the whole Bible in *five*, and the New-Testament in *eight*, of the languages of India. When Mr. Ward, who at New York, on a visit to the United States on Thursday the 2d inst. left Serampore in December, 1818, there were also *twelve* other versions of the New-Testament in the press, so that they had then so far translated and published the Holy Scriptures in *twenty five* of the languages of India; languages in which the Divine Word had never before appeared; one of which is the Sanscrit, the parent of nearly fifty dialects; and the other the Chinese, spoken, as some suppose, by more than 200,000,000 of immortal beings.

The Schools for the gratuitous instruction of the rising generation, contained when Mr. Ward left Serampore, not less than 8,000 heathen children.

Having been thus blessed, Dr. Carey and his brethren, the Rev. Dr. Marshman and the Rev. Wm. Ward, perceiving the field too large ever to be brought into culture by foreign Missionaries alone, have begun to erect a Native Missionary College at Serampore, partly from donations granted in India, and partly at their own expense. And Mr. Ward's present visit to the United States is to solicit aid for the support of converted natives while obtaining scriptural knowledge in this College. He has obtained more than $16,500 for this object in England and Scotland; and during his short residence in the United States (for he proposes to leave England again for Serampore in May next) would be glad to realize what would complete the sum of £5,000—that is $5,700. The expense of the buildings is to be met in India, where, as well as in Britain, this College has received considerable patronage: the Governor general of India is its patron, and the Governor of Serampore, with Drs. Carey and Marshman, and Mr Ward, form the Committee of Management. A gentleman in Scotland has given £500 sterling, and another £100 to this institution.

Dr. Carey and his colleagues have, for a number of years back, been employing native converts in instructing their fellow countrymen; they have now more than fifty native preachers. Indeed, this is the only way in which the religious wants of the population of Hindoost'han, 150,000 000, can ever be met. Where would 75,000 foreign missionaries be obtained, and from what fund could they be supported? And this number of teachers will be required, after we have deducted half the population as under age, even if we give 1000 individuals as the flock of each teacher.

The following arguments are surely conclusive in support of the absolute necessity of such a College as the one before us:—

1. The vast expense of foreign missionaries; the education of a missionary in England, with the outfit and passage money of himself and his wife, does not cost less than $2,600; and their support annually $666. The native who is on the spot, may be educated, for $45 a year—$67 a year will support him in the field as long as he lives.

2. Perhaps the foreign missionary dies in twelve months after his arrival; that is before he has been able to speak a word to the natives. Seven hundred and fifty pounds sterling will thus have been sunk forever, and his wife and family will remain to be supported by the society. Four mission families passed through the United States a few years ago, to Serampore; of these persons, Mr. and Mrs. Biss, Mr. and Mrs. Mardon, Mrs. Moore, and Mrs. Rowe, are already dead; two only survive. To the native Missionary the climate is quite as healthful as America or Europe to their natives. If the Hindoo die $22 50 a year will support his wife.

3. As it respects the language, the climate, the subsistence, the manners, and the modes of thinking and feeling of the inhabitants, all so strange to a foreigner, the native missionary is quite at home.

4. At present the only practical mode of instructing the natives is by collecting them in the streets and on the highways; but this exposure to the heat of the climate, though nothing to the natives, is almost insupportable to the foreign missionary.

5 Neither the foreign missionary nor his wife can enter the dwellings of the Hindoos, nor can they obtain access to converse at all with the females. But the native missionary and his wife have many opportunities of carrying into families, and to the secluded female, the message of pardon and eternal life.

6. The dialects of Hindoost'han amount to not less than fifty, another formidable obstacle to the conversion of the natives by the medium of foreigners.

7. The foreign missionary, standing amongst a crowd of Hindoos, is supposed to advocate a religion designed only for the whites, the religion of his education; but the Christian Hindoo appears before his countrymen as a convert, as a man who has renounced the Gods and the Ganges; upon whom his hearers perceive a great change to have been wrought, and who has given up rank, and all that was dear to him for Christianity.

8. Experience confirms the force of all these arguments: while the foreign missionaries in India have been the means of some solitary [illegible] large *societies of converted natives have been raised by the labors of native missionaries alone*, in various parts of India.

But there is another department of this college which is peculiarly important.—Heathen youths, supported by their friends, are beginning to assemble at Serampore, from all parts of India,—they are to have the benefits of this college, and access to its lectures, without fee or reward. The general light which will be thus widely diffused amongst the heathen, added to the instruction which will be afforded by an extensive library now forming by a large scientific and philosophical apparatus, and by the books which will issue from the college, must, at no distant period produce a great mental and moral change in a country which has remained in the grossest darkness from the earliest ages.

Societies or individuals, by contributing £200 sterling, ($889) will provide a fund for ever for sending out these native preachers; or, the small sum of $50 annually, (say by ten individuals) will meet the education of a successive supply of these interesting heralds, each one of whom may be conferring on multitudes, through a long life, the unspeakable benefits of Christianity.

DIVIE BETHUNE, Esq. the Treasurer for New-York, will receive donations.

New-York, Nov. 1820.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

Courier Office, Charleston, Nov. 12.

BY the ship Isabella, we have received London papers to October 6th, two days later than those by the Importer at New-York. We learn verbally that the expectation was general in London, that the Bill of Pains and Penalties against the Queen, would pass both houses of parliament; but there was nevertheless such a strong feeling in her favor throughout the country, that the government would be afraid to adopt any hostile measures towards her.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

Foreign affairs are now so little thought of by the people of this country, that it would be fruitless to demand for them the attention of our readers, of whatever importance might be the events which were hourly passing on the European Continent. Yet these events are of no ordinary magnitude. An heir has been born to the chief branch of the house of Bourbon, and promises to fix their hitherto precarious throne. The dominions of the two remaining branches, (those of Spain and Naples,) have undergone a fundamental and entire revolution. The despotism of the House of Braganza is likewise demolished. The last French mail brings intelligence that the military at Lisbon had, on the 16th ult. declared unanimously in favor of the Insurrection of Oporto; had deposed the old and appointed a new Provisional Regency; but had effected this mighty change in the name and on behalf of John VI. and of the Royal House of Braganza, without shedding a single drop of blood, or offering the least violence to person or property. Our countrymen, we are happy to learn, were treated with respect; being requested, at the same time, to abstain from appearing in their national uniform. From Naples or Sicily there are no further news.

The proceedings against the Queen yesterday are interesting from two causes:—from the commencement of the examination of the evidence for the defence; and, if we look to the anterior proceedings, from that evidence being at once respectable, and conclusively favorable. Unfortunately, the nation has for some time been familiarized to an examination in support of a cause, which cause, even were the evidence conclusive, must have been ruined by the character of those who gave it. We have now at last come to evidence that may be believed.

The manners of the Countess of Oldi were inquired into; they were found chaste and modest.—It was at last asked whether she had not a Milanese brogue, as if the Queen of England, a German by birth, and an English woman in station, were a judge of that. But is there a Scotchman or an Irishman about the British Court, that does not speak with a brogue? We could instance one of the most intelligent members of that very House before which the investigation takes place. But in this state is the cross-examination, which, it is obvious, so far as it goes, leaves the examination in chief perfectly untouched.

For the accommodation of those readers whose time is so employed that they cannot toil through the evidence, we subjoin a brief abstract:—

1. The Clerk of the Queen's Solicitor proved that the Chamberlain of the Grand Duke of Baden, though anxious to come over as a witness for the Queen, yet was afraid lest he should offend his Sovereign.

2. Colonel St. Leger proved that ill health was the sole cause of his leaving the Queen's service, after 11 years—from 1808 to 1819.

3 Lord Guilford visited the Queen at Naples, and saw her in company with his sister at Rome, Civita Vecchia, and Leghorn. Her conduct perfectly proper—no familiarity with Bergami—Visited the Queen at Villa d'Este; saw her in a boat with Bergami, who rowed it; dined with the Queen—Bergami and Madame Oldi sitting at table. Bergami's manners perfectly unobtrusive. The Queen's toward him not such as to call for any particular observation. Madame Oldi's language good Italian, with a slight Milan accent. She did not leave on Lord Guilford's mind that he had been conversing (he conversed but little) with a *vulgar women*.—Bergami did not appear superior to the situation which he had formerly filled.

4. Lord Glenbervie met the Queen at Genoa; Lady Glenbervie volunteered to act as Lady of Bedchamber until the arrival of Lady Charlotte Campbell; the best company of Genoa at the Queen's house, where Lord Glenbervie frequently dined with his Lady. Bergami treated as a servant, without any undue familiarity; he behaved towards his Mistress with becoming respect.

5. Lady Charlotte Lindsay quitted the Queen at Brunswick, according to an agreement made before they left England, in 1814. In March, 1815, saw and attended her at Naples, where all the English of distinction, and many Neapolitans, and other foreigners of rank, visited her Majesty, and frequented her table—accompanied the Queen to Rome, Civita Vecchia, and Leghorn—left her Majesty there, to have the advantage of her brother's the present Earl of Guilford's, escort to England—never saw any unbecoming familiarity with Bergami—resigned the Queen's service in 1817, in consequence of the advice of her brother.

The affair of the Mariettis of Milan, was brought forward again; and Lord Liverpool allowed that the matter of Col. Browne now required further investigation.

BOSTON, NOV. 22.

REVOLUTION IN HAYTI

Capt. Pousland, who has arrived at Salem from Cape Henry, now Cape Hayti, has brought the particulars of a *complete Revolution* in the parts of Hayti lately under the sway of *Christophe*.

The Revolution began on the 6th Oct. in a corps of 3000 of the army, commanded by the Duke of Marmalade, at Cape Henry, who encamped a few miles from the town.—Christophe, on receiving the news of this defection, at Sans Souci, immediately ordered his body guards (1500) men, Prince Joachim, to march against the revolutionists—When arrived in front of them, the guards cried "*Vive le Roy*," and were answered with the cry of "*Vive la Liberty*" "*Vive la Republique*" The Prince repeatedly ordered his troops to fire, but they refused to obey; and marched over the bridge and joined the revoltors. The Prince escaped to Sans Souci; and the King, on receiving his report, immediately shot himself with two pistols, and died instantly in his palace. The few guards which remained took possession of the palace, and all the treasures, stores, cattle, &c. and left the body of their late King unburied in the road.

On the 17th Oct. the revolt becoming general, eight of Christophe's officers, among whom was his son, the Prince Royal, Prince Joachim, and Baron Battea, were massacred.

On the 22d Oct. President Boyer, was proclaimed at Cape Henry, and on the 26th, entered the city, at the head of 20,000 troops, changed its name to Cape Hayti, proclaimed the Constitution, restored the public tranquility, and received under his protection the wife and remaining children of Christophe.

At the last date, every thing was tranquil, the troops preserved their discipline, and the popularity of Boyer was unbounded. He reappointed the late Duke of Marmalade as Governor of the Cape. Business had resumed its activity, property was respected, and the embargo laid had been raised.

A fleet of six sail had arrived from Port-au Prince, and four American vessels with flour.

The following Proclamation (translated for the Salem Register) had been issued by Boyer:—

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

JOHN P. BOYER, PRESIDENT OF HAYTI,

TO THE HAYTIANS.

Haytians—The time of discord and division is passed.—The day of re-union and concord, the most happy in my life, is arrived. Children of the same family, we have all rallied under the shade of the sacred tree of liberty. The Constitution is restored throughout Hayti; from the north to the south, from the east to the west, the Republic beholds citizens devoted to its prosperity and independence. I will not recount the history of your past miseries; preserve the memory of them, in order to secure yourselves against the recurrence of such evils. After having taken up arms to free ourselves and our fathers from a wretched state of slavery, to which we were in subjection two centuries; after we had poured out our blood and made the greatest sacrifices for the country, who could have imagined that we should have become the victims of ambitious men, who did every thing for themselves, and nothing for the people. You know their names. Their fatal celebrity fixed all those dreadful evils upon the country, and has sent their names down to posterity with the execrations of an oppressed people. You have before your eyes the history of the iniquitous government of Christophe, whose caprices were the supreme law. This ought to convince you that at all times the law should emanate from the general will and not from the fancy of the individual who is placed at the head of the state.

The Constitution of the Republic, the work of the Representatives of all the Departments, has established wise securities against arbitrary power. If, during fourteen years, it has blessed those who remained faithful to its provisions, it shall now constitute the happiness of those, whom the rebel Christophe led into error, and who this day shall return to the Constitutional Government. But, to obtain this result, it is necessary, Haytians, that each one of you divest himself of all personal considerations, of all particular pretensions, recollecting that every man's services are for the country, and not for himself, disdaining all advantages which take their source in intrigue or favor.

We ought never to forget the names of those brave patriots who ceased not to contend against despotism to the very last.—Those who gave the most solemn pledge to the people, to make an effort for the recovery of their liberty, are worthy of the national remembrance.

I regret that that blood of which I shall always be sparing, flowed so profusely; all my care shall now be to spare. My order of the 17th, sent express to the Cape, by my aid-de-camp did not arrive time enough to save the life of the son of Christophe, or those officers who have been most conspicuous in executing the barbarous orders of his government.

Haytians! The past is forgotten. I declare it most solemnly; believe me; haste to concur with the government in its designs to establish the independence of the country. The first President of Hayti is the depository of the public tranquillity and prosperity. He will spare neither pains nor cares, in making this duty. Let every citizen imitate his example, and the wounds of the country, occasioned by this civil war, will very soon be healed.

Haytians! render thanks to the Supreme Being, who has permitted us to unite as one nation, and has brought us together as brethren. We pray that we may be inspired with sentiments of peace and the precepts of wisdom; and that we may leave our children the heritage of peace in a free and independent country.

Vive la Republique! Vive la Constitution! Vive la Liberty et l'Egality.

Given at the National Palace, at Cape Hayti, the 20th October, 1820, and in the 17th year of independence.

By the President, BOYER.

B. INGINAC.

The Secretary-General.

The Salem Gazette of yesterday, contains numerous particulars of the revolution in Hayti, and an address of the Magistrates and Gens. at the Cape (P. Romain at their head) to the People and Army, announcing Peace and the Constitution. They are headed "*Liberty! Equality! Independence!*"

National Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Nov. 17.

MR. GROSS, of New-York, offered for consideration the following resolve:

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to prepare and report to this House, as soon as may be, a list of all the expenditures, under their proper heads, authorized by the existing laws of the United States, with an opinion respecting the reduction, which, consistently with the public interest, may be made in each of them respectively.

Mr. Gross said the motion related to a subject which, ought in his opinion, to receive the early and earnest consideration of the House; but, not wishing to take the House by surprise, he should move for it to lie on the table for the present.

It was ordered to lie on the table accordingly.

Mr. Foot offered the following proposition, which lies on the table one day of course;

Resolved, That the following addition be made to the standing rules and orders of the House, viz: A committee of three members shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions, or motions, before they go out of possession of the House, and to make report that they are correctly engrossed, which report shall be entered in the journal.

And the House adjourned to Monday.

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

The following is a list of the standing and other committees, appointed by Mr. Speaker Taylor, pursuant to the orders of the House:

On Elections.—Messrs. Trimble, Tarr, Tucker, S. C. Sloan, Clark, Hooks, Moore, Va.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Anderson, Hendricks, Cooke, Balt. Smith, Stevens, Monell, Brush.

On Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Rhea, Maclay, Brown, Allen, Mass. Linn, Street, Jones, Va.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Forrest, Claggett, Meech, Richmond, Ringgold, Garnett, Earle.

On Ways and Means.—Messrs. Smith, Md. M'Lane, Del. Burwell, Shaw, Tracy, Ross, Jones, Tenn

On Post Office.—Messrs. Livermore, Culpepper, Russ, Tompkins, Kinsley, Johnson, Gray.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Simkins, Slocumb, Rogers, Cobb, Adams, Ford, Montgomery.

On Revisal and unfinished Business.—Messrs. Morton, Butler, N. H. Ball.

On Claims.—Messrs Williams, N. C. Rich, M'Coy, Samuel Moore, Hackley, Edwards, Con Metcalf.

On District of Columbia.—Messrs. Kent, Mercer, Neale, Swearingen, Smith, N. C. Meigs, M'Cullough.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Campbell, Butler, Lou. Robert Moore, Eddy, Pitcher, Jackson, Crowell.

On Accounts.—Messrs. Smith, N. C. Bateman, Upham.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Newton, Tomlinson, Mallary, Nelson, Mass. Hill, Wendover, Abbott.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Sergeant, Beecher, Robertson, Brevard, Lincoln, Tucker, Va. Plumer.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Baldwin, Allen, N. Y. Little, M'Lean, Ken. Parker, Mass. Kinsey, Fisher.

On Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Darlington, Foot.

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Lowndes, Randolph, Moseley, Nelson, Va. Dickinson, Reid, Archer, Md.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. A. Smyth, Van Rensselaer, Cocke, Cushman, Burton, R. Moore, Russ.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Burbour, Fuller, Warfield, Case, Hall, N C. Dennison, Crawford.

On the Slave Trade.—Messrs. Hemphill, Mercer, Strong, N. Y. Edwards, Pa. Rogers, McCreary, Folger.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Southard, Bayley, Wallace, Walker, Williams, Va. Baker Gross, Pa.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Cannon, Gross, N Y. Strong, Vt. Patterson, Sawyer, Overstreet, Hostetter.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Storrs, Crafts, Marchand, Edwards, N. C. Street, Montgomery, Hendricks.

On the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Wood, Kendall, Alexander, Hall, Murray, Crafts, Buffum.

On Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs Bloomfield, Edwards, N. C. Dewitt, Hibshman, Hazard, Fay, Alexander.

On the Constitution of Missouri.—Messrs. Lowndes, Sergeant, Smith, Md.

Monday, Nov. 20.

Mr. Eddy, of Rhode-Island, offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the act entitled "An act allowing compensation to the members of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the Delegates of the territories, and repealing all other laws on the subject," passed the first session of the Fifteenth Congress, ought to be so altered and amended that the compensation to the members and delegates aforesaid, shall hereafter be six dollars for each day's attendance, and six dollars for every twenty miles' travel, instead of the compensation now allowed by said act, and that it be referred to a committee to prepare and report a bill for altering and amending said act accordingly.

And the question being put, without debate, will the House now proceed to the consideration of this resolution? it was decided thus:

For consideration, 58; against it, 61.

So the House refused to proceed to the consideration of the resolution at this time.

Mr. Storrs submitted the following:

Resolved, That the 18th Rule of the Standing Rules and Orders of this House be annulled.

[The 18th Rule is in the following words:

"Business referred to committees of the whole house shall be called for in the following order:

1. Private bills which have passed the Senate, and have been reported favorably by a committee of the House.

2. Private bills reported by a committee of the House.

3. Bills and resolutions of a public nature.

4. Bills which have passed the Senate, and have been reported against by a committee of the House.

5. Reports unfavorable to petitioners."]

The motion of Mr. Storrs lies on the table one day of course.

The resolution moved on Friday last by Mr. Bloomfield, for altering the rules of the House with regard to petitions, was agreed to; and that offered by Mr. Foot was disagreed to.

Mr. Linn, of New-Jersey, submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be directed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the compensation allowed to members of Congress to six dollars per day, and a proportional reduction for travelling to and from the seat of government; and also of reducing the pay of all the officers of government that has been increased since the year 1809, to what it was at that period.

Mr. L. made a few remarks on introducing this proposition, the import of which was, that his opinion was, that Congress ought to go back to the year 1809, & restore the compensation of public officers, &c. to the condition in which they then stood. As the present proposition, however, was inquiry merely, he hoped no objection would be made to it.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, said a few words expressive of his opinion, that if a reduction of expenditures, &c. was made, it ought to be more general than was proposed by this motion to be enquired into. To such a general reduction, he was favorable, but was opposed to a piece-meal legislation on the subject, which must be partial, and might be unjust in its operation. He wished the resolution to be so modified as to make it as comprehensive, as in his opinion it ought to be.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland thought the object of this motion did not properly fall within the duties of the committee of ways and means, and wished it referred to a different committee.

Mr. Linn consented to his motion's lying on the table, that gentlemen might have an opportunity to prepare amendments to it, if they thought proper.

So the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee, submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of the Military Establishment be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reducing the Military Peace Establishment of the United States. And the resolution was agreed to, without debate or division.

Mr. Smith, of North-Carolina, submitted for consideration a joint resolution. In doing so, he expressed his earnest hope that, as a similar resolution had passed the Senate at the last session, but, not been acted upon in this house for want of time, it would have an early consideration at this session, and receive that approbation from the house which he thought it merited. The following is a copy of the resolve moved by Mr. Smith:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the U. States be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution:

"That for the purpose of choosing Representatives in the Congress of the U. States, each state shall, by its legislature, be divided into a number of districts, equal to the number of Representatives to which such state may be entitled; the districts shall be formed of contiguous territory, and contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of persons entitled by the constitution to be represented, or of persons qualified to vote for members of the most numerous branch of the state legislature. In each district the persons qualified to vote shall choose one representative. That, for the purpose of choosing Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, the persons qualified to vote for Representatives in each district, shall choose one elector.—The two additional elections, to which each state is entitled, shall be appointed in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct. The electors, when convened at the time and place prescribed by law, for the purpose of voting for President and Vice-President of the United States, shall have power, in case any of them shall fail to attend, to choose an elector or electors in place of him or them so failing to attend. The division of states into districts, as hereby provided for, shall take place immediately after this amendment shall be adopted, and immediately after every future census & apportionment of Representatives under the same; and such districts shall not be altered until a subsequent census shall have been taken, and an apportionment of Representatives under it shall have been made."

The resolution was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The consideration of a report of a committee, made at the last session, having been called for, the several orders of the day (being the unfinished business of last session, which, according to the rule, revives this day) were, on motion of Mr. Storrs, postponed until tomorrow, to give an opportunity for the consideration of the motion of Mr. B. to amend the rules of the house.

And the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Nov. 21.

BOUNDARY LINE.

Mr. Mallary, submitted the following resolution for consideration:—

Resolved, That the President of the U

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States, be requested to lay before this House, information respecting the progress made by the commissioners under the treaty of Ghent, in establishing the boundary line, between the United States and the Canadas; whether any part of the boundary line is settled; whether the Commissioners of the United States and Great-Britain, have met during the present year; and how much money has been drawn from the Treasury, for the purpose aforesaid; and how much each Commissioner, Agent, or any person on their account has drawn; the names of each person employed by the said Commissioners and Agents, in their respective sections; the purposes for which each person was employed, the length of time employed, and the compensation each person has received for his service. A statement of all the items of account rendered by each of said Commissioners and Agents, and the particular purposes for which the monies drawn by them have been expended; the amount of compensation each Commissioner and Agent has received since his appointment; and whether any money has been allowed to, or retained by, said Commissioners and Agents, except the sum of $4444 44 cents per annum.

The resolution was agreed to nem. con. and a committee was appointed to present it to the President.

The House passed a resolve for rescinding the 18th section of the Rules and Orders of that body. [This section directed the order, rather arbitrarily, in which bills were to be taken up.]

On motion of Mr. Abbot, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law, defining under what circumstances, and by what means, private property may be taken for public use, under the emergency of war, and providing that just compensation shall be made for the same: Also, of prescribing the manner in which soldiers may be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of war.

TRADE TO THE MAURITIUS.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. it was

Resolved, That the committee of Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of admitting British vessels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, and the Mauritius, into the ports of the United States, on the same terms and conditions as if they had sailed from a port in Great-Britain, so long as those ports are open to the vessels of the United States, on the same terms and conditions as to their own vessels.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, Nov. 16.

Mr. Burrill submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the act entitled "An act allowing compensation to the members of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the delegates of the Territories, and repealing all other laws on the subject," passed at the first Session of the Fifteenth Congress, ought to be so altered and amended that the compensation to the members and delegates aforesaid shall hereafter be six dollars for each day's attendance, and six dollars for every twenty miles travel, instead of the compensation now allowed by said act, and that it be referred to a committee to prepare and report a bill for altering and amending said act accordingly.

Friday, Nov. 17.

Mr. Lanman, of Connecticut, appeared.

Mr. Sanford submitted sundry resolutions to refer those parts of the President's message which relate to our affairs with Spain, to the subject of finance, to the debt due for public lands, and to the Indian tribes, to the committees appointed to consider these respective subjects. The resolutions lie on the table.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Burrill respecting the compensation of the Members of Congress was, on motion, postponed to next Monday week, and, on motion of Mr. Parrott, ordered to be printed.

After four ballots, Rev. Mr. Ryan, was elected chaplain to the Senate.

The President communicated to the Senate a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, transmitting reports of the Land Commissioners at Jackson court house; which was read and ordered to be printed.

The President also communicated to the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 4th of May last, a statement of the money which has been annually appropriated and paid since the year 1775 for surveying the sea coast, bays, inlets, harbors and shoals, and for erecting and keeping in repair, light houses, beacons and buoys and for the purchase of ground for light houses, which was read and ordered to be printed.

The President also communicated to the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 3d of April last a statement of the money annually appropriated and paid, since the declaration of independence, for purchasing from the Indians, surveying, and selling, the public lands, the quantity purchased, surveyed, sold, and remaining unsold, the amount of sales, of forfeitures, of sums unpaid, &c. which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Trimble, 500 extra copies thereof ordered to be printed; and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

Mr. Barton, elected Senator from Missouri, attended on Tuesday last, but cannot of course take his seat until the Constitution be accepted by Congress

Monday, Nov. 20.

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, submitted for consideration the following resolutions, which were read and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for the relief of purchasers of the public lands, by dividing the sums now severally unpaid, exclusive of interest, into —— equal annual instalments, each instalment bearing interest only from the time at which it shall be made payable.

Resolved, That it is expedient to permit such purchasers of the public lands as may elect that mode, to surrender, within —— months from and after the —— day of —— next, their certificates, which shall be cancelled, and the lands shall be taken to have reverted, and become forfeited to the United States, and shall be advertised and sold for cash, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in the same manner as other public lands. They shall not be sold for less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, which sum shall go to the use of the United States, in addition to the sums already paid; but, if said lands should be so re-sold for more than one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, the excess shall be paid to the person surrendering the certificate. Provided, such excess shall never be greater than the amount actually paid on such lands before such surrender.

Resolved, That it is expedient to permit such purchasers of public lands as may elect that mode, to extinguish their debt, complete their titles, and demand and receive patents, by paying, within the period of one year from and after the —— day of —— next, into their respective land offices, five-eights of the original price at which their lands were purchased, excluding interest and computing the monies already paid as part of the said final payment of five-eights.

Resolved, That it is expedient, in addition to the privilege contemplated in the preceding resolution, to permit such purchasers of the public lands as may elect that mode, at any time within said period of one year from and after the —— day of —— next, to forfeit and abandon to the United States, such fractions, quarter sections, and half quarter sections, as they may deem fit; and to transfer and apply the monies already paid on the tract or tracts so forfeited to the payment for such other fraction, quarter section or half quarter section, as they may choose to retain; and, in cases where the purchaser has bought only one quarter section, he shall be permitted to divide it, and make his election between its halves, such division being made by a north and south line, according to law.

The Senate then, pursuant to the order of the day, proceeded to the appointment, by ballot, of the standing committees, which resulted in the distribution of the members as follows:

On the Committee of Foreign Relations—Messrs. Barbour, Macon, Brown, Hunter, King, of New-York.

On Finance—Messrs. Sanford, Macon, Dana, Eaton, Holmes, Maine.

On Commerce and Manufactures—Messrs. Dickerson, Ruggles, Burrill, Horsey, Sanford

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Williams, Penn. Trimble, Taylor, Elliott, Johnson, Kentucky.

On the Militia—Messrs. Noble, Tichenor, Stokes, Lanman, Chandler.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Pleasants, Parrott, Williams, Miss. Walker, Ala. Walker, Geo.

On the Public Lands—Messrs. Thomas, Taylor, Lowrie, Eaton, Van Dyke.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Holmes, Miss. Johnson, Ken. Johnson, Lou. King, Ala. Lowrie.

On Claims—Messrs. Wilson, Roberts, Morrill, Ruggles, Van Dyke.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Smith, Burrill, Pinkney, Walker, Geo. Holmes, Maine.

On the Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Stokes, Wilson, Palmer, Edwards, Chandler.

On Pensions—Messrs. Noble, Elliott, Wilson, Eaton, Tichenor.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Horsey, Lanman, Lloyd, Barbour, Hunter.

On Accounts—Messrs. Roberts, Burrell, Lanman.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. King, N. Y. Trimble, Lowrie, Macon, Dana.

The following resolutions, submitted by Mr. Sanford, on Friday, were taken up, and agreed to.

Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President of the United States as concerns our relations with Spain and with France, be referred to the committee of Foreign Relations.

Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President, of the United States as relates to finance, be referred to the committee of Finance.

Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President of the United States as relates to the debt due for the sale of public lands, be referred to the committee on the Public Lands.

Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President of the United States as relates to the Indian tribes, be referred to the committee on Indian Affairs. And the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, Nov. 21.

The President presented the petition of Matthew Lyon, praying indemnification for losses and sufferings inflicted on him under the old sedition law; which petition was read, and, on motion of Mr. Barbour, referred to a select committee, and Messrs. Barbour, Johnson, of Kentucky, and Burrill, were appointed to compose the Committee.

Mr. Holmes of Maine, presented the petition of the delegates from the commercial and agricultural sections of the State of Maine, against the passage of the Tariff proposed at the last session.

Mr. Pleasants, presented a similar memorial of the citizens of Petersburg, Virginia; and both were read and referred.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 29, 1820.

From the New-York Mer. Adv. Nov. 25.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Martha, Capt. Sketchley, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 11th ult.

There were no new arrivals of American vessels at Liverpool, and the markets had not improved. The next vessel for this port was the Manhattan, which was to sail on the 20th. Some of the passengers say, it was believed the Queen would be acquitted.

We have received Liverpool papers of the 11th, and London papers to the evening of the 9th, which are filled with the details of the proceedings in the Queen's trial.

In the House of Lords, on the 5th, in answer to some inquiries of Lord Holland, relative to the engagements of England with the other great powers, and the proceedings of Austria with respect to Naples—Lord Liverpool again said that it was no part of the policy of the British government at this time and under present circumstances, to interfere with the internal government of other states, and that no engagements to that effect existed. This he stated with the reservation, that he would not fetter the discretion of the government, by saying what course might hereafter be pursued.

The Times, of Oct. 9, says—"Confidently as we anticipated the triumph of the Queen, we could hardly have expected to bring matters to so glorious a crisis as they have now arrived. Her enemies are now at last beginning to look to themselves, and their own security."

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

The Senate unanimously passed the following resolution; to which the Governor returned the subjoined answer.

State of New-York—In Senate, Nov. 15th, 1820.

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor, be requested to lay before the Senate all the information that he may possess in relation to that part of his speech which alludes to the general government, or its officers, "as an organized and disciplined corps in our elections."

Ordered, That the Clerk deliver a copy of said resolution to his excellency the Governor.

TO THE SENATE.

Gentlemen—Fully appreciating the patriotic solicitude of the Senate to prevent all unwarrantable intrusions in the political affairs of the State, I have received their application for information on this subject with great pleasure, and I shall, in due time, make them a communication, which, I trust, will be satisfactory in its nature and salutary in its tendency.

DE WITT CLINTON.

Albany, Nov. 16th, 1820.

SENATE OF NEW-YORK.

On Monday the 20th, at 5 o'clock, P. M Mr Livingston introduced the following recitals and resolutions:

Whereas his Excellency the Governor, in his reply to the call of the Senate for information relative to the General Government, or its officers as an organized and disciplined corps, interfering in our elections, has not furnished the Senate with any evidence in support of such charges.—And whereas it is highly improper that the Chief Magistrate of the State should criminate the administration of the General Government, without ample testimony in his possession, by reason whereof the good people of this State may have their confidence in the General Government greatly impaired: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Senate repose the strictest confidence in the patriotism and integrity of the General Government, and will not change such opinion, or yield to any insinuations against such administration, but upon full and satisfactory testimony.

Resolved, That this resolution be published, and a copy sent to his Excellency the Governor. Laid on the table.

The Senate then adjourned till 7 o'clock in the evening.

During the evening session, Mr. Livingston moved for the consideration of the resolution offered by him in the morning.

Mr. Hammond moved to postpone the further consideration of the said resolutions until the 3d Tuesday in January next. This motion was negatived 17 to 12.

After a debate which lasted until about 10 o'clock, the question on the resolutions and recitals was taken and carried in the affirmative, 19 to 10.

On Tuesday morning the following Message was received from his Excellency the Governor, in answer to the resolutions passed on Monday evening:

TO THE SENATE.

Gentlemen—I have this moment received a Resolution of your honorable body, which, as well as the one to which it refers, I shall fully notice at the next meeting of the Legislature; And I shall, therefore, at the late hour, pass it over with the expression of my sincere regret, that any branch of the Legislature should, in so unprecedented a manner, lose sight of the respect due to itself, and the courtesy due to a co-ordinate department of the government

DE WITT CLINTON.

Albany, Nov. 21, 1820

This Message, by a party vote, the Senate refused to receive; and ordered the Clerk to return it to the Governor.

Public Lands.—An interesting document was, on Friday, transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate, in pursuance of a resolution of that house at the last Session, containing a body of information on the subject of the lands of the U. S. purchased from the Indians; the quantity sold; for how much sold, &c. &c The sums which have been paid, and remain to be paid, under Treaties made with the Indian tribes, to indemnify them for cessions of lands to the U. States, is $2,542,918. The expense of surveying the Public Lands, from 4th March, 1789, to 31st December, 1819, has been $4,245,636. The whole quantity of land which has been sold by the United States, as well before as since the opening of the Land Offices, up to 30th Sept. 1819, is 20,136,482 acres; and the amount for which it has been sold is 45,090,696 dollars. Of this amount, $22,229,180 has been paid, and 22,000,657 remained to be paid, at the close of Sept 1819. The quantity of lands surveyed in the several Land Office Districts is 72,805,692 acres, whereof 18,601,-940 acres have been sold, leaving 54,203,162 acres unsold. The quantity surveyed for military bounty lands, is 12,515,360 acres. The whole quantity of land purchased from the Indians by the various treaties and cessions is estimated at 191,978,560 acres!

Let these sums and quantities be read aloud, and the reader will be startled at their enormous magnitude.—*National Intelligencer.*

Further information from Spain by way of Havana, received in this city, confirms the intelligence lately received through the same channel relative to the cession of Florida, viz. that the Cortes had refused to ratify the treaty for the cession of those Provinces. Indeed from all appearances we are inclined to think that the new government of Spain is playing the same game of procrastination which has for years past been carried on towards this country. It is further stated that the inhabitants of Cuba have protested against the cession of Florida to the United States and petitioned the Cortes to pass an act for the encouragement of emigration to that Island.—*Savannah Georgian.*

When Capt. Martin left Jeremie, 23 days since, information had been received that General Romain, (prince of Limbe) who with the royal family had taken post in the mountains of Gross Morne near Gonaives, with the assumed title of General in Chief, had made overtures of surrender to President Boyer, on condition that himself and all with him should be entitled to all the privileges of citizens of the Republic.—*Baltimore Amer.*

MARINE LIST.

Nov. 22—Sailed, *sloop Connecticut, Stephens, Baltimore; sloop Eliza, Davison, New-York.*

Arrived, *sloop Venus, Havens, New-York.*

24—Sailed, *sloop Science, Lovell, Nantucket; schr. Mink, Crowell, Dennis; sloop Transit, Bliven, Pawcatuck.*

26—Sailed, *sloop Revenge, Barker, New-York; sloop Nabby, Crowell, Yarmouth.*

Arrived, *sloop Logan, Ashby, Hartford.*

27—Sailed, *sloop Hiram, Buck, Boston; sloop Little Mary, Berre, Falmouth; schooner Success, Crowell, Barnstable.*

28—Sailed, *sloop Venus, Havens, N. York.*

Arrived, sloop Mc Donough, Coit, N. York.

The Ship Citizen, Loring, was at Hamburg, October 20.

Married,

In this city, on Monday evening the 20th inst. Mr Aaron P. Cleveland, merchant, of Boston, to Miss Mary H. Strong, daughter of Rev. Joseph Strong, D. D.; on Thursday morning, by Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Mr. John Breed, to Miss Amie F. Lanaber.

At Litchfield, on the 9th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Beecher, Col. Oliver S. Wolcott, to Miss Jane Conard, daughter of John Conard, Esq. of Philadelphia.

At Athens, N. Y, by the Rev. Mr. Prentiss, Silas E. Burrows, Esq. of Stonington, to Miss Mary Van Buskirk, second daughter of Abraham Van Buskirk, Esq. of the former place.

At New-London, Charles Griswold, Esq. of Lyme, to Miss Ellen E. Perkins, daughter of the Hon. Elias Perkins; Mr. Nehemiah Dodge, Jun. to Miss Mary Paine

At Samarang, (Java) 14th April, 1820, A. E. Soesman Esq of Baltimore, American Consul, to Mrs. Arabella Van Wickham.

Died,

At New-York, on the 22d inst. John P. Mumford, Esq. in the 61st year of his age.

In the county of St. Charles, State of Missouri, on the 22d Sept Mr. Sanford Billings, late of Griswold, and son of Gilbert Billings, Esq. of that town.

STOVES.

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of

WILSON'S Patent Parlor and Cooking STOVES,

OF various forms and sizes, far surpassing all others in beauty and economy, as the experience of several years has abundantly proved—calculated for coal or wood, for sitting rooms, country houses, &c.

Open Cooking Stoves

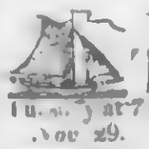
of various sizes—large hearth sufficient for roasting and broiling in front, from 3 to 4 boilers, on the top.

Also a supply of

Stafford Cooking & Parlor Stoves.

LYMAN BREWER.

Nov. 27, 1820. 4—



For New-York,

THE packet M'Donough *Capt. Coit*, will sail on Tuesday at 7 o'clock, A. M.

Nov 29.

For Nantucket,

THE sloop George, *Capt Hallet*, will sail the last of next week. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board.

Nov. 21.

Walker's Dictionary,

OCTAVO EDITION.

PRICE $3.50.

Just received and for sale at

B. HUBBARD'S Book-Store,

WALKER'S Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, and Expositor of the English language. To which is added a Key to the classical pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture proper names. Stereotype edition.

Nov. 29.

Four Bales Cotton,

FOR SALE BY

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Nov. 29, 1820. 3w—4—

WANTED,

A POST RIDER, to supply the place of Mr. Withey, on the route to Plainfield.

Nov. 29.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

F. A. Huntington, & Co:

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

FALL GOODS,

Which together with their former Stock, comprise the best assortment now in market, viz:

80 pieces superfine, middling and low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres,

20 ps. Ladies Pelisse Cloths,

Lion Skins and Coatings,

30 ps. Green, White, Scarlet, Crimson, and Yellow Flannels,

Rose and Point Blankets,

75 ps. Bombazetts and Bombazines,

10 do. Plain and Figured Rattinets,

Elegant Cassimere Shawls, (with printed borders,)

Do. Merino do. and Handkerchiefs,

50 ps Irish Linens,

500 do. British Cotton Shirtings & Sheetings,

100 ps. Calicoes and Ginghams,

75 do. Figured and Plain Cambrick, Jaconett, and Book Muslins,

Silk and Cotton Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

Black and Colored Figured and Plain Canton Crapes,

Black and Colored Lustrings and Satins,

Beaver, Kid, and Silk Gloves,

Silk, Worsted and Cotton Hosiery,

Thule Lace, Lace Shawls, and Handkerchiefs, Shell and Horn Combs, Vestings, Ribbons, Silk Braids, Tapes, Threads, Pins, Needles, Carpet and Quality Bindings, &c &c

All of which they will sell very low for cash.

Norwich, Nov 28, 1820. 4—

Live Geese Feathers.

100 lbs. live Geese Feathers, for sale by LYMAN BREWER

Who will pay cash for good WHITE BEANS, if delivered before the river closes.

Nov. 28. 4—

Agricultural Almanack.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT

B. HUBBARD'S Book-Store,

Per gross, dozen, or single,

AN Agricultural and Economical Almanack, for 1821. Besides the usual matter of an Almanack, it contains a selection of useful hints and receipts for farmers, sitting of Courts, and a variety of useful and entertaining matter.

Nov. 29.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 16th day of Nov. A. D 1820.—

Present John Hyde, Esq Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. ELEAZER CARY,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Gurdon Huntington*, the administrator, or be debarred of recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and Independent Observer—and posting on the sign-posts in the towns of Norwich and Windham.

Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

GURDON HUNTINGTON *Adm'r.*

Nov. 29. —4

NOTICE.

SO much of the real estate of *General Samuel Mott*, late of Preston, deceased, will be sold at public vendue, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1820, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, as will raise the sum of $1470, 8 cts with incident charges, by order of the Court of Probate Sale to be on the premises, when the terms of sale will be given

AMOS WITTER, *Administrator.*

Preston, Nov. 25, 1820. 4—

THE sale of the real and personal estate of the late *Captain Hugh Lathrop*, deceased, will be closed on Saturday the 2d day of Dec 1820, at 10 o'clock, A. M. when some very valuable property will be sold.

STEDMAN, *Administrator.*

Nov. 28, 1320 4—

WANTED,

TWO capable GIRLS, of good character, to do common house work. Apply to the Agent of the *Bozrah Manufacturing Company.*

Bozrahville, Nov. 28, 1820. 4—

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the 15th Sept. a red and white Yearling Bull. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

FESTUS LADD.

Franklin, Nov. 28, 1820. 4—

STRAYED

FROM the owner, at Jun's a Red HEIFER CALF. Whoever will give information of it to the subscriber shall be rewarded.

ISRAEL BRUMLEY 2d.

Griswold, Nov. 20, 1820. 4—

B. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale a great variety of Family Bibles, wholesale and retail, at New-York prices

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

FOR THE COURIER.

LINES,

Written on seeing the Tower of the Brick Church in Hartford, through a storm of snow,

NOVEMBER 12th, 1820.

O'ER the wide fields the chilling snows descend,
Blotting each trace of verdure.—Gathering mists
Involve the cheering sky,—and the wild rage
Of Winters usurpation, frights the eye
Of lingering Autumn,—and in ruthless haste
Changes the scene.—Still thro' the curtaining cloud
A beauteous object gleams.—Sublime and pure,
The sacred ensign of the house of prayer
Erects its head.

—Thus soars some saints serene
Above the mazes and the ills of time,—
And mid its tumults, and its tempests breathes
A purer atmosphere,—as if he held
Communion with the stars.—The crowd admire,—
And feel reprov'd,—yet cling again to earth
Their chosen good,—nor renovated strive
To follow him whose lofty brow reflects
The morning smile of heaven.

—Bold,—beauteous Tower!—
Thou dost admonish me.—Thou seem'st to glow
Like the bright way which Jacob's eye beheld,—
Where the white gleaming of angelic wings
Ascended, and descended.—Thus the faith
Taught in the holy temples of our God,
Marks a bright upward path to grovelling man,
Above the dust of earth,—above its cares,—
Its fears,—its treacheries.—May my grateful soul
Enter obedient,—follow in *His* steps
Who conquer'd dying,—and obtain at last
The promis'd rest.

REUBEN TABER, TAILOR,

CONTINUES to fit his customers in cutting and making, at the shop formerly occupied by *Mr. Harris*, one door north of *Messrs. George & Charles Kinney.*

R. T. has for sale three Militia Infantry COATS, for less than their worth.

Nov. 14. 2—

WILLIAM TUCKER,

REQUESTS *all persons* who have accounts with him, of more than one year's standing, to call and settle. Notes will be received of those who are not in a situation to pay at this time—but he wishes to impress it on the minds of *all* who have *old* accounts with him, that they *must* be closed in *some* way.

Those who wish to pay in Grain are requested to deliver it by the 1st day of January next.

Griswold, Nov. 13th, 1820. 6w-3—

ALL those indebted to the subscriber either by book or note, must make immediate payment, or their accounts will be left with an Attorney for collection.

The subscriber wishes to purchase one likely Family HORSE, that is good for the *saddle and harness*, and wishes to pay for said horse in a new *one horse Waggon on Springs*, or a *second hand Chaise*.

TYLER BROWN.

Lisbon, Nov. 18, 1820. 3—

☞ *NOTICE.*

ALL persons indebted to the *Boxrah Manufacturing Company*, whose accounts are more than a year's standing, are requested to make immediate payment.—Grain of all kinds will be received at a fair price.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

Boxrahville, Oct. 14, 1820. 50—

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF

Thomas L. Thomas & Son,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THOMAS L THOMAS.
CHARLES THOMAS.

Norwich, Nov. 11, 1820. 2—

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF

Charles Thomas & Co.

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent All persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment.

CHARLES THOMAS.
SIMEON THOMAS, JUN.
THOMAS THOMAS.

Norwich, Nov. 13, 1820. 2—

WEAVING.

JOSEPH BREED, has on hand and will be constantly supplied with a quantity of Cotton Yarn to be wove into Plaids.

To good and expeditious Weavers liberal prices will be given.

Sept 19, 1820. 46

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, esq; of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

For Sale,

A FARM,

CONTAINING about ninety acres of excellent land for *mowing, pasture* and *tillage*, with a large proportion of *wood*.—A good *Dwelling-House* and other out houses, almost new thereon standing, pleasantly situated in Norwich, on the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Brooklyn, with the *stock and farming utensils* on the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

A lot of *Wood Land*, lying in Lisbon, on the aforesaid turnpike, containing about four acres, one mile and a half from the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

In Plainfield, a convenient Tenement for a small family, opposite the mansion of *Ephraim Wheeler, Esq.* For particulars enquire of THOMAS WHEELER, on said Farm

June 6, 1820. 31-tf—

LOOK OUT! Nine Mills Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 7th day of November, 1820, an apprentice boy by the name of

SAMUEL ROATH,

about 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a very logy gate, a bashful look, and a savage disposition—wore and carried away 2 coats, 2 waistcoats, 2 pair trowsers, 2 shirts, 2 hats, 2 pair shoes, & some tools. Whoever will apprehend said boy, and deliver him to me shall have the above reward and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring said boy, or trusting him, on penalty of the law.

NATHAN CHAMPLIN.

Norwich, Nov. 21, 1820. 3—

Strayed

FROM the inclosure of the subscriber, about the middle of September, 1820, a red yearling HEIFER, that has no ear mark, and will satisfy any person that will inform where she may be found.

TYLER BROWN.

Lisbon, Nov. 18, 1820. 3—

STRAYED,

IN the month of June, two HEIFERS, two years old—one of them had some white in her face, on her legs, and on the end of her tail, and her right horn lop'd a little at the end;—the other, brown lined back, a few white hairs in her face, the largest part of her tail white, white belly, her legs part white, and a little bug-horned; no artificial mark on either of them, unless done since they strayed.

Whoever will give information, or return them to the subscribers, shall be handsomely rewarded.

SILAS & JOHN HOW.

Canterbury, Nov. 10, 1820. 2—

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber in July last, two one year old STEERS—one of them a dark red, the other red and white, mostly white, and had on a poke when he went away, both of them a good size. Whoever will take up said Steers, and give information to the subscriber, shall be reasonably rewarded, and all necessary charges paid.

MARTHA HASTINGS.

Franklin, Nov. 13, 1820. 2—

Taken up astray,

IN a suffering condition, a last spring COLT, with a white stripe in its forehead. The owner is desired to call, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

ELEAZER L. LATHROP.

Norwich, Nov. 14th, 1820. 3—

Came into the enclosure

OF the subscriber about the 14th of Sept. last a brown yearling BULL. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

MINER SPALDING.

Griswold, Nov. 8th, 1820. 3—

Came into the enclosure

OF the subscriber, on or about the 15th Oct. last past, one black yearling STEER, having no artificial mark.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ELISHA B. BREWSTER.

Griswold, Nov. 10, 1820. 3w-2—

Came into the enclosure

OF the subscriber, about the 18th Oct. a dark red yearling STEER. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

TIMOTHY BRAINARD.

Groton, Nov. 14, 1820. 2—

CIDER.

THE subscriber wants to purchase one hundred BARRELS CIDER.

DANL. L. COIT.

Nov. 14. 2—

Cabinet and Chair Factory.
H. COLTON,

HAVING recently extended his business, by embracing the *Manufactory of Chairs*, will now be able to furnish, at short notice, *Cabinet Furniture and Chairs* of every description, after the latest New-York patterns and at reduced prices.

FOR SALE,

Cherry Lumber, Mahogany Boards, Plank and Veneers.

ALSO,

A second hand Chaise.

WANTED,

Maple Joist and Timber for Chairs.

Nov. 8. 1—

Walnuts and Chesnuts.

CASH will be paid on delivery for a few bushels of good *Shagbark Walnuts and Chesnuts*, by

WILLIAM BELCHER,

Who keeps constantly on hand an extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

which will be sold at the lowest market prices for *cash*, or exchanged for most kinds of country produce. A constant supply of NORTH-STONINGTON LIME for sale.

Norwich, Oct. 24, 1820. 51—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 15 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

LIME.

FARMERS and others who may want to supply themselves with *Lime and furnish their own casks*, can have the opportunity by applying at the Kiln, in North-Stonington, during the remaining part of the present week and the whole of the next.

North-Stonington, Nov. 22, 1820. 3—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 10th day of Nov. A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. PARDON BROWN,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Isaac Brown*, the Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and on the Sign Post in said Preston.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

ISAAC BROWN, *Executor.*

Preston, Nov. 10, 1820. 2—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 9th day of Nov. A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

MR. SEWEL S. LATHROP, administrator upon the estate of

Mr. GURDON LATHROP,

late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—said administrator is directed to give notice, by advertising in the Norwich Courier, for all persons interested to appear before this court on the first Monday of December next, if they see cause, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners upon said estate.

Attest. BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

SEWEL S. LATHROP, *Adm'r.*

Norwich Nov. 9, 1820. 2—

WINDHAM COUNTY, ss.

Brooklyn Superior Court, Sept. Term, 1820.

UPON the Petition of LUCY ENSWORTH, of Sterling, in said County of Windham, shewing to said Court, That she was on the 2d day of March, 1797, legally married to *James Ensworth*, formerly of Canterbury, in said County, now and for more than three years last past deserted and gone to parts unknown to your petitioner, alleging wilful absence for more than three years, with total neglect of duty in violation of the marriage covenant, and praying for a bill of divorce, &c.—which petition is by said Court ordered to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Brooklyn, in and for said County, on the first Tuesday in Jan 1821, and that the pendency of this petition be published in the *Observer*, a paper printed at Brooklyn, and the *Courier*, a paper printed in Norwich, in the County of New-London, six weeks successively, the last of which shall be at least three weeks previous to the sitting of said Court

Dated at Brooklyn, the [illegible] day of September, 1820.

SAMUEL GRAY, *Clerk.*

DR. FRINK'S

Universal American Pills,

Lately prepared by the Inventor at his Dispensary, sign of the Good Samaritan, Northampton, Mass. are now made only by Mrs. Frink, at Norwich, Connecticut, to whom, before his decease, he communicated the skill of making this unrivalled Medicine.

THESE Pills have virtues highly salutary in all those complaints hereafter mentioned. More than seven years past their success has been most flatteringly acknowledged in Boston, and other principal towns in New-England, by gentlemen of high respectability. The infallible test of experience has proved them to be, in all cases, quick, thorough, easy, leaving the bowels in a quiet state, and happily uniting the ultimate effects of an emetic and cathartic, but without the distressing spasms which an emetic usually creates. They remove from the stomach and bowels the surcharge of acrid bile, vitiated mucus, and morbid humors, in the most pleasant and effectual manner. The remote or exciting causes of Fevers, and other formidable diseases, often originate from the sources last named, when allowed to remain in the system. How important then is it, to have at hand a safe and kind remedy, or seasonable preventative, against the threatened evil. When the following diseases are assailing the constitution, and no Physician is at hand, how many valuable lives may be saved every year, by a timely use of these invaluable Pills—that is to say—Giddiness, Pains in the Head and Neck, Cholic, Melancholy, Jaundice, Dropsy, Worms, Costiveness, Gripes, Puking, Obstructions in the Kidney passages, Weak and Inflamed Eyes, Typhus and Bilious Fevers, Camp Distemper, Putrid Dysentary, Paleness with loss of appetite.

In these and numerous other complaints the public are assured not a single instance in seven years has occurred in which those who have used have not given Dr. Frink's Universal American Pills their unqualified approbation.

The most perfect attention and care are used in preparing this excellent medicine.

A liberal discount to Druggists who buy at wholesale. Certificates and directions will accompany each box of Pills, and none are genuine but those signed by I FRINK, with a seal.

These Pills are for sale by

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Sept 5, 1820 44—

ANDERSON'S

COUGH DROPS.

The most valuable Medicine in use for

COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. It certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine. Many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

Caution.—Be particular that every genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed by JAMES MELLEN.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or the breast, & more or less cough & weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low, I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops, and purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 28, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *Isaac Thompson*, New London, *Charles Hoe* & Co. Middletown; *Dr. Hodges*, Windham; *Joseph L. Huntington* and *Samuel Tyler*, Norwich.

June 6. 31—

THE CELEBRATED

BALM OF QUITO,

IS A MEDICINE UNEQUALLED BY ANY IN THE WORLD FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS, &c.

SINCE this excellent Medicine was first discovered upwards of three hundred thousand persons have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been by Asthmatic and consumptive complaints reduced to the brink of the grave; their constitutions were quite emaciated, and had cast off all hopes of recovery, having used every remedy recommended as specifics for those complaints, and had made every application to the faculty that could be obtained.

Common colds which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its influence in a very short time.

In common coughs, which are in general the effect of cold, it gives immediate relief, removing those troublesome irritations, or as they are called, ticklings in the throat, which act as a constant stimulous to coughing, and in quieting those convulsive excitements and causing the afflicted to breathe and speak freely. It induces rest, and sleep in an eminent degree and strengthens the constitution, which enables it to repel an enemy whose attacks are frequently followed by the most fatal consequences.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, (even in the most advanced period of life,) will find immediate relief.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive affections, (recent or chronic) Hoarseness, Catarrhs, Wheesings, and shortness of breath, it will give immediate ease.

Congealed Phlegm, Acrimony in the fluids, and obstruction in the glands, are with ease and safety discharged by gentle expectoration.

It is also much admired in soreness of the breast and stomach, giving present ease in those places.

A few instances only are selected from a numerous list to prove its efficacy. It has been an instrument in the hands of providence, of curing many hundreds of poor afflicted objects, both Asthmatic and Consumptive, not excluding some of 30 years standing, and in most of the confirmed cases, where a cure could not possibly be affected by Medicines, it has wonderfully alleviated the complaints, so as to enable the patient to attend to business, and render their lives in a great degree comfortable to themselves.

It operates by expectoration, and may be given to women with child, and infants, with the greatest safety.

The following cases are subjoined as proofs of its efficacy, selected from a number amounting to upwards of one thousand.

TO DOCTOR MANLY,

SIR,—For the public good, I desire you will publish the following cure, recently affected on myself, by that invaluable Medicine the BALM OF QUITO.—I had been afflicted for a long time with a dreadful cough, shortness of breath, soreness and tightness at the stomach, and my body was so swelled and puffed up with wind, and at the same time my stomach so clogged with phlegm, that it was with difficulty I could draw my breath, and was often threatened with suffocation. In this dreadful situation I was providently visited by the Collector of excise at Southampton, who recommended me to the immediate use of the BALM OF QUITO, which I sent for, and through the instrumentality of that excellent Medicine, I am perfectly cured of all my disorders. It immediately relieved the cough and shortness of breath, and evaporated by gentle expectoration, discharging the viscid phlegm from the stomach, healed the soreness and expelled the wind in a wonderful manner, and indeed I believe it has not its parallel in the world.

I am Sir, Your's Respectfully,

CHARLES PIERSON,

Wine and Brandy Merchant Long Lane Smithfield.

TO DOCTOR MANLY,

SIR,—Having been recently restored from the brink of the grave by that invaluable Medicine the BALM OF QUITO, I think it my duty to make this public acknowledgment of the same, for the benefit of others afflicted with a similar complaint I had been afflicted with a dreadful Asthma for about 25 years, I never for years got a moments rest, my cough was so troublesome at night, and used to discharge an almost incredible quantity of glutinous matter from my lungs; and my breath was so exceeding short, that I could not walk from one day to another. Providentially hearing of the BALM OF QUITO I purchased some, and through taking it alone, I am now, blessed be God, restored to perfect health.—My case is well known to the Members of Lincoln's Inn Fields, of which I am a member: and any of them will gladly satisfy any enquiry concerning the truth of what I say.

I am Sir, Your grateful Servant,

JOHN L. LANGLY.

May 13, 1817.

TO DOCTOR MANLY,

SIR,—I have been afflicted with a severe Asthma upwards of 20 years, but this winter owing to the inclemency of the weather, I suffered more than any preceding winter; my cough was violent indeed, and with the greatest difficulty imaginable I drew breath. I constantly expectorated a quantity of glutinous matter of a most disagreeable and saltish taste, and fetid smell. I was always attended by some gentleman of the faculty or others, having tried many, which besides doing me no good at all, cost me immense sums of money. I was at last reduced so low as not to be able to be lifted out of bed; nor was I expected to live a day; a friend got me a bottle of the BALM OF QUITO, hearing an extraordinary account of it. The first dose I took did me more good than all the Medicines I had taken for 20 years together; it eased my breath [illegible] and quieted my cough [illegible] I had a good night's rest, a blessing I had not enjoyed for years, and by repeating [illegible] I am now, through divine Providence, perfectly free from my complaint, and will gladly satisfy the truth [illegible]

MARY ANN [illegible]

July 11, 1817.

FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store*

November 14. 2

ORIGINAL STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1820. *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXV. No. 5.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

F. A. Huntington, & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

FALL GOODS,

Which together with their former Stock, comprise the best assortment now in market, viz:

80 pieces superfine, middling and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
20 ps. Ladies' Pelisse Cloths,
Lion Skins and Coatings,
30 ps. Green, White, Scarlet, Crimson, and Yellow Flannels,
Rose and Point Blankets,
75 ps. Bombazetts and Bombazines,
10 do. Plain and Figured Rattinets,
Elegant Cassimere Shawls, (with printed borders,)
Do. Merino do. and Handkerchiefs,
50 ps. Irish Linens.
50 do. British Cotton Shirtings & Sheetings,
100 ps. Calicoes and Ginghams,
75 do. Figured and Plain Cambrick, Jaconett, and Book Muslins,
Silk and Cotton Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Black and Colored Figured and Plain Canton Crapes,
Black and Colored Lustrings and Satins,
Beaver, Kid, and Silk Gloves,
Silk, Worsted and Cotton Hosiery,
Thule Lace, Lace Shawls, and Handkerchiefs, Shell and Horn Combs, Vestings.
Ribbons, Silk Braids, Tapes, Threads Pins, Needles, Carpet and Quality Bindings, &c. &c.

All of which they will sell very low for cash.

Norwich, Nov. 28, 1820. 4—

OCTOBER 11, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

J. W. Kinney,

HAS just received from New-York a general assortment of fresh imported

DRY GOODS,

which he offers for sale, as cheap as the cheapest.

AMONG THEM ARE,

Super. and low prized Cloths and Cassimeres of all colours; Black, Blue, White. Red and Scarlet Flannels; Scarlet Printed Salisbury Flannel; Blankets; Baizes; Hearth Rugs; 50 ps. Black and Coloured Bombazetts; Figured do.; Rattinetts; Scotch Plaids; 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4 Merino Cassimere and Cotton Shawls; 100 ps Callicoes and Ginghams; Worsted and Cotton Hosiery; Thread Edgings and Laces; Linen Cambric; Muslin Robes; Black and Coloured Canton Crapes; Nankin Crape Robes; Holt's superior Wire Thread; Ribbons of all kinds; Merino Fringes; Men's Woodstock and Beaver Gloves; Ladies' Beaver, Kid, and Silk do. &c &c.

GROCERIES.

2 Hhds old Antigua Rum,
6 Hhds. 2d and 3d proof West-India do.
1 Pipe Holland Gin,
1 do Cognac Brandy,
4 Hhds. best New-Orleans and Trinidad Molasses,
14 Hhds. ordinary quality, *(very cheap.)*
A few Barrels excellent Whiskey,
London particular. Teneriffe. Old Sherry. Madeira, Lisbon, Malaga and Cargo Teneriffe Wines, of excellent quality.
4 Chests Hyson Skin Tea,
5 do. Bohea. do.
1 do. Souchong, superior quality,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Teas,
2 Hhds. and 4 bbls. Havanna and Muscovado Sugars,
Loaf and Lump do. Benninghouse & Dick Snuff by the bbl. or bladder, 6 kegs Tobacco, Saltpetre, Cassia, Nutmegs, Cloves. Mace, Pepper, Pimento, Ginger per ke. or less, Spanish and American Segars. Cut Tobacco, London and American Porter, Rice, Fall and Winter pressed Oil, &c. &c. *Just received and for sale by*

LYMAN BREWER.

Nov. 14, 1820. 2—

Rum, Molasses, &c.

10 Hhds. St. Croix and Antigua Rum.
5 „ New-England do.
4 Hhds. Molasses.
60 Tons N. S. Plaster, in stone & ground
All kinds Providence and N. Stonington Lime.
Superfine Southern and New-York Flour.
Nova-Scotia Grindstones.
Turks-Island Salt. Hartford Brick.
All kinds Pine Plank, Boards, Clapboards. Joist and Shingles
Oak and Chesnut Lumber, &c.

FOR SALE BY

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Who will purchase, all kinds Oak and Chesnut Lumber.

Nov. 8. 8w—1—

CHEAP GOODS.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received and are now opening a large and valuable assortment

Fresh Imported

DRY GOODS,

Which together with those before on hand make as good an assortment as can be found in any Dry Good Store in this State, all which were bought with Cash, and will be sold,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

AT A SMALL ADVANCE FOR CASH.

Among which are,

75 pieces extra superfine, middling, & low prized Black, Blue, Mixed, Brown, Corbo, Wine, Snuff, Drab, Pearl, Bottle and Olive Green Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Ladies' Pelisse Cloths, assorted colors.
Green, White, Crimson, Scarlet, and Yellow Flannels.
75 pieces plain and twilled Bombazetts, all colors.
50 pieces Irish Linens and British Cotton Shirtings.
Best black India and French Levantines. Black Satin. Russia Diapers.
4, 6, 8, and 10-4 Irish Diapers, extra nice.
Irish, Russia and Cotton Sheetings.
20 doz. plain & figured Cassimere, Crape, Silk and Cotton Shawls.
4, 6, 8, & 9-4 elegant rich Merino Shawls, newest style.
60 pieces twilled and plain black and colored Lutestring.
40 pieces best Nankin and Canton Crapes, all colors.
Cambrick and common Dimoties.
Callicoes and Ginghams.
Elegant Scotch Plaids.
Figured and Plain Rattinetts.
500 pieces plain Ribbons, assorted.
Elegant Garnitures. Figured do.
Bandanna, Flag, Silk, and Cotton Handkerchiefs
Linen Cambric and Lawns.
Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Hosiery.
30 doz. handsome Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves, assorted, of every description
Domestic Sheetings, (Waltham style) Shirting, Ginghams, Checks, &c.
14-4 Counter Pins. Silk and Cotton Velvets, all colors.
Plain and figured Book Muslins.
Lenoes. Jackonet and Mull Mull Muslins. Sarcenett and common Cambrics.
10 lbs. best Black and coloured assorted Sewing Silks and Twist.
Figured Salisbury Flannels.
Black and Colored Cambrics. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons. Maltese do Snaps, &c &c.
50 doz. extra large Tortoise and Mock Shell Combs—

Together with a complete assortment of

Fancy Dry Goods,

OF THE NEWEST FASHION.

—ALSO—

500 pair Ladies' New-York and Boston *KID & MOROCCO SHOES*, newest style, with and without heels, very cheap.
60 pair Prunella do.
A few Ladies' superfine Leghorn Hats, much cheaper than the N. York prices.

N. B.—New supplies of Goods will be received from New-York and Boston, almost every week, through the season.

Those who have Cash to pay for Goods will do well to call.

Norwich, Oct. 10, 1820. 49—

DRY GOODS

AT

WHOLESALE.

100 pieces assorted Bombazetts.
60 do. dressed and undressed Cambrick Prints, (some navy blues, choice patterns.)
50 doz. Silk, Cotton, Cassimere, Imitation, and Merino Shawls.
45 pieces Irish Linen, and Cotton Shirtings.
50 doz. Men's and Women's Silk, Beaver, Kid, and Cotton Gloves.
40 pieces superfine, middling and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres
20 „ English Flannels, assorted colors.
100 Grace Buttons.
40 pieces Cambric. Book, Leno, and other Fancy Muslins.
50 „ India and French plain and twilled Silks.

With Fancy Goods, in variety,

For sale at small advance, by

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

Who will purchase a few hundred yards of good Brown Sheetings—those wove in Power Looms would be preferred.

Norwich, Nov. 7, 1820. 6w—1—

Four Bales Cotton,

FOR SALE BY

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Nov. 29, 1820. 3w—4—

STOVES.

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of

WILSON'S

Patent Parlor and Cooking STOVES,

OF various forms and sizes, far surpassing all others in beauty and economy, as the experience of several years has abundantly proved—calculated for coal or wood, for sitting rooms, counting houses. &c.

Open Cooking Stoves

of various sizes—large hearth sufficient for roasting and broiling in front, from 2 to 4 boilers, on the top.

Also a supply of

Stafford Cooking & Parlor Stoves.

LYMAN BREWER.

Nov. 27, 1820. 4—

DWIGHT RIPLEY having taken *Mr Horace Waldo* into business with him, the business will for the present be conducted under the firm of

RIPLEY & WALDO,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs & Medicine, Diestuff, Paints & Oil.

ALSO,

20 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
10 Boxes Havanna Sugar,
6 Bbls. Muscovado do.
8 Hds. Lump do.
8 Hhds. St. Croix Rum,
6 Hhds. New-England do.
10 Quarter Casks Malaga Wine,
6 Casks Raisins,
Pepper, Allspice and Coffee, per bag,
10 Kegs Ginger,
Hyson, and Hyson Skin Tea, per chest,
1 Case Bengal Indigo,
14 Hhds. Copperas, 2 do. Allum,
1 Ton first quality Grape Madder,
10 Tons Log Wood,
6 Tons Nicaragua,
5 Tons Fustic,
40 Boxes 6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Glass,
50 Tons Iron and Steel assorted.

Norwich, Oct. 17, 1820. 50—

SCHOOL BOOKS, etc.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS FOR SALE, IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES,

MURRAY'S English Grammar. Reader, Key, Exercises, and Introduction; American Orator; American Reader; Columbian Orator; Pike's, Daboll's, and Root's Arithmetic; Webster's Elements of Useful Knowledge; School Bibles and Testaments; Webster's, Perry's Johnson's Walker's, and Entick's Dictionaries; American Preceptor; Dwight's Geography; Webster's Spelling Book; Cummings' Geography & Atlas; Cummings' First Lessons in Geography and Astronomy; Morse's Geography; Willet's Geography & Atlas; Russell's abridgment of Murray's Grammar; Murray's abridgment, do.; Scott's Lessons; Adam's Latin Grammar; Flint's Surveying; Tytler's Elements of General History; Copperplate Copies; Primers, &c.

Nov. 8. 1—

SCHOOL BOOKS.

CUMMINGS', Goldsmith's, Dwight's, Dickinson's, Adams' and Morse's Geographies, with and without Atlas; Butler's Catechetical Compend of General History; Walker's, Johnson's, Perry's, Webster's, and Walsh's Dictionaries; Daboll's and White's Arithmetic; Youth's do. Sanford's Practical Arithmetic, to which are added a System of Book-keeping in double and single entry; Murray's Grammar, English Reader, Exercises and Key; Columbian Orator; New-York Readers, No. 1, 2, and 3; New-York, Wiggins' with Walker's Pronunciation, and Webster's Spelling Books; Webster's Elements of Useful Knowledge No. 1 & 2; Russell's Abridgment of Murray's Grammar; Scott's Lessons; American Preceptors; Bibles and Testaments; First Lessons in Geography and Astronomy by J. A. Cummings.

ALSO,

Writing Copies, School Certificates, &c.

For sale, wholesale or retail, at

T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store.

Nov. 8. 1820. 1—

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a very large assortment of

EUROPEAN & INDIA DRY GOODS,

which they offer for sale *wholesale* and *retail*, CHEAP FOR CASH.

Among them are

Superfine, middling, & low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres.
Coatings, Baizes, Flannels and Blankets
Plain and printed Cassimere Shawls, (assorted colors.)
Real Merino do. from 1¼ to 1¾ yards square.
Imitation, Cotton, and Crape do.
50 ps. Superfine undressed Navy Blue Prints.
75 „ Bombazetts.
Rattinet, Bombazine, and Wildbore.
Irish Linen, Diaper and Lawn.
Russia and Irish Sheeting.
Nankin and Canton Crapes.
Crape Dresses.
Cotton, Worsted and Silk Hosiery, assorted.
Linen and Cotton Cambrics.
Imitation Linen, do.
Toilinet, Marseilles, and Silk Vesting.
Shell and Horn Combs.
Silk, Cotton, Kid, and Beaver Gloves.
Thread, Cotton and Silk Laces.
Black and White Thule do.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
Best double Florence Silks, assorted colors.
India Levantine, do.
Sinchaws and Sarenetts.
Black, White, Pink, Green, and Lilac Sattin.
Rib'd Florentine.
Pelisse Cloths, (variety of colors and qualities.)
Book Muslins. Plain and figured Leno
Real Tartan Plaid, (high colored and handsome patterns)
Black and White Lace Veils and Shawls.
50 pieces Cotton Shirting.
Ladies' Shoes, and Socks.
10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING,

At the lowest New-York prices.

Purchasers, who pay CASH for Goods, are particularly requested to call and get the worth of their money of

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

Norwich, Oct. 9, 1820. 46—

Vocal and Instrumental MUSIC.

MUSICA SACRA: a colection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces

The Musical Reader, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases sections, Periods, and entire movement of melody in score—to which are prefixed the Rudiments of Music.

Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music.

The Hartford Collection of classical Church Music. By Eli Roberts.

The Easy Instructor, or a new method of teaching Sacred Harmony. By William Little and William Smith.

Gamutes, in variety.

The Instrumental Preceptor, comprising instructions for the Clarinet, Hautboy, Flute and Bassoon—with a variety of the most celebrated, *airs, marches, minuets, songs, rondeaus, trios, &c.*

A new and highly improved Violin Preceptor, containing in addition to the Rudiments, a choice and extensive selection of the most approved *Cotillions, Dances, Waltzes, Songs, Airs, &c.*

Riley's Flute Melodies.

A new and choice collection of Flute Melodies, to which are prefixed instructions for the German Flute, and patent Flagelet.

A new and complete Flute Preceptor.

A new and complete Preceptor for the Fife—together with a choice collection of *Marches.*

Massachusetts collection of Martial Music. By Alvan Robinson.

FOR SALE,

IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES AT

R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store.*

Nov. 8. 1—

Walnuts and Chesnuts.

CASH will be paid on delivery for a few bushels of good *Shagbark Walnuts and Chesnuts*, by

WILLIAM BELCHER,

Who keeps constantly on hand an extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

which will be sold at the lowest market prices for *cash*, or exchanged for most kinds of country produce. A constant supply of NORTH-STONINGTON LIME for sale.

Norwich, Oct. 24, 1820. 51—

An old Friend to the Afflicted!

DR. COOLEY'S Rheumatic and Alterative PILLS,

And Restorative BITTERS or cure for the Jaundice,

FOR SALE AT THE DRUGGIST STORE OF

Ripley & Waldo, Norwich,

THIRTY years private practice and public circulation have proved the above Pills to be the most effectual remedy ever offered to the public, for the cure of the following complaints:—

Rheumatism, Headache, Sick Headache, Erysipelas, or St. Anthony's Fire, Costiveness, Salt Rheum, Jaundice, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Bowels, Hypocondriac Affections, Sickness and Trembling in the Morning, Want of Appetite, Hysterics and other female complaints.

Made and sold only by W. COOLEY, the sole proprietor and vender, and by agents of his appointment.,

Nov 22. 8—

Periodical Works.

SUBSCRIBERS solicited by T. ROBINSON for the following valuable works.

NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,

Published quarterly, price 2 00 per annum, each No. to contain about 110 pages 8 vo. Considering the merits, low price and its being delivered in Norwich free of expence of postage, it is confidently believed, there will not be a practising Physician in this vicinity, who will withhold his patronage from this valuable work.

Philadelphia Journal of Medical and Physical Science, Edited by N. Chapman, M. D and R. M. Patterson, M. D.

Journal of Science, edited by Professor Silliman

Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews.

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The Christian Spectator, edited by an association of Gentlemen—$3 per annum.

Nov. 22, 1820 3—

DR. FRINK'S

Universal American Pills,

Lately prepared by the Inventor at his Dispensary, sign of the Good Samaritan, Northampton, Mass. are now made only by Mrs. Frink, at Norwich, Connecticut, to whom, before his decease, he communicated the skill of making this unrivalled Medicine.

THESE Pills have virtues highly salutary in all those complaints hereafter mentioned. More than seven years past their success has been most flatteringly acknowledged in Boston, and other principal towns in New-England, by gentlemen of high respectability. The infallible test of experience has proved them to be, in all cases, quick, thorough, easy, leaving the bowels in a quiet state, and happily uniting the ultimate effects of an emetic and cathartic, but without the distressing spasms which an emetic usually creates. They remove from the stomach and bowels the surcharge of acrid bile, vitiated mucus, and morbid humors, in the most pleasant and effectual manner. The remote or exciting causes of Fevers, and other formidable diseases, often originate from the sources last named, when allowed to remain in the system. How important then is it, to have at hand a safe and kind remedy, or seasonable preventative, against the threatened evil. When the following diseases are assailing the constitution, and no Physician is at hand, how many valuable lives may be saved every year, by a timely use of these invaluable Pills—that is to say—Giddiness, Pains in the Head and Neck, Cholic, Melancholy, Jaundice, Dropsy, Worms, Costiveness, Gripes, Puking, Obstructions in the Kidney passages, Weak and Inflamed Eyes, Typhus and Bilious Fevers, Camp Distemper, Putrid Dysentary, Paleness with loss of appetite.

In these and numerous other complaints, the public are assured not a single instance in seven years has occurred, in which those who have used have not given Dr. Frink's Universal American Pills their unqualified approbation.

The most perfect attention and care are used in preparing this excellent medicine.

A liberal discount to Druggists who buy at wholesale. Certificates and directions will accompany each box of Pills, and none are genuine but those signed by U. FRINK, with a seal.

These Pills are for sale by

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Sept. 5, 1820. 44—

DABOLL'S

ALMANACK for 1821,

IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES,

FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE.

Oct. 17.

ORIGINAL STAINED

National Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, November 22.

THREE local and private bills passed stages; and several petitions relating to the proposed alterations of the Tariff were presented.

On motion of Mr. Fuller, of Massachusetts, without debate, it was

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the House what naval force has been stationed for the protection of the commerce of our citizens in the West-India Islands and parts adjacent, during the present year, and whether any depredations by pirates and others, upon the property of citizens of the United States, engaged in such commerce, have been reported to our government.

And a committee was ordered to be appointed to present the same to the President.

PAY OF MEMBERS, &c.

The House again refused to consider the motion of Mr. Linn, respecting the reduction of the pay of the members; as also a motion of Mr. Foot, that the Committee on Public Expenditures be instructed to report a system of retrenchment in expenditures, &c.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, presented to the Chair the following series of propositions:

1. Resolved, That it is expedient that the annual expenses of the government should be reduced; that for the accomplishment of this object, it is further

2. Resolved, That all such officers as are not immediately necessary for the transaction of public business, and the abolition of which would not be detrimental to the public interest, shall be abolished.

3. Resolved, That the salaries of all civil officers, whose compensation has been increased since the year 1809, shall be reduced to what they were at that period.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient to reduce the army to the number of six thousand non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, preserving such part of the corps of engineers without regard to that number, as may be required by the public interest; and including such reduction of the general staff as may be required by the state of the army when reduced as herein proposed.

5. Resolved, That it is expedient that the appropriations for the erection of fortifications shall be so made as to require a less sum annually, by extending the time within which they shall be completed.

6. Resolved, That the act making an appropriation of one million of dollars per annum, for the increase of the navy, be so amended as to extend the time within which such increase shall be made, and to reduce the annual appropriation to the sum of five hundred thousand dollars.

7. Resolved, That it is expedient to recall from actual service one half of the naval force now employed, and to place the same in ordinary

The 8th Resolution refers the subjects of the preceding resolves to the proper standing and select committees, to bring in bills pursuant thereto.

The House having agreed to consider these resolutions—

Mr. Cobb said, he had no intention to bring on the discussion of them at this time, having presented them by way of notice to members, that they might be prepared to discuss and decide on them when called up. He was not even himself prepared at this moment to give his views of the subjects embraced in these resolutions; nor did he know that the House ought to proceed to act on them until it should have received, first, the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and secondly, a report from the Secretary of War, required by a resolution of the House at the last session, of a plan whereupon a reduction of the army might be advantageously made. To enable him to call them up at any time he moved their reference to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Which motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, November 23.

Mr. Lowndes, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred the Constitution formed for their government by the people of the State of Missouri, delivered in the following Report:

The Committee to whom has been referred the Constitution of the State of Missouri respectfully report:—

That they have not supposed themselves bound to inquire whether the provisions of the Constitution referred to them be wise or liberal. The grave and difficult question as to the restraints which should be imposed upon the power of Missouri to form a Constitution for itself was decided by the act of the last Session, and the Committee have had only to examine whether the provisions of that act have been complied with. In the opinion of the Committee, they have been. The propositions, too, which were offered in the same act to the free acceptance or rejection of the people of Missouri, have all been accepted by them. But there remains a question too important to be overlooked.

We know that cases must often arise in which there may be a doubt whether the laws or Constitution of a State do not transcend the line (sometimes the obscure line) which separates the powers of the different governments of our complex system. It appears to the Committee, that, in general, it must be unwise in Congress to anticipate judicial decision by the expositions of an equivocal phrase, and that it would be yet more objectionable, by deciding on the powers of a State just emerged from territorial dependence, that it should give the weight of its authority to an opinion which might condemn the laws and Constitution of old, as well as sovereign States. The Committee are not unaware that a part of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the Constitution of Missouri, by which the Legislature of the State has been directed to pass laws "to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to, and settling in, the State," has been construed to apply to such of that class as are citizens of the United States, and that their exclusion has been deemed repugnant to the federal Constitution. The words which are subject to such construction are found in the laws of at least one of the Middle States (Delaware) and a careful examination of the clause might perhaps countenance the opinion that it applies to the large class of free negroes and mulattoes who cannot be considered as the citizens of any state. But, of all the articles in our Constitution, there is probably not one more difficult to construe well than that which gives to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States; there is not one, on attention to whose spirit is more necessary to the convenient and beneficial connexion of the States; nor one of which too large a construction would more completely break down their defensive power, and lead more directly to their consolidation. This much, indeed, seems to be settled by the established Constitutions of States in every section of our Union; that a State has a right to discriminate between the white and the black man, both in respect to political and civil privileges, though both be citizens of another State; to give to the one, for instance, the right of voting and serving on juries, which it refuses to the other. How far this discrimination may be carried, is obviously a matter of nice and difficult inquiry. The Committee do not propose to engage in it. They believe it best, whenever a case occurs which must *necessarily* involve the decision of it, that it should be remitted to judicial cognizance.

In this view (which narrows their inquiries & duties) the Committee are confirmed, by a consideration of the embarrassments and disasters which a different course of proceeding might sometimes produce. When a people are authorised to form a State, and do so, the trammels of their territorial condition fall off. They have performed the act which makes them sovereign and independent. If they pass an unconstitutional law, and we leave it, as we should that of another State, to the decision of a judicial tribunal, the illegal act is divested of its force by the operation of a system with which we are familiar. The control of the general government is exercised in each particular case, in support of individual right, and the State retains the condition which it has just acquired, and would not easily renounce. But a decision by Congress against the constitutionality of a law passed by a State of which it had authorized the establishment, could not operate directly by vacating the law; nor is it believed that it could reduce the State to the dependence of a territory. In these circumstances, to refuse admission into the Union to such a State, is to refuse to extend over it that judicial authority which might vacate the obnoxious law, and to expose all the interests of the government within the territory of that State, to a Legislature and a Judiciary, the only checks on which have been abandoned. On the other hand, if Congress shall determine neither to expound clauses which are obscure, nor to decide constitutional questions which must be difficult and perplexing, equally interesting to old States, whom our construction could not, as to the new, whom it ought not to coerce, the rights and duties of Missouri will be left to the determination of the same temperate and impartial tribunal which has decided the conflicting claims, and received the confidence, of the other States.

The Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the State of Missouri shall be, and is hereby, declared to be one of the United States of America, and is admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever.

Mr. Lowndes moved to refer the resolution to a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, which put it in the power of the House to act upon it at any time it thought proper. He need not say, that there was no disposition to act upon this subject without full notice to all parties concerned; and, if no other person did, he should himself, when proposing to call for the consideration of the Report, give a day or two notice of his intention to do so.—Whilst up, he took occasion to say, that this Report, as indeed all Reports of committees, must be considered as the act of a majority of the committee and not as expressing the sentiments of every individual of the committee. The reference was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Butler, of New-Hampshire, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this House the regulations which he has adopted in the administration of the act of Congress of May 1st, 1820, entitled "An act in addition to an act to provide for certain persons, engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary War, passed March 18, 1818;" whether any persons, except paupers, or such as have been partially supported by public or private charity, have been continued on the pension roll; and, if any, whether the value of their property, as returned in their schedule, in any case exceeded 200 dollars, and how much; whether debts which the applicants owed have been, or are considered, in the estimation of their circumstances, income, or means of subsistence; and how many are continued on the pension roll under said act.

Mr. Hill submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of opening a military and post road from some place on the Penobscot river, in the State of Maine, to the river St. Croix.

Mr Hill introduced the above resolution with several statements respecting the situation of Maine, which made the adoption highly expedient. Agreed to, 52 to 41.

The other business this day related to Post Roads, the Public Land, Cumberland Road, and private claims.

Adjourned.

Friday, Nov. 24.

Mr. Tyler presented a petition from the merchants and other citizens of Richmond and its vicinity, against an increase of the tariff of import duties, a discontinuance of credits on revenue bonds, the abolition of drawbacks, and other restrictions on commerce; which was, on motion of Mr. Tyler, ordered to be printed for the House.

The House after the transaction of considerable local and private business

Adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Nov. 27.

Among the petitions presented this morning, were the following, of a general nature:

By Mr. Moseley, the petition of the Chamber of Commerce of New-Haven, remonstrating against the proposed increase of duties on imported goods.

By Mr. Lowndes, a petition with the same object, from the Meeting of Delegates of Merchants and others from various parts of the United States, recently assembled at Philadelphia.

A message from the President was received, communicating a report of the commissioner of the Public buildings. [The expenditures on account of the centre building of the Capitol, for the year ended Sept. 30th, amount to $127,396, 14. The report of Mr. Bulfinch, the architect, states

"The alterations and improvements suggested for the Representatives' Room and Senate Chamber have been effected within the amount of the estimated expense. Considerable progress has also been made in regulating and improving the grounds: the planting of trees and shrubbery will be continued while the weather will permit. The work on the Centre of the Capitol has been urged on with as much force and despatch as the solid nature of its construction would allow. The external walls of the west projection, and the greater part of the internal walls connected with them, have been raised to the height contemplated in the estimate for the year. The roof is raised on the north flank of the Centre, and that for the south flank is prepared, but has been prevented from being put on by the inclemency of the weather in October, and by an unusual sickness among the workmen. The wall of the east front is not raised as high as was expected, from an opinion that it would be more advisable that the inner walls of the great rotunda should be carried on the same time, for the purpose of making a more equal bearing, and pressing more regularly on the foundation. The walls of the rotunda have accordingly been commenced, and give an opportunity of viewing the style and manner in which it will be finished."

Tuesday, November 28.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Forrest, offered the following resolution for consideration:

Whereas it appears by a report of the Secretary of War, dated 12th February, 1820, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, that large loans of powder and lead munitions of the United States, were made to private persons, by the ordnance department: Therefore,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire and report to this house, by whom the said loans were made, and by what authority, why the same was not reclaimed at the expiration of the loan; what time the said loans were reported to the head of department; and if a loss should be sustained, how far, and to whom, is the responsibility attached for such loss. And further to report, the proper mode of proceeding forthwith against such delinquent or delinquents for the recovery of the same.

Mr. Lowndes, had not the smallest objection to the proposed inquiry; on the contrary, he was willing it should have the widest possible scope that should be deemed necessary; but he suggested to the mover, the impropriety of prefixing to the motion a preamble which affirmed certain facts before they were ascertained to exist. The adoption of preambles was also at variance with the practice of the House, and, he believed, inconsistent with some of the rules of the House; and, with the view of obtaining such a modification of the motion as he had suggested it should assume, he moved that it be laid on the table until to-morrow; which course was assented to by Mr. Forrest, and

The resolution was laid on the table accordingly.

CLOTHING THE MILITIA.

On motion of Mr. Cannon, the bill of the last session, to provide for clothing the militia when called into actual service, was taken up and re-committed to a committee of the whole House.

NATIONAL VACCINE INSTITUTION.

The bill, for incorporating the managers of a National Vaccine Institution was, after some amendments, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—Ayes 51—Noes 44.

Adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, November 23.

Mr. Sanford communicated the Resolutions of the Legislature of New-York, in opposition to the admission of Missouri into the Union, without the prohibition of slavery therein

Friday, November 24.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Senate

Adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Nov. 27.

Mr. Eaton gave notice that he should on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill to provide relief for the officers and soldiers who were engaged in the late war with the Seminole Indians.

The remainder of the sitting was spent on Executive business, which is always acted on with closed doors.

Wednesday, Nov. 29.

The committee to which was referred the constitution of the State of Missouri,

Report: That they have had the same under consideration, and, by reference to the law of Congress, passed on the 6th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, entitled "An act to authorise the people of the Missouri Territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and to prohibit slavery in certain territories," the committee find that the conditions prescribed in the said act have been complied with, and that the said constitution is Republican.

The committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the State of Missouri shall be, and is hereby declared one of the United States of America, and is admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever.

The Report and Resolution were read, and the latter passed to a second reading.

Thursday, Nov. 30.

The resolution declaring the consent of Congress to the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union, was read the 2d time; & on motion of Mr. Johnson, of Ken it was postponed to and made the order of the day for Monday next, at which time Mr. J. gave notice it was intended to move for its consideration.

By the late Mails.

ALABAMA, HUNTSVILLE, OCT. 20.

LAND SALE.

THE public lands offered for sale on the second Monday in this month, have been generally disposed of at the government price. Some few tracts, we understand, went as high as 5 or 6 dollars per acre. The wisdom of the late alteration in the mode of selling land, from credit to cash, is manifested in the sales now pending. The hardness of the times and the extreme difficulty of getting land office money, which is now 15 per cent above the currency of the country, no doubt depress the price of lands; but those few tracts disposed of have been purchased at about one fourth the price they would have brought two years since. We feel satisfied, from this experiment, that notwithstanding the flattering prospects to the agriculturist, and the improved price of cotton, if the lands in the big bend of Tennessee were again to be offered for sale in the course of the ensuing year, they would not bring more than about one fourth the sum for which they were originally sold. This section of the country has already been disposed of for something more than 8,000,000 dollars, one-fourth of which has been paid, and the other three-fourths, or 6,000,000 dollars, are still due by the citizens to the government. This enormous balance in addition to what has already been advanced, will never be paid. The purchasers must either lose the first instalment, of more than 2,000,000, or the government must pass some alleviating act.

COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON, NOV. 23.

OF THE NORTH WESTERN REGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

We were yesterday gratified with a few minutes conversation with Capt. J. R. Bell, who arrived in this city on Tuesday, from Cape Girardeau, in Missouri; which place he left on the 18th October last. The information derived from him was so interesting to us, that we believe our readers will be pleased with some account of it.

Capt. Bell was second in rank of an Exploring Expedition, under the command of Major Long, the objects of which were topographical and scientific information respecting the vast wilderness of country which stretches from the Council Bluffs, on the Missouri, to the foot of Rocky Mountains, of which so little is yet known. The expedition being wholly pacific in its objects, consisted of some twenty soldiers only, and the following officers and artists, besides the two officers already mentioned; Lieut. Graham, Lieut. Swift, Dr. Say, Dr. James, and Messrs. Seymour and Peale, designers and painters.

The expedition set out from the Council Bluffs, on the 8th of June, directing their course first to the Pawnee villages, on a fork of the La Platte, distant about one hundred and twenty miles from the Council Bluffs; and thence proceeded to the Rocky Mountains, distant about four hundred miles from the Pawne Villages. The interval is a rolling prairie country, of course destitute of hills and wood, so that the mountains are visible at the distance of one hundred and twenty miles. Time has not yet allowed a calculation of the observations, which were made as accurately as circumstances would allow, but it is supposed the greatest height of the ridge does not exceed the elevation of four thousand feet above the base of the mountain.

The expedition separated into two parties, near the point on the Arkansas designated on the maps as Pike's Block House.

The one party, under the command of Maj. Long, proceeded thence with a view to strike the head-waters of Red River. But, it appears the maps which we have are very defective, the courses of the rivers being almost wholly conjectural, and often entirely fabulous. The expedition did not attain the object sought because it was not to be found where it is laid down in the maps, and fell upon the waters of the Canadian fork of the Arkansas, which it pursued, and terminated its tour at Belle Point, on the Arkansas, the post mentioned, in the late Message of the President to Congress, as being the advanced post of our cordon in that direction.

The other party, under the command of Capt. Bell, proceeded down the Arkansas to Belle Point, which place they reached on the 9th Sept. after an absence of three months from the haunts of civilization.

Below the first Fork of the Arkansas, as it was named by Pike, they met several hunting parties of strange Indians, whose names even have rarely, if ever, been heard of before—belonging to the tribes of the Arrapahoes, the Kaskayas, the Kiawas, and the Cheyennes. They are frequently, and perhaps at present, engaged in war with the Pawnees, Osages, and other tribes of whom we have some knowledge. Of the Indians met by our party, none have ever been into our settlements. They appeared to be wholly ignorant of the existence of such a people as those of the United States, or indeed of the existence of any people of a fairer complexion than the inhabitants of Mexico, or the adjacent Spanish provinces, of whom it appeared they had some knowledge. Being made to understand the existence of such a government, its power and its humane policy, as exemplified in its treatment of other Indian tribes, they expressed a great desire to be taken by the hand by the United States, and to place themselves under our protection.

The topographers, medical gentlemen, and painters, attached to this Expedition, have collected abundant materials for correcting some of the gross errors in the received geography of this part of our country, for making important additions to medical botany, and to the stock of our geological knowledge of our own territory; and the painters have many interesting and valuable sketches of the prominent features of the country. Besides possessing the government of such information as was indispensable to judicious arrangements for the support and protection of the American population penetrating into that country, this expedition ought, and we hope will, form the subject of one of the most attractive works ever published in this country.

What struck us most impressively in this brief narrative was, that, some thousand miles on this side of our utmost Western boundary, or, in other words, about half way between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean, an exploring party has met with several tribes of men, the aborigines and proprietors of the soil of the country, who were ignorant, not only of the existence of the people of the United States, but of the existence of a race of White People! It gives us an awful idea of the magnificent extent of the domain of the Republic.—*Intelligencer.*

NEW-YORK. SALEM, NOV. 25.

A very afflicting occurrence.—On Monday last about noon, a small dwelling house, belonging to Mr. Job Cleveland, situated in Hebron, on the turnpike, about five miles from this village, and occupied by Mr. Thomas Whipple, was discovered to be in a blaze. The fire had made such progress before any person reached the house, that none of its contents could be rescued; and, dreadful to relate, three of Mr. Whipple's little children, the eldest about six years old, perished in the flames. Mr. Whipple was at work at a distance from home, and his wife had, for the purpose of visiting a neighbor, more than an hour before, left the children alone in the house, a fire burning on the hearth, and the outer door shut and fastened. It is conjectured that the disaster was occasioned by some hog's lard left hanging over the fire. No person heard the shrieks of the children, they had crept under the bed, and were not only lifeless, but almost consumed.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 30.

The cabin of the ship America, laying between Coffee-House and Old-slip, was on Tuesday night entered by a large Negro, for the purpose of plunder. On being discovered by an Indian boy who slept on board, the negro threatened to kill the boy if he made any resistance, for which purpose he was armed with a large knife.—The boy courageously and peremptorily ordered him off, and not being obeyed fired at him with a pistol—but missing his aim, the negro then made a pass at the boy with the knife, which fortunately being a glancing stroke, only perforated his waistcoat near the left breast and his shirt on the left arm. The boy then seized a cutlass with which he wounded the negro, who, by this time deemed a retreat necessary, and was followed so closely by the boy, sword in hand, that he jumped over the stern of the ship into the water, when the boy left him.—He was undoubtedly wounded, as the boy's cutlass was marked with blood, and his wounds may lead to his detection; the wounds are probably on or about his arms or body.

Savage Outrage.—On Tuesday afternoon, a constable attempted to arrest a man by the name of Randell, (commonly called Dr. Randell,) living at Corlaer's Hook, for debt. Randell ordered the constable to leave his house, and, when he was in the act of going out of the door, struck him with an axe on the arm, which nearly severed it from his body. Application was then made to the Police-Office, and two other constables were sent to the house. Having gained an entrance, they proceeded, in company with a third person, to the room where Randell was. As soon as they entered it, he attacked them with the axe, and one of the constables was wounded severely in the head—the person who accompanied them also received two wounds, one on the head and the other on the shoulder. A file of men with muskets and fixed bayonets afterwards entered the house, who secured and took him to the Police-Office. The lives of two of the wounded men are despaired of.—*E. Post.*

DEC. 1.

Boyer was proclaimed President of Hayti, at Cape Henry, Oct. 22; and on the 26th, 20,000 troops, headed by Boyer, marched into the city, now called Cape Hayti, and the Constitution of the Republic was proclaimed, officers appointed, &c. All the orders of nobility were of course abolished. Great rejoicings took place in consequence of the revolution. The Cape was illuminated, &c.

Extract of a letter, dated Savannah, Nov. 18, 1820.

"Cotton is declining fast here—prime uplands, have been sold at 14 cents; and Sea Island at 28—common marks 24, 26. Rice, no demand nor price. Freights dull, at 1d."

PUBLIC INFORMATION.

Mayor's Office, (Philad.) Nov 23, 1820.

From recent discoveries and frequent information received within the last twelve or fifteen years, the Mayor of Philadelphia thinks it his duty to apprize his fellow citizens within the United States, that there has been for at least that period, a number of foreigners, of good address, but of base and depraved principles, who have visited our country with forged credentials, counterfeit recommendations, and spurious statements of alledged losses. These sons of deception have traversed the country in almost every direction exhibiting their false documents, for the purpose of obtaining money for the ostensible object of redeeming some of their near relatives from Algerine Slavery, others to rebuild Churches destroyed by fire or earthquakes, to assist distressed Villagers whose all had been swept away by some sad catastrophe, or to remunerate for losses lately sustained by pirates on the ocean. Thousands of dollars have been collected in this way from the charitable and humane, who little suspected that the whole was a base fabrication, got up, supported by forgery and fraud, and the proceeds solely applied to and divided amongst a large gang of those confederated villains. From a source that can be relied on, they have a rendezvous in this city, from which they issue on their depredatory excursions, and after being absent from three to twelve months, and sometimes longer, they return with their spoil.

It is believed by some persons who are acquainted with the system, that from six to eighteen thousand dollars have been carried to Europe by several of the different individuals who have been engaged in these dishonest schemes.

This exhibit is published in order to put the unwary on their guard, and to caution them against placing any confidence in documents that may be handed to them, clothed with all the apparent formality of consular certificates, seals, and signatures, as well as the names of other highly respectable characters, as it is fully believed, that scarcely on a single instance are they genuine, or been honestly obtained.

The undersigned has just been creditably informed, that, within a short time past, 10 additional recruits to the corps have arrived at this port from Europe, and after being furnished in this city with forged documents

ORIGINAL STAINED

(for, by the bye, they are all, it is believed, manufactured here) they started to the westward in company with twelve or fourteen other men, who have been engaged in the above practice for some time past. It is to be hoped that the magistrates and other civil officers, where they make their appearance, will apprehend them, and if judicious measures are adopted, there is little doubt but that they soon will disclose the whole plan.

ROBERT WHARTON, *Mayor.*

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, Dec. 6, 1820.

The County Court commenced their session in this city, yesterday.

At the Town Meeting on Monday, Messrs. *Epaphras Porter, Lyman Brewer and Isaac Story*, were chosen Selectmen.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the Martha arrived at New-York from Liverpool, accounts from England have been received two days later than has been furnished by former arrivals. The papers contain little else beside the examination of witnesses on the trial of the Queen. Our limits will not allow us to publish this extensive mass of testimony. The sum and substance of it will be found in the following summary, taken from the Boston Centinel:—

The British Queen's trial had reached (Oct. 7th) the twenty-sixth day; and sixteen witnesses had been examined in her defence. They proved, that as far as their knowledge extended, there had been no impropriety in her conduct; but their evidence related mostly to her demeanor while at and near Naples. It is impossible to foretell the result of the trial. The opposition papers exult greatly, that many of the charges made against the Queen have been completely refuted, and that the case against her had been shaken at the foundation. But the ministerial papers think the testimony equally as loose as any that has been contradicted; that many facts have been established by it, and that Ministers have got strong testimony in reserve.—"The greatest," says the Courier, "is behind;" and the Crown has the legal right of closing the testimony. One of the witnesses testified, that the Chamberlain of the Duke of Baden had been prevented by his sovereign from repairing to London, to give evidence in favor of the Queen; but in a discussion of the subject in the House of Peers, Lord Liverpool said if her Majesty's advisers instead of sending messengers to Baden had applied to Ministers, not a moment would have been lost in despatching a messenger to obviate all difficulties there; and if the evidence was now deemed material, not two hours should elapse before a special messenger should be despatched. With respect to Gen. Pino, his Lordship added, that his government had refused to permit him to appear as a witness, in consequence of the insults offered to the Austrian uniform at Dover. Lord Grey pronounced that no blame was chargeable on Ministers, no application having been made to them.

The public excitement continued unabated, and the opposition papers pronounced, that unless the bill was dropped an awful crisis awaited the nation. The ministerial papers treated the prediction with ridicule.

A New-Orleans paper of the 28th October, announces that the unsparing malady which lately afflicted that city, has entirely disappeared, in consequence of which bills of health are issued by the Collector of the Port. This restoration of health is attributed to the appearance of frost, which for several days had been very intense. It is a matter worthy of remark, the same paper observes, that the disease of this season, has been more violent and fatal on the borders of the Mississippi, above New-Orleans, and the bay of St. Louis, which hitherto has been considered the most healthy part of Louisiana, than in the city itself. Several most estimable characters who had fled from the city became victims to the disorder.

A Discovery.—Our readers will no doubt recollect, that the Savannah Mail of the 20th of last February, on its way from that place to Charleston, was robbed from the sulkey of the mail driver on the night of the 21st, about fifteen miles from Coosawatchie, containing a large amount of post and bank notes, &c. No traces of the contents of that mail have been discovered till Tuesday last, when a well-dressed man, calling himself Patrick Smith, presented for payment at the Phenix Bank, two post notes, of $100 each, remitted in that mail to a merchant of this city, the payment of which, together with six others of the same denomination, remitted at that time, had been stopped, and the amount paid to the real owner of the notes, on a bond of indemnity.—The man, on being questioned, gave contradictory statements, and showed evidence of guilt. While he was thus diverted by various questions at the Bank, a clerk went to the Police Office, and returned with Messrs. Hays and Curtis, who apprehended the man, and found in his possession two other notes of the same description, and a considerable sum in gold. He underwent an examination at the Police Office, and was then taken before Judge Livingston, by whom he was further examined, and committed to prison. From his examination, it appeared that he had been employed as a paver at Savannah, and arrived in this city last Sunday, in the brig Telegraph, since which he has provided himself with a new suit of clothes. It has been ascertained that he brought a considerable quantity of baggage, although he denies the fact; and hopes are entertained that his apprehension may lead to a discovery of the remainder of the money.

New-York Gazette.

From the Baltimore Patriot of Nov. 27.

CENSUS OF BALTIMORE.

1790—Baltimore town and precincts - 13503
1800—Baltimore city and precincts - 26523
1810—Baltimore city - - - - - - 35583
Eastern Precincts - - - - 5050
Western - - - - - - - - - 6922 46555
1820—City with precincts incorporated 62627

THE NEW DISCOVERY.

To the Editors of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser.

Gentlemen—I observed in your paper of 30th Sept. an erroneous paragraph (taken from the Boston Daily Advertiser,) respecting the brig Hersilia, and her supercargo Mr Wm. A. Fanning, of this port. Where the writer got the information that he communicated to the Boston editor I know not; but thus much I know to be fact, that the Hersilia did not speak with the English brig William while on her voyage, nor did her supercargo during his voyage, previous to his being at those new islands (as they are called) know that there was such a vessel in being as the English brig William, Capt. Smith. And the writer of the article I think is as wide from the fact in what he asserts respecting the ship Mars, Capt. Uriah Swain, having seen those Islands in 1801, as I was at this time in company with Captain Swain, for some weeks after he had doubled Cape Horn with the Mars, was in the same harbor with him, and daily visited him, yet never heard him mention any discovery, on the contrary, the Mars had the astonishing short passage of twenty-one days from Cape St. Johns, Statten Land, round the Cape to Isle St. Maria, on the coast of Chili. This Captain Swain observed to me, and also that he had a very fine passage, and carried his studding sails the most of the time. The short time stated in which the Hersilia procured her cargo, is as erroneous as the rest of that wise communication to the public. The fact is, I do not consider this Land as a new discovery. It was first seen by a Dutch Captain in the latter part of the 15th century, and Frazier saw it in 1712, and called it *South Ice Land.* This came to my knowledge in the year 1799, and I have now before me a manuscript Chart of this New-South Ice Land (as we call it,) of an extent of between 11 and 12 degrees of longitude, and between 5 and 6 degrees of latitude.—Straight Despair, the mouth of which is on the South Western coast of it, is a piece of the most dangerous and horrid navigation that seamen ever traversed, from the stupendous height, and large and dismal appearance of the coast, and the water too deep for anchorage. It is also filled with single spiral rocks and sunken reefs of the most dangerous kind, and there is no kelp or sea weed on the coast to mark out those dangerous reefs to the mariner. Whoever visits this land, will not want for gales, ice, or snow. The Hersilia procured her cargo of skins at Fanning's Islands, a cluster of Islands to the N. W. from this coast. From the knowledge which I possess respecting New South Ice Land, I have no doubt but that Cook's Southern Thule and this land belong to one and the same continent, and that the Island of South Georgia lies off the mouth of a very large Bay, into which you cannot sail for, I think, without being obstructed by the solid and fast ice. It is thought that part of Sir Francis Drake's squadron, after passing Straight Magellan, was driven by a violent gale far south and anchored among those Islands; but I think it unfair to attempt to rob the Dutch Captain of the merit of the discovery. The Hersilia visited the Aurora Islands; they are three peaked mountains, lying in nearly a triangular position from each other; a short reef runs out S. W. from the Southernmost Island, the latitude of them as laid down in Patten's Chart is sufficiently correct, but they are about 4 degrees to the Eastward from their situation on his chart. In nearly a direct line between the Aurora Islands and the North East Cape of New South Ice Land, lies *Shagg Rock Reef*, a most dangerous and extensive reef of rocks, some of which are above water the size of a ship's hull, in about the lat. 54, 45, South. With much esteem and respect, I am gentlemen, yours, &c.

E. FANNING

Stonington Port, Nov. 20, 1820.

FROM ANGOSTURA.

The negociation between Bolivar, President of Columbia, and Morillo, commander in chief of the royal troops in Venezuela, which commenced in June last, terminated on the 21st August, after an exchange of only two notes between the Commissioners. Whether the recent attempt for a renewal of the negociation, proposed by the President himself will be more successful, will soon appear, the Royal Commissioners having left Caraccas the 24th Oct. for the head quarters of Bolivar.—*Philad. Gaz.*

The following is the last answer to the Commissioners of Morillo.

The Commissioners of the Government of Columbia have had the honor to receive the second note of your excellency, dated yesterday, in which it has pleased your excellency to reply, to the answer of the same date which they made to your first communication. The Commissioners of Columbia are sensible that the fundamental laws of the Republic as well as those of the nation which you represent, present an obstacle to the termination of the differences and the disastrous war in which both people are engaged. But they cannot reconcile the ardent desire for the peace and prosperity of their States, which you announce on the part of his majesty's wish & the impossibility which on the other hand you present to an equitable arrangement. If those desires were sincere, your powers would have been more ample and less offensive to the dignity of the free people with whom you come to treat, and that of him who sent you. The mission of your excellency being limited to the office of ignominy in place of peace, it is not strange that Columbia refuses to hear you. If your excellency have any communications of more importance to announce, that is to say, if the new propositions which your excellency may make, have any tendency or relation, direct or indirect, with the only and exclusive object which Columbia has in view, founded on her rights and power, the Commissioners who now address you will hear them with pleasure, as the means of attaining that end which we reciprocally desire.

RAFAEL URDANETA.
PEDRO B. MENDEZ.

St. Christopher, Aug. 20, 1820.

From the Baltimore Telegraph.

A singular and unexpected claim has been set up against us by France, under the treaty for the cession of Louisiana. It stipulates, that French vessels are to be received in the ceded territory upon the footing of the most favored nations. Great Britain having since stipulated with us the admission of the vessels of the two nations in the respective ports upon equal terms as to duties, is thereby freed from a heavy duty which France has to pay in Louisiana. It is added, that she demands compensation for the excess of duty her vessels have paid, since those of Great Britain were free from discrimination.

This pretension lacks the semblance of plausibility, and is unsanctioned by the law of nations. The implied condition of the stipulation was, that the common privileges in Louisiana, accorder to French vessels, should be confined to those freely granted, and where they are given for an equivalent, an equal consideration is required to obtain it. This is the clear, practised and unequivocal decision of the law of nations upon the case. Were it otherwise, our administration of the revenue in any equal or productive manner would be impossible; our negotiations with foreign powers, for the benefit of our commerce, would be harnessed with a load, that would render any progress more than difficult; and would create baleful distinctions of interests in different sections of the country. Were the French construction admissible, the territory in question would furnish the rest of the Union with French goods, because it would receive them directly upon more favorable terms than the "good old United States."

The admission of such a principle would constitute a breach of faith not only towards Great-Britain but all the other powers, who have obtained the like exemption upon the like equal retribution. They comprehend almost all Europe, France and Spain excepted.

The disclosure of this demand accounts for the transfer of the negociation from Paris to Washington. In either capital it could obtain but one reception on our part. Its unreasonable character ensures its utter rejection, with unyielding perseverance. We are confident of this result to it.

The Washington City Gazette remarks, that the frigate on the stocks at the Navy Yard, in that city, is in such a state of forwardness, that it is expected it will be ready for its "destined element," before the termination of the present session of Congress.

We learn from Washington that on Monday last Commodore Chauncey was nominated by the President to the Senate as Member of the Board of Naval Commissioners, and Jonathan Thompson, Esq. as Collector of this port.—*New-York American.*

The undersigned having this day publicly counted the votes given in by the electors at their meetings in the several towns in this State, on the first Monday of Nov. instant, and returned according to law, for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, do find that the nine persons having the greatest number of votes are the following viz: *Henry Seymour, Samuel Wells, William Mosely, Ebenezer Brockway, Samuel H. Phillips, Isaiah Loomis, William Cogswell, John Alsop, and Ingolsby W. Crawford*, and we accordingly declare the said persons to be chosen and appointed Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States. Dated at Hartford, the 22d day of November, A. D. 1820.

ISAAC SPENCER, *Treasurer.*
THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*
JAMES THOMAS, *Comptroller.*

For the Norwich Courier.

A REPORT OF THE
SABBATH-SCHOOL IN PLAINFIELD,
November, 1820.

The committee appointed to make arrangements for the close of the Sabbath School in this town, respectfully report: That they have duly attended to the business of their appointment and submit the following result:—

From the class papers it appears that the school has been in operation the present season 27 sabbaths, and that the whole number of scholars enrolled as belonging to the school is rising 200; nearly two third of whom are females. About 130 have been constant in their attendance. They are of all ages from four years old up to twenty-eight. They have been divided into more than 40 classes, each of which has been instructed by a separate teacher.

The younger classes have been instructed in Watts's catechism for children, and in the Assembly's catechism. They have likewise committed to memory verses of scripture and hymns, and in some instances the Lord's Prayer.

The elder classes have attended to Lincoln's scripture questions, Coleman's sabbath-school catechism, containing questions on the historical parts of the New Testament, and Mc Dowell's questions on the Bible. They have likewise committed to memory portions of scripture and verses of hymns.

The following is the sum total of all that has been committed & recited in the school—

Verses of scripture - - - - - - 39260
Verses of Hymns - - - - - - 50612
Answers in Watts's & the Assembly's catechism - - - - - - - - 11585
Answers to Lincoln's, Coleman's and Mc Dowell's Bible questions - - - 42891

In the opinion of the Committee, the labor of committing to memory the answers in Watts's and the Assembly's catechisms and verses of hymns, is equal to that of committing the same number of verses of scripture.—They are also of the opinion that the labor committing two answers in Lincoln's, man's or Mc Dowell's questions is the labor of committing one verse ture:—while they believe that tl tive benefit is much greater thar portion.

* Taking this opinion as th tion the answers to Watts's & catechisms and the hymns verses of scripture:—A Lincoln's, Coleman's an tions are equal to 21417 making a grand total 123113 verses of sc memory by the wh of the season:—wh Bible four times re

To state the am ar, would protract ble length. Th however to take vidual exertion recited what a estimation is e tur.. making a scholar which eighteen weeks 2143 verses of the Bible—14 answers catechism—17 hymns—and 351 answers to Mc Dowell's Bible questions;—and this, though he was constantly engaged at hard labor through the week.* A female scholar, who labors hard and constantly, recited 1725 verses of scripture—337 answers in catechism—146 verses of hymns, and 20 answers to Mc Dowell's questions.

A boy of nine years, committed and recited the whole of Mc Dowell's questions in six Sabbaths:—averaging about 500 questions a day.

Five children belonging to one family, and living more than two miles from the Meeting-house have committed and recited 4951 verses of scripture—119 answers in the catechism—218 verses of hymns—and 2241 of Mc Dowell's questions.

A very small lad who could not read when the school commenced, reads well now, and in 20 Sabbaths has committed and recited 104 verses of scripture—80 answers in the catechism, and 117 verses of hymns.—Several other cases of extraordinary individual success have occurred which the committee cannot particularly specify.

Before closing the report, the committee beg leave to say that they are highly gratified with the improvement of the scholars in general—They are pleased also, that it is in their power to state, that with scarcely an exception the pupils have been distinguished for good behavior and faithful attention to their studies.

The committee confidently believe that the knowledge gained by the children in this school will be of *lasting*, they hope of eternal benefit—From the result of this school, they are unanimous in the opinion, that Sabbath-Schools are calculated to produce effects the most salutary upon the community at large, especially upon the rising generation:—and they indulge the sanguine hope, that the plan of instruction may, in many respects, be improved, so that a similar school will be attended the next season with less inconvenience and still more happy results.

The Superintendants and Teachers are entitled to rich commendation for their unwearied services, gratuitously rendered—It is believed, the pleasing reflection that they have contributed to the substantial happiness of the rising generation in this town: though at the expense of some little personal inconveniency will afford them a richness of enjoyment rarely found in the business of the present life.

In conclusion the committee cordially unite in expressions of gratitude to all who have contributed their substance, their influence, or their efforts for the support and furtherance of the objects of the institution: and most fervently imploring the divine benediction upon superintendants, teachers, parents & children, intreating that the Lord will remember them all in the day that he maketh up his jewels.

MARINE LIST.

Nov. 29—Arrived, *sloop Eliza, Glover, Hartford.*

Dec. 4.—Arrived, *sloop Eliza, Davison, N. York; sloop Morgan, Rooth, New-York.*

5—Sailed, *sloop Eliza, Glover, Saybrook; sloop M'Donough, Coit, New York; schooner Ann, Baxter, Yarmouth; sloop George, Hallett, Nantucket; sloop Caroline, Scudder, do.*

Barque Sarah & Louisa, Colver, has arrived at New-York, from Archangel.

Married,

At Thompson, on the 19th ult. by Rev. Mr. Fowler, of Plainfield, Mr. William Ford, to Miss Frances Spalding, both recently from Edinburgh.

At Plainfield, by the same, Mr. Charles Harris, to Miss Fanny Smith, daughter of Mr. Aaron Smith, all of Plainfield.

At Griswold, by the Rev. Mr. Walker, Mr Robert Herrick, to Miss Elizabeth Lock.

Died,

In this city, yesterday morning, Miss Nancy M'Curdy, daughter of the late Mr Lynde M'Curdy, aged 29 years.

In Thompson, on the 17th ult. Mr. John Mason Jr. only son of Mr. John Mason, aged about 20 years.

In Killingly, suddenly, Doctor Elisha Smith, aged 70.

On the 19th ult. Mr. David Law Jr. aged about 40

At Aux Cayes, on the 28th Oct. Duncan M'Intosh—he may be styled the hero of humanity, the philanthropist, and the christian—during the revolutionary troubles of 1793, in the Island of St. Domingo, this man, at the hazard of his life, saved a large number of the trembling inhabitants from the remorseless fury of the blacks—he courted danger in every shape, for the preservation of his fellow men—he preserved the lives of others, at the imminent and hourly hazard of his own. What shall be now said, of the Alexanders, of the Caesars, of the Bonapartes—"Ye little stars, hide ...

A ...

AIR BALLOON.

Monsieur Peloubet

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Norwich that he will raise an illuminated Balloon, of about 27 feet in circumference, on Thursday Evening next, at 6 o'clock, if the weather is favorable, near the Coffee-House of *Mr. Bolles.*

He will rely on the generosity of the inhabitants for remuneration, as there will be no price fixed; and for the purpose of ensuring a sufficient sum to defray the expences, he will leave subscription papers at *Mr. Bolles's.*

Should the Balloon not ascend, the money will be refunded.

Norwich, 4th Dec. 1820.

MUSIC.

Templi Carmina.

SONGS of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music. Seventh Edition.

MUSICA SACRA: or Springfield and Utica collections united. By *Thomas Hastings & Solomon Warriner.*

COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY, by *Samuel Holyoke.*

ALSO,

Gamuts and Music,

FOR THE

French-Horn, Bassoon, Clarinet, Hautboy, Flute, Violin, Drum, Fife, &c.

FOR SALE BY

T. ROBINSON.

Accommodation Store.

THE Subscriber offers to accommodate the public, for ready pay, with a choice selection of

GROCERIES,

viz.

Real Cognac and Cider Brandy.
Holland and Country Gin.
Old Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua and Boston Rum.
Rose, Cinnamon, Anniseed and Peppermint Cordials.
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas.
Two Tons Lump, Muscovado, Havana White and Brown Sugars.
One Tierce first sort Pearl-Ashes.
A constant supply of Wheat, Rye and Newburg hull'd Buck-Wheat Flour.
Six hundred bushels Rock, Straits, Cape, Liverpool Coarse and Fine Salt.
Molasses very superior.
Doolittle's Bar Soap.
Rice, Pure Ginger, Pepper, Pimento, Cassia, Nutmegs, Starch, Sweet Scented Long and short cut Tobacco, Snuff and Segars, Codfish, Mackarel, &c. &c.

With many other articles too numerous to particularize.

CALVIN TYLER.

Dec. 6, 1820. 5—

For New-York,

THE Packet ELIZA, *Davison*, will sail on Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Dec. 6.

SIX months from the present date, is limited by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the creditors of

Mrs. DEBORAH PARKER,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their claims, to the underwritten Commissioners, duly appointed to receive and adjust said claims, and for this purpose, the Commissioners will attend at the office of *Benjamin Snow*, on the first Wednesdays of March and June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

BENJAMIN SNOW, } *Com'rs.*
JOHN L. BUSWELL, }

Norwich, Dec. 6, 1820. 5—

WILLIAM TUCKER,

REQUESTS *all persons* who have accounts with him, of more than one year's standing, to call and settle. Notes will be received of those who are not in situation to pay at this time—but ... to impress it on the mind ... have ...

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

POETRY.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

THE THORN OF LIFE.

WE see in life's wide wilderness
Some plants of fair and varied mien;
Love's rose springs here, while there, distress,
The nightshade rank is seen.

With choicest care, we cull the flowers,
That breathe of beauty, and of morn;
But while the bouquet charms the eye,
We feel the secret thorn.

And who is free from sorrow's thorn?
Joy's sparkling beverage dost thou sip?
Thou may'st; but soon the poisonous dreg
Shall meet thy quivering lip.

Thy morning, gay, perchance hath shone,
And hope exulting, plumed its flight;
At noon, the stern destroyer came,
With disappointment's blight.

Hath friends? thou hast, yet the last sun
They saw thy bliss, hath seen thy dart,
Whose cruel fang shall pierce thy friend,
And wring thy lonely heart.

Thy wife, thy offspring—whence that sigh?
Too well I trace the secret tear;
For thou, who wife and offspring knew,
Hath wept upon their bier.

Love hath its chill, and mirth the sigh,
And who shall greet a cloudless morn?
Mortal! that cull'st the flowers of life,
Think not to 'scape the thorn! S.

WANTED,

A POST RIDER, to supply the place of Mr. Withey, on the route to Plainfield.

Nov. 29.

WANTED,

TWO capable GIRLS, of good character, to do common house work. Apply to the Agent of the *Bozrah Manufacturing Company.*

Bozrahville, Nov. 28, 1820. 4—

ALL those indebted to the subscriber either by book or note, must make immediate payment, or their accounts will be left with an Attorney for collection.

The subscriber wishes to purchase one likely Family HORSE, that is good for the *saddle and harness*, and wishes to pay for said horse in a new *one horse Waggon on Springs*, or a *second hand Chaise.*

TYLER BROWN.

Lisbon, Nov. 18, 1820. 3—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the *Bozrah Manufacturing Company*, whose accounts are more than a year's standing, are requested to make immediate payment.—Grain of all kinds will be received at a fair price.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

Bozrahville, Oct. 14, 1820. 50—

Live Geese Feathers.

100 lbs. live Geese Feathers, for sale by LYMAN BREWER.

Who will pay cash for good WHITE BEANS, if delivered before the River closes.

Nov. 28. 4—

Strayed

FROM the inclosure of the subscriber about the middle of September, 1820, a red yearling HEIFER, that has no ear mark, and will satisfy any person that will inform where she may be found.

TYLER BROWN.

Lisbon, Nov. 18, 1820. 3—

STRAYED

FROM the owner last July, a Red HEIFER CALF. Whoever will give information of it to the subscriber shall be rewarded.

ISRAEL BRUMLEY 2d.

Griswold, Nov. 20, 1820. 4—

Taken up astray,

IN a suffering condition, a last spring COLT, with a white stripe in its fore head. The owner is desired to call, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

ELEAZER L. LATHROP.

Nov. 14th 1820. 3—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS II.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$6000	is	$6000
3 " "	1000	"	3000
4 " "	500	"	2000
4 " "	300	"	1200
4 " "	200	"	800
140 " "	100	"	14000
100 " "	50	"	5000
50 " "	40	"	2000
80 " "	30	"	2400
349 " "	20	"	6980
3270 " "	6	"	19620
4005 Prizes			60,000
7995 Blanks			
12,000 Tickets, at five dollars, is			60,000

Less than two Blanks to a Prize, and all the Prizes floating from the commencement of the drawing, a circumstance very seldom if ever before known in this State.

The Treasures of this Scheme are not absorbed by one or two overgrown Prizes, as is commonly the case; but its wealth is more equally and therefore more usefully distributed.

The punctuality of the Managers in Drawing the first Class of this Lottery, and their prompt payment of the prizes, gives them confidence in issuing this, the second and last Class, together with the laudable purpose for which the grant was made, they confidently hope will induce the public to patronize this.

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent, and all prizes less than One Hundred Dollars payable in sixty days, and all others in ninety days after the completion of the drawing, which will commence at Fairfield, on the first Tuesday of February next.—All prizes not called for in one year, will be considered as generously given to the Society, and not thereafter paid.

JEREMIAH STURGES,
PHINEAS TAYLOR,
THOMAS F. ROWLAND,
ZACHARIAH CLARK, 2d. } *Managers.*

Fairfield, Aug. 1, 1820. 43—

TICKETS FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store—Also, by SAMUEL TYLER and JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

WINDHAM COUNTY, ss.

Brooklyn Superior Court, Sept. Term, 1820.

UPON the Petition of LUCY ENSWORTH, of Sterling, in said County of Windham, shewing to said Court, That she was on the 20 day of March, 1797, legally married to *James Ensworth*, formerly of Canterbury, in said County; now and for more than three years last past deserted and gone to parts unknown to your petitioner, alleging wilful absence for more than three years, with total neglect of duty in violation of the marriage covenant, and praying for a bill of divorce, &c.—which petition is by said Court ordered to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Brooklyn, in and for said County, on the first Tuesday in Jan 1821, and that the pendency of this petition be published in the *Observer*, a paper printed at Brooklyn, and the *Courier*, a paper printed in Norwich, in the County of New-London, six weeks successively, the last of which shall be at least three weeks previous to the sitting of said Court.

Dated at Brooklyn, the 16th day of September, 1820.

SAMUEL GRAY, *Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 16th day of Nov. A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr ELEAZER CARY,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Gurdon Huntington*, the administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and Independent Observer—and posting on the sign-posts in the towns of Norwich and Windham.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

All ne[illegible] said estate are [illegible]

LOOK OUT!

Nine Mills Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 7th day of November, 1820, an apprentice boy by the name of

SAMUEL ROATH,

about 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a very logy gate, a bashful look, and a savage disposition—wore and carried away 2 coats, 2 waistcoats, 2 pair trowsers, 2 shirts, 2 hats, 2 pair shoes, & some tools. Whoever will apprehend said boy, and deliver him to me shall have the above reward and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring said boy, or trusting him, on penalty of the law.

NATHAN CHAMPLIN.

Norwich, Nov. 21, 1820. 3—

Cabinet and Chair Factory.

H. COLTON,

HAVING recently extended his business, by embracing the *Manufactory of Chairs*, will now be able to furnish, at short notice, *Cabinet Furniture and Chairs* of every description, after the latest New-York patterns and at reduced prices.

FOR SALE,

Cherry Lumber, Mahogany Boards, Plank and Veneers.

ALSO,

A second hand Chaise.

WANTED,

Maple Joist and Timber for Chairs.

Nov. 8. 1—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 16 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Couch Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

Walker's Dictionary,

OCTAVO EDITION.

PRICE $3,50.

Just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store,

WALKER'S Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, and Expositor of the English language. To which is added a Key to the classical pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture proper names. Stereotype edition.

Nov. 29

STOVES.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of *Wilson's Patent Parlour and Cooking STOVES*, of all sorts and sizes.

—ALSO—

Stafford *Cooking and Box STOVES*—all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

LYMAN BREWER.

Oct. 17, 1820. 50—

SALT, &c.

600 bushels Rock, St. Ubes, Liverpool coarse and fine SALT,
1000 lbs TALLOW,
3 doz. bottles Philadelphia PORTER,
60 quintals CODFISH,
10 bushels dried APPLES,
A constant supply warranted FLOUR.

The above articles are for sale very low for Cash or Produce, by

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, Nov. 22, 1820. 3—

Agricultural Almanack.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store,

Per grace, dozen, or single,

AN Agricultural and Economical Almanack, for 1821. Besides the usual [illegible] of an Almanack, it contains a se[illegible] useful hints and receipts for [illegible]ing of Courts, and a variety of [illegible]ertaining matter.

---

and Lime.

[illegible]ne Flour, in barrels and [illegible]

[illegible]me, first quality,

[illegible]LE BY

[illegible]S N. BROWN.

57—

To

[illegible]ing Gin,

[illegible]

[illegible]ED,

[illegible]RCHASE,

[illegible]RRELS.

46—

THE CELEBRATED

BALM OF QUITO,

IS A MEDICINE UNEQUALLED BY ANY IN THE WORLD FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS, &c.

SINCE this excellent Medicine was first discovered upwards of three hundred thousand persons have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been by Asthmatic and consumptive complaints reduced to the brink of the grave; their constitutions were quite emaciated, and had cast off all hopes of recovery, having used every remedy recommended as specifics for those complaints, and had made every application to the faculty that could be obtained.

Common colds which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its influence in a very short time.

In common coughs, which are in general the effect of cold, it gives immediate relief, removing those troublesome irritations, or as they are called, tickligs in the throat, which act as a constant stimulous to coughing, and in quieting those convulsive excitements and causing the afflicted to breathe and speak freely. It induces rest, and sleep in an eminent degree and strengthens the constitution, which enables it to repel an enemy whose attacks are frequently followed by the most fatal consequences.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, (even in the most advanced period of life,) will find immediate relief.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive affections, (recent or chronic) Hoarseness, Catarrhs, Wheezings, and shortness of breath, it will give immediate ease.

Congealed Phlegm, Acrimony in the fluids, and obstruction in the glands, are with ease and safety discharged by gentle expectoration.

It is also much admired in soreness of the breast and stomach, giving present ease in those places.

A few instances only are selected from a numerous list to prove its efficacy. It has been an instrument in the hands of providence, of curing many hundreds of poor afflicted objects, both Asthmatic and Consumptive, not excluding some of 30 years standing, and in most of the confirmed cases, where a cure could not possibly be affected by Medicines, it has wonderfully alleviated the complaints, so as to enable the patient to attend to business, and render their lives in a great degree comfortable to themselves.

It operates by expectoration, and may be given to women with child, and infants, with the greatest safety.

The following cases are subjoined as proofs of its efficacy, selected from a number amounting to upwards of one thousand.

TO DOCTOR MANLY,

SIR,—For the public good, I desire you will publish the following cure, recently affected on myself, by that invaluable Medicine the BALM OF QUITO.—I had been afflicted for a long time with a dreadful cough, shortness of breath, soreness and tightness at the stomach, and my body was so swelled and puffed up with wind, and at the same time my stomach so clogged with phlegm, that it was with difficulty I could draw my breath and was often threatened with suffocation. In this dreadful situation I was providently visited by the Collector of excise at Southampton, who recommended me to the immediate use of the BALM OF QUITO, which I sent for, and through the instrumentality of that excellent Medicine, I am perfectly cured of all my disorders. It immediately relieved the cough and shortness of breath, and evaporated by gentle expectoration, discharging the viscid phlegm from the stomach, healed the soreness and expelled the wind in a wonderful manner, and indeed I believe it has not its parallel in the world.

I am Sir, Your's Respectfully,

CHARLES PIERSON,

Wine and Brandy Merchant Long Lane Smithfield.

TO DOCTOR MANLY,

SIR,—Having been recently restored from the brink of the grave by that invaluable Medicine the BALM OF QUITO, I think it my duty to make this public acknowledgment of the same, for the benefit of others afflicted with a similar complaint: I had been afflicted with a dreadful Asthma for about 23 years, I never for years got a moments rest, my cough was so troublesome at night, and used to discharge an almost incredible quantity of glutinous matter from my lungs; and my breath was so exceeding short, that I could not walk from one day to another. Providentially hearing of the BALM OF QUITO I purchased some, and through taking it alone, I am now, blessed be God, restored to perfect health.—My case is well known to the Members of Lincoln's Inn-Fields, of which I am a member: and any of them will gladly satisfy any enquiry concerning the truth of what I say.

I am Sir, Your grateful Servant,

JOHN L. LANGLY.

May 18, 1817.

TO DOCTOR MANLY,

SIR,—I have been afflicted with a severe Asthma upwards of 20 years, but this winter owing to the intenseness of the weather, I suffered more than any preceding winter; my cough was violent indeed, and with the greatest difficulty imaginable I drew breath. I constantly expectorated a quantity of glutinous matter of a most disagreeable and saltish taste, and fœtid smell. I was always attended by some gentleman of the faculty or others, having tried many, which besides doing me no good at all, cost me immense sums of money. I was at last reduced so low as not to be able to be lifted out of bed; nor was I expected to live a day; a friend got me a bottle of the BALM OF QUITO, hearing an extraordinary account of it. The first dose I took did me more good than all the Medicines I had taken for 20 years together; it eased my breath almost instantaneously, and quieted my cough, after which I had a good night's rest, a blessing I had not enjoyed for years, and by repeating them I am now, through divine Providence perfectly free from my complaint, and will gladly satisfy the truth to any inquirer.

MARY ANN BRIDGELY.

July 11, 1817.

FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store.*

November 14. 2—

For Sale,

A FARM,

CONTAINING about ninety acres of excellent land for *mowing, pasture* and *tillage*, with a large proportion of *wood*.—A good *Dwelling-House* and other out houses, almost new thereon standing, pleasantly situated in Norwich, on the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Brooklyn, with the *stock and farming utensils* on the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

A lot of *Wood Land*, lying in Lisbon, on the aforesaid turnpike, containing about four acres, one mile and a half from the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

In Plainfield, a convenient Tenement for a small family, opposite the mansion of *Ephraim Wheeler, Esq.* For particulars enquire of THOMAS WHEELER, on said Farm.

June 6, 1820. 51-tf—

ANDERSON'S

COUGH DROPS.

The most valuable Medicine in use for

COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine. Many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

Caution.—Be particular that every genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed by JAMES MELLEN.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or the breast, & more or less, cough & weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford; Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low, I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops, and purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 26, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it.

A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; *Charles Dyer, & Co.* Middletown; *Dyer & Howes*, Windham; *Joseph C. Huntington* and *Samuel Tyler*, Norwich.

June 6. 51—

RECEIVED and for sale by subscriber, Mussey's hollow barred Gridirons, with Reflectors and Dripping-Pans. They come at a less price than the common Gridiron, and are acknowledged by a long list of purchasers to be superior to all other kinds yet in use.

JOHN LATHROP.

Oct. 25, 1820. 51—

FLOUR.

20 bbls. Howard-Street FLOUR received and for sale by the Subscriber.

JOHN LATHROP.

Oct. 18. 50—

STOVES.

COOKING, Franklin and Box Stoves, from the Stafford Furnace,

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

Oct. 10. 49—

FAMILY BIBLES.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS for sale a great variety of Family Bibles, wholesale and retail, at New-York prices.

OIL.

A FEW barrels summer strained SPERM OIL,

FOR SALE BY JOS. BREED.

Nov. 15. 2—

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1820. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXV. No. 6.]

CHEAP GOODS.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received and are now opening a large and valuable assortment

Fresh Imported

DRY GOODS,

Which together with those before on hand make as good an assortment as can be found in any Dry Good Store in this State, all which were bought with Cash, and will be sold,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

AT A SMALL ADVANCE FOR CASH.

Among which are,

75 pieces extra superfine, middling, & low prized Black, Blue, Mixed, Brown, Corbo, Wine, Snuff, Drab, Pearl, Bottle and Olive Green Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Ladies' Pelisse Cloths, assorted colors.
Green, White, Crimson, Scarlet, and Yellow Flannels.
75 pieces plain and twilled Bombazetts, all colors.
50 pieces Irish Linens and British Cotton Shirtings.
Best black India and French Levantines.
Black Satin. Russia Diapers.
4, 6, 8, and 10-4 Irish Diapers, extra nice.
Irish, Russia and Cotton Sheetings.
20 doz. plain & figured Cassimere, Crape, Silk and Cotton Shawls.
4, 6, 8, & 9-4 elegant rich Merino Shawls, newest style.
60 pieces twilled and plain black and colored Lutestring.
40 pieces best Nankin and Canton Crapes, all colors.
Cambrick and common Dimoties.
Callicoes and Ginghams.
Elegant Scotch Plaids.
Figured and Plain Rattinetts.
300 pieces plain Ribbons, assorted.
Elegant Garnitures. Figured do.
Bandanna, Flag, Silk, and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Linen Cambric and Lawns.
Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Hosiery.
30 doz. handsome Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves, assorted, of every description
Domestic Sheetings, (Waltham style) Shirting, Ginghams, Checks, &c.
14-4 Counter Pins. Silk and Cotton Velvets, all colors.
Plain and figured Book Muslins.
Lenoes. Jackonet and Mull Mull Muslins. Sarcnett and common Cambrics.
10 lbs. best Black and colored assorted Sewing Silks and Twist.
Figured Salisbury Flannels.
Black and Colored Cambrics. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons. Maltese do Snaps, &c. &c.
50 doz. extra large Tortoise and Mock Shell Combs—

Together with a complete assortment of

Fancy Dry Goods,

OF THE NEWEST FASHION.

—ALSO—

500 pair Ladies' New-York and Boston *KID & MOROCCO SHOES*, newest style, with and without heels, very cheap.
60 pair Prunella do.
A few Ladies' superfine Leghorn Hats, much cheaper than the N. York prices.

N. B.—New supplies of Goods will be received from New-York and Boston, almost every week, through the season.

Those who have Cash to pay for Goods will do well to call.

Norwich, Oct 10, 1820. 49—

DWIGHT RIPLEY having taken *Mr. Horace Waldo* into business with him, the business will for the present be conducted under the firm of

RIPLEY & WALDO,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs & Medicine, Diestuff, Paints & Oil.

ALSO,

90 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
10 Boxes Havanna Sugar,
6 Bbls. Muscovado do.
2 Hds. Lump do.
8 Hhds. St. Croix Rum,
6 Hhds. New-England do.
10 Quarter Casks Malaga Wine,
6 Casks Raisins,
Pepper, Allspice and Coffee, per bag,
10 Kegs Ginger,
Hyson, and Hyson Skin Tea, per chest,
1 Case Bengal Indigo,
14 Hhds. Copperas, 2 do. Allum,
1 Ton first quality Grape Madder,
10 Tons Log Wood,
6 Tons Nicaragua,
5 Tons Fustic,
40 Boxes 6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Glass,
50 Tons Iron and Steel assorted.

Norwich, Oct. 17, 1820. 50—

OIL.

A FEW barrels summer strained SPERM OIL,

FOR SALE BY JOS. BREED.

Nov. 15. 2—

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

F. A. Huntington, & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

FALL GOODS,

Which together with their former Stock, comprise the best assortment now in market, viz:

80 pieces superfine, middling and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
20 ps. Ladies' Pelisse Cloths,
Lion Skins and Coatings,
30 ps. Green, White, Scarlet, Crimson, and Yellow Flannels,
Rose and Point Blankets,
75 ps. Bombazetts and Bombazines,
10 do. Plain and Figured Rattinets,
Elegant Cassimere Shawls, (with printed borders,)
Do. Merino do. and Handkerchiefs,
50 ps. Irish Linens.
50 do. British Cotton Shirtings & Sheetings,
100 ps. Calicoes and Ginghams,
75 do. Figured and Plain Cambrick, Jaconett, and Book Muslins,
Silk and Cotton Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Black and Colored Figured and Plain Canton Crapes,
Black and Colored Lustrings and Satins,
Beaver, Kid, and Silk Gloves,
Silk, Worsted and Cotton Hosiery,
Thule Lace, Lace Shawls, and Handkerchiefs, Shell and Horn Combs, Vestings, Ribbons, Silk Braids, Tapes, Threads, Pins, Needles, Carpet and Quality Bindings, &c. &c.

All of which they will sell very low for cash.

Norwich, Nov. 28, 1820. 4—

Accommodation Store.

THE Subscriber offers to accommodate the public, for ready pay, with a choice selection of

GROCERIES,

viz.

Real Cognac and Cider Brandy.
Holland and Country Gin.
Old Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua and Boston Rum.
Rose, Cinnamon, Anniseed and Peppermint Cordials.
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas.
Two Tons Lump, Muscovado, Havana White and Brown Sugars.
One Tierce first sort Pearl-Ashes.
A constant supply of Wheat, Rye and Newburg hull'd Buck-Wheat Flour.
Six hundred bushels Rock, Straits, Cape, Liverpool Coarse and Fine Salt.
Molasses very superior.
Doolittle's Bar Soap.
Rice, Pure Ginger, Pepper, Pimento, Cassia, Nutmegs, Starch, Sweet Scented long and short cut Tobacco, Snuff and Segars, Codfish, Mackarel, &c. &c.

With many other articles too numerous to particularize.

CALVIN TYLER.

Dec. 6, 1820. 5—

GROCERIES.

2 Hhds old Antigua Rum,
6 Hhds. 2d and 3d proof West-India do.
1 Pipe Holland Gin,
1 do. Cognac Brandy,
4 Hhds best New-Orleans and Trinidad Molasses,
14 Hhds. ordinary quality, *(very cheap,)*
A few Barrels excellent Whiskey,
London particular, Teneriffe, Old Sherry, Madeira, Lisbon, Malaga and Cargo Teneriffe Wines, of excellent quality,
4 Chests Hyson Skin Tea,
5 do. Bohea do.
1 do. Souchong, superior quality,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Teas,
2 Hhds. and 4 bbls. Havanna and Muscovado Sugars,
Loaf and Lump do. Benninghoove & Dick Snuff by the bbl. or bladder, 6 kegs Tobacco, Saltpetre, Cassia, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Pepper, Pimento, Ginger per keg or less. Spanish and American Segars, Cut Tobacco, London and American Porter, Rice, Fall and Winter pressed Oil, &c. &c. *Just received and for sale by*

LYMAN BREWER.

Nov. 14, 1820. 2—

Walnuts and Chesnuts.

CASH will be paid on delivery for a few bushels of good *Shagbark Walnuts and Chesnuts*, by

WILLIAM BELCHER,

Who keeps constantly on hand an extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

which will be sold at the lowest market prices for *cash*, or exchanged for most kinds of country produce. A constant supply of NORTH-STONINGTON LIME for sale.

Norwich, Oct. 24, 1820. 51—

STOVES.

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of

WILSON'S

Patent Parlor and Cooking STOVES,

OF various forms and sizes, far surpassing all others in beauty and economy, as the experience of several years has abundantly proved—calculated for coal or wood, for sitting rooms, counting houses, &c.

Open Cooking Stoves

of various sizes—large hearth sufficient for roasting and broiling in front, from 2 to 4 boilers, on the top.

Also a supply of

Stafford Cooking & Parlor Stoves.

LYMAN BREWER.

Nov. 27, 1820. 4—

An old Friend to the Afflicted!

DR. COOLEY'S Rheumatic and Alterative PILLS,

And Restorative BITTERS or cure for the Jaundice,

FOR SALE AT THE DRUGGIST STORE OF

Ripley & Waldo, Norwich.

THIRTY years private practice and public circulation have proved the above Pills to be the most effectual remedy ever offered to the public, for the cure of the following complaints:—

Rheumatism, Headache, Sick Headache, Erysipelas, or St. Anthony's Fire, Costiveness, Salt Rheum, Jaundice, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Bowels, Hypocondriac Affections, Sickness and Trembling in the Morning, Want of Appetite, Hysterics and other female complaints.

Made and sold only by W. COOLEY, the sole proprietor and vender, and by agents of his appointment.

Nov. 22. 8—

SCHOOL BOOKS.

CUMMINGS', Goldsmith's, Dwight's Dickinson's, Adams' and Morse's Geographies, with and without Atlas, Butler's Catechetical Compend of General History; Walker's, Johnson's, Perry's, Webster's, and Walsh's Dictionaries; Daboll's and White's Arithmetic; Youth's do. Saniford's Practical Arithmetic, to which are added a System of Book-keeping in double and single entry; Murray's Grammar, English Reader, Exercises and Key; Columbian Orator; New-York Readers, No. 1, 2, and 3; New-York, Wiggins' with Walker's Pronunciation, and Webster's Spelling Books; Webster's Elements of Useful Knowledge No. 1 & 2; Russell's Abridgment of Murray's Grammar; Scott's Lessons; American Preceptors; Bibles and Testaments; First Lessons in Geography and Astronomy by J. A. Cummings.

ALSO,

Writing Copies, School Certificates, &c.

For sale, wholesale or retail, at

T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store.

Nov. 8, 1820. 1—

SCHOOL BOOKS, etc.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS FOR SALE, IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES,

MURRAY'S English Grammar, Reader, Key, Exercises, and Introduction; American Orator; American Reader; Columbian Orator; Pike's, Daboll's, and Root's Arithmetic; Webster's Elements of Useful Knowledge; School Bibles and Testaments; Webster's, Perry's Johnson's Walker's, and Entick's Dictionaries; American Preceptor; Dwight's Geography; Webster's Spelling Book; Cummings' Geography & Atlas; Cummings' First Lessons in Geography and Astronomy; Morse's Geography; Willet's Geography & Atlas; Russell's abridgment of Murray's Grammar; Murray's abridgment, do.; Scott's Lessons; Adam's Latin Grammar; Flint's Surveying; Tytler's Elements of General History; Copperplate Copies; Primers, &c.

Nov. 8. 1—

STOVES.

COOKING, Franklin and Box Stoves, from the Stafford Furnace.

FOR SALE BY

JOS. BREED.

Oct. 10. 49—

National Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, November 30.

MR. BALDWIN, from the committee on Manufactures, delivered the following report:

The committee of Manufactures, to whom have been referred the petitions of sundry inhabitants of Belfast, in Maine, and the Merchants and others of Richmond, in Virginia, beg leave to report—

That the general object of these petitions is to remonstrate against the passage of the bills which were reported to this House at their first session, to regulate the duties on imports and for other purposes; to regulate the payment of duties on imported merchandize; and imposing a duty on sales at auction. As neither of these bills are now depending before either House of the Legislature, but have been either expressly or virtually rejected, it would, in an ordinary case, be deemed a sufficient answer to the petitions to say that their object had been already accomplished. It might, too be deemed premature in a committee of this House, to whom these subjects had been referred at the present session, and who may feel it their duty to report on some of these bills, similar in their tendency to those of the last, to make any report on the matters embraced in these petitions, until the committee had agreed on recommending something for adoption. But there seems to the committee to be, in these petitions, something of a character perfectly novel, introduced in a manner, it is believed, so totally unprecedented in the legislative history of the country, as well as inconsistent with the respect due to the Representatives of the nation, that it is felt to be a duty to notice them now.

In alluding to the foregoing bills, the petitioners from Belfast assert, That a repeal of the law of debenture, the abolition of drawbacks, formed a part of the system of those bills, and depict, in glowing colors the ruinous effects on the commerce of the country, which would result, though they make no direct imputation of any intention.

The Richmond Memorial is more explicit, as the House will observe from the following extract: "In the next place, let us inquire into the justice and policy of the prohibitory system recommended by the advocates for internal manufactures, who may be viewed, indeed less as the advocates of manufactures, than as the enemies of foreign commerce and navigation; for, to what other purpose can they have introduced the bills to repeal drawbacks on exportations, and to abolish the credits given on duties, but to assail our commerce in the most vital manner and eventually to destroy it?"

In considering these allegations of the petition, the committee feel great regret in being compelled to say, that they are utterly unsupported by fact, and contradicted by the bill referred to, so far as they relate to the subject of drawbacks. The present system of drawbacks and debenture was, in all its parts, retained in both the bills called the Tariff and Cash Payment, and, in the latter, new provisions inserted, which were intended and calculated to afford new and great facilities to the re-export trade of the country. The language of both bills was clear, explicit, and, to minds disposed to examine at all, capable of no misconstruction. One bill was reported in January, the other in March last. Both were printed by order of the house; they excited general interest throughout the nation; were published; laboriously and fully discussed, and would seem, on the subject of drawbacks, as little open to any misconception as any measures ever brought before the public. How it has happened that those who are so much alive to these measures, who indulge fears that they would prove fatal to commerce, agriculture, and revenue, should have been so profoundly ignorant of their nature, is, to the committee, most inconceivable. Respect for the petitioners forbids the imputation of any other motive.

It is to be expected that opinions will be various as to the operation of important measures; friends may be too sanguine as to their good, enemies too easily alarmed about their bad effects; there must be freedom in the discussion, both as to their tendency, the principles on which they are supported, as well as the motives of their advocates. Those who are interested have a right to speak, by petition or remonstrance to their representatives, in plain, strong, and even bold language. This right is, and ought to be, sacred in a republic, even without the guaranty of the constitution. Opposition, of the most decided nature, must not only be expected, but should be wished, by the friends of such measures, as the only mode by which their propriety and expediency could be in the first instance ascertained, and by which Congress would avoid the adoption of crude and ill-advised ones. As to the policy of the bills referred to, the committee forbear as well the expression of any opinion, as an examination of the reasons urged against their adoption. Should it be deemed their duty to offer them, or any of them, to the House, the occasion will be fairly presented to test the soundness of the objections, urged in the petitions with much zeal and no little feeling. But we cannot withhold the expression of our opinion, that it derogates from the respect due to this House; that, by abusing, it may impair the sacred right of petition and remonstrance, to either ignorantly or wilfully misrepresent the proceedings of any branch of the government. It prevents the fair and legitimate action of public opinion, deceives and misleads the people, by directing their attention from what is really proposed to be adopted, to phantoms which exist only in the fears and ignorance of those who raise them. It is not for the committee to impute it as intentional; but when misrepresentation exists and spreads, its source becomes immaterial, in its effects, it equally tends to poison and inflame the minds of the people, excites causeless alarms, and creates an unfair, ungenerous hostility, which would not exist, if the subject were candidly stated and fairly explained. Few cases ever occur which could more clearly show the bad consequences of this perversion and misstatement of the proceedings of the National Legislature. The assertion by some, and the belief by many, that it was a part of the system recommended by the committee of manufactures at the last session, to abolish the right of debenture, and the whole system of drawbacks, would naturally create great alarm in all the commercial parts of the nation. If true, it would justify their most active opposition: the friends of commerce might fairly say, that its destruction was a leading, if not avowed object; the feelings of the people would be justly roused, and conveyed to the Legislature in the strong, if not indignant voice of those who, feeling themselves assailed in their most vital interest, would act in self-defence in repelling an injury. The House can well judge of the burst of public indignation which would have been called forth had those bills contained the provisions attributed, when their existence only in the fancy and groundless fears of the petitioners have justified them, in their own minds, in their petitions addressed to this House, in assailing the motives and intentions of one of your committees. Had the petitioners understood these bills, had they known that they did not abolish or restrict, but retained, extended, and offered new subjects to the present system of drawbacks: provided a new and more enlarged one, leaving it at the option of the merchant to avail himself of either; not prohibiting, but encouraging, the exportation of foreign produce, not by adding new, but removing existing impediments; thus, so far from destroying, aiding and assisting, this important branch of a great national interest, the committee indulge, if not the belief; at least the hope, that a tone would have been given to public feeling different from what is expressed in the spirit of these petitions. When a committee, on their responsibility to the House, recommends—when the House on its responsibility to the nation, adopts, a system which is believed to be called for by the public exigencies, it is hoped that it is not expecting too much from those who complain, that they will view them as the acts, not of an individual, but of a public body of high trust, whose motives ought not to be questioned at least not without even the color of truth; whose conduct, motives, public and recorded acts, should not be misrepresented; that it may be held responsible for its own conduct only, not for what exists not but in the minds of those who create, then so feelingly deprecate, their imaginary grievances, and that those who avail themselves of the right of petition should use no language which is not respectful, and make no imputations which are not true. If, with the means which this House has adopted to diffuse information on all interesting subjects the measures which it proposes will not be examined or understood by those whom they affect, or if understood, are misrepresented, the committee can recognize no right which they can thus have to publicly, and on its own records, arraign this House for what they are pleased to call schemes, projects, and state machinery; to charge a committee with being the enemies of foreign commerce, and the design to assail, in the most vital manner, and eventually to destroy, by proposing and urging the abolition of drawbacks—a charge not only not supported, but contradicted, by the bills, the progress of which, one of the petitions says, has been witnessed with much concern.

It is our duty to listen to the voice of the People; to not only adopt such measures as may promote their welfare, but to abstain from such as impair it; but they owe a duty to us, not to impute what was not proposed—not to charge us with what was not attempted, but most solemnly disclaimed and disavowed.

So far as the petitions referred to the committee relate to matters which have been, or may be, reported on by them, they will deem it a duty to bestow on them their most respectful and serious attention; but, so far as those petitions impute to this House, or its committee, a scheme, which was developed and nearly matured at the last session of Congress, a part of which was designed to repeal the law of debenture, abolish drawbacks, and destroy the foreign commerce of the country, the committee owe it to themselves and the House to express their strong disapprobation of conduct which, they hope, has been hitherto without a precedent.

They, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Manufactures be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the petitions referred to them as relates to the abolition of drawbacks.

Friday, December 1.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, of Connecticut, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the marshal of the District of Connecticut to make use of Newgate prison, in the state of Connecticut, for the purpose of confining and safe keeping any prisoners who have been, or hereafter may be, sentenced to imprisonment and labor in any court of the United States, within the District of Connecticut, for the violation of any act or acts of the Congress of the United States.

MISSOURI EXPEDITION.

Mr. Cocke, of Tenn. rose to present a proposition to the House. When looking into the expenditures of last year he said he found the account of Col. James Johnson for transportation furnished the expedition ordered up the Missouri River. The gross amount of it, said Mr. C. is $250,848 15. Several items in this account require at least explanation. I find the sum of $333 37 per day, for forty days, charged for the detention of steam-boat Expedition, amounting in the whole to $13,-

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$35 55 1-3. In addition to this, $200 per day, for thirty-six days, is claimed for the detention of steam boat Johnson, amounting to the sum of $7,200. The sum charged for detention alone of those two boats, for less than one month and a half, is $20,555,55 1-3. He called the attention of the House, also, to some other items in this account. It appeared, he said, that three hundred officers and soldiers procured a passage, on board of Col. Johnson's boats, from Belle Fontaine to Council Bluffs, about 400 miles, at 50 dolls. each, making the sum of $15,000, for passage alone. The sum demanded by Col. Johnson for detention of boats and passage of 300 men employed on this expedition, is $35,555 55 1-3. By what means the residue of the Missouri detachment found their way to Council Bluffs, said Mr. C. I am at a loss to determine, but no doubt on terms equally advantageous to the public. Knox, Haldiman, & Co. contracted and furnished transportation to the Council Bluffs for the sum of $5 50 per hundred pounds. Col. Johnson charges for transportation to the same place, $10 25 per hundred pounds, almost three times the amount paid Knox, Haldiman, & Co. for similar services. I am informed, those charges have been allowed, and the account liquidated and paid. I trust the information is erroneous. Permit me to ask, was not Col. Johnson, contractor, to furnish supplies as well as transportation? Why, then, the delay? Why pay a large amount for detention? This, Mr. C. said, is the expedition the President himself takes very great interest in the success of, and is willing to take great responsibility to ensure it. This is the expedition that was to protect the frontier and fur trade, acquire for the United States lasting influence over the savages of Missouri, raise corn in summer, improve navigation in winter, and result in saving to government, in four years, the sum of $12,485 84. The estimated cost for transportation of this favorite project, as reported to Congress at the last session, was $162,994. The sum claimed by Col Johnson, and, he was told, actually paid, is $256,818 15. To ascertain with certainty the amount actually paid for transportation and detention of boats on the Missouri expedition, and the reason why it was paid, he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House what sums of money have been actually paid to Colonel James Johnson, on account of transportation furnished the expedition ordered up the Missouri river; and also what sums have been paid him for detention of Steam-Boats or other incidental charges; whether any difference of opinion existed between the Department of War and said Colonel J. Johnson, relative to the value of transportation or other charges exhibited by him against the United States; if any differences existed, how were they adjusted; if by reference, who were the referees, what was their award, and what evidence was submitted to them, on which they formed their award.

Mr. Trimble, of Ken. said he did not profess to know any thing on the subject of this resolve but what he was about to state. The account first preferred by Col. James Johnson, he had understood, had been thought too high. Some discussion on that point took place between him and the Secretary of War, and he authorized his friend and brother to assent to a reference of the points in dispute to arbitrators, to be chosen, one by each party, the third by those two. Three arbitrators were accordingly chosen—gentlemen of the first standing and of the highest respectability, who passed upon the accounts. They reduced very considerably the amount claimed by Mr. Johnson, and the amount paid to him was the amount awarded in his favor by the referees. Thus much he had heard, and, as an impression adverse to him might be drawn from the gentleman's remarks, though not intended by him, Mr. T. said he had thought it proper to say thus much in behalf of Col. Johnson, who had ever been believed to be an honest man.

Mr. Cocke said, it was far from him to question the honesty of any man whatever, in what he had said. He disclaimed any such intention. But it seemed extraordinary to him how the allowance referred to had been made without the authority of Congress. On looking into Col Johnson's contract, he did not find that any provision was made for allowance for the detention of steam-boats. He had understood, too, that Col. James Johnson was a contractor not only for transportation but for supplies of provisions. If this were true, Mr. C. said, he should like to know how it did happen that the boats were detained and whether it was in consequence of the neglect of Col. Johnson to furnish the provisions in proper time. Not being included in the contract, application ought to have been made to this House to authorize the allowance which has been made to Col. J. without its authority. Mr. C. said he should make no observations with regard to this arbitration, which was spoken of. If the matter had been referred to these exalted arbitrations, let the House know it. Why refuse the information which it was desirable to acquire in relation to it? The resolution, he said, was predicated on accounts transmitted to Congress at the last session, and he did not see why there should be any wish on the part of the gentleman from Kentucky to oppose its adoption

Mr. Lowndes remarked, that the gentleman from Tennessee must have mistaken the gentleman from Kentucky, if he supposed there was, on his part or on that of any other member, any objection to the object of this resolution, calling for information.—There could be no objection to it. But, Mr. L. said, he submitted it to the House and to the gentleman from Tennessee, whether in calling for information on any subject, it was proper to accompany that call with animadversions on the conduct of those, whose conduct could only be properly judged when the information itself was before them.

On motion of Mr Rich, with the consent of Mr Cocke, the resolution was amended so as to require an account also of the causes of the detention of the Steam Boats.

Mr. Trimble rose to say, that he did not intend to object to any information which might be sought for by the gentleman from Tennessee, or any other member of the House. On the contrary, he said he was sure the enquiry would meet with the approbation of even Col. James Johnson, could his wishes be consulted. Without knowing the facts Mr. T. said, he thought it quite likely that Col. J. may have thought that he, and not the Government, had a right to complain of the manner in which his accounts were liquidated. Mr. T. said he should not have opened his lips on this subject, had he not thought that the statement made by the gentleman from Tenn. might—though he was sure the gentleman could not possibly intend it—give a color to an imputation on the character of Col. Johnson.

Mr. Cocke rejoined in a few words more, in the course of which he said he was sorry that any gentleman should suppose that he wished to cast an imputation on any man. It was not so, he said he wished to ascertain what were the facts in the case, without any personal views or motives, &c.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolve, and agreed to, without a dissenting voice.

Monday, December 4.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee of Ways and Means, reported the following bill:

A Bill for enrolling, and licensing, and granting allowances to ships or vessels to be employed in the mackerel fishery, and for the government of persons concerned therein.

Be it enacted, &c. That all acts and parts of acts now in force for the enrolment, and licensing of, and granting allowances to, ships or vessels employed in the bank and other cod fisheries, and for the government of persons concerned therein, be, and the same are hereby, extended, in all their provisions and limitations, to vessels that shall hereafter be employed; and the persons who shall hereafter be concerned in the mackerel fishery, excepting only so much of said acts as fixes the rate of allowance to vessels exclusively employed in the bank and other cod fisheries; and that, from and after the passing of this act, there shall be paid, on the last day of December annually, to the owner of every fishing boat or vessel, or his agent, by the collector of the district where such boat or vessel may belong, that shall be qualified agreeably to law for carrying on the mackerel fishery, or the cod and mackerel fishery, and that shall actually have been employed in the mackerel, or in the cod and mackerel fishery, at sea, for the term of four months at least of the fishing season next preceding, which fishing season is accounted to be from the last day of February to the last day of November in every year, on each and every ton of such boat's or vessel's burthen, according to her admeasurement, as licensed or enrolled, three dollars: *Provided*, that the allowance aforesaid, on any one vessel, for one season, shall not exceed two hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that when any vessel is intended to be employed exclusively in the mackerel fishery, or in the cod and mackerel fishery, the words "mackerel fishery," or the words cod and "mackerel fishery," as the case may be, shall be inserted in the license by the collector granting the same; and that so much of the act entitled "An act laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries," passed July 29, 1813, as grants a bounty on pickled mackerel exported, &c. and the same is hereby repealed.

The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. McLean, to whom was referred the petition of Matthew Lyon, made a report thereon, accompanied by a bill for his relief.

[The bill directs that there be paid to Matthew Lyon, out of the Treasury of the United States, one thousand and sixty dollars, being the amount of a fine and costs recovered against him in the Circuit Court of the United States, (under the old sedition law,) with interest thereon from the 9th day of February, 1799, until paid.]

The bill was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Darlington, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House the amount of fines certified to the Comptroller of that department, to have been imposed upon the Militia of Pennsylvania, for neglect of duty, during the late war with Great-Britain; the amount of said fines which has been levied and collected by the Marshals of the respective districts in that state, or their deputies; and the amount thereof which has been actually paid into the Treasury of the United States; also, what proceedings, if any, have been instituted for the recovery of the monies thus collected within said districts, and not yet received at the Treasury.

Mr. Strong, of New-York, submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to ascertain and report to this House the amount of individual claims upon the United States, in favor of American citizens growing out of the last war with Great-Britain, the Creek war, and the Seminole war; designating the classes of the claims, and the names of the claimants; together with the sum or sums which, in their opinion, shall be equitably and fairly due to each, so far as the same may be practicable: and also upon the expediency of providing for the same, by issuing scrip, receivable in payments for the public lands, or in such other manner as the committee may deem most advisable.

After a few remarks a motion to lay the resolution on the table was decided in the affirmative, by a small majority.

On motion of Mr. Forrest, the house proceeded to consider his motion for requiring information from the War Department respecting certain loans of gun-powder, &c.—the same having been modified by striking out the preamble, was agreed to.

COMMERCE OF THE BLACK SEA.

Mr. Fuller, of Mass. offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law such means as may be necessary to obtain for the citizens of the United States the navigation of the Euxine sea and a participation of the commerce of its ports and dependencies.

Mr F. after remarking on the expediency of affording to commerce, under present circumstances, all the facilities in the power of the government to bestow, went on to say that our commerce with Russia, it was well known, was at present almost entirely carried on through the Baltic Sea, which it was equally well known, was closed against navigation for the greater part of the year by the severity of the climate. The Euxine Sea, he said, afforded much greater facilities, by means of the rivers which fall into it, for carrying on the trade with Russia. But, not having any agent there, we have no means of procuring the permission to pass the Straits of the Dardanelles. From the information of others, however, Mr. F. said he had no doubt, that the requisite permission could be obtained by asking it in a proper form and manner. The free intercourse with the Euxine would, he said, be of much advantage to us in another point of view. At present, all our commerce with Turkey is carried on through Smyrna. Several ports of the Dardanelles, Mr. F. said, would be more convenient for this purpose than Smyrna. Upon the whole, he thought it quite advisable to have an inquiry made into this subject through the medium of a committee of the House.

The motion was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Mercer submitted the following:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this House any correspondence that he does not deem it inexpedient to disclose, which may have existed between the Executive of the U. States and the governments of any of the maritime powers of Europe, in relation to the African slave trade.

The question thereon, being taken without debate, was agreed to without division; and a committee was ordered to be appointed to present the same to the President.

Mr. Eustis, of Mass. after some introductory remarks, in the course of which he contrasted the old system of the pension establishment with that which had more recently prevailed, advantageously to the former, proposed the following resolve:

Resolved, That the committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims be instructed to report a bill, providing that, from and after the 4th day of March next ensuing, no officer, soldier, seaman, or marine, or other person whatsoever, shall be placed on the pension list of the United States, except by virtue of a law in which the name of the pensioner shall be inserted, together with the amount of pension to which he shall be entitled.

The resolution being read—

Mr. Lowndes rose, not to object to the principle of the resolution, thinking it probable that the long experience of the mover would enable him to suggest valuable improvements on the present system, but to suggest, as the resolution was affirmative, and not proposing inquiry merely, that, with a view to deliberation, it should lie on the table one day.

Mr. Eustis assenting to this course, the resolution was, after a few words from Mr. Rhea, indicative of hostility to it, ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker then laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting his Annual Report on the state of the Treasury; and, on motion of Mr. Sterrs, three thousand copies thereof were ordered to be printed for the the use of the house; And the house adjourned.

Tuesday, December 5.

ARMY EXPENSES.

On motion of Mr. Simpkins,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to lay before this House a particular statement of the expenses of the army of the United States, from the end of the late war till the present year, including the estimates for 1821, designating the expenditures in each branch of the army for each year, with such explanations as may be necessary to render the statement clear and explicit.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Mr. Cannon offered a resolution, for an inquiry into the expenses of this institution, with a view to see what retrenchment could be made therein. Agreed to.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

The Secretary laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of claims for bounty lands which remain unsatisfied, the number of acres necessary to satisfy them, and the period when they will be ready.

The speaker also presented a letter from the Post-Master-General, giving *a list of Post-Masters who are also contractors for carrying mails*, the amount of their compensation, &c.—Both these reports were ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Smith, of N. C. resumed the consideration of the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, in relation to the election of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States and Members of the House of Representatives.

[This resolution provides for a uniform mode of choosing Electors and Representatives in Districts.]

Mr. Reid, of Geo. rose in opposition to the resolution, and, in a speech of near an hour, submitted his views of the policy of amending the Constitution in the feature contemplated, especially by substituting the mode proposed by the resolution.

Mr. Smith of N. C. replied to Mr. R.; and went into a defence, considerably at large, of the expediency of the amendment contemplated by the resolution.

Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, followed, and went into a general argument against the proposed amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. Lowndes, of S. C. advocated the resolution, and replied, at some length, to the arguments of Messrs. Reid and Barbour.

Mr. Rhea, of Tennessee, spoke a short time against the resolution.

The question was then taken on ordering the resolution to be engrossed and read a third time, and was decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

For the resolution, - - - - - 105
Against it, - - - - - - - - 59

The Speaker announced that the question was decided in the affirmative, and, demanding when it was the pleasure of the House to have the resolution read a third time—

Some discussion arose on the question whether, as the constitution required that such a proposition should be supported by two thirds of both Houses to enable it to pass, a less number could order the resolution to a third reading. Two thirds of the house not having voted for the third reading of the resolution, Mr. Cobb made the point of order, and Messrs. Culpepper, Lowndes, Smith of Maryland, Rhea, and Livermore, spoke upon it.

The Speaker decided that the rules and practices of the House recognized the principle that two thirds of the votes were required on the *final passage* of a resolution proposing to amend the Constitution; but that any intermediate question might be carried by a majority of the House. No appeal being taken from the decision of the Speaker;

The resolution was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

To obtain a full vote on the passage of this resolution, which Mr. Simpkins deemed of high importance, being no less than a proposition to amend the constitution, he gave notice that at one o'clock to-morrow he should move a call of the House.

PENSION LAW.

The Speaker laid before the House, a report from the Secretary of War, of the rules adopted by that department for the execution of the pension law of the last session, made in obedience to a resolution of the House.

This document was ordered to be laid on the table and be printed; and the house adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Friday, December 1.

Mr. Roberts presented the memorial of the Bank of the United States, which, after some introductory matter, concludes by submitting the following points, on which they ask relief and protection from Congress:

"1st. The charter provides that no Director, except the President, shall be eligible for more than three years in four. This provision has, in practice, been found to deny to the Bank the services of those men who are best qualified to administer its affairs with safety and profit to the institution. It is a provision not contained, your petitioners believe, in the charter of any respectable banking institution. It was not contained in the charter of the former Bank of the United States, and it would seem that the provision of the charter which forbids the re-election of more than three-fourths of the Directors in office at the time of an annual election (to which your petitioners have no objection) is calculated to effect all the ends of the embarrassing provision from which your petitioners now crave relief.

"2nd. At present there is no authority under the laws of Congress to punish any fraud, peculation, or violation of trust, committed by any of the officers of the bank or its officers, and on this point the state laws are also supposed to be deficient. Nor is there any adequate civil remedy for the bank against its faithless agents who may, the hour before their dismissal from office, while the investigations necessary to their removal indicate to them that result, take the property of the bank from its vaults, and withhold it, spend it, and if they please give it in payment to their other creditors, in exclusion of the bank from which it has been thus purloined.

"3rd. Under the charter it has been doubted whether the bank has power to authorise the issuing of notes not signed by the President and countersigned by the Cashier. The labor and the time necessary to sign notes for the bank and all its branches, are much greater than either of those officers can bestow upon that object, and hence the bank has been unable to put in circulation a sufficient amount of notes of the smaller denominations, which the public most want, and which are best calculated to serve the interest of the bank. If authority were given to the Board, from time to time, to appoint one or more persons to sign notes of the smaller denominations, at the parent bank, under the superintendance and direction of the Board and its principal officers, there would be no public risk, and it would afford all the aid desired on the point.

"Under the 11th section of the act incorporating the Bank, the bills or notes of the Bank originally made payable, or which shall have become payable, on demand, are made receivable in all payments to the United States, unless otherwise directed by act of Congress. Under this regulation, the power of the Bank to make its capital available, either for its own profit or the public good, is greatly abridged. The sphere of its circulation is limited to those places where it is least wanted, and made to exclude those where it would be eminently useful, while the whole currency of vast sections of the country is thereby frequently greatly embarrassed."

The memorial was read and referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Barbour submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so modifying the law punishing piracy, as to authorize the President of the U. S. to commute capital punishment for confinement in penitentiary houses.

Monday, December 4.

Mr. Pinkney appeared to-day and took his seat.

The Senate, took up the resolution to reduce the compensation of Members of Congress to six dollars a day. Mr. Johnson, of Ken. moved its postponement until next Monday week, the 18th instant; which motion was agreed to, and the resolution was postponed accordingly.

PUNISHMENT OF PIRACY.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Barbour, on Friday last, was taken up, and having been modified by the mover, so as to direct an inquiry into the expediency of authorizing the President of the United States to commute the capital punishment of piracy by confinement in penitentiary houses, *in such cases as he may deem expedient*—

Mr. Barbour proceeded to give, at considerable length, his views in support of the object of his motion. He entered into a general defence of the superiority of the penitentiary system of punishment over the old code, contrasting the mildness and good effects of the one, with the cruelty, yet ineffectual operation, of the other—maintaining the great superiority of the former, not only in its humanity, but in its salutary effects on the subject of the punishment, as well as in its example on society—and referred to facts and experience in some of the states, Virginia particularly, compared with the effects of the bloody code in England and this country, to sustain his opinions.—The resolution was agreed to without objection.

The bills and resolution passed by the other House on Friday were received and read.

The resolution, relative to the purchasers of public lands, was taken up and agreed to.

CONSTITUTION OF MISSOURI.

The Senate, proceeded to the consideration of the resolution declaring the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.

Mr. Smith, of S. C. (chairman of the select committee which reported the resolution,) observed that the resolution was conformable to those adopted on similar occasions heretofore, and he hoped there would be no difficulty or delay in its passage.

Mr. Eaton, of Ten. disclaimed any disposition to create delay on this subject; but it was proper, that the mind of every member should be satisfied on a question of so much importance before he was called on to give his vote. His own mind, he confessed, was not satisfied; and, to obtain time for reflection, and to mature his opinion on it, he should move to postpone the resolution to a future day. At present, he repeated, he was not prepared to vote either in the affirmative or negative, with the conviction of being right. To obtain time for himself, however, as he at first intimated, he should ask the Senate to postpone the resolution to Wednesday next only, and accordingly made a motion to that effect.

After some debate the question was taken on postponing the resolution to Wednesday, and was agreed to nem. con. The Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, December 5.

SEDITION LAW.

Mr. Barbour, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Matthew Lyon, delivered a Report, concluding with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That so much of the act entitled an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, approved the 14th July, 1798, as pretends to prescribe and punish libels, is unconstitutional.

Resolved, That the fines collected under that act ought to be restored to those from whom they were exacted; and that these resolutions be re-committed to the committee who brought them in, with instructions to report a bill to that effect.

The report was then read, and ordered to be printed.

By the late Mails.

COLUMBIA. ALEXANDRIA, NOV. 28.

ARRIVED yesterday, in this town, at the store of Messrs. Gibson & Lupton, King street, the Waggon and Team of Robert W. Hamilton, Esq. from Hamilton Mills, near Winchester, Vir. with a load of 38 barrels of flour, weighing *eleven thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine pounds*. The team is composed of six horses; and the distance which they drew this astonishing load 80 miles. The weight of the waggon ascertained at the hay scales, is 2,914 pounds, which added to that of the flour, makes the sum total 14,893, a weight of upwards of 2,400 pounds to each horse!

Singular as the fact is, it was discovered by many of the citizens of our town, that the horses so far from being wearied, on several occasions, absolutely *trotted through the streets*.

The length of the waggon is 24 feet 8 inches, and made by George Bosteyoe of Winchester; for strength and workmanship it is perhaps equal to any thing of the kind ever constructed in the state of Virginia.

Mr. Hamilton the proprietor of this extraordinary team and load, we conceive is entitled to much credit. His indefatigable attention to the improvement of his horses, is amply evinced, by this amazing evidence of their strength. It will, no doubt, be recollected that this team *ascended the Blue Ridge*, and crossed the Shenandoah River, both of which are deemed difficult and dangerous parts of the road.

NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, NOV. 30.

One of the most extraordinary instances of the sudden rise of a large and flourishing trading town that is found in modern history, is that of Odessa, a Russian city on the Black Sea. The following account of it is extracted from Kordanga's work entitled—"*European Commerce*."

"Odessa is situated on a bay formed by the Black Sea, thirty miles distant from the mouth of the Dniester, and sixty from that of the Dnieper, called by the Turks, when in their possession, Koudjabeg; and so late as 1792, its shores were a mere plain. It is a secure and convenient bay, with a great depth of water; consequently it is seldom closed by the frost." These advantages, it is stated, are likely to render it in point of growth and prosperity a second Petersburg. As late as the year 1795, there were only a few houses on the spot where the city stands; and in that year, which was the first that it had any trade, *thirty five small vessels arrived, and thirty-sailed*. The next year the number of vessels that arrived increased to *eithty-seven*, of which *sixty three* sailed.

"The port has a good anchorage, the bottom being of a fine sand and gravel. The depth of water within the port is sufficient to admit the largest ship of war."

Such was the astonishing increase of the commerce of this city, that in the year 1805, no less than *five hundred and two* ships arrived there, *four hundred and seventy two* of which were loaded and sailed. In November, 1804, more than two thousand nine hundred houses had been erected, and the inhabitants amounted to fifteen thousand.

In 1810, the trade of Odessa had so much increased, that there arrived in that year *eight hundred and twenty five* ships, whose cargoes were valued at more than fifty-four millions of roubles; and the whole number of ships and small vessels that sailed was *thirteen hundred and sixty six*.

In that year, the amount of exports was fifty-seven millions, two hundred and forty-nine thousand roubles;—and the amount of imports only four millions and thirty-six thousand roubles;—leaving an excess of exports in favor of Odessa of fifty three millions two hundred and thirteen thousand roubles.

The ships and vessels that arrived in 1810, in the following numbers, sailed under the following flags, viz.

Russian	197
Austrian	101
English	258
Turkish	27
French	2[illegible]
Swedish	15
Portuguese	1
Sicilian	12
Sardinian	4

ORIGINAL STAINED

The number of men employed in these vessels was 17,201.

The number of passengers 552.

The present number of inhabitants is not stated, but if we are not mistaken it was said several years since to amount to nearly fifty thousand.

MASS. BOSTON, DEC. 6.

Melancholy Accident.—We regret to announce, that about half past 6 o clock, yesterday morning, the Powder-Mill and Corning-House of the valuable Powder Works at Chelmsford, were blown up by some unaccountable accident, and that two of the workmen *John Ives*, of Sudbury, and *Levi Marshall*, of Chelmsford, were instantly killed, and two others blown several rods, and seriously wounded. The loss of powder was not great, and the damage to the proprietors does not amount to $1000. We learn that this accident will occasion only a temporary delay of the operations of this useful manufactory.

A RECIPE FOR RHEUMATISM.

"Take one ounce of Gum Camphor, and put it into a quart of spirits; put therein as much of the bark of Sassafras root as the liquor will cover—let it stand for ten or twelve hours and it is ready for use. Take half a common wine glass full on going to bed, and the same as soon as you can in the morning, if possible an hour or two before breakfast, and even again at eleven o'clock, should the rheumatism be very painful, taking care to rub the parts affected well with the same medicine. It being an innocent medicine, the dose may be increased to a full glass if thought necessary. The effect is a violent perspiration, consequently the patient must be extremely careful not to be exposed to the cold. Although this treatment may not suit all kinds of rheumatism, it has had the effect to relieve one who had it in his shoulders, knees, and ancles, for many years, and very strenuously recommends its application."

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,
Wednesday Evening, Dec. 13, 1820.

VOTES FOR PRESIDENT, &c.

In Massachusetts, the Electors gave 15 votes for Mr. Monroe, for President; for Vice-President, Richard Stockton, of New-Jersey, 8, and Daniel D. Tompkins, 7.

In New-Hampshire, the Electoral votes were for Mr. Monroe, 7, John Quincy Adams, 1, for President; for Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins, 7, Richard Rush, 1.

In Rhode-Island, the Electors voted for Mr. Monroe, as President, and Mr. Tompkins, as Vice-President.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Meridian, at Savannah, sailed from Liverpool Oct. 13th. There was no alteration in the Cotton market. The sales on the 12th were made at 9 1-2 to 11 1-2d for Upland. London papers of the 10th are received. At the opening of the House of Lords on that day, earl Grosvenor asked the Chancellor whether he would state his decided opinion that the witnesses on the present case were liable to a prosecution for perjury if they had given false testimony? and if the noble lord would answer in the negative, he would then put it to their lordships whether it would not be right to put the question at rest altogether, by passing a short act of Parliament creating the liability. The Lord Chancellor observed, that this was not a proper stage of the proceedings for proposing such a question, and he should therefore beg to decline giving any answer.

The revolution in Portugal is said to have been completed by the accession of Lisbon to the cause of Freedom.

TREASURY REPORT.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was on Monday transmitted to both Houses of Congress. It is of greater length than usual; and, as it will be the ground work of the fiscal arrangements of the present session, has been looked for with much interest.

Not being able to publish it to-day, we have endeavored to ascertain the general nature of its contents, for the information of our readers. We cannot, from a hasty glance, be expected to be very precise in our account of it, but we have from the surface of the Report gathered the following facts:

The receipts into the Treasury for the present year (including monies received from loans) are stated at $16,819,657. The payments into the Treasury during the fourth quarter from the same sources are estimated at $5,480,000, making the total estimated revenue of the present year $20,449,657, which added to the balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of January last, amounting to $2,078,607, makes the aggregate amount of $23,520,244. The Expenditures for the same period are estimated at $25,064,413.—

There will therefore, according to this estimate be a balance against the Treasury, on the 1st day of next month, of $2,638,169—the receipts from the customs having fallen greatly short of the amount at which they were estimated in the last annual report.

Of the expenditure of this year, it is estimated that there has been and will be paid, of the principal and interest of the Public Debt, $10,740,000, being more than two fifths of the whole current expence of the year.

The Revenue for 1821 is estimated at $16,550,000, and the certain and contingent expenditures at $21,368,417; which, added to the balance against the Treasury on the 1st of January next, will make the sum of $24,001,586, and will consequently leave a "balance of $7,451,586 beyond the estimated means, for which provision is to be made."

We are free to confess that this is not as favorable a view of the state of the Treasury as we had anticipated, but it is such as one as leaves no room for despondency, and involves no perplexing considerations. The public debt has been lessened, during the past year, by redemptions and purchases, more than it has been increased by loans and by the anticipated balance against the Treasury on the 1st of January next. The same may be said of the calculation for the next year, that the sum to be borrowed for the use of that year will be less than the amount of principal of the public debt which will be paid off within the same time.

For future years, the prospects are encouraging, the calculation being that the annual revenue will, for several years after 1821, exceed the annual expenditure.

Mr. Secretary Crawford, therefore, suggests that it is not necessary at present to resort to additional objects of taxation with a view to revenue, and urges several discussives, which our readers in due time shall have the pleasure of reading. Loans for occasional wants he considers as preferable. But, should Congress propose a system of taxation, a loan for the service of the next year, to the amount of the estimated deficiency of the Revenue, will yet be indispensable, and may be obtained on eligible terms.

Of a long report this brief sketch of course affords a very imperfect idea; but it will be more acceptable to the reader than a total silence respecting it.—*National Intelligencer.*

From the National Intelligencer.

FROM THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

The following information is derived from a source entitled to great respect. As far as it goes, it may be entirely relied on. It is not of as late date as reports by way of Philadelphia a few days ago, which were contained in a letter from Carraccas, dated November 4th.

Republic of Colombia, Oct. 17, 1820.

The Republic of Colombia embraces the late Captain-Generalship of Venezuela and Viceroyalty of New-Grenada, and is composed of that portion of South-America which lies north of the Equator and extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific; it is in extent something larger than the old thirteen United States, and contains about three millions of souls, though it has suffered greatly by the war and emigration. Of the character of this population, of the products of the country, and the blighting system of Old Spain in relation to her colonies, your own reading and observation have already informed you. In a region where neither science, improvement, or commerce, were allowed, and where the mind as well as resources of the country seem to have been buried in the deep recesses of its mines, it is impossible, at this time, to foresee what will be its moral, political, and commercial attitude, when a liberal government shall call out its vast capacities. In every point of view, however, it cannot fail to be a source of deep interest to the United States.

The Patriots rely with great confidence upon the favorable disposition of those who originated and effected the late revolution in the peninsula, though they are well aware, that, notwithstanding the seeming unanimity among the constitutionalists, a portion are decidedly hostile to the progress of free principles, and have only yielded to the late changes in the hope, by the aid of the clergy, of effecting a counter-revolution or of enlarging the powers of the monarchy. By this time, you will have ascertained the views of the Cortes.

As far as correct information has been received, the Patriots occupy the interior of the country, with the command of its outlets the Orinoco and the Magdalena. The sanguinary character of the war has produced an inveterate hatred towards the Spaniards, and the present resolution of this government is decidedly in favor of independence of Spain, notwithstanding the late liberal changes in that country. There are daily defections in the Creole ranks of General Morillo, and, before the termination of this campaign, his force will consist chiefly of old Spanish troops, not exceeding 4000, scattered along an extensive sea coast. Indeed, the Spaniards do not occupy any entire province, and some of the points along the coast have been lately occupied by the Patriots, at the request of the Creole inhabitants; and, if General Morillo has not already surrendered, or abandoned the country, the probability is, that his forces will be confined to Carraccas, Valencia, and Carthagena. His chief defences are at those points; while the last advices say that Bolivar and Paez, at the head of an imposing force of infantry and cavalry, were advancing upon Carraccas.

It will be a desirable event if the present campaign, in terminating the war, shall allow so favorable a period to establish the constitution which the congress is required to prepare at Cucuta in January. Its features must be necessarily, for the present, a subject of conjecture, though it will probably conform, in most essential articles, to that of the United States. It will then become an interesting inquiry, in what manner they shall propose the extinction of their debt, and whether, upon the return of peace, and the establishment of their independence, their army shall emulate the glory acquired by that of our revolution, in peacably retiring to private life, without pay or subsistence? I fear that another author of "Newburg Letters" may not find the influence of a *second Washington* to resist his traitorous eloquence. We should, however, hope that these events may terminate as the friends of humanity and of free government wish.

24th Oct. P. S.—A vessel arrived at this place on the 22d inst. from the mouth of the river Trey on the main, about 50 miles east of Laguira: it had been captured by the Patriots, and was loaded with Cocoa; part of the booty. We learn thus that the campaign has actually commenced. The Patriot Generals had advanced to the following positions: Paez in Calabozo, Bermudez in Feron, Mazero in Ticaragua, Urdaneta in San Carlos. The Spanish Generals Morillo, Morales and Torre, were invested in Carraccas. The Gazette at Mompox and the Magdalena, says that St. Martha is in the possession of the Patriots. The Queen's battalion of 500, with their arms, &c. had passed over to the Patriots in Ticaragua. Bolivar was said to be near Cucuta and I presume is engaged in an effort to free Maracaybo, as that furnishes the most direct communication with the seat of the Congress.

The Editor of the Baltimore Farmer has advertised that he is making a collection of remarkable ears of corn, in the hope of ascertaining new facts useful to agriculture—and he requests those who have any such ears to send him one or two.

The late reports of the ratification of the Florida treaty, by Spain, remain unconfirmed.

The British October packet has arrived in New-York, but brings no later dates than before received.

GREAT SURGICAL OPERATION.

The most surprising and honorable operation of surgery is, without any contradiction, that lately executed by M. Richerand, by taking away a part of the ribs and the pleura. The patient was himself a medical man, and not ignorant of the danger he ran in this operation, but he also knew that his disorder was otherwise incurable. He was attacked with a cancer on the internal surface of the ribs and of the pleura, which continually produced fungosities, that had been in vain attempted to be repressed by the actual cautery.—M. Richerand was obliged to lay the ribs bare, to saw away two ribs to detach them from the pleura, and to cut away all the cancerous part of that membrane. As he had made the opening, the air rushing into the chest occasioned the first day great suffering and distress, in shortness of breath—the surgeon could touch and see the heart through the pericardium, which was as transparent as glass, and could assure himself of the total insensibility of both.—Much serous fluid flowed from the wound as long as it remained open, but it filled up slowly by means of the adhesion of the lungs with the pericardium and the fleshy granulations that were formed to it. At length the patient got so well, that on the twenty-seventh day after the operation, he could not resist the desire of going to the Medical School to see the fragments of the ribs, that had been taken from him; and in three or four days afterwards, he returned home, and went about his ordinary business. The success of M. Richerand is the more important, because it will authorise, in other cases, enterprises which, according to received opinions, would appear impossible, and we shall be less afraid of penetrating into the interior of the chest. M. Richerand even hopes that by opening the pericardium itself, and using proper injections, we may cure a disease that has hitherto been always fatal, the dropsy of that cavity.—*London paper.*

An enormous Fish, caught by Capt. Cahoone and the crew of the Revenue Cutter, near Sandy Hood, is now exhibiting at Scudder's Museum, New-York. Its length is fourteen feet, about seven feet in circumference, its fins four feet seven inches apart, and its weight about 1000 pounds: is of the *shark* kind, and is called by some naturalists the *Thresher*, by others the *Fox Fish*, on account of the length of its tail. It is remarkable for its hostility to the whale, and when aided by the sword fish, never fails to destroy him. Dr. Mitchell pronounces it one of the greatest curiosities ever exhibited in America.

Agriculture.—A discovery of great importance to agriculture and public economy is that of the great advantages which result from the practice of *reaping corn before it is perfectly ripe.* The theory, which has just been promulgated by Mr. Cadet de Vaux, originates with M. Salles, of the Agricultural Society of Beziers.—The following are the particulars: Corn, reaped eight days before the usual time, is, in the first place, secured from the dangers which threaten it at that time: this is only accidental; but a positive advantage is, that the grain is fuller, larger, finer, and that it is never attacked by the weevil. The truth of these assertions has been proved by the most conclusive comparative experiments, upon a piece of corn, one half of which was reaped before the usual time, and the other half at the degree of maturity fixed by the ordinary practice. The first portion gave a hectolitre of corn more for half a hectar of land. Afterwards an equal quantity of flour from the wheat of each portion was made into bread; that of the corn reaped green gave seven pounds of bread more than the other in six decalitres. Lastly, the weevil attacked the corn which was cut ripe; the other was exempt from it. The proper time for reaping is that when the grain, on being pressed between the fingers, has a doughy appearance, like the crumb of bread just hot from the oven, when pressed in the same manner.

Lit. Gazette.

Engraving.—The sideographic printing & engraving establishment of Messrs. Perkins, Fairman & Heath, has been commenced in the house in Fleet-street, late Parker's Glass Manufactory, with every prospect of splendid success. Already they have engaged to manufacture Bank Notes on their *inimitable* plan for several Yorkshire and other Banks; and they are also preparing various engravings for popular books, as maps and views for Goldsmith's Geography, frontispiece for Mason's Spelling Book, and a solar system for Blair's Preceptor, all of which will have proof impressions of their engravings, though tens of thousands are sold annually. Over and above these applications, they are making preparations to print on cotton, dresses of greater beauty than ever fabricated before. The perfection of all their prints must so improve the public judgment, that coarse and inferior prints must soon be banished from use; and hence the arts themselves must be greatly improved. *Lon. Pap.*

HAYTI.

The Betsey at Wilmington, left Cape Henry on the 4th of Nov. The captain informs, that shortly after the commencement of the insurrection, Christophe desired his royal consort, and the rest of the royal family, to retire from his room, that he wished to bathe—that but a few minutes after they had done so, the report of a pistol was heard; and upon their going into the room, they found that the King had blown out his brains.—On the 20th of October, Boyer made his public entry into Cape Henry, escorted by the troops and the inhabitants. The Prince Royal and Prince Victor, (sons of Christophe) the Princes Joachim and Philip, the Duke of Haravin, barons Vastey and Dessalines, and Gen. Fagis, were assassinated, the people being apprehensive that they were inimical to the revolution, and would endeavor to bring things back to their former state.—The Queen and her two daughters were at Cape Henry, having collected and obtained protection from Boyer. Measures were progressing, to place Christophe's late dominions under the laws and regulations of the part of the Island under the jurisdiction of Boyer, who was at Cape Haytien when the Betsey sailed, and was to remain there until the first of January, for the purpose of accomplishing that object.

We are informed that the Lottery for Soldiers' Bounty Land is now drawing, and that in the course of three months all the claims that have been presented at the General Land Office will be satisfied, and Patents transmitted to the claimants agreeably to the directions that were received with the claims.

National Intelligencer.

A TAX UPON WHISKEY.

This tax, says a southern writer, would not only prevent another loan, but, in a few years, would enable our government to extinguish its debt—would reduce every species of crime, and increase the morality of the republic. The voice of the people, too, calls loudly for a tax upon domestic spirits; and those who *will* consume foreign liquors, let them pay well for them. Let the duty be raised. Let our farmers have a market at home for their grain. Let this important measure be brought before Congress on its own merit, and it will pass by an overwhelming majority. Our immense granaries must not perish on hand—Congress is bound to relieve our yeomanry.

By the last Western Mail.

CONGRESS—SENATE.

Wednesday, December 6.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

Mr. Barbour, of Vir. rose merely to suggest, as there was no doubt the mind of every gentleman was fully made up on the subject, that the question should be decided without consuming the time of the Senate in further debate.

Mr. Eaton, of Tenn. said before the question was taken, he would ask leave to offer the following proviso to the resolution.

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to give the assent of Congress to any provision in the constitution of Missouri, if any such there be, which contravenes that clause in the constitution of the United States, which declares that "the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states."

Mr. King, of New-York, thought this amendment of too much importance, to be decided without a moment's reflection. Some little time, he thought ought to be allowed to see its bearing; to see whether it meant any thing or nothing, and, if any thing, what that was. He hoped the question would be postponed at least until to-morrow. Agreed to.

Thursday, December 7.

MISSOURI.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution for the admission of Missouri into the Union; the question being on the proviso, offered yesterday by Mr. Eaton.

Mr. King, of New-York, observed, that the decision had been deferred yesterday at his request. For himself, he could discover no good effect which the proviso would produce. Such a declaration could not weaken the effect of the repugnant article of the constitution adopted by Missouri, or alter in any respect, he conceived, the question as it already stood before the Senate, concerning the admission of the new state. He therefore could not, viewing it as he did, assent to this proposition.

Mr. Wilson, of New-Jersey, offered the following substitute, by way of amendment to the proposition of Mr. Eaton, which Mr. W. said, would answer better his view of the subject, being more specific and particular than the proviso already offered:

"That nothing herein contained shall be construed as giving the assent of Congress to so much of the constitution of the state of Missouri making it the duty of the legislature of said state to pass a law "to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to, and settling in, said state, under any pretext whatsoever," as may be repugnant to that provision of the constitution of the United States which prescribes that "the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states."

Mr. Eaton said, his wish was that Congress should avoid giving any opinion on the doubtful clause, or any particular clause of the constitution of Missouri; and the amendment offered by Mr. Wilson differed from his own in this only that it did designate a particular feature in the constitution which was declared unacknowledged. He did not think this course so eligible as the one suggested by his own motion, and therefore could not accept the amendment.

On the question to agree to Mr. Wilson's amendment, the Senate divided, and there appeared nine only in the affirmative; so it was rejected, and the question recurred on the proviso offered by Mr. Eaton.

Mr. Smith viewed this amendment as inoffensive, and therefore had no strong objection to it; but as he saw nothing in the constitution of Missouri which was not republican and conformable to the constitution of the United States, and of the correctness of which opinion, he was convinced, without assuming any thing on the score of talents, he could satisfy any member of the Senate, he could not vote for an amendment which implied a doubt of the constitutionality of that document.

The question was then taken on adopting Mr. Eaton's proviso, and was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Dana, Eaton, Edwards, Gaillard, Holmes, of Maine, Holmes, of Mississippi, Horsey, Hunter, Johnson, of Louisiana, King, of Alabama, Lloyd, Parrott, Pinkney, Taylor, Thomas, Trimble, Van Dyke, Walker, of Alabama, Williams, of Mississippi.—21.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barbour, Burrill, Dickerson, Elliot, Johnson, of Kentucky, King, of New-York, Lanman, Lowrie, Macon, Mills, Morrill, Noble, Otis, Palmer, Pleasants, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Smith, Talbot, Tichenor, Walker, of Georgia, Williams, of Tennessee, Wilson.—24.

MARINE LIST.

Dec. 2—Sailed, *sloop Eliza, Davison, New-York.*

6—Arrived, *sloop Nantucket, Goodspeed, Nantucket.*

Sloop Hiram, Buck, from this port, arrived at Boston on Friday last.

Spoken, Sept. 26, lat. 33, 64, lon. 21, brig Mary-Ann, 32 days from New-London, for coast of Patagonia.

Ring Phebe Ann, Holmes, has arrived at New-York from New-Orleans.

Ship Rosco, Willet, of New-York, has arrived at Provincetown, 30 days from Eleuthera in distress, leaking badly, sprung main-topmast, split most of her sails, bulwarks stove, and rudder shivered from the head to the water, and it was supposed from the quantity of smoke which issued out, that the hemp in her hold had become so heated as to take fire—all the avenues through which the air could enter, had been closed. She was to remain there for orders.

Married,

At Lisbon, on the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Nelson, Mr. NATHAN BROWN, to Miss MARY ANN BROWN.

At (Jewett's-City,) Griswold, on the 23rd ult. by the Rev. Mr. Waldo, Mr. MOSES UNDERWOOD, to Miss CLARISSA TOURTELOTT.

At Canterbury, on the 30th ult. by the Rev. Andrew Lee, Mr. JEDEDIAH WALKER, to Miss JERUSHA B. DOWNING, of Lisbon.

Died,

In this city, Mrs. LYDIA RAYMOND, wife of Mr. William Raymond, aged 27.

A daughter of Mr. Elisha H. Mansfield, aged 1 year.

In this town, Mr. DAVID BUSHNELL, aged 71 years.

At Stonington, on the 28th ult. Miss SARAH PHELPS, aged 18; daughter of Charles Phelps, Esq. deceased. She was a female of uncommon promise, and of a most amiable disposition. During her protracted sickness, she evinced the unshaken hope of a Christian, with the most unaffected resignation and patience: Her funeral was numerously attended on Thanksgiving day, and a most impressive sermon delivered by the Rev. Mr. Hart, from Ecclesiastes, 12. 1. The deceased left a legacy to the Female Education Society, of New Haven, of 100 dollars.

At his seat in South-Carolina, Gen. WILLIAM R. DAVIE formerly Governor of North-Carolina, and one of the Commissioners sent to France, during the administration of Mr. Adams. He was pre-eminent for attainments as a Civilian, a Soldier, and a Statesman.

In Albany, Mrs. MARGARET UNION. She gave near 900 dollars worth of books to the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Dutch Church.

AIR BALLOON.

Monsieur Peloubet,

AT the solicitation of a number of Gentlemen will raise a Balloon of about 29 feet in circumference, on Thursday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock, if the weather is favorable; near the Coffee-House of Mr. *Bolles.*

He will rely on the generosity of the inhabitants for remuneration, as there will be no price fixed; and for the purpose of insuring a sufficient sum to defray the expences, he will leave subscription papers at Mr. BOLLES'S.

Should the Balloon not ascend, the money will be refunded.

Norwich, Dec. 13, 1820.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 11th day of Dec. A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

THE Administrator upon the estate of *Mr. Eleazer Cary*, late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent, said administrator is hereby directed to give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post, in said Norwich, and also on the sign-post in Windham, in Windham County, for all persons interested in said estate, to appear, if they see cause, before this court, on the 2d Monday of January next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

6 *Attest, BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.*

WILLIAM TUCKER,

REQUESTS *all persons* who have accounts with him, of more than one year's standing, to call and settle. Notes will be received of those who are not in a situation to pay at this time—but he wishes to impress it on the minds of *all* who have *old* accounts with him, that they *must* be closed in *some* way.

Those who wish to pay in Grain are requested to deliver it by the 1st day of January next.

Griswold, Nov. 13th, 1820. 6w-3—

☞ *NOTICE.*

ALL the accounts of the subscriber, of more than one year's standing, that are not settled previous to the first of February next, will then be left with an Attorney.

HENRY NEVINS.

Dec. 12. 6—

Wanted,

AN industrious active Lad, 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the Stone Cutting Business. Enquire of

CHESTER KIMBALL.

New-London, Dec. 12, 1820. 6—

Taken up astray,

ON the 12th of Nov. last, a black yearling HEIFER, having no mark. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

DAVID METCALF.

Lebanon, Dec. 11, 1820. 6—

Utley's Remedy

FOR *Tooth-ache, Scurvy Gums, and Loose Teeth,*—The above valuable article for sale by

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, May 9, 1820. tf-27—

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

The late British Reviews notice, in terms of exalted though not unqualified praise, two volumes of new Poems, by Mr. Keats, who is said to be a very young man, gifted with powers, which, if properly directed, will obtain for him an elevated and a lasting station among the English Poets. The following lines from "Isabella," a Tale, describes, with a wild and affecting simplicity, the visit of the heroine, with her old nurse, to her lover's grave, and their digging for the head of the deceased:

SEE, as they creep along the river side,
How she doth whisper to that aged Dame,
And, after looking round the champain wide,
Shows her a knife.—"What faverous hectick flame
Burns in thee, child?—What good can thee betide,
That thou should'st smile again?"—The evening came,
And they had found Lorenzo's earthy bed;
The flint was there, the berries at his head.

Who hath not loiter'd in a green church-yard,
And let his spirit, like a demon-mole,
Work through the clayey soil and gravel hard,
To see scull, coffin'd bones, and funeral stole;
Pitying each form that hungry Death hath marr'd,
And filling it once more with human soul?
Ah! this is holiday to what was felt,
When Isabella by Lorenzo knelt.

She gaz'd into the fresh-thrown mould, as though
One glance did fully all its secrets tell;
Clearly she saw, as other eyes would know,
Pale limbs at bottom of a crystal well;
Upon the murderous spot she seem'd to grow,
Like to a native lily of the dell:
Then with her knife, all sudden, she began
To dig more fervently than misers can.

Soon she turn'd up a soiled glove, whereon
Her silk had play'd in purple phantasies,
She kiss'd it with a lip more chill than stone,
And put it in her bosom, where it dries
And freezes, utterly unto the bone
Those dainties made to still an infant's cries:
Then'gan she work again; nor stay'd her care,
But to throw back at times her veiling hair.

That old nurse stood beside her wondering,
Until her heart felt pity to the core
At sight of such a dismal laboring,
And so she kneeled, with her locks all hoar,
And put her lean hands to the horrid thing;
Three hours they labor'd at this travail sore;
At last they felt the kernel of the grave,
And Isabella did not stamp and rave.

SIX months from the present date, is limited by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the creditors of

Mrs. DEBORAH PARKER,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their claims, to the underwritten Commissioners, duly appointed to receive and adjust said claims, and for this purpose, the Commissioners will attend at the office of *Benjamin Snow*, on the first Wednesdays of March and June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

BENJAMIN SNOW, } *Com'rs.*
JOHN L. BUSWELL, }

Norwich, Dec. 6, 1820. 5—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 16th day of Nov. A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. ELEAZER CARY,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Gurdon Huntington*, the administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice in the Norwich Courier and Independent Observer—and posting on the sign-posts in the towns of Norwich and Windham.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

GURDON HUNTINGTON *Adm'r.*

Nov. 29. 1—4

WINDHAM COUNTY, ss.

Brooklyn Superior Court, Sept. Term, 1820.

UPON the Petition of LUCY ENSWORTH, of Sterling, in said County of Windham, shewing to said Court, That she was on the 2d day of March, 1797, legally married to *James Ensworth*, formerly of Canterbury, in said County, now and for more than three years last past deserted and gone to parts unknown to your petitioner, alleging wilful absence for more than three years, with total neglect of duty in violation of the marriage covenant, and praying for a bill of divorce, &c.—which petition is by said Court ordered to be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Brooklyn, in and for said County, on the first Tuesday in Jan. 1821, and that the pendency of this petition be published in the *Observer*, a paper printed at Brooklyn, and the *Courier*, a paper printed in Norwich, in the County of New-London, six weeks successively, the last of which shall be at least three weeks previous to the sitting of said Court.

Dated at Brooklyn, the 16th day of September, 1820.

SAMUEL GRAY, *Clerk.*

Came into the enclosure

OF the subscriber on the 19th of last month, a likely dark red HEIFER, coming two years old, with no mark that I can discover. The owner can have her by paying charges.

TIMOTHY STANIFORD.

Windham, Dec. 5, 1820. 5—

For Sale,
A FARM,

CONTAINING about ninety acres of excellent land for *mowing, pasture* and *tillage*, with a large proportion of *wood*.—A good *Dwelling-House* and other out houses, almost new thereon standing, pleasantly situated in Norwich, on the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Brooklyn, with the *stock and farming utensils* on the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

A lot of *Wood Land*, lying in Lisbon, on the aforesaid turnpike, containing about four acres, one mile and a half from the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

In Plainfield, a convenient Tenement for a small family, opposite the mansion of *Ephraim Wheeler, Esq.* For particulars enquire of THOMAS WHEELER, on said Farm.

June 6, 1820. 51-tf—

Cabinet and Chair Factory.
H. COLTON,

HAVING recently extended his business, by embracing the *Manufactory of Chairs*, will now be able to furnish, at short notice, *Cabinet Furniture and Chairs* of every description, after the latest New-York patterns and at reduced prices.

FOR SALE,

Cherry Lumber, Mahogany Boards, Plank and Veneers.

ALSO,

A second hand Chaise.

WANTED,

Maple Joist and Timber for Chairs.

Nov. 8. 1—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 1 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

WEAVING.

JOSEPH BREED, has on hand and will be constantly supplied with a quantity of Cotton Yarn to be wove into Plaids.

To good and expeditious Weavers liberal prices will be given.

Sept 19, 1820. 46—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the *Bozrah Manufacturing Company*, whose accounts are more than a year's standing, are requested to make immediate payment.—Grain of all kinds will be received at a fair price.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

Bozrahville, Oct. 14, 1820. 50—

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the 15th Sept. a red and white Yearling Bull. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

FESTUS LADD.

Franklin, Nov. 23, 1820. 4—

STRAYED

FROM the owner last July, a Red HEIFER CALF. Whoever will give information of it to the subscriber shall be rewarded.

ISRAEL BRUMLEY 2d.

Griswold, Nov. 20, 1820. 4—

WANTED,

TWO capable GIRLS, of good character, to do common house work. Apply to the Agent of the *Bozrah Manufacturing Company.*

Bozrahville, Nov. 28, 1820. 4—

Live Geese Feathers.

100 lbs. live Geese Feathers, for sale by LYMAN BREWER.

Who will pay cash for good WHITE BEANS, if delivered before the River closes.

Nov. 28. 4—

Four Bales Cotton,

FOR SALE BY

F. A. & G. L. PERKINS.

Nov. 29, 1820. 3w-4—

ANDERSON'S
COUGH DROPS.

The most valuable Medicine in use for COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proof of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine. Many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

Caution.—Be particular that every genuine bottle has "*Anderson's Cough Drops*" stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed by JAMES MELLEN.

I hereby certify that I have for fifteen years past, been greatly troubled with a pain in my side or the breast, & more or less, cough & weakness of the lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business without much pain, and have suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. I, a few days since, purchased a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me, and my former strength restored. I attribute my relief entirely to the use of these drops, and can with confidence recommend them to all such as are afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs, or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valuable medicine ever prepared for such complaints.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

Copy of a letter to Mr Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford: Sir, I am a man of about sixty years of age, and have been afflicted from my infancy with a cough more than people in general; especially, when I took cold; but in the summer of 1817 I took a violent cold, which caused a hard cough, difficult breathing and wheezing, so that it deprived me in a measure of sleep, and at times could not lie in bed, which continued for more than a year, and which got my health very low, I then heard of Dr. Anderson's Cough Drops, and purchased at your store three bottles, which I have reason to believe have restored me to my former state of health, and I can truly say that I believe them to be the best medicine for coughs and colds now in use.

ALEXANDER SACKETT.

Warren, Connecticut, March 25, 1819.

P. S. If you think the above certificate worth publishing you are at liberty to do it. A. S.

These drops generally give instant ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOTTLE.

Sold wholesale and retail, by *James Mellen*, Hudson; *Isaac Thompson*, New-London; *Charles Dyer, & Co.* Middletown; *Dyer & Howes*, Windham; *Joseph C. Huntington* and *Samuel Tyler*, Norwich.

June 6. 31—

DR. FRINK'S

Universal American Pills,

Lately prepared by the Inventor of the Dispensary, sign of the Good Samaritan, Northampton, Mass. are now made only by Mrs. Frink, at Norwich, Connecticut, to whom, before his decease, he communicated the skill of making this unrivalled Medicine.

THESE Pills have virtues highly salutary in all those complaints hereafter mentioned. More than seven years past their success has been most flatteringly acknowledged in Boston, and other principal towns in New-England, by gentlemen of high respectability. The infallible test of experience has proved them to be, in all cases, quick, thorough, easy; leaving the bowels in a quiet state, and happily uniting the ultimate effects of an emetic and cathartic, but without the distressing spasms which an emetic usually creates. They remove from the stomach and bowels the surcharge of acrid bile, vitiated mucus, and morbid humors, in the most pleasant and effectual manner. The remote or exciting causes of Fevers, and other formidable diseases, often originate from the sources last named, when allowed to remain in the system. How important then is it, to have at hand a safe and kind remedy, or seasonable preventative, against the threatened evil. When the following diseases are assailing the constitution, and no Physician is at hand, how many valuable lives may be saved every year, by a timely use of these invaluable Pills—that is to say—Giddiness, Pains in the Head and Neck, Cholic, Melancholy, Jaundice, Dropsy, Worms, Costiveness, Gripes, Puking, Obstructions in the Kidney passages, Weak and Inflamed Eyes, Typhus and Bilious Fevers, Camp Distemper, Putrid Dysentary, Paleness with loss of appetite.

In these and numerous other complaints, the public are assured not a single instance in seven years has occurred, in which those who have used have not given Dr. Frink's Universal American Pills their unqualified approbation.

The most perfect attention and care are used in preparing this excellent medicine.

A liberal discount to Druggists who buy at wholesale. Certificates and directions will accompany each box of Pills, and none are genuine but those signed by U. FRINK, with a seal.

These Pills are for sale by

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Sept. 5, 1820. 11—

Vocal and Instrumental
MUSIC.

MUSICA SACRA: a collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces.

The Musical Reader, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Sections, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score—to which are prefixed the Rudiments of Music.

Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music.

The Hartford Collection of classical Church Music. By Eli Roberts.

The Easy Instructor, or a new method of teaching Sacred Harmony. By William Little and William Smith.

Gamutes, in variety.

The Instrumental Preceptor, comprising instructions for the Clarinet, Hautboy, Flute and Bassoon—with a variety of the most celebrated, *airs, marches, minuets, songs, rondeaus, trios, &c.*

A new and highly improved Violin Preceptor, containing in addition to the Rudiments, a choice and extensive selection of the most approved *Cotillions, Dances, Waltzes, Songs, Airs, &c.*

Riley's Flute Melodies.

A new and choice collection of Flute Melodies, to which are prefixed instructions for the German Flute, and patent Flageiet.

A new and complete Flute Preceptor.

A new and complete Preceptor for the Fife—together with a choice collection of *Marches.*

Massachusetts collection of Martial Music. By Alvan Robinson.

FOR SALE,

IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES AT

R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store.*

Nov. 8. 1—

Periodical Works.

SUBSCRIBERS solicited by T. ROBINSON for the following valuable works.

NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,

Published quarterly, price $2 00 per annum, each No. to contain about 110 pages 8 vo. Considering the merits, low price and its being delivered in Norwich free of expence of postage, it is confidently believed, there will not be a practising Physician in this vicinity, who will withhold his patronage from this valuable work.

Philadelphia Journal of Medical and Physical Science, Edited by N. Chapman, M. D. and R. M. Patterson, M. D.

Journal of Science, edited by Professor Silliman.

Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

The Christian Spectator, edited by an association of Gentlemen—$3 per annum.

Nov. 22, 1820 3—

Agricultural Almanack.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store,

Per groce, dozen, or single.

AN Agricultural and Economical Almanack, for 1821. Besides the usual matter of an Almanack, it contains a selection of useful hints and receipts for farmers, sitting of Courts, and a variety of useful and entertaining matter.

Nov. 29.

MUSIC.

Templi Carmina.

SONGS of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music. Seventh Edition.

MUSICA SACRA: or Springfield and Utica collections united. By *Thomas Hastings & Solomon Warriner.*

COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY, by *Samuel Holyoke.*

ALSO,

Gamuts and Music,

FOR THE

French-Horn, Bassoon, Clarinet, Hautboy, Flute, Violin, Drum, Fife, &c.

FOR SALE BY

T. ROBINSON.

Walker's Dictionary,

OCTAVO EDITION.

PRICE $3,50.

Just received and for sale at

B. HUBBARD'S Book-Store,

WALKER'S Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, and Expositor of the English language. To which is added a Key to the classical pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture proper names. Stereotype edition.

Nov. 29

RECEIVED and for sale by subscriber, Mussey's hollow barred Gridirons, with Reflectors and Dripping-Pans. They come at a less price than the common Gridiron, and are acknowledged by a long list of purchasers to be superior to all other kinds yet in use.

JOHN LATHROP.

Oct. 25, 1820. 51—

GIN.
Best Cold Spring Gin,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH BREED,

WHO WANTS TO PURCHASE,

200 White Oak GIN BARRELS.

Sept. 19. 46—

Norwich, Oct. 11, 1820.

NEW GOODS.
J. W. Kinney,

HAS just received from New-York a general assortment of fresh imported

DRY GOODS,

which he offers for sale, as cheap as the cheapest.

AMONG THEM ARE,

Super. and low prized Cloths and Cassimeres of all colours; Black, Blue, White, Red and Scarlet Flannels; Scarlet Printed Salisbury Flannel; Blankets; Baizes; Hearth Rugs; 50 ps. Black and Coloured Bombazetts; Figured do.; Rattinetts; Scotch Plaids; 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4 Merino, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls; 100 ps. Callicoes and Ginghams; Worsted and Cotton Hosiery; Thread Edgings and Laces; Linen Cambric; Muslin Robes; Black and Coloured Canton Crapes; Nankin Crape Robes; Holt's superior Wire Thread; Ribbons of all kinds; Merino Fringes; Men's Woodstock and Beaver Gloves; Ladies' Beaver, Kid, and Silk do. &c. &c.

NEW GOODS.
F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a very large assortment of

EUROPEAN & INDIA DRY GOODS,

which they offer for sale *wholesale* and *retail*, CHEAP FOR CASH.

Among them are

Superfine, middling, & low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres.
Coatings, Baizes, Flannels and Blankets.
Plain and printed Cassimere Shawls, (assorted colors.)
Real Merino do. from 1¾ to 1¾ yards square.
Imitation, Cotton, and Crape do.
50 ps. Superfine undressed Navy Blue Prints.
75 „ Bombazetts.
Rattinet, Bombazine, and Wildbore.
Irish Linen, Diaper and Lawn.
Russia and Irish Sheeting.
Nankin and Canton Crapes.
Crape Dresses.
Cotton, Worsted and Silk Hosiery, assorted.
Linen and Cotton Cambrics.
Imitation Linen, do.
Toilinet, Marseilles, and Silk Vesting.
Shell and Horn Combs.
Silk, Cotton, Kid, and Beaver Gloves.
Thread, Cotton and Silk Laces.
Black and White Thule do.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
Best double Florence Silks, assorted colors.
India Levantine, do.
Sinchaws and Sarcenetts.
Black, White, Pink, Green, and Lilac Sattin.
Rib'd Florentine.
Pelisse Cloths, (variety of colors and qualities.)
Book Muslins. Plain and figured Leno.
Real Tartan Plaid, (high colored and handsome patterns.)
Black and White Lace Veils and Shawls.
30 pieces Cotton Shirting.
Ladies' Shoes, and Socks.
10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING,

At the lowest New-York prices.

Purchasers, who pay Cash for Goods, are particularly requested to call and get the worth of their money of

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

Norwich, Oct. 9, 1820. 49—

Rum, Molasses, &c.

10 Hhds. St. Croix and Antigua Rum.
5 „ New-England do.
4 Hhds. Molasses.
60 Tons N. S. Plaster, in stone & ground.
All kinds Providence and N. Stonington Lime.
Superfine Southern and New-York Flour.
Nova-Scotia Grindstones.
Turks-Island Salt. Hartford Brick.
All kinds Pine Plank, Boards, Clapboards, Joist and Shingles.
Oak and Chesnut Lumber, &c.

FOR SALE BY

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Who will purchase, all kinds Oak and Chesnut Lumber.

Nov. 8. 8w-1—

SALT, &c

600 bushels Rock, St. Ubes, Liverpool coarse and fine SALT,
1000 lbs TALLOW,
3 doz. bottles Philadelphia PORTER,
60 quintals CODFISH,
10 bushels dried APPLES.
A constant supply warranted FLOUR.

The above articles are for sale very low for Cash or Produce, by

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, Nov. 22, 1820. 5—

Flour and Lime.

FRESH superfine Flour, in barrels and half barrels.

Dexter's Stone Lime, first quality,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES N. BROWN.

July 19. 37—

CIDER BRANDY.

10 Bbls. Cider Brandy, first quality. For sale by

RIPLEY & WALDO.

Dec. 6

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1820. *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XXV. No. 7.]

STOVES.

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of

WILSON'S

Patent Parlor and Cooking STOVES,

OF various forms and sizes, far surpassing all others in beauty and economy, as the experience of several years has abundantly proved—calculated for coal or wood, for sitting rooms, counting houses, &c.

Open Cooking Stoves

of various sizes—large hearth sufficient for roasting and broiling in front, from 2 to 4 boilers, on the top.

Also a supply of

Stafford Cooking & Parlor Stoves.

LYMAN BREWER.

Nov. 27, 1820. 4—

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a very large assortment of

EUROPEAN & INDIA DRY GOODS, which they offer for sale *wholesale* and *retail*, CHEAP FOR CASH.

Among them are

Superfine, middling, & low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres.
Coatings, Baizes, Flannels and Blankets
Plain and printed Cassimere Shawls, (assorted colors.)
Real Mesino do. from 1¼ to 1¾ yards square.
Imitation, Cotton, and Crape do.
30 ps. Superfine undressed Navy Blue Prints.
75 ,, Bombazetts.
Rattinet, Bombazine, and Wildbore.
Irish Linen, Diaper and Lawn.
Russia and Irish Sheeting.
Nankin and Canton Crapes.
Crape Dresses.
Cotton, Worsted and Silk Hosiery, assorted.
Linen and Cotton Cambrics.
Imitation Linen, do.
Toilinet, Marseilles, and Silk Vesting.
Shell and Horn Combs.
Silk, Cotton, Kid, and Beaver Gloves.
Thread, Cotton and Silk Laces.
Black and White Thule do.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
Best double Florence Silks, assorted colors.
India Levantine, do.
Sinchaws and Sarcnetts.
Black, White, Pink, Green, and Lilac Sattin.
Rib'd Florentine.
Pelisse Cloths, (variety of colors and qualities.)
Book Muslins. Plain and figured Leno
Real Tartan Plaid, (high colored and handsome patterns.)
Black and White Lace Veils and Shawls.
30 pieces Cotton Shirting.
Ladies' Shoes, and Socks.
10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING,

At the lowest New-York prices.

Purchasers, who pay CASH for GOODS, are particularly requested to call and get the worth of their money of

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

Norwich, Oct. 9, 1820. 49—

SCHOOL BOOKS, etc.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS FOR SALE, IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES,

MURRAY'S English Grammar, Reader, Key, Exercises, and Introduction; American Orator; American Reader; Columbian Orator; Pike's, Daboll's, and Root's Arithmetic; Webster's Elements of Useful Knowledge; School Bibles and Testaments; Webster's, Perry's Johnson's Walker's, and Entick's Dictionaries; American Preceptor; Dwight's Geography; Webster's Spelling Book; Cummings' Geography & Atlas; Cummings' First Lessons in Geography and Astronomy; Morse's Geography; Willet's Geography & Atlas; Russell's abridgment of Murray's Grammar; Murray's abridgment, do.; Scott's Lessons; Adam's Latin Grammar; Flint's Surveying; Tytler's Elements of General History; Copperplate Copies; Primers, &c.

Nov. 8. 1—

OCTOBER 11, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

J. W. Kinney,

HAS just received from New-York a general assortment of fresh imported

DRY GOODS,

which he offers for sale, as cheap as the cheapest.

AMONG THEM ARE,

Super. and low prized Cloths and Cassimeres of all colours; Black, Blue, White, Red and Scarlet Flannels; Scarlet Printed Salisbury Flannel; Blankets; Baizes; Hearth Rugs; 50 ps. Black and Coloured Bombazetts; Figured do.; Rattinetts; Scotch Plaids; 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4 Merino, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls; 100 ps Callicoes and Ginghams; Worsted and Cotton Hosiery; Thread Edgings and Laces; Linen Cambric; Muslin Robes; Black and Coloured Canton Crapes; Nankin Crape Robes; Holt's superior Wire Thread; Ribbons of all kinds; Merino Fringes; Men's Woodstock and Beaver Gloves; Ladies' Beaver, Kid, and Silk do. &c. &c.

CHEAP GOODS.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received and are now opening a large and valuable assortment

Fresh Imported

DRY GOODS,

Which together with those before on hand make as good an assortment as can be found in any Dry Good Store in this State, all which were bought with Cash, and will be sold,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

AT A SMALL ADVANCE FOR CASH.

Among which are,

75 pieces extra superfine, middling, & low prized Black, Blue, Mixed, Brown, Corbo, Wine, Snuff, Drab, Pearl, Bottle and Olive Green Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Ladies' Pelisse Cloths, assorted colors.
Green, White, Crimson, Scarlet, and Yellow Flannels.
75 pieces plain and twilled Bombazetts, all colors.
50 pieces Irish Linens and British Cotton Shirtings.
Best black India and French Levantines.
Black Satin. Russia Diapers.
4, 6, 8, and 10-4 Irish Diapers, extra nice.
Irish, Russia and Cotton Sheetings.
20 doz. plain & figured Cassimere, Crape, Silk and Cotton Shawls.
4, 6, 8, & 9-4 elegant rich Merino Shawls, newest style.
60 pieces twilled and plain black and colored Lutestring.
40 pieces best Nankin and Canton Crapes, all colors.
Cambrick and common Dimotics.
Callicoes and Ginghams.
Elegant Scotch Plaids.
Figured and Plain Rattinetts.
300 pieces plain Ribbons, assorted.
Elegant Garnitures. Figured do.
Bandanna, Flag, Silk, and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Linen Cambric and Lawns.
Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Hosiery.
30 doz. handsome Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves, assorted, of every description
Domestic Sheetings, (Waltham style) Shirting, Ginghams, Checks, &c.
14-4 Counter Pins. Silk and Cotton Velvets, all colors.
Plain and figured Book Muslins.
Lenoes. Jackonet and Mull Mull Muslins. Sarcnett and common Cambrics.
10 lbs. best Black and colored assorted Sewing Silks and Twist.
Figured Salisbury Flannels.
Black and Colored Cambrics. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons. Maltese do. Snaps, &c. &c.
30 doz. extra large Tortoise and Mock Shell Combs—

Together with a complete assortment of

Fancy Dry Goods,

OF THE NEWEST FASHION.

—ALSO—

500 pair Ladies' New-York and Boston *KID & MOROCCO SHOES*, newest style, with and without heels, very cheap.
60 pair Prunella do.
A few Ladies' superfine Leghorn Hats, much cheaper than the N. York prices.

N. B.—New supplies of Goods will be received from New-York and Boston, almost every week, throughthe season.

Those who have Cash to pay for Goods will do well to call.

Norwich, Oct. 10, 1820. 49—

Live Geese Feathers.

100 lbs. live Geese Feathers, for sale by LYMAN BREWER.

Who will pay cash for good WHITE BEANS, if delivered before the River closes.

Nov. 23. 4—

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

F. A. Huntington, & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

FALL GOODS,

Which together with their former Stock, comprise the best assortment now in market, viz:

80 pieces superfine, middling and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
20 ps. Ladies' Pelisse Cloths,
Lion Skins and Coatings.
30 ps. Green, White, Scarlet, Crimson, and Yellow Flannels,
Rose and Point Blankets,
75 ps. Bombazetts and Bombazines,
10 do. Plain and Figured Rattinets.
Elegant Cassimere Shawls, (with printed borders,)
Do. Merino do. and Handkerchiefs,
50 ps. Irish Linens.
50 do. British Cotton Shirtings & Sheetings,
100 ps. Calicoes and Ginghams,
75 do. Figured and Plain Cambrick, Jaconett, and Book Muslins,
Silk and Cotton Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs.
Black and Colored Figured and Plain Canton Crapes,
Black and Colored Lustrings and Satins,
Beaver, Kid, and Silk Gloves,
Silk, Worsted and Cotton Hosiery,
Thule Lace, Lace Shawls, and Handkerchiefs, Shell and Horn Combs, Vestings. Ribbons, Silk Braids, Tapes, Threads. Fins, Needles, Carpet and Quality Bindings, &c. &c.

All of which they will sell very low for cash.

Norwich, Nov. 28, 1820 4—

Accommodation Store.

THE Subscriber offers to accommodate the public, for ready pay, with a choice selection of

GROCERIES,

viz.

Real Cognac and Cider Brandy.
Holland and Country Gin.
Old Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua and Boston Rum.
Rose, Cinnamon, Anniseed and Peppermint Cordials.
Young Hyson, Hysoff Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas.
Two Tons Lump, Muscovado, Havana White and Brown Sugars.
One Tierce first sort Pearl-Ashes.
A constant supply of Wheat, Rye and Newburg hull'd Buck-Wheat Flour.
Six hundred bushels Rock, Straits, Cape, Liverpool Coarse and Fine Salt.
Molasses very superior.
Doolittle's Bar Soap.
Rice, Pure Ginger, Pepper, Pimento, Cassia, Nutmegs, Starch, Sweet Scented long and short cut Tobacco, Snuff and Segars, Codfish, Mackarel, &c. &c.

With many other articles too numerous to particularize.

CALVIN TYLER

Dec. 6, 1820. 5—

GROCERIES.

2 Hhds. old Antigua Rum,
6 Hhds. 2d and 3d proof West-India do.
1 Pipe Holland Gin,
1 do. Cognac Brandy,
4 Hhds. best New-Orleans and Trinidad Molasses,
14 Hhds. ordinary quality, *(very cheap.)*
A few Barrels excellent Whiskey,
London particular, Teneriffe, Old Sherry, Madeira, Lisbon, Malaga and Cargo Teneriffe Wines, of excellent quality,
4 Chests Hyson Skin Tea,
5 do. Bohea, do.
1 do. Souchong, superior quality,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Teas.
2 Hhds. and 4 bbls. Havanna and Muscovado Sugars,
Loaf and Lump do. Benninghoove & Dick Snuff by the bbl. or bladder, 6 kegs Tobacco, Saltpetre, Cassia, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Pepper, Pimento, Ginger per keg or less. Spanish and American Segars, Cut Tobacco, London and American Porter, Rice, Fall and Winter pressed Oil, &c. &c. *Just received and for sale by*

LYMAN BREWER.

Nov. 14, 1820. 2—

SALT, &c.

600 bushels Rock, St. Ubes, Liverpool coarse and fine SALT,
1000 lbs. TALLOW,
8 doz. bottles Philadelphia PORTER,
60 quintals COD FISH,
10 bushels dried APPLES;
A constant supply warranted FLOUR.

The above articles are for sale very low. for Cash or Produce, by

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, Nov. 22, 1820. 3—

OIL.

A FEW barrels summer strained SPERM OIL.

FOR SALE BY JOS. BREED.

Nov. 1. 3—

Troops at Council Bluffs.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 4.

Extract of a letter from Brigadier-General Atkinson, to the Secretary of War.

FRANKLIN, OCT. 15, 1820.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of the 17th and 21st of June. Your instructions respecting the occupancy of Fort Osage, and in relation to the complaints made by the Osage deputation, at Washington, shall be particularly attended to.

I left Council Bluffs on the 1st inst. and came down the waggon road that Lieut. Fields has opened with his command. We overtook him on Grand River, about forty miles above its mouth, on the 10th inst. with his waggon, team, and party, in good condition. As soon as I get his report on opening the road, it shall be forwarded to you, as shall the report and topographical sketch of Lieutenant Talcott, of the route across to St. Peters. The road is measured from the Bluffs to Charlton; the distance is about two hundred and fifty miles; the distance across to St. Peters, is estimated at three hundred miles. From a belief that the Sac Indians are secretly hostile to the whites, I have deferred having the country across to Rock Island, and Prairie du Chien, explored, for the present.

The ague and fever has been prevalent at the post above, for the last two months, but there is every reason to believe that it will soon disappear. Only one death has occurred among the troops from the 15th April, to the 1st inst. and that from a case of the typhus.

The new barracks were in a state of forwardness on the 1st instant; indeed, most of the troops were quartered. The rooms were put up with round logs, and hewn down without and within; the whole of the infantry, and one block of the rifle barracks, are covered with shingles. Good brick chimneys were made to most of the rooms and the residue, no doubt completed by this time. The barracks are dry and comfortable, and will probably last some fifteen years; a plan of their construction, and of their defences, shall be forwarded to you on my arrival at St. Louis.

Our crop surpasses my expectation; of corn we shall no doubt gather more than 10,000 bushels.—From the quantity gathered and measured, from an acre, which I believe, yielded not more than an average, we should count on more than 15,000 bushels. The acre alluded to produced 102 1-2 bushels of shelled corn, but, as it was not yet quite dry, an allowance for shrinking of 22 1-2 per cent, would still give us more than the latter quantity. Our potatoe crop will not be as abundant as anticipated, nor will the product of turnips; of the former we shall probably gather 4000 bushels, and from 4 to 5000 of the latter. Grasshoppers appeared in myriads the last week in August, and stripped the turnips of their leaves; they were so well grown however, as to resuscitate measurably, and will give half a crop. If these destructive visitants had made their appearance six weeks sooner, we should not have made one bushel of corn. They stripped it, even at that late period, of half its leaves. The Pawnee Indians lost their whole crop by their ravages, and I understand that at the Earl of Selkirk's establishment, on Red River, the two last crops have been entirely destroyed by them.

If we are not again visited by these insects, there is no doubt but we shall be able, after gathering the next crop, to subsist ourselves in plentiful abundance by our own labors. We have cut and preserved two hundred and fifty tons of hay, which will be sufficient for our horses and cattle.

The Indian tribes on the Missouri continue friendly towards us. Our opportunity of judging of their dispositions has been greater the present season than at any former period. In September there was assembled, at one time, at the Bluffs, the chiefs and head men of the three bands of Pawnees, of the Kansas, of the Mahas, of the Poncas; of the three bands of Yanketon Sioux, of the Teton Sioux, and of the Sioux Sioux, residing above the Great Bend; all of whom professed to be, and are, no doubt, as friendly as could be wished. It is said that the Arracaras, who inhabit the country 150 miles below the Mandans, speak lightly of the coming of the troops; and the friendly disposition of the Mandans is also questioned. In these reports but little confidence should be placed. For my own part, I have not the least doubt but the presence of 400 troops would be quite sufficient to overawe them, and make as favorable an impression as could be desired; and which I must hope will be authorised early in the spring. There certainly is not the least difficulty, with proper management, of carrying the views of government into full effect, in regard to opening a friendly intercourse with the upper tribes.

Whilst the representatives of the above mentioned tribes were at the Bluffs, the brigade was paraded for review, with two pieces of cannon on the right, supplied with horses and mounted artillerists. After the troops were reviewed in line, and in passing in common and quick time, they were carried through various evolutions, and the artillery made to pass over the plain at the full speed of the horses.—The display had the effect on the minds of the Indians, that it was intended to inspire, which was most favorable, as to the appearance and efficiency of the troops, and of the practicability of using cannon with ease and effect. The steam boat "Expedition" was also put in motion, to their great astonishment and admiration.

Major O'Fallon has been zealous and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties as Indian agent. His impartial and dignified conduct towards the Indians, has made very a favorable impression on them; and it requires nothing but a similar course of conduct, on the part of the agent of government, to perpetuate their friendship."

National Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, December 6.

DUTY ON FRENCH TONNAGE.

MR. NEWTON, from the committee of commerce reported the following bill:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels," passed May 15th, 1820, shall not extend to, or operate upon, any French ship or vessel that shall have entered into any port within the jurisdiction of the U. States prior to the 30th day of September, 1820

SEC. 2 And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury, after deducting a tonnage duty equal to that paid by every French ship or vessel which entered the ports within the jurisdiction of the United States, prior to the passage and operation of the act entitled "An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels," passed May 15th, 1820, from the tonnage duty collected from French ships and vessels, by virtue of the above recited act, between the first day of July, 1820, and the 30th day of September following, he, and he is hereby, authorised and directed to pay and refund the remainder of such tonnage duty, free from costs and charges, to any person or persons who shall have authority to receive the same.

The bill was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Tomlinson, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorising the President of the United States to require that the collector of the customs for the district of Sandusky shall reside at Portland, in the district aforesaid.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution proposing an inquiry into the extent of claims for property lost and destroyed during the late war with Great Britain, the Seminole war, &c. The resolution was rejected by a small majority.

Mr. Foot, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the act for the better government of the Navy of the United States, as authorises the infliction of corporal punishment by stripes or lashes; and also to provide for the punishment of any officer or private in the Navy, who shall send or accept a challenge to fight a duel, in the same manner as is provided in the 25th and 26th articles of the first section of the act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, said, if he understood the resolution, it proposed a measure which would have the effect to destroy the efficiency of the Navy.

Mr Foot replied, that the resolution proposed only an enquiry—the object of which was the expediency of establishing an uniformity in the mode of governing the Army and Navy. In the act of 1812, regulating the articles of war, corporal punishment in the army had been abolished. Whether it was expedient to establish the same rule for the government of the navy, or not, was a matter for inquiry, which might be ascertained under this resolution.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, moved to lay the resolution on the table; which motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr Tracy, the report of a committee of the last session on the petition of Charles Townsend, was referred to a committee of the whole.

MISSOURI.

The House went into committee on the Resolution declaring the admission of Missouri into the Union on an equal footing with the original States—Mr Nelson in the chair.

Mr. Lowndes rose and delivered a speech of nearly two hours in length, when the committee rose, and the House adjourned. In the course of his remarks, Mr. L. said he believed that the law of last session gave Missouri a right to form a constitution, and that, having done so, she is now a State. Whether that particular clause of the constitution, to which exception was understood to be taken, was constitutional or not, the interest of the nation, justice to Missouri, and respect for itself, required that the House should not undertake to decide. She has her own Government, Legislature, and Judiciary, and exercises all the rights of a sovereign State. In this case as in the other, he should think it inexpedient to pronounce on the constitutional question; because, should that clause be excepted from the recognition, it could be re instated on her becoming a State, without the power of Congress to prevent it; and the question must at last be decided by the Judiciary the only competent tribunal.

Thursday, December 7.

MISSOURI.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson, of Virginia, in the chair, on the resolution declaring the admission of Missouri into the Union on an equal footing with the other States of the Union. And the question having been again stated—

Mr. Sergeant rose, and spoke for more than two hours, in opposition to the sentiments delivered yesterday by Mr. Lowndes, and concluded his speech, by stating,

That with respect to what would be the condition of the territory on the rejection of this constitution, Mr. S. said it appeared to him it would be territorial. What provision it might be necessary to make in respect to it he did not pretend to say, nor whether it would be necessary to make any. A case of the sort had never occurred in the history of our government, and it would, if it occurred, deserve a careful and deliberate examination and decision.

On motion of Mr. Storrs, who desired an opportunity of stating the reasons which

ORIGINAL STAINED

would induce him to vote against the resolution of the admission of Missouri—

The committee rose, and the House adjourned

Friday, December 8.

Mr. Foot moved for the consideration of a proposition submitted by him a few days ago, respecting the discipline of the navy; but the house refused now to consider it.

MISSOURI.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Hill in the chair, on the resolution declaring the admission of Missouri into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.

Mr. Storrs, of New-York, in a speech of about an hour's length, assigned the reasons which would induce him to vote against the resolution.

Mr. P. Barbour, of Virginia, in a speech of somewhat greater length, defended the resolution, and vindicated the right of Missouri to the form of admission into the Union.

When Mr. Barbour concluded, there seemed not to be a disposition in any person to rise.

Mr. Smyth, of Va. said that he wished to present his views on the subject, but was not prepared to do so this afternoon. He therefore asked that the committee should rise, & ask leave to sit again.

The committee, however, refused to rise.

Mr. Archer, of Va. said that he, too, wished to address the house on this question, but was prevented from doing so to-day by bodily indisposition.

Another motion for the committee to rise was negatived.

At length, however, after one or two more refusals, the committee rose and reported the resolution to the house; and after several ineffectual attempts, a motion at length prevailed to lay it on the table.

And the House adjourned.

Saturday, December 9.

Mr. Wendover presented a petition from the Mercantile Society of the city of New-York, praying for an imposition of a duty of 10 per cent, on sales at auction; also for the establishment of an uniform system of Bankruptcy; and for such a modification of the Tariff of duties on imports, as is demanded by the best interests of the nation.

Monday, December 11.

Mr. Williams made a report on the petition of the owners of vessels sunk in the harbor of Baltimore to prevent the approach of the British ships in 1814, accompanied by a bill for their relief; which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Butler, of N. H. it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for prohibiting printers and editors of newspapers, and all other persons who are proprietors of any such printing establishments, or in any way concerned in the publication of newspapers from being mail contractors or postmasters; and, also, prohibiting postmasters from being mail contractors, or being employed in conveyance of the mail.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be required to communicate to this House any information which may have been received by that Department, touching any alterations in the commercial laws or regulations of any of the nations of Europe, which may have been made or adopted since the year 1817.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution, declaring the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union.

Mr. Archer, of V. delivered at some length his views in favor of the passage of the resolution.

When he concluded—

Mr. Hill, of Mass. moved an amendment, qualifying the assent of the admission of the new state into the Union by an exception of a particular clause of the Constitution. This motion, however, was withdrawn by Mr. Hill for the present, on the representation of Mr. Lowndes, that it would embarrass the main debate by bringing on an incidental one, and would deprive him of the opportunity of replying to some objections he had not anticipated and to others arising from a misapprehension or evasion of his first arguments in support of the resolution.

Mr. Baldwin then moved to strike out the Preamble to the Resolve.

Mr. Lowndes assigned briefly the reasons why, on more mature reflection, he should assent to this course, though he had at first preferred the other.

The question being taken on striking out the Preamble, was decided in the affirmative, 87 to 65.

Mr. Hemphill, of Penn. delivered, at considerable length, his sentiments in hostility to the Resolution for the admission of Missouri as now constituted.—And the House adjourned.

Tuesday, December 12.

After the reading and commitment of sundry petitions and resolutions, the Speaker laid before the House the following

IMPORTANT REPORTS.

Report of the Secretary of War, of a Plan, on which the army may be reduced to 6000 men.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to an alteration or modification which he might deem necessary in the acts fixing the fees and emoluments of the officers of the customs, and a plan for compensating them according to their respective services.

MISSOURI QUESTION.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson, of Va. in the chair, on the resolution for admitting the State of Missouri into the Union.

Mr. M'Lane, of Delaware, occupied the floor two hours in support of the resolution.

Mr. Mallary, of Va. delivered his sentiments in opposition.

Mr. Eustis, of Massachusetts, submitted, at considerable length, the reasons why he was opposed to the clause of the Constitution which excludes free colored people from the State.

The committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Friday, December 8.

THE MISSOURI CONSTITUTION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution declaring the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.

Mr. Smith, of S. C. rose, and in a speech of more than two hours length, argued in support of the unexceptionable republican character of the Constitution of Missouri, its conformity with the Constitution of the U. S. and the right of the state to admission into the Union. When he had concluded,

The resolution was laid on the table, until to-morrow, on motion of Mr. Holmes, of Me. and

The Senate went into the consideration of Executive business; after which it

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Monday, December 11.

Mr. Pinkney submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing a law amending or explaining the judiciary laws in such manner as to authorize, under such restrictions as may be thought proper, the prosecution of writs of error in criminal cases, from the judgments of highest court of judicature in a state in which any question has arisen under the constitution or laws of the Union, to the Supreme Court of the United States; and that the said committee report by bill or otherwise.

THE MISSOURI CONSTITUTION.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution declaring the assent of Congress to the admission of the state of Missouri into the Union.

Mr Eaton, of Tenn. said, before the Senate proceeded to a final vote upon the resolution, he would ask permission again to offer the amendment which had heretofore been submitted, and rejected. This, he believed, was strictly in order. The rejection of the proviso being before the Senate, in committee of the whole, did not prevent it from being considered, now that the resolution was reported to the Senate. Mr. E. then offered the following amendment to the resolution:

"*Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to give the assent of Congress to any provision in the constitution of Missouri, if any such there be, which contravenes that clause in the constitution of the United States which declares that "the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states."

Mr. King, of New-York, said, as the amendment had already been considered, and rejected by the Senate, he regretted that it had been deemed expedient to offer it again. I object now, said Mr. K. as I have before done, to this amendment, because it declares that, in the admission of Missouri, the Senate have not considered, and do not pronounce any opinion, concerning the clause of the Missouri constitution which makes it the duty of the Legislature thereof to pass laws to exclude free negroes and mulattoes from coming to, and settling in, Missouri. This declaration ought not to be made, because it would exhibit the Senate in this singular situation, (if his construction of the constitution of Missouri were correct) that, in passing the act of admission, the Senate omits to consider and to allow its due weight to the only provision on that constitution upon which the obligation to admit, or not admit, Missouri depends. Mr. K. said he considered this proposition of much more importance than the mover of it appeared to do; and he was not willing to decide on it instantly at any rate.

Mr. Eaton replied at some length.

The Senate then divided on the amendment, and there rose in its favor 23 members, and it was agreed to.

The question then being on ordering the resolution to a third reading, as amended,

Mr. Morrill, of N. H. rose and delivered a speech of nearly two hours' length against the resolution.

Mr. Macon followed this speech with a motion to re commit the resolution to the select committee which reported it, with instructions to strike out the proviso adopted to-day on the motion of Mr. Eaton. Mr. Macon had no doubt whatever of the propriety of the naked resolution as reported, and was opposed to the proviso: he therefore proposed this mode of getting rid of it.

The question on re-committing the resolution was decided in the negative. *Yeas*—17. *Nays*—27.

The question was then taken on ordering the resolution, as amended, to be engrossed and read a third time, and was decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Chandler, Eaton, Edwards, Elliot, Gaillard, Holmes, of Maine, Holmes, of Mississippi, Horsey, Johnson, of Kentucky, Johnson, of Louisiana, King, of Alabama, Lloyd, Parrott, Pinkney, Pleasants, Smith, Talbot, Taylor, Thomas, Van Dyke, Walker, of Alabama, Walker, of Georgia, Williams, of Mississippi, Williams, of Tennessee—26.

Nays.—Messrs. Burrill, Dana, Dickerson, Hunter, King, of New-York, Lanman, Lowrie, Macon, Mills, Morrill, Noble, Palmer, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Tichenor, Trimble, Wilson—18.

Tuesday, December 12.

After disposing of several resolutions, offered by members, the Senate went into the consideration of executive business; which being closed, they took up the resolution for the

ADMISSION OF MISSOURI.

On the question, "*Shall the resolution Pass,*" Mr. Trimble made some remarks in opposition; when it was finally taken, passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

Adjourned.

SPEECH

OF THE HONORABLE

MR. BURRILL,

ON THE CONSTITUTION OF MISSOURI.

The National Intelligencer furnishes the following Report of the Honorable Mr. Burrill's Speech, delivered in the United States' Senate, on the 7th instant, in opposition to the admission of Missouri with her present Constitution. The question was stated on ordering the resolution to a third reading, and no gentleman rising to offer any remarks, the Secretary had commenced taking the votes, when Mr. Burrill addressed the Chair:

[Mr. Burrill, in attempting to rise and address the President, found his surtout entangled by his chair, and was so long detained by the embarrassment, that the Secretary had begun to call the yeas and nays, and one gentleman had actually answered. Mr. B. apologized to the President for not rising sooner, by stating the embarrassment, when Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, jocularly observed across the House, that the gentleman ought to regard it as an omen of defeat and yield to it accordingly; to which Mr. Burrill replied, "I fear no omen in my country's cause."]

Mr. Burrill proceeded. No other gentleman, he said, seemed disposed to address the Senate in defence of the opinions which he entertained on this question, and as he was a member of the committee which reported the resolution, from which he dissented, it was in some measure incumbent on him to submit briefly the reasons which governed him, especially after the remarks of gentlemen on the other side. We conceive, said Mr. B. that it would be contrary to the Constitution of the United States to accept this Constitution sent up by the people of Missouri. The people of Missouri did not assemble under their own authority to frame this Constitution, but under the authority of Congress. After performing this duty in a way that they deem proper, they had sent it here for acceptance, and it was the duty of Congress, Mr. B. conceived, to examine and pronounce upon the legality of the instrument presented.—He stated that it had been the practice heretofore to admit the members from new states to their seats in both Houses, in various modes; but inquiry had generally been made into the constitutions adopted by new states, and Congress satisfied that they were conformable to the acts authorizing them to be formed. The states had been admitted into the union, some in one way, some in another; the latest mode, Mr. B. thought, ought to be the one which should have most weight on the present occasion. The three states last formed had been admitted much in the same mode; their constitutions had been formed nearly in the same way, and on the same models; Louisiana only was an exception to the usual form of admission—in her case more form was observed, & obvious reasons made it necessary.

It appeared to him, Mr. B. continued, to be right and proper for Congress to examine the constitution now presented, and ascertain whether it was in conformity with the constitution of the United States, and republican; in other words, whether it was conformable to the terms on which the people of that territory were authorized by Congress to form a constitution and state government. Some gentlemen entertained a different opinion. New states, said Mr. B. are admitted into the Union by the consent of Congress—that consent was given to Missouri at the last session; by it she had many things to do. She had first to decide whether she would accept the terms offered to her; by it she was prohibited from interfering with the rights of navigating the Mississippi; she was confined to certain boundaries, which she could not change or exceed, she was restrained from any interference with the public lands. These things were all in the act: and Mr. B. asked if it would not be idle to insert conditions if Congress possessed no right to ascertain and decide if they had been complied with by the people to whom they were offered? It was in the nature of a contract between the United States and the people of Missouri, and it was competent for Congress, and was its duty to see if that contract had been faithfully observed. It was held by some gentlemen, as soon as the Convention of Missouri was dissolved, it became a state, and had a right to all the immunities and attributes of a state. But suppose, Mr. B. said, the people of Missouri had taken no notice of those conditions of the act, which he had referred to, but had disregarded or contravened them, would gentlemen then say the constitution ought to be received? Mr. B. offered some other arguments to shew that the consent of Congress was necessary to the admission of the state; otherwise it admitted the strange doctrine, that the state might come into the Union in spite of Congress. This consent, he contended, ought not to be given unless all the conditions of the act had been complied with.

In general, Mr. B. said, this Constitution was sufficiently republican; and in one respect, he might say it was almost too much so; for it took no notice whatever of the act under which the convention assembled which formed it. Its language is, "We, the people of Missouri, do mutually agree to form and establish a free and independent republic." In Alabama, where every thing in the formation of their state government was conducted with much propriety, their convention set out by saying they assembled under the authority of an act of Congress. The Constitution of Missouri is entirely silent on this point, although some of its language could not be understood without referring to the act of Congress authorizing a convention; they declare that they establish, ratify and confirm, certain boundaries, but they no where recognize the authority which prescribed these boundaries to them. Mr. B. repeated, that he thought Congress ought not to vary from the former mode of declaring its assent to the admission of new states. They would have to admit other states hereafter, and a departure now from the practice of the government in receiving the constitutions of new states, would form a precedent which might in future cases be deplored.

But proceeding to the question whether this constitution was such an one as ought to be accepted, Mr. B. said his objection to it arose on the following clause which he found in the 26th section of the 3d article—"that it shall be the duty of the General Assembly of the state, as soon as may be, to pass such laws as may be necessary (among other things) to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to and settling in this state, under any pretext whatever." This clause, Mr. B. conceived to be entirely repugnant to the Constitution of the United States. It prohibits a very large class of persons from entering the state at all; it does not say what shall be done when they get there, but it peremptorily prohibits their entering it under any pretext whatsoever. Even soldiers of the United States, people of this proscribed class cannot enter Missouri without violating the constitution of the state. It is well known, Mr. B. said, that we have colored soldiers and sailors, and good ones too, but, under no pretext, whether of duty or any other motives, can they enter Missouri. He did not suppose if people of this description, in the service of the country, should enter the state, it would be attempted by the state authorities to exclude them; but it was sufficient, he thought, to shew the unconstitutionality of the clause.

Great difficulty seemed to arise in deciding the question as to what constituted citizens in the different states. Citizens of one state were entitled to the rights of citizens of all the states; yet the different states exercised the power of prescribing certain probationary rules to those coming from another state, to entitle them to all the privileges. If a citizen of Massachusetts removes to another state, he cannot vote as soon as he enters it; a certain residence is required of him; and the people of Missouri were competent by law to impose a residence of one or more years on a citizen going there, to entitle him to all the privileges of citizens of the state; he complies with no more than is exacted of all, and which the state has a right to require. This was a question, however, which they did not touch—they avoided it altogether, and have declared that a certain class shall not come into their state at all, even though they may be citizens of other states, enjoying all the privileges of such.

Mr. B. did not himself conceive it difficult to define what constituted a citizen. If a person was not a slave or a foreigner—but born in the United States, and a free man—going into Missouri, he has the same rights as if he had been born in Missouri; after complying with the conditions prescribed by the laws to qualify him for the exercise of these rights, he stands precisely on the same footing, and his rights are in every respect the same, as if he had been born there. The question then was, Mr. B. said, had the people of Missouri the constitutional right to prohibit from entering that state a large class of persons who were citizens of the commonwealth of Massachusetts? To establish the negative of this proposition, Mr. B. adduced various other arguments in addition to the preceding; and endeavored to show that even many laws of the United States would become inoperative in Missouri, if the clause which he opposed could be maintained in force; and, as an instance, he referred to the laws against kidnapping. In regard to this crime of kidnapping Mr. B. remarked, the constitution of Missouri had done nothing; for according to it, all people of color who are *carried* there, must, ipso facto, be slaves inasmuch as a free negro could in no wise go there, admitting the clause to have its full effect.

Mr. B. said he was not prepared at present to affirm that Missouri might not pass laws to prohibit persons from carrying there negro or mulatto convicts, or perhaps foreigners from coming into the state; this was a question on which no opinion now was necessary; but he contended that the clause as it stood prohibited the entrance of a large portion of people who were, to all intents and purposes, citizens in other states. Admit the legality of this clause, and, Mr. B. said, the legislature of Missouri might, with the same right, go still further, and pass laws to exclude citizens born in certain portions or districts of the United States. This was a measure, he argued, which one independent nation could not adopt towards another. England could not pass such a law against the people of France, or of any other friendly nation; such a measure would be too offensive to be borne, and would be considered to amount almost to a declaration of war. If distinct and independent nations dare not enact such laws towards each other, how was it possible, Mr B said that the power could be exercised by one of these States towards other States of the Union?

All the distinctions among citizens which arise from color, rested, Mr. B. said, on State laws alone—there was nothing in the constitution of the United States which recognised distinctions. In Massachusetts there was no distinction; a man of colour possessed there precisely and identically the same rights as a white man born in the same state, and he asked if it was possible for Missouri, consistently with the constitution of the United States, to exclude any of those people from that state, who should think proper to remove from Massachusetts to Missouri? The states of this Union were not distinct and independent nations—they are, said Mr. B. a confederacy of kindred republics; when they formed their constitution of government, they used the language, "we, the people of the United States," and it is not in the power of one of the members of this confederacy to enforce the clause Missouri has adopted, and it is the duty of Congress to reject it.

Mr. B. said he would add nothing more about the right of Congress to decide this question; he would merely say, Congress must from necessity decide it; it must admit the members of Missouri; in that act, the question was involved, and they were obliged therefore, to decide it. It was useless, therefore, to talk of referring the question to the Judiciary. As Congress "might admit new states" into the Union, it was clear to his mind that Congress must determine the conditions on which they should come in.

Mr. B. said he would offer a few words as to the dangers which were apprehended by some gentlemen from a rejection of the constitution offered by Missouri. What were the consequences, Mr. B. asked, which would follow the rejection? The only one which he could perceive, was that Missouri must remain one year longer out of the Union. Was this such a hardship? And to avoid this trifling consequence, must we, said Mr. B. give a vote which will violate the constitution we have sworn to support, and which we are all so deeply interested in maintaining? As a territory the people of Missouri had gone on, he said, very prosperously, and no great inconvenience could result from continuing in the territorial condition one year longer. It is said they have formed a constitution, and under it have elected a governor, and legislature, and having assumed the functions and character of a state, if they are not now admitted into the Union, they will go on without our consent. Mr. B. said, he presumed the people of Missouri felt the same attachment to the Union, and to the tranquillity, and honor, and glory of it as we do—and he would not believe, he would not do them the injustice to believe, that rather than endure the small inconvenience of retaining the territorial character a few months more, they would rashly throw away all the interest they had in the greatness and glory of their country. They might possibly still think that their constitution might not to have been rejected on account of this offensive clause, and may feel some excitement on the occasion, yet they must see the necessity and propriety of some sacrifice to the conscientious opinion of Congress, and would consent to qualify their constitution in the objectionable feature. But, said Mr. B. if we ratify it as it is, we establish a precedent and admit a point that the Judiciary will never be able to overthrow—do not then leave to another tribunal the decision of a question which belongs to us—but let us meet and decide it ourselves.

Mr. Burrill concluded his remarks by saying, if the Constitution were not accepted, it would be easy to obviate any difficulty, by passing an additional act authorizing the people of Missouri to form another convention and revise their constitution; and he was confident this odious feature would be expunged. These people, Mr. B. said, were not Missourians, properly so distinguished, but were Americans, collected there from all the states, the same people as ourselves. They would appreciate the motives of Congress, and do them justice; they would recollect, also, that this act passed in a spirit of compromise and accommodation, from a desire to preserve peace and quietness in every part of the Union; and re-assembling with such views, finding the clause could do no good, they would repeal it. Sanction this improper clause now, said he, and you sanction it for all time to come; and however we may desire hereafter to avoid it, it will be irrevocably established.

Mr. B. said, the little he had spoken had exhausted his strength, and he could add nothing more if he wished to do so.

Foreign Intelligence.

BALTIMORE, DEC. 9.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

BY the brig Chatsworth, Captain Rogers, arrived last evening from London, we have received London papers to the 28d October. Captain R. brought no later loose papers. The Chatsworth had a passage of 38 days from Gravesend, and 34 from the Downs. The examination of witnesses in favor of the Queen, is continued in these papers to a great length, and tend to do away the slanders against her character.—Addresses were still continued from all parts, to the Queen.

In the House of Lords, as late as October 22, Mr. Brougham produced an Austrian Gazette, as evidence of the estimation in which the Queen's character was held abroad—this testimony was rejected. A document was then exhibited signed by the Queen, when Princess of Wales, creating Bergami knight of the Holy Sepulchre, and Wm. Austin was raised to the same dignity. With regard to the present appearances of the trial, we can only say, that the testimony touches on collateral and incidental points, not inculpating the character of her Majesty. To enter into a detail of such matters, would only perplex our readers and ourselves, without advancing one inch in the discussion, whether her Majesty is guilty or innocent.

The evidence on the part of her Majesty, closed on the 24th of October.

On the day that Captain R. left London, he informs, that it was reported *the Bill of Pains and Penalties had been rejected in the House of Lords.*

It is stated in one of the London papers, that *Spain had ceded the Floridas to the United States.*

There had been considerable damage done in the Downs by the late severe gales. Several vessels had put into Ramsgate, with the loss of cables and anchors.

American Flour for export, 24 to 26 shillings.

Accounts from Naples state, that the Sicilian insurgents, from a total incapacity of further struggle, had yielded to the propositions of their sovereign.

According to the French Journals, but one sentiment of enthusiastic joy pervades the nation, on account of the birth of the young Bourbon Prince.

Sir Francis Burdett is suffering under a severe attack of the gout.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered a new levy of four men from every 500, amounting to 96,000.

According to the accounts from Vienna, the interview of the sovereigns was to take place on the 28th October.

The accounts of the revolutionary proceedings in Portugal, had excited extraordinary sensations in Vienna. The archduchess Leopoldina, having married the crown prince of Portugal, is destined, perhaps, to become queen of that kingdom.

By accounts from Naples to the 30th September, we are given to understand, though not positively, that Palermo had surrendered on the 25th to the Neapolitan forces, after a bloody battle. On the 20th, the latter had taken the fort of Salinto, within 12 miles of Palermo; and on the same day, the whole Sicilian fleet of gun-boats is said to have been taken or destroyed. It was generally believed that Austria, who was supposed to have fomented the discontent of the Palermitans, would not afford them any open assistance.—From the Frankfort papers, which come down to the 13th October we learn that the probability of armed interference on the part of Austria with the affairs of Naples, declines every day. Inspruck dated October 2, states, on the credit of letters from Verona, that Baron Frimont, commander in chief of the Austrian army in Italy, had received from Vienna orders to quarter the several regiments of Austrian infantry, which had arrived in Italy, in the towns and fortresses of Lombardy and Venice. The cavalry was likewise to go into cantonments. It was, however, still reported, that an Austrian camp would be formed on the banks of the Po.—There still continues to be an excessive vigilance exercised on the Austrian frontiers towards Italy, with regard to all travellers proceeding to that country, and all Italians desirous of going to foreign states.

Intelligence we understand, has been received in town that the Spanish Cortes have given up the Floridas to the United States.

Lord Hutchinson, it is reported, is to succeed the Marquis of Hastings, as governor general of India.

His majesty is not expected to return again to the cottage in Windsor Great Park this year, the situation being too damp for a winter residence.

A report has prevailed for the last few days, that the King means to dispose of his Palace at Brighton

ORIGINAL STAINED

The magistrates at Glasgow have presented an address to his majesty; requesting that he would be graciously pleased to sit for his portrait, to be placed in the Town Hall of that city, along with the portraits of his royal predecessors.

Sixty feet of the site of the houses pulling down opposite the king's theatre, have been purchased by one of the banking firms in Pall-mall, upon which they propose to erect one of the most spacious and elegant banking houses in the metropolis.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 15.

Yesterday morning arrived at this port, the packet ship James Monroe, Capt. Rogers, in 30 days from Liverpool, having sailed on the evening of the 4th of November. By this arrival we have received from our attentive correspondents regular files of Liverpool papers to the 3d of November inclusive, and London to the evening of the 2d inclusive, being the latest date.

It was rumored in London, that at an early hour, on the evening of the 3d, Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, the private Secretary of the King, came to the House of Lords, and had an interview with the Lord Chancellor, and Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt. Sir Thomas then requested to see the first counsel of the Queen who might arrive at the House. This happened to be Mr. Tindall, who was a long time closeted with Sir T. Tyrwhitt. "On these known facts," observes the London Traveller, "the rumors in circulation are all founded, but we know nothing on the subject with certainty enough to offer them to our readers."

Our correspondent writes from Liverpool on the 31st October, "the Queen's defence is now finished, and yesterday the case was to be closed, and the second reading of the bill fixed for next Thursday. It appears the general impression that she will be acquitted. Prince Leopold has been twice to visit her; thus testifying his opinion."

On Thursday the 2d of November, the House of Lords met to give judgment on the evidence before them. We have only the speech of the Lord Chancellor, and part of that of Lord Erskine, who it appears was prevented proceeding by indisposition. Before proceeding, Lord Holland stated, that he thought the proper way would be, that every peer should stand in his place, and that then the question should be put from the woolsack —Content or Non-Content; and that the house should vote thereupon; every peer standing up in his place uncovered. This being gone through, the Lord Chancellor should say how many had said Content, and how many had said Non-Content; it should then be competent to any peer to call for a division.

This arrangement being agreed, the Lord Chancellor, in a speech of considerable length unequivocally declared his conviction of the Queen's guilt. After some introductory and irrelevant observations, his Lordship entered into a critical examination of the evidence, which, he said, even throwing out of view those parts of it which were considered of a doubtful character, clearly made against her Majesty. He thought that the Countess Oldi, Bergami and other attendants of the Queen should have been brought forward to invalidate the undisputed facts proved against her, if they could be invalidated. This not having been done, left this material part of the evidence, in his mind, conclusive and unimpeachable. He also animadverted on the *sudden* elevation of Bergami, a circumstance which strongly confirmed the leading facts sworn to on the part of the prosecution.

His Lordship concluded as follows:—"Taking all the circumstances as detailed by all the witnesses—attending to the sudden rise of Bergami and of his family—he would not do his duty if he did not express his belief that an adulterous intercourse had taken place. The principle of the law did not require that the act should be actually seen; it was enough that circumstances were proved that in the mind of a plain and reasonable man amounted to the conviction that the act had been committed. It was for their lordships to say whether the fact was so proved to their satisfaction. He would say one word more before he sat down. He did not mean to take any notice of what passed inside or outside of doors. Whatever did, whatever might happen, he was determined to do his duty; but he was sorry to have heard from counsel something lik a threat—*(hear, hear,)*—a threat to their lordships.—*(Hear, hear.)* It certainly was not ever held the duty of an advocate to address a court of justice in such a manner.—*(Hear, hear, hear.)* Such threats could have no effect on their minds; they stood there the acknowledged protectors of the morals, the lives, and liberties of their fellow subjects, whatever might be the arts of faction. He would not hesitate to say to their lordships, "be just, and fear not" Whilst their lordships did their duty—whilst they continued to guard the liberties of the people—whilst they labored to preserve the constitution, they had nothing to fear. Sooner, or later the people would be ready to acknowledge their services. Judicial men had no arts to employ—they had no popularity to court *(hear, hear)*—they had only to do what was right; leave the rest to the justice and wisdom of God."

Lord Erskine said that he had listened with great attention to every thing which had fallen from his noble and learned friend. He agreed with him that the real question before the house was shall or shall not this bill be read a second time? He agreed with him that their lordships should infix steadfastly upon their minds the sacred injunction—"*Be just and fear not.*" He also agreed with him, that the word "intimidation" should never be addressed to a court of justice. He saw on the wool sack many of the learned friends of his youth—the venerable judges of the land—and if this were now acting as a court of justice, he should exclaim with his noble and learned friend—"*Ruat cœlum fiat justitiam*" —*(Hear, hear.)* But they were not sitting here as in a court of justice; they were sitting here, and acting on the present occasion, legislatively: and in pronouncing his opinion upon their proceedings in this unhappy case, he knew not how to do it better than to lay upon his breast to the noble lords whom he addressed, and express to them the feelings which actuated him from the beginning. Hope then did the case of her Majesty stand? Soon after the death of the late King, and on the accession of the present sovereign to the throne, he was pleased, by the advice of his ministers, to strike her name out of the Ritual, and exclude her from receiving as before the prayers of the people. And yet, notwithstanding the notoriety and flagrant injustice of this act in the first instance, they had been told by his noble and learned friend, that they ought to pronounce no person guilty unheard, that they ought to hold the scales of justice even between the accused and the accuser, and that nothing was so contrary to law, and so hostile to the principles of justice, as to condemn an individual unheard.—*(Loud cheers.)* Now he had no difficulty in saying, that his majesty's ministers had condemned her Majesty unheard. *(Hear, hear.)* Much as he had deplored the act of striking her Majesty's name out of the liturgy, illegal as the measure appeared to him from the manner in which it was effected; still, when he first heard of it, he concluded that Ministers had a clear and unanswerable case to make out against the Queen; that the evidence they had against her was as conclusive as it was credible; and that they had not merely the obscure persons to adduce to facts in support of the charge, whom they afterwards produced—persons whom his noble and learned friend was obliged to throw overboard—that they had not only these persons, worthless and incredible as they were, but persons of rank and character, who could depose to the facts, and leave in any rational and just mind no doubt of their acquittal Had they produced any such persons whose evidence carried conviction? Indeed, so far from having such, they had brought forward none who stood secure, and in every step of this disgusting business they had so acted as to take upon their shoulders a responsibility for which, he believed, they should one day or other have to answer. But what was the proceeding of his Majesty's ministers in the House of Commons? They sent down their sealed bag there, and yet a portion of these very ministers were content, not only that it should not be opened, but that an address should in the most formal and respectful manner be carried up to her Majesty, they, the ministers in the House of Commons, being a party thereto, offering her a compromise, if she would condescend to accept. They also agreed to a resolution, stating that the very proceeding which their lordships had since thought proper to adopt, was "derogatory from the dignity of the crown, and injurious to the best interests of the people."——*(Loud cheers.)* Though the representatives of the people had come to this decision—though his Majesty's ministers were a party to it in the House of Commons, yet in this house the ministers of the crown thought proper to persevere in a measure marked by the abhorrence of the people. Her Majesty rejected the proffered compromise, and the King's ministers called upon their lordships in that house to go on with the bill.

LORD ERSKINE was proceeding at a quarter past twelve o'clock. His voice became very feeble, and a general depression appeared but too evident in his manner; still he persevered until the last effort of his strength was exhausted, and he fell back on his seat quite insensible. We cannot describe the distress and anxiety which pervaded the house at this moment, and the confusion which prevailed amongst the individuals who were crowded together below the bar. Few of them had a view of his lordship, but their fears anticipated an event similar to that which closed the political life of the great Lord Chatham. The circumstances, we may be allowed to observe, were not very dissimilar in the two cases:—Lord Erskine, like Lord Chatham, was supporting the great principles of the constitution of his country: like Lord Chatham, he was attempting to point out the unhappy consequences of proceeding on a measure revolting to the feelings of a great community—both, too, stood as the advocates of an entire people.

His lordship was carried out of the house by Lords Grey and Holland, and Baron Garrow. The house then adjourned for a quarter of an hour.

It is hardly possible to describe the enthusiastic feeling, which seems to pervade all ranks in Eng and in favor of the Queen. Addresses continue to pour in from all quarters; her Majesty daily receives the visits of the nobles, among whom we observe the names of the Prince Leopold, and of the Duke of Sussex the brother of the King. The Corporation of the city of London have likewise given an additional proof of their attachment and conviction of her innocence, by inviting the Queen to dine in the Guild-Hall, on the approaching Lord Mayor's day.

Prince Schwartzenberg, commander in chief of the Austrian army, died at Leipsic on the 15th October, of a disease in the heart, aged 49 years.

After several skirmishes between the inhabitants of Palermo and Gen. Pope, the troops of the latter entered that city by capitulation on 6th October, and immediately occupied the fortifications. Austrian and Neapolitan troops are approaching the papal territories.

All political societies and clubs are said to have been abolished in Spain by the Cortes, and King Ferdinand, by advice of his privy council, has refused to sanction the decree of the Cortes for the *reformation* of the Monks! Still at his old tricks. We shall not be surprised to hear that this imbecile monarch is again occupied with fringing robes for the "blessed Virgin!"

The London Morning Chronicle, of 28th Oct. states, that Spain HAD RATIFIED THE FLORIDA TREATY.

A new plot against the Dey of Algiers is said to have been discovered, and the conspirators taken into custody.

LIVERPOOL, NOV. 3.

Copy a letter from Lord Milton to Alderman Wood, Treasurer of the Plate Committee, with the Subscription to which it refers.

SIR,—The investigation into her Majesty's conduct before the House of Lords has now been brought to such a point as has satisfied me of the groundlessness of the opinion which I had, in common with many other persons, formed of her Majesty's behavior, and which deterred me, upon her arrival in England, from paying her those marks of respect which were naturally due to her exalted station. I have now, therefore, to suggest, that you will take charge of the enclosed subscription from Lady Gl and myself, to the service of plate intended to be presented to her Majesty. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

MILTON.

Wentworth, Oct. 22, 1820.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 20, 1820.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Under our foreign head may be found advices from England to the beginning of November, received by the James Monroe, from Liverpool. Capt. Rogers informs that intelligence had reached Liverpool before he sailed, that the Bill of Pains and Penalties passed *the House of Lords* on the afternoon of the 2d of November, and that the information was contained in a postscript to the London Traveller of that evening.

JACOB B. GURLEY, Esq. is appointed State's Attorney, for this county, in the place of the Hon. JAMES LANMAN, resigned.

THE FLORIDAS.

Extract of a letter received at Charleston.

"LIVERPOOL, OCT. 26.

"My object in writing, is to say, that I yesterday received a Letter from Samuel Williams, Esq. of London, in which he uses these words:—'My correspondent in Madrid confirms the report of the Ratification of the Treaty and Cession of the Floridas, to the United States.' This is important, especially to the Southern States. There can be no doubt of the fact."

Extract of a letter from Antonio de Frias and Co. to their friend in Baltimore, dated

"HAVANA, NOV 21, 1820.

"You will have heard that the Cortes have given to their American possessions, A FREE TRADE TO ALL THE WORLD."

From the National Intelligencer, Dec. 14.

The question on the naked proposition, for the admission of the state of Missouri into the Union, was yesterday settled by a vote in the House of Representatives; on which occasion, it was decided, that Missouri, as now constituted, should not be admitted into the Union. Whether she would be admitted as differently constituted, is a question to be decided when the resolution (containing an exception of any provision of the Constitution of Missouri, if any such there be, which contravenes a particular clause in the Constitution of the United States) which has passed the Senate, and is now before the House of Representatives, shall be acted upon. We apprehend that the vote on that resolve will not widely differ from that which was yesterday taken. As many friends as will be gained by the exception in that feature, will probably be lost by it, some members considering it as surplusage merely, neither adding or detracting from the force of the resolution, and others viewing it as a concession of principle.

On this subject, as it now presents itself, we will offer but a few remarks.

The question which has been decided negatively in the House of Representatives, is not, in any respect, the same as that which was agitated at the last session of Congress. It is a question admitting of a difference of opinion, which we have high authority for saying, is not in all cases necessarily a difference of principle. We do not mean to say, that the feelings which displayed themselves at the last session did not at all operate on this more recent decision. We believe that they did not operate, sensibly and insensibly, on the minds of the members of both Houses. But their influence has been felt, without being avowed.

We are induced to believe, however, that, but for the clause inserted in the constitution of Missouri respecting free negroes, the constitution would have been accepted by Congress, if not without division, at least without hesitation. The friends of Missouri had prevented her restriction at the last session, in the only particular in which there was any dispute respecting her; and it was due from the people of Missouri to those who had stood by them in the hour of trial, that they should form a constitution, against which no plea of exception could be taken. If advisedly inserted, the provision respecting free negroes ought to have been admitted.—There was the less reason for inserting it, inasmuch as the omission to insert it would not have impaired the powers of the state in this respect, and its insertion could not confer them if not before inherent in the people.

As the matter now stands, we trust no difficulty will arise, even should the resolution from the Senate not pass in the House of Representatives. It could not have been the design of Missouri to enter into a conflict with the authority of the Union. Finding that she has done so without intending it, we cannot doubt she will expunge from her constitution the obnoxious clause, especially as it is of no sort of consequence to her, neither conferring power by its presence, nor taking power away by its absence, and that she will then be welcomed into the Union by the unanimous voice of the Congress.

In what manner this question is to be proposed to the people of Missouri, we do not think very material. If a thing be determined on, it is easy to find a way of doing it. And, in respect to this particular subject, we are quite sure that the general opinion will be, that the *shortest* way is best. If it can be adjusted by a conditional act of admission, we hope that course will be taken.

BARZILLAI F. CADY, a seaman on board the brig Eunice, born in Killingly, in this state, fell overboard, in the bay of Delaware, while heaving the lead in the chains, and was drowned.

☞ *TO THE PUBLIC.—The first number of the Churchman's Magazine will be published in the early part of next month. Persons holding subscription papers are requested to return them, (with directions to be forwarding the Magazine,) to the office of the Connecticut Mirror, Hartford.*

S. LINCOLN, Publisher.

Married,

At Preston, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hyde, Mr. WILLIAM P. PALMER, to Miss FANNY CRARY.

Died,

At Baltimore, on the 8th inst. after a severe illness, ELIZABETH, the wife of Joseph Lancaster, of the Lancasterian Institute, Baltimore, and founder of the system of education which bears his name.

At Franklin, on the 4th inst. Mrs. ABIGAIL HAZEN, aged 64, consort of Mr. Jacob Hazen.

The Board of Relief

FOR the town of Norwich will meet at the Court House, in said town, on the 1st Monday of January, 1821, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

CHAS. P. HUNTINGTON, GEORGE PERKINS, THOMAS L. THOMAS, } *Board of Relief*

Norwich, Dec. 20, 1820. 7—

REGISTERS for 1821.

JUST published and for sale at R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store, per grace, dozen or single, the Connecticut Register and United States Calendar, for 1821.

Dec. 20.

NORWICH, DECEMBER 19, 1820.

TO FARMERS.

Wanted Immediately,

1000 Bushels RYE,
1000 do. OATS,
500 do. WHITE BEANS,
100 do. FLAX-SEED,

For which the highest price will be paid.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD ALSO INFORM HIS CUSTOMERS THAT HE HAS ON HAND AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING OF

4 hhds. West-India Rum,
2 „ New-England, do.
5 „ N. Orleans and W. I. Molasses,
1 pipe Old Bordeaux Brandy,
1 „ Holland Gin,
1 „ 6 bbls. Country, do.
6 hhds. C. Brandy,
10 hhds. White and Brown Havana and Muscovado Sugars,
5 chests different kinds of Tea,
3 kegs Tobacco, 12 grace smoking and chewing, do.
80 quintals Codfish, 6 bbls. Mackerel,
300 bushels Coarse and Fine Salt,
2 tons Iron and Steel,
2 „ Hollow Ware,

—ALSO,—

Raisins, Figs, Cassia, Pepper, Pimento, Salts, Saltpetre, Almonds, Candles per box, and other articles too numerous to mention, all which will be sold very cheap and *Walnut Wood, Pork, Butter, Cheese, &c.* taken in exchange if cash is lacking.

WARRANTED FLOUR,

Constantly on hand.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the late firm of HENRY WARD, & Co. by book or note, are requested to make payment to *Henry Ward* within sixty days to save cost.

7 H. WARD.

Wm. C. Gilman,

AGENT,

OFFERS FOR SALE AT THE NAIL FACTORY, NORWICH FALLS,

10 chaldrons Virginia COAL, for grates and Smith's use,
25 Nova Scotia GRINDSTONES,
Russia Old Sable IRON,
English Blistered STEEL,
Band and Hoop IRON,
Hoes, Shovels and Axes,
Chaise, Waggon and Cart Boxes,
Patent Cut NAILS, of the best quality, assorted sizes, on accommodating terms

Dec. 20. 7—

WANTED,

4000 lbs. PORK, for which cash will be paid,
20 bbls. Cider, 500 lbs. Butter,
10 M. Boards and Joist,
100 cords of Wood, to be delivered soon, at Norwich Falls.

☞ Employment can be given to *good Weavers* and families of children, who can be well recommended, to work in the Cotton Mill.

FOR SALE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DOMESTIC GOODS

OF VARIOUS FABRICS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

COTTON BATS,

A very cheap and comfortable article for quilts and pelisse wadding

Apply at the store of *Williams Manufacturing Company.*

W. C. GILMAN, Agent.

Dec. 20. 3w-7—

Just Received

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

SICILY Madeira, Teneriffe, Malaga and Colmenar WINES,
Real Martinico Noyeau.
The celebrated Domestic Coffee, ready burnt and ground, at 10 cts. per lb.
200 gallons Cider Brandy.
50 barrels Superfine Flour.

CALVIN TYLER.

Norwich, Dec. 20, 1820. 7—

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

The Connecticut Register,

AND

UNITED STATES CALENDAR,

for 1821.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

THE Farmer's Almanac, calculated for the lat. and long. of Hartford.

The Agricultural and Economical Almanac;—the Astronomical calculations by W. Fisher.

The Farmer's Almanac, containing a great variety of New, Useful and Entertaining Matter, by Robert B. Thomas.

Gentlemen and Ladies' Pocket Almanac.—Daboll's Almanac. Sheet Almanacs, &c.

Norwich, Dec. 20. 7—

JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE,

55 bbls. Superfine FLOUR,
10 bbls. MACKEREL,
7 do. CIDER BRANDY,
12 boxes MOULD CANDLES,
10 bbls. CIDER,
20 bushels Russet APPLES,
10 dozen pair MITTENS.

—ALSO,—

A general Assortment of

GROCERIES,

OF ALL KINDS, AND VERY CHEAP.

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, Dec. 20, 1820. 7—

Notice is hereby given,

THAT so much of the real estate, lying in the town of Norwich, of the following persons, non-residents, as will pay their town and state taxes, on list of 1819, with incidental charges, will be sold at public auction, according to law, on the 24th day of February, 1821, at the court-house, in said Norwich, unless previously settled, viz: *Thomas Abell, James Abell's Heirs, Amos Corning, Thomas Coit, Russell Dennis, Abigail Sitsby, Lydia Ely's Heirs, Joseph Reynolds, Nathaniel G. Hilliard, Samuel S. Leffingwell, Thomas Grow, Ralph Hurlburt, Zebediah Tracy, Ebenezer Tracy and James Williams.*

ALSO,

On the 26th day of February, 1821, so much of the real estate of the following named persons, residents in said Norwich, on the premises, as will pay their state and town taxes on lists of 1818 and 1819 —*William Pitcher, Anne Bushnell, and John Avery.*

THOMAS THOMAS,
Collector of town and state Taxes for the town of Norwich.

Norwich, Dec. 19th, 1820. —7

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 18th day of Dec. A. D. 1820.

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

UPON the Petition of *Doctor George Tisdale* of said Norwich, shewing to this court that he is guardian of *Edward Smith, Mary Ann Smith, Fanny Smith and Elizabeth Smith*, all of said Norwich, and minors under the age of twenty-one years, and children of Captain *Francis Smith*, late of Norwich, deceased,—that said minors are the owners of certain real estate situated in the town of Preston, in the county of New-London, which cannot be rented to advantage for said minors, that it can now be sold for its full value and vested in other real estate for the interest of said minors, praying for liberty to sell the same, as per petition on file, *dated the 12th day of December A. D.* 1820.

Ordered, That said Petition be continued to the Court of Probate, to be holden within and for said district, on the last Monday of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon—and notice of the pendency thereof be given, by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post in said Norwich, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said last Monday of February next.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, Clerk. 7

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 18th day of Dec. A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Maj DANIEL MORGAN,

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Daniel Huntington*, the Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post in said Griswold.

7 *Attest, BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.*

☞ *NOTICE.*

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with *Penner & Harris*, are requested to call and settle without further notice.

Canterbury, Dec. 19th, 1820. 7—

Came into the enclosure

OF the subscriber, about the last of November, two small SHOATS. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

SIMON L. ABEL.

Franklin, Dec. 19, 1820. 7—

FLOUR, &c.

70 bbls. Superfine FLOUR for family use,
10 bbls. CIDER BRANDY,
Just received and for sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

Dec. 20, 1820. 7—

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

A HYMN BY KRISHNU,

The first Hindoo baptised in Bengal, and now a Preacher of the Gospel.

O THOU, my soul, forget no more
The FRIEND who all thy mis'ry bore;
Let ev'ry idol be forgot,
But, O my soul, forget HIM not.

BRAHMA* for thee a body takes,
Thy guilt assumes, thy fetters breaks,
Discharging all thy dreadful debt;—
And canst thou e'er such love forget?

Renounce thy works and ways with grief,
And fly to this most sure relief;
Nor HIM forget who left his throne,
And for thy life gave up his own.

Infinite truth and mercy shine
In HIM, and he himself is thine;
And canst thou then, with sin beset,
Such charms, such matchless charms, forget?

Ah! no—till life itself depart,
HIS NAME shall cheer and warm my heart;
And, lisping this, from earth I'll rise,
To join the chorus of the skies.

Ah! no—when all things else expire,
And perish in the gen'ral fire,
THIS NAME all others shall survive,
And through eternity shall live.

* *The Hindoo name of the One God.*

WILLIAM TUCKER,

REQUESTS *all persons* who have accounts with him, of more than one year's standing, to call and settle. Notes will be received of those who are not in a situation to pay at this time—but he wishes to impress it on the minds of *all* who have *old* accounts with him, that they *must* be closed in *some* way.

Those who wish to pay in Grain are requested to deliver it by the 1st day of January next.

Griswold, Nov. 13th, 1820. 6w-3—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 11th day of Dec. A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

THE Administrator upon the estate of *Mr. Eleazer Cary*, late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent, said administrator is hereby directed to give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post, in said Norwich, and also on the sign-post in Windham, in Windham County, for all persons interested in said estate, to appear, if they see cause, before this court, on the 2d Monday of January next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

6 *Attest*, BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

SIX months from the present date, is limited by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the creditors of

Mrs. DEBORAH PARKER,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their claims, to the underwritten Commissioners, duly appointed to receive and adjust said claims, and for this purpose, the Commissioners will attend at the office of *Benjamin Snow*, on the first Wednesdays of March and June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

BENJAMIN SNOW, } *Com'rs.*
JOHN L. BUSWELL, }

Norwich, Dec. 6, 1820. 5—

NOTICE.

ALL the accounts of the subscriber, of more than one year's standing, that are not settled previous to the first of February next, will then be left with an Attorney.

HENRY NEVINS.

Dec. 12. 6—

WEAVING.

JOSEPH BREED, has on hand and will be constantly supplied with a quantity of Cotton Yarn to be wove into Plaids.

To good and expeditious Weavers liberal prices will be given.

Sept 19, 1820. 46—

Wanted,

AN industrious active Lad, 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the Stone Cutting Business. Enquire of

CHESTER KIMBALL.

New-London, Dec. 12, 1820. 6—

Taken up astray,

ON the 18th of Nov. last, a black yearling HEIFER, having no mark. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

DAVID METCALF.

Lebanon, Dec. 11, 1820. 6—

Came into the enclosure

OF the subscriber on the 19th of last month, a likely dark red HEIFER, coming two years old, with no mark that I can discover. The owner can have her by paying charges.

TIMOTHY STANIFORD.

Windham, Dec. 5, 1820. 5—

Patent Note Singing Books

Wholesale and retail, at

R. HUBBARD's *Book-Store.*

Dec. 5.

THE CELEBRATED

BALM OF QUITO,

IS A MEDICINE UNEQUALLED BY ANY IN THE WORLD FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS, &c.

SINCE this excellent Medicine was first discovered upwards of three hundred thousand persons have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been by Asthmatic and consumptive complaints reduced to the brink of the grave; their constitutions were quite emaciated, and had cast off all hopes of recovery, having used every remedy recommended as specifics for those complaints, and had made every application to the faculty that could be obtained.

Common colds which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its influence in a very short time.

In common coughs, which are in general the effect of cold, it gives immediate relief, removing those troublesome irritations, or as they are called, ticklings in the throat, which act as a constant stimulous to coughing, and in quieting those convulsive excitements and causing the afflicted to breathe and speak freely. It induces rest, and sleep in an eminent degree and strengthens the constitution, which enables it to repel an enemy whose attacks are frequently followed by the most fatal consequences.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, (even in the most advanced period of life,) will find immediate relief.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive affections, (recent or chronic) Hoarseness, Catarrhs, Wheezings, and shortness of breath, it will give immediate ease.

Congealed Phlegm, Acrimony in the fluids, and obstruction in the glands, are with ease and safety discharged by gentle expectoration.

It is also much admired in soreness of the breast and stomach, giving present ease in those places.

A few instances only are selected from a numerous list to prove its efficacy. It has been an instrument in the hands of providence, of curing many hundreds of poor afflicted objects, both Asthmatic and Consumptive, not excluding some of 30 years standing, and in most of the confirmed cases, where a cure could not possibly be affected by Medicines, it has wonderfully alleviated the complaints, so as to enable the patient to attend to business, and render their lives in a great degree comfortable to themselves.

It operates by expectoration, and may be given to women with child, and infants, with the greatest safety.

The following cases are subjoined as proofs of its efficacy, selected from a number amounting to upwards of one thousand.

TO DOCTOR MANLY,

SIR,—For the public good, I desire you will publish the following cure, recently affected on myself, by that invaluable Medicine the BALM OF QUITO.—I had been afflicted for a long time with a dreadful cough, shortness of breath, soreness and tightness at the stomach, and my body was so swelled and puffed up with wind, and at the same time my stomach so clogged with phlegm, that it was with difficulty I could draw my breath, and was often threatened with suffocation. In this dreadful situation I was providently visited by the Collector of excise at Southampton, who recommended me to the immediate use of the BALM OF QUITO, which I sent for, and through the instrumentality of that excellent Medicine, I am perfectly cured of all my disorders. It immediately relieved the cough and shortness of breath, and evaporated by gentle expectoration, discharging the viscid phlegm from the stomach, healed the soreness and expelled the wind in a wonderful manner, and indeed I believe it has not its parallel in the world.

I am Sir, Your's Respectfully,
CHARLES PIERSON,
Wine and Brandy Merchant Long Lane Smithfield.

TO DOCTOR MANLY,

SIR,—Having been recently restored from the brink of the grave by that invaluable Medicine the BALM OF QUITO, I think it my duty to make this public acknowledgment of the same, for the benefit of others afflicted with a similar complaint. I had been afflicted with a dreadful Asthma for about 28 years, I never for years got a moments rest, my cough was so troublesome at night, and used to discharge an almost incredible quantity of glutinous matter from my lungs; and my breath was so exceeding short, that I could not walk from one day to another. Providentially hearing of the BALM OF QUITO I purchased some, and through taking it alone, I am now, blessed be God, restored to perfect health.—My case is well known to the Members of Lincoln's Inn-Fields, of which I am a member: and any of them will gladly satisfy any enquiry concerning the truth of what I say.

I am Sir, Your grateful Servant,
JOHN L. LANGLY.

May 15, 1817.

TO DOCTOR MANLY,

SIR,—I have been afflicted with a severe Asthma upwards of 20 years, but this winter owing to the intenseness of the weather, I suffered more than any preceding winter; my cough was violent indeed, and with the greatest difficulty imaginable I drew breath. I constantly expectorated a quantity of glutinous matter of a most disagreeable and saltish taste, and fœtid smell. I was always attended by some gentleman of the faculty or others, having tried many, which besides doing me no good at all, cost me immense sums of money. I was at last reduced so low as not to be able to be lifted out of bed; nor was I expected to live a day; a friend got me a bottle of the BALM OF QUITO, hearing an extraordinary account of it. The first dose I took did me more good than all the Medicines I had taken for 20 years together; it eased my breath almost instantaneously, and quieted my cough, after which I had a good night's rest, a blessing I had not enjoyed for years, and by repeating them I am now, through divine Providence perfectly free from my complaint, and will gladly satisfy the truth to any inquirer.

MARY ANN BRIDGELY.

July 11, 1817.

FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store.*

November 14. 8—

An old Friend to the Afflicted!

DR. COOLEY'S Rheumatic and Alterative PILLS,

And Restorative BITTERS or cure for the Jaundice,

FOR SALE AT THE DRUGGIST STORE OF

Ripley & Waldo, Norwich.

THIRTY years private practice and public circulation have proved the above Pills to be the most effectual remedy ever offered to the public, for the cure of the following complaints:—

Rheumatism, Headache, Sick Headache, Erysipelas, or St. Anthony's Fire, Costiveness, Salt Rheum, Jaundice, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Bowels, Hypocondriac Affections, Sickness and Trembling in the Morning, Want of Appetite, Hysterics and other female complaints.

Made and sold only by W. COOLEY, the sole proprietor and vender, and by agents of his appointment.

Nov. 22. 8—

DR. FRINK'S

Universal American Pills,

Lately prepared by the Inventor at his Dispensary, sign of the Good Samaritan, Northampton, Mass. are now made only by Mrs. Frink, at Norwich, Connecticut, to whom, before his decease, he communicated the skill of making this unrivalled Medicine.

THESE Pills have virtues highly salutary in all those complaints hereafter mentioned. More than seven years past their success has been most flatteringly acknowledged in Boston, and other principal towns in New-England, by gentlemen of high respectability. The infallible test of experience has proved them to be, in all cases, quick, thorough, easy: leaving the bowels in a quiet state, and happily uniting the ultimate effects of an emetic and cathartic, but without the distressing spasms which an emetic usually creates. They remove from the stomach and bowels the surcharge of acrid bile, vitiated mucus, and morbid humors, in the most pleasant and effectual manner. The remote or exciting causes of Fevers, and other formidable diseases, often originate from the sources last named, when allowed to remain in the system. How important then is it, to have at hand a safe and kind remedy, or seasonable preventative, against the threatened evil. When the following diseases are assailing the constitution, and no Physician is at hand, how many valuable lives may be saved every year, by a timely use of these invaluable Pills—that is to say—Giddiness, Pains in the Head and Neck, Cholic, Melancholy, Jaundice, Dropsy, Worms, Costiveness, Gripes, Puking, Obstructions in the Kidney passages, Weak and Inflamed Eyes, Typhus and Bilious Fevers, Camp Distemper, Putrid Dysentary, Paleness with loss of appetite.

In these and numerous other complaints, the public are assured not a single instance in seven years has occurred, in which those who have used have not given Dr. Frink's Universal American Pills their unqualified approbation.

The most perfect attention and care are used in preparing this excellent medicine.

A liberal discount to Druggists who buy at wholesale. Certificates and directions will accompany each box of Pills, and none are genuine but those signed by U. FRINK, with a seal.

These Pills are for sale by
D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Sept. 5, 1820. 44—

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

Walker's Dictionary,

OCTAVO EDITION.

PRICE $3,50.

Just received and for sale at
B. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

WALKER'S Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, and Expositor of the English language. To which is added a Key to the classical pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture proper names. Stereotype edition.

Nov. 29.

MUSIC.

Templi Carmina.

SONGS of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music. Seventh Edition.

MUSICA SACRA: or Springfield and Utica collections united. By *Thomas Hastings & Solomon Warriner.*

COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY, by *Samuel Holyoke.*

ALSO,

Gamuts and Music,

FOR THE

French-Horn, Bassoon, Clarinet, Hautboy, Flute, Violin, Drum, Fife, &c.

FOR SALE BY
T. ROBINSON.

Vocal and Instrumental MUSIC.

MUSICA SACRA: a colection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns, and Set Pieces.

The Musical Reader, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Sections, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score—to which are prefixed the Rudiments of Music.

Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music.

The Hartford Collection of classical Church Music. By Eli Roberts.

The Easy Instructor, or a new method of teaching Sacred Harmony. By William Little and William Smith.

Gamutes, in variety.

The Instrumental Preceptor, comprising instructions for the Clarinet, Hautboy, Flute and Bassoon—with a variety of the most celebrated, *airs, marches, minuets, songs, rondeaus, trios, &c.*

A new and highly improved Violin Preceptor, containing in addition to the Rudiments, a choice and extensive selection of the most approved *Cotillions, Dances, Waltzes, Songs, Airs, &c.*

Riley's Flute Melodies.

A new and choice collection of Flute Melodies, to which are prefixed instructions for the German Flute, and patent Flagelet.

A new and complete Flute Preceptor.

A new and complete Preceptor for the Fife—together with a choice collection of *Marches.*

Massachusetts collection of Martial Music. By Alvan Robinson.

FOR SALE,

IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES AT
R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store.*

Nov. 8. 1—

DWIGHT RIPLEY having taken *Mr Horace Waldo* into business with him, the business will for the present be conducted under the firm of

RIPLEY & WALDO,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs & Medicine, Dye-stuff, Paints & Oil.

ALSO,

20 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
10 Boxes Havanna Sugar,
6 Bbls. Muscovado do.
2 Hds. Lump do.
8 Hhds. St. Croix Rum,
6 Hhds. New-England do.
10 Quarter Casks Malaga Wine,
6 Casks Raisins,
Pepper, Allspice and Coffee, per bag,
10 Kegs Ginger,
Hyson, and Hyson Skin Tea, per chest,
1 Case Bengal Indigo,
14 Hhds. Copperas, 2 do. Allum,
1 Ton first quality Grape Madder,
10 Tons Log Wood,
6 Tons Nicaragua,
5 Tons Fustic.
40 Boxes 6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Glass,
30 Tons Iron and Steel assorted.

Norwich, Oct. 17, 1820. 50—

Rum, Molasses, &c.

10 Hhds. St. Croix and Antigua Rum.
5 " New-England do.
4 Hhds. Molasses.
60 Tons N. S. Plaster, in stone & ground
All kinds Providence and N. Stonington Lime.
Superfine Southern and New-York Flour.
Nova-Scotia Grindstones.
Turks-Island Salt. Hartford Brick.
All kinds Pine Plank, Boards, Clapboards, Joist and Shingles.
Oak and Chesnut Lumber, &c.

FOR SALE BY
JED. HUNTINGTON.

Who will purchase, all kinds Oak and Chesnut Lumber.

Nov. 8. 8w-1—

Cabinet and Chair Factory.

H. COLTON,

HAVING recently extended his business, by embracing the *Manufactory of Chairs*, will now be able to furnish, at short notice, *Cabinet Furniture and Chairs* of every description, after the latest New-York patterns and at reduced prices.

FOR SALE.

Cherry Lumber, Mahogany Boards, Plank and Veneers.

ALSO,

A second hand Chaise.

WANTED,

Maple Joist and Timber for Chairs.

Nov. 8. 1—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2½ to 3 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, plated and plain HARNESSES; and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1919. 12—

For Sale,

A FARM,

CONTAINING about ninety acres of excellent land for *mowing, pasture* and *tillage*, with a large proportion of *wood*.—A good *Dwelling-House* and other out houses, almost new thereon standing, pleasantly situated in Norwich, on the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Brooklyn, with the *stock and farming utensils* on the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

A lot of *Wood Land*, lying in Lisbon, on the aforesaid turnpike, containing about four acres, one mile and a half from the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

In Plainfield, a convenient Tenement for a small family, opposite the mansion of *Ephraim Wheeler, Esq.* For particulars enquire of THOMAS WHEELER, on said Farm.

June 6, 1820. 21-tf—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

LOTTERY.

CLASS II.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
3 " "	1000	"	3000
4 " "	500	"	2000
4 " "	300	"	1200
4 " "	200	"	800
140 " "	100	"	14000
100 " "	50	"	5000
50 " "	40	"	2000
80 " "	30	"	2400
349 " "	20	"	6980
3270 " "	6	"	19620
4005 Prizes			
7995 Blanks			60,000

12,000 Tickets, at five dollars, is 60,000

Less than two Blanks to a Prize, and all the Prizes floating from the commencement of the drawing, a circumstance very seldom if ever before known in this State.

The Treasures of this Scheme are not absorbed by one or two overgrown Prizes, as is commonly the case; but its wealth is more equally and therefore more usefully distributed.

The punctuality of the Managers in Drawing the first Class of this Lottery, and their prompt payment of the prizes, gives them confidence in issuing this, the second and last Class, together with the laudable purpose for which the grant was made, they confidently hope will induce the public to patronize this.

All prizes subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent, and all prizes less than One Hundred Dollars payable in sixty days, and all others in ninety days after the completion of the drawing, which will commence at Fairfield, on the first Tuesday of February next.—All prizes not called for in one year, will be considered as generously given to the Society, and not thereafter paid.

JEREMIAH STURGES,
PHINEAS TAYLOR,
THOMAS F. ROWLAND,
ZACHARIAH CLARK, 2d. } *Managers.*

Fairfield, Aug. 1, 1820. 43—

TICKETS FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store—Also, by SAMUEL TYLER and JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

Agricultural Almanack.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store,
Per groce, dozen, or single,

AN Agricultural and Economical Almanack, for 1821. Besides the usual matter of an Almanack, it contains a selection of useful hints and receipts for farmers, sitting of Courts, and a variety of useful and entertaining matter.

Nov. 29.

Flour and Lime.

FRESH superfine Flour, in barrels and half barrels.

Dexter's Stone Lime, first quality,

FOR SALE BY
JAMES N. BROWN.

July 19. 37—

GIN.

Best Cold Spring Gin,

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED,
WHO WANTS TO PURCHASE,
200 White Oak GIN BARRELS.

Sept. 19. 46—

STOVES.

COOKING, Franklin and Box Stoves, from the Stafford Furnace,

FOR SALE BY
JOS. BREED.

Oct. 10. 49—

Utley's Remedy

FOR *Tooth-ache, Scurvy Gums, and Loose Teeth*,—The above valuable article for sale by

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, May 9, 1820. tf-21

CIDER BRANDY.

10 Bbls. Cider Brandy, first quality, for sale by

RIPLEY & WALDO.

Dec. 6.

ORIGINAL STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1820. *NORWICH*, (Conn.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD, AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [Vol. XXV. No. 8.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

F. A. Huntington, & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

FALL GOODS,

Which together with their former Stock, comprise the best assortment now in market, viz:

80 pieces superfine, middling and low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
20 ps. Ladies' Pelisse Cloths,
Lion Skins and Coatings,
30 ps. Green, White, Scarlet, Crimson. and Yellow Flannels,
Rose and Point Blankets,
75 ps. Bombazetts and Bombazines,
10 do. Plain and Figured Rattinets,
Elegant Cassimere Shawls, (with printed borders,)
Do. Merino do. and Handkerchiefs,
50 ps. Irish Linens.
50 do. British Cotton Shirtings & Sheetings,
100 ps. Calicoes and Ginghams,
75 do. Figured and Plain Cambrick, Jaconett, and Book Muslins,
Silk and Cotton Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Black and Colored Figured and Plain Canton Crapes,
Black and Colored Lustrings and Satins,
Beaver, Kid, and Silk Gloves,
Silk, Worsted and Cotton Hosiery,
Thule Lace, Lace Shawls, and Handkerchiefs, Shell and Horn Combs, Vestings, Ribbons, Silk Braids, Tapes, Threads, Pins, Needles, Carpet and Quality Bindings, &c. &c.

All of which they will sell very low for cash.

Norwich, Nov. 28, 1820. 4—

Vocal and Instrumental MUSIC.

MUSICA SACRA: a colection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Set Pieces.

The Musical Reader, or practical lessons for the voice; consisting of Phrases, Sections, Periods, and entire movements of melody in score—to which are prefixed the Rudiments of Music.

Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music.

The Hartford Collection of classical Church Music. By Eli Roberts.

The Easy Instructor, or a new method of teaching Sacred Harmony. By William Little and William Smith.

Gamutes, in variety.

The Instrumental Preceptor, comprising instructions for the Clarinet, Hauthoy, Flute and Bassoon—with a variety of the most celebrated, *airs, marches, minuets, songs, rondeaus, trios, &c.*

A new and highly improved Violin Preceptor, containing in addition to the Rudiments, a choice and extensive selection of the most approved *Cotillions, Dances, Waltzes, Songs, Airs, &c.*

Riley's Flute Melodies.

A new and choice collection of Flute Melodies, to which are prefixed instructions for the German Flute, and patent Flagelet.

A new and complete Flute Preceptor.

A new and complete Preceptor for the Fife—together with a choice collection of *Marches.*

Massachusetts collection of Martial Music. By Alvan Robinson.

FOR SALE,

IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES AT
R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store.*
Nov. 8. 1—

Accommodation Store.

THE Subscriber offers to accommodate the public, for ready pay, with a choice selection of

GROCERIES.

viz.

Real Cognac and Cider Brandy.
Holland and Country Gin.
Old Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua and Boston Rum.
Rose, Cinnamon, Anniseed and Peppermint Cordials.
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas.
Two Tons Lump, Muscovado, Havana White and Brown Sugars.
One Tierce first sort Pearl-Ashes.
A constant supply of Wheat, Rye and Newburg hull'd Buck-Wheat Flour.
Six hundred bushels Rock, Straits, Cape, Liverpool Coarse and Fine Salt.
Molasses very superior.
Doolittle's Bar Soap.
Rice, Pure Ginger, Pepper, Pimento, Cassia, Nutmegs, Starch, Sweet Scented long and short cut Tobacco, Snuff and Segars, Codfish, Mackarel, &c. &c.

With many other articles too numerous to particularize.

CALVIN TYLER.

Dec. 6, 1820. 5—

Sheet Almanacks,

FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

CHEAP GOODS.

G. & H. B. Buckingham,

HAVE just received and are now opening a large and valuable assortment

Fresh Imported

DRY GOODS,

Which together with those before on hand make as good an assortment as can be found in any Dry Good Store in this State, all which were bought with Cash, and will be sold,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

AT A SMALL ADVANCE FOR CASH.

Among which are,

75 pieces extra superfine, middling, & low prized Black, Blue, Mixed, Brown, Corbo, Wine, Snuff, Drab, Pearl, Bottle and Olive Green Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Ladies' Pelisse Cloths, assorted colors.
Green, White, Crimson, Scarlet, and Yellow Flannels.
75 pieces plain and twilled Bombazetts, all colors.
50 pieces Irish Linens and British Cotton Shirtings.
Best black India and French Levantines.
Black Satin. Russia Diapers.
4, 6, 8, and 10-4 Irish Diapers, extra nice.
Irish, Russia and Cotton Sheetings.
20 doz. plain & figured Cassimere, Crape, Silk and Cotton Shawls.
4, 6, 8, & 9-4 elegant rich Merino Shawls, newest style.
60 pieces twilled and plain black and colored Lutestring.
40 pieces best Nankin and Canton Crapes, all colors.
Cambrick and common Dimoties.
Callicoes and Ginghams.
Elegant Scotch Plaids.
Figured and Plain Rattinetts.
300 pieces plain Ribbons, assorted.
Elegant Garnitures. Figured do.
Bandanna, Flag, Silk, and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Linen Cambric and Lawns.
Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Hosiery.
30 doz. handsome Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves, assorted, of every description
Domestic Sheetings, (Waltham style) Shirting, Ginghams, Checks, &c.
14-4 Counter Pins. Silk and Cotton Velvets, all colors.
Plain and figured Book Muslins.
Lennes, Jackonet and Mull Mull Muslins Sarcnett and common Cambrics.
10 lbs. best Black and colored assorted Sewing Silks and Twist.
Figured Salisbury Flannels.
Black and Colored Cambrics. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons. Maltese do. Snaps, &c. &c.
50 doz. extra large Tortoise and Mock Shell Combs—

Together with a complete assortment of

Fancy Dry Goods,

OF THE NEWEST FASHION.

—ALSO—

500 pair Ladies' New-York and Boston *KID & MOROCCO SHOES*, newest style, with and without heels, very cheap.
60 pair Prunella do.
A few Ladies' superfine Leghorn Hats, much cheaper than the N. York prices.

N. B.—New supplies of Goods will be received from New-York and Boston, almost every week, through the season.

Those who have Cash to pay for Goods will do well to call.

Norwich, Oct. 10, 1820. 49—

GROCERIES.

2 Hhds old Antigua Rum,
6 Hhds. 2d and 3d proof West-India do.
1 Pipe Holland Gin,
1 do. Cognac Brandy,
4 Hhds best New-Orleans and Trinidad Molasses,
14 Hhds. ordinary quality, *(very cheap.)*
A few Barrels excellent Whiskey,
London particular, Teneriffe, Old Sherry, Madeira, Lisbon, Malaga and Cargo Teneriffe Wines, of excellent quality,
4 Chests Hyson Skin Tea,
5 do. Bohea, do.
1 do. Souchong, superior quality,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Teas,
8 Hhds. and 4 bbls. Havanna and Muscovado Sugars,
Loaf and Lump do. Benninghoove & Dick Snuff by the bbl. or bladder, 6 kegs Tobacco, Saltpetre, Cassia, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Pepper, Pimento, Ginger per keg or less, Spanish and American Segars, Cut Tobacco, London and American Porter, Rice, Fall and Winter pressed Oil, &c. &c. *Just received and for sale by*

LYMAN BREWER.

Nov 14, 1820. 2—

FLOUR, &c.

70 bbls. Superfine FLOUR for family use.
10 bbls CIDER BRANDY,
Just received and for sale by
LYMAN BREWER.
Dec. 20, 1820. 7—

October 11, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

J. W. Kinney,

HAS just received from New-York a general assortment of fresh imported

DRY GOODS,

which he offers for sale, as cheap as the cheapest.

AMONG THEM ARE,

Super. and low prized Cloths and Cassimeres of all colours; Black, Blue, White, Red and Scarlet Flannels; Scarlet Pripted Salisbury Flannel; Blankets; Baizes; Hearth Rugs; 50 ps. Black and Coloured Bombazetts; Figured do.; Rattinetts; Scotch Plaids; 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4 Merino, Cassimere and Cotton Shawls; 100 ps Callicoes and Ginghams; Worsted and Cotton Hosiery; Thread Edgings and Laces; Linen Cambric; Muslin Robes; Black and Coloured Canton Crapes; Nankin Crape Robes; Holt's superior Wire Thread; Ribbons of all kinds; Merino Fringes; Men's Woodstock and Beaver Gloves; Ladies' Beaver, Kid, and Silk do. &c. &c.

NEW GOODS.

F. A. Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, and are now opening a very large assortment of

European & India Dry Goods,

which they offer for sale *wholesale* and *retail*, CHEAP FOR CASH.

Among them are

Superfine, middling, & low prized Broad Cloths and Cassimeres.
Coatings, Baizes, Flannels and Blankets.
Plain and printed Cassimere Shawls, (assorted colors.)
Real Merino do. from 1¼ to 1¾ yards square.
Imitation, Cotton, and Crape do.
30 ps. Superfine undressed Navy Blue Prints.
75 „ Bombazetts.
Rattinet, Bombazine, and Wildbore.
Irish Linen, Diaper and Lawn.
Russia and Irish Sheeting.
Nankin and Canton Crapes.
Crape Dresses.
Cotton, Worsted and Silk Hosiery, assorted.
Linen and Cotton Cambrics.
Imitation Linen. do.
Poilinet, Marseilles, and Silk Vesting.
Shell and Horn Combs.
Silk, Cotton, Kid, and Beaver Gloves.
Thread, Cotton and Silk Laces.
Black and White Thule do.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
Best double Florence Silks, assorted colors.
India Levantine, do.
Sinchaws and Sarcenetts.
Black, White, Pink, Green, and Lilac Sattin.
Rib'd Florentine.
Pelisse Cloths, (variety of colors and qualities.)
Book Muslins. Plain and figured Leno
Real Tartan Plaid, (high colored and handsome patterns.)
Black and White Lace Veils and Shawls.
30 pieces Cotton Shirting.
Ladies' Shoes, and Socks.
10 pieces superfine English Ingrain

CARPETING,

At the lowest New-York prices.

Purchasers, who pay CASH for Goods, are particularly requested to call and get the worth of their money of

F. A. HUNTINGTON, & Co.
Norwich, Oct. 9, 1820. 49—

WANTED,

4000 lbs. PORK, for which cash will be paid,
20 bbls. Cider, 500 lbs. Butter,
10 M. Boards and Joist,
100 cords of Wood, to be delivered soon, at Norwich Falls.

☞ Employment can be given to *good Weavers* and families of children, who can be well recommended, to work in the Cotton Mill.

FOR SALE.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DOMESTIC GOODS

OF VARIOUS FABRICS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

COTTON BATS,

A very cheap and comfortable article for quilts and pelisse wadding

Apply at the store of *Williams Manufacturing Company.*

W. C. GILMAN, Agent.
Dec. 20. 3w—7—

Live Geese Feathers.

100 lbs. live Geese Feathers, for sale by LYMAN BREWER.

Who will pay cash for good WHITE BEANS, if delivered before the River closes.

Nov. 28. 4—

Norwich, December 19, 1820.

TO FARMERS.

Wanted Immediately,

1000 Bushels RYE,
1000 do. OATS,
500 do. WHITE BEANS,
100 do. FLAX-SEED,

For which the highest price will be paid.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD ALSO INFORM HIS CUSTOMERS THAT HE HAS ON HAND AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING OF

4 hhds. West-India Rum,
2 „ New-England, do.
5 „ N. Orleans and W. I. Molasses,
1 pipe Old Bordeaux Brandy,
1 „ Holland Gin,
1 „ 6 bbls. Country, do.
6 bbls. C. Brandy,
10 bbls. White and Brown Havana and Muscovado Sugars,
5 chests different kinds of Tea,
3 kegs Tobacco, 12 groce smoking and chewing, do.
80 quintals Codfish, 6 bbls. Mackerel,
500 bushels Coarse and Fine Salt,
2 tons Iron and Steel,
2 „ Hollow Ware,

—ALSO,—

Raisins, Figs, Cassia, Pepper, Pimento, Salts, Saltpetre, Almonds, Candles per box, and other articles too numerous to mention, all which will be sold very cheap and *Walnut Wood, Pork, Butter, Cheese, &c.* taken in exchange if cash is lacking.

WARRANTED FLOUR,

Constantly on hand.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the late firm of HENRY WARD, & Co. by book or note, are requested to make payment to *Henry Ward* within sixty days to save cost.

7 H. WARD.

An old Friend to the Afflicted!

DR. COOLEY'S Rheumatic and Alterative PILLS,

And Restorative BITTERS or cure for the Jaundice.

FOR SALE AT THE DRUGGIST STORE OF

Ripley & Waldo, Norwich.

THIRTY years private practice and public circulation have proved the above Pills to be the most effectual remedy ever offered to the public, for the cure of the following complaints:—

Rheumatism, Headache, Sick Headache, Erysipelas, or St. Anthony's Fire, Costiveness, Salt Rheum, Jaundice, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Bowels, Hypocondriac Affections, Sickness and Trembling in the Morning, Want of Appetite, Hysterics and other female complaints.

Made and sold only by W. COOLEY, the sole proprietor and vender, and by agents of his appointment.

Nov. 22. 3—

Wm. C. Gilman,

AGENT,

OFFERS FOR SALE AT THE NAIL FACTORY, NORWICH FALLS,

10 chaldrons Virginia COAL, for grates and Smith's use,
25 Nova Scotia GRINDSTONES,
Russia Old Sable IRON,
English Blistered STEEL,
Band and Hoop IRON,
Hoes, Shovels and Axes,
Chaise, Waggon and Cart Boxes,
Patent Cut NAILS, of the best quality, assorted sizes, on accommodating terms

Dec. 20. 7—

JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE,

55 bbls. Superfine FLOUR,
10 bbls. MACKEREL,
7 do. CIDER BRANDY,
12 boxes MOULD CANDLES,
10 bbls. CIDER,
20 bushels Russet APPLES,
10 dozen pair MITTENS.

—ALSO,—

A general Assortment of

GROCERIES,

OF ALL KINDS, AND VERY CHEAP.

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, Dec. 20, 1820. 7—

Just Received

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

SICILY Madeira, Teneriffe, Malaga and Calmanar WINES,
Real Martinico Noyeau.
The celebrated Domestic Coffee, ready burnt and ground, at 10 cts. per lb.
200 gallons Cider Brandy,
50 barrels Superfine Flour.

CALVIN TYLER.

Norwich, Dec. 20, 1820. 7—

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER OF NOV. 28.

THE mistake of an English editor, respecting the nature of Mr. Noah's application to the Legislature of New York, is not quite so absurd as some seem to suppose it. It was natural enough, in a country where opulence constitutes a claim to political respect, to suppose that the author of a proposition for the grant of an island was an opulent man, and, being believed to be of the Jewish persuasion, that he was a merchant. We do not like the attempt to cast an air of ridicule on the project of Mr Noah, the object of which we think was perfectly consistent with patriotism and good policy. The Jewish merchants, if not the most skilful, are the richest in the world.

A small portion of their wealth, transferred hither, would infuse activity into many branches of industry amongst us, which languish for the want of capital. The Jews are, in all the countries of Europe, disfranchised, and treated with systematic disrespect, unless when their gold, or the necessity of borrowing it, procures casual fits of courtesy towards them. Removed to this country, disenthralled from the fetters which they have been generally content, because obliged, to wear in other quarters of the world, they would become a happy race—and above all, would be faithful and attached to the institutions which protect them and favor their happiness. We should, therefore, be glad to receive a Colony of this description; and we honor the author of the project for his attempts to induce his brethren in opinion to withdraw from countries where, for the most part, they hold their property by a slight tenure, and their lives by one not much stronger, and where their religion is a crime. We should doubt, indeed, whether the borders of the Lakes would be the proper ground for the settlement of a people who are almost exclusively merchants or connected with commerce. But a convenient position might be found on the sea coast, say in Rhode-Island or Connecticut. If refused elsewhere, we shall have no objection to receive them in Washington, where, if any where in the Universe, is realised the perfect Freedom of Religious Opinion.

Remarks by the Editor of the New-York Advocate

The application made to the Legislature of this state, for the purchase of Grand Island, has occupied considerable attention, and created great interest among the Jews in Europe. The mistake relative to Congress, instead of the state Legislature, was perfectly natural to a people who are but indifferently acquainted with our form of government. It has however, fixed their attention to one point, namely, the possibility of purchasing and holding property in their own right, and enjoying all the privileges of citizens, which rights they do not possess in any part of the globe. Whatever difference of opinion may have prevailed, as to the location of Grand Island, yet viewing it as a site for a great commercial city, having the lakes to the right and left; the grand canal in front, and outlets to the sea by the St. Lawrence and the Hudson, and with a practicable water communication with the Mississippi and New-Orleans, and the fur trade of the north west territory, it presented to enterprising people, certain though remote prospects of great utility and advantage.

The Jews in Europe, however have expressed to me their doubts as to the disposition of their brethren to clear land, make settlements, and cultivate the soil, so incompatible with their present pursuits, and have rather given the preference to commercial places, where all the necessaries of life, and even the luxuries may be purchased; and where immediate and beneficial application may be had for their money and enterprise. In fact, there have been some earnest enquiries as to the advantages of manufacturing establishments of cloth, linens, glass, silks, and other articles, which now languish in Germany and France, and which, if transferred to this country, it is hoped would yield a profit, while they afford the proprietors additional rights and privileges. Accordingly, a more central situation has been examined, and the state of Rhode-Island appears to combine the greatest advantages

The town of New-Port has a harbor inferior to none in the Union. The climate is remarkably healthy, expenses of living moderate; it has been the residence of respectable Jewish merchants, and has a very spacious place of worship already erected. The whole state, which is not as large as one county in this state, appears well calculated for manufactures, and the charter on subjects of religion is as liberal as could be desired.—It follows then, from the most prudent calculations, that Rhode Island is at present the most eligible spot for emigrants, and will, I trust, occupy their immediate attention.—There is nothing visionary or even difficult in promoting an extensive Jewish emigration to this country. Men every where consult their safety and happiness; and when once they are satisfied that their civil and religious liberty will be respected, their health and enterprize preserved and encouraged, they will venture upon an experiment which promises every advantage. I am tired of seeing a nation of seven millions of people, rich, and intelligent, wandering about the world, without a home which they can claim as their own, and looking to the restoration of an ancient country, which one eighth would not inhabit, if they recovered it tomorrow.—Where the Jews can be protected by laws which they will have some agency in enacting, and where a laudable ambition will lead to the possession of posts of honor and confidence, and where they can mingle their voice freely in the councils of the nation, and have the privileges of taking their place in the field and in the cabinet. I do consider that they will possess every temporal

ORIGINAL STAINED

blessing which has been promised them. It is not, however, perfectly in order, to make a colony of them in this country. It could not be done. They will spread themselves over the Union, and be amalgamated with other citizens. They may be most numerous in places where their interest is best promoted.

The Jewish bankers at London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Leghorn and in Germany, Poland, Russia and Turkey, can transmit to this country a sum in specie capable of paying the national debt of the United States. They have fifty millions of dollars employed in the commerce of Italy alone, and it is very much the interest of the union to encourage their emigration and attract a portion of their floating capital. I have not lost sight of this important project; on the contrary, I shall not relax in my efforts to promote their prosperity and personal security. My "opulence" can be of no service to them; they wish correct and fair representations—the *means* are in their power to avail themselves of the proffered asylum.

National Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, December 14.

A BILL further to regulate the entry of merchandize into the United States from an adjacent territory, was reported, and referred to a Committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. Tracy, the Secretary of War was directed to give information on the subject of the purchases of sites for military purposes, &c. since 1800.

The following letter from the Secretary of War was received and read:—

War Department, 14th December, 1820.

SIR—In answer to that part of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th inst. requiring this Department to show whether the order given by Col. King, of the 4th Infantry, for shooting deserters taken in the fact, was approved by any general officer in the service of the United States, or was known to, and passed over in silence by him, as stated in the defence of said Col. King, I have to enclose an extract of the letter of Major General Jackson, on that subject, which was transmitted to the House of Representatives with the copy of the trial of Col King, and which is published in the appendix of that trial. This extract contains all the information within the knowledge of this department on that subject.

In relation to that part of the resolution which requires any information this department may possess showing that corporal punishment has been inflicted on any soldier, whereby he came to his death, I have the honor to state, that the only report of that kind, which has reached this department, was the case of a soldier at Fort Preble near Portland, in Maine. Major Brooks, a correct & intelligent officer, commanding that post, in Sept last, reported that the death of a soldier, an habitual drunkard, who had been on a fatigue party, under Lieut. Hobart, and had been confined by him, had caused much excitement among the citizens, who attributed the death of the man to the conduct of Lieut. Hobart; that the civil authority had taken up the affair for investigation, to which Lieut Hobart had readily submitted himself. The report was accompanied with the enclosed certificate of the jury of inquest as to the correct conduct of Major Brooks and the other officers of the post, in relation to the transaction. It thus appearing that the affair would undergo an investigation in the District Court of the United States, the department did not think it proper to order a military investigation.

I have the honor to be,
with perfect respect,
your obedient servant,
J. C. CALHOUN.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A bill from the Senate for the relief of the officers, &c. engaged against the Seminole Indians, &c. was read twice.

The House in committee, on motion of Mr. J Randolph, took up the bill for the relief of the family of the late Com. Perry, but it being found, that Mr Hazard, who reported the bill, was absent from the House by sickness, the committee rose, and had leave to sit again.

Friday, December 15.

The report made by the committee on Manufactures, on the 30th ult. in relation to the Anti-tariff Memorials from Belfast in Maine, and Richmond, Virginia, being under consideration—

Mr. Tyler, of Virginia, having called up the report for consideration, said, that he had taken that course under a sense of duty, and in the remarks which he should make, although he should be free and candid, yet he hoped he should violate no rule of decorum. The report was a severe denunciation against his constituents, and became him to inquire whether they had properly subjected themselves to that denunciation or not. If, said he, they have approached this body in any other than a respectful manner, and he could be convinced of that fact, they should not find in him now an advocate, nor should he have been so lost to the respect due to himself as to have presented their memorial. In truth, he considered himself somewhat implicated in this business: for, certainly, if he had been the instrument through which an insult had been offered to this House, he should acknowledge himself to be greatly culpable. I claim, then, said he, a free inquiry into this matter. I have a right to call on the committee to point out distinctly the features in the Richmond memorial, which shall be esteemed offensive. I do not mean to say that my constituents have presented themselves before you as humble suppliants—that their language is that of base menials—that they have appeared at your door covered in sackcloth, and trembling in your presence. No, sir; they have spoken as becomes freemen. They have exercised a constitutional right, in a manly manner. They have addressed you with reasons potent and strong against the adoption of a destructive policy. They have approached you, not as their masters but as the servants of the people, on subjects of deep interests and high moment. The committee in their report, have not ventured to deny to them the use of manly language in addressing this House. Unless I am grossly deceived in the character of the Chairman of the committee, he would be among the last to narrow down the right of petition to a mere sycophantic appeal, couched in language humiliating and dishonorable; a language the offspring of hypocricy, and discreditable even to slaves. If, then, it be admitted to be the right of the people to speak forth their sentiments, and to speak them boldly forth, I pronounce that there is nothing in the Richmond memorial in the slightest degree offensive.

The committee have selected but one sentence from the memorial, as offensive; and, until some other be pointed out, I have a right to conclude that it, and it only, can be objected to. (Here Mr. Tyler read the sentence from the report.) Now, sir, said he, there is but one substantive allegation in the sentence, viz: that the advocates of manufactures may be considered more the enemies of commerce than the friends to the system which they support.—He asked, in what was this offensive? It is speaking what the memorialists believe to be the truth; not that the advocates of manufactures had declared their enmity to commerce. This is the first report, I believe, with which the committee had favored us, and therefore its views were not made known to the nation. They left themselves to be judged of by the fruit which they produced; and I feel myself at liberty to declare in my place, that their measures can be considered in no other light than as inimical to commerce. This is not a new proposition. It was the basis of our arguments against the bills reported at the last session—we proclaimed that you were aiming a destructive blow at two of the great interests in this community, its agriculture and its trade. What did you want with high duties, but to give to the home manufactures the home market, and when the destruction of trade would follow as a necessary consequence, how, let me ask, can you take on yourselves to be offended, when you are told in plain terms of the consequences likely to flow from your measures? This language I have held to you before, and you did not esteem it offensive—I again, here in my place repeat it, and I feel assured that no one will be fastidious enough to consider it insulting. Let me simplify the case. You and myself differ in opinion on a particular subject: you avow a disposition friendly to a certain interest, and resolve on the adoption of a course of policy, destructive, in my mind, to some other interest; shall I not be permitted to say to you in the language of friendship or remonstrance, beware lest you deceive yourself—if you adopt this policy, you will be viewed as the enemy to the interest, which, according to your declarations, you would not destroy. This is all that that the sentence quoted from the Richmond memorial can be construed to mean, and in it I can see no offence. Why should gentlemen be so sensitive on this subject? Does it become the Legislature of this nation to hunt through every clause of a memorial for the purpose of culling out a sentence or a monosyllable which may contain some hidden offence? My personal knowledge of the liberality of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, creates with me inexpressible astonishment at the strictures he has indulged in on this occasion. Those strictures cannot have been intended in the whole of them, for the Richmond memorial. I am authorised to say that they have not arisen so much from that as from the Belfast memorial. The report itself teaches me to draw this conclusion. The committee complain of the acts of the last session being imputed to an individual, and not the house. Now there is no imputation of this sort in the memorial which I presented, and the representation of the bills reported at the last session, "as a piece of state machinery," is to be found in the Belfast memorial. I do not feel myself bound to interfere in behalf of the inhabitants of Belfast; they are represented on this floor, and it belongs to their representative, if he thinks proper to do so, to vindicate them from the strictures of the report. But I do regret that the committee should so have connected their anathemas with the interpolation from the Richmond memorial, as to have given rise to the belief that it contained the greatest and most crying offence. I trust I have succeeded in shewing that none was offered from that quarter, and that none exists.

But the committee insist that by that memorial they have been misrepresented in regard to a fact, & that the statement in the memorial that a bill was reported to repeal the drawback system is not true. I readily admit that the memorialists have fallen into error on this subject, but I utterly deny that any propriety exists in the terms used by the committee in reference to this error. The report represents this fear of a repeal of the drawback system as being a mere phantom originating "in the fears and ignorance of those who raise it." These are strong terms, and the committee ought to have been certain that they were justifiable in their use. But while they are pleased to reprobate a mistake made by others in terms of great severity, I undertake to say and to prove that they themselves have fallen into a manifest error. The fear on the subject of drawbacks is not a mere phantom existing in timidity and ignorance, but it has "a local habitation and a name," given it by the proceedings in this very Hall. The propriety of repealing the drawback system has been submitted to this House for consideration. A resolution was introduced at the last session, and is embodied in your journals, by a member from Kentucky, whom now I name, (Mr. Trimble,) directing an enquiry into the expediency of that measure. It is not a mere phantom then arising from ignorance, but is a reality which, considering the respectable source from which it came, was deserving of enquiry on the part of the public.—That it was deserving of investigation by the people, will readily be deduced from the language of the report, for it is acknowledged that, had a bill been reported to the House proposing the repeal, it would have justly called forth an universal burst of indignation. I leave it to the committee and the gentleman from Kentucky to determine whether in truth it be a measure of such a character as to merit the indignation of the public. If the word "resolution" had been used instead of "bill" in the memorial, the sentence would have been as perfect, and the reference equally strong; and I submit it to the House to decide whether a mistake in the use of a word, called for the reproaches and severe strictures which have been indulged in on this occasion. The committee will pardon me for saying that they have let go the substance and caught at the shadow. If they had attended to the object of the memorial and not its phraseology, they would have seen that its object was to defeat any measure, whether a bill or a resolution which might be intended to repeal the drawback system. It was a legitimate object, and although the committee have abjured all intention of acting on the subject, yet I think that, without any disparagement to themselves, they might have done so in language more temperate. It is insinuated that the mistake into which the memorialists have fallen, was wilful, and with a view to misrepresentation. Now sir, I have a right to inquire into the reasonableness of this insinuation, so far as the inhabitants of Richmond were concerned. What object was to be effected by it? Was it with a view of obtaining signatures to the memorial? The committee must have known that such an object would have been preposterous and idle. They required no artificial aid, no phantom to unite them against the increase of duties. The south is already united on this subject, and the opposition is levelled on all hands against the proposed alteration in the tariff. There was, then, no object to be accomplished, and it is a forced and unjustifiable inference, that the mistake committed was intentionally committed. A decent respect, then, for the feelings of others should have led the committee to the use of milder language than that which they have employed.

The committee suggest that the right of petition will be brought into disrepute if the house was to sanction the language used in the memorials. I have shewn to you that there is nothing offensive in the memorial which I presented; and while the committee avow themselves friendly to the right of petition, I ask, if this report is not calculated to destroy the exercise of that right? Will the people of this country condescend to approach you, if they are to subject themselves to your reproaches? Will they be so lost to themselves as to address you on subjects of great national concern, when they are liable to be scouted at as timid and ignorant? No, believe me, they will not. It does not comport with their character, nor the principles of this government. They have a right to speak to you in the language of authority. Who are you, that you should thus elevate yourselves above them? Are you any more than their servants? If you be, sir, you have undergone a strange metamorphosis since the establishment of this government.

I thank the house for its attention to me. I have no proposition in regard to the report now to submit. My object has been accomplished. My remarks will go forth to the nation, and, I trust, will be sufficient to relieve my constituents from any odium to which they may have been subjected; and any disposition which the house may give to the report will be satisfactory to me.

Mr. Baldwin replied, and defended the report of the committee, in substance as follows: He referred to the language of the memorials on the subject, and the imputations on the motives of those who supported the system of protection last session, as well as to facts which these memorials falsely alleged, to shew that the language of the report was justifiable; that it was strong but not rude, and might with justice have been stronger; that it said no more than the unfounded allegations of the memorialists were untrue. Mr. B. was particularly sorry that exceptionable remarks were inserted in the Richmond memorial, inasmuch as it was the only one of all those opposed to the Tariff which expressed a willingness that any thing at all should be done for manufactures, and was, therefore, characterized by a superior degree of liberality. He admitted the full right in the people to speak freely of the tendency of the measures of Congress, but not to come forward and charge the House with what was not true; that the Tariff bills contained no provision for the abolition of drawbacks was obvious to every one who had read them, and therefore the petitioners had certainly asserted what was untrue. The only proposition relative to drawbacks was made in the resolutions of a gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Trimble) which were never called up for consideration. These unfounded reports had been in circulation a year uncontradicted in any manner which would counteract them; and it was the object of the Report to simply perform this duty, and disabuse the public on the subject, &c.

Mr. Tyler rejoined, substantially, that, to correct any error in which a portion of the people may have fallen, it was not necessary to denounce them as timid and ignorant.

Mr. Kinsley, of Maine, offered a few remarks, intended, as the reporter understood not hearing him distinctly, to defend the memorialists of Belfast in Maine, from intentional misrepresentation of the views of the supporters of the new Tariff. If they had supposed that the proposition to abolish drawbacks was passed at the last session, their distance from the seat of government and a reliance upon incorrect channels of information, might be presumed to have caused the misapprehension; and, at any rate, the mistake, he conceived, was not worthy of this long and labored report from the committee of manufactures, or the severity of language which it applied to them. He could not conceive why the committee had selected from all the memorials on the subject, two from such distant, and almost extreme points, as Richmond and Belfast, for their animadversion.

Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, submitted a few observations in explanation of the resolutions which he offered at the last session relative to the cash payment of duties, and to the repeal of the duties on drawbacks. When he moved those resolutions, he was not prepared to say the drawback system ought to be abolished, though there were petitions then before the house from some parts of the country praying Congress to repeal the system. His object was inquiry only, and he brought forward the resolutions that the whole subject might be before the House.—He might say, however, that such a repeal was not sustained alone by the petitions to which he referred, but it was supported by the opinion of one of the first of men and of patriots in this country or in the world, he meant Thomas Jefferson. In a letter to a friend here, which Mr. T. had perused soon after he offered his resolutions, that great statesman had pointedly suggested the expediency of abolishing the whole drawback system. Mr. T. said, for what he had done he should not deem it necessary to appeal to the authority of any man, & he should not, therefore, have adverted to the opinion of Mr. Jefferson, deserving as it was of respect, but that his proposition on the subject of drawbacks had been treated rather cavalierly by those who had thought proper to animadvert on it.

Mr. Swearingen moved that the Report and Resolutions of the committee of manufactures be ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Baldwin, in reply to Mr. Kinsley, observed that the reasons why the committee had selected the memorials of Richmond and Belfast, was, that they only contained exceptionable and improper remarks on the friends of the Tariff bills. He had no objection to laying the Report on the table, as its object was merely, as he said before, to correct the mis-statements which had gone abroad on the subject.

The Report and resolutions were then ordered to lie on the table.

Monday, December 18.

The Journal of the preceding sitting having been read—

Mr. Eddy, of Rhode-Island, rose, and briefly announced to the House the decease, on yesterday, of Nathaniel Hazard, Esq. a Member of this House from the state of Rhode-Island.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Eddy, resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressive of the feelings of the House on this occasion; resolving to attend the funeral, this day, at two o'clock; appointing a committee to superintend the same; and resolving also, as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, to go into mourning, and wear a black crape round the left arm for thirty days.

Messrs. Eddy, Morton, Ross, Shaw, Mallary, Archer, of Md. and Cocke, were appointed a committee accordingly; and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, December 19.

Mr. Cobb gave notice that he should postpone his motion, on the subject of *Retrenchments*, until this day fortnight.

Mr. Eustis of Massachusetts submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, and it is hereby declared, that, the —— day of —— next ensuing, the State of Missouri shall be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatsoever: Provided, That so much of the 26th section of the 3d article in the constitution of said State, presented to Congress at the present session, as makes it the duty of the Legislature to pass such laws as shall be necessary "to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to, and settling in, this State, under any pretext whatsoever," shall, on or before that day, have been expunged therefrom.

This resolution was read twice, and was then, on motion of Mr. Eustis, ordered to lie on the table one day.

Mr Baldwin, submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be authorised to adjourn the respective Houses from Friday the 22d day of December, 1820, to Tuesday, the 2nd of Jan. 1821.

The resolution was read twice, and on motion of Mr. B. ordered to lie on the table.

A committee was raised to enquire whether the Representatives' Hall could not be so altered, as to render it more suitable for a deliberative assembly; and if not, whether a more suitable hall could not be provided in the centre building of the capitol. The mover recommended the library room.

Mr. Lowndes submitted for consideration the following resolutions, which, from their nature, lie on the table one day, of course:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to state to this House, so far as he has information, the number and tonnage of the French ships which have arrived and are expected to arrive in the course of the present year, in the River St Mary's, since the 1st July last: whether their cargoes are intended for the consumption of the United States, and to be introduced within the territories of the same, in evasion of the revenue laws, and what further provision he deems necessary to be made by law for the more effectual collection of the revenue on the southern frontier.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to prepare and lay before this House a statement, shewing the number and tonnage of American and British vessels which have cleared from the ports of the United States, for any port in the West-Indies, the Bahama Islands, and Bermuda, in the years 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820; distinguishing those in the last year which have cleared before the 30th day of September, and those which have cleared since that date.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to investigate the affairs of the Post-Office Department, with power to send for persons and papers.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the situation of the settlements upon the Pacific Ocean, and the expediency of occupying the Columbia River.

Mr. Floyd submitted for consideration the following resolve, which, from its nature, lies on the table one day of course:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Department of War, be required to lay before this House, a statement of the number and situation of the military posts in the United States, at this time, together with the distribution of the army, designating the number of men, also the number and rank of the officers at each place.

IN SENATE.

Monday, December 18.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Burrill some time ago, concerning the compensation of Members of Congress, was, on motion of that gentleman, farther postponed until to-morrow.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing the decease of Nathaniel Hazard, a member of that House, from the state of R. Island; when,

Mr. Hunter, of Rhode-Island, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate will attend the funeral of the Hon. Nathaniel Hazard, late a member of the House of Representatives, from the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, this day at 2 o'clock; and, as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, they will go into mourning, and wear a black crape round the left arm for thirty days.

The resolution being read, was unanimously agreed to; and the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, December 19.

The Senate agreeably to the order of the day, proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Burrill's Resolution, for reducing the pay of members of Congress.

Upon the merits of the proposition, and of the several motions made in the course of its consideration, a spirited, good tempered, and interesting debate took place, occupying more than three hours. It was advocated by Messrs. Burrill and Roberts, and opposed by Messrs. Johnson, of Ken. and Dana.

Two ineffectual attempts were made to further postpone the consideration of the Resolution; when the following substitute was agreed to by a very large majority.

Mr. Dana moved to amend the Resolution by striking out all after the word Resolved, and inserting the following substitute:

That a committee be appointed to enquire into the propriety of reducing the allowances authorized by the act entitled "An act allowing compensation to the members of the Senate, the members of the House of Representatives of the United States and to the delegates of the territories, and repealing all other laws on the subject," with the allowances to the officers of the respective Houses of Congress; and also reducing the allowances made by law to the principal and other officers in each of the executive departments; and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Messrs. Dana, Burrill, Johnson, of Ken. Roberts, and Smith, were appointed the committee; and the Senate adjourned.

By the late Mails.

COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON, DEC. 19.

IT has become our painful duty to announce the death of NATHANIEL HAZARD, Esq. a Representative in Congress from the State of Rhode-Island, after an illness of a few days only. He died on Sunday, about noon. His remains were interred yesterday afternoon, in the burial ground near the Eastern Branch, with the usual ceremonies; the corpse being carried to the Capitol at 1 o'clock, and the funeral procession moving thence, an hour afterwards. The pall bearers were Mr. Colbreth, Mr. Parker, Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Culpepper, and Mr. Rogers. Both Houses of Congress, on the fact of his decease being made known to them, adjourned without proceeding further in business for that day.

S. CAROLINA. COLUMBIA, DEC. 8.

The Honorable Thomas Bennet, was on yesterday elected Governor and Commander in Chief, of this state; and William C. Pinckney, Esq. was elected Lieutenant-Governor.

N. YORK. NEW-YORK, DEC. 19.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. James Drake & Co. to their correspondents in this city.

HAVANA, DEC. 4.

"Our last respects were under date of the 20th ult. We now address you, with a view of doing away any bad impressions or disquietude as to the state of this city, the exaggerated accounts of an incident of insubordination among our troops, which took place here a few days ago, might cause; and which, at the moment, was certainly alarming, inasmuch as public tranquillity was threatened thereby, and fears entered that some ill-disposed men would endeavor to profit of the occasion to excite tumult.

"We conceive it proper to advise you, that such dread has now completely vanished, the troops having returned to their duty, discipline and orderly conduct, and every alarming symptom ceased; consequently we feel ourselves in that state of safety & tranquillity which has ever characterized the Island, & which we hope no cause will or can in future disturb."

DEC. 22.

Arrived at this port last evening the schr. Lady's Delight, Scribner, 20 days from Curracoa. By this arrival, we have received, from our Correspondent, a file of the Curracoa Courant, to the 25th of November, inclusive.

The latest accounts of the contending armies on the Spanish Main, will be found in the extracts from the Curracoa Courant.

On the 18th November, the brig Maria and Jacoba arrived at Curracoa, in 56 days from Amsterdam, having on board his Excellency Paulus Roeloff Cantzlear, Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, Rear Admiral in the Navy, &c. and his lady. They were accompanied on shore by the Members of the Council, &c. and took possession of the Government House. On the 16th he was proclaimed, with much parade, Governor of Curracoa and its dependencies, and immediately issued a proclamation, making known the following new appointments in the civil department of the government.

Dr. I. J. Elsevier to be Counsellor Fiscal.

Dr. D. Serrurier to be President of the Court of Civil and Criminal Justice.

Dr. W. W. Duyckink to be Government Secretary.

Dr. H. R. Huynags to be Secretary of the Court of Civil and Criminal Justice—and

C. L. Van Uytrecht, Esq. to be Receiver General.

Advices had been received at Curracoa that it was very sickly at Surinam.

The schr. Hope sailed from Curracoa for the opposite coast, with a cargo of dry goods, and having stopped at a place called Seradero, she was boarded by seven Spaniards, who cut the Captain in a most shocking manner, and threw him into the sea. The crew, to avoid similar treatment, jumped overboard, leaving the Spaniards in possession of the vessel. After having plundered the schr of her cargo, and every thing valuable on board, they picked the people up, tied their hands behind their backs and confined them in the hold, and returned to the shore, leaving the people

ORIGINAL STAINED

in a situation scarcely able to navigate the vessel. She arrived at Curracoa the Friday following.

From the Curracoa Courant of Nov. 25.

We learn from Caracas, that on the 9th inst. accounts were received from the head-quarters of General Morillo, at Teuyo, stating that His Excellency was to march on the following day, and would attack the enemy in their position near Truxillo, on the 18th, provided he could bring them to action. The forces of the general consist of from 4 to 5000 men, including Tellos's division.

It seems now that the propositions made by Bolivar to Morillo, to enter into conferences in order to effect a reconciliation of their long existing differences, turns out to have been nothing more than *ruse de guerre* played off by the former, for the purpose of drawing the forces of Morillo towards San Fernando de Apure, while Bolivar in his absence, it is supposed, was to make a dash upon Caracas with the forces he had at Truxillo. Paez, in the mean time, had sent 6000 cattle across the Apure, for the use of his troops, who were shortly to follow, and thus keep Morillo in check, whilst Bolivar possessed himself of the capital. The project, however miscarried, and Morillo instead of proceeding to San Fernando, directed his forces against the Independents at Truxillo, where, as we have stated above, he intended to attack them on the 18th.

The Spanish commissioners had, notwithstanding, proceeded to the rendezvous appointed for them, to meet those of the Independents if they were to be found.

An order has come out from Spain, under the signature of the King, to allow the importation of all books, without distinction, into the Spanish provinces. We are told that many respectable individuals, both in La Guayra and Caracas, who formerly appeared to be possessed of such books only as were tolerated by the Inquisition, immediately on the publication of the above order exhibited splendid and valuable libraries.

Jamaica papers to the 8th inst. reached us by the Curracoa packet, Turner, 10 days from Port Royal. On the arrival of this vessel a report immediately got into circulation, of the taking of St. Martha by the Independents, said to have been received in Kingston by the schr. Perthshire from Sanavilla. The only intelligence, however, that we find in these papers on the subject is contained in the following extract from the Kingston Chronicle of the 6th November.

SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

By the Perthshire, which arrived here from Savanilla on Friday last, we have received various particulars of the relative situation of the contending parties in New-Granada, &c. By sea, at the earliest dates of our letters, 28th September, the Spaniards were completely masters of the Independents: The Ceres corvette, which afterwards called at Port Royal, sailed out of Carthagena in face of the blockading squadron, who could not touch her. Our correspondent then speaks of the sortie made by that garrison, which surprised Montilla at Turbacco—it was a bad business; several officers and men were killed and wounded, and the whole army thrown into disgraceful confusion; A small body of the Irish Legion, about forty, however, rallied and attacked the Spaniards, re-took from them all the artillery and plunder, and drove them into the town.

On the other side of the country, towards Santa-Martha, an expedition is preparing to attack that place, which has positive orders from Bolivar to proceed without delay; it will consist of forty gun boats, to attack it towards the sea, and an army of from 2 to 3000 men to attack the land side. It is a very great object with the Independents to get possession of that place; it is however strong, and has a garrison of nearly 2000 men, 200 of whom are European veterans. The naval part of the Expedition will be under the command of Brion, seconded by Pedilla—the land forces are commanded by Col. Tarra, who has taken with him about 300 excellent Creole troops, commanded by European officers, principally British—the rest of his troops are of an inferior description. From the best information, however, which we have been enabled to obtain, we are of opinion that none of these troops are fit for the attack of a fortified town, and that this expedition has little chance of success—Sanchez Lima, the governor of Santa Martha, indeed, had made a sortie for the purpose of attacking Lara, but we have not yet been able to learn the result. An attack was also apprehended at Barranquilla, which was occupied by Brion, and a very small force, but a reinforcement was expected from Mompox.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 27, 1820.

Letters have been received in Washington City of a late date, from Paris, which announced the impending departure of Mr. Hyde de Neuville, the Embassy to Brazils, to which he has been appointed. He is to take the United States in his route, on a special mission to confer with our Government on the differences between us and France, which have grown out of the conflicting commercial regulations of the two countries.

National Intelligencer.

We have again, says the National Intelligencer, the pain of announcing the death of a Member of Congress. JESSE SLOCUMB, Esq. of North-Carolina, who was indisposed when he arrived in this city, of a complaint which afterwards assumed the form of pleurisy, died in this city on Wednesday.—In consequence of his death, no business was done in Congress on Thursday.

Col J. L. Smith, of the 3d U. S. Infantry, recently tried at Detroit by a General Court Martial, of which Major General Scott was Presiding Officer, has been directed by the President, in a General Order of the 16th inst. to resume his Sword, and return to the command of his Regiment.—*Boston Pat.*

During the month of November, the Secretary of the American Bible Society received 5810 dollars and 57 cents; and issued Bibles and Testaments, to the value of 5372 dollars and 78 cents.

From the Washington City Gazette.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The following is the plan submitted for the reduction of the main body of the army:

The companies, both of artillery and infantry, are proposed to be reduced to their minimum peace formation, the former to consist of sixty-four privates and non-commissioned officers, and the latter of thirty-seven, which will give to the aggregate of both corps thus formed six thousand three hundred and sixteen non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates. Without adding an additional officer, or a single company, they may be augmented, should a just precaution, growing out of our foreign relations, render it necessary, to eleven thousand, five hundred and fifty-eight; and pending hostilities, by adding 288 officers, the two corps, on the maximum of the war formation, may be raised to the respectable force of 4,549 of the artillery, and 14,490 of the infantry, making in the aggregate 19,035 officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates. The war organization, thus raised on the basis of the peace establishment, will bring into effective operation the whole of the experience and skill of the latter, which, with attention, would in a short period, be communicated to the new recruits, and the officers recently appointed, so as to constitute a well disciplined force. Should the organization of full companies, on the contrary, be adopted for the peace establishment, this process could be carried to a very limited extent. Six thousand men so organized, can be augmented on the full war establishment only to 9,115 by doubling the battallions.—Any additional force, beyond that, must be obtained by adding new regiments and battallions, with all the disadvantages of inexperience in the officers and men, without the means of immediate instruction.

This was the fatal error at the commencement of the late war, which cost the country so much treasure and blood. The peace establishment, which preceded it, was very imperfectly organized, and did not admit of the necessary augmentation: nor did the government avail itself of even its limited capacity in that respect. The forces raised were organized into new corps, in which, consequently every branch of military duty was to be learned by the officers as well as men. But, with all these disadvantages, the experience and discipline of the old establishment was of immense use, and has not been duly appreciated. The officers belonging to it gradually diffused their military knowledge through the army, and contributed much to the brilliant results of the campaign of 1814. For the truth of this assertion, I might with confidence appeal to those officers, who then acquired so much glory for themselves and their country.

Another reason remains to be urged, why, in the peace establishment, the number of officers ought to be great compared with the actual force. At the commencement of the war an adequate number of experienced officers is of greater importance than that of disciplined troops, even were it possible to have the latter without the former: for it is not difficult to form in a short time well disciplined troops by experienced officers, but the reverse is impossible.—The qualifications of the officers are essentially superior to those of the soldiers, and are more difficult to be acquired. The progress of military science has not added much to the difficulty of performing the duty of the soldier, or of training him, but it has greatly to that of the officer. No government can, in the present improved state of the military science, neglect with impunity to instruct a sufficient number of its citizens in a science indispensable to its independence and safety, and to perfect which instruction, it is necessary that some portion of them (the number to be regulated by the resources of the country and its relation with other governments) should make arms their profession.

And the entire saving proposed by the new organization of the army, is anticipated as follows:

Pay for officers and men, subsistence for officers, forage for officers, and clothing for officers servants	412,702 71
Subsistence department	193,595 76
Quartermaster's department	100,000
Clothing department	153,650
Bounties, premiums, & recruiting	25,296
Medical department	11,960
Total amount of saving by the proposed organization	905,204 45

The number of resignations has been very great, of which many are among the most valuable officers. Should the number of generals be reduced, the motive for entering or continuing in service must also be greatly reduced, for, like the high prizes in a lottery, though they can be obtained by a few only, yet they operate on all those who adventure, so those important stations which they occupy are, with those the best qualified to serve their country, the principal motive to enter or remain in the army. To retain them is, in fact, the cheapest mode of commanding such talents; for, to pursue the metaphor, if the high prizes were distributed among all of the tickets, there would be but few adventurers, so, if the compensation attached to the general officers were distributed proportionably among the other officers, the inducement which the army now holds out for a military profession, to individuals of suitable character, would be almost wholly lost. If the generals were reduced to one major, and two brigadiers the saving would not exceed 14,452 dollars annually, which distributed among the officers in proportion to their pay, would give to a lieutenant but 25 dollars 50 cts. additional pay, and to a captain 30 dollars 87 cents annually, a sum too inconsiderable to have much effect.

New method of voting by ballot.—It is proposed in the legislature of Virginia, to amend the rules of the House, in regard to elections made by the Legislature, so as to require each member to write his own name on the ballot, as well as that of the person for whom he votes.

The Governor of Virginia, recommends to the Legislature, an attention to the law relative to the election of Jurors in that state—he proposes that they should be elected annually by the people.—His Excellency remarks that, "already it begins to be thought, that all civil cases had better be left to the decision of the Court alone."

NATIONAL REGISTER.

VOTES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT.

[*Given by the Electoral Colleges, Dec. 8, 1820.*]

FOR PRESIDENT.

	Whole Number.	Monroe.	
Massachusetts,	15	15	0
Vermont,	8	8	0
New-Hampshire,	8	7	1*
Rhode-Island,	4	4	0
Connecticut,	9	9	0
New-York,	29	29	0
Maryland,	11	11	0
Pennsylvania,	25	24†	0
New-Jersey,	8	8	0
Maine,	9	9	0
Virginia,	25	25	0
North-Carolina,	15	15	0
Delaware,	4	4	0
	170	168	1

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

In Massachusetts, Mr. Stockton, of New-Jersey, had 3 votes, Mr. Tompkins, 7; in Maryland, Mr. Tompkins had 10, and Mr. Harper, 1; in New-Hampshire, Mr. Tompkins 7, and Mr. Rush 1 vote. The four votes of Delaware were given to Daniel Rodney; and in Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and North-Carolina, Mr. Tompkins had all the votes.

*This vote was for the Honorable John Q Adams.

†*One vacancy in consequence of the death of one of the Electors.*

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

The following law prohibiting the Importation of foreign Soap into Spain or adjacent Islands, as also into the Island of Cuba, and other Spanish Islands in the West-Indies.

CIRCULAR.

From the Treasury Department, Madrid.

The Secretaries of the Cortes under date of the 19th July, 1820, inform me what follows:—

"We have laid before Congress the proceedings which you had forwarded to us by his Majesty's orders under date of 13th of the present month, promoted by the representations made by the manufacturers of Castile Soap in the city of Malaga, in relation to the Royal Order of 13th May, 1816, prohibiting the importation of foreign Soap into the Peninsula or adjacent Island, and that the same may be extended to and have equal force and effect in the Island of Cuba and other Spanish Islands in the Antilles.

The Congress after having fully considered the case submitted, are convinced that the Laws should be general, as to their operations in all parts of the Spanish Dominions in America and Europe, as integral parts of the same government and for the mutual advantage in the different branches of their productions and wealth, and therefore, have resolved that the aforesaid Royal Order of 13th May, eighteen hundred and sixteen, be, and it is hereby decreed to extend to and be strictly observed at the Island of Cuba, and other Spanish Islands in the Antilles, in the same manner as in the Peninsula and adjacent Islands; and it is further ordered, that this law may be communicated to the Consuls of Spain residing in foreign countries, to be by them published, so as not to have effect in our transatlantic ports until 30 days after publication there, thus to avoid reclamations—All which is now communicated for your government and observance, &c."

Madrid, July 21st, 1820.

By a Havana paper of the 2nd inst. it is seen that the Intendent General of that Island has caused the above law to be published and strictly carried into effect immediately.

A Curacoa paper states, that the unfortunate British subjects taken at the re-capture of Porto Bello, by the late General Hore, had received their liberty on the 20th September, by an order from the Constitutional government of Old Spain. Out of nearly 340 prisoners, marched to Panama 17 months ago, 115 only have survived the labor and misery of their situation. About 40 officers were sent off to Cheman and Darien, 50 leagues along the coast of the Pacific, 11 of them were shot by order of the government, most of them were British half pay officers, Captains, and Lieutenants. Of the others, eight only survived, the rest having, as is stated, died of disease. They were to be conveyed to Jamaica.

AFRICAN COLONY.

It cannot but afford the highest satisfaction to all good men, to find that the Colonization Society are still indefatigable in promoting the great work in which they have embarked. A vessel has been chartered at Norfolk, and is now preparing to sail to Africa, with a large supply of provisions, clothing, implements of husbandry, and tools for the supply of the infant colony. This vessel will also take out 34 captured Africans now in this country, who have been recently rescued from various slave ships, and who will now beg the efforts of the Society to be restored to their native soil. Arrangements have also been made to take out a few free people of color from this country, as tradesmen, agriculturalists, &c. We are promised for publication, the journal of Daniel Coker, up to about the 1st of June last, and several very interesting letters from the Colonists, which we are assured will disclose some highly interesting information, relative to the situation and future prospects of this interesting establishment.—*Balt. Paper.*

Commodore Isaac Chauncey has been appointed by the President of the United States, to be one of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, and has accepted the appointment. The Board now consists of commodores John Rodgers, David Porter, and Isaac Chauncey.

National Intelligencer.

The American Missionaries at Burmah offered to the infidel Emperor the Sacred Scriptures in six volumes each entered with gold leaf, according to the custom of the country—but they were rejected with violence.

From the National Intelligencer, Dec. 18.

Among the strangers within the bar of the House of Representatives yesterday, was Commodore Samuel Tucker, from the State of Maine, who was one of the electors for that state, and was sent on to this city with the votes for President and Vice President, being between 70 and 80 years of age, and having performed a journey of more than 600 miles in less than five days. This gentleman was in the naval service of the United States during the whole of the Revolutionary War, and carried the late President Adams to Europe in the Boston frigate on his embassy thither. In point of bravery and patriotism, Captain Tucker is said to have been second to none in the nation; for he took from the enemy 62 sail of vessels, having on board upwards of 600 pieces of cannon and more than 3000 men.

Mr. Hill, of Maine, we are informed, was about to submit a resolution to admit him within the House of Representatives, but upon examination, he found that Congress, after the close of the war, passed an unanimous vote of thanks to Com. Tucker, for the services he had rendered his country, which brought him within the standing rule of the House, so that a special order was unnecessary.

Mr. Coleman announces that Professor Hosack has introduced the use of the scull cap in cases of nervous affection, with success, into the New-York hospital. Dr. Nelson has also used it with most extraordinary effect in the case of raging madness, in the department of the same institution, called the lunatic asylum, assigned to his care.

The whole number of Methodists in the world, is as follows:—Under the care of the British and Irish Conferences, 242,459; under the care of the American Conferences, 260,290. Total, 502,749.

Mr. Shannon, of the Kentucky House of Representatives has given in debate, the following gloomy sketch of the debts of that state.

Due the United States' bank,	5,000,000
Bank of Kentucky,	4,500,000
Independent Banks,	1,500,000
Public Lands,	1,000,000
Eastern Merchants,	4,000,000
Making in all,	$14,000,000

Married,

In this city, on Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Sterry, Major POTTER BROWNING, to Miss MARTHER F. CLARKE, daughter of Wm. C. Clarke, Esq. all of South-Kingstown, R. I.

In Hampton, Mr. GEORGE MASON, of Providence, R. I. to Miss ARSENETH ASHLEY, daughter of Mr. Samuel Ashley, of the former place.

In Sterling, on the 12th inst. JOSEPH ARNOLD, Esq. of Warwick, to Mrs. MARY COLLINS, of the former place.

Died,

Of a consumption, at Preston, on Thursday evening last, Miss BETSEY STANTON, daughter of the late Capt. Christopher Stanton, aged 23 years. The subject of this notice, being an orphan, has, for several months past, been particularly interesting to her acquaintance. Having sustained an amiable and industrious character, her sick and dying bed received a continued series of tender charities to smooth her declining early days. For her also many prayers were offered, and to her, much religious instruction was given, and it is humbly hoped, that a gracious God was pleased to bless the means for her joyful and triumphant death.

At Onondago castle, MIXTON, one of the chiefs of the Onondago tribe of Indians, aged about 93. It may be said of Mixton that he was scarcely inferior to the celebrated Schenandoa, in strength of mind, and as possessing those qualities which adorn the human heart. He has for more than 30 years been a warm and decided friend to the white people. In the late war he took an active part, particularly at the battle of Chippewa. For a number of years he has had the perfect confidence of the white people—indeed, so great was the reliance placed in his integrity that he has frequently had credit of our merchants to the amount of upwards of 1200 dollars.—Within the last few years he had been in the habit of becoming responsible for most of the tribe to obtain their clothing, and such articles as they needed to make them comfortable during the inclement season, and of paying when their money should be received from the State in June. In this way his accounts at a single store have been from 800 to 1200 dollars. He kept all his accounts with the several individuals of the tribe by 'marks,' and such was his accuracy, that he seldom was detected in an error. His death will be a great loss to the tribe, and sincerely regretted by his white friends.

Onondago Register.

☞ *THE STOCKHOLDERS*

OF the NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are hereby notified that their annual meeting, for the choice of officers, &c. will be held at the Office of the Company, on Wednesday the 3d of January, 1821, at 2 o'clock afternoon.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Norwich, Dec. 26, 1820. 8—

☞ *THE MEMBERS*

OF "the MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY of the City of Norwich" are notified that their annual meeting, for choice of officers, &c. will be held at the Court-House, in said Norwich, on Monday the 8th day of January, 1821, at 2 o'clock afternoon.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Norwich, Dec. 26, 1820. 8—

☞ *THE STOCKHOLDERS*

OF the NORWICH & PRESTON BRIDGE COMPANY are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be holden at the House of *Ralph Bolles*, in Chelsea, on the second Monday of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of choosing officers, and transacting any other business necessary to be done.

Per order of President and Directors,

ROGER HUNTINGTON, *Clerk.*

Dec. 18, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

William Rogers,

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods & Groceries

THAT WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW FOR CASH.

The following make a part—

SUPERFINE and fine Cloths, Silks, Ginghams, Callicoes, Velvets, Vestings, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Salsbury and Common Flannels, Worsted Stockings, Cambrics, Shell and Horn Combs, Silk and Leather Gloves, Shirtings, black and colored twilled and plain Bombazetts, Cotton Threads, Canton Handkerchiefs, Imitation Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Buck-skin Mittens, Lenoes, Book and Cambric Muslins, Canton, Nankin and Italian Crapes, Pins, Needles, Pearl, Gilt and Plated Buttons, Ribbons, Ivory Pocket Combs, Plated Candlesticks, Castors, Ladies Walking Shoes, made in New-York, Spectacles, Tea Trays.

Brandy, Flour, Lamp Oil, Tobacco, Snuff, English Battle Powder, Shot, one Tierce White Peas, Young Hyson, Skin and Souchong Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Soap, Peanuts, &c. &c.

Four Bales Cotton.

LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

Boston Mackerel No. 1, Sword-Fish, American Geese and Russia Feathers.

Dec. 27. 8—

Richard Chappell,

HAS taken the store formerly occupied by Messrs. *Aspenwall & Mathewson*, one door east of Mr. *Calvin Tyler*, where he offers the public an assortment of

GROCERIES,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ.

Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. England RUM,
Cognac and Cider BRANDY.
Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, and Malaga WINES.
Holland and Country GIN.
Lump, Muscovado, and Havana SUGARS.
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS.
Richmond, New-York, and Short Cut TOBACCO.
MOLASSES.
St. Ubes and Liverpool blown SALT.

F. Van Dyk's Domestic COFFEE,

Chocolate, Ginger, Nutmegs, Allspice, Cinnamon, Mace, Pearlash, Saltpetre, Starch, Snuff, Soap, Oranges, Rice, Peas, Raisins, Segars, &c. &c.

ALSO,

50 bbls. superfine and fine FLOUR.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for the above articles.

Dec. 27. 8—

BY THE LAST PACKET FROM NEW-YORK,

F. A. Huntington, & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED

NEW GOODS.

Among them are

SUPERFINE Scotch Linen Bed Tick,
Elegant 8-4 printed Cassimere Shawls,
Superfine Mill'd Drab Broad Cloths for over Coats.
First chop Flag Handkerchiefs,
Green Lustrings, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

On sale of former purchases, a complete assortment Woolen, Worsted and other Goods, adapted to the season.

Dec. 26, 1820. 8—

NEW BOOKS.

MEMOIRS of the Mexican Revolution; including a Narrative of the Expedition of General Xavier Mina. With some observations on the practicability of opening a commerce between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, through the Mexican Isthmus in the province of Oaxaca, and the Lake of Nicaragua; and of the future importance of such commerce to the civilized world and more especially to the United States, by Wm. Davis Robinson.

Yamoyden, a tale of the Wars of King Philip: in six cantos. By the late Rev. James W. Eastburn, A. M. and his Friend.

The Hermit in the Country; or Sketches of English Manners. By the author of the Hermit in London.

Self Cultivation recommended; or, Hints to a Youth leaving School. By Isaac Taylor, D. D.

Advice to the Teens or Practical Helps towards the formation of one's own character. By Isaac Taylor, D. D.

Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres, reduced to Questions and Answers, by Rev. John Marsh.

A variety of New Plays, done up in pamphlet form.

FOR SALE BY

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Dec. 26. 8—

CALVIN TYLER

HAS on hand some CASH which he wishes to exchange, at the highest price, for a few hundred bushels of

Oats and White Beans,

if delivered soon

Dec. 27. 8—

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

ON CHRITMAS DAY.

ALL hail, thou day celestial and serene,
On whose bright morn Messiah first was seen!
Once more thy dawn awakes my grateful lyre,
And bids me pant for an Isaiah's fire;
Such force sublime, of magic and of song,
As to the day and sacred theme belong.
Messiah's born—at that triumphant sound,
Angels depart to tell their joy around:
'Mid fields of air, their silver harps are strung,
And this the burthen of each seraph's tongue—
"Glory to God, and peace to man be given"—
Such is the will of all-creating Heaven.
Oh say, ye orbs! that float in clouds of blue,
What was your rapture at the splend'd view?
Ye gittering planets, what was then your song,
When his bright star illum'd your brilliant throng?
Ye happy shepherds, how sincere your praise,
When midnight darkness fled before his rays!
Ye eastern Magi, whom no force detains
From the low roof where his effulgence reigns,
To your sweet myrrh and frankincense I join,
This artless verse—best tribute that is mine.

Oh, Saviour of the world! roll on the time,
When thou shalt come in majesty sublime;
Not here in mangers or in stables laid;
But in the air, by thy bright hosts convey'd.
Soon come the time, when death his power shall yield,
And thou remain sole victor of the field;
When mould'ring urns thy vital warmth shall feel,
And millions rise at thy archangel's peal;
When every nation shall confess to thee,
And worlds that saw thy cross—shall thy tribunal see.

The Board of Relief

FOR the town of Norwich will meet at the Court House, in said town, on the 1st Monday of January, 1821, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

CHAS. P. HUNTINGTON, GEORGE PERKINS, THOMAS L. THOMAS, } *Board of Relief*

Norwich, Dec. 20, 1820. 7—

Notice is hereby given,

THAT so much of the real estate, lying in the town of Norwich, of the following persons, non-residents, as will pay their town and state taxes, on list of 1819, with incidental charges, will be sold at public auction, according to law, on the 24th day of February, 1821, at the court-house, in said Norwich, unless previously settled, viz: *Thomas Abell, James Abell's Heirs, Amos Corning, Thomas Colt, Russell Dennis, Abigail Silsby, Lydia Ely's Heirs, Joseph Reynolds, Nathaniel G. Hilliard, Samuel S. Leffingwell, Thomas Grow, Ralph Hurlburt, Zebediah Tracy, Ebenezer Tracy and James Williams.*

ALSO,

On the 26th day of February, 1821, so much of the real estate of the following named persons, residents in said Norwich, on the premises, as will pay their state and town taxes on lists of 1818 and 1819—*William Pitcher, Anne Bushnell, and John Avery.*

THOMAS THOMAS,
Collector of town and state Taxes for the town of Norwich.

Norwich, Dec. 19th, 1820. —7

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 18th day of Dec. A. D. 1820.

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

UPON the Petition of *Doctor George Tisdale* of said Norwich, shewing to this court that he is guardian of *Edward Smith, Mary Ann Smith, Fanny Smith and Elizabeth Smith*, all of said Norwich, and minors under the age of twenty-one years, and children of Captain *Francis Smith*, late of Norwich, deceased,—that said minors are the owners of certain real estate situated in the town of Preston, in the county of New-London, which cannot be rented to advantage for said minors, that it can now be sold for its full value and vested in other real estate for the interest of said minors, praying for liberty to sell the same, as per petition on file, *dated the 18th day of December A. D.* 1820.

Ordered, That said Petition be continued to the Court of Probate, to be holden within and for said district, on the last Monday of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon—and notice of the pendency thereof be given, by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post in said Norwich, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said last Monday of February next.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.* 7

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 18th day of Dec. A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of

Maj. DANIEL MORGAN,

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mr. Daniel Huntington*, the Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law—he giving notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post in said Griswold.

7 *Attest*, BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

☞ *NOTICE.*

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with *Fenner & Harris*, are requested to call and settle without further notice.

Canterbury, Dec. 19*th*, 1820. 7—

THE CELEBRATED

BALM OF QUITO,

IS A MEDICINE UNEQUALLED BY ANY IN THE WORLD FOR THE CURE OF *COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS, &c.*

SINCE this excellent Medicine was first discovered upwards of three hundred thousand persons have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been by Asthmatic and consumptive complaints reduced to the brink of the grave; their constitutions were quite emaciated, and had cast off all hopes of recovery, having used every remedy recommended as specifics for those complaints, and had made every application to the faculty that could be obtained.

Common colds which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its influence in a very short time.

In common coughs, which are in general the effect of cold, it gives immediate relief, removing those troublesome irritations, or as they are called, ticklings in the throat, which act as a constant stimulous to coughing, and in quieting those convulsive excitements and causing the afflicted to breathe and speak freely. It induces rest, and sleep in an eminent degree and strengthens the constitution, which enables it to repel an enemy whose attacks are frequently followed by the most fatal consequences.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, (even in the most advanced period of life,) will find immediate relief.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive affections, (recent or chronic) Hoarseness, Catarrhs, Wheezings, and shortness of breath, it will give immediate ease.

Congealed Phlegm, Acrimony in the fluids, and obstruction in the glands, are with ease and safety discharged by gentle expectoration.

It is also much admired in soreness of the breast and stomach, giving present ease in those places.

A few instances only are selected from a numerous list to prove its efficacy. It has been an instrument in the hands of providence, of curing many hundreds of poor afflicted objects, both Asthmatic and Consumptive, not excluding some of 30 years standing, and in most of the confirmed cases, where a cure could not possibly be affected by Medicines, it has wonderfully alleviated the complaints, so as to enable the patient to attend to business, and render their lives in a great degree comfortable to themselves.

It operates by expectoration, and may be given to women with child, and infants, with the greatest safety.

The following cases are subjoined as proofs of its efficacy, selected from a number amounting to upwards of one thousand.

TO DOCTOR MANLY,

SIR,—For the public good, I desire you will publish the following cure, recently affected on myself, by that invaluable Medicine the BALM OF QUITO.—I had been afflicted for a long time with a dreadful cough, shortness of breath, soreness and tightness at the stomach, and my body was so swelled and puffed up with wind, and at the same time my stomach so clogged with phlegm, that it was with difficulty I could draw my breath, and was often threatened with suffocation. In this dreadful situation I was providently visited by the Collector of excise at Southampton, who recommended me to the immediate use of the BALM OF QUITO, which I sent for, and through the instrumentality of that excellent Medicine, I am perfectly cured of all my disorders. It immediately relieved the cough and shortness of breath, and evaporated by gentle expectoration, discharging the viscid phlegm from the stomach, healed the soreness and expelled the wind in a wonderful manner, and indeed I believe it has not its parallel in the world.

I am Sir, Your's Respectfully,
CHARLES PIERSON,
Wine and Brandy Merchant Long Lane Smithfield.

TO DOCTOR MANLY,

SIR,—Having been recently restored from the brink of the grave by that invaluable Medicine the BALM OF QUITO, I think it my duty to make this public acknowledgment of the same, for the benefit of others afflicted with a similar complaint. I had been afflicted with a dreadful Asthma for about 23 years, I never for years got a moments rest, my cough was so troublesome at night, and used to discharge an almost incredible quantity of glutinous matter from my lungs; and my breath was so exceeding short, that I could not walk from one day to another. Providentially hearing of the BALM OF QUITO I purchased some, and through taking it alone, I am now, blessed be God, restored to perfect health.—My case is well known to the Members of Lincoln's Inn-Fields, of which I am a member: and any of them will gladly satisfy any enquiry concerning the truth of what I say.

I am Sir, Your grateful Servant,
JOHN L. LANGLY.

May 18, 1817.

TO DOCTOR MANLY,

SIR,—I have been afflicted with a severe Asthma upwards of 20 years, but this winter owing to the intenseness of the weather, I suffered more than any preceding winter; my cough was violent indeed, and with the greatest difficulty imaginable I drew breath. I constantly expectorated a quantity of glutinous matter of a most disagreeable and saltish taste, and fœtid smell. I was always attended by some gentleman of the faculty or others, having tried many, which besides doing me no good at all, cost me immense sums of money. I was at last reduced so low as not to be able to be lifted out of bed; nor was I expected to live a day; a friend got me a bottle of the BALM OF QUITO, hearing an extraordinary account of it. The first dose I took did me more good than all the Medicines I had taken for 20 years together; it eased my breath almost instantaneously, and quieted my cough, after which I had a good night's rest, a blessing I had not enjoyed for years, and by repeating them I am now, through divine Providence perfectly free from my complaint, and will gladly satisfy the truth to any inquirer.

MARY ANN BRIDGELY.

July 11, 1817.

FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store.*

November 14. 2—

For Sale,
A FARM,

CONTAINING about ninety acres of excellent land for *mowing, pasture* and *tillage*, with a large proportion of *wood*.—A good *Dwelling-House* and other out houses, almost new thereon standing, pleasantly situated in Norwich, on the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Brooklyn, with the *stock and farming utensils* on the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

A lot of *Wood Land*, lying in Lisbon, on the aforesaid turnpike, containing about four acres, one mile and a half from the aforesaid premises.

ALSO,

In Plainfield, a convenient Tenement for a small family, opposite the mansion of *Ephraim Wheeler, Esq.* For particulars enquire of THOMAS WHEELER, on said Farm.

June 6, 1820. 31-tf—

Cabinet and Chair Factory.
H. COLTON,

HAVING recently extended his business, by embracing the *Manufactory of Chairs*, will now be able to furnish, at short notice, *Cabinet Furniture and Chairs* of every description, after the latest New-York patterns and at reduced prices.

FOR SALE.

Cherry Lumber, Mahogany Boards, Plank and Veneers.

ALSO,

A second hand Chaise.

WANTED,

Maple Joist and Timber for Chairs.

Nov. 8. 1—

White Ash Plank wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 1000 feet White Ash PLANK, from 2¼ to 2 inches thick, and from 13 to 6 feet in length, for which prompt pay will be made if delivered immediately.

He has for sale,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

of almost every description, in forwardness, that may be finished on short notice. Likewise, gilded and plain HARNESSES: and all kinds of Repairs done with neatness and dispatch, as usual. Also, *Copal Varnish* and *Coach Lacker*—all on reasonable terms, by

JAMES F. BROWN.

Norwich Port, Jan. 26, 1819. 12—

SCHOOL BOOKS, etc.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS FOR SALE, IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES,

MURRAY'S English Grammar, Reader, Key, Exercises, and Introduction; American Orator; American Reader; Columbian Orator; Pike's, Daboll's, and Root's Arithmetic; Webster's Elements of Useful Knowledge; School Bibles and Testaments; Webster's, Perry's Johnson's Walker's, and Entick's Dictionaries; American Preceptor; Dwight's Geography; Webster's Spelling Book; Cummings' Geography & Atlas; Cummings' First Lessons in Geography and Astronomy; Morse's Geography; Willet's Geography & Atlas; Russell's abridgment of Murray's Grammar; Murray's abridgment, do.; Scott's Lessons; Adam's Latin Grammar; Flint's Surveying; Tytler's Elements of General History; Copperplate Copies; Primers, &c.

Nov. 8. 1—

WILLIAM TUCKER,

REQUESTS *all persons* who have accounts with him, of more than one year's standing, to call and settle. Notes will be received of those who are not in a situation to pay at this time—but he wishes to impress it on the minds of *all* who have *old* accounts with him, that they *must* be closed in *some* way.

Those who wish to pay in Grain are requested to deliver it by the 1st day of January next.

Griswold, Nov. 13*th*, 1820. 6w-3—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 11th day of Dec. A. D. 1820.—

Present JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

THE Administrator upon the estate of *Mr. Eleazer Cary*, late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent, said administrator is hereby directed to give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post, in said Norwich, and also on the sign-post in Windham, in Windham County, for all persons interested in said estate, to appear, if they see cause, before this court, on the 2d Monday of January next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

6 *Attest*, BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

WEAVING.

JOSEPH BREED, has on hand and will be constantly supplied with a quantity of Cotton Yarn to be wove into Plaids.

To good and expeditious Weavers liberal prices will be given.

Sept. 19, 1820. 46—

STOVES.

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of

WILSON'S
Patent Parlor and Cooking STOVES,

OF various forms and sizes, far surpassing all others in beauty and economy, as the experience of several years has abundantly proved—calculated for coal or wood, for sitting rooms, counting houses, &c.

Open Cooking Stoves

of various sizes—large hearth sufficient for roasting and broiling in front, from 2 to 4 boilers, on the top.

Also a supply of

Stafford Cooking & Parlor Stoves.

LYMAN BREWER.

Nov. 27, 1820. 4—

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT
T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE.

The Connecticut Register
AND
UNITED STATES CALENDAR,
for 1821.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

THE Farmer's Almanac, calculated for the lat. and long of Hartford.

The Agricultural and Economical Almanac;—the Astronomical calculations by W. Fisher.

The Farmer's Almanac, containing a great variety of New, Useful and Entertaining Matter, by Robert B. Thomas.

Gentlemen and Ladies' Pocket Almanac.

Daboll's Almanac. Sheet Almanacs, &c.

Norwich, Dec. 20. 7—

Walker's Dictionary,
OCTAVO EDITION.
PRICE $3,50.

Just received and for sale at
B. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

WALKER'S Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, and Expositor of the English language. To which is added a Key to the classical pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture proper names. Stereotype edition.

Nov. 29

Rum, Molasses, &c.

10 Hhds. St. Croix and Antigua Rum.
5 „ New-England do.
4 Hhds. Molasses.
60 Tons N. S. Plaster, in stone & ground.
All kinds Providence and N. Stonington Lime.
Superfine Southern and New-York Flour.
Nova-Scotia Grindstones.
Turks-Island Salt. Hartford Brick.
All kinds Pine Plank. Boards, Clapboards, Joist and Shingles.
Oak and Chesnut Lumber, &c.

FOR SALE BY
JED. HUNTINGTON.

Who will purchase, all kinds Oak and Chesnut Lumber.

Nov. 8. 8w-1—

SALT, &c.

600 bushels Rock, St. Ubes, Liverpool coarse and fine SALT,
1900 lbs TALLOW,
8 doz. bottles Philadelphia PORTER,
60 quintals CODFISH,
10 bushels dried APPLES,
A constant supply warranted FLOUR.

The above articles are for sale very low for Cash or Produce, by

CHARLES COIT.

Norwich, Nov. 22, 1820. 5—

Came into the enclosure

OF the subscriber, about the last of November, two small SHOATS. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

SIMON L. ABEL.

Franklin, Dec. 19, 1820. 7—

Taken up astray,

ON the 12th of Nov. last, a black yearling HEIFER, having no mark. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

DAVID METCALF.

Lebanon, Dec. 11, 1820. 6—

☞ *NOTICE.*

ALL the accounts of the subscriber, of more than one year's standing, that are not settled previous to the first of February next, will then be left with an Attorney.

HENRY NEVINS.

Dec. 12. 6—

Wanted,

AN industrious active Lad, 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the Stone Cutting Business. Enquire of

CHESTER KIMBALL.

New-London, Dec. 12, 1820. 6—

DR. FRINK'S

Universal American Pills,

Lately prepared by the Inventor at his Dispensary, sign of the Good Samaritan, Northampton, Mass. are now made only by Mrs. Frink, at Norwich, Connecticut, to whom, before his decease, he communicated the skill of making this unrivalled Medicine.

THESE Pills have virtues highly salutary in all those complaints hereafter mentioned. More than seven years past their success has been most flatteringly acknowledged in Boston, and other principal towns in New-England, by gentlemen of high respectability. The infallible test of experience has proved them to be, in all cases, quick, thorough, easy; leaving the bowels in a quiet state, and happily uniting the ultimate effects of an emetic and cathartic, but without the distressing spasms which an emetic usually creates. They remove from the stomach and bowels the surcharge of acrid bile, vitiated mucus, and morbid humors, in the most pleasant and effectual manner. The remote or exciting causes of Fevers, and other formidable diseases, often originate from the sources last named, when allowed to remain in the system. How important then is it, to have at hand a safe and kind remedy, or seasonable preventative, against the threatened evil. When the following diseases are assailing the constitution, and no Physician is at hand, how many valuable lives may be saved every year, by a timely use of these invaluable Pills—that is to say—Giddiness, Pains in the Head and Neck, Cholic, Melancholy, Jaundice, Dropsy, Worms, Costiveness, Gripes, Poking, Obstructions in the Kidney passages, Weak and Inflamed Eyes, Typhus and Bilious Fevers, Camp Distemper, Putrid Dysentary, Paleness with loss of appetite.

In these and numerous other complaints, the public are assured not a single instance in seven years has occurred, in which those who have used have not given Dr. Frink's Universal American Pills their unqualified approbation.

The most perfect attention and care are used in preparing this excellent medicine.

A liberal discount to Druggists who buy at wholesale. Certificates and directions will accompany each box of Pills, and none are genuine but those signed by U. FRINK, with a seal.

These Pills are for sale by
D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Sept. 5, 1820. 44—

Agricultural Almanack.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store,
Per groce, dozen, or single,

AN Agricultural and Economical Almanack, for 1821. Besides the usual matter of an Almanack, it contains a selection of useful hints and receipts for farmers, sitting of Courts, and a variety of useful and entertaining matter.

Nov. 29.

Fire Insurance.

THE Hartford *Fire Insurance Company*, have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

Flour and Lime.

FRESH superfine Flour, in barrels and half barrels.

Dexter's Stone Lime, first quality,

FOR SALE BY
JAMES N. BROWN.

July 19. 37—

GIN.
Best Cold Spring Gin,

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH BREED,
WHO WANTS TO PURCHASE,
200 White Oak GIN BARRELS.

Sept. 19. 46—

STOVES.

COOKING, Franklin and Box Stoves, from the Stafford Furnace,

FOR SALE BY
JOS. BREED.

Oct. 10. 49—

REGISTERS
for 1821.

JUST published and for sale at R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store, per groce, dozen or single, the Connecticut Register and United States Calendar, for 1821.

Dec. 20.

Utley's Remedy

FOR *Tooth-ache, Scurvy Gums, and Loose Teeth,*—The above valuable article for sale by

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON

Norwich, May 9, 1820. *tf*-27—

OIL.

A FEW barrels summer strained SPERM OIL,

FOR SALE BY JOS. BREED.

Nov. 1*st.* 2—

ORIGINAL STAINED

COURIER

MARCH 4, 1818

TO

DEC 27, 1820

NORWICH, CT.

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END

PLEASE REWIND FILM